

T H E S A U R U S

Linguae Latinae compendarius :

O R,

A C O M P E N D I O U S

D I C T I O N A R Y

O F T H E

L A T I N T O N G U E :

Designed for the

U S E of the B R I T I S H N A T I O N S :

In T H R E E P A R T S.

C O N T A I N I N G,

I. The *English* appellative Words and Forms of Expression before the *Latin*; in which will be found some thousand *English* Words and Phrases, several various Senses of the same Word, and a great Number of proverbial Expressions, more than in any former DICTIONARY of this Kind, all carefully endeavoured to be rendered in proper and classical *Latin*.

To which are subjoined,

1. The PROPER NAMES of the more remarkable Places rendered into *Latin*.
2. The CHRISTIAN NAMES of Men and Women.

II. The *Latin* Appellatives before the *English*; in which are given the more certain Etymologies of the *Latin* Words, their various Senses in *English* ranged in their natural Order, the principal Idioms under each Sense explained and accounted for, all supported by the best Authorities of the *Roman* Writers; with References to the particular Book, Chapter, or Verse, where the Citations may be found.

III. The ancient *Latin* Names of the more remarkable Persons and Places occurring in classic Authors, with a short Account of them both historical and mythological; and the more modern Names of the same Places, so far as they are known, collected from the most approved Writers.

To which are added,

1. The ROMAN CALENDAR, much fuller than any yet published.
2. Their Coins, Weights, and Measures.
3. A Chronology of the *Roman* Kings, Consuls, and more remarkable Events of that State.
4. The Notes of Abbreviation used in ancient *Latin* Authors and Inscriptions.
5. A short Dictionary of the more common *Latin* Words occurring in our ancient Laws.
6. A general Chronology of eminent Persons and memorable Things.

By R O B E R T A I N S W O R T H.

The THIRD EDITION, with ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS.

By S A M U E L P A T R I C K, LL.D.

And USHER of the CHARTER-HOUSE SCHOOL.

Ἡ τῶν λόγων κρίσις πολλῆς ἐστὶ πείρας τελευταίου ἐπιγένημα, Longinus.

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T H E S A U R I

Linguae Latinae compendiarii

P A R S S E C U N D A;

Vocabulorum Latinorum NOTATIONES

Variaſque SIGNIFICATIONES

Iuſto ordine tradens,

Allatiſque EXEMPLIS è clafficis ſcriptoribus

Singulas confirmans.

A a, Roman, *A a*, Italian, both of mo general uſe in writing the European languages; *A a*, English Saxon; *Æ a*, English black letter, nearly, as *l* the reſt, reſembling that of the German alphabet; *A α*, Greek, called *alpha*, from the Hebrew *א* *aleph*, whh, as all the letters in the Hebrew tongue are ſignificant, denotes either an *ox*, or a *leader*, marks of excellen and priority. The firſt place is deſervedly given to this letter on account of its ſimplicity, being little more than an opening of the mouth; and its ſound, as a vowel (for it is properly a radical conſonant, as well as all the reſt is determined by the adjunct vowel, if it have any, if not, it is ſilent, and hath no ſound. From this uſe of the Hebrew the later Greeks ſeem to have taken their note of an eaſy breathing, which they prefixed to all words begining with a tender ſound, as in *ἀπὸ*, *ἐπὶ*, &c. to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe which begin with an aspirate; as in *ἄμα*, *ἔδος*. This is done after they had diveſted the eighth letter *H* of the conſonant power which it held in their ancient alphabet conformably to the Hebrew, to make uſe of its figure in denoting the long power of the vowel *E*. But the Latins followe them not herein, having formed their language from the ancient *Æolians* and *Ionians*, who had only the *Cadme* alphabet of ſixteen letters. But to proceed, the Latin and English *A* hath the ſame power and figure as the Grek; but its name, as well as the reſt of the letters, from the ſimple ſound *a*, *bé*, *cé*, &c. In English we have a threeſd ſound of this vowel; ſhort, as in *bat*, *cat*, &c. like the Hebrew *pathabb*; long, as in *dâte*, *fâtê*, &c. mixed with, obſcure, as in *call*, *fall*, where we hear the ſame ſound as in *olive*, *holloſw*, only that in the former it is long, conformably to the Hebrew *τ* *kametz*, but in the latter ſhort, conformably to *τ*: *chateph kametz*. It is greatly to be wiſhed that we had more letters expreſſive of vocal ſounds; or marks to thoſe we have, to aſcertain their power in the ſame ſyllable; as in *fallow*, *falling*; or in thoſe which are analogous, as in *coſt*, *moſt*, &c. The want of theſe equally affects our Latin pronunciation; for we pronounce *mālus* and *mālus*, *pāter* and *māter* with the ſame ſound, whh we can ſcarcely think the Latins did. We are indeed more ſecure in the Greek tongue, becauſe directed by the vowels, and the uſe of accents. But to return, *A*, before *e*, and *u*, in the ſame ſyllable, make two diphthongs, and *au*, the former of which in Latin is ſubſtituted both for *ai* the proper, and *æ* the improper diphthong of the Greks, as in *Ἀνείας*, *Æneas*, *τῇ σφαίρᾳ*, *spheræ*; and, on the contrary, the ancient Latins in their own words, when they had occaſion to divide their *æ*, changed it into the Greek *ai*; as in *aulai*, *piſtai*, *frugeſerai*. Some make *ai* a Latin diphthong, as in *aio*, *Caius*; but in *ais*, and *ait*, *i* manifeſtly belongs to the latter ſyllable, and the Greeks write not *ταῖος*, *ῖταῖος*; whence it ſeems to be very manifeſt that *ai* in the Latin tongue is not a diphthong, as in the Greek. As there is mutual intercourſe between all the vowels with each other, ſo in this *a* is changed into *e*; as in *laeto*, *deleto*, *ago*, *egi*; *e* into *a*, as in *decem*, *decanus*, *arveo*, *avarus*; *a* into *i*, as in *apiſcor*, *adiſcor*; *i* into *a*, as *reipſa*, *reapſe*; *a* into *o*, as in *ſparta*, *ſtum*, *taxus*, *toxicum*; *o* into *a*, as in *foveo*, *favilla*, *volvō*, *volvæ*, *a* into *u*, as in *camera*, *cumera*, *taberna*, *contubernium*; and *u* into *a*, as in *glubo*, *glaber*, *μυδάω*, *madeo*. In the Roman *comitia*, or *affemblies* for the making of laws, the people had two tables: in the one were two letters, *U. R.* *utī rogās*, ſignifying

nifying their assent; because a motion for a new law was called *rogatio*: in the other this letter A. *i. e. antiquo*, or *antiqua probo*, to shew their dissent. In capital causes they had also two tables covered with wax, in one of which was this letter A. *i. e. absolvo*; in the other C. for *condemno*; whence the former is by *Tully, pro Milone*, called *salutaris*, the latter *tristis*. In numerals it denoted anciently 500, and \bar{A} 5000. Other uses of this, and the rest of the letters, in the compendious notes of the ancients, are too many to be enumerated here; I have therefore under this, as well as the following letters, explained those which most frequently occur, referring the explanation of the rest to a more general collection thereof out of *Sextorius Ursatus*, and others, which may be of use, sometimes, even to the learned themselves, in reading ancient inscriptions found upon Roman monuments and coins. A. Absolvo, absolutio, aiunt, aliquando, ager, albo, annus, anni, annos, annis, argentum, Augustus, Augusta, Augustalis; A. A. Auro argento; A. A. A. F. F. often found in Roman coins, Auro argento ære flando feriundo; A. A. COSS. Augustis consulibus; A. Aulus; A. F. Auli filius; A. B. M. Amico bene merenti; ABN. Abnepos; A. B. V. A bono viro; A. CAE. Aulus Cæcina; AEDIL. PL. Ædilis plebis; AED. POT. Ædilis potestas, or Ædilitiâ potestate; AED. IIVIR. Q. Ædilis duumvir quinquennalis; AED. Ædilis, ædilitas, ædituus; AED. COL. AUG. NEM, Ædituus Coloniae Augustæ Nemausi; AEL. Ælia, Ælius; AEQ. M. Æquator monetæ; AEQ. P. Æquator pecunia; AER. Ærarium; AER. CONL. Ære confato; AET. AVG. Æternitas Augusta; AEDET. Ædetuus, *i. e. ædituus*; AG. Ager, Agrippa; A. G. Animo grato; A. LIB. Animo libenti, Auli libertus; AN. AB. V. C. Anno ab urbe conditâ; AN. II. S. Annos duos & semissem; ANN. Annos natus, annalis, anno, annis, annona; A. O. Amico optimo; AP. F. AP. N. Appii filius, Appii Nepos; A. P. R. C. Anno post Romam conditam; A. P. V. C. Anno post urbem conditam; AQ. P. S. Aquileiâ pecunia signata; AR. Ara; A. RAT. A. rationibus; A. S. L. F. Amico suo libens fecit; AVG. Augur, Augustalis, Augustus; AVGVST. AVGG. Augusti, *sc. duo*; AVGGG. Augusti, *sc. tres*; AVR. Aurelia, Aurelius, aurum; AVS. Auspicium; AUSEP. S. Auspicante sacrum.





a, Lat. ab A, a Græc. Nam formas literarum veteres Græcas penè easdem fuisse, quæ suo tempore fuerunt Latinæ, testatur Plinius 7, 58. Hanc vocalem ut insuavissimam notat Cicero in Orat. 49,

quod tamen de crebrâ ejus repetitione accipiendum; nam in eâ sæpius iteratâ asperitatem notavit etiam Martianus Capella. Sæpe quidem in alias atque alias vocales mutatur, tam longas, quàm correptas, aliquando fortè suavioris soni causâ; sed cum hoc commune habeat cum reliquis vocalibus, imò & consonis, nihil hinc à primæ literæ dignitate abscedere videtur.

A, a Preposition of the same signification, made from, and for the better sound used before consonants instead of

* Ab (ex ἀπό, quæ, recisâ δ, & tenui in suam mediam conversâ, emergit ab) a prep. governing an ablative case.

It is used always before vowels, and frequently, especially by Livy and Cæsar, before all consonants, if v, x, and z, be not excepted.

It has a great variety of significations. (1) From. (2) By, after a verb active, passive, or neuter, denoting the efficient cause. (3) By reason of. (4) After, next. (5) At. (6) In. (7) The term from. (8) For that reason. (9) Out of. (10) From [ever since]. (11) Against. (12) For [as to, in respect to]. (13) After, from the time that, or next to. (14) For, on our side, or party. (15) On. (16) With. (17) In comparison of. (18) As far as from, or hard by. (19) Towards an object. (20) The moving cause, for out of, by reason of. (21) The part affected. (22) A relation to the subject, as to, as for. (1) Senectus abstracta à rebus gerendis, Cic. de Sen. 5. (2) Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 11. Mars communis sæpe spoliantem & exultantem evertit, & perculit ab abjecto, Cic. Mil. 21. Caput à sole dolet, Plin. 24, 5. Cum Marcellus perfit ab Hannibale, Id. 11, 37.

But the ablative after verbs passive doth not always denote the efficient cause, but sometimes the term from whom, or what; as, A me diligentia expectatur, Cic. My diligence is expected, or diligence is expected from [not by] me.

(3) Scipio avidior erat certaminis à spe, quam successus rerum augebat, Liv. (4) Alter ab illo, Virg. Ecl. 5, 49. (5) Omnia ego isthæc auscultavi ab ostio, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 9. (6) Stare à mendacio, Id. (7) A labore ad libidinem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50. (8) Id ab re interregnum appellatur, Liv. 1, 17. (9) A Germaniâ reversus, Id. (10) A puero, Cic. (11) Defendo à frigore myrtos, Virg. Ecl. 7, 6. (12) A me pudica est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 51. (13) Scipionis classis quadragesimo die à securi navigavit, Plin. 16, 39. from the time it was cut down by the ax. (14) A me stat. A nobis facit. Dico ab reo, Cic. (15) A parte aquilonis, Plin. 13, 25. (16) A potu prandium incipiunt, Id. (17) Ab illo friget, Gell. (18) Flavius supplementum ab Româ abduxerat, Liv. (19) Ab innocentia clementissimus, Cic. (20) Ab amore scribo, Balbus Cic. (21) Doleo ab oculis, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 62. Ab animo perit, Plin. (22) Inviectus à labore, Cic. Off. 1, 20.

More particular uses.

A, or Ab is elegantly used before a person to signify his house, or some other adjunct. Ab se Egreditur foras, Plaut. from his own house. Aqua à fabro ferrario post cibum data, Cels. from the smith's forge.

A, or ab after the Verbs do, solvo, numero, repræsentato, lego, &c. indicates the person by whose hands, as, Dabo tibi ab trapecitâ viaticum, Plaut. out of the banker's hands. Frater laborat ut tibi ab Egnatio solvat, Cic. by his bonds. A me numerabo, repræsentabo, Id. out of my own pocket. A me hoc illi dices, Cic. you shall tell him from me. A matre illius venio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 16. I come on account of her mother, or in her mother's name. Sanus ab aliquo, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 129. one that is made wise by the misfortunes of another.

This preposition is elegantly used as a circumlocution of an adj. or a gen. case; as, A nobis crepuere fores, Ter. i. e. nostræ, our doors. Pastor ab Amphryso, i. e. Amphrysus, the Amphrysian shepherd. Illa ab illo, [sc. illius] animadvertenda injuria est, Ter. this undutiful carriage of his.

This observation seems in some measure to explain the ellipsis in these following forms, and many more of the like kind;

Ab actis, a publick notary,
A cubiculis, a chamberlain,
A manu, a clerk, or secretary,
A pedibus, a footman,
A rationibus, an accountant,
A studiis, a director of one's studies.

For by adding minister, servus, libertus, or some such word (relations being frequently suppressed) it is minister à manu, servus à cubiculis, &c. which, according to the said observation, being turned into an adjective, or a gen. case, will be minister amanuensis, or manûs; servus cubicularis, or cubiculi.

It is sometimes used before words not casual; as, A pridie Idûs Septembris, from the 12th.

It seems sometimes redundant; as, A metu infamiæ, Tac. for fear of: Sometimes deficient, Modo pecorum barbaris trahebatur, Id. by the barbarians.

* Abs, of, or from. This preposition, as Cicero acquaints us, was rarely used in his time, except in books of accounts, and not in all neither. It stands alone before no letters but q and t; as, abs quivis: abs te, Ter. In composition also before c, as, abscedo, abscondo.

A memorial dislich for the use of à or ab in composition,

Ab (1) remover, (2) privat, (3) permutat,
(4) separat, (5) auget.
(4) Abscindens (1) abigens, (3) abolescens,
(5) abnegat, (2) amens.

A in composition is only used before m and r: Ab before vowels, and d, f, h, j, l, n, r, s. Before g only in abgreco, and p in † abpatruus. In aufero and aufugio, ab is changed into au, Cic. in Oratore 47.

* Abactor, ôris. m. verb. A stealer, or driver away of cattle. Meum verò Bellerophonem, abactorem indubitatum, cruentumque percussorem criminantes, at casas interim suas vindictum perducunt, Apul. Met. 7. p. 228.

* Abactus, a, um. part. [ex abigor] Driven away, (1) by force, (2) by stealth, (3) or otherwise. (4) † Forced to leave. (5) Fig. passed over. (1) Greges nobilissimarum equarum abactæ, Cic. Abactum flamen, Stat. Theb. 3, 257. (2) Compertum abactus furto fues, Plin. 8, 51. (3) Nec dum omnis abacta Pauperies epulis regum, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 44. (4) Abacti sunt magistratu, Fest. (5) Medio jam noctis abactæ Curriculo, Virg. Æn. 8, 407. † Sedet intus abactis Ferrea lux oculis, Stat. Theb. 1, 105.

* Abactus, ñs. m. verb. A driving away by force. Cum abactus hospitum exerceret, Plin. Paneg. 20.

* Abaculus, i. m. dim. à seq. Abacus. A counter to number with, as some think; or, as others, a table, or chess-man, Plin. 36, 26.

* Abacus, i. m. [ex ἀβάξ] Any flat, as a desk, or cupboard, Juv. 3, 204. A bench, slate, or other table, used for accounts by mathematicians, Pers. 1, 131. A square table, or stone on the chapter of pillars, Vitruv. 1. The board on which they played at chess, cockall, tables, &c. ¶ Abacus solis, the compass of the sun's body, Astron.

Abalienatio, ônis. f. verb. forense vocab. An alienating, making over, or conveying of any thing to another by sale, contract, or otherwise, Cic. Top. 5. ubi ex vet. jure definit.

Abalienatus, a, um. part. (1) Alienated, estranged, separated, cut off. (2) Rendered useless, and unserviceable. (1) ¶ Suspiciantem te ab se abalienatum epistolâ tuâ retinuisse, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Abalienati sunt scelere istius à nobis reges amicissimi, Id. Verr. 4, 27. ¶ Abalienati jure civium, Liv. 22, 60. cut off from the privilege.

(2) Medici abalienata morbis membra præcidunt, Quint. Inst. 8, 3.

Abalieno, as, act. (1) To throw, or cast off. (2) To dispose of, give, or sell away. (3) To estrange, or make one lose favour. (1) Ita nos abalienavit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 26. (2) Agros vectigales P. R. abalienare, Cic. in Rull. 24. (3) Quos retinere potuerunt invidendo abalienarunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. ¶ Mors sola animum meum à te abalienabit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 18. nothing but death itself shall wean my affections from you. Suâ sponte jam infidos colonos Romanis abalienavit, Liv. 3, 4.

Abalienor, âris. pass. To be disposed of, &c. Neque enim indigna patientium modo abalienabantur animi, sed cæterorum etiam, Liv. 26, 38.

¶ Abambulo, as, act. Fest. To walk away.

¶ Abamita, æ. f. Soror abavi. A great grandfather's father's sister, Dig. 38, 10, 3.

* ¶ Abaptus, a, um. [ab a non & βάνω, tingo] part. Not tintured, coloured, or dipped.

* ¶ Abaptistum, i. n. [ex ἀβάπτιστον, quod ab a non βάνω, mergo] Terebella, quâ utuntur medici. A surgeon's trepan, Gal.

¶ Abavia, æ. f. A great grandfather's, or great grandmother's mother, Justinianus.

¶ Abavunculus, i. m. Frater abavi. A great grandfather's father's brother, Dig. 38, 10, 10.

Abavus, i. m. A great grandfather's father. Jam duorum abavorum quàm est illustre nomen, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 58.

¶ Abbas, âtis. m. vox Syr. Monachorum præses. An abbot. Hence

¶ Abbatia, æ. f. An abbacy.

¶ Abbatisia, æ. f. An abbess.

¶ Abbrévatio ônis. f. ¶ prolapsæ Latinitatis

¶ Abbrévâtura, æ. f. ¶ vocc. Short writing.

¶ Abbrévio, as, Veg. prol. 3. To shorten, or abridge. Pro quo Latinus. Suetonius Tit. 33. Notis velocissimè excipere, Cic. 13. Att. 32. δια-μέτρων scribere; † Contrahere, conferre rem in pauca; in compendium redigere, brevî complexi, Idem.

* Abdendus, a, um. part. To be hidden, concealed, or kept secret. Consules pugnare cupiebant, sed retro revocanda & abdenda cupiditas erat, Liv. 2, 45.

* Abdicandus, a, um. part. To be abrogated. Eaque causa fuit non abdicandæ post triumphum dictaturæ, Liv. 5, 49.

* Abdicativa propositio, i. e. negans, Apul. p. 639.

* Abdicatio, ônis. f. verb. (1) A disowning, or renouncing. (2) An abrogating, quitting, or laying aside. (1) Abdicatio Postumi Agripæ post adoptionem, Plin. 7, 45. (2) Amatusque post triumphum abdicatione dictaturæ, terror & linguam & animos liberaverat hominum, Liv. 6, 16.

¶ Abdicator, ôris. m. verb. ¶ Abdicatrix, icis. f. A renouncer; † Qui vel quæ abdicat.

* Abdicâturus, a, um. part. About to abrogate, or quit. Ubi designatus prætor esset extemplo ædilitate se abdicaturum, Liv. 39, 39.

* Abdicatus, a, um. part. Renounced, resigned. Senatus decernit, ut, abdicato magistratu, Lentulus, itemque cæteri. in liberis custodiis habeantur, Sall. Bell. Catil. 48. Abdicato patre, Liv. 40, 11.

* Abdico, as, act. [ex ab pro ἀπό & δικάω, juo]

(1) To disown, or renounce. (2) To abrogate, or disannul. (3) To reject, or refuse. (4) ¶ Abdicare se magistratu, to abdicate, or lay it down. (5) To have a natural aversion to (1) = Quem fugit, & factus abdicatille suis, Ov. Ep. 6, 128. (2) Legem abdicaverunt tribus, Plin. 7, 30. (3) Generum abdicat, Arg. And. Ter. Marius in totum ea abdicavit, Plin. 10, 4. (4) Abdicat se consulatu, dictaturâ, Liv. (5) Laurus manifeste abdicat ignes crepitu, Plin. 15, 20. ¶ Abdicare cibum aliquem, Plin. 20, 3. to forbid the use of it. Abdicare aurum è vitâ, Id. 33, 1. to banish gold out of human society. ¶ Adopto.

Abdico, Ære, xi, Etum. act. vocab. augur. & forense. (1) To refuse, sc. their meat (properly of foris.) Met. To bode ill, to forebode. (2) To give the cause against one in law. (1) Cum aves abdixissent, Cic. de Div. 1, 17. (2) ¶ Virginius cum animad-

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Himself unworthy of it, Id. pro Cæcin, 34.
Abjūdicor, āris. pass. Cic. Verr. 1, 2.

† * Abjūgo, as. denom. [ex ab & jugum] To unyoke. Met. To separate. Pat. ap. Non. 2, 37.

† Abjungo.

* Abjunctus, a, um. part. Unyoked. Abjunctos lavare equos, Propert. 2, 18, 10.

* Abjungo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [ex ab & jungo] (1) To unyoke. Met. To separate, or remove.

(2) ¶ Abjungere se à re aliquā, to disuse, or be far from using, it. (1) Arator abjungens juvenum, Virg. Geor. 3, 518. (2) Quod se ab hoc dicendi genere abjuxerit, Cic. Att. 2, 16.

* Abjungor, i, ctus. pass. to be unyoked. Met. To be parted, or separated. Lachrymor, quando aspicio hunc qui abjungitur, Plaut.

† Abjūrāssō, pro abjuravero, ab Abjuro, Plaut. Perf. 4, 3, 9.

Abjūrātus, a, um. part. [à seq. abjuro] Kept contrary to justice, denied by a false oath. Abjurata rapinæ, Virg. Æn. 8, 263, sc. boves, quas Cacus abegerat.

Abjūro, as. act. To deny a thing (1) with an, or (2) upon oath. (1) Qui abjurant, si quid creditum est, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 10. (2) Quique in jure abjurant pecuniam, Plaut. Rud. Prol. 14.

¶ Abjurare mulierem apud canonistas est juramento repudiare, Steph.

¶ Ablactō in interpr. Bibb. pro à lacte depello. To wean.

¶ Ablactor, ¶ Ablactatus, ¶ Ablactatio, eadem auctoritate nituntur.

Ablaqueandus, a, um. part. To have the root laid bare. Priusquam frigora invadunt, vitis ablaqueanda est, Plin. 17, 19.

Ablaqueatio, ōnis. verb. f. A laying open the roots of vines, or other trees. Myrrha gaudet rastro, & ablaqueationibus, Plin. 27, 6.

Ablaqueatus, a, um. part. Having the roots laid open. Ablaqueata vitis, Plin. 6, 27.

Ablaqueo, as. act. [Vossius à lacu derivari vult, ut sit quasi ablacuo] To lay bare the roots. Circum oleas autumnitate ablaqueato, Cato, R. R. 5.

Ablaqueor, āris. pass. To be laid bare. Quæ ablaqueantur celeriora neglectis, Plin. 16, 27.

† * Ablātīvus casus, qui modò Sextus, modò Latinus à Varrone appellatur; ut & Comparativus Prisciano; analogicè formatur ex Ablatus participio ex Auferor. The Ablative case, Quint. 1, 5. & Gloss. Lat. Græc.

¶ * Ablātor, ōris. m. verb. [ab aufero] obtinuerat temporibus S. Augustini, & Sedulii. A Taker or Bearer away, † Qui aufert.

* Ablātūrus, a, um. part. [ab aufero] About to take away. Raptum vitulo caput ablatura superbo, Pers. 1, 100.

* Ablātus, a, um. part. [ab auferor] Taken away. Ablatusque viro vultus, Sil. 9, 390.

† * Ablectus, a, um. part. [ex ab & lego, is] antiquè dic. pro electus, egregius. Fine, neat, curious. Ablectæ ædes, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 3.

Ablēgandus, a, um. part. [ab ablegor] To be sent away. Aliquod mihi est hinc ablegandus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 45.

Ablēgatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex ablego, as] A sending out of. Ablegatio ab urbe, Liv. 6, 39.

Ablēgātus, a, um. part. (1) Sent out of the way. (2) Laid aside. (1) = Remoto, atque ablegato viro, Cic. Verr. 5, 31. (2) Vid. Ablego, N° 3.

¶ * Ablegmīna, um. pl. [ex ablego, is, i. e. separe] Choice parts of the sacrifice, Fest.

Ablēgo, as. act. [ex ab & lego, as] (1) To send one out of the way who binds a design. (2) To drive away cattle to other pastures. (3) Met. To lay aside. (1) Subcustodem suum foras ablegavit, dum easse huc transit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 54. (2) Itaque cum ablegabuntur [boves] in ea loca, perducendi sunt, &c. Col. 2, 24. (3) = Dimisso, & ablegato consilio, Cic.

Ablēgor, āri. pass. To be sent out of the way. Non prius destiteram, quam ablegari eum ob seditionis periculum animadvertissent, Suet. Calig. 9.

* Ablēpsia, vel potius ἀβλεψία, ut scripsit Suetonius, Claud. 38. Blindness of mind, want of foresight.

Abligūrio, īre, īvi, itum. act. [ex ab, & ligurio] To spend riotously in eating and drinking. Patria itidem qui abliguriērat bona, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4.

Unde, ¶ Abligūritio, ōnis. f. verb. A prodigal spending in good cheer, Jul. Capitol.

¶ Abligūritor, ōris. m. verb. A riotous person, Amb. † Nepos, helluo.

Ablōco, as. act. [ex ab, & loco] To let out for hire. Domum suam in reliquam anni partem ablocavit, Suet. Vitell. 7.

Ablūdo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [ex ab, & ludo] To be unlike. Hæc à te non multum abludit imago, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 320. ¶ Alludo. Rarò occ.

* Abluendus, a, um. part. To be washed away. Quibus lachrymis abluendis cubiculo egrediens, Tac. Ann. 11, 2, 2.

* Abluens, tis. part. Washing clean. Abluens aqua corpus, Curt. 3, 11.

* Abluo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [ex ab, & lavo] (1) To wash away. (2) To expiate, or purify. (3) Met. To remove. (4) To blot out. (1) Terra congesta pluviis non abluatur, Plin. (2) Donec me flumine vivo Abluero, Virg. Æn. 2, 720. (3) Terra nigras sibi abluit umbras, Lucr. 4, 379. (4) ¶ Maculam abluere, Plin. Ep. 3, 7. perjuriam, Ow. Fast. 5, 681. perfida verba, Id. Fast. 5, 682.

* Abluor, i, ūtus. pass. (1) To be washed clean. (2) Met. To be blotted out, or taken away. (1) Ita jactantur fluctibus, ut nunquam abluantur, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 26. de paricidis. (2) Perturbatio animi placatione abluetur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28.

* Ablutio, ōnis. f. verb. A washing, or purifying. Superis sacra facturus corporis ablutione purgatur, Macr. 3, 1.

* Ablutus, a, um. part. [ex abluor] Washed. Ova abluta condunt in fursures, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

Ut cunctanti squalor ablutus est, Curt. 3, 4.

† Ablūvium, pro diluvio Laberius nimis licenter dixit, teste Gell. 16, 7.

¶ Abmātertera, æ. f. The great grandmother's mother's sister, Dig.

† Abmitto, verbum rarissimum. To send. Dic ob hæc dona, quæ abmiserit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 33. sed mel. codd. habent ad me miserit.

Abnāto, as. act. To swim away. Cervice reflexa abnatat, Stat. Achill. 1, 383. Rarò occ.

† Abnēco, āre, ui, ctum. act. To kill. Ut puerum abnecaret, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 99. sed mel. codd. habent enecare.

Abnēgo, as. act. (1) To refuse. (2) To deny. (3) To go back from his word. (4) To withhold. (1) Abnegat vitam producere, Virg. Æn. 2, 637. (2) Nē depositum appellati abnegarent, Plin. Ep. 10, 100. (3) Rex tibi conjugium abnegat, Virg. Æn. 7, 424. (4) Jupiter abnegat imbrem, Col. 10, 51.

Abnēpos, ōtis. m. A grand-child's grand-son, Suet. Tib. 3.

Abneptis, is. f. A grand-child's grand-daughter, Suet. Neron. 35.

¶ * Abnoctō, as. denom. [ex ab, & nox] To lie out a nights, Gell. 13, 12. Rarò occ.

Abnōdo, as. denom. [ex ab, & nodus] To cut the knots from trees. Vites diligenter amputant, & abnodant, Col. R. R. 4, 24.

Abnormis, e. adj. [ex ab, & norma] Irregular, singular. Rusticus, abnormis sapiens, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 3. ¶ Some read anormis, sed mel. codd. habent abnormis.

† * Abnuor, Ennius, for

* Abnuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [ex ab, & nuo] (1) To deny, or refuse, properly by countenance, or gesture. (2) Simply to deny. (3) To binder. (4) To render impracticable. (1) Ubi cœnamus? inquam: atque illi abnuunt, Plaut. Cap. 3, 1, 21. (2) ¶ Intelligas quid quisque concedat, quid abnuat, Cic. de Fin. 2, 1. (3) Abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris, Virg. Æn. 10, 8. (4) Abnuat locus impetum, Tac. Hist. 5, 13, 6.

* Abnuendus, a, um. part. To be rejected. Dixit, nullius alterius consilio, quam Scipionis, accipiendam, abnuendamve pacem esse, Liv. 30, 23. Nec abnuendum est, si dat imperium Deus, Sen. Thyest. 471.

* Abnuens, entis. part. Denying, refusing. Id prius quidem abnuentes juratos se, Liv. 10, 38.

Abnuente jam plebe imperium, Id. 3, 66.

* Abnuor, pass. To be denied. Nec abnuitor ita fuisse, si ad iudices alios itum foret, Liv. 3, 72.

¶ * Abnutivus, a, um. adj. Negative, ap. JCC.

† * Abnūto, as. freq. [ex abnuo] To forbid often by signs. Quid mi abnutas? Plaut. Cap. 3, 4, 79. But Cic. de Orat. 3, 41. dislikes this Word.

† Veto, prohibeo, absterreo.

Abolendus, a, um. part. To be abolished. Cum censuisset testamentum Cæsaris abolendum, Pat. 2, 58. Abolendæ infamiæ causâ, Tac. Ann. 1, 38.

Abōleo, ēre, ui, & ēvi, itum. act. [ex ab & oleo] (1) To take away even the smell of a thing. (2) To consume, or abolish. (3) To remove. (4) To wash away. (1) Crebrò postea coquitur, donec omnis odor aboleatur, Plin. 28, 38. (2) Corpus non igne abolitum, ut Romanus mos est, Tac. Ann. 16, 16. (3) Sterilitatem fœminarum, & virorum infaniam abolere, Plin. 31, 2. Met. ¶ dolorem, iram, crimen, &c. abolere. (4) Nec viscera quisquam, Aut undis abolere potest, aut vincere flammâ, Virg. Geor. 3, 560. sc. quæ nec lavari, nec coqui poterant, Serv.

Abōleor, ēri, itus. pass. Plin. 7. in procem. Sperans cladem in Græciâ acceptam novâ posse victoriâ aboleri, Just. 31, 6.

Abōlesco, ēre, ēvi, itum. neut. (1) To wither away. (2) To decay. (3) To be extinct. (1) Siccitibus [vineæ] non abolescit, Col. 3, 2. (2) Nec tanti abolescet gratia facti, Virg. Ann. 7, 233. (3) Cujus rei propè jam memoria aboleverat, Liv. 3, 55.

Abōlitiō, ōnis. f. verb. An abolition, or cancelling. Abolitio legis, Suet. Aug. 34.

Abōlītūrus, a, um. part. About to abolish. Quasi scientiæ jurisconsultorum omnem usum aboliturus, Suet. Cal. 34.

Abōlītus, a, um. part. [ab aboleor] (1) Ruinous. (2) Antiquated, abolished. (1) Abolitas vetustate ædes dedicavit, Tac. Ann. 2, 49. (2) = Abolita, atque abrogata retinere, Quint. 1, 10.

Abolla, æ. f. A senator's robe, Juv. Sat. 4, 76. A soldier's coat, Mart. 8, 48. A philosopher's cloak, Juv. Sat. 3, 113.

Abōmīnandus, a, um. part. [ab abominor, pass.] To be accounted ominous, or unlucky; to be shunned, or detested. Licinius tertiâ clade abominandam eam curiam fecit, Liv. 9, 38.

Abōmīnans, tis. part. Abominating. Abominantibus qui audiebant, Suet. Tib. Claud. 46.

¶ Abōmīnatio, ¶ Abōmīnamentum; † Res detestabilis, † abominanda.

Abōmīnātus, a, um. part. (1) Shunning as ominous, or unlucky. (2) Also accounted ominous. Hannibal Africam repetens cum audisset locum Sepulbrum dirutum appellari, ubi consensurus erat, abominatus, prætervehi jussu gubernatore, ad Leptim appulit, Liv. 30, 25. (2) Abominati semimares, Id. 31, 12.

Abōmīnor, āris. pass. denom. [ex ab, & omen] (1) To deprecate as ominous. (2) To detest, or abominate. (1) ¶ Hoc regum insigne aut moderatè perferendum est, aut (quod abominor) in te ruet, Curt. 7, 14. i. e. (quod omen Diis avertant) which God forbid. (2) Plin. 17, 5.

¶ Abōmīnōsus, & ¶ Abōmīnābilis. Abominable, unlucky. † Abōmīnandus.

Abōiģines, An ancient people of Italy, who incorporated themselves with the Romans, Liv. 1, 1. But used as a common name for the first inhabitants of any country.

† Abōrior, ōrii, ortus, 3 & 4 conj. (1) In ancient Latin writers, it signifieth only to die, or be extinct, as being by analogy the 3 of orior. (2) ¶ To be born before the time; according to some, to miscarry, but without any certain authority. (1) Metu infringitur lingua, & vox aboritur, Lucr. 3, 156. Quod (cum pace doctissimorum virorum dictum velim) sonat extinguitur, (non abortum patitur, quod esset, elicitur ante tempus) qui quidem sensus poetæ menti absonus videtur. Translatè dici fateor, sed Metaphoram à primævâ vocis significatione

nificatiōe defumi contendo. (2) Fœtus quoque ipsi abortiuntur, *Gell.* 12, 1.

Abortio, ōnis, f. verb. *A casting the young, a miscarrying.* Hæc pecunia merces abortionis appellanda est, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 12.

Aborto, as, neut. *To miscarry.* Nè dum exilire velit, prægnans abortet, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

Abortivum, i. n. (1) *Abortion.* (2) *Or that which causes abortion.* (1) Evanescit quodam abortivo, *Plin.* 18, 17. (2) Abortivo non est opus, *Juv.* 6, 367.

Abortivus, a, um. adj. *Abortive, born before the time.* Quos abortivos vulgus vocabat, *Suet. Aug.* 35.

Abortus, a, um. part. *Not risen.* Expavit aborta sidera, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 32. rectius *aborta.*

Abortus, ūs, m. verb. [*ex aborior*] (1) *A miscarrying.* Uno abortu duodecim puerperia egesta, *Plin.* (2) *It is also said of trees.* Arborum etiam abortus invenimus, *Id.* ¶ Abortum facere, (1) *To miscarry.* (2) *To cause a miscarriage.* (3) *Met. To suffer abortion, to come to nothing.* (1) Neptis tua abortum fecit, *Id.* 8, 10. (2) Cyperi potio fœminis abortus facit, *Id.* 21, 18. (3) Stotici parturiunt adversus libros meos, & subinde abortus faciunt, *Id.* 233. ¶ Abortum pati, *to cast the young, Id.* 28, 7. Equas, si sint gravidæ, abortum pati, *Id.* ¶ Abortum inferre, *to cause miscarriage.* Tonitrus solitariis ovibus abortum inferunt, *Id.* 24, 16.

* ¶ Abra, æ, f. [*ex ἀβρα, ancilla*] *A waiting gentlewoman.*

* Abiādo, ěre, si, sum. act. [*ex ab, & rado*] (1) *To scrape, or shave off.* (2) *To cut, or chop off.* (3) *Met. To get from another.* (1) Barba abrādītur, præterquam in superiore labio, *Plin.* 6, 28. (2) Acutā dolabrā abrādere. *Col.* 3, 8. (3) Cui aliquid abradi potest, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 19.

* Abrādor, i, fus. pass. *To be shaved off, Ter. Met. To be extorted from a man, to be taken away.* V. Abrado, N^o. 3.

* Abrāfus, a, um. part. *Shaven.* Abrasæ fauces, *Luc.* 16, 115.

Abreptus, a, um. part. [*ex abripior*] *Torn away, forced.* A conjuge abreptus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 29.

Abripiō, ěre, ui, reatum. act. [*ex ab, & rapio*] (1) *To drag away by force.* (2) *Met. To carry away.* (1) ¶ Abripere aliquem in vincula, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 10. (2) Aestus ingenii tui te procul à terrā abripuit, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 36.

Abripior, i, reatus. pass. *To be dragged away.* Abripi in cruciatum, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 47.

Abrodo, ěre, si, sum. act. [*ex ab, & rodo*] *To gnaw off.* Viperæ maris caput abrodit fœmina, voluptatis dulcedine, *Plin.* 10, 62.

Abrogatio, ōnis, f. verb. *An abrogation, or dissolving of a law.* Neque enim ullā [*lex*] est, quæ non ipsa se sepiat difficultate abrogationis, *Cic. Att.* 3, 23. ¶ Rogatio, *Id.*

Abrogātus, a, um. part. [*à seq. abrogo*] (1) *Taken away, abrogated, repealed.* (2) *Made void.* (1) Imperium abrogatum, *Cic. pro Domo* 31. (2) ¶ Cui legi abrogatum, vel derogatum sit, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 30.

Abrogo, as, act. [*ex ab, & rogo*] (1) *To abolish, or repeal.* (2) *To drive away.* (1) ¶ Abrogare legem, vel legi, *Cic. Lex illa neque tolli, neque abrogari potest, Id.* (2) Lepidum privatus Italiā abrogavit, *Plin. de Vir. ill.* ¶ Abrogare multam, *to take off a fine.* Abrogare sibi fidem, *Liv. to act so as not to be believed.*

Abrogōr, āris. pass. *To be repealed, &c. Liv.* 21, 63.

Abrotōnites, æ, m. *Southernwood wine, Col.* 12, 35.

Abrotōnum, i. n. *The herb southernwood, Plin.* 21, 10. ¶ *Luc.* 9, 922.

Abrumpendus, a, um. part. *To be broken, or thrown off.* Abrumpendas pariter spes ac metus clamitans, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 50, 3.

Abrumpo, ěre, rūpi, ptum. act. [*ex ab, & rumpo*] (1) *To break, or throw off.* (2) *To cut asunder.* (3) *To break off, or leave.* (1) Abrumpere vincula, *Liv.* Abrumpere nubem ardeant, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 584. ubi alii *erumpere.* (2)

Sensce venas crurum, & poplitum abruptit, Tac. Ann. 15, 63, 3. (3) Abrumpe, si qua te retinent, *Cic. § Abrumpere aliquid ex re aliquā, Plin. se ab aliquo, Cic. Abrumpere dissimulationem, Tac. Ann.* 11, 26. fas omne, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 55. fata, *Sen. fidem, Tac. Hist.* 4, 60. moram, *Stat. noctem, Id. patientiam, Tac. Ann.* 12, 50. somnos, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 536.

Abrumpor, i, ruptus. pass. *To be broken, &c.* Abruptè, adv. [*ex abruptus*] (1) *Abruptly, without order.* (2) *Inconsiderately.* (1) Nec abruptè, nec unde libuit, *Quint.* 3, 8. (2) Non abruptè agendum, *Juf.* 2, 15.

Abruptio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A breaking.* (2) *Met. A breaking off, a divorce.* (1) Abruptio corrigæ, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 40. (2) Abruptio matrimonii, *Id. Att.* 11, 3.

Abruptum, i. n. *A steep place, or precipice.* Cœli abrupta, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 262. ¶ Charybdis sorbet in abruptum fluctus, *into the gulph, Virg. Æn.* 3, 422.

Abrupturus, a, um. part. *About to break.* Herba sollicitum curis non abruptura soporem, *Claud. in Ruf.* 212.

Abruptus, a, um. part. [*ex abruptor*] Item, adj. or. comp. simus. sup. (1) *Broken off,* (2) *or from.* (3) *Cut off.* (4) *Steep, rough, craggy.* (5) *Met. Abrupt, without preamble, or preface.* (6) *Not well compact, or joined together.* (7) *Rash, hasty.* (1) Abrupta lora relinquunt, *Or. Met.* 2, 315. (2) Abrupti nubibus niges, *Lucr.* 2, 214. (3) Abrupta cruor à cervice profusus, *Or. Met.* 8, 764. Nihil abruptius, *Plin.* 11, 51. Ripæ abruptissimæ, *Tert.* (5) Abruptum initium, *Quint.* 3, 8. (6) Abruptum sermonis genus Sallustii, *Quint.* 4, 2. (7) Abruptum ingenium, *Sil. Ital.* 7, 220.

Abscēdens, ntis. part. *Departing.* Abscēdens ramos ac vellera fronti deripuit, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 120. Unde abscēdentia & prominentia in picturis, *Vitr. præf. lib.* 7. Atque abscēdens visa est paventem attrahere, *Sil.* 15, 558.

Abscēditur, imperf. *It is departed.* Itaque Rhegio extemplo abscēssum est, *Liv.* 24, 1. Fabius omittendam rem parvam ac juxta magnis difficilem, abscēdendumque inde censebat, *Id.* 24, 19.

Abscēdo, ěre, cessi, cessum. neut. [*ex abs, & cedo*] (1) *To depart.* (2) *To be taken away.* (3) *To cease, or leave off.* (4) *To escape.* (5) *Allo to suppurate.* (1) Ni procul abscēdat, *Or. Met.* 6, 362. (2) ¶ Decem minæ abscēdent, non accedent, *Plaut. perf.* 4, 4, 119. (3) ¶ Irrito incepto abscēdere, *Liv.* (4) Pallada nonne videt abscēssisse mihi? *Or. Met.* 5, 376. (5) Magma ad supprimendum omne quod abscēdit, *Cels.* 5, 18. ¶ Abscēdere ab aliquo, alicui, incepto; de pecuniā, *Plin.* Item cum adverbis, hinc, illinc, inde. Abscēdit ira, ægritudo, &c. Abscēssum pro abscēssilem, *Sil. It.* 8, 109.

Abscēssio, id. quod Abscēssus, *Cic.* Cùm autem animis corpora cum necessitate insevisset, cùmque ad corpora necessitate tum accessio fieret, tum abscēssio, *Cic. de Univ.* 12. ¶ Accessio, *Id.*

Abscēssurus, a, um. part. *About to depart.* Dixit, extemplo aut abscēssuros aut dedituros se hostes, *Liv.* 25, 11.

Abscēssus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A recess, a departing from.* (2) *Also an imposthume.* (1) Longinquo solis abscēssu, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10. (2) Prodest impositum minutis, majoribusque abscēssibus, *Cels.* 7, 2.

* Abscido, ěre, di, sum. act. [*ex abs, & cædo*] *To cut off.* Abscidit vultus ensis uterque sacros, *Mart.* 2, 66, 2. Rarè occ.

* Abscindendus, a, um. part. *To be cut off, or in cutting off.* Primum capite ægrè inter turbam tumultumque abscindendo tempus terebat, *Liv.* 24, 15.

* Abscindo, ěre, scidi, sum. act. [*ex ab, & scindo*] (1) *To cut off.* (2) *To rent off.* (3) *To put an end to.* (1) Ego tibi scelestam linguam abscindam, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 7. (2) Tunicam ejus à pectore abscidit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 1. (3) Sic fata querelas abscidit, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 162.

* Abscindor, i, pass. *To be cut off.* Præstè est

medicus, abscinduntur venæ, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 69, 3.

† Abscio. *To forget; voc. inusit.* * Abscisè vel, ut alii, Abscisè; hoc ex abscido, illud ex abscindo. *Shortly, in few words.* = Si verba numeres breviter, & abscisè, *Val. Max.* 3, 7. Alii, *Precisely, firmly,* nescio quā auctoritate freti.

* Abcisio, ōnis, f. verb. *Cutting short, a figure in Rhet.* Auc. ad Herenn. 4, 53.

* Abcisior, compar. *Shorter, Met. severer.* Abcisior justitia ad vim, & cruorem usque, *Val. Max.* 6, 5.

* Abcisus, a, um. part. [*ex abscindor*] (1) *Cut off.* (2) *Parted.* (1) Caput abcisum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 303. (2) Abcisio à continenti insula, *Plin.* 4, 1. Item, nomen. *Broken, rough, craggy, steep.* = Nec ferme quicquam, satis arduum, aut abcisum erat, quod hosti aditum, ascensumve difficilem præberet, *Liv.* Item, *Met.* (1) *Cut short, almost desperate.* (2) *Sharp, severe.* (3) *Short.* (1) ¶ Abcisæ res efferent se aliquando, *Cic. de prov. Cons.* 14. Spe undique abcisâ, *Liv.* 24, 30. (2) Abcisio castigationis genere militaris disciplina indiget, *Val. Max.* 2, 2. (3) = Alia breviter, & abcisio sunt, *Quint.* 9, 4.

* Absconditè, adv. *Hiddenly, secretly.* Quæ enim de voluptate dicuntur, ea nec acutissimè, nec absconditè differuntur, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 1.

* Absconditus, a, um, & Absconfus, sed illud usitatus. part. *Hidden, covered.* = Non obscurum, opinor, neque absconditum, *Cic.*

* Abscondo, ěre, di & didi, ditum & sum. act. [*voc. decomp. ex abs, con, & do*] (1) *To hide, or keep close.* (2) *Fig. To leave behind.* Aurum abscondidi, *Plaut. Fragm.* 1, 63. Fumus absconderat cælum, *Curt.* 6, 17. (2) Abscondimus acres, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 291.

* Abscondor, i, ditus & fus. pass. *To be hidden, or disappear; to be out of sight.* Ante tibi Eoæ Atlantides abscondentur, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 291.

Absens, tis. part. [*à verbo absum*] (1) *Absent; propriè de personis.* (2) *Absent, out of sight, distant; figuratè de rebus.* (1) Absens, absentem, auditque, videtque, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 83. (2) Absentem rusticus urbem tollit in aspera levis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 28. ¶ Absente nobis, pro absentibus, *I, or we, being absent, dixerunt Plaut. & Ter.*

Absentia, æ, f. *Absence.* Longam & continuam absentiam paulatim meditans, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31, 2.

Absilio, ěre, ui. sup. inusit. neut. [*ex ab, & salio*] (1) *To leap,* (2) *or fly away.* (2) Alitum genus, atque (3) ferarum Procul absiliebat, *Lucr.* 6, 1214.

Absimilis, e, adj. (ubi ab privandi significat) *Very unlike.* ¶ Non absimilis bitumini, *Col.* 6, 17. Tiberio principi, *Suet. Oct.* 1. ¶ *Propositas plerumque habet particulas negantes, haud, non, nec, neque.*

* Absinthites, æ, m. Sed per Synthesin, n. sc. vinum, teste Steph. Absinthiten sic condire oportet. *Wormwood wine, Col.* 12, 35. ¶ *Plin.* 23, 1.

* ABSINTHIUM, & ARSYNTHIUM, i. n. [*ex ἀψινθιον, Id.*] (1) *Wormwood.* (2) *Met. A wholesome bitterness.* (1) Perpotet amarum Absinthii laticem, *Lucr.* 1, 939. (2) ¶ Verebatur ne liber ejus parum mellis, & absinthii multum haberet, *Quint.* 3, 1.

ASIS, vide APSIS.

Abstiens, entis. part. *Ceasing.* Tamen spe læ befactandæ fidei haud abstiens, *Liv.* 24, 20.

Abstitur, imperf. Si non abstisteretur bello, *Liv.* 21, 6.

Abstio, ěre, stiti. neut. [*ex ab, & sisto*] (1) *To depart from any place, or thing.* (2) *To cease.* (1) Si abstistere furore vellent, *Liv.* (2) Abstiste moveri, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 399. ¶ Abstistere ludo, *Id. Æn.* 6, 259. bello, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 32. furore, imperio, oppugnatione, obsidione, pugna, spe, *Liv.* ab sole, *Plin.* 2, 8. Cum infinit. Cum haud abstisteret patere, *Liv.*

* Absolvens, ntis. part. *Acquitting, or releasing.* Absolvens puppis moras, *Claud. Laus Seren.* 30.

* Ab-

* Absolvo, ēre, vi, lūtum. aēt. (1) *To acquit, discharge, or release (in trials, or accusations.)* & Damno, postulo. (2) *To perfect, or finish.* (3) *To discharge.* (4) *To consume, or destroy.* (5) *To dispatch, or dismiss.* (1) § Absolvere injuriarum, improbitatis, majestatis, Cic. suspitione, Liv. de prævicatione, quenquam alicui, Cic. copiose, multis omnium sententiis, Id. (2) = Dialogos confeci, & absolvi, Id. = Vitam beatam perficiunt, & absolunt. Id. Absolvere bellum, Luc. 2, 250. (3) Pensum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2. promissum, Id. 2, 11. (4) Quid totum absolvis orbem? Luc. 7, 176. (5) Ego ad forum ibo, ut hunc absolvam, Ter. Adelpb. 2, 4, 13.

* Absolvor, vi, lūtus. pass. *To be acquitted, discharged, &c.* Cic. de Fin. 2, 32.

* Absolutē, adv. *Perfectly, completely.* = Undique perfectē, & absolutē, Suet. de Gram. 4.

* Absolutio, ōnis. f. verb. *A discharging, or acquitting.* Absolutio majestatis, Cic. App. Fam. 11.

* Absolutissimē, adv. sup. *Most perfectly, or absolutely.* Ut absolutissimē utamur, ad Herenn. 2, 19.

* Absolutōrium, i. n. *A cure.* Absolutorium ejus mali dicitur, Plin. 18, 6.

* Absolutōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to clearing.* & Absolutōriam & damnatoriā tabulam dedit, Suet. Aug. 13.

* Absolutus, a, um. part. [ex absolvor] (1) *Acquitted, discharged, cleared.* Item, adj. or, comp. simus. sup. (2) *Perfect, consummate.* (1) Capitibus absolutus, Nep. (2) = Absoluta, & perfectā elegantia, Plin. 2, 4. = Quo fit ut illam veram, & absolutam eloquentiam nemo consequatur, Cic. Quo opere nullum absolutius, Plin. 34, 8. Exornatio absolutissima, ad Herenn. 4, 19.

Absōnus, a, um. adj. [ex ab & sonus] (1) *Harsh in sound.* (2) *Irregular.* (3) § Met. *Unsuitable, disagreeable.* (1) Vox extra modum absōna, Cic. de Orat. 3, 11. (2) Absōna tecta, Lucr. 4, 520. (3) § Fortunis absōna dicta, Hor. A. P. 112. Conf. Liv. 7, 2.

Absorbeo, ēre, ui, & pfi, ptum. aēt. [ex ab, & forbeo] *To sup, to suck in.* (2) *To lay under water.* (3) Met. *To carry away violently, as with a stream.* (1) Araneus omnem humorem absorbet, Plin. 11, 35. (2) Palus absorpsit rupes, ac tecta ferarum detulit, Luc. 4, 100. (3) Ne æstus nos consuetudinis absorbeat, Cic. de Legg. 2, 4.

Absque. præp. regit abl. ¶ Absque hoc esset, but for him, Plaut. ¶ Absque foret te, but for you, Id. Bacch. 3, 3, 8. Quam fortunatus cæteris sum rebus, absque unā hāc foret! except in this one, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 25.

¶ Quid valeat hæc particula seorsim, cum valde incertum sit, auctior sum, ut ab illius usu, nisi in bujismodi formulā cum verbo substantivo, pueri arceantur. Adēd n. pro fine aut præter, Cic. Liv. Virg. Hor. Ov. non scripserunt, aut planē apud eos hujus voculæ usus sit nullus. Hi quidem hunc sensum sic protulerunt; Si ille non esset; ni unus vir fuisset; si tu non esses, &c.

* Abstantia, æ. f. *A distant removal.* Sol cum longius absit, abstantiā quādam, &c. Vitr. 9, 4.

Abstēmius, a, um. adj. [q. abstinens temeti, b. e. vini; teste Quint.] *Abstemious, sober, not given to wine.* Gaudet abstemius undis, Ov. Met. 15, 323. Abstemius vini, Plin. 22, 24.

¶ Abstentus, a, um. part. pass. *Kept out of possession,* apud JCC.

Abstergens, ntis. part. *Wiping away.* Oratio ægritudinem abstergens, Cic. Top. 22.

Abstergo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. (1) *To wipe clean, to wipe off, or away.* (2) Met. *To discuss, or dissipate.* (3) *To break in pieces.* (1) Tu labellum abstergeas, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 52. (2) Omnem abstergebo dolorem, Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 10. (3) Conlidi inter se naves, abstergerique invicem remi cæperunt, Curt. 9, 9, 16.

Abstergo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. *Of the same import with abstergeo, and more frequently used.* ¶ Abstergere sletum, luctum, metum, molestias, Cic.

Absterreo, ēre, ui, itum. aēt. [ex abs, & terreo] (1) *To frighten from,* (2) *away.* (3) *To*

bind, or forbid. (1) Qui Chremetem absterceant, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 14. (2) § Absterere de frumento anseres, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 41. (3) Quoniam natura absteruit auctum, Lucr. 5, 844. Absteritus, a, um. part. *Affrighted from.* Haud mediocri clade absteritus, Liv. 27, 47. Absterita fatis, Luc. 8, 649.

Absterfus, a, um. part. *Wiped off, cleansed.* Absterfa fuligo, Cic. Phil. 2, 36.

Abstinentus, a, um. part. *To be kept from, or hindered.* Quibus cibis abstinentæ sunt aves, Col. 8, 5. Amor procul adhibendus est, atque abstinentus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 30.

Abstīnens, tis. adj. ex part. or. comp. simus. sup. *Temperate, forbearing, abstinent.* Homo mirificē abstīnens, Cic. Att. 5, 21. Abstīnentes oculi, & manus, Id. Off. 1, 40. Abstīnentiōr ceremonia, Auf. Grat. Aet. p. 547. ed. Delph. § Abstīnētissimus vini, & somni, Col. 12, 4.

Abstīnenter, adv. *Modestly, harmlessly.* = Postquam Præter est factus [Sallustius] modestē gessit, & abstīnenter, Cic. in Sall. 7.

Abstīnentia, æ. f. [ex abstīnens] *An abstaining from, abstinence, inoffensiveness.* = Cum strenuo virtute; cum modesto, pudore; cum innocente, abstīnentiā; certabat, Sall. B. C. 57.

Abstīneo, ēre, ui, abstentum. aēt. tenere, & cohibere se. (1) *To abstain from.* (2) *To keep from.* (1) Sese cibo abstīnit, Cæf. B. G. 8, 44. (2) Non manum abstīnes? Ter. Adelpb. 5, 2, 6. § Præter suum accusat. regit ablat. cum præp. vel sine illā frequentius. Abstīnere ignem ab æde, Liv. culpā, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 18. injuriā, Cic. Off. 3, 17. prælio, pugnā, seditionibus, Liv. tactu, Virg. Æn. 7, 618. verbis, Plin. Cum infin. Dum mihi abstīneant invidere, Plaut. Curt. 1, 3, 24.

Abstīnētur, imperf. *To be abstained from.* Jubente rege, ut cædibus abstīneretur, Curt. 5, 36. Abstīnebatur à patribus, Liv. 3, 30.

* Absto, stāre, stīti, itum. neut. *To stand at a distance.* Si longius abstes, Hor. A. Poet. 302.

Abstrahurus, a, um. part. *About to draw away.* Unde se à portu ratus abstrahurum naves, Liv. 37, 27.

Abstractus, a, um. part. *Drawn away.* Inter hæc abstractam à penetralibus jugulant, Liv. 24, 26.

Abstrahens, tis. part. *Drawing away.* Jumenta agnoscentes abstrahentesque, Tac. Ann. 15, 15, 3.

Abstrāho, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. [ex abs, & traho] (1) *To drag away.* (2) *To separate.* (3) *To free.* (4) *To abstract.* (5) *To draw away.* (1) Istam psalteriam mecum rus abstraham. Vesp. ba irati senis apud Ter. Adelpb. 5, 3, 37. (2) Ut me à Glycerio miserum abstrahat, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 9. (3) Abstrahere civitatem à servitio, Cic. Fam. 16, 16. (4) Ut eum vis quædam à sensu mentis abstraxisse videretur, Id. de Div. 1, 37. (5) Pompejum gloriæ cupiditas ad bellicas laudes abstraxit, Id. de Clar. Orat. 68. § Præter acc. regit abl. cum præp. aut vice ejus adverbium loci sumit.

Abstrahor, i. pass. *To be drawn away.* Abstrahi à pedibus patriis, Ov. Ep. 14, 83. de thalamis, Ibid. 16, 154. Hospitem abstrahi jussit ad capitale supplicium, Curt. 3, 5.

Abstrictus, a, um. part. [ex abstringor inusit.] *Untied, unloosed.* Tanquam laxarunt elatum pedem abstricto nodo, Liv. 24, 7. Rarè occ.

Abstrūdo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. [ex abs, & trudo.] (1) *To conceal, or hide.* (2) Met. *To cast away, or banish.* (1) Euclio formidat auro, abstrudit foris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6. Natura veritatem in profundum penitus abstruxit, Cic. Acad. 4, 10. (2) Abstrudere tristitiam, Tac. Ann. 3, 6, 3.

Abstrūsus, a, um. part. *Concealed, hidden.* Quærit pars semina flammæ abstrusa in venis silicis, Virg. Æn. 6, 7. Adj. ex part. or. comp. (1) *Secret, inward, deep.* (2) *Reserved.* (3) *Reserved etiam ad animum.* (1) Abstruse insidiæ, Cic. in Rull. 2, 18. Abstrusior disputatio, Id. Acad. 4, 10. (2) Abstrusus homo, Tacit. Ann. 1, 24. (3) Abstrusus animi dolor, Cic. pro Dom. 25.

Abstūli, præter, ex Ausero, quod vid,

Absum, esse, fui, futurus. neut. [ex ab, & sum] (1) *To be absent, or away.* (2) *To be wanting.* (3) *To be far from.* (1) Domini ubi absunt, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 52. § Abest gradantibus Æson, Ov. M. 7, 162. (2) At unum à præturā tuā abest, Plaut. (3) Abest ab hāc laude, Cic. ¶ Absit verbo invidia, Liv. Take it not ill, without disparagement to any body. Antonio abfui, Cic. I defended not his cause.

† Absūmēdo, dñis. f. *Awasting, or spending.* Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3. sed ludens suo more.

Absūmendus, a, um. part. *To be consumed, or destroyed.* Vivos homines laniandos absūmendosque objicere, Suet. Neron. 37.

Absūmo, ēre, pfi, ptum. aēt. [ex ab, & sumo] (1) *To consume, or destroy.* (2) *To spend, or waste utterly.* (1) Absumere reliquias pugnæ, Liv. (2) Absumere vinum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 49.

Absūmor, i. ptus. pass. *To be utterly destroyed, to perish.* § Absumi fame, ferro, veneno, Liv. clade, Cic. morte, Col. Met. curā, Ter. Luc. Val. Flacc. Qui credunt dentes in cornua absumi, Plin. 11, 37.

Absumpturus, a, um. part. *About to consume.* In emptionem mercium absumpturus, Suet. Aug. 98.

Absumptus, a, um. part. [ex absumor] *Lost, gone, undone.* ¶ Sin absumpta salus, If our support (our Hero) be lost, Virg. Æn. 1, 559. Ariobarzane fortuitā morte absumpto, Ariobarzanes dying suddenly, Tac. Ann. 2, 4. Absumpti sumus, We are ruined, Plin.

Absurdē, adv. qual. *Foolishly, absurdly; in contradiction to reason.* Absurdē facis, qui angas te animi, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 6.

Absurdus, a, um. adj. [ex ab, & surdus] Ab quo aurem avertas, & surdus esse malis; or. comp. simus. sup. (1) *Harsh, grating, unpleasant.* (2) *Absurd, silly, incoherent.* (1) Absurdus sonus, ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9. Oculis animisque hominem absurdum, Id. pro Rosc. Comm. 7. (2) = Pravum, ineptum, absurdum, atque alienum à vitā meā, Ter. Adelpb. 5, 8, 21. Nihil absurdius, Cic. Absurdissima mandata, Id. Att. 7, 13.

Abveto pro aveto, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 76.

Abundans, tis. part. [ex abundo] & aliquando, adj. (1) *Abounding, rich.* (2) *Great, vast.* (3) *Copious.* (1) Abundans pecuniā, homo, Cic. pro Quint. 12. & Adefus. (2) Excitabatur homo ab homine abundanti doctrinā, Id. de Orat. 1, 19. (3) & Non erat abundans, non inops tamen oratio, Id. de Clar. Orat. 67.

Abundanter, adv. qual. ius, comp. simus, sup. *Largely, abundantly, copiously.* = De quā copiose, & abundanter, Cic. de Orat. 2, 55. & Aliis abundantius occurrunt, aliis angustius, Id. Top. 10. Abundantissimē, Suet. Aug. 74.

Abundantia, æ. f. *Plenty, abundance.* Abundantia rerum omnium, Cic. in Rull. 1, 6. Abundantia seminarum, b. e. menses, Plin. 24, 11.

Abundatio, ōnis. f. verb. idem, Plin. 3, 16.

Abundāurus, a, um. part. *About to abound,* Suet. Tib. Claud. 28.

Abunde. adverb. quant. *Enough in conscience.* Abundē magna præsidia, Sall. B. J. 17. § Terrorum, & fraudis abunde est, Virg. Æn. 7, 552.

Abundo, as. neut. [ex ab, & undo] (1) *To overflow.* (2) Met. *To be rich.* (3) Also, *To be well stored.* (1) Incertis si mensibus annis abundans Exit, Virg. Geor. 1, 115. (2) Cajetam, si quando abundare cæpero, ornabo, Cic. Att. 1, 3. (3) Villa abundat porco, agno, hædo, &c. Id. Amore abundas, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 11. & Deficio, Cic. Egeo, Id. ¶ Regit abl. & nonnunquam gen. Abundare sapientiā, audaciā, familiaritatibus, Cic. copiā frumenti, Cæf. irā, barbarie, Ov. † rerum, Lucil.

Abvōlo, as. neut. *To fly from.* ¶ Semel dumtaxat scripsit Cic. de Finibus, 2, 32. ubi tamen al. leg. avolant.

Abūsis, ōnis. f. verb. *An applying to another use, an abuse,* Cic. Orat. 27.

Abusque, pro usque ab; voc. poet. *From as far as.* Siculo prospexit abusque Pachyno, Virg. Æn. 7, 289. ¶ Regit abl. quem tamen aliquando sequitur, ut, Oceano abusque, Tac. Ann. 15, 37.

Abusus, ūs. m. verb. *An applying to another use, an abuse.* **U**ſus non abusus, legatus est, Cic. Top. 3.

Abutendus, a, um. part. *To be abused.* Adeo abutendum se permittit, ut vix sibi ipse constaret, Suet. Galb. 14.

Abutor, i, ūsus. dep. [ex ab, & utor] Re aliquā perperam, aut nimis licenter utor; vel aliorum quam naturā comparatum fuit, vel utenda esset ex mandato, aut voluntate alterius, sive in bonam, sive in malam partem. (1) *To use contrary to the nature, or first intention of any thing, whether for the better, or worse.* (2) *But it is most frequently used in a bad sense. To apply to a wrong end, to abuse.* (3) *Also to use.* (1) § Sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram abutimur, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. (2) Abuti, & perdere pecuniam, Suet. Ubi abusus, sis muliere, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 67. § Met. Abuti patientiā; gloriā nominis; facilitate alicujus; fortunis hominum; ignoratione alicujus; nomine alieno; otio, & literis; regno, & licentiā, Cic. (3) § Donec omnem casum cum melle abusus eris, Caro, 76. Liberaliter lautēque otio abutens, Patere, 2, 165.

† **Abutor** passivē dixerunt veteres. Utile utamur potius, quam ab rege, abutamur, Varr.

|| * **Abysus**, i. f. [ex ἀβυσσος, Idem.] *A gulf, a bottomless pit*, ap. scriptores ecclesiasticos.

Ac, conjunctio copulativa, pro &, vel atque; sed habet alios usus. (1) *And.* (2) *And indeed.* (3) *Ac non, neither.* (4) *Tban.* After nouns or adverbs of contrariety, or comparison. (5) *A.* (1) *Parce ac duriter vitam agebat*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 47. (2) *Faciam tibi boni aliquid, ac lubens*, Ter. Hecut. 4, 5, 15. (3) *Ac non, quia ades præsens, dico hoc*, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 39. (4) *Nē sim salvus, si aliter scribo, ac sentio*, Cic. (5) *Est animus erga te idem, ac fuit*, Ter.

* **Acacia**, æ. f. [ex ἀκασία quod ab ἀκάζω, acu] *A kind of thorn*, Plin. 24, 12.

* **Acadēmia**, æ. f. [ex ἀκαδημία, Idem.] *A place in the suburbs of Athens, famous for Plato's school, called so from Academus, or Ecademus, a nobleman: Hence all great schools were called by that name. An university.* Atque Academiā celebratam nomine villam, *Laurea Ciceronis libertus* ap. Plin. Unde

* **Acadēmīcus**, a, um. adj. *One of this school*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 18. || *An academian, a member of an university.*

* **Acālanthis**, idis. f. [ex ἀκαλανθίς, Idem.] *A linnet, goldfinch, or some such little singing bird*, Virg. Geor. 3, 338. Vid. Acanthis.

* **Acanthice**, es. f. [ex ἀκανθική, Id.] *The gum of the herb helxine, described by Pliny*, l. 27, c. 6.

* **Acanthīnus**, a, um. adj. [ex ἀκάνθινος] *Of, or like, branch-bircin; or (as others) brank-ursin, or b.arsfoot*, Plin. 25, 7.

* **Acanthion**, i. n. [ex ἀκάνθιον, vel ἀκανθα, spina] *A kind of thorn*, Plin. 24, 12.

* **Acanthis**, idis. f. [ab eodem] (1) *A little bird that sings very loud, perhaps a linnet, goldfinch, or nightingale.* (2) *Also the herb groundsel.* (1) *Resonant & acanthide dumi*, Virg. Geor. 3, 338. ubi al. Acalantida, & Acalanthide. (2) Plin. 22, 22. † Lat. senecio.

* **Acanthus**, i. m. [ab eod.] *The herb branch-bircin, as having leaves like a goat's horn; or (according to others) brank-ursin, or bearsfoot, from its shagginess*, Virg. Æn. 1, 653. *The form of its leaves often adorned the chapter of pillars.*

* **Acapna**, ōrum. pl. n. [ex ἀκαπνα, i. e. sine fumo] *Dry wood, small coal, or old coal*, Mart. 13, 15. in lemmate.

* **Acarne**, es. f. [ex ἀκάρνη, Id.] *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11.

* **Acāron**, i. n. & Acāros, i. f. *Wild myrtle*, Plin. 15, 7. † Lat. rufcus.

* || **Acātālectus**, & Acātālecticus versus, Gram. [ab ἀκατάληκτος, i. e. parum definens] *A verse having its just number of syllables.* **C**atalecticus, wanting a syllable.

* **Acātāleptia**, ſeu, ut Cic. Att. 13, 19. scripsit, ἀκατάληπτα, *Incomprehensibility.*

* **Acātium**, i. [ακατίον, Gr. Idem] *A pinnace, or small barge*, Plin. 9, 30.

Accanto, as. aēt. [ex ad, & canto] *To sing to, or by.* § Magni tumulis accanto magistri, Stat. Syl. 4, 4, 55. Vix. al. rep.

Accēdens, ntis. part. *Coming to, approaching, drawing nigh, being added.* Accedentibus provinciarum vestigalibus, Tac. Ann. 11, 22, 6. Accedentia cerno Tartara, Sil. 13, 436. Accedentibus novis, Suet. Vesp. 10.

Accēditur, impeis. *It is approached*, Cic. pro Cæcin.

Accēdo, ēre, ssi, sum. neut. [ex ad, & cedo] (1) *To draw near.* (2) *To go, or come to.* (3) *To be added to, or increased.* (4) *To assent.* (1) Ipse ad oppidum accedere noluit, Cic. Verr. 4, 23. (2) Obstitit ne in aedes accederes, Id. pro Cæc. 13. (3) Accessit mihi hoc ad labores reliquos, Id. Plurimum pretio accessit, Col. 3, 21. (4) Accessit animus ad meam sententiam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8. § *In primo sensu*, Accedere ad aliquem, Plaut. in oppidum, Cic. scopulos, Virg. mœnibus, Liv. huc propè propius. *In secundo*, ferè cum Præp. in. *In tertio* non legitur, nisi in teritiā personā, absolute, vel cum dat. vel acc. cum præp. ad. *In quarto*, ferè habet dat. rar. acc. cum præp. ad.

Accēdor, i. pass. *To be approached to.* Si quā clementer accedi poterant, Tac. Ann. 12, 33, 3.

Accēlērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hastening.* Continuatio est orationis enunciandæ acceleratio clamorosa, ad Herenn. 3, 13.

Accēlērātus, a, um. part. *Hastened.* Accelerata interim Vespasiani cæpta, Tac. H. 2, 85, 1.

Accēlērō, as. aēt. [ex ad, & celero] (1) *To hasten.* (2) *Et aliq. neut. to make haste.* (1) Iter accelerat, Cæs. B. G. 3, 39. (2) Si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4.

Accēlērōr, āri. pass. *To be hastened.* Nullo credente sic accelerari, quæ tristis audiret, Tac. Agric. 43, 5.

Accendendus, a, um. part. *To be fired up, in exciting.* Amici accendendis offensionibus callidi, Tac. Ann. 2, 57, 3.

Accendens, ntis. part. *Stirring up, or exciting.* Omnes spe promissisque accendens, Tac. H. 3, 24, 1.

Accendo, ēre, di, sum. aēt. [ex ad, & candeo] (1) *To set on fire.* (2) *To light up.* **E**xtinguo. (3) *Met. To excite, or stir up.* (4) *To increase.* (5) *To make bright, or burnish.* (1) Accendi ebum Fabianus negat, Plin. 6, 19. (2) Deus ipse solem quasi lumen accendit, Cic. de Univ. 9. (3) Martem accendere cantu, Virg. Æn. 6, 165. (4) Accendere pretium vestium, Plin. 8, 25. (5) Clypeum accenderat auro, Sil. 15, 678. § *Accendere lumen de lumine*, En. calore, Plin. 14, 5. æstus medius, Virg. Geor. 4, 401. ad pellendos Siciliā Romanos, Liv. in amorem, Tac. Hist. 1, 83. equum stimulis, Stat. Syl. 1, 1, 39.

Accendor, di, sus. pass. (1) *To be kindled.* (2) *Met. To be encouraged.* (1) Linum accenditur antequam tetigit flammam, Lucr. 6, 902. (2) Si hæc accendi aut commoveri arte possent, Cic. de Orat. 1, 25.

Accenseo, ēre, ui, sum. (& fortè situm, unde accensus) aēt. [ex ad, & cenſeo] *To add to, to reckon among.* Eadem ætas Lycurgum sacro illi numero accensusset, Sen. Ep. 90.

Accenseor, ēri. pass. *To be added to, or reckoned among.* Accenseri alicui, Ov. Met. 15, 546.

|| **Accensor**, ōris. m. verb. [ab accendo] *An encourager*, Gloss. vet. & vide Accessor.

Accensus, a, um. part. [ab accendor] (1) *Set on fire, lighted.* (2) *Met. Enraged, inflamed, exasperated.* (1) **E**go faces jam accensas extinxi, Cic. in Pison. 2. (2) Sic accensa profatur, Virg. Æn. 4, 364. His adhortationibus quum utrinque ad certamen accensi militum animi essent, Liv. 21, 45.

|| **Accensus**, i. m. [ex ad & census] *Accensi dicti quia ad censum adscripti. Soldiers put in the room of those that died, or were slain*, Fest. Also supernumerary officers, Veget. & Alcon.

Accensus, i. m. [quod ab acciendo dictum videtur.] *A public officer appointed to call courts, or other assemblies. A pursuivant, usher, mace-bearer, sergeant, &c.* Some confound him with the licitor,

who may be better informed by Livy. **C**ollegis novem singuli accensi apparebant; penes præfectum juris xii-fasces erant. **Q**ui volet accuratius de his, sive militibus, sive ministris doceri, adæat Lipf. El. lib. 1. cap. 23.

|| **Accentuicula**, æ. f. dim. *A small accent*, Gell. 13, 6.

|| **Accentus**, ūs. m. verb. [ab accino] *Legitima pronuntiatio, vel ratio, quā syllaba vel attollitur, vel deprimitur, quæ quidem est triplex, per acutum, gravem, & circumflexum, vel, ut Cicero vocat, inflexum; qui etiam Latini vocat accentum sonum vocis.* *An accent.* Vide Diomed. l. 2. de Accent.

† **Accepto** pro accepero; Pacuv.

|| **Acceptabilis**, e. adj. *Acceptable*, Bibb. † **Gratus**, acceptus.

Acceptans, tis. part. *Taking, or receiving.* Facili ac levi humo acceptante occultum opus; scilicet cuniculos, Curt. 4, 24.

|| **Acceptilatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A verbal discharge of a verbal obligation, as if it were performed*, ap. JCC. † **Relatio in acceptum.**

Acceptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A taking.* (2) || *A granting, or allowing a proposition.* (3) || *A sense, or notion.* (1) Neque donatio, neque deditio sine acceptione intelligi potest, Cic. Topic. 8. (2) Apul. p. 643. (3) Siculus, p. 18. ex edit. Gœffii.

Accepto, as. freq. [ab accipio] (1) *To take, or receive.* (2) *To submit to.* (1) *Argentum accepto, expenso, & cui decet dato*, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 32. (2) *Acceptare jugum*, Sil. 7, 41.

Acceptor, ōris. verb. m. (1) *A receiver, an approver.* (2) † *A hawk.* (1) *Illorum verbis falsis acceptor fui*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 167. (2) *Rostrum acceptoris, & unguis*, Lucil.

Acceptrix, icis. f. verb. *A female receiver, or taker.* **N**usquam apparet neque datori, neque acceptrici, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 18.

Acceptum, i. n. part. substantivē posit. *A thing received, or taken. A receipt, chiefly of money.* || **U**t par sit ratio acceptorum, & datorum, Cic. de Am. 16. *To balance the account.* **E** Accepti, & expensi tabulæ, *Journals, books of debtor and creditor*, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 1. **E** Acceptum refero, *I make my account debtor.* **E**xpensum fero, *I make it creditor*, Cic.

Accepturus, a, um. part. *About to receive.* Successorem non aliter quam indicium mortis accepturum dixit, Tac. Ann. 6, 30, 5. *Accepturus amplissimum honorem*, Plin. Pan. 77. *has pacis leges*, Liv. 21, 12.

Acceptus, a, um. part. (1) *Received.* (2) *Met. Treated, entertained.* (3) *Submitted to.* (1) *Proicit acceptas tabellas*, Ov. Met. 9, 574. (2) *Indignis cum egomet sim acceptus modis*, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 12. (3) *Lex est accepta*, Hor. A. P. 285. || *Acceptum refero alicui aliquid, I impute it to him, I may thank him for it*, (1) *good*, or (2) *bad.* (1) *Acceptam vitam refert clementiæ tuæ*, Cic. pro Diot. 13. (2) *Omnia mala accepta referimus Antonio*, Philipp. 2, 22.

Acceptus, a, um. adj. ex part. or. comp. simus. sup. (1) *Beloved.* (2) *Acceptable, welcome, grateful.* (1) *Plebi acceptus erat*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 5. (2) *Acceptior plebi oratio*, Liv. *Acceptissima munera*, Ov. Ep. 17, 72. *Acceptior alicui esse*, Id. Met. 13, 467.

Accersendus, a, um. part. *To be called, sent for, or procured*, Accersendus foret, Patere, 22, 123.

Accersens, tis. part. *Calling, sending for, or procuring.* Accersentes gloriam ex periculo, Curt. 8, 44.

Accersio, ire, ivi, itum. aēt. [rectius Arcessio] (1) *To fetch, or send for.* (2) *To try, or implead one by law.* (1) § *Alios ad se accersiri jubet*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 11. (2) § *Quidam capitis accersierunt*, Cic. uti aliqui leg.

Accersitor, ōris. m. verb. [rectius Arcessitor] *A caller, or sender for.* Nemo accersitor ex proximo, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. sub fin.

Accersitus, a, um. part. & adj. [rectius Arcessitus.] (1) *Fetched.* (2) *Met. Far fetched.* (3) *Affected.*

Affectus, unnatural. (1) *Accersita ad matrem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 107.* (2) *Cavendum est nè accersitum dictum putetur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 63.* (3) *Commendatio accersita, Plin. 13, 1.*
Accersitus, ūs, m. verb. A calling, or sending for. *Ad eum ipsius rogatu, accersitūque veni, Cic. N. D. 1, 6.*

Accerso, ēre, īvi, ītum, act. [sed rectius Arcesso] [*ab ar ant. pro ad, & cio, Prisc.*] (1) *To call, and consequently* (2) *To accuse; quia reus in jus vocatur.* (3) *To procure.* (1) *Cum ab aratro accersabantur consules, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 18.* (2) *Accersere [crimine] ambitus, Id.* (3) *Ut cum vitare fortasse potueris, ultro accersas, & attrahas, Cic. § Accersere aliquem ad se, Cic. auxilia ex aliquo, Cæs. Accersi à matre ad rem divinam, Ter. mercede, Cæs. In secundâ significatione, aliquem crimine; ambitus, Cic. In tertiâ, orationi splendorem, Id.*

Accersor, i, situs, pass. [rectius Arcessor] *To be sent for.* *Ut jubeam accersi, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 2.*

Hanc vocem non esse Latinam, sed posterioribus seculis ab arcesso corruptam contendit Vossius, Etym. p. 40. quem, si placet, adi.

Accessio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *An addition, or increase.* (2) *Interest of money.* *An honorary gift over and above the taxes, or payment.* (3) *A bay of building joined to a house.* (4) *A bondsman, or surety.* (5) *A fit (of an ague.)* (1) *Accessio anorum, Cic. de Am. 3. fortunæ, & dignitatis, Id. Curioni Fam. 2, 1.* (2) *Ad singula medimna multi sestertios, multi quinque accessiones cohebantur dare, Id. Verr. 3, 40.* (3) *Hanc Scavrus demolitus accessionem adjunxit ædibus, Id. Off. 1, 39.* (4) *Accessiones fidei jussores, Paul. (5) Cels. 3, 5.*

Accessor, ōris, m. verb. [ex ad, & cedo] *He who comes to, or makes one among, others.* *Non accessor pompæ, sed auctor, Val. Max. 5, 7, 1. Al. legunt Accenfor; sed, puto, malè.*

Accessurus, a, um, part. About to approach, or be added to. *Hostes nihil amplius copiarum accessurum credentes, Cæs. B. G. 8, 28.* *Accessurus diis Cæsar, Ov. Trist. 5, 5, 61.* *Plurimum dixit accessurum opibus, Liv. 24, 2.*

Accessus, a, um, part. [ab accedor] *Approached, accessible.* *¶ Non accessia flumina, Ov. inaccessible rivers, Fast. 5, 582. sed var. codd. Rarò occ.*

Accessus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *An approaching, or coming to.* (2) *Access, or leave to approach; an admittance.* (3) *An increase.* (4) *A pursuit.* (1) *Accessus ad urbem fuit metuendus, Cic. pro Mil. 19.* (2) *Da, precor, accessum, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 41.* (3) *Ut accessu, & recessu suo solis lumen accipiat, Plin. (4) § Bestiis natura dedit cum quodam appetitu accessum ad res salubres; à pestiferis recessum, Cic. D. N. 2, 12. ¶ With a gen. it has elegant significations; as, ¶ Accessus, & recessus lunæ, the increase and wane, Id. de Div. 2, 14. solis, & stellarum, the rising and setting, Id. maris, the tide, Id. febris, the fit, Plin. ¶ Accessus, & defectus dierum, Capell.*

Accidentia, æ, f. verb. [ab accido] *A purpose, or design.* *Esse verò illam naturæ accidentiam, Plin. 32, 9.*

Accidens, tis, part. substantivè posit. *An accident.* *ap. Dial. Cic. vocat accidentia res attributas, Quint. habet in plur. l. 5. c. 10.*

¶ Accidentia partium orationis, The accidents. *Hæc Cicero res quæ nominibus, & verbis sunt attributæ, teste Cellario, vocat. Accidentia verbi, Quint.*

¶ Accidentia, um, pl. n. Accidents, misfortunes. *¶ Non prosperis molliri, non accidentibus frangi, Quint. ¶ Res adversæ, Cic.*

Accido, ēre, i, sup. car. neut. [ex ad pro juxta, & cado] (1) *To fall down at, or before.* (2) *To fall.* (3) *To come to.* (4) *To happen to.* (1) *Ad genua accidit, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 18.* (2) *Cæsa accidit ad terram trabes, Enn. Adversæ & undique hostes erant, primo clamor circumlatus exterruit, dein tela ab omni parte accidebant, Liv. 2, 50.* (3) *Ad aures accidit regis, Liv. 8, 24.* (4) *Tibi accidit novum, tanquam mihi, Id. ¶ Si quid pupillo accidisset, Cic. if he had died. Quorsum accidat, Ter. what it may come to.*

Accido, ēre, di, sum, act. [ex ad, & cado] *To weaken.* *Ita prælio uno accidit Vestinorum res, Liv. 8, 29.*

Acciendus, a, um, part. To be sent for. *Aru spices ex Etruriâ acciendi, Cic.*

Accio, ēre, vi, itum, act. To send for, or fetch. *Oneratum huc acciebo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 61.*

Accinctus, a, um, part. [ex accingor] (1) *Girded to.* (2) *Furnished with.* (3) *Prepared for.* (1) *Accinctus ensis lateri, Stat. Theb. 1, 428.* (2) *Accinctus flagello, Virg. Æn. 6, 570.* (3) *Magnos accinctos in usus fert animus quacunque vices, Stat. 1, Theb.*

Accingo, ēre, xi, etum. (1) *To gird to, to prepare for.* (2) *To go about a thing briskly.* (3) *To provide himself with.* (1) *Ensem lateri accingere, Stat. Syl. 4, 4, 10.* (2) *Accingunt operi, Virg. Æn. 2, 235.* (3) *Ut se accingeret juvene partem curarum capefituro, Tac. Ann. 12, 25.*

Accingor, gi, etus, pass. To be girt, prepared for, or furnished with. *Facibus pubes accingitur atris, Virg. Æn. 9, 74.* *Magicas artes accingi, to have recourse to them, Id.*

¶ Accino, ēre, ui, entum. [ex ad, & cano] *To sing to, or in consort.* *To accord, habent Lexica, sed sine Auct. hinc tamen Accentus.*

Accio, ire, īvi, itum, act. [ex ad, & cio] (1) *To send for, or call one.* (2) *Met. To get, cause, or procure.* (1) *Is si accierit, occurram, Cic. (2) Nisi voluptatem acciret, Id.*

Accior, īri, pass. To be sent for. *Haud procul accirentur, Tac. Ann. 4, 5, 4.* *Acciri è castris, Liv. 3, 46.*

Accipiendus, a, um, part. To be taken, received, or obeyed. *Vid. seq. Accipio, No 9.* *Inque tuos flens est accipienda sinus, Ov. A. Am. 2, 458.*

Accipiens, ntis, part. Taking, or receiving. *Si quod durius accipienti videretur, Plin. Pan. 13.* *Negotia pro solatiis accipiens, Tac. Ann. 4, 13, 1.*

Accipio, ēre, ēpi, ptum, act. [ex ad, & capio] (1) *To take, or receive.* (2) *To undertake.* (3) *To learn.* (4) *To accept of.* (5) *To suck, or drink in.* (6) *To receive, or sustain.* (7) *To bear, or understand.* (8) *To treat, or entertain.* (9) *To obey.* (10) *To take, or levy.* (11) *To find, get, or obtain.* (12) *To enter, or set down.* (1) *Adversum legem pecuniam accepisti, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 47.* (2) *Accepi Rempub, Cic. Meâ causâ causam hanc accipite, Ter. Hec. Prol. 55.* (3) *Primas magistris accepere artes, Ov. Met. 9, 718.* (4) *Accepit conditionem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52.* (5) *Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, Virg. Æn. 1, 127.* (6) *Accepit injuriam, cladem, contumeliam, detrimentum, dolorem, plagam, Cic. pro injuriâ, clade, &c. affectus fuit.* (7) *Nostram nunc accipe mentem, Virg. (8) Accipit homo nemo melius, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 52.* (9) *In primis parati ad imperia accipienda, Tac. (10) Imperat, ut decumas ipsi publicè accipiant, Cic. (11) Accepit fabula prisca fidem, Mart. Spect. 5, 2. (12) Ut haud dubiè prætor esset, si consul accipere ejus nomen vellet, Liv.*

Accipior, i, pass. To be received. *Nec multò post clades rei navalis accipitur, Tac. Ann. 15, 46, 2.*

Accipiter, tris, m. [ab accipio] (1) *A hawk.* (2) *Met. An extortioner, a plunderer.* (1) *Accipiter trepidas agit columbas, Ov. Met. 5, 606.* (2) *Accipiter pecuniarum, Plaut. Perf. 3, 3, 5.*

¶ Accipitrāius, i, m. [ex accipiter] *A falconer, Jun.*

¶ Accipitrīna, æ, f. The herb hawkweed, Apul. c. 30.

Accisus, i, m. A dissembling, or feigned refusal, Varr. ab

Accisso, as, denom. [ab Acco ineptâ quâdam muliere] *To trifle, to dissimble, Varr.*

Accius, a, um, part. [ex accido]. (1) *Cut, or clipped short.* (2) *Met. Shortened, or falling short.* (3) *Impaired, straitened, weakened.* (1) *Accisis crinibus pellit uxorem domo maritus, Tac. Germ. 19, 2. (2) Accisæ dapes, Virg. Æn. 7, 125. (3) Accisæ Volscorum res, Liv. 3, 10, Conf. 6, 5.*

¶ Accito, as, freq. [ex ad, & cito à cico] *To call, or send for often, Lucr. 3, 945. sed mel. codd. habet. claricitat.*

Acciturus, a, um, part. About to send for. *Dixit se T. Gracchum proconsulem à Benevento acciturum, Liv. 24, 19.*

Accitus, a, um, part. [ex accior] *Sent for.* *Accita Vitellio auxilia, Tac. H. 4, 13.*

Accitus, ūs, m. verb. A sending for. *Accitu alicujus venire, Tac. & Virg. Æn. 1, 681.*

Acclāmans, ntis, part. Calling, or shouting. *Risere Galli, undique acclamantes, Just. 24, 5.*

Acclāmatio, ōnis, f. verb. A calling aloud, Col. 7, 3. a shouting in applause, an hurra, Cic. Att. 4, 12. Sometimes, a crying against, an exploding, Id. Qu. fr. 2, 1.

Acclāmō, as, freq. To call, or shout often, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 3. Rarò occ.

Acclāmo, as. [ex ad, & clamo] (1) *To shout, to hurra by way of encour, or rejoicing.* (2) *Sometimes, to cry out against.* (1) *Populus cum risu acclamavit ita esse, Cic. pro Cæc. 10. (2) Id. Verr. 2, 20.*

Acclinātus, a, um, part. About to lean, or incline to. *Dixerunt, haud gravatè acclinaturos se ad causam senatūs, Liv. 4, 48.*

Acclinātus, a, um, part. Leaning over, bent forward. *¶ Acclinatus lateri navis exonerabat alvum, Petr. c. 103. conf. Ov. Met. 10, 268.*

Acclinis, e, adj. (1) Leaning on, bending forward, shelving. (2) Met. Prone, or inclined to. (1) *¶ Arboris acclinis trunco, Virg. Æn. 10, 834. (2) Acclinis falsis animus, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 6.*

Acclino, as, neut. [ex ad, & ant. clino] (1) *To lean, or bend forward.* (2) *Met. To consent, to incline to.* (1) *Se acclinavit ad illum, Ov. Met. 5, 72. (2) Acclinare ad causam senatūs, Liv. 4, 48.*

Acclivis, e, adj. [ex ad, & clivus] *Up hill, steep, rising, ascending.* *Acclivis aditus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 29.*

Acclivus, a, um, adj. Steep. *Acclivus limes, Ov. Met. 2, 19. trames, Ibid. 10, 53.*

Acclivitas, atis, f. A bending upwards, steepness. *Pari acclivitate collis nascebatur, Cæs. B. G. 2, 18.*

Accōla, æ, c. g. A borderer, a near inhabitant. *Pastor accola ejus loci, Liv. Odio accolarum, simul domesticis discordis circumventus, Tac. Ann. 12, 29, 1. campi, Ov. ad Liv. 231.*

Accōlens, tis, part. Bordering, neighbouring. *Quæ sylvestria sunt accolentium, Plin. 36, 12.*

Accōlo, ēre, ui, act. [ex ad, & colo] *To dwell near.* *Qui Tyberinum accolunt, Liv. Bætis fluvius accolitur dextrâ lævâque crebris oppidis, Plin. 3, 1.*

Accommodāndus, a, um, part. To be accommodated, or made fit. *Tempus desuit, ad insignia accommodanda, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21.*

Accommodans, part. Accommodating, fitting. *Coronam sibi in convivio ad caput accommodans, Cic. de Orat. 2, 61.*

Accommodatè, adv. Aptly, fitly. *Accommodatè ad veritatem dicere, Cic. de Orat. 1, 33. Superl. Vivere ad naturam accommodatissimè, Id.*

Accommodatio, ōnis, f. verb. An applying, fitting, or suiting; an accommodation. *Scientiarum ad inventionem accommodatio, Cic. de Fin. 5, 5.*

Accommodatus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. fitted, sup. (1) Suited to, designed for. (2) Proper, suitable. (3) Like. (1) § Accommodata ad persuadendum oratio, Cic. Acad. 1, 8. (2) § Res alendo surculo accommodatissimæ, Col. 3, 11. ¶ Reliqua aptiora, & accommodatiora, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13. (3) Accommodatiores glandium generi castaneæ, Plin. 15, 23.

Accommodo, as, act. [ex ad, & commodo] (1) *To take, or put to, or upon.* (2) *To apply.* (3) *To suit. (4) To lend. (5) To adhere to.* (1) *Lateri Argivum accommodat enses, Virg. Æn. 2, 393. (2) Accommodare curam pratis, Quint. 1, ult. (3) In plures causas accommodari potest, Cic. (4) Apagite, inquit, ædes accommodavi, ad Her. (5) Quod se Sejano non accommodassent, Suet. Tib. 48.*

Accommodor, pass. *To be suited, &c.* Cic. de Div. 2, 54.

Accommodus, a, um, adj. Id. quod accommodatus. *Apt, suitable.* Virg. Aen. 11, 522.

Accredo, ere, didi, itum. act. *To give credit to, to consent to, to believe.* Tibi nos accredere par est, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 25. Primò non accredidit, C. Nep. Dat. 3.

† Accreduas. ant. *pro accredas.* Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 4.

Accrémentum, i. n. verb. *An increase, or growth.* Plin. 9, 2.

Accrescens, ntis. part. *Growing, or increasing.* Nondum accrescente aqua, Tac. Ann. 2, 8, 3.

Accresco, ere, vi, tum. neut. [ex ad, & cresco] (1) *To grow.* (2) Met. *To increase.* (1) Jamque pectori usque accreverat [cespes], Tac. Ann. 5, 19. (2) Cum ætate accrevit simul [amicitia], Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 7.

Accretio, ònis. f. verb. *An increasing.* & Accretio, & diminutio luminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 68.

Accubans, tis. part. (1) *Lying down, or sitting at table.* (2) *Alloining.* (1) & Hæc scripsi accubans apud Vestorium, Cic. Att. 14, 12. (2) & Theatrum Tarpejo monti accubans, Suet. Jul. 44.

Accubatio, (al. leg. Accubitio) ònis. f. verb. *A lying down, or sitting at table.* Accubatio epularis, Cic. de Sen. 13.

Accubitorius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, sitting down.* Accubitoria vestimenta, Petr. c. 30.

Accubitus, us. m. verb. *A sitting down to table.* Plenis hominum tricliniis accubitu, Plin. 8, 2. Ab.

Accubo, are, ui, itum. neut. [ex ad, & cubo] *To sit, or (as the Romans) to lie down at table.* Ut deinceps qui accubarent, canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2.

Accudo, ere, di, sum. act. [ex ad, & cudo] *To coin money.* Met. Tres minas accudere possum, ut viginti fient, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 96. Rarò occ.

Accumbens, ntis. part. *Lying down,* Suet. Cal. 25.

Accumbo, ere, ui, itum. neut. [ex ad, & cumbo] *To lie down, to sit down at meat.* & Both these significations are exemplified by Plautus in one sentence: *Carve ne prius accumbas in viâ, quam illic ubi lectus est stratus.* Most. 1, 4, 13.

Accumulans, ntis. part. *Heaping up.* Ventorum flatu congeriem arenæ accumulantium, Plin. 4, 13.

Accumulatio, ònis. f. verb. *A heaping,* Plin. 17, 26.

Accumulatissimè. sup. adv. *Most abundantly, most liberally,* ad Herenn. 1. 1. sub fin.

Accumulator, òris. m. verb. *A heaper up.* Opum accumulator, Tac. Ann. 3, 30.

|| Accumulatus, a, um, part. *Heaped up, stored,* Lexic. ex Plin.

Accumulo, as. denom. [ab ad, & cumulus] (1) *To add one heap to another.* (2) Met. *To accumulate, multiply, or increase.* (1) = (Pecuniae acervos) auget, addit, accumulatur, Cic. Rull. 2, 22. (2) Accumulat curas filia parva meas, Ov. Ep. 15, 70. & Accumulare terram, *To heap up earth at the roots of trees,* Plin. & Accumulare animam donis, Virg. Aen. 6, 885.

Accumulor, âri. pass. *To be accumulated, or heaped up.* Accumulatur maximus honos Fastis, Ov. Fast. 2, 122.

Accurâre. adv. qual. ius. comp. simè. sup. (1) *Cautiously.* (2) *Diligently.* (3) *Neatly.* (1) Saltem accuratè, ut metui videar, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 14. (2) Arctè tenent, accuratèque defendunt, Cic. Accuratissimè tutari causam, Id. Fam. 5, 17. (3) Accuratius ædificare, Cas. B. G. 6, 21.

Accuratus, a, um, part. *vel p̄tius* adj. or. comp. simus. iup. (1) *Performed with care.* (2) *Choice, accurate, exquisite.* (1) Accurata oratio, Cic. de Am. 7. (2) Delectum accuratorem habere, Liv. 5, 37. Accuratissima diligentia, Cic. Att. 7, 3.

Accuratio, ònis. f. verb. *Carefulness, diligence.* In componendis verbis mira accuratio, Cic. de Clari. Orat. 67.

Accuro, as. act. *To take care of, to look to.* Omnes res accuro, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 12. Accurare hospites, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 55.

Accuror, âri. pass. *To be taken care of, or looked to.* Tantò gratius in speciem simplicitatis accipiebantur, Tac. Ann. 16, 18, 2. Jube nobis tribus apud te prandium accurarier, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 25.

Accuritur, imperf. & Accurritur ab universis, They all run, Tac. Ann. 1, 27.

Accurrens, ntis. part. *Running to.* Accurrentem ancillam vulnere absterret, Tac. Ann. 13, 44, 5.

Accurro, ere, ri, sum. neut. *To run to.* Accurrisse Romam dicitur, Cic. Off. 3, 50. & Accurrere ad aliquem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 43. in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 15, 3. rapidis passibus, Stat. Theb. 3, 410. huc, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 40.

Accusatus, us. m. verb. *A running to, a course.* Accursu multitudinis protectus est, Tac. Ann. 1, 27.

Accusabilis, e. adj. *To be accused, blameworthy.* & Quorum omnium accusabilis est turpitudine, Cic. Tusc. 4, 75.

Accusandus, a, um, part. *To be accused,* Cic. Fam. 1, 3. Sullium accusandis utrisque immittit, Tac. Ann. 11, 1.

Accusans, tis. part. *Accusing.* Te leviter accusans, Cic. Fam. 3, 11.

Accusatio, ònis. f. verb. *An accusation, an accusing, or blaming.* & Ex accusatione, & defensione constat ratio judiciorum, Cic. Off. 2, 14.

|| Accusativus casus, qui, & Incusativus, vel Causativus, quin & Laudativus dicitur, ut per quem vel accusamus, vel laudamus. *The accusative case,* Gram.

Accusator, òris. m. verb. *An accuser.* Accusator acer, & acerbus, Cic. de Clari. Orat. 36.

Accusatoriè. adv. qual. *With the design, or mind, of an accuser.* & Ne quis hoc me magis accusatoriè quàm liberè dixisse arbitretur, Cic. Non agam tecum accusatoriè, Id. Verr. 3, 70. Confer. Liv. 40, 12.

Accusatorius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, an accuser.* Non accusatorio animo adductus, Cic. pro Clu. 4.

Accusatrix, icis. f. *A female accuser,* Plaut. Afin. 3, 1, 10.

Accusaturus, a, um, part. *About to accuse.* Dixit, Pravum populi judicium nequicquam posteros accusaturos, Liv. 8, 34.

Accusatus, a, um, part. *Accused, blamed, impleaded,* Cic. de Opt. gen. orat. 7.

Accuso, as. act. [ex ad, & cautor, non (ut Priscianus) à cudo] (1) *To accuse in judgment.* (2) *To blame, or reprimand.* (1) Certis, propriisque criminibus accusabo, Cic. Verr. 1, 16. (2) & Primùm me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 2.

* Accidia, æ. f. *Sloth, negligence.* 'Ακνδία tua me movet, Cic. Att. 12, 45.

Aceldama. (Syr.) *A field of blood.*

† * Aceo, ere. neut. *To be sour,* Cato. Hinc Acefco, quod vid.

* || Acēphālus. [ex ἀκέφαλος.] *Without head, or beginning.* Versus acephali, Herm. ex Plin.

ACER, êris. n. *A maple-tree.* At nupèr vile fuistis acer, Ov. Amor. 1, 11, 27.

* ACER, cris, e. adj. [ab ἀκὴ acies] (1) *Sharp, sour.* (2) Met. *Courageous, brisk.* (1) = Acer, & acidus succus, Vitr. 8, 3. Acri aceto linito, Col. 12, 5. (2) Armis acer, Virg. Aen. 9, 176. Cursu acer, Id. Geor. 3, 119. † Legitur & Acri in masc. ap. Enn. In comp. Acrior, us. Acriore ambitu exarserant. Et Accerrimus, a, um, sup. Acerrimum acetum, Cels. 4, 4.

Acerbans, tis. part. *Aggravating.* Cætera acerbantem questu, leniæ laborans, effatur senior, Sil. 6, 117.

Acerbè. adv. qual. ius. comp. simè. sup. *Sharply, severely, cruelly, bitterly,* Cic. frequenter.

Acerbitas, âtis. f. (1) *Sharpness, sourness.* (2) Met. *Grief, anguish, sorrow, affliction.* In proprio sensu rarò, translato autem ubique ferè occurrit apud Cic.

|| Acerbitudo, dñis. Gell. 13, 3. Id. quod acerbitas.

ACERBO, as. act. (1) *To aggravate, or heighten,* (2) *To enrage.* (1) Formidine crimen acerbatur, Virg. Aen. 11, 408. (2) Vulnus acerbatur, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 182.

ACERBUS, a, um, adj. (1) *Unripe, sour.* (2) Met. *Sad.* (3) *Vexatious, satirical, displeasing.* (4) *Pinching.* (5) *Harsh in sound.* (1) Uva acerba gustatu, Cic. de Sen. 15. (2) Funus acerbum, Virg. Aen. 6, 429. (3) Acerbæ faceliæ, Tac. Atrox certamen aderat, ni Fabius consilio neutri parti acerbo rem expedisset, Liv. 3, 1. (4) Frigus acerbum, Hor. Ep. 2, 17, 53. (5) Serræ stridentis acerbis horror, Lucr. 2, 410.

ACERNUS, a, um, adj. [ab acer] *Of maple-wood.* Trabes acernæ, Virg. Aen. 2, 112.

† ACEROSUS, a, um, adj. [ex acus, aceris] *Full of bran, or chaff.* Far acerosum, Lucil.

ACERRA, æ. f. *A censor.* Plenâ supplex veneratur acerrâ, Virg. Aen. 5, 745.

ACERRIMÈ. adv. sup. [ab acriter] *Very sharply, earnestly.* Oro & obtestor, ut totam causam acerrimè contemplemini, Cic. pro Flacc. 11.

* ACERSÈCOMES, æ. m. [ab ἀκερσεκόμενος, h. e. intonsus] *An epithet of Apollo.* Also, *a cotamite.* Si nemo tribunal vendit acersècomes, Juv. 8, 128.

ACERVĀLIS, e. adj. *Heaped up together.* Argumentationes acervales. Latine sic vocat Cbryssippi σοφίστας, Cic. 2. de Div. c. 17. v. Sorites.

ACERVĀTIM. adv. (1) *By heaps.* (2) Met. *Promiscuously, without order.* (1) Acervatim mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1261. (2) Acervatim reliqua dicam, Cic. pro Cluent. 10.

ACERVĀTIO, ònis. f. verb. *A heaping up, or laying one thing upon another.* & Cibus utilissimus simplex, acervatio saporum pistifera, Plin. 11, 53.

ACERVĀTUS, a, um, part. *Heaped up.* In hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo, Liv. 3, 34.

ACERVO, as. act. (1) *To heap up.* (2) Met. *To lay, or heap together.* (1) Octoginia simul acervare bulbos, Plin. 21, 17. (2) Plura undique acervabimus, Id. 26, 4.

ACERVOR, âris. pass. *To be heaped up.* Nec verba modò, sed sensus acervantur, Quint. 9, 3.

ACERVUS, i. m. (1) *A heap.* (2) Met. *An accumulation.* (1) Non æris acervus, & auri, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 47. (2) Quantos acervos facinorum reperietis? Cic. pro Sylla 27.

* ACEFSCO, ere. incept. [ab aceo] *To grow tart, sour, eager.* Quodcunque infundis acefcit, Hor. 1, 2, 54.

* ACEFIS, is. f. [ἀκέσις, Gr.] *The herb carneoli, or water-sage,* Plin. 33, 5.

ACETĀBŪLUM, i. n. [ab acetum] *A saucer, or little dish,* Plin. *A measure of two ounces and a half,* Cels. *The pan in the joint of bones,* Plin. 28, 11. *The clay in lobsters, crabs, and other fishes of that sort,* Plin. 9, 30. Also *juglers cups, or boxes,* Sen Ep. 45. *The herb penniworth,* Calep. sed sine teste.

* ACETĀRIA, òrum. pl. n. *A sallad.* In acetariis sumpta (portulaca) stomachum corroborat, Plin. 20, 20. Also *minced meats,* Id.

* ACETUM, i. n. [ab acer] (1) *Vinegar.* (2) Met. *Raillery, sharpness.* (3) *Gall, or indignation.* (1) Acie potet acetum, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 116. (2) Italo perfusus aceto, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 32. (3) Nunc experiar, sitne acetum tibi cor acre in pectore, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 1. ubi Al. leg. peracre.

* ACHĀTES, æ. m. [ἀχέρης, Gr.] *Achat, or Agate,* Plin. 37, 10.

* ACHĒRON, & ACHĒRUNS, tis. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀχέος καὶ ῥέω.] (1) *One of the rivers in hell, but often put for the* (2) *Grave,* (3) *Hell,* (4) *Perdition, destruction.* (1) Acherontis adusti portitor, Luc. 3, 16. (2) Corpora terræ Mandemus, qui solus honos Acheronte sub imo est, Virg. Aen. 11, 23. (3) Perrupit Acheronta Hercules labor, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 36. (4) Ulmorum Acheruns, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 26.

* ACHĒRONTICUS, a, um, adj. *Of Acheron.* Regiones colere marvellē Acheronticas, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 21.

* ACHETÆ, ñrum. pl. f. [ab ἀχέω Dor. pro ἀχέω sono] *A sort of grasshoppers,* Plin. 11, 26.

ACHIL-

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* **Achilleum**, i. n. [*Ἀχιλλεύιον*, Gr.] *A sort of sponge*, Plin. 9, 45.
 * **Achnas**, ādis. f. *A wild pear-tree*, Col. 7, 9.
 * || **Achne**, es. f. [*ἐξ ἀχνη*, Gr.] *Chaff, dew, smog, &c.* sed nullo, quod sciam, idoneo auctore.
 * || **Acicula**, æ. f. dim. [*ab acus*] *A pin, or small needle*. Idoneus aēt. desideratur.
 * **Acidulus**, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat sourer, or tart*, Plin. 15, 15.
 * **Acidus**, a, um. adj. [*ab aceo*] *Sourer*. (1) Sive naturā. (2) Sive vitio. (1) § Nonnullæ acidæ venæ fontium, *Virt.* 8, 3. (2) Vinum acidum, *Pl.* 10, 70.
 * **Acies**, ei, f. [*ab ἀκῆ*, Idem] (1) *The sharp edge, or point of any thing*. (2) *The sight of the eye*. (3) *An army in battalia*. (4) *A battalion*. (5) *A battle*. (6) Met. *Sharpness of any thing*. (7) *Quickness of apprehension*. (1) *Acies falcis, unguium ferri*, *Plin.* securium, *Cic.* hastæ, *Or.* (2) Tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 22. (3) *Acies est instructa xii cohortium*, *Id. Fam.* 10, 30. (4) *Acies in prælia cogit*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 463. (5) *Quem exitum acies habitura est nemo divinare potest*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 3. (6) *Habescere patimur aciem horum auctoritatis*, *Id. Cat.* 1, 2. (7) *Intelligentia est mentis acies*, *Hort.*
 * **Acinaces**, is. m. [*ex eodem Themate*] *A Persian scymitar, a faulchion*. Medus acinaces, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 27, 5.
 * **Acinōsus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of*, (2) *or like kernels*. (1) *Columbinæ acinōssimæ*, *Plin.* 14, 3. (2) *Asari semen acinōsum*, *Plin.* 12, 13.
 * **Acinus**, i. m. & **Acinum**, i. n. ut & **Acina**, æ. f. *The stone of grapes, ivy-berries, elder-berries, mulberries, &c.* Varii generis reperiuntur acini, *Col.* 12, 39. *Acina arida rejicere*, *Cic. Ebriosa acina*, *Catull. Ep.* 27.
 * **Acipenser**, eris. qui, & **Acipensis**, is. m. *A noble fish, taken commonly for a surgeon*. Apud antiquos piscis nobilissimus habitus acipenser, *Plin.* 9, 17.
 * **Aclis**, idis. f. *A kind of short dart*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 730.
 * **Acætus**, [*ab ἀκαίτος*, q. d. sine lecto] *Without dress, or settlement*, *Plin.* 11, 15.
 * || **Acōlastus**, i. m. [*ex a & κολάζω*, castigo] *Incorrigible, unruly*, *Gell.* 19, 2. Lat. effrenis.
 * || **Acōlythi**, vel **Acōlythi**, orum, eccles. [*ab ἀκολυθοι*] *Deacons waiting on priests*.
 * **Acōnītum**, i. n. [*ab ἀκόνιν*, cautes] *Wolfsbane, monkshane*. See the description in *Plin.* 1, 27. c. 3. *It is used also for poison*. Miscet aconita novercæ, *Or. Met.* 1, 147.
 * **Acōpa**, ōrum. n. *Plin.* *Medicines against weariness*, *Leg. &*
 * **Acōpum**, i. n. [*ab a priv. & κόπος*, labor] *Plin.* 29, 3.
 * **Acōr**, ōris. m. [*ab acer*] *Sharpness, sourness*, *Col.* 7, 8.
 * **Acōrum**, i. n. & **Acōrus**, i. m. *The sweet cane; or, as some, the herb galingale*, *Plin.* 25, 13.
 * **Acquiescens**, ntis. part. *Acquiescing, or delighting in*. In unico filio acquiescens, *Curt.* 6, 29.
 * **Acquiesco**, ere, ēvi, etum. neut. [*ex ad, & quiesco*] (1) *To be easy in bed*. (2) Met. *To delight in*. (3) *To assent, acquiesce, or be satisfied with*. (4) *To be eased*. (1) *Desiderato acquiescimus lecto*, *Catull.* 29, 10. (2) *Senes in adolescentium, charitate acquiescimus*, *Cic. de Am.* 27. (3) *Qui hoc diversorio sermonis libenter acquieturum te esse dicebas*, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 71. (4) *Lectis tuis literis aliquantum acquievi*, *Id.* § *Absolutè*. In re aliqua, vel homine, *Id.* *Acquiescas spei blandæ*, *Sen. Ep.* 24.
 * **Acquieturus**, a, um. part. *About to take rest*. Reliquum noctis acquieturus in tabernaculum rediit, *Curt.* 4, 50.
 * **Acquirendus**, a, um. part. *To acquire, or be acquired*. Simul acquirendæ pecuniæ brevius iter credebat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 17, 3.
 * **Acquiro**, ere, sivi, sītum. aēt. [*ex ad, & quæro*] *To get, purchase, or obtain, either, (1) good, or (2) bad*. (3) *To add*. (1) § *Acquirere amicos, dignitatem, fidem, gratias, moram*, *Cic. vires*, *Virg. studia vulgi*, *Tac.* (2) *inimicitias*, *Plaut.* (3) *Ad gloriam aliquid acquirere*, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7.

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* **Acquiror**, i, sītus. pass. *To be obtained, or added*, *Plin.* 15, 17. *Quorum favorem ut largitione & ambitu malè acquiri dixit*, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 17, 3.
 * **Acquisitūrus**, a, um. part. *About to acquire, or get*. Dum regni incrementa affinitate Philippi acquiratur sperat, *Just.* 7, 6.
 * **Aciedūla**, æ. f. *A wood lark, or, as some, a nightingale*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 8.
 * **Acrimōnia**, æ. f. [*ab acer*] (1) *Sharpness, forensis*. (2) Met. *Earnestness, vehemence*. (3) *Liueliness, briskness*. (1) Si ulcus acrimoniam ejus non ferat, *Cato, R. R.* 157. (2) *Licentia si nimium videbitur acrimoniæ habere*, *Cic.* (3) § *Convenit in vultu pudorem, & acrimoniam esse*, *Cic. ad Herenn.* 3, 15.
 * **Acrior**, us. comp. *Sharper, sourer*. Quis in rebus, vel inveniendis, vel judicandis acrior Aristotele fuit? *Cic. Orat.* 51. *Vid. Acer*.
 * **Acriter**, acrius, acerrimè. adv. [*ab acer*] (1) *Valiantly, stoutly*. (2) *Earnestly, sharply*. (3) *Curiously*. (4) *Deeply, intensely*. (5) *Sorely*. (6) *Stedfastly*. (1) *Acriter offerre se morti*, *Cic. pro Mil.* 34. (2) *Acriter dixerat accusator*, *Id. pro Flacc.* 10. (3) *Acerrime scripta emendare*, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 17. (4) *Acritur cogitare*, *Cic.* (5) *Acerrimè virgis cedere*, *Id. Verr.* 5, 54. (6) *Acritur oculis solem intueri*, *Cic. T. Q.* 1, 30.
 * **Acritudo**, dñis. f. [*ex acer*] *Sharpness*, *Vitr.* 8, 3.
 * **Acroama**, ātis. n. [*ex ἀκρόαμα*, auditio] (1) *An opera, or play; a farce; a consort of music*. (2) *An actor, or musician*. (1) *Festivum acroama*, *Cic. Id. pro Archiā*, c. 9. *de Themistocle*. (2) = *Acroamata, & histriones*, *Suet. in Aug.* 74. § *Ille ipse ludius non solum spectator sed actor, & acroama*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 54.
 * **Acroāsis**, is. f. [*ab eod.*] *An audience*, *Cic. Att.* 15, 17.
 * **Acrochordon**, ōnis. [*ἀκροχορδών*, Gr.] *A wart*, *Cels.* 5, 28.
 * **Acrostichis**, is. f. [*ab ἀκρον & σίχος*] *An acrostick*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 54.
 * **Acrōtērion**, i. n. [*ἀκροτῆριον*, Gr.] *The extreme part of any thing, as the fingers ends, toes, pinnacles, battlements of buildings; the trimming or garniture of ships*, *Vitr.* 5, 12.
 * **Acta**, æ. f. [*ab ἀκτῆ*, Idem] *A shore, or pleasant strand*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 613.
 * **Acta**, ōrum. plur. n. [*ex agor*] (1) *Acts*. (2) *Great exploits*. (3) *Common pleas*. (4) *Chronicles*. (5) *Journals, registers, or acts of the common-council*. (1) *Vitæ quæritis acta meæ*, *Or. Trist.* 4, 10, 92. (2) *Condere Cæsaris acta*, *Id.* 2, 335. (3) *Armorumque decus præcedere forensibus actis*, *Cic.* (4) *Quam longi temporis acta canam*, *Or. Fast.* 1, 104. (5) *Non diurnâ actōrum scripturâ reperio*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 3. *Talia diurnis urbis actis mandare*, *Id. Ann.* 13, 31.
 * **Actio**, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex ago*] (1) *An action, or operation*. (2) *Acting, as of a play*. (3) *An action at law, a process*. (4) *The action of an oration*. (1) *Virtutis enim laus omnis in actione consistit*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 6. (2) *Actio fabulæ*, *Id.* (3) *Actio est in auctorem præsentim his verbis, &c.* *Id. pro Cæc.* 54. *Dare actionem*, *Id.* *Habere actionem*, *Id.* *postulare*, *Id.* (4) *Domina-tur actio in dicendo*, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 56.
 * **Actito**, as. freq. [*ab ago*] *To plead, to act*. Pontidius multas causas actitavit, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 70. *Rard occ.*
 * || **Activè**. adv. *Actively*, *Gram.*
 * **Activus**, a, um. adj. *Quint. Quick, active*.
 * || **Vox activa**, *The active voice*, *Gram.*
 * **Actor**, ōris. m. verb. [*ex ago*] (1) *An actor, agent, or doer*. (2) *A bailiff, or comptroller*. (3) *An actor in a play*. (4) *A pleader at the bar*. (1) *Auctor, & actor illarum rerum fuerat*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 28. (2) *Col.* 1, 7. (3) *In theatro malos actores perpeti*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 26. (4) *Actor causarum mediocris*, *Hor. A. P.* 369.
 * **Actuāriolus**, i. n. dim. *ab*
 * **Actuārium**, i. n. *A pinnace, a small barge*, *Cic. Att.* 10, 11. *Vide Actuarius*, a, um.
 * **Actuārius**, i. m. *A notary, or clerk*, *Suet. Cæs.* 55.

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* **Actuārius**, a, um. adj. *Light, nimble*. *Actu-aria naves*, *Liv.* 25, 30. *Actuaria navigia*, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 27. *Pinnaces, fly-boats*.
 * **Actum est**. imperf. [*ab agor*] *All is ruined, lost undone*. § *Absolutè*. *Actum est*, siquidem hæc vera prædicat, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 7. *Actum de isto est*, *Cic.* Item in alio sensu cum adv. & præp. *Cum*: *Bene actum est mecum, tecum, secum, cum patre*, *I, thou, &c.* *came well off*.
 * **Actuōsè**. adv. qual. *Earnestly, actively*. *Non actuōsè*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 26. *ab*
 * **Actuōsus**, a, um. adj. [*ex actus*] or. comp. *Active, busy, practical*. *Virtus actuosa*, *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* 1, 40. = *Animus mobilior, & actuosior*, *Sen.* § *Quietus*.
 * **Acturus**, a, um. part. *About to act, or do*. *Comœdia*, quam modo acturi sumus, *Plaut. Mill.* 2, 1, 6. *Atque utinam hæc, quæ apud vos acturus sum*, *Liv.* 22, 60.
 * **Actus**, a, um. part. [*ex agor*] (1) *Done*. (2) *Led*. (3) *Driven*. (4) *Dispersed*. (5) *Beaten, or driven in*. (6) *Impleaded, accused*. (1) *Actis his rebus*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 8. (2) *Honestissimè acta vita*, *Cic.* (3) *Vento, & fluctibus acti*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 337. (4) *Sitis acta omnibus venis*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 483. (5) *Actus in parietes palus*, *Col.* 8, 3. (6) *Reus actus criminis*, *Or. A. Am.* 1, 324.
 * **Actus**, ūs. m. verb. [*ab eod.*] *An act, or deed*, (1) *good*, or (2) *bad*. (3) *An act of a play*. (4) Met. *The several stages of a business*. (5) *Pleadings in law*. (6) *Factorship, or management of business*. (7) *A measure of land 120 feet square*. (8) *A way for driving cattle 4 feet broad*. (1) *Nec solum in rectis, sed etiam (2) pravis actibus*, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 11. (3) *Fabulæ ad actus scenarum composiæ*, *Quint.* 5, 10. (4) *Fabula rerum eventorumque habet varios actus*, *Cic.* (5) *Actus forensis*, *Quint.* 10, 1. (6) *Ap. JCC.* (7) *Varro*. (8) *Secundum Varr. Servius aliter; sed non est audiendus*.
 * **Actūtum**, adv. [*ab actu*] i. e. *celeritate*. *Prisc. forthwith, presently*. *Aperite aliquis actutum ostium*, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 4, 24.
 * **Acuendus**, a, um. part. *To whet, or be whetted*. *Ad acuendos suorum animos*, *Just.* 24, 7.
 * **Acuens**, ntis. part. *Whetting, sharpening*. *Cu-ris acuens mortalia corda*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 123.
 * **Aculeātus**, a, um. adj. [*ab aculeus*] (1) *Having a sting, prickle, or sharp point*. (2) Met. *Biting, stinging, sharp*. (1) *De herbis, foliis, & seminibus aculeatis confule*, *Plin.* 10, 32. & 11, 5. (2) *Aculeata sophismata*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 24. *aculeatæ literæ*, *Id. Att.* 14, 18.
 * **Aculeolus**, i. m. dim. *A little sting, or sharp point*, *Mart.* 8, 71. *uti aliqui legunt. ab*
 * **Aculeus**, i. m. (1) *A sting*. (2) *A prickle, as in thorns, herbs, burs, bedgebogs, &c.* (3) Met. *Sharpness, sophistry, pinching, biting*. (1) *Nepas aculeis uti videmus*, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 15. (2) *Vide aculeatus*. (3) *Aculei disputandi, severitatis, sollicitudinum domesticarum*, *Cic.*
 * **Acūmen**, īnis. n. verb. [*ab acuo*] (1) *The point, or edge of any thing*. (2) Met. *Sharpness*. (3) *Cunning*. (4) *Smartness*. (5) *Subtily*. (6) *Quickness of relish*. (1) *Alia acumine excavant*, *Plin.* 10, 71. (2) *Epicurus sine acumine ullo*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 29. (3) *Nota refert meretricis acumina*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 55. (4) *Sub acumen styli subeant necesse est*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 33. (5) *Acumen dialecticorum*, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 38. (6) *Acumen saporis*, *Plin.* 14, 20. *Hinc*.
 * **Acūminātus**, a, um. adj. *Pointed; sharp*. *Acuminatum lunæ cornu*, *Plin.* 18, 35.
 * **Acuo**, ere, i. tum. denom. [*ex acus*] (1) *To whet*. (2) *To point*. (3) Met. *To improve*. (4) *To provoke*. (1) *Quoties falcem acueris, pelle aciem detergito*, *Col.* 3. (2) *Acuere sagittas co-que*, *Hor.* 2, 8, 15. (3) *Illos sat ætas acuet*, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 49. (4) *Ad crudelitatem te acuet oratio*, *Cic. pro Liger.* 4.
 * || **Acūpictor**, *A worker with a needle*, *Litt.* Unde non dicit.
 * || **Acūpictus**, *Worked with a needle*, *Litt.* quā-
 * || **Acūpingo**, *To embroider*, *Litt.* pro quo citat *Or.*

A D Æ

Ov. sed potuit ille divisè scribere, prout habent opt. Edd.

* Æcus, Æris. n. [ab ἄχυν, pro ἄχυνος] *Cbaff.* Varr. 1, 52. pro quo etiam legitur.

* Æcus, Æs. f. *Cbaff.* Durissimæ acus resectæ separatæque erunt, *Col.* 2, 10.

* Æcus, Æs. f. [ab ἄκς, cuspis] (1) *A needle.* (2) *A bodkin, or crimping pin.* (1) *Vulnus acutum punctum, Cic. pro Mil.* 24. (2) *Figat acu tortas sustineatque comas, Mart.* 14, 24. ¶ Rem acu tetigisti, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 19. *You have hit the nail on the head.*

* Æcus, i. m. [ex cod.] *A long prickly sea-fish,* *Mart.* 10, 37.

* Æcutè, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. *Sharply, ingeniously.* Acutè respondere, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 8. acutiùs tractare, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 16. acutissimè cogitare, *Id.*

* Æcutulus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat sharp.* Breves, & acutulæ conclusiones, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 7. ab

* Æcutus, a, um. adj. ex part. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Made sharp.* (2) *Pointed.* (3) *Met. Ingenious.* (4) *Acute [not chronic].* (5) *Glaring.* (6) *Shrill.* (7) *Scorching.* (1) *Culter acutus, Plaut. Mill.* 5, 4. (2) *Sagitta acutior, Ov. Met.* 5, 381. (3) *Æ Antisthenes homo acutus magis quam eruditus, Cic. Att.* 12, 38. (4) *Æ Aliter acutis morbis, aliter vetustis medendum, Cels.* (5) *Color acutus.* (6) *Æ Ab acutissimo ad gravissimum sonum, Cic.* (7) *Sol acutus, Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 17.

¶ * Æcý. ðlogia, [ex ἀνυπόλογία, Gr.] *An impropriety in speech, a figure in Rhet.*

Ad, præp. [ex Heb. אֲדָ] (1) *To.* (2) *Before.* (3) *At.* (4) *In comparison of.* (5) *Until.* (6) *For the dative case.* (7) *Near to.* (8) *Towards.* (9) *In.* (10) *Against.* (11) *After.* (12) *For.* (13) *Besides.* (14) *By, according to.* (15) *With regard to.* (16) *Even, until.* (17) *In order for.* (18) *For the sake of.* (19) *At, or upon.* (20) *For an adverb of the same import with the noun to which it is joined.* (21) *About, more, or less.* (1) *Mater ad me literas misit, Cic.* (2) *Sic agi solet ad judicem, Id.* (3) *Ad portam expectare dicunt, Id.* (4) *Nihil ad tuum equitatum, Id.* (5) *Ad lucem dormire, Id.* (6) *Ad carnificem te dabo, Plaut.* (7) *Eo die Verres ad Messianam venit, Cic.* (8) *Quasi de improvviso respice ad eum, Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 6. (9) *Statuæ quæ ad impluvium tuum stant, Cic.* (10) *Clypeos ad tela sinistris obiciunt, Virg. Æn.* 2, 444. (11) *Quid interest utrum nunc veniam, an ad decem annos? Cic.* (12) *Ut extet ad memoriam sempiternam, Id.* (13) *Ad hæc mala hoc mihi accedit etiam, Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 10. (14) *Ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, Virg.* (15) *Vidi forum comitiûmque adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu, ad sensum cogitationemque acerbo, & lugubri, Id.* (16) *Ad horam nonam in anchoris expectavit, Cæs.* (17) *Quo solitus esset ut ad dies festos, ad hospitium adventum, Cic.* (18) *Panditur ad nullas janua dira preces, Prop.* 4, 12, 2. (19) *Quin ad diem veniam, Cic.* (20) *Ad fidem affirmare, b. e. fideliter, Liv.* § Ad postremum, summum, ad plenum, ad quid, b. e. postremò, summatim, plenè, quare. (21) *Quasi talenta ad XV. cõegi, Ter.* ¶ Ad in compositione commonly signifies *nearness, as adeo, adjicio, adjungo, &c.* Sometimes *increaseth, as adamo, addibo.* Ad also in composition changes its d into the first letter of the simple, beginning with c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t; as, *accuro, afficio, aggero, &c.* But this was rarely observed in old writers, who did not usually double the same letter; as, *adcurro, adificio, &c.*

* Adactio, Ænis. f. [ab adigo] *A forcing, or constraint.* Adactio jurisjurandi, *Liv.* 22, 38.

* Adactus, a, um. part. [ex adigor] (1) *Forced, driven, or struck into.* (2) *Met. Brought under.* (1) *Adactus avelli clavus nequit, Plin.* (2) *Adactus jugo Rhenus, Stat. Theb.* 7, 315. § Legitur cum dat. ap. *Plin.* 10, 18. & cum acc. præp. *In antecedente, ap. Prop.* 3, 20, 14.

¶ Adæquatio, Ænis. f. verb. *An equaling, or equaling with, Tert.*

Adæquatus, a, um. part. *Equalled, or leveled.*

A D A

Cum familiarissimis est adæquatus, *Cic. pro Balb.* 28.

Adæque, adv. quant. *Equally, as much as.* Adæque miser, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 5, 4.

Adæquo, as. act. [ex ad, & æquo] *To equalize, or make equal with.* ¶ § Absol. Equitum urna adæquavit, *Their yeas and noes were equal, Cic. ad Q. Fratr.* 2, 6. Adæquare aliquem sibi, nōminis memoriam cum omni posteritate, *Id.*

Adæquor, āri. pass. *To be equalled.* In quos saxa & hastæ longius permeabant, quàm ut contraria sagittarum jactu adæquarentur, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 9, 2.

¶ Adæratio, Ænis. verb. *The setting a price in money, ap. JCC.*

¶ Adæro, as. act. *To set a price or value upon a thing, ap. JCC.*

Adæstuo, as. neut. [ex ad, & æstuo] *To overflow, or boil over.* Adæstuat amnis, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 317.

Adaggëro, as. act. [ex ad, & aggero] *To heap, or lay in heaps.* Terram circa arborem adaggerato, *Col.* 5, 11, 8.

* Adagium, i. n. [Ab ἀδᾶγμῶς ἀδάνω, Mor.] *A proverb, an old saying.* ¶ Vetus est adagium: Fames, & mora bilem in nasum consciunt, *Plaut. Hunger breeds anger.*

¶ * Adagio, idem. sed. desid. idon. auct.

Adalligatus, a, um. part. *Tied, or bound down to, Plin.* 17, 23.

Adalligo, as. act. decom. [ex gem. ad, & ligo] *To tie close to.* Semen tritum adalligant brachio, *Plin.* 21, 5.

Adāmantæus, a, um. adj. *Adamantine, hard as adamant.* Adamantæis Vulcanum naribus effiant, *Ov. Met.* 7, 104.

Adāmantinus, a, um. adj. *Hard as adamant.* Mars tunicâ tectus adamantinâ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 13.

Adāmantis, Ædis. f. *An herb so called in Pliny* 24, 17.

Adāmatus, a, um. *Beloved.* Hostibus arcem virgo adamato prodidit auro Tarpeia, *Sil.* 13, 841.

Adambūlo, āre. act. *To walk up to.* Adambulo ad ostium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 5, 8.

Adāmo, as. act. [ex ad, & amo] (1) *To love greatly, (2) wantonly.* (1) *Eam sententiam quam adamaverunt pugnacissimè defendunt, Cic. Acad.* 4, 3. (2) *Æ Matres liberos tanquam adamaverint, amant, Quint.*

ADAMAS, ntis. m. *A hard stone of which Pliny saith there are six kinds, 37, 4. It is commonly now taken for a diamond.* Solido adamante columnæ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 552.

Adāpërio, Ære, ui, tum. act. [ex ad, & aperio] (1) *To lay open.* (2) *To disclose.* (3) *To uncover.* (1) *Adaperit interanea hominis jus herbæ, Plin.* 32, 95. (2) *Nubes discussæ adaperuere cælum, Plin.* 2, 47. (3) *Adaperire caput, Val. Max.* 5, 2, 9. Unde

Adāpërtilis, le. adj. *Which may be opened.* Adapertile latus tauri, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 11, 45.

Adāpërtus, a, um. part. *Adapertæ vites, Laid open to the sun, Col.* 5, 5.

Adaptatus, a, um. part. *Adapted, fitted to.* Ita cissèdo alveoque adaptatis, *Suet. Tib. Claud.* 33.

Adāquo, as. *To water, Suet. in Galb.* 7. *Plin.* 17, 7.

Adāquor, āri. pass. *To be watered.* Nec sine periculo possent adaquari oppidani, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 41.

Adāreo, ui. *To be dry, Cato de R. R.* 98. Rarò occ.

Adauctus, a, um. part. *Increased.* Nè tua antiqua duritia adaucta sit, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 26.

Adauctus, Æs. m. verb. *An increasing, Lucr.* 2, 1121. ab

Adaugeo, Ære, xi, tum. [ex ad, & augeo] act. *To aggravate, to enhance, to increase.* = Aliis nefariis cumulant, & adaugent, *Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 11. ¶ Adaugere, & extenuare contraria, *Id.* Hinc

Adaugesco. incept. *To be increased.* ¶ Nam neque adaugescit quicquam, nec deperit inde, *Lucr.* 2, 296.

† Adaxint pro adegerint, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 11.

A D D

Addibo, Ære, i, itum. act. [ex ad, intens. & bibo] (1) *To drink hard.* (2) *Met. To suck in, or mind attentively.* (1) *Is ubi addibit p'us paulò, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 8. (2) *Addibe puro pectore verba, puer, Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 66.

Adcredò, Ære, didi, ditum. act. *Id. cum simpl. Credo. To believe.* Facile hoc adcredere possis, *Lucr.* 3, 869. *Vid. Accredo.*

Adcreasco, Ære, crevi. neut. [ex ad, & cresco] *To be added, Hor. A. P.* 252. *Vid. Accresco.*

Addëcet, imperf. idem quod simp. Decet. *It becomes.* Probam nihil habere addcet clam viro, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 2, 26.

Addendus, a, um. part. *To be added.* Addendum scelus est in scelus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 484.

Addens, ntis. part. *Adding.* Se melioribus addens exemplis, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 58.

Addenseo, Ære, ui. act. [ex ad, & denseo] *To close together.* Extremi addensent acies, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 432. Rarò occ. sed.

Addenso, as. act. dixit Colum. & transtulit ad liquores. *To thicken.* Mirum aquam addensari sub dio, 20, 21. Rarò occ.

Addicens, tis. part. *Approving, or ratifying.* Addicentibus auspiciis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 14, 2.

Addico, Ære, xi, tum. act. [ex ad, & dico] (1) *To approve, or ratify, as used by the augurs.* (2) *To sell, and deliver.* (3) *To set to sale.* (4) *To give over to bondage.* (5) *To sentence to bondage such as could not pay their debts.* (6) *To hire out (work.)* (7) *Met. To devote, or be an humble servant.* (8) *To condemn.* (1) *Aves semel, atque iterum non addixerunt, Liv.* 27, 16. (2) *Fundus addicitur Ebutio, Cic.* ¶ Addico. (3) *Amplissima prædia nummo addixi, b. e. festatio, Suet. Cæs.* 50. (4) *Crudele suos addicere amores, Ov. Met.* 1, 617. (5) *Addicet Prætor familiam totam tibi, Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 1, 58. (6) *Addicitur id opus, H. S. DLX. &c. Cic.* (7) *Senatus cui me semper addixi, Cic.* (8) *Addicere morti, Cic. Off.* 3, 10.

Addicor, i. pass. *To be delivered, or allotted to.* Leno addicetur tibi, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 1, 61.

Addictio, Ænis. f. verb. *A valuing, or setting to sale, Cic. Verr.* 1, 4.

Addictus, a, um. part. (1) *Valued at a price.* (2) *Very much obliged.* (3) *Condemned.* (4) *Given in bondage to his creditors.* (1) *Quanti addictus? Cic.* (2) = *Hunc tibi addictum, deditum, ostrectum habebis, Id. pro Cæl.* 32. (3) *Qui morti addictus esset, Id. Off.* 3, 10. (4) *Quint.* 7, 4.

Addisco, Ære, didici. act. [ex ad, & disco] (1) *To learn more.* (2) *To learn.* (1) *Quid quodd etiam addiscunt aliquid? Cic. de Sen.* 1, 9. (2) *Addicis Misenæ tubas, Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 151.

Additamentum, i. n. verb. (1) *An addition, or accession.* Ligus iste nescio qui, additamentum inimicorum meorum, *Cic. pro Sext.* 31.

Additio, Ænis. f. verb. *An adding, addition.* ¶ Figurarum additio, & abjectio, *Quint.* 9, 3. Rarò occ.

Additūrus, a, um. part. *About to add to.* Binosque nummos se additurum negotiatoribus in singulos modios, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 87, 1.

Additus, a, um. part. *Added.* Flumen gentibus additum victis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 21. ¶ Addito tempore, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 26. *Sometimes after.* Addito ut, *Plin.* 15, 16. *And also, besides.* Vide Addo.

Addivino, as. act. [ex ad, & divino] *To conjecture, Plin.* 35, 10. Rarò occ.

Addo, Ære, idi, itum. act. [ex ad, & do] (1) *To give over and above.* (2) *To add by any means whatsoever.* (3) *To give.* (1) *Eis quæ accessere tibi addam dono gratis, Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 38. (2) ¶ *Addere in potu unguentum, to put into drink, Plin.* 13, 3. *animum, to encourage, Cic. Att.* 7, 2. *calcar equo, Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 217. *To set spurs to an horse, hoc, Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 34. *to say this farther, gradum, Plin. Ep.* 106. *to go faster, in spatia, Virg. Geor.* 1, 513. *to gallop faster, dono, Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 38. *to give over and above.* Adde huc, *Liv.* Adde quodd, *Ov.* *Besides this.* (3) *Adde manus in vincla meas, Ov.*

Ov. Amor. 1. 71. hoc est, dato. Syntaxin ex adductis auctoribus petas.

Addocet artes, *Hor. 1. 1. Ep. 5.* Sunt tamen qui legunt ac docet.

Addor, i. pass. *To be added.* Ob res à Quadrato & Corbulone prosperè gestas laurum fascibus imperatoriis addi, *Tac. Ann. 13, 9, 5.*

Addormisco, ēre. *To sleep, or take a nap.* Quoties post cibum addormisceret, *Suet. Tib. Claud. 8.*

Addubitatur, imperf. *It is doubted.* Paulum addubitatum fuit, *Tac. Ann. 6, 55, 4.*

Addubitatus, a, um. part. *Doubted.* Rarò occ. Legitur apud Cic. 1. Offic. c. 24.

Addubito, as, neut. [ex ad, & dubito] *To be in some doubt.* Addubito quid potiùs, aut quomodo dicam, Cic. in Orat. c. 40. Appium addubitasse ferunt, *Liv. 10, 19.*

Adducens, tis. part. *Leading, or bringing, to.* Comprehenfos cum pecuniâ adducentes, *Liv. 30, 21.*

Adduco, ēre, xi, tum. act. [ex ad, & duco] (1) *To lead one to.* (2) Met. *To prevail with, to engage, or persuade; to induce.* (3) [Of things] *To bring.* (4) *To straiten, or draw closer.* (5) *To shrink up.* (1) Ad prandium me adduxit, *Plaut.* (2) Hunc ad arbitrium meum non potui adducere, *Cic. Fam. 5, 20.* Tum ille, Non Hercule, inquit, potest fieri, ut adducar quærendi simul omnibus hanc causam esse, quam offenditis, *Curt. 10, 2, 19.* (3) Adducere rem ad manus, *Tac.* (4) Adducere arcum, habenas, *Virg. locum, Liv.* (5) Adducit cutem macies, *Ovid. Met. 3, 397.* (6) Miseros adduxerat artus ignea sitis, *Virg. Geor. 3, 482.* Præter accusativum personæ, vel rei, sæpe adjicitur, alter acc. cum ad, vel in in primâ, secundâ, & tertiâ sign.

Adducor, i, ctus. pass. *To be led, or brought; to be induced, &c.* ut in activo.

Adductè, ius. comp. adv. *Closely, more closely.* Trans Lygios Gothones regnantur, paulò jam adductiùs quàm cæteræ Germanorum gentes, *Tac. Germ. 43, 7.*

Adductor, ōris. m. *One that leadeth, or bringeth.* Non secus atque Italo fugere adductore paventes, *Sil. 12, 290.*

Adducturus, a, um. part. *About to bring.* Ego me dixeram adducturum, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 89.* In semetipfos versus furor, mutuis cædibus ad inter necionem adducturus videbatur gentem, *Liv. 41, 25.*

Adductus, a, um. part. *Brought unto, indented, contracted, &c.* Vid. Adduco. Ad discrimen summa rerum adducta, *Liv. 10, 27.*

Addeo, ēre, vel esse, edi, esum, vel estum, act. [ex ad, & edo] *To devour, or eat up.* Favos ignotus adedit Stello, *Virg. Georg. 4, 242.* Adederit ignis me, *Ov. Am. 1, 15, 41.*

Ademptio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex adimo] *A taking away.* Ademptio civitatis, *Cic. pro Dom. 30.* A disfranchising.

Adempturus, a, um. part. *About to take away.* Adempturus ei exercitus, *Suet. Jul. Cæs. 24.*

Ademptus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken away.* (2) *Lost.* (3) *Dead.* (1) Conditio mortis adempta est, *Virg. Aen. 12, 879.* (2) Lumen ademptum, *Virg. Aen. 3, 658.* (3) Ademptus Hector, *Hor. Od. 2, 4, 10.*

Adedò, adv. quant. *vel potiùs intent.* (1) *So.* (2) *To that pass.* (3) *And therefore.* (4) *Much more.* (5) *At this time.* (6) *Very much.* (7) *Indeed.* (8) *In so much that.* (9) Atque adedò, *But what is more.* (10) Adedò non, *So far from.* (1) Adedò mihi invisus est Lepidus, *Cic.* (2) Adedò res rediit, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 61.* (3) Propera adedò puerum tollere, *Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 20.* (4) Superiorum quoque, adedò æqualium impatientissimus, *Tac.* (5) Atque adedò longum est nos expectare, *Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 13.* (6) Nec me adedò fallit, *Virg. Aen. 4, 96.* (7) Neque adedò injuriâ, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 1, 8.* (8) Adedò ut spectare omnes postea oderit, *Plaut. Capt. prol. 66.* (9) Intra mœnia atque adedò in senatu videmus, *Cic. Cat. 1, 2.* (10) Adedò non fugere queat, *Plin.*

Adeo, ire, ivi, & ii, itum. neut. [ex ad, & eo] (1) *To go to.* (2) *To come to.* (3) *To ad-*

dress to. (4) *To undergo.* (5) *To be exalted unto.* (6) *To go upon, or undertake.* (1) Tribunalum aliquem cenleo aderant, *Cic. Acad. 4, 30.* (2) Ad id me vicissim, *Plaut.* (3) Moris tum erat quam præsentem scripto adire, *Tac. Ann. 4, 39.* (4) Adire discrimen capitis, *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 54.* (5) Famâ, quâ sydera adibam, *Virg. Aen. 4, 322.* (6) Causas, & publicas, & privatas, adire cœpi-mus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 90.*

Adeor, tri, itus. pass. *To be gone unto, undergone, &c.* Ad quos sic adibatur, *Cic. Pericula adeuntur in præliis; Id. Tusc. 2, 24.* It is scarcely read but in the third person.

Adeps, ipis. m. & f. sed sæpius m. [ab adipis-cor, q. adeptus, cum sit excrementum.] *Fat, grease, tallow.* Adipes tenuare, *Quint. To make leaner.* Quomodo distinguit Plinius inter adipem, sebum, & pingue, *videre est, 11, 37.* Cæteri tamen has voces ferè confundunt.

Adeptio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex adipiscor] *A getting, or acquisition.* Depulsio mali, & adeptio boni, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 41.*

Adepturus, a, um. part. *About to obtain.* Quasi exclamaverit, etiam invito Neptuno victoriam se adepturum, *Suet. Aug. 16.*

Adeptus, a, um. part. [ex adipiscor] (1) *Having got, obtained, or* (2) *Come to.* Alfo obtained, in sign. pass. (1) Tam multis gloriam ejus adeptis, *Plin. 7, 24.* Arbor vetustatem adepta, *Col. 5, 6.* (2) Palmæ adeptæ, *Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 19.* Romani vigentes corporibus facillè adepti sunt sessos, *Liv. 2, 30.* Regit acc. & more Græc. gen.

Adéquito, as, act. [ex ad & equito] *To ride up to, or by.* Quò tam ferociter adequitasset, *Liv. 9, 22.* Collinæ portæ adequitans Hannibal, *Plin. 15, 18.*

Adēsūrio, ire. *To be hungry.* Adefurivit magis, & inhiavit acrius, *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 132.*

Adēsus, a, um. adj. ex part. (1) *Eaten.* (2) *Met. Spent, consumed.* (1) Extis adesis, *Liv. 1, 7.* (2) Adesa pecunia, *Cic. pro Quint. 12.*

Adeundus, a, um. part. *To be approached, or gone to.* Adeunda patria carinis est, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 51.*

Adfātim, vid. Affatim.

Adfectio, } wid. { Affectio.

Adfectus, } wid. { Affectus.

Adfēro, } wid. { Affero.

Adfrēmo, vid. Affremo.

Adfringo, & Adfrango, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [ex ad, & frango] *To break, or dash against.* Adfringunt postibus ungues, *Stat. Theb. 16, 47.* Vid. Affrango. Regit acc. cum dat.

Adgēmo, ēre, ui, itum. act. [ex ad, & gemo] *To groan, or sigh at.* Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 113. Vid. Aggemo.

Adgubernans, tis. part. [q. ex adguberno] *Governing, directing.* Adgubernante fortunâ, *Flor. 2, 8, 1.* Adgubernans iter pedibus, *Swimming, Id. 3, 5, 16.* Rarò occ.

Adhærens, tis. part. *Adhering, sticking close to.* Manus oneri adhærentes, *Tac. Ann. 13, 35, 5.*

Adhæreo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [ex ad, & hæreo] *To stick to, to adhere, or keep close to.* Lateri adhærere, *Liv. 39, 22.* To sit on one's skirts. In me omnia tela adhæserunt, *Cic. Fam. 8, 7.* Adhærere lateri, in aliquâ re, *Cic. ad turrim, Cæs. subter-caudam, Cic.*

Adhæresco, ēre. id. quod Adhæreo, *Cic. Att. 4, 4.* Synt. quoque eadem.

Adhæse, adv. *Stammeringly,* Gell. 5, 9. † Ti-tubanter.

Adhæsis, ōnis. f. verb. *A coupling, or joining.* Adhæsiones inter se, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 6.* Rarò occ.

Adhæsus, ūs. m. verb. *Idem.* Membrorum adhæsus, *Lucr. 5, 840.* Rarò occ.

Adhālo, as, act. [ex ad, & halo] *To breathe upon,* Plin. 22, 22. Rarò occ.

Adhāmo, as, denom. [ex ad, & hamus] *To fish for.* Met. *To hook to him.* Adhamare honores, *Non. 2, 5.* ex Cic. Rarò occ.

Adhibendus, a, um. part. *To be used, &c.* Adhibenda est præparatio, *Cic. Offic. 1, 21.*

Adhibeo, ēre, ui, itum. act. [ex ad, & habeo] Tam de personis quàm rebus. (1) *To call, or send for.* (2) *To admit.* (3) *To use, or apply.*

(1) Adhibere medicum, *Cic. de Fat. 12.* (2) Principes civitatis adhibebat, *Id.* (3) manus medicas ad vulnera, *Virg. Georg. 3, 455.* The signification of this verb often depends on the following noun; as, ¶ Adhibere auxilium, *Cic. To help.* blanditias, *Ov. To flatter.* cibum, & potum, *Cic. To eat, and drink.* consolationem, *Id. To comfort.* crudelitatem, *Id. To be cruel.* consuetudinem, *Id. To accustom.* So Cicero has contentionem, curationem, diligentiam, delectum, fidem, fraudem, calumniam, and many others. ¶ Regit acc. cum dat. vel vice ejus adv. loci, sæpe etiam alt. acc. cum præp. ad, vel abl. cum in.

Adhibeor, eri, itus. pass. *To be called, or sent for; to be applied, &c.* Cum ad amici pericula depellenda adhiberer, *Cic. pro Clu. 6.*

Adhibēturus, a, um. *About to use, or show.* Tormentis adhibitura mecum, *Curt. 6, 31.*

Adhibētus, a, um. part. *Used, employed, &c.* Adhibita est in eâ re summa a nobis moderatio, *Cic. Fam. 9, 16.*

Adhinnio, ire, ivi, itum. neut. [ex ad, & hinnio] (1) *To neigh after.* (2) Met. *To exult, or applaud.* (1) Equus visæ semper adhinnit equæ, *Ov. Rem. Am. 634.* (2) Sic ad hanc orationem adhinnit, *Cic. in Pis. 28.*

Adhorresco, ēre, ui. neut. *To be greatly afraid.* Flavis Tiberinus adhorruit undis, *Ov. ad Liv. 221.* Nisi fortè legi deberet inhorruit. Rarò occ.

Adhortans, tis. part. *Exhorting, encouraging.* Nullo tribunorum centurionumve adhortante, *Tac. Hist. 1, 38, 6.*

Adhortatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An exhortation, counsel, or persuasion.* Omisâ nostrâ adhortatione, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 3.*

Adhortator, ōris. m. verb. *An encourager.* Adhortator operis, *Liv. 2, 58.*

Adhortatus, a, um. part. *Having exhorted, or encouraged.* Adhortatus milites, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 40.*

Adhortor, āris. dep. [ex ad, & hortor] *To counsel, advise, or encourage.* Locus ipse ad bellum faciendum adhortatur, *Cic. Off. 1, 11.*

Adhuc, adv. [ex ad, & huc] (1) *Hitherto.* (2) *As yet.* (3) *Besides.* (1) Adhuc tranquilla res est; *Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 15.* (2) Alto adhuc meridie, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 78.* (3) Nisi quid adhuc (alii ad hæc) vultis, *Cic. de Amic. 9.*

Adjacens, tis. part. *Lying contiguous.* Quippe lacum in adjacentia erupturum, *Tac. Ann. 1, 5.*

Adjaceo, ēre. neut. [ex ad, & jaceo] *To lie contiguous, or border upon.* Tuscus ager Romano adjacet, *Liv. 2, 49.* Adjacere mari, *C. Nep. Tim. 3, 2.*

* Adiantum, i. n. [ex ἀδιαντον quod ab a priv. & διαίνω marcesco, quia folia ejus aquam respuant] *The herb maidenhair,* Plin. 21, 17.

Adjectio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex adjicio] *An addition, or augmentation.* Res Romana adjectione populi Albani aucta est, *Liv. 1, 30.*

Adjectivus, a, um. adj. *Added, or adjoined, to; adjunct.* Adjectivum Græci ἐπιθετον vocant, *Macr. ¶ Nomen adjectivum, a noun adjective, ap. Gram.*

Adjecturus, a, um. part. *About to add,* Liv. 22, 11.

Adjectus, ūs. m. verb. *An adding, or putting, to, or in.* Cuneorum adjectus, aut exemptus, *Vitr. 9, 9.*

Adjectus, a, um. part. [ab adjicio] *Added, or put, to.* Britanni adjecti imperio, *Hor. Od. 3, 5, 3.*

Adiens, euntis. part. *Going, or approaching, to,* Sil. 10, 9.

Adigens, ntis. part. *Driving, or forcing.* Adigente Hordeonio Flacco, *Tac. H. 4, 31, 3.*

Adigo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [ex ad, & ago] (1) *To drive.* (2) *To bring to.* (3) Met. *To force.* (1) A igere oves, *Plaut.* (2) Dum adiguntur na-ves, *Tac. Ann. 2, 7.* (3) Vulnera per galeam adigit, *Id. Ann. 6, 35, 4.* Met. Tu, homo, adigis me ad infaniam, *Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 31.*

Adigor, i, ctus. pass. *To be driven, forced, &c.* Cæs. B. G. 3, 51. Pati tributa adigebatur, *Tac. Ann. 6, 41, 1.*

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Ov. sed potuit ille divisè scribere, prout habent opt. Edd.

* Acus, Æris. n. [ab ἄχρη, pro ἄχρη] *Cbaff.* Varr. 1, 52. pro quo etiam legitur.

* Acus, Æs. f. *Cbaff.* Durissimæ acus refectæ separatæque erunt, *Col.* 2, 10.

* Acus, Æs. f. [ab ἄκῆς, cuspis] (1) *A needle.* (2) *A bodkin, or crimping pin.* (1) *Vulnus acu punctum, Cic. pro Mil.* 24. (2) *Figat acu tortas sustineatque cornas, Mart.* 14, 24. ¶ *Rem acu tetigisti, Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 19. *You have hit the nail on the head,*

* Acus, i. m. [ex cod.] *A long prickly sea-fish,* Mart. 10, 37.

* Acutè, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. *Sharply, ingeniously.* Acutè respondere, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 8. acutiùs tractare, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 16. acutissimè cogitare, *Id.*

* Acutulus, a, um, adj. dim. *Somewhat sharp.* Breves, & acutulæ conclusiones, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 7. ab

* Acutus, a, um, adj. ex part. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Made sharp.* (2) *Pointed.* (3) *Met. Ingenious.* (4) *Acute [not chronic].* (5) *Glaring.* (6) *Sbrill.* (7) *Scorching.* (1) *Culter acutus, Plaut. Mill.* 5, 4. (2) *Sagitta acutior, Ov. Met.* 5, 381. (3) *Æ Antisthenes homo acutus magis quam eruditus, Cic. Att.* 12, 38. (4) *Æ Aliter acutis morbis, aliter vetustis medendum, Cels.* (5) *Color acutus.* (6) *Æ Ab acutissimo ad gravissimum sonum, Cic.* (7) *Sol acutus, Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 17.

¶ * Acy. ðlögia, [ex ἀκυρολογία, Gr.] *An impropriety in speech, a figure in Rhet.*

Ad, præp. [ex Heb. תַּד] (1) *To.* (2) *Before.* (3) *At.* (4) *In comparison of.* (5) *Until.* (6) *For the dative case.* (7) *Near to.* (8) *Towards.* (9) *In.* (10) *Against.* (11) *After.* (12) *For.* (13) *Besides.* (14) *By, according to.* (15) *With regard to.* (16) *Even, until.* (17) *In order for.* (18) *For the sake of.* (19) *At, or upon.* (20) *For an adverb of the same import with the noun to which it is joined.* (21) *About, more, or less.* (1) *Mater ad me literas misit, Cic.* (2) *Sic agi solet ad judicem, Id.* (3) *Ad portam expectare dicunt, Id.* (4) *Nihil ad tuum equitatum, Id.* (5) *Ad lucem dormire, Id.* (6) *Ad carnificem te dabo, Plaut.* (7) *Eo die Verres ad Messaniam venit, Cic.* (8) *Quasi de improvviso respice ad eum, Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 6. (9) *Statuæ quæ ad impluvium tuum stant, Cic.* (10) *Clypeos ad tela sinistris obijciunt, Virg. Æn.* 2, 444. (11) *Quid interest utrum nunc veniam, an ad decem annos? Cic.* (12) *Ut extet ad memoriam sempiternam, Id.* (13) *Ad hæc mala hoc mi accedit etiam, Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 10. (14) *Ad perpendicularum columnas exigere, Virg.* (15) *Vidi forum comitiûmque adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornato, ad sensum cogitationemque acerbo, & lugubri, Id.* (16) *Ad horam nonam in anchoris expectavit, Cæf.* (17) *Quo solitus esset ut ad dies festos, ad hospitium adventum, Cic.* (18) *Panditur ad nullas janua dira preces, Prop.* 4, 12, 2. (19) *Quin ad diem veniam, Cic.* (20) *Ad fidem affirmare, b. e. fideliter, Liv.* § *Ad postremum, summum, ad plenum, ad quid, b. e. postremò, summum, plenè, quate.* (21) *Quasi talenta ad XV. coëgi, Ter.* ¶ *Ad in competition commonly signifies marriage, as adeo, adjicio, adjungo, &c. Sometimes in marriage, as adamo, addo. Ad also in competition changes its d into the first letter of the simple, beginning with c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t; as, accuro, afficio, aggero, &c. But this was rarely observed in old writers, who did not usually double the same letter; as, adcurro, adicio, &c.*

* Adactio, ðnis. f. [ab adigo] *A forcing, or constraint.* Adactio jurisjurandi, *Liv.* 22, 38.

* Adactus, a, um, part. [ex adigor] (1) *Forced, driven, or struck into.* (2) *Met. Brought under.* (1) *Adactus avelli clavus nequit, Plin.* (2) *Adactus jugo Rhenus, Stat. Theb.* 7, 315. § *Legitur cum dat. ap. Plin.* 10, 18. & cum acc. præp. *In antecedente, ap. Prop.* 3, 20, 14.

¶ Adæquatio, ðnis. f. verb. *An equaling, or evening with, Tert.*

Adæquatus, a, um, part. *Equalled, or leveled.*

Cum familiarissimis est adæquatus, *Cic. pro Balb.* 28.

Adæque, adv. quant. *Equally, as much as.* Adæque miser, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 5, 4.

Adæquo, as. act. [ex ad, & æquo] *To equalize, or make equal with.* ¶ § Absol. *Equitum urna adæquavit, Their yeas and noes were equal, Cic. ad Q. Fratr.* 2, 6. Adæquare aliquem sibi, nōminis memoriam cum omni posteritate, *Id.*

Adæquor, āri. pass. *To be equalled.* In quos saxa & hastæ longius permeabant, quàm ut contraria sagittarum jactu adæquarentur, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 9, 2.

¶ Adæratio, ðnis. verb. *The setting a price in money, ap. JCC.*

¶ Adæro, as. act. *To set a price or value upon a thing, ap. JCC.*

Adæstuo, as. neut. [ex ad, & æstuo] *To overflow, or boil over.* Adæstuat amnis, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 317.

Adaggéro, as. act. [ex ad, & aggero] *To heap, or lay in heaps.* Terram circa arborem adaggerato, *Col.* 5, 11, 8.

* Adāgium, i. n. [Ab ἀδάγμους ἀδάνω, Mor.] *A proverb, an old saying.* ¶ *Vetus est adagium: Fames, & mora bilem in nasum consciunt, Plaut. Hunger breeds anger.*

¶ * Adagio, idem. sed. desid. idon. auct.

Adalligātus, a, um, part. *Tied, or bound down to, Plin.* 17, 23.

Adalligo, as. act. decom. [ex gem. ad, & ligo] *To tie close to.* Semen tritum adalligant brachio, *Plin.* 21, 5.

Adāmantæus, a, um, adj. *Adamantine, hard as adamant.* Adamantæis Vulcanum naribus efflant, *Ov. Met.* 7, 104.

Adāmantinus, a, um, adj. *Hard as adamant.* Mars tunicâ testus adamantinâ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 13.

Adāmantis, ðdis. f. *An herb so called in Pliny* 24, 17.

Adāmātus, a, um. *Belowed.* Hostibus arcem virgo adamato prodidit auro Tarpeia, *Sil.* 13, 841.

Adambūlo, āre. act. *To walk up to.* Adambulabo ad ostium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 5, 8.

Adāmo, as. act. [ex ad, & amo] (1) *To love greatly.* (2) *wantonly.* (1) *Eam sententiam quam adamaverunt pugnacissimè defendunt, Cic. Acad.* 4, 3. (2) *Æ Matres liberos tanquam adamaverint, amant, Quint.*

ADAMAS, ntis. m. *A hard stone of which Pliny saith there are six kinds, 37, 4. It is commonly now taken for a diamond.* Solido adamante columnæ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 552.

Adāpērio, īre, ui, tum, act. [ex ad, & aperio] (1) *To lay open.* (2) *To disclose.* (3) *To uncover.* (1) *Adaperit interanea hominis jus herbæ, Plin.* 32, 95. (2) *Nubes discussæ adaperuere cælum, Plin.* 2, 47. (3) *Adaperire caput, Val. Max.* 5, 2, 9. Unde

Adāpērtilis, le. adj. *Which may be opened.* Adapertile latus tauri, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 11, 45.

Adāpērtus, a, um, part. *Adapertæ vites, Laid open to the sun, Col.* 5, 5.

Adāptātus, a, um, part. *Adapted, fitted to.* Ita effedo alveoque adaptatis, *Suet. Tib. Claud.* 33.

Adāquo, as. *To water, Suet. in Galb.* 7. Plin. 17, 7.

Adāquor, āri. pass. *To be watered.* Nec fine periculo possent adaquari oppidani, *Cæf. B. G.* 8, 41.

Adāreo, ui. *To be dry, Cato de R. R.* 98. Rarò occ.

Adauctus, a, um, part. *Increased.* Nè tua antiqua durtia adaucta sit, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 26.

Adauctus, ðs. m. verb. *An increasing, Lucr.* 2, 1121. ab

Adaugeo, ēre, xi, ctum. [ex ad, & augeo] act. *To aggravate, to enhance, to increase.* = Aliis nefariis cumulant, & adaugent, *Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 11. *Æ Adaugere, & extenuare contraria, Id. Hinc*

Adaugesco. incept. *To be increased.* *Æ Nam neque adaugescit quicquam, nec deperit inde, Lucr.* 2, 296.

† Adaxint pro adegerint, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 11.

Adbibō, ēre, i, itum, act. [ex ad, intens. & bibo] (1) *To drink hard.* (2) *Met. To suck in, or mind attentively.* (1) *Is ubi addibit plūs paulò, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 8. (2) *Addibe puro pectore verba, puer, Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 66.

Adcredō, ēre, dīdi, dītum, act. *Id. cum simpl. Credo. To believe.* Facile hoc adcredere possis, *Lucr.* 3, 869. *Vid. Accredo.*

Adcreſco, ēre, crēvi. neut. [ex ad, & creſco] *To be added, Hor. A. P.* 252. *Vid. Accreſco.*

Addēcet, imperf. idem quod simp. Decet. *It becomes.* Probam nihil habere addcet clam viro, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 2, 26.

Addendus, a, um, part. *To be added.* Addendum scelus est in scelus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 484.

Addens, ntis. part. *Adding.* Se melioribus addens exemplis, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 58.

Addenseo, ēre. ui. act. [ex ad, & denseo] *To close together.* Extremi addensent acies, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 432. Rarò occ. sed

Addenso, as. act. dixit Colum. & tranſtulit ad liquores. *To thicken.* Mirum aquam addensari sub dio, 20, 21. Rarò occ.

Addicens, tis. part. *Approving, or ratifying.* Addicentibus auspiciis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 14, 2.

Addico, ēre, xi, ctum, act. [ex ad, & dico] (1) *To approve, or ratify, as used by the augurs.* (2) *To sell, and deliver.* (3) *To set to sale.* (4) *To give over to bondage.* (5) *To sentence to bondage such as could not pay their debts.* (6) *To hire out (work.)* (7) *Met. To devote, or be an humble servant.* (8) *To condemn.* (1) *Aves semel, atque iterum non addixerunt, Liv.* 27, 16. (2) *Fundus addicitur Ebutio, Cic.* *Æ Abdico.* (3) *Amplissima prædia nummo addixit, b. e. seſtertio, Suet. Cæf.* 50. (4) *Crudele suos addicere amores, Ov. Met.* 1, 617. (5) *Addicet Prætor familiam totam tibi, Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 1, 58. (6) *Addicitur id opus, H. S. DLX. &c. Cic.* (7) *Senatus cui me semper addixi, Cic.* (8) *Addicere morti, Cic. Off.* 3, 10.

Addicor, i. pass. *To be delivered, or allotted to.* Leno addicetur tibi, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 1, 61.

Addictio, ðnis. f. verb. *A valuing, or setting to sale, Cic. Verr.* 1, 4.

Addictus, a, um, part. (1) *Valued at a price.* (2) *Very much obliged.* (3) *Condemned.* (4) *Given in bondage to his creditors.* (1) *Quanti addictus? Cic.* (2) = *Hunc tibi addictum, deditum, ostictum habebis, Id. pro Cæl.* 32. (3) *Qui morti addictus esset, Id. Off.* 3, 10. (4) *Quint.* 7, 4.

Addisco, ēre, dīdici. act. [ex ad, & disco] (1) *To learn more.* (2) *To learn.* (1) *Quid quod etiam addiscunt aliquid? Cic. de Sen.* 1, 9. (2) *Addiscis Mifene tubas, Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 151.

Additamentum, i. n. verb. (1) *An addition, or accession.* Ligus iste nefcio qui, additamentum inimicorum meorum, *Cic. pro Sext.* 31.

Additio, ðnis. f. verb. *An adding, addition.* *Æ Figurarum additio, & abjectio, Quint.* 9, 3. Rarò occ.

Additūrus, a, um, part. *About to add to.* Binofque nummos se additurum negotiatoribus in singulos modios, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 87, 1.

Additus, a, um, part. *Added.* Flumen gentibus additum victis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 21. ¶ *Addito tempore, Tac. Ann.* 12, 26. *Sometimes after.* Addito ut, *Plin.* 15, 16. *And also, besides.* *Vide Addo.*

Addivino, as. act. [ex ad, & divino] *To conjecture, Plin.* 35, 10. Rarò occ.

Addo, ēre, idi, itum, act. [ex ad, & do] (1) *To give over and above.* (2) *To add by any means whatsover.* (3) *To give.* (1) *Eis quæ accedere tibi addam dono gratis, Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 38.

(2) ¶ *Addere in potu unguentum, to put into drink, Plin.* 13, 3. *animum, to encourage, Cic. Att.* 7, 2. *calcar equo, Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 217. *To set spurs to an horse, hoc, Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 34. *to say this farther, gradum, Plin. Ep.* 106. *to go faster, in spatia, Virg. Geor.* 1, 513. *to gallop faster, dono, Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 38. *to give over and above.* *Addo huc, Liv.* *Addo quodd, Ov.*

Besides this. (3) *Addo manus in vincla meas, Ov.*

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ov. Amor. 1. 71. hoc est, dato. *Syntaxin ex adductis auctoribus petas.*
Addocet artes, Hor. 1. 1. Ep. 5. Sunt tamen qui legunt *ac docet.*
Addor, i. pass. To be added. Ob res à Quadrato & Corbulone prosperè gestas laurum fascibus imperatoriis addi, *Tac. Ann. 13, 9, 5.*
Addormisco, ère. To sleep, or take a nap. Quoties post cibum addormisceret, *Suet. Tib. Claud. 8.*
Addubitatur, imperf. It is doubted. Paulum addubitatum fuit, *Tac. Ann. 6, 55, 4.*
Addubitatus, a, um. part. Doubtful. Rarò occ. Legitur apud *Cic. 1. Offic. c. 24.*
Addubito, as. neut. [ex ad, & dubito] To be in some doubt. Addubito quid potiùs, aut quomodo dicam, *Cic. in Orat. c. 40.* Appium addubitasse ferunt, *Liv. 10, 19.*
Adducens, tis. part. Leading, or bringing, to. Comprehensos cum pecuniâ adducentes, *Liv. 30, 21.*
Adduco, ère, xi, tum. act. [ex ad, & duco] (1) To lead one to. (2) Met. To prevail with, to engage, or persuade; to induce. (3) [Of things] To bring. (4) To straiten, or draw closer. (5) To shrivel. (6) To shrink up. (1) Ad prandium me adduxit, Plaut. (2) Hunc ad arbitrium meum non potui adducere, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. Tum ille, Non Hercule, inquit, potest fieri, ut adducar quærendi simul omnibus hanc causam esse, quam ostenditis, Curt. 10, 2, 19. (3) Adducere rem ad manus, Tac. (4) Adducere arcum, habenas, Virg. locum, Liv. (5) Adducit cutem macies, Ovid. Met. 3, 397. (6) Miseros adduxerat artus ignea sitis, Virg. Geor. 3, 482. Præter accusativum personæ, vel rei, sæpe adjicitur, alter acc. cum ad, vel in in primâ, secundâ, & tertiâ sign.
Adducor, i, ctus. pass. To be led, or brought; to be induced, &c. ut in activo.
Adductè, ius. comp. adv. Closely, more closely. Trans Lygios Gothones regnantur, paulò jam adductiùs quàm cæteræ Germanorum gentes, *Tac. Germ. 43, 7.*
Adductor, òris. m. One that leadeth, or bringeth. Non secùs atque Italo fugere adductore paventes, *Sil. 12, 290.*
Adducturus, a, um. part. About to bring. Ego me dixeram adducturum, *Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 89.* In semetiplos versus furor, mutuis cædibus ad inter-necionem adducturus videbatur gentem, *Liv. 41, 25.*
Adductus, a, um. part. Brought unto, in-dusted, contracted, &c. Vid. Adduco. Ad discrimen summa rerum adducta, *Liv. 10, 27.*
Adedo, ère, vel esse, edi, èsum, vel estum, act. [ex ad, & edo] To devour, or eat up. Favos igno-tus adedit Stello, *Virg. Georg. 4, 242.* Adederit ignis me, *ov. Am. 1, 15, 41.*
Ademptio, ònis. f. verb. [ex adimo] A taking away. ¶ *Ademptio civitatis, Cic. pro Dom. 30.* A disfranchising.
Adempturus, a, um. part. About to take away. Adempturus ei exercitus, *Suet. Jul. Cæs. 24.*
Ademptus, a, um. part. (1) Taken away. (2) Lost. (3) Dead. (1) Conditio mortis adempta est, Virg. Æn. 12, 879. (2) Lumen ademptum, Virg. Æn. 3, 658. (3) Ademptus Hector, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 10.
Adeo, adv. quant. vel potiùs intent. (1) So. (2) To that pass. (3) And therefore. (4) Much more. (5) At this time. (6) Very much. (7) In-deed. (8) In so much that. (9) ¶ Atque adeo, But what is more. (10) ¶ Adeo non, So far from. (1) Adeo mihi invisus est Lepidus, Cic. (2) Adeo res rediit, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 61. (3) Pro-petra adeo puerum tollere, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 20. (4) Superiorum quoque, adeo æqualium impati-entissimus, Tac. (5) Atque adeo longum est nos expectare, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 13. (6) Nec me adeo fallit, Virg. Æn. 4, 96. (7) Neque adeo injuriâ, Plaut. Epid. 2, 1, 8. (8) Adeo ut spe-ctare omnes postea oderit, Plaut. Capt. prol. 66. (9) Intra mœnia atque adeo in senatu videmus, Cic. Cat. 1, 2. (10) Adeo non fugere queat, Plin.
Adeo, ire, ivi, & iî, itum. neut. [ex ad, & eo] (1) To go to. (2) To come to. (3) To ad-

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dress to. (4) To undergo. (5) To be exalted unto. (6) To go upon, or undertake. (1) Tribunum a-liquem cenſeo aderant, Cic. Acad. 4, 30. (2) Adi ad me vicissim, Plaut. (3) Moris tum erat quan-quam præsentem scripto adire, Tac. Ann. 4, 39. (4) Adire discrimen capitis, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 54. (5) Famâ, quâ sydera adibam, Virg. Æn. 4, 322. (6) Causas, & publicas, & privatas, adire cœpi-mus, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 90.
Adeor, iri, itus. pass. To be gone unto, undergone, &c. Ad quos sic adibatur, Cic. Pericula adeuntur in præliis; Id. Tusc. 2, 24. It is scarcely read but in the third person.
Adeps, ipis. m. & f. sed sæpius m. [ab adipif-cor, q. adeptus, cum sit excrementum.] Fat, grease, tallow. ¶ Adipes tenuare, Quint. To make leaner. ¶ Quomodo distinguit Plinius inter ad-ipem, sebum, & pingue, videre est, 11, 37. Cæteri tamen has voces ferè confundunt.
Adeptio, ònis. f. verb. [ex adipifcor] A getting, or acquisition. ¶ Depulsio mali, & adeptio boni, Cic. de Fin. 2, 41.
Adepturus, a, um. part. About to obtain. Quasi exclamaverit, etiam invito Neptuno victoriam se adepturum, *Suet. Aug. 16.*
Adeptus, a, um. part. [ex adipifcor] (1) Having got, obtained, or (2) Come to. Also obtained, in sign. pass. (1) Tam multis gloriam ejus adeptis, Plin. 7, 24. Arbor vetustatem adepta, Col. 5, 6. (2) Palmæ adeptæ, Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 19. Romani vigentes corporibus facilè adepti sunt sessos, Liv. 2, 30. ¶ Regit acc. & more Græc. gen.
Adëquito, as. act. [ex ad & equito] To ride up to, or by. Quò tam ferociter adequitasset, Liv. 9, 22. ¶ Collinæ portæ adequitans Hannibal, Plin. 15, 18.
Adësürio, ire. To be hungry. Adesurivit magis, & inhiavit acriùs, *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 132.*
Adësus, a, um. adj. ex part. (1) Eaten. (2) Met. Spent, consumed. (1) Extis ades, Liv. 1, 7. (2) Adesa pecunia, Cic. pro Quint. 12.
Adeundus, a, um. part. To be approached, or gone to. Adeunda patria carinis est, *ov. A. Am. 2, 51.*
Adfatim, vid. Affatim.
Adfectio, } vid. { Affectio.
Adfectus, } vid. { Affectus.
Adféro, } vid. { Affero.
Adfrëmo, vid. Affremo.
Adfringo, & Adfrango, ère, ègi, actum. act. [ex ad, & frango] To break, or dash against. ¶ Adfringunt postibus ungues, Stat. Theb. 16, 47. Vid. Affrango. ¶ Regit acc. cum dat.
Adgëmo, ère, ui, itum. act. [ex ad, & gëmo] To groan, or sigh at, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 113. Vid. Aggëmo.
Adgubernans, tis. part. [q. ex adguberno] Go-vernning, directing. Adgubernante fortunâ, *Flor. 2, 8, 1. ¶ Adgubernans iter pedibus, Swimming, Id. 3, 5, 16. Rarò occ.*
Adhærens, tis. part. Adbering, sticking close to. Manus oneri adhærentes, *Tac. Ann. 13, 35, 5.*
Adhæreo, ère, si, sum. neut. [ex ad, & hæreo] To stick to, to adhere, or keep close to. ¶ Lateri ad-hære, Liv. 39, 22. To sit on one's skirts. In me omnia tela adhæserunt, Cic. Fam. 8, 7. ¶ Ad-hære lateri, in aliquâ re, Cic. ad turrim, Cæs. subter caudam, Cic.
Adhæresco, ère. id. quod Adhæreo, Cic. Att. 4, 4. Synt. quoque eadem.
¶ Adhæsè, adv. Stammeringly, Gell. 5, 9. ¶ Ti-tubanter.
Adhæſio, ònis. f. verb. A coupling, or joining. Adhæſiones inter se, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 6. Rarò occ.*
Adhæſus, ūs. m. verb. Idem. Membrorum ad-hæſus, Lucr. 5, 840. Rarò occ.
Adhâlo, as. act. [ex ad, & halo] To breathe upon, Plin. 22, 22. Rarò occ.
¶ Adhâmo, as. denom. [ex ad, & hamus] To fish for. Met. To hook to him. ¶ Adhamare hono-res, Non. 2, 5. ex Cic. Rarò occ.
Adhibendus, a, um. part. To be used, &c. Ad-hibenda est præparatio, Cic. Offic. 1, 21.
Adhibeo, ère, ui, itum. act. [ex ad, & habeo] Tam de personis quàm rebus. (1) To call, or send for. (2) To admit. (3) To use, or apply,

A D I

(1) Adhibere medicum, *Cic. de Fat. 12. (2) Principes civitatis adhibebat, Id. (3) manus medicas ad vulnera, Virg. Georg. 3, 455. ¶ The signification of this verb often depends on the fol-lowing noun; as, ¶ Adhibere auxilium, Cic. To help. blanditias, Ov. To flatter. cibum, & potum, Cic. To eat, and drink. consolationem, Id. To comfort. crudelitatem, Id. To be cruel. consue-tudinem, Id. To accustom. So Cicero has con-tentionem, curationem, diligentiam, delectum, fidem, fraudem, calumniam, and many others. ¶ Regit acc. cum dat. vel vice ejus adv. loci, sæpe etiam alt. acc. cum præp. ad, vel abl. cum in.*
Adhibeor, èri, itus. pass. To be called, or sent for; to be applied, &c. Cum ad amici pericula depel-lenda adhiberer, Cic. pro Clu. 6.
Adhibëturus, a, um. About to use, or show. Tormentis adhibitura mecum, *Curt. 6, 31.*
Adhibëtus, a, um. part. Used, employed, &c. Adhibita est in eâ re summa à nobis moderatio, *Cic. Fam. 9, 16.*
Adhinnio, ire, ivi, itum. neut. [ex ad, & hin-nio] (1) To neigh after. (2) Met. To exult, or applaud. (1) ¶ Equus visæ semper adhinnit equæ, Ov. Rem. Am. 634. (2) Sic ad hanc ora-tionem adhinnit, Cic. in Pis. 28.
Adhorrëſco, ère, ui. neut. To be greatly afraid. Flavius Tiberinus adhorruit undis, *Ov. ad Liv. 221. Nisi fortè legi deberet inhorruit. Rarò occ.*
Adhortans, tis. part. Exhorting, encouraging. Nullo tribunorum centurionumve adhortantè, *Tac. Hist. 1, 38, 6.*
Adhortatio, ònis. f. verb. An exhortation, coun-sel, or persuasion. Omisâ nostrâ adhortatione, Cic. de Orat. 2, 3.
Adhortator, òris. m. verb. An encourager. Ad-hortator operis, *Liv. 2, 58.*
Adhortätus, a, um. part. Having exhorted, or encouraged. Adhortatus milites, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 40.*
Adhortor, äris. dep. [ex ad, & hortor] To counsel, advise, or encourage. Locus ipse ad bel-lum faciendum adhortatur, Cic. Off. 1, 11.
Adhuc, adv. [ex ad, & huc] (1) Hitherto. (2) As yet. (3) Besides. (1) Adhuc tranquilla res est; Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 15. (2) Alto adhuc meri-die, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 78. (3) Nisi quid adhuc (alii ad hæc) vultis, Cic. de Amic. 9.
Adjacens, tis. part. Lying contiguous. Quippe lacum in adjacentia erupturum, *Tac. Ann. 1, 5.*
Adjaceo, ère. neut. [ex ad, & jaceo] To lie contiguous, or border upon. Tusculi ager Romano adjacet, *Liv. 2, 49. ¶ Adjacere mari, C. Nep. Tim. 3, 2.*
** Adiantum, i. n. [ex ἀδιάντων quod ab α priv. & διάνω marcesco, quia folia ejus aquam respu-ant] The herb maidenhair, Plin. 21, 17.*
Adjectio, ònis. f. verb. [ex adjicio] An addi-tion, or augmentation. Res Romana adjectione populi Albani aucta est, *Liv. 1, 30.*
¶ Adjectivus, a, um. adj. Added, or adjoined, to; adjunct. Adjectivum Græci ἐπιθετον vocant, *Macr. ¶ Nomen adjectivum, a noun adjective, ap. Gram.*
Adjecturus, a, um. part. About to add, Liv. 22, 11.
Adjectus, ūs. m. verb. An adding, or putting, to, or in. ¶ Cuneorum adjectus, aut exemptus, Vitr. 9, 9.
Adjectus, a, um. part. [ab adjicio] Added, or put, to. ¶ Britannii adjecti imperio, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 3.
Adiens, euntis. part. Going, or approaching, to, Sil. 10, 9.
Adigens, ntis. part. Driving, or forcing. Adi-gente Hordeonio Flacco, *Tac. H. 4, 31, 3.*
Adigo, ère, ègi, actum. act. [ex ad, & ago] (1) To drive. (2) To bring to. (3) Met. To force. (1) ¶ A igere oves, Plaut. (2) Dum adiguntur na-ves, Tac. Ann. 2, 7. (3) Vulnus per galeam ade-git, Id. Ann. 6, 35, 4. Met. Tu, homo, adigis me ad infaniam, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 31.
Adigor, i, actus. pass. To be driven, forced, &c. Cæs. B. G. 3, 51. Pati tributa adigebatur, *Tac. Ann. 6, 41, 1.*
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A D J

Adjiciālis cōna, [quod sc. adjiceretur publicae laetitiae; vel potius, quod multa ultra justa fercula adjicerentur] *a noble entertainment, a regale, or splendid supper*, Plin. 10, 20.

Adjiciendus, a, um. part. *To be added to*. Dum superstitio urgeat; adjiciendos ex duce metus, *dixit*, Tac. Ann. 1, 29, 5.

Adjiciens, ntis. part. *Adding to*, Patere. 2, 27. Adjicio, ēre, ēci, ctum. act. [ex ad, & jacio] (1) *To cast unto*. (2) *To add*. (3) Met. *To apply*, (4) *To cast upon*. (1) Longius aberant quam quod telum adjici posset, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 21*. (2) Adjicere ex abundanti, *Quint. 5, 6*. (3) Adjicere animum, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 63*. (4) ¶ Oculum hæreditati adjecit, *Cic. He coveted it*.

Adjicior, i. pass. *To be added to*. Adjicitur miraculum velut nomine oblatum, *Tac. Ann. 13, 41, 5*. Adjectum est, *Liv. 24, 28*.

Adimendus, a, um. part. *To be taken away*. Censuit adimendam reo præturam, *Tac. Ann. 14, 48, 3*.

Adimo, ēre, ēmi, ptum. act. [ex ad, & emo] (1) *To take away*. (2) *To free from*. (3) *To keep from*. (1) ¶ Hanc nisi mors mihi adimet nemo, *Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 14*. (2) Adimis letho, *Hor. Od. 3, 22, 3*. (3) Illi aditum littoris Syracusani ademerunt, *Cic.*

Adimor, i. pass. *To be taken away*. Dispiceret quisque merita, tardèque concederet, quod datum non adimeretur, *Tac. Ann. 13, 27, 4*.

Adimpleo, ēre, ēvi, tum. act. *To fill*, Plin. 11, 37. sed variant codd. Rarè occ.

Adindo, ēre. act. *To put in*. Subscudes ligneas adindito, *Cato, R. R. 18*.

¶ Adinstar, idem quod Instar.
¶ Adinvenio, īre, i, tum. act. *To invent curious-ly*, Lex. ex Curt.

Adinventus, a, um. part. *Finely invented*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 60*.

Adipātum, i. n. [ab adeps] *Fat meat*. Fervent adipata veneno, *Juv. 6, 630*.

Adipiscendus, a, um. part. *To get, or obtain*. Cum jus adipiscendorum in urbe honorum expeterent, *Tac. Ann. 11, 23, 1*.

Adipiscor, i, adeptus. comm. (1) *To get, to obtain*. (2) *To arrive at*. (3) *To overtake*. (4) *To be attained*. (1) Adipisci honores, *Cic. pro Clu. 42*. (2) senectutem, *Id. de Sen. 2*. (3) *Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 13*. (4) Non ætate, verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 88*.

* Adiplos, [ab a priv. & διψω sitis; quod sitim sedat] *Liquorish*, Plin. 22, 9. Also *a kind of green palm-tree, of the smell of a quince*, *Id. 12, 22*.

† Aditio, ōnis. f. verb. *A going to*, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 62*. † Aditus.

Aditur, & Aditum est. imperf. *They go to, they went to*. Cum ad me aditum esset ab iis, qui dicerent, à se intolerabilia tributa exigi, *Cic. Fam. 3, 7*.

Aditūrus, a, um. part. *About to go*. Quod tantum aditurus esset iter, *Tac. Ann. 15, 36, 4*. Epulas aditurus easdem, *Ov. Amor. 1, 4, 1*.

Aditus, a, um. part. *Gone to*. Sol aditus ait, *Ov. Fast. 4, 583*. Laboribus susceptis, periculisque aditis, *Cic. Off. 1, 19*.

Aditus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A way, or passage*. (2) *An access, or recourse, to*. (3) *An avenue*. (4) Met. *A method, way, or means*. (1) Duo sunt aditus in Ciliciam ex Syria, *Cic. Verr. 4, 52*. (2) Difficilior ad Antonium aditus esse dicitur, *Id. Fam. 15, 4*. (3) Ex omni aditu, *Id. Att. 5, 8*. (4) Non est ei aditus ad honorem, *Id. pro Clu. 42*.

Adjūdicō, as. act. [ex ad, & judico] (1) *To give sentence in behalf of*. (2) Met. *To attribute, or impute*. (3) *To determine, or resolve*. (1) Populo Romano adjudicavit, *Cic. Off. 1, 10*. (2) Mihi salutem imperii adjudicat, *Id. Att. 1, 16*. (3) Adjudicato cum utro hanc noctem fies, *Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 6*.

Adjūgo, as. denom. [ex ad, & jugum] *To join, or couple, together*. Adjugare vites, *Col. 4, 17*.

Adjūmentum, i. n. verb. [ex adjuvo] *Help, aid, assistance, furtherance*. Nihil aderat adjumenti ad pulchritudinem, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 55*. Adjumento esse in causis, *Cic. pro Q. 1*.

A D L

Adjunctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A conjunction*, (2) *An addition*. (1) Nulla potest esse homini ad hominem naturæ adjunctio, *Cic. Att. 7, 2*. (2) ¶ Sunt quædam necessitudines cum adjunctione, quædam simplices, *Id. de Inv. 2, 57*.

Adjūctor, ōris. m. verb. *He who joins*. Ille Gallie citerioris adjūctor, *Cic. Att. 8, 3*.

¶ Adjūctum, voc. dialect. *An adjunct, something applied to a subject*, *Gell. 16, 8*.

Adjūctus, a, um. part. or comp. [ab adjungor] (1) *Yoked, joined*. (2) *Annexed*. (3) *Adjacent, contiguous*. (4) Adj. *Nearly related*. (1) Adjūctæ aves, *Ov. Ann. 1, 1, 26*. (2) Metus ad gratiam adjūctus, *Cic.* (3) = Fundo uxoris continentia, prædia, atque adjūcta, *Id. pro Cæc. 4*. (4) = Adjūctiora causæ, & propiora, *Id. pro Cluent. 10*.

Adjūgendus, a, um. part. *To be joined to*. De reliquis adjūgendis civitatibus, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 30*.

Adjūngo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [ex ad, & jungo] (1) *To join to*. (2) *To associate*. (3) *To apply*. (4) *To bring over, or reconcile*. (5) *To procure*. (6) ¶ Adjūgere se, *To take part with*. (7) *To increase, or enlarge*. (8) *To take in alliance*. (9) *To yoke*. (10) *To fasten*. (1) Juris scientiam eloquentiæ adjūxit, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 55*. (2) ¶ Adjūgere se ad aliquem, *Id.* (3) ¶ animum ad aliquod studium, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 29*. (4) ¶ animos hominum ad nostros usus, *Id. Off. 2, 5*. (5) ¶ benevolentiam hominum sibi, *Id. pro Mur. 20*. (6) ¶ se ad causam alterius, *Id.* (7) ¶ dignitatem, & decus alicui, *Cic. Fam. 5, 13*. (8) ¶ generum, *Virg. Æn. 7, 57*. (9) ¶ tauros aratro, *Tibull. 1, 9*. (10) ¶ vitem palis, *Id. 1, 7*.

Adjūngor, i. pass. *To be joined to*. Copiis Carhenis adjūnguntur, *Tac. Ann. 12, 13, 1*.

Adjūrans, tis. part. *Swearing to*, *Suet. Vesp. 9*. † Adjūrgium, i. n. id. quod Jūrgium, *Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 21*.

† Adjūrgo, as. *To chide*, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 43*. † Objūrgo.

Adjūro, as. [ex ad, & juro] (1) *To swear solemnly*. (2) *To adjure, or compel another to swear*. (1) Per omnes tibi adjūro deos, *Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 11*. (2) *Liv. Decad. 5, 1, 3*.

Adjūtabilis, e. adj. *Assisting, helping*. Date operam adjutabilem, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 8*.

Adjūtans, tis. part. *Assisting*, *Ter. Phorm. prol. 35*. Ab

Adjūto, as. freq. [quod ab adjuvo] *To aid, or help*. Te adjutare oportet, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 35*. Eis onera adjuta, *Id. Hec. 3, 2, 24*.

Adjūtor, ōris. pass. *To be helped*. Adjutamur enim dubio procul, *Lucret. 1, 812*.

Adjūtor, ōris. m. verb. [ex adjuvo] *An aider, or helper*. His adjutor contra patriam inventus est nemo, *Cic. de Am. 12*. ¶ Adjutor honoris, *Id. pro Flacc. 1*. ¶ ad aliquid, *Id. pro S. Rosc. 3*. ¶ in re aliquâ, *Id. Att. 8, 3*.

Adjūtorium, i. n. *Help, or succour*. Adjutoria senectutis, *Col. præf. 12*.

Adjūtrix, icis. f. (1) *She, or* (2) *it feminine, that helpeth*. (1) Adjutrices in peccato filii, *Ter. H. 5, 2, 39*. (2) Assentatio vitiorum adjutrix, *Cic. de Am. 24*.

Adjūturus, a, um. part. *About to help*. Dum aios adjuturus proficisceretur, *Hirt. B. Afr. 25*.

Adjūtus, a, um. part. [ex adjuvor] *Helped, assisted*. Adjutus ab uno, *Ov. Ep. 1, 43*.

Adjūvandus, a, um. part. *To be helped*. Adjuvandus eâ manu foret, *Just. 9, 5*.

Adjūvans, tis. part. *Helping*, *Just. 35, 1*.

Adjūvo, as. act. [ex ad, & juvo] *To assist, or favour*. Fortes fortuna adjuvat, *Ter. Phor. 1, 4, 28*.

Adlābōro, vid. Allaboro.

¶ Adlectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A choosing of new officers, a recruiting*, *Jul. Cap. &*

Adlectus, a, um. *Added by choice*. Vid. Allectus.

Adlēvātus, a, um. part. *Lifted, or raised, up; eased*. Vid. Allevatus.

Adlēvo, vide Allevo.

Adlōcūtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A discourse*. (2) *Speaking kindly to*. (1) Mutat personam, vertit adlocutionem, *Plin. Ep. 2, nlt.* (2) Quâ solatus es adlocutione? *Catull. 36, 5*.

Adlūbesco, vid. Allubesco.

A D M

Admātūrōr, āris. pass. [ex ad & maturor] *To be hastened*. Horum discessu admaturari defec-tionem civitatis existimabat, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 54*. Rarè occ.

Admētior, īri, mensus. dep. *To measure out*, *Liv. 35, 49*. Gratuitum frumentum copiis ejus admenfus, *Curt. 8, 39*.

¶ Admīnīcūlātor, ōris. m. *An assistant*, *Gell. 7, 3*. Admīnīcūlātus, a, um. part. *Proped*. Vites ad-miniculatæ sudibus, *Plin. 14, 1*.

Admīnīcūlo, as. *Col. de Arb. 16*; & *Cato ap. Varr.* sed usitatus.

Admīnīcūlor, āris. dep. *To prop, or support*, *Cic. Fin. 5, 14*. Met. *To aid, or assist*. *Id.*

Admīnīcūlum, i. n. q. admōniculum. (1) *A shore, or prop*. (2) Met. *A support, aid*. (1) Vites clavibus admīnīcula apprehendunt, *Cic. N. D. 2, 47*. Hanc partem explebimus nullis admīnīculis, *Id. Off. 3, 7*.

Admīnīster, trī. m. (1) *A servant, an officer*. (2) *An assistant, a manager*. (1) Admīnīstri, & satellites S. Nævii, *Cic. pro Quint. 25*. (2) ¶ Admīnīstri audaciæ, libidinis, cupiditatum alicujus, *Id.*

Admīnīstra, æ. f. *An assistant feminine*. Admīnīstra & comes virtutis ars, *Cic. Man. 13*.

Admīnīstratio, ōnis. f. verb. *The management, or care, of affairs*, *Cic. N. D. 1, 1*.

Admīnīstrātīvus, a, um. adj. *Practical*, *Quint. 2, 18*. Rarè occ.

Admīnīstrātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *One that serves, an attendant*. (2) *A general of an army*. (1) Itaque nec pulchros illos admīnīstratores (alii minīstratores) aspiciebat, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 21*. (2) = Imperator, & admīnīstrator belli, *Id. de Orat. 1, 48*.

Admīnīstrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to admīnīster*. Per se rempublicam admīnīstrātūrus, *Cæs. B. C. 32*.

Admīnīstro, as. denom. (1) *To serve up*. (2) *To manage*. (3) *To rule, or govern*. (4) *To command*. (1) ¶ Admīnīstrare pocula Jovi, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 26*. (2) ¶ omnia mirabiliter, *Id.* (3) ¶ provinciam, *Id.* Admīnīstrantur judicia, *Id. Div. Verr. 22*. (4) ¶ bellum, *Id.*

Admīrābilis, e. adj. [ex admīro] *Wonderful, admirable*, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 2*. &

Admīrābilitas, idem quod Admīratio, *Cic. Off. 2, 11*.

Admīrābilitē, adv. qual. (1) *Wonderfully*. (2) *Excellently*. (1) Nimis admirabiliter, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 6*. (2) Mundus consilio admirabiliter admīnīstratur, *Id. N. D. 2, 53*.

Admīrandus, a, um. part. *To be admired*. Nec tibi natura admīranda videri Pendentis terræ debet, *Manil. 1, 194*.

Admīrans, tis. part. *Admiring*. Admīrans aversum surgere taurum, *Manil. 1, 264*.

Admīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Wonder, admiration*, *Cic. Att. 10, 2*.

Admīrātor, ōris. m. verb. *An-admirer*, *Quint. 2, 5*. Rarè occ.

Admīror, āris. dep. [ex ad & miror] (1) *To wonder at*. (2) *To value, or esteem*. (1) De diplomate admīraris, *Cic. Att. 10, 19*. (2) Nec adulatus, nec admīratus fortunam sum hominis, *Id. de Div. 2, 2*.

Admīscendus, a, um. part. *To be mingled, or mixed*. Admīscenda Venus timori est, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 609*.

Admīscens, ntis. part. *Mixing, ex*

Admīscō, ēre, ui, mistum, & mixtum. act. [ex ad, & misceō] (1) *To mingle with*. (2) ¶ Admīscere se, *To meddle with*. (1) Deus bonis omnibus mundum explevit; nihil mali admīscuit, *Cic. de Univ. 3*. (2) Ne me admīsceas, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 35*.

Admīscōr, ēri, mistus, & mixtus. pass. (1) *To be mingled*. (2) *To be partaker with, or concerned in*. (1) ¶ Versus admīscuntur orationi, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 11*. (2) Admīsceri ad aliquod consilium, *Id. Philip. 12, 7*.

Admīscārius equus, *A stallion*, *Plin. 28, 15*. Item

Admīscārius, i. m. *A wbaremaster*, *Cic. in Pi-son. 28*.

Ad-

Admissio, ōnis. f. verb. *Admittance, or access*, Plin. Paneg. 47. *Also the same with Admissura*, Varr.

Admissum, i. n. subst. ex part. *A crime, or fault*. Quod tamen admissum, quæ sit vindicta docebo, Ov. Met. 1. 210.

Admissura, æ. f. *The putting together the male and female, the time and act of engendering*. Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

Admissurus, a, um. part. *About to admit*. Negavit se in ejus belli præmia socios admissurum, Just. 15, 1.

Admissus, a, um. part. (1) *Admitted*. (2) Adj. *Swift, upon the gallop*. (1) Irrupisse non admissus videbatur, Curt. 3, 30. (2) Admissio sequitur vestigia passu, Ov. Met. 1, 532.

Admixtio, vel **Admixtio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A mixing, or mingling*. Cic. de Sen. 22.

Admixtus, vel **Admixtus**, a, um. part. [*ab admisceor*] *Mixed, or mingled*. Quod admixtum lacte multum inopiam levabat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 48.

Regit dat. vel abl. Cic.

Admittendus, a, um. part. *To be admitted*. Gloriæ cupido in tantis admittenda rebus, Curt. 10, 15.

Admittens, ntis. part. *Admitting*. Admittente principe, Plin. Pan. 48. Admittentibus, Liv. 42, 16.

Admitto, ĕre, mīsi, ssum. act. [*ex ad, & mitto*] (1) *To admit*. (2) *To commit*. (3) *To gallop*. (4) *To put the male to the female*. (5) *To inoculate, or engraft*. (6) *To allow, or bear*. (1) Admittere in cubiculum, Cic. (2) § Delictum in se admittere, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 48. (3) ¶ § equum, Cic. de Fin. 2, 19. (4) Admittere marem ad concubitus, Col. 8, 2. (5) Plin. 17, 18. (6) Admittere auribus salutare consilium, Liv. 33, 35. ¶ Admittunt ritū aves, give a good omen, Liv.

Admittor, i, flus. pass. *To be admitted, committed, &c.* Fac admittar ad illum, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 50.

Admōdōrōr, āri, dep. *To govern, or rule*. Neque risu me admoderari, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 81.

Admōdūlor, āris. dep. *To sing to, to resound*. Et Padus electriferis admoduletur alnis, Claud. Carm. 12, 15.

Admōdum, adv. [*ex ad, & modus*] (1) *Very*. (2) *Greatly, very much*. (3) *Yes, truly*. (4) *For the superlative degree*. (5) *As yet, for some time*. (1) Admodum aius, Ter. (2) Qui me admodum diligunt, Cic. (3) Aedes ab eo accepti? P. admodum, Plaut. (4) Per terras admodum multas, (h. e.) plurimas, Cic. Nup̄r admodum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1. (h. e.) nuperrimē. (5) Prætextatus admodum puer, Flor. 2, 6.

Inexplicabiles quasdam elegantias habere videtur.

Admōnio, ĩre. act. *To wall about*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 150.

Admōlior, ĩri. dep. *To heap, or throw up*. Admōlita est natura rupes præaltas, Curt. 8, 34.

Admōnendus, a, um. part. *To be admonished*, Liv. 22, 60.

Admōnens, tis. part. *Admonishing*. Veterum recentiumque admonens, Tac. Hist. 3, 24, 3.

Admōneo, ĕre, ui, ĩtum. act. (1) *To put in mind*. (2) *To admonish, to warn either by fair, or foul, means*. (3) *To acquaint*. (1) Me locus ipse admonet, Cic. Att. 1, 8. (2) Amicissimē aliquem admonere, Id. Att. 7, 25. Admonere flagello, Col. 2, 2. (3) Admonere ad aurem, Cic. § Admonere aliquem aliquid, de re aliquā: rei alicujus, ad aliquid; facere, vel ut facias, ap. prob. Aut.

Admōneor, ĕri, ĩtus. pass. *To be put in mind, warned, &c.* Admonemur multa ostentis, Cic. N. D. 2, 66.

Admōnītio, ōnis. f. verb. *Admonition, advice, counsel, warning*. Admonitio, est quasi lenior oburgatio, Cic. de Orat. 2, 83. ¶ Admonitio morbi, The grudgings, or reliques, of a distemper, Plin. 24, 17.

Admōnītor, ōris. m. verb. *He who counsels, warns, or admonishes*, Cic. Tusc. 1.

Admōnītum, i. n. Cic. & *Counsel, giving advice*. Admōnītus, ūs. m. Id. § *vice, or putting in mind*. Dixit, & admonitu veteris commota ministræ Ingemuit, Ov. Met. 9, 324.

Admōnītūrus, a, um. part. *About to admonish*.

Admonitura obliſos, Ov. Ep. 10, 42.

Admōnītus, a, um. part. [*ab admoneor*] *Warned, advertised, admonished*, Ov. Met. 6, 621.

Admordeo, ĕre, di, sum. act. [*ex ad, & mordeo*] (1) *To bite hard, or gnaw*. (2) Met. *To bite, or cheat, some one*. (1) Admorſo signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. Geor. 2, 379. (2) Jam admordere hunc mihi libet, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 24.

Admorſus, a, um. part. *Bitten, gnawed*. Brachia admorſa colubris, Prop. 3, 9, 53.

Admōtio, ōnis. f. verb. *Awaging or moving*.

Admotio digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

Admōtūrus, a, um. part. *About to move to*, Liv. 34, 6.

Admōtus, a, um. part. *Applied to, or laid upon*. Aspide ad corpus admotā, Cic. Also adj. *Close, near, adjoining*. = Admotus, & contiguus, Plin. 2, 29.

Admōtus, ūs. m. verb. *Amoving*, Plin. 24, 11.

Admōvendus, a, um. part. *To be brought, or moved, to*, Legiones usque eō admovendæ, Cæs. B. G. 8, 14.

Admōvens, ntis. part. *Bringing, or moving, to*. Ferrum frustra jugulo ac pectori per trepidationem admovens, Tac. Ann. 11, 38, 1.

Admōveo, ĕre, vi, tum. act. [*ex ad, & moveo*] (1) *To move, or bring, to; to close*. (2) *To put to*. (3) *To apply*. (4) *To lay upon*. (5) *Often resolved into the nominal verb*. (1) § Admove exercitum ad urbem, Liv. 34, 6. (2) § Fasciculum ad nares, Cic. (3) § se ad aliquid, Id. (4) § manum nocentibus, Liv. 5, 12. (5) § cruciatus, Cic. § curationem, Id. § machinam, Id. stimulos, To torment, cure, &c. Id.

Admōveor, ĕri, tus. *To be brought, &c.* Cruciatuſ admovebantur, Cic. Verr. 5, 63.

Admūgio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum. neut. [*ex ad, & mugio*] *To low, or bellow*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 279. cum dat.

Admurmūratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hum, or murmur, in sign of approbation*, Cic. Man. 13.

Admurmūro, as. neut. (1) *To applaud, or* (2) *bis at; to show approbation, or dislike, by a hum*. (1) Cic. Att. 1, 8. (2) 7 Verr. 41.

Admūtīlo, as. act. [*ex ad, & mutilo*] *To lame, or maim*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 48.

Admūtīlor, āri. pass. *To be lamed, or maimed*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 170.

Adnans, ntis. part. *Swimming to*. Adnantes equis, Tac. Ann. 14, 29, 4.

Adnascor, vid. Agnascor.

Adnāti, vid. Agnati.

Adnāto, as. freq. [*ab. adno*] *To swim to*. Uni insulæ crocodili non adnatant, Plin. 8, 25.

Adnāvīgans, ntis. part. *Swimming to*, Plin. 36, 12.

Adnāvīgo, as. act. [*ex ad, & navigo*] *To sail to*, Plin. 35, 10.

Adnēcto, vid. Annecto.

Adnēpos, ōtis. m. *Agreat grandchild's grand-son*, In Grut. inscript. sæpe occ.

Adnīcto, as. *To wink at*, Næv.

Adnīsus, vel **Adnīxus**, a, um. part. [*ab adnitor*] (1) *Showing, or pushing*. (2) *Leaning upon*. (3) Met. *Endeavouring*. (1) Cymothoe simul, & Triton adnīsus, Virg. Aen. 1, 145. (2) Adnīxi hastis, Virg. Aen. 9, 229. (3) Patres hoc idem adnīsi, Liv.

Adno, āre. act. *To swim to*. Ut naves adnare possent, Cæs. B. C. 2, 44.

Adnōto, vid. Annoto.

Adnūbīlo, as. act. *To darken, or overcast*, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 148.

Adnūto, āre. act. *To nod to*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 100.

Adnūtrio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum. act. *To nourish near to*, Plin. 17, 23. Rarē acc.

Adobruo, ĕre, ui, tum. act. *To cover over*, Col. 2, 11.

Adōlendus, a, um. part. *To be burnt, or sacrificed*. Adolenda viscera tauri flammis dare, Ov. Fast. 3, 803.

Adōleo, ĕre, ui, & ĕvi, ultum. act. [*ex ad, & oleo, i. e. cresco*] (1) *To grow, or increase*. (2) *To worship by burnt offerings*. (3) *To burn*.

(1) Serv. vid. Adoleſco, No. 1. (2) Flammis adolere penates, Virg. Aen. 1, 708. (3) Adolebunt cinnama flammæ, Ov. Ep. 16, 333.

Adōleor, ĕri. pass. *To be burnt, or sacrificed*. Precibus & igne puro altaria adolentur, Tac. H. 2, 3, 5. Adolentur stipulæ, Ov. Met. 1, 492.

Adōlescens, tis. c. g. verb. [*ex adoleſco*, quod apud antiq. sonabat adreſco, teste Festo] *A young man, or woman, till arrived at full growth; but Roman writers use it of persons at 40, as Vossius has observed*. Triginta annis majores adoleſcentes vocati. Vid. Nieuport de Rit. Rom. Sect. 1. c. 3. p. 45.

Adōlescētia, æ. f. *The age succeeding childhood, youth*. Studia adoleſcentiam alunt, Cic.

Adōlescētūla, æ. f. dim. *A young woman, a damſel*. Ea reliquit filiam adoleſcentulam, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 91.

Adōlescētūlus, i. m. dim. *A youth, a stripling*, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 9.

Adōlescētūlio, ĩre, ĩvi. neut. *To act like a boy*. Adoleſcenturire incipiunt, Quint. 2, 2.

Adōleſco, ĕre, ĕvi. incept. neut. (1) *To grow, or increase, (properly said of men;)* (2) *but is used at large*. (3) *To burn, or blaze*. (1) Quam petulanti pueritiā adoleveris? Cic. in Sall. (2) § Adoleſcit ratio, cupiditas, Id. de Legg. 1, 7. § jus legatorum, auctoritas, lex majestatis, ver, Tac. (3) Adoleſcunt ignibus aræ, Virg. Geor. 4, 380.

Adōpērio, ĩre, ui, tum. act. [*ex ad, & operio*] *To cover all over, cujus vocis vix extat exemplum nisi in part. pass.*

Adōpertus, a, um. part. (1) *Hid, covered*. (2) *Closed*. (1) Aether adopertus nubibus, Ov. Fast. 2, 70. (2) Lumina adoperta somno, Id. Met. 1, 714.

Adōpīnor, āris. dep. *To suppose*, Lucr. 4, 814. vix alibi.

Adoptans, ntis. part. *Adopting*. Romanis rebus adoptans, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 418.

Adoptatīſſimus, a, um. sup. [*ab adoptatus*] *Much desired, or longed for*. Extat. ap. Cic. Ep. Fam. 1. 16, 21. init. Nescio an alibi.

Adoptatīſſus, i. m. *The son of one adopted; Fest.* Also *he that is adopted*, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 100.

Adoptatūrus, a, um. part. *About to adopt*. Optimum adoptaturus, Plin. Pan. 38.

Adoptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Adoption, a taking for one's child*. (2) *A grafting*. (1) Jus adoptio- nis, Cic. pro Dom. 13. (2) Plin. 1. 16. in proæmio.

Adoptīvus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Adoption*. Met. *Engrafted*. Adoptiva sacra, Cic. Dom. 13. Et sit adoptivā nobilitate potens, Ov. Fast. 4, 22.

Adoptō, as. act. [*ex ad, & opto*] (1) *To adopt, or take for a son*. (2) *To put himself into such an order*. (3) *To assume, or take*. (4) *To call by one's own name*. (5) *To be engrafted into*. (1) Adoptare pro filio, Plaut. Pæn. prol. 119. (2) Qui se Cæsaris libertis adoptasset, Plin. 25, 7. (3) Aliquod tibi nomen adopta, Mart. 4, 31, 9. (4) Artemisia adoptavit herbam, quæ antea Parthenis vocabatur, Plin. (5) Fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov. Rem. Am. 195.

Adoptor, āri. pass. *To be adopted*. Uterque qui adoptaret tam paruit, quàm tu qui adoptabaris, Plin. Pan. 8.

Adora, ōris, & ōris. n. [*dict. ab adurendo*] *A fine corn used in sacrifice, unde, ¶ Adorea liba, Virg. Fine cakes. Also coarse corn, Hor. serm. 2. sat. 6, 89.*

Adōrandus, a, um. part. *To be worshiped*, Suet. Cal. 22. Adorandus Janus, Ov. Fast. 3, 88.

Adōrans, ntis. part. *Worshiping, adoring*. Adorantum preces, Plin. Pan. 3. Adorantem numen destituere, Ov. Fast. 3, 348.

Adōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Adoration, worship*, Plin. 28, 2.

Adōrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to adore*. Tu delubra non nisi adoraturus intras, Plin. Pan. 52.

Adōrātus, *Worshiped, adored*. Adoratus cadu- cifer, Ov. Fast. 5, 449.

Adōrea, æ. f. *A distribution of corn by way of reward for service done; whence, by a metonymy, it is put for praise, or reward*. = Gloriam denique ipsam a farris honore adoream appellabant, Plin. 18, 3.

Adöreus, a, um. adj. *Made of fine wheat.* Adorea liba, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 109.

Adöreum, i. n. [sc. far] *Fine corn,* *Plin.* 18, 8.

Adörrior, iris, vel eris, iri, ortus, dep. (ex ad, & orior] (1) *To assault.* (2) *To accost.* (3) *To attempt.* (1) Ne vis aliqua civitatem adoriretur, *Liv.* (2) Adortus est fratrem jurgio apud forum, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 51. (3) Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 397.

Adornatus, a, um. part. [ab adornor] *Prepared, accoutred.* Equos venatui adornatus sistere, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 52. virtutibus, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 2.

Adorno, as. act. [ex ad, & orno] (1) *To adorn.* (2) *To prepare.* (3) *To rig, or equip.* (4) *To go about a thing.* (5) *To set off, or to commend.* (1) — Compfit adornavitque jubam, *Stat.* (2) & Adornare tellum copiam, *Cic. pro Clu.* 6. (3) & naves. *Cæs.* (4) Continuo hæc adornant, ut laver, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 34. (5) Adornare verbis beneficia, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 8.

Adornor, ari. pass. *To be adorned.* Jube vasa adornari, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 65.

Adoro, as. act. [ex ad, & oro] (1) *To honour.* (2) *To adore by prayer, or otherwise.* *To use any religious adoration.* (3) *To salute.* (1) Citharam à iudicibus delatam adoravit Nero, *Suet.* 2, 10. (2) Ut largè Deos adoraret, *Plin.* 12, 14. Prece numen adora, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 437. Affaturque deos, & sanctum sydus adorat, *Id.* (3) Nec de erat adorare vulgum, *Tac. H.* 1, 36, 4.

Adorsus, a, um. part. [ex adrior, vel, ut alii, ab adordior] *Undertaken, begun,* *Ov. de Pont.* 2, 2, 16.

Adortus, a, um. part. [ab adrior] *A setting upon, an accosting.* Adortus jurgio fratrem, *Ter.*

Adploro, as. act. [ex ad, & ploro] *To bewail, or grieve.* Sen. cuius part. Adplorans, extat apud Hor. nescio an alibi.

Adpluo,	} vid.	{	Appluo.
Adposco,			Apposco.
Adprecor,	} vid.	{	Apprecor.
Adprimè,			Apprimè.

Adrado, is, ari, aum. act. *To shave, or shear,* *Plin.* 12, 15.

Adremigo, as. act. [ex ad, & remigo] *To row unto.* & Cretes portibus suis adremigaverunt, *Flor.* 3, 7, 3.

Adrepo, ere, psi, ptum. act. [ex ad, & repo] (1) *To creep to, or into.* (2) Met. *To insinuate, or creep into.* (1) Ne lacerta quæ adrepere ad columbaria possit, *Plin.* 11, 18. (2) & Adrepere ad amicitiam alicujus, *Cic.* & animis hominum, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 50.

Adscisco, vid. Ascisco.

Adsciturus, *Suet. Tib. Claud.* 39.

Adsignifico, as. act. *To signify over and above,* *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11.

Adsitus, a, um. part. [ex adfero] *Planted by, or near,* *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 170.

Adsum, es, fui, esse, futurus. neut. [ex ad, & sum] (1) *To be present.* (2) *To come.* (3) *To be joined in commission with.* (4) *To stay.* (5) *To be.* (6) *To be added.* (7) *To be ready.* (8) *To be attentive.* (9) *To assist.* (10) *To be an advocate in a trial.* (11) *To be of good courage.* (12) *To be urgent.* (1) Imperator non adest ad exercitum, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 6. (2) Adest ex Africâ, *Cic. Att.* 15, 11. (3) Adeste judici, *Id. pro Quint.* 2. (4) Isthic adesto, *Plaut.* (5) Quis enim modus adsit amori? *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 68. (6) Nihil aderat adjumenti ad pulchritudinem, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 55. (7) Dona adsunt tibi, *Id. Eun.* 3, 2, 11. (8) Adeste cum silentio, *Plaut.* (9) Pater liberis tuis rebus difficillimis, *Cic.* (10) Pater liberis suis adest, *Id.* (11) *Id. Mil.* 1. (12) — Aderat, instabat, *Flor.* 3, 5, 6.

Advectio, onis. f. verb. [ex adveho] *Abbringing, or carrying, to,* *Plin.* 9, 54.

Advectitius, a, um. adj. *Brought, or imported; foreign,* *Sall. B. J.* 44.

Advecto, as. freq. [ab adveho] *To carry often to,* *Tac. Ann.* 6, 13, 2.

Advecturus, a, um. part. *About to bring.* Hæc secus læti, quàm si deos ipsos secum advecturi essent, *Juss.* 20, 3.

Advectus, us. verb. *Id. quod Advectio,* *Tac. Hist.* 4, 84, 6.

Advectus, a, um. part. *Brought, or carried, to,* *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 1, 13. Advectæ opes, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 150, ab

Adveho, ere, xi, etum. act. [ex ad, & veho] (1) *To import, or (2) export.* *To carry by sea, or land.* (1) & Advehere ex Indiâ, *Plin.* 31, 6. (2) & trans mare, *Plin.* 35, 17. & equo, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 28. & nave, *Plin.* 35, 17.

Advehor, i. pass. *To be imported, or moved.* Advehi divino monitu, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 18.

Advelo, as. act. [ex ad, & velo] *To cover,* *Virg. Æn.* 5, 246.

Advena, æ. c. g. [ex ad, & venio] *A stranger, a foreigner.* Chiefly used as an adj. Advenæ volucres, *Varr. Exercitus advena,* *Virg. Æn.* 7, 38. Gens advena, *Id.*

Advēnērātus, a, um. part. *Having worshipped,* *Sil.* 13, 704. ex

Advēnērōr, āris. dep. *To adore, or worship,* *Advenērōr Minervam,* *Varr. R. R.* 1, 1.

Advēniens, tis. part. *Coming to, flowing in.* Advēniens ut profit, *Ov. Am.* 1, 8, 31. ex

Advēnio, ire, vēni, tum. neut. [ex ad, & venio] (1) *To come to.* (2) *To come.* (3) *To accrue.* (1) & Advēnire urbem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 392. (2) & pace, *Plaut. Am. prol.* 32. (3) Per me quanta advēniet calamitas, *Plaut.*

Adventans, tis. part. [ab advento] *Approaching, coming on.* Adventante congiarii die, *Plin. Pan.* 25. Nondum adventantibus umbris, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 500.

Adventitius, a, um. adj. (1) *Coming by, or from, some other person, or (2) thing.* (3) *Extraordinary.* (4) *Foreign.* (1) Adventitia pecunia petitur ab eo, cui sua non redditur, *Cic. R. P.* 17. (2) Fructus prædiorum adventitii, *Liv.* (3) Adventitiâ visione pulsari, *Cic. Div.* 2, 58. (4) Adventitiis copiis juvari, *Id. pro L. Man.* 9.

Advento, as. freq. [ab advēnio] (1) *To come.* (2) *To approach, or draw near.* (1) & Si antè mors adventet, *Cic.* (2) & Adventare portis, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 202. & locum, vel & ad locum, *Tac.*

Adventor, ōris. m. *A guest, or customer,* *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 92.

Adventōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to coming home, congratulatory.* Adventoria epistola, *Mart. præf.* 1. 11. cœna, *Auf.*

Adventūrus, a, um. part. *About to come.* Me uxori exoptatum credo adventurum domum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 22.

Adventus, ūs. m. verb. *A coming. An arrival.* Adventus malorum, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 14, in urbem, & ad urbem, *Id.*

|| Abverbialiter, *After the manner of an adverb.* ab

|| Adverbium, ii. n. [quasi ad verbum] *An adverb, the quality chiefly of the verb, as the adjective is of the substantive,* *Prisc.*

Adverbēro, as. act. *To beat sore, to lash soundly,* *Stat. Theb.* 9, 687. Rarò occ.

Adverrens, ntis. part. *Brushing against.* Adverrensque natantia saxa Charadrus, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 712.

Aversa, ōrum. pl. n. *affliction, misery, misfortune.* Tot premor adversis, *Ov. Tr.* 5, 27.

Adversans, tis. part. *Contradicting, thwarting, repugnant.* Multum adversante Narcisso, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 65, 2.

Adversarius, ii. m. & Adversaria, æ. f. *An enemy, or adversary,* *Cic. pro Clu.* 34.

Adversaria, ōrum. pl. n. [quasi adversâ paginâ scripta. Vid. Vossii etym.] *A note-book, a book of memoirs, loose papers.*

|| Adversator, ōris. m. *An opposer.* Rarò occ. Hinc tamen

Adversatrix, icis. f. *She that stands in opposition,* *Ter. H.* 5, 3, 5.

Adversior, ius. comp. *More thwarting, or cross,* *Plin.* 32, 4.

Adversissimus, a, um. sup. *Very thwarting, or cross,* *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 107.

Adversitas, atis. f. *Difference, contrariety,* *Plin.* 11, 25.

Adversor, āris. dep. *To oppose, oppugn, or thwart,* *Cic. Adversari rogantem,* *Ov. Met.* 10, 394. & Regit aliquando acc. sæpius autem dat.

Adversum, i. n. *Adversity.* Si quid adversi evenierit, *Ter. H.* 2, 3, 114. & Sæpius legitur in plur.

Adversum, præp. (1) *Against.* (2) *Towards.* (3) *To.* (1) Adversum se mentiri, *Plaut.* (2) Pietas adversum deos, *Cic.* (3) De illâ adversum hunc loqui, *Ter. Alfo adv.* (1) *Towards one.* (2) *For contrâ, or obviâ.* (1) Tendere adversum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 684. (2) Neque servulorum quisquam qui adversum ierant, *Ter. Ad.* 1, 1.

Adversus, a, um. part. (1) *Opposite.* (2) *Over against.* (3) *Right towards us.* & Adversus. (1) Septentrio adversus austro, *Plin.* 2, 68. (2) Adversa inter se folia, *Plin.* Ventus adversum tenet, scil. locum, *C. Nep. Mil.* 1. (3) Solem adversum intueri, *Cic.* Item adj. (1) *Unfortunate.* (2) *Unseasonable.* (3) *Evil.* (4) *Displeased.* (1) Bellum adversum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 11. (2) Tempore anni adverso, *Cic.* (3) Fama adversa, *Liv.* (4) Animis adversis accipere, *Tac.*

Adversus, præp. & adv. *Id. quod Adversum.* Adversens, ntis. part. *Observing.* Adversens examinare herbas, *Ov. Met.* 14, 270.

Adverto, ere, ti, tum. act. [ex ad, & verito] (1) *To turn to.* *To bring before.* (2) Met. *To advert, turn, or apply, the thoughts to any thing, or person.* (3) Cum præp. In, *to punish.* (1) Pedem advertere ripæ, *Virg.* (2) Animum non adverti primum, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 43. (3) Ut in Sejani liberos adverteretur, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 9.

Advertor, i. pass. *To be observed.* Affuetudine malorum ut atrox advertetur, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 40, 1.

Advespērascit, imperf. *It grows late.* Jam advespērascit, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 2.

Advigilo, as. neut. [ex ad, & vigilo] (1) *To keep watch and ward.* (2) Met. *To take care, or pains.* (1) Advigilantia regum somnis pila, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 147. (2) Credo, si advigilaveris, ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 50.

Adulans, ntis. part. *Flattering.* Amici adulantes molliùs interpretabantur, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 96, 2. Adulantes feræ, *Ov. Met.* 14, 46.

Adulatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Fawning (properly of dogs.)* (2) Met. *Flattery.* (1) Canum fida custodia & amans dominorum adulatio, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. (2) Nullam in amicitii pestem esse majorem, quàm adulatorem, blanditiam, assentationem, *Cic. de Amic.* 25.

Adulātor, ōris. m. verb. *A flatterer.* One who fawns, or cringes. Nolo esse laudator, ne videar adulator, *Ad Heren.* 4, 21.

Adulātōrius, a, um. adj. *Whedding, fawning.* Exemplis apud posteros adulatorii dedecoris habetur, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 32, 7. ex

Adulor, āris. dep. & interdum pass. † ant. A. dulo. [Ex variis, & incert. hujus voc. etymis, ab ἀδύλω Dor. pro ἡδύλω, verissimum puto.] *To be sweet upon (as we say.)* *To fawn, (properly of dogs.)* Met. *To flatter, or cringe.* & Adulari aliquem, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 2. & alicui, *Quint.* 9, 3. Nec adulari nos sinamus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26.

ADULTER, i. m. (proprie adj. etsi subst. usurp.) *Adultera, æ. f. & Adulterum, i. n.* [ex ad, & alter, quod ille ad alteram, hæc ad alterum, se conferat.] (1) *An adulterer, an adulteress, a whoremaster, a whore.* Also, (2) *Debauched.* (3) *Mixed.* (1) Adulter sororis Clodius, *Cic. pro Sext.* 17. Turpis adultera, *Ov. Ep.* 13, 133. (2) Mens adultera, *Ov. Amor.* 34, 5. (3) Minium adulterum, *Plin.*

Adulterātus, a, um. adj. ex part. [ab adulteror] *Debauched, defiled, adulterated, sephisticated, or mixed,* *Plin.* 19, 3. & Sincerus.

Adulterīnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Begot.* (2) *False.* (3) *Counterfeit.* (1) *Plin.* 10, 3. (2) Adulterina clavis, *Sall. B. J.* 12. (3) & Nummos adulterinos pro veris accipere, *Cic. Off.* 3, 23.

Adulterium, i. n. *Adultery, (properly of married people) Whoredom.* Also Met. *Falsifying.* & Adulterium committere, *Quint.* 7, 4. & Adulteria arborum, *Plin.* 17, 1.

Adultero, as. denom. [ab adulter] (1) *To debauch,*

debauch, or commit adultery with. (2) *Met. To mix, or counterfeit.* (3) *To corrupt.* (1) *Comptum adulterare matronas, Suet. Aug. 67.* (2) *Piper longum adulteratur Alexandrino sinapi, Plin. 12, 7.* (3) *Neque adulterari pecuniâ possit, Cic. pro Cæcin. 26.*

Adultor, ari. dep. Id. quod Adultero, Cic. Et passivâ signif. Adulteretur & columba milvio, Hor. Epod. 16, 32. Vid. & Adultero.

Adultus, a, um. part. [ab adoleſco] sapius adj. (1) Grown up. (2) Stout, strong. (3) Come to the height. (1) Adulta ætas, Cic. (2) Urbs adulta, Id. (3) ¶ Aestas adulta, Midsummer, Tac. Ann. 2, 8. Nox adulta, Midnight, Id. Hist. 3, 23, 3.

Adumbratim, adv. qual. Somewhat obscurely, Lucr. 4, 363.

Adumbratio, ōnis. f. verb. A sketch, or shadowing out, of a thing; a rough draught. ¶ Rei si non perfectio at conatus tamen, atque adumbratio, Cic. Orat. 29.

Adumbratus, a, um. part. [à seq. adumbro] (1) Shadowed out. (2) Counterfeited. (3) Feigned. (1) Adumbratae intelligentiæ, Cic. de Legibus, 1, 22. (2) Adumbrata lætitia, Tac. Ann. 4, 31. (3) = Fictis, & adumbratis loci plurimum est, Cic.

Adumbro, as. denom. [ex ad, & umbra] (1) To shade from heat. (2) To draw, or express, a thing; to take a sketch. (3) Met. To shadow out, to imitate, or represent. (1) Sub ortu caniculæ vites adumbrabat, Col. 5, 5. (2) Quis pictor omnia adumbrare didicit? Quint. (3) = Fictos luctus imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, Cic. de Orat. 2, 47.

Aduncitas, ātis. f. Hookedness, crookedness, Cic. N. D. 2, 47.

Aduncus, a, um. adj. [ex ad, & uncus] Hooked, crooked, wreathed. Aduncus dens, Ov. Met. 11, 775.

¶ Adūno, as. aēt. [ex ad, & unus] To unite, or make one. To join together. Vix legitur nisi in

Adūnatus, a, um. part. Joined, assembled, united. Cum adunata omnis sociorum classis esset, Just. 2, 12. Adunato exercitu naves onerat, Id. 11, 5.

Advocatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab advoco] (1) The office of patrons, and advocates. (2) Their plea, or defence. (3) Also the advocates themselves. (4) Met. A consultation. (1) Cic. pro Syllâ, 61. (2) Multos advocacione, plures consilio juvit, Plin. Ep. 22. (3) Virginius filiam, cum ingenti advocacione in forum adducit, Liv. 3, 47. (4) In fenatu quotidie advocaciones fiunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 49.

Advocatus, i. m. subst. ex part. (1) An advocate, or friend, who solicits, or pleads, for another. (2) A lawyer, or counsellor; a patron. (1) Ei volo ire advocatus, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 41. Venit cum advocatis suis, sed armatis, Cic. (2) Quod si scribere oblitus es, minùs multi jam te advocato causâ cadent, Id. Fam. 7, 14. Consul de reo pecuniis repetundis Catilinæ fuit advocatus, Id. pro Syllâ, 29.

Advoco, as. aēt. [ex ad, & voco] (1) To call, or send, for friends. (2) To assist, plead for, or advise, one. (3) To call. (4) To summon together. (5) To call up, or conjure. (6) To allure. (1) Viros bonos advocat, Cic. (2) Liv. 1. 2. A. U. C. 250. (3) Advocare ad concionem, Id. (4) Vires omnes advoca, Sen. Medea 562. (5) Secretas advocat artes, Ov. Met. 7, 138. (6) Vid. Plin. ult. Ep. 1. 1.

Advocor, āris. pass. (1) To be summoned, or called for. (2) To be retained as a counsel in a cause. (3) Sent for, as a physician. (1) ¶ Advocari ad concionem; (2) ¶ advocari causæ, Quint. 11, 1. (3) Advocari ægro, b. e. ad ægrum, Ov. Rem. 110.

Advolans, ntis. part. Flying to. Advolantem ad eas naves, Cic. N. D. 1, 49.

Advolāturus, a, um. part. About to fly to. Alii classem hostium celeriter advolaturam suspicarentur, Cæf. B. C. 2, 43.

Advolatus, ūs. m. verb. A flying to, Cit. Tusc. Q. 2, 10.

Advolo, as. neut. [ex ad, & volo] (1) To fly to. (2) Met. To make haste, To go, or come quickly,

(1) Aves advolant, Cic. Nescio quōia (quæ) vox ad aurem mihi advolavit, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 23. (2) Advolare in auxilium, Plin. 9, 8. ¶ Regit dat. vel acc. cum præp. vel sine eâ.

Advolvens, ntis. part. Rolling to, Liv. 8, 37. Advolvo, ēre, vi, lūtum. aēt. [ex ad, & volvo] (1) To roll to, or before. (2) Met. To toss up. (1) Advolvēre focus ulmos, Virg. Georg. 3, 379. (2) Clamor advolvitur astris, Stat. Theb. 5, 143.

Advolver, i. pass. To be rolled to. Quidam oculorum tabe notus genua ejus advolvitur, Tac. H. 4, 81, 2.

Advolutus, a, um. part. (1) Rolled to. (2) Prostrate, or fallen down. (1) Ad ignem advolutus, Plin. 11, 37. (2) Genibus advolutus, Liv. 28, 34.

Adūrens, ntis. part. Burning, or scorching. Has curare oportet medicamentis adurentibus, Cels. 6, 8.

Adurgens, tis. part. Pursuing. Remis adurgens Cæsar, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 17. &

Adurgendus, a, um. part. To be forced. Digito adurgendus est dens in locum prioris natus, Cels. 7, 12. Sed

Adurgeo, ēre, si. aēt. Superiorum auctoritate solâ nititur.

Adūro, ēre, si, stum. aēt. [ex ad, & uro]

(1) To burn, or scorch. (2) To pinch with cold. (3) To chafe, or gall, as with riding, or otherwise.

(4) Met. To burn, as love does. (1) Rapide potentia solis Acrior, aut (2) Boreæ penetrabile frigus adurat, Virg. Georg. 1, 92. (3) Aduruntur etiam feminae equitatu, Plin. (4) Venus non erubescendis adurit ignibus, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 15.

Adūror, i, stus. pass. To be scorched, or pinched, &c. Plin. Aduri igni, Ov. Ep. 4, 33.

Adusque, [usque ad] Unto, even to, until, Virg. Æn. 11, 262. Voc. poëticum.

Adustio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex aduro] A parching, pinching, or fretting, Plin. 4, 20.

Adustior, & ius. comp. More sunburnt, or parched, Liv. 27, 47. ab

Adustus, a, um. part. Burned, parched, nipped, frost bit, Plin. 28, 8. Adusta focus laurus, Ov. Fast. 4, 742. quercus telo Jovis, Id. Tr. 4, 9, 14.

** Adytum, i. n. [ab ἄδυτον, i. e. locus ad quem non datur aditus. Latine verò aliquoties penetrabile dicitur] the most secret and sacred place of the Temple, Virg. Æn. 2, 115.*

A ante E, vel Æ.

Æcere, vid. Eccere.

Ædēpol, vid. Edepol.

Ædēs, vel potius Ædis, is. f. [ex αἶτος, idem: aut, si hoc minùs placuerit etymon, adeas cl. Vossium, qui è penu multa tibi depromet.]

(1) A house, or (2) Temple (for ædis, in the singular number signifies also a private house, though rarely.) (3) Poëticè, A bee-bi-ve. (4) A chamber.

(1) Omne ædificium ædis dicitur, Serv. in 2. Æn. (2) Primas intravimus ædes, Ov. Met. 5, 284. Castoris ædis eodem anno dedicata est, Liv. 2, 42. (3) Virg. 4. Geor. 52. (4) Proximi foribus ædis in quâ rex acquiescebat, Curt. 8, 21. ¶ Ædes inscripti mercede, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 92. I set a bill over the door.

Ædicula, æ. f. dim. [ab ædis] A little chapel. The shrine, or cell, where the statue of the god stood. A little house. Vid. Cic. pro Domo suâ, 105. & Plin. 36, 6.

Ædificandus, a, um. To be built. Ut quatuor plurimas possent hieme naves ædificandas curarent, Cæf. B. G. 5, 1.

Ædificatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex ædis, & facio] (1) The act of building. (2) A building. (1) Ædificatio me non movet, Cic. (2) Immenſa, & intolerabilis ædificatio, Id. in Pison. 21.

Ædificatiuncula, æ. f. dim. A small building, Cic. Q. f. 3, 1.

** Ædificator, ōris. m. A builder, a founder, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.*

Ædificāturus, a, um. part. About to build. Patere. 2, 14.

Ædificatus, a, um. part. Built. Multa cedro ædificata erat regia, Curt. 5, 22.

Ædificium, i. n. An edifice, any house, or building. Ædificium lucidum & obscurum, Cels. 1, 2. Omnibus vicis ædificiisque, quod adire poterant, incensis, Cæf. B. G. 3. ad fin.

Ædifico, as. aēt. [ex ædis, & facio] (1) To build. (2) Met. To erect, or frame. (3) To create. (4) To make. (1) ¶ Ædificare porticum, classem, navem, carcerem, Cic. 2. (2) ¶ rempublicam, Id. Fam. 9, 2. (3) ¶ mundum, Id. (4) Specus ædificant urſi, Plin. 8, 36.

Ædificor, āri. pass. To be built. Naves interim longas ædificari jubet, Cæf. B. G. 3, 9.

Ædilis, is. m. An Edile, an officer who took care of the repairs of temples, and other buildings; and whose business it was to see that the streets and conduits were kept neat and clean; to look to weights and measures; to provide for solemn funerals and plays: Also to regulate the price of corn, and victuals, &c. Adi Lips. & Rosinum.

¶ This officer was sometimes a senator, who was called Curulis, à sella curuli; but when without this adjunct, and spoken of a plebeian, it signifies a meaner officer, especially in the burghs of Italy. Pannofus vacuis ædilis Ulubris, Juven. Sat. 10, 5.

Ædilitas, ātis. f. The office of the Edile, Cic. Off. 2, 16.

Ædilitius, a, um. adj. Belonging to the Edile. Ædilitius homo, Cic. pro Cluent. 45. Ædilitia repulsa, Id. pro Planc. 21. Ædilitium munus, Id. Off. 2, 16.

Æditimus, & Edituus, i. m. A kind of overseer, or church-warden, Cic. Quales ædituos habeat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 230. Æditimus, Cic. Top. 8.

** Aëdon, ōnis. m. [ab αἰδών, idem] A nightingale. Nobile carmen ramo cantat tristis aëdon, Sen. Agam. 670.*

Æger, ra, rum. adj. Vox; si qua alia; incerti etymi. (1) Sick. (2) Diseased. (3) Weak. (4) Difficult. (5) Lame. (6) Pensive. (7) Grieved for. (8) Doubtful, or uncertain. (1) Æger morbo gravi, Cic. (2) Seneſtus ægra, Ov. Met. 14, 143. (3) Balatns ægri, Id. Met. 7, 542. (5) Æger pedibus, Sall. B. C. 62. (6) Animus æger, Ov. Rem. 129. (7) Invidia lætis ægra, Stat. Theb. 1, 126. (8) Consilii æger, Id. Theb. 11, 141.

Ægerimè, adv. sup. [ab ægrè] Very hardly, with great difficulty, Cæf. B. G. 1, 4.

** Ægilus, i. m. [ab αἰγίλος idem] A shore, or bank, Plin. 4, 5.*

** Ægilopa, æ. f. A fissula in the corner of the eye, otherwise called Fissula lacrymalis. ex*

** Ægilops, opis. m. [quod ab αἰγ, capra, & ὤψ, visus] A kind of bulbous root, Plin. 16, 6. Darnel, cockle, or weed amongst corn, Id. The same with Ægilopa, Cels. 7, 7.*

** Ægis, idis, vel idos. f. [ex αἰγίς quod ab αἰγ, capra,] A kind of shield made at first (as it should seem) of goats skin, but afterwards of brass, belonging only to Jupiter and Pallas, and rendered terrible by a Gorgon's head upon it. Laërtius tells us it was made of the skin of the she goat, which nursed Jupiter, and that he first used it against the Titans. Virg. Æn. 8, 354.*

** Ægithus, i. m. [ab αἰγίθῳ idem] A bird at enmity with the ast, Plin. 10, 74.*

** Æglōga, vid. Ecloga.*

** Ægocēphalus, i. m. [ab αἰγ, & κεφαλή, ita dictum ob similitudinem insipitis] A bird without a spleen, Plin. 11, 37.*

** Ægocēros, ōtis. m. [ex αἰγὸς & κέρας] The sign Capricorn, Lucr. 5, 614.*

** Ægopthalmos, i. m. quod αἰγὸς ὀφθαλμοῦ. A precious stone, like a goat's eye, Plin. 37, 11.*

Ægrè, adv. qual. ius. comp. errimè, sup. [ab æger] (1) Grievously. (2) Vexatiously. (3) With much ado, difficulty. (1) Ægrè alicui facere, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10. (2) Id ægrè tulit, Id. (3) In veterata vitia ægrius depelluntur, Cic.

Ægrescens, tis. part. Being sick. Ægrescente curâ, Sil. Ital. 8, 213.

Ægresco, ēre. denom. [ab æger] (1) To be sick. (2) To be grieved. (1) Corvi ægrescunt sexagenis diebus, Plin. 10, 12. (2) Animus ægrescit, Lucr. 3, 520.

Ægrimonia, æ. f. [ab æger] Sorrows, grief, sadness.

fastis. Ferrem graviter, si novæ ægrimoniz locus esset, Cic. Att. 12, 37.

Ægritudo, ðinis. f. *Bodily sickness*; but chiefly used for *ferrow, care, anxiety, discomfort, &c.* Elephanti fessi sunt ægritudine, quando & illas moles infestant morbi, Plin. 28, 6. Translatæ signif. exempla sunt passim obvia.

Ægrôtatio, ðnis. f. verb. (1) *Sickness of body*; or, (2) *Met. of mind*. Utrum quod minùs noceant (2) animi ægrôtationes quàm (1) corporis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 4.

Ægrôto, as. neut. [ab æger] (1) *To be sick, or ill*. (2) *Met. To be corrupted*; (3) *or depraved*. (1) Apud hunc ægrotavit, Cic. (2) Ægrotant, & poma ipsa per se sine arbore, Plin. 17, 24. (3) Quo me ægrotare putes animi vitio, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 307.

Ægrôtus, a, um. adj. (1) *Sick, ill, in body*, (2) *or in mind*. (3) *Met. In a languishing condition*. (1) Quod ipsum erat fortis ægroti accipere medicinam, Cic. Att. 12, 12. (2) Animus ægrôtus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 48. Sic Andr. 1, 1, 22. (3) Hoc remedium est ægrotæ, ac prope desperatæ reipubl. Cic. Div. in Ver.

* Ælûrus, i. m. [ab αἰλῆρος; idem] *A cat*, Gell. 20, 8.

Æmûla, æ. f. *A she rival*, Plin. 1, 9.

Æmûlandus, a, um. part. [ab æmulor] *Wor- thy to be imitated*, Plin. Ep. 5, 15.

Æmûlans, ntis. part. *Emulating*. Æmulante Agripinâ proaviæ Liviz magnificentiam, Tac. Ann. 12, 69, 4.

Æmûlâtio, ðnis. f. verb. (1) *Emulation, either in a good, or bad, sense*. (2) *Imitation with a desire to excel, whence, by a metonymy, it is put for (3) hatred, and contention, the usual effects, where one of the parties cannot obtain his desire*. (1) Æmûlâtio dupliciter dicitur, & in laude, & in vitio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. (2) Æmûlâtio alit firmiores profectus in literis, Quint. 1, 2. (3) Æmûlâtio- nem profectû atque odium esse id crimen afferri, Liv.

Æmûlâtôr, ðris. m. verb. *A rival, an imita- tor*, Cic. Att. 2, 1. for *quibz is more frequently used*

Æmûlus, a, um. (for it is properly an adj. though used substantively.) (1) *Emulous*. (2) *Vying with*. (3) *A rival, or competitor for the same thing with another*. (1) Æmulus studiorum & laborum, Cic. (2) Lingua æmula Timagenis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15. (3) Miles putare adductum ante oculos æmulum, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 9.

Æmûlâtus, ðs. m. verb. id. quod Æmûlâtio, Tac. H. 3, 66, 5.

Æmûlor, âris. dep. (1) *To use endeavours to excel another, or to gain the same end which another proposes, which being unsuccessful, often cause the defeated person to envy and hate the other, which this word also signifies*. (2) *To imitate, in a good sense*. (1) Quoniam æmulari, non licet, nunc invides, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 26. (2) Ut omnes facilius laudare possint quàm æmulari, Cic. Absolutè, Quint. 1, 1, c. 3. Cum acc. Vitem æmula- retur ulmus, Plin. 16, 43. Cum dat. Patroni ve- teribus æmulantur, Quint. 10, 1. Cum abl. cum præp. Ne mecum æmuletur, Liv. 28, 43.

Æneâtor, ðris. m. [ab æneus] *A trumpeter*, Suet. Cæs. 32.

Æneus, a, um. adj. [ab aheneus, idem] *Brassén, made of brass*, Cic. Ver. 4, 26.

* Ænigma, âtis. n. [ab αἰνιγμα, quod ab αἶνος, fabulosa oratio, Cic.] *A perplexed, or obscure, speech; a riddle, or dark sentence*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 42.

Ænôbarbus, vel Ænôbarbus. *Red bearded*. Vid. propr.

Ænus, a, um. id. quod Aheneus.

* Æñîpýlæ, ârum. f. pl. [ex αἰὼλα πύλαι] *Pipes to let out the smoke*, Vitr. 1, 6.

Æquâbilis, e. adj. [ab æquo] (1) *Equal, or alike*. (2) *A ways in the same strain, or mean*. (3) *All of a piece, or consistent*. (1) Par est quod inter omnes æquabile est, Cic. (2) Æquabile, & temperatum orationis genus, Id. Off. 1, 1. (3) Civis, senator, maritus, gener, amicus, cunctis vitæ officiis æquabilis, Tac. H. 4, 4, 5.

Æquâbilitas, âtis. f. *Evenness of temper, sted- fastness, modesty, equality*. § Æquabilitas universæ vitæ, Cic. Off. 1, 31. § juris, Id. § mortis, Id. Hinc

Æquâbilitér, adv. qual. *Evenly, equally, con- stantly*, Cic. Off. 2, 11.

Æquævus, a, um. adj. *Of the same age*, Virg. Æn. 2, 561.

Æquâlis, e. adj. [ab æquo] (1) *Equal*. (2) *Of the same age, shape, or stature, as another*. It is said also (3) *of brutes, and (4) inanimate beings*. (1) Ne non æqualis ab omni parte foret, Ov. Met. 1, 34. (2) Sæpe interfui querelis meorum æqualium, Cic. (3) Plin. 9, 53. (4) Sacrificium æquale huic urbi, Asold as this city, Id. pro Arch. 17.

Æquâlitás, âtis. f. *Equality, likeness*, Cic. Lig. 12.

Æquâlitér, adv. *Equally, neither more nor less*, Cic. Verr. 3, 70.

Æquandus, a, um. part. *To be equalled*, Sil. 11, 539. Æquandus superis vir, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 120.

Æquânimitas, âtis. f. *Evenness of temper, pa- tience, good humour, favour*, Ter. Ph. prol. 34.

Æquânimitér, adv. *Contentedly, patiently*, Macr. Sat. 2, 4.

Æquans, tis. part. *Equaling*, Liv. 27, 24. Æquantia nebulas vellera, Ov. Met. 6, 21. Æ- quante ventos sagittâ, Virg. Æn. 10, 248.

Æquâtio, ðnis. f. verb. [ab æquo] *An equa- tion, equality, or making even; a laying even with*, Cic. Off. 2, 21.

Æquâtôr, ðris. m. *The equator, or equino- xial line*, Astron.

Æquâtûrus, a, um. part. *About to equal*. Quem vix Cyclopia solum Æquatura fames, Claud. 2. in Eutr. 378.

Æquâtus, a, um. part. [ab æquo] *Made equal, matched*. Æquata duobus populis jura, Ov. Fast. 6, 643. Æquata cælo Machina, Virg. Æn. 4, 89.

Æquè, adv. qual. [ab æquus] (1) *So*. (2) *As well*. (3) *Alike*. (1) Nihil est æquè quod faciam lubens, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 32. (2) Miser æquè at- que ego, Id. Andr. 4, 2, 19. (3) Adverte ani- mum, ut æquè mecum hæc scias, Id.

Æquîlîbris, e. adj. [ex æquus, & libra] *Of the same weight, or level*, Vitr. 5, 12. Hinc

Æquîlîbritas, âtis. f. *Equality in weight*, Cic. N. D. 1, 39. &

Æquîlîbrîum, i. n. *An even poise, a level*, Sen. N. Q. 3, 25.

Æquînoctiâlis, e. adj. *Equinoctial, belonging to the equinox*, Plin. 17, 9. ab

Æquînoctium, i. n. [quod ab æquus, & nox] *The vernal, or autumnal equinox, when the days and nights are of the same length*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 36.

Æquîpârâbilis, e. adj. *Which may be equalled*, Plant. Curc. 1, 3, 12. &

Æquîpârâns, ntis. part. *Equaling*. Æquipa- rans ingenium mores, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 44.

Æquîpârâtio, ðnis. f. verb. *An equality, or likeness*; apud neminem, quod sciam, ante Gell.

Æquîpârô, as. act. [ex æquus, & paro] (1) *To equal*. (2) *To vie with, to compare*. (1) Æquipa- ras voce magistrum, Virg. Eccl. 5, 49. (2) Mars haud ausit æquiparare suas virtutes ad tuas, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 12.

Æquîpolleo, ðre. neut. *To be of the same force, or value*. Æquo, exæquo. Hinc

Æquîpollentia, æ. f. *Of the same force, or im- port*. Æqui virtute, Cic.

Æquîpondium, i. n. [ex æquus, & pondus] *A counterpoise, the same weight*. Aurum dedi ad argenti æquipondium, Vitr. 10, 8.

Æquîssîmus, a, um. sup. [ab æquus] *Most just, or equal*. Most patient, or contented, Cic. R. P. 16.

Æquîtas, âtis. f. [ab æquus] *Equity, equality, evenness of temper, justice, kindness*, Cic. Att. 16, 18.

Æquîvâleô, ðre. neut. *To match, or equal*. Se- mel apud anct. earm. de Philomelâ, 6

Æquîvôcâtio, ðnis. f. verb. *A doubtful mean- ing, an equivocation*. Æ Amphibolia, Quint. Capti- ofa sermonis ambiguitas, Cic.

Æquîvôcè, adv. *Captiously, doubtfully, ambi-*

gioufly, equivocally, by a name common to diversi- things. Æ Captiosè, ambiguè, Cic.

Æquîvôcus, a, um. adj. *Equivocal, doubtful, of an indefinite signification*. Ap. Dialect. ut prio- res. Æ Ambiguus, captiosus, Cic.

* Æquo, as. denom. [ab æquus] (1) *To equal, or lay flat, and level*. (2) *To equalize*. (3) *To re- present*. (4) *To divide into equal parts*. (5) *To com- pare*. (1) Æquare aream cylindro, Virg. Geor. 1, 178. (2) Animum natalibus æquas, Ov. (3) Æ- quant imitamine formas, Id. Met. 10, 626. (4) Laborem partibus justis æquare, Virg. Æn. 1, 511. (5) Ne æquaveritis Hannibali Philippum, Liv. Dec. 4, 1. § Ab adductis locis petenda est.

* Æquor, âris. pass. *To be leveled, &c.* Æquan- tur dentibus Indis Dentes, Ov. Met. 8, 288. § Æquari muneribus, Plin. Pan. 86. Vid. Æ- quo.

* Æquor, ðris. n. [ab æquus] *Any plain, or level superficies, and by a synec. (1) the earth, (2) the sea, or (3) the air*. (1) Babylonii in camporum patentium æquoribus habitant, Liv. (2) Va- stum maris æquor arandum, Virg. Æn. 2, 780. (3) Aspice bis senos lætantes æquore cygnos, Virg. Æn. 1, 397.

* Æquoreus, a, um. adj. [ab æquor] *Belong- ing to any plain, or level, but chiefly of the sea*, Virg. Geor. 3, 243.

* Æquum, i. n. *Reason, equity, justice*, Virg. Æn. 12, 20. ab

* Æquus, a, um. adj. [ab αἶνος, Dor. αἰνός, similis] (1) *Level, even*. (2) *Met. Equal*. (3) *Just, or impartial*. (4) *Kind*. (5) *Not taking ill, or blaming*. (6) *Contented, or patient*. (7) *Moderate, friendly*. (1) Facilis in æquo campi victoria, Liv. (2) Utinam mihi esset pars æqua amoris te- cum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 12. (3) Cic. ad Q. fratrem, l. 2, 16. (4) Nemo ferè est quin sibi se æquiores in judiciis quàm reo præbeat, Id. (5) Quod æquior sum Pamphilo, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 18. (6) Qui- bus ego, facilè, & æquo animo carebam, Cic. (7) Lucr. 5. v. 225. Me tibi esse amicissimum æ- qui, & iniqui intelligunt, Id.

* Æër, is. m. [ab αἶρ] in acc. æëra, pl. æëres, Vitr. 1, 1. *The air, or atmosphere; breath, or weather*.

Æëra, æ. f. *A kind of weed amongst corn, dar- nel, tares*, Plin. 11, 13. † Also a mark upon money to shew the value. Æëra numeri subductâ improbè, Lucil. † Also some remarkable period from which chronologers reckon.

Æëraméntum, i. n. *Anything made of brass, or copper*, Plin. 35, 15.

Æëriâ, æ. f. sc. fodina. *A mine of brass, or copper*, Plin. 34, 13.

Æëriûm, i. n. substantivè, Cæs. B. C. 1, 14. *The treasury, or exchequer*. ¶ Sanctius ærarium, Liv. *Not to be opened till some extraordinary emer- gency*.

Æëriûs, a, um. adj. [ab æs] *Belonging to brass, or copper*. ¶ Æërius (faber) *A-coppersmith, or brasier*, Plin. Tribuni ærarii, *Receivers general*, Liv. 27, 11. Æërius scriba, *A clerk of the exche- quer*, Cic. Inter ærarios referre, *To disfranchise, or take away the privileges of a citizen*.

Æëratûs, a, um. adj. *Covered with brass, or made of brass*. Æërata porta, Ov. Fast. 2, 785. ¶ Ho- mo æratus, *A bankrupt*, Cic. Att. 1, 13.

Æëreus, a, um. adj. *Made of brass, or copper*, Virg. Æn. 1, 452.

* Æëreus, & Æërius, a, um. adj. [ab æër] *Ai- ry, high, lofty*, Virg. Geor. 1, 375.

* Æërifer, a, um. adj. [ex æs, & fero] *Bear- ing brass, or timbrels of brass*, Ov. Fast. 3, 740.

Æërifôdina, æ. f. *A brass mine*, Varr. L. L. 1, 1.

* Æëripes, pëdis, c. g. *Brassén-footed*, Ov. Ep. 6, 32.

* Æëripes, pëdis. c. g. [ex æër, & pes] *Nimble, swift of foot*. Æëripes cerva, per Synec. Virg. Æn. 5, 803. pro æëripes. Æëripes tauri, Ov. Met. 7, 105.

* Æërisônus, a, um. adj. [ex æs, & sono] *Sounding, or ringing, like brass*. Æërisoni lugentia flumina Nili, Stat. Theb. 1, 265. Ida, Val. Flacc. 1, 704.

* Æëro, ðnis. m. [ἀπὸ τῆς αἰέειν] (1) *A mat to lie*

lie on. (2) *A sort of basket.* (1) *Æronibus ex ulvâ palustri factis, Vitr. 5, 12.* (2) *Æronibus clusum frumentum, Plin. 36, 14.*

* || *Ærōmēli, n. Honey-dew, manna, Ruell.*

Ærōsus, a, um. adj. [ab æs] (1) Full of brass. (2) Mixed with brass. (1) Ærofa Cyprus, Plin. (2) Ærosum aurum, Plin. 33, 5. Ærofus lapis, Plin. 34, 1.

Æruginōsus, a, um. adj. Rusty, cankered, eaten with rust. Sen. de Brev. V. 12. ab

Ærugo, gēnis. f. (1) Rust, (properly of brass) (2) Licentiā poet. Biting language. (3) Met.

The mildew, or blight of corn. (1) Æris ærugine infriatā, Col. (2) Hæc est ærugo mera, Hor. 1. Serm. 4, 101. (3) Theophr. qui ἐρυσίην vocat.

ÆRUMNA, æ. f. Probably it was used at first for a pitchfork, on which they banged burdens; in which sense its diminutive Ærumnula is read in Plautus; whence, by a meton. it is used for toil, hard labour, and by consequence, affliction, wretchedness, anguish, any thing that is grievous. Cicero defines it, ægritudo laboriosa, 4. Tusc. 18.

Ærumnābilis, le. adj. Lucan. 6, 1228. id quod

Ærumnōsus, a, um. adj. Slimus, sup. Wretched, calamitous, miserable. Ærumnosa, & miseriarum compos mulier, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 32. Ærumnōssima omnium Terentia, Cic. Att. 3, 23.

Æs, æris. n. de cujus etymo nihil certi habetur. Properly brass, or copper, of which Pliny reckons 3 kinds; viz. the regulare, or malleable; the coronarium, or that drawn into thin plates; and the caldarium, or cast, l. 34. c. 8. Also sometimes it is taken for iron and gold, Cæs. It is often used by a metonymy, likewise for the beaks of ships, statues, helmets, or other things, made of, or adorned with, it; but chiefly for money, which is called also pecunia, from the Latin word pecus, because Servius Tullus, who first coined it, struck the figure of an ox, or sheep upon it. || Ære dirutus miles. One that for misdemeanours has forfeited his pay, Cic. Æs alienum dissolvere, To pay his debts. Excudere æra spirantia, To make brazen statues to the life, Virg. Æra singula, The particulars of an account, Cic.

* *Æsālon, ōnis. m. [ab αἰσάλλω quod ab αἰσώω ruo, ab impetu quo ruit in alias aves.] A kind of hawk, merlin, or hobby, Plin. 10, 8. &*

* || *Æsālus, i. m. Idem.*

* *Æschynōmēne, es. f. [ab αἰσχυνομαι erubescō] The sensible plant, shrinking at the touch, Plin. 24, 17.*

*Æscūletum, } See them with E, which is
Æscūleus, } the truer writing, if a con-
Æscūlinus, } fessed etymology may be pleaded
Æscūlus, } in opposition to Servius's argu-
ment of use alone.*

Æstas, ātis. f. [ab æstu, Varr. potius ab æst ignis, Aven.] Summer, which (according to the ancient division of the year into two parts only) began at the vernal; and ended at the autumnal equinox. Vid. Virg. Georg. 3, 296. & ibi Serv. Synecdochicē, A year. Vid. eund. Æn. 1. in fine. Poëticē, The air, Virg. Georg. 4, 59. According to the latter division, one of the four seasons of the year. || Ineunte æstate, In the first month, Cic. adultā, In the second month, or at midsummer, Tac. præcipite, In the last month, or end of summer, Id. || Hæc loquendi ratio, & in cæteris anni temporibus obtinuit.

Æstātes, plur. Heats, freckles, Plin. 28, 12.

† *Æsti, in gen. pro Æstus, Pac.*

* *Æstifer, a, um. adj. [ex æstus, & fero] Sultry; which either bringeth heat, as Cancer æstifer, Sil. or suffers and receives heat, as Campi æstiferi, Id. 17, 436.*

|| *Æstifluus, a, um. adj. [ex æstus, & fluo] Eb-
bing and flowing, Lex. ex Auf. † Reciprocans, Plin.*

* *Æstimābilis, e. adj. Quod aliquod pondus habet dignum æstimatione. That may be esteemed, or valued; estimable, easy to be valued, worthy to be esteemed, Cic. de Fin. 3, 6.*

* *Æstimandus, a, um. part. To be rated, valued, or esteemed. Ex tertiā parte Galliæ est æstimanda, Cæs. B. G. 3, 20.*

* *Æstimans, Esteeming. Unicum bonum diuturnam vitam æstimantes, Curt. 9, 21.*

* *Æstimatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A valuing, or setting a price. (2) A computation, or reckoning.*

(1) *Militibus æquā factā æstimatione, pro his rebus solvit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 83. (2) Æstimatione quietis nocturnæ d. midio quisque ipatio vitæ suæ vivit, Plin.*

* *Æstimātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) A prizer, valuer, or rater. (2) An arbitrator, an umpire, a considerer, a judge. (1) Æstimator frumenti, Cic. (2) Æquissimus rerum æstimātor & iudex, Id. Fin. 3, 3. || Æstimātor sui immodicus, & self-conceited man, Curt. 8, 1, 22.*

* || *Æstimātorius, a, um. adj. Belonging to prizing, or valuing. || Actio æstimātoria, An action to recover a thing again as good as it was, or its worth, Up.*

* *Æstimāūrus, a, um. part. About to esteem, or value, Liv. 31, 13. Dixit, neminem pium habitu corporis suos æstimaturum, Curt. 5, 19.*

* *Æstimātus, a, um. part. (1) Valued, rated. (2) Esteemed, prized. (1) Scito te hinc minis viginti æstimatum mittier, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 78. (2) Cic. Verr. 1, 39.*

* † *Æstimia, æ. f. The rate, or valuation, of a thing, Fest. † Æstimatio.*

* † *Æstimium, i. n. An estimate, or value, Hyg. Front. † Æstimatio.*

* *Æstimo, as. act. [ab æis, & τιμῶ] (1) To value, or set a price upon. (2) To esteem, value, or regard. (3) To make a judgement of. (1) Æc expendite, atque æstimate pecuniā, Cic. Verr. 5, 9. (2) Neque quod dixi flocci æstimat, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 73. (3) Sic est vulgus; ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa, æstimat, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 10. || Tanti litem æstimat, He brings in so much costs and damage, Id. § Bene, carius, pluiis, minoris, &c. aliquem, aliquid, de aliquo, æstimo, Id.*

* *Æstimor, āris. pass. To be esteemed, valued, &c. Generari & nasci à principibus fortuitum est, nec ultra æstimatur, Tac. H. 1, 16, 3.*

Æstiva, ōrum. pl. n. sc. loca, tempora, aut castra. (1) A fold, grotto, or shade for cattle. (2) A country-seat, or pleasure-house. (3) Summer quarters for soldiers. (2) Umbrosi patuere æstiva Lycæi, Stat. sc. loca. (1) Ea [urbis Ecbatana Parthicis regibus] æstiva agnibus sedes est, Curt. 5, 8. sc. tempora. (3) Nulla ex trinis æstivis gratulatio, Cic. in Pison. 40. sc. castris.

|| *Æstivālis, le. adj. || Æstivalis circulus, The tropick of Cancer, where the sun is at the highest point in the zodiack, and makes the longest day in the northern hemisphere, Hygin.*

|| *Æstivatio, ōnis. f. A dwelling in a place in summer, Plin. 12, 5. Varr. 2, 2.*

Æstivē, adv. Thinly, summer-like, as in summer. Viaticati admodum æstivē sumus, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 30.

Æstivo, as. denom. [ab æstas] Per æstatem maneo. (1) To be in the summer-time. (2) To retire to a country house, or seat. (1) Greges in Apuliā hybernabant, qui in Reatinis montibus æstivabant, Varr. R. R. 2, 2. Stat. Theb. 5, 16. (2) Tusculum, ubi æstivare consueverat, avexit, Suet. Galb. 4.

Æstivus, a, um. adj. [ab æstas] Pertaining to summer. || Canis æstivus, The Dog-star, Tibull. 1, 4, 6. Æstiva animalia, Fleas and lice, Plin. 9, 47. Æstivum aurum, A slight ring for summer's wear, Juv. 1, 28.

* *Æstrum, i. n. The gad-fly. Vid. Oestrum. Æstruābundus, a, um. Sweating out, transpiring, Pallad. 11, 17, 15.*

Æstuanus, tis. part. (1) Scorching, glowing hot, sultry, &c. (2) Met. Boiling with any passion, fired up. (1) Uvæ ab æstuanate sole protegantur, Col. (2) Animo æstuanate reditum ad vada tetulit, Catull. 61, 47.

Æstuariū, i. n. [factum ab æstus, Cæs.] A frib; an arm of the sea; a place over-flowed with sea-water, over which the tide goes; a mere, or marsh, full of salt-water; any ditch, or pit, where the tide flows in, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9. Vitr. 3, 7.

|| *Æstuatō, ōnis. f. verb. A beating. Met. A fervent, or earnest, desire, Plin. 18, 3. sed locus suspitione non vacat, cum tres libri Mss. habeant exustioni pro æstuationi, teste Harduino.*

*Æstuo, as. neut. [ab æstu] Duo sign. arde-
rem, & motum, qualis est in æstu maris. (1) To be very hot, to be all in a heat, to swelter. (2) To sweat forth. (3) To boil over. (4) To rage, and storm, as the sea. (5) Met. To be straitened, and want room. To sweat, puff, and blow, for want of breath. (6) Met. To fret, to be vexed, & chafe: To be in a quandary; to be hot in love with a restless passion, &c. (1) Ignis æstuat, Virg. Georg. 4, 269. aer, Prop. 2, 29. dies, Luc. 1, 16. (2) Tepefactus in ossibus humor æstuat, Virg. Georg. 4, 308. (3) Vastā voragine gurgēs æstuat, Virg. Æn. 6, 296. (4) Æstuarē semper fretum, Curt. 4, 9. (5) Æstuat infelix angusto in limite mundi, Juv. 10, 169. de Alexandro. (6) § Æstuarē irā, dubitatione, desiderio, invidiā pudore; ap. probatos auctores inveniuntur.*

Æstuosē, & Æstuosius, adv. Hotly. Acerimē atque æstuosē absorbet, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 67. Munus exarhit æstuosius, Hor. Epod. 3, 18.

Æstuosus, a, um. adj. Slimus, sup. Very hot, scalding hot, boiling, rising with furies. Æstuosā, & pulverulentā viā iter consuebam, Cic. Att. 5, 14. Æstuosissimi dies circa canis ortum, Plin. 34, 7. Freta æstuosā, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 16.

Æstus, ūs. m. [ab æstus (esth) ignis, & Chald. נר (esth) unde & ἐστία.] (1) Properly any burning, scorching, heat; hot weather, the hot steam of an oven, or furnace; the burning of a fever. (2) Any boisterous motion, as the boiling of the sea, when it ebbs and flows, or rises in surges and waves; the tide, or eddy; a torrent, or stream. The metaphorical signification is taken sometimes from the former; as, || Ulceris æstus, Cic. An inflammation: Sometimes from the latter; as, || Explica æstum meum, i. e. fluctuationem, my doubt, Plin. Met. Any distemper of the mind, and the sway of unruly passions; as, (3) Anger, (4) Love, (5) Ambition, &c. (1) Nec calidos æstus tuimus, nec frigora quimus Ufurpare oculis, Lucr. 1, 301. || Æstibus in mediis umbrosam exquirere vallem, Virg. Georg. 3, 331. Furit æstus ad auras, Id. Æn. 2, 759. || Homines ægri cum æstu febrique jactantur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13. (2) Fervit æstu pelagus, Id. ex ant. Pœtā. Æstu secundo Locros trajecit, Liv. (3) Irarum fluctuat æstu, Virg. Æn. 4, 532. (4) Valdo mentem collegit ab æstu, Ov. Met. 14, 352. (5) Hunc absorbuit æstus quidam gloriæ, C. C. || Æstus maris, Plin. 2, 97. marinus, five maritimus, Cic. The ebbing, and flowing of the sea. Æstus accedit, affluit, intumescit, inundat, Plin. The tide comes in; decedit, reciprocatur, meat, residet, goes out, Id. Æstus maris medicus, mitior, A neap tide. Fervens, exundans, a spring tide, Plin. Æstus consuetudinis, The force, and sway of custom, Cic. de Legg. 2, 4. Æstus mustulentus, The fretting, or fermenting, of wine, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 90.

* *Ætas, ātis. f. qu. Ævitas, [ab ævum, quod ab αἰών, inferto digam. Æolico] (1) An age, or the dimension of a man's life. (2) An age, or hundred years. (3) Time. (4) An age, or generation, of men. (5) A proper season. (6) A year. (7) A long indefinite space of Time. (8) A day. (9) The several stages of life, as infancy, youth, &c. (1) In ætate hominum plurimæ fiunt transennæ, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 10. (2) Tertiam enim jam ætatem hominum videbat, (Nestor), Cic. de Sen. 10. (3) Hoc ætum circa urbis capte ætatem, Plin. Ætas attulit auxilium, Virg. Æn. 8, 200. (4) Cum subit illa nēmus, quod nulla ceciderat ætas, Ov. Met. 2, 418. (5) Sua cuique ætas vino gratissima, Plin. (6) At tribus exactis, ubi quarta accesserit ætas, Virg. Georg. 3, 190. - Sed al. leg. Æstas. Ætatem vix decimas ingressus, Varr. (7) Ut tibi superstes uxor ætatem fiet, Plaut. Aj. 1, 1, 6. (8) Quid craftina volveret ætas Scire nefas homini, Stat. Theb. 3, 562. (9) Nihil semper floret; ætas succedit ætati, Cic.*

* *Ætātē, i. e. omnem ætatem; adverbialiter positum. A long while, an age. || Jamdudum ætatem; A great while ago; long since, Eur. 4, 5, 8.*

* *Ætātula, æ. f. dim. [ab ætātē] Youth, childhood.*

Esed; also by way of soothing for ætas. In mun-
ditiis, mollitiis, deliciisque, ætulam, agitis,
Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 40.

Æternitas, Ætis. f. [ab æternus] *Eternity*,
time without beginning or end. Ab omni æterni-
tate, Cic. de Div. 2, 7. ¶ Donare æternitatem
alicui, Id. in Pison. 3. To eternize, or immortalize, one.

Æternò, adv. [ab æternus] *For ever, always*,
continually. Viret æternò fraxinus, Plin. 2, 107.
Rarò occ.

† *Æterno*, as. act. voc. poet. *To eternize, or*
perpetuate, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 5.

Æternum, adv. *pro in æternum*. (1) *Con-*
tinually. (2) *To the end of the world*. (3) *For*
ever and ever. (1) *Æternum* frangenda bidenti-
bus gleba, Virg. Geor. 2, 400. (2) *Æternum*
locus Palinuri nomen habebit, Virg. Æn. 6, 381.
(3) Sedet æternumque sedebit Infelix Theius,
Virg. Æn. 6, 617.

Æternus, a, um. adj. [contr. *pro æviternus*,
ab ævum; nam ævum propriè æternitatis est,
Serv.] or, comp. (1) *Eternal*. (2) *Continual*,
perpetual. (3) *Lasting, of long continuance*. (1)
Quò vitam dedit æternum? Virg. Æn. 12, 879.
(2) Ver erat æternum, Ov. Met. 1, 107. (3)
Dehinc spero æternam inter nos gratiam fore,
Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 33. Nullum æternius lignum,
Plin. 14, 1.

* ¶ *Æthälōnes*, um. m. pl. [ab αἰθάλωνες;
idem] *Grass-hoppers*, Cæl. 17, 6.

Æther, Æris. m. car. pl. in acc. æthera, &
ætherem. [ab αἰθρῶ, ardeo, splendo] (1) *The*
pure air. (2) *The sky, the firmament, the whole*
region of the air, fire, and light, above us. The
poets use it (3) for *Heaven*, and (4) for *Jupiter*.
(5) *The weather*. (1) ¶ Ex aqua oritur ær, ex
aëre æther, Cic. N. D. 2, 33. (2) Aërem am-
plectitur immensus æther, qui constat ex altissimis
ignibus, Id. (3) Sic habites terras, & te defi-
deret æther, Ov. Ter. 5, 2, 51. (4) Providus
æther Nolu it humano titulos auferre labori, Claud.
6. Conf. Hon. 352. Tum pater omnipotens fœ-
cundis imbribus æther Conjugis in lætæ gremium
descendit, Virg. Geor. 2, 326. (5) Innubilis
æther, Lucr. 3, 21.

* *Æthæreus*, a, um. adj. & *Æthërius* [ab
αἰθέρης] (1) *Ethereal, airy*. (2) *Heavenly, celestial*,
divine. (1) Virg. Æn. 6, 536. (2) Domus
ætherea, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 29. Locus æthereus,
Cic. Pater æthereus, [i. e. Jupiter] Stat. Sylv. 3,
1, 186. ¶ *Ætherea terra*, *The moon, the world*
in the moon, Macr. Aurâ æthereâ vesci, *To live*,
to breathe, Virg. Æn. 1, 547. *Ars ætherea*,
Divination, Stat. Theb. 6, 379.

* *Æthiōpis*, idis. f. *An herb growing in Ethio-*
opia, like lettuce, with which enchanters used to
open locks, and dry up rivers, &c. Plin. 27, 4.

* *Æthiops*, opis. m. [ab αἰθρῶ ardeo & ὤψ. *A*
blackmoor, vid. Propr.

* † *Æthiōpus*, Lucil. idem.

* † *Æthra*, æ. f. fact. [ex acc. æthera, per
contr. æthra] *The clear sky, or air, the heavens*,
Virg. Æn. 12, 247.

* *Ætiōlōgia*, æ. f. [ex αἰτιον, & λόγος, causæ
redditio.] *A figure in Rhet.* Quint. 1, 15. *A*
showing of a cause, or reason; as, *Ne dubita*;
nam vera vides, Virg.

* *Ætia*, Ærum. n. pl. rectius αἰτια. *A book*
written by Calimachus, concerning the causes and
grounds of religious rites and customs amongst the
Greeks. Legas, αἰτια Calimachi, Mart. 10, 4.
quæ, & Propertius voc. Somnia Callimachi, 2, 25.

* *Ætites*, æ. m. more Græco, & more Lat. is;
scrib. & *Ætites*, αἰτίτης, [ab αἰτῶς, aquila] *The*
eagle-stone, found in the eagle's nest, of the bigness
of an egg, with another stone lose in it, good for
women in hard labour, Plin. 10, 3.

¶ *Ævintēgri* Dii, Serv. [ab ævo integro, quia
perfecta eorum ætas] *Immortal, without decay*.

* *Ævitas*, Ætis. f. *Age, eternity*. *Ævitatem*
annali lege servanto, Cic. de L. L. 3, 3.

* ¶ *Æviternus*, a, um. adj. *Eternal*, Apul. p.
669.

* *Ævum*, i. m. [ex αἰών, qu. αἰσὶ ὄν, interpo-
sitione τῷ digam. *Æolic*.] (1) *Eternity*. (2) *An*
æc, the life of man. (3) *Time*. (4) *Met.* *An*

action done in time. (5) *One's age*. (6) *Synec.*
Old age. (1) Agere ævum cum diis in cælo, Cic.
Tusc. 1, 12. (2) Vive memor quàm sis ævi bre-
vis, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 97. (3) *Ævo sequenti*, Virg.
Ecl. 8, 27. i. e. accessu temporis, Serv. (4) Ve-
teris non inscius ævi, Ov. Met. 15, 11. (5) Me-
um si quis te percontabitur ævum, Hor. Ep. 1, ult.
(6) Frigidus ævo Laomedontiades, Juven. 6, 325.
* † *Ævus*, i. m. *pro ævum*. *Ævus vitalis*,
Plaut. Pæn. 5, 4, 14. † *Vita vitalis*, Cic.

A ante F

Æfer, fra, rum. *Of Africk*. V. Propr.
Affābilis, e. adj. [ex ad, & fari] *Affable*;
easy to be spoken unto, courteous, complaisant. =
Omnibus affabilis, & jucundus, Cic. Off. 1, 31.
Affābilis, Ætis. f. *Courtesy, affability, kind-*
ness, gentleness, easiness of address. = Conciliat
animos comitas, affabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off.
2, 14.

¶ *Affābiliter*, adv. *Courteously, lovingly, kindly*,
Macr. Sat. 7, 2. † *Comiter, benigne*, Cic.

Affabrè, vel *adfabrè*, adv. [qu. ab adj. affaber]
Cunningly, workman-like, ingeniously, artificially,
handsomely, curiously. *Affabrè*, & antiquo artifi-
cio, Cic. Verr. 2, 5.

† *Affabrūm*, dixere vett. teste Perot. *Curiously*,
or *neatly, wrought*, † *pro affabrè factum*.

¶ *Affābulatio*, Ætis. f. verb. [tanquam ab affa-
bulor] *The moral of a fable, showing the use and*
drift of it; the application of a story. † *Fabulæ*
doctrina.

¶ *Affāmen*, inis. neut. [ab affari] *A speaking*
to one, an address, Apul. Met. 11, p. 368. ed.
Delph. † *Affātus*, Virg.

¶ *Affāniæ*, ārum. f. de etymo, parum constat.
Idle rattle tattle, a tale of a tub, trifling stories,
Apul. Met. 10, p. 325. ed. Delph.

Affāris, vel *āre*, affatus, affāri. [ex inusit.
affor] (1) *To speak to, to commune with*. (2) *To*
thank. (3) *To entreat*. (1) Tum sic affari, &
curas his demere dictis, Virg. Æn. 2, 775.
(2) Æn. 2, 700. interp. Serv. (3) Hostem sup-
plex affare superbum, Virg. Æn. 4, 424.

* *Affātim*, adv. quant. [ab ἀφάρως, abunde,
ultra quàm verbis assequi potes M.] *Abundantly*,
to the full, enough in conscience. Sum. & substanti-
vè, cum gen. ut, ¶ *Affātim* lignorum, *Timber*
enough, Liv. 10, 25. *Divitiarum affātim*, *Abun-*
dance of wealth, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 33. *Aliorum*
est affātim qui faciunt, *There are enough besides*,
Id.

Affātus, a, um. part. [ab affari] *Speaking, or*
having spoken unto, Virg. Æn. 4, 632.

Affātus, ūs. m. verb. [ab affari] *A speaking*
unto, or talking with. *Talk, discourse*, Virg.
Æn. 4, 284.

Affectandus, a, um. part. *To be affected*, Liv.
4, 22.

Affectans, tis. part. *Affecting*, Ov. Pont. 4,
8, 59. *Affectans errare manus*, Stat. Theb. 10,
397.

¶ *Affectatè*, adv. [ab affectatus] *Affectedly*,
with affectation, and too much curiosity, Quint. ap.
Litt. qui utinam & monstrasset locum. † *Cum*
affectatione.

Affectatio, Ætis. f. verb. (1) *Affectation, cu-*
riosity, affectation, over-much care, and diligence;
over-doing. (2) *Also, in a good sense, Love*,
affectio. (1) Nihil odiosius affectatione, Quint.
1, 11. (2) Sen. Ep. 89. ubi PHILOSOPHIAM,
sapientiae amorem, & affectationem, definit.

Affectatius, adv. comp. [qu. ab affectatè]
More affectedly, Quint. 12, 10.

Affectator, Ætis. m. verb. *An affected person*;
one that over curiously affects a thing, one who
aspires to, and has a design upon, a thing; as ¶ *Af-*
fectator imperii, Flor. 2, 7. *One who seeks to*
make himself king.

Affectatus, a, um. part. (1) *Affected, over-*
curiously done. (2) *Also, in a good sense, de-*
sired, sought for, endeavoured after. (1) ¶ *Af-*
fectata oratio, *An affected way of speaking*, Quint.
(2) ¶ *Affectata aliis castitas, tibi ingenua, &*
innata, Plin. Pan. 20. *Nec tantum Pietas, sed*

protinus ardua Virtus Affectata tibi, Stat. Sylv.
5, 2, 98. ¶ *Præstat cum Cicerone dicere De*
homine putidus, putidiusculus; De re arcessitus,
nimis exquisitus.

Affectio, Ætis. f. verb. [ab afficio] (1) *An af-*
fection of the mind, or body; the state, or natural
disposition, of anything: Passion, desire: Sickness,
ailing. (2) *Love, affection*. (1) *Affectio est*
animi, aut corporis, ex tempore aliquâ de causâ
commutatio; ut est lætitia, cupiditas, metus,
morbis, &c. def. Cicerone. (2) *Simiarum ge-*
neri præcipua erga fœtum affectio, Plin. 8, 24.
¶ *Affectio astrorum*, *A constellation*, Cic. de
Fato 4.

Affecto, as. freq. [ab afficio] *To affect, desire,*
or hanker after; to seek for over much; earnestly
to endeavour, or follow after. In (1) bonâ, (2)
mediâ, & (3) malâ notione. (1) ¶ *Viam affe-*
ctat Olympo, aspires to divinity, Virg. Geor. 4,
502. (2) ¶ *Affectat iter, purporet*, Cic. pro S.
Rosc. 48. (3) ¶ *Ut me deiraudes, eam affectas*
viam, you go about it, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 12.

Affector, āris. pass. *To be affected, or desired*,
Plin. Ep. 3, 13.

† *Affector*, āris. dep. *Affectatus est regnum*,
Varr. † *Affecto*.

¶ *Affectuōsus*, a, um. adj. *Full of affection, af-*
fectionate, kind; pathetic. *Piam affectuōsam-*
que rem fecisse, Macr. Sat. 2, 11. † *Affectu plenus*.

Affectūrus, a, um. part. *About to affect*, Liv.
21, 44.

Affectus, a, um. part. [ab afficio] *sed & ad-*
jectivi naturam sæpe induit. simus, sup. (1) *Af-*
fectus, circumstanced. (2) *Disposed, or inclined*,
either well, or ill, with respect to (3) *Body*, or
(4) *Mind*. (5) *Endued*. ¶ *It is often best en-*
glished by the noun following; Or by the adverb of
quality. (6) *Without an adjunct, or case, it fre-*
quently signifies Broken, sunk, weak, languishing,
sick. (7) *Much advanced, in great forwardness*.

(1) *Variè sum affectus his literis, priore paginâ*
perturbatus, paulum alterâ recreatus, Cic. Fam.
16, 4. (2) *Eodem modo sapiens erit affectus*
erga amicum, quo in seipsum, Id. de Fin. 1, 20.
(3) ¶ *Corpus affectum, out of order, indisposed*,
Cels. 3, 22. (4) *Vid. No 1.* (5) *Animi*
spectantur quemadmodum affecti sunt virtutibus,
vitiis, artibus, inertis, Cic. Partit. 10. ¶ *Cor-*
pora affecta, tabu; Tabid, consumptive, Cels.
morbo, diseased, disempered, Id. *Beneficiis af-*
fectus, benefited, obliged, Cic. Fam. 13, 4. *præ-*
miis, honore, lætitiâ, rewarded, honoured, made
glad, Id. *senectute, valetudine, old, sick*, Id.
Inopiâ affectissimi, very poor, Vell. 2, 84.
Avidè sum affectus, greatly desirous, Cic. Gra-
viter, *grievously, or ill*, Id. (6) *Legati opem*
rebus affectis orantes, Liv. Dec. 1, 6. = *Ægra, &*
affecta mancipia, Suet. Claud. 25. (7) *Bellum*
affectum videmus, & verè, ut dicam, penè con-
fectum Cic. de Prov. Conf. 8.

Affectus, ūs. m. verb. [ab afficio] (1) *The*
affection, disposition, motion, or passion, of body,
or mind. (2) *Sickness*. (3) *Love*. (1) *Vid.*
Quint. lib. 6. c. 2. (2) *In his affectibus ea*
exercitationum genera necessaria sunt, Cels. 2.
(3) *Plin. 3, 10.*

¶ *Affectus*, uum. m. pl. *Children*, Apul. &
Jul. Capit. † *Liberi, pignora*.

Afferendus, a, um. part. *To be brought*,
Verbera in aciem, non arma afferenda, Just.
2, 5.

Afferens, ntis. part. *Bringing*. *Medicum ve-*
nale regis Pyrrhi caput afferentem Curius remisit,
Flor. 1, 18. *Ubi Salmasius, ex conjecturâ, ut*
videtur: Lege offerentem, non afferentem. *Legati*
venerunt afferentes edictum, Id. 19, 1.

Afferō, afferre, attūli, allātum. act. vel *Adfē-*
ro, [ex ad, & fero] (1) *To bring*. (2) *To re-*
port, or bring word, or news. (3) *To alledge*,
say, plead, or bring for excuse. (4) *To contri-*
bute, cause, breed, or procure. ¶ *Reg. acc. cum*
dat. int. cum acc. & ad. (5) *It is many times en-*
glished by the verb of the following noun. (1)
Puerum ut afferret simul, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 35.
(2) *Alii attulerunt, Cæsarem iter habere Capu-*

m, Cic. (3) Ad ea quæ dixi affer, si quid habes, *Id.* Causam affert mortis voluntariæ, *Id.* (4) Nihil afferunt quo jucundius vivamus, *Id.* (5) ¶ Afferre adjumentum, auxilium, *Id.* opem, *Ter.* suppetias, *Plaut.* to help, solatium, to comfort; auctoritatem, to authorize; animum, to encourage; obscuritatem, to darken; detrimentum, to endamage; mortem, to kill, Cic. &c. amaritudinem, to embitter, *Plin.* tædium, to weary, or tire, *Liv.* torporem, to benumb, *Plin.* tabem, to rot, *Col.* Afferre, spem, metum, dubitationem, memoriam, To put in hope, fear, doubt, remembrance, Cic. fastidium, languorem, morbum, confidentiam, to make one loath, faint, sick, confident, *Id.* Afferre causam, To shew a cause, *Ter.* to give occasion, Cic. rationem, excusationem, exemplum, to alledge, *Id.* quæstionem, to propose, *Id.* afferre alicui consilium, to advise one, *Id.* fiduciam, to embolden, *Cæs.* lacrymas, to make one cry, Cic. Afferre manus alicui, To lay hands on one; sibi, to kill himself; vim virgini, to ravish; vitæ, to kill. Afferre causam conjecturæ, To hint, *Id.*

Afferor, eris, allatus, pass. To be brought, &c. ¶ Afferitur fama, *Novus comes*, *Liv.* Summis precibus rogat sibi afferri puerum, *Just.* 1, 4.

Afferitur, imperf. The report is, or news comes, *Liv.* ¶ Allatum est mihi, vel ad me, de, &c. *Novus*, or word, was brought me, Cic.

Afficiendus, a, um, part. To be affected, or punished. Pertinaciam magnâ poenâ esse afficiendam judicabat, *Cæs.* B. G. 8, 39.

Afficio, ère, èci, ètum, act. [ab ad & facio] (1) To affect, influence, or have power over. (2) To move, with respect either to body, or mind. (1) Et simul fames, sitisque corpora afficerent, *Liv.* 28, 15. Sollicitudo ex te affecit me, *Cic.* pro *Clu.* 97. (2) Is terror milites hostesque in diversum affecit, *Tac.* Ann. 11, 19. ¶ Being joined with a noun, it is rendered by the verb of that noun; as, ¶ Afficere aliquem delectatione, Cic. honore, *Id.* laude, *Id.* præmio, *Id.* beneficiis, *Id.* to delight, honour, praise, reward, oblige. So ignominia, incommodo, injuriis, poenâ, &c. *Id.* to disgrace, damage, injure, punish; morte, cæde, to kill, *Liv.* cruciati, to torment, *Cæs.* sepulturâ, to bury, *Hirt.*

Afficior, i, ectus, pass. To be moved, or effected, well, or ill, &c. according as it is determined by the noun following. ¶ Voluptate affici, To be pleased, Cic. torminibus, to be gripped, *Plin.* 29, 5.

† Afficitus, a, um, adj. ¶ Affectus afficitus ad villam, A close adjoining to one's house, as a warren, *Varr.* R. R. 3, 12. Rarè occ.

Affictus, a, um, part. [ab affingor] (1) Framed, fashioned. (2) Feigned, counterfeited. (1) Nullam partem corporis sine aliquâ necessitate affictam reperietis, Cic. (2) Affictum præmium, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 80.

Affigo, ère, xi, xum, act. [ex ad, & figo] (1) To fasten, to clap close, to fix upon. (2) Met. To imprint. (1) Minervæ pinnarum talaria affigunt, *Cic.* N. D. 3, 23. (2) ¶ Ea maximè animis affiguntur, are most deeply rooted, *Id.* ¶ Affigere literas pueris, To fix them in their memory, *Quint.* 1, 1. ¶ literam ad caput, to burn in the forehead, *Cic.* pro *Rosc.* Amer. 20. Affigi lecto, To be sick in bed, *Hor.* Sat. 1, 1, 81.

Affigor, gi, xus, pass. To be fixed, fastened, &c. Cùm cautibus innocentissimus quisque affigetur, *Plin.* Pan. 35.

Affingens, ntis, part. Forming, devising, *Liv.* 20, 12.

Affingo, ère, xi, ètum, act. [ab ad, & fingo] (1) To form, or fashion. (2) To sign, devise, or frame. (3) To invent, or add to a story. (4) To counterfeit and resemble. (1) Vid. Affictus, No. 1. (2) Vid. *Id.* No. 2. (3) Addunt, & affingunt rumoribus Galli, *Cæs.* B. G. 7, 1. (4) Affingere hominum mores, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2.60.

Affingor, i, pass. To be formed, or devised, *Liv.* 24, 3.

Affinis, e, adj. [ab ad, & finis] (1) ¶ Neighbouring, or bordering upon; adjacent, contiguous, or lying close, or near, to one another. (2) Of kin properly by marriage. (3) Met. Having a share,

or partaking in any business, or affair; (4) accessory, guilty, privy unto. (1) ¶ Affines in agris vicini sunt; in hominibus consanguinitate conjuncti, *Fest.* (2) Affinia vincula, *Ov.* Pont. 4, 8, 9. ¶ Affinium nomina sunt Socer, socrus; gener, nurus; noverca, vitricus; privignus, -na; gradus autem affinitatis nulli sunt, *Modest.* Imò & gener, & affines placent, *Ter.* Heaut. 5, 1, 63. (3) ¶ Affines rerum quas fert adolescentia, *Id.* Heaut. 1, 2, 39. (4) ¶ Affinis alicujus culpæ, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 2, 44. ¶ Ne quis affinis ei noxæ esset, *Liv.*

Affinis, is, c. g. subst. ex adj. Affines sunt viri, & uxoris cognati inter se. Acousin, a kinsman, or kinswoman, by marriage. ¶ Ille si me alienus affinem volet, tacebit, *Ter.* Phorm. 4, 1, 17.

Affinitas, âtis, f. [ab affinis] Affinity, alliance by marriage. ¶ Affinitate se devincire cum aliquo, *Cic.* pro *Clu.* 26.

¶ Affirmanter, adv. By way of affirmation, *Gell.* 14, 1.

Affirmatè, adv. ¶ Affirmè, sup. Solemnly, by way of affirmation, assuredly. Quod affirmatè, quâ Deo teste, promiseris, id tenendum est, *Cic.* Off. 3, 29. Affirmatissimè plerique scripserunt, *Gell.* 10, 12.

Affirmatio, ônis, f. verb. An affirmation, or solemn testimony; a speaking point blank. ¶ Jurandum est affirmatio religiosa, A solemn attestation, *Cic.* Offic. 3, 29. ¶ Dubitatio, *Id.*

¶ Affirmator, ôris, f. m. verb. An affirmer, *Tert.* Also a voucher, *Ulp.*

Affirmatus, a, um, part. Affirmed, confirmed, assured, ascertained, Rhodiis affirmata, quæ data priore decreto erant, *Liv.* Conf. *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 67.

Affirmo, as, act. [ex ad, & firmo] (1) To affirm, or avouch; to ascertain, or assure, a thing. (2) To confirm, or establish. (1) Non soleo temerè affirmare de altero, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 1. (2) Vid. Affirmatus. ¶ Affirmare jurejurando, To affirm upon oath, to make affidavit, *Liv.* 29, 23.

¶ Affixa, òrum, n. ap. JCC. Standards fastened to the freehold. ¶ Affixa ap. eos qui tradunt artem Gram. Heb. sunt vel Præfixa, vel Suffixa, sc. literæ, vel syllabæ serviles, vocabulis ab initio, vel à fine adnexæ.

Affixus, a, um, part. [ab affigor] (1) Fastened, or fixed. (2) Sitting close to. (3) Imprinted upon, implanted. (4) Adhering, or cleaving, unto. (1) Signa Punicis affixa delubris, *Hor.* Od. 3, 5, 19. (2) Pensis affixa puella, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 87. (3) Affixum in animo, sensuque, *Cic.* Verr. 5, 53. (4) ¶ Quibus in rebus me ille sibi affixum habebat, *Id.* Fam. 1, 8.

Afflans, ntis, part. Breathing gently upon, favouring. Afflante fortunâ, *Quint.* 11, 3.

Afflatus, a, um, part. (1) Blown upon, blasted, scorched. (2) Full of breath. (3) Met. Inspired. (1) ¶ Afflati incendio, *Liv.* 30, 6. ¶ fu minis telis, *Ov.* Pont. 3, 6, 17. (2) Afflatam (tibiâ) sensit habere sonum, *Ov.* Fast. 6, 703. nisi malis contra interpretes reddere, blown. (3) Afflata numine dei (Sibylla), *Virg.* Æn. 6, 50.

Afflatus, ûs, m. verb. (1) Ablast, or breathing upon; a breath, or gale, of wind. (2) A vapour, or reaking steam. (3) The letter H, or note of aspiration. (4) Inspiration. (1) Afflatus ventorum benignus, *Plin.* 37, 13. (2) Percussæ calidis afflatibus herbæ, *Stat.* Theb. 1, 322. (3) Æoles sine afflatu (Thebæ) vocant Tebas, *Varr.* R. R. 3, 1. (4) Nemo vir magnus sine afflatu aliquo divino unquam fuit, *Cic.* N. D. 2, 66. = Instinctus, inflammatio animi, *Id.*

Affleo, ère, èvi, tum, neut. [ex ad, & fleo] To weep at, to feign a cry; to weep, or lament, *Plaut.* Pers. 1, 3, 72, & *Pæn.* 5, 2, 149. Rarè occ.

Afflictio, ônis, f. verb. A throwing down, or demolishing. Met. Affliction, trouble, vexation, pain, *Cic.* T. Q. 4, 7.

Afflictio, ônis, f. verb. Properly a throwing, or lashing, on the ground. Met. Trouble, sorrow, anguish, vexation, adversity, affliction, *Cic.* Tusc. Q. 3, 13.

Afflicto, as, freq. [ab affligo] (1) To shatter and toss, as a storm doth a ship. (2) Met. To torment, vex, afflict. (1) Naves tempestas affli-

ctabat, *Cæs.* B. G. 4, 29. (2) Ne te afflites, *Ter.* Eun. 1, 1, 31.

Afflictor, âris, pass. To be dashed. Met. To be disquieted, &c. Naves in vadis afflictauntur, minuent æstu, *Cæs.* B. G. 3, 12.

Afflictor, ôris, m. verb. A thrower down. An afflictor, troubler, vexer, or tormentor. = Afflictor, & perditor dignitatis, *Cic.* in *Pison.* 27.

Afflictus, a, um, part. (1) Thrown, down. (2) Dashed against, split. (3) ¶ Met. profligate. (4) Dejected, afflicted, grieved, dispirited. (1) ¶ Afflicta tempestate arbor, *Col.* 5, 1. (2) ¶ Ad scopulus navis, *Cic.* C. R. 9. (3) It. adj. or, comp. Nemo tam afflictis est moribus, *Macr.* (4) Afflictus vitam in tenebris, luctuque trahebam, *Virg.* Æn. 2, 92. Afflictore conditione quàm cæteri, *Cic.* Fam. 6, 1.

¶ Afflictus, ûs, m. verb. Affliction, trouble; dashing; hard usage. Fœminata virtus afflictu occidit, *Cic.* ¶ Sed *Lambinus*, & *Gruterus* leg. Afflicta, quàm obrem hæc voce abstinentum censeo.

Affligo, ère, xi, ètum, act. [ex ad, & inas. fligo] Properly (1) to throw, or dash, on the ground; to demolish. Hence (2) Met. To afflict, trouble, grieve, vex, disquiet. (3) To weaken, and bring low. (1) = Statuam deturbant affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, *Cic.* in *Pison.* 38. (2) ¶ Ut me levârat tuus adventus, sic di'cessus afflixit, *Id.* Att. 12, 49. (3) = Non planè me enervavit, non afflixit senectus, *Id.* de *Sen.* 10.

Affligor, i, ètus, pass. To be thrown down, demolished, Met. To be troubled, afflicted, &c. Qui cùm uno genere morbi affligerentur, *Cic.* in *Pison.* 35.

Afflo, as, act. [ex ad, & flo] (1) To breathe upon. (2) To blast. (3) To breathe forth a sweet smell. (4) Met. To savour. (1) Vittas afflabat anhelitus oris, *Ov.* Met. 5, 617. (2) [Jupiter] fulminis afflavit ventis, *Virg.* Æn. 2, 649. (3) Afflabunt tibi non Arabum de gramine odores, *Prop.* 2, 29, 17. (4) Felix cui placidus leniter afflat amor, *Tibull.* 2, 1, 80.

Afflor, âris, pass. To be blown upon, to be inspired, to be blasted. ¶ Afflari sydere, To be planet-struck, *Plin.* 2, 41. peste, infected. *Sil.* 6. sole, scorched, *Claud.* B. G. 348.

Affluens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Flowing. (2) Abounding. (3) Met. Resorting. (1) Unguentis affluens, *Cic.* pro *Sext.* 8. (2) = Ueberiores, & affluentiores aquæ, *Virg.* 8, 1. Met. = Ditiore, & affluentior amicitia, *Cic.* de *Amic.* 16. (3) Affluentes ad famam ejus undique barbari, *Liv.* 35, 3.

Affluentia, æ, f. Affluence, abundance, plenty, luxury. ¶ Munditiem, non affluentiam afflictabat, *Nepos.* Att. 13.

Affluentius, adv. comp. More abundantly. Affluentius voluptates haurire, *Cic.* Tusc. 5, 6.

Affluo, ère, xi, xum, neut. [ex ad, & fluo] (1) To flow upon. (2) To flow in. (3) Met. To creep, or steal upon. (4) Met. To resort, or come together in great numbers, or companies. (5) Met. To abound. (1) Torrens imbris affluens fundamenta convellit, *Col.* (2) ¶ Bis affluunt, bisque rémeant æstus, *Plin.* 2, 97. (3) ¶ Affluit incautis amor, *Ov.* Rem. 148. (4) Affluébant copiæ, *Liv.* 29, 51. (5) ¶ Atque adeo ut frumento affluam, *Plaut.* Pseud. 1, 2, 57.

Affodio, ère, ôdi, ètum, act. [ex ad, & fodio] To dig up, or unto. ¶ Vicini cespitem nostro solo affodimus. We dig it up, and turn it into our own ground, *Plin.* 21, 68.

† Affor, âris, dep. [ab ad, & fari] Vid. in affaris. To speak to.

Affore, [ex ad, & fore] To be present hereafter. ¶ Non suspicatus sum illam affore, That she would be there, *Cic.* Affore ab oris externis, *Virg.* Æn. 2, 270.

Afformido, as, neut. [ex ad, & formido] To be somewhat afraid, *Plaut.* Bach. 4, 10, 3. Rarè occ.

Affrango, ère, ègi, ètum, act. [ab ad, & frango] To break nigh to, or upon. Hyemes affrangere buitis, *Stat.* Syv. 5, 1, 36. Pleni que affrangere parvos Uberibus, *Id.* Theb. 5, 150.

Affrêmo, ère, ui, vel Afrêmo neut. To murmur, to bluster. Boreas stridentibus adfremmit alis, *Sil.* 14, 125.

Africo, as. act. [ex ad, & frico]. *To rub against, or upon a thing.* § Arbori (se affricant, Col. 7, 5. ¶ Affricare alicui scabiem, *To give one the itch, to infect one*, Sen. Hinc

Affricus, ūs. m. verb. *A rubbing upon, or against.* Spuma aquæ marinæ affricu verrucas tollit, Plin. 31, 6.

Affri, as. act. [ex ad, & frio] *To rub into powder, to crumble*, Varr. R. R. 1, 57.

Affui, *I was by, or present.* Vid. Adsum.

Affulgeo, ēre, ūs. sum. neut. [ex ad, & fulgeo] *To shine upon.* Met. *To favour, to encourage, to smile upon.* § Lux civitati affulsiſſe viſa eſt, Liv. Occaſio affulſit, Flor. 4, 9. ¶ Spes affulſit, *There appeared ſome hope*, Liv. 27, 28.

Affundo, ēre, ūdi, ūm. act. [ex ad, & fundo] *To pour upon, or into; to beſprinkle, to put liquor in.* § Vinum illi affundere, Plin. 16, 44. cremorem, Ov. Med. 95.

Affundor, i, fūſus. paſſ. *To be poured upon, or into: Alſo to flow by a place, as a river*, Plin. 5, 1.

Affuſus, a, um. part. *Poured upon.* Quis ardor ſanguinis affuſi, Stat. Theb. 4, 547. ¶ Affuſa urbs mari, i. e. mare affuſum ubi, *A maritime city, ſituate by the ſea*, Plin. Affuſis radicibus arbores hærent, *Laid aſide*, Ov. Met. 9, 366.

Affuturus, a, um. part. *About to be preſent.* Ipſe in tempore affuturus, Tac. Ann. 2, 17, 1.

Aforis, adv. reſtius A foris, diſiſe, *From without*, Plin. 17, 24. Al. negant eſſe Lat. voc.

Africane, ſcil. feræ, arum. f. *Panthers, beaſts brought out of Africk*, Plin. 8, 17. ¶ Africanæ gallinæ, *Turkey-hens*, Col. 8, 2.

Africus, i. m. [ſcil. ventus ab Africâ ſpirans, inter Auſtrum & Zephyrum] *The wind South-weſt and by weſt*, Hor. Id. qui & Libs, Plin. 2, 47. Malus celeri ſaucius Africo, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 5.

Africus, a, um. adj. ¶ Africæ procellæ, *Blowing out of Africa, South-Weſt*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 57.

* ¶ Agape, es. f. [ab ἀγάπη charitas] Cæna noſtra vocatur agape, id quod dilectio eſt, Tert. *An antient love-feaſt among Chriſtians.*

* Agaricon, ci. n. [ἀγρίκων, Gr. ita dict. ab Agariâ Sarmatiæ regione, Plin. 25, 9.] *Agarick, A kind of muſtroom growing upon high trees, of a white colour, and good for purging of phlegm.*

* Agālo, ōnis. m. [ab ἀγᾶλω, equiſo] *A horſe-keeper, a groom of the ſtable*, Liv. 43, 5. ¶ Hor. and Perſ. ſeem to uſe it for any inferior ſervant, or drudge.

* Age, pl. Agite, imper. [ab ἀγε] *Eſt autem adv. (1) Hortandi. (2) Permittendi. (3) Aggrè concedendi. (4) Tranſeundi. (5) Jungitur (quæ linguæ eſt indoles) interdum verbo plur. & verbo tertiæ perſonæ, quod magis mirum. Come on. Well, well, if it muſt be ſo; go to.*

(1) Eja, age, rumpe moras, Virg. Æn. 4, 569. (2) Age, age, ut lubet, Ter. (3) Age, dicat; ſino, Id. (4) Age, iſta divina ſtudia cmittamus, Cic. (5) Age licemini, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 69.

Age ſanè, omnes citatis equis advolant Romam, Liv. ¶ Age verò, non age autem, Valla. § Eja, age, Virg. Age, age, Ter. Age jam, age nunc, age porro, age ſanè, age verò, Cic. ¶ Agite eſt ferè hortandi, & ſecundæ perſonæ, plur. imp. jungitur. Agite ô teſtis, juvenes, ſuccedite noſtris, Virg. Æn. 1, 631.

† Agēa, æ. f. *Wood; the dick, or batches, of a ſhip*, En. † Fori.

* Agēdum, & Agitēdum. [ab age, & agite, adjecto dum] *Come on, will.* Agedum hoc mihi expedi primum, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27. Vid. Age. Agitēdum, ite mecum, Liv.

* Agēlaſtus, [ab ἀγέλας, i. e. ſine riſu] *One that never laugheth.* Craſſus ſic dictus, Cic. Vid. Propr.

* ¶ Agellulus, i. m. dim. [ex dim. Agellus] *A very little ſpot of ground*, ap. Sym. & Arnob.

* Agellus, i. m. dim. [ab ager] *A little field, a ſmall piece of ground, a little parcel of land.* Agelli hîc ſub urbe eſt paulum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26.

* Agēma, ātis. n. [ab ἀγῆμα, Gr. quod ex ἀγῶ duco] (1) *A battalion of horſe, or (2) foot.* A ſquadron, a brigade, chiefly in the Macedonian army. (1) Alam mille ferme equitum agema vocabant,

Liv. 37, 40. (2) Delecta duo ſunt agemata; hanc illi legionem vocant, Liv. 42, 51. ¶ De peditatu intellige.

* Agendus, a, um. part. [ab agor] *To be driven, or done; that muſt be done, &c.* Cæſari omnia uno tempore erant agenda, Cæſ. B. G. 2, 20. Vid. ago.

* Agens, tis. part. [ab ago] *Driving, doing, quick, briſk*, Cic. Agens curam de conjuge, Ov. Met. 9, 107. Multa agendo nihil agens, Phædr. 2, 5, 3. ¶ Subſt. *An agent, a ſteward, a commiſſioner*, Dig.

* AGER, agri. m. [ab ἀγρός, Quint.] (1) *A field, land, or ground; a manour, farm, or lordſhip, with the demesnes.* (2) *The country.* (3) *Land lying about a city, or town.* A country, or ſhire.

(1) Agrum hunc mercatus ſum, Ter. H. 1, 1, 94. (2) Cùm iter per agros, & loca ſola faceret, Cic. (3) Ager Volaterranus, Campanus, &c. Id. ¶ In hac noſione plural. ne dixeris, duntaxat dum loqueris de ſingularum urbium territoriis; quia ager complectitur omnia; ut nemora, ſaltus, paſcua, montes, flumina, lacus, &c. Valla. ¶ Ager campeſtris, *A champaign country.* Varr. Ager frumentarius, *A corn field*, Col. Ager ſuburbanus, *That lies near the city*, Cic. Requies ager, *That lieth fallow*, Ov. A. Am. 2, 351. Reſtibilis ager, *That bears every year*, Col. Dotales agri, *Lands given in dower*, Ov. Faſt. 5, 209. § Agrum novare, proſcindere, *To break up ground*, Col.

iterare, tertiare, *To give it the ſecond and third till*, Id.

* ¶ Agēiāton, i. n. [ab, a, & γῆρας, ſenectus, quod non ſenescit] *An herb called everlaſting, motherwort, cotton-weed, or maudlin*, Lex. ex Plin.

Agēſis, adv. [ex age, & ſis, pro ſi viſ] *Go to, come on*, Lucr. 1, 266.

Aggemo, ēre. neut. [ex ad, & gemo] *To groan, or ſigh, at.* Aggemit & noſtris ipſa carina malis, Ov. Triſt. 1, 4, 10. Rarò occ.

Agger, ēris. m. verb. [ex ad, & gero, ſc. ab aggerendo] (1) *A heap, or pile, of any thing; chiefly of ſtones, ſaſines, or earth.* (2) *A cauſeway.* (3) *A mud wall.* (4) *A fortiſſe, rampart, or bulwark, artificial, or natural.* (5) *A ſhell in the ſea.* (6) *A bank, or dam, to keep rivers from overflowing.* (1) Agger coctus, Prop. 3, 11, 23. Terreus agger, Varr. R. R. 1, 14.

Vaſtum aggerem compone, in altos ipſe me immitam rogos, Sen. Ph. 110. (2) Viæ deprenſus in aggere ſerpens, Virg. Æn. 5, 273. (3) In aggerem ſcandentem Volſcum hoſtem nemo ſubmovit, Liv.

(4) Pinnis, atque aggere cingit, Virg. Æn. 7, 159. Aggeres Alpini, Id. 6, 831. (5) Aggere cingit arenæ, Virg. Æn. 1, 116. (6) Aggeribus ruptis cùm ſpumeus amnis Exit, Virg. Æn. 2, 496.

¶ Aggērātum, adv. *By heaps, piled one upon another*, Apul. Met. 4. † Acevatim, Cic.

Aggērātus, a, um. part. *Heaped up.* Medio campi albertia offa, ut fugerant, ut reſtiterant, diſiecta, vel aggerata, Tac. Ann. 1, 61, 4.

Aggērūs, a, um. part. *To be banked up, to be carried to*, Plaut. Vid. Agero, ēre.

Aggēro, as. denom. [ab agger] (1) *To heap, to lay on heaps.* (2) Met. *To aggravate, or exaggerate.* (1) Terra circum arbores aggerari debet, Col. 11, 2, 46. (2) Incendit animum diſtis, atque aggerat iras, Virg. Æn. 4, 197.

Aggēro, ēre, eſſi, eſtum. act. [ex ad, & gero] (1) *To lay on a heap.* (2) *To bring, or carry, to one.* (1) Aggeritur tumulo tellus, Virg. Æn. 3, 63. (2) Te aggerundā curvum aquā faciam probè, Plaut. Caf. 1, 36.

Aggeſtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A heaping up, a pile of any thing.* Vid. Aggeſtus. Aggeſtione teſta trabes, Pallad. 12, 15. fin.

Aggeſtus, a, um. part. [ab aggero] *Carried unto, heaped up.* Aggeſtā contumulavit humo, Mart. 8, 57.

Aggeſtus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A heap, a terrace, or mount.* A pile of earth. (2) *The entrenchment of a camp.* (1) Lignorum aggeſtus, Tac. (2) Tuto copiarum aggeſtu, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 60.

Agglōmēro, as. act. [ex ad, & glomero] *To wind up yarn in a bottom.* Hinc Met. *To throng, or crowd, together; as ſoldiers do.* To troop. La-

teri agglomerant noſtro, Virg. Æn. 2, 341. pro agglomerantur.

Agglūtīnandus, a, um. part. ¶ Ad me agglutinandam totam decretum eſt dare, to aſſociate, Plaut. Cift. 3, 17.

Agglūtīno, as. act. [ab ad, & glutino] *To glue.* Tu illud deſecabis, hoc agglutinabis, Cic. Att. 16, 6. Alſo to ſolder together, Chryſocolam & aurifices ſibi vindicant agglutinando auro, Plin. 33, 5. Met. To aſſociate, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 17.

Aggrāvans, tis. part. (1) *Heightening, increaſing, aggravating.* (2) *Making one heavy, or ſleepy.* (1) Sortem earum crudeliſ aggrāvante fortunā, Curt. 3, 35. (2) Odor aggrāvans caput, Plin. 12, 17.

Aggrāvātus, a, um. part. *Aggravated, heightened, grown more grievous.* Sed in redeundo, aggrāvātā valetudine, tandem Nolæ ſuccubuit, Suet. Aug. 98.

Aggrāveſcens, tis. part. *Growing more ſore and troubleſome.* Aggrāveſcens vulnus, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 31.

Aggrāveſco, ēre. incept. [ex ad, & gravo] *To grow worſe, more grievous and troubleſome.* Metuo ne morbus magis aggrāveſcat, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2.

Aggrāvo, as. act. [ex ad, & gravo] *To aggravate, to accumulate*, Liv. 6, 27. & 44, 7. *To make heavy*, Plin. ¶ Reum aggrāvare, *To charge him home, to preſs hard upon him*, Quint. 5, 7.

Aggrāvōr, āris. paſſ. *To be preſſed, or troubled; To be made worſe*, Liv. 24, 36.

Aggrēdiendus, a, um. part. *To be attempted, or enterpriſed*, Liv. 24, 19.

Aggrēdiōr, i, ūs. dep. [ab ad, & gradiōr] (1) *To go unto.* (2) *To accoſt.* (3) *To ſet upon, encounter, or aſſault, a perſon.* (4) *To ſet upon, enterpriſe, attempt, or eſſay, a buſineſs.* (1) Aggrēdiōr hominem, ſaluto adveniens, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 59. (2) Satis aſtutē aggrēdimini, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 75. (3) Telephus, & ipſum [Auguſtum] & Senatum aggrēdi deſtinaverat, Suet. Aug. 19. (4) § Aggrēdi opus Hirt. ad leges, ad dicendum, dicere, Cic.

Aggrēgo, as. denom. [ab ad, & grex] (1) *To gather together, or in troops; to aſſemble.* (2) Met. *To join.* (3) ¶ Aggregare ſe, *To aſſociate himſelf.* (1) Cæteros undique collectos aggregavit, Cic. Cat. 1, 12. (2) § Meam voluntatem ad ſummi viri dignitatem aggregavi, Id. Fam. 1, 9. (3) § Qui ſe ad eorum amicitiam aggregaverant, Cæſ. B. G. 6, 11.

Aggrēgor, āri. paſſ. *To be gathered together, Aggregabantur è plebe ſcurræ, hiſtriones, &c.* Tac. H. 2, 87, 4.

Aggreſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab aggreſſiōr] *An aſſault, a ſeting upon one, an onſet, an enterpriſe, or undertaking; an attack*, Cic. Orat. 15.

¶ Aggreſſor, ōris. m. verb. *One that ſeteth upon, a robber, an aggreſſor*, Juvenus. † Qui aggreſſitur. Aggreſſurus, a, um. part. *About to undertake, or enterpriſe*, Liv. 30, 4.

* Agilis, e. adj. [ab ago] qui facilè agit. (1) *Active, briſk, induſtrious, ſprightly, lively.* (2) *Swift, ſpeedy, nimble.* (1) = Oderunt agilem ignavūque remiſſi, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 90. (2) Agilis claſſis, Liv. dextra, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1. grefſus, Sil. 3, 180. ¶ Gradus non invenio, niſi ap. Gramm.

* Agilitas, ātis. f. [ab agilis] *Quickneſs, agility, dexterity, ſwiftness, activity, eaſineſs.* Agilitas navium, Liv. 26, 51. naturæ, Cic. Att. 1, 17.

¶ Agiliter, adv. *Nimbly, readily, quickly.* Ammian. Sed Agilius, adv. comp. *More nimbly*, Col. 2, 2.

* ¶ Agīna, æ. f. [ab agendo diſt. Feſt. § Agina eſt, quā inferitur ſcapus trutinæ, i. e. in quo foramine trutina agitur, & ſe vertit.] *The bole, or hollow, wherein the beam of the balance turneth.*

¶ Agīnātor, ōris. m. [ab aginari, i. e. negotiari] *A pedlar, a retailer, a bucker, Calep. ex Feſt.*

* Agitābilis, le. adj. *Easy to be ſhaken, moveable.* Agitabilis aër, Ov. Met. 1, 75. Rarò occ.

* Agitandus, a, um. part. *Tossed, moved.* Met. Shifted, diſcuſſed. = Mens agitandis, exquirendisque

disque rationibus alitur, *Cic. Agitandum est corpus levi gestatione, Cels. 3, 6.*

* *Agitans*, tis. part. *Moving, shaking.* Met. *Pondering, discussing, &c. Liv. 30, 3. Agitantia nubila fumes, Ov. Met. 1, 571.*

* *Agitatio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Motion, stirring, tumbling and tossing.* (2) Met. *Exercise, practice.* (1) = *Agitatione*, & motibus linguæ cibus detruditur, *Cic. N. D. 2, 54.* (2) ¶ *Agitatio mentis* nunquam acquiescit, *Our thoughts are always in motion, Id. Off. 1, 6.* *Agitatio studiorum, Id. de Sen. 7.* *Agitatio terræ, Ploughing, or digging, Col. 2, 2.*

* *Agitator*, ōris. m. verb. *A driver of cattle, but most frequently used for a charioteer, carter, coachman, or waggoner. Agitator aselli, Virg. Geor. 1, 273.*

* *Agitatus*, a, um. part. & adj. or comp. (1) *Tossed, moved, stirred.* (2) Met. *Perplexed, vexed, troubled.* (3) *Exercised, employed.* (4) *Debated, discussed, handled.* (5) *Oburned.* (6) *Nimble, sprightly.* (1) ¶ *Freta agitata, The rough sea, Virg. Geor. 1, 357.* (2) *Scelerum furis agitatus Orestes, Virg. Æn. 3, 331.* (3) = *Optimis curis agitatus*, & exercitatus animus, *Cic. 4.* = *Res agitata in concionibus, jactata in judiciis, Id. pro Clu. 1.* (5) *Plin. 6.* *Agitatorum mihi animum esse credebam, Sen. Ep. 109.*

* *Agite*, *Agitandum*, adv. *Go to.* Vid. *Age.*

* *Agito*, as. freq. [ab ago] (1) *To drive.* (2) *To shake, or wag.* (3) *To tumble and toss.* (4) *To chase, course, or hunt.* (5) *To manage, or govern.* (6) *To trouble, vex, and disquiet.* (7) *To consider, and cast about.* (8) *To handle, and debate.* (9) *To exercise, and practise.* (10) *To dwell.* (1) = *Cum pulsetur agiteturque atomorum incurfione [Epicuri deus] Cic. N. D. 1, 41.* (2) *Decumbere, & agitare caput, Col. 6, 6.* (3) Vid. *Agitatus, No. 1.* (4) *Etiam si feras exercitatus non sis, nec agitatus, Cic. Offic. 3, 17.* (5) *In pace beneficiis magis quam metu imperium agitabant, Sall. B. C. 9.* (6) Vid. *Agitatus, No. 2.* (7) *Id agitans mecum sedulo inveni remedium huic rei, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 10.* (8) Vid. *Agitatus, No. 4.* (9) Vid. *Agitatus, No. 3.* (10) *Gætulos accepimus partim in tuguriis, alios incultius vagos agitare, Sall. B. J. 22, sc. ævum.* ¶ *Agitare rem aliquam sermonibus, To talk, or discourse, of it, Liv. § Agitare ævum, Virg. Geor. 4, 154.* *vitam, Sall. To live, convivium, To feast, or banquet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 18.* *choros, To dance, Virg. Geor. 4, 533.* *confilia, To consult, Liv. 3, cætus, To assemble, Sall. sacra, To sacrifice, Catull. 61, 24.* *Agitare secum in animo, To ponder, or consider, Cic. de Div. 1, 29.* *febres, & ulcera, To comment upon, Cels. feras, To follow the chase, Cic. latrocinia, To rob, Tac. Ann. 12, 39.* *fugam, to fly, Virg. moras, To delay, Sall. B. J. 83.* *gaudium, & lætitiā, To rejoice, to live merrily, Id. § Agitare custodiam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 20.* *vigilias, Id. præsidium, Sall. B. J. 59.* *festos dies, To keep ward, watch, holiday, Cic. Verr. 2, 63.* *Agitare ursum, To bait, Plin.*

* *Agitor*, āris. pass. *To be driven, chased, tossed, vexed, &c.* ¶ *Agitari furiarum tædis ardentibus, To be terrified, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 24.*

* *Aglaphōtis*, īdis. f. [Ἀγλαφῶτης, Gr. ab ἀγλαός splendidus & φῶς lux] *Herba noctu lucens tactumque fugiens, dum locum ex loco mutat, Ælian. 14, 27.* *Some take it for a kind of peony, Vid. Plin. 24, 17.*

* ¶ *Aglapides*, um. m. pl. *Liv. 44, 41.* [ab ἀγλαός, splendidus, & ἀσπίς, scutum] *A regiment of soldiers so called among the Romans. Aglapis corruptè legit Cal.*

* *Agmen*, īnis. n. [qu. Agimen] (1) *An army marching.* (2) *A company of soldiers, chiefly infantry.* (3) Met. *A number of people walking together.* (4) *A herd of beasts, pack of dogs, flock of birds, swarm of bees, &c.* (5) *The course, or stream of a river.* (6) *The working of oars.* (7) *The winding of a serpent.* (8) *An assault, or attack.* (1) ¶ *Ne miles gregarius in castris, neve in agmine servum, aut jumentum, haberet, Sall. B. J. 49.* (2) ¶ *Nonnullæ cohortes in agmen*

Cæsaris; aliæ in equites incidunt, Cæs. B. C. 1, 24. (3) *Agmina comitum, Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 30.* (4) *Per valles pascitur agmen, Virg. Æn. 1, 190.* *Agmen aligerum, ib. 12, 249.* *Agmen (canum) ignari instigant, Ov. Met. 3, 242.* *Nare per æstatem liquidem prospexeris agmen, Virg. Geor. 4, 59.* (5) *Leni fluit agmine Tiberis, Id. Æn. 2, 782.* (6) *Agmine remorum celeri, Id. Æn. 5, 211.* (7) = *Medii nexus extremæque agmina caudæ, Id. Geor. 3, 423.* (8) *Illi [anguis] agmine certo Laocœonta petunt, Id. Æn. 2, 212.*

Agna, æ. f. *fæmineus ovis sætus, An exve lamb, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 12.* *A square piece of land, one hundred and twenty foot on every side; two of which put together made an acre, called Jugerum, à jugendo, Col.*

Agnascor, vel *Adnascor*, i, nātus sum. dep. [ex ad, & nascor] (1) *To be born after the father's will is made.* (2) ¶ *To be related by the father's side.* (3) *To grow upon, or to.* (1) *Constat agnascendo rumpi testamentum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 57.* (2) ap. JCC. (3) Vid. *Agnatus.*

Agnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *agnatorum consanguinitas.* (1) *Kindred by the father's side.* (2) *Growing to a thing, &c.* (1) = *Homines decorum agnatione, & gente tenentur, Cic. de Legg. 1, 7.* (2) Vid. *Agnatus.*

Agnāti, ōrum. pl. m. subst. *Qui possunt etiam esse cognati, ut patruus cognatus, & agnatus dicitur; avunculus autem cognatus tantum, Kindred by the father's side.* ¶ *Ad agnatos, & Gentiles est deducendus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2.* *proverbially said of a mad man, because by the law of the XII tables, they were to have the charge of him.*

Agnātus, a, um. part. *Growing upon, or to, as hair and nails do: Grown above, or besides, nature. Whence ¶ Agnata, & Agnascencia membra, in animalibus, ap. Plin. are parts that are more than should be by nature, as a sixth finger, &c.*

Agnellus, i. m. dim. [ab agnus] *A little lamb, or lambkin, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 77.* ¶ *The rare use of this word makes me think it was struck in his own mint (as undoubtedly many others were) and would not pass current after him.*

¶ *Agniculus*, idem. *Arnob.*

Agninus, a, um. adj. *Of a lamb.* ¶ *Agninis lactibus alligare canem, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 85.* *prov. with chitterlings.*

Agnitio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab agnosco] *An acknowledgement, or recognizance; an owning, Cic. N. D. 1, 1.*

Agnitus, a, um. part. [ab agnosco] *Owned, avowed, acknowledged, Vall. Flacc. 4, 437.*

Agnōmen, īnis. n. [ex ad, & nomen agnomen verò, quasi Ad nomen, quod etiam rectè scrib. e. g. Scipionis agnomen Africanus à devictis Afris] *A name, or title which a man geteth by an action, or some other way. The surname of any person, being the last of the three among the Romans, v. g. Marcus, prenomen; Tullius, nomen; Cicero agnomen. If there be four names, the first is the prænomen, as M. Marcus, because prefixed before the name of the family, as Portius; the third Cato, as distinguishing him from others in the Portian family; and lastly agnomen, as Censorius, from the office of Censor.*

¶ *Agnōmentum*, i. n. *A nickname, Apul. Apol. p. 497, edit. Delph.*

¶ *Agnōminatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *An allusion to the name of any thing, a likeness of name, or words. A nick-name, a clinch.*

¶ *Agnōmino*, as. denom. [ab agnomen, ut à nomen, Nomino] *To nick name.*

¶ *Agnōmōnes*, equi carentes dentibus, qui agnomones dicuntur, *Horses that have worn out the mark in their mouths, Cæsar.*

* *Agnos*, five *Agnus castus*, [ab ἀγνός castus] *The chaste tree, or (as some) the tree called Park-leaves, Plin. 24, 9.*

Agnosendus, a, um. part. *To be acknowledged, owned, or admitted, Luc. 2, 193. Sil. 13, 705.*

Agnosens, ntis. part. *Acknowledging. Alexandrum filium agnosens, Curt. 6, 30.* *Divina oracula Phæbi agnosens, Stat. Theb. 1, 492.*

Agnosco, ēre, ōvi, itum. act. [ex ad, & nosco, pro Adnosco] (1) *To know, find out, or discover,*

a thing known before. (2) *To allow, or own; to avow, to take upon him.* (1) *Quibus signis gnatum agnoscebas? Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 27.* (2) *Tantum mihi tribuis, quantum ego nec agnosco nec posulo, Cic. ¶ Agnosceamus, quos antea novimus; cognosceamus, quos nunquam prius vidimus: Sed hæc, differentia non raro negligitur.*

Agnoscor, i. pass. *To be acknowledged. Germanicus, quò magis agnosceretur, detraxerat tegimen capiti, Tac. Ann. 2, 21, 4.*

† *Agnōtus*, pro *Agnitus, Pacuv.*

AGNUS, i. m. *De notatione nihil certi adducitur. A sucking lamb, ¶ Lascivit agnus, The lamb plays, or frisks, Col. Tener agnus, Virg. Ecl. 1, 8.*

* *AGO*, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [ab ἄγω] (1) *Properly to drive gently, or forcibly.* (2) *To do any business: In both which senses it is translated to the mind, as upon due attention may appear, in the manifold use of this verb.* (3) *To talk of.* (4) *To mind, or observe.* (5) *To require.* (6) *To take care of.* (7) *To endeavour.* (8) *To sue, implead, or indite.* (9) *To apply, or bring, to.* (10) *To move, or shake.* (11) *To disturb, or disquiet.* (12) *Abio! To live.* (13) *To act, or personate.* (14) *To act, or show, the part of.* (15) *To treat, or deal, with.* (16) *To plead.* (17) *To exercise.* (18) *To count, or reckon.* (19) *To manage, or govern.* (20) *To bargain, or contract, for.* (21) *It is often englished by the verb of the following noun.* (1) *Capellas Protenus æger ago, Virg. Ecl. 1, 13.* (2) *Nihil igitur agebat Q. Maximus? Cic. de Senpr. 3.* *Estne hic de quo agebamus? Ter. 4.* *Hocne agis annon? Id. Andr. 1, 2, 15.* (5) *Non necesse habeo omnia pro meo jure agere, Id. Ad. 1, 1, 51.* (6) *Agere curas de se, Liv. 7.* *Id agunt, ut boni viri videantur, Cic. 8.* *Agit is injuriarum, Id. 9.* *Vineas, turræque agit, Cæs. 10.* § *Agere caudam, Col. 11.* *Agit ipse furem in somnis ferus Æneas, Virg. Æn. 4, 465.* (12) *Agere inter homines desit, Tac. Ann. 15, 74.* (13) *Perjurissimum lenonem cum agit, agit Chæream, Cic. 14.* *Amicum ex imperatore agis, Plin. Paneg. 85.* (15) *Vide quàm non inimico animo sum acturus, Cic. 16.* *Cum causam apud censores ageret, Plin. 17, 4.* (17) *Quis tam iniquam cenfuram agit inter suos? Sen. Epist. 67.* (18) *Si quis horum familiam à proavo retro agat, Plin. 19.* § *Agere equum, Liv. currus, Ov. navem, Hor. fiscum, Suet. Dom. 12.* *regnum, Flor. 20.* *Dedi quod mecum egisti, Plaut. 21.* ¶ *Agere cursum, To run, Plin. 5, 24.* *vitam, To live; triumphum, To triumph; gratias, To thank; rimas, To chink, or chop, Cic. fugam, To fly; ictum, To strike; consilia, To consult, Liv. nugas, To trifle; ambages, To beat about the bush, Plaut. censuram, To censure, Sen. Ep. 67.* *stationem, To stand sentry, Tac. mensuram, To measure, Plin. 15, 3.* *pœnitentiam, To repent, Plin. jun. germina, To bud, and blossom, Col. diris, To curse, Hor. Epod. 5, 89.* *silentium, To be silent, Ov. Met. 1, 349.* *otia, To be idle; spumas ore, To foam at the mouth; Virg. Geor. 3, 203.* *scintillas, To sparkle, Lucr. 2, 674.* *gradus, To go, to march on, Val. Fl. secretum, To be private, or alone, Suet. Tib. 60.* *cuniculos, To undermine, Cic. ¶ Lege agito, Take your course at law, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 91.* *Lege age, Execute the law, Liv. Agere animam, To be dying, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9.* *Agon? Ov. A formula of the sacrificing priest, asking the moment he should strike? Hoc age, A formula commanding attention in religious matters, but transferred to other things. Multum agit ætas, sexus, conditio, &c. There is a great matter in it, Quint. Si octogesimum annum agerent, If they were 80 years old, Cic.*

* *AGOR*, ēris, āgi, actus. pass. *To be driven, done, handled, debated, &c.* ¶ *Libertas, salus, gloria P. R. agitur, Cic. i. e. de libertate, &c. lie at stake. Certiorem eum fecit id āgi, ut pons dissolveretur, That they were consulting to break down the bridge, Nep. Them. 5.* *Quid agitur? How goes it? How do you all do? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40.*

* *Agōgæ*, *Ditches, or trenches, in gold-mines to convey away the water, Plin. 33, 4.*

* *AGON*, ōnis. m. [ab ἀγών, certamen] *A playing for a prize, a striving for mastery in activities, jussing, wrestling; a match at any exercise. The place*

of such exercise, which at Rome was the Circus Flaminius. Also the sacrificing priest. Agones musici, Music prizes, Suet. Claud. 22. + Contentionis studium, Cic.

* || Agōnāles dies, or Agōnālia, ium. pl. n. Varr. [ab agon' ? pro agōne ? quod vid. in Ago, & lege Hexastichon, Ov. Fast. 1, 317.] A solemn feast, whereon the king offered a ram in his own palace. It was kept in January, with games and exercises.

* || Agōnia, æ. f. Bibl. [ab ἀγωνία mæror] extrema conturbationis species. Anger, an agony, a horror, a trembling passion, extreme anguish, and grief. Also the beast sacrificed, Fest.

* || Agōnistā, æ. m. Iren. [ab ἀγωνιστής idem] Lat. Luctor, Pugil. Achampion, a wrestler. Hinc

* || Agōnisticus, a, um. adj. [ab eod.] Goten by prize. || Agonistica corona, A crown of martyrdom, Cyp.

* || Agōnius, i. m. [ex eod.] Deus rebus agendis præfident, Fest.

* Agōnizo, as. act. & -or, āris, dep. [ex eodem themate] i. e. Dimico, Contendo. To strive for the mastery; to wrestle for the Christian prize, a crown of glory, Eccles.

* Agōnōthēta, æ. m. [ab ἀγων & τίθημι] Spart. Munerarius, Suet. He that overseeth at feats of activities, or the judge in such games: A master of the revels.

* Agōrānōmus, i. m. [ab ἀγορά, forum, ita dict. à foro rerum venalium, cui legem (νόμον) præscripsit, de mensuris cognovit, &c.] He that set the price of victuals in the market; the clerk of the market, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 6. + Ædilis.

* || Agrāriæ, scil. Excubiæ, five stationes, Veg. 3, 8. Guards of country people, about in the fields, soldiers quartered up and down in villages, to secure the country, ab

* Agrārius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to the field; of fields; as, || Lex agraria, An act of the senate for an equal distribution of lands among the people, Cic. Att. 1, 19.

* Agre, es. f. nomen canis [ab ἀγρεύω, venor] Plunder, Catb. Ov. Met. 3, 212.

* Agrestis, e. adj. [ad agros pertinens, aut natus in agris] (1) Pertaining to the fields, or belonging to the country; wild, growing, or bred, in the country. (2) Clownish, unmannerly, ill-bred, slovenly, homespun. (3) Harsh, coarse. (1) Gazā lætus agresti, Virg. Æn. 5, 40. || Habent tauros agrestes majores sylvestribus, Plin. 8, 21. (2) || = Exculto animo nihil agreste, nihil inhumanum est, Cic. (3) || = Rustica vox & agrestis quoddam delectat, Id. || It is often used substantively; as, Collectos armat agrestes, Virg. Æn. 10, 11. Duri agrestes, Id. Æn. 7, 504.

* Agria, æ. f. [scabies fera ex ἀγρία idem] A scab, a rebellious ulcer, Cels. 5.

Agricola, æ. m. & f. [qui, & Agricultor, ex ager & colo] A husbandman, or ploughman; one that tills the ground, Col. 11, 1.

Agricolāris, e. adj. Belonging to husbandry. Bis septem parvos, opus agricolæ, libellos, Pallad.

|| Agricolatio, ōnis. Sæpe dix. Col. vix al. quisquam. Tillage, husbandry. + Agricultura.

Agricolator, ōris. m. id. quod Agricola, Plin. 1, 1. || Rarō occ.

|| Agricolor, āris, dep. To till the earth, ap. post. script. rep. + Agrum colo.

Agriculator, ōris. A husbandman. Quærenti Alexandro plures agriculatores haberet, an milites? Curt. 8, 40. Dixit, Teستا hostes incendisse, servos agriculatores rempublicam abduxisse, Liv. 26, 35. || sed rectius Agri cultor.

Agriculura, æ. f. Cultus agrorum. Husbandry, tillage. Nihil agriculturā melius, Cic. Off. 1, 42. Sed fortè melius divisè leg. Agri cultura.

* || Agrimonia, æ. f. [ἀγριμῶν, Gr.] The herb agrimony; liverwort: Alias Eupatorium. || Agrimonia sylvestris, Wild tarsey, vulgè.

* Agriōdos, i. vel ontis. m. [ab ἀγριος sylvestris & ὄδος dens] Nomen fictum, à feris dentibus; vel fortasse ab ἀγριος & ὄδος via, quia viis agrestibus & asperis aptus. One of Æteon's dogs, Ov. Met. 3, 224.

Agripeta, æ. m. & f. [ab ager, & peto] One who claimeth a share in the division of lands, ex falds, Cic. Att. 15, 29.

Agrippa, æ. m. Agrippæ, qu. Ægrippæ. [ab ægro partu] A child born with his feet forwards, Plin. Vid. Propr.

Agrium, i. n. A kind of nard, Plin. 20, 26. Also a sort of nitre, Id.

* + Aguncula, Cic. Suet. corruptè pro Icuncula, [ab icon, i. e. imago.] A little image.

* || Agyrta, æ. m. [ex ἀγυρτής idem] A juggler. a mountebank, a fortune-teller, a jack-pudding. Hæc vox ext. ap. Calep. null. auct. cit. at neque Steph. neque Faber agnosc. Lat. Circulator, Præstigiator.

A ante H

A. H. in notis ant. Alii Homines.

* A H. interj. [ab à & à] varios affectus exprimit. Dolorem, Ah! tantæmne rem. tam negligenter

agere, Ter. Reprehens. hinc, Ah! ne sævi tantopere, Ter. Objurgat. Ah! quantò satius est, Id. Abnegat. Ah! ne me obsecra, Id. Clamat.

Plaut. Mostell. Suspirat. Ah! ah! cùm venit in animum ut mihi mores mutandi fient, Plaut.

Ah! Alas! Who is me; A, a, a; What; Hab! Fie; It is even so; Yea; Tush; No, away, away; Ho, ho! Stay, ho. || Cum acc. Ah me miseram! O wretch that I am! Ter.

* Aha, interj. Away, fie, no, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 6.

* Aha, interj. [ab eodem] Ob; in sighing, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 36.

* Ahēneus, a, um. adj. Poët. pro Æreus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 60. [ab Æneus, solutâ diphthongo, & interposito h] Brazen, of brass, or copper; strong.

Ahēnipes, edis. adj. Having brazen feet, Ov. Ep. 6, 32.

Ahēnum, i. i. e. vas ahenum. [ab adj. ahenus] (1) A caldron, a kettle, a copper, a brass pot, or pan. (2) A vat wherein purple, or other colours, were died. (1) Littore ahena locant, Virg. Æn. 1, 217. (2) Getulis fucaret vellus ahenis, Sil.

* Ahēnus, a, um. adj. Poët. [pro Æreus, ab æs, ut sonus sit viridior vegetiorque, Gell. Brazen, made of brass, or copper, Virg. Æn. 1, 453.

A ante I.

* + Aibant, pro aiebant, Non. ex Acc.

* + Ai, [imperat. ab aio] Say, or affirm thou. || Vel ai, vel nega, Plaut.

* Aigleuces, i. e. semper mustum, [ab æi semper & γλυκὺς dulcis] A kind of sweet wine, wine that never wrought, Plin. 14, 11.

* Aîn', pro aine? Say you so? Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 4.

* Aio, ais, ait, aiunt. verb. def. [ἀφάω, unde φημί, dico, pro quo Atticè φημί. Voss.] Imperf. habet integrum, Aiebam, &c. perfecti solum secundas, Aisti, aistis; in imperativo, Ai, in optat. Aias, aiat, aiamus, aiant. Part. Aiens.

Reliqua desiderantur. To affirm, testify, avouch, or aver. || || Vel ai, vel nega, Either say ay, or no, Plaut. Ut aiunt, As they say, Cic.

+ Adjūtāmini, pro Adjutate, dep. Non.

* Aizoon, Plin. 18, 45. [ab αἰζών, i. e. Semper vivum, quod folia non flaccescant] An herb always green, called ay-green, or sen-green, everlasting, boufseek.

A ante L

Ala, æ. f. [ab axillâ, fugâ literæ vastioris, Cic. in Orat.] (1) The wing of a bird, or of any flying thing; a pinnion. (2) Analog. An arm pit, or armhole. (3) Synec. The arm. (4) Also the same part by analogy, in beasts. (5) The wings of an army, or the horse on each side flanking the foot. (6) The pinnacles, or turrets, on houses. (7) The hollow between the stem of the leaf, and the stalk of the herb.

(1) Galli cantu premunt alas, Enn. (2) An gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, Hor. Epod. 12, 5. (3) Grandes miretur Lælius alas, Juv. 14, 195. (4) Plin. 11, 40. (5) Ala equitum amissa fuit, Liv. (6) Vitr. 6, 3. (7) Plin. 25, 5.

|| Alæ velorum, The sails, Virg. Æn. 3, 520. sagittæ, The feathers of an arrow, Id. Æn. 9, 578. § Plaudere alis, To clap the wings, Id. Æn. 5, 516. Commovere alas, Id. Æn. 5, 217. + Verberare alis æthera, To fly, Id. Æn. 11, 750.

Alābandica rosa, [ab Alabandâ, Asiæ regione] A kind of damask rose, with whiteish leaves, Plin.

* Alābarches, æ. m. [ab ἀλαβάρ, A writing of tribute paid for the feeding of cattle, & ἀρχω, impero, q. d. Scripturæ magister] A chief publican, or gatherer of tribute. Sed rectius, ut opinor, scrib. tam ap. Cic. quàm. Juv. Arabarches.

* || Alābaster, i. m. [ex ἀλάβαστρος idem] Alabaster. Meton. A vessel made of alabaster, to keep sweet ointments in; an ointment box. Quibus alabaster plenus unguenti putere videtur, Fragm. Cic. ap. Non.

* Alābāstrites, æ. m. [ab Alabastro oppido Ægypti] Alabaster-stone, a kind of marble, whereof they made vessels for ointments, which by the poets is called Onyx, Plin. 36, 8.

* Alābāstrum, i. n. [ab eod.] A box of ointments, or perfume, made of alabaster. Cosmi redolent alabāstra, Mart. 11, 9.

* Alābāstrus, i. m. [eodem themate] The same with Alabāstrum, Also the bud of a rose, or the green leaves that cover it: So called from its likeness to the fashion of the alabaster-box, Plin. 21, 4.

* Alābes, etis. m. [ἀλάβης, Gr.] A kind of fish peculiar to the river Nile, Plin. 5, 10.

* Alācer, m. cris. f. cre. n. & Alacris, e. adj. or, comp. [ab ἀδανρος, i. e. non tristis, l pro d, Donat.] (1) Merry, brisk, glad, cheerful, pert. (2) Metalsome, free, courageous. (3) Fierce, sharp. (4) Ready, apt. (5) Pleasant, delightful. (1) || Quid tu es tristis? quidve alacris? Ter. Eun. 2, 3. Vultus alacer, os alacre, Cic.

(2) Equus alacer, Cic. de Div. 1, 33. Milites alacriores, Cæf. B. G. 3, 24. (3) Tauri alacres, Claud. in 1. Conf. Sil. 21. (4) Alacer, ut alteri noceat, ad Her. 2, 19. (5) Meton. Sylvæ alacres, Virg. Ecl. 5, 58.

* Alacritas, atis. f. [ab alacer] (1) Alacrity, cheerfulness, nimbleness, briskness. (2) Eagerness. (3) Courage, pleasure. (1) || Alacritas, & lætitia, Cic. de Div. 2, 26. (2) Canum alacritas invenando, Id. N. D. 2, 63. (3) Additis mihi scribendi alacritatem, Id. Att. 16, 3.

* Alacriter, adv. Cheerfully, briskly, readily, merrily, courageously. Secuta ætas alacriter defendit, citatur ex Plin. 20, 12. sed libb. opt. habent Acriter.

Alāpa, æ. f. [ex ἄπα by Hebr. super faciem] A blow, or slap, on the cheek with the open hand; a cuff, or box, on the ear. Dignus eras alupis, Mart. 5, 62.

Alāris, e. adj. [ab ala] Belonging to the wing of an army. || Cohortes alares, The flank, Liv. 10, 40.

Alārius, a, um. adj. [ab ala] || Equites alarii, The horse on the flank, Liv. 35, 5.

* Alāternus, i. f. [qu. ab ἐλαία, olea] A barren tree, leaved like the Ilex, and the olive-tree, Plin. 16, 26.

Alātus, a, um. adj. [ab ala] Winged, Virg. Æn. 4, 259.

Alauda, æ. f. [Contentus Suet. Plin. & Varr. affirmatione vocem esse Gallicam; notatione accersitâ abittineo.] Alark. Alaudarum legio, The name of a Roman legion, Cic. quod galeis uterentur ei apici simillimis, in aviculæ capite, quam Galli vett. Alaudam, hodierni Aloüette vocant; unde Latinis Cassita, & Galerita dicta.

|| Alaudium, rectius Allodium, quod vid.

Alaufa, vel Alōsa, æ. A kind of fish, the same with Clupea, Auson. Mosel. 126.

* || Alba, æ. f. A white precious stone, or pearl. Venant. Alba (vestis) An albe, or surplice. || Dominica in albis, Whitsunday, Eccles.

* Albārium, i. sc. opus, Plin. quod fit ex purâ calce; quomodo Vitr. 7, 2. & Pall. 1, 14. docebunt. White-washing.

* Albārius, a, um. adj. Made of white mortar, Plin. 36, 23.

* || Albārius, i. m. A pargetter, or white-washer, Cod. Theod. 2.

* || Alba sīna, The white thorn, or lady thistle, Rueil.

* Albātus, a, um. part. [ab albor, inusit.] Made white, clothed in white, in his best clothes, in his holiday apparel, Cic. in Vatin. 13. Albata terra, Ov. Met. 5, 502. || Albatus subst. An inferior magistrate, Varr.

A L B

* || Albēdo, dīnis. f. *Whiteness, white colour*, Sulp. Sev.
 † Albegmīna, um. n. corruptē pro Ablegmīna, quod vid.
 * Albens, tis, part. *Whiteish, looking white, hoary*.
 Albensoliva, Ov. A. Am. 3, 184. Albentes comæ, Id. A. Am. 2, 666. ¶ Albente cælo, *As soon as it was light*, Cæf. B. C. 1, 68.
 * Albeo, es, ui. neut. [ab albus] *To be white*.
 Albet caput canis capillis, Ov. Ep. 13, 761.
 * † Albeolus, i. m. corruptē pro Alveolus, i. e. Abacus luforius. *A pair of tables*, Cic.
 * Albescens, part. *Waxing white, or hoary*. Lenit albescens animos capillus, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 25.
 * Albefco, ēre. incept. [ex albo, albus fio] (1) *To wax, or become, white*. (2) *To be bright*.
 (1) Albescit messis ariftis Maturis, Ov. Fast. 5, 357. (2) Ut primū albescere lucem Vidit, Virg. Æn. 4, 586.
 * † Albeus, i. m. i. e. Abacus luforius, corruptē pro Alveus. *A pair of playing tables*, Plin.
 * Albicērāta ficus, ficus silvestris, [qu. ab albā cerā] *A kind of bread fig, with a small stalk*, Plin. 15, 18.
 * Albīco, as, neut. *To grow, or wax, white*.
 Nec prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4.
 * † Albīcer, āris. pro Albefco, Varr.
 * Albīdus, a, um. adj. [ab albo] *Inclining to white, whiteish*. Albida spuma, Ov. Met. 3, 74. Albidum ulcus, Cels. 5, 26. Albidior, us, Cels. 7, 18. Plin. Ep. 8, 20.
 * || Albini, Pargetters, or white-liners, Cod. Theodof.
 * † Albītūdo, dīnis. f. *A white colour, or whiteness*. Ad istam capitis albitudinem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 32.
 * † Albo, as, aēt. unde Albatus, & Dealbo. *To whiten*, Ant.
 || Albōgālērus, i. m. *A hat which the priest of Jupiter wore*. Fiebat ex albā pelle hostiæ Jovis cæfæ, Fest.
 * Albor, ōris. m. *A white colour, or whiteness*, Varr. || *The white of an egg*. Ovorum trium alborem in lagenam mittas, Apic. 1, 1.
 * Albūcum, ci. n. *is taken for the white daffodil*, Plin. 21, 68.
 * Albūgo, gīnis. f. *A white spot in the eye, a pearl, or web that grows over the sight*, Plin. 28, 11. † Also *the white of an egg*, Gloss. vet.
 * Albūlæ, (aquæ) *A kind of white waters, good to heal wounds*, Plin. 31, 2.
 * Albūlus, a, um. adj. dim. [ab albus] *Some-what white*. Albulus columbus, Catull. 27, 18.
 * Album, i. n. Album Prætoris erat tabula dealbata, in quā sua proponebat edicta, quod omnibus innotescerent. *A whitened table, wherein the prætors had their edicts, actions, and decrees, written*. Also *a matricular register, to enroll names in; a list of names, a muster-roll*. Album judicium, Suet. Claud. 16. Senatorium, Tac. Ann. 4, 42. ¶ Ad album sedentes, *Interpreters of the prætorian laws, and decrees*, Sen. ¶ Albo eradere, Tac. A. 4, 42. ascribi, Suet. N. 21. ¶ || Album corrumperē, *To deface the prætor's edict*, JCC.
 * Album, i. n. abs. *White, whiteness*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 41. ¶ Album oculi, *The white of the eye*, Cels. 7, 7. Album ovi, *The white of an egg*, Plin. 20, 11.
 * Albūmen, īnis. n. *The white of an egg*, Plin. 28, 6. Rarō occ.
 * Alburnum, i. n. [ab albo colore] *Adeps arboris, The white sap, or sappy part of trees on the out-side next the bark, subject to rot, and be worm eaten*, Plin. 16, 38.
 * Alburnus, i. m. [à colore dict.] *A small white fish, perhaps a bleak, or blay*, Aufon. Mosel. 127.
 * Albus, a, um. adj. [sine dubio ab ἀλφός, hoc est, λευκός, dicitur; etsi alii alias notationes asserant. ἀλφός vocatur ubi color albus est, &c. Cels. 1, 5, cap. ult. Hinc etiam Alpes, à candore nivium] (1) *White, hoary*. (2) *Pale, and wan*. (3) *Met. Fortunate, happy*. (1) ¶ Albus aterve sis ignorans, Cic. Sparferit & nigras alba senecta comas, Prop. 3, 5, 24. (2) Albus pallor, Hor. Epod. 7, 35. (3) Alba nautis. Stella refulsit, Hor. Od. 1, 12,

A L E

27. ¶ || Albi calculi, *White stones, wherewith they marked their lucky days, as they did their ill days with black*: Also *in trials the white stones which they cast into an urn, to absolve the person accused*. Albus spinus, *The hawthorn tree*, Fest. ¶ Albo opponitur atrum, candido nigrum, Id.
 * || Alcæa, æ. f. [ab ἀλκή, fortitudo, quæ caudæ incitamento excitatur] *A lion, or lioness*, Callep. ex Cæl.
 * || Alcaicum carmen, ab Alcæo inventore, quod post duos dactylos duos itidem habet trochæos. *A kind of verse, consisting of two dactyls and two trochees*; as, Purpurei metuunt tyranni, Hor.
 || Alcarmes, five Carmes Punicæ linguæ, Ruell. [ex articulo al, & carmes, Arab. i. e. coccus, vel coccineus vermiculus] *The worm whereof crimson colour is made. A modern cordial confectio*, Alkermes.
 * Alce, es. or, Alces, cis. f. [ab ἀλκή robur] Plin. 8, 15. *An elk; a wild beast resembling a fallow deer, but larger, and having no joints in the legs*.
 * Alcea, æ. f. [ex eodem themate] Plin. 27, 4. *A kind of wild mallows; marsh mallows*. Hodiè, bifmalva sylvestris.
 * Alcēdo, dīnis. f. Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 143, [qu. algedo, quod frigidis temporibus pariat] *A bird which makes her nest in the sea about mid-winter, when there is always a great calm: Some take it for the king's-fisher*.
 * Alcēdōnia, ōrum. pl. n. *The time the king's-fisher hatches, in which the sea is calm, and still*. Met. *Quiet, peaceable times*, Plaut. Cal. prol. 26.
 || Alchymia, æ. f. Firm. 3, 15. in edit. Aldi, sed in Mss. Chimia, test. Voff. Hujus vocis notatio viros doctos exercitos habet. An ex χῆμα pro χεῖμα, fusio? long. Arab. certè olet. Alchymy, chymistry. Unde
 || Alchymista, æ. m. *An alchymist, or chymist*.
 || Alcōrānum, i. n. & Alcōiānus, i. m. Lex Muhammedis; à koran, lectio, Arab. cum art. al, sicut scriptura Judæis à lectione] *The Alkoran, the book of Mahomet's law*.
 ALÆA, æ. f. [An. qu. Alvea, ab alveo, in quo iuditur? An ab ἄλῃ, error; quippe cum sit incertus ludus?] (1) *A die, dice, or dice play, invented (as some say) by Palamedes, at the siege of Troy; but more properly by the Lydians: See Voff. tym.* (2) *Synecd. Gaming of all sorts*. (3) *Met. Hazard, danger*. (4) *Luck, fortune, chance*. (1) Vetita legibus alea, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 55. (2) Alea parva nuces, & non damnoſa, videntur, Mart. 14, 8. (3) Periculosa plenum opus aleæ, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 6. (4) ¶ Sequentes aleam, non rationem, Varr.
 Alēator, ōris. m. *A dice-player, or gameſter*. Domus erat aleatoribus referta, plena ebriorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 27.
 || Alēatōrium, i. n. *A dining-room*, Sidon.
 Alēatōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to dice, or dicing*, Cic. ¶ Aleatorium forum, *A dicing-room, a gameing-house, a gameing ordinary*, Suet. Aug. 71.
 * Alēc, ēcis. n. [ab ἄλς, sal] *A thick sharp pickle, made of the entrails of fishes*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 73.
 * Alēctōria, æ. f. Plin. 37, 10. [scil. gemma, ab ἀλέκτωρ, gallus] *A stone found in the marrow, or gizzard, of a cock, of a crystal colour*.
 * Alēctōrōlōphus, [ex eodem] Galli crista, *An herb bearing leaves like a cock's comb; some take it for louse-herb, or rattle-grass*, Plin. 27, 5.
 || Alēmbicus, vel Alēmbicum, *An alembick, or still*, Scalig.
 Alendus, a, um. part. *To be nourished*. Alendus est amor verbis dulcibus, Ov. A. Am. 2, 152.
 † Alēo, ōnis. m. Fest. ex Næv. id. quod Aleator. *A dice-player, a gameſter*.
 Alēs, ītis. adj. [ab ala] *Light, swift, quick*. ¶ Plumbum ales, *A bullet*, Sil. 3, 365. Deus ales, Mercury, Ov. Met. 2, 714.
 Alēs, ītis. c. g. subſt. *Any great winged bird, a fowl*. ¶ Jovis ales, *An eagle*, Virg. Palladis ales, *An owl*, Ov. Phasidis ales, *A pheasant*, Stat. Sylv. 4, 6, 8. Cythereia ales, *A dove*, Sil. Crīstus ales, *A cock*, Ov. Fast. 1, 455. Sometimes smaller birds, as Pandionis ales, Ov. ad Pifon. 255. Dauias ales, *The nightingale*, Sen. Oet. 192, Ma-

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la ales, *Bad luck*, Hor. Secunda ales, *Good luck*, Id. Epod. 16, 24.
 † Aleſco, ēre. incept. [ab alo] *To increase, or grow by nourishment*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44. Lucr. 2, 1128. † Cresco.
 * || Aleurites panis, [ab ἀλευρίτης triticeus] *Wheaten bread*, Ruell. † Triticeus.
 * Alex, ēcis. f. sine pl. Plin. 10, 3. [qu. ἀλυσή, nam & hallex scrib. ob falsuginem] *A pickle, or salt thick liquor, made of fishes*. Also *a cheap little fish*, Cato.
 * || Alexicācus, [ab ἀλεξίκακος, Gr.] *malorum depulſor. A ſawer, or defender, from harm, and danger: The epithet of Hercules and Apollo*. Alexicaci dæmones, qui & Apopompæi, & Apotropæi, Lysii quoque, & Phryxii appel. Bud. Cæl. Tutelar gods, guardian angels.
 * Alexipharmācon, ci. n. [ab ἀλέξω arceo, & φάρμακον venenum] *An antidote, or medicine, against poison, enchantments, and witchcraft*, Plin. 21, 20.
 ALGA, æ. f. Virg. *An herb, or weed, growing on the sea-shore, or in the sea. Sea-weed*. ¶ Algamaris; ulva stagnorum, Serv. sed fallit interdum. ¶ Projecta vilior algæ, Prov. ex Virg. Ecl. 7, 42. *Good for nothing*, Alga dabat torum, Lucr. 5, 521.
 * Algens, tis, part. [ab algeo] *Cold, chill*. Algens domina, Ov. A. Am. 2, 214.
 Algenſis, e. adj. [ab alga] *Of, or belonging to, reets, or sea-grass*. ¶ Algenſes pelagiæ, *A kind of purple fishes which feed on that weed*, Plin. 9, 37.
 * Algeo, ēre, ſi. neut. [ab ἀλγέω doleo] (1) *To be grievously cold, to be chill, to quake for cold, to shiver with cold*. ¶ Æſtuo. (2) *To catch cold*. (3) *Met. To be slighted, or disregarded*. (1) ¶ Paer ſudavit, & alſit, Hor. A. P. 413. (2) Ne aut ille alſerit, aut uſpīam ceciderit, Ter. Adelp. 1, 1, 11. (3) ¶ Probitas laudatur, & alget, Juv. 1, 74.
 * Algīdenſis, e. adj. ¶ Raphanus Algīdenſis, *A kind of radish, long and clear throughout*, Plin. 19, 5.
 * Algīdus, a, um. adj. *Chill with cold*. Algida nive, Catull. 61, 70.
 * || Algīficus, a, um. adj. *Causing, or bringing, much coldness*, Gell. 19, 4.
 * Algor, ōris. m. verb. [ab algeo] *Cold, great cold, shivering, chilness*, Sall. B. C. 5. ¶ Æſtus, Plin.
 Algōſus, a, um. adj. [ab alga] *Weedy, full of sea-weed, or reets*, Plin. 32, 9. Aufon. Ep. 7, 42.
 * Alzōſus, a, um. adj. [ab algor] *Very cold, chilly*. Vivunt in algosis, Plin. Hiſt. 32, 9.
 * † Algu, pro algore. Non. ex Acc. Varr. & Plaut. Mosl. 1, 3, 36.
 * † Alguſ, i. m. pl. car. pro Algor. *Extreme cold*, Lucr. 3, 732.
 * || Aliā, adv. loci. *Some other way*, Donat.
 * Aliās, adv. [ab alius] *tam præter. quam fut. temp. etiam sæpe indef. At another time, in another manner, after another fashion*. § Aliās geminatum in diverſis clauſulis; *Sometime, another time; one while, another while*. ¶ Aliās aliud: *iisdem de rebus judicant. They now are of one opinion, then of another*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 7.
 Alibī, adv. [per ſync. ab alicubi, Voff.] (1) *Elsewhere, with another person*. (2) *In another place*. (3) *In any other buſineſs, or affair*. (1) Habebam aliqui animum amori deditum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 14. (2) ¶ Hic ſegetes, illic veniunt felicius uvæ, Arborei ſæus alibi, Virg. Geor. 1, 54. (3) ¶ Hinc ſcire potuit, aut nuſquam alibi, Ter. Hecut. 2, 3, 58.
 Aliōſis, e. adj. [ab alo] *Nourishing, nutritive*. Varr. R. R. 2, 11. alibi rarō occ.
 Alīca, æ. f. [ab alendo, Fest.] *A kind of wheat, or corn like wheat. Also a kind of potage, or drink made of that, or any other, ſort of corn; as frumenty, flummery, barely broth, &c.* Plin. 18, 7. ¶ Reliquiæ alicariæ, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 54. *Women who got their living by prostitution*.
 Alīcaſtrum, i. n. [ab alica, ut à ſiliqua, ſiliquaſtrum] *A kind of bread corn*, Col. 2, 6.
 Alicūbī, adv. loci. [qu. aliquo ibi] *Some where, in ſome place; any where, in any place*. Utinam hic propè adeſſet alicubi, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7.

* *Allicula*, æ. f. [ab ἄλλυξ χιτὼν χειρὸς δόλις, tunica manicata, *Hef.*] *A child's coat with sleeves*, *Mart.* 12, 83.

Allicunde, adv. [qu. aliquo unde] (1) *From some place, or other.* (2) *From some body, or (3) from some thing.* (1) *Venit meditatus allicunde*, *Ter.* (2) *Alicunde exora mutuum*, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 1, 44. (3) *Non quæsitit procul allicunde*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 20. * *Alid*, pro aliud. *Alid ex alio reficit natura*, *Lucr.* 1, 64.

* *Alienatio*, ōnis. f. verb. [ab alieno] *An alienation, or making over to another; quo sensu utitur est Abalienatio. Also a withdrawing from one's company, and friendship; an aversion, or dislike to one; a keeping at a distance*, *Cic.* ¶ *Alienatio mentis*, *An alienation, the loss of one's wits, distraction*, *Plin.* 21, 21. & *Cels.* 4, 2.

* *Alienātūrus*, a, um. part. *About to alienate*, *Liv.* 38, 33.

* *Alienātus*, a, um. part. (1) *Alienated, made over, or delivered up.* (2) *Estranged, severed, parted.* (3) *Bereaved of.* (4) *Revolted.* (1) *Alienatus mihi est usus ædium*, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 2. (2) *Alienata est abs te mulier*, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 26. (3) *Alienatus sensibus*, *Liv.* 25, 39. mente, *Plin.* 28, 8. (4) *Alienatæ insulæ*, *Nep. Cim.* 2.

* *Alienīgēna*, æ. c. g. [ex alienus, & gigno] *A stranger, a foreigner, one of another country, or another kindred; an alien.* *Homo longinquus & alienigena*, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 3.

* *Alienīgēnus*, a, um. adj. *Foreign, of a strange country.* *Studia alienigena*, *Val. Max.* 2, 1. *Alienigena membra*, *Lucr.* 5, 878.

* *Aliēno*, as. i. e. alienum facio. (1) *To alienate, or pass away, an estate; to sell a thing, to deliver up the possession, or right, of a thing to another.* (2) *To discard, or cut off.* (3) *To withdraw.* (4) *To revolt.* (1) *Venire res vestras proprias, & in perpetuum à vobis alienari*, *Cic.* 2. in *Rull.* 21. (2) *Ita nos alienavit*, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 26. (3) *Conabantur alienare à te voluntatem meam*, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 6. (4) *Alienatis rebus*, *Just.* 13, 6. Item 18, 3.

* *Aliēnor*, āris. pass. (1) *To be alienated, or changed.* (2) *To be distracted, or distempered.* (3) *To be corrupted, or putrified.* (1) *Planè alienari à Senatu*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. (2) *Alienatus est mente*, *Plin.* 28, 8. (3) *Cels.* 7, 16.

* *Aliēnus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Stranger, sup.* [quod ad alium pertinet, ab alius] (1) *Another man's.* (2) *Of another country, foreign.* (3) *None of our kin, or relations; alien.* (4) *Disagreeable, unmeet, misbecoming.* (5) *Different, of another sort, absurd, delirious.* (6) *Averse, estranged.* (7) *Hurtful, disadvantageous.* (8) *Offensive.* (1) *Alienus cibus*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 34. (2) *Plin.* 7, 1. (3) *¶ Potiores sunt propinqui, quam alieni*, *Cic. Amic.* 5. (4) *Non putavi esse alienum institutis meis*, *Id.* (5) *Ov.* 3. *Trist. Eleg.* 3. *Alienior ætate potest faceret tamen*, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 30. (6) *Non nimis alienos animos habemus*, *Cic.* (7) *Equitare podagricis quoque alienum est*, *Cels.* *Alienissimo sibi loco conxit*, *Nep. Them.* 4. (8) *¶ Sumendi cibi faciles, & stomacho non alieni*, *Cels.* 4, 5. ¶ *Alienā vivere quadrā, To shirk, and hang on*, *Juv.* 5, 2. *Alieno more, As another man would have him*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 125. ¶ *Regit gen. vel dat. vel abl. cum, vel sine, præp. ab.*

* *Alīer*, ēra, ērum. voc. Poët. [ex ala & fero] *Winged, that hath wings*, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 562.

* *Alīger*, ēra, ērum. [ab ala & gero] *Winged, wearing wings.* ¶ *Aligerum agmen, A flock of birds*, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 249. *Aliger A. cas, Winged Mercury*, *Stat. axis, Ov. Fast.* 4, 562.

* *Alimentārius*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to nourishment, or maintenance.* ¶ *Lex alimentaria, A law that children should maintain their decrepit parents*, *Cæsar.* ad *Cic.* 1, 8. *Ep.* 6.

¶ *Alimentārius*, i. m. ap. JCC. *ut legatarius, cui alimenta legata sunt. One that hath his maintenance allowed him by one's will. Also one that is maintained at the public charge.*

* *Alimentum*, i. n. verb. [ab alo] *Nourishment, one's keeping, living, sustenance, maintenance, food, viands.* ¶ *Alimentum ignis, Fuel*, *Plin.* nubibus, *Rain*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 271. *Alimenta arcu expedit*, *To live by his bow*, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 43.

* *Alimon*, [ex a neg. & λιμός fames] *A kind of shrub hurtful to the growth of trees*, *Plin.* 17, 24.

† *Alimōnia*, æ. f. *Macr. Alimony, maintenance, food, nourishment.* † *Alimentum*. *Antiquum quæstum meum alimonie servo*, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 2, 1.

† *Alimōnium*, i. n. *Nourishment*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 8. *Infectus alimonio, servitio, &c.* *Tac. Ann.* 11, 16, 7. † *Alimentum*.

* *Aliò*, adv. [ab alius] *ad alium locum.* (1) *To another place,* (2) *business, or purpose.* (1) *Aliò missus sum*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 49. (2) *Sermonem aliò transferamus*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 29.

Aliòqui, vel Aliòquin, conj. [ex alio, & quin] *Otherwise, else, if not, any other way*, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 25.

Aliorsum, adv. [contr. ex alio versum] (1) *Towards another place, elsewhere.* (2) *To some other purpose, otherwise than.* (1) *Ancillas jubet aliorum ire*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 49. (2) *Vereor ne aliorum, atque ego feci, acceperit*, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 2.

† *Aliòversum*, adv. *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 8. [ex alio, & versum] *To another place, end, or purpose.*

* *Alipæna*, ōrum. pl. [ab a non & λιπαίνω impinguo] *Plaisters which have no fat in them*, *Cels.* 5, 19.

¶ *Alipes*, ēdis. c. g. [ex ala & pes] *Nimble, swift of foot.* *Alipedes equi*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 48. ¶ *Alipes deus, Mercury*, *Id. Met.* 11, 312.

Alipilus, i. m. *A fellow in the bath, that pulled the hair off people's arm pits*, *Sen. Ep.* 56. *Raro occ.*

* *Aliptes*, æ. m. [ex ἀλείπειν Gr.] *Juv.* 6, 421. *form.* *Lat. Alipta*, pl. *aliptæ*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *He that anointed the wrestlers before they exercised, and took care to keep them sound, and in good complexion*, *Lat. Unctor.*

* *Alipterium*, *Jul. Pol.* [ab ἀλείπειν, ungere] *A place in the bath where people were anointed, after they had bathed*, *Cæsar.* 16, 48.

Aliquā, adv. i. e. *aliquā viā, per aliquem locum.* (1) *By some place.* (2) *By some means or other.* (1) *Si qui evasissent aliquā*, *Liv.* (2) *Vereor ne uxor aliquā hoc resciscat mea*, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, 19.

¶ *Aliquammulti*, *A good many*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 25. *sed var. codd.*

¶ *Aliquammultum*, n. absol. *Pretty much, a good deal*, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 32.

Aliquandiu, adv. i. e. *aliquantum diu. A good while, some time, some while, a little while*, *Cic. Acad.* 3.

Aliquando, adv. temp. tam præter. quam fut. (1) *Sometimes.* (2) *At length.* (3) *Formerly.* (4) *Hereafter.* (1) *Honestas aliquando cum utilitate pugnat*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 4. (2) *Sit discordiarum finis aliquando*, *Id. Syracusæ aliquando cesserunt*, *Flor.* 2, 6. (3) *Non hæc ex aliquo audivisti aliquando*, *Cic.* (4) *Non despero fore aliquem aliquando*, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 21.

Aliquantillum, dim. [à dim. aliquantulum] *A very little, somewhat, never so little*, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 34.

Aliquantisper, adv. [ab aliquantum] *A little while, for a small time.* *Concedas aliquod ab illorum ore aliquantisper*, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 11.

Aliquantò, adv. *Somewhat, a little.* *Jungitur (1) Compar. & his vocibus. (2) Ante. (3) Post. (4) Postea. (5) Intra. (1) Aliquantò iniquior erat*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 27. (2) *Aliquantò ante furem Catilinæ*, *Cic.* (3) *Aliquantò post argentaria dissoluta*, *Id. pro Cæc.* 4. (4) *Postea aliquantò*, *Id.* (5) *Intra legem, & quidem aliquantò*, *Id.*

Aliquantulum, (1) adj. & (2) adv. d. m. [ab aliquantum] *A very little, somewhat, never so little.* (1) *Aliquantulum agri in medio relictum est*, *Cic.* (2) *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 55.

Aliquantum, i. e. *aliquod quantum*, adv. *vel nom. Somewhat, a little.* *Cum Gen. Cic. Att.* 12, 27.

Aliquantus, a, um. adj. [ex aliquis, & quantus] *Some, a little.* *Timor aliquantus*, *Sall. B. J.* 105. *Raro occ.*

Aliquantēnus, adv. quant. [ex aliqua, & tenus] (1) *Somewhat.* (2) *In some measure, by some reason,*

or means; some way or other. (1) *Flore albo, aliquatenus rubente*, *Plin.* 27, 12. (2) *Cum tamen vitis aliquatenus se confirmavit*, *Col.* 4, 3.

† *Aliquī*, pr. aliquā re, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 1, 11. *Aliquid*, subst. (1) *Something, somewhat.* (2) *A great matter.* (3) *Of some note, or esteem.* (1) *Grave est petere aliquid*, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 5. (2) *Est aliquid nupisse Jovi*, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 27. (3) *Ut tu cum aliquid esse videare*, *Cic. Adverbialiter*, *Crede aliquid secutos opportunitatem loci*, i. e. *aliquatenus*, *Id.*

Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod, vel aliquid; [ex alius, & quis] *Some, somebody, something, some or other; some certain person, Also some of note, or esteem, as* *Itaque fac me velis esse aliquem*, *Cic.*

Aliquispiam, quāpiam, quodqam, vel quidpiam [ex aliquis, & piam, adj. syllab.] *Cic.* 3. *Tusc. c.* 9. &

Aliquisquam, aliquāquam, aliquiquidquam, &c. *Any.* *Alicuiquam in servitute dari*, *Liv.* 41, 5. *Epicurusne, qui regat aliquidquam deos nec alieni curare, nec sui?* *Cic. de Divin.* 2, 50. ¶ *Sed non diffidendum est in utroque loco alios alio modo legere.*

Aliquò, adv. [ex aliquis, i. e. ad aliquem locum] *Some whither, to some place, any whither.* *In angulum aliquò abeam*, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 2, 11.

¶ *Aliquorsum*, adv. i. e. *aliquò versum, versus aliquem locum.* *Some whither.* *Steph. unde nescio.*

Aliquot, pl. indecl. [ex alii, & quot] *Some, some certain, a few, not many.* ¶ *Aliquot anni sunt cum*, *Some years since*, *Cic. Att.* 9, 11.

Aliquotfariā, adv. *Several times, or several ways*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. *Raro occ.*

Aliquoties, vel *Aliquotiens*, adv. [ab aliquot, ut à quot, quoties] *Several times, divers times, certain times.* *Aliquoties jam iste locus à te tactus est*, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 4.

Aliquòversum, adv. *One way, or other*, *Plaut. Cæf.* 2, 4, 8.

¶ *Aliquòusque*, adv. [ex aliquò, & usque] *To some place, or time*, *Litt. unde nescio.*

* † *Alis*, ant. pro alius, *Catull.* 64, 28.

* † *Alit*, five *Alid*, pro aliud, *Cæsar. ex Lucr. Vid. Alid.*

* *Aliter*, adv. [ab ant. alis, pro alius] *After another manner, otherwise, else.* *Fieri aliter non potest*, *Ter.* *Diis aliter visum*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 428. ¶ *Aliter leges, aliter philosophi, Laws one way, after one sort; philosophers after another*, *Cic.* *Aliter atque aliter, Several ways, first one way, then another*, *Plin.* 2, 93. *Aliter quam pro quam ut.* *Ita vulneravit, ut sanguis aliter eludi non posset, quam diadema sibi demtum rex, alligandi vulneris causā, capiti ejus imponeret*, *Just.* 15, 3.

* † *Alētūra*, æ. f. verb. [ab alor] *Anourishing, or educating*, *Gell.* 12, 1.

* *Alitus*, a, um. part. [ab alor] *Nourished, kept, maintained.* *Alitus atque educatus inter arma*, *Div.* 30, 28. *Flamma lignis alita oppidanorum sepulchra comprehendit*, *Curt.* 8, 32.

Aliubi, adv. i. e. *alio ubi, pro alibi. Elsewhere, in some other place*, *Plin.* 10, 30. ¶ *Alubi atque aliubi, Now in one place, then in another*, *Sen. de Ben.* 5, 6.

Aliunde, adv. qu. aliò unde. (1) *From some other place.* (2) *Of, or from, some other person.* (1) *Aliunde dicendi copiam petere non possit*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 9. (2) *Cum id neque per te scires, neque aliunde scire potuisses*, *Id. pro Lig.* 1.

* *Alius*, a, ud. gen. alius. dat. alii. [ab ἄλλος] *Ant. alis, Prisc. Legitur alii, & aliæ in gen. ant. test. Cic. De multis dicitur, sicut alter de duobus tantum.* (1) *Another.* (2) *Other.* (3) *Diverse.* (4) *Different, contrary.* (5) *Changed, or of a different mind.* (6) *Personated.* (7) *For alter.* (1) *Alius quidam*, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 2, 4. (2) *Alias nescio*, *Id. Heaut.* 2, 4, 16. (3) *Aliæ sunt legati partes, atque imperatoris*, *Cæsar.* (4) *Hæc dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores postulat*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 18. (5) *Alium esse censet nunc me atque olim?* *Id. Andr.* 3, 3, 13. (6) *Valere; adesce; ibo; alius nunc fieri volo*, *Plaut.*

(7) *Cæf.*

(7) Cæf. initio l. i. de Bell. Gall. (Regit ablat. cum præp. ¶ Alius alium, *One another*, Sall. Alio atque alio loco; *In sundry, or several, places*, Plin. Nève putes alium sapiente beatum, Hor. i. e. quàm sapientem. Alius alio modo, *One after another*, Cic. Alium ter me, *You have changed my mind*, Plaut. Quid est aliud? *What else is it?* Cic. Alius nemo, *No body else*, Ter. Alius quàm, *Other than*, Cic. Aliusmodi, adv. Alterius modi. *Of another manner, sort, or fashion; otherwise*. Res aliusmodi est, ac putatur, Cic. de Inv. 2, 6.
¶ Aliusvis, *Any other*, Litt. ex G. Cic. ascribit, sed frustra locum quæsi.

Allābens, ntis. part. *Sliding, or passing, down*. Modicè allabente æstu, Tac. Ann. 1, 70, 2.

Allābor, Æris. psus. dep. [ex ad & labor] Juxta labor. *To slide by*, Cic. de Div. 2, 27. *To row, or sail by*, Virg. *To pass near*, Id. *To fall down to one*, Sen. (Reg. dat.)

Allāboro, as. aët. [ab ad & laboro] (1) *To labour hard, to endeavour*. (2) *To add to a thing*. (1) Ore allaborandum est tibi, Hor. Ep. 8, 20. (2) § Simpliciter myrto nihil allabores, Id. Od. 1, 38, 5.

Allāvo, as. aët. [ex ad & lævo] *To make smooth, or even; to plane, or polish*, Col. 14, 25. Rarò occ.

Allambo, Ære. i. aët. [ex ad & lambo] *To lick or touch softly*. Allambentibus flammis, Quint. D. 10. Rarò occ.

Allāpus, a, um. part. [ab allabor] *Sliding to, falling down*, Sen. ¶ Alis allapfa sagitta, *Flying*, Virg. Æn. 9, 578.

Allāpus, Æs. m. verb. *Sliding, or passing, by*. Sil. 3, 463. *A falling upon*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20.

Allātrans, ntis. part. *Barking at*, Sil. 11, 428.

Allātro, as. aët. cum acc. [ex ad & latro, i. e. contra aliquem latro] (1) *To bark at, or against*. (2) Met. *To roar, as the sea*. (3) *To bacchate, rail, slander, or accuse, maliciously*. (1) Propriæ significatione exempla rara sunt. (2) Tot maria allatrant, Plin. 4, 5. (3) Cato allatrare Africanum magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv. 38, 54.

Allāturus, a, um. part. fut. [ab adfero] *That will bring, or procure*. Is ait se mihi allaturum cum argento marfupium, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 53. Oratorum ac vatium victorias incitamentum ingenii allaturos dixit, Tac. Ann. 14, 21, 6.

Allātus, a, um. part. pass. [ab adferor] *Brought reported, told*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1.

† Allaudābilis, e. adj. *Very commendable, or praise worthy*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 1.

Allāudo, as. aët. [ex ad & laudo] *To commend one highly*, Plaut. Merc. proi. 88.

Allēctatio, Æris. f. verb. [ab allēcto] *An alluring, or enticing*. ¶ Nutricum allēctatio, *A lullaby*, Quint. 1, 10.

¶ Allēctio, Æris. f. verb. [ab allego] actus designandi in ordinem senatorium. *A choosing, or electing, of new members into vacant places in parliament*. Jul. Cap.

Allēcto, as. aët. freq. [ab allicio] *To allure, or entice; to wheedle, or decoy, one; to draw by fair means*, Cic. de Sen. 16. = Invitare, Id.

Allēctor, Æris. m. verb. qui allicit. *An allurer, an enticer, a decoyer, or wheedler*, Col. 8, 10. Rarò occ.

Allēcturus, a, um. part. *About to choose*. Negavit aliā se conditione allēcturum, Suet. Tib. Ner. 51.

Allēctus, a, um. part. [ab allicio] *Allured, enticed, decoyed*, Quint. 7, 3. Rarò occ.

Allēctus, a, um. part. [ab allegor] *Chosen, elected*. Prætoribus allēcti, Patere. 2, 89. Inter patricios gens allēcta, Suet. Vit. 1.

Allēgans, tis. part. *Alleging*. Merita erga P. R. allēgantes, Suet. Aug. 47.

Allēgatio, Æris. f. *A message, or embassy; a sending unto a place*, Cic. Verr. 1, 16. *A soliciting, or treating, by friends, or messengers; an allegation, plea, or excuse; the alleging of a cause for doing any thing*, Id.

Allēgatus, Æs. m. verb. id. quod Allegatio. ¶ Allegato meo venit, *By my appointment, or order*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 18.

Allēgo, as. aët. aliquò, vel aliquem locum, mitto. [ex ad & lēgo] (1) *To send one as a messenger, ambassador, or legate, upon an Embassy, or errand*. (2) *To depute, appoint, or commission, one for a business*. (3) *To alledge by way of excuse, or proof*. (4) *To name, or set one down, in writing*. (1) Petit à me Rabonius, & amicos allegat, Cic. 3. Verr. (2) Pater allegavit villicum, qui posceret sibi uxorem, Plaut. Cas. prol. 52. (3) Adhibes præces, allegas exemplum, Plin. Allegantque suos utroque à sanguine divos, Stat. Achil. 2, 225. (4) Cic. pro Cluent. ¶ Regit acc. cum dat. vel pro eo acc. cum præp. ad.

Allēgo, Ære. gi. Etum. aët. [ex ad & lēgo] Liv. *To choose one into a place, to admit*. ¶ Patricios allegere, Suet. J. Cas. 41. *To choose one a parliament man*. ¶ In ordinem, *To make one free of a company*, Ulp.

Allēgor, i. pass. *To be chosen*. De plebe omnes allegerentur, Liv. 10, 6.

* ¶ Allēgoria, Æ. f. [ex ἀλλογορία idem] Figura est quæ à Quint. dicitur Inversio, cum aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostenditur. *An allegory, a continued metaphor; as, Sine Cerere & Baccho friget Venus*, Ter.

¶ Allelujah, rectius Hallelujah, Bibb. Voc. Hebr. הללויה; Angl. *Praise ye the LORD*.

Allēvamentum, i. n. verb. *Ease, or comfort*, Cic. Syll. 23.

Allēvandus, a, um. part. *To be eased*. Rogavit, Cur venisset, neque augendis militum stipendiis, neque allevandis laboribus? Tac. Ann. 1, 26, 2.

Allēvans, ntis. part. *Lifting up, raising*. Faciem manu allevans, Suet. Cal. 36. *Quam manu allevans rex*, Curt. 3, 31.

Allēvatio, Æris. f. verb. *An easing, or asswaging, of grief, and pain*, Cic. Fin. 1, 12.

Allēvatus, a, um. part. (1) *Raised, or lifted up*. (2) Met. *Eased, comforted, recovered*. (1) Naves turribus atque tabulatis allevatae, Flor. 1, 4, c. 11. (2) Allevato corpore tuo, Cic. ad Attic. 11.

¶ Allēvio, as. aët. [ex ad & levis] Vulg. int. *To make light of, to slight, or disparage; to weaken*.

† Allēvior, Æris. pass. *To be made light, &c.* Adversariorum confirmatio diluitur, Cic. de Inv. 1, 42. Sed al. *allevatur, & elevatur*, quæ lectiones propiores à vero abesse videntur.

Allēvo, as. aët. [ex ad & levo] (1) *To lift up, or raise aloft*. (2) Met. *To grow haughty, to presume on*. (3) *To lighten, to ease, to comfort; to assuage, or mitigate (pain, or grief)*. (4) *To help, and relieve*. (1) Quint. 1, 11. (2) Cæsar consilium allevabatur, Flor. 4, 2. (3) Allevare dictis aliorum ærumnam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29. (4) Onus alicui allevare, Id. pro Sext. c. 4.

Allēvor, Æris. pass. *To be eased, exalted, &c.* Cic. Allevor, cum loquor tecum absens, Id. Att. 12, 39. § Allevari vinibus, Ov. Trist. 3, 8, 31.

¶ Alliaria, Æ. f. herba; vel Alliamentum, i. Dod. *Jack of the hedge, or Sauce alone; so called from its taste like Garlick*.

Alliātum, i. n. *A tawny seasoned with garlick*, Plaut.

Alliātus, a, um. adj. [ab allium] *Smelling of, or seasoned with, garlick*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 45.

† Alliēctio, Ære. aët. *To entice one, cujus auct. solum pendet ab*

Alliēctus, a, um. part. Suet. Vitell. 12. *durè composito part. ut Tepefactus, Calafactus, & alia id genus. Wheedled, coaxed*.

Alliēctendus, a, um. part. *To be allured, or enticed*. Alliēctendus oculis comibus amor, Ov. A. Am. 3, 150.

Alliēdo, Ære. leri, (¶ lici) lectum. aët. [ex ad & lacio] (1) *To allure, or entice*. (2) *To attract forcibly*. (3) *To provoke, or draw on*. (1) Allicit virtus homines ad diligendum, Cic. de Am. c. 8. (2) = Magnes allicit, & trahit, ad ferrum, Id. de Divin. 1, 39. (3) Alliciunt somnos tempus, motusque, merumque, Ov. Fast. 6, 681.

Alliētor, i. pass. *To be allured*. Alliēctabantur ignari famā nominis, Tac. Ann. 5, 10, 2.

Allido, Ære. fr. sum. aët. [ex ad & lacio] *To dash, or throw, any thing against the ground, &c.* Lucr. 4, 297. ¶ Reg. acc. cum dat. vel cum acc. & ad. Cas.

Allidor, i. sus. pass. *To be dashed, hurt, or bruised*, Cæf. B. C. 3, 27. Met. *To be worsted, or suffer damage*, Col. 1, 8.

Alliēntes dies, Vid. Propr.

Alligatio, Æris. f. verb. *A joining, or binding, unto*, Col. 11, 2. Vitruv. 8, 7.

Alligātor, Æris. m. verb. *A tier (as of wines, to their stakes)*, Col. 4, 13.

Alligātura, Æ. f. *The knot where it is tied*, Col. de Arb. 8. *A bandage in surgery*. Sine alligaturā interdum dimidiò celerius sanat, Scrib. Larg. 77, 209.

Alligātus, a, um. part. *Bound, tied by covenant, obliged*. ¶ Verba alligata, *Confined, as in verse*, Cic. Civitas fœdere alligata, Liv. 35, 46. Alligatus nuptiis, Cic. pro Cluent. 64.

Alligo, as. aët. [ex ad & ligo] (1) *To bind, tie, or fasten, unto*. (2) *To bind, or wrap, up*. (3) *To entangle*. (4) *To let and binder*. (5) *To oblige, or engage*. (6) *To impeach*. (1) Quis alligavit generum meum ensi, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 3. § Alligare ad palum, Id. (2) § Alligare caput lanâ, Mart. 12, 91. § vulnus, Liv. 7, 24. (3) Ciebris iter alligare gomphis, Stat. 4, 3, 48. (4) Palus inamabilis undæ Alligat, Virg. Æn. 6, 438. (5) Alligare beneficio, novâ lege, sacris, Cic. (6) Hic furti se alligat, Ter. Eur. 4, 7, 39. Ne L. Flaccus se scelere alliget, Cic. ¶ Syntaxin adducta exempla docent.

Alligor, Æris. pass. *To be tied, entangled, &c.* Cic. Att. 8, ult.

Allino, Ære. lvi & lvi, itum. aët. [ex ad & lino] *To anoint, or besmear. To rub something upon one. To taint*. ¶ Regit acc. cum abl. vel dat. cum acc. § Allinere dentem melle, Plin. alteri vitia sua, Sen. Ep. 7.

Allinor, pass. *To be rubbed upon, &c.* Aët. Cic. in Verr. 6.

¶ Allitio, Æris. f. verb. *A dashing against, or upon*, Spart.

Allitus, a, um. part. [ex allidor] *Dashed against, or upon; bruised*. Pars ad scopulos allisa interficitur, Cæf. B. C. 3, 27.

Allium, i. n. vocab. admodum incertæ originis. *Garlick*. ¶ Allium Ulpicum, *five Cyprium, Great Garlick*, Plin. Alia factis diu damnata, Luc. 7, 409.

Alliōtio, Æris. f. verb. *A speaking to one, (2) An harangue made by the emperor to the soldiers. (3) Consolation*. (1) Murat personam, vertit allocutionem, Plin. Ep. 2, ult. (2) In nummis ant. frequenter. (3) [Catullum] quâ solatus es allocutione? Catull. 30, 5.

Alliōturus, a, um. part. *About to speak to*. Suet. Galb. 13.

Alliōdialis, e. adj. *Of freehold*. Pertinens ad.

Alliōdium, i. n. *Freehold*. A freehold estate.

* ¶ Alliothēta, pl. n. [ex ἀλλοθής varius, & τίθημι pono] Prisc. Lat. Variatio. *A Grammar figure, when the sense is observed, but the Syntax neglected; as, Varium, & mutabile semper Femina*, Virg. Hæc manus vulnera passî, Id.

* Alliothēta, a, um. Ambr. Lat. Alienigena, *alienus tribus, [ab ἄλλο, aliud, & φύς, genus, gens] A stranger of another tribe*. Alliothēta soc. LXX. Philistæ, Palestina.

Alliōquens, a, um. part. *To be addressed, or to speak to*, Liv. 10, 35.

Alliōquens, ntis. part. *Speaking to*. Omnes alliōquens, Suet. Tib. Ner. 29.

Alliōquum, i. n. verb. (1) *Conversation, discourse, speech, talk*. (2) *Allo consolation*. (1) Blando alliōquio, & comitate invitare, Liv. (2) Cujus ab alliōquis anima hæc moribunda revixit, Ov. Trist. 4, 5, 3.

Alliōquor, i. cūsus sum. dep. [ex ad & loquor] (1) *To speak to one, to talk unto*. (2) *To advise with, to salute*. (3) *To address himself to one*. (1) Alloqui te perperâ liceat, obsecro, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 232. (2) Varr. 5. de LL. (3) Extremum fatis quod te alloquer hoc est, Virg.

Virg. Æn. 6, 466. *Regit acc. item abl. cum præp. cum, Curt.*

|| Allūbentia, æ. f. *Readiness, willingness, content, Lex. ex Apul.*

Allūbescō, ēre, ui, itum. aēt. [ex ad & lubet] *To please, or give content.* Nitida, femina allube-
scit mihi primulum, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 43.

Allūceō, ēre, xi. aēt. [ex ad & luceo] *To shine upon, or give light to one.* || Faculam allucere a-
licui, *To light one, Sen. Ep.* 90. *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 46. Nobis alluxit, *Suet. Vit.* 8.

Allūcinatio, ōnis, f. verb. Vid. Hallucinatio.

Allūcinor, āris. Vid. Hallucinor.

Allūcīe; dict. quoddam ad lucem, i. e. lucer-
nam, perivolit. *Gnats, chinses, punctiones;*
quibz disturbat in one's sleep. Centum me al-
lucit molestabant, *Petr. Arb. p.* 674. ed. *Burm.*
Fulgens us exposit. serm. ant. verit. κωνωπος, &
inde deducit Allucinor. || Scrib. etiam alucitæ.

Allūdēns, tis. part. || Alludentes undæ, *Sport-*
ing, gently washing, Ov. Met. 4, 342. *Alluding,*
Virg. Æn. 7, 117. Vid. Alludo.

† Allūdiō, as. neut. [ab ad & ludo, unde Lu-
dius] *To fawn upon one, as dogs do.* || Alludiato-
tu, i. e. blandire, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 4, 64.

Allūdo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [ex ad & ludo]
(1) *To play and sport with one.* (2) *To play upon,*
or banter, one in wagging; to jest, and scoff. (3)
To allude unto, or speak in reference to another; to
quibble, pun, or chide. (4) *To fawn, or smile,*
upon one in kindness. (5) || *To favour, or re-*
semble one. (1) *Plin.* 9, 8. (2) || Fortè habui
scortum, cæpit ad id alludere, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1,
34. (3) Nec piura alludens, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 117.
Vid. loc. (4) || Quum tibi aliud hujus vitæ
prospicitur, *Sen.* (5) Litt. unde non invenio.

Alluens, ntis. part. *Washing.* Me ludat amnis
ora vicina alluens, *Sen. Hippol.* 1232.

Alluo, ēre, ui. aēt. [ex ad & ant. luo] *To*
flou near to, to wash. Coloniā alluit, *Plin.* 3,
1. Conf. *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 3.

Alluor, āris. pass. *To be washed, &c.* Dextro
Suevici maris litore Æthyrorum gentes alluuntur.
Tac. Germ. 45, 3. Massilia ferè ex 3 oppidi par-
tibus mari alluitur, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 1.

Allus, i. m. vel Allex, icis. Fest. Vid. Hallus,
The great toe.

|| Allūsiō, ōnis, f. verb. [ab alludo] *An allusion,*
a clinch, or quibble, from the likeness of words, vul-
gò dict. sed nullo quod sciam auctore.

Allūvies, ei. f. [ab alluo] *A land-flood, a dirty,*
or muddy, stream. In proximā alluvie pueros expo-
nunt, *Liv.* 1, 19.

Allūvio, ōnis, f. verb. [ab alluo] *The rising*
and swelling of a river; an inundation of water,
Cic. 1. de Orat. 38.

† Allūvius ager, quem paulatim fluvius in a-
grum reddit, *Calep. ex Fatt.* *A piece of land brought*
together by the stream of a river.

Almus, a, um. adj. i. e. sanctus, pulcher, Fest
[ab alo, pro alimus ut Gr. à τρέφω, τρέφωμος]
(1) *Properly cherishing, nourishing.* (2) *But may*
be rendered into English, Holy, pure, fair, clear,
calm. (1) Invoco almam meam nutricem, *Plaut.*
Curr. 2, 3, 79. (2) Lux alma, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 310.
Adorea alma, *Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 41. || Alma
mater. *A title given to the university of Cambridge.*

* Almyrōdes, is, m. [ex Ἀλμυρῶδες Gr. q. d.
salus] *A nick name given to an old bald pated fel-*
low in Martial.

|| Alnētum, i. n. ex analogiā. *A grove of al-*
ders, or place where alders grow. Desider. auct.

Alneus, a, um. adj. *Made of a. der.* Locus pa-
lis alneis configuratur, *Vir.* 3, 3.

ALNUS, i. f. *An alder tree, Vitr.* 2, 9. *Also*
poetically a boat, because they used to make them of
alder, Virg. Geor. 1, 136.

ALO, ēre, ui, altum, & alitum. aēt. [ex Hebr.
alby ascendo; nam quæ aluntur in altitudinem
crescunt, vel potius ab ἄλω, tollam, M.] *To nour-*
ish, feed, cherish, maintain, keep, and find, with
all things necessary, Nep. *To bring up, to make*
much of; to augment, increase, or improve, Ov.

|| Alere sitim, *To make one dry, Id. Pont.* 3, 1,
18. || Alere barbā, capillum, *To wear a beard,*
to let his hair grow, Plin. *Aliquid monstri alunt,*

This is some monster, (deformed creature) Ter.
Andr. 1, 5, 15.

Alor, i. pass. *To be nourished.* Per tabernas,
quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma ali-
tur, cæptus ignis, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 38, 2. Ali spē
mortis, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 14, 128.

Alōē, es. f. [ab Hebr. אלה] *A very bitter*
herb, the juice whereof is called Aloes, Plin. 27, 8.
Also a tree having such gum used commonly in purg-
ing medicines, Id. || Aloē caballina, *The grosser*
kind of Aloes used about horses. || Aloē succotrina,
The better sort. || Plus aloēs quā melliis habet,
More trouble than pleasure in it, Juv. 6, 180.

* Alōgia, æ. f. [ἀλογία, sc. ab α priv. &
λόγος, ratio] || *Unreasonableness, particularly in eat-*
ing, and gormandizing, Augustin. *Alogiæ, pl. f.*
Impertinencies, lies, contradictions, Sen.

† Aloia, perperam *Calep. ex Plin.* pro Alce,
quod vid.

* Alōpēcīa, æ. f. [ἀλωπēcία, Gr. i. e. pilorum
defluvium, ab ἀλόπηξ, vulpes; quod vulpes hoc
morbo sæpissime laborent] *A disease causing the*
hair to fall off, wherewith foxes are troubled. The
scald, Cels. 5, 4.

* Alōpēcīa, æ. m. [ex eodem] *A kind of sea-*
fish, q. d. The sea-fox, Plin. 32, 11, 21, 17.

* Alōpēcūrus, i. m. *Plin.* 21, 17. [ab ἀλόπηξ,
vulpes, & ὅζα, cauda] *An herb like a fox's tail,*
shaggy and mossy; tailed wheat, f. x-tail.

|| Alōsa, æ. f. vel ut al. Alausa, *Auson. non ab*
alendo; est enim vocab. Gallicum, Aloze. A kind
of fish, the same as Clupea, Auson. Mos. 127.

* Alpha, indecl. prima Græcorum litera. (1)
The first letter of the Greeks, call'd by us A. (2)
The first, or chief, of any thing. (1) Hoc discunt
omnes ante Alpha, & Beta, *Juv.* 14, 209. (2)
Alpha penulatorum, *Mart.* 5, 27.

* || Alphābētārius, i. m. *One that learns his*
A b c.

* || Alphābētum, i. n. *The alphabet.*

* || Alphitōn, i. n. [ex ἀφίτων idem] *Barley-*
meal fried, Coop. ex Ruell.

* Alphas, [ab ἀφός, i. e. Impetigo alba] *A*
kind of scurf, or white specks, upon the skin, Cels.
5, 28.

Alpinus, a, um. adj. [ab Alpes] *Of the Alps,*
Liv. 21, 43. || Mustela Alpina, *The ermine, Jun.*

* Alsine, es. f. [ab ἀλσιν idem, quod ex ἀλ-
σός lucus, quia in illis nascitur] *Herba, quæ &*
Myosoton, i. e. Mavis auricula, quam folia ejus
imitantur, dicitur. An herb called Chickweed, or
mouse-ear, Plin. 27, 4.

* Alsiōr, us. comp. [qu. ab alsius inusit. ab algeo,
alsi] *More cold, or cool. Nihil alsius, Cic. Att.*
4, 8.

* Alsiōsus, a, um. adj. [ab algeo] *Cold of nature,*
chill, subject to cold, Plin. 21, 10.

* † Alsius, a, um. adj. posit. grad. *Idem.* Alsia
corpora, *Lucr.* 5, 1014.

Altānus, qui in pelago est, [ab alto, i. e. ma-
ri dict.] *A high wind arising out of the sea, or from*
land; an Eastern wind, Plin. 2, 43.

Altāre, is. n. [fortè qu. Al a ara, *Isid.* certè
ab altitudine. Ut ait Varr. Altare diis superis,
Arā terrestribus, focus five scrobiculus inferis,
dicatur] *An altar, upon which they sacrificed to*
the Gods above. Interdum per abusionem infe-
ris, ut, Molli cinge hæc altaria vittā, Virg. Ecl.
8, 64.

Altē, adv. us. comp. simè, sup. [ab altus]
(1) *On high, aloft.* (2) *Low, deeply.* (3) *Far off.*
(1) Arbores altius à terrā se tollunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 5,
13. *Met.* Ingenium altissimè affurgit, *Plin. Ep.* 8,
4. Nihil tam altè natura constituit, quod virtus non
possit eniti, *Curt.* 7, 40. (2) Altè cadere non po-
test, *Cic. Orat.* 28. (3) Proœmium altè petere, *Id.*
pro *Cuent.* 21.

|| Altellus, Romulus sic dictus fortè ab altus,
i. e. enutritus, sed non temerè ullius vocis nota-
tionem adeò vexatam reperies. *A name of Romu-*
lus given him by his foster-father Faustus, and, as
Scaliger supposes, a general name of all foundling
children, as Romulus was; q. d. a foundling, a
nurse child.

* Alter, ēris. m. Vid. Halter.

ALTER, ēra, ērum. adj. gen. altērius, dat. al-

tēri. || Alter, unus è duobus: Alius, unus è
multis; sed hæc differentia non semper obtinet,
unde vet. Gloss. ἕτερος ἄλλος reddit. (1) *Another,*
any other, the other (in the singular number) other, the
other (in the plural). (2) *The one, the former, (when*
it is answered by alter in the same, or the following,
member). (3) *Sometimes the one, the latter.* (4) *Al-*
so another (in a distribution of more than two). (1)
Qui alterum incusat probri, eum ipsum se intueri
oportet, Plaut. *Hos libros alteros quinque mit-*
tam, Cic. (2) *Vid. locum, Ejusd. 1. Offic.* 26. *de*
Philippo & Alexandro. (3) *Vid. Eund. 1. Offic.* 12. *de*
Inimico, & competitore. (4) *Joves tres memorant,*
ex quibus primum, & secundum, natos in Arcadiā,
alterum patre Æthere, Id. de Div. || Alter idem,
alter ego, *Another self, Id. Fam.* 7, 5. Altero quo-
que die, *Every other day, Cels.* 4, 12. Unus, &
item alter, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 50. *One or two, or*
two or three, indefinitely, as we say; but Donatus
will have alter here to signify three, because it ful-
low, Hi tres simul amabant, with whom Munu-
tius and Scaliger agree; and accordingly Alter ab
undecimo annus, Virg. to denote the 13th year,
quibz, if it be rendered, as Alter ab illo, Id. must
only signify the 12th: And, I suppose, that of Ci-
cero, Centesima lux est hæc ab interitu Clodii, &
ut opinor, altera, even they would have rendered the
hundred and first, not second. However, in favour
of their opinion, the following opposition must not be
concealed; Unus, & vicesimo anno Cæsar Dolabel-
lam, altero & vicesimo Asinius C. Catonem his o-
rationibus insecuti sunt, &c. Auct. Dial. de Grat.
34. *Unus, alter, tertius; proximus, alter, ter-*
tius, Cic. || Alterum tantum, *As much more, Liv.*
8, 8. Altero tantò, i. e. duplò major, *As big again,*
twice as big, Cic. || Reg. gen. vel abl. cum
à, è, ex.

† Altēræ in dat. pro Alteri, *Ter. Heaut.* 2,
3, 30.

|| Altēratiō, ōnis. f. verb. [ab altero] vocab.
ad Philosoph. ablegand. qui progressionem ab unā
qualitate in aliam sic vocant. *An alteration, or*
change; digestion, concoction. † Concoctio.

|| Altērātus a, um. part. *Changed, altered, di-*
gested.

Altercangēnon, i. n. id. quod Altercum, *Plin.*
25, 4.

Altercātiō, ōnis. f. verb. i. e. objurgatio. *A*
chiding, brawling, strife, contention, reasoning,
and debate, between two persons, or parties, Liv. 10,
40. *Cic. N. D.* 1, 6.

Altercātor, ōris. m. verb. *A quarrelor, a bravo-*
ler, a pleader, a quarrelor, Quint. 6, 5.

Alterco, as. *To contend, or debate.* Cum patre al-
tercāsti dudum, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 29. Sed usitatus
Altercor, āris. dep. [ab alter, contra alterum
contendo, vel alternatim lequor] (1) *To reason,*
or debate. (2) *To scold, or quarrel.* (1) Labienus
submissā oratione loqui de pace, atque altercari
cum Vatinio incipit, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 19. (2) Al-
tercantur inter se mulierum ritu, *Liv.* 3, 68. ||
Syntaxin pete ut in auct. adduct.

Altercum, ei. vel Altercangēnon, i. n. voc. A-
rab. *The herb henbane, Plin.* 25, 4.

Altērinsēcus, or rather Altrinsēcus. *On both*
parts, or on either side, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 36.

|| Alternandus, a, um. part. [ab alternor] *To*
be altered, or changed by course, or turn, Litt. ex
Sen.

Alternans, tis. part. (1) *Doing a thing one*
after another. (2) *Coming and going, as the sea ebbs*
and flows. (3) *Unsettled, unfixed, quavering.* (1)
Alternantes prælia miscunt, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 220.
(2) Alternante vorans vasta Charybdis aquā,
Prop. 2, 26, 54. (3) Alternanti potior senten-
tia visa est, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 287.

|| Alternātim, adv. *By turns, one after another,*
Quadrig.

|| Alternātiō, ōnis. f. verb. i. e. per vices suc-
cessio, *An alternate succession, or changing by turns,*
Fest.

Alternātus, a, um. part. *Changed by turns, en-*
terlaced, Plin. 29, 4. *Alternata vestigia, Sil. Ital.*
1, 555. *vices fortunæ, Id.* 9, 355.

Alternē, adv. [ab alternus] *By turns, Plin.*
11, 37.

Al-

Alternis, adv. i. e. vicibus. *Interchangeably, by turns.* Alternis dicetis, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 59.

Alternus, as. denom. [ab alternus] (1) *To do any thing by course, or turns; to vary, to alter, to change, to shift.* (2) *To waver, or change one's mind, by turns.* (3) *To come and go, to ebb and flow.* (1) *Plin.* 1. 7. c. 13. de alternâ gen. marium, & femin. (2) *Vid.* Alternans, No. 3. Alternant spesque timorque fidem, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 38. (3) *Vid.* Alternans, No. 2. ¶ Alternare arbores, *To set one row of one sort, and another of another, Col.* 5, 6. cibum, *To eat now of one sort, now of another, Plin.* 10, 33. fructum, *One year to bear, another year not, Id.* 15, 3.

Alternus, a, um. adj. [ab alter, ut à frater, fraternus] *That is done by turns, or course; one after another; every second, or every other.* ¶ Alternis annis fructu imbuuntur, *They bear every other year, Col.* Alternus quoque die, *Every other day, Cels.* 3, 21. Alternâ morte redemit fratrem Pollux, *by dying in his turn, Virg. Æn.* 6, 121.

¶ **Altero**, as. denom. [ab alter] *To vary, change, disguise; to alter.* Ille suam faciem transformat, & alterat arte, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 373. Sed locus est sublesta fide: nam melioribus libris legitur, transformis adulterat arte.

Alteruter, tra, trum. [ab alter, & uter, i. e. alter ex duobus] *The one or the other, one of the two.* Alterutrum fieret necessarium, *Cic. Att.* 8, 12.

Alteruterque, traque, trumque. *One or other of the two, both of the twain; on either, or each part, or side, Plin.* 20, 7.

Alterutrinque, adv. [ab alter, & utrinque] *On both sides, both ways, on either hand, Plin.* 20, 7.

* **Althæa**, æ. f. [ab ἀλθαῖον, curare] *Lat. Hibiscus.* A kind of wild mallows, marsh-mallows, *Plin.* 20, 21.

Altus, e. adj. [ab alo, altum] *Sign. act. & pass. Fatted, fed, crouded, Plin.* 10, 50. ¶ **Aper altus**, *A boar franked, Juv.* 5, 115. **Altus cochleæ**, *kept up in pits, Plin.* 9, 56. ¶ **Alto nutritive**, as Sanguis altus, *Macrobi.* Dos altus, *A great portion, Plaut. Frag.* 1, 22.

¶ **Altissimus**, a, um. adj. [ab altus, & sono] (1) *Which soundeth from above, thunder-thumping.* (2) *Also sublime, heroic.* (1) *Jovis altisoni fatelles, Cic. de Div.* 1, 47. (2) *Maronis altisoni carmina, Juv.* 11, 179.

¶ **Altitonans**, tis. part. [ab altus, & tono] *The thunderer.* Pater altitonans, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 12, i. e. Jupiter.

Altitudo, dinis. f. [ab altus] (1) *Height, or depth.* (2) *Met. Loftiness, greatness, flateness, height of spirit.* (1) *Altitudo ædium, Cic.* 3, Offic. 16. (2) *Altitudo fluminis, Cæsar. B. G.* 4, 17. *Altitudo plagæ, Cels.* 7, 7. (3) *Altitudo animi, Cic. Off.* 1, 25.

¶ **Altivolans**, tis. [ab altus, & volo] *Flying high, soaring aloft.* Genus altivolantium, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 48. i. e. Aves.

Altivolus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* *Plin.* 10, 19.

Altius, adv. comp. *Higher, deeper, farther.* Inque dies avidum surgens caput altius effert, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 553. Cum sulcus altius esset impressus, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 23. *Vid.* Altè.

¶ **Altissimè**, adv. *Somewhat high, or with the highest, Apul. Met.* 2, p. 43.

Altiusculus, a, um. adj. dim. [ab altior] *Somewhat higher, a little-deeper.* ¶ *Calceamenta altiuscula, Chappeens, high-heeled shoes, Suet. Aug.* 73. *Rand occ.*

Altor, òis. m. verb. [ab alo] *qui alit.* A nourisher, a cherisher, a maintainer, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 34. = *Educator, Id.*

Altrifecus, adv. [ab alter, & fecus] *From either side, Lat. On either side, on one side, or the other; on both sides, Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 114.

Altrix, is. f. (1) *A female nourisher, feeder, or maintainer.* (2) *Adj. Vegetative, nourishing, growing.* (1) *Terram altricem exceramur Ulyssis, Virg. Æn.* 3, 273. (2) *Altrix vita satis laboribusque contingit, Plin.* 10, 64.

Altroversum, adv. *In another manner.* Cum al-

troversum eam mecum rationem puto, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 2, 26.

Altum, i. n. subst. posit. sc. mare, cælum. (1) *The main sea.* (2) *Heaven.* (1) *In alto temperas, Cic. in Rull.* 2, 32. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 1, 301.

Altus, a, um. part. [ab alor] *Nursed, fed, maintained.* ¶ *Nata & alta, Born and brought up, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 10.

¶ **Altus**, ùs. m. [alendi actio] *A nourishing, or maintaining, Macr. S.* 1, 2.

Altus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *flimus, sup. [ab alo, qu. altus, quod quæ aluntur, in altum crescunt.]* (1) *High, lofty, stately, brave.* (2) *Deep.* (3) *Met. Deeply rooted; anxious.* (4) *Exalted, noble.* (1) *Altæ mœnia Romæ, Virg. Æn.* 1, 11. (2) *Altissima flumina, Curt.* 7, 14. (3) *Altæ stirpes fluitiæ, Cic. Tusc.* 3, 6. *Altior Vespasiano cupido, Tac. Ann.* 3, 52. (4) *Homo altâ mente præditus, Cic. pro Mil.* 8.

¶ **Alucinor**, Alucinatio, *Fest. Vid. Hallucinator.*

Alveare, is. & **Alvear**, aris. & **Alvearium**, i. n. [ab alveus] *locus, vel copia alveorum.* (1) *A place where bee-bives stand.* (2) *A bee-bive.* (1) *Quum vetus alveare numero apium destituitur, Col.* 9, 11. (2) *Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta, Virg. Geor.* 4, 34.

Alveatus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Channeled, trenched, guttered, hollowed, Cato, c.* 43.

Alveolatus, a, um. adj. *Channeled, guttered, Vitruv.* 3, 3.

Alveolus, i. m. dim. [ab alveus] *A chess-board, or tables, Cic. de Fin.* 5, 20. *Any wooden vessel made hollow; a tray, or kimmel, Liv.* 28, 45. *A bathing-tub, Vitruv.* 5, 10. *It is also used for a pigeon-hole, and the holes wherein the teeth are placed.*

¶ **Alveum**, i. n. *Fest. id. quod*

Alveus, ei. m. [terre quod fit fluvii qu. alvus, vel ab ἀλῆ, i. e. tibie similitudine] (1) *The channel of a river; a conduit-pipe, or pipe for conveyance of water.* (2) *Any hollow large vessel, such as they used in bars.* (3) *The bulk, bottom, or hold of a ship; the belly of anything.* (4) *A beehive.* (5) *The bees themselves.* (6) *A chess-board, or pair of tables.* (1) *Alveus navigabilis, Plin.* 7, 2. *continuus, Id.* (2) *Ex quibus quæram quomodo latuerint, alveus ille, an equus Trojanus fuerit, Cic. pro Cæ.* 28. (3) *Simul accipit alveo ingentem Æneam, Virg. Æn.* 6, 412. (4) *Apes alveo se continent, Id.* 11, 16. (5) *Feruntque alveos, sociate fraudatâ mori, Id.* 11, 16. (6) *Alveus luforius, Plin.* 37, 2.

Alvinus, a, um. adj. [ab alvus] *Troubled with the gripes, Plin.* 21, 27.

Alum, i. n. *Comfrey, or camfrey, Plin.* 19, 6.

* **Alumen**, inis. n. *Saltugo terre, Plin.* 35, 15. *Vitr.* 8, 3. [ab ἄλς, ἄλς, sal.] **Allum**, ¶ **Alumen liquidum**, *Roeb alum, scissile, Stone alum, Hinc*

* **Aluminatus**, a, um. adj. ex part. *That which hath passed through a vein, is tinged with, or tastes of, alum, Plin.* 31, 3.

* **Aluminosus**, a, um. adj. ¶ **Aluminosi fontes**, *Vitr.* 8, 3. *Running through a vein of alum.* *Conf. Plin.* 31, 3.

Alumina, æ. f. (1) *A nurse, or (2) A nurse child.* (1) *Terra omnium terrarum alumina, Plin.* 3, 5. i. e. Italia. (2) *Bene constitutæ civitatis alumina est eloquentia, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 12. *Veritas Atticæ philosophiæ alumina, Varr.*

¶ **Aluminor**, aris. dep. *To nourish, to feed.* Puellam prædedit vicinis aluminandam, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 337. edit. Delph. Quos (canes) ad tutelæ præsidia curiosè fuerant aluminati, *Id. Met.* 8, p. 240. = *Alo.*

Alumnus, i. m. [ab alendo] *sign. act. & pass. eum qui alit, & qui alitur.* (1) *A pupil, or foster-child; a nurse child.* (2) *A scholar, a learner, one that is brought up, or instructed.* (3) *Also a foster-father; one that nourishes, maintains, and bringeth up.* (4) *It is also used adjectively.* (1) *Detracta mamma alumnae fuic illico sterilecit, Plin.* 11, 95. (2) *Pis artium alumnus, Stat. Theb.* 6, 178. (3) *Jupiter Alumnus*

dictus, quod omnia alati. Sed alumna hæc notione ap. prob. auct. non semel occurrat. *Vid.* Alumna, No. 1. (1) *Animal intolerandi rigoris alumnus, Plin.* 8, 81.

Aluta, æ. f. [An alluta, qu. ab alluendo, quod diu maceratur aquâ? an ex alumine quo subigitur?] *Tanned, or tawed, leather.* *Meton. Purfes, or scrips; or any thing made of tawed leather, Cæsar. B. G.* 3, 13. *A leather shoe, Mart.* 12, 26, 9. ¶ **Aluta tenuior pellis, Corium crassius.**

¶ **Alutacius**, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, tawed leather, Marc. Emp. c.* 23.

¶ **Alutamen**, & **Alutamentum**, antiq. *Any thing made of dressed skins, or tawed leather, Cæsar. unde non invenio.*

¶ **Alutarius**, i. m. *A leather-dresser, a tanner, a currier, Lex. ex Plaut.*

Alutatio, òis. f. *An operation in the trial of gold ore.* *Rectius, Alutarium gummi, Plin.* 33, 4. unde hoc voc. citatur.

Alvus, i. f. & interdum m. *Prisc.* [ab alluendo, quâ sordes alluuntur, Scæ. unde ventris prolucis, dicitur, Virg.] (1) *The belly, the paunch, entrails, or womb; the stomach: a bee-bive, or any like vessel, Varr.* Also, by a Metonymy, *The excrements, the ordure, or stool, Cels.* 2, 6. ¶ **Alvum** liquare, subducere, cære, *Cels.* movere, mollire, solvere, purgare, exinanire, pellicere, *Plin.* dejicere, *Cato.* *To loosen, or purge, astringere, contrahere, suppressere, Cels.* sistere, cohibere, *To bind, or asringe, Plin.* Alvus variata notis, *Luc.* 9, 716.

A ante M.

* **AM.** [ex Gr. ἀμφι, per apoc. quare ante vocales assumit b, ut Ambaculus, Ambervalis, Ambigo, Ambustus, Ambesus, Prisc.] *Imò retinet suam b, non adsciscit aliunde: Nam integrè dicitur Ambi; ut ἀμφιδέξιος, ambidexter. Est præpositio inseparabilis. Ante c, q, f, h, mutatur m in n; ut Anceps, Anquiro, Anfractus, Anhelus. Signif. circum, ut am terminum, sic enim divisè legunt aliqui ap. Macrobi.*

† **Amant.** pro eam. *Am cohibet, Lucr.* 7, 445. i. e. Eam cohibuerit.

* **Amā**, æ. f. [à Gr. ἀμῶν, i. e. salæ memoria] *Vid. Hama.*

Amābō, interj. blandientis, & amantis. [ab amo] *Of all loves; I prithee, q. d. I will love thee, if thou wilt.* *Vid. amabō, nunc fit domi, Ter. Eur.* 4, 2, 21.

Amābilis, e. adj. [ab amo] or, comp. *flimus, sup. Amiable, worthy of love, lovely.* *Nimis bella es, atque amabilis, Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 84. *Nihil amabilius officio tuo, Cic. Fam.* 7, 20. *Amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere videntur, Id. de Am.* 14.

† **Amābilitas**, atis. f. *Amiability, loveliness; also love, Plaut. St.* 5, 4, 51.

Amābilitèr, adv. *Friendly, like a friend, lovingly.* *Lulit amabiliter, Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 148. *Spektare aliquem amabilius, Ov. A. Am.* 3, 675. *Amabilissimè, Cic. Att.* 14, 13.

Amandatio, òis. f. verb. *A sending away, a removal, a banishing, Cic. pro S. Rofc.* 15.

Amandatus, a, um. part. *Sent away, removed.* *Me expulso, Catone amandato, Cic. pro Dem.* 25.

Amando, as. act. [ex a, & mando, i. e. aliè mando] *To send away, to set further off, to remove.* ¶ *Amandare aliquem in Græciam, Cic. Att.* 7, 13. *aliquid à sensibus, Id. N. D.* 2, 56.

Amandus, a, um. part. *To be loved.* *Amanda Urfa quæ fuerat Jovi, Ov. Fast.* 2, 182.

Amans, tis. part. [ab amo] (1) *Loving, affeeting, favouring.* (2) *Adj. ex part. or, comp. flimus, sup. Studious, desirous.* (1) *Amantes lictora myrti, Virg. Geor.* 4, 124. (2) *¶ Homines industrias, amantes doloris appellant, Cic. Tusc.* 2, 25. *Amantior domini famulus, Col.* 7, 12. *Amantissimus tui, Cic. Fam.* 16, 7.

¶ **Amans**, tis. c. g. subst. poet. *A lover, a sweet-heart, a gallant; also a mistress.* *Quid delectat non videt ullus amans, Ov. Ep.* 4, 154. *Vanâ spe luit amantem, Virg. Æn.* 1, 356.

Amānter, adv. qual. ūs, comp. sīmē, sup. *Lowingly, courteously, friendly, like a friend.* Quae amanuſimē cogitata ſunt, Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 9. **Amānter**, Id. 2, 4. **Amantiūs**, Tac. Ann. 1, 43, 1.

† **Amāntia**, æ. f. *Love*, Lex. ex Plaut.

Amānūſis, is. m. [ex ā, & manu, i. e. ā manu ſervus] *A ſecretary, a notary, a ſcribener, a clerk*, Suet. Ner. 44, & Tit. 3, 3.

* **Amānūſium**, ſc. unguentum ex amaraco confectum. [ab ἀμαράκων, Gr. idem] *An ointment, or perfume, made of ſweet marjoram.* Amānūſium fugiat ſus, Lucr. 6, 973.

Amānūſius, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *Of, or belonging to, ſweet marjoram*, Plin. 21, 22.

* **Amānūſus**, i. m. & **Amānūſum**, n. [ex eodem] Vid. Propr. *Sweet marjoram*, alſo *ſweetſew*, as ſome will have it, Plin. 21, 11.

* **Amāranthus**, i. m. Plin. 21, 8. [ab α, priv. & μαράωμαι, ſic. dict. quia non marceſcit] *Everlaſting, a flower which never fadeſh*, Ov. Faſt. 4, 439. ¶ **Amaranthus purpureus**, vulgō *ſos amoris, Flower gentle, with a purple flower.* ¶ **Amaranthus luteus**, *Maudlin-wort, or Bala-zar, with a yellow flower.*

¶ **Amārē**, adv. qual. *Bitterly*. Met. *Tauntingly, ſpitefully, ſharply, tediousſy*. Auctoritas deſt: *Sed Amariſimē*, Suet. Aug. 7, 1. *Moſt ſpitefully*

¶ **Amārēſcācio**, ēre. *To make bitter*. Litt. ex Plaut.

Amārēſco, ēre. *To grow bitter*, Pallad. 2, 15.

¶ **Amārīco**, as. *To embitter, to provoke to anger*, Aug. *Amaricaverunt Deum*, Aug. ſc. ut in rebellavit, ā -n amarus. † *Exacerbo*.

Amārītēs, ei. f. *Bitterneſs*, Cic. Met. *Grief, diſcontent*. ¶ *Dulcis amarities, A bitter ſweetneſs, a pleaſing pain*, Catull. 66, 13. per Oxymoron.

Amārītās, ātis, f. *Bitterneſs*, Virg. i. 1. c. 9. *Sed quis locum ſacrum præſtabit?*

Amārītūdo, dīs, f. *Bitterneſs, ſharpeſs, tart-neſs*, Met. *Frowardneſs, ſharpeſs, railing*. Carminum amaritudo, Pom. 22, 25. Vid. *Amarus*.

¶ **Amārōr**, ōris. m. *Bitterneſs*, Lucr. 4, 225 & Virg. Geor. 2, 247.

¶ **Amārūſen-ia**, æ. f. *Bitterneſs, ſpite, malice*, Litt. unde non dicit.

¶ **Amārūſentus**, a, um. adj. [ab amarus] *Gell. & ex eo fort. Macrobi. tranſlato ſenſu uterque.* ¶ *Valde amarus, Very bitter, ſharp, ſpiteful, malicious*, Gell. 3, 17.

Amārus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [ā Chald. אַמַר amareſcere] (1) *Bitter, biting*. (2) *Brack-iſh, ſalt*. (3) *Met. Sorrowful, grievous*. (4) *Taunting, ſpiteful*. (5) *Froward, teſty, chole-ric*. (1) *Eſſe debet guſtu amarum, citra aco-rem*, Plin. (2) *Doris amara ſuam non inter-miſceat undam*, Virg. Ecl. 10, 5. = *Salſa eti-am tellus, & quæ perhibetur amara*, Id. Geor. 2, 238. (3) *Quamquam luctus renovantur ama-ro Admonitū*, Ov. Met. 14, 465. (4) *Ut ſales amari, ita frequenter amaritudo ipſa ridicula eſt*, Quint. 10, 1. *Mulier amara*, Ter. H. 4, 4, 88. (5) *Amariores calices ingerere*, Catull. 25, 2. *Amariffimus*, Celf. 6, 5.

¶ **Amāſio**, ōnis, m. *A lover*, Apul. Met. 3, p. 92.

Amāſur, ōnis, m. *Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 3. & ab illo, Gell. A ſuitor, a lover, a courter of wo-men, amorous*. Plaut. Caſ. 3, 3, 27. & Gell. 19, 9. *Cujus dim*.

Amāſuncūſus, & a, rep. in fragm. Petr. Trag.

† **Amāſſo**, pro amavero. *Plaut. Caſ. 5, 4, 22. more antiquo.*

† **Amāſſio**, ōnis, f. verb. [amor venereus] *Dal-liance, courtſhip*, Plaut. Caſ. 2, 5, 20.

Amātor, ōris. m. verb. tam in bonam quā maliam partem. (1) *A lover*. (2) *One that has a natural affection to any one*. (3) *A courter of women, a gallant*. (1) *Vir bonus, amatōrque noſtri*, Cic. (2) ¶ *Non ſolūm amicus, verūm etiam amator*, Id. (3) *Ego amatores mulierum eſſe audiēram eos maximos*, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 23.

Amātorūſus, i. m. dim. [ab amator] *A little ſweetheart*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 27.

Amātorūſe, adv. *Like a lover, amorouſly*. ¶ *Erat amatoriē ſcripta episto-la, In the ſtrain of a love-letteſſer*, Cic. Att. 2, 31.

Amātorūſus, i. n. [quod amorem conciliat] *A philtre, any thing which procureth love*. Efficax in amatoria, Plin. 8, 12.

Amātorūſus, a, um. adj. *Of love, or lovers; a-morous*. (2) *Procuring love*. (1) *Anacreontis tota poēſis eſt amatoria*, Cic. T. 2, 4, 33. (2) *Amatorūſus virus*, Plin. 8, 22.

Amātrix, īcis, f. verb. *A ſhe-lover*, Plaut. Af. 3, 1, 8. Mart. 7, 69.

Amātus, a, um. part. *Loved*, Ov. Met. 5, 636.

¶ **Amātus**, i. ſubſt. *A paramour, a minion*. ¶ **Amātus Veneris**, *Adonis, her gallant*, Amm.

† **Amāxa**, vid. *Hamaxa, A chariot, Charles-wain*. † *Plautum*.

* **Amāzōnīca ſecuris**, *A pole-ax, ſuch as the A-mazons uſed*. Vid. Propr.

Ambaētus, i. m. Enn. [ut ſit ab am, i. e. cir-cum, & ago] unde etiam *Ambages*, Voſſ. *A hired ſervant, to wait, and go on errands*, Enn. *But in Cæſar, a retainer, or attendant upon his prince, or his chief; an old Gallick and German word, ſignifying the Gentlemen, or Noblemen, that were of the retinue of a prince, as Voſſius and Scal. will have it, whom you may conſult; others again judge this opinion to favour more of erudition than truth*.

Ambāge, in abl. ſing. Plin. 2, 9. *Ambāges*, pl. f. & *Ambāgibus*; cæſt, caſus deſiderantur. [ex am, i. e. circum, & ago] verborum circuitus, quo aliquis circumagitur. (1) *Turnings, or wind-ings*. (2) *Shifts, prevarication*. (3) *A long cir-cumſtance of words, tedious ſtorieſ, preambles, im-perinencieſ*. (4) *Dark myſterious ſayings*. (5) *Charms, or ſpells*. (1) *Ambages recti [labyrin-thi] reſolvit*, Virg. Æn. 6, 29. (2) *Et vix pu-eris dignas ambages, ſenes, & conſulares, fallendæ fidei exquirere*, Liv. 9, 17. (3) *Non hic te carmine ſicco, Atque per ambages tenebo*, Virg. Geor. 2, 46. (3) *Aſſide quos nexis ambagibus augur Apollo*, Stat. Theb. 1, 495. (5) *Ambage verborum Obſcurum carmen tragico ſemurmurat ore*, Ov. Met. 14, 57. de Circe.

† **Ambāgio**, ōnis, f. *Varr. id. quod Am-bages*.

¶ **Ambāgōſus**, a, um. adj. *Full of turnings and windings, intricate, &c.* Gell. 14, 1.

¶ **Ambāgo**, gōis. [ex am, & ago] *A place full of turnings*. Et verum in celo eſt multā cum ambagine rerum, Manil. 4, 304. *Bentleius pro celo legit cæco*.

* **Ambar**, ſive **Ambārum**, [ex ἀμραγ idem] *ambergris*, Ruell.

¶ **Ambarvālia**, um. pl. [ex am, i. e. circum, & arvum, Feſt. i. e. arborum luſtratio] *A feſtival where in they prayed for their fields and corn, by way of ſolemn proceſſion*. Litt. *ſaith, we may uſe it for Rogation-week*.

¶ **Ambarvālis hoſtia**, quæ ter ambiebat, i. e. ducebatur circum agros, Feſt. *Huic ſacrificio præſecti erant ſacerdotes numero 12. quos fratres arvales vocabant. A ſacrifice led thrice round the fields, and then offered with prayers for the proſpe-rity of that year's corn*.

Ambēdo, ēre. [ex am, & edo] *To eat, or gnaw, round about. To ſpend*. *Vis locuſtarum ambederat quicquid herbidum*, Tac. Ann. 15, 5. *Uxoris dotem ambedere*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 15.

† **Ambegnus**, a, um. adj. *Ambegni boſ & ver-vex appellabantur, cūm ad eorum utraque latera agni in ſacrificiū ducebantur*, Feſt. [ex am, & agnus] *A ſacrifice of an ox, or wether, on each ſide whereof was led a young lamb to ſacrifice*, Varr.

Ambēſus, a, um. part. [ab ambedor] i. e. cir-cumquaque eſus. *Eaten on ail parts, or round about*, Virg. Æn. 3, 257. & Æn. 5, 752.

¶ **Ambēdens**, tis, f. *A ſheep which hath teeth on both ſides, upper and lower*, Feſt.

* ¶ **Ambēdex-er**, tri. m. [ex ἀμφι, & dexter] *One who uſeth his left, as well as his right hand. A Jack on both ſides*.

Ambiens, ntis, part. *Going round, petitioning*. Unde que ambientibus ramis, Curt. 4, 22. *Ambi-enti ut legibus ſolveretur*, Suet. J. Caſ. 18.

¶ **Ambifāriam**, *Either way, both ways*, Apul. Apol. p. 406. ed. Delph. † *Biſaniam*.

¶ **Ambifārius**, a, um. adj. *Uſed both wa-double*, Arnob.

¶ **Ambiformiter**, adv. *Doubly*, Arnob.

Ambigens, ntis, part. *Going about. Devils ple-rumque itineribus ambigens, patriam & declinans*, Tac. Ann. 6, 15, 6.

Ambigitur, imperf. *It is not certain, it is a que-ſtion*. *Ambigitur nomina ponat uer*, Ov. Faſt. 4, 812.

Ambigo, ēre, caret præſt. & ſup. [ex am, cir-cum, & ago] act. *To go about, to ſurround, to compaſs*. ¶ *Ambigere patriam, i. e. ambire*, Tac. Neuc. *To doubt, to be in ſuſpenſe, to diſpute, or quarrel*. ¶ *Ambigere cum aliquo*, Cic. in Rull. 2, 42, de ſinibus, Ter. H. 3, 1, 33. *regni certa-mine*, Liv. 21, 31.

Ambigor, i. paſſ. *To be doubted, &c.* Cic. de Orat. 2, 26.

Ambigūe, adv. *Doubtfully, obſcurely*, *Ambigūe multa dicuntur*, Cic. Orat. 32.

Ambigūitas, ātis, f. verb. *Doubtfulneſs, obſcu-rity, uncertainty, ambiguity*, Cic. Part. Orat. 6.

Ambiguum, i. n. ſubſt. ex adj. *Doubt, uncer-tainty*. ¶ *In ambiguo eſſe, To be in doubt, or at a loſs*. Tac. Agr. 5, 4.

Ambigūus, a, um. adj. [ab ambigo] *Ambigū-um, quod in ambas agi partes animo poſſit, Feſt.* (1) *Ambigūus, of doubtful meaning, that may be taken ſeveral ways*. (2) *Doubtful, uncertain*. (3) *Changeable, ſlippery, unſteady*. (1) *Ab invi-dendo invidentia rectē dici poteſt, ut effugiamus ambiguum nomen invidiæ*, Cic. T. 2, 3, 9. (2) ¶ *Ambigūus conſilii*, Tac. Hiſt. 2, 83. (3) *Quip-pe domum timet ambigūam*, Virg. Æn. 1. 661. *Ambigūa fides*, Liv. 6, 2. ¶ *Infans ambigūus, Half man, half beaſt*. Sen. Hipp. 693.

Ambio, īre, īvi, & īi, itum. act. [ex am, vel ambi, i. e. circum, & eo] (1) *To go about, to encompaſs, or environ*. (2) *To ſeek for preferment, to ſtand for, or make intereſt for any thing, or place*. (3) *To compliment, wooe, or careſs*. (1) *Ut terram lunæ oſius proximē ambiret*, Cic. de Univ. 9. (2) *Niſi ſenis amicos oras, ambis*, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 36. *Clodius vicitim ambire*, Cic. (3) *Reginam affātu ambire*, Virg. Æn. 4, 283.

Ambior, īri, ītus. paſſ. *To be compaſſed, to be ſought after, &c.* *Quantū ingenti terrarum ſinu ambitur*, Tac. Ann. 4, 5, 3. *Ambiri urbem à pavidis civibus juber*, Luc. 1, 593.

Ambitio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) ¶ *A going about, a compaſs*. (2) *A ſuing, or canvaffing, for favour; importunity, courtſhip*. (3) *Ambition, or deſire, of honour and promotion*. (4) *Affection, vain glory, oſtentation*. (1) *Ambitio extimæ cutis*, Solin. 48. (2) = *Miserrima eſt omnino ambitio, hono-rūmque contentio*, Cic. Offic. 1, 25. (3) *Ambi-tione inani pectus caret*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 207. (4) *Magnā [Plathna] ambitione Syracuſas per-duxit*, Nepos in Dione 2. ¶ *Ambitus in actu ſæpius, ambitio in animo, valla*.

Ambitiōſe, adv. ūs, comp. ſīmē, ſup. (1) *Di-ligently, accurately*. (2) *Affectedly, fondly*. (3) *Earnestly, importunately*. (4) *Humbly, ſubmiſſive-ly, meanly*. (1) *Ambitiōſe corrigere orationem*, Cic. Att. 15, 1. (2) *Si quis tamen tam ambi-tioſe triſtis eſt, ut apud illum in nullā paginā La-tinē loqui ſas ſit*, Mart. præſ. lib. 1. (3) *Ambi-tioſiſimē petere provinciam*, Quint. 6, 3. (4) *Multa ambitioſius facere ſoleo, quā honor me-us, & dignitas poſtulat*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7.

Ambitiōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Spacious, of large compaſs*. (2) *Entwining, encircling*. (3) *Ambitious, full of ambition, vain glorious*. (4) *Magnificent, ſtately*. (5) *Complimental, ſawning, full of courtſhip*. (6) *Done for favour*. (7) *Do-ing for favour*. (8) *Pompous, oſtentatious*. (9) *Earnest, importunate*. (10) *Gracious, in great eſteem*. (1) *Amnis [Jordanes] amœnus, & quan-tum locorum ſitus patitur, ambitioſus*, Plin. 5, 15. (2) *Laſcivus hederis ambitioſior*, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 20. (3) *Ambitioſus nimis in honoribus petendis*, Cic. in Sall. (4) *Atria, ſi ſapias, am-bitioſa colas*, Murt. 12, 69. (5) = *Ambitioſæ noſtræ ſucoſæque amicitie*, Cic. Attic. 1, 13. (6) *Ambitioſas centum virorum ſententias reſci-dit*, Suet. Dom. 8. (7) *Judex ambitioſus*, Liv. (8) Or-

(8) Ornamenta ambitiosa recidit, *Hor. A. P.* 447.
(9) Ambitiosis precibus aliquid petere, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 49. (10) Ambitiosus apud populares, *Just.* 17, 2, 6.

|| Ambitor, oris. m. verb. *He who seeketh by interest and ill arts to raise himself*, Lampr.

|| Ambitudo, dñis. f. i. e. Ambitus, *A round circle, or compass*, Lex. ex Apul.

Ambitus, a, um. part. (1) *Compassed about, surrounded.* (2) Met. *Addressed to, entreated, or sued unto.* (3) *Procured by favour, and interest.*

(1) Ambitæ circundare litora terræ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 37. (2) A quibus populus est maximè ambitus, *Cic. pro Planc.* 4. (3) Ambiti honores à principe, *Clod.* 1. in *Ruf.* 180.

Ambitus, ūs. m. verb. [qu. ab ambio] (1) *A compass, or circuit.* (2) *A canvassing, or standing, for a place; the getting of it by bribery; the making of friends, and the procuring of favour.* (3) *Also an earnest desire.* (4) *Ambition, ostentation, vain glory.* (1) Totius operis ambitus, *Curt.* 5, 1, 26. xii tabb. interpretes ambitum parietis circuitum esse describunt. (2) Legem ambitus tulit, *Cicero, Cic. pro Mur.* 2. (3) Segnis hic ibit dies tanto petitus ambitu, tanto datus? *Sen. Med.* 400.

(4) Gemmis, & argenteis armis usque ad ambitum ornatus, *Flor.* 1, 16. quā notione etiam legitur Ambitio, quod vid. N^o. 4. || Ambitus ædium, the void place left between house and house to go round, *Fest. stellarum, The circles, spheres, or orbs*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. verborum, *A full period*, *Id. de Clar. Or.* 44.

|| Ambuſſion, Sunt qui Manna Aëromeli, & Ambuſſion vocant, *Cæſ.*

* Ambro, bæ. bo. adj. pl. [ex ἀμβρο] *Both.*

Legitur ambo pro ambros. Quos quidem ambo unicè diligo, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 8

|| Ambo, ōnis. m. Voc. prisca Romanis ignota. *A bishop's throne, a pulpit.* † Suggestus episcopi, *A kind of cup, with a belly.* † = Ambones calices, trullæ, *Ulp.*

* || Ambra, æ. f. it. Ambai, & Ambārum, *Amber, or ambergris*, *Cæſ.*

* Ambraçō es, *A sort of wine, from Ambracia in Epire*, *Plin.* 14, 7.

|| Ambro; pl. Ambrōnes, turpis vitæ homines, rapinis se alentes, ab Ambronibus, Gallicā quādam gente, *Fest.*

* Ambrosia, æ. Cic. [ex ἀμβροσία, sc. δαίς, vel δίαίς, i. e. immortalis cibus] *Ambrosia, the food of the gods*, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 57. *An herb, otherwise called Botrys, or Artemisia*, *Plin.* 27, 4. *Also the name of an antidote*, *Cels.* 5, 23.

* Ambrosiācus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem] || Ambrosiaca uva, *A kind of delicious grape*, *Plin.* 14, 3.

* Ambrosius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem themate] *Ambrosian, immortal, divine, sweet, pleasant, delicate*, *Col.* 10, 30.

Ambūbaie, ārum. f. Vocab. Syr. *Levad girls, who came from Syria to Rome, and lived by music, and prostitution*, *Suet. Ner.* 27. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 1.

Ambūbeia, al. Ambūgia, vel Ambūga, vel Ambūga, al. Ambūla, quæ & Intubus erraticus. *The common cichory*, *Plin.* 20, 8.

Ambulācrum, i. n. [ex ambulo] *A private place to walk in, a walk, a piazza, a gallery*, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 69.

Ambulans, tis. part. *Walking.* || Ambulans cœna, *When there is but one dish to go round the table*, *Mart.* 7, 47.

Ambulātilis, e. adj. || Ambulantes fundi, *Walking, moving*, *Vitr.* 10, 13.

Ambulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A walking; a walk, or place to walk in.* Nihil ei restabat præter balnearia, & ambulationem, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1.

Ambulatiuncula, æ. f. dim. *A walking; a place to walk in*, *Cic. Att.* 13, 29. in utroque sensu.

Ambulātor, ōris. m. *A goer up and down, a walker abroad*, *Col.* 1, 8. *A vagabond, or pedlar*, *Mart.* 1, 42.

Ambulātorius, a, um. adj. (1) *Moving up and down.* (2) *Going on wheels.* (3) || Alterable. (1) *Vitr.* 10, 19. (2) || Turres ambulatoriæ, *Hirt. B. Al.* 4, 2. *Engines, or batteries upon wheels, for the taking of towns*, *Veg.* (3) || Voluntas ambulatoria, *A man's will and testament till he die; because alterable till then*, *Ulp.*

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Ambulātrix, tris. f. [ab ambulator] *A gossip*, *Cato*, 143.

Ambulo, as. neut. [ex ambio] (1) *To walk, to go a foot pace, step by step, to amble.* (2) *To glide along.* (3) *To converse with.* (1) *Deiſſus sum ambulando*, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 6, 1. (2) *Nilus immenso spatio ambulans*, *Plin.* 5, 9. (3) *Cum bonis ambula*, *Dionys. Cato.* || *Maria ambula vit, terram navigavit*, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 34. *acutè de Xerxe.* § *Abſolutè*, *Id.* § *pedibus in litore*, *Id.* in *ius*, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 43.

Ambulor, āris. pass. *To be walked*, *Si ambulentur ſtadia bina*, *Plin.* 23, 1.

|| Amburbiales hoſtiæ, quæ circum terminos urbis Romæ ducebantur, *A ſacrifice, when the beaſt was led round about the city before it was ſacrificed*, *Fest.*

|| Amburbialia, um. n. [ab amburbium, ex am, vel ἀμφι, i. e. circum, & urbs] *The ſolemnity of offering ſuch a ſacrifice for the proſperity of the city, and the commonwealth*, *Fest.*

|| Amburbium, *A ſolemn proceſſion round the city*, *Vopisc.*

* Ambūro, ēre. ſi. act. [ex am, & buro, unde buſum, quod à πυρός, πυρῶς, ſicut à πυρῶν to burn] (1) *To burn all about.* (2) *To ſcorch, to parch.* (3) *To burn half, or imperfectly.* (4) *To blaſt.* (5) *To ſcald.*

(1) *Quaquā tangit, omne amburit*, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 9. (2) *Ambuſtis medetur cinis ſarmentorum*, *Plin.* (3) *Cic. pro Milone*, 32. *de Clodii cadavere.* (4) *Plin. Epist.* 3, 11. (5) *Ambuſta aquis*, *Plin.* 29, 3.

* Ambūror, i. pass. *To be burnt.* *Ut Livie capilli amburerentur*, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 6.

† Amburvo, as. act. [ex am & urvo] *Urvare eſt in orbem ſe jaclare. To turn over, as tumblerſ do, to play the antic*, *Locil.*

* † Ambuſtāneus, a, um. adj. [ab ambuſtus] || *Aves ambuſtaneæ, Birds, which carrying fire, burn houſes*, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

* Ambuſtio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab amburo] *A burning, ſcorching, or ſcalding; a burn, or ſcald*, *Plin.* 23, 4.

* † Ambuſtūlātus, a, um. part. [qu. ab ambuſtulo, quod ab amburo, ut ab uro, uſtulo] *Burnt, ſcorched, &c.* *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 25.

* Ambuſtus, a, um. part. *Burnt about, parched, ſcalded, blaſted.* *Ambuſti nervi*, *Ov. Met.* 9, 174. *Ambuſti artus vi frigoris*, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 35, 5.

† Amēcābundem, i. e. Amantem, *Laber.*

Amēlētides, um. f. tanquam à ſing. Amēletis. *A looſe garment for women, to throw over their ſhoulders. A riding-hood, a ſcarf.* *Convenient tennes humeris amēletides altis*, *Ov. Am. A.* 2, 273. ſed variè ſcribitur.

Amellus, i. m. *A flower, or herb, deſcribed by Virgil*, *Geor.* 4, 271. & ſep. called alſo *Aſter. Atticus, or inguinalis: Starwort, ſharewort.*

|| Amēn, inis. n. *Arnob. id. quod Amentum.*

* Amēn, adv. Heb. אָמֵן. LXX reddunt γένοιτο, ſiat. *Eſt itaque particula tum affirmandi, tum optandi; priori ſenſu præponitur; poſteriori autem ſupponitur. Quum eſt affirmantis, præmittitur iniitiis ſententiarum, aliquando geminum. Amen, verily.*

Amens, tis. adj. or, comp. ſimus, ſup. [ex a priv. & mens] *Fooliſh, ſilly; out of his wits, beſides himſelf.* = *Vecors & amens*, *Cic. in Piſon.* 9. *Homo amentiffimus*, *Id. C. R.* 8. § *Amens animi*, *Virg. dolore*, *Ov. Amentior*, *A. Viſt.* 11, 1.

Amēntans, tis. part. *Hurling a dart.* *Amentante noto*, *Sil. Ital.* 14, 423. *Conf. Liv.* 14, 423. *Vid. Amento.*

Amēntātus, a, um. part. *Lopped, faſtened with latches, or ſtraps.* *Met. Amentatas haſtas dixit pro eo, quod eſt argumenta miſſilia*, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 57.

|| Amēnter, adv. ūs, comp. ſimè, ſup. *Madly*, *Litt. † Dementer.*

Amēntia, æ. f. *Madneſs, folly, want of wit.* *Animi aſſectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam, eandemque, dementiam*, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 4. § *Mens ſana cum amentia conſiſgit*, *Id. Cat.* 2, 11.

Amēnto, as. act. *To tie, or faſten, with a ſtring, or thong. To ſling a dart with force.* *Jaculum parvâ Libys amentavit habenâ*, *Luc.* 6, 221. *Met. Amentante noto torquet apluſtibus ignes*, *Sil.* 14.

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esse, *Liv.* 40, 46. (2) Amicitiam cum Thraciae regibus pepererat, *Nep. Alcib.* 7. (3) Amicitia principis, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 17. (4) Fructus amicitiae magnae cibus, *Juv.* 5, 14. (5) Amicitia est rutae cum fico, *Plin.* 19, 8. § Amicitiam alicujus appetere, *Cic. de Am.* 13. consequi, *Ibid.* 22. sibi comparare, *Id. de F. n.* 1, 20. conciliare, *Id. de Am.* 27. disrumpere, *Ib.* 22. dissociare, *Ib.* 20. diffuere, *Ib.* 21. dissolvere, *Ib.* 9. Remove re se ab amicitia alicujus, *Ibid.* 21.

† Amicitias antiq. pro eodem, *Lucr.* 1, 1018.

Amico, as. act. i. e. amicum facio. To make propitious, or to procure one's favour. Prece numen amicat, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 470.

Amictorium, i. n. [ex amicio] A veil of linen which women wear; a neckcloth, *Mart.* in *Lemmate* ep. cxlix, lib. xiv.

Amictus, a, um. part. [ab amicior] Clothed, clad, decked, attired, arrayed. Vid. Amicior.

Amictus, ūs. m. verb. A garment, clothing, apparel, attire: Levi velatum corpus amictu, *Catull.* 62, 64.

Amicula, æ. f. dim. [ab amica] A courtesan, a little mistress. Quoties amiculæ collum excolantur, *Suet. Cal.* 33.

|| Amiculatus, a, um. part. Solin. Clothed with an

Amiculum, i. n. verb. [ab amicio] (1) An upper short cloak for men. (2) A woman's upper garment. (3) A robe of state. (1) Dionysius autem Jovi Olympio detraxit amiculum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 34. (2) [Feminae] summa quæque amacula exunt, *Curt.* 3, 12. (3) *Id.* lib. 3. de Dario fugiente. || Amiculum linteum, A surplice, or rochet, *Apul.*

Amiculus, i. m. dim. A dear friend, a loving friend, a chum, *Hor.* 1, Ep. 17, 3.

Amicus, a, um. adj. or comp. sīmus, sup. [ab amo] Friendly, courteous, loving. (2) Acceptable, pleasant. (3) Opportune, convenient, suitable. (4) Favourable. (5) Profitable. (6) Delighting in. (1) Si erga te animo esse amico sensisti eam, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 29. (2) = Mihi nemo est amicior, nec charior Attico, *Cic.* = Amicissimus, & conjunctissimus, *Id.* (3) Tempus fraudibus amicum, *Stat. Syl.* 5, 2, 15. (4) Vento amico navem ferri, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 4, 17. Dea studiis adit amica meis, *Id.* (5) Arvam amicus, *Ov. M.* 13, 443. (6) Met. Amicior undis Fraxinus, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 493. || Amicæ civitates, considerat, *Cæf.* Non dīs amicum est, It is not the will of the gods, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 2.

Amicus, i. m. subst. ex adj. (1) A friend, a lover, an acquaintance, a companion, or fellow; a favourite. (2) A counsellor, a confident, or domestic to a prince. (3) A patron. (4) A retainer, or dependent upon a great man. (1) Venus amicus est tanquam alter idem, *Cic. de Am.* 22. Amicus nobis jam inde a puero, *Ter. Ad.* 3, 3, 87. (2) Nul- lum magis boni imperii instrumentum quam boni amici, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 7. (3) Nec potentem amicum largiera flagito, *Hor. Od.* 5, 18, 12. (4) Rara com- mus tenuem non asernatur amicum, *Ov. ad Pison.* Pocula cardiaco nunquam miscurus amico, *Juv.* 5, 32.

Amineus, a, um. adj. vel pot. Amīnæus, Græcè en m. Ἀμινεύς. A grape whereof the best white wine is made, so called from Aminea, a country in Campania. Sunt & Amineæ vites, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 97. ubi al. leg. Sunt etiam: unde syllab. quant. in dubium venit. Vid. Propr.

Amisio, ōis. f. verb. [ab amitto] A loss, or losing, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 15.

Amisurus, a, um. part. About to lose. Bello impares, in pace nihil am fluri, *Tac. H.* 1, 74, 6.

Amisus, a, um. part. (1) Lost, dismissed, missing. (2) Destroyed. (1) Præda de manibus amisit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 20. (2) Amisit incendio domus, *Suet.*

Amisus, ūs. m. verb. Loss. Siciliæ amisum culpæ suæ tribuebant, *Nep. Sicib.* 6.

Amīta, æ. f. Patris soror. [E multis certissimum etymon videtur à Chald. אמטא, ammeta]. An aunt by the father's side. Inde ad Ebutiam se amitam contulit, *Liv.*

|| Amītini, ōrum. & Amītinæ, ārum. pl. Cousin Germans, Non.

Amittendus, a, um. part. To be lost. Conclamant

omnes, occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, *Cæf. B. G.* 3, 18.

Amitto, ēre, si, flum. act. [ex à & mitto, i. e. dimitto, abire sine] (1) To send away, to dismiss. (2) To lose by any means. (3) To loose, or let go. (4) To part with, or relinquish, freely. (5) To admit, or leave off. (1) Nunc vix vivos amisi domum, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 33. (2) Nisi tu amiffes [Tarentum] nunquam recepissem, *Cic.* Ut totam litem, aut obtineamus, aut amittamus, *Id.* (3) Cur Licinium de manibus amiserunt, *Id.* Captum piscem admittere, *Id.* (4) Vitam amisit Decius, at non perdidit; re enim vilissimā, & parvā maximam redemit, *ad Her.* 4, 44. (5) Rem inquisitum certum est non amittere, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 217. § Amittere animam, *Ib.* 1, 1, 85. vitam per dedecus, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 11. § aspectum, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 30. § oculos, *Cæf. B. G.* 3, 53. § causam, vel litem, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 4. § occasionem, *Id. Att.* 15, 11. oppidum, *Id. pro Sext.* 4. § aliquem à conspectu, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 2. § omnem sensum humanitatis, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 52.

Amittor, i. pass. To be lost. Amitteretur, *Cæf. B. G.* 3, 101.

† Amitto, sæpe in vett. Mss. pro Admitto.

Amnium, i. n. *Plin.* 20, 15. quod, & Ammi. An herb, by some called Piperula.

* Ammochryus, i. m. [ex ἀμμος; arena & χρυσός; aurum] A precious stone, shining like gold sand, *Plin.* 37, 11.

* Ammōytes, æ. m. A kind of serpent, like a viper, of the colour of the sand where it lies, *Luc.* 9, 716.

† Ammōneo, in Mss. vett. pro Admoneo.

* Ammōniacum, i. n. sc. gummi [ab ἀμμος; arena, in qua invenitur, vel ab Ammoniā, Lybiæ regione, in qua Jovis Ammonis templum, ubi illud ferulæ genus gignitur] The gum, or juice, which drops from the tree Agassylis, growing in Ammonia, a country of Africa, *Plin.* 12, 23.

* Ammōniacus, a, um. adj. Belonging to Ammonia, ut || Ammoniæ sal, *Ov. Med.* 94. An excellent kind of salt diged out of the sands of Africa, near Jupiter Ammon's temple, *Plin.* 31, 7.

* Ammōnis cornu, A gem of a golden colour, like a ram's horn, which causeth one to dream true dreams, *Plin.* 27, 10.

† Ammōnitrix, ūis. f. A female admonisher, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 20.

* Ammōnitrum, i. n. [ex ἀμμος & νίτρον] A kind of white glass, made of sand and nitre, melted together, *Plin.* 36, 26.

* Amnesia, æ. f. [ἀμνησία Gr. idem] An amnesia, or act of oblivion, to forgive and forget all that is past, *Cic.* sed Græcis elementis.

† Amnicola, æ. c. g. [ex amnis & colo] Dwelling, or growing, by a river. || Amnicolæ salices, Willows, that grow by the river's side, *Ov. Met.* 10, 96.

Amniculus, i. m. A little river, *Liv.* 36, 22.

Amnicus, a, um. adj. Of a river, belonging to a river, *Plin.* 3, 25. & posteriores hoc vocab. usi sunt.

† Amnigenus, a, um. adj. i. e. in amne genitus, Bred in the river, *Auf. Mosell.* 116.

Amnis, is. m. & f. *Plaut.* [ab am, circum, & no, fluo, Fest. ab ambitu amnis dicitur, *Varr.*] (1) A river. (2) A stream, a flood. (3) The sea, or ocean. (1) Neque mihi ullā obstitit amnis, *Plaut. Mirc.* 5, 2, 18. (2) Ruunt de montibus amnes, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 164. (3) Solus anheliante abluat amnis aquas, *Tib.* 2, 5, 60. || Amni secundo, down the stream, *Virg.*

* || Amnion, & Amnium, i. n. [ab ἀμνός, agnus, q. d. pellis agnina] The soft skin, or coat, that wraps the child in the womb, *Jun.*

Amo, as. act. (1) To love one cordially. (2) Abs. To love, to be in love. (3) To love, or be taken with. (4) To delight in. (5) To be wont to do a thing. (6) To be obliged to, or thank. (1) Ut scires eum non à me diligi solum, verum etiam amari, *Cic.* (2) Deducta mero litera fecit Amo, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 83. (3) Phyllida amo ante alias, *Virg.* (4) In eo me valde amo, *Cic.* (5) Ut serme amat posterior adolatio, *Tac.* (6) But not that in this sense it is a Græcism, and mentioned by Quintilian as a singularity in Sallust. (6) De Nu-

meriano multum te amo, *Cic. Ama me, non libenter vidi, Id. Att.* 6. i. e. crede mihi, *Dolet.*

|| Amōdo, adv. [ex à & modo] From henceforth, hereafter, henceforward, *Lex. ex Apul.*

* || Amœbæus, a, um. Serv. [ex ἀμοιβή; Gr. quod ab ἀμείβω respondeo] || Amœbæum carmen. Alternate verses, when one answereth another by course, *Fest.*

Amœnè, adv. [ab amœnus] Pleasantly, delightfully, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 2. Nescio an alibi legitur, sed || Amœniūs, *Gell.* 14, 1.

Amœnissimè, adv. Most pleasantly, most delightfully, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 23.

Amœnitas, ūis. f. [ab amœnus] Pleasantness, pleasure, delightfulness. Amœnitates studiorum, *Plin. præf.*

|| Amœniter, adv. [ab amœnus] Pleasantly, delightfully, *Gell.* 20, 8.

|| Amœno, as. To delight, to recreate with pleasure, to refresh, to cheer, *Cypr. & inferiores.*

Amœnus, a, um. adj. de loc's præcipue dicitur, or, comp. sīmus, sup. Incerta admodum est hujus vocis origo. Pleasant, delicate, sweet, delightful to the eye. Amœnum prædium, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3. || Amœnior, *Gell.* 9, 4. Amœnissimus villas prospicit, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17.

Amolior, ūis. tus. dep. & aliq. pass. [ex à & molior] Proprie de iis dicitur, quæ cum difficultate submoventur. (1) To remove, or put away, with some difficulty. (2) To be dispatched, or sent packing. (3) To be removed. (4) Met. To be confuted, or disproved. (1) Periculum amoliri, *Plin.* 32, 2. (2) Vos hinc amolimini, *Ter. A.* 4, 2, 24. Quid hinc amovemini, ap. *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 144. (3) Amoluntur omnia à medio, *Plin.* 11, 10. (4) Quint, 5, 13.

|| Amolitiō, ōis. f. verb. A putting away, a removal, *Gell.* 12, 1.

* Amōmis, ūis. f. [ex ἀμωμής Gr. quod idem significat] An herb like Amomum, but not so sweet, *Plin.* 12, 13.

* Amōmum, i. n. [ab ἀμωμων idem] (1) Some take it for a shrub growing in Armenia, round, like a cluster of grapes, with a flower like a white violet, and leaves like the white vine. It was used by the Eastern nations in embalming, whence mummy had its name; now called Momia, or Mumia, at first Amomia, *Voss.* *Salmasius* thinks the ancients called every simple odour ἀμωμων, which is not unlikely; and *Avienus* and others use it for Cinnamon. (2) Also an ointment made thereof. (1) Feret ruus asper amonium, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 89. (2) Crimen pingui deducere amomo, *Stat. S.* 1, 2, 111. In quo sensu leg. in plur. Crassis lutatus amomis, *Pers.* 3, 104.

Amor, ōis. m. [ab amo] (1) Honourable love to one's country, parents, children, friends, &c. (2) Lust; lascivious, or wanton, love. (3) The desire of procreation in different sexes. (4) The god of love. (4) Met. The person beloved. (1) *Cic. pro Flacc.* c. 38. (2) Non sum præceptor amoris, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 67. (3) Pecudes, piæque volucres in fustias, ignemque ruunt; amor omnibus idem, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 243. (4) Quicunque ille fuit primus qui pinxit Amorem, *Prop.* 2, 12, 1. (5) Sed redeo ad amorem, deliciæque nostras L. Antonium, *Cic.*

† Amos, ōis. pro Amor, *Plaut. Curt.* 1, 2, 2.

Amotio, ōis. f. verb. A putting away, a removal, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 3.

Amotus, a, um. part. [ab amoveor] Laid aside, conveyed away, *Hor. Od.* 1, 10, 10.

Amovendus, a, um. part. To be removed. Amovendum in insulam censuit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 31, 4.

Amoveo, ēre, vi, tum. act. [ex à & moveo] (1) To remove. (2) To lay aside. (3) To depose. (4) To convey away, or steal. (1) || Seu procul amoveris, five propè admoveris, *Auf. ad Her.* 3, 19. (2) § Odium, invidiam, metum, cupiditatemque omnes amove, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 58. (3) Quæstorem à frumentariâ procuratore senatus amovit, *Id. pro Arch.* 20. (4) Nisi boves reddidisses per dolum arotas, *Her. Od.* 1, 10, 9.

Amoveor, ēri, tus. pass. [à præced.] To be removed, laid aside, &c. *Cic.* || Amoveri in insulam, To be banished into, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 21.

* Ampellion, n. & Ampellis, f. *Cæf.* quæ Am-

pellis, vel terra ampelitis, Plin. [ex ἀμπελος; vitis, dict. quod viti circumscissa nascentes in ea veniunt, quos ipsas, sinapas vocant, interimat] *A kind of bituminous earth, tubere with the Syrians anoint their vines to kill the worms.*

* *Ampelitis, idis.* [ex eodem] *A sort of bitumen, Plin.* 35, 16.

* *Ampelodesmos, [ex ἀμπελος vitis & λευκός; vinculum] A kind of herb which they used instead of twigs, to tie their vines with in Sicily, Plin.* 17, 23.

* *Ampeloleuce, vitis alba, [ex ἀμπελος & λευκός; candidus] A wild vine; briony, or wild ner, Plin.* 23, 1.

* *Ampeloprasion, n.* [ex ἀμπελος & πρᾶσον porrum] *vulg. voc. porrum vinearum, Litch wine, raisins, bear's garlick, Plin.* 17, 23.

* *Ampelos agria [ex ἀμπελος & ἀγρία, i. e. vitis agrestis,] Wild vine, Plin.* 23, 14.

* *Amphibium, i. n.* [ex ἀμφίβιον, Gr. sc. ζῶον] *Living as well in water as on land. Ea quæ in aqua & in terrâ possunt vivere, amphibia vocant, Varr.* † *Anceps bestia, Cic. N. D.* 1, 37. *An amphibious creature.*

* *Amphibolia, Cic. & Amphibolium.* [ex ἀμφιβολος anceps] *The same with*

* *Amphibologia, i. e. ambiguitas sermonis [ex ἀμφιβολος & λόγος sermo] Sæpe orta ex vitio compositionis, venusta tamen est cum fit dedita operâ; ut, Ego me amare hanc fateor, Ter. tubere the construction may be either me amare hanc, or hanc amare me. An ambiguity, an equivocation; when a sentence may be construed two ways, Quint.* 7, 9.

* *Amphibrachys, vel us.* [ex ἀμφί, utrinque, & βραχύς, brevis] *A foot in verse, containing one long, between two short syllables; as, Hābērē, Quint.* 9, 4. *Amphimacer, Cōdērent. Vid. Quint.* 9, ult.

* *Amphydionium, i. e. commune Græciæ concilium. [ex Ἀμφιδιών, unus de regibus Atheniensium, qui hoc consilium primus instituit] The assembly of the states of Greece. Vid. Propr.*

* *Amphimacer, & Amphimacrus, i.* [ex ἀμφί & μακρός longus] *A foot in verse, more frequently called Creticus, and of the following measure, Dignitas. & Amphibrachys, Tēnērē, Quint.* 9, 4.

* *Amphimallus, adj. vel Amphimalla, pl.* [ex ἀμφί, utrinque, & μάλλος, vellus, lana] *A garment fringed, or fringed on both sides, Plin.* 8, 48.

* *Amphippi [ἀμφίπποι, Gr.] Soldiers who in war used two horses to charge with, that, when one was tired, they might mount the other. † Latinè, Desultores, Liv.*

* *Amphiprostylus, [ex ἀμφί, undique, & πύλος; columna, q. d. ædis habens utrinque columnas] A house with a piazza on both sides, Vitruv.* 3, 1.

* *Amphibaena, æ. f.* [ex ἀμφί & βᾶνω, gradior; quod ex utraque parte progrediatur, quia utrique extremitatibus acuminatis gignitur] *A serpent which seems to have a head at both ends, and goes both ways. In geminum surgens caput amphibaena, Luc.* 9, 719. ut quidam legunt.

* *Amphitrane, es. f.* [ex ἀμφίτραν Gr.] *A precious stone of a gold colour, called also Chrysolilla, Plin.* 37, 10.

* † *Amphitrapa, æ. f.* Lucil. sc. vestis. ἀμφι-τράπη, Gr. [ex ἀμφί, utrinque & τράπη, tapes] *Id. quod Amphimallon, quod vid.*

* *Amphithalamus, rect. ni fallor, Antithalamus; quod thalamus esset à dextrâ, hic autem à sinistrâ, [ex ἀμφί & θάλαμος] An opposite chamber, the maids room near their mistress's chamber, Vitruv.* 6, 10.

* *Amphitheātralis, e. adj.* *Of, or pertaining to, an amphitheatre, Plin.* 11, 24, &

* *Amphitheātricus, a, um. adj.* *Amphitheātrica charta, Paper so called from the place where it was made, Plin.* 13, 12. ex

* *Amphithēatrum i. n.* [quod ab ἀμφί, circum, & θέατρον, theatrum, i. e. spectandi locus] *quod & arena, & cavea, per synec. dicebatur. A place with seats and scaffolds in it, to behold prizes being of an oval form, consisting of two theatres joined together. An amphitheatre. A The theatre was but a half circle, with a stage for plays to be*

acted on; the amphitheatre was built in an oval figure, for sword players to contend for their prizes, and wild beasts to fight, in. Vid. Lips. & Rosin.

* *Amphithētum, i. n. Cæs.* 14, 63. [ex ἀμφί & θέτον, utrinque positum] *A great cup, or jug, that will stand on either end; a rummer. Ex amphitheto bibisti, You have taken a large dose, Prov.*

Amphōra, æ. f. [à Gr. ἀμφορεύς, ex ἀμφί & φέρω, quod antis & utrinque apprehensis feratur]

Amphora est octava pars ejus vasis, quod modium vini dicimus: modium vini Parisinum tricenot senos sextarios nostros capit; sextarius autem octonas eas quas pintas dicimus; in aridis autem pro amphorâ quadrantem sextarii habemus, id est, ternos bostellos, pro quibus vas trimodium habemus dimidiatum medimnum, Budæus. Verum de justâ hujus vasis mensurâ parum convenit inter doctos; esse magnæ capacitatis, & fictile, uno versu docet Horatius: Amphora cœpit Institui currente rotâ, cur urceus exit? Latinè, Quadrantal dicitur. A vessel of a foot square, with two ears, or handles. Arundinet, or firkin, holding (according to the best accounts) nine gallons, Cic. pro Font. 5.

* *Amphōrālis, e. adj.* [ex eodem themate] *Vas amphorale, Plin.* 37, 2. i. e. amphoræ capax, *Containing an amphora.*

* *Amphōrarius, i. m.* [ex eodem] *A tankard bearer. Lexica habent gratis.*

* *Amphōrarium vinum, Wine drawn out of a larger vessel into an amphora, Proc.*

Amplē, adv. quant. [ex amplius] *Amplē, largely, richly, highly, magnificently. = Elatē, & amplē loqui, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 8.

Amplēctendus, a, um. part. *To be embraced. Nominaque innumeris vix amplectenda figuris, Manil.* 4, 803.

Amplēctens, ntis. part. Embracing. Genus amplectens, Stat. Theb. 10, 625. *Amplēctens pontum terrasque jacentes, Manil.* 1, 536. *Amplēctens gradus templi, Ov. Met.* 6, 100.

† *Amplēcto. Amplectite crura fustibus, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 36. pro

Amplēctor, i, xus. [ex am & plecto, i. e.necto] dep. (1) To surround, or encircle. (2) To embrace, to fold in one's arms. (3) To lay hold, or possess one's self of. (4) To make much of, or to address. (5) To comprehend. (1) Compedes, quid cessatis amplecti crura? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 119. (2) Aras amplectitur, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 149. (3) Scææ amplector limina portæ, Virg. Æn. 3, 351. (4) Nimis amplecti plebem putabatur, Cic. (5) Non ego cuncta meis amplecti verbis opto, Virg. Geor. 2, 41.

Amplexans, ntis. part. Embracing. Manus amplexantis deæ simulacrum præciderunt, Just. 39, 3.

Amplexatus, a, um. part. Embracing. Frequenter corpore suo puerorum corpora amplexata protexit, Just. 24, 3.

† *Amplexo, ant. pro Amplexor, Non. ex Accio, & Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 4, 60.

Amplexor, ntis. freq. [ex amplector] To embrace heartily, to make much of, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Item, pro rem habere cum muliere, Plaut.

Amplexus, a, um. part. [ab amplector] Embracing, compassing, or having embraced, or compassed. Amplexa corpus amantem, Ov. Met. 1, 139.

Amplexus, us. m. verb. [ab amplector] (1) Surrounding. (2) Embracing, a hug. (1) Puerum dormientem circumplexa um diacoma amplexo, Cic. Div. 1, 36. (2) Te amplexa ne subtrahere, Virg. Æn. 6, 365.

Amplio, ntis. 1. verb. [ab amplio] To adjourn a sentence, or a verdict, till the cause be better certified, and agreed upon, and that for what time the judge pleased; an arrest of judgment till further trial. [ex] Amplio, & comprehenditatio diversa sunt, quod illa libera & penes juicem, hæc necessaria & que lege constantia; deinde quod hæc iterabat actionem in diem perendum amplexat, i. e. totum; illa in tempus, quod judicibus placeret, actionem differrebat. Ampliationis nota à judicibus in tabellâ scribebatur N. L. i. e. Non hpet, teste A con.

Amplificatio, ntis. 1. verb. To amplifying, or enlarging. Amplificatio res tamlians, ad in-

provement of one's estate, Cic. honoris, & gloria. Of one's name and dignity, Id. Amplification in rhetoric, concerning which see Quint. 1, 8, c. 4.

Amplificator, ntis. m. verb. An amplifier, an enlarger, Cic. Fam. 2, 9.

Amplificatorius, a, um. part. To amplify, or enlarge. Aduorum auctoritatem amplificaturus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 14.

Amplificatus, a, um. part. [ab amplificor] Enlarged, adorned, amplified. = Ornatus, Cic.

Amplificè, adv. Nobly, Catull. carm. 62. sed Græv. ib. leg. Amplificæ.

Amplifico, as. act. i. e. amplum facio. To amplify, or enlarge; to extol, to increase, or augment; to improve, to enhance, Cic. = Augere, ornare, exaggerare, Id. Minuere, Id.

Amplificor, ntis. pass. To be increased, or augmented. Amplificatur sonus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. pretium, Id. pro Dom. 9.

Amplificus, a, um. adj. Amplifica vestis, æ rich robe, or garment, Catull. 62, 265.

Amplio, as. denom. [ex amplius] To amplify, to increase, or enlarge, (1) in quantity, (2) in number, or (3) in time. (4) To adjourn, or put off, the bearing of a cause. (1) Ampliare scalpello plagam, Cels. 1, 7, 5. (2) Ampliare servitia, Tac. H. 2, 78. (3) Ampliare ætatis spatium, Mart. 10, 23. (4) Cum causam non audisset, & potestas esset ampliandi, dixit sibi liquere, Cic. Vid. Ampliatio.

Amplior, ntis. pass. To be enlarged, Liv. 4, 44.

Amplior, us. adj. comp. (1) Greater, or larger. (2) Moredignified. (3) Increased. (1) Præmiis amplioribus, ad perdiscendum commoveri, Cic. (2) Suos vero omnes per se ampliores fieri volebat, Id. Ampliorem honorem tribuebat alteri Pompeius, quàm ipse erat consecutus, Id. (3) Si fortè morbus amplior factus sit, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 50.

Amplissimè, adv. sup. Very amply, honourably, nobly. = Honestissimè, magnificentissimè, Cic. Amplissimè gerere honores, Id. Verr. 2, 46. decernere de alicujus dignitate, Id. pro Dom. 28.

Amplissimus, a, um. adj. sup. Very great and large, very rich and honourable, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1.

Ampliter, adv. frequenter apud Plaut. Nobly, magnificently, sumptuously, largely, exceedingly. Ampliter apponere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 160. § excipi, Id. Merc. prol. 98. § occupari, Id. Cist. 2, 3, 54.

Amplitudo, ntis. f. (1) Bigness. (2) Greatness, largeness. (3) Compass. (4) Height. (5) Met. Excellence, grace. (6) Honour, dignity. (7) A large measure of majesty, power, or any thing else. (1) Meatus animæ propter amplitudinem corporis gravior, & sonantior est, Plin. (2) Simulacrum medicæ amplitudine, Cic. (3) Amplitudo urbis, Plin. 6, 16. (4) Platanos in amplitudinem non posse adulescere, Id. 12, 1. (5) = Splendor omnis, & amplitudo harum rerum duarum, Cic. Offic. 1, 20. (6) Amplitudine summâ dignus, Id. (7) Amplitudo est potentie aut majestatis, aut aliquarum rerum, magna abundantia, Id. de Inv. 2, 55. = Nobilitas, auctoritas, claritas, dignitas, gloria, honores, Id.

Amplivagus, a, um. adj. [ex amplius, & vagus] Stretching far, that hath a large scope, Auct. ad Her. 3, 19. sed mel. codd. divisim.

Amplius, adv. comp. (1) More. (2) Upward. (3) Longer, longer time. (4) Moreover. Nay, more than that. (5) More splendidly. (6) A latet term, when the cause was adjourned from some difficulty arising, Cic. (1) Amplius octingentæ naves, Cæs. (2) Viginti amplius auctores producere, Plin. 2, 45. (3) Ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 17. (4) Etiam hoc amplius cūa Eubatus, &c. Cic. (5) Quam vellem Menedemum invitatum ut nobiscum hodie esset amplius, Ter. Hæc. 1, 2, 11. (6) Vid. Amplio.

Ampliusculus, a, um. adj. [ab amplior] Pretty big, somewhat of the largest, Apul. Apol. p. 522. ed. Delph.

Amplius, a, um. adj. or comp. Simus, sup. [ex am, & plus, qu. ex omni parte plus, Sidon.] (1) Ample, large, plenty, &c. (2) Great. (3) Sumptuous. (4) Noble, of great power. (5) Capacious, of great compass. (6) Of high place. Of great

bonor and authority. (1) Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 353. (2) Amplior pecunia, *Plin.* (3) Funus amplum, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 12. (4) Ampli homines, *Id. Phil.* 3, 8. (5) Amplus, & grandis orator, *Id. Orat.* 9. (6) = Familia ampla, & honesta, *Id.* Amplissimo loco natus fuit, *Id. Virg.* 5, 46.

AMPULLA, æ. f. *An oblong vessel, chiefly of earth, or glass, with a large belly; a cruet, Cic. A bottle, or jug, Suet. Dom. 21. Met. anything blown, or puffed up.* ¶ *Ampullæ*, plur. *Swelling lines, bombast, big-blowen stuff, rhodomontade, Hor. A. P.* 97.

Ampullaceus, a, um. adj. (1) *Like a phial, or bottle.* (2) *Gorgeously decked.* (1) *Col.* 8, 2. (2) *Plaut. Menæch.* ¶ *Pyrum ampullaceum, A tankard pear, Plin.* 15, 15.

Ampullarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to bottles, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 51.

Ampullarius, i. m. *A maker of jugs, or bottles, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 51.

¶ **Ampulleico**, Ære. *To become gross, or big; to be bloated, swollen, or puffed up; to wax proud, or haughty, Cæ.*

Ampullor, aris. denom. [*ex ampulla*] *To be like a bottle. Met. To swell, to use haughty and proud words, to rhodomontade, romance, or bounce. An tragicâ desævit, & ampullatur in arte, Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 14.

Ampütatio, onis. f. verb. *A cutting, or loping, off, Cic. pro Sext.* 15.

Ampütandus, a, um. part. *To be cut, or pared, away; superfluous. Amputandæ narrationes, Cic.*

Ampütans, ntis. part. *Cuting. Serpentem ferro amputans, Cic. de Sen.* 15.

Ampütāurus, a, um. part. *About to cut off, or remove. Hastæ quicquid obivium concitatis equis fuisset amputaturæ, Curt.* 4, 34.

Ampütatus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut about, pared away, loped, chipped, or cut, off.* (2) *Removed.* (3) *Met. Lame and imperfect.* (1) *Vid. Amputo.* (2) *Amputatâ circumcisâque inanitate, & errore, Cic. de Fin.* 1, 13. (3) = *Infracta, & amputata loquuntur, Id. Orat.* 51.

Ampütō, as. act. [*ex am & puto*] (1) *To cut off, to chop off, to prune, to lop, to snip.* (2) *Met. To remove.* (1) = *Ars agricolarum circumcidit; amputat, &c. Cic. de Fin.* 5, 14. (2) *Vid. Amputatus.*

Ampütōr, ari. pass. *To be cut off. Ambitiosè id precibus petierat, ne amputaretur caput, ludibrio futurum, Tac. H.* 2, 49, 5.

† **Amfanctus**, i. e. omni ex parte sanctus, *Virg. Scæl. Amfanctus, Altogether holy. Vid. Propr.*

† **Amtruo**, as. [*ex am, circum, & truo, moveo, b. e. circumvolvo*] *To shew tricks, to tumble, or jump. Præful ut amtruat, inde & volgus redamtruat olii, ap. Fest. ex Lucil. uti resituit Scæl.*

Amulētum, i. n. [*simpl. ab amoliendo, quod corpori noxam omnem amoliatur*] *An amulet, any thing hung about the neck, to preserve one from witchcraft, or other harm; a charm, a spell, Plin.* 25, 9.

* **Amurca**, æ. f. [*ex ἐμουργή, quod ab ἀμέρω, abstergo, quia ex oleo detergitur*] *The mother, or lees, of oil; the scum that swims uppermost, Virg. Geor.* 1, 194. *Col.* 12, 50.

* **Amurcarius**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, tubs, or vessels, to receive the mother, or dregs, of oil. Amurcaria dolia, Cato, R. R.* 10.

Amussum, i. n. [*ab amussi, & rect. scrib. amussium, ap. Vitr.* 1, 6.] *An instrument devised to know the points of the wind; a compass.*

† **Amussiatus**, a, um. adj. *Done to a rule. Opus amussiatum, Vitr.*

¶ **Amussim**, adv. ex nom. *Fest.* ¶ **Adamussim**, *Gell. Examussim, Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 213. *Exactly, by line and level.*

¶ **Amussis**, is. f. [*ex am & ant. asses, i. e. asser; sed est admodum incertæ originis*] *A mason's, or carpenter's rule, or line, chalked, or ochred, wherewith he measures and levels work. Judicium ad amussim factam, Gell.* 1, 4. *Amussi albâ, Prov.*

Amussitatus, a, um. adj. *Nice, exact.* ¶ **Amusitata opera**, sc. quæ ad amussim facta sunt, *Nicely done, curiously wrought, Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 38.

Amussum, i. n. i. e. tympanum circinatum, *Jun. Sed Plinio tabula citad explorandos ventos;*

[*ab-amussis*] quod utrumque ad libellam, & amussim exigeretur, *A compass, or instrument, to shew the winds, Vitr.* 1, 6.

* **Amūsus**, i. m. [*ab musis alienus*] *One that hath no ear for music; unlearned, ignorant.* ¶ *Non debet architectus esse musicus, ut Aristoxenus, sed non amusus, Vitr.* 1, 1.

* **Amygdala**, æ. f. arbor, & fructus, *An almond tree, Plin.* 16, 25. *also an almond: nux Græca, Col.* 5, 10. ¶ **Amygdalæ faucium**, *Kernels in the neck, or throat, like Almonds, Plin.*

* **Amygdalīnus**, a, um. adj. *Of almonds.* ¶ **Amygdalinum oleum**, *Oil of almonds, Plin.* 26, 4.

* **Amygdālites**, *An herb of the spurge kind, so called from its leaf, which is like that of an almond, Plin.* 26, 8.

* **Amygdalum**, i. n. [*ex ἀμύγδαλον, idem.*] *An almond, Pailad.* 2, 15.

* **Amýion**, & **Amýum**, i. n. [*ab α priv. & μύω, mola, quod sine mola fiat*] *A kind of medicine, or food, made of wheat unground, such as our frumenty, Cato, R. R.* 88. ¶ *Starch, ex usu hodierno.*

* **Amystis**, idis. f. non clausus. [*ab α priv. & μύω, claudio*] quia *Thracum, unde hæc fluxit conventio, erat ἀμυστή, b. e. labellis non clausis, & ἀπνευστή, b. e. sine respiratione bibere; qui quidem mos, ut accepi, hodie apud Turcos obtinet. A way of drinking among the Thracians, to pour it down without fetching the breath, or shutting the mouth. The cup, or bowl, wherein they drank, (as some will have it.) Bassum Thraciâ vincat amysside, Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 14, ubi vel exhaustiendi actus, vel poculum designari potest.

A ante N.

* **AN**, adv. aliàs interrogandi, & aliàs dubitandi. [*ab an*] *Whether? or, else; either, if, or no; yea, or no. An, in the latter part of a question, answers to Utrum, or to another An, or Ne, either expressed or understood.* ¶ *An is est? It is he? Ter. Annon hoc dixi esse futurum? Did not I tell you it would be so? Id. Andr.* 3, 15, 5. *Hoccine agis, an non? Do you mind me, or no? Id. In which sense Necne is often used for Annon; as, Fiat, necne fiat, id quæritur, Cic.* ¶ *Here notice is to be taken of Quintilian's caution, That neither in doubting, nor asking, we use Aut for An, where we speak of more than one. Malè interrogas hic aut ille sit, Quint.* 1, cap. 9. (al. 5.) *Vid. Valla Elegant.* lib. 2. c. 17.

* ¶ **Ana**, [*ex Gr. præp. ἀνά*] apud *Med.* distributionem notat. *Of each an equal quantity.*

* ¶ **Anābaptista**, æ. c. g. *An anabaptist, one who holdeth rebaptization.*

* **Anābāsis**, is. f. [*ab ἀναβαίνω*] *The herb horse hair, or horse tail, Plin.* 26, 7. ¶ *Lat. Equisetum, vel Cauda equina.*

* ¶ **Anābāsius**, i. m. *Hier. [ab eodem] A messenger, or herald. ¶ Lat. Nuncius publicus.*

* **Anācampeseros**, otis. *An herb of force (as magicians say) to reconcile friends only by touching it, Plin.* 24, 17.

* **Anācephalæosis**, i. e. rerum repetitio, & congregatio, *A repetition, or summing up, of what has been said, Quint.* 6, 1.

* **Anāchites**, rectiūs **Anācites**, gemma, [*ab ἀναξ, rex, quasi princeps gemma*] *A diamond, Plin.* 37, 4.

* ¶ **Anāchōrēta**, æ. m. [*ab ἀναχωρέω*] *An anchorit, one that lives a solitary life: he differs from Eremita, because this latter had a tent, or cottage, whereas the former had not.* ¶ *Laudabo anachoretas, mirabor eremitas, Hieron.*

* ¶ **Anāclitērium**, i. n. [*ab ἀνακλίνω, recumbo*] *A couch to rest on in the day time, an easy chair, Spart.*

* ¶ **Anāclōthōn**, quod non sequitur. [*ex α non & ἀκλόθεος consequens*] *Figura est, cum non redditur quod superioribus respondeat, aut contrā. A figure in Grammar, when a word that is to answer another is not expressed; cujus exempla adducit Serv. ex Virg. Aen.* 2, 331. ubi legitur quot, non præmissio tot; & *Aen.* 3, 541. Tamen, non præmissio quanquam.

* **Anādēma**, ātis. n. *Virg. redimiculā, i. e. mitrarum vincula, five vittas vocat. [ab ἀναδέω redimire] A kind of ornament which women wore on their heads, like a garland; a coronet, or border; a ribband, or fillet, Lucr.* 4, 1122.

* **Anādīplōsis**, f. [*ex ἀναδιπλωσις Gr.*] *A figure in rhetoric; when the last word, or words, of the former verse, or sentence, is repeated immediately in the next; as*

—timidis supervenit *Ægle*,
Ægle Naiadum, pulcherrima, Virg.

—Acredula vocibus instat.
Vocibus instat, &c. ¶ Cic. 1. de *Div. Lat. Reduplicatio.*

* **Anādymēne**, f. i. e. emergens, [*ex ἀνὰ & δύνω*] *A picture of Venus, coming out of the sea, drawn by Apelles, Plin.* 35, 10.

* ¶ **Anagallis**, idis. f. [*ab ἀναγallis idem*] *The herb pimpernel, Plin.* 25, 13. *Corchorum vocat. ¶ Anagallis aquatica, Sea purslain, or brook-lime. Anagallis sylvestris, The herb Calves-foot.*

* **Anaglypha**, pl. n. [*ἀνὰ super, & γλύφω sculpo*] *Vasa cæata, & aspera extantibus signis, Vessels, or plate, chased, embossed, or wrought, with the hammer, Plin.* 3, 11.

* **Anaglypta**, ōrum. n. [*ex eodem*] *Chased, Embossed, the same as Anaglypha, Mart.* 4, 39.

* ¶ **Anaglypticum**, [*ab eodem*] *metallum signis asperum, Rough plate, newly come from the shop, Sidon.*

* ¶ **Anaglyptes**, æ. m. [*ex eodem*] *A chaser, or Embosser.*

* ¶ **Anaglyptica**, æ. f. [*ex eodem themate*] *The art of chasing, or Embossing, Cæ.*

* ¶ **Anaglypticus**, a, um. adj. [*ab eodem*] *Chased, or Embossed, Sidon.*

* **Anagnostes**, æ. m. [*ex ἀναγνώστης idem*] *A servant to a man of quality, who was to read History, or other books, to divert, or instruct, the guests at table, that occasion might be given thereby to some useful, or learned, discourse; or when his master could not sleep at nights, or perhaps on other occasions, C. Nep. Att.* 13. *Lat. Lector.*

* ¶ **Anagramma**, tis. n. [*ex ἀνὰ & γράμμα*] *A transposition of letters, an anagram.*

* **Anagraphe**, es. f. [*ab ἀναγραφὴ Gr. inscriptio*] *A registering, a commentary, Cic. Act.* 1, 12.

* ¶ **Anagrytis**, [*ex ἀνὰ & γρύος circulus*] *An herb called Beautrefoil, Ruell. Rusticis lignum putidum dicitur, ¶ Anagryrin movere, Prov. id. quod Camarinam movere, quod vid.*

* ¶ **Analecta**, ōrum. n. i. e. collectanea, a colligendo. [*ab ἀναλέγω colligo*] *Scraps of meat, and crumbs that fell from the table upon the floor, Mart.* 14, 82. ¶ *Vossius seems to think this word destitute of authority, the two places quoted for it being doubtful, because in both the following Analecta may be read; viz.*

* **Analectes**, vel **Anālēcta**, æ. m. [*ab eodem*] *A servant that picks up the crumbs and scraps upon the floor, Mart. ¶ Met. A well-read scholar, Cæ.* ¶ *Utitur hac voce, Sen. Ep.* 27. ¶ **Analecta Grammaticus**, q. d. *Agileaner to pick up what another forgets.*

* **Anālēctides**, um. f. [*ex eodem themate*] *The stuffings of a garment to make a crooked body straight, Ov. A. A. m.* 3, 273.

* **Anālemma**, ātis. n. [*ex ἀναλαμβάνω resumō*] *A term in dialing, to find the increase and decrease of the shadow, Vitr.* 9, 4.

* ¶ **Anālōgicus**, a, um. adj. *According to analogy, Gell.* 4, 16. *ab*

* ¶ **Anālōgia**, æ. f. [*quod ex ἀνὰ, æqualiter, & λόγος, ratio*] = *Proportio, Quint. = Convenientia, Cic. Analogy, proportion, convenience, like reason. In Mathematicks it is a double proportion of numbers or magnitudes to one another, v. g. As 4 is to 2, so is 8 to 4; the use whereof is by referring to a thing certain to find out what was uncertain before.*

* ¶ **Anālōgus**, a, um. adj. [*ab eodem*] *Similis, proportionē respondens. Proportionable, alike. ¶ Verbum analogum, A regular verb, Gram.*

* ¶ **Anālŷsis**, f. [*ab ἀναλύω, resolvo*] *A resolution, or unfolding; the analysis of a discourse, resolving it into its parts, Bud. Hinc ¶ Analyticus, a, um. adj.*

* **Anā-**

* || *Análytica*, *ōrum*. n. [ex eodem] *The book of Aristotle for the solving of arguments*, Bud.

* *Ananchitis*, *idis*. f. *Gemma*, quā in hydro-mantiā evocantur imagines deorum. [*ἀναγκίτις*, Gr.] *A stone used in Magick*, Plin. 37, 11.

* || *Anantapōdōton*, [*ἀνανταπόδαλον*, Gr.] i. e. apodolin, sive redditionem, non habens. Oratio poster. membro defecta.

* *Anapæsticus*, a, um. adj. *Made up of anapests*. Versus anapæsticus, Cic. in Orat. 56. ab

* *Anapæstus*, i. m. [quod ex *ἀναπαῖς* referio, quoniam dactylum sono reciproco repercutiat] *A foot in verse, whereof the two first syllables are short, and the last long; as Pictās. An anapest*. Hence || *Metrum anapæsticum*, *A verse made of anapests*. Nec adhibetur ulla sine anapæstis pedibus horatio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16.

* *Anapæstum*, i. n. [ex eodem] *An anapest*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24.

* || *Anaphōra*, æ. f. i. e. repetitio, [ex *ἀνα* rursum & *φῆρ* fero] *A figure, when in the begining of every verse, or member of a sentence, the same word is repeated; as, Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata Lycori. Hic nemus, hic ipso tecum consumerer ævo*, Virg.

* *Anaphōrica* horologia, [ab eodem themate] *A sort of winter-dials*, Vitr. 9, 9.

* || *Anarchia*, æ. f. sed vix occurrit ap. idon. script. Rom. ordinum confusio [ex a non & *ἀρχή* principium] *Anarchy, want of government, confusion, disorder*.

* *Anarrhīnon*, n. dic. & antirrhīnum. [ex *ἀνα* & *ῥίον* naris] *A kind of herb like pimpernel*, Plin. 25, 10.

* *ANAS*, *ātis*. f. [*ἀ* nando] *A duck, or drake*, Varr. Anatum ova, Cic. N. D. 2, 48.

* || *Anāscarā*, æ. f. i. e. hydrops. [ex *ἀνα* per & *σκάρα* carmen, ed dict. quod toto corpore diffusus] *Græcè melius dic. σκαρῖνος, & vix leg. Latine. A kind of dropsy which swells up the skin*, ap. Med.

* *Anastōmōsis*, is. f. [ex *ἀνα* & *στόμα* os] *The crifice of the veins and arteries where they meet; also the bursting of those orifices, and the bleeding which comes by the opening of a vein*. Cels. 4, 4.

* || *Anastrophe*, es. f. i. e. inversio. [ex *ἀνα* & *στροφή* verito] *A gram. figure, setting a word foremost which should follow; as, Maria omnia circum*, Virg.

* || *Anātaria*, sc. aquila [ab *anas*] *A kind of eagle preying upon ducks*, Plin. 10, 3.

* *Anātarius*, a, um. adj. [ex eodem] *Of ducks; pertaining, or belonging, to ducks*, Plin. 10, 3.

* || *Anāthēma*, *ātis*. r. Ecclef. *ἀνάθημα*, Gr. i. e. piaculum, ab *ἀναθεσθαι*, removere, separare] *An anathema, or curse; the sentence of excommunication. Also an accursed person, or thing. Hence Anathematizo, as. ἀναθεματίζω, Gr. To curse, to excommunicate, and give one up to Satan*.

* || *Anāthēma*, *ātis*. n. [ab *ἀνάθημα*, Gr. i. e. donarium] *An offering, or gift, to the Gods, as, Statues, cups, tripods, &c.* Bud.

* *Anaticula*, æ. f. dim. [ab *anas*] *A duckling, a wild duck*, Cic. de Fin. 3, 15.

* *Anātīnus*, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Of, or belonging to, a duck*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 49.

* *Anātōcismus*, i. m. [ex *ἀνατοκίζω* usuram renovo] *A renewing of usury, and of taking the interest upon interest; compound interest*, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

* || *Anātōme*, es. f. & *Anātōmia*, æ. f. [ab *ἀνατέμνω* d. flecto] vulgò sed malè. † *Incisio*, Lat. Vid. Cels. præf. l. 1, *Anatomy, the dissecting of bodies*. Hinc

* || *Anātōmice*, es. f. sc. τέχνη. *The art of anatomy*, Macr. Sat. 7, 15.

* || *Anātōmicus*, i. m. [ab eodem] *An anatomist, one skilful in anatomy*, Macr. & Ammian. † *Anatomes peritus*.

* *Anātōnus*, a, um. [ex *ἀνα* & *τείνω* tendo] *Ascending high, lofty*. Capitulum anatonum, Vitr. 10, 15.

* || *Ancæsa*, *ōrum*. [ex am, circum, & cædo] *Vessels, or plate, engraven*, Fest.

Anceps, *ancipī's*, adj. [ex am, & capio quod ex utraque parte æquod capiatur, Fest.] (1) *Two edged*. (2) *Double*. (3) *Double-headed, or two faced, which looks two ways*. (4) || *That may be taken either way*. (5) *Dangerous*. (6) *Ticklish*. (1) *Anceps ferrum*, Catull. 62, 369. (2) *Nemo hos ancipites ferro effringat cardines*, Lucil. Anci-

pitis animi. Liv. 24, 45. (3) *Anceps imago Jani*, Ov. Fast. 1, 95. (4) *Vocabula ancipitia*, Gell. 12, 9. (5) *Voluptas tanta ancipitis cibi*, Plin. 22, 23. (6) *Anceps forma bonum mortalibus*, Sen. Hipp. 761.

Anchiālus, i. m. Jura, verpe, per Anchialum, Mart. 11, 94. Quod alloquitur Judæum Poëta, Jos. Scal. Cl. Seldenus, alii, ex Hæbræo fortè petunt hujusce jurisjurandi formulam, *יְהוָה חַי*, i. e. si vivit Deus. Quare per Anchialum jurare Anglicè sonat, *To swear by the living God*, Vid. Propr.

* *ANCHORA*, æ. f. [ab *ἀγκυλος*, incurvus] *An anchor*. || *Anchora sacra*, *The sheet anchor*; by way of proverb, *The last refuge*. In anchoris stare, *To ride at anchor*, Cæf. B. C. 3, 102. Dente tenaci Anchora fundabat naves, *The ships lay at anchor*, Virg. Anchoram vellere, *To weigh anchor*, Liv. præcidere, *To cut cable*, Cic. Verr. 5, 34. Duabus niti anchoris, *To have two strings to his bow*, Prov. § || *Naves ad anchoras collocare*, Suet. Cal. 19. § In anchoris esse, Cæf. B. C. 3, 102. § consistere, Ibid. 3, 28. § commorari, B. Afr. 63. § tenere navem, C. Nep. Them. 8. § expectare, Cæf. B. G. 4, 23. § Anchoras tollere, Id. B. C. 2, 22. § moliri, Liv. 28, 17. § præcidere, Cic. § facere ante portum, Liv. 37, 28.

* || *Anchōtāgo*, *gīnis*. [Salmo ita dict. à rostri aduncitate, ut in anchorā] *A salmon, or, according to others, a sturgeon*, Cassiod.

* *Anchōrālia*, um. n. pl. *The cable of an anchor*, Liv. 22, 19. Plin. 16, 8.

* *Anchōrālis*, e. adj. *Pertaining to an anchor*, Liv. 37, 30.

* *Anchōrārius*, a, um. adj. || *Funes anchorarii* *Cables which fasten the anchor*, Cæf. B. C. 2, 9.

* || *Anchōrārius*, i. m. *Qui curam anchoræ habet ut eam demittat, vel elevet. The person who has the charge of the anchor*, Litt. ex Cæf.

* *Anchūsa*, æ. [ab *αγκυ* suffoco, quod vim habet suffocatorium] *A kind of bugloss*, Plin. 22, 20.

Ancile, is. n. scutum grande, Non. breve, Fest. [ab ancisu, quod esset utrinque incisum, & rotundum, quod facit illud Ovidii, *Idque Ancile vocant, quod ab omni parte recisum*] *A kind of short oval shield, or buckler, which was used only by the priests of Mars, to dance up and down the city with in the month of March*, Virg. Æn. 8, 664.

Ancilis, e. adj. *Clypeis ancilibus*, Juu. 3, 126. i. e. ad formam ancilium fabricatis. *Targets, or bucklers, like the sacred shields, short and round*.

Ancilium, i. n. id. quod *Ancile*. *A sacred shield*, Hor. arm. 3, 5.

Ancilla, æ. f. [Ancillæ dict. ab anculare, i. e. ministrare, Fest.] *A maid-servant, a waiting woman, a captive, a bandmaid*, Cic. pro Mil. 10.

Ancillans, ntis. part. *Waiting upon, attending*. *Sidus ancillans*, Plin. 2, 97.

Ancillātiolus, i. m. dim. [ab ancillarius] *A pitiful whore-master, that takes up with servant maids*, Mart. Ep. 12, 58. Also it seems by Seneca, de Ben. 1, 9. to be taken for a mean spirited man, or one under petticoat government, as we say.

Ancillāris, e. adj. *Belonging to a maid-servant, Mean, dirty, pitiful*. = *Ancillare sordidumque artificium*, Cic. T. 2, 5, 20.

* || *Ancillārius*, i. m. *A debaucher of maid-servants, manet in vet. Gloff.*

* || *Ancillor*, *āris*. dep. (1) *To wait servilely, as a maid doth upon her mistress*. (2) *Met. To cajole, to wheedle, to humour*. (1) || *Dotibus deliniti ultro etiam uxeribus ancillantur*, *They live under petticoat government*, ap. Non. Marcell. 2. (2) = *Non enim uni privatam ancillatus sum, neque me addixi*, *Porcius Latro Invect.* in Sall. Vet. Gloff. *Ancillor*, *κολλαρεύω*.

Ancillula, æ. f. dim. *A waiting-maid*. Dixti cupere te ex Æthiopiā ancillulam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 85.

† *Ancipes*, pro *Anceps*, Litt. ex Plaut.

† *Ancīsus*, us. verb. [qu. ex ancido, quod ab am, circum, & cædo, unde & *Ancile* dict.] *A cutting, or taring, round*, Varr.

* || *Ancībra*, *Ancībria*, & *Antībra*, legunt alii. [ex ancilare, haurire] *Vessels of brass, which the priests used in sacrificing*, Fest. ex Liv.

* || *Ancībris*, [ab an & ancilo, sive ancilo, mi-

nistro] *A table used in the service of their Gods, as at sacrifices, &c. of which each tribe of Rome had one, called also Atidela*, Scal.

* || *Ancīlre*, Fest. per sync. pro anculare, q. d. ministrare, unde Gloff. *Ancilator*, *ἰνκίλτης*. 1. *Ancilare*, haurire, Fest. *To wait upon one. To draw water*, in quo sensu Voss. putat scribendum *Ancilare*, ab *ἀνκίλιν*.

* *Ancon*, *ōnis*. m. [ab *ἀγκων*, cubitus] *curvatura brachii*. (1) *The part of the rule where the perpendicular and basis meet like an elbow, as in the letter L*. (2) *A foreland, or promontory*. (3) *Plur. Ancones*, *The corners, or coins, of walls; the cross beams, or over-thwart rafters*. (4) || *Hooks on which they used to hang their nets*. (1) Vitr. 3, ult. (2) Lucr. 1, 421. (3) Vitr. 4, 6. (4) *Leneaque ex tritis lucent anconibus arma*, *Gratius Cyn. v. 87*.

* *Ancōra*, æ. f. *An anchor*. Vid. *Anchora*.

* || *Ancēres*, um. m. pl. [ab *αγκυ* strangu- lo] *A bandage to tie up wounds*, Gal.

* || *Ancūli*, & *Ancūlæ*. [ab ancilo, i. e. ministrare] *Servants, attendants. The Gods of servants, as some; or, (as others) Inferior Gods and Goddesses*. Fest.

† *Ancūlo*, as. act. *To draw out of a vessel, to minister*. *Florem ancilabant Liberi ex carchesium*, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. vii leg. Scal.

* || *Ancus*. [ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγκυῶος, i. e. à cubito] *Lame of one hand, that hath a crooked arm*, Fest. Vet. Gloff. *Ancus*, *mancus*, *καλλός*, *λορδός*.

* *Ancyle*, es. f. [*ἀγκυλή*, Gr.] || *The handle of a javelin, also a kind of javelin*, Cæf. alio *Contractio quædam articulorum*, Cels. 5, 18.

* *Ancylolēpharon*, i, n. [ex *ἀγκυλος* incurvus & *βλέπω* video] *An impostume in the eye, when the eye-lids grow close together*, Cels. 7, 7.

* *Andabāta*, æ. m. [pro *ἀναβάτης* inserto d, Voss. i. e. Adscensor, sc. equorum] *A sort of fencer, who fought hoodwinked on horseback. Quem antea ne andabatam quidem defraudare poteramus*, Cic. Fam. 7, 10. Also the title of one of Varro's books of *Vulgar Errors*.

* *Andrōdāmas*, ntis. m. [ἀπὸ τῆς ἀμείντης ἀνδραγ, quod, secundum magos, impetus hominum & iracundias domet] *A precious stone described by Pliny, 37, 10. Also a sort of bloodstone, black and ponderous, described by him, 36, 20*.

* *Andrōgynos*, vel *Andrōgynus*, i. m. [ex *ἀνὴρ*, vir, & *γυνή*, mulier] *An hermaphrodite, a will-jill*, Liv. 27, 11.

* *Andron*, *ōnis*. m. [ab *ἀνδρῶν*, Gr.] (1) *The mens room, or lodging, where men only came*. (2) *Also the space between two walls where the rain falls*. (1) Plin. Ep. 2, 17. (2) Vitr. 6, 10.

* *Andrōnītis*, f. [ab eodem] id. quod *Andron*, Vitr. 6, 9.

Andrōnium, i. n. *A medicine good against the Uvula, or falling of the palate*. Cels. 6, 14.

* *Andrōsūces*, is. n. [*ἀνδρόσανες*, Gr. ab *ἀνδρῶς* & *αἶος* medela] *A white herb growing in Syria, of great virtue for cures*, Plin. 27, 4.

* || *Andrōsæmon*, i. n. [ex *ἀνδρῶς*, & *αἶμα*, i. e. hominis sanguis] *An herb something like hypericum, or St. John's wort*, Dioscor.

Anellus, i. m. dim. [ab anulus, quæ vera scriptura videtur ex hac voce] *A little ring*, Flor. Sat. 2, 7, 9.

* *Āncēmōne*, es. f. [ex *ἀνεμῶνε*, Gr. idem] *Celandine, the flower into which Adonis was turned, Some take it for wild poppy, or rose parsley*, Plin. 27, 12.

* *Āncēthum*, i. n. [ex *ἀν* sursum & *θεῖν* currere, quod citò crescit] *The herb onion, or dill. Flos bene olentis anethi*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 48.

* || *Anfractus*, a, um. adj. unde subst. *Anfractum*. *Broken, rugged*, Non. 3, 16. ex Varr.

Anfractus, ūs. m. & *Anfractum*, i. n. [ab am, circum, & frango] (1) *The turning, bending, or winding, of a way in, or out, backward or forward*. (2) *Met. A circuit or compass*. (1) *Via altero tantò longiorem habet anfractum*, Nep. in Eun. 8. (2) = *Quid opus est circuitione & anfractu?* Cic. de Div. 2, 61. *Longis anfractibus urbem Circumeunt*, Lucr. 1, 605.

* || *Angāra*, pl. n. *Inns where posts, or porters, or public messengers, lay at night, after they had done their days task*, Cal. ex Cæf. ab eodem cum

* || *Angāna*,

Angaria, æ. vox Persica. [quod ab ἀγγαρεῖω] **Angario** Munus angari. Apud JCC. munus præstandi, equos ad cursum publicam. *Apost. majior s. officii; provision, or charge for post-horses.* Hinc pl. **Angariæ**, jejunia 4 tem. o. um. Embor weeks. Hier.

* **Angario**, āre. [ex eodem] *To press, or force, one to go any whither, or do any thing; to send for.* Bibl.

|| **Angarior**, āris. pass. [ab eodem themate] *To be pressed, or forced.* Naves eorum angariari posse, rescriptum est, Ulp.

* || **Angarus**, i. m. [ab eodem] Nuncius regius apud Persas. *Apost. majior, or messenger, amongst the Persians, who had power to press horses and men for the king's service.* Hier.

* || **Angēlica**, æ. i. [ab angelicā virtute dict.] *The herb so called.* Spondylium.

|| **Angēlicus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to angels, angelical.* Vox freq. apud Eccles. script.

* **Angellus**, i. m. dim. [ab angulus] *A little corner, or angle.* Lucr. 2, 428. sed codd. mel. hab. *angulus.*

* **Angēlus**, i. m. [ἀγγελος Nuncius] nomen officii, non nature. *A messenger.* Ego angelus Epicuri, Sen. Ep. 20. si salva scriptura. || **An-angel**, or messenger from heaven.

* **Angērōna**, vel pot. Angērōnia. [ab angendo, & cohibendo ore] silentii Dea, cujus simulacrum fuit ore obligato, signatōque, Plin. 3, 5. *The Goddess of silence; worshiped also, as some say, for curing the Romans of the Angina.*

* || **Angērōnālia**, *The festival of Angerōnia, on the 21st of December.* Fest.

* **Angīna**, æ. f. [ab angendis, i. e. comprimendis faucibus] *A disease of the throat called the squinancy, squincy, or quincy; an inflammation of the jaws.* Cels. 4, 4.

Angipertum, i. n. *A narrow way, alley, or passage.* Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 39. *The same with Angipertus, ūs.* Hor. Od. 1, 25, 10. vel i. m. *Angipertus*, ūs. *A lane, or alley, in a town; a narrow street, where there is no thoroughfare.* Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 39. || **Allo** a lane leading to a wharf, for the carriage of merchants goods to and fro, Litt. unde non dicit.

* **Angō**, ēre, xi, + etum. act. [ab ἀγγεῖν, suffoco, strangulo] (1) *To strangle, throttle, choke, or strait.* (2) Met. *To straiten, cease, vex, or trouble one.* (1) *Faucibus angit obesis.* Virg. Geor. 3, 497. (2) = *Me illa cura soicitat, angitque vehementer.* Cic. 2, fr. 3, 3.

* **Angor**, gi. pass. [ab eod.] *To be vexed, or grieved.* § **Angilotimis** iensibus, cruciatus expectatione, rebus alicujus prosperis, Cic. *Angebatur ad impensas regis animus.* Liv. 1, 55.

* **Angor**, ōnis. m. verb. [ab angō] (1) *Anguish of body, but more frequently of mind; sorrow, grief, trouble, vexation.* (2) *The squinancy.* (1) *Angor est ægritudo premens.* Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. = *Me à molestiis angoribusque abducam.* Id. Fam. 5, 13. (2) Plin. § **Angoribus** confici, Cic. Att. 2, 15. § *implicari.* Id. Tusc. 5, 1. § *recedere.* Off. 2, 1.

* **Anguicomus**, a, um. adj. Poët. epith. Meduſæ, *Having snakey locks, or snakes instead of hair.* Ov. Met. 4, 698. *Aureus anguicomam præfecto Gorgona collo Ales habet.* Stat. Theb. 1, 544.

Anguicūlus, i. m. dim. [ab anguis] *A little snake, or adder.* Cic. de Fin. 5, 15.

Anguifer, ēri. m. [ex anguis, & ferō] *A constellation in form like a serpent.* xi. Kal. Jun. *Anguifer, qui à Græcis dicitur ἀνγίφορ, manē occidit.* Col. 11, 2. *Anguiferum caput.* Ov. Met. 4, 740. = **Anguitenens**, Cic. N. D. 2, 42.

* **Anguigēna**, æ. c. g. [ex anguis, & gigno] *Engendered of a snake.* Ov. Met. 3, 531.

* **Anguilla**, æ. f. [ex Gr. ἄγγελλος, Canin.] *An eel, a grig, a snig.* § *Anguilla est, elabatur.* Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 57. *A slippery fellow.*

* **Anguimānus**, i. m. i. e. habens qu. anguinam manum Poët. *An elephant, so called because their trunk, which they use as a hand, turns like a snake.* Lucr. 2, 537.

* **Anguineus**, a, um. adj. [ab anguis] *Of a snake, snakey.* Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 12. § *Anguineus cucumer, Long and wreathed like a snake.* Col. 2, 9.

Anguinum, i. n. *A bed, or knot, of snakes.* Plin. 29, 3.

Anguinus, a, um. adj. [ab anguis] *Of, or like a snake.* Cic. § *Anguina venatio, A snake's slough, or cast skin.* Plin. 30, 3.

* **Anguipēdes**, c. g. [ex anguis, & pes, qu. anguinus, i. e. tortuosos pedes habentes] *Snake-footed, an epithet of the giants, who are feigned to have feet like snakes.* Ov. Met. 1, 184.

ANGUIS, is. m. & f. *A serpent, a snake, an adder.* § **Angues** aquarum; serpentes terrarum; diacones templorum, Serv. sed hoc discrimen sæpe negligitur. Scripsit enim Virg. *Latet anguis in herba;* & Cic. *Serpentes ortæ extra equam, simul atque mihi possunt, aquam persequuntur.* Et vid. Ov. Met. 2, 61.

* **Anguicēns**, tis. [ex anguis, & teneo] *Signum cæcæ, quod & anguifer, A Constellation in form of a serpent.* Cic. N. D. 3, 42. Conf. Manil. 5, 384.

* **Angulāris**, c. adj. [ab angulus] *Which hath angles and corners, or is set in a corner.* § **Lapis angularis**, *A corner-stone, or a cornered stone.* Cato, R. R. 14.

* || **Angulārius**, a, um. adj. *Procul. Id. quod Angularis.*

* || **Angulātim**, adv. *By corners, corner by corner.* Apul. p. 570. ed. Delph.

* **Angulātus**, a, um. adj. *Having corners.* Cic. N. D. 1, 24.

* **Angulōsus**, a, um. adj. § **Figura angulosa**, *Full of corners, or nooks.* Plin. 37, 12, & 5, 15.

* **Angulus**, i. m. [à Gr. ἄγκυλος, incurvus] *A corner, or nook; a close, or narrow place; an angle.* Fest. *Angulus extremus.* Ov. Met. 13, 883.

* **Angustandus**, a, um. part. [ex angustio] *To be straitened, or diminished.* Sen. de Tranq. Vitæ 1, 8.

* **Angustans**, tis. part. [ex angustio] *Straitening.* Catull. 62, 359.

* **Angustius**, a, um. part. [ab angustio] *Made narrow, or straitened.* C. c. Somin. Sc. 6.

* **Angustē**, adv. ius, comp. simē, sup. (1) *Closely, straitly, narrowly.* (2) *Briefly, or in few words.* (3) *Sparingly.* (1) Cæc. B. C. 3, 45. (2) = *Proflē*, & angustē, rem definire, Cic. Orat. 33. (3) *Re frumentaria angustē uti.* Cæc. B. C. 3, 16.

* **Angustia**, æ. f. [ab angustus] (1) *Narrowness, straitness.* (2) *Contractedness.* (3) *Poverty, perplexity, difficulty, trouble.* (1) *Loci angustia.* Plin. (2) *Angustia autem conclusæ orationis non facile se tutatur.* Cic. (3) *Rei familiaris angustia.* Id. Partit. 32. (4) *Adductus in summas angustias.* Id. pro Quint. 5. § *Angustia urgeri.* Id. de Part. 15. § *In angustis versari.* Id. de Fin. 2, 9.

Angusticiavius, i. m. [qui gerit tunicam angusticiavi] *One less than a senator of Rome, one of the equestrian order.* Suet. § *Laiciavius, A senator, or noblemen, whose gown had greater studs or bosses of purple.* Vid. Suet. Aug. 38. & eundem Otho. 10.

* **Angustior**, ius, adj. comp. *More narrow, difficult, &c.* Plin. Vid. Angustus.

* **Angustissimē**, adv. *Very straitly, difficulty, slenderly.* Vid. Angustē.

* **Angustissimus**, a, um. adj. *Very narrow.* Angustissimæ fauces, Curt. 7, 4. Vid. Angustus.

* || **Angustitas**, ant. pro Angustia, Acc. ap. Non.

* **Angustius**, adv. (1) *More narrowly, at a less distance.* (2) *In less room, or compass.* (3) Met. *More concisely.* (1) *Angustius diffunduntur iadices.* Parr. R. R. 1, 37. (2) *Angustius pabulantur.* Cæc. B. C. 1, 59. (3) = *Quæ brevius angustiusque concluduntur.* Cic. N. D. 2, 7. Vid. Angustē.

* **Angusto**, as. act. *To straiten, or restrain.* Maris fauces angustare, Luc. 5, 233. Et tumidos animam angustaret in artus, Stat. Theb. 4, 828.

* **Angustus**, a, um. adj. [ab angō, ut ab augeo, angustus] *De corpore, & animo dicitur.* (1) *Narrow, strait, close, scanty, slender.* (2) *Short, brief.* (3) *Small, poor, mean.* (4) *Needy, pinching.* (1) *Angusta domus.* Cic. de Fin. 1. § *la- tus.* Id. longus, Ov. Angustior amne papyrifero, Id. Tr. 3, 10, 27. (2) *Nox angusta;* Ov. Amor. 3, 7, 25. (3) = *Animi angusti, & parvi est ama-*

re divitias. Cic. Offic. 1, 20. (4) *Res angustæ,* Hor. Od. 2, 10, 21. *Mensa angusta.* Sen. Thyest. 452.

Anhelans, tis. part. [ab anhelō] (1) *Puffing and blowing.* (2) Met. *Breathing forth.* (1) *Acer, anhelanti similis.* Virg. Æn. 5, 254. (2) *Anhelans ex intimo pectore crudelitatem,* ad Herenn. 4, 55.

|| **Anhelanter**, adv. *With puffing and blowing,* apud recentiores. || **Anhelanti similis.**

Anheliatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab anhelō] *Shortness of breath, the phthisick.* Vinum picatum utile anhelationibus, Plin. 23, 1. Raro occ.

Anheliator, ōris. m. verb. *One who breathes short, asthmatick.* Sicæ fici utiles anhelatoribus, Plin. 22, 23. Raro occ.

Anheliatus, a, um. part. *Blewn, or breathed, forth.* Anhelati ignes, Ov. Ep. 12, 15.

Anheliatus, ūs. m. *A breathing, or fetching of breath.* C. c. de Orat. 3, 11.

Anheliatus, ūs. m. [ab anhelō, ut à spiro, spiritus] (1) *One's breath.* (2) *Vapour.* (3) *A scent.* (1) *Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu.* Hor. Od. 1, 15, 31. (2) *Anhelitus terrarum.* Cic. de Divin. 2, 57. (3) *Vini anhelitus.* Id. post red. in sen. 7. § *Reddere & recipere anhelitum, to fetch his breath.* Plin. 2, 7.

Anhelō, as. act. [ex am, & halo, i. e. ægriè halo] (1) *To breathe short, and with difficulty.* (2) *To send forth, or steam out.* (3) *To labour in doing a thing, with all endeavour to perform it.* (1) *Præquam sudare, atque anhelare desierint boves.* Col. 2, 3. *Anhelabat nullus equus sub vomere.* Ov. Fast. 2, 295. (2) *Anhelans celesti sulphure campus.* Stat. Theb. 11, 17. (3) *Anhelare scelus.* Cic. Cat. 2, 1.

Anhelus, a, um. adj. *Short winded, breathing thick and short, puffing and blowing.* Tussis anhelæ, Virg. Geor. 3, 497. *Febres anhelæ.* Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 5. *Equi anhelæ.* Virg. Geor. 1, 250.

* **Anicetum**, i. *Anise-seed, good to expel wind in the stomach.* Plin. 20, 17.

Aniciāna, pl. n. *A kind of pears.* Col. 5, 10.

Anicūla, æ. f. dim. [ab anus] *A little old woman, a very old woman.* Aniculis fato fieri cœnia videntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 15.

Anilis, c. adj. [ab anus] *Of, or pertaining to, an old wife; doeing.* Anilis superstitio, Cic. de Div. 2, 60. § *Aniles fabulæ, Old wives stories, whims.* Quint. 1, 8.

Aniuitas, āis. f. *Old age of women, dotage.* Cana anilitas, Catull. 59, 162.

Aniuitē, adv. *Like an old woman, doeingly.* = *Superstitiosè, atque aniliter.* Cic. N. D. 3, 39.

* **Anima**, æ. f. [ab animus] (1) *Air.* (2) *Breath.* (3) *The animal life.* (4) *Wind.* (5) *The soul.* (1) *Aqua, terra, anima, & sol.* Parr. ex Enn. (2) *An foetet anima uxori tuæ?* Plaut. As. 5, 2, 78. (3) § *Animantia quædam animam habent, quædam tantum animam.* Sen. Ep. 58. (al. 59.) (4) *Impe lunt anmæ liateæ Thiacæ.* Hor. Od. 4, 12, 2. (5) *Morte carent animæ.* Ov. Met. 15, 158. Gen. animæ, pro animæ, Lucr. 1, 113. § *Quamquam sæpe anima, & animus, confundantur, illa tamen propria eam partem quâ vivimus, & vigemus; hic autem eam quâ differimus, sapimus, immortales sumus; significat.* Vide exemplum allatum No. 3. Lucetian. 3, 94. & Jovenalem, 15, 146. & quæ deinceps sequuntur.

§ **Animam agere**, Liv. 26, 14. *amittere.* Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 55. edere, Cic. pro Sext. 38. efflare, C. Nep. Paus. 5: effundere, Virg. Æn. 1, 102. exhalare, Ov. Met. 7, 867. expirare, Ibid. 5, 106. debere, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56. obiectare periculis, Virg. Æn. 12, 230.

* **Animabilis**, c. adj. [ab animo, i. e. animam, seu vitam do] *Giving life and breath.* § = **Animabilis**, iphabilisque natura, The air, Cic. N. D. 2, 26.

Animadversio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex animadverto] (1) *An observing, or giving attention and heed unto a thing.* (2) *An observation, or reproof; a animadversion.* (3) *Also punishment.* (1) = *Notatio naturæ, atque animadversio peperit artem.* Cic. Orat. 55. (2) *Res animadversione dignissima.* Id. (3) *Omnis animadversio contumeliâ*

melis vacare debet, Cic. Offic. 1, 25. Sumitur tam aequum quam passim.

Animadversor, oris. m. verb. He that nicely observes or considers; aut fortè, a corrector, or chastiser. Animadversores vitorum, Cic. Offic. 1, 41.

Animadversus, a, um. part. About to animadvert, or observe, Liv. 24, 14.

Animadverturus, a, um. part. (1) Considered, observed, taken notice of. (2) Also punished. (1) = Animadversa, ac notata a peritis, Cic. de Orat. 1, 23. (2) Multa sub eo, & animadversa severè, & coercita, Suet. in Ner. 16.

Animadvertendus, a, um. part. (1) To be observed. (2) To be punished. (1) Ea sunt animadvertenda peccata maximè, quæ difficillimè præcaventur, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 40. (2) O facinus animadvertendum! Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 28.

Animadvertens, ntis. part. Observing. Captos se fraude Philippi animadvertentes, Just. 8, 5.

Animadverto, ère, i, sum. act. [animum adverto] (1) To mind, or observe; to perceive. (2) To regard. (3) To consider, or animadvert. (4) Also to chastise, or punish. (1) Nutrix animadvertit puerum dormientem, Cic. de Div. 1, 36. (2) Sin autem dis, &c. nec quid agamus animadvertunt, &c. Id. de Nat. Deor. 1, 2. (3) = Sed ut adsint, cognoscant, animadvertant, Id. Nat. D. 1, 6. (4) Ubi prius verberibus in eos animadverteretur, Sall. B. C. 51. § Absol. Cic. aliquid, in aliquid, in aliquem, Id.

Animadvertor, i. pass. To be observed. Ne ex oppido animadverterentur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 45.

** Animal, âlis. n. [ab ad]. n. animale per apoc. ut à penetralibus, penetrale, & penetral] substantia animata sensibilis. (1) A living creature, a man, beast, bird, fish; an animal. (2) Sometimes an animal as distinguished from man. (1) Animal providum, & sagax homo, Cic. Legg. 1, 7. Cum spectent animalia cætera terram, Os homini sublimè, Ov. Met. 1, 85. (2) Nobis, & cum Deo, & cum animalibus est aliqua communitas, Laet. 3, 6. Quin & sic usus est Seneca, Ep. 76.*

** Animalculum, i. n. dim. A little animal. Suspectum habet Voss. & mavult de hominibus. Homulus, de cæteris. Bestiola, dicere; cujus tamen usu neque ipse, neque Cl. Salm. pravâ consuetudine abrepti, abstinerunt.*

** Animalis, e. adj. [ab anima] Having life, living, pertaining to life; sensible. ¶ Animalis spiritus, The animal spirit, Plin. 8, 42. ¶ Animales hostiæ, Such sacrifices where the Gods had only the life; the priests, the fests, Fest. ¶ Sive illi spiritus sunt animales, five ignei, Made of air or fire, Cic. Animalia vincula, The nerves, Id. de Univ. 9.*

** Animans, tis. part. [ab animo] animam impertiens. (1) Putting life into one. (2) Met. Encouraging, emboldening. Vid. Animo.*

** Animans, tis. subst. f. vel n. & aliq. m. act. pro pass. Any living creature, anything that hath life, (1) Man, (2) Brute, or (3) Plaut. (1) Hic stylus haud petet ultro Quenquam animantem, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 40. (2) Animantium aliæ coriis testæ sunt, aliæ villis vestitæ, &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 47. (3) Vid. Sen. Ep. 58.*

** Animatio, oris. f. verb. A giving soul, or life; an enlivening. Divinæ animationis maximè speciem faciebat ex igne, Cic. de Univ. 10.*

** Animator, oris. m. He who giveth life, Tert. ¶ Qui animat.*

** Animatus, a, um. part. (1) Animated, or living. (2) Met. Encouraged, emboldened. (1) Animatum quod est, motu ciatur suo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23. (2) Vid. Animo, N. 2. Pompeius animatus melius quam paratus, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.*

** Animatus, a, um. adj. [ab anima] Minded, inclined, disposed. Sin aliter fient animati, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 54.*

** Animatu ablat. qui solus leg. Life, or soul, Plin. 11, 3. ¶ Animatio, Cic.*

** Animatus, adv. Heartily, sincerely, Non. Marcel. ¶ Ex animo, Cic.*

** Animo, as. act. [ab anima, vel animus] (1) To give life, or being. (2) To encourage, embolden. To animate, in both senses. (1) Omnia format, animat, alit, Cic. de Div. 1, 57. (2) Animare ad crimina, Claud. R. Prof. 3, 386.*

** Animor, âris. pass. To be quickened, as a child in the womb, Col. 8, 5. To be encouraged, &c.*

** Animose, adv. qual. ¶ us, comp. sime, sup. (1) Without fear, valiantly, stoutly, resolutely. (2) With great fondness, and earnestness. (1) = Animose, & fortiter, Cic. Phil. 4, 6. Ut animosius confurgat audacia, Arnob. (2) Signa, toreumata, tabulas operis antiqui semper animosissime comparavit, Suet. in Cæs. c. 47.*

** Animositas, âtis. f. ap. recent. Courage, stoutness, animosity. ¶ Vis, animus. It. pro parte animæ irascibilis, Marc. Somn. 1, 6. ¶ Iracundia.*

** Animosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [ab animus] (1) Stout, courageous. (2) Fierce, lively, mettlesome, full of metal and life, daring, hardy, venturesome, sturdy. (3) Stately, costly. (1) = Fortes, & animosi, Cic. pro Mil. 34. Comes animosior quam auctor, Liv. (2) Equus animosus, Ov. Fast. 4, 6, 3. (3) Corruptor animosus, Tac. Hist. 1, 24.*

** Animula, æ. f. dim. [ab anima] (1) The life. (2) A poor little soul. (1) In unius mulierculæ animulæ, &c. Sulp. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 5. (2) Animula vagula, blandula, Spart.*

** Animulus, i. m. dim. [ab animus] A little soul. ¶ Mi animule, Dear heart, Plaut. Mer. 2, 3, 11.*

** Animus, i. m. [ab ἀνέμος ventus] (1) All that is not body; both the vital and rational part of man; but more frequently the latter. (2) The soul, the mind. (3) Met. Humour. (4) Thought, or expectation. (5) Passion. (6) Inclination, disposition. (7) Purpose, resolution. (8) Courage, spirit. (9) Heart, soul. (10) Conscience. (11) Instinct, or whatever in a beast bears analogy to the soul in man. (1) Animus est qui viget, qui sentit, qui prævidet, Cic. (2) Animos immortales credo, Id. (3) Novi ego amantium animum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 9. (4) Animum delusit Apollo, Virg. Æn. 6, 344. (5) Compriment animos suos, Cic. pro Flacc. 22. (6) Mala mens, malus animus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 137. (7) Animus perseverat, Quint. 4. pr. (8) Dabit spes animum, Ov. (9) Ex animo diligo, Cic. (10) Æstuat occultis animus, Juv. 3, 50. (11) Bestiarum animi sunt rationis expertes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33.*

** Animocycla, orum. pl. n. [ab ἀνέμος inæqualis & κύκλος circulus] A kind of machine, Vitruv. 10, 1.*

** Anisum, i. n. [ex Gr. ἀνίσον idem] The herb anise; also the seed thereof, Plin. 20, 17.*

** Annalis, e. adj. [ex annus] Of a year. ¶ Tempora duorum generum sunt, alterum annale, alterum menstruum, Varr. R. R. 1, 27. ¶ Lex annalis, A law to debar candidates from an office till such an age, Cic. de Legg. 3, 3.*

** Annalis, is. subst. ex adj. scil. liber; & Annales, in plur. sc. libri; quare in citandis Taciti libb. rectius dicemus in hoc vel illo annali, quam hoc vel illo libro Annalium, idque ad mentem vetustatis. Atticus in annali suo scriptum reliquit, Nep. in Hannibale, c. 13. Scriptum est in tuo annali, Cic. Ennius in nono annali, Id. Si vacet annales nostrorum audire laborem, Virg. Æn. 1, 377. Histories, or chronicles, of things done from one year to another. ¶ Annalium scriptor, Annalist, an annalist, or writer of annals, Plin.*

** Annarius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a year, or years, Fest.*

** Annascor, & Annato, vid. Adnascor, & Adnato.*

** Annavigo, as. act. [ex ad, & navigo] To sail unto, or close by, Plin. 35, 10.*

** Anne, conj. interrog. [ex an, & ne] Whether or no? Cum interrogatur, tria pauca sint, anne multa? Cic. Acad. 4, 29. Vid. An.*

** Annectens, ntis. part. Knitting, joining, Sil. 11, 603.*

** Annecto, ère, xi, xum. act. [ex ad &necto] To knit, join, or tie unto; to annex, to bring together. ¶ Annectere aliquid alicui, Plin. § ad aliquid, Cic.*

** Annector, i, xus. pass. To be joined, &c. Ad linguam stomachus annectitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 24.*

** Anellus, i, dim. A little ring, Cic. rectius Anellus, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 9.*

** Annexus, a, um. part. [ab annector] Fastened, joined, Cic. in Rull. 2, 51.*

** Annexus, us. verb. [ab annecto] Aying, joining, to, Plin. Met. Alliance, Tac. H. 3, 34.*

** Anniculus, a, um. adj. dim. [ab annus] Of one year's age, or growth, Col. 7, 9.*

** Annifer, a, um. adj. [ex annus & fero] Bearing fruit all the year, Plin. 16, 26.*

** Annisurus, vel Annixurus, a, um. part. [ab annitor] Who will endeavour, Liv. 31, 11.*

** Annisus, a, um. & Annixus. part. Endeavouring, labouring, Liv. 10, 24. &*

** Annitens, tis. part. Earnestly endeavouring, or contending. Etiam mediis patrum annitentibus retinere morem, Tac. H. 4, 8, 7.*

** Annitor, i, us, vel sus. dep. [ex ad & nitor] (1) To lean to. (2) Met. Earnestly to endeavour, to make it his business, to use all means. (1) § Natura ad aliquid annitur, tanquam sui administrum, Cic. de Ann. 23. (2) Civitas summo studio annitebatur, Sall. B. J. 47.*

** Anniversarius, a, um. adj. [ex annus & verito] Done every year, at a certain time; from year to year, yearly. Anniversaria sacra, Cic. Att. 1, 15.*

** Annixurus, & Annisurus, a, um. part. [ab annitor] About to endeavour, &c. Annisurum ut appareat exilio sibi iratos, Liv. Annixurus, Id. 31, 11.*

** Annixus, a, um. part. (1) Leaning to. (2) Endeavouring, labouring, &c. (1) Annixus acyto Detrudit naves scopulo, Virg. Æn. 1, 148. (2) Patres summâ ope annixi sunt, Liv. 4.*

** Annona, æ. f. [ab annus] Properly the year's increase from one's land; Provision, chiefly of corn; all sorts of victuals, as flesh, wine, &c. A man's allowance of victuals for a year, or less time. ¶ Annona crescit, ingravescit, The market, or corn, riseth, Cæs. laxat, It falls, Id. § convalescit, Suet. Aug. 42. ¶ pretium non habet, Things grow cheap, Cic. Annonam flagellare, Plin. incendere, Varr. To raise the price, laxare, levare, To bring down the markets, Liv.*

** Annōnarius, a, um. adj. [ab annonæ] quod ad annonam pertinet. Pertaining to victuals, ¶ Lex annonaria, A law which Clodius made to set a price upon provisions, Veg. 3, 3.*

** Annosus, a, um. adj. Full of years, aged, old. Annosa volumina vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 26. Comp. & superl. ap. inferioris ævi scriptores inven.*

** Annōtamenta, orum. n. pl. Notations, remarks, Gell. 1, 7.*

** Annōtatio, ōnis. f. verb. An annotation, a remark, a setting down of a thing, an observation, Gell. in præf. ¶ Notatio, Cic.*

** Annōtatiuncula, æ. f. dim. [ab annotatio] A short note, Gell. 21, 7. ¶ Notatio brevis, Cic.*

** Annōtator, ōris. m. verb. [ab annoto] An observer, or marker; one that sits by, and takes notice what others do, Plin. Paneg. 49.*

** Annōtātus, a, um. part. Noted, observed, registered, Plin. 2, 25.*

** Annōtātus, us. m. Remark, observation, Val. Max. 9, 12.*

** Annōtinus, a, um. adj. [ab annus, ut à serus, ferotinus] Quod est unius anni, qu. anno-tenus. That which is of one year old. Ungues custodum annotinos rescat, Col. 4, 24. ¶ Annotinæ naves, Built the last year, or rather employed in the last year's expedition, Cæs. B. Gall. 5, 8. ¶ Perperam annotinus, a, um. ab annonæ ducunt & explicant lexica ex loco Cæsaris male intellecto. Recens Græcus interpres Annotinas naves, τὰς τῷ ἔσχατῳ ἔτι, vertit.*

** Annōto, as. act. [ex ad & noto] (1) ¶ To note, or mark, a thing, as in a book; in order to find it again. (2) To set down in writing. (3) To observe, or take notice of. (4) To remark, or write, his works. (5) To appoint, or mark out. (1) Steph. ex Corn. Front. (2) Annotaret quid, & quando, & cui dedisset, Col. 12, 3. (3) Nares pilosas annotet Lælius, Juv. 14, 195. (4) Uti is annotat, Plin. 18, 28. (5) Suet. in Calig. 27.*

** Annōtor, âris. pass. To be set down, noted, or observed, &c. Plin. 3, 5. Annotatum est, Tac. Ann. 15, 23, 5.*

** Annua, orum. n. sc. alimenta. [ab annuus] A yearly allowance, a pension, a salary. Ut publici*

servi annua accipiant, *Plin. Ep. 10, 40.* Sunt quæ tortoribus annua præstant, *Juv. 6, 479.*

|| Annuatim, adv. Yearly, from year to year. *Plinio imputatur, sed malè.* † Quotannis.

Annuens, ntis, part. Nodding, assenting. Annuente Tiberio, *Tac. Ann. 3, 68, 3.*

Annulāris, e. adj. [ab annulus] ¶ Digitus annularis, *The ring-finger, Plin. 35, 6.*

|| Annulārius, a, um, adj. Belonging to a ring, round like a ring, *Gell. 10, 10.*

Annulārius, i. m. [ab annulus] One that maketh, or selleth, rings, *Cic. Acad. 4, 27.*

Annulātus, a, um, denom. [ex annulus] Ringed, or that beareth rings, *Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 21.*

|| Fettered, *Apul. Met. 9.*

Annulus, vel Annulus, i. m. dim. [ab anus, vel annus, i. e. circulus] (1) A ring; (2) Any thing like a ring; a curled lock, or tuft, of hair; the mails in a coat of fence. (3) The fetters, or irons, which prisoners wear. (1) Annulo sigilla imprimere, *Cic. in Acad. 4, 26.* (2) *Plin. 13, 9. Mart. 2, 66.* (3) Annulus iste tuis fuerat modò cruribus aptus, *Mart. 11, 38.*

Annūmērandus, a, um, part. To be numbered, or reckoned. *Vulnera annumeranda, Plin. Pan. 15.*

Annūmēro, as, act. [ex ad & numero] (1) To number, to reckon up, among others, and put into the number. (2) Simply to number. (3) To pay. (1) Unā cum illis annumeratus es, *Cic. in Sall. 2.* (2) Annumerare verba lectori, *Id. de Opt. gen. Orat. 5.* (3) Talentum mihi argenti ipse annumerat suā manu, *Plaut. Merc. prol. 88.*

Annūmēror, āris, pass. To be reckoned with, or among. § Annumerari aliis, cum aliis, in grege, *Cic.*

Annunciatio, ōnis, f. verb. The delivery of a message. Hæc annunciatio vera esse non potest, *Cic. de Fato 12.* || The annunciation, *Eccles.*

Annuncio, as, act. [ex ad, & nuncio] To deliver a message, to bring news; to tell, or declare, a thing. ¶ Ei interea salutem annunciabis, *Present my service to him, Cic. Att. 12, 1.*

Annuncior, āri, pass. To be declared, or told. *Annunciatur, Curt. 10, 21.*

Annuo, ēre, i. act. & n. [ex ad & nuo; est enim nutu, i. e. capitis signo assentior] (1) To nod. (2) To hint, or intimate, a thing by a nod. (3) To affirm. (4) To assent. (5) To promise. (6) To grant. (7) To favour and further. (1) Annuit, & totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, *Virg. Æn. 10, 115.* (2) Hoc significasse mihi, & annuisse visus est, *Cic. Verr. 3, 91.* (3) Ego autem venturum annuo, *Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 9.* (4) Superest ut promissis Deus annuat, *Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11.* (5) Nos, tua progenies, cœli quibus annuis arcem, *Virg. Æn. 1, 254.* (6) Si annuerit nobis victoria Martem, *Id. Æn. 12, 187.* (7) Audacibus annue cœptis, *Id. Geor. 1, 40.*

ANNUS, i. m. [qu. anus, i. e. anulus, quod in se redeat. Aque in se sua per vestigia voluitur annus, Serv. Nisi ut ἐνιαυτός, quod ἐν ἐαυτῷ, in se redeat.] Properly it signifies a circle, whence anulus, a ring, as we have there observed. The time wherein the sun performs his course through the 12 signs of the zodiack, viz. 365 days, and about 6 hours, which we also call a 12 month; because we dispose these days into twelve Calendar unequal months. The Church begins the year on the first day of January, called New-year's-day; the Civil account not till the 25th of March. ¶ Annus intercalaris, A leap-year, consisting of 366 days, which happens every fourth year, by reason of the 6 hours over-plus. And this is the solar year. Also the time wherein any of the celestial bodies finished its course; as, ¶ Annus lunaris, Thirty days, by which the Egyptians reckoned. It is also taken for time in general, and for the age of man. Fugaces labuntur anni, *Hor. Od. 2, 14, 2.* By a synecd. for a part of the year, as, ¶ Nunc formosissimus annus, *The spring, Virg. Ecl. 3, 57.* Annus hybernus, Winter, *Hor. Epod. 2, 20.* Meton. The product, crop, or fruits, of the year; as, Nec arare terram, & expectare annum, tam facillè persuaseris, quàm provocare hostem, *Tac. de Germanis 14, 7.*

Annus, a, um, adj. [ab annus] Yearly, done every year; as, ¶ Annua sacra, *Virg. Geor. 1,*

338. For a year, that dureth for a year; as Provincia annua, *Cic.* ¶ Annum tempus, annua dies, *The space of a year, Id.* ¶ Eodem modo nos Britones dicimus, *This day twelve month, this day two years, &c.*

* Anōdŷna, ōrum, n. pl. [ex a priv. & ὀδύνω, dolor] Medicines which ease pains, *Anodynes, Cels. 5, 25.*

* Anōmālia, æ, f. [ex a priv. & ὁμαλός, æqualis] Inequality, irregularity, unlikeness, *Gell. 2, 25.* = Inæqualitas. & Analogia.

* Anōmālus, a, um, adj. Anomalous, irregular, out of rule, *Gram.*

* Anōnis, f. quæ & ὀνόνης, [ex ἀνω; idem] The herb Cammock, *Plin. 27, 4.*

Anōnium, i. n. Dead nettle, or Arch-angel, *Plin.*

* Anōnymus, a, um, adj. [ex a priv. & ὄνομα, nomen] Without name, anonymous, *Plin. 27, 4.*

Anormis, e. adj. vel, ut al. leg. Abnormis, Without rule, or order, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 3.*

Anquīrendus, a, um, part. To be enquired into. Non diu anquirendum fuit, *Tac. Ann. 12, 6, 1.*

Anquīrens, ntis, part. Enquiring into. Nihil eorum quæ fierent Vitellio anquirente, *Tac. H. 2, 59, 2.*

Anquīro, ēre, sivi, sītum, act. [ex am & quæro] (1) To acquire, or make diligent search. (2) To acquire, or join to. (3) To make inquiry, to sit upon examination and trial of offenders. (1) Omnes artis loci anquirentibus nobis se ostendunt, *Cic. in Orat. 1, 33.* (2) Qui, & se diligit, & alterum anquirat, *Id. de Amic. 21.* (3) § Capitatis, & capite anquirere, *Liv. 2, 52.* Pecuniā anquiri, *Id. 26, 3.*

|| Anquīsītē, adv. Anxiously, accurately, exactly, *1, 3.*

Anquīsītus, a, um, part. [ab anquīror] Enquired after, accused, &c. ¶ Capite anquīsītus, *Tried for his life, Liv. 8, 33.*

ANSA, æ, f. Nativa vox, ut videtur, cum nihil certi afferant etym. (1) The handle of a cup, pot, or jugg, &c. Any thing to hold by. (2) The buckle, or latchet, of a shoe. (3) Met. An occasion, or advantage. (1) Tortillis à digitis excidit ansa meis, *Ov. Ep. 16, 232.* (2) Ansæque constrictos aligat arcta pedes, *Tibull. 18, 1, 4.* (3) Quò plures det sibi tanquam ansas ad reprehendum, *Cic. de Am. 16.*

Ansātus, a, um, adj. Having a handle, or ears. Also like a handle, or pot-ear. Vas ansatum, *Col. 9, 15.* ¶ Quis hic ansatus ambulat? with his arms a kembow? *Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7.*

Anser, crīs, m. [Fortè ab ansato collo] A goose, or gander. Canibus sagacior anser, *Ov. Met. 11, 599.*

|| Anserātīm, adv. Like geese, *Charif.*

Anserculus, i. m. dim. [ab anser] A gosling, or a little goose, *Col. 8, 14.*

|| Anserīna, æ, f. Wild tansy, silver weed, an herb that geese feed upon, *Jun.*

Anserinus, a, um, adj. Of a goose, or gander, *Col. 8, 5.* ¶ Anserinus adeps, Goose-grase, *Plin. 26.*

Ansūla, æ, f. dim. [ab ansa] A little handle, &c. a latchet of a shoe, *Valer. M. 8, 13.* Vid. Ansa.

|| Antæ, ārum, Fest. [ab ante] The posts, or cheeks of the door; jambs, or square pillars on each side of the doors. Anta leg. apud *Vitr. 3, 1.*

* Antāchātes, A precious stone, like agate, *Plin. 38, 10.*

* || Antāgōnistā, æ, m. [ex Gr. ἀνταγωνιστής idem] One that striveth for the mastery against another. An antagonist. Vix Latine rep. ap. idoneum auct. † Æmulus.

* Antānaclāsis, [ab ἀντανάκλω, refringo] A figure which plays with the double sense of a word, *Quint. 9, 3.* Cur ego non dicam, Furia; te furiam, *Ov.*

* Antāpōdōsis, i, e. retributio. [ab ἀνταπόδοσις Gr.] Figura est, cum media primis & ultimis respondent, *M. A rhetorical figure, concerning which see Quint. 8, 3.*

* || Antārticus circulus, [ex ἀντὶ contrā, & ἀρκτικός septentrionalis] A circle in the south hemisphere, remote from our sight. Vertex antarcticus humo legitur, *Apul. de Mund. p. 708.*

* ANTE, præp. [ab ἀντὶ, contrā, pro] Before. Regit. acc. (1) Temporis. (2) Locī. (3) Dignitatis. (1) ¶ Ante diem certam, *Before a certain day, Cic. Att. 6, 21.* (2) ¶ Ante ostium, *Before the door, Plaut.* (3) Gloria belli ante Romanos fuisse, *Sall.* (4) Also for coram, *Palam ante oculos, Cic.* (5) For præ, in comparison. Ante me illum diligo, *Id.* Scelere ante alios immānior omnes, *Virg. Æn. 1, 351.* Antecunctos claritate Peneus, *Plin.*

Antē, adv. temp. id. quod seq. Antea, Before, afore, since. Longē antē videre mala venientia, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 14.* ¶ It is set commonly after an ablative case of the substantive of time, or put between the adj. and that subst. Paucis mensibus antē, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 31.* Themistocles aliquot antē annis, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 2.*

Antea, adv. temp. i. e. ante ea, sc. tempora, vel facta; si quantitatis gratiam facias. Before, afore-time, formerly, heretofore. Quod ad te antea scripsi, *Cic.* ¶ Te ut antea solabar, hoc tempore monebo, *Id.*

* Anteaclus, a, um, part. [ex antē & actus] Done before, former, past. ¶ Anteaclus vita, One's past life, *Liv. 24, 25.* Anteaclus vetustas, *Days of yore, Lucr. 3, 985.* Anteaclus, pl. One's former actions, *Ov. Am. 2, 8, 25.*

* Anteaigor, i. pass. To be done, or driven, before. Anteaigitur conjux, *Sil. Ital. 4, 30.*

Anteambulo, ōnis, [ex ante & ambulo] A client that waits on his patron, for the greater state. Tumidi anteambulo regis, *Mart. 2, 18.*

Antēcānis, is, m. [ex ante & canis] The lesser dog star; so called because it raises before the greater dog star, *Cic. N. D. 2, 44.*

Antēcāpio, ēre, cēpi. [ex antē & capio] (1) To take before-hand, to make sure of. (2) To anticipate, to forestall. (1) Pontem Mosæ fluminis anteciperat, *Tac. Hist. 4, 66.* (2) Consul optimum factu ratus noctem antecapere, *Sall. B. C. 55.*

|| Antēcāptio, ōnis, f. A presumption, a surmise, a notion of a thing taken up afore-hand, *Lex. ex Tac.*

Antēcāptus, a, um, part. [ab antecapior] Taken up afore-hand, as quarters are for soldiers, *Liv. 5, 38.* Sed Grut. & Gronov. leg. Non loco castris antē capto, divisē.

Antēcēdens, tis, part. [ab antecedo] Foregoing, going before, either in time, place, or quality; surpassing. ¶ Pomo antecedentis anni detractō, *The year before last year, Cic.* See the authorities in Antecedo.

|| Antēcēdens, tis, n. subst. The antecedent, i. e. in Logick, the former part of the argument: In Grammar, the word which the relative refers to; but both of late authority.

Antēcēdo, ēre, ssi, ssum, act. [ex antē & cedo] (1) To go before. (2) Met. To excell. (3) To be before in time. (1) Magnis itineribus antecessit, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 35.* Antecedere ad explorandum, *Liv. 2, 6.* (2) Neque enim solo honore antecedentibus, *Cic. de Senec. 18.* (3) Cibum semper antecedere debet exercitatio, *Cels. 1, 2.* § Antecedere ætate alteri, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 21.* § alterum, *Ibid. 28.* § aliquem honoribus, *Id. pro Sext. 18.* § usu rerum, *Id. Verr. 4, 62.*

Antēcēllens, tis, part. Excelling, surpassing. Humanitate, sapientiā, integritate antecellens, *Cic. pro Mur. 17.* ab

Antēcēllo, ēre, ui. † culsum, act. [ex antē & cello antiq. i. e. eo, sive cedo] To excell, surpass, surmount. Antecello illum hæc re, *Cic. pro C. Bal. 1.* Eā in re hominibus ipsis antecellit, *Id. de Inv. 1, 4.*

Antēcēllor, i, sus, pass. To be excelled, or surpassed, ad *Her. 2, 30.*

Antēcēptus, a, um, part. Taken up afore-hand, prepossession. Antecepta animo rei alicujus informatio, *Cic. N. D. 1, 16.*

Antēcēssio, ōnis, f. verb. [ab antecedo] A going before, exceeding, or passing, *Cic. Off. 1, 4.*

Antēcēssor, ōnis, m. verb. [ab antecedo] He that goeth before, ad *Her.* ¶ Antecessores agminis, *The van couriers, Suet. Vit. 17.* Antecessores equites,

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equites, *The dragoons or parties of horse sent out to scout*, Hirt. B. Afr. 12.

Antecessus, ūs. m. verb. [*ex antecedo*] *A giving before-hand, an earnest, or part of, payment.* ¶ In antecessum dare, *To pay, or lay down, money before it is due*, Sen. Ep. 118. Prædam in antecessum dividere, Flor. 14, 12.

¶ Antecœna; *id. quod*

¶ Antecœnium, i. n. [*ex antè & cœna*] *An antepast, or collation; a preparative to supper*, Apul. Met. 2.

Antecursor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex antecurro*] qui præcurrit. *A van courier, a scout.* ¶ The Antecursores were the dragoons, or the forlorn hope that rode before the army, Cæf. B. G. 5, 47.

Anteco, ire, īvi, itum. act. [*ex antè & eo*] (1) *To go before.* (2) *To go out, to excell, or surpass.* (1) Barbarum districto gladio jubet anteire, Cic. (2) Qui candore nives anteirent, Virg. Æn. 12, 84. § Anteire alicui ætate, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3. § virtute, Id. Off. 2, 10. § opibus, Cæf. B. G. 1, 32. § animi præstantiâ, Cic. de Fin. 5, 31. § aliquem virtutibus, C. Nep. Tbraf. 1.

Antecor, īri, itus. *To be excelled, out-gone.* Ne ab aliis apud principem anteirentur, Tac. Hist. 2, 101.

Antefactum, i. n. [*ex antè & factum*] *A former action*, Vitruv. 9, 7. Sed fortè rectius, Antefactum.

* Antefendus, a, um. part. *To be preferred before.* Antefendus armis, Ov. Ep. 16, 356. nobis, Ib. 204.

* Antefero, fers, tūli, lātum. [*ex antè & fero*] (1) *To get before.* (2) *To prefer, or esteem.* (1) Dixit, & antetulit gressum, Virg. Æn. 6, 676. (2) § Tenuem victum antefert copioso, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20.

Antegēnitalis, e. adj. [*ex antè & genitalis*] Antegenitali experimento, Plin. 7, 55. Nescio an alibi.

Antegrēdior, i, ūs. dep. [*ex antè & gradior*] *To go before, to usher in.* Lucifer antegreditur solem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20.

Antegressus, a, um. part. *Which goeth before.* Omnia quæ fiunt, causis fiunt antegressis, Cic. Antegressa signa, Id. de Div. 1, 14.

Antehābeo, ēre, ūi, itum. act. [*ex antè & habeo*] *To value more, to prefer before, to honour above*, Tac. Ann. 4, 11, 6.

Antehac, adv. [*ex antè & hāc*] *Before, in times past, formerly, hitherto, till now.* ¶ Antehac quidem sperare licebat, nunc illud etiam ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 13.

Antelātus, a, um. part. [*ab antefero*] *Preferred, set more by.* § Cæteris omnibus omni honore antelatus, Cic. de Prov. Cons. 11.

¶ Antelii, *A kind of devils*, Tert. Rarō occ.

Antelōgium, ii. n. [*ex antè & λόγος*] *A preface, or preface*, Plaut. Men. prob. 13.

¶ Antelōquium, i. n. [*ex antè & loquor*] *A preface, or address; a speaking first*, Macr. Sat. 7, 4. † Præfatio.

Antelūcānus, a, um. adj. [*ex antè & lux, lucis*] *Before day-light, early.* Antelucana industria, Cic. T. Q. 4, 19. ¶ Antelucanæ cœnæ, *Suppers that hold all night, till next morning*, Id.

¶ Antelūcūlo, adv. *Before day*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 22. † Ante lucem.

¶ Antelūdia, ōrum. i. e. Præludia, Apul. Metam. 11, p. 368.

Antemēridianus, a, um. adj. [*ex antè & meridiēs*] *Before noon, or mid-day; in the forenoon.* Antemeridianæ literæ, Cic. Att. 13, 23. antemeridianus sermo, Id. de Orat. 3, 6.

Antemissus, a, um. part. *Sent before.* Imprudentes antemissis equitibus aggreditur, Cæf. B. G. 1, 51.

¶ Antemūrāle, is. n. *An outwork, the counter-scarp*, Hier. Hæc vox antiq. speciem præ se fert, sed desideratur auctoritas idonea.

Antenna, æ. f. [*simpl. ab antè, antenna, ut à socius, sociennus*] *The cross piece whereunto the sail is fastened. The sail yard.* Vela Icarus, malum, & antennam Dædalus invenit, Plin. 7, 56. Malis, antennisque de nave in navem trajectis, Cic. Cornua antennæ, Virg. Æn. 3, 549.

Anteoccupatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An anticipa-*

tion, forestalling, or surprising, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53.

Anteoccupo, as. act. [*ex antè & occupo*] *To prevent, to anticipate, to answer an objection before-hand.* Ut anteoccupat, quod putat opponi, Cic. Orat. 40.

Antepagmenta, ōrum. n. pl. quod antè (valvas) pangantur; vel quæ antis adpanguntur, i. e. affiguntur. *The ornaments of porches, or doors, wrought in timber, or stone*, Vitruv. 4, 6.

¶ Antependulus, a, um. adj. *Hanging down before*, Apul. Met. 2, p. 57. † Demissus.

Antepilāni, ōrum. m. qui & scutati principes, hastatis proximi: dicti antepilani, quod ante triarios qui pilis pugnabant, gladiis præliarentur. *The middle rank of the Roman army, that marched next after the Hastati (armed with spears or pikes) and next before the Triarii.* Vid. Liv. 8, 8. & Varr. de L. L. 4, 16.

Antepōnendus, a, um. part. *To be placed, or set, before.* Neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britannicæ anteponendas judicabat, Cæf. B. G. 4, 32.

Antepōnens, ntis. part. *Placing, or setting, before.* Periculoso regno securam ac tutam vitam anteponens, Just. 39, 4.

Antepōno, ēre, pōui, itum. act. [*ex antè & pono*] (1) *To set before.* (2) *To prefer.* (1) § Bonum antepōnam prandium pransoribus, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2. (2) Meum consilium non antepōnam tuo, Cic. Fam. 4, 7.

Antepōsitus, a, um. part. *Set before, preferred.* Quæ cœna Thyestæ quondam anteposita est, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 25.

Antepōtens, ntis. part. *More powerful, or preva-*

alent. Omnium hominum præcipuus, voluptatibus gaudiisque antepotens, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 1. Antequam, adv. [*ex antè & quàm*] *Before that, ere that.* Antequam discedimus, Cic. Eleganter disjungitur, ut, Antè, pudor, quàm te volem, Virg. Æn. 4, 27.

* Antērides, um. [*ab ἀντρέιδω contra fulco*] f. pl. *Props, or shores, set against walls*, Vitruv. 6, 11.

Anterior, us. comp. [*ab antè*] *Former, or that which lies before.* Prisc. Milites in anteriorem vallum tela jaciebant, Cæf. B. G. 3, 63. Sed locus est dubiæ fidei; ap. recentiores tamen freq. † Superior.

¶ Antērius, adv. *Afore, right, or over-against.* Onom. vet. Antērius ἐμπροσθεν.

Antes, ium. m. [*ab antè, quia antè stant; ut Postes, quod post ostium stent, Isid.*] (1) *The foreranks, or outmost ranks, of wines.* (2) ¶ Files, or ranks, of horsemen; a battalion or brigade, of horse. (1) Jam canit extremos effatus vinitor antes, Virg. Geor. 2, 417. Vid. ibi Serv. (2) ¶ Pedites quatuor agminibus, equites duobus antibus duces, Cato de re Militari, ap. Serv.

Antescholānus, *An usher of a school*, Petr. c. 81. = Hypodidascalus, Cic.

Antesignānus, i. m. [*Miles qui ante signa in acie collocatur*] *He who goes right before the standard to defend it: He that marches in the van, or front of the battle. An ancient, or ensign that carrieth the colours*, Cæf. B. G. 3, 75.

† Antestātus, a, um. part. *One summoned to appear by witnesses.* ¶ Intestatus, i. e. testatō non conventus, Plaut.

Antesto, as. *vel potius antisto, ut vett. scribebant.* Vid. Lucr. 5, 22. *To stand before, to excell, to surpass.* § Crotoniæ omnibus corporum viribus antestabant, Cic. de Inv. 2, 1.

Antestor, āris. dep. [*ex am, & testor*] Plaut. *To be witness of an arrest, or other matter in law; or rather to call one for a witness to an arrest, &c. by touching his ear; of which Pliny gives this reason, that the memory lies there.* Est in aure imā, says he, memoriæ locus, quam tangentes attestamur, Conf. Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 76.

Antevēnio, ire, i, tum. (1) *To come before, or get the start of.* (2) Absol. *To come.* (3) *To prevent, or disappoint.* (4) *To surpass, or excell.* (1) Magnis itineribus Metellum antevenit, Sall. B. J. 52. (2) Tempori huic hodie anteveni, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 66. (3) Insidias antevenire, Sall. B.

J. 93. (4) *Per virtutem nobilitatem antevenire*, Id. 4.

Antēvertendus, a, um. part. *To out-go, or be out-gone.* Cæsar omnibus consiliis antevortendum existimavit, Cæf. B. G. 7, 7.

Antēverto, ēre, i, sum. act. [*ex antè, & ver-*

to] (1) *To out-go, or out-strip.* (2) *To prevent, or be before-hand with.* (3) *To prefer.* (1) Minor ubi huic ego anteverterim, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12. (2) Id ipsum cum tecum agere conarer. Fannius antevertit, Cic. de Am. 4. (3) Rebus aliis antevertam, quæ mandas mihi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 1.

Antēvolans, ntis. part. *Flying before.* § Antevolans agmen, Sil. Ital. 12, 600. § cursum, Virg. Æn. 9, 47.

Antēvolo, as. act. [*ex antè & volo, as*] (1) *To fly before.* (2) *To march in haste.* (1) Antevolant zephyros pennæ, Claud. Eid. 1, 21. (2) Turnus, ut antevolans tardum præcesserat agmen, Virg. Æn. 9, 47.

¶ Anteurbanus, a, um. adj. [*ex antè & urbs*] *Near the city, Fest.*

* Anthedon, ōnis. f. [*ex ἀνθήδων Gr.*] *A kind of medlar-tree*, Plin. 15, 20.

* Anthēmis, idis. f. [*ex ἀνέμις Gr. idem*] *The herb chamomile*, Plin. 22, 21.

* Anthēra, æ. f. [*ab ἀνθερά Gr. scil. βοράνη, q. d. herba florida; quod capillamentis croceum infidet*] *A flowery herb*, Plin. 24, 9. ¶ *The yellow seeds in the middle of a rose.* Jun. *A salve of a bright orient colour*, Cels. 6, 11.

* Anthērīcus, i. m. [*ab ἀνθέρηξ arista, nam ἀνθέρηξ apud Herod. plures vocantur hujus herbæ caules*] *The stalk of a daffodil*, Plin. 22, 22.

* Anthias, æ. m. [*ab ἀνθίας Gr. idem*] *A kind of fish, called also Sacer piscis*, Plin. 9, 59.

* Anthīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab ἀνθός flos*] *Flowery, made of flowers.* Anthinum mel, Plin. 11, 14. quod vere è floribus colligitur.

* Anthōlōgīca, ōrum. n. [*ex ἀνθός & λόγος sermo*] *Books that treat of flowers*, Plin. 21, 3.

* Anthracīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab ἀνθράξ carbo*] *Black as a coal.* ¶ Anthracinæ vestes, *Mourning apparel*, Varr.

* Anthracītis, idis. f. [*ex eodem*] *A precious stone, wherein there is a resemblance of sparks of fire*, Plin. 37, 11.

* Anthrax, ācis. m. [*ab eodem themate*] *A coal, or coals*, Vitruv. 7, 8.

* Anthriscus, vel Anthriscum, [*ex Gr. ἀνθρίσκος*] *An herb like scandix, but of somewhat thinner leaves*, Plin. 2, 15.

¶ Anthrōpōmorphītæ, pl. m. [*ex ἀνθρώπου homo, & μορφή forma*] *A kind of hereticks, who thought God had a human shape*, Ecclef.

* Anthrōpōphāgus, i. m. [*ex ἀνθρώπου & φάγω edo*] *One that eateth man's flesh, a cannibal*, Plin. 6, 17.

* Anthus, i. m. [*ab ἀνθος flos*] *A little bird which feeds upon flowers, and imitates the neighing of a horse*, Plin. 10, 42.

* Anthyllion, i. n. [*ἀνθύλλιον Gr.*] *An herb like lentil, very diuretick, and stops bleeding*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Anthyllis, is. f. [*ex ἀνθύλλης idem*] *An herb like ground-ivy*, Plin. 21, 29.

* ¶ Anthypōphōra, [*ex ἀντι contra, ὑπὸ sub, & φέρω fero*] *A figure in rhetoric, wherein the objections, that the adversary might make, are anticipated; as, Atqui aliquis dicat, Nihil promoveris. Multum; molestus certè ei fuero, atque animo morem gessero, Ter.*

¶ Antīæ, ārum. f. [*ab ante*] *The fore locks, the hair that is laid upon the forehead. Women's towers, or fronties*, Apul. p. 763.

* ¶ Antībacchius, pes Bacchio contrarius. [*ex ἀντι & bacchius*] *A foot consisting of two syllables long, and a third short; as, Fortūnā.*

Antībōrēus, a, um. [*ex ἀντι βορέας*] *Looking towards the north.* Horologium antiboreum, Vitruv. 9, 9.

Antīca, (sc. pars) i. e. ad meridiem. *Vox augurum. The south part of the heavens, as the Augur stood*, Varr.

* Antīcātōnes, [*ex ἀντι & Cato*] *Two books, so called by Cæsar, which he wrote against Cato*, Suet. & Juv. 6, 337.

* || Antichristus [ex ἀντί contra & Χριστός] *Antichrist, an adversary to Christ, or one who usurps his power, Ecclef.*

Anticipatio, ōnis. f. (1) *Anticipation, the notion, or natural apprehension, of a thing, &c.* (2) *A grammar figure called also prolepsis.* (1) *Quæ gens non habet sine doctrinâ anticipationem quandam deorum?* Cic. N. D. 1, 16. (2) *Serv.*

|| Anticipator, ōris. m. || Anticipator mundi quem facturus erat, *Auson, Eph. 9, i. e. The designer, or contriver, of it.*

Anticipo, as. aet. [ex antè, & capio] *To foresee, to prevent, to anticipate.* Quid igitur profigis, qui anticipes ejus rei molestiam, quam tri-duo sciturus sis? Cic. Attic. 8, 14.

* Anticum, i. n. sc. ostium, [ab antè] || Po-ficum. *A porch before a door, the fore-door, a butch, Varr.*

* Anticus, a, um. adj. [ab ante, ut à post, po-sticus, Varr. quod ante nos est] *The fore-part, southward, Varr.*

* Antidotum, i. n. Cels. 5, 23. *Id quod*

* || Antidotus, i. f. [ab ἀντί, contra, & δίδωμι, do] *A preservative against poison, a counter poi-son, an antidote, Gell. 17, 16.*

|| Antigēno, adv. antiqui. pro Valde, Fest.

* || Antigraphus, i. m. [qui servat antigrapha, i. e. exemplaria five rationes pecuniæ publicæ : ἀντιγραφός, Gr.] *A compoter, or receiver-ge-neral, of the publick money. Cic. Custodem vocat.*

* || Antigraphum, i. n. [ex ἀντί & γράφω quod contra scriptum] *A copy of a writing, a counter-pane. An quis vett. habeat, nescio.*

* Antilegōmēna, pl. n. [ab ἀντί & λέγω dico] *A book so called, Plin. 20, 8. Contradictions.*

|| Antilēna, æ. f. [ab antè, ut à post, fossilena] *A poitrel, or breast-leather, for a horse, Sapon.*

* || Antimētābile, es. f. [ab ἀντί contra & μεταβάλλω muto] *A figure when words are repeated in the same sentence, and interchangeably opposed. Noi-ideo vivimus ut studeamus, sed ideo studemus ut suaviter vivamus, Cic.*

* Antinōmia, æ. f. [ex ἀντί, & νόμος lex] *The interfering, or clashing between two laws, in sem-point, Quint. 7, 8.*

* Antipagmenta, ōrum. n. pl. [dict. quod antè pangantur] *Fræ, or carved, work, set on the door-posts, Cato, R. R. 14.*

* Antiparastasis, is. f. [ex ἀντί & παρίστημι, Gr.] *A figure in rhetoric, which grants the pre-mises, but denies the inference.*

* Antipātes, [ἀντιπατής, Gr.] *A kind of black stone, not transparent, Plin. 37, 10.*

* Antipāthia, æ. f. [ex ἀντί, contra, & πάθος, affectus] *naturalis rerum repugnantia. A con-trariety of natural qualities, natural repugnancy, antipathy, Plin. 32, 2. || Sympathia. Alio o-tempering of metal to preserve it from rust, Id. 34, 15.*

* || Antiperistasis. [ex ἀντί, περί, & ἵσχυμι, compressio undique circumfusa] *An antiperistasis, when heat or cold, being beset with its contrary qua-lity, is the more increased.*

* || Antipherna, n. pl. [ex ἀντί & φερνῆ, dos] *Presents made by the bridegroom to his bride, in lieu of her portion; a jointure, Cod. Just.*

* || Antiphōna, æ. f. sc. cantio, [ex ἀντί, & φωνή, vox reciproca] *An antiphone, or singing al-ternately.*

* Antiphrasis, [ex ἀντί, & φράζω, dico, & παρὰ, quia minime parant] *A grammatica figure, when a word hath a meaning contrary to its etymology, (if there be any such.)*

* Antipodes, um. pl. m. [ab ἀντί, contra, & πῦς, πῶδες, pes, i. e. adversipedes] *People dwell-ing on the other side of the earth, opposite to us, with their feet directly against ours, Cic. Acad. Quest. 4, 39.*

* || Antipōsis. [ex ἀντί, pro, & πῶσις, casus] *A figure when one case is put for another; as, 1. clamor cælo, Virg. pro in cælum.*

Antiquandus, a, um. part. *To be repealed, atrogated, &c. Liv.*

Antiquarius, a, um. adj. (1) *Studios of anti-quity.* (2) *One who affects obsolete words and phrases.* (3) *|| Also in later writers, a copier of old books and writings. (1) Nec quenquam adeo an-*

tiquarium puto, ut Cælium laudet ex eâ parte, quâ antiquus est, Cic. (2) *Cacozelos & antiqua-rios pari studio sprexit, Suet. Aug. 86.* (3) *Apud Sidon. Hieron. &c. || Antiquaria, Ashe antiqua-ry, a female wit, or critick, Juv. 6, 453.*

|| Antiquatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab antiquo] *A re-pealing of a law, Litt. ex Gell. Abrogatio, Cic.*

Antiquatus, a, um. part. [ab antiquor] *Re-pealed, made void, Liv. 5, 55.*

Antiquè, adv. *Of old, after the manner and fashion of the ancients, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66.*

Antiquior, us. adj. comp. i. e. melior, potior, charior; quod quæ antiquiora sunt, sint seicè me-liora. (1) *Older.* (2) *Dearer, more acceptable.* (3) *Of more esteem and account.* (1) *Antiquior dies adscripta literis, Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 1.* (2) *An-tiquior cura, Quint.* (3) *Nihil antiquius vitâ ducere, Suet. Cl. 11.*

Antiquissimus, a, um. sup. *Oldest, chiefest, &c. Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 1. Antiquissimæ literæ, Id. Att. 9, 9.*

Antiquitas, ōtis. f. (1) *Antiquity.* (2) *Me-ton. Men of ancient time.* (3) *Love, tenderness, regard.* (1) *Antiquitatis cognoscendæ Ægyptum proficiscitur, Tac. Ann. 2, 59.* (2) *Fabulosa nar-ravit antiquitas, Plin. 12, 19.* (3) *Tantum anti-quitatis curæque majoribus fuit, Sall. Fragm.*

Antiquus, adv. *Of old time, long ago, in former times, Cæf. B. G. 2, 4.*

Antiquo, as. aet. i. e. Antiquum facio, vel antiquis sto. *To repeal, to make void, to vote a-against a bill, to bring into the ancient manner, or estate. To put out of memory; to wear out of fa-shion by disuse. Legem plures tribus antiquarunt, Liv. 5, 30. = Antiquari, obsolescere, è memoriâ tolli, Non.*

Antiquor, ōris. pass. *To be abolished, or worn out of use. || Philippus legem Agrariam tulit, quam tamen antiquari passus est, Cic. Off. 2, 21.*

Antiquaretur, *Liv. 27, 21.*

Antiquus, a, um. adj. [ab ante, quod ante nos fuit, olim anticus, ut à post, posticus] (1) *An-cient, old, of long standing.* (2) *Old fashioned, antique.* (3) *Out of date.* (4) *Worthy, honest, of the old fashion.* (5) *Dearer.* (1) = Anti-quum, & vetus oppidum, *Plaut. Bocch. 4, 4, 60*

Antiquius urbe positâ nomen, *Ov. Ter. 3, 9, 5*

(2) *Antiquo opere, & summâ arte perfecta, Cic. Verr. 4, 33.* (3) = *Hæc fortè nimis antiqua, & jam obsoleta videantur, Cic. Verr. 1, 21.* (4)

Homo antiquâ virtute ac fide, *Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 89.* (5) *Nihil mihi antiquius nostrâ amicitia est, Cic. Att. 2, 22.*

Qui pauperes sunt, iis antiquior officio est pecunia, *Idem de Invent. 1, 43.* || Anti-quiozem locum, *first, or chief. Id. in Verr. 5, 14.*

* Antirrhinon, sive Anarrhinon, n. *The herb snap-dragon, Plin. 25, 10. Vid. anarrhinon.*

* Antiscōdon, [ab ἀντί, pro, & σκόδοον, al-lium] *A kind of garlick, Plin. 19, 6.*

* Antisōphistes, & Antisōphista, æ. m. [ex ἀντί & σοφός] *A counter-sophister, one that disputes, or declaims, against another, Quint. 11, 3.*

Antistans, ntis. part. *Excelling. Antistans mi-hi millibus trecentis, Catull. 9, 2.*

Antistes, itis. c. g. [ab antisto, i. e. præcello, antiq. pro antesto, quod cæteris antestet, i. e. præ-cellat.] (1) *Properly a chief priest, prelate, bishop, or abbot.* (2) *But also used for a chief man, or one that is eminent among others. A great lawyer, an oracle of the law. A priestess.* (1) *Antistites ceremoniarum, & sacrorum, Cic. pro Dom. 39*

(2) || *Servius Sulpitius juris antistes, An eminent lawyer, Quint. 11, 1. Antistes artis, Cic. de Orat. 1, 46. Antistes, f. Ne perita deesset an-tistes, Val. Max. 1, 1.*

Antistita, æ. f. i. e. sacerdos fœmina, *An ab-bess, prioress, priestess, &c. Ov. Met. 13, 411.*

|| Antistitor, ōris. m. præses, præfectus, Col. 3, 21. qu. antestator. *Sed in hoc loco alii anti-stites leg. A president, a governor; the master or overseer of any work, or business.*

Antisto, as. pro antesto, *To excell, or surpass, Lucr. 5, 22. In his autem cognitum est, quanto an-istaret eloquentia innocentie, C. Nep. Arist. 1.*

* || Antistechon, [ex ἀντί contra & στήθεα]

elementum] *The change of one letter for another, as olli for illi, magalia for magaria.*

* || Antistrophe, es. f. [ab ἀντιστροφή, contraver-to] *A figure which repeats a word often, either in the same, or divers cases. Also the turning of the chorus the contrary way. || Strophe.*

* Antithalimus, i. m. [ex ἀντί & θάλαμος] *An antichamber, Vitr. 6, 10.*

* Antithesis, i. f. [ex ἀντί, contra, & τίθημι, pono] *Arbiterical flourish, when contraries are op-posed to each other. Vid. Quint. 9, 3. || Also a grammatical figure, when one letter is put for ano-ther, as olli, for illi.*

* Antitheton, i. n. [ab eodem] Lat. Oppositum. *Opposite, contrary, Cic. Orat. 50.*

* Antlia, æ. f. [ex antio] *An engine to draw up water, a pump, Mart. 9, 19.*

* Antlo, as. unde exantlo. Antlare, haurire, Fest. [ex Gr. ἀντλῶ, haurio] *To draw, Liv. Andron.*

|| Antonomasia, æ. f. [ab ἀντί & ὀνομαζω, q. d. pronomination] *A figure which puts a patro-nymick epithet, or other word, for the proper name, as Tydides for Diomedes, Cytherea for Venus, O-rator for Cicero.*

† Antroare, [gratias referre] *To return thanks, Fest. Vid. Amtruo.*

|| Antrosum, adv. [qu. antevorsum] *Forward, Jun.*

* Antrum, i. n. *A den, or cave; a privacy lurking place, a grot. Passim ap. Poetas; sed apud Orat. frequentius Caverna.*

† Anus, gen. antiq. ab anus. *Ejus anus cau-sâ, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46.*

Anulāris, e. adj. [ab anulus] *Pertaining to a ring. || Digitus anularis, The ring finger, Macr. 7, 15.*

Anulārius, id. quod Annularius, *A ring-maker, Cic. Ac. 4, 26.*

Anulatus, i. e. anulis ornatus. *Adorned with rings, ringed. || Anulatis auribus, With rings in their ears, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 21.*

* Anulus, i. m. more Vett. qui consonas non geminabant. *A ring. Vid. Annulus.*

Anus, i. m. *A circle, Varr. unde à formâ cit-culari, the arse-hole, Cic. a year, Lucr.*

Anus, ūs. (Anuis, Ter.) f. [ab annorum mul-titudine, qu. annosa; nam Veteres consonantes non geminabant, Fest. vel ab ἀνά, i. e. delira] *An old woman, or wife, Cic. Sum. & adj. cit. ||*

Anus ficus, *Figs grown old, and shriveled, Plin. Amphora anus, Old wine, Mart. 6, 27. Per Ca-tachr. An eunuch. Claud. Eutrop. 1, 9.*

* Anxiè, adv. qual. (1) *Anxiously, sorrowfully,*

(2) *Diligently, carefully, superstitiously. (1) An-xiè aliquid ferre, Sall. B. J. 82. (2) Ne in se-quisque & auguria anx è quærat, Plin. 11, 52.*

* Anxiētas, ōtis. f. *Fretfulness, heaviness, thoughtfulness, anxiety. || Dissert anxietas ab-angore, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12. Vid. locum.*

* Anxiētudo, dñis. scrib. & anxitudo. *Disquiet of mind, vexation, sadness, Cic. 2. de Rep.*

* Anxifer, a, um. adj. [ex anxius, & fero], *Bringing care, causing anguish, or disquiet, Cic. Dig. 1, 13.*

* || Anxior, ōris. pass. *To be troubled, &c. Bibl.*

* Anxius, a, um. adj. [ab ango, anxii] (1) *Thoughtful, sorrowful, careful, troubled in mind.*

(2) || *Too curious, over-nice. (1) Neque omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, neque anxii sem-per anguntur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12. § Anxius curis, Liv. 27, 47. § mentis, Cic. ad Liv. 398. § vicem suam, Liv. 8, 35. (2) = || Oratio neque morosa, neque anxia, sed facilis, & simplex, Gell. 15, 7.*

* || Anÿte, es. f. [ἀνύτη, Gr. quod ab ἀνύει per-ficere] [nomen canis] *Scvifi, speed, Lex. ex Ov.*

A ante O.

* || Aōistus, i. m. Gram. [ab ἀόριστος, i. e. in-definitus] *An Aorist, a Greek tense, which is used sometimes to express present, sometimes future, but most frequently, past time.*

A ante P.

* Ἀπάγε, & Ἀπάγετε, adv. abominantis [ab im-perativo ἀπάγε] *Away, out upon you, get you gone.*

Apagē; non placet, &c. *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 154.*

Apagete à dorso meo, *Id. Cas. 2, 8, 22.*

Ἀπάγεις,

Apagēsis, adv. [ex apage, & sis, pro si vis] *Away; away with, sic, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 19.*

* Apālēstri, pl. [ab a, priv. & πάλαιστα, i. e. sine palēstra] *Rude and awkward in behaviour, ill-bred, without a grace in their carriage, Quint. 9, 4.*

* Aparētias, æ. m. ventus. [ab arēto, i. e. septentrione, flans] *The north wind, Plin. 2, 47.*

* Apāthes, pl. [ex a, priv. & πάθος, affectus] *A sort of philosophers so rigid, and unconcerned, as if they were quite destitute of natural affections, Plin. 7, 19.*

* || Apāthia, æ. f. [ab eodem] *Apathy, Stoicism, unconcernedness. Purum putum vocab. Græcum, nec civitate Rom. donatum. Lips. & ante eum Hieron. imperturbationem, cuso vocabulo, vertit. Seneca interpretando sibi non facit satis. Epist. 9. Cicero ἀπαθής sedationes vocare videtur; sic enim ille Tusc. 5, 15. Perturbationes animi miseram, sedationes autem vitam efficiunt beatam. Indolentia vocab. ab eodem percussam, dum vult exprimere ἀναλυσίαν, propè abesse censeo; certè cum eo conjunctum ap. Gell. 12, 5. reperitur.*

Apēcūla, vel Apēcūla, æ. dim. [ab apes] *A little bee, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 10.*

* Apēliotes, æ. m. [ex ἀπὸ, à, & ἥλιος, sol] *The south-east wind, Catull. 26, 3.*

Apella, æ. c. g. [nomen fictum, qu. sine pelle, i. e. recutitus, verpus] *A Jew, one that is circumcised; but, according to the more learned and judicious, the proper name of a man, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 100.*

* Aper, pri. m. [ex ἀπέρω, & abscisā] *A wild boar, a boar, a brown. Passim. ap. orat. & poetas.*

† Apērībo, fut. ant. pro aperiā, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50.

Apēriendus, a, um. part. *To be opened. Dientes, illis portas adversus Carthaginienſes aperiendas, Juſt. 28, 2.*

Apēriens, ntis. part. *Opening. Illo duce; illo aperiēte, Curt. 4, 9.*

Apērio, īre, ui, tum. aē. [ex ad & pario] (1) *To open, or set open. (2) To discover, to disclose. (3) To bring out, or show. (4) To explain, or interpret. (5) To uncover, to make bare. (1) Aperi fores, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 13. Claud. Cic. (2) Sceleratissimorum consiliorum fontes aperire dubitavi, Id. Br. 10. (3) Aperiit ramum qui veste latebat, Virg. Æn. 6, 406. (4) Aperire dubia, Cic. de Fin. 4, 24. involuta, ibid. 1, 9. futura, Virg. Æn. 6, 12. (5) Aperi caput, To put off his hat, Cic. Phil. 2, 31. Aperi caput, To put it on, Id. Aperi ludum, To set up school, Cic. Fuste aperi caput, To split one's skull, Juv. 9, 98.*

Apērior, īri, tus. pass. *To be opened, &c. Tum oculantur, tum rursus aperiuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 20.*

Apertē, adv. qual. ūs, comp. simē, sup. [ab apertus] *Plainly, clearly, manifestly. Aperi, & rectē quicquid est datum, accepi, Cic. Att. 1, 11. Apertē falsum, Id. de Orat. 2, 75. Ad Balbum apertiū scribam, Id. Ita si sentit, aperi simē insani, Id. Acad. 4, 7.*

† Apertio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex aperiō] *An opening, Varr. R. R. 1, 69.*

† Aperto, as. freq. *To make bare, or naked. Cur apertas brachium? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 12.*

Apertum, absol. subst. *An open, or public, place. Castris in apertis positis, Liv. 1, 33. In apertum proferre, To publish, Cic. Parad. 1.*

Apertūra, æ. f. *A little open passage, (at in building.) Vitr. 4, 6.*

Apertus, a, um. part. vel adj. or. comp. simus, sup. (1) *Set open; standing open. (2) Wide, far extended. (3) Clear, serene. (4) Met. Professed, not concealed. (5) Exposed to, easy to be seen at. (6) Plain, honest, downright. (1) Portas irrumperere apertas, Ov. Met. 15, 598. Ora avertiora laniatu viventibus, Plin. (2) Aperta æquora, Virg. Geor. 3, 195. Campus apertus, Ibid. 2, 280. (3) Scindit se nubes, & in æthera purgat apertum, Id. Æn. 1, 591. (4) Aperiuntur simulacra, & obscuræ, Cic. pro lege Man. (5) || Nil neque tam clausum, neque tam*

reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum promptissimumque esset, Cic. (6) = Aper-tus, & simplex homo, Id. Fam. 1, 9.

APES, vel potius Apis, is. f. [fortè ab apio, i. e. necto, quod pedibus connexæ ad limina pendent, Virg.] *A bee. In gen. pl. apum, Col. 1, 9. apium, Juv. 13, 68.*

APEX, icis. m. [dict. ab apiendo, i. e. ligan-do] (1) *The top, or eminence, of any thing. (2) Servius will have it properly to signify a little wool-en tuft, or tassell, on the top of the flamen's, or high-priest's, cap. (3) Synec. The cap itself, and may be used for a priest's mitre, cap, or any like thing, of a conick form. (4) The comb, or tuft of feathers, on a bird's head. (5) The plume, or crest. (6) The sharp point of any thing. (7) The mark, or accent, over letters. (8) || In later writers, a letter. (9) || Also a mandate. || (10) Any letter, or epistle. (11) Met. Dignity, authority, grandeur. (1) Apex capitis, Claud. montis, Sil. 12, 709. (2) Vid. Serv. in Virg. Æn. 2, 682. (3) Apex à capite prolapsus Sulpitio sacerdotium abstulit, Val. M. 1, 1, 4. (4) Vid. Plin. 11, 37. (5) Apicem tamen incita summum Hasta tulit, Virg. Æn. 12, 492. (6) Flamma apicem per aëre duxit, Ov. Met. 10, 279. = Ejus velut apex pronus imminens mucro vocatur, Col. 15, 25. de figurâ falcis. (7) Longis syllabis omnibus opponere apicem ineptissimum est, Quint. 1, 7. (8) Quam juvat hos apices legere? Prudentius Perist. 3, 137. (9) Sacris apicibus accitus, Sidon. (10) Apicum ob-lator, Sid. Epist. 6, 8. (11) Iratos tremens regum apices, Hor. carm. 3, 21. || Apices juris, The quirks and subtle points of law, Ulp.*

Apexābo, ōnis. m. quod in eo quiddam tanquam apex emineat, a black pudding, Varro, L. L. 4, 220.

* Aphāca, æ. five Aphāce, es. f. [ab ἀφακῆ, Gr.] *A kind of pulse, Plin. 27, 5.*

* || Aphærētis. [ex ἀπὸ & αἰρέω tollo] *A figure which takes a letter or syllable away from the begin-ning of a word, Dom. Gram.*

* || Aphe [ab ἀφῆ, tactus] It. pulvis quo palæstritæ inspergebantur, Plin. 35, 11. Crisp. An end, or pause, R. Flavescit aphe, G. ex Martial. Sic legit. hæc vox apud Litt.

* || Aphōrismus, i. m. [ex ἀπὸ & ὀρίζω, definiō] *An aphorism. Lat. Definitio, determinatio.*

* Aphractus, i. m. & Aphractum, i. n. [à Gr. ἀφρακτος, non munitus] *An open ship without decks, or batches; a brigantine, or such like vessel, used by the Rhodians, Cic. Att. 6, 8.*

* Aphrōditiāche gemma [ex Ἀφροδίτη Venus q. d. lapis veneris] *A kind of gem, Plin. 37, 10.*

* Aphron, [ex ἀφρός, spuma] *A kind of poppy, Plin. 20, 19.*

Aphrōnitrum, i. n. [ab ἀφρός, spuma, & νίτρον, nitium] *Salt-petre, Mart. 14, 58. Plin. 51, 10.*

* Aphroscōrōdon. [ex ἀφρός & σκόςδον alium] *A kind of great garlick, Plin. 19, 6.*

* || Aphthæ, arum. f. [ab ἀπρω, accendo] *The thrush, especially in children; a soreness of the mouth from some hot humour, Cæli Rhod. 9, 20.*

* Aphya, æ. f. Cæl. vel Apua, Theod. [ex ἀπύς ineptus] *A small ordinary fish, as a minnow, a loach, or bleak; unde Cicero Apbiam populi, per Catachr. vocat populi sentinam, & foides, Ast. 4, 11.*

Apīanus, a, um. adj. [ab apes] *Belonging to bees, fit for bees, on which bees do feed; unde apianæ uvæ, Muscadel grapes, Col. scil. quas apes insectantur. || Apianum vinum, Muscadine. A piana brassica, Plin. 19, 8. sed al. vett. codd. apiaca, Cauissow.*

Apārūm, i. n. [ex apes] *A bee-fally or stand, Col. 9, 3.*

Apīarū, i. m. *He that keeps bees, Plin. 21, 10.*

|| Apīastra, æ. f. sc. aves, quia apes comedit, Serv. & Apīaster, tri. m. *A bird that eats bees, call'd midwa'l, or martinet.*

Apīastrum, i. n. [ab apes, sc. quo apes dele-ctantur] *An herb which bees delight in, balm-gentle, or mint, Plin. 21, 9.*

Apīatus, a, um. adj. [ab apibus, quod habet impressam apium similitudinem; sed ab apio de-ductam probat Harduinus] *Apiata mensa. A table made of wood, whose grain resembles the*

seeds of smallage strown thick upon it, Plin. 13, 15.

Apīca, ovis, quæ ventrem nudum habet. [ab ἀπικος, sine lanâ, Scal.] *A kind of small sheep, which had no wool on their bellies, Plin. 8, 48.*

Apīcātus, a, um. adj. i. e. apicem gestans. *Ha-ving, or wearing, an apex; tufted. || Apicati Dia-lis conjux, The chief priest's wife, Ov. Felt. 3, 397.*

Apīcūla, æ. f. dim. [ab apes] *A little bee, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 10.*

|| Apīcūlum, i. n. dim. [ab apex] *A little tuft, or tassell, Felt.*

Apīlascus, ūdis. Aurum, quod ad pilas cudunt apīlascudem vocant. *Gold ready to be coined, Plin. 33, 4.*

Apīnæ, arum. f. pl. dubiæ orig. vocab. *Trifles, fooleries. = Sunt apīnæ, tricæque, Mart. 14, 1.*

|| Apīo, & Apō, i. e. adligo, Felt. unde Apī-scor, aptus, &c.

* || Apīria, æ. [ab ἀπειρία, q. d. inexperientia; nam ἀπειρος, & imperitum, & infinitum sign.] *A want of experience, Cal. Infiniteness, || Infinitio, Cic.*

Apīe, is. f. *A bee. Vid. Apes.*

† Apīscendus, a, um. part. *To be gotten, or obtained. Artis apīscendæ otium, Tac. Ann. 6, 20, 4. Rebus apīscendis labor est, Manil. 3, 146. † Adipīscendus.*

† Apīscor, i, tus. dep. [ab ant. apio, i. e. comprehendo] *To find out, to get, to recover, to obtain. Hæreditatem sum aptus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8. Apīci jus dominationis, Tac. Usus & Lucr. 1, 844. item Sall. Cic. &c. ex ant. pro quo Adipīscor obtinuit.*

Apīum, i. n. [dict. quod ex eo apex, i. e. caput, triumphantium coronabatur. Isid. vel quod apes eo gaudeant] *Parsley, smallage, Virg. Ecl. 6, 68.*

* || Aplānes. [ex ἀπλανής, i. e. non erraticus] *Fixed, the eighth sphere, that of the fixed stars, Macr. S. Sc 1.*

Aplūda, vel Applūda, *The bran or winnowings of any corn; the refuse, Plin. 18, 10.*

* Aplustre, is. n. de etymo vid. seq. Aplustrum. *An ornament of a ship, the flag, ancient, colours, or streamers. Laceroque aplustria velo, Sil. 10, 325.*

* Aplustrum, i. n. [ab ἀπλυστοι, Id. summa pars mali. Aplustra, ἀπλυστον, τὸ ἀκρον τῆς πρῶτης. It. aplustra, πτερόν πλοῖς in gloss. Philox.] *The same with Aplustre. Claudia videntur Navigia, aplustris fractis, obnitier undis, Lucr. 4, 439. Fluctuantia aplustra, Id. 2, 555.*

* || Aplūsiæ, arum. f. pl. [ἀπλυσίαν, Gr.] *The worst sort of sponges, Lexic. ex Plin.*

† Apō, ēre. vel Apio. antiq. *To join together. To tie. Met. To make, or fashion. Vid. Aptus.*

* || Apōcālypsis, is. f. Latine Patefactio, [ex ἀπὸ & καλύπτω tego] *A revelation, or discovery; the Apocalypse, or revelation of St. John. Hinc || Apōcālypticus, a, um, adj. Eccles.*

* || Apōcha, æ. f. [ἀποχή, Gr. quod ex ἀπὸ & ἔχω] *An acquittance, or discharge, upon payment, ap. JCC.*

* Apōcōps, es. f. [ex ἀπὸ & κόπτω scindo] *A figure which takes away the last syllable, or letter, of a word, as tun for tūne.*

* || Apocrīsiarius [ex ἀποκρίσιναι respondeo] *Legatus ecclesiæ negotia tractans, A surrogate, a commissary to a bishop; an office which began in the Church in the time of Constantine the Great, Justin.*

* Apocriphus, a, um. adj. [ex ἀποκρίπτω abscōdi] *Apocryphal, of questionable authority, and credit. Latine Occultus. || Canonicus, Eccl.*

* Apocynon, n. [ἀπόκυνον, Gr. ex ἀπὸ & κύων canis, quod canis impetum cohibeat] *A bone in the left side of a frog, Plin. 32, 5.*

* Apōdes, um. f. [ab a priv. & πῶς pes] *Birds called martinetis. = Apodes vocantur, quia carent usu pedum, aliis cypseli appellantur, Plin. 10, 39.*

* || Apōdidrascinda. [ex ἀποδιδράσκω, fugio] *A play amongst children, like hide and seek, Jun. ex Poll.*

* Apōdixis, is. f. [ab ἀπὸ & δεικνυμι ostendo] *A demonstration, or evident proof. || Apodixes grammaticæ. Mathematical demonstra-tions in lines, Quint. 5, 10. Apodixis demonstratio-*

ria,

riz, apud Petron. c. 132. quid sit, apodixin definit. Hinc

* || Apodicticus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] Demonstrative. Latine Demonstratio.

* || Apodosis, posterior pars comparisonis, [ex ἀπόδοσις, Gr. redditio] A figure in grammar, being the latter part, or application, of a sentence. In rhetoric, the latter part of the Exordium is so called. || Protasis. Latine Redditio.

* Apodytērion, i. n. [ex ἀποδυεῖν exuere] The stripping room, where they undressed before they went into the bath, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1.

* Apogaei, [ex ἀπὸ & γῆ terra] Winds that blow from land, Plin. 2, 43.

* || Apogæum, [ab eodem] The mid-point of heaven; also the remotest part of the epicycle, where the planet is farthest from the earth, Cael. || Aypogæum.

* || Apographa, æ. f. [ex ἀπὸ & γράφω scribo] An inventory of goods. Ulp. Latine Index.

* Apographon, i. n. [ab eodem] A copy of any thing, a pattern, or draught. Plin. 35, 11.

* Apolactizo, [ex ἀπολακτίζω, i. e. calcibus repello] To kick one. Met. To slight, or scorn, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 13.

* Apolēcti, m. pl. [ex ἀπὸ & λέγω eligo] Principal senators, or counsellors. The council of state, or privy council, Liv. 36, 28. ubi Gron. habet Apocletos.

* Apolēctus, i. m. i. e. delectus, [ab eodem] A kind of tunny fish. Pelamis earum generis maxima Apolēctus vocatur, Plin. 2, 43.

* || Apōlis, idis. [ex a priv. & πόλις civitas] A banished man, one disfranchised, ap. JCC.

* || Apōlogōtio, ōnis. f. verb. The making use of, and moralizing, fables, Quint. 5, 11. improbat.

* || Apōlogēticus, a, um. adj. Pertaining to apology, defence, or excuse. || Apologetica oratio, An apologetick oration, quod ab

* Apōlogia, æ. f. An apology, defence, or answer, to a charge; an excuse. Atelling, or applying, of stories. Latine Defensio, narratio. ex

* Apōlogus, i. m. [ab ἀπολέγω, seligo, qu. fabula selecta] A fable, (such as Æsop's are) wherein brute beasts, or inanimate things, are brought in speaking, to fix moral precepts more firmly in our minds, Quint. 5, 11.

* Apōphāsīs, is. f. [ex ἀπόφασις, negatio] Adenial, a figure in rhetoric, Quint. 9, 2. Also an inventory of goods, Bud. [ab ἀποφαίνω, i. e. in rationes referre.]

* Apōphōrēta, ōrum. n. [ex ἀποφορέω aufero] Presents given to guests at feasts, to carry away with them, chiefly at the Saturnalia, Suet. Vesp. 19.

* Apōphthegma, ātis. n. [ex ἀπόφθεγγομαι eloquor] A brief and pithy saying, especially of some worthy person; an apophthegm. Facetè dicta quæ vocant ἀποφθέγματα, Cic. Off. 1, 9.

* Apōphysis, is. f. [ex ἀποφύομαι adnascor] A knot, or exuberance, growing to a place; especially of a bone sticking out, Cels.

* || Apōplectici, Those who are struck with any sudden disease that takes away the senses, or are blasted with lightning; and from hence the English word Apoplectical. Attonitos vocare videtur Celsus, l. 3. c. 26.

* || Apōplexia, æ. f. [quod ex ἀποπλῆσσω, percutio] An apoplexy, a blasting, or being thunder-struck; the dead palsy. || Nervorum resolutio, Cels. 3, 27.

* Apōria, æ. f. [ex ἀπορία, addubitatio] A figure in rhetoric, when the orator doubts what to do, or say, Cic. Att. 7, 21. Lat. Addubitatio.

* || Apōron, n. [ab a non & πῶρος, transitus] A controversy hard to be decided, Gell. 19, 51.

* || Apōsiōpēsis, f. [ex ἀπὸ & σιωπᾶω sileo] A figure when one through anger, or some other passion, breaks off abruptly, and yet so as to be understood, as, Ego te, si vivam—Ter. exerc. bo. ulciscar, aut aliquid simile. || Reticentia, Cic. || Oblicentia, Cels. ap. Quint.

* Apōsiphragisma, ātis. n. [ab ἀπὸ & σφραγίζω signo] One's seal, coat of arms, or any other impression on a ring, or seal, Plin. Ep. 10, 16.

* || Apōstasia, æ. f. [ex ἀπὸ & ἵσθμι sto] Apostasy, a back-sliding from one's religion. Lat. Defectio.

* Apōstata, æ. m. [ab eodem] A revolter, a back-sliding, an apostate. Lat. Defector.

* || Apōstatrix, icis. f. [ex eodem themate] A woman apostate. Gentes apostatrices. M. ex Bibl.

* || Apōstato, as. [ab eodem] To revolt, to forsake his religion, to apostatize, Cypr. || A fide Christianā deficio, vel defisco.

* Apōstēma, āris. n. [ex ἀφίσταμαι abscedo] An imposthume, or swelling of any corrupt matter in the body, Plin. 20, 3. Lat. Abscessus, Cels. Suppuratio, Plin.

* || Apōstōlatus, ūs. m. The office of an apostle, an apostleship, Eccl. ab

* || Apōstōlus, i. m. [quod ex ἀποστέλλω, delego] Primarily a messenger, an envoy; but by way of excellency, an apostle, one delegated by our Saviour to preach the Gospel, to plant and govern churches, of which our Saviour at first chose twelve; to which number St. Paul afterwards was added. The appellation was sometimes given to others only sent to preach, as St. Paul calls Epaphroditus. Philipp. 2, 25. At Athens the ἀποστολοι, were commissioners of the navy, who were to order the setting forth of the fleet. Also letters dimissory, to certify an appeal, ap JCC.

* || Apōstrophe, es. f. [ex ἀπὸ & στρέφω verito] A figure when we speak to, instead of speaking of; as, Quid respondebo liberis meis? Quid tibi, Q. frater, qui nunc abes? Cic. pro Milt. Lat. Aversio.

* Apōstrophus, i. m. [ab eodem] The mark of a letter cut off in the end of a word, as vīn', men', for visne, mene.

* Apōthēca, æ. f. [ex ἀπὸ & τίθημι pono] In Latin authors chiefly a wine cellar. A place where any thing is laid up; a storehouse, warehouse, or cellar; a loft, or room; a safe, or press to keep any thing in, Col. 1, 8. Hor. Sat. 1, 6. Hinc Anglicè, an apothecary, quod pharmaca sua tanquam in apothecis reponat.

* || Apōthēōsis, [ex ἀποθεώω, in deos referre] A canonizing of men to be gods, after their death, which begun among the Romans in the time of Augustus. || Consecratio, Cic.

* Apōzēma, tis. n. [ex ἀποζέω, deservesco] A decoction, an apozem, ap. Medicos freq.

Apparandus, a, um. part. To be prepared, or in preparing. In apparandā fugā, Hirt. B. Al. 7.

Apparans, ntis. part. Preparing. Trajicere ex Sicilia apparans, Suet. Aug. 47.

Apparātē, adv. qual. ūs. comp. [ex apparatus, adj.] With great preparation, nobly, bravely, sumptuously. = Edit & bibit opipare sanè, & apparatē, Cic. Att. 11, 50. Apparatus cœnare, Plin. Ep. 1, 50.

Apparātio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex apparat] Great preparations, gallantry, bravery, Cic. Offic. 2, 16. = Magnificentia, artificiosa diligentia, Id.

Apparātur, imperf. Things are getting ready, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35.

Apparātus, a, is. m. adj. ex part. or, comp. firmus, sup. (1) Prepared, furnished, provided. (2) Splendid, magnificent. (1) = Ad operam causarum nunquam nisi apparatus, & meditatus accedo, Cic. (2) Domus apparator, Id. Spectaculum apparatissimum, Id. Phil. 1, 15.

Apparātus, ūs. m. verb. A preparing. Also provision, furniture, entertainment. § Ludorum apparatus, Cic. Off. 2, 16. § epularum, Id. § navalis, Liv. 24, 34.

Apparēns, ntis. part. Appearing, apparent. Pœnis hæc certior auctor Non apparentem pelago quærentibus orbem, Manil. 1, 302.

Appareo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. [ex ad, & pareo] (1) To appear. (2) To show himself, or itself. (3) To be forth coming. (4) To attend, to give attendance. (5) To be in a place, under a superior magistrate. (1) Apparent rari nantes, Virg. Æn. 1, 122. (2) Ille bonus vir nusquam apparet, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 13. Jam antè biennium, qualis esset apparere cœperat, Patere. 2, 112. (3) Nū apparet patera, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 161. (4) In limine regis apparent, Virg. Æn. 12, 849. (5) Libertus ejus qui apparuit Varroni, Varr. i. e. apparitor fuit.

Apparet, imperf. It appears, it is a plain case. Apparet servum hunc elie domini pauperis, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33.

Apparitio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab appareo] The attendance of the apparitors, or other officers upon a

magistrate. Met. Their office, or place. Marcellii in longâ apparitione fidem cognovi, Cic. Fam. 13, 54. || Marcellius Ciceronis interpres in provinciâ fuerat.

Apparitor, ōris. m. verb. [ab appareo] quos Plaut. armigeros, & scutigerulos, Hor. stipatores vocat. A sergeant, apparitor, pursuivant, summoner, marshal, beadle, clerk, interpreter, &c. any inferior officer that waits upon a superior magistrate. Apparitores à Prætoribus assignati, Cic. Verr. 3, 25. Apparitores regis, Liv. 1, 40. Quis unquam apparitor, tam humilis, tam abjectus? Cic. || Sequioribus ævis officiales dicti sunt; de quorum officiis vid. Cod. 12, 53. & seqq.

Apparitura, æ. f. The attendance, or waiting, of under officers upon a magistrate. Orbilius apparituri magistratibus tecit, Suet. Ill. Gram. 9. = Apparitio, Cic.

Appariturus, a, um. part. About to appear, Liv. 42, 43.

Apparo, as. act. [ex ad, & paro] (1) To prepare, to provide, to make ready. (2) To go about, or design; to make provision for. (3) To furnish, or set out. (1) = Ornare, & apparare convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 20. (2) Vah! delenire apparas, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 28. (3) Ludos apparat magnificentissimos, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 8. || Regit acc. cum dat.

Apparior, āris. pass. To be provided, prepared, or made ready, &c. § Nuptias mihi apparari sensit, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 7.

Appellandus, a, um. part. To be called, or appealed to. Appellandorum nūl juris mihi adest, Ov. Pont. 16, 40.

Appellans, ntis. part. Calling. Non medicinam illud, sed cladem appellans, Tac. Ann. 1, 49, 3.

Appellatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex appello] (1) A naming, a calling by name, a term, or title. (2) An appeal from an inferior judge to a higher. (3) Pronunciation. (1) Unius folia distinguuntur appellatione, Plin. (2) Sic quoque appellationem esse ad populum, Plin. 6, 22. (3) Suavitas vocis, & lenis appellatio literarum, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 74.

|| Appellativus, a, um. adj. ut. || Nomen appellativum, An appellative, or common name, as opposed to a proper, Prius.

Appellator, ōris. m. verb. An appellant, an appellant, Cic. Verr. 4, 65.

|| Appellatorius, a, um. adj. Belonging to appeals, Dig.

Appellatus, a, um. part. Called, named, entitled, summoned, cited, &c. Cic. Fam. 2, 10.

Appellatus, a, um. part. Called. Tac. Ann. 4, 65.

|| Appellito, as. freq. [ab appello] To call often, &c. Apul. p. 507.

Appello, as. act. [ex ad, & pello ant. pro loquor, qu. ad me pello, i. e. voco] (1) To call, to name, to term, or entitle. (2) To mention. (3) To speak familiarly to one. (4) To call in question, or accuse. (5) To call to witness. (6) To call to one for help. (7) To call upon for a thing, to dun. (8) To appeal. (9) To proclaim. (10) To pronounce. (1) Appellare rem unamquamque suo nomine, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. (2) Nomen mortui hominis cum lachrymis identidem appellare, Cic. de Inv. 2, 26. (3) Blandè hæc mihi appellanda est, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 12. (4) || Cavendum est ne iisdem de causis alii plestantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic. Offic. 1, 25. (5) Id. pro Rabir. (6) Quos accedam? aut quos appelem? Id. (7) Nec avarus exactor ad diem & horam appellat, Sen. de Ben. 1, 2. (8) Qui appellat, majorem judicem appellare debet, Cic. (9) Victorem appellat Acestem, Virg. Æn. 5, 540. (10) Suavitas appellandarum literarum, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 35.

Appello, ēre, pūli, sum. act. [ex ad, & pello, is.] (1) To drive to. (2) To bring to land, to the coast, or shore. (3) To force. (4) To apply, or devote to. (5) Absol. To come. (1) § Festos ad litora curva juvencos Appuleram, Ov. Met. 11, 352. (2) Qui cum ad Peloponnesum classem appulisset, Cic. (3) Argenti viginti minæ me ad mortem appulerunt, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 43. (4) Animum ad uxorem appulit, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 15. (5) Epiri regem in Italiam classe appulisse constat: But so is here understood, and so it is the same with that of Ter. Haud

Haud auspicatō me huc appuli. Navis enim appulsa est, non appulit: Homo, aut ventus appellit navem. Synt. Causā adductis exemplis adde No. 3. Me vestris deus appulit oris, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 338.

Appellor, āris. pass. [*ab appello, as*] To be called. Is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 17.

Appellor, i. pass. To be brought to land. Quō ferē ex Galliā naves appelluntur, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 13. Navis appellitur Syracusas, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 25.

Appendicula, æ. f. dim. A little appendage, a perquisite, *Cic. pro Rab. Post.* 4, ab.

Appendix, icis. [*ab appendo, quōd appenditur, vel qu. ex appendeo, quōd appendet*] An appendage, that which belongs to any thing; as, (1) || A part of it, or (2) addition to it; as a pent-house, or any piece of building added to the main house; an appendix. Appendices, auxiliary troops. (3) Athorn, so called for having red berries hanging upon it, which are likewise called appendices. (1) Appendix animi corpus, *Cic. ap. Non.* 1, 199. (2) Carpetani cum appendicibus, &c. *Liuv.* 21, 15. (3) *Plin.* 24, 13.

Appendo, ēre, i. sum. act. [*ex ad, & pendo*] (1) To hang by. (2) To weigh out, or pay. (1) Uvas jam maturas ad solem appendere, *Plin.* (2) Aurifici palam appendit aurum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 25.

Appendor, i. fus. pass. To be hanged up, or weighed out, tam propriē quā figuratē. Orationes Demosthenis putavi non annumerari lectori debere, sed tanquam appendi, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 5.

Appensus, a, um. adj. & part. Hanged up, weighed out. Setā equinā appensus, *Cic. T.* 5, 21.

Appetendus, a, um. part. To be desired, or sought after. Nec abnuendum imperium, nec appetendum, *Sen. Thyest.* 472.

Appetens, tis. part. [*ab appeto*] (1) Approaching. (2) Setting upon. (3) Adjoining to. (1) Appetente luce, *Tac. An.* 4, 5, 11. (2) Unguibus appetens, *Liuv.* (3) Mare terram appetens, *Cic.*

Appetens, tis. adj. us, comp. simus, sup. (1) Covetous. (2) Desirous of. (1) = Non cupidus, neque appetens homo, *Cic.* (2) § Eadem ratio facit hominem hominum appetentem, *Id.* Nihil est appetentius similitum sui, *Id.* Sumus enim naturā appetentissimi honestatis, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 24.

Appetentia, æ. f. [*ex appetens*] A desiring, hungering, or banking. Appetentia cibi, *Plin.* 19, 8. Appetentiam efficit effrenatam libido, *Cic. T.* 2, 4, 7.

|| **Appetibilis**, e. adj. To be desired, or coveted. Venustate appetibilis, *Macr. Sat.* 1, 1. † Expetibilis, *Tac. Expetendus*, *Cic.*

Appetitiō, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex appeto*] (1) A catching at. (2) Met. A strong desire, or endeavour, after. (3) Appetite to one's victuals. (1) Ex triplici appetitiōe solis, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 23. (2) Appetitiō principatūs, *Id. Off.* 1, 4. (3) *Gell. lib.* 3, fed meliūs Appetentia.

Appetitus, a, um. part. Caught at, attempted, set upon. Vid. *Appeto*.

Appetitus, ūs. m. verb. (1) The concupiscible faculty, natural appetite and desire. (2) In the plural number, passions or affections. (1) § Ita fit, ut ratio præsit, appetitus obtemperet, *Cic. Off.* 1, 28. (2) Appetitus omnes contrahendi, sedandique, *Id. Offic.* 1, 29.

Appeto, ēre, i, vel i, itum. act. [*ex ad, & peto*] (1) To desire, or covet; earnestly, chiefly natural, or good things. (2) To catch at. (3) To assault, or set upon. (4) To aspire to, to attempt. (5) Absol. To approach, or draw near. (1) § Bona naturā appetimus, à malis declinamus, *Cic. T.* 2, 4, 6. Omne animal voluptatem appetit, *Id. de Fin.* 1. § = Id non modò non recusem, sed appetam etiā, atque deprecem, *Id.* (2) Is ter solem appetivit manibus, *Id.* (3) Humerum apertum gladio appetit, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 35. (4) Quod regnum appetebat, ab civitate erat interfectus, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 4. (5) Nox appetit, *Liuv.* 5, 44.

Appetor, i, itus. pass. To be desired, assaulted, &c. § Appetuntur quæ secundum naturam sunt, declinantur contraria, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 13.

Appiāna mala, A kind of apples like quinces. Ab Appio, *Plin.* 15, 14.

† **Appiānum**, i. n. A kind of green colour, *Plin.* 35, 6.

Appingo, ēre, ēgi, actum. sed vix leg. in præ. & sup. To join unto; to fasten, or bind, to; to add. Appinge aliquid novi, *Cic. Ep. ad Att.* 2, 8. Sed evanescit hæc vox, si formes ab.

Appingo, ēre, xi. act. [*ex ad, & pingo*] (1) To paint. (2) To write. (1) § Delphinum sylvis appingit, *Hor. A. P.* 30. (2) Si huc referendum sit exemp. verb. præced.

Applaudo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [*ex ad, & plaudo*] To strike on the ground with one's feet. || Applaudere terræ, *Apul.* To applaud, clap hands, or stamp with the feet, in favour, or liking. Met. To approve, *Cic. pro Sext.* 54. = Approbo, *Plaut.*

Applausor, ōris. m. verb. A clapper. Met. An applauder, or approver, *Plin. Pan.* 46.

Applausus, a, um. part. (1) Stroaked gently (2) Claped upon, cherished. (1) Ov. Met. 14, 71. (2) Nec qui cervicis amaret Applausæ blandos sonitus, *Sil.* 16, 357. de *Campbaso equo*.

Applausus, ūs. m. verb. A claping of hands. Met. Applause. Ennius magno applausu loquitur, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 50.

Applicans, ntis. part. Applying to, approaching. Applicantes navigia hostis expectat. *Curt.* 9, 6.

Applicatio, ōnis. f. verb. An application, an inclination of mind. Applicatio animi cum quodam sensu amandi, *Cic. de Am.* 8. || Jus applicationis, The right which a Roman patron had to the estate of a foreign client, dying intestate, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 38.

Applicatus, a, um. part. (1) Applied, laid to. (2) Arrived. (3) Bent, or inclined. (1) Stomachi dolorem sedant applicati stæpius, *Plin.* (2) Applicatis ad terram navibus, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 101. (3) Omne animal applicatum est ad id, &c. *Cic.* || Applicatis auribus, *Varr. de equo Close* to his head.

Applicūrus, a, um. part. About to apply to, or arrive at. Quō applicituri erant, symbolos proponi curat, *Just.* 2, 12.

Applicūrus, a, um. part. [*à sup. applicitu ex applico*] Adjoined. Applicūrum est cubiculo hypocaustum, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17.

Applico, as, ui, & āvi, itum, & ātum. act. [*ex ad, & plico*] (1) To apply. (2) To set, or lay, one thing to, or near, another. (3) To bring, or direct. (1) § Ut ad honestatem [voluptas] applicetur, *Cic. de Fin.* 2. (2) § Ad flammam se applicuerunt, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 27. (3) || § Applicare naves terræ, *Liuv.* 28, 36. § ad terram, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 101. § in aliquem locum, *Id.* To land. Vix unum puer applicabat annum, He was scarce a year old, *Mart.* 6, 28.

† **Applo**, pro Applaudo, *Plin.*

Applo, as. neut. [*ex ad, & ploro*] To weep, or lament, to, or with, one. Applorans tibi, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 18. Rarò occ.

|| **Applo**, as. m. part. Dashed, or dinged, upon the ground. Applo ad terram, *Spart.* † Afflictus, *Cic.*

|| **Appluda**, æ. f. Bran, chaff, *Gell.* 11, 7. Vid. *Apluda*.

|| **Applumbātura**, æ. f. A soldering with lead, *Paul.*

|| **Applumbatus**, a, um. adj. Soldered with lead, *Dig.* † Plumbo commissus, *Juv.*

|| **Applumbo**, as. act. [*ex ad & plumbum*] To solder with lead, *Ulp.* † Plumbo committo, *Juv.*

Appluo, ēre, ui, & āvi, tum. act. To rain near, or upon, *Plin.* 9, 16.

Appono, ēre, sui, itum. act. [*ex ad, & pono*] (1) To put, or set, to. (2) To lay upon, or nigh to. (3) To mix, or put in. (4) To reckon. (5) To add. (6) To serve up. (7) To suborn, or procure. (1) § Apponere notam ad malum verbum, *Cic.* (2) § Manum ad os, *Id.* (3) Apponunt bracciam, rumicem, betam, &c. *Plaut. in Pseud.* (4) Appone lucro, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 15. Postulat id gratiæ apponi sibi, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 31. (5) § Illi, quos tibi dempsit, Apponet annos, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 15. (6) Non tam apponis, quā obijcis, cibos, *Hor.* (7) Calumniatores ex sinu suo opposuit, *Cic.*

Apporrectus, a, um. part. [*qu. ab apporrigor*] Stretched out, lying close by, *Ov. Met.* 2, 561.

Apportandus, a, um. part. To be carried, or brought, to, *Cic. Verr.* 3.

Apportans, ntis. part. Bringing in. Multa unlique apportans, *Cic. Off.* 1, 42.

Apporto, as. [*ex ad, & porto*] afferō, advehō. (1) To carry, or bring, unto. (2) To bring news, or tidings. (3) To cause, or occasion. (1) § Ad difficillima loca apportare frumentum, *Cic.* § De Illyrico apportare, *Varr.* § ex Hispaniā, *Cæs.* § ab aliquo, *Cic.* § undique, *Id.* § aliquid machinā, *Id.* (2) Quidnam apportas? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 16. (3) Ille haud scit, hoc paulum lucri quantum damni apportet, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 4, 25.

Apportor, āri. pass. To be carried, or brought, to. Ea quæ sunt usui ad armandas naves ex Hispaniā apportari juber, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 1.

Apposco, ēre. [*ex ad & posco*] To ask, or require, more, or besides, over and above. Porro hæc talenta dotis apposcent duo, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 7, 10.

Appositē, adv. [*ex appositus*] Properly, aptly, conveniently, to the purpose, fitly, patly. Appositē dicere, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 5. Appositē ad persuasione, *Id. in Rull.* 1, 5.

Appositio, ōnis. f. An adding to, an applying. Appositio exemplorum, *Cic. in Parod.* § It is also taken by later Gram. for the figure Epexegetis; as, Urbs Roma, lupus piscis.

Appositus, a, um. part. [*ab apponor*] (1) Laid near, put to. (2) Set upon. (3) Near, situate by. (4) adj. or, comp. simus, sup. Convenient, apt, or fit for the purpose; meet, apposite, either in an active, or passive, sense. (1) § Aure ad glaciem appositā, *Plin.* 8, 28. (2) Appositas instruxere epulis mensas, *Ov. Met.* 8, 570. (3) Appositi nemoris subiere latebras, *Ibid.* 4, 600. (4) Suet. Calig. 41. Appositier ad deferenda quā auferenda, signa, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 57. Galliæ ad partum appositissimæ, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 9. [Equus] ad medendum est appositus, *Id. de R. R.* 7.

Appositus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab appono*] A putting, or moving, to; an applying. Prodest appositus, locu, illitu, *Plin.* 23.

Appotus, a, um. adj. [*ex ad, & potus*] Drunk, fuddled, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 75.

|| **Appreciatus**, a, um. part. Prized, valued, esteemed, rated, *Bibl.* † Estimatus.

|| **Apprecio**, as. act. To value, to set a price upon, *Bibl.* † Estimo.

Apprecatus, a, um. part. Praying to. Ricē deos prius apprecati, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 28. à seq.

|| **Apprecor**, āris. vel Adprecor, dep. To pray unto, to wish one any good thing, *Apul. p.* 383. § Imprecor.

Apprehendens, ntis. part. Apprehending, or laying hold of. Quosdam gubernacula apprehendentes, contis remisque detruxit in mare, *Suet. Cal.* 32.

Apprehendo, & Apprēdo, ēre, i, sum. act. [*ex ad, & prehendo*] (1) To apprehend, lay hold of, or snatch. (2) To take hold of, Met. To learn. (3) To understand, to perceive, to comprehend. (4) To bold, or contain. (1) Alterum alterā apprehendit eos manu [sc. angues] *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 64. (2) Vites claviculis adminicula quasi manibus apprehendunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (3) Ex Socratis disputationibus variis aliis aliud apprehendit, *Id. de Orat.* 3. Quantum apprehenderunt tres digiti, *Plin.* || Apprehendere aliquid moris, To take hold of a thing with his teeth, *Id.* Apprehendere palmam, To get the victory, *Id.*

|| **Apprehensio**, ōnis. f. verb. A seizing on a thing, *Digest.*

Apprehensio, vel Apprēnsio, āie. act. To snatch, or catch at. Celsas apprehensat naribus, *Grat. Cyneg.* 241.

Apprehensus, a, um. part. Laid hold of. Quibus adolescentibus apprehensus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 8, 6.

Appressus, a, um. part. [*ex apprimor*] Pressed, or crushed, and put hard together. Contra miles, cui scutum pectori appressum, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 21, 2, † Pressus.

Apprimē, vel Adprimē. [*ex apprimus*] ant. adv. intend. Very much, very well, greatly, chiefly, emi.

eminently, excellently. Apprimè doctus, Varr. R. 3, 2. i. e. doctissimus. Jungitur & superl. Apprimè rectissimè, Cic. de Fin. 3, 9.

Apprimo, ère, essi, sum. [ex ad, & premo] To press any thing close to another, to squeeze hard. Appressit dextram ejus, juguloque occurrit, Tac. Ann. 16, 15, 3. Raro occ.

Apprimus, vel Adprimus, a, um, adj. [ex ad, & primus] Chief, principal, excellent, surpassing. Vir summus apprimus, Liv. Andr. Flos apprima tenax, Virg. Geor. 2, 134.

Approbatus, a, um, part. To be approved, or justified. Operam suam in approbandâ excusatione offerre, Tac. Agr. 42, 3.

Approbans, tis, part. Approving. Facere aliquid Musis approbantibus, With their good liking, Cic. Fam. 7, 24.

Approbatio, ònis, f. verb. Approbation, allowance, liking, assurance. Effectus eloquentiæ est auditorum approbatio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1. Also a rhetorical confirmation, Id. de Inv. 1, 37.

Approbator, òris, m. verb. An approver, or allower. Quamvis non fueris suavor, approbator certè fuisti, Cic. Att. 16, 17.

Approbatùrus, a, um, part. About to approve. Sis approbaturus, Plin. Pan. 60.

Approbatus, a, um, part. Approved, allowed, liked. A tantâ auctoritate approbata, Cic. pro Deiot. 11.

Approbè, adv. Very honestly, Gell. 7, 7. Prohibitissimè, Ter.

Approbo, as, act. [ex ad, & probo, i. e. valde probo, vel unâ cum aliis probo] (1) To approve, to like, to allow. (2) To make good, to justify. (3) To make out, or apparent. (1) Unâ voce & consensu approbavit populus, Cic. in Pison. 3. (2) Quicquid feceris approbabo, Id. (3) Quò magis penitentiam prioris sectæ approbaret, Suet. Aug. 12, 2.

Laudo. Improbo. Hoc quia perspicuè verum est, nihil attinet approbari, Cic. de Inv. 1.

Approbus, vel Adprobus, a, um, adj. [ex ad, & probus] Very honest, just, sincere, Gell. 7, 7. Probus.

Appromissor, òris, m. verb. He that promiseth, or engageth, for another, Fest. A pledge, or surety, Ulp.

Appromitto, vel Adpromitto, ère, si, sum. act. [ex ad, & promitto] To engage, or become surety, for another, Cic. Att. 5, 1.

Approño, as, neut. [ex ad, & pronus] To bend forward; to stoop, or kneel, down, Apul. Met. 1, p. 27. Inclino.

Approperatus, a, um, part. Hastened, advanced, forwarded. Approperato opere, Liv. 27, 26. Opus adeò approperatum est, Id. 4, 9.

Appropero, as, vel Adpropero, [ex ad, & propero] (1) Neut. To make haste. (2) Act. To hasten, or speed, and set forward. (1) Intrò abi, appropera, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 38. (2) Intercisis venis mortem approperavit, Tac. Ann. 16, 14.

Appropinquans, tis, part. Coming on, drawing nigh. Appropinquante vespere, Just. 31, 2.

Appropinquatio, ònis, f. verb. An advancing, or coming, nigh unto; an approach. Appropinquatio mortis, Cic. de Sen. 19.

Appropinquo, as, neut. [ex ad, & propinquo] To come nigh, to draw near, to approach, to be ready at hand. Mors illi appropinquavit, Cic. de Fin. 5, 11. Ad quos appropinquavit, Hirt. B. H. 2.

Appulsus, a, um, part. [ab appellor] Arrived, landed, Cæf. B. Gall. 3, 3.

Appulsus, ùs, m. verb. [ab appello] An arrival, a coming to, an advancing. Appulsus frigoris, & caloris, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. solis, Id. N. D. 1, 10.

Apricans, tis, part. Warming, or basking, in the sun. Offecerat videlicet appricanti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32.

Apricatio, ònis, f. verb. [ab apricor] A warming, beating, basking, or lying, in the sun-shine; a being abroad in the open air. Unam mehercule tecum appricationem in illo Lucretino tuo sole malim, quàm omnia istiusmodi regna, Cic. Att. 7, 11.

Apricitas, âtis, denom. [ab apricus] The warmth of the sun, sun-shine, open fair weather,

a clear air. Si diei permittit apricitas, Plin. 7, 4.

Apricor, âris, dep. To bask in the sun, to sit a sunning himself, to walk, or sit, abroad in the open air, Col. 3, 4.

Apricus, a, um, adj. [qu. apericus, i. e. aperitus, & soli expositus] or, comp. iſſimus, sup. Sunny, warmed with the sun, that loves to be in the sun. Apricus campus, An open sunny place, Hor. A. P. 162. Aprica avis, Id. Aprici fenes, Pers. who love to bask in the sun. Apricioribus locis, Col. 11, 3. Apricissimo die, Id. 9, 14. In apricum proferre, To bring to light, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 24.

Aprilis, is, m. [dictus qu. aperilis, quòd omnia aperiat, Varr. Aperit cum cornibus annum Taurus, Virg. Alii ab ἀπρὸς, spuma, unde ἀπρὸς τῆν, Venus, cui sacer fuit. Quod & innuere videtur, Hor. Qui dies mensem Veneris marinx Findit Aprilem] April, the month so called.

Aprilis, e, adj. Of April, as, Nonis Aprilibus, The fifth of April, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

Aprinus, a, um, adj. [ex aper] Of a boar, of a wild boar, brown, Lucil. ap. Charis. sed Aprugnus plùs valuit usu, quàm Aprinus analogiâ.

Apronia, æ, f. An herb called vitis nigra, Bryonia, Chironia, & Gynecanthe, The black wine, or briony, Plin. 23, 1.

Aprugna, æ, f. (caro) Brown, Spart.

Aprugnus, a, um, adj. Belonging to a boar, brown. Aprugnum callum, vel caro aprugna, Plin. 8, 51.

Apsis, idis, f. vel absis, idis [ex ἀψις, arcus] (1) The ring of a cart-wheel. (2) Arcus above the stars. (3) The bowing of an arch. (1) Plin. Lat. Curvatura rotæ, Ov. (2) Id. 2, 15. (3) Id. Ep. 2, 17. Lat. Fornicis curvatura.

Apsyctos, i, f. [ab a priv. & ψύξις, frigus] A kind of precious stone, which, when made hot, will keep so seven days, Plin. 36, 10.

Apsythium, i, n. [ἀψύθιον, Gr.] Wormwood. Vid. Absinthium.

Aptandus, a, um, part. To be fitted, or suited. Vincula ferri Vix aptanda feris, Claud. 3. Rapt. Prof. 95.

Aptans, ntis, part. Fitting, Sil. 5, 166.

Aptatus, a, um, part. [ex aptor] Fitted, suited, accommodated. Aptatus mucro, Ov. Met. 4, 162.

Aptè, adv. ùs, comp. fſimè, sup. Fitly, agreeably, suitably, conveniently, properly, closely, veritently. Equite aptè locato concursus est, Liv. 4. Ratio aptius reddetur, Plin. 16, 25. Aptissimè cohæreant extrema cum primis, Cic. in Orat. 44.

Aptitudo, ònis, f. Fitnes, aptitude, vulgò quidem dicitur, ea est scriptorum ἀκυρόλογια; sed malè. Habilitas.

Apto, æ, act. [ex ἀπρω, jungo,necto] (1) To fit, or make fit. (2) To join. (3) To address, make ready, or prepare. (4) To provide, or procure. (1) Danaum insignia nobis Aptemus, Virg. Æn. 3, 389. (2) Transversæ perticæ parietibus aptentur, Col. (3) Aptat se pugnx, Virg. Æn. 10, 588. (4) Aptare idonea bello, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 111. § Aptâ ad naturam aptare, Cic. de Fin. 4, 17.

Aptor, âri, pass. To be fitted. Aptari inferiora magnis licet, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 14. Varios aptantur in usus Imperii, Claud. Laus Seren. 59.

Aptoton, i, n. [ex a, sine & πῶσις, casus] A noun without cases: as, Nequam, Don.

Aptus, a, um, part. [ex antiq. apo, vel apio] & adj. [ab apto, i. e. ligo, jungo]. (1) Tied, joined, fitted. (2) Met. Made, wrought. (3) Tight, compact. (4) Pat, close. (5) Proper, meet, suitable, convenient. (6) Good for, profitable. (7) Naturally disposed, inclined. (8) Easy, agreeable. (9) Riged, equiped. (1) Gladius è lacunari setâ equinâ aptus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21.

Facilius est apta dissolvere quàm dissipata connectere, Id. Orat. 71. Ipsi è torquibus aptos Junge pares, Virg. Geor. 3, 168. (2) § Vestis auro signisque apta, Lucr. 5, 1427. (3) Habiles, & apti calcei ad pedem, Cic. de Orat. 1, 54. (4) Aptus verbis, & pressus Thucydi-

des, Id. de Orat. 2, 13. (5) = Nec commodius, nec aptius quicquam, Id. Aptissimum ad quietè vivendum, Id. (6) Somno aptum papaver, Cels. 2, 32. (7) § Natus, atque aptus ad Verris libidines, Cic. (8) Cibus stomacho aptus, Cels. 20, 20. (9) = Aptæ, instructæque remigio naves, Liv. Aptius ingenium flammis, Ov. Met. 14, 25. Aptissima forma, Id. Am. 3, 3, 7. Aptus, a, um, part. [ab apiscor] Flaming obtained, Varr.

Apua, æ, f. [ex ἀψα, Gr.] A little fish, the same with Aphya. A loach, a bleak, an anchovy, Plin. 31, 8.

Apud, præp. (1) Close by, nigh. (2) With. (3) At. (4) Among. (5) In. (6) Before. (7) To. (1) Apud Corninium castra posuit Cæsar, Cic. Cæs. Att. 8, 20. (2) Apud me cœnavit, Cic. (3) Apud forum est, Ter. (4) Apud majores nostros, Cic. Offic. 2, 24. (5) Apud Agathoclem scriptum est, Id. de Div. 1, 24. Apud animum meum statuo, Sall. (6) Verba apud senatum fecit, Cic. (7) Cum de me apud te loquor, Id. Cur ego apud te mentiar? Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 24.

Apus, òdis, f. [sic dic. quasi careat pedibus, Plin. 10, 39. qui & Cypseli appellantur ibidem ex α non & πῆς, pes] A martin, a kind of swallow.

Apÿrexia, æ, f. [ex α, & πύρεω, febricitō] The abatement, or decrease, of a fever; or, the cold fit of an ague, Cels.

Apÿrinus, a, um, adj. scrib. & Apÿrenus, [ab α, priv. & πυρ, nucleus, seu potius id quod in pomo ligneum osseumque est, etsi refragetur quantitas] Without kernel, or stone; or with a small kernel, or stone. Pomegranates, with small seeds, or stones. Lecta suburbanis mittuntur apyrina ramis, Mart. 13, 43. Apyrina dicuntur non quibus nulla inest duritia granorum, sed quibus minor, Sen. Ep. 85.

Apÿrōtos, i, m. [ex α, non & πῦρ, ignis] The best sort of carbuncle, not hurt by the fire. Principatum habent carbunculi, qui, cum non sentiant ignem, apyroti vocati, Plin. 37, 7.

Apÿrum sulphur, [ab α, pr. & πῦρ, sulphur, ignem non expertum] Brimstone that has not been hurt, Plin. 35, 15.

A ante Q.

AQUA, æ, f. variæ, sed incertæ huc congeruntur notationes, è quibus quisque ex Voss. sibi decerpit, quam maximè velit; mihi cum Varrone præ cæteris placet, ut sit ab æquus, quasi æqua; hinc certè Æquor aquâ constans. Water, rain, waterish humour, or juice. Aqua pluvia, Cic. pro Mur. 9. pluvialis, Ov. Met. 8, 335. imbrum, Plin. cælestis, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 19. Rain-water, fontana, Spring-water, Col. 12, 43. puteana, Plin. putealis, Well-water, Col. nivalis, Plin. 19, 4. rosacea, Id. medica, Claud. Snow, rose, medicinal, water: stagnans, pigra, Plin. 13, 3. quæta, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 8. Standing-water, manans, Col. jugis, Cic. perennis, Ov. Running-water. Aqua intercus, The dropsy, Cic. Off. 3, 24. Aqua maris, The waves, Virg. Aquæ augur cornix, foretells rain, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 12. Aquæ κατ' ἐξοχὴν, A bath, Tac. Aqua hæret, Prov. When one is at a stand, Cic. Aquâ & igni interdicere, To banish, Id. Scribere in aquâ, To forget, Catull. 68, 4. Aquam perdere, To lose time; their hour-glasses running with water, as ours do with sand, Quint. Interdictis imminet æger aquis, A sick man covets water, Ov. Amor. 3, 4, 18. Perfæ aquam, terramque à Lacedæmonis petierunt, Waged war, Liv. 35, 17. Aquam postulare à pumice, Prov. dixit Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 42. To try an impossibility.

Aquæductio, ònis, f. Ulp. id. quod Aquæductus, ùs, m. [ab aquâ ducendâ] A conduit, an aqueduct, a water-course, Suet. Claud. 29. freq. ap. poster. ævi scriptores.

Aquælicium, i, n. [ab aqua, & lacio] A prayer, or sacrifice, for rain, Fest.

Aquæmanale, [ab aqua, & mano] A laver, an ewer, Varr. ap. Non. Vid. Aquiminale.

Aquæliculus, i, m. dim. [ab aqualis, ut à caulis, cauliculus] (1) A beg's trough. (2) Met.

* *Arātrum*, i. n. verb. [*ab aro*] *A plough*. *Aratrum aduncum*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 286. *curvum*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 170.

* *Arātūrus*, a, um. part. [*ab aro*] *About to plough*, *Tibull. Eleg.* 1, 10, 48. *boves*, *Ov. An.* 3, 120.

* *Arātus*, a, um. part. [*ab eod.*] *Tilled*. *Arata terra*, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 703. *Arati agri*, *Id. Met.* 7, 122. *Aratus erit vultus rugis*, *Ov. Met.* 47.

Arbiter, tri. m. [*ab ara* & *bito*, eo; nam arbitri qu, ante aram arbitrio suo litem finire debent] (1) *An arbitrator, a judge chosen between two, an umpire, a referee.* (2) *A witness.* (3) *A prince or ruler.* (4) *A person, or Met. a thing which ever-looks.* (5) *A godfather.* (1) *Vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus, me cepere arbitrum*, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 93. (2) *Ut sine hisce arbitris nobis loquendi copiam*, *Plaut.* (3) *Notus arbiter Adriæ*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 15. *Cum regum & gentium arbiter populus ipsum se regere non posset*, *Flor.* 3, 18. (4) *Vicini arbitri sunt, mere quid fiat domi*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 3. *Locus effusi late maris arbiter*, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 42. (5) *Recent.*

Arbitra, æ. f. *A witness.* *Non infideles arbitrae Nox & Diana*, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 49.

Arbitrans, ntis. part. *Thinking.* *Nemine subesse dolum arbitrans*, *Just.* 1, 9.

Arbitrariō, adv. i. e. *pro arbitrio seu voluntate.* *At one's pleasure, at one's will, at one's own choice, arbitrarily.* *Nunc pol ego perii certo, haud arbitrariō*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 5, 42.

Arbitrarius, a, um. adj. *Voluntarius, quod est nostri arbitrii, τὸ ἐφ' ἡμῶν, τὸ κατὰ προαίρεσιν.* *Voluntary, left to our own choice, arbitrary.* *Hoc quidem profecto certum est, non est arbitrium*, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 216. *Naturalis*, *Gell.* 18, 10.

Arbitratus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab arbitror*] (1) *Judgement, opinion.* (2) *Election, choice.* (3) *Fancy, pleasure.* (4) *Disposal, discretion.* (1) *Meo arbitratu loquar de hoc*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 22. (2) *Tu us arbitratus sit; comburas si velis*, *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 1, 21. (3) *Non te pudet ejus mulieris arbitratu gessisse præturam?* *Cic.* (4) *Dedunt se in arbitratum cuncti Thebano populo*, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 103. *Hi tres casus, quorum exempla adduxi, soli reperiuntur.* *Arbitratui*, *Voss.* *sed nullo auctore.*

Arbitrium, i. n. (1) *Properly an arbitrement, or award.* (2) *Judgement, the sentence of a judge.* (3) *Will, pleasure, humour, fancy.* (4) *The office of an arbitrator.* (5) *Power, rule, conduct.* (6) *Choice.* (7) *Money paid to the publick for the right of monopoly.* (1) *Causam perdidisti, propterea quod aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium*, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 4. (2) *Cum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 21. *Sed in hac notione nescio an legitur in singulari.* (3) *Nutu, atque arbitrio mulierculæ gubernari*, *Cic.* 7. *Verr.* (4) *Litis arbitrium trajecit in omnes*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 126. (5) *Omne sub arbitrio definit esse Dei?* *Ov. Tr.* 5, 3, 18. (6) *Liberum arbitrium Liv.* 32, 37. *pro quo Cic. libera voluntas.* (7) *Tibi arbitria funeris solvebantur*, *Id.* *post redit, in senatum.* *Vid. etiam Liv.* 2, 9. & *ibi Gronov.* *Arbitrio suo carere, Not to be at his own disposal*, *Cic.*

† *Arbitro*, as. id. *quod arbitror*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 57.

Arbitror, āris. dep. [*ab arbitror*] † *Ant. Arbitro*, unde pass. *Arbitror*, quorum exempla subieci. (1) *To arbitrate, or end a dispute by arbitration; to sentence, or award.* (2) *To suppose, conjecture, imagine, or think.* (3) *To over-hear, or listen to.* (4) † *Pass. To be looked, or found, out.* (5) *Also a term in taking a solemn oath.* (1) *Vid. Ulp. de receptis arbitris.* (2) *Neque adeo arbitrari patris est aliter*, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1. *Si te dignum arbitrarem*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 57. (3) *Secede procul, ne arbitri dicta nostra arbitrari queant*, *Id. Ca.* 2, 1, 24. (4) *Continuo arbitretur uxor tuo gnato*, *Id. Epid.* 2, 2, 82. (5) *Verbo arbitror nos utimur, cum eadictimus jurati quæ comperta habemus*, *Cic. pro Font.* *Fidem arbitrai, To believe*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 41.

Arbor, & *Arbos*, ōris. f. *Quid statuendum de etym. hæreo.* (1) *A tree, & a general word, under which ivy, osier, and even reeds are comprehended.* (2) *Meton. The mast of a ship.* (3) *An ear.* (4) *The timber of a press.* (5) *Also the wood of a tree.* (6) *The name of a great sea-fish.* (1) *In arboribus tunci, rami, folia*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 46. *Bis pomis utilis arbos*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 150. (2) *Juv. 12, 32.* (3) *Centena arbore fluctum Verberat assurgens*, *Id. Aen.* 10, 207. (4) *Cato, 12, & 18.* (5) *Sagitta adversi infigitur arbore mali*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 504. (6) *Plin. Arbor infelix, A gallozus, the triple tree*, *Cic. pro Rab.* 4.

Arbōrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a tree.* *Arboraria falx, A bill to lop trees*, *Cato.* *Arborarius picus, A bird that feeds upon trees*, *Plin.* 30, 16.

Arbōrator, ōris. m. verb. [*qu. ab arboro*] *A loper, planter, or pruner, of trees*, *Col.* 11, 1. *Plin.* 18, 33.

Arbōreico, ēre. denom. [*arborem fieri, vel in arborem crescere*] *To grow to the bigness of a tree.* *Tradunt malvas septimo mense arborefcere*, *Plin.* 19, 4.

|| *Arbōretum*, i. n. *A place where trees grow, a grove, a park; a nursery of young trees.* = *Arboreta ignobilis est verbum, arbuta celebratius*, *Gell.* 17, 2.

Arboreus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a tree; branched like a tree.* *Arborei factus*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 55. *Arborea coma*, *Prop.* 3, 16, 28. *Arboreæ frondes*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 637.

Arbos, vid. *Arbor.*

Arbūcula, æ. f. dim. [*ab arbor*] (1) *A little tree, a shrub.* (2) *The nave, or ball, of a cart wheel.* (3) *The cap, or tuft, upon the heads of peacocks.* (1) *Maximè probantur vites veluti arbūculæ, breviculture*, *Col.* 4, 4. (2) *Vitr.* 10, 17. (3) *Plin.* 11, 37.

Arbustivus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to shrubs, or trees.* *Arbustivæ vites, Vines tied to trees, and growing up by them*, *Col.* 3, 13.

Arbusto, as. act. *To plant with trees, to set a place with trees for vines to grow amongst.* *Transpadana Italia populo, acere, &c. arbutat agros*, *Plin.* 17, 23.

Arbustum, i. n. [*ab arbos, ut ab onus, onustus*] *A copse, a grove of trees, or orchard*, *Col. de Arb.* 16. *A vineyard; a place planted with trees for vines to grow up by*, *Plin.* 17, 23. *unde Vites arbustivæ vocantur.* *Arbusto palmarum dives Idume*, *Luc.* 3, 216.

Arbuteus, a, um. adj. [*ab arbutus*] (1) *Of, or belonging to, an arbute, or strawberry-tree.* (2) *Made of that tree.* (1) *Arbuteos factus legebant*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 104. (2) *Arbutæ crates*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 166.

Arbūtum, i. n. *The fruit of the arbutus.* *Dant arbuta sylvæ*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 520.

Arbūtus, i. f. (1) *A kind of wild strawberry, or cherry, tree, bearing fruit so sour, that Pliny calleth them unedones, because one of them is enough at a time; an arbute.* (2) *Met. The shade thereof.* (1) *Interitur verò ex foetu nucis arbutus horrida*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 69. (2) *Dulce depulsis arbutus hædis*, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 82.

ARCA, æ. f. [*ab arcere, h. e. continere, Fast. quod arceat, i. e. contineat, res ei creditas*] (1) *A chest, a coffer, an escritore.* (2) *A coffin, or tomb.* (3) *Meton. Money.* (4) *Also a dam of wood, to keep away the course of the waters.* *An ark.* (1) *Animus hominis dives, non arca, appellari solèt, Cic. in Parad.* (2) *Plin.* 13, 13. (3) *Ignorat quantum ferratâ distet ab arcâ Sacculus*, *Juv.* 11, 26. (4) *Ap. Gromat. script. Arca robusta, A cage for malefactors*, *Cic.* *Arca plebei funeris*, *Luc.* 8, 739.

Arcandē, adv. [*ab arcanus*] *Secretly, privately.* *Nescio an leg. sed*

Arcanius, adv. comp. *Very closely.* *Quid tamen arcanius iudicem suo loco mox dicetur*, *Col.* 3, 2.

Arcandō, adv. *All done in a private place, secretly.* *Arcandō tibi ego hoc dico, ne ille ex te sciat*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 117.

Arcanum, i. n. subst. ex adj. seq. (1) *A secret.* (2) *A hidden mystery.* (1) *Arcanum neque*

tu scrutaberis ullius unquam, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 37. *Fatorum arcana movebo*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 267. (2) *Nox arcanis fidissima*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 192. *Vidit impiæ gentis arcanum patens*, *Florus*, 3, 5, 30.

Arcānus, a, um. adj. [*ab arca, ut à Româ Romanus, sc. in quâ quæ clausa sunt, tuta manent*] (1) *Silent, secret.* (2) *Hidden, close.* (3) *Unknown, private, mystical.* (1) *Dixisti [homini] arcano sacris*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 155. (2) = *Arcanum, & occultum scelus*, *Curt.* 6, 29. (3) *Arcana sacra frequentat*, *Ov. Met.* 10, 436.

† *Arcārius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a cofferer, or banker*, *Scæv.*

|| *Arcārius*, i. m. [*ab arca*] *sequioris Lat. voc. A cofferer, or treasurer.*

Arcātus, a, um. adj. [*ab arcus*] *melius Arquātus, vel Arcuātus. Made archwise*, *Ov. Met.* 11, 590.

* *Arcendus*, a, um. part. [*ab arceor*] *To be driven away, or to drive away.* *Nec, si prævidissent, satis virium ad arcendum erat*, *Tac. H.* 4, 15, 5. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 17.

* *ARCEO*, ēre. ui. act. sup. car. *licet in compositis exercitum, & coërcitum dicamus.* [forte ex ἀρκέω, propulso auxilior, Voss.] (1) *To keep off, to keep out, or from; to stop, hinder, or debar.* (2) *To drive away.* (3) *To hold fast, strain, or tie hard.* (4) *To keep in, or hold together.* (5) *To keep from, to save, or protect.* (1) *Adeuntes aditu arcebant*, *Liv.* 31, 17. (2) *Fucos à præsepibus arcent*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 168. (3) *Teneras arcebant vincula palmas*, *Id. Aen.* 406. (4) = *Summus ipse Deus arcens, & continens cæteros*, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 4. (5) *Nymphæ Accipite Æneam, & tandem arcete periculis*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 73.

* *Arceor*, ēris. pass. *To be driven away, &c.* *Unde Arcendus*, *Liv.* 21, 17.

Arcēra, æ. f. [forte ab arcus, quod esset arcuatum, vel ab arca, quæ magna arca] *A kind of wain, or cart, covered on every side*, *Cic. ex xii tabb.* item *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31. *Gell.* 20, 1.

Arceffendus, a, um. part. *To be sent for.* *Arceffendas plerique legiones admonebant*, *Tac. Agr.* 35, 4. *Conf. & Liv.* 10, 47.

Arceffens, tis. part. *Sending for*, *Liv.* 29, 6.

Arceffior, īri, ītus. pass. *To be called, to be sent for.* *Generum arceffiri jubet*, *Nep. Attic.* 21. *ab aratro*, *Val. Max.* 4, 4, 4.

Arceffitor, vel *Arceffitor*, ōris. m. (1) *A messenger sent forth to fetch one.* (2) || *An accuser.* (1) *Nemo arceffitor à proximo*, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. (2) *Ammian.*

Arceffitūrus, a, um. part. *About to send for*, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 2, 3.

Arceffitus, a, um. part. *Called; or sent, for.* *Quod rediturus erat non arceffitus*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 261.

Arceffo, ēre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To call, to go to call.* (2) *To send for.* (3) *To fetch, or trace.* (4) *To procure.* (5) *To accuse, impeach, or charge.* (1) *Blepharonem arceffat, qui nobiscum prandeat*, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 70. (2) *Eamus intro, ut arceffatur faber*, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 4, 30. (3) § *Non erit necesse id usque à capite arceffere*, *Cic. Top.* 9. (4) § *Causam mortis sibi arceffere*, *Val. Max.* 4, 7, 4. (5) § *Ne quem innocentem iudicio capitis arceffas*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 14.

Arceffor, i. pass. *To be sent for.* *Dixit, Quas alias legiones esse, quæ arceffantur?* *Liv.* 21, 57.

* *Archæicus*, a, um. adj. [*ex ἀρχαῖος vetustus*] *Old fashioned, plain, homely*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 1.

* || *Archæismus*, i. m. [*ex ἀρχαϊσμός, Gr.*] *A grammatical figure. An using antiquated words, or phrases.* *Donat. & Serv.*

* || *Archangelus*, [*ab ἀρχὸς & ἀγγελός*] *An archangel*, *Hier.*

* *Archētypum*, n. [*ἀρχέτυπον Gr.*] *subst. ex adj. An authentick copy, the original of a writing, or picture, or any piece of art*, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 10.

* *Archētypus*, a, um. [*ἀρχέτυπος idem*] *Any thing at first hand, that is done originally.* *Met. Archetypi amici, True friends*, *Mart.* 12, 70.

* *Archēzostis*, is. f. *The white vine, called also Ampeloleuce*, *Plin.* 23, 1.

* *Arch-*

* || Archiater, & Archiaterus, i. m. [ἀρχίατρος, Gr.] *The principal, or the prince's, physician.* Frequenter ap. post. ævi script.

* || Archidiaconatus, ūs. m. *An archdeaconship, or archdeaconry.* Eccl. ex

* || Archidiaconus, i. m. [quod ab ἀρχidiaconos idem] *An archdeacon.*

* || Archidux, ūcis. m. [vox hybrida, comp. ab ἀρχός, & δux] *An arch-duke, the chief lord of a country.* Jun.

* || Archiepiscopalis, e. adj. *Archiepiscopal, belonging to an archbishop.* Eccl. ex

* || Archiepiscopatŭs, ūs. m. *An archbishoprick.* Quod ab

* || Archiepiscopus, i. m. [Gr. ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, i. e. princeps episcopus, sive episcoporum] *An archbishop, a chief prelate.* Eccles. Lat. Antistes.

* || Archiereus, i. m. [ex ἀρχιερεύς, Gr. i. e. summus sacerdos.] *The chief, or high, priest.* Lampr. Lat. Antistes.

* || Archigallus, i. m. [Vox hybrida, ex ἀρχός & Gallus] *Princeps Gallorum, i. e. sacerdotum Cybeles. An arch-priest, or the chief of Cybele's priests.* Tert.

* || Archigērontes, pl. m. [ἀρχηγόντες, Gr.] *The chief seniors, or antients.* Alciat. Also the overseers of the king's works, or of his household, Hotom.

* || Archigrammateus, i. m. in acc. archigrammatea. [ex ἀρχιγραμματέως idem] *The principal secretary; a chancellor.*

* || Archilochium carmen, *A poem after the manner of Archilochus, a Greek poet, vet. gram. of which there are three kinds; see Martinus; biting, sharp, railing, satyric.* Archilochia in Cæsarem, Cic. Att. 2, 21. edita Bibuli vocat.

* || Archimāgirus, i. m. [ἀρχιμάγειρος, Gr.] *The master cook.* Juv. 9, 109.

* || Archimandrita, æ. m. [Gr. ἀρχιμανδρίτης] *An abbot, prior, or chief of a hermitage, or convent.* Sidon. Hinc Archimandritis (ἀρχιμανδρίτης) abbatisa, *An abbess.* Onom.

* || Archimimus, i. m. [ex ἀρχός & μίμος] *The principal player.* A mimic, Suet. Vespas. 19.

* || Archipirata, æ. m. [ἀρχιπειρατής, Gr.] *An arch pirate, or chief robber on the sea.* Cic. Verr. 5, 25. & Offic. 2, 11.

* || Archipresbyter, ūri. m. [ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος] *The chief priest, or rural dean.* Eccl.

* || Archisynagōgus, i. m. [ex ἀρχισυναγωγός idem] *The ruler, or chief, of the synagogue.* Eccl.

* || Architecta, æ. f. [ex ἀρχός & τέκτων, Gr.] *A female architect.* Præcipua naturæ architectæ vis, Plin. 10, 71. sic ex Mss. Harduin.

* || Architectio, ōnis. f. [ab eod.] *A devising, or contriving, of a thing; workmanship.* Plin. 10, 71.

* || Architecton, vel Architecto, ōnis. m. [ex eodem themate] *Id. quod architectus. A master workman, a chief builder.* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 73.

* || Architectōnice, es. f. vel Architectōnica, æ. f. [ex ἀρχιτεκτονική, sc. τέχνη, ars Gr.] *The art, or science, of building.* Quint. 2. ult.

* || Architectōnicus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Belonging to architecture, or to the chief builder, or modeler.* (2) || Chief, or principal; that which governs and prescribes to the rest. (1) Vitruv. 9, 4. (2) Ἀρχιτεκτονική Aristoteli dicta est Philosophia, ut quæ alias artes quasi satellites habeat.

* || Architector, āris. dep. [ex eodem] (1) *To devise, or model; to draw plans for building, or otherwise; to prescribe.* (2) Met. *To invent, or frame.* (3) Also pass. *To be built.* (1) In Astry Jovem Olympium architectandum Consulius suscepit, Vitruv. præf. l. 7. (2) || Architectari voluptates, *To invent pleasures.* Cic. 2. de Fin. (3) Edis Martis est architectata ab Hermodoro, Nep. in Fragm. 11, 1.

* || Architectura, æ. f. [ab eodem] [ab architectus] *The art to devise, or draw, plans for building; Architecture, carpentry, masonry.* Vid. hujus artis definitionem ap. Vitruv. 1, 1. partes ejus, sc. Edificationem, Gnomonicam & Machinationem, 2, 3.

Architectus, i. m. [ἀρχιτέκτων, Gr. i. e. fa-

brozum princeps] *An architect, a master builder; the chief mason, or carpenter; the surveyor of the building.* (2) *The creator.* (3) Met. *The principal deviser, contriver, or inventor, of any thing in a good, middle, or bad, sense.* (1) Dinocrates architectus magnete Arinoes templum concameravit, Plin. 34, 14. (2) Deum regnator, architectus omnibus, Plaut. Amph. prol. 45. (3) = Ab ipso inventore veritatis, & quasi architecto beatæ vitæ, Cic. de Fin. 1, 10. Stoici architecti penè verborum, Id. de Clar. Orat. 31. = Princeps atque architectus sceleris, Id. pro Cluent. 22.

* || Architrīclinus, i. m. [ex ἀρχός & τρήκλιον] *The master of the feast, the sewer, or marshal.*

* || Archivum, i. n. [ἀρχεῖον, Gr. interposito digamma] *The place where ancient records, or charters, are kept. The chancery, or exchequer. The office of the master of the rolls. Also a great officer's house, as the chancellor's.* Lat. Tabularium vocat. Cic. pro Arch.

* || Archon, tis. m. [ἀρχὼν, Gr.] *A chief magistrate amongst the Athenians.* Cic. de Fato 9.

† Archifinius, a, um. adj. [ab arcendis hostibus à finibus] *A territory defended and bounded with bills and woods to stop the incursions of an enemy.* Ager arcifinius, Varr.

* || Architēns, tis. adj. [ab arcus, & teneo] (1) *The archer, an epithet of Apollo.* (2) Also the celestial sign Sagittarius. (1) Motus erat Architēns, Ov. Met. 6, 264. (2) Cic. in Arat. 188.

* || Arctans, tis. part. [ab arcto] *Straitening, keeping fast.* Nisi quod arctantibus freti litoribus Pyrenæum eoit, Just. 44, 1.

* || Arctatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eodem] *A straitening, or crowding.* Diom.

* || Arctatus, a, um. part. [ex eodem] part. Narrovi, *straitened, &c.* Arctatus pontus, Luc. 5, 234.

* || Arctē, adv. qual. or. comp. simus, sup. [ab arcto] (1) *Straitly.* (2) *Dearly.* (3) *Stiffly.* (4) *Close.* (5) *Soundly.* (1) Boves arctē junctos habere convenit, Col. 2, 2. Paulus arctē filiam complexus, Cic. de Div. 1, 46. (2) = Arctē familiariterque dilexi, Plin. Ep. 2, 13. (3) Illud arctē tenent, accuratēque defendunt, Cic. Parad. 1. (4) Arctē religare ad stipites, Col. 6, 2. Arctissime constringi, Val. Max. 2, 8. (5) Arctē, & graviter dormire, Cic. de Div. 1, 28.

* || Arcticus, a, um. adj. [ab ἀρκτος, arctus, quod vid.] *Northward, or northern.* || Arcticus polus, *The north pole.* Astron.

* || Arcto, as. freq. [ab arceo] *To strain, to tie close, to thrust, to crowd.* Transversas perticas arctare, Col. 12, 43.

* || Arctophylax, ācis. m. qui, & Bootes. [ex ἀρκτος & φύλαξ] *A constellation near the greater bear. = Arctophylax vulgò qui dicitur esse Bootes.* Cic. N. D. 2, 42. Lat. Bubulcus.

* || Arctos, vel Arctus, Lat. Ursa [ex ἀρκτος idem] ita dict. à figurâ. (1) *Two constellations in the form of bears, near the north pole, whereof the greater is called Charles's wain.* (2) Met. *The north country, the northern parts of the world.* (1) Esse duas arctos quarum Cynosura petatur Sidonii; Helicen Graja carina notat, Ov. Fest. 3, 106. (2) Indignantes in jura redegerit arctus, Claud. Conf. Hon. 6, 336. || Geminas Arctos dixit Propert. 2, 22, 25. pro duas noctes.

* || Arctōus, a, um. adj. [ex arctos] *Belonging to the north, northern.* Arctōus polus, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1107. orbis, Luc. 1, 53.

* || Arctūrus, i. m. [quod ἀρκτος ἔρος, i. e. Ursa custos] *A large star between the legs of Bootes.* Sævus Arcturicadentis impetus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 27.

* || Arctus, a, um. adj. or. comp. simus, sup. [ab arceo, arctum, per sync. arctum.] (1) *Close, tight, fast.* (2) *Stringy, mean, base, pitiful.* (3) *Small, slender, narrow.* (4) *Crowded.* (5) *Grievous, pinching, difficult.* (1) Fræno arcto equum compescere, Tibull. 4, 1, 91. Met. Arctissimum vinculum societatis, Cic. Att. 6, 2. (2) Ut tamen arctum Solveret hospitii animum, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 82. (3) Macra cavum repetas arctum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 33. Met. Arctior expensis fortuna, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 118. (4) Hos arcto stipata theatro Spectat Roma potens, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60. (5) Arcta fames urgebat, Sil. 7, 280, =

Arctis, afflictisque rebus, Flor. 2, 6. || Arctus somnus, *Sound sleep.* Cic. Somn. Scip. 1.

* || Arcuarius, i. m. *A bowyer, or bow maker.* Veget. 2, 11.

* || Arcuatim, adv. *Bent like a bow, or arch.* Plin. 29, 6.

* || Arcuatus, a, um. part. [ab arcuor] pro quo arquatus, Ov. (1) *Fashioned like a bow, or arch; arched.* (2) It. pro arquatus, *That hath the jaundice, or king's evil.* (1) Flamines bigis curru arcuato vehi jussit, Liv. 1, 21. (2) Col. 7, 5. Vid. Arquatus.

* || Arcubalista, æ. f. [vox hybrida, ab arcus, & βάλλω, jacio] *A cross-bow, a steel bow.* Veg. 2, 15.

* || Arcula, æ. f. dim. [ab arca] *A little coffer, drawer, or box.* Cedo mihi cum ornamentis arculam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 91.

* || Arcularius, i. m. *A cabinet-maker; one that makes, or sells, little coffers, boxes, or drawers.* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

* || Arcuo, as. act. [in modum arcus curvare] *To bend like a bow; to arch, or vault, over.* Plin. 29, 6. prope finem.

* || Arcuor, āris. pass. *To be arched, or vaulted.* Plin. 29, 6.

* || Arcus, ūs, & i. rar. m. ap. Enn. f. (1) *A vault of a roof, or an arch in building.* (2) *A bow, a hand bow, or long bow.* (3) *The rainbow.* (4) *The shoots of vines, or other trees, bowed down.* (1) [Natura] pumice vivo, Et levibus topis nativum duxerat arcum, Ov. Met. 3, 160. (2) Nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus, Hor. A. P. 350. (3) Cur arcus species non in Deorum numero reponatur? Cic. (4) Aliæ pressos propaginis arcus Expectant, Virg. Geor. 2, 26. || Arcum lentare, Stat. Achill. 1, 436. tendere, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 19. sinuare, lunare, Ov. adducere, Virg. Æn. 5, 507. *To bend, or draw, a bow.* Arcu sagittam emittere, Plin. 9, 8. expellere, Ov. Met. 8, 381. *To shoot.*

* || Ardea, æ. f. [quod ardua, ab alto volatu; potius ab ἐρωδιός, ardea] *A bird called a heron, or bern, of which there are three sorts.* Altam supra volat ardea nubem, Virg. Geor. 1, 364. || Ardea alba, *The criel, or dwarf heron.* Ardea cinerea, *five pulla, The blue heron.* Ardea stellaris, or palustris. *The bittour.*

* || Ardēlio, ōnis. m. [fort. ab ardeo, quod ardore quodam omnia occipiat, nihil peragat] *A meddler, a busy body.* Deformius nihil est ardelione sene, Mart. 9, 79.

* || Ardens, tis. part. vel nom. ex part. or. comp. simus, sup. (1) *Burning, hot.* (2) Met. *As with a fever.* (3) *Love, desire, &c.* (4) *Sprightly.* (5) *Mettle some.* (6) *Bright, burnished, glittering.* (7) *Illustrious, glorious.* (8) *Earnest, importunate.* (9) *Raging, rough, boisterous.* (1) Ardentum deorum raptor, Stat. Ardentissimis diei horis, Id. (2) Ardentibus febribus imponitur, Plin. 20, 20. (3) Miserere ardentis, Ov. Met. 14, 691. (4) Juvenum manus emicat ardens, Virg. Æn. 6, 5. (5) Ardentes avertit equos, Id. Æn. 1, 476. (6) Ardentes clypei, Id. Æn. 2, 734. (7) Ardens evexit ad æthera virtus, Id. Æn. 6, 130. (8) Ardentiore studio petere, Cic. de Fin. 2, 19. (9) Ardens ventis mare, Flor. 4, 2, 37.

* || Ardenter, adv. ūs, comp. simè, sup. *Hotly, Met. Fermently, vehemently, ardently.* Austri tam ardenter flant, ut æstatibus sylvas incendant, Plin. 12, 19. Ardentissimè deligere, Id. Ardentius appetere, Cic. de Fin. 4.

* || Ardeo, ēre, si, sum. neut. & act. [ab areo, aridus, ap. vet. aridus] (1) *Abol. To burn.* (2) *To scorch.* (3) *To shine and glister.* (4) *To sparkle.* (5) *To be earnest, and hot, to do a thing.* (6) *To love.* (7) *To desire passionately.* (8) *To be tormented, or troubled.* (1) Thus probatur carbone, ut statim ardeat, Plin. 12, 14. (2) Si tientes Sirius Indos Ardebat, Virg. Geor. 4, 425. (3) Adebant murice læna, Id. Æn. 4, 262. (4) Cum spumas ageret ore, arderent oculi, Cic. Verr. 4, 66. (5) § Ardet in arma magis, Virg. Æn. 12, 71. (6) Corydon ardebat Alexin, Id. Ecl. 2, 1. Arsit Anacreon Bathyllo, Hor. Epod. 14, 9. (7) Ardeo te videre, Cic. (8) Podagræ doloribus ardere, Id. Cum arderent invidia, non

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patres mōdō, sed etiam tribuunt nobis, Liv. 5, 11. § Ardere amore, odio, desiderio, irā, dolore, metu, Cic. i. e. Vehementer amare, odisse, cupere, &c. Synt. causāddē ardere ad ulciscendum, Cels. B. G. 6, 34.

|| Ardeōla, æ. f. dim. [ab ardeo] A little heron. Ardescens, ntis. part. Burning. Ardescens mons, Tac. Ann. 4, 67, 2.

Ardesco, ēre. incept. [ab ardeo] To grow hot; to wax hasty, to be set on fire, enflamed, &c. ut Ardeo, quod vid. Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 22.

Ardor, ōris. m. verb. [ab ardeo] (1) Aburning beat. (2) Met. Ferour, ardent desire. (3) Rage. (4) A glittering brightness. (5) Vigour, vivacity. (1) Fore aliquando, ut omnis hic mundus ardore deflagret, Cic. Acad. 4, 37. Ardens aere lampas; Luc. 10, 503. (2) Idem ardor omnes habet; Virg. Æn. 4, 581. Ardor mentis ad gloriam, Liv. 10, 40. (3) Tanto ardore oris in eos in- vectus est, Vell. Patere. 2, 35. (4) Ardor stel- larum, Cic. de Div. 1, 11. (5) Vultuum, at- que motuum, ardor, Id. de Div. 1, 37.

† Arduior, & Arduissimus cit. ex Catone, sed abiērunt in defuetudinem.

Arduitas, ātis. f. Height, steepness, Varr. de R. R. c. 10.

Arduus, a, um. adj. [ab ardeo, ut ab affideo, affiduus, quodd instar flammæ ardentis ad summa tendit] (1) Inaccessible, high, lofty. (2) Hard, troublesome, difficult, uneasy. (3) Dangerous, great, or of great concern. (4) Low, or deep, unde (5) Met. Low, mean. (1) Arduus æther, Ov. Met. 3, 151. (2) Arduum aditum, instabilemque ingressum, præbebat, Liv. 24, 22. (3) Capere eos erat ardui quondam operis, Plin. 8, 16. (4) Arduus in valles per fora clivus erat, Ov. Fest. 1, 264. (5) Equam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, non secus ac bonis, Hor. Od. 2, 3.

Area, æ. f. [ab arendo, quia ibi arefcunt fru- ges, Fest. & ob. simil. loca in urbe pura, areæ, Varr.] (1) Any void place in a city without buildings. (2) A court-yard, or any such like place. (3) A quarter, or bed, in a garden. (4) A close, field, or park. (5) A threshing floor, a barn floor. (6) An ulcer, or scald, which causeth bald- ness. The void places in mathematical figures, within coins, &c. are called Areæ. (1) Loca in urbe pura, areæ, Varr. L. L. 4. Ponendæque do- mo quærenda est area primū, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13. (2) Multitudinem area capitolii vix capiebat, Liv. (3) Circa Idus Januarias humus refoffa in areas dividitur, Col. 11, 3. (4) Prata & areas quasdam magni æstimant, &c. Cic. in Parad. 6, 3. (5) Millia frumenti tua triverit area centum, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 45. (6) De arearum generibus, vid. Cels. fusè tractantem, 6, 4.

Arēfacio, ēre, fēci, factum. aēt. [ex areo, & facio] To dry, to make dry, to set a drying. A- murcam eximito, & arefacito, Cato 69.

Arēfactus, a, um. part. [quasi ab arefio] Dried, withered. Arēfactus caulis, Plin. 13, 22.

Arēna, æ. f. [ab arendo] (1) Sand, grit. (2) A shore, land, or haven. (3) Meton. The am- phitheatre, where prizes were fought by sword- players, because strewed with sand to drink up the blood. (4) Any other place of contention. (5) The court of pleading; any calling, or employment. (6) Also a piece of barren ground. (1) Siccis humus ariet arenis, Ov. Met. 15, 268. (2) Hospitio prohibemur arenæ, Virg. Æn. 1, 544. (3) Ne- populum extremā toties exoret arenā, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 6. (4) Prima civilis belli arena Italia tuit, Florus 4, 2. (5) Præsertim in arenā meā apud viros, Plin. Ep. 6, 12. (6) Tum arenam aliquam aut paludes emat, Cic. in Rull. 2, 26.

Arēnceus, a, um. adj. Of, or like, sand; mixed with sand, sandy, gritty, Plin. 17, 7.

Arēniæ, ārum. f. (sc. fodinæ) Sand, or gra- vel, pits, Cic. pro Cluent. 13.

|| Arēnarii, pl. m. Sword players that play prizes, or they that fought with beasts.

|| Arēnarius, a, um. adj. Belonging to sand. Arenariæ serps. Beasts baited, Amm.

|| Arēnarius, i. m. An arithmetician, [so called because he made use of little stones in teaching his

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rt, Solin.] Tert. Also a sword-player, or fighter with beasts, Id.

Arēnatus, a, um. adj. Mixed with sand, sandy.

|| Calce arenato, Withrough cast, Cato, R. R. 18.

Arēnatum, i. n. Mortar made of lime and sand, Vitruv. 7, 3.

Arēnosus, a, um. adj. Sandy, gravelly, full of sand, or gravel. Littus arenosum Libyæ, Virg. Æn. 4, 257.

Arens, tis. part. Dry, thirsty. Arente fauce pocula trahere, Epod. 14, 4. Arentem sitim le- vare, Ov. Ep. 4, 174.

Arēnula, æ. f. dim. Small sand, or grit. A- renulæ in carnibus cochlearum, Plin. 30, 3.

AREO, ēre, ui. neut. (1) To be dry, to be parched, or to be dried up. (2) To be thirsty. (1) Aret ager, Virg. Ed. 7, 57. (2) In mediâ Tan- talus aret aquâ, Ov. A. A. 2, 606.

Arēola, æ. f. [ab areo] A little bed, or quarter, in a garden, Col. 5, 12. || Areola domus, A little court-yard, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

* Arēopagita, æ. m. [Ἀρεοπαγίτης, Gr.] An areopagite, one of the judges amongst the Athenians, so called from the place, Mars's hill, where they sat, who were very impartial and uncorrupt, C. c. ad Attic. Of these 500 were appointed by Solon, Vid. Plut. || Clodii iudices per Antonomasiā ironiam Cic. Areopagitas vocat, Att. 1, 13.

* Arēopagus, i. m. [ex Ἀρεος & πάγος Collis Martius, Vid. Propr.] Mars's hill in Athens, a place where judges tried capital causes. They sat by night, as not observing the person, but the cause; and writ down, without declaring their suffrages, whence this court was famed for impartiality and se- crecy. Latinè, Curia Martis. Ergo occultateges, ut curia Martis Athenis, Juu. 9, 101.

Arēscō, ēre. incept. [ab areo] (1) To wax, or grow, dry; to be dried up. (2) To barden, or be- come hard. (1) Lachrymā nil citius arefcit, ad- Herenn. 2, 31. (2) Arefcit in gemmas carbon- culis similes, Plin. 8, 38.

Arētālogus, i. m. [ab Ἀρετῇ, virtus, & λόγος sermo, ut sit qui mensis divitum de virtute di- sputat, Casaub. Quæ quidem notatio loco, Suet. Aug. 74. satis convenit; nec minùs si ab Ἀρετῇ, jucunda, faceta, & λόγος deducamus, ut sit quasi mimus, vel fabularum narrator, & melius qua- drabit in locum Juven. 15, 16.] A talkative philosopher, who diverted great men at their tables by discourses of virtue. Porphyrio, from Horace's Crispinus, takes him for a boaster; a self-conceited person; and accordingly some think him a quack, or mountebank. Others again call him a jester, a drollor, buffoon, which sense seems most generally to answer all the places where this word is mentioned; which, though of Greek derivation, receives no light from their outbours, being coined at Rome with- out their notice.

* Argēi, ōrum. pl. m. [ex Ἀργεῖος, Gr. i. e. Ar- givi] Places in Rome where some noble Argives, or Grecians, had been buried, Liv. 1, 21.

* Argēma, ātis. n. &, ut alii leg. Argēma, æ. [ex Ἀργεμα idem Gr.] A web, or pin, in the eye, which, within the black of the eye looks white, and on the other side of it red, Plin. 20, 5.

* Argēmōne, es. f. dic. & Argēmōnia, Plin. 25, 9. [Ἀργεμώνη, Gr.] An herb so called from its being good against the disease in the eye called Ar- gema. Wild tansy. Silver-herb.

* || Argentangina, [ab argentum, & angina] Hoc morbo Demosthenes laboravit, unde de eo dictum, βῆς ἐπὶ γλῶττι. The silver quinsy, when a pleader, bribed by the other side, feigns him- self not able to speak.

* Argentaria, æ. f. sc. taberna, fodina, mensa. [ab argentum] (1) A banker's table, or shop. (2) A silver mine. (3) The office, or employ, of bank- ers, and usurers. (1) Banlicam post argentarias novas [locavit] Liv. 40, 51. (2) Vectigalia magna instituit ex terrarum, argentariisque, Liv. 34, 21. (3) Argentarium Rhegii maximam se- cit, Cic. || Argentarium facere, To turn usurer, to take and let out money, Id. pro Cicc. 4. dissolvere, to leave off that trade, Ibid.

* || Argentarium, i. n. [ab eodem] A case, or cup-board, to set plate in, Ulp.

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* Argentarius, a, um. adj. [ab argentum] Be- longing to silver, or money. || Argentarium metāl- lum, A silver mine, Plin. Argentaria creta, A kind of marl with which silver is scoured, Id. 35.

17. Argentaria inopia, Want of Money, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 65. Argentariæ tabernæ, Bankers shops, Liv. Argentariæ illecebræ, so Plautus calls courtesans, from picking purses, Men. 2, 3, 26.

* Argentarius, i. m. qui argentum exercet, qui & trapezita, & mensarius dicitur. A banker, a scribener, that puts other mens money to interest; an usurer, a pawn-broker, that lends money for gain, or pawns. A cashier, or cash-keeper. The cham- berlain of a city, one that has the over-sight of pub- lick accounts. || Plura de argentariis si scire velis, adi. Salm. de Trapezitico sœnore, & Torrent. ad Suet. Ner. 5.

* Argentatus, a, um. adj. [qu. ab argentor] Gilded over, over-laid, or plated, with silver. Tunicæ auratis militibus versicolores, argentatis lintæ candidæ, Liv. 9, 40.

* Argentæolus, a, um. adj. [à seq.] Silvered, done over with silver. Sicilicula-argenteola, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

* Argentæus, a, um. adj. [quod ab argentum] (1) Of, or made of, silver. (2) Clear, or bright, as silver. (3) Of money. (1) Radiorum argen- teus ordo, Ov. Met. 2, 108. (2) Fons nitidus argenteus undis, Ov. Met. 3, 407. (3) Argen- tei, sc. nummi, Plin. 16, 3.

* Argentifodina, æ. f. [ex argentum, & fodio] A silver mine, or place where silver is diged up, Plin. 33, 6.

* Argentosus, a, um. adj. [à seq.] Full of silver, mixed with silver, Plin. 35, 5.

* ARGENTUM, i. n. [ab ἄργος, albus] (1). Properly silver in the mass; bullion, which is called grave, or infectum, Liv. 34, 52. and if refined, pustulatum, Mart. 7, 85, 7. (2) Met. Plate, all things made thereof, which is called factum, Liv. (3) Coin, or money, made thereof. (1) Ubi argenti venas aurique sequuntur, Lucr. 6, 808. (2) Cum argentum esset expositum in ædibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 15. (3) Emunxi argento senes, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 1. Argentum concisum in titulos, facièsque minutas, Descriptio Romani denarii, ap. Juu. 14, 291. || Argenti spuma, Litharge, Virg. Georg. 3, 449. Argentum vivum, Mer- cury, quick-silver, Plin. 33, 6.

* Argestes, æ. m. [Ἀργεστής, Gr.] A western wind; according to some the north-west, or, as others, the south-west, wind, Lat. Corus, & Caurus.

* ARGILLA, æ. f. [ab ἄργιλος] White clay, such as potters earth. = Homullus ex argillâ & luto factus, Cic. in Pispon. 25.

* Argillaceus, a, um. adj. [ex argillâ] Made of white clay, full of clay. = Marga, vel terra argillacea, Plin. 17, 7.

* Argillōsus, a, um. adj. [ab argillâ] Clayey; full of white clay, or marl, Col. de arbor. 17. & Plin. 12, 14.

* Argonautæ, ārum. pl. [a dicti Minyæ, qui cum Jasone profecti sunt in Argo navi. Verum detortâ sign. qu. ab ἄργος, iners, piger.] Idle mariners, lazy swabbers. Non nautas puto vos, led argonautas, Mart. 3, 67.

* Arguens, tis. part. [ab arguo] Proving, re- proving, charging, disputing, &c. Plin. 2, 12. Illum ut proditorem arguentes, Just. 22, 3. Vid. arguo.

* || Arguiturus, a, um. part. About to argue, or prove, &c. Priic. ex Sall.

* || Argumentālis, e. adj. Belonging to argument, Asc. Ped. ex

* Argumentatio, ōnis. f. verb. Reasoning, or producing of arguments, either probable, or necessa- ry. Perspicuitas argumentatione levatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 4. quod ex

* Argumentor, āris. denom. [ab argumentum] (1) To reason, or dispute; to debate. (2) To guess, or infer, from probable arguments; to prove by argu- ment; to discuss, and fit out, a thing. (1) Sed quid eo argumentor? quid plura disputo? Cic. pro Mil. 16. (2) = Argumentari, & conjectu- rā prosequi patieris, Ad. Heren. 4, 35.

* Argumentōsus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) Somewhat large, full of argument, or matter. (2) Also

Also argumentative. (1) = Vulgò paulò numerosius opus dicitur argumentofum, Quint. 5, 10. (2) Scripseras argumentosa disputatorie; quædam severè, Sidon.

* **Argumentum**, i. verb. [ab arguo] (1) *A reason, or argument, probable, or necessary, to prove a thing by.* (2) *A proof, or evidence.* (3) *The matter of a writing, or discourse; an argument, theme, or subject, to speak, or write, of.* (4) *A conjecture, or presumption.* (5) *A sign, or token.* (6) *A cause, or occasion.* (7) *A device, or story, in painting.* (8) || *A lesson, or instruction.* (1) Argumentum est ratio quæ rei dubiæ facit fidem, Cic. Top. 2. (2) Id vel hoc argumento patet, Quint. 1, 12. (3) Non ita sum diffimili argumento, Ter. Andr. prol. 11. (4) = Argumento oculorum, atque conjecturâ animi, scrutari amplitudinem solis, Plin. 2, 11. (5) Argumentum morum, Quint. 5, 10. (6) Erroris argumentum, Ov. de Pont. 4, 15. (7) Ex eboze diligentissimè perfectâ argumenta, Cic. Et vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum, Ov. Met. 6, 69. (8) Hoc erit tibi argumentum, semper in promptu situm, NE quid expectes amicos, quod tute agere possis, Gell. 2, 29. ex Enn.

* **ARGUO**, ère, ui, ùtum, aët. [ab ἀργός, i. e. clarus, manifestus] (1) *To show, or declare.* (2) *To prove, or make proof of.* (3) *To accuse.* (4) *To object, to lay to one's charge.* (5) *To convince, or convict.* (6) *To reprove, or contradict.* (7) *To hinder pre from doing a thing.* (1) Virtus arguitur malis, Ov. Trist. 4, 3, 80. (2) X Vid. di, non ex audito arguo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 65. (3) X Servos ipsos neque arguo, neque purgo, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 41. (4) Id quod tu arguis, Id. pro Syll. 24. (5) X Senatus neque liberavit ejus culpæ regem, neque arguit, Liv. (6) Veteribus, nisi quæ evidenter usus arguit, stari malunt, Liv. (7) Ov. de Ponto, 1. El. 6, 42. Regit in 3tiâ notione acc. cum gen. vel abl. § Arguere aliquem sceleris, crimine aliquo, de crimine, Cic.

* **Arguer**, i, tus, pass. [ex arguo] *To be blamed, convinced, proved, &c.* Arguitur genus vultu, Ov. Fast. 2, 397. Vid. Arguo.

* **Argus**, vel **Argos**, i. m. [ab ἀργός, i. e. albus, vel celer] *A dog's name, Spy, Swift, Ov. Met. 2, 240.*

* **Argutatio**, ònis. f. verb. [ab argutor] *Reasoning, debating, or quarrelling. A creaking (as of a bed chair, &c.) Prattling, tittle tattle, Catull. 6, 11.*

* || **Argutor**, òris. m. verb. [ab eod.] *A pert disputant, a talking, prating, fellow. Gell. 17, 5.*

* **Argutè**, adv. smimè, sup. *Smartly, briskly, pertly, shrewdly.* = Si mihi acutè, argutèque respondit, Cic. pro Cæl. 8. De rebus difficillimis argutissimè disputare, Id. de Orat. 2, 4.

* **Argutæ**, aum. f. tam in (1) bonam quam (2) malam partem. *Sharpness, smartness, repartees, quirks, shrewd words, subtle devices.* (1) Cujus loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, Cic. de Leg. 1, 2. (2) Nihil est quod illi non persequantur suis argutiis, Id. de Amic. 13. ¶ Digitorum argutæ, *Quick motions, playing with them, Id. Orat. 18.* = Urbanitas, acumen, Id.

* || **Argutiola**, æ. f. dim. *A little quirk, a wit-ty taunt, a neat wipe, a repartee, a mean conceit, a poor jest, Gell. 2, 7.*

* **Arguto**, as. aët. [ab argutus, vel freq. ab arguo] *To upbraid, to rally smartly.* Illa mihi totis argutat noctibus ignes, Propert. 1, 6, 7.

* **Argutor**, ari. dep. (1) *To pun, to take words otherwise than spoken.* (2) || *To make a shrill noise.* (3) || *To caper and dance, as fullers do in treading their cloth.* (1) Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 193. & adverte præced. (2) Totum diem argutatur quasi cicada, Næv. ap. Non. 4, 34. (3) Titin. ap. Eund.

* **Argutulus**, a, um. adj. dim. *Talkative, treating of several subjects.* Perfeci sanè argutulos liberos ad Varronem, Cic. Att. 13, 18.

* **Argutus**, a, um. part. [ab arguor] (1) *Accused, charged.* Adj. ex part. or. comp. smimus, sup. [idque ab ἀργός, celer; argutus quia argumentum citò invenit] (2) *Quick, witty, sharp, brisk, quaint.* (3) *Talkative, tattling.* (4) *Shrill, loud.* (5) *Harsh, screaming.* (6) *Resounding,*

echoing. (7) *Shout, neat, picked.* (1) PS. *Ecquid argutus est?* CH. *Malorum facinorum sapissime, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 56.* (2) = Poëma facit adeò festivum, &c. ut nihil fieri possit argutius, Cic. in Pison. 29. Ex ambiguo dicta, vel argutissima putantur, Id. de Orat. 2, 61. (3) Argutum forum, Ov. A. Am. 1, 80. (4) Arguti olores, Virg. Ecl. 9, 36. (5) Argutæ lamina ferræ, Id. Geor. 1, 143. (6) Argutum nemus, Virg. Ecl. 8, 22. (7) Argutum caput, Id. de equo, Geor. 3, 80. ¶ Manus arguta, *A hand full of gesture and motion, Cic. de Orat. 3, 59.* Oculi arguti, *speaking eyes, Id. de Leg. 1, 9.* Argutissima exta, quæ maximè declarant quid sit futurum, Id. de Div. 2, 12.

* **Argyraspides**, pl. m. [i. e. Argentea scuta gestantes ex ἀργυρος & ἀσπίς] *A company in Alexander's army, who wore silver shields, Curt. 4, 13.*

* **Argyritis**, idis. f. [i. e. Spuma argenti, ἀργυρίτης, Gr.] *A kind of litharge, Plin. 33, 6.*

* **Argyrodāmus**, ntis. m. [ex ἀργυρος & ἀδάμας, Gr.] *A kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 10.*

|| **Arīda**, æ. f. Bibl. scilicet terra, ut ἐρηά, sc. ἄρη. Ita LXX. *The dry land.* Sed

Arīditas, atis. f. *Driness, drought, Plin. 12, 35.*

Arīdulus, a, um. adj. dim. [ex aridus] *Somewhat dry. Laneæque aridulis hærebant morsæ labellis, Catull. 62, 316.*

Arīdum, i. n. (subst.) *The shore, the land, Cæs. B. Gall. 4, 26.*

Arīdus, a, um. adj. [ab areo] or. comp. smimus, sup. (1) *Dry, parched.* (2) *Lean, meager, thin, without moisture.* Met. *Without spirit, or life.* (3) *Thirsty.* (4) *Met. Niggardly.* (5) *Hard, or coarse; mean, and poor.* (6) *Barren, unfruitful.* (7) *Shrill, crashing.* (1) Aridæ ficus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59. (2) Uvis aridior puella passis, Vet. Poët. in Pball. Hinc Met. = Genus orationis exile, aridum, concisum, ac minutum, Cic. de Orat. 2, 38. Sicut in arbore, quod aridissimum est, urit, Sen. N. Quæst. 2, 52. (3) Viator aridus, Virg. Geor. 4, 98. (4) Pumex non æquè ita est aridus, atque hic est senex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18.

(5) Aridus victus, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 27. (6) Arva arida, Ov. Met. 14, 510. (7) Sonus aridus, Lucr. 6, 118. de tonitru. Aridus fragor, Virg. Geor. 1, 357. i. e. horrificus, & acutus; quomodo loquitur Hom. ἀνὸν, ἀνὸν. ¶ Vita arida, *A mean subsistence, Cic. pro Quint. 30.*

ARIES, etis. m. De hujus vocis etymo parum convenit inter doctos, neque quid cui anteferam certum est, adi igitur ipse doctiss. Voss. (1) *A ram, or tup.* (2) *Metaph. A battering ram, an engine with horns of iron like a ram's head to batter walls.* (3) *One of the twelve signs of the zodiack.* (4) *A great horned sea-fish, much of the nature of a shark.* (1) Aries nunc vellera ficit, Virg. Ecl. 3, 95. (2) Quamvis murum aries percussit, Cic. Off. 1, 11. (3) Cùm sol arietis signum init, Vitruv. 5, 4. (4) Grassatur aries ut latro, Plin. 9, 44.

Arīetarius, a, um. adj. [ab aries] *Pertaining to a ram, or like a ram.* ¶ Arietaria machina, *A battering engine, Vitruv. 10, 19.*

Arīetatus, a, um. part. [à seq. arieto] (1) *Butted, or clashed, against.* (2) *Gnashed, as the teeth.* (1) Arietata inter se arma, Sen. Ep. 54.

(2) Arietati inter se dentes, Id. de Irâ, 3, 4.

Arīetinus, a, um. adj. [ab aries] *Of a ram.* ¶ Arietinum cicer, *Like a ram's head, Col. 2, 10.*

Arietina cornua, Hyg. Ast. 2, 20.

Arīeto, as. aët. [ab ariete] (1) *† To push, or butt, like a ram.* (2) *Met. To cast, beat, or strike, down.* (3) *To batter with the engine called a ram.* (4) *Neut. To be thrown down, to fall.* (5) *To encounter, or engage.* (1) In me arietare, Acc. ap. Cic. de Divin. 1, 22. (2) Arietat in primos, obicitque immania membra, Sil. 4, 149.

(3) § Arietare ædes, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 1. In portam, Virg. Æn. 11, 890, inter se, Sen. de Irâ 3. (4) Quæ casus incitat, sæpe turbare, & sæpe arietare, Id. (5) Antequam acies inter se arietarent, Id. de Irâ, 2, 3.

† **Arīlātor**, òris. m. *A pedlar, a chapman that giveth earnest, ap. Gell. ex Lab. Rectius Arrhilator, ab artha.*

Arīnea, æ. f. Gallienus vocab. Plin. 22, 25. *A kind of French rice, perhaps French barley. Lab. Siliga.*

Arīolatio, ònis. f. verb. *A divination, a prophecy, or guess, Cic. de Div. 1, 31.*

Arīolus, Arīolor. Vid. Hariolus.

* **Aris**, & **Arīfaron**. [ab ἀρίστων, Gr.] *An herb of a sharp, and biting, taste, Plin. 24, 16.*

Arīsta, æ. f. [ab areo, quod arefcit prima, Varr. et si alia est quantitas] (1) *The beard of corn.* (2) *Synec. An ear of corn.* (3) *Corn itself.* (4) *Summer, harvest. Metalepf. A year.* (5) *Catachr. A hair, or bristle.* (6) *The prickle of a fish.* (1) Arīsta quasi cornua sunt spicaram, Varr. Arīsta levis assiduis solibus usta rigit, Ov. Ep. 5, 112. (2) Ne gravibus procumbat culmus arīstis, Virg. Geor. 1, 111. (3) Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arīstā, Virg. Geor. 1, 8. (4) Post aliquot mea regna videns mirabor arīstas, Id. Ecl. 1, 70. (5) Alges cùm excussit membris timor albus arīstas, Pers. 3, 115. (6) Aufon. etiam κατὰ χερσίν, Mosell. 86. ¶ Nardi arīstæ, Spikenard, Ov. Met. 15, 398.

* **Arīstalthæa**, æ. f. [ab ἀρίστος & ἀλθαία, Marsh mallowus, white mallowus, Plin. 20, 21.

¶ **Arīstifer**, a, um. adj. [ab arīsta, & fero] ¶ **Arīstifera** leges, *Bearing ears, Prud. Cath. 3, 52.*

* || **Arīstocrātia**, æ. f. [ἀρίστωκρατία, Gr.] *A kind of government, where the nobles only rule. Aristocracy. Latine, optimatum principatus.*

* **Arīstolochia**, æ. f. [Gr. ἀρίστολoχία] *A kind of herb called aristolochy, corruptly birthwort, Cic. de Div. 1, 10.*

* **Arīthmētica**, æ. f. vel **Arīthmētica**, es. f. [sc. τέχνη] [ab ἀριθμός numerus] *Arithmetick, or the art of numbering, Plin. 35, 10.*

* **Arīthmēticus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, arithmetick; arithmetical, Cic. Att. 14, 12.*

Arītudo, dñis. f. [ab aridus] (1) *Dryness. Met. Stinginess.* (2) *Dry weather, drought.* (1) Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 40. (2) Bestiolæ aritudine citò pereunt, Varr. de R. R. 1, 12.

* **ARMA**, òrum, pl. n. [ab armus, ut quæ armos tegunt] (1) *Arms, all kind of armour, harness, or weapons, offensive, or defensive.* (2) *Meton, War, battle.* (3) *Valour, prowess, chivalry, deeds of arms, military science.* (4) *Arms, or cognizances, of families; escutcheons, or shields, in heraldry; coats of arms.* (5) *Met. All manner of tools for all arts, mysteries, occupations, and diversions.* (1) Fulgor armorum fugaces terret equos, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 19. (2) X Pacemne huc fertis an arma? Virg. Æn. 8, 114. (3) = Bello major, & armis, Id. (4) Celsis in puppibus arma Caiici, Id. Æn. 1, 187. (5) Aptissima arma senectutis, artes, exercitationesque virtutum, Cic. de Sen. 4. ¶ Dicendum, & quæ sint duris agresibus arma, i. e. the Utensils, Virg. Geor. 1, 160. Cerealia arma, Id. Æn. 1, 181. ¶ Movet arma fritillo, to the Dice, Juv. 14, 5.

* **Armāmaxa**, æ. f. [ab ἄρμα, & ἄμαξα, currus] *A kind of chariot, Curt. 3, 3.*

* **Armāmenta**, òrum. n. [ab armando] *All kind of tools for husbandry, navigation, &c. Armamenta vinearum, Plin. 17, 21. navigiorum, Col. 4, 3.*

* **Armāmentārium**, i. n. [ab armamentis] *An armory, all kind of furniture for war; an arsenal, a magazine. Philo architectus Atheniensibus armamentarium fecit, Cic. de Orat. 1, 14. Quæque in armamentario ac navalibus fabricorum multitudo plurima in singulos dies certamine ingenti faciebat, Liv. 26, 51.*

* **Armandus**, a, um. part. [ab armo] *To be armed, accoutered, provided, Ov. Met. 13, 2, 5. Quæ sunt usui ad armandas naves, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1.*

* **Armāriolum**, i. n. dim. [ab armarium] *A little study, or closet; also a cabinet, a case of instruments, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 35.*

* **Armārium**, i. n. [ab armis] *A store-house for keeping of any thing; a press, locker, safe, pantry, study, closet, chest, counting-house. Cellas refregit omnes intus, reclusitque armarium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10. Tūne aurum ex armario tuo promere ausa es? Cic. pro Cæl. 21. X Armarium, ubi qualiacunque artium instrumenta servantur; Armamentarium, ubi tantum tela armorum, Bud.*

* **Armā**

* *Armātūya*, æ. f. verb. [ab *armo*] (1) *Armour, harness; the training, or exercising, of soldiers.* (2) Also frequently used for the soldiers themselves, when in arms. (1) Habet Dejotarus, cohortes XL. nostrā armaturā XXX. *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. (2) Armatura duplices, quæ binas consequantur annonas, singulæ, quæ singulas, *Veg.* 2, 7.

* *Armātus*, a, um. part. [ab *armor*] (1) *Armed, harnessed.* (2) *Fenced.* (3) Met. *Furnished, stocked, provided.* (4) *Fortified, resolved.* (1) Uterum armato milite complent, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 20. (2) Urbs armata muris, *Cic.* (3) Armatum fide pectus, *Sil.* 11, 206. (4) = *Erecti*, citati, parati, armati, animis jam esse debemus, *Cic. Phil.* 7, 9.

* *Armātu*, abl. *With armour.* Eodem armatu Cretes, & Cilices, *Liv.* 37, 40.

Armēniacum pomum, sc. ex Armeniā, *A fruit like Apricots.* ¶ Mala Armeniaca, *The apricot tree*, *Col.* 5, 10.

* *Armenta*, æ. f. pro *Armentum*. *A drove, or herd, of cattle*, *Enn.*

* *Armentāis*, e. adj. [ab *armentum*] *Of a drove, or herd.* Armentalis equa, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 572. Spolia armentalia portant, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 659.

* *Armentārius*, a, um. adj. [ab *eod.*] *That is kept in a herd*, *Lex. ex Plin.*

* *A. mentārius*, i. m. [ex eodem themate] *A herdsman, a grazer.* Armentarium meum crebro, ut aliquid legat, curo, *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 5. *Conf. Virg. Geor.* 3, 344.

* *Armenticius*, a, um. adj. [ab *eodem*] *Belonging to a herd.* Armenticium pecus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 10.

* *Armentinus*, a, um. adj. [ex *eodem*] *Of great cattle that go in herds*, *Plin.* 28, 17. Sed correct. *Armentivus.* *Vid. Harduin.*

* *Armentōsus*, a, um. adj. [i. e. armentis abundans] *Breeding great cattle.* Italia armentosissima, *Gell.* 11, 1.

* *Armentum*, i. n. [ab *arando*, per sync. pro *aramentum*] (1) *A herd of big cattle, properly oxen; and by analogy, sea-calves, sometimes horses.* (2) *Elephants, &c. and so often distinguished from grex, which is commonly of sheep, goats, &c.* ¶ But sometimes even of oxen and horses. (3) *Armentum also is used for deer.* (4) *Grege seems to have a more general, Armentum a more special, signification.* (5) *Sometimes a single ox.* (1) Hoc satis armentis: superat pars altera curæ, Lanigeros agitare greges, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 286. Armenta equarum, *Id. Æn.* 11, 494. (2) Turni pascitur agro Cæsaris armentum, *Juv.* 12, 106. ¶ Tauros in gregem redigo, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5. Mugientium prospectat errantes greges, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 11. *Conf. Virg. Geor.* 3, 63. (3) Hæc tota armenta sequuntur, *Id. Æn.* 1, 189. (4) Cædit greges armentorum, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 12. (5) Hygin. Fab. 118. ubi centum armenta in hecatombes sacrificio occidi scripsit.

¶ *Armifer*, a, um. adj. [ab *arma*, & *fero*] *Bearing armour, warlike.* Armifera Dea, Minerva, *Ov. ad Liv.* 22. Armiger Getæ, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 653.

¶ *Armiger*, a, um. adj. [ab *arma*, & *gero*] *Armed, bearing arms.* Armiger Deus, Mars, *Sil.* 7, 87. Armiger Jovis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 386.

¶ *Armiger*, i. m. *An armour bearer to a knight; an esquire, an attendant, or an esquire of the body.*

Armigera Dianæ, *One of Diana's nymphs, who carried her bow and quivers*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 166. ¶ *Armigera* Jovis, *The eagle*, *Plin.* 13, 3.

* *Armilla*, æ. f. [ab *armis*, i. e. brachiis] (1) *A bracelet, or jewel, worn on the left arm, or wrist, and given to the foot-soldiers by their general. They were worn likewise by the women.* (2) Also an iron ring, hoop, or brace, wherein the gudgeons of a wheel move. (1) *Vid. Liv.* 10, 44. Ubi hercle, armillæ sunt, quas unā dedi? *Plaut. Men.* 3, 13. (2) *Vitr.* 10, 6.

* *Armillaus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Which hath, or wears, bracelets.* (2) *Collared, as dogs are.* (1) Manuleatus, & armillatus in publicum processit, *Suet. Cal.* 52. (2) Armillatos colla Molossia canes, *Propert.* 4, 8, 24.

* *Armillum*, i. n. [vas vinarium in sacris,

ita dict. quod *armo*, i. e. humero deportetur]. *A wine vessel in sacrifices, carried upon the shoulders.* *Fest.* ¶ Unde *Prov. Anus ad armillum*, *Cat after kind*, *Lucil.* 28.

* *Armilustrum*, vel *Armilustrum*, i. n. [ab *armis* lustrandis] (1) ¶ *A view of harness, weapons, and other artillery. A muster, or review, of military forces.* (2) ¶ Also a solemn feast at Rome, in which they sacrificed completely armed. (3) *The place where this review was made.* (1) *Vet. Gloss.* armilustrum, ἀρμιλουστριον. *Al. Gloss.* Armilustrum, ἀρμιλον καθαρσις, ἀρμιλουστρια, *L. L.* 5, 3. (2) *Fest.* (3) Armilustro visum est lapidibus plueret, *Liv.* 27, 37. *Vid. Cels.* 3, 24. & *Ov. Met.* 11, 590.

¶ *Armipotens*, tis. adj. [ex *arma*, & *potens*] *Valiant, mighty, or powerful in arms, or war.* Diva armipotens, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 572. i. e. Minerva. Armipotens pater, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 481. Ausonia, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 20.

¶ *Armisonus*, a, um. adj. [ex *arma*, & *sono*] *Rustling with armour*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 544. Pallas armisonæ, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 535.

¶ *Armistitium*, i. n. [ab *armis* sistendis, vox ficta ad formam τῆς justitium] *A cessation from arms for a time, a short truce.*

* *Armo*, as. denom. [ab *arma*] (1) *To arm.* (2) *To raise, or stir, up one to arms.* (3) Met. *To furnish, or provide.* (1) Spoliis se quisque recentibus armat, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 395. (2) Fas nobis Teucros armare fuisset, *Id. Æn.* 8, 397. (3) Ad omnia te summum atque excellens armavit ingenium, *Cic. Rom.* 6, 7. ¶ Armare calamos veneno, *To poison them*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 773.

* *Armor*, āris. pass. *To be armed, harnessed, &c.* Armari in dominos, contra remp. *Cic. Bello armantur equi*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 540.

* *ARMUS*, i. m. [ab ἀρμῦς, compages, est enim propriè humerorum cum brachiis commissura, *Voss.*] (1) *A shoulder, or arm; more rarely, though anciently, of a man.* (2) *But in the Augustan age, it began to be used only of beasts, as will appear by the cited authorities.* (3) *The wing of a rabbit, or hare.* (1) Latos huic hasta per armos Aëta tremit, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 644. Matrifque sub armis, Miles Agrippa suæ, *Manil.* 1, 794. (2) Ex humeris armi fiunt, *Ov. Met.* 10, 700. Ludunt jubæ per colla, per armos, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 491. de leone. Seu spumantis equi foderet calcariibus armos, *Id. Æn.* 6, 881. (3) Focundi leporis sapiens sectabitur armos, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 44.

* *ARO*, as. act. [ab ἀρόω, ἀρῶ] (1) *To plough, ear, till, or husband, ground.* (2) *To dig it up, to dress and order it.* (3) *To reap, or gather.* (1) Aret Falerni mille fundi jugera, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 13. (2) *Col.* 5, 9. (3) Arare decem medimna ex jugere, *Cic. 5. Verr.* ¶ Arare æquor, *To sail on the ocean*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 495. frontem rugis, *To wrinkle*, *Id.* aquam, littus, *To labour in vain*, *Ov. Alleg.* Fundum alienum arat, *He lies with another man's wife*, *Plaut. Asin.* 5, 2, 24.

* *AROMA*, ātis. n. [ab ἀρώω, aro, spec. de frugibus odoratis] raro leg. in sing. pl. Aromata, *All sweet spices, herbs, seeds, or roots. In general all sorts of drugs.* *Grocery-ware*, *Col.* 12, 20.

* *AROMATICUS*, a, um. adj. [ex *aroma*] *Of a sweet smell, odoriferous, fragrant, aromatick*, *Plin.* 14, 13.

* *AROMATITES*, æ. m. [ab *eodem*] *Hippocras, or wine brewed with spices: See how it was made*, *Plin.* 14, 16. Also a precious stone of a spicy smell, like myrrh, *Id.* 10, 7.

* *ARON*, i. n. [ab ἄρον, Gr.] *The herb cuckow-pintle, ramp, or wake-rubin*, *Plin.* 19, 5.

¶ *ARQUATUS*, Ov. i. e. *Arcuatus*, a, um. part. [ab *arcuor*] *Arched, also having the jaundice, or king's-evil.* Arquatam curvamen, *Ov. Met.* 11, 590. ¶ Arquatum pecus, *Cattle that hath the jaundice*, *Col.* 7, 5.

¶ *ARQUUS*, i. m. *The rain-bow.* Color in nigris extabat nubibus arqui, *Lucr.* 6, 525.

* *ARRA*, vel *Arrha*, æ. f. [per Apocopen ab arrhabo, ἀρραβών] *An earnest penny, money given in part of payment.* *Vid. Arrhabo.*

* *ARRALIS*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, earnest, money*, *Cod. Just.*

Arrectarius, a, um. adj. ex part. *Erected, set upright, set up on end.* Hinc in plur. Arrectaria, òrum. n. subst. *Beams, pillars, or stones in buildings, standing upright, to bear the weight above them*, *Vitr.* 2, 8.

Arrectus, a, um. part. [ab *arrigor*] or, comp. (1) *Erected, lifted up, bolt upright.* (2) *Steep.* (3) Met. *Attentive, ready.* (4) *Encouraged.* (1) = Sonipes icu furit arduus, arrecto pectore, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 639. (2) Pleraque Alpium ab Italiâ, ut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, *Liv.* 21, 35. (3) Arrectis auribus astant, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 152. (4) His animum arrecti dictis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 58. ¶ In digitos arrectus, *Standing on tip-toe*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 426. Arrectæ comæ, *The hair flaring, bristling up, standing on end*, *Id. Æn.* 4, 280.

Arrēpo, *To creep to.* *Vid. Adrepo.*

¶ *Arreptitius*, vel *Abreptitius*, a, um. adj. *Vulg. Int. One that is mad, or supposed to be possessed by the devil.*

¶ *Arrepto*, as. freq. [ab *adrepo*] *To creep to, or towards*, *Lex. ex Plin.*

Arreptus, a, um. part. [ab *arripior*] *Snatched, taken hastily.* Arreptus crinis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 557.

* *ARRHA*, æ. f. *An earnest penny*, *Plin.* 33, 1. per apoc. ab

* *Arrhābo*, ōnis. m. [à Gr. ἀρραβών, quod ab Heb. אררן] (1) *An earnest, or earnest penny, given in part of payment.* (2) *A token, or pledge.* (3) *A pawn.* (4) ¶ *A hostage.* (1) *Plin.* 33, 1. (2) Hunc arrhabonem amoris à me accipe, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 11. (3) Ea relicta huic arrhaboni est pro illo argento, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 42. (4) Claudius annalium scriptor, ap. *Gell. Noct. Att.* 17, 2. ubi admonet hoc vocab. in sordidis haberi ceptum, & Arrham magis obtinuisse; ap. veteres tamen in usu fuisse.

Arridens, ntis. part. *Laughing, or smiling upon.* Cui sævum arridens, *Sil. Ital.* 1, 398.

Arrideo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [ex *ad*, & *rideo*] (1) *To laugh at.* (2) *To smile, or look, pleasantly, upon one.* (3) *To please, or give content.* (1) Hic ego non paro me, ut rideant, sed iis ultro arrideo, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 19. (2) Tum mihi ædes quoque arridebant cum ad te veniebam, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 55. (3) Inhibere illud tuum quod valde arriserat, vehementer displicet, *Cic. Att.* 13, 22.

Arrideor, ēri, ifus. pass. *To be smiled upon.* ¶ Aut non adhibentur ad causas, aut adhibita deridentur; nam si arrideantur, &c. *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 4.

Arrigo, ēre, exi, ectum. act. [ex *ad*, & *rego*] (1) *To lift up, or raise.* (2) Met. *To raise the spirits, to encourage.* (1) Comas arrexit, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 726. (2) Eos non parum oratione suâ Marius arrexit, *Sall.* Dicitur & obscenâ significatione. ¶ Arrigere aures, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 31. Met. à pecudibus, *To listen, to hearken.*

Arripiens, ntis. part. *Catching, laying hold of.* Arripiente eo conditionem, *Suet. Cl. Rhet.* 6.

Arripio, ēre, vi, eptum. act. [ex *ad*, & *rapio*] (1) *To take by force, or violence; to seize.* (2) Met. *To catch at, or lay hold of.* (3) *To make himself master of a thing by any means.* (4) Met. *To learn.* (5) *To arrest, or implead.* (1) Familias arripuerunt, pecus abegerunt, *Cic. in Pis.* 34. (2) Submonuit me Parmeno quod ego arripui, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 23. (3) Arripuit locum, & sylvis infedit iniquis, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 531. (4) = Græcas literas senex didici, quas quidem avidè arripui, *Cic. de Sen.* 8. ¶ Qui docet quod ipse celeriter arripuit, id cum tardè percipi videt, discruciat, *Id. pro Rosc. Con.* 11. (5) Primores populi arripuit, populūque tributum, *Hor.* 2, 1, 69. ¶ Arripere sese foras, *To rush out of doors*, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 1, 7. aliquem barbâ, *To pluck, or twitch, one by the beard*, *Id.*

Arripior, i, eptus. pass. *To be snatched; or taken hastily, &c.* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 59.

Arrisio, ōnis. f. verb. *id. quod risus*, & applausus. *Smiling*, *Ad. Her.* 1, 6.

Arrisor, ōris. m. verb. [ab *arrideo*] *He that laugheth, or smileth upon; a flatterer.* Divitum arrofor, & arrisor, *Sen. E.* 27.

Arrodo, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. [ex ad. & rodo] (1) *To gnaw, to nibble.* (2) *Met. To rob, or plunder.* (1) *Semina arrodunt formicæ, Plin. 11, 30.* (2) *Ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula, R. P. conaretur arrodere, Cic. pro Sext. 33.*

Arrogans, tis, part. [ab arrogo] & adj. or, comp. || ſimul, ſup. *Arrogant, proud, haughty.* Non grata magis quam arrogans beneficiorum prædicatione, *Cic. de Har. R. 8.* Arrogantiſſimum proverbium, *Macrob. S. 1, 11.* Arrogantius factum, *Suet. Jul. C. 79.*

Arroganter, adv. qual. ſus, comp. || ſimè, ſup. *Concedit, arrogantly, proudly, presumptuously.* Nec verò arroganter hoc dictum exiſtimari velim, *Cic. Off. 1, 1.* Audite conſulem; iudices, nihil arrogantius dicam, *Id. pro Mur. 37.* A quo arrogantiffimè exceptus eſt *Oroſ. 7, 25.*

Arrogantia, æ. f. verb. *Conceitdneſs, arrogance, pride, preſumption, haughtineſs.* Illud γνῶσις οὐκ ἔστιν νοῖ putare ad arrogantiam minuendam ſolùm dictum, verùm, ut bona noſtra norimus, *Cic. ad Quint. frat. 3, 6.*

|| **Arrogatio**, ōnis. f. verb. dict. quòd per populi rogationem olim fiebat. *The adopting of a ſon with the leave of the people, Gell. 5, 19.*

Arrogo, as. act. [ex ad. & rogo] (1) *To aſcribe, to confer by vote, or ſuffrage.* (2) *To arrogate, challenge, claim, or attribute, to one's ſelf any thing, juſtly, or unjuſtly; but generally the latter.* (3) || *To adopt.* (1) *Tibi fortuna laudem, & optatum, peractis imperiis, decus arrogavit, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 40.* (2) || *Non tantum mihi de rogo, tamen eſſi nihil arrogo, ut te copioſius quam me putem poſſe dicere, Cic. pro Roſc. Am. 32.* (3) *Gell. 5, 19.* || § *Arrogare pretium rei, To put a value upon, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35.*

Arrogor, āris. paſſ. *To be added, or choſen, by vote, &c.* D. Etatorem arrogari haud ſatis decorum viſum eſt patribus, *Liv. 1, 7.*

Arroſor, ōris. m. verb. [ab arrodo] *He that gnaws, plunders, or robs, Sen. Ep. 27.*

Arroſus, ā, um. part. *Gnawn, biten, &c. Plin. 11, 30.*

* **Ars**, tis. f. [per ſync. ab ἀρτή, i. e. virtus, *Don. nam vett. artem pro virtute accipiebant, Diom.*] (1) *Originally and properly power.* (2) *Virtue.* (3) *Afterwards art.* (4) *Science.* (5) *A ſkill, way, or means.* (6) *Trade, craft, handicraft.* (7) *Cunning, deceit, a trick, or device.* (1) *Quid eſt quod tibi mea ars hoc efficere poſſit amplius? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 4.* (2) *Ibid. Fidem, & taciturnitatem poëta artes vocat.* (3) *Ars eſt quæ diſciplinā percipi poteſt, Quint. 3.* Ars dux certior quam natura, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 4.* (4) *Clarus arte medendi, Quint. 3, 6.* (5) *Nullā reparabiliſ arte læſa pudicitia eſt, Ov. Ep. 5, 103.* Urbs in artis militaris perpetuis præceptis ordinata, *Liv. 9, 17.* (6) *Opifices omnes in fordida arte verſantur, Cic. Offic. 1, 42.* (7) || *Dolis inſtructus, & arte Pelagā, Virg. Æn. 2, 152.* Eſt enim vocab. mediæ ſignificationis.

* **Arsenicum**, i. n. [ἀρσενικόν, Gr.] *A kind of colour, whereof there be two ſorts, the one yellow, the other red. Orpiment, arsenick, Plin. 34, 18.*

* || **Arſis**, is. f. [ab αἶσος, tollo] *The elevation of the voice in pronunciation, Gram.*

Arsurus, a, um. part. *About to burn, Arſuræ carinæ, Ov. Met. 13, 274. Conf. Liv. 28, 25.*

* **Artēmiſia**, æ. f. [ab Ἀρτεμις, Diana quòd feminæ malis, quibus Diana præeſt, medeatur] *The herb mugwort, or motherwort, Plin. 25, 7.*

* **Artēmon**, vel **Artēmo**, ōnis. m. [ἀρτέμων, Gr.] *The pulley of a crane, or other like machine whereon ropes do run, Vir. 10, 5. The mixzenſail in the fore part of the ſhip, Varr.*

* **Artēria**, æ. f. ſed ſæpius **Arteriæ** in pl. [ἀρτηρία, διὰ τὸ τὸν ἀέρα τηρεῖν, quòd æra, i. e. ſpiritus conſervet, eſt enim ſpiritus conceptaculum.] *An artery, or vein, in which the vital ſpirits are; the pulſe.* || *Aspera arteria, The windpipe, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Arteriæ micant, The pulſe beats, Id.*

* || **Artēriālis**, e. adj. [ex arteria] *Belonging to the arteries, Litt. unde non dicit.*

* **Artērium**, i. n. [pro arteria] *An artery. Facitque aſperiora foras. gradiens arteria. clamor, Lucr. 4, 532.*

* **Arthriticus**, a, um. adj. [ab arthritis] *Ill of the gout, gouty, Cic. Fam. 9, 23.*

* || **Arthritis**, idis. f. [quòd τὰ ἀρθρα, i. e. membra infeſtet] *The gout, a diſeaſe in the joints, Scrib. Larg. 23, 101. Dolorem articulorum vocat Cic.*

Articulāris, e. adj. *Pertaining to the joints. Articularis morbus, Plin. 20, 17.*

Articulārius, a, um. adj. *Of the joints.* || **Articularii morbi**, *The joint evils, or diſeaſes, Plin. 25, 5.*

Articulārius, i. m. *Agouty man, Plaut. Merc. 4, 7, 17.*

Articulātē, adv. *Diſtinctly, particularly. Puellæ ſalutem articulātē dicēs, Cic. Att. 6, 5. &*

Articulātum, adv. quod freq. dic. (1) *From joint to joint.* (2) *Met. From point to point, diſtinctly.* (1) *Puerum obtruncat, membræque articulātum dividit, Cic. N. D. 3, 26.* (2) || **Articulatim**, & diſtinctē, dicere, *Id. de Legg. 1, 13.*

Articulatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The ſhooting of plants from joint to joint, or knot to knot.* (2) *Alſo the wounding, or bruizing, of young vine-ſhoots.* (1) *Tunc cernitur excreſcentium cacuminum articulatione, Plin. 16, 25.* (2) *Id. 17, 24.*

|| **Articulātus**, a, um. part. *Jointed, diſtinct, articulate, ſignificant, Hieron.*

Articūlo, as. act. *To joint, to utter diſtinctly. Mobilis articulatur verborum dædala lingua, Lucr. 4, 555.*

Articulōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of joints, or knots.* (2) *Met. Full of ſhort members, or clauſes.* (1) *Radix longa, articulōſaque, Plin. 24, 16.* (2) *Evitanda concifa nimium, & velut articulōſa partitio, Quint. 4, 5.*

Articūlus, i. dim. [ab artus] (1) *A joint of the body, where the bones meet, and are faſtened together.* (2) *A knot, or joint, in plants, and the twigs of trees.* (3) || *An article, or condition, in a covenant.* (4) || *A chief head, or article.* (5) *A moment, point, or inſtant, of time.* (6) *A point, or clauſe, or ſmall member of a ſentence.* (7) || *An item in an account.* (8) || *An article in grammar.*

(1) *Terentia tua magnos articulorum dolores habet, Cic. Att. 1, 4. Alces crura ſine nodis, articulisque habent, Caſ. B. G. 6, 26.* (2) *Articuli ſarmentorum, Cic. de Senect. 15.* (3) || *Ap. Arnob. & quorſdam recent.* (4) *Vid. Voſſ. de vitis L. L. 1, 32.* (5) *In ipſo articulo oppreſſit, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 21.* (6) *Non ad numerum articulus cadens, Cic. Orat. 18.* (7) *Cafaub. ad Suet. Caſ. 47. obſervavit, non ſatis probabit.* (8) *Ut δ, η, τὸ. Græcè, Un, le, la, Gallicè; A, the, Ang. Latine nullum exemplum adduci poteſt; propriè enim articulos Lat. non habent. || Articuli montium, Hillocks, or riſings in great hills, Plin. 37, 13.*

Artifex, icis. c. g. [ab ars, & facio] (1) *An artiſt.* (2) *A maker, a creator, a workman.* (3) *A cunning ſhaver, or contriver.* (4) *An aubour, or contriver.* (1) *Artifex eſt qui percipit artem, Quint. 2, 14.* (2) *Artifex mundi Deus, Cic. de Univ. 2.* (3) *O artiſtem probum! Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 24. ironice.* (4) *Sceleris inſandī artiſtex, Sen. Agam. 983. || Scenici artiſtes, Actors, Cic. pro Arch. 5. dicendi, Good oratours, Id. de Orat. 1, 6.*

Artifex, icis. adj. *Cunning, workman-like, artiſtial. Artifex motus, Quint. 9, 4. vultus, Perf. 5, 40. ſtylus, Cic. Artiſtes argutiæ, Plin. 10, 29.*

Artificiālis, e. adj. *Cunningly wrought, artiſtial, workman like, Quint. 5, 1.*

Artificiāliter, adv. *Cunningly, artfully, artiſtially, Quint. 2, 17.*

Artificiōſe, adv. *Artificially, according to art, Cic. de Orat. 1, 41.*

Artificiōſus, a, um. adj. *Artificial, done by the rules of art. Cic. de Nat. Deor. 2, 22.*

Artificium, i. n. (1) *Workmanſhip.* (2) *Trade, art.* (3) *The thing, as artiſtially wrought.* (4) *An artiſtice, a device, or ſlight.* (1) || *Antiquo opere, & ſummo artiſicio factum, Cic. Verr. 4, 21.* (2) *Artificium coquorum, Quint. 2, 15.* (3) *Artificii [Verres] cupidus, non argenti fuit, Cic. Verr. 4, 21.* (4) || *Neque acie*

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viciſſe Romanos, ſed artiſicio quodam, & ſcientiā oppugnationis, Caſ. B. G. 7, 29. Quorum artiſticiis effectum eſt, ut R. P. in hunc ſtatum perveniret, Cic. Att. 9, 8. Eſt enim vocab. μέτρον.

* || **Artōcōpus**, i. m. [ab ἄγρος, & κόπτω] *A panter, he that chips the bread, or cuts it out. Al. [ab ἄγρος, & κόπος, labor,] ſignificat, a baker, ſed non eſt magni momenti, cū hoc vocab. ſolū adducitur ex Juv. 5, 72. ubi opt. libri habent artoptæ. Vid. Artoptæ.*

* **Artocreas**, ātis. n. & **Artocrea**, æ. f. *illud potiùs, cū liber qui circumfertur Apicii nomi ne, habeat; nec obſtat locus Perſii, Oleum artocreaſque popello Largior, 6, 52. A pie, a paſty of fleſh.*

* || **Artōlūgānus**, i. m. [ex ἄγρος, panis, & λάγανον, placentia] *Fine cake bread, a cheeſecake, or zwigg.*

* **Artopta**, æ. f. [ex ἄγρος, panis, & κόπτω, coquo, torreo] *A kneading trough, or rather a baking pan, as ſome take it in Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 4. Utendam artoptam peto. A woman baker, ut quibuſdam videtur ap. Juv. Salva ſit artoptæ reverentia, Sat. 5, 72. Meliùs fortè ab ἄγρος, & κόπτομαι, inſpicio, ut ſit panis diſpenſator.*

* **Artopticius panis**, *Baked in a pan. Quòd artoptā torreatur, Plin. 18, 9.*

† **Artu**, n. unde plur. *artua, id. quod artus, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 190.*

|| **Artuātus**, a, um. part. *Burſt, or rather torn aſunder, limb by limb, Jul. Firm. † Deartuatus.*

† **Artus**, a, um. adj. ap. ant. pro **Artus**, quod vid.

Artus, ſus. m. legi enim videtur in ſing. etſi Lexic. non obſervārint. [à Gr. ἄρθρον, ut à λέκτρον, lectus, vel ab arto, pro arcto, quòd membra membris artentur, i. e. ſtringantur, Serv.] (1) *A joint.* (2) *The limbs.* (3) *Synec. The whole body.* (1) *Tunc omnis palpitat artus, Luc. 6, 754. || Luxata hominum corpora natando facillimè in artus redeunt, Come into joint, Plin. 31, 6.* (2) [Anguis] *miſeros depaſcitur artus, Virg. Æn. 2, 215.* (3) || *Cū frigida mors animā ſeduxerit artus, Id. Æn. 4, 385. || Artuum dolor, The gout, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 60. Sanguine defecti artus, A lifeleſs trunk, Ov. Met. 5, 96.*

* **Arvālis**, e. adj. [ad arvum pertinens, à quò etiam derivatur] *Arvales fratres, The prieſts of Romulus, that went in proceſſion through the field, and prayed for the increaſe of corn, Varr. De hiſ. vid. Gell. 6, 7. Plin. 18, 2.*

* **Arvīna**, æ. f. [ab arvis, pro arvis, quod antiquitus pro aries] *Arvina eſt pingue durum, quod eſt inter cutem, & viſcus, Scrv. Fat, properly of a ram; tallus. Spicula lucida tergunt. Arvinā pingui, Virg. Æn. 7, 627.*

Arvīlia vīna, *Malmſey, ſweet wine, Virg. Ecl. 5, 30. Vid. Propr.*

* † **Arvix**, ant. pro aries, [ab ἀρίξ, interpoſito dig. Æol.] unde in acc. *arvigem, A ram. Videmus in boſſis eam arvigem quæ cornua habet, Varr. L. L. 4, 19.*

* **Arum**, i. n. *The herb wake robin, Plin. 19, 5. Vid. Aron.*

Aruncus, i. m. *A goat's-beard. = Dependet caprarum mento villus quem aruncum vocant, Plin. 8, 50.*

† **Arundifer**, a, um. adj. [ex arundo, & fero] *Bearing canes, or reeds, Ov. Faſt. 5, 637.*

Arundināceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, a reed, Plin. 18, 7.*

Arundinētum, i. n. *A place where reeds, or canes, grow, Plin. 10, 32. Col. 11, 2.*

Arundineus, a, um. adj. *Of a reed, or cane. Arundinei canales, Virg. Geor. 4, 265.*

Arundinōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of reeds, canes, or ſedge, Catull. Ep. 37.*

Arundo, dīnis. f. [ab arendo, dict. quòd citò areſcat.] (1) *A reed, or cane.* (2) *Meton. An arrow, or ſhaft.* (3) *Poët. A child's bobby horſe.* (4) *An angling rod.* (5) *A pipe.* (6) || *Alſo a kind of wine.* (1) *Fluvialis arundo, Virg. Geor. 2, 414.* (2) *Perque illia venit arundo, Id. Æn. 7, 499.* (3) *Equitare in arundine longā, Hor.*

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Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 248. (4) Hæc captat arundine pisces, *Tibull. 2, 6, 23.* (5) Modulatur arundine carmen, *Quint. Met. 11, 154.* (6) Varr. teste Litt.

Aruspex, icis: c. g. [ab ara, & specio, ab extis inspicendis in arâ] *A soothsayer, or diviner, from the entrails of sacrifices, Nep. Vid. Haruspex.*

Aruspicium, i. n. *Soothsaying, Catull. 89, 2.*

* Arvum, i. n. & Arvus, i. m. [ab arô, as, sicut pascuus, à pasco] (1) *Properly land ploughed, but unfown; a fallow field.* (2) *But in general any field, ground, or land.* (3) *Met. Corn, or other produce thereof.* (4) *Tilt, or tillage.* (1) Non arvus hic, sed pascuus est ager, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47.* Arvum dicimus agrum nec dum satum, *Varr. R. R. 1, 24.* (2) *Olivifera, arva, Ov. Fast. 3, 151, vitifera, Sil. 1.* (3) *Ne perconteris fundus meus arvo Pascat herum, an bacis opulenter olivæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2.* (4) Numidæ pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, *Sall. B. J. 95.* ¶ Muliebria arva, *Lycr. & Genitale arvum, Virg. pro naturâ muliebri veracundè dixerunt.* Sine dubio est adjectivum, ut arvus ager, arva terra, arvum solum. Nam arvam dici Nonnius exemplis confirmat.

* Arx, cis. f. verb. [ab arcendo, Varr. Proprius à vero absunt, qui ab ἀρὰ, fastigium, summitas, unde & Græcè ἀρὸς πόλις, deductum putant] (1) *The top, peak, or ridge, of any thing, as of a rock, hill, or mountain, &c.* (2) *And because built in such places, Meton. any fortified place, fort, castle, or strong hold.* (3) *And because of their residence there, a court, or palace, of kings, princes, governours, &c.* (4) *A temple.* (5) *A metropolis, or chief city.* (6) *By way of eminency, Athens, Rome.* (7) *Met. The top, main point, or chief stress, of any thing.* (8) *A refuge, security, harbour, or receptacle.* (1) Celsâ sedet Æolus arce, *Virg. Æn. 1, 60.* Flêrunt Rhodopææ arces, *Id. Geor. 4, 461.* Septem Româ tibi muro circumdedit arces, *Id. 2, 535.* quas jugâ appellat, Septem urbs alta jugis, *Propert. 3, 11, 57.* Arx capitis, i. e. vertex, *Claud. 4, Conf. Hor. 234.* (2) Tarento amisso arcem tamen Livius Salinator retinuit, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 67.* (3) Byfia arx regum Thraciæ, *Plin. 4, 11.* ¶ Ignæ arces, *Heaven, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10.* Cùm littora fervere latè prospiceret arce Ex summâ, *Virg. Æn. 4, 409.* ubi, *Serv. Regum fuit habitare in arcibus propter tutelam.* (4) Inviētissima arx Capitolii, *Tac. Hist. 3, 78.* Sacras jaculatus arces, *Hor. Od. 1, 2, 3.* (5) Urbs [Roma] arx, omnium gentium, *Cic. Cat. 4, 6.* (6) *Nep. in Themist. 2.* (7) Non potui magis in arcem illius causæ invadere, *Cic. Ep. Fam. 1, 9.* (8) *Id. Div. in Verr. ubi legem repetundarum arcem sociorum vocat.* = Templum illud fuit arx civium perditorum, receptaculum veterum Catilinæ militum, *Id.*

A ante S.

As, & ant. Assis; gen. assis. m. [ab ἀσάπιον libra, quæ ex 96 drachmis conficitur, sive duodecim uncis. As ab æs, erat enim ex ære primum rudi usque ad Servii Tullii tempora, deinde signato, Varr.] *A pound weight, consisting of 12 equal parts, or ounces, Uncia, one ounce; sextans, 2; triens, 3; quadrans, 4; quincunx, 5; semis, 6; septunx, 7; bes, 8; dodrans, 9; dextans, 10; deux, 11; as, 12, or a pound weight, or whole of any thing, as an estate, &c. whence we read of such distributions of the as. Facit hæc hæredem ex deunce, & semunciam Cæcinam; ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, Ebutio sextulam aspergit, Cic. pro Cæc. 6.* To the first 11 twelfths, and 1 half, of the as; to the second, 2 thirds; to the third, 1 third of the remaining semuncia, *Cic. where it is plain that the uncia was divided after the same manner with the as; sextula being to the uncia what sextans is to the as. Tres Instituit [Cæsar] hæredes, C. Octavium ex dodrante, & L. Plin. & Q. Ped. ex quadrante, Suet. Jul. 83, i. e. 3 fourths to Oct. to the other two the remaining 1 fourth of the as. He that had the whole estate was called Ex asse hæres. Also a coin, of which 10 made a denier, 3 farthings of*

our money. ¶ Ad assem omnia perdere, *To lose every farthing, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27.*

* Asarotum, i. n. [ab a; priv. & σαρῶν, verro, sic dict. quodd simile esset non verro, vel non munito, pavimento, *Plin. Al. ab a, intensivâ, & σαρῶν, quodd diligentissime verrentur, Perot. sed quis tantas lites componet?* Fine pavements in dining-rooms made of little tiles of several colours artistically cut in the fashion of dice. A nobis pavement of this kind was some years ago discovered near Blenheim, in Oxfordshire, *Vid. Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 56.*

* Asarum, i. n. [ἀσάρον, Gr.] *Al. Nardum sylvestre, Magi Martis sanguinem, al. Baccar appellant, The herb foolfoot, or wild spikenard. Vid. Plin. 12, 13.*

* Asbestinum, i. n. & Asbeston, n. [ex ἀσβέστης, i. e. inextinguibile, Gr.] *A kind of flax of which they made cloth that was cleansed by burning in the fire. Also cloth made of it. Linum vivum dicitur, Plin. 19, 1.*

* Asbestos, i. m. [ab eodem] *A kind of stone, which being set on fire cannot be quenched, Plin. 37, 10.*

* Asbolus, i. m. [ex ἀσβόλος, fuligo] *Coal, a dog's name. Villis Asbolus atris, Ov. Met. 3, 218.*

* Ascalabotes, æ. f. [ἀσκαλαβώτης, Gr.] *A kind of scellio, or evel, Plin. 29, 4.*

Ascalonia, æ. f. vel Ascalonium, i. n. *A kind of onion, or shallion, from Ascalon, a city of Judea, Plin. 19, 16.*

* Ascarides, um. f. [ab a, prosth. & σκαίρω, fallo] *Little worms breeding in the guts of a man, or child; arse-worms; the bots in horses.*

* Ascaules, is. & Ascaula, æ. m. [ab ἀσκάς, uter, & αὐλός, tibia] *A bag-pipe player. Lat. Utricularius. Seneca & Propisc. Pithaulæ, à πῖθος, dolium, vocant.*

Ascendendus, a, um. part. *To be ascended. Si mons erat ascendendus, Cæf. B. C. 1, 79.*

Ascendens, tis. part. *Ascending, climbing up. Ascendens gradibus magistratuum, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 81.*

Ascendo, ère, i, sum. act. [ex ad, & scando] (1) *To ascend, to climb, to get, or come, up.* (2) *Met. To rise higher, or advance himself to; to mount.* (1) Vestram ascendisset in urbem, *Virg. Æn. 2, 192.* (2) Unum ascendere gradum dignitatis conatus est, *Cic. pro Mur. 27.* § Scalas muros, *Virg. Æn. 9, 307.* cælum, in cælum, ad honores, *Cic.*

Ascensio, ònis. f. verb. *An ascent, an advancement, Cic. de Clar. Orat. c. 36.*

¶ Ascensor, òris. m. verb. *A mounter, ap. recentiores.*

Ascensurus, a, um. part. [ab ascendo] *That will ascend, or mount, Tib. 4, 1, 12. Cùm rex ascensurus esset, Curt. 8, 21.*

Ascensus, ùs. m. verb. (1) *An ascending, going, or climbing, up.* (2) *A rise, an ascent.* (3) *Met. Arising to honour, or advancement.* (1) Fastigia ascensu supero, *Virg. Æn. 2, 303.* (2) Difficili ascensu, atque arduo oppidum, *Cic. Verr. 4, 23.* (3) Ad popularem jactationem ascensus, *Id. de Har. Resp. 20.* = Aditus, *Cic.*

* Ascetaria, pl. [ἀσκητήρια, Gr. ab, ἀσκήω, i. e. mentem exerceo] *Monasteries, cloysters, Justin. Ind. Ascetria, A nun, Bud. Asceta, exercitator, monachus; & Asceterium, monasterium. Sed non pert. ad classicos scriptores.*

* Aschynomene, es. f. corr. pro Æschynomene, [ab ἀσχύνομαι, erubescō] *An herb so called from its modesty, because it gathers up, its leaves, when any thing touches it, as it were to avoid contact: the sensible plant, Plin. 24, 17.*

* Ascia, æ. f. [ab ἀξίω, qu. axia] *A chip ax; or great hatchet. Ascia ne polito, Cic. de Legg. 2, 23.*

* Ascio, as. act. (1) *To cut, hew, or chip, with a hatchet, or ax.* (2) *Also to purge, or cleanse.* (1) *Vitr. 7, 2.* (2) *Id.*

Asciscendus, a, um. part. *To be taken in, owned, desired, embraced, &c. Cic. pro Arch. 2.*

Ascisco, ère, ìvi, ìtum. act. [ex ad, & scisco] (1) *To take to him, or it; to call for.* (2) *To associate.* (3) *To ally.* (4) *To call in, to fetch in.* (5) *To bring in use.* (1) Regium ascivit nomen, *Liv. 33, 21.* § Natura [voluptatem] asciscit, [dolorem] reprobat, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 7.* (2) Ad

incredibile sceleris fœdus ascivit, *Id. Catil. 2, 4.* (3) Asciscere generum, *Virg. Æn. 12, 613.* (4) Receptas ad se socios sibi asciscunt, *Cæf. B. G. 1, 5.* (5) Idcirco hanc consuetudinem libenter ascivimus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 57.* ¶ Asciscere ritus peregrinos, *Liv. 7, 20.*

Asciscor, i, ius. pass. *To be taken in, &c. Ascisci in civitatem, Liv. 6, 40.*

* Ascites, æ. m. [ab ἀσκήω]. *Uter, pellis, aqua intercus. A kind of dropsy. Ascites habet plus humoris, tympanites plus spiritus, Cæf. 3, 21.*

¶ Ascititius, a, um. adj. [à part. Ascitus] *Far fetched, taken in, artificial, not natural.* ¶ Coma ascititia, *A peruke, or false hair, Litt. vellem & unde addidisset. Ad analogiam quidem satis quadrat.*

Ascitus, a, um. part. [ab asciscor] *Admitted, taken to, associated, strange, far fetched, usurped. Superis ascitus, Ov. de Pont. 4, 9, 127. Petere ascitas dapes, Id. Fast. 6, 172. De cæt. sign. vid. Ascisco.*

* Ascius, a, um. adj. [ex a priv. & σκιά, umbra] *Without shadow, Plin. 2, 73. Ascii, people, so right under the line, that they have no shadow.*

* Asclepiadæum carmen constat penthemimeri & duobus dactylis, ut *Durum*, sed levius sit patientiâ, *Hor. ab*

* Asclepias, ædis. f. [quod ἀσκληπιάς, dict. ex Asclepio inventore,] *Sualavort, Plin. 27, 5.*

* Ascolasmus, i. m. [Empusæ ludus, quo super utres, ἀσκάς, uno pede saltabat, ut decidens risum cieret.] *A kind of play, in which hopping on one leg, and leaping on bags of goat skins (that creature hurling their wines) filled with wind, and greased, the Athenians celebrated the feasts of Bacchus, Poll. 9, 7. of which Virgil gives this account: Inter pocula læti Molibus in pratis unctos salière per utres, Geor. 2, 384.*

* Ascōpēs, æ. f. [ab ἀσκάς, uter, & πέρα, pera] *A bag, a sack, Suet. Ner. 45. Lat. Culeus, quo dignus Nero matricida.*

Ascribo, ère, psi, ptum. act. [ex ad, & scribo] (1) *To write unto.* (2) *To write amongst.* (3) *To enroll, to register, to record.* (4) *To add, or join.* (5) *To impute, or attribute.* (6) *To assign, or annex.* (7) *To subscribe, or underwrite.* (1) Quid ad Statium ascripserit nescio, *Cic. Att. 6, 2.* (2) Hunc ad tuum numerum libenter ascribito, *Id. Q. fr. 1, 1.* (3) Nam nisi esset, hoc in omnibus legibus non ascriberetur, *Id. pro Cæc. 33.* (4) Malè fanos ascripsit Liber Satyris, *Faunisque poetas, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4.* (5) Neque enim mihi negligentiam velim ascribas, *Cic.* (6) Qui hanc penam fœderibus ascribat, *Id. pro Balb. 8.* (7) Antiquior dies in tuis ascripta est literis, *Id. Q. fr. 3, 1.* ¶ Ascribere alicui salutem, *To present his service, Id. Att. 1, 3.*

Ascribor, i, ptus. pass. *To be ascribed, reckoned, &c. ¶ Ascribi numinibus, To be canonized, Plin. 2, 7. In civitatem, in civitate, vel civitati, ascribi, To be made free of the city, Cic.*

Ascriptio, ònis. f. verb. *A joining, enrolling, or registering, Cic. pro Cæc. 33.*

Ascriptitius, a, um. adj. *Chosen, registered, enrolled amongst, superadded, additional, supernumerary. ¶ Cives ascriptitii, Foreigners, naturalized and made denizens, Cic. N. D. 3, 15. ¶ Ascriptitii, qui in lege villani, Bondmen, belonging to a farm, Bud. Ascriptitii milites, qui & Accensi, in demortuorum locum suffecti, Recruits, Fest. Ascriptitii Dis, i. e. minorum gentium, Inferiour deities.*

† Ascriptivus, a, um. adj. *id. quod Ascriptitius. sed non perinde usitat. Supernumerary soldiers, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 2.*

Ascriptor, òris. m. verb. [ab ascribo] (1) *He that votes any thing, a subscriber, or promoter.* (2) *A maintainer, or favourer, of another man's cause.* (1) Quum in restituendo auctorem fuisset ascriptoremque videatis, *Cic. post Red. in Sen. 4.* (2) Ascriptor dignitatis meæ, *Id. post Red. in Sen. 10.*

Ascriptus, a, um. part. (1) *Subscribed written to.* (2) *Enrolled, registered, chosen.* (1) Antiquior dies in literis ascripta, *Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1.* (2) Ascripti in colonias, *Liv. ¶ Ascripti, five Ac.*

Accenti, *Supernumerary officers, who are to fill up vacant places, as they fall.*

* Alcýron, [ex ἀλκυον Gr.] *vid.* Androsæmon, *Probably St. John's wort, or St. Peter's wort, Plin. 27, 5.*

Asella, æ. f. dim. [ab asina] *A little she-afs. Redit ad scabram turpis asella molam, Ov. A. A. 3, 290.*

Asellus, i. m. dim. [ab asinus] *A little afs, an afs's colt, or young afs; also a kind of fish, of the colour of an afs; a cod, or cod-fish. Also a chee-slip, or sozw; an insect. Tylus, Plin. ¶ Aselli, Two stars in Cancer, Id. 18, 35.*

Asilus, i. m. *vel Asilum, i. n. (1) A horse-fly, or breeze. A gad-bee, dun-fly. Also a worm found in fishes. (2) Also the sea-breeze, which gets under the fins of great fishes, and stings them. (1) Cui nomen asilo Romanum est, æstium Graii vertere vocantes, Virg. Georg. 3, 245. (2) Stat. Sylv. 2, 56. Vid. & Plin. 6, 25.*

Asina, æ. f. *A she-afs, Varr. R. R. 2, 8.*

Asinaria, (sc. fabula) *One of Plautus's comedies. Asinarius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, an afs. ¶ Mola asinaria, A horse-mill, Cato R. R. 10.*

Asinarius, i. m. *An afs-herd, or driver, Cato, Varr. Suet. ¶ Also the Christians called by that name, because believed to worship an afs's head, Tert. Apol. & Min. Felix, in Octav.*

Asinus, i. m. [ex ἄσιν athon, Hebr. idem, converso & in σ, ut Σιδος Laconicè θεδος.] (1) *An afs. (2) A block head. (3) ¶ Also the stone in a mill, that turns round. (1) Hæc notio passim obvia est. (2) Quis esset status, si bellum tenere te asinum tantum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 50. (3) Vid. Muret. Var. lect. 8, 15. & de hac notione, quid tibi videatur, statue.*

Asio, ònis. m. *A kind of owl, with feathers on her head like ears. A horn-owl, Plin. 10, 23, & 29, 61. Dic. etiam Otis, & noctua aurita.*

* Asotia, æ. f. [ἀσωτία Gr.] *Riot, intemperance, sotifness, Gell. 10, 17. Lat. Luxuria. Ita Ἀσωτός, adv. Riotously, sotifly, Mart. 4, 9. Lat. Luxuriosè, dissolutè.*

* Asotus, a, um. adj. [ab ἄσωτος idem] *Riotous, debauched, extravagant. Subst. Asot, Cic. de Fin. 2, 8.*

* Aspalāthus, i. m. [ἀσπάλθος Gr.] *The rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose, Gesn. & Plin. 15, 7.*

* Asparāgus, i. m. [ab asper, quod ex asperis virtutis legitur, Varr.] (1) *Asparagus. (2) Also the young buds, or shoots, of herbs that are to be eaten. (3) Also a thorny plant without any leaves at all. (1) ¶ Velocius quàm coquuntur asparagi, Immediately, in a trice, Adag. Aug. Cæs. Suet. in vitæ ejus, 87. (2) Plin. (3) Id. 15, 21.*

Aspectabilis, e. adj. or, comp. [ab aspecto] (1) *Worthy to be looked upon, or observed. (2) Or, That may be seen, and beheld. (1) Deus unum animal aspectabile effecit, Cic. de Univ. 4. (2) Corporeum autem & aspectabile, itémque tractabile omne necesse est, quod natum est, Id. Nihil est aspectabilis.*

Aspectans, ntis. part. *Beholding, Sil. 13, 802.*

Aspecto, as. act. [ex ad & specio] (1) *To look wisely; to stare at steadfastly, or earnestly to behold. (2) Met. To regard, or have regard to. (3) To look towards, to be over-against a place. (1) Quid me aspectas? quid taces? Ter. Eun. 3, 5. (2) Jussa principis aspectare, Tac. Ann. 1, 4. (3) Collis adversas aspectat desuper arces, Virg. Æn. 1, 424.*

Aspctor, āris. pass. *To be looked on. Met. To be respected, Lucr. 3, 76.*

Aspcturus, a, um. part. *About to see. Cupidas non aspectura forores, Claud. 2. Rapt. Prof. 238.*

Aspectus, ās. m. verb. (1) *The sight. (2) An aspect, look, or appearance. (3) The presence. (4) The sight, or view. (1) Solem intuendo aspectum amittere, Cic. T. Q. 1, 30. (2) Obstupuit primo aspectu, Virg. Æn. 1, 617. (3) Aspectu civium carere, Cic. Cat. 1, 7. (4) In aspectu urbis, Id. Verr. 1.*

Aspello, ēre. act. [ex abs & pello] *To put back, or from him; to drive away, to expell, to chase away. Neque aded spes, quæ mihi hunc aspellat metum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 33, 4.*

Aspellor, pass. *To be driven from, &c. Longè à læto numine aspellor Jovis, Cic. T. Q. 2, 10.*

* ASPER, ēra, ērum. adj. or, comp. īmus, sup.

[à Gr. ἀσπερος, quod sit sine frugibus] *Unpleasant, or disagreeable, to any of our senses. (1) To the eye, rough, rugged, unsightly, Plin. (2) To the taste, rough, harsh, biting, stale, &c. (3) To the touch, hard, sharp. (4) ¶ To the smell, stinking, fetid. (5) To the ears, harsh, grating. (6) Met. Ill-bred, ill-natured, rude. (7) Cursi, fierce, cruel. (8) Unjust. (9) Severe, grave. (10) Manly, patient in hardships. (1) = Aspera, & montuosa loca, Cæs. B. C. 3, 42. Asperam arteriam propter multorum semicirculorum asperitatem, dixit Plin. (2) Sapor asper, Virg. Geor. 4, 277. Vinum asperum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 49. (3) = Ne teneras glacies fecet aspera plantas, Virg. Ecl. 10, 49. Sentes asperi, Id. Æn. 2, 379. (4) Plin. ap. Sipont. (5) & (6) = Homo asper, & durus, orationis, & moribus, Cic. de Fin. 4, 28. (7) = Asperi animi, & linguæ acerbæ fuit, Liv. (8) = Tu delige quos naturâ putes asperos, atque omnibus iniquos, Cic. pro Planc. 16. (9) Virtus aspera, Sil. 7, 51. = Asperior, & durior doctrina, Cic. pro Mur. 29. (10) = Teneræ nimis mentes asperioribus Formandæ studiis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 51. ¶ Asperæ facietæ, Dry, or biting jests, Tac. Ann. 15, 68. Asper nummus, Rough (i. e.) coined silver, Pers. 3, 69. Asper crater, Not plain, chased, Ov. Met. 12, 235. Aspris, pro asperis, Sync. Virg. Æn. 2, 379.*

* Asperatus, a, um. part. *Rubed, made rough, Plin. 29, 6.*

* Asperè, ius, errimè. adv. *Roughly, sharply, harshly, shrewdly, rudely. = Asperè, & vehementer loqui, Cic. de Orat. 1, 53. Asperius scribere, Id. Att. 9, 18. Asperimè sœvire, Sen.*

¶ Aspergillum, i. n. *An instrument to sprinkle water, a holy water stick, a watering pot. Novum sed non inelegans voc. Sip.*

Aspergo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex ad & spargo] (1) *To besprinkle, wet, or moisten. (2) Met. To intermix, or entrelace. (3) To asperse, or bespatter. (4) To give a little, or a sprinkling, as we say. (1) Aram sanguine aspergere, Cic. N. D. 3, 36. (2) Aspergere gravitatem comitati, Id. pro Mur. 31. (3) Vitæ splendorem maculis aspergis istis, Id. pro Planc. 12. (4) Sextulam Ebutio aspergit, Id. pro Cæs. 6. Vid. As. § Aspergere salem caribus, Plin. 1, 38. Carnes sale, Id. 15, 6.*

Aspergo, gnis. f. verb. *A besprinkling, moistening, or bedewing, Virg. Æn. 3, 534. ¶ Aspergines parietum, Eaves droppings, Plin. 22, 21.*

Aspergor, i. pass. *To be sprinkled. Aspergitur mihi canis deterior ætas, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 1.*

* Asperitas, ātis. f. [ab asper] (1) *Roughness, unevenness. (2) Sharpness. (3) Ill-breeding, clownishness. (4) Sourness, austerity. (1) Asperites viarum, Cic. Philip. 9, 1. (2) Asperitas aceti, Plin. 9, 35. (3) Asperitas agrestis, & inconcinna, Hor. Ep. 118, 6. (4) = Pectora mollescent, asperitasque fugit, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 6, 8. ¶ Legit. in pl. Asperitates locorum, Non. ex Sall. Saxorum asperitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. ¶ Asperitas animæ, Wheezing, difficult breathing, Plin. 22, 24. Asperitas vocis, Hoarseness, Lucr. 4, 555.*

* Asperitudo, dñis. f. *Sharpness, Tert.*

¶ Aspernābilis, e. adj. (1) *Inconsiderable, fit to be slighted, disregarded. (2) Act. Scornful, apt to slight others. (1) Gell. 11, 3. & recent. (2) Litt. sed nec ille citat, nec ego invenio auctorit.*

Aspernandus, a, um. part. *To be despised, neglected, &c. Cic. Fam. 15, 6.*

Aspernans, ntis. part. *Despising, Liv. 27, 19. Non aspernante senatu, Cic. Fam. 15, 10.*

¶ Aspernanter, adv. *Contemptuously, scornfully. Recent. vocab. ↓ Contemptim.*

Aspernatio, ònis. f. verb. [ex aspernor] *A scorning, slighting, neglect, disregard. Quorum omnes morbi & perturbationes ex aspernatione rationis eveniunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14.*

Aspernatus, a, um. part. (1) *Slighting. (2) ¶ Contemned, despised, neglected, slighted, Litt. quæ sign. laudat Virg. utinam & locum citâset. Legitur certè in primâ signif. quam ille omisit, Geor. 3, 393.*

Aspernor, āris. dep. [ex ad & sperno] (1) *To slight, to make nothing of, to contemn. (2) To fly, to avoid, to abhor. (1) = Illorum querimonias*

nolite aspernari, nolite contemnere, ac negligere, Cic. Verr. 4, 51. (2) = Animal, simul atque natum est, gaudet voluptate, & eam appetit, ut bonum; dolorem aspernatur, ut malum, Id. de Fin. 2, 10.

* Asperò, as. act. [i. e. asperum facio] (1) *To make rough, or uneven. (2) To freeze. (3) To sharpen. (4) To point, or head. (5) To anger, exasperate, and enrage. (6) To aggravate, or heighten. (1) Asperculi formati gradibus asperantur, ne sint advolantibus [gallinis] lubrici, Col. 8, 3. (2) Hyems aquilonibus asperat undas, Virg. Æn. 3, 285. (3) Pugionem asperari saxo jussit, Tac. Ann. 15, 54. (4) = Inopiâ ferri [sagittas] offibus asperant, Tac. de Germ. 46. (5) Præceps discordia fratres Asperat, Stat. Theb. 1, 138. (6) = Ne lenire, nòve asperare crimina videretur, Tac. Ann. 2, 26.*

* Asperor, āris. pass. [ab aspero] (1) *To be made sharp. (2) To be fretted, or fretful. (1) Vid. Aspero, N°. 1. (2) Muscæ propter laborem asperantur, & macescunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.*

Aspersio, ònis. f. verb. [ex aspergo] *A sprinkling, a casting water upon, Cic. de Legg. 2, 10.*

Aspersus, a, um. part. [ab aspergor] *Desprinkled, bedewed, scattered. = Aspersus oculis liquor, Plin. 12, 8. Aspersa pigmenta in tabulâ, Cic. de Div. 1, 13. Aspersa sanie limina, Virg. Æn. 3, 625. ¶ Aspersus maculis, Spotted, Liv. Leviter aspersus laudibus, Slightly commended, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.*

Aspersus, ūs. m. *A sprinkling, Plin. 11, 53.*

* Asphaltites, m. [qu. nihil præter bitumen, i. e. ἀσφαλτος, gignat] *The lake in Palestine, where once Sodom, and other cities stood, Plin. 5, 16.*

* Asphodēlus, i. m. [ἀσφόδελος Gr.] *The daffodil, of two sorts, white and yellow, Plin. 21, 17.*

Aspiciendus, a, um. part. [ab aspicio] (1) *Necessary to be seen. (2) Fit to be looked on. (1) Rogus aspiciendus amatæ conjugis, Juv. 10, 241. (2) Tu, dea, non fueras aspicienda viro, Ov. Fast. 6, 284.*

Aspiciens, ntis. part. *Seeing, beholding. Rurus ab illo Sisyphon aspiciens, Ov. Met. 4, 466.*

Aspicio, ēre, exi, etum. act. [ex ad & specio, inusit.] (1) *To behold. (2) To look upon, or towards. (3) To spy, or espy; to see, or perceive. (4) To be propitious, or look favourably upon. (5) To esteem. (6) To honour, or obey. (1) Aspiciunt oculis superi mortalia iustis, Ov. Met. 13, 70. (2) Me huc aspice, Plaut. Amp. 2, 2, 13. (3) Fortè unam aspicio adolescentulam, Ter. And. 1, 1. (4) Jupiter, — aspice nos, Virg. Æn. 2, 689. (5) Si formâ velit aspici, cedent Ælsonio duci, Sen. Med. 82. (6) Eum magis milites, quàm qui præerant, aspiciebant, Nep. Chabriâ, c. 4.*

Aspicio, i. ectus. pass. (1) *To be looked upon. (2) To be regarded, considered, &c. (1) Sil. 3, 114. (2) Ov. Fast. 6, 29. Aspiciunt purpura nulla toto foro, Id. ad Liv. 186.*

* Aspilutes, æ. m. [ex a priv. & σπῖλος, macula] *A precious stone of a silver colour, good against lunacy, 37, 10.*

Aspirans, tis. part. *Breathbeing, &c. ut in Aspiro, Cic. Plumones tum se contrahunt aspirantes, tum respiritu dilatant, Id. N. D. 2, 55.*

Aspiratio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A breathing, a fetching of breath. (2) An influence. (3) A dump, or exhalation. (4) ¶ An aspiration, the letter h. (1) Animantes aspiratione aëris sustinentur, Cic. de Nat. Deor. 2, 33. (2) Cæli aspiratio gravis & pestilens, Id. de Div. 1, 57. Partes agrorum alia pestilentes, alia salubres, quæ omnia fiunt ex cæli varietate, & ex disparili aspiratione terrarum, Id. (3) Id. ibid. (4) Ap. Gram. ↓ Affatus, Varr. quod vid.*

Aspiro, as. act. [ex ad & spiro] (1) *To breathe, or blow. (2) To inspire, or infuse. (3) Met. To aspire unto, to reach, to attain to. (4) To come at, to have access to. (5) To favour, to assist. (1) Aspirant auræ in noctem, Virg. Æn. 7, 8. (2) Aspirare ingenium, Quint. præf. lib. 4. (3) = Hæc ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aspirare non possunt, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 41. (4) Hic interclusi aditus, ut ad me aspirare non possent.*

ses, *Id. Tusc. 5, 9.* (5) § Aspirat primo fortuna labori, *Virg. Aen. 2, 385.*

Aspis, idis. f. [Fortè ab a priv. & σπιζω, extendo, quòd non sit oblonga, sed rotunda, scil. in orbes suos convoluta; sed nihil certi de etymo statuendum] *A venomous serpent called an asp. Aspidē cinēta comas Io, Val. Flacc. 4, 418.* Hinc fortè Angl. a Spider.

* Asplēnon, i. n. [ἀσπληνον, Gr. quòd lienem absunt] *The herb called ceterach, or cetrach, much like our fern; wall-fern, stone-fern, milk-wort, spleen-wort, Plin. 27, 5.* Dic. & Scolopendriōn, sed malè, *Steph.*

Asportandus, a, um. part. *To be carried away.* Simulacrum avellendum, asportandūque curavit, *Cic. Verr. 4, 49.*

Asportatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab asporto] *A carrying away, or conveying, away.* Quòd eorum demolitio atque asportatio perdifficilis videbatur, *Cic. Verr. 4, 49.*

Asportatus, a, um. part. *Carried away from one place to another.* Dico omnia ex fanis ex locis publicis, palam, spectantibus omnibus, plaustris e-vecta, asportataque, esse, *Cic. Verr. 1, 20.*

Asporto, as. act. [ex abs & porto] *To carry, or convey, away; to transport.* § Asportare Creūsam, *Virg. Aen. 2, 778.* in Macedoniam, *Liv. 27, 31.*

Asportor, āris. pass. *To be carried away,* *Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 18.*

* Aspredo, dīnis. f. pro asperitas. [ab asper] *Inflammation, sharpness.* Interdum simile his est, quæ vocant Græci κωνδυλώματα, aspredine quādam & magnitudine suā, *Cels. 5, 28.* Rarò occ.

* Aspredūdo, vel Asprūdō, dīnis. f. Sharpness. Ex aspretudine lippitudo fit, *Cels. 6, 6.* Rarum vocab.

* Asprētum, i. n. [ab asper] *A rough place, craggy, or full of bushes; a brake,* *Liv. 35, 28.*

* || Affa, æ. f. [fortè ab ἄζω, sicco, & in σσ converso, vel ab ἄσαι, nutrire] (1) *A dry nurse.* (2) *A midwife, or nurse, that tends women lying in.* (1) Hoc monstrant vetulæ pueris repentibus affix, *Juv. 14, 208.* prout leg. & interp. *Vet. schol.* (2) A? non multò post, quòd ea parere non poterat mulier, eam betere foras jussit, *Varr. ap. Non. ex emendatione Scal.*

Affa vox, affa tibia. Vid. Affus.

* Affa, ōrum. n. pl. [ab ἄζω, sicco] *A cell in the bath where they did only sweat, without washing; a dry bagnio,* *Cic. Ep. ad Q. frat. 3, 17.*

|| Affamenta, ōrum. n. quæ, & affes, & afferes dict. *Deal boards, planks of timber sawed, sc. ab affando, unde Coassio, vel coaxo, Plin. 16, 4.* sed Harduinus notavit omnes Mss. crassamentis habere.

† Affārius, i. m. [ab ant. nom. affis] *id. quod As.*

* Affārius, a, um. adj. [ab affo, as] *Roasted.* Dapis affāria, *Cato.*

* || Affātūra, æ. f. verb. [ab affo] *Roasted meat, a roast,* *Vopisc.*

* || Affātus, a, um. part. [ab affor] *Roasted.* *Lex. ex Plin.*

Affātus, a, um. part. [ab inusit. affo, unde co-asso] *Boarded, planked,* *Vitr. 7, 1.*

Afflecla, æ. c. g. [ab affequendo] (1) *An attendant, a page, lacquey, or waiting man.* (2) *A spurger, a hanger on.* Non decere se arbitrabatur affleclam esse prætoris, *Nep. Attic. 6.* (2) Omnium mensarum afflecla, *Cic. in Sall. 8.*

Afflātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) || *Attendance, or a waiting upon.* (2) *Also observation.* (1) *Cic. pro Mur. 24.* sed var. codd. (2) *Magnâ cœli afflâtione,* *Plin. 2, 29.*

Afflâtator, ōnis. m. verb. (1) *An attendant, waiter, or follower.* (2) *An observer, imitator, or studier.* (1) || Cum ducibus ipsis, non cum comitatu, afflâtatoribūque consiliant, *Cic. pro C. Balb. 27.* (2) *Afflâtator eloquentiæ alienjus,* *Plin. 29, 1.*

Affector, āris. freq. [ab affequor] (1) *To attend, or wait, upon one.* (2) *To follow one up and down, with a design to ingratiate himself.* (3) *To dog one.* (1) *Cic. de Orat. 1, 56.* (2) *Quâ in-justiâ instinctus Cn. Pompejum afflâtatus est, Suet.*

in *Cæs. 19.* (3) *Cum afflâtaretur, nunquid vis? occupo, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 6.*

Affecūtus, a, um. part. *About to overtake, or reach,* *Liv. 21, 32.*

Affecūtus, a, um. part. *Having overtaken, or reached,* *Liv. 8, 38.*

Affensio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab assentio] *Assent, consent, agreeing to a thing.* = *Assensio atque approbatio, Cic. Acad. 4, 12.*

Affensor, ōris. m. verb. *He that assents, consents, or is of the same party,* *Cic. Ep. Fam. 6, 22.*

Affensum est, imp. *It was assented, or agreed, to,* *Cic. Fam. 1, 2.* & *Liv. 24, 45.*

Affensus, a, um. part. (1) *Assented, or agreed, to.* (2) || *Act. Having assented.* (1) Sequitur probabilia, nec comprehensa, nec percepta, neque assensa, *Cic. Acad. 4, 31.* (2) *Litt. ex Coop. qui Cic. ascribit; sed locum frustra quæsi.*

Affensus, ūs. m. verb. *Assent, consent, or agreement.* *Vulgi assensu, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 49.*

Affentans, tis. part. *Flattering, complimenting.* *Haudquaquam aulæ & afflantium accommodatus ingenio, Curt. 8, 27.*

Affentatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab assentor] (1) *Flattering, caging, and soothing.* (2) *Also assent, consent, compliance.* (3) *Interest, authority.* (1) = *Benevolentiam blanditiis ac assentationibus colligere turpe est, Cic. de Amic. 17.* (2) *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 7.* (3) *M. Tullio tantum tribuere, ut, pæne assentatione suâ, quibus vellet, principatus conciliaret, Patere. 2, 128.*

Affentatiuncula, æ. f. dim. *A coaxing, a compliment.* *Ne assentatiunculâ quādam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, Cic. Ep. Fam. 5, 12.*

Affentator, ōris. m. verb. *A flatterer, a pick-thank, one that humours you in every thing,* *Cic. Fam. 5, 12.*

Affentatoriè, adv. *Like a flatterer, compli-mentally.* *Dubitare te, non assentatoriè, sed fraternè veto, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 14.*

Affentatrix, icis. f. *She that flatters, a fawning gossip.* *Affentatrix scelestâ es, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100.*

Affentiens, ntis. part. *Assenting, or agreeing, to,* *Cic. de Div. 2, 50.*

Affentio, ire, si, sum. act. [ex ad & sentio] *To assent, or agree, to; to be of one's mind, or opinion,* *Cic. 1. Off. c. 6.* ut *Græv. Gron.* alique ediderunt, sed tutior est usus assentior. *Affensit precibus Rhamnusia, Ov. Met. 3, 406.* *Affensêre Dei, Ib. 9, 259.*

Affentior, iri, sus. dep. *To assent, agree, condescend.* *Illud assentior Theophrasto, Cic. de Orat. 3, 48.* Pass. unde *Affensus* part. quod vid.

Affentor, āris. dep. [ab assentior, ut à conspicio, conspicio] (1) *To flatter, to cajole, to say as another says.* (2) *To comply, and humour one.* (1) *Ne id assentandi facere existimes, Ter. Adelp. 2, 4, 6.* (2) *Nisi fortè te amant. & tibi assentantur, Cic. ad Dolab. 9, 12.* & *Adverfor, Vell. Patere.*

Affequens, ntis. part. *Overtakeing, reaching, understanding,* *Gell. 20, 1.*

Affequor, ēris. dep. [ex ad & sequor] (1) *To overtake.* (2) *Met. To reach, equal, or match.* (3) *To get, or obtain.* (4) *To understand, or find out.* (1) *Si Romæ es jam, me affequi non potes, Cic. Attic. 3, 5.* Nullam partem videar tuorum meritorum esse affecutus, *Id. Fam. 1, 4.* (3) || *Id quod ille sperat, hic affecutus est, Id.* (4) *Suspiciōne affequi non potui consilium, Id. Att. 8, 5.*

Affer, ēris. m. [quòd afferitur, i. e. adjungitur parieti, trabibusque] *Dic. & Affis, gen. affis, pro eodem. A pole, or piece of wood; a chump, a joist, quarter, or square piece of wood. A lever; a pole which chair-men used, Suet. in Calig. c. 58.*

Affercillus, i. m. & *Affercillum, i. n. dim. [ab affer] A little pole, or piece of wood, Col. 8, 3.* & *Cato R. R. 152.*

Afferendus, a, um. part. *To assert, or be asserted.* *Operam sibi in afferendâ dignitate tumultuosius pollicens, Suet. Jul. Cæs. 16.*

Afferens, ntis. part. *Affering, affirming.* *Omnia à se data afferens, Curt. 10, 26.*

Affero, ēre, ēvi, itum. act. [ex ad & fero] *To plant, sow, or set by, or near to.* *Neque vites propter cupressos afferunt, Varr. de R. R. c. 26.* *Afferor, pass. Id.*

Affero, ēre, ui, tum. act. [ex ad & fero, i. e. dico; unde & sermo, & différo, i. e. adjungo, adnector, rationem dictis, ad rem firmandam] (1) *To free, or rescue.* (2) *To pronounce free by law.* (3) *To claim, challenge, or usurp.* (4) *To avouch, or assert.* (1) = *Afferui jam me, fugique catenas, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 3.* (2) *Liberali illam afféro causâ manu, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40.* sc. *ex formulâ juris.* (3) *Divinam majestatem sibi afferere cœpit, Suet. Cal. 22.* (4) *Per quos nosceret an vera affererentur, Tac. 16, 2.*

Affëror, i, tus. pass. *To be made, or declared, free, &c.* *Cic. pro Flacco 17.*

Affertio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab affero] (1) || *An assertion, or affirmation.* (2) *A claim of one's liberty, or a trial at law for it.* (1) *Cic. Acad. 1, 12.* sed dubiæ est hic loc. auctorit. quia alii legunt *assensio*, & sanè sensus ita postulare videtur. (2) *Sitne liber qui in assertatione est, Quint. 2, 8.*

Affertor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He, or it, which maintains, or rescues.* (2) *He who either sets one at liberty, and bails him, or (3) Demands one for his bondsman.* (1) *Caton gladium assertorem libertatis extorque, Sen. Ep. 13.* (2) *Mart. 1, 53.* (3) *Liv. 3, 44.*

Afferturus, a, um. part. *About to assert, or vindicate.* *Afferturi communem libertatem, Suet. Claud. 10.*

Affervatus, a, um. part. *Kept, or preserved.* *Quos Varus affervatos sine contumeliâ deducendos curavit ad Scipionem, Hirt. B. Afr. 44.*

Affervio, ire, ivi, itum. act. [ex ad & servio] *To serve, help, or second.* *Contentione vocis affervire, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.*

Affervo, as. act. [ex ad & servo] (1) *To keep, or preserve.* (2) *To keep safe.* (3) *To observe, and watch, what one doth; to take notice of.* (1) *Sale, vel in sale, affervare carnes, Plin. 9, 25.* (2) *Dum res judicaretur, hominem ut affervarent, Cic. Verr. 3, 23.* (3) *Hanc afferva Circam, folis filiam, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 34.*

Affervor, āris. pass. (1) *To be kept, or defended.* (2) *To be watched, or observed.* (1) *Muros affervari jubet, Cæs. B. C. 1, 21.* (2) *Atqui nunc, here, hic tibi affervandus est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 32.*

Affessio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab affideo] *A sitting down by one; a giving assistance, or advice,* *Cic. Fam. 11, 27.*

Affessor, ōris. m. verb. *A justice on the bench, a counsellor, an assistant, a coadjutor, an associate in counsel,* *Cic. de Div. 1, 43.*

|| Affessōrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, such assistance, Ulp.*

|| Affessūra, æ. f. verb. *Assistance, sitting by, and assisting, Ulp.*

Affëveranter, adv. ius. comp. *Confidently, boldly, eagerly, earnestly, with good assurance.* *Affëveranter locutus est, Cic. Ep. Att. 15, 19.* Multò affëverantiùs, *Id. Acad. 4, 19.*

|| Affëveratè, adv. *Boldly, with becoming confidence,* *Gell. 7, 5.* *Meliùs Affëveranter.*

Affëveratio, ōnis. f. verb. *An asseveration, assurance.* *Omne tibi asseveratione affirmo, Cic. Att. 13, 23.*

Affëverō, as. act. [ex ad & severum] (1) *To avouch, affirm, assure.* (2) *To make a show of, to pretend to.* (1) *Asseverare firmissimè, Cic. Att. 10, 14.* (2) *Viri gravitatem asseverantes, Tac. 13, 18.*

Affëveror, āris. pass. *To be constantly affirmed,* *Cic. Verr. 2, 10.*

† Afficcesco, ēre. incept. *To wax, or grow, dry.* *Col. 12, 15.*

Afficco, as. act. *To dry, or make dry, by laying in the sun, &c.* *Col. 12, 15.*

Afficulus, i. m. dim. [ab affis] *A little board, or latb,* *Col. 6, 19.* alii *axiculus.*

Affidens, tis. part. *Sitting by,* *Hor. Epod. 5.*

Affideo, ēre, sēdi, sessum. neut. [ex ad & sedeo] (1) *To sit by, or at.* (2) *To sit close at,*

to attend. (3) To be near, or like. (4) To sit up with, or attend, one that is ill. (5) It is also a law word, to sit on the bench, whence *Affessor*. (1) Dies totos servus unus apud portum affidet, *Plaut. Stic.* 1, 2, 96. (2) Qui totâ vitâ literis affident, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5. (3) Affidet infano, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 14. (4) Angit me Fanniae valetudo, contraxit hanc dum affidet Juniae, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 19. vid. & *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 82. (5) Magistratibus pro tribunali cognoscentibus assidebat, *Suet. Tib.* 35.

|| *Afsideor*, i, fessus. pass. ut obsideor. To be besieged. Amissum oppidum assideri sine praelio audiebat, *Prisc. ex Sall.*

Afsido, ere, edi, fessum. act. [ex ad & fido] præter. sup. mutuatur ab assideo. To sit down, to sit by one, to attend, or wait, upon. Et simul affidamus, inquam, si videtur, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 4.

Afsiduè, adv. fimmè, sup. [ab assiduus] Daily, continually, constantly, very often. Quid te futurum censes, quem assiduè exedent? *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 53. Assiduissimè mecum fuit Dionysius, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 91.

Afsiduū as, ātis. f. verb. (1) *Affiduity*, continual use, custom, or constant care. (2) *Attendance*. (3) *Frequency*. (1) = *Affiduitate* quotidianâ, & consuetudine oculorum affuecunt animi, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 38. (2) = *Terentiae* pergrata est assiduitas tua, & diligentia in controversiâ, *Id. Att.* 2, 15. (3) *Id. de Petit. consulat. princip.*

Afsiduò, adv. Continually, constantly, daily, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 68.

Afsiduus, a, um. adj. [ab assideo] (1) *Affiduous*, continual, daily, diligent, industrious, constant, painful. (2) || *Rich, sufficient*. (1) *Cic. Fam.* 10, 21. (2) *Gell.* 16, 10. *Affiduior*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9. *fimus*, *Suet. Aug.* 71, 2.

Assignandus, a, um. part. To be assigned. Nulli assignanda gloria est, *Paterc.* 2, 38.

Assignatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab assigno] *An assignation, assignment, or distribution*. || *Assignatio* agrorum, *The setting out of lands for soldiers debentures, or for reward of service*, *Cic. A.* 4, 4.

Assignātūrus, a, um. part. About to assign. Quod proximæ lucis assignatura fortuna est, *Curt.* 4, 45. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 13.

Assignātus, a, um. part. Assigned, appointed, agreed upon. Assignati à Prætoribus apparitores, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 25.

|| *Assignātus*, i. m. verb. *An assignée*, one to whom bonds, debts, leases, &c. are turned over, ap. JCC. hodiernos.

|| *Assignifico*, as. act. To signify besides, to connote, *Varr. ap. Gell.* 10, 1. Vid. *Adsignifico*.

Assignuo, as. act. [ex ad & signo] (1) To assign, to appoint, or depute. (2) To proportion, or allow. (3) To attribute, or impute. (4) Also to subscribe, or set one's hand and seal to. (1) Natura avibus cælum assignavit, *Plin.* 10, 50. (2) Agros assignent quibus in locis velint, *Cic. Rull.* 1, 6. (3) Astro suo eventus assignat, *Plin.* (4) Assigna tabellas, *Perf.* 5, 81.

Afsiliens, tis. part. Leaping to, or upon. Afsiliens aqua, *Ov. Met.* 6, 107. *Afsilientia* æquora, *Id. Tr.* 1, 10, 7.

Afsilio, ire, ui, iui, & iui, ultum. neut. [ex ad & salio] (1) To leap at, upon, or against. (2) To assail. (3) To leap, as a horse doth a mare, &c. (1) § *Afsilire* aris, *Sen. Thy.* 706. in ferrum, *Sil.* 10, 3. (2) Mœnibus urbis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 526. (3) *Col.* 6, 37.

Afsimilandus, a, um. part. To be made like, &c. *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 28.

Afsimiliis, e. adj. [ex ad & similis] Very like, *Lucr.* 4, 313. *Afsimilis* fratribus, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 2, 85.

Afsimiliter, adv. In like manner, or fashion, *Plaut. B.* 4, 9, 37.

Afsimilo, as. act. (1) To take the likeness. (2) To liken, or compare. (3) To resemble. (1) Is assimilavit se, quasi Amphitruo fiet, *Plaut. A. pr.* 115. (2) || *Grandia* si parvis assimilare licet, *Ov. Tr.* 1, 6, 28. (3) Os porcum assimilat, *Claud. Hyf.* 6.

Afsimulans, ntis. part. Comparing, likening. Præsentia mala vetustis cladibus assimulans, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 39, 3.

Afsimulatio, ōnis. f. verb. Counterfeiting, dissembling, *Plin.* 11, 49.

Afsimulatus, a, um. part. [ab affimulor] Counterfeited, feigned, forged, likened. Species affimulatae virtutis, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 13.

Afsimulo, as. act. [ex ad & simulo] (1) To pretend, to feign what is not, to make a show of. (2) To liken, or compare. (3) To forge, or counterfeit. (4) To paint, or draw, to the life; to copy out. (1) Ulysses furere affimulavit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 26. (2) Formam totius Britanniae Livius, & Fab. Rusticus oblongæ scutellæ, vel bipenni affimulavere, *Tac. Agr.* 10. (3) Assimulare literas, *Id.* 16, 17. (4) Pictor — facile affimulabit quicquid acceperit, *Quint.* 7, 10.

Afsimulor, āris. pass. To be made like, to be dressed for. Tum, pol, ego is esse verè, qui affimulabar, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 58. *Al. simulabar*.

Afsipondium, i. n. [ex affe & pondo] A pound weight, *Varr. R. R.* 4, 36.

Affis, i. m. A Roman coin, &c. Vid. *As*.

Affis, is. m. A plank, or board. || *Quernis* affibus, *With oaken planks*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 52. *Hinc Affo*, coasso.

Affistens, tis. part. A stander by, *Quint.* 11, 1. *Affistentem* concionem, quia permixta videbatur, discedere in manipulos jubet, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 34. 4. || *An affistant*, vulg. interp.

Affisto, cie, affiti. neut. [ex ad & fisto] Aliquando significat patrocinium, quod prisci adesse dicebant (1) To stand up. (2) To stand still. (3) To assist, to help, to be an advocate. (1) Ita jacere talum, ut rectus affistat, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 16. (2) Hic propter hunc affiste, *Ter. Ad.* 2, 1, 15. (3) Assiste precanti, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 631. Vid. *Plin. Ep.* 7, 6.

Afsitus, a, um. part. [ab affero] Planted, or set close by, *Catull.* 59, 106.

|| *Affius lapis*, A kind of stone of which coffins were made, *Lex. ex Plin.*

Affo, as. act. [ab affis] To plank, board, ceil, or floor, *Vitr.* 7, 1. unde *Coasso*.

* *Affo*, as. act. [ab affo, sicco, § in ff facile, ut affolet, transeunte] To roast, or broil. Unde *Inaffo*, *Plin.* 30, 10.

Affo, as. act. [ab affus, i. e. solus] afsâ voce vel tibiâ canere. To sing either by voice, or pipe alone. Hinc *affamenta*, Poems or verses upon one man alone, interp. *Scal.*

Affocio, as. act. [ex ad & socio] To associate, to accompany, to fit, or match. || *Affociat* passus, *He walks with*, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 454. Cornus summis affociant malis, *They clap them to the top of the mast*, *Claud. B. G.* 481.

|| *Afsöleo*, ere. neut. [ex ad & soleo] To be usual, or customary. Sed non leg. nisi

Afsölet, It is wont, it is the custom. Ut affolet, *Liv.* 5, 16. Quæ affolent, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 1.

Afsöno, are, ui. neut. [ex ad & sono] To answer by sound like an echo. Plangentibus affonat echo, *Ov. Met.* 3, 507.

Afsüdo, are. act. To sweat with toil and labour. Acres affudant tonsis Satyri, *Claud.* 2. *Conf. Stil.* 364. *Affudâssit*, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 9.

Affuefacio, ere, feci. act. i. e. affuecere facio. To accustom, to inure, to use one to a thing, by use and custom to bring one to it. § Imperio P. R. [provincias] parere affuefecit, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 13.

Affuefactus, a, um. part. [ab affuecio] Accustomed, inured to a thing. Barbari genere pugnæ affuefacti, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 44.

Affuefcitur, imp. To be used to a thing, *Liv.* 2, c. 1.

Affuesco, ere, evi, etum. incept. [ex ad & antiq. verb. fuesco] neut. (1) To accustom himself; to be accustomed, or used, to a thing. (2) Also act. To acquaint, or use. (1) Votis jam nunc affuescovi, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 42. (2) Ne tanta animi affuescite bella, *Id. Æn.* 6, 832. i. e. animos tantis belliis: *Hypallage*.

Affuefudo, dñis. f. verb. Custom, use, continuance, wont, usage, long practice. Affuetudine mali effugerant animos, *Liv.* 25, 26.

Affuetus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. Accustomed, practised, inured. § *Affuetus* labore,

Cic. de Orat. 3, 15. *labori*, *Id.* muros defendere, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 511. *Affuetæ* ad scepra manus, *Sen. Troad.* 152. *Affuetus* in jura, *Liv.* 1, 4. Romanis Gallici tumultus affuetis, *Liv.* 38, 17. dixit, sed solus (ut opinor) cum gen. *Affuetior* montibus, *Id.* 22, 18.

Afsüla, æ. f. dim. [ab affis] (1) A board, a latb, a shingle, or slate. (2) A chip, or piece of wood; a splinter, a slice of any thing. (3) || A chip, or shard, of marble, or other stone, that comes off in hewing. (1) Pultando pedibus penè confregi affulas, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 2, 23. (2) Affulis tedæ subjectis, *Plin.* 29, 2. (3) *Litt. ex Vitr.*

Afsulâtum, *Piece-meal*, in chips, or slices. *Afsulatim* foribus exitium afferre, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 106.

Afsülösè, adv. In small chips, *Plin.* 12, 22.

Affultans, ntis. part. *Affaulting, attacking*. De in latera & frontem modicè affultantes, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 51, 5. *Clypeum* nigrante supervenit astu *Spumeus* affultans, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 465.

Affultim, adv. [ab affilio] By leaps, or jumps, *Plin.* 11, 24.

Affulto, as. freq. [ab affilio] (1) To run, or leap, upon one. (2) To assault, or assail; to attack. (1) Portarum moras irænis affultat, & hastis, *Stat.* 14, 4. (2) Jam cernes Libycum huic vallo affultare leonem, *Sil.* 7, 401.

Affultus, ūs. m. verb. [ab affilio] A leaping upon; an assault, or onset, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 442. || *Affum*, pro adsum. To be present. Ne cum affiet [herus] metuam, *Plaut.*

Afsümendus, a, um. part. [ab assumor] To be assumed, received, entertained, &c. Artes propter se assumendas putamus, tum quia sit in his aliquid dignum assumptione, &c. *Cic. de Fin.* 3.

|| *Afsümentum*, i. n. [ab affuo] quod affutum est. A patch, or piece sowed, or set, on. *Vulg. interp.*

Afsümo, ere, pfi, tum. act. [ex ad & sumo] (1) To take. (2) To adjoin, or add to one. (3) To take upon him, or assume too much. (4) To regain, or recover. (5) To take as granted. (6) To eat and drink. (1) Assumere cibum, & potionem, *Cels.* 1. *proœm.* (2) Assumo te in consilium, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19. (3) § *Id* quod alteri detraxerit, sibi assumat, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 5. (4) Vires assumere, *Ov. Ep.* 20, 14. (5) § Deinde assumunt, sunt autem dii, quod ipsum non ab omnibus conceditur, *Cic. Div.* 2. (6) Juvenum minus interest quæ assumant, & quomodo currentur, *Cels.*

Afsümor, eris. pass. To be attributed, taken up, &c. *Liv.* 21, 19.

Assumptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A taking, an assuming. (2) An assumption, the minor proposition in a syllogism. (1) Vid. *Afsümendus*. (2) Jam assumptione non concessâ, nulla conclusio est, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 53.

Assumptivus, a, um. adj. *Assumptive, extrinsecal.* § *Judicialis* in duas distribuitur partes, absolutam, & assumptivam, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 11. Vid. *Idem*.

Assumptus, a, um. part. (1) Taken. (2) Imputed, attributed. (1) *Assumptâ* lyrâ, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 242. (2) Nihil nostre laudi assumptum arbitramus, *Cic.*

|| *Affuo*, ere, ui, utum. act. To sew unto, or piece; to stitch to, or clap on a piece. Unde

Affuor, i. tus. pass. To be sewn, &c. *Affuitur* pannus, *Hor. A. P.* 16.

Affurgens, ntis. part. *Ascending, rising*. Mons affurgens, *Col.* 2, 2. Collis leniter affurgens, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 23, 1.

Affurgitur, imp. They rise. || Ut majoribus natu affurgatur, *People shall stand up*, or *honor*, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 30. *Affurrectum* est, *Suet. Aug.* 36.

Affurgo, ere, rexi. neut. [ex ad & surgo] (1) To rise up, to ascend, or be in Legôt; to stand up, to grow up, to increase, or wax bigger. (2) *Met.* To use a lofty stile. (1) || *Affurgunt* alpes 50 millibus passuum, *Fifty miles high*, *Plin.* 24, 4. (2) || *Rard* affurgit *Hesiodus*, *Writes in the sublime*, *Quint.* 10, 1. *Affurgere* dicui, To rise up to one, to do him reverence, *Cic. in arbo-*

rem, *To grow to the height of a tree, ex morbo, To recover out of a disease, Liv.*

Assus, a, um, adj. Affatus. [forte ab ardeo, qu. arsus, vel ab αἶς sicco, & in // migrante] (1) *Roasted.* (2) *Dry.* (3) *Without mixture, alone, pure.* (1) Si quis nunc mergos suaves edixerit assios, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 51. (2) Caule ipso & homines vescebantur decocto, alio, elixoque, *Plin.* 19, 3. (2) Assilapides, *Serv. sc. nullo arenato conglutinati, ex quibus fiunt macerice.* (3) ¶ Cantabant pueri, & assa voce & cum tibicine, *With vocal music only, Varr.* Assa tibiā canere, *Without a chorus, Cato.* Assus sol, *The scorching sun, Cic. Att.* 6, 12.

Astīrius, a, um, adj. ut Malus Assyria, *The orange, citron, or lemon, tree.* ¶ Malum Assyrium, *A lemon, or citron, Plin.* 12, 3. Vid. Propr.

* Ast, conj. discret. [ab at, inserto f.] (1) *But, and yet, however.* (2) *Surely, truly.* (1) Neque eos antiquos servas, ast captas novas, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 37. Crebras a nobis literas expecta, ast plures etiam mittito, *Cic. Att.* 1, 13. (2) Bellona, si hodie nobis victoriam duit, ast hinc ego templum tibi voveo, *Liv.* 10, 19.

* Astacus, i. m. [ἀσάκος, Gr.] *A kind of shell-fish, perhaps a lobster, or crayfish, Plin.* 9, 31.

Astans, tis, part. [ab asto] *Being present, standing by. Staring, or standing up. Squamis astantibus hydri, Virg. Geor.* 3, 545.

* Astaphis, idis, f. [ab ἀσάφης Atticè pro σάφης i. e. uva passa] *Acomfit, a raisin confectioned, Plin.* 23, 1.

* Astelismos, [ἀσέλιδος, Gr.] *A pleasant trope, a witty jest; as, Quis generum meum ad gladium alligavit? Cic.*

* Aster, m. [ab ἀστήρ, i. e. stella] *After Atticus, vel potius acticus, a littore, ubi crescit. It. aster, quod & bubonium, quoniam inguinum præsentaneum remedium est, Plin.* 27, 5. *The herb starwort, shrewwort, or codwort.* ¶ After Samius, genus terræ candidissimæ. *A species of bright earth digged in the island of Samos, with a kind of star imprinted on it, Plin.* 35, 16.

* Astērias, æ, m. & Astēria, æ, f. [sc. avis, vel gemma ab eodem themate] *A kind of heron, an egret, Plin.* 10, 60. Dic. & Asterius, sc. lapis, *A stone of the fushion of a star, Plin.* 31, 9. *It is also called Astrios, Astriatos, and Astriobolus.*

* Astēricum, i. n. [vulgò volubilis minor, & campanula. Dic. & helixine, & urceolaris herba. It. parietaria, & muralis herba; ab eodem] *Pellitory of the wall, Plin.* 22, 17.

* Astērior, i. n. [ex eodem] *A sort of spider, Plin.* 29, 4. à stellæ similit. dict.

* Astēricus, i. m. *A little mark in writing, in form of a [*] star, showing something deficient, or to be noted, Hieron.*

* Astērismus, i. m. *An asterism, or constellation of fixed stars.*

¶ Asterno, ēre, strāvi, aēt. [ex ad & sterno] *To spread, prostrate, or lay along, by, or near to. Hinc Asternor, ēris, pass. To grovel, or lie all along upon the ground near to. Asternuntur sepulchro, Cic. Met.* 2, 343.

* Asthma, ātis, n. [ab ἀσπν] *Shortness of breath, a wheezing phthisick. Hinc*

* Asthmāticus, a, um, adj. *One that is short of breath, that puffs and blows. † Latinè suspiciōsus, anhelator, Plin.* 23, 7.

Astipulatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *Assent, agreement.* (2) *Witnessing, or vouching.* (1) Quā de re, extat Senecæ astipulatio, *Plin.* 29, 1. (2) *Quint.* 2, c. ult.

Astipulātor, ōnis, m. verb. *He who agrees, or assents. A witness, or voucher. Falsum esse, & Stoici dicunt, & eorum astipulator Antiochus, Cic. Acad.* 4, 21.

Astipulātu, abl. m. verb. *By the assent, consent, or agreement. Jovis astipulatu, Plin. N. H.* 7, 47.

Astipulor, āris. [ex ad & stipulor] dep. (1) *To engage for what is asked of another.* (2) *To consent to.* (1) Ap. JCC. (2) § Astipulari irato consuli, *Liv.* 39, 5.

Astīuo, ēre, vi, ūtum, aēt. [ex ad & statuo] (1) *To set before.* (2) *To carry, or bring, before.* (1) Reum ad alicujus lectum astituere, *Ad Her.* 3, 20. (2) Annon jubes astitui ollas? *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 66. Rarò occ,

Asto, āre, īti, ītum, neut. [ex ad & sto.]

(1) *To stand.* (2) *To stand by, to be present.* (3) *To approach, to be at hand.* (4) *To assist.* (5) *To attend, or wait upon.* (1) § Pastor ad caput astitit amnis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 319. (2) Accessi, astiti, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 28. (3) § Finis vitæ mortalibus astat, *Lucr.* 3, 1091. (4) Asto advocatus cognato meo, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 3, 5. (5) § Astabat domini mensis pulcherrimus ille, *Mart.* 8, 56, 13. ¶ Astare alicui contrā, *To oppose, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 6.

* Astrāba, æ, m. [ab ἀσπάλη, Gr.] *The Greek name of one of Plautus's plays, Varr. Lat. Clitellarius.*

* Astrāgālis, i. m. [ab astragalus] *The play at cockal, dice, or such like.*

* Astrāgālizantes, pl. m. [ab eodem] *A famous piece of brass statuary by Polyclethus, wherein were two boys playing at cockal, Plin.* 34, 19. *Lat. Talis ludentes.*

* Astrāgālus, i. m. [ἀσπάγματος, Gr.] (1) *The buckle-bone. Meton. The play at cockal, dice, or tables.* (2) *Also an herb which with respect to its form may be called pease-earth-nut.* (3) *Also a kind of wreath, or circle, about a pillar engraven.* (1) Græcè, Latinè, autem Talus. (2) *Plin.* 26, 8. (3) *Vitr.* 3, 3.

* Astrāpias, æ, m. [ab ἀστραπή, fulgur] *A precious stone that resembles flashes of lightning, Plin.* 37, 11.

* Astrāpoplecta, pl. n. [ex ἀστραπή & πλῆσσω, fero] *Places struck with lightning, Sen. N. Q.* 1, 15. *Latinè, Loca fulgurita.*

Astrepo, ēre, vi, ītum, neut. [ex ad & strepo] *To make a noise.* ¶ § Astrepere alicui, *To applaud, clap, or give a shout, Tac. Ann.* 11, 17. aures alicujus, *To make his ears ring, Plin. Pan.* 26.

Astrecte, adv. [ab astriclus] *Closely, briefly, compendiously, Cic. Orat.* 3, 48. = Quæ præstius & astrectius scripsi. *Æ. Fusè, amplè, Cic.*

Astrectio, ōnis, f. verb. *Astrection, sharpness of taste, like to that of allum. Gustus amari cum astrectione, Plin.* 27, 10.

Astrectorius, a, um, adj. *Stiptick, apt to bind, astringent, binding, Plin.* 24, 13.

Astrectus, a, um, part. [ab astringor] & adj. or, comparat. *Tied, bound, fastened, girt in, straitened, &c. Vid. auct. in Astringo. Adj. (1) Confined. (2) Shackled. (3) Obligated, compelled, forced, necessitated. (4) Wrinkled, knit, frowning. (5) Frozen. (6) Rough, unpleasant. (7) Saving, niggardly, hide-bound. (1) Non astrecto percurrere socco, Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 174. = Nec tamen hæc ita sunt arcta & astrecta, ut laxare nequeamus, *Cic. Orat.* 65. (2) Finitimus oratori poëta, numeris paulò astrectior, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 16. (3) § Astrectus necessitate, *Id.* (4) Numeras nostros astrectâ fronte trientes, *Mart.* 11, 40. (5) Ventis glacies astrecta pependit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 120. (6) Gustus astrectus, *Plin.* 27, 12. (7) Astrectus pater, *Propert.* 2, 23, 17.

* Astrectus, a, um, adj. [ab ἀστήρ, Gr.] *Of stars, starry. Cæli choreas astrectas, Varr.*

* Astrecter, ēra, ērum. [ex astrum & fero] *That beareth, or bath, stars. Axes astrecteri, Stat. Theb.* 8, 83. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 586.

* Astrectiger, ēra, ērum. [ab astrum & gero] *Adorned with stars. Astrectigeros tollendus in axes, Stat. Theb.* 10, 828.

Astringens, tis, part. *Binding, &c. Astringens digitos orbe, Ov. Am.* 2, 15, 20. à seq.

Astringo, ēre, xi, ītum, aēt. [ex ad & stringo] (1) *To tie, bind, fasten, gird, or straiten.* (2) *Met. To oblige, or engage. (3) To astringe, or be astringent. (4) To bring into a narrow compass. (1) § Astringite ad columnam fortiter hunc, Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 7, 25. (2) Tanti officii servitutum astringam testimonio sempiterno, *Cic. pro Planc.* 30. (3) ¶ Tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, *Id. N. D.* 2, 54. (4) Qui breviter astringere argumenta solent, *Id.* ¶ Astringere aliquem conditionibus suis, *To bring him to his own terms, Id. Astringere se sacris, To take orders, Id. de Legg.* 2, 19. in jura sacra, *To take his oath, Ov. Ep.* 12, 320. furti, *To be guilty of felony, Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 4, 27. frontem, *To bend, or knit, his brow, Sen. alvum, ventrem, To bind, or make cōstive, Cell.* 1, 3.

Astringor, i, ītus, pass. *To be bound, &c. ¶*

Hoc arctius astringi non potest, *Be tied no closer, Cic de Fato* 14.

* Astrios, ōtis, f. [ab ἀστειον] *A kind of gem found in India, Plin.* 37, 9.

* Astriobolus, [ab ἀστειον, & βάλλω] *A gem like a fish's eye, Plin.* 37, 9.

* Astroites, æ, m. [ἀστροειδής, Gr.] *A stone in a fish's eye, Plin.* 37, 49.

* Astrōlābium, i. n. [ab ἀστρον & λαμβάνω capio] *An instrument whereby the motions and distance of the stars are gathered; an astrolabe. Class. auct. experts.*

* Astrōlōgia, æ, f. [ab ἀστρον & λόγος sermo] *Astrology. Homo astrologiæ ignarus, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 16.

* Astrōlōgus, i. m. [ab eodem] *An astrologer, a fortuneteller, Cic. Verr.* 2, 52. *Quicquid dixerit astrologus, credent à fonte relatum Ammonis, Juven.* 6, 553.

* Astrōnōmia, æ, f. [ex ἀστρον & νομὸς lex] *Astronomy, the science of the stars, and the motions of the heavens. Artis vocab.*

* Astrōnōmicus, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] *Pertaining to Astronomy. Artis vocab.*

* Astrōnōmus, i. m. [ex eodem] *An astronomer, or one professing the knowledge of the motions of heavenly bodies. Artis vocab.*

Astructus, a, um, part. *Built up. Astructi acervi, Ov. Met.* 5, 88.

* Astrum, i. n. [ab ἀστρον] (1) *A constellation, or celestial sign, consisting of many stars. (2) A single star. (1) Duodena regit mundi sol aureus aftra, Virg. Geor.* 1, 232. (2) Cæsar's astrum, *Id. de Astris, pl. pro cælo. Daphn. ad aftra feremus, Id. E.* 5, 52. ¶ Pro Diis. Una locum cervix dabit omnibus astris, *Stat. sc. Divis. Flavie gentis, Vid. locum, Sylv.* 1, 1, 98.

Astruo, ēre, xi, tum, aēt. [ex ad & struo] (1) *To build near to, or join one building to another. (2) Met. To super-add, or accumulate. (1) Col.* 1, 1, c. 5. (2) § Quantum ille famæ meæ apud principem astruxit, *Plin. E.* 4, 17.

Astruor, i, ctus, pass. *To be built to. Met. To be added. ¶ Astruitur his, Besides this, Plin. Ep.* 8, 6.

* Astu, n. indecl. [ab ἀστύ, i. e. urbs] *The city, emphatically of Athens. An in astu venit? Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 17.

Astūpeo, ēre, vi, ītum, neut. [ex ad & stupeo] *To be amazed at. Astupet oranti, Stat. Theb.* 3, 405.

Astūpere divitiis, *Sen. de Tranq. Vit.* 1, 8. *Astūpere sibi, Ov. Met.* 3, 418.

Astur, ūris, m. *Jul. Firm. qui est ex Asturiâ. A hawk, or buzzard. Astur equus, i. e. Asturco, Mart.* 14, 199.

Asturco, ōnis, m. [sc. ex Asturiâ] *An ambling nag, a Spanish gennet, Plin.* 8, 42. † Astur equus, *Sil.* 3, 334.

Astus, ūs, m. *Legitur in nom. sing. rarò; abl. freq. rarissimè in reliquis, & astus solum in plur. Craft, subtilty, policy. Non ars, aut astus belli, non dextera deerat, Sil.* 16, 32. *Quod & astu rem tractavit, Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 2.

Astūtē, adv. qual. ūs, comp. ¶ *Simè, sup. Craftily, cunningly, knavishly. Nihil astutē reticere debeo, Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 2. *Ne astutiùs videar possuisse, Varr. L. L.* 9, 1. *Astutissimè compone-re, Gell.* 18, 4.

Astūtia, æ, f. *Craftiness, cunning, shuffling, knavery, Cic. Fam.* 3, 10.

¶ Astūtulus, a, um, adj. dim. *Somewhat crafty, Apul. p.* 198.

Astutus, a, um, adj. [ab astus] or, comp. ¶ *Simus, sup. Subtile, crafty, wilely, politick. =*

Certè non aperti, non simplices, non ingenui, non justii, non viri boni; sed versuti potius, obsecuri, fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 13. *Nec fallaciam astutiorum ullus fecit poëta, Plaut. Cas.* 5, 1, 67. *Astutissima calliditas, Aug.*

* Asyla, æ, f. [ex asylum, quod ad eam, tanquam ad Asylum, confugiant pecora; herba quam Lat. Ferum oculum vocat Plin. 25, 13.] *An herb wherewith cattle cure themselves, when they have eaten of pimpernel, or margeline.*

* Asylum, i. n. [ab α, priv. & σύλη, spoliū] *A sanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders to fly to; a temple, a privileged place. ¶ Ad asylum confugere, Prov. To fly for refuge, Cic. Verr.* 5, 33.

* Asym-

A T H

* *Āsymbōlus*, a, um. adj. [ex a non & συμ-βάλλω confero] *That payeth nothing of his reckon- ing, shot free*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25.
 * *Āsyndeton*, n. [ab a, priv. & συνδέω, con- ligo; al. ἀσύνθετον, qu. incompositum, five dis- junctum] *A figure when many words stand toge- ther without their usual copula, as Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit*, Cic. Catil. 2.
 * *Āsynthētus*, a, um. adj. *Pure, clear*. *Ā-* syntheta crystalli, *Without spot, or mixture*, Lex. ex Plin.
 * *Āsystāton*, n. [ab a, priv. & συστήμι, consisto] *An idle inconsistency, or opinion; a con- tradiction*, Lexic. ex Gell.

A ante T.

* *A T*, conj. advers. [ex Gr. ἀτὰρ five αὐτὰρ autem] *But*, (1) *in distinguishing*. (2) *Threat- ening*. (3) *Admiring*. (4) *Dispraising*. (5) *Ob- jecting, and answering*. (1) Scipio est bellator, at M. Cato orator, Cic. (2) At o Deorum quis- quis in cœlo Regis, Hor. Ep. 5. At vobis mala quis in cœlo Regis, Hor. Ep. 5. At vobis mala multa Diis, Deaque dent, Catull. 14, 6. (3) At quem Deum? qui, &c. Ter. 3, 5. (4) Unā mater oppugnat, at quæ mater? quam cæcam crudelitatem, &c. Cic. pro Cluent. (5) At memo- ria minuitur, credo, nisi exerceas eam, Id. de Se- nect. Alfo yet, however, nevertheless, at least. Si non eodem die, at postredie, Cato. Si bonā re- pub. frui non licuerit, at carebo malā, Cic.
 * *Ātat*, interj. (1) *An interjection of Surprise*; *Hoida! how now!* (2) *Of admiration; O strange!* *O wonderful!* (3) *Of Fear, Ha! how say you!* (1) *Atat!* data mihi, herclē, sunt verba, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 17. (2) *Atat!* hic meus quidem pa- ter est, Plaut. (3) *Militem secum ad te quantas copias adducere? Atat?* Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 17.
 * *Ātāvus*, i. m. [ab at, i. e. ad, & avus, qu. alius avus supra abavum additus] (1) *The great grand- father's, or great grandmother's, grandfather*. (2) *An old grand-fire, or ancestor indefinitely*. (1) Non avum, proavum, atavum audiēras consules fuisse? Cic. pro Cœl. 14. (2) Progeniem vestram usque ab avo, atque atavo proferens, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 47.
 * *Ātellānicus*, a, um. adj. *Atellanicus versus*, Cic. de Div. 2, 10. *Atellanicum exodium*, Suet. in Tib. id. quod seq.
 * *Ātellānus*, a, um. adj. [ab Atellā, Campaniæ opp.] *Hinc Atellani, Players that made drolls and jests*, Liv. *Hinc et Atellanæ. sc. fabulæ. A sort of ancient plays, or comedies, full of sprightly mirth and humour; see a particular account of them*, Liv. 7, 2.
 * *ĀTER*, tra, trum. adj. *incertæ notationis voc.* (1) *Black, coal-black, brown*. (2) *Dark, sad- coloured, gloomy, mournfull*. (3) *Fatal, mortal*. (4) *Stormy, raging*. (5) *Foul, filthy, nasty, loath- some*. (1) *Utrum sis albus, an ater*, Catull. 90, 2. *Tam excoctam reddam, atque atram, quā est carbo*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63. *Ita replebo anitate, atrior multo ut fiet quā Aegyptii*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 11. (2) *Atra cupressus, nox atra*, Virg. (3) *Sororum fila trium patiuntur atra*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 16. (4) *Tempestat atra*; Virg. 5, 693. (5) *Ingluvies atra, cruor ater*, Id. *Ātra bilis, Melancholy, or cholera adust*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5. *Atrium venenum, Rank poison*, Virg. Æn. 2, 130. *Ater panis, Brown bread*, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17. *Atrum olus, Smallage*, Col. 12, 7.
 * *Ātēramna*, pl. n. [ἀτέραμνα, Gr.] *A kind of pulse which requires much boiling*, Gall.
 * *Ātēramnos*, f. scil. herba indomita, [à Gr. ἀτέ- ραμνος] *A sort of weed in fat ground, growing among beans, and killing them*, Plin. 18, 17.
 * *Āthāra*, æ. f. [ex ἀθάρα idem] *A kind of pulse, or gruel; panada*, Plin. 22, 25.
 * *Ātheos*, i. & *Ātheus*, i. m. [ab ἀθεός, Gr.] i. e. *sine deo* *An atheist*. Priore modo & quidem Latinis literis scripsit Cicero, N. D. 1, 63. poste- riore Arnobius. — *Irreligiosus*.
 * *Āthēiōma*, ātis. n. [ἀθέριωμα, Gr.] *A kind of swelling in the neck, or arm pit, containing in it a matter like gruel, or panada*, Cels. 7, 6.

A T R

* *Athlēta*, æ. m. [ab ἀθλητής, pugil.] *A mas- ter-wrestler, a champion*. Subduc cibum unum diem athletæ, &c. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17.
 * *Athlētice*, adv. [ἀθλητικῶς, Gr.] *Stoutly, lustily, champion-like*. Pancraticè atque athleticè valere, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 14.
 * *Athlēticus*, a, um. adj. *Which pertaineth, and belongeth to wrestlers*. *Āthleticus victus, Strong, hearty, food*, Cels. 4, 6.
 * *Āthliōthēta*, vel *Āthliōthētes*, æ. m. [ex ἀθλον præmium certaminis, & τίθημι pono] *The judge in games of wrestling, or running; or he that giveth the prizes*, Suet. ap. Litt. sed frustra quæ- livi. Lat. Munerarius.
 * *Ātīnia*, genus ulmi, *A kind of elm-tree*, Plin. 16, 17.
 * *Ātnēpos*, ōtis. m. [ab at, pro ad, & nepos] *The fifth in lineal descent, a great grandchild's grandson*, ap. JCC.
 * *Ātneptis*, tis. f. vel *Adneptis*. *The grand- daughter of one's great grandchild*, ap. JCC.
 * *Ātōcium*, i. n. & *Ātōcion*, i. n. [ab a, priv. & τόκος, fœtus] *Any medicine that causes a- bortion*, Plin. 29, 4.
 * *Ātōmus*, i. m. [ex a, priv. & τέμνω, seco] *A thing that is so little, that it cannot be divided, a mote in the sun, an atom, a mite*. Atomos ap- pellat, id est corpora individua proper soliditatem, Cic. de Fin. 1, 17. qui & alio loco simpliciter cor- puscula vocat.
 * *Atque*, conj. [ex at, & que, unde per apoc. ac. scil. ut à neque, nec.] (1) *And*. (2) *As*. (3) *Especially*. (4) *And yet*. (5) *Than*. (6) *But*. (7) *Even as*. (8) *Ātque adeo, Also*. (9) *After, after that*. (1) *Tali genere, atque a- nimo*, Ter. Adelph. 3, 1, 10. (2) *Miser æquè atque ego*, Id. Andr. 4, 2, 19. (3) *Magnum ne- gotium est navigare, atque id mense Quintili*, Cic. (4) *Atque ego qui te confirmo, me non possum*, Id. (5) *Alium censes me nunc atque olim?* Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13. (6) *Atque aliquis dicat*, Id. Andr. 4, 1, 17. (7) *Locus est bellus, atque ut esse maxumè optabam*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 73. (8) *Esurio herclē, atque adeo nunc haud parum sitio*, Id. Cas. 4, 3, 4. (9) *Neque luna se mutat quod juam, atque exorta est semel*, Id. Amph. 1, 1, 18.
 * *Atqui*, conj. [discret. ex at & qui] (1) *But*. (2) *And yet, however*. (3) *Truly, surely*. (1) *Atqui expectabam quidem*, Ter. (2) *Cic. Tusc. 5, de Dionysio*. (3) *Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2*.
 * *Ātrāctylis*, idis. f. [ἀτρακτυλῖς, Gr.] *Wild cathamus, or wild bastard saffron*, Diosc.
 * *Ātrāmentārium*, i. n. *An inkhorn, bottle, or standish*. Analogiā solā nititur.
 * *Ātrāmentum*, i. n. [qu. ab atro, as.] (1) *Ink*. (2) *The blood of the cuttle fish*. (3) *Copperas, or vitriol*. (4) *Shoe-maker's blacking*. (1) *Calamo, & atramento temperato*, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 14. (2) *Atramenti effusione sepis se tutantur*, Id. (3) *Jam pater ejus accusatus à M. Antonio futuro atramento absolutus putatur*, Id. Fam. 9, 21.
 * *Ātrātus*, a, um. qu. part. [ab atro, as.] (1) *Made, or died, black*. (2) *Wearing mourning, or black clothes*. (1) *Pluvius atratus sanguine*, Cic. de Div. 1, 43. (2) *Quis unquam cœnavit atra- tus?* Id. in Vatin. 12. *Ālbatus*, Id.
 * *Ātriārius*, a, um. adj. [ab atrium] *Id. quod Atrienfis, Ulp.*
 * *Ātriāpilla*, æ. f. [ex ater & capillus] *A bird with black feathers on his head, much like a linnet, or titling*, Gesn.
 * *Ātrīcolor*, ōris. adj. [ex ater & color] *Of a black colour*, Plin. 7, 2.
 * *Ātrīcus*, qui excubat ad atrium, servus ad li- mina. *A porter, who keeps the gate; the usher of the hall*, ap. JCC. *Ātrienfis*.
 * *Atrienfis*, e. adj. *Belonging to the court-yard, or first entrance of the house*, Col. 12, 3.
 * *Ātrienfis*, is. m. [sc. servus, ab atrium, qui est custos atrii] *A head servant, who had the charge of keeping and looking to the images of their ances- tors, as also of their plate and money which was dis- posed in the Atrium, or large room, at the first en- trance into their houses, where they used likewise to*

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sup. An usher of the hall, a porter, or steward, Cic. Parad. 5.
 * *Ātriolum*, i. n. dim. *A porch, piazza, or lit- tle hall*, Cic. Q. fr. 33. Vitruv. 6, 4.
 * *Ātriplex*, icis. f. [ab atro colore, unde atrum olus dic.] *An herb called orange, or orach; golden herb*, Plin. 20, 20.
 * *Ātrītās*, ātis. f. *Blackness, brownness*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 11. Vid. in Ater.
 * *ĀTRIUM*, i. n. [quod atrum esset ex fumo; ibi enim erat culina, Serv. unde fumosos cum di- ctatore magistros, Juven. 8, 8. i. e. imagines] *A court-yard, a court before a house; a hall, a place where they used to dine, and kept their table-plate and furniture, and also the statues of their ances- tors*, Virg. Æn. 4, 666.
 * *Atrōcitas*, ātis. f. [ab atrox] (1) *Cruelty, sa- vageness*. (2) *Grievousness, troublesomeness*. (1) *Non atrocitate animi moveor, sed singulari quādam hu- manitate, & misericordiā*, Cic. Cat. 4. (2) *Ad mitigandum temporum atrocitatem*, Suet. Tib. 48.
 * *Atrōciter*, adv. ius. comp. *fiimè, sup.* (1) *Cruelly, fiercely, heinously, barbarously*. (2) *Se- verely, harshly*. (1) *Atrociter invehi*, Liv. (2) *Paulo atrocius*, Cic. *Atrocissimè leges exercuit*, Suet. Tib. 58.
 * *Atrōphia*, æ. f. [ex a, priv. & τροφή nutri- mentum] *A kind of consumption, when the food converts not into nourishment. An atrophy*, Cels. 3, 22.
 * *Atrōphus*, a, um. adj. [ab eod.] *Consumptive, whose meat doth not nourish him, tabid*, Plin. 27, 8.
 * *Ātror*, ōris. m. *Blackness*, Gell. 2, 27.
 * *ĀTROX*, ōcis. adj. or. comp. *fiimus, sup.* In hujus voc. notat, tutò pedem figere non licuit. Vid. Voff. (1) *Cruel, heinous, wicked*. (2) *Parch- ing, scorching*. (3) *Resolute, bold, inflexible*. (4) *Fierce, eager*. (5) *Raw*. (1) = *Res scelesti, atrox, nefaria*, Cic. *Atrocior cædes*, Liv. 24, 16. *Atrocissimum certamen*, Id. 28, 6. (2) *Atror hora caniculæ*, Hor. 3. Carm. Od. 13. *Āstas atrox*, Claud. 2. in pr. Conf. Stil. 461. (3) *Cun- cta terrarum subacta Præter atrocem animum Ca- tonis*, Hor. 2. Carm. Od. 1. (4) *Inimicus atrox*, Virg. Geor. 1, 497. (5) *Atrocia projecerunt ex- ta ministratores*, Næv.
 * *Āttāceo*, ēre, ui, cītum. neut. *To keep silence*. *Liceat nobis atacere*, Cic. pro Flacc. Sed com- modè leg. at tacere.
 * *Āttactus*, a, um. part. [ab attingo] *Touched*. Nullis attactus telis, Sil. 11, 147.
 * *Āttactus*, ūs. verb. [ab attingo] *A gentle, soft touch*. *Volvitur attactu nullo*, Virg. Æn. 7, 350.
 * *Āttāgen*, ēnis. m. [ἀτταγεν, Gr.] *A deli- cious bird of Asia, like curwoodcocks, or snipes*, Hor. Epod. 2, 53.
 * *Āttāgena*, æ. f. [ex eodem themate] *Astrol of a delicate taste, a moor-cock, a rail, a gadwit, or snite*. *Ioniarum gustus attagenarum*, Mart. 13, 61.
 * *Āttālicus*, a, um. adj. [à rege Attalo] (1) *Made of cloth of gold, brocaded*. (2) *Wealthy, o- pulent*. (1) *Aurum intexere in Asiā invenit Atta- lus rex; unde nomen Attalici*, Plin. 8, 48. *At- talicæ vestes*, Propert. 3, 18, 19. *Attalica aula*, Id. 2, 32, 12. *Attalici tori*, Id. 4, 5, 24. *At- talica peripetasmata*, Cic. Verr. 4, 12. (2) *Atta- licis conditionibus Nunquam dimoveas illum*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 12.
 * *Āttāmen*, adv. [ex ad, & tamen] *But yet, for all that, however*. *Attamen ubi fides est, si ro- ges, nihil pudet*, Ter. *Āttāmen, eleganter, divise, in- terposit. vocab. vel membris, saepe occurrit; ut Non pari, at grato tamen munere*, Cic. At tu indignus, qui faceres, Tamen, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 27.
 * *Āttāmino*, ar. & c. [ex ad & taminio] *To defile, soil, or foul*. *Justinus 21, 3, 4. & recen- tiores*.
 * *Āttēgiæ*, ārum. f. [ab attingendo] *Cottages, huts, cabins, tents, or booths, in fairs*. *Dirue Mau- rorum attegias*, Juven. 14, 196.
 * *Āttēlābus*, i. m. *A kind of little locust without wings*. *Locustarum n. inimæ sine pennis, quos at- telabus vocant*, Plin. 29, 4.
 * *Āttēllānæ fabulæ*. *Merry interludes*, Liv. & *Attellānus*, i. m. *A merry actor*, Cic. ad Pet. 1, 9. Vid. Atellanus.

Attemporâte, adv. *Seasonably, aptly, pat, in the very nick*, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 13.

Attemporo, as, act. [*ex ad & tempero*] *To make fit, or meet; to aim right*. Errantem gladium sibi attemperat, Sen. Epist. 30.

Attendens, tis, part. *Attending, mindfull, listening to, considering*, Sil. 8, 590. ab

Attendo, ère, di, tum, act. [*ex ad & tendo*] (1) *To bend the mind to, to mind, to regard, to take heed, or give attention*. (2) *To listen*. (3) *To study*. (1) Sed attendite animos ad ea quæ consequuntur, Cic. Rull. 2, 14. (2) = *Attendere*, & aucupari verba oportebit, Id. (3) *Attendere juri, eloquentiæ, Ser.*

Attendor, i, tus, pass. *To be attended, observed, minded*, Cels. 3, 16.

Attentatus, a, um, part. *Affailed, attempted*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 28.

Attentè, adv. qual. ius. comp. *Stimè, sup. Attentively, diligently, carefully*. Ita attentè illorum officia fungere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 14. *Attentiùs* cogitare, Cic. de Fin. 5, 2. *Attentissimè* audire, Id. de Orat. 2, 89.

Attentio, ònis, f. verb. *Attention, heed, care, diligence*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 35.

Attento, as, act. [*ex ad & tento*] (1) *To attempt, to essay*. (2) *To assail, to set upon*. (3) *To prove, or try*. (1) Nemo apud nos quidem qui attentaverit, Plin. in Præf. (2) Urbem attentari suspicabatur, Cic. pro Sext. 4. (3) Precibus, lachrymis attentare aliquem, Val. Flacc. 4, 12.

Attentor, àris, pass. *To be attempted, corrupted, &c.* Ne sua fides attentetur, Cic. Orat. 61.

Attentus, a, um, part. [*ab attendo*] vel adj. ex part. or, comp. *Stimus, sup. (1) Held, detained. (2) Attentive, devoted to. (3) Attentive, listening. (4) Full of care, solicitous*. (1) Animus in spe, atque in timore attentus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 4. (2) ¶ Attentiores ad rem fumus omnes quam par est, Given to the world, worldly, Id. Adelph. 5, 3, 47. (3) Verba per attentam non ibunt Cæsaris aurem, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 39. *Attentissimis* auribus audire, Cic. pro Sext. 13. (4) *Attenta, & rusticana vita*, Id. S. R. 15. ¶ *Attentus* quæsitis, *Savcing, penurious, niggardly*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 82.

Attenuatè, adv. *Slenderly, closely, concisely*. = *Preisè*. ¶ *Sublatè*, & amplè dicere, Cic. de Clar. Or. 55.

Attenuatio, ònis, f. verb. *A diminishing, or lessening*, Ad Her. 2, 3.

Attenuatus, a, um, part. (1) *Diminished, lessened. (2) Weakened, made fewer. (3) Made thinner, or leaner*. (1) = *Attenuatum* bellum, atque imminutum, Cic. pro Man. 11. Rerum omnium attenuata copia erat, Liv. 45, 11. (2) ¶ *Attenuatæ* præliis legiones, Cæf. B. C. 3, 39. (3) *Attenuatus* amore, Ov. Met. 3, 489. ¶ *Attenuata* oratio, *A low plain stile*, Cic.

Attenuo, as, act. [*ex ad & tenuo*] (1) *To make thin. (2) To diminish, lessen, impair. (3) To wear out. (4) To bring low, or pull down*. (1) Falx attenuat umbram, Catull. 62, 41. (2) Alti voragine ventris Attenuarat opes, Ov. Met. 8, 843. (3) Operi insuetas attenuare manus, Tibull. 1, 4, 48. *Al. atteruisse*. (4) Insignem attenuat Deus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 13.

Attenuor, àris, pass. *To be wasted, worn, &c.* Lucr. 1, 319. Magnâ cæde attenuantur præsidii vires, Liv. 25, 11.

Attrens, ntis, part. *Rubing against*. Afinus atterens se spinetis, Plin. 10, 74.

Attëro, ère, iui, [*& erui, Tib.*] tritum, act. (1) *To rub against, or upon. (2) To wear out, or away. (3) To bruise, trample, or beat down with one's feet; to waste. (4) Met. To lessen, or detract from*. (1) Anguillæ atterunt se scopulis, Plin. 9, 51. (2) Operi assuetas atteruisse manus, Tibull. 1, 4, 48. (3) Aut bucua furgent atterat herbas, Virg. Geor. 4, 12. (4) *Atterere* famam alicujus, Sall. in Catil.

Attëror, i, tritus, pass. *To be worn, &c.* Præliis etiam secundis atterebantur copiæ, Curt. 4, 26.

Attestans, tis, part. *Witnessing, avouching*, Cic. pro Sullâ 29.

¶ *Attestatio*, ònis, f. verb. *Attestimony, the deposition of a witness*, Miacr. S. Scip. 2, 9.

Attestator, òris, m. verb. *A witness, an avoucher*, Plin. Ep. 6, 17. ex fide MSS. It. Gl. Gr. Lat. ἐπιμαρτυρῆς, attestator.

¶ *Attestatus*, a, um, part. *Proved by witness, avouched*. ¶ *Attestata* fulgura, *Repeated, confirming the meaning of the former*, Fest.

Attestor, àris, dep. [*ex ad & testor*] (1) *De personâ, To call, or take, one to witness. (2) De re, To witness, vouch, or affirm, it to be so*. (1) Est in aure imâ memoriæ locus, quam tangentes attestamur, Plin. 11, 103. *Hard. attestamur*. (2) Hoc attestatur brevis Æsopi fabula, Phædr. 1, 10, 3.

Attexo, ère, ui, xtum, act. [*ex ad & texto*] (1) *To knit, or weave, unto, or with. (2) Met. To add, or join, unto*. (1) Pinnæ loriciæque ex cratibus attexuntur, Cæf. B. G. 5, 39. (2) ¶ *Ad mortalem partem attexitote mortalem*, Cic.

Attexor, i, tus, pass. *To be woven, or copped, together*. Vid. Attexo, No. 1.

* *Atthis*, idis, f. [*ἀτθίς, Gr.*] *A nightingale*, Mart. 1, 54, 9.

* *Atticè*, adv. [*à Gr. Ἀττικῶς*] ut *Atticè* loqui, *After the manner, or phrase, of the Atticks; eloquently, elegantly*, Cic. Orat. 7.

* *Atticismus*, i, m. [*Ἀττικισμός, idem*] *A phrase, or way, of speech used by the Athenians; an elegance of the Attick dialèct, an Atticism*, Cic. Att. 4, 17.

* † *Atticisso*, as, act. [*Ἀττικίζω, Gr.*] *To imitate the Athenians, to speak after the Attick manner*, Plaut. Men. prol. 12.

* *Atticurgus*, adj. [*Ἀττικυργός, Gr. i. e. Atticum, opus vel quomodo columnæ Corinthiæ, Doriciæ, &c.*] *Made after the Attick order, or the Athenian mode*, Vitruv. 3, 3.

* *Atticus*, a, um, adj. [*ab Ἀττικῶς, idem*] *Athenian, belonging to the Athenians, eloquent, neat, fine*. Attica eloquentia, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 63. *Atticus stylus*, Cic.

¶ *Attiguus*, a, um, adj. [*ab ant. attigo*] *Hard by, adjoining*, Apul. Met. 4. † *Contiguus*.

Attilus, i, m. *A large fish taken with a hook, and a great chain to it, and dragged out with a team of oxen*, Plin. 9, 15.

Attineo, ère, ui, entum, act. [*ex ad & teneo*] (1) *To hold back, to stay. (2) To hold forth. (3) To appertain, or belong*. (1) Ni proximi dextram vi attinissent, Tac. A. 1, 35. (2) Nunc jam cultros attinet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 16. (3) Ille ad me attinet, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 82. Nec quæ nihil attinent, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 12. Quæ ad colendam vitam attinebant, Cic. Quid attinuit te jubere? Id. Comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 63. ¶ Cum accusativo etiam sine ad. In his quæ custodiam religionis attinent, Val. Max. 1, 1, 4. ¶ In hac significatione legitur in tertiâ personâ solâ.

Attineor, èri, entus, pass. *To be held, kept, &c.* ¶ *Attineri* vinculo servitutis, *To be kept in slavery*, Tac. Ann. 13, 27, 24. Domi studiis attineri, *To be kept close at home in his study*, Id. Ann. 14, 56, 6.

Attingo, ère, iigi, tactum, act. [*ex ad & tango*] (1) *To touch lightly, or gently. (2) Met. To treat of. (3) To be akin, or related, to. (4) To concern, or belong to. (5) To reach, or arrive at*. (1) Si attigisses, ferres infortunium, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24. (2) Singulatim unamquamque rem attingere, Cic. de Inv. 1, 52. (3) Nec iis tantum quos sanguine attinget, Plin. (4) Attingit te hæc res, Cic. de Legg. 2, 1. (5) Cum primis navibus Britanniam attingit, Cæf. B. G. 4, 33. ¶ *Attingere* aliquem affinitate, Cic. Ver. 2, 10. sanguine, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 2. cognatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 10. necessitudine, Id. suspitione, Id. Att. 2, 24. literas Græcas, Id. de Orat. 1, 18. poësin primoribus labris, Id. de Orat. 1, 19.

Attinger, i, tactus, pass. *To be touched, &c.* Cic. in Pis. 16.

Attollens, tis, part. *Lifting up*. Attollens lumen ad lumina, Ov. Met. 10, 293. Multifida attollens antiqua lumina cedro, Stat. Theb. 3, 142.

Attollo, ère, act. [*ex ad & tollo*] in præf. attûli, Diom. (1) *To lift, or raise, up; to raise, to advance. (2) To take up. (3) To extol, or set*

off. (4) *To bring up, as a woman her child*. (1) = *Cumque se quisque attollere, ac levare, vellet*, Liv. (2) *Attolle pallium*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 31. (3) *Histrionis est parvam rem attollere*, Cels. 5, 26. (4) *Attollere partus suos*, Plin. 11, 39. ¶ *Attollunt & submittunt se venæ, Swell and fall*, Cels. 1. in præf. *Attollere in cælum*, Plin. 21, 7. *ad sidera*, Luc. 7, 11. *To praise one highly*.

Attollor, i, pass. *To be lifted up, raised, &c.* Quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur, Patere. 2, 65.

Attondens, tis, part. *Shearing, clipping*, Virg. Geor. 2, 406.

Attondeo, ère, di, sum, act. [*ex ad & tondeo*] (1) *To clip, to shear, to shave close. (2) To cut, to poll, to round. (3) To browse, or feed upon. (4) Met. To chouse*. (1) Sed utrum stricimne attonsurum dicam esse, an per peccinam, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18. (2) Ulmos attondere, Id. Ep. 2, 36. (3) *Attondent* simæ virgulta capellæ, Virg. Ecl. 10, 7. (4) Is me usque attondit doctis dolis, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 9.

Attondeor, èri, sus, pass. *To be clipped, &c.* Cels. 6, 7.

Attonsus, a, um, part. (1) *Shaved close, eliped, shorn, mowed, or reaped. (2) Met. Diminished. (1) Attonsum* caput, Cels. 4, 3. *Attonsa* arva, Luc. 6, 84. (2) *Attonsa* laus, Cic. Orat. 7. ex Poëtâ.

Attonitè, adv. *Wonderfully, devoutly, surprisingly*, Plin. 30, 1.

Attonitus, a, um, part. [*ab attono*] cui casus vicini fulminis, & sonitus tonitruum dant stuporem, Serv. (1) *Astonished, struck with astonishment, properly with a sudden clap of thunder; thunder-struck. (2) Possessed with inspiration. (3) Amazed, affrighted, abashed. (4) Raving, out of one's senses*. (1) Cels. 3, 26. (2) *Attonitus* vates, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14. (3) *Novitate ac miraculo attonitus*, Liv. l. 1. (4) *Quum* mulier attonitæ, ut creditum est, mentis, Curt. 8, 6.

Attono, as, ui, itum, act. [*ex ad & tono*] *To astonish, amaze, affright, and put one out of one's wits*. Quis furor vestras attonuit mentes? Ov. Met. 3, 531.

Attonsurus, a, um, part. *About to clip, or shave, close*. Attonsurum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18.

Attractio, ònis, f. verb. *A drawing together*, Quint. 1, 4.

Attractus, a, um, part. [*ab attrahor*] & adj. or, comp. (1) *Drawn, dragged. (2) Fetched up. (3) Contracted, wrinkled. (1) Bis ad iudicis subsellia attractus*, Cic. in Sall. (2) *Attractus* ab alto Spiritus, Virg. Geor. 3, 505. (3) *Cum* Pollionis attractiorem vidisset frontem, Sen. de Benef. 4, 31.

Attrahens, tis, part. *Drawing, &c.* Attrahens & reddens animum, Plin. 11, 37.

Attraho, ère, xi, etum, act. [*ex ad & traho*] (1) *To draw to one. (2) To drag. (3) Met. To entice, or allure*. (1) Attrahunt in se paleas, & folia arida, Plin. 37, 3. (2) *Tribunos* ad se attrahi iussit, Liv. 29, 9. (3) = *Similitudo* allicit atque attrahit, Cic. de Am. 14.

¶ *Attrectatio*, ònis, f. verb. *Often handling, &c.* Lamp. † *Tactus*.

Attrectatus, ùs, m. verb. [*ab attrecto*] *Handling, touching, or meddling with*. *Attrectatu* & quasi sævum amplificatis dolorem, Cic. T. 2, 21. *Rarè* occ.

Attrecto, as, act. [*ex ad & tracto*] (1) *To touch, to handle. (2) To grope, feel, or meddle with. (1) Attrectare* contaminatis manibus, Cic. de Har. Resp. 13. (2) *Uxorem* alterius, Cic. pro Cæf. 8.

Attrëmo, ère, ui, neut. [*ex ad & tremo*] *To tremble at*. Regia tristis Attrëmit oranti, Stat. Theb. 8, 81. Terras, cælumque frëumque Attrëmere oranti vidi, Id. Theb. 3, 309.

Attrëpido, as, neut. *To bobble along*, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 1, 41.

Attribuo, ère, ui, utum, act. [*ex ad & tribuo*] (1) ¶ *To give unto. (2) To attribute, impute, or lay the blame upon. (3) To assign, or allot. (4) To pay down. (1) Illis equos attribuit*,

buit, *Cael.* (2) Si uni attribuenda culpa sit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 51. (3) Ex infulis quæ erant ab Syllâ Rhodiis attributæ, *Id. Qu. fr.* 1, 1. (4) = Pecuniam redemptori solvendam attribuendamque curent, *Id. Phil.* 9, 7.

Attribuor, i. pass. *To be attributed, or assigned.* Dextra pars Massiliensibus attribuitur, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 4.

Attributio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An assignment of money.* (2) || *An attribute, as of the deity.* (1) De attributione conficies; de repræsentatione videbis, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3. (2) Apud Theologos.

Attributum, i. n. (1) *Money assigned for the payment of soldiers.* (2) || *An affection.* (3) || *An attribute, or perfection, of the Deity, as goodness, justice, &c.* (1) *Varr. de L. L.* 1. (2) *Ap. Phil.* (3) *Ap. Theol.*

Attributus, a, um. part. *Assigned, allowed, appointed, or given.* *Cic. Vid. Attribuo.*

Attritus, a, um. part. [*ab attritor*] vel. adj. ex part. or. comp. (1) *Rubed, or worn away.* (2) *Met. Wasted, diminished, decayed.* (1) § Sulco attritus vomer, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 46. Attritâ pendebat cantharus ansâ, *Id. Ecl.* 6, 17. (2) Rictus ejus, & mentum paulò fuit attritus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43. Attritæ opes, *Liv. Servilibus attriti operibus, Flor.* 2, 18.

Attritus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab attrero*] (1) *Rubbing.* (2) || *The fretting, or galling, of the skin.* (3) *Wearing, [as of shoes, &c.]* (1) Apri tela sua attritu accunt, *Sen.* (2) Attritus digitorum, *Sidon.* (3) Attritus calceamentorum, *Plin.* 28, 16.

Attuli, præter. *ab attero, quod vid.*

|| Attumulo, as. [*ex ad & tumulo*] *To heap on earth, to pile up,* *Plin. ap. Litt.* sed non inveni.

A ante U.

Au! vel hau! interj. *conternatæ mentis, silentium injungentis; Au! hau! away for shame!* *Peace!* *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 12.

Avare, adv. (1) *Stingily, greedily, covetously.* (2) *Cautiously, diligently.* (3) *Earnestly.* (1) Nihil avarè, nihil injus, nihil incontinenter, faciendum, *Cic. Off.* 3, 8. (2) Licet horas suas avarissimè fervet, *Sen. de Sap.* 32. (3) Avarius opus exigit, quàm pensiones, *Col.* 1, 7.

† Avārīter, adv. *Greedily.* Ingurgitat in se merum avariter, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 35.

Avāritia, æ. f. [*ab avarus*] (1) *An immoderate desire of any thing.* (2) *Chiefly wealth, avarice, covetousness, greediness.* (1) = Avaritia gloriæ, & insatiabilis cupido famæ nihil invium, nihil remotum videri sinebat, *Curt.* 9, 2, 9. (2) Ex luxuriâ avaritia existit, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 27.

† Avārītīes, ei. f. *Covetousness,* *Lucr.* 3, 59.

Avārus, a, um. adj. [*ab avaro*] or. comp. *Simus, sup.* (1) *Greatly desirous of any thing.* (2) *Chiefly of money, covetous.* (3) *Applied to things, greedy, insatiable.* (1) Præter laudem nullius avari [Graii] *Hor. A. P.* 324. (2) Ne tuum animum avariorem faxint divitiæ, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 70. (3) Homo avarissime, redde bona sodalis filio, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 37. Ignis avarus, *Prop.* 2, 28, 56. Mare avarum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 61.

Auceps, cūpis. c. g. [*ab avis, & capio, qu. aviceps*] *A fowler, a bird catcher, a hawk, Ov. Met.* § Auceps syllabarum, *A captious fellow, a caviller, a critick,* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 55. Ne quis auceps nostro sermoni fiet, *Left any one should listen, or overbear us,* *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 9.

* Auctārium, i. n. [*à sup. auctum*] *Advantage, over-plus, more than weight, number, or measure; something over and above into the bargain.* Auctārium adjicito, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 4, 22.

† Auctīficus, a, um. adj. [*ex aucto, & facio*] *Making an increase, or augmentation,* *Lucr.* 2, 571.

* Auctio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab aucto*] *augendi actus. Increasing, a setting things to open sale; an outcry, or sale of goods; port sale of private goods.* § Auctionem facere, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 91. Auctionem vendere, *Cic. pro Quint.* 5. *To sell as a broker, to make sale to them that will give most.* Auctio regia, *Sale of the king's goods,* *Plin.* 29, 4. Auctio hastæ, *A setting to sale under a spear, by the proclamation of a crier,* *Suet. J. Cæs.* 50.

* Auctiōnans, tis. part. [*ab eodem*] *He, or she, that makes a publick sale,* *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 23.

* Auctiōnārius, a, um. adj. [*ex eodem themate*] *Of, or belonging to, open, or publick, sale.* § Auctionariæ tabulæ, *Inventories, wherein goods to be sold were written.* *Bilis of sale,* *Cic. Cat.* 2, 8. Auctionaria atria, *The places where such open sale was made,* *Id. de Leg. Agr.* 1, 3.

* Auctiōnor, āris. dep. [*ab eodem*] i. e. *Per auctionem vendo, auctionem facio, To make an open sale, to make an out-cry of goods, slaves, &c.* Nævius hominem multis verbis deterret, ne auctionetur, *Cic. pro Quint.* 4.

* Auctito, as. freq. [*à freq. aucto*] *To increase much, or often.* § Auctitare pecunias scœnore, *To improve his money by interest,* *Tac. Ann.* 6, 16.

* Aucto, as. freq. [*ab augeo*] *To increase, to advance.* Te bonâ Jupiter auctet ope, *Catull.* 65, 2.

* Auctor, ōris. c. g. verb. [*ab augeo*] *Sic enim rectè scribi, tam vet. Grammatici quàm manu exarati libri testantur, non auctor, nedum author; immo & Dio Cassius, lib. 55. cum sibi ipsi satisfacere nequiret exprimendo Græcè Auctoritatem senatus; vocabulum ipsum Romanum Græcis elementis Αὐκτώριτας, non Αὐτῶριτας, depinxit. Propriè qui auct; quò sensu auctrix f. dari scribit Servius, sed & dari potuit quocunque demum sensu diceretur. Certè auctorem dici utriusque sexus hominem apud antiquos hâc etiam significatione liquet. Deinde quia augere fit creando, efficiendo, vel instituendo, aliquid, patris, effectoris, & institutoris, notionem induit. Cùmque talem causam multum pollere oporteat; sæpe denotat cujus virtute, consilio, suasu, vel testimonio, aliquid fiat. (1) || Properly an increaser, or enlarger. (2) A father, founder, or principal person. (3) A master. (4) A leader, chief, or commander. (5) An authour, writer, or composer. (6) An adviser, a counsellour, or persuader; or rather one who has influence to effect a thing. (7) One vested with original power, or in whom power is trusted, or lodged, and from whom it is derived to others. (8) An approver, or ratifier. (9) A causer, or contriver. (10) A reporter, or teller. (11) A precedent, one who has done a thing before another. (12) An owner, or seller, of a thing; upon warranty. (13) || A tutor, or guardian. (1) Auctor divitiarum; auctrix patrimonii, *Serv.* (2) = Primus pater urbis & auctor, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 134. Trojæ Dardanus auctor, *Id.* 3, 503. Brutus præclarus auctor nobilitatis tuæ, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 15. (3) Veri auctor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 14. = Dicendi gravissimus auctor, & magister, *Pia-**

to, Cic. Orat. 3. (4) Auctor R. P. & dux, *Id. Att.* 8, 2. (5) Cæcilius malus auctor Latinitatis, *Id.* (6) § Legum multarum aut auctor, aut diffusor fuit, *Id.* *Vid. & Suet. Tiber.* 27. (7) *Vid. Liv.* 1, 17. ubi tam in hâc quàm in frequente notione usurpari videtur. = Impero, auctorque sum, ut me cuivis castrandum loces, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 73. (8) *Vid. Liv.* 1, 17. sub finem. (9) Auctor doloris alicujus, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 22. necis, *Suet.* (10) Iisdem auctoribus cognitum est, *Liv.* (11) Quos hic noster auctores habet, *Ter. Prol. Andr.* (12) Nec vobis auctor ullus est, nec vos estis ulli, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 12. (13) *Ap. JCC.* Res quoque omnium generum dicuntur auctores. § Rumorem auctorem habere, *To speak by hearsay,* *Cic.* Rem tibi auctorem dabo, *The thing itself shall speak,* *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 70. Fatis auctoribus, *By their over-ruling power,* *Virg. Æn.* 10, 67.

* Auctōrāmentum, i. n. [*ab auctorando*] (1) *A stipulating, or contracting, whence ariseth an obligation to serve.* (2) *The hire, or wages, of such service.* (3) *A donative, or present.* (1) Est in mercenariis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis, *Cic. Off.* 1, 42. (2) Rudarii revocati auctoramento centenum millium, *Suet. Tib.* 7. (3) Hominem venalis animæ crebris auctoramentis accendebat, *Sen. B.* 4, 37.

* Auctōrātus, a, um. part. [*ab auctoro*] (1) *Hired, or lent, out for money.* (2) *Condemned, or bound, to serve; as gladiators.* (3) *Pressid, or list-ed; as a soldier.* (4) || Patronized. (1) P. Rutilius auctorato fociis officio vitam sustentavit, *Val-*

Max. 6, 9, 8. (2) Auctoratus eas, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 59. (3) *Suet. in Tib.* (4) Auctoratus consensus patrociniis, *Ter.*

* Auctōritas, ātis. f. [*ab auctor*] (1) *Authority, credit, reputation, esteem, awfulness, acquired by integrity, wisdom, age, publick-services, &c. in meaner persons, or orders analogical to what in sovereign princes and states is called majesty, and is sometimes used for it.* (2) *Weight, force, power, jurisdiction.* (3) *An order, or commission.* (4) *Judgement, opinion, advice; a testimony quoted out of an authour, or writer.* (5) *A record, authentic deed, or instrument, made by the prince, or state.* (6) *A right, title, or property to a thing.* (7) || *Warranty.* (1) Honestè acta superior ætas fructus capit auctoritatis extremos, *Cic. Apex senectutis auctoritas, Id. de Sen.* 17. § Senatus auctoritas, & majestas, *P. R. Id.* (2) = Hujus rei quæ sit vis, quæ auctoritas, quod sit pondus, ignorant, *Id. pro Flacc.* 4. (3) Prætorum obtinent publicarum tabularum auctoritatem, *Id. pro Arch.* 4. (4) Auctoritas ejus multum apud me valet, *Id. Att.* 9, 6. (5) Postea quàm certis literis, testibus, auctoritatibusque, convincitur, *Id.* (6) Jure optimo, sed tamen jure privato, jure hæreditario, jure auctoritatis, &c. *Id. de Arusp. responsis.* (7) Auctoritatis obnoxius, *Paul.*

* Auctōro, as. act. [*ab auctor*] (1) *To bind, or engage, one, as by a covenant, or hire, for service.* (2) || *To press soldiers, or list them into pay.* (1) *Liv.* 37, 10. (2) *Bud.*

* Auctōror, āris. pass. [*ab auctoro*] *To be bound by oath; to be pressed, or listed, as a soldier, or gladiator,* *Apul. Met.* 9.

* Auctrix, icis. f. [*ab auctor*] *She that augmenteth, or increaseth.* *An authoress, or actress.* *Ter.* † Auctōr;

* Auctūmnālis, e. adj. *Vid. Autumnalis.*

* Auctūmnus, i. m. *Autumn, the fall of the leaf.* *Vid. Autumnus.*

* Auctūrus, a, um. part. [*ab augeo*] *About to augment, or increase.* Aucturus suam gloriam, *Paterc.* 2, 44. Canities vultus auctura verendos, *Plaut. Nupt. Hon. & Mar.* 324.

* Auctus, a, um. part. [*ab augeor*] vel. adj. ex part. or. comp. (1) *Created, begotten.* (2) *Increased, heightened.* (3) *Multiplied, or made more.* (4) *Exalted, advanced.* (5) *Enriched, improved.* (1) *Vid. Augeo, No.* 1. quin & sic utitur *Prud.* (2) Aucta forma fugâ est, *Ov. Met.* 1, 530. (3) Sylva sororibus aucta, *Id. Met.* 2, 372. Aucto numero navium, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 5. (4) = Majestas auctior, ampliorque, *Liv.* 4, 2. (5) = Omnes te in laurâ, & bene parte auctâ putant, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5. = Auctas, exaggeratâque fortunas nox una pæne delevit, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 9.

* Auctus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab augeo*] *Increase, growth, augmentation.* Auctus corporis, *Lucr.* 2, 481. § Auctus, & diminutio fontis, *The ebbing and flowing,* *Plin.*

Aucupans, tis. part. *Watching, or waiting, for.* Utilitatem aucupans, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 14. Absentiam ejus aucupantes, *Just.* 29, 4.

Aucupatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab aucupor*] (1) *Birding, forwling.* (2) || *Gain, advantage.* (1) *Quint. Declam.* 13. ex fide vet. libb. ubi Recent. habent *Occupatio.* (2) *Bud. ex Plin.* 9, 35. ubi tamen al. leg. *Nuncupatio.*

Aucupatorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, bird-catching, or forwling; fit to take birds,* *Plin.* 16, 36.

Aucupatorius, a, um. part. *About to watch for.* Nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupatum eramus, *Cic. Att.* 6, 8.

Aucupium, i. n. [*ab auceps, aucupis*] (1) *Birding, or forwling.* (2) *Meton. The fowls caught.* (3) *A curious search after a thing, an earnest desire, or endeavour.* (4) *An enticement.* (5) *Also a way to get any thing.* (1) Hic noster quæstus aucupii similis est, *Plaut.* (2) Peregrina aucupia in ventrem congerere, *Sen.* (3) Aucupium delectationis, *Cic. Orat.* 58. (4) Aucupium auribus facere, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 43. (5) Isti fuit generi quondam quæstus; hoc novum est aucupium, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 16. § Vitam propa-

gat

gat aucupio sagittarum, *By shooting at birds; and beasts*, Cic. de Fin. 5, 11.

Aucupo, as. act. Met. *To watch, or spy. To listen.* Aucupernus ex insidiis clanculum quam rem gerant, *Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 31.*

Aucupor, āris. dep. [*ab auceps*] aves capio. (1) || *To go a birding, fowling, or hawking.* (2) Met. *To hunt after, to strive to obtain.* (3) *To watch, lie at catch for; to seek, or get, by cunning.* (1) *Exemplum primæ signi. diu, sed frustra aucupatus sum.* (2) Aucupari gratiam alicujus, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. (3) Cur epistolis, & sororis, & matris imbecillitatem aucupatur? *Id. pro Flac. 37.*

Audacia, æ. f. [*ab audax*] legitur in plur. (1) *Audaciousness, presumption, impudence, desperation, rashness, fool-hardiness.* (2) *Effrontery, sauciness.* (3) Sometimes *courage, or bravery.* (1) || Audaciæ potius nomen habeat, quam fortitudinis, Cic. Off. 1, 19. Audacias ac libidines refecare, *Id.* (2) || In vultu est audacia mista pudori, *Ov. Met. 9, 526.* (3) Mille audaciæ expertæ delegerunt milites, *Liv. 38, 25.* Si deficient vires, audacia certè laus erit, *Prop. 2, 10.*

Audaciter, adv. [*ex audax*] *Boldly, confidently, rashly.* Vid. seq. Audacter. || *Displicuit hoc vocab. Quintiliano, prout apparet, l. 1. c. 6. placuit autem Livio, l. 22. c. 25. & 40, 45. ut taceam de utroque Senecâ, aliisque.*

Audacter, adv. ius, comp. sîmè, sup. (1) *Freely.* (2) *Boldly, courageously.* (3) *Confidently, rashly.* (1) = Ut te audacter moneam, & familiariter, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 6.* = Audacter, & liberè, dicere, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 11. (2) Audacissimè omnia incipere, *Liv. 30, 30.* Per medios audacissimè proruperunt, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 15.* (3) Audaciùs exultare, Cic. Orat. 8.

|| Audaculus, a, um. adj. dim. [*ab audax*] *Somewhat bold, or courageous; a little too rash, saucy; Gell. 5, 21.*

Audax, ācis. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. [*ab audeo*] (1) *Bold, confident.* (2) *Adventurous, valiant, daring.* (3) *Audacious, desperate.* (1) = Qui me alter est audacior, aut me confidentior? *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 1.* (2) = Temerarii, atque audaces homines accefferant, Cic. de Inv. 1, 3. (3) Furit audacissimus omni De numero Lycabas, *Ov. Met. 3, 623.*

Audendus, a, um. part. *Worthy to be enterprised, or undertaken, Liv. 21, 4.*

Audens, tis. part. vel adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. *Bold, bardy, adventureing, one that ventures.* Nondum audentia labi Flumina restituit, *Ov. Met. 2, 406.* || Dubium cautior, an audentior, *Suet. 68. de C. Cæsare.* Audentissimi cujusque procurus, *Tac. Agric. 33.*

Audenter, adv. ius, comp. *Hardily, boldly, daringly.* Audenter dicere, *Cod. Quidam audentiùs apertis in collibus visabantur, Tac. Ann. 4, 47.*

Audentia, æ. f. verb. *Dareingness, fortitude,* Tac. Ann. 15, 53, 3. || Audentia, fortitudinis; audacia, temeritatis, *Nonn.*

Audeo, ère, sus sum. act. et si sæpe sumatur absol. (1) *To dare, to adventure.* (2) *To presume, not to be afraid.* (1) || Aude, hospes, contemnere opes, *Virg. Æn. 8, 364.* (2) || Nec Tiberius pœnam ejus palam ausus, *Tac. Ann. 2, 40.* || Causâ adde, Adversus Neronem ausus, *Tac. Hist. 2, 71.* Non audeo quin, *Plaut. Audere in prælia, Virg. Æn. 2, 347.*

* Audiendus, a, um. part. [*ab audio*] *To be heard.* Cæsar neque jam sibi legatos audiendos arbitrabatur, *Cæs. B. G. 4, 13.*

* Audiens, tis. part. vel etiam adj. ex part. [*ab eodem*] *Hearing, obedient.* || Cum dat. Dicto audiens, Cic. Cum gen. Audiens imperii, *Plaut. Subst. pro Auditor, Ad animos audientium permevendos, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 23.*

* Audientia, æ. f. [*ex eodem themate*] *Audience, or attention.* Audientiam sibi facit improbitas ejus, Cic. Div. in Verr. 13. Audientiam facere præconem jussit, *Liv. 43, 16.*

* Audio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ab addi, vox, cujus proprium est ut audiat*] (1) *To hear, to*

bearken. (2) *To mind, attend, regard, listen.* (3) *To bear say.* (4) *To grant, to agree to, to give credit to.* (5) *To be one's auditor, or scholar.* (6) *To be spoken of.* (7) *To try, or judge.* (1) An ego toties de eâdem re audiam? *Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 48.* (2) Si me satis audias, *Hor. Od. 1, 13, 13.* (3) Audi vi à patre meo, Cic. (4) Endymion verò (si fabulas audire velimus) &c. *Id. T. Q. 1, 38.* (5) Audivit Molonem [Cæsar] *Suet.* (6) Non rectè facere, & tamen bene audire vult, Cic. (7) De capite viri consularis focatus audiit, *Sen.*

* Auditor, īris. pass. *To be heard, &c. Cic.*

* Audiōtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab audio*] (1) *A hearing, as of a lecture, or discourse.* (2) *Hearsay, or report.* (1) Ab auditione Nicetis ad Messalam venit, *Sen.* (2) = || Levem auditionem habent pro re compertâ, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 42.*

* || Audiōtuncula, æ. f. [*dim. ab auditiō*] *A little report, a muttering, Gell. 12, 19.*

* Audiōtor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab audio*] *A hearer, an auditor, a scholar, Cic. Orat. 8.*

* Audiōrium, i. n. [*ex eodem themate*] (1) *A school.* (2) *An auditory, or assembly of them that hear.* (3) || Also a common place where judges decide matters; a hall of audience, a confessor, a sessions-house, &c. (1) || Alia ratio est litium, & disputationum fori, & auditorii, *Quint. 10, 1.* (2) Adhibito ingenti auditorio librum de vitâ ejus recitavit, *Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 2.* (3) *Litt. sed sine auct.*

* Audiōtum, i. n. subst. [*ab eodem*] (1) *Report.* (2) *Hearsay.* (1) Nîl præter auditum habeo, Cic. Off. 1, 10. (2) Si ritè audita recorder, *Virg. Æn. 3, 107.*

* Audiōtus, a, um. part. [*ab eodem*] *About to hear, &c. Non audituri numina magna Jovis, Ov. Fast. 5, 684.*

* Audiōtus, a, um. part. [*ab audior*] *Heard, related.* Audiōtus à summis montibus Evan, *Stat. Theb. 5, 94.*

* Audiōtus, ūs. m. verb. [*ex eodem themate*] (1) *The sense of bearing, hearing.* (2) *A relation of a fact.* (1) Audiōtus semper patet; ejus enim sensu etiam dormientes egemus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. (2) Non perinde intelligi auditu potest, atque ego ipse cogitans sentio, *Id. pro Marc. 4.*

Ave, verb. defect. Ave, aveto; plur. Avete, avetote. Infin. Avere. [*ab Hebr. אהוה, hhave, i. e. vive*] *All hail, God save you.* Exprimere ave Latinum, χαίρε non potest Græcum, *Mart. 5, 52.* Matutinum ave, *Id. 1, 56.* In the end of an epistle, *Adieu, your Servant, Sall. in Catil.*

Avectus, a, um. part. *Carried away.* Avecta carinis, *Ov. Am. 1, 10, 1.* Avecta Isis, *Luc. 9, 363.*

Aveho, ère, xi, etum. act. [*ex à & veho*] *To carry away with one.* Equites mercede conductos Ægyptum avexit, *Liv. Avehit sonipes, Luc. 7, 723.*

Avellāna, æ. f. [*sc. ab Avellā Campaniæ opido, cujus meminit Sil. 8, 45.*] *A filbert nut, Plin. 15, 21.*

Avello, ère, li, & vulsi. act. [*ex à & vello*] (1) *To pull, or drag, away.* (2) *To part, or keep, asunder.* (1) Avellit frondes, *Ov. Met. 2, 351.* (2) Non potes avelli, simul ibimus, inquit, *Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 81.*

Avellor, i, avulsus. pass. (1) *To be pulled away.* (2) Met. *To be parted, or separated.* (1) Poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vi avelluntur, Cic. de Sen. 19. (2) Vid. Avello, No. 2.

Avēna, æ. f. either in the singular or plural number. (1) *Oats.* (2) Met. *Oaten straw, a pipe, a reed, a mean low stile, as in pastorals.* (1) Satio avenæ, *Col. 2, 11.* Ovis avium, & avenis incolæ vivunt, *Plin. 4, 13.* (2) Sed perlucenti cantus meditabar avenâ, *Tibull. 3, 4, 71.* Struētis cantat avenis, *Ov. Met. 1, 677.*

Avēnaceus, a, um. adj. *Of oats.* || Avenacea farina, *Oatmeal, Plin. 29, 6.*

Avēnarius, a, um. adj. *Of oats, or being among oats, Plin. 11, 26.*

Avens, tis. part. *Coveting, desiring, Hor. 2. Serm. Sat. 4.*

Avēo, ère, caret. præter. & sup. (1) *To desire, covet, wish.* (2) || *To be glad, to rejoice.* (1) Avemus aliquid audire, & discere, Cic. (2) Ex quâ notione derivatur Ave, χαίρε,

Avēnālis, e. adj. *Of bell.* Avernales aquæ, *Hor. Ep. 5, 26.*

Avēnus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Freta Aveina, *Virg. Valles Avernæ, Ov. Vid. Propr.*

Avēro, ère, i, sum. act. [*ex à & verro*] *To sweep, or carry, away.* Carâ pisces averrere mensâ, *Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 37.* Averrere cineres, *Luc. 6, 585.* Rarè occ.

Averruncandus, a, um. part. *To be appeased, or driven away, Liv. 8, 6.*

Averrunco, as. act. [*ex ab & erunco, an pro ab posito, ut in Aufero. Errunco autem ab ec, vel ex, & runco*] (1) || *To cut, scrape, turn, or take, away whatsoever hurteth; to hoe, or weed, ground; to prune, or dress, vines.* (2) Met. *To avert, or take away.* (3) *To appease, or atone.* (1) Gloss. averrunco, ἀποτρέπω, & simplex Runco frequens Cat. & R. R. scriptoribus, huic signif. astipulantur. (2) Dis, inquit, averruncant, Cic. Att. 9, 2. (3) Placuit averruncandæ deûm iræ victimas cædi, *Liv. 8, 6.* || Scrib. & Aurunco; sic & Auruncus.

Averruncus, i. m. Deus qui mala avertit, *That puteth away evil, Varr. L. L. 6, 5.*

Avērsābilis, e. adj. *Abominable, detested.* Scelus avērsabile, *Lucr. 6, 389.*

Avērsandus, a, um. part. [*ab averfor*] *To be loathed, abominated, abhorred, Liv.*

Avērsans, tis. part. *Dislikeing.* Avērsantibus dis emen, *Ov. ad Liv. 211.*

Avērsatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab averfor*] *Aversion, loathing, disdain, abhorrence, Quint. 8, 3.*

Avērsātus, a, um. part. [*ab averfor*] *Dislikeing, refuseing.* Multi illam petière, illa avērsata petentes, *Ov. Met. 1, 478.*

|| Avērsio, ōnis. f. verb. *A buying, selling, or letting, of several things together at a rate; in which case the buyer was to stand to all hazards, Ulp. This was called, In aversione emere, per aversionem vendere, aversione locare, Hotom.*

Avērsor, ōris. m. verb. *A purloiner, a converter of publick money to his own use, Cic. Verr. 5, 58.*

Avērsor, āris. dep. (1) *To turn from one, and look another way; to dodge.* (2) *To disregard, refuse, or not to endure.* (3) *To slight, to disdain.* (1) Hæreret homo, avērsari, rubere, Cic. (2) Sed alii avērsabantur preces, aut metu, aut vercundiâ, *Liv. 3, 12.* (3) = Cum fugias avērsisque petentes, *Ov. Met. 14, 672.*

Avērsurus, a, um. part. *About to turn away, Liv. 31, 7.*

Avērsus, a, um. part. vel adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Turned away, or back; with the back turned towards one, on the back side.* (2) Met. *Averse, strange, estranged.* (3) *Shy, loath.* (4) *Purloined, converted to a private use, embezzled.* (1) Luna avērsis à sole cornibus, *Plin. 2, 14.* || Adversus, & avērsus, *Before and behind, Cic.* (2) Nihil ego vidi tam avērsum à suis, *Id.* (3) Milites avērsi à prælio, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 12.* Judex reliquorum defensionis avērsor, *Quint. 7, 2.* (4) Aversa pecunia publica, Cic. Verr. 1, 4. || Avērsus mercaturis, *Dislikeing a merchant's life, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 107.*

Avērtendus, a, um. part. *To turn, or be turned, away.* Ad avērtendos tantorum dedecorum rumores, *Suet. Cal. 48.*

Avērtens, ntis. part. *Turning away, Liv. 31, 11.*

Avēрто, ère, i, sum. act. [*ex à & verro*] (1) *To turn away.* (2) *To turn, or drive, away.* (3) *To leave off.* (4) *To beat back, or put to flight.* (5) *To pervert, embezzel, or misemploy; to convert to another use.* (1) Oculos, vultum avērtēre, *Ov. Met. 2, 770.* (2) Equos avērtit in castra, *Virg. Æn. 1, 476.* (3) Ab impudicis diis avērti volo, *Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 45.* (4) In fugam avērtērunt classem, *Liv. 22, 19.* Portis castrorum barbaros avērtunt, *Cæs.* (5) Quibus probemur [Verrem] in quæsturâ pecuniam publicam avērtisse, Cic. || Quod omen Jupiter avērtat, *Which God forbid, Id. Fam. 10, 8.*

Avērtor, i, fus. pass. (1) *To be turned away.* (2) Met. *To be alienated, or estranged, (1) Quod*

arnas, avertere, perdes, *Or.* (2) Ut totius Galliae animi à se averterentur, *Cæf. B. G.* 1, 20.

* Aufereus, tis. part. [ab aufero] Taking away. Neque ex quoquam plura denario auferente, *Suet. Aug.* 57.

* Aufero, ers, abstuli, ablātum. act. [ex ab & fero, b in u converso] (1) To take away, to carry away. (2) Met. To hinder, or deprive. (3) To take up, or employ. (4) To get, or obtain. (5) To cease, leave off, or give over. (6) To plunder, or rob. (1) Quicquid possem malle auferre potius in praesentia, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 14. (2) Leves somnos timor aufert, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 16. (3) Hi Iudi dies quindecim auferent, *Cic.* (4) Secum auferret gloriam sempiternam, *Id.* (5) Aufer me vultu terrere, *Hor. S.* 2, 7, 44. Aufer minas, *Plaut.* (6) Auferre pecuniam de aërio, *Cic.* ¶ Inultum auferre, To go scot free, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 4. Auferre iudicio, To get by law, *Cic.* Aufer te hinc, Get you gone, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 26.

* Auferror, erri, ablātus. pass. [ab aufero] To be carried away, &c. Medios aufertur in hostes, *Sil.*

* Aufugiens, tis. part. [ex aufugio] Avoiding, shunning, eschewing, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

* Aufugio, ère, gi, itum. act. [ex ab & fugio] (1) To run away, to fly from. (2) To shun. (3) To be all gone, or spent. (1) Licinius servus tibi notus aufugit, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 2. (2) Aufugere aspectum, *Id.* (3) Tum aquam aufugisse dicito, si quis petet, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 16.

* Augendus, a, um. part. [ab augeo] To be dignified, increased, improved, enlarged, &c. *Vid. Augeo, N.º.* 5.

* Augens, tis. part. [ab eodem] Increasing, improving, &c. *Liv.* 3, 10.

* AUGEO, ère, xi, etum. act. [ab αυξω, vel αυξέω] (1) To create, or make. (2) To increase, enlarge, or augment. (3) To set off, or commend. (4) To store, or enrich. (5) To advance, to honour, to set forth. (6) To make a thing seem greater. (7) ¶ Est etiam verbum sacrorum. (1) Quodcumque alias ex se res auget, alitque, *Lucret.* 15, 323. (2) = Augeri, amplificarique non posset, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 11. (3) ¶ Neque verò verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, *Id. Off.* 2, 20. (4) Largitione potissimos amicorum auxit, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 18. (5) = Te augendum atque ornandum putavi, *Cic.* (6) Auxerat articulos macies, *Or. Met.* 8, 806. (7) SI QUIS HUIC ARÆ DONUM DARE, AUGEREQUE VOLET, LICETO, *Inscript. vet.* Ab hac notione augmentum, *augustus, maclus, magmentum.*

* Augeor, eri, etus. pass. [ab augeo] To be increased, enriched, enlarged, or advanced, &c. *Vid. Augeo.*

* Augescens, tis. part. [ab augeo] Growing, increasing, &c. *Cic. de Sen.* 15.

* Augesco, ère. incept. [ab augeo] (1) To increase in bigness, or stature; to plump up. (2) To grow more extreme. (1) ¶ Augescunt corpora dulcibus, &c. minuuntur siccis, &c. *Plin.* 11, 5. Parvique augescunt munere manes, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 71. (2) Augescit magis de filio ægritudo, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 14.

* † Augifico, id. quod Augeo, *Enn.*

* Augites, æ. m. [ab αυγή splendor] A precious stone, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Augmen, inis. n. [ab augeo] (1) Increase, augmentation. (2) Growth of body. (1) Ratio reddunda augmen cur nesciat æquor, *Lucr.* 6, 657. (2) *Id.* 2, 72.

* ¶ Augmento, as. act. [ab eodem] To increase, to build up, or pack together, *Firm.* 5, 6.

* ¶ Augmentum, i. n. [ex eodem themate] (1) ¶ Growth, increase. (2) Est item vocab. in sacris. (1) Dotis augmentum: *Lege* 31. § ult. Dig. 4. Augmentum. (2) *Vid. Varr. de L. L.* 4. ubi augmentum vocat, quod ab immolatâ hostiâ defectum est.

Augur, ūris. com. gen. A soothsayer, a conjuror, a diviner, he that foretelleth the events of affairs by the flying, singing, or feeding, of birds; an augur. Augur Jovis interpret, & internuncius, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 5.

† Auguraculum, i. n. A tower, or castle where the augurs made their observations, *Fest.*

Augurāle, is. n. (1) An instrument, belonging to the augurs. (2) Allo a tower, whence the augurs took their observations. (1) *Sen. de Tranq.* 12. (2) *Tac.* 2, 13. & 15, 30.

Augurālis, e. adj. Belonging to the augurs, or soothsayers, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 33.

Augurandus, a, um. part. [ab auguror] To be divined. Aves augurandarum rerum causâ natæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64.

Auguratio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab auguror] Soothsaying, divining, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 30.

Auguratio, adv. By soothsaying, or divining, *Liv.* 1, 18.

Auguratus, a, um. part. pass. Confirmed, or limited, by divination, *Cic. in Vatin.* 2.

Auguratus, ūs. m. denom. [ab augur] The place, or quality, of the augurs, or soothsayers. Lituus insignē auguratus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 17.

Augurium, i. n. [ex augur, qu. avigerium, vel avigarrium] (1) Divination, or soothsaying by the flight, or singing, of birds. (2) A foreboding, sign, token, or fore-token; a prediction, or foretelling of what is to come. (3) A conjecture, guess, or surmise. (4) An oracle. (1) Quantum ex augurio auspicii intelligo, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 1, 15. (2) Magno futurum Augurio monstrum, docuit post exitus ingens, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 522. (3) = Augurium, & divination mea, *Cic.* (4) Da pater augurium, atque animis illabere nostris, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 89.

Augurius, a, um. adj. Belonging to augury. Jus augurium, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 9.

Auguro, as. act. & Auguror, āris. dep. Propriè est ex avium cantu, gestu, vel pastu, futura divino; item quovis modo conjicio. (1) To presage. (2) To conjecture, to surmise what will happen; to suppose, to guess. (3) To forebode. (1) = In Persis augurant, & divinant magi, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 41. (2) Quantum ego opinione auguror, *Id. pro Mur.* 31. (3) Mortem est eam auguratus, quæ brevi consecuta est, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 40.

Augustāle, is. n. [ab Augusto] The house of a prince, a palace; a pavilion, or daize; the lord general's tent in the camp, *Quint.* 8, 2.

¶ Augustāles, [milites] The van-guard. Veg. Augustalia, um. pl. n. Plays instituted in honour of Augustus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 15.

Augustālis, e. adj. Imperial, stately, belonging to the emperor, *Col.* 12, 1.

Augustè, adv. Venerably, nobly, stately, majestically. = Augustè, & sanctè venerari deos, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21.

Augusteum marmor, A kind of marble, with curious veins in it, *Plin.* 36, 7.

Augustus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. Hujus vocab. etymon. docet *Suet. in Aug. c.* 7. Sacred, venerable, imperial, majestic, noble, princely, magnificent, divine. = Fons sanctus, & augustus, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 13. Augusta forma viri, *Flor. Tec.* tum augustum, *Virg. Mœnia augusta, Catull.* 62, 80. sc. augusto augurio condita. Cætero habitu se augustiorem fecit, *Liv.* 1, 7. Pater augustissimus urbis, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 8, 20.

Augustus, i. m. The sixth month, [August] called Sextilis, till in honour of Augustus it changed its name for his, as his predecessor Quintilis had before done in honour of his father Julius.

Avia, æ. f. [ab avus] A grandmother, a granddame. ¶ Dum veteres avias tibi de pulmone revello, *Old wives tales, Pers.* 5, 92.

Avia, ōrum. n. subst. [loca] By-paths, unpassable places, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 68.

Aviārium, i. n. (1) A place where birds are kept alive, an aviary, a cage, a decoy. (2) A bushy place in woods, where birds resort. (1) *Col.* 8, 1. (2) Sanguineis inculca rubent aviaria baccis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 4, 430.

Aviarius, i. m. He that keepeth, or selleth, birds, or poultry; a poulterer, a bird-catcher, *Col.* 8, 3.

¶ Avicula, æ. f. [dim. ab avis] A little bird, *Gell.* 2, 29.

¶ Aviculāria, æ. f. An herb of the kind of Trachelium, *Lex. ex Plin.*

Avidè, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. Eagerly, greedily, earnestly. Avidè prandere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 127. Avidè expecto literas tuas, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 4.

Avide, ius, comp. simè, sup. Eagerly, greedily, earnestly. Avidè prandere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 127. Avidè expecto literas tuas, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 4.

Avide, ius, comp. simè, sup. Eagerly, greedily, earnestly. Avidè prandere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 127. Avidè expecto literas tuas, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 4.

Avidius quem intueri, *Curt.* 3, 6. Avidissimè expectare, *Cic. Att.* 14, 1.

Aviditas, ātis. f. Greediness, eagerness, desire, appetite, *Cic. Fin.* 3, 2.

Avīdus, a, um. adj. [ab aveo] or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Greedy, hungry. (2) Covetous, niggardly, parsimonious. (3) Eager, earnest. (1) Lupus avidus, *Or. Trist.* 1, 1, 78. Tigris avida, *Luc.* 6, 487. Cæd's avidissima propago, *Or. Met.* 1, 161. (2) = Habet patrem quendam avidum, miserum atque aridum, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 15. ¶ Liberalis avidum [fraudavit] *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 7. (3) ¶ Avidior sum, quàm satis est, gloriæ, *Id. Fam.* 9, 14. Avidus cognoscere, *Or. Met.* 10, 472. videndi, *Id.*

AVIS, is. f. [ab ηκ, volavit; unde ηνν avis. M.] (1) A bird, or fowl. (2) Meton. Luck. (1) ¶ Avis Junonia, A peacock, *Or. A. Am.* 1, 627. Avis devia, The owl, *Id. Ep.* 2, 118. Avis fluminea, The swan, *Id. Amor.* 1, 3, 22. Solis avis, The phoenix, *Claud. 1 Conf. Stil.* 419. (2) Avis adversa, *Cic. bona, Id. de Div.* 1, 16.

¶ Avitium, i. n. [ab avis] All sorts of birds, *Apul. p.* 829. edit. Delph.

Avitus, a, um. adj. [ab avus] (1) Left by a man's ancestors. (2) Ancient, of long time. (3) Belonging to ancestors. (1) Avitus apto Cum lare fundus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 43. (2) Avitum mihi hospitium est cum Lysone, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 35. (3) Tumulus avitus, *Or. Tr.* 4, 3, 45.

Avius, a, um. adj. id est sine viâ; ut Amens, sine mente. Without way, or passage, out of the way, unpassable, inaccessible. Animus avius, *Lucr.* 3, 465. Avia memora, *Id.* 2, 144. Avii montes, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23, 2.

* AVIA, æ. f. [à Gr. αὐλή, i. e. area] (1) A fore court, or entry, of a house. (2) A hall, or prince's court; a king's palace. (3) Abusive, A honey-comb. (1) Lectus genialis in aula est? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 87. (2) Si parvulus aula Luderet Æneas, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 329. (3) = Aulæque, & ceræa regna retingunt, *Id. Geor.* 4, 202. † Aula, ant. pro Aulæ, *Id. Æn.* 3, 354. † Qui etiam Aula pro Olla dixerunt, *Plaut.*

* Aulæum, i. n. [ab αὐλαία, Idem.] A piece of hangings, a curtain, as in the theatre. Leg. freq. in plur. Aulæa. Arras hangings, tapestry for princes courts, and great mens houses, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 27.

† Aular, āris. pro Ollar, A pot-lid, *Varr.*

† Aulæ, i. e. ollæ operculum.

* Auletes, æ. m. [αὐλητής, Gr.] A piper, one that playeth upon a flute, or other pipe, *Cic. pro Mur.* 13. alii autem Aulædos.

* Aulēticus, a, um. adj. in acc. auleticon. [2 præced.] Of, or belonging, to pipes; good to make pipes of, *Plin.* 16, 36.

* Aulicus, a, um. adj. [ab aula] Court-like, of the court, belonging to the court. Apparatus aulicus, *Suet. Dom.* 4, 3.

* Aulicus, i. m. [ex eodem] A courtier, a follower of the court, *Suet. Cal.* 19. ¶ Sed aulici ab antiquioribus dicuntur purpurati.

* Aulædus, i. m. [ab αὐλῆ; tibia, & αὐλῆ cantus] A minstrel, or piper, *Cic. pro Mur.* 13.

* ¶ Aulon, i. n. [ab αὐλῆ; tibia] An organ pipe, *Hier.*

Aulularia. [fabula] [ab aulula, pro ollula, dim. ab ant. aula, pro olla.] The name of one of *Plautus's* comedies.

Avocamentum, i. n. An avocation, relaxation, diversion; pastime, recreation, avocation from business. = ¶ Cum sint ista ludus, & avocamentum, illæ seriæ voluptates, *Plin. Paneg.* 82.

Avocans, tis. part. Calling away, *Liv.* 37, 9.

Avocatio, ōnis. f. verb. A calling away, or from, a diverting the thoughts, *Cic. T. Q.* 3, 15.

Avoco, as. act. [ex à & voco] To cast off, to call aside, to withdraw, to turn aside. Avocat à rebus gerendis senectus, *Cic. de Sen.* 5.

Avocor, ūri. pass. To be called away, *Liv.* 22, 33. Ne plebs frequentius à negotiis avocaretur, *Suet. Aug.* 39.

Avolāturus, a, um. part. About to fly away.

Critoni epim nostro non persuasi me hinc avolat-
turum, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 43.*

Avolo, as. neut. [ex à & volo] (1) *To fly away, to hasten away.* (2) *To pass away quickly.* (1) Cor subito non potuit, nescio quò, avolare, *Cic. Div. 2, 16.* (2) Experiar centè ut hinc avolem, *Id. Att. 9, 12.* = Fluit corporis voluptas, & prona quæque avolat, *Id.*

* **AURA**, æ. f. [αὔρα, pro leni vento, ab αὔω, spiro; pro splendore, ab αἶς, ignis] (1) *A gentle gale, a breath, a cool air, or fresco.* (2) *A blast of wind.* (3) *The air, or atmosphere.* (4) *Favour, applause.* (5) *The humour, as of a mob.* (6) *Splendour, glittering.* (7) *Gaiety, beauty.* (1) Passim ap. script. classic. (2) *Lenis alit flammæ, grandior aura necat, Ov. Rem. Am. 8c8.* (3) Ferant rapidi secum, verrantque per auras, *Virg. Æn. 1, 63.* (4) Longius quam voluit popularis aura produxit, *Cic.* (5) Nec fumit, aut ponit secures Arbitrio popularis auræ, *Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20.* (6) Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit, *Virg. Æn. 6, 204.* (7) Metuunt Virgines nuptæ tua ne retardet Aura maritos, *Hor. Od. 2, 8.* ¶ Aurâ æthereâ vesci, *To live and breathe, Virg.* † Auras, & aurâ, in gen. pro auræ, *Id. Æn. 11, 802.* & 6, 747. alterum ex Græcismo, alterum ex archaismo dixit.

Auramentum, i. n. [ab auro] *An instrument to take up gold withal, out of the mine, Plin. 33, 3.*

¶ **Aurantium**, i. n. [ab aureo colore] *An orange, Jun.*

Auraria, æ. f. sc. fodina. *A gold mine, Tac. Ann. 6, 19, 1.*

† **Aurarius**, a, um. adj. *Of gold, belonging to gold, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 51.* Auraria metalla, *Plin. 37, 12.*

¶ **Aurarius**, i. m. sc. artifex. *A goldsmith, a gilder, Ap. JCC. † Aurifex.*

Aurata, æ. f. [ab auri colore] *A fish called a gilt bead, Mart. 13, 90.*

Auratura, æ. f. *Gilt, or gilding, Quint. 8, 6.*

Auratus, a, um. part. [ab auro] *Gilt, or gilded; decked, or clad, with gold, Liv. 9, 40.* ¶ *Eques auratus, A knight with gilt spurs.*

† **Aurea**, æ. f. [qu. oreæ, frequens enim est commutatio o in au, ap. ant. quod sit in ore equi, perinde ut Græci ὄρεως, ἀπὸ ὄρεματος appellitent. Meras nugas blattit Fest. qui ut ab auris deducat, frenum equorum auribus religari fingit] *A head stall, or rein of a bridle. Synec. A bridle itself.*

† **Aureax**, æcis. m. [auriga] *A carter, a horse-man riding alone, Fest. Vid. Aurea.*

Aureolus, a, um. adj. [dim. ab aureus] (1) *Of the colour of gold, golden, shining like gold.* (2) *Met. Excellent, worth gold.* (1) Varr. (2) Aureolus libellus, *Cic. Acad. 4, 44.*

Aureolus, i. m. [dim. ab aureus, subst.] *A little piece of gold, Mart. 5, 20.*

Auresco, Ære. incept. *To grow bright as gold, Varr. L. L. 6, 5.*

Aureus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of gold, golden, made of gold.* (2) *Yellow, of a golden colour.* (3) *Shining, glittering like gold.* (4) *Met. Rich.* (5) *Beautiful, goodly, amiable.* (6) *Excellent, precious.* (1) Aureus axis erat, temo aureus, *Ov. Met. 2, 107.* (2) Cæsaries aurea, *Virg. Æn. 8, 659.* Malum aureum, *Id.* (3) Aurea luna, *Ov. Met. 10, 448.* (4) Copia aurea, *Hor.* (5) Venus aurea, *Virg. Æn. 10, 16.* (6) Aurea dicta, *Lucr. 3, 12.*

Aureus, i. m. *A piece of gold coin. Accipit aureos mensurâ, non numero, Plin. ¶ The aurei [denarii] of the higher empire weigh, near five penny weights; but those of the lower empire little more than half that sum; an ounce of this gold is in value about 4 l. 8 s.*

* **Aurichalcum**, i. n. pro Orichalcum, more vett. au pro o, substituto, ex Græc. ἀειχάλκον, qu. res montanum, vel ex lapide æroso excoctum. *Latin, or copper metal, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 46.*

¶ **Auricomus**, a, um. adj. *That hath hair as yellow as gold, golden locks, Sil. 3, 606.*

Auricula, æ. f. dim. [ab auris] (1) *All the out-side of the ear, the lugs.* (2) *The lap, or flap, of the ear.* (3) *Also the tubule ear, inside and all,*

(1) *Vid. Vall. 1, 5.* (2) ¶ *Vellere auriculam, To remind one, Virg. mordicus auferre, To bite it off, Cic. Auriculâ infirmâ mollior, Gentle and pliable, Prov. ap. Cic. fr. 2, 14.* (3) *Quid opus teneras mordaci radere verò Auriculas? Pers. 1, 108.* Ego verò oppono auriculam, *Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 77.*

Auriculâris, e. adj. *Pertaining to the ear, Cels. 5, 6.*

¶ **Auriculâris**, is. m. sc. digitus. *The little finger, with which we pick the ears.*

Auriculârius, a, um. adj. *id. quod Auriculâris; ut ¶ Auriculârium specillum, A surgeon's instrument to search and probe that part, Cels. 5, 6.*

¶ **Aurifer**, fêra, rum. [ex aurum & fero] *That beareth, or bringeth, gold. Amnis aurifer Tagus, Catull. 27, 19.*

Aurifex, icis. m. [ab aurum & facio] *A goldsmith, a gold finer, Cic. Verr. 4, 25.*

¶ **Aurifluus**, a, um. adj. *Running, or flowing, with gold, Aurifluus Tagus, Gloss. ex Prud.*

Aurifodina, æ. f. [ex aurum & fodina] *A gold mine, Plin. 33, 4.*

† **Aurifur**, ūris. adj. [ab aurum & fur] *A gold stealer, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 55.* ¶ *Fortè rectius auri fur divisè.*

Auriga, æ. c. g. qu. aureiga, qui aureâ, i. e. fræno equos regit, vel agit; Fest. unde & media syllaba post contractionem meruit produci. (1) *A carter, or wain-man; a waggoner, a charioteer.* (2) *Also a horse-keeper, groom, or equerry.* (3) *Met. A pilot of a ship, or steers man.* (4) *A certain sign upon the horns of Taurus.* (1) Phaëthon currus auriga paterni, *Ov. Met. 2, 327.* Auriga soror, *Virg. Æn. 12, 918.* (2) *Id. Æn. 12, 86.* (3) Aurigam video vela dedisse rati, *Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 16.* (4) Quartò Nonas Octobris auriga occidit, *Col. 11, 2, 73.*

Aurigans, tis. part. *Driving a coach, or chariot, Suet. Calig. 18.*

Aurigarius, i. m. *A coach-driver, or charioteer; a master coachman, or chief of a livery, Suet. Ner. 5.*

Aurigatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The driving of a cart, coach, or chariot, Suet. Ner. 35, 9.*

¶ **Aurigena**, æ. m. [ex auro genitus] *Perseus, so called, because Jupiter got him of Danaë, by turning himself into a shower of gold, Ov. Met. 5, 250.*

¶ **Auriger**, a, um. adj. [ab aurum & gero] *Bearing, or wearing, gold, Aurigeri tauri, Cic. de Div. 2, 30.* Arbor aurigera, *Val. Flacc. 8, 110.*

¶ **Auriginosus**, a, um. adj. *Sick of the yellow jaundice, or king's evil, Vulg. Interpr. † Ictericus, arquatus.*

¶ **Aurigo**, gnis. f. [à colore auri] *The yellow jaundice, or king's evil. Legitur & Aurugo, Scrib. larg. † Morbus arquatus, Cels. Morbus regius, Hor.*

Aurigo, as. denom. [ab auriga] *To drive a chariot, or coach, Suet. Cal. 54.*

¶ **Aurigor**, aris. dep. *To steer, govern, rule, Varr. ap. Non.*

Auripigmentum, i. n. [ab auri colorem pictoribus utilem] *A kind of ochre, of the colour of gold, arsenick, orpin, or ointment, Plin. 33, 4.*

Auris, is. f. [ab addi, vox, unde & audio, Hinc dimin. Audiculæ, pro Auriculæ; vel ab haurio, qu. hauris; Vocemque his auribus hausi, Virg.] *An ear; also bearing. ¶ Auris ima, The flap of the ear, Plin. Aurem vellere, To put one in mind, Virg. Ecl. 6, 3. Arrigere aures, To prick up his ears, to attend, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 31.*

In aurem dicere, To whisper, Ov. Micare auribus, To wag them up and down, Virg. Geor. 3, 84. In aurem utramvis dormire, to sleep soundly, to take no care, Ter. Auribus lupum tenere, To be every way in danger, Id. Phorm. 3, 2, 21. Auribus alicujus aliquid dare, To flatter him, Treb. ad Cic. Niveus lapis deducit aures, He wears a pendant, Sen. Hipp. 391. Auribus purgatis, With a sound judgement, Plaut.

Auriscalpium, i. n. [ex auris & scalpo] *An ear picker, Mart. 14, 23.*

Auritus, a, um. adj. [ab auris] (1) *Having large, or long, ears.* (2) *Hearing well, listening, attentive.* (1) Auritos sequi lepores, *Virg. Geor.*

1, 308. (2) *Auritus quercus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 11.*

Face jam nunc præco omnem auritum populum, Plaut. Af. prol. 4. ¶ Auritus testis, A witness by hearsay, Id. Truc. 2, 6, 8.

† **Auro**, as. aët. *To gild, or make to shine like gold, Varr. † Inauro.*

¶ **Aurora**, æ. f. prima & aurea diei pars; [qu. aurea hora dict. sive ob excellentiam, sive splendorem] (1) *The morning, the time just before sun-rising.* (2) *Meton. The east.* (1) Effulget tenebris aurora fugatis, *Ov. Met. 2, 144.* (2) Eurus ad auroram, Nabatheaque regna recessit, *Ov. 1, 61.*

Aurulus, a, um. adj. i. e. auri plenus; vel Aureus, *Full of gold, golden. Auruli pulveris lapidosa macies, Pallad. 5.*

¶ **Aurugo**, gnis. f. [ab auro] *The jaundice. Scrib. Larg. morbus regius, Hor. Icterus, Cels.*

AURUM, i. n. [ab αἶς, ignis, Camerar. unde & Pindar. aurum voc. αἰθόμενον πῦρ, & Ægyptii Solem Orum] (1) *Gold.* (2) *Meton. Any thing made of gold, as money, cups, or rings; also any thing wrought, or set off, with it.* (3) *A yellow colour.* (1) Ferro nocentius aurum, *Ov. Met. 1, 141.* (2) Aurum in ærario est, *Cic. Setinum ardebit in auro, Juven. 10, 27. Aurum vacuant me-ro, Stat. Theb. 5, 188. ¶ Contempla aurum & pallam, Hendiadis. The mantle embroidered with gold, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 125. Aurum sibi clam mulier demit, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 13. ¶ Gemmatum aurum, A jewel set in gold, Stat. Sylv. 3, 4, 94. (3) Flaventes auro spicæ, Ov. Met. 9, 688. ¶ Aurum factum, Liv. 34, 52. infectum, Virg. 10, 528. coronarium, Cic. in Rull. 1, 4. textile, Plin. 33, 3. coronatum, Stat. Sylv. 3, 4, 2. æstivum, Juven. 1, 28. semestre, Id. 7, 89.*

Auscultatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab ausculto] *Hearkening, bearing, obeying, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 18.*

Auscultator, ōris. m. verb. *A listener, hearer, or bearer, Cic. Part. 3.*

Ausulto, as. aët. [ab ant. auses pro aures, qu. aures culto, sc. auribus cultum adhibeo, i. e. aures colo] (1) *To listen, or give ear; to hearken, to observe and attend; to mind.* (2) † *To obey, and to do as one would have him.* (1) Ausulto, loquere quid velis, *Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 5.* (2) ¶ *Istis magis audiendum, quam auscultandum censeo, Pac. ap. Cic. de Div. 1. ¶ Auscultabitur, imperf. You shall be obeyed, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 127.*

Ausim, sis. fit. pl. ausint, verbum defect. [ab audeo] *I durst be bold, I dare. Nec, si sciam: dicere ausim, Liv. Ausim defendere, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 1.*

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† **Auspicalis**, Vid. Auspicalis.

Auspicans, tis. part. *Beginning, Suet. Aug. 38.*

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Auspiciatùs, Plin. 3, 11.

Auspiciatus, a, um. part. vel adj. ex part. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Set apart by the sooth-sayers.* (2) *Lucky, happily enterprised.* (1) Auspiciato in loco, *Cic. pro Rabir.* (2) Quis Venerem [vidit] auspiciatorem, *Catull. 43, 26. Spina facibus nuptiarum auspiciatissima, Plin. Auspiciatissimum exordium, Quint. 10, 1.*

Auspiciâlis, e. vel ut al. Auspicalis, e. n. quòd ad auspicium pertinet. *Aremora, or porpus. Auspicalis pisciculus, Plin. 32, 1. sc. qui tempestatem portendit.*

Auspicium, i. n. [qu. avispicium; sc. ab avispex]

1, 308. (2) *Auritus quercus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 11.*

Face jam nunc præco omnem auritum populum, Plaut. Af. prol. 4. ¶ Auritus testis, A witness by hearsay, Id. Truc. 2, 6, 8.

† **Auro**, as. aët. *To gild, or make to shine like gold, Varr. † Inauro.*

¶ **Aurora**, æ. f. prima & aurea diei pars; [qu. aurea hora dict. sive ob excellentiam, sive splendorem] (1) *The morning, the time just before sun-rising.* (2) *Meton. The east.* (1) Effulget tenebris aurora fugatis, *Ov. Met. 2, 144.* (2) Eurus ad auroram, Nabatheaque regna recessit, *Ov. 1, 61.*

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Auspicium, i. n. [qu. avispicium; sc. ab avispex]

spex] (1) *A consulting the auspices.* (2) *Met.* A sign, or token, of the success, or events of things shown by the flying, or other actions of birds. (3) *An event, or fortune, good, or bad.* (4) *Conduct, management.* (5) *Government, authority.* (6) *One's fancy, will, or pleasure.* (1) An te auspiciū commoratum est? *Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 58.* (2) Quod etiam nunc nuptiarum auspiciis declarant, *Cic.* (3) Ab auspicio bono, *Catull. 43, 10.* Veni huc auspicio malo, *Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 33.* (4) = Eos meo auspicio, atque ductu vicimus, *Id. Amph. 2, 2, 25.* (5) Paribus, regamus auspiciis, *Virg. Aen. 4, 102.* (6) Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam auspiciis, *Id. Aen. 4, 340.* *Auspicia* *καταχρηστικῶς* dicuntur de quovis omine. Felix auspiciū domino primus emisit, [*Darii equus*] *Iust.* *Auspiciū*, & ductus aliquando alia sunt. *Recepta signa ductu Germanici, auspiciis verò Tiberii Tac. dicit 2. Ann. c. 41.*

† *Auspicio*, as. act. *Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 7. id. quod*

Auspīcor, āris. dep. i. e. auspiciū facio, vel capio. (1) *To seek, or gather, from omens, or tokens.* (2) *Met. To begin, or enterprise a business.* (1) Cūm auspiciari esset oblitus, *Cic. 2. de Nat. Deor.* (2) A suppliciis vitam auspiciamur, *Plin. 7. proem.*

Auster, tri. m. [*ab humore dict. qu. Hauster, ab hauriendis aquis*] (1) *The south wind; the south part of the world.* (2) *Synec. The wind in general.* (1) Nacti austrum naves solvunt, *Cæf. B. C. 3, 26.* (2) Loca fœta furentibus austris, *Virg. Aen. 1, 55.*

* *Austère*, adv. qual. [*ab austerus*] *Austerely* roughly, sharply, *Cic. pro Mur. 35.*

* *Austēritas*, ātis. f. [*ab austerus*] (1) *Austerity, sharpness, roughness.* (2) *Deepness of colour.* (3) *Met. Gravity, or reservedness.* (1) Aqua lupinorum philothri austēritatibus juncta, *Pall. 1, 35.* (2) Eadem res nimis floridis coloribus austēritatem occultē daret, *Plin. 35, 10.* (3) *Non austēritas [præceptoris] tristis, non dissoluta sit comitas, Quint. 2, 2.*

* || *Austērilus*, a, um. adj. [*ab eodem*] *Somewhat harsh, or rough, Apul. p. 821. ed. Delph.*

* *Austērus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*ab austēre, quod ab aŭw, sicco*] immitis, subacerbus, qualis est sapor fructuum, qui nondum plenam maturitatem sunt consecuti. *Harsh, rough, sharp, sad, austere, rugged, crabbed, unripe; grave, retired, reserved, unfociable.* || *Color austērus, A sad deep colour, Plin. 35, 6.* Vinum austērius, *A rougher wine, Col. 3, 2.* Gustus austērior, *Id. 12, 12.* *Ut [orator] suavitatem habeat austēram, & solidum; non dulcem, atque decoctam, That his style be sweet, racy, and mellow, not luscious and nauseous, Cic. de Orat. 3, 26.* *Differt ab acerbō tanquam minūs à majore.*

Australis, e. adj. [*ab auster*] *Southward, southern, Australis regio, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6.*

† *Austrātus*, a, um. part. [*qu. ab austror*] *Wet, wetted. Austrati ad ignem sedent, Lexic. ex Plaut. Sed non inveni.*

Austrīnus, a, um. adj. [*ab auster*] *From the south, southern; also dark, rainy, Plin. 5, 19.* *Austrīnus flatus, Col. 7, 3.*

Aufu, abl. qui solus leg. [*ab aufus, ūs*] *With hazard, or daring. Insolitos gressus prior occupat aufu, Petr. c. 123.*

Aufum, si. n. verb. [*ab audeo*] *An adventurous act, a hardy enterprise, a bold undertaking. Magnis excidit aufis, Ov. Met. 2, 328.*

Ausūrus, a, um. part. [*ab audeo*] *Who will dare, or attempt. Aufuros grandia frangit amor, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 4.* *Aufuram Dionem, Stat. Theb. 1, 288.*

Aufus, a, um. part. [*ab audeo*] *That hath dared, committed, or enterprised. Aufum talia deposcunt, Ov. Met. 1, 199.*

Aut, conj. [*ab αὐ, Heb. id.*] *Or, or else, either.* (1) *It is often disjunctive.* (2) *Sometimes conjunctive.* (3) *Allo Hortative.* (4) *Commulative.* (5) *Also put for que.* (6) *Also for modo.* (7) *If put only once in a latter member, generally less is said than in the foregoing.* (1) *Aut homo, aut verò deus, Cic. Ferr. 4, 35.* (2) *Moliri viam, aut veniendi poscere causas, Virg. Aen. 1,*

418. (3) *Aut tu, magne pater divūm, miserere, Id. Aen. 9, 495.* (4) *Nymphæ noster amor, &c. Id. Ecl. 7.* (5) *Ter gutture voces, Aut quater ingeminant, Id. Geor. 1, 410.* (6) *Aut ante ora Deūm, &c. Id. Aen. 4, 64.* (7) *Submersas ob-rue puppes, Aut age diversas, Id. Aen. 1, 73.*

* *Autem*, conj. [*ab αὐτάρ, Scal.*] (1) *But, however, notwithstanding, nevertheless.* (2) *Yea, nay.* (3) *And also, besides.* (4) *Truly, indeed.* (5) *On the contrary, contrarywise.* (6) *Not before.* (7) *It is often elegantly used by way of Epanorthosis, to say something more emphatically than was said before.* (8) *It is also used in transitions.* (9) || *And often serves more for ornament than use, as having elegancies no English words nor rules can reach, and therefore only to be observed, and learned by use.* (10) *Sometimes it is elegantly omitted, chiefly in oppositions.* (1) *Poëta numeris astrictior paulò; verborum autem licentiā liberior, Cic. de Orat. 1, 16.* (2) *Videbam historiam jam penè à te perfectam, dixerat autem mihi te reliquas res ordiri, &c. Id. Ep. Fam. 5, 12.* (3) *Sed cūm hæc leviora non essent, suspicarer autem prodesse Reipub. putavi te de eâ re esse admonendum, Id. Fam. 4, 10.* *Eleganter in hac notione præponitur*

tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias; neque autem ego sum ita demens, ut, &c. Cic. Fam. 5, 12. (5) *Sunt quidam ita linguâ titubantes, &c. sunt autem quidam ita hebetes, ut, &c. Id.* (6) *Pride autem apud me Crassipes fuerat, qui se, &c. Id. Att. 9, 9. in primo Epistolæ membro.* (7) *Ferendus autem? Immo verò etiam adjuvandus, Id.* (8) *De pietate autem Attici quid plura commemorem? Nep. Att. 17.* (9) *Vid. Vall. Eleg. 2, 24.* (10) *Hæc morum vitia sunt, non senectutis, Cic. Pro patre possum mori, coram patre non possum, Quint.*

* || *Authenticus*, a, um. adj. [*ex αὐθεντός, auctor*] *Authentic, authoritative, original, ap. JCC.*

* *Authēpsa*, æ. f. [*ex αὐτός, ipse, & ἔψω, coquo*] *A stew-pan, or other vessel, to boil meat in, Cic. S. R. 46.*

* *Author*, ōris. c. g. *An author. Vid. Auctor.*

* *Authōritas*, ātis. f. [*ab author*] *Authority. Vid. Auctoritas.*

* || *Autographum*, i. n. [*ex αὐτός & γράφω*] *One's own hand writing.*

* *Autographus*, a, um. adj. [*ex eodem themate*] || *Autographa epistola, Written with one's own hand, Suet. Aug. 71.*

* || *Autōmātāria*, æ. f. sc. ars. [*ex automaton*] *The art, or science, of making watches, clocks, jacks, or other engines, which seem to move themselves, Ulp.*

* || *Autōmātārius*, a, um. adj. [*ex eodem*] *Belonging to such an art. || Automataris faber, A maker of clocks, watches, jacks, &c. Jun.*

* *Autōmāton*, vel *Autōmātum*, i. n. [*ab αὐτόματον, Gr.*] *An engine that goes with a spring, any piece of art that seems to move of itself, as a clock, jack, &c. Suet. Claud. 34.*

* *Autōmātus*, a, um. adj. [*ab αὐτός, & μᾶτν*] *i. e. suâ sponte* That which goes with a spring, or screw; and seems to move of itself, *Vitr. 9, 9.*

* || *Autōphōros*, adj. [*ex αὐτός, & φέρω*] *A thief taken in the very fact, Ap. JCC. Lat. Fur manifestarius.*

* *Autōpýros panis*, [*qu. αὐτός & πυρός, i. e. ipsum triticum*] *A kind of household bread made of corn, as it comes from the mill, flour and bran all together, Cels. 2, 18.* *Paniscibarius, Cic. T. Qu. 5, 34.*

* *Autor*, ōris. c. g. *An author. Vid. Auctor.*

* *Autumnālis*, e. adj. [*ab autumnus*] *Belonging to autumn. || Videmus alia florere verno tempore, alia æstivo, neque eadem autumnali, quæ hyberno, Varr. R. R. 1, 76.*

* *Autumnitas*, ātis. f. [*ab eodem*] *The fall of the leaf, the time, or season, of autumn. Circum oleas autumnitate ablaqueato, Cato de R. R. c. 5.*

* *Autumno*, as. neut. ut hyemo, verno. [*ex eodem themate*] *To be of the temperature of autumn. Plin. 2, 50.*

* *Autumnus*, a, um. adj. *id. quod Autumnalis. [ab eod.] Of autumn, autumnal, Ov. Met. 3, 729.*

* *Autumnus*, i. m. *pro auctumnus, eliso c, ut pro auctor scrib. autor, [ab augeo, auctum; sc.*

ab augendis frugibus] *Autumn, the time from the sixth of August to the sixth of November. The time of harvest and vintage. Autumni frigus, Virg. Geor. 2, 321.* || *Adulius autumnus, The middle of autumn, Tac. Ann. 11, 31.* *Flexus autumni, Growing towards an end, Id. Hist. 5, 23.*

* *Autūmo*, as. denom. [*ab auctor, vel autor, i. e. auctor sum*] (1) *To think, or suppose.* (2) *To avouch, to affirm.* (1) *Bene quam meritam esse autumas, dicis malè mereri, Cic. Top. 13.* (2) *Quia enim item asperæ sunt, ut tuum vicium esse autumabas, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 105.*

Avulsio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab avello*] *A plucking away, a pulling up of herbs, &c. Plin. 17, 10.*

Avulsor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab avello*] *He that plucks away, or up. Plin. 9, 45.*

Avulsus, a, um. part. [*ab avellor*] *Pulled away, or slipped off. Avulsū humeris caput, Virg. Aen. 2, 558.*

Avunculus, i. m. dim. [*ab avus*] *The mother's brother, or uncle by the mother's side. Avunculus ille Neronis, sc. Claudius, Juven. 6, 614.* || *Avunculus magnus, The grandmother's brother, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 62. major, The mother's grand*

mother's brother, Suet. Aug. 7.

Avus, i. m. patris matrisve pater. [*ex Heb. אב, pater, vel quivis majorum*] (1) *A grandfather, or grand-father.* (2) *An ancestor.* (1) *Avus tibi maternus fuit, atque paternus, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 3.* (2) *Despectis ortus avis, Ov. Ep. 20, 224.*

* || *Auxēsis*, is. f. [*ab αὐξήσις, Gr. incrementum*] *A figure in rhetoric, when we magnify a thing very much, as Ocyor Euro, Hor.*

* || *Auxiliābundus*, a, um. adj. [*ab auxilium*] *Ready to help, aid, or succour, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 682. edit. Delph.*

* *Auxilians*, tis. part. [*ab eodem*] *Aiding, assisting, Auxiliantibus Atheniensibus, Just. 6, 4.*

* *Auxiliāris*, e. adj. [*ex eodem themate*] (1) *Coming to aid, succour, and assist; auxiliary.* (2) *Medicinal, or healing.* (1) *Auxiliares cohortes, Cæf. B. C. 1, 63.* *Auxiliare numen, Luc. 6, 524.* *duces, Liv.* (2) *Vinumque & acetum ex his factum auxiliarem contra eadem vim habent, Plin. 23, 1.*

* *Auxiliārius*, a, um. adj. [*ab auxilium*] *Auxiliary, sent from the allies. || Militem non modò legionarium, sed ne auxiliarium quidem ullum quòquam misi, Asin. Poll. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 32.*

* *Auxiliātor*, ōris. m. verb. [*ab auxilior*] *An aider, or helper; particularly in physick. Ubi maximus ægris Auxiliator adest, Stat. 3. Sylv. 4, 23.*

* *Auxiliātus*, a, um. part. [*ab auxilior*] *That hath helped, or cured, Stat. 5. Sylv. 1, 158.*

* *Auxiliātus*, ūs. m. verb. [*ab eodem*] *Help, or succour. A pennis tremulum petere auxiliatum, Lucr. 5, 1039.*

* || *Auxilio*, as. act. *Diom. id. quod*

* *Auxilior*, āris. dep. (1) *To aid, help, succour, assist.* (2) *To relieve, heal, or cure.* (1) *Ut si omnes cuperent, nihil tibi possent auxiliari, Ter. Adel. 2, 4, 9.* (2) *Nec formidatis auxiliatur a-*

quis [medicina] Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 24. || *Auxiliari morbis, & contra morbos, Plin. 13, 22 & 24, 12.*

* *Auxilium*, i. n. [*ab auctu, cūm accesserant, qui adjumento essent, alienigenæ, Varr. 4. de L. L.*] (1) *Aid, help, succour.* (2) *Protection, patronage.* (3) *Remedy, relief, ease.* (4) *Auxiliary forces sent into the army from the Roman allies.* (1) || *Auxilium in perniciem conversum, Cic.* (2) = *Numine, atque auxilio defendere, Id. 2. Cat.* (3) *Auxilia adversæ valetudinis, Cels. 1. in proem.* (4) = *Auxilio adjutores mihi sunt, & mecum militant, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 11.* || *In hac notione frequentius occurrit in plurali. || Auxilium juris est suffragium, & beneficium juris, Relief in equity, Ap. JCC.*

A X I

Axiellus, i. m. dim. [ab affis] *A little board; a latb; a pin that a pulley runs on*, Vitruv. 10, 21.

Axilla, æ. f. [ab alâ, fugâ literæ vastioris] *The arm hole, the arm-pit*, Cic. Orat. 45.

|| **Axillâris**, e. adj. *Belonging to the arm-hole*.

¶ **Axillâris vena**, *A great vein*. **Axillâris arteria**, *An artery which goeth up to the arm-pit*, Ap. Med.

† **Axim**, pro Egerim, Pacuv. ap. Non. & Axit, pro Egerit, Fest. ut Faxim. Nam & ago, axi, antiq.

* **Axinômantia**, æ. f. *Divination, or witchcraft done by batchets*, Plin. 36, 19.

* **Axiôma**, âtis. n. [ἀξιωμα, Gr. i. e. sententia, ab ἀξιόω, cûm sign. sentio, puto] Cic. *effatum* vertit. *Fundamentum Dialecticæ est quicquid enuncietur (id autem appellatur ἀξιωμα, quod est quasi effatum) aut verum esse aut falsum*, Acad. 4, 29. Sumitur itaque generatim pro omni enunciatione. *An axiom, a proposition, a general rule, a maxim.*

A X I

* **Axis**, is. m. [ab ago, axi, ant. ut Gr. ἄξων, quod idem sign.] (1) *An axle-tree about which the wheel turns*. (2) Synec. *A cart, wagon, or chariot*. (3) *Either of the two poles, the North pole especially*. (4) *Also improperly any climate*. (5) *The whole heaven*. (6) *The hook, or hinge of a door, or gate*. (7) *A board, or table, such as Solon's laws were written on at Athens*. (8) *Also a kind of wild beast in the East-Indies, like a gazel, or roe, sacred to Bacchus*. (1) *Utilis ungendis axibus esse potes*, Mart. 2, 77. (2) *Effusum sinuabat axem*, Sil. 16, 360. (3) *Asper ab axe ruit Boreas*, Manil. 4, 589. *Terram altricem nostram quæ trajecto axi sustinetur*, Cic. de Univ. 10. (4) *Axe sub Hesperio*, Ov. Met. 4, 214. (5) *Nudo sub ætheris axe*, Virg. Æn. 2, 512. (6) *Vellere axem emoto à cardine*, Stat. Theb. 1, 349. (7) *Solonis leges ligneis axibus [pro affibus] incisæ sunt*, Gell. 2, 12. *Axes esculini, querni*, Vitruv. 7, 1. (8) Plin. 8, 21.

† **Axiôsius**, a, um. adj. *Busy, factious, quar-*

relsome, scolding. **Axitiofæ** annonam caram è vili concinnant viris, Varr. ex Plautinâ Astrabâ, five Clitellariâ.

* † **Axo**, ant. pro Egero, Fest. It. Axo, as. Ax-are est nominare, Id. sc. quod leges suas in axibus, i. e. affibus describerent.

Axungia, æ. f. [ab ungendo palustri axe] *The grease, or swarf, in the axle-tree of a wheel*, Plin. 28, 9.

A ante Z.

* || **Azimuth**, voc. Arab. *Great circles meeting in the Zenith, and passing through all the degrees of the Horizon*, Astron.

* || **Äzÿma**, pl. n. *The feast of unleavened bread*. Bibl. à seq.

* **Äzÿmus**, a, um. adj. i. e. fermenti expers, & per metaph. sincerus, [ex a, sine, & ζÿμα, fermentum] *Unleavened, sweet. Also sincere, not puffed up*.

B. The second letter, but first consonant in the alphabet, is a labial, and pronounced by shutting the lips, which A had opened. Among the Mutes it hath a middle Place, and Power, between the smooth and easy Sound of P, and the aspirate and rougher Sound of Ph, F, and V, every one of which in the Derivation and Inflection of Words, is frequently, for the better Sound, changed into some of the other; so from βόσκω comes *pasco*, from ἀπό *ab*, from *labor, lapsus*; from *scribo, scripsi*: thus b, always continuing in the Inflection of such Words before a Vowel; but, because it would otherwise be too hard, before a consonant it is softened into p: thus from *rubeo* comes *rufus*; from *θρίαμβος*, *triumphus*; from *βάλανος*, *balæna*; from *ἐρέω*, *fremo*; from *γίγνομαι*, *gignus*; from *βρύ*, *avus*. Yea, in some Latin Words, b and v are indifferently written; as *sebum* and *sebum*; so also b and p; as *Publicola* and *Poplicola*; and b and f, as *bubalus* and *bufalus*. B is sometimes inserted in the middle of Words for the better Sound, as in *ambages, ambio, amburo*, &c. is servile in the Inflection of the Dative and Ablative Plural of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Declensions of Latin Nouns; as likewise in those of the Preterimperfect, and Future Tenses; as also in the First and Second Conjugations.

B A C

B ante A.

B. In ancient Writings denotes *Balbus*, or *Brutus*; B. F. in the Preface to Laws or Contracts, *Bonum factum*; B. AV. *Bonus avibus, or Bonis auspiciis*.

* **Bäbæ**, interj. admirat. id. quod papæ [ἀπαῖ, quod ferme id. quod ὦ πάποι, O dii! apud Homerum] *O strange! wonderful!* Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 131.

|| **Babas**, æ. m. *A fool, a baby, a simpleton*.

* **Bäbÿlônica vestis**, [ἀβάβυλων] *A garment woven with divers colours*. **Babylonica**, pl. n. sc. *auleæ, Rich hangings interwoven with several colours*, Plin. 8, 48.

* **Bäbÿlônus**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] ¶ **Babylonios** tentare numeros, *To have one's nativity calculated*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 3.

* || **Bacar**, âris. m. *Vas vinarium*. [à Baccho, i. e. vino] *A wine, or water, vessel; a beaker*, Fest.

Bacca, æ. f. (1) *A berry, any small fruit of trees, as of the bay, olive, elder, and myrtle, trees*. (2) *A pearl*. (3) *Also sheeps turdles, &c. from the likeness*. (1) *Lauri baccae*, Virg. Geor. 1, 306. *olivæ*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 69. *ebuli*, Virg. Ecl. 10, 27. *myrti*, Plin. Nec fruges terræ baccaeve arborum, &c. Cic. de Div. 1, 51. (2) *Conchea bacca maris pretio est*, Virg. in Cul. 67. (2) *Caprini stercoris bacca*, Pallad. de R. R. 2, 14.

|| **Baccäureatus**, ūs. m. *A bachelor's degree*.

|| **Baccäureus**, i. m. *A bachelor of arts, &c. in the university*. Vid. *Batalarius*, & *Selden*. no fratrem de tit. honor. 2, 3, 24.

Baccälia, æ. f. [quod baccharum fertilissima] *A bay tree, or laurel, bearing a great store of berries*, Plin. 15, 30.

Baccatus, a, um. adj. [à baccâ] *Garnished, or set, with pearl*. ¶ *Collo monile baccatum*, A pearl necklace, Virg. Æn. 1, 659.

* **Baccha**, æ. f. [à Bacchus] (1) *A she-priest of Bacchus*. (2) *A courtesan*. (1) *Bacchæ bacchanti à velis advorsatæ, ex insanâ insanioiem facies,*

B A C

Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 71. (2) Vid. Bacchanal, No. 2.

* **Bacchâbundus**, a, um. adj. *Reveling, ranting*. **Bacchabundum** agmen incessit, Curt. 9, 10, 27.

Bacchânal, âlis. n. [ab eodem] (1) *The place where the feasts of Bacchus were solemnised; or, perhaps, the feast itself*. (2) *Also a bawdy-house*.

(1) *Vos in cellâ vinariâ Bacchanal facitis*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 44. (2) *Bacchas metuo, & Bacchanal tuum*, Id. Bacch. 1, 1, 19.

* **Bacchânâlia**, um. pl. n. [ex eodem] *Bacchi festa, quæ, & Liberalia, & Dionysia, The feasts of Bacchus*. *Bacchanalia vivunt*, Juven. 2, 3.

* **Bacchans**, tis. part. [ab eodem themate] *Raging mad, distracted*. *Similes bacchantibus vagari*, Curt. 8, 33. Vid. *Baccha*, No. 1.

Bacchar, al. **Bacchar**, âris. n. & **Bacchâris**, is. f. [à fragrantia quâ Bacchum, i. e. vinum refert] *A sweet herb, called by some our lady's gloves, by others, clown's spikenard; thought by the ancients to be useful in fascinations*. *Bacchare frontem Cingite, ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 27. Aliqui *bacchar nardum rusticum appellavere*, Plin. 21, 6.

* || **Bacchâtum**, adv. [ab eodem] *Like mad folks, in a rage, distractedly*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 20.

* **Bacchâtio**, ônis. verb. [à bacchor] *A debauch, reveling, ranting, &c.* Cic. Verr. 1, 12.

* **Bacchâtus**, a, um. part. [ex eodem] (1) *Activo sensu, Raging, running about in a rage*. (2) *Et pass. Danced, or run over distractedly*. (1) *Alecto bacchata per urbes*, Virg. Æn. 10, 41. (2) *Virginibus bacchata Lacænis Taygeta*, Id. Geor. 2, 487.

* **Bacchîcus**, a, um. adj. [à Bacchus] *Of, or belonging to, Bacchus*. *Deme meis hederas Bacchica ferta comis*, Ov. Trist. 1, 6, 2.

* † **Bacchînal**, Plaut. Vid. *Bacchanal*.

* **Bacchius**, i. m. [βακχῆος, Gr. ita dict. quod hymnis in Bacchum frequentaretur; vel quod Baccharum saltationi conveniret] *A foot in verse of one short and two long syllables*, Quint. 9, 4, as ἀνάβι.

B Æ T

* **Bacchor**, âris. dep. [à Baccho vini inventore] *To keep the feasts of Bacchus, to revel, to riot, to run about after a distracted manner, to vapour, or swagger, to bully*. = *Furere, & bacchari arbitrabatur*, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 30. ¶ § *Bacchari in aliquid, To rail at one*, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 31.

¶ **Baccifer**, a, um. adj. [ex bacca, & fero] *Bearing berries*. *Baccifera taxus*, Plin. 16, 10. *Baccifer Sabinus*, Sil. 3, 596. i. e. *Olivæ ferax ager Sabinus*. *Baccifera Pallas*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 8.

Baccûla, æ. f. dim. [à bacca] *A small berry*, Plin. 25, 8.

* || **Bäcêölus**, i. m. dim. [à βάκηλος, ἀνόητος Hefych.] *A fool, a silly fellow*. *Augustus ap. Suet. 8. ubi al. leg. Bateolus*.

* **Bäcillum**, i. n. dim. [à baculum] *A stick, or little staff*. *Romuli lituus, incurvum, & leviter à summo inflexum, bacillum*, Cic. de Div. 1, 17.

* **Bäcûlum**, i. n. & **Bäcûlus**, i. m. formâ dim. [à βάκτρον, omittis τρ, ut à σκηπτρον, Scipio] (1) *A staff, stick, or cudgel; a walking staff, a cornel staff, a baton*. (2) *A scepter*. (1) *Onusque fuit baculum sylvestre sinistrae*, Ov. Met. 2, 681. (2) *Aureum in manu baculum, ad latus acinaces*, Flor. 4, 11, 3. ¶ *Virilis terminatio neque tantis munita est auctoritatibus, neque ejus dim. Bacillus est in usu*.

Badius, a, um. adj. *Brown, bay, sorrel, chestnut colour*. ¶ *Equus badius, a bayard*, Varr.

* **Bädizo**, as. & **Bädisso**, as. neut. [βαδίζω, Gr. idem] *To go, to walk, to pace, or amble*. *Demam, herclè, jam de ordeo, totutim ni badizas*, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 116.

* || **Bæta**, æ. f. [à βᾶτη, Gr.] *A kind of thick garment*. *Bæta cûm hyeme, tum æstate, bona, vid. Chil.*

Bæticatus, a, um. adj. *Wearing brown, or dark coloured, cloth*, Mart. 1, 97.

Bæticus, a, um. adj. [à Bæticâ Hispaniæ regione, ubi vellera sunt pulla, Scal.] *Brown, swarthy, tawny, dusky*. *Lacerna Bætica*.

Bagaudæ,

BAL

Bagaudæ, arum. pl. m. qui & Bagodæ, & Bacaudæ, Out-laws, or banditti of Gaul in the time of Dioclesian, Salvian. & Eutrop.
 Baia, arum. The hot baths. Vid. Propr.
 Bajulans, tis. part. Carrying a burden. Circumducere asinum bajulantem sarcinas, Phædr. 3, 20, 5.
 Bajulo, as. act. [à seq. bajulus] To carry like a porter. Ego bajulabo, tu, ut decet dominum, ante me ito inanis, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 70.
 Bajulus, i. m. A porter, a day-labourer, such as servemajors and brick-layers, &c. = Bajuli atque operarii, Cic. Parad. 3.
 * Balaena, æ. f. [à Gr. φάλαινα] A vast sea-fish, by some called a grampus, a kind of whale. Quanto delphinis balaena Britannica major, Juv. 10, 14.
 * Balaenatus, a, um. adj. [ex balanus] Anointed with the oil of ben. Balanatum gausape pectus, Pers. 4, 37. i. e. barbam, vel capillitium, balani oleo delibutum.
 * Balaeninus, a, um. adj. [ex balano factus] Made of ben, Plin. 23, 4.
 * Balaenites, æ. um. [à simil. balani] A gem thus described; Gemma subviridis, & Corinthio similis æri, secante mediam flammeâ venâ, Plin. 37, 10.
 * Balaenitis, idis. f. [à rotundâ glandis effigie] A kind of round chestnuts, Plin. 15, 23.
 Balans, tis. part. Bleating like a sheep. Agnus balans, Phædr. 3, 16, 1. Grex balantum, Virg. Geor. 12, 72.
 * Balanus, i. [à βάλανος, glans] c. g. etfi Græcè semper f. (1) A kind of mast, or acorn, from oak, beech, &c. (2) || A date. (3) A kind of shell fish. (4) Ben, whereof sweet oil is made. (5) || A suppository, from its likeness to an acorn. (1) A nobis appellantur balani; eorum duo genera, Plin. 13, 4. (2) Vid. D. tit. de verborum significatione. (3) Echinos, lepadas, ostreas, balanos, captamus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8. (4) Pressa tuis balanum capillis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 4. (5) Ap. Medicos.
 Balatro, onis. m. de cujus etymo multi multa, sed nihil comperti. A pitiful fellow, a sorry rogue, a tatterdemallion, a shabby rascal. Videbo jam vos, balatrones, & huc afferam meum corium, & flagra, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.
 Balatus, us. m. verb. [à balo] A bleating of sheep, or lambs. Quæstus matri multis balatibus agnus, Virg. Æn. 9, 565.
 * Balaustinus, a, um. adj. [à seq. balaustinum] Like the flower of a pomegranate, Plin. 13, 19.
 * Balaustinum, i. n. [βαλαύστιον, Gr.] The flower of a pomegranate, Plin. 23, 6.
 || Balbè, adv. After a stammering way, lispingly, Non. ex Varr. l. 10. sed Steph. affirmat ita non esse, & locum corrupti suspicatur.
 Balbus, a, um. adj. [fortè à בלבל, confusè locutus est, unde nobis Babbie] Stammering, stuttering, snuffling in his speech. Non tædebit balba cum puero dicere verba senem, Tibull. 2, 5, 94.
 || Balbuties, ei. f. Vox trita, sed barbara. A stammering in the speech, a stuttering. || Hæsitantia linguæ, Cic.
 Balbutio, ire, ivi. act. (1) To stammer, to stutter, to lisp. (2) To babble, or say something to no purpose. (1) Balbutit scaurum, pravis fultum malè talis, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 48. (2) Veteres Academici balbutire desinant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26.
 Balaenium, i. n. pro balneum. A bath a bagnio, a hot house, a steuv, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 17. & Cic. Att. 2, 3.
 Baliaulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à balio colore] A tawny-moor, a negro, a black, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 5, 22. || Sed fortè rectius scrib. Balliolus, ut sit dim. à βάλλω, leno, unde & Ballio perditissimus leno, ap. eundem.
 * Ballista, æ. f. vel potiùs Ballista, [cùm sit à βάλλω, jacio] A warlike engine, to throw, or shoot, stones, or darts; a cross-bow, a brake, or sling. Ballistæ lapidum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. Meus est ballista pugnus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 16.
 * Ballistarium, i. n. [à præced.] The place where the ballista was mounted, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 1, 74. where, according to Lipsius, it is the engine itself.
 * || Ballistarius, i. m. [ab eodem] A maker of

BAM

slings, guns, or cross-bows; or one that shoots out of them. Ballistarii, σφενδονηται, Gloss.
 * Bālito, as. [freq. à balo] To bleat often, or much. Cùm hæ [oves] sic eunt à pecu balitantes, Plaut. Sic leg. Char. Bacch. 5, 2, 5. sed hîc al. leg. Palitantes, [à palor] & fortè rectius. Strag-gling, wandering.
 Bālius, a, um. adj. id. quod Badius, d in l mutato. Of a dark bay colour, tawny, Varr.
 || Bālivus, i. m. [à βάλλειν, committere, tradere, unde & Gall. bailler, Angl. to bail.] A bailiff in a corporation; a bailiff of husbandry.
 * Ballote, es. f. The herb called stinking board, Plin. 27, 8.
 || Balluca, æ. f. Gold ore, or gold unfined, Cod. Theod. Vid. Balux.
 * Balneæ, arum. f. [à balneum] Publick baths, or bagnios, to wash in, Cic. pro Cæl. 25.
 * Balnearium, i. n. [ab eodem] A place where a bath is. Balnearia occidenti æstivo advertantur, Col. 1, 6. & Cic. Att. 13, 29.
 * Balnearius, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] Belonging to the baths. || Balnearii, fures, Pifering rogues, who stole away peoples clothes in the baths, Catull. 34, 1.
 * Balneator, oris. m. qui balneis præest. [ab eodem] The keeper of the bagnio, the master of the bath; or perhaps a servant attending about the bath. Mulier potens familiaris facta erat balneatori, Cic. pro Cæl. 26. Balneatorem frigidum, Plaut. vocat Neptunum, in Rudente, 2, 6, 43. Vestimenta servanda balneatori, Ulp.
 * || Balneatorius, a, um. adj. [à supradict.] Pertaining to, or used in, a bath, Digest.
 * || Balneatrix, icis. f. A mistress of the bath, Petron. ap. Serv. in Æn. 12, v. 159.
 * Balneolum, i. n. dim. [à balneum] A little bagnio, or bath, Juv. 7, 4.
 * Balneum, i. n. [ex Græco βαλανεϊον] A bath, a bagnio, a washing place, Cic. Fam. 14, 20. || Balneum in ædibus privatis; Balneæ, & Balnea, in loco publico. Sed hæc differentia non semper observatur.
 Bālo, as. neut. [vox ficta à sono, nisi fortè à βῆλα, Æol. pro βῆλα, oves, Vid. Varr. R. R. 2, 1.] To bleat as sheep. Balat ov's, Ov. || Transfertur etiam acutè ad hominem. Satis balasti, ô noster Faustule, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. i. e. Satis præcepisti de ovibus, quarum est balare.
 * Balsaminus, a, um. adj. [à balsamum] Made of balm. || Oleum balsaminum, Balm-oil, Plin. 23, 4.
 * Balsamum, i. n. & arbor, & succus [à Gr. βάλαμον, cujus liquor ὀποβάλσαμον, dicitur, quasi ὀν ἔλγει, i. e. princeps oleum] Balsam, or balm, the tree, and likewise the juice which drops from it, which is of a most fragrant smell. Balsamum modica arbor, Tac. H. 5, 6. Omnibus odoribus præfertur balsamum uni terrarum Judææ concessum, Fin. 12, 25.
 * || Balteolus, i. m. [à balteus] A small belt, or sword girdle, Jul. Capit.
 * Balteus, i. m. & Balteum, i. n. sed hoc rar. in sing. plur. tamen semper baltea, non baltei. [à Græc. βάλλω, circumjicio] A girdle, a sword belt. Præbebant cæsi baltea lenta boves, Propert. 4, 11, 22. Verutum in balteo defigitur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43.
 || Bālūca, æ. f. A big drinking pot. Cantharis, & balucis bibunt, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12. ubi nunc leg. Batiolis.
 Bālūx, ūcis. f. Voc. Hisp. Small gold dust. Illinc balucis malleator Hispanæ, Mart. 12, 57, 9. uñ leg. Turneb. malè vulgò, paludis, Hispani aurum, quod minutum est, balucem vocant, Plin. 33, 4.
 * || Bambacinus, a, um. adj. [à seq. bambacion] Made of cotton, bombazine, Lex. ex Plin.
 * Bambacion, onis. n. [à βαμβάκιον, Gr. idem] Cotton, bombast, Plin. 19, 1.
 Bambaliō, onis. m. [ab Aristoph. βαμβάλεσθαι] A stammerer, or stutterer; a nick-name of M. Antony's father-in-law, Cic. Philip. 3, 6.
 || Bambatus, a, um. adj. pro Bammatus. Pickled, soured. Bambatæ scillæ, i. e. intinctu aliquo conditæ, Col. 12, 34.

BAR

* || Bānaufus, i. m. [à βαῦνος, fornax, & αὖτος, incendo] An artificer working by fire, a mechanick, Hier.
 Banchus, i. m. qui & mixon dicitur. A kind of sea-fish, Plin. 32, 9.
 || Bancus, i. m. A bank, bench, seat, or table.
 || Bancus regius, The king's bench. Bancus communis, The common pleas. Ex usu vernaculo.
 || Bandophorus, i. m. A standard-bearer, Cæsar.
 || Vexillarius, Liv.
 || Bandum, vox Longobardica, A banner, or standard of the genera, Procop. || Vexillum, signum.
 || Bānērettus, i. m. A knight made in the field.
 || Bannālis mola, The lord of the manour's mill, where his tenants are obliged to grind their corn. Calv.
 || Bannitus, a, um. part. [qu. à bannio inusit.] Banished, out-lawed, Cod. Hence the Banditti, so called in Italy, who live without laws. || Proscriptus.
 || Bannus, i. m. vel Bannum, i. n. An arriere-ban, or beer-ban, when all vassals were bound to wait upon their lord personally, in the field; and those that did not appear were out-lawed. Also a publick edict, an outlawry. || Banna matrimonialia, Banns of matrimony, published in the church, Lat. Promulgatio matrimonialis.
 * || Bāphā, æ. f. & Bāphā, ōrum. pl. n. τὰ βαφεία, tabernæ tinctoriæ, A die-house, a place where they die, Lampr.
 * Baptæ, arum. m. [à βάπτω, tingo] A comedy so called, made by Eupolis, q. d. The dipsers. Vid. Schol. in Juv. Sat. 2, 92. Baptæ, Priests of Ceres, so called of a ceremony, which was begun by washing, Vid. Propr.
 * Baptes, is. f. [à Gr. βάπτω, idem] A precious stone, like the Batrachites, or frog stone, but softer, Plin. 37, 10.
 * || Baptisma, atis. n. [à βαπτίζω, quod à βάπτω, immergo] Baptism, a sacrament of the Christian Church, Tert.
 * || Baptismum, i. n. [ab eodem] Baptism. Ambr.
 * || Baptismus, i. m. [ex eodem themate] Baptism, dipping, washing, Lat. Immerfio.
 * || Baptista, æ. m. [ex eodem themate] A baptizer; John the Baptist, so called emphatically, Bibl.
 * Baptisterium, i. n. [ab eodem] A font, a bath, a vessel to wash the body in, Plin. Ep. Ep. 5, 6.
 * || Baptizo, as. act. [à βαπτίζω, quod à βάπτω, mergo, tingo] To dip all over, to wash, to baptize, Lat. Immergo.
 * || Bārathro, onis. m. qui in barathrum [à quo derivatur] i. e. in ventrem condit omnia, One that buries his estate in his belly, a spendthrift, a belly-god. Eisdem putat Acron, quos balatrones Horatius vocat.
 * Bārathrum, i. n. [Gr. βάραθρον, quod à βαρ beer, puteus, & ῥαθ athar, locus, M. sc. locus putei,] (1) A gulf, a deep pit, any deep place. (2) Hell. (3) Met. The marrow, or paunch. (4) A wasteful barlot. (5) A glutton, a belly god, a great eater. (1) Imo barathri ter gurgite vastas Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. Æn. 3, 422. (2) Quæcunque latent ferali monstra barathro, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 37. (3) Extremo ructus si venit à barathro, Mart. 1, 88. (4) O Barathrum, ubi nunc es? Plaut. in Bacchid. 1, 2, 41. (5) Pernicies, & tempestas, barathrumque micelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31.
 * BARBA, æ. f. [à φάβη, M.] A beard, both of men and beasts. Viris mamma, atque barba Cic. de Fin. 3, 5. Barba capræ, Plin. 12, 17. lupi, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 42. leonis, Mart. || Barba gallinacei, A cocks jellips, Plin. 30, 11. πο'υρι, The claws, Id. virgultorum, Lopings, καταχρηστικῶς, Id. Stolidam barbam vellere, To use one servily, Pers. 2, 28. Barba tenus philosophus, A grave coxcomb, Cic.
 * Barbare, adv. [à barbarus] (1) Barbarously, unusually, unintelligibly. (2) Clownishly, rudely. (3) In another tongue, not Greek. (1) Si Grammaticum se professus quispiam barbarè loquatur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. (2) Non speres perpetuum dulcia barbarè Lædentem oscula, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 14. (3) Philemon scripsit, Plautus vestit barbarè, i. e. Latine Prol. Trin. 19.]

* Barbāria,

A X I

Axiellus, i. m. dim. [ab affis] *A little board; a latb; a pin that a pulley runs on*, Vitruv. 10, 21.

Axilla, æ. f. [ab alâ, fugâ literæ vastioris] *The arm bole, the arm-pit*, Cic. Orat. 45.

|| **Axillâris**, e. adj. *Belonging to the arm-bole.*
¶ **Axillâris vena**, *A great vein. Axillâris arteria*, *An artery which goeth up to the arm-pit*, Ap. Med.

† **Axim**, pro Egerim, Pacuv. ap. Non. & Axi, pro Egerit, Fest. ut Faxim. Nam & ago, axi, antiq.

* **Axinômantia**, æ. f. *Divination, or witchcraft done by batches*, Plin. 36, 19.

* **Axiôma**, âlis. n. [ἀξιωμα, Gr. i. e. sententia, ab ἀξιόω, cûm sign. sentio, puto] Cic. *effatum* vertit. *Fundamentum Dialecticæ est quicquid enuncietur (id autem appellatur ἀξιωμα, quod est quasi effatum) aut verum esse aut falsum*, Acad. 4, 29. Sumitur itaque generatim pro omni enunciatione. *An axiom, a proposition, a general rule, a maxim.*

A X I

* **Axis**, is. m. [ab ago, axi, ant. ut Gr. ἄξω, quod idem sign.] (1) *An axle-tree about which the wheel turns.* (2) Synec. *A cart, wagon, or chariot.* (3) *Either of the two poles, the North pole especially.* (4) *Also improperly any climate.* (5) *The whole heaven.* (6) *The hook, or hinge of a door, or gate.* (7) *A board, or table, such as Solon's laws were written on at Athens.* (8) *Also a kind of wild beast in the East-Indies, like a gazel, or roe, sacred to Bacchus.* (1) *Utilis ungendis axibus esse potes*, Mart. 2, 77. (2) *Effusum sinuabat axem*, Sil. 16, 360. (3) *Asper ab axe ruit Boreas*, Manil. 4, 589. *Terram altricem nostram quæ trajecto axi sustinetur*, Cic. de Univ. 10. (4) *Axe sub Hesperio*, Ov. Met. 4, 214. (5) *Nudo sub ætheris axe*, Virg. Æn. 2, 512. (6) *Vellere axem emoto à cardine*, Stat. Theb. 1, 349. (7) *Solonis leges ligneis axibus [pro affibus] incisæ sunt*, Gell. 2, 12. *Axes esculini, querni*, Vitruv. 7, 1. (8) Plin. 8, 21.

† **Axiôsius**, a, um. adj. *Busy, factious, quar-*

relsome, scolding. **Axiôsiæ** annonam caram è vili concinnant viris, Varr. ex Plautinâ Afrabâ, five Clitellariâ.

* † **Axo**, ant. pro Egero, Fest. It. Axo, as. *Ax-are est nominare*, Id. sc. quod leges suas in axibus, i. e. affibus describerent.

Axungia, æ. f. [ab ungendo palustri axe] *The grease, or swarf, in the axle-tree of a wheel*, Plin. 28, 9.

A ante Z.

* || **Azimuth**, voc. Arab. *Great circles meeting in the Zenith, and passing through all the degrees of the Horizon*, Astron.

* || **Azûma**, pl. n. *The feast of unleavened bread*. Bibl. à seq.

* **Azûmus**, a, um. adj. i. e. fermenti expers, & per metaph. sincerus, [ex a, sine, & ζύμα, fermentum] *Unleavened, sweet. Also sincere, not puffed up.*

B. The second letter, but first consonant in the alphabet, is a labial, and pronounced by shutting the lips, which A had opened. Among the Mutes it hath a middle Place, and Power, between the smooth and easy Sound of P, and the aspirate and rougher Sound of Ph, F, and V, every one of which in the Derivation and Inflection of Words, is frequently, for the better Sound, changed into some of the other; so from βόσκω comes *pasco*, from ἀπὸ *ab*, from *labor*, *lapsus*; from *scribo*, *scripsi*: thus b, always continuing in the Inflection of such Words before a Vowel; but, because it would otherwise be too hard, before a consonant it is softened into p: thus from *rubeo* comes *rufus*; from θρίαμβος, *triumphus*; from φάλαγγα, *balæna*; from ἐρέω, *fremo*; from γίλβος, *gilvus*; from βίβλος, *avus*. Yea, in some Latin Words, b and v are indifferently written; as *sebum* and *seuum*; so also b and p; as *Publicola* and *Poplicola*; and b and f, as *bubalus* and *bufalus*. B is sometimes inserted in the middle of Words for the better Sound, as in *ambages*, *ambio*, *amburo*, &c. is servile in the Inflection of the Dative and Ablative Plural of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Declensions of Latin Nouns; as likewise in those of the Preterimperfect, and Future Tenses; as also in the First and Second Conjugations.

B A C

B ante A.

B. In ancient Writings denotes *Balbus*, or *Brutus*; B. F. in the Preface to Laws or Contracts, *Bonum factum*; B. AV. *Bonus avibus*, or *Bonis auspiciis*.

* **Bābæ**, interj. admirat. id. quod papæ [ἀπαύται, quod ferme id. quod ὦ πόποι, O dii! apud Homerum] *O strange! wonderful!* Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 131.

|| **Babas**, æ. m. *A fool, a baby, a simpleton.*

* **Bābŷlōnīca** vestis, [ἀβαβυλων] *A garment woven with divers colours. Babylonica*, pl. n. sc. *aulæa*, *Rich hangings interwoven with several colours*, Plin. 8, 48.

* **Bābŷlōnīus**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] ¶ *Babylonios tentare numeros, To have one's nativity calculated*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 3.

* || **Bacar**, āris. m. *Vas vinarium. [à Baccho, i. e. vino] A wine, or water, vessel; a beaker*, Fest.

Bacca, æ. f. (1) *A berry, any small fruit of trees, as of the bay, olive, elder, and myrtle, trees.* (2) *A pearl.* (3) *Also sheeps turdles, &c. from the likeness.* (1) *Lauri baccae*, Virg. Geor. 1, 306. *olivæ*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 69. *ebuli*, Virg. Ecl. 10, 27. *myrti*, Plin. Nec fruges terræ baccaeve arborum, &c. Cic. de Div. 1, 51. (2) *Conchea bacca maris pretio est*, Virg. in Cul. 67. (2) *Caprini stercoris bacca*, Pallad. de R. R. 2, 14.

|| **Baccālaureātus**, ūs. m. *A bachelor's degree.*

|| **Baccālaureus**, i. m. *A bachelor of arts, &c. in the university.* Vid. *Batalarius*, & *Selden*. no fratrem de tit. honor. 2, 3, 24.

Baccālia, æ. f. [quod baccharum fertilissima] *A bay tree, or laurel, bearing a great store of berries*, Plin. 15, 30.

Baccātus, a, um. adj. [à baccâ] *Garnished, or set, with pearl.* ¶ *Collo monile baccatum*, A pearl necklace, Virg. Æn. 1, 659.

* **Baccha**, æ. f. [à Bacchus] (1) *A she-priest of Bacchus.* (2) *A courtesan.* (1) *Bacchæ bacchanti* & velis advorsarier, ex insanâ insanioiem facies,

B A C

Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 71. (2) Vid. *Bacchanal*, No. 2.

* **Bacchābundus**, a, um. adj. *Reveling, ranting.* *Bacchabundum agmen incessit*, Curt. 9, 10, 27.

Bacchānal, ālis. n. [ab eodem] (1) *The place where the feasts of Bacchus were solemnised, or, perhaps, the feast itself.* (2) *Also a bawdy-house.* (1) *Vos in cellâ vinariâ Bacchanal facitis*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 44. (2) *Bacchas metuo, & Bacchanal tuum*, Id. Bacch. 1, 1, 19.

* **Bacchānālia**, um. pl. n. [ex eodem] *Bacchi festa, quæ, & Liberalia, & Dionysia, The feasts of Bacchus.* *Bacchanalia vivunt*, Juven. 2, 3.

* **Bacchans**, tis. part. [ab eodem themate] *Raging mad, distracted.* *Similes bacchantibus vagari*, Curt. 8, 33. Vid. *Baccha*, No. 1.

Bacchar, a. *Bacchar*, āris. n. & *Bacchāris*, is. f. [à fragrantia quâ Bacchum, i. e. vinum refert] *A sweet herb, called by some our lady's gloves, by others, clown's spikenard; thought by the ancients to be useful in fascinations.* *Bacchare frontem Cingite, ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 27. Aliqui *bacchar nardum rusticum appellavêre*, Plin. 21, 6.

* || **Bacchātim**, adv. [ab eodem] *Like mad folks, in a rage, distractedly*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 20.

* **Bacchātio**, ōnis. verb. [à bacchor] *A debauch, reveling, ranting, &c.* Cic. Verr. 1, 12.

* **Bacchātus**, a, um. part. [ex eodem] (1) *Activo sensu, Raging, running about in a rage.* (2) *Et pass. Danced, or run over distractedly.* (1) *Alecto bacchata per urbes*, Virg. Æn. 10, 41. (2) *Virginibus bacchata Lacænis Taygeta*, Id. Geor. 2, 487.

* **Bacchīcus**, a, um. adj. [à Bacchus] *Of, or belonging to, Bacchus.* *Deme meis hederas Bacchica ferta comis*, Ov. Trist. 1, 6, 2.

* † **Bacchīnal**, Plaut. Vid. *Bacchanal*.

* **Bacchius**, i. m. [βακχῖος, Gr. ita dict. quod hymnis in Bacchum frequentaretur; vel quod Baccharum saltationi conveniret] *A foot in verse of one short and two long syllables*, Quint. 9, 4, as ἀνάβι.

B Æ T

* **Bacchor**, āris. dep. [à Baccho vini inventore] *To keep the feasts of Bacchus, to revel, to riot, to run about after a distracted manner, to vapour, or swagger, to bully.* = *Furere, & bacchari arbitrabatur*, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 30. ¶ § *Bacchari in aliquid, To rail at one*, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 31.

¶ **Baccifer**, a, um. adj. [ex bacca, & fero] *Bearing berries.* *Baccifera taxus*, Plin. 16, 10. *Baccifer Sabinus*, Sil. 3, 596. i. e. *Olivæ ferax ager Sabinus.* *Baccifera Pallas*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 8.

Baccūla, æ. f. dim. [à bacca] *A small berry*, Plin. 25, 8.

* || **Bācēolus**, i. m. dim. [à βᾶκλος, ἀνόητος Hesych.] *A fool, a silly fellow.* *Augustus ap. Suet. 8. ubi al. leg. Bateolus.*

* **Bacillum**, i. n. dim. [à baculum] *A stick, or little staff.* *Romuli lituus, incurvum, & leviter à summo inflexum, bacillum*, Cic. de Div. 1, 17.

* **Baculum**, i. n. & **Baculus**, i. m. formâ dim. [à βάκτρον, omittis τρ, ut à σκηπτρον, Scipio] (1) *A staff, stick, or cudgel; a walking staff, a cornel staff, a baton.* (2) *A scepter.* (1) *Onusque fuit baculum sylvestre sinistrae*, Ov. Met. 2, 681. (2) *Aureum in manu baculum, ad latus acinaces*, Flor. 4, 11, 3. ¶ *Virilis terminatio neque tantis munita est auctoritatibus, neque ejus dim.* *Bacillus est in usu.*

Badius, a, um. adj. *Brown, bay, sorrel, chestnut colour.* ¶ *Equus badius, a bayard*, Varr.

* **Bādīzo**, as. & **Bādīso**, as. neut. [βαδίζω, Gr. idem] *To go, to walk, to pace, or amble.* *Demam, herclè, jam de ordeo, totūtim ni badizas*, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 116.

* || **Bæta**, æ. f. [à βᾶτη, Gr.] *A kind of thick garment.* *Bæta cūm hyeme, tum æstate, bona, vid. Chil.*

Bæticātus, a, um. adj. *Wearing brown, or dark coloured, cloth*, Mart. 1, 97.

Bæticus, a, um. adj. [à Bæticâ Hispaniæ regione, ubi vellera sunt pulla, Scal.] *Brown, swarthy, tawny, dusky.* *Lacerna Bætica.*

Bagaudæ,

Bagaudæ, arum. pl. m. qui & Bagodæ, & Bacaudæ, Out-laws, or banditti of Gaul in the time of Dioclesian, Salvian. & Eutrop.

Baiæ, arum. The hot baths. Vid. Propr.

Bajulans, tis. part. Carrying a burden. Circumducere asinum bajulantem sarcinas, Phædr. 3, 20, 5.

Bajulo, as. act. [à seq. bajulus] To carry like a porter. Ego bajulabo, tu, ut decet dominum, ante me ito inanis, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 70.

Bajulus, i. m. A porter, a day-labourer, such as serve masons and brick-layers, &c. = Bajuli atque operarii, Cic. Parad. 3.

* Bālæna, æ. f. [à Gr. φάλαινα] A vast sea-fish, by some called a grampus, a kind of whale. Quotid delphinis balæna Britannica major, Juv. 10, 14.

* Bālānātus, a, um. adj. [ex balanus] Anointed with the oil of ben. Balanatum gausape pectus, Pers. 4, 37. i. e. barbam, vel capillitium, balani oleo delibutum.

* Bālānīnus, a, um. adj. [ex balano factus] Made of ben, Plin. 23, 4.

* Bālānītes, æ. um. [à simil. balani] A gem thus described; Gemma subviridis, & Corinthio similis æri, secante mediam flammeâ venâ, Plin. 37, 10.

* Bālānītis, idis. f. [à rotundâ glandis effigie] A kind of round chestnuts, Plin. 15, 23.

Bālans, tis. part. Bleating like a sheep. Agnus balans, Phædr. 3, 16, 1. Grex balantum, Virg. Geor. 12, 72.

* Bālānus, i. [à βάλλων, glans] c. g. etfi Græcè semper f. (1) A kind of mast, or acorn, from oak, beech, &c. (2) || A date. (3) A kind of shell fish. (4) Ben, whereof sweet oil is made. (5) || A suppository, from its likeness to an acorn. (1) A nobis appellantur balani; eorum duo genera, Plin. 13, 4. (2) Vid. D. tit. de verborum significatione. (3) Echinos, lepadas, ostreas, balanos, captamus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8. (4) Pressa tuis balanus capillis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 4. (5) Ap. Medicos.

Bālātro, ōnis. m. de cujus etymo multi multa, sed nihil comperti. A pitiful fellow, a sorry rogue, a tatterdemallion, a shabby rascal. Videbo jam vos, balatrones, & huc afferam meum corium, & flagra, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

Bālātus, ūs. m. verb. [à balo] A bleating of sheep, or lambs. Quæsitus matri multis balatibus agnus, Virg. Æn. 9, 565.

* Bālāufīnus, a, um. adj. [à seq. balaufium] Like the flower of a pomegranate, Plin. 13, 19.

* Bālāufium, i. n. [βαλαύσιον, Gr.] The flower of a pomegranate, Plin. 23, 6.

|| Balbē, adv. After a stammering way, lispingly, Non. ex Varr. l. 10. sed Steph. affirmat ita non esse, & locum corrumpi suspicatur.

Balbus, a, um. adj. [forte à בלבב, confusè locutus est, unde nobis Babbie] Stammering, stuttering, snuffling in his speech. Non tædebit balba cum puero dicere verba senem, Tibull. 2, 5, 94.

|| Balbūties, ei. f. Vox trita, sed barbarâ. A stammering in the speech, a stuttering. † Hæsitantia linguæ, Cic.

Balbūtio, ire, īvi. act. (1) To stammer, to stutter, to lisp. (2) To babble, or say something to no purpose. (1) Balbutit scaurum, pravis fultum malè talis, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 48. (2) Veteres Academici balbutire desinant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26.

Bālīneum, i. n. pro balneum. A bath a bagnio, a hot house, a steuv, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 17. & Cic. Att. 2, 3.

Bālīolus, a, um. adj. dim. [à balio colore] A tawny-moor, a negro, a black, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 22. Sed fortè rectius scrib. Balliolus, ut sit dim. à βάλλω, leno, unde & Ballio perditissimus leno, ap. eundem.

* Bālīsta, æ. f. vel potiùs Ballista, [cùm sit à βάλλω, jacio] A warlike engine, to throw, or shoot, stones, or darts; a cross-bow, a brake, or sling. Balistæ lapidum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. Meus est balista pugnus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 16.

* Bālīstārium, i. n. [à præced.] The place where the balista was mounted, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 74. where, according to Lipsius, it is the engine itself.

* || Bālīstārius, i. m. [ab eodem] A maker of

slings, guns, or cross-bows; or one that shoots out of them. Balistarii, σφενδοῦνται, Gloss.

* Bālīto, as. [freq. à balo] To bleat often, or much. Cùm hæ [oves] sic eunt à pecu balitantes, Plaut. Sic leg. Char. Bacch. 5, 2, 5. sed hîc al. leg. Palitantes, [à palor] & fortè rectius. Strag-gling, wandering.

Bālīus, a, um. adj. id. quod Badius, d in l mutato. Of a dark bay colour, tawny, Varr.

|| Bālīvus, i. m. [à βάλλειν, committere, tradere, unde & Gall. bailler, Angl. to bail.] A bailiff in a corporation; a bailiff of husbandry.

* Ballōte, es. f. The herb called stinking board-bound, Plin. 27, 8.

|| Ballūca, æ. f. Gold ore, or gold unrefined, Cod. Theod. Vid. Balux.

* Balneæ, arum. f. [à balneum] Publick baths, or bagnios, to wash in, Cic. pro Cæl. 25.

* Balneārium, i. n. [ab eodem] A place where a bath is. Balnearia occidenti æstivo advertantur, Col. 1, 6. & Cic. Att. 13, 29.

* Balneārius, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] Belonging to the baths. || Balnearii, fures, Pifering rogues, who stole away peoples clothes in the baths, Catull. 34, 1.

* Balneātor, ōris. m. qui balneis præest. [ab eodem] The keeper of the bagnio, the master of the bath; or perhaps a servant attending about the bath. Mulier potens familiaris facta erat balneatori, Cic. pro Cæl. 26. Balneatorem frigidum, Plaut. vocat Neptunum, in Rudente, 2, 6, 43. Vestimenta servanda balneatori, Ulp.

* || Balneātorius, a, um. adj. [à supradict.] Pertaining to, or used in, a bath, Digest.

* || Balneātrix, icis. f. A mistress of the bath, Petron. ap. Serv. in Æn. 12. v. 159.

* Balneōium, i. n. dim. [à balneum] A little bagnio, or bath, Juv. 7, 4.

* Balneum, i. n. [ex Græco βαλανεύον] A bath, a bagnio, a washing place, Cic. Fam. 14, 20. || Balneum iu ædibus privatis; Balneæ, & Balnea, in loco publico. Sed hæc differentia non semper observatur.

Bālo, as. neut. [vox ficta à sono, nisi fortè à βῆλα, Æol. pro μῆλα, oves, Vid. Varr. R. R. 2, 1.] To bleat as sheep. Balat ovīs, Ov. Transfertur etiam acutè ad hominem. Satis balāsti, ô noster Faustule, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. i. e. Satis præcepisti de ovibus, quarum est balare.

* Balsāmīnus, a, um. adj. [à balsamum] Made of balm. || Oleum balsaminum, Balm-oil, Plin. 23, 4.

* Balsāmum, i. n. & arbor, & succus [à Gr. βάλαμον, cujus liquor ὀποβάλαμον, dicitur, quasi ὀν βαλ, i. e. princeps oleum] Balsam, or balm, the tree, and likewise the juice which drops from it, which is of a most fragrant smell. Balsamum modica arbor, Tac. H. 5, 6. Omnibus odoribus præfertur balsamum uni terrarum Judææ concessum, Fin. 12, 25.

* || Balteolus, i. m. [à balteus] A small belt, or sword girdle, Jul. Capit.

* Balteus, i. m. & Balteum, i. n. sed hoc rar. in sing. plur. tamen semper baltea, non baltei. [à Græc. βάλλω, circumjicio] A girdle, a sword belt. Præbebant cæsi baltea lenta boves, Propert. 4, 11, 22. Verutum in balteo defigitur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43.

† Bālūca, æ. f. A big drinking pot. Cantharis, & balucis bibunt, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12. ubi nunc leg. Batiolis.

Bālūx, ūcis. f. Voc. Hisp. Small gold dust. Illinc balucis malleator Hispanæ, Mart. 12, 57, 9. uñ leg. Turneb. malè vulgò, paludis, Hispani aurum, quod minutum est, balucem vocant, Plin. 33, 4.

* || Bambācīnus, a, um. adj. [à seq. bambac-ion] Made of cotton, bombasine, Lex. ex Plin.

* Bambācion, ōnis. n. [à βαμβάκιον, Gr. idem] Cotton, bombast, Plin. 19, 1.

Bambālio, ōnis. m. [ab Aristoph. βαμβάλεσθαι] A stammerer, or stutterer; a nick-name of M. Antony's father-in-law, Cic. Philip. 3, 6.

† Bambātus, a, um. adj. pro Bammatus. Pickled, soured. Bambatæ scillæ, i. e. intinctu aliquo conditæ, Col. 12, 34.

* || Bānaufus, i. m. [à βαῦνος, fornax, & αὖνος, incendo] An artificer working by fire, a mechanic, Hier.

Banchus, i. m. qui & mixon dicitur. A kind of sea-fish, Plin. 32, 9.

|| Bancus, i. m. A bank, bench, seat, or table.

|| Bancus regius, The king's bench. Bancus communis, The common pleas. Ex usu vernaculo.

|| Bandōphōrus, i. m. A standard-bearer, Cæli. † Vexillarius, Liv.

|| Bandum, vox Longobardica, A banner, or standard of the general, Procop. † Vexillum, signum.

|| Bānērettus, i. m. A knight made in the field.

|| Bannālis mola, The lord of the manour's mill, where his tenants are obliged to grind their corn. Calv.

|| Bannītus, a, um. part. [qu. à bannio inusit.] Banished, out-lawed, Cod. Hence the Banditti, so called in Italy, who live without laws. † Proscriptus.

|| Bannus, i. m. vel Bannum, i. n. An arriere-ban, or beer-ban, when all vassals were bound to wait upon their lord personally, in the field; and those that did not appear were out-lawed. Also a publick edict, an outlawry. || Banna matrimonialia, Banns of matrimony, published in the church, Lat. Promulgatio matrimonialis.

* || Bāphīa, æ. f. & Bāphīa, ōrum. pl. n. τὰ βαφεία, tabernæ tinctoriæ, A die-house, a place where they die, Lampr.

* Baptæ, arum. m. [à βάπτω, tingo] A comedy so called, made by Eupolis, q. d. The dipsers. Vid. Schel. in Juv. Sat. 2, 92. Baptæ, Priests of Ceres, so called of a ceremony, which was begun by washing, Vid. Propr.

* Baptes, is. f. [à Gr. βάπτειν, idem] A precious stone, like the Batrachites, or frog stone, but softer, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Baptisma, ātis. n. [à βαπτίζω, quod à βάπτω, immergo] Baptism, a sacrament of the Christian Church, Tert.

* || Baptismum, i. n. [ab eodem] Baptism. Ambr.

* || Baptismus, i. m. [ex eodem themate] Baptism, dipping, washing, Lat. Immersio.

* || Baptista, æ. m. [ex eodem themate] A baptizer; John the Baptist, so called emphatically, Bibl.

* Baptistērīum, i. n. [ab eodem] A font, a bath, a vessel to wash the body in, Plin. Ep. Ep. 5, 6.

* || Baptizo, as. act. [à βαπτίζω, quod à βάπτω, mergo, tingo] To dip all over, to wash, to baptize, Lat. Immergo.

* || Bārathro, ōnis. m. qui in barathrum [à quo derivatur] i. e. in ventrem condit omnia. One that buries his estate in his belly, a spendthrift, a belly-god. Eisdem putat Acron, quos balatrones Horatius vocat.

* Bārathrum, i. n. [Gr. βάραθρον, quod à βαρ, beer, puteus, & ἄρα athar, locus, M. sc. locus putei,] (1) A gulf; a deep pit, any deep place. (2) Hell. (3) Met. The maw, or paunch. (4) A wasteful harlot. (5) A glutton, a belly god, a great eater. (1) Imo barathri ter gurgite vastas Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. Æn. 3, 422. (2) Quæcunque latent ferali monstra barathro, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 37. (3) Extremo ructus si venit à barathro, Mart. 1, 88. (4) O Barathrum, ubi nunc es? Plaut. in Bacchid. 1, 2, 41. (5) Pernicies, & tempestas, barathrumque macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31.

* BARBA, æ. f. [à φάβω, M.] A beard, both of men and beasts. Viris mamma, atque barba Cic. de Fin. 3, 5. Barbacapræ, Plin. 12, 17. lupi, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 42. leonis, Mart. || Barba gallinacei, A cocks jollips, Plin. 30, 11. πο'υ'πι, The claws, Id. virgultorum, Lepings, παταχ'ησι'κω, Id. Stolidam barbam vellere, To use one scurvily, Pers. 2, 28. Barba tenuis philosophus, A grave coxcomb, Cic.

* Barbārē, adv. [à barbarus] (1) Barbarously, unusually, unintelligibly. (2) Clowishly, rudely. (3) In another tongue, not Greek. (1) Si Grammaticum se professus quispiam barbarè loquatur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. (2) Non speres perpetuum dulcia barbarè Ludentem oscula, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 14. (3) Philemon scripsit, Plautus vertit barbarè, i. e. Latine Prol. Trin. 19.]

* Barbāria,

* *Barbāria*, æ. f. [ab eodem] (1) *Any barbarous country, chiefly Phrygia.* (2) *Barbarity, incivility, unpoliteness, rusticity.* (1) *Facis quod rullā in Barbāriā tyrannus, Cic. in Pison. 8.* Græcia barbāriæ lento collisa duello, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7.* (2) C. Cæsar barbāriam ex Gaditanorum moribus, disciplināque delevit, *Cic. pro C. Balb. 19.*

* || *Barbāricus*, i. m. [ab eodem themate] *An embroiderer of cloth or tissue, Donat. in Æn. 11, 777.*

* || *Barbāricum*, i. n. [ex eodem] *appell. Clamor exercitus; quod sc. eo genere Barbāri uterentur. A shout, or cry, in an army, such as the Barbārians used, Fest.*

* *Barbāricus*, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Pertaining to, or coming from, barbarous people; after the barbarian mode; foreign, rich, brave. Also savage, unpolished, rude, mean, ordinary.* || *Barbārica sylva, Where trees grew as it were wild, and out of order, all sorts together, Col. 11, 2.* *Barbāricum aurum, brought from Barbāry, i. e. Troy, Virg. Æn. 2, 504.* *Barbāricā lege, i. e. Romanā, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 32.* || *Barbārica pavimenta, Floors made of tiles, lime, and rubbish, Plin. 3, 25.* *Barbārica supellex, Mean furniture, Liv. Barbāricæ vestes, Garments embroidered, Lucr. 2, 499.*

* *Barbāries*, ei. f. [à barbarus] (1) *A barbarous people.* (2) *An impropriety of words, a barbarism.* (3) *Rudeness in manners.* (1) *Quis in illā barbarie dubitet, quin illa sphæra sit perfecta ratione, Cic. de Scythiæ, & Britannia loquens.* (2) *Quos nulla barbaries domestica infuscaverat, recte loquebantur, Id. de Clar. Orat. 74.* (3) *Ne quā de parte relinquat Barbāriem, revocat fulvas in pectore pelles, Claud. 2. in Ruf. 78.*

* *Barbāricus*, i. m. [ab eodem] *A barbarous use of words; a rudeness in pronunciation. Vid. Auēt. ad Her. 4, 12.* || *Quint. 1, 5. neque pigeat adire Vossium de Vitiis Sermon. 1, 2.*

* *Barbārus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. [à Gr. βάρβαρος, idem] (1) *Foreign, outlandish, unintelligible, barbarous.* (2) *Rude, unpolished, churlish, boorish, clownish, uncivil.* (3) *Foolish, silly, sottish.* (4) *Cruel, barbarous.* (1) *Barbārus hinc ego sum, quia non intelligor ulli, Et ridet stolidi verba Latina Getæ, Ov. Trist. 5, 10, 37.* *Non sunt illa [carmina] suo barbariora loco, Id. Pont. 3, 2, 78.* (2) = *Agrestes, & barbari servi, Cic. pro Mil. 9.* (3) *Es barbārus, quem ego sapere nimio censui plus quam Thalem, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 13.* (4) *Nomen amicitiae barbāra corda movet, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 100.* || *Proprie, & præcipue à Romanis Phryges, dicti sunt barbāri, unde vestes barbāricæ Lucretio dicuntur, quas Plin. Phrygianas appellat. Barbāra tibia, Catull. 62, 264. sc. Phrygia. Vid. & Barbāria, No. 1.*

* *Barbāta*, æ. f. [sc. aquila à barba] *quæ & Offifraga, The Osprey, Plin. 10, 3.*

* *Barbātulus*, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Having a little beard, or his beard newly trimmed. Concurabant barbātuli juvenes, Cic. Att. 1, 14.* || *Barbātulus nullus, A barbel, Id. Parad. 5.*

* *Barbātus*, a, um. adj. [à barba] (1) *Bearded.* (2) *Also simple, silly, old-fashioned, as when they wore beards.* (1) || *Dicere licebit, Jovem semper barbātum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. N. D. 1, 30.* (2) *Facile est barbato imponere regi, Juv. 4, 104.* || *Mullus barbātus, qui & Barbātulus, A barbel, Cic. Att. 2, 1.*

* *Barbiger*, a, um. adj. [qui barbā gerit] *Having, or wearing, a beard.* || *Barbigeræ pecudes, Goats, Lucr. 5, 898.*

* || *Barbītium*, i. n. [à barba, dict. ut capillitium] *A beard, Apul. Met. 5. p. 148. edit. Delph.*

* *Barbītus*, i. c. g. & *Barbītus*, i. m. & *Barbītōn*, i. n. *Est etiam apud Græcos omnium generum [ita dict. quod à barbaris venit hoc instrumentum, Strabo.] A stringed instrument of musick; we may take it for a lute, or bass-viol. Non facit ad lacrymas barbītus ulla meas, Ov. Ep. 15, 8.* *Age, dic Latinum, Barbite, carmen, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 4.* *Chordas, & plectra, & barbīta conde, Auson. Epigr. 44.*

* || *Barbo*, ōnis. m. [à barba] *A barbel fish, & Mullus barbātulus, Cic.*

* *Barbūla*, æ. f. dim. [ab eodem] *A little beard, Cic. pro Cæl. 14.*

* || *Barbus*, i. m. *Auson. Mosel. 94. qui & Barbulus, Gl. [ab eodem themate] A barbel. & Mullus barbātus, Cic.*

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(2) = *Clamor, quem quidam barritum vocant, non prius debet attolli, quam acies utraque se junxerit, Veg. 3, 18.*

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* *Bārŷcæ*, Voss. leg. *Bārŷcæ* [ex βαρύς, gravis] *A kind of low buildings, Vitruv. 3, 2.*

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|| *Bāsternārius*, i. m. *He that drives the Bāsterna, Symm. Ep. 6, 15.*

* *Bāt*, interj. *corripientis, A word of reproofing as, Tush, pschaw, pish; sometimes of silence, as Peace, hush, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 6. Est item Bat voc. inarticulatum infantium, & blætorum, & fatuorum, Voss.*

|| *Bātālarius*, i. m. *Gallis miles qui jam semel prælio batalæ interfuit. Ita in palæstrā literariā Batalarius cepit nuncupari Lutetia, qui publice de arte quāpiam disputasset, Lud. Viv. dial. 13. Id. est quod Baccalaureus. A bachelor of arts, perhaps he who in the university is called a batteler.*

|| *Bātēolus*, i. m. *ut aliqui leg. ap. Suet. Aug. 87. A fool. Vid. Baceolus.*

* *Bātillum*, i. n. & *Bātillus*, i. m. (1) *A fire-shovel to take up coals with.* (2) *An incense pan wherein hot coals were carried before the magistrate, a chafing-dish.* (3) *A paddle-staff, and a staff-book to reap ears of corn with, and leave the straw standing.* (4) *A light wooden shovel, or spade.* (1) *Batillis ferreis candentibus ramentum [argenti] imponere, Plin. 33, 8. (2) Prætextum & latum clavum prunæque batillum, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 36. (3) Varr. R. R. 1, 50. (4) Id. R. R. 3, 6. || Batillus mensarius. A chafing-dish, Bud. cubicularius, A warming-pan, Jun.*

* *Batiōca*, & *Batiāca*, & *Batiōla*, æ. f. *quod. rect. nam βατιάνη, & βατιάνιον, inter pocula numerat*

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* *Bāsterna*, æ. f. *A close litter, chair, or sedan, for ladies, drawn by beasts only. || Amites bāsternarum, The poles thereof, Pallad. Jun. 2, 3.*

|| *Bāsternārius*, i. m. *He that drives the Bāsterna, Symm. Ep. 6, 15.*

* *Bāt*, interj. *corripientis, A word of reproofing as, Tush, pschaw, pish; sometimes of silence, as Peace, hush, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 6. Est item Bat voc. inarticulatum infantium, & blætorum, & fatuorum, Voss.*

|| *Bātālarius*, i. m. *Gallis miles qui jam semel prælio batalæ interfuit. Ita in palæstrā literariā Batalarius cepit nuncupari Lutetia, qui publice de arte quāpiam disputasset, Lud. Viv. dial. 13. Id. est quod Baccalaureus. A bachelor of arts, perhaps he who in the university is called a batteler.*

|| *Bātēolus*, i. m. *ut aliqui leg. ap. Suet. Aug. 87. A fool. Vid. Baceolus.*

* *Bātillum*, i. n. & *Bātillus*, i. m. (1) *A fire-shovel to take up coals with.* (2) *An incense pan wherein hot coals were carried before the magistrate, a chafing-dish.* (3) *A paddle-staff, and a staff-book*

merat Athen. *A large pot, or bowl, for wine, generally of gold, or gilt.* *Divites batoliis bibunt, nos nostro Samio poterio, Plaut. in Stich. 5, 4, 12.*

* *Bātis, idis. [Eatis, Gr.] (1) A fish which is called a maid, or skate. (2) Also the herb samphire used in salads. (1) Plin. 32, 11. (2) Id. 21, 15.*

* *Batos, i. f. [à Eáros idem] A bramble, a black-berry bush, Ruell. Lat. Rubus.*

* *Batrāchites, æ. m. [à Bātraxos, rana] A stone in colour, and shape much like a green frog, Plin. 37, 10.*

* *Batrāchium, i. n. [Eatrāχιον, Gr. Latine Ranunculus item genus coloris] (1) An herb, whereof there are divers kinds, one called crowfoot, gold knap, or yellow crow. (2) || Also a kind of chymical gold solder. (1) Plin. 25, 13. (2) Cæc. 28, 9.*

* *|| Batrachomyōmachia, æ. f. [ex Bātraxos, rana, μύς mus, & μάχη pugna] The battle between the frogs and mice, Hom.*

* *Batrāchus, i. m. [à Bātraxos, rana] A sea fish, called the sea-devil, like a frog, Plin. 32, 11.*

* *|| Battōlogia, æ. f. [à Batto poetā quodam inepto, & λόγος, sermo] The frequent repeating of the same thing, tautology. Lat. Multiloquium.*

* *Batuens, tis. part. Fencing. Mirmillonem è ludo rudibus secum batuentem confodit, Suet. Col. 32.*

* *Batuo, ère, ui, utum. aët. [à Batéw, quod Delphorum lingua est πατέw, calco] (1) To beat, or batter. (2) To fight, or combat; to fence, or foil. (3) To fence with foils. (4) To bind up. (5) Habet & obscenam significationem. (1) Quibus batuatur tibi os, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 60. (2) Thrax, & auriga batuebat pugnatoris armis, Suet. in Calig. 54. (3) Batuere rudibus Id. in Calig. 34. (4) Ulcera batuere, Plin. 31, 9. (5) Cic. Ep. 1. 9. Epist. 22.*

* *Batuor, i, tus. pass. To be knocked, or beaten, Vid. Batuo, No. 1.*

* *Bātus, i. m. [Bud. ex Hebr. בַּת bath] An Hebrew measure of liquid things, containing seventy-two sextaries, according to the account of Josephus, l. 3. sub finem. || Batus mensura liquidorum; epha aridorum; ejusdem utraque capacitatis. vulg. int. Lat. Cadus. Æqualis amphoræ Atticæ, Camer.*

* *|| Bātus, i. f. [à Eáros idem] A bramble, or briar. Lat. Rubus.*

* *Baubor, āris. dep. vox canum. To baugh, or bark like a dog. Et cum deserti baubantur [canes] in ædibus, Lucr. 5, 1070.*

* *Baxea, æ. f. (1) A clog, or shoe, with a wooden sole. (2) || A slipper, or pantofle, which the philosophers wore. (1) Peniculus, qui extergentur baxeæ, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 40. (2) Jun. ex Apul.*

B ante D

Bdellium, i. n. [ex Heb. בדלל] (1) A black tree in Arabia, of the bigness of an olive tree. (2) Also the gum of the same tree, of a fragrant scent, and bitter taste. (1) Plin. 12, 9. (2) Tu crocinum, & casia es, tu bdellium. [bedellium in ant. libb.] Nam ubi tu profusus, ibi ego me pervelim sepultum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 7.

B ante E.

Beātè, adv. [ex beatus] Blessedly, happily, prosperously, well, honestly. = Nihil est aliud bene, beatèque vivere, nisi honestè, & rectè vivere, Cic. Parad. 1. ult.

* *|| Beātificus, a, um. adj. [ex beatus, & facio] Making happy, or blessed; beatifick, Apul. de Hab. doct. Plat. p. 572. edit. Delph.*

* *Beātitas, ātis. f. [à beatus] Blessedness, happiness, felicity, prosperity. || Hanc vocem primus finxit, sed non utique probavit Cicero, N. D. 1, 34. &*

* *Beātitudo, dñis. f. [à beatus] Blessedness, beatitude, felicity. || Hanc quoque cudebat, sed utraque dura est, teste ipso, N. D. 1, 34.*

* *Beātulus, a, um. adj. [dim. à beatus] Somewhat happy, or lucky, Pers. 3, 303. ironice; ut sit sensus, misellus qui se beatum modò putabat.*

* *Beātus, a, um. part. [à beo] vel adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Blessed, happy. (2) Joy-*

ful, pleased. (3) Rich, wealthy. (4) Fruitful, fertile. (5) Consummate, perfect. (1) Nemo potest non beatissimus esse, qui est totus aptus ex se, quique in se uno sua ponit omnia, Cic. Parad. 2. Dixit, = Nullius civitatis statum fortunatorem, beatoremve fore, Liv. 24, 28. (2) = Quid me lætius, beatiusque? Catull. 9, 11. (3) Unum me facerem beatorem, Cat. 10, 17. Vetulæ vesica beatæ, Juv. 6, 64. (4) Rus beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 14. (5) Dicit beatus Ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. Met. 3, 136. Fruuntur beati ævo sempiterno, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3.

* *|| Becabunga, æ. f. Dod.*

* *Bēchion, i. n. [Eχιον, Gr.] Foal-foot, ale-hoof, or horse-hoof, Plin. 26, 6. Lat. Tuffilago.*

* *|| Bedellus, i. m. A beadle. † Præco.*

* *|| Beelzebub, vel, ut al, Baalzebub [à בעל, dominus, & זבוב, musca] Acrothitarum in Palæstinâ deaster, The god of Ekron in Palestine; but the Jews in contempt called the prince of devils by this name, Vid. Isid. Orig. 8, 11.*

* *† Bēla, pl. n. ant. [ex βῆλα, Æol. pro μῆλα.] Sheep, Hinc factum Balo pro Belo, Varr. R. R. 2, 1.*

* *|| Belial, [ex בלי, sine, absque, & על, pro-fuit, ut sit res nihili.] Aquila apostatam reddit. LXX. filios Belial παρανόμους vertunt. Sum. & pro Satanâ, sive diabolo. One good for nothing, a wicked person, the devil.*

* *Beli oculus, A white gem, dedicated to Bel the Assyrian idol, Plin. 37, 10.*

* *Bellans, ntis. part. Making war, Hor. Carm. Sæc. 51. Sil. 9, 315. Arminium pro libertate bellantem favor habebat, Tac. Ann. 2, 44, 3. Bellantemque Jovem cerno, Sil. 1, 137.*

* *Bellāria, ōrum. pl. n. quasi res bellæ, Varr. Banqueting stuff, sweet meats, dainties, the second course of tarts, confects, candid, or preserved fruits, &c. the desert. Also the choicer sort of wines. Vid. Gell. 15, 11. & Macrob. Saturn. 3, 1, 19, 20.*

* *Bellātor, ōris. m. verb. [à bello, as] A man of war, a warrior, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 77. || Bellator ensis, A warlike sword, Sil. 13, 376. Bellator equus, A horse for war, a war-horse, Virg. Geor. 2, 145. || A chess-man, the knight perchance.*

* *Bellātōrius, a, um. adj. [ex bellator] Pertaining to war, or warriors, Stilus bellatorius, Plin. Ep. 7, 2.*

* *Bellātrix, icis. f. [à bellator] Warlike, fit for war, said of feminine nouns. Bellatrix Penthesilea, Virg. Æn. 1, 493. diva, Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 76. cohors, Stat. Theb. 6, 262. Bellatrix triemis, Claud. 2 Conf. Hon. 135.*

* *† Bellātulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à bellus] Pretty well. || Bella bellatula, My pretty precious, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 28.*

* *Bellātūrus, a, um. part. About to make war. Messis cum proprio mox bellatura colonò, Claud. 1. in prim. Conf. Stil. 321.*

* *Bellax, ācis. adj. Warlike. Illic bellaci confusus gente Curetum, Luc. 4, 406.*

* *Bellè, adv. simè, sup. Prettily, finely, neatly, handsomely, conveniently, daintily, well. Bellè & festivè, Cic. de Orat. 3, 26. || Bellè curiosus, Pretty curious, Id. Minus bellè habere, Not to be very well, Id. = Fuge tuum, & bellè, your praise and applause, Pers. 1, 49. Bellissimè Centorinus aiebat de his, &c. Sen.*

* *Belli, gen. pon. interdum pro adv. in loco; ut humi, domi. In the war. Vid. Bellum. No. 4.*

* *Bellīcōse, adv. ius, comp. Valiantly, stoutly, soldier-like, Liv. 9, 6.*

* *Bellīcōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Valiant at arms, warlike, martial. (2) Full of war, spent in war. (1) Dalmatæ semper habiti sunt bellicosi, Cic. Fam. 5, 11. Bellicosissimæ gentes, Nep. Hamil. 4. Quod multo bellicosius fuerit, Liv. 9, 6. Dixit, neque hostem acriorem bellicosoremque secum congressum, Liv. 21, 16. (2) Consulatum differre in bellicosorem annum, Liv. 10.*

* *Bellīcum, i. n. [sc. signum] The sound of a trumpet, when they sound to the battle. || Belli-*

cum canere, To sound an alarm, Cic. Phil. 7, 1. and metaphorically to animate, or stir up, debate, Id. Orat. 12. Conf. Liv. 35, 18.

* *Bellīcus, a, um. adj. Of war, or belonging to war. || Equus bellicus, A war horse, Propert. 4, 4, 14. Navis bellica, A man of war, Id. 2, 15, 43. Corona bellica, A wreath of victory, Plin. 16, 4. Bellicus deus [Romulus] Ov. Fast. 2, 478. Bellica dea [Pallas] Id. Fast. 3, 814.*

* *Bellīfer, a, um. adj. [ex bellum, & fero] Warlike, making war. Quid belliferam communibus urant Italiam maculis? Claud. in Eutr. 429.*

* *Bellīger, a, um. adj. [ex bellum & gero] Warlike, martial, belonging to war, Manus belligeræ, Ov. A. Am. 2, 672. Belliger sonipes, Luc. 6, 84. Qua belligero fera bellua dente, Sil. 10, 250.*

* *Bellīgērans, tis. part. Making, or carrying on, war. Quæ sibi tertium jam annum belligeranti sæva vel prospera evenissent, Tac. Ann. 2, 5, 2.*

* *Bellīgēratur, imperf. War is made. Cum Gallis tumultuatum, magis quàm belligeratum, Liv. 21, 16.*

* *Bellīgēro, as. aët. [ex bellum & gero] To make, or wage, war; to carry on war. Belligerant Ætoli cum Aulide, Plaut. Cop. 1, 1, 25.*

* *Bellīpōtens, tis. adj. [ex bellum & potens] Puissant, mighty in war, warlike. Magnus bellipotens, per Antonomasiā [Mars] Virg. Æn. 11, 8. Diva bellipotens [Pallas] Stat. Theb. 2, 716. At tibi, bellipotens, &c. Sil. 10, 548.*

* *Bellis, is. f. & Bellus, i. m. The white daisy, Plin. 26, 5.*

* *Bello, as. To war, to wage war, to fight, to combat. § Bellare alicui, i. e. contra aliquem, Stat. Theb. 8, 506. cæstu, Id. Theb. 6, 825. cum aliquo, Cic. de Sen. 2. de re aliquâ, Tac. Ann. 14, 35.*

* *Bellor, āris. dep. To fight, &c. Pictis bellantur Amazones armis, Virg. Æn. 11, 160.*

* *Bellōnārii, m. pl. Mad-men, the priests of Bellona, who cut and slashed themselves in their enthusiastic fits, concerning which see Lucan, 4, 565.*

* *Bellua, æ. f. quæ & Bēlua, æ. f. immanis fera, [à bello qu. bellum gerens, Perot.] (1) Any great beast, or (2) Fish. (3) It is said also of a beastly, senseless, and unreasonable person. (1) Loca proxima terret Bellua vasta lupus, Ov. Met. 11, 365. Cum Getula ducem portaret bellua luscum [sc. elephas] Juv. 10, 158. (2) Fluitantes, & innantes belluæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. Illi dextra jacebat bellua, i. e. rhombus, Juv. 4, 120. (3) Quid te facturum de belluâ putas? Cic. Philip. 8, 4. Age, bellua; credis huic quod dicat; Ter. Eun. 44, 47.*

* *|| Belluālis, e. adj. Beastly, nasty, brutish, = Bellualis, & aspera educatio, Macr. Sat. 5, 11.*

* *Belluātus, a, um. adj. || Belluata tapetia, Tapestry wrought with the figures of beasts, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 14. Interp. Salm.*

* *|| Belluīnus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a beast; beastly, monstrous, Gell. 19, 2.*

* *|| Bellūlè, adv. dim. [à bellè] Pretty well in health, so, so, Apul. Met. v. p. 172. ed. Deiph.*

* *Bellūlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à bellus] Pretty neat, spruce. Ædepol hæc quidem bellula est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 42.*

* *Bellum, i. n. [à duellum, ut à duis, bis, à duonus, bonus] (1) War, the state of war, or all the time of war. (2) The soldiers baggage, &c. belonging to the war. (3) A single fight. (4) Warfare. (1) Bellum affectum videmus, &c. verè ut dicam, penè confectum, Cic. de Prov. Conf. S. (2) Victæ fera be'læ deæ vexere per æquor, Sil. 7, 472. (3) In eo bello 300 milites desiderati, Sall. Ex quo intelligi potest, nullum esse imperium tutum, nisi benevolentia munitum, C. Nep. Dion. 5. (4) || Duo nefanda flagitia Xviri domi bellicque adjiciunt, Liv. || Bellum sine hoste, A civil war, Luc. 1, 677. Simulachra belli, Jests and tournaments, Virg. Æn. 5, 674. Bellum indicere alicui, to declare war, Cic. de Orat. 2, 37. inferre, to act on the offensive, Id. Verr. 1, 31. depellere, to act on the*

defensive, Id. pro Sext. 42. ducere, Id. Fam. 7, 3. extendere, Sil. 17, 360. prorogare, Cic. Att. 12, 6. to spin it out, redintegrare, Id. Fam. 11, 9. integrare, Stat. Theb. 8, 656. renovare, Ibid. 12, 8. to renew it, componere, Ibid. 1, 11. conficere, Tac. Ann. 2, 41. delere, Cic. de Am. 3. dirimere, Virg. Æn. 12, 79. extinguere, Cic. Fam. 10, 25. absol- vere, Lucan. 2, 250. to put an end to it. Bello abstinere, Liv. 21, 6. concurrere, Virg. Æn. 10, x. contendere, Id. 43, 108. lacerare aliquam, Cic. pro Manil. 9. petere, Virg. Æn. 3, 603. vincere, Lucan. 1, 145.

Belluofus, a, um. adj. [à bellua] Full of mon- strous creatures. Belluosus oceanus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 47.

Bellus, a, um. adj. [ab ant. bonus pro bonus; be- nulus, bellus; ut ab unus, unulus, ullus] or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Pretty, fine, charming. (2) A pretty fellow, as being little, or young. (3) Nice, delicious. (4) Complaisant, civil, courteous. (5) || Good at, conversant, or well versed, in. (6) Beautiful, finical, nice, spruce. (1) = Nimis bel- la es, atque amabilis, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 84. Cæ- cilie bellissimæ salutem dicas, Cic. Att. 6, 4. (2) Bellus homo, & magnus vis idem, Cotta, videri. Sed qui bellus homo est, Cotta, pusillus homo est, Mart. 1, 10. (3) Unumquodque, quod erit bel- lissimum, carpan, Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 51. b. e. bellaria, quæ ab hac natione deducuntur. (4) = Bellus, & urbanus, Catull. 20, 9. (5) Venio ad alterum genus testamenti, in quo Græci belliores, quàm nostri, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 74. (6) Res pe- tricola est, bellus homo, Mart. 3, 63. Lege totum epigramma.

* Bēlōne, es. f. [βελώνη, Gr.] A sort of fish, resembling a needle, Plin. 9, 7, 6. edit. Hard. the trumpet fish, according to Rondeletius and father Harduin. Lat. Acus.

Bēlua, æ. f. A beast. Vid. Bellua.

Belus, i. f. A sort of precious stone of a greenish colour, Plin. 37, 55. edit. Hard.

Bēne, adv. [ab ant. bonus, pro bonus] melius, comp. optimè, sup. Well, rightly, happily, prosper- ously, pretty, very. Villa bene ædificata, Cic. Off. 3, 13. Cupidè accipiat faxo, atque etiam be- ne dicat secum esse actum, Ter. Adelph. 2, 22. Succedit bene, Id. 2, 4, 23. = Vivere bene, at- que fortunatè, Plaut. Mil. Gl. 3, 1, 111. || Bene manè, very early, Cic. Att. 4, 10. Bene fit tibi, much good may it do you, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 54. Literæ bene longæ, a pretty long letter, Cic. Att. 14, 7. Bene multi, a good many, Id. Fam. 10, 33. = Bene & gnauiter impudens, egregiously im- pudent, Id. 5, 12. Bene valere, to be in good health, Id. Att. 15, 1. Bene ambula, & redam- bula, I wish you a good walk, and safe return, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 129. Bene curare ætatem, to make much of one's self, Id. Pseud. 4, 7, 34. Bene promittere, To promise fair, Cic. de Div. 2, 17. Ita me dii bene ament, As God shall help me, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 43. Dii vortant bene, God speed it, Ibid. 2, 3, 97. Bene hoc habet, this goeth well, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 31. Bene tibi ex a- nimo volo, I wish you well with all my heart, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6. Sed Bene Messalam, sua quif- que ad pocula dicat, let every one drink his health, Tibull. 2, 1, 51. Bene vos, bene nos, bene te, bene me, bene etiam nostrum Stephanium, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 27. Formula inter pocula, quam itidem dandi casu protulit. || Bene mihi, bene vobis, bene amicæ meæ, a good health to, &c. Pers. 5, 1, 20.

Bēnēdicē, adv. [ex benedictus] By way of bless- ing, or saluting; civilly, courteously, obligingly. = Quum illiciebas me ad te blandè ac benedicē, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 54. Confer ejusdem, Cal. 2, 5, 38. & Aul. 4, 10, 57.

Bēnēdico, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex bene & di- co] (1) To speak well of. (2) To praise, com- mend, or applaud. (3) || To bless. (4) || To consecrate. (1) Cui benedixit unquam bono? Cic. pro Sext. 52. Et per tmesin: Bene, quæso, inter vos dicatis, & mihi absenti tamen, Plaut. Mil. Gl. 4, 8, 31. (2) Benedicite, ite intrò citò, valete, Id. Asin. 3, 3, 155. (3) Benedicere deum, Lactant. 7, 14, 11. (4) Cum jam alta-

rium benediceret, Sulp. Sev. 2, 2, 17. sc. ut Græci suo εὐλογεῖν pro ἀγνίσκειν utuntur. || The ecclesiastical use of this word, with respect to God, is to praise, or bless; and, according to Vossius, is a Hebraism, answering exactly to εὐλογεῖν, a word of the same signification and composition, which go- verning an accusative case, hath occasioned the al- teration of the syntax of this word also to the ac- cusative; however, when it relates to men, and signifies to favour, or indulge, Divines, I think, use it with a dative; but even for the signification of the word I find no authority.

|| Bēnēdictio, ōnis. f. verb. A speaking well of, or commendation; a blessing, Ap. Eccles.

Bēnēdictum, i. n. A thing well, or courteously spoken, a good saying, good language. Benedicis si certasset, audisset bene, Ter. Phorm. prol. 20. Benedicis tuis benefacta aures meæ auxilium ex- postulant, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 24. Qui philoso- phiam complexus esset, matrem omnium benefa- ctorum, beneque dictorum, Cic. in Brut. 93.

Bēnēfacio, ēre, ēci, actum. act. [ex bene & facio] To do well, to do one good, or a good turn; to benefit, or be serviceable to. Conquerimur, quod ab iis, à quibus minime conveniat, malè tractemur, propinquis, amicis, quibus benefecerim, Cic. de Inv. 1, 55. Dii tibi benefaciant, Ter. Adelph. 3, 7, 20. Si chartæ sileant, quod bene- feceris, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 21. Si quid amicum erga benefeci, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 4. || Sed hæc, ut pleraque alia, quæ à lexicographis adducuntur exempla divise scribi potuerunt.

Bēnēfactum, i. n. A good deed, or turn; a be- nefit, favour, or kind action. || Benefacta malè locata, malefacta arbitror, Cic. Off. 2, 18.

Bēnēficientia, æ. f. Beneficence, the doing of a good turn, favour, or kindness to. = Justitiæ con- juncta est beneficentia, Cic. Off. 1, 7. Vid. be- nignitas.

Bēnēficientior, us. adj. comp. & Bēnēficientissimus, a, um. adj. sup. Vid. Be- neficus.

Bēnēficiarius, a, um. adj. Beneficial, advan- tageous. Res beneficiaria, Sen. Ep. 90. || Fun- dus beneficiarius, a fee-farm, or copy hold estate, Ap. JCC.

Bēnēficiarius, i. m. Qui beneficium ab alio accipit. (1) || He that receiveth some kindness from another person; the person obliged. Beneficarii dicebantur milites, qui vacabant muneris benefi- cio, Festus. (2) They who in war are excused from duty; pensioners, or dependents; soldiers promoted by their superiors to some higher post. (1) Benefi- ciarios consulunt, prætorum, ærarii, & Cæsaub. in lapides ostendunt, teste Lipsio. Vid. & Cæsaub. in Aug. (2) Cum equitibus paucis beneficiariis suis, Cæf. B. G. 1, 75. Ut contentus esset beneficiariis decem, Plin. Ep. 10, 32.

† Bēnēficus, ōnis, a, um. adj. sup. [à benefi- cus] Cato ap. Gell. 17, 5.

Bēnēficiū, i. n. (1) A benefit, good turn, courtesy, favour, kindness, or obligation. (2) Pro- motion, immunity. (3) || A benefice. (1) Ma- jus mihi dare beneficium nullum potes, Cic. Fam. 13, 19. (2) Venit in suspicionem per quosdam beneficium sui centuriones, Suet. Tiber. 12. (3) Ap. Theol. || Beneficium ab aliquo accipere, Ter. Adelph. 2, 3, 1. habere, Cic. Sext. 22. Beneficio ab aliquo affici, Id. Man. 24. alligari, Id. pro Planc. 33. devinciri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14. obli- gari, Cic. Cat. 4, 10. obstringi, Id. pro Domo 45. to receive a kindness. Beneficium in aliquem con- ferre, Cic. Off. 1, 14. apud aliquem ponere, Id. Fam. 13, 26. alicui dare, Ibid. 13, 8. Beneficio aliquem obstringere, Id. pro Planc. 1. complecti, Id. 33. Beneficiis aliquem ornare, Id. Quir. post. red. 5. Beneficia in aliquem cumulare, Plin. Ep. 3, 4. to bestow.

Bēnēficus, a, um. adj. entior, comp. entissi- mus, sup. Kind, apt to do good, beneficent. = Benefici, liberalesque sumus, Cic. de Am. 9. = Ut gratior sim, & beneficentior, Sen. Ben. 1, 1. = Liberalissimi sunt, & beneficentissimi, Cic. de Amic. 14.

Bēnēficio, is. [ex bene, & fio] To be well done, or bestowed, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 108.

|| Bēnēplacitum, i. n. Good pleasure, In Bib. sacris.

|| Bēnēsuāsus, a, um. adj. Consilio benefuāda paupertas, Giving good advice, or counsel, Lex. ex Apul.

Bēnēvölē, adv. [à benevolus] Favourably, friendly. = Et hæc accipienda amicè, cum be- nevölē sunt, Cic. de Am. 24.

|| Bēnēvölens, tis. or, comp. simus, sup. Fa- vourable, friendly, bearing good will. Benevo- lentes dii, Plaut. Subst. A well wisher, a friend. Cujus vox prope me sonat? ME. || Tui benevolentis, A friend of yours, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 7. = Benevolentissimi, atque amicissimi of- ficio fungi, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. Benevolentior, quàm semper fui, esse non possum, Id. Fam. 3, 12.

Bēnēvölentia, æ. f. Benevolence, favour, good will, lenity, mildness. Ut aurum igne, sic bene- volentia fidelis periculo aliquo perspicit solet, Cic. Ep. Fam. 2, 16. Ex quo intelligi potest, nullum esse imperium tutum, nisi benevolentia muni- tum, C. Nep. Dion. 5.

Bēnēvölus, a, um. adj. [ex bene & volo] Well wishing, friendly, kind, affectionate, loving. Benevolus domino servus, Cic. pro Cluent. 63.

Bēnignē, adv. (1) Bountifully, liberally. (2) Graciously, favourably. (3) Freely, willingly. (4) An elegant form in denying an offered kindness; I thank you, sir; no, excuse me, sir. (1) Benig- nius deprome merum diotā, Hor. Car. 1, 9. (2) Benignē, attentèque aliquem audire, Cic. pro Cluent. 3. Hæc cum quæstore suo benignissimè communicavit, Id. Verr. 2, 4. (3) Tum plebs benignē arma cepit, Liv. 3, 26. (4) Vescere, fodes; at tu quantum vis tolle. Benignē, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 16. Idem, eadem, Ep. 5, 60. Dili- genter conferantur, & expendantur loca.

Bēnignitas, atis. f. Courtesy, goodness, bounty, kindness. = Beneficentiam vel benignitatem, vel liberalitatem appellare licet, Cic. de Fin. 5, 23.

|| Bēnigniter, adv. Kindly, Non. † Benignē.

Bēnignus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [ab ant. bonus] (1) Plentiful, fertile, abundant. (2) Kind, courteous, favourable, good natured, gen- tle. (3) Fortunate, lucky. (4) Indulging, much given to. (1) [Ægypto] nulla est tellus benignior, Plin. (2) Dii benigni, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 38. = Homines benefici & benigni, Cic. N. D. 2. (3) Benignæ noctes aves sequor, Stat. Theb. 10, 220. (4) Vini, somnique benignus, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 3.

Benna, æ. f. Cato R. R. 23. A passage wag- gon, in the old French; in the present Dutch it is a chest, or butch; in English a binn.

† Bēnus, vett. pro bonus.

|| Benzoinum gummi, Laser. That which the modern apothecaries call Benjamin, or Benzoin. Laser Cyreniacum, Jun.

Beo, as. act. (1) To bless, or make immortal. (2) To make one happy, or glad. (3) To do one good.

(4) To oblige one, or do one a favour. (1) Cælo musa beat, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 29. (2) Factum bene, beasti, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 79. (3) Foris aliquan- tulum etiam quod gusto id beat, Plaut. Cap. 1, 2, 54. (4) § Munere aliquem beare, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 75. || Beare se, To indulge, or enjoy, him- self, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 7.

|| Berberis, The berry-tree, Offic.

* Bēryllus, i. m. [βήρυλλος, Gr. fed est & Voc. Chald.] A precious stone, called a beryl, of a faint green colour, like sea-water. (2) A ring set therewith. (3) A cup made thereof, or rather adorned with this stone set therein. (1) Berylli hebescent, nisi color surdus percussu angulorum excitetur, Plin. 37, 5. (2) Solitum digito beryllon adederat ignis, Pro- pert. 4, 7, 9. (3) Inæquales beryllos Virro tenet phialas, Juv. 5, 38. Sicut legit & interpret. Scholiastis; rectius certè inæquales beryllo, ut sit sensus, phialas aureas beryllo incerto asperas, & extantes; quæ quidem interpretatio adamussim convenit cum sequentibus.

Bes, beffis, & Bessis, beffis, Fess. m. [ab ant. des, ut à dis, bis; des autem dict. quia demitur triens, Varr.] (1) || The weight of eight ounces, i. e. two thirds of the as, or pound; or, perhaps, of

any other thing; as (2) || *Of an estate.* (3) *Of an acre.* (4) *A measure holding 8 cyathi, or two thirds of a pint.* (1) *Bessis uncia octo; triens quatuor, Fest.* (2) *Ap. JCC.* (3) *Col. 5, 1.* (4) *Mart. 11, 37.*

Bessalis, e. adj. Of eight ounces, or inches. || *Bessales laterculi, Tiles eight inches long, Vitruv. 5, 10. Et bessalis scutula, Mart. 8, 71.*

BESTIA, æ. f. (1) A beast, bird, fish, serpent, &c. (2) A wild, or fierce, beast. Caper mala valde bestia, Catull. 67, 8. (1) Male metuo milvos, pessima hæc est bestia. Plaut. Proserpens bestia, id. Pæn. 5, 5, 13. Natura alias bestias, nantes aquarum incolas esse voluit; alias volucres cælo frui libero; serpentes quasdam; quasdam gradientes, &c. Cic. Tusc. 5, 13. Per convicium de femina dicitur; mala tamen es bestia, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 21. (2) Sexcentos ad bestias misisti, Cic. in Pison. 36.

|| *Bestialis, e. adj. Villi bestiales, Shag-haired, Prud. Hymn. Jejun. 153.*

Bestiarius, i. m. One that fought with beasts at their publick shows, either hired, or condemned, to it, Cic. pro Sext. 64.

Bestiarius, a, um. adj. Belonging to beasts. Ludus bestiarius, Sen. Ep. 70.

Bestiola, æ. f. dim. A little beast, Plin. 11, 6.

* *Bēta, æ. f. dim. [à figurâ literæ B, auctore Col. 10, 251.] (1) An unfavoury herb called beet. (2) Also the second letter of the Greek alphabet, but then it is undeclined. (1) Ut sapient satum fabrorum prandia betæ, Mart. 13, 13. (2) Hoc discunt omnes ante Alpha, & Beta, puellæ, Juven. 14, 209.*

* || *Bētaeus, i. m. dim. [à Beta, Charis. ex Varr.] A little beet, Apic. 3, 2. Adj. Belonging to, or like, a beet, Litt. sine Auct.*

* *Bētizo, as. act. i. e. langueo betarum more, quomodo, & lachanissio dict. à λέχανον, olus. To flag like beets. Ex Augusti fabrica ap. Suet. Aug. 87.*

* || *Bēto, ēre. & Bīto, ēre; unde & ant. Vitere. Hinc comp. Adbito, perbito, pro adeo, perego, &c. [ab inusit. πέρω, vado, à βάω.] To go. Si illa ad me betet, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 52. Ad portum ne bitas, Id. Merc. 2, 3, 127.*

Bētōnica, æ. f. quæ & Vettonica, quoddam eam Vettones in Hispaniâ invenerunt, The herb betony, Plin. 25, 8.

Bētula, & Bētulla, æ. f. Gallica arbor, terribilis magistratum virgis, unde & bitumen excoquant. A birch-tree, Plin. 16, 18.

Bētulus, i. m. A stone of the white Jasper kind, Plin. 37, 9.

|| *Bezoar, A kind of precious stone frequently used in cordials. Arabice badzahar, i. e. ἀλεξιφάρμακον.*

B ante I.

* *Biaxon, [à βία, vis] A kind of wine devised for health's sake, made of raisins of the sun and seawater, Plin. 14, 8.*

* || *Biarchus, i. m. vel Biarcha, æ. m. Præfectus comitatibus, qui victui curando præest. [ab ἀρχεῖν, præesse, & βίος, vita, & victus, Panciroli.] An officer in the lower empire, who furnished the court, or camp, with provision of victuals; a commissioner of the victualling office. || Biarchia, The victualling office, Calv.*

* || *Bibax, æcis. adj. [à bibo] Much given to drinking, Gell. 3, 12. J. Ebriosus.*

* *Bibens, tis. part. Drinking. [ab eodem] Bibentes Euphratem populi, Luc. 8, 213.*

* || *Bibēsia, æ. f. Fest. ex Plaut. finxit comicæ, tanquam nomina regionum, Perediam, & Bibesiam, q. d. Drinkland.*

* || *Bibitor, òris. m. [ex eodem themate] A drinker, Sidon. Ep. 1, 8.*

* *Bibitur; imperf. [à bibor] Men drink, Cic. Phil. 2, 41.*

* || *Biblia, òrum, pl. n. [βιβλία, Gr. i. e. libelli, dim. à βιβλος, liber] The Books, by way of emphasis; the Bible, because consisting of many books, Eccl.*

* || *Bibliopæus, i. m. [ex βιβλίον & πῆγω pangō] A bookbinder. || Glutinatore hunc Cic. dicit.*

* *Bibliopola, æ. m. [ex βιβλίον, & πωλῶ, vendo] A bookseller, or stationer. Poëtam qui me vendit, bibliopola putat, Mart. 14, 194.*

* *Bibliotheca, æ. f. [βιβλιοθήκη Gr. i. e. Repostorium librorum] Locus ipse, ipsique libri ita dicti. Ulp. (1) A library, a place where books are kept, a study. (2) Meton. The books themselves. (1) Abdo me in bibliothecam, Cic. Fam. 7, 28. (2) De bibliotheca tuâ, supplendâ velim confici, Id. 2, 3, 4.*

* || *Bibliothecalis, e. adj. [à bibliotheca] Of, or pertaining to, a library, Martian.*

* || *Bibi & hēcarius, i. m. [ab eodem] A library-keeper, Gloss. Isid.*

* *Biblus, vel Biblos, i. f. [βίβλος Gr.] An Egyptian plant, called also Papyrus, out of the bark whereof was made paper, and out of the wood ships, Luc. 3, 222.*

* *Bibo, ēre, ibi, ibitum. act. [à πίνω, Canin.] (1) To drink. (2) To imbibe, or drink in; to suck, or suck in. (3) Met. To bearken, or listen, attentively. (1) Aut bibat, aut abeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41. ex lege Græcâ, ἢ πῖναι ἢ ἀπιῖναι. (2) Bibit aquas hortus, Ov. de Pont. 1, 8, 60. Bibit colorem æs, Plin. 34, 9. Bibit ingens arcus, Virg. Geor. 1, 380. (3) Exactos tyrannos densum humeris bibit aure vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32. || Καταχρηστικῶς, Bibere mandata, To drink away his errand, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 3. dixit. Nomen bibere. To drink a health, Mart. because they prefixed the word bene to the party's name, and then drank; as Bene Messalam sua quisque ad pocula dicat, Messala's health round, Tib. 2, 1. Vid. Bene, ubi plura invenies.*

* *Bibor, i, tus. pass. [à bibo] To be drunk, as drink is. Bibitur fons, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 47.*

* || *Bibōsus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] Given to drink, a drunkard, Gell. 3, 12, ex Laber.*

* *Bibulus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] Soaking, drinking, or taking in wet. || Bibula charta, Blotting paper, Plin. Ep. 8, 15. Bibulus lapis, The pumice-stone, Virg. Bibulæ lanæ, Ov. Met. 6, 9. || Bibula olla, A cracked pot. Col. 12, 43.*

* *Biceps, ipitis. adj. [à bis & caput] (1) Two headed, having two heads. (2) Divided into two parts, or sections. (3) Into two tops. (1) In Venti agro biceps natus est Puer, Liv. 41, 21. (2) Civitas biceps, Varr. de Vit. R. R. 4. (3) Biceps Parnassus, Pers. prol. 2.*

|| *Bicessis, [à duobus decussibus, Varr. L. L. 4.] leg. & Viceffis.*

* *Biclinium, i. n. [à bis & κλίνη, lectus] A chamber with two beds in it, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 69.*

* *Bicōlor, òris. adj. [à bis, & color] Of two colours, parti-coloured. Bicolor membrana, Pers. 3, 10. Bicoloribus baccis, Ov. Met. 11, 234.*

* *Bicornis, e. adj. [à bis & cornu] (1) That hath two horns. (2) Forked. (1) Caper bicornis, Ov. Met. 15, 305. Luna bicornis, Hor. C. Sec. 35. (2) Stagna petis Cyrrhæa bicorni Interfusa jugo, Stat. Theb. 1, 62. sc. Parnassi jugo bicipiti.*

* *Bicorpor, òris. adj. [à bis & corpus] Having two bodies, Cic. Tuic. 2, 9.*

* *Bicūbitālis, e. adj. [à bis & cubitus] Of two cubits, Plin. 20, 8.*

* *Bidens, tis. m. sc. ligo; est enim propr. adj. qui duos habet dentes; olim Duidens, Two-teethed, or having two teeth. Pace bidens, vomerque vident, Tibull. 1, 10, 51.*

* *Bident, tis. f. sc. ovis, vel hœstia. Duidens, hostia bident, Fest. quoddam duos dentes altiores caeteris haberet, quod circa bimum illi venit. Vel fortè, ut Nigid. ap. Gell. Bidens quasi biens, infertâ d euphonicâ, i. e. biennis. A sheep fit for sacrifice, having two teeth longer than the rest, which was at two years old; a hogrel; a sacrifice. Jovis summi cœditur arce bidens, Ov. Fast. 2, 70. Mars, tibi voveo facturum bidenti verre, Pompon. ap. Gell. 16, 6.*

* *Bidental, ālis. n. (1) A place blasted with lightning, which was immediately atoned by the sacrifice of Bidentes. The place was afterwards accounted sacred. (2) A person struck with lightning. (1) Minxit in patrios cineres, an tristi*

bidental Moverit incestus, Hor. Art. Poët. 472. (2) Triste jaces lucis evitandumque bidental, Pers. Biduum, i. n. [ex bis & dies] Spatium duorum dierum, The space of two days, two days long. || Biduo continenti, Two days together, Suet. Cal. 19. Biduum ex mense eximere, Two days in a month, Cic. Verr. 2, 52.

* *Biennis, e. adj. [ex bis & annus] Of two years continuance, two years old, Plin. 2, 82.*

* *Biennium, i. n. The space of two years, Cic. Phil. 5, 3.*

* *Bifariam, adv. sc. viam. [ab adj. bifarius] (1) Two manner of ways. (2) In two parts. (1) Bifariam quatuor perturbationes æqualiter distributæ sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11. (2) Ut dispartirem opsonium hinc bifariam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 2.*

|| *Bifarius, a, um. adj. [à bis & fari, Prisc.] Quod duobus modis fari possis. That which may be spoken two ways, two fold, double, Lex. ex Apul.*

* || *Bifer, vel Biferus, a, um. adj. [ex bis & fero] Bearing double, yielding fruit twice a year, Col. 5, 10. The sign sagittary. At quibus in bifero Centauri corpore fors est Nascendi concessa, Manil. 4, 230.*

* *Bifidatus, a, um. adj. Cleft into two parts, or pieces, Plin. 13, 4. Sed usitatus*

* *Bifidus, a, um. adj. In duas partes fissus. Cui into pieces; cleften, or divided, into two parts. Bifidi pedes, Ov. Met. 14, 307. Bifidum iter, Val. Flacc. 1, 570.*

* *Biforis, e. adj. [à bis & fores] Having a double door, gate, leaf, or flap. Bifores fenestæ, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 5. valvæ, Id. Met. 2, 4. || Biforis cantus, A tune played on a pipe with two holes, Virg. Æn. 9, 618.*

* *Biformatus, a, um. part. [à bis & formor] Double shopped, two bodied. Non biformato impetu Centaurus ictus corpori infixit meo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8. vertit ex Sophocle.*

* *Biformis, e. adj. Having two shapes, as half man, half horse. Proles biformis, Virg. Æn. 6, 25. de Minotauro.*

* *Bifrons, ontis. adj. [ex bis & frons] Jani epitheton. Having two fore-heads, or faces, Jani bifrontis imago, Virg. Æn. 7, 180.*

* *Bifurcus, a, um. adj. [Binas furcas habens] Forked, or having two branches. Bifurcum ferramentum, Col. 3, 18. Bifurci ramusculi, Id. 5, 11.*

* *Biga, æ. f. vel Bigæ, ñrum. id. quod Bijuga. [ex bis & jugum] A cart, or chariot, drawn with two horses. Roriferâ gelidum tenuaverat aëra bigâ, Stat. Th. 1, 338. Raptatus bigis [Hæctor] Virg.*

* || *Bigamia, æ. f. [ex bis & γάμος, conjugium] The having two wives; bigamy.*

* || *Bigamus, i. m. [διγάμος Gr.] He that hath married, or hath two wives, Sipont.*

* || *Bigarius, i. m. [à biga] A charioteer, a carter, a waggoner. FLORUS EGO HIC JACEO BIGARIUS INFANS, &c. Ex cippo ant. sub templo Sancti Gregorii in Cælio monte.*

* *Bigatus, a, um. adj. cui bigæ figura insculpta est. Having the image of a chariot drawn with two horses. Hinc Bigati, absolute, sc. nummi, money, on the reverse of which was the bigæ, Liv. 23, 5. Notæ argenti fuere bigæ, atque quadrigæ, Plin. 33, 3.*

* *Bigemmis, e. adj. [ex bis & gemma] quod habet binas gemmas. Having two buds, or young branches, Col. 5, 5.*

* *Bigeneris, e. & Bigener, a, um. adj. [ex bis & genus] Of two sundry kinds, mongrel. Bigenera animalia, ex diverso genere nata, Fest. Muli, & hinni bigeneri, atque infutiti, Varr. R. R. 2, 3. sed quæd. exempl. legunt Bigeneres.*

* *Bijugis, e. & Bijugus, a, um. adj. [à bis & jugum] Yoked, or coupled, side by side, or one with another. || Bijuge curriculum, A coach and two horses, Suet. Cal. 19. Bijugis infert se Leucagus albis, Virg. Æn. 10, 537. Bijuges serpentes, Val. Flacc. 7, 218. Pars comitum bijugo curru pars cætera dorso Fertur equi, Sil. 2, 82.*

|| *Bilanx, ancis. f. [à bis & lanx, i. e. à duabus lancibus] A beam with balances, a balance, Perot.*

|| *Bilbio, ñre, vel Bilbo, ñre. act. [factum à bimbis]*

similit. sonitus, qui fit in vase] *To make a noise, as water poured out of a bottle, or some strait necked vessel doth.* ¶ Bilbit amphora, *The pot boils*, Næv.
 * Bilibra, æ. f. [à bis & libra] *Two pound weight*, Liv. 4, 15.
 * Bilibris, e. adj. [ab eodem] Dupondius. (1) *Of two pound weight.* (2) *Holding a quart.* (1) Mullus bilibris, Mart. 11, 50. (2) Cornu bilibre, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 61. Aqualis bilibris, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 39.
 Bilinguis, e. adj. [à bis & lingua] (1) *One that can speak two languages.* (2) *Also Met. Deceitful, double tongued.* (1) Patriis intermiscere petita Verba foris malis, Canusini more bilinguis, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 32. (2) Domum timet ambiguum Tyriofque bilingues, Virg. Æn. 1, 665.
 * Biliosus, a, um. adj. [à seg. bilis] *Cholerick, in whom choler predominates*, Cels. 1, 3.
 * Bilis, is. f. χολή. [à φαῖλος scil. fœcus, uti & fel, M.] (1) *Choler.* (2) *Meton. Wrath; anger.* (1) ¶ Bilis atra, ἡ μελάγχολια, *Melancholy, or choler adust*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 95. Vesicula bilis, *The gall. Bile, vel felle, suffusus, Having the jaundice*, Plin. (2) *Fames & mora bilem in nasum conciant*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 8.
 Bilix, icis. adj. [à bis & licium] *Woven with a double thread, double platted*, Virg. Æn. 12, 375.
 * Bilustris, e. adj. [ex bis & lustrum] *The space of ten years*, Ov. Amor. 2, 12, 9.
 Bimammia vites, *A kind of vines*, Plin. 14, 3.
 * Bimaris, e. adj. [à bis & mare] quod inter duo maria situm est, *Lying between two seas.* Bimaris Corinthi Mœnia, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 2.
 * Bimater, atris. adj. [à bis & mater] *That hath two mothers; an epithet of Bacchus.* Bimater solus Bacchus, Ov. Met. 4, 12.
 * Bimatus, us. m. [à bimus] *The space, or age, of two years*, Plin. 9, 30.
 * Bimembris, e. adj. i. e. Bina habens membra. *Having parts of two different species; of two parts.* Male confusus pedibus formaque bimembri, Ov. Ep. 9, 99. ¶ Bimembres pl. Bello cecidere bimembres, *The centaurs*, Stat. Theb. 12, 554.
 Bimensis, is. m. [ex bis, & mensis] *The space of two months.* Ut anni, & bimensis tempus progredietur, Liv. 45, 15.
 Bimestris, e. adj. [à bis & mensis] (1) *Two months old.* (2) *Lasting two months.* (1) Cras genium mero curabis, & porco bimestri, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 15. (2) Consolatus bimestris, Planc. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 24.
 * Bimulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à bimus] proprie de pueris, *Two years old.* Nec sapit pueri instar bimuli, Catull. 18, 13.
 * Bimus, a, um. adj. [à bis, ut à præ, primus] *Two years old, of two years continuance.* Bimi cum paterâ meri, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 15. ¶ Bimâ die pro benio, Pomp. Bina manere solet nix, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 16.
 ¶ Binarius, a, um. adj. [à binus] *Of, or belonging to, two.* ¶ Binarius (numerus) *The number of two*, Siphont.
 * Binoctium, i. n. [ex bis & nox] *Two nights, the space of two nights.* Ut plus quam binoctium abesset, Tac. Ann. 3, 72.
 * Binoctinis, e. adj. [ex bis & nomen] *That hath two names.* Sub Ascanii ditione binominis Alba fuit, Ov. Met. 14, 609.
 * Binoctius, [ab eodem] cui geminum est nomen, ut, Numi Pompilius, Fest. potius ut Paris, Alexander. Pyrrhus, Neoptolemus.
 Binus, a, um. pl. Bini, æ. [à simpl. bis, sed Prisc. dici vult, qu. biunus, à bis & unus.] Pro prie distributi numeri; sed poetæ pro Duo, & in terdum oratores usurpant. (1) *Two and two, by couples.* (2) *Every two.* (3) *Also two, or double.* (1) Ex his prædiis argenti bina capiebant, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 6. i. e. ex unoquoque prædio. (2) Cum vete quæ caret sing. eleganter; ut, Binæ litæ, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Bina castra, Val. Max. 1, 6, 2. Sed & cum aliis, Bini tabellarii, Cic. Att. 6, 1. binæ venationes, Id. Fam. 7, 1. Binos alit ubere fœtus, Virg. Ecl. 3, 30. (3) Inque domo binus conspicietur honor, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 24. = Duplici naturâ, & corpore bino, Lucret. 5, 877.

* Bîthânâtos, i. m. [ex Bîa & θάνατος] *A felo de se, a self-murderer*, Lampr.
 Bîpâlium, i. n. [ex bis & pala, qu. bina pala] *A mattock, or pick-axe, with two bits, a grubbing ax, a hoe.* Ager bipalio subigi debet, Col. 3, 5. Bipalio innixus, Liv. 3, 26. Gron. leg. palæ.
 * Bîpalmis, e. adj. [ex bis & palmus] *Two spans broad, or long.* Bipalme spiculum, Liv. 42, 65.
 Bîpartior, vel bipertior, Iris. dep. [ex bis & partior] (1) *To divide into two parts.* (2) *Also pass. To be parted in twain.* (1) Calendas Majas ver bipartitur, Col. 11, 2. (2) In proximis villis bipartiti fuerunt, Cic. Cat. 3, 2.
 Bîpartitò, adv. *In two parts, or fashions.* Clafsis bipartitò distributa, Cic. pro Flacc. 14.
 * Bîpârens, tis. part. [ex bis & patens] *Open on both sides, with two doors, or entrances.* Portis alii bipatentibus adfuit, Virg. Æn. 2, 330.
 Bîpédâlis, e. adj. [ex bis & pes] *Two foot long, or wide*, Cæf. B. G. 4, 17.
 Bîpédâneus, & Bîpédânus, a, um. adj. *Two foot thick, or deep*, Col. 11, 2. & 4, 1.
 * Bîpennifer, a, um. adj. [ex bipennis & fero] *Carrying a halberd, or pole-ax*, Ov. Met. 4, 22.
 Bîpennis, e. adj. [à bis & pinna, i. e. accumen, quod est utrinque acutum, Quint.] (1) *Having two pinnions.* (2) *Cutting both ways.* (1) Nullum, cui aculeus in alvo, bipenne est, Plin. 11, 28. (2) Ferens ferreum in humero bipennem securim, Varr.
 Bîpennis, is. f. subst. sc. securis, in abl. i. & c. *A halberd, a pole-ax.* Corruptâ dura bipenni Limina perrumpit, Virg. Æn. 2, 479. Ipsa bipenne suos cædit violenta lacertos, Tibull. 16, 47.
 Bipertior, Iris. dep. & pass. *To part in twain*, Col. Vid. Bipartior.
 Bîpertitò, adv. *Two ways, in two parts.* Vid. Bipartitò.
 Bîpes, edis. adj. quod duos habet pedes. [ex bis & pes] *Two-footed.* Proteus æquor bipedum curi metitur æquorum, Virg. Geor. 4, 389. ¶ Bipedum nequissimus, *As great a rogue as goes on two legs*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5.
 Bîrēmis, is. f. [navis] *A ship which hath two banks of oars, or two oars in a seat, or galley.* Levibus biremibus flumine adverso subvehi, Liv. 24, 40.
 ¶ Bîrōta, æ. f. vel Bîrōtum, i. n. [δίτροχον] *A cart with two wheels*, Onom.
 ¶ Birrus, i. m. Cod. & Birrum, i. n. Aug. *A leaguer cloak for soldiers to wear*, Interpr. Perf. A priest's, or bishop's, robe, Cypr.
 * Bis, adv. [ab ant. duis; unde dividens, bidens; vel immediatè à Gr. δις] *Twice double.* ¶ Bis quinque, Ter. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 24. Bis, ter, Six, Id. Epod. 4, 8. Bis tanto, *As much more*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 26.
 ¶ Biscoctus, a, um. adj. [panis] *Bread baked twice, biscuit*, Jun.
 ¶ Bîfeliūm, i. n. [ex bis & sella] *A bench, or seat, for two to sit on*, Varr. L. L. 4, 28.
 * Bîfextus; vid. Bîfextus.
 * Bîlon, ontis. m. [à biston, dict. à Bistonîâ, quæ est Thraciæ regio] *A kind of wild ox called a biffer, Oppian. & Plin. 8, 15.*
 Bîsquīnus, a, um. adj. *The tenth*, Virg. Æn. 2, 126. Mart. 10, 75. ¶ Rectius, Bis quīnus, dividè.
 Bîsēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex bis & seni] *Twice six, twelve*, Stat. Theb. 12, 811. Labore bisseño ampliùs, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1282. de Hercule. Bisseño meruit labore allegi cælo magnus Alcides, Id. Agam. 812.
 * Bîfextilis, e. adj. ad bîfextum pertinens, *The leap-year.*
 * Bîfextus, vel Bîfextus, i. m. intercalaris quarto quoque anno dies, *The sixth of the kalends of March, or twenty fourth of February, which was reckoned twice every fourth year, from which intercalation the day had its name, and the year the denomination of Bîfextile.*
 ¶ Bîstorta, æ. f. *An herb called snake-weed, an alexipharmatick.*
 Bîsulcus, a, um. adj. [ex bis & sulcos] *Duos*

sulcos, i. e. ungulas habens. *Cloven-footed, forked*, Plin. 10, 1. Ov. Met. 9, 65.
 Bîsultor, i. e. bis ultor, cognomen Martis, ab Augusto impositum, post devictos Brutum & Cassium, & signa, à Parthis recepta: qu. primum Cæsaris, mox Crassi necis ultoris, Ov. Fast. 5, 595. Sed mel. libb. Bis ultor, dividè.
 * Bîthymum, i. n. sc. mel. [ex bis & thymus] *Honey gathered by bees, of two sorts of thyme*, Plin. 11, 16.
 * Bîto, ère, Plaut. & Bîtio, ìre. Pacuv. [à βατέω, βατώ, eo] *To go*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 52.
 * Bîtūmen, inis. n. [à πῖτλα, pix] *A kind of fat clay, or slime, like pitch; it was used for lime, or mortar; as also for oil in lamps.* Calcis usum præbuit, bitumen, ita ferruminatis Babylonis muris, Plin. 35, 15. Pingui bitumine quasiâns Lampada, Val. Flacc. 3, 124.
 * Bîtūminatus, a, um. adj. [à bitumen] *Mixed with bitumen*, Plin. 31, 6.
 * Bîtūmineus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Of bitumen*, Ov. Met. 15, 350.
 * Bîtūminōsus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *Full of bitumen, or unctuous clay.* Bituminosi fontes, Virg. 8, 3.
 Bîvertex, icis. *Having two tops*, Stat. Theb. 1, 628.
 Bîvium, i. n. [ex bis & via] *A way having two paths; a place where two ways meet*, Virg. Æn. 9, 238.
 Bîvius, a, um. adj. (1) *That leadeth two ways.* (2) *Of two fashions.* (1) Virg. Æn. 11, 516. (2) Bivius agrorum cultus, Varr.
 B ante L.
 ¶ Blactero, as. arietis vox. (1) *To bleat like a ram*, vid. Blatero. (2) *Also to croak like a frog.* (1) Blacterat hinc aries, & pia balat ovis, Aufc. Carm. de Philom. 56. (2) Sidon.
 * Blæsus, a, um. adj. [à Gr. βλαστὸς, propr. valsus, qui cruribus est distortis] *Having an impediment in his speech, stammering, or lisp.* Blæsus sonus, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 24.
 Blandè, adv. ius, comp. sime, sup. (1) *Courteously, kindly.* (2) *Charmingly, softly, sweetly.* (1) = Blandè, & benignè hospitio accipere, Liv. Appellat hominem ut blandissimè potest, Cic. pro Clu. 26. (2) Blandiùs Orpheo moderari fidem, Hor. Carm. 1, 24, 15.
 ¶ Blandicūlè, adv. *Somewhat favouringly, courteously, smoothly*, Apul. Met. 10, p. 341.
 Blandiōcus, a, um. adj. *Speaking favouringly, or kindly*, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 1, 10.
 Blandiens, tis. part. *Favouring upon, flattering.* Adversus blandientes incorruptus, Tac. H. 1, 35, 3. Ritus blandientis, Just. 1, 4, 12.
 ¶ Blandilōquens, tis. adj. *Fair spoken, having a smooth-tongue*, Laber. ap. Macrob. ¶ Blandus.
 ¶ Blandilōquentia, æ. f. *Fair and flattering speech, courteous language, compliment.* Ego illis supplicarem tantâ blandiloquentiâ, Cic. N. D. 3, 25. ex vet. Poëta.
 Blandilōquentulus, a, um. adj. [dim. à blandiloquus] *Fair spoken, favouring*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 13.
 Blandilōquus, a, um. adj. [ex blandus & loquor] *Fair spoken, courteous, complimentary, giving smooth language*, Plaut. B. 5, 2, 54.
 Blandimentum, i. n. verb. [à blandior] *A courting, an allurements, a blandishment, a cajole, a wheedle.* Multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic. pro Cæl. 17.
 Blandior, iri, itus. dep. (1) *To flatter, to speak fair, to compliment, to wheedle.* (2) *To please, to delight, to tickle the fancy.* (3) *To encourage.* (4) *To fawn as a spaniel.* (1) § Duræ precibus blandiæ puellæ, Ov. A. Am. 2, 527. (2) Ne nobis scripta nostra, tanquam recentes fœtus, blandiantur, Quint. Voluptas blanditur sensibus, Cic. A. 2, 4, 45. (3) Agenorei furtis blandita juveni, Stat. (4) Plin. 8, 17.
 ¶ Blanditer, id. quod Blandè. *Kindly*, Plaut. Pl. 5, 2, 3. & Sæviter.
 Blanditia, æ. f. *A compliment, fair language, an enticement.* Viscus merus vestra est blanditia, Cic. Blanditia popularis, Id. pro Planc. 12.
 -Blan-

Blanditiæ, ærum. pl. f. (1) *Fair words, compliments, courtship.* (2) *Love-letters.* (3) *Flattery.* (1) Non fuffinet ultra Perdere blanditias juvenis Deus, *Or. Met.* 1, 531. (2) Blanditias fac legat illa tuas, *Or.* (3) — Sic habendum est nullum in amicitias pestem esse majorem, quam adulationem, blanditias, assentationem, *Cic.*

† Blanditum, adv. *By flattery, or fair words.* *Lucret.* 2, 173. ubi al. blanditum. † Blandē.

Blanditus, a, um. part. *Pleasant, charming, delighting.* Blanditiæ fluant per mea colla rosæ, *Tibull.* 4, 6, 72.

† Blanditus, ūs. m. verb. [à blandior.] *Fair speaking, or an enticing, and tickling of the senses.* Ut res per Veneris blanditum sēcla propagent, *Lucr.* 2, 173. ubi al. leg. Blanditum. † Blandimentum, *Cic.*

BLANDUS, a, um. adj. or. comp. simus, sup. (1) *Kind, gentle, courteous.* (2) *Charming, soft.* (3) *Enticing.* (4) *Fair, pleasant.* (5) *Flattering, fawning.* (1) Ut unus hominum homo te vivat nunquam quisquam blandior, *Ter. Hee.* 5, 4. (2) Aptior huic Gallus, blandique Propertius oris, *Or. Trist.* 5, 1, 16. Carmina blandissima, *Id. Ep.* 15, 27. (3) Alea blanda, *Id. ex Ponto.* 1, 5, 46. (4) Blandus lunæ color, *Plin.* 2, 18. (5) ☞ Secerni blandus amicus à vero potest, *Cic. de Am.* 25.

* Blapsigōnia, æ. f. [ex βλάπτω lædo & γονή genitura] *Barrenness, or loss of generation; applied to bees, by Plin.* 11, 19.

* || Blasphēmia, æ. f. [ex βλάπτω & φήμη fama] *Blasphemy, vile, or reproachful, language.* *Ecclef.* † Maledictio nefaria, execratio.

* || Blasphēmia, ōrum. n. pl. [ab eodem] *Reproaches, ill words.* *Prud. Psych.* 716. † Convicia, maledicta.

* || Blasphēmo, as. aēt. [ab eodem themate]. *To blaspheme, revile, defame.* *Lat. Maledico, convicior.*

* || Blasphēmus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Blasphemous.* *Prud. Perist.* 75. † *Lat. Maledicus.*

|| Blāterans, tis. part. *Faltering in his speech, babbling.* *Apul. Met.* 10. p. 325.

|| Blāteratio, ōnis. f. verb. *Prating, vain babbling.* *Apul. Met.* 4.

|| Blāterātus, a, um. part. *Foolishly uttered, or babbled out.* *Apul. Met.* 4. p. 126.

Blātēro, as. neut. [à blatio] (1) *To babble, and talk idly; to clatter, and make a noise; to prate to no purpose.* (2) *To blab, and tell stories.* (3) *To falter in his speech.* (4) *To bleat like a ram.* (5) || *To bray like an ass.* (1) Cum magno blateras clamore, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 35. (2) Ubi tu es quæ blateravisti vicinis omnibus, me meæ filiæ daturum dotem? *Plaut. in Aul.* 2, 3, 2. (3) Define blaterare, nihil agit in amore inermus, *Cecil. in Hymn. ap. Non.* (4) Blaterat hinc aries, *Or. Al. Blāterat.* (5) *Fest.*

|| Blātēro, ōnis. m. [à blaterando] *A babbler, a prating fellow, an idle impertinent talker.* — Homines in verba projectos, Loquutuleios, & Blaterones, & Linguaces, dixerunt vett. *Gell.* 1, 15.

† Blatio, ire. neut. *To chat, or prate.* *Nugas blatis.* *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 8, 2.

* BLATTA, æ. f. [qu. Blapta, à βλάπτω noceo] *quia libros & vestes rodit.* (1) *A kind of moth that eats books, or clothes; a book-worm.* (2) *Also a shorn-bug, the chafer, or beetle; the slow legged beetle.* *Dale.* (3) || *A scarlet, or purple worm, which comes out of cochineal, of which is made the scarlet dye.* *Meton.* *A fine sort of purple.* (1) *Stragula vestis Blattarum, & tinearum epulæ.* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 119. (2) *Plin.* 11, 28. (3) *Pontus Castorea, blattam Tyrus, æra Corinthus (mittit) Sidon.*

* Blattaria, æ. f. vel Blattēria, æ. f. [à blatta] *The herb called purple, or moth-mullein.* *Herba verbasco similis, quæ abjecta blattas in se contrahit, ideoque Romæ blattariam vocant.* *Plin.* 25, 9.

* Blattarius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] || *Blattaria balnea, Baths infested with moths.* *Sen. Ep.* 57. *De his blattis.* *Plin.* *Lucem fugiunt, in balneis maxime humido vapore prognatæ.*

* || Blatteus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate]

ap. seq. ævi scriptt. pro Purpureus; à blattis, & vermiculis, ut quidam putant, qui è Chermes, ut Arabes vocant, & è cocco sanguinei coloris, erumpunt. *Turneb. Of the colour of purple.* || *Blattea tunica, A purple vest, Vopisc.* *Retibus aureis piscabatur [Nero] quæ blatteis funibus extrahebat.* *Eutrop.* 7, 14. † *Quod ipsum melior Suetonius.* *Piscatum est reti aurato, purpurâ, coccôque funibus nexis.* *Ner.* 30.

* || Blattifer, a, um. adj. [à supradict.] *Wearing purple.* *Blattifer senatus.* *Sidon.* † *Purpuratus.*

|| Blattosēricum pallium, *A cloak of purple silk.* *Vopisc.* † *Purpureum.*

|| Blātus, vel Blattus, i. m. *A babbling fool, a coxcomb.* *ap. Recent.*

* || Blax, æcis. [à Gr. βλάξ] *A foolish, fond, wanton, buffing, fellow; Lat. Stolidus, mollis, delicatus, lascivus, & qui se inaniter jactat.* *Fest.*

* Blechnon, i. n. [ἐλάχων Gr.] *A kind of fern, or brake.* *Plin.* 27, 9.

* Blēchon, i. n. [à γλάχων Gr. mutat. r in b] *Wild penny-royal.* *Plin.* 20, 14.

* Blennus, i. m. [à βλέννα, mucus] *A snotty nose, a coxcomb, a fool, a noddy, a dolt.* — *Stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones.* *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 2.

* Bliteus, a, um. adj. [à blitum, olus vile] *Unsavory, vile, like blites; insignificant, silly, dull.* || *Bltea meretrix, An insignificant baggage; a sorry dirty whore, a slut.* *Id. Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 1.

* Blitum, i. n. [à βλίτον, Gr. quod & βλίτρον, Suid. & βλήτρον, Theoph. & βλήτρον, Dioic.] *Blitum iners videtur, & sine sapore, &c.* *Plin.* 20, 22. *Blite, or blites, an herb thought to be spinach, a kind of beet having no taste.* *Apponunt rumicem, brasicam, betam, blitum.* *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 26.

B ante O.

* Boa, æ. f. & bōva. [à βῆς bos, ob. magnitud.] *Serpens aquatilis.* *Gr. ὄβρις.* (1) *A large kind of serpent.* (2) *Also a disease wherein red pimples arise in the flesh, perhaps the measles, small-pox, or swine-pox.* (1) *Plin.* 8, 14. (2) *Id.* 24, 8.

* Boans, tis. part. [à boa] *Lowling, ecboing, resounding.* *Boans voce forum.* *Or. A. Am.* 3, 450.

* Boārius, a, um. adj. [à boa] *Of, or pertaining to, oxen.* || *Forum boarium, The beast market.* *Plin.* 28, 2. *Arva boaria, The fields adjoining to it.* *Prop.* 4, 10, 19. *Boaria lappa, herba.* *Plin.* 26, 11.

* || Boātus, ūs. m. verb. [à boo] *The bellowing of an ox; an o yes, a loud voice of a crier in halls of justice; any great noise.* *Præconis amplo boatu Citatus.* *Apul. Met.* 3. p. 73.

* || Bōca, æ. f. *Piscis, [à boando, i. e. vocem emittendo, Fest] The only fish that hath a voice, whereas all the rest are mute.* *Hinc Mercurio eloquii Deo sacra.* *Pier.*

* Bōia, æ. vel bōiæ, ærum. f. *Plaut. genus vinculorum, [à βοία, sc. δορά, pellis bubula, ex ea enim conficiebantur primitus] A collar, or yoke about the neck, first, as it should seem, made of leather, but afterwards of iron, or wood; where-with servants were punished.* *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 2, 5.

* Bolbiton, i. n. [à βολή ejectio] *Fimus bubulus.* *Boasts dung, cow-turd.* *Plin.* 28, 17.

* || Bōlēter, ēris. m. [à βάλλω jacio] *A casting-net.* *Boleter halieuticos.* *Treb. Poll.* † *Rete jaculum.*

* Bōlētus, i. m. *fungi genus.* [βωλίτης Gr.] *A mushroom of the best sort.* ☞ *Vilibus ancipites fungi ponentur amicis.* *Boletus domino.* *Juv.* 5, 147.

* Bōlis, ūdis. f. [à βάλλω jacio] (1) *A sounding plummet.* *Plin.* 2, 26. (2) *Also a fiery meteor like a dart appearing in the air.* *Plaut.*

† Bōlōna, æ. m. *In acc. pl. Bolonas.* *ap. Arnob.* *Al. leg. Volones.* *A fishmonger that buyeth draughts of fish to sell again, or that sells great fish.*

Bōlus, i. m. [à βάλος, i. e. gleba, R. offa vel buccella, & etiam præda] (1) *A mass, or lump, of metal, or any thing else; a wedge, or piece.* (2) *A gobbet, a mouthful, or bit.* (3) *Met. A prey.* (1) *Magnum bolum deferunt æris.* *Varr.* (2) *Crucior bolum tantum mihi ereptum è faucibus.* *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 2, 6. (3) || *Dare alicui grandes*

bolos, To bring in gain. *Ter.* ☞ *Medici bodierani, exemplum, puto, Græcorum secuti, in fem. genere utuntur.*

Bōlus, i. m. [à βάλος, jactus] (1) *A cast, or throw, at dice; a chance.* (2) *Also a draught with a net in the water.* (1) *Si vis tribus bolis vel in chlamydem.* *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 13. (2) *Nimis lepidè jecisti bolum.* *Id. Rud.* 2, 3, 30. ☞ *Jocatur Poëta ex ambiguo; bolus enim est tam piscatoris, quam aleatoris.*

|| Bombarda, æ. f. [à bombo, & ardere, Vall.] *Bombus, sonus non aptum tantum, aut poculi bilbientis, sed etiam tonitrus.* *Eust.* *A gun, a musket, a firelock, &c.* *Invented by a monk, about the year of our Lord, 1380.* ☞ *This word is of the number of those, which, though lately coined, aptly express the thing, and, I think, ought to be admitted; necessity obliging us to use words for things invented since the time of Classick writers, which I observe here once for all.*

* Bombax, interj. *contemnentis vel negligentis.* [à βόμβαξ, Gr.] *Peb! Pish! Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 131.

* Bombilo, as. neut. [à Gr. βομβίλον] *To hum like a bee, to buzz.* *Auct. Philom.* 36.

* Bombus, i. m. [ab eodem] (1) *The humming of bees, a buzz.* (2) *The boarse sound, or blast, of a trumpet.* (3) *A hum, or applause.* (1) *Si apes intus faciunt bombum.* *Varr. R. R.* 16, 25. (2) *Raucifonis efflabant cornua bombis.* *Catull.* 62, 263. (3) *Suet. in Ner.* 20.

* Bombycīnus, a, um. adj. [à bombyx] *Made of silk, filken.* *Quarum delicias & panniculus bombycinus urit.* *Juv.* 6, 259.

* Bombylis, is. f. [ab eodem] *The grub, of which comes the silk-worm.* *Plin.* 11, 22.

* Bombyx, ūcis. [à βόμυξ] (1) *A silk-worm, masc.* (2) *The silk yarn spun by the worm, fem.* (3) *Also the finest, or innermost, part of cotton.* (1) *Bombyx pendulus urget opus.* *Mart.* 8, 33, 16. (2) *Affyrīa tamen bombyce adhuc feminis cedimus.* *Plin.* 11, 23. (3) *Sic appellatum Gossypium à Plinio observavit Salm. in Exercit. Plinianis.*

* || Bombyzatio, vel Bombitatio, ōnis. f. [à bombo qui est sonus apum.] *The humming of bees.*

* Bōnāsus, i. m. [βόνασος, Gr.] *A wild beast, like a bull, only that it hath the main of a horse.* *Plin.* 8, 15.

Bōnitas, ātis. f. *Goodness, either natural, or moral.* (1) *Bounty, kindness.* (2) *Propriety, fitness.* (3) *Fertility, fruitfulness.* (4) *Excellency in any kind.* (5) *A natural quickness of apprehension.* (6) *Justice, equity.* (1) — *Quid præstantius bonitate & beneficentiâ?* *Cic. N. D.* 1, 43. (2) *Quare bonitate potius verborum nostrorum utamur, quam splendore Græcorum.* *Id. Orat.* 49. (3) *Plus cultor, quam ipsa per se bonitas soli efficiat.* *Quint.* 2, 19. (4) *Amomum laudatur colore rufo; secunda bonitas pallido.* *Plin.* 12, 13. (5) *Quæ & ingenii bonitate nonnulli assequuntur, & progressionem discendi.* *Cic. Offic.* 3, 3. (6) *An eam causam probare non poteram, cujus tanta bonitas est, &c.* *Id. pro Dom.* 22.

Bōnum, i. n. subst. (1) *Any good, or blessing; internal, corporeal, or external, according to the division of Cicero from the Peripateticks.* (2) *Virtue.* (3) *A particular virtue, moral, or divine; as, justice, equity, sanctity, &c.* (4) *Any endowment, accomplishment, or qualification, of mind.* (5) *A mistaken good, a satisfaction of some irregular passion.* (6) *Ease, daintiness, softness.* (7) *A benefit, profit, or advantage.* (8) *Acuteness, sharpness of apprehension.* (9) *Bona, pl. An estate.* (1) *Vid. Cic. Tusc.* 5, 30. *Corn. Nep. Dion.* 1. *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 19. & seq. (2) ☞ *Amicus bonus cum mea compenset vitiis bona.* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 70. (3) *Bonum, æquumque oras.* *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 94. (4) *Bona animi.* *Or. Tr.* 1, 6, 34. *Bona eloquentiæ.* *Quint.* (5) *Vindicta bonum vitâ jucundius ipsâ.* *Juv.* 13, 180. (6) — *Delicatus, & bono semper assuetus.* *Sen.* (7) ☞ *Paucis temeritas est bono, multis malo.* *Phædr.* 5, 4. ult. (8) *Plus in uno sæpe, quam in turbâ, boni.* *Phædr.* 4, 4, 1. *Confer. vers. ult.* (9) *Bona proscripitorum vendebantur.* *Nep.* ☞ *Hæc notissime sæpe occurrit, & ferè plur.*

Bonus, a, um. adj. melior, comp. optimus, sup. Ant. Benus, unde Bene [à Beo, as.] (1) *Happy; good, virtuous*, with relation to a fixed habit; goodness, and virtue in general, according to the Stoicks, but is often said of a person, who hath acquired a habit of any single virtue; as. (2) *Bountifull, liberal, munificent*. (3) *Kind, friendly*. (4) *Wise, prudent*. (5) *Gentle, mild, peaceable, propitious, favourable*. (6) *Chaste, continent, &c.* And because some philosophers, as Herillus, made happiness consist in knowledge and science, it signifies, (7) *Skilfull, expert, good at, learned*. Others again, as the Epicureans, in the body, whence it denotes, (8) *Healthy, plump, fat*. (9) *Fair, beautiful, &c.* And others, as the Peripateticks, made external blessings, and the goods of fortune, ingredients in happiness, (surely they are good appendages) whence it expresseth, (10) *Nobly descended, honourable*. (11) *Wealthy, rich, opulent*. From persons it is transferred to things, and denotes, (12) *Auspicious, fortunate, lucky, prosperous*. (13) *Fertile, fruitfull*. (14) *Firm, strong, in good repair*. (15) *Precious, valuable*. (16) *Usefull, serviceable, profitable*. (17) *Healthfull, salutary*. (18) *Towardsly*. (19) *True, sincere*. (20) *Great, large*. (21) *Audible, loud*. (22) *Notorious, famous, eminent*, in a bad sense. (23) *True, genuine, not counterfeit*. (24) *Delicious*. (25) *Welcome, acceptable*. (26) *Sound, perfect*. (27) *Harmonious, musical*. (1) Omnibus virtutibus instructos, & ornatos bonos viros dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10. Bono mentis fruendum est, si beati esse volumus, Id. Unde cognomine Bonus appellabatur Phocion, Vid. Val. Max. 3, 8. Extern. 2. (2) = Vellet bonus, atque benignus Esse, daret quantum satis esset, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 51. (3) Confido bono Lepido me esse usurum, Planc. Cic. Ep. Fam. 10, 21. (4) = Vir bonus, & sapiens, Cic. (5) = Lenior, & melior sis accedente senectâ, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 211. Amat bonus otia Daphnis, Virg. Ecl. 5, 61. Sis bonus ô felixque tuis, Id. Ib. 65. (6) Quod cupis capis, & bonum non abscondis amorem, Catull. 59, 204. (7) Virg. Ecl. 5, 1. (8) Tametsi bona natura est, reddunt curaturâ junceas, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24. (9) Qualis venit ad Phrygium Venus iudicem, bona cum bonâ nubet alite virgo, Catull. 59, 27. (10) Bonis viris quid juris reliquit tribunatus C. Gracchi? i. e. senatoribus, Cic. Superbia crudelitate gravior est bonis, Flor. 1, 7. Quæ numerantur in externis, suntque mediâ bona, Vid. Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 19. & seq. (11) = Hanc boni beatique omnes amatis, Catull. 35, 14. = In foro infimo boni homines, atque dites ambulant, Plaut. 4, 1, 14. Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 1. Bonus re, aut spe, Cic. (12) Bonæ aves, Liv. Res Hispanienses valde bonæ, Id. Bona nemini hora est, ut non alicui sit mala, Publ. Syr. In bonis, aut perditis, rebus, Cic. (13) Bona paucâ campi, Tib. 4, 3, 1. Agum meliorem, neque preti majoris nemo habet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12. (14) Aedes bonæ, Plaut. Boni postes, Id. (15) Bonas horas malè collocare, Mart. 1, 114. (16) Bona bello Cornus, Virg. Geor. 2, 447. (17) Ut bonum cælum habeat, ne calamitosum sit, Cato. (18) Ingenium bonum narras adolescentis, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 8. (19) Bonæ conscientie pretio ducebatur, Tac. Dic Bonâ fide, tu id aurum non surripuisti? Paut. Aut. 4, 10, 42. (20) = Bonum atque amplum lucrum, Plaut. Bona pars hominum, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 61. Pars bona montis ea est, Ov. Fast. 5, 150. (21) Scio te bonâ esse voce; ne clama, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 49. (22) O furum optime bainariorum! Catull. 31, 1. (23) Si sapiens nummos adulterinos acceperit imprudens pro bonis, Cic. Off. 3, 23. (24) Bonis rebus agit lætum convivium, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 111. Vid. & Nep. Agefil. 8. (25) Bonus nuncius, Plaut. (26) Bonam mentem mihi sentio iracundiâ, & amore ablatam, Cic. (27) Parvus ut est cygni melior canor, Lucr. 4, 132. ¶ Bonum Factum, vel B. F. Formula edictis præfigi solita, boni omnis causâ, ap. opt. auctores. Redire ad bonam frugem. To become a new man, Ter. Optimo jure prædâ, A freehold estate, Cic. Bono modo,

After a sort, in some measure, Id. Cui bono fuerit, b. e. cui parti. Ita Cicero: Quod si te in iudicium quis adducat, usurpetque illud Cassianum, cui bono fuerit; vide, quæso, ne hæreas. Quamquam quidem illud fuit, ut tu dicebas, omnibus bono, qui servire nolebant; tibi tamen præcipue, qui non modò non servis, sed etiam regnas, Phil. 2, 35. * Boo, as. neut. [à bos, vel à βοῶ, vocifero] To low, or bellow, like an ox; to roar. Met. To ring, or echo. Cælum boat, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 77. * † Boo, ere. unde Bount, Pacuv. & Varr. [à boum mugitibus dict. Non.] † Boo, as. * Boötes, æ. m. Ov. & is, Avien. [à βοῶτης, Gr. i. e. bubulcus] After following Charles's wain, Juv. 5, 23. Lat. Bubulcus. = Arctophylax. * Borealis, e. adj. [à seq. Boreas] Northern, Avien. Per. 84. * Boreas, æ. [βορέας, & βορρᾶς, Gr.] The North wind, a cold freezing wind, Ov. Met. 1, 66. Lat. Aquilo. * Boreus, a, um. adj. [à supradict.] Belonging to the North. Vita peragenda sub axe Boreo, Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 41. Boryptes, A black gem, with red and white spots, Plin. 37, 10. * Bos, bōvis, c. g. [à Gr. βῦς, Doricè βῶς] Cum totam speciem designat, est freq. m. gen. n. interdum ap. Poëtas, & eos qui minus accurate scripserunt; rarissime certè f. nisi cum Lucæ boves dicuntur elephantes. Cum de solo mare semper itidem masc. cum de feminâ solâ semper effertur in fem. gener. Gen. plur. Boum, dat. & abl. Bobus, per crasin, pro Bovibus; sed Auson. corripit priorem, ac si esset syncope, non crasis. (1) An ox, a bull, all sorts of neat. (2) A cow. (3) A heifer. (4) According to some, money stamped with an ox upon it. (5) A large fish. (1) Felli boves, Hor. Epod. 9, 22. (2) Forda ferens bos est, Ov. Fast. 4, 631. (3) Bos intacta, Hor. Epod. 9, 22. (4) Boves hinc sunt in crumenâ, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 16. ex mente quorundam interpretum: Sed ibi boves pro pretio boum mercendarum per jocum Sagaristio dixit. Nummos Græcos bovis imagine percussos, non solùm adagium, Bûς ἐπὶ γλώττης, sed & ipsi nummi antiqui, qui κεκενῆσις principum, & eruditorum asservantur, satis doctent. Sed utrùm huc respexit servulus necne incertum. Neminem bovem pro pecuniâ Latine dixisse puto, quamquam Servio jubente, Romanorum quoque æs bove signatum testatur, Plin. 18, 3. (5) ¶ Bos Luca. An elephant; quod in Lucanis primum vidit Italia, Plin. 9, 14. Bos mortuus pro taureâ, Awhip, jocum captans dixit Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 22. * Boscas, ædis. f. al. boscis; sed corr. [à βοσκῶν pasco] A water fowl like a duck, a pochard, Col. 8, 15. * Bostrychites, is. m. [ex βοστρυχος, cincinnus.] A gem like a lock, or bush, of woman's hair, Plin. 37, 10. * Bostrychus, i. m. [ab eodem] A bush of hair. Lat. cincinnus. * Bötänicus, a, um. adj. [βοτανικός, Gr. i. e. ad herbas pertinens; à βοτάνη, herba] Pertaining to herbs. Artis vocab. ¶ Botanicum, i. n. herbarium. An herbal. Ap. recent. * Bötänismus, i. m. [à βοτάνη.] A weeding or pulling up weeds, or herbs. Pauci runcant, quod botanismus vocant, Plin. 8, 18. Bötellus, i. m. [dim. à botulus] A sausage, a hog's-pudding, Mart. 5, 79, 9. * Botrus, i. m. [à βοτρυς, Gr.] A bunch, or cluster, of grapes, Plin. 26, 4. Lat. racemus. * Botryo, ònis. m. [ab eodem] A bunch of grapes preserved, Mart. 11, 28. * Botrys [à βοτρυς, Gr.] The herb called oak of Jerusalem, or Ambrosia, Plin. 27, 4. * Botrytes, [ex eodem themate] A precious stone so called, Plin. 37, 10. Bötülarius, i. m. He who makes, or sells, puddings, or sausages, Sen. Ep. 56. ¶ Bötulus, i. m. Genus farciminis [à bolis] A sausage, bludding, or hog's-pudding. De cujus confectione vid. Apic. 2, 5.

* † Bōvans, tis. part. [à bos] Bellowing, roaring, Varr. ex En. * Bōvātīm, adv. [ab eodem] Like an ox, Non. * Bōvīe, is. n. [à bove] An ox-stall, or cow-house. Cervus se bovili condidit, Phædr. 2, 9. * Bōvillus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] Of an ox, or cow. ¶ Caro bovilla, Beef, Lex. ex Plin. * Bōvīnatio, ònis. f. verb. [à bovinor] A caviling, or thwarting, Gell. 11, 7. * Bōvīnator, òris. [ab eodem] Id. qui tergiverfator. A flincher, dodger, or shuffler, Lucil. ¶ A common disturber, Gloss. Philox. Gr. Δορυβοποίος. * Bōvīnor, āris. dep. [à bos] Properly to stop in the midst of a furrow. Met. To flinch, or go, from his word; to boggle. Also to rail, to bawl, and scold, Fest. † Tergiverfor.

B ante R.

* Bräbeuta, vel Bräbeutes, æ. m. [βραβευτής, Gr.] He that giveth the prize in any game of wrestling, running, &c. Suet. Ner. 53. * Bräbyla, n. pl. [à Gr. βράβυλα] Damascenes, plums, or damask prunes, Plin. 27, 8. Bracca, al. braca, æ. f. Vox Gallica. Breeches, slops, brogues, galligaskins, thick maniles, garments made of frieze, worn by northern people, Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 39. ¶ Laxe braccæ, Ship-men's hose, Luc. 1, 430. Hence the English breeches. Braccātus, a, um. adj. i. e. Braccis indutus. Breeched, wearing such breeches, or trouses, as the Gauls, Scythians, Persians. Vid. Plin. 3, 4. Braccatorum filii, Juv. 8, 234. Braccatis illita Medis Porticus, Pers. 3, 53. Brächiale, is. n. [sc. ornamentum] A bracelet, a wrist-band, or bracer, Plin. 29, 7. Brächialis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, the arm. ¶ Brachialis nervus, A cliping one another close, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 4, 99. Brächiatūs, a, um. adj. Having arms, or branches. ¶ Brachiatæ vineæ, Vines having long branches upon trails, Col. 5, 5. Brächiolūm, i. n. dim. A pretty little arm, Catull. 62, 181. BRACHIUM, i. n. (1) The arm. (2) The arm, or bough, of a tree. (3) A line, or work, thrown up in fortifying a place. (4) An arm of the sea. (5) A crab's claw. (6) A forked stake. (7) The fore feet of a horse. (8) The tendrils of a vine. (1) Alterna brachia jactat, Virg. AEn. 5, 377. (2) = Ramos, & brachia tendens, Id. Geor. 2, 296. (3) Consul muro Ardeæ brachium injunxerat, Liv. 4, 9, in fine. (4) Veluti per devexum in mare brachium, Id. 44, 35. (5) Concava brachia cancri, Ov. Met. 10, 127. (6) Cruda extraxit brachia terrâ, Luc. 3, 387. (7) Litt. ex Ov. 3. Met. Edidit hinnitū, & brachia movit in herbis. Sed hic intelligi possunt bsmnis brachia; nam de Centauro dicitur. (8) Brachia sunt quæ duramenta Græci vocant. Col. 4, 21, 1. ¶ Levi brachio. Cic. Att. 2, 6. ¶ Molli brachio, Id. Slightly, superficially. * Brächylogia, æ. f. [à βραχύς brevis & λόγος sermo] Brevity, or shortness of speech, vid. Quint. 9, 3. ubi Latine copulatam dissolutionem vertit. Bractea, æ. f. seu brattea. (1) A thin leaf, or plate, of gold, silver, or other metal; a tinsel, a spangle. (2) A chip, or thin piece of wood. (3) Also a weather-cock upon the top of turrets, steeples, &c. (1) Leni crepitabat bractea vento, Virg. AEn. 6, 209. (2) Excogitatae sunt & ligni bractæ, Plin. 16, 43. (3) Vitr. ¶ Bractealis, e. adj. ¶ Fulgor bractealis. The glittering of spangles, Pind. Hymn. Rom. 1025. Bractæus, a, um. adj. (1) Covered with thin plates, or leaves, of any metal; plated. (2) Met. Glittering, gaudy, of no substance. (1) ¶ Bracteatum lacunar, A spangled vault, Sidon. (2) ¶ Bracteata felicitas, Slight tinsel happiness, Sen. Ep. 115. Bracteola, æ. f. dim. A little leaf of gold, silver, or other metal. Superest qui bracteolam de Castore ducat, Juv. 13, 152.

Branchiæ, arum. f. pl. *The gills of a fish*, Plin. 9, 18.

BRASSICA, æ. f. [*qu. Præsica*, Varr. & Fest. quod ex scapo præsecetur] *Cauliflower, cabbage*. Brassica capitata, Plin. 20, 9. De variis brassicæ gen. vid. Cat. c. 156 & 157. Item Plin. 19, 3. & 20, 9.

Braxeæ, arum. pl. Vid. Baxeæ. *A kind of pantofle, or slipper*.

Brechmāsis; vox Indica. *Light pepper*. Vid. Plin. 12, 7.

* || Brēphotrophium, i. n. [*à βρέφος infans & τρέφω nutrio*] *A hospital for the bringing up of orphans, or poor children*. Latine, Infantum hospitium, Dcer.

* Brēvē, adv. [*à brevis*] (*sc. tempus*) de præterito, uti brevè, de futuro. *For a short time, for a little while*, Catull.

* Brēvī, adv. [*ab eodem*] (*sc. tempore*) (1) *Soon after, in a short time*. (2) *Briefly in short, in a few words*. (1) Brevi pōst mortuus est, Cic. (2) Brevi tamen sic habeto, Id.

* Brēvia, um. n. pl. [*ex eodem themate*] *Loca vadosa, Serv. Fords, shelves, or shallow places; flats*. Tres Eurus naves ab alto In brevia & syrtis urget, Virg. Æn. 1, 115. Nec discerni poterant brevia à profundis, Tac. Ann. 1, 70.

* Brēviarium, i. n. [*ab eodem*] *A breviary, or compendious draught; an abridgement, or breviary; an epitome, or summary; a register, a roll, a brief*. || *A breviary, or mass-book*. Fecit breviarium totius imperii, Suet. Aug. 101. Stomachatur in hac voce, tanquam fordida, & vulgari Seneca: Breviarius, inquit, olim cum Latine loqueremur, summarium vocabatur, Ep. 39. princ.

* Brēvilōquens, tis. adj. [*ex brevis & loquens*] *That speaketh in a few words; short, brief*. Breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facit, Cic. Att. 7, 20.

* || Brēvilōquentia, æ. f. [*ex brevis & loquor*] *A short way of speaking*. Breviloquentiam in scribendo colere, Cic. ap. Gell. 12, 2.

* Brēvio, as. [*à brevis*] *to abridge, to make short, to shorten*. Breviare quædam & exornare, Quint. 1, 9.

* Brēvior, aris. pass. [*à brevior*] *To be shortened*, &c. Manil. 3, 461.

* Brēvis, e. adj. [*à βραχὺς*, Gr. Fest. sc. χ in v verso] or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Short in measure*. (2) *Time*. (3) *Compendious, brief*. (4) *Small, little*. (5) *Narrow*. (1) Mensura brevior, Ov. Met. 9, 788. Brevissima terra, Plin. Ep. 2, 82. Conveniunt voto longa brevique meo puella, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 36. (2) *Vive memor quam sis ævi brevis*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 97. (3) = *Ambitus verborum contractus, brevis*, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 44. (4) = *Privatus illis census erat brevis*, Commune magnum, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13. (5) = *Lato non separar æquore, brevis obstat aqua*, Ov. Ep. 18, 147. || *Ad breve, A little while*, Suet. Tib. 68.

* Brēvitas, atis. f. [*ab adj. brevis*] (1) *Lowness, as of stature, &c.* (2) *Shortness, brevity*. (1) = *Gallis præ magnitudine corporum brevis nostra contemptui est*, Cas. B. G. 2, 30. (2) *Brevitate temporis tam pauca cogor scribere*, Cic. Att. 1, 18. = *Contractio & brevis dignitatem non habet*, Id. Orat. 57.

Brēviter, adv. us, comp. *simè, sup.* *In few words, briefly; to be short, in fine*. = *Breviter summamque describere aliquid*, Cic. Orat. 15.

Quodque ego pluribus verbis, illi brevius, Id. de Fin. 4, 10. Tanquam brevissimè dico, judices, Id. Verr. 5, 13.

Brifa, æ. f. *A lump of troden, or pressed grapes*, Col. 12, 39.

Britannica, æ. f. *The herb Britannica, or sparrowwort, very good against the scurvy*, Plin. 25, 3.

Brōchitas, atis. f. *Crookedness, or bending, of the teeth, or tusks*, Plin. 11, 38.

Brōchon. *A kind of tree from whence bdellium flows*, Plin. 12, 9.

Brōchus, i. m. Leg. & broncus, & broccus. (1) *Blubber-lipped*. (2) || *Having the chin and lower jaw more sticking out than the upper*. (3) *Et adjective, Crooked, and sharp, like boar's tusks*. (1) Brochi labesones dicti, Plin. 11, 60. (2) Lucil. ap. Non. (3) || Brochi dentes, Gag-tæth, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

* Brōmos [*à βρόμος avena, item herba quæ avenæ similis est*] *Oats, wild oats*, Plin. 22, ult.

* Brōnchōcēle, es. f. [*βρογχόcele Gr. ex βρόγχο, guttur, & κήλη, hernia*] *A bunch, or swelling, in the throat, like to a rupture*, Cels. 7, 13.

Broncus, Gag-toothed, Varr. Vid. Brochus.

* Brontia, æ. f. [*à βροντή tonitru*] *The thunder-stone*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Brūma, æ. f. [*à βρόμιος, Bacchus, quod in id tempus incideret, in quo erant festa Bacchi; fortè rectius quasi brevima; anti. n. brevimus pro brevissimus dixerunt. Unde Varr. L. L. 5. Bruma dicta, quod brevissimus dies*] (1) *The shortest day of the year, mid-winter, the winter solstice*. (2) Synecd. Winter. (1) Bruma novi prima est, veterisque novissima solis, Ov. Fast. 1, 163. (2) Ver ubi longum, tepidasque præbet Jupiter brumas, Hor. Car. 2, 6, 18.

* || Brūmālia, um. pl. n. sc. festa, quæ in brumam incidunt [*à Brumo, quomodo Bacchum vocant, Rhod.*] *Eadem quæ & Liberalia & Vinalia. Feasts of Bacchus kept twice a year, viz. on the last day of February, at the end of winter; and on the fifteenth of August before winter*.

* Brumālis, e. adj. *Belonging to winter, winterly, winter-like*. Sol accedens ad brumale signum (*sc. Capricornum*) Cic. de Orat. 3, 45. Brumalis dies, Id. de Fato, 3. frigus, Virg. Æn. 6, 205.

Brusum, i. n. [*dictum fortè ex rusco*] *A bunch, knot, or knur, in a maple-tree*, Plin. 16, 16. || *Officinæ etiam corruptè pro rusco usurpant*.

Brūta, æ. f. *A kind of tree like a cypress, of a fragrant smell, next to that of cedar*, Plin. 2, 17.

Brūtia, vel Brutia pix [*à Brutis Italiæ pop.*] Plin. 16, 11.

Brūtiani, vel Brutiarii. *Servile officers to the magistrates; who were employed in going on errands, and were the same with the Gerontes*, Fulg. or in doing the beadle's duty: like the Brutii, who siding with Hannibal, and, continuing with him till he went out of Italy, lost their freedom, and were sentenced to drudgery, Cato.

Brūrus, a, um. adj. *Miserè torquetur hoc vocab. ad exprimendum etym. V. Littl. & Voss.* (1) *Inferrible, senseless*. (2) *Brute, or brutish; irrational*. (3) *Vain, void of reason, insignificant*. (1) Bruta tellus, Hor. Carm. 1, 349. (2) Bruta existimantur animalium, quibus (cor) durum riget, Plin. 11, 37. (3) = *Bruta fulmina, & vana, quæ nullâ veniunt ratione naturæ*, Plin. 2, 43.

* Brya, æ. f. [*à Gr. βρύα*] *A little shrub like birch; whereof they made brushes, or brooms*, Plin. 13, 21.

* Bryōnia, æ. f. [*βρυωνία Gr.*] *A wild vine growing in hedges, with red berries*, Plin. 23, 1. Also briony, or wild nep; white vine, Id.

B ante U.

* Bu, βῦ, part. in comp. auget; [*à βῦς, bos, ob majestatem boum, Varr.*] ut βῦπαις, grandis puer. *A booby*. Βῦλιμος, magna fames. Bupus, magnos pedes habens. Ex Fest. Pemp.

† Bua, ant. potus. *A word of children asking for drink, as papa for meat, mamma for mother, tata for father*, Varr.

* || Būbālus, a, um. adj. [*à bos*] *pro bubulus, vel, ut alii, pro bubalinus*, Vul. Int.

* Būbālus, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *A buffalo, or wild ox; a buffalo, or bugle*, Mart. 1, 23.

* Būbile, is. n. [*à bubus, i. e. bobus*] *An ox-ball, or cow house*, Varr. L. L. 7, 30. Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 18.

* || Būbo, m. [*à βουβων, inguen*] *tumor inguinis. A sore about the groin; a botch, a shanker, a bubo*.

Būbo, ōnis. m. ap. Virg. semel f. Sola bubo, Æn. 4, 462. Sed avis subauditur, Serv. [*à bu-fone quem edit*] unde bubulo, quod vid. An owl. Lucifer bubo, Sen. Herc. Fur. 687.

* Būbōnium, i. n. [*à βουβων inguen*] *A kind of herb, the same with Inguinalis*, Plin. 27, 5.

* || Būbōncēle, es. f. [*ex βουβων, inguen, & κήλη, hernia*] *A rupture, or burstness, in the groin*, Perot.

* † Būbrestis, is. f. Vid. Buprestis.

|| Bubsēqua, æ. m. [*à bubus sequend.*] *A cow, or neat, herd; a driver of cattle*, Apul. p. 232. † Bubulcus.

* Būbūla, æ. f. sc. caro. [*à bos*] *Beef*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 4.

* || Būbulcīto, as. act. i. e. bubulci more clamor. [*à bubulcus*] (1) *To cry like a herdsman*. (2) *To be a keeper of cattle*. (1) Varr. ap. Non. (2) Apul. p. 768.

* Būbulcītor, aris. dep. [*à præced.*] *To tend, or look to, cattle*. Decet me amare, & te bubulcitarier, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 50.

* Būbulcus, i. m. [*à bubus*] *A herdsman, he that ploughs with oxen, or tends them*. Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 4.

* || Būbūlinus, a, um. adj. || *Urina bubulina calida, Cow-piss*, Veg. 3, 4.

* Būbūlo, as. vocab. ex sono fictum. [*à bubus*] *To boot like an owl*. Bubulat horrendum ferali carmine bubo, Auf. Philom. 37.

* Būbūlus, a, um. adj. [*à dat. pl. bubus*] *id. quod bovinus, Of, or belonging to, an ox, or cow*. || Caro bubula, Beef, Plin. 23, 7. Corium bubulum, *A bull-hide*, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 1, 11.

† Būcæda, æ. c. g. *A slave that useth to be scourged with whips made of ox-hides*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 1.

* Būcardia, æ. f. [*à βῦς bos, & καρδιά cor*] *A stone in the heart of an ox*, Plin. 37, 10.

Bucca, æ. f. (1) *The hollow inner part of the cheek; the cheek itself*, Plaut. (2) *The hollow part of the cheek which stands out by blowing*. (3) *Meton. A trumpet*. (1) Plin. 11, 37. (2) *Tumidæ intendit rumpere buccas*, Pers. 5, 13. (3) *Notæ per oppida buccæ*, Juven. 3, 35. || *Quod in buccam venerit, scribito, Whatever comes uppermost*, Cic. Att. 1, 12.

Bucea, æ. f. [*à bucca*] *A morsel, or mouthful*. Duas buceas manducavi, Suet. August. 76.

|| Buccella, æ. f. [*dim. à bucca*] *onom. vet. βούκων. Leg. & buccellum, & buccilla, Lexic. Græco-lat. A little morsel, or mouthful*.

Buccina, æ. f. [*à bucca*] *A trumpet, cornet, or horn; a neat-herd's, or swine-herd's, horn*, Col. 6, 23.

Buccinātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A trumpeter, one that winds a horn*. (2) *A publisher, proclaimer, or soter forth*. (1) *Buccinatore in castris relicto*, Cic. (2) *Quod polliceris te buccinatoem fore exificationis meæ*, Id. Fil. Ep. Fam. 16, 21.

Buccīno, as. *To sound a trumpet, to publish*. || *Cum buccinatum est, imperf. When the sign is given by horn, &c. as when the swine are called to the trough*, Varr.

Buccinum, i. n. *A trumpet, or horn, to blow with*, Plin. 11, 10. Also a shell-fish, like a trumpet, or horn, Id. 9, 36.

Bucco, ōnis. m. [*à bucca*] (1) *Blub-cheeked, or wide-mouthed*. (2) || *A parasite, or shark*. (1) Plaut. Bacchid. 5, 1, 2. (2) Gloss. Vet.

Buccūla, æ. f. [*dim. à bucca*] (1) *A little cheek*. (2) *Also the beaver, or murren*. (1) Suet. Galba 4. (2) *Fraçia de casside buccula pendens*, Juven. 10, 134.

Bucculentus, a, um. adj. *Blub-cheeked, or wide-mouthed*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 53.

* Būcēphālus, i. m. [*ex βῦς bos & κεφαλή caput, βουκέφαλος Gr.*] *The great horse of Alexander the Great*.

* Būcēras, atos. n. [*à βῦς, & κέρα, cornu*] *The herb fenugreek*, Plin. 24, 19.

* Būcērus, a, um. adj. [*ab eodem*] *ingentia habens cornua, Of, or belonging to, neat, or beasis; burred like an ox*. || *Armenta buccera, Herds of oxen, or kine*, Ov. Met. 6, 395. Bucera scēla, ut & scēla ferarum. *The kinds, sorts, or breeds, of cattle*, Lucret. 5, 864. & 6, 1240. ap. quem, interposito i, bucceræque greges, 2, 661.

* Būcētum, i. n. [*à bubus*] *A pasture where cattle are bred, or fatted*. Calidi resonant buceta Matini, Luc. 9, 185.

Būcīda, æ. m. al. bucæda [*à bos & cædo, ut homicida, &c. sign. pass.*] *He that is beaten with leather-whips, made of an ox's hide*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 1.

* Būcōlica, ōrum. n. pl. sc. carmina, dict. à bubulcis. Pastoral songs, wherein shepherds loves, and concerns, are discoursed of, Cic.
 * Būcōlicus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] Pertaining to neat, or beasts; or to herdsmen; pastoral. Bucolicis juvenis luserat antè modis, Ov. Tr. 2, 538.
 * Būcōla, æ. f. [dim. à bos contr. pro bovicula] A young cow, or heifer, Virg. Ecl. 8. || It. fibula; ancile, scuti bucula, Isid. Hinc Ang. A buckle.
 * Būcōlus, i. m. [dim. à bos, vel ant. bus] A young ox, or steer; a bullock, Col. 6, 2.
 Būfo, ōnis. m. A toad. Inventusque cavis būfo, Virg. G. 1, 185.
 * Būglossus, i. m. & Būglossum, i. n. [à βῦς & γλῶσση lingua] Borage, bugloss, Plin. 25, 8.
 * Būgōnia, æ. f. [βυγώνια. Gr. i. e. βοῶν γωνή] The breeding of cattle, Varr.
 * Būiāpāthōn, i. n. [à bu intens. & lapathōn] The herb patience, or great dock, Plin. 20, 21.
 Bulbāceus, a, um. adj. [à bulbū] With round heads, bulbous, Plin. 21, 6.
 * Bulbīne, es. f. [βελβίνη Gr.] bulbi species. An herb having leaves like leeks, and a purple flower, Plin. 19, 5.
 Bulbōsus, a, um. adj. Full of round heads, like an onion; bulbous, Plin. 21, 17.
 BULBUS, i. m. A scallion; any root that is round, and wrapped with many skins, coats, or peels, one upon another; as onions, leeks, saffron, tulip-roots, cloves of garlick, &c. Vid. Plin. 19, 5. sub finem, & eundem 2, 5.
 * Būle, es. f. [à βελή Gr. i. e. consilium & concilium] The council of state. Et bule, & ecclesiā consentiente, Plin. Ep. 10, 111. Lat. Senatus, concilium.
 * Būleuta, æ. m. [ab eodem] A common-council man, a senator, Plin. Ep. 10, 113. Lat. consulator.
 * Būleutērion, i. n. [ex eodem themate] A town-hall, Plin. Lat. Curia, senaculum. Also a large building in Cyzicum, without pin, or nail, in it, Plin. 36, 5.
 † Bulga, æ. f. Galli bulgas sacculos scorteos appellant, Fest. A budget, or mail, of leather; a money-bag. Cum bulgā cœnat, dormit, lavit, omnis in unā Spes hominis bulgā, Lucil. Sat. 6.
 * || Būlimus, i. m. & Būlimia, æ. f. [ex βῦ, particulā intensivā, & λιμός, fames] An insatiable hunger, a greedy appetite. Bulimum Græci magnam famem vocant, Fest.
 * BULLA, æ. f. [à βολή, jactus, fortè quod conjectu lapidum, &c. excitari soleat] (1) A bubble of water when it rains, or the pot seeths. (2) A great head of a nail, embossed on doors, or gates. (3) Studs, or bosses, on girdles, or bridles. (4) An ornament worn about the neck, or at the breast of children, made like a heart, and hollow within, where till they were seventeen years old, and then hung up to the household gods. (5) || Also a seal, a pope's bull. (1) Si est homo bulla, eo magis senex, Varr. (2) Justine in splendorem dari bullas has foribus nostris? Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 20. (3) Notis fulserunt cingula bullis, Virg. Æn. 12, 942. (4) Bulla rudi dimissa est aurea collo, Propert. 4, 1, 131. (5) Apud sequiores script. (¶ Observandum est nobilium pueros bullas aureas habuisse, pauperum de loro. Huc enim pertinet illud Juvenalis: 5, 164. Etruscum puero si contigit aurum, Vel nodus tantum, & signum de paupere loro.
 * Bullans, tis. part. [à bullo] Bubbling. ¶ Urina bullans, Having bubbles, Plin. 28, 6.
 * Bullatio, ōnis. f. [ab eodem] Sed al. leg. bulbatio, A bubbling, Plin. 34, 14.
 * Bullatus, a, um. adj. denom. [ex eodem] Garnished with studs, or brooches. ¶ Bullatus hæres. A child in his coats, a young gentleman under seventeen, Juv. 14, 5. Met. Also vain, puffed up,

without substance. ¶ Bullatæ nugæ, Swelling lyes, lofty words, without sense, empty expressions, Pers. 5, 19. ¶ Bullatus doctor, A doctor made by patent, or mandamus.
 * Bulliens, tis. part. [à seq. bullio] Boiling, or bubbling, Cels.
 * Bullio, ire, ivi, itum. [à bulla] To boil in seething, to bubble. Suinmā rursus non bullit in undâ, Pers. 3, 34. Conf. Cels. 5, 19.
 * Bullo, as. i. e. Bullas excito, [à bulla]. To bubble. Ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito, Cat. 105.
 * Bullula, æ. f. [dim. à bulla] A little bubble, boss, or stud; also a little wheal, or push. Bullulas excito, Cels. 2, 5.
 * Būmamma, æ. f. Varr. Id. quod
 * Būmastus, i. m. [ex βῦ intens. & μάστος, mamma] A large swelling grape, like a teat. Non ego te transierim tumidis, bumaste, racemis, Virg. Geor. 2, 102. Bumammam, Varr. de R. R. 12, 5. Latine appellat.
 * Būmēlia, æ. f. [ex βῦ intens. & μέλια, fraxinus] A kind of large ash-tree, Plin. 16, 14.
 * Būniās, ūdis. f. [βενιάς, Gr.] A rape, or round radish of Limosin; a turnep, Plin. 20, 4.
 * Būnium, i. n. Idem, Plin.
 * Bupthalmus, i. f. [ex βῦς bos, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus] An herb like Chamomile, but more upright, May-weed, ox eye, stinking Chamomile. Vid. Plin. 25, 8. Lat. Caltha.
 * Būpleuron, i. n. seu Būpleuros. [ex βῦς & πλεῦρα latus] An herb growing without seeping, or setting, and having a top like dill, Plin. 22, 22.
 * Būprestis, is, & ūdis. f. [ἀπὸ τῆς πρῆσαι τὰς βῦς] A kind of cantharides, fatal to a beast, if eaten amongst grass, Plin. 30, 4. || Also a sort of herb which kills cattle; the burncow, Dale.
 * Būra, æ. f. & buris, is. [à bubus, Varr. vel quasi βόος ἔργα, i. e. bovis cauda, Serv.] The plough-tail, or handle. Fracta būra, Varr. Magnā vi flexa domatur In burim ulmus, Virg. Geor. 1, 170.
 || Burdo, ōnis. m. A mule; engendered of a horse, and a she-ass. ¶ Mulus ex asino, & equā; burdo ex equo, & asinā.
 * || Burgus, i. m. Veg. [à βύργος, turris] A castle, fort, or redoubt; a burrough, or town corporate. Hinc Burgenis, A burges, or burger.
 * || Būricus, i. m. [βύρινος] Gl. A little horse, a nag. J. Mannus.
 * Būris, is. f. in acc. burim. The plough-tail. Vid. Bura.
 || Burrio, ire. vox ficta à sono formicarum. To swarm, or make a humming noise, as pismires do, Apul. 8. p. 254.
 * || Burrus, a, um. adj. [ex βύρρος, rufus. Unde fortè & Burrhia, Ter. qui Gr. βύρριος, à rufo capite] Ruddy, red, Fest.
 * Būria, æ. f. [à Gr. βύρρα, corium] An ox-hide. The tower at Carthage so called, Virg. || A burse, or royal exchange for merchants. ¶ Bursa pastoris, An herb, shepherd's purse, or pouch.
 * Būscellinum, i. n. [ex βῦς, vel βῦς bos, & σέλιον, apium] An herb like garden-smallage, but having a shorter stem, and a red root, Plin. 20, 12.
 || Busteus, a, um. adj. Almost dead, ready to be carried to the grave, Lex. ex Plaut.
 Bustirāpus, i. m. qui è flammā (busti sc.) cibum petit, Ter. Sive cœnam de rogo capit, Catull. A robber of tombs, or graves; or a snatcher of victuals at the funeral feasts. Verbero, bustirape, fuscifer, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 127.
 * Bustrophe, es. f. [à βύστροφῆ, Gr. i. e. bovis versura] A way of writing used in old time, wherein they began the first line at the left-hand, and the next at the right, and so went forward, and backward, as they do in ploughing, Viç.

¶ Bustuālis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, graves, Sidon.
 Bustuārius, a, um. adj. That keeps about tombs, or graves. ¶ Bustuaria: mæcha, A common whore, Mart. 3, 92. ¶ Bustuarius, Jun. φαρμακείτριαν, Jun. τυμῆδα, vocab. Hefych. A witch, or enchantress, who hauntes tombs and graves.
 Bustuārius, i. m. qui ante busta dimicat. A fencer, or sword-player, that fought at the grave of some great man, in honour of him, Cic. in Pison. c. 2. || He that burnt the dead, Isid.
 Bustum, i. n. [ab vstum, b præposito Æolum more, Voss.] The place where dead bodies were burned; a tomb, grave, or sepulchre. Met. Bustum omnium legum, Cic. in Pis. 5. ¶ Exsequiæ dic. dum portatur cadaver, funus dum ardet, bustum cum jam crematum est, sepulchrum cum demum conditur, Donat.
 * || Būsyhon, i. n. sc. magna ficus [ex βῦς, & σύχων, ficus] A great unsavoury fig, Fest.
 Būteo, ōnis. m. accipitris genus. A kind of hawk that bath three stones, a buzzard, Plin. 10, 8.
 * Būthysia, æ. f. [ex βῦς, bos, & θυσία, sacrificium] A slaying, or sacrificing, of oxen, Suet. Ner. 12.
 Būteo, ōnis. f. [à buteo, vel fort. à sono vocis] A bitour, Auct. Philom. 42. Vid. Bubo, is.
 † Butūbāta, five Būtūbāta, Næv. pro nugatorio posuit, i. e. nullius dignationis. Tittle-tattle, prittle-prattle; nonsense, fooleries, Id.
 * Butyrum, i. n. dict. [à βῦς, bos, & τυρός, coagulum] Butter, Plin. 28, 9. ¶ Media syllaba est communis.
 * || Buxea, æ. f. sc. tabula. [à buxus] A table of box-wood, on which anciently they wrote, Lex. ex Plaut.
 * Buxetum, i. n. [ab eodem] A place set with box-trees, Mart. 3, 58.
 * Buxeus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] (1) Of box, (2) of a pale yellow colour, like box. (1) Buxeus frutex, Col. 8, 15. (2) Dentes picei, buxeique, Mart. 2, 41. Buxeus color, Plin. 12, 7.
 * Buxifer, a, um. adj. [à buxus & fero] That beareth box, where box grows, Catull. 4, 13.
 * Buxōsus, a, um. adj. [à buxus] Full of box, much like box, Plin. 12, 25.
 * Buxum, i. n. [ab eodem] (1) Box-wood. A pipe made of box to play on. (1) Torno rasile buxum, Virg. Geor. 2, 449. (2) Inflati murmure buxi, Ov. Met. 14, 537.
 * Buxus, i. f. [à βύξος, idem, quod à βυκάζω, denso] est enim spississima ex omni materiā, Plin. (1) The box-tree, the wood. (2) Meton. A trumpet, flute, or pipe, with two rows of holes; a top-comb, or any thing made of box wood. (1) Virens buxus, Ov. Met. 10, 97. Ora buxo pallidiora, Id. 4, 134. (2) Cum Bacchica mugit Buxus, Stat. Buxum torquere flagello, Pers. 3, 51. Crines depectere buxo, Ov. Fast. 6, 229.

B ante Y.

* || Byne, es. f. [à βυνή, Gr.] Malt, barley steeped.
 * || Byrrhus, i. m. [à βύρρος] A kind of russet garment, Sulpit.
 * Byrsa, æ. [à βύρρα, corium. Sanè ab Heb. בצרה, arx. Nam illa de corio taurino fabula est. Vid. Flor. 2, 15.] An ox-hide. Meton. The burse in Carthage.
 * Byssinus, a, um. adj. [à seq. byssus] Made of lawn, or cambric, Plin. 19, 1.
 * Byssus, i. f. [βύσσω Gr. ex Heb. בוץ.] A kind of fine flax, or linen, Plin. 19, 1.
 Bytuos. A worm in Campania, that gnaweth vines, Plin. 30, 15.

C. The third letter, but second consonant, may indeed be copied immediately from the Hebrew **צ**, being exactly the same, only in compliance to our way of writing, turning towards the right: yet is much more probably framed from the Greek **Γ**, its right and perpendicular line, for the more ease and quick dispatch in writing, instead of an angle, degenerating into a semicircle. For it is evident, that the Latin letters are many of them exactly the same with the Greek; and most of the rest, which are common to both tongues, differ no more, than haste, convenience of writing, or, perhaps, some novel, and growing depravation might probably occasion. And I may add also, That many words natives of Greece, were made denizens of Rome, without any formality of changing their garb, especially those of Dorick families: others again, in pretty near proportion between their number of words and letters, suffer some change, to be more civilly treated there: besides, it is notorious that the Roman youth were anciently taught both to read, and write their own language by Greek masters. This I judge proper to observe here once for all, and proceed. The rank which C holds in the Latin alphabet, answering that of Γ in the Greek, is a farther evidence of this extraction: besides, when the Greeks in their own letters express a pure Latin word, where this letter is found, they commonly substitute Γ, or Κ, for *Cajus* *Cæsar*, writing Γαῖος, Καῖσαρ. Yea, in many Latin words c and g are indifferently written; as *Cajus Cnæus*, or *Gajus Gnæus*. But before I go farther, I must do a piece of justice to this letter, by declaring, that though it acknowledge the Greek Γ for its parent, yet it may challenge the same regard from the Latin letters g and k, and, in the opinion of some learned men, from q also: the first whereof was not known to the Romans, till after the first Punick war. This is plainly proved from the royal laws, where *Acnom* is writ for *Agnūm*, *Acrom* for *Agrum*; and that famous remaining piece of antiquity, the monumental pillar of Duilius, where we read *Lecio pugnando, exfoeiont*, &c. for *Legio pugnando effugiunt*. As for K, it appears never to have been much used, and is now so obsolete, that it is not written in more than two or three Latin words, where c is always indifferently, or perhaps better, used. And for Q, the indifferency found in writing very many Latin words therewith, or with C, as *cur*, or *quar*; *quam*, or *cūm*; *locutus*, or *loquutus*, *cottidie*, or *quotidie*, hath induced many Criticks to deduce its original from c. But this shall be considered in its proper place. The name of C, if we attend to analogy, is always Kc, as is its sound before all vowels; and never Sè. And here, with much reluctance, I remark, That foreigners, who own we understand Latin perfectly, and write it correctly, account us little better than barbarians, in several parts of pronunciation; but in none more justly, than our depraved sound of this letter before æ, œ, e, i, and y, as if it were S; which at the same time our learned men confess to differ from the ancient usage of Greece, and Rome, to be unreasonable in itself, and to introduce a strange confusion in words and things; so that *cædo*, and *sedo*; *cæpi*, and *sepi*; *census*, and *sensus*; *cicer*, and *sifer*; *cygni*, and *signi*, and many thousands more, have with us, one and the same sound. Hence also it comes to pass, that its sound is entirely lost after f; so that *cæna*, and *scena*; *celaris*, and *sceleris*, and innumerable words of the same kind, are confounded. This I humbly leave to the consideration and redress of the learned school-masters of this kingdom, as very well deserving it, and return to its true sound; which is the same with that usurped by the exploded K, and stands related to the harder sound of g, as p to b; and therefore in the inflection of words g before a vowel, is changed into c before a consonant; as *ago*, *actum*, not *agtum*; *lego*, *lectum*, not *legtum*; just as *scribo*, *scriptum*. Neither ought it to be founded with an aspirate, as the modern Italians do, who say *chichindela*, *Chicbero*, &c. for *cicindela*, *Cicero*. Concerning its intercourse with f, and t, the *tenuis* of the third Class of Mutes, I rather choose to treat in the dissertation upon those letters, lest I should be thought too tedious in this.

C A C

C ante A.

C Litera ad omnes vocales vim suam perfert, Quint. 1, 7. C. Caius, C. Caia, Id. ibid. Cn. Cnæus. COS. Consul. COSS. Consules. C in numeris centum denotat. || Cābāla, vel potius Cabbāla, æ. f. חכמה doctrina accepta, à לבר, accepti; ut eadem Masora dicitur quatenus tradita. A mysticus doctrine among the Jews, received by oral tradition from their fathers, and at last compiled into a body in their Talmud. Also a skill, or science, practised by the more modern Jews, in discovering mysteries, and expositions from the numbers that letters of words make. || Cābālistā, æ. m. A cabalist, one skilled in that science. || Cābālisticus, a. um. adj. Of, or, belonging to, that science. * || Cāballātiūs, i. m. sc. eques. [à caballus] A horseman, a chevalier; also an equerry, a horse-dresser, Firm. * Cāballīnus, a. um. adj. [ab eodem] Of a horse. ¶ Caro caballina, Horse flesh, Plin. 28, 20. Fons caballinus, The Muses spring in Helicon; Pers. prol. 1. * CĀBALLUS, i. m. [à καβάλλω, dejicio] ut sit quem succussatorem tetrum tardumque caballum. vcc. Lucil. ap. Non. A sorry horse, a jade, a mill-horse, a keffel, a pack-horse, a horse that throws the rider; || in latter times taken for a war-horse. Olitoris aget mercede caballum, Hor. Ep. 3, 18, 26. Optat arare caballus, Id. Ep. 1, 14, 43. || Cābūlus, i. m. noctuæ genus. A kind of night-raven, Tert. * || Cabus, i. m. [κάβος, Gr. Heb. צב] A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints, and a half.

C A C

Cācābo, as. To cry, or call, like a partridge. a laughter, to cackle again, Hor. A. P. 113. Ma-
Cacabat hinc perdix, Auct. Philom. 19.
† Cācābum, i. n. Id. quod
Cācābus, i. m. [à sono dum fervet] A kettle, or pipkin, to boil meat in, Col. 12, 4. Vos ubi cibum coquebant cacabum adpellarunt, Varr. 1, 4.
* Cācālia, æ. f. [κακαλία Gr.] An herb called wild caraways, or wild cherwil; Plin. 26, 6.
Cācātūrio, ire, ivi, itum. desiderat. [à caco] To go to stool, to have a mind to do his needs, Mart. 11, 78.
Cācātus, a. um. part. [ab eodem] Beslit, bewrayed. Catull. 1, 34.
|| Cācābus, i. m. A kettle. Vid. Cacabus.
* Cācēphāton, Cācēphāton, vel Cācōphāton, n. Serw. [à κακήφων, vel ut al. leg. κακόφωνον, i. e. male sonans, à κακός, & φωνή] A harsh sound of words, Quint. 8, 3. ¶ Euphonia. Also an abuse of a trope; as, Arrige aures, Pamphile, Ter.
Cāchectes, vel a. m. & Cāchecticus [à seq. cachexia] Of an ill constitution, or state of body, Phibiscii, & cachectæ, Plin. 28, 9. Cachectici, quorum corpus macie conficitur, Id. 32, 10.
* Cāchexia, æ. f. [καχεξία, Gr.] i. e. mala corporis habitudo. An evil habit, or state of body, when the nutriment turneth to ill humours, Cels. 5, 22.
* Cāchinātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à cachinno] A loud laughter. ¶ Si ridere concessum sit, vituperetur tamen cachinnatio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31.
* Cāchinno, as. act. [à cachinnus] To laugh aloud, Suet. Furim cachinnant, Lucet. 4, 1169.
* Cāchinner, āris. dep. [à cachinnus] To laugh aloud, to laugh outright. ¶ Tremulo cachinnare risu, Lucet. 1, 818. id. quod, Rifu quati, ap. Juv. To laugh till he is ready to split his sides.
* Cāchinno, ōnis. m. [ab eodem] A great laughter, scorner, or scoffer, Pers. 1, 12.
* CĀCHINNUS, i. m. risus effusus [à καχάζω, Heb. פנח, risus] A loud laughing, a laughter in derision, or scorn. ¶ Cachinnum tollere, To set up

C A C

jore cachinno concutitur, Juv. 3, 110.
Cachla, æ. f. herba, quæ & bupthalmos, May-weed, stinking chamomile, Plin. 25, 8.
* Cachrys, yos. f. quæ & κάρχυρος, [à καίω, uro; quoniam in medicinâ urendi vim habet, Plin. 26, 8.] Oak-apples, beech-mast, ash-krys, the catlin upon nut-trees, the gossins on willows, &c. Also the seed of rosemary, Id. 24, 11.
Cāco, as. act. To go to stool, to cack. ¶ Durum cacare, To have a hard stool, Mart. 3, 49. Nec toto decies cacas in anno, Catull. 21, 20.
* || Cācōchymia, æ. f. [à κακός malus, & χυμός succus] Ill digestion, Med.
* Cācōchymus, a. um. adj. [ab eodem] Causing bad digestion, Cels. 2, 19.
* Cācōdæmon, ōnis. m. [à κακός & δæμῶν dæmon] An evil spirit, a devil, Val. Max. 1, 7. Lat. malus genius, larva.
* Cācōethes, is. n. [à κακός & ἔθος mos] (1) A boil, a botch, a cancer, a rebellious ulcer. (2) An evil custom, or fashion; an ill habit. (1) Resistit ulceribus quæ cacoethe vocant, Plin. 22, 25. Celsus etiam sed Græcis literis, 5, 27. (2) Tenet insanabile multos Scribendi cacoethes, Juv. 7, 53.
* Cācōtechnia, æ. f. [ἐκ κακός & τέχνη ars] Cacotechniam quidam nominaverunt artis pravitatem, Quint. 2, 20.
* Cācōzēlia, æ. f. [ἐκ κακός & ζῆλος emulatio] Affected, perverse, imitation; a falling into one fault to avoid another, V. Quint. 8, c. 3.
* Cācōzēlus, i. m. [ab eodem] One that doth imitate scurvily, an affecter of new words. ¶ Cācozelos, & antiquarios, ut diverso genere vitiosos, pari fastidio sprebit, Suet. in Orlavio 86.
* Cactos, i. f. [à κάκτος, Gr.] An artichoke, Plin. 21, 16.
Cācūla, æ. m. A soldier's boy, Plaut. Trinum. 3, 2, 95, & Gloss. Philox, Cacula, servus militis. Cācū-

Cacūmen, īnis. n. [*qu. coacumen, i. e. ubi acumina in unum coeunt, M.*] (1) *The top.* (2) *The peak, or sharp end, of a thing.* (3) *Met. The perfection of any thing.* (1) *Cacumen arboris, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73. montis, Catull. 62, 240.* (2) *ovi, Plin. B. G. 7, 73. pilorum capitis, Hirt. B. Af. 47.* (3) *Ad summum donec venēre cacumen, Lucr. 5. ult. de artium inv. loquitur.*

Cacūminātus, a, um. part. *Sharp at the end, pointed, peaked.* Ova cacuminata, *Plin. 10, 52.* a **Cacūmino**, as. act. *To make pointed, sharp, or copped.* Summāsque cacuminat aures, *Ov. Met. 3, 195.*

Cādāver, ēris. n. [*à cadendo, Serv.*] *A carcass, a dead body, Cic. in Pison. 33.* ¶ **Cadavera**, oppidorum, *The ruins of towns, Sulpitius ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5.*

Cādāverōsus, a, um. adj. *Like a dead carcass, ghastly.* ¶ **Cadaverosa** facies, *Arvan, gashly, look, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 27.*

* **Cādēns**, tis. part. [*à cado*] (1) *Falling.* (2) *Trickling.* (3) *Setting.* (4) *Met. Dying.* (5) *Deceiving, failing.* (6) *Terminating, uttered, spoken.* ¶ *De ceteris notioniibus vid. Cado.* (1) *Tethys miserata cadentem Molliter excepit, Id. Met. 11, 784.* (2) *Cadentes lachrymæ, Id. Met. 10, 509.* (3) *Freto surgente cadentibus hœdis, Ov. Met. 14, 711.* (4) *Gemitus cadentium, Id. Met. 5, 154.* (5) *Spes cadens, Liv. 6.* (6) *Verba cadentia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 12.*

* **Cādīvus**, a, um. adj. [*à cado*] *quod sponte, vel facili, cadit. That falls of itself without violence, or pulling; transitory.* ¶ **Cadiva** poma, *Windfalls, Plin. 15, 16. Caduca vacat Propert. 2, 32, 40.*

* **Cadmia**, æ. f. [*à Cadmo inventore*] *A stone out of which brass is melted, brass ore, Plin. 34, 10.*

* **Cadmītes**. [*ab eodem*] *A kind of precious stone having blue specks about it, Plin. 37, 10.*

* **Cādō**, ēre, cēcīdi, cāsum. n. [*à κάω, deorsum, quod cadere nihil aliud sit, quam deorsum ferri.*] (1) *To slip, or slide, down.* (2) *To tumble, or fall, down.* (3) *Met. To fail, or faller.* (4) *To trickle, or pour, down.* (5) *To shed, as teeth do.* (6) *To chance, or fall out.* (7) *To belong to, suit, or agree, with.* (8) *To end, or terminate, as words do.* (9) *To fall, set, or go, down, as the sun, or stars do.* (10) *To die, to be slain.* (11) *To be sacrificed.* (12) *To be derided.* (13) *To fall under; to be subject, or belong, to.* (14) *To miscarry, or be disliked.* (15) *To sink, or droop.* (16) *To be laid, as the wind.* (17) *To be diminished.* (1) *¶ Sic cadit, ut tacta surgere possit humo, Ov. Trist. 3, 4, 18.* (2) *Cecidisse ebrui, aut de equo uspiam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 124.* (3) *Inter verba cadit lingua silentio, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 36.* (4) *¶ Homini illico lachrymæ cadunt, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20.* (5) *Tum mihi dentes cadebant primulum, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 57.* (6) *Sanè ita cadebat, ut vellem, Cic. Att. 3, 7.* (7) *Iambus, & dactylus inversum cadunt maximè, Id. Orat. 57.* (8) *Verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Id. 9.* *¶ Quid vetat & stellas, ut quæque, criticque, caditque, Dicere? Ov. Fast. 1, 295.* (10) *Crebri hostes cadunt, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 81.* *Sed cadat ante diem, Virg. Æn. 4, 620.* (11) *Ante aras nostrâ cadet hostia dextrâ, Id. Æn. 1, 338.* (12) *Fonte Græco cadant verba, Hor. A. P. 53.* (13) *Quæ cadunt sub aurium mensuram, aspectum, sensum, rationem, imperium, dictionemque, &c. Cic. 14.* *¶ Securus, cadat, an recidit stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176.* (15) *¶ Nec debilitari animos, aut cadere patitur, Cic. 16.* *Quo signo caderent austris, Virg. Geor. 1, 354.* *Cadit ira, Pers. 1, 106.* (17) *Auctoritas principum cecidit, Cic. ¶ Cadere causâ, in iudicio, Id. formulâ, Quint. To be cast in law, to lose the suit. In sensu obicem. Libera eris, si crebro cades, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 104.* *Incasum cadere, To come to nothing, Id. Pœn. 1, 2, 147.*

Cādūceator, ōris. m. [*à caduceo dict.*] *A herald sent to treat of peace, as the Fœdalis did of wars. Caduceatores, qui ad pacem eos compellerent, misit, Curt. 4, 9. Caduceatori nemo homo nocet, Cato.*

Cādūceum, i. n. & **Cādūceus**, i. m. *utrumque habent lexica. Sæpe occurrit in probis auctoribus, sed ita ut nescias, utrum ab hoc, an illo, deflectitur; nec magis certum, an à Latino, an Græco, fonte cadat. Hinc & penult. dubiæ quantitatis. A staff, or white wand, which heralds, or ambassadors, carried, when they went to treat of peace. A rod, or tip staff, with two snakes twisted about it. Mercury's wand. Vid. Plin. 29, 3. Cæl. Rhod. 21, 16. Macrobi. 1, 19. Hyg. 2, 8.*

* **Cādūcīter**, i. m. *An epithet of Mercury from his caduceus, Ov. Met. 2, 708.*

* **Cādūcum**, i. n. [*à cado*] *An escheat, a windfall. Legatum omne capis, necnon & dulce caducum, Juv. 9, 88.*

* **Cādūcus**, a, um. adj. [*à cado*] (1) *Ready to fall, unable to bear up itself.* (2) *Falling, or trickling, down.* (3) *Frail, uncertain, brittle, ruinous, falling to decay, perishable.* (4) *Falling of itself without violence, or pulling.* (5) *Met. Fallen, or slain.* (6) *Escheated to the prince, or lord.* (7) *¶ That hath the falling sickness.* (1) *Vitis naturâ caduca est, & nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, Cic. de Sen. 15.* (2) *Terra caducas Conceptit lachrymas, Ov. Met. 6, 396.* (3) *¶ Caducæ, & incertæ sunt divitiæ, Cic. de Am. 6.* (4) *Glandes caducæ, Lucr. 5, 1362.* (5) *Bello caduci Dardanidæ, Virg. Æn. 6, 481.* (6) *Vid. Cod. 1. 6. t. 51. Cic. Philip. 10, 11.* (7) *Firm. ¶ Literæ caducæ. Not lasting, quickly fading, Plin. 13, 12. Not, as some expound it, spreading, or sinking, into the paper. Caducæ hæreditates, Cic. Phil. 10, 11. Ironice, Estates unjustly got. Proprie, quæ ab eo, cujus erant, jure in aliam cadunt; unde Dulce caducum, ap. Juv. Caducum ex lege Papiæ legatum erat relictum sub conditione, quâ deficiente, vel vivo, vel mortuo, testatore, cadebat, & redibat, vel ad testatorem vivum, vel eo mortuo, ad substitutum hæredem, Cato.*

Cādūrcum, i. n. [*dict. à Cadurcis, Galliæ Narbonensis incolis, quorum laudatissimum linum*] (1) *A white blanket, coverlet, or quilt for a bed; a sheet.* (2) *Synecd. The whole bed.* (3) *¶ A vessel to draw water without of a pool, or pit; a horse turning the wheel.* (1) *Inflitor hybernæ tegis, niveique cadurci, Juv. 7, 221.* (2) *Debetur violato pœna cadurco, Id. 6, 536.* (3) *Valla.*

¶ **Cādūrcus**, a, um. adj. *ad cadurcum pertinenens.* ¶ **Cadurcæ** fasciæ, *Bed-cloaths, Sulp. ap. Interp. Juv. 7, 221.*

Cādus, i. m. [*ab Heb. 72, hydria, lagena*] (1) *A measure about eighteen gallons.* (2) *Meton. The wine contained therein.* (1) *Vina cadis onerarat Acestes, Virg. Æn. 1, 199.* (2) *Nec Parce cadis tibi destinatis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 20.* ¶ **Cadus** salsamentarius, *A powdering-tub, Plin.*

Cæcatus, a, um. part. [*à cæco*] (1) *Blinded.* (2) *Met. Cheated, seduced.* (1) *Potitios corripit; unde cæcatus est, Plin. de Vir. Ill. 2.* Libidinibus cæcati, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 30.*

* **Cæcias**, æ. m. [*à Caico, Myfiæ fluvio, dictum etymon.*] *The north-west, or north-east, wind; a wind which bringeth rain, Plin. 2, 47.*

* **Cæcigēnus**, a, um. adj. *i. e. cæcus genitus, Born blind, Lucr. 2, 740.*

Cæcilia, æ. f. *A loe-worm, or blind-worm, Col. 6, 17.*

Cæciliāna, æ. f. *A kind of lettuce, Plin. 19, 8.*

Cæcitas, ātis. f. *Blindness, either in a proper, or metaphorical, sense. An tibi luminis obesset cæcitas, plus quam libidinis? Cic. de Har. Resp. 18.*

Cæco, as. act. *Cæcum facio. To blind, to do wrong, properly, or met. Largitione cæcârunt mentes imperitorum, Cic. pro Sext. 66.*

Cæcor, āris. pass. (1) *To be blinded, or made dark.* (2) *To be corrupted.* (3) *¶ To be disguised.* (1) *Vid. Cæcatus.* (2) *Alicujus rei cupiditate cæcaturum esse, Cic. pro Domo 23.* (3) *Spes vindemiæ cæcabitur, Pallad. 1, 6.*

Cæcibus, a, um. adj. *ut vinum Cæcubum, & Cæcubum absol. [à Cæcubo, Campaniæ oppido,] An excellent sort of wine, the product of Campania, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 8.*

† **Cæculto**, as. *To be dim-sighted, Plaut. Frag.*

† **Cæcutio**.

† **Cæcūlus**, a, um. adj. *dim, Blindish, half*

blind, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 11. ubi al. & puto rectius, leg. cucule.

Cæcus, a, um. adj. *or, comp. de cujus etymo multi multa adferunt; quod tamen planè cæcum est. Cæcus dicitur, qui non videt, aut non videtur, ut ostendunt exempla illuc allata. Vid. Fab. Thef. It significat (1) Actively, Blind. (2) Passively, Secret, close, unseen. (3) Unforeseen, uncertain. (4) Precipitate, rash, head-strong. (5) Confused, jumbled together. (6) Ignorant, unacquainted. (7) Ambiguous, obscure. (1) Si cæcus iter monstrare velit, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 3. (2) Illa subter Cæcum vulnus habes, Pers. 4, 43. (3) Cæca timet aliunde fata, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 16. (4) Furoræ cæcus, an rapit vis acrior, Id. Epod. 7, 13. (5) Cæco exemit acervo, Ov. Met. 1, 24. (6) Proh cæca futuri Gaudia, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 545. (7) Historiis involvam carmina cæcis, Ov. in Ib. 55. ¶ E-me die cæcâ olivum, id vendito oculatâ die, Buy on trust, and sell for ready money, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 67. Hypsæa cæcior, Prov. Blind as a beetle, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 91. Ensis cæcus, That striketh here and there, at all adventures, Stat. Theb. 9, 198. Ramus cæcus, Fruitless, Plin. 16, 30. Fluctus cæcus, A sudden wave, Sen. Suaf. 1.*

¶ **Cæcutio**, ire. *To see but a little, or not clearly, Non. 2, 133. ex Varr.*

Cædendus, a, um. part. *To be beaten, or cut, Cic. Varr. 3, 147. Cædenda est hortis cepa, Ov. Fast. 3, 340.*

Cædens, tis. part. *Beating, thumping. Digitis cædentibus, Stat. Theb. 1, 71.*

Cædes, is. f. [*à cædo*] (1) *¶ A felling, or cutting down.* (2) *Slaughter, havoc, murder.* (1) *Ligni cædes, Gell. 19, 12.* (2) *¶ Tu vim negabis esse factam, si cædes, & occisio facta non erit? Cic. pra Cæc. 14.*

Cædo, ēre, cēcīdi, cæsum. act. (1) *To lash, or whip.* (2) *To beat, or knock.* (3) *To fell timber, to cut.* (4) *To kill, or butcher.* (5) *Sometimes; To slay in sacrifice.* (6) *To knock, or rap.* (7) *To prune, or lop.* (8) *To convict.* (9) *¶ To eat through, as moths do cloaths.* (1) *Cædi discipulos deformes, ac servile, est, Quint. 1, 3.* (2) *¶ Non pectus cædere pugnis Te veto, nec planâ faciem contundere palmâ, Juv. 13, 127.* (3) *Cæsar sylvas cædere instituit, Cæs. B. G. 3, 69.* *Cædere januam faxis, Cic. Verr. 1, 27.* (4) *Cædit greges armentorum, Id. Phil. 3, 12.* (5) *Cædit quinas de more bidentes, Virg. Æn. 5, 96.* (6) *Nec pluteum cædit, nec demorsos lapit unguis, Pers. 1, 106.* (7) *Populeam frondem cædito, Cato, 5, 8.* (8) *Odio premitur omnium generum, maximè testibus cæditur, Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 3.* (9) *Litt. ex Lucil. ¶ Sermones cædere, To talk together, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 1. Perinde ut Græci κόμην φηματα.*

Cædor, ēris, cæsus. pass. (1) *To be cut, beat, &c.* (2) *Met. To be convicted.* (1) *Cædere hodie tu rebus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 11.* (2) *Testibus cæditur, Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 3.*

Cæduus, a, um. adj. [*à cædo, sc. cædi consuetus*] *Used to be cut, or loped, Col. 3, 3. Sylva cædua, Plin. 13, 4. Frutex cæduæ naturæ, Id. 12, 19.*

Cælāmen, īnis. n. *Engraving, or etching, in metal. Meton. The figure, or story, engraven. ¶ Neque enim clypei cælamina novit. The device, or story, Ov. Met. 13, 291.*

Cælātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à cælo*] *An engraver or carver. Cælator cælum, & pictor penicilla desiderat, Quint. 2, 21. ad finem. Ap. Cic. quoque inven. Verr. 4, 24.*

Cælātūra, æ. f. (1) *The skill of engraving, or rather of embossing.* (2) *Meton. Engraving itself, or embossing.* (1) *Cælatura auro, argento, ære, ferro, opera perficit, Quint. 2, 21.* (2) *Cælatura clypei Achillis, Id. 2, 17.*

Cælātus, a, um. part. [*à cælo instrumento*] (1) *Engraved, carved, or embossed.* (2) *Met. Composed, indited.* (1) *Abacisque complures ornavit argento, auroque cælato, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21.* (2) *Cælatum Musis opus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 92.*

Cælebs, ībis, potius **Cælebs**. adj. *qu. καλὸς & αἰσῆς, & αἰσῆς, carens concubitu, Vell. quom adj.*

adj. (1) *Unmarried, single, solitary, lonely.* (2) Subst. *An unmarried, or single, person; a bachelor.* (3) Also a *widower, or widow.* (4) *Dicitur etiam de arboribus.* (1) Quæ si non esset, cælebs te vita deceret, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 1, 36. Cælebs lætus, *Catull.* 66, 6. (2) Martii cælebs quid agam cælendis miraris, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 1. ☞ Utrum cælibem esse te mavis liberum, an maritum servum? *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 4, 11. (3) Suet. *Galba* 5. (4) Platanus cælebs Evinctet ulmos, *Hor. Od.* 2, 15, 4.

Cælestis, e. adj. [à cælum] *Heavenly, of heaven, of God.* Vid. Cælestis.

Cælia, æ. f. *A kind of drink made of wheat, like our mum, or ale,* *Plin.* 22, 25.

Cælibātus, ūs. m. *A single life; the state of a man, or woman unmarried; widowhood,* *Suet. Galb.* 5.

☞ Cælicola, æ. c. g. [ex cælum & colo] *An inhabitant of heaven, a god.* = Omnes cælicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 787. Rex cælicolūm, *Id.* 3, 21. Genetrix cælicolūm [sc. Cybele] *Sil.* 17, 3.

☞ Cælisfer, Æra, um. adj. [ex cælum & fero] *Bearing, or upholding, heaven; an epithet of Atlas, and Hercules.* Cælisfer Atlas, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 796. Cælisfera manus, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 528.

☞ Cæligēnus, a, um. adj. ☞ Stellæ cæligenæ, *Heavenly stars,* *Apul. de Mund.* p. 708. edit. Delph. Also an epithet of Saturn.

† Cælipōtens, tis. adj. ☞ Dī cælipotentes, *heavenly powers.* *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 1, 3.

Cælitēs, um. m. pl. Vid. mox Cælum. *Inhabitants of heaven, gods.* Adj. Cælitibus regnis pulvis, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 23. q. à sing. Cæles, itis, ejus abl. leg. ap. eund.

CÆLO, as. act. [à cælo, quodd circum cædendo fit: melius à cælum instrumentum sculptoris, *Varr.*] *To chase, or emboss; to raise figures.* ☞ Cælare de auro, argento, ære, ferro, dic. sculpere etiam de ligno, ebore, marmore, vitro, & gemmis, *Quint.* 2. ult. Sed fallitur, & fallit, nam reclamant, *Virg. Plin.* aliique. Rectius *Manutius* non materiā, sed formā, cælaturam & sculpturam distinguit; ut illa sit, ubi signa sunt de materiā, quam habet subjectam, extantia; hæc, ubi opus depressum est, & in materiam quasi inscriptum.

Cælum, i. n. pl. Cæli, ōrum. [à cælo, quodd fit stellis qu. cælaturum ē sed, puto, rect. scr. cælum, quod vid.] *Heaven; the firmament, or sky; the air, the weather, &c.* *Cic. pro C. Rab.* 5.

Cælum, i. n. Stat. *Sylv.* 4, 6, 26. [à cædo] *An instrument to cut with, a graver, or graving tool.* Cælator cælum desiderat, *Quint.* 2, 21. Sed & Cicero ipse usus est, *Verr.* 4, 24.

† Cælus, i. m. Saturni pater. *Enn. ap. Sosp. Heaven.*

† Cæmenta, æ. f. *Mortar,* *Enn. ap. Non.*

† Cæmentum.

☞ Cæmentārius, i. m. *A rough mason, a maker of walls, a pargeter, a dirt-dauber,* *Hieron.*

Cæmentitius, a, um. adj. *Rough, or made of rubble, and rugged stones, or mortar; rough cast,* *Vitr.* 2, 8.

Cæmentum, i. n. [à cædo, quodd cæmenta sunt parvi lapides, cæsi à majoribus] (1) *Rubbish, shards, unburnt stones, or pieces of stones, to fill up walls with; mortar, clay, parget, any stuff, whereof a wall is made, as stone, rubbish, cement.* (2) Also Meton. *A wall made with such stuff.* (1) Cæmenta non calce durata erant, sed interlita luto, *Liv.* 21, 11. (2) *Plin.* 36, 22. ☞ Cæmentum quævis lapidum fragmenta atque affulas sign. *Intritum* fit ex calce & arenâ, *Litt.*

Cæpe, is. n. ☞ Cæpa, æ. f. *An onion.* Tunica-tum cum sale mordens Cæpe, *Pers.* 4, 30. Hortis eruta cæpa meis, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 340. ☞ Rectius scrib. cepe, & cepa; quæ vid.

☞ Cæpētum, i. n. *An onion-bed,* *Gell.* 20, 7.

Cæpīna, rectius Cēpīna, æ. f. *A bed of onions, or place where they grow,* *Col.* 11, 3, 56.

☞ Cæpitius, a, um. adj. rectius cepitius. *Of onions.* ☞ Cæpitium caput, *An onion's head.* *Priic.*

Cæpūla, æ. f. [dim. à cæpa] *A cibol, an onion, a scallion, a chive.* Hoc mense cæpulas seris, *Pald.* 3, 24. ☞ Rectius cepula.

Cæremōnia, æ. f. vel, quod Voss. præfert, Cærimōnia, ut sit à Cære oppido Hetruriæ; al. congruentius simplicissimo etymo, Cærimōnia: nam inter cæteras, quæ plurimæ congeruntur ap. Voss. notationes, placet illa *Jos. Scal.* [à cerus, i. e. sanctus, ut à sanctus, sanctimonia: hinc cerus manus in carmine Saliari, sanctus, bonusque; quod Fest. interpr. est creator bonus] (1) *Ceremony, religion.* (2) *Holiness.* (3) *Pomp, or state.* (1) = Cæremonia religioque in deos, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 22. Flaccus homo in sacerdotio cæremoniis-que diligentissimus, *Id.* (2) Videbatur cæremoniā loci toto corpore polluisse, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 22. (3) Facere ludos maximā cæremoniā, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 72.

Cærites tabulæ, [à Cære, Hetruriæ oppido dictæ] *Tables, or registers, wherein the names of the Cerites were registered.* ☞ Cærites cerā digni, *Persons not fit to be trusted with the management of the publick affairs, but who ought to be put upon the same footing with the Cerites, who had no vote.*

Cæruleatus, a, um. adj. *Died, or coloured, blue, or like azure,* *Paterc.* 2, 83.

Cæruleum, i. n. *A kind of sand among the ore of gold and silver, used by painters; Ultramarine,* *Plin.* 34, 12.

Cæruleus, a, um. adj. [dict. à cælo, qu. cæ-luleus] (1) *Blue, azure, of a colour like the sky, sky-coloured blue.* (2) Also green, wan, pale. (1) Cærulea contectus nube, *Cic. in Arat.* 204. (2) Mors cærulea, *Ov. Ep. ad Liviam,* 93.

Cærilus, a, um. adj. *Sky-coloured, blue.* ☞ Cærilus naturæ color; cæruleus naturam fingi, & imitatur, *Fronto.* Amnis cærilus, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 51. Cærulea verrunt, sc. æquora, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 208.

☞ Cæsa, pl. n. *Varr. rectius gæsa, à gesum, quod vid. Stabing, or flashing, Veg.*

☞ Cæsālis lapis. *A mark-stone, or land-stone,* *Auctor. Limit.*

† Cæsāriatus, a, um. adj. i. e. comatus. *Which hath a bush of hair, bushy, shaggy,* *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 173. † Comatus.

Cæsāries, ei. f. [à cædo, cæsum] Est propriè virorum tantum, *Serw.* Mulierum enim crines non cæduntur, *Isid.* *Hair, a bush of hair.* (1) *A man's,* (2) Sometimes a woman's head of hair. (1) Nequicquam Veneris præsidio ferox Pectus cæsariem, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 14. (2) Cæsariem effusè nitidam per candida colla, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 337.

† Cæcīsum, sc. linteolum. *A clean, or, as some take it, a jagged, napkin, or cloth,* *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 46.

Cæsim, adv. [à cædo, cæsum] (1) *With the edge, with downright blows.* (2) *In short clauses.* (1) ☞ Hispano punctim, magis quam cæsim assueto petere hostem, *Liv.* 22, 46. ☞ Ductim, *Col.* 4, 25. (2) ☞ Membratim adhuc, deinde cæsim dicemus. *By colons, and commas,* *Cic. Orat.* 67. = Incisim, *Id.*

Cæsis, ōnis. f. verb. [à cædo] *Cutting, pruning, or lopping,* *Col.* 4, 33.

Cæsītius, a, um. adj. [à cædo] *Cut, or jagged.* ☞ Linteolum cæsītium, *Fine linen cut about the edge,* *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 46. But Nonnius will have it to be linen rubbed by beating in the buck.

Cæsius, a, um. adj. [de colore cæli, qu. cælius, Gell.] *Gray, sky-coloured, with specks of gray blunet, gray-eyed like a cat.* Cæsia puella, *Lucret.* 4, 1154. Cæsius leo, *Catull.* 43, 7.

Cæso, ōnis. m. *One that is ripped, or cut out of his mother's belly,* *Plin.* 7, 9.

Cæspes, vel Cespes, itis. m. *Terra in modum lateris cæsa, cum herbâ; Fest.* [quodd pedem cædat. *Perot.* quæ à cæso pede, cæspes. Cæspites, qu. cuspites, vel dict. quodd cæsim peiatur, i. e. fumatur è terrâ, *M.*] *A turf, or sed.* Cæspes vivus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 4. gramineus, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 16, 10. ☞ festus, *An altar,* *Juv.* 12, 2.

Cæspītius, a, um. adj. *Made of turfs.* Cæspitium tribunal, i. e. castrense, *Vopisc. Pr.* 10. Confer *Plin. Paneg.* 56. & *Tac. Ann.* 1, 18.

Cæstrum, i. n. [à cædo, cæsum] *An instrument to bore ivory with, a piercer, a wimble,*

Plin. 35, 11. ☞ Al. scrib. ap. vett. cæstrum, quod vid.

Cæstus, ūs. m. [à cædo] (1) *A kind of club, or rather thong of leather, having plummetts of lead fastened to it, used in boxing, or wrestling; a whirlbat.* (2) *A thin plate of iron, worn for defence on the arms.* (1) Pugiles cæstibus contusi ne ingemiscunt quidem, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 17. (2) Nunc ligat ad cæstum gaudentia brachia loris, *Propert.* 3, 14, 9.

Cæsūra, æ. f. (1) *A cutting, a gash, or incision; entrailing, or carving in stone, or timber;* *Litt. ex Coopero.* (2) ☞ A figure in poetry, when a short syllable in the end of the word, and the beginning of a foot, is made long. (3) ☞ Also when a syllable is left after a complete foot. (1) *Plin.* 17, 20. (2) *Ap. Gram.* (3) *Ap. eod.*

Cæsūrus, a, um. part. *About to cut, beat, or tear.* Manus ac membra sua ipsa cæsura, *Jus.* 13, 6. Macedonia, exemplo furentium, manus ac membra sua ipsa cæsura, *Id.* 8, 6.

Cæsus, a, um. part. [à cædor] *Cut, beaten, slain, sacrificed, entrained.* ☞ Ruta & cæsa, vel usitatus sine copulâ, *Ruta cæsa, Things preserved by a proprietor in the sale of an estate,* *Cic. Top. ad Fin.* ☞ Also moveables, or things not affixed to a freehold, *Ap. JCC. Heir-looms,* *Cic. Cæsa, & porrecta, The entrails of beasts taken out by the priest, viewed a while, and then laid on the altar,* *Id. Att.* 5, 8.

* Cæter, & Cæterus, in recto sunt dubiæ fidei, Æra, um. [optimè à Græc. καὶ ἕτερος, etsi sæpe sine diphthongo ap. vett. scrib.] *The other, the rest.* Cætera vita, *Sall. Cat.* 61 series, *Cic.* ☞ Cæterus ornatus leg. aliqui ap. *Catonem* 22. Sed *Meursius*, & *Popma* istam lect. non agnoscunt. ☞ Cætera, *In other respects, pro in cæteris, vel si cætera spectes, elegantiss. Græcorum imitatione frequenter apud optimos quosque occurrit.* Virum cætera egregium secuta ambitio est, *Liv.* 1, 35. Cætera lætus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 50. ☞ Præp. ad, quæ hic reticetur, aliquando exprimitur, Hæc in re scilicet unâ Multum dissimiles, ad cætera penè gemelli, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10. princ. ☞ Cætera etiam adv. formam induit. Furthermore, henceforth. Cætera parce, puer, bello, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 656. Cætera opinam prædam fore, *Curt.* 9, 1.

* Cæterò, adv. *As for the rest of the time, howbeit, afterwards,* *Plin.* 10, 1.

Cæteròquin, vel Cæteròqui, adv. *pro alioquin. Otherwise, in other things, or respects; besides this.* Cæteròqui locus mihi non displicet, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 19. Cæteròquin rectè quidem vocant Atticum, *Id. Orat.* 25.

* Cæterum, adv. (1) *Henceforward.* (2) *But.* (3) *In all other respects.* (1) Dehinc cæterum valet, *Plaut. Pæn. prol.* 125. (2) Omite, quæso, hunc; cæterum posthac si quicquam, nihil precor, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 91. (3) Ego me in Pompeiano, præterquam quodd sine te, cæterum satis comodè oblectabar, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 3. explic. *Budæo.*

* Cæyx, ūcis. m. [Κήϋξ, Gr.] *The male king's fisher,* *Plin.* 32, 8.

* ☞ Cæla, æ. f. [à καλόν, lignum, *Serw.*] *A staff, or club, which servants carried waiting on their masters in the wars; a billet of wood.*

* Calais, idis f. [καλαίς, Gr.] *A precious stone, like a sapphire,* *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Cālāmārius, a, um. adj. [à calamus] *Of, or pertaining to, pens, or quills; or pen, and inkhorn,* *Calamaria theca,* *Suet. Claud.* 35.

* Cālāmētum, i. n. [ab eodem] *Broken pieces of reeds, with which they propped their vines in vineyards,* *Col.* 4, 27.

☞ Cālāmīnāris lapis. *A stone used in the composition of brass.*

* ☞ Cālāmīntha, æ, & Cālāmīnthe, es. f. [καλαμίνθη, Gr.] *Calamint, one kind called bush-calamint, or hoar calamint; another like penny royal, or pudding-grass; the third named Nepeta, with leaves like mint.* *Nep.* or cat mint, *Diosc.* 3, 41.

* Cālāmīstrātus, a, um. part. [à seq. calamistro] *Crisped, curled.* Calamistratus saltator, *Cic. post red. in Sen.* 9. Calamistrata coma, *Id. pro Sext.* 8.

* *Cālāmīstro*, as. act. [à seq. calamistrum] *To curl, or crisp, the hair*, Plaut. *Asin.* 3, 3, 37.

* *Cālāmīstrum*, i. n. [à καλαμίστρος] *A crimping-pin, an iron to curl the hair with.* ¶ Met. *Calamistris inurere, To set off, and flourish with words*, Cic. *Clar. Orat.* 75.

* *Cālāmītas*, ātis, f. [à calamus] (1) *A lodging, or laying, of corn by reason of rain, or storms of hail.* (2) Met. *All kinds of trouble, damage, distress, adversity, mischief, hurt.* (3) *A misfortune, or mis carriage.* (1) Ipsa egreditur fundi nostri calamitas, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1. Ubi Donatus, Proprie calamitatem rustici grandinem vocant, quod comminuat calamum: b. e. culmen, & segetem. (2) Quanquam videbam, perniciem meam cum magna calamitate reipublicae esse conjunctam, Cic. *Cat.* 1, 5. Non solum adventus mali, sed etiam metus ipse affert calamitatem, *Id.* (3) *Ter. in Prol. Hec.* 22.

* *Cālāmīte*, es, & *Cālāmīta*, æ. m. [à calamus quod inter calamos vivat] *A little green frog, living among reeds and shrubs*, Plin. 32, 10.

* *Cālāmītes*, is, f. gemma [ab eodem, quod plures simul junctae inveniuntur] *A kind of gem like a reed*, Plin. 37, 10.

* *Cālāmītōsē*, adv. [ex eodem themate] *Miserably, pitifully, wretchedly.* Calamitosē vivere, Cic. *Off.* 3, 29.

Cālāmītōsus, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] or, comp. *ffimus*, sup. (1) *Broken, cast down, or destroyed, by a tempest.* (2) Met. *Full of calamity and misery; miserable, calamitous, troublesome, hurtful, mischievous.* (1) Hordeum ex omni frumento minimè calamitosum, Plin. 18, 7. (2) Calamitosa patriae fuga, nobis gloriosa, Cic. *de Div.* 1, 28. — O rem miseram, & calamitosam! *Id.* Calamitosior hora, *Id.* Calamitosissimus, *Id. Fam.* 6, 21.

* *Cālāmōchnus*, i. m. arundinum lanugo [à καλαμος, & χυός] *A kind of down, or woolly substance, growing about canes, or reeds*, Plin. 22, 10. Lat. adarca.

Cālāmūs, i. m. [à Gr. καλαμος] (1) *A reed, a cane.* (2) *A straw, or stalk of corn.* (3) Meton. *A pipe.* (4) *Aquill, a pen.* (5) *An anglerod, any thing for shape, and holowness, like a reed.* (6) *A lime-twig.* (7) *A graft, or cyon.* (8) *An arrow, a shaft.* (9) *A style, or manner of writing.* (10) *A sweet cane, growing in Arabia, Syria, and the East Indies.* (1) Calami palustres, *Ov. Met.* 1, 706. (2) Portum calami avena trahit, Plin. 6, 30. (3) Nec te poeniteat calamo trivisse labelum, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 34. (4) Calamo, & atramento temperato, Cic. *Qu. fr.* 2, 14. (5) Solebat calamo salientes ducere pisces, *Ov. Met.* 3, 587. (6) Sublimem calamo sequitur crescente volucrum, *Sil.* 7, 677. (7) Plin. 13, 14. plus decies. (8) Imposito calamo patulos sinuaverat arcus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 30. (9) Ludere quæ vellem calamo permisit agresti, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 10. (10) Calamus aromaticus, Plin. 12, 22.

¶ *Cālāntīca*, æ. f. scrib. & *Cālāutīca*, & *Cālcautīca*, Gl. Phil. & *Cālātīca*, *Serv.* *A coif, a hood, or kerchief for a woman down to the shoulders*, Cic. *in Clod. ap. Non.*

¶ *Cālāster*, tri. m. *A fine boy*, *Vitr.* 8, 4. Incert. lect. vocab.

Cālāthīāna, æ. f. *A flower springing in autumn, without smell*, Plin. 21, 6.

Cālāthīscus, i. m. [dim. à calathus] *A little basket*, Catull. 62, 319.

Cālāthus, i. m. (1) *A basket, hamper, or panier, of osiers, reeds, or twigs, for women to put their work in.* (2) *A vessel, or pan, for milk, and cheese-curd.* (3) *A cheese-vat.* (4) *A sort of cup for wine in sacrifices.* (1) Implet calathos lento è vimine textos, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 436. (2) *Virg.* 3, *Geor.* 402. (3) Liquor in fscellas, aut in calathos, vel in formas transferendus est, *Col.* 7, 8. (4) Vina novum fundam calathis Arvisia nectar, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 71.

* *Cālātor*, ōris, m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ καλεῖν, à calare, quod alios calaret, domino jubente; sic usus Plaut.] (1) *An apparitour, sumner, bailiff, or cryer.* (2) Plautus seems to take it for a servant. (1) Calator sacerdotio augurali, *Suet. de Illust. Gram.* 12. (2) Harpax calator meus est, ad te qui venit, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 52.

* || *Cālātus*, a, um, part. [ab ant. calo] *Called.*

¶ *Calata comitia*, *Assemblies, or meetings, of the high-priests, for the instalment of Flamines, and the consecration of priests, &c.* Gell. 15, 27.

* *Calcāndus*, a, um, part. [à calco] *To be trod, or gone.* Calcanda semel via lethi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23, 16.

* *Calcāneum*, i. n. & *Calcāneus*, i. m. rep. in Lexicis [à calx, calcis] *The heel.* Calcanea fissa rigeabant, *Vir. Moret.* 36.

* *Calcans*, ntis, part. [à calco] *Treading, or trampling, upon.* Cineres ossaque legionum calcantes, *Tac. H.* 5, 17, 1. mœnia, *Luc.* 10, 546.

* *Calcar*, āris, n. [à calx, quod calcibus alligetur, *Prisc.*] *A spur.* ¶ *Calcar equo adhibere, admove, Cic. subdere, Ov. Pont.* 2, 6, 38. *Calcaribus equum agitare, Plaut. As.* 3, 118. *concitare, Liv.* 2, 19. *incendere, Hirt. B. G.* 8, 48. *To spur him.*

* *Calcārius*, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] *Pertaining to lime, as, ¶ Calcaria fornax, A lime-kiln, Plin.* 17, 9.

* *Calcārius*, i. m. i. e. calcis coctor, *A lime-burner, he who works in lime, Cato R. R.* 16.

* *Calcātæ*, ārum, f. pl. [à calco] *Bundles of straw, or bushes.* Secum extulerunt calcatas ad fossas complendas, *Hirt. B. H.* 16, 2. ¶ Rarò occ.

* *Calcātōrium*, i. n. [à calcandis in eo uvis] *A vessel, or place, wherein grapes are stamped, and trod, for wine, Pall. R. R.* 1, 18.

* *Calcātrix*, īcis, f. [à calco] *A female who treadeth upon.* Calcatrix mundi, *Prud. Ps.* 588.

* *Calcātūra*, æ. f. [ab eodem] *A treading, Vitr.* 10, 10.

* *Calcātūrus*, a, um, part. [ex eodem themate] *About to tread upon.* Ceu protinus omnes Calcaturus equis, *Claud.* 1, in prim. *Conf. Stil.* 349.

* || *Calcātus*, vel *Calcicātus*, vel *Calceātus*, a, um, adj. [à calx] *White-limed, pargetted, white-washed, Scal. ad Fest.*

* *Calcātus*, a, um, part. [ex calco] (1) *Troden.* (2) *Broken.* (3) Met. *Trampled upon, despised.* (1) Autumnus, calcatis sordidus uvis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 29. *Castra calcata, Luc.* 7, 332. (2) *Col.* 2, 1, & 8, 5. *It. Plin.* Si quid in corpore suppurat, vel si calcata sunt ossa, lib. 25, 11. (3) Nulla vestigia calcati juris, *Claud.* 2, in *Eutr.* 125.

* *Calcātus*, ūs, m. [à calco] *A treading.* Ne calcatu assiduo terra effossa solidetur, *Pall. Jan.* 13.

* *Calceāmen*, īnis, n. [ab eodem] *A shoe, or sock, Plin.* 10, 2.

* *Calceāmentum*, i. n. [ex eodem themate] *A shoe.* Mihi calceamentum solorum callum, cubile terra, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 32.

* *Calceāndus*, a, um, part. [à calco] *To be shod.* Cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes, *Phædr.* 1, 14, 16.

* || *Calceāria*, sc. officina. [ab eodem] *A shoemaker's shop, Varr.* 4, *Sutrina.*

* *Calceārium*, vel *Calcīarium*, i. n. [ex eodem] *A place to keep shoes in, Varr.* Alfo allowance to buy shoes, *Suet. Vesp.* 8.

* *Calceātus*, a, um, part. [ab eodem themate] *Shod.* Commodè calceatus, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 26. *Calceati dentes, Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 84.

* *Calceātus*, ūs, m. verb. [à seq. calceo] *A being shod, or having shoes on, Plin.* 8, 57.

* *Calceo*, as, vel *Calcio*, as. act. [à calco] *To put on shoes, to shoe.* Calceabat ipse sese, *Suet. in Vesp.* 21. *Calceabat mulas, Id. ib.* 23.

* *Calceor*, āri, pass. [à calceo] *To be shod.* Dum calceabantur obicere, *Plin.* 7, 53.

* *Calceolārius*, i. m. [à dim. calceolus] *A shoemaker, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 38. ¶ Sed rarò occ.

* *Calceolus*, i. m. [dim. à calceus] *A little shoe, or sandal, Cic. N. D.* 1, 29.

* *Calceus*, i. m. [à calce, quia calcem munit, *Perot.*] *A shoe, patten, or any thing worn on the foot.* ¶ *Lexus calceus, A slip-shoe, Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 32. *Mutare calceos, To be made a senator, Cic. Phil.* 13, 13. *Per they wore a particular shoe, with a half-moon, Vid. Juv.* 7, 92. *Unit pedem calceus, My shoe wrings me; I am in the shoemaker's stocks, Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 43.

* *Calcifrāga*, æ. f. sc. planta. [à calx & frango] *A kind of saxifrage, good against the stone, Vid. Plin.* 27, 9.

* *Calcitrātus*, ūs, m. [à seq.] *A kicking, wincing, or spurning, Plin.* 8, 44.

* *Calcitro*, as. act. [à calx] (1) *To kick, spurn, wince, sting.* (2) Met. *Stubbornly to refuse.* (1) *Mulas non calcitrare, cum vinum biberint, Plin.* 30, 16. (2) = *Calcitrat, respuir, non putat tua dona esse tanti, Cic. pro Cæl.* c. 15.

* *Calcitro*, ōnis, m. [à supradict.] (1) *A kicker.* (2) || *A kicking, or wincing, beast.* (1) Si quem ad se [janua] videt ire calcitronem, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 3, 11. (2) *Equus mordax, & calcitro, Gell.* 4, 2.

* *Calcitrōsus*, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] *Striking, or flinging, often; kicking backward, wincing.* = *Stimulus retractantem calcitrōsumque juvenum reddit, Col.* 2, 2.

* *Calco*, as. act. [à calx] (1) *To tread.* (2) *To tread under foot, to trample upon.* (3) Met. *To kick, or spurn; to subdue, or triumph over.* (4) *To contemn, or despise.* (1) *Uvas calcare, Varr. R. R.* 1, 54. (2) Dum jacet in ripâ, calcemus Cæsaris hostem, *Juv.* 10, 86. (3) *Domitum pedibus calcare amorem, Ov. Am.* 3, 11, 5. (4) *Honores magnos calcare, Claud.* 2, *Conf. Stil.* 109. ¶ *Æquor calcare, To walk on the sea, Ov. Trist.* 3, 10, 39. *Calcare pavementum, Vitr.* 8, 7.

* *Calcor*, āris, pass. [à calco] *To be trod, trampled, Met. contemned, &c.* Terra calcatur, *Plin. proem. lib.* 33.

* || *Calcūlātio*, ōnis, f. [à calculo] *A casting of accounts, Cassiod.* 4, *Calculus.*

* *Calcūlātor*, ōris, m. [à supradict.] *A caster up of accounts, Mart.* 10, 62. *Ratiocinator, Cic.*

* || *Calcūlo*, as. act. [à calculus] *To cast accounts, to reckon, Prud. Perist.* 2, 131. ¶ *Latini-ŭs, numero, calculis rationem ineo.*

* *Calcūlōsus*, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Full of pebble-stones, or gravel; having a gravelly core.* (2) *Subject to the disease of the stone, or gravel.* (1) *Ager calculosus, Col.* 3, 11. (2) *Hic & calculosis, & inflationi illinitur, Cels. Conf.* Plin. 21, 18.

* *Calcūlus*, i. m. [à calx] (1) *A little pebble, or gravel-stone.* (2) *The stone in the reins, or bladder.* (3) *Chefs-men, or table-men, counters to cast accounts.* (4) *Meton. An account, reckoning, or computation.* (5) *A doubt, scruple, or difficulty.* (6) *A sentence in absolution, or condemnation; a vote, or suffrage.* (7) *Revenue, or income.* (8) || *A small weight.* (1) *Dumosus calculus arvis, Virg. Geor.* 2, 180. (2) *Plin.* 11, 37. (3) *Calculus hic gemino discolor hoste perit, Mart.* 14, 17. *Scævola alveo, & calculis vacasse dicitur, Val. Max.* 8, 8, 2. (4) *Ad calculos vocare amicitiam, ut par sit ratio acceptorum, & datorum, Cic. de Amic.* 16. (5) *Omnes, quos ego movi, in utraq; parte calculos pone, Plin. Jun.* 2, *Ep.* 20. (6) *Omnis calculus immitem demittitur ater in urnam, Ov. Met.* 15, 44. *Adjicere cui album calculum, Plin. Ep.* 1, 2. (7) ¶ *Ne majorem [agrum] quam ratio calculorum patiat, emere velint, To buy no bigger a farm than they can well afford, Col.* 1, 3. (8) *Vid. Excerpta. vet. de mensuris à Rigalt. in corpore Grom. script. edita.*

Calda, æ. f. i. e. aqua. *Hot-water, Mart.* 1, 12.

Caldārium, i. n. sc. ahenum, *Sen. & Laconicum, A caldron, Vitr.* 5, 10. *Alfo a hot-bath, a sweating house, a bagno, Id. ibid.*

Caldārius, a, um, adj. *Which maketh hot, or pertaining to a caldron.* ¶ *Caldariæ cellæ, A chamber adjoining to a hot-house, Plin. Jun. Ep.* 5, 6. *Caldarium æs, Cast brass, vel ductile, Copper, or molten brass, whereof caldrons are made.* ¶ *Caldarium [æs] funditur tantum malleis fragile, quibus regulare obsequitur, Plin.* 34, 8.

Caldor, ōris, m. *pro calor, Heat.* Olea caldore fracescit, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 5.

Caldus, a, um, adj. *pro calidus, or, comp. ffimus, sup. Hor. Caldus sol, Varr. de R. R.* 3, 2. *Calda aqua, Mart.* 8, 67. *Calda lavatio, Vitr.* *Caldior est, acres inter numeretur, Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 53. ¶ *Calidissimus citatur à Varrone, qui tamē de bonitate dubitat.*

Cālēfācio, & *Cālēficio*, ēre, factum. (1) *To make hot, or warm.* (2) Met. *To vex, or put one in a heat.* (1) *Forum aleatorium calsecimus, Suet.*

Suet. ap. Aug. 71. (2) Gabinium luculentè calefecerat Memmius, Cic. Ep. Fam. 3, 2.

† Calēfactābore, Plaut. Caf. 2, 6, 48. [à freq. calefactor] † Calefies.

|| Calēfactandus, a, um, adj. To be made hot often. Calefactandæ refinæ, Jul. Cap.

|| Calēfactio, ōnis, f. A beating, or making hot, Dig.

Calēfacto, as, freq. To warm often, or beat. Lignis calefactat ahenum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 169.

† Calēfactor, āri pass. To be made hot. Virgis calefactabere, Plaut. Caf. 2, 6, 48. † Calefio.

Calēfactus, vel Calfactus, a, um, part. [à calefio] Heated, warmed, chafed, irritated, fired up, Ov. in Ibin. 46. Vino calefacta Venus, Claud. B. Gild. 182.

Calēfactus, vel Calfactus, ūs, m. verb. abl. calfactu, qui solus legitur [à calefacio] A beating, or warming, Plin. 29, 3. ☞ Raro occ.

Calēfio, ēri, factus. To be made hot, to be warmed, or heated. Balneum calefieri jubebo, Cic. Att. 2, 3.

* Calēndæ, ārum, pl. f. [à calo, as] The calends, or first day of every month, which was the time of paying use-money; whence they are called Tristes, & celeres calēndæ, Mart. ☞ Jani calēndæ, New-year's-day, Stat. || Intercalares calēndæ, The calends of February, or as some say, of March. Fœmineæ calēndæ, The first of March, whereon they brought presents to women, Juv. 9, 53. Aufoniz calēndæ, The Roman calends, Ov. Fast. 1, 55. because peculiar to them: whence Augustus said, Ad Græcas calendas, At latter Lannas, or never, Suet. in vitâ ejus, 87. ☞ Veteres ante vocalem a scribebant K, cujus quidem scripturæ vestigium manet in hac voce, & paucis aliis.

* || Calēndāris, e, adj. Pertaining to the calends.

☞ Calēndāris Juno, Juno so called, because the calends were dedicated to her, as the ides were to Jupiter, Macr. S. 1, 15.

* Calēndārium, i, n. A book of accmpts, or debt-book, so called, because they used to let out their money, and take up the use, on the calends of each month, Hor. Though for calling in the principal, they would stay till the ides. Nemo [bonus] beneficia in calendario scribit, Sen. de Benef. 1, 2.

☞ It is used by later writers for an almanack.

* || Calēndārius, a, um, adj. Pertaining to accmpts, Ulp.

Calēns, tis, part. [à caleo] Warm, eager, desirous. ☞ Calentes adhuc à recenti pugnâ, Coming fresh, and new, from, Liv. 25, 39. Juvenile calēns, In the heat of blood, Stat. Sylv. 2, 2, 137.

Calēntibus armis cæde, Sil. 2, 21.

Calēnum vinum, & Calēnum absolutè. Rich wine of Cales, a town in Campania, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 8.

CALĒO, ēre, ui, n. [ab Heb. קָלַה, torruit]

(1) To be hot, to grow warm; to be kindled. (2) Met. To be new, or fresh. (3) To be earnest, to be intent upon. (4) To be heightened, aggravated, or increased. (5) To be in love. (6) To be sprightly, or vigorous. (1) Thure calent aræ, Virg. Æn. 1, 421. (2) Nihil est, nisi dum, calet, res agitur, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 92. (3) Studio scribendi calere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 108. (4) Crimen caluit re recenti, Cic. (5) Non enim posthac aliâ calebo Feminâ, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 33. (6) Narratur & præci Catonis Sape mero caluisse virtus, Id. Hor. 3, 21, 11. ☞ Laudis cupidine calere, To be very desirous of it, Ov. Met. 8, 300. Morbo mentis calere, To be infected with some vice, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 80. Rumores caluerunt, There was a hot report, Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

Calēscō, ēre, ui. To wax hot, or grow warm, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 5. Ventus mobilitate calefcit, Lucr. 6, 279.

Calētur, imperf. It is hot weather, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 12.

Calēciendus, a, um, part. To be warmed. Calēcienda sinu manet, Ov. Amor. 2, 214.

Calēcio, ēre, fēci, factum. To warm, or make hot. Humilem grato calfacit igne focum, Ov. Fast. 4, 698.

Calfactus, a, um, part. Heated, warmed, Ov. in Ibin. Vid. Calefactus.

Calfactus, ūs, m. A warming, warmth. Sed

auct. deest, nisi in abl. singl.

Calfacto, as, freq. To beat, or warm, often, Vid. Calefacto.

* Caliculus, i, m. [dim. à calix] A little cup, goblet, or maxer, Cato, c. 108. A hollow part in the fish polypus, Plin. 9, 30.

Calidè, adv. Hotly, eagerly. Quicquid acturus es, age calidè, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 99.

Calidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. simus: sup. [à caleo] (1) Hot, scalding. (2) Warm. (3) Met. Rash, heady, bold. (4) Hasty, passionate. (5) Light, swift. (6) Unpremeditated, ready. (1) = Quod est calidum, & igneum, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. ☞ Frigida pugnabant calidis, Ov. Met. 1, 19. (2) Vomens calidum de pectore flumen, Virg. Æn. 9, 414. Calidissima hycms, Virg. 2, 1. Calidissimus, Cic. & Cat. R. R. 6, 6. (3) = Periculosa, & calida consilia, Id. Offic. 1, 24. (4) Non ego hoc ferrem calidus juveni, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 26. (5) Calidis pedibus irrupit se in curiam, Varr. (6) Calidum, herclè, audivi esse optimum mendacium, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 136.

Caliendrum, i, n. An ornament of a woman's head, or a periwig mode of false hair; a tower, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 47.

Caliga, æ, f. (1) A stocking, hose, breeches, interp. Litt. & aliis; sed, putò, perperam. A harness for the leg, set full of nails, used by soldiers, especially of the common sort. (2) Meton. The state, or office, of a common soldier. (1) Cum caligis, & lucernâ cucurristi, Cic. Phil. 2. (2) C. Marius à caligâ ad consulatum perductus est, Sen. de Ben. 5, 16.

Caligans, tis, part. Waxing dim, dark, misty. Caligante situ, Sil. 12, 130. Caligans nigrâ formidine lucus, Virg. Geor. 4, 463.

Caligāris, e, adj. Pertaining to harness for the leg. Calvus caligaris, Plin. 9, 18.

Caligārius, a, um, adj. Belonging to the nails of the Caliga, Plin. 34, 14.

Caligatio, ōnis, f. verb. [à caligo] Dimness of sight, blindness of mind, Plin. 29, 6.

Caligātus, a, um, adj. Wearing harness for the legs. ☞ Caligatus miles, A common soldier, Quint. Et absol. Juv. 16, 24. sensu Metaph. Well accoutred, stout, able.

* Caliginosus, a, um, adj. Dark, misty, dim, full of obscurity. Prudens futuri temporis exitum, Calliginosâ nocte premit Deus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 30. = Nebulosum, & caliginosum cœlum, Cic. Tuscul. 1, 25.

Caligo, as, neut. (1) To be dark, and dim; to be dim-sighted, to wax blind. (2) To be misty. (3) To be cloudy, stupified, or ignorant. (1) Caligant oculi ex somno, Cels. 2, 7. (2) Cum amnes nebulis caligent, Col. 1, 5. (3) In morbo comitali aperti oculi nihil cernunt, caligante animo, Plin. 11, 54.

Caligo, gnis, f. (1) Darkness. (2) A mist, a fog. (3) Dimness. (4) Obscurity. (5) Blindness, ignorance. (6) Dizziness. (7) A shade. (1) = Latuit in illâ caligine, ac tenebris, Cic. Omnibus ducibus magnitudine suâ inducturus est caliginem, Patere. 2, 36. (2) Vis naturæ, quasi per caliginem, cernitur, Cic. (3) Oculos purgat, medetur caligini, Plin. 18, 13. (4) Pandere res altâ terrâ, caligine mersas, Virg. Æn. 6, 267. (5) Cæca mentis caligo, Catull. 62, 207. (6) Repentinas caligines levat braccia, Plin. 20, 9. (7) Inter caligines uvæ deflorescunt, Col. 3, 1.

† Calim. Antiquis pro clam. Fest.

Calitūrus, a, um, part. [à caleo] To be warmed; Ov. Met. 13, 590.

* Calix, icis, m. [omn. à Gr. κύλιξ, Prisc.] (1) The hollow part of the cup, which holds the liquor. (2) A cup, pot, chalice, or other vessel, to drink in; a tumbler, a tankard, a rumer, a beaker. (3) A platter, or dish, to serve up salad, beans, or the like, to the table. (4) The capacious part in a fish's shell, &c. (1) Murrhino LXXX. HS. empto capaci placet ad tres sextarios calice, Plin. 37, 2. (2) Coronatus flabit & ipse calix, Tibull. 2, 5, 98. (3) Stant calices, minor inde fabas, olus alter habebat, Ov. Fast. 5, 509. (4)

Ut LXXX. quadrantes caperent singularum [cocklearum] calices, Plin. 2, 56. ☞ Calix vitreus, A drinking-glass, Mart. 14, 115.

* Callaica, æ, f. [à κάλλος, pulcher] A gown of a green colour, Plin.

* Callaicus, a, um, adj. [à supradict.] A venetian, or sea-green, colour, Mart. 14, 139. Also purple. Vid. Voss.

* Callais, idis, vel is, f. [à colore callaico] A kind of precious stone like a sapphire, of a sea-green, Plin. 37, 10.

Callarias, æ, m. A haddock, or whiteing, Plin. 32, ult.

Callens, tis, part. [à calleo] Skillfull, knowing well, wise, cunning. Callens vaticinandi, Plin. 21, 31.

Calleo, ēre, ui, neut. [à callus, qu. callum contraho] transfertur sæpius ad animum. Magis calleo, quàm aprugnum callum callet, Plaut. (1) To be hard as brawn, to be hardened with long use. (2) Met. To know well, as by experience; to be cunning, or well skilled. (3) Etiam active To understand. (1) Plagis costæ callent, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 4. (2) Duram callet pauperiem pati, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 49. (3) Dicenda, tacendaque calles, Pers. 4, 5.

† Callesco, ēre, & antiq. Callisco, incept. To wax hard, or callous, Cato.

* || Calliblēphāra, [à κάλλος, pulcher & βλέφαρον, palpebra] The best kind of oysters, having a purple string, or hair, about the fish itself, Litt. ex Plin. 2, 19. Sed non inveni locum.

* Calliblēphārum, i, n. [ab eodem] Medicamentum ad palpebras venustandas. A medicine, or wash, to make women's eye-brows black, Plin. 23, 6.

* Callicia, æ, f. An herb making water to freeze, Plin. 24, 17. ex Pythag.

Callidè, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. Expertly, shrewdly, subtly, smartly. = In his rebus satis callidè versari, & peritè potest, Cic. de Orat. 1, 11. Quidam callidiū interpretabantur, Tac. Ann. 6, 37. Cūm callidissimè se dicere putaret, Cic. pro Cluent. 21.

Calliditas, ātis, f. (1) Prudence, policy, circumspection. (2) But more frequently in a bad sense, Craftiness, subtlety, deceitfulness. (1) = Patres consilio valere decet, populo supervacanea est calliditas, Sall. de Rep. Ord. (2) Stulta calliditas, Cic. Off. 3, 32. occulta, Quint. 2, 5. ☞ Scientia quæ est remota ab iustitiâ, calliditas potius quàm sapientia est appellanda, Cic. Offic. 1, 19.

Callidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [à calleo] (1) Wise, circumspect, skillfull by long experience. (2) Also sly, crafty, wisely. (1) ☞ Versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur, callidos autem, quorum tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10. Quid potest esse callidius? Id. Callidissimus rerum rusticarum, Col. 2, 2. ☞ Magis malus quàm callidus ingenio, Sall. de Rep. ordin. Nemo eâ tempestate callidior rei militaris, Tac. Hist. 2, 31, 6. (2) = Callidâ, sed malitiosâ, juris interpretatione, Cic. Offic. 1, 10.

* Calligonum, i, n. [καλλίγονον, Gr.] Way-grass, knot-grass, Plin. 27, 12.

* || Calligraphia, æ, f. [à κάλλος, pulcher & γράφω, scribo] Fair writing.

* Callimus, i, m. [κάλλιμος, Gr.] A stone found in the body of another, called Tophiusius, Plin. 36, 21.

* Callionymus, i, m. al. Uranoscopus dict. [à κάλλος & ὄνομα] A fish, the gall of which is good for the eyes, Plin. 32, 7.

Callis, is, m. & f. aliq. ap. Liv. [quod pedum callo daretur] A path made by beasts, in mountains, and forests; a foot-path. ☞ Callis semita tenuior; semita semis via; via, actus dimidius, Serv. Quidam per notos calles breviori viâ prægressi, transitus infedere, Liv. Per devias calles, Id. 22, 14. Prædam per herbas convectant calle angusto, Virg. Æn. 4, 404.

† Callisco. Vid. suprà Callesco.

* Callistruthia, æ, f. [à κάλλος & στρουθός, passer, quod passeris pingues reddat] A fig of an excellent taste, and very cooling, Plin. 15, 18.

* Callithrix,

* *Callithrix*, īcis. f. [à κάλλιτρον & θρίξ, crinis] A kind of ape in *Æthiopia*, with a long beard, and a spreading tail, *Plin.* 8, 54. Also the herb maiden-hair, *Id.* 26, 14. quæ & *Callitrix*, & *Callitrichon*, & *Cincinnati* dict. *Plin.* 22, 21.
 || *Callōitas*, ātis. f. *Hardness, callosity*, *Scrib. Larg.* 36.

Callōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Having a thick skin; brawny, callous, bard, or barded; insensible.* *Callōsior* cutis in homine, *Plin.* 11, 39. *Callofa* ulcera, *Id.* 26, 14. || *Callofa* ova, *Such as are longer, and have a thicker shell, from whence come the cock chickens. These are accounted most nutritive.* *Vid. Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 14.

CALLUS, i. m. & *Callum*, i. n. (1) *Hardness, roughness.* (2) *A kind of hard flesh.* (3) *Also brawniness, or hardness of the skin, by much labour; a hard thick skin, and insensible.* (4) *Brown.* (5) || *A glutinous substance growing about the fracture of bones, serving to solder the same,* *Ap. Med.* (1) *Callum fungorum*, in ligni, arborūque naturā, diximus, *Plin.* 19, 4. *Syderationis* genus est, cum acini priusquam crescant decoquantur in callum, *Id.* *Avellanæ Iuli* compactili callo ad nihil utiles, *Id.* (2) *Vid. Suet. Aug.* 80. (3) *Mihi calceamentum solum callum, Cic. Et. Met.* Labor quasi callum obducit dolori, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 15. (4) *Pernam, callum, glandium fumen, facito in aquā jaceant, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 33. qui & alibi *Callum aprugnum* vocat, *Pæn.* 3, 2, 2.

* || *Cālo*, as. antiq. [à καλῶ, voco] *To call, or summon.* *Vid. Gall.* 15, 27.

* *Cālo*, ōnis. m. [ab ant. cala, i. e. fustis, quem portabant servi, sequentes dominos ad prælium, *Serv.*] *A soldier's boy, or any meaner sort of servant,* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 102. *Calones* à καλόν, lignum, calcei ex ligno] *facti, Wooden shoes, clogs, patters, Fests.*

† *Cālōbātārius*, i. m. [à καλόν, lignum, & βάω, incedo] *One that goeth on stilts, or patters,* *Non.* 2, 3, 61. ex *Plaut.* † *Grallator.*

* || *Cālēnum*, i. n. [à καλῆς, & οἶνος] *New wine boiled till part be consumed,* *Lex. ex Plin.*

* || *Cālōphanta*, æ. m. [à καλός, bonus, & φαίνω, appareo] *A hypocrite,* *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 1, 2. *Rectūs halophanta, quod vid.*

Cālor, ōris. m. & ap. *Plaut. n.* [à caleo] (1) *Heat.* (2) *Vital heat, or life.* (3) *Warmth.* (4) *Met. Ang. r.* (5) *Hot love.* (6) *Precipitancy, ear-nestness.* (1) *Pau. um* requiescet, dum se calor frangat, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 62. || *Nec calor, nec frigus metuo, Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 19. (2) *Omnis & unā Dilapsus calor, Æt. 4. ult.* (3) *Ut que ferant æquos cæ um & terra calores, Ov. Met.* 2, 134. (4) *Claud. 2. Paneg.* (5) *Vivunt commulsi calores Æolæ fidibus puellæ, Hor. Cd.* 4, 9, 11. *Vid. hanc pariter, pariter traxerit calorem, Ov. Met.* 11, 305. (6) *Javenili calore Polus inconsideration, Quint.* 2, 16.

|| *Cālōriticus*, a, um. adj. *That maketh hot, or warm,* *Gell.* 17, 8.

* || *Calpar*, ātis. n. [à κάλπη, vas fictile] *An earthen vessel, or tun.* *Meton. Wine taken out of the vessel for sacrifice, before it might be tasted, Non.* ex *Varr.*

Caltha, æ. f. *The marygold,* *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 50. *Also a white violet,* *Plin.* 21, 6.

Calthula, æ. f. *A garment of the colour of the marygold,* *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 47. *Varro* taketh it for a short cloak. || *Al. scrib.* *Calthula.*

Calva, æ. f. [à calvus, quod sit calvus oïibus] *A skull, or scalp, Liv.* 23, 24. & *Mart.* 12, 4.

Calvāria, æ. f. *qu. calva capitis area; A skull,* *Gell.* 8, 1. *Also a place of skulls, a common place of burial.* *Hence mount Calvary took its name, call- ed in Hebrew Gōphthā.*

|| *Calviter*, um. m. *Somewhat bald, baldish,* *Steph. fine auct.*

Calvātus, a, um. part. *Made bare.* || *Vinea cal- vātus, A thin, or bare, vineyard,* *Plin.* 17, 22.

Calvātus, fctus sum. *To be made bald, or peeled,* *Varr. R. R.* 1, 37.

Calvō, ere. vi. *calvus sum. To be bald, to wax bald,* *Plin.* 11, 37.

Calvesco, ere. incept. *To grow bald, or bare; to grow thin,* *Plin.* 19, 29. & *Col.* 4, 33.

† *Calvitas*, ātis. f. [ab adj. calvus, vel à ver- bo inus. calvo] *Baldness. Met. Deceit, disappoint- ment, Varr.*

Calvities, ei. f. [à calvus] *Baldness. Superci- liorum æqualis cum fronte calvities, Petron. c.* 108.

Calvitiū, i. n. *Baldness. Calvitiū deformitas, Suet. J. Cæs.* 45. || *Calvitiū loci, The barren- ness of a place in a vineyard, Col.* 4, 29.

CALUMNIA, æ. f. [à callidā, & malitiosā juris interpretatione, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. potius à כלמה, ignominia] (2) *A false accusation, a for- ged crime, a malicious slander, or detraction.* (2) *A cavil, a quirk.* (1) *Ne qua calumnia, ne qua fraus, ne quis dolus, adhibeatur, Cic. pro Domo,* 14. (2) *Optimas causas ingenii calumniā ludi- ficari solet, Id.* || *Calumniam jurare, To swear he does not accuse one out of malice, Id. Fam.* 8, 8. *Calumnia litium, Barretry, Id. pro Mil.* 27.

Calumniā, tis. part. *Calumniating, accusing falsely. Ficales calumnias magnā calumniāntium pœnā repressit, Suet. Dom.* 9.

Calumniātor, ōris. m. verb. [à calumnior] (1) *A false accuser, a slanderer.* (2) *A caviler, a malicious interpreter.* (1) || *Scriptum sequi calumniatoris est, boni iudicis voluntatem scripto- ris, auctoritatēque defendere, Cic. pro Cæcin. c.* 23. (2) *Calumniator ab ove cum pateret canis, Phædr.* 1, 17, 2.

|| *Calumniātrix*, īcis. f. *She which accuseth falsely, a slanderous woman, Ulp.*

Calumnior, āris. dep. [à calumnia] *To accuse, or charge, falsely; to slander, Cic. pro Sext. Rosc.* 20. *To cavil, to detract, Id. post red. c.* 11. || *Calumniari* aliquem, *To accuse one falsely, Cic. Fam.* 9, 7. *Id. unum calumniatus est rumor, Tac. Hist.* 3, 75.

|| *Calumniōsē*, adv. *By false accusation, or way of cavil, Dig.*

|| *Calumniōsus*, a, um. adj. [à calumnia] *Slandrous, false, full of cavils, and surmises, Paul. JC.*

|| *Calvo*, ere. i. *To make bald. Met. To deceive, Sall. ap. Prisc.*

† *Calvor*, ēris. i. dep. *Id. Nam ubi domi sola sum, sopor manus calvitur, Plaut. Cas.* 2, 2, 3.

Cālus, i. m. *pro qualus. A twig vessel, through which new wine is strained, Cat. R. R.* 53.

CALVUS, a, um. adj. *Incert. etym. Bald, bare, thin.* || *Vinea calva, A vineyard thin with trees, Plin.* *Nuces calvæ, Fibers bare at top, Cato.* *Calvus, A bald man, Phædr.* 5, 3, 1.

* *CALX*, cis. f. [à Gr. χάλιξ, prius enim fuit calix, unde calicatus, ap. Fest. postea calx, unde d. m. calculus] *A chalk stone, lime, mortar, ce- ment made of stones burnt, and beat to pieces. Lin- tribus in eam insulam calcem convexit, Cic. pro Mil.* 27. || *Calx viva, Unslacked lime, Plin.* 29, 3.

* *Calx*, cis. m. & f. *Rigili calces, Pers.* 3, 105. *Ferratā calce, Sil.* 7, 696. [à Gr. κάλξ, i. e. calci- bus] (1) *The beel.* (2) *Met. The end of a thing.* (3) *Meton. A spurn, or kick, with the beel.* (1)

(2) *Meton. A spurn, or kick, with the beel.* (1) *Quorsum agnus credit calcibus? Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 71. (2) *A calce ad carceres revocari, Cic. de Senect.* 23, ideo dict. quod calx sit ultimum in homine, *Scal.* potius quod metas calce, i. e. cretā, signabant, teste *Senecā*, *Quam nunc in circo cretam vocamus, antiqui calcem dicebant, Epist.* 108. *Quod probat Lucret. Præscripta ad candida calcis, Lib.* 6, 91. *Quin & creta pro calce in hac natione occurrit. Hæc spatiis ultima creta meis, Propert.* 4, 2. (3) *Aut dic, aut ac- cipe calcem, Juv.* 3, 295.

* *Cālcyllus*, i. m. [dim. à calyx] *A little bud.* || *Calyculi echinorum, The prickly casts, or skins, of sea porcupines, Apul. p.* 462. edit. *Delph.* or of *eschinæ*, *Plin.* 16, 44.

* *Cālyx*, ūcis. m. [à κάλιξ, Gr.] *The cup of a flower, or the little green leaves on the top of the stalk in herbs; the bud of a flower, the knop, or bottom, of a rose bud, not fully blown, and broad open, Plin.* 15, 22. *Also the inward peel, or rind, of a walnut, almond, &c. Id.*

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* || *Cambio*, īre. [fortè à καταμίσθω, per synec- cambio] *Neque præt. neque sup. leg. ap. idoneo- auctor. To change, to exchange, or barter, Charis- & Apul. Apol. p.* 430.

* || *Cāmēlārius*, i. m. *A driver, or keeper, of camels, Dig.*

* *Cāmīlēnus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, camels, Plin.* 28, 9.

* *Cāmella*, æ. f. *A kind of milk-vessel, a cam- dle-cup, Ov. Fast.* 4, 779.

* *Cāmēopardālis*, is. f. *quæ figurā camelum, maculis pardum refert, Varr. A beast like a camel, and a panther, Plin.* 8, 18.

* *Cāmēlus*, i. m. r. f. [à Gr. κάμηλος, quod ab Heb. כמל] *A camel. Cameli adjuvantur pro- ceritate collorum, Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. *Camelus una ex iis quæ non sunt cornigera, &c. Plin.* 11, 37.

Cāmēna, æ. f. [quasi canena, à canendo] *al. scr. caræna. A muse, poetry, verse, Virg. Ecl.* 3, 59.

* *Cāmēra*, æ. f. vel, ut *Varr. ap. Charis. scribi- vult, Cāmāra* [à κάμαρα, fornix] *A vault, or arched roof; an upper gallery, Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 17. *A kind of ships with close sides, and a wide bold, and covered at top, used by those that lived near the black sea, Tac.* 3, 47. || *Kings, and states have also from ancient times called their prin- cipal place of residence by this name. Londinum camera regis Angliæ, Selden. Mar. claus.* 2, 22. *Leyda Hollandiæ camera, Petr. Scriv. in Antiq. Leyd. A chamber.* || *Camæræ stellatæ curia, The court of the star-chamber, Camd.*

* *Cāmērārius*, a, um. adj. [à camera] *Of a vault, or gallery.* || *Camæraria cucurbita, A chamber, or pole-gourd, that climbs up to the roof of the house, and shades the rooms, Plin.* 19, 5.

* || *Cāmērārius*, i. m. [ab eodem] *Præfectus camæræ, A lord chamberlain; the chamberlain, or treasurer, of a city. Latine Quæstor. Also the chamberlain of an inn, &c.*

* || *Cāmērātio*, ōnis. f. [ex eodem] *A vaulting, or arching, Spart. Carac.* 9.

* || *Cāmērātus*, a, um. part. [à camero] *Vault- ed, arched, cieled, Dig.* || *Vehiculum camera- tum, A horse-litter, or close coach, Ulp.*

* || *Cāmēro*, as. [à camera] *To make a false room, or cellar; to vault, or arch; to ciel, Ulp.* Sed hinc *Concamero, Plin.* 34, 14.

* || *Cāmērus*, a, um. adj. i. e. obtortus. *Rectūs camurus, quod vid.*

Cāmīnātus, a, um. part. *Made like a furnace, or chimney. Fossura caminata, Plin.* 17, 11. à

Cāmīnor, āris. pass. *To be made like a furnace, Acervi luto caminantur, Plin.* 16, 6.

Cāmīnus, i. m. [ab Heb. כמין, quod ab כמין, incaluit] (1) *A chimney, a stove, a fire-bearth.* (2) *Meton. Also fire.* (1) *Ruptis flammam ex- pirare caminis, Virg. Æn.* 3, 580. (2) *Ramos urente camino, Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 81. || *Camini conceptus, A chimney taking fire, Suet. Vitell.* 8.

Luculentus caminus, A good fire, Cic. Fam. 7, 10. *Oleum addere camino, To make bad worse, Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 321.

Cammarus, i. m. *A kind of crab fish. Dimi- dio constrictus cammarus ovo, Juv.* 5, 84. *Plin.* 32, cap. ult.

Cāmēna, æ. f. *A muse, a song, poetry. Dul- ces camænæ, Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 5. *Rectūs camena; quod vid.*

* || *Campa*, æ. f. *Equus marinus. A sea-horse, Fest. Vid. Campe.*

|| *Campāna*, æ. f. *sc. Nola. Res vetus, novum nomen; quod Paulinus, episcopus Nolæ, civita- tis in Campaniā, Hieronymi ætate, primus in ec- clesiā suā tintinnabula in pioe usus transtulerit. Sed campanum æs, A bell, Stat.*

|| *Campānārius*, i. m. *A bell-founder, M. ex Analog.*

|| *Campānūle*, is. n. *A bellfry, M. ex Ana- log.*

|| *Campānūla*, æ. f. *A little bell, Hier. R pe- tited, or wood-bird. Campanula sylvestris, The blue-bell flower, or flower called Canterbury bells, Jun.*

* *Campe*, es. f. [à κάμπη, Gr.] *Col.* 10, 325. *sed*

fed Græcis literis, *A palmer-worm, or caterpillar*, Lat. eruca. || Also any large fish, Fest.

Campester, m. tris. f. tre, n. vel tris, m. & f. tre, n. adj. Of, or belonging to, the plain fields; champion. || Iter campestre, *A plain, or champion, country*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 66. Campestris operæ. *People who distributed money for such as stood candidates for any office*, Suet. Aug. 3.

Campestre, is. n. sc. tegmen, quo induti in campo Martio exercebantur. *A pair of breeches, or apron, which served to cover their privities, when they wrestled, and exercised naked in Mars's field*. || Penula solstitio, campe stre nivalibus aris, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18.

|| Camphora, æ. f. [ἀ κάρπυ, bitumen, Scal.] Est arboris, nomine Capur, gummi. *Camphire, the gum of a tree in the East-Indies*.

|| Camphorata, æ. f. *Lavender-cotton, garden-cypress*.

|| Campicursio, ònis. f. *The same kind of exercising an army as ambulatio*, Veg. 3, 4.

|| Campidoctor, òris. m. non ut al. campiductor [ἐπαλοδιδάσκαλος, Gl. Cyr.] *An officer who exercised the young soldiers in their use of arms*, Veg. 1, 13.

|| Campigēni, Veg. 2, 7. *They seem to be tried soldiers, who fought in the second rank, next before the standard (which was in the third rank) to set an example of valour to the ranks behind them*, Sic. Lit.

* || Campso, as. aet. [ἀ κάρπυ, κάρπυ, κάρπυ] *Campso, aet. To bend his course, to turn and wind money*, Hyd. *To crook, or bow*, Enn. ap. Prisc.

CAMPUS, i. m. (1) *A plain field, a plain, or down; an open field*. (2) *Kar' ἐξοχήν, Mars's field, where the Romans held their assemblies*. (3) *Met. A large subject to treat of, a field of discourse*. (4) || *A military camp, or place of exercise*. (1) *Æquore campi Exercebat equos*, Virg. Æn. 7, 781. (2) *Generosior Descendat in campum petitor*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 10. (3) *Hunc rhetorum campus*, Cic. de Off. 1, 19, de Marthone, Salamine, &c. (4) *Ap. Amm. & recent*. || *Campi liquentes, The sea*, Virg. Æn. 6, 724.

|| Cāmus, i. n. *A kind of drink, bottle-beer; that flies*, Ulp.

† Cāmura, æ. f. *A kind of vessel, carried covered at a wedding, wherein some of the bride's goods were*, Fest. ex antiq.

* Cāmurus, a, um. adj. i. e. curvus, obtortus [ἀ κάρπυλος, ablato π] *Crooked, or crumped*. || *Hinc camura cornua, Crankled*, Virg. Geor. 3, 55. || *Camuri boves, qui cornua introrsum conversa habent; patuli, qui diversa & terram spectantia; Licini, qui sursum versum*, Serv.

* Cāmus, i. m. [ἀ Gr. κάρπυ, Dor. κάρπυ] *A bridle, bit, or rein; a snaffle: Also a cord, or chain, wherewith malefactors, and slaves, were tied to the fork, and gallows, which they were to carry*. Deos quæso. CH. *Ut quidem tu hodie camum, & furem feras*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 37. || *Al. autem canem*.

Cānābīnus, a, um. adj. rectius cannabinus. *Made of canvas*, Col. l. 6. c. 2.

|| Cānābūla, ā. um. f. & Cānābūla, ōrum. pl. n. *A kind of meer-stones, used for a land mark*, Hyg.

* Cānāche, es. f. [ex καναχέω, resono] nomen canis. *Barker*, Ov. Met. 2, 217.

|| Cānālīcōla, æ. c. g. [ex canalis & colo] *A skip-kennel, a sorry, dirty, fellow*, Gell. 4, 20.

|| Cānālīcūla, æ. f. dim. i. e. parva canalis. *A little pipe, a gutter*, Gell. 17, 11. = *Fistula*.

Cānālīcūlātus, a, um. adj. *Fashioned round, and hollow, like a pipe; channeled*, Plin. 19, 7.

Cānālīcūlus, i. m. [dim. ā. canalis] (1) *A little channel, or trough*. (2) *The gutter, or channel, in pillars*. (1) Col. 8, 10. (2) Vitruv. 4, 3.

Cānālīs, is. m. & f. [quod cavus sit in modum cannæ, Isid. unde & arundineos canales vocat, Virg. Geor. 4, 265.] (1) *Any fall, or spout, of water*. (2) *A trunk, or pipe, for the conveyance of water*. (3) *A kennel, a gutter*. (4) *A hollow instrument used by chirurgeons to splent, and keep close, broken limbs with*. (5) || *The perforated part of the back bone*. (6) *The neck of the bladder*.

(7) *An instrument used in making oil*. (1) Canaliculus aquæ immisissæ, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10. (2) Si quis canalem, vel fistulam, in rivo collocare velit, Ulp. Ilignis potare canalibus undam, Virg. Geor. 3, 330. (3) Vitruv. 8, 7. (4) Cels. 8, 10. ubi forma ejus describitur. (5) Ex usu anatomen tractantium. (6) Cels. 4, 1. (7) Col. 12, 50. || Canalis animæ, *The wind pipe*, Plin. 8, 10. || Canales struētilēs, *Wye draughts, or sinks under ground of arched work, for the conveyance of water*, Vitruv. 8, 7.

Cānālītūs, a, um. adj. Of, or like, a conduit-pipe. || Canalitium, or canaliense, aurum, *Gold digged in pits, where the vein runs along like a conduit-pipe*, Plin. 33, 4.

Cānāriā, æ. f. sc. herba. *Hound-grass, wherewith dogs provoke vomit*, Plin. 25, 8.

Cānārius, a, um. adj. Of a dog. || Canarium augurium, *A solemn rite used to preserve corn from the beat of the dog-star*, Fest. & Plin. 18, 3.

Canariæ insulæ, ā. canibus eximilis dict. Plin. 6, 32.

* Cancānum, i. n. [Κάγκανον, Gr.] *A kind of Arabian gum, much like unto myrrh*, Plin. 12, 20.

|| Cancellāria, æ. f. sc. curia [ā cancellis] *The court of chancery*, Bud.

|| Cancellāriātus, ūs. m. *The office of chancellor, the chancellorship*, Bud.

|| Cancellārius, i. m. [quod steterit undique conspicuus intra cancellos; qui & ā cancellis esse, & cancellos agere, & cancellorum officium sumere, dicitur, Cassiod. Alii ā cancellando, quod ejus sit responsa imperatoris, a que mandata inspicere, & maiē scripta cancellare, i. e. lineis cancellatim ductis delere; contra, si bene scripta, signare] *A chancellor, a scribe, a notary, or secretary*. = *Ta-*

bellio amanuensis, Cod. Theod.

Cancellātīm, adv. *Lattice wise, like a net, or window*. || Lineis cancellatim ductis delere, *To score, or cross out*, Plin. 9, 33.

Cancellātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made lattice-wise, like a net, or window; cross-barred*. (2) || *Crossed, canceled*. (3) || *Also limited, bounded*. (1) Cancellato cutis elephantorum, Plin. 8, 10. (2) Dig. (3) Ap. Grom. scriptores.

Cancelli, ōrum. pl. m. (1) *Lattices, or windowes made with cross bars of wood, iron, &c.* Fenestræ clathratæ. (2) *Balisters, or rails to compass in*. (3) *Met. Bounds, or limits*. (4) || *Achancel*. (1) Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (2) *Tantus ex fori cancellis plausus excitatus*, Cic. pro Sext. 58. (3) Si extra hos cancellos egredi conabor, quos mihi circumdedi, Id. pro Sext. 58. (4) *Ap. post. ævi script*.

Cancello, as. aet. *To make like a lattice, to cut cross-wise*, Col. 4, 2. || *To deface, raise, or cross out; to cancel*, Ap. JCC.

* CANCER, cri. m. (Canceris, Lucr. 5, 616.) [ἀ καρκίνος, Gr.] (1) *A crab-fish*. (2) *Also one of the twelve signs*. (3) *Also a canker; an eating, or spreading, sore; a cancer in a woman's breast*. (4) *Cancris pl. id. quod cancelli, Ant. Fest. Bounds, limits*. (1) *Littoreus cancer*, Ov. Met. 10, 10, 127. (2) *Cancris signa rubescunt*, Id. Fast. 6, 727. (3) *Brassica, vulnera putrida, cancrisque sanabit*, Cat. Utque malum latē solet immedicabile cancer, Ov. Met. 2, 825. (4) *Inter Orci cancris jam ipsos ad hæsi*, Varr.

* Cancer, is. m. [ab eodem] (1) *The sign so called*. (2) || *Also a canker, or spreading ulcer*. (1) Canceris ut vertat metas se ad solstitiales, Lucr. 5, 616. sc. Sol. (2) *Contumacia canceris lævi, ær-nib. 1. p. 30*.

* Cancēro, as. n. [ā cancer] *To be cancered*. Si intrinsecus canceraverit auris, Plin. Val. 1, 10.

* || Cancris, ōrum. pl. m. id. quod cancelli. [ā discretis cancrorum pedibus, Bæ.] *Lattices*, Fest.

* || Cancrīni, f. retrogradi versus, quos retro grado ordine lege e possis, Scal. & Gocl. *Verses which are the same backward, and forward; as Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor*.

Candēfācio, ēre, fēci, aēt. [ex candeo & facio] *To make white; to bleach, to make fiery, or glowing hot*. Unā operā ebur atramento candefacere postules, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 102. *Inter lapides candefactos funditur*, Plin. 12, 13.

Candēfactus, a, um. part. *Set on fire, made red-hot*, Plin. 34, 8.

Candēla, æ. f. [ā candeo, ut ā suadeo, suadela] *A candle of whatsoever material, tallow, wax, &c.* || Nomina candelæ nobis [sc. candelabris] antiqua dederunt. Non nōrat parcos uncta lucerna patres, Mart. 14, 43. *Ubi Lucerna ubi plura invenies, Filum candelæ*, Col. 3, ult.

|| Candēlāter, ri. m. *A candlestick*, Non. pro.

Candēābrum, i. n. *A candlestick*, Leg. & Can-dēābrus, i. m. [ā candela, in has enim funiculū arduentes figebantur] *Candelabrum æneum*, Cic. Verr. 4, 26. *humile*, Quint. 6, 3. *lignum*, Petr. c. 95.

Candens, tis. part. vel potius adj. ex part. or. comp. || *flimus, sup. (1) Shining, glistering, bright*. (2) *Glowing, hot, burning*. (3) *Feaming, frothy*. (1) *Exoritur candens illustria lumina Vir-go*, Cic. in Arat. 380. *Candentissimum sidus*, Sid. || *Candida de nigris, & de candentibus, atra*, Ov. Met. 11, 315. (2) *Ignes candentes, candentesque laminæ*, Cic. *Candentior Phœbus*, Val. Flacc. 3, 481. (3) *Emergere feri candenti è gurgite vultus*, Catull. 62, 14.

|| Candentia, æ. f. *Brightness*. *Candentia lunæ*, Virg. 9, 4. *quem tamen hujus vocab. usu nemi-nem secutum puto*. † *Candor*.

Candeo, ēre, uis. neut. [ab antiq. aet. cando, V.] (1) *To be white*. (2) *To shine, or glister*. (3) *To glow like a coal, to be red-hot, to burn*. (1) *Taurus candens*, Virg. Æn. 5, 236. (2) *Tincta super lectos canderet vestis eburnos*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 103. (3) *Aër fervoribus ustus Can-duit*, Ov. Met. 1, 119.

Cardesco, ēre. [Incept. ā candeo] (1) *To grow white, or hoary*. (2) *To wax hot, to be on fire*. (1) *Liceat caput candescere canis*, Titull. 1, 10, 45. (2) *Currus candescere sentit*, Ov. Met. 2, 230.

Candicans, tis. part. *Whitish*, Plin. 12, 13.

|| Candicantia, æ. f. *Bleaching, or making fair, or white*, Plin. 37, 13. *quem tamen nemo hīc imitatus est*.

Candico, as. neut. [ā candeo] *To be white, or look whitish*, Ap. recent. part. tamen candicans. f. eq. ap. Plin. occurrit.

|| Candidans, tis. part. *Waxing white, incline-ing to white*, Plin. 15, 13. *cui tamen tanquam peculiare relinquendum*. † *Candens*.

Candīdāri, pl. subst. Met. *Those who labour, or seek, after any thing*. *Candidatus eloquentiæ*, Quint. 12, 2. *gloriæ & immortalitatis*, Plin. Pan. 63.

Candīdātōrius, a, um. adj. quod ad candidatum pertinet. *Pertaining to a candidate*. *Candida-torium munus*, Cic. Att. 1, 1. || *Rare occ.*

Candīdātus, a, um. part. *Clothed in white*. *Candidatus cedit hic mastigia*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 10.

Candīdātus, i. m. subst. [ā togā candidā, i. e. cretatā, quā amicti sunt candidati, sive petitores magistratum, & honorum, non verò albā, quā vulgō utebantur, quorum idcirco petitionem cre-tatam ambitionem vocat Pers.] *A candidate, or, justour, for any place of honour, or profit; so called, from the white shining garments he wore*. *Tribu-nitius candidatus*, Liv. 4, 6. *Prætorius*, Cic. pro Mur. 27. *Consulatus*, Plin. Pan. 95. || *Candi-dati milites*, Gent. *cadets, such as served in expe-ctation of a command in the army, who were called*. *Principales, and opposed to the Munifices*. Vid. Veg. 1, 2. *Candidati Cæsaris, & Augusti*, ap. Suet. *vere such as the emperor indeed had chosen, but who were also by an empty show of liberty to court the people; whence Petis quasi Cæsaris can-didatus, was used of him who was not very earnest in his suit*. *Candidatus eloquentiæ*, Quint. 12, 2. *gloriæ & immortalitatis, earnest in pursuit of*, Plin. Paneg. 63.

Candīdē, adv. (1) *In white*. (2) *Met. Fa-vourably, greatly, without malice, or envy*. (1) *Candide vestitus*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 9. (2) = *Parum simpliciter, & candide*, Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

|| Candido, as. aet. *To bleach, to make white*, Tert.

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|| Candido, as. aet. *To bleach, to make white*, Tert.

Candīdulus, a, um. part. *Whitish*, Plin. 12, 13.

Candidulus, a, um. adj. *Whiteish, pretty, and white*. Candiduli dentes, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 16*. Candiduli divina tomacula porci, *Juv. 13, 355*.

Candidus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *limus. sup.* [à candeo] (1) *Bright, orient, shining*. (2) *Also fortunate, lucky*. (3) *Sincere, innocent*. (4) *Friendly, favourable, kind, courteous, candid*. (5) *Fair*. (6) *Clear*. (1) *Nube solet pulsâ candidus ire dies, Ov. Ter. 2, 142*. Candidum ab albo differt addito splendore, *Serv. Candidissimus color, Vir.* (Deus) hominis in usum tam claram, tam candidam lucem dedit, *Cic. Nivibus candidior, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 11*. (2) = Candidus, & felix proximus annus erit, *Id. Pont. 4, 4, 18*. (3) *Tam felix utinam quàm pectore candidus essem, Id. Pont. 4, 14, 43*. (4) *Si quid novisti rectius istis, Candidus imperti, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 67*. Animæ candidiores, *Id. Sat. 1, 5, 41*. (5) = Candidus, & talos à vertice pulcher ad imos, *Id. Ep. 2, 2, 4*. (6) *Vox è candidâ, declinat in fuscâ, Plin.*

† Candifico, as. aët. *To make white, to whiten, Næv.*

|| Candificus, a, um. adj. *Making white, Apul. Apol. p. 409, edit. Delph.*

† Cando, ère. aët. olim in usu fuisse declarant composita, *Incendo, incendo, &c. To burn.*

Candor, òris. m. [à candeo] (1) *Brightness, shining whiteness*. (2) *Beauty, fairness*. (3) *Met. Purity, sincerity, uprightness, candour, plain-dealing*. (4) *|| Also excessive glowing heat*. (1) = Solis calor, & candor illustrior est quàm ullus ignis, *Cic. N. D. 2, 15*. Lactea via candore notabilis, *Ov. Met. 169*. (2) *Candor hujus, & proceritas te perdidit, Cic. pro Cael. 15*. (3) *Merui candore favorem, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 53*. (4) *Lex. ex Apul.*

Candendus, a, um. part. *To be sung*. Canendi causa signi mihi, *Ov. Fast. 5, 494*. Diva Roma, *Id. 5, 148*.

Canens, tis. part. [à cano] *Singing, Virg. Aen. 8, 499*. Canentes arcanum, *Luc. 6, 459*.

Canens, tis. part. [à caneo] (1) *Hoary, gray*. (2) *White*. (1) *Senecta canens, Virg. Aen. 10, 192*. (2) *Canentia tempora, Ov. Fast. 2, 109*.

Canéo, ère, ui. neut. [à canus] (1) *To be white, or shine*. (2) *To be hoary, to have gray hairs, to wax old*. (1) *Nemora molli canentia lanâ, Virg. Geor. 2, 120*. (2) *Sub galeis Mavortia canuit ætas, Claud. B. Get. 35*.

* Canēphōra, æ. f. [ex *κάνης* canistrum & *φῆρα* fero] *A young noble lady with a basket on her head, on the festival of the goddess Minerva, Cic. Verr. 4, 3*.

† Cāner, is. pro canis, is. *Fæta canes, Varr. Irritata canes, Lucil.*

Cānesco, ère. aët. [incept. à caneo] (1) *To grow white*. (2) *To grow gray, or hoary; to wither, or decay*. (1) *Pabula cānescunt, Ov. Met. 2, 212*. (2) *Quæritur canescere mitis Iasonia Ceres, Id. Met. 9, 421*.

Cāni, pl. m. sc. capilli, *Gray hairs*. Raris sparsus tempora canis, *Ov. Met. 8, 567*. Vid. Canus.

|| Cānicæus, panes. *Brown coarse bread, made of bran, Fest.* † *Quem sordes farris canini, vocat. Juv. 5, 11*.

Cānicūla, æ. f. [dim. à canis] (1) *A little dog, or bitch*. (2) *A sign in the heavens, the dog-star*. (3) *Also Met. the dog-days*. (4) *|| A kind of fish, the dog fish*. (5) *The unluckiest cast at the dice, the ace which lost all*. (6) *A cross jade*. (7) *|| Per abusionem, A slanderous, snarling, curish fellow*. (1) *Rationem & orationem canicula non habet, Cic. de Nat. Deor. 3, 10*. (2) *Te flagrantis atrox hora caniculæ Nescit tangere, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9*. (3) = *Nec grave te tempus sitiensve canicula tardet, Ov. A. Am. 2, 231*. (4) *Plin. cit. Litt.* (5) *|| Quid dexter senio ferret Scire erat in votis, damnosa canicula quantum Raderet, Pers. 3, 49*. (6) *Apagistam caniculam, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1. ult.* (7) = *Jurabat capillator quidam & canicula, Gell. 4, 20*.

Cāniculāris, e. adj. *ad caniculam pertinens, vel sub caniculâ durans*. || *Dies caniculares, Dog-days; the hottest time of the year, by reason the sun is then in Leo, Pall. Jul. 1*.

Cānina, æ. f. sc. pellis. *A dog's skin*. Canis caninam non est, *Prov. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 3*.

Cāninus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a dog; dogish, curish*. || *Caninus appetitus, The greedy worm, when one eats much*. Canini dentes, *The eye-teeth, or fangs, Plin. 11, 37*. || *Canina facundia, Gell. 13, 19*. eloquentia, *Quint. 12, 9*. || *Caninum studium, Col. 1, 9*. *Quarreling, snarling; bawling, instead of pleading, pettifogging*.

CANIS, is. c. g. Sed de toto genere plerumque, f. Aut canes, *Varr.* [à catus, i. e. acutus, & sagax, inde & dim. catulus] (1) *A dog, or bitch; a bound, a cur*. (2) *A celestial sign, the dog star*. (3) *A dog-fish*. (4) *An accuser, back-biter, or parasite*. (5) *A name in railing*. (6) *Also a cast at dice losing all; the ace point*. (7) *A chain, or fetter*. (8) *An attendant, a waiting-man*. (9) *Also the furies are called canes*. (1) || *Molossi canes, Mastiffs, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 114*. sc. de gente Molossâ. Canis vestigator, *Col. 9, 8*. venaticus, *Nep. Pel. 2*. odoratus, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 148*. A hunting dog, *Pecunarius, A shepherd's cur, Col. 7, 12*. Villaticus, *A house-dog, Id. ibid.* Quod totum caput de canibus scriptum est, eorumque generibus, & officiis. (2) *Gratior aura lenit rabiem Canis, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15*. (3) *Canes marini, Virg. Ecl. 6, 78*. (4) *Quid immerentes hospites vexas, Canis; Hor. Epod. 6, 1*. (5) *Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33*. (6) *Talis jactatus, ut quisque canem, aut seniore miserat in singulos talos, singulos denarios in medium conferebat, Suet. Aug. 71*. (7) *Ut tu hodie canem, & furcam feras, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 37*. (8) *Multa & dixit, & fecit cum meâ quâdam contumeliâ P. Clodii canis, Cic.* (9) *Visæ canes ululare per umbram, Virg. Aen. 6, 257*. || *Tergeminus canis, Ov. A. Am. 3, 322*. vipereus, *Id. Amor. 3, 12, 26*. Tartareus, *Sen. Herc. fur. 649*. triformis, *Id. Herc. Oet. 1202*. Cerberus. Armillati canes, *Dogs with collars, ban-dogs, Propert. 4, 8, 24*. Semideus canis, *Anubis, Luc. 8, 832*. Cane pejùs & angue odisse, *To hate deadly, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30*.

* || Cānistellum, i. n. [dim. à canistrum] *A little basket, Fest.*

* Cānister, ri. m. Canistris sacris aptatæ Telluris comæ, *Col. 10, 277*. Canistri à salignis virgultis, *Pal. N. 17, 1*. Id. quod

* Cānistrum, i. n. [à Gr. *κάνιστρον*] *A basket, or flask, made of osiers; a bread basket, a wider. Canistra coronata, Ov. Met. 2, 713*. cumulata flore, *Id. Fast. 4, 451*. lata, *Ibid. 2, 650*.

Cānities, ei. f. [à canus] *Hoariness, whiteness, or grayness, of hairs; old age, gravity*. Ipsâ jam canitie venerabilis, *Plin. 11, 37*. Conf. *Ov. A. Am. 3, 163*.

† Cānītudo, dñis. f. *Hoariness, grayness, Plaut. Frag. 2, 7*. † *Canities*.

* Canna, æ. f. [à Gr. *κάννα*, id.] (1) *A cane, or reed; a sugar cane*. (2) *Also Meton. a pipe, a flute, a flageolet*. (3) *A canoe, a kind of ship*. (1) *Pigram velabat canna paludem, Ov.* (2) *Dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov. Met. 2, 682*. (3) *Canna Micipharum prorâ subvexit acutâ, Juv. 5, 89*.

Cannābīnus, a, um. adj. *Of hemp, bempen*. Cannabini funes, *Col. 6, 2*. Cannabinæ tegeticulæ, *Varr. 2, 8, 2*.

Cannābīus, a, um. adj. *Hempen, made of bemp*. Grat. *Cyneg. 47*.

Cannābis, is. f. *Hemp*. Utilissima funibus canabis, *Plin. 19, 9*.

Cannētum, i. n. *A place where canes and reed grow, Pallad. 2, 23*.

Canneus, a, um. adj. *Of a reed, or cane*. || *Canneæ tegetes, Mats of reed, Col. 12, 50*.

Cannītiæ cameræ, *Roofs thatched with reed, Pall.*

CĀNO, ère, cēcīni, cantum. aët. [ab Heb. *קָנָן*, quidd cannâ, sive calamo, canerent antiquitus, M.] (1) *To sing harmoniously*. (2) *Otherwise*. (3) *To play upon an instrument (cum abl.)*. (4) *To sound*. (5) *To write of (cum acc.)*. (6) *To praise, or highly to commend, though not in verse*. (7) *To prophesy*. (8) *To report, or proclaim, aloud*. (1) *Merula canit æstate, Plin. 10, 29*. (2) *Cum cornix cecinerit, Plin. Ranæ*

cecinerit querelam, *Virg. Geor. 1, 378*. (3) *Edibus cecinisse præclare dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2*. (4) *Lituo canere, Id. de Div. 1, 17*. (5) *Arma virumque cano, Virg.* (6) *Cato brassicæ miras canit laudes, Plin.* (7) *Canit divino ex ore sacerdos, Virg. Aen. 3, 373*. Et cecinerit vates, cuius civitatis eam civis Dianæ immolasset, ibi fore imperium, *Liv. 1, 45*. (8) *Quicquid fama canit, Mart. Spect. 5, 4*. || *Canere ad tibiam, To sing to the pipe*. Canere tibiâ, *To play upon it*. Clasticum canere, *To sound an alarm, Cæf. B. C. 3, 82*. Receptui canere, *To sound a retreat, Liv. 27, 47*. Sibi intus canere, *To speak to his own advantage, Cic. in Rull. 2, 26*. Eandem canere cantilenam, *To harp on the same string, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10*.

Cānor, èris. pass. *To be sung, or celebrated*. Caniturque adhuc barbaras apud gentes, *Tac. Ann. 2, 88, 5*.

* Cānon, ònis. m. [à *ναῦν*, Gr. quod à *καπ* calamus, puta mensorius] || *A canon, an exact pattern, a master-piece*. Ap. Theol. & Philos. || *A constitution, or precept*. || *The bracer, handle, or strings, wherewith the target is tied to the arm*. || *The yearly custom of paying corn, &c. tribute money*. || *Publick allowance, a salary*. || *An ordinary, or customary, tribute, or impost, for tonage, and poundage, Alcon. as*. || *Canon Aegypti, The tribute, or impost, raised out of Egypt, Vop.* || *Also the same with dimeasum, or diarium, a certain rate, or allowance, for corn, and victuals, Salv. Heus tu, qui canon esse meorum scriptorum soles, Cic.* Sed fortè scripsit *ναῦν*. Sed *Plin. 34, 8*. de *Polycleto*: *Fecit & quem canona artifices vocant*.

* Cānōnica, æ. f. [à canon] *A part of geometry, Vitruv. Sum. etiam pro arte metricâ, Vid. Gell. 16, 18*.

* || Cānōnicārius, i. m. [ab eodem] *He who collected the tributes, or imposts, Justinian*.

* || Cānōnicatus, ūs. m. [ex eodem themate] *A canonry, or prebendary's place*. † *Lat. Sacerdotium*.

* || Cānōnicus, a, um. adj. [à canon] *Canonical, according to the canon, rule, or order; regular, received into the canon, authentic*. || *Canonici libri, The Bible*. Canonice horæ, *Hours appointed for prayer*. Canonikum jus, *The law ecclesiastical*. Canonici, *Those that played by book in music; as the Harmonici, Those that pleased the ear: Those followers of Pythagoras; these of Aristoxenus, Cael. 3, 11*. Canonice pensitationes, *Standing tributes, Ap. JCC*.

* || Cānōnicus, i. m. [à supradict] *A canon, or prebendary, of a church; a regular priest, Eccles.*

* || Cānōnizo, as. aët. [ab eodem] *To canonize; to put in the rank, and number, of saints*.

Cānōpus, vel Cānōbus, i. m. *A star in the southern hemisphere*. Sidus ingens & clarum, *Canopus, Plin. 6, 22*.

Cānor, òris. m. [à cano] *Melodious singing, melody*. Res est blanda, *canor, Ov. A. Am. 2, 315*. || *Cycni canor, The swan's sweet note, Lucr. 4, 181*. Aëris rauci canor, *The warlike sound of the trumpet, Virg. Geor. 4, 71*.

|| Cānōrosus, a, um. adj. i. e. *canore plenus, Loud, high sounding, Lex. ex Gell. pro*

Cānōrus, a, um. adj. [à canor] (1) *Loud, shrill*. (2) *Tuneable, warbling*. (1) *Aes canorum, Virg. Aen. 9, 503*. (2) *Vox suavis, & canora, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 66*.

Cantabrica, æ. f. [quia Cantabris reperta] *The wild gillyflower, Plin. 25, 1*.

|| Cantabrum, i. n. *A kind of banner, or ensign*. = *Signa, & cantabra, & vexilla castrorum, Min. Fel.*

|| Cantābundus, a, um. adj. *Given much to singing, Gell. 9, 13*.

Cantāmen, inis. n. *Enchantment, witchcraft, a charm, Propr. 4, 4, 51*.

Cantans, tis. part. *Singing*. Cantantis ancillæ labor, *Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 13*.

|| Cantatio, ònis. f. *Singing, an enchanting*. Nullâ, quod sciam, auct. proferunt Lexic. † Cantus.

Cantātor, òris. m. verb. [à canto] *A singer, a chanter, or musician*. Cantator cygnus funeris ipse fuit, *Mart. 13, 77*.

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Cantatrix, īcis. f. *A woman-singer, an enchantress.* Implorēt cantatrices choreas, *Claud. B. Gild. 448.*

Cantatus, a, um. part. (1) *Sung of, praised, famous.* (2) *Enchanted, charmed.* (1) *Sua lascivo cantata est saepe Catullo Femina, Od. Trist. 2, 427.* (2) *Audax cantatae leges imponere lunæ, Prop. 4, 5, 13.*

Cantēriatus, vel **Canthēriatus**, a, um. part. *Underproped, underfed.* Vites canteriatae, *Col. 5, 4.*

Cantēriolus, i. m. *A little prop to set under, and stay, any thing, Col. 11, 3, 58.*

Cantērius, i. m. *A gelding, Sen. Vid. Cantherius.*

* **Canthārias**, æ. m. [à κανθαρος scarabæus] *A stone having a beetle in it, Plin. 37, 11.*

* **Canthāris**, īdis. f. [dim. ex cantharus] *A sort of fly of a beetle kind, but less, that eats, and consumes corn, Plin. 18, 17. Another sort we call the Spanish fly, of a venomous nature, shining like gold, and breeding in the tops of asbes, olives, &c. Id. It is now used to raise blisters.* ¶ **Met. Cantharidum fucci, Poison, Ov. in Ib. 308.**

Canthārites, is, m. *A kind of outlandish wine, Plin. 14, 9.*

* **Cantharus**, i. m. *propr. scarabæus [à κανθων, asinus, è cujus stercore nascitur] (1) Properly, a black beetle, which breeds in dung, whence the proverb, ¶ || Cantharus pilulam, Cat after kind, Cæl. (2) Propter similitudinem, Apot, or great jug; a tankard. (3) || Also a constellation in Aquarius, consisting of three stars. (4) A knot under the tongue of Apis. (5) The ring, or iron, where-with we knock at the door. (6) A certain fish of an unfavoury and unpleasant taste. (1) Plin. 18, 17. (2) Attritā pendebat cantharus ansā, Virg. Ecl. 6, 17. (3) Calep. sine auct. (4) Plin. 48, 6. (5) Plaut. Menec. 1, 2, 64. (6) Cantharus ingratus succo, Ov. Hal. 103.*

Canthēriatus, a, um. adj. *Proped, underfed, Col. 5, 4, 1.*

Canthērius, a, um. adj. ¶ **Cantherino** ritu astans somniat, *Like a horse that sleeps as he stands, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 44. Cantherinum lapathum, Sour dock, Plin. 20, 21. Cantherinum hordeum, Barley for horses, Col. 2, 9.*

Canthēriolus, i. m. *dim. Vid. Canteriulus.*

Canthērius, vel **Canterius**, i. m. (1) *Agelding, or labouring beast. (2) A rafter, or joist, of a house; a spar. (3) A rail, or prop, to bear up a wine, that is, with two reeds across. (1) Equi ii, quod semine carent, cantherii appellati, Varr. 2, 7, 15. (2) Vit. 4, 2. (3) Col. 4, 12.*

* **Canthus**, i. um. [à κανθος, Gr.] *Ferrum quo rotæ vinciuntur, Quint. The iron wherewith the cart-wheel is bound, the felly of a wheel, Pers. 5, 71.*

Canticum, i. n. *A pleasant song, a ballad, a song set to music, and sung on the stage. Desaltato cantico abiit Caligula, Suet. c. 54. De origine canticorum vid. Liv. 7, 2.*

Cantilēna, æ. f. [à cantu] *A song, an old saw. Infusurret Epicharmus cantilenam illam suam, ὅψε καὶ μεμνησὸ ἀμίσγειν.*

¶ **Cantillo**, as. aēt. *To chirp, or sing, Apul. p. 809. ed. Delph.*

Cantio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A song, or tune. (2) An enchantment. (1) Lepida, & suavis cantio, Plaut. Stic. 5, 4, 25. (2) Veneficiis, & cantionibus Titiniae factum, Cic.*

Cantitātus, a, um. part. *Sung. Carmina in epulis cantitata, Cic. Cl. 19.*

Cantito, as. freq. [à canto] *To sing often. Facturum credo, ut habeas quicum cantites, Ter. Adel. 4, 7, 32.*

Cantiuncula, æ. f. [dim. à cantio] *A ballad, a catch, Cic. de Fin. 5, 18.*

Canto, as. freq. [à cano] (1) *To sing, to chaunt. (2) To repeat often the same thing. (3) To praise. (4) To enchant. (1) Absentem cantat amicam, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 15. (2) Sed metuo ne idem cantent, ut priores [literæ] Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 95. (3) Jampridem istum canto Cæsarem, Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 12. (4) Cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg. Ecl. 8, 71.*

Cantor, āris. pass. *To be sung, praised, &c.*

Et puer ipse fuit cantari dignus, Virg. Ecl. 5, 54.

Cantor, ōris. m. verb. [à cano] *A singer, or chanter; a singing-man, a stage player. Donet cantor, Vos plaudite, dicat, Hor. A. P. 155.*

Cantrix, īcis. f. *A female singer. ¶ Cantrices aves, Singing-birds, Varr. 3, 5, 14.*

¶ **Canturiō**, īre. *To whistle, to pipe, to be about to sing, Fest.*

Cantus, ūs. m. verb. [à cano] (1) *Singing, a song. (2) A tune, or melody. (3) The sound of a trumpet, the crowing of a cock, &c. (4) A charm, or enchantment. (1) Cunctaque tela ferent cantu mollita, Ov. Met. 11, 15. (2) Musicorum cantibus mutatis, Cic. de Leg. 3, 14. (3) Te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus excitat, Id. pro Muren. 9. Cantu rumpent arbusta cicadæ, Virg. Geor. 3, 328. (4) Stantia concutio cantu freta, Ov. Met. 7, 195.*

Cānus, a, um. adj. [à w] (1) *Hoary, gray, gray-haired, aged. (2) White with frost, snow, foam, mouldiness, ripeness. (3) Venerable. (1) Det munera canus amator, Tibull. 1, 8, 29. (2) Cana pruina, Virg. Geor. 2, 376. nix, Hor. Sat. 2, 541. Cani fluctus, Cic. in Arat. 71. Situ cano obductus color, Plin. 12, 25. Segetes canæ, Ov. Met. 10, 655. (3) Cana fides, & Veritas, Virg. i. e. candida, & sincera! sic Cana veritas, Varr. Aliis autem pro antiquo, & venerabili poni videtur.*

Cānūsina, æ. f. *sc. vestis. A garment made of the finest wool, Mart. Quod lanæ circa Canusium summam nobilitatem haberent. Vid. Plin. 8, 48.*

Cānūsīnātus, a, um. adj. *Arrayed in cloth made of Canusian wool, Mart. 9, 23. & Suet. Neron. 30.*

Cāpācitas, ātis. f. [à capax] *Capacity, largeness; a gauge, or measure, of a vessel, how much it will hold; bigness, size. Pro capacitate vasorum, Col. 12, 43. Met. Quæ tanta omnino capacitas? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25.*

Cāpax, ācis. adj. [à capio] or, comp. *simus, sup. (1) Holding, keeping, or containing. (2) Capacious, large, big, wide. (3) Met. Apprehensivæ, apt. (4) || Passivè, To be contained. (1) Circus capax populi, Ov. A. Am. 1, 136. Mentis capax altæ Animal, Id. Met. 1, 76. Cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv. 9, 16. Capacissima omnis secreti uxor, Plin. Ep. 1, 12. Ad sextarios tres, Id. 37, 2. (2) Omne capax movet urna nomen, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 16. Plaustrum tempestivè capax, Val. Max. 1, 1, 10. (3) § Ad præcepta capax animus, Ov. Met. 8, 243. (4) Deus incunabulis nostris capax, Petrus Chrysologus.*

Cāpēdo, dīnis. f. *vas sacrum [à capiendo] (1) A great pot, jug, or pitcher, with handles, or ears; used in sacrifices. (2) Capacity, greatness, or size. (1) ¶ Minusne gratas diis capedines, ac fictiles urnulas fuisse, quàm filicatas aliorum pateras arbitramur? Cic. Parad. 1, 3. (2) Capedo εὐεχὺς ὁρία, Gloss. hinc & composit. Intercedo.*

Cāpēduncula, æ. f. [dim. à capedo] *A little pot, or pitcher, Cic. N. D. 3, 17.*

* **Cāpella**, æ. f. [dim. à capra] *A little young goat, a kid, Virg. Geor. 2, 196. Alio a star, Plin. 18, 26.*

¶ **Cāpella**, æ. f. i. e. *facellum. A chapel. Post inclin. Latinitatem, unde*

¶ **Cāpellānus**, i. m. *A chaplain, or one that is minister of the chapel. ¶ Capellanus palatinus, A chaplain in ordinary. Archicapellanus palatinus, The clerk of the closet.*

* **Cāpellānus**, a, um. adj. [à capella] *Of, or belonging to, a goat. Rutæ folium capellianæ, Mart. 11, 32.*

* **CAPER**, ri. m. [à Τυρρηνο κάπρος, quod iis caprum, aliis Græcis, oprum sign. Vid. Capra] (1) *Agelded he goat, a buck. (2) Also the smell of the arm-hol's. (1) Caper cæditur Baccho, Virg. Geor. 2, 380. (2) Fectur Valle sub alarum trux habitare caper, Catull. 67, 6. In quâ notione, hircum dixit Hor. Epod. 12, 5.*

* **Cāpērātus**, a, um. adj. [à caper] *Caperatâ*

fronte, Wrinkled like a goat's horn, Varr. L. L. 6, 6.

* **Cāpēro**, as. aēt. [à caper, sc. crispis caporum frontibus, Non.] *To frown, to lower, to wrinkle the forehead, to knit the brows. Quid illi caperat frons severitudine? Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 3.*

Cāpēsiendus, a, um. part. *To be undertaken, or attempted. Aspera & dura te ad capefiendam eam curam compulerunt, Plin. Pan. 7. Plurimum audaciæ ad pericula capefienda, Liv. 21, 4.*

Cāpēssens, tis. part. *Taking in hand. Sed decrat robur ætatis eum primum magistratum capefiensibus, Tac. Ann. 13, 29, 3. Laudat juvenem, ommissis præcipitibus, tuta & salutaria capefiens tem, Id. Ann. 15, 29, 1.*

Cāpēsiūrus, a, um. part. [à capeffo] *Endeavouring, or taking in hand, Tac. Ann. 12, 25, 2.*

Cāpēffo, ēre, īvi, ītum. *Prisc. si, sum. Diom. capeffus in præter. Tac. aēt. [à capio, ut à facio, faceffo] To take, to go about to take, to take in hand, to begin to take the charge, or government, of; to enter upon a business. ¶ Capeffere rempublicam, To take upon him the management of state-affairs, Sall. B. C. 52. Capeffere fugam, To take to his heels, Liv. 1, 25. pugnam, To fight, fall on, or engage, Id. 2, 6. Capeffere oculis, To view, Liv. urbem aliquam, To go to, Cic. Att. 10, 10. Capeffere se præcipitem ad malos mores, To abandon himself, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 2. Capeffere se domum, To get him home, Id. Capeffere cibum dentibus, To chew his meat, Cic. N. 2, 47. Jusfa capeffere, To execute a command, Virg. AEn. 1, 81.*

¶ **Cāphūra**, æ. f. *Campfire, Off.*

¶ **Cāpīdūla**, æ. f. [dim. à capis, capidis] *A small dish, or bowl, with a handle, Lex. ex Plin.*

Cāpiendus, a, um. part. [à capior] *To be taken, Virg. Geor. 4, 396. Capienda per artes Est puella, Ov. A. Am. 1, 266.*

Cāpiens, tis. part. *Taking. Sternunt inermes, aut arma capientes, Tac. H. 3, 77, 2.*

Cāpillāceus, a, um. adj. *Hairy, like hair, stringy, as the roots of herbs, Plin. 12, 25. ¶ Cāpillacea cingula, Hair-girdles, Aug.*

Cāpillāmentum, i. n. (1) *The hair, or bush natural. (2) A peruke, or false hair. (3) Strings, or threads, about the roots of herbs. (4) A flaw in crystal. (1) Plin. 21, 6. (2) Ganeas & adulteria capillamento celatus obibat [Caligula] Suet. in vitâ ejus, c. 11. (3) Nullis floribus nixa, aut saltem capillamentis, Plin. 19, 2. Vid. & Col. 4, 11. (4) Plin. 37, 2. ¶ Sutile & textile capillamentum, A peruke, Tert. = Galericulum.*

Cāpillāre, is. n. *sc. oleum. Common oil for the hair, Mart. 3, 82, 28. Non ut Steph. quod miror, & ex eo Lact. interpretatur, sed perperam A coif, a hair-lace, hair in a roll.*

Cāpillāris, e. adj. *Of, or like, hair. ¶ Capillaris arbor, The tree whereon the Vestal virgins banged up their hair in honour of the gods, Plin. 10, 44. ¶ Capillaris vena, A capillary vein, as small as a hair, Medic.*

¶ **Cāpillāris**, is. f. *sc. herba. The herb called Venus hair, or maiden hair, Jun.*

Cāpillātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Wearing long hair. ¶ Capillati, sc. pueri, Spruce boys, Mart. 10, 62. Capillato confule, In old time, when the consuls wore long hair, Juv. 5, 30. Capillata arbor, vid. capillaris. Capillatio quàm antè, barbâque majore, Cic. in Rull. 2, 5.*

¶ **Cāpillitium**, i. n. [à capillis, Gr. κόμην] *The hair of the head. Flavum & inaffectatum capillitium, Apul. Met. 2, p. 38.*

Cāpillor, āris. dep. *To be hairy, to grow like hairs, Plin. 37, 1.*

Cāpillus, i. m. [qu. capitis pilus] *Hair, a bush of hair, a beard, Cic. Offic. 2, 7. Capillus Veneris, Plin. ¶ Capillus incomptus, Ov. Met. 9, 790. horrens, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. horridus, Cic. pro Sext. 8. neglectus, Ov. Met. 2, 414. incultus, Id. Ep. 9, 125. compositus, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 46. comptus, Id. in Pis. 11. Capillos ornare, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 23. comere, Id. Ann. 2, 8, 2. pectere, Id. A. Am. 1, 367.*

Căpio, ūre, cēpi, captum. act. [ab Heb. *qā, vola manus*, *Scal.* ut sit propr. manu capere] (1) To take. (2) To take by force, to seize, to take prisoner, to take by assault. (3) To hold, or contain. (4) Met. To please, or delight. (5) To allure, inveigle, wheedle, or trepan. (6) To be capable of, to suffer, or admit of. (7) To receive, obtain, get, or have. (8) To accept. (9) To reach, or come up to. (10) To conceive, or apprehend; to understand. (11) To discover, or find out. (12) To enter upon. (13) To design, or appoint, to an office. (14) To choose, or make choice of. (15) To put on, or wear. (1) § *Capere* manu, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 420. Si fustem cepit in manum, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 9. (2) Eum bello cepi, *Id.* Verres contra legem pecuniam cepit, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 4. (3) Aedes nostrae vix capient, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 13. Met. Capere ejus amentiam civitas, Italia regna non poterit, *Cic.* (4) Te conjux aliena capit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 46. (5) Capere ante dolis reginam mēdior, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 677. — Illis rebus illa ætas capi & deliniri potest, *Cic.* (6) Non capit ira moram, *Ov. Nuc.* 4. (7) Quid ego ex hac inopiā nunc capiam? *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 15. Ipsa nunc capit fructum, *Id.* *Eun.* 3, 1, 59. (8) Quin vos capitis conditionem ex pectumā primarium? *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 81. (9) Quod equites cursum tenere, & insulam capere non potuerunt, *Cæs.* (10) Majus quam quod mente capere possent, *Liv.* (11) Ut ego oculis rationem capio, *Plaut.* (12) Eum magi stratum, nē decem intervenerint anni, ne quis capito, *Cic.* (13) Vid. *Gell.* 1, 12. & *Tac. Annal.* 15, 22. (14) *Virg. Aen.* 1, 400. inter. *Serv.* Socci capero pedem Iambum. (15) Flammeum cape, *Catull.* 59, 1. § *Capere* omnes homines inimicos, To get their ill will, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 12. Capere terram, To alight, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 399. rimam, To chink, *Plaut.* 19, 40. usuram corporis alterius uxoris, To debauch her, *Plaut. Amph.* prol. 108. vitium, To putrify, to be corrupted, *Col.* 3, 18. § With an accus. of a noun, it is often rendered by the verb of that noun; as § *Capere* conjecturam, *Cic. pro Muren.* 4. præfagia, *Plin.* 18, 35. consilium, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 5. dolorem, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 3, 4. exordium, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 3, finem, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 106. fugam, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 26. gaudium, *Plin. Ep.* 97, 6. incrementum, *Col.* 2, 10. laborem, *Ter. Heut.* 3, 2, 9. maturitatem, *Col.* 4, 13. metum, *Liv.* misericordiam, *Cic. pro Quint.* 31. oblivionem, specimen, *Plin. spem, Liv. &c.* To guess, consult, grieve, begin, end, fly, rejoice, increase, toil, fear, pity, forget, essay, hope. § Sometimes that accus. is turned into the nom. in the same tense; as § *Capio* satietatem, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 10. or *Capit* me satietas, I am weary, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 13. Sed hanc in re quod comprobavit auctoritas, id sequendum.

Căpior, ēris. pass. To be taken, pleased, deceived, &c. ut in *Capio*.

§ *Căpio*, ōnis. f. id. quod *captio*, *Gell.* 7, 10.

Căpis, idis. f. [à *capientis*] poculi genus. A kind of wooden, or earthen, pot, or cup, used in sacrifice; a drinking cup. Cum capide, & lituo victimam cædat, *Liv.* 10, 7. Conf. *Plin.* 37, 7.

Căpistērīum, i. n. Acribble, or sieve, to cleanse corn with. Quicquid extaretur, capisterio expurgandum erit, *Col.* 2, 9.

Căpistrātus, a, um. part. Head stalled, haltered. *Capistrat* tigris, *Ov. Epist.* 2, 80.

Căpistro, as. act. To halter, to put on a collar, to muzzle; unde

Căpistror, āris. pass. To be tied to the stake, as vines are; to be haltered, *Plin.* 18, 19. *Coll.* 6, 19.

Căpistrum, i. n. [à *capite* jumentorum, *Isid.* vol à *capio*, ut à *claudio*, *claustrum*, id. quo jumentum capitur, & tenetur, *Voss.*] (1) A halter, or headstall, for a horse, or ass; a rope, or muzzle, for harts, oxen, &c. (2) A band to tie up vines, to the top of a stake. (3) A cord to hold up the wine-press, and keep it tight. (1) [Equus invalidus] det mollibus ora capistris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 188. Leniter capistris habent vinctos [anniculos asinarum pullos] *Varr. R. R.* 26. Paret purpureis aper capistris, *Mart.* 1, 105, 7. (2)

Ad summum palum extenta vitis capistro constringitur, *Col.* 4, 20. (3) *Cato cap.* 12. § *Maritale capistrum*, The matrimonial noose, the band of wedlock, *Juv.* 6, 43.

Căpital, ālis. n. pro capitale. (1) A heinous crime, worthy of death, or disfranchisement; a capital offence. (2) A woman's coif, caul, or hair-lace. (1) Nunquam fugiet, tametsi capital fecerit, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 16. (2) Dictum capital, à capite, quod sacerdotulæ in capite nunc solent habere, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 29.

Căpitālis, e. adj. or, comp. [à *caput*] (1) Belonging to the head, or life; usually in a metaphorical sense. (2) Capital, worthy of death, disfranchisement, or loss of liberty. (3) Deadly, mortal. (4) Pernicious, hurtful. (5) Shrewd, pert, sharp. (1) Periculum capitale, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 19. Capitalior adversarius, *Cic.* (2) Rei capitalis dies dicta est, *Id.* Qui non paruerit, capitale esto, *Id.* Dixit, præsidio decedere apud Romanos capitale esse, sc. crimen, *Liv.* 24, 37. (3) Ex capitali morbo revaluit, *Gell.* (4) Toti us injustitiæ nulla capitalior est quam eorum qui tum, cum maximè fallunt, id agant, ut boni viri videantur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 13. — Capitale, & pestiferum Antonii reditum timemus, *Id.* (5) Capitale vocamus ingenium solers, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 839. Siculus ille capitalis, creber, acutus, brevis, penè pusillus, *Thucydides, Cic. Ep. Fam.* 1, 12.

Căpitāliter, adv. Deadly, mortal, *Plin. Jun. Ep.* 1, 5.

§ **Căpitatio**, ōnis. f. A tribute paid by the head, either for men, or beasts; poll-money, head silver, subsidy, allowance for horse-meat. Ap. JCC. in utrâque sign. † **Æstimatio**, & exactio capitum, *Cic.*

Căpitātus, a, um. adj. Having a head, growing with a head. Capitatus clavus, *Varr. de R. R.* 9, 12. Porrum capitatum, *Plin.* 20, 6.

§ **Căpiticēns**, potius **Căpite** cēnsi, divisē. Poor people, who were taxed little, or nothing, *Gell.* 16, 10. — **Ærarii**.

Căpitellum, i. n. [dim. à *capitulum*, quamvis neget *Varr.*] A little head; the top of plants, *Plin.* 24, 19. § The head, or chapter, of a pillar, *Faber ex Corippo.* § A still to distil waters in, as it is lately used.

Căpitium, i. n. dict. quod capit pectus, sc. indutu comprehendit. A woman's stomacher, or as some say, a hood, a capouch, *Varr.*

Căpito, ōnis. m. qui magno est capite, unde & piceis ita dictus. (1) A jo't head. (2) Also a kind of cod-fish, a pollard. (1) Equos arbitramus Deos, filios, flaccos, frontones, capitones? *Cic.* (2) *Cato* 158. § *Duri capitones*, *Plaut. Perf.* 1, 2, 8. Bold impudent fellows, as os durum, is taken in Terence; or, as others, Heady, obstinate: Rather simply, as I think, Hard-headed fellows, that could bear any knocks, or bruises, at the tables of great men for their be'ly sake: for we find in comedies, parasites were often treated scurvily.

Căpitōlinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the capitol. Jupiter capitolinus, *Cic. pro Dom.* 57. clivus, *Id.*

Căpitōlium, i. n. quod ibi hominis caput, cum extrueretur, inventum, vel qu. capitalium, i. e. locus capitalis, sive principalis. The temple of Jupiter in Rome, called the Capitol, built on the Tarpeian mount. See an account of the building thereof, *Liv. lib.* 1, 55. Capitolia, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 3, 29. § Other chief temples, and towers were also called by this name, *Vid. Suet. Calig.* 57, & ibi *Casaub.*

§ **Căpitōsus**, a, um. adj. Which hath a great head; also stubborn, heady. Ap. medii ævi scriptores. § *Capitosa* strophæ, *Shrewd shifts*, *Prud. Apoth.* pr. 25. † *Morosus*, obstinatus.

§ **Căpitulāria**, um. n. pl. Statute-books, JCC. § **Căpitulārii**, ōrum. m. pl. Taxers, or gatherers of poll-money. Also assistants, or assessors, upon the bench with the judge, JCC.

Căpitulātum, adv. By heads, or chapters; head by head, briefly, summarily, by parts, or parcels. Hæc omnia capitulatim sunt dicta, *Nep. Cat.* sub finem.

Căpitulātus, a, um. adj. Headed, or having the fashion of a head; knoped. Capitulatæ costæ, *Cels.* 8, 1.

Căpitulum, i. n. [dim. à *caput*] (1) A little head, the top. *Synec.* A man, or woman. (2) The head, or chapter, of a pillar. (3) A convocation-house, or chapter of dean, and prebendaries. (4) A chapter of a book. (5) A summary, or brief account. (6) Also a woman's head dress. (7) The teats, or heads, of veins, in the piles. (1) Operto capitulo calidum bibunt, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 14. § O capitulum lepidum! O pretty rogue! *Ter.* (2) *Vitr.* 4, 1. (3) *Ap. eccl. script.* † Collegium. (4) *Tertull.* & *Hieron.* (5) *Cic. de Leg.* 1, 31. § Sed in emendationibus libris leg. Caput. (6) *Vid. Barth. ad Claudian.* Mamert. p. 347. (7) *Cels. teste Littl.*

Căpiundus, a, um. part. [à *capior*] To be taken, &c. *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 12. Nunc gestus mihi vultusque est capiundus novus, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 51.

* **Capnias**, æ. m. [à *καπνός* fumus] Gemma à fumi colore dict. A kind of jasper, *Plin.* 37, 9.

* **Capnites**, æ. m. [ab eodem] A kind of gem of the jasper kind, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* **Capnitis**, itidis. f. [ex eodem themate] Thin flakes of brass, sticking to the sides of the furnace, *Plin.* 34, 10.

* **Capnos**, i. f. dict. & **Capnion**, i. n. [à *supra* dict.] The herb fumitory, *Plin.* 25, 13.

Capnūmargus, i. m. A kind of clay, *Plin.* 17, 7. **Căpo**, ōnis. m. A capon, *Mart.* 16, 63. *Gal-lus spado*, *Petron.* c. 55.

* **Cappa**, indecl. The name of a Greek letter, ῥῖα καππα καυῖα, sc. Cappadox, Cretensis, Cilix; vel C. Sylla, C. Cinna, C. Lentulus. *Vid. Chiliad.*

* **Cappar**, āris. A caper, *Pall. Oct.* 1, 11. pro

* **Căppāris**, is. m. [à *καππαρίς*, Gr.] (1) A shrub bearing fruit called capers. (2) Also the fruit capers. (1) Capparitis firmioris ligni frutex, *Plin.* 13, 23. (2) Capparitis, & putri cepas alece natantes voras, *Mart.* 3, 77.

Capra, æ. f. [à *carpo*, quod frutices carpat, *Varr.*] (1) A she goat. (2) A constellation, the goat which nourished Jupiter, when a child. (3) The stinking savour of the arm-holes; id quod hircus. (4) A fiery meteor. (1) Capræ pariunt & quaternos, *Plin.* 8, 50. (2) X. Cal. Januar. capra occidit manē, *Col.* 11, 2. (3) Nimis arcta premunt olidæ convivia capræ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 29. (4) *Sen. Quest. Nat.* 1, 1.

Caprārius, i. m. A goat-herd, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3, & *Col.* 3, 10.

Caprea, æ. f. [à *simil. quādam capræ*] (1) A roe, a deer, a gazel. (2) A branch that puteth forth tendrils. (1) Lascivæ similem ludere capræ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 15, 12. (2) *Varr.* 1, 31, 5.

§ **Căpreolātum**, adv. Twining about, like the tendrils of vines, *Apul. Met.* p. 386. † In morem capræ.

Căpreolus, i. m. [dim. à *caprea*] (1) A wild buck, a chevril. (2) A tendril of a vine. (3) A cross piece of timber to hold fast larger beams, and keep them together; a brace. (4) A fork, or prop, for a vine, or other thing. (5) A forked instrument to dig with. (1) Feræ pecudes, ut capreoli, damæque, *Col.* 9, 1. (2) *Varr.* 1, de R. R. 31. (3) *Cæs. de bello civ.* c. 10. & *Vitruv.* 4, 2. (4) *Col. de R. R.* 31, 3. (5) *Col.* 11, 3.

Capricornus, i. m. [ex *capra*, & *cornu*] A constellation called Capricorn, containing twenty stars, *Hor. Carm.* 2, 17, 20.

Căprificandus, a, um. part. [à *caprificor*] To be dressed, as fig-trees are, and brought to maturity with the gnats of the wild fig-tree. Nunc caprificandæ sunt arbores fici, *Pallad.* 7, 5.

Căprificatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à *caprificor*] A husbanding, or dressing, of wild fig-trees, *Plin.* 15, 19.

Căprificiālis, e. adj. § **Caprificiales** dies, *Vulcano sacri.* The dogs-days, in which women used to sacrifice under a fig-tree, *Plin.* 11, 15.

Căprificor, āris. dep. To be ripened, as figs are, with the gnats which are bred of the wild fig-tree, *Plin.* 16, 27.

Căpri-

Caprificus, i. f. [*q. d. capri-ficus*] *figus silvestris*. (1) *A wild fig-tree*. (2) *Met. Vain-glory, or a foolish ostentation of useless learning*. (1) *Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 38.* (2) *Perf. 1, 25.*

|| **Caprifolium**, i. n. [*quodd sit extremis flexibus capreolatum*, *Lobel.*] *Woodbind, or honeysuckle*, *Jun. = Periclymenon.*

† **Caprigenus**, a, um. adj. *Of goat's breed, goatish*, *Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 16.*

Caprile, is. n. *A stable, or cote, for goats*, *Col. 7, 6.*

|| **Caprillis**, e. adj. *Belonging to goats*. || **Caprili** casa, *A cote for goats*, *Lex. ex Eutrop.*

Caprimulgus, i. m. qui capras mulget. (1) *A milker of goats, a goat-herd, or some such sorry fellow*. (2) *A bird like a gull, which in the night sucketh goats, and hurts their udders*. (1) *Catull. 20, 10.* (2) *Plin. 10, 40.*

Caprinus, a, um. adj. [*à caper*, *Cic.*] *Of a goat*. *Caprinus grex*, *Liv. 22, 10.* *Lana caprina*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15.* *pellis*, *Cic. N. D. 1, 29.* || **Lana caprina**, *A thing of no value*, *Prov.*

† **Capripes**, edis. *Which hath feet like a goat, as the satyrs had; goat-footed*, *Propert. 3, 16, 34.*

Capronæ, vel **Capronæ**, arum. pl. f. sc. comæ. (1) *† The fore-top of a horse*. (2) *|| Also women's hair laid out before; bull-towers*. (1) *Lucil. ap. Non.* (2) *Apul. p. 763.* || **Antix** ufatiuis.

Capſa, æ. f. [*à capio*, unde *capſo*, ant, *pro cepero*] (1) *A coffer, a box, a case*. (2) *A satchel to carry books to school in, for which noblemens children had a servant on purpose*. (1) *Quid? mihi quàm multis custodibus opus erit, si te semel ad meas capſas admiserò?* *Cic. Div. Verr. 16.* (2) *Quem sequitur custos angustæ vernula capſæ*, *Juv. 10, 117.*

Capsarius, i. m. *A servant that waited on noblemen's children to school, and carried their books for them*, *Suet. in Ner. c. 36.*

|| **Capſella**, æ. f. [*dim. à capſula*] *A little box, or chest; also a place wherein corn, or any other fruit, is laid*, *Ulp.* † **Capſula**,

† **Capſis**, i. e. *cape*, si vis, *Cic. ap. Quint. 1, 1, c. 5.*

† **Capſit**, prehenderit, *Fest. i. e. ceperit; ut sit à capio*, antiq. *capſo*, ut *à facio*, *faxo*, *Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 3, 6.*

Capſula, æ. f. [*dim. à capſa*] *A little coffer, or chest; a casket*. *Huc una è multis capſula me sequitur*, *Catull. 63, 8.*

* **Capſus**, i. m. vel **Capſum**, i. n. [*à καψος*, ὁ τοῦχος *Hefych.*] (1) *A stall for cattle*. (2) *|| A place in the chariot, where they, that are carried, sit*. (3) *The place where the coachman sitteth*. (4) *|| A close coach, or waggon*. (1) = *Clausâ capſo* alioque septo diverſi generis animalia, *Paterc. 1, 16.* (2) *Test. Philand.* (3) *Ad capſum rhedæ loculamentum figatur*, *Vitruv. 10, 4.* (4) *Idid. 20, 12.*

Captandus, a, um. part. *To be taken*. *Captandus est horum clanculum sermo mihi*, *Plaut. Caf. 2, 8, 8.* *Captandæ puellæ cura*, *Ov. A. Am. 1, 351.*

Captans, tis. part. *Taking*. *Captans tenebras secretumque*, *Plin. Pan. 48.* *Collum captantia brachia*, *Ov. Met. 3, 428.*

Captatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à capto*] (1) *A catching, or aiming, at; a purchasing by craft, or wheedling*. (2) *A bickering, or contending*. (1) *Plin. 20, 14.* (2) = *Captatio*, contentiōque verborum, *Cic. in Partit. Or. 23.*

Captator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that endeavoureth to procure, or get any thing*. (2) *Particularly, he that flattereth a man to be his heir*. (1) *Auræ popularis captator*, *Liv. 3, 33.* (3) *Ut captatori moveat fastidia Cossio*, *Juv. Sat. 10, 202.* *Vid. & Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 57.*

|| **Captatōrius**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, flattering; complimentary, full of courtesy, and craft*, *Ap. JCC.*

|| **Captatrix**, icis. f. *She that endeavoureth to procure, or get; a fawning gossip*, *Apul. p. 603.* *ed. Delph.*

Captatus, a, um. part. *Taken, sought*. *Secretoque captato*, *Suet. Orb. 10.* *Captatus anhelitus oris*, *Ov. Met. 4, 72.* *Eligito tempus, captatum sæpe rogandi*, *Id. Pont. 3, 1, 129.*

Captio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à capio*] *A taking, but most commonly, a taking advantage of; a catch, fetch, quirk, or cavil*. *Verum, si plus dederis referam, nulla in eâ re captio est*, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 12.* *Captiones dialecticæ*, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 6.* *Quanta esset in verbis captio, tum in cæteris rebus, tum in testamentis, si negligerentur voluntates?* *Id. de Clar. Or. 53.*

Captiosè, adv. *Captiously, deceitfully, subtilely*. *Sic me, inquit, antè sustinebo, nec diutius captiosè interroganti respondebo*, *Cic. Acad. 4, 29.*

Captiosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *slimus*, sup. (1) *Captious, full of craft, and deceit*. (2) *Hurtful, or prejudicial*. (1) = *Fallax*, & *captiosa* interrogatio, *Cic. Acad. 4, 15.* *Captiosissimum genus interrogationis*, *Id. 16.* *Nihil captiosius, neque indignius dici potest*, *Id. pro Rosc. Com. 17.* (2) *Id. pro Cæcin. 30.*

Captivitas, atis. f. *Captivity, bondage, imprisonment, slavery*. *Diuturna captivitas*, *Cic. pro C. Corn.* *Captivitas elephantorum*, *Flor. 2, 2, 28.* *urbium*, *Tac. H. 3, 70, 4.*

Captiuncula, æ. f. [*dim. à captio*] *A captious cavil, a little quirk, or fetch*. *Servus videtur omnes captiunculas pertimescere*, *Cic. Attic. 15, 7.*

Captivo, as. act. [*à captivus*] *To take prisoner, to captivate*. *Captivare aliquem infidiis*, *Liv. 2, 50.* *auram libertatis*, *Id. 3, 37.* † **Capio**, *captivum duco*.

Captivus, a, um. adj. [*à captus*] (1) *Taken*. (2) *Captive, taken in war, imprisoned*. (3) *Substant. A prisoner, or captive*. *Hinc Angl. A Captiff.* (1) *Captivi pisces*, *Ov. Met. 13, 932.* (2) *Captiva vestis*, *Virg. Aen. 2, 765.* *Captivum aurum*, *Curt. 8, 7.* *Censuit, captivum agrum plebi quàm maximè æqualiter darent*, *Liv. 3, 48.* *Captivæ fæminarum*, *Curt. 6, 2, 5.* (3) *Captivi frugi, & diligentes*, *Cic. Stygio ducor captiva tyranno*, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 264.*

Capto, as. act. [*freq. à capio*, vel, ut *Voss. de-fiderativum, ut sit capere cupio*] (1) *To lie in wait, or go about to take, or entrap*. (2) *To trip up, or put upon*. (3) *Met. To trick, or put upon; to entrap*. (4) *To covet, seek, or desire*. (5) *To allure, and win to our purpose, by gifts, flattery, or fair promises*. (6) *To spy out, or watch*. (7) *To fawn upon one; to wheedle, or make him presents, in hopes of being his heir*. (8) *To embrace, to clasp, or entwine*. (9) *Also simply, To take*. (1) *Incustoditum captat ovile lupo*, *Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 10.* (2) *Vinum dolosus est luctator, captat pedes primum*, *Plaut. Pſeud. 5, 1, 16.* (3) *Quid me captas, carnufex?* *Id. Amph. 1, 1, 266.* || *Si me impudicitie captas, non potes carpere*, *Id. Amph. 2, 2, 189.* (4) *Quid me dente captas lædere?* *Pbædr. 4, 7, 6.* *Desperato adventu meo, quem non mediocriter captabat, &c.* *Cic. Fam. 10, 23.* (5) *Dum me captas, misisti munera nobis Postquam cepisti, das mihi, Rufe, nihil*, *Mart. 9, 90.* (6) *Dissident principes, captatur occasio*, *Cic.* (7) *Coranum quamvis jam tremulus captat pater*, *Juv. 16, 5.* || *Ab hac notione Captator.* (8) *Non ego captavi brevibus tua colla lacertis*, *Ov. Ep. 8, 93.* (9) *Reviso quid agant, aut quid capient consilii*, *Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 1.* || *Captare benevolentiam, To curry favour*, *Ad Her. 1, 4.* *cœnam, To hunt after*, *Mart. 7, 19.* *somnos, To sleep*, *Col. 7, 10.* *frigus, To cool himself*, *Virg. Ecl. 1, 53.* *Captare sonitum aure admotâ, To listen*, *Liv. 8.*

Captor, aris. pass. *To be taken*. *Illis infidias tendunt, captantur ab illis*, *Manil. 2, 519.* *Non inter pocula sermo captatur*, *Claud. 2. in prim. Conf. Stil. 164.*

Captura, æ. f. [*à capio*, *captum*] (1) *A catching, taking*. (2) *Meton. The thing caught*. (3) *Earnings, or wages*. (1) *Ad piscium, & alitum capturam*, *Plin. 19, 1.* (2) *Capita caprarum morſu corripens, donec capturam extorqueat*, *Id. 10, 40.* (3) *Capturæ prostitutarum*, *Suet. in Cal. c. 40.*

Capturus, a, um. part. *About to take, &c.* *Sincerius gaudium ex procreatione capturus*, *Juss. 10, 1.* *Vide, quid es capturus consilii*, *Plaut. Stic. 4, 2, 51.*

Captus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken by force*. (2) *Deceived, beguiled, entangled, ensnared*. (3) *Pleased, delighted, ravished, smitten*. (4) *Deſert,*

or *deprived of*. (1) *Oppida capta*, *Propert. 3, 4, 16.* (2) *Infidiis capta puella*, *Ov. Ep. 20, 66.* (3) *Hæc quoque si quis Captus amore leget*, *Virg. Ecl. 6, 10.* (4) *Ut idem oculis, & auribus captus sit*, *Cic. Qui captus omnibus membris delatus in curiam esset*, *Liv. 2, 36.* || *Captus locus*, i. e. *ad sacrificandum legitime constitutus*, *Fest.*

Captus, ūs. m. verb. [*à capio*] (1) *A taking, an attachment, or seizure*. (2) *Capacity, understanding, state, condition, ability*. (1) *Virtus in captu bonorum suorum, &c.* *Val. Max. 1. 13, c. 3.* (2) *Ut captus est servulorum*, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 4.*

Cápula, æ. f. [*dim. à capis*] *integre Capidula. A little wooden, or earthen, cup; a long instrument of wood to take oil out of a vessel, a ladle, or spoon*, *Varr. L. L. 4.*

Cápularis, e. adj. *Capulo vicinus*, *Serv. Very old, ready to be laid on the bier, at the pit's brink, at death's door*. *Tam capularis tibi diu videor vivere?* *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 34.*

Cápuliator, ōris. m. (1) *He who taketh oil out of vessels with a ladle*. (2) *Capulatores*, pl. *The officers belonging to the prefect of the city, who distributed oil to the people*. (1) *Col. 12, 50.* (2) *Cato, capite 66.*

Cápulo, as. act. i. e. *capulis depleo*. *To empty vessels of liquors, or to lade them out of one vessel into another*, *Cato, c. 67.*

Cápulum, i. n. & **Cápulus**, i. m. (1) *A bilt, haft, or handle*. (2) *A bier*. (3) *Item membrum virile*. (1) *Capulo tenus abdidit ensen*, *Virg. Aen. 2, 553.* (2) *Ut osculatur carnufex capuli decus*, *Plaut. Af. 5, 2, 42.* (3) *Id. in Catinâ, & in Priapeis.*

Cápus, i. m. *Varr. & Cápo, ōnis. (1) *A capon*. (2) *An eunuch*. (1) *Gallinæ mares galli, capi feminæ, quod sunt castrati*, *Varr. R. R. 3, 9.* (2) *Vid. Mart. 13, 63.**

CÁPUT, itis. n. [*Sic dict. quodd inde initium capiant sensus, & nervi*, *Varr. certè cum à capio, tum à caput sit in comp. ceps, ut princeps, præceps*] (1) *A head*. (2) *Met. The sum, or principal point*. (3) *An author, beginner, or ring-leader*. (4) *A chapter, a particular, an article, or clause*. (5) *The beginning, or upper-end, of a thing*. (6) *The top of a tree, plant, &c.* (7) *A chief city, or metropolis*. (8) *Life, reputation, liberty*. (9) *The principal, or money let out to usury*. (10) *The head, or spring, of a river*. (11) *The mouth of a river*. (12) *The amount of corn, or any other thing due to the commonwealth by way of tax*. (13) *Synec. The whole man*. (14) *The top, or head, of a bile, or ulcer*. (1) *Colaphis tuber est totum caput*, *Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38.* (2) *Ad consilium de republ. dandum, caput est nōse rempub.* *Cic. de Orat. 2, 82.* (3) *Idem quod ego sensit, te esse huic rei caput*, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 29.* (4) *Qui quod secundo capite, quod scriptum est, non meminit in tertio*, *Cic.* (5) *|| Nec caput, nec pedes*, *Cic. Fam. 7, 31.* (6) *Movère sylvæ capita*, *Sen. Troad. 173.* *Capita papaverum*, *Flor. 1, 7.* (7) *Thebæ totius Græciæ caput*, *Nep. Epam. 10.* (8) *Cui si capitis res fier, nummum nunquam credam plumbeum*, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 120.* (9) *Deductum de capite quod usuris pernumeratum esset*, *Liv.* (10) *Ad extremi sacrum caput affitit amnis*, *Virg. Geor. 4, 319.* (11) *[Rhenus] multis capitibus in oceanum influit*, *Cæs. B. G. 4, 10.* (12) *De capite vectigalium P. R. remisisti*, *Cic. 4. Verr.* (13) *Triginta minas pro capite tuo dedi*, *Plaut.* (14) *Si nondum [furunculi] caput fecerint*, *Plin. 26, 12.* || *Diminuere caput, To break one's head*, *Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33.* || *Capite censi*, *Sall. The poorer sort of people, who in assessments were valued at little, or nothing, but only named, and reckoned, as citizens*, *Gell. 16, 10.* *Capitis minutio, sive diminutio: est status mutatio, eaque triplex: maxima, cum aliquis, & civitatem, & libertatem amittit: minor, cum civitas retinetur, & libertas, sed status commutatur, quod accidit in his, qui cum sui juris fuerint, cæperunt alieno juri subjecti esse, vel contrâ, Juss. de cap. diminut.* *Quibus autem dignitas, magis quàm status permutatur, capite non minuuntur: ideo à senatu motos capite non minùs constat,*

%. | adeat, qui nescio an illi faciet latis; sane comp
Etu

Eturis standum erit] (1) *A single verse.* (2) *One book of verses.* (3) *A song, or ode.* (4) *In a larger sense, any poem, epick, lyrick, &c.* (5) *A tune, or ditty.* (6) *A hooting, or cry.* (7) *A charm.* (8) *A prophecy.* (9) *A prayer.* (10) *An epitaph, or inscription.* (11) *The words of an oath, or curse, by way of vow.* (12) *A form of a sentence, condemning to punishment.* Indeed, any conceived form in prose, or verse, may be so called. (1) Rem carmine signo, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 287. (2) Quod in primo quoque carmine claret, *Lucret.* 6, 936. (3) Operosa parvus Carmina fingo, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 31. (4) Maronis altisoni carmina, *Juv.* 11, 179. *Æoli* carmen, *Hor. Od.* 3, 30, 13. *Tragicum* carmen, *Id. A. P.* 220. *Altern* carmina, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 5. (5) Carmina jam moriens canit exsequialia cygnus, *Id. Met.* 14, 430. (6) Cecinit mæstum devia carmen avis, *Id. Ep.* 2, 118. (7) Carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulyssæi, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 70. (8) Cumæi venit jam carminis ætas, *Id. Ecl.* 4, 4. (9) Carmine placantur superi, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 138. (10) Tumulo superaddite carmen, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 42. (11) Jurare cogebantur diro quodam carmine in execrationem capitis, & stirpis, *Liv.* vid. & eund. l. 1. c. 24. (12) Vid. eund. 1, 26. Sic & Carmen cruciatûs, *Cic.*

Carmentalia, ðrum. pl. n. *A feast dedicated to Evander's mother Carmenta, or Carmentis; or so called from the Carmentæ, Varr. kept, according to some, on the 11th, or as others say, on the 15th of January.*

Carmînatio, ðnis. f. verb. *A picking, or carding, of wool; a heckling of flax, Plin.* 11, 23.

Carmînatus, a, um. part. *Carded, teased, or picked. Lana carminata, Plin.* 9, 38.

Carmîno, as. aët. [*à carmen*] *To card, and comb, wool; to hatchel flax, Varr.*

* Carnâlis, e. adj. [*à caro*] *Carnal, fleshy, Ecl.*

* Carnâlîter, adv. [*à carnalis*] *Carnally, Prud.*

Apoth. 368.

* Carnârîum, i. n. [*à caro*] (1) *A larder, or room, where flesh hangs to be kept.* (2) *A butcher's shambles, a flesh-market, or butchery.* (3) *A vessel to keep flesh in.* (4) *Flesh itself, flesh-meat.* (1) Deturbavit totum cum carne carnarium, *Plaut.* Capt. 4, 4, 6. (2) Cœnam è carnario emit, *Id. Curc.* 2, 3, 45. (3) Cat. 68. Petron. 135. (4) Qui mihi carnarium paravit ridiculus ad jentandum, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 66.

* Carnârîus, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *A butcher, a fleshmonger, or lover of flesh.* ¶ Carnarius sum, pinguiarius non sum, *I love the flesh, not the fat, Mart.* 211, 101.

* Carnæus, a, um. adj. [*ex eodem themate*] *Fleshy, made of flesh, Prud. Apoth.* 370.

Carnîfex, îcis. m. [*à carne faciendâ, qui facit ut vivum corpus fiat caro, sc. mortua*] (1) *A hangman, or executioner; a goaler.* (2) *Met. A rogue, or villain.* (1) = Ponite ante oculos vincula, &c. carnificem, tortoremque, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 3. (2) Etiam clamat carnifex? *Plaut.* Ufusp. etiam adj. ¶ Epulæ carnifices, *That put one to torment afterwards, Claud. B. Gild.* 179.

Carnîfîcîna, æ. f. (1) *A place where malefactors are executed.* (2) *The business, or office, of a hangman.* (3) *Torture, racking.* (1) Carnificinæ ostenditur locus, *Suet. Tib.* 62. (2) Vel carnificinam facere hunc possum perpeti, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 29. (3) Cum omnis perturbatio miseria est, tum carnificina est ægritudo, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 13. Carnificinæ plur. in hac notione dixit Cato.

Carnîfîcius, a, um. adj. ¶ Carnîfîcium cribrum. *Mangled, and made full of holes, like a sieve, Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 52.

¶ Carnîfîco, as. aët. *To execute, to cut in pieces, Liv.* si fides Littl. at non invenio. Sed

Carnîfîcor, âris. pass. *To be executed, and cruelly killed, Liv.* 24, 15.

* Carnis, nominativo, ap. veti, *Prisc. ex Liv.*

Carnîvorus, a, um. [*ex caro & voro*] *Devouring flesh; that lives upon, or eats, flesh; carnivorous, Plin.* 10, 73.

* Carnôsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Fleshy, gross.* (2) *Thick, plump, pithy.* (3) *Pulpy.* (1) Carnosus venter, *Plin.* 11, 37. *Atroph* cornosiora, *Id.* 27, 8. (2) Carnosa cu-

presso folia, *Id.* 16, 24. (3) Carnosissimæ olivæ, *Id.* 15, 3.

* CARO, nis. f. [*à κρέας, five κρέας*] *Flesh of birds, beasts, fishes.* In herbs and plants, the substance under the peel, or rind. In toto corpore arborum, ut reliquorum animalium, cutis, sanguis, caro, nervi, venæ, ossa, medullæ, &c. *Plin.* 16, 38. ¶ Caro tosta, *Roast meat, Ov. Met.* 12, 156. Caro putrida, subrancida, *Stinking meat, Cic. in Pison.*

Cáro, ðre. *To card.* ¶ Lanam carere, *To tease, or card, wool, Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 46.

† Caronium, vid. Catonium. *Hell.*

* Cáros, Cârôn, Cârînon, Cæreum, & Carrium, quæ lectionum est discrepantia. [*à κάρος, Gr. The herb caraways, Plin.*

* ¶ Cáros, i. m. [*à κάρος, idem.*] purum putum Græcum vocab. medicis fortè Latine usitatum. *A lethargy.*

* ¶ Cârôticus, a, um. adj. [*à caros*] habens vim soporandi, *Casting into a deep sleep, stupifying, Met. Lat. Soporifer.*

* ¶ Cârôtides, um, pl. f. [*ab eodem*] *Two arteries, or veins, in the neck, that go up to the brain, Med.*

Carpens, tis. part. *Gathering, cropping.* Carpentis pabula tauri, *Ov. Am.* 3, 5, 27. Carpentis membra coronæ inter manus, *Luc.* 2, 120. Humenti carpens pater oscula vultu, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 711.

Carpentum, i. n. [*à carpendo, id, quo carpi-mus iter, Isid.*] *A chariot, a waggon, a coach, a caroad, Ov. Fast.* 1, 619, & 6, 603. *Suet. Claud. c.* 11. Honos carpenti, quo per Circum ducebantur matronæ.

Carpheotum, i. n. *Pure, and white, Frankincense, Plin.* 12, 14.

Carphos, m. *The herb fenugreek, Plin.* 24, 19.

Carpineus, a, um. adj. *Made of the carpin-tree, Plin.* 16, 43.

Carpinus, i. f. *A kind of plane-tree, or maple; by some called the yoke-tree, Plin.* 16, 15.

¶ Carpio, ðnis. m. [*à carpendo*] *A fish of the trout-kind, a salmon-trout. Aliis, a carp; sed perperam.*

CARPO, ðre, psi, ptum. aët. (1) *To gather, pull, or pluck, fruit, herbs, &c.* (2) *To take.* (3) *To carve, or cut up.* (4) *To separate, or divide.* (5) *To tease, toase, or card, wool, flax, &c.* (6) *To cull, pick, and choose.* (7) *Met. To waste, diminish, or consume.* (8) *To enjoy.* (9) *To carp, or find fault with.* (10) *To rob, pillage, or take away.* (1) Carpent tua poma nepotes, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 50. Manibus herbas carpemus, *Col.* 5, 6. (2) Carpere aquam de mari, *Ov. in Ibin.* 198. cibos digitis, *Id. A. Am.* 3, 755. Carpere vires Romanas, *Liv.* 3, 5. (3) Vides illum qui obsonium carpit? *Petr. c.* 36. (4) Nisi vellet in multas, parvasque partes carpere exercitum, *Liv.* 26, 38. (5) Inter ancillas sedere jubeas, & lanam carpere, *Plaut.* (6) Quod quidem erit bellissimum carpem, *Ter. Adel.* 4, 2, 51. (7) Alvus corpus, ac vires carpit, *Col.* 6, 7. (8) Carpmus dulcia, *Pers.* 5, 151. (9) Carpere vel noli nostra, vel ede tua, *Mart.* 1, 92. (10) Et soror, & mater, nutrix quoque carpat amantem, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 8. Carpsit opes illa ruina meas, *Id. Pont.* 4, 8, 32. = Colligo, *Cic.*

¶ Carpere vitales auras, i. e. haurire, *To live, or breathe, Virg. Æn.* 1, 392. Carpere somnos, quietem, *To sleep, Id. viam, Id. iter, To go, Hor. prata fugâ, To run full speed, Virg. oscula, Ov. Ep.* 11, 117. *To kiss, agmen, To cut off the rear, or skirts, of the army, Cæf. B. C.* 1, 63.

Carpor, i, tus sum. pass. *To be gathered, cropt, troubled, wasted, spent, &c.* Sed etiam nostrum militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur, *Cæf. B. G.* 3, 17. Vid. Carpo.

* Carpöbalsâmum, i. n. [*ex καρπός fructus, & βάλαμον balsamum*] *The fruit of the balsamum, Plin.* 12, 25.

* Carpöphyllon, i. n. [*ex καρπός & φύλλον, folium*] *Laurel of Alexandria, Plin.* 15, 30.

Carptim, adv. [*à carpo*] *Here and there, by snatches, summarily, in few words, by parcels, one*

by one, *Liv.* 44, 41. ¶ Carptim vocem reforbere, *To pant, or fetch his breath short, Plin.* 18, 87.

= Carptim & κατὰ κεφαλαία, *Id. Ep.* 6, 22.

= Carptim breviterque perstringere, *Id. in Paneg.* 25. Edictum ut convenirent Carthagine, seu captim partes, seu universi mallent, *Liv.* 8.

Carptor, ðris. m. verb. [*à carpo*] (1) *A carver.* (2) ¶ *Met. Areprover, a carper.* (3) ¶ *A carder, or picker of wool; Lat. carminator.* (1) *Juv.* 9, 110. (2) = Vituperones captores appellavit, *Gell.* 19, 7. (3) *Litt. sed sine auct.*

Carptûra, æ. f. *A gathering, or picking, Varr.* R. R. 3, 16.

Carptus, a, um. part. (1) *Plucked, cropped, gathered.* (2) *Toased.* (1) Carptus flos, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 80. (2) Carpta lana, *Cels.* 6, 6.

Carptu, abl. qu. à carptus. verb. *A gathering, a plucking, a cropping, Plin.* 24, 10.

* Carpus, i. m. [*à καρπός, Gr. i. e. pars manus*] *The wrist, Cels.* 3, 6. ¶ *The name of a tertian fever, Lex. ex Petron.*

¶ Carrobâlîsta, æ. f. *An instrument of war carried in a cart, Veg.*

Carrûca, æ. f. [*à carrus*] *A little cart, a car-roach, a calash. Nos carrucas ex argento celare invenimus, Plin.* 33, 11.

¶ Carrûcârîus, i. m. *A carter, car-man, or coach-man, Ulp. † Carrum agens.*

Carrum, i. n. *A car, or cart, Hirt. B. H.* 6, 2. Sed longè usitatius.

Carrus, i. m. [*à currus. al. à cardine rotarum*] *A car, wain, or waggon, Cæf. B. G.* 6, 1.

Carthëgon. *The seed of the box-tree, Plin.* 16, 30.

Cartîlâgeus, a, um. adj. *Of a gristly substance, or full of gristles, Plin.* 11, 37.

Cartîlâgînôsus, a, um. adj. *Full of gristles, gristly, Cels.* 8, 1.

Cartîlâgo, gînis. f. qu. carnîlago. *A cartilage, a gristle, or tendon, as of the ear, or nose, Plin.* 11, 4. ¶ *Arundinis cartilago, The pith in the joint of the reed, Plin.* 16, 66.

* Câruncûla, æ. f. [*dim. à caro*] *A little piece of flesh, a kernel, Cic. de Div.* 2, 24. *Cels.* 2, 7.

Cârus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Dear, costly.* (2) *Consequently, Precious, beloved:* In which signification it is often written *charus*, but not rightly, as many ancient MSS. and monuments attest. (1) Tum annona cara est, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 7. (2) Ego illum scio, quàm carus sit cordi meo, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 1, 21. Carior est Dîa homo, quàm sibi, *Juv.* 10, 350. = Frater carissimus, atque amantissimus, *Cic.*

* Cârÿatîdes, um. f. [*καρυατῖς, Gr.*] *Images of women, used for supporters in buildings, or to adorn the gable-ends, &c. Vid. Vitruv.* 1, 1.

Cârÿitis, æ. m. *A kind of spurge, Plin.* 26, 8.

* Cârÿon, i. n. [*καρυον, Gr.*] *A walnut-tree; also a walnut, Plin.* 15, 22. ¶ *Caryon myrsinicon, A nutmeg. Carya pontica, Filberds, or hazlenuts. Carya basilica, Walnuts, Litt.*

* ¶ Cârÿöphîllum, i. n. [*Gr. καρυόφυλλον*] *A clove gilly-flower, Ruell.*

* Cârÿöta, æ. f. [*à καρυον, nux juglans*] *A kind of date, as big as a walnut, used to be gilt, and sent as a new year's gift. Aurea porrigitur Jani caryota calendis, Mart.* 11, 27.

* Cârÿötis, îdis. f. [*καρυώτις, Gr.*] *A kind of date, Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 20.

Câsa, æ. f. [*à κασά, textit*] *A cottage, or cabin, of turf, straw, leaves, &c. a thatched house, a lodge, a soldier's hut. Humiles habitare casas, Virg. Ecl.* 2, 29.

† Cäsâbundus, a, um. adj. [*à verbo Caso*] *Ready to fall, staggering, reeling, tumbling, Varr. ex Næv.*

† Cäsânis, tis. part. *Casanti capite incedere. To go with his head stooping, reeling, Lex. ex Plaut.*

† Cascus, a, um. adj. *Lingua Sabinâ, vetus, Old, ancient. Cascus cascam ducit, Varr.*

Câseâle, is. n. *A place where cheeses were made, or set; a cheese-loft, Col.* 2, 15.

Câseârîus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to cheese.* ¶ *Casearia forma, A cheese-wat, Col.* 7, 8. ¶ *Casearia taberna, A cheesemonger's shop, Ulp.*

Câseus, i. m. etymi incerti, legitur & Cäsëum, i. n. *Plaut. Cheese.* ¶ *Mulleus, five recens, Rotien*

cheese,

4 G 2

cheese, fresh cheese, new cheese, Plin. 11, 42, & 28, 9. *Parmensis, Parmesan*.

* *Cassia*, æ. f. [*κασία*, vel *κασία*, Gr. ab Heb. קָסְיָה, à קָסָה, abrahā: est enim cortice, qui abraditur commendabilis, *Becm.*] (1) *A sweet shrub bearing spice like cinnamon, and used instead of it*, *Cassia*, or *canella*. (2) *Also a flower, an herb, which bees delight in*, (1) Plin. 12, 19. (2) *Cassia atque aliis intexens mollibus herbis*, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 49. ¶ Sed *Cassia fistularis*, *The common Cathartick, called Cassia fistula*, *Jun. Cassia lignea*, *The common bark*, *Litt.*

* *Cassignēte*, es. f. [*κασίγνη*, Gr.] *Herba ita dicta, quod cum sui generis herbis tantum nascatur*, *Plin.* 24, 17.

¶ *Cāsito*, as. freq. [à *caso*] *To fall often, to trip, or stumble*, *Paul.*

† *Casmillus*, i. m. ant. pro *Camillus*. *Minister in sacris*, *Varr.*

Cāso, as. freq. [à *cado*] *To fall often, to tumble, to reel*. *Casabant cadi*, *Plaut. Mell.* 3, 2, 42.

Cāsē, adv. *In vain, fruitlessly*. *Cāsē ne tempus terretur*, *Liv.* 24, 26.

¶ *Cassīculum*, i. n. [dim. à *cassis*] *A little net, a casting net*, *Fest.* † *Retejaculum*.

Cassīda, æ. f. *A helmet, a cap of steel, a bassinet, or salade*, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 774.

Cassī, is. m. (1) *A hunter's net, a toil*. (2) *Acobweb*. (1) *Cassibus impositis venor*, *Prop.* 4, 2, 33. (2) *Suspendit aranea casses*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 247.

Cassī, idis. f. *galea à Tuscis sic nominata, A helmet, a head-piece, a salade*. = *Minos Seu caput abdiderat cristatâ casside pennis*, *In galeâ formosus erat*, *Or. Met.* 8, 25.

Cassīta, æ. f. *Avis alauda, quæ & Galerita, ab apice cristato instar cassidis, sive galeæ*. *Alark*, *Plin.* 11, 37.

* *Cassitron*, i. n. [*κασίτρον*, Gr.] *Tin, rubite lead*, *Plin.* 34, 16.

Cassus, a, um. adj. [à *carco*, *caritum*, & *casum*, *Prisc.*] *Vain, frivolous, of no value, void, empty, ignorant*. ¶ *Animâ cassum corpus*, *Dead*, *Lucret.* 3, 563. § *Augur cassi futuri, A false, or ignorant, prophets*, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 106. *Cassia nux*, *A rotten, or worm-eaten, nut*, *Hor.* § *Virgo cassi dote, A maid without a portion*, *Plaut.* = *Inanis*, *Plin.* *Ventosus Patron. Vitiosus*, *Plaut.*

* ¶ *Cassa mola*, genus sacrificii, quod *Vestales virgines faciebant*, *Fest.*

Cassānea, æ. f. sc. *nux*. [à *Cassanâ Thessaliæ urbe dicta, ubi harum nucum copia*] *A chestnut, or chestnut-tree*. *Cassaneæ molles*, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 82.

Cassānetum, i. n. *A place planted with chestnut-trees, a grove of chestnuts*, *Col.* 4, 33.

Cassāneus, a, um. adj. *Of a chestnut, or chestnut-tree*. *Cassaneæ nuces*, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 82.

* *Cassē*, ius, simē. adv. [à *castus*] (1) *Chastely, purely*. (2) *Honestly, uprightly*. (3) *Devoutly, religiously*. (1) *Eloquentiam, ut adultam virginem, cassē tueamur*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 96. (2) = *Cassē*, & integrè vivere, *Id.* (3) *Cassius sacra privata facere*, *Liv.* 10, 7. *Cum Dejotarus religione suâ castissimè tueretur*, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 13.

Castellānus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a castle*. *Castellanus triumphus*, *Cic. i. e. de castellis capitis*.

Castellānus, i. m. *Miles qui castellum incolit*. (1) *A garrison soldier*. (2) ¶ *Also the governor, or constable, of a castle*. (1) *Liv.* 34, 27. (2) *Ap. inferior*.

¶ *Castellārius*, i. m. *One who hath the charge of conduits, a water-bailiff*. CLEMENTI CAESARVM SERVO, CASTELLARIO AQUAE, CLAUDIAE, *Vet. inscript. ap. Gruter.*

Castellātim, adv. (1) *From castle, to castle*. (2) *In small parties*. (3) *Piecemeal, or in several patches*. (1) *Hostes castellatim dissipati*, *Liv.* 7, 36. (2) *Plin.* 19, 6. (3) *Vitruv.* 8, 7.

Castellum, i. n. [dim. à *castrum*] (1) *A castle, a fort*. (2) *A town, or village*. (3) *A conduit, or pipe to convey water*. (1) *Aditus hostium castellis, & aggeribus prohibetur*, *Cic. Ca-*

stellum omnium scelerum, *Liv.* 3, 57. (2) = *Cunctis oppidis, castellisque desertis*, *Cæs. Káμn, villa, castellum, vicus*, *Vett. Gloss.* (3) *Vitruv.* 8, 7.

Castēria, æ. f. *A house, wherein oars, and other tackling of ships is kept, while the ship is laid up*, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 1, 16.

Castifīcus, a, um. adj. [à *castus* & *facio*] *Making chaste*, *Expelle facinus mente castificâ horridum*, *Sen. Hippol.* 169.

* *Castigābilis*, e. adj. [à *castigo*] *Fit to be chastised, or corrected*. *Admisit in se culpam castigabilem*, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 6.

* *Castigātio*, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eodem] *Chastisement, reproof, a chastening, correction, or amending; a reprimand*. = *Animadversio, & castigatio omnis contumeliâ vacare debet*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 25.

* *Castigātor*, ōris. m. verb. [ex eodem] *He who chastiseth, a corrector, a chastiser*. § *Laudator temporis acti*, *Se puero; censor, castigatōrque minorum*, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 174.

* *Castigātus*, a, um. part. [à *seq. castigo*] (1) *Chastised, corrected*. (2) *Met. Lessened, or asswaged*. (3) *Meton. To be amended; or adjusted*. (1) *Verberibus castigatus discessit*, *Liv.* (2) *Non sedatus corporis, sed castigatus animi dolor*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21. (3) *Libertas jubarum castigata*, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 687. *de equo quodam*.

* *Castīgo*, as. act. [qu. *castum ago, i. e. reddo*, *Perot, à κατὸς*, *fustis*, *Helych.* *castigo; ut à fustis, fustigo, Becm.* potius à κατὸς, quod *Dores Siculi dicebant pro κατὸς*, *lorum, quod Iouis cædebant*, *Cassaub.*] (1) *To chastise, beat, or correct*. (2) *To chide, or reprove*. (3) *Meton. To mend exactly*. (1) *Manè castigabit eos exuviis bubulis*, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 1, 26. (2) *Ut cum plurimis dictis castigem*, *Plaut.* (3) *Carmen ad perfectum unguem castigare*, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 291. ¶ *Vinculis, verberibus, carcere, castigare aliquem, To punish by imprisonment, &c. to imprison, or beat*, *Passim. occ.*

* *Castīgor*, āri. pass. [à *castigo*] *To be chastised*. *Crebris Pompeii literis castigabantur*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 25.

* *Castimōnia*, æ. f. [à *castus*] *Chastity, continence, forbearance of venery*. *Castimonia corporis*, *Cic. Leg.* etiam in plur. *Castimoniae superstitio*, *Plin.* 31, 8. *Dixit, decem dierum castimonia opus esse*, *Liv.* 39, 9.

* *Castitas*, ātis. f. [à *castus*] *Chastity, continence, purity*. *Metuens alterius viri Certo fœdere castitas*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 23.

* † *Castitūdo*, dīnis. f. [ab eodem] *Id. quod Castitas*, *Acc. ap. Non.*

* *Castor*, ōris. m. [*κάστωρ*, Gr.] in acc. *castora*, *Juv.* (à *castro*, nam redimunt se eâ parte corporis propter quam expetuntur, *Cic.*) *A beaver, a beast like an otter: Some take it for a badger, or grey*. *Castor, & Pollux, Castores dicti. Two meteors, or lights, appearing to mariners*, *Plin.*

* *Castōrea*, ōrum. n. pl. [ab eodem] *Beavers' bones, used much in medicine*, *Plin.* 32, 3.

* *Castōreum*, i. n. [ex eodem themate] *Oil made of the bones of beaver*, *Lucret.* 6, 794.

* *Castōreus*, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Of a beaver*. ¶ *Odor castoreus, A strong, rank, sinking, smell*, *Plin.* 12, 24.

Castra, ōrum. pl. [à *castrum*] (1) *A camp, an army lodged, pavilions, or tents*. (2) *Meton. Var.* (3) *Met. A province, business, or art*. (1) *Pompeius se oppido tenet, nos ad portas castra habemus*, *Cic. Att.* 9, 17. (2) § *Quis te majora geret castrisve, forove?* *Tibull.* 4, 1, 39. (2) *Soleo & in aliena castra transire, non tanquam transfuga, sed explorator*, *Sen.* ¶ *Castra stativa, A pitched camp*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 12. *Castra hiberna, Winter quarters, æstiva, The summer campaign*, *Cæs.* *Castra nautica, The rendezvous of a fleet*, *Nep. Alcib.* 8. *Cæsari, castra navalia*, *B. G.* 3, 22. *Castra cerea, Bee-hives*, *Claud. facere*, *Cic. Att.* 8, 19. *habere*, *Id. Fam.* 15, 4. *ponere, To encamp*, *Cæs. movere, To decamp*, *Curt.* § *De navibus etiam usus est Virg.*

¶ *Castrametatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *The pitching of a camp*, *Bud.*

Castrametator, ōris. m. verb. *The marshal, who appointeth the camp, the quarter-master general*, *Vitruv.* 8, 5. § *Castrorum metator, divisè, si malles loqui cum Cicerone*.

Castrametor, āris. dep. [ex *castra* & *metior*] *To pitch a camp, to encamp, to pitch tents*, *Liv.* 34, 28.

* *Castrāta*, æ. f. [à *casto*, quod *paleæ, qu. castrantur*] *A kind of red robe*, *Plin.* 18, 9.

* *Castratio*, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eodem] *A gelding, a pruning, or cutting of trees*, *Plin.* 16, 40. & *Col.* 6, 26.

* *Castratūra*, æ. f. [ex eodem themate] *A gelding, or taking away; a shaling, or bulling, of corn*, *Plin.* 18, 9.

* *Castratus*, a, um. part. [à *castro*] (1) *Gelded*. (2) *Met. Weakened, diminished, enfeebled*. (1) *Castratus profilit hæres*, *Claud. in Eutr.* 2, 20, 550. (2) *Nolo morte dici Africani castratam esse remp.* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 41.

Castrensis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the camp, or field; to the army, or war*. § *Hic satus ad pacem, hic castrensis utilis armis*, *Propert.* 3, 9, 19. = *Castrensis ratio, & militaris*, *Cic.* ¶ *Corona castrensis, A garland given to him, who first entered the enemies camp*, *Fest.*

* *CASTRO*, as. act. [*dict. quod castum facit, Isid.* quia *castrando vis libidinis extinguitur, V.*] (1) *To geld*. (2) † *Met. To cut off*. (3) *To prune*. (4) *To bore holes low in trees*. (5) *To take away, or diminish; to retrench*. (6) *To weaken, or enfeeble*. (7) ¶ *To rack [vines]* (1) *Hædos decrecente lunâ castrato*, *Plin.* 18, 32. (2) *Ut esset aliquis; qui linguam ejus castraret*, *Pauc.* (3) *Veteres [vites] quàm minimùm castrato*, *Cato* 33, 1. (4) *Plin.* 24, 8. (5) *Castrare alvearia, sc. alveos favis spoliare*, *Col.* 9, 15. *Vis nulla cruentam castrat avaritiam*, *Claud. in Eutr.* 1, 18, 193. (6) *Nolo morte dici Africani castratam esse rempublicam*, *Cic.* (7) *Littl. ex Plin.*

Castrum, i. n. [à *casa*, quod fit conjunctio quædam casarum, *Scal.*] *A castle, a fortress, or citadel*. [Oppidum] *castellis, castrisque maximis sepsi*, *Cic.*

* ¶ *Castūla*, æ. f. sc. *vestis*. [dim. à *casta*] *A linen cloth wherewith maids used to gird themselves under their breasts, a stomacher*, *Non. ex Varr.* = *Præcinctorium*, *Id.*

* ¶ *Castum*, i. n. *A time of strictness, or living chaste*. *In casto Cereris esse*, *Fest.*

* *CASTUS*, a, um. adj. or. comp. *simus*, sup. [à *cestus*, Gr. κατὸς, Dor. κατὸς, cingulum Veneris, quod nova nupta gerebat] (1) *Chaste, pure, undefiled*. (2) *Devout, religious*. (3) *Honest, entire, sincere, faithful*. (1) § *Procul impudicos corpore à casto amove tactus*, *Sen.* *Femina matronarum castissima*, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 13. *Quis hoc adolescente castior?* *Id.* (2) *Hæc casti manent in religione nepotes*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 409. = *Sacræ, religiosæ, castæque fuerunt res omnes*, *Varr.* (3) = *Hominem enim integrum, & castum; & gravem cognovi*, *Cic.*

* † *Castus*, ūs. m. *A ceremony, a religious rite, devotion*. = *Et religiones, & castus id possunt, ut ex periculo eripiant nostro*, *Varr.*

¶ *Casualis*, e. adj. [à *casus*] ¶ *Distiones casuales. Words declined with casus; as nouns, pronouns, participles*, *Prisc.*

Casūla, æ. f. [dim. à *casa*] *A little cottage, or house*. *Vivite contenti casulis*, *Juv.* 14, 179.

Cāsūrus, a, um. part. [à *cado*] *About, or ready, to fall, decay, happen, or chance, &c.* *Casurus erat conditor urbis*, *Or. Am.* 2, 14, 16. *Vid. Cado.*

Cāsus, ūs. m. [à *cado*, *casum*] (1) *A fall*. (2) *Fortune, chance*. (3) *Peril, danger, decay, ruin, misfortune*. (4) *Occasion*. (5) *A case of a noun*. (6) *An end, or conclusion*. (7) ¶ *A case, or cause, in law*. (1) *Casus nivis*, *Liv.* 21, 35. (2) § *Sive illud Deorum munus, sive casus fuit*, *Curt.* 4, 28. (3) *Potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos?* *Virg. Æn.* 4, 560. (4) *Sperabat sese casum victoriæ inventurum*, *Sall. B. J.* 27. (5) ¶ *Casus Latinus, The oblique case*, *Varr.* (6) *Extremæ sub casum hyemis*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 340. (7) *Ap. JCC.*

|| Cātābōlenses, um. m. pl. *Sutlers, or commissaries, of provision in an army, Dig.*

* || Cātachrēsis, is. f. [κατάχρησις, Gr.] *A figure when one word is abusively put for another; an improper, but sometimes acute, way of speaking, as Vir gregis ipse caper, Virg. Qui quidem propriè est hircus, neque vir usitatè dicitur, nisi de homine. † Abusio, Cic. Orat. 27.*

* Cātaclysmus, i. m. [κατακλυσμός, Gr.] *A general flood, a deluge. Thebæ ante cataclysmum Ogygis conditæ dicuntur, Varr. R. R. 3, 1. † Lat. Diluvium.*

* Cātacrīsis, is. f. [ἀκατάκρισις idem] *A condemnation, Cic. ad Att. sed fortè Græcis literis.*

* Cātadrōmus, i. m. [Gr. κατὰδρομος] (1) *A kind of engine like a crane, which builders use in lifting up, or letting down any great weight. (2) A rope stretched out at length, whereon rope-dancers were wont to run, leap, and show divers feats of agility. (1) Vitruv. (2) Suet. in Ner. 11. † Decursio spatium malè hic intelligunt aliqui, inter quos † Cl. Budæus. Vid. Torrent. & Casaub. ibid.*

* Cātādūpa, ōrum, pl. n. & Cātādūpi, m. [ἀκατάδουπα & δούπη sono] *Places where the Nile, or any other river, falleth with a great noise; catacræsis. Cic. in Somn. Scip. 5.*

* Cātāgrāpha, ōrum, pl. n. [κατάγραφα, Gr.] *Pictures where one side only is represented to view; profiles, or images, in divers forms, looking different ways, Plin. 35, 8.*

* || Cātāgrāphe, es. f. [καταγραφη, Gr.] *The first draught, or design, of a picture, Littl. Quis Latinè dixit, ignoro.*

* † Cātāgrāpho, as. act. [ex κατὰ & γράφω describo] *To copy out, or write out of another's copy, Cato.*

* || Cātāleſticum carmen. [ἀκαταλήγω, desino] *A verse wanting a syllable, as Mea renidet in domo lacunæ, Hor. 2. Carm. 18. Which with one syllable more would be a perfect Iambick.*

Cātālōgus, i. m. [κατάλογος, Gr.] *A roll, a bill, a scroll, a catalogue, a register of names, a recital, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 9.*

Cātāmītus, i. m. ap. vett. pro Ganymedes. (1) *A Ganymede, a boy hired to be abused contrary to nature. (2) A cup-bearer. (3) A catamite, an effeminate person. (1) Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35. (2) Aufon. Epitaph. 33. (3) Cic. Philipp. 2, 31.*

* Cātaphræcta, æ. f. sc. lorica [ἀκαταφράσσω, munio] *A breast-plate, or coat of mail; † a cuirass of the foot, Veg. 1, 1, 20. of the horse, Tac. Hist. 1, 79.*

* || Cātaphræctārius, i. m. [ab eodem] *A horseman in complete armour, a cuirassier, Lamprid. Id. qui*

* Cātaphræctus, a, um. [ab eodem themate] *i. e. loricated, adj. Armed on all parts, from top to toe, cap à-pié, Liv. 37, 40. † Navis cataphræcta, A man of war, Serv.*

* † Cātāpīrāter, ēris. m. [ἀκαταπειρητής, Gr. q. d. explorator] *A plumb-line tied to a sounding-line, to find out the depth of water, Lucil. Catapirater navis. Sic aliqui lacunam supplent, quæ est op. Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 12.*

* Cātāplasma, ātis. n. [κατάπλασμα, Gr.] *A plaster, a poultice, Plin. 20, 17.*

* Cātāplus, i. m. [κατάπλος, Gr.] *A voyage at sea, an arrival of ships, a fleet of merchant-men. Cum tibi Niliacus portet crystallæ cataplus, Mart. 12, 75.*

* Cātāpōtium, i. n. [Gr. καταπότιον, ἀκαταπίνειν, devorare] *A pill, or medicine, to be swallowed without chewing, Cels. 5, 25.*

* Cātāpulta, æ. f. [ἀ Gr. καταπύλτης, qu. ex κατὰ, & πάλω, vibro] (1) *A warlike engine to shoot darts, or stones, out of. (2) † Also the bolts, or quarrel, discharged out of the engine. (1) Te nervo torquebo, itidem uti carapultæ solent, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 12. (2) Amm.*

* Cātāpultārius, a, um. adj. [à suprà dict.] *Shot out of an engine. Catapultarium pilum, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 11.*

* Cātāracta, vel Cātarracta, æ. f. & Cātārales, æ. m. [ἀκαταράσσω, cum impetu decido] *proprie est adject. (1) A portcullis, or draw-bridge, at a city-gate. (2) A great fall of water*

from a high place, a cataract. (3) A flood-gate, a sluice, a lock in a river. (4) Also a cormorant-fowl. (5) † And a disease in the eyes, when a tough humour drops out of them like jelly. (1) Porta, cataracta, dejecta, clausa erat, Liv. 27, 28. (2) Plin. 1, 9. (3) Id. Ep. 10, 69. (4) = Nec Diomedæas præteribo aves; Juba cataractas vocat, Id. 10, 44. (5) Ap. Medic. recent.

* || Cātarrhus, i. m. [ex κατὰ infrā & ῥέω fluo] *A distillation of humours out of the head, into the mouth, through the palate; a rheum, a catarrh, Med. Distillatio, Plin.*

* || Cātascōpium, i. n. [à seq. cataſcopus] *A spial ship, or pinnace, Cic. Attic. 5, 11. Sed locus laborat. † Lat. Navis exploratoria.*

* Cātascōpus, i. m. [ἀκατὰ & σκοπεῖν videre] *A spy, a scout, Hirt. B. Afr. 26.*

* Cātāstra, æ. f. [ἀκατὰ & σκαλοῦν colloco] (1) *A cage, or stall, wherein slaves were exposed to sale. (2) † Also a strappado, or the like, on which Christians used to be tormented. (1) Tibull. 2, 5, 64. (2) Tert.*

* || Cātāstrōma, ātis. n. [κατάστρομα, Gr.] *The hatches, or decks, of ships, whereon the men stand to fight, Helych. Lat. Pavimentum, vel tabulatum.*

* || Cātāstrōphe, es. f. [ex κατὰ & στρέφω verito] *The last part of a comedy, or any other thing, the issue of a design, the last act of one's life. Ap. probatum auctorem Latinum non invenio. † Latine Subversio.*

* Cātātechnos. [κατάτεχνος, Gr. ex κατὰ & τέχνη ars] *An epithet of Callimachus, for his neat working in marble; q. d. A subtle and skilful artist, Vitruv. 4, 1.*

† Cātāx, ap. ant. *Lame, halting, Fest. † Claudus. Cātē, adv. Warily, cunningly, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 22.*

* || Cātēchēsis, is. f. [à catechizo] *A catechizing, Eccl. unde*

* || Cātēchētīcus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to catechizing; &*

* || Cātēchīsmus, i. m. *A catechism; nec non*

* || Cātēchīsta, æ. m. *A catechist, or expounder of a catechism.*

* || Cātēchīzo, as. act. [ἀκατηχέω, vivā voce instituo] *To inform, instruct, catechize, Eccl.*

* || Cātēchūmēnus, i. m. [à suprà dict.] *One lately taught, and catechized, one that is taught only the principles of religion, but not baptized; or, if baptized, not yet admitted to the communion, Eccl.*

* Cātēgōrēmāta, um. pl. n. [ἀκατηγορεύω dico] *Cic. sed Græc. lit. The predicables of logick. Lat. sic descripsit. Eæ res quæ dicuntur de quodam, aut quibusdam, Tusc. 4, 21.*

* || Cātēgōrēmāticus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *ut categorēmatica vox, quæ per se aliquid significat, ut homo, animal. Dialect. voc.*

* || Cātēgōria, æ. f. [ex eodem themate] *A predicament in logick. Latine sic descripsit Quint. 3, 7. Elementa decem, circa quæ versari videtur omnis quæstio.*

* || Cātēgōricus, a, um. adj. [à suprà dict.] *Affirmative, or express, Ap. Dialect.*

Cātēia, æ. f. *A barbed dart, or spear, with a string; or a kind of engine to sling stones, or to throw darts, used by the ancient Gauls, and Germans, Virg. Æn. 7, 741.*

Cātella, æ. f. (1) [dim. à catena] *A little chain. (2) [dim. à catulus] A little puppy. (1) Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55. Præter suos equites catellis, & fibulis donavit, Liv. 39, 31. (2) Morte viri cupiant animam servare catellæ, Juv. 6, 653.*

Cātellus, i. m. [dim. à catulus] *A little dog, a whelp, a puppy, a beagle, Cic. de Div. 1, 49. Rimari exta catelli, Juv. 6, 550. † Catellus ferreus, A dog of iron, a kind of iron chain, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 113.*

Cātēna, æ. f. unde dim. catulus, vinculi genus. (1) *A chain, tie, or band. (2) A pin, or bracket, of wood. (3) † A kind of dance like barley-break, or the hay. (1) Innocentibus injici catenas jussit Cic. Verr. 5, 41. (2) Vitruv. 7, 3. Pallad. de R. R. 1, 13. (3) Lucil. test. Littl.*

Cātēnārius, a, um. adj. *Chained, linked. † Catenarius canis, A ban-dog, Sen. 13. de irā.*

Cātēnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A chaining, or link-*

ing; a closing, or fastening, with pins, or pegs, Vit. 2, 9.

Cātēnātus, a, um. part. *Linked, chained, tied with a chain. Britannus catenatus. Hor. Epod. 7, 8. Met. † Catenati labores, A series, or continued succession, Mart. 1, 16.*

|| Cātēno, as. act. *To chain, to tie in chains, to clap in irons. † Vix occurrit ap. prob. auct. nisi in part. catenatus; frequenter tamen leg. in recent.*

|| Cātēnūla, æ. f. *A little chain. Livio tribuit Litt. utinam & locum monstrasset; usitatus certe catella.*

Cātērvā, æ. f. (1) *A band of soldiers, consisting of 600. (2) A battalion of foot. (3) Also a rout, multitude, or confused party; a concourse of people. (1) Veget. 2, 2. (2) † Dum fugiunt equitum turmæ, peditumque catervæ, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 190. (3) Catervæ contradicentium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31.*

Cātērvārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to companies, confused, in a huddle, or disorder. † Catervarii pugiles, Of the common sort, whosoever would come, such as had no skill in fight, Suet. in Aug. 45. † Ordinarii, & legitimi vid. loc. citat.*

Cātērvātim, adv. (1) *In companies, or flocks, (2) In a huddle, or confusion. (3) By bands, or great parties. (1) Sturnorum generi proprium catervatim volare, Plin. 10, 24. (2) † Non acie, sed catervatim in nostros incurrunt, Sall. Jug. 97. (3) Cum alii catervatim incurrerent, Liv. 3. Bell. Pun.*

* || Cātērmāta, um. pl. n. [ἀκαθαίρω purgo] *A sacrifice to the gods, to turn away the pestilence, or other evil, Bud. Lat. Purgamenta.*

* Cātērticus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Purgative, cathartick. † Catharticum medicamentum, A purging medicine, Cels. 2, 12.*

* Cātēdra, æ. f. [ἀκαθίδρα, Gr.] (1) *A seat, a chair, a desk, a pulpit to declaim, or read lectures, out of. (2) A sedan, or covered chair. (3) † An episcopal see. (1) Multos penituit vanæ sterisque cathedræ, Juv. 7, 203. (2) Famine noctesque diesque cathedris Incedit, Marr. 12, 58. (3) Ap. eccl. script. † Supinæ in deliciis cathedræ, Easy chairs, Plin.*

* Cātēdrālītius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Chair-men. Cathedralitii ministri, Mart. 10, 13.*

* Cātēdrārius, a, um. adj. [à cathedra] *Of, or belonging to, the chair. † Cathedrarius philosophus, A public professor; or, rather, one that knows nothing of the practical part of philosophy, but only prates of the theory, Sen. de brev. vitæ, c. 10.*

* || Cātēter, ēris. m. [καθέρπει, ἀκαθέρπει, demitto] *A kind of squirt, or spout, Ap. Medic.*

* Cātēhōlicus, a, um. adj. [ex καθ' ὅλην, i. e. de toto, universè] *Universal, general, catholic. † Catholica medicamenta, Serving to purge all humours, Med. panaceas. † Catholica fides, The catholic faith, Prud. Catholica epistola, A general epistle, written to no particular church, or person, Eccl.*

|| Cātillatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Grave opprobrium, si qui provincias amicas populi Rom. expoliassent Fest. [à catillonibus, qui & catillos ipsos ligunt, absumptâ prius dape, Scal.] A licking clean the dishes, a taking all clean away. This opprobrious term their allies used of the Romans: plundering, and pillaging, Fest.*

Cātillo, as. i. e. catillas ligurio, *To lick the dishes, to feed greedily, Plaut. Cal. 3, 2, 21.*

|| Cātillo, ōnis. m. *A glutton, or liquorish fellow; q. d. A lick-dish. The jack, or pike, Macr. 3, 16. † Gulofus, liguritor.*

† Cātillum, i. n. [dim. à catinum, Prisc.] *id. quod Cātillus, i. m. [dim. à catinus] (1) A little dish, or porringer. (2) The upper mill-stone, the runner. (1) Col. 12, 27. (2) Ap. JCC.*

† Cātīnulus, i. m. [dim. à catinus] *A little dish, or porringer, Varr.*

|| Cātīnum, i. n. *Prisc. Id. quod*

Cātīnus, i. m. (1) *A large dish, or platter. (2) A melting-pot. (1) Angustio pisces urgere catino, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 77. Catinus algens, Pers. 3, 111. magnus, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 39. niger Juv. 6, 342. (2) Plin. 33, 4.*

Catlaſter, tri. m. *Sic enim restituit Turneb. pro eo quod vulgò Cataſtos, nullo planè sensu, pro-*

catulaster per sync. *A coaxing word to boys; my little pigmy*, Vitruv. Architect. 8, 4.

* Catoblepas, æ. m. [ex κατω, & βλέπω, aspicio] *A beast near the rise of Nile, with a great heavy head, which it always hangs down*, Plin. 8, 21.

* Cātōchites, æ. m. [ἀκατέχω, detineo] (1) *A precious stone in Corsica, which is very clammy, like gum*. (2) *Also a kind of fig*. (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) Id.

* Cātōmum, i. n. [ab ὤμος, humerus] *The inclure of the neck, and shoulders*, Scal. interp. ut κατ' ὤμων τύπτειν, *To be beaten upon the neck, and shoulders*, Vert. Martyrol.

* Cātōnium, i. n. [ἀκάτω] *Hell, the place beneath*. Tollet vos orcus nudas in catonium, Gell. ex Laber. Occurrit quoque ap. Cic. Ep. Fam. 7, 25, in Pal. & Viñor. edit. sed Scal. leg. catomium, & Muret. charonium.

* Catōpyrites, æ. m. [ex κατω infra & πυρ ignis] *A kind of precious stone from Cappadocia*, Plin. 37, 10.

|| Cātūlārius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to whelps*.

¶ Catularia porta, *The dog-gate in Rome*, Fest.

|| Cātūlaster, tri. m. [dim. à catulus, ut à parasitus, parasitaster] *Acouterment of a little whelp, or dog; also a little whelp*, Prisc. Per abusio-nem, *A son*. Vid. Catlafter.

Cātūliens, tis. part. *Going asaut, catterwauling*, Plaut. Vid. Catulio.

|| Cātūlinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a little dog, or whelp*, Plin. ¶ Catulina caro, *Dog's flesh*, Fest.

Cātūlio, ire. neut. [à catus, ant. pro canis] *To desire the male, properly of bitches*, Varr. 2. de R. R. c. 9. † *Of a she wolf*, Laber. || *Of a woman*, Quum meam uxorem vidi catulientem, Lex. ex Plaut.

Cātūlitio, ōnis. f. verb. [à catulio] *A desire to the male, even in plants*. Also, Met. *Rankness of the soil*, Plin. 16, 25.

Cātūlus, i. m. [dim. à canis, Varr.] *Properly, A little dog, a whelp; but used for the young of all beasts, and perhaps of fishes*. However, Pliny useth it *Of dolphins*, 9, 8. *vipers*, 10, 62. *dragons*, 10, 72. *asps*, 11, 74. ¶ Catuli venatici, *Hounds, beagles*, Apul. Also *a give, or iron collar*. Faciam te delicatum catulo ut accubus ferreo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 13.

Cātūs, a, um, adj. [qu. cautus, à caveo, Non.] (1) *Wise, wary, circumspect*. (2) *Sharp, quick, smart, skilled in the law*. (3) *Sly, subtle*. Also the title of a book of Varro's concerning the education of children. (1) = Quis igitur prudentem, & ut ita dicam, ratum judicet? Cic. de Legg. 1, 16. (2) Nescio qui senex modò venit, illum, confidens, catus, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 14. (3) = Dī istam perdant, ita cata est, et callida, Plaut. 4, 4, 70.

Cāvædium, i. n. *A place in the market to walk in, a gallery, or portico; a piazza, a quadrangle*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. Cavaedium, divisè Vitruv.

Cāvāticus, a, um, adj. [à cavus] *Hollow*. ¶ Cochleæ cavaticæ, *Cockles, or shell-fish, that breed in pits*, Plin. 30, 6.

Cāvātor, ōris. m. verb. [à cavo] *That makes holes, or any thing hollow*. ¶ Cavator arborum picus Martius, *A wood-pecker*, Plin. 10, 18. Rarò occ.

Cāvātus, a, um, part. *Made hollow, scooped*. ¶ Alnos fluvii sensere cavatas, *Boats, or floops*, Virg. Geor. 1, 136.

* Caulilis, is, vel idis. f. [καυκαλῖς, Gr.] *An herb like fennel, with a white flower; bastard parsley*, Plin. 22, 22.

* Caucōn, i. n. [à Gr. καύων] *The herb called horse-tail*, Plin. 26, 7.

CAUDA, æ. f. ant. Cōda. (1) *The tail of a beast, bird, or fish; the rump, the sag-end*. (2) *A man's privy member*. (1) Caudæ, præter hominem, & simias, omnibus ferè animalibus, & ova gignentibus, Plin. 10, 50. (2) Accidit ut cui-dam testes, caudamque salacem Demeteret ferro, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 45. ¶ Caudam trahere, *To be mocked, to have a tail stuck, or tied, behind him in mockery*, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 53. Caudam jactare, *To wag the tail, to favour*, Pers. 4, 15.

|| Caudātus, a, um, adj. *That hath a tail, tail-ed*, Litt. Quæ auctorit. neque ille dicit, neque ego scio.

† Caudæa cistella [caudæa cistellæ ex junco à similitudine caudæ equinæ factæ, Fest.] *A little twicker coffer*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 65.

Caudex, icis. m. vel Cōdex, truncus arboris [diē. à caido, five cædo, quod in plures tabulas crassas secaretur, quarum & contextus caudex diē. Sen.] (1) *A stick, or trunk; the stem, body, or stump, of a tree*. (2) Meton. *A table-book made of several boards joined together*. (3) *A seat, stool, or block to sit on*. (4) Met. *A block-head*. (1) Juba tradit arberem thuris contorti esse caudicis, Plin. 12, 14. (2) Plurimum tabularum contextus caudex apud antiquos vocatur, Sen. de brev. vitæ 13. (3) Residens in caudice pellex, Juven. 2, 57. (4) = Quæ sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4.

Caudicālis, e. adj. *Belonging to blocks, logs, or the bodies of trees*. Tecum securi caudicali præfeci provinciam, *I set thee to grub, and stock, up trees by the roots*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 25.

† Caudicātus, a, um, adj. ¶ Hinc caudica-tæ, vel caudicaræ, naves, Sen. carracks.

Cāvea, æ. f. [à cavitate, Varr.] † Caveā in gen. pro caveæ, Lucr. (1) *A cave, or den, for beasts*. (2) *A cage, or coop, for birds*. (3) *A scaffold, or place, in a theatre, like a cock pit*. (4) Also the area in the midst of the theatre for sword-playing, and the combats of beasts. (5) *A bee hive*. (6) *Any place listed, or railed, in*. (1) Bestiarum more quadrupes caveā coërcuit, Suet. Calig. 27. (2) Cum caveā liberati pulli non pascerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. (3) Sanxit ne quis pullatorum in mediā caveā sederet, Suet. in Aug. 44. Magis delectatur qui in primā caveā spectat, delectatur tamen etiam qui in ultimā, Cic. de Senect. 14. (4) Tert. (5) Virg. Geor. 4, 58. (6) Vid. Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 28. Lucr. 4, 76. ¶ Verba ad summam caveam spectantia, Low, *sordid, language, fit for the rabble to bear*, Sen.

Cāvendus, a, um, part. [à seq. caveo] *To be taken heed of, or looked unto*. = Quod ego orator maximè cavendum, & providendum, puto, Cic. de Orat. 2, 72. Cavenda quæ tempora forent, requirere, Ov. Tr. 5, 222.

Cāveo, ēre, cāvi, cautum. act. absol. & neut. (1) *To beware, or take heed of*. (2) *To take care of*. (3) *To prevent, to shun, to avoid*. (4) *To provide against*. (5) *To take security by bond, or otherwise*. (6) *To give security by hostages, to be bound for, &c.* (7) *To advise, as a lawyer doth his client*. (8) *To appoint, settle, or provide*. (1) Cave quicquam te faxis indignum, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 38. ¶ Omissio ne, quod ferè fit post imperativum cave. Cave facias, Cic. Cave putes, Id. Cave isthuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8. (2) Unicè cavente Cicerone concordia publicæ, Vel. 2, 48. (3) ¶ Quod cavere possis, stultum est admittere, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 24. (4) ¶ Omitte, ac cave, malo, Plaut. Scabiem pecori, & jumentis, caveto, Cato 5, 5. (5) At tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius à te caverò, Cic. ¶ In hac notione forent, Cavere ab aliquo, & per aliquem alicui, alicui aliquā re, dixit Id. (6) Obsidia de pecuniis cavent, Cæs. JCC. (7) Melius Valerio cavere volo, quàm ipse aliis solet, Cic. (8) Testamento cavere ut ageretur, Id. de Fin. 2, 31.

Cāveor, ēris. pass. *To be taken heed of, provided for, &c.* Cic. Att. 10, 18.

Cāverna, æ. f. [quia cava] (1) *A cave, or den; a cavern under ground, a vault*. (2) Cavernæ, f. pl. *The hollow of the ears*. (1) E terræ cavernis ferrum elicimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. (2) Delphinus cavernas habet aurium loco, Plin. 11, 37.

Cāvernōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of holes, caves, or dens; hollow*, Plin. 26, 8.

Cāvernūla, æ. f. [dim. à caverna] *A little hole, or hollow cave*, Plin. 17, 11.

Cāvētur, imperf. *Care, or order, is taken; security is taken, or given*, Cic. Att. 4, 8. Liv. 3, 52.

|| Cāvīares hostiæ. *Parts of beasts next the tail,*

to be sacrificed every fifth year, for the college of priests, Fest.

Cāvilla, æ. f. *A mock, a scoff, a taunt, a cavil, a subtle forged tale, railery, banter*. Aufer cavillam, non ego nunc nugas ago, Plaut. Aul. 1, 4, 11.

Cāvillans, tis. part. *Caviling at*. In senatu verba patrum cavillans, Tac. Ann. 1, 46, 3. Tribunos plebis cavillans interdum, Liv. 2, 58.

Cāvillatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à cavillo, Plaut.] ¶ Genus facetiæ, oppositum dicacitati, Cic. de Orat. 2, 54. (1) *A jesting, or making a subtle forged story*. (2) *A caviling, jangling, or wrangling*. (3) *An idle exception, a pretence, or put-off*. (4) *A piece of sophistry, when by degrees, from evident truths, we infer notorious falsehoods, as by the argument in Logick called Sorites*. Ulp. (1) Cavillatio est genus facetiæ, quod fit mentiendo, Cic. cit. Festo. (2) Nunc per cavillationem, nunc precibus, ad C. talenta est perductus, Liv. 8. (3) Effugere omnem cavillationem, Quint. 1, 7. (4) Lib. 177. V. S.

Cāvillātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A caviler, a wrangling fellow, a sophister, a wrangler*. (2) Also *a boon companion*. (3) || *A pettifogger*. (1) Cic. ad Att. 8, 4. (2) Cavillator facetus, vel conviva commodus item ero, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 47. (3) JCC.

Cāvillātrix, icis. f. *A female caviler*, Quint. 7, 3.

Cāvillor, āris, ātus sum. dep. [à cavillum] (1) *To cavil, to taunt*. (2) *To banter, to jest, to jest pleasantly*. (3) || *To play the sophister*. (1) Liv. 2, 58. (2) Atque in eo etiam cavillatus est, æstate grave esse aureum amiculum, hyeme frigidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. Itaque jam familiariter cum ipso cavillor, ac jocor, Id. Att. 1, 1. (3) JCC.

Cāvillum, i. n. id. quod cavilla, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 11.

|| Cāvitas, ātis. f. *Hollowness*, Ap. recent.

† Cāvītio, pro cautio, vet. usi, Fest.

Caula, æ. f. Sed vix leg. in sing. [à Gr. αὐλῆ, id. Serv. c præposito ut acumen, cacumen, vel ab Heb. אַבְלָה, unde κλειώ, claudio, reclusus, qu. caveola, à cavus, ponitur enim pro quovis receptaculo] (1) *A sheep-cote, a fold*. (2) *A passage, or pore; any receptacle*. (1) Quum fremit ad caulas [lupus] Virg. Æn. 9, 60. (2) Dispergunt animas per caulas corporis omnes, Lucr. lib. 2, 950. Animi Diffugiunt partes per caulas corporis omnes, Id. 3, 256. Quod exprimimus per caulas omne palati dicitur, Id. 4, 624.

* || Caulesco, ēre, unde decaulesco [à caulis] *To grow to a stalk*, Lex. ex Plin.

* Caulias, æ. m. [à Gr. καυλίαις idem] *The juice of the herb Laserpitium, or Benzoin*, Plin. 19, 3.

* Caulicūlus, i. m. [dim. à caulis] *A little stalk, or stem*, Plin. 24, 6.

* CAULIS, is. m. [à Gr. καυλῖς] *Herbarum idem est, quod arborum caudex*. (1) *The stalk, or stem, of an herb*. (2) Synecd. *Any kind of pot-herb, especially coleworts*. (3) *The quill of birds, out of which the feathers grow*. (4) *The tail of a beast, out of which the hairs grow*. (1) Quorundam caules sparguntur in terram, si non habeant adminiculum, ut pisorum, Plin. 18, 10. (2) Odit & caulem vitis, & omne olus, Id. 17, 24. (3) Pennarum caules omnium avium præcisi non crescunt, Id. 11, 39. (4) Boum caudis longissimus caulis, Id. 11, 50.

* Caulōdes, æ. m. [à caulis] *A broad-leaved colewort*, Plin. 20, 9.

* Cauniae, five Caunæ, sc. ficus, vel caricae. *A kind of fig brought from Caunus, a sea-town of Caria*, Cic. de Div. 2, 40.

Cāvo, as. act. (1) *To hollow, to make hollow, to scoop*. (2) *To bore thro'*. (1) Gutta cavat lapidem, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 5. (2) Parmam gladio, galeamque cavari Cernit, Id. Met. 12, 13. ¶ Cavat luna cornua, *The moon is in her wane*, Plin. 8, 17.

Cāvor, āris. pass. *To be hollowed, Saxa cavan-tur aqua*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 476.

† Cāvo, ēre, ant. pro caveo. *To beware*, Lucil.

* **CAUPO**, ōnis. m. & Cōpo, Cic. pro Cluent. [ἀ καπηλός, quod à καπλώ, quia caupones in tenui mercaturā versabantur, Morl.] *A wintner, a victualer, a buckster, a retailer, an inn-keeper, a sutler; a drawer*, Cic. ¶ Caupones Patagiarum, industriarii, *Brokers, who sold things at second hand*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35.

* **CAUPONA**, æ. f. [à caupo] Sign. tam ipsam tabernam, quàm mulierem, *Prisci dix. & Cōpōna, & Cōpa, & Cūpa*. (1) *A tavern, a cellar, or victualing-house*. (2) † *A wintress, or ale-wife; she that keeps a publick house, a buckster, or retailer*. (1) In caupona vivere, *Hor. 2. Ep. 11, 12*. (2) Caupona hīc tamen una Syra, *Lucil. Sat. 3, 11, 33. per Dousam*.

* † **CAUPONANS**, tis. part. *Doing a thing for interest, or gain; buckstring*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12.

* † **CAUPONARIA**, æ. f. *The taverners craft, the keeping of a tavern, or victualing-house*, Cic. adscribit Littl.

* **CAUPONIUS**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to taverns, or victualing-houses*, Just. ¶ *Puer cauponius, A drawer*, Plaut. Pen. 5, 5, 14.

* † **CAUPONOR**, āris. dep. *To buckster, to retail, to keep a victualing-house, to sell wine, or victuals; to sell any thing for gain, to mix, and adulterate*. ¶ *Cauponari bellum, To make war for money*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1.

* **CAUPONULA**, æ. f. [dim. à caupona] *A tripling-house, or blind ale-house; a top-house, a little tavern*. In cauponulā delitescere, *Cic. Phil. 2, 31*.

CAURINUS, a, um. adj. [à Caurus] *Caurino frigore. The cold Charocco, or westerly wind*, Grac. 300.

CAURIO, īre. neut. *To cry, or roar, like a panther*, Phil. 51.

CAURUS, i. m. ¶ *Yeg. scrib. & Cōrus, & Chaurus [à γρ, frigus] ¶ A west, or south-west wind*, Veg. Idid. *A North-west*, Virg. Geor. 3, 356.

CAUSA, & uti scripsit Virgilius, & Cicero, teste Quint. *caussa, æ. f. [à casu, Idid. unde & casus, pro causa, ap. JCC.] (1) A cause. (2) A design, or purpose. (3) A pretence, or colour. (4) A motive, inducement, or reason. (5) A cause, suit, or process, at law. (6) Sake, or account. (7) Profit, or advantage. (8) Reason, or defence. (9) An affair, or business. (10) A state, or condition. (11) A formal plea, or defence, in law. (12) A thing, or matter. (13) Fault, or blame. (14) Side, or party. (15) Sickneſs, as *airia* is used in Greek: hence also *causarius*. (16) With a genitive, it is sometimes elegantly redundant; as also the Greek *airia*, or as the English sometimes use *matter, business, or thing*. (1) Nihil fieri sine causā potest, *Cic. de Div. 2, 28*. (2) Repetitā Bithyniā per causam exigendæ pecuniæ, *Suet. in C. Cæs. 2*. (3) Pro causā supplicanti ab exercitu discedit, *Id. B. G. 7, 9*. (4) Principium, & causa philosophiæ, est scientia, *Cic. N. D. 1, 1*. (5) Causa tum dubia, quod erat aliquid in utrâque parte, quod probari potest, *Id.* (6) Noli—irasci Socræ causā meā, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 42*. (7) Trium nummorum causā subeunt sub falas, *Plaut. Moss. 2, 1, 10*. (8) Etsi tibi causa est de hac re, mater impulit, *Ter. Hec. 4, 4*. (9) Omnis familiæ causa consistit tibi, *Plaut. Asin. 3, 54*. (10) Soluta [prædia] in meliore causā sunt quàm obligata, *Cic. de Leg. Agr. 3, 2*. (11) Servum hominem causam orare leges non sinunt, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 62*. (12) Causa iusta, vincibilis, *Id. Phorm. 1, 4, 49*. (13) In causā damnationis fuisti, *Quint. 7, 2*. (14) Duntius in causā est quàm nos, commoratus, *Cic. c. in partibus Pompeianis*. (15) Non illi fontica causa, *Tibull. 1, 8, 51*. (16) Dolor huic, & causa Nææræ Conjugis creptæ causa perire fuit, *Id. 3, 2. in fine, i. e. Nææra conjux crepta. Sic Causa facti, pignoris, bonorum, &c. pro factum pignus, bona, Ap. vett. Jctos. ¶ Affini huius significatione pro accessione utitur, Ulp. l. sed & partu ff. ¶ Causa fontica. An excuse from appearance, as sickness, &c. Tib. 1, 8, 51. Verbi gratiā, vel causā, Por ex-ample's sake, Cic. Causam dicere, vel perorare, To plead, Id. Idem quod orare, Ter. Indictā**

causā, Without bearing, Cic. ¶ Tenere, & ob- tinere causam, Id. vincere, Ov. Cadere causā, To be cast in law, Cic. Causam non dico, I have no excuse to make, nothing to plead, Plaut.

¶ *Causālis, e. adj. ut ¶ causales conjunctiones. That pertains to a cause, causal, Prob. † Ad causam pertinens.*

Causārius, a, um. adj. ¶ causarii milites, Liv. 6, 6. qui propter honestam causam à militiā sol- vuntur. Affined in law, or excused for any mat- ter, as sick, maimed, &c. Ulp. Met. Causarii, Crazy, sick, or maimed, Plin. 25, 5. Milites ex causariis senioribus, Liv. 6.

Causatio, ōnis. f. An excuse, or pretence, Gell. 20, 1. Per Meton. Illness, ailing, or complaint of illness, Pallad. R. R. 1, 4.

Causatiū, adv. comp. With greater cause, or reason, Plin. præfat. operis.

Causatus, a, um. part. [à causer] Pretending, alledging. Hiemem instare apud suos causatus rex, Liv. 36, 10. negotia, Tac. Ann. 1, 47. tempus, Curt. 4, 16.

Causia, æ. f. A broad brimmed hat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42. & Val. Max. 5, 1, 4.

Causidicus, i. m. [ex causa & dico] A law- yer, a pleader, a counselour, an advocate, Cic. in Orat. c. 9. Purpura vendit Causidicum, Juven. Sat. 7, 135.

† *Causidicor, āris. dep. id. quod causer. To alledge a reason, or excuse, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 25.*

* † *Causimomantia, æ. f. [à καίω uro, & μάντεια, divinatio] al. leg. axinomantia. Al. ne- cyomantia. A kind of divination by the burning of things, Salm. ex Plin. 36, 19.*

* *Causōdes, is. f. Febrem ardentem, quam Græci καυσώδην vocant, subitus horror exsolvit, Cels. 2, 8.*

* † *Causon, ōnis. m. [à καίω, uro] A heat, or hot disease; a burning ague, a continual fever, Hipp.*

Causor, āris. dep. (1) To pretend, or plead, by way of excuse. (2) To blame, or accuse. (3) Pass. To be blamed. (1) Causando nostros in lon- gum ducis amores, Virg. Ecl. 9, 56. (2) Uter- que locum immeritum causatur iniquè, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 12. Consensum patrum causabantur, Liv. 3, 64. (3) Causabor quare sit lapidosus ager, Ov. de Nuce. 124. Si sana sit lectio, fortè melius ut quidam leg. Causa habeor.

† *Causia, æ. f. Quint. ex vett. Vid. Causa.*

* *Causicus, a, um. adj. [à καίω, uro] That can burn, apt to burn. ¶ Causicum medicamen- tum, A caustick, Plin. 27, 9.*

* † *Causium, i. n. [ab eodem] A thing burned, or that may be burnt, Lex. ex Plin.*

Causula, æ. f. [dim. à causa] A small, or lit- tle, cause; a small plea, or idle pretence, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 3.

Cautè, ius, iusimè. adv. Warily, circumspectly, subtilely, advisedly, closely, leisurely. = Cautè & cogitatè rem tractare, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46. = Cautè & diligenter, Cels. B. G. 5, 47. Cautius aliquid efficere, Cic. pro Deiot. 17. Cautissime aliquid tractare, Id. de Orat. 2, 59.

¶ *Cautela, æ. f. [à cautus] A provision, a cau- tion, an assurance, or security, Ap. JCC.*

¶ *Cauter, ēris. m. [à καίω] A searing-iron to burn a sore with, Veg. 2, 6.*

¶ *Cauterizo, as [ex eodem] To burn with a sear- ing-iron, Veg. 3, 4. † Cauterio urere.*

* *Cauterium, i. n. [ab eodem themate] An instrument to mark cattle with, a hot iron to brand thieves, or to burn gangrened parts, or proud flesh, with, Plin. 25, 8. ¶ Also a painter's instrument, which he uses to enamel with, Martian.*

Cautes, is. f. [à caveo, cautum, quod cavenda, Veff.] A ragged rock, a crag, or cliff. = Ab actu doli et cæcitate naves nihil laxa, & cautes time- bant, Cels. B. G. 3, 13.

Cautim, adv. id. quod cautè. Warily, with good advice. Cautim & paulatim dabis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 20.

Cautio, ōnis. f. verb. [à caveo, cautum, op. vett. cautio] (1) A caution, or taking heed. (2) Care, and provision. (3) A bond, bill, or obliga- tion. (4) ¶ Security, warranty, &c. (1) Ne quisquam pertundat crumenam, cautio est, Plaut.

Pseud. 1, 2, 37. (2) = Una cautio est atque una provisio, Cic. de Amic. 21. (3) Video ist- hic diplomata, & syngraphas, & cautiones, vacua habendi simulachra, Sen. de Benef. (4) Ap. JCC. freq. ¶ Cautio est, i. e. cautione opus est, We had need look to it, Ter. Mea cautio est, I must see to this, Cic. Att. 1, 4. Cautio chirographi, A bill under his own hand, Id. Fam. 7, 18. In- firma cautio, A slender assurance, Ibid.

¶ *Cautiōnalis, e. adj. Voc. forens. Pertaining to security, Dig.*

Cautor, ōris. m. verb. [à caveo] An assurer, a warranter, a provider, or taker of care; a wary man that looks about him, Cic. Sæpe is cautor captus est, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 5. ¶ Cautor for- mularum, A conveyancer, Cic. 1. de Orat. 55. ubi al. leg. cantor.

Cautum est, imperf. It is provided, order is taken, Plin. 16, 5. ¶ Cautum est populo, The people had security given them, Cic. Fam. 2, 17.

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Cea vestis, & absol. Cea, pl. sc. vestimenta. A garment of silk, or lawn, so called, because first made in the island Cea, or Cees, Plin. 11, 22.

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catulaster per sync. *A coaxing word to boys; my little pigmy*, Vitruv. Architect. 8, 4.

* Cātoblēpas, æ. m. [ex κατω, & βλέπω, aspicio] *A beaf near the rife of Nile, with a great heavy head, which it always hangs down*, Plin. 8, 21.

* Cātōchītes, æ. m. [ἀκατέχω, detineo] (1) *A precious stone in Corfica, which is very clammy, like gum*. (2) Also a kind of fig. (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) Id.

* Cātōmum, i. n. [ab ὄμος, humerus] *The infure of the neck, and shoulders*, Scal. interp. ut κατ' ὀμων τύπτειν, *To be beaten upon the neck, and shoulders*, Vert. Martyrol.

* Cātōnium, i. n. [ἀκάτω] *Hell, the place beneath*. Tollet vos orcus nudas in catonium, Gell. ex Laber. Occurrit quoque ap. Cic. Ep. Fam. 7, 25, in Pal. & Viator. edit. sed Scal. leg. catomium, & Muret. charonium.

* Catōpyrites, æ. m. [ex κατω infra & πύριγνις] *A kind of precious stone from Cappadocia*, Plin. 37, 10.

|| Cātūlārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to whelps*.

¶ Catularia porta, *The dog-gate in Rome*, Fest.

|| Cātūlaster, tri. m. [dim. à catulus, ut à parasitus, parasitaster] *A counterfeiter of a little whelp, or dog; also a little whelp*, Prisc. Per abusio-nem, Afon. Vid. Catlaster.

Cātūliens, tis. part. *Going asaut, catterwauling*, Plaut. Vid. Catulio.

|| Cātūlinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a little dog, or whelp*, Plin. ¶ Catulina caro, *Dog's flesh*, Fest.

Cātūlio, ire. neut. [à catus, ant. pro canis] *To desire the male, properly of bitches*, Varr. 2, de R. R. c. 9. † *Of a she wolf*, Laber. || *Of a woman*, Quum meam uxorem vidi catulientem, Lex. ex Plaut.

Cātūlitio, ōnis. f. verb. [à catulio] *A desire to the male, even in plants*. Also, Met. *Rankness of the soil*, Plin. 16, 25.

Cātūlus, i. m. [dim. à canis, Varr.] *Properly, A little dog, a whelp; but used for the young of all beasts, and perhaps of fishes*. However, Pliny useth it *Of dolphins*, 9, 8. *wipers*, 10, 62. *dragons*, 10, 72. *asps*, 11, 74. ¶ Catuli venatici, *Hounds, beagles*, Apul. Also a *give, or iron collar*. Faciam te delicatum catulo ut accubus ferreo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 13.

Cātus, a, um. adj. [qu. cautus, à caveo, Non.] (1) *Wise, wary, circumspect*. (2) *Sharp, quick, smart, skilled in the law*. (3) *Sly, subtle*. Also the title of a book of Varro's concerning the education of children. (1) = Quis igitur prudentem, & ut ita dicam, catum judicet? Cic. de Legg. 3, 16. (2) Nescio qui senex modò venit, illum, confidens, catus, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 14. (3) = Dī istam perdant, ita cata est, et callida, Plaut. 4, 4, 70.

Cāvædium, i. n. *A place in the market to walk in, a gallery, or portico; a piazza, a quadrangle*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. Cavaedium, divisè Vit.

Cāvāticus, a, um. adj. [à cavus] *Hollow*. ¶ Cochleæ cavaticæ, *Cockles, or shell-fish, that breed in pits*, Plin. 30, 6.

Cāvātor, ōris. m. verb. [à cavo] *That makes holes, or any thing hollow*. ¶ Cavator arborum picus Martius, *A wood-pecker*, Plin. 10, 18. ¶ Rarò occ.

Cāvātus, a, um. part. *Made hollow, scooped*. ¶ Alnos fluvii sensere cavatas, *Boats, or floops*, Virg. Geor. 1, 136.

* Caucālis, is, vel idis. f. [καυκαλῖς, Gr.] *An herb like fennel, with a white flower; bastard parsley*, Plin. 22, 22.

* Caucon, i. n. [à Gr. καυκον] *The herb called horse-tail*, Plin. 26, 7.

CAUDA, æ. f. ant. Cōda. (1) *The tail of a beast, bird, or fish; the rump, the rag-end*. (2) *A man's privy member*. (1) Caudæ, præter hominem, & simias, omnibus ferè animalibus, & ova gignentibus, Plin. 10, 50. (2) Accidit ut cui-dam testes, caudamque salacem Demeteret ferro, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 45. ¶ Caudam trahere, *To be mocked, to have a tail stuck, or tied, behind him in mockery*, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 53. Caudam jactare, *To wag the tail, to favour*, Pers. 4, 15.

|| Caudātus, a, um. adj. *That hath a tail, tail-ed*, Litt. Quæ auctorit. neque ille dicit, neque ego scio.

† Caudæa cistella [caudæa cistellæ ex junco à similitudine caudæ equinæ factæ, Fest.] *A little twicker coffer*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 65.

Caudex, icis. m. vel Cōdex, truncus arboris [dict. à caido, five cædo, quod in plures tabulas crassas secaretur, quarum & contextus caudex dict. Sen.] (1) *A stick, or trunk; the stem, body, or stump, of a tree*. (2) Meton. *A table-book made of several boards joined together*. (3) *A seat, stool, or block to sit on*. (4) Met. *A block-head*. (1) Juba tradit arborem thuris contorti esse caudicis, Plin. 12, 14. (2) Plurimum tabularum contextus caudex apud antiquos vocatur, Sen. de brev. vitæ 13. (3) Residens in caudice pellex, Juu. 2, 57. (4) = Quæ sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4.

Caudicālis, e. adj. *Belonging to blocks, logs, or the bodies of trees*. Te cum securi caudicali præfeci provinciae, *I set thee to grub, and stock, up trees by the roots*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 25.

† Caudicātus, a, um. adj. ¶ Hinc caudica-tæ, vel caudicariæ, naves, Sen. carracks.

Cāvea, æ. f. [à cavitate, Varr.] † Cavea in gen. pro caveæ, Lucr. (1) *A cave, or den, for beasts*. (2) *A cage, or coop, for birds*. (3) *A scaffold, or place, in a theatre, like a cock pit*. (4) || Also the area in the midst of the theatre for sword-playing, and the combats of beasts. (5) *A bee hive*. (6) *Any place listed, or railed, in*. (1) Bestiarum more quadrupedes cavea coërcuit, Suet. Calig. 27.

(2) Cum cavea liberati pulli non pascerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. (3) Sanxit ne quis pullatorum in mediâ cavea sederet, Suet. in Aug. 44. Magis delectatur qui in primâ cavea spectat, delectatur tamen etiam qui in ultimâ, Cic. de Senect. 14. (4) Tert. (5) Virg. Geor. 4, 58. (6) Vid. Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 28. Lucr. 4, 76. ¶ Verba ad sum-mam caveam spectantia, Lotw, *sordid, language, fit for the rabble to hear*, Sen.

Cāvendus, a, um. part. [à seq. caveo] *To be taken heed of, or looked unto*. = Quod ego orator maximè cavendum, & providendum, puto, Cic. de Orat. 2, 72. Cavenda quæ tempora forent, requirere, Ov. Tr. 5, 222.

Cāveo, ēre, cavi, cautum. act. absol. & neut. (1) *To beware, or take heed of*. (2) *To take care of*. (3) *To prevent, to shun, to avoid*. (4) *To provide against*. (5) *To take security by bond, or otherwise*. (6) *To give security by hostages, to be bound for, &c.* (7) *To advise, as a lawyer doth his client*. (8) *To appoint, settle, or provide*.

(1) Cave quicquam te faxis indignum, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 38. ¶ Omisso ne, quod ferè fit post imperativum cave. Cave facias, Cic. Cave putes, Id. Cave isthuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8. (2) Unicè cavente Cicerone concordia publicæ, Vel. 2, 48. (3) ¶ Quod cavere possis, stultum est admittere, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 24. (4) ¶ Omitte, ac cave, malo, Plaut. Scabiem pecori, & jumentis, caveto, Cato 5, 5. (5) At tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius à te caverò, Cic. ¶ In hac notione forent, Cavere ab aliquo, & per aliquem alicui, alicui aliquâ re, dixit Id. (6) Obsidia de pecuniis cavent, Cæs. FCC. (7) Melius Valerio cavere volo, quàm ipse aliis solet, Cic. (8) Testamento cavere ut ageretur, Id. de Fin. 2, 31.

Cāveor, ēris. pass. *To be taken heed of, provided for, &c.* Cic. Att. 10, 18.

Cāverna, æ. f. [quia cava] (1) *A cave, or den; a cavern under ground, a vault*. (2) Cavernæ, f. pl. *The hollow of the ears*. (1) E terræ cavernis ferrum elicimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. (2) Delphinus cavernas habet aurium loco, Plin. 11, 37.

Cāvernōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of holes, caves, or dens; hollow*, Plin. 26, 8.

Cāvernūla, æ. f. [dim. à caverna] *A little hole, or hollow cave*, Plin. 17, 11.

Cāvētur, imperf. *Care, or order, is taken; security is taken, or given*, Cic. Att. 4, 8. Liv. 3, 52.

|| Cāvīares hostiæ. *Parts of beasts next the tail,*

to be sacrificed every fifth year, for the college of priests, Fest.

Cāvilla, æ. f. *A mock, a scoff, a taunt, a cavil, a subtle forged tale, railery, banter*. Aufer cavillam, non ego nunc nugas ago, Plaut. Aul. 1, 4, 11.

Cāvillans, tis. part. *Caviling at*. In senatu verba patrum cavillans, Tac. Ann. 1, 46, 3. Tribunus plebis cavillans interdum, Liv. 2, 58.

Cāvillatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à cavillor, Plaut.]

¶ Genus facetiæ, oppositum dicacitati, Cic. de Orat. 2, 54. (1) *A jesting, or making a subtle forged story*. (2) *A caviling, jangling, or wrangling*. (3) *An idle exception, a pretence, or put-off*. (4) *A piece of sophistry, when by degrees, from evident truths, we infer notorious falsehoods, as by the argument in Logick called Sorites*, Ulp. (1) Cavillatio est genus facetiæ, quod fit mentiendo, Cic. cit. Festo. (2) ¶ Nunc per cavillationem, nunc precibus, ad C. talenta est perductus, Liv. 8. (3) Effugere omnem cavillationem, Quint. 1, 7. (4) Lib. 177. V. S.

Cāvillātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A caviler, a wrangling fellow, a sophister, a wrangler*. (2) Also a *boon companion*. (3) || *A pettifogger*. (1) Cic. ad Att. 8, 4. (2) Cavillator facetus, vel conviva commodus item ero, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 47. (3) JCC.

Cāvillātrix, icis. f. *A female caviler*, Quint. 7, 3.

Cāvillor, āris, ātus sum. dep. [à cavillum] (1) *To cavil, to taunt*. (2) *To banter, to jest, to jest pleasantly*. (3) || *To play the sophister*. (1) Liv. 2, 58. (2) Atque in eo etiam cavillatus est, æstate grave esse aureum amiculum, hyeme frigidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. Itaque jam famili- ariter cum ipso cavillor, ac jocor, Id. Att. 1, 1. (3) JCC.

Cāvillum, i. n. id. quod cavilla, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 11.

|| Cāvitas, ātis. f. *Hollowness*, Ap. recent.

† Cāvītio, pro cautio, vet. usi, Fest.

Caula, æ. f. Sed vix leg. in sing. [à Gr. αὐλή, id. Serv. c præposito ut acumen, cacumen, vel ab Heb. אלה, unde κλέω, claudio, rectius, qu. caveola, à cavus, ponitur enim pro quovis receptaculo] (1) *A sheep-cote, a fold*. (2) *A passage, or pore; any receptacle*. (1) Quum fremit ad caulas [lupus] Virg. Æn. 9, 60. (2) Disper-gunt animas per caulas corporis omnes, Lucr. lib. 2, 950. Animi Diffugiunt partes per caulas corporis omnes, Id. 3, 256. Quod exprimimus per caulas omne palati diditur, Id. 4, 624.

* Caulesco, ēre, unde decaulesco [à caulis] *To grow to a stalk*, Lex. ex Plin.

* Caulias, æ. m. [à Gr. καυλίας idem] *The juice of the herb Laserpitium, or Benzoin*, Plin. 19, 3.

* Caulicūlus, i. m. [dim. à caulis] *A little stalk, or stem*, Plin. 24, 6.

* CAULIS, is. m. [à Gr. καυλός] *Herbarum idem est, quod arborum caudex*. (1) *The stalk, or stem, of an herb*. (2) Synecd. *Any kind of pot-herb, especially coleworts*. (3) *The quill of birds, out of which the feathers grow*. (4) *The tail of a beast, out of which the hairs grow*. (1) Quorundam caules sparguntur in terram, si non habeant adminiculum, ut pisorum, Plin. 18, 10. (2) Odit & caulem vitis, & omne olus, Id. 17, 24. (3) Pennarum caules omnium avium præci-si non crescunt, Id. 11, 39. (4) Boum caudis longissimus caulis, Id. 11, 50.

* Caulōdes, æ. m. [à caulis] *A broad-leaved colewort*, Plin. 20, 9.

* Cauniae, five Cauneæ, sc. ficus, vel caricæ. *A kind of fig brought from Caunus, a sea-town of Caria*, Cic. de Div. 2, 40.

Cāvo, as. act. (1) *To hollow, to make hollow, to scoop*. (2) *To bore thro'*. (1) Gutta cavat lapidem, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 5. (2) Parmam gladio, galeamque cavari Cernit, Id. Met. 12, 13. ¶ Cavat luna cornua, *The moon is in her wane*, Plin. 8, 17.

Cāvor, āris. pass. *To be hollowed*, Saxa cavan-tur aquâ, Ov. A. Am. 1, 476.

† Cāvo, ēre, ant. pro caveo. *To beware*, Lucil.

* **CAUPO**, ōnis. m. & **Cōpo**, Cic. pro *Cluent.* [à κάπηλα, quod à κάπηλω, quia caupones in tenui mercaturā versabantur, *Morl.*] *A vintner, a victualer, a buckster, a retailer, an inn-keeper, a sutler; a drawer, Cic. ¶ Caupones Patagiarum, indufarii, Brokers, who sold things at second hand, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35.*

* **Caupōnā**, æ. f. [à caupo] Sign. tam ipsam tabernam, quam mulierem, *Prisci dix. & Cōpōnā, & Cōpā, & Cūpā.* (1) *A tavern, a cellar, or victualing-house.* (2) *† A vintress, or ale-wife; she that keeps a publick house, a buckster, or retailer.* (1) *In caupōnā vivere, Hor. 2. Ep. 11, 12.* (2) *Caupona hīc tamen una Syra, Lucil. Sat. 3, 11, 33. per Doufam.*

* **† Caupōnans**, tis. part. *Doing a thing for interest, or gain; bucksterng, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12.*

* **Caupōnāria**, æ. f. *The taverners craft, the keeping of a tavern, or victualing-house, Cic. adscribit Littl.*

* **Caupōnius**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to taverns, or victualing-houses, Just. ¶ Puer caupōnius, A drawer, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 14.*

* **† Caupōnor**, āris. dep. *To buckster, to retail, to keep a victualing-house, to sell wine, or victuals; to sell any thing for gain, to mix, and adulterate. ¶ Caupōnari bellum, To make war for money, Enn. ap. Cic. Offic. 1.*

* **Caupōnūla**, æ. f. [dim. à caupona] *Atipling-house, or blind ale-house; a top-house, a little tavern. In caupōnūla delitescere, Cic. Phil. 2, 31.*

* **Caurinus**, a, um. adj. [à Caurus] *Caurino frigore. The cold Charocco, or westerly wind, Grac. 300.*

* **Caurio**, īre. neut. *To cry, or roar, like a panther, Phil. 51.*

* **Caurus**, i. m. ¶ *Yeg. scrib. & Cōrus, & Chaurus [à γρ, frigus] ¶ A west, or south-west wind, Veg. Idid. A North-west. Virg. Geor. 3, 356.*

CAUSA, & uti scripsit Virgilius, & Cicero, teste Quint. *caussa, æ. f. [à casu, Idid. unde & casus, pro causa, ap. JCC.] (1) A cause. (2) A design, or purpose. (3) A pretence, or colour. (4) A motive, inducement, or reason. (5) A cause, suit, or process, at law. (6) Sake, or account. (7) Profit, or advantage. (8) Reason, or defence. (9) An affair, or business. (10) A state, or condition. (11) A formal plea, or defence, in law. (12) A thing, or matter. (13) Fault, or blame. (14) Side, or party. (15) Sickness, as *aitia* is used in Greek: hence also *causarius*. (16) With a genitive, it is sometimes elegantly redundant; as also the Greek *aitia*, or as the English sometimes use *matter, business, or thing.* (1) *Nihil fieri sine causā potest, Cic. de Div. 2, 28.* (2) *Repetitā Bithyniā per causam exigendæ pecuniæ, Suet. in C. Cæs. 2.* (3) *Pro causā supplementi ab exercitu discedit, Id. B. G. 7, 9.* (4) *Principium, & causa philosophiæ, est scientia, Cic. N. D. 1, 1.* (5) *Causa tum dubia, quod erat aliquid in utraq. parte, quod probari potest, Id.* (6) *Noli—irasci Socræ causā meā, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 42.* (7) *Trium nummorum causā subeunt sub falas, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 10.* (8) *Est tibi causa est de hac re, mater impulsit, Ter. Hec. 4, 4.* (9) *Omnis familiæ causa confitit tibi, Plaut. Asin. 3, 54.* (10) *Soluta [prædia] in meliore causā sunt quam obligata, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 3, 2.* (11) *Servum hominem causam orare leges non sinit, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 62.* (12) *Causa iusta, vincibilis, Id. Phorm. 1, 4, 49.* (13) *In causā damnationis fuisti, Quint. 7, 2.* (14) *Dutius in causā est quam nos, commoratus, Cic. c. in partibus Pompeianis.* (15) *Non illi fontica causa, Tibull. 1, 8, 51.* (16) *Dolor huic, & causa Nææ conjugis creptæ causa perire fuit, Id. 3, 2. in fine, i. e. Nææ conjugis crepta. Sic Causa facti, pignoris, bonorum, &c. pro factum pignus, bona, Ap. vet. Jctos. ¶ Affini huius significatione pro accessione utitur, Ulp. l. sed & partu ff. ¶ Causa sonica. An excuse from appearance, as sickness, &c. Tib. 1, 8, 51. Verbi gratiā, vel causā, For example's sake, Cic. Causam dicere, vel perorare. To plead, Id. Idem quod orare, Ter. Induct.**

causā, Without bearing, Cic. & Tenere, & obtinere causam, Id. vincere, Ov. Cadere causā, To be cast in law, Cic. Causam non dico, I have no excuse to make, nothing to plead, Plaut.

¶ **Causālis**, e. adj. ut ¶ *causales conjunctiones. That pertains to a cause, causal, Prob. † Ad causam pertinens.*

* **Causārius**, a, um. adj. ¶ *causarii milites, Liv. 6, 6. qui propter honestam causam à militiā solvuntur. Affined in law, or excused for any matter, as sick, maimed, &c. Ulp. Met. Causarii, Crazy, sick, or maimed, Plin. 25, 3. Milites ex causariis senioribus, Liv. 6.*

* **Causātio**, ōnis. f. *An excuse, or pretence, Gell. 20, 1. Per Meton. Illness, ailing, or complaint of illness, Pallad. R. R. 1, 4.*

* **Causātiūs**, adv. comp. *With greater cause, or reason, Plin. præfat. operis.*

* **Causātus**, a, um. part. [à causor] *Pretending, alledging. Hiemem instare apud suos causatus rex, Liv. 36, 10. negotia, Tac. Ann. 1, 47. tempus, Curt. 4, 16.*

* **Causia**, æ. f. *A broad brimmed hat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42. & Val. Max. 5, 1, 4.*

* **Causidicus**, i. m. [ex causa & dico] *A lawyer, a pleader, a counsellor, an advocate, Cic. in Orat. c. 9. Purpura vendit Causidicum, Juv. Sat. 7, 135.*

* **† Causidicor**, āris. dep. *id. quod causor. To alledge a reason, or excuse, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 25.*

* **¶ Causimomantia**, æ. f. [à καίω uro, & μάντεια, divinatio] *al. leg. axinomantia. Al. ne-cyomantia. A kind of divination by the burning of things, Salm. ex Plin. 36, 19.*

* **Causōdes**, is. f. *Febrem ardentem, quam Græci καυσώδην vocant, subitus horror exsolvit, Cels. 2, 8.*

* **¶ Causon**, ōnis. m. [à καίω, uro] *A heat, or hot disease; a burning ague, a continual fever, Hipp.*

* **Causor**, āris. dep. (1) *To pretend, or plead, by way of excuse. (2) To blame, or accuse. (3) Pass. To be blamed. (1) Causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg. Ecl. 9, 56. (2) Uterque locum immeritum causatur iniquè, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 12. Consensum patrum causabantur, Liv. 3, 64. (3) Causabor quare sit lapidosus ager, Ov. de Nuce. 124. Si sana sit lectio, fortè melius ut quidam leg. Causa habeor.*

* **† Causla**, æ. f. *Quint. ex vett. Vid. Causa.*

* **Causlicus**, a, um. adj. [à καίω, uro] *That can burn, apt to burn. ¶ Causlicum medicamentum, A caustick, Plin. 27, 9.*

* **¶ Causum**, i. n. [ab eodem] *A thing burned, or that may be burnt, Lex. ex Plin.*

* **Causūla**, æ. f. [dim. à causa] *A small, or little, cause; a small plea, or idle pretence, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 3.*

* **Cautē**, iūs, ismē. adv. *Warily, circumspectly, subtly, advisedly, closely, leisurely. = Cautē & cogitatē rem tractare, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46. = Cautē & diligenter, Cæs. B. G. 5, 47. Cautiūs aliquid efficere, Cic. pro Deiot. 17. Cautissimē aliquid tractare, Id. de Orat. 2, 59.*

* **¶ Cautēla**, æ. f. [à cautus] *A provision, a caution, an assurance, or security, Ap. JCC.*

* **¶ Cauter**, ēris. m. [à καίω] *A searing-iron to burn a sore with, Veg. 2, 6.*

* **¶ Cautērizo**, as [ex eodem] *To burn with a searing-iron, Veg. 3, 4. † Cauterio utere.*

* **Cautērium**, i. n. [ab eodem themate] *An instrument to mark cattle with, a hot iron to brand thieves, or to burn gangrened parts, or proud flesh, with, Plin. 25, 8. ¶ Also a painter's instrument, which he uses to enamel with, Martian.*

* **Cautes**, is. f. [à caveo, cautum, quod cavenda, Fess.] *A ragged rock, a crag, or cliff. = Ab æstu d'elictæ naves nihil laxa, & cautes timebant, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13.*

* **Cautim**, adv. *id. quod cautē. Warily, with good advice. Cautim & paulatim dabis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 20.*

* **Cautio**, ōnis. f. verb. [à caveo, cautum, ap. vett. cavio] (1) *A caution, or taking heed. (2) Care, and provision. (3) A bond, bill, or obligation. (4) ¶ Security, warranty, &c. (1) Ne quisquam pertundat crumenam, cautio est, Plaut.*

Pseud. 1, 2, 37. (2) = Una cautio est atque una provisio, Cic. de Amic. 21. (3) Video isthuc diplomata, & syngraphas, & cautiones, vacua habendi simulachra, Sen. de Benef. (4) Ap. JCC. freq. ¶ Cautio est, i. e. cautione opus est, We had need look to it, Ter. Mea cautio est, I must see to this, Cic. Att. 1, 4. Cautio chirographi, A bill under his own hand, Id. Fam. 7, 18. Infirma cautio, A slender assurance, Ibid.

¶ **Cautionālis**, e. adj. *Voc. forens. Pertaining to security, Dig.*

* **Cautor**, ōris. m. verb. [à caveo] *An assurer, a warranter, a provider, or taker of care; a wary man that looks about him, Cic. Sæpe is cautor captus est, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 5. ¶ Cautor formularum, A conveyancer, Cic. 1. de Orat. 55. ubi al. leg. cantor.*

* **Cautum est**, imperf. *It is provided, order is taken, Plin. 16, 5. ¶ Cautum est populo, The people had security given them, Cic. Fam. 2, 17.*

* **Cautus**, a, um. adj. [à caveo] *or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Actively, Wary, provident, circumspect, subtle, well-advised, cautious, or cautelous. (2) Passively, Safe, secure. (1) Ut cautus est, ubi nihil opus est, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 3. Vide quā sit cautus is, quem isti tardum putant, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 30. DUX AETATIS SUAE CAUTISSIMUS, Inscr. vet. Fab. Max. dicata ap. Gruter. (2) ¶ Quod res mulieri esset cautior, More safe, or secure, Cic. pro Cæs. 4.*

* **Cavum**, i. n. *A hole, or hollow place; a sink, or vault. ¶ Cava dentium, Hollow teeth, Plin. 19, 51.*

* **Cavus**, a, um. adj. [à ὑρ, vola] *Hollow, full of holes, as a pumice, Virg. ¶ Luna cavo, When she is not in the full, Plin. 8, 54. Cavus orbis, A buckler. Cava vena, The great liver-vein, going through the body, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. Pinus cava, A ship, Val. Flacc. 687. Manus cava, The hollow of the hand, Virg. AEn. 12, 86. Cava flumina, Deep rivers, Id. Geor. 1, 326. Cava lintea, Full sails, Val. Flacc. 4, 83. Cavæ nares, The nostrils, Ov. 21. Am. 1, 520. Cava fenestra, A bay-window, Virg. AEn. 9, 534. AEs cavum, A trumpet, Id. AEn. 3, 240, A kettle, Ov. Met. 4, 504.*

* **Cavus**, i. m. subst. *A hole, or hollow place, Virg. Geor. 1, 184. & Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 173. Concede audacter à leonino cavo, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 49.*

C ante E.

* **Ce**, syllabica adjectio est, ab expletivā particulā æ. In comp. e in i mutatur, ut hiccine, ficcine, M.

* **Cea vestis**, & absol. *Cea, pl. sc. vestimenta. A garment of silk, or lawn, so called, because first made in the island Cea, or Ceos, Plin. 11, 22.*

* **Cēdens**, tis. part. [à cedo] *Giving place, retiring, giving back, falling off, Cum nostros cedentes insequi audent, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19.*

* **Cēditur**, imperf. *They yield, or give place, Luc. 1, 51. Cedendum est bellis, Id. 5, 743.*

* **Cēdo**, ēre, cessi, cessum. neut. [à χάζω, recedo, f. 2. χάζω] (1) *To give place, to depart; to leave, and quit, a place, &c. (2) To give ground, to retreat. (3) To submit, to obey. (4) To yield, to give one the better. (5) To succeed, happen, chance, or fall out. (6) To go, or give back. (7) To give up, deliver up, or resign. (8) To be instead of. (9) To pass away. (10) To desert, or leave off. (1) = Cedam atque abibo, Cic. pro Mil. 34. & Cedere ab oppido, ex civitate, de republicā, vitā, Id. quodquam, Lucr. 2, 841. ad undam, Ov. (2) Si quæ cessissent loco, decimatus hordeo pavit, Suet. in Aug. 24. (3) Cedamus Phæbo, Virg. AEn. 3, 238. (4) = Cur cedis, succumbisque fortunæ? Cic. (5) Ut voto cætera cedant, Ov. Rem. 563. Suxæ demptum gloriæ existimans, quicquid cessisset alienæ, Curt. 6, 1, 18. (6) Ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 3, 45. (7) Postquam Tusculanā villā creditoribus cesserat, Suet. Ill. Gram. 11. (8) Pro pulmentario cedit, Col. 12. (9) Horæ quidem cedunt, & dies, Cic. de Senect.*

Seneff. 19. (10) Intercessioni cedere, *Id.* ¶ *Cessit* in proverbium, *It is become a proverb*, *Plin.* 23, 1. *Felicitate tibi cedat, God give you good of it*, *Ov. in Ibin.* 561. *Pœna cedit in vicem fidei, Their punishment passeth instead of payment*, *Liv.* 6. *Cedere ad factum, To be done, or effected*, *Plaut.* *Cedere foro, To turn bankrupt, not to appear upon the exchange, to go on one side, to break, as merchants do*, *Juv.* 11, 50. ¶ *Cedit dies, The day of payment is come*, *Ulp.*

* *Cēdo*, i. e. *dic. vel da, verbum defect. & in imperativo tantum legitur, pl. cedite.* † *cette*, *Enn.* (1) *Give me.* (2) *Tell me, show me, both in the singular, and plural number.* (1) *Cedo aquam manibus, Plaut. Mos.* 1, 3, 150. (2) *Cedo, cujus puerum hic apposuisti? Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 24. *Cedo, quā vestram rempublicam tantam amissistis tunc citō? Cic. de Sen.* 6. *Unum cedo auctorem tui facti, Id.* ¶ *§ Cedo mihi unum Show me one, Id.* *Cedo quemvis arbitrum, Make who you will judge, Ter. Ad.* 1, 2, 42.

* *Cedrātus*, a, um, adj. [*à cedrus*] *Anointed with the juice, or oil, of the cedar-tree, and so preserved from moths, and rottenness*, *Plin.* 12, 13.

* *Cedrēlate*, es, f. [*à κέδρῳ, cedrus, & ἐλάτῃ, abies, quod abietem æquet*] *The great kind of cedar, as big as a fir-tree*, *Plin.* 24, 5.

* *Cedrēlæon*, i. n. [*ex κέδρῳ & ἐλαίῳ, oleum*] *Cedri oleum*, *Plin.* 15, 7.

* *Cedria*, æ, sc. *pix.* [*à cedrus*] *The liquor, pitch, or rosin, runing out of the great cedar*, *Plin.* 29, 3.

* *Cedrinus*, a, um, adj. [*ex eodem*] *Made of cedar*, *Plin.* 13, 5. *Cedrinus liquor, Pitch.*

* *Cedris*, idis, f. [*ab eodem*] *The fruit, or berry of the cedar*, *Plin.* 24, 5.

* *Cedrium*, i. n. *sc. oleum.* [*ex eodem the-mate*] *The oil which issueth from the cedar-tree, wherewith they anointed books, or other things, to preserve them from moths, worms, and rottenness*, *Vitruv.* 16, 11. *In Egypt they used to embalm their dead bodies with it*, *Plin.* ¶ *Confundunt etiam auctores cum Cedriā.*

* *Cedroitis*, is, f. [*κρότος, Gr.*] *The white vine, growing in hedges; briony*, *Plin.* 23, 1.

* *Cedrus*, i. f. [*à κέδρῳ, Gr.*] *The cedar-tree, which is always green, and not much unlike to the juniper, whose timber is very durable, and of a very sweet smell; whence Virgil calls it odorata: with the oil whereof the ancients anointed their books, to keep them from being worm-eaten. Hence ¶ Carmina cedro linenda, Hor. A. P.* 332. ¶ *Cedro digna, Worth of immortality*, *Perf.* 1, 42.

* *Ceiris*, avis, *vulgò ciris.* [*à κείρω, tondeo*] *A puttock*, *Virg.*

* *Celandus*, a, um, part. *To conceal, or be concealed. Ad celandam fraudem, Just.* 24, 3.

* *Celans*, tis, part. *Dissembling, concealing.* *Vultus celans timorem, Luc.* 10, 14. *Perfæ arcana regum mira celantes, Curt.* 4, 6, 5. *ulvam, Ov. Fast.* 5, 519.

* *Celātor*, ōris, m. *A concealer.* *Celator Nili deus, Luc.* 10, 286.

* *Celātus*, a, um, part. [*à celor*] (1) *Concealed, kept secret, hidden, hid, kept close.* (2) *Not only the thing concealed, but the person from whom; unacquainted, not made privy to.* (1) *Litera celatos arcana fatebitur ignis, Ov. Met.* 9, 615. (2) *Non est profectū de illo veneno celata mater, Cic. pro Clu.* 66. = *Diffimulatus, Ter.*

* *Celēber*, m. *rare leg. ris, c. g. re. n. adj. or, comp. rimus, sup.* [*à κλέειν, gloria*] (1) *Renowned, famous.* (2) *Thronged, very much, frequented.* (3) *Amorous.* (1) *Celeberrimus dies, Cic. de Am.* 3. *Celeberrimum monumentum, Id. pro Sext.* 67. (2) *Via celebris, Cato, R. R.* 1. = *Portus celeberrimus, & plenissimus navium, Cic. pro Leg. Man.* 12. (3) *Sponte suā sine te celeberrima verba loquentur, Ov. Amor.* 2, 705. *Circus pompā celeber, Id. Fast.* 4, 391. *Habere veteris orationis ufum atque notitiam celebriorem, Gell.* 11, 3.

* *Celēberrimè*, adv. *Very frequently, very famously, or solemnly, Suet. Tib. Ner.* 52.

* *Celebrandus*, a, um, part. *To be solemnized, or praised.* *Virtus celebranda, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 23.

Seneff. 19. (10) Intercessioni cedere, *Id.* ¶ *Cessit* in proverbium, *It is become a proverb*, *Plin.* 23, 1. *Felicitate tibi cedat, God give you good of it*, *Ov. in Ibin.* 561. *Pœna cedit in vicem fidei, Their punishment passeth instead of payment*, *Liv.* 6. *Cedere ad factum, To be done, or effected*, *Plaut.* *Cedere foro, To turn bankrupt, not to appear upon the exchange, to go on one side, to break, as merchants do*, *Juv.* 11, 50. ¶ *Cedit dies, The day of payment is come*, *Ulp.*

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* *Celebrans*, tis, *part. Hastening.* *Celerans viam, Virg. Æn.* 5, 609. *Celerantes auræ, Lucr.* 1, 368.

* † *Celēranter*, id. *quod celeriter.* *Swiftly, speedily, Acc. ap. Non.*

* † *Celēratim*, adv. *In haste, Sisen. ap. Non.*

* † *Celērātus*, a, um, part. *Hastened, quickly dispatched.* *Itineribus celeratis, Amm. Marcel.* 31, 11.

* *Celebratio*, ōnis, f. *verb.* (1) *Reputation, renown.* (2) *A celebration, or solemnizing.* (3) *An assembly, or company.* (1) *Equestres utrique statuæ Romanam celebrationem habent, Plin.* 34, 5. (2) *De celebratione ludorum Bruti tibi assentior, Cic. Att.* 15, 28. (3) *Quæ domus? Quæ celebratio quotidiana? Id. pro Syllā.* 26.

* *Celēbrātor*, ōris, m. *A soter-forth of publick plays, Mart.* 8, 78.

* *Celēbrātus*, a, um, part. or, comp. *firmus, sup.* (1) *Renowned, famous.* (2) *Much spoken of, or published.* (3) *Mentioned with honour.* (4) *Much haunted, or frequented; of great solemnity.* (1) *Omnium sermone celebrata, Cic. pro Cluent.* 13. (2) *Nomine, quā pretio, celebratio, Ov. Fast.* 6, 349. *Literis nostris, & vocibus maledictisque celebratum, Cic. pro Cæl.* 3. (3) *Ea ferè sunt & Græcis literis celebrata, & Latinis, Id. Acad.* 4, 2. (4) *Conventus hominum celebrati, Id. pro Flacc.* 38. *In rebus celebratissimus sermone omnium versari, Id. Phil.* 2, 23.

* † *Celēbresco*, ēre, i. e. *celebris fio. To wax famous, to grow into repute, or credit, Acc. ap. Non.*

* *Celebris*. *Vid. supra Celeber.*

* *Celebritas*, ātis, f. [*à celebris*] (1) *Reputation, good name, repute, good report, greatness in the world, credit.* (2) *A solemn assembly, a solemnity, a frequent resort.* (1) = *Quam celebritatem sermonis hominum, aut quam expetendam gloriam consequi potes? Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6. (2) *Ludorum celebritas, Id. de Orat.* 3, 32. ¶ *Me hæc solitudo minū stimulat, quā ista celebritas. Id. Att.* 12, 25.

* *Celēbro*, as, act. i. e. *celebre facio.* (1) *To frequent.* (2) *To celebrate, to solemnize.* (3) *To commend, and praise greatly; to set forth.* (4) *To make famous, to record.* (5) *To have an estimation.* (6) *To exercise, and perform, frequently.* (7) *To publish, in a bad sense.* (1) *Cui non tam cura erat, ut templa deorum, quā ut popinas celebraret, Varr.* (2) *Celebrare exequias, Liv.* 25, 17. *honorem, Virg. Æn.* 5, 58. *ludos, Ov. Fast.* 5, 597. *mortem, Cic. pro Mur.* 36. *natalem, Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 60. (3) *Carminibus celebrare, Ov. Am.* 1, 10, 59. (4) *Annalium monumentis celebratur, Cic. pro Rab. Post.* 16. (5) *Geminā dote nardi spicas, & folia celebrant, Plin.* 12, 26. (6) *Putatio celebratur in vitibus, aut arboribus, Pallad.* *Tribuni plebis popularem potestatem lege populari celebrabant, Liv.* 2, 42. (7) *Vocibus maledictisque celebratum, Cic. pro Cæl.* 3.

* *Celēbror*, āris, pass. *To be frequented, solemnized, published, exercised, &c.* *Titulis celebrari Sil.* 3, 148.

* *CēLER*, m. *Cēleris*, c. g. *Cēlere*, n. or, comp. *rimus, sup. † firmus, Varr.* [*à κέλεος, celer, i. e. eques quod à κέλεος, levis fuit*] (1) *Swift, speedy, fleet.* (2) *Active, nimble.* (3) *Sudden, immature.* (4) *Brisk, airy.* (5) *Light, short.* (1) *Celeres defer mea dicta per auras, Virg. Æn.* 4, 226. ¶ *Irasci celer, Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 2. *Quā fata celerrima crudum Transadigit costas enssem, Virg. Æn.* 12, 507. (2) *Jaculo celer, Id. Celeres Latini, Id. Nihil celerius mente, Cic.* (3) *Imperfectum Deservit celeri morte Sabinus opus, Ov. ex Ponto,* 4, 16. (4) *¶ Oderunt sedatum celeres, Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 90. (5) *Somnus celer, Sen. in Hippol.* 4.

* *Celērandus*, a, um, part. *To hasten, or be hastened.* *Victoriæ celerandæ intentior, Tac. Ann.* 2, 5.

* *Celērans*, tis, part. *Hastening.* *Celerans viam, Virg. Æn.* 5, 609. *Celerantes auræ, Lucr.* 1, 368.

* † *Celēranter*, id. *quod celeriter.* *Swiftly, speedily, Acc. ap. Non.*

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* *Cēleres*, sc. *equites [à ministerii celeritate]* *The light horse, 300 in number, chosen out of the rest of the cavalry by Romulus for his guard du corps, Liv.* 1, 16.

* *Cēleripes*, ēdis, adj. [*ex celer & pes*] *Swift of foot, Cic. Att.* 9, 7. ¶ *Auson. Par.* 27, 4.

* *Cēleritas*, ātis, f. *Quickness, swiftness, speed, haste.* = *Festinatio, brevitās, Cic. Studium, Cæs. = Velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, Cic. Tusc.* 4, 13. ¶ *Celeritas verborum, Id. de Orat.* 1, 28. *ad discendum, Id. Acad.* 1, 5. *in capiendis castris, Cæs. B. G.* 7, 46. *percipiendi, Quint.* ¶ *Leg. etiam in plur.* *Cavendum ne in festinationibus inscipiamus nimias celeritates, Cic. Offic.* 1, 36.

* *Cēleriter*, adv. *Quickly, swiftly, nimbly, hastily, with speed, by and by, e'er long, suddenly, shortly, Cic. Fam.* 3, 1.

* † *Cēleritudo*, dīnis, f. *id. quod celeritas.* *Swiftness, Varr. R. R.* 3, 12.

* *Cēleriūs*, adv. comp. *More speedily, quickly, sooner, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 3.

* † *Cēleriūsculè*, adv. *Somewhat quickly, G. ex Auct. ad Heien.* 3, 14.

* *Cēlēro*, as, act. *To hasten, quicken, or speed, a thing. Celerare fugam, Virg. Æn.* 9, 378. *viam, opem inceptum, gradum, Id. opem, Val. Flacc.* 3, 251.

* *Cēlerimè*, *Very quickly.* *Celerimè & sene-*

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* *Cēlerimè*, *Very quickly.* *Celerimè & sene-*

* *Cēles*, ētis, m. [*à κέλεος, Gr.*] *A horseman, one that rides on horseback in publick sports. Also the horse itself, a race-horse, Plin.* 34, 5. ¶ *Celetes, quæ Lat. celoces. A kind of brigantine, barge, or pleasure-boat, Gell.* 10, 25.

* *Cēlētizantes*, m. pl. [*ab eodem*] *Vaulters, riders, images resembling horsemen, Plin.* 34, 8.

* *Cēleūma*, ātis, n. [*κέλευσμα, Gr. i. e. hortamentum, à κελεύω, jubeo, hortor*] *The shout, or noise, which mariners make, when they do any thing together with joined strength, at which times they cry, Ho up; or when they encourage each other, Mart.* 3, 27. *Sometimes it was performed by musick, Ascon. Ped.*

* † *Cēleustes*, æ, m. [*ab eodem*] *The boatswain; he that calls on the mariners, to hearten them in their business. Lat. Animorum hortator, Virg. portifculus, Plaut.*

* *Cēlia*, æ, f. *A kind of ale, barley, or wheat, drink; sberbet, Plin.* 22, ult. ¶ *Flor.* 2, 18. *Vid. Ceria.*

¶ *Cēlibāris hasta. A spear wherewith the new-married women had their hair trussed up, Fest.*

* *Cella*, æ, f. *quod in eā celentur quæ volumus esse occulta, Fest. nam & antiq. scribe. Cēla* (1) *A cellar, or store-house, for wine, oil, honey, or other provisions; a place to lay any thing in, a buttery, a pantry, a monk's cell.* (2) *A chamber for servants.* (3) *A private place in a bath to wash in; whence cella caldaria, frigidaria, affa, trepidaria, sudatoria.* (4) *A chapel in a temple; as, cella Jovis concordiae, &c.* (5) *A honey-comb.* (6) *§ A place in the stews, in cujus aditu scorta prostabant, cum titulis inscriptis.* (1) *Semper boni, assidue domini referta cella vinaria, olearia, mellaria, & pomaria, Cic. de Seneff.* 16. (2) *Id. Philip.* 2, 27. (3) *Pall. de R. R.* 1, 40. (4) *Ap. Liv. & Cic. passim.* (5) *Dulci distendunt nectare cellas, sc. apes, Virg. Æn.* 437. (6) *Juv.* 6, 121.

* *Cēllāria*, æ, f. *sc. famula. A woman who has charge of the cellar, or pantry. Also the cellar itself, Plaut. in Mil.* 3, 2, 31. *fed var. codd.*

* *Cēllāris*, e, adj. *Pertaining to a cellar. ¶ Columbi cellares, &c. Doves breeding in holes, and lockers, Col.* 8, 8.

* *Cēllārium*, i. n. *A cellar, store-house, buttery, or pantry, Plin.* 19, 12.

* *Cēllārius*, i. m. *A butler, the yeoman of the larder, the storekeeper, a clerk of the kitchen, Col.* 11, 1.

† *CēLLIO*, ēre, act. *antiqu. quod manet solum in comp. ut, excello, percello, &c. To beat, or strike; to break, to excel, or outgo, Perot.*

* *Cēllūla*, æ, f. *A little cellar, buttery, spense, chancel,*

chancel, or secret chamber. Cellulae columbarum, Pigeon-holes, lockers, Col. 8, 9.

CĒLO, act. [ab. Heb. כִּלְיָ, clam habuit.] (1) *To hide, to muffle up.* (2) *to conceal, not to acquaint with, to dissemble.* (1) Σ Sol diem promit, & celat, Hor. Carm. Sac. 10. (2) Σ Eane me celet consuefecit filium, Ter. Ade. ph. 1, 1, 29. De infidiis celare te noluit, Cic. pro Deiot. 6. Σ Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit, Nep. Alcib. 5.

* \parallel Cēlonium, i. n. [κηλόνιον, Gr.] *A bucket.* Lex. ex Plaut.

Cēlor, āris. pass. *To be concealed. &c.* \parallel Si hoc celetur patri, *If it be kept from my father,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 6.

Cēlox, ōcis. f. [à Gr. κελός, navigii genus] *A kind of little bark, brigantine, or yacht; a fly-boat, pinnace, or tuberry,* Liv. 21, 17.

\parallel Celsitas, ātis. f. *Loftiness, haughtiness, height.* Tribuitur, Cic. qui Offic. 3, 5. Excelsitas, dixit, *at quis celsitas præter lexicogr. non invenio.*

Celsitudo, dīnis. f. *Highness, nobility, excellency,* Patere. 2, 94. Σ Raro occ.

Celfus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Simus, sup.* [à cello, Voss.] (1) *Erect, upright.* (2) *Noble, exalted, brave, courageous.* (3) *High.* (4) *Tall.* (5) *Lofty, stately.* (1) \equiv Deus homines celfos, & erectos constituit, Cic. de Nat. Deor. 2, 56.

(2) *Quis autem poterit esse celfus, & erectus, nisi omnia in se posita censebit?* Id. Tusc. 5, 2. Celsissima sedes honoris, Id. pro Sulla, 2. (3) *Celfo vertice montis,* Virg. Aen. 5, 35. (4) *Celfus corpore,* Liv. 10. Celfiores infantes, Plin. 13, 24. (5) *Celfæ graviare casu Decidunt turres,* Hor. Od. 2, 10, 10.

Celtis, is. f. arbor. *A tree in Africa, being a kind of Lotos.* Plin. 13, 17.

* Cēmos, i. f. [κημός, Gr.] *A kind of herb, the same with the Leontopodium,* Dioic. & Plin. 27, 8.

* Cenchramides, um. f. pl. [à κένχρος, millium, ob simil.] *The grains, or stones, of figs,* Plin. 15, 19.

* Cenchris, i. m. [ab eodem] *A venomous serpent, all over speckled on the belly.* Vid. Plin. 20, 22.

* Cenchris, idis. f. [ex eodem themate] *A kind of speckled hawk, a kestrel,* Plin. 10, 52. Σ Latine tinnunculus dic. *Also a gem so called,* Id. 37, 4.

* Cenchritis, idis. f. [ab eodem] *A precious stone all speckled, as it were, with millet-seed,* Plin. 37, 5. Σ Al. scrib. cenchrites, m. à Gr. κενχρίτης.

* Cenchron, i. n. [ab eodem] *adamantis genus, quodd sit illi magnitudine ita dict.* Plin. 37, 4.

* \parallel Cēnōtaphium, i. n. [κενोटάφιον, Gr. i. e. κενός τάφος] *Latine Inanis tumulus,* Virg. Honorarius, Suet. *An empty monument set up in honour of the dead, especially when they died in a strange country, the body being buried elsewhere; a cenotaph,* Serv.

\parallel Censa, ōrum. n. pl. *Substance, revenues, Non.*

Censens, tis. part. *Thinking, determining.* Pueribus nihil mutandum censentibus, Tac. Ann. 14, 42, 3. Pariter in militiam lectos, pariter sacramento solvi, æquum censentes, Just. 12, 11.

CENSEO, ēre, ui, um. (1) *To think, suppose, imagine, or judge.* (2) *To be of opinion, to show his opinion, to be in the mind.* (3) *To vote, or give his suffrage.* (4) *To resolve in a parliamentary way.* (5) *To tax, levy, rate, cels, or assess, as the censores did the people.* (6) *To pay the rate, or cels, or, at least, to enroll, or set down, in order to pay.* (7) *To judge, or take an estimate of.* (8) *To be angry, or displeased.* (9) *Also, ironically, as puto, credo, &c. are often used.* (10) \parallel *To censure, or reprove.* (1) Neque hanc nocte longiorem me vidisse censeo, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 123. (2) *Miletem rivalem recipiendum censeo,* Ter. Eun. 5, 9. (3) *Ac si censendum magis quam assentiendum fuisset,* Suet. Aug. 35. in fine. (4) *Quia patres CENSUERE, vos, [sc. populus] JUBETE,* Liv. 31, 7. (5) *Censores populi civitatis soboles, familias pecuniisque censento,* Cic. de Legg. 3, 3. Quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur, Id. Verr. 4, 56. (6) *In quā tribu prædia censuisti?* Cic. pro Flacc. 32.

(7) *Aristides quo totius Græciæ justitia censetur,* Val. Max. 5, 3. ext. 3. (8) *Ne vobis censeam, si ad me referretis,* Varr. (9) *Vereamini, cenleo, in hoc scelere, ut nimis aliquid severè statuisse videamini,* Cic. 4. Cat. 6. (10) *Litt. quā auet. non invenio.*

Censor, āris. pass. *To be numbered, mustered, valued, prized, taxed, or celled, &c.* Vid. Censeo.

Censor, āris. dep. (1) *To enroll in the censor's table.* (2) \parallel *To reckon, or account.* (1) \equiv Per-

timuit, cum te audisset servos suos esse censum, Cic. pro Flacc. 22. Voluisti magnum agri modum censer, Id. Offic. 3, 5. (2) *Ovid. teste Litt. sed locum non invenio.*

\parallel Censi appellabantur, qui centum millia in bonis habebant. Ap. JC. appell. centenarii. Subsidy-men.

\dagger Censio, ire, & Censo, ēre, Cato. Vid. Censeo.

Censio, ōnis. f. verb. [à censeo] *A punishing, or censuring, by the censor; a rate.* \parallel Censio bubula, *A beating, whipping, or scourging, of slaves,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 14. Censionem facere, *To exercise authority, as a censor doth, to lay a fine, or penalty, on one,* Id. Rud. 4, 8, 9.

\parallel Censitor, ōris. m. *An assessor, a surveyor of lands; also a steward that keeps account,* Ulp. Σ This officer seems originally to have been the same with the Censor; but afterwards came to signify him, who executed the office in the provinces; in like manner as Quasitor and Quasitor, also differ.

Censor, ōris. m. verb. [à censeo] *qui agebat censum tam de personis, quam rebus, sic enim vett. Gloss. Censio ἀπογραφὴ, ἐκείας ἀποτίμησις.*

(1) *He who executed the Censu, which was first instituted by Servius Tullius, and managed as a part of his kingly office. In the consular state, the consuls themselves executed it, as a part of their business, till the year of the city 311, when, by reason of the too great employment they had on their hands, the senate were willing, for divers political reasons, to ease them of this part of their burden, by creating two of these officers, Papirius and Sempronius; whose office being at that time only to take an account of the number of the people, and the value of their estates, and to assess them accordingly, it was looked upon as mean; but afterwards the succeeding censors, on the accession of more business, acquired so great authority, that even the emperours themselves exercised the office. They were to censure, and punish evil, and indecent manners, such as the law took no cognizance of, by degrading the senators, and knights, and disfranchising the commonalty. They had the care of publick buildings, bridges, and ways, as also of the making, and abrogating, certain laws, &c.* (2) *Met. It is also taken for a censor, critic, or other severe person.* (1) Hor. Ep. 2, 109. Mart. 12, 71, 4. (2) \equiv Magister disciplinæ, Cic. morum, Id. Castigator, Hor.

Censōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the censor, or his office.* Meton. *Censorious, severe, grave.* \parallel Homo censorius, *Who has been a censor,* Cic. de Orat. 2, 90. Censoriā virgulā notare, *To use the censor's authority; particularly, with a critical mark to strike out counterfeit writings,* Quint. 1, 2. Censoriæ tabulæ, *The register rolls, or records, which, by proper officers, were made, and kept,* Cic. pro Clu. 14. Sc. Auctoritas, lex, ratio, veritas, gravitas, censoria, Id.

\parallel Censuālis, e. adj. *Belonging to the cels, or rate; rateable,* Dig. Lex censuālis, Aiciat, in l. 1. Tac.

Censūra, æ. f. [à censor, ut à prætor, prætura] (1) *The censorship, or office of censor.* (2) *Meton. Censure, reproof, a reprimand, a pattern, or example.* (3) *Authority to determine concerning manners.* (4) *Punishment.* (5) *Judgement, or censure, of others.* (6) *An essay, or proof.* (7) \parallel *Discipline, severity.* (1) *Quinquennialis censura,* Liv. 9, 33. (2) *Vita principis censura est eaque perpetua,* Plin. Paneg. 45. (3) *Censuram longa cenecta dabat,* Ov. Fast. 5, 70. (4) *Vexat censura columbas,* Juv. 2, 63. (5) *Censura vivo-*

rum difficilis est, Vell. 2, 36. (6) *Censuram vini facere,* Plin. 14, 6. (7) *Ap. infer.*

Census, a, um. part. *Celled, taxed, rated, valued, registered, Cic. passim. Capite censi qui fuerint, vid. Caput.*

Census, ūs. m. verb. [à censeo, censum] (1) *The valuation of every man's estate, the registering of one's self, one's years, tribe, family, profession, wife, children, and servants; a celling, valuing, or mustering, of the people; attribute, tax, or subsidy, to be levied according to mens estates.* (2) \parallel *Meton. A subsidy-book.* (3) *A man's estate, wealth, or yearly revenue.* (1) *Censum instituit rem saluberrimam tanto futuro imperio Servius Tullius, Liv. 1, 41. ubi plura hic spectantia.* (2) *Census, & monumenta publica potiora testibus esse dixit, Marc.* (3) *Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, Cic. Censu dare me pro nocte paciscor, Ov. Met. 7, 749. Dat census honores, Id.*

\parallel *Census equestris, The qualification of a Roman knight, which was 4000 sesterces, or about 2000 pounds sterling of our money. Censu senatorius, The qualification of a nobleman, or senator, which was about 6000 pounds sterling. Censum agere, To take an account of the people, and their estates; to make a rate, Liv. Deferre censum, To pay his tribute according to the assessment, Plin. Censui censendo agri, Lands whereof livery, and seizin was made, and which might be registered, Cic. pro Flacc. 32.*

* Centaurea, æ. f. sc. herba, & Centaureon, i. n. Id. vel Centaureum, Virg. Geor. 4, 270. Σ Centaurium, Fest. [à Chirone centauro ita dict. vel ex centum, & ἀπὲρ, virtutes] *The herb centaury.*

* Centauris, is. f. [ab eodem] *A kind of centaur called triorchis, Plin. 25, 6.*

* Centaurōmachia, æ. f. [à Centaurus, & μάχη, i. e. pugna Centaurorum] *A fighting with centaurs, Plaut. Curc. 3, 75.*

* Centaurus, i. m. [Κένταυρος, Gr. à κεντήρ, stimulo, & ταύρος, taurus] (1) *A people of Thesaly, who first found out the way of riding.* (2) *A centaur, a feigned creature, half man, and half horse.* (3) *One of the twelve signs; Sagittary.* (4) *The name of a ship in Virgil.* (1) Plin. 7, 56. (2) *Ille furens Centauros leto domuit, Virg. Geor. 2, 456.* (3) Vitruv. 9, 7. (4) *Centauro in magnâ, Virg. Aen. 5, 122.*

* Centēnarius, a, um. adj. [à centenus] *Of a hundred. Pondera centenaria, Plin. 7, 20. \parallel Homo centenarius, A hundred years old, Sipont. Centenarius numerus, A hundred, Varr. Centenaria cena, In which, according to the Fannian law, no more than a centussis was spent, i. e. 6s. 3d. of our money, Fest. \parallel Centenarii quoque, qui centesimam hæreditatem exgebant, Turneb. \parallel Item qui centum millia HS. possident, qui à vett. dicebantur censi, Ascon.*

* Centēnus, a, um. adj. [à centum, ut à senus, senarius] *A hundred; as Centenæ manus, Stat. Theb. 10. Centenis durare annis, Plin. 7, 2. \parallel Centenæque arbore flustum Verberat, With a hundred oars, Virg. Aen. 10, 207. \parallel Judex centenus. One of the centumviri, Ov. ad Pis. 42.*

* Centēsima, æ. f. sc. usura [ab eodem] *sic dict. quia centesimo mense sortem æquat. Interest of one in the hundred every month, or twelve per cent. Cic. interp. Budæo de Aile. But others say, A hundred per cent. yearly. Vid. Accursii Gloss. ad Novel. 2, 4. ad verbum Centesima, & Glossam in Gratian. Disc. 47, 2.*

* \parallel Centēsimo, as. act. [ex eodem themate] *Centesimo, & decimate exercitum; pro eo quod est centesimum vel decimum militem supplicio afficere. To punish every hundredth soldier by lot, to take one out of a hundred, Jul. Capit.*

* Centēsimus, a, um. adj. [à centum, Gr. ἐκατοστός] *The hundredth, a hundred fold; as \parallel Centesimâ fruge, With a hundred fold increase, Plin. 5, 4.*

\parallel Centiceps, cīptis. adj. [ex centum & caput] *Hundred-headed. Bellua centiceps, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34. sc. Cerberus.*

* Centies, adv. [à centum] *A hundred times, Centies H. S. reliquit, Cic. Also indefinitely. \parallel*

rum difficilis est, Vell. 2, 36. (6) *Censuram vini facere, Plin. 14, 6. (7) Ap. infer.*

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4 H

Nisi

Nisi idem dictum sit centies, *Over and over*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 8.

|| Centifidus, a, um. adj. [à centum, & findo] *Divided a hundred ways*, Prud. Symm. 2, 889.

* Centifolia, æ. f. sc. rosa. [ex centum & folium] *A kind of rose bearing many leaves*, Plin. 21, 4.

Centigranum, i. n. *A kind of wheat, bearing in every ear a hundred corns*, Plin. 18, 10.

Centimanus, i. m. Epith. Briarei, Virg. Æn. 6, 287. Typhoei, Ov. Met. 3, 303. Gygis. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 69. *Hundred-handed*.

Centinodia, æ. f. [ex centum, i. e. multis, nodis] *Knot-grass, fawn-grass*, Plin. 27, 12.

* Centipeda, æ. f. [ex centum & pes] *A worm bearing many feet, a palmer, a kind of caterpillar*, Plin. 29, 6.

Centipellio, ònis. m. à multis pellibus. *The paunch of a stag, the umbles of a deer. Ventres, qui centipelliones vocantur*, Plin. 28, 9.

* Centipes, pèdis. m. [à centum, i. e. multis, pedibus] *A fish called the scolopendra, which, having devoured a hook, vomits out all its entrails, till he has cast it out, and then swallows them up again*, Plin. 9, 43.

* Cento, ònis. m. [à Gr. κέντρον, omisso, r. Voss.] *A patched garment made up of several shreds, or rags, of divers colours*, Juv. Sat. 6, 121.

Patched cloaths, such as country fellows, and servants, used to wear, Col. 1, 8. *A shroud, or tarpaulin, to keep off stones, or darts, from soldiers in their approaches at the siege of a town*, Cæf. Bell. Civ. 2, 10. || *A cover cast over ships, and steeped first in vinegar, to keep them from taking fire*, Sisen. Met. *A poem made up of several scraps, from the work of some other poet, quite altering his sense, and applying it to some other purpose. A rhapsody*. || Centones alicui farcire, *To fill one's head with idle stories*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 19.

* || Centonarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to patchery*, Ter.

* Centralis, e. adj. [à centrum] *Placed in the centre, or midst*, Plin. 2, 23.

* Centrines, um. m. pl. [à κέντρον, aculeus] *A kind of gnats*, Plin. 17, 27.

* Centrosus, a, um. adj. *Full of knots, and knurs; gritty*, Plin. 37, 7. à seq.

* Centrum, i. n. [quod à κέντρον, pungo] (1) *The point in the midst of any round thing, the centre of a circle, the standing foot of the compasses*. (2) *Also a hard knot, or knur, in a piece of timber, or stone, which mars, or spoils, the workman's tools*, (3) *A part in crystal, harder and more brittle than the rest*. (1) Cic. Tusc. 1, 17. Sed Græcis literis, Latine enim punctum vocat. (2) Plin. 16, 39. (3) Plin. 37, 2.

* CENTUM, atj. indecl. pl. [ab εκατόν, per aphær. & inserto n. Vid. Voss.] (1) *A hundred*. (2) Sometimes it is taken indefinitely for a great many. (1) Centum dies, Cic. pro Mil. 21. (2) Centum puer artium, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 15.

Centumcapita, æ. f. *A kind of thistle, commonly called Eringo, sea-helm, or sea hoily*, Plin. 22, 8.

Centumgeminus, a, um. adj. [ex centum & geminus] *A hundred, hundred banded*, Virg. Æn. 6, 287.

Centumpondium, i. n. Vid. Centupondium.

Centumvialis, e. adj. *Pertaining to the centumviri, or hundred judges*. || Causæ centumvirales, *Causes which were heard in that court*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38. Centumviralis hasta, Suet. Aug. 36. ita dict. quod centumviri, hasta in foro posita, judicarent.

Centumviri, òrum. pl. m. [ex centum & viri] *Judges, or commissioners, chosen to hear certain civil causes among the people, of whom every tribe had three: now there being thirty-five tribes in Rome, there were of course, one hundred, and five in all, though named Centumviri, from the greater number; in like manner as we call the work of the seventy-two interpreters, the Septuagint*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38.

* Centunculus, i. m. [dim. à cento] (1) || *A patched coverlet, or quilt to sleep on*. (2) *A horse-cloth laid under the dorsers*. (3) *Cud-weed, or*

chaff-weed. (1) Front. 2, 4, 6. (2) Liv. 7, 14. (3) Plin. 24, 15.

* Centuplex, icis. adj. [ex centum & plico] *A hundred fold*, Plaut. Per. 4, 4, 11.

* Centuplicato, adv. [ab eodem] *A hundred times double*, Plin. 6, 23.

* || Centuplicatus, a, um. part. *Folded a hundred times double*, Prud. 2. in Symm. 1050.

* || Centuplico, as. act. id. quod centuplo, *To fold a hundred fold*.

* || Centuplo, as. act. *To double by hundreds*.

* || Centuplus, a, um. adj. *A hundred times as many*, Sip.

Centupondium, i. n. [ex centum & pondo] *A hundred weight to weigh, an exceeding great weight*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 37.

* Centuria, æ. f. [à centum] (1) || *A company, or band, of a hundred men*. (2) *A subdivision of the Roman people into centuries, or hundreds, by Servius Tullius*. (3) || *Also a hundred in a shire, or county; a cantred, or wapentake. A century, or hundred years*. (1) Fest. (2) Liv. 1, 43. (3) Ex usu recentiori utrumque. || Centuriæ seniorum, Hor. in Art. 341. i. e. seniores.

* Centuriatim, adv. *By hundreds, hundred by hundred, or company by company*, Cic. pro Man. 13.

* Centuriatus, ùs. m. *The office, and quality of a centurion; a captain's place*, Cic. pro Flacc. 7.

* Centuriatus, a, um. part. [à centurio] *Registered, or enrolled, in the number of the hundreds, divided into hundreds*. || Centuriata comitia, *A general assembly of the people of Rome, in the campus Martius, by their hundreds, to treat of common affairs; such as the choosing of officers, &c.* Cic. Centuriatæ leges, *Laws made by the assembly so gathered*, Id. || Centuriatus ager; *in ducenta jugera definitus, quia Romulus centenis civibus ducenta jugera tribuit*, Fest. || Pedites centuriati, *Divided into companies*, Liv. 22, 38.

* Centurio, ònis. m. i. e. centuriæ præfectus. *A centurion, a captain over a hundred footmen, of which six made a cohort, and ten cohorts a legion*. || Centurio primipili, vel primipilus. *The eldest captain of the legion, who had the charge of the standard, or eagle, and commanded four hundred men in the van*, Veg. 2, 8.

* Centurio, as. act. [à centuria] (1) *To divide into companies*. (2) || *To divide fields into two hundred acres*. (1) Cum homines conscribi centuriarique vidissem, Cic. ad Quir. p. red. 5. Ita ut seniores quoque, quibus aliquid roboris superesset, in verba sua juratos centuriaret, Liv. 6, 2. (2) Hyg.

* Centuriōnatus, ùs. m. [ex eodem] *A captain's place, or office*, Tac. Ann. 1, 44, 7.

* Centuripinum crocum [à κεντροπίνα, vel κεντροπίνα, oppidum Siciliæ] *Saffron growing in Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8.

Centussis, is. m. [ex centum & as, assis] *A rate of Roman money, containing forty sesterces, ten deniers; that is six shillings, and three pence of our money*, Perf. 5, 191.

* Cēpa, æ. f. [à κήπος, hortus quod sit olus hortense, idque ferè præcipuum] *An onion*. || al. scrib. Cæpe.

Cēpe, n. indecl. *An onion*. || Tunicatum cepe, *An onion having many pills*, Perf. 4, 30.

* || Cēpium, i. n. [à cepe] *An onion bed*, Gell. 20, 7.

* || Cēphalalgia, æ. f. [à κεφαλή, caput, & ἀλγος, dolor] *The head-ache*. Latine Capitis dolor.

* Cēphālea, æ. f. [à κεφαλή] *The head-ache, a lasting pain that seizeth the whole head*, Plin. 20, 13.

* Cēphālicum i. n. [ab eodem] *emplastrum quod capiti fracto convenit*, Cels. 5, 19.

* Cēphālicus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *Belonging to the head; as cephalica arteria, vena, &c.* Cels.

* Cēphālus, i. m. pīcis fluvialis [ab eodem unde & capito dict. Aufm. Mos. 85.] *A kind of fish, having a great pail, or head; which being afraid, hides only his head*, Plin. 9, 17, 42. || Cephalea caro, *The flesh of this fish*, Lucil.

* Cēphēnes, um. pl. m. [κρηφηνες, Gr.] *Young drones*, Plin. 11, 16.

Cēphus, i. m. [ab κρη, simia] *A beast in Æthiopia, with hands and feet like a man*, Plin. 18, 19.

* Cēpīna, æ. f. [à cepe] *A bed, or company, of onions; a place sown, or set, with onions*, Col. 11, 3.

* Cēpōnides, um. pl. f. [à similit. cepe] *Precious stones as clear as crystal*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cēpītes, five Cēpōcāpites, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A precious stone of the agate kind*, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Cēpītium, i. n. [à cepe] *A bed of onions*. Id. quod Cēpetum, Gell. 20, 7.

* Cēpphicus, a, um. adj. [κρηφικός, Gr.] *Very light, trifling, of no weight, or moment*, Cic. Att. 13, 31.

* Cēpphus, i. m. [κρηφός, Gr.] *A sea-mew, a bird so light, that he is carried away with every puff of wind*, Plin. 8, 19.

* || Cēpūla, æ. f. [dim. à cepa] *A little onion, a chibbal*, Pallad. 3, 24.

* Cēpūrica, òrum. n. & κρηπικά, i. e. hortensia [à κρηπός, hortulanus] *A book so titled, which Sabinus Tiro wrote of gardening, and dedicated to Mæcenas*. Vid. Plin. 19, 10.

* CēRA, æ. f. [à Gr. κηρός, Id.] (1) *Wax*. (2) *Meton. Letters, tables, table-books, and note-books, covered over with wax, and writ upon with an iron style*. (3) *The bust of images of wax, used to be set in the courts of noblemen, to show the ancestors of the family*. (4) *Also enamel*. (5) *A will, or testament*. (6) *A page, or side of a leaf*. (7) *The apartment in a honey-comb*. (8) *A cere-cloth*. (1) Cera fit expressis favis, Plin. Mollissimam ceram ad arbitrium fingimus, Cic. de Orat. 3, 45.

(2) Ceras pusillas implet, Juv. 14, 29. sc. tabellas. (3) Perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras, Ov. Fast. 1, 591. (4) Apellæ cuperent te scribere ceræ, Stat. Syl. 1, 100. (5) In imâ cerâ C. Octavius adoptavit, Suet. in Cæs. 83. (6) Primæ duæ ceræ, Id. in Ner. 11. (7) Nonne vides, quos cera tegit sexangula, factus? Ov. Met. 15, 383. (8) Persæ cerâ mortuos condunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. || Cera Punica, *White wax*, Vitruv. 7, 9. Cera miniatula, *Red wax*, Cic. Att. 16, 11.

* Cērāchātes, æ. m. [ex cera & ἀχάτης, Gr.] *An agate of a wax colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cērāmītes, æ. m. [à κέραμα, testa] *A precious stone of the colour of a tile*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cērāria, æ. f. [à cera] *A woman wax-chandler*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 102.

* Cērārium, i. n. [ab eodem] *pecunia quæ pro cerâ pendebatur. The money which Verres, as lord deputy, exacted in the province for wax; wax-money, the fee for the seal in wax, seal-money*. Vid. Cic. Veir. 5, 78.

* || Cērārius, i. m. [à cerâ] *One who worketh in wax, a wax-chandler*, Lex. ex Cic.

* Cērāsīnus, a, um. adj. [à cerasus] *Of a cherry red colour. Cerasino succinctus cingulo*, Patron. c. 28.

* || Cērāsīnum, i. n. pro cerasum [à Gr. κεράσιον] *A cherry*, Serv.

* Cērastes, æ. Stat. Theb. 1, 103. vel is. m. serpens cerniger [à κέρα, cornu] *A serpent having four pair of horns, like a ram*, Plin. 8, 23. It is also used for other horned creatures, as deers, satyrs. Vid. Salm. ex. re. Plin.

* Cērāsum, i. n. & Cērāsus, i. m. [à κέρασος, Gr.] *A cherry*, Plin. 15, 25. || The tree, Lex. ex Col. || Cerasum actium, *The black cherry*. Cerasum duracinum, *The heart cherry*. Dulces cerasi, Prop. 4, 2, 15.

* Cērāsus, i. f. [κέρασος, Gr.] *A cherry-tree*, Ov. de Nuce, 32.

* Cērātia, æ. f. [à κέρασος, cornu] *An herb having but one leaf, and a great root full of knots; coppers, or cappers*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Cērātias, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A blazing star, like a horn*, Plin. 2, 25.

* Cērātīnus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] || Cerasine argumentationes, i. e. cornutæ. *Sophistical, or intricate, arguments; sophisms*. = Cerasinæ, aut crocodolinæ [ambiguitates] non possunt facere sapientem, Quint. 1, 10.

* Cērātītis, æ. f. [ab eodem] *A disease of the head, or face, characterized by a swelling of the face, and a running of the eyes*, Plin. 2, 25.

* Cērātūis, is. f. [ex eodem themate] *Horned-pipery*, Plin. 20, 19.

* Cērātium, i. n. [κέραιον, Gr.] Latine Siliqua, *A bush, or shale; the fruit of the carob-tree; sometimes used for the tree itself.* = Siliqua Græca, Col. de Arb. 25. || Also a carat, or carat, a kind of weight, whereof there are eighteen in a dram.

* Cērātum, i. n. sc. emplastrum [à cera] *A plaster made of wax, rosin, and gums; a cere-cloth*, Plin. 13, 22. & Cels. 4, 4. || Scrib. & Cerotum

* Cērātura, æ. f. [à præced.] *A waxing, or laying over with wax*, Col. 12, 50.

* Cērātus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Waxed, covered with wax.* || Ceratæ tabellæ, *Writing-tables*, Cic. Div. in Varr. 7. Tedæ ceratæ, *Torches*, Ov. Ep. 7, 23. Puppæ ceratæ, *Pitched*, Id. Rem. 447.

* Cēraunia, æ. f. sc. gemma [à κεραυνός, Gr. tonitru] *A thunder-stone*, Plin. 37, 9, 10. It. Siliquæ genus, Id. 13, 8.

* Cēraunium, i. n. [ab eodem] *A kind of puff, or mushroom, growing in Thrace*, Plin. 19, 3. || Also a kind of precious stone, Tert. Perhaps, the same with Ceraunia.

* Cēraunobolus, i. m. [à κεραυνός, tonitru, & βάλλω, jacio] *The table of Apelles, wherein he had painted thunder and lightning*, Plin. 35, 10.

* Cērbērus, i. m. canis triceps, inferorum: custos, dict. volunt quasi νεοβόρος, i. e. carnivorus, ut significetur terra, quæ mortua corpora consumit. *The infernal dog, which is feigned to have three, and sometimes 100, heads. Triceps apud inferos, Cerberus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. Cerberi furiale centum Muniunt angues caput, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 17.

Cercis, os brachii, & tibie, qui radius dicitur [à κερκίς, radius textoris] Cels. 8, 1.

* Cercōlips, īpis. f. cluna, vel simia, sine caudā [à κέρκω, cauda, & λείπεσθαι, deficere] *An ape without a tail*.

* Cercōpithēcus, i. m. [à κέρκω, cauda, & πίθηκος, simia] *A marmoset, or monkey*, Juv. 15, 4. & Mart. 14, 202.

* Cercops, ōpis. m. [à κέρκω, cauda, & ὤψ, facies] *A crafty, deceitful fellow*. Vid. Propr.

* || Cercūrus, i. m. [à κέρκω, & ἔρξ, cauda, per pleonasm.] *A kind of ship with a long poop like a tail*, Non. ex Plaut.

* Cerdo, ōnis. m. [à κέρδος, lucrum] *Any man that useth a mean trade for gain; a cobbler, a currier, a tanner, or smith*, Cic. N. D. 1, 38.

Cērēālia, um. n. pl. Solemn feasts to the goddess Ceres, Cic. Att. 2, 12.

Cērēālis, e. adj. [à Ceres] *Pertaining to Ceres, or corn; belonging to sustenance, and food; that whereof bread is made.* || Arma cerēālia, *Instruments, or tools, of husbandry for grinding of corn, or baking of bread*, Virg. Æn. 1, 181. Cereālis liquor, *Ale, or beer*. Cereālis cœna, *A costly supper*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 25. Cereāle solum, *A trencher of bread*, Virg. Æn. 7, 111. Cereālia munera, Ov. Met. 11, 121. dona, Sil. 7, 183. Bread. Cereales ludi, *Plays in honour of Ceres*, Liv. 30, 39.

* Cērēbellum, i. n. [dim. à cerebrum] *The cerebellum in the hinder part of the head*, Plin. 29, 5. Brains, Cels. 3, 22.

* Cērēbrōsus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Passionate, hasty, choleric*. (2) *Brain-sick, crazed, hair-brained, wild, mad.* (1) Donec cerebrōsus proficit unus, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 21. (2) Senex hic cerebrōsus est, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36. Pabulo suo cerebrōsus reddit, Col. 2, 11.

* Cērēbrum, i. n. qu. carabrum [à κέρα, caput] *The brain, the head, the spinal marrow, which begins in the brain, and runs down along the back*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 61. Analog. *The pith (of a tree)* Plin. 13, 4.

Cērēmōnia, æ. f. *A rite, or ceremony*. Vid. Cæremonia.

† Cēreo, antiq. pro creo, Varr. unde in carmine Saliari: Cerus manus, i. e. creator bonus, Fest.

Cēres, ēris. f. Dea frugum [ab antiq. cereo, i. e. creio, qu. frugum creatrix, Scal. Al Ceres, qu. Geres, à gerendis frugibus, à γάρ, spica virens]

The goddess of corn. Vid. Propr. Also corn bread, food made of corn, Poet.

Cērēvīsia, æ. f. qu. cererisia, i. e. cereālis liquor. *Ale, beer*, Plin. 22, 25. extr. ubi Gallis tribuit.

* Cērēus, a, um. adj. [à cera] (1) *Of wax, waxen, like wax.* (2) *Met. Soft, easy, pliant.* (3) *Yellow.* (4) *Prone, apt to take any form, or shape.* (5) *Greasy.* (1) Effigies cērēa, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 30. (2) Cereā brachia, Id. 1, 13, 7. (3) Cereus color, Plin. 37, 2. (4) Cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163. (5) Lacerna cērēa, & trita, Mart. 14, 42. || Perſona cērēa, *An image of wax*, Lucr. 4, 298. al. cretea. Cereā pruna, *Yellow, or wheaten, plums; or, perhaps, soft*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 53. Cereā regna, *Honey-combs*, Id. Geor. 4, 202. || Cereā ficedula, *A fat fig-pecker*, Non.

* Cērēus, i. m. [à supradict.] *A taper, or wax-light*, Cic. Off. 3, 20. || *A wax-candle, which poor people presented their rich neighbours with at the Saturnalia*, Fest. || Candelis pauperes, locupletes cereis, utebantur, Id.

† Cēria, æ. f. *Ale, or beer; a drink made of corn, barley-water, or such like, used in Spain*, Plin. 22, 25.

Cērītico, as. i. e. ceram facio. *To make wax, as bees do*, Plin. 9, 38.

Cērīmōnia, æ. f. *A ceremony, or sacred rite*. Vid. Cæremonia.

* || Cērīnārius, i. m. [à cera] qui cerina tingit. *He that dyes garments of the colour of wax*, Lex. ex Plaut.

* Cērīnthe, es. f. Plin. 21, 12. & Cerintha, æ. f. Virg. Geor. 463. [à κερνύθη, Gr. idem] *A honeysuckle, having the taste of honey, and wax together*.

* Cērīnum, i. n. sc. vestimentum [à cera] *A garment of wax-colour*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

Cērīnus, a, um. adj. [à cera] *Of wax-colour*, Plin. 15, 13.

* Cērion, i. n. ulceris genus [à supradict.] *An ulcer, or botch, like a honey-comb, with yellow matter in it*, Plin. 23, 7.

* || Cērītes, æ. m. [ex eodem] *A precious stone, in colour like wax*, Lex. ex Plin.

Cērītus, a, um. adj. [à Ceres] *rectius cerritus*, quod vid. Mad. *disfracted*.

* Cernendus, a, um. part. [à cerno] *To be perceived, or seen*. Cernenda nulli Venus, Ov. Met. 15, 844.

* Cernens, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Seeing, beholding*. Cernens Capitolia, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 29.

* CERNŌ, ēre, cēvi, crētum. act. [à κρῖνω, separo, judico] (1) *To sift, or sieve; to range flour.* (2) *To separate, to distinguish, to divide.* (3) *Met. To discern, to see.* (4) *To judge, know, or understand.* (5) *To presage, to foresee.* (6) *To resolve, to determine.* (7) *To decree.* (8) *To engage with, to fight.* (1) Hæc ubi contritiōris, per densa foramina [sc. cribrum] cerne, Ov. de Medic. faciei, 89. (2) Quod habet extremum, id cernitur ex alio extrinsecus, Cic. (3) Æra micantia cerno, Virg. Æn. 2, 734. (4) Cernitur honestate beata vita, Cic. (5) Cerno animo sepultam patriam, Id. (6) Postquam exercitum castris educere crevit, Lucil. (7) Quotcumque senatus creverit, populūque jussit, tot sunt, Cic. de Leg. (8) Amphitruo dum cernit cum hostibus, Plaut. Amph. 2. Arg. 5. || Cernere hæreditatem, *To enter upon an estate*, Cic. Att. 11, 2. Qui plura de hoc verbo legere cupiunt, L. Kusteri & J. Perizonii oppositas Dissertationes. De verbo Cerno, addeant.

* Cernor, ēris. pass. [à cerno] *To be sifted, divided, perceived, tried, &c.* Cic. fersed, Plin.

* Cernūlo, as. act. [à seq. cernuo] Sen. Ep. 1, 8, ubi vulgò cernuat. *To throw one on his face*. = Allido, Id.

* Cernuo, as. act. [à seq. cernuus, Varr.] *To stoop with his face forward, to tumble, and show tricks, to throw one upon his face*.

* || Cernuor, āris. pass. [à cernuo] *To fall flat on his face*, Solin.

* Cernuus, a, um. adj. [à cerno, quòd terram cernat.] *Hanging down his head, with his face*

downwards, Virg. Æn. 10, 894. Cernuus onipes, Sil. 10, 256.

* † Cernuus, i. m. [ab eodem] *A dancer on the ropes, or tumbler*, Lucil.

* Cēro, as. act. [à cera] *To dress, or cover, with wax; to cere, cuj. pass.*

* Cēror, āris. pass. [ex eodem] *To be waxed over*, Col. 12, 50.

* Cērōma, ātis. n. [κέρωμα, Gr.] (1) *An oil tempered with wax, wherewith wrestlers were anointed.* (2) *And the place where they were anointed.* (1) Femineum ceroma, Juv. 6, 245. (2) Plin. 35, 2.

* Cērōmāticus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Anointed with the ceroma, or wrestlers oil*, Juv. 3, 68.

* Cērōstrōtum, i. n. [ex νέγας, cornu, & στρώτος, stratus; them. στρώω, sterno] *A kind of painting, when pieces of horn, ivory, timber, &c. painted of divers colours, are inlaid on chests, playing tables, &c.* Vitruv. 4, 6.

* Cērōtum, i. n. [à Gr. κερωτόν, i. e. cerā obductum] *A plaster made of wax, a cere cloth*. Vid. Ceratum.

Cerreus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a tree called cerus, that beareth mast*. || Cerrea glans, *The acorn of that tree*, Plin. 16, 6.

Cerrinus, a, um. adj. *Made of the holm-tree*, Plin. 30, 10.

Cerritus, a, um. adj. qu. Cericitus [à Cereie percussus] *Mad, frantick, out of his wits, frightened like one who had seen a spirit*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 278.

Cerrus, i. m. *A kind of tree bearing mast like chestnuts, which are all prickly about the cup of the acorn, a holm-tree, according to some, the bitter oak*, Plin. 24, 41.

* Certāmen, īnis. n. [à certo] (1) *A contest.* (2) *A controversy, debate, or dispute.* (3) *A trial of skill.* (4) *A battle, or skirmish.* (5) *A bustle, or noise.* (6) *Hazard, or danger.* (7) *A game, or exercise.* (8) *An eager pursuit.* (9) *The thing striven for.* (1) Certamen venit ad impar, Ov. Met. 11, 156. (2) Tulit pretium certaminis hujus, Ov. Met. 13, 19. (3) = Sic fortuna in contentione, & certamine utrumque versavit, Cas. B. G. 5, 43. (4) Si me solum Teuceri in certamina poscunt, Virg. Æn. 11, 434. (5) Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor, Virg. Æn. 3, 128. (6) Quòd majus erat certamen, & discrimen salutis, Cic. de Div. 1, 43. (7) Instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos, Ov. Met. 1, 446. (8) Mitte leves spes, & certamina divitiarum, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 8. (9) Jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo, Virg. Geor. 2, 530. || In certamen descendere, *To play for a prize*, Cic.

* Certans, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Striving, struggling, contending*, Virg. Æn. 3, 668.

* Certātim, adv. [ex eodem themate] *Striving to outdo one another; with contention, earnestly, eagerly*, Cic. Fam. 10, 25.

* Certātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à certo] (1) *A striving, or struggling.* (2) *An emulation.* (3) *Exercise of body.* (1) Hæc est iniqua certatio, Cic. pro Quint. 22. (2) Atque hæc inter eos sit honesta certatio, Cic. de Amic. 9. (3) Sine certatione corporum, Id. 2. de Leg. Per populū multæ, pœnæ certatio esto, Id. de Leg. 3, 3. i. e. jussio aut remissio. Vid. etiam, Liv. 25, 4.

* || Certātor, ōris. m. verb. [à certo] *One that contends, or strives*, Gell. 12, 10.

* Certātur, imperf. [ab eodem] *There is a strife, quarrel, or difference.* || In Æquis inter consules ac militem comitate ac beneficiis certatum est, Liv. 2, 60. They strove to outdo one another in complaisance and favours, Conf. Luc. 2, 150.

* Certāturus, a, um. part. [à certo] *About to strive, or contend*, Curt. 7, 37. Colla certatura Lyæo, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 562.

* Certātus, ūs. m. [à certo] *A wrestling, or striving*, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 153. Rarè occ.

* Certātus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Striven, contended for*, Tac. Hist. 4, 16. Conf. Sil. 17, 342.

* Certè, adv. [à certus] (1) *Certainly, surely, undoubtedly, without fail, sure enough.* (2) *At least.* (3) *After a question, Yes.* (4) *After an objection, True, right.* (1) Certè captus est, Ter. Andr. 1, 4 H 2

Nisi idem dictum sit centies, *Over and over*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 8.

|| Centifidus, a, um. adj. [à centum, & findo] *Divided a hundred ways*, Prud. Symm. 2, 889.

* Centifolia, æ. f. sc. rosa. [ex centum & folium] *A kind of rose having many leaves*, Plin. 21, 4.

Centigranum, i. n. *A kind of wheat, bearing in every ear a hundred corns*, Plin. 18, 10.

Centimanus, i. m. Epith. Briarei, Virg. Æn. 6, 287. Typhoei, Ov. Met. 3, 303. Gygis. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 69. *Hundred-banded*.

Centinodia, æ. f. [ex centum, i. e. multis, nodis] *Knot-grass, fawn-grass*, Plin. 27, 12.

* Centipeda, æ. f. [ex centum & pes] *A worm having many feet, a palmer, a kind of caterpillar*, Plin. 29, 6.

Centipellio, onis. m. à multis pellibus. *The paunch of a stag, the umbles of a deer*. Ventres, qui centipelliones vocantur, Plin. 28, 9.

* Centipes, pedis. m. [à centum, i. e. multis, pedibus] *A fish called the scolopendra, which, having devoured a book, vomits out all its entrails, till he has cast it out, and then swallows them up again*, Plin. 9, 43.

* Cento, onis. m. [à Gr. κέντρον, omisso, r. Vell.] *A patched garment made up of several shreds, or rags, of divers colours*, Juv. Sat. 6, 121. *Patched cloaths, such as country fellows, and servants, used to wear*, Col. 1, 8. *A shroud, or tarpaulin, to keep off stones, or darts, from soldiers in their approaches at the siege of a town*, Cæs. Bell. Civ. 2, 10. || *A cover cast over ships, and steeped first in vinegar, to keep them from taking fire*, Sisen. Met. *A poem made up of several scraps, from the work of some other poet, quite altering his sense, and applying it to some other purpose*. *A rhapsody*. || Centones alicui farcire, *To fill one's head with idle stories*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 19.

* || Centonarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to patchery*, Tert.

* Centralis, e. adj. [à centum] *Placed in the centre, or midst*, Plin. 2, 23.

* Centrines, um. m. pl. [à κέντρον, aculeus] *A kind of gnats*, Plin. 17, 27.

* Centrofus, a, um. adj. *Full of knots, and knurs; gritty*, Plin. 37, 7. à seq.

* Centrum, i. n. [quod à κέντρώ, pungo] (1) *The point in the midst of any round thing, the centre of a circle, the standing foot of the compasses*. (2) *Also a hard knot, or knur, in a piece of timber, or stone, which mars, or spoils, the workman's tools*. (3) *A part in crystal, harder and more brittle than the rest*. (1) Cic. Tusc. 1, 17. Sed Græcis literis, Latine enim punctum vocat. (2) Plin. 16, 39. (3) Plin. 37, 2.

* CENTUM, adj. indecl. pl. [ab εκατόν, per aphær. & inferto n. Vid. Vell.] (1) *A hundred*. (2) Sometimes it is taken indefinitely for a great many. (1) Centum dies, Cic. pro Mil. 21. (2) Centum puer artium, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 15.

Centumcapita, æ. f. *A kind of thistle, commonly called Eringo, sea-helm, or sea-holly*, Plin. 22, 8.

Centumgeminus, a, um. adj. [ex centum & geminus] *A hundred, hundred banded*, Virg. Æn. 6, 287.

Centumpondium, i. n. Vid. Centupondium.

Centumviralis, e. adj. *Pertaining to the centumviri, or hundred judges*. || Causæ centumvirales, *Causes which were heard in that court*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38. Centumviralis hasta, Suet. Aug. 36. ita dict. quod centumviri, hasta in foro posita, judicarent.

Centumviri, orum. pl. m. [ex centum & viri] *Judges, or commissioners, chosen to hear certain civil causes among the people, of whom every tribe had three: now there being thirty-five tribes in Rome, there were of course, one hundred, and five in all, though named Centumviri, from the greater number; in like manner as we call the work of the seventy-two interpreters, the Septuagint*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38.

* Centunculus, i. m. [dim. à cento] (1) || *A patched coverlet, or quilt to sleep on*. (2) *A horse-club laid under the dorsers*. (3) *Cud-weed, or*

chaff-weed. (1) Front. 2, 4, 6. (2) Liv. 7, 14. (3) Plin. 24, 15.

* Centuplex, icis. adj. [ex centum & plico] *A hundred-fold*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 11.

* Centuplicato, adv. [ab eodem] *A hundred times double*, Plin. 6, 23.

* || Centuplicatus, a, um. part. *Folded a hundred times double*, Prud. 2. in Symm. 1050.

* || Centuplico, as. act. id. quod centuplo, *To fold a hundred fold*.

* || Centuplo, as. act. *To double by hundreds*.

* || Centuplus, a, um. adj. *A hundred times as many*, Sip.

Centupondium, i. n. [ex centum & pondo] *A hundred weight to weigh, an exceeding great weight*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 37.

* Centuria, æ. f. [à centum] (1) || *A company, or band, of a hundred men*. (2) *A subdivision of the Roman people into centuries, or hundreds, by Servius Tullius*. (3) || *Also a hundred in a shire, or county; a cantred, or wapentake. A century, or hundred years*. (1) Fest. (2) Liv. 1, 43. (3) Ex usu recentiori utrumque. || Centuriæ seniorum, Hor. in Art. 341. i. e. seniores.

* Centuriatim, adv. *By hundreds, hundred by hundred, or company by company*, Cic. pro Man. 13.

* Centuriatus, us. m. *The office, and quality of a centurion; a captain's place*, Cic. pro Flacc. 7.

* Centuriatus, a, um. part. [à centurio] *Registered, or enrolled, in the number of the hundreds, divided into hundreds*. || Centuriata comitia, *A general assembly of the people of Rome, in the campus Martius, by their hundreds, to treat of common affairs; such as the choosing of officers, &c.* Cic. Centuriatæ leges, *Laws made by the assembly so gathered*, Id. || Centuriatus ager; *in ducenta jugera definitus, quia Romulus centenis civibus ducenta jugera tribuit*, Fest. || Pedites centuriati, *Divided into companies*, Liv. 22, 38.

* Centurio, onis. m. i. e. centuriæ præfectus. *A centurion, a captain over a hundred footmen, of which six made a cohort, and ten cohorts a legion*. || Centurio primipili, *vel primipilus. The eldest captain of the legion, who had the charge of the standard, or eagle, and commanded four hundred men in the van*, Veg. 2, 8.

* Centurio, as. act. [à centuria] (1) *To divide into companies*. (2) || *To divide fields into two hundred acres*. (1) Cum homines conscribi centuriarique vidissem, Cic. ad Quir. p. red. 5. Ita ut seniores quoque, quibus aliquid roboris superesset, in verba sua juratos centuriaret, Liv. 6, 2. (2) Hyg.

* Centuriōnātus, us. m. [ex eodem] *A captain's place, or office*, Tac. Ann. 1, 44, 7.

* Centuripinum crocum [à κενταρίνα, vel κενταρίνα, oppidum Siciliæ] *Saffron growing in Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8.

Centussis, is. m. [ex centum & as, assis] *A rate of Roman money, containing forty sesterces, ten deniers; that is six shillings, and three pence of our money*, Pers. 5, 191.

* Cēpa, æ. f. [à κήπος, hortus quod sit olus hortense, idque ferè præcipuum] *An onion*. || al. scrib. Cæpe.

Cēpe, n. indecl. *An onion*. || Tunicatum cepe, *An onion having many pills*, Pers. 4, 30.

* || Cēpetum, i. n. [à cepe] *An onion bed*, Gell. 20, 7.

* || Cēphālalgia, æ. f. [à κεφαλή, caput, & ἄλγος, dolor] *The head-ache*. Latine Capitis dolor.

* Cēphātea, æ. f. [à κεφαλή] *The head ache, a lasting pain that seizeth the whole head*, Plin. 20, 13.

* Cēphālicum i. n. [ab eodem] *emplastrum quod capiti fracto convenit*, Cels. 5, 19.

* Cēphālicus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *Belonging to the head; as cephalica arteria, vena, &c.* Cels.

* Cēphālus, i. m. pi. cis fluvialis [ab eodem unde & capito dict. Asin. Mos. 85.] *A kind of fish, having a great poil, or head; which being afraid, hides only his head*, Plin. 9, 17, 42. || Cephalea caro, *The flesh of this fish*, Lucil.

* Cēphēnes, um. pl. m. [κίφνες, Gr.] *Young drones*, Plin. 11, 16.

Cēphus, i. m. [ab ήρ, simia] *A beast in Ethiopia, with hands and feet like a man*, Plin. 18, 19.

* Cēpīna, æ. f. [à cepe] *A bed, or company, of onions; a place sown, or set, with onions*, Col. 11, 3.

* Cēpōnides, um. pl. f. [à similit. cepe] *Precious stones as clear as crystal*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cēpītes, five Cēpōcāpītes, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A precious stone of the agate kind*, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Cēpītium, i. n. [à cepe] *A bed of onions*. Id. quod Cepetum, Gell. 20, 7.

* Cēphicus, a, um. adj. [κεφικός, Gr.] *Very light, trifling, of no weight, or moment*, Cic. Att. 13, 31.

* Cēphus, i. m. [κέφου, Gr.] *A sea-mew, a bird so light, that he is carried away with every puff of wind*, Plin. 8, 19.

* || Cēpūla, æ. f. [dim. à cepa] *A little onion, a chibbal*, Pallad. 3, 24.

* Cēpūrica, orum. n. πὰ κηπευκά, i. e. hortensia [à κηπεύς, hortulanus] *A book so titled, which Sabinus Tiro wrote of gardening, and dedicated to Mæcenas*. Vid. Plin. 19, 10.

* CēRA, æ. f. [à Gr. κηρός, Id.] (1) *Wax*.

(2) Meton. *Letters, tables, table-books, and note-books, covered over with wax, and writ upon with an iron style*. (3) *The bust of images of wax, used to be set in the courts of noblemen, to show the ancestors of the family*. (4) *Also enamel*. (5) *A will, or testament*. (6) *A page, or side of a leaf*. (7) *The apartment in a honey-comb*. (8) *A cere-cloth*.

(1) Cera fit expressis favis, Plin. Mollissimam ceram ad arbitrium fingimus, Cic. de Orat. 3, 45.

(2) Ceras pusillas implet, Juv. 14, 29. sc. tabellas. (3) Perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras, Ov. Fast. 1, 591. (4) Apelleæ cuperent te scribere ceræ, Stat. Syl. 1, 100. (5) In imâ cerâ C. Octavius adoptavit, Suet. in Cæs. 83.

(6) Primæ duæ ceræ, Id. in Ner. 11. (7) Nonne vides, quos cera tegit sexangula, scetus? Ov. Met. 15, 383. (8) Persæ cerâ mortuos condunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. || Cera Punica, *White wax*, Vitruv. 7, 9. Cera miniatula, *Red wax*, Cic. Att. 16, 11.

* Cērāchātes, æ. m. [ex cera & ἀχάτης, Gr.] *An agate of a wax colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cērāmītes, æ. m. [à κέραμ, testa] *A precious stone of the colour of a tile*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cērāria, æ. f. [à cera] *A woman wax-candler*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 102.

* Cērārium, i. n. [ab eodem] *pecunia quæ pro cerâ pendebatur. The money which Verres, as lord deputy, exacted in the province for wax; wax-money, the fee for the seal in wax, seal-money*. Vid. Cic. Veir. 5, 78.

* || Cērārius, i. m. [à cerâ] *One who worketh in wax, a wax-candler*, Lex. ex Cic.

* Cērāsīnus, a, um. adj. [à cerasus] *Of a cherry red colour*. Cerasino succinus cingulo, Petron. c. 28.

* || Cērāsīnum, i. n. pro cerasum [à Gr. κεράσιον] *A cherry*, Serv.

* Cērastes, æ. Stat. Thib. 1, 103. vel is. m. serpens corniger [à κέρα, cornu] *A serpent having four pair of horns, like a ram*, Plin. 8, 23. It is also used for other horned creatures, as deers, satyrs. Vid. Salm. exerc. Plin.

* Cērāsūm, i. n. & Cērāsus, i. m. [à κέρασ, Gr.] *A cherry*, Plin. 15, 25. || The tree, Lex. ex Col. || Cerasum actium, *The black cherry*. Cerasum duracinum, *The heart cherry*. Dulces cerasi, Prop. 4, 2, 15.

* Cērāsus, i. f. [κέρασ, Gr.] *A cherry-tree*, Ov. de Nuce, 32.

* Cērātia, æ. f. [à κέρα, cornu] *An herb having but one leaf, and a great root full of knots; capers, or cappers*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Cērātias, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A blazing star, like a horn*, Plin. 2, 25.

* Cērātīnus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] || Cerasinæ argumentationes, i. e. cornutæ. Sephsical, or intricate, arguments; sophisms. = Cerasinæ, aut crocodoninæ [ambiguitates] non possunt facere sapientem, Quint. 1, 10.

* Cērātītis, æ. f. [ab eodem] *A disease of the head, or face, arising from a cold, or inflammation of the head, or face*, Plin. 2, 25.

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* Cērātītis, æ. f. [ab eodem] *A disease of the head, or face, arising from a cold, or inflammation of the head, or face*, Plin. 2, 25.

* *Cērātītis*, is. f. [ex eodem themate] *Horned-pipery*, Plin. 20, 19.

* *Cērātium*, i. n. [κέραιον, Gr.] Latine *Siliqua*, *A husk*, or *shale*; *the fruit of the carob-tree*; sometimes used for *the tree itself*. = *Siliqua Græca*, Col. de Arb. 25. || Also *a carat*, or *carat*, a kind of weight, whereof there are eighteen in a dram.

* *Cērātum*, i. n. sc. emplastrum [à cera] *A plaster made of wax, rosin, and gums*; a *cere-cloth*, Plin. 13, 22. & Cels. 4, 4. (Scrib. & Cerotum)

* *Cērātūra*, æ. f. [à præced.] *A waxing*, or *laying over with wax*, Col. 12, 50.

* *Cērātus*, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Waxed*, covered with wax. ¶ *Cērātæ tabellæ*, *Writing-tables*, Cic. Div. in Varr. 7. *Tedæ ceratæ*, *Torches*, Ov. Ep. 7, 23. *Puppæ ceratæ*, *Pitched*, Id. Rem. 447.

* *Cēraunia*, æ. f. sc. gemma [à κεραυνός, Gr. tonitru] *A thunder-stone*, Plin. 37, 9, 10. It. *Siliquæ genus*, Id. 13, 8.

* *Cēraunium*, i. n. [ab eodem] *A kind of puff*, or *mushroom*, growing in Thrace, Plin. 19, 3. || Also *a kind of precious stone*, Tert. Perhaps, the same with *Cēraunia*.

* *Cēraunobolus*, i. m. [à κεραυνός, tonitru, & βάλλω, jacio] *The table of Apelles*, wherein he had painted thunder and lightning, Plin. 35, 10.

* *Cerbērus*, i. m. canis triceps, inferorum: custos, dict. volunt quasi κερσός, i. e. *carnivorus*, ut significetur terra, quæ mortua corpora consumit. *The infernal dog*, which is feigned to have three, and sometimes 100, heads. *Triceps apud inferos*, *Cerberus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. *Cerberi furiale centum Muniunt angues caput*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 17.

Cercis, os brachii, & tibiæ, qui radius dicitur [à κερκίς, radius textoris] Cels. 8, 1.

* *Cercōlips*, īpis. f. cluna, vel simia, sine caudâ [à κέρη, cauda, & λείπεσθαι, deficere] *An ape without a tail*.

* *Cercōpithēcus*, i. m. [à κέρη, cauda, & πῖθηκος, simia] *A marmoset*, or *monkey*, Juv. 15, 4. & Mart. 14, 202.

* *Cercops*, ōpis. m. [à κέρη, cauda, & ὤψ, facies] *A crafty, deceitful fellow*. Vid. Propr.

* || *Cercūrus*, i. m. [à κέρη, & ἔρξ, cauda, per pleonasm.] *A kind of ship with a long poop like a tail*, Non. ex Plaut.

* *Cerdo*, ōnis. m. [à κέρη, lucrum] *Any man that useth a mean trade for gain*; a *cobler*, a *currier*, a *tanner*, or *smith*, Cic. N. D. 1, 38.

* *Cērēalia*, um. n. pl. *Solemn feasts to the goddess Ceres*, Cic. Att. 2, 12.

* *Cērēalis*, e. adj. [à Ceres] *Pertaining to Ceres*, or *corn*; *belonging to sustenance, and food*; *that whereof bread is made*. ¶ *Arma cerealia*, *Instruments*, or *tools*, of husbandry for grinding of corn, or baking of bread, Virg. Æn. 1, 181. *Cerealis liquor*, *Ale*, or *beer*. *Cerealis cœna*, *A costly supper*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 25. *Cereale solum*, *A trencher of bread*, Virg. Æn. 7, 111. *Cerealia munera*, Ov. Met. 11, 121. *donâ*, Sil. 7, 183. *Bread*. *Cereales ludi*, *Plays in honour of Ceres*, Liv. 30, 39.

* *Cērēbellum*, i. n. [dim. à cerebrum] *The cerebellum in the hinder part of the head*, Plin. 29, 5. *Brains*, Cels. 3, 22.

* *Cērēbrōsus*, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Passionate*, *hasty*, *choleric*. (2) *Brain-sick*, *crazed*, *hair-brained*, *wild*, *mad*. (1) *Donec cerebrosus profilit unus*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 21. (2) *Senex hic cerebrosus est*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36. *Pabulo suo cerebrosus reddit*, Col. 2, 11.

* *Cērēbrum*, i. n. qu. carabrum [à κέρα, caput] *The brain*, *the head*, *the spinal marrow*, which begins in the brain, and runs down along the back, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 61. *Analog*. *The pith* (of a tree) Plin. 13, 4.

* *Cērēmōnia*, æ. f. *A rite*, or *ceremony*. Vid. *Cæremonia*.

† *Cēreo*, antiq. pro *creo*, Varr. unde in *carmine Saliari*: *Cerus manus*, i. e. *creator bonus*, Fest.

* *Cēres*, ēris. f. *Dea frugum* [ab antiq. *cereo*, i. e. *creo*, qu. *frugum creatrix*, Scal. Al *Ceres*, qu. *Geres*, à *gerendis frugibus*, à γῆρ, spica virens]

The goddess of corn. Vid. *Propr*. Also *corn bread*, *food made of corn*, Poet.

* *Cērēvīsia*, æ. f. qu. *cerēvīsia*, i. e. *cerealis liquor*. *Ale*, *beer*, Plin. 22, 25. extr. ubi Gallis tribuit.

* *Cērēus*, a, um. adj. [à cera] (1) *Of wax*, *waxen*, *like wax*. (2) *Met. Soft*, *easy*, *pliant*. (3) *Yellow*. (4) *Prone*, apt to take any form, or shape. (5) *Greasy*. (1) *Effigies ceræa*, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 30. (2) *Ceræa brachia*, Id. 1, 13, 7. (3) *Ceræus color*, Plin. 37, 2. (4) *Ceræus in vitium flecti*, Hor. A. P. 163. (5) *Lacerna ceræa*, & *trita*, Mart. 14, 42. ¶ *Persona ceræa*, *An image of wax*, Lucr. 4, 298. al. *cræa*. *Ceræa pruna*, *Yellow*, or *whitened*, *plums*; or, perhaps, *soft*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 53. *Ceræa regna*, *Honey-combs*, Id. Geor. 4, 202. || *Ceræa ficedula*, *A fat fig-pecker*, Non.

* *Cērēus*, i. m. [à supradict.] *A taper*, or *wax-light*, Cic. Off. 3, 20. || *A wax-candle*, which poor people presented their rich neighbours with at the *Saturnalia*, Fest. ¶ *Candelis pauperes*, locupletes ceræis, utebantur, Id.

† *Cēria*, æ. f. *Ale*, or *beer*; a *drink made of corn*, *barley-water*, or such like, used in Spain, Plin. 22, 25.

* *Cērīfīco*, as. i. e. *ceram facio*. *To make wax*, as bees do, Plin. 9, 38.

* *Cērīmōnia*, æ. f. *A ceremony*, or *sacred rite*. Vid. *Cæremonia*.

* || *Cērīnārius*, i. m. [à cera] qui *cerina tingit*. *He that dyes garments of the colour of wax*, Lex. ex Plaut.

* *Cērīnthe*, es. f. Plin. 21, 12. & *Cerīntha*, æ. f. Virg. Geor. 463. [à κερκίνη, Gr. idem] *A honeysuckle*, having the taste of honey, and wax together.

* *Cērīnum*, i. n. sc. vestimentum [à cera] *A garment of wax-colour*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

* *Cērīnus*, a, um. adj. [à cera] *Of wax-colour*, Plin. 15, 13.

* *Cērion*, i. n. ulceris genus [à supradict.] *An ulcer*, or *booth*, like a *honey-comb*, with *yellow matter* in it, Plin. 23, 7.

* || *Cērītes*, æ. m. [ex eodem] *A precious stone*, in colour like wax, Lex. ex Plin.

* *Cērītus*, a, um. adj. [à Ceres] *reclitius cerritus*, quod vid. *Mad*, *distracted*.

* *Cernendus*, a, um. part. [à cerno] *To be perceived*, or *seen*. *Cernenda nulli Venus*, Ov. Met. 15, 844.

* *Cernens*, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Seeing*, *beholding*. *Cernens Capitolia*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 29.

* *CERNO*, ēre, crēvi, crētum. act. [à κρίνω, separo, judico] (1) *To sift*, or *sieve*; *to range flour*. (2) *To separate*, *to distinguish*, *to divide*. (3) *Met. To discern*, *to see*. (4) *To judge*, *know*, or *understand*. (5) *To presage*, *to foresee*. (6) *To resolve*, *to determine*. (7) *To decree*. (8) *To engage with*, *to fight*. (1) *Hæc ubi contricris*, per densa foramina [sc. cribrum] *cerne*, Ov. de Medic. faciei, 89. (2) *Quod habet extremum*, id *cernitur* ex alio extrinsecus, Cic. (3) *Æra micantia cerno*, Virg. Æn. 2, 734. (4) *Cernitur honestate beata vita*, Cic. (5) *Cerno animo sepultam patriam*, Id. (6) *Postquam exercitum castris educere crevit*, Lucil. (7) ¶ *Quotcunque senatus creverit*, populūque jussit, tot funto, Cic. de Leg. (8) *Amphitruo dum cernit cum hostibus*, Plaut. Amph. 2. Arg. 5. ¶ *Cernere hæreditatem*, *To enter upon an estate*, Cic. Att. 11, 2. *Qui plura de hoc verbo legere cupiunt*, L. Kusteri & J. Perizonii oppositas Dissertationes. De verbo *Cerno*, adeant.

* *Cernor*, ēris. pass. [à cerno] *To be sifted*, *divided*, *perceived*, *tried*, &c. Cic. *serfex*, Plin.

* *Cernūlo*, as. act. [à seq. cernuo] *Sen. Ep. 1, 8. ubi vulgò cernuat*. *To throw one on his face*.

= *Allido*, Id.

* *Cernuo*, as. act. [à seq. cernuus, Varr.] *To stoop with his face forward*, *to tumble*, and *show tricks*, *to throw one upon his face*.

* || *Cernuor*, āris. pass. [à cernuo] *To fall flat on his face*, Solin.

* *Cernuus*, a, um. adj. [à cerno, quòd terram cernat.] *Hanging down his head*, *with his face*

downwards, Virg. Æn. 10, 894. *Cernuus omnes*, Sil. 10, 256.

* † *Cernuus*, i. m. [ab eodem] *A dancer on the ropes*, or *tumbler*, Lucil.

* *Cēro*, as. act. [à cera] *To dress*, or *cover*, with wax; *to cere*, *cuj. pass.*

* *Cēror*, āris. pass. [ex eodem] *To be waxed over*, Col. 12, 50.

* *Cēroma*, ātis. n. [κέρωμα, Gr.] (1) *An oil tempered with wax*, wherewith *wrestlers were anointed*. (2) *And the place where they were anointed*. (1) *Femineum ceroma*, Juv. 6, 245. (2) Plin. 35, 2.

* *Cēromāticus*, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Anointed with the ceroma*, or *wrestlers oil*, Juv. 3, 68.

* *Cēiorōtum*, i. n. [ex κέρης, cornu, & εἰσὶν, stratus; them. εἰσὶν, sterno] *A kind of painting*, when pieces of *horn*, *ivory*, *timber*, &c. painted of divers colours, are inlaid on chests, playing tables, &c. Vitruv. 4, 6.

* *Cērōtum*, i. n. [à Gr. κερῶν, i. e. *cerā obductum*] *A plaster made of wax*, a *cere cloth*. Vid. *Ceratum*.

* *Cerreus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a tree called cerus*, that beareth mast. ¶ *Cerreia glans*, *The acorn of that tree*, Plin. 16, 6.

* *Cerīnus*, a, um. adj. *Made of the holm-tree*, Plin. 30, 10.

* *Cerītus*, a, um. adj. qu. *Ceriritus* [à Cerere percussus] *Mad*, *frantick*, out of his wits, frightened like one who had seen a spirit, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 278.

* *Cerrus*, i. m. *A kind of tree bearing mast like chestnuts*, which are all prickly about the cup of the acorn, a *holm-tree*, according to some, the *bitter oak*, Plin. 24, 41.

* *Certāmen*, īnis. n. [à certo] (1) *A contest*. (2) *A controversy*, *debate*, or *dispute*. (3) *A trial of skill*. (4) *A battle*, or *skirmish*. (5) *A bustle*, or *noise*. (6) *Hazard*, or *danger*. (7) *A game*, or *exercise*. (8) *An eager pursuit*. (9) *The thing striven for*. (1) *Certamen venit ad impar*, Ov. Met. 11, 156. (2) *Tulit pretium certaminis hujus*, Ov. Met. 13, 19. (3) = *Sic fortuna in contentione*, & *certamine utrumque versavit*, Cæf. B. G. 5, 43. (4) *Si me solum Teuceri in certamina poscunt*, Virg. Æn. 11, 434. (5) *Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor*, Virg. Æn. 3, 128. (6) *Quòd majus erat certamen*, & *discrimen salutis*, Cic. de Div. 1, 43. (7) *Instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos*, Ov. Met. 1, 446. (8) *Mitte leves spes*, & *certamina divitiarum*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 8. (9) *Jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo*, Virg. Geor. 2, 530. ¶ *In certamen descendere*, *To play for a prize*, Cic.

* *Certans*, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Striving*, *struggling*, *contending*, Virg. Æn. 3, 668.

* *Certātim*, adv. [ex eodem themate] *Striving to outdo one another*; *with contention*, *earnestly*, *ragerly*, Cic. Fam. 10, 25.

* *Certātio*, ōnis. f. verb. [à certo] (1) *A striving*, or *struggling*. (2) *An emulation*. (3) *Exercise of body*. (1) *Hæc est iniqua certatio*, Cic. pro Quint. 22. (2) *Atque hæc inter eos sit honesta certatio*, Cic. de Amic. 9. (3) *Sine certatione corporum*, Id. 2. de Leg. Per populum multæ, pœnæ certatio esto, Id. de Leg. 3, 3. i. e. *jussio aut remissio*. Vid. etiam, Liv. 25, 4.

* || *Certātor*, ōris. m. verb. [à certo] *One that contends*, or *strives*, Gell. 12, 10.

* *Certātur*, imperf. [ab eodem] *There is a strife*, *quarrel*, or *difference*. ¶ *In Æquis inter consulem ac militem comitate ac beneficiis certatum est*, Liv. 2, 60. *They strove to outdo one another in complaisance and favours*, Conf. Luc. 2, 150.

* *Certātūrus*, a, um. part. [à certo] *About to strive*, or *contend*, Curt. 7, 37. *Colla certatura Lyæo*, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 562.

* *Certātus*, ūs. m. [à certo] *A wrestling*, or *striving*, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 153. *Rare occ.*

* *Cerātus*, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Striven*, *contended for*, Tac. Hist. 4, 16. Conf. Sil. 17, 342.

* *Certè*, adv. [à certus] (1) *Certainly*, *surely*, *undoubtedly*, *without fail*, *sure enough*. (2) *At least*. (3) *After a question*, *Yes*. (4) *After an objection*, *True*, *right*. (1) *Certè captus est*, Ter. Andr. 1, 4 H 2

Nisi idem dictum sit centies, *Over and over*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 8.

|| Centifidus, a, um. adj. [à centum, & findo] *Divided a hundred ways*, Prud. Symm. 2, 889.

* Centifolia, æ. f. sc. rosa. [ex centum & folium] *A kind of rose having many leaves*, Plin. 21, 4.

Centigranum, i. n. *A kind of wheat, bearing in every ear a hundred corns*, Plin. 18, 10.

Centimānus, i. m. Epith. Briare, Virg. Æn. 6, 287. Typhoei, Ov. Met. 3, 303. Gygis. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 69. *Hundred-banded*.

Centinodia, æ. f. [ex centum, i. e. multis, nodis] *Knot-grass, fawn-grass*, Plin. 27, 12.

* Centipeda, æ. f. [ex centum & pes] *A worm having many feet, a palmer, a kind of caterpillar*, Plin. 29, 6.

Centipellio, ñis. m. à multis pellibus. *The paunch of a stag, the umbles of a deer. Ventres, qui centipelliones vocantur*, Plin. 28, 9.

* Centipes, pēdis. m. [à centum, i. e. multis, pedibus] *A fish called the scolopendra, which, having devoured a book, vomits out all its entrails, till he has cast it out, and then swallows them up again*, Plin. 9, 43.

* Cento, ñis. m. [à Gr. κέντρον, omisso, r. Vell.] *A patched garment made up of several shreds, or rags, of divers colours*, Juv. Sat. 6, 121.

Patched cloaths, such as country fellows, and servants, used to wear, Col. 1, 8. *A shroud, or tarpaulin, to keep off stones, or darts, from soldiers in their approaches at the siege of a town*, Cæsar. Bell. Civ. 2, 10. || *A cover cast over ships, and steeped first in vinegar, to keep them from taking fire*, Silen. Met. *A poem made up of several scraps, from the work of some other poet, quite altering his sense, and applying it to some other purpose. A rhapsody*. || Centones alicui farcire, *To fill one's head with idle stories*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 19.

* || Centonarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to patchery*, Tert.

* Centralis, e. adj. [à centrum] *Placed in the centre, or midst*, Plin. 2, 23.

* Centrines, um. m. pl. [à κέντρον, aculeus] *A kind of gnats*, Plin. 17, 27.

* Centrius, a, um. adj. *Full of knots, and knurs; gritty*, Plin. 37, 7. à seq.

* Centrum, i. n. [quod à κέντρον, pungo] (1) *The point in the midst of any round thing, the centre of a circle, the standing foot of the compasses*. (2) *Also a hard knot, or knur, in a piece of timber, or stone, which mars, or spoils, the workman's tools*. (3) *A part in crystal, harder and more brittle than the rest*. (1) Cic. Tusc. 1, 17. Sed Græcis literis, Latine enim punctum vocat. (2) Plin. 16, 39. (3) Plin. 37, 2.

* CENTUM, atj. indecl. pl. [ab εκατόν, per aphær. & inserto n. Vid. Vell.] (1) *A hundred*. (2) Sometimes it is taken indefinitely for a great many. (1) Centum dies, Cic. pro Mil. 21. (2) Centum puer artium, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 15.

Centumcupita, æ. f. *A kind of thistle, commonly called Eringo, sea-helm, or sea hoily*, Plin. 22, 8.

* Centumgeminus, a, um. adj. [ex centum & geminus] *A hundred, hundred banded*, Virg. Æn. 6, 287.

Centumpondium, i. n. Vid. Centupondium.

Centumvialis, e. adj. *Pertaining to the centum viri, or hundred judges*. || Causæ centumvirales, *Causæ which were heard in that court*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38. Centumviralis hasta, Suet. Aug. 36. ita dict. quod centumviri, hasta in foro posita, judicarent.

Centumviri, ñrum. pl. m. [ex centum & viri] *Judges, or commissioners, chosen to hear certain civil causes among the people, of whom every tribe had three: now there being thirty-five tribes in Rome, there were of course, one hundred, and five in all, though named Centumviri, from the greater number; in like manner as we call the work of the seventy-two interpreters, the Septuagint*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38.

* Centunculus, i. m. [dim. à cento] (1) || *A patched coverlet, or quilt to sleep on*. (2) *A horse-club laid under the dorsals*. (3) *Cud-weed, or*

chaff-weed. (1) Front. 2, 4, 6. (2) Liv. 7, 14. (3) Plin. 24, 15.

* Centuplex, icis. adj. [ex centum & plico] *A hundred fold*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 11.

* Centuplicatō, adv. [ab eodem] *A hundred times double*, Plin. 6, 23.

* || Centuplicatus, a, um. part. *Folded a hundred times double*, Prud. 2. in Symm. 1050.

* || Centuplico, as. act. id. quod centuplo, *To fold a hundred fold*.

* || Centuplo, as. act. *To double by hundreds*.

* || Centuplus, a, um. adj. *A hundred times as many*, Sip.

Centupondium, i. n. [ex centum & pondo] *A hundred weight to weight, an exceeding great weight*, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 37.

* Centuria, æ. f. [à centum] (1) || *A company, or band, of a hundred men*. (2) *A subdivision of the Roman people into centuries, or hundreds, by Servius Tullius*. (3) || *Also a hundred in a shire, or county; a cantred, or wapentake. A century, or hundred years*. (1) Fest. (2) Liv. 1, 43. (3) Ex usu recentiori utrumque. || Centuriæ seniorum, Hor. in Art. 341. i. e. seniores.

* Centuriatim, adv. *By hundreds, hundred by hundred, or company by company*, Cic. pro Man. 13.

* Centuriatus, ūs. m. *The office, and quality of a centurion; a captain's place*, Cic. pro Flacc. 7.

* Centuriatus, a, um. part. [à centurio] *Registered, or enrolled, in the number of the hundreds, divided into hundreds*. || Centuriata comitia, *A general assembly of the people of Rome, in the campus Martius, by their hundreds, to treat of common affairs; such as the choosing of officers, &c.* Cic. Centuriatæ leges, *Laws made by the assembly so gathered*, Id. || Centuriatus ager; *in ducenta jugera definitus, quia Romulus centenis civibus ducenta jugera tribuit*, Fest. || Pedites centuriati, *Divided into companies*, Liv. 22, 38.

* Centurio, ñis. m. i. e. centuriæ præfectus. *A centurion, a captain over a hundred footmen, of which six made a cohort, and ten cohorts a legion*. || Centurio primipili, *vel primipilus. The eldest captain of the legion, who had the charge of the standard, or eagle, and commanded four hundred men in the van*, Veg. 2, 8.

* Centurio, as. act. [à centuria] (1) *To divide into companies*. (2) || *To divide fields into two hundred acres*. (1) Cum homines conscribi centuriarique vidissem, Cic. ad Quir. p. red. 5. Ita ut seniores quoque, quibus aliquid roboris superesset, in verba sua juratos centuriaret, Liv. 6, 2. (2) Hyg.

* Centuriōnātus, ūs. m. [ex eodem] *A captain's place, or office*, Tac. Ann. 1, 44, 7.

* Centuripinum crocum [à κεντρίπινον, vel κεντρίπινον, oppidum Siciliæ] *Saffron growing in Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8.

Centussis, is. m. [ex centum & as, assis] *A rate of Roman money, containing forty sesterces, ten deniers; that is six shillings, and three pence of our money*, Pers. 5, 191.

* Cēpa, æ. f. [à κέπος, hortus quod sit olus hortense, idque seicē præcipuum] *An onion*. || al. fer. b. Cæpe.

Cēpe, n. indecl. *An onion*. || Tunicatum cepe, *An onion having many pills*, Pers. 4, 30.

* || Cēpium, i. n. [à cepe] *An onion bed*, Gell. 20, 7.

* || Cēphālalgia, æ. f. [à κεφαλή, caput, & ἀλγος, dolor] *The head-ache. Latine Capitis dolor*.

* Cēphālea, æ. f. [à κεφαλή] *The head-ache, a lasting pain that seizeth the whole head*, Plin. 20, 13.

* Cēphālicum i. n. [ab eodem] *emplastrum quod capiti fracto convenit*, Cels. 5, 19.

* Cēphālicus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *Belonging to the head; as cephalica arteria, vena, &c.* Cels.

* Cēphālus, i. m. pīcis fluvialis [ab eodem unde & capito dict. Ansm. Mos. 85.] *A kind of fish, having a great poil, or head; which being afraid, hides only his head*, Plin. 9, 17, 42. || Cephalea caro, *The flesh of this fish*, Lucil.

* Cēphēnes, um. pl. m. [κίφνης, Gr.] *Young drones*, Plin. 11, 16.

Cēphus, i. m. [ab ἥψ, simia] *A beast in Æthiopia, with hands and feet like a man*, Plin. 18, 19.

* Cēpīna, æ. f. [à cepe] *A bed, or company, of onions; a place sown, or set, with onions*, Col. 11, 3.

* Cēpōnides, um. pl. f. [à similit. cepe] *Precious stones as clear as crystal*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cēpītes, five Cēpōcāpites, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A precious stone of the agate kind*, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Cēpītium, i. n. [à cepe] *A bed of onions*. Id. quod Cēpetum, Gell. 20, 7.

* Cēpphicus, a, um. adj. [κεπφικός, Gr.] *Very light, trifling, of no weight, or moment*, Cic. Att. 13, 31.

* Cēpphus, i. m. [κέπφος, Gr.] *A sea-mew, a bird so light, that he is carried away with every puff of wind*, Plin. 8, 19.

* || Cēpūla, æ. f. [dim. à cepa] *A little onion, a chibbal*, Pallad. 3, 24.

* Cēpūrica, ñrum. n. τὰ κηπευκά, i. e. hortensia [à κηπεύω, hortulanus] *A book so titled, which Sabinus Tiro wrote of gardening, and dedicated to Macenas*, Vid. Plin. 19, 10.

* CēRA, æ. f. [à Gr. κηρός, Id.] (1) *Wax*. (2) Meton. *Letters, tables, table-books, and note-books, covered over with wax, and writ upon with an iron style*. (3) *The bust of images of wax, used to be set in the courts of noblemen, to show the ancestors of the family*. (4) *Also enamel*. (5) *A will, or testament*. (6) *A page, or side of a leaf*. (7) *The apartment in a honey-comb*. (8) *A cere-cloth*. (1) Cera fit expressis savis, Plin. Mollissimam ceram ad arbitrium fingimus, Cic. de Orat. 3, 45. (2) Ceras pusillas implet, Juv. 14, 29. sc. tabellas. (3) Perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras, Ov. Fast. 1, 591. (4) Apelleæ cuperent te scribere ceræ, Stat. Syl. 1, 100. (5) In imâ cerâ C. Octavius adoptavit, Suet. in Cæs. 83. (6) Primæ duæ ceræ, Id. in Ner. 11. (7) Nonne vides, quos cera tegit sexangula, factus? Ov. Met. 15, 383. (8) Persæ cerâ mortuos condunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. || Cera Punica, *White wax*, Vitruv. 7, 9. Cera miniatula, *Red wax*, Cic. Att. 16, 11.

* Cērāchātes, æ. m. [ex cera & ἀχάτης, Gr.] *An agate of a wax colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cērāmītes, æ. m. [à κέραμα, testa] *A precious stone of the colour of a tile*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cērāria, æ. f. [à cera] *A woman wax-chandler*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 102.

* Cērārium, i. n. [ab eodem] *pecunia quæ pro cerâ pendebatur. The money which Perres, as lord deputy, exacted in the province for wax; wax-money, the fee for the seal in wax, seal-money*. Vid. Cic. Ver. 5, 78.

* || Cērārius, i. m. [à cerâ] *One who worketh in wax, a wax-chandler*, Lex. ex Cic.

* Cērāsīnus, a, um. adj. [à cerasus] *Of a cherry red colour. Cerasino succinctus cingulo*, Patron. c. 28.

* || Cērāsīnum, i. n. pro cerasum [à Gr. κεράσιον] *A cherry*, Serv.

* Cērastes, æ. Stat. Theb. 1, 103. vel is. m. serpens cerniger [à κέρασ, cornu] *A serpent having four pair of horns, like a ram*, Plin. 8, 23. It is also used for other horned creatures, as deers, satyrs. Vid. Salm. ex. r. Plin.

* Cērāsūm, i. n. & Cērāsūs, i. m. [à κέρασ, Gr.] *A cherry*, Plin. 15, 25. || The tree, Lex. ex Col. || Cerasum actium, *The black cherry*. Cerasum duracinum, *The heart cherry*. Dulces cerasti, Prop. 4, 2, 15.

* Cērāsūs, i. f. [κέρσεος, Gr.] *A cherry-tree*, Ov. de Nuce. 32.

* Cērātia, æ. f. [à κέρασ, cornu] *An herb having but one leaf, and a great root full of knots; capers, or coppers*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Cērātias, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A blazing star, like a horn*, Plin. 2, 25.

* Cērātīnus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] || Cerasinus argumentationes, i. e. cornuæ. Sophistical, or intricate, arguments; sophisms. = Ceratinæ, aut crocodilinæ [ambiguitates] non possunt facere sapientem, Quint. 1, 10.

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* Cērātītis, æ. f. [à κέρασ, cornu] *A kind of fish, having a great poil*

* Cērātītis, is. f. [ex eodem themate] *Horned poppy*, Plin. 20, 19.

* Cērātium, i. n. [κέραιον, Gr.] Latinē Siliqua, *A bush, or shale; the fruit of the carob-tree; sometimes used for the tree itself*. — Siliqua Græca, Col. de Arb. 25. || Also a carat, or carat, a kind of weight, whereof there are eighteen in a dram.

* Cērātum, i. n. sc. emplastrum [à cera] *A plaster made of wax, rosin, and gums; a cere-cloth*, Plin. 13, 22. & Cels. 4, 4. [Scrib. & Cerotum]

* Cērātūra, æ. f. [à præced.] *A waxing, or laying over with wax*, Col. 12, 50.

* Cērātus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Waxed, covered with wax*. ¶ Ceratæ tabellæ, *Writing-tables*, Cic. Div. in Varr. 7. Tedæ ceratæ, *Torches*, Ov. Ep. 7, 23. Puppæ ceratæ, *Pitched*, Id. Rem. 447.

* Cēraunia, æ. f. sc. gemma [à κεραυνός, Gr. tonitru] *A thunder-stone*, Plin. 37, 9, 10. It. Siliquæ genus, Id. 13, 8.

* Cēraunium, i. n. [ab eodem] *A kind of puff, or musbroom; growing in Thrace*, Plin. 19, 3. || Also a kind of precious stone, Tert. Perhaps, the same with Ceraunia.

* Cēraunobolus, i. m. [à κεραυνός, tonitru, & βάλλω, jacio] *The table of Apelles, wherein he had painted thunder and lightning*, Plin. 35, 10.

* Cērbērus, i. m. canis triceps, inferorum: custos, dict. volunt quasi κερκοβόρος, i. e. carnivorus, ut significetur terra, quæ mortua corpora consumit. *The infernal dog, which is feigned to have three, and sometimes 100, heads. Triceps apud inferos, Cerberus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. Cerberi furiale centum Muniunt angues caput, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 17.

Cercis, os brachii, & tibiæ, qui radius dicitur [à κερκίς, radius textoris]. Cels. 8, 1.

* Cercōlipsis, ipis. f. cluna, vel simia, sine caudâ [à κέρκυρα, cauda, & λείπειν, deficere] *An ape without a tail*.

* Cercōpithēcus, i. m. [à κέρκυρα, cauda, & πίθηκος, simia] *A marmoset, or monkey*, Juv. 15, 4. & Mart. 14, 202.

* Cercops, opis. m. [à κέρκυρα, cauda, & ὤψ, facies] *A crafty, deceitful fellow*. Vid. Propr.

* || Cercūrus, i. m. [à κέρκυρα, & ἔρρα, cauda, per pleonasm.] *A kind of ship with a long poop like a tail*, Non. ex Plaut.

* Cerdo, ōnis. m. [à κέρδος, lucrum] *Any man that useth a mean trade for gain; a cobbler, a currier, a tanner, or smith*, Cic. N. D. 1, 38.

Cērēalia, um. n. pl. Solemn feasts to the goddess Ceres, Cic. Att. 2, 12.

Cērēālis, e. adj. [à Ceres] *Pertaining to Ceres, or corn; belonging to sustenance, and food; that whereof bread is made*. ¶ Arma cerealia, *Instruments, or tools, of husbandry for grinding of corn, or baking of bread*, Virg. Æn. 1, 181. Cerealis liquor, *Ale, or beer*. Cerealis cæna, *A costly supper*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 25. Cereale solum, *A trencher of bread*, Virg. Æn. 7, 111. Cerealia munera, Ov. Met. 11, 121. dona, Sil. 7, 183. Bread. Cereales ludi, *Plays in honour of Ceres*, Liv. 30, 39.

* Cērēbellum, i. n. [dim. à cerebrum] *The cerebellum in the hinder part of the head*, Plin. 29, 5. Brains, Cels. 3, 22.

* Cērēbrōsus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Pasionate, hasty, choleric*. (2) *Brain-sick, crazed, hair-brained, wild, mad*. (1) Donec cerebrosus profluit unus, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 21. (2) Senex hic cerebrosus est, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36. Pabulo suo cerebrosus reddit, Col. 2, 11.

* Cērēbrum, i. n. qu. carabrum [à κέρα, caput] *The brain, the head, the spinal marrow, which begins in the brain, and runs down along the back*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 61. Analog. The pith (of a tree) Plin. 13, 4.

Cērēmōnia, æ. f. *A rite, or ceremony*. Vid. Cæremonia.

† Cēreo, antiq. pro creō, Varr. unde in carmine Saliari: Ceres manus, i. e. creator bonus, Fest.

Cēres, ēris. f. Dea frugum [ab antiq. cereo, i. e. creō, qu. frugum creatrix, Scal. Al Ceres, qu. Geres, à gerendis frugibus, à γη, spica virens]

The goddess of corn. Vid. Propr. Also corn bread, food made of corn, Poet.

Cērēvīsia, æ. f. qu. cererisia, i. e. cerealis liquor. Ale, beer, Plin. 22, 25. extr. ubi Gallis tribuit.

* Cērēus, a, um. adj. [à cera] (1) *Of wax, waxen, like wax*. (2) *Met. Soft, easy, pliant*. (3) *Yellow*. (4) *Prone, apt to take any form, or shape*. (5) *Greasy*. (1) Effigies cērēa, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 30. (2) Cerea brachia, Id. 1, 13, 7. (3) Cereus color, Plin. 37, 2. (4) Cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163. (5) Lacerna cērēa, & trita, Mart. 14, 42. ¶ Persona cērēa, *An image of wax*, Lucr. 4, 298. al. cretea. Cerea pruna, *Yellow, or wheaten, plums; or, perhaps, soft*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 53. Cerea regna, Honeycombs, Id. Geor. 4, 202. || Cerea ficedula, *A fat fig-pecker*, Non.

* Cērēus, i. m. [à supradict.] *A taper, or wax-light*, Cic. Off. 3, 20. || *A wax-candle, which poor people presented their rich neighbours with at the Saturnalia*, Fest. ¶ Candelis pauperes, locupletes cereis, utebantur, Id.

† Cēria, æ. f. Ale, or beer; a drink made of corn, barley-water, or such like, used in Spain, Plin. 22, 25.

Cērīfīco, as. i. e. ceram facio. *To make wax, as bees do*, Plin. 9, 38.

Cērīmōnia, æ. f. *A ceremony, or sacred rite*. Vid. Cæremonia.

* || Cērīnārius, i. m. [à cera] qui cerina tingit. *He that dyes garments of the colour of wax*, Lex. ex Plaut.

* Cērīnthe, es. f. Plin. 21, 12. & Cerintha, æ. f. Virg. Geor. 463. [à κερνύθη, Gr. idem] *A honeysuckle, having the taste of honey, and wax together*.

* Cērīnum, i. n. sc. vestimentum [à cera] *A garment of wax-colour*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

Cērīnus, a, um. adj. [à cera] *Of wax-colour*, Plin. 15, 13.

* Cērion, i. n. ulceris genus [à supradict.] *An ulcer, or botch, like a honey-comb, with yellow matter in it*, Plin. 23, 7.

* || Cērītes, æ. m. [ex eodem] *A precious stone, in colour like wax*, Lex. ex Plin.

Cērītus, a, um. adj. [à Ceres] *reclius cerritus, quod vid. Mad, distracted*.

* Cernendus, a, um. part. [à cerno] *To be perceived, or seen*. Cernenda nulli Venus, Ov. Met. 15, 844.

* Cernens, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Seeing, beholding*. Cernens Capitolia, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 29.

* CERNŌ, ēre, crēvi, crētum. act. [à κρήνω, separo, judico] (1) *To sift, or sieve; to range flour*. (2) *To separate, to distinguish, to divide*. (3) *Met. To discern, to see*. (4) *To judge, know, or understand*. (5) *To presage, to foresee*. (6) *To resolve, to determine*. (7) *To decree*. (8) *To engage with, to fight*. (1) Hæc ubi contriēris, per densa foramina [sc. cribrum] cerne, Ov. de Medic. faciei, 89. (2) Quod habet extremum, id cernitur ex alio extrinsecus, Cic. (3) Æra micantia cerno, Virg. Æn. 2, 734. (4) Cernitur honestate beata vita, Cic. (5) Cerno animo sepultam patriam, Id. (6) Postquam exercitum castris educere crevit, Lucil. (7) Quotcunque senatus creverit, populūque jussit, tot sunt, Cic. de Leg. (8) Amphitruo dum cernit cum hostibus, Plaut. Amph. 2, Arg. 5. ¶ Cernere hæreditatem, *To enter upon an estate*, Cic. Att. 11, 2. Qui plura de hoc verbo legere cupiunt, L. Kusteri & J. Perizonii oppositas Dissertationes. De verbo Cerno, odeant.

* Cernor, ēris. pass. [à cerno] *To be sifted, divided, perceived, tried, &c.* Cic. serfied, Plin.

* Cernūlo, as. act. [à seq. cernuo] Sen. Ep. 1, 3, ubi vulgò cernuat. *To throw one on his face*. = Allido, Id.

* Cernuo, as. act. [à seq. cernuus, Varr.] *To stoop with his face forward, to tumble, and show tricks, to throw one upon his face*.

* || Cernuor, āris. pass. [à cernuo] *To fall flat on his face*, Solin.

* Cernuus, a, um. adj. [à cerno, quodd terram cernat.] *Hanging down his head, with his face*

downwards, Virg. Æn. 10, 894. Cernuus onipies, Sil. 10, 256.

* † Cernuus, i. m. [ab eodem] *A dancer on the ropes, or tumbler*, Lucil.

* Cēro, as. act. [à cera] *To dress, or cover, with wax; to cere, cuj. pass.*

* Cēror, āris. pass. [ex eodem] *To be waxed over*, Col. 12, 50.

* Cērōma, āris. n. [κέρωμα, Gr.] (1) *An oil tempered with wax, wherewith wrestlers were anointed*. (2) *And the place where they were anointed*. (1) Feminum ceroma, Juv. 6, 245. (2) Plin. 35, 2.

* Cērōmātīcus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Anointed with the ceroma, or wrestlers oil*, Juv. 3, 68.

* Cērōrōtūm, i. n. [ex κέρω, cornu, & ῥοτὸς, stratus; them. ῥόζω, iterno] *A kind of painting, when pieces of horn, ivory, timber, &c. painted of divers colours, are inlaid on chests, playing tables, &c.* Vitruv. 4, 6.

* Cērōtūm, i. n. [à Gr. κερωτόν, i. e. cerā obductum] *A plaster made of wax, a cere cloth*. Vid. Ceraum.

Cerreus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a tree called cerrus, that beareth mast*. ¶ Cerrea glans, *The acorn of that tree*, Plin. 16, 6.

Cerīnus, a, um. adj. *Made of the holm-tree*, Plin. 30, 10.

Cerītus, a, um. adj. qu. Cereritus [à Cereie percussus] *Mad, frantick, cut of his wits, frightened like one who had seen a spirit*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 278.

Cerrus, i. m. *A kind of tree bearing mast like chestnuts, which are all prickly about the cup of the acorn, a holm-tree, according to some, the bitter oak*, Plin. 24, 41.

* Certāmen, īnis. n. [à certo] (1) *A contest*. (2) *A controversy, debate, or dispute*. (3) *A trial of skill*. (4) *A battle, or skirmish*. (5) *A bustle, or noise*. (6) *Hazard, or danger*. (7) *A game, or exercise*. (8) *An eager pursuit*. (9) *The thing striven for*. (1) Certamen venit ad impar, Ov. Met. 11, 156. (2) Tulit pretium certaminis hujus, Ov. Met. 13, 19. (3) = Sic fortuna in contentione, & certamine utrumque versavit, Cæf. B. G. 5, 43. (4) Si me solum Teucris in certamina poscunt, Virg. Æn. 11, 434. (5) Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor, Virg. Æn. 3, 128. (6) Quod majus erat certamen, & discrimen salutis, Cic. de Div. 1, 43. (7) Instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos, Ov. Met. 1, 446. (8) Mitte leves spes, & certamina divitiarum, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 8. (9) Jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo, Virg. Geor. 2, 530. ¶ In certamen descendere, *To play for a prize*, Cic.

* Certans, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Striving, struggling, contending*, Virg. Æn. 3, 668.

* Certātim, adv. [ex eodem themate] *Striving to outdo one another; with contention, earnestly, eagerly*, Cic. Fam. 10, 25.

* Certātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à certo] (1) *A striving, or struggling*. (2) *An emulation*. (3) *Exercise of body*. (1) Hæc est iniqua certatio, Cic. pro Quint. 22. (2) Atque hæc inter eos sit honesta certatio, Cic. de Amic. 9. (3) Sine certatione corporum, Id. 2. de Leg. Per populum multæ, pœnæ certatio esto, Id. de Leg. 3, 3. i. e. jussio aut remissio. Vid. etiam, Liv. 25, 4.

* || Certātor, ōris. m. verb. [à certo] *One that contends, or strives*, Gell. 12, 10.

* Certātur, imperf. [ab eodem] *There is a strife, quarrel, or difference*. ¶ In Æquis inter consulem ac militem comitate ac beneficiis certatum est, Liv. 2, 60. *They strove to outdo one another in complaisance and favours*, Conf. Luc. 2, 150.

* Certātūrus, a, um. part. [à certo] *About to strive, or contend*, Curt. 7, 37. Cella certatura Lyæo, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 562.

* Certātus, ūs. m. [à certo] *A wrestling, or striving*, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 153. Rarè occ.

* Certātus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Striven, contended for*, Tac. Hist. 4, 16. Conf. Sil. 17, 342.

* Certè, adv. [à certus] (1) *Certainly, surely, undoubtedly, without fail, sure enough*. (2) *At least*. (3) *After a question, Yes*. (4) *After an objection, True, right*. (1) Certè captus est, Ter. Andr. 1, 4 H 2

1, 55.

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1, 55. (2) Homines mortem optare incipient, vel certe timere desinant, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 49.* (3) Añ' verò? *Le. Certè, inquam Plaut.* (4) At dignitatem docere non habet. Certè, si quasi in ludo, *Cic. in Orat.* ¶ Certè scio, *I am sure, Id.* De casu Sabini & Cottæ certius ex captivis cognovit, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 50.*

* || Certioro, as. act. i. e. certiore facio. *To inform, or give one notice; to certify, to advertise of, Ap. JCC.*

* || Certioror, āris. pass. *To have notice given him, Dig.*

* Certio, adv. [à certus] *Certainly, surely, assuredly.* Tua quidem herclè certò vita est expectanda, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 12.* ¶ Quidem herclè hīc snat particulæ ornativæ tantum.

* Certo, as. act. [à cerno, i. e. dimico per Sync. pro cernito] (1) *To vie with one.* (2) *To fight, to bicker, to quarrel.* (3) *To contest, to try mysteries.* (4) *To be mighty earnest, to plot, or beat his brains.* (1) Benedictis si certâstet, audisset bene, *Ter. Phorm. prol. 21.* Officiis inter se certare, *Cic. Fam. 7, 31.* (2) Plus uno Martè certare, *Sil. 3.* (3) Celeri certare sagittâ Invitat, *Virg. Æn. 5, 485.* (4) Nam mihi satis est certare mecum, *Plin. 9, 13.* ¶ Certare inter se jure, *Cic. foro, Hor. To go to law one with another, to sue one another.*

* Certus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *firmus, sup. [à cerno, video]* (1) *Certain, sure.* (2) *Distinct, determinate, separate.* (3) *Secured from.* (4) *Steady, stout, firm.* (5) *Trusty, faithful.* (6) *Particular, peculiar.* (7) *Proper, convenient.* (8) *Unerring, never-missing.* (9) *Resolved, determined.* (10) *Manifest, notorious, well known.* (1) ¶ Certa amittimus, dum incerta petimus, *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 19.* Nebulo certior nullus illo, *Cic. Att. 1, 5, 21.* Pœnæ certissimæ in impios constitutæ, *Id. in Pison. 20.* (2) = Certus in cælo, ac definitus locus, *Cic. in Somn. Scip. 3.* (3) Ex hoc ut sim certus metu, *Plaut.* (4) = Animus certus, & confirmatus, *Cic.* (5) Certi pignus amoris erit, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 248.* Consules quum ad patres rem dubiam sub auctore certo detulissent, *Liv. 2, 37.* (6) Arboribus certis gravis umbra tributa est, *Lucr. 6, 83.* (7) Quâ ratione dicetur certo loco, *Cic.* (8) Certa manus uno telo posset esse contenta, *Quint. 4, 5.* (9) Certus eundi, *Virg. Æn. 4, 554.* (10) Jam satis certum est virginem vitiatam esse? *Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 36.* ¶ Certo patre natus, *Lawsfully begotten, Cic.* Facere aliquem certiorum, *To certify, or give one notice; to acquaint one, Id.*

* Cerva, æ. f. [à cervus] *A hind, or deer, Plin. 2, 5, 8. æripes, Virg. Æn. 6, 822. sylvi cul-trix, Catull. 64, 72.*

* Cervarius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Belonging to a hart, or stag.* ¶ Lupus cervarius, *A beast engendered of a hind, and a wolf; or rather, a beast of the shape of a wolf, with spots like a panther, and as swift as a stag, Plin. 27, 11.* Venenum cervarium, *A poison wherewith the Gauls used to arrow their arrows for stag-bunting, Id. ibid.* ¶ Cervaria ovis, *Sacrificed instead of a stag, Fest.*

* Cūthuchus, i. m. [qu. τὸ κέρας ἔχων] *The cords, or ropes, by which the two ends of the sails are managed, Luc. 8, 177.*

* Cervical, āris. n. (1) *A pillar, or bolster.* (2) *A night-cap.* (3) ¶ *A cravat to wear about the neck.* (1) Juv. 6, 352. (2) Mart. 14, 146. Alii cervicalibus vestimentisque onerant, *Cels. 4, 2.* (3) *Horom. ex Ulp.*

* Cervicula, æ. f. [dim. à cervix] *A little neck, Cic. Verr. 3, 19.*

* Cervinus, a, um. adj. [à cervus] *Of, or belonging to, a stag, or hart.* Cervina pellis, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66.* Cervinus halitus, *Mart. 12, 20.* sanguis, *Plin. 28, 9.* ¶ Cervina caro, *Penison, Pall.* ¶ Cervinus color, *Tawny, or deer-colour, Id. 4, 13.*

* Cervisia, æ. f. per Sync. pro cerevisia, quod vid.

¶ Cervisiarius, i. m. [à cervisia] *A beer, or ale-brewer. An ale-house keeper, Jun.*

* Cervix, īcis. f. *The binder-part of the neck, the neck, and sometimes the shoulders.* ¶ Eleganter dicitur in plur. ¶ Abscindere cervicibus caput, *To cut off the head from the shoulders, Cic. Phil. 11, 2.*

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In cervicibus imponere dominum, *To set one up to cut his throat, Cic. N. D. 1, 20.* In cervicibus esse, *To be near, or at one's heels, Id. Fam. 12, 23.* ¶ Gula anterior, cervix posterior, colli pars.

* Cēcula, æ. f. [dim. à cera] *A little wax.* ¶ Miniata cerula, *Red wax, Cic. Att. 16, 11.*

† Cērus manus, in salari carm. i. e. creator bonus, *Fest. à Cere, i. e. creo, Varr. Cereus, i. e. Sanctus, Jos. Scal. unde Ceremonia, The good God.*

* Cērussa, æ. f. [qu. crata assa] *Ceruse, white-lead, a kind of paint, which women used to whiten their skin with, Plin. 34, 18.*

* Cērussatus, a, um. adj. [à cerussa] *Painted with Ceruse, coloured with white, Mart. 2, 41, 12.*

* CERVUS, i. m. ita dict. quod magna cornua gerat [à κέρας, cornu] (1) *A hart, or stag.* (2) *Met. A fork wherewith cotages were-proped.* (3) *A forked stake, or palisado, pitched in the ground to annoy, and gore; the enemy, as he gives the charge.* (1) Pavidi formidine cervi, *Ov. Fast. 5, 173.* (2) Cervi habent figuram literæ V à similitudine cornuum cervi, *Varr. de L. L. 3.* Cæs. B. G. 7, 72. Habitare casas, & figere cervos, *Ap. Virg. Ecl. 2, 29.* Ambiguè, & in utrovis sensu intelligi potest. ¶ Cervus volans, *A horned beetle, or stag-flie, Jun.*

* Cēryx, īcis. m. [κέρυξ, Gr.] *A pursuivant, or herald at arms, Sen. Tr. 3. Lat. Fecialis caduceator.*

¶ Cēspes, ītis. m. [qu. cædipes, ut lapis, qu. lædipes] *A turf, Perot. Vid. Cæspes.*

¶ Cēspitator, ōris. m. *A stumbling horse, Serv. Virgilius Æn. 11, 671. suffossum equum vocare videtur.*

¶ Cēspito, as. act. [à cespite] *To stumble.* ¶ Ab hac voce, licet trita, puritatis studiosi abstineant.

Cēssans, tis. part. [à cesso] *Ceasing, lingering, tiring; sitting, or lying, still; having nothing to do.* ¶ Cēssans morbus, *The gout, or any lingering disease. Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 6.* Cēssantia arma, *Luc. 6, 121. Vid. Cesso.*

Cēssatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à cesso] (1) *Slackness, idleness.* (2) *Truancy, loitering, ease, a sitting still, and doing nothing.* (3) *Lying fallow.* (1) Cēssatione torpere, *Cic.* (2) Epicurus, quasi pueri delicati, nihil cēssatione melius existimat, *Id. N. D. 1, 36.* (3) (Humus) magno fœnore cēssationis colono respondet, *Col. 2, 1.*

Cēssator, ōris. m. verb. [à cesso] *A loiterer, an idle companion, a sluggard, a slowback, a truant, Cic. Fam. 9, 17. Conf. Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 100.*

Cēssatum est, imperf. *They have been loitering.* Cassatum usque adhuc est, nunc expergiscere, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 4, 22.* Ab hoste cessatum est, *Liv. 22, 50. à præfectis, Id. 30, 10.*

Cēssātūrus, a, um. part. ¶ Casa cessatura, *In which we will no longer live, Ov. Fast. 4, 804.*

Cēssatus, a, um. adj. *Ceased, given out, untilled, having lain fallow. Longa-provenit cessatis messis in agris, Ov. Fast. 4, 617. Tempora cessata, Sil. 5, 535.*

Cēssim, adv. [à cedo, i. e. retro sed gradatim eo] *In giving, or going, back, Just. 2, 12.* ¶ Ire cēssim, *To retreat, or go backward; to recoil, Dig.*

Cēssio, ōnis. f. verb. [à cedo] *A giving, or ceding, up.* ¶ In jure cēssio, *A yielding, or giving, up his right, Cic. Topic. 5.*

Cēssio, as. neut. [à cedo] (1) *To cease, to give over, to leave off.* (2) *To delay.* (3) *To loiter, stay, or linger.* (4) *To lie still, to have nothing to do.* (5) *To be deficient, or wanting.* (1) = Neque unquam in suo studio, atque opere cessavit, *Cic. de Sen. 5.* (2) Cēssas alloqui, *Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 6.* (3) Æschinus odiosè cessat, *Id. Adelph. 4, 2, 48.* (4) = Cur tam multos deos cessare, & nihil agere patitur? *Cic. N. D. 2, 39.* (5) Quod cessat ex reditu frugalitate suppletur, *Plin. 4, 2.*

Cēssūrus, a, um. part. *About to yield to.* Cēssura nulli Dearum, *Ov. Met. 6, 207.* Dixerunt, neque se imaginariis facibus eorum cessuros esse, *Liv. 3, 41.* Sine ejusdem infamiâ hostibus cessurus, *Just. 2, 13.*

* Cēstron, i. n. [à κέστρον, Gr.] *Herba quæ in Galliâ betonica dic. in Italiâ ferratula. The herb betony, Plin. 25, 8.*

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* Cēstrophendōne, es. f. [ex κέστρον, teli genus, & σφενδόν, funda] *A sling, an engine of war to throw darts. Vid. Plin. 42, 65.*

* Cēstrōta, ōrum. pl. n. quæ & ἑγναύρα, i. e. cestro ignito inusta, *Plin. 11, 37. Pieces of ivory, or bone wrought and enameled, with a*

* Cēstrum, i. n. [κέστρον, Gr.] *Instrumentum quo cavatur ebur; vericulum, vel veruculum. An instrument to bore with, a small piercer, a wimble. A dagger, Plin. 35, 11. A graveing tool, used in working ivory, or bone. Vid. Cēstrum.*

* Cēstus, i. m. [κεσός, Gr. à κενεῖν, pungere]. *A marriage-girdle, full of studs, wherewith the husband girded his wife at the wedding, and which he loosed again the first night: a band to tie up vines. The girdle of Venus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar. 124. Conf. Stat. Theb. 5, 63. & Mart. 4, 13. Any kind of band, or girdle to tie with, Varr. de R. R. 1, 8.*

* Cētāria, æ. f. [à cete] *A place near the sea, where great fishes are taken and salted, Plin. 9, 30.*

* Cētāria, ōrum. pl. n. [ab eodem]. *Great ponds near the sea-side, where such fishes are taken and salted. Adnabunt thynni, & cetaria crescent, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 44.*

* † Cētārius, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate]. *Belonging to whales, or such like great fishes, Col. 8, 17. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26.*

* Cētārius, i. m. [ab eodem] *A fishmonger; a taker, or seller, of great fishes, Lex. ex Plaut.*

* Cēte, n. pl. indecl. [κήτην, Gr.] *Whales, Virg. Æn. 5, 822. Stat. Achill. 1, 55. Plin. 9, 50.*

Cetra, æ. f. *A short square target, or buckler, used by the Spaniards and Moors, made of the ounce's, or buffalo's, hide, Liv. 1, 21. Sil. 16, 30. Luc. 7, 232. Unde*

Cetratus, a, um. adj. *That useth such a target, Cæs. B. C. 1, 55. Hos cetrati consecrabantur, Ibid. 1, 48. Conf. Liv. 31, 36.*

† Cēte, i. e. cedite, dicite, vel date. *Cette dextras, Lex. ex Plaut.* ¶ Cēte manus, *Give us your hands, Enn. ap. Non.*

* Cētus, i. m. [à Gr. κῆτος, τὸ, mutato genere] *A whale, or any other monstrous sea-fish, Plin. 32, 1.*

Ceu, adv. simil. *As it were, even, or like as, Virg. Æn. 2, 116.* ¶ Ceu verò, *As if, Plin. 7, 55.*

* Cēva, æ. f. [fort. à ceveo, i. e. caudam moveo] *A kind of little cow, a milch cow, Col. 6, 23.*

* Cēvens, tis. part. *Wagging the tail, Juv. 2, 21. in obsc. sign.*

* Cēveo, ēre. neut. [ex σάβειν, Gr. i. e. clu-nem agito] *To wag, or move, the tail, as dogs do when they favour upon one. An Romule ceves? Pers. 1, 87. Metaph. item obsc. Computat, & cevet, Juv. 2, 21.*

* Cēyx, īcis. m. [κύνυξ, Gr.] *A bird breeding in the halcyon's nest, Vid. Ov. Met. 11, 544.*

C ante H

* Chære, [à Gr. χαῖρε] *All hail, God save you, Mart. 5, 52.*

* Chærēphyllum, i. n. [à χαῖρον, gaudeo, & φύλλον, folium] *An herb called chervil, Col. 11, 3.*

* Chālāsticus, a, um. adj. [χάλαστικός, Gr.] *Loosening, Gal. ¶ Correct. leg. Collaesticus.*

Chalāsticum, vel Chalāstæum, nitrum, diēt. à Calāstrā civitate. *Pure salt-petre, Plin. 31, 10.*

* Chālāzias, æ. m. [à χαλᾶζα grando] *A stone like hail, very hard, Plin. 37, 11.*

* Chalazion, i. n. [χαλᾶζιον, Gr.] *A pimple; a little pimple, or wart, on the eye-lid, Cels. 7, 7.*

* Chalcanthion, Cels. 5, 1. ¶ Chalcanthum, i. n. *Plin. 34, 12. [à χαλκός, æs, & ἄνθος, flos, unde flos æris dict. Latinis] Copperas, vitriol, shoemaker's black. The water of copper, or brass, Suid.*

* ¶ Chalcedōnius lapis, *Jun. ¶ Chalcedon, à Chalcedone urbe dict. Prud. A kind of onyx-stone, called a chalcedony.*

Chalceos, i. f. *A kind of thistle, or prickly herb, Plin. 21, 18.*

Chalcetum, i. n. *A kind of thistle, or perhaps, the place where it grows, Plin. 26, 7.*

* Chal-

* Chalceus, a, um. adj. [χάλκεος, Gr.] *Of brass, brazen.* ☞ Chalcea donanti chrysea dare, Mart. 9, 95.

* Chalciceus, i. f. [χαλκικός, Gr. à χαλκός æs, & οἶκος domus] (1) *Domus ætea, Minerva's temple of brass,* (2) *Also an epithet of Minerva.* (1) Liv. 35, 36. in fine; aliter quàm fert usus Græcorum. (2) Ap. Græcos; &, ut quidam volunt, Nep. Paus. 5. Sed locus utrovis modo intelligi potest.

* Chalcis, idis. f. [à χαλκός, Gr. idem] (1) *A newt, or evet, a venomous serpent.* (2) *A certain fish of the turbot kind.* (1) Plin. 33, 13. (2) Plin. 32, 11.

* Chalcites, is. m. [χαλκίτης, Gr.] *A precious stone, of the colour of brass,* Plin. 37, 11.

* Chalcitis, itidis. f. [Gr. χαλκίτης] *The stone from which brass is melted, brass ore; also red vitriol,* Plin. 34, 12. Conf. Cels. 5, 2.

* Chalcographus, i. m. [ex χαλκός æs, & γράφω scribo] *One that engraves upon brass.* ☞ Now used for a Printer. Lat. Librarius commodè hâc. notione dici potest.

* Chalcophonos, i. c. g. [à χάλκος æs, & φωνή vox] *A black stone sounding like brass,* Plin. 37, 10.

* Chalcos, i. m. [à χαλκός, Gr.] *The thirty-sixth part of a dram; also a coin of seven mites.* Vid. Plin. 22, ult. & 21, 34.

* Chaldaeus, i. m. [Χαλδαῖος, Gr.] (1) *A Chaldean, &* (2) *Per Antonom. An astrologer, a caster of nativities.* (1) Chaldaei non ex artis, sed gentis vocabulo nominati, Cic. Div. 1, 1. (2) Quàm multa tunc ipsi Cæsari à Chaldaeis dicta meminisse, Cic. ib. a, 47.

* Chaldaicus, a, um. adj. [Gr. Χαλδαῖκός] *Of Chaldea, belonging to astrology, or fortune telling.* Chaldaicum prædicendi genus, Cic. de Div. 2, 42. ☞ Chaldaicæ rationes, *A calculating of nativities,* Ibid.

* Chalo, as. act. [à χαλᾶν] *To slacken the sail.* Vitr. 10, 13.

* Chalybeius, a, um. adj. [à seq. chalybs] *Of steel.* Chalybeia massa latebat, Ov. Fast. 4, 505. restituente, Heinf.

* Chalybs, ybis. m. [à Chalybis populo Pontij, quî ferrum nudi effodiunt, Virg. Georg. 1, 58.] *A kind of most hard iron, steel.* Meton. *A sword, or other instrument, made of steel.* Non strictus domuit chalybs, Sen. Thyest. 364. Non ignes candensque chalybs, Sil. 1, 171. Chalybem frenosque momordit, Luc. 6, 398. pro chalybeos frenos, ἐν δὲ δούρ. Letitifer chalybs, Val. Flacc. 6, 342.

* Chama, arum. pl. f. qu. hiatalæ. [à χαίω dehisco] *A kind of cockles, or shell-fish,* Gal.

* Chamaeste, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & ἀκτὴ littus] *Walwort, or Danewort, a kind of dwarf elder-tree,* Plin. Latine Ebulum.

* Chamaebalanus, i. m. [ex χαμαὶ, & βάλανος balanus] *Pease, or earth-nuts,* Dod.

* Chamaebatus, i. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & βάτος, rubus] *rubi genus humi seipens. The beath bush, bearing dewberries,* Gloss.

* Chamaecerasus, i. f. sc. humilis cerasus. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & κέρατος cerasus] *A dwarf cherry-tree,* Plin. 24, 10.

* Chamaecissus, i. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & κισσός hedera] *Ground ivy,* Plin. 24, 10.

* Chamaecyparissus, i. f. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & κυπάρισσος cyparissus; i. e. humilis cyparissus] *An herb good against poison; lavender-cotton, as some take it; or, according to others, dwarf cypress,* Plin. 24, 15.

* Chamaedaphne, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & δάφνη laurus] *The herb periwinkle; also a sort of laurel growing low, spurge laurel,* Plin. 21, 11. Latine Humilis laurus.

* Chamaedrys, yos. f. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & δρύς quercus] *The herb germander, or English treacle,* Plin. 24, 15. Lat. Trifago.

* Chamaelea, æ. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & ἐλαία olea] *A kind of herb, having leaves like an olive tree; five-fingered grass, or spurge olive,* Plin. 24, 15. Latine Humilis olea.

* Chamaeleon, ontis. vel onis. m. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & λέων leo] (1) *A chameleon, a beast like*

a lizard, living by the air, that will turn itself into all colours, but white and red. (2) *Also a thistle, of which there are two sorts, viz. white, and black.* (1) Plin. 22, 18. (2) Id. 22, 18. ☞ Ruell. 3, 8.

* Chamaeleuce, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ & λευκή] *populus alba humilis. The herb oras; or, according to others, marsh marygold; coltsfoot,* Plin. 25, 15. Lat. Tussilago.

* Chamaemelon, i. n. [ex χαμαὶ, & μέλον malum] *Al. anthemidis dict. The herb chamomile,* Plin. 22, 21.

* Chamaemyrsine, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & μυρσίνη myrtus] *By some called holly, holm, or butchers broom,* Plin. 23, 9. Lat. Ruscus.

* Chamaepeuce, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & πεύκη picea arbor] *An herb with leaves like the larch-tree,* Plin. 24, 15.

* Chamaepitys, yos. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & πῖτυς pinus] *The herb ground-pine; also St. John's-wort,* Plin. 24, 6, 7. Lat. Atiga.

* Chamaeplatanus, i. m. [ex χαμαὶ humi, & πλάτανος platanus] *Dwarf-plantain-tree, water-elder,* Plin. 12, 2.

* Chamaeropes, rectius Chamaeriphes, um. m. pl. [χαμαίριφες, Gr.] *A kind of date-tree, dwarf-palm,* Plin. 13, 4.

* Chamaerops, opis. f. [χαμαίρως, Gr. ex χαμαὶ humi, & ῥῶψ virgulum] *An herb which being drunk in wine, easeth the pain in the sides, and reins; Germander.* See Plin. 26, 7.

* Chamaesyce, es. f. [ex χαμαὶ, & συκή ficus] *A kind of herb, thyme, spurge.* See Plin. 24, 15.

* Chamaetæra, & Chamaetærides, um. m. pl. [ex χαμαὶ, & ἐταῖρα sodalis meretrix] *Little images resembling handmaids, or waiting women, sitting on the ground,* Plin. 30, 5.

* Chamaetrachæa, æ. f. ex genere cancrorum, [à χαμαὶ, & τραχὺς asper] *A kind of sea-crab,* R. ex Plin.

* Chamaezelon, i. n. Plin. 25, 19. id. quod gnaphalion, sive centunculus, [ex χαμαὶ humi, & ζῆλος emulatio] *Dod. legi vult chamaexylon, humilis gossypii frutex, ANGL. Cinque-foil.*

* Channe, es. f. [ex χαίνω dehisco] *A fish like a perch, breeding of itself, a ruff,* Ov. de Pisc. 108.

* Chaonides, um. m. pl. Hermol. in Plin. [à Chaoniâ regione, ut à Moloñiâ Moloñi] *A kind of dogs.*

* Chaos, n. Accus. chaos, Dat. & Abl. chao, Ov. [à χάω, hio, vel à χύω, fundo, qu. χύος] (1) *A confused, and disordered heap of things; the first matter whereof poets supposed all things were made.* (2) *Any deep, dark, place; hell.* (1) = Chaos, rudis, indigestaque moles, Ov. (2) Umbraeque silentis, Et Chaos, & Phlegethon, Virg. AEn. 6, 265.

* Chæra, æ. f. [χάρα, Gr.] *A certain root, eaten instead of bread,* Cels. Bell. Civ. 3, 48.

* Chærcatus, a, um. adj. [à χæρεξ, pedamentum] *Staked, or propped up, as vines are,* Col. 5, 4, 1. ☞ 5, 5, 16.

* Chærcia, æ. f. *A kind of reed,* Lex. ex Plin. ab eodem eum

* Chærcias, æ. m. [χαρκίας Gr. à χæρεξ vallum, ubi ferè nascitur] *A kind of spurge, vulgarly called catapucia,* Plin. 26, 8.

* Chærcer, eris. m. [χαρκερ, Gr. à χæρεξ, sculpo. Latine descriptio, aut forma, venie Cic.] (1) *A branding iron.* (2) *A character, a style; a form, or fashion, of writing, or speaking.* (3) *Also a description, or character.* (4) *A sigil, or charm; a mark, sign, or hieroglyphick.* (1) = Agni caractere signari debent, Col. 11, 2, 14. (2) Num aut res. aut χαρκερ eum non delectat? Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 15. (3) Id. in Top. c. 22. (4) Vid. August. de doctrinâ Christ. 2, 20. It. 29

* Chærcerismus, i. m. [à præced.] *Schema quo orator aut vitia, aut virtutes eorum, de quibus loquitur, deformat, Rutil. Lupus. A characterizing, or drawing a character; as, Cum calvo ferviret Roma Neroni, i. e. Domitiano, Juven. 4, 38. Latine Designatio.*

* Chæradrius, i. m. [χαράδριος, Gr.] *A bird,*

the seeing of which cures those that have the jaundice, Plin. 30, 11. Lat. Icterus.

* Chærentismus, i. m. [χαρεντισμός, Gr. ex χαρέντιζομαι. facere jocor] *Urbanity, facetiousness. A figure in Rhetorick,* Donat.

* Chæris, itos. [à χάρις, Gr.] *Grace, gracefulness, a loveliness.* Plin. ap. Litt. Lat. Festivitas.

* Chæristia, drum. pl. n. [ab eodem] *A solemn feast, or banquet, in former times, where none but kinsfolks met, that if there had been any quarrel, or falling out, amongst any of them, there they might be reconciled, and made friends again.* Proxima cognati dixere chæristia chari, Ov. 2. Fast. 617. Descript. vid. ap. Val. Max. 2. c. 1. N° 8.

* Chæritas, atis. f. *Love, charity, &c. Rectius caritas, quod vid. = Amor, amicitia, benevolentia.*

* Chærites, um. pl. f. [Χάριτες, Gr. i. e. Gratia] *The three graces, Aglaia, vel Pasithea, Thalia, Euphrosyne, Cic. Numerus ternarius gratia, i. e. beneficium, conferendam, accipiendam, & referendam denotat. Nudæ, & conjunctæ pinguntur, quod actionemur amicitias, beneficiis initas, sinceræ, & indissolubiles esse oportere.*

* Chæritoblépharon, i. n. [ex χάρις, & βλέφαρον palpebra] *A kind of shrub growing in the sea, used in love potions,* Plin. 3. c. ult.

* Chæroneus, a, um. adj. *ut charonea scrobs. A cave, or damp hole,* Plin. 2, 93.

* Chæronium, i. n. [Χαρόνιον, Gr.] *Laber.* ap. Gell. Vid. Catonium, sic enim rectius scrib. Hell.

* Charta, æ. f. [à Gr. χάρτης] *Paper; at first made of the flags of the river Nile, at Memphis, in Egypt, Luc. 3, 222. It is taken for any material to write upon, or for a thin plate of any thing; as, ☞ Charta plumbea, A sheet of lead, Suet. in Nero. c. 20. Also a charter, a card; a leaf, or side, of paper, Cic. Att. 5, 4. A book, Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 4. A letter, or epistle, Id. ☞ Charta virgo, An original that hath never been copied out, Mart. 1, 67. or, as Jun. that hath never been read. Charta Augustina, Fine paper. Charta hibula, Blotting paper, that will not bear ink, Plin. Ep. 8, 15. Charta Claudiana, Imperial, or royal, paper, Id. Charta emporetica, Cap paper. Vid. eund. 13, 12. of the various kinds. Charta Pergamena, apud Pergamum inventa, Parchment, or vellum, Id. ☞ Charta pura, Fair paper, not written upon, Ulp. Charta averfa, The backside of the leaf, Cic.*

* Chartaceus, a, um. adj. [à charta] *Made of paper,* Ulp.

* Chartarius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Of, or belonging to, paper.* ☞ Chartariæ officinae, Paper-mills, or stationers shops, Plin. 18, 10.

* Charteus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *Made of paper,* Aufon. Ep. 10, 40.

* Chætophylacium, i. n. [χαρτοφυλάκιον, Gr.] *A place where books, papers, or writings, are kept; as the rolls.* Lat. Tabularium.

* Chætophylax, æcos. m. [ex χærτης, & φύλαξ custos] *He that is in that office; the master of the rolls.*

* Chætopiprati, vel æ, m. pl. potius ap. JCC. [ex χærτης, & πιπεράσω vendo] *Paper-sellers, stationers.*

* Chartula, æ. f. [dim. à charta] *A little roll, or piece, of paper; a chartel,* Cic. Fam. 7, 18. ☞ Chartulæ lusoriae, Playing cards, Jun.

* Chartularius, i. m. [à præced.] *A keeper of a register, a book-keeper, a clerk,* Dig.

* Chærus, a, um. adj. [à χærτης, si scribere oporteret cum b, sed aliter doctis videtur] *Dear, dearly beloved,* Cic. Vid. Carus.

* Chasma, atis. n. [ex χάω dehisco] (1) *A great gaping, or opening, of the earth, or firmament.* (2) *A gulf.* (1) = Terræ motu chasmata, & hiatus vasti aperiuntur, Sen. N. Q. 6, 9. (2) = Fit cæli ipsius hiatus, quod vocant chasma, Plin. 2, 26.

* Chaus, i. m. *A wolf-spotted like a panther, or leopard; a cat o' mountain,* Plin. 1, 19. ☞ 22. Lat. Lupus cervarius.

* Cheirōdōtus, i. m. *sed rectius Chirōdōta, æ. f. [à χερῖδωτη, Gr.] A kind of short cloak with sleeves.* Tunica-manuleata, Cic.

* Chelæ,

* Chēke, ārum. pl. f. [χελή, Gr.] (1) *Crabs* *claus*; the clays, or forepart, of the celestial sign Scorpio, or *Libra*, as confounded with Scorpio by the ancients, which, through ignorance of *Libra*, they divided into sixty degrees. (2) || Also *bulwarks*, or *piles*, to break the force of the water. (3) Quā locus Erigonea inter, chelāque sequentes Panditur. Virg. G. 1, 33. (2) Cael. Rhod. 5, 2.

* Chēlōdōnia, æ. f. sc. herba. [ἀ χελιδὼν hi rundo] The herb celandine, very good for the eyes. The swallows cure their young ones of their blindness with this herb: *swallow-wort*, Plin. 8, 27. Also a kind of figure, Col. 10, 24. The name of a precious stone, Plin. 36, 22.

* Chēlōdōnias, æ. m. [ab eodem] qui & Favonius. The west-wind; so called toward the latter end of February, as coming in with the swallow, and blowing for nine days, Plin. 2, 47.

* || Chēlōdōnium minus. [æ eodem themate] *Pilewort*, or *figwort*, Lex. ex Plin.

* Chēlōdōnius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] Belonging to a swallow. Lapis chelidonius, A stone of a white, or red, colour, found in the belly of young swallows, Plin. 11, 37. Chelidonia ficus, A kind of blue, or purple, fig, Id. 15, 18.

* Chēlōnia, æ. f. [ἀ χελώνη, Gr. testudo] A stone like the eye of an Indian tortoise, which magicians used for divination, Plin. 37, 10.

* Chēlōnia, ōrum. n. pl. [ab eodem] The cheeks, or side posts, of a crane, to lift up great stones, or timber, Vitruv. 10, 2.

* Chēlōnitis, itidis. f. [ex eodem themate] A precious stone like a tortoise, used in magick, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Chēlōnium, i. n. [à supradict.] Tegmen testudinis, item convexa dorsi pars. A tortoise shell, Bud.

* Chēlōdrus, i. m. [ἀ χέλυς; testudo, & ὕδωρ, aqua] A water-tortoise, a water-snake like a tortoise, Virg. Geor. 3, 414. Lucan. distinguit inter chelydrus, & chersydrus, 9, 750. quamvis sæpe confundantur.

* Chēlōys, yos. f. [ἀ χέλυς; testudo] A lute, or harp, so called from its likeness to a tortoise-shell; or perhaps because first made of that shell; the belly of a lute. Canora chelys, Sen. Troad. 321. mœrens, Id. Herc. Oct. 1063. Chelyn intendere, Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 11. laxare, Ibid. 4, 4, 33. pulsare, Luc. ad Pison 159.

* Chēnālōpex, ēcis. f. [ex χην anser, & ἀλώπηξ vulpes] A bird of the goose kind, called a birgander, a barnacle, Plin. 10, 22.

* Chēnōboscum, i. n. [ex χην anser, & βόσκω pasco] A goose pen, or place where geese, and other water-fowl, are kept, Col. 7, 14.

* Chēnōmōyon, i. n. [ex χην anser, & μολὸς recessus; quod eā visā anseres dicuntur fugere, & se recondere] An herb, the sight whereof affrights geese, Plin. 21, 11.

* Chēnōpus, ōdis. n. [ex χην anser, & πῦρ pes] An herb like a goose's foot, Plin. 11, 2. Lat. Anseris pes.

* Chērāmītes, is. f. [χεράμιτης, Gr. à lateritio colore] A kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 10.

* Chērānītes, is. f. [χεράνιτης, Gr.] A stone like ivory, used to preserve dead bodies in, Plin. 36, 17.

* Chersinus, a, um. adj. [ἀ χέρσιος terra] Of land.

* Chersinæ testudines, Land-tortoises, Plin. 9, 10.

* Chersōnēsus, vel Chērōnēsus, i. f. [ἀ χέρσιος terra, & νῆσος insula] A peninsula, almost surrounded by the sea. Quātor Chersonesice herimæ sunt, Taurica, Media, Cimbrica, & Thracia, quæ & absolutè Chersinæ dicitur Nepoti, Milt. 1. Vid. Fab. apud quem Cherronensis.

* Chersōnēsiccē, adv. [à præced.] After the Chersonese dialect, Varr. 4. de LL. p. 34. ed. Scal.

* Chersos, i. f. [ἀ χέρσιος, Gr. idem] Land, or ground, unmanured; a continent, or main land, Mart. 14, 88.

* Chersydrus, i. m. [ἀ χέρσιος terra, & ὕδωρ aqua] A serpent, living as well on land, as in the water, Luc. 9, 711. Conf. Cels. 5, 27.

* Cherubini, כרובים, Heb. One of the holy orders of angels. Voc. Eccles.

* Chia, æ. f. sc. ficus. A delicious fig of the island Scio, having a poignant taste, Mart. 7, 24.

Chiliarchus, i. & Chiliarcha, æ. m. [ex χίλια mille, & ἀρχή imperium] A captain over a thousand, a colonel, or commander of a thousand men, Curt. 5, 2. & Nepos, Con. 3.

* || Chīliās, ādis. f. [ἀ χίλιος, Gr.] The number of a thousand, Gell. 1, 16.

* Chīliōdōnāmis, is. f. [ex χίλιοι mille, & δύναμις vis] An herb so called from its many virtues, a kind of gentian, Plin. 25, 6.

* Chīliōphyllon, i. n. [ex χίλιοι mille, & φύλλον folium] The herb milfoil, or yarrow.

* || Chīlo, ōnis. m. [ἀ χείλος labrum, sc. à labris impropioribus, Charisius] One who has blubber-lips, Fest.

* Chīmæra, æ. f. [χιμαῖρα, Gr.] capella fabulosa quædam & monitrosa. A poetical master, like a lion in the forepart, a dragon behind, and a goat in the middle, Virg. Æn. 6, 288. It is really a mountain in Lycia, with a burning top, but the middle part is pasture, and the bottom abounds in serpents. See Plin. 2, 109. & 5, 27. Also the name of a ship in Virg. Æn. 5, 118. & Sil. 14, 498. of a miff in Hor.

* Chīmærifer, a, um. adj. [ex Chimera, & fero] Producing of chimæras, or monsters, Ov. Met. 6, 338.

* Chīmērīnus, a, um. adj. [χιμερινός, Gr.] Winterly; also the winter tropick, whereto when the sun cometh, the days in the opposite hemisphere are at the shortest, Mart. 9, 20.

* Chīmethylum, i. n. [χιμεθλον, Gr.] sc. ulcus ex hyberno frigore. A kibe, or chilblain, Pallad.

* Chīragia, æ. f. [ἀ χεῖρ, manus, & ἄγρα, captura] The hand-gout, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31. & Pers. 5, 58.

* Chīragicus, a, um. adj. [à præced.] Analogicē, One having the gout in his fingers, Cels. 4, 27.

* Chīramaxium, i. n. [ἀ χεῖρ, manus, & ἄμαξα, currus] A child's go-cart, Petron. c. 28.

* || Chīrīdōta, æ. f. sc. tunica. [ἀ χεῖρ, manica] Having long sleeves, which was not the Roman fashion. Tunica chiridota, Gell. 7, 12. Lot. Manuleata.

* || Chīrogrāphārius, a, um. adj. [à seq. chirographum] ut & chirographarius debitor, A debtor by bill, or note, Ulp. Creditor chirographarius, That hath a bill of one's hand for money lent, Id. Pecunia chirographaria, Money due by bond, or hand-writing, Ap. JCC.

* Chīrogrāphum, i. n. [ex χεῖρ, manus, & γράφω, scribo] Cautio manu alicujus scripta, five subscripta. A hand-writing; a bill, or bond, under one's own hand, Cic. Phil. 1, 7. & Juv. 13, 137.

* Chīrogrāphus, i. m. [ab eodem] idem, Quint. 6, 3.

* || Chīrōmantes, æ. & Chīrōmanticus, i. m. [ἀ χεῖρ, manus, & μάντις vates] One that telleth fortunes by the lines in the hand; a chiromancer, Jun.

* Chīrōnion, i. n. [à Chirone inventore] Centaury; also the herb gentian, or fell-wort; the third sort of panacea, wound-wort, or all heals, reckoned up by Plin. 25, 4. Also a wine so called by him, 23, 1.

* Chīrōnius, a, um. adj. [à præced.] Of Chiron. Chironia vitis, The wild, or black, wine; briny, Plin. 25, 4. Chironium ulcus, A boil, or sore, hard to be cured, such as required a Chiron, or expert surgeon, Lex. ex Plin.

* Chīrōnōmia, æ. f. [ex χεῖρ, manus, & νόμος, lex] A kind of gesture with the hands, either in dancing, or carving of meat, or pleading, Quint. 1, 11.

* Chīrōnōmon, ontis. m. [ab eodem] part. Græc. pro nomine. Showing nimble motions with his hands, Juv. 5, 121.

* Chīrōnōmus, i. m. [χειρόνομος, Gr.] One that useth motions with his hands in dancing, Juv. 5, 12.

* || Chīrōthēca, æ. f. [ex χεῖρ, manus, & θήκη, theca] A glove, mitten, or muff, Jun. Usus ejus antiquis ignotus fuit.

* || Chīrōthēcarius, i. m. [à præced.] A glover. Ex Analogiā pendet.

* Chīrurgia, æ. f. [ἀ χεῖρ, manus, & ἔργον, opus] The art of surgery, or chirurgery, Cic. Att. 4, 3.

* || Chīrurgice, es. f. [ab eodem] Chirurgery, Lex. ex Cels.

* || Chīrurgicus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] Pertaining to surgery, Hygin.

* Chīrurgus, i. m. [ab eodem] A surgeon, or chirurgeon, Mart. 1, 31.

* Chius, a, um. adj. Of the island Scio. Chium vinum, vel absol. Chium, Hor. Chia ficus, Mart. Chia nuces, Calphurn. Observandum venit studiosis hujus linguae in hujusmodi exemplis primam sæpius produci; in nomine tamen insulæ ipsi Horatio aliisque corripi.

Chlāmūdatus, a, um. adj. Cloaked, having a short cloak on, Cic. pro Rab. Fest. 10.

|| Chlāmūdūla, æ. f. [dim. à chlāmys] A little cloak, Lex. ex Plaut.

* Chlām̄ys, ūdis. f. [χλωμ̄ς, Heb.] (1) A cloak, a habit for a man of war, a soldier's coat. (2) A tunic, or loose coat to be worn over the vest, or doublet. (3) A woman's gown, or mantle. (4) Also a child's garment. (1) Chlāmyde, & pictis conspectus in armis, Virg. Æn. 8, 588. (2) Sumam qui undantem chlāmydem quassando facit, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 55. (3) Virg. Æn. 4, 137. (4) Id. Æn. 3, 484.

* Chlōrion, & Chlōrio, ōnis. m. [ab eod. cum seq.] A green, or yellow, bird, of the bigness of a turtle, never seen but in summer, Plin. 10, 29.

* Chlōris, idis. f. [ἀ χλωρίς viridis] A green finch, or Canary bird.

* Chlōrites, is. f. [ab eodem] A precious stone, green like grass, Plin. 37, 20.

Choaspides, is. f. [à Choaspi fluv. in quo invenitur] A precious stone, green, and glittering like gold, Plin. 37, 19.

* || Chœnix, icis. f. [χοῖνιξ, Gr.] A measure, by which the Grecians measured their servants allowance of victuals for one day, Bud.

* Chōlēra, æ. f. [ἀ χολή bilis] Cholera, Littl. sed sine auct. Also the illness of the stomach, with a flux, and vomit, Cels. 2, 14. = Tormina, Plin. 31, 6.

* Chōlēricus, a, um. adj. [à præced.] Troubled with cholera, choleric. Tormina cholericæ, Plin. 20, 14.

* Chōliambi, ōrum. pl. m. [ἀ χολῆς claudus, quasi claudi Iambi] A kind of verses differing from the Iambick only in this, that they have an Iambick foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth, or last. They are also called Scæzens.

Cholos, i. m. A precious stone of the emerald kind, Plin. 37, 5.

* || Chōma, ātis. n. A water-bank, a sluice; a lock, or weir; a dam, Ulp. Lat. Agger.

|| Chomer, Bibl. כומר, id. quod corus, כור, mensura maxima, continens decem bathos, five ephas.

† Choo, as. act. unde in comp. inchoo, quod vid.

* Chōrāgium, i. n. [χορηγίον, Gr. ex χορηγῶ, suppedito, subministro] (1) The tireing, or dressing, room in play houses. (2) The players apparel, and furniture of the stage, &c. (3) Synec. Dress, or ornament. (1) Vitruv. 5, 9. (2) Plin. 36, 15. (3) Ad Heren. 4, 50.

* Chōrāgus, i. m. [ab eodem] In Greek authors, A setter forth, or the master, of plays, who provides all things at his own expense; but in Latin, The keeper of the apparel, or he who furnishes the attire at the expense of others, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 16. Vid. & Calaub. in carm. vet. poetæ ap. Suet. Aug. 70.

* Chōraules, vel Chōraula, æ. m. [ἀ χορὰς chorus, & αὐλὸς tibia] A minstrel, one that playeth on a pipe, or flute, Mart. 5, 57.

* Chōraulistris, æ. f. [ab eodem] A she-minstrel, or woman-piper, Prop. 4, 9, 13. Melis Choralistris, vel crotalistris, ut al. leg.

* Chorda, æ. f. [ἀ χορδή, Gr. Intestinum, & fides, quod ex animantium tenuioribus intestinis fieri soleat] The string of a harp, lute, or any other such instrument. || In geometry, The right line, which is drawn within any arch, or piece, of a circle; called also Subtensa. Hinc Anglicè, A cord. Ride-

opus] The art of surgery, or chirurgery, Cic. Att. 4, 3.

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Ridetur chorda qui semper oberrat eadem, *Hor.*

A. P. 356. Item ant. pro intestino, unde

* Chordapfus, i. m. [à χορδή, & ἀπλεσθαι, quoddam qui manum loco admoveat, chordas intensas tangere videatur] *The wringing, and gripeing, pains; or twisting of the small guts; together with a swelling, Cels.* 4, 16. || *The wind colick, Veg.*

* Chordus, a, um, adj. *Vid.* Cordus.

* Chorea, æ. f. [χορεία, Gr.] saltatio cum cantu. *A dance where many dance together, a ball, Virg. Æn.* 6, 644. || *Media, et si à diphthongo nata, est communis. Festas duxere choreas, Ov. Met.* 8, 181. Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 1644.

* Chöreus, i. m. [χορεῖος, Gr. ita dict. quoddam choreis aptus] *A foot in verse of one long, and one short, syllable; as Scribæ. It is also called Trochæus, Cic. Or.* 3, 8.

* || Chöreutes, æ. m. [à χορεύω salto] *A dancer, Fragm. Poët.*

* || Choriambus, i. m. [χορίαμβος, Gr.] pes ex choreo & iambo constans. *A foot consisting of two short syllables between two long; as anxietas.*

* Chöröbates, æ. m. [ex χώρα regio, & βαίνω eo; q. d. regionis ambulator] *A measure twenty feet long, to measure the height of walls, or turrets, with, as also the depth of waters, &c. Vitruv.* 8, 6.

* Chöröcitharista, æ. m. [ex χορδὴ chorus, & κιθάρα cithara] *He that plays on a harp, or lute with others as they dance, Suet. Dom.* 4.

* Chöröcitharistæ, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A concert of instruments, and voices.*

* || Chörödidascālus, i. m. [ex χορδὴ chorus, & διδάσκαλος magister] *The master of the choir, the chanter; a musick master, Platonius, & Aristot. Lat. Magister chori.*

* || Chörögrāphia, æ. f. [à χῶρος regio, & γράφω describo] *A description, or map, of a country. || Chorographia est regionis alicujus, Geographia totius terrarum orbis, descriptio.*

* Chörögrāphus, i. m. [ab eodem] *locorum descriptor, A describer of countries, and regions, Vitruv.* 8, 2.

* || Chöröstātes, æ. m. [ex χορδὴ chorus, & ἰστημι sto] *The chanter in a choir, Bud. Lat. Chori præcentor.*

Chors, tis, f. *Per Sync. ex cohors. A place where poultry are kept, a yard, a barton, a pen, or coop, where capons, or hens, are fed. A band, or company, of soldiers. Vid. Cohors.*

Chortalis, e, adj. [à præced.] *Of such a coop, or that is fed in such a coop. Gallina chortalis, Col. in præf.*

* Chortinon, i. n. [ex χορδὴ gramen] *Oleum ex herbâ graminis, Plin.* 5, 7.

Chorus, i. m. [χορὸς, Gr.] (1) *A company of singers, or dancers; a choir, a company, a concert.* (2) *A band, or company, of men.* (3) *Any company, or assembly.* (1) *Utique viro Phœbi chorus assurrexerit omnis, Virg. Ecl.* 6, 66. (2) *Catilina stipatus choro juventutis erat, Cic. pro Mur.* 24. (3) *Scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus, Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 77. *Risit chorus omnis ab alto Astorum, Stat.*

* || Chrestölögus, i. m. *sc. blandiloquus [à χρεσδὸς bonus, & λόγος sermo] That useth fair words to small effect, that saith well, but doth ill, Capitol. in Pert.* 13.

* Chreston, i. n. [à χρεσδὸν, Gr. *sc. utile*] *Succory, Plin.* 20, 8.

* Chrīa, æ. f. [à χρεῖα, usus] *A short moral sentence for an exercise in rhetoric, Quint.* 1, 9.

* || Chrīma, ātis, n. [à χρεῖω ungo] *Chrism, unctio. Lat. Unguentum.*

* || Chrīstianismus, i. m. *Ambr. & || Chrīstianitas, ātis, f. Cassiodor. [à seq. Christianus] Christianity.*

* || Chrīstianus, i. m. [à Christo, sic dict. primum Antiochiæ, *Ant.* 11, 26.] *A Christian, a man professing Christ, and his religion.*

* || Chrīsticōla, æ. c. g. [ex Christus & colo] *A worshiper of Christ, Prud. Cath.* 3, 56.

* || Chrīstīgēnus, a, um, adj. [ex Christus & gēno, ant. pro gigno] *Born of Christ. Chrīstīgēna domus, Prud. Ham.* 787.

* || Chrīstipōtens, tis. [ex Christus & potens] *Powerfull in Christ, Prud. in Symm.* 2, 709.

* Chrōma, ātis, n. [à χρῶμα, Gr. color] *Pleasant, and delightful musick, sung with quavers, and graces, Vitruv.* 5, 4. *Also a set-off, a colour, or fair pretence in rhetoric. Boët. Latine Color.*

* || Chrōmātīarii, ōrum, pl. m. [à præced.] *Those who have coloured, and tanned, skins: for the ancients anointed themselves, and kept in the sun, that the body might drink in the oil, Cornut. in Pers.*

* || Chrōmātīcus, a, um, adj. *i. e. coloratus. [ab eodem] A set way of singing. || Chromaticum melos, Rhodig.* 5, 22.

* Chrōnica, ōrum, pl. n. [à χρόνος, tempus] *Chronicles, or histories, of things done from time to time, Plin.* 35, 9.

* || Chrōnicus, a, um, adj. [ex eodem thema] *e || Libri chronici, Chronicles, records, registers, ancient histories, Gell.* 17, 21. *Morbus chronicus, i. e. diuturnus, siue ceteris temporibus rediens, Ex usu Medic.*

* Chrōnīcus, i. m. [ab eodem] *A chronologer, an historian, who writes the account of time, Plin.* 35.

* || Chrōnīssō, as, neut. [ab eodem] *To pass away the time. Agni luduat blandēque chronifant, Lucret.* 1, 2, 320. || *Sed rectius consistant.*

* Chrōnōlēi, ōrum, pl. m. [à χρόνος tempus & λήγος nugax] *Old dotards, Lucret. ap. Litt. sed querendo locum frustra fui.*

* || Chrōnōlōgia, æ. f. [à seq. chronologus] *Chronology, the art of reckoning time.*

* || Chrōnōlōgus, i. m. [ex χρόνος, tempus, & λέγω, dico] *A writer of chronicles, a chronologer.*

* Chrōsūlis, is, f. [χρυσάλις, Gr.] *A worm, or grub, of which cometh the butterfly, Plin.* 11, 23.

* Chrōsanthēmum, i. n. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & ἄνθος flos] *Crocyfoot, with yellow flowers, called golden knops. Some take it for the corn marygold, Plin.* 26, 8.

* Chrōsēlectrum, i. n. subst. [χρυσήλεκτρον, Gr. ex χρυσὸς aurum, & ἤλεκτρον, electrum] *Gold coloured amber, Plin.* 37, 4.

* Chrōsēlectrus, a, um, adj. [à præced.] *|| Lapidēs chrysēlectri, Stones of a yellow amber colour, Plin.* 37, 9.

* Chrōsēdētōn, i. n. [χρυσέδετον, Gr. à χρυσὸς aurum, & ἐνδέω ligo] *A cup tipt with gold, Mart.* 2, 43.

* Chrōsippēa, æ. f. [à Chrysippo inventore dict.] *A kind of herb, Plin.* 26, 9.

* Chrōsītes, æ. m. [à χρυσὸς aurum] *aliter Philogynos dict. Plin.* 37, 10. *Item genus lapidis mortariæ, Id.* 36, 22.

* Chrōsītis, is, f. [ab eodem] *Gold foam, the foam that comes off tried lead, being in colour yellow, like gold, Plin.* 33, 6. *Latine, Spuma auri. Also the herb milfoil, or yarrow, Id.* 26, 6.

* Chrōsōbēryllus, i. m. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & ἑρύλλος beryllus] *A crystal stone shining like gold, Plin.* 37, 5.

* Chrōsōcāpum, i. n. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & καρπὸς fructus] *A kind of ivy, Plin.* 16, 34.

* Chrōsōcolla, æ. f. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & κόλλα gluten] *Auri glutinum, vulgò borax, Plin.* 33, 5. *Conf. Cels.* 5, 6.

* Chrōsōcōme, es, f. [ex χρυσὸς, & κόμη coma] *The herb milfoil, or yarrow, with golden locks, Plin.* 21, 8.

* Chrōsōlāchānum, i. n. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & λάχανον olus] *The herb orange, Plin.* 27, 8.

* Chrōsōlampis, idis, f. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & λάμπος luceo] *A precious stone fiery by night, and pale by day, Plin.* 37, 10.

* Chrōsōlithos, i. m. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & λίθος lapis] *A chrysolite, Ov. Met.* 2, 109.

* Chrōsōmēlum, i. n. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & μήλον malum] *A yellow quince, an orange, Plin.* 15, 11.

* || Chrōsōpastus, i. m. [ex χρυσὸς, & πάσσω infuso] *A precious stone, sprinkled, as it were, with gold sand, Sol.*

* Chrōsōphrys, ydis, f. [ex χρυσὸς aurum, & ὀφρύς supercilium] *A fish so called from the*

golden colour over his eyes. Et auri chrysophrys imitata decus, Ov. Hal. 111.

* Chrōsōpis, is, f. [à χρυσός, & ὤψ, aspectus] *A precious stone like gold, Plin.* 37, 10.

* Chrōsōplūm, auri lavandi officina [à χρυσὸς aurum, & πλύνω lavo] *A place where gold is tried, or washed from other metals, Bud.*

* Chrōsōprāsus, i. m. [χρυσόπρασος, Gr. à χρυσὸς aurum, & πράσον porrum, quoddam sit coloris porracei, i. e. viridis, aureis intervenientibus guttis, Isid.] *A kind of green stone mixed with a golden brightness, Plin.* 37, 5.

* Chrōsōptērus, i. m. [ex χρυσός, & πτερόν ala] *A kind of topaz, Plin.* 37, 10.

* Chrylōs, i. m. [à χρυσός, Gr. i. e. aurum] *Go'd, Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3. *Item piscis aurei coloris, Plin.* 32, 11. *A gilt head, a fish, the same, as is thought by some, with chrysophrys.*

* Chryōthāles, is, f. [ex χρυσός, & θάλλω g rmino] *The lesser sort of wall pennywort, Plin.* 25, 13.

* || Chryfulca, æ. f. [à χρυσός, aurum, & ἔλκω traho] *Aqua fortis, the water wherewith goldfiners wash off gold, when mixed with other metals, Alciat.*

* || Chrys, i. m. [à χῆς, Gr.] *The same measure among the Greeks, as, the congius among the Latins, viz. six quarts, Bud.*

* || Chytra, æ. f. *A pot, or pipkin. Vid. Chytra.*

* Chydæus, a, um, adj. [à χυδαῖος, Gr. copiosus, quia quæ copiosa, sunt, idcirco vilia] *Vile, of no worth. Chydææ palmæ, Plin.* 14, 10. *Dactyli chydæi, Id.* 13, 4. *Idææ matri dicati, per jocum dicti, chydæi, qu. indigni, qui dicantur Idæi, Martini. || Clydæum vinum, Wine made of palm, Pallad.*

* || Chyus, i. m. [χυδός, Gr.] *A white juice proceeding from meat digested in the stomach, Med.*

* || Chymus, i. m. [à χύμις, Gr.] *The juice of meat after the second digestion, which by means of the urins repairs the waste of every part, Med.*

* || Chytra, æ. f. *siue Chytra [quia aliquid in eam chytas, i. e. funditur] A pot, or pipkin, Caro, R. R.* 158.

* Chytōpōdum, i. n. [χυτροπόδιον, Gr. ex χύτρα olla, quæ à χύω fundo, & πόδιον podium] *A little porfnet, or skillet, Pall.*

* Chytōpōla, æ. m. [ex χύτρα olla, & πωλέω vendo] *A pot-seller, Pall.*

* || Chytōpus, ōdis, m. [ex χύτρα, & πῦς pes] *A porfnet, or pot having feet; also a triquet, to set pots on. Vid. Adag. in Chil.*

C ante I.

Cibālis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, meat, or food, Varr. R. R.* 2, 11. || *Cibalis fistula, The passage whereby meat goeth into the stomach, the gullet, Laet.*

Cibāria, ōrum, pl. n. *Food, meat, victuals, for man, cattle, fishes, &c. || Præbere cibaria alicui, To find one in meat, and drink, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 20. *Beum cibaria, Cato, R. R.* 6, 60. *Si piscis domini cibariis saginatur, Col.*

Cibārium, i. n. (1) *The second sort of flour.* (2) *Also food. (1) Plin.* 18, 19. (2) *Sen. de Ben.* 3, 21.

Cibārius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to meat, or victuals, or common food. || Cibarius panis, Household bread, bolted, or coarse-bread, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 34. *Cibaria uva, A grape, or raisin, fit to be eaten, Plin.* 14, 3. *Cibarium vinum, Small wine for the table, to drink at meals, Varr. Oleum cibarium, Oil for ordinary uses, Col.* 12, 50. *Homo cibarius, A sorry ordinary fellow, Varr.*

Cibātūrus, a, um, part. *About to feed. Ex consuetudine manu suâ cibaturus, Suet. Tib.* 72.

Cibātus, ūs, m. *Vidualing, food, sustenance, provision; the feeding, or fattening, of cattle. Cibatus canis propriis hominis quàm ovis, Varr. R. R.* 2, 9. || *Commēatūrus, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 67.

† Cibicēda, æ. f. *A greedy gut, or devourer of meat, Non. ex Lucil.*

Cībo, as, act. *To feed, nourish, or fatten. Ea genera quæ intra septa cibantur, Col.* 8, 10. *Conf. Lucr.* 1, 1092. || *Suet. Tib.* 22.

Cibōrium,

Ciborium, i. n. (1) Properly, *The Egyptian bean, that grows bulky out of its cod.* (2) *A large drinking cup, like that bean, or, perhaps, made of it.* (1) Plin. 21, 15. & Dioscor. 2, 97. (2) Oblivioso lævia Massico Ciboria exple, *Hor. Carm.* 2, 7, 21.

Cibus, i. m. (1) *Meat, any kind of victuals, food.* (2) *Met. Increase, nourishment.* (1) Dicitur in venas cibus, *Lucret.* 2, 1124. Onustus cibo, & vino, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 30. Homini cibus utilissimus simplex, *Plin.* 11, 53. (2) Animus cultus ille erat ei quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, *Cic.* Hæc sunt jucundi causa, cibique mali, *Ov. Rem.* 138. ¶ E flammâ cibum petere, *Prov. To do, or suffer, any thing for a meal's meat, Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 33.

* **Cicada**, æ. f. [à κύα, ut fuerit hinc κύα, ex cuius acc. κύαδα, factum *Lat. cicada, ut lampada, &c.*] (1) *A sanderelle, or according to others, a balm-cricket.* (2) ¶ Per Antonom. *A bad poet.* (1) Veteres ponunt tunicas æstate cicadæ, *Lucr.* 4, 56. (2) *Vid. Voss. Instit. Orat.* 4, 12. ¶ Non est quod vulgò, *Agrasbopper*, vocamus; sed insectum longè divertum, corpore & rotundiore, & brevior, qui arbutulis infidet & sonum quadruplo majorem edit. *Agrasbopper*, rectè locustam reddideris, *Morl. ex Ray.*

¶ **Cicatrîco**, as. i. e. cicatricem induco. *To heal up, to cicatrize; to skin, or close up, a wound into a scar, Fest.*

Cicatrîcôsus, a, um. adj. *That hath many scars; full of chops, or gashes, Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 290.

Cicatrîcûla, æ. f. [dim. à cicatrix] *A little scar, Cels.* 2, 10.

Cicatrix, icis. f. (1) *A scar, or seam of a wound.* (2) *A chop in the bough of a tree.* (3) *Met. A rent, or patch, in a shoe.* (4) ¶ *The hatchings in a graven image, wherein the gilding sticks.* (1) Neque pugnas narrat, neque cicatrices suas, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 29. (2) Admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 379. (3) Recens limum offendit non una cicatrix, *Juv.* 3, 151. (4) *Lex. ex Plin.* ¶ Refricare cicatricem, *To rub up an old sore, Cic. in Rull.* 3, 2. Ducitur cicatrix, *Is healed, Ov. Pont.* 1, 3, 15.

Cicum, i. n. al. **Cicum**. (1) *The skin in a pomegranate, which parts the kernels.* (2) *Metaph. A thing of nought, a straw, a rush, a pin, &c.* (1) Varr. L. L. 6, 5. (2) Eluas te, an exungare circum non interdium, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 22.

Cicer, Æris. n. *A small pulse less than pease; of which some are white, some red; vetches, Hor. Sat.* 6, 115. ¶ *Cicer arietinum, Chick-pease, Plin.* It is used for a quantity, either in the sing. or plur. as *Ciceris modii tres, Col.* 3, 13. Nec minùs ervum, & cicera, *Id.* 3, 11.

Cicera, æ. f. *A kind of pulse good for fodder, Col.* 2, 7.

Cicercûla, æ. f. [dim. à cicer] *Chicklings, little chickens, Plin.* 18, 12. V. *Col.* 2, 10.

Cicercûlum, i. n. *A kind of cinoper, or red colour, Plin.* 35, 6.

* **Cichôrëum**, i. n. [κίχόριον, Gr.] *The herb succory, Hor. Carm.* 1, 31, 16.

* **Cichôrîum**, i. n. [κίχόριον, Gr. idem] *Cichbery, or succory, the wild endive, Plin.* 19, 17. *Lat. Intybus erraticus.*

* **Cici**, n. indecl. [κίχι, Gr.] *A shrub in Latin named Ricinus, (because the seeds of it are like the vermin we call ticks) Plin.* 15, 7. It is also vulgarly called, *Cataputia major.* Of this shrub is made the *Oleum cicinum*, *Id.* 23, 4.

Cicindëla, æ. f. [à præp. cis, & candeo; ut à niceo, nitela, Varr.] *A worm shining by night, a glow-worm, Plin.* 18, 26.

* **Cicînum**, oleum. [à cici, quod & ricinum] *An oil extracted from the seed of the shrub cici, good to purge the belly, Plin.* 23, 4.

Ciconia, æ. f. [à Ciconibus, Thraciæ populo] (1) *A fork.* (2) *An instrument wherewith husbandmen make furrows and ditches even, that no one part might be deeper and broader than another.* (3) *Met. A mock, when we make the sign of a fork's bill by bending one's finger at another behind*

one's back. (1) *Candida pennis ciconia, Ov. Met.* 6, 97. (2) *Col.* 3, 13. ubi descriptionem, & feramur videre potes. (3) *O Janæ, à tergo quem nulla ciconia pinxit, Perf. Sat.* 1, 58. ¶ *Prænestinis dic. conia. Vid. Plaut. Truc.* 3, 2.

¶ **Cicûba**, æ. f. *A weed in corn, Lex. ex Plin.*

* **Cicûr**, Æris. omn. gen. adj. [à cieo, test Varr. LL. 6, 5.] *Tame, gentle, mild, that will come to hand.* ¶ *Varia genera bestiarum, vel cicurum, vel ferarum, Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. ¶ *Cicui ingenium, A gentle nature, or mild disposition, Varr. LL.* 6.

* **Cicûrio**, is, Ære. [à præced.] *To cluck like a hen, Auct. Philom.*

* **Cicûro**, as. act. [ab eodem] *To tame, or make tame, Varr. LL.* 6, 5. ex Pac.

Cicus, & **Cicum**. *The skin which divideth the grains, or kernels, in a pomegranate, Plaut. Vid. Ciccum.*

Cicûta, æ. f. (1) *An herb much like cur-bemlock; the juice of which being an extreme cold poison, was therefore used by the Athenians in common executions.* (2) *A kind of belladonna, which served (according to Horace and Persius) to purge melancholy, madness, and frenzy.* (3) *Also Meton, A pipe made of the hollow stalk of a hemlock, or kecks; a shepherd's pipe.* (4) ¶ *The space, or distance, in canes, and reeds, betwixt two knots.* (1) Sicut cicuta homini venenum est, sic cicuta vinum, *Plin.* 16, 5. (2) *Quæ poterunt unquam satis expurgare cicuta? H. Ep.* 2, 2, 53. (3) Septem compacta cicutis fistula, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 36. (4) *Interp. Serv.*

Cidâris, is. f. [ab Heb. כתר, corona,] *A sash about the cap or turban, worn by the Persian kings, and priests; also the cap itself, Curt.* 3, 3.

¶ **Cidônium**, i. n. *A quince, Litt. Sed rectius scrib. cydonium, à Cydone urbe, quod vid.*

¶ **Ciendus**, a, um. part. [à cio] *Erælum ciendum, i. e. hæreditas dividenda, FCC.*

* **Ciens**, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Raiseing, or stirring up. Martem ciens, Virg. Æn.* 9, 766. *Modò cingulos nomine ciens, Tac. Ann.* 2, 81, 1. *pugnam, Liv.* 3, 18, bellum, *Just.* 22, 7.

* **Cieo**, es, Ævi. -itum, Ære. act. [à cieo moveo, fut. 2. cieo, Ion. cieo] (1) *To move, or stir.* (2) *To incite, cause, or make.* (3) *To provoke and egg one on, to rouse, to summon, to call.* (4) *To call upon, or invoke.* (5) *To name.* (6) *To repel, or drive back.* (1) Nereus imo ciet æquora fundo, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 419. (2) & Cruciatum ciere, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 29. & gemitum, lachrymas, *Virg.* (3) Ære ciere viros, *Id. Æn.* 6, 165. (4) Magnâ supremum voce ciemus, *Id.* (5) Ciere nomina singulorum, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 21. (6) Errantem dextrâ ciet obivus ignem, *Vall. Flav.* 7, 578. ¶ *Alvum ciere, To purge, Col.* 6, 5, *urinum, To provoke urine, Plin.* 20, 5. = **Cio**, civi, citum, à cieo, propriè voco, Ænt. moveo.

* **Cieor**, Æri. pass. [à cieo] *To be moved, or stirred up. Ad cujus nutum absentis tumultus cienteur, Tac. Ann.* 14, 61, 5.

¶ **Cifra**, æ. f. quod per s scribi debuit [à Syr. ספרה] *A cifre, or cipher.*

* **Cilibantum**. *Vid. infra cillibæ.*

¶ **Cilicinus**, a, um. adj. *Made of hair, or hair cloth, Bibl.* à

Cilicium, ii. n. [à Cilicibus, qui primi fecerunt, Varr. vel à ciliis, i. e. pilis, quod ex pilis hircorum fieret, Jof. Scal.] *Hair-cloth made of goats hair, wherewith the Arabians made their tents: a garment of the same cloth, made for the service of the camp, and the use of seamen, Alcon.* ¶ *Also a garment used by devout ascetics and penitents, Ecclef.*

Cilium, ii. n. [à cilleo, i. e. moveo, M.] (1) *The utmost edge of the eye lid, out of which the hairs grow.* (2) *Also the hairs of the eye-lids.* (1) *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) *Celf.*

† **Cilleo**, es. antiq. vel **Cillo**, is. *To stir, or move; to twinkle, Serv.* † *Moveo.*

* **Cillibæ**, ærum. f. pl. mensæ rotundæ [à Gr. κίλλισ, Suid.] *A round table, or stand with three legs, to set cups on, Fest.* ¶ *Leg. & cillibantum, Varr.*

¶ **Cillones**, um. pl. m. *Minstrels using filthy and unclean gestures. Al. cilonos, Cic. in Sallust.*

Cillo, Æris. m. *Fest. Al. leg. cillo. One that bath a head with a sharp crown like a sugar-loaf, or that bath a great forehead, or that is beetle-browed, Flav. Caper vetust. grammaticus.*

* **Cima**, æ. f. *The top of an herb, Plin. Vid. cyma.* ¶ *Scrib. & cyma.*

¶ **Cimbri**, id. quod latrones lingua Gall. *Fest.*

* **Cin eliarches**, vel **Cimeliarcha**, æ. m. [à κειμήλιον thesaurus, & ἀρχὴ princeps] *The master of the jewel-house; a church-warden, Cod.*

* **Cimeliarchium**, vel **on**, i. n. [ab eodem] *A jewel house; also a vestry in a church, Justinian.*

* **Cimelum**, i. n. [κείμηλον, Gr.] *A jewel, or precious thing, not to be daily used; also a board, or store, Jun.*

Cimex, icis. *A kind of fly, or worm, breeding in wood, or paper; a wall-louse, chinch, or bug, Plin.* *Tritus cimice lectus, Mart.* 11, 33, 1.

* **Cimolia terra**. [à Cimolus Cretici maris insula] *Fullers-earth, Plin.* 35, 16. *Celf.* 2 ult.

* **Cinædiæ**, ærum. f. pl. [à cinædus] *Stones found in the brain of the fish cinædus, Plin.* 37, 10.

* **Cinædicus**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Wanton, lecherous, bawdy. Cinædica cantio, Plaut. Stich.* 5, 5, 19.

* **Cinædulus**, a, um. adj. [dim. à cinædus] *A little wanton, Macr.* 3, 14.

* **Cinædus**, i. m. [à κενός vacuus, & αἰδώς, pudor, qu. sine pudore] (1) *A geided youth, a catamite, one abused against nature.* (2) *A wanton dancer, or shover of tricks; a tumbler.* (3) *Also a fish all over yellow.* (1) *Catull.* 17, 2. (2) *Ad saltandum non cinædus malacis æquè est atque ego, Plaut. Mill.* 3, 1, 73. *interp. Nonio.* (3) *Plin.* 32. ult.

* **Cinædus**, a, um. adj. [à præced.] or, comp. *pro cinædicus, Soft, wanton, bawdy. Cinæda frons, Mart.* 6, 39, 12. *Ut decuit cinædiorem, Catull.* 10, 24.

* **Cinâra**, æ. f. [à Gr. κινάρα] *An artichoke, Col.* 10, 235. ubi eleg. *Carm. descriptit.* ¶ *Scrib. & cynara.*

* **Cincinnatus**, a, um. adj. [à cincinnus] *That hath curled, or crisped, hair.* ¶ *Cincinnatus ganeo, A debauchée, Cic. post. Red. in Sen.* 5.

* **Cincinnulus**, i. m. dim. [ab eodem] *A little lock, or curl, of hair, Varr.*

* **Cincinnus**, i. m. [κίκιννος, Gr. insertâ liquida, Voss.] *A bush of crisped, curled, or braided, hair; a curled, or fix'd, lock. Madentes cincinnorum fimbriæ, Cic. in Pison.* 11.

Cincticulus, i. m. [dim. à cinctus] *A short coat girded about the navel, and reaching to the middle of the leg, Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 28.

Cinctorium, i. n. *quo cingimur. A girth, or girdle; a belt, a waist belt, Pomp. Meia* 2, 1. *Ubi vulgò corruptè Tentorium.*

† **Cinctulus**, i. m. [dim. à cinctus] *A little girding, Lex. ex Plaut.*

Cinctura, æ. f. *A girding, Suet. Jul.* 45, & *Quint.* 11, 3.

Cinctus, a, um. part. [à cingor] (1) *Girded.* (2) *Encircled, beset with, surrounded, environed.* (1) *Cinctus gladio, Liv.* 38, 21. (2) *Humus æquore cincta, Ov. A. A.* 2, 469.

Cinctus, Æs. m. verb. [à cingo] *A man's girdle, as cingulum is the woman's, Varr.* But this difference is not observed in authors. Also a kind of short coat girded a little below the paps. *A dress, or garb; as cinctus Gabinus, A manner of wearing the gown, used by the citizens of Gabii, who threw one part under their right arm, and the same lappet back again over the left shoulder, Virg.* In which fashion a victory having been once gotten, the consul ever after (for luck's sake) used it when he denounced war, *Serv.*

Cinctutus, a, um. adj. [à cinctus, ut actutum, ab actum, i. e. cinctu indutus, Litt.] *Armed, and ready to fight; or girt, and trussed up, after the old fashion.* ¶ *Cinctuti Cethegi, Ancient, or, according to some, warlike, Hor. A. P.* 50.

¶ **Cinéficio**, Ære, fæci, factum [ex cinis & Ya-cio] *To bring, or turn, to ashes, unde*

Cinēfactus, a, um. part. [à præced.] Turned to ashes, incinerated. At nos horrifico cinēfactum te prope busto Infatiabiliter deslebitus, *Lucret.* 3, 929.

* **Cinēraceus**, a, um. adj. [à cinis] Of an ash colour, *Plin.* 25, 13.

* || **Cinēralia**, ōrum. pl. n. [ab eodem] qui & dies cinerum dic. quo frontes cinere illinuntur. The feast of Ash-wednesday, or the first day of Lent, Jun.

* **Cinērārius**, i. m. [ex eod. them.] id quod ciniflo. A tireman, who makes dresses for women, or attends them when they are dressing. Qui calamistros, in cinere calefactos ministrabat, à cinere cinerarius est appellatus, *Varr. de LL.* 4, 29. || Cinerarios etiam qui martyrum cineres, & reliquias venerantur, per convivium dixit *Vigilantius, Hier.*

* **Cinēreus**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] Of, or like, ashes; of an ash-colour, *Plin.* 14. || **Cinerea** vitis, A kind of hedge-wine, *Id.* 14, 3.

* || **Cinēricius**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] id. quod cinereus. Also baked, or roasted under ashes. || **Panis cinericius**, Bread baked in the ashes, or on the bare hearth.

* || **Cinērōsus**, a, um. adj. [à cinis] Ashy, or full of ashes, *Apul. p.* 229.

Cingendus, a, um. part. To be encompassed, or girded about. Cingenda sepibus altis seges est, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 562.

Cingens, tis. part. Tying round, encompassing about. Cingens viridi tempora pampino, *Hor. Od.* 3, 25, 20. *Horæ cingentes, Val. Flacc.* 4, 92. *Æquora cingentia terras, Ov. Met.* 2, 6. Cingens aëra ramis lucus, *Luc.* 3, 400.

Cingillus, i. m. dim. Gloss. vet. σρόφιον, ζώνιον. A little girdle. Venit galbino luccincta cingillo, *Petron. Frag. Trag.* p. 56.

CINGO, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) To tie about. (2) To gird. (3) To surround, or defend, in a proper, or metaph. sense. (4) To surround, or environ; to besiege, or beset. (5) To dwell round about. (1) Spicis tempora cinge, *Ceres, Tib.* 2, 1, 4. (2) Ense latus cinxit, *Ov. F.* 2, 783. (3) Muris cum cingeret Albam, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 597. Diligentiùs urbem religione, quam ipis muris cingitis, *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* 3, 40. (4) Cingere urbem obfusione, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 52. (5) Quique lacum cinxere Bycen, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 68. || **Castra vallo cingere**, To entrench, *Liv.* 7, 39. || **Cingere arborem**, i. e. delibrare, To peel, or bark, it, *Paul.* Cingere flammâ, *Met.* To assault by love. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 677.

Cingor, i. pass. (1) To be girt about, or surrounded, &c. (2) To be fenced, or secured. (3) To be joined, or coupled. (1) Portius cingitur & concluditur urbe, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 37. (2) *Val. Flacc.* 6, 477. (3) *Claud.* 2, in prim. *Conf. Stil.* 101.

Cingula, æ. f. A band to bind beasts with, a girth. Et nova velocem cingula lædat equum, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 236.

Cingulum, i. n. (1) A girdle, or binding band. (2) || The bride's girdle. (3) The cestus of Venus. (4) || *Met.* An herb in the sea growing like a girdle, sea-belt. (5) Also the five zones, or climates, are called cingula. (1) Notis fulserunt cingula bullis, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 942. (2) *Fest.* (3) *Fœcunda monstros cingula, Val. Flacc.* 6, 471. (4) *Litt.* Nullo autem. *auet. citato.* (5) Cernis terram quasi quibusdam redimitam, & circumdatam cingulis, *Cic. in Somnio Scip.* 15. || **Cingulo spoliare**, i. e. dignitate, & magistratu, *Rud. ex Accursio.*

|| **Cingulus**, a, um. adj. Slender, or small in the waist, *Fest.*

* **Ciniflo**, ōnis. m. [ex cinis & flo] (1) He that makes hot the iron for women to frizzle, crisp, or curl, their hair; a frizzler, or curler of the hair. (2) Also he that made ashes, or powder, to colour womens hair, or blew them upon the hair. (3) || Also a chymist. (1) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 98. (2) *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 35. (3) *Ap. recent. Vid. Cinerarius.*

* || **Cinīphes**, um. pl. m. *Vulg. interp. al. scrib.* *Cynīphes perperam.* [à κνήφη, urtica, quia pungunt] Little flies, but cruelly stinging. They made one

of the plagues of Egypt. *Hos Latine muliones Plinius vocat, II, 19.*

* **CINIS**, cinēris. m. ap *Catull.* aliosque *vett. f.* [ab ant. ciner, quod à Gr. κόνη] signif. multitudinem, tam in sing. quam plur. (1) Ashes, embers. (2) The cinders; (3) Also *Met.* The reliques, and memory of the dead. (1) Cinere ut multâ latet obrutus ignis, *Lucr.* 4, 924. Incendis per ignes Suppositos cineri doloso, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 7. (2) *Met.* Adscendit classem cum cineribus Germanici, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 75. (3) Obsecravat per fratris sui mortui cinerem, *Cic. pro Quint.* 31. || **Cinis lixivius**, Liemade of ashes, *Plin.* 14, 20. Suprema terre cineris, To solemnize one's funeral, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 213. || **Dies cinerum**, Ash-wednesday.

* || **Ciniscūlus**, i. m. dim. [à cinis] Small ashes, *Prud. Hymn.* 10, 141.

* **Cinnābāri**, n. indecl. & **Cinnābāris**, is. f. [κιννάβαρις, Gr.] Ita minium vocant Indi, *Plin.* 33, 7. A gum, or liquor of an Indian tree: also a soft red stone found in mines, called minium, red-lead, or vermillion; and by an Indian nora cinoper, i. e. dragon's blood, from its colour.

* || **Cinnāmeus**, a, um. adj. [à cinnamum] Smelling of cinnamon, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 354.

* **Cinnāmōiōgus**, i. m. [ex κιννάμωον cinnamum, & λέγω colligo] A bird in Arabia, that makes her nest of cinnamon, *Plin.* 10, 33.

* **Cinnāmōmīnus**, a, um. adj. [à seq. cinnamomum] Made of cinnamon, *Plin.* 13, 1. edit. *Hard.*

* **Cinnāmōmum**, i. n. [κιννάμωμον, Gr.] The cinnamon tree, or cinnamon itself, *Plin.* 12, 19. &

* **Cinnāmum**, i. [κιννάμωον, Gr. ab Hebr. קנמון] *Idem, Ov. Met.* 15, 399. *Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar.* 95.

Cinnāris, is. f. An herb which is a remedy against poison to the stag, or hart, *Plin.* 8, 7.

|| **CINNUS**, is. m. [κέννα, Gr. cinnum] A minglemangle, or gallimaufry of several things together; a hotch-potch, or mish-mash; a medley, *Cic. in Orat. c.* 6. restituente *Gruter. ex Non.* 1, 295. locum antè depravatum. || Also a kind of potion made up of divers sorts of liquor, *Non.* A rolling, or plaiting of the hair in locks, and curls, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 32. Ubi tamen mel. libb. hab. cinnos.

|| **Cinxia** Juno [à cingendo, quod sponsus solveret cingulum novæ nuptæ] *Arnob.*

* || **Cinýra**, æ. f. *Vulg. int.* [κινύρα, Gr. Heb. כנור, qu. à κινύω, i. e. κινέω, lamentabilis, *Hes.*] A harp, or cittern; a musical instrument with ten strings, used at funerals for melancholy tunes. It was played upon with a quill, or bow, *Joseph.*

* **Cio**, ire, īvi, tum. [à κίω, eo, i. e. ire facio, moveo, κινέω, signif. & dividere. à κίω, i. e. κίλω, unde † *erētum non citum.* i. e. patrimonium non divilum, *Donat.*] To stir, call, or excite. Ea res aut cit alvum, aut movet febrem, *Col.* 6, 5.

|| **C'phra**, æ. f. [à ספירה, i. e. numerus] A cipher, or note in numbering.

Cippus, i. m. (1) A palisado, or sharp stake. (2) || Wooden shackles to put the feet of offenders in. (3) A grave-stone, or monument. (4) || A little bill, or mark, called a barroo, or goal. (1) *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 73. (2) *Vet. Gloss.* ποδοδάμνυ; sic interpretatur. *Auct. ad Heren.* 1, 13. & *Cic. de Inventione* 2, 50. soleas ligneas vocant. (3) Levior cippus nunc imprimit ossa? *Perf.* 1, 37. (4) *Val. Prob. de notis, CIPP.* Cippus, id est, terminus. *Vet. inscript. TERMINAVIT. RIPAM. R. R. PROXIMO. CIPPO.*

* **Circa**, præp. cum acc. [à circum] About. It is said, (1) Of time. (2) Place. (3) Persons. (4) Thing. (5) With one, or in his company. (6) Concerning. (7) About, more, or less. (8) Nigh, or near, to; hard by. (9) In. (1) Circa lustrum decem, *Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 6. (2) Circa Capuam, *Cic. Rull.* 1, 7. (3) Urgeris turbâ circum te stan'e, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 135. (4) Circa singulas heminas, *Cæf.* 7, 15. (5) Circa regem erat, & Phrygum turba, & Macedonum, *Curt.* 3, 3. (6) Varia circa hæc opinio, *Plin.* 8, 16. (7) Circa H. S. vi

cies, *Suet. in Claud.* 6. (8) Circa caprificos ferus innoxius alioqui, *Plin.* (9) Circa omnia defece-runt, *Liv.* Animus est circa campos, *Hier. Od.* 2, 5, 5. || Circa Demetrium, About, near, or in, his time; *Quint.* 1, 4. || Penitur adverbialiter, Everywhere, round about. Hostes, exhausto circâ omni agro, ad ultimum inopiæ venturos sciebat, *Liv.*

* **Circæa**, sc. herba, [à Circe] The herb called nightshade, *Plin.* 27, 8.

* **Circæum**, i. n. [à Circe] herba quæ & mandragora dic. *Plin.* 25, 13.

* || **Circænea**, avis, quæ volans circuitum facit, *Fest.* Any kind of bird, that fetches a compass in flying; a kite.

* **Circenses**, sc. ludi, *Juv.* [à circo magno, in quo agitari solebant] Games, or exercises, of wrestling, running, &c. kept by the Romans in a large place, called the circus. Also running with great horses, tilts, barriers, jousts, or tournaments, were so called. || **Agitatores circenses** in quaternas factiones dissepcebantur, quæ & diverso vestitu, diversas anni horas repræsentarent, sc. prasina ver, ruffia æstatem, alba autumnum, & veneta hiemem. *Domitianus duas alias addidit, purpuream, & auratom, quæ tamen non durasse videntur; cum de illis postea sit altum silentium.*

* **Circensis**, e. adj. [à circus] Of, or belonging to, the circus, or place of exercise, *Mart.* 14, 160.

† **Circerus**, i. m. A great boy, or galley, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 42. || al. leg. *cercurum.*

* **Circus**, itis. m. [circus] (1) || A hoop, or ring, of iron, or brass. (2) Any hoop, or ring. (3) A sort of olives. (1) *Fest.* (2) *Varr.* (3) *Col.* 5, 8.

* **Circinatio**, ōnis. f. verb. [à circino] An orbicular motion, a turning round, a measuring with compasses, *Vitr.* 3, 3. & 9, 6.

* || **Circinatio**, adv. By turning round, in fashion of a compass, *Lex. ex Plin.*

* **Circinatus**, a, um. part. Compassed, rounded, *Plin.* 16, 23. || **Circinatum tympanum**, The mariners compass, *Jun.* † *Amussim*, quod est ap. *Vitruv.* ab hac notione propius abesse videtur.

* **Circino**, as. act. [à circinus] To make a circle, to compass round, to turn round. Circinate auras, *Ov. Met.* 2, 721. *Conf. Plin.* 17, 12.

* **Circinor**, āris. pass. To be measured, or drawn, by a compass, *Plin.* 16, 38.

* **Circinus**, i. m. [à circus] (1) An instrument called a compass, a pair of compasses. (2) Also the shingles, a disease, which, if it go round the body, kills a man. (1) *Plin.* 2, 15. (2) *Id.* 3, 33.

* || **Circitellus**, i. m. [dim. à circus, circitis, i. e. circus, five circulus] A little hoop, a wreath, a twisp, or the like, to put upon one's head, to carry any thing on. *Vulg. cesticillus, Salm. ap. Fest.*

* **Circiter**, præp. cum acc. [à circa] About, nigh unto. It denotes, (1) Time. (2) Place. (3) Number. (1) Circiter cal. affuturus videtur, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4. (2) Loca hæc circiter excidit mihi, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 8. (3) Circiter decem millia, *Liv.* || Adverbialiter. Circiter pars quarta armis instructa erat, *Sail. B. C.* 59.

* **Circites**, circuli ex ære facti, *Fest.* It. genus oleæ, *Col.* 5, 7. *Vid. Circus.*

* || **Circitor**, ōris. m. [à circum & eo, *Priscian.* qu. circuitor] A walker, or stroller. (1) One that walks about to look to a ground, one that goes the round at night. || **Dux circitorum**, The captain of the watch, *Veg.* si locus citatus sanus sit. (2) Alio one who carried about clothes from the drapers, woollen, or linen, and sold them; *Ulp.* || Sed in utroque loco aliqui leg. *circuitores*: unus *Cod. in utroque locis in secundâ notione.*

* **Circius**, i. m. *Sen. & Cercius, Caton* in 3. *O. lig.* [Si latina vox est, à circum; ob turbinem, & vertiginem, *Gell.* si Celtica, à Brit. cyrch, i. e. impetus, violentia, *Camd.*] A vehement southern wind, blowing out of France through Italy. *Vid. Plin.* 2, 47.

* **Circulus**, i. m. per *Sync. pro circulus.* A hoop, &c. *Virg. Geor.* 3, 166.

* || **Circo**, as. act. to go about, to compass, or search about. Circoque sonantia lymphis, *Propert.*

4, 10, 35. uti restituit *Jos. Scal.* ubi vulgò circaque leg.

* *Circus*, i. m. [*à xiguoç*, Gr.] *A kind of hawk lame of one foot*, *Plin.* 10, 8.

* *Circueo*, vel *Circumeo*, ire, iui, itum. [*à circum & eo*] *To go about*, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 30. Inde sonus geminas mihi circuit auras, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 26.

* *Circuitio* vel *Circuitio*, ònis. f. verb. [*ab eodem*] (1) *A circuit*. (2) *A going the round in a city, or camp*. (3) *A fetching a compass, or arguing by Sorites*. (4) *A going about the bush, a long preamble*. (1) Appenninus pertingit circuitibus contra fretum, *Vitr.* 2, 10. (2) Circuitio, ac cura ædiliū plebi erat, *Liv.* 3, 6. (3) Ergo hic circuitione quādam tollens Deos, &c. *Cic. de Div.* 2, 17. (4) = Quid opus est circuitione, & anfractu? *Id. de Div.* 2, 61.

* || *Circuitor*, òris. m. (1) *A walker of the rounds, that goes about at night to see all is safe; the watch*. (2) Also be that goes about the streets to sell clothes, a pedlar. (1) *Veg.* 1, 3. (2) *Ulp. Vid. Circuitor*.

* *Circuitus*, a, um. part. *Gone about, or compassed round*. Castra circuita, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 25, templa, *Suet. Neron.* 19. Orbem circuitis cornibus aligat, *Sen. Med.* 98.

* *Circuitus*, ùs. m. *A compass, or circuit; a going about*. || = *Circuitus*, & ambitus verborum, *Cic. A period*, *Orat.* 61. Longiore circuitu redeunt febres, *Cels.* 3, 5. *Vid. Circumitus*.

* *Circulans*, tis. part. *Turning his head round, staring about him, and not minding what is said*, *Cic. de Clar.* Or. 54.

* || *Circulāris*, e. adj. *Round, circular, or belonging to a circle*. || *Circularis scientia*, *All the arts, and sciences*, *Vulgò*. Cujus tamen compos. *semicircularis*, ap. *Col.* 5, 2. & *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20.

* *Circulātim*, adv. *Circle-wise, round about; in a circle, or ring*, *Suet. Cæs.* 84, 8. † *In orbem*, *Cic.*

* *Circulātor*, òris. m. verb. [*à circulo, i. e. circumeo*] (1) *Any hawk for gain*. (2) || *A fortune-teller*. (3) *A mountebank, a quack*. (1) *Asin.* *Pollio*, *Cic. Ep.* 10, 32. (2) *Vid. vet. Schol. Juv.* 6, 590. (3) *Cels.* 5, 27.

* *Circulātorius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to strollers, mountebanks, &c.* || *Sermo circulatorius*, *Such talk as jugglers, and such like low fellows use*. *Circulatoria jactatio*, *Quint.* 2, 4.

* *Circulātrix*, icis. f. [*à circulator*] *A beggar, &c. a stroller, or one who lives by acting drolls, and showing tricks among the people*. *Circulatrix lingua*, *pro petulanti, & maledicā*, *Mart.* 10, 3, 2.

* *Circūlo*, as. [*à circulus*] (1) *To Environ, to compass about, to Encircle*. (2) *To turn the head about, to stare round, and not mind what is said*. (1) *Col.* 12. (2) *Videt oscitantem judicem, nonnunquam etiam circumlantem*, *Cic. de Clar.* *Orat.* 54.

* *Circūlor*, āris. dep. (1) *To meet in companies, to run to and fro*. (2) *To hawk about, to stroll, as pedlars, mountebanks, &c.* (1) *Totis castris milites circulari, & dolere hostem ex manibus demitti*, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 64. (2) *Sen. Ep.* 88.

* *Circūlus*, i. m. [*dim. à circus*] (1) *An orb, circle, or compass*. (2) *A ring, or round chain*. (3) *A hoop*. (4) *An assembly, or company, of men standing, or sitting, together in a round*. (5) Also a kind of a round cake. (6) || *A plain figure with a round circumference, to which all the lines drawn from the centre are equal*. (1) = *Circulos suos, orbisque conficiunt stellæ*, *Cic. Sen. Scip.* 3. (2) *Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 539. (3) *Circulis vasa cingere*, *Plin.* 14, 21. (4) = *Nec ignoro in conviviis, & circulis ista incurfari*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 54. (5) *Varr. de LL.* 4, 22. (6) *Sipont.*

* *Circūm*, præp. cum. acc. [*à circus, i. e. ambitus*] (1) *About, round about*. (2) *With, or in*

company with. (1) *Legatio circum-insulas missa*, *Liv.* 42, 5. (2) *Paucæ quæ circum illam essent*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 33. || *Adverbialiter*: *Anna, vides toto properari littore circum*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 416. || *Circa* temporis est, & loci; *circa* temporis, & numeri, & raro loci; *circum* semper loci, *Cal.* Sed aliq. fallit. || *Circum* in comp. ante c, q, t, d, & f, mutat m in n; ut *circuncido*, *circumquaque*, *circuntuli*, *circundo*, *circunfero*, in quibus tamen etiam m scribi potest.

* || *Circumactio*, ònis. f. verb. [*à circumago*] *A turning round*, *Gell.* 17, 20. & *Vitr.* 9, 9.

* *Circumactus*, a, um. part. *Turned round*. *Circumacto anno*, *Liv.* 3, 8, & 6, 1. || *Ver-tente anno*, *Cic. Circumactis equis*, *Curt.* 3, 27.

* *Circumactus*, ùs. m. verb. *A turning round*, *Plin.* 29, 9.

* *Circumagendus*, a, um. part. *To whirl, or be whirled, about*. *In circumagendis equis*, *Curt.* 3, 27.

* *Circumagens*, tis. part. *Whirling about, turning round*, *Liv.* 4.

* *Circumaggērātus*, a, um. part. *Heaped about*, *Liv.* || *Circumaggeratæ radices*, *Covered over*, *Plin.* 19, 5.

* *Circumaggēro*, as. aēt. *To heap, or cast a heap about*, *Col.* 5, 11.

* *Circumāgo*, ēre, ēgi, aētum. aēt. [*ex circum & ago*] (1) *To turn round*. (2) *To turn, or wheel, about*. (3) *To pursue, chase, or drive one about*. (4) *Meton. To make free*. (1) *In ipso conatu rerum circumaget se annus*, *Liv.* 9, 18. (2) *Priusquam circumagerent frenis equos*, *Liv.* 1, 24. (3) *Nec vulneratum, & se se seminecem circumagere destiterunt*, *Curt.* (4) *Qui servit philosophiæ statim circumagitur*, *Sen. Ep.* 3.

* *Circumāgor*, i. aētus. pass. *To be carried, or whirled, about*. *Meton. To be made free*: because when the citizens were made free by the mayor, the beadle used to turn them round. || *Nîl opus est te circumagi*; *You need not go round, or out of your way*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 16. *Vid. Circumago*.

* *Circumambūlo*, as. aēt. cum accus. *To walk round about*, *Paul. J. C.*

* *Circumāro*, as. aēt. *To plough round about*, *Plin.* 18, 3. *Liv.* 2, 10.

* *Circumaspicio*, ēre, exi, ectum, aēt. *To look round about*, *Plin.* 8, 33. Si locus mendā vacet. † *Circumspicio*, *Cic.*

† *Circumcæsura*, æ. f. *The setting out of images, resembling the dead, at funerals*, *Lucr.* 3, 220.

* *Circumcānēus*, a, um. adj. *Cut about*. || *Circumcidaneum mustum*, *Wine of the last pressing*, *Cato*.

* *Circumcidendus*, a, um. part. (1) *To be cut, or pared, off*. (2) *Met. To be forbidden, or de-barred the use of*. (1) *Latera scrobis circumcidenda*, *Col.* 5, 9. (2) *In dentium dolore vinum ex toto circumcidendum est*, *Cels.* 4, 20.

* *Circumcido*, ēre, di, sum. aēt. [*à circum & cædo*] (1) *To cut, or pare, about*. (2) || *To cut off the foreskin*. (3) *To lop, or prune, trees*. (4) *Met. To shorten, or take off*. (5) *To take away, to forbid*. (1) *Corticem circumcidito*, *Varr.* (2) *Ap. Ecclef.* (3) *Arts agricolarum circumcidit, amputat, erigit*, *Cic.* (4) *Circumcidere multitudinem sententiarum*, *Id. Acad.* 4. (5) *Vinum ex toto circumcidendum est*, *Cels.*

* *Circumcingens*, tis. part. *Compassing round*, *Cels.* 11, 15.

* *Circumcingo*, ēre, xi, tum. aēt. *To compass round*, *Sil.* 10, 2.

* *Circumcirca*, adv. [*comp. ex duabus præpp. circum & circa*] *Round about, on every side*. *Cæpi regiones circumcirca prospicere*, *Sulp. ad Cif.* *Ep.* 4, 5.

* *Circumcise*, adv. *Briefly, in few words*, *Suet. de clar.* *Rhet.* 6.

* || *Circumcizio*, ònis. f. verb. [*à circumcido*] *Circumcision, a cutting off of the foreskin*, *Lactant.* † *Præputii amputatio*.

† *Circumcisiūm mustum*, *id. quod circumcidaneum*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 54.

* || *Circumcisor*, òris. m. verb. [*à circumcido*] *One that clips, or cuts, about*, *Coel.*

* *Circumcistura*, æ. f. *A cutting, or incision*.

Arbores à circumcisurâ siccatae, fideliores, *Plin.* 16, 40.

* *Circumcissus*, a, um. part. (1) *Pruned, lopped*. (2) *Met. Cut, or pared, away; avoided*. (3) *Short*. (4) *Circumcised*. (1) *Quod circumcissis vinaceis profluxerit*, *Plin.* 14, 23. (2) *Circumcissâ inanitate, & errore*, *Cic. Diligenter unguibus circumcissis*, *Cels.* 7, 26. *Circumcissâ omni negotio, sa actione*, *Id.* 4, 25. (3) = *Quid tam circumcissum, tam breve, quàm hominis vita longissima?* *Plin.* (4) *Circumcissus quarundam gentium more*, *Cels.* 7, 25.

* *Circumclaudo*, ēre, si, sum. aēt. [*ex circum & claudo*] *To enclose round, or hem in on every side; to environ, or compass round about*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 30.

* *Circumclaudor*, i, sus. pass. *To be enclosed, &c.* *Ne duobus circumclauderetur exercitibus*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 30.

* *Circumclūdo*, ēre, si, sum. aēt. [*ex circum & claudo*] *To enclose round, to encompass, to hem in*, *Plin.* || *Circumcludere vas argento ab labris*, *To tip it with silver*, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 28.

* *Circumclūdor*, i, pass. *To be enclosed round*. *Celeriter equitatu cohortibusque circumcluditur*, *Hirt. B. H.* 38.

* *Circumclūsus*, a, um. part. *Shut and closed in*. *Ille consiliis, laboribus, periculisque meis, circumclūsus est*, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 7.

* *Circumcolo*, ēre, ui, cultum. [*ex circum & colo*] *To dwell, or inhabit round about, or nigh, some place*. *Qui circumcolunt paludem*, *Liv.* 31, 41.

* || *Circumcoluminium*, i. p. *A place set about with pillars, a cloyster, a piazza*, *Sipont.* † *Cic. Varr.* || *Suet. usi sunt peristylum*.

* *Circumculco*, as. aēt. [*ex circum & calco*] *To trample all over*, *Col.* 5, 6.

* *Circumcurrens ars*. [*dicit. quod circa omnem materiam currat*] *An art not limited to any certain matter, but conversant about every thing*, *Quint.* 2, 22.

* *Circumcursans*, tis. part. *Running about*. *Circumcursans huc illuc sæpe Cupido*, *Catull.* 69, 132.

* *Circumcurso*, as. freq. *To run up and down, or hither and thither*. *Huc, illuc circumcursas*, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 1.

* *Circumdandus*, a, um. part. *To be surrounded*, *Cels.* 8, 10.

* || *Circumdatio*, ònis. f. verb. *The putting on, or wearing of, apparel*, *Vulg.* *Interp.* 1, *Pet.* 3, 3.

* *Circumdatus*, a, um. part. [*à circumdor*] *Compassed, environed*. || *Armis circumdatus*, *Armed, clad in armour*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 462. *Palla circumdata*, *Put about one*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 92.

* *Circumdo*, as. dēdi, dātum. aēt. [*ex circum & do*] *To compass about; to environ, or enclose; to clasp fast about*. *Animum circumdedit corpore*, *Deus*, *Cic. de Univ.* 6. § *Circumdato me brachiis*, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 16. *brachia collo*, *Ov. Met.* 6, 479. *Exercitum omnem longo agmine circumdat hostium castris*, *Liv.* 3, 28.

* *Circumdūco*, ēre, xi, aēt. (1) *To lead about*. (2) || *To abolish, or erase; to cancel, or draw a line all through; to deface*. (3) *To lead one out of the way, to cheat, to impose upon*. (1) § *Placuit victorem circumducere exercitum*, *Liv.* 8, 13. *Istum, puer, circumduce hasce ædes*, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 157. (2) *Ap. JCC.* (3) *Per doctos dolos eam circumducam lepidulæ*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 115. § *Circumducere aliquem argento*, *Id. Pseud.* 5, 2, 16. || *Circumducere diem*, *To spend*, *Suet.*

* || *Circumducor*, i, pass. *To be led round about*. *Per cæsus epulantium circumduceretur*, *Suet. Cal.* 32.

* *Circumductio*, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A bringing round*. (2) *An amplification*. (3) *A circumference*. (4) *Met. A cheating, or cheating, cozening*. (1) *Circumductiones aquæ*, *Vitr.* 8, ult. (2) *Quint.* 9, 4. (3) *Circumductio sphaeræ*, *Hyg.* 1, 2. (4) *Nec pueri suppositio, nec argenti circumductio*, *Plaut. Capt. sub finem*.

Circumductum, *περίδοτος*, Quint.

Circumductus, a, um. part. (1) *Surrounded*. (2) *Wrapped, or muffled*. (1) *Orbes habet circumductos, majores minoribus*, Sen. (2) *Exit è balineis, circumductus pallio*, Plaut. *Pæn.* 5, 2, 16.

Circumductus, ūs. m. *A circumference, a winding about*, Quint. 1, 10.

* Circūmeo, ire, īvi. act. [ex circūm & eo] (1) *To go about, or round about*. (2) *To encircle, to encompass, to environ, or surround*. (1) *Unā nobiscum circumiērent*, Cic. *Fam.* 8, 11. (2) *Hederæ circumiēre caput*, Propert. 2, 5, 26.

* Circūmeor, īri. pass. *To be beset, encompassed, encircled, or compassed about*. Qui se totius belli fluctibus circumiri, quā illum aut regredi, aut progredi, maluit, Cic. *Phil.* 13, 9.

Circūmēquīto, as. act. *To ride about*. Duas turmas circumequitare mœnia jubet, Liv. 10, 34.

|| Circūmerro, as. act. *To move up and down about one*, Lex. ex Sen.

* Circūmeundus, a, um. part. *To be gone about*. Metaque ferventi circūmeūda rota, Ov. *A. Am.* 3, 397.

* Circūfērens, tis. part. *Turning round*. Diu arma circumferens, Curt. 6, 1. Circūfērens inde truces minaciter oculos ad proceres, Liv. 2, 10.

* || Circūfērentia, æ. f. *A circumference, circuit, or compass*, Apul. † *Extremitas*, Cic. *Univ.* 15.

* Circūfēro, tūli. act. [ex circūm & fero] (1) *To carry about, or in a round*. (2) *Met. To report*. (3) *To purify by lustration*. (1) *Codicem circumfer, ostende*, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 42. (2) *Fama hæc nulla circumfert*, Plin. (3) *Ter socios purā circumtulit undā*, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 229.

* Circūfēror, erri, lātus. pass. (1) *To be carried round*. (2) *Met. To be reported*. (1) *Sol circumfertur*, Cic. *de Orat.* 3, 45. (2) *Philippi factum circumfertur*, Col. 8, 16.

Circūfirmandus, a, um. part. *To be upheld, or supported, round*. Vitis quadrato circumfirmāda est agmine, Col. 4, 17.

Circūfirmo, as. act. *To fortify, and make strong, on all sides; to support*, Col. 4, 17.

Circūflans, tis. part. *Blowing on all sides*. Circūflantibus austris, Stat. *Theb.* 11, 42.

Circūflecto, ēre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To bend about, to fetch a compass*. (2) || *To circumflect a sword; as Mæcu, Mûsa*. (1) *Longos circumfletere cursus*, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 131. (2) *Ap. Gramm.*

Circūflexio, ōnis. f. *A turning about*, Macr. *Som. Scip.* 1, 12.

Circūflexus, a, um. part. *Bowed, or bended, about*. Secula circumflexa, Claud. 6. *Conf. Hon.* 391. || Circūflexus, sc. accentus. *The circumflex accent, in grammar*.

Circūflo, as. act. *To blow on all sides*. Circūflantibus austris, Stat. *Theb.* 11, 42. *Met.* Ventis invidiæ circumflari, Cic. *Verr.* 3, 41.

Circūfluo, ēre, xi. act. (1) *To flow about*. (2) *To abound*. (3) *To come together*. (1) *Oppidum circumfluit amnis*, Plin. 5, 29. (2) = *Rebus circumfluere, atque abundare*, Cic. *Parad.* 1. (3) *Variae undique gentes circumfluxere*, Plin.

Circūfluus, a, um. adj. (1) *That flows, or runs, about*. (2) *Flowed about*. (1) *Tellus præcincta circumfluo mari*, Plin. 3, 66. (2) *Urbs circumflua ponto*, Val. *Flacc.* 5, 442. Circūflua Athesi Verona, Sil. 8, 596.

Circūfōdio, ēre, di, fūm. act. *To dig about*. Platanos circumfodere, Sen. *Ep.* 12. *Et circumfodior*, pass. *To be digged about*, Plin. 17, 18. Olivetum debet bidentibus altè circumfodiri, Col. 5, 9.

Circūfōrāneus, a, um. adj. (1) *That goes up and down*. (2) *That is carried about the market*. (1) || *Circumforaneus medicus, A mountebank that goes about the country*, Modest. *Pharmacopola circumforaneus, One that sells ointments about the streets*, Cic. *pro Cluent.* 14. (2) || *Circumforaneum æs, Interest-money*, Id. *Att.* 2, 1.

Circūfōrātus, a, um. part. *Bored round*, Sti-

pite ab imā parte circumforato, Plin. 17, 27. †

|| Circūfōro, as. si fortè legatur, *To bore round*.

Circūfossor, ōris. m. verb. *He that digeth, or delveth, about; a pioneer*, Plin. 17, 24.

Circūfossūra, æ. f. verb. *A digging about the roots of trees*. Cupressus aspernatur circumfossuram, Plin. 17, 26.

* || Circūfremens, tis. part. *Rageing, and roaring, all about*, Amm. †

* || Circūfremo, ēre, ui, itum. act. [ex circūm & fremo] *To chirp, chatter, or make a noise about*. Circūfremunt nidos inanes aviculæ, Sen. *Marc.* 7.

Circūfrico, as. act. *To rub all over*. Labia doliorum circumfrices, Cato, *R. R.* 26.

Circūfulgeo, ēre, fi. *To shine round about on every side*, Plin. 2, 37.

Circūfundo, ēre, fūdi, fūm. act. (1) *To pour, or shed, about*. (2) *To encompass*. (1) *Amurcam cum aquā ad oleam circumfundito*, Cato. (2) *Circumfundit aër terram*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 6.

Circūfundor, di, fūsus. pass. (1) *To be shed, or run over, as water does, when it boils*. (2) *To be surrounded*. (3) *To surround*. (4) *To be routed, or slain*. (1) *Cūm fervet (lac) ne circumfundatur*, Plin. 28, 9. (2) *Cernis ut armatā circumfundare coronā?* Sil. 7, 308. (3) *Irruimus, densis & circumfundimur armis*, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 383. (4) *Vid. Circumfusus*, No. 3.

|| Circūfūso, ōnis. f. verb. *A sprinkling, or pouring, about*, Oros.

Circūfusus, a, um. part. (1) *Compassed about*. (2) *Compassing about, lying round about*. (3) *Routed, slain*. (1) *Circumfusus Stoicorum libris*, Cic. (2) *Circumfuso pendebat in aëre tellus*, Ov. 1, 12. *Undique circumfusi egregiè se tuebantur*, Curt. 3, 11, 4. *Circumfusa multitudo in concionis modum*, Liv. 2, 28. (3) *Circumfusus magnā ex parte hostibus*, Id. 4.

* Circūgēlātus, a, um. part. *Frozen all over*, Plin. 13, 23.

Circūgēmo, ēre, ui, itum. act. *To groan, roar, or make a lamentable noise, round about*. Cum acc. || *Circumgemit ursus ovile, Roars about*, Hor. *Epod.* 16, 51.

Circūgesto, as. act. *To carry about with him*, Cic. *ad Q. frat.* 1, 2.

|| Circūglōbo, as. *Puto non leg. To gather in heaps, or lumps*. Sed circumglobatus, Plin. 9, 47.

Circūgrēdior, i. dep. *To march round about*, Tac. *Ann.* 12, 28.

|| Circūgressus, ūs. m. *A going about, or fetching a compass*, Amm. 22, 2.

|| Circūhūmātus, a, um. adj. *Having earth cast about it, earthed, interred*, Amm.

Circūjācens, tis. part. *Lying round about*. Ingenti luxu provinciæ & circumjacentium populorum, Tac. *Ann.* 2, 72.

Circūjāceo, ēre. act. *To lie about*. Quæ circumjacent Europæ, Liv. 37, 54.

Circūjēctū, abl. *Alaying, or covering, round*, Plin. 11, 51.

Circūjēctus, a, um. part. *Laid, cast, situate, or made, about*. || *Circumjecta muris ædificia, Buildings erected about the walls*, Liv. 9, 28. *Circumjecta urbi loca, Laying near about, adjacent*, Id. 34, 28. *Circumjecta nemora*, Curt. 3, 10.

* Circūmiens, euntis. part. *Going round*. His eques instructus perterrita mœnia lustrat More lupi clausas circumseuntis oves, Ov. *Pont.* 1, 2, 20.

Circūjicio, ēre, ēci, ectum. [ex circūm & jacio] *To cast all about, or on every side*. || *Circumjicere vallum, To make a trench round about*, Liv. 35, 4. *Rotundo ambitu circumjicere, To make it round, or compass it about*, Cic. *de Univ.* 8.

* || Circūmitio, ōnis. f. verb. [à circūmeo] *A going about; the compass, or reach, of a river*, Amm.

* Circūmītūrus, a, um. part. *About to go round*. A fronte & tergo circumiturus hostem, Sil.

* Circūmītus, ūs. m. verb. [à circūmeo] *A going about the farthest way*. Quidam circumituru petivēre, Curt. 3, 11, 19.

Circūlābens, ntis. part. [à circumlabor]

Sliding, or glideing, round about. Prospectumque dedit circulābens Olympi, Luc. 6, 484.

Circūlāmbō, ēre, bi. *To lick about*, Plin. 11, 37.

|| Circūlātro, as. act. *To bark round about one, to rail, and buzz, at one*, Amm. † *Convicior*.

* Circūlātus, a, um. part. [à circumferor] *Carried about*, Plin. 29, 5.

* Circūlāvo, as, lāvi, lōtum, & lāvātum. [ex circūm & lavo] *To wash, or flow, round about*. Ægyptum Nilus circumlavat, Hyg. *Fab.* 276.

Circūlīgo, as. act. *To tie about*. Lignum flūpā circumligant, Liv. 21, 8. *aliquem umbrā*, Stat. *Theb.* 8, 677. *ulnis*, Id. *Ach.* 1, 172.

Circūlīnio, ire, īvi, itum. (1) *To anoint, or besmear, a thing all over*. (2) *Per Met. To lead a discourse*. (1) *Circumlinire alveps fimo*, Plin. 17, 14. (2) *Argumenta ad dicendum tenuiora extrinsecus adductis rebus circumliniunt*, Quint. 12, 9.

Circūlīnītus, a, um. part. *Besmearied about, painted round on the borders*, Col. 12, 43.

Circūlīno, ēre, īvi, lēvi, & līni, lītum. act. *To anoint, or daub, all over*. Circulinere oculum, Plin. *Ep.* 6, 88. *aliquid oleo, Balsamo, &c.* Col. 12, 43.

Circūlīnor, i, tus. pass. *To be smeared, or daubed, about*. Circumlini favos fimo bubulo utilissimum, Plin. 21, 14.

Circūlītio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An anointing about*. (2) *Also a polishing, burnishing, or putting the last hand to a picture, or piece of painting; the finishing work*. (1) Plin. 24, 7. (2) Id. 35, 11.

Circūlītus, a, um. part. *Anointed round about*. || *Auro circumlītus, Washed over with gold, gilt*, Ov. *Met.* 11, 136. *Saxa musco circumlita, Grown over with moss*, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 10, 7. *Facies fuco circumlita*, Lucr. 2, 744.

* Circūlōcūtio, ōnis. f. (1) *A periphrasis*. (2) *A fetch, or compass, of words; a circumlocution, or beating about the bush*. (1) *Quicquid significari brevius potest, & cum ornatu latius excenditur, sanè orationis aptum virtuti, circumlocutio*, Quint. 8, 6. (2) *Apul. apol. p. 845. † Circuitus, anfractus*, Cic.

* Circūlōquens, ntis. part. *Speaking by way of circumlocution*, Auson. *Epigr.* 158, 15.

* Circūlōquor, i, quītus, & cūtus, dep. unde circumloquens, part. [ex circūm & loquor] Auson. *Eidyll.* 168.

Circūlūcens, tis. part. *Glareing, glittering, or shining, round*. *Fortuna nimis circumlucens*, Sen. *Marc.* 2.

* Circūluo, ēre, ui, lūtum. act. [ex circūm & luo] *To wash about*. *Mari arcis pars major circumluitur*, Liv. 25, 11. *Rhenus amnis tergum ac latera circumluit*, Tac. *Hist.* 4, 12, 3.

* Circūlūvio, ōnis. f. verb. [à circūm & lavo] *The flowing, or compassing, about of waters*, Cic. *de Orat.* 1, 38.

* || Circūlūvium, i. n. *A flowing about*, Fest. *Jus prædiorum*. Vid. JCC. † *Circumluvio*, Cic.

Circūmissus, a, um. part. *Sent round about*. § *Jugo circummissus Veiens*, Liv.

Circūmitto, ēre, fi. act. *To send round about*. Qui castra Romana aggredierentur post montes circummisit, Liv. 4, 18.

Circūmittor, i, flus. pass. *To be sent all about*. Legationes in omnes partes circummittuntur, Cæs. *B. G.* 7, 63.

Circūmōnio, ire, īvi. act. *To wall about*, Cæs. *B. G.* 1, 180.

Circūmōnītus, a, um. part. *Walled, or enclosed, round about*, Plaut. *Capt.* 2, 2, 4.

* Circūmulcens, tis. part. *Gently touching, or licking*. *Linguis serpentum circummulcentibus*, Plin. 28, 3.

Circūmulceo, ēre, fi. act. [ex circūm & mulceo] *To stroke softly, or gently, on every part*, Plin.

Circūmūnio, ire, īvi. act. *To entrench, to ditch in all about*. Optimum est plantas circummanire caveis, Col. 5, 9. Cæs. *B. C.* 1, 18.

Circūmūnior, īri, tus. pass. *To be tied, or bound, about*, Cæs. *B. G.* 2, 30.

Circummunītio, ōnis. f. verb. *The enclosing, or investing, of a place.* ¶ Id ne fieri possit, obfidione atque oppidi circummunitione fiebat, *Cæs.* B. C. 1, 19.

Circummunītus, a, um. part. (1) *Defended on every side.* (2) ¶ *Secured in prison, guarded.* (1) *Cæs.* B. C. 1, 84. (2) *Lex. ex Plaut.* ¶ **Circummunīranus**, a, um. adj. *About the walls,* *Amm.*

Circumnascentis, tis. part. *Growing about,* *Plin.* 2, 103.

Circumnascor, i. nātus. dep. *To grow about,* *Plin.* 2, 103.

* **Circumnavigo**, āre. [ex ci-cūm & navigo] *To sail round.* *Classis oceani circumnavigavit sinu,* *Paterc.* 2, 106.

Circumobruo, ēre, ui, ūtum. aēt. *To cover over all about with earth, or to overlay,* *Plin.* 5, 17.

* **Circumpactus**, a, um. part. [à circum & pangor] *Set round about, as slips, or cions of trees, are,* *Plin.* 17, 13.

Circumpādānus, a, um. adj. [à circum & Padus] *Dwelling, or lying, about the river Po,* *Liv.* 21, 35. *Vid. Propr.*

* **Circumpango**, ēre, pēgi, pactum. aēt. [ex circum & pango] *To set, or plant, round, or all about,* *Plin.* 17, 13.

* ¶ **Circumpavio**, īre, īvi, ītum. aēt. [ex circum & pavio] *To ram, beat, or knock, about; to pave all about.* ¶ *Vix est iu usu præterquam in*

* **Circumpāvītus**, a, um. part. *Paved, and ramed down, all over.* *Area circumpavita,* *Plin.* 12, 14.

* **Circumpēdes**, um. pl. m. iidem qui & à pedibus ducuntur. *Pages, or lacqueys; waiters, or attendants at table.* *Circumpedes homines formosos, & literatos suos esse dicebat,* *Cic. Varr.* 1, 36.

¶ *Sed, puto, rectius, circa pedes legitur, quomodo Crutius edidit: nam & Curtius in hujus ministerii descriptione circa pedes dixit,* 4, 15, 10.

* **Circumplector**, i, xus. [ex circum & plecto] *To embrace, to surround, to encompass.* *Undique est eas circumplexus,* *Cic. de Univ.* 7.

* **Circumplexus**, a, um. part. (1) *Surrounding, environing.* (2) ¶ *Environed, surrounded.* (1) *Suppet ipse beatas Circumplexus opes, & parcius imperat ignis,* *Stat. Silv.* 1, 5, 44. (2) *Turris igni circumplexa,* *Gell.* 15, 1.

* **Circumplexus**, ūs. m. verb. *A clasping, or embracing, one another; a twining round, or twisting about,* *Plin.* 8, 11.

* **Circumplicātus**, a, um. part. *Twisted about, entwined, enfolded.* *Puer circumplicatus serpentis amplexu,* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 36.

* **Circumplīco**, as. aēt. [ex circum & plico] *To fold, or wind, about; to roll, or wrap, about.* *Tum essit ostentum si anguem veltis circumplīcavisset,* *Cic. Div.* 2, 28.

Circumpono, ēre, sui, ūtum. aēt. *To lay, or put, all about,* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 75.

Circumpotatio, ōnis. f. *A quaffing, or drinking, round,* *C. c. de Leg.* 2, 24.

Circumpungo, as. aēt. *To cleanse round about,* *Gell.* 5, 28.

* **Circumrādo**, ēre, si, aēt. [ex circum & rado] *To shave round, to scrape about; cujus passivum manet*

* **Circumrādor**, i, sus. *To be scraped about.* *Dens circumrādi debet,* *Cels.* 7, 12.

* **Circumrāsiō**, ōnis. f. *A shaving, or scraping round about.* ¶ *Circumrasiō corticis, The scraping off the bark,* *Plin.* 17, 26.

* **Circumrāsius**, a, um. part. *Shaved, or scraped, about,* *Col.* 4, 26.

Circumrētio, īre, īvi, aēt. *To entangle, or ensnare,* *Lucr.* 5, 1151.

Circumrētītus, a, um. part. (1) ¶ *Catched in a net.* (2) *Met. Entangled, hampered, hemmed in.*

(1) *Mars, & Venus circumrētiti fuerunt,* *Arnob.* 5, 186. (2) *Circumrētītus frequentia populi,* *Cic. Verr.* 5, 58.

¶ **Circumrīgus**, a, um. adj. *Watered round about,* *Litt. ex Catull.*

Circumrōdo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. *To gnaw about, to devour.* *Met. Circumrōdo quod devorandum est,* *Cic. Att.* 4, 5.

Circumrōdor, i, sus. pass. *To be gnawed, to be back-bitten, or evil spoken off.* *Dente Thiconino cūm circumrōditur,* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 82.

¶ **Circumrōrans**, tis. part. *Sprinkling, or be-drawing, round about,* *Apul.* p. 387.

¶ **Circumrōtor**, āri. pass. *To be wheeled, or turned, about; as in a mill,* *Apul.* p. 278.

Circumscalpo, ēre, psi, ptum. aēt. ¶ *Vix leg. To scrape about.* *Pass. Dentes radice circumscalpi,* *Plin.* 2, 5.

Circumscāitico, as. aēt. *To scarify round about.* ¶ *Leg. quidem circumscāitificatus. Scarified round,* *Plin.* 22, 23.

* **Circumscindo**, ēre, scīdi, scissum. aēt. [ex circum & scindo] *To cut round about,* *Liv.* 2, 55.

Circumscībendus, a, um. part. *To be circumscribed, bounded, &c.* *Cic. Philip.* 13, 9.

Circumscībēns, tis. part. *Circumscribing, concealing.* *Facetis joci sacrilegium circumscībēns,* *Just.* 39, 2.

Circumscribo, ēre, psi, tum. aēt. (1) *To draw a circle round.* (2) *To circumscribe, limit, or bound.* (3) *Met. To comprise briefly.* (4) *To cheat, cozen, over-reach, or circumvent.* (5) *To cast out of office.* (1) *Virgulā stantem circumscrisit,* *Cic. Att.* 8, 8. (2) ¶ *Curriculum vitæ circumscrisit nobis natura,* *Id. pro C. Rab.* 10.

(3) *Laudes ejus circumscribere est tam patē transcurrere,* *Sen. Helv.* 17. (4) = *Et spoliare doces, & circumscribere,* *Juv.* 10, 222. (5) *Parata de circumscribendo adolescente sententia consularis,* *Cic. Orat.* 59.

Circumscriptē, adverb. *Closely, briefly.* *Res definimus, circumscriptēque complectimur,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 59.

Circumscriptio, ōnis. f. (1) *An abounding, or limiting.* (2) *A cheating, or over-reaching.* (1) *Circumscriptio orationis & periodi,* *Cic. Orat.* 61.

(2) *Emptiones falsas apertā circumscriptione fecisti,* *Id. pro Flacc.* 33.

Circumscriptor, ōris. m. verb. *A cozenor, a cheater, one that over-reaches,* *Cic. Catil.* 2, 4. *Juv.* 15, 136.

Circumscriptus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Met. Circumscribed, confined.* (2) *Discarded, cashiered, laid aside.* (3) *Deceived, cozened, cheated.* (1) *Fluvio Rubicone circumscriptus,* *Cic. Phil.* 6, 3. = *Vis circumscriptor, & adductor,* *Plin. Ep.* 1, 16. (2) *Si tribunus plebis notatus, aut senatusconsulto circumscriptus sit,* *C. c. Att.* 7, 8. (3) = *Captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti, atque decepti,* *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 15.

Circumsēco, as, ui, ūtum. aēt. *To cut about,* *Col.* 7, 5.

Circumsēcor, āris. pass. *To be cut round,* *Cic. pro Cluent.* 64.

Circumsēctus, a, um. part. *Circumcised, as were the Jews,* *Suet. in Domit.* 12, 26.

¶ **Circumsēcus**, adv. *All about, on both sides,* *Apul.* p. 157. ¶ *Utrinquesēcus,* *Lucr.* 4, 937.

Circumsēdeo, ēre, di, ūtum. aēt. (1) *To sit round about.* (2) *To besiege.* (1) *Florentes amicorum turba circumsedet,* *Sen. Ep.* 9. (2) *Saguntum vestri circumsedent exercitus,* *Liv.* 3, 68.

Circumsēdeor, ēri, ūsus. pass. *To be surrounded, to be besieged,* *Cic. Att.* 9, 18.

Circumsēpio, īre, psi, tum. aēt. *To enclose, or hedge in.* ¶ *Armatis corpus circumsepit, He got him a life-guard,* *Liv.* 1, 49.

Circumseptus, a, um. part. *Hedged in, &c.* ¶ *Cohortibus armatis circumseptus, Guarded with soldiers,* *Cic. Stagnum maris instar circumseptum ædificiis ad urbium speciem,* *Suet. Claud.* 31.

Circumsēro, ēre, vi, ātum. aēt. *To sow, or plant, round about,* *Plin.* 21, 12.

Circumsēror, i, ātus. pass. *To be planted about.* *Genistas circumferi alveariis gratissimum,* *Plin.* 21, 12.

Circumsessio, ōnis. f. *A sitting round about,* *Varr.* 1, 33.

Circumsessurus, a, um. part. *About to surround,* *Liv.* 25, 13.

Circumsessus, a, um. part. *Beleaguered, sur-*

rounded, encompassed. *Met. Circumsessus lachry-*

mis, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 2.

Circumsideo, ēre, sēdi, sessum. aēt. [ex circum & sedeo] *To beset, besiege, beleaguer, or block up,* *Cic. Att.* 9, 12. & *Liv.* 9, 2.

Circumsideor, ēri. pass. *To be invested.* *Ut circumsideri arcem viderunt,* *Curt.* 3, 1. *Missus nuncius, qui circumsideri ipso, & nō subveniretur, arctas resrenunciaret,* *Tac. H.* 3, 69, 70.

Circumsido, ēre, sessum. cum acc. *To lay siege to, to sit about, to beleaguer, or invest, a place; to block it up.* *Plisiam circumsidunt,* *Liv.* 9, 21.

Circumsigno, as. aēt. *To mark all about,* *Col.* 5, 11.

Circumsilio, īre, ui, neut. *To leap round about,* *Juv.* 10, 218.

Circumsistens, tis. part. *Standing round about.* *Præfatus equitum cum paucis equitibus circum-*

sistens, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 42.

Circumstō, ēre, stiti, stitum. aēt. cum acc. (1) *To stand about.* (2) *To gather about, either to assail.* (3) *Or defend.* (1) *Dicere incipientem primores civitatis circumstunt,* *Liv.* (2) *At fessi tandem cives infanda furentem Armati circumstunt,* *Virg. Æn.* 8, 490. (3) *Si qui, gravire vulnere accepto, equo deciderunt, circumstebant,* *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 48.

Circumstitor, i. pass. *To be surrounded,* *Apul.* p. 600. *Expectant, ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumstiteretur,* *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 43.

Circumsitus, a, um. adj. *Seated, or dwelling, round about.* *Circumsita castra Turonas coercent,* *Luc.* 1, 437.

Circumsōno, as. aēt. (1) *To sound all about.* (2) *To ring again.* (1) *Circumsonat hostes clamor,* *Liv.* 3. (2) *Aures meæ circumsonant his vocibus,* *Cic. Off.* 3, 2.

Circumsōnor, āri. pass. *To be sounded round about.* *Circumsonari armis,* *Or. Tr.* 3, 3, 11.

Circumsōnus, a, um. adj. *Sounding round about.* *Circumsona turba canum,* *Or. Met.* 4, 722.

Circumpendens, tis. *Hanging round.* *Aureā lecticā margaritis circumpendentibus recubat,* *Curt.* 8, 30.

Circumspectans, tis. part. *Looking, or viewing, round,* *Ad Heren.* 4, 49. *Ignota omnia circumspectantes,* *Tac. Agr.* 32, 5.

¶ **Circumspectātor**, ōris. m. verb. [à circum & specto] *A gazer, one that looketh about him on every side.* *Pendet ab auct. seq.*

Circumspectātrix, īcis. f. *A stater, or gazer; a woman, who looketh about on every side of her.* *Circumspectatrix cum oculis emissit, Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 2.

Circumspectē, adv. iūs. comp. *Advisedly, circumspectly, with good consideration, warily,* *Quint.* 9, 2. *Circumspectē indutus,* *Gell.* 1, 5. *Circumspectiūs donare,* *Sen. de Ben.* 3, 14.

Circumspectio, ōnis. f. verb. [à circum & spicio] *Advisement, great consideration, looking round about one, circumspection.* = *Ex circumspectione, & accuratā consideratione,* *Cic. Acad.* 4, 11.

Circumspecto, as. aēt. (1) *To look about.* (2) *To consider a thing diligently.* (1) *In pastu circumspectant bestiae,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. *Circumspectare patriciorum vultus,* *Liv.* 3, 37. (2) = *Itaque dubitans, circumspectans, hæsitans, &c.* *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 30.

Circumspector, āri. pass. *To be viewed round.* *Tectum & parietes circumspectabantur,* *Tac. Ann.* 4, 69, 5.

Circumspectus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Wise, prudent.* (2) *Wary, circumspect, watchfull.* (3) *Pass. Regarded, considered, duly weighed, sed rariūs.* (1) = *Circumspectissimus, & prudentissimus princeps,* *Suet. Tib.* 21. (2) *Solennia sunt omnibus circumspectis, ut mancipia recognoscant,* *Col.* 1, 8. *Debent in custodia vigilantes conspici, nec errorei, sed assidui, & circumspecti magis quam temerarii,* *Col. de canibus loq.* *Homo circumspectus,* *Cels.* 3, 10. (3) *Circumspectis rebus omnibus, rationibusque sub-*

ductis summam feci, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

Circumspingo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. *To sprinkle about,* *Col.* 11, 2.

Circumspiciens, tis. part. *Viewing round about.* *Circum-*

spiciens, *Cic. Att.* 4, 5.

spiciens, *Cic. Att.* 4, 5.

spiciens, *Cic. Att.* 4, 5.

spiciens, *Cic. Att.* 4, 5.

spiciens, *Cic. Att.* 4, 5.

Circumspicientes fugam pelluntur *Perfæ, Just. 2, 12.*
 || **Circumspicientia**, æ. f. *Circumspection*, Gell. 14, 2. † **Circumspectio**, & accurata consideratio, *Cic. Acad. 4, 35.*

Circumspicio, ēre, exi, etum. aēt. (1) *To look about.* (2) *Met. To take care, to be cautious.* (3) *To boast, or vaunt.* (1) *Nec suspicit, nec circumspicit, Cic. de Div. 2, 34.* (2) *Nunquamne, homo amentissime, te circumspicies? Cic. Parad. 4.* (3) *Usque adeone te diligis, & magnifice circumspicis? Id. Q. R. 2.*

Circumspicitur, imperf. *They look about them, Cic. Orat.*

Circumstans, tis. part. *Standing about, Ov. Met. 3, 441. Mala circumstantia, Liv. 21, 55 res circumstantes, Ad Heren. 4, 55.*

Circumstantia, æ. f. (1) || *An encompassing, or encumbrance.* (2) *A circumstance.* (1) Gell. 3, 7. & 14, 2. (2) *Hoc genus argumentorum dicamus ex circumstantiâ, quia negligens, dicere aliter non possumus, Quint. 5, 10. Cicero dixit, Numeros, tempora, & attributiones, res attributas, res circumstantes.*

|| **Circumstatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A standing round about, Gell. 7, 4.*

Circumstipatus, a, um. part. *Thronged about. Ducibus circumstipata curia, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 595.*

Circumstipo, as, aēt. *To guard. Leg. saltem in part. Magnâ circumstipante catervâ, Sil. 10, 453.*

Circumstipor, āri. pass. *To be guarded round about. Pennatque nurum circumstipantur amores, Claud. 2. in prim. Conf. Stil. 356.*

* **Circumsto**, as, sīti. aēt. [*ex circum & sto*] *To stand about, Cic. Cat. 1, 13. Circumstant omnia solem Numina, Ov. Met. 2, 394.*

Circumstreps. Undique belli formidine circumstrepente, *Just. 6, 5.*

|| **Circumstrepitus**, a, um. part. || *Fenestracanticis circumstrepitæ, Surrounded with noise, as in serenades, Apul. p. 847.*

Circumstrepo, ēre, ui, itum. aēt. *To make a noise on all sides. Tum certatim cæteri circumstrepunt, Tac. Ann. 11, 31.*

Circumstrepōr, i. pass. *To be surrounded with noise. Clamore seditionum & fugacium circumstrepitur, Tac. H. 2, 44, 3.*

* **Circumstructus**, a, um. part. *Built about. Alvi opere lateritio circumstructæ, Col. 9, 6.*

Circumstruo, ēre, xi. aēt. [*ex circum & struo*] *To build about, Plin. 11, 6.*

Circumsudo, as, dep. *To be all over in a sweat, Plin. 14, 1.*

Circumsuo, ēre, ui. aēt. *To sew, or stitch, round about. Leg. in part. circumfusus, Cels. 8, 5.*

Circumsurgens, tis. part. *Rising round about. Quantum aquarum circumfurgentibus jugis oritur, Tac. Ann. 1, 64, 4.*

* **Circumtectus**, a, um. part. *Covered round, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80.*

* **Circumtego**, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. [*ex circum & tego*] *To cover all over. Cælum circumtegit omnia, Lucr. 1, 1094.*

Circumtentus, *Stretched round, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80.*

Circumtexo, ēre, ui, xtum. aēt. *To weave all over. Leg. in part. circumtextus. Circumtextum velamen acantho, Virg. Æn. 1, 653.*

|| **Circumtextura**, æ. f. *A work, or border about. Lex. ex Lucret.*

Circumtinnio, īre, īvi. neut. *To sound about, Varr. 3, 16.*

Circumtondeo, ēre. *To clip, or poll, round. Manet in part.*

Circumtonsus, a, um. *Shaved about. Circumtonsa matrona, Suet. Aug. 45.*

Circumtono, as, ui, itum. aēt. *To thunder, or make a great noise, on every side. Circumtonare orbem, Ov. Met. 1, 187. Et raucæ circumtonat ira Maleæ, Stat. Theb. 7, 16.*

* **Circumtrēmo**, ēre, ui. aēt. [*ex circum & tremo*] *To tremble all over, Lucr. 1, 1086.*

Circumtumulatus, a, um. part. *Thrown up in heaps on every side. Ferali circumtumulata [i. e. cinēta] cupressa saxa, Heaped about, Petr. Arb. c. 120. Raro occur.*

Circumvado, ēre, si, sum. aēt. cum acc. *To seize, or set, upon on all parts. Circumvasit urbem terror, Liv. 34, 38.*

Circumvāgor, āri. dep. *To wander about, Vitr. 5, 8.*

* **Circumvāgus**, a, um. adj. *Wandering, or running round, about; rolling, or tumbling, round; as the sea rolls about the earth. Oceanus circumvagus, Hor. Ep. 10, 41. Or as the sun does round the world. Æheriæ moles circumvaga flammæ, Ov. ad Pison.*

Circumvalatus, a, um. part. *Encompassed, beleaguered, besieged, Liv. 3, 25. & Cæf. B. G. 7, 44.*

Circumvallo, as, aēt. (1) *To trench about, to enclose, and fortify, with bulwarks, or ramparts; to hem in, to draw a line about.* (2) *Met. To assault, surround, encompass, or encumber.* (1) *Oppidum biduo circumvalavit, Cæf. B. G. 7, 11.* (2) *Tot res repente circumvallant, Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 4.*

Circumvectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying, or moving about; a moving round, an orbicular motion. Portorium circumvectionis, Cic. Att. 2, 16. Solis circumvectio, Id. Tim. 9.*

Circumvecto, as, freq. *To carry about often. Errantes circumvectare penates, Sil. 3, 291.*

Circumvector, āris. pass. *To be carried about. Met. To discourse of, to describe. Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore, Virg. Geor. 3, 285.*

† **Circumvectu**, abl. qui solus restat à circumvectus, ūs. *By carrying about, Enn. op. Cic.*

Circumvectus, a, um. part. *Carried about. Equo circumvectus, Liv. 3, 28.*

Circumvehens, tis. part. *Riding round. Præfectus circumvehens Peloponnesum, C. Nep. Tim. 2.*

Circumveho, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. *To carry about, Cæf. B. G. 7, 45.*

Circumvehor, i. etus. pass. *To be carried about. Classe circumvehi, Liv. 8, 26.*

Circumvelo, āre. aēt. *To clothe about; unde*

Circumvelor, āri. pass. *To be clothed about. Circumvelari amictu aurato, Ov. Met. 14, 263.*

Circumveniēns, tis. part. *Surrounding. Rhenus modicas insulas circumveniēns, Tac. Ann. 2, 6, 5.*

Circumvenio, īre, vēni, ntum. cum. acc. (1) *To come about, or besiege.* (2) *To surround, or encompass.* (3) *To roll about, or infold.* (4) *Met. To flow about.* (5) *To deceive, to circumvent, impose upon, or over-reach.* (6) *To oppress.*

(1) *Mœnia omnia exercitu circumvenit, Liv. (2) Multa incommoda senem circumveniunt. Hor. A. P. 169. (3) Ardenti tergo circumvenit anguis, Val. Flacc. 1, 400. (4) Cocytus finu circumvenit atro, Virg. (5) Acerbum est ab aliquo circumveniri, Cic. pro Quint. 31. (6) Neque tenuiores propter humilitatem circumveniuntur, Id.*

Circumvenior, īri. pass. *To be surrounded, cheated, &c. = Potentis alicujus opibus circumveniri urgerique, Cic. Offic. 2, 14. Tunc dixerat huic? facinus indignum, Chreme, sic circumveniri, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 9.*

|| **Circumventio**, ōnis. f. verb. *Cozenage, cheating, surprise, over-reaching, Dig. † Fraus, dolus.*

|| **Circumventor**, ōris. m. *A cheater, or beguiler, Lampr.*

Circumventurus, a, um. part. *About to surround, or circumvent, Liv. 26, 5.*

Circumventus, a, um. part. (1) *Encompassed, surrounded.* (2) *Over-reached, cheated.* (3) *Met. Encompassed, surrounded.* (1) *Cerva lupis circumventa, Stat. Theb. 5, 165. (2) Circumventus pecuniâ innocens, Cic. pro Cluent. 29. (3) Circumventus morbo, exilio, atque inopiâ, Id. de Fin. 4.*

Circumversor, āris. freq. *To roll up and down. Quærentes viam circumversantur [venti] Lucr. 5, 521.*

Circumvertens, tis. part. *Turning round. Circumvertens se, Suet. Vitel. 3.*

Circumverto, ēre, ti, sum. aēt. (1) *To turn round.* (2) *Met. To cheat, or defraud.* (1) *Vid. Circumvertor. (2) § Qui me argento circumvortant, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 127.*

Circumvertor, i. sus. pass. *To be turned round.*

Rota circumvertitur axem, *Ov. Met. 15, 5, 22.*

Circumvestio, īre, īvi, itum. aēt. *To invest; to clothe, or cover, all over, Cic. de Orat. 3, 39. ex vet. poet.*

Circumvincio, īre, īvi. aēt. *To bind round about. Quasi munita juncis, item ego vos vinctis circumvinciam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 27.*

Circumvīo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. *To view all over, to survey all about, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 38.*

Circumvolans, tis. part. *Flying round about. Circumvolans ordines, Patere. 2, 27.*

Circumvolutus, a, um. part. *Flown round about, Plin. 10, 32.*

Circumvolutans, tis. part. *Flying, or being often, about, Sil. 4, 165. a*

Circumvolutio, as. freq. [*à circumvolo*] (1) *To fly about.* (2) *Met. To be often about a place.*

(1) *Lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, Virg. Geor. 1, 377. (2) Circumvolitare limina potentiorum, Col. in Præfat.*

Circumvolo, as. aēt. (1) *To all fly about, to fly round.* (2) *Met. To surround.* (1) [*Venem*] *Jocus circumvolat, & Cupido, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 34. (2) Nox atra cavâ circumvolat umbrâ, Virg. Æn. 2, 360.*

Circumvolvo, ēre, vi, utum. aēt. (1) *To roll, or turn, round.* (2) *To fold, or wrap, round about.*

(1) *Virg. Æn. 3, 284. (2) Circumvolvere se spinis, Plin. 16, 44. In orbem torquere, Cic.*

Circumvolvōr, i. pass. *To be rolled about. Sol circumvolvitur annum, Virg. Æn. 3, 284.*

Circumvolutor, ā is. pass. *To be rolled about, Plin. 8, 17.*

Circumvolutus, a, um. part. *Enveloped, twisted about one another. Serpentes cœunt complexu circumvolutæ sibi, Plin. 10, 82.*

|| **CIRCUNCIDANEUS, CIRCUNCIDO, CIRCUNCINGO**, &c. sic enim in plerisque lexicis scribi solent, hic invenies per [m] scripta, sc. **CIRCUMCIDANEUS, CIRCUMCIDO, CIRCUMCINGO**, &c.

* **Circuo**, habent lexica, sed gratis, pro **circueo**, īre, īvi, itum. [*à circum & eo*] *To encompass, or go round. Sonus circuit aures, Stat. Syl. 4, 4, 26.*

* **Circus**, i. m. [*κύριος, Gr.*] (1) *A rundle, or circle.* (2) *A ring, or large place, in Rome, between the mounts Aventine and Palatine, walled in by Tarquinius Priscus, where the people sat, and saw the sports called Circenses, and other exercises, in imitation of the Olympick games; but chiefly horse-races, which had been instituted before by Romulus, and called Equitia. To the Circus belonged the Arena, Cavea, Euripus, Spina, Curfus, Carceres, Meta, quæ vid. suis locis.*

(3) *The falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift.* (4) || *A garland.* (1) || *Dux formæ præstantes sunt; ex solidis globus, ex planis autem circus (al. circulus) aut orbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 18. (2) Nescis quantum in circo diem ludorum Romanorum fuisse? Id. Philipp. 2, 43. (3) Plin. 10, 8. (4) Lex. ex Petron. Arb. ||*

Candens circus, The galaxy, or milky way, Cic. Arat. 248. = Lacus orbis, Id. || De circo astrologi, Strolling fortune-tellers, Id.

* **Ciris**, is. f. [*à κύριος, tondeo, unde Ovid. de Nisi filiâ in avem mutatâ; Ciris & à tonso, est hoc nomen adepta capillo*] *A lark, or rather, what the French call, un grette, Met. 1, 151.*

* **Circea**, æ. f. [*à κύριος, misceo*] *A can, or jug. Cadus erat vini, inde implevi cirream, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 273.*

* **Cirriatus**, a, um. adj. [*denom. à cirrus*] (1) *Curl pated, having curled hair, and growing in tufts, and locks.* (2) || *Fringed, shagged.* (1) ||

Cirriati, Perf. & Cirrata caterva, School boys, Mart. 9, 30. (2) A cirris, i. e. villis, seu similibus dependentibus, Hinc. || Cirratæ militares, scil. lacernæ, Shagged, or jagged coats, Jul. Cap. Vid. & cirrus, No. 5.

|| * **Cirriger**, ēra, um. adj. *Curl-pated, wearing hair in tufts, Cirrigeri Germani, Lex. ex Claud.*

* **CIRRUS**, i. m. capillus, qu. in circum tortus [*à κύριος, cornu, quoddam cirri cornuum figuram referant, M.*] (1) *A tuft, or lock, of hair curled; a curl, or frizzle.* (2) *The crest of feathers on the head of certain birds, as the lark, crane, &c.*

(3) *Things*

(3) Things like hairs upon oysters. (4) † The hair of the head pelted. (5) Also the fringe, or shag, of cloth. (†) Ab ejus dim. cirrulus. Angl. A curl. (1) Caput nudum cirris grandibus hinc & inde cingunt, Mart. 10, 83. (2) Fulicarum generi dedit cirros, Plin. 11, 37. (3) Ostreorum rapere lividos cirros, Mart. 7, 19. (4) Cirros ad Apollinem ponere solent, Cato ap. Non. (5) Tunica distincta ciris dependentibus, Phædr. 2, 5, 13.

* Cirsocèle, es. f. [κίρσοκῆλη, Gr.] A disease in the scrotum, Cels. 7, 18.

Cis, præp. cum acc. It denotes, place and time. (1) On this side. (2) Before. (3) Adverb. In all places about. (1) Cis Euphratem, Cic. Att. 7, 2. (2) Cis paucas tempestates, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 17. (3) Cis undique, Id. (†) Compositur cum nominibus propriis montium, & fluviorum, ut, Cisalpinus, Cispadanus; it. cum uno verbo, scil. Cisello.

* Cis, [Gr. κίς] vermiculus. A kind of worm among corn; a weevil.

Cisalpinæ Gallia. A part of Italy, now called Lombardy, Cæf. B. G. 6. princ. He also calls it Gallia togata, because the Gauls, inhabiting those parts used the Italian toga, Id. 8, 24. Vid. Prop.

|| Cistarius, i. m. A carman, or carter; a waggoner that carries passengers, Ap. JCC.

Cistum, i. n. A carriage, or chariot with two wheels, used for speed, a calash. Inde cisto celeriter ad urbem vestis, Cic. Phil. 2, 31.

Cispello, ere, pili. To keep one out, that he enter not, or that he pass no farther, Plaut. Amph. 3, 4, 17. † Aspello.

Cisrhénanus, a, um, adj. [ex cis & Rhenus] On the hither side of the Rhine, with respect to Rome, Cæf.

* Cistites [à κιστός, hedera] A precious stone white, and shining, having the form of ivy leaves all over it, Plin. 37, 10, 11.

* Cistos, i. m. [ab eodem] A kind of ivy growing alone without a support, Plin. 16, 34. Lat. Hedera.

* || Cissymbium, i. n. [κισσύμβιον, Gr. à κιστός, hedera] A cup, or bowl, made of ivy, or bound about with ivy, Macrob. Sat. 5, 21.

* CISTA, æ. f. [παρά τὸ κείσθαι, Cujac. quod in eâ aliquid reponatur.] (1) A basket, a maund, a pannier of twicker. (2) A chest for books, money, &c. (3) A ballot-box. (1) Cista viminea, Col. 12, 54. (2) Quaternos HS. in cistam transferam ex fisco, Cic. Verr. 3, 85. Vetus Græcos ferebat cista libellos, Juv. 3, 206. Occultis conscia cista sacris, Tib. 1, 7, 48. (3) Selecti ad custodiendas cistas suffragiorum, Plin. 33, 2.

* Cistella, æ. f. dim. [à dim. cistula] (1) A casket, or cabinet; a little box, or coffer. (2) Also the ballot box, wherein, at the choosing of officers, or the making of laws, the suffrages of the people were gathered. (1) Cistellam domo effer cum monumentis, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 15. (2) Auct. ad Her. 1, 22.

* Cistellatrix, icis. f. A maid-servant, who carries her mistress's casket, or hath the charge of her cabinet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 23.

* Cistellula, æ. f. dim. [à cistella] A little casket, box, or cabinet, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 60.

* Cisterna, æ. f. [à cista] A cistern, or vessel, wherein they gather rain water to keep it; a hollo woul, Plin. 31, 3.

* Cisterninus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a cistern. Aqua fontana, vel cisternina, Col. 12, 43.

* Cistifer, a, um, adj. [ex cista & fero] That beareth a casket, or casket; a cabinet, or box carrier; he who carried the sacra arcana, Mart. 5, 17.

* Cistiphorus, i. m. [κιστόφορος, Gr.] An ancient coin of Asia, stamped with the image of the cistifer, in value somewhat more than half the denarius, and as much as three oboli, and a half, or about a great. In Afiâ cistiphorum flagitare, Cic. pro Domo, c. 20. Vid. Alex. ab Alex. 4, 15.

* Cistula, æ. f. dim. [à cista] A little chest, or coffer; a budget, a cap-cake, a casket, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 264.

Cistus, i. m. A plant something larger than thyme, full of branches, Plin. 24, 10. & 12, 17.

Citāris, vel potius Cidāris, is. f. [ab Heb. כתר, corona] The royal turban worn by the sophy of Persia, Curt. 3, 8.

* Citātim, adv. [à citando] Hastily, speedily, quickly, in great haste, Hirt. B. Afr. 80. & Cic. Att. 14, 20. Citatius, Quint. 11, 3. Citatissimè, Id. 27, 50.

* || Citatio, ōnis. f. verb. A summoning to appear, an arrest, a citation, or summons. Multiplicem, & varium ejus usum vid. ap. JCC.

* Citāturus, a, um, part. About to cite. Quos ego testes citaturus fui rerum à me gestarum, Liv. 38, 47.

* Citātus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [à cito] (1) Cited, summoned. (2) Stirred up, moved. (3) Swift, quick. (1) Quo die citato reo mihi dicendum sit, Cic. Div. in Verr. 13. (2) Vultus irā citatus riget, Sen. Med. 853. (3) Citatissima agmina, Liv. 22, 6. Citatior Euro, Sil. 4, 6. Citatus arteriarum pulsus, Plin. 11, 37.

Citērior, comp. [à citra] (1) The hither; nigher, or nearer in place, (2) in time, (3) Or other inferior relation. (1) Fugit in Hispaniam citēriorem, Cic. Att. 13, 37. (2) Citērioris ætatis metas, &c. Vul. Max. 1, 8. Tit. de Stud. (3) Animi tranquillitate humana ac citēriora considerat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25. || Citēriores, Inferiores, or subjects, in a state, quibus opponuntur regentes, Apul. p. 523. sed mel. codd. hab. deteriores. (†) Sed ita locuti sunt citērioris ætatis auctores.

* Cithāra, æ. f. [à κίθαρα, Gr.] (1) A harp. (2) Skill in Musick. (1) Citharæ strepitus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31. (2) Augurium citharamque dabat, Virg. Æn. 12, 354. (†) It may be used for a viol, lute, cittern, guitar, virginals, &c. Ejus species ap. Isid. Orig. 3, 21. & Pignorum de Servis, p. 86. videre licet.

* Cithāris, is. f. Vid. Citharus.

* Cithārista, æ. m. & Cithāristes, æ. A player on the harp, a harper, Cic. Phil. 5, 6.

* Cithāristria, æ. f. A woman harper, a minstrel, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 32. = Fidicina, Id.

* Cithārizo, as. act. [κίθαρίζω, Gr.] To play upon the harp. Nam & citharizare & cantare ad chordarum sonum doctus est à Dionysio, C. Nep. Epam. 2.

* Citharædicus, a, um, adj. [κίθαρωδικός, Gr.] Belonging to a harp, or harper; harper like, Citharædica ars, Suet. Neron. 40.

* Citharædus, i. m. [κίθαρωδός, Gr.] He that singeth unto, and playeth upon, the harp, or cittern; a fuller, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40. & Hor. A. P. 355.

* Citharus, i. m. [κίθαρος, Gr.] A fish called Folio, whose teeth are like a saw, Plin. 32.

Citimus, a, um, adj. superl. [à cis] Next, hither, hithermost, nearest to us. || Citima terris, The nearest to the earth, Cic.

* Citò, adv. ius, comp. simè, superl. [à citus, ut à sedulus, sedulò] (1) Quickly, nimbly, swiftly. (2) Shortly, suddenly, ere it be long. (3) Easily. (1) Abi citò, & suspende te, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 21. Se in curru recipere citissimè consueverunt, Cæf. B. G. 5, 33. (2) Quid scribam? citò me ad te esse venturum, Cic. (3) Non citò dixerim, Id. || Dictò citius, Forthwith, Virg. Æn. 1, 146.

* Cito, as. freq. act. [à cieo] (1) To call, or summon, to appear; to cite. (2) To name. (3) To produce as a witness. (4) To quote. (5) To recite, or rehearse. (6) To put upon the speed, or gallop. (7) To cause, or provoke. (8) Met. To excite, to stir up, to encourage. (1) Per præconem ad regem citari jussit, Liv. 1, 47. (2) Græci qui hoc anapæsto citantur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 6. (3) In hac re te testem citabo, Id. (4) Licinius citat identidem auctores, Liv. 4, 20. (5) Ab ovo usque ad mala citaret, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 7. (6) Pompeius e quo citato Larissam contendit, Cæf. B. C. 3, 96. (7) † Aliæ citant urinam, aliæ tardant, Cæf. 2, 19. (8) Studium vehementius in dies citant, Cic.

* Citor, āris. pass. To be summoned, moved, &c. Ad suum munus citarier, Catull. 59, 41.

Citra, præp. cum acc. [à cis, ut intra, ab in] (1) On this side. (2) Without. (3) Before. (4)

Near upon, adv. (1) Qui sunt citra Rhenum, Cæf. B. G. 6, 31. (2) Citra hoc experimentum, &c. Col. 2, 2. Citra fastidium nominentur, Plin. Peccavi citra scelus, Ov. Trist. 5, 9, 23. (3) Citra spectaculorum dies, Suet. Aug. 43. (4) Paucis citra millibus, Liv. 10, 25. † Ultra, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 107.

* Citreum, i. n. [κίτρινον, Gr.] malum citreum. (1) A citron, an orange, a lemon. (2) Also citron-wood, or oil of citron-wood. (1) Citrea contra venenum in vino bibuntur, Plin. 23, 6. Unde Virgilio malum felix vocatur, Geor. 2, 127. (2) Plin. 23, 4.

* Citreus, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] (1) Of the citron-tree. (2) Or made of citron-wood. (1) Citrea mala, Plin. 15, 28. Oleum citreum, Id. 23, 4. (2) Mensa citrea, Cic. Verr. 4, 17.

* Citrinus, a, um, adj. Of a citron colour. Color citrinus, Plin. 19, 5.

* Citrius, a, um, adj. Which hath the colour of a citron; orange-colour; of, or belonging to, a citron, Plin. in quibusd. edit.

Citrò, adv. [à cis] Hither and thither, to and fro, on each side, in and out, up and down, from one to another. (†) Jungitur ferè cum ultro. Homines cursare ultro & citrò, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 22.

* † Citrosus, a, um, adj. Marc. Id. quod citrinus. † Citrosa vestis, Næv. à simil. citri, Fest.

* Citrum, i. n. (1) Citron-wood. (2) Meton. A table, or other thing, made thereof. (1) Citrum in laminas secatur, Plin. 16, 43. (2) Vis spectem citrum vetus, Indicòque dentes, i. e. eburneos pedes, Mart. 10, 98.

* Citrus, i. f. [κίτρος, Gr.] A citron-tree, growing upon mount Atlas in Africa, of the wood whereof they made tables at Rome. Also another sort, which bore fruits of an excellent grateful smell, a lemon, or orange-tree, a pome-citrus, Plin. 13, 1. Libyssa citrus, Varr.

* Citus, a, um, part. [à cio] Provoked, moved, fired. Alvus cita utique vitanda est, Cels. 3, 22.

* Citus, a, um, adj. [ex part. nempe à cieo] or comp. simus, sup. Swift, speedy, quick, nimble, hasty, sudden. Citi canes, Ov. Ep. 5, 20. Citamors, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 8. navis, Ov. Met. 15, 732. † Tardus, Sall.

Civicus, a, um, adj. Of a city, or of the citizens; civil. || Corona civica, Cic. vel Civica abs. Quint. A garland of oak given to the person that saved a citizen, by him who was so saved. Civica jura, Civil law, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23.

Civilis, e, adj. or, comp. † simus, sup. (1) Pertaining to citizens, the city, or state. (2) Civil, courteous. (1) Cic. (2) Ipse pater patriæ, quid enim civilius illo? Ov. Trist. 4, 4, 13. [Nerva] civilissimus & æquissimus princeps, Eutrop. 8, 1. || Merfari civilibus undis, To be employed in state-affairs, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16. Civilis quercus, An oaken garland, given to him, who had saved the life of a citizen in war, Virg. Æn. 6, 772. Scientia civilis, Policy, or the art of governing, Quint. 2, 15. = Publicus, Cic. Humanus, Quint. Parumque id non civile modò, sed humanum etiam visum, Liv. 5, 23.

Civilitas, ātis. f. (1) Civility, courtesy, humanity, obligingness, courtesy which citizens use to one another. (2) Policy. (1) Civilitatis clementiæque documenta, Suet. Aug. 51. (2) Quint. 2, 15.

Civiliter, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. (1) After the manner of citizens. (2) Civilly, courteously. (1) Magis piè, quàm civiliter, Liv. 38, 56. Civilissimè vixit, Eutrop. 7, 8. (2) Civilis quàm parens, Plin. Panegy. 39.

Civis, is. c. g. [à coëo (unde cæsus, à coitu, qu. coivis) Cives vocati, quod in unum coeuntur vivunt, ut vita communis & ornatior sit & tutior, Isid.] A citizen, a free-man, or woman; a denizen, Civis Romanus, Cic. Verr. 5, 57. Attica, Ter. Eun. 1, 3, 16. † Peregrinus, advena Cic.

Civitas, ātis. f. [à civis] (1) A corporation, or assembly of people, living under the same laws. (2) The privileges, or rights, of citizens. (3) A state, or the whole country. (4) A city. (1) Cæsus hominum jure sociati civitates appellantur, Cic.

Cic. Somn. Scip. 3. (2) Sylla comitiis centurialis civitatem eripere non potuit, *Id. pro Domo 30.* ¶ Civitate donare aliquem, *To give one his freedom, Id. pro Balbo 13.* Civitatem amittere, *To lose it, Id. pro Cæcinâ 34.* (3) Civitas popularis & regia, *Plin.* (4) Duas esse censo patrias; unam naturæ, alteram civitatis, *Cic. = Urbs, municipium, Id.*

Civitatula, æ. f. *A little city, &c. Sen. d. Morte Claud.*

C ante. L.

† Clacendix, genus conchæ, *Fest. Al. leg. Clacendix. A cockle-fish, a shell-fish, or the shell of a fish, wherewith they were wont to cover any thing they kept close, and marked, Prisc. ex Plaut.*

* CLADES, is. f. [qu. à κλάδος, ramus tener, ut sit. propriè, clades ramorum, ut strages, stratarum arborum, & calamitas, calamorum.] (1) *A discomfiture, slaughter, defeat, or overthrow, in war.* (2) *Synecd. All kinds of misery, and misfortune.* (3) *Maim, or hurt; ruin, destruction.* (4) *Plague, pestilence.* (5) *Meton. A destroyer.* (1) Turbo sævus venientum cladum, *Sil. 1, 40.* (2) Cunctis mihi obfessa videor cladibus, *Sen. Troad. 989.* Eâ clade. (pestilentia) conterritis hostium animis, *Liv. 2, 34.* (3) Scævola à clade dextræ manûs cognomentum inditum, *Id. 2, 13.* (4) Inque ipsos sæva medentes Erumpit clades, *Ov. Met. 7, 561.* (5) Scipiadas cladem Libyæ, *Virg. Æn. 6, 843.*

CLAM, cum abl. vel acc. ex adverb. præpositionis vim, & naturam induit [ab antiq. calim, κακὰ λυμμένως] *By stealth, privily, secretly, close-ly, without one's knowledge, unawares.* Clam vos fuit facinora ejus, *Cic. in Sall. 15.* Clam iis eam vidi, *Id. Attic. 15, 1.*

CLAM, adv. (1) *Secretly, covertly.* (2) *Suddenly, by way of surprise, or ambuscade.* (1) = At enim clam furtim hinc esse vult, *Plaut. Pæn. 3, 3, 49.* = Pompeius clam & noctu, Cæsar palam & interdiu, *Cæs. = In navem clam imponenda, occultè exportanda, curabat, Cic. Verr. 4.* (2) Clam ferro incautum superat, *Virg. Æn. 1, 354.*

* CLAMANS, tis. part. *Crying, &c. Ov. Met. 8, 229.*

* CLAMATIO, ònis. f. verb. *A crying aloud.* ¶ Quid hinc tibi ante ædes clamatio est? *A crying, or bawling, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 6.* Sed in mel. lib. clamitatio.

* CLAMATOR, òris. m. (1) *A bawler, or maker of a noise.* (2) *He who speaketh over loud, or calleth on one.* (1) Ut intelligi possit quem existimem clamatorem, quem oratorem fuisse, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 49.* (2) *Mart. 12, 26.*

* CLAMATORIUS, a, um. adj. *Clamorous, bawling, or crying, Cic. Clamatoria avis, quæ & prohibitoria in auguriis, Plin. 10, 14. quod clamando auspicia prohiberet.* Clamatorium genus, *Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 13.*

* CLAMATUS, a, um. part. *Called to, or upon; cried after.* Vilum vocat: clamata refugit, *Ov. Met. 2, 423.*

* CLAMITANS, tis. part. *Crying, or calling, often, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 177. & Ad. 2, 5, 35.*

* CLAMITATIO, ònis. f. verb. *Shouting, bawling, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 6. Vid. Clamatio.*

* CLAMITO, as. act. freq. [à clamo] (1) *To cry out against, to cry aloud.* (2) *To cry goods about.* (3) *To profess openly, to declare.* (1) Clamitent me sycophantam hæreditatem persequi, *Ter. Andr. 4, 6, 19.* (2) Quidam in portu caricas Cauno advectas vendens, Cauneas clamitabat, *Cic. de Div. 2, 40.* (3) Supercilia penitus abrafa clamitare calliditatem videntur, *Id. pro Rosc. Com. 7.*

* CLAMO, as. act. [à καλέω voco, κέκλημαι] (1) *To cry, or call, upon one.* (2) *To beg earnestly.* (3) *To complain, or clamour.* (4) *To speak aloud.* (4) *To proclaim.* (1) Morientem nomine clamat, *Virg. Æn. 4, 674.* (2) Clamo, atque obtestor, *Cic. pro Mur. 37.* (3) = Clamant; indecenter obstreperunt, *Plaut.* (4) Illis quæ sunt intus clamat de viâ, *Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 11.* (5) Clamat virtus beatior esse quàm, &c. *Cic. de Fin. 2, 20.*

* CLAMOR, òris. m. *A loud voice; an earnest*

calling. (2) *Any loud noise, a clank, humming, lowing, &c. a bawling, a clamour.* (3) *A bawling, a clamour.* (4) *A shriek, an outcry.* (1) Cererem clamore vocent in tecta, *Virg. Geor. 1, 347.* Implevi clamore vias, *Id. Æn. 2, 768.* (2) Mergi clamorem ferunt ad litora, *Id. Geor. 1, 362.* Magnis [apes] vocant clamoribus hostem, *Id. 4, 76.* = Discessu mugire boves, & colles clamore relinqui, *Id. Æn. 8, 216.* (3) Impium lenite clamorem Sodales, *Hor. Od. 1, 27, 7.* = Plangoribus ædes Famineis ululant, *Virg. Æn. 2, 438.* (4) Ferit aurea fydera clamor, *Id.*

* CLAMORUS, a, um. adj. (1) *Clamorous, full of noise, loud, shrill.* (2) *Re-echoing, that rings again with noise.* (1) Clamorus juvenem pater excitat, *Juv. 14, 191.* (2) Theatrum clamoribus, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 16.* forum, *Sen. Her. fur. 172.*

Clancularius, a, um. adj. *Secret, close, unknown, anonymous, or nameless.* ¶ Clancularius poëta, *One who is ashamed of his name, Mart. 10, 3, 5.*

¶ Clanculo. *Privately, by stealth.* *Apul. & Macrob. 5, 18. Id. quod*

Clanculum, adv. [dim. à clam. *Prisc.*] *Secretly, privily, privately* ¶ Alii clanculum patres quæ faciunt, *Unknown to their fathers, in bugger-mugger, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 27.*

Clandestino, adv. *Privately, in secret, by stealth.* Negotium aliquod clandestinò agere, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 10.*

Clandestinus, a, um. adj. [à clam] *Secret, hidden, private, clandestine.* Clandestinis consiliis nos oppugnant, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 1.*

* CLANGENS, tis. part. *Sounding, or flourishing, as a trumpet, Val. Flacc. 3, 349.*

* CLANGO, ère, xi. act. [à κλάγω, Gr.] (1) *To sound a trumpet.* (2) *To cry like an eagle.* (3) *A goose.* (4) *Or, a crane; to shout, or flourish.* (1) Luceticum clangit tuba, *Val. Flacc. 3, 349.* (2) Dum clangunt aquilæ, *Auf. Philom. 28.* (3) Col. 8, 13. (4) *Stat. Theb. 12.*

* CLANGOR, òris. m. (1) *The sound of a trumpet.* (2) *The cry of an eagle, the clanking of a goose, or the crunking of a crane; any loud, or shrill, noise.* (1) Clangor tubarum, *Virg. Æn. 2, 313.* (2) anserum, *Col. 8, 13.* gruum, *Stat. Theb. 5, 13.*

Clarandus, a, um. part. *To be declared, explained, made clear.* Natura animi claranda, *Lucret. 3, 36.*

Clare, ius, flimè. adv. (1) *Brightly.* (2) *Distinctly, clearly.* (3) *Aloud, plainly.* (1) Clarissimè audire, *Plin. 10, 70.* (2) Clariùs apparere, *Cic. Fam. 8, 14.* (3) Unde est? dic clarè, *Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 15.*

Clareo, ère, ui, *Cic. clarus sum.* (1) *To be clear, and bright; to shine.* (2) *Met. To be illustrious, or noble.* (3) *To be known, or manifest.* (1) Hoc lumen candidum claret mihi, *Enn. ap. Non.* (2) Ex gente Domitiâ duæ familiæ claruerunt, *Suet. Nero. 1.* (3) Pòstque magisque viri nunc gloria claret, *Enn. ap. Cic. Offic. 1, 24.*

Claresco, ère, incept. (1) *To grow bright, and clear.* (2) *To be manifest.* (3) *To become famous.* (1) Dies clarescit, *Sen. Herc. fur. 123.* (2) Alud ex alio clarescere corde videmus Artibus, *Luc. 5, 1455.* (3) Plausu clarescere vulgi, *Claud. Conf. Mall. 3.*

* CLARICITO, as. act. *To call aloud, Lucr. 5, 946.*

¶ CLARIFICO, as. act. *To make clear.* [Nasturtium] visum clarificat, *Plin. 20, 13.* Sed Harduinus in omnibus MSS. testatur esse compurgat.

* CLARIFICUS, a, um. adj. *Sounding aloud.* *Caull. 65, 125.*

Clarigatio, ònis. f. verb. [à clarigo] (1) *A demand of satisfaction for injury, in a set form, with a loud voice; and, upon refusal, a denouncing, or proclaiming, war.* (2) *A reprisal, or letter of marque; an arrest, or seizure, of person, or goods.* (3) *A levying of taxes.* (1) *Quint. 7, 4. Vid. & Serv. in Æneid. 9, 53.* & *Liv. de ritibus belli indicendi, 1, 32.* (2) *Ap. JCC. (3) Liv. 8, 14.*

Clarigo, as. act. [à clarus] (1) *With a loud*

voice to demand amends for injuries done; to proclaim, or denounce, war; as heralds used to do. (2) *To arrest, or make reprisal and seizure.* (1) = Legati ad hostes clarigatum mittebantur, *Id. est, res raptas clarè repetitum, Plin. 22, 2.* (2) *Ap. JCC.*

* CLARISONUS, a, um. adj. *Sounding clear, loud, or shrill, Cic. in Arat. 280.*

Claritas, atis. f. (1) *Plainness, clearness.* (2) *Brightness.* (3) *Excellency, fame, and renown.* (4) *Nobleness of birth.* (1) Claritas vocis, *Cic. Acad. 1, 5.* (2) Claritatis tantæ est vesper, *Plin. 2, 8.* (3) = Ad claritatem, amplitudinemque aptior, *Cic. Off. 1, 21.* (4) Non qui claritate nascendi, sed qui virtute maximè excellet, *Quint. 5, 11.*

Claritudo, dinis. f. *id. quod claritas.* (1) *Clearness.* (2) *Met. Renown, or fame.* (1) Vocis claritudo, *Gell. 7, 5.* (2) Artes, quibus claritudo paratur, *Sall.*

Claro, as. act. [à clarus] (1) *To clear, or brighten.* (2) *To declare, or show; to make plain, and manifest.* (3) *To ennoble, or make famous.* (1) Iter longæ claravit limite flammæ, *Stat. Theb. 5, 286.* (2) Clarandum verbibus, *Lucret. 3, 36.* (3) Non labor Isthmius Clarabit pugilem, *Hor. Od. 4, 3, 3.*

Claror, òris. m. *Brightness, neatness, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 112.*

CLARUS, a, um. adj. or comp. flimus, sup. (1) *Clear, bright, fair.* (2) *Plain, manifest, evident.* (3) *Loud, and shrill.* (4) *Famous, renowned.* (5) *Noble, honourable.* (6) *Brave, heroic, gallant.* (1) Clarâ luce refulsit, *Virg. Æn. 1, 592.* (2) In re tam clarâ, tam testatâ, *Cic. 3.* (3) Ut omnes exaudiant, clarissimâ voce dicam, *Id. Percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos, Ov. Met. 4, 138.* (4) = Ex doctrinâ clarus, & nobilis vir, *Cic. Quo nullum Latio clarius extat opus, Ov. A. A. 3, 338.* (5) Sanguine clarus, *Virg. Æn. 1, 550.* (6) = Claris, & fortibus, viris commemorandis, *Cic.*

* CLASSIARIUS, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a navy.* ¶ Classiarius miles, *Of the marines. Vid. Cæs. B. C. 3, 100.*

* CLASSICEN, inis. [à classicum & cano] *He that sounds, or winds, a trumpet, or horn, to call the classes together; the common cryer, Varr. L. L. 4, 15.*

* CLASSICULA, æ. f. dim. [à classis] *A little fleet, or small navy.* Cassius cum classiculâ suâ venerat, *Cic. Att. 16, 2.*

* CLASSICUM, i. n. [à classe classicum distum, quod non nisi classes, & exercitus per cornu vocarentur, *Scal.*] (1) *The sound, or blast, of trumpets, to call men together.* (2) *Or, as Servius affirms, the trumpet itself.* (1) Raptâ tubâ ingenti spiritu classicum exorsus, *Suet. Cæs. 32.* (2) Nec dum etiam audierant inflari classica, *Virg. Geor. 2, 539.* Classica jamque sonant, *Id. Æn. 7, 637.* ubi vid. *Serv.* ¶ Classicum canere, *To sound an alarm, Cæs. B. C. 3, 82.* & *Canere receptui, To sound a retreat, Cic.*

* CLASSICUS, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a fleet, or navy.* ¶ Classica bella, *Wars by sea, Propert. 1, 1, 28.* Horror classicus, *A terrible sound of the trumpet, Ovid. ad Pison. 129.*

* CLASSICUS, i. m. (1) *He that soundeth a trumpet to call the classes, or companies, together to the assemblies; the crier of the courts.* (2) *A seaman, a fore-mast man, a swabber.* (3) *A free-man, or denizen, as opposed to a foreigner; a subsidy-man, a citizen, or free-man, paying scot, and lot.* (4) *By way of eminence, The prime, or chief, citizens.* (5) *Hence An approved labourer.* (6) *Substantial, undeniable.* (1) *Varr. L. L. 4, 15.* (2) *Curt. 4, 13.* (3) *Liv. 4, 13.* (4) *Gell. 7, 13.* (5) *Classicus scriptor, i. e. idoneus, non proletarius, Id. 19, 8.* (6) *Classici testes, Fest.*

* CLASSIS, is. f. [qu. calassie, à calando, i. e. vocando, *Quint. 1, 6.*] (1) *A navy, or fleet, of ships; an armada.* (2) *A single ship.* (3) *A class, or rank, of citizens, according to their estate, and quality, which was again divided into centuries.* (4) *A form in schools.* (5) *Any division of*

men appointed to any Employment. (6) || Anciently, an army. (7) *A troop of horse.* (1) Mil. le numero navium classis, *Cic. Verr. 1, 18.* (2) Lycie ductorem classis Orontem, *Virg. Æn. 6, 334. si Serv. rectè autumat.* (3) Liv. 1, 43. ubi distributiones singule descriptæ sunt. (4) Cùm pueros in classes distribuerant, *Quint. 1, 2.* (5) = Classes non majores quàm denum hominum faciundæ, quas decurias appellaverunt antiqui, *Col. R. R. 1. ult.* (6) Classes clypeatas antiqui dixerant, quos nunc exercitus, *Fest.* (7) Classibus hic locus, *Virg. Æn. 2, 30.*

Clāthratūs, a, um. part. *Latticed, barred, cross-barred, grated.* || Fenestra clathrata, *A lattice-window, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 26.*

Clāthro, as. act. *To shut with lattices, bars, grates, or rails, Col. 9, 1.*

Clāthrus, i. m. vel, ut à'i, Clāthrum, i. n. pl. (1) || *A bar, or lattice; a grāte with cross-bars, or other such like things; a balister.* (2) Also *a harrow, or rake, to break clods with.* (1) Hor. A. P. 473. (2) Tu penitus clathris, [*al. clatris*] eradere viscera matris Ne dubita, *Col. 1. 10, v. 72.*

CLĀVA, æ. f. [fortè à κλῆ] *A club, a baton.* = Mi è multati clavis, & fustibus repellantur, *Cic. Verr. 4, 43.*

Clāvārium, i. n. Tac. Donativi nomen, in clavos calcearios impendendum; unde & *Calcearium* vocat *Suet. Vesp. 8.*

Clāvātor, ōris. m. *A servant who carries, or uses, a club for his master's defence.* Ecce cum clāvator advenit, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 25.*

* || Clāvātus, a, um. adj. *Garnished with nails, set with studs of gold, or purple.* || Calceamenta clāvata, *Hib-nailed, clutched shoes, Fest.* Mantilia cocco clāvata, *Beset with studs of purple, or gold, Lamp.*

* Claudendus, a, um. part. *To be shut up, or closed, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.* Claudenda domus non est, *Or. Post. 1, 7, 33.* Claudenda ad lumina patris Dextium inviāt, *Luc. 3, 740.*

* Claudens, tis. part. *Shutting.* claudentes ultima signa, *Manil. 1, 274.*

* || Claudeo, ēre. *Id. quod claudico, Prisc. ex Cæcil.*

* Claudianus, a, um. adj. [*à Claudius*] ut || Charta Claudiana, *Royal paper.* Claudianus cometa, *In Claudian's time, Ser.* || Claudiana tonitrua, *Invented by Claudius Pulcher, Fest.*

* Claudicans, tis. part. *Halting, limping.* Graviter claudicans ex vulnere, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 61.*

* Claudicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Halting, limping, lameness.* Claudicatio non deformis, *Cic. N. D. 1, 3.* Conf. *Col. 6, 12. & Val. Max. 8, 11.*

* Claudico, as. [*à claudio, pro claudio*] (1) *To halt, to be lame, to limp, to hobble.* (2) Met. *To fail, to be feeble, imperfect, or maimed.* (1) Ex vulnere accepto claudicare, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 61.* (2) = Tota res vacillat, & claudicat, *Id. N. D. 1, 38.*

* Clauditas, ātis. f. *Lameness, halting, limping, Apul. p. 810.* Simili modo & fascinationibus repercutimus, dextræque clauditis occursum, *Plin. 28, 7. edit. Hard.* † Claudicatio.

* CLAUDO, ēre, si, sum. act. [*à κλῆζω, i. e. claudio, f. 2. κλῆδω, Dor. κλειδω*] (1) *To shut.* (2) *To stanch, to stop.* (3) *To close, or end; to finish, or conclude.* (4) *To keep off, or withstand.* (5) *To surround, or encompass.* (6) || *To be lame, limp, or halt.* (1) || Domus ipsi suas aut claudunt, aut referant, *Plin. 10, 22.* (2) Syderitis sanguinem claudit, *Id. 26, 13.* Claudere sanguinem, *Fest. 15, 3, 13.* (3) || Claudere quæ cœnas lactuca solebat avorum, Dic mihi cur nostras incipit illa dapes? *Mart. 13, 14.* (4) Clauditis nos obice pontus, *Virg. Æn. 10, 377.* (5) Muros obsidione claudere, *Luc. 3, 342.* (6) Debili verborum numero sonus clauderetur, *Gell. 1, 7. h. e. claudicaret, vel deficeret. Sed fortè rectius à claudio, pro claudico.*

* Claudor, i, fus. pass. *To be shut; Also to be lame, or crippled, Don. in Ter.* || In angustum claudi, *To be driven to a strait, Ov. Met. 13, 407.*

* Claudus, a, um. adj. *qu. pedibus clausus, i. e. impeditus, unde & Appius Claudius, qui primum Appius Clausus dictus.* (1) *Lame, halting, crippled.* (2) Met. *Wavering, uncertain, feeble, weak.* (3) *Short, deficient, unfit for service.* (1) Quasi claudus sutor domi sedet totos dies, *Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34.* (2) || Largus opum, sed clauda fides, *Sil. 13, 33.* (3) || Carmina clauda, *Pentameter verser, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 11.* Clauda & inhabilia navigia, *Curt. 9, 9, 29.*

* Clāvīcula, æ. f. dim. [*à clavis*] (1) || *A little key.* (2) *The tendrel, young twig, or shoot, of a vine, whereupon it takes hold of every thing, and which it climbs up by.* (3) *A bar, or bolt, to make a gate fast.* (1) Littl. sed auet. non citat. (2) *Cic. de Senec. 15.* (3) Ferratos obicit clavicula dentes, *Germ. Cæs. in Arati Cassiop.*

* Clāviger, ēra, um. adj. [*ex clava & gero*] *Carrying a club, an Epithet of Hercules, Ov. Met. 15.*

* Clāviger, ēra, um. adj. [*ex clavis & gero*] *That carries keys, an epithet of Janus, Ov. Fast. 1, 228.*

* CLĀVIS, is. f. [*à κλῆς, Dor. pro κλῆς, interposito digam.*] (1) *A key.* (2) *A lock, or bolt; a cleft in music.* (1) Magistratus poscit claves portarum, *Liv.* (2) Frustrā claves inesse foribus, *Tibull. 1, 6.* || Clausa clavis, *A lock, opening only on the inside.* Reserat clausā quæ prævidet ostia clavi, *Auet. Carm. Moreti v. 15.* ubi vid. *Scal.* Sub clavi esse, *To be under lock, and key.* Varr. R. R. 1, 22. Laconica clavis, *A key to open the door on the outside, Plaut. Molt. 2, 1, 57.* Adultera clavis, *A picklock, Ov. A. Am. 3, 643.*

* Clāvōla, æ. f. dim. [*à clava*] *A graft, a slip of a tree, a cion, or young set.* = Teneros ramos alii clavolas, alii taleas appellant, *Varr. de R. R. 1, 40.*

* || Clausrarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to shutting, clausral.* || Clausrarius artifex, *A maker of locks, and keys, &c. Lamp.*

* || Clausritimus, i. m. *That locks the locks of doors, a keeper of the cloyster, Gell. 12, 10.*

* Clausrum, i. n. [*à claudio*] *antiq. clostrum.* (1) *An Enclosure, bar, or close gate.* (2) Also *any manner of thing that encloseth, or encompasseth any place; as walls, rails, bars, doors, &c.* (3) *A closet, or withdrawing room.* (4) Also *the leaf of a gate, or door; a leaf, or casement, for a window.* (5) *A limit, bound, or fence.* (1) *Virg. Æn. 3, 411.* (2) Catull. 59, 76. (3) *Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 47.* (4) *Virg. Æn. 7, 184.* (5) *Cic. in Rull. 2, 32.* || Clausra regni, *The key, or inlet, of a country, Liv. 9.* Dædalia clausra, *A labyrinth, Sen. 2, 32.* Viarum clausra, *A narrow pass, Lucr. 4, 616.*

* Clausula, æ. f. dim. [*à clausa*] (1) *A little sentence in the conclusion.* (2) *The conclusion, or end, of a letter.* (3) || *An article, or passage, of a law.* (4) *A close, or utmost end.* (1) Sunt clausulæ quæ numerosæ, & jucundæ cadant, *Cic. Orat. 64.* (2) Veniamus aliquando ad clausulam, *Id. Philip. 13, 20.* (3) JCC. freq. (4) Beatæ vitæ clausulam imposuit, *Sen. Epist. 9.*

* Clausum, i. n. *A close, a stable, a stall, or hive; any close place.* || Domorum clausa, *Close places, Lucr. 1, 355.*

* || Clausura, æ. f. vel Clūsura. *An enclosure; also a fortress upon the marches, or limits.* Pancirol. || Clausuræ tempus, *The time when any city, or fort is besieged, Veg.*

* Clausurus, a, um. part. *That will shut in, or enclose, Ov. Met. 4, 785.*

* Clausus, a, um. part. [*à claudor*] (1) *Enclosed, shut up, kept in.* (2) *Encircled, surrounded, besieged, Liv. 2, 34.* (3) Met. *Finished, ended, concluded.* (4) *Secret, close confined.* (1) Clausa stabulis armenta, *Plin.* (2) Speluncis lacus clausi, *Virg. Geor. 4, 364.* (3) = Species orationis clausa, & terminata, *Cic. Orat. 58.* (4) Habere clausa sua non potuit consilia, *Id.* || Clausum mare, *The winter-time; from the 10th of November, to the 10th of March, wherein navigation ceased among the Romans, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 5.*

* Clāvulus, i. m. dim. [*à clavus*] *A little nail, a bobnail, a sparable, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.*

* CLĀVUS i. m. [*à claudendo, quod claudat, figat, atque contineat*] (1) *A nail, or spike.* (2) *A note by which the old Romans reckoned their years, serving instead of a calendar.* (3) *A button, or stud.* (4) *A round knob, or stud, of purple, whereupon the robes of the senators, and knights were adorned: but for distinction, the former wore broader than the latter; whence those were called lat-clavii, and these angusticlavii.* (5) Meton. *The dignity itself.* (6) *The rudder, or helm, of a ship.* (7) Fig. *Rule, or government.* (8) *Away, or course, of life; a fancy, or humour.* (9) *Any callous flesh.* (10) *A cord in the toe, or elsewhere; a little swelling of hard flesh in the corner of the eye.* (11) *A whistlow.* (12) *A shanker, or bubo.* (13) *A puff, or knur, in the stem of a tree.* (1) Transtra confixa clavis ferreis, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 13.* || Clavi trabales, *Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18.* quibus figuratè denotatur, *Invieta necessitas.* || Clavo trabali figere beneficium, *To go thorow stich with it, to do it to purpose, Cic. Verr. 5, 21.* (2) Eum clavum, quia raræ per ea tempora literæ erant, notam numeri annorum fuisse ferunt eoque Minervæ templo dicatam legem quod numerus à Minervâ inventus sit, *Liv. 7, 3.* Ubi de ortu, religione, & modo, *bus consuetudinis.* (3) *Cic.* (4) Purpura cum lato clavo, *Ov. Trist. 4, 13, 29.* * Vid. *Suet. Nerv. 26. & Orb. 10.* (5) Ego latum clavum à Cæsare nostro impetravi, *Plin. Ep. 2, 9.* = Curia restabat; clavi mensura coacta est, *Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 35.* (6) Ille [gubernator] clavum tenens sedet in puppi, *Cic. de Sen. 6.* (7) Quis clavum tanti imperii, & gubernacula reip. tenere potest? *Id. pro Sext. 9.* || Dum clavum rectum teneam, *As long as I do my part, Quint. 2.* (8) Sæpe notatus cum tribus anellis, modò lævâ Priscus inanî, *Vixit inequalis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 10.* (9) Clavi vocantur callosa in albo oculi tubercula; quibus nomen à figuræ similitudine est, *Cels. 7, 7.* (10) Clavus nonnunquam etiam alibi, sed in pedibus tamen maximè nascitur, *Id. 5, 26.* (11) *Plin.* (12) Erat [Silio] natus insanabilis clavus, *Id. Ep. 3, 7, 2.* (13) = Olea clavum patitur, sive fungum placet dici, vel patellam, *Id. 17, 24.*

Cleagra, æ. f. *A hook to draw up water, Pal-lad.*

* Clēma, ātis. n. [*κλήμα, Gr.*] *The herb polygonon, or knot-grass, Plin. 27, 12.*

* Clēmātis, īdis. f. [*Gr κλεματις*] *The herb periwinkle, or cotton-weed, Plin. 24, 10.*

CLĒMENS, tis. or. comp. *slimus, sup. [claram habens mentem, Perot. colens, Donat. clinans, Voss.]* (1) *Quiet, peaceable.* (2) *Mild, meek, unmoved, dispassionate.* (3) *Courteous, affable.* (4) *Mercifull, compassionate, inclined to pity.* (5) *Smooth, not rough.* (6) *Easy, undisturbed.* (7) *Benign, benevolent, kindly.* (8) *Moderate.* (1) Clemens, placidus nulli lædere os, arridere omnibus, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 10.* (2) || Etsi satis clemens sum in disputando, tamen interdum folleo subiraſci, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 4.* (3) Clemens aditu, *Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 550.* (4) Nec in cæde principum clementiorem hunc fore, quàm Cinna fuerit, *Cic. Att. 7, 7.* (5) Met. *Nec quâ sit clementissimus amnis, Quærit, Ov. Met. 9, 118.* Unde clementi flamine pulsâ, *Catull. 62, 272.* (6) = Clementem vitam, urbanam, atque otium secutus sum, *Ter. Adel. 1, 1, 17.* (7) Ipse Sirius clementi sydere fovit, *Claud. Epith. Pall. & Cel. 120.* (8) Is rumor clemens erat, *Sall. B. J. 22.*

Clēmēter, adv. iūs, comp. *slimè, sup.* (1) *Quietly, leisurely.* (2) *Gently, softly.* (3) *Without labour, and pains.* (4) *Favourably, kindly, courteously.* (1) Animo malè est, recipiam anhelitum, *AP. Clementer acquiesce, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 21.* (2) Sequere sis. C. Sequor. B. At clementer, quæso; calces deteris, *Plaut. Mercat. 5, 2, 11.* (3) Quâ juga Appennini clementiūs adirentur, *Tac. Hist. 3, 52.* (4) = Leniter hominem, clementerque accepit, *Cic. Verr. 4, 40.* Dixi quo pacto id fieri possit clementissimè, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 5.*

Clēmētia, æ. f. (1) *Easiness, easiness of temper.* (2) *Courtesy, affability, good humour.* (3) *Pity,*

(3) *Pity, compassion.* (4) *Met. Calmness, tranquillity.* (5) *A goddess so called.* (6) ¶ *Clementia tua, A title given to the later Roman emperours.* (1) *Clementia est per quam animi temerè in odium alicujus invectionis concitati comitate retinentur, Cic. de Inv. 2, 54.* (2) = *Plena omnia clementiæ, mansuetudinis, humanitatis, Id. R. fr. 1, 1.* (3) ¶ *Hæc tua, Persephone, maneat clementia; nec tu Persephones conjux sævior esse velis, Propert. 2, 28, 48.* (4) *Clementia æstatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. hyemis, Col. 2, 9. Nili, Stat. Theb. 3, 527.* (5) *Hujus imago in numeris antiq. freq.* (6) *Vid. Spart. in Getâ, initio, & Lamprid. in Severo 65.*

* *Cleōnīcion, i. n. [κλεονικιον Gr.] The herb borse-thyme, or wild basil, Plin. 24, 15.*

* *Clepo, psi, ere, ptum. [à κλέπω, ant. κλέπω] (1) To steal, or pilfer. (2) To cover, to shelter, to protect. (3) To conceal. (1) = Rape, clepe, tenē, harpaga; Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 6. § Sacrum qui clepsit paricida esto, Cic. de Legg. 2, 9. ex lege ant. Si quis clepsit, ne populo scelus esto, neve cui cleptum erit, Ex Liv. 22, 10. ¶ Clepere verba alicujus, To listen to, or overhear, Plaut. (2) Se tegmine ingenti clepit, Sen. Herc. fur. 799. (3) Levis est dolor, qui capere consilium potest, & clepere sese, Id. Med. 156.*

¶ *Cleptere, pro clepere, Lucr. ap. Litt.*

* *Clepsydra, æ. f. [à κλέψω, furor, & ὕδωρ, aqua] (1) A vessel measuring time by water; an hour glass, first in use among the Greeks, by which their orators and pleaders had their time measured out to them: afterwards brought into use among the Romans, by Pompey, after his third consulate; whereas before, their time was unlimited. (2) ¶ An astrological engine. (1) Ad clepsydrum latrare, Cic. de Orat. Vid. & Plin. Ep. 2, 11. (2) Martian.*

* *Cleptes, vel Clepta, æ. m. [à clepo] A thief, or robber, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 95.*

* *† Cleptus, a, um. part. Stolen, &c. Liv. Vid. Clepo.*

* *¶ Clēricatus, ūs. m. The clergy. A being in orders, Eccl. à seq.*

* *¶ Clēricus, i. m. [à clerus] A clergy-man, Eccl.*

* *¶ Clēropeplum, i. n. [à κληρος & πέπλος, pepulum] A clergy-man's tippet, or scarf, Eccles.*

* *Clērus, i. m. [à κληρος, fors, quia clerus fors DEI, vel cleri fors DEUS] (1) ¶ It is used by St. Peter in the plural number, to signify The church, or body of the faithful: (2) ¶ but by ecclesiastical writers, for The clergy, or church-men. (3) Also a worm like a spider, which breeds in beehives, and makes the bees sick. (1) St. Petr. 1, 5. 3. (2) Hæc notio ap. Latinos scriptores S. Hieronymi temporibus paulò antiquior. (3) Plin. 11, 19.*

* *Clībānus, i. m. [κλίβανος Gr.] (1) A portable oven, or furnace. (2) A stove, or hot-house. (3) ¶ A suit of complete armour. (1) Oblita vasa clibano, vel furno torrefaciunt, Col. 12, 15. De ejus formâ vid. eund. 5, 10. (2) Cell. 2, 17. princ. (3) Veget. ¶ In hac notione Persis originem debere, Capitol. in vitâ Severi, necnon testatur Amm. 10, 10.*

* *Clīdium, i. n. [κλειδιον Gr.] The throat of the Tunny fish, Plin. 9, 15.*

* *Clīdūchus, i. m. [à κλεις clavis, & ἔχω, habeo] The picture of one holding keys, Plin. 34, 8.*

* *CLIENS, tis. m. & f. [à κλείω celebrans, utpote qui colebat patronum] (1) A client; one who has put himself under the protection of his patron, to whom he paid all honour, and observance, as the patron on his part was to afford him his interest, protection, and defence. Thus not only private persons, but the Roman provinces, and allies, made choice of some noble family to take care of their interest, to defend their cause, and manage their affairs at Rome: a retainer, or dependent. (2) A client, one who employs a lawyer. (3) A tenant, villain, or vassal. (1) ¶ Qui modò patronus, nunc cupit esse cliens, Ov. A. Am. 1, 88. Vid. Cic. in Div. Plutarch. in Romulo. Dion. Halicarnass. 2, 9, 10, 11. Juvenum*

nobilium cliens, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 15. Omnes clientes obæratōsque suos conduxit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5. (2) Jus qui profitebitur adfit; Facundus causam sæpe clientis agat, Ov. A. A. 3, 531. (3) Ap. poster. scriptores. Vid. Budæum.

* *Clienta, æ. f. A woman retainer, a tenant's wife. Nec Laconicas Trahunt honestæ purpuras clientæ, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 7.*

* *Clientēla, æ. f. (1) The state, or relation, of clients to their patrons, or of tenants to their lords. (2) Meton. Clientelæ, Dependents, homagers. (3) Synecd. Patronage, protection, guardianship. (1) Scis quàm diligam Sículos, & quàm illam clientelam honestam judicem, Cic. Attic. 14, 12. (2) Illis majorum virtus reliquit gloriam, dignitatem, clientelas, Sall. (3) = Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam, & fidem, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 9.*

* *Clientulus, i. m. A poor client. Ne clientulorum loco potius quàm patronorum numerarentur, Tac. Orat. 36, 11.*

* *Clīma, ātis. n. [κλίμα Gr.] (1) In Geometry, A plat of land sixty feet square. (2) In Astronomy, A clime, or climate. (1) Col. 5, 1. (2) Inclinationes cœli Græci κλίματα vocant, Vitruv. 1, 1.*

* *Clīmaſter, ēris. m. [à Gr. κλιμακτῆρ] Properly, The step, or round, of a ladder: Met. Every seventh year of a man's life; particularly the 36d, as made up of 7 multiplied by 9; which has been observed to be very dangerous, great fits of sickness, and death itself often happening thereon, Vid. Gell. 15, 7. Others again, think the 49th year more dangerous, as being made up of seven times seven; Vid. Censorin. de die natali, 14. But these observations smell strongly of Chaldean and Egyptian superstition. Vid. Just. Martyr. Quæst. 89. ad Orthodox. Κλιμακτῆρας vocat legem annorum scanſilem Plinius, 7, 49.*

* *Clīmaſtericus, a, um. adj. Climacterical, ascending; also perilous, dangerous, fatal, as some years of a man's life are superstitiously accounted, especially the 49th, 63d, and 81st. Habes climactericum tempus, sed evades, Plin. Ep. 2, 20. Vid. Climacter.*

* *¶ Clīmax, ācis. f. (1) A ladder, the round of a ladder, an ascent by steps. (2) In Rhet. A figure connecting the subsequent to the precedent. (1) Ex usu Græcorum. Hinc Angl. To climb. (2) Si stas, ingredere, si ingrederis, curre, si curris, advola, Cic. qui Latine gradationem vocat.*

* *Clīnāmen, īnis. n. verb. [ab ant. clino] A bending, or declination. Exiguum clinamen principiorum, Lucr. 2, 292.*

* *Clīnātus, a, um. part. Bent, inclined, Cic. in Arat. 52.*

* *Clīnīce, es. f. [κλινική Gr. sc. ιατρεία.] A part of physick which prescribes diet and medicine to bed-ridden people. Hippocrates instituissē fertur medicinam, quæ clinice vocatur, Plin. 29, 1.*

* *Clīnīcus, i. m. vel a, um; est enim propr. adj. [à κλιν, lectus; ut qui ægrotantium lectis assidere solebat] (1) A physician attending bed-ridden, or other sick, patients. (2) A bed-ridden person. (3) ¶ A bearer at funerals. Κλινῆ enim & feretrum significat. (1) Chirurgus fuerat, nunc est vespillo Diaulus; Cæpit quo poterat clinicus esse modò, Mart. 1, 31. (2) Medetur stomachicis, spasticis, clinicis, &c. Plin. 25, 5. (3) Hæc notio colligi potest ex acuminē epigrammatis supra laudati.*

* *CLINO, as. [à Gr. κλίνω] To bend, to incline. Paulum clinare necesse 'st Corpora, Lucr. 2, 243. ¶ Rarè occ. freq. autem in compos. declino, reclinò, &c.*

* *Clīnōpāle, es. f. [à κλινῆ lectus, & πάλῃ luſta] An exercise in the field of Venus. Assiduitatem concubitūs, velut exercitationis genus, clinopalen vocabat [spurcissimus homuncio Domitianus] Suet. in vitâ ejus.*

* *Clīnōpōdion, i. [κλινόποδιον Gr. ex κλινῆ lectum, & πόδιον pedum, quod refert] The herb borse-thyme, wild basil, Plin. 24, 15.*

* *Clīpeus, i. m. & Clīpeum, i. n. sic enim aliqui scribunt, deducentes à clepo abscondo, tego. A shield, or target. Vid. Clypeus.*

* *CLITELLÆ, ārum. pl. f. [à κλιτὸς declivis]*

(1) *Dorſers set on the backs of labouring beasts, that they may carry their loads with greater ease; a pannel, or pack saddle. (2) ¶ A descent, or valley, particularly a place at Rome so called. (3) ¶ A kind of engine. (1) Mulos, detractis clitellis circumducere jubet, Liv. ¶ Prov. Bos clitellas, When a person is improper for, or unequal to, an undertaking, Cic. Att. 5, 15. (2) Vid. Scal. & Fest. (3) Fest.*

* *Clitellārius, a, um. adj. Bearing a pannel, or pack-saddle. Mulus clitellarius, Col. 2, 22.*

* *Clīvina avis [à clivis auspiciis, i. e. adversis, Fest.] A bird, which, in sooth-saying, gave a sign against a thing's being done, Plin. 10, 14.*

* *Clīvōsus, a, um. adj. Full of cliffs, steep, craggy. ¶ Locis aridis, & clivosis altius deponantur vites, quàm si humidis, & planis, Col. de Arb. 4. Clivoso tramite vitæ, Sil. 6, 120.*

* *Clīvulus, i. m. dim. A little cliff, or descent, Col. 6, 37.*

* *CLIVUS, i. m. & CLIVUM, i. n. [à κλιτύς, devexitas, per Æolisum, κλιτύς] (1) Any devexity, declivity, slanting, or sloping; any ascent. (2) Particularly, the ascent, or descent, of a hill; the side, or pitch, of a bill. (3) Met. Labour, difficulty. (1) Testa mense subdita clivum sustulit, Ov. Met. 8, 662. Ad te via prona videtur; A te cum redeo clivus inertis aquæ, Id. Ep. 18, 122. (2) Clivus Capitolinus, Cic. Att. 2, 1. Loca ardua, & cliva depressa, Cato ap. Non. (3) Per aspera duro Nititur ad laudem virtus interrita clivo, Sil. 4, 605. Clivo sudamus in uno, Ov. Ep. 23, 41.*

* *Clivā, æ. f. [ab ant. cluo pro colluo, unde Venis Cluacina] A common shore, a sink, a wye-draught. ¶ Illud idem in rapidum flumen, jacerētve cloacam, Hor. Sat. 3, 2, 42. ¶ Prov. Arcem facere ex cloacâ, To make a mountain of a mole-hill, Cic. pro Planc. 40. ¶ Cloacæ publicæ sunt, latrinæ privatæ, Col.*

¶ *Cloacalis, e. adj. Of a sink, or wye-draught. ¶ Cloacale flumen, A common shore, which receives all filth, and nastiness, Cato ap. Fest.*

¶ *Cloāco, as. act. To defile with dirt. Cloacare, inquinare, Fest.*

¶ *Cloacārius, a, um. adj. Cloacarium vectigal, Ulp. & subſt.*

¶ *Cloacārium, i. n. The scavenger's duty, or wages, Ulp.*

* *Clōdiāna vasa. Vessels so called from the maker, or inventor, Plin. 33, 11.*

† *Clūdico, as. pro claudico; ut & clodo pro claudio, plostrum pro plaustrum, &c. dixerunt vet. Cic.*

¶ *Clūden, vel Clūdo, dñis. A tragedian's knife. Sine cludine saltas, Apul. p. 526. Sed al. aliter leg.*

* *CLŪDO, si, ere, sum. act. To shut, to close, to surround, to environ, to stop, to tie about, &c. Id. quod claudio, & in optimis quibusque auctoribus occurrens. ¶ Gemmas auro cludere, To set them, Plin. 33, 1.*

* *Clūdor, ēris. pass. To be closed in, environed, surrounded, &c. Casside minaci cludi, Stat. Theb. 4, 204. Quo mari cingi cludique terrarum orbem fides, Tac. Germ. 45, 1.*

* *Cluens, tis. part. Excelling, remarkable, shining. [Duo Cæpiones] cluentes consilio, & lingua, plus auctoritate tamen & gratiâ sublevarant, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 25. Ubi tamen al. & fortè reſtius, clientes.*

* *CLUEO, es, ere. [à κλύω, fut. 2. κλυῶ, Ion. κλυέω, audio, item dicor, vocor, habeor] (1) To be named, or called. (2) To be spoken, or talked, of; to be reputed, or esteemed; to be famed, or highly commended. (3) To appear to be. (1) Ita sis, ut nomen cluet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 95. (2) § Ut victor vir belli clueat, Plaut. Cluere gloriâ, Id. Pæn. 5, 4, 20. (3) Lucr. 1, 45.*

¶ *Clūnāculum, i. n. & per Synec. Clūnāclum. A butcher's chopping-knife, or cleaver, Gell. 10, 25.*

¶ *Clūnīculus, i. m. dim. [à clunis] A little haunch, or buttock; the leg of a fowl, Gell. 15, 8.*

* *CLŪNIS, is. m. & f. [à cluo, purgo] (1) A but-*

buttock, or haunch. (2) || *The leg of a fowl, &c.* (1) Pulchræ clunes, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 89. Ad terram tremulo descendunt clune puellæ, *Juv.* 11, 164. (2) *Lex. ex Gell.*

|| Cluo, Ære. *Prud. Id.* quod clueo; quod vid. [cluo, ant. purgo, *Plin. contr.* à colluo, *Turn.*] To cleanse, or rinse; also to fight.

* Clupea, æ. f. *A small fish, by some called a shad, Plin.* 9, 15.

* Clupeus, ant. pro clypeus, [à cluo, i. e. pugno] Grammaticos putasse ait *Plin.*

Clusilis, e. adj. [à cludo, clusi] *Easy to be shut up, Plin.* 2, 37.

Clusinus, a, um. adj. *Of Clusium, a city of Etruria. Clusinae uvæ, Plin.* 14, 3. Clusium far, *Parr.* Clusini fontes, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 9.

Clusius, i. m. [à cludendo] *A name of Janus, as is Patulcius from the contrary, i. e. à pateo. Et modò Patulcius idem, Et modò sacrificio Clusius ore vocor, Ov. Fast.* 130.

|| Clusuræ, arum. pl. f. i. e. clausuræ, id. quod Burgi limitum, *The boundaries of countries, Dig.*

Clusius, a, um. part. [à cludor] *Shut up, enclosed, Val. Flacc.* 1, 34. & *Mart.* 12, 55.

* Clypeatus, a, um. part. *Armed with a buckler, or shield; one that carries a target. Clypeata totis Agmina densantur campis, Virg. Æn.* 7, 793.

* + Clypeo, as. act. *To arm with a buckler. Chlamyde contortâ astu clypeat brachium, i. e. munit, Non. ex Pacuv.*

* || Clypeoides, is. f. *Round, in fashion of a target, Lex. ex Plin.*

* Clypeum, i. n. id. quod clypeus. Clypea inaurata, *Liv.* 35, 10. argentea, *Id.* 34, 52.

* Clypeus, i. m. [ἀπό τῆς γλῶφης, à sculptendo, quasi clypeus, quod imaginibus insculptis cæaretur, teste *Plin.* 35, 3. (1) *A shield, buckler, or target, used by footmen. (2) An image painted, or graven, upon it. (1) Ære cavo clypeus, Virg. Æn.* 3, 286. (2) *Plin. ubi supra, quamquam in hac notione clypeus grammaticorum filii scribi volunt, quos redarguit Plinius.*

* Clyster, eris. m. [ἀπό τῆς κλύζης, quod est abluere] *A Clyster, an instrument used in giving of Clysters, Suet. in Ner.* 20. & *Claud.* 44. || Clyster ocularius, & auricularius, *A little pipe, or squirt, to cast any liquid medicine into the eyes and ears, Cels.* 5, 26. & 6, 18.

C ante N.

|| Cnēfōsus, sive Gnēfōsus, i. e. obscurus. Ita *Scal. leg. in Culice, Cnēfōsasque domos, ubi al. leg. nēfōsas, vulg. defōssas. Vid. Cnēphosum.*

* Cnēōrum. i. n. vel Cnēōron, [à κνέωρον Gr.] *An herb, or flower, used in garlands, Plin.* 21, 9.

* || Cnēphōsum [à κνέφας, tempus obscurum, sive nubilum] *Dark, Fest.* + *Obscurum.*

* Cnīcos, vel Cnīcus, i. f. [κνίκος Gr.] *Barbard saffron, meek saffron, Plin.* 21, 15.

* Cnīde, es. f. [à κνίδη Gr. idem] *A kind of spelt-fish, Plin.* 32. ult. + *Urtica.*

* || Cnīsa, æ. f. [κνίσα Gr.] *The steam of meat, Arnob.* + *Nidor.*

* Cnōdax, acis. m. [κνώδαξ Gr.] *The gudgeon in the spindle of a wheel, an iron-spike, Vitruv.* 10, 6.

C ante O.

Co pro con, præp. insepar. ante vocales, & literam b. ut coarctō, cōcis, coherco, &c.

Coa, æ. f. || In triclinio coa, in cubiculo nolā, *Quint.* 8, 6. Ænigma Cæcilianum. Coa à coeundo, quæ paratam simulet ad coitum, & tamen nolit, *She will and she will not. Vid. Voss.* 1, 4. *Inst. Or.* p. 210.

Coa vestis, sive subst. Coa, pl. n. scil. vestimenta, *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 13. à Cō insulā. *A garment of silk so thin, that one might see the body through it.*

Coaccēdo, Ære, ssi, ssum. act. *To approach, or draw nigh, with others; to be added to. Decem pro his coaccēdunt minæ, Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 65. || vix alibi ecc.

|| Coacervāti, adv. *By heaps, Apul. Florid.* p. 779. + *Acervatim.*

Coacervatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A heaping, or gathering together in heaps; a laying in heaps. Argumentorum coacervatio, Cic. Part. Orat.* 35.

Coacervatus, a, um. part. [à coacervo] *Heaped together. Coacervatis cadaveribus, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 27. *Luctus coacervati, Ov. Met.* 8, 485.

Coacervo, āre. act. *To heap up, to lay on heaps, to amass, Cic. Verr.* 4, 24. = Cogere, construere, & coacervare, pecuniam, *Id.*

Coacervor, āri. pass. *To be heaped up, or amassed. = Coguntur & coacervantur pecuniæ, Cic. in Rull.* 2, 27.

Coacresco, Ære. n. [ex con & acresco] *To grow sour, tart, stale, or unpleasant. Ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis ætas coacrescit, Cic. de Senect.* 18.

* Coaccon, i. n. *A sort of black plaster, Cels.* 5, 19. ubi al. Choacum, vel Chiacum.

|| Coactilia, um. pl. n. *Felis, pack-cloths, a kind of cloth used in war, because being dressed with vinegar, it was sword-proof, and would keep out thrusts, Ulp.*

|| Coactiliarius, i. m. *A felt-maker, one who maketh coarse thick cloths, Jul. Capit.*

|| Coactē, adv. *Tert. item comp. coactiūs, Gell.* 10, 11. *By compulsion. + Per vim, ingratius.*

Coactio, ōnis. f. verb. [à cogo] (1) *An assembling, or bringing together. (2) The business of a collector. (3) A disease of cattle, when they are tired, or over-wrought. (1) Nocturnis vigiliis & coactione hominum, Cic. de Har. Resp.* 26. sed varr. codd. (2) § Coactiones argentarias factitavit, *Suet. Vesp.* 1. (3) *Veget.*

Coacto, āre. freq. *To constrain much, or often, Lucr.* 6, 1120. || Nescio an alibi.

Coactor, ōris. m. verb. [à cogo] (1) *A gatherer, or one who drives together; a collector, or receiver; a gatherer of usurers debts. (2) A purveyor. (3) A constrainer, or enforcer. (1) Ab coactore releget porcos sextarios, Cato, c.* 159. (2) Perquiritur à coactoribus, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 64. (3) Opus est adjutore, & (ut ita dicam) coactore, *Sen. Epist.* 53. || Agminis coactor, the bringer up of the rear, the sergeant of a company, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 68.

Coactura, æ. f. verb. (1) *The gathering, or laying up, of any thing; a heaping together. (2) The thickening of wool. (1) Reponatur uniuscujusque die coactura, Col.* 12, 50. (2) *Ex Littl.*

Coacturus, a, um. part. *About to compell. Vi coacturus, Cæs. B. G.* 1. Quibus dicit, non coacturum se adjurandum neque virgines Vestæ, neque Dilem, *Gell.* 10, 15.

Coactus, a, um. part. [à cogo] (1) *Gathered, assembled, brought together. (2) Curdled (as milk.) (3) Hard bound. (4) Met. Forced, constrained, compelled. (5) Straitened, made narrow. (1) = Coacti sunt ii qui ab aliquo sunt unum in locum congregati, Cic. pro Cæc.* 21. (2) Lactis massa coacti, *Ov. Met.* 8, 666. (3) Alvus coacta, *Cels.* 2, 8. (4) § Coacta dices, sponte quod fari abnuis, *Sen. Troad.* 573. Multa arte coactum ebur, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 464. || Arborēs coactæ brevitatē, *Plin.* 12, 6. Dwarf trees kept low by cutting. (5) || Clavi mensura coacta est, *Of an equestrian, who wore narrow studs, in contra-distinction to the senators, who wore broad ones, Ov. Trist.* 4, 10, 35.

Coactu, m. abl. [verb. à cogo] *By constraint, force, or compulsion. = Coactu, atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.* § Neque voluntate suā, sed coactu civitatis, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 27.

|| Coacum, i. n. al. Coacon, vel Chiācnm, *A kind of black plaster, Cels.* 5, 19.

Coaddo, Ære, didi, ditum. act. [ex con & addo] *To add, or lay together, Cato R. R.* 4. & *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 1, 4. || Rarò occ.

Coadjicio, Ære, jeci, jectum. act. [ex con, ad, & jacio] *To cast to, or together, Col.* 12, 21.

|| Coadjutor, ōris. m. *A fellow-helper, Grut. inscript.* + *Adjutor.*

Coadunatus, a, um. part. *Gathered together in one, Plin. de Viris ill.* sed rara vox, si non & fupecta, + *In unum coactus.*

Coedificatus, a, um. part. *Built close together contiguous, Cic. in Part. Orat.* 10. vix alibi rep.

Coequalis, e. adj. *Like, equal, even, as fellows and partners are, coequal. In gregem coequalium compellitur, Col.* 8, 14. *Petron.* p. 147. ed. Bourdelot. *Justin.* 23, 4. & 37, 4. + *Æqualis, Cic.*

Coequandus, a, um. part. *To be made equal, or level. Montibus coequandis, Sall. B. C.* 21.

Coequatus, a, um. part. *Made equal, or level. Coequati dignitate, pecuniā, &c. Sall. de Rep. ordin.* 2, 16.

Coequo, āre. act. (1) *To make one thing equal and even with another; to level. (2) To make indifferently. (1) Coequare sulcos, Col.* 1, 3. (2) Coequare leges, *Liv.* 3, 56. sed var. codd. || Coequare gratiam omnium, *To be in every body's favour, Sall. B. Cat.* 20.

Coequalis, a, um. adj. *Equal, even, like. || Coequa pars in commerciis, An even share, Plin.* 6, 28. sed mel. libb. hab. æqua. || Rarò occ. + *Æquus.*

|| Coestimō, āre. act. *To esteem alike, Litt. ex Cels. sed. q.* + *Æquē æstimare, pari numero, uno ordine habere.*

|| Coestimor, āri. pass. *To be esteemed alike, or all one, Litt. ex Cels. sed. q.*

|| Coetāneus, a, um. adj. *Which is of one time and age, of the same standing, cotemporary, Apul. Met.* 8. p. 238. & *Portius Latro, seu potius Vibius Crispus, Orat. in Catil.* + *Æqualis.*

|| Coeternus, a, um. adj. *Coeternal, Eccl.*

|| Coævus, a, um. adj. *Of the same age, coeval, Hieron. Ep.* 142. *Arator, Act. Apost.* 3, 2. *Prudent. Kathm.* v. 137. + *Æquævus, æqualis.*

Coaggēro, āre. act. [decomp. ex con, ad, & gero] *To amass, or heap up together, Col.* 8, 6.

|| Coagītatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A moving, or stirring, together, Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. Ubi rect. *Contagione pulmonum.*

|| Coagīto, āre. *To move, or shake, together, Cic. ap. Litt. sed. q.* + *Agito.*

Coagmentandus, a, um. part. *To be joined, or fastened, together, Quint.*

Coagmentatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A joining, or glueing, together; a cementing. = Copulatio rerum, & quasi coagmentatio naturæ, Cic. N. D.* 2, 46.

Coagmentatus, a, um. part. *Joined, or patched, together. = Quid tam compositum, tamque compactum & coagmentatum inveniri potest? Cic. de Fin.* 3, 22.

Coagmento, āre. act. *To join, or glue, together; to cement. Verba verbis coagmentare, Cic. Orat.* 23. Verba compone, & quasi coagmenta, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 26. || Eadem, quæ coagmentavit, natura dissolvit, *Cic. de Sen.* 20.

Coagmentor, āri. pass. *To be joined together. Met. To be patched up. = Docebo ne coagmentari quidem posse pacem, Cic. Philipp.* 7, 7.

Coagmentum, i. n. (1) *A strait joining, or coupling, of things together; a joint. (2) Mortar, cement. (1) Vidē' coagmenta in foribus? Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 144. (2) *Coagmentorum compositio, Vitruv.* 2, 9.

Coagūlatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à coagulo] *A curdling, the turning to a curd, the coming of cheese, or butter, Plin.* 28, 10.

Coagūlatus, a, um. part. *Curdled, or congealed, together, Pix coagulata, Plin.* 16, 11.

Coagūlo, āre. *To curdle, or gather into cream; to curdle, or thicken, Plin.* 12, 25.

|| Coagūlor, āri. pass. *To be curdled, to come, as butter or cheese doth, Gell.* 3, 3.

Coagūlum, i. n. [à cogendo, i. e. densando, sive stringendo] (1) *The rennet which turneth milk, a calf's mow, or ruen. (2) The curded substance of the conception in the womb. (3) Met. Any thing that joineth things together. (1) Miscere novo coagula lacte, Tibull.* 2, 3, 17. (2) Conceptum in utero coagulum, *Gell.* 3, 16. (3) *Ilinc vinum coagulum conviviorum vocat. Varr.* = Vinculum, coagulum, amoris, *Gell.* 12, 1.

Coaleo, Ære, ui, itum. neut. [ex con & ant, alco] (1) *When a plant beginneth to fasten itself unto the ground, and take nourishment; to stick fast. (2) Met.*

(2) Met. To grow, or cleave, together. (1) Ut nisi pinguissimo solo coalere non possit, Plin. 14, 2. (2) Concordiâ coaluerant omnium animi, Liv. 23, 35.

Coalescens, tis. part. Uniting together. Coalescentibus reipublicæ membris, Patere. 2, 90. Populi coalescentes, Liv. 1, 2.

Coalesco, ere, ui, itum. [ex con & alesco, i. e. cresco] (1) To grow together, or close, as a wound doth. (2) To grow into as a graft. (3) To curdle, or gelly, as oil doth. (4) Met. To be united. (1) A partu coalescet vulnus, Plin. 9, 51. (2) Coalescet ficus olivæ, Col. de Arb. 27, 11. (3) Gell. 17, 8. fed al. congelascere. (4) Primo quoque tempore cum patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv. 3, 48. = Si coalescere, si jungi, misericordie vobis privatis necessitudinibus possunt, Id. 4, 5.

Coalit, a, um. part. Grown, increased, improved. Vetustate imperii coalitâ audaciâ, Tac. 14, 1.

Coalluo, ere, ui. [ex con, ad, & luo] per alluvionem aliquid augere, To cast sand, or gravel, on heaps, as a river, &c. Pompon.

Coangusto, are, act. (1) To make narrow. (2) Met. To restrain, to make stricter. (1) Coangustare alveos apum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. (2) Coangustare & dilatare legem, Cic. de Leg. 3, 32.

Coangustor, ari, pass. To be straitened, Cels. 7, 27.

Coarctatio, ônis. f. verb. A straitening, or crowding together. Militum coarctatio, Hirt. B. Alex. 74. Coarctatio, Vitr. 9, 19.

Coarctatus, a, um. part. Straitened, or pressed together. Coarctatus in oppido, kept within, Cic. Att. 70, 10.

Coarcté, unde ius, adv. More strictly. Si interpretari coarctius velis, Gell. 19, 2.

Coarcto, are, act. & Coarto, [ex con & arcto freq. ab arceo] (1) To straiten, or press together. (2) To gather a matter into few words, or a narrow compass. (1) Angustæ fauces coarctant iter, Liv. 28, 5. (2) Quæ coarctavit, & angustè referit, dilatet nobis, atque explicet, Cic. de Orat. 35.

Coarctor, ari, pass. To be pressed together. Imaventriculi pars — in summum intestinum coarctatur, Cels. 4, 1.

Coarguendus, a, um. part. About to convict. Ad coarguendam temeritatem artis, Suet. Dom. 15.

Coarguo, ere, ui, itum. act. (1) To tax, or charge, one down right; to convince, or convict. (2) To prove manifestly, or disprove; to take tardy. (1) Omnibus in rebus coarguitur à me, convincitur à testibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 47. (2) Refellere & coarguere mendacium, Cic. pro Ligar. 5. Coarguere aliquem testibus, To convince by witnesses, Id. de Sen. 20.

Coarguor, i, pass. To be convinced, disproved, &c. Cic. Verr. 4, 47. = Vinci, refelli, coargui putant esse turpissimum, Id.

Coaspermans, tis. part. [à coaspermor inusit.] Blighting together. Tac. H. 1, 5. vix alibi.

Coasatio, ônis. f. [verb. à seq.] A boarding, or joining; a planking, or laying a floor; the laying of the joists, Plin. 36, 25. Vitr. 5, 1.

Coasso, are, quod & Coaxo, sicut dic. affis & axis. To plank, or floor with boards, Vitr. 7, 1.

Coaxatio, ônis. f. id. quod Coassatio. The boarding, or flooring, of a room, Vitruv. 5, 1. & 7, 1. It is used also for the croaking of frogs.

Coaxatus, a, um. part. à seq. Boarded, floored, planked, Vitr. 7, 1.

Coaxo, are. [ex sono fictus] To croak like a frog, or toad, Aucl. Philom. 64.

Cobio, ônis. m. usitatus Gobio, A gudgeon, Plin. 32, 11.

Cobitis, is. m. A smelt, Ap. recent.

Cocceus, a, um. adj. Scarlet, of scarlet, Lampr. Cocceus.

Coccinatus, a, um. adj. Arrayed in scarlet, Mart. 5, 36.

Coccineus, a, um. adj. Died in grain, of scarlet, or crimson, Mart. 14, 131.

* Coccinum, i. n. A scarlet robe, or garment, died in grain, Mart. 2, 16.

* Coccinus, a, um. adj. [à coccus, κόκκινος] Of a scarlet, or crimson, colour. Coccina lana, Juv. 3, 283. & absol. coccina, sc. lacerna, Mart. 4, 28.

* Coccum, i. n. (1) The grain wherewith cloth is died in grain. (2) Meton. Scarlet cloth died in grain. (1) Coccum Galatiæ rubens granum, Plin. 9, 4. (2) Audenti radiabat Scipio cocco, Sil. 17, 400.

* Coccus, i. m. [κόκκος, Gr.] (1) The shrub from which cometh the purple grain. (2) Cloth died with scarlet. (1) Diosc. (2) Plin. 9, 38.

* Cocyx, ygis, vel ycis. m. [à κόκυξ, Gr.] A cuckoo, so called from his cry.

* Cochlea, æ. f. [à κόχλος, concha] (1) The shell of a snail, or the snail itself. (2) A fish called a cockle, a periwinkle, a shell fish. (3) Meton. Anything in a periwinkle, or spiral, form; a vice, or worm; the screw, or spindle, of a press. (4) A pair of winding stairs. (5) A pump to draw up water, a kind of door. (1) Cochleam tarditudine vincere, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 1, 29. (2) Varr. 3, 14. ubi de earum procreatione, Conf. Cels. 2, 20. (3) Vitr. 6, 9. (4) Id. (5) Id. Varr. 10, 11. Id. R. R. 2, 5.

* Cochleare, & per apocop. Cochlear, ari, n. [à cochlea, propter similitudinem, figuræ] (1) A spoon. (2) Also a measure, a spoonful. (1) Mart. 14, 21. (2) Plin. 26, 8.

* Cochlearia, æ. f. The herb sparrowwort, scurvy-grass, Offic.

* Cochlearis, e. adj. Of, or pertaining to, a spoon. Cochleari mensurâ, Plin. 21, 27.

* Cochlearium, i. n. (1) The least measure of liquid things, the twelfth part of a cyathus, a spoonful. (2) Also a cockle-pit; a stove, or place, to keep cockles, or shell fish, in. (1) Plin. 21, 27. (2) Varr. R. R. 3, 14.

* Cochlidium, i. n. & Cochlis, idis. f. A winding stair, Plin. 17, 12.

* Cochlites, is. f. A precious stone, Lex. ex Plin.

Cocio, ônis. m. A bigler, or pedlar. Vetus est, Nihil cocio est, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 51. Qui locus ab interpretibus mirè vexatus est.

Cocles, itis. c. g. Unoculus, quales Arimaspi, Turn. ex Plaut. That is born with one eye only, or that hath but one eye. Qui altero lumine orbis nascerentur, coclites vocabantur; qui parvis utrifque, ocellæ; Iulcinus injuriæ cognomen habuere, Plin. 11, 55. Ab oculo cocles, ut ocellus dictus, qui unum haberet oculum, Varr. de L. L. 6.

Cocolobis, is. f. A Spanish grape, Plin. 14, 2.

Cocstanum, i. n. [à κόστη, parvus] A kind of little fig, which came from Syria. Variè scrib. hoc voc. cocstanum, cotanum, vel cocstonum, vel cotona opt. sc. à Cotone Syriæ urbe, unde Romanam advectâ, sicut docet, Juv. 3, 83.

Cocstibilis, e. adj. Easily sod, boiled, or baked; also easy of digestion, Plin. 16, 6.

Cocstilis, e. adj. Sod, baked, roasted. Muri cocstiles, brick walls, Ov. Met. 4, 58.

Coctilia taberna, A coal kiln to make charcoal, or a charcoal shop, Jul. Capitol.

Coctio, ônis. f. verb. [à coquo] Seetheing, boiling, digestion, concoction, Plin. 20, 9.

Coctito, are, freq. To seethe, or boil, often, Lex. ex Plaut.

Coctivus, a, um. adj. That which is easily boiled, or roasted; soon ripe, or perhaps easily concocted, or digested. Coctivæ castanæ, Plin. 15, 23.

Coctor, ôris. m. verb. [à coquo] (1) A seether, or boiler. (2) One that hath wasted all his goods, a spendthrift. (1) Coctores insulariique, Petr. c. 95. (2) Sen. 4. de Ben. 26. Sed Grut. & Gron. hic legunt decoctor.

Coctura, æ. f. (1) A seetheing, or that which is soden. (2) Digestion, also temperateness of the air, or seasonable weather to ripen fruit. (1) Col. 12, 18. (2) Plin. 14, 4.

Coctus, a, um. part. or, comp. [à coquor] (1) Sodden, boiled, dressed. (2) Ripe. (3) Met. Ruminated, digested. (1) Cibum coctum vendere,

Sal. B. J. 49. Cocti cibi, Liv. 3, 23. (2) Coctus = Poma, si cruda sunt, vi avelluntur; si matura & cocta, decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19. (3) Bene coctus & conditus sermo, Cic. Agger coctus, a brick wall, Prop. 3, 11, 22. Juris coctiores, pro juris doctiores, ad risum captandum, ex ambiguo, & affini sono dixit, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 2, 9. Nam jus est tam culinæ, quàm fori, & coctus translatione eleganti id. quod doctus, ut in tertiâ notione.

Coculum, i. n. vas [à coquo] (1) A pot, or kettle, to boil in. (2) Also dry sticks, to burn under such a vessel. (1) Coculum ahenum, Cato, R. R. 1, 11. (2) Fest.

Cocus, i. m. pro coquus, Fest. ut arqus & arcus, Prisc. A cook.

Codæta, æ. f. qu. caudeta, Ground overgrown with horse-tail grass, or shave-grass, Fest.

Codex, icis. m. [à caudex, ut à caupo, copo, &c.] (1) The body, stump, or stock, of a tree. (2) Meton. A book, or volume, being anciently made of boards, as some at this day. (1) Radiculæ inveterato codice enascuntur, Col. 4, 8. (2) Extremâ cerâ codicis, Cic. Accepti & expensi codex, A book of accounts, Id. Rosc. Com. 1. Codex robustus, A kind of punishment, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 3, 34. Vid. Caudex.

Codiâminon, i. n. Plin. 21, 11. Vid. Codium.

Codicariæ naves, Sal. Fragm. dicta sunt, quæ & caudicariæ, quod antiqui pures tabulas conjunctas codices dicebant, Varr. Ships, or barges, made of thick planks; boys, lighters, or ketches, which brought provisions up the Tyber.

Codicarius, a, um. adj. Made of planks, or the bodies of trees, Varr.

Codicillus, i. m. [dim. à codex] (1) A stick, or bavin. (2) A little book, a table book, a letter missive. (3) In plur. Epistles, letters, also letters patent of a prince. (4) Writings wherewith a man disposes of his goods, not having leisure to make a will; papers wrapped and sealed up, as writs, and last wills; a codicil to a will. (1) Codicillos oleaginos amurcâ perspergito, &c. Cato, 130. (2) Cic. Philipp. 8, 10. (3) Suet. Claud. 29. (4) Ap. JCC.

Codium, i. n. A kind of lettuce, the flower of the herb codiaminon, blowing twice a year, at the beginning of spring, and the end of summer, Plin. Vid. Theophr. hist. plant. 1. 4.

Cœlator, ôris. m. verb. An engraver. Vid. Cœlator.

Cœlebs, ibis. c. g. [qu. κοίλις, à κοίτη, & λέγω, carens lecto, sc. nuptiali] A single, or unmarried person, a bachelor, or maid, Virg. Al. scrib. cœlebs per æ.

Cœlectus, a, um. part. [συνηλεκτός, Gr.] Fellow elect, or elect together with another, Vulg. Int. 1. Pet. 5, 13. Simul electus.

Cœlestis, e. adj. Heavenly. Cœlestes, um. m. pl. The Gods, Tibull. 1, 9, 5. Vid. Cœlestis.

Cœliacus, a, um. adj. [κοιλιακός, Gr. à κοιλία, venter] (1) Diseased in the lower ventricle. (2) Gripped in the guts, that cannot go to stool. (1) Cels. 4, 12. Sed Græcis literis. (2) Plin. 20, 14. & sæpe alibi.

Cœlibaris hasta. Vid. Celibaris.

Cœlibatus, us. m. A single life. Vid. Cœlibatus.

Cœlicola, æ. c. g. An inhabitant of heaven. Vid. Cœlicola.

Cœlifer, a, um. adj. Bearing up heaven. Cœliferæ manus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 528. Nonnulli autem leg. teliferam.

Cœlites, um. pl. m. The Gods, or saints, above. Vid. Cœlites.

Cœlitus, adv. From heaven. Medii seculi vox. A cœlo.

Cœlo, as. act. To engrave. Vid. Cœlo.

Cœloma, âtis. n. [κοίλωμα, Gr. à κοίλος, cavus] A long hollow sore about the circle of the eye, Gal.

Cœlum, i. n. pl. i. & Cœlus, i. m. ap. ant. unde cœli in pl. tantum [à κοίλον, cavum, quando scrib. per æ, al. à cælando.] (1) Heaven. (2) The sky, or welkin. (3) The air, the firmament. (4) The weather. (5) A climate. (6) Met. The

Gods. (7) Synecd. *An orb of heaven.* (1) Pompeium ut cælo delapsus intuentur, *Cic.* (2) Quid si cælum ruat? *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 41. (3) Cælo fulgebat luna sereno, *Hor.* (4) Vertitur interea cælum, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 250. (5) Cælum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 11, 27. (6) Magna oria cæli, *Juv.* 6, 393. (7) Quis pariter cælos omnes convertere potis est? *Lucr.* 2, 1096. ¶ In cælum ferre, *To command highly.*

Coëmendū, a, um. part. *To buy, or be bought.* Dimissis passim ad frumentum coëmendum, *Liv.* 2, 34.

* *Coëmētērium*, i. n. [*κοιμητήριον*, Gr. à *κοιμάω*, dormio] *A church-yard, a sleeping place, a place of burial*, *Eccl.* † *Dormitorium.*

Coëmo, ēre, ptum. act. [*ex con & emo*] (1) *To buy up commodities.* (2) *Also to hire.* (1) Non modò non venditabant; verùm etiam coëmebant, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 59. (2) *Vid. Torrent. & Casaub.* in *Suet. Vesp.* c. 18.

Coëmptio, ònis. f. (1) *A buying up things.* (2) *A form of the civil law, in which the man and wife, that were to be, did, as it were, buy one another, so that by that means they had a right to one another's goods.* (1) *Cic. pro Flacc.* 34. (2) *Id. pro Mur.* 12.

Coëmptionā is, e. adj. ¶ *Coëmptionalis senex*, *An old man who married by that way of coemption*, or buying his wife, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 52.

¶ *Coëmptor*, òris. m. (1) *A buyer.* (2) *He that buys, or adopts.* (1) *Piperis coëmptor*, *Juv.* 14, 293. ubi tamen al leg. *coëmpti.* (2) *Ulp.*

Coëmptus, a, um. part. *Bought up.* Multis coëmptis equis, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 60. Frumento ex Etruriâ privatâ pecuniâ per hospitum clientiumque ministeria coëmptò, *Liv.* 4, 13.

* *COENA*, æ. f. [*à κοινῇ*, sc. *δαῖς*, communis victus] (1) *A set meal, among the ancients; when the family met at meat: it answers to our dinner, or rather was both their dinner and supper; for their prandium was in the morning.* (2) *Also the room wherein they suped.* (1) *Socrates obsonavit cœnam ambulando*, *Cic.* (2) *Quam cœnam appellavit, ille sudum*, *vid. Plin. Ep.* 12, 1. Tesseram vesperi per castra dedit, ut ante lucem viri equique curati, ac pransi essent, *Liv.* 28, 14. Præterea invenio Suetonium luxuriæ Vitellium coarguisse, quòd epulas trifariam dispertiret, c. 13.

¶ *Cœna pontificum*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 22. *Cœna dialis*, *Sen. A regalia, or costly treat.* *Adipalis adipata, & opipara*, *Ter. Caput cœnæ*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 34. *The first dish.* *Cœna recta, A set, or full supper*, *Suet. Aug.* 74. *as opposed to the Sportula, which was paid in money.* *Ambulans cœna*, *When there is but one dish, that walks round the table*, *Mart.* 7, 47. *Cœnam condicere alicui*, *To invite himself to sup with one*, *Suet. Tib.* 42. *quod & simpliciter condicere dixit Cic.* *Cùm mihi condixisset, cœnavit apud me*, *Ad Lentulum*, 1, 9. *Pater cœnæ*, *The founder of a feast*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 7.

* *Cœnācūlum*, i. n. [*à cœnando*, *Varr.*] *A parlour, or other place to sup in; an upper chamber, or room; a garret, or cock-loft, in the top of the house, commonly let to poor tenants*, *Bud. Unde Juv.* 10, 19. *Rarus venit in cœnacula miles.* † *Cœnatio divitum, cœnaculum pauperum.*

* *Cœnans*, tis. part. *Supping*, *Cic. Att.* 15, 27. † *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 13.

* *Cœnāticus*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to supper.* ¶ *Spes cœnaticæ*, *Hope of a supper*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 36. † *Rare occ.*

* *Cœnatio*, ònis. f. *A place in the lower part of the house; a summer house, to sup, or eat, in; a parlour, wherein the better sort kept*, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17. *A banqueting-house*, *Suet. Ner.* c. 31. *line*

* *Cœnātuncūla*, æ. f. dim. *A little place, or parlour, to sup in; a little room of entertainment*, *Plin. Ep.* 4, ult.

* *Cœnātorium*, i. n. *A night-gown, a garment to sup in*, *Mart.* 10, 87.

* *Cœnātorius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a supper*, *Petron.* 21, 5.

* *Cœnātum est*, imperf. ¶ *Pridie quàm cœ-*

natum apud Vitellios esset, The day before they supped there, *Liv.* 2, 4.

* *Cœnātūrio*, ire, īvi. *To have an appetite for supper*, *Mart.* 11, 78.

* *Cœnātus*, a, um. part. (1) *Having suped.* (2) *Treated with a supper.* Adjēct. formā. (1) Qui cùm cœnati quiescerent, &c. *Cic. de Div.* 1, 27. (2) Superi cœnati sunt, & inferi, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 7, 6.

¶ *Cœnīpēta*, æ. c. g. [*à cœnâ & peto*] *A smell-feast, or banger-on at meals*, *Sipont. † Parasitus.*

* *Cœnīto*, are. fieq. *To sup often*, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 16, 3.

* *Cœno*, are, āvi. [¶ *ātus sum*, *Gram. Lilliana & Lexica habent gratis*] *To sup, to be at supper*

¶ *Apud aliquem cœnare*, *To sup with one*, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 8. *Alienum cœnare*, *To sup at another man's cost*, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 4. *Malum cœnare*, *To sup of broken bones*, *Id. Asin.* 5, 2, 86. *more suo ludens.*

* *Cœnōbiarcha*, æ. m. [*à cœnōbium, & ἀρχή*, principatus] *An abbot, or prior.*

* *Cœnōbium*, i. n. [*à κοινῇ*, communis, & βίῃ, vita] *A community of living, a monastery, a convent, or cloyster*, *Isid.*

* *Cœnōsus*, a, um. adj. *Dirty, filthy, full of nastiness.* *Lacus cœnōsus*, *Col.* 7, 11. *gorges*, *Juv.* 3, 266.

* *Cœnūla*, æ. f. [dim. *à cœna*] *A little supper*, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 24.

* *COENUM*, i. n. [*à κοινῇ*, immundum] (1) *Dirt, mire.* (2) *Met. Obscurity, poverty, meanness.* (3) *Meton. A vile dirty fellow.* (1) *Malè olet omne cœnum*, *Cic. Tusc. Qu.* 4, 24. (2) = *Se in tenebris volvi, cœnōque queruntur*, *Lucr.* 3, 77. (3) = *Habeo quem opponam labi illi atque cœno*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 8.

Coëo, ire, īvi, itum. [*ex con & eo*] (1) *To come together, to assemble, to meet, to convene.* (2) *To be drawn up as soldiers, to swarm together.* (3) *To close, grow, or shut itself up close again, as a wound doth.* (4) *To join battle, or charge the enemy; to rally.* (5) *To plot unlawfully, or design secretly.* (6) *To couple together in generation.* (7) *To join one's self as in alliances, confederacy, &c. to accompany.* (8) *To shrink, to wax thick, to curdle.* (1) *Aliquot adolescentuli coïmus in Piræum*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 1. *Quotidie coibant remotis arbitris*, *Liv.* 3, 36. (2) = *Neque conglobandi, coëundique in unum datur spatium*, *Liv.* (3) *Arteria incisâ neque coit, neque fane-*

scit, *Cels.* 2, 10. (4) *Hæc pugnæ facies, coë-*

unt fine more, sine arte, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 408.

(5) *In leg. Corneliâ à Cic. pro Cluent. recitatâ.*

(6) *Quædam omni tempore coëunt, ut gallinæ*, *Plin.* 10, 51. (7) *Societatem cum aliquo coire*, *Cic.* (8) *Coit formidine sanguis*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 30. ¶ *Vix memini nobis verba coire decem*, *That ten words past between us*, *Prop.* 3, 15, 8.

Coire in lites, *To join together in an action, by maintenance, or champerty*, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 14.

Coëor, iris. pass. *To be joined.* *Coitur societas*, *Cic. Coitur multo majore damno*, *Luc.* 2, 225.

Cœpi, isti, vel *cœptus sum*. verb. defect. *I have begun, or taken in hand*, *Cic.* ¶ *Ilioneus—sic cœ-*

pit, begun to speak, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 525. *Hoc cœpi*, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 38. † *Cœpisti melius*, *quàm definis*, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 23. *Traduci exerci-*

tus est cœptus, *Liv.*

† *Cœpio*, ire. *To begin.* *Alium quæstum cœpi-*

at, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 23. *Cœpiam seditiosa ver-*

ba loqui, *Cato.* *Lubido est exemplo cœpere con-*

vivium, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 41. † *Incipio.*

Cœptans, tis. part. *Beginning.* *Simul princi-*

pes Musulamorum defectionem cœptantes securi

percussit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 24, 2.

Cœpto, are. *To begin, to undertake, or to be*

about to do; to set upon a thing, to attempt. *Quid*

hic cœptat? *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 21. *Cœptare ar-*

ma, *Tac.* 3, 40.

¶ *Cœptum*, i. n. *A beginning, enterprise, un-*

dertakeing, or attempt. *Dî, cœptis Aspirate meis*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 2.

Cœpturus, a, um. part. [*à cœpi*] *Ready to begin,*

Quint. 10, 1. *Nemine gnaro aut opinante quid-*

nam cœpturus esset, *Suet. Cæl.* 46.

Cœptus sum, *I began*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 2.

Cœptus, a, um. part. *Begun, enterprised, at-*

tempted. *Levia prælia fieri cœpta*, *Liv.* 37, 18. *Cœptum bellum*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 162. *Carmina*

cœpta, *Id. Eccl.* 8, 12.

Cœptus, ūs. m. *Id. quod cœptum, A begin-*

ing, or undertakeing. *Primos cœptus appetere*, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 13. *Sed raro occ.*

Coëquito, are. *To ride together, or side, by side*, *Liv.* 37, 18. † *Rare occ.*

Coërcendus, a, um. part. *To restrain, or be re-*

strained. *Ad quos coërcendos*, *Curt.* 8, 1. *Insu-*

niens fame, vinculis, plagis, coërcendus est, *Cels.* 3, 18.

Coërcens, tis. part. *Containing, bounding, &c.*

Complexus cœli coërcens omnia, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. *Coërcens gressum languor*, *Luc.* 1, 193.

Coërcéo, ēre, ui, itum. act. [*à con & arceo*] (1) *To restrain, stop, or stay.* (2) *To bridle, or curb.* (3) *To keep under, to keep in awe.* (4) *To bind, or tie up.* (5) *To comprehend, or contain.* (6) *To force, or compell; to binder, or forbid.* (7) *To correct, or punish.* (1) *Super crescentem car-*

nem coërcet, *Cels.* 5, 19. *Ut turbantes civitatis*

otium pro majestate imperii coërceret, *Liv.* 3, 48. (2) *Frænis ora coërcere*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 643.

(3) *Terras coërcet omnes Cæsar*, *Id. Pont.* 3, 3, 61. (4) *Vitta coërcibat—capillos*, *Id. Met.* 1, 477. (5) = *Mundus omnia complexu suo coër-*

cet & continet, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 22. (6) *Alterum*

sequi, alterum vitare, coërcemur, *Ad. Herenn.*

(7) *Magistratus—multâ, vinculis, verberibusve*

coërcento, *Ap. Cic.* ¶ *Modico se coërcere*, *To*

content himself with a little, *Sen. Hipp.* 213. †

Numeris verba coërcere, *To write an heroic poem*, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 8, 73.

Coërcor, ēre. pass. *To be kept in, to be forced*, &c. *Cic.* = *Reprimor*, *Cic. Vid. Coërcéo.*

Coërcitio, ònis. f. [verb. *à coërcéo*] (1) *Re-*

straint. (2) *Cbastisement, a keeping in subjection and*

good order. (1) *Coërcitio ambitus*, *Paterc.* 2, 47. (2) *Coërcitionem in histriones ademit*, *Suet. Aug.* 45.

¶ *Coërcitor*, òris. m. verb. *A restrainer.* *Coër-*

citor militaris disciplinæ, *Eutrop.* 7, 20.

Coërcitus, a, um. part. [*à coërcor*] *Refrain-*

ed, refrained, kept in, stopped, compelled, tied up.

Metu coërcitus, *Sall. B. J.* 96. *Gravibus coër-*

cita vinclis, *Ov. Ep.* 14, 3. *Angustis ripis co-*

ercita flumina, *Curt.* 9, 6.

¶ *Coërcitio*, & *Coërtio*, ònis. f. [*contra* *ēdē* *à*

coërcitio, ut pueritia à pueritiâ] *Refraint, a keeping*

in order, or subjection; a punishing, *JCC.*

Cœrūleus, a, um. adj. [*à cœlo*, *Sca.* *qu. cœlu-*

leus] *Sky colour, the colour of the heavens*. *Vid.*

Cœrulus.

Cœrūlus, a, um. adj. *id. penè quod cœrūleus*,

Azure, blue, like the colour of the sky, or sea. *Vid.*

Cœrulus.

¶ *Cœsius*, a, um. adj. *Gray, gray-eyed*, *Gell.*

2, 26. *Vid. Cœsius.*

Cætus, ūs. m. [*à coëundo*] (1) *An assembly,*

a meeting. (2) *A conventicle, or unlawfull meet-*

ing. (3) *A flock.* (4) *An engagement, or charge.*

(5) *A conjunction, or union.* (1) *Solennes cætus*,

Cic. Verr. 5, 72. *Cætus dulces, valetè*, *Catull.*

44, 9. (2) *Qui cætum fecerit, capitale sit*, *Sen.*

(3) *Aves cætu cingunt polum*, *Virg. Æn.* 1,

398. (4) *Primo cætu vicimus*, *Plaut. Amph.* 2,

2, 25. (5) = *Nŕl tamen hoc ad nos, qui cætu,*

conjugioque Corporis atque animæ consilimus uni-

ter apti, *Lucr.* 3, 857.

Coëxercitatus, a, um. part. *Exercised, or pra-*

ctised, together, *Quint.* 2, 17.

Cogendus, a, um. part. *To be forced, mixed to-*

gether, levied, raised, &c. *Virg. Geor.* 2, 62.

Unguenti irini quantum satis est ad ea mollienda,

atque cogenda, *Plin.* 5, 18. *Id satis esse ad co-*

gendas pecunias videbatur, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 32.

Vid. Cogo.

Cogens, tis. part. [*à cogo*] *Compelling, con-*

straining, forcing, &c. *Vid. Cogo.* † *Cogens,*

& vetans Deus, *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 4. *Cogente Bæ-*

reâ nubes, *Luc.* 3, 69.

Cōgitābilis, le. adj. *That may be thought upon*, Sen. Epist. 59.

|| **Cōgitābundus**, a, um. adj. *Museing, or in a brown study*, Gell. 21, 1. † **Meditābundus**, Ter.

Cōgitans, tis. part. *Thinking*. **Cogitanti** assistere, Quint. 1, 2.

Cōgitatē, adv. *Advisedly, after one hath thought upon it, with good consideration, of purpose, wittingly*. = **Accuratē & cogitatē** scribere, Cic. pro Arch. 8.

Cōgitatio, ōnis. f. [*diē. qu. coagitatio, Fest.*] (1) *Thinking, museing*. (2) *Thought*. (3) *Consideration, care, cogitation*. (4) *Imagination*. (5) *An intention*. (1) Minus afficit sensus fatigatio, quān cogitatio, Quint. 2, 12. (2) Vigilantes cogitationes insunt in animis, Cic. de Div. 2, 67. (3) = **Curam & cogitationem** fuscipere, Id. Att. 8, 15. (4) Cogitatione possumus morbum ab ægrotatione sejungere, Id. T. Q. 4, 13. (5) In universi belli cogitationem regem avertit, Liv. 6. Bell. Maced.

† **Cōgitatō**, adv. *Designedly, upon design*. = **Consultō & cogitatō** facta injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 8. Sed ab hoc vocab. abstinendum, quia lib. MSS. plerique cogitata habent. † **Cogitatē**.

Cōgitātum, i. n. *A thing mused on, devised, or imagined, in one's mind; a thought, or resolution, Cogitata non posse proloqui*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 35.

Cōgitāturus, a, um. part. *About to think*. Quum hostes nihil jam de bello essent cogitaturi, Hirt. B. Alex. 32.

Cōgitātus, a, um. part. *Thought upon, intended, purposed, devised, considered, proposed*. = **Meditatus**, Cic. Vid. Cogito.

Cōgito, āre. freq. [*ā cogo, qu. coagito, Varr. quod cogitare nū aliud sit, quān animam agitare*] (1) *To think*. (2) *To muse, to cast in mind, or have thoughts about; to regard, to mind*. (3) *To intend, or purpose*. (4) *To berink himself*. (5) *To think of going to, to design for*. (6) *To have in mind, or remembrance*. (7) *To imagine, or devise*. (1) Viveis docto viro est cogitare, Cic. T. Q. 5, 38. Ut ne ampliū eam insulam cogitent, Flor. 2, 2, 27. h. e. de eā insulā. (2) § De consciscendā morte cogitasse dixit, Suet. Tib. 31. (3) Non fraudem socio, puero, non cogit ullam, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 122. (4) Alicujus vultum obtutumque in cogitando nōsse, Cic. de Orat. 3, 5. (5) Inde in Tusculanum cogito, Id. Att. 2, 9. (6) Me expectes, de me cogites, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 114. (7) Nulla species cogitari potest, Cic. de Div. 2, 67.

Cōgitor, āri. pass. *To be thought of, or imagined*, Cic. Vid. Cogito, No. 7.

Cognatio, ōnis. (1) *Kindred, chiefly by blood*. sometimes by adoption. (2) *Met. Likeness, agreement*. (1) § Serpit domus foras cognationibus primū, deinde affinitatibus, &c. Cic. de Fin. 5, 23. Patruelis cognatione, amore germanus, Id. 5, 1. Dictator propinquā cognatione Licinii se excusavit, Liv. 6, 39. Licinius dictatoris filiam duxerat. (2) **Cognatio** studiorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 37.

Cognātus, a, um. adj. [*ex con & nascor*] (1) *Kin, allied, near a kin, of the same blood*. (2) *Met. Agreeable, very like, almost of the same nature*. (3) *Nigh, or adjoining to*. (1) **Cognatus** vester, hujusce fratris filius, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 4, 86. (2) § **Cognata** vocabula rebus, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 280. (3) *Sic Italiam & Siciliam vocat Claud. Rapt. Prof. 1, 144.* = **Affinis**, propinquus, Cic. § **Cognatus** sanguine, affinis matrimonio. Quid distat agnatus. Vid. Agnatus.

Cognātus, i. m. *A kinsman properly by blood, a cousin either by father, or mother; and also by adoption*. Vos meæ estis ambæ filiæ, & hic est cognatus vester, hujusce fratris filius, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 4, 86.

Cognitio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ā cognosco*] (1) *Knowledge, judgement*. (2) *Also a trial, or bearing, of a cause; cognisance*. (3) *A rule, definition, or precept in arts*. (4) *An examination of things, or tokens, in order to some discovery*. (1) Ut deorum cognitionem capere possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. = **Scientia**, judicium, Id. (2) **Rara mer-**

ces, quæ cognitione tribuni non egeat, Juu. 7, 228. ¶ || **Dies cognitionis**, *The day of trial, or bearing*, Ulp. **Cognitionem** sustinere, *To defer, or put off, the trial; to put in a demurrer*, JCC. (3) Cic. de Fin. 3. & de Leg. 2. (4) Ibo intro, de cognitione ut certior fiam, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 12.

|| **Cognitivæ**, potestates animæ tres, Mens, cognitio, discursus, seu opinio, Cael. 16, 13.

Cognitor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *One that takes cognisance of a witness*. (2) *Approper, an attorney, a lawyer that defends one's cause*. (3) || *He that overlooks the selling of confiscated goods*. (1) Ut qui neque tibi notus esset, neque cognitorem locupletem daret, Cic. Verr. 5, 65. (2) Qui per se litigat, & qui cognitorem dat, diversa, Id. pro Rosc. comæd. 11. (3) JCC. § **Cognitor** præsentis causam defendit, procurator absentis, Bud.

Cognitūra, æ. f. *The office, or practice, of an attorney; proctorship, or a proctor's fee; a commission for trying, and examining, of causes*, Suet. Vit. 2. ubi v. Græv.

Cognitus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. **fimus**, sup. (1) *Known*. (2) *Heard, known by report*. (3) *Tried*. (4) *Enjoyed, lien with*. (1) Incognita pro cognitis ne habeamus, Cic. Off. 1, 6. (2) Tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis, Virg. Æn. 1, 627. (3) Causa liquidō cognita, Ov. Fast. 5, 2. Magis hōc, quō sunt cognitiora, gravant, Id. Trist. 4, 6, 28. Tibi hæc fuisse, & esse cognitissima, ait Phæselus, Catull. 4, 14. (4) Postumia stupro cognita, Tac. H. 4, 44. Tacito nam cognita furto Deidamia mihi, Siat. Achill. 2, 230.

|| **Cognōbilis**, e. adj. or, comp. *That may be known*. Itaque ego cognobil orem cognitionem esse arbitror, Gell. 20, 4. ex Catone. † **Nobilior**.

Cognōmen, inis. n. *A surname added to that which one hath of his father, from something remarkable*. § **Nomen** cūm dicimus, cognomen quoque, & agnomen intelligatur oportet, Cic. de Inv. c. 9. Vid. Agnomen, & Val. Maximo adscript. de nominum ratione.

Cognōmentum, i. n. (1) *A surname*. (2) *A nick-name*. (1) Pulcher, salve. PY. Meum cognomentum quis commemoravit? Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 47. ridic. more suo; erat enim Pulcher cognomentum Clodiorum ad differentiam Marcellorum, qui in eadem gente plebei fuerunt. (2) Heraclitus cognomento qui Σωκράτης perhibetur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 5.

Cognōmīans, tis. part. *Nameing, surnameing*. Alia factio ab experimentis se cognominans Empiricen, cæpit in Sicilia, Plin. 29, 1.

Cognōmīnātus, a, um. part. *Surnamed, nicknamed*, Cic. Part. Orat. 15.

Cognōmīnis, e. c. g. *Which hath the same name, or surname; a name sake*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 5. & Plin. 6, 2.

|| **Cognōmīno**, āre. act. *To give a surname, to nick-name, unde*

Cognōmīnor, āri. pass. *To have a surname given to one, or be surnamed*, Plin. 21, 3.

Cognoscendus, a, um. part. *To be known, or understood*. § **Perdiscendum** jus civile, cognoscendæ leges, Cic.

Cognosco, ēre, vi. cognitum. act. [*ex con & gnosco, quod ā γινώσκω, unde agnosco*] (1) *To know a person, or thing, unknown before*. (2) *To make enquiry, to sift out, to understand, to be informed*. (3) *To hear a matter debated, and as judge to determine it*. (4) *To observe, or inform one's self*. (5) || *To view and peruse*. (6) *To find by experience*. (7) *To have carnal knowledge of*. (8) *To be acquainted with*. (9) *Also for agnoscere, to know a person, or thing, known before*. (1) Tandem cognōsti quī siem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 7. (2) = **Cognoscere**, & perspicere rerum naturam, Cic. Off. 1. Cognoscit haud longē abesse, C. N. p. Dat. 4. (3) § Si judicas, cognosce; si regnas, jube, Sen. (4) Habes consilia nostra, nunc cognosce, de Bruto, Id. Att. 5, 21. (5) Cognoscere instrumenta, Ulp. (6) Nec tam præsentibus alibi cognoscere divos, Virg. Ecl. 1, 42. (7) Turpiter illa virum cognovit adultera virgo, Ov. Ep. 6, 133. (8) Experiendo magis quān discen-

do cognoscere, Cic. (9) Miserrimus fui fugitandō, ne quis me cognosceret, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 7.

Cognoscor, i. nītus sum. pass. (1) *To be learned*. (2) *To be taken notice of, &c.* (1) Unde facilius bellicæ res, aut omnis reipublicæ disciplina cognoscitur, Cic. Hortens. (2) Facillimē & in optimam partem cognoscuntur adolescentes, quī se ad claros, & sapientes viros contulerunt, Id. Offic. 2, 13.

Cōgo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [*contract. ex coago, ā con & ago*] (1) *To gather, to assemble, or bring together*. (2) *To make thick, to thicken*. (3) *To collect, or receive, as money*. (4) *To heap up, or bring together*. (5) *To rally, or bring up*. (6) *To curdle*. (7) *Met. To compell, or force*. (8) *To conclude and infer by strong arguments*. (9) *To draw up, or range, under certain heads*. (10) *To confine people to their own rank and condition*. (1) Cogite oves, pueri, Virg. Ecl. 3, 98. (2) Mella cogit hyems, Id. Geor. 4, 36. (3) Improbi sunt, qui pecunias contra leges cogunt, Cic. (4) Quasi ad talenta XV cōegi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94. (5) Substitit ad agmen cogendum, Liv. (6) Cogere lac, Plin. 23, 7. (7) § Quod vos jus cogit, id voluntate impetret, Ter. Adelph. 2, 4, 44. (8) Has cogere volebat falsas literas esse, Cic. Brut. 1, 7. Aliud quān cogebatur, illatum est, Id. de Inv. 1, 47. (9) Jus civile diffusum cogere, Id. de Orat. 2, 33. (10) Tribunal in ordinem cogi, ut à nullo, ita ne à se quidem decet, Plin. Ep. 1, 23. § *Videre locum integrum operæ est*. ¶ *Nodo comas cogere, To truss up her hair*, Sen. Hipp. 402. ¶ *Verba cogere in pedes, To make verses*, Ov. Trist. 3, 7, 10.

Cōgor, i. coactus. pass. *To be assembled, driven, forced, curdled, as milk, &c.* Aer concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39.

† **Cohærius**, i. m. *A joint heir, a joint officer, or partner in an office*. Ex vet. lege ap. Cie. de Leg. 3, 4. nec alibi ecc. & sanè lectio suspecta est. Græv. ex Turnebi conjecturâ cælator antiqu. pro curator reponit.

Cohærens, tis. part. *Agreeing, or hanging, together*, Cic. Acad. 1, 7. = **Continuatus**, implicitus, Id. § **Disjunctus**, contrarius, Id.

Cohærenter, adv. comp. || ius. (1) *Together, with ut interruption*. (2) || *Fitsly, agreeably*. (1) = § **Dimicatum** est, non continuē & cohærenter, sed prout causæ lacefferunt, Flor. 2, 17. (2) = **Cohærentiūs**, & aptiūs, Gell. 6, 18.

Cohærentia, æ. f. *A fastening, or hanging; a sticking together*. Met. *A subsisting*, Cic. N. D. 2, 62.

Cohæreo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [*ā con & hæreo*] (1) *To stick, or hang, together*. (2) *To be joined to, to be joined in office with another*. (3) *Met. To agree, to hang, together; to be all of a piece*. (4) *To cleave together, to be all of one mind, to love each other heartily*. (5) *To subsist*.

(1) Neque enim materiam ipsam cohære potuisse, si nullā vi contineretur, Cic. Acad. 1, 6. (2) Id. 3. de Leg. (3) § = **Congruunt**, & cohærent cum causā, Id. Orat. 1, 8. § *inter se*, Id. alicui rei, Id. Absol. Non cohærent, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 24. (4) Aded cohæstis, ut invicem obligari putetis, Plin. Epist. 7, 7. (5) Virtutes sine beatâ vitâ cohære non possunt, Cic. Cohæret, & permanet naturæ viribus, Id.

Cohæres, edis. c. g. *quod & Cohæres, forte recte*. *A joint heir with another, a co-heir*, Cic. Verr. 3, 48. Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 54.

Cohæresco, ēre. incept. *To agree, or hang, together; to cling, or stick, together*. Atomī cohærescunt inter se, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. Ut palpebræ cum albo oculi cohærescant, Cels. 7, 7, 6.

Cohibendus, a, uni. part. *To be restrained, or curbed*. Spongia subinde in aceto tincta cohibendus est, Cels. 8, 4.

Cohibens, tis. part. *Restraining, curbing*. Cohibens ventos carcere Æolus, Ov. Met. 14, 224. Dum non cohibente magistro Spargitur in gyros, Stat. Theb. 6, 443.

Cohibeo, ēre, ui, itum. act. [*ex con & habeo*] (1) *To keep close, or hold in*. (2) *To enclose, or tie about; to tie up*. (3) *To keep under, to bridle, to refrain, restrain, curb*. (4) *To con-*

tain. (1) Terra occatum semen cohibet, Cic. de Senect. 15. (2) Auro cohibere lacertos, Ov. Ep. 9, 59. § crinem nōro, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22. (3) Non te cohibes? non te respicias? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 46. Ut compressis venis, pūitae impetum cohibeat, Cels. 6, 6. (4) Sidera in se cohibent nitorem, Lucr. 2, 1030. ¶ Cohibere aliquem in vinculis, To keep him close prisoner, Curt. 6, 2, 11. Cohibere animum, manus, oculos, ab alieno, To abstain coveting, or meddling with, other men's goods, Cic.

Cohibeor, tri. pass. To be restrained, curbed, or detained. Quod tempestatibus in portibus cohibebatur, Hirt. B. Afr. 98.

† Cohibessit, pro cohibuerit, Lucr. 3, 445.

¶ Cohibitio, ōnis. f. A letting, or forbidding to do; a restraint, a holding in, Cic. Ver. 5, 14. fin. ¶ Vix alibi, & sanē ibi Gruter. leg. prohibitio.

¶ Cohibitus, a, um. part. or, comp. ut, ¶ cohibitum dicendi genus, A close way of speaking, Gell. 7, 14. Cujus incellus modestior, aut habitudine cohibitor, Auf. Grat. Afr. † Pressus.

Cohonesto, āre. act. To commend, to grace, or set off; to honour, amplify, or make more honourable. Cohonestare exequias alicuius, Cic. pro Quint. 15 § victoriam, Liv. 38, 47.

Cohonestor, āri. pass. To be set off, or graced, Plin. 22, 13. Neque prohibuit, qd̄ minus laudatione pro rostris, ceterisque solennibus funus cohonestaretur, Tac. Ann. 3, 76, 3.

Cohorreo, ēre. ui. neut. (1) To shake and quiver, to shiver as in an ague. (2) Met. To be in great horror, or fear; to tremble for fear. (1) Cic. de Orat. 3. (2) Quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorui, Id. Somn. Scip. 1.

Cohorresco, ēre. Id. Suet. Tib. 21.

Cohors, tis. f. per sync. chors, cors, & curs, Varr. (1) A yard, or back side with out-houses, where poultry are kept; a barton, or coop. (2) A pen for sheep, or other cattle. (3) A band of men, or soldiers; a regiment of foot in a legion, of which there were X. manipuli, or bands, XXX. centuriae, or companies, LX. (4) An assembly, or company, of what people soever. (5) Also of inanimate things, a crowd, a pack. (1) Cohors, in quā pascebantur gallinae, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 5. (2) Id. R. R. 1, 13, & 2, 1. Item Col. 7, 3, & Vitr. 6, 9. (3) Cū longa cohortes Explicuit legio, Virg. Geor. 2, 280. (4) Dimissus ē cohorte amicorum, Suet. Neron. 5. Innuptae cohortes, Stat. Theb. 12, 531. (5) Febrium cohortes, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 30. ¶ Cohors praetoria, Those that accompanied and guarded the magistrate, who went into a province; a life guard, retinue, train, or company, of servants attending upon any nobleman, Cic. ¶ Cohors propriē peditum, Turma equitum, Cal. ex Cic. sed & Cohortis equestris meminit, Plin. Epist. 10, 107. ubi vide notas Buchneri. ¶ Si de cohortibus militibus scire plura velis, adi Lipsium de mil. Rom. Dial. 4. c. 2. accuratē praecipitem.

Cohortālis, e. adj. Fed in a barton, or coop, Col. praef. l. 1. & 8, 4.

Cohortandus, a, um. part. To be exhorted, or encouraged, Cic. de Inv. 1, 14. Ad cohortandos milites decucurrit, Cels. B. G. 2, 21.

Cohortatio, ōnis. f. verb. An exhortation, or encourageing; a heartening, Cic. Attic. 16, 13.

Cohortācula, ae. f. [dim. a cohort] A small retinue, or train of servants, or attendants, Cael. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

Cohortis, is. f. A coop, or pen. Abstulerat multas illa cohortis aves, Ov. Fast. 4, 704.

Cohortor, ātus sum. dep. To exhort, encourage, or hearten. ¶ Majorem vim ad deterrendum habet, quā ad cohortandum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 61.

Cohum, i. n. A thong wherewith the ox's bow and yoke are tied together, Varr. Also heaven, Enn. ¶ scrib. & covum.

¶ Coibilis, e. adj. Which hangs together. Coibilis-oratio, Gell. 16, 19. † Cohærens.

Coiens, euntis. part. [a coeō] Meeting, or coming, close together. Ripae vadi coeūtes, Sil. 1, 52. Coeuntia vulnera, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 41.

¶ Coincīdo, ēre. neut. To fall in with one another. Grammaticis & Philol. relinquendum.

Coinquino, āre. act. (1) To soil, foul, or bedaub. (2) To corrupt, or infect. (3) Met. To defile, or debauch. (1) Merdique coinquiner albis, Lex. ex Mart. (2) Ne totum gregem scabies coinquinet, Col. R. R. 7, 5. (3) Periculum matres coinquinari regias, Cic. N. D. 5, 27. ex poet.

Coitio, ōnis. f. verb. [a coeō] (1) An assembling, or meeting, together. (2) Coivin, or confederacy, in the doing of any thing; correspondence, or partnership. (3) A shock, or charge. (4) ¶ Carnal copulation. (1) Nocturnis vigiliis, & coitione hominum, Cic. de Har. R. 26. (2) Ejusmodi pactiones in eā coitione factae, ut nemo bonus interesse debuerit, Id. Qu. fr. 3, 1. (3) Nulla societatis in aeternum coitio est, Paul. Prima coitio est acerrima, Ter. Phorm. 22, 32. (4) Ap. Macrob. & Selin.

Coitūrus, a, um. part. About to meet, or come, together. Coitura privigno noverca, Ov. Ep. 4, 129.

¶ Coitus, a, um. part. Assembled, or come together; allied, or confederated, Ap. JCC. freq.

Coilus, ūis. m. verb. [a coeō] (1) A coming together, or assembling, Stat. (2) ¶ Carnal copulation, or company with a woman. (1) ¶ Coitus lunæ, The conjunction of the sun and moon, Plin. 2, 13. Coitus humoris, The gathering of an humour, Cels. 5, 18. (2) Gell.

* ¶ Colāphizo, āre. [κολαφίζω, Gr.] To buffet, box, or beat about the head, Bibl. † Colaphos infringere alicui.

* Colāphus, i. m. [a κολαφῶ, Gr. idem] A buffet, or blow, with the fist; a box on the ear; a clap, or slap on the chops. ¶ Colaphos infringere alicui, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 46. infringere, Plin. 8, 36. incutere, Juv. 9, 5. To give one a box on the ear.

Colātus, a, um. part. [a color, āris] Strained, Plin. 13, 2.

* Colāx, ācis. m. Adulator, qui cibi causā adulatur [a κολον, cibus] A flatterer, the name of a parasite in Terence, Eun. prolog.

Colendus, a, um. part. To be worshiped, or revered. Rex mihi colendus sit, Curt. 8, 19.

Colens, tis. part. [a colo] Worshipping, tilling, &c. Colens arva pastor, Ov. Fast. 4, 487.

* Colēs, is. m. [a Gr. κaulός, scapus] (1) A stalk of beans, coleworts, &c. (2) Met. A man's yard. (1) Varr. de R. R. 1, 31. (2) Cels. 6, 18. & 7, 26.

* Colēus, i. m. Crc. [a cole] dicitur & culeus ap. Mart. A man's, or beast's, stones, the cuds, the cullions. Si coleos haberemus, Petr. Fragm.

* Colias, ae. m. [κόλιας, Gr.] Bastard-tunny, thought by some to be mackerel, Plin. 32, 8.

* ¶ Colice, es. vel Colica, ae. f. [κολικὴ νόσος, Gr.] The colick, Med.

* Coliculus, i. m. [dim. a coles] A little stalk, or the tender branch, of an herb. ¶ Coliculus fabae, The cod, or young stalk, of a bean, Col. 11, 2. & alibi. Languidior coliculi tepente thyrsio, Petron. c. 132.

* Colicus, a, um. adj. [a κολον, intestinum, Hefych. quanquam scribitur & κωλον] ¶ Colicus dolor, Plin. 20, 4. In intestino dolor, The colick. Colicum medicamentum, A medicine for the colick, Cels. 4, 17.

† Colīna, ae. antiq. pro culina, A kitchen.

* Coliphium, i. n. al. Coliphium [a κωλα ἱφια, cibi robusti] A kind of dry dirt, which wrestlers used to make themselves strong, and firm fleshed. Comedunt coliphia paucae, Juv. 2, 53. Vid. & Mart. 7, 66, 12.

Collābasco, ēre. [ex con & labasco] To be ready to fall, to stagger, to falter. Si res lassā labat, itidem amici collabascunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 17.

¶ Collābescō, ēre. act. [ex con, labo, & facio] To loosen, to break, to destroy, to waste, hinc

Collābescātus, a, um. part. To be weakened, or melted. Collabescātus rigor auri solvitur aestu, Lucret. 1, 493.

Collābescō, āre. act. To throw down, to en-

feeble, or weaken; to discourage, and deter. Vastum collabescāt onus, Ov. Fast. 1, 566.

Collābescō, ēre. To be broken, to be cast, or beaten, down to the ground; to be dashed into pieces, to founder. Ut navis perfracta rostitio tota collabesceret, Cels. B. C. 2, 6.

† Collābello, āre. To kiss close, to bill as pigeons do, Laber. ap. Non. † Labia conjungere.

Collābens, tis. part. Falling down. Ad gemitum collabentis accurrere liberti, Tac. Ann. 2, 31, 4.

¶ Collābesco, ēre. [a collabor] To fail, to decay, to totter, Lucr. 3, 600. ¶ Sed var. codd.

Collābor, i, ptus. dep. (1) To fail, to sink, or give way. (2) To stumble. (3) Met. To fall away. (1) Domus fastigium collabitur, Suet. Cels. 81. Collabi ruinā, Liv. 29, 18. dolore, Ov. Met. 7, 82. (2) Saxo collabitur ingens Centaurus, Stat. Achil. 1, 195. (3) Clanculum collapsus est hic in corruptelam suam, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 3.

Collācerātus, a, um. part. Torn, or mangled. Confosius collaceratusque, Tac. H. 3, 74, 5.

Collāchrymans, tis. part. Weeping, bewailing, Liv. 26, 14.

Collāchrymatio, ōnis. f. verb. A weeping with others, Cic. de Orat. 2, 45.

Collāchrymo, āre. To bewail, or weep for, a thing with one. § Cafum meum toties collāchrymavit, Cic. pro Sest. 58. Tristis, nonnunquam collāchrymabat, Ter. Andr. 1, 1.

¶ Collāctānea, ae. f. A foster sister, Dig.

¶ Collāctāneus, i. m. One nursed with the same milk, a foster brother, Ulp. Dig. 40, 2, 13.

Collāpius, a, um. part. [a collabor] (1) Ruined, or fallen down. (2) Out of heart, fainting, falling into a swoon. (1) Aedes vetustate collapsae, Suet. Aug. 30. (2) Suet. Nero, 42. ineunt. Famuli collapsum in tecta ferebant, Virg. Aen. 8, 587. ¶ Iter urinæ collapsum, The urinary passage stopped, or decayed, Cels. 7, 26, 1. Tempora collapsa, Id. 2, 6.

Collāre, is. n. [a collum] A collar for bounds, or other beasts; a band, cravat, or neck-kerchief, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

Collāria, ae. f. scil. catena. A collar, or iron ring, for the necks of malefactors. Collus collariā caret, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2. jub finem.

Collārium, i. n. sc. vinculum. A collar, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

Collātātus, a, um. part. Copious, enlarged, amplified. Collātata, & diffusa oratio, Cic. in Orat. 56. ¶ Rarō occ.

¶ Collātērālis, e. adj. voc. a latere, Caius. Collātērālis, not in a direct line, but transverse, JCC.

Collātio, ōnis. f. verb. [a confero] (1) A bringing, or joining, together. (2) Met. A comparing. (3) Also a tax, an assessment, impost, or collection, levied upon the people. (4) Also a benevolence, or voluntary contribution, by way of subsidy, or loan. (5) A rhetorical simile. (1) ¶ Collatio signorum, A joining close battle, Cic. de Orat. 1, 48. (2) Ubi facta erit collatio malitiarum, haud versor ne nos subdola perfidiā pervincamur, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 67. (3) ¶ Collationes remittere, donativum reddere, Plin. Paneg. 41. (4) Collationes in alimoniam atque dotem puellae recepit, Suet. Cal. 42. (5) Collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine confrens, Cic. de Inv. 1, 30.

Collātītus, a, um. adj. Done by contribution of many, gotten here and there, or by way of loan. ¶ Collātītia instrumenta, Furniture hired, or borrowed, up and down, Sen. Collātītia sepultura, When the earth is thrown on the dead by several people, as it happens, Quint. Decl. 6. Collātītia stipendia, Wages paid by several hands, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 10.

Collātīvus, a, um. adj. ¶ Collātīvus venter, A great paunch, or womb, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 16. Collātīva cœna, A club-feast, where every one pays his share, Id.

Collātō, āre. act. To make large, or wide; to enlarge, to widen. ¶ Vix leg. nisi in part. Collātātus, Cic. Orat. 56.

Collātōr, ōris. m. [a confero] ¶ Symbolorum collatores,

collatores, *They that pay their shot, or club, with others*, Plaut. *Cure.* 4, 1, 13.

Collātum est, imperf. *There was a contribution made*, Mart. 3, 52.

Collātūrus, a, um. part. *About to confer, or compare*. *Dixit, se, quod in longiorem diem collātūrus esset, repræsentātūrum*, Cæs. *B. G.* 1, 39. Conf. Flor. præf.

Collātus, a, um. part. [à conféro] (1) *One set, or advanced, over against the other*. (2) *Compared*. (3) *Contributed, bestowed, employed*. (1) Collato pede, in eodem vestigio stabant, Curt. 3, 11. Collatis cursibus hastas Conjiciunt, Val. Argon. 270. (2) Color rosco collatus Eoo, Prop. 3, 24, 7. vid. & eundem, 1, 5, 7. (3) Pecunia ad alicujus honores collata, Cic. pro Flacc. 25.

Collātu, abl. m. [verb. à conféro] *In comparing*. In collatu pari erant condicione, Hirt. de Bell. Hisp. 31. vix alibi occ.

Collaudābilis, e. adj. *Praise-worthy, Prud.* Hamartig. 694. † Laudabilis.

Collaudandus, a, um. part. *To be highly praised, or commended*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 8.

Collaudans, tis. part. *Commending, or praising*. Neptis ingenium collaudans, Suet. Aug. 86.

Collaudatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Praise, or commendation*, Ad Herenn. 2, 9. & de Inv. 2, 43.

Collaudator, ōnis. m. *A praiser*, Aug. † Laudator.

Collaudatus, a, um. part. *Praised, commended*, Stat. Theb. 6, 490. Curt. 7, 5, 38. & Liv. 3, 64.

Collaudo, āre. act. *To praise with others, to commend, or speak well of; to cry one up*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. & Phil. 5, 11. Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 60.

Collaudor, āri. pass. *To be highly praised*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Ab multitudine collaudantur, Cæs. *B. G.* 6, 22.

Collecta, æ. f. [à colligo] (1) *A gathering*. (2) *A shot, or reckoning; a club, or collection*. (3) *A short collect, or prayer*. (1) Collecta, quæ ex pluribus locis in unum lecta est, Varr. de L. L. (2) Cic. de Orat. 2, 57. (3) Ap. Eccl. scrip.

Collectanea, ōrum. pl. n. *Things written, or gathered, out of many works; notes, collections, observations*, Gell. 4, 14. † Analecta.

Collectaneus, a, um. adj. (1) *Gathered, and scraped up, together; collected here and there*. (2) *Also that gathered notes out of divers works*. (1) † † Es collectaneum, Broken brass, or old brass, Plin. 34, 9. Dicta collectanea, Suet. Cæs. 56. Apophthegms, or notes, a small book of Cæsar's so called. (2) Litt. ex Quint.

Collectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A collection, or gathering together; a picking up*. (2) *An impostume, or gathering of humours together; a swelling*. (3) *A conclusion, or inference*. (1) Collectio dispersa, Cic. pro lege Man. 9. (2) Plin. 20, 8. & 27, 8. & 22, 22. (3) Huic collectioni Peripateticorum quidam respondent, Sen. Ep. 86.

Collectior, compar. *Closer, or more compact*, Apul. p. 438.

Collectitiis, a, um. adj. *Gathered up of all sorts, picked up and down*, Cic. Ep. 7, 3.

Collectivus, a, um. adj. act. (1) *Collective; apt to gather, or make, inferences*. (2) *Pass. Collective, that is gathered together into one*. (1) Ratiocinativa atque collectiva quæstio, Quint. 7, 2. (2) † Collectiva scripta, Notes, collections, Sen. Quæst. Nat. c. 7.

Collectum, i. n. *That which is gathered together*. † Vivere collecto, to live upon what he has gathered together, Plin. 37, 60.

Collectus, a, um. part. & adj. † or, comp. [à colligor] (1) *Gathered together, assembled*. (2) *Gotten, obtained*. (3) *Picked up*. (4) *Recovered and increased*. (5) *Tied, or girded, up*. (1) Mancipiis ex omni genere collectis, Cic. Div. in Verr. 22. (2) Famam collectam conservare, Id. Fam. 9, 17. (3) Flores collecti, Ow. Met. 5, 399. (4) = Post ubi collectum robur, virefque receptæ, Virg. Geor. 3, 235. (5) Nuda genu, nudoque sinus collecta fluentes, Id. Æn. 1, 324. Illic collectiora nascuntur, Calp. Flacc. Dc. 3.

Collēga, æ. m. [à legandō, quod in legatione & magistratu collegæ sunt socii] *A fellow, companion, or co-partner, in office, embassy, or business; one of the same college*. = Se Verris collegam & socium esse dicebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 24. Collega in præturâ, Id. Off. 1, 40.

Collēgātarius, i. m. *A partaker of a bequest, or legacy with another*, JCC.

Collēgiālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a college, or society*. † Collegii fratres.

Collēgium, i. n. [à collēga] (1) *A college, or corporation; a company of them that have equal authority, or privilege*. (2) *A company of one mystery, or craft; a fraternity, or society*. (3) *Fellowship, or partnership, in office*. (1) Tribunorum plebis collegium, Cic. pro Dom. 18. (2) Despice an instituendum putes collegium fabrorum duntaxat hominum CL. Plin. Ep. 10, 42. Collegium mercatorum instituere, Liv. 2, 27. (3) Nihil concordia collegio firmius ad tuendam RP. Liv. 10, 22. De duobus consulibus. Conf. Patere. 2, 8. † In collegio recipi, à collegio recedere, dissolvi collegia, JCC. dicunt.

*Collēricus, a, um. adj. [κολλήτικός Gr. à κόλλα gluten] † Colletica medicamenta, Cloveing medicines, quibz fasten and consolidate the parts, Cæd. Rhod. 3, 14.

Collēvo, āre. act. *To mitigate, to ease, or give ease*. Mustum collevat jecur, Plin. 23, 1.

Collēbertus, i. m. *He that is made free by the same master*, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 88.

Collēbet, collēbuit, collēbitum est, *It liketh, it pleaseth*. Collibitum est mihi, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. † Si collibuisse, *If he had been in the humour*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 6.

Collēciæ, ārum. f. pl. [qu. à colliciendo, ut elices, sic enim Columella vocat, ab eliciendo] (1) *Gutter tiles*. (2) *Also pipes, or troughs, to convey water; gutters, or drains, in the fields*. (1) Fest. (2) Collēciæ, per quas aquæ in fossas elicerentur, Plin. 18, 19.

Collēcilus, i. m. *A little hill, a billock, a tump*, Apul. p. 758. † Grumus.

Collido, ēre, ēi, sum. act. [ex con & lædo] *To beat, knock, or bruise, together; to dash one against another*. Humor ita mollis est, ut facilis premi collidique possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12. † Collidere manus, *To clap hands*, Quint. Dec. 2, 12.

Collidor, i. sus, sum. pass. (1) *To be beaten, or bruised; to be dashed against one another*. (2) *Met. To contradict each other*. (1) Ne uox inter se pondere suo pressæ colliduntur, Col. 12, 16. princ. (2) = Confligunt, & colliduntur leges, Quint. 7, 3.

Colligandus, a, um. part. *To be bound together*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 23.

Colligatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding, or joining, together; a tying fast, a knot, or band; Met. a conjunction*. Arctior est colligatio propinquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17.

Colligātum, i. n. *A thing that is bound together*. † Omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. de Univ. 11.

Colligātus, a, um. part. *Bound together, fastened, enveloped, suited together*. = Inter se colligata, & implicata, Cic. Off. 1, 5.

Colligendus, a, um. part. *To be collected, or gathered*. Ut quàm minimum spatii ad se colligendos armandosque Romanis daretur, Cæs. *B. G.* 3, 19. Id enim ex viribus hominis colligendum est, Cels. 2, 15.

Colligens, tis. part. *Collecting, gathering*. Secundam existimationem circa initia imperii omnibus lenociniis colligente, Suet. Claud. 7.

Colligo, āre. act. [ex con & ligo] (1) *To tie, bind, or clap, together*. (2) *To pinion, or fetter*. (3) *Met. To entangle, or engage*. (4) *To repress, or curb*. (5) *To suit fitly together*. (1) Colligare in fasciculos, Plin. 19, 1. (2) I, lictor, colliga manus, Cic. Att. 8, 11. (3) Quid faciat, non habet, ita se cum multis colligavit, Id. pro C. Rab. 4. (4) Impetum furentis vitæ suæ periculo colligavit, Id. Phil. 11, 2. (5) = Series rerum inter se aptare & colligare, Id. N. D. 1, 4.

Colligō, ēre, ēgi, ēctum. act. [ex con & lego] (1) *To gather, or bring, together*. (2) *To pluck, or pick, from the stalk*. (3) *To harness, or join, together*. (4) *To reckon, or sum, up*. (5) *To collect, or make a collection of*. (6) *To conclude, or infer, by proof, or reason*. (7) *To get, purchase, or acquire*. (8) *To comprehend, or contain*. (9) *To take up*. (10) *To recover himself, or take heart*. (11) *To recover from fear, surprise, &c.* (12) *To call to mind, to recollect*. (13) *To tie, or trust, up*. (1) Meridie ipso stipulam faciam ut colligat, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 62. (2) Collige, virgo, rosas, Virg. (3) Colligit amentes Phæbus equos, Ow. Met. 2, 398. (4) Puto, rationes, colligit, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2. supp. 25. (5) Aliquorum facere dicta colligere, Cic. Off. 1, 29. (6) Ita cogitatione & ratione colligit, Id. (7) † Colligere existimationem & famam, Id. Div. in Verr. 12. inimicos, Id. crudelitatis invidiam, Id. Verr. 5, 8. (8) Colligere 60 passus orbe, Plin. 22, 5. (9) Liber elapsus est, hunc dum sequitur, colligitque, cecidit, Id. Ep. 2, 1. (10) Te colligas, virumque præbeas, Cic. (11) Ut se ex maximo timore colligerent, Cæs. *B. G.* 3, 65. (12) Maximarum civitatum veteres animo colligo calamitates, Cic. (13) Capillos colligit in nodum, Ow. Met. 3, 170. † Colligere vasa, Cic. Verr. 4, 19. sarcinulas, Juven. 6, 154. To pack up his awls. Colligere arma navis, To hale in the sheet, Virg. Æn. 5, 15. † Colligere campum, spolia, To have the plunder of the field, Veg. † Iram colligit, & ponit temerem, Id. soon angry, and soon pleased, Hor. A. B. 159. Frigus colligere, To catch cold, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 13. Colligor, i, ectus. pass. *To be gathered, &c. to be thought, or judged, &c.* Ex quo colligi potest, Cels. 4, 5.

Collimītāneus, a, um. adj. *Bordering upon one another*, Solin. † Confinis.

Collimītium, i. n. [à con, & limes] *The confines, and borders, where two countries meet; an abutment*, Amm. 15, 4. † Confinium.

Collimitor, āri. pass. *To bound, or border upon one another*. † Gelonis Agathyrri collimitantur, Solin. † Adjaceo, conterminus sum.

Collimo, corr. pro

Collineo, āre. act. [à linea, i. e. ad rectam lineam dirigo] (1) *To level, or aim, in a right line*. (2) *Also to hit the mark*. (1) Si cui propositum sit collineare hastam aliquod, aut sagittam, Cic. de Fin. 3, 6. (2) Quis est, qui totum diem jaculans non aliquando collinet? Id. de Div. 2, 59.

Collinitus, a, um. part. [à collinio] *Daubed over*. Semina melle collinita, Col. 6, 17.

Collino, ēre, ini, iui, & evi, itum. act. [ex con, & lino] *To besmear, to defile, or daub*. Crines pulvere collinere, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 20. Pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus cæno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133.

Collinus, a, um. adj. *Of a hill, or billock*. † Collina vinea, that grows on a hill, Col. 12, 21. aqua, that springs out of a bill, Id. 1, 5.

† Colliphia, ōrum. pl. n. Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 12. vid. Coliphium.

Colliquans, tis. part. *Melting, wasting, Lex, ex Cels.*

Colliquatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A melting, or dissolving; also a kind of dangerous flux*, Aët.

Colliquescio, ēre, feci, actum. act. *To melt down, or to dissolve*, Manet in part.

Colliquescit, a, um. *Melted down*, Cic. pro Cluent. 62.

Colliqueo, ēre, cui. neut. *To melt*. Ut aurum colliquisset, Varr. † Raro occ.

Colliquesco, ēre. *To begin to melt, or dissolve; to melt down*, Col. 12, 22.

Colliquæ, ārum. f. pl. [ex con, & ligo] *Drains, or water-furrows; gutters*, Col. 2, 8. v. Colliciæ.

Collis, is. m. (1) *A little hill, any easy ascent, a billock, a down*. (2) *Also the rising of the back on each side of the back-bone*. (1) † Collis paululum ex planitie editus, Cæs. *B. G.* 2, 8. (2) Litt. ex Cal. sed q.

Collisio, ōnis. f. verb. [à collido] *A breaking, bruising*,

bruising, knocking, or dashing, together; collision. Collisio abjecti parvulus, i. e. abortio, *Juss.* 11, 12.

Collisus, a, um. part. [*à collidor*] (1) *Dashed together.* (2) *Met. Battered.* (1) Collisus trabibus volvuntur murmura luce, *Sil.* 3, 698. (2) Græcia Barbariae lento collisa duello, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 7.

Collisu, abl. m. verb. *A beating, or dashing, together,* *Plin.* 9, 35.

Collitus, a, um. part. [*ex collinor*] *Besmear, dirtied.* = Nemo est tam luteus, neque cæno collitus, *Plaut. Pæn.* 4, 2, 4.

Collōcandus, a, um. part. *To be set, or placed,* *Cels.* 3, 7. *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 4.

Collōcans, tis. part. *Placing.* Collōcans filiam, *Juss.* 9, 6.

Collōcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A placing, setting, or disposing, of things; a settling, or bestowing.* ¶

Collōcātio mœnium, *The regular building them,* *Vitr.* 9, 4. *syderum, The position of them, Id.* =

Ordo & collōcātio argumentorum, *The methodizing of them,* *Cic. Orat.* 2, 42. Collōcātio filiae, *The disposing of a daughter in marriage, Id. pro Cluent.* 56.

Collōcātus, a, um. part. *Placed, bestowed, set, employed,* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 43. à

Collōco, āre. aēt. [*ex con, & loco*] (1) *To set, or pitch, in a place.* (2) *To put, or lay.* (3) *To lay out, employ, or bestow.* (4) *To let out, as money, to let out to hire.* (5) *To give in marriage, or match a daughter.* (6) *To set, as a broken limb?* (1) Collōcavit in campo Martio tabernaculum, *Cic. in Pison.* 25. (2) Pedem grabati in collo collocare, *Catull.* 10, 23. (3) Curavit uti in eo fundo dos collocaretur, *Cic. pro Cæc.* 4. (4) Pecunia graviore sœnore collocare, *Suet. in Aug.* 39. (5) C. filio filiam suam collocavit, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 26. (6) Collocare coxam fractam, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 2. ¶ Collocare se in otium, *To dispose himself to ease,* *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 2, 7. Collocare pecuniam in capita, *To impose a capitation-tax,* *Liv.* 2, 33.

Collōcor, āri. pass. *To be placed, bestowed, put, managed, &c.* *Cic. Cat.* 4.

Collōcuplētandus, a, um. part. *To be enriched, amplified, or improved,* *Ad Herenn.* 2, 18.

Collōcuplētō, āre. aēt. [*ex con, & locuplētō*] *To enrich, to make more rich, to adorn, or set forth.* Collōcuplētāsti te, *Antiphila, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 17.

Collōcūtio, ōnis. f. *vel* Collōquūtio, verb. *A communication, conference, or talking together; a parley.* = Collocutiones & sermones, *Cic. Lent.* 1, 9.

Collōcūtus, a, um. part. *Having talked, or conversed, with,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 26.

Collōquens, tis. part. *Talking together,* *Liv.* 3, 36. *Curt.* 8, 15.

Collōquium, i. n. (1) *A talking together, a parley.* (2) *Discourse, talk, conference, conversation.* (1) Priusquam dimicent, opus esse colloquio, *Liv.* 1, 1. Colloquium est cum convenient in unum locum, loquendi gratiā, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. (2) Rerum colloquia leviorum, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 2. Omnium colloquio in solitudine carere, *Id. Attic.* 12, 15.

Collōquor, i, quātus sum. dep. *To parley, speak together, or talk with one; to discourse, to confer.* Extra turbam ordinum colloquantur simul, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 69. § Te volo, uxor, colloqui, *Plaut. Ibid.* 3, 2, 17. § Nulli colloquor libentiū, *Id. Cic. Tusc.* 1, 41. Colloqui inter se, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 7.

Collūbet, itum est. imperf. *It pleases my humour, or fancy.* § Collubitum est mihi, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 137. al. collibitum,

Collūcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The cutting, or thinning, of boughs in a grove,* *Varr.*

Collūcens, tis. part. *Shining together.* Collūcentes faces, *Curt.* 3, 8, 22. à

Collūceo, ēre, xi. neut. *To shine, or give a general light; to glitter, to be evident.* § Collucet sol mundo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 15. Ut quāmaximè cælum omnibus colluceret, *Id. de Univ.* 9. To-

tumque sub armis Collucere iter, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 553.

Collūco, āre. [*ex con, & luco*] *To top, or lop, trees; to cut away the boughs that hinder the light,* *Col.* 2, 22. & *Cato* 139.

Collūctātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wrestling, or struggling, together.* Ne in collūctatione alter alteri noceat, *Col.* 6, 2.

¶ Collūctātor, ōris. m. *A wrestler, or struggler,* *Laët.* ↓ *Luētator.*

Collūctor, āri. dep. *To wrestle, or struggle, together; to contend.* § Cum eo solo collūctatur, *Plin.* 27, 2.

¶ Collūdium, i. n. *Solin.* ¶ Clūdium, *Tertull.* *A playing together, collusion, or deceit.* ↓ *Fraus, fallacia.*

Collūdo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. [*ex con, & ludo*] (1) *To play, or sport, together.* (2) ¶ *Also to plead by covin, to the intent to deceive.* (1) § Puer gestit paribus colludere. *Hor. Art. Poet.* 159. (2) *Freq. ap. JCC.*

Collum, i. n. *The neck, the trag.* Et † Collus i. m. Colla abusive de montibus, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 643. *The space between the top and the midst.* ¶

Committere alicui collum suum, *To put one's life in one's hand,* *Cic. Angere collum, To throttle, or strangle,* *Stat. Theb.* 4, 827. Colla lacertis captare, cingere, adducere, complecti, innectere. *To clip one about the neck,* *Ov. Obtorto collo, Cic. obstricto, Plaut. By head and shoulders.* Collus collariā caret, *Id. Capr.* 2, 2. sub finem.

¶ Collūmīno, āre. [*à con, & lumino*] *To enlighten,* *Lex. ex Apul.* ↓ *Collustro, Cic.*

¶ Collūmīnor, āri. *To be enlightened,* *Apul. p.* 676. ↓ *Collustror.*

Colluo, ēre, ui, ūtum. aēt. [*ex con, & luo, i. e. lavo*] *To rinse, wash, or scour.* Dentes colluere, *Plin.* 25, 13. amphoram, *Cato,* 88.

Colluor, i. pass. *to be washed, rinsed, or scoured,* *Plin.* 20, 6.

† Collurcīnātio, ōnis. f. *Gluttony, gormandizing,* *Apul. p.* 523. ↓ *Ingluvies.*

† Collus, i. m. *Plaut. vid. Collum.*

Collūsiō, ōnis. f. verb. *Cic. Verr.* 5, 13. & ¶ Collūsiūm, *Ulp. Covin and collusion used among lawyers.*

Collūsor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A play-fellow, a fellow-gamster.* (2) ¶ *Also he that doth any thing by covin and collusion.* (1) Delphinus collusor puerorum, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 33. (2) *JCC.*

¶ Collūsiōriē, adv. *With covin and fraud, knavishly, by way of collusion,* *Ulp.* ↓ *Fraudulenter.*

Collustrans, tis. part. *Viewing, surveying.* Ariminus equo collustrans cuncta, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 45, 4. Omnia collustrans, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 651.

Collustrātus, a, um. part. *Made clear; enlightened, brightened,* *Cic. Orat.* 11. ¶ *Abditus, opacus, Id.*

Collustro, āre. aēt. [*ex con, & lustro*] (1) *To make clear, and lightsome; to enlighten.* (2) *To behold on every side, to look round about him, to take a view of, to take the survey of a place.* (1) Totum collustrat lumine mundum, *Ant. Poëta ap. Cic.* (2) Cum omnia collustrarem oculis, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 23. Visuque trementi Collustrat campos, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 510.

Collustror, āri. pass. *To be enlightened,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 43.

Collūtūlo, āre. aēt. *To defile. Met. To dishonour, to disgrace.* ¶ Hæc famigeratio te honestet, me autem collutulet, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 67.

Collūtus, a, um. part. [*à colluo*] *Washed, cleansed.* Collutis dentibus prodest, *Plin.* 13, 11.

¶ Collūviālis porcus, & Collūviāris, c. adj. *A pig that eats wash, Fest.*

Collūviārium, i. n. *A sink, or gutter; a common sewer,* *Vitruv.* 8, 7.

Collūvies, ei. f. [*à colluo*] (1) *Filth, or dirt; a sink, or kennel; sinking dirt of sinks, or such like.* (2) *Hegwash, draff, or sawill, for sawine.* (3) *A rabble of people.* (1) Colluvies nigro limo turbida, *Luc.* 4, 310. (2) *Plin.* 24, 19. (3) Et te in certamine vinci cum illo facilius patiaris, quā cum hoc in eā, quæ perspicitur futura, colluvie regnare, *Cic. ad Att.* 9, 10.

Collūvio, ōnis. f. [*à colluo*] (1) *Filth, wash.*

(2) *Met. Offscouring.* (1) Colluvio rerum, *Liv.* 3, 9. (2) = Cum ex hæc turbā, & colluvione, discedam, *Cic. de Sen. cap. ult. gentium, Liv.* 4, 1.

* ¶ Collūbistes, five Collūbistā, æ. m. *A banker, one that pays bills of exchange, or gives current, for foreign, coin, Ap. JCC.* † *Mensarius, nummularius, à*

* Collūbus, i. m. [*quod à κόλλυβος Gr.*] (1) *The gain, or loss, by changing money.* (2) *A bandling, or telling, of money.* (1) Nam collubus esse qui potest, cum utantur omnes uno genere nummorum? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 78. (2) Manibus collubo decoloratis, *Suet. Aug.* 5.

* Collūbra, æ. f. [*κόλλυβρα Gr.*] *A little loaf of bread, a bun, a sipet,* *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 12.

* Collūtricus, a, um. adj. à præced. *Bread sopd in broth, a brewis,* *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 15. & 17. *Vid. Turneb.* 4, 1.

* Collūrium, i. n. [*κολλύριον Gr.*] (1) *A medicine for the eyes, eye-salve.* (2) *A tent, or pessary.* (3) *A chyster.* (1) Hic oculis ego nigra meis colluria lippus illinere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 30. (2) Melle decocto & sale collurium tenue inditur foraminis, quo meat urina, *Plin.* 20, 18. (3) *Col.* 7, 30.

* Collātus, a, um. part. *Strained, cleansed.* Mel colatum, *Plin.* 13, 2.

* Cōlo, āre. aēt. [*à colum*] *To strain, purge, or cleanse.* Expressa aqua coletur, *Col.* 12, 11. ¶ *Aurum colare, To fine, or refine, gold, Apul.* p. 769.

Cōlo, ēre, ui, cultum. aēt. (1) *To till, or husband, ground.* (2) *To deck, trim, or adorn.* (3) *To dress, or prune.* (4) *To inhabit, live, or dwell in.* (5) *Met. To worship, to revere.* (6) *To love, favour, and esteem.* (7) *To make court to, to be attached to, or wait upon one.* (8) *To make love to a woman.* (9) *To exercise, practise, or study.* (10) *To follow, and use.* (11) *To maintain, preserve, and keep.* (1) = Arare, aut colere agrum, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 5. (2) Quin tu te collis, antequam ex eas domum? *Curt.* 8, 9, 21. (3) Quæ ad vitam colendam attinebant, *Cic.* (4) Laudato ingentia rura, Exiguum colito, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 412. = Colitur ea pars, & habitatur frequentissime, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 53. (5) = Colere, precari, venerarique deos, *Id.* (6) ¶ Non solum colere inter se, & diligere, sed etiam vereri, *Id. Am.* 22. (7) = Cæcilium colimus, & observamus diligenter, *Id.* (8) Formā impulsū nostrā nos amatores colunt, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 9. (9) Disciplinam colere, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 31. = Sequi & colere leges, *Id.* (10) Ubi tu es, qui colere mores Massilienses postulas? *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 4, 1. (11) Veritate, amicitia, fide, societas; pietate propinquitas, colitur, *Cic.* ¶ Colere principem donis, *To make him presents, Liv.* § Hanc olim veteres vitam coluere, *They led this kind of life, or lived in this manner, Virg.* Servitutem apud aliquem colere, *To serve under one, Plaut.* Inter se colere, *To love, and live together, Cic. Att.* 13, 11.

Cōlor, i, cultus. pass. *To be tilled, respected, worshiped, &c.* *Cic. ut in aēt.*

† Colobathrārii, ōrum. m. pl. *Those that walk upon filth,* *Gl. Vet.*

* Cōlōcāsia, æ. f. [*κολοκασία Gr.*] *The Egyptian bean, which bore such great leaves, that pots and cups were made thereof,* *Plin.* 21, 15.

* Cōlōcāsium, i. n. [*κολοκάσιον Gr.*] *An Egyptian bean,* *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 20.

* Cōlōcynthis, idis. f. [*à κολοκυνθίς Gr. idem*] *A kind of wild gourd, purging pblegm, the apple whereof is called Coloquintida,* *Plin.* 20, 3.

* Cōlon, i. n. [*à κῆλον Gr. i. e. membrum*] (1) *The great gut winding from the left side unto the right, in which is the disease called the colick.* (2) *A member of a sentence.* (1) Coli vitium sanatur, *Plin.* 20, 7. = *Alvus, Gell.* 12, 5. =

Laxius intestinum, *Cels.* 1, 7. (2) In membra quædam, quæ Græci κῶλα vocant, dispartiebat orationem libentiū, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.*

Cōlōna, æ. f. *A husbandman's wife, a country woman.* Cum duro parca colona viro, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 692.

¶ Cōlōnārium, i. n. *A certain rent, or duty, paid for*

for things belonging to husbandry; a land-tax, Cael. ex Cic. & Cael. Si latio sana sit, rectius, ut videtur, columnarium.

Cōlōnīa, æ. f. (1) A colony, or plantation, to which people are sent to dwell; a company of people transplanted from one place to another, with an allowance of land for the tillage: Among the Romans they were either military, or planted by the authority of the Senate for different causes, and with different privileges; some being free of Rome, others of Italy only. (2) || A grange, or farm where husbandry is kept; a fee-farm, or copy-hold. (3) Met. Any dwelling house. (1) In togatam Galliam mittit at colonias civium Romanas, Cael. Ex istis enim meliore conditione esse colonias, quam municipia, Gell. 15, 13. (2) JCC. (3) Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 40. Qui plura de coloniis scire velit, adeat Onuphrium Panvinium de Republica Romanâ copiosè differentem, nec non Sigonium de jure provinciarum, cap. 10.

Cōlōnīcus, a, um, adj. (1) Pertaining to husbandry. (2) Pertaining to a colony. (1) Varr. de R. R. 1. (2) Decuriones colonici, Suet. in Aug. 46. Cohortes colonicæ, Cael. B. C. 2, 19. Ovis colonica, Plin. 26, 10.

Cōlōnus, a, um, adj. That may be tilled, or fit to be tilled. || Colonus ager, Belonging to a plantation, or colony, Cic. Phil. 5, 19.

Cōlōnus, i. m. [à colo] (1) A husbandman, a farmer, a tiller of the ground. (2) A hind, or country fellow at service; hinc Angl. a clown. (3) A planter that goes to settle in some other place. (1) Qui colonus habuit conductum de Celeniâ fundum, Cic. pro Cæc. 32. (2) || Comiter agat dominus cum colonis, Col. (3) Ascribere colonos novos, Cic. Phil. 2. || Colonos partiaris, A tenant, that goes shares in the profit of the land with his landlord, Dig. = Colonos perpetuarius, A tenant for life, Gratian. Colonos catenarum, A bond-slave, Plaut. Af. 2, 2, 32. more suo.

* **Cōlōphon**, ōnis, m. [Κολοφών Gr.] A city of Ionia, so famous for its cavalry, that those who were assisted by them in the wars, always thought themselves sure of gaining the victory: hence, figuratively, An end, accomplishment, or achievement; of a work; a conclusion. || Colophonem addere, To make an end of, or finish, a thing, Locutio prov. vid. Erasmi. Chil.

Cōlōr, vel **Cōlos**, ōris, m. (1) A natural colour. (2) A complexion, or the air of one's face. (3) A die, or hue. (4) A painter's colours. (5) The outward show, or beauty, of a thing. (6) A cloak, or pretence; an excuse, or plea. (1) Casæ colos triplex, Plin. Flammeus colos, Lucr. 6, 207. (2) Color verus, corpus solidum & succi plenum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26. (3) Triplici diversa colore Licia circundo, Virg. Ecl. 8, 73. (4) Hinc picturæ quater colorem induxit, Plin. 35, 10. (5) Nimiùm ne crede colori, Virg. Ecl. 2, 17. (6) Dic aliquem, sodes, dic, Quintilian, colorem, Juuv. 6, 279. || Colores rhetorici, Rhetorical figures and ornament, Cic. Vitæ color, The state, or condition, of life, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 60. Color civitatis, The beauty, or stateliness, of a city, Cic. Att. 4, 16.

Cōlōrātē, adv. [à seq.] By way of colour, or pretence, Quint. Decl. 285.

Cōlōrātus, a, um, part. comp. or. (1) Coloured, painted. (2) Met. Set out, graced and garnished with figures and ornament; trimmed, swamped, varnished over. (3) Disguised, pretended. (4) Also tanned, sunburnt, black, or tawny, as Moors are. (1) Coloratus arcus ex nubibus, Cic. N. D. 3, 20. Præstantior & colorator, Plin. 12, 3. (2) Urbanitate quâdam quasi colorata oratio, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 46. (3) Quæ scribis non sunt ficta, nec colorata, Sen. Ep. 16. (4) Virtutem invenies pulverulentam, coloratam, &c. Id. de Vita Beata.

Cōlōro, are, act. [à color] (1) To colour, to die. (2) Met. To give a complexion, or set a gloss on a thing. (3) To insinuate, to make tawny. (4) To disguise, to cloak. (1) Lignum si colorare libet, Plin. (2) Cic. de Orat. 2, 14. (3) Quæ aurora suis rubra colorat equis, Prop. 3, 13. (4) Val. Max. 4, 2.

Cōlōror, are, pass. To be sunburnt, discoloured, or tanned, Cic. Orat. 2, 14.

* **Cōlōsseus**, a, um, adj. In form of a colossus, or of the height and bigness of such a statue; giant-like, Plin. 357.

* **Cōlōssicōterus**, a, um, adj. [Κολοσσικώτερος, comp. Gr. à colossicus] Colossicotera onera, i. e. quæ ingentiora, More bulky, or heavy, Vitruv. 10, 16. Sed illi tanquam peculiari relinq.

* **Cōlōssicus**, a, um, adj. [Κολοσσικός, Gr.] Of a huge, high and size, like a colossus. Colossicum signum, Plin. 34, 8. Colossici Apollinis in fano basis, Vit. 10, 6.

* **Cōlōssinus color**, A bright purple colour, Plin. 21, 9.

* **Cōlōssus**, i. m. [Κολοσσός, Gr. i. e. ὑπερμεγέθης ἀνδρῆς, Etymolog. à caletō vel coletō artificē, Fest. al. à Colosso Lysippi discipulo, à quo formatus] A great image, or high statue, as that at Rhodes, which was 70 cubits high, One of the seven wonders of the world. A huge pillar, or statue. Moles statuarum, quas Colossos vocant, turribus pares, Plin. 34, 7.

* || **Cōlōssus**, a, um, adj. Colossus statuas, Gru-ter. ex Lampr. Alex. 8, 25. ubi Colossas, Casaub. Vid. Colosseus.

Cōlōstra, æ. f. & trum, i. n. (1) The first milk after the birth, that comes from the teats of a woman, or beast; beeplings. (2) Met. A term of endearment. (1) Col. 7, 3. (2) Meum cor, mea colōstra, meus molliculus caseus! Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 154. more suo.

Cōlōstratio, ōnis, f. A disease incident to young ones, by sucking the dam's milk, two days after the birth, Plin. 11, 31.

Cōlōstrātus, a, um, adj. Thick, like beeplings. Colōstrati, Infants that suck the mother's first milk after her child birth, which is curdy and unwholesome, Plin. 28, 9.

Cōlōstrum, i. n. Beeplings. De primo matrum lacte colōstra damus, Mart. 13, 38. Vid. Colōstra.

Cōlūber, bri, m. A serpent lying in the shadow of woods, as some say; others, as Pliny 32, 5, take it for a water-snake; more probably the former. Coluber mala gramina pascit, Virg. Æn. 2, 471. Testo affuetus coluber, Id. Geor. 3, 418. || Colubri cæci, Belly worms, Col. 10, 230. Colubri ferum monstrum, Ov. Met. 5, 241.

Cōlubra, æ. f. A female snake, or adder, Ov. Met. 6, 559.

* **Cōlubrifer**, a, um, adj. Having snakey tresses, Ov. Met. 5, 241. & Luc. 9, 672.

Cōlubrinus, a, um, adj. Of a snake. Met. wilely, crafty. Vos colubrino ingenio ambæ estis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 6.

* **Cōlūm**, i. n. [à κολύω, arceo, quod sordes colando arcentur.] (1) A colander, a strainer. (2) A wheel, such as fishers use. (3) A member of a sentence. (4) The colick. (1) Cola pistorum, Virg. Geor. 2, 242. (2) Plin. 26, 1. (3) Vid. Colon. (4) Coli tormenta, Plin. 22, 22. || Colūm nivarium, A strainer, which they first filled with snow, and then put their wine in to cool, as it ran through, Mart. 14, 104.

† **Cōlūma**, æ. f. antiqui diceb. pro Columna, Quint. 1. c. 7. Unde dimin. Columella.

* **Cōlūmba**, æ. f. [à κολυμβῆς, urinatrix, anatis genus, Hesych.] A dove, a pigeon, a culver, of which Varro makes three kinds: viz. || Colūmbæ agrestes, quæ à colore Livie dicuntur, Wild dove-house pigeons, of a blue colour. Cellares, tame pigeons, that keep about the house, and come to hand; and Miscellæ, A mingled breed of both, de R. R. 3, 7. statim à princ.

* **Cōlūmbar**, aris, n. (1) A pillory. (2) || Colūmbaria, pl. Holes in the sides of ships, through which the oars appear, like pigeon-holes. (3) The mortise holes, wherein the ends of rafters are fastened, in buildings. (4) Holes and spaces, out of which water runs, after it is taken up by the water mill wheel. (1) In colūmbari collum haud multo post erit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 50. (2) Ibid. 19, 2. (3) Vit. 4, 2. (4) Vit. 10, 9.

* **Cōlūmbāria**, æ. f. sc. domus, vel cella. A pigeon house, Varr. de R. R. 3, 7.

* **Cōlūmbāris**, e. adj. Of a dove, or pigeon. || Columbaris cella, A pigeon-hole, Col. Columbare stercus, Id. 8, 8.

* **Cōlūmbārium**, i. n. (1) A pigeon-house, a dove-cote. (2) A pigeon-hole for a pair to breed in, a locker. (1) Varr. 3, 7. (2) Varr. || Colūmbārium fictile, An earthen pot for birds to breed in, Col. 8, 8. statim ab initio.

* **Cōlūmbārius**, i. m. He that keeps a culver-house, the keeper of a dove-house, Varr. R. R. 3, 7.

* || **Cōlūmbātim**, vel, ut Vossio placet, || Cōlūmbūlātīm, adv. Like doves, Colūmbatīm labra conferens labris, Mattius ap. Gell. 20, 8.

|| **Cōlūmbīna**, æ. f. sc. herba, Vervain. Colūmbīna supina seu militaris, Basse, or flat, vervain, Apul. Hinc Angl. a columbine.

* **Cōlūmbīnus**, a, um, adv. Of, or belonging to, pigeons. Columbinus fimus, Plin. Ovum columbinum, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 56. || Pulli columbini, Young pigeons, Cic. Fam. 9, 18.

* **Cōlūmbor**, aris sum, i. e. collabellare, To bill, or kiss, like doves. Calumbatur Mæcenæ, ap. Sen. Ep. 114. ubi Lips. Colubatur.

* || **Cōlūmbūlātīm**, adv. Billing like a dove, Catullo imputat Litt. sed non invenio, Vid. Colūmbatīm.

* **Cōlūmbūlus**, i. m. A little dove, a young pigeon, Plin. Ep. 9, 25. Vid. Columba.

* **Cōlūmbus**, i. m. A cock pigeon, Col. 8, 8.

* **Cōlūmella**, æ. f. [dim. à columna, extrito n. vel à columa, ut antiqui pronunciabant, Quint.]

(1) || A little pillar. (2) A tomb-stone, or pillar of inscription. (1) Animadverti columellam non procul è dumis eminentem, Lex. ex Cæf. (2) Lucilli columellâ hâc situ Metrophanes. Sic enim emendavit wân Scal. Luceilei columella heic situ Metrophanes st, Martialis 11, 91. Forma salebrosa & obsoleta & ex hâc lectione, Donat. in Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 57. interpretatur columellam servum majorem domus, quod sanè elogium supra servilem sortem esse videtur.

Cōlūmellāris, e. adj. Of the fashion of a little pillar, inde || Columellares dentes, The teeth next to the dog-teeth, or eye-teeth; the cheek teeth, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. statim à princip.

Cōlūmen, inis, n. [à columis, quod domum columem præstet] (1) The wind-beam, principal post, or prop, of a house. (2) A mountain. (3) Met. A stay, or support, of any thing; a buttress, the chief and principal, the head. (1) Columen in summo fastigio culminis; unde & columnæ dicuntur, Vit. 4, 2. (2) Sub altis Phrygiæ columnibus, Catull. 61, 71. (3) Amicorum columen, Cic. Phil. 13, 12. familiæ, Ter. Phorm. 15, 57. & ex eo Cic. Ita & Horatius, reum suarum columen, appellat Mæcenatem, l. 2. Ode 17. = Senati columen, præsidium populi, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 6.

Cōlūmis, e. adj. Whole, sound, safe, healthy, Plaut. Trinum. 3, 3, 15. Hinc Incolumis.

Cōlūmna, æ. f. [columna dict. quod columen sustineat, Vit. mox laudandus.] (1) A round pillar, or post, that bears up the roof, or top, of the house; a column. (2) Met. A support, or one on whom is our dependence. (1) Columen in summo fastigio culminis; unde & columnæ dicuntur, Vit. 4, 2. (2) Injurioso ne pede proruas Mæcenatem stantem columnam, Hor. Carm. 1, 35.

Cōlūmnā ii, ōrum, pl. m. Bankrupts, spendthrifts, and bigerly fellows, who being much in debt were often sued, and brought to the columna Mænia, where actions of debt were tried, Cael. ad C. c. Ep. 8, 9.

Cōlūmnārium, i. n. (1) A tribute, which was exacted for every pillar that held up the house, as ostiarium was for the doors. (2) Vent-holes in aqueducts. (1) Cael. B. C. 3, 32. Cic. ad Att. 13, 6. (2) Columnaria, ōrum, Vitruv. 8, c. ult.

|| **Cōlūmnātio**, ōnis, f. A building, or proping, with pillars, Apul. Flor. 811. ed. Delph.

|| **Cōlūmnātus**, a, um, adj. Having many pillars; proped, or under-set, with pillars, Varr. R. 3, 5. Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 56.

Columella, æ. f. dim. *A little pillar*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10. si sana sit lectio. *Vid.* Columella.

* || **Cōlūri**, ōrum. pl. m. [ex κόλος mancus, & ἀπὸ cauda, quod altera pars eorum semper sub horizonte lateat] *Imaginary circles meeting in the poles of the world, concerning which see* Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 15.

Cōlurnus, a, um. adj. *Made of the hazel, or cornel, tree*, Virg. Geor. 2, 396.

Cōlus, i. f. raro m. in ablat. etiam *colu*; nam ant. in quo ordine etiam protulerunt [à colendo, quia ad cultum pertinet, Perot.] *A distaff, or rock; a whorl*. Quando ad me venis cum tuā colu & lanā, Cic. Or. 2, 68. **Colum** molli lanā amictum, Catull. Nupt. Pell. 311. quidam tamen libri habent *amictam*. Lydā pensa diurna colo feci, Prop. 4, 10, 48. Deducat plenā stamina longa colo, Tibull. 1, 3, 86.

Cōlustra, æ. f. [à coalescendo] *The first milk, or beestings*. *Vid.* Colostrea.

Cōlustrum, i. n. *Beestings of milk*, Mart. *Vid.* Colostrum.

Cōlūthea, ōrum. n. pl. *Funkets, sweet-meats*, Pers. 1, 3, 7.

* **Cōlymbādes**, um. f. pl. [ἀπὸ τῆς κολύμβης, i. e. à nando] *Pickled olives, so tight that they swim in the pickle*, Plin. 23, 3.

* || **Cōlymbus**, i. m. [ab eodem] *A pond, or place to swim, or wash, in*, Lamp. Elog. 23, Lat. Piscina.

Com, præpositio inseparabilis pro *con*. posita ante *p, b, m.* ut *compingo, comburo, commoveo*; remanet item ante *e* in his, *comedo, comes*.

* **Cōma**, æ. f. [κόμη, Gr.] (1) *A bush, or head, of hair*. (2) *Analogicè, Branches and leaves of trees*. (3) *And of herbs*. (4) *Flakes of fire, that fall from torches*. (5) *The sun-beams*. (1) Scindens identidem dolore intonsam comam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. (2) Arboreas mulceat aura comas, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 36. (3) Papaveras subsecat ungue comas, Id. Fast. 4, 438. (4) Vidēn' ut faces splendidas quatiant comas? Catull. 59, 78, 99. (5) Idcirco sol auricomus dixit Val. Flacc. 4, 92.

* || **Cōma**, ātis. n. [qu. κοίμησις, somnus] *A kind of lethargy*, Gal.

* **Cōmans**, tis. part. [à como, āre.] (1) *Having long hair, bairy, bushy*. (2) *Bearing long grass, also full of leaves*. (1) Comantem Androgei galeam induitur, Virg. Æn. 2, 391. (2) Ora comanti Mergit humo, Stat. Comans Narcissus, Virg. Geor. 4, 122. ¶ **Stella comans**, *A comet, or blazing-star*, Ov. Met. 15, 749.

* **Cōmarchus**, i. m. sc. Vicorum præfectus [ex κόμη, vicus, & ἀρχός, vel ἀρχων, princeps] *An earl, a governor of a town, or city; a burgomaster*, Plant. Curc. 2, 3, 7.

* **Cōmāron**, i. n. [κόμαρον, Gr.] *A wilding, or crab*, Plin. 15, 28.

* **Cōmārus**, i. f. [à κόμαρος, Gr. idem] *A wilding, or crab-tree; also a crab*, Plin. 15, 24. Lat. unedo dicunt.

* **Cōmātus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Having hair, or a bush of hair*. (2) *Having branches and leaves*. (1) ¶ Calvus cum fueris, eris comatus, Mart. 1, 73. (2) Comata sylva, Catull. 4, 11.

|| **Combennōnes**, um. pl. m. [à benna, lingua Gallicā vehiculum] *Fellow travelers in one wagon*, Fest.

Combibo, ēie, bibi, itum. (1) *To drink together, to suck in, or drink up*. (2) *Met. To learn, to take in*. (1) Ut atrum Corpore combiberet venenum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 28. (2) Artes combibere, Cic. Fin. 3, 2.

Combibo, ōnis. m. *A pot-companion*, Cic. Ep. 9, 25.

Combibor, i. pass. *To be drank together, &c.* Ov. Met. 15, 275.

|| **Combino** [κατὰ δύο ζυγνύω, Gl. Cyril.] *To couple, or join together*. ¶ *Met.* Obsequia combinans numeris æquata; non meritis, Sidon. 9, 8. † **Adnecto, connecto, conjungo**.

Combretum, i. n. *An herb, the same with Volubilis*, Plin. 21, 6.

Comburendus, a, um. part. *To be burnt with*. Cochleæ cum testis suis comburendæ, Cels. 5, 21.

Comburens, tis. part. *Burning, consuming*. Turbine ventorum comburens impete magno, Lucr. 6, 152.

Combūro, ēre, fsi, stum. act. [ex con & ant. buro, unde bustum] (1) *To burn, or consume, with fire*. (2) *To scorch, parch, or dry up*. (3) || *Met. To pass away, or spend*. (1) Vivos aliquos comburere, Cic. 2. fr. 1, 2. (2) Nimius calor comburebat gutturem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 22. ubi al. amburebat. (3) Ubi nunc comburemus diem? Id. Men. 1, 2, 43.

Combūror, i. pass. *To be burnt*, Cels. 3, 20. || **Combustio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A burning*. Ne combustionem sentiat, Apic. 4, 4.

Combustus, a, um. part. *Burnt, or consumed, in the funeral pile*. Cæsar etiam in foro combustus, Cic. ad Attic. 4, 10. Fæx combusta, Cels. 5, 18.

* **Cōme**, es. f. [à comæ similitudine] *An herb called goats beard*, Plin. 21, 15. & 17, 13. = *Tragopogon*.

† **Cōmēdim** pro comedam, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 4. **Comedint**, Id. Truc. 2, 6, 53.

Cōmēdendus, a, um. part. *To be eaten up, or fed upon*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 19. ¶ **Comedendum** aliquem propinare, *To eat one out of house and home*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 57.

Cōmēdo, is. *vel comes, comest, edere, vel esse, edi, esum, vel esum*. (1) *To eat, to eat up*. (2) *To waste, consume, devour, squander away*. (1) Tam facile vincēs, quā pyrum vulpes comest, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 32. (2) Comedere rem, Id. bona, Hor. nummos, patrimonium, Cic. ¶ **Comedere beneficium**, *To forget a kindness*, Id. Phil. 13. **Comedere aliquem**, *To eat one out of house and home*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 11.

† **Cōmēdo**, ōnis. m. *One that eats and consumes all his substance, a wasteful glutton, a riotous person, a spendthrift*, Varr. ap. Non.

|| **Cōmēdus**, i. m. *An eater up, a devourer*, Fest.

† **Comedo**, gurgēs.

* **Cōmens**, tis. part. *Combing, or kumbing*, Mart. 12, 83.

† **Comeo**, ap. vet. pro coëo, unde comes & comitia.

Cōmes, itis. c. g. [ex con & eo] (1) *A companion, a fellow-traveler*. (2) *A colleague, or partner in government*. (3) *An attendant, or follower*. (4) *A partaker*. (5) *An accessory, or abettor*. (6) *A privado, or confidant*. (7) *All sorts of officers accompanying the governors of provinces*. (8) *Also assistants to the judges in common affairs*. (9) || *In the lower empire, the chief manager of any office whatsoever. Also an earl, or count*. (1) Itinerum comes & socius, Cic. Fam. 13, 71. Fugæ comitem habet uxorem, Patere. 2, 53. (2) Imperii comes, Sen. Hippol. 1111. (3) ¶ = *Non ut commilito, sed ut comes, affectatorque*, Plin. Epist. 8, 23. (4) = *Socius atque comes, tum honoris, tum etiam calamitatis*, Cic. pro Sull. 24. (5) ¶ Hujus autem rei idem & dux, & comes, Id. pro Mart. 4. (6) *Me supremum habuisti comitem consiliis tuis*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 15. (7) *Præfecti, medici, scribæ, accensi, aruspices, præcones, comites illi dilecti, manus tuæ erant*, Cic. 4. Verr. (8) = *Quos tibi comites & adjuutores negotiorum publicorum dedit ipsa respub.* Id. Qu. fr. 1, 19. (9) *Comes domorum, stabuli, horreorum, operum, &c.*

* **Cōmessābundus**, a, um. adj. *Comessabundus exercitus*, Curt. 9, 34. *Vid.* Comissabundus.

* **Cōmessans**, tis. part. *Reveling, rioting*. Temulentos comessantesque protexit, Curt. 8, 33. *Reclius comissans*.

* **Cōmessatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A riotous banquet*. *Vid.* Comissatio.

* **Cōmessator**, ōris. m. verb. *A reveler*. *Vid.* Comissator.

Cōmessē, pro comedere, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 21.

Cōmessēm, pro comederem, Catull. 27, 14.

* **Cōmessor**, āris. dep. [à κομᾶζω] *To banquet after supper, or at unseasonable times; to revel*. *Vid.* Comissor, sic enim reclius scrib.

Cōmess, pro comedit, Plaut. *Vid.* Comedo.

Cōmessūra, æ. f. *An eating, or feeding*, Cato, 157.

Cōmēsus, & **Cōmestus**, a, um. part. (1) || *Eaten up*. (2) *Spent in luxury*. (1) Venenum celerius potuit comestum quā epotum in venas permanere, Cic. in Sall. 20. (2) ¶ **Patrimonio non comesto**, sed devorato, Id.

Cōmēsūrus, a, um. part. *About to eat*, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 25.

* **Cōmēta**, & **Cōmētes**, æ. m. [à κόμη coma] *A comet, or blazing star*. Cometæ prænuncii calamitatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 5. Belli mala signa cometes, Tibull. 2, 5, 71. Latine Stella cincinnata, Cic. crinita, Plin. comans, Ov.

* **Cōmicē**, adv. *Like a comedy, pleasantly, comically, merrily*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 8.

* **Cōmicus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Belonging to comedy*. (2) *Represented in comedies, comical*. (1) Comicus versus, Plin. poeta, Cic. (2) *Davus sis comicus, atque Stes capite obstituto*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 91.

* **Cōmicus**, i. m. sc. poeta. *A writer, or maker, of interludes, or comedies*. ¶ **Tragici & comici nunquam æquē sunt meditati**, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 4.

Cominia, genus olivæ, Plin. 15, 3.

Cōminus, adv. [ex con & manus] (1) *Nigh at hand, hand to hand*. (2) *Forthwith, presently, instantly*. (1) ¶ **Unum Cominus ense ferit**, jaculo cadit eminus ipse, Ov. Met. 3, 119. (2) *Jaculo qui semine cominus arva Insequitur*, Virg. Geor. 1, 134.

* **Cōmis**, e. adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* [à κόμης, ornatus] (1) *Gentle, mild, gracious, affable, or easy to be spoken to; good natured, kind, courteous*. (2) *Nice, courteous, having a delicate taste, loving curious arts*. (1) *Quis C. Lælio comior, quis jucundior?* Cic. *Comissimis sermonibus*, Apul. 1, 10, 11. (2) *Vet. Gloss. comis. κόμης, quin & Plinius Tiberium parum comem dixit, quod elegantiarum [de picturis enim sermo est] negligentior esset*, 35, 4.

* **Cōmissābundus**, a, um. adj. *Reveling*, Liv. 9, 17. Plin. 21, 3.

* **Cōmissatio**, ōnis. f. verb. [à comissor] *Reveling, junketing, and making merry, when supper is done*, Cic. ¶ **Epulas quadrifariam dispertiebat**, in jentacula, prandia, cœnas, comissationes, Suet. Vit. 13.

* **Cōmissator**, ōris. m. *A reveler*, Liv. ¶ **Comissatores conjurationis**, *Riotous, reveling conspirators*, Cic. ad Att. 1, 16.

* **Cōmissor**, ātus sum. dep. [à κομᾶζω, quod à κόμη, temulentia Deum, id. qui Moabitum Deus καμῶ] *To make good cheer, to revel, dance and be merry*, Hor. Car. 4, 1, 11. ¶ *Al. scrib. comessor, comessor, comissor, vel commissor*.

Cōmitans, tis. part. *Accompanying*. Comitante numero deorum, Ov. Met. 14, 235. Comitante principum juventute, Just. 2, 4.

* **Cōmitas**, ātis. f. *Affability, gentleness, courtesy, humanity, mildness, kindness*. = *Conciliat animos comitas affabilitasque sermonis*, Cic. Off. 2, 14. = *Virtutes aliæ in comitate & beneficentiâ positæ*, Id. de Orat. 2, 84. ¶ *Quid tam distans, quā à severitate comitas?* Id.

Cōmitātus, a, um. part. or comp. [à comitor.] *He that accompanies, or is accompanied, or attended*. Musis comitatus, Ov. A. Am. 2, 279. ¶ *Parum comitatus, With little company attending him*, Cic. Bellum comitata femina, Stat. Theb. 8, 590. Asclepiades, rogatus quidnam ei cecitas attulisset, respondit, ut esset uno puero comitator, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39.

Cōmitātus, ūs. m. (1) *A train, or retinue, of attendants, or followers*. (2) *A prince's court*. (3) *A convoy of provision*. (4) || *A county*. (1) Si modò satis tecti est ad comitatum nostrum recipiendum, Cic. Fam. 6, 19. (2) *Ausonius Ep. 17, & infer. ævi script.* (3) *Neque maximi comitatus in castra pervenire poterant*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 48. (4) *Infer. script.*

* **Cōmiter**, simē. sup. adv. (1) *Gently, courteously, kindly, civilly*. (2) *Splendidly, genteely*. (1) = *Comissimē, ac lepidissimē*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66. = *Universi comiter, ac benignē, tribunos appellare*, Liv. 2, 44. (2) Plin. 17, 1.

Cōmitia, ōrum. pl. n. as ¶ *consularia comitia*,

mitia, ædilitia, tribunitia, for electing consuls, &c. An assembly of people for choosing officers, or making of by-laws. ¶ Comititia curiata, sub quibus calata continebantur, when the people gave their votes by whole courts, Varr. de L. L. 4. centuriata, when by hundreds, Liv. 2, 2. tributa, when by tribes, Cic. A convention, parliament, or common council may be so called. Vid. Gruchium de comitiis Rom. & Roſin. Antiq. Rom. 1. 6. Vid. Comitium.

Cōmitialis, e. adj. Pertaining to such an assembly. ¶ Comitialis morbus, The falling sickness. Comitialis homo, One sick of the falling evil; Plin. 20, 5. Dies comitialis, A day wherein the people met to consult of matters, Cic. Fest. interp. ¶ Comitialis homines, Litigious people, constantly attending courts, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 7. ¶ Nefasti, Ibid.

Cōmitialiter, adv. In manner, or by reason, of the falling sickness, Plin. 21, 21.

Cōmitiarius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to, or after the manner of, a publick assembly, or convocation of people, Liv. 23, 16. ¶ Sed. al. alit. leg.

¶ Cōmitiatus, a, um. adj. Chosen by consent of the people in a publick assembly, Alcon. in procem. action. in Verr.

Cōmitiatus, ūs. m. An assembly, or meeting, of the people in the court-house, or town-hall, Cic. de Leg. 3, 19. Comp. leg. ap. Just. 27, 2.

Cōmītiū, i. n. [à comeo pro cōeo, Varr.] (1) Properly any assembly. (2) Particularly of people met for the making laws, &c. (3) But, more frequently, the place where the assembly met; a parliament-house, the court, or town hall, the state house. (1) Ad comitia amicorum ventitavit, Nep. in Attic. 4. (2) Vid. Comitia suprā. (3) ¶ Forum, comitium, curiam, armatis occupare, Cic. pro Sext. 35.

Cōmīto, āre. act. To accompany, Ov. & Propert. frequenter, id. quod

Cōmītor, ātus sum. dep. & raro pass. (1) To attend, or wait, upon one. (2) To go along with, to follow. (3) To be accompanied. (1) Herilem filium comitatur in scholas, Suet. de Palæmone grammatico. (2) Nupta senatori comitata est Hippia ludum, Juu. 6, 82. § Pastorem comitantur oves, Virg. Æn. 3, 660. § Quæ comitantur huic vitæ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35. (3) In alto quoque comitantur marinis canibus, Plin. 9, 55.

* ¶ Comma, ātis. n. [à κόμην, seco] A part of a member in a period marked thus (,) . Lat. incisio, vel incisum, Cic. vertit. Commata, um. pl. Trenches whereby the water is let out, floodgates, sluices, Ulp.

Commāculātus, a, um. part. Defiled, strained. Fraudibus involuti, aut flagitiis commaculati, Tac. Ann. 16, 33, 4.

Commāculō, āre. act. [ex con & maculo] To spot, defile, or stain; to soil. ¶ Commaculare manus sanguine, To imbrue his hands with blood, Virg. Ecl. 8, 48. Met. Commaculare se ambitu, To stain his reputation by bribery, Cic. pro Cœl. 7.

Commādeo, ēre, ui. To be moist, or wet; to be well soaked. Coquito usque dum commadebit bene, Cato 136.

Commandūcātus, a, um. part. Chewed, or champed, with one's teeth. Commanducatus cibus, Plin. 22, 22. Linguam abscissam & commanducatam in eum expuit, Val. Max. 33, 4.

Commandūcātus, ūs. m. A champing and chewing, Plin. 24, 4. ¶ Sed ibi mel. lib. commanducato.

Commandūco, āre. act. To chew meat, to champ with his teeth, Plin. 19, 8. = Mando, Cic.

† Commāneo, ēre, fi, sum. To tarry, or abide, together, Macro. Sat. 6, 8. † Simul manere.

¶ Commānīpūlāris, is. m. A soldier of the same band, a fellow-soldier, a comrade, Tac. 4, 46. † Contubernalis, Cic.

¶ Commānīpūlātiō, ōnis. f. A company of soldiers of one band, Spart. † Contubernium, Cic.

† Commārītus, i. m. He that is instead of a husband, a partner in a wife, Plaut. Caf. 4, 2. ult.

¶ Commāscūlo, āre. act. ¶ Commāsculare

frontem, To set a bold face upon it, to look like a man, Macro. Sat. 7, 11. † Perfricare frontem.

Commeans, tis. part. Going, or passing, to and again; way-faring. Intentus & commeans animus, Cic. N. D. 1, 11. Tres biremes appulere ad usus commeantium illo mari, Tac. Ann. 4, 27, 2. ¶ Commeantes, Soldiers that go out upon a convoy, G. ex Veg. 3, 8.

Commeātūrus, a, um. part. About to go, Col. 1, 3.

Commeātus, ūs. m. [à commeo] (1) A safe conduct, leave to pass to and fro, a passport, or pass. (2) Also provision of viſuals, either publick, or private. (3) Sometimes, a furlow, the time appointed for a soldier's absence. (4) A convoy of a ship, or fleet. (5) ¶ Also a convoy of soldiers, that secures provisions coming to the army. (1) Appius collegis in castrā scribit, ne Virginio commeatum dent, Liv. 3, 46. (2) Prohibere commeatu & privato & publico, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 17. (3) Ad diem commeatus venire, Ad Heren. 1, 25. (4) Duobus commeatibus ad exercitum reportare constituit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 23. Prioris commeatus expositis militibus, Id. (5) Veget.

Commēdātor, ātus sum. dep. To meditate and muse upon; to think, or consider, of a thing diligently; to con it over, Lucr. 6, 111. & ad Heren. 3, 18.

Commēmīni, iſſe. verb. defect. To remember, or have in remembrance, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 16. Cic. Tusc. 1, 6.

Commēmōrābilis, e. adj. Worth the mentioning, or remembering. Dabo pugnam claram & commemorabilem, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 111. Alia commemorabilia proferre possum, Cic. N. D. 2, 52.

† Commēmōrāmentum, i. n. A mentioning, Cæcil. ap. Non. † Commemoratio.

Commēmōrandus, a, um. part. Worthy to be mentioned, remembered, or spoken of. O commemoranda judicia! Cic. Att. in Verr. 14.

Commēmōrans, tis. part. Mentioning. Refugia salutis suæ, & unica præſidia commemorans, Just. 14, 3.

Commēmōrātiō, ōnis. f. verb. A mentioning and putting in mind of, a remembrance, a commemoration. Commemoratio immemoris beneficii, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 16.

Commēmōro, āre. act. (1) To call to mind, to recount. (2) To mention, or speak of; to remember, to call to remembrance. (3) To rehearse, to make a rehearsal of, to commemorate. (4) To advertiſe, or acquaint. (1) Quid quoque die dixerim, audiverim, egerim, commemoro vespere, Cic. de Senect. 11. (2) De quibus antè commemoravi, Id. pro Font. 14. (3) Beneficia meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt, non commemorare qui contulit, Cic. de Amic. 20. (4) Chlamydem commemores, quanti conducta est, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 88.

Commēmōror, āri. pass. To be mentioned, or recounted. Hæc ab ipsis inflatus commemorabantur, Cæs. B. G. 2, 39. Monumenta clementiæ commemorantur in regibus, Cic. pro Deiot. 14.

Commendābilis, e. adj. Worthy to be praised and commended, commendable. Novitate inventi à se operis commendabilis, Paterc. 2, 9. fin.

Commendans, tis. part. Commending, trusting. Commendans illi sua, Paterc. 2, 123.

Commendātiō, ōnis. f. verb. A commendation, or recommendation; a ſetting forth, or graceing, of one. Prima commendatio proficiſcitur à modestis, Cic. Off. 2, 13.

Commendātītus, a, um. adj. ¶ Commendatitiae literæ, Letters of recommendation, or letters recommendatory, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 1.

¶ Commendātor, ōris. m. verb. He that commends, or praises, Vopisc. in Prob. Symmach. Ep. 1, 40. hinc

Commendātrix, icis. f. She, or it, who praises, or commends. Legem vitiorum emendatricem eſſe oportet, commendatricemque virtutum, Cic. de Leg. 1, 22.

Commendātus, a, um. part. & adj. ex part. or. comp. ſimus. superl. (1) Committed to charge, or keeping; commended, or recommended. (2) Va-

lued, praised, esteemed, regarded. (1) = Cui fortunæ commendatæ sunt atque concreditæ, Cic. pro Roſc. Am. 39. (2) Commendationis famæ eſſe, Plin. 25, 10. Commendatissimo operi hoc vitium, Sen. Rogo ut habeas meos à me commendatissimos, Cic. Fam. 14, 26.

Commendo, āre. act. [ex con & mando] (1) To commit, or put, one in trust with; to recommend to one's favour, or care. (2) To commend, praise, or ſet forth; to ſet off with advantage, to grace and credit, to procure one favour, and get him esteem. (1) = § Ego me tuæ commendo & committo fidei, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47. § Duos filios apud hospitem commendaverat, Cic. (2) Commendant virtus & benefacta bonos, Ov.

Commendor, āri. pass. To be recommended, praised, &c. Commendatur orator verborum splendore & copiâ, Cic.

¶ Commensālis, is. c. g. A boarder, or tabler; a fellow commoner. † Convictor, Cic.

Commensus, ūs. m. [à commetior] The measure, or ſize, of a thing in proportion to another, Vitruv. 3, 1. vix alibi.

¶ Commentāriensis, is. m. voc. JCC. & recenſiorum, One who keeps a regiſter of any thing, particularly the maſter jailor, Dig. The clerk of a company in a regiment, Alcon. Also a clerk in the treasury, Paul.

Commentāriolum, i. n. [dim. à ſeq.] A little regiſter-book, or memorial; a journal. A commentariolis ſuis diſcedere, Cic. de Fin. 4, 4.

Commentāriolus, i. m. A note-book, a book of comments. Grammaticorum commentarioli, Quint. Inſt. Orat. 1, 5.

Commentārium, i. n. (1) A commentary; an abſtract, or hiſtorical abridgement, of things; a memorandum of the heads of an action, or diſcourſe. (2) ¶ In plural. commentaria, commentaries, as upon Virgil, &c. (1) = Capita rerum & orationis commentarium paulò plenius, Cic. Cl. 18. (2) Gell. 14, 7.

Commentārius, i. m. [ſc. liber] (1) A commentary, a brief regiſter, or account of things, ſet down in writing, ſuch as our parliament journals are. (2) Things briefly written, an hiſtorical memorial. (3) A book of notes, a day-book, a common-place-book. (4) ¶ A comment, or expoſition, upon an author. (1) In commentario rerum urbana, Cic. (2) Commentarium conſulatus mei Græcè compositum miſi ad te, Id. Att. 1, 16. (3) Puerorum commentarii, Quint. 2, 11. Interceperat commentarios, Plin. Ep. 6, 22. ¶ Turpe ſeni ex commentario ſapere; experientia enim multa docet, Sen. ex Zenone Ep. 33. (4) Gell. 14, 3.

Commentātiō, ōnis. f. verb. [à commentor] (1) A meditating, musing, or thinking, upon. (2) A deſcription of a country, and the giving an account of it in writing. (1) = ¶ Subitam & fortuitam orationem commentatio & cogitatio ſacillè vincit, Cic. de Orat. 1, 33. (2) Tentatâ Indiæ commentatione, Plin. 6, 17.

¶ Commentātor, ōris. m. A deſiſer, or inventor of any thing; a forger, Litt. ex Quint. qui utinam locum indicâſſet. † Commentor.

Commentātus, a, um. part. act. & pass. (1) Paſſ. Studied, deſiſed, thought upon, hammered. (2) Haveing thought upon, commented, diſputed. Oratio commentata, Cic. Fam. 16, 26. (2) Satiſne videor --- commentatus? Id. = Jam accedunt conſules --- multos menſes de populi Romani libertate commentati atque meditati, Id. Phil. 3, 14.

¶ Commentior, īri, tītus. [ex con & mentior] To make a ſtory, to agree together in a lie, Apul. p. 691. † Fingere inter ſe fallaciam, Ter.

Commentītus, a, um. adj. [à commentus] (1) Feigned, deſiſed, romantiſk. (2) Newly invented. (1) ¶ Commentitiâ Piatonis civitate, In Plato's imaginary Commonwealth, Cic. de Orat. 1. = Commentitii & ficti dii, Id. N. D. 2, 28. = Fabuloſus, Id. (2) Suet. Cæs. 81, 3. Claud. 21, 2.

Commentor, ātus sum. [freq. à comminiſcor, commentus] (1) To deſiſe, or forge, a falſe ſtory; to romance. (2) To reaſon, argue, and diſcourſe, of a thing;

a thing; to dispute it pro and con. (3) To write a commentary, to indite, pen, and compose. (4) To muse, or think, upon; to study, to cast in one's mind, and employ one's thoughts upon. (5) To imitate. (1) Ut citò commentatus est! ecquid te pudet? *Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 25.* (2) Cum literatis, exclusis omnibus, commentari, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 22.* (3) Summā jam senectute est, & quotidie commentatur, *Id. Orat. 3, 23.* (4) § Futuras mecum commentabar miseras, *Id. Tusc. 3, 14.* (5) Achillem Aristarchi mihi commentari lubet, *Plaut. Paen. prol.* † Commentavi, *Id. Men. 5, 7, 30.*

Commentor, ōris. m. verb. [à comminiscor] An inventor, or deviser. *Uvae commentor, i. e. Bacchus, Ov. Fast. 5, 785.*

Commentum, i. n. [à comminiscor] (1) Any new invention. (2) A romance, a feigned story, or false tale. (1) Præmium pro commento non mediocre obtulit, *Suet. Vesp. 19.* (2) Atqui ipsis commentum placet, *Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 20.*

Commentus, a, um. part. [à comminiscor] (1) Act. That imagineth, or deviseth. (2) Pass. Forged, feigned. (1) Deos nihil agentes commentus est Epicurus, *Cic. N. D. 2, 23.* (2) = Dat gemitus fictos, commentaque funera narrat, *Ov. Met. 6, 565.*

Commeo, āre. [ex con & meo] (1) To go in company. (2) To go to and fro, to go and come. (3) To come. (4) To move. (1) Si anseres quæquæ & olores ratione commeant, *Plin. 10, 23.* (2) Crebrò illius literæ ab aliis ad nos commeant, *Cic. Att. 8, 9.* (3) Pisciculi ultro ac citro commeant, *Varr. R. R. 5, 14.* (4) Ab ortu ad occasum commeat sol, *Cic. N. D. 2, 19.*

Commercium, i. n. [q. d. mercium commutatio] (1) Commerce, traffick, dealing, merchandise, a buying and selling, a bartering of wares. (2) Alitō an intercourse, or correspondence; acquaintance, converse. (3) A common use. (1) Commercium thuris primi Minæi fecere, *Plin. 12, 14.* (2) Non habet commercium cum virtute voluptas, *Cic. de Sen. 12.* Commercium sermonum, *Liv. 5, 15.* epistolarum, *Paterc. 2, 65.* (3) Exerceat commercia linguæ, *Ov. Trist. 5, 10, 35.*

Commercor, āri, ātus sum. dep. To buy and sell together, to traffick, to buy up commodities, *Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 32.*

Commereō, ēre, ui, itum. act. (1) To merit, or deserve well. (2) To deserve ill at one's hands, to commit some great offence. (1) Quid gravaris? quasi non commeream aliam noxiam, *Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 56.* (2) = Quid commereui, aut peccavi, pater, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 112.* § Commerere culpam in se, *Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 12.* de aliquā re, *Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 9.* To be guilty. § Commerere ut, *Id.* § Sæpius in malam partem, ut merer, & promeror in bonam, dicitur.

Commereor, ēritus sum. dep. To deserve ill at one's hands, bigly to offend. § Nunquam quicquam erga me commerita est, *Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36.* Me culpam commeritum scio, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 8.* § Nescio an leg. in bonam partem.

Commēritus, a, um. part. fens. act. That hath deserved, *Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36.*

* Commessor, ātus sum. dep. potius commissor: rectissime comesor. To banquet, to eat riotously, to gormandize. *Vid. Commissor.*

Commētiendus, a, um. part. Measureing. De commētiendis agris, *Col. 5, 1, 3.*

Commētiōr, īri, ensus. dep. To take measure of, to proportion, to adjust, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 26.* *Col. 5, 1.*

Commigratio, ōnis. f. Amotion, a removing of one's quarters, and going elsewhere to dwell. Aliunde aliò commigratio est, *Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 6.* De stellis loquitur.

Commigro, āre. act. & absolutè. To go from one place to another, to dwell, to flit, to shift his lodgings, to change his quarters. § Commigravit Romam, *Liv. 1, 34.* § huc vicinæ, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 43.* § in domum suam, *Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 3.* § habitatum, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 77.* § à Megaribus, *Id.* § intra sua præsidia, *Hirt. B. Afr. 20.*

Commiles, itis. m. A fellow-soldier, a compa-

nion in war, *Lex. ex Cæs. Certè, Plin. 37, 2.*

Commilitium, i. n. Fellowship in war, a company of fellow-soldiers. § In commilitium adscisci, To be listed as fellow-soldiers, *Tac. 1, 60.* Conf. *Plin. Ep. 2, 26.* Commilitium studii pro condiscipulatu dixit *Apul. & Just. 5, 10.*

Commilitii sacra tuenda, *Ov. de Pont. 2, 5, 72.* Commilito, ōnis. m. A fellow soldier, a comrade. Meus in Ciliciâ miles, in Græciâ commilito, fuit, *Cic. pro Deiot. 10.*

Commīnans, tis. part. [à minor] Threatening. Vox comminantis audita est, *Suet. Cal. 22.*

§ Commīnans, tis. part. [à mino, i. e. duco] § Gregatim pecua comminantes, Driving cattle in herds, *Apul. p. 216.* † Cogens.

Commīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. A threatening, braveing, cursing, swagging, *Liv. 26, 8.* & *Cic. d. Orat. 5, 54.*

Commīnatus, a, um. part. (1) act. Threatening, & (2) || passivè, threatened. (1) § Commīnatus aquilitero cuspide, *Suet. Cæs. 62.* (2) Scrupulus commīnatus mihi mortis, i. e. intentatus, *Apul. Mil. 6.*

Commīngo, ēre, xi, ictum. act. To pish, or be-pish. Commīxit lectum potus, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 90.* § Rarò occ. Commictum, *Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 31.*

Commīniscor, entus sum. dep. (1) To devise, invent, or imagine. (2) To feign, or forge. (3) To recollect, or call to mind. (1) = Quid machiner? quid commīniscor? *Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 16.* (2) Commenta mater est, esse ex alio viro, *Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 23.* (3) Age, commīniscere ergo, *Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 133.*

§ Commīnistro, āre. act. To minister, afford, supply, or furnish one with, *Plin. 28, 8.* Ubi al. rectius commīnistro. † Ministro.

Commīno, āre. To drive flocks, and herds of cattle, *Apul. Vid. Commīnans.* † Ago.

Commīnor, ātus. dep. To threaten greatly, *Liv. 10, 30.* *Suet. Cæs. 14.* & 62.

Commīnuendus, a, um. part. To be broken to pieces, *Ov. de Med. fac. 73.*

Commīnuo, ēre, ui, itum. act. (1) To break in pieces. (2) To bruise, or crumble, into small parts. (3) To abate, enfeeble, or weaken. (4) To diminish. (1) Nisi mavoltis fores & postes commīnuī securibus, *Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 31.* Ego tibi commīnuam caput, *Id. Rud. 4, 4, 74.* (2) Poti commīnuunt, & eliciunt calculos, *Plin. 20, 4.* (3) = Avaritia commīnuī atque violat officium, *Cic. pro Quint. 6.* (4) Argenti pondus commīnuere, *Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 43.*

Commīnuor, i. tus. pass. To be broken to pieces, to be mollified. Re familiari commīnuti sumus, *Cic. ad Att. 4, 3.* Commīnuī securibus, *Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 31.* *Vid. Commīnuo.*

Commīnus, adv. [ex con & manus] Hand to hand, in close fight. *Vid. Cominus.*

§ Commīnūtim, adv. By shreds, or pieces. Commīnutim concisa, *Apic. 4, 4.*

Commīnūtus, a, um. part. Broken in pieces, impaired, diminished. § Commīnutâ re familiarī, Made poor, *Cic. Att. 4, 3.* = Commīnutæ opes, & depressæ, *Id. Verr. 5.*

Commīscendus, a, um. part. To be mingled, or mixed, with. Et in mare & in fœminâ commīscendorum corporum miræ libidines, *Cic. de N. D. 2, 51.*

Commīscō, ēre, ui, itum. act. To mix, or mingle, together; to jumble. § Jus accusatoris cum iure testimonii commīscēbis, *Ad Herenn. 4, 35.* § Consilium cum aliquo commīscere, to advise with, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 3.*

Commīscōr, ēri. pass. To be mingled together. Nunquam temeritas cum sapientiâ commīscetur, *Cic. pro Marc. 2.*

Commīserandus, a, um. part. To be pitied, *Ad Herenn. 4.*

§ Commīserans, tis. part. Pitying, showing compassion, *Gell. 5, 14.* † Commīseresco.

Commīseratio, ōnis. f. verb. Compassion, pity, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 58.*

Commīserescit, imperf. To have pity, or compassion, of. § Bacchidem ipsam ejus commīserescit, *Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 54.*

Commīseror, āri. To bewail, or condole, *Cic. Div. in Verr. 14.* Tantum absuit ab infolentiâ gloriæ, ut commiseratus sit fortunam Græciæ, *Cor. Nep. 17, 5.*

* Commīssator, ōris. m. *Vid. Commissator.*

Commīssio, ōnis. f. verb. [à committo] A setting together of two for trial of masteries in any exercise, *Suet. Cal. 20.* § Commīssio ludorum, The representing of plays upon the stage, or the beginning of them, *Cic. Att. 16, 5.* princ.

§ Commīssor, ōris. m. Fidei commissor, A feoffee of trust, ap. *JCC. pugnæ, Gloss. Gr. L.*

* § Commīssor, āri. dep. To reveal. *Vid. Commissor.*

§ Commīssōrius, a, um. adj. § Lex commīssoria, An exception, or condition, in any contract, *Ulp.*

Commīssum, i. n. subst. ex part. (1) An undertaking, or attempt. (2) An offence, or fault committed; a forfeiture. (3) A secret, or trust. (1) Commīssum audax, *Cic. pro Syll. 26.* (2) Non simili pœnâ commīssa luetis, *Virg. Æn. 1, 140.* (3) Commīssumque teges & vino tortus & iâ, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 38.* § Commīssum, sive commīssum vectigal, The confiscation, or seizure, of contraband, or unlawfull, goods; or when they steal custom, ap. *JCC.*

Commīssūra, æ. f. verb. A knuckle, a joint of any thing closed and opened, as of the bones, a table, &c. A closure, a seam, a joining close, or a couching of things together. = Dignorum enim contractio facilis, facilisque porrectio, propter molles commīssuras & artus, *Cic. de N. D. 2, 60.* Quid dicam de ossibus? quæ subjecta corpori mirabiles commīssuras habent, *Id. 55.* Non modò ut sint ordine collocati, elaborandum est, sed ut inter se juncti, atque ita coherentes, ne commīssura pelluceat, *Quint. Inst. Or. 7, 10.*

Commīssūrus, a, um. part. About to commit. Excusatiūs sacrilegia commīssurus, *Just. 32, 2.* Conf. *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 78.*

Commīssus, a, um. part. [à committor] (1) Joined, set, or clasped, together. (2) Cemented, soldered. (3) Communicated, imparted. (4) Committed, to one's charge, or entrusted. (5) Joined together, engaged, begun. (6) Committed, done, perpetrated. (7) Alitō forfeited, confiscated. (1) Pristis Delphinum caudas utero commīssa luporum, *Virg. Æn. 3, 428.* (2) Si fregeris, altera fiet Cras domus; aut eadem plumbo commīssa manebit, *Juv. 14, 310.* (3) § Homo commīssus, est fidei, permissus potestati vestræ, *Cic. pro Font.* Commīssum fido ab amico, *Catull. 99.* (4) Si furtum fecerit, aut si Prodiderit commīssa fide, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 94.* (5) Commīssas acies ego possum solvere, *Prop. 4, 4, 59.* Nondum commīssio spectaculo, *Liv. 2, 36.* (6) Distulit in feram commīssa piacula mortem, *Virg. Æn. 6, 569.* (7) Qui illam hæreditatem Veneri Erycinæ commīssam esse dicerent, *C. c. in Verr. 1, 10.*

Commīstus, a, um. part. [à commisceor] Mixed, or mingled, together. Frustra cruento Per somnum commīsta mero, *Virg. Æn. 3, 633.*

§ Commītigo, āre. act. To bruise, or make soft. Hinc

Commītigor, āri. pass. To be bruised, &c. § Commītigari sandalio caput, i. e. demulceri, ironice. To be stroked on the head, to be knocked about the pate, *Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4.*

Commīttendus, a, um. part. To be committed, entrusted, begun, joined, permitted, exposed, &c. *Cic. Vid. Committo.* = Velandum, neque frigori commīttendum, *Cels. 6, 18.*

Commīttens, tis. part. Committing. Duplici lucro commīttens prælia, *Claud. 6.* Conf. *Hon. 221.*

Commītto, ēre, mīsi, missum. [ex con & mitto] (1) || To send out together, or at the same time; to let start together. (2) To pair, or match, *Vocab. circi & arenæ.* (3) To compare, to weigh one against another. (4) Absol. To recite publicly. (5) § To stretch, to screw up, to exert. (6) To join, or close, together. (7) Met. To halloo, to set people together by the ears. (8) To entrust with, to commit to one's keeping, or care. (9) To impart to, to acquaint with. (10) To expose. (11) To begin.

begin. (12) *To engage in battle.* (13) *To put in.* (14) *To enjoin, or give in charge.* (15) *Verbum nauticum, To put to sea.* (16) *To offend, to commit a crime.* (17) *To suffer, to give cause, or occasion.* (18) *To confiscate.* (1) *Committere propriè est infimul mittere, ut equos, currus, &c. Fest.* (2) *Latinos pugiles cum Græcis committere solebat, Suet. Aug. 45.* § *Æquales inter se committere, Id.* (3) *Committit vates, & comparat, Juv. 6, 439.* (4) *Scribere aggressus est, & cum frequenti auditorio commisit, &c. Suet. Claud. 41.* (5) *Nunc animos saltem committite vestros, Catull. 60, 17.* (6) *== Nec femori comamitte femur, nec crure cohære, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 43.* *Committere vulneris oras futuris, Cels. 7, 19.* (7) *Non cessavit, criminari alterum alteri, & inter se omnes committere, Suet. Cal. 56, 2.* (8) *Bona nostra hæc tibi committo, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 62.* *Mulier non satis digna, cui committas primo partu mulierem, Ibid. 1, 4, 3.* (9) *== Quid mihi ille non commisit? quid mecum non communicavit? Cic.* (10) *§ Ulcus velandum, nec frigori committendum, Cels.* (11) *Nunc committere utimur pro facere, aut pro delinquere, aut pro incipere, Fest.* *Age, puere, à summo septenis cyathis committe hos ludos, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 19.* *Dominus maturo ovo cœnam committit, Varr. in Endymionibus.* (12) *Eutrop. 4, 5, 4. & 5, 4, 3. & 9, 15, 7.* (13) *Vacuis committere venis Nil nisi lene decet, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 25.* (14) *Rem magnam difficilemque alicui committere, Cic.* (15) *Ventis necessariò committendum existimavit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 25.* (16) *Non timent qui nihil commiserunt, Cic.* *Ille his legibus condemnatus est, quòd contra aliam legem commiserat, Id.* (17) *Non est meum committere, ut negligens esse videar, Id.* (18) *Vid. Commissus, n. 7.* ¶ *Ne rem committerent eò, should bring things to that pass, Liv. 2, 45.*

Committor, i, flus. pass. To be joined together, committed, entrusted, begun, &c. *Priusquam committerentur, Liv. 2, 37.*

¶ *Commixtio, ònis. f. verb. A mingling together, Firm. † Admixtio.*

Commixtus, a, um. part. Mingled, or blended, together. Italo commixtus sanguine, Virg. Æn. 6, 762.

Commōdandus, a, um. part. To be lent, Cic. Vetr. 4, 3.

Commōdans, tis. part. Lending, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 2.

¶ *Commōdātio, ònis. f. verb. A lending, or pleasuring of one, Lex. ex Apul. † Accommodatio.*

¶ *Commōdātor, òris. m. verb. A lender, Dig.*

Commōdātus, a, um. part. (1) Fitted, or made fit; suited. (2) Also lent. (1) Succus stomacho perquam commodatus, Plin. 22, 22. (2) § Nihil suum judicat, sed ut commodatis utitur, Sen. Ep. 120.

Commōdē, adv. us, comp. sime, superl. Well, handsomely, conveniently, fitly, to the purpose, advantageously. ¶ *Commōdē cadit, It happens luckily, Cic. Att. 13, 16.* *Minus commōdē audire, to have an ill name, to be ill spoken of, Id. = scitē, Id. cogitē, Plaut.* *Nunquam commodius herum audiui loqui, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 48.* *Explorat quo itinere vallem commodissimē transire posset, Cæs. B. G. 5, 47. fin.*

Commōditas, ātis. f. (1) Commodity, profit, advantage, convenience, fitness, handsomeness. (2) Opportunity. (3) Good-nature, civility. (4) Meton. an obliging friend. (1) Externæ commoditates, vineta, segetes, oliveta, &c. Cic. N. D. 3, 36. = Quæ, statura brevis, commoditate & æquitate membrorum occurretur, Suet. Aug. 79. (2) Commoditas ad faciendum idonea, Cic. de Inv. 2, 12. (3) Cogimur illius commoditate frui, Ov. Epist. 16, 310. (4) Quid agis mea commoditas? EPID. Quod miser, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 8. ¶ Mea commoditas! Vox in blanditiis, My precious! Id. Pœn. 1, 1, 12. Men. 1, 2, 28.

† *Commōdō, āre. freq. [à commodo] To tend, or pleasure, often. Paulum istos commodata,*

Catull. 10, 26. Sed lib. castigatiores habent commoda.

Commōdo, āre. act. [à commodus] (1) To profit, or do good to; to pleasure, or serve one; to advantage, or help. (2) Also to lend, properly things to be returned in kind, as the lawyers say; but authours do not always observe that, as appears from the second example. (3) To suit, or make fit. (4) To give. (1) Iis commodos omnibus in rebus, Cic. Fam. 13, 35. (2) Commōdāli tritici modios LX. Id. in Verr. 4, 9. (3) Natura stirpium sic se commodat, ut, &c. Col. 4, 22. Parvis delictis veniam; magnis severitatem commodare, Tac. Agric. 19, 4. (4) Can didato vocem & manum commodare, Sen. Ep. 8.

Commōdūle, adv. dim. [à commōdē] Somewhat commodiously, or conveniently, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

Commōdūlūm, adv. Pretty well, pretty handsomely. Commōdūlūm obsona, ne magno sumptu, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 135.

Commōdum, i. n. (1) Advantage, gain, profit, commodity, benefit, interest. (2) Convenience. (3) A reward given to soldiers, over and above their pay at their discharge. (1) § Ex incommodis alterius sua comparare commoda, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 4. (2) Quod commodo reipub. facere possis, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. (3) Definitis & temporibus militiæ, & commodis missionum, Suet. Aug. 49. Vid. ibi Torrent. Commoda emeritiæ militiæ rescidit, Id. in Cal. 44.

Commōdum, adv. [à commodus] (1) In good time, by good leisure, handsomely, patly, seasonably, luckily. (2) Just then, scarcely. (1) Te ipsum quæro, commōdum, vir lepidissime, Plaut. (2) Commōdum ad te dederam literas cum, &c. Cic. ad Att. 13, 9.

Commōdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sime, sup. [ex con & modus, qu. cum modo] (1) Just, exact, proportionable, middleing, neither less nor more, neither smaller nor bigger. (2) Convenient. (3) Commōdious, apt, advantageous, profitable. (4) Courteous, kind. (5) Civil, genteel, good company. (6) Lucky and fortunate. (7) Seasonable, opportune. (8) Neat, handsome, exactly placed. (1) Viginti argenti commōdæ minæ, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 135. Commōdā staturā homo, Ibid. 2, 3, 21. (2) Nunc, si commodum sit, apud me sis, volo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 109. (3) = Nihil fieri potest, neque commodius, neque aptius, Cic. Att. 13, 16. Hanc sibi commodissimam belli rationem judicavit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 85. (4) § Alis inhumanus & barbarus, isti uni commodus, Cic. Verr. 3. = Commōdior, & ad res publicas prior, Suet. Tib. 33. (5) = Mulier est commōda & faceta hæc meretrix, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10. (6) § Quæ sit stella homini commoda, quæque mala Prop. 2, 27, 4. § Inhumanus, Cic. (7) Ego commodiorem hominem, adventum, tempus, non vidi, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 3. (8) Ubi tu commoda es, capillum commodum esse credito, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 98.

¶ *Commōreo, ēre, ui. neut. To be very sad and sorrowfull. Ex Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 61. quidam aiferunt, sed locus corruptus est. † Mōreo.*

Commōrior, īri, tus. dep. To go about, or endeavour, to do something; to attempt, or practise, Cic. N. D. 3, 29. Gell. 3, 19.

Commōritus, a, um. part. pass. [à commolor] Ground, bruised, or broken and mashed. Bacca commolita & expressa, Col. 12, 50.

Commōlo, ēre, ui, itum. act. To grind, bruise, or break small. = Olivam primo quoque tempore commolere preloque subicere, Col. 12, 50.

Commōnēfācio, ēre, fēci, actum. act. (1) To advise, to admonish. (2) To remind, or put one in mind. (3) To rehearse, or mention. (1) § Commōnēfāciunt, ut instituto utatur suo, Cic. Verr. 2, 17. (2) § Amicitia veteris aliquem commōnēfacere, Ad Herenn. 4, 24. (3) § Commōnēfacere rem aliquam, Cic. Verr. 4, 64.

Commōnēfio, ēri, factus. neut. pass. To be put in mind. Commōnēfiat sceleris, Cic. Verr. 5, 43.

Commōneo, ēre, ui, itum. act. (1) To warn, to advise. (2) To put in mind of. (1) Aliorum exempla me commonent, Ter. Andr. 4, 6, 17.

(2) *Mearum me absens miseriarum commones.* *Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 38. § Officium vestrum ut vos malo cogatis commonerier, Id. Pseud. 1, 2, 17. de re aliquā, Cic. Verr. 1, 59.*

Commōnitio, ònis. f. A warning, an admonishing, a summing up of what was said before, Quint. 4, 2.

¶ *Commōnitōrium, i. n. A letter mandatory, Cod. Also a private agreement without writing, or record, Justinian.*

Commōnitus, a, um. part. Advertised, warned, put in remembrance. Commōnitos eos dimisit, Liv. 34, 51. Conf. Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 43.

Commōnstro, āre. act. To show, or tell, what is hid; or unknown. Aurum defossum commōnstrare, Cic. de Orat. 2, 41. § Parentes meos ut commōnstrares mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 4.

Commōrātio, ònis. f. verb. [à commoror] (1) A staying, or continuing. (2) A dwelling, or place of abode. (3) A delay, or lingering. (4) Also a figure when one insisterh, and dwelleth long, upon the principal point. (1) Commoratio unā in re, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53. (2) § Et villa & amœnitas illa commorationis est, non diverforii, Id. Fam. 6, 19. (3) Propter commorationem tabellariorum, Id. Q. fr. 3, 1. (4) Commoratio est, cum in loco firmissimo, quo tota causa continetur, manetur diutius, & eodem sæpius reditur, Ad. Herenn. 4, 45.

Commōrātus, a, um. part. Having staid, Cic. pro Mil. 10.

Commordeo, ēre, di, sum. To bite close. Quædam feræ tela omnia commordent, Sen. Controv. 29.

Commōriens, tis. part. (1) Dying together. (2) In plur. Commorientes. The name of one of Plautus's plays, translated out of the σὺναισθύνοντες, of Diphilus. (1) Nec finis sæpe commorientibus, sc. gullis, Plin. 10, 21. (2) Ter. Adelp. in Prol. v. 7.

Commōrior, i, tuus. dep. neut. To die together, Plin. 17, 2.

Commōrit pro commoverit, Cic. Fam. 8, 15.

Commōro, āre. act. dixit Plin. 19, 6. sub finem, sed solus, ut puto. Longè usitatus est.

Commōror, ātus. dep. (1) To abide with one, to be in a place for a time, to sojourn. (2) Also to stop, hinder, or make to tarry. (3) Met. To continue, or insist long. (1) § Commorandi diverforium, non habitandi locum dedit nobis natura, Cic. de Senect. 23. Paulisper dum se uxor, ut sit, comparat, commoratus est, Id. pro Mil. 10. (2) Me nunc commoror, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 31. (3) = Ut hæreat in eadem commoreturque sententiā, Cic. Orat. 40.

Commorfus, a, um. part. [à commordeo] Bitten close. Commorfi à caue rabiem sentiunt, Plin. 24, 11.

Commortālis, e. adj. Altogether mortal; or frail, Col. 3, 20.

Commōrunt pro commoverunt. Commōrunt æquora venti, Lucr. 2, 765.

* *Commōsis, eos. f. [κόμμις, Gr. à κόμμι, gluten] The first ground work of bees in the making honey, of a gummy substance, Plin. 11, 7.*

Commōstem, sync. pro commovistem. Glebam commōstet in agro nemo, Cic.

Commōtio, ònis. verb. [à commoveo] Commotion, trouble, disquiet, disturbance. Quid, omnifne tibi animi commotio videtur insania? Cic. Tusc. 3, 4.

Commōtiuncula, æ. f. dim. [à commoveor] A small motion, or passion; a grudging of a fit, as in an ague, Cic. Att. 12, 11.

Commōtus, a, um. part. or, comp. [à commoveor] (1) Raised, stirred. (2) Met. moved. (3) Vexed, put into a passion. (4) Quick, expeditious. (1) Pulvere commoto, Sil. Animus commotior, Cic. Div. 1, 37. Conf. Liv. 6, 14. (2) Precibus commotus, Stat. Theb. 9, 510. (3) Graviter commotus, Virg. Æn. 1, 130. (4) ¶ Ego te commotum reddam, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 23. I will make you stir a little faster. Alloquitur enim senex ut puto, Dromonem.

Commōveo, ēre, vi, tum. act. (1) To move, or stir. (2) To remove. (3) Met. To trouble, or disturb.

a thing; to dispute it pro and con. (3) To write a commentary, to indite, pen, and compose. (4) To muse, or think, upon; to study, to cast in one's mind, and employ one's thoughts upon. (5) To imitate. (1) Ut citò commentatus est! ecquid te pudet? *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 25. (2) Cum literatis, exclusis omnibus, commentari, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 22. (3) Summā jam senectute est, & quotidie commentatur, *Id. Orat.* 3, 23. (4) § Futuras mecum commentabar miseras, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 14. (5) Achillem Aristarchi mihi commentari lubet, *Plaut. Pæn. prol.* † Commentavi, *Id. Men.* 5, 7, 30.

Commentor, ōris. m. verb. [à comminiscor] An inventor, or deviser. *Uvæ commentor, i. e. Bacchus, Ov. Fast.* 5, 785.

Commentum, i. n. [à comminiscor] (1) Any new invention. (2) A romance, a feigned story, or false tale. (1) Præmium pro commento non mediocre obtulit, *Suet. Vesp.* 19. (2) Atqui ipse commentum placet, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 20.

Commentus, a, um. part. [à comminiscor] (1) Act. That imagineth, or deviseth. (2) Pass. Forged, feigned. (1) Deos nihil agentes commentus est Epicurus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 23. (2) = Dat gemitus fictos, commentaque funera narrat, *Ov. Met.* 6, 565.

Commeo, āre. [ex con & meo] (1) To go in company. (2) To go to and fro, to go and come. (3) To come. (4) To move. (1) Si anferes quæ & olores ratione commeant, *Plin.* 10, 23. (2) Crebrò illius literæ ab aliis ad nos commeant, *Cic. Att.* 8, 9. (3) Pisciculi ultro ac citro commeant, *Varr. R. R.* 5, 14. (4) Ab ortu ad occasum commeat sol, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19.

Commercium, i. n. [q. d. mercium commutatio] (1) Commerce, traffick, dealing, merchandise, a buying and selling, a bartering of wares. (2) Alio an intercourse, or correspondence; acquaintance, converse. (3) A common use. (1) Commercium thuris primi Minæi fecere, *Plin.* 12, 14. (2) Non habet commercium cum virtute voluptas, *Cic. de Sen.* 12. Commercium sermonum, *Liv.* 5, 15. epistolarum, *Paterc.* 2, 65. (3) Exerceat commercia linguæ, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 10, 35.

Commercor, āri, ātus sum. dep. To buy and sell together, to traffick, to buy up commodities, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 32.

Commereō, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. (1) To merit, or deserve well. (2) To deserve ill at one's hands, to commit some great offence. (1) Quid gravis? quasi non commercem aliam noxiam, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 56. (2) = Quid commerui, aut peccavi, pater, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 112. § Commerere culpam in se, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 6, 12. de aliquā re, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 9. To be guilty. § Commerere ut, *Id.* § Scæpius in malam partem, ut mercor, & promerco in bonam, dicitur.

Commereor, ēritus sum. dep. To deserve ill at one's hands, bigbly to offend. § Nunquam quicquam erga me commerita est, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 36. Me culpam commemeritum scio, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 8. § Nescio an leg. in bonam partem.

Commertus, a, um. part. fens. act. That hath deserved, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 36.

* Commessor, ātus sum. dep. potius commissor: rectissime comessor. To banquet, to eat riotously, to gormandise. *Vid. Commissor.*

Commertiendus, a, um. part. Measureing. De commetiendis agris, *Col.* 5, 1, 3.

Commertior, īri, ensus. dep. To take measure of, to proportion, to adjust, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 26. *Col.* 5, 1.

Commigratio, ōnis. f. A motion, a removing of one's quarters, and going elsewhere to dwell. Aliunde aliò commigratio est, *Sen. Consol. ad Helv.* 6. De stellis loquitur.

Commigro, āre. act. & absolutè. To go from one place to another, to dwell, to sit, to shift his lodgings, to change his quarters. § Commigravit Romam, *Liv.* 1, 34. § huc vicinæ, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 43. § in domum suam, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 3. § habitatum, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 77. § à Megaribus, *Id.* § intra sua præsidia, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 20.

Commiles, ītis. m. A fellow-soldier, a compa-

nion in war, *Lex. ex Cæs.* Certè, *Plin.* 37, 2.

Commilitium, i. n. Fellowship in war, a company of fellow-soldiers. § In commilitium adscisci, To be listed as fellow-soldiers, *Tac.* 1, 60.

3. Conf. *Plin. Ep.* 2, 26. Commilitium studii pro condiscipulatu dixit *Apul. & Just.* 5, 10.

Commilitii sacra tuenda, *Ov. de Pont.* 2, 5, 72. Commilito, ōnis. m. A fellow soldier, a comrade. Meus in Ciliciā miles, in Græciā commilito, fuit, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 10.

Commīnans, tis. part. [à minor] Threatening. Vox comminantis audita est, *Suet. Cal.* 22.

§ Commīnans, tis. part. [à mino, i. e. duco] § Gregatim pecua comminantes, Driving cattle in herds, *Apul. p.* 216. † Cogens.

Commīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. A threatening, braveing, cursing, swaggering, *Liv.* 26, 8. & *Cic. d. Orat.* 5, 54.

Commīnatus, a, um. part. (1) act. Threatening, & (2) passivè, threatened. (1) § Commīnatus aquilitero cuspide, *Suet. Cæs.* 62. (2) Scrupulus comminatus mihi mortis, i. e. intentatus, *Apul. Mil.* 6.

Commīngo, ēre, xi, iētum. act. To pish, or be-pish. Commīxit lectum potus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 90. § Rarò occ. Commīctum, *Plaut. Pers.* 3, 3, 31.

Commīniscor, entus sum. dep. (1) To devise, invent, or imagine. (2) To feign, or forge. (3) To recollect, or call to mind. (1) = Quid machiner? quid comminiscar? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 16. (2) Commenta mater est, esse ex alio viro, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 5, 23. (3) Age, comminiscere ergo, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 133.

§ Commīnistro, āre. act. To minister, afford, supply, or furnish one with, *Plin.* 28, 8. *Ubi al. rectius commonistro.* † Ministro.

Commīno, āre. To drive flocks, and herds of cattle, *Apul. Vid. Commīnans.* † Ago.

Commīnor, ātus. dep. To threaten greatly, *Liv.* 10, 30. *Suet. Cæs.* 14. & 62.

Commīnuendus, a, um. part. To be broken to pieces, *Ov. de Med. fac.* 73.

Commīnuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. (1) To break in pieces. (2) To bruise, or crumble, into small parts. (3) To abate, enfeeble, or weaken. (4) To diminish. (1) Nisi mavoltis fores & postes comminui securibus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 31. Ego tibi comminuam caput, *Id. Rud.* 4, 4, 74. (2) Poti comminuunt, & eliciunt calculos, *Plin.* 20, 4. (3) = Avaritia comminuit atque violat officium, *Cic. pro Quint.* 6. (4) Argenti pondus comminuere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 43.

Commīnuor, i. tus. pass. To be broken to pieces, to be mollified. Re familiari comminuti sumus, *Cic. ad Att.* 4, 3. Comminui securibus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 31. *Vid. Commīnuo.*

Commīnus, adv. [ex con & manus] Hand to hand, in close fight. *Vid. Cominus.*

§ Commīnūtim, adv. By shreds, or pieces. Commīnutum concisa, *Apic.* 4, 4.

Commīnūtus, a, um. part. Broken in pieces, impaired, diminished. § Commīnutā re familiarī, Made poor, *Cic. Att.* 4, 3. = Commīnutæ spes, & depressæ, *Id. Verr.* 5.

Commīscendus, a, um. part. To be mingled, or mixed, with. Et in mare & in fœminā commīscendorum corporum miræ libidines, *Cic. de N. D.* 2, 51.

Commīscio, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. To mix, or mingle, together; to jumble. § Jus accusatoris cum iure testimonii commīscibus, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 35. § Consilium cum aliquo commīscere, to advise with, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 3.

Commīscor, ēri. pass. To be mingled together. Nunquam temeritas cum sapientiā commīscetur, *Cic. pro Marc.* 2.

Commīserandus, a, um. part. To be pitied, *Ad Herenn.* 4.

§ Commīserans, tis. part. Pitying, showing compassion, *Gell.* 5, 14. † Commīseresco.

Commīseratio, ōnis. f. verb. Compassion, pity, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 58.

Commīserescit, imperf. To have pity, or compassion, of. § Bacchidem ipsam ejus commīserescit, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 54.

Commīseror, āri. To bewail, or condole, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 14. Tantūm absuit ab insolentiā gloriæ, ut commiseratus sit fortunam Græciæ, *Cor. Nep.* 17, 5.

* Commīssator, ōris. m. *Vid. Commissator.*

Commīssio, ōnis. f. verb. [à committo] A setting together of two for trial of masteries in any exercise, *Suet. Cal.* 20. § Commīssio ludorum, The representing of plays upon the stage, or the beginning of them, *Cic. Att.* 16, 5, princ.

§ Commīssor, ōris. m. Fidei commissor, A seoffer of trust, ap. *JCC. pugnæ, Gloss. Gr. L.*

* § Commīssor, āri. dep. To reveal. *Vid. Commissor.*

§ Commīssorius, a, um. adj. § Lex commīssoria, An exception, or condition, in any contract, *Ulp.*

Commīssum, i. n. subst. ex part. (1) An undertaking, or attempt. (2) An offence, or fault committed; a forfeiture. (3) A secret, or trust. (1) Commīssum audax, *Cic. pro Syll.* 26. (2) Non simili pœnā commīssa luetis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 140. (3) Commīssumque teges & vino tortus & iā, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 38. § Commīssum, sive commīssum vectigal, The confiscation, or seizure, of contraband, or unlawfull, goods; or when they steal custom, ap. *JCC.*

Commīssura, æ. f. verb. A knuckle, a joint of any thing closed and opened, as of the bones, a table, &c. A closure, a seam, a joining close, or a coupling of things together. = Dignorum enim contractio facilis, facilisque porrectio, propter molles commīssuras & artus, *Cic. de N. D.* 2, 60. Quid dicam de ossibus? quæ subjecta corpori mirabiles commīssuras habent, *Id.* 55. Non modò ut sint ordine collocati, elaborandum est, sed ut inter se juncti, atque ita coherentes, ne commīssura pelluceat, *Quint. Inst. Or.* 7, 10.

Commīssurus, a, um. part. About to commit. Excusatiùs sacrilegia commīssurus, *Just.* 32, 2. Conf. *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 78.

Commīssus, a, um. part. [à committor] (1) Joined, set, or clasped, together. (2) Cemented, soldered. (3) Communicated, imparted. (4) Committed, to one's charge, or entrusted. (5) Joined together, engaged, begun. (6) Committed, done, perpetrated. (7) Alio forfeited, confiscated. (1) Pristis Delphinum caudas utero commīssa luporum, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 428. (2) Si fregeris, altera fiet Cras domus; aut eadem plumbo commīssa manebit, *Juv.* 14, 310. (3) § Homo commīssus, est fidei, permissus potestati vestræ, *Cic. pro Font.* Commīssum fido ab amico, *Catull.* 99. (4) Si furtum fecerit, aut si Prodiderit commīssa fide, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 94. (5) Commīssas acies ego possum solvere, *Prop.* 4, 4, 59. Nondum commīssio spectaculo, *Liv.* 2, 36. (6) Distulit in seram commīssa piacula mortem, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 569. (7) Qui illam hæreditatem Veneri Erycinæ commīssam esse dicerent, *C. c. in Verr.* 1, 10.

Commīstus, a, um. part. [à commisceor] Mixed, or mingled, together. Frustra cruento Per somnum commīsta mero, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 633.

§ Commīstigo, āre. act. To bruise, or make soft. Hinc

Commīstigor, āri. pass. To be bruised, &c. § Commīstigari sandalio caput, i. e. demulceri, ironice. To be stroked on the head, to be knocked about the pate, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 4.

Commīttendus, a, um. part. To be committed, entrusted, begun, joined, permitted, exposed, &c. *Cic. Vid. Committo.* = Velandum, neque frigori commīttendum, *Cels.* 6, 18.

Commīttens, tis. part. Committing. Duplici lucro commīttens prælia, *Claud.* 6. Conf. *Hon.* 221.

Committo, ēre. mīsi, mīssum. [ex con & mitto] (1) To send out together, or at the same time; to let start together. (2) To pair, or match, *Vocab. circi & arenæ.* (3) To compare, to weigh one against another. (4) Absol. To recite publicly. (5) To stretch, to screw up, to exert. (6) To join, or close, together. (7) Met. To halloo, to set people together by the ears. (8) To entrust with, to commit to one's keeping, or care. (9) To impart to, to acquaint with. (10) To expose. (11) To begin.

begin. (12) *To engage in battle.* (13) *To put in.* (14) *To enjoin, or give in charge.* (15) *Verbum nauticum, To put to sea.* (16) *To offend, to commit a crime.* (17) *To suffer, to give cause, or occasion.* (18) *To confiscate.* (1) *Committere propriè est insimul mittere, ut equos, currus, &c. Fest.* (2) *Latinos pugiles cum Græcis committere solebat, Suet. Aug. 45.* § *Æquales inter se committere, Id.* (3) *Committit vates, & comparat, Juv. 6, 439.* (4) *Scribere aggressus est, & cum frequenti auditorio commisisset, &c. Suet. Claud. 41.* (5) *Nunc animos saltem committite vestros, Catull. 60, 17.* (6) *Nec femori committe femur, nec crure cohære, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 43.* *Committere vulneris oras futuris, Cels. 7, 19.* (7) *Non cessavit, criminari alterum alteri, & inter se omnes committere, Suet. Cal. 56, 2.* (8) *Bona nostra hæc tibi committo, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 62.* *Mulier non satis digna, cui committas primo partu mulierem, Ibid. 1, 4, 3.* (9) *Quid mihi ille non commisit? quid mecum non communicavit? Cic.* (10) *Ulcus velandum, nec frigori committendum, Cels.* (11) *Nunc committere utimur pro facere, aut pro delinquere, aut pro incipere, Fest.* *Age, puere, à summo septenis cyathis committe hos ludos, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 19.* *Dominus maturo ovo cœnam committit, Varr. in Endymionibus.* (12) *Eutrop. 4, 5, 4. & 5, 4, 3. & 9, 15, 7.* (13) *Vacuis committere venis Nil nisi lene decet, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 25.* (14) *Rem magnam difficilemque alicui committere, Cic.* (15) *Ventis necessariò committendum existimavit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 25.* (16) *Non timent qui nihil commiserunt, Cic.* *Ille his legibus condemnatus est, quòd contra aliam legem commiserat, Id.* (17) *Non est meum committere, ut negligens esse videar, Id.* (18) *Vid. Commisus, n. 7.* ¶ *Ne rem committerent ed, should bring things to that pass, Liv. 2, 45.*

Committor, i, fuis. pass. To be joined together, committed, entrusted, begun, &c. *Priusquam committerentur, Liv. 2, 37.*

¶ *Commixtio, ònis. f. verb. A mingling together, Firm. † Admixtio.*

Commixtus, a, um. part. Mingled, or blended, together. Italo commixtus sanguine, Virg. Æn. 6, 762.

Commōdandus, a, um. part. To be lent, Cic. Vetr. 4, 3.

Commōdāns, tis. part. Lending, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 2.

¶ *Commōdātio, ònis. f. verb. A lending, or pleasuring of one, Lex. ex Apul. † Accommodatio.*

¶ *Commōdātor, òris. m. verb. A lender, Dig.* *Commōdātus, a, um. part. (1) Fitted, or made fit; suited. (2) Also lent. (1) Succus stomacho perquam commodatus, Plin. 22, 22. (2) X Nihil suum judicat, sed ut commodatis utitur, Sen. Ep. 120.*

Commōdè, adv. us, comp. sime, superl. Well, handsomely, conveniently, fitly, to the purpose, advantageously. ¶ *Commōdè cadit, It happens luckily, Cic. Att. 13, 16.* *Minus commōdè audire, to have an ill name, to be ill spoken of, Id. = scitè, Id. cogitè, Plaut.* *Nunquam commodius herum audiui loqui, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 48.* *Explorat quo itinere vallem commodissimè transire posset, Cæs. B. G. 5, 47. fin.*

Commōditas, atis. f. (1) Commodity, profit, advantage, convenience, fitness, handsomeness. (2) Opportunity. (3) Good-nature, civility. (4) Meton. an obliging friend. (1) Externæ commoditates, vineta, segetes, oliveta, &c. Cic. N. D. 3, 36. = Quæ, statura brevis, commoditate & æquitate membrorum occuleretur, Suet. Aug. 79. (2) Commoditas ad faciendum idonea, Cic. de Inv. 2, 12. (3) Cogimur illius commoditate frui, Ov. Epist. 16, 310. (4) Quid agis mea commoditas? EPID. Quod miser, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 8. ¶ Mea commoditas! Vox in blanditiis, My precious! Id. Pœn. 1, 1, 12. Men. 1, 2, 28.

† *Commōditō, are. freq. [à commodo] To lend, or pleasure, often. Paulum istos commodita,*

Catull. 10, 26. ¶ *Sed lib. castigatores habent commoda.*

Commōdo, are. act. [à commodus] (1) To profit, or do good to; to pleasure, or serve one; to advantage, or help. (2) Also to lend, properly things to be returned in kind, as the lawyers say; but authours do not always observe that, as appears from the second example. (3) To suit, or make fit. (4) To give. (1) Iis commodos omnibus in rebus, Cic. Fam. 13, 35. (2) Commōdasti tritici modios LX. Id. in Verr. 4, 9. (3) Natura stirpium sic se commodat, ut, &c. Col. 4, 22. Parvis delictis veniam, magnis severitatem commodare, Tac. Agric. 19, 4. (4) Can didato vocem & manum commodare, Sen. Ep. 8.

Commōdūlè, adv. dim. [à commode] Somewhat commodiously, or conveniently, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

Commōdūlūm, adv. Pretty well, pretty handsomely. Commōdūlūm obsona, ne magno sumptu, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 135.

Commōdum, i. n. (1) Advantage, gain, profit, commodity, benefit, interest. (2) Convenience. (3) A reward given to soldiers, over and above their pay at their discharge. (1) X Ex incommodis alterius sua comparare commoda, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 4. (2) Quod commodo reipub. facere possis, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. (3) Definitis & temporibus militiæ, & commodis missionum, Suet. Aug. 49. Vid. ibi Torrent. Commoda emeritiæ militiæ rescidit, Id. in Cal. 44.

Commōdum, adv. [à commodus] (1) In good time, by good leisure, handsomely, patly, seasonably, luckily. (2) Just then, scarcely. (1) Te ipsum quæro, commodum, vir lepidissime, Plaut. (2) Commōdum ad te dederam literas cum, &c. Cic. ad Att. 13, 9.

Commōdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sime, sup. [ex con & modus, qu. cum modo] (1) Just, exact, proportionable, middling, neither less nor more, neither smaller nor bigger. (2) Convenient. (3) Commodious, apt, advantageous, profitable. (4) Courteous, kind. (5) Civil, genteel, good company. (6) Lucky and fortunate. (7) Seasonable, opportune. (8) Neat, handsome, exactly placed. (1) Viginti argenti commodæ minæ, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 135. Commōdā staturā homo, Ibid. 2, 3, 21. (2) Nunc, si commodum sit, apud me sis, volo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 109. (3) = Nihil fieri potest, neque commodius, neque aptius, Cic. Att. 13, 16. Hanc sibi commodissimam belli rationem judicavit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 85. (4) X Alis inhumanus & barbarus, isti uni commodus, Cic. Verr. 3. = Commodior, & ad res publicas propior, Suet. Tib. 33. (5) = Mulier est commoda & faceta hæc meretrix, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10. (6) X Quæ sit stella homini commoda, quæque mala Prop. 2, 27, 4. X Inhumanus, Cic. (7) Ego commodiorem hominem, adventum, tempus, non vidi, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 3. (8) Ubi tu commoda es, capillum commodum esse credito, Plaut. Mof. 1, 3, 98.

¶ *Commōreo, ère, ui. neut. To be very sad and sorrowful. Ex Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 61. quidam aiferunt, sed locus corruptus est. † Mœreo.*

Commōrior, iri, tus. dep. To go about, or endeavour, to do something; to attempt, or practise, Cic. N. D. 3, 29. Gell. 3, 19.

Commōitus, a, um. part. pass. [à commolor] Ground, bruised, or broken and mashed. Bacca commolita & expressa, Col. 12, 50.

Commōlo, ère, ui, itum. act. To grind, bruise, or break small. = Olivam primo quoque tempore commolere preloque subicere, Col. 12, 50.

Commōnēfācio, ère, fēci, actum. act. (1) To advise, to admonish. (2) To remind, or put one in mind. (3) To rehearse, or mention. (1) § Commonefaciant, ut instituto utatur suo, Cic. Verr. 2, 17. (2) § Amicitia veteris aliquem commonefacere, Ad Herenn. 4, 24. (3) § Commonefacere rem aliquam, Cic. Verr. 4, 64.

Commōnēfio, èri, factus. neut. pass. To be put in mind. Commonefiat sceleris, Cic. Verr. 5, 43.

Commōneo, ère, ui, itum. act. (1) To warn, to advise. (2) To put in mind of. (1) Aliorum exempla me commonent, Ter. Andr. 4, 6, 17.

(2) *Mearum me absens miseriarum commoner. Plant. Rud. 3, 4, 38. § Officium vestrum ut vos malo cogatis commonerier, Id. Pseud. 1, 2, 17. de re aliquâ, Cic. Verr. 1, 59.*

Commōnitio, ònis. f. A warning, an admonishing, a summing up of what was said before, Quint. 4, 2.

¶ *Commōnitōrium, i. n. A letter mandatory, Cod. Also a private agreement without writing, or record, Justinian.*

Commōnitus, a, um. part. Advertised, warned, put in remembrance. Communitos eos dimisit, Liv. 34, 51. Conf. Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 43.

Commōstro, are. act. To show, or tell, what is hid; or unknown. Aurum defossum commostrare, Cic. de Orat. 2, 41. § Parentes meos ut commonestres mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 4.

Commōrātio, ònis. f. verb. [à commoror] (1) A staying, or continuing. (2) A dwelling, or place of abode. (3) A delay, or lingering. (4) Also a figure when one insisteth, and dwelleth long, upon the principal point. (1) Commoratio unâ in re, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53. (2) X Et villa & amœnitas illa commorationis est, non diverforii, Id. Fam. 6, 19. (3) Propter commorationem tabellariorum, Id. Q. fr. 3, 1. (4) Commoratio est, cum in loco firmissimo, quo tota causa continetur, manetur diutius, & eodem sæpius reditur, Ad. Herenn. 4, 45.

Commōrātus, a, um. part. Having staid, Cic. pro Mil. 10.

Commordeo, ère, di, sum. To bite close. Quædam feræ tela omnia commordent, Sen. Controv. 29.

Commōriens, tis. part. (1) Dying together. (2) In plur. Commorientes. The name of one of Plautus's plays, translated out of the συμμαρτυρήσεις, of Diphilus. (1) Nec finis sæpe commorientibus, sc. gallis, Plin. 10, 21. (2) Ter. Adelp. in Prol. v. 7.

Commōrior, i, tuus. dep. neut. To die together, Plin. 17, 2.

Commōrit pro commoverit, Cic. Fam. 8, 15.

Commōro, are. act. dixit Plin. 19, 6. sub finem, sed solus, ut puto. Longè usitatus est

Commōror, atus. dep. (1) To abide with one, to be in a place for a time, to sojourn. (2) Also to stop, hinder, or make to tarry. (3) Met. To continue, or insist long. (1) X Commorandi diverforium, non habitandi locum dedit nobis natura, Cic. de Senect. 23. Paulisper dum se uxor, ut sit, comparat, commoratus est, Id. pro Mil. 10. (2) Me nunc commoror, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 31. (3) = Ut hæreat in eadem commoreturque sententiâ, Cic. Orat. 40.

Commorfus, a, um. part. [à commordeo] Bitten close. Commorfi à cane rabiem sentiunt, Plin. 24, 11.

Commortālis, e. adj. Altogether mortal; or frail, Col. 3, 20.

Commōrunt pro commoverunt. Commōrunt æquora venti, Lucr. 2, 765.

* *Commōsis, eos. f. [κόμμις, Gr. à κόμμι, gluten] The first ground work of bees in the making honey, of a gummy substance, Plin. 11, 7.*

Commōstem, sync. pro commovistem. Glebam commōstet in agro nemo, Cic.

Commōtio, ònis. verb. [à commoveo] Commotion, trouble, disquiet, disturbance. Quid, omnifne tibi animi commotio videtur insania? Cic. Tusc. 3, 4.

Commōtiuncula, æ. f. dim. [à commoveor] A small motion, or passion; a grudging of a fit, as in an ague, Cic. Act. 12, 11.

Commōtus, a, um. part. or, comp. [à commoveor] (1) Raised, stirred. (2) Met. moved. (3) Vexed, put into a passion. (4) Quick, expeditious. (1) Pulvere commoto, Sil. Animus commotior, Cic. Div. 1, 37. Conf. Liv. 6, 14. (2) Precibus commotus, Stat. Theb. 9, 510. (3) Graviter commotus, Virg. Æn. 1, 130. (4) ¶ Ego te commotum reddam, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 23. I will make you stir a little faster. Alloquitur enim senex ut puto, Dromonem.

Commōveo, ère, vi, tum. act. (1) To move, or stir. (2) To remove. (3) Met. To trouble, or disturb. 3.

disturb; to disquiet. (4) *To cause pity, or compassion, in.* (5) *To astonish.* (6) *To excite, or raise up.* (1) *Avis commovet alas, Virg. Aen.* 5, 217. ¶ *commovere aciem, to get ground, Liv.* 2, 65. *se, to bestir himself, Id.* 2, 54. (2) *Favos sedibus suis commoveat, Col.* 9, 12. (3) *Graviter primo nuncio commotus sum, Cic. Fam.* 3, 10. (4) *Virgo commorat nos omnes, Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 51. (5) *Magno alicujus honore commoveri, Val. Flacc.* 4, 76. (6) *Crebras expectationes tui commoves, Cic. Att.* 1, 4.

Commoveor, eri, motus, pass. To be moved, &c. *Cic. pro L. Man.* 9.

¶ *Commulceo, ere, fi.* (1) *To tickle, to please.* (2) *To stroke and soothe one up, to cajole.* (1) *Thus commulcet sensum, Arnob.* (2) *Tiro, Ciceronis libertus, ap. Gell.* 7, 7. ¶ *Confrico, Id.* 4. *Mulceo.*

¶ *Commulco, are. To scourge, or whip.* *Multimodis commulcare ielibus, Apul. Met.* 8. † *Cædo.*

Commune, is, n. subst. ex adj. (1) *A common-wealth, a state.* (2) *Met. The publick wealth, or treasure.* (1) *A coramuni Siciliæ, Cic. Verr.* 4. (2) ¶ *Privatus illis census erat brevis, Commune magnum, Hor. Od.* 2, 15, 13.

Communiō pro communiam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 29.

Communicandus, a, um, part. To be communicated, or shared. *Seu quid communicandum, seu quid administrandum videretur, Cæs. B. G.* 7, 36.

Communicans, tis, part. Communicating, sharing, or taking in common; imparting. *Res adversas communicans amicitia leviores facit, Cic. de Am.* 6. ap. fin.

Communicatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *Communication, a making of a thing common, partnership.* *The bestowing of freedom and privileges on one.* (2) *Also a figure in rhetoric, whereby the orator consults the audience, what they would do in such a case.* (1) = *Largitio & communicatio civitatis, Cic. pro C. Balb.* 13. (2) *Id. de Orat.* 3, 53.

Communicāturus, a, um, part. About to communicate, Liv. 9, 14.

Communicātus, a, um, part. pass. Imparted. ¶ *Communicato inter se consilio, Having laid their heads together, Liv.* 8, 25. *Consilio cum legatis & quæstore communicato, Cæs. B. G.* 4, 13.

¶ *Communicātu, abl. Id. quod communicatio, Apul. p.* 670.

† *Commūniceps, ipis. One's town's-man, or fellow-citizen, Aug.* † *Ejusdem municipii.*

Commūnico, are, act. [à communis] (1) *To commune, or talk together; to confer, discourse, and consult, with one another.* (2) *To communicate, impart, or share, a thing with another; to make partaker of.* (3) ¶ *To defile, to make common, or unclean.* (1) ¶ *Ille cum Cottâ saucio communicat, pugnâ ut excedat, Cæs. B. G.* 5, 36. *Quibus Pompeius communicare de maximis rebus solebat, Id. B. G.* 3, 18. *Laudem cum aliquo communicare, Cic. De officio utriusque nostrum communicamus, Id.* (2) = *Civitatem nostram dedimus, communicavimusque vobiscum, Liv.* ¶ *¶ Mensâ suâ aliquem communicare, To make him welcome at his table, Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 51. (3) *Vulg. interp.*

Commūnicor, ari, pass. (1) *To be imparted.* (2) *Also, dep. To impart.* (1) ¶ *Præmia virtutis non oportet cum improbis communicari, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 39. (2) *Spem communicari, Liv.* 4, 24.

Commūnio, ōni, ire. [ex con & munio] To fortify. *Cæsar vallo castra communit, Cæs. B. C.* 1, 42. *Conf. Liv.* 2, 51. & *Hirt. B. Afr.* 47.

Commūnio, ōnis, f. (1) *Communion, mutual participation; an equal privilege, or enjoyment of the same thing.* (2) ¶ *Also the community, or whole company.* (1) ¶ *Communio sanguinis, Cic. pro R. Am.* 22. *Id. de Leg.* 1, 7. *legis, literarum & vocum, Id. Tusc.* 5, 1. *sermonis, Suet. Claud.* 21. (2) *Ulp.*

Commūnis, e, adj. or, comp. [ex con & munus] (1) *Common, the same, general, universal, all alike.* (2) *Plain, ordinary, familiar, gentle,*

courteous, free. (3) *Equal, upon a level.* (4) *Also the universality, or whole body of a state.* (1) *Omni ætati mors est communis, Cic.* § *A-micorum omnia inter se sunt communia, Ter. Ad.* 5, 3, 18. *Commune omnium vitium, Id. Ad.* 5, 8, 30. *In commune ut consulas, Id. And.* 3, 16. = *Scelera conjuncta, & communia ali-cui cum aliquo, Cic.* (2) = *Nec ullo spectaculi genere communior aut remissior erat, Suet. Claud.* 21. (3) ¶ *Atticus sic se gerebat, ut communis infimis, par principibus, videretur, Nep. Att.* 3. (4) *Statuæ inauratæ à communi Siciliâ datæ, Cic. Verr.* 2, 46.

Commūnitas, ātis, f. (1) *Community, a having all things in common.* (2) *Fellowship, society.* (3) *Also right, or justice in mens dealings with one another.* (1) *Communitas vitæ & victûs, Cic. Fam.* 9, 24. (2) = *Confociatio hominum atque communitas, Id. Offic.* 1, 44. (3) *Honestas una est cognationis altera communitatis, tertia magnanimitatis, Id. Offic.* 1, 43.

Commūniter, adv. In common, indifferently, together, alike, jointly, Cic. in Rull. 2, 4. & *Liv.* 1, 10. = *Promiscuè, Cic.* ¶ *Separatim, Id.*

Commūnitio, ōnis, f. A fortifying, Vitruv. 10, 19.

Commūnitus, a, um, part. Fortified, fenced, made strong. *Communita causa Roscii firmissimis & sanctissimis testimoniis, Cic. pro Rosc.* 15.

¶ *Commurmuratio, ōnis, f. verb. [à seq.] A whispering, muttering, or grumbling, together, Gell.* 11, 7.

Commurmūro, are. To whisper, or murmur, together; to grumble. *Clauso commurmurat ore, Sil.* 15, 821. *Conf. Plin.* 10, 23.

Commurmūror, ātus sum, dep. To mutter, or mumble, Cic. in Pison. 25.

Commūtābilis, e, adj. Changeable, mutable, subject to change. *Commutable cera, Cic. N. D.* 3, 12. = *Varius, multiplex, Id.*

Commūtandus, a, um, part. Fit to be altered. *Multum in commutandis inoribus hominum medi-
us annus valet, Plin. Pan.* 59.

Commūtatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A change, or alteration.* (2) *Also a figure in rhetoric.* (1) *Has tam prosperas, tamque inopinatas, res consecuta est subita commutatio, Nep.* 10, 6. (2) *In hunc modum, Non ideo vivimus, ut studeamus; sed ideo studemus, ut suaviter vivamus. Vid. Auct. ad Herenn.* 4, 33.

Commūtāturus, a, um, part. About to change, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 7.

Commūtātus, a, um, part. Altered, changed. *Vitæ statum commutatum ferre non potuit, Nep.* 10, 4.

Commūtātus, ūs, m. verb. A change, or alteration, Lucr. 1, 795.

Commūto, are, act. To change, to alter, to exchange; to give, or part with, one for the other; to barter, truck, or chaffer. ¶ *¶ Vitam cum morte commutare, To die, Cic. Fam.* 4, 5. *Tria non commutabis verba, He will not make three words with you about it, Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 33.

* *Cōmo, are. To clothe, to attire, or rather to wear a bush of hair.* *Quibus nova nupta comatur, Tac. Germ.* 18, 3.

* *Cōmo, ere, psi, ptum, act. poet. [à coma]* (1) *To comb, or deck, the hair.* (2) *To trim, to attire, to make gay, or trick up.* (1) *Niveâ comebat fronte capillos, Sil.* 7, 446. (2) *Tibi se lætissima compsit, Tibull.* 4, 6, 3. *Vid. & Comptus, N. 2.*

* *Cōmor, i, comptus, pass. To be combed, or dressed.* *Dum moliuntur, dum comuntur, annus est, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 11.

* *Cōmœdia, æ, f. [à κόμην, vicus, & ᾠδή, cantus, quod initio vicis juvenes cantare soliti essent, antequam in urbes convenissent, Fest.] A comedy, or interlude.* See the commendation, use, and end, of it in Donatus's preface to Terence; its definition in Scal. Poët. 1, 5. It is either old, or new. The old, whereof Eupolis, Cratinus, and Aristophanes, were masters, is described by Quint. 10, 1. and the excess of liberty, its greatest fault, by Cic. 4. *De Repub.* The new differed from the old almost in every thing. In

matter, manner, time, furniture, style, and verie. Their matter was almost as copious as that of Satyre; every action and person, even the greatest commanders and princes not being excepted, and herein more blame-worthy, because it reflected on the good as well as bad. See Cicero in the place quoted. The new fetched its arguments from common life, as it did also its persons, who were generally young gentlemen in love, and their servants tricking their old masters to gratify their young ones. The old flourished about the time of the Peloponnesian war; the new when Greece had lost its liberty. The furniture of the old was very large, of the new, very small; the Chorus being entirely taken away. The style of the old was epick or satyrical; of the new, mean, or low. The old admitted all kinds of verse, the new, the iambick only. The necessary parts of both are four, viz. the *Prota-sis*, the *Epitasis*, the *Catastasis*, and the *Catastrophe*; which see in their places.

* *Cōmœdicè, adv. Pleasantly, merrily, comical-ly, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 58.

* ¶ *Cōmœdicus, a, um, adj. Pertaining to a comedy, Apul. Flor.* 16. p. 799.

* *Cōmœdus, i, m. A player, or actor, of comedies; a comedian, or stage-player, Cic. in Orat.* 31. ¶ *Comœdus, the actor; comicus, the author of a play.*

* *Cōmœdus, a, um, adj. Personating, pretending to be what one is not.* *Natio comœda est. Juv.* 3, 100. *de Græcis.*

* *Cōmōsis, cœtiūs Commōsis, eos, f. The ground-work of bees in making combs, or cells, Plin.* 11, 7.

* *Cōmōsus, a, um, adj. Slimy, sup. (1) Very hairy. (2) Of trees, or herbs; full of branches, or leaves, tufted.* (1) *Comosâ fronte, Phædr.* 5, 9, 2. (2) *Hemeris in orbem comosa, Plin.* 16, 4. *Comosissimus ex omnibus cauliculis, Id.* 26, 8.

Compactilis, e, adj. Compact; joined, or set, together; made of divers pieces. ¶ *Trabes compactiles, Beams rabbated, or riveted, one within another, Vitruv.* 4, 7.

Compactio, ōnis, f. verb. [à compingo] A joining, or setting, together; a compacting. Compactio membrorum, Cic. de Fin. 5, 11.

Compactum, i, n. [à compingo, quo sensu dicimus pangere fœdus] An agreement, composition, or confederacy; a covenant, or bargain. = § *Ab-sol. compacto, & communi fraude, Liv.* 5, 11. § *Ex compacto, Suet. Cæs.* 20, 11. ¶ *De compacto aliquid agere, To do it by contrivance, or previous agreement, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 126.

Compactus, a, um, part. vel adj. [à compingo] (1) *Joined together.* (2) *Well set, compact.* (1) ¶ *Septem compacta cicutis Fistula, Virg. Ecl.* 2, 36. (2) *Compacta crura, Varr. R.* 5, 7. *Compacto corpore & robusto, Plin. Ep.* 7, 24.

Compāges, is, f. [à compingo] (1) *A close joining, or setting, together; a closure.* (2) ¶ *A close embrace.* (1) *Compages lapidum, Ov. Met.* 3, 30. *quâ jungitur capiti cervix, Liv.* corporis, *Cic. de Sen.* 21. *Conf. Liv.* 35, 26. (2) *Cupidè Veneris compagibus hærent, Lucr.* 4, 1106.

Compāgo, gnis, f. [ex con, & pago, i. e. pangere] A joint, or closure. *Calami compagine juncti, Ov. Met.* 1, 711. *A compagine corporis, Gelf.* 4, 7. *Cæteri ferè compages.*

Compar, āris, adj. [ex con, & par] Equal, even; like, agreeable, well matched. ¶ *Compar connubium, An equal match, Liv.* 1, 9. *Una navis quæ compari Marte concurrerat, Id.* 36, 44.

Compar, āris, c. g. subst. (1) A companion, or second. (2) A husband, or wife, a compeer, a partner. (3) Also a scheme in rhetoric, when the members of periods have equal syllables. (1) *Comparum metuo meum, Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 3, 9. (2) *Munia comparis æquare, Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 2. *de mari.* *Nec tantum niveo gavisa est ulla columbo Compar, Catull.* 66, 126. (3) *Ad Herenn.* 1.

Compārābīlis, e. adj. *That may be compared, comparable.* Simile ex specie comparabili, Cic. de Inv. 1, 28. vid. & Liv. 39, 52.

Compārāndus, a, um, part. (1) *To be gotten, or provided.* (2) *To be compared with.* (1) Artifex comparandarum voluptatum, Cic. de Fin. 2, 35. (2) Cum infimo cive Romano quisquam amplissimus Galliae comparandus est? Id. pro Font. 8.

Compārāre, adv. *In comparison, or respect.* Cum quæritur quale quid sit, aut simpliciter quæritur, aut comparatè, Cic. Topic. 22.

Compārātiō, ōnis, f. (1) *A getting.* (2) *Provision, or preparation.* (3) *Comparison.* (4) *Analogy, proportion, regard, or consideration.* (5) *Order, or appointment.* (1) Comparatio voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 2. (2) Comparatio novi belli, Id. L. Manil. c. 4. (3) = Comparatio & contentio de duobus honestis, utrū honestius, Id. Offic. 1, 43. (4) Comparatio Latine, ἀναλογία Græcè dicitur, Id. de Univ. 4. (5) Volscis sine sorte, sine comparatione, provincia data est, Liv.

Compārātīvè, adv. *Comparatively*, Gell. 5, 21. † Comparatè.

Compārātīvum, i. n. subst. *The comparative degree*, Gell. 5, 21.

Compārātīvus, a, um, adj. *Wherein is comparison, comparative.* Judicatio comparativa, Cic. de Inv. 2, 24.

Compārātum est, imperf. *It is appointed, or provided; it is brought to that pass*, Cic. pro Sext. R. 36.

Compārātus, a, um, part. (1) *Procured.* (2) *Ordained, or received in usage.* (3) *Compared.* (1) Tum Dymnus aperit, in tertium diem infidias regi comparatas, Curt. 6, 7. (2) = Ratio ita comparata est vitæ, naturæque nostræ, Cic. de Am. 27. (3) Cum Æternino — comparatus viderer, Id. ad Q. Frat. 3, 4.

Compāro, ēre, si, sum, neut. *To spare, or husband a thing well*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 10.

Compāreo, ēre, ui, itum. (1) *To appear.* (2) *To be extant.* (1) Qui modò nusquam comparebas, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 2. (2) Quorum exigua pars comparet, Liv. 25, 40. Fœdera ac leges conquiri, quæ comparerent, iusserunt, Id. 6, 1.

Compāro, āre, act. [à con, & paro] (1) *To prepare, or provide.* (2) *To purchase, buy, or procure.* (3) *To make equal to, to compare, to get together, set together, or make comparisons.* (4) *To take order, confer, or agree, about.* (5) *To appoint, or order.* (6) *To go, or to be about, to do a thing.* (7) *To hire, or suborn.* (8) *To join together.* (9) *To raise soldiers, to recruit.* (10) *To dress, deck, or get in readiness.* (1) Magnificè comparat convivium, Cic. Verr. 1, 26. (2) Cum carius pecudes compararentur, Suet. Cal. 27. (3) Rem cum re comparare, Cic. pro Dom. 51. § se alicui, Ov. Met. 13, 338. § aliqua inter se, Quint. § ad aliquem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 14. C. Nep. Dat. 4. (4) Ut compararent inter se qui duo cum legatis irent, Liv. (5) Majores nostri hoc comparaverunt, ut, &c. Cic. (6) Si quis urere tecta comparet, Ov. Trist. 2, 267. (7) Crimen confingunt, testes & accusatores comparant, Cic. (8) Compara labella cum labellis, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 78. (9) Hos, tempore ad comparandum dato, fecit robustiores, Nep. Thras. 2. (10) Milo paulisper, dum uxor se comparat, commoratus est, Cic. pro Mill. 10.

Compāror, āri, pass. *To be procured, prepared, compared, &c.* Cic.

† Comparit pro compefcuit, Fest. ex Ter. Phor. 1, 19. sed malè.

Compāscō, ēre. *To feed, or keep cattle in pasture, together*, Plin. 9, 54.

Compāscor, i, tus. *To be eaten up by cattle*, Varr. R. R. 1, 52.

Compāscuus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to commonage.* † Ager compāscuus, *A common pasture*, Cic. Top. 3.

‡ Jus compāscuum, *The right of commonage*, Scæv.

‡ Compāssio, ōnis, f. verb. *Compassion, a suffering with one another*, Ecclef. † Misericordia, miseratio, συμπάθεια.

‡ Compātor, ūs sum, dep. *To suffer together, to be afflicted with, to sympathize with*, Ecclef. † Vicem alicujus doleo.

Compatriōta, æ, m. *A fellow countryman*, Catull. ap. Littl. Sed non inven. † Civis.

Compatrōnus, i, m. *A fellow guardian.*

Compāvesco, ēre. *To be sore afraid*, Macrobi. Sat. 1, 6. † Exhorreo.

Compēciscor, i. [ex con, & paciscor] *To bargain*, Lex. ex Plin.

Compēdis, f. gen. & Compēde, abl. in sing. solum inveniuntur, plur. Compēdes, [ita dicitur quia continent pedes, Isid.] (1) *A fetter, or shackle, for the feet.* (2) *Ornaments which women wore about their feet.* (3) † Allo barricadoes, turnpikes. (1) Passurus compedis orbes, Claud. Eutrop. 2. Prol. Quasi compede cohibentur feri mores, Col. Ducite, ubi ponderosas, crassas capiat compedes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 64. (2) Plin. 33, 12. (3) Littl. ex Veg.

Compēdio, ire, iui, itum, act. *To shackle, or fetter; to bind.* Pedes corrigiis compedio, Varr. † Rebus mortalibus compediri, Aug. Ep. 39.

Compēditus, a, um, part. *Fettered, shackled*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 24.

Compellātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A calling by name.* (2) *A chiding; or reproving.* (1) Auctor ad Herenn. 4. (2) Quotidianas compellationes meas non tulit, Cic. Fam. 12, 25.

Compellātūrus, a, um, part. *About to call upon, or accuse, by name*, Cic. Attic. 2, 17.

Compellendus, a, um, part. *To be compelled, or forced.* Omnia ossa in suam sedem compellenda sunt, Cels. 8, 7.

Compellens, tis, part. *Compelling.* Utroque mari in arctas fauces compellente terram, Curt. 3, 2.

Compello, āre, act. [ex con, & pello, as, in- usitat.] (1) *To speak to one, to call on him, to call him by name, to accost.* (2) *To chide one.* (3) *To call him before the magistrate.* (1) Blandè hominem compellabo, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 72. nominatim, Ad Herenn. 1, 14. (2) Quin etiam fraticidam impiumque detestans compellaret, Nep. Alcib. 4. (3) Suet. Cæs. 17.

Compello, ēre, ūli, ūsum, [ex con, & pello, is] (1) *To compell, drive, or bring, together.* (2) *Meton. To compell, force, or constrain; to drive, or chase.* (1) Canes compellunt in plagas lepidè Lycum, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 35. = Homines in unum locum compulit, & congregavit, Cic. de Inv. 1, 2. (2) Ut eum compelleret ad cedendum senatui, Plin. Ep. 8, 6. † Me domo meâ expulstis, Pompeium domum suam compulstis, Cic. in Pison. 7. † Compellere lanam in aurem, To thrust wool into one's ear, Cels. ossa in suam sedem, To set them in joint, Id. 8, 1.

Compellor, i, pass. *To be compelled, or driven.* Intra oppida murosque compelluntur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 65.

† Compellucidus, a, um, adj. *Transparent.* Nihil est macrum, nihil è nigro compellucidum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 16. Sed al. alit. leg. † Pellucidus.

Compendiārīd. *By a short way, compendiously.* Sen. Ep. 73.

Compendiāria, æ, f. absol. sc. via, ratio, *A compendious way, a short cut.* Compendiariam facere, Petron. 2, 9. Hanc compendiariam invenit, Sen. Ep. 27.

Compendiārius, a, um, adj. *Brief, short, abridged, compendious.* Compendiaria via ad gloriam pervenire, Val. Max. 7, 2. Conf. Cic. Offic. 2, 12.

Compendiācio, ēre, fēci, factum. † Orationis compendio uti. *To abridge, or make short; to profit, or gain; to save*, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 4. & Bacch. 2, 2, 6. Orationis operam compendiface, Id. Most. 1, 1, 57.

Compendiōsus, a, um, adj. *Profitable, gainfull, compendious.* † Quod per se nonnunquam est damnosum, in summa tamen compendiosum, Col. 1, 4.

Compendium, i. n. [à con & pendo] (1) *Gain, got by saving; profit, advantage.* (2) *A compendious short way, or method; an abridgement, or abstract.* (3) *A short cut, or the nearest way.* (1) In quæstu sunt, compendioque versati, Cic. Verr. 3, 46. Privato compendio servire, Cæs. B.

C. 3, 32. (2) Et hoc compendium operæ est, Plin. 17, 23. (3) Compendium viæ quatruidi deprehensum est, Id. 5, 5. † Verba conferre ad compendium, *To be brief*, Plaut. Mill. 3, 1, 186.

Compensandus, a, um, part. *To be recompensed, or made amends for.* Vitia senectutis diligentia compensa sunt, Cic. de Sen. 11.

Compensatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A recompense, satisfaction, or compensation*, Cic. N. D. 1, 9.

Compensatus, a, um, part. *Rewarded, requited.* Damna compensata, Cic. Verr. 5, 13.

Compensō, āre, act. (1) *To recompense, or make amends.* (2) *To equal.* (3) *To prize, or esteem, as much.* (4) *To abridge, or shorten.* (1) Paucitatem pedum gravitatis suæ tarditate compensat, Cic. Orat. 64. (2) Compensabatur cum summis doloribus lætitia, Id. de Fin. 2, 30. (3) Tot tamen amissis te compensavimus unum, Ov. Epist. 3, 51. (4) Hæc pergam, quæ via longum compensat iter, Sen. Hippol. 84.

Compensor, āri, pass. *To be recompensed, or requited; to be made equal.* Labores compensantur gloria, Cic. de Orat. 3, 4. Vid. Compensō.

† Compercè [à comperco, quod ex con, & parco] Comperce. † Desine, omitte me attrectare, Forbear meddling with me; let me alone, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 137.

Compēndinatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A delay of the action, or pleading, until the third day following; an adjournment, or putting off a trial*, Cic. de Orat. 30. Sen. Epist. 97. = Condictio, Coop. ex JCC.

Compēndinātor, ōris, m. verb. *A protractor of suits*, Calv.

Compēndinātus, ūs, m. id. quod comperendinatio, Cic. Brut. c. 22. & Verr. 1, 9.

Compēndinātus, a, um, part. *Prolonged, adjourned*, Cic. Verr. 1, 7.

Compēndino, āre, act. *Comperendinare* est in diem perendinum, five tertium, differre; quando reus in tertiam diem rejiciebatur, Gell. *To delay, or prolong; to defer from day to day; to put off, or adjourn, till three days hence.* † Comperendinare reum, Cicer. Act. in Verr. 11. *To adjourn his trial.*

Compēndinus, a, um, adj. *Adjourned, deferred.* Dies comperendini, Macrobi. Sat. 1, 16. † Comperendinatus.

Compērio, ire, ri, ritum, act. [ex con, & pario] *To find out a thing, to discover it, to know for certain and by trial, to get good intelligence.* § Comperire aliquid testibus, Cic. pro Cluent. 68. certis indicis, Liv. 24. per exploratores, ex captivis, Cæs. de amore, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6.

Compērior, tus sum, dep. *To know assuredly, to be sure of a thing upon one's knowledge.* Sapientem virum fuisse comperior, Sall. Jug. 45.

Compērnis, is, c. g. [ex con, & perna] *He that hath his knees bowing together, bowing inward*, Plaut. Mill. 3, 1, 128.

Compertus, a, um, part. vel adj. ex part. *Known for certain, or by experience; found out, discovered, taken in the act, convicted.* = Nihil habuisse illos cogniti, nihil comperti, Cic. pro Cluent. 47. § Comperta stupri fœmina, Liv. 22, 57. in stupro generi, Suet. Tiber. 35. Dixit, compertum se habere, Liv. 3, 48.

Compes, ēdis, f. Vid. Compedis, in sing.

Compescendus, a, um, part. *To be quenched, or flaked.* Nullum denique instrumentum ad incendia compescenda, Plin. Ep. 10, 34. Sexcentos Afros ad compescendos eos miserat, Just. 23, 1.

Compesco, ēre, ui, act. [ex con, & pasco] (1) † *To keep within the same pasture, or to pasture together.* (2) *Met. To stop, stay, or check.* (3) *To hold, or keep in; to bridle, or curb.* (4) *To allay, assuage, or ease.* (5) *To quench, as fire, thirst, &c.* (6) *To cut, prune, or lop boughs.* (7) *To forbear, or leave off.* (1) Vid. Fest. p. 207. (2) Continuo culpam ferro compesce, Virg. Geor. 3, 468. Compescere animos, Liv. 2, 43. (3) Hic placet, angustis quod equum compescit habenis, Tibull. 1, 4, 11. (4) Vinoque novos compesce dolores, Id. 1, 2, 1. (5)

Sævus

Sævis compescuit ignibus ignes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 313. sitim undâ, *Ibid.* 4, 102. (6) Putatoris officium est vites compescere, *Col.* 4, 17. (7) Compesce in illum injustè dicere, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 59.

Compescor, i. pass. *To be checked, or restrained.* Tempore Pænorum compescitur ira leonum, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 6, 5.

Compētens, tis. part. *Seeking, desiring, or aiming at.* Omnibus unum locum competentibus, *Just.* 13, 2.

Compētens, is. adj. ex part. *Competent, convenient, sufficient.* ¶ Competens iudex, *Ulp. The proper judge of it.* Competentes, *Suitors for one and the same thing, rivals.* *Id.* † Candidati, *Cic.*

Compētenter, adv. *Sufficiently, competently, duly.* Prud. *Perist.* 10, 118. & sup. competentissimè *Apul.* p. 510. † Convenienter, congruenter, *Cic.*

Compētentia, æ. f. *A proportion, or size; convenience, meetness, competency, fitness.* *Gell.* 14, 1. † Convenientia, conformatio, *Cic.*

Compētitiō, ōnis. f. verb. *Competition, rival ship; a canvassing, or sueing, for the same thing.* *Sidon.* Ep. 2, 9.

Compētitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that sues for the same thing that another doth, a competitor, a rival.* Cum competitore certamen honoris & dignitatis est, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 12.

Compētītrix, īcis. f. *A rival, feminine.* *Cic. pro Muræn.* 19.

Compēto, ēre, īvi, ītum, i. e. unâ peto. (1) *To ask, or sue, for the same thing that another doth; to stand for the same place, to be one's rival.* (2) *To agree, to be proper, meet, or convenient; to fall out.* (3) *To join, or meet even, one with another.* (4) *Also to be sound in any part of mind, or body; to be in good health.* (1) Unam speciosam duobus competentibus, *Aurel. Viē. de Vir.* Ill. 59, 2. (2) Si villæ situs ita competit, *Col.* 9, 5. (3) Præterquam ubi recti angulorum competunt ietus, *Plin. Nat. Hist.* 2, 16. (4) Dux segnis, & veluti captus animi, non linguâ, non auribus, competere, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 73, 2. ¶ Competit in eum actio, *An action lies against him, Quint.* 3, 4.

Compilatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Pillage, robbing, pillng and polling.* *Cic. Fam.* 2, 8.

Compilator, ōis. m. verb. *An extortioner, or robber.* *Vid. Calv. Lex.* † Spoliator.

Compilatus, a, um. part. *Robbed, pilld, pillaged, plundered.* *Non.*

Compilo, āre. aēt. [à con, & pilo, i. e. cogo, constipo; à πῖλω, idem; perperam à pilus, lege metri repugnante] (1) *To pile, or heap up; to bring together.* (2) *To steal and filch, to pillage, to plunder.* (1) *Vid. Scal. ad Fest.* (2) Ne me Crispini scriinia lippi Compilasse putes, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 120. Illic homo ædes compilavit, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 6.

Compingo, ēre, ēgi, aētum. aēt. [ex con, & pango] (1) *To compact, or put together.* (2) *To make, or frame, a thing of several pieces.* (3) *To thrust in.* (1) = Quid tam compactum & coagmentatum inveniri potest? *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 22. (2) Roboreis axibus solum compingere, *Col.* 6, 19. (3) = Tanquam in aliquod pistrinum detrudi & compingi videbam, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 11.

Compitalia, um. n. pl. *Feasts in cross streets and ways, celebrated the second day of January, in honour of their rural gods, who were hence called Lares, or Compitalitii.* Tu pridie compitalia memento, *Cic. Att.* 2, 3.

Compitalis, e. adj. ¶ Compitales lares, *Belonging to the cross-ways.* *Suet. Aug.* 31. Cato 5.

Compitalitia, ōrum. n. subst. sc. festa, id. quod compitalia, *Cic. Vid. & Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

Compitalitius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the feasts called Compitalia.* ¶ Compitalitiæ ambulationes, *Processions on that festival.* *Cic. Attic.* 7, 7.

Compitum, i. n. [Viarum concursus, ubi multæ v.æ in unum competunt, i. e. cœunt, *Varr.*] *A cross-way, or street; a place where several ways meet, in which the country people came together to keep*

their wakes, and to perform their sacrifices, when they had made an end of their husbandry. Ad compitum Anagninum, *Liv.* 27, 4. Narrant in multa: compita secta vias, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 1, 18.

Complāceo, ēre, ui, & itus sum, itum. neut. *To please, or be well liked.* ¶ Postquam me amari dixi, complacita est tibi, *You liked her, Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 21. Hoc Deo complacitum est, *It so pleased God, Plaut. Rud.* 1, 3, 3.

Complācitus, a, um. part. *Well-pleasing, liked.* Dicit sibi complacitam ejus formam, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 25.

Complāco, āre. aēt. *To gain favour, to make court to.* = Patroni conciliare sibi & complacere iudices debent, *Tiro ap. Gell.* 7, 3.

Complānābilis, e. adj. *Easy to be made plain.* *Hyg.*

Complānātor, ōris. m. verb. *That makes even, smooth and plain.* *Catull. ap. Littl. Certè Apul.* p. 409.

Complānātus, a, um. part. *Made even, leveled with the ground, raised.* *Cic. pro Domo.* 38.

Complāno, āre. aēt. (1) *To make plain, level, or even.* (2) *To smooth, to finish.* (1) Id bene tabula, aut manibus, aut pedibus complanato, *Cato* 151. (2) Propè jam constituta opera cum complanarent, *Hirt. B. Al.* 63.

Complaudo, ēre, si, sum. *To clap hands for joy, or in sign of favour; to applaud.* Stantes complaudebant in re fictâ, *Cic. de Amicit.* 7. al. plaudebant. *Vid. Complodo.*

Complectendus, a, um. part. *To embrace.* Ad complectendum eum concurrat, *Curt.* 7, 7.

Complectens, tis. part. *Embracing.* *Cic. Acad.* 4, 36. Conjuges ac liberos suos animo complectentibus, *Just.* 12, 3.

Complector, i, xus sum. dep. [à con, & plector, i. e. necō] (1) *To embrace.* (2) *To comprise, comprehend, or contain.* (3) *To clasp and collar, or hug; to take hold of.* (4) *To describe, set forth, or utter, in words.* (5) *To compass, or encircle; to set as jewelers do.* (6) *To conceive, to comprehend.* (1) Mediam mulierem complectitur, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 106. (2) Omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. (3) Hostis hostem complectitur, *Luc.* 3, 694. (4) At contrâ oratorem celeriter complexi sumus, *Cic.* (5) Effigiemque meam fulvo complexus in auro, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 6, 7. (6) Deum cogitatione complexi non possumus, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 22. ¶ Arctâ familiaritate complexi aliquem, *To make him his confident, or bosom friend.* *Plin. Ep.* 3, 11. † Pass. *To be comprehended.* *Scæv.*

Complémentum, i. n. [à compleo] (1) *A filling up, or perfecting.* (2) *An accumulation, a complement, or completion.* (1) Reperias inania quædam verba quasi complementa numerorum, *Cic. de Orat.* 69. (2) Omnium accusationum complementum, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 38.

Complendus, a, um. part. *To fill, or be filled, up.* Ad fossas complendas, *Hirt. B. Hjp.* 16.

Complens, tis. part. *Filling up.* Partu complentes æquora pisces, *Manil.* 2, 237.

Compleo, ēre, vi, tum. aēt. [ex con, & pleo, inuitat.] (1) *To fill up to the top.* (2) *To recruit.* (3) *To finish, or end, a thing.* (4) *To supply the place of.* (5) *To fulfill, to make up, to accomplish, to perform.* (1) Castra oppugnant, fossas complent, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 39. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 60. & *Met.* Parasitus complevit me flagitii, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 3. (2) Complere legionem per manipulos, *Sil.* (3) Complere paginam volui, *Cic. Att.* 13, 34. (4) Tres potuit complere duces, *Claud. Bell. Get.* 143. (5) Complere promissum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 49. ¶ Complevit annos centum, *He is completely a hundred years old, Cic.*

Compleor, ēri. pass. (1) *To be filled, &c.* (2) *To be perfected.* (1) Annus exactis completur mensibus orbis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 46. (2) = Compleri atque ad exitum perducì potest, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 56.

Complētōrium, i. n. ¶ Hora completorii, *The compline, or midnight devotions.* *Aug.*

Complētus, a, um. part. *Complete, full, accomplished, finished, or ended.* = Perfectus, completusque verborum ambitus, *Cic. in Orat.* 50.

Complexio, ōnis. f. verb. [à complector] (1) *A comprehension, or comprisal.* (2) *A compass, a period, or full sentence.* (3) *Also the conclusion of a syllogism, or argument.* (4) *A dilemma.* (5) *A grammatical figure, when two syllables are contracted into one.* (1) Brevis complexio totius negotii, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 26. (2) Longissima est complexio verborum, quæ volvi uno spiritu potest, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 47. (3) Conficitur complexio ex omni argumentatione, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 37. (4) Complexio est, in quâ utrum concesseris reprehenditur, sic: Si improbus est, cur uteris? sin probus, cur accusas? *Id. de Inv.* 1, 29. (5) ut, Cum te flagranti dejectum lumine Phæton, *Quint. Inst. Or.* 1, 5.

Complexus, a, um. part. aēt. & pass. (1) *Aēt. Embracing, containing.* (2) *Pass. Embraced, contained, comprised.* (1) Complexus cum Alcmenâ cubat, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 134. (2) Ut uno beneficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 13.

Complexus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *An embrace, affection, and love; a caress.* (2) *A space, or compass.* (3) *Comprehension, or an enumeration of circumstances.* (1) Complexus, & osculatio, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 20. (2) Continet omnia Complexu suo mundus, *Id. Nat. D.* 22. (3) Citra complexum personarum, temporum, causarum, *Quint.* 5, 8.

Complicandus, a, um. part. *To fold, or be folded, up.* *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 80.

Complicatus, a, um. part. *Folded up, or wrapped together.* *Cic. Off.* 3, 19.

Complico, āre, ui, & āvi, itum, & ātum. aēt. *To fold up, or wrap together.* Dum hanc tibi, quam trahis rudentem complico, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 1. Cum complicarem hanc epistolam, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1, 5.

Complōdo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. [ex con, & plaudo] *To strike, or clap, together.* Complodere manus scenicum est, *Quint.* 11, 3. *Vid. Vall.* 5, 9.

Complōratiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A lamenting, weeping, or wailing, together.* = Comploratio sui patriæque, *Liv.* 2, 40. mulierum, *Id.* 3, 47.

Complōrātus, a, um. part. *Bewailed, lamented, given up for lost.* Comploratis omnibus pariter vis mortuisque, *Liv.* 5, 39.

Complōrātus, ūs. m. verb. *A mourning, or lamentation.* *Liv.* 22, 55.

Complōro, āre. aēt. *To bewail, or weep, together; to make lamentation.* *Cic. pro Domo.* 37.

Complōsus, a, um. part. *Striken, or claped, together.* *Sen. de Irâ.* 1, 1. Comploras tenuisse manus, *Luc.* 2, 292.

Complures, ium. pl. c. g. & hæc complura & compluria, n. posit. gradus, non compar. ut ait *Gell.* Many, a great many, a great company, *Cic. & complures alii ap. script. classic.*

Compluries, adv. *Oftentimes, full often, many a time.* *Plaut. Perf.* 4, 3, 65.

Compluscūli, ōrum. dim. *Many.* ¶ Dies compluscūlos, *For a good many days together.* *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 102.

Compluviātus, a, um. adj. *Fashioned like a gutter.* ¶ Compluviata vinea, dicta à cavis ædium compluviis, *A vine growing in breadth, and borne up with four stakes, like a penthouse.* *Plin.* 17, 21.

Complūvium, i. n. *A penthouse, or eaves, by which the water slides; a gutter, receiving the rain of divers roofs.* *Col.* 4, 24.

Complūvius, a, um. adj. *That whereinto rain falls.* *Varr.* 1, 13.

Compondēro, āre. *To weigh, poize, or balance.* *Apul. Trimeg.* p. 89. † Pondero.

Compōnendus, a, um. part. *To compose, or be composed up.* Componendis patrum actis delectus à Cæsare, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 4, 1. Ad ea, quæ defectio- ne turbata erant, componenda processit, *Curt.* 7, 38. Mentem ipsam componendam, *Cels.* 3, 18. Cum in Syriam ad componendum orientis statum venisset, *Just.* 42, 5.

Compōnens, tis. part. *Composing, putting together, joining, closing, comparing.* *Virg. Æn.* 8, 486. Iliaca componentes tempora, *Paterc.* 1, 3.

Com-

Compōno, ēre, fui, itum. aēt. [ex con & po-
no] (1) To put, or lay, together. (2) To make,
or frame. (3) To set, or place. (4) To set in or-
der, to marshal. (5) To adorn, to trim. (6) To
join close together. (7) Met. To appease, compose,
or quiet; to settle. (8) To finish, or make an end
of. (9) To compose, write, or make any work, as
a History, Poem, &c. (10) To adjust, or take order
about. (11) To counterfeit, or devise. (12) To
build. (13) To bury, or inter. (14) To close,
or shut, up. (15) To reconcile, accord, or agree.
(16) To encounter, or attack. (17) To confront.
(18) To compare, or liken. (19) To dispose, or
methodize; to construe. (1) I ergo intrō, & com-
pone quæ tecum simul ferantur, *Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 5.* (2) Pocula, de facili composuitque luto, *Ti-
bull. 1, 1, 40.* (3) Se regina composuit spondā,
Virg. Aen. 1, 702. (4) Aciem per cuneos com-
ponere, *Tac. Germ. 6.* (5) Crines componere,
Virg. Geor. 4, 417. (6) Labra labellis compono,
Lucil. Sat. 8. (7) Prius quàm animos nostros ra-
tio componat, *Cic.* (8) Gaudens componi fœdere
bellum, *Id.* (9) = § Componere & describere jura
pòpolorum, *Id. de Legg. 1, 5.* historiam, *Plin.
Ep. 5, 8.* carmina, *Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 63.* commen-
tarium, *Cic. literas, Liv. formas judiciorum &
stipulationum, Cic.* (10) Componere hoc de argen-
to, de cæteris ego videro, *Id.* (11) Non bene
mendacis ris componitur ore, *Tibull. 3, 7, 3.* (12)
Quam tutâ possis urbem componere terrâ, *Virg.
Aen. 3, 387.* (13) T. Junium Crispina filia
composuit, *Tac. Hist. 1, 47.* (14) Diem clauso
componet vesper Olympo, *Virg. Aen. 1, 378.*
(15) Inter vos sic hæc potius cum bonâ ut com-
ponantur gratiâ, *Ter. Phor. 4, 3, 17.* (16) Ibo
alacer, solusque manus componere monstro Suffi-
ciam, *Sil. 6, 247.* (17) Accita Epicharis & cum
indice composita nullis testibus facillè confutavit,
Tac. Ann. 15, 51. (18) Parvis componere ma-
gna solebam, *Virg. Ecl. 1, 24.* (19) = Compo-
nere & construere verba, *Cic. de Orat.* ¶ Compo-
nere pretio, to redeem, *Sall. Societatem cum ali-
quo, to keep company, Id. fallacias, to trepan, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 5, 29.*

Compōnor, i, situs, pass. To be put, or laid to-
gether; to be composed, &c. to be buried, *Ov. d. Met. 4, 157.* To be confronted, *Tac. Ann. 15, 51.* *Vid. Compono.*

Comportandus, a, um, part. To carry, or be car-
ried, together. Ad aggerem celsitibus comportan-
dis, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 25.*

Comportatio, ōnis, f. verb. A carrying, a car-
riage. Cùm habuerint ad mœnia comportationes
expeditas, *Vitruv. 1, 5.*

Comportatus, a, um, part. Carried together,
Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 50.

¶ Comportionalis, e, adj. Which is in the posses-
sion of divers men, *Hyg.*

Comporto, āre, aēt. To carry together to some
place, to convey, *Cic. pro Domo 21.*

Comportor, āri, pass. To be carried together,
Cic. ad Att. 5, 18.

Compos, ōtis, c, g, etiam n, g, ut voto com-
pote, *Sen.* Qui alicujus rei potis est. [ex con, &
pos, i. e. potis] (1) That hath obtained his de-
sire, or purpose. (2) A partaker. (3) Also con-
taining himself, in one's right senses. (1) § Com-
pos mentis, *Cic. Att. 2, 38.* sui, *Cels. 5.* animi,
Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12. animo, *Sall. patriæ, scien-
tiæ, Cic.* (2) = Compos, & particeps rerum
sempiternarum animus, *Id. de Univ.* (3) § Vix
præ gaudio compotes, *Liv.* ¶ Impos. Sui
compotes, *Cels. 5, 26.* Compos prædæ, *Liv. 3, 70.*

Compōtē, adv. In order, orderly, handsomely,
Cic. ius, comp. = Compositē, & aptè dicere,
Cic. Or. 71. ¶ Compositiūs cuncta quàm festi-
nantius, agere, *Tac. Ann. 15, 3.*

Compōitio, ōnis, f. verb. [à compono] (1) A
composition, confectio, or mingling. (2) A com-
posing, or digesting; a composition. (3) A con-
tinuance, or disposal. (4) A composition, or agree-
ment. (5) A matching, or pairing, together. (1)
Compositio unguentorum, *Cic. N. D. 2, 58.* (2)
Juris pontificalis compositio, *Id. de Legg. 2, 22.*
(3) = Ordo, & compositio rerum, *Id. Off. 1, 40.*

item membrorum, verborum, sonorum, &c. *Id.*
(4) = Pacis, concordia, compositionis, auctor
esse non destitit, *Id. Philipp. 2, 10.* (5) Ut mihi
gladiatorum compositiones mitteres, *Id. Fam. 2, 8.*

Compōitō, abf. & de, vel ex, composito. Of
purpose, for the nonce, of set purpose, for design.
Compositō est factum, quo modo hanc amans ha-
bere posset, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 30.* Ex composito
orta vis, *Liv. 1, 9.* Clarissimis viris ex composito
præparatis ad petendum, *Id. 5, 14.*

Compōitor, ōris, m. verb. He that sets, joins,
or puts things together; a maker, or composer; a
compositor. Compositor, inventor, actor, *Cic. O-
rat. 19.* Plus sibi permisit compositore suo, *Ov.
Tr. 2, 356.* ¶ Compositores gemmarum, *Jewelers,*
or *lapidaries, Lex. ex Plin.*

Compōitūra, æ, f. A joining, or putting, toge-
ther; a setting in order, *Lucr. 4, 328.*

Compōitus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp.
simus, sup. [à componor] (1) Fitted, set toge-
ther. (2) Set in good order, set in array, fashioned.
(3) Ready, disposed, prepared. (4) Eloquent, fine.
(5) Confronted. (6) Settled, appointed, or agreed
upon. (7) Trimmed, adorned. (8) Still, calm, quiet.
(9) False, feigned, contrived. (10) Ransomed,
bought off at a price. (11) Agreed upon. (12)
Composed, made, fitted, set together. (13) Matched.
(1) = Compositum, compactum, & coagmenta-
tum, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 22.* (2) Numero compositi
in turmas, *Virg. Aen. 11, 599.* ¶ Acrior quàm
compositior pugna fuit, *Liv.* (3) Agmine in
omnes casus composito, *Id.* (4) Non sunt com-
posita mea verba, parvi id facio, *Sall. B. J. 89.*
= Compositissimæ & clarissimæ literulæ, *Cic. Att. 6, ult.* (5) *Vid. compono, N.º. 17.* (6) Lenes su-
surri Composita repetantur horâ, *Hor. Od. 1, 9, 20.*
(7) Compositis spiravit crinibus aura, *Virg.
Geor. 4, 417.* (8) Mare compositum, *Ov. Met. 8, 857.* Mens composita, *Sen.* (9) Falsi, ac
festinantes, vultuque composito, *Tac. Ann. 1, 7.*
Composita fabula, *Liv. 3, 10.* (10) Pretio com-
positi, *Tac.* (11) Ut domi compositum cum
Martio fuerat, *Liv. 2, 37.* (12) Poëma crasse
& illepidè compositum, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 76.* (13)
Non compositus melius cum Bitho Bacchius, *Id. Sat. 1, 720.*

Compōitus, pro compositus, per sync. Settled,
reposed, *Virg. Aen. 1, 253.*

Compōitatio, ōnis, f. verb. A banqueting, or
drinking, one with another; a drinking match, a
club. = Convivium nominantur, melius quàm
Græci, qui hoc idem tum comotationem,
tum concanationem vocant, *Cic. de Sen. 13.* sub
fin.

¶ Compōitire, To make one master of a thing,
Apul. p. 830. ¶ Compotem facere.

¶ Compōto, āre. To drink, or banquet, together.
Quicquid habet auct. pendet à derivatis.

Compōtor, ōris, m. One that drinks with ano-
ther, a pot companion, a good fellow, *Cic. Phil. 2, 17.*

Compōtrix, icis, f. A drinking gossip, *Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 5.*

¶ Comprandeo, ēre. Unâ prandeo. To dine to-
gether, *Firm.* hinc tamen

Compransor, ōris, m. verb. He that dines with
another, *Cic. Philip. 2, 39.*

Compræcatio, ōnis, f. verb. A supplication, a
solemn praying, *Liv. 39, 15.*

Compræcor, ātus sum, dep. To pray, to beseech.
Deos compræcare, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 66.*

Comprehendendus, a, um, part. To apprehend,
or be apprehended; to be wrapped in. Ii ad alios
conjuratos comprehendendos distributi sunt, *Curt. 6, 25.* Lanâ id comprehendendum, *Cels. 6, 9.*

Comprehendo, ēre, di, sum, aēt. [ex con, &
prehendo] (1) To take, or lay, hold of a thing;
to catch. (2) To apprehend, or seize. (3) To com-
prehend, or contain; to comprise. (4) To compre-
hend, understand, or perceive. (5) To find out. (6)
To bind, or join. (7) To take root, to conceive, or
be with child. (8) To embrace, or favour. (1)
Comprehendet forfex dentem, *Cels. 12, 7.* (2) ¶
Quod tam capitale hostem non comprehendere
potius, quàm emiserim, *Cic. Cat. 2, 2.* (3)

Verbis luculentioribus & pluribus rem eandem
comprehenderat, *Id. ad Att. 12, 21.* (4) Ani-
mis & cogitatione comprehendere, *Id. pro Flacc. 22.* (5) Adulterium alicujus comprehendere,
Id. pro Milone. (6) Naves vinculo illigatas
comprehendit, *Liv.* (7) Ita quod posueris, ci-
tò comprehendet, *Col.* Si mulier non com-
prehendit, *Cels. 5, 21.* (8) § Amicitia alicuem
comprehendere, *Cic.* = Complector, percipio,
Id.

Comprehendor, i, sus, pass. To be laid hold of,
&c. *Cic.*

¶ Comprehensè, adv. Summarily, in few words.

¶ Comprehensè loqui, To speak briefly, or in few
words, *Cic. de Fin. 2.* sed non dissimul. in mel.
lib. legi compressè.

Comprehensibilis, e, adj. That may be compre-
hended, or understood; comprehensible, *Cic. Acad. 1, 11.*

Comprehensio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) The laying
hold of a person, the seizure of him. (2) Met.
The understanding of a thing, comprehension, com-
prisal, compass. (3) A period, or sentence; a dis-
covery. (1) Comprehensio fontium, *Cic. Phil. 2, 8.* (2) = Perceptio, & comprehensio, *Id. Acad. 4, 32.* (3) = Comprehensio & ambitus ille ver-
borum (si sic periodum appellari placet) *Id. de Clar. Orat. 44.*

Comprehensus, a, um, part. (1) Caught at.
(2) Apprehended, laid hold of. (3) Met. Per-
ceived, understood, compassed. (4) Comprehended,
concluded. (1) Compréhensa manus effugit imago,
Virg. Aen. 2, 793. (2) = Captum & compre-
hensum alicuem tenere, *Cic. Cat. 3, 7.* (3) =
Quum ita oportet, nihil haberet comprehensi,
percepti, cogniti, constituti, *Id.* (4) = Officia
domestica conclusa, & comprehensa, *Id.*

¶ Comprêndo, ēre, di, sum, aēt. pro compre-
hendo per sync. To catch at, to comprehend, &c.
Virg. Aen. 6, 626.

¶ Comprêssè, adv. ius, comp. Briefly, compact-
ly, in few words, closely. Comprêssius. ¶ La-
tius loquuntur rhetores, dialectici autem comprê-
sius, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 6.* *Vid. Comprêhensè.*

Comprêssio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A squeezeing to-
gether. (2) A close embrace. (3) A brief com-
prehension. (1) Aurum comprêssione coactum,
intra purum invenitur, *Vitruv. 7, 8.* (2) Com-
prêssiones arctæ amantum, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 64.* (3) Comprêssiones rerum breves, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 7.*

Comprêssiuncula, æ, f. A gentle squeezeing, or
crushing, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 66.*

Comprêssor, ōris, m. A deflowerer, or ravisher,
of maids; one that lies with a woman, *Plaut. Aul. Arg. 2, 7.*

Comprêssurus, a, um, part. About to crush,
or stop. Tumultum comprêssurus, *Tac. Hist. 4, 16, 1.*

Comprêssus, a, um, part. or, comp. (1) Crush-
ed, thrust, pressed close, beld barâ together, squeeze-
ed. (2) Kept close under. (3) Shut close, cinched,
closed, stayed, repressed. (4) Ravished, deflowered.
(5) Stopped. (6) Constrictive. (7) Narrow. (1) =
Comprêssus atque illisus, *Cic. de Har. Resp. 25.*
(2) Manu comprêssa cæsaries, *Luc. 8, 681.* (3)
Comprêssi oculi, *Col. 6, 9.* ¶ Comprêssa palmâ,
aut porrectâ serire, *Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 63.* ¶ An-
nona comprêssa, Corn boarded up to make it dearer,
Liv. 38. Comprêssis manibus sedere, To sit still and
do nothing, *Id. 7, 13.* (4) Comprêssa virgo, *Plaut. Truc. Arg. 9.* (5) = Natura vitiosa edomita, & com-
prêssa, doctrinâ, *Cic. de Fato.* (6) ¶ Quid com-
prêssum corpus resolvat, quid solutum teneat, *Cels. in præf.* (7) Comprêssioris oris vas, *Id. 2, 11.*

Comprêssu, abl. m. verb. [à comprimo] A
pressing close, a keeping in, a deflowering, a ra-
vishing, a lying with a woman. Virgo ex eo
comprêssu grvida facta est, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 29.*

Comprêmendus, a, um, part. To be curbed, sup-
pressed, or repressed. Comprêmendendi tumultus erant,
Liv. 26, 10. Alvus comprêmendenda est, *Cels. 1, 10.*
Ad quod bellum comprêmendum Pausanias rex
mittitur, *Jus. 5, 10.*

Comprimens, tis. part. Binding, &c. Cels. 4. 16.

Comprimō, ēre, essi, effum. act. [ex con, & premo] (1) To press together. (2) To keep close. (3) To asperse, or make coarse. (4) To hold in, or keep close. (5) To ravish, or deflower. (6) Met. To appease, stop, stay, flint, repress, or keep under. (1) Comprimere dentes, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 1, 21. (2) Comprimit rosa florem suum, Plin. 12, 11. (3) Si compresserit aliquem morbus, aut fuderit, Cels. in præfat. (4) Animam compressi, aures admovi, Ter. Pbor. 5, 6, 29. (5) Compressit eam de summo adolescens loco, Plaut. Aul. prol. 28. (6) Illius cupiditatem comprimas, atque restringas, Cic. in Pison. 25. Voce manumque Murrura compressit, Ov. Met. 1. 206. = Restinguo, sedo, Cic.

Comprīmor, i, effus. pass. To be stayed, or appeased, &c. Cic.

Comprōbatio, ōnis. f. verb. The approving, commending, or allowing, of a thing; an approbation. Comprōbatio honestatis, Cic. de Fin. 5, 22. Offensio, Id.

Comprōbator, ōris. m. verb. An approver, or allover, Cic. de Inv. 1, 28.

Comprōbatus, a, um. part. Proved, made out, Cic. pro Cael. 24.

Comprōbo, āre. act. (1) To approve, commend, allow, or pass. (2) To make good, to verify. (1) = Laudare aliquid & comprobare, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 24. (2) Matris somnium filii crudelitas comprobavit, Id. de Div. 1, 23.

Comprōbor, āri. pass. To be approved. Iudicium senatus a te comprobabatur, Plin. Pan. 71.

Comprōmissarius, a, um. adj. Belonging to compromiseing. Comprōmissarius iudex, An arbiter, or umpire, Calist. JCC. † Arbiter.

Comprōmissum, i. n. A bond, or engagement, whereby two parties oblige themselves to stand to the arbitration, or award of the umpire, Cic. pro Rosc. 4. Fam. 12, 30.

Comprōmitto, ēre, si, ssum. act. To put to arbitration, to give bond to stand to an award, to consent to a reference, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15.

* Comprē, unde ius. adv. Neatly. Eaque omnia distinctius, numeratiusque, ac comptius fortasse dici potuerunt, Gell. 7, 3.

* Comptus, a, um. part. [à como] (1) Combed, (2) Met. Decked, trimmed, made spruce, neat, fine. (1) Non comptæ mansere comæ, Virg. Aen. 6, 48. (2) Comptum mittere oportet opus, Tibull. 3, 1, 14.

* Comptus, ūs. m. verb. [à como] A trimming, or decking; attire. Virgineos comptus, Women's dress, Lucr. 1, 88.

Compugnans, tis. part. Fighting together. Clamantes compugnantesque illos reliqui, Fighting and quarreling together, Gell. 14, 5.

Compulsio, ōnis. f. Compulsion, constraint, force, Digest. † Vis.

Compulso, āre. freq. [à compello] To beat and strike against, Col. 1, 5.

Compulsor, āri. pass. To be dashed, or beaten, spon. Aqua compulsatur, Col. 1, 5.

Compulsor, ōris. m. verb. [à compello] One that drives. Compulsor bovis, Pall. 7, 2. † Agitator.

Compulsus, a, um. part. [à compello] Driven, forced, compelled, constrained. Rex ipse necto compulsus eodem, Virg. Aen. 1, 579. Compulsi in castra, Liv. 3, 5.

Compunctio, ōnis. f. verb. [à compungo] A pricking, a stich, or pricking pain; compunction, Plin. 21, 19.

Compunctus, a, um. part. Marked, spotted, pricked, bound, Cic. Offic. 2, 7.

Compungendus, a, um. To be pricked. Postero die acu compungendum, Cels. 6, 18.

Compungo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) To prick, (2) To offend, or dazzele. (3) Met. To sting, to vex, or torment. (1) Cavendum ne aculeis urticae compungantur, Col. 8, 14. (2) Colores qui compungunt oculos, Lucr. 2, 420. (3) Ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 38.

Compungor, i, ctus. pass. To be pricked, or stung, Col. 8, 14.

Compurgo, āre. act. To purify, or clear. Vili-um compurgat nasturtium, clears the sight, Plin. 20, 13. Rarò occ.

Computabilis, e, adj. Accountable; that may be counted, reckoned, or numbered, Plin. 16, 8.

Computans, tis. part. Counting, reckoning. Digitis computans, Plin. 34, 8.

Computatio, ōnis. f. verb. An account, or reckoning; a computation, or casting up, Plin. 9, 35.

Computator, ōris. m. A computer, or reckoner, Sen. Ep. 87.

Computo, āre. act. (1) To prune, cut off, or lop boughs. (2) To deem, or think; to count, or reckon. (3) To cast up an account, to score. (1) Rarò in primâ sign. (2) In summâ, computabam, si munere hocungerer, &c. Plin. Ep. 3, 4. (3) Dextera digitis rationem computat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 49.

Computor, āri. pass. To be counted, or cast up, Plin. 18, 6.

Computresco, ēre, ui. incept. To putrify, or wax rotten, Col. 12, 25.

Computus, i. m. An account, or reckoning, Firm. † Computatio.

Con & cum idem significant: sed cum ferè separata, con composita est præpositio, & significat simul, ut conjungo; interdum contrâ, ut contendo; interdum valde, ut concrepo. Ante vocalem vel b amittit suum n; ut coalesco, cohibeo: ante labiales migrat in m; ut comburo, comparo, comminuo: ante l & m in similem, ut colligo, commeo: ante cæteras manet.

Conāmen, īnis. n. verb. [à conor] An endeavour, an attempt, an essay, an effort, Ovid. Metam. 15, 224.

Conāmentum, i. n. That which helpeth in doing. Conamentum ligneum, A lever, Plin. 19, 2.

Conandus, a, um. part. To attempt, or enterprise. Naustus aditus ad ea conanda, Cæsar. B. C. 1, 31.

Conans, tis. part. Endeavouring. Conantes tranare Vifurgim, Tac. Ann. 2, 17, 6.

Conātus, a, um. part. [à conor] Endeavouring, or forcing himself, to do something, Ov. Ep. 4, 7.

Conātus, ūs. m. verb. [à conor] An endeavour, attempt, or enterprise. = Cujus ego non factum solūm, sed inceptum conatumve contra patriam deprehendero, Cic. Cat. 2, 12.

Concāco, āre. act. To defile with ordure, to bespilt, Phædr. 4, 17, 11.

Concādes, ium. pl. f. The lopings of trees, shreds, or bawins; barricadoes of trees cut down to keep off the enemy's horse, Tac. 1, 50.

Concānatio, ūs. m. verb. Concenatio.

Concālescio, ēre, feci, actum. To warm, to chafe, to heat, Cic. de Orat. 2, 78.

Concālescuntur, condonandum est Vit. 4, 7, pro † concalescunt.

Concālescio, ōnis. f. verb. A warming, or heating, Lex. ex Plaut.

Concālescōrius, a, um. adj. That heateth, or maketh warm; hot in operation, Plin. Hist. 21, 83.

Concālescōtus, a, um. part. Heated, warmed, chafed, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18.

Concālescō, ēri, factus sum. neutro pass. To be heated, to grow hot, or warm, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

Concālescō, ēre, feci. act. To heat, to make hot, or warm, Cic. de Orat. 2, 78.

Concalleo, ēre. neut. [à callus] To grow brawny, or hard, as the hands, or feet, with labour. Met. To be beaten and practised in a thing. Animus usu concalluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10.

Concālo, āre. To call together, Enn. † Convoco.

Concāmērandus, a, um. part. To be arched, or vaulted, Vitruv. 3, 3.

Concāmēratio, ōnis. f. verb. An arch, or vault; a ceiling of chambers; a walk, or arbour, in a garden, arched over, Vitruv. 2, 4.

Concāmērātus, a, um. part. Vaulted, arched. In abditum & concameratum locum se reciperet, Suet. Aug. 90.

Concāmēro, āre. act. To vault, or ciel; to arch over, Plin. Hist. 34, 42.

Concāmēror, āri. pass. To be arched, Plin. Hist. 11, 28.

Concandeo, ēre. To be warm, or hot. Nunquam sutilibus concanduit ignibus æther, Manil. 1, 874. Benti. autem leg. excanduit.

Concastigo, āre. act. To chastise, or punish, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 94.

Concātēnatus, a, um. part. Chained, or linked, together, Min. Felix. Oct. 125. † Catenatus.

Concāvitas, ātis. f. A hollowness, or bowing; a concavity. † Cavatio.

Concāvo, āre. act. To make hollow, to bend, or bow, Ov. Met. 2, 195.

Concāvus, a, um. adj. Hollow, or concave. Speluncarum concavas altitudines, Hollow, bowed, crooked, Cic. Concava, pro fossis, Dikes, or ditches, Claud. Hon. Conf. 3, 47. Concava æra, Bells, Ov. Met. 4, 30. † Convexus.

Concēdendus, a, um. part. To be granted. Cæsar concedendum non putabat, Cæsar. B. G. 1, 7.

Concēdens, tis. part. (1) Making room. (2) Yielding, granting. (1) Rus habitatum abii concedens vobis, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 27. (2) Concedens nemini, Cic. De cat. vid. Concedo.

Concēditur, imperf. Cic. de Amic. 14. Concessum est, Sil. 11, 259. It is granted, allowed, or agreed to.

Concedo, ēre, ssi, ssum. act. (1) To depart, retire, or withdraw. (2) To give place to. (3) To grant, or allow; to permit, or suffer; to consent, or give way. (4) To submit, to yield to. (5) To grant, or own; to consent. (6) To pardon. (7) Per Euphem. To die, to debase. (8) To abate. (1) = Concedite, atque abscedite omnes; de viâ decedite, Plaut. Amph. 3, 4, 1. § Concede ad dextram, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 12. aliquo, Id. ab oculis, Id. ex ædibus, Id. in loca altiora, Liv. 4. (2) Neque nox quoquam concedit die, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 120. (3) = Date hoc, & concedite pudori meo, Cic. (4) Magnitudini medicinæ magnitudo doloris concedit, Id. (5) Præstat tamen ingenio alius alium; concedo, Quint. § Consules neque concedebant, neque valde repugnabant, Cic. Cum M. Marcellum S. P. Q. R. concessisti, Id. (6) Si tibi cui justius videtur, irasci posse concesserit, Id. (7) Ut quodcumque concessero, cum laude, &c. Tac. Ann. 4, 38. § concedere vitâ, Id. Ann. 13, 45. fato, Plin. (8) Partem octavam pretii, quo quis emerat, concessi, Id. Ep. 8, 2. § Concedite in sententiam alterius, to come into his measures, Liv. 32, 36. falsum, to suppose it to be untrue, Lucr. alicui artem aliquam, to allow him the pre-eminence therein, Cic. Off. 1, 1.

Concedor, i, ssum. pass. To be permitted, allowed, pardoned, &c. Cic.

Concelebro, āre. act. (1) To celebrate, to solemnize, to keep solemn, as a feast, banquet, funeral, &c. (2) To people, or stock, a country. (3) To frequent, or resort to. (4) To extoll, set forth, or make renowned. (1) § Ludos concelebrare, Liv. 1, 2, 32. natalem funus, Id. spectaculum magno apparatu, Id. 1, 9. convivia, Cic. de Pet. Conf. 11. (2) Quæ terras frugiferentes concelebras, Lucr. 1, 4. ad Venerem. (3) Plateam Hymenæo concelebrare, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 2. (4) Famâ, ac literis, victoriam ejus diei concelebrant, Cæsar. B. C. 3, 72.

Concelebror, āri. pass. To be solemnized, as a holy day, funeral, &c. Militaribus studiis funus illud concelebratur, Liv. 8, 7.

Concēlo, āre. act. To keep close, to hide, to conceal, Gell. 11, 9. † Celo.

Concentio, ōnis. f. verb. [à concino] A concert of voices; an accord in music, a singing in tune, harmony, melody, Cic. pro Sext. 65. Rarò occ.

Concentricus, a, um. adj. Having the same centre, Voc. Astronom.

Concenturio, āre. [à centuriis] To take the votes in the centuries. Met. To call over, to call together, to recollect. Concenturio in corde lycophantias, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 159.

Concentus, ūs. m. verb. [à concino] (1) A concert of music, a singing in tune. (2) Agreement, concord.

concord. (3) *The chirping, or melody, of birds.* (1) *Sonorum concentus est, Cic. Offic. 1, 14.* (2) *Omnium doctrinarum consensus, concentusque, Id. de Orat. 3, 6.* (3) *Volucres aëra mulcent concentibus, Ovid. Fast. 1, 155.*

Conceptaculum, i. n. A receptacle, a receiver, a hollow thing apt to hold and receive. *Superbia alicubi conceptaculum, Plin. 11, 37.*

Conceptio, ōnis. f. verb. [à concipio] (1) The conception of a female; a conceiving, or breeding. (2) The wording, writing, or drawing up, of bills, &c. (3) || A grammatical scheme so called. (1) Chrysippus, & conceptionibus putat conferre multum, Plin. 22, 22. Conceptio mulæ, Cic. de Div. 2, 22. Terra cœlestium imbrum conceptionibus infeminatur, Vitr. Præf. 8. Mundus est omnium rerum conceptio summa, Id. 9, 4. (2) In jure conceptio privatorum judiciorum constituitur, Cic. de Inv. 2, 19. Conceptio formularum, Plaut. JC. (3) Prisc.

|| Conceptivæ feriæ. Moveable feasts, as Easter, &c. are with us. Macrob. Sat. 1, 16. || Feriæ statæ, seu stativæ.

Conceptus, a, um. part. [à concipior] (1) Conceived, engendered, begotten, bred. (2) Met. Caused, occasioned. (3) Thought of, conceived, hatched. (4) Also worded in form, or set down in writing. (1) Tria lustra puer furto conceptus agebat, Ov. Fast. 2, 183. (2) Concepta æstu pestis, Col. 7, 5. (3) = Justitium istud conceptum, ac meditatum est, Cic. de Har. Resp. 26. (4) Dixit se scire illum verbis conceptis pejerasse, Val. Max. 4, 1, 10. Conceptæ feriæ, Varr. L. L. 5, 3. conceptissimus, Petron. 74. || Statæ. Conceptissimisque juravit verbis, Id. c. 113.

Conceptus, ūs. m. verb. (1) Conception, or the act of conceiving; breeding. (2) The thing conceived, the fetus in the womb. || Conceptum facere, to conceive with young. (3) || A conceit, a fancy, a notion, an idea. (1) = Ex hominum pecudumve conceptu, & fatu, Cic. Div. 1, 42. (2) Conceptus infaustæ bovis implet parentem, Sen. (3) Ap. Phil. || Cogitationes, fensa, notiones, Cicero vocat. || Flagrante triclinio ex conceptu camini, By the chimney's taking fire, Suet. Vitell. 8. Conceptus aquarum inertium vastos, Great ponds, meers, or sloughs, Sen. N. Q. 5, 15.

|| Concerno, ēre, crēvi, crētum. (1) || To sift, or mix. (2) To see clearly, to perceive plainly. (3) To concern. (1) Aug. 5. Conf. c. 10. (2) Ex glossis pendet. Concerno συνθεωρεῖν. (3) Hæc notio planè barbara.

Concerpo, ēre, pfi, ptum. act. [ex con & carpo] To pull in pieces, to rend, to tear. Tu eas epistolas concerpo, Cic. ad Att. 10, 12. Conf. Eund. Fam. 8, 6. & Liv. 38, 55.

Concerpor, i, ptus. pass. To be torn in pieces, Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

Concerptus, a, um. part. Rent, torn in pieces, pulled in rags, or jags. Concepta lana, Plin. Hist. 29, 10, caro recens, Ibid. 26.

Concertans, tis. part. Contending, striving. Pluribus de regno concertantibus, Suet. Aug. 21.

Concertatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) Contention, dispute, jaring, wrangling. (2) A difference, or opposition. (1) Studio concertationis modò ait hoc, modò illud, Cic. de Div. 1, 30. (2) Concertationes sententiarum, nullo idem censente, Plin. 29, 1.

Concertativus, a, um. adj. Contentious, quarrelsome, peaching one another, recriminating, Quint. 7, 3.

Concertator, ōris. m. A striver with, a rival, Tac. 14, 29, 3.

Concertatorius, a, um. adj. Belonging to pleading in suits and trials at law; controversial. = Hoc forense concertatorium judiciale non tractavit genus, Cic. de Thucydide loq. Cl. Or. 83.

Concertatus, a, um. part. Debated, or contended for, Cic. Part. 28.

Concerto, āre. neut. (1) To strive together, to quarrel, to bicker, to squabble, to debate, to chide, or brawl. (2) To strive for victory, to play a prize. (1) Concertare cum inimico, configere cum hoste, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 10. (2) || Is Hercules,

quem concertasse cum Apolline de tripode acceptum, Id. de N. D. 3, 16.

Concessatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à concessio] A loitering; leaving off, stopping, or staying, by the way, Col. 11, 1. Haud scio an alibi.

Concessio, ōnis. f. verb. [à concedo] Sufferance, permission; a grant, leave, or licence; a concession, Cic. Attic. 3, 24.

Concessio, āre. To cease, or leave off; to be idle, or out of employ, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 9. || R. occ.

Concessum, i. n. A thing granted, or permitted; a grant, a concession. Amare concessa, Ov. Met. 9, 453. petere, Virg. Æn. 5, 798. Concessum in conditiones, Liv. 2, 33.

Concessurus, a, um. part. To remove, depart, &c. Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 7.

Concessus, a, um. part. [à concedor] Granted, given, permitted, lawfull, allowed, Cic. de Div. 2, 50.

Concessu. abl. [ab inus. concessus, m.] By permission, leave, licence, or allowance, Cic. Fam. 4, 6.

** Concha, æ. f. [à κόγχη, idem] (1) A shell-fish with two shells, as an oyster, scallop, &c. (2) The shell of any such fish. (3) A pearl, a hollow vessel. (4) A large box for ointments. (5) A wine pot, or vessel, either from the form, or matter. (6) A trumpet, or trump marine, such as Triton used; (7) also a little measure, containing two spoonfulls, or six drams. A ladle. (8) Meton. Natura muliebris. (1) De earum generibus consule Plin. 9, 33. (2) Purpura Thessalico concharum tineta colore, Lucret. 2, 500. (3) Non auro, non Indis flectere conchis potui, Prop. 1, 8, 39. (4) Funde capacibus unguenta de conchis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 22. (5) Cum bibitur conchæ, Juv. 6, 303. (6) Tritona vocat, conchæque sonaci Inspirare jubet, Ov. Met. 1, 333. (7) Conchæ ferreæ, quibus depletur oleum, Col. 12, 50. (8) Cave tu harum conchas spernas, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 42. || Concha Cytheriaca, Mart. 2, 47. Erycina, Prop. 3, 13, 6. Mother of pearl. Concha salis, A salt seller, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 14. || Concha cœula, The azure arch of heaven, Turn. ex Varr.*

** Conchatus, a, um. adj. Fashioned like the shell of a fish, wide and hollow. Conchata cauda, Plin. 10, 20.*

** Conchis, is. f. [à concha] A bean unshaled, or boiled in the shales, or cods. Some take it for a sort of food made thereof, and seasoned with shired leeks, oil, cummin, &c. Mart. 13, 7. || alibi. Juv. 3, 293.*

** || Conchoïdes, is. m. [κονχοειδής Gr.] Like the shell of a fish, Lex. ex Vitruv.*

** Conchilla, æ. f. dim. [à concha] A little shell, Val. Max. 8, 8, 1.*

** Conchyliatus, a, um. adj. Died with purple; of a purple, or violet, colour, Cic. Phil. 2, 27.*

** Conchylium, i. n. [κονχυλίον Gr.] (1) All sorts of shell fish, particularly a shell fish, the liquor whereof makes a purple, or violet, colour, called also Murex. (2) Meton. The purple, or violet, colour itself. (3) Also garments of that colour. (1) Nalcentes implent conchyliis lunæ, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 30. (2) Lanarum conchyliis quis in pristinum candorem revocet? Senec. Epist. 7. (3) Horum ego non fugiam conchyliis? Juv. 3, 81.*

** Conchyia, æ. m. [à concha] He that gathers and takes up shell fish; an oyster man, one who fishes for the purple fish, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5.*

Concidendus, a, um. part. To be cut in pieces. Ex oppido bene magna multitudo ad equitatum concidendum cum exisset, Hirt. B. Hisp. 4. Leviter summa scalpello concidenda erit, Cels. 6, 18.

Concidens, tis. part. Falling. Hujus concidentis viri casu passim audito, Hirt. B. Hisp. 23.

Concido, ēre, di, sum. act. [ex con & cædo] (1) To cut in pieces, to hack small, to chop, to mince, or bash. (2) To beat, or lash. (3) To kill, to slay. (4) Met. To lash, or jerk; to expose, to rail at, one; to maim, dismember, or mangle. (5) To ruin, or utterly destroy. (1) Hæc minutè concidito, Col. 12, 22. (2) Solitus virgis plebem

Romanam concidere, Cic. in Verr. 1, 47. (3) Magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 11. (4) Timocratem totis voluminibus conciderit, Cic. de N. D. 1, 33. (5) Id. Attic. 1, 11.

Concido, ēre, di. neut. [ex con & cado] (1) To fall down flat. (2) To die. (3) To be slain, or killed. (4) To fall into decay, to go to ruin. (5) To be baffled, to fail. (6) To faint, to fail. (1) Ad terram pondere vasto concidit, Virg. Æn. 5, 448. (2) Capellæ, quamvis opimæ, atque hilares, subito concidunt, Col. 7, 7. (3) Hostia pro damnis concidat ista meis, Ov. Epist. 6, 78. (4) Opes Carthagini conciderunt, Cic. Verr. 2. (5) || Malas causas semper obtinuit, in optimâ re concidit, Id. (6) Si cui simul animus cum re concidit, Id. Tusc. 3, 18.

Conciens, tis. part. Stirring up. Ad arma conciens, Paterc. 2, 74.

Concieo, ēre, iui, itum. act. (1) To move, or stir up. (2) To raise, or call together. (1) Quantas turbas concivi insciens? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 17. (2) Concient miraculo rei homines, Liv. 1, 59.

Conciliabulum, i. n. [à concilio] (1) A place of assembly, a conventicle, a meeting place, a riot. (2) A junto, a cabal, an unlawfull assembly. (1) = Nundinas, & conciliabula, obire, Liv. 7, 15. (2) = Per conciliabula & cœtus seditiosa differebant, Tac. Ann. 3, 40.

Conciliandus, a, um. part. To be procured, &c. Moribus & formâ Conciliandus amor, Ov. Ep. 6, 24.

Concilians, tis. part. Reconciling, a reconciler. Conciliantis partes agere, Ov. Rem. 524. Conciliante nuptias fratre patruale, Juss. 7, 6.

Conciliatio, ōnis. f. verb. Reconciliation, procurement, or a gaining of favour; a reconciliation. (2) Acquaintance, agreement. (1) Pecuniam dedit ad conciliationem gratiæ, Cic. pro Cluent. 31. (2) = Conciliationem & consociationem colere, tueri, servare debemus, Id. Offic. 1, 14.

Conciliator, ōris. m. verb. A reconciler, or procurer; a purchaser. || Conciliator amicitiae, Suet. Aug. 48. proditoris, Liv. 27, 15. nuptiarum, Nepos Attic. 12.

Conciliatricula, æ. f. dim. [à seq.] A little procurer, Cic. pro Sext. 9.

Conciliatrix, icis. f. verb. (1) She that procures in a good sense, a reconciler. (2) A barwd. (1) Conciliatrix amicitiae, virtutis opinio est, Cic. de Amic. 11. (2) Ancilla conciliatrix dicebat mihi, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 17.

Conciliatura, æ. f. A reconciling, or a procuring of favour, Sen. Epist. 97.

Conciliaturus, a, um. part. About to reconcile. Se illi regna conciliaturum confirmat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3.

Conciliatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Joined together. (2) Made a friend, favourable. (3) Gained to his part. (4) Purchased, procured, bought. (1) Plin. 17, 23. (2) Conciliator judex, Quint. 4, 2. (3) Fœmina conciliata viro, Catull. 66, 130. (4) Fugitive, prodi, malè conciliate, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2.

Conciliatu, abl. m. verb. By composition, mixture, or packing together, Lucr. 2, 99. & alibi. Nescio an quis alius.

Concilio, āre. act. [à concilium] (1) To join, or knit, together. (2) To reconcile, or make friends, together. (3) To gain, or procure, favour; to get one's good will, to make one his friend, to render propitious. (4) To unite. (5) To get, win, or gain. (6) To purchase, or buy. (7) To procure as a barwd doth, to pimp for one. (8) To recommend. (1) = Conciliat, & conjungit inter se homines ratio & oratio, Cic. Off. 1, 16. (2) A tuâ mihi uxore dicam delatum & datum, ut se ad eum conciliarem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 205. conciliat turbam, Liv. 3, 44. (3) Judicium animos sibi conciliare, Quint. 4, 1. Tu scepra Jovemque Concilias, Virg. Æn. 1, 83. (4) Animos conjugum conciliat partus, Sen. Oct. 407. (5) Fidem in dicendo conciliat amplificatio, Cic. Partit. 5.

(6) Auro conciliatur amor, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 278. (7) Existimabatur etiam Servilia filiam suam Tertiam

nam conciliare, *Suet. Cæs. c. 51.* (8) Dictis artes conciliasse suas, *Or. Trist. 3, 11, 42.*

Concilior, āri. pass. *To be joined, procured, &c.* *Cic. de Orat. 2, 51.*

Concilior, ātus. dep. [*à con & ciliis, i. e. pilis*] *To full cloth, or work fets.* Apud fullonem vestimentum quum cogitur, conciliari dicitur, *Varr. L. L. 5.*

Conciliū, i. n. [*à con & calo, i. e. voco*] (1) *A council, or assembly of counselors.* (2) *A company, or multitude; a herd, crew, or pack.* (3) *Also an agreement and mixture, as of the elements; a coagmentation, in mixed bodies.* (4) *A place of meeting.* (5) *Also the white flower of the herb jasion.* (1) Concilio convocato, de summā rerum deliberare incipit, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 30.* (2) = Concilia cōtusque hominum jure sociati civitates appellantur, *Cic. Somm. Scip. 3.* Concilia ferarum, *Or. Met. 10, 144.* (3) Materiei concilium, *Lucr. 1, 518.* (4) In uno concilio, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 94.* (5) *Plin. 22, 22.*

Concinnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fitting, or making fit; a preparing, or mixing.* *Cato, 106.*

Concinnator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A trimmer, a dresser; one that trims a thing, or makes it fit for his purpose.* (2) *A forger.* (1) Concinnator capillorum, *Col. in præf. l. 1.* (2) Concinnator caufarum, *Abarreter, Ulp.*

Concinnatorius, a, um. adj. Vasa concinnatoria, *Pertaining to dressing, or making fit.* *Dig. de pen. legata. Sed al. leg. concinatoria, & interp. coquinaria.*

Concinnatus, a, um. part. *Fited, trimmed, appareled, accoutred.* *Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 49.*

Concinnē, adv. *Handsomely, neatly, finely, prettily.* *Cic. de Orat. 2, 19.* Concinnus, comp. leg. apud *Auson. Grat. Aët. p. 531. ed. Delph.*

Concinnitas, ātis. f. (1) *Neatness, spruceness, compactness, quaintness.* (2) *The jingling of words.* (1) Verborum concinnitas, *Cic. in Orat. 44.* Sententiarum, *Id. de Clar. Or. 95.* (2) Concinnitas verborum puerilis, *Id. de Clar. Or. 44.*

Concinniter, adv. *Prettily, neatly.* *Gell. 18, 2.* + Concinnē.

Concinnitudo, dñis. f. *Elegancy, politeness, neatness.* = Exordium splendoris & festivitatis, & concinnitudinis minimum debet habere, *Cic. de Invent. 1, 18.* Rarè occ.

Concino, āre. act. [*à concinnus, Fest.*] (1) *To make fit, fine, or neat.* (2) *To make ready, to order, to fit up.* (3) *To mix, or prepare.* (4) *To make.* (1) Concinnare vestem, *Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 33.* (2) Concinnavi tibi munusculum, *Cic. Fam. 12, 16.* Auceps concinnat arcem, & effundit cibum, *Plaut. Afin. 1, 3, 64.* (3) Concinnare vinum, *Plin. 14, 20.* (4) Me insanum verbis concinnat suis, *Mates me fit for Bedlam.* *Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 69.* Concinnare lutum, *To make mortar.* *Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 8.* pelles, *To dress, or curry, leather.* *Lex. ex Plin.*

Concinnor, āri. pass. *To be fited, &c.* *Cic.*

Concinnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*ex con & cinnus, i. e. mistura, commistio, ut sit aptè commixtus, vel dispositus*] (1) *Fine, trim, well fashioned.* (2) *Compact, elegant, polite.* (3) *Concise, becoming.* (4) *Gentle, pleasant, agreeable.* (1) Tectorium concinnum, *Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 1.* (2) = Concinnæ & venustæ sententiæ, *Id. de Clar. Or. 95.* Versus paulò concinnior, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74.* (3) Sat, ædèpò, concinnâ facie, *Plaut. Perf. 4, 3, 77.* (4) Concinnus amicis, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 50.* Concinniores, *Cic. Orat. 6.* Concinniora folia, *Plin. 16, 62.*

Concino, ēre, ui, entum. act. [*ex con & cano*] (1) *To agree, or accord, in one song, or tune.* (2) *To sing.* (3) *To sound, or play; as instruments do.* (4) *To sing one's praise on an instrument.* (5) *To foretell, or prophesy.* (6) *To agree, or consent.* (1) Ite, concinite in modum, *Catull. 59, 123.* (2) Concinit olor, *Or. Epist. 7, 2.* (3) Concinit tubæ, *Liv. 9, 32.* Clastica cornu Concinnere, *Luc. 1, 238.* (4) Concines majore pōta plectro Cæsarem, *Hor. Od. 4, 2, 33.* (5) Omnia non albæ concinnuissis aves, *Or. Amor. 3, 12, 2.* (6) Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere videntur, verbis discrepare, *Cic. N. D. 1, 7.*

Concino, i. pass. *To be sung together, or in tune; to be sounded.* *Cic. Tusc. 1, 44.*

Concio, īre, itum. act. [*ex con & cio, i. e. cicio*] (1) *To call together, to assemble.* (2) *To raise, or stir, up.* (1) Obscuram atque humilem conciendo multitudinem, *Liv. 1, 8.* (2) Iram concire, *Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33.* aliquem ad arma, *Paterc. 2, 74.* seditionem, *Liv. 4, 48.*

Concio, ōnis. f. [*à conciendo, i. e. convocando*] (1) *An assembly, or congregation, of people called together.* (2) *Meton. An harangue, an oration, or publick discourse; a speech.* (3) *The pulpit, or desk, where the orator standeth.* (1) = Concio conventusque civium, *Cic. Verr. 4, 50.* (2) Legi concionem tuam, nihil eā sapientius, *Id. Famil. 9, 14.* (3) Ascendi in concionem, concursus populi est factus, *Id. ap. Gell. 13, 14.* Concionem habere, *To make a speech.* *Id. pro Sext. 50.*

Concionābundus, a, um. adj. *Preaching, or making an oration.* *Liv. 3, 47. & 40, 27.*

Concionālis, e. adj. (1) *Belonging to an assembly, or an harangueing.* (2) *The deliberative genus in Rhet. is called Concionalis.* (1) Concionalis clamor, *Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 4.* fenex, *Liv. 3, ult.* (2) Judiciale & concionale genus materiā varium est, *Quinc. 9, 4.*

Concionans, tis. part. *Makeing a speech.* *Plin. Hist. 2, 111. & 34, 8.*

Concionārius, a, um. adj. *Which is often in, or cometh to, assemblies.* *Cic. ad Qu. fr. 3, 3.*

Concionator, ōris. m. *A speech maker, or publick speaker; a demagogue.* *Cic. Cat. 4, 5.* ferè in pejorem partem.

Concionatorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to orations, or assemblies; preachers, or preaching.* *Gell. 1, 11.*

Concino, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To make publick orations; to harangue, or speak to, the people.* (2) *To preach.* (1) Cæsar ad populum concionatus est, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 7.* (2) De religionibus sacris & ceremoniis est concionatus, *Cic. de Har. R. 5.*

Concipio, ēre, ēpi, tum. act. [*ex con & capio*] (1) *To conceive a child, to breed.* (2) *To entertain, or get a habit.* (3) *To devise, plot, or contrive.* (4) *To conceive, or comprehend.* (5) *To gather, sum up, or reckon.* (6) *To resolve, or determine in the mind.* (1) Concipere ex marito, *Cic. pro Cluent. 11.* (2) Principes non solum vitia concipiunt, sed etiam infundunt in civitatem, *Id. de Legg. 3, 14.* (3) Quodnam concepī tantum scelus? *Id.* (4) Rei imaginem mente concipere, *Quint.* (5) Audet tamen Valerius concipere summas, *Liv. 3.* (6) Nefas aliquod mente concipere, *Or. Met. 10, 352.* Concipere verba juramenti, *To give one an oath, to prescribe a form of words to which another must swear; to draw up an oath in form.* *Liv. 7, 5.* Concipere flammam, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 14.* ignem, *Lucr. 6, 880.* To take fire, to be on a light fire. Concipere iras, *Or. Met. 1, 166.* furorem, *Sil. 5, 182.* fitim, *Or. Met. 5, 446.* vires, *Plin. 17, 22.* To grow angry, mad, thirsty, strong; & inimicitias cum aliquo de re aliquā, *To bear him a grudge.* *Cæs. B. C. 3, 16.*

Concipior, i, ceptus. pass. *To be conceived, contained, &c.* *Cic.* Voto concipi, *To be wished for.* *Paterc. 2, 89.*

Concipilo, āre. [*à con & antiq. pilo, quod à πῖλῶ, cogo, pro compilare, ut recipere pro reparare*] *To seize upon.* Offatim concipilare, *To tear in pieces.* *Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61.*

Concise, adv. *In pieces, briefly, concisely.* *Quint. 2, 21.* Conf. *Liv. 3, 53.* = Minute, *Idem.*

Concisorius, a, um. adj. [*à concido*] *Belonging to cutting.* Ferramentum concisorium, *A smith's tool, wherewith hcses, or oxen's, hoofs are pared.* *Veget. 1, 56.*

Concīsura, æ. f. *A cutting, chopping, or backing.* *Sen. Ep. 101.*

Concīsus, a, um. part. [*à concidor*] (1) *Cut in pieces, heaved, chopped, backed, battered, bruised.* (2) *Killed.* (3) *Met. Broken, bumbled.* (4) Adj. *Short, brief.* (1) Ligna fenex minuit, con-

cisique construit arte, *Or. Fast. 2, 647.* Pulsatus rogat, & pugnis concisus adorat, *Juv. 3, 300.* (2) Exercitus tribus horis concisus, *Cic. de Div. 1, 35.* (3) Multis judiciis ignominisque concisus, *Id. Philip. 12, 5.* (4) = Angustia & concisus disputationibus illigari, *Id. de Orat. 2, 15.*

Concītamentum, *An incentive, or stirring up; an emotion.* *Sen. de Ira, 3, 9.*

Concītans, tis. part. *Stiring up.* *Liv. 4, 14.*

Concītatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A stirring, raising, or moving.* (2) *A motion, or earnest contention of the passions.* (3) *Mutiny, sedition.* (1) Modulatione collocationis, & vocis, judicium concitationem petere, *Quint. 1, 10.* (2) Vehementiores animi concitationes, *Cic. Qu. fr. 1, 1.* (3) = Plebis contra patres concitatione & seditione nunciata, *Id. de Clar. Or. 14.*

Concītator, ōris. m. verb. *A mover, or stirrer up.* = Concitator & stimulator seditionis, *Cic. pro Domo, 5.* multitudinis, *Cæs. B. G. 8, 21.*

Concītatrix, īcis. f. verb. *She, or it, that moves, provokes, or stirs up.* Concitatrix vis, *Plin. 26, 10.*

Concītātūrus, a, um. part. *About to stir up.* *Cic. Div. in Verr. 13.* *Liv. 3, 15. & 4, 58.*

Concītātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Stimmed, provoked, moved, encouraged.* (2) *Put on, speeded.* (3) *Violent, vehement, eager.* (1) Concitatus ardore animus, *Cic. Mur. 81.* (2) Concitatus calcaribus equus, *Liv. 8, 39.* (3) Motus concitatissimus, *Quint. 2, 11.* Concitator cursus, *Liv. 35, 29.* Concitato spiritu, *Curt. 3, 10.*

Concīto, āre. freq. [*à concio*] (1) *To stir up, or cause.* (2) *To raise.* (3) *To trouble, or disturb.* (4) *To prick forward, as a horse, &c.*

(1) In morbis, quos bilis concitavit, *Cels. 2, 13.* (2) Aetoli Romanis concitabant bellum, *Liv. Orat. 37.* (4) Concitat calcaribus equum, *Liv. 2, 6.* Concitare feras, *To chase, or hunt them.* *Or. Fast. 2, 286.* Concitare aciem, *Liv. 2, 64.*

Concitor, āri. pass. *To be stirred, raised, troubled, &c.* *Cic. de Orat. 1, 47.* Concitatur multitudo atrocitate sceleris, *Liv. 3, 49.*

Concitor, ōris. m. verb. [*à concio*] *A stirrer, a causer, a disturber, a mutineer.* *Belli concitor.* *Tac. 4, 28, 2.*

Concitus, a, um. part. [*à concio*] (1) *Moved, stirred, raised.* (2) *Incited, provoked.* (3) *Hastened, fired.* (1) Concita æquora ventis, *Or. Ep. 2, 38.* (2) = Concitus ad rixam, *Cic. pro Cæs. 5.* irā, *Stat. Theb. 2, 589.* motu divino, *Or. Met. 6, 158.* (3) Concitus cursu, *Virg. Aen. 12, 902.*

Concītus, a, um. part. [*à concior*] *Summoned together.* *Val. Flacc. 5, 576.*

Conciuncūla, æ. f. dim. [*à concio*] *A small assembly, a short oration.* *Cic. Attic. 2, 16.*

Conclāmatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A noise of many together, a shout, a bubblu.* *Tac. Ann. 3, 2, 3.* Hist. 4, 1, 5.

Conclāmans, tis. part. *Crying out together.* Conclamantibus omnibus, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 6.*

Conclāmātum est, imperf. *It is given up for lost, there is no more to be said, it is past all hope.* *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 56.* A form of speech taken from a custom of calling the dead party by his name for eight days successively: on the ninth, concluding him past all hopes of recovery, they carried him forth, and buried him.

Conclāmātus, a, um. part. *Dead and buried.* Conclamata nondum corpora jacent, *Luc. 2, 23.*

Conclāmīto, āre. freq. *To cry aloud, or shout all about after one, to make many outcries.* *Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 51.*

Conclāmo, āre. act. (1) *To cry together, to make a shout.* (2) *To cry, or call upon, with a loud voice.* (3) *To make proclamation.* (1) Universi unā mente atque voce conclamatis, *Cic. Philipp. 6, 1.* (2) Italiam conclamat Acestes, *Virg. Aen. 3, 523.* (3) Vasa militari modo conclamare jubet, *He gives orders for marching with bag and baggage, as in the decamping of an army.*

army, *Liv.* 6, 28. Conclamare auctionem, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 94.

Conclāmor, āri. pass. To be cried out, or proclaimed, *Cæf. B. C.* 1, 66.

Conclāve, is. n. [ex con & clavis] (1) An inner parlour, or chamber; a private room, where into the servants cannot come but with one key, *Fest.* (2) A dining room. (3) || The conclave, where the cardinals meet to choose the pope. (1) Est mihi ultimis conclave in ædibus quoddam retro, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 29. (2) In singula conclavia tricenos lectos, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 26. = Triclinium, *Quint.* (3) Ex usu bodierno.

Conclāvium, i. n. *Plaut.* & in gen. pl. conclavium, *Vitr.* 6, 5. A parlour. Sed conclave longè usitatus.

Conclausus, a, um. part. Shut up together, enclosed. Coarctata & conclausa femina, *Col.* 3, 12.

Conclūdens, tis. part. Concluding. Singula statim argumenta concludens, *Tac. Orat.* 31, 6.

Conclūdo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex con & claud] (1) To shut up, or enclose; to lock up. (2) To stop. (3) To confine, or circumscribe; to encompass, or hem in. (4) To comprehend, or comprise. (5) To gather, or infer. (6) To conclude, finish, and make an end. (1) § Me in cellam aliquam cum illā concludam, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 2, 13. Animum concludit in corpore Deus, *Cic. de Univ.* 3. (2) Val. Flacc. 1, 480. (3) Cingitur ac concluditur portus urbe, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 36. & *Met.* Fortuna in unum concludit diem, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 17. (4) Tamen verbis interdicti non concluditur, *Cic. pro Cæc.* 35. (5) Deinde concludebas summum malum esse dolorem, summum bonum voluptatem, *Id.* (6) Concludis epistolam quandam hoc modo, *Id. Att.* 9, 10.

Conclūdor, i, sus. pass. To be enclosed, concluded, &c. *Cic.* Vid. Concludo.

Conclūsē, adv. Concludingly, closely, roundly, fitly. = Conclūsē, aptēque dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 53.

Conclūsio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A shutting up, a siege. (2) An end, a conclusion. (3) A reasoning, an argument. (4) An inference. (1) Nep. Eumene, 5. & *Cæf. B. C.* 2, 22. (2) = In extrema parte & conclusione muneris, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 1. (3) Hæc conclusio quam habeat vim confidera, *Id. Acad.* 4, 20. (4) Nulla conclusio est, assumptione non concessa, *Id. de Fin.* 2.

Conclūsioncūla, æ. f. dim. (1) A sophism, a captious reasoning. (2) A wrestled silly inference. (1) Sophismata aculeata, sic appellantur fallaces conclusiunculæ, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 24. (2) Contortulæ & minutæ conclusiunculæ Stoicorum, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 18.

Conclūsūra, æ. f. The end, or extremity, of a thing, *Vitruv.* 6, 11.

Conclūsūrus, a, um. part. About to conclude, or shut up, *Cic. Verr.*

Conclūsus, a, um. part. [à concludor] & adj. or, comp. (1) Shut up, enclosed. (2) Limited, confined. (3) Comprehended, comprised. (4) Concluded, ended. (1) Conclufa aqua facillè corruptitur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 7. (2) Conclufior locus, *Hyg.* 4, 14. Angustia conclusæ orationis, *Cic. Orat.* 5. (3) = Omnia officia domestica conclusa & comprehensa sunt, *Id. pro Rosc. Com.* 5. (4) Oratio non conclusa, *Id.* = Facinus crudelitate perfectum, atque conclusum, *Id. Verr.* 2, 34.

Concoctio, ōnis. f. verb. [à concoquo] Concoction, digestion in the stomach, *Plin.* 20, 5.

Concoctus, a, um. part. [à concoquor] Sod, or boiled with; concocted, digested, *Lucr.* 4, 635. Vid. Concoquo.

Conconatio, ōnis. f. [ex con & ceno] Abanqueting, or supping, together. Græci convivium tum comotationem, tum conconationem, vocant, *Cic. de Senect.* 13.

Concōlor, ōris. adj. Of the same colour. Cum factu concolor albo, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 82.

Concōmītātus, a, um. adj. Accompanied, attended, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 10.

Concōpūlo, āre. act. To couple, or join, together, *Lucr.* 6, 1076.

Concoquens, tis. part. Digesting, ripening, *Plin.* 24, 38.

Concoquo, ēre, xi, ōtum. act. (1) To boil, or seethe. (2) To concoct, to digest. (3) Met. To brook, to endure, to suffer, to abide. (1) Medea Peliam concoxit senem, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 80. (2) Bene concoquit Charinus, & tamen pallet, *Mart.* 1, 78. (3) = Ut quem senatorem concoquere civitas vix posset, regem ferret, *Liv.* 4, 15.

Concoquor, i. pass. To be boiled, or digested. Quæ tarda concoquuntur, *Cels.* 1, 6.

Concordia, æ. f. [à concors] Agreement, peace, concord, harmony. Parvis dives concordia rebus, *Sil.* & Concordiā parvæ res crescunt, discordiā maximæ dilabuntur, *Sall.* = Conjunctio, conspiratio, pax, *Cic.* Also a goddess so called, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 637.

† Concorditas, ātis. f. Agreement, *Pacuv.* † Concordia.

Concorditer, simē, sup. adv. By one consent, peaceably. = Concorditer & amore mutuo vixit, *Suet. Tiber.* 7. Quicum concordissimè vixerat, *Cic. pro Rab.* 5.

Concordo, āre. n. (1) To agree, to be at accord. (2) To be in tune, to hold together. (1) Si concordabis cum illā, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 86. (2) Sensit varios — Concordare modos, *Ov. Met.* 10, 146.

Concorpōro, āre. act. To mix, or mingle, together; to incorporate, or embody, *Plin.* 27, 12. = Commisceo, *Cic.*

Concorpōror, āri. pass. To be joined, or mixed, in one body; to be embodied, *Plin.* 22, 24. = Commisceor, *Cic.*

Concors, dis. adj. [ex con & cor per sync. fact. ex antiq. concordis, *Prisc.*] or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Of one mind, or will; unanimous, peaceable, quiet. (2) Equal, alike, or of the same sort. (3) In tune, tuneable, harmonious. (1) Moderatus & concors civitatis status, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 12. Multo fiat civitas concordior, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 7. Cum concordissimis fratribus, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 2. (2) Nilus aquis concordibus se junxit, *Plin.* 5, 9. (3) Sonus concordi sono, *Ov. Met.* 5, 664.

Concrēditus, a, um. part. [à seq.] Entrusted, delivered to one's charge. = Cui fama mortui, & fortunæ vivi, commendatæ sunt atque concreditæ, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 39.

Concrēdo, ēre, didi, dītum. act. (1) To entrust, deliver, or commit upon trust; to trust one with a thing. (2) To venture, or hazard. (1) § Concredere in custodiam, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 1, 9. = Cui tu & rem & famam tuam commendare & credere solebas, *Cic. pro Quint.* 20. (2) Concredere gnatum ventis, *Cat.* 62, 213.

† Concrēduo, ēre, ui. *Id.* quod concredo, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 49.

Concrēmātūrus, a, um. part. About to burn, *Liv.* 3, 53.

Concrēmo, āre. act. To burn together, to set on fire. § Urbem igne concremare, *Liv.* 6, 33.

Concrēmor, āre, ui, itum. To make a noise, to rustle, to rattle, to ring, to creak as a door in opening, to cry softly, *Cic.* ¶ Ostium concrepuit, The door creaked, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 6. Concrepare digitis, To make a snapping with one's fingers, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 51. § Act. cum acc. Temesæque concrepat æra, He maketh them ring, or jangle, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 441.

Concreſcentia, æ. f. [à seq.] An increase, and abounding. Ex aquarum in corporibus subſidentia, & concreſcentia, *Vitruv.* 8, 3.

Concreſco, ēre, ēvi, ētum. n. (1) To grow, or be joined, together. (2) To congeal, to be frozen. (3) To clot, to curdle, to thicken, or grow thick. (1) Ut ipse tener mundi concreverit orbis, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 34. (2) Concreſcunt flumine crustæ, *Id. Geor.* 3, 360. (3) Concrevit frigore sanguis, *Id. Æn.* 12, 905. Concrēſſe; sync. pro concreviſſe, *Ov. Met.* 7, 416.

Concrētio, ōnis. f. verb. [à concreſco] Agathering, or growing, together; the thickening, congealing, or waxing hard, of any thing; concretion.

Mens segregata ex concretionem mortali, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 27.

Concrētum, i. n. (1) A thing grown together, or made up of several ingredients; a substance, or solid thing. = Nihil habet concretum, nil solidi, *Cic. N. D.* 1. || A term of logick. & Concretum, the quality considered with its subject, as, nigrum, a black thing. Abstractum, when it is considered without, as, nigror, blackness.

Concrētus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [à concreſco] (1) Joined together, mixed, compounded, made up. (2) Congealed, frozen. (3) Clotted. (4) Curdled, thickened. (5) Gross, thick. (6) Fixed, habitual. (1) Deus omne quod erat concretum. & corporeum subſternebat animo, *Cic. de Univ.* 8. (2) Concretas pigro frigore ridet aquas, *Mart.* 4, 3. & Gemma vel concreta, vel resoluta, gelu. *Claud. Epigr.* 7, 8. (3) Concreti sanguine crines, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 277. (4) Concretum lac, *Id. Geor.* 3, 463. (5) = Crassus & concretus aer, *Plin.* Concretus æquo Semen, *Lucr.* 4, 1238. Concretiusque quàm quod serum vocatur, *Plin.* 11, 41. (6) Donec summa dies concretam exemit labem, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 746. interpr. Serv.

Concrētus, ūs. m. A growing together, &c. In concretu albicantis succi & tabescentis, *Plin.* 12, 16. *Ed. Hard.* 35.

|| Concrimīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. A joint accusing, Digest.

Concrimīnor, ātus sum. dep. To blame, or accuse; to charge, or tax one; to rail against. & Concriminari adversum aliquem, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 87.

|| Concrūcio, āre. act. To torment, *Firm. sed.*

Concrūcior, āri. pass. To be tormented all over, *Lucr.* 3, 149.

|| Concrūſtātus, a, um. Made hard, crusted over, *Amm.* † Crustatus.

Concūbīna, æ. f. A concubine, a bedfellow, a paramour, a mistress, *Cic. de Orat.* 40.

Concūbīnātus, ūs. m. Whoredom, fornication, concubinage, *Plaut. Pæn. prol.* 102. & In concubinum dare, magis quàm in matrimonium, *Id. Trin.* 3, 2, 65.

Concūbīnus, i. m. He that lies with one, a catamite, or boy abused against nature, *Catull.* 59, 130.

Concūbītūrus, a, um. part. About to lie with, *Cic. de Fato* 13.

Concūbītus, ūs. m. verb. [à concumbo] A lying, or lodging, together; a lying with one another; the act of generation, or copulation. Concubitus neque nimis concupiscendus, neque nimis pertimescendus, *Cels.* 1, 1. Voluptas sollicitat concubitus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 130.

Concūbium, i. n. (1) The still and dead time of night, when people are in bed, and in their first sleep. (2) || A lying together, or the lying with a woman. (1) *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 44. (2) *Gell.* 9, 10.

Concūbius, a, um. adj. ¶ Concubia nox, When people are in bed, and in their first sleep. Hannibal, concubiā nocte movit, *Liv.* 25, 9. *Conf. Tac.* Ann. 1, 39. & *Cic. de Div.* 1, 27.

Conculcandus, a, um. part. To be trod, or trampled upon. = Sin istum semper illi ipsi domi proterendum esse & conculcandum putaverunt, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 22.

Conculcātio, ōnis. f. verb. A trampling, or parving, with the foot, *Plin.* 8, 18.

|| Conculcātus, a, um. part. Treden. under foot, *Firm.* à conculcor, pass. à

Conculco, āre. act. [ex con & calco] (1) To tread, or trample, under foot. (2) Met. To lay waste. (1) Pedibus virum conculcat equinis, *Ov. Met.* 12, 374. (2) Conculcari miseram Italiam videbis, *Cic. Att.* 8, 11.

Conculcor, āri. pass. To be trampled on, harassed, or laid waste. Vid. Conculco, N^o. 2.

Concumbo, ēre, cūbi, itum. To lie together. § Si peperit, cum viro concubuit, *Cic.* § At Venus invenit puero concumbere furtim, *Tibull.* 1, 8, 35. ¶ Non inveni, ut neque concubitus, nisi in rebus venereis.

Concupio, ēre, īvi, itum. To covet, or desire, earnestly; to long, or lust. Sicut tu semper summè concu-

concupisti, Cic. pro Quint. 21. *Vix inven-*
in temporibus thematis, pro quibus est in usu concu-
pisco.

Concupiscendus, a, um. part. *To be desired.*
Honos non nimis concupiscendus, Cic. Fam. 15,
6. Bona fama principi concupiscenda est, Plin.
Pan. 55. Cum tantò sibi plura in hoste concupis-
cenda sint, Just. 2, 3. *Vid. Concubitus.*

Concupiscens, tis. part. *Desiring, coveting.*
Omnes provincias concupiscens, Pat. 2, 18.
Nihil alienum concupiscens, Just. 2, 2.

|| Concupiscentia, æ. f. [*à concupisco*] *An*
eager, or earnest, desire; a coveting, as well of
good things, as evil; concupiscence, lust, Freq. ap.
Ecc. 4. Appetitus, libido. Leg. hæc vox ap.
Curt. 6, 8, 19. Sed ut locus sanus sit veretur
docti.

|| Concupiscibilis, e. adj. *That which desires*
earnestly, Ecclef. & philos. condonandum.

Concupisco, ère, ìvi, ìtum. aët. *To covet, or*
desire; to lust after. Quid concupiscas, tu videris;
quod concupiveris, certè habetis, Cic. Phil. 5, 12.
Quamvis ista non appetat, tam gratè tamen
excipit quasi concupiverit, Plin. Ep. 3, 2.

Concupiscor, i. pass. *To be desired, Plin. 11, 6.*
& Val. Max. 6, 3, 1.

|| Concupitor, òris. m. verb. *A desirer, Firm.*
Qui concupiscit.

Concupitus, a, um. part. [*à concupiscor*] *Cov-*
weted, longed for, lusted after. Adipisci aliquid con-
cupitum, Cic. Tuscul. 2, 4, 6.

|| Concùrator, òris. m. verb. [*à seq.*] *A fel-*
low guardian, or trustee, Ulp.

Concùro, ãre. aët. *To take care of, or look to,*
several things together. Hæc concurret coquus,
Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 23.

Concurrans, tis. part. *Running together, meet-*
ing, &c. flowing together. Undarum in se con-
currentium tanta pugna est, Just. 4, 1. Con-
currentes cautes, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 3. Vid. Con-
curro.

Concurritur, imperf. *It is run. ¶ Ad arma*
concurritur, They run together, Cæf. B. G. 7, 4.
Concurritur, absol. They give the shock, or charge,
Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 7.

Concurro, ère, ri, sum. neut. (1) *To run with*
others, to run together, to come about one. (2) To
gather, or flow, together. (3) To be, or be placed,
together. (4) To run at, or against, one another;
to fall foul of one another, as ships do. (5) To give
the shock, or charge. (6) Met. To grapple, or
strive, with. (7) To concur, to come, to meet, or
join, together. (8) To agree, to be equal and alike.
(1) *Tota Italia concurrat, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2. (2)*
Si in stomachum biliosa concurrunt, Cels. 2, 12.
(3) *Cum nobis non dicitur, sed nobiscum, ne ob-*
sceniùs concurrerent literæ, Cic. Orat. 45. (4)
Credas montes concurrere montibus, Virg. Æn.
8, 692. (5) Audet viris concurrere virgo, Id.
Æn. 1, 497. (6) Juvenem imparibus video
concurrere fati, Id. Æn. 12, 149. (7) Con-
currunt multæ opiniones, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3.
(8) *Si accidisset, ut non concurrerent nomina,*
Cic. Attic. 16, 3.

Concurfans, tis. part. *Meeting, or going toge-*
ther. Ipse pedibus circum milites concurfans,
Hirt. B. Afr. 81. Conf. Plin. 37, 9.

Concursatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A running of*
people together, a rout and disturbance. (2) An
earnest contention. (3) A medley, or confusion.
(1) *Puerorum concursatio nocturna, Cic. pro*
Dom. 6. (2) Concursatio & contentio, Id.
Fam. 1, 1, (3) Exagitata mentis concursatio,
Sen. Ep. 3.

Concursator, òris. m. verb. *A runner to and*
fro; a skirmisher, or pickeer, Liv. 27, 18. &
31, 35.

|| Concursatorius, a, um. adj. *Running together.*
¶ *Concursatoriae pugnae, Skirmishes, or conflicts,*
of parties as they meet, Amm. 16, 14. ¶ Con-
curfans.

Concursio, ònis. f. verb. *A running, or meet-*
ing, together. Fortuitarum rerum concursio,
Cic. Top. 19. Vocalium concursio, Ad Herenn.
4, 12.

Concurso, ãre. freq. [*à concurro*] *To run in a*

buddle up and down, or hither and thither; to
pickeer. Concurfare circum tabernas, Cic. Catil.
4, 8. ¶ Concurfare, coire, & dissulare vicissim,
Lucr. 3, 396.

Concursurus, a, um. part. *About to come toge-*
ther, or engage. Existimans antè concursuros,
Hirt. B. Afr. 58.

Concursus, ùs. m. verb. [*à concurro*] (1) *A*
running of people to a place, a resort. (2) An
encounter, or engagement. (3) Met. A hap-
pening, or coming, together, or at once. (1) Con-
cursus est ad me factus, Cic. Brut. 3. (2) Barbar-
orum uno concursu maximam vim prostravit,
Nep. in Cim. 2. (3) Calamitatum concursu labe-
factata cogitatio, Cic. Fam. 5, 13.

† *Concurvo, ãre. aët. To bow, or bend, a*
thing, Macrobi. ex Laber. Sat. 2, 7. ¶ Curvo,
recto.

|| Concussio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A shaking, a*
jumbling. (2) Also a combination against the in-
nocent. (1) Vasa sine concussione portare, Col. 9,
14. (2) ¶ Crimen concussionis, When an officer
by threats, or pretences of authority, extorts any thing
from the people, Ap. JCC.

Concussio, ãre. *To shake often, or much; to jog-*
gle, Lucr. 2, 215. & 3, 396. Sed in opt. edit.
reperitur concursant, concursare.

Concussus, a, um. part. (1) *Shaken. (2) Met.*
Moved, troubled, disquieted, disturbed. (1) Con-
cussa quercus, Virg. Geor. 4, 81. (2) Æneas ca-
su concussus acerbo, Id. Æn. 5, 700.

Concussu, m. abl. *By shaking, or stirring, Lucr.*
6, 546.

Concùtiendus, a, um. part. *To be shaken. Con-*
cutiendumque corpus est multâ gestatione, Cels.
3, 21.

Concùtiens, tis. part. *Shakeing, rouseing, Plin.*
18, 35.

Concùtio, ère, ùi, ùtum. aët. [*ex con & qua-*
tio] (1) *To shake, or jog; to stir. (2) To shake,*
or brandish. (3) To make to tremble, or shake. (4)
To pelt. (5) ¶ To strike the cloth thick with the flay
in weaving. (6) ¶ Met. By force, or terror, to
extort money from people. (7) To terrify, to trouble
and disorder, to vex and disquiet. (1) Concudere
multâ gestatione corpus, Cels. 3, 21. (2) Tela
concudere, Ov. Met. 12, 79. (3) Qui templa cæli
summa sonitu concutit, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 42. (4)
Hyems concutit plebem grandine, Stat. Syl. 1, 6,
24. (5) Apud JCC. (6) Apud JCC. (7) Qual-
cunque libet nunc concute mentes, Val. Flacc. 6,
476. Fortuna luctu concutit urbem, Virg. Æn.
12, 594.

Concùtiôr, i. pass. *To be shaken, &c. Lucr. 6,*
357.

* *Condallium, i; n. [à κόνδυλος] digiti articu-*
lus] A kind of ring which servants wore, a thim-
ble, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 7.

|| *Condécens, part. Meet, convenient. In loco*
condecanti, Amm.

|| *Condéceter, adv. Becomeingly, seemingly,*
handsomely, properly, Gell. 16, 12. ubi al. condu-
center.

Condécencia, æ. f. *Becomeingness, seemlyness,*
fitness, Cic. de Orat. 3, 52.

Condécet [*quasi à condecet*] *It well becometh,*
it becometh, it is meet, or fit. Vide an ornatus
hic me satis condecet, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 1, 24. Ca-
pies quod te condecet, Id. Amph. 2, 2, 90. Me-
retricem esse similem sentis condecet, Id. Truc. 2,
1, 16.

Condécôratus, a, um. *Adorned, gracefull, hand-*
some, Varr. L. L. 4.

|| *Condécôre, adv. Very handsomely, or graceful-*
ly, Gell. 14, 4. ¶ Decorè.

Condécôro, ãre. aët. [*ex con & decoro*] *To*
grace, to honour, or credit; to embellish, to adorn,
to set forth, to deck. Potestas condecorandi ludos,
Terent. Hec. prol. 37. Digna loca picturis conde-
coravit, ap. Plin. 35, 10.

Condélqueco, ère, ui. *To melt together, to in-*
corporate, Cato 23.

|| *Condemnatio, ònis. f. verb. Condemnation,*
Ulp. ¶ A absolutionis, C condemnationis lite-
ra, Ascon. in Div. Verr.

Condemnator, òris. m. verb. *A condemner, an*

accuser, or impleader. Claudiae condemnator, Tac.
Ann. 4, 66.

Condemnatorius, a, um. part. *About to condemn.*
Consularem virum capitis condemnaturus, Suet.
Dom. 11.

Condemnatus, a, um. part. *Condemned. ¶ In-*
juriarum condemnatus, Cast in an action of tres-
pass. ¶ Scelerum condemnati, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.

Condemno, ãre. aët. [*ex con & damno*] (1)
To accuse. (2) To cause to be condemned, or cast in
judgment. (3) To condemn as a judge. (1) ¶
Condemnabo eodem ego te crimine, Cic. Fam. 2,
1. (2) ¶ Apud judicem hunc argenti condemnabo,
Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 50. (3) Sorte judex in re-
um ductus cupidè condemnavit, Suet. Cæf. 12.
¶ Hunc hominem Veneri absolvit, sibi con-
demnat, Cic. Verr. 2, 8. ¶ De alea condemnare,
Id. Phil. 2, 23.

Condemnor, ãri. pass. *To be accused, convicted,*
&c. Condemnari sponsonis, Cic. pro Cæc. 31.

Condens, part. *Hideing, covering. Nubila non*
sperat tenebris condendia cælum, Claud. Nil. 2.

Condendus, a, um. part. *To be built. In reli-*
quam ipem condendæ urbis accendit, Just. 13, 7.

Condensatio, ònis. f. verb. *A thickening, or*
hardening. Condensatio, συνάφεια, Vét. Gloss.

Condenseo, ère. *To make thick, to condense.*
Quia se condensat aer, Lucr. 1, 392.

|| *Condensitas, ãtis. f. Thickness, or closeness,*
Recent. ¶ Densitas.

Condenseo, ãre. aët. (1) *To make thick, to con-*
dense. (2) To gather, or stick, together. (1) Hæc
bene unâ condensato, quàm maximè uti lûtum
fiat, Cato 40. (2) Condensant se in unum locum
oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 3.

Condensor, ãri. pass. *To be thickened, or pressed*
together. Caseus ponderibus condensatur, Col. 7, 9.

Condensus, a, um. adj. (1) *Thick. (2) Close to-*
gether. (1) Condensum corpus, Lucr. 6, 101. (2)
Condensa acies, Liv. 26, 5.

Condepsio, ère, ui, ùtum. aët. *To mingle, or*
knead together. Postea farinae libras duas consper-
gito, condepsitque, Cato 67.

Condico, ère, xi, ùtum. aët. (1) *To appoint,*
order, or agree upon a thing; to declare. (2) To
undertake, to promise. (3) To claim in a legal way.
(1) *— Sic constituent, sic condicunt, Tac. de*
Germ. 11, 3. (2) Cum hanc operam condicerem,
non eras in hoc albo, Plin. in præf. (3) Quarum
rerum, litium, causarum condixit pater patratus
P. R. Quiritium patri patrato præcorum Latino-
rum, Form. Vet. Juris ex Liv. 1, 32. ¶ Condi-
cere inducias, To agree upon a truce, Just. 3. ad
Fin. alicui cœnam, To promise one to come and sup
with him, Suet. Tib. 42. ¶ absol. condicere, ut,
Cum mihi condixisset, cœnavit apud me, Cic. Fam.
1, 9.

|| *Condictio, ònis. f. verb. An appointment of an*
action to a certain and set day. Also an action per-
sonal to recover what we demand, Ap. JCC. ¶
Vendicatio, actio in rem; condictio, in personam,
Ulp.

|| *Condictitiùs, a, um. adj. ¶ Ad condictio-*
nem pertinens, Belonging to one's claim, or de-
mand, Ulp.

|| *Condictum, i. n. An accord, or agreement,*
Fest. ¶ Pactum.

Condictus, a, um. part. *Mutually appointed,*
promised. Status condictus cum hoste dies, Plaut.
Cure. 1, 1, 5. ¶ Subita condictaque cœnula, A
short supper, such as a man bids himself to, and
therefore takes such as he finds, Suet. Claud. 21.

Condignè, adv. *Worthily, suitably, as becomes*
one, Plaut. Cap. 1, 1, 39. ¶ Bacch. 3, 2, 8.

Condignè & condecorè, Gell. 14, 4.

Condignus, a, um. adj. *Worthy, suitable, be-*
fitting, like. Condignum donum, Plaut. Amph. 1,
3, 39. Dum condignam te sectaris simiam, Id.
Mil. 2, 6, 25.

Condimentarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to sauce,*
or, seasoning; serving for pickle. Satureia dicta
in condimentario genere, Plin. Hist. 19, 50. jux-
ta Hard.

Condimentarius, i. m. *A salter, an oilman,*
Plin. 19, 8.

Condimentum, i. n. *Sauce, seasoning, pickle,*
a baut-

a *baut-gout*. Cibi condimentum est fames, positionis fitis, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 28.

Condio, ire, iui, itum, act. (1) To season meat; to powder, or corn it; to pickle. (2) To preserve, as in conserves, &c. (3) To embalm the dead. (4) Met. To sweeten, to relish. (1) Non ego item cœnam condio, ut alii coqui, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 21. (2) Herbas omnes ita condiunt, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 26. (3) Mortuos cerâ circumlitos condiunt *Perfæ*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 45. (4) Hilaritate tristitiam temporum condire, *Id. Att.* 1, 2, 9.

Condior, tri, pass. To be seasoned, &c. Oratio, in quâ asperitas contentionis oratoris ipsius humanitate conditur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 53.

Condiscens, tis, part. Learning, *Plin.* 21, 5.

Condiscipula, æ, f. A school-fellow, *Mart.* 10, 31.

Condiscipulatus, ūs, m. Fellowship at school, or in learning, *Iust.* 12, 6.

Condiscipulus, i, m. A school-fellow, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 18.

Condisco, ere, didici, act. To learn, to learn in company with others, *Cic. pro Planc.* 5.

Condiscor, i, pass. To be learned. Ubi à teneris crimen condiscitur annis, *Or. Ep.* 4, 25.

Condītaneus, a, um, adj. That may be seasoned and pickled, or be kept and laid up. *Varr. R. R.* 1, 23.

Condītio, ōnis, f. verb. [à condio] A powdering, or seasoning. Ciborum conditio, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 58. Jus magis jucundum fit conditione, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 22.

Condītio, ōnis, f. verb. [à condio] cujus tamen secunda syllaba est anceps, vid. notionem 2 & ult. (1) A making, or creation; a frame, or make. (2) Met. Any state, or disposition, of a thing, time, or place. (3) A creature. (4) An order, rank, or degree. (5) A way, manner, or course; a condition, or case. (6) A boarding, or laying up. (7) A bargain, an agreement, or an article, or clause, of it. (8) Particularly a treaty of marriage. (9) Affinity, a match. (10) Unlawful love. (11) Power, authority, liberty. (12) A choice, election. (13) An invitation to supper. (1) Tali conditione nasci, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 16. Conditi sumus bonâ conditione, *Sen.* (2) O quam dura premit miseros conditio vitæ, *Corn. Gall.* Legum, judiciorum, temporum, conditio impendit, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 18. Loci conditio, *Or. Pont.* 2, 5, 16. regionis, *Col.* 11, 12. (3) Dei conditio est thus & merum, *Tert.* (4) Infimi generis conditio atque fortuna, *Cic. pro Mil.* Homo bonæ conditionis, *Id. Fam.* 5, 10. (5) Vitæ conditionem aliquam sequi, *Id.* Meliore conditione est senex quàm adolescens, *Id.* Afflictio re conditione esse quàm cæteri, *Id.* (6) Cultus, & conditiones, frugum, *Id.* (7) Ab aliquâ hominum conditione & pactione, *Id.* in *Topic.* (8) Tu conditionem hanc accipe, atque eam responde mihi, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 60. Conventa conditio dicebatur, cum primus sermo de nuptiis & earum conditione habebatur, *Fast.* Hinc etiam formula repudii: Conditione tuâ non utor. (9) Multis ac diu, etiam ex equestri ordine circumspēctis conditionibus Tiberium privignum suum legit, *Suet. Aug.* 63. (10) *Cic. pro Cæl.* 15. v. & *Suet. Aug.* 69. (11) Condītio est liberorum populorum posse suffragiis vel dare, vel detrudere, quod velit, cuique, *Cic. pro Planc.* 4. (12) Duæ conditiones, utrū tu accipias, vid. *Plaut.* (13) Cœnabis mecum; Condītio est melior, si ubi nulla, veni, *Mart.* 11, 53. Condītio, Conjunctio, familiaritas. Quare ista conditio, judices, respiciatur, nec Catilinæ familiaritatis crimen hæreat, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 14. Ubi interpret *Gallus* in usum Delphi. per vocem conditio intelligit objectionem.

Condītōnālis, e, adj. Conditional, that hath a condition joined with it, *Martian.* Absolutus, simplex, purus, ap. *JCC.*

Condītōnāliter, adv. Conditionally; with, or upon, condition. Sub conditione, *Cic.*

Condītūtius, a, um, adj. [à condito] Powdered, kept, or laid up. Tribus mensibus acceptant salubriæ condititia cibaria, *Col.* 8, 8.

Condītūm, i, n. A grave, a vault to bury in, *Sen. Ep.* 60.

Condītūvus, a, um, adj. [vel à condio, vel à condio] (1) That is, or may be, preserved, and kept in store, for use. (2) That may be laid up, and preserved, as fruits. (1) Sues conditivis cibis sustinendæ sunt, ne immaturis herbis citetur alvus, *Col.* 7, 9. (2) *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 1, 59. princ.

Conditor, ōris, m. verb. [à condio] (1) A maker, a builder, a founder. (2) The first inventor, or beginner. (3) A compiler, or writer. (1) Orbis & imperii conditor *Romulus*, *Flor. princ.* (2) Conditor *Peripateticæ* sectæ *Aristoteles*, *Col.* 9, 3. princ. (3) Historiæ conditor, *Or. Trist.* 2, 416. *Romani juris*, *Liv.* 3, 58.

Condītōrium, i, n. [à condio] (1) A place to lay up, or hide things, in. (2) A sepulchre, or vault to bury in; a coffin, an arsenal, an armoury. (1) *Quint. Decl.* 8. (2) In conditorium profecta est defunctum, *Petron. c.* 111. *Conf. Suet. Aug.* 18.

Condītrix, icis, f. She that makes, builds, or founds, *Macrob. Somn. Scip.* 1, 4. Quæ condit.

Condītum, i, n. sc. vinum, *Hippocras*. Aët. Condītum rosatum, Wine made of Roses, &c. *Pallad. Feb.* 32.

Condītūra, æ, f. [à condio] (1) Sauce, seasoning. (2) Pickle. (1) *Sen. de Irâ*, 3, 15. (2) *Col.* 12, 46, 1.

Condītūra, æ, f. [à condio] A building, or frameing, *Petr.* 38, 6.

Condītus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. [à condior] Seasoned, powdered, or corned; well relished, pickled, tempered, mixed, made savoury, or pleasant; embalmed. Jus malè conditum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 96. Faciunt cibaria conditiora, aucupium & venatio, *Cic. de Sen.* 16. Nisi id quod dicitur sit voce, vulru, motuque conditius, *Id. Brut. Met.* Bene coctus & conditus sermo, *Id. Att.* 13. extr.

Condītus, a, um, part. [à condio] (1) Laid up, hidden, shut up, or enclosed. (2) Built. (3) Met. Made, composed. (4) Buried. (5) Also stale, long kept, rank. (1) Pocula condita serva, *Virg. Ecl.* 3. (2) *Homerus* fuit ante *Romam* conditam, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 1. (3) Condi à versu carmina, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 50. (4) In eo sepulchro *Numam* conditum accepimus, *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 22. (5) Condītum oleum pro viride appositum, *Suet. in Cæs.* 53.

Condītus, ūs, m. verb. [à condio] A seasoning, a preserving of grapes, a pickling of olives, &c. Oliva conditui regere licet, *Col.* 3, ult.

Condo, ere, didi, itum, act. [ex con & do] (1) To lay up, to board, to stow. (2) To put up. (3) To put into. (4) To hide, or keep close. (5) To bury. (6) To make, or build. (7) To rebuild entirely. (8) To close, or shut. (9) Met. To institute, make, or ordain. (10) To make, or compose; to write. (1) Nemo fructus condit, nisi ut promat, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 62. (2) Condo in crumenam, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 1, 9. (3) In furnum calidum condito, *Id. Cæs.* 2, 5, 1. (4) Notâ conduntur in alvo, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 401. (5) Offa parentis Condidimus terrâ, *Id. Æn.* 5, 48. (6) *Romam* condidit *Troiani*, *Cic.* (7) Corinthum, quæ antea fuerat *Ephyre*, condidit, *Paterc.* 1, 3. Vid. *Voss.* ad loc. (8) Ut lumina condas, *Or. Ep.* 1, 113. (9) Jura condere, *Id. Rem. Am.* 465. fata, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 36. jusjurandum, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 3, 18. (10) Carmen condere, *Cic. Tusc.* 4. historiam, *Plin.* tristia bella, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 7.

Condor, i, pass. To be bid, or laid up, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 11, 187. Genus urbis ex integro condideretur, *Iust.* 18, 3.

Condōcēfācio, ere, feci, actum. [à con, doceo, & facio] To teach, to instruct, to acquaint, or inform, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 31.

Condōcēfactus, a, um, part. Taught, instructed. Domita & condōcēfacta animalia, Tamed, and taught to do as we would have them, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64.

Condōceō, ere, ui, etum, act. To teach, to instruct, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 5.

Condōctus, a, um, part. or, comp. Taught, or instructed, together, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 2. & 1-bid. 4.

Condōlentia, æ, f. Malæ notæ vocab. A sympathy, or fellow-feeling of another's sorrow; condolence. Puri sermonis amator, aut συμπάθεια, aut societas ægritudinis cum *Cic.* diceret.

Condōleo, ere. To ache, to be much in pain. Si pes condoluit, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 22. Hinc to condole; sed aliâ notione. Vix leg. nisi in præter. Condoluit tentatum frigore corpus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 80. Mihi de vento miseræ condoluit caput, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 8, 2.

Condōlesco, ere. Incept. To grieve, to be in pain. Cum naturâ hominem & condolescere & concupiscere dicerent, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 10.

Condōlo, are. To make smooth. Lex. ex *Apul.* Dedolo.

Condōmo, are. To tame, to overcome, or subdue, *Prud. Cath.* 7, 98. Edomo.

Condōnandus, a, um, part. To be forgiven, *Cic. Off.* 2, 22.

Condōnatio, ōnis, f. verb. A giving away, an exposing. Possessionum contra omnium instituta additio & condonatio, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 4.

Condōnatus, a, um, part. (1) Given, granted. (2) Forgiven, pardoned. (1) Vid. *Condono*. Datus est tibi ille; condonatus ille, *Cic. pro Planc.* 31. (2) Id judicium *Attilio* condonatum putabatur, *Id.*

Condōno, are, act. (1) To give willingly and freely, to bestow upon one. (2) To forgive, pardon, and acquit. (3) To omit, or pass by. (1) Sed ego illam non condonavi, sed sic utendam dedi, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 94. (2) Præterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 20. h. e. gratiâ Divitiaci fratris. Condonarent filium, *Liv.* 3, 12. (3) Habeo alia multa, quæ nunc condonabitur, *Ter. Eun. prol.* 17. ubi al. condonabuntur.

Condormio ire, iui, itum. To sleep with others, to fall asleep together, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 2, 55.

Condormisco, ere. To fall asleep; to get, or take, a nap, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 81. & *Mil.* 3, 2, 13.

* Condrilla, æ, f. vel Condrilla, i, n. [χορδύλλα Gr.] An herb in the stalk and flower like wild endive, *Plin.* 22, 22.

* Condris, five potius Chondris, is, f. [à Gr. χορδύς] The herb called false dittany, *Plin.* 25, 8.

Condūcendus, a, um, part. To be conducted, or hired. Qui ad conducendos homines facultates habebant, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 1.

Condūcens, tis, part. Conducting, hiring. Cum juberet prædici conducentibus, *Paterc.* 1, 13.

Condūcibilis, e, adj. or, comp. (1) Profitable, expedient, available. (2) Also that may be hired. (1) Consilium conducibile, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 71. Utrum fuit conducibilis, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 24. (2) *Cal.* sed gratis.

Condūcit, in tertiâ personâ, & infin. It is profitable, advantageous, expedient, or available; it makes much for. Id conducit agricolæ, *Col.* Quæ ad ventris victum conducunt, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 3, 6. Ut ea scriberem ad te, quæ & salutis tuæ conducere arbitrarer, &c. *Cic. Ep.* 4, 7.

Condūco, ere, xi, etum, act. (1) To conduct, or bring along with him. (2) To assemble. (3) To hire, or bargain for. (4) To undertake to do a thing at a price, to take a piece of work by the great. (1) Conducere fidicinam domum, *Plaut.* (2) Virgines unum in locum conduxerunt, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 3. Conducere cohortes, *Tac.* 4, 2, 1. (3) Conducere coquos, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 1. navem, *Id. Rud. prol.* 57. domum, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 3. (4) Redemptor columnam conduxit faciendum, *Id. de Div.* 2, 21.

Condūcor, i, pass. (1) To be led, or brought, together. (2) To be hired. (1) *Tac. Ann.* 2, 52. (2) Non conduci possum vitâ uxoris annuâ, *Plaut. Asin.* 5, 2, 36.

Conductio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A hiring, routing,

ing, or taking by lease; a taking to do at a price. (2) Also a collection, or inference; a deduction, or corollary. (1) Qui colonus habuit conductum de Cæsennâ fundum, cum idem ex eadem conductus fuerit in fundo, *Id. pro Cæcin.* 32. (2) *Id. de Inv.* 1, 40.

Conductitius, a, um. adj. That is, or may be, hired, or taken to hire. = Mercenariæ, & conductitiæ operæ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 17. Conductitia fidicina, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 3, 8.

Conductor, ōnis. m. verb. (1) He that takes, or hires; a tenant who rents a house, or land. (2) Also an undertaker of work for hire. (1) *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 17. (2) *Cato* 14, 2.

Conductum, i. n. A thing hired, *Cic. pro Cluent. & Petron.* 9, 4.

Conductus, a, um. part. (1) Hired, or taken to hire. (2) Taken up at use. (3) Brought together. (1) Coctum ego conductus sum, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 3, 9. (2) Conductis coemens opsonia nummis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 9. (3) Auxilia in unum conducta apud ad Melitenem, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 26. ¶ Operæ conductæ, Hired servants, *Cic. pro Sext.* 16. ¶ Testes conducti, Knights of the post, *Ov. Am.* 1, 10, 37.

Conduplicans, tis. part. Doubling, *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 18.

Conduplicatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) Adoubling, a duplicate. (2) Also a figure, when one, or more words are repeated over again. (1) = Quid hoc est conduplicationis? quæ hæc est congeminatio? *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 5, 18. (2) *Ad Herenn.* 4, 28.

¶ Conduplicatus, a, um. part. Doubled, *Digest.*

Conduplico, are. act. To double, to pay one double, to give one twice as much. Quod bene promeritus es conduplicavit, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 31. § Patrimonia conduplicare, *Juv.* 14, 229.

Conduplicor, ari. pass. To be doubled. Tenebræ conduplicantur, *Cic. Div.* 1, 14.

Condurdon, i. n. An herb which was wore about the neck in scrophulous cases; an herb, which in July, bears a red flower, *Plin.* 26, 5.

Condūro, are. act. To harden greatly, *Lucr.* 6, 968.

Conduſ, i. m. A butler, a yeoman of the larder, a steward, or store-keeper. § Conduſ promus sum, procurator peni, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 14.

* Condylōma, ātis. n. [κονδύλωμα, Gr.] A swelling in the fundament proceeding from an inflammation, *Plin.* 21, 20.

* Condylus, i. m. [κόνδυλος] (1) A knuckle, a joint in the knee, ankle, elbow, &c. (2) ¶ Also a ring, or thimble. (1) *Mart.* (2) *Fest.* ¶ Complicatis in condylos digitis, Clutch-fisted, *Lex. ex Mart.*

¶ Confabrilcor, ātus sum. dep. To forge, or make; to devise, or contrive. Odiosè confabricatus, commolitusque est originem vocabuli, *Gell.* 3. extr. † Fabricor.

¶ Confabulatio, ōnis. f. verb. A talking, or prateing together; a telling of stories, *Firm.* † Colloquium, colloquio.

† Confabūlo, are. act. To tell stories. Hanc confabulant fabulam, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

Confabūlor, ātus sum. dep. To tell tales, to talk, or chat, together, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 77.

Confarreatio, ōnis. f. A solemnizing of a marriage, a ceremony used at marriage, at which a bride cake is eaten together, *Plin.* 18, 3. § Dif-farreatio, *Id.*

¶ Confarreātūrus, a, um. part. About to marry with such a bride-cake. Talis mulieris publicitus matrimonium confarreaturus, *Apul. Met.* 10.

Confarreātus, a, um. part. [q. à confarreor] Married with a bride-cake eaten together. ¶ Parentes confarreati, Lawfully coupled in wedlock. *Vid. Tac. Ann.* 4, 16.

Confarreō, āvi, ātum. To marry with a bride-cake eaten together. Omissa confarreandi assuetudine, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 16, 2.

Confatālis, e. adj. Of the same fate, or destiny, *Cic. de Fato.* 13.

Confectio, ōnis. f. verb. [à conficio] A making up; a dispatching, or ending, of any business. ¶ Confectio annalium, The making, or writing, of a chronicle, *Cic. belli, The dispatching, or make-*

ing an end, of it, *Id. Att.* 14, 1. escarum, *The chewing of meat, Id. N. D.* 2, 54.

Confector, ōris. verb. [à conficio] (1) A dispatcher, ender, finisher. (2) A consumer, waſter, or destroyer. (1) Negotiorum confector, *Cic. Id. N. D.* 2, 15. ¶ Confector ferarum; One who fought with wild beasts in the amphitheatre, *Suet. Aug.* 43. & *Ner.* 12.

Confectūra, æ. f. The making, or doing, of any thing, *Col.* 9, 14.

Confectus, a, um. part. (1) Dispatched, finished. (2) Obtained, won. (3) Spent, wasted, worn out. (4) Destroyed, ruined, spoiled. (5) Killed, murdered. (6) Chewed, digested. (1) § Suffcepta, & confecta bella, *Cic. Off.* 1, 23. (2) Victoria confecta, *Id. Phil.* 14, 1. (3) Confecta annis ætas, *Col.* 1, 8. (4) Civitas ab aliquo confecta, *Cic.* (5) Nati cruentâ cæde confecti jacent, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 1160. (6) = Cibus confectus coactusque, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55.

Conferbeo, ere, ui. (1) To grow very hot. (2) To grow together, or knit, as broken bones do. (1) Mea cum conferbuit ira, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 71. (2) Solent adversa inter se ossa conferbere, *Celf.* 8, 10.

Confercio, ire, si, tum act. [ex con & farcio] (1) To stuff, or fill; to ram, or cram, in. (2) To drive thick and close. (1) Myrrham in folles conferciunt, *Plin.* 12, 15. (2) *Lucr.* 6, 157.

Conferendus, a, um. part. To be compared, &c. *Cic. Off.* 1, 22.

Conferens, tis. part. Bringing, or getting, together. Conferens arma, *Poterc.* 2, 114. Omnibus cupidè ad præsidium salutis suæ conferentibus, *Just.* 16, 3.

Conféro, tūli, ferre, collatum. [à con & fero] (1) To bring, carry, put, set, or lay, together. (2) To advantage, or avail; to do good. (3) To confer, discourse, or talk, together. (4) To contribute, or give; to bestow. (5) To collate, compare, or vie with. (6) To lay out, bestow, or employ. (7) To lay, impute, attribute, or cast upon. (8) ¶ Conferre se, To go, to betake himself to. (9) To defer, or put off. (10) To join. (11) To bend, or apply. (12) To refer to, or be judged by, another. (13) To compose, or digest. (1) Horreum, quo conferatur rusticum instrumentum, *Varr.* 1, 6. (2) Comædia ad eloquentiam confert, *Quint.* 1, 8. (3) Coram brevi tempore conferre, quæ volumus, licebit, *Cic. Att.* 2, 25.

Conferunt capita, *Liv.* 2, 45. (4) = Nos dabimus, nos conferemus nostro sumptui, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 39. (5) Non illi quisquam bello se conferet heros, *Catull.* (6) Cum studia, & officia in me contulisset, *Cic.* (7) Verum ne post conferas culpam in me, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 96. (8) Cum se contulisset Rhodum, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 56.

Conferre se in fugam, *Id. pro Cæc.* 8. (9) Quæ omnia in Martium mentem sunt collata, *Id.* (10) Novissima primis conferam, *Id.* (11) Omnia mea studia in istum unum conferam, *Id.* (12) Id omne ad tuum arbitrium conferemus, *Id. Fam.* 1, 9. (13) De cultu hortorum in carmen conferemus, *Col.* 9, 16. ¶ Conferre pedem, To set foot to foot, to come to the point, *Cic. pro Planc.* 19. manum; ferrum, to fight, *Id. capita, to consult, Id. signa, to engage in battle, Liv. rationes, to cast account, or reckon with one, Cic. Att.* 5, 21, castra castris, to pitch their camps over against one another, *Id. de Div.* 2, 55.

Conféror, ri, collatus, pass. To be carried, &c. *Col.* ¶ Verba si ad rem conferantur, If words come to deeds, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 4.

¶ Confertè, adv. Close, or in a heap, *Lex. ex Mart. sed usitatius*

Confertim, adv. In a heap, or crowd; close, pell mell, in great numbers. Acrius & confertim magis utrinque pugnabant, *Liv.* 21, 8.

Confertus, a, um. part. or, comp. simus, sup. [à confercio, i. e. condense] Full, cramed in, thick and close together. ¶ § Confertum agmen, A close body of men, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 369. § Conferti cibo, Cramed with meat, or as close as they can cram, *Cic.* In confertissimos hostes incurrit, *Id. Att.* 14, 1. escarum, *The*

He rusheth into the thickest of them, *Sall. B. Cat.* 60, 8. = Vita plena & conferta voluptatibus, *Cic. pro Sext.* 10. Hostes in finitris confertiores steterunt, *Liv.* 9, 27. § Ut nunquam conferti, sed rari, magnique intervallis, præliarentur, *Cæf. B. G.* 1, 17.

Conferva, æ. f. An herb called, Sponge of the river, good to cure broken bones, *Plin.* 27, 9.

Confervescio, ere. act. To make hot, *Lucr.* 6, 352.

Confervéo, ere, bui, neut. (1) To be very hot, to boil up. (2) Also to knit and grow together again, as broken bones do. (1) Mea cum conferbuit ira, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 71. (2) Confervent ossa mota aut soluta, *Celf.* 8, 10.

Confervesco, ere. incept. To grow scalding, or boiling, hot; to seethe. Versando confervescit, *Vitruv.* 5, 3.

Confessio, ōnis. f. verb. [à confiteor] A confession, or acknowledgement, *Cic. Div.* 1, 17.

¶ Confessōrius, a, um. adj. Confessory, belonging to confession. ¶ Actio confessoria, An action upon one's own confession, *Digest.* § Negatoria, *Id.*

Confessus, a, um. part. (1) Act. That confesseth, or acknowledgeth. (2) Pass. Manifest, not to be denied, that which every man grants; confessed, or professed, notorious. (1) Confessus amorem, *Ov. Met.* 14, 703. *Conf. Paterc.* 2, 85. (2) = Confessa res, & manifesta, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 58. § Confessa, & non dubia signa, *Col.* 2, 2. ¶ Ex confesso, *Quint.* 3, 5. In confesso, *Plin.* 6, 33. Confessedly, by every one's own confession.

Confestim, adv. [competenti festinatione, Sosip.] Fortewith, by and by, out of hand, immediately, continually, all along. = Sine ullâ morâ, & confestim, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 12. § Quæ negotium confestim, aut ex intervallo consequuntur, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 28.

Confibula, æ. f. A clasp, or tack; a wooden pin, or thing, made to clench, or clasp, two pieces together; one of the implements about an oil, or wine press, to keep close the great timbers, *Cato, c.* 12.

Conficiendus, a, um. part. To be made done, procured, killed. Quæ quidem res ad conficiendum negotium maximè fuit opportuna, *Cæf. B. G.* 3, 15.

Conficiens, tis. part. & adj. ifsimus, sup. That causeth, maketh, or procureth; effective, efficient. Causæ conficientes cædem quæ efficientes, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 26. ¶ Conficientissima literarum civitas, That keeps a diligent register, or book, of all that is done, *Cic. pro L. Flacc.* 19.

Conficio, ere, feci, ectum. act. [ex con & facio] (1) To dispatch, to finish, or make an end of. (2) To bring to pass, or accomplish. (3) To kill, or slay. (4) To do, to perform, to manage a business. (5) To wear out. *Met.* to vex, or weary. (6) To chew meat. (7) To consume, to spend, to waste. (8) To concoct, or digest. (9) To pass over time, or place. (10) To get, or procure. (11) To make evident, or prove. (12) To bargain with. (13) In sensu obscuro. (1) Expectandum dum totum bellum conficiam, *Vatin. Ciceroni Fam.* 5, 10. *Vid. Liv. præf. op.* (2) Conficiam facilius ego, quod volo, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 55. Athenienses in Peloponnesios sexto & vigesimo anno bellum gerentes confecisse apparet, *C. Nep. Lysand.* 1. (3) Duodecim propugnatores totidem sagittarum confecit ictibus, *Suet. Vesp.* 5. (4) Non naturâ modò, sed exercitatione conficitur, *Cic.* (5) = Vetustas omnia conficit, & consumit, *Id. pro Marcell.* 4. Me conficit sollicitudo, *Id.* (6) Nec os acciperet datum, nec dentes conficerent, *Liv.* (7) Cum suam rem non minùs strenuè, quàm postea publicam, confecisset, *Cic.* = Comedo, perdo, *Id.* ¶ Conficere argentum, to spend, or consume, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 5, 11. to get, or raise, it, *Ibid.* 1, 1, 4. (8) *Plin.* 11, 37. (9) Propè centum confecit annos, *Cic. Orat.* 52. Immenſum spatiis confecimus æquor, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 541. (10) Per magna pecunia ex eâ re confici potest, *Cic. V. & Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 4. (11) Aut id solùm quod conficitur, inferatur, *Cic.* (12) Tu cum Appelle Chis confice

confice de columnis, *Id. Attic. 12, 19.* (13) *Suet. in Ner. 29.*

Conficior, i. pass. *To be dispatched, troubled, spent, wasted away, &c. Cic. imperf. ¶ Ex quo conficitur, From whence we may gather, or conclude, Cic. in Rull. 2, 49. V. Conficio.*

Confictio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à confingo*] *A feigning, forging, or counterfeiting, Cic. pro Rosc. 13.*

Confictus, a, um. part. *Feigned, counterfeited, Ter. And. 3, 3, 26.*

¶ Confidējſſor, ōris. m. *A pledge, or surety, with another, Ulp.*

Confidens, tis. adj. ex part. ior. comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *In a good ſenſe; confident, having an aſſurance, conſcious of nothing that is evil. (2) Alſo grave, ſteady, firm. (3) In a bad ſenſe, in which it is more frequently taken; fool hardy, daring, raſh, preſumptuous. (4) Shameleſs, impudent. (1) Decet innocentem ſervum atque innoxium confidentem eſſe, Plaut. Cap. 3, 5, 7. (2) = Senex confidens, catus, Ter. And. 5, 2, 14. (3) Homo confidens, qui illum diſ omnes perduint, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 73. (4) Juvenum confidentiſſime, Virg. Geor. 4, 445. Nihil hoc confidentius, qui, quæ vides, ea pernegat, Plaut. Men. 4, 2.*

Confidenter, adv. iūs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. (1) *In a good ſenſe; confidently, boldly, without fear, with aſſurance. (2) In a bad ſenſe, wherein it is more frequently uſed; ſhamefully, impudently. (1) Dicam confidentiūs de ſtudiis ejus honeſtis, Cic. pro Cæl. 19. (2) Confidentiſſimè reſpondere, Ad Herenn. 2, 5. At, ut confidenter mihi contrā aſtitit! Plaut. Cap. 3, 5, 6.*

Confidentia, æ. f. (1) *Confidence, courage. (2) Preſumption, boldneſs, fool hardineſs. (3) Hardineſs. (1) Confidentia & vox deſuit, quò minùs in foro diceret, Cic. (2) = Alia cauſa, confidentiæ & temeritatis tuæ, Id. Phil. 2, 40. (3) Scapularum confidentiâ virtute ulmorum, freti, Plaut. Aſin. 3, 2, 3.*

† Confidentilōquus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *A bold ſpeaker, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 164.*

Confido, ère, fidi, fiſus ſum. (1) *To truſt, or put his truſt in; to confide; to rely, or depend, upon; to put confidence in. (2) To be confident, or well aſſured. (3) To truſt, expect, or hope. (1) § Niſi veſtræ virtuti confiderem, Cic. X De facie metuit, vitæ confidit, Ov. Ep. 17, 173. § Affinitate alicuius confidere, Cæſ. B. C. 3, 83. § de ſalute, Id. B. C. 2, 5. § In aliquo, Hirt. B. Afr. 19. Conf. Liv. 2, 45. (2) Quem te & opto eſſe, & confido futurum, Cic. (3) Afflictis meliùs confidere rebus, Virg. Æn. 1, 456. ¶ Dicitur de iſtanti, præterito, & conſequentē, tempore.*

Configo, ère, xi, xum. aët. (1) *To ſtick, or thruſt, into a thing; to nail, or faſten, together. (2) To ſhoot one. (3) Met. To fix earneſtly. (1) Conſigere tabulas aculeis, Col. 7, 3. (2) filios ſuos ſagittis, Cic. Ac. 4, 28. (3) ut — cogitationes reipubl. ſalute conſigeret, Id. Phil. 14, 5.*

¶ Conſigūrātē, adv. *In a like faſhion, Lex. ex Apul.*

¶ Conſigūrātus, a, um. part. *Faſhioned, Laët. 7, 4.*

Conſigūro, āre. aët. *To faſhion, to form, or make alike, Col. 4, 20.*

¶ Conſigūror, āri. paſſ. *To be likened, or faſhioned alike, Firm.*

¶ Conſinālis, e. adj. *Bordering upon another, Firm. † Conſinis, Cic.*

¶ Conſindo, ère, fidi, fiſſum. *To rive, or cleave. Cujus auct. pendet à*

Conſindor, i, ſſus. paſſ. *To be cleft. Conſinditur ære Pontus, Tibull. 4, 1, 173.*

Conſine, is. n. *A place adjoining, or nigh, to. Ad pupillæ conſine, Val. Arg. 6, 374.*

Conſingo, ère, nxi, iëtum. aët. (1) *To form, or make. (2) Met. To feign, pretend, forge, or invent; to ſhape, or faſhion. (1) Apes favos conſingunt; & ceras, Plin. 11, 5. (2) Qui fuerit pater, quæ mater, qui cognata tibi ſit, omnia hæc conſingam, Id. Phorm. 1, 2, 80. = Conſingere & comminſci aliquid, Ad Herenn.*

Conſingor, i. paſſ. *To be formed, &c. Nec unde conſingantur, invenitur, Plin. Hiſt. 10, 47.*

Conſinia, um. pl. n. i. e. loca. ¶ *In conſinibus, The confines, marches, frontiers, Sen. de Irâ, 1, 8.*

Conſinis, e. adj. (1) *Next to, adjoining, bordering, bounding, abutting, or lying very near to. (2) Joined to. (3) Met. Like, of the ſame ſort. (1) Conſinis ager, Liv. 4, 49. (2) § Quà collo conſine caput, Ov. Met. 1, 718. (3) Ei conſine eſt quod dicitur per ſuſpicionem, Quint. 6, 4. Genus conſine ejus generis, Ad Herenn. 4, 11. X Vicini, Whoſe grounds are parted by walls; Conſines, only by line.*

Conſinis, is. m. ſubſt. *A neighbourer, or borderer, Mart. 2, 32.*

¶ Conſinitas, ātis. f. *Nearneſs, neighbourhood, Tert. † Vicinitas.*

¶ Conſinſitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bordering on, Firm. pro*

Conſinium, i. n. (1) *The marches, frontier, limit, or bound; the conſine. (2) § Alſo nearneſs of place, likeneſs. (3) Meton. A neighbour. (1) Conſinia Syriæ, Plin. Hiſt. 5, 12. (2) Conſinium artis, & falſi, Tac. 4, 58, 3. = Ergo conſinium illis eſt aëris terminus, initiumque ætheris, Plin. Hiſt. 2, 7. Harduin. (3) = Vicinitatibus & conſiniis æquus & facilis, Cic. Off. 2, 18. ¶ Conſinia lucis & noctis, Twilight, Ov. Met. 4, 400.*

Conſio, èri. (1) *To be made. (2) Brought to paſſ. (1) Stercus quod ex pecudibus conſit, Col. (2) Hoc conſit quod volo, Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 23.*

Conſirmandus, a, um. part. *To confirm, or be confirmed. Ad quam conſirmandam, Juſt. 18, 2. Conf. Celf. 2, 11.*

Conſirmans, tis. part. *Confirming, encouraging. Per epistolâs ſe invicem conſirmantes, Juſt. 15, 3.*

Conſirmatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Encouragement. (2) Conſolation. (3) A confirmation, or aſſurance. (4) A ſcheme in Rhetorick, a making good a proof. (1) Gallos hortabatur perſugæ conſirmatio, Cæſ. B. G. 3, 18. (2) Neque enim confirmatione noſtræ egebat virtus tua, Cic. Fam. 6, 3. (3) Ad confirmationem perpetuæ libertatis, Id. (4) Id. de Inv. 1, 24.*

Conſirmator, ōris. m. verb. *A confirmer. ¶ Conſirmator pecuniæ, An aſſurer, or inſurer, who engages for it. = Sequeſter & conſirmator pecuniæ deſiderabatur, Cic. pro Cluent. 36.*

Conſirmāturus, a, um. part. *About to confirm. Conſirmaturus vires ſuas, Patere. 2, 44.*

Conſirmātus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. (1) *Confirmed, made ſtrong, fortified. (2) Conſtant, reſolute, firm. (3) Sure, certain. (1) Corpus conſirmatum, Cic. Fam. 16, 3. Confirmationem efficere exercitum, Cæſ. B. C. 3, 84. (2) = Certus & conſirmatus animus, Cic. pro Quint. 24. (3) In quibus erat conſirmatus idem illud, Id. Att. 12, 15.*

† Conſirmitas, ātis. f. *Sturdineſs, ſtoutneſs of reſolution. = Audaciam, confidentiam, conſirmatatem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 34. † Firmitas, Cic.*

Conſirmo, āre. aët. (1) *To confirm, ſtrengthen, or fortify. (2) To encourage, or hearten. (3) To recover from ſickneſs. (4) To get ſtrength, to be reſtored to its former ſtrength. (5) To make good, to aſcertain. (6) To comfort. (7) To avow, to affirm, or ſay boldly. (1) Conſirmare aliquid rationibus & argumentis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 9. ſuffragiis, Id. pro Domo, 18. Mithridates jam ſuam manum conſirmaverat, Id. pro Leg. Manil. 9. (2) = Erige te, & conſirma, ſi qua ſubeunda dimicatio erit, Id. ad Q. fr. 1, 3. (3) Cùm te conſirmâris, ad nos venias, Id. Fam. 16, 13. (4) Quiſcendum donec membrum conſirmetur, Celf. 8, 10. (5) X Noſtra conſirmare argumentis, deinde contraria reſutare, Cic. de Orat. 2, 19. (6) Milites conſolatur & conſirmat, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 50. (7) Cùm hoc non modò mihi conſirmâſſet, ſed etiam perſuaſiſſet, Cic. Att. 16, 5. Promiſi & propè conſirmavi te non expectâſſe, Id. Fam. 12, 7. ¶ Conſirmare plùs eſt quàm promittere, minùs autem quàm perſuadere.*

Conſirmor, āri. paſſ. *To be confirmed, ſtrengthened, &c. Cic. ¶ Conſirmatur cicatricula, The wound is perfectly cloſed up, Celf. 2, 10.*

¶ Conſiſcarius, i. m. *A promoter, Ulp.*

Conſiſcatio, ōnis. *A forfeiting, or conſiſcation. Socii, vivique regis conſiſcationem mandaverit, Flor. 3, 9.*

Conſiſcatus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid up in the treaſury. (2) Seized on, conſiſcated, forfeited to the exchequer. (1) = Pecuniam repræſentari juſſit, nam & conſiſcatam ſemper, reſoſitamque habuerat, Suet. Aug. 101. (2) Antiochus Comagenus H S millies conſiſcatus, Id. Cal. 16.*

¶ Conſiſco, āre. aët. [*in ſiſcum, i. e. principis ærarium, redigere*] *To ſeize as forfeit to the treaſury, to conſiſcate. Nititur auct. ſeq.*

Conſiſcor, āri. paſſ. (1) *To be laid up in the publick treaſury. (2) Alſo to be conſiſcated, i. e. arreſted, or ſeized, for the prince's uſe. It is uſed in reference both to eſtates and perſons. (1) Vid. Conſiſcatus, N°. 1. (2) Conſiſcabantur alieniſſimæ hæreditates, Suet. Dom. 12. ¶ Duos equites Romanos conſiſcari juſſit, Id. Cal. 41. theireſtates.*

Conſiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à conſido*] *An aſſurance, or aſſurance, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 37. ſingique ab ipſo videtur, nec obtinuiſſe. = Fidentia. Quæ tamen ipſum quoquè ex eadē fabricâ cudi putarem, ad vim philoſophicæ notionis feliciter exprimendam.*

Conſiſſus, a, um. part. *Truſting, relying, or depending, upon. § Conſiſſus benevolentie, Curt. 4, 10. § cauſæ, Cic. § amari, Tib. 1, 9, 45.*

Conſiſſens, tis. part. *Conſeſſing, acknowledging, Cic. de Fin. 2, 7. &c. à*

Conſiſſeor, èri. eſſus ſum. dep. [*à con & fa-teor*] (1) *To acknowledge, to grant, to confeſs, or own. (2) To declare, to profeſs, or ſhow. (1) Deos eſſe conſitendum eſt, Cic. N. D. 1, 17. Confeſſus eſt adulterium, Id. in Sall. 15. (2) Conſulatûs candidatum ſe conſiteri, Id. ¶ Ut de me conſitear, To ſpeak freely, or the truth, of myſelf, Id.*

Conſiſſus, a, um. part. [*à conſigor*] (1) *Pricked, thruſt, or ſhot, through; pierced, ſtuck. (2) Met. Caſt, condemn'd. (1) Conſiſſum ferrea texit Telorum ſeges, Virg. Æn. 3, 45. (2) Meminerant ejus ſententiis conſiſſum Antonium, Cic. Phil. 12, 7. Senatuſconſultis conſiſſus, Id. de Har. R. 5.*

¶ Conſiſſaceo, ère. *To wither, or ſtain; to al-lay, Firm. † Flacceſco.*

¶ Conſiſſaceſco, ère, vel ut C. conſiſſaceſco, *To be a layed, or weakened, Gell. 2, 30. † Flacceſco, Cic.*

¶ Conſiſſagitatōr, ōris. m. *An earneſt ſuiter, Lex. ex Apul. † Flagitator, Cic.*

¶ Conſiſſagito, āre. *To demand with a general cry, Plin. vulgò tribuitur, ſed q.*

Conſiſſagrātus, a, um. part. *Burned, ſet on fire, or conſumed with fire, Ad Herenn. 4, 8.*

Conſiſſagro, āre. *To burn, to be on fire, to be ſet on fire. Conſiſſagare flammis, Liv. 30, 7. Met. ¶ Conſiſſagare invidiâ, To be greatly envied, or much hated, Cic. Verr. 3.*

Conſiſſans, tis. part. *Blowing, Plin. 35, 11.*

¶ Conſiſſatī'e, is. n. *Any thing wrought in the fire by blowing. ¶ Simulacrum conſiſſatum. A molten image, Deut. 9, 12. † Fuſile.*

¶ Conſiſſatilis, e. adj. *Caſt, or molten, Prud. Per. 10, 295. † Conſiſſatus.*

Conſiſſatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The melting, or caſting, of metal, Sen. Nat. Q. 3, 29.*

¶ Conſiſſator, ōris. m. *A founder, or melter, of metals, Jun. † Qui conſiſſat.*

¶ Conſiſſatōrium, i. n. *A forge, where metals are caſt, Gloſſ. † Fabrica, fabrile.*

Conſiſſatūra, æ. f. *The way of melting, or caſting, of metal. Auri conſiſſatura, Plin. 7, 56.*

Conſiſſatus, a, um. part. (1) *Blown together. (2) Melted down, caſt. (3) Met. Forged, contrived, or raiſed. (4) Made up, compoſed. (5) Laid, raiſed, occaſioned. (1) Tempeſtas conſiſſata ventis, Stat. Theb. 9, 524. (2) A ſign. verbi. Falces conſiſſantur in enſem, Virg. Geor. 1, 508. (3) = Unde hoc totum ductum & conſiſſatum*

Conſingor, i. paſſ. *To be formed, &c. Nec unde conſingantur, invenitur, Plin. Hiſt. 10, 47.*

Conſinia, um. pl. n. i. e. loca. ¶ *In conſinibus, The confines, marches, frontiers, Sen. de Irâ, 1, 8.*

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¶ Conſinitas, ātis. f. *Nearneſs, neighbourhood, Tert. † Vicinitas.*

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Conſirmandus, a, um. part. *To confirm, or be confirmed. Ad quam conſirmandam, Juſt. 18, 2. Conf. Celf. 2, 11.*

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Conſiſcatus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid up in the treaſury. (2) Seized on, conſiſcated, forfeited to the exchequer. (1) = Pecuniam repræſentari juſſit, nam & conſiſcatam ſemper, reſoſitamque habuerat, Suet. Aug. 101. (2) Antiochus Comagenus H S millies conſiſcatus, Id. Cal. 16.*

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Conſiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à conſido*] *An aſſurance, or aſſurance, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 37. ſingique ab ipſo videtur, nec obtinuiſſe. = Fidentia. Quæ tamen ipſum quoquè ex eadē fabricâ cudi putarem, ad vim philoſophicæ notionis feliciter exprimendam.*

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Conſiſſens, tis. part. *Conſeſſing, acknowledging, Cic. de Fin. 2, 7. &c. à*

Conſiſſeor, èri. eſſus ſum. dep. [*à con & fa-teor*] (1) *To acknowledge, to grant, to confeſs, or own. (2) To declare, to profeſs, or ſhow. (1) Deos eſſe conſitendum eſt, Cic. N. D. 1, 17. Confeſſus eſt adulterium, Id. in Sall. 15. (2) Conſulatûs candidatum ſe conſiteri, Id. ¶ Ut de me conſitear, To ſpeak freely, or the truth, of myſelf, Id.*

Conſiſſus, a, um. part. [*à conſigor*] (1) *Pricked, thruſt, or ſhot, through; pierced, ſtuck. (2) Met. Caſt, condemn'd. (1) Conſiſſum ferrea texit Telorum ſeges, Virg. Æn. 3, 45. (2) Meminerant ejus ſententiis conſiſſum Antonium, Cic. Phil. 12, 7. Senatuſconſultis conſiſſus, Id. de Har. R. 5.*

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flatum mendacium est, Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 16. Conflata Romæ conjuratio, Suet. Ner. 36. (4) Monstrum ex diversis naturæ studiis cupiditibusque conflatum, Cic. pro Cael. 5. (5) Exercitus clandestino scelere conflatus, Id. pro Sulla 11. Conflata egestas rei familiaris, Flor. 4, 1. Mors conflata insidiis, Patere. 2, 4.

|| Conflexilis, e. adj. Pliant, or easy to be turned, Firm. † Flexilis.

† Conflexuosè, adv. Winding, or with many bendings, Pacuv. † Flexuosè.

† Conflexura, æ. f. A bending, or turning, R. ex Accio. † Flexus, Cic.

Conflexus, a, um. part. Bowed, or bended, Plin. 2, 44. † flexus usitatus.

|| Conflictatio, ònis. f. verb. A fighting, engaging, bickering, or combating, Gell. 15, 18. † Conflictus, Cic.

Conflictatus, a, um. part. Struggling, or grappling, with. § Conflictatus autem est cum adversa fortunâ, Nep. Pelop. 5. variis morbis, Suet. Claud. 2. † Pass. imprimis dici vult Litt. ego ne passivè quidem dici puto.

Conflictio, ònis. f. verb. [à confingo] (1) A crashing, clashing, or dashing, of one against another. (2) Met. A conflict, combat, skirmish, or bickering. (1) Sonus est duorum inter se corporum conflictio, Quint. 3, 6. (2) = Primus ille status, & quasi conflictio cum adversario, Cic. Partit. Or. 29.

Conflicto, ãre. freq. [à confingo] (1) To struggle, to encounter, to strive. (2) Met. To trouble, to pester, and vex. (1) Usus venit ut conflictares malo, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 20. (2) Plura per se lera remp. conflictavisset, Tac. 6, 48, 4.

Conflitor, ãri, ãtus sum. dep. (1) To struggle, to have to do with. (2) To be fretted, plagued, or troubled. (1) Conflitari, & dimicare cum aliquo, Cic. de Har. R. 19. superstitione, Id. de Legg. 1, 11. molestiis, Id. Fam. 6, 13. (2) Qui cum in genis conflictatur hujusmodi, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 66. i. e. atteritur, Donato interprete; an ita, necne, doctorum esto judicium. § Conflitari capitis doloribus, Cels. 2, 7. morbo, Plin. 29, 3. fortunâ duriore, Cic. Att. 10, 4. siti, Cels. 3, 7. eadem superstitione, Id. de Legg. 1, 11. gravi annonâ, Hirt. B. Afr. 24.

Conflitus, ùs. m. verb. [à confingo] (1) The dashing, or striking, of one thing against another. (2) A jostling together, a contest. (1) Lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. (2) Impulsu scutorum, & conflictu corporum, Id. pro Cæc. 15.

† Confligatio, ònis. f. A rushing together, Pacuv. † Conflitus, Cic.

† Confligo, ãre. act. To contend, or fight, Pacuv. pro

Confligo, ãre, xi, tum. act. [ex con & antig. fligo] (1) To contend, or strive. (2) To encounter, or skirmish; to bicker, to contest. (3) To try it out at law. (4) Met. To debate, or dispute. (5) To be contrary to, or contradict, one another. (1) Venti confligunt, Virg. Æn. 2, 416. (2) § Confligere manu cum hoste, Cic. Off. 1, 23. (3) Potuisti leviori actione confligere, Id. pro Cæc. 3. (4) Confligere ratione, Id. (5) § = Confligunt inter se leges, & colliduntur, Quint. 7, 3.

Confligor, i. pass. Unde confligitur, They fight, or strive, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 358.

Conflo, ãre. act. [à con & flo] (1) To blow, or blow together. (2) To melt metal, to forge, found, or cast. (3) To forge, or make. (4) To get, procure, raise, cause, or work. (5) To contrive, or devise. (6) To make up, or compose. (1) Ventus conflatur tempestates, Stat. (2) Isam solitus conflare tonantem, Juv. 13, 153. (3) Falces conflantur in ensen, Virg. Geor. 1, 508. Met. Conflare mendacium, Cic. (4) Sanguine civili rem conflant, Luc. 3, 74. Judicia domi conflabant, Liv. 3, 36. (5) Scelerum pactiones societatesque conflavit, Cic. (6) = Unde conflatur & efficitur honestum, Id. ¶ AEs alienum conflare, To run in debt, Sall. B. C. 14. Conflare bellum, To raise war, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. crimen, to procure an impeachment, Id. Verr. 2, 29. Conflare alicui invidiam, To draw envy upon him, to

make him hated, Id. Cat. 1, 10. negotium, To cause him trouble, Id. Verr. 2, 54. ¶ Sed hæc ad quartam notionem pertinent.

Conflor, ãri. pass. To be melted, forged, &c. Virg. Geor. 1, 508.

Confluens, tis. part. Flowing, or running, together, Cic. V. d. Confluo.

Confluens, tis. m. A place where two rivers run together, Plin. 3, 26. ¶ 6, 26. Conf. Liv. 44, 31.

|| Confluentia, æ. f. An abundance of humours falling into any part of the body, a confluence, Macrobi. Sat. 7, 4. † Confluxio.

|| Conflumineus, a, um. adj. Bordering on a river, Lex. ex Apul. † Fluvio conterminus.

Confluo, ãre, xi, xum. neut. (1) To flow together out of divers places. (2) To resort, come, or apply themselves, in great numbers. (1) Ad caput amnis omnis confluit humor, Lucr. 6, 636. limus in imum, Id. 5, 458. (2) Qui supersunt de Hirtii exercitu conflunt ad Brutum, Cic. Fam. 20, 33. Plures ad ea studia conflunt, Id. Tusc. 2, 2.

|| Confluxio, ònis. f. A flowing together, Liv. ap. Litt. sed q.

Confodio, ãre, di, flum. act. (1) To dig. (2) To stab. (1) Hortum confodere jussi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 66. (2) ¶ Jugulum confodiam, I will cut his throat, Luc. 3, 738. aliquem spiculis, Liv. 3, 70.

Confodior, i. pass. (1) To be digged, or delved. (2) To be stabbed. (1) Confodiatur minutè terra, Cato. (2) Ut rex vulneribus confoderetur, Liv. 24, 7. Atque ita Julius Cæsar tribus & viginti plagis confossus est, Suet. Jul. 82.

† Confodatio, ònis. f. A despoiling, Pacuv. † Contaminatio.

|| Confodero, ãre. act. To consent, or agree, together, Eccl. † Fædus facere, Cic. ferire, Id. icere, Id. fangere, Id. pangere, jungere, Virg. inire, Ov.

Confore, To be. ¶ Et spero confore, I hope it will be brought about, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 140.

Conformatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) The framing, fashioning, ordering, or disposing, of a thing. (2) Met. An embellishment, or beautifull proportion. (3) The same with the Prosopopœia. (1) = Conformatio & figura totius oris & corporis, Cic. Or. 1, 25. (2) = Ornamenta & conformationes sententiarum, Id. (3) Id. Vid. Prosopopœia.

|| Conformator, òris. m. verb. A fashioner, or ressembler, Firm.

Conformatus, a, um. part. Fashioned, formed, shaped. Mundum à naturâ conformatum puto, Cic. de N. D. 3, 10.

|| Conformis, e. adj. Of like form, or fashion; conformable, suitable, fashionable, convenient, agreeable. Conformis συμμορφος, Onom. vet. † Ejusdem formæ, similis.

|| Conformitas, ãtis. f. Conformity, compliance, Sen. ap. Litt.

Conformo, ãre. act. To form, shape, or fashion; to conform, to bring in fashion, to make like to.

¶ § Conformare se ad voluntatem alicujus, To comply with him, Cic. Fam. 15, 8. Animum & mentem meam ipsâ cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam, Id. Arc. 6.

Conformor, ãri. pass. To be formed, or fashioned. Animantur ova, & in speciem volucrum conformantur, Col. 8, 5.

Conformico, ãre. act. To make like an arch, or vault; to vault, or arch, Vitruv. 5, 5, 4.

Conformicor, ãri. pass. To be arched, or vaulted, Vitruv. 8, 7.

|| Conforto, ãre. act. To strengthen, to encourage, to comfort. Vulg. interpr. † Confortor, confirmo.

|| Confortor, ãri. pass. To be strong, to be comforted. Vulg. interpr.

|| Confossio, ònis. f. A digging, or stabbing, Hier. † Fossura, Col.

|| Confossor, òris. m. A digger, one that stabs, Tertull. † Fossor.

Confossus, a, um. part. [à confodior] & adj. or, comp. Digged, stabbed, thrust, through. Super examinem sese projecit amicum Confossus, Virg. Æn. 9, 445. Confossior forcinâ nœniâ, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 8, 48.

† Confoveo, ãre, fovi, fôtum. act. To cherish and keep warm, Cato 5. † Foveo.

|| Confraceo, confracui, ãre. neut. To wax rotten, Varr. de R. R. sic leg. Scal. al. autem conflacuit.

|| Confractio, ònis. f. verb. A breaking, Dig. † Fractio, Plaut. † Fractura, Plin.

Confractus, ùs. m. verb. Roughness. ¶ Corporum ordinem, duritiem, molliem, lævorem, confractum, considerare, Cels. in præf.

Confractus, a, um. part. [à confringor] Broken, bruised, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 64.

|| Confragose, adv. Roughly, ruggedly, harshly, Fragm. Poët.

Confragōsus, a, um. adj. [ex con & fragosus, quod à frago, i. e. frango] (1) Rough, rugged, craggy, uneven, uneasy, and troublesome to go in. (2) Met. Hard to understand, rude in language, unpleasant, hoarse, and jarring. (1) Locus lapidibus confragosus, Col. 2, 2. = Loca confragosa atque aspera, Liv. 32, 4. (2) = Argumenta horrida & confragosa, Quint. 5, 8.

¶ Confragus, a, um. adj. [à confringo, ut præruptus à prærumpto] Rough, rugged, unpassable, Lucan. 6, 126.

|| Confrēmēbundus, a, um. part. Frowning, or making a terrible noise, Fragm. Poët.

|| Confrēmītus, ùs. m. A terrible noise, or roaring, Fragm. Poët.

Confrēmo, ãre, ui. neut. To murmur, roar, hum, or make a noise together. ¶ Cælum confrēmuit, The air resounded, or rung, Ov. Met. 1, 199.

Confricatus, a, um. part. Rubed. Orchites sale confricatæ, Varr. R. R. 1, 60. Dentibus confricatis, Plin. 29, 2.

Confrico, ãre, ui. act. (1) To rub hard, to rub down, to rub. (2) || To exasperate. (1) Confricare sale, Varr. R. R. 1, 60. (2) Gell. 7, 3.

Confricor, ãri. pass. To be rubed, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 80.

|| Confrigeo, ãre. To wax cold, Firm. † Frigeo.

Confringo, ãre, ãgi, actum. act. [ex con & frango] (1) To bruise. (2) To break, or dash, in pieces; to break open. (1) Digitos confregit, Cic. pro Flacc. 30. (2) Aulas calicesque omnes confregit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 8. ¶ Confringere navem, To split his ship, Ter. rem, to waste and spend it, Plaut. jura, to break, or violate, the laws, Cic. de Legg. 2, 22.

Confringor, i. pass. To be broken. Ne sub forcipe confringatur dens, Cels. 7, 12.

Confugio, ãre, fūgi, gītum. n. (1) To fly to for succour, help, or relief; to go to for refuge, or shelter. (2) To retire, or have recourse, to. (1) Priamum, cum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus interemit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35. (2) Neque tu scilicet eò nunc confugies, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 45. § Confugere ad aram, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35. in naves, Cæs. B. C. 3, 9. ad fidem alicujus, Cic. pro Quint. 2. in misericordiam, Ibid. ad artes, Ov. Fast. 1, 571.

Confugium, i. n. A place of succour, and refuge; a shelter, a retreat, a harbour. = Qui mihi confugium, qui mihi portus, eras, Ov. Trist. 5, 6, 2. Animantibus ægris confugium, Stat. Theb. 12, 504.

Confulgeo, ãre, si. neut. To shine all over, to glitter, or glister. Aedes confulgebant, quasi essent aureæ, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 44.

Confundens, tis. part. Pouring out together, mingling. Leni adhuc æstu confundente dispares undas, Curt. 9, 28.

Confundo, ãre, fūdi, fūsum. act. (1) To pour out together. (2) To confound; to mingle, or jumble, together; to blend, to buddle. (3) Met. To trouble, to disturb, to disorder; to put in disorder, or out of order. (4) || To abash, and put out of countenance, to dismay and astonish. (1) Confundere duas res in vas aliquod, Col. 12, 28. (2) Quasi cum unâ multa jura confundit coquus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 119. (3) Animi sensus confundere, Lucr. 2, 945. Ipsum confundebant dicentem, Liv. 34, 50. (4) Citatur ex Liv. XXX. 14. XXX. 15. & Plin. 1. Ep. 22. Sed ex his nihil firmi conficitur de hæc vocis notione.

Confundi pudore cum Ovidio rectè dixeris, ad restringendam generalem notionem. Ut & pavore, dolore, &c. cum Livio. § Confundere Venerem cum vino, Ov. Trist. 2, 363. vera falsus, Cic. Acad. 4, 19.

Confundor, i. pass. To be mingled, blended, jumbled, &c. Lucr. 4, 562. To be abashed, or ashamed. Vid. Confundo, N. 3. Nihil est quod hoc nomine confundaris, Vid. Max. 4, 7, 2. ext.

|| Confusāneus, a, um. adj. Confounded, disordered, Gell. præf. ↓ Confusus, Liv.

Confusè, adv. ius, comp. Confusedly, without order, in a jumble, Cic. = X Partes argumentandi confusè & permistè dispersimus, post descriptè & electè, Cic. Acta est res hesternā die confusus, Id. Philipp. 8, 1.

|| Confusim, adv. Confusedly, in a buddle, Plin. 18, 6. Sed al. confusum, peritque ita hanc formā adv.

Confusio, ònis. f. verb. [à confundo] (1) A mixing, or jumbling, together. (2) A confusion, or disorder. (3) Met. Trouble of mind, or disturbance; shamfacedness, blushing. (1) Confusionem suffragiorum flagitasti, Cic. pro Mur. 23. (2) = Perturbatio vitæ, & magna confusio, Id. N. D. 1, 2. (3) Erit confusio meæ non mediocri solatium, Plin. 1. Ep. 22. in fine.

Confusurus, a, um. part. About to confound, or disorder. Fas nefasque confusura ruit, Ov. Met. 6, 586.

Confusus, a, um. part. & adj. ex part. or, comp. mixed, sup. (1) Having mixed. (2) Confused, jumbled, without order, mingled, obscure. (3) Met. Troubled, concerned at. (4) Frighted, terrified, or disordered. (1) Confusus gaudia fle tu, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 217. (2) Spectandi ludos confusissimum morem ordinavit, Suet. Aug. 44. Confusa memoria, Liv. 5, 50. (3) Digressu veteris confusus amici, Juv. 3, 1. (4) Colligit animum confusum, Liv. 6. Confusior pavor. Plin. proæm. 1, 7. Propositio confusior, Sen. Ber. 6.

Confutatio, ònis. f. verb. A confutation, or disproving; an answer, a rhetorical scheme to objections. Confutatio est contrariorum locorum dissolutio, Ad Herenn. 1, 3.

|| Confutatus, a, um. part. Charged, or accused, Ann. ↓ Accusatus, Cic.

Confuto, are. act. [ex con & futo antiq. i. e. arguo] (1) || To cool the pot by stirring it, when it boils, to keep it from running over. (2) Met. To confute, or convince, in reasoning; to disprove. (3) To reprove, or tell one his own. (4) || Also to dazzle. (1) Coquus ahenum, quando fervit, paulâ confutat truâ, Titin. ap. Non. (2) Confutavit verbis admodum iratum patrem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 13. (3) Audaciam confutare, Cic. Partit. 38. (4) Obtutum meum confutabat, Gell.

Confutor, ari. pass. To be reprovèd, &c. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 76.

↑ Confuturus, a, um. part. [à con & sum] That will ensue, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66. ↓ Futurus.

|| Congelābilis, e. adj. Easily congealed, Firm. Congelatio, ònis. f. verb. A freezing, or being frozen, Plin. 31, 3.

Congelatus, a, um. part. Congealed, Mart. 11, 99. Col. 3, 12.

Congelidus, a, um. adj. Chill, cool, coolish, Cels. 4, 2. ↓ Gelidus.

Congelo, are. act. To congeal, to starve, to freeze, Mar. 14, 147. It. neut. || Congelare otio, To grow stiff, with having nothing to do, Cic. Fam. 2, 13.

Congelor, ari. pass. To be frozen, or congealed. Congelatur oleum, Col. 1, 6.

Congeminans, tis. part. Doubling, redoubling. Gravem nodis auroque securim Congeminans, Val. Flacc. 6, 379.

Congeminatio, ònis. f. verb. A redoubling, a folding. = Quid hoc est conduplicationis? Quæ hæc congemination? Plaut. Pæn. 5, 5, 18.

|| Congeminatus, a, um. part. Doubled; Amn ↓ Geminatus.

Congemino, are. act. (1) To redouble, or mul-

tiply. (2) To double, or make two of one. (1) § Crebros ictus congeminant, Virg. Æn. 12, 714. Fragorem pectora congeminant, Stat. Theb. 6, 42. (2) Absol. Si pateram peperit patera, omnes congeminaimus, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 154.

Congemo, ère, ui. neut. (1) To groan, or sigh, round. (2) act. To bewail, or lament. (1) Congemuit senatus frequens, Cic. pro Muræn. 25. (2) = Quid mortem congemis, ac fles? Lucr. 3, 847. || ↑ Supremum congemere, Virg. Æn. 2, 631. de arbore casâ, to give a crash.

Congener, èneris. adj. [ex con & genus] Of one stock, or kindred; of the same sort, Plin. 15, 24.

Congeneratus, a, um. part. Begotten together, Varr. R. R. 2, 4. Col. 7, 3.

↑ Congenéro, are. act. To join in alliance; to unite, or associate. Quem mihi congenerat affinitas, Acc. ap. Non.

|| Congenitura, æ. f. The birth of things at one time, Firm.

Congenitus, a, um. adj. Begotten together. || Pili congeniti, Hairs that are born with one, Plin. 11, 39.

** Conger & Congrus, i. m. [à κόγγρος Gr.] A fish called a conger, like a large overgrown eel, Plin. 9, 16.*

Congeries, ei. f. [à congero] (1) A mass, a heap, a pile, a board. (2) || An accumulation, a rhetorical scheme. (1) Dispositam congeriem secuit Deus, Ov. Met. 1, 33. Silvæ congeries, Id. || ↑ Sæva congeries, A slaughter, Val. Flacc. Argon. 6, 511. (2) v. g. Injurie, suspiciones, inimicitie, inducie, bellum, pax, rursum, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14.

↑ Congerminatus, a, um. part. [ex inus. congermino] Buded, or growing, together, as if all of a piece, Varr. ap. Non. ↓ Conjunctus.

Congero, ère, si, stum. act. (1) To heap, or pile, up. (2) To amass, or lay up. (3) To build nests, as birds do. (4) Met. To heap, or throw, upon. (1) § Aram sepulchri congerere arboribus, Virg. Æn. 6, 177. (2) Divitias alius fulvo sibi congerat auro, Tibull. 1, 1, 1. (3) Aeriæ quo congeste palumbes, Virg. Eclog. 3, 69. (4) § Maledicta in aliquem congerere, Cic. Philipp. 3, 6. || Congerere aliquid in alvum, Plaut. § funus alicui, Sen. Med. 997.

Congeror, i. pass. To be heaped. Ne plus æquo quid in amicitia congeratur, non verendum est, Cic. de Am. 16.

Congerro, ònis. m. [à gerris, i. e. nugis, quas inter se tractant congerrones] A merry companion, or company keeper; a droll, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 27.

|| Congestè, adv. Confusedly, disorderly, Capitol. ↓ Confusè.

|| Congestim, adv. By heaps, or piles; confusedly, Apul. Apol. p. 462. ed. Delph. ↓ Acervatim.

Congestio, ònis. f. verb. A heaping, or gathering, together, Vitruv. 10, 20. Macr. Sat. 5, 15. ↓ Coacervatio.

Congestitus, a, um. adj. [ex part. congestus] Cast up in heaps, heaped up, raised, Col. 2, 10. || Locus congestitus, Ground laid on heaps, or loose ground. X Si solidum non invenietur, sed locus erit congestitus, Vitruv. 3, 3.

Congesturus, a, um. part. About to heap up, Liv. 3, 38.

Congestus, a, um. part. [à congeror] (1) Brought together, heaped, or piled up; cast in a heap. (2) Laid up in store. (3) Brought on every side, gathered together, built up. (1) Montes congesti, Ov. Met. 1, 153. (2) Congesta cibaria, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 32. (3) Congesta manu oppida, Virg. Geor. 2, 156.

Congestus, us. m. verb. (1) A heap. (2) A carrying, or bringing, of things together. (1) Congestus arenæ, Lucr. 6, 724. pulveris, Luc. 9, 487. (2) Avium congestus, non humano sat, Cic. N. D. 2, 32.

Congialis, e. adj. Holding a congius, or gallon. || Fidelia congialis, A jug, or pitcher, containing a gallon, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 15. Situli congiales, Vitruv. 9, 9.

Congiarius, i. n. [à congio, quod ex congio

illud distribuerunt, vel ex congii capacitate] (1) || A vessel holding a gallon. (2) Meton. A largesse given by the Roman emperors to the people, a dole, a gift in corn, or money, so much a man. (3) Also a prince's present to a private man. (1) P. J. C. L. tabernæ, D. de instr. & instr. leg. (2) Nero populo congiarium, nulli donativum proposuit, Suet. Ner. 7. Sed hoc non est perpetuum, nam & dona militibus data congiaria dicta sunt. Duodecim millia in congiarium militum absumpta, Curt. 6, 2. (5) Plancus magno congiario donatus à Cæsare, Cic. Fam. 8, 3.

Congiarius, a, um. adj. Of the measure called congius. || Congiarius cadus, A rundle of a gallon, Plin. 14, 14. ubi Harduin millia cadum in congiarium divisit.

CONGIUS, i. m. A kind of measure containing six sextaries, about our gallon, or a little more. Congii olei in vicos singulos dati, Liv. 25, 2.

Conglaciatus, a, um. part. Frozen, turned to ice. Grando gignitur imbre congelato, Plin. 2, 60.

Conglacio, are. neut. (1) To freeze, or turn to ice. (2) Met. To grow stark and stiff, and do nothing at all, or nothing considerable. (1) Aqua quæ neque congelaret in gorbibus, Cic. de N. D. 2, 10. (2) Curioni nostro tribunatus congelat, Id. Fam. 8, 6, 11.

Congisco, ère. To shine with others. Ne scintillam quidem relinques, genus quæ congliscat tuum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 52.

Conglobatum, adv. In a round lump; in lumps, or heaps, like a round ball, Liv. 25, 15.

Conglobatio, ònis. f. verb. A gathering round, or a coming together, like a ball. Conglobatio ignium, Sen. N. Q. 1, 15. Vid. & Tac. Germ. 7, 3.

Conglobatus, a, um. part. (1) Gathered round together. (2) Accumulated. (1) Conglobatum corpus in pilæ modum, Plin. 9, 46. Conglobati ad prætorium redeunt, Liv. 2, 47. (2) Conglobatæ definitiones, Cic. corpuscula, Lucr. 2, 153.

Conglobo, are. act. To gather into a ball, or lump. || Conglobare se in unum, To rally and gather themselves into companies, to embody, Liv. 8, 11. || Also to double, or thicken, the ranks in an army, Veget. X Læxo.

Conglobor, ari. pass. To be gathered round on every side. Mare conglobatur undique æqualiter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45.

Conglomeratus, a, um. part. Heaped, or wound, together, Cels. 7, 13.

↑ Conglomeror, are. act. [à glomus, eris, ex Heb. גלם] To wind upon a bottom. Met. To heap upon one. Heu mea fortuna, ut omnia in me conglomeras mala! Enn.

Conglomeror, ari. pass. To be wound as on a bottom. Si possit conglomerari, Lucr. 3, 211.

Conglutinans, tis. part. Glueing together, joining, Cic.

Conglutinatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) A glueing. (2) Met. A joining, or closing, together. (1) Omnis conglutinatio recens ægrè, inveterata faciliè, divellitur, Cic. de Senect. 20. (2) Conglutinatio verborum, Id. in Orat. 23.

Conglutinatus, a, um. part. Glued together, cemented. Met. Made up, or composed, of. || Ex libidine, petulantia, crudelitate, conglutinatus, Composed, or made up, of lust, &c. Cic. Phil. 3, 11.

Conglutino, are. act. (1) To glue, or cement. (2) To join, or close up. (1) Conglutinare afferes, Plin. 24, 19. (2) X Quæ si utilitas amicitias conglutinaret, eadem commutata dissolveret, Cic. de Amic. 9. Cortex vitium vulnus conglutinat, Plin. 23, 3. || Met. Me.etricios amores nuptiis conglutinare, To confirm a scandalous intrigue by a lawful marriage, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 10.

Congræco, are, & Congræcor, atus sum. dep. [ex more Græcorum compotare] To feast, or banquet; to make good cheer, to live like a merry Greek. Quod in lustris comedim, & congræcem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 91.

Congratulans, tis. part. Congratulating. Congratulantes, quia pugnavi fortiter, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 20.

|| **Congrātūlātiō**, ōnis. f. verb. *A rejoicing with one for his good fortune, congratulation, or a wishing of joy*, Cic. Bruto 3. R. occ. nec satis certa fides loco unde adfertur; al. enim gratulatio.

|| **Congrātūlātor**, ōris. m. *He that rejoiceth at one's prosperity*, Aug. † **Gratulator**, Cic.

Congrātūlor, ātus sum. dep. *To rejoice with, to congratulate, or wish one joy*. Felicitati tuæ congratulabere, Cic. pro M. Marcell. 6.

Congrēdiens, tis. part. *Meeting, or going together, with; engaging with*. Tum congrēdiens cum sole, tum digrēdiens luna, Cic. de N. D. 2, 40. Congrēdiens cum hoste, Liv. 32, 28.

Congrēdiōr, ūsus sum. dep. [*ex con & gradior*] (1) *To meet, or go, together*. (2) *To converse with*. (3) *To join battle, to encounter*. (4) *To engage in dispute, to cope with*. (5) *To go and talk with one*. (6) *To accept one*. (1) In unam domum congrēdi, Jarr. (2) Si ipse coram congrēdi poteris, Cic. in Pison. 25. (3) § Ubique cum hostibus congrēdiar, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 1, 6. (4) = *Ut ego tecum luctari, & congrēdi debeam*, Cic. pro Sullā 16. (5) Congrēdere actutum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 12. (6) Hanc congrēdiar astu, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 19. vid. locum.

Congrēgābilis, e. adj. *Sociable, easily brought together*, Cic. Off. 1, 44.

Congrēgans, tis. part. *Gathering, or collecting together*. Ingeniorum similitudines congrēgans, Patere. 1, 17.

Congrēgātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A congregation, an assembly, society, or company; an assembling, or gathering, together*, C. de Fin. 3, 20.

Congrēgātus, a, um. part. (1) *Gathered, or assembled, together*. (2) *Condensed, thickened*. (1) Congregata unum in locum multitudo, Cic. Parad. 4. (2) Nix ex aquā congregata, Id.

|| **Congrēgis**, e. adj. *Herding, &c. Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 634.*

Congrēgo, āre. act. [*ex con & grex*] *To gather, or assemble, together*. § In unum locum congregare, Cic. de Orat. 1, 8.

Congrēgor, āri. pass. *To be assembled, or gathered, together; to assemble, or flock, together*, Cic. Off. 1, 44.

Congrēssiō, ōnis. f. verb. [*à congrēdiōr*] (1) *A coming together, a meeting with one*. (2) *An assembly*. (3) || *An encounter, a conflict*. (1) Minus miserum fuit, quā fuisse cūm congrēssiō, tum verò digrēssiō nostra, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 3. (2) In congrēssiōne hominum, Id. de Orat. 1, 43. (3) Primā belli congrēssiōne, Just. 15, 1, 6. † **Congressus**.

Congressus a, um. part. (1) *Meeting, assembling*. (2) *Encountering, or engaging with*. (1) In commune congressi quisque sibi consulere, Tac. H. 2, 54, 3. (2) § Pelidæ forti congressus Ænæas, Virg. Æn. 5, 809. Urgetur pugnā congressus iniquā, Id. 10, 889.

Congressus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A meeting, or coming, together*. (2) *Company, or company keeping; resort, a conference, or congress*. (3) *A conjunction*. (4) *Copulation*. (5) *An engagement, or fight*. (1) Aut scribam ad te aliās, aut in congressum nostrum reservabo, Cic. ad Att. 1, 20. (2) Clarorum virorum tacitos congressus esse oportet, Id. Acad. 4, 2. (3) Congressus materix, Lucr. 2, 1064. (4) Congressu fœminarum pollui, Plin. 12, 14. (5) Nostri in primo congressu circiter 70 ceciderunt, Cæs. B. C. 3, 46.

|| **Congrex**, ūgis. c. g. gregi copulatus, *Of the same flock, company, or herd*, Apul. p. 220. † **Ejusdem gregis**.

Congruens, tis. part. & adj. *Simus, sup.* (1) *Agreeing*. (2) *Suitable, meet, fit, convenient*. (1) § Oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, Cic. de Leg. 1, 10. Omnes eæ res in unum congruentes, Liv. 3, 24. (2) = *Actio congruens & apta ad animos permovendos*, Cic. Part. Orat. 15.

Congruenter, adv. *Aptly, fitly, agreeably*. = *Aptè congruentérque dicere*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 10. Comp. & sup. rep. ap. seq. script.

Congruentia, æ. f. *Agreeableness, suitability*

ness, likeness, Suet. Oth. c. 2. = *Æqualitas*, Plin.

Congruo, ēre, ui. [*à gruibus tractum, quæ se non segregant, sive cūm volant, sive cūm pascuntur, Fest.*] (1) *To come together as cranes do in a flock*. (2) *To agree with, to accord, to suit, to match, to fall pat*. (1) Cui tam subito tot congruerint commoda, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3. (2) § Aristoteles & Theophrastus cum illo congruunt re, genere docendi differunt, Cic. § Congruere alicui cum aliquo, Id. ad aliquid, Liv. 1, 5. inter se, Ter. = *Convenire, coherere*, Cic.

|| **Congruus**, a, um. adj. *Apt, fit, convenient, agreeable, suitable, proper*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 23. sequiores. † **Congruens**, Cic.

† **Congylis**, is. f. [*γογγυλῖς Gr.*] *The napbew, or turnep*, Col. 10, 421.

|| **Conjectanea**, ōrum. n. *Books wherein we write our conjectures, common-place books*, Gell. in præf. † **Adversaria**.

Conjectans, tis. part. *Guessing at*, Liv. 5, 21. **Conjectātiō**, ōnis. f. verb. *A guessing, or conjecturing; a divination*, Plin. 10, 57.

|| **Conjectatōriē**, adv. *By guess, by conjecture, by way of guess*, Gell. 14, 3. sed ibi leg. *conjectatoria*. † **Conjecturā**, Cic.

Conjectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à conjicio*] (1) *A casting, throwing, hurling, or flinging*. (2) *Met. A divination, or interpreting of dreams*. (3) || *A casting together, a conjecture, or guess*. (1) Conjectio telorum, Cic. pro Cæs. 15. (2) Conjectio somniorum, Id. Div. 2, 63. (3) Ulp.

Conjecto, āre. freq. [*à conjicio*] (1) || *To throw, or cast*. (2) *To guess, or conjecture; to divine, to imagine*. (1) Aliquem in carcerem conjectare, Gell. 7, 19. (2) Neque scio quid dicam, aut quid conjectem, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 5.

Conjector, āri. pass. *To be guessed, or imagined*. Valetudo ex eo conjectabatur, Tac. Ann. 14, 51, 1.

Conjector, ōris. m. verb. [*à conjicio*] *An expounder, or interpreter, of dreams; a soothsayer, a diviner*. = *Aruspices, augures, conjectoresque, in genere divinandi, numerantur*, Cic. de Div. 1, 33. = **Conjector**, & *interpretes portentorum*, Ib. 2, 28.

Conjectrix, icis. f. *She who interprets dreams*. = *præcantatrici, conjectrici, ariolæ, atque aruspice*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

Conjectūra, æ. f. [*à conjectu, i. e. directione quādam rationis ad veritatem, Quint.*] *A guessing, or divination; a conjecture, or guess, an imagination, or conceit*. § Conjecturā consequi, to guess right, Cic. Fam. 12, 19. Conjectura somniorum, the interpretation of dreams, Id.

Conjecturālis, e. adj. *Conjectural*. § Conjecturalis status, *When the controversy is about matter of fact, and to be made out by circumstances*, Top. 11. & Cels. 2, 6.

Conjectūrus, a, um. part. *About to cast*. Non amplius se in periculum tales tamque bene meritos conjecturum, dixit, Suet. Oth. 10.

Conjectus, a, um. part. [*à conjicio*] (1) *Cast, hurled, flung, thrown*. (2) *Met. Cast upon*. (3) *Conjectured, divined, guessed*. (1) Quis conjectā cerva sagittā, Virg. Æn. 4, 70. (2) Conjecti in te omnium oculi, Cic. ad Att. (3) Non tam mirabilia, quā conjecta bellē, Id. de Div. 2, 31.

Conjectus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A casting, hurling, or throwing*. (2) *Met. A cast, or glance*. (1) Conjecti telorum confosus cecidit, Nep. Pelop. 5. (2) Oculorum conjectu animorum motus significamus, Cic. de Orat. 3.

* † **Cōnifer**, vel **Cōniferus**, a, um. adj. [*ex νέος conus, & φέγω fero*] *Conifera arbor, A tree that beareth taper fruit like the pine-apple*, Virg. Æn. 3, 680.

† **Cōniger**, ēra, um. adj. *Id. quod conifer*, Catull. 64, 106.

Conjiciendus, a, um. part. *To be cast*. Conjiciendus huc tibi erit, quem premis, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 46.

Conjicio, ēre, ēci, ectum. act. [*ex con & jacio*] (1) *To cast together, to throw, or fling; to hurl*. (2) *To drive*. (3) *To digest, to put, to comprise*. (4) *To conjecture, to divine, to guess*,

to imagine, or fancy. (5) *To interpret as dreams*. (6) *Briefly to lay open, or state the case*. (7) *To fix upon, or limit*. (1) Tela conjiciunt, Virg. Æn. 10, 330. (2) Fiabra conjiciunt nubila, Lucr. 6, 731. (3) Conjeci id in eum librum, quem tibi misi, Cic. ad Att. 16, 6. (4) Tu conjicito cætera, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 14. (5) Manes dum huic conjicio somnium, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3. (6) Cæl. Cic. 8, 4. (7) Dixit, nec his temporibus, in quæ testis crimen conjecisset, Cæsonem Romæ visum, Liv. 3, 24. § Conjicere se in pedes, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13. in fugam, Cic. Cæl. 26. *to betake himself to his heels and run away; intrō, to run in a door*, Ter. orationem in aliquem, *To talk of him*. Conjicere pallium in collum, *To put on his cloak, or clap it on his shoulders*, Plaut. aliquem in lætitiā, *To make one glad*, Ter. H. 2, 3, 51. in fugam, *to put him to flight*, Cæs. se inversum, *to be intent upon*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 50.

Conjiciōr, i. pass. *To be cast, thrown, &c.* Cic.

* **Cōniscans**, tis. part. *Vid. Coniscans, quod rectius*.

* **Cōnisco**, āre. *To butt as a ram*, Lucr. 2, 320. § *Fortè rectius conisso, To throw the dust about, interpr. Beckmanno*.

* **Cōnissio**, āre. [*à κονίζω, conisso, pulverem excito, quod faciunt pecudes ludentes, & concertantes, Voss. ex M.*] *To butt with their heads and horns at one another, as lambs and kids do in sport; or to frisk up and down, and raise the dust; or to make ready for fight, or as if they would fight*. Agni ludunt, blandēque conissant, Lucr. 2, 320. § *Mirè variant hīc lēxiōes; conissant, coniscant, chronissant, corussant, coruscant: aded ut quid scripserit pœta planè incertum*.

* **Cōnistērium**, i. n. [*à κονίστωμαι, in pulvere versor*] *A place where wrestlers in old time, after they were anointed with oil, were besprinkled with dust, that they might take the surer hold of one another*, Vitruv. 5, 10.

Conjūgālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, marriage*. **Conjugale tempus**, Sen. Troad. 890.

Conjūgāta, ōrum. pl. *quæ sunt ex verbis ejusdem generis, ut justitia, justus, justē: Words which are derived of one original*, Cic. in Top. c. 3.

Conjūgātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A yoking, or coupling, together; a derivation of words, being of one kind*, Cic. de Sen. 15. || *A conjugation, ap. grammaticos*.

Conjūgātor, ōris. m. verb. *A joiner, or coupler; a matcher*. Boni amoris conjugator, Catull. 59, 45.

|| **Conjūgātus**, a, um. part. *Joined, yoked, or coupled; married, wedded*, Aug. † **Conjunctus**.

Conjūgiālis, e. adj. *Belonging to marriage, wedlock, or a bridal*. **Conjugalia festa**, Ov. Met. 5. princ. jura, Ib. 6, 536.

Conjūgium, i. n. [*à conjux, conjugis*] (1) *Marriage, wedlock*. (2) *Also carnal copulation*. (3) *A pair of creatures, male and female*. (1) Prima societas in ipso conjugio est, Cic. Off. 1, 17. (2) Sine illis conjugis vento gravidæ, Virg. Geor. 3, 275. de equabus. (3) Parvis in vicis non plus bina conjugia sunt, Plin. 10, 12.

Conjūgo, āre. act. [*ex con & jugo*] *To yoke, or couple, together*. Met. Jucundissima amicitia est, quam similitudo morum conjugavit, Cic. Off. 1, 17.

Conjūgiūlus, a, um. adv. dirn. *Having a mate, paired, mated, male and female*. **Conjugula myrtus**, Cato ap. Plin. 15, 37. § In locis Catonis, c. 8. & 133. unde hausit Plinius, legitur conjugulum myrtum.

Conjūgus, a, um. adj. *Yoked, mated, paired*, Plin. 8, 23.

Conjunctē, adv. *issimè, sup. Jointly, friendly, familiarly, dearly*. Cum eo conjunctē vixit, Nep. Att. 10. = **Conjunctissimè** & **amantissimè** cum aliquo vivere, Cic. de Amic. 1.

Conjunctim, adv. *Together, jointly*. Omnis pecuniæ conjunctim ratio habetur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 18.

Conjunctio, ōnis. verb. (1) *A joining, or mixing, together*. (2) *Union, agreement*. (3) *Familiarity*. (4) *Acquaintance, mutual love and concord, fellow-*

fellowship, company. (5) *Alliance, affinity, nearness, amity.* (6) || *A conjunction.* (1) = *Conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic. de Fin. 5, 23.* (2) = *Conjunctio tua cum collegâ, amicitiaque vestra, &c. Id. Fam. 11, 15.* (3) = *Conjunctio & familiaritas, Id.* (4) = *Hominum inter homines conjunctio, & quædam quasi societas, Id. de Fin. 5, 23.* (5) *Opto nobis hanc conjunctionem voluptati fore, Id. Ep. 1, 7.* (6) *Ap. gramm.* = *Convinctio, Quint. 1, 4. quam tamen vocem ipse cudisse videtur.*

|| *Conjunctum, i. n. Vox dialecticorum. An inseparable accident, as heat to the fire, Gell. 16, 8.*

|| *Conjunctura, æ. f. A joining together, a conjunction, Firm. † Junctura.*

*Conjunctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Joined, or coupled, together. (2) Familiar, acquainted, intimate. (3) Allied, akin. (4) Belonging, or appertaining, to. (5) Married. (6) Near to, close. (1) & Vita maximè disjuncta à cupiditate, & cum officio conjuncta, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 14. Conjunctus exercitus, Liv. 2, 40. (2) Ut nosmetipsi inter nos conjunctiores simus, Cic. ad Att. 14, 13. Vir conjunctissimus & amantissimus, Id. (3) = *Motus sensui conjunctus & continens, Id. de Nat. D. 1, 11. § Philosophia oratori maximè conjuncta, Id. de Orat. 3, 17. (4) Præcepta naturæ conjuncta, Id. Offic. 1, 2. i. e. naturalia. (5) O digno conjuncta viro, Virg. Ecl. 8, 32. (6) = Dicendi ardore eram propior, & ætate conjunctior, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 92.**

Conjungendus, a, um. part. To be joined together, Cic. pro Clu. 16.

Conjungo, Ære, xi, ctum. act. [ex con & jungo] To join together, to conjoin, to put together, to couple in marriage, to associate, to ally. § Conjungere dextras, Virg. Æn. 1, 518. dextram dextræ, Id. Æn. 8, 164. To join, or shake, hands, vires suas cum aliquo, Val. Flacc. 6, 732. calamus cerâ, Virg. Ecl. 2, 32. = Concilio, Cic. & Divido, Id.

Conjungor, i. pass. To be joined together, to be allied, Cic.

|| *Conjux, ūgis. c. g. cum n. ut Prisc. voluit, ut sit à conjungo, conjuxi: A yoke fellow, a husband, a wife.*

Conjūrans, tis. part. Conspiring. Nec conjurantis arenæ Turba fuit, Claud. B. Get. 163.

Conjūratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A confederacy, or conspiracy. (2) A general compact, or agreement. (1) Conjuratio contra rempublicam, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. (2) Quæ hæc est conjuratio, ut omnes mulieres eadem æquè studeant nolintque omnia? Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 1.

Conjūratus, a, um. part. (1) Sworn into a conspiracy. (2) Subst. A fellow conspirator, or comploter. (1) Conjurati cælum rescindere fratres, Virg. Geor. 1, 280. (2) Conjurati dicuntur qui conjurârunt, Cic.

Conjūro, Ære. act. (1) To conjure, or conspire, together. (2) To bandy, or plot; in a bad sense. (3) To swear together to do all some one thing. (4) Also in a good sense. (5) || To agree and help one another. (1) Omne tumultu Conjurat trepido Latium, Virg. Æn. 8, 5. (2) Catilina contra rempublicam conjuravit, Cic. pro Sullâ 25. (3) Inter nos conjuravimus ego cum illo; & ille mecum, Plaut. Mer. 3, 1, 38. (4) Hor. in Art. Poët. 411. (5) Gell.

Conjux, ūgis. c. g. [ex con & jugum] (1) A husband, or wife; a married man, or woman; a yoke fellow, a mate. (2) One who was expected to be so. (1) Domina cupida conjugis novi, Carull. 59, 32. Captus aliâ conjugis, Ov. Sab. 2, 3. (2) Conjugis indigno Nisæ deceptus amore, Virg. Ecl. 8, 18. Ferro sceleratam extinguere gentem Conjuge præceptâ, Id. Æn. 9, 138.

Conlābēfio, fieri. To go to decay, Lucr. 3, 600.

Conlābor, Conlachrymor, Conlīgo, Conlīno, Conlīquesco, &c. Vid. Collabor, collachrymor, colligo, collino, &c.

Conlātro, Ære. To bark with. Met. To rail at a thing, to decry it. § Philosophiam conlatrare, Sen. de Vita beatâ 17.

Conlaxo, Ære. act. To slacken, Lucr. 6, 232.

Conlūco, Ære. act. [ex con & lux, lucis] To lop the boughs away in a wood, which hinder the light, Cato 139. Col. 2, 22.

† *Connāto, Ære. act. To swim together. Met. To haunt, or keep company with, the same woman; to be rival to another man, Lex. ex Plaut.*

Connectens, tis. part. Connecting. Isthmus duo continuo connectens æquora muro, Claud. B. Get. 189.

Connecto, Ære, xi & xui, xum. act. (1) To connect, knit, tie, link, or fasten, together. (2) Met. To join, or add, to. (3) To continue a discourse. (1) Falces, scalâsque connectere, Tac. H. 3, 27. (2) Amicitia cum voluptate connectitur, Cic. de Fin. 1, 20. (3) Connectere aliquid inexplicabili serie, Quint. 5, 14.

Connector, i. pass. To be joined, or knit, together, Cic. Vid. Connecto, N. 2.

Connexio, ōnis. f. verb. A tying, or linking, together; a connexion, or conclusion, Quint. 5, 14.

|| *Connexivus, a, um. adj. That can knit, or couple, together. § Conjunctio connexiva, The conjunction copulative, Gell. 10, 29.*

Connexum, i. n. vox dialecticorum. The conclusion of a discourse, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 30.

Connexus, a, um. part. (1) Joined, or linked, together. (2) Joined, or tied, to. (3) Tied, or trussed, up close; as hair, &c. (4) Entangled thick one with another, as boughs are. (1) Pedibus connexæ apes, Virg. Geor. 4, 257. (2) = Inter se connexa, & apta, Cic. de N. D. 2, 38. (3) Crines connexi, Prop. 2, 5, 23. (4) Rami connexi, Luc. 3, 40.

Connexus, ūs. m. verb. A knitting, tying or joining, together; a joint, or knot, Lucr. 1, 627.

|| *Connicto, Ære. To vent, or open, as a bound, Fragm. Poët.*

|| *Connicto, Ære. freq. [à conniveo] To wink often for fear, Fragm. Poët.*

|| *Connidifico, Ære. act. To build, or make, a nest, Aug. † Nidifico.*

|| *Connigrico, Ære. To make somewhat black, Fragm. Poët. † Nigrico.*

Connisus, a, um. part. Struggling, or striving together. Lasciviâ in præaltam arborem connisus, Tac. Ann. 11, 31, 6. Conf. Plaut. Mil. 1, 2, 29. & Liv. 3, 70.

|| *Conniteo, Ære. To be bright together, Fragm. Poët.*

Connitor, i, xus, vel sus, sum. (1) To endeavour, to struggle, to try, to the utmost. (2) To lean upon. (3) To travail with child, to yearn, to be delivered of, to bring forth young. (1) Connituntur, ut sese erigant, Cic. de Fin. 5, 15. Conniti in aliquem locum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 46. § ad aliquid agendum, Tac. Ann. 15, 66. Conniterentur modò uno animo omnes invadere hostem, Liv. 9, 31. (2) In hastam connixus, Sil. 10, 252. (3) Spem gregis, ah! silice in nudâ connixa reliquit, Virg. Ecl. 1, 15.

Connivens, tis. part. Winking, or dissembling. § Oculi somno conniventes, Twinkling for want of sleep, Cic. de N. D. 2, 57.

|| *Conniventia, æ. f. A sufferance, or winking at; a connivance, Dig. = Dissimulatio, Cod.*

Conniveo, Ære, ïvi, ixi. [ex con & niveo] (1) To wink, or twinkle, with the eyes. (2) Met. To wink at a matter, to connive at, to dissemble a thing, to take no notice of, to make as if he did not see. (1) Ad minima tonitrua & fulgura connivens, Suet. Cal. 51. § Specta quàm arctè dormiunt, dormiunt? illud quidem ut connivent volui dicere, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 145. (2) Ea ipsa concedo, quibusdam in rebus etiam conniveo, Cic. Phil. 1, 7.

† *Connivo, Ære. ant. To wink, to nod, to fall asleep. Jam gravis ingenti connivere pupula somno, Calvus ap. Prisc. Vid. Conniveo.*

Connixus, a, um. part. [à connitor] (1) Leaning on; bending, or thrusting, forward. (2) Also bringing forth young. (1) Connixus omnibus copiis Ancus aciem primam vicit, Liv. 1, 33. (2) Virg. Vid. Connitor.

† *Connodo, Ære. act. To knit together, Cato. † Connecto.*

Connubiâlis, e. adj. Pertaining to wedlock, or marriage. = Heu! ubi pacta fides? ubi connubialia jura? Ov. Ep. 6, 41.

|| *Connubilis, e. adj. Marriageable, Firm. † Nubilis.*

|| *Connubilo, Ære. To make dark, or cloudy, Firm. † Obnubilo.*

|| *Connubilus, a, um. adj. Cloudy, dark, Fragm. Poët.*

Connubium, i. n. [à con & nubo] Wedlock, marriage, a wedding. Romulus Sabinorum connubia conjunxit, Cic. de Orat. 1, 9.

|| *Connubius, a, um. adj. By marriage law. Connubiâ lege societas corrumpis, Apul. 9. † Conjugalis.*

|| *Connubo, Ære pfi, tum. To marry together, to be married, Lex. ex Apul. † Connubio jungi.*

Connūdatus, a, um. part. Made bare, naked, uncovered, Pin. 28, 7.

|| *Connutrio, ïe. To nourish together, Col. test. Litt.*

* *Cōnōpēum, i. n. Juv. Cōnōpēum, Hor. & Prop. [à κνώφ, culex, sc. velum ad arcendos culices] A canopy, or curtain, that hangs about beds, and is made of net work, to keep away flies, or gnats; an umbrella, a pavilion, a testern over a bed. Testudineum canopeum, Juv. 6, 80.*

Cōnor, cōnātus sum. dep. To endeavour, to try, or go about; to attempt. § Manibus pedibusque conari, To strive tooth and nail, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 52. Conari aliquid fallaciæ, To try to put a trick upon, Ibid. 1, 2, 26. = Molior, Cic.

Conquadratus, a, um. part. Squared, or made square, Col. 8, 3. quod verbum tamen inus. † Quadratus.

Conquassatio, ōnis. verb. A shaking, or harassing, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13.

Conquassatus, a, um. part. Shaken, as with an earthquake, harassed, Cic. Fam. 4, 6. & de Div. 1, 43.

Conquasso, Ære. act. To shake, or dash, to break in pieces. Also to harass, to ruin, and lay waste, Cato R. R. 52.

Conquassor, Æri. pass. To be shaken, disquieted, harassed, Lucr. 3, 599.

Conquærens, tis. part. Complaining. Patria conquerens onera, Suet. Cal. 42.

Conquëror, i, questus sum. dep. To complain of, to bewail, to lament, to make complaint. § Conqueri aliquid. § de re aliquâ, § pro republ. Cic. injurias & scelera, Liv. 35, 12.

Conquestio, ōnis. f. verb. [à conqueror] A complaining, or a making mean, Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 1, 7.

Conquestus, ūs. m. verb. [à conqueror] A complaint, or complaining. Libero conquestu coortæ voces sunt, Liv. 8, 7.

Conquiesco, Ære, Ævi, etum. (1) To be at rest, or repose. (2) To be content, or satisfied. (3) To cease, to leave off, to be respited, or intermitted. (4) To acquiesce, to take delight, and be pleased in a thing. (5) To be allayed, or assuaged. (1) Ne ad saxa quidem mortui conquiescant, Cic. Orat. 30. (2) Quoniam tu, nisi perfectâ re, de me non conquiesci, Id. Fam. 5, 1. (3) Hyeme bella jure gentium conquiescunt, Id. pro Rab. 15. § Conquiescit mercatorum navigatio, Merchants go not to sea, Id. pro Lega Manil. 6. Sanguis conquiescit, The flux stops, Cels. 5, 26. (4) Ætas nostra jam ingravescent in amore atque in adolescentiâ tuâ conquiescat, Cic. Fam. 2, 1. (5) Sudor, calor, febris, inflammatio, conquiescit, Cels.

* *Conquînisco, Ære, quexi. [à κύνειν, unde κύνειν, cernuare, five inclinare se reverentiæ causâ] To duck the head, to bow, or bend the body, to stoop, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 75. Ad eam ut conquexi, Pomp.*

Conquîrendus, a, um. part. To search for, or be sought, to be probed. Ad reliquias naves onerarias conquîrendas, Hirt. B. Afr. 8. Ergo specilulo conquîrenda est testa, Cels. 7, 12.

Conquîrens, tis. part. Searching for. Conquîrentibus eum ad necem, Poterc. 2, 41.

Conquiro, Ære, sivi, sium. act. [ex con & quero]

quæro] (1) *To seek about, to search for, diligently.* (2) *To get together, to raise up.* (1) Quæm pleisque in castris notum aut municipem habebat, conquirat, atque vocat, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 74.* (2) Cùm undique nequissimos homines conquisivisset, *Id.*

Conquisitè, adv. *Exquisitely, exactly, curiously, accurately.* *Ad Herenn. 2, 31.*

Conquisitio, ònis, f. verb. (1) *A diligent enquiry, or searching for.* (2) *A pressing of soldiers.* (1) Difficillimum est in omni conquisitio ne rationis exordium, *Cic. de Univ. 2.* (2) — Exercitus superbissimo delectu & durissimâ conquisitione collectus, *Id. de Prov. Con. 2.*

Conquisitor, òris, m. verb. [*à conquirere*] (1) *A searcher, or inquisitor, in any matter.* (2) Conquisitores, *Commissioners to raise an army, preceptors.* (3) *Also officers who attack offenders, going after them with hue and cry.* (1) *Cic. pro Mil. 25.* (2) *Liv. 21, 11.* (3) *Plaut. Amph. prol. 65.*

Conquisitus, a, um, part. & adj. *flimus, sup.* (1) *Searched out, chosen.* (2) *Invented, devised.* (3) *Exquisite, fine, dainty, curious, rare, choice, exact.* (1) — Conquisiti & electi coloni, *Plin. 15, 29.* (2) — Fictis, conquisitisque vitiis deformatus, *Cic. de Har. Resp. 26.* (3) — Mensæ conquisitissimis epulis extruebantur, *Id. Tusc. 5, 21.*

Conrégio, ònis, f. *augurale vocabulum. A region with a certain compass, or circuit, Varr.*

Conreus, i, m. *An accessory, one guilty of the same crime, Ulp. + Particeps criminis.*

Conrideo, ère, si. *To laugh, or be pleasant.* Conridet omnia, *Lucr. 4, 81.* + *Ra- id occ.*

+ Conruo, ère, act. *Spicas conruebant, Varr. L. L. 4. Vid. Corruo.*

+ Conruspor, âtus sum. *To search out, to summon together.* Conruspare tua consilia in pectore, *Plaut. interpr. Fest.*

Consalutatio, ònis, f. verb. *A saluting, or greeting, one another, Cic. ad Att. 2, 18.*

Consalutatus, a, um, part. *Saluted, or greeted.* Milites Philippum consalutatum regem appellant, *Curt. 10, 18.*

Consaluto, âre. (1) *To salute, or greet, one another.* (2) *Also all in a body to call, or salute* (1) Cùm inter se consalutassent, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 3.* (2) Dictatorem eum legati gratulantes consalutant, *Liv. 3, 26.*

Consalutor, âri, pass. *To be saluted together.* Cùm consalutatus essem consul, *Liv. 44, 22.*

Consanesco, ère, incept. *To become, or wax, robust.* Consanescunt ulcera, *Col. 4, 27.* vulnera, *Id. 8.* + *Recrudescio, Cic. Fam. 4, 6.*

Consanguineus, a, um, adj. [*à con & sanguis*] *A kin by blood and birth, especially on the father's side; of the same blood, and kindred.* Turba consanguinea, *Ov. Ep. 14, 121.* umbra, *Id. Met. 8, 476.* Arma consanguinea, *Claud. B. G. 286.* Thalami consanguinei, *Id. 3. Conf. Hon. 151.*

Consanguinea, æ, f. *A kinswoman by blood, a cousin german, Catull. 62, 118.*

Consanguineus, i, m. *A cousin, a kinsman, of the same blood by the father's side, a brother by the same father, a cousin german, Just. 18, 5, 6.* + Consanguineus lethi sopor, *Cousin german of death, Virg. Æn. 6, 278.* + Consanguinei fratres eodem patre nati; uterini eadem matre.

Consanguinitas, âtis, f. *Kindred by blood, or birth; consanguinity, Liv. 7, 19. Virg. Æn. 2, 8.*

+ Consano, âre. (1) *To heal.* (2) *To be healed.* (1) *Vid. Confanor.* (2) Si digitus abscissus confanaverit, *Ulp.*

Consanor, âri, pass. *To be healed, or cured.* Nec plagæ vitis confanentur, *Col. 4, 24.*

+ Confarcinarius, i, m. *He that meddles about packs, Cod.*

+ Confarcinātor, òris, m. *A patcher, or raker together.* + Confarcinator litium, *A barretter, a splitter of causes, Amm. Mar. + Leguleius.*

+ Confarcinātrix, icis, f. *A woman tailor, or butcher, Dig.*

+ Confarcinātus, a, um, part. *Pieced, or patched; packed together, Amm.*

+ Confarcino, âre, act. *To patch up, or together; to piece, Gell. 13, 23.* + *To pack up, ap. JCC.*

+ Confarcio, i, e, act. *To make whole, to piece up, Dig.*

+ Confarcilatio, f. *A weeding, or barrowing, R. ex Col. sed frustra quæsi.*

+ Confarculo, âre. *To rake, or weed, Litt. ex R. ille ex Col. sed frustra fui diligenti investigatione.*

+ Confarrio, Col.

+ Confarriendus, a, um, part. *To be raked, or weeded, Col. 11, 3.*

+ Confarrio, i, e, i, i, tum, act. *To rake, or weed.* Confarriendi su'ci, *Coll. 11, 3.*

+ Confarritio, f. verb. *A weeding with a weeding-hook, Col. ap. Litt. sed q. + Runcatio.*

+ Confarritor, òris, m. *A weeder, or barrower, Col. ap. Litt. sed q. + Runcator.*

+ Confartor, òris, m. *A butcher, or tailor, Cod. + Sartor.*

+ Confartus, a, um, part. *Kept safe and sound, Cod. + Sartus tectus.*

+ Consatellitium, i, n. *A guard of men, Dig.*

+ Consatīvus, a, um, adj. *That may be sown, or planted, together, Litt. ex Col. utinam & monstrasset locum.*

+ Consatūro, âre. *To fill, or satisfy, Firm. + Sature, Cic.*

+ Consauciatio, ònis, f. *A wounding, Dig. + Vulneratio, Cic.*

+ Consauciatus, a, um, part. *Wounded together, Ruina pontis consauciatus, Suet. Aug. 20.*

+ Consaucio, âre, act. *To wound or hurt.* Caput prætoris consauciavit, *Suet. Ner. 26.*

+ Consaucior, âri, pass. *To be hurt, or wounded.* *Ad Herenn. 4, 19.*

+ Consceleratè, adv. *Wickedly, Tert. + Sceleratè.*

+ Conscelerātus, a, um, part. & adj. *flimus, sup.* (1) *Defiled, distained, profaned.* (2) *Wicked, villainous, damnable.* (1) — Contaminati, & conscelerati homines, *Liv. Consceleratissimi filii, Cic. pro Rosc. 24.* (2) — Nefarium & consceleratum ejus vultum intuebantur, *Id. pro Clu. 10.*

+ Conscelero, âre, act. *To profane, or unallow; to pollute, or defile.* Conscelerare aures paternas, *Liv. 40, 8.* Oculos videndo conscelero, *Ov. Met. 7, 34.*

+ Conscendo, ère, di, sum. [*ex con & scando*] *To climb, or go, up to; to mount, to get up, to take ship, or embark.* + Conscendere navim, in navem, *Cic. Simpliciter conscendere, Liv. Petron. Ov. To take shipping, to go on board.* + Conscendere equum, *Liv. 42, 7. in equum, Ov. Met. 6, 222.* *To leap on horseback, to take horse, curum, Liv. to take coach. tribunal, Suet. to ascend the bench.*

+ Conscensio, ònis, f. verb. *A taking of ship, a mounting on horseback, Cic. de Div. 1, 32.*

+ Consciens, tis, part. [*ex conscio*] *Conscious, knowing, privy to, Aug. + Conscius, Cic.*

+ Conscienter, adv. *With knowledge, or conscience; knowingly, Aug. + Ex conscientia, Cic.*

+ Conscientia, æ, f. [*à part. consciens*] (1) *Privy, or the knowledge of another's designs, and actions.* (2) *Consciousness, the testimony and witness of one's own mind.* (3) *Knowledge.* (4) *Remembrance, reflection.* (5) *Remorse, a sense of guilt.* (6) *Innocency.* (1) In conscientiam facinoris pauci adsciti, *Tac. Hist. 1, 25.* His accensi vocibus patres, consilia inde non publica, sed in privato, sedistaque à plurium conscientia habere, *Liv. 2, 54.* (2) Magna vis est conscientie, &c. *Cic. pro Mil. 23.* (3) Mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, *Id. ad Att. 12, 28.* (4) — Conscientia bene actæ vitæ, & benefactorum recordatio, jucundissima est, *Id. de Sen. 4.* (5) Conscientia convictus repetè conticuit, *Id. in Cat. 3, 5.* Eum Romam ad purgandam publicam conscientiam mittunt, *Just. 31, 4, 2.* Nemo regum diutius amissæ fortunæ conscientiam retinuit, *Flor. 2, 12, 10.* (6) Et quanquam conscientia fretus, in regiam venerat tamen, &c. *Curt. 7, 2, 12.*

+ Conscindo, ère, scidi, scissum, act. (1) *To cut, or tear, in pieces.* (2) *To lash, jerk, or censure, severely.* (3) *To twitch, or pinch.* (1) Epistolam innocentem conscindere, *Cic. Fam. 7, 26.* (2) Me ab optimatibus ait conscindi, *Id. ad Att. 8, 16.* (3) Curæ conscindunt hominem sollicitum, *Lucr. 5, 46.*

+ Conscindor, i, pass. *To be cut, torn, lashed. Met. To be reflected upon, or railed at. Vid. Conscindo, N. 2.*

+ Conscio, i, e, i, i, tum. *To know, to be privy to.* + Nil conscire sibi, nullâ palletere culpâ, *To be conscious to himself of no evil, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61.*

+ Consciōlus, a, um, adj. dim. [*à conscius*] *Guilty, &c.* Sæpe illam adivi furtivâ voce loquentem Solam consciolis hæc sua flagitia, *Catull. 65, 41.* + *Conscius.*

+ Consciscendus, a, um, part. *To be procured, or resolved upon.* + Aut consciscenda mors voluntaria, *Or he must be a felo de se, Cic. Fam. 7, 3.*

+ Conscisco, ère, i, i, tum, act. [*ex con & scisco*] (1) *To vote by common consent, to make an order, or act.* (2) *To commit.* (3) *To get, or procure.* (1) — Senatus P. R. censuit, consensit, conscivit, ut bellum esset, *Liv. 1, 32.* (2) Neque incolumis fui, Cæsare vivo, nisi postquam illud conscivi facinus, *Cic. ad Brut. 16.* (3) + Junius sibi ipsi necem conscivit, *Id. de N. D. 2, 3.* Killed himself. + Fugam sibi consciscere ex aliquo loco, *To flee from, Liv. 5, 53.*

+ Conscissio, ònis, f. *A cutting, or parsing, Tert.*

+ Conscissura, æ, f. *A gash, a cut, a scar, a rent, a jag, a slash, Plin. 34, 8.* ubi Harduin. *conscisura, à concido.*

+ Conscissus, a, um, part. [*à conscindor*] *Torn, cut, or rent, in pieces.* + Pugnis & calcibus conscissus, *Boxed and kicked sadly, Cic. in Verr. 2, 23.*

+ Conscissus, ūs, m. *A cutting, Firm. + Scissus.*

+ Conscitus, a, um, part. [*à consciscor*] *Decreed, resolved upon, and acted.* + Conscitâ nece, *Killing themselves, Plin. 36, 15. Liv. 9, 26.*

+ Conscius, a, um, adj. (1) *Conscious, privy to, or witness of, another's counsels, or actions.* (2) *Obnoxious, guilty.* (3) *Knowing any thing by one's self.* (1) + Numina conscia veri, *Virg. Æn. 2, 141.* (2) Mentis conscia pavor, *Sen. Conscius facinori, Cic. pro Cluent. 20.* (3) Conscia mihi sum, à me cu'pam hanc esse procul, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 49.* Mens sibi conscia recti, *Virg. futuri conscius, Luc.*

+ Conscroor, âtus sum. dep. *To bark, or spit, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7.*

+ Conscribendus, a, um, part. *To be written, or copied, out together.* Quas Lentulus conscribendas curaverat, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 4.*

+ Conscribillo, âre, act. [*à conscribo*] *To write down, to register, to enroll, to scrawl, or scribble, Varr. + Ne nates inusta turpiter tibi flagella conscribillent, Should write a memento in red letters on thy breech, Catull. 23, 11.* ubi licenter secundam corripuit.

+ Conscribo, ère, psi, ptum, act. (1) *To write.* (2) *To write a letter.* (3) *To put, or set, down in writing; to make, or ordain.* (4) *To list and levy soldiers.* (1) Ut de ratione dicendi conscriberemus, *Ad Herenn. 1, 1.* (2) De Antonio Balbus ad me conscripsit, *Cic. ad Att. 12, 19.* (3) Legem Coss. conscripserunt, *Id.* (4) — Rex Seleucus me oravit, ut sibi latrones cogerem & conscriberem, *Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 75.* It. absolute. Hæc profer, Plancium, decuriasse, conscripsisse, &c. *Cic. pro Planc. 18.*

+ Conscriptio, ònis, f. verb. *A writing, an enrolling, a registering, Cic. pro Cluent. 67.*

+ Conscriptus, a, um, part. (1) *Written.* (2) *Enrolled, registered, mustered.* (3) *Scribbled.* (1) Epistolam conscriptum lachrymis, *Catull. 66, 2.* (2) Conscripti milites, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 2.* (3) Mensa conscripta vino, *Ov. Amor. 2, 5, 17.*

+ Conscripti, òrum, m. *five patres conscripti, Senators, not those first instituted, but such as were*

were taken into that order out of the gentry, by Brutus, after the expulsion of Tarquin, at which time they began to be called *conscripti*, by way of distinction from the *patricii*. In the reign of Romulus their number was a hundred; but this was afterwards doubled by Tarquin, and augmented to three hundred. *Leg. etiam in sing. & absol.* Quod sit conscripti, quod iudicis, officium, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 314.

|| *Conscrutor*, ātus. dep. *To search all about, to search with others, Firm. † Scrutor.*

|| *Conscriptilis*, e. adj. *Engraved, easily carved, Aug. † Sculpilis.*

|| *Conscriptor*, ōris. m. *An engraver, Hier. † Sculptor.*

|| *Conscriptura*, æ. f. *A carving, or engraving, Hier. † Sculptura.*

|| *Conscriptus*, a, um. *Engraven, Tert. † Sculptus.*

Consēco, āre, ūi, etum. aēt. *To cut, or back; to cut in pieces. § Consecare minutatim, Varr. R. R. 3, 10. § in tenues membranas, Plin. 30, 10. Membra consecuisse, Ov. Trist. 3, 9, 34.*

|| *Consēcrāneus*, a, um. adj. voc. castrense. *Devoted to the same service, engaged in the same cause. Commilitones sacriati, imò verò consecranei, Jul. Cap.*

Consecrandus, a, um. part. *To be consecrated, Auctor consecrandus, Plin. Pan. 10.*

Consecratio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à consecro*] *A dedication, or consecration. § An consecratio nulum habet jus, dedicatio est religiosa? Cic. pro Dom. 48. § Dedicatio à pontifice solo, consecratio etiam à trib. plebis fiebat.*

Consecrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Consecrated, devoted. (2) Canonized, sainted. (3) Sworn. (4) Wicked, detestable. (1) Sicilia Cereri consecrata est, Cic. in Verr. 4, 48. § Profanus, Id. (2) Ex hominum genere consecratos, sicut Herculem, Id. de Leg. 2, 11. (3) Græci certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti & consecrati, Id. Tusc. 2, 2. (4) Nonn.*

Consecro, āre. aēt. [*ex con & sacro*] (1) *To consecrate, to devote, to hallow. (2) To canonize, or saint; to make a god. (3) To immortalize, or render immortal. (1) = Dare, donare, dicare, consecrare, Jovi, Opt. Max. Cic. in Verr. 4, 29 (2) Ægyptii nullam belluam, nisi ob aliquam utilitatem, quam ex eâ caperent, consecraverunt, Id. de N. D. 1, 36. (3) Nominis memoriam consecrare, Id. in Verr. 4, 31.*

Consecrāndus, a, um. part. *To follow, or pursue; to be pursued. Ad quos consecrandos Cæsar equitatum misit, Cæs. B. G. 4, 14. Majore labore ei singulas civitates consecrandas, Just. 2, 12.*

|| *Consecrāneus*, a, um. adj. *Which follows others opinions, Sidon. † Eiusdem sectæ.*

Consecrans, tis. part. *Following. Fugiens consecrans Sullæ equites, Paterc. 2, 19.*

Consecrārium, i. n. *A corollary, inference, or deduction, from the foregoing premisses, Cic. de Fin. 4, 18.*

Consecrārius, a, um. adj. *Consequent, deducible, Cic. de Fin. 3, 8.*

|| *Consecrārius*, i. m. *He that followeth any opinion, Tert. † Sectam consequens.*

Consecrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A following, or pursuing; an imitating, an endeavour to get, or attain; a pursuit, a running after, Cic. in Orat. 49.*

|| *Consecrātor*, ōris. m. verb. *He who followeth, pursueth, or banketh after. Nititur auct. seq.*

Consecrātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that followeth, pursueth, or banketh after, Cic. Offic. 3, 33.*

|| *Consecrātilis*, e. adj. *That may be easily cut, Tert. † Sextilis.*

Consecrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à confeco*] *A cutting, backing, or hewing; a felling of trees, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.*

|| *Consecrātivus*, a, um. adj. *That is often cut, R. ex Col. sed q. † Sectivus.*

Consecrator, ātus. freq. [*à consequor*] (1) *To*

follow one up and down, to run after. (2) To haunt one's company, to court one. (3) To hunt after. Met. To banker after. (4) To pursue in the rear. (5) To endeavour, to get. (6) To labour to set forth, or enumerate. (7) To imitate. (8) To lust after. (1) Angiporta hæc certum est consecrari, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 137. (2) Hos consecrator, hinc ego, &c. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 18. (3) Consecrabantur sylvestria sæcla serarum Missilibus: axis, Lucr. 5, 965. Nequis opes, aut potentiam consecrabitur, Cic. Off. 1, 25. (4) Equites consecrantur atque occidunt, Cæs. B. G. 5, 56. (5) Debita consecrari, Cic. ad Att. 13, 23. (6) Nisi quod naturæ opera, non prodigia, consecramur, Plin. 7, 53. Ac ne plura consecrator, comprehendam brevi, Cic. de Orat. 1, 8. (7) E quibus nos id potissimum consecrati sumus, quo Socratem uisum arbitramur, Id. Tusc. 5, 4. (8) Consecratus admissarius quâ mares, quâ fœminas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 20.

Consēcūtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à consequor*] *A sequel, a consequence, an orderly consequence. Detrahit molestia consecutionem affert voluptatis, Cic. de Fin. 1, 11. § Consecutio verborum, The grammatical syntax, Id. Part. 6. § Constructio, The rhetorical disposition, Id.*

Consēcūtus, a, um. part. *About to obtain. Tum denuncient, quod precibus nequeant, armis se consecuturos, Just. 18, 7.*

Consēcūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Following, succeeding. (2) Having gotten, obtained. (1) Reliquis consecutis diebus, Cic. Phil. 1, 13. (2) Quia videmur eam famam consecuti, Id. Fam. 2, 11. § Pass. Consecuta pro impetrata, Varr.*

Consēmīnālis, e. adj. *Sown, or planted, with several sorts of seeds, or plants, Col. 12, 45.*

Consēmīneus, a, um. adj. *Sown with divers seeds, or planted with divers plants, one with another, Col. 3, 21.*

|| *Consēmīno*, āre. aēt. *To sow together, Lex. ex Col.*

Consēnescō, ēre, sēnuī. incept. (1) *To grow old. (2) To grow out of date. (3) Met. To decay. (4) To lose its force, to grow cool. (1) Mærore & lachrymis consēnescebat, Cic. pro Cluent. 5. Carina consēnuī, Prop. 3, 5, 50. § Consēnescere in armis, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 8. sub armis, Liv. 32, 3. (2) Non vides, veteres leges ipsâ suâ vetustate consēnuisse? Cic. de Orat. 1, 58. (3) Oratorum laus consēnescat, Id. Tusc. 2. (4) Donec rabies & impetus consēnesceret, Flor. 3, 3.*

Consensio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Consent, agreement, or accord; one mind, or purpose. (2) A plot, or conspiracy. (1) Consensio omnium gentium lex naturæ putanda est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13. § Unius dissensione totus consensionis globus dissensus est, Nep. Attic. 8. (2) Sceleratæ consensionis fides, Cic. ad Att. 10, 4.*

|| *Consensus*, a, um. part. *Consented unto, granted, accorded, agreed unto. = Syllogismus est oratio, in quâ consensu quibusdam, & concessis, aliud quid, quàm quæ concessa sunt, per ea quæ concessa sunt, necessariò conficitur, Gell. 15, 26.*

Consensus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A consent, accord, or agreement. (2) A granting, acknowledging, or owning. (1) Omnium consensus naturæ vox est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15. = Ex consentu atque consensu, quam συμπάθεια. Græci appellant, Id. de Div. 2, 15. § Dissensus acerbus, & gravior consensus erat, Claud. B. Gild. 301. (2) Defendere aliquid consensu, Quint. 1, 5.*

Consentāneus, a, um. adj. (1) *Consentaneous, agreeable, consonant, meet, convenient. (2) Also reasonable, not unlike, probable. (1) § Decorum id esse quod consentaneum sit hominis excellentiæ, Cic. Offic. 1, 27. Mors ejus vitæ consentanea fuit, Id. Phil. 9, 7. Hoc erat consentaneum cum literis, quas acceperam, Id. Fam. 3, 6. (2) § Consentaneum est in iis, sc. aspris, sensum ineffic & intelligentiam, Id. de N. D. 2, 15. = Aptus, consequens, Id. = Par, Plaut. § Dissentaneus, Cic.*

|| *Consentes*, ium. m. pl. [*qu. consentientes*] *Dis penates numero 12. Sex mares, totidemque*

fœminæ; quorum nomina artificiosè, Enn. ap. Apul. seq. vers. complexus est:

Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars,

Mercurius, Jovis, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo. Edes Deum consentium Varr. L. L. 7, 38.

|| *Consentia sacra, Sacrifices to the gods called Consentes, Fest.*

Consentiens, tis. part. *Agreeing, consenting, unanimous. = Tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, contraria, cognatio, Cic. de N. D. 2, 7.*

Consentio, ire, si, sum. (1) *To consent, agree, or accord; to be of one opinion, or of the same mind. (2) To be agreeable to. (3) To plot together. (1) § Ratio nostra consentit, oratio pugnat, Cic. de Fin. 3, 3. (2) Ex omni parte secum ipsâ consentiat, Id. de Un. 2. (3) Cum homines nefarii confiterentur se urbem inflammare consensisse, Id. Phil. 2, 7. § Consequere alicui, Id. Acad. 4, 47. cum aliquo de aliquâ re, Ibid. 4, 42. in aliquâ re, Id. Att. 16, 10. cum ipsius oratione, Id. Fam. 10, 6. ad communem salutem, Id. Cat. 4, 7. sibi ipse, Id. Off. 1, 2. secum ipse, Id. de Univ. 3. inter se, Id. Off. 1, 28.*

Consentitur, imperf. *It is agreed. De prioribus consentitur, Tac. Ann. 1, 13, 3. § Consensum est, All men agree upon it, Quint. 9, 1.*

|| *Consēpeliō*, ire, ūvi. aēt. *To bury together, Lex. ex Gell. † Unâ sepelio.*

Consēpio, ire, pſi, ptum. aēt. *To hedge in, to enclose. Consēpiti bustum alicujus, Suet. Ner. 33.*

Consēptum, i. n. *A close, an enclosure; a place enclosed, or fenced in, Col. 1, 4.*

Consēptus, a, um. part. *Enclosed, hedged in. Consēptus ager & diligenter consitus, Cic. de Senect. 17.*

Consēquens, tis. part. *Following, succeeding, ensuing, meet and convenient. § Consequens est, It follows, it is meet, or fit, Cic. § Consequentia & repugnantia vident philosophi acuti, Cic. de Div. 2, fin.*

Consēquens, tis. n. subst. *A conclusion, a sequel, or consequence. Homo rationis participes, per quam consequentia cernit, Cic. Offic. 1, 4.*

|| *Consēquenter*, adv. *Consequently, by order, by the sequel, Ulp. Pro congruè & merito sæpe ap. Hier. † Porro, deinceps, quod ex eo consequitur, Cic.*

Consēquentia, æ. f. *A sequel, a consequent, or consequence; an orderly following, Cic. de Div. 1, 56. Per consequentiam, Ad Herenn. 4, 53.*

Consēquor, qui, quītus. dep. (1) *Properly, to follow with. (2) Met. To follow close. (3) To reach, or overtake. (4) To get, purchase, win, or procure. (5) To imitate. (6) To reckon up; to comprise. (1) Hic se coniecit intrò, ego consequor, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 36. § Consequi aliquem, Plaut. Amph. 3, 1, 20. prope aliquem, Id. Rud. 4, 3, 11. (2) § Ut voluptati mæror comes consequatur, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 5. Græcâ consecutione, (3) Si accelerare volent ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. (4) Meo labore, & vigiliis consecutus sum, Id. (5) Eum morem igitur consequar, Id. de Leg. 2, 7. (6) Quanta sunt, verbis consequi non possum, Id.*

Consēquūtus, a, um. part. *Following, ensuing, Cic. Vid. Consecutus.*

|| *Consērenat*, *It is fair weather, Liv. 39, 46. modò lecus sit sincerus.*

Consēro, ēre, sēvi, sītum. aēt. (1) *To sow, set, or plant. (2) To close. (3) To join, put, or lay, together. (1) Conserere agrum fœbâ, Col. 2, 2. (2) § Manum, vel manu, cum hoste conserere, To fight hand to hand, to come to handy strokes, Cic. Att. 7, 20. manus, Liv. 28, 15. certamen, Id. 28, 14. pugnam inter se, Id. 35, 4. (3) § Latus lateri conserere, To join side to side, to set side by side, Ov. Ep. 2, 58. Met. Conserere leges, To ordain, or make, laws, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14. ubi al. non feret; capita, Sen. Apoc. Conseror, i. pass. To be joined together, &c. § Pugna conseritur, The armies are engaged, Liv. 35, 4.*

|| *Conferratus*, a, um. *Indented, or toothed, like a saw, or a cock's comb.* Insigne gallinaceis corpore conferratum, *Plin.* 11, 37, ubi al. *seratum*.

Confertè, adv. *Fast, as if they were linked and tacked to one another.* = *Omnia confertè, contextèque fiunt, Cic. de Fato* 14.

Confertor, oris. m. verb. *A fastener, a tackler, or bracer, Plin.* 33, f.

Confertus, a, um. part. [*à confesor*] (1) *Joined, tacked, pinned.* (2) *Enterlaced, interwoven, set together.* (3) || *Tacked, or braced, together, grappled.* (4) || *Inhabited, planted, thronged.* (1) *Confertum spinis tegmen, Virg. Aen.* 3, 594. (2) = *Ridicula intexta verbibus & fabellis Atelani conferta, Liv.* 7, 2. *Bella conferta bellis Luc.* 2, 446. (3) *Coit confertis puppibus agmen, Luc.* 5, 708. Ita leg. *Oudend. sed Mattaie confertis.* (4) *Arva conferta gentibus, Val. Arg.* 2, 617. || *Ex jure manu confertum petere, To recover by law: X ferro, by the sword. X Prius est vet. JCC. formula.*

Conserva, æ. f. *She that serveth the same mistress, a fellow maid servant, Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 74. + In dat. & ab. pl. *Conservabus, Scæv.*

Conservandus, a, um. part. *To preserve, or be preserved.* In singulis militibus conservandis, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 33.

Conservans, tis. part. *Preserving.* *Conservans eos, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 22.

Conservatio, onis. f. verb. *A keeping, maintaining, or preserving; preservation, Cic. de Off.* 1, 28.

Conservator, oris. m. verb. *A protector, or defender; a keeper, or maintainer; a preserver.* = *Custodes, & conservatores urbis, Cic. ad Att.* 9, 11. *patriæ, Id. Fam.* 12, 3. X *Oppugnator, Id.*

Conservatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that preserveth, &c.* *Omnis natura vult esse conservatrix sui, Cic. de Fin.* 5, 9.

Conservatûrus, a, um. part. *About to preserve.* *Cæsar dixit sese eos conservaturum, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 15.

Conservatus, a, um. part. *Preserved, kept, maintained, saved, Cic. pro Deiot.* 13. Vid. *Confero*.

|| *Conservio*, ire. neut. *To serve together, Digest.*

Conservitium, i. n. *Fellowship in service, or a being a fellow servant, Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 49.

Conservitus, utis. f. *Id. quod conservitium, Cod.*

Confero, are. act. (1) *To keep, to maintain, to conserve.* (2) *To defend, to save.* (3) *To observe, or mind.* (4) *To keep warily.* (5) *To keep up, or entire.* (1) *Qui cursus astrorum, mutationes temporum, rerum vicissitudines ordinesque conservet, Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. (2) *Conservasti te, atque illam, Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 40. (3) = *Conservare & notare tempora, Cic. Or.* 34. (4) *Conserva, quære, parce, Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 27. (5) *Quædam exiguo gustu famem ac sitim sedant, conservantque vires, Plin.* 11, 19.

Conferor, ari. pass. *To be preserved, kept up, &c. Cic. Offic.* 2, 24.

|| *Conservula*, æ. f. *A woman fellow servant, Aug. + Conserva.*

|| *Conservulus*, i. m. *A man fellow servant, Aug. + Confervus.*

Conservus, i. m. *A fellow servant. X Dominum ferre non potuimus, confervo servimus? Cic. Fam.* 12, 3.

|| *Confessio*, onis. f. *A sitting together, Cod.*

Confessor, oris. m. verb. [*à confideo*] *He that siteth with, or by, others, as at a play, banquet, &c.* *Præclarum spectaculum mihi propono, modo te confessore spectare liceat, Cic. ad Att.* 2, 15. *Cur dives pauperem confesorem fastidiret, Liv.* 34, 54.

Confessus, us. m. verb. (1) *An assembly sitting together, a company, or meeting.* (2) *A session, or sitting in commission.* (1) *Omnem lustravere confessum, Virg. Aen.* 5, 577. (2) *Confessu, conspectuque judicium commoveri, Cic. Verr.* 1, 7.

Confidens, tis. part. *Siting, pitching. Libra*

sub emerito confidens orbe laborum, Manil. 2, 251.

Consideo, ere, sedi, sessum. (1) *To sit with, or near, to others; to sit together.* (2) *To sit down, pitch, or light.* (3) *To take up his quarters.* (4) *Met. To be at a stand and go no farther, to have room, or place.* (5) *To be allayed, or asswaged.* (6) *To be settled.* (7) *To sink down.* (1) *Quæ cum sunt dicta, in conspectu confedimus omnes, Cic. Acad.* 1, 4. (2) *Platoni, cum in cunis parvulo dormienti apes in labellis confediscent, responsum est, Id. de Div.* 1, 36. (3) *Cum quinque cohortes sine legato apud Philomelum confediscent, Id. Fam.* 15, 4. (4) *In eâ, de qua loquor, mediocritate confedit, Id. Orat.* 27. fin. (5) *Cum ardor animi confedit, Id. Orat.* 24. (6) *Non venit in mentem, quorum confederis arvis? Virg. Aen.* 4, 39. (7) *Terra ingentibus cavernis confedit, Liv.* 30, 38.

Considerandus, a, um. part. *To be considered.* *Simul ipse, qui suadet, considerandus est, Tac. H.* 2, 76, 2.

Considerans, tis. part. *Considering.* *Modò perionam occisi, modò causam occidendi, considerans, Just.* 12, 6.

Considerantia, æ. f. *Consideration, regard, caution, weariness, Cic. ad Q. fratrem* 3, 9. X *R. occ.*

Consideratè, adv. ius, comp. sime, sup. *With consideration, warily, cautiously.* *Ut consideratè fieret, Cic. pro Quint.* 16. *Quid feci non consideratissimè? Id. Att.* 9, 10. *Consideratius utilitati nostræ consuluerò, Id. Att.* 9, 10.

Consideratio, onis. f. verb. *Consideration, regard, good-beed, advice.* = *Naturæ consideratio contemplatioque, Cic. Acad.* 1, 41.

|| *Considerator*, oris. m. *A considerer, such as the sceptick philosophers were, Gell.* 11, 5. + *Qui considerat.*

Consideratûrus, a, um. part. *About to consider.* *Seipsum consideraturum, quod optimum factu esset, ostendit, Curt.* 7, 21.

Consideratus, a, um. part. or, comp. sime, sup. *Considered, viewed, regarded, heeded, weighed, well thought of.* Adj. *Circumspect, wise, advised, discreet, considerate, considering, wary.* = *Nihil feci non diu consideratum, ac multò antè meditatam, Cic. de Har. Resp.* 2. = *Vivendi via considerata & provisâ, Id. Parad.* 5. *consideratius consilium, Id. Att.* 9, 1. *consideratissimum verbum, Id. pro Font.* 9.

Considero, are. act. [*considerare à contemplatione siderum videtur appellari. Fest.* magis placet, ut à *confido*, *confidere*, *factum sit confidero*, ut à *recipio*, *recipere*, *recupero*, q. d. *mente & cogitatione defixus confido*] (1) *To consider, to think of, to regard.* (2) *To take heed, or care.* (3) *To view and behold heedfully.* (1) *Ille ait considerare se velle, Cic. Fam.* 10, 16. (2) = *Videas etiam atque etiam, & considera, quid agas, Id. in Verr.* 5, 68. (3) = *Contemplari unumquodque otiosè, & considerare, cæperit, Id. in Verr.* 4, 15. *Pictæ vestis considerat aurum, Juven.* 6, 481. § *Considerare secum, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 1. *aliquid cum animo suo, Id. Verr.* 3, 12. *secum in animo vitam alicujus, Ter. H.* 2, 4, 5. *de rebus aliquibus cum aliquo, Cic. Fam.* 14, 14.

Consideror, ari. pass. *To be considered, or taken notice of.* *Suum quisque opus à vulgo considerari vult, Cic. Offic.* 1, 41.

Consideritur, imperf. *They sit down, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 5.

Consido, ere, sedi, sessum. (1) *To sit down.* (2) *To pitch, or light; as a bird.* (3) *To cease, abate, or slack.* (4) *To settle, or dwell; to take up his quarters.* (5) *To sink down, or lie flat.* (6) *To be allayed, asswaged, or appeased.* (7) *To rest, or settle at the bottom; as dregs in drink.* (1) X *Neque aut recumbat, aut confidat, Col.* 8. (2) *Apes, quas dixisti in labris Platonis confediscent pueri, Cic. de Div.* 2, 31. (3) *Neque adhuc confederat ignis, Ov. Met.* 13, 408. (4) *Vultis & his mecum pariter confidere regnis; Virg. Aen.* 1, 576. (5) *Visum est confidere in ignes Ilium, Id. Aen.* 2, 624. (6) *Omnis, quæ me angebat de republicâ, cura confederit, Cic. de Cl. Or.* 3.

Ubi ira confedit, Liv. 38, 17. (7) *Aquâ pluviam lavatur, & dum confidat, relinquitur, Plin.* 34, 10.

|| *Consigillaris*, e. adj. *Belonging to sealing, Cod. + Sigillaris.*

|| *Consigillatim*, adv. *One by one, Cod. + Sigillatim.*

|| *Consigillatus*, a, um. part. *Marked, sealed together, Digest. + Obfignatus.*

|| *Consigillo*, are. *To seal together. Digest. + Obfigno.*

Consignandus, a, um. part. *Fit to be marked, or taken notice of.* *Sidera, è quibus erat motus temporis consignandus, Cic. de Univ.* 9.

|| *Consignatè*, adv. ius, comp. sime, sup. *Significantly, Gell.* 1, 25. & 1, 15. + *Signatè.*

Consignatio, onis. f. *A sealing, a marking; also a writing sealed, a hand-writing, Quint.* 12, 8.

|| *Consignatûra*, æ. f. *A sealing together, Cod. + Consignatio.*

Consignatus, a, um. part. (1) *Signed, marked, sealed.* (2) *Put in writing, set down, recorded.* (3) *Implanted, engraven.* (1) *Auctoritate consignatæ literæ, Cic. pro Cluent.* 50. (2) *A libris petimus; publicis literis consignatam memoriam nullam habemus, Id. de Leg.* 3, 20. (3) *Consignatæ in animis notiones, Id. Tusc.* 1, 24.

|| *Consignificatio*, onis. f. verb. *A signifying, or showing, by tokens, Lex. ex Apul. + Significatio.*

|| *Consignifico*, are. (1) *To signify, or show, by tokens.* (2) *To signify with their words, as prepositions and conjunctions do.* (1) *Lex, ex Apul.* (2) *Ap. Gramm. + Adsignifico.*

Consigno, are. act. (1) *To seal, to sign, to mark.* (2) *To register and record.* (3) *Also to confirm and ratify.* (1) *Eamus nunc intrò, ut tabellas consignemus, Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 86. (2) *Literis consignamus, quæ monumentis mandare volumus, Cic. Acad.* 4, 1. (3) *Suet. in Claud.* 29. || *Legem consignare, To add a condition to a law already written, Ulp.*

Consignor, ari. pass. *To be signed, or sealed, &c. Cic. pro Quint.* 6.

+ *Consileo*, ere. *To keep silence, Enn. ap. Fest.*

Consileo, ere. *To be still, or silent.* || *Aliquod aufugiam, dum hæ consilescunt turbæ, Till this rout be over, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 100. *Conf. Gell.* 12, 1.

Consilians, tis. part. *Giveing, takeing, or asking, counsel, Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 17.

Consiliarius, a, um. adj. *Giveing counsel.* *Senatum convocabo in corde consiliarium, Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 56.

Consiliarius, i. m. *A counsellour, one of the council.* || *Consiliarii cædis, i. e. conjurati, The accomplices, or comploters, Patere.* 2, 56. *Ejus amici & consiliarii molestè ferre cæperunt, Cic. Verr.* 2, 17.

Consiliator, oris. m. verb. *A counsellour.* *Consiliator maleficus, Phædr.* 2, 6, 2. = *Consiliator & rector, Plin. Ep.* 4, 1.

Consiliatûrus, a, um. part. *About to take counsel.* *Et rediére omnes Bononiam, rursus consiliaturi simul, Tac. H.* 2, 53, 3.

Consiligo, ginis. f. [*quòd in arvis inter siliginem frequentissimè inveniatur*] *An herb called Pomelea, or Planta leonis, bearsfoot, or setterwort, Plin.* 25, 8.

Consilio, ire, ui & iui, sultum, [*ex con & salio*] *To set upon, to assail, or assault; to leap upon, to fall on.* || § *Fugientibus consilire, To fall upon, or charge, the rear, Tac.* 3, 46. § *Alios occultus consilit, Id.* 6, 36, 3. *sed al. leg. consulit.*

Consilior, atus sum. dep. *To give counsel.* *Bonis faveat, & consilietur amicè, Hor. A. P.* 192.

+ *Consiliòsus*, a, um. adj. *A wise man, full of counsel, Cato ap. Gell.* 4, 7.

Consilium, i. n. [*à consulendo, ut ab exul exilium, vel ut alii à silendo*] (1) *Deliberation, counsel.* (2) *Advice.* (3) *A design, a device, purpose, intent, drift, or means.* (4) *Also the Roman senate.* (5) *The privy council.* (6) *An assembly of counsellours, a session.* (7) *Reason, or understanding.* (8) *Will, or pleasure.* (1) X *Non tam ex consilio, quàm eventu, Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. (2)

7. (2) Facile omnes, cum valemus, recta consilia ægrotis damus, *Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9.* (3) Memmius autem ædificandi consilium objecerat, *Cic. ad Att. 5, 11.* ¶ Unum consilium, the only means, *Liv. 2, 55.* (4) Nec verò somnia graviora à summo consilio neglecta sunt, *Cic. de Div. 5.* (5) Sibi constituit consilia sortiri semestria, *Suet. Aug. 35.* (6) Ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 3.* (7) = Animal providum, sagax, plenum rationis & consilii, *Id. de Leg. 1, 7.* (8) Veniendūne sit in consilium tyranni, si is aliquā de re bonā deliberaturus sit, *Id. Attic. 10, 11.*

Consimilis, e. adj. *Very like, or in all things like; just such another, as like as may be.* § Iiti formæ, mores ut consimiles forent, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 4, 2.* § Cujus mos maximè est consimilis vestrum, *Ibid. 2, 4, 13.*

¶ Consimiliter, adv. *Very like, even so, Firm.* † Similiter.

¶ Consimulatus, a, um. part. *Resembled, counterfeited, Mart. ap. Litt.*

¶ Consino, ère. *To permit, or suffer, Litt. ex Ter. sed q.*

Consipio, ère. *To be well in his wits. Non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42. Vereri sese, ne patres non satis consiperent, Gell. 7, 3.*

Consistens, tis. part. *Staying, long lasting, or that beareth age-well; durable, &c.* ¶ Neque is consistens in loco, sed inambulans, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 61. Vid. Consisto.*

Consisto, ère, sisti, itum. neut. (1) *To stand, to stand fast, to stand upright.* (2) *To abide, stay, tarry, or keep, in one place.* (3) *To be settled.* (4) *To stand, or make a halt.* (5) *To be at a stay, not to go on.* (6) *To be stopped, or stayed, of a looseness.* (7) *To be abated.* (8) *To be at ease.* (9) *To be recovered of a distemper, or weakness.* (10) *To agree.* (11) *To consist in, or depend upon.* (12) ¶ *To stand good in law.* (1) ¶ Si semel confiterit, nunquam cadet, *Cic. Orat. 28.* ¶ Frigore consistere, *To be frozen, as a river, Ov. Trist. 5, 10, 1.* Consistere in anchoris, & ad anchoram, *To ride at anchor, Cæs. In digitos, To stand on tiptoe, Virg. (2) Otiose nunc jam illico hic consistite, Ter. Adelp. 2, 1, 2. (3) Latio consistere Teucros, Virg. Æn. 8, 10. & per Met. Salus exercitus constitit, Cic. (4) Non ausim præterire quin consistam & colloquar, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 15. (5) ¶ Morbus an increseat, an consistat, an minuat, Cels. 3. (6) Ubi verò aliquis revelatus est, jamque cursu pituitæ consistit, Cels. 6, 6. Stomachus, *Ibid. 4, 5. alvus, Cato 125. (7) Ira infracta constitit, Ov. Met. 6, 627. (8) Neque enim patrius consistere mentem Passus amor, Virg. Æn. 1, 647. (9) Tanta me diæppia arripuit, ut hodie primum videri cœpisse consistere, Cic. Fam. 7, 26. (10) ¶ Verbis consistere, re dissidere, Id. (11) Cum spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, Cæs. B. 3, 14. (12) Ap. JCC.**

¶ Consistorium, i. n. *A council-house, a consistory; sometimes, the council assembled in such a place, Tert. & Amm. † Consilium.*

Consitio, ònis. f. verb. [à consero] *A sowing, or planting, Cic. de Sen. 15.*

Consitor, òris. m. verb. [à consero] *A sower, or planter. Consitor uvæ, Tib. 2, 3, 67.*

¶ Consitūra, æ. f. *A sowing, or planting; a plantation, or ground planted, Non. ex Cic. Leg. & ap. Col.*

Consitus, a, um. part. [à consero] *Set, sown, planted. Populus est (memini) fluviali consita ripa, Ov. Ep. 5, 25. Consita pomus, Tib. 2, 1, 43. ¶ Consitus senectute, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 4. Old, overgrown with age. Cæca mentis caligine consitus, Dark in his understanding, Catull. 65, 207.*

Consobrina, æ. f. *A cousin german, a mother's sister's daughter, Cic. pro Quint. 4.*

Consobrinus, i. m. [qu. consororius] (1) *A cousin german, a mother's sister's son, a mother's brother's son. (2) ¶ Also a father's sister's son. (1) Cic. Fam. 2, ult. (2) Spartan. & Sobrini*

sunt ex duabus sororibus, consobriini ex fratre, & sorore, Don.

Consocer, èri. m. *Those whose son and daughter have married together, Suet. Claud. 29.*

Consociatio, ònis. f. verb. *Fellowship, Society.* = Consociatio hominum & communitas, *Cic. Off. 1, 41, ult.*

¶ Consociatrix, icis. f. *She that joineth in fellowship, Capit. † Socia, Vet.*

Consociatus, a, um. part. & adj. *Simus, sup. Associated, joined in fellowship.* = Naturā ad civilem communitatem conjuncti, & consociati sumus, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 20. Pro nostrā consociatissimā voluntate, Id. Fam. 3, 3.*

Consocio, are. act. (1) *To associate, to join together. (2) To make partaker of. (1) & Cum Gallis arma consociare, Liv. 8, 14. (2) Ne cum malefico usum bonus consociet ullius rei, Phædr. 4, 10.*

Consolābilis, e. adj. (1) *That may be comforted, or appeased. (2) ¶ Which comforteth. (1) Est omnino vix consolabilis dolor, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. (2) Carmen consolabile casus sui canere, Gell. 18, 9.*

Consolandus, a, um. part. *To be comforted, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 12. Nemo consolandus fuit, Plin. Pan. 69.*

Consolans, tis. part. *Comforting, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31.*

Consolatio, ònis. verb. *Comfort, consolation, by words, or reflection. Consolationis loco ponere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. Levat dolorem consolatio, Ibid. 15, 16.*

Consolator, òris. m. *One who comforteth. Adjunguntque consolatores ipsos confiteri se miseros, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30.*

Consolātorius, a, um. adj. *Consolatory. A Cæfare literas accepi consolatorias, Cic. Attic. 14, 20.*

¶ Consolatus, a, um. part. pass. *Comforted, Vulg. int. † Lenitus, refocillatus.*

¶ Consolida, æ. f. *The herb consrey, or consound, Mathiol.*

¶ Consolidatio, ònis. f. *Where one that had the use and profit of a thing, procureth the title and propriety of the lord, Ap. JCC.*

Consolidatus, a, um. part. *Joined in one, claped together, Cic. Fam. 5, 20.*

Consolido, are. act. *To consolidate, to solder. Consolidare parietem, Vitruv. 2, 8.*

¶ Consolidor, ari. pass. *To be consolidated, JCC. † Consolo, are. act. Id. quod consolor, Varr.*

Consolor, atus sum. dep. olim com. [ex con & solo: consolari à viduis, quæ cum se solas relictas lamentarentur, oratio leniens desiderium dicebatur consolatio, Scal.] (1) *To comfort, to divert one's grief. (2) To encourage. (3) To be comforted. (1) Eloquentiā consolamur afflictos, Cic. N. D. 2, 59. Consolor ipse me per literas, Id. Fam. 12, 8. (2) Spes, quæ sociorum animos consolari possit, Id. Div. in Qu. Cæc. 5. (3) Cum ob ea quæ speraveram, dolebam, consolabar ob ea, quæ timui, Asin. ad Cic.*

Consomnio, are. *To dream, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 70. & Raro occ.*

Consönans, tis. part. & adj. ior, comp. (1) *Sounding together. (2) Very consonant, meet, agreeable, likely. (1) Ut sint alia consonantiora, graviora, Cic. Part. Or. 5. (2) Virtus perfecta æqualitas est per omnia sibi consonans, Sen. Ep. 31.*

Consönans, tis. f. sc. litera. *A consonant, Quint. 1, 4. & Vocalis, Ibid.*

Consönantia, æ. f. *The agreement of voices, harmony, Vitruv. 5, 5.*

Consönantissimè, adv. superl. *Most harmoniously, most agreeably, Vitruv. 6, 1.*

¶ Consönè, adv. *With one voice, or accord, Apul. p. 18. † Uno ore.*

Consöno, are, ui. (1) *To make a great noise, to ring again, to echo. (2) To agree, or be suitable. (1) Consonat terra, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 43. omne nemus, Virg. Æn. 5, 149. (2) Ut omnis oratio moribus consonet, Cic. in Sall. init. Vitæ illius tenor per omnia consonat sibi, Sen. Ep. 31.*

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Consönus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of like tune, or sound. (2) Convenient, agreeable. (1) Vox consona lingue, Sil. 17, 444. (2) Credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, si, &c. Cic. Fam. 4, 16.*

Consöpio, ire, ivi, itum. act. *To lay, bring, or lull, asleep, Lucr. 6, 792. & Cic. Tusc. 1. et si nolit ita loqui Poss.*

Consöpior, iri. pass. *To be laid asleep. = Obdormiscere, & somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49.*

Consöpitus, a, um. part. *Laid asleep, cast asleep, Cic. de Div. 2, 66. & Tusc. 1, 38.*

Confors, tis. c. g. (1) *A partner, or consort; a partaker, or sharer. (2) Like, of the same condition, friendly. (1) = Socius & confors laboris, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 1. periculi, Sen. Agam. 978. ¶ Confors generis, A kinsman, Ov. Ep. 3, 47. thalami, A bedfellow, Id. Met. 10, 246. Imperii confors, A royal consort, Claud. Nupt. Honor. 277. concilii publici, A common-council man, a parliament man, Plin. Ep. 8, 14. (2) Tu qui confortem properas evadere casum, Prop. 1, 21, 1. Non modò commune, sed confors etiam regnum duobus regibus fuit, Liv. 1, 13.*

Confortio, ònis. f. *Partnership, fellowship, society. = Quænam ista societas? quænam confortio est? Liv. 6, 40. & 40, 8. Dissolvitur omnis humana confortio, Cic. Offic. 3, 6.*

¶ Confortitio, ònis. f. *A casting, or casting of lots, Firm. † Sortitio, sortitus.*

¶ Confortitò, adv. *By casting of lots, Aug. † Sortitò.*

¶ Confortitor, òris. m. *He that draws lots, Firm. † Sortitor.*

Confortium, i. n. (1) *Fellowship, intercourse, partnership, correspondence, sympathy. (2) ¶ Also mutual affection. (1) Stomacho cum vesicâ quoddam confortium est, Cels. 7, 27. (2) Si inter fratres voluntarium confortium initum fuerit, Papin.*

Conspēctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Beheld, looked at, gazed upon. Pictis conspectus in armis, Virg. Æn. 8, 588. Nec in totâ conspectior ulla capillis Pars fuit, Ov. Met. 4, 796. Platano conspectior altâ, Ibid. 13, 794. ¶ Eò conspectius, the more remarkable, Liv. 2, 5. Comitatus turbâ quàm dignitate conspectior, Id. 22, 40.*

Conspēctus, ūs. m. verb. [à conspicio] *A sight, or view; presence, or regard. ¶ Frui conspectu, To have the full sight of, Cic. pro Syllâ, 9. In conspectu adstare, To be present, Id. Cat. 4. E conspectu evolare, Id. Verr. 5, 35.*

Conspērgo, ère, si, sum. act. *To besprinkle, or strew; to dash. & Conspērgere fores vino, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 80. aras sanguine, Lucr. 4, 1231. scripta sua hilaritate quâdam, Cic. Acad. 1, 2. humum, Phædr. 2, 6, 15.*

¶ Conspērgo, gnis. f. *A sprinkle for water, R. ex Aug. † Aspergo, Virg.*

¶ Conspērim, adv. *Here and there mingled, R. ex Capel. † Sparsum.*

¶ Conspērsio, ònis. f. verb. *A sprinkling about, Aug. † Aspersio.*

Conspērus, a, um. part. (1) *Sprinkled, strewned, set about with. (2) Met. Adorned, embellished. (1) Conspersum stellis caput, Cic. N. D. 2, 43. (2) Oratio conspersa verborum, sententiarumque floribus, Id. de Orat. 3, 25.*

Conspicatus, a, um. part. [à conspicio] act. *Having spied, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25. ¶ Pass. Beheld, or seen, Lex. ex Apul.*

¶ Conspicax, acis. adj. *Evident, clear, Litt. ex Erasmo. ¶ Hoc vocab. ideo inferui, quod ansam arripiam lectorem admonendi, ne hic deinceps talia, qualia sexcenta reperiuntur, expectare velit; sanè non est operæ omnem virorum, quantumvis eruditorum, fabricam rursari. † Conspicuous.*

Conspiciendus, a, um. part. *To be seen, or taken notice of. Conspiciendus eques, Ov. Tr. 2, 114. Veteri nec conspicienda metalla Signa tenent, Val. Flacc. 1, 262.*

Conspiciens, tis. part. *Seeing, beholding. Ciliam propè conspiciente, Cic. Att. 5, 18.*

|| Conspicillo, ōnis. m. *One that spieth, or look-
eth out; a spy, a watchman.* Adfertur ex
Plauti Cistellariā, 1, 1, 93. sed parum constat de
lectione.

Conspicillum, i. n. [à conspicio] (1) † *A
peeping hole to look out at.* (2) *Also a pair of
spectacles.* (1) In conspicillo observabam, Plaut.
ap. Non. (2) Vitrum cedo, necesse est conspici-
lo uti, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 93.

Conspicio, ōnis. f. [à conspicio] *A distant view,
a prospect.* Varr. L. L. 6, 2.

Conspicio, ēre, exi, ectum. act. [à con & spe-
cio] (1) *To take a view of.* (2) *To see, or be-
hold.* (3) *To look towards.* (4) *To discover, or
find out.* (5) Met. *To consider, or mind.* (1) Ut
conspiciatis eum mentibus, quem oculis non po-
testis, Cic. pro Balbo 20. (2) Nunc primum ist-
anc tecum conspicio simul, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2,
122. (3) Si illud signum solis ortum conspiceret
Cic. in Cat. 3, 8. (4) Locum insidiis conspexi-
mus ipsi, Virg. Aen. 9, 237. (5) Conspectere sibi,
quæ sunt in rem suam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 10.

Conspicior, i. pass. (1) *To be seen, or looked
at.* (2) *To be highly valued.* (1) Vehi per ur-
bem, conspici velle, Cic. in Pison. 25. (2) Bonis
animi conspiciere tui, Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 34.

|| Conspecto, āre. *To behold.* Just. pro
Conspector, ātus sum. dep. [à conspicio] *To see,
or behold; to perceive, to spy, to set sight on.* Cur te
ergo in his ego conspicio regionibus? Ter. Eun.
5, 9, 32.

Conspicuous, a, um. adj. [à conspicio] (1) *Con-
spicuous, easy to be seen, that may be seen far and
near.* (2) *Clear.* (3) *Taken notice of, remarkable.*
(4) *Excellent, worthy, commendable.* (1) = Per
te præsentem, conspicuumque deum, Ov. Trist. 2,
1, 54. (2) Conspicuum fons in planicie, Plin. 6,
31. (3) Conspicuum eum novitas, divitiæque fa-
ciebant, Liv. 1, 34. = Insignis clarâ conspicuū-
que domo, Tib. 3, 3, 4. || Conspicuum formâ,
Beautiful, handsome, Plin. Ep. 7, 23. toris, strong,
Val. Flacc. 1, 253. laude, commendable, Plin. Ep.
3, 3. fide, faithful, Ov. Ep. 5, 139. fulgentibus
armis, wearing glittering armour, Id. Pont. 4, 7,
31. (4) Conspicuum virtus hîc tua ponat opus,
Ov. Trist. 5, 14, 24.

Conspirans, tis. part. (1) *Agreeing.* (2) *Con-
spiring, uniteing.* (1) = Tanta rerum conspi-
rans, contentiens, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D.
2, 7. (2) Conspirans mutuus ardor, Lucr. 4,
1209.

Conspiratē, adv. ius, comp. *By way of conspi-
racy, with great ardour.* Lacedæmonii quoque eò
conspiratiūs ad arma concurrunt, Just. 3, 5.

Conspiratio, ōnis. f. (1) *Any agreement, a con-
spiracy, a plot.* (2) *Unanimity, consent.* (3) *A
meeting together, a harmony.* (1) = Ubi contra
conspirationem hostium sceleratissimam confli-
gamus, Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 14. (2) = Concor-
dia & conspiratio omnium ordinum, Lent. Cic.
Fam. 10, 15. (3) = Qualis est omnis conspi-
ratio, consensusque virtutum, tale est illud ipsum
honestum, Cic. de Fin. 5, 23.

Conspiratur, imperf. *It is conspired.* || In com-
mune conspirabatur ab utroque, They did conspire,
or agree, both together. Conspiratum est in eum,
They conspired against him, Suet. Cæs. 80.

Conspiciatus, a, um. part. pro conspirans,
Having conspired, conspiring. Conspiratis factio-
num partibus, Phædr. 1, 3. Abs. Conspirati, ō-
rum, Conspiratores, ploters, Suet. Cæs. 82.

|| Conspiratus, ūs. m. verb. *A conspiracy,
consent, or agreement.* Gell. 1, 11. † Conspiratio.

Conspiro, āre. [simul spiro] (1) *To blow to-
gether.* (2) Met. *To conspire, or consent.* (3) *To
complot, or bandy together.* (1) Col. 3, 13. (2)
= Conspire nobiscum, consentite cum bonis,
Cic. Leg. Agr. 1. § Ad liberandam rempub. con-
spirare, Id. Fam. 10, 12. (3) Mirum nî senes
vicini in unum nidum conspiraverint, Plaut.
Merc. 4, 5, supp. 28.

Conspiro, āre. act. [ex con & spira] Conspi-
rare sc. *To wind round as serpents do.* Plin. & Vi-
ctor, 2, 25, 2. † In spiram se colligere, Virg.
Geor. 2, 154.

Conspisatus, a, um. part. *Thickened, made
thick;* Col. 2, 18. & Plin. 35, 6, 2

Conspisso, āre. act. *To make thick, to thicken.*
Quod vix leg. aliâ formâ.

Consponsor, ōris. m. *He that is bound with
another, a joint security.* Si Galba consponsor tuus
rediērit, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 4. Conf. Ad Att. 12,
17.

Consponsus, a, um. adj. *Mutually agreed, be-
trothed, Fest. = Fide mutuâ obligati.* || Conspon-
sa factio, Apul. p. 154. || Consponsum fœdus, A
covenant agreed upon on both sides, Auson. Epist.
10, 11.

|| Conspūmatus, a, um. part. *Covered with
foam, or froth.* Fragm. Poët.

|| Conspūmo, āre. *To foam, or froth up,* ex
Fragm. Poët.

Conspuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *To spit upon, or
spit in one's face.* Jupiter hybernas canâ nive con-
spuit Alpes, Fur. Bibac. ap. Hor. qui ταναίου
notat.

Conspuor, i. pass. *To be spit upon, ut nos, to
be pissed on.* = Culpant eum, conspuitur, vitu-
peratur, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 17.

|| Conspurcatio, ōnis. f. *A defileing.* † Inquina-
mentum, labes.

|| Conspurcatus, a, um. part. *Defiled, polluted,*
Lex. ex Liv.

Conspuro, āre. act. *To defile, to besoul, to be-
wray.* Proiuvie ventris cibos & aquam conspur-
cat, Col. 8, 3. Tetro conspurcare omnia sapore,
Lucr. 6, 21.

Conspūto, āre. freq. [à conspuo] *To spit often
at one, to bespawl.* Clodiani nostros consputare
cœperunt, Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 3.

† Consputor, āri. pass. *To be spit upon,* Lex.
ex Plaut.

† Consputus, a, um. part. *Spit upon, or spit
at,* Lex. ex Plaut.

Constābilio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To make sure,
to settle, to assure.* || Rem tuam constabillies,
You had got an estate, been rich, or made a man,
Ter. Adelph. 5, 1, 9.

|| Constābilis, e. adj. *Always firm and sure,*
Firm. † Stabilis.

|| Constābilitus, a, um. part. *Assured, warrant-
ed, strengthened, established,* Litt. ex Lucr.

|| Constābiliaris, i. m. *A hostler.* Tert.
† Stabularius, Col. *It is now used for a con-
stable.*

|| Constābūlatio, ōnis. f. *A stabling, or house-
ing, of beasts in winter,* Lex. ex Apul. † Stapula-
tio, Cæs.

|| Constābūlo, āre. neut. *To stand at stable, as
oxen, or horses at livery,* Lex. ex Col.

|| Constagno, āre. neut. *To stand still, as water
that floweth not,* Corn. Front. † Stagno.

Constans, tis. part. *Cosling.* Constans magno,
Ov. Ep. 7, 47.

Constans, tis. adj. or, comp. *firmus, sup. (1)
Steady, resolved.* (2) *Even, moderate.* (3) *Al-
ways the same, fixed.* (1) = Fortis animi, &
constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, Cic.
Offic. 1, 23. Animus constantior annis, Ov. ad
Pison. 247. Constantissimus videri, Cic. pro R.
Com. Nihil constantius, nihil severius, Id. Att.
1, 14. (2) = Æquabilis, constans, & moderata
ratio vitæ, Id. (3) = Certos & constantes cur-
sus stellæ habent, Id. N. D. 3, 9.

Constanter, adv. ius, comp. *simè, sup. (1) De-
liberately, considerately.* (2) *Sedately, evenly.* (3)
Constantly, stoutly. (4) *Always.* (5) *After one
fashion, like itself.* (1) = Consideratè constan-
tèrque deferre beneficia, Cic. Offic. 1, 15. (2) =
Constanter, & sedatè, ferre, Id. (3) = Firmiūs,
& constantius in conspicuis manere, Id. (4) =
Constanter & perpetuò placebit hoc consilium,
Id. ad Brut. 16. Constantissimè exquirere quid di-
catur, Id. (5) = Æqualiter, constantèrque in-
grediens oratio, Id. Orat. 58.

Constantia, æ. f. (1) || *A subsisting, or being.*
(2) *Stedfastness, steadiness, perseverance.* (3) *A
constant course.* (1) Constantia debiti, Ap. JCC.
(2) = Æquabilitas, firmitas, perpetuitas, veritas,
stabilitas, gravitas, perseverantia, Id. (3) Incre-
dibili constantiâ sunt cursus stellarum, Id.

Constat, imperf. *It is evident, plain, and perspi-
cuous, agreed on, or well known.* § Constat de ali-

quâ re, Cæs. § inter omnes, Cic. Phil. 2, 41.
§ Constare alicui cum aliquo, Ad Herenn.

Constāturus, a, um. part. *That will cost.* Con-
staturus minimo impendio, Plin. 18, 5. Consta-
tura sit fides superum cladibus, Luc. 2, 17.

|| Constellatio, ōnis. f. Voc. sequ. Latin. *A
company of stars; the figure, or position, of stars at
one's nativity. The horoscope, or figure, of a na-
tivity.* † Astrorum affectio.

|| Constellatus, a, um. adj. *Adorned with stars,*
Jul. Cap. † Stellis ornatus.

Consternatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à consternor] (1)
A great fear, fright, or astonishment. (2) *Also
a mutiny, or rising of people.* (1) = Auxilia
pavore, & consternatione quadrigarum territa,
Liv. 37, 42. (2) Val. Max. 9, 7. & Curt. 7,
2, 32.

Consternatus, a, um. part. (1) *Sore troubled,
astonished, dismayed.* (2) *Also alarmed, tumult-
uous.* (1) = Pavida, & consternata, multitudo,
Liv. 3, 15. Consternato agmine, Id. 2, 47. (2)
Volo scire quid sit propter quod matronæ con-
sternatæ procurret in publicum, Liv. 34, 3.

Consterno, āre. act. [ex con & sterno] *To
astonish, abash, dismay, dash, discourage, or af-
fright; to rout and put into disorder.* Consternavit
hostes, Liv. 6, 2. Turmaque metu consternat
inani, Stat. Theb. 7, 130. || Consternere est
corporis, consternare autem animi, Vall. Quod
tamen non est perpetuum, nam Ovidius semel atque
iterum dixit consternantur equi, Met. 2, 314.
Consternatis diriperis equis, Fast. 5, 310. Et Sall.
ut videre licet in

Consternor, āri. pass. *To be put into disorder,
to be astonished, or put into a fright.* Equi sine
rektoribus exterriti aut faucii consternantur, Sall.
ap. Prisc. 1, 4.

Consterno, ēre, strāvi, ātum. act. (1) *To strew,
or cover, all over.* (2) *To pave, or floor.* (1) Al-
tè consternunt terram, concussio stipite, frondes,
Virg. Aen. 4, 444. (2) || Consternere contabu-
lationem lapidibus, To floor, or pave, it with
stones, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9. Consternere terram cor-
pore, To prostrate himself, Cic. Arat. 437. iter
floribus, To strew it, Curt. 9, 10.

Consternor, i. pass. *To be strewed, or covered
all over.* Consternantur campi milite, Sil. 1, 125.
Filicibus vel culmis stabula consternata sunt, Col.
7, 3.

|| Constipatio, ōnis. f. *A cramming close together,*
Amm. † Stipatio.

|| Constipatus, a, um. part. *Brought close, or
thick guarded,* Lex. ex Liv.

Constipo, āre. act. *To cram close, to crowd, or
throng in,* Cæs. B. G. 5, 42.

Constipor, āri. pass. *To be cramed, or crowded,
together.* Ne constipari quidem tantum numerum
hominum posse in agrum intelligetis, Cic. de Leg.
Agr. 2, 29.

|| Constirpo, āre. [ex con & stirps] *To set roots,
or plants, one by another,* R. ex Col. sed q.

Constituendus, a, um. part. *To be ordered, go-
verned, &c.* Cic. de Offic. 1, 34. = Regendus, Id.

Constituo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [ex con & sta-
tuo] (1) *To set, put, range, or dispose.* (2) *To
constitute, appoint, assign, or pitch upon.* (3) *To
purpose, design, mean, or intend.* (4) *To settle, or
determine.* (5) *To constitute, or make.* (6) *To stop,
or make to halt.* (7) *To build, to place, to erect.*
(8) || *To agree, to promise.* (9) *To govern and ma-
nage, to order.* (1) Constituire aliquem in aliquo
munere, Cic. de Pet. Conf. 9. Intra silvam aciem
ordinesque constituerant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19. ||
Constituere in digitis, To count on his fingers, Cic.
Verr. 1. aliquem ante pedes alicujus, To bring
one before a magistrate, Id. pro Cluent. 13. (2)
Per quos agendum est tu optimè constitues, Cic.
Fam. 2, 8. (3) Is hodie venturum ad me consti-
tuit domum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 125. (4) Quid o-
pporteat fieri optimè deliberabis, & constitues,
Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 49. (5) || Si utilitas
amicitiam constituet, tollet eadem, Cic. de Fin. 2,
24. (6) Brevi cognitis insidiis, paulisper agmen
constituit, Sall. B. J. 53. (7) Urbem constituere,
Ov. Ep. 7, 19. = exadifico, Cic. Ferales ante
cupressos constituunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 216. (8)

Constituere pecuniam, *Ulp.* (9) = Ineuntis ætatis incitua senum constituenda, & regenda prudentia est, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 34.

Constituor, i. pass. *To be put, placed, provided, &c.* In eo spes bene gerendæ rei constituebatur, *Cic.* § Publicè constitui ad rem aliquam, *Id.* § Bene de rebus domesticis constitui, *Id.*

Constituta, òrum. subf. n. pl. *Statutes, decrees, ordinantes, &c.* *Cic. Att.* 9, 1. = Acta, *Id.*

Constitutio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A constitution, order, or decree; an establishment.* (2) *The state, or complexion, of the body.* (3) *A stating of a cause.* (1) Religionum constitutio, *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 10. (2) Firma constitutio corporis, *Id. Off.* 3, 33. (3) Vehemens est hæc exornatio, & in conjecturali constitutione causæ ferme semper necessaria, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 41.

Constituto, adv. vel adj. sub. tempore. *At the day appointed, according to appointment,* *Cic.* Cùm sit his constitendum, nunquam se, ne congressu quidem & constituto cœpisse de tantis injuriis experiri, *Cic. pro Cœl.* 8.

Constitutor, òris. m. verb. *An ordainer, or appointer.* § Legis constitutor, *The maker of a law,* *Quint.* 3, 6.

Constitutorius, a, um. adj. *That appoints an order, belonging to an appointment.* § Actio constitutoria, *An action against him, who after promise of payment, failed,* *Dig.*

Constitutum, i. n. (1) *A decree, constitution, a judged cause.* (2) Also a certain time agreed upon for the trial of a suit in law. (1) Constituta & acta alicujus tollere, *Cic. ad Att.* 6, 1. (2) § Ad constitutum sc. tempus, *At the time appointed,* *Cic. pro Cœl.*

Constitutum est mihi, imperf. *I propose, or am determined,* *Cic.*

Constitutus, a, um. part. (1) *Founded, constituted.* (2) *Appointed, settled, determined, agreed upon.* (1) Ut constituta præclarissimè respub. dilaberetur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 23. (2) Constitutus locus à iudicibus, *Id. pro Cluent.* 34. § Corpus bene constitutum, *Of a good, or strong, constitution,* *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 6. Constitutus bene de rebus domesticis, *A man well to pass, or in a good condition,* *Id. pro Sext.* 45.

Consto, ãre, stiti, stitum, & ãtum. (1) *To stand together.* (2) *To be consistent, or agree, with one's self.* (3) *To consist, or be made up; to be built of.* (4) *To abide, continue, or be.* (5) *To cost, or stand in.* (6) *To appear, to be plain, or clear and manifest.* (1) Constant, conferunt sermones inter se, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 11. (2) Si volet sibi constare, *Cic. ad Att.* 11, 7. (3) § Agri constant campis, vineis, sylvis, *Plin.* 3, 19. § Homo ex animo constat, & corpore, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 35. = Muri Atheniensium ex facellis, sepulcrisque constabant, *Nep. Them.* 6. Quod celeritate maximè constat, *Curt.* 3, 11, 15. (4) Quod minùs mea in te officia constarent, *Cic. Att.* 11, 12. § Non constat ei color, *His colour comes and goes,* *Liv.* 39, 34. § Mente constare, *To be in his senses,* *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 17. Quis feret uxorem, cui constant omnia; *That has all things, all good qualities,* *Juv.* 6, 165. (5) Res nulla minoris constabit patri quàm filius, *Id.* 7, 187. (6) Quod inter omnes constat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 16.

Constrator, òris. m. verb. [à consternor] *A leveler, that lays flat,* *Auson. Eidyl.* 12.

Constratum, i. n. *The deck of a ship.* Constratum puppis, *Petr. Arb.* c. 100. § Constrata pontium, *The planks of bridges,* *Liv.* 30, 10. Constratum navis, *Petr.* c. 10.

Constratus, a, um. part. [à consternor] *Covered, paved, strewn.* Forum corporibus civium Romanorum constratum cæde nocturnâ, *Cic. pro Sext.* 39. § Constrata navis, i. e. tecta, *That bath a deck,* *Cic. Verr.* 5, 34. § Navis aperta, *Without a deck,* *Hirt. B. A.* 13.

Constrepo, ãre, ui, itum. *To make a great noise, or din,* *Gell.* 4, 1. § Perstrepo, *Ter.*

Constrictè & Constrictim, adv. *Briefly,* *Firm.* § Stricim, breviter.

Constrictio, ònis. f. verb. *A fast binding, or tying hard,* *Macro. Sat.* 7, 6. § Colligatio, *Cic.*

Constrictus, a, um. part. [à constringor] & adj. or, comp. (1) *Bound hard, strained.* (2) *Narrow.* (1) Aptis verbis constricta oratio, *Cic. Brut.* 8. (2) = Folium tenuius, constrictus, angustiusque, *Plin.* 21, 10.

Constringendus, a, um. part. [à seq.] *To be tied, or bound, as prisoners,* *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 19.

Constringo, ãre, xi, itum. act. (1) *To bind fast, to tie strait, to strain, to tie up.* (2) *Met. To constrain, or compell.* (3) *To restrain, or bridle.* (1) Constringere farcinam, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 93.

§ Constringere quadrupedem, *To bind one hand and foot,* *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 24. (2) Necessitate constringi, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 2. (3) Scelus, & fraudem nocentis supplicio constringere, *Id. de Orat.* 1.

Constringor, i, itus. pass. *To be tied, or bound.* = Vinciri & constringi amicorum, propinquorumque custodiis, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21.

Constructio, ònis. f. verb. [à construo] (1) *Building, framing, making; a frame, or building.* (2) *Met. Construction, or a joining of words together.* (1) Totam hominis constructionem fabricata est natura, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 27. (2) Apta & quasi rotunda verborum constructio, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 5.

Constructor, òris. m. *A builder, Firm.* § Conditor.

Constructus, a, um. part. (1) *Heaped, or piled up; built, made, or framed; set together, or in a rank.* (2) *Furnished.* (1) = Pecunia constructa & coacervata, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 1, 5. (2) Menstræ constructæ dape multiplici, *Catull.* 62, 304. = Constructior, & apparatus domus, *Cic. de Inv.* 1. ubi alia exemp. habent instructior.

Construo, ãre, xi, itum. act. (1) *To heap up.* (2) *To build, to frame.* (3) *To make, to set a thing together.* (1) = Construere, & recondere res magnificas, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 35. (2) = Construi à Deo atque ædificari mundum facit Plato, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8. (3) Vocabula rerum construere, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 1.

Construor, i. pass. *To be heaped, or piled up on one another; to be built.* Acervus nummorum construitur, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 38. = Mundus à Deo constructus atque ædificatus est, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8.

Constupescactus, a, um. part. *Astonished, Firm.* § Stupefactus.

Constupescacio, ãre. *To amaze, or astonish,* *Hier.* § Stupefacio.

Constupescio, ãri. *To be amazed, or astonished,* *R. ex Hier.*

Constüpeo, ãre. *To be driven into a dump, or amazement,* *Lex. ex Apul.* § Obstupeo.

Constuprator, òris. m. verb. *An adulterer, or ravisher; a deflowerer, or debaucher, of women, or maids,* *Liv.* 39, 15.

Constupratus, a, um. part. *Deflowered, debauched, corrupted.* = Emptum constupratumque iudicium, *Cic. ad Att.* 1, 18.

Constupro, ãre, act. *To commit adultery with, to ravish, to debauch, to lie with,* *Ad Her.* 4, 8. *Liv.* 29, 17.

Consuadeo, ãre, si, sum. *To advise, or persuade.* Saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id consuadeo, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 32.

Consuãlia, um. pl. n. [à Conso] *Feasts, and games instituted by Romulus, in honour of Neptune, at that time when he seized the Sabine virgins, to be wives to his people, whom, the plot succeeding, he therefore called Conso, i. e. the god of counsel,* *Varr.* They were celebrated in August.

Consuãfor, òris. m. verb. [à consuadeor] *A counsellor, or adviser.* = Auctore & consuãfore Nævio, *Cic. pro Quint.* 5.

Consuãviatio, f. *A kissing, or embracing,* *Ter.* § Osculatio.

Consuãviator, òris. m. *He that kisseth sweetly,* *Lex. ex Apul.*

Consuãvior, vel Consãvior, dep. *To kiss,* *Lex. ex Apul.* § Osculor, suavior.

Consubstantiãlis, e. adj. *Of the same substance,* *Aug.* § Ex eadem substantiã.

Consudasco, ãre. *To sweat together,* *Col.* 12, 48, 2.

Consüdo, ãre. neut. *To be all in a sweat, to sweat,* *Col.* 12, 7, 2. § Cato 96, 1.

Consuãficio, ãre, feci, actum. *To accustom, to inure, or use; one to a thing.* Ea ne me celet, consuefecit filium, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 29.

Consueo, ãre, ãvi, ãtum. *To be wont, or be used to do.* Nos, ut consueamus, nostros agitamus honores, *Prop.* 1, 7, 5. hinc

Consuesco, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, & ãtus sum. neut. & act. [à consueo] (1) *To be accustomed, or used, to a thing; to be wont, to accustom, or inure, himself.* (2) *To have to do with, to be intimate with.* (3) *To accustom.* Act. (1) Ut aliis parere consuescerent, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 2. (2) § Consuescere mulieri, *Id. Verr.* 5, 12. § cum muliere, *Nep. v.* & *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 34. (3) § Consuescere juvenem aratro, *Col.* 6, 2.

Consuetio, ònis. f. verb. *An use, in obscenâ notione.* Clandestina ut celetur consuetio, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 28. ubi al. consuetudo, sed metri lege reclamante. Et sanè hanc vocem *Plaut.* adserit *Verr. Flaccus.* *Vid. Fest.*

Consuetudo, ònis. f. [ex consuetus] (1) *Custom, usage, use.* (2) *Company, conversation, intimacy, acquaintance.* (3) *Fashion, or manner.* (4) Also conversation with a woman. (1) Vetustatis & consuetudinis vis maxima est, *Cic. de Am.* 19. (2) = Officiis, usu, consuetudine, conjunctissimus homo, *Id. pro Syllâ* 20. (3) Ad Græcorum consuetudinem disputare, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 3. § Consuetudini Latinæ tradere librum Græcum, *To translate a Greek book into Latin,* *Col. præf.* 12. (4) Cum sororibus stupri consuetudinem fecit, *Suet. Cal.* 24. Consuetudo huic cum Ebutio fuit, *Liv.* 39, 9.

Consuetus, a, um. part. & adj. *firmus, superl. Accustomed, used, wont, inured, usual, ordinary, customary.* Consuetus amor, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 108. Consueta remedia, *Liv.* 3, 20. § Consuetissima cuique verba, *Or. Met.* 11, 637.

Consügillo, ãre. *To defame, or stain with reproach,* *Firm.* § Sugillo.

Consul, ùlis. m. [ia di. quòd Reipub. consulat, *Pomp.* i. e. provideat, vel quòd consuleret senatum, *Varr.*] *A chief officer among the Romans, two of whom were yearly chosen to govern the city.* A consul. Qui bene consulit, consulat, consul cluat, *Varr.* Sometimes it is used by a Meton. for a year's space, because every year new consuls were created. Tibi consul trigessimus instat, *Mart.* 1, 16, 3. § Vinum proximis consulibus natum, *Wine of the last year, or last vintage,* *Cic. Brut.* 83.

Consulãris, is. m. subf. *A president of a province; also the emperor's lieutenant, who had the conduct of an army.*

Consulãris, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the consul.* § Vir consularis, *One who has been consul,* *Cic. Phil.* 8, 4. Ætas consularis, *The age of 43 years, wherein by law one might be consul,* *Id.* 5, 17. Consulare imperium, *Liv.* 3, 9.

Consulãriter, adv. *Consul-like, or like a consul,* *Liv.* 4, 10.

Consulãtus, ùs. m. *The consulship; the office, or honour, of a consul.* Consequi consulatum, *Cic. pro Planc.* 25. Honorum populi finis est consulatus, *Id. pro Planc.* 25.

Consulendus, a, um. part. *To consult, or be consulted.* Profectus ad consulendos augures vicinæ urbis, *Just.* 11, 7.

Consülens, tis. part. *Consulting.* Discentibus satisfacere, & consulentibus, *Cic. Orat.* 42.

Consülitur, imperf. *It is consulted, or advised, about,* *Cic. Cat.* 2, 12.

Consülo, ãre, ãlui, sultum. [ex con, & salio, quia qui consulunt, rationibus in unam sententiã quasi saliant, *M.*] (1) *Abso. To consult.* (2) *To consult with, or be in council; to ask counsel, or advice, of.* (3) *To give counsel, or advice.* (4) *To provide for, to take care of, to do for.* (5) *To consider, or regard.* (6) *To judge of, or interpret.* (1) = Galli quid agant consulunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 83. (2) Nec te id consulo, *Cic. ad Att.* 7, 20. (3) § Aliter mihi de illis, ac de me ipso, consulendum est, *Id. ad Att.* 7, 13. (4) Saluti, si me amas, consule, *Id. ad Att.* 2, 19. Quid de me fiat parvi pendis, dum illi consulas, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 37. (5) Infirmiati oculorum, ut jubes, consulo,

|| *Conspicillo*, ōnis. m. *One that spies, or looks out; a spy, a watchman.* (C) *Adfertur ex Plauti Castellariā, 1, 1, 93. sed parum constat de lectione.*

Conspicillum, i. n. [*à* *conspicio*] (1) + *A peeping hole to look out at.* (2) Also a pair of spectacles. (1) In *conspicillo* observabam, *Plaut. ap. Non.* (2) Vitrum cedo, necesse est *conspicillo* uti, *Plaut. Gist. 1, 1, 93.*

Conspicio, ōnis. f. [*à* *conspicor*] *A distant view, a prospect.* Varr. L. 6, 2.

Conspicio, ēre, exi, ectum. act. [*à* *con* & *specio*] (1) *To take a view of.* (2) *To see, or behold.* (3) *To look towards.* (4) *To discover, or find out.* (5) Met. *To consider, or mind.* (1) Ut *conspiciatis eum mentibus, quem oculis non potestis*, *Cic. pro Balbo 20.* (2) Nunc primum istanc tecum *conspicio* simul, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 322.* (3) Si illud signum solis ortum *conspiceret* *Cic. in Cat. 3, 8.* (4) Locum insidiis *conspeximus ipsi*, *Virg. Aen. 9, 237.* (5) *Conspicere sibi, quæ sunt in rem suam*, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 10.*

Conspicior, i. pass. (1) *To be seen, or looked at.* (2) *To be highly valued.* (1) Vehi per urbem, *conspici velle*, *Cic. in Pison. 25.* (2) Bonis animi *conspicere tui*, *Qv. Trist. 1, 5, 34.*

|| *Conspico*, āre. *To behold, just. pro*

Conspicor, ātus sum. dep. [*à* *conspicio*] *To see, or behold; to perceive, to spy, to set sight on.* Cur te ergo in his ego *conspicor* regionibus? *Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 32.*

Conspicuous, a, um. adj. [*à* *conspicio*] (1) *Conspicuous, easy to be seen, that may be seen far and near.* (2) *Clear.* (3) *Taken notice of, remarkable.* (4) *Excellent, worthy, commendable.* (1) = Per te præsentem, *conspicuumque deum*, *Qv. Trist. 2, 1, 54.* (2) *Conspicuous fons in planicie*, *Plin. 6, 31.* (3) *Conspicuum eum novitas, divitiæque faciebant*, *Liv. 1, 34.* = Insignis clarâ *conspicuiusque domo*, *Tib. 3, 3, 4.* (4) *Conspicuous formâ, Beautifull, handsome*, *Plin. Ep. 7, 23.* toris, *strong*, *Val. Flacc. 1, 253.* laude, *commendable*, *Plin. Ep. 3, 3.* fide, *faithfull*, *Qv. Ep. 5, 139.* fulgentibus armis, *wearing glittering armour*, *Id. Pont. 4, 7, 31.* (4) *Conspicuum virtus hinc tua ponat opus*, *Qv. Trist. 5, 14, 24.*

Conspirans, tis. part. (1) *Agreeing.* (2) *Conspiring, uniteing.* (1) = Tanta rerum *conspirans, contentiens, continuata cognatio*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 7.* (2) *Conspirans mutuus ardor*, *Lucr. 4, 1209.*

Conspirâtè, adv. ius, comp. *By way of conspiracy, with great ardour.* Lacedæmonii quoque eò *conspiratiùs* ad arma concurrunt, *Jus. 3, 5.*

Conspiratio, ōnis. f. (1) *Any agreement, a conspiracy, a plot.* (2) *Unanimity, consent.* (3) *A meeting together, a harmony.* (1) = Ubi contra *conspirationem hostium sceleratissimam confliamus*, *Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 14.* (2) = Concordia & *conspiratio omnium ordinum*, *Lent. Cic. Fam. 10, 15.* (3) = Qualis est omnis *conspiratio, consensusque virtutum, tale est illud ipsum honestum*, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 23.*

Conspiratur, imperf. *It is conspired.* (C) In commune *conspirabatur* ab utroque, *They did conspire, or agree, both together.* *Conspiratum est in eum, They conspired against him*, *Suet. Cæs. 80.*

Conspiratus, a, um. part. *pro conspirans, Having conspired, conspiring.* *Conspiratis factio-num partibus*, *Plaut. 1, 3.* Abs. *Conspirati, orum, Conspiratores, ploters*, *Suet. Cæs. 82.*

|| *Conspiratus*, ūs. m. verb. *A conspiracy, consent, or agreement.* Gell. 1, 11. + *Conspiratio.*

Conspiro, āre. [*simul spiro*] (1) *To blow together.* (2) Met. *To conspire, or consent.* (3) *To complot, or bandy together.* (1) Col. 3, 13. (2) = *Conspire nobiscum, consentite cum bonis*, *Cic. Leg. Agr. 1.* § *Ad liberandam rempub. conspirare*, *Id. Fam. 10, 12.* (3) *Mirum nî senes vicini in unum nidum conspiraverint*, *Plaut. Merc. 4, 5. supp. 28.*

Conspiro, āre. act. [*ex con* & *spira*] *Conspirare sc. To wind round as serpents do*, *Plin. & Victor. 2, 25. 2.* + *In spiram se colligere*, *Virg. Georg. 2, 154.*

Conspissatus, a, um. part. *Thickened, made thick*; Col. 2, 18. & *Plin. 35, 6. 2*

Conspisso, āre. act. *To make thick, to thicken.* Quod vix leg. aliâ formâ.

Consponsor, ōris. m. *He that is bound with another, a joint security.* Si Galba *consponsor tuus redierit*, *Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 4.* Conf. *Ad Att. 12, 17.*

Conspensus, a, um. adj. *Mutually agreed, betrothed, Fest. = Fide mutuâ obligati.* || *Conspensa factio*, *Apul. p. 154.* || *Conspensum fœdus*, *A covenant agreed upon on both sides*, *Auson. Epist. 10, 11.*

|| *Conspūmatus*, a, um. part. *Covered with foam, or froth*, *Fragm. Poët.*

|| *Conspūmo*, āre. *To foam, or froth up*, *ex Fragm. Poët.*

Conspuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *To spit upon, or spit in one's face.* Jupiter hybernas canâ nive *conspuit Alpes*, *Fur. Bibac. ap. Hor. qui ταναίωσιν notat.*

Conspuor, i. pass. *To be spit upon, ut nos, to be pissed on.* = *Culpant eum, conspuitur, vituperatur*, *Plaut. Curs. 4, 2, 17.*

|| *Conspurcatio*, ōnis. f. *A defileing.* + *Inquina-mentum, labes.*

|| *Conspurcatus*, a, um. part. *Defiled, polluted*, *Lex. ex Liv.*

Conspurco, āre. act. *To defile, to besoul, to bewray.* Proluvie ventris cibos & aquam *conspurcat*, *Col. 8, 3.* Tetro *conspurcare omnia sapore*, *Lucr. 6, 21.*

Conspūto, āre. freq. [*à* *conspuo*] *To spit often at one, to bespawl.* Clodiani nostros *consputare cœperunt*, *Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 3.*

+ *Conspūtor*, āri. pass. *To be spit upon*, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

+ *Conspūtus*, a, um. part. *Spit upon, or spit at*, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

Constābilio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To make sure, to settle, to assure.* (C) Rem tuam *constabiliffes*, *You had got an estate, been rich, or made a man*, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 1, 9.*

|| *Constābilis*, e. adj. *Always firm and sure*, *Firm. + Stabilis.*

|| *Constābilitus*, a, um. part. *Affured, warranted, strengthened, established*, *Litt. ex Lucr.*

|| *Constābularius*, i. m. *A hostler*, *Tert. + Stabularius, Col. It is now used for a constable.*

|| *Constābulatio*, ōnis. f. *A stabling, or bousing, of beasts in winter*, *Lex. ex Apul. + Stapulatio, Cæs.*

|| *Constābulo*, āre. neut. *To stand at stable, as oxen, or horses at livery*, *Lex. ex Col.*

|| *Constagno*, āre. neut. *To stand still, as water that floweth not*, *Corn. Front. + Stagno.*

Constans, tis. part. *Costing.* *Constans magno*, *Qv. Ep. 7, 47.*

Constans, tis. adj. or, comp. *firmus, sup. (1) Steady, resolved. (2) Even, moderate. (3) Always the same, fixed. (1) = Fortis animi, & constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis*, *Cic. Offic. 1, 23.* Animus *constantior annis*, *Qv. ad Pison. 247.* *Constantissimus videri*, *Cic. pro R. Com. Nihil constantius, nihil severius*, *Id. Att. 1, 14.* (2) = *Æquabilis, constans, & moderata ratio vitæ*, *Id. (3) = Certos & constantes cursus stellæ habent*, *Id. N. D. 3, 9.*

Constanter, adv. ius, comp. *firmè, sup. (1) Deliberately, considerately. (2) Sedately, evenly. (3) Constantly, stoutly. (4) Always. (5) After one fashion, like itself. (1) = Consideratè constanterque deferre beneficia*, *Cic. Offic. 1, 15.* (2) = *Constanter, & sedatè, ferre*, *Id. (3) = Firmius, & constantius in conspiciis manere*, *Id. (4) = Constanter & perpetuò placebit hoc consilium*, *Id. ad Brut. 16.* *Constantissimè exquirere quid datur*, *Id. (5) = Æqualiter, constanterque ingrediens oratio*, *Id. Orat. 58.*

Constantia, æ. f. (1) || *A subsisting, or being. (2) Steadfastness, steadiness, perseverance. (3) A constant course. (1) Constantia debiti*, *Ap. FCC. (2) = Æquabilitas, firmitas, perpetuitas, veritas, stabilitas, gravitas, perseverantia*, *Id. (3) Incredibili constantia sunt cursus stellarum*, *Id.*

Constat, imperf. *It is evident, plain, and perspicuous; agreed on, or well known.* § *Constat de ali-*

quâ re; *Cæs. § inter omnes*, *Cic. Phil. 2, 41.* § *Constare alicui cum aliquo*, *Ad Herenn.*

Constāturus, a, um. part. *That will cost.* *Constaturus minimo impendio*, *Plin. 18, 5.* *Constatura sit fides superum cladibus*, *Luc. 2, 17.*

|| *Constellatio*, ōnis. f. Voc. sequ. Latin. *A company of stars; the figure, or position, of stars at one's nativity. The horoscope, or figure, of a nativity.* + *Astrorum affectio.*

|| *Constellatus*, a, um. adj. *Adorned with stars*, *Jul. Cap. + Stellis ornatus.*

Consternatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* *consternor*] (1) *A great fear, fright, or astonishment.* (2) Also a mutiny, or rising of people. (1) = *Auxilia pavore, & consternatione quadrigarum territa*, *Liv. 37, 42.* (2) *Val. Max. 9, 7. & Curt. 7, 2, 32.*

Consternatus, a, um. part. (1) *Sore troubled, astonished, dismayed.* (2) Also *alarmed, tumultuous.* (1) = *Pavida, & consternata, multitudo*, *Liv. 3, 15.* *Consternato agmine*, *Id. 2, 47.* (2) *Volo scire quid sit propter quod matronæ consternatæ procurret in publicum*, *Liv. 34, 3.*

Consterno, āre. act. [*ex con* & *sterno*] *To astonish, abash, dismay, dash, discourage, or fright; to rout and put into disorder.* *Consternavit hostes*, *Liv. 6, 2.* Turmasque metu *consternat inani*, *Stat. Theb. 7, 130.* || *Consternere est corporis, consternare autem animi*, *Vall. Quod tamen non est perpetuum, nam Ovidius semel atque iterum dixit consternantur equi*, *Met. 2, 314.* *Consternatis diriperis equis*, *Fest. 5, 310. Et Sall. ut videre licet in*

Consternor, āri. pass. *To be put into disorder, to be astonished, or put into a fright.* Equi sine rectoribus exterriti aut faucii *consternantur*, *Sall. ap. Prisc. 1, 4.*

Consterno, ēre, strāvi, ātum. act. (1) *To strewn, or cover, all over.* (2) *To pave, or floor.* (1) *Al-tè consternunt terram, concussio stipite, frondes*, *Virg. Aen. 4, 444.* (2) || *Consternere contabulationem lapidibus, To floor, or pave, it with stones*, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 9.* *Consternere terram corpore, To prostrate himself*, *Cic. Arat. 437.* iter floribus, *To strew it*, *Curt. 9, 10.*

Consternor, i. pass. *To be strewn, or covered all over.* *Consternantur campi milite*, *Sil. 1, 125.* *Filicibus vel culmis stabula constrata sunt*, *Col. 7, 3.*

|| *Constipatio*, ōnis. f. *A cramming close together*, *Amm. + Stipatio.*

|| *Constipatus*, a, um. part. *Brought close, or thick guarded*, *Lex. ex Liv.*

Constipo, āre. act. *To cram close, to crowd, or throng in*, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 42.*

Constipor, āri. pass. *To be cramed, or crowded together.* Ne *constipari* quidem tantum numerum hominum posse in agrum intelligetis, *Cic. de Leg. Agr. 2, 29.*

|| *Constirpo*, āre. [*ex con* & *stirps*] *To set roots, or plants, one by another*, *R. ex Col. sed q.*

Constituendus, a, um. part. *To be ordered, governed, &c.* *Cic. de Offic. 1, 34.* = *Regendus*, *Id.*

Constituo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex con* & *statio*] (1) *To set, put, range, or dispose.* (2) *To constitute, appoint, assign, or pitch upon.* (3) *To purpose, design, mean, or intend.* (4) *To settle, or determine.* (5) *To constitute, or make.* (6) *To stop, or make to halt.* (7) *To build, to place, to erect.* (8) || *To agree, to promise.* (9) *To govern and manage, to order.* (1) *Constituere aliquem in aliquo munere*, *Cic. de Pet. Conf. 9.* *Intra silvam aciem ordinesque constituerant*, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 19.* || *Constituere in digitis, To count on his fingers*, *Cic. Verr. 1.* aliquem ante pedes alicujus, *To bring one before a magistrate*, *Id. pro Cluent. 13.* (2) *Per quos agendum est tu optimè constitues*, *Cic. Fam. 2, 8.* (3) *Is hodie venturum ad me constituit domum*, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 125.* (4) *Quid oporteat fieri optimè deliberabis, & constitues*, *Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 49.* (5) || *Si utilitas amicitiam constituet, tollet eadem*, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 24.* (6) *Brevi cognitis insidiis, paulisper agmen constituit*, *Sall. B. J. 53.* (7) *Urbem constituere*, *Qv. Ep. 7, 19.* = *exadifico*, *Cic. Ferales ante cupressos constituunt*, *Virg. Aen. 6, 216.* (8)

Constituere pecuniam, *Ulp.* (9) = Ineuntis ætatis incitua senum constituenda, & regenda prudentia est, *Cic. Offic. 1, 34.*

Constituor, i. pass. *To be put, placed, provided, &c.* In eo spes bene gerendæ rei constituebatur, *Cic. § Publicè constitui ad rem aliquam, Id. § Bene de rebus domesticis constitui, Id.*

Constituta, òrum. subst. n. pl. *Statutes, decrees, ordinantes, &c. Cic. Att. 9, 1. = Acta, Id.*

Constitutio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A constitution, order, or decree; an establishment.* (2) *The state, or complexion, of the body.* (3) *A stating of a cause.* (1) *Religionum constitutio, Cic. de Leg. 2, 10.* (2) *Firma constitutio corporis, Id. Off. 3, 33.* (3) *Vehemens est hæc exornatio, & in conjecturali constitutione causæ ferme semper necessaria, Ad Herenn. 4, 41.*

Constitutò, adv. vel adj. sub. tempore. *At the day appointed, according to appointment, Cic. Cum sit his constitendum, nunquam se, ne congressu quidem & constitutò capisse de tantis injuriis experiri, Cic. pro Cael. 8.*

Constitutor, òris. m. verb. *An ordainer, or appointer.* ¶ *Legis constitutor, The maker of a law, Quint. 3, 6.*

¶ *Constitutorius, a, um. adj. That appoints an order, belonging to an appointment.* ¶ *Actio constitutoria, An action against him, who after promise of payment, failed, Dig.*

Constitutum, i. n. (1) *A decree, constitution, a judged cause.* (2) *Also a certain time agreed upon for the trial of a suit in law.* (1) *Constituta & acta alicujus tollere, Cic. ad Att. 6, 1.* (2) ¶ *Ad constitutum sc. tempus, At the time appointed, Cic. pro Cael.*

¶ *Constitutum est mihi, imperf. I propose, or am determined, Cic.*

Constitutus, a, um. part. (1) *Founded, constituted.* (2) *Appointed, settled, determined, agreed upon.* (1) *Ut constituta præclarissimè respub. dilaberetur, Cic. Offic. 2, 23.* (2) *Constitutus locus à judicibus, Id. pro Cluent. 34.* ¶ *Corpus bene constitutum, Of a good, or strong, constitution, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6.* *Constitutus bene de rebus domesticis, A man well to pass, or in a good condition, Id. pro Sext. 45.*

Consto, ære, stiti, stitum, & ætum. (1) *To stand together.* (2) *To be consistent, or agree, with one's self.* (3) *To consist, or be made up; to be built of.* (4) *To abide, continue, or be.* (5) *To cost, or stand in.* (6) *To appear, to be plain, or clear and manifest.* (1) *Constant, conferunt sermones inter se, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 11.* (2) *Si volet sibi constare, Cic. ad Att. 11, 7.* (3) ¶ *Agri constant campis, vineis, sylvis, Plin. 3, 19.* ¶ *Homo ex animo constat, & corpore, Cic. N. D. 1, 35.* = *Muri Atheniensium ex sacellis, sepulcrisque constabant, Nep. Them. 6.* *Quod celeritate maximè constat, Curt. 3, 11, 15.* (4) *Quò minùs mea in te officia constarent, Cic. Att. 11, 12.* ¶ *§ Non constat ei color, His colour comes and goes, Liv. 39, 34.* ¶ *§ Mente constare, To be in his senses, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17.* *Quis feret uxorem, cui constant omnia; That has all things, all good qualities, Juv. 6, 165.* (5) *Res nulla minoris constabit patri quàm filius, Id. 7, 187.* (6) *Quod inter omnes constat, Cic. Verr. 2, 16.*

Constrator, òris. m. verb. [*à consternor*] *A leveler, that lays flat, Aufon. Etyl. 12.*

Constratum, i. n. *The deck of a ship.* *Constratum puppis, Petr. Arb. c. 100.* ¶ *Constrata pontium, The planks of bridges, Liv. 30, 10.* *Constratum navis, Petr. c. 10.*

Constratus, a, um. part. [*à consternor*] *Covered, paved, strewn.* *Forum corporibus civium Romanorum constratum cæde nocturnâ, Cic. pro Sext. 39.* ¶ *Constrata navis, i. e. tecta, That hath a deck, Cic. Verr. 5, 34.* ¶ *Navis aperta, Without a deck, Hirt. B. A. 13.*

¶ *Constrèpo, ère, ui, itum. To make a great noise, or din, Gell. 4, 1.* ¶ *Perstrepo, Ter.*

¶ *Constrictè & Constrictim, adv. Briefly, Firm.* ¶ *Strictim, breviter.*

¶ *Constrictio, ònis. f. verb. A fast binding, or tying hard, Macrob. Sat. 7, 6.* ¶ *Colligatio, Cic.*

Constrictus, a, um. part. [*à constringor*] & adj. or, comp. (1) *Bound hard, strained.* (2) *Narrow.* (1) *Aptis verbis constricta oratio, Cic. Brut. 8.* (2) = *Folium tenuius, constrictius, angustiusque, Plin. 21, 10.*

Constringendus, a, um. part. [*à seq.*] *To be tied, or bound, as prisoners, Cic. de Fin. 2, 19.*

Constringo, ère, xi, ictum. act. (1) *To bind fast, to tie strait, to strain, to tie up.* (2) *Met. To constrain, or compell.* (3) *To restrain, or bridle.* (1) *Constringere farcinam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 93.* ¶ *Constringere quadrupedem, To bind one hand and foot, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24.* (2) *Necessitate constringi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2.* (3) *Scelus, & fraudem nocentis supplicio constringere, Id. de Orat. 1.*

Constringor, i, ictus. pass. *To be tied, or bound.* = *Vinciri & constringi amicorum, propinquorumque custodiis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21.*

Constructio, ònis. f. verb. [*à construo*] (1) *Building, framing, making; a frame, or building.* (2) *Met. Construction, or a joining of words together.* (1) *Totam hominis constructionem fabricata est natura, Cic. Acad. 4, 27.* (2) *Apta & quasi rotunda verborum constructio, Id. de Orat. 1, 5.*

¶ *Constructor, òris. m. A builder, Firm.* ¶ *Conditor.*

Constructus, a, um. part. (1) *Heaped, or piled up; built, made, or framed; set together, or in a rank.* (2) *Furnished.* (1) = *Pecunia constructa & coacervata, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 1, 5.* (2) *Mensæ constructæ dape multiplici, Catull. 62, 304.* = *Constructior, & apparatior domus, Cic. de Inv. 1.* ubi alia exemp. habent *instruitor.*

Construo, ère, xi, etum. act. (1) *To heap up.* (2) *To build, to frame.* (3) *To make, to set a thing together.* (1) = *Construere, & recondere res magnificas, Cic. de Orat. 1, 35.* (2) = *Construi à Deo atque ædificari mundum facit Plato, Id. N. D. 1, 8.* (3) *Vocabula rerum construere, Id. de Fin. 3, 1.*

Construor, i. pass. *To be heaped, or piled up on one another; to be built.* *Acervus nummorum construitur, Cic. Philipp. 2, 38.* = *Mundus à Deo constructus atque ædificatus est, Id. N. D. 1, 8.*

¶ *Constupratus, a, um. part. Astonished, Firm.* ¶ *Stupefactus.*

¶ *Constupratus, ère. To amaze, or astonish, Hier. ¶ Stupefacio.*

¶ *Constupratus, èri. To be amazed, or astonished, R. ex Hier.*

¶ *Constupreo, ère. To be driven into a dump, or amazement, Lex. ex Apul. ¶ Obstupreo.*

Constuprator, òris. m. verb. *An adulterer, or ravisher; a deflowerer, or debaucher, of women, or maids, Liv. 39, 15.*

Constupratus, a, um. part. *Deflowered, debauched, corrupted.* = *Emptum constupratumque judicium, Cic. ad Att. 1, 18.*

Constupro, ère, act. *To commit adultery with, to ravish, to debauch, to lie with, Ad Her. 4, 8.* Liv. 29, 17.

Consuadeo, ère, si, sum. *To advise, or persuade.* *Saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id consuadeo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 32.*

Consualia, um. pl. n. [*à Conso*] *Feasts, and games instituted by Romulus, in honour of Neptune, at that time when he seized the Sabine virgins, to be wives to his people, whom, the plot succeeding, he therefore called Conso, i. e. the god of counsel, Varr. They were celebrated in August.*

Consuāfor, òris. m. verb. [*à consuadeor*] *A counsellor, or adviser.* = *Auctore & consuatore Nævio, Cic. pro Quint. 5.*

Consuāviatio, f. *A kissing, or embracing, Tert. ¶ Osculatio.*

¶ *Consuāviator, òris. m. He that kisses sweetly, Lex. ex Apul.*

¶ *Consuāvior, vel Consāviator, dep. To kiss, Lex. ex Apul. ¶ Osculor, suāvior.*

¶ *Consuāstialis, e. adj. Of the same substance, Aug. ¶ Ex eadem substantiā.*

Consuāasco, ère. *To sweat together, Col. 12, 48, 2.*

Consūdo, ère. neut. *To be all in a sweat, to sweat, Col. 12, 7, 2.* & *Cato 96, 1.*

Consuēficio; ère, fēci, actum. *To accustom, to inure, or use, one to a thing.* *Ea ne me celet, consuēfeci filium, Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 29.*

Consueo, ère, ēvi, etum. *To be wont, or be used to do.* *Nos, ut consuemus, nostros agitamus honores, Prop. 1, 7, 5. hinc*

Consuesco, ère, ēvi, etum, & etus sum. neut. & act. [*à consueo*] (1) *To be accustomed, or used, to a thing; to be wont, to accustom, or inure, himself.* (2) *To have to do with, to be intimate with.* (3) *To accustom.* Act. (1) *Ut aliis parere consuēficerent, Cic. de Inv. 1, 2.* (2) ¶ *Consuēficeri mulieri, Id. Verr. 5, 12.* ¶ *cum muliere, Nep. v. & Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 34.* (3) ¶ *Consuēficeri juvenum aratro, Col. 6, 2.*

Consuetio, ònis. f. verb. *An use, in obscenâ notione.* *Clandestina ut celetur consuetio, Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 28.* ubi al. *consuetudo, sed metri lege reclamante.* *Et sanè banc vocem Plaut. adserit Verr. Flaccus. Vid. Fest.*

Consuetudo, dinis. f. [*ex consuetus*] (1) *Custom, usage, use.* (2) *Company, conversation, intimacy, acquaintance.* (3) *Fashion, or manner.* (4) *Also conversation with a woman.* (1) *Vetustatis & consuetudinis vis maxima est, Cic. de Am. 19.* (2) = *Officiis, usu, consuetudine, conjunctissimus homo, Id. pro Syllâ 20.* (3) *Ad Græcorum consuetudinem disputare, Id. de Orat. 2, 3.* ¶ *Consuetudini Latinæ tradere librum Græcum, To translate a Greek book into Latin, Col. præf. 12.* (4) *Cum sororibus stupri consuetudinem fecit, Suet. Cal. 24.* *Consuetudo huic cum Ebutio fuit, Liv. 39, 9.*

Consuetus, a, um. part. & adj. *Common, superl. Accustomed, used, wont, inured, usual, ordinary, customary.* *Consuetus amor, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 108.* *Consueti remedia, Liv. 3, 20.* ¶ *Consuetissima cuique verba, Ov. Met. 11, 637.*

¶ *Consūgillo, ère. To defame, or stain with reproach, Firm. ¶ Sugillo.*

Consul, ūlis. m. [*ita dicit. quòd Reipub. consulat, Pomp. i. e. provideat, vel quòd consuleret senatum, Varr.*] *A chief officer among the Romans, two of whom were yearly chosen to govern the city.* *A consul. Qui bene consulit, consulat, consul cluat, Varr. Sometimes it is used by a Meton. for a year's space, because every year new consuls were created.* *Tibi consul trigesimus instat, Mart. 1, 16, 3.* ¶ *Vinum proximis consulibus natum, Wine of the last year, or last vintage, Cic. Brut. 83.*

¶ *Consulāris, is. m. subst. A president of a province; also the emperor's lieutenant, who had the conduct of an army.*

Consulāris, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the consul.* ¶ *Vir consularis, One who has been consul, Cic. Phil. 8, 4.* *Ætas consularis, The age of 43 years, wherein by law one might be consul, Id. 5, 17.* *Consulare imperium, Liv. 3, 9.*

Consulārīter, adv. *Consul-like, or like a consul, Liv. 4, 10.*

Consulātus, ūs. m. *The consulship; the office, or honour, of a consul.* *Consequi consulatum, Cic. pro Planc. 25.* *Honorum populi finis est consulatus, Id. pro Planc. 25.*

Consulendus, a, um. part. *To consult, or be consulted.* *Profectus ad consulendos augures vicinæ urbis, Just. 11, 7.*

Consulens, tis. part. *Consulting.* *Discentibus satisfacere, & consulentibus, Cic. Orat. 42.*

Consulitur, imperf. *It is consulted, or advised, about, Cic. Cat. 2, 12.*

Consūlo, ère, tūlui, sultum. [*ex con, & salio, quia quasi consulunt, rationibus in unam sententiā quasi saliant, M.*] (1) *Abol. To consult.* (2) *To consult with, or be in council; to ask counsel, or advice, of.* (3) *To give counsel, or advice.* (4) *To provide for, to take care of, to do for.* (5) *To consider, or regard.* (6) *To judge of, or interpret.* (1) = *Galli quid agant consulunt, Cæf. B. G. 7, 83.* (2) *Nec te id consulo, Cic. ad Att. 7, 20.* (3) ¶ *Aliter mihi de illis, ac de me ipso, consulendum est, Id. ad Att. 7, 13.* (4) *Saluti, si me amas, consule, Id. ad Att. 2, 19.* *Quid de me fiat parvi pendis, dum illi consulas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 37.* (5) *Infirmis oculorum, ut jubet, consulo,*

fulo, *Plin. Ep. 7, 21.* ¶ *Consulere* in commune, *Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 16.* in publicum, *Plin. Ep. 9, 13.* in medium, *Luc. 5, 46.* in unum, *Tac. Hist. 1, 68.* *To do, or provide, for the common good.* *Consulere* in longitudinem, *To mind what will follow, to provide for hereafter, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10.* tempori, *To have respect to the time, Cic. Fam. 4, 9.* (6) Tu tamen hæc, quæso, consule mihi boni, *Or. Pont. 3, 8, 24.* Vid. & *Quint. 1, 6.* § *Consulere* suæ vitæ durius, *to lay violent hands on himself, Cæf. B. C. 1, 21.* Mollius consultum, *were too remiss, Liv. 3, 59.*

Consulor, i. pass. (1) *To be consulted, or asked counsel.* (2) *To be provided for, or taken care of, &c.* (1) *Senatus nihil consulitur, Cic. Offic. (2) = Ab iisdem deis vitæ hominum consuli & provideri, Id. N. D. 1, 2.* Vid. *Consulo.*

Consultans, tis. part. *Consulting.* *Consultante* Cn. Pompeio de mediis ac neutram partem sequentibus, *Suet. Claud. 2.*

Consultatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A consultation; an asking, or taking, of counsel, or advice.* = De ejus deliberatione & consultatione quærimus, *Cic. Attic. 8, 4.*

¶ *Consultatorius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a consultation, Macrobi. Vid. Consultoria.*

Consultè, adv. ius, comp. ¶ *Simè*, sup. *Wisely, discreetly, warily.* = Qui consultè, doctè, atque astutè cavet, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 14.* ¶ *Avidius* quàm consultius, *Tac. Hist. 2, 24, 2.* *Annonæ* consultissimè providit, *Capitol. in Pert.*

Consulto, are. freq. [à consulo] (1) *Abf. To consult, or debate, together.* (2) *To ask.* (3) *To provide for, or take care of.* (1) *Civitates de bello consultabant, Cæf. B. G. 5, 51.* (2) *Quid me consultas, quid agas? Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 4.* (3) *Delecti reipub. consultabant, Sall. B. C. 6.*

Consultor, ari. pass. *To be consulted, or debated, Varr. R. R. 3, 2.*

Consultò, adv. *Advisedly, deliberately, considerately, purposely, for the nonce.* ¶ *Ea quæ gignuntur donata consultò nobis, non fortuitò nata videntur, Cic. de Legg. 1.*

Consultor, ōris. m. verb. [à consulo] (1) *One who asks counsel, a lawyer's client.* (2) *A counsellor, or giver of counsel.* (1) *Vigilas tu de nocte, ut consultoribus tuis respondeas, Cic. pro Balbo.* *Consultor dei, Luc. 5, 187.* (2) *Malum consilium consultori pessimum, Varr. R. R. 3, 2.*

¶ *Consultoria* hostia, quâ divina voluntas per exta exquirebatur, *Macrobi. Sat. 3, 5.* ubi consultatoria etiam scrib.

Consultrix, icis. f. *A she adviser, or provider.* = § *Matura consultrix & provida utilitatum omnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 22.*

Consultum, i. n. (1) *An ordinance, or decree of council; a statute, or law.* (2) *Also counsel, a wise action.* (1) = Qui consulta patrum, qui leges, juræque servat, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 41.* *Consulta* senatûs, *Cic. Oportere quinquenni consulta & decreta omnia rescindi, Sall. B. J. 11.* (2) *Factaque & consulta fortium & sapientium, Cic. de Leg. 24.*

Consulturus, a, um. part. *About to consult, Liv. 4, 24.* *Consulturus* de eventu futurorum, *Just. 11, 11.*

Consultus, a, um. part. (1) *Consulted with.* (2) *Debated, considered, weighed.* (3) *Also adj. Skillful, of whom counsel may be asked, wise, well seen in.* (1) *Consulti medici responderunt, nihil periculi esse, Cic. (2) = Re consultâ, atque exploratâ, Id. ad Att. 2, 16.* (3) *Consultissimus juris, Plin. de Vir. Ill. 44.* astrologiæ, *Col. 1, 1.* ¶ *Consulto* opus est, *You ought to consider the matter well, Sall. B. C. 1.*

Consultus, i. m. subst. *A counsellor, one who is consulted.* = *Consultus juris, & actor causarum mediocris, Hor. A. P. 369.* & absol. *Eris tu, qui modò miles, Mercator, tu consultus modò, rusticus, Id. Sat. 1, 1, 16.*

¶ *Consultus*, ūs. m. subst. *A leaping together, Litt. ex Lucr. sed q. Consultu, by advice, Liv. 3, 62.*

Consumendus, a, um. part. *To be consumed.* *Cum urbem incendio consumendam censerent, Just. 5, 8.*

Consumens, tis. part. *Consuming.* *Consumens* luxu flagitiisque domum, *Claud. Epigr. 25, 8.*

Consummabilis, e. adj. *That may, or is, to be perfected, Sen. Ep. 92.*

¶ *Consummâtè*, adv. *Fully, absolutely, perfectly, completely, Litt. nullo, quod ego quidem scio, auctore.*

Consummatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The sum total, (2) A perfecting, a full finishing, or ending; an accomplishment.* (1) *Consummatione operarum colligitur posse agrum, &c. Col. 2, 13.* (2) *Plin. 26, 8.*

Consummâturus, a, um. part. *About to accomplish, or be at an end.* *Nonnullis ante paucissimos quàm consummaturi essent dies, Suet. Calig. 44.*

Consummâtus, a, um. part. (1) *Summed up.* (2) *Ended, accomplished.* *It. adj. sumus, sup. (3) Complete, perfect, consummate.* (1) *Consummata efficiunt duo millia, &c. Col. 5, 2.* (2) = *Bellagesta & consummata, Cic. Phil. 11, 7.* ubi tamen al. leg. confecta. (3) *Etiam consummatis professoribus difficile, Quint. 1, 9.* *Nullus est consummata sapientiæ, Col. 11, 1, 11.* ¶ *Consummatissimus juvenis, a most-accomplished youth, Plin. Ep. 2, 7.*

Consummo, are. act. (1) *To sum up an account.* (2) *To make up, or finish; to complete, or make an end of.* (3) *Met. To accomplish, or perfect.* (1) *Is numerus consummat per totum 42000, Col. 4, 5.* (2) ¶ *Consummare* opera, ut inchoata sunt, *Plin. Ep. 10, 48.* (3) *Unâ re-consummatur animus scientiâ bonorum, & malorum immutabili, Sen. Ep. 88.*

Consummor, ari. pass. *To be summed up, finished, &c.* *Consummantur aranei quater septenis diebus, Plin. 11, 29.* edit. *Hard.*

Consumo, ère. psi. ptum. act. (1) *To spend lavishly.* (2) *To lay waste.* (3) *To consume, or destroy.* (4) *To wear out.* (5) *To bestow, or lay out.* (6) *To discard, to throw off.* (7) ¶ *To put an end to, to satisfy.* (8) ¶ *To eat up, to devour.* (1) = *Effundere & consumere per luxuriam, Cic. pro Rosc. 2.* (2) *Ædes consumere incendio, Liv. 27, 11.* (3) = *Interficiunt, & consumunt serpentes ibes aves, Cic. N. D. 1, 36.* (4) *Consumit ferrum lapidemque vetustas, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 49.* (5) § *Scito me omnem meum laborem, omnem operam, curam, studium, in tuâ salute consumere, Cic. Fam. 6, 14.* (6) *Ignominiam consumere, Tac. Hist. 3, 24.* (7) ¶ *Famem tenerâ consumere in agnâ, Stat. Theb. 8, 576.* (8) ¶ *Consumere* mensas, *Virg. Æn. 7, 116.*

Consumor, i. pass. *To be spent, consumed, wasted, worn away, &c.* § *Consumi* fiti, *Cæf. B. G. 8, 41.* incendio, *Liv. 27.* senio & mærore, *Id. 40.*

Consumptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A spending, wasting, consumption.* (2) *A laying out, a bestowing.* (1) *Se ipse consumptione, & senio alebat sui, Cic. de Univ. 6.* (2) = *Elaboratio & consumptio operæ, Ad Herenn. 4, 22.*

Consumptor, ōris. m. verb. *A spender, waster, consumer.* = *Ignis confector est & consumptor omnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 15.*

Consumpturus, a, um. part. *About to consume.* *Aut consumpturus eos, aut in ultimis terris in colonias distributurus, Just. 12, 5.*

Consumptus, a, um. part. *Consumed, wasted, decayed, spent, perished.* *Inediâ, & purgationibus, & vi ipsius morbi, consumptus, Cic. Fam. 16, 12.* = *Confectus, exhaustus.* ¶ *Vivus, Cic. § Consumptus acie, Patere. 2, 52.* § *à peste, Plin. 11, 18.*

Consuo, ère. ui. ūtum. *To sew, or stitch up, Plin. 20, 9.*

Consurgens, tis. part. *Arising with.* *Consurgens terrâ, Luc. 9, 339.* *Consurgentibus ab occidente novis Pænorum & Romanorum imperiis, Just. 29, 2.*

Consurgitur, imperf. *They rise up all at once.* *Honorificè consurgitur, Cic. Verr. 4.* *Consurgetum est in plausus, Phædr. 5, 8, 28.*

Consurgo, ère. rexi, etum. act. & neut. (1) *To rise up and show respect.* (2) *To rise against.* (3) *To arise, of inanimate things.* (1) *Quum*

senatus cunctus consurgeret, & ad Cæsarem supplex accederet, Cic. Fam. 4, 4. *In venerationem tui theatra ipsa consurgent, Plin. Paneg. 54.* (2) *Hispania quoque ad bellum consurrexit, Liv. (3) § Consurgent quercus, Virg. Æn. 9, 681.* remi, *Id. Æn. 5, 120.* venti, *Id. Æn. 5, 20.*

Consurrectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A respectfull rising up.* *Credo te audisse, quæ consurrectio judicium facta sit, Cic. Att. 1, 16.*

Consusurro, are. act. *To whisper together.* *Syrus cum illo vestro consusurrat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64.*

¶ *Consutilis*, e. adj. *That is sewed, or stitched, together, Cass. ¶ Sutilis.*

¶ *Consutum*, i. n. *A seam.*

Consutura, æ. f. *A sewing, or stitching, Suet. Vit. 2.* sed & mel. lib. hab. *cognituris.*

Consutus, a, um. part. (1) *Sewed, or stitched, together.* (2) *Met. Invented, pieced up.* (1) *Consuta tapetia, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 54.* (2) *Consutis tunicis advenio, non dolis, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 213.*

¶ *Consydero*, &c. *Vid. Considero.*

Contabescio, ère. act. *To waste, or consume.* *Quæ me miseria & cura contabescit, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 19.*

¶ *Contabescens*, tis. part. *Fainting, wasting, Vulg. interp. à*

Contabesco, ère. tabui. *To pine, or waste, away with grief, &c.* *Artemisia lectu confecta contabuit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31.* *Conf. Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 91.*

Contabulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A joining of boards together, a planking, a boarding a floor, or wainscoting; a timber frame, Cæf. B. C. 2, 9.*

Contabulatus, a, um. part. *Boarded, or covered over.* *Contabulato mari molibus, Curt. 5, 23.*

Contabulo, are. act. (1) *To plank, to floor with boards; to frame a building of timber.* (2) *To make a bridge over a river.* (1) *Cæf. B. G. 7, 22.* (2) *Xerxes Hellespontum contabulaverat, Suet. Cal. 19.*

Contabulor, ari. pass. *To be boarded, or planked.* *Turres contabulantur, Cæf. B. G. 5, 39.*

Contactus, a, um. part. [à contingor] *Touched, died, stained, coloured, tainted, or infected.* ¶ *Sale modico contactus, Corned, Cels. 2, 24.* *Colore croci contactus, Lucr. 6, 1186.* ¶ *Contactus* religione dies, *an unlucky day, Liv. 6, 28.* *Contactus* societate peculatus, *Infected, Id.*

Contactus, ūs. m. verb. [à contingo] (1) *A touch, or contact.* (2) *An infection.* (3) *Defilement.* (1) *Urtica contactu mortifera, Plin. 10, 59.* (2) *Infecti quasi valetudine, & contactu, Tac. Ann. 6, 7.* (3) *Refugit vires contactus, Ov. Met. 7, 24.*

Contages, is. f. [ex con & tago, ant. pro tango] *A contagion; an infection, a rot of sheep, a murrain among cattle, any infectious disease, Lucr. 4, 337.* & 6, 1241.

Contagio, ōnis. f. (1) *An effect, or affection.* (2) *Contagion, infection, pollution.* (1) *Ut naturæ contagio valet, quam ego non tollo, Cic. de Fato, 3.* (2) *Quibus fuit minima cum corporibus contagio, Id. Tusc. 1, 30.*

¶ *Contagiōsus*, a, um. adj. *Contagious, infectious, Lex. ex Cels.*

Contagium, i. n. *A contagion, an infection, a catching disease, as the murrain, &c.* *Pecoris contagia, Virg. Ecl. 1, 51.* *It. Met. Lucr. contagia, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 4.* *scelerum, Luc. 3, 322.* ¶ *Ne cujus facti dictive contagione præsens violer, lest being caught here, I should be thought an accomplice, Liv. 2, 37.*

¶ *Contāmen*, inis. n. *A defilement, Tert.*

¶ *Contāminatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A defilement, a pollution, adultery, Ulp. † Pollutio, violatio.*

¶ *Contāminator*, ōris. verb. *A defiler, or corrupter, Lampr.*

Contāminatus, a, um. part. & adj. *Spoiled by unnatural mixture. Met. Corrupt, naughty, base, defiled debauched, distained.* *Grex contaminatus, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 9.* = *Judicia corrupta, & contaminata, Cic. in Cæcil. 22.* = *Homo turpissimus, sceleratissimus, contaminatissimus, Cic. pro Domo 9.* *Conf. Liv. 2, 37.*

Contāmino, are. act. [ex con & absol. tami-

no] (1) *To mix one thing with another, so as to spoil both; to make uneasy.* (2) *To defile, to pollute.* (3) *To disgrace.* (1) Contaminare vitam aegritudine, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 5. Vid. Contaminor. (2) se vitiis, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 8. (3) Non modò non se contaminarunt, sed etiam honestarunt, *Id. in Cat.* 1, 12.

Contaminor, āri. pass. (1) *To be defiled, or stained.* (2) *To be mangled, to be patched up.* (1) Culpa contaminabitur, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 16. (2) Contaminari non decere fabulas, *Ter. Andr. prol.* 16.

Contatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à contor] *A delaying, a beating down the price, a huckstering, a delaying to strike up the bargain.* Emi lienem vituli, quanti indicatus sit, nullā pretii contatione, *Plin.* 28, 57. edit. *Hard.*

Contatus, a, um. part. *Having a long time higgled, or dallied, and stood beating the market.* Contatus. It. * à contus, *Armed with a pike, or lance,* *Veg.* 3, 6.

Contechnatus, a, um. part. *Devising, or playing, tricks,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 6, 34.

Contectus, a, um. part. *Covered, hid.* Casa contecta stramine, *A thatched cottage,* *Ov. Met.* 5, 447. Contecti cœdibus campi, *Lex. ex Plin. jun.* Vehiculum pœllibus undique contectum, *Curt.* 5, 12.

Contegendus, a, um. part. *To be covered.* Contegendis quæ prima ætas & summa fortuna expecterent, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 13, 3. Quicquid impostum est, betæ folio contegendum est, *Cels.* 5, 26, 33.

Contegens, tis. part. *Covering.* *Mart.* 12, 45.

Contēgo, ēre, xi, ōtum. act. (1) *To cover.* (2) *Met. To cloak, or conceal.* (1) Tumulus contegit corpus, *Cic. pro Arch.* 10. (2) Factam injuriam contexeris, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 41.

Contēgor, i. pass. *To be covered, buried, &c.* *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 10.

Contēmērātus, a, um. part. *Defiled, polluted,* *Tert.* Contaminatus.

Contēmēro, āre. act. *To violate, to injure, to wrong, to profane,* *Mart. de Spect.* 10. Dominæ contemerāsse torum, *Ov. Am.* 2, 7, 18. R. occ.

Contemnendus, a, um. part. *Contemptible, despicable, to be despised.* Orator non contemnendus, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 13.

Contemnens, tis. *Contemning.* Lenius comitiusque scribendi genus contemnens, *Suet. Calig.* 53.

Contemno, ēre, pti, ptum. act. [ex con & temno] (1) *To undervalue, to contemn, or despise; not to regard, or care for.* (2) *To bid defiance to.* (3) *To make no account of.* (1) Contempisti L. Murenæ genus, extulisti tuum, *Cic. pro Mur.* 70. (2) Nondum cæruleas pinus contemplerat undas, *Tib.* 1, 3, 37. (3) Utrumque timidi est. Nemo contempnit mori qui concupivit, *Sen. Phœn.* 197. juxta edit. *Schroderi.*

Contemnōr, i. pass. *To be undervalued, slighted, &c.* Contemni se putat, despici, illudi, *Cic. de Senect.* 18.

Contempōro, āre. act. *To temper, or mingle together,* *Firm.* Contempero.

Contemplans, tis. part. *Contemplating, viewing.* Deus terras & maria contemplans, *C. N. D.* 1, 10.

Contemplatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A beholding, a gazing upon, a regarding.* (2) *Met. Contemplation, study, meditation, a survey, a regard.* (1) Res diligenti contemplatione dignissima, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 19. (2) = Consideratio contemplatioque naturæ, *Id. Acad.* 1, 41.

Contemplativus, a, um. adj. *Given to contemplation, contemplative, belonging to theory, speculative.* Philosophia contemplativa, *Sen. Ep.* 95.

Contemplator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A beholder, or viewer.* (2) *Met. One who contemplates.* (1) = Contemplator, admiratorque mundi, *Sen. ad Helv.* 8. (2) Homo contemplator cœli, ac deorum, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 28.

Contemplatrix, icis. f. *She that beholds, meditates, or contemplates,* *Cels. in proœm.*

Contemplatu, abl. verb. *By contemplation, or consideration,* *Ov. Trist.* 5, 7, 66.

Contemplatus, a, um. part. *Having beheld.* Contemplatusque qui tractus castrorum, quæque forma esset, *Liv.* 3, 28.

Contemplo, āre. *To look, or behold.* Cùm hanc magis contemplo, magis placet, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 4, 15. & sæpe alibi pro

Contemplor, ātus sum. dep. [contemplari dictum est à templo, i. e. loco, qui ab omni parte aspici, vel videri, potest; quem antiqui templum nominabant, *Fest. sc.* eo sensu, quo templum usurpabant augures]. (1) *To behold, to look upon, to look wisely, or to gaze upon.* (2) *Met. To muse upon, to consider, to meditate, to contemplate.* (1) Oculis contemplari cœli pulchritudinem, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 38. (2) Quod oculis non potes, id animo contemplare, *Id. pro Deiot.* 14. = Considero, intusor, *Id.*

Contempōrālis, e. adj. *Of the same time, or standing,* *Firm.* Aequalis, *Cic. Extemporalis,* *Quint.*

Contempōrāneus, a, um. adj. & Contempōrārius, id quod contemporalis, *Litt.* quibus addidisse poterat cœvus cœtaneus ejusdem sc. hordeaceæ farinæ. That is in one time, of the same age, or standing; cotemporary, *Litt.* Aequalis, *Cic. Aequævus,* *Virg.*

Contemptibilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Despicable, contemptible,* *Ulp.* Contemnendus.

Contemptibiliter, adv. *Contemptibly,* *Perot.* Contemptim.

Contemptim, adv. iūs, comp. *Scornfully, disdainfully, lightly, with contempt.* Ne nos tam contemptim conteras, *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 1, 34. Contemptiūs vagari, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 47. abuti potentiā hominum, *Suet. Dom.* 11.

Contemptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A slighting, despising, or making no account of; contempt.* In contemptionem alicui venire, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 15. = In rerum humanarum contemptione & despiciētiā, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 40.

Contemptor, ōris. m. verb. *A contemner, a despiser.* Contemptor deūm, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 648. deorum hominūque, *Liv.* 3, 57. famæ, *Claud. Eutrop.* 1, 434.

Contemptor, āri. freq. [ex contemno] cum acc. *To slight; to set little, or nothing, by,* *Litt.* ex *Plaut.* Contemno.

Contemptrix, icis. f. (1) *That scorns, or cares not for.* (2) *That fears not.* (1) Contemptrix superūm propago, *Ov. Met.* 1, 161. frigorū eruca, *Plin.* 19, 8. (2) turba pericli, *Sil.* 17, 415.

Contemptūrus, a, um. part. *About to contemn,* *Liv.* 4, 35.

Contemptus, a, um. part. *Slighted, despised, mean.* & adj. or, comp. *slimus, sup.* Homo vitā contemptā ac sordidā, *Cic. pro Planc.* 5. Nihil illo contemptius, *Id. Phil.* 3. Contemptiores magē erant atque avidi minūs, ubi al. contentiores, *Plaut. Pœn.* 2, 15. = Tenuissimus victus, atque contemptissimæ escæ, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 28.

Contemptus, ōis. m. verb. [à contemno] Contempt, despite, scorn, disdain, derision. Contemptu laborare, *To be despised and set at nought.* *Liv.* 6, 2. Contemptui habere, *To slight,* *Suet. Aug.* 93.

Contendens, tis. part. *Contending.* Contendens, nihil sibi admissum, cur cuiquam invisus esset, *Suet. Cal.* 15.

Contendo, ēre, di, sum & tum. (1) *To stretch, or strain.* (2) *Met. To rack.* (3) *To labour, or strive.* (4) *To march, to be on his way in all haste.* (5) *Met. To be earnest with one, in way of request; to press, or urge, one with entreaties.* (6) *To be positive in a thing, to undertake to make it good.* (7) *To compare, match, or set, together.* (8) *To quarrel, debate, fight, or dispute.* (9) *To struggle, to endeavour.* (10) *To hasten a journey.* (11) *To request, or sue for.* (1) Contende tenacia vincula, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 412. (2) Non libet in tales animos contendere curas, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 5, 11. (3) Litora cursu Contendunt petere, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 160. (4) Grave agmen ad Euphratem contendit, *Curt.* 3, 7, 1. (5) Omni studio à te contendo, *Cic. ad Brut.* 14. (6) Ut Asclepiades

contendit, *Cels. præf.* 1, 1. (7) Nemo nostrorum annales cum scripturâ eorum contenderit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 32. § Quid enim contendat hirundo cyncis? *Lucr.* 3, 6. consecutione *Grecæ.* (8) Contendunt verbis inter se, non pugnis, *Cic. Parad.* 3. = Qui stadium currit, eniti & contendere debet, ut vincat, *Id. Offic.* 5, 10. (9) Contendit omnes nervos Chrysippus, ut persuadeat, *Id. de Fato* 10. (10) § Plato in Ægyptum contendit, *Id.* § Contendere cursum aliquod, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 58. § ad aliquem, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 834. § ut ad castra perveniat, *Cic.* Dehinc Romanam contendit, *Sall. B. J.* 12. (11) Magistratus à populo summā ambitione contenditur, *Cic. in Verr.*

Contendor, i. pass. *To be sued, or fought, for, &c.* Propter magnitudinem potestatis hic magistratus à populo summā ambitione contenditur, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 53.

Contēnebrat, āvit. imperf. *It waxeth night, it grows dark,* *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2.

Contensus, a, um. adj. *Very quick, or swift,* *G. ex Lucr.*

Contentē, adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Closely, straitly.* (2) *Forceably.* (3) *Earnestly, vehemently.* (1) = Aliquem arētē, contentēque habere, *To keep one short, and allow him no liberty,* *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 64. (2) Plaga hōc gravior, quod est missa contentiūs, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 24. (3) M. Antonium cūm pro se contentē diceret, vidi terram tangere, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 24.

Contentim, adv. *Earnestly, or hastily,* *G. ex Curt.*

Contentio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A straining, or stretching.* (2) *An effort, or enforcement.* (3) *Eagerness, vehemency.* (4) *Strife, a law-suit, debate, quarrel, a brawling, a dispute.* (5) *A comparison, or considering of things together.* (6) *A rhetorical scheme.* (7) *An equality, or suitableness of the parts to themselves.* (1) Vocis contentio, & submissio, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 41. (2) Contentio ingenii, animi, virium, *Id.* (3) Pugna summā contentione pugnata, *Id. pro Mur.* 16. (4) Non de terminis, sed de totā possessione contentio, *Id. Acad.* 4, 43. (5) Quædam hominum ipsorum videtur facienda esse contentio, *Id. pro Planc.* 2. (6) Ad *Herenn.* 4, 1, 15, & 45. (7) Gravitatis & ponderum contentio, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 45.

Contentiōsus, a, um. adj. *Contentious, vehement, earnest, quarrelsome, stubborn,* *Plin. Epist.* 2, 19. = pugna, *Ibid.*

Contentus, a, um. part. [à contineor] (1) Contained, held. (2) Adj. Content, satisfied, well pleased with what he hath. (1) *Litt. sed nullo auctore cit.* (2) § Cum ablat. intelligitur in. Nescio an satius fuerit populo Romano Siciliā & Africā contento fuisse, *Flor.* 3, 12, 6. Paucis contentus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 74. § equorum, *Curt.* § retinere titulum, *Paterc.* 2, 49, 5.

Contentus, a, um. part. [à contendor] (1) Stretched. (2) Girded. (3) Bent, or drawn, as a bow. (4) Drawn, or screwed, close. (5) Met. Speedy. (1) Contenta cervix, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 536. (2) Onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 23. (3) Insonuit contento nervus ab arcu, *Ov. Met.* 6, 286. (4) = Tormenta telorum ed. graviore emissiones habent, quod sunt contenta, atque adducta vehementius, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 24. (5) Contento cursu classis Italianam petebat, *Id. pro Mur.* 15.

Contērebro, āre. *To bore through,* *Lex. ex Gell.* Terebro.

Contērendus, a, um. part. *To be bruised together.* Cochleæ cum testis suis comburendæ, conterendæque, *Cels.* 5, 21.

Contermīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An adjoining to, or bordering on,* *Litt. ex Liv.*

Contermīnatus, a, um. part. *Bordered on,* *Litt. ex Liv.*

Contermīnium, i. n. *A bordering, or neighbourhood.* Eadem & Pharanitis in conterminio Arabiæ, *Plin.* 37, 40. edit. *Hard.*

Contermīno, āre. neut. *To border upon a place,* *Amm.* 14, 6.

Conterminus, a, um. adj. (1) *Bounding, or bordering, near together;ighb.* (2) *Also, subst. A borderer.* (1) Terræ domus est contermina nostræ, *Ov. Met.* 1, 774. (2) Nisi Autolicus ille cuiquam potuit tolerabilis esse conterminus, *Col.* 1, 3.

|| Conternatio, ōnis. f. *A dividing by three, R. ex Hyg.*

|| Conternatus, a, um. adj. *Parted into companies by threes, R. ex Liv. certè Hygin. de limit. pag. 191, edit. Gæf.*

Contero, ēre, trivi, itum. act. (1) *To break, or bruise, small; to bray, or pound, in a mortar.* (2) *Met. To waste, or consume.* (3) *To spend, or pass over.* (4) *To wear out with using.* (5) *To weary, or tease, one.* (6) *To make light of, to despise.* (1) Conterere radicem in pulverem, *Plin.* 26, 11. (2) = *Quid ego huc recursam, aut operam sumam, aut conteram?* *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 54. (3) *Totum hunc contrivi diem, Ter. Hec.* 5, 3, 17. (4) *Ufu ferrum conterere, Ov. A. Am.* 91. (5) *Conteris tu tuâ me oratione, mulier, Plaut. Cist.* 2, 3, 65. (6) = *Reliqua ex collatione facile est conterere, atque contemnere, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 30.

Contētor, i. pass. *To be worn out, to be tired, or wearied, &c. Cū in causis, & in negotiis, & in foro, conteramur, Cic. Orat.* 1, 58.

Conterrāneus, a, um. adj. [*ex con & terra*] *Castrense vocab. A country-man, of the same country, Plin. in præf. † Popularis, Cic.*

Conterreo, ēre, ui, itum. act. *To make afraid, to put in fear, to affright, to astonish, to scare, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 49. & *Col.* 7, 12. *Multitudo pacem poscentium conterrui, Liv.* 2, 39.

|| Conterrūto, āre. act. *To put in fear, Litt. ex Stat.*

Conterrītus, a, um. part. *Put in fear, affrighted, scared. Aspectu conterrītus, Virg. Æn.* 3, 53. *Couf. Liv.* 2, 34. & *Curt.* 3, 12.

Contestans, tis. part. *Calling to witness, Cic. Verr.* 4, 29. & *pro Flacc.* 40.

|| Contestatio, ōnis. f. verb. voc. forense. *A contesting.* ¶ *Litis contestatio, The opening of the cause before the witnesses, a trial of a cause, Ulp. † Cognitio.*

|| Contestatō, adv. i. e. *testibus adhibitis, In presence of witnesses, Ulp.*

Contestātus, a, um. part. *Witnessed, proved by witnesses, well known. A contestatā virtute majorem non degeneravit, Cic. pro Flacc.* 11.

Contestor, ātus sum. dep. [*contestari est cūm uterque reus dicit; Testes estote, Fest.*] *To call to witness, to make protestation of a thing. Deos hominesque contestans, Cic. Verr.* 4, 29. ¶ *Contestari litem, To put in the plaintiff's declaration, and the defendant's answer, Id. pro Q. Rosc.* 12.

Contexto, ēre, ui, tum. act. (1) *To weave, or join to.* (2) *To tie together.* (3) *Met. To join, or twist, together.* (4) *To forge, or devise.* (1) *Contextere villos, Cic. Vid. Contextus.* (2) § *Lilla amarantis contextere, Tib.* 3, 4, 33. (3) ¶ § *extrema cum primis, To make all of a piece, Cic. Fam.* 10, 13. (4) *At quā fēstivè crimen contextitur, Id. pro Deiot.* 6.

Contextē, adv. *Closely, compactly, without interruption, jointly, or together.* = *Omnia naturali colligatione confertè contextēque fiunt, Cic. de Fato,* 14.

Contextim, adv. *Of one piece, interweavingly, Plin.* 10, 53.

|| Contextio, ōnis. f. verb. *A contexture, or composition, Macrobr. † Contextus.*

|| Contextūra, æ. f. *A composition, or making a thing; a contexture, Lex. ex Vitr.*

Contextus, a, um. part. *Woven, wrought together, entered, made up, or claped together. Ut ovium villis confectis atque contextis homines vestiantur, Cic. N. D.* 2, 63.

Contextus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A weaving, or plaiting, together.* (2) *A composition.* (3) *The form and style of a continued discourse, a text, or context.* (1) *Pinnarum contextu tegumenta corpori faciebat, Cic. ex Acc.* (2) *Eorum contextum vis deberet dissolvere, Lucr.* 1, 244. (3) = *Contextus, & continuatio sermonis, Quint. Inst.* Or. 8, 1.

Conticeo, ēre, ui. n. (1) *To hold one's peace, to keep silence, to become dumb, or speechless.* (2) *Met. To desist, or cease.* (1) *Conscientia convictus repente conticuit, Cic. Cat.* 2, 5. (2) = *Studium nostrum conticuit subito & obmutuit, Id. de Cl. Orat.* 94.

Conticesco, ēre. incept. *To hold one's peace, to be hush, or still.* Conticescebat tumultus, *Liv.* 25, 10. § *De re aliquā conticescere, Cic. pro Marc.* 3. § *ad casus aliquos, Quint.* 6, 1.

Conticinium, i. n. [*à conticeo*] (1) *The dead time of the night, when all is still, and people are in their first sleep.* (2) = *The time betwixt cock crowing, and the break of day.* (1) *Redito huc conticinio, Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 95. (2) *Macrobr. Sat.* 1, 3.

† Conticisco, pro conticesco. *Fores creperunt, conticiscam, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 4, fin.

Contignatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The raftering, or rearing up, of a house; the boarding of a house.* (2) *A floor, a story of a house.* (1) *Cæf. B. C.* 2, 9. (2) *Liv.* 21, 62.

Contignātus, a, um. part. *Raftered, or floored, and built into stories, Cæf. B. C.* 2, 15.

Contigno, āre. act. *To rafter, or floor, a house, Plin.* 9, 3.

Contiguus, a, um. adj. [*ex cōn & tango*] *That toucheth, or is next to; very near, contiguous, adjoining. Contiguas habere domos, Ov. Met.* 3, 57.

Continctus, a, um. part. *Died, or coloured, Croci continctâ colore, Lucr.* 6, 1186.

Contīnens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Adjoining, or next, to; joining together.* (2) *Adject. Of one piece, close, in close array.* (3) *Continual, without intermission, or space between.* (4) *Not interrupted.* (5) *Continent, keeping his desires within bounds, moderate.* (6) *Temperate, chaste, virtuous, modest.* (1) = *Continentia fundo alicujus prædia atque adjuncta, Cic. pro Cæc.* 4. (2) *Continenti agmine septi, Liv.* 2, 50. *Continens agmen migrantium, Id.* 1, 29. (3) *Imber continens per totam noctem, Id. ¶ Continenti spiritu, With one breath, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 57. (4) ¶ *Nihil te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo, Id. Tusc.* 1, 8. (5) *Non intemperanter concupiscere continentis debet dici, Nep. Att.* 13. *Ne continentior in vitâ hominum, quàm in pecuniâ, fuisse videatur, Cæf. B. C.* 1, 23. *Majores nostri continentissimi homines, Cic. Parad.* 1, 1, 5. (6) = *Præter alios meum virum sui rata siccum, frugi, continentem, amantem uxoris maximè, Plaut. Asin.* 5, 2, 5. *Continens, clemens, patientisque admirandum in modum, Nep. Epam.* 3.

Continentia, um. n. pl. *The hinge, or principal points, of a matter in controversy, Cic.*

Continendus, a, um. part. *To be held, or kept, in. Nares eadem tantummodo habenâ continendæ sunt, Cæf.* 8, 5.

Contīnens, tis. f. sc. terra. *The continent, or main land, Plin.* 5, 29. *Continens terra, Nep. Them.* 3.

Contīnenter, adv. (1) *Continently, chaste, soberly, sparingly, closely.* (2) *Also continually, without intermission.* (1) = *Honestum est parcè, continenter, severè, sobriè, vivere, Cic. Off.* 1, 30. (2) *Cū esset pugnatum continenter horas quinque, Cæf. B. C.* 1, 46.

Continentia, æ. f. (1) *A keeping, or holding, in.* (2) *Met. Continency, chastity, temperance, abstinence from pleasure, or covetousness; forbearance.* (3) ¶ *Also a joining, or bordering, of countries; nearness.* (1) *Edictum dicitur meditatus, quo veniam daret statum crepitumque ventris in convivio emittendi, cū periclitatum quendam præ pudore ex continentia reperisset, Suet. Claud.* 32. (2) *Continentia in victu omni atque cultu corporis tuendi causâ & in prætermittendis voluptatibus, Cic. Offic.* 2, 24. (3) *Continentia regionum, Macrobr.* 5, 15.

Contineo, ēre, ui, entum. act. [*ex con & teneo*] (1) *To hold together.* (2) *Abfol. To hold.* (3) *To keep up, or hold in.* (4) *Met. To keep close, or secret.* (5) *To keep within bounds.* (6) *To keep back, or hinder.* (7) *To stop, or*

bind. (8) *To coerce, to bridle, to rule, to govern.* (9) *To forbear, to refrain.* (10) *To keep close, as masters do their pupils.* (11) *To contain, to comprise, to comprehend.* (12) *To conserve, or preserve.* (1) *Trabes singulæ singulis taxibus continere, Cæf. B. G.* 6, 23. (2) *Animo maiè fit, contine, quæso, caput, Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 26. (3) *Belluas immanes septis continere, Cic. Phil.* 13, 3. *canes per diem catenis, Col.* 7, 12. (4) = *Quæ vera audivi, taceo & contineo optimè, Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 23. ¶ *Petimus ab Antonio, ut ea quæ continet, neque adhuc protulit, explicet nobis, Sc. Cic.* (5) *Exercitum castris continuit, Cæf. B. G.* 1, 48. (6) = *An te auspiciū commemoratum est? an tempestas continet? Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 58. (7) *Corpus si pro profluvio laborat, continere, Cæf. Præf.* Continuit animam, *Luc.* 8, 616. (8) = *Continere & regere appetitiones, Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9. *Contineant milites à seditione, Liv.* 3, 50. (9) *Nimis ægrè risum continui, Plaut. Asin.* 3, 2, 36. *Vix videtur continere lacrimas, Id. Most.* 3, 2, 137. (10) *In quâ quidem quæstione nos te continebimus, Cic. Trebatio, Fam.* 7, 19. *vid. locum integrum.* (11) = *Coërcet & continet mundus omnia suo complexu, Id. N. D.* 2, 22. *Continet epistola tertia, esse tibi redditam orationem pro Clario, Plin. Ep.* 9, 28. (12) = *Lex ipsa naturæ, quæ utilitatem hominum conservat & continet, Cic. Offic.* 3, 6.

Contīneor, ēri. pass. *To be contained, or comprised, &c. In quo foro omnis æquitas continetur, Cic. Cat.* 4, 1.

Contingens, tis. part. (1) *Touching.* (2) *Met. Relating to.* (3) ¶ *Adj. Chanceing, or happening; contingent; that may, or may not, be.* (1) *Luna terram penè contingens, Cic. de Div.* 2, 43. (2) ¶ *Nullo gradu contingens Cæsarum domum, No kin to the Cæsars, Suet. Galb.* 2. (3) *Bud. ex philosophorum usu præcipuè.*

Contingit, imperf. *It happens, or falls out. Hanc mihi expetivi, contigit, Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 13.

Contingo, ēre, tigi, tactum. act. [*ex con & tango*] (1) *To touch, or lay hold of; to handle.* (2) *Abfol. To touch.* (3) *To hit.* (4) *To arrive at.* (5) *Also to reach to.* (6) *To affect, or influence.* (7) *To be akin to.* (8) *To befall one.* (9) *To attain to.* (1) *Funem manu contingere gaudet, Virg. Æn.* 2, 239. (2) *Curato ne inter sese contingant, Col.* 5, 10. (3) *Avem contingere ferro Non valuit, Virg. Æn.* 5, 509. (4) *Contingere portum, Ov. Met.* 3, 634. (5) *Radices montis ripæ fluminis contingunt, Cæf. B. G.* 1, 38. (6) *Cura contingit animum, Val. Flacc.* 7, 173. (7) *Deos quoniam propius contingis, Hor. Sat.* 2, 6. (8) *Id in magnis animis plerumquè contingit, Cic. Offic.* 1, 22. (9) *Pietas finem contigit illa suum, Ov. de Ponto,* 4, 8, 38.

Contingor, i. pass. *To be touched, or reached, &c. Liv.* 29, 8. ¶ *Crimine contingi, To be guilty, or accessory to it, Ulp. Vid. Contingo.*

Contingo, ēre, xi, nctum. part. [*ex con & tingo*] (1) *To anoint.* (2) *To season.* (1) *Contingunt corpus amurcæ, Virg. Geor.* 3, 448. (2) *Parco sale contingunt, Id. Geor.* 3, 403.

Contīnuans, tis. *Continuing.* *Continuantes unumquodque prænomen per ternas personas, Suet. Neron.* 1.

Contīnuatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A joining without interruption, a continuation. Continuatio imbrum, Cæf. B. G.* 3 *prope fin.* = *Quædam continuatio, seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D.* 1, 4, *verborum, Id. de Orat.* 3, 13.

Contīnuātus, a, um. part. (1) *Continued, or joined together.* (2) *Contiguous.* (1) = *Continuata & conjuncta verba, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 37. ¶ *singula, Id.* *Continuati clunibus diversi affiunt tauri, Varr.* 2, 9, 3. (2) *Domus continuata foro, Ov. Pont.* 4, 15, 16.

Contīnuè, adv. *Daily, Quint.* 2, 20.

Contīnuitas, ātis. f. *The continuity, or whole length, depth, &c. Plin.* 8, 30.

Contīnuò, adv. (1) *By and by, presently, forthwith, immediately.* (2) *Therefore, for that reason.* (1)

(1) Continuo hinc, adero, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 96. *Æ* Cur tantò post potiùsque continuo queri malueris? *Cic.* (2) *Æ*que contigit omnibus fidibus, ut incontentæ sint; illud non continuo, ut *æque incontentæ*, *Id. de Fin.* 4, 27.

Continuo, *äre. act.* (1) *To continue, persevere, or hold on.* (2) Also *to join, to close together.*

(1) Duabus noctibus perpotationem continuavit, *Plin.* 14, 22. (2) Aliæ alias atomi, apprehendentes, continuantur, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20.

¶ Continuare domos mœnibus, *To build them close together*, *Liv.* 12.

Continuor, *äri. pass.* *To be continued, or joined*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. Ut neque ædificia mœnibus interiore parte continuarentur, *Liv.* 1, 44.

Continuus, *a, um. adj.* [*à* contineo, ut assiduus ab assideo] (1) *Continual, without intermission, daily, constant.* (2) *Close together, touching each other, plain, even and uniform.* (1) Quæ inter continuum perdidit triennium, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 61. (2) *Æ* Nunc continuus, nunc intermissa, testæ villarum, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17. Continui agri, *Suet. J. Cæs.* 38. ¶ Continuus principis, *His constant companion*, *Tac.* † Coniunctissimus principis.

† Contollo, *äre. To bear, or lift up, together.*

¶ Contollam gradum, *I will march, stalk on, or mend my pace*, *Plaut. Aul.* 5, 1, 6.

Contonat, *imperf.* *It thunders.* Continuo contonat sonitu maximo, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 42.

¶ Contonde pro contunde, *Veget.* 2, 57, 3. & 3, 2, 4.

* ¶ Contor, *äri. dep.* [*à* conto nautarum pericâ quâ aquæ profunditatem explorant] *To sound, to feel the bottom in water.* *Met.* Also *to enquire diligently.* § Cum ex illo de me contaretur, *Cic. Att.* 11, 10, ubi al. cunctaretur. ¶ Raro occ. percontor, *freq.*

Contorquendus, *a, um. part.* *To be wrested, or wreathed, about.* *Met.* *To be moved*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 17.

Contorqueo, *äre, si, sum & tum. act.* (1) *To wind about, to twist.* (2) *To turn round, to whirl about.* (3) *To cast, sling, or hurl.* (1) Quæ verba contorquet! *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 26. (2) Contorquet cursum Capricornus, *Id. in Arat.* 61. (3) Ingentem viribus hastam contorsit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 51.

¶ Contorreo, *äre. To scorch, to broil, and burn up*, *Amm.* 18, 7. † Torreo.

¶ Contorsio, *önis. f. verb.* [*à* contorqueo] *A wresting, or writheing*, *Aug. Vid. Contortio.*

Contortè, *adv. ius, comp.* *Awry, wryly, forcedly, obscurely, intricately.* Ne quid contortè dicatur, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 9. Hæc à Stoicis concluduntur contortius, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 10.

¶ Contortilis, *e. adj.* *Writhe, or wrung, about*, *Litt. ex Stat.* sed q.

Contortio, *önis. f. verb.* *A wresting, or screwing.* Contortiones orationis, *Cic. de Fato*, 8.

Contortor, *önis. m. verb.* *A wracker, or wrester.* Legum contortor, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 27.

Contortulus, *a, um. adj.* [*dim. à* contortus] *Somewhat wrested*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 18.

Contortuplicatus, *a, um. part.* ¶ Longa nomina contortuplicata, *Writhe about in many folds, hard to be pronounced.* ¶ Hoc voc. more suo fecit Plautus, *Pers.* 4, 6, 26. Contortiones orationis vocat, *Cic. de Fato* 8.

Contortus, *a, um. part. & adj.* (1) *Hurled, or flung with force.* (2) *Violently turned about.* (3) *Entangled, intricate, perplexed.* (4) *Crisped, curled.* (5) *Wreathed, circled.* (1) Cuspis contorta lacerto, *Ov. Met.* 8, 345. (2) Contortis faucibus convertens in hostem, *Suet. Cæs.* 62. (3) Contorta & aculeata sophismata, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 24. (4) Impudicum crine contorto caput, *Sen. Hipp.* 707. (5) Cornua contorta, *Plin.* 11, 45. edit. *Hard.*

Contra, *præp. reg. acc.* (1) *Against, contrary to.* (2) *Over against, opposite to.* (1) Contra naturam vivere, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 6. (2) Quis hic est, qui contra me astat? *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 1, 13.

Contrà, *adv.* (1) *On the contrary, on the other hand.* (2) *Contrarywise, otherwise.* (3) *Opposite.* (4) Also *mutually, reciprocally.* (1) Si

laudabit hæc illius formam, tu hujus contrà, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 53. (2) Contrà quam ipse censuisset, *Cic. in Pison.* 8. Contrà ac dicta sunt, evenisse, *Id.* § Contrà atque oporteret, *Id.*

Clamare contrà quàm deceat, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 20.

(3) Stat contrà starique jubet, *Juv.* 3, 290.

¶ Non carus est auro contrà, *He is worth his weight in gold*, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 29. Contra ea pro contrà elegantissimè dixerunt Nepos in præfat. *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 74. & *Liv.* 2, 60. princ.

(4) Quæ me amat, quam contrà amo, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 23.

Contractio, *önis. f. verb.* [*à* contraho] (1) *A contraction, or shrinking in; a bending, or clinching.* (2) *Met.* *A contracting, or narrowing.* (3) Also *a figure in grammar, leaving out letters.*

(1) Contractio frontis, *Cic. pro Sext.* 8. superciliorum, *Id. Offic.* 1, 41. *Æ* Digitorum contractio facilis, facilisque porrectio, *Id. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) *Æ* Eodem vitio est effusio animi in lætitiâ, quo in dolore contractio, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 31.

(3) Ut sis pro si vis, sultis pro si vultis.

Contractiuncula, *æ. f.* [*dim. à* contractio] *A little twitch, a pinch.* Morsus & contractiuncula quædam animi relinquetur, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, c. extr.

¶ Contractorium, *i. n.* *A cord, a string*, *Suet. ascrib. Litt.* sed locum non dicit.

Contractura, *æ. f.* *The making of pillars small about the top*, *Vitruv.* 3, 2. & 5, 1.

Contractus, *a, um. part. & adj. or comp.* (1) *Gathered, mustered, or drawn, together.* (2) *Wrinkled, bended.* (3) *Met.* *Moderated.* (4) *Joined close.* (5) *Goten, procured.* (6) *Contracted, abridged, shortened.* (7) *Adj.* *Narrow, strait, difficult.* (1) Contractus exercitus, *Liv.* 27, 41. (2) Contracta frons, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 125. (3) Contractâ melius parvâ cupidine vestigalia porrigam, *Id. Od.* 3, 16, 39. (4) Consuetudines & familiaritates contractæ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. (5) Culpâ contractum malum ægritudine acriorem facit, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 22. (6) = Ambitus verborum contractus, & brevis, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 44. Noctes contractiores, *Id. Parad.* 1, studia, *Id. pro Cæl.* 31. (7) Contracta & adducta res in angustum, *Id. de Amic.* 5.

Contractus, *ûs. m.* (1) ¶ *A contract, covenant, or bargain.* (2) *A lessening, or making smaller.* (1) Apud JCC. (2) Quò minus habuerit atior columna contractum, *Vir.* 3, 3. *Conf. Varr.* 1, 68.

Contrādicens, *tis. Contradicting.* Contradicente nullo, *Sueton. Jul. Cæs.* 20.

Contrādico, *äre, xi, etum. act.* [*ex* contrà & dico] *To contradict, gainsay, or oppose*, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 17.

Contrādicor, *i. pass.* *To be contradicted, or refuted*, *Cic.*

Contrādictio, *önis. f. verb.* *A contradicting, a speaking contrary to, an objection.* *Quint. Orat.* 3, 8.

¶ Contrādo, *äre, dīdi, tum.* *To deliver.* Fidem dictis contradere, *Lucr.* 1, 402. ubi al. conradere.

Contrādo, *äre. To go contrary, or against; to contradict.* Sententiæ Cassii nemo unus contraire ausus est, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 45. Nonne putatis Sævos Libyæ contraire leone? *Stat. Theb.* 9, 16.

Contrahendus, *a, um. part.* *To be contracted, transacted, or done; to be bargained for, &c.* = Appetitus omnes contrahendi, sedandique sunt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 29. Negotiis contrahendis implicari, *Ibid.* 2, 11.

Contraho, *äre, xi, etum. act.* (1) *To draw, or get, together; to gather, to pick up, to muster.* (2) *To pluck, or shrink in.* (3) *To procure, or get.* (4) *To contract, to bargain, to have to do with.* (5) *To shorten, or abridge.* (1) *Æ* Amicitia omnia contrahit, discordia dissipat, *Cic. de Am.* 7. (2) *Æ* Partes quæ sunt infia dilatantur, quæ autem supra, contrahuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (3) Virtus contrahit amicitiam, *Id. de Am.* 14. (4) Cum illo nemo rationem, nemo rem ullam contrahebat, *Id. pro Cluent.* 14. (5) Contrahere orationem, *Id. Part. Or.* 7. *Æ* dilatate, *Ibid.* ¶ Contrahere æs alienum, *To run into debt*, *Id. Qu. fr.* 1, 1. vela, *to furl the sails*, *Id. Att.* 1, 13. collum, *to shrink in his neck*, *Id.*

Tusc. 2, 17. lac, *to turn, or curdle, milk*, *Plin.* 23, 7. animum, *to faden the mind*, *Cic. cicatricem, to close up*, *Plin.* 12, 17. ventiem, *to bind, or make costly*, *Id.* 22, 10.

Contrahor, *i. pass.* *To be contracted, or drawn together; to be shrunk in, &c.* Contrahitur plus nummorum, *Col.* 12, 50, 20. *Vid. Contraho.*

Contrāliceor, *äri. dep.* *To cheapen, or offer money for what another is about to buy.* Illo licente, contraherici audet nemo, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 18. sed forte contrā liceri, divisè rect.

Contrāpōsitus, *a, um. part.* *Opposite, contrary to*, *Quint.* 9, 3.

Contrāriè, *adv.* *Contrarily, on the contrary.* In quo aut ambiguit quid sit scriptum, aut contrariè, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 31.

¶ Contrārietas, *äis. f.* *Contrariety, opposition, disagreement*, *Macro. S. Scip.* 2, 15.

¶ Contrārio, *äre. act.* *To thwart, or act contrary to one*, *Prosp.*

Contrārius, *a, um. adj.* (1) *Contrary to, repugnant, burtfull.* (2) *Althwart, directly over against.* (1) = Contrariis, diversis, & pugnantibus inter se studiis, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 5. v. *Col.* 8, 17, 5. & 5, 9, 11. (2) § Rapido contrarius orbi, *Ov. Met.* 2, 73. § Vitia virtutum sunt contraria, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 24.

¶ Contrāscriptum, *i. n.* *A thing written against one; a reply, or rejoinder; an answer*, *Cic. Attic.* 16. ubi al. leg. contrā scriptum, *divisè.*

Contrāvenio, *äre, ni, tum.* *To come against, to speak against one, to accuse, to oppose*, *Cic. in Verr.* 2, 43. & *Tusc.* 1, 23.

¶ Contrāvenitur, *imperf.* *Opposition is made.* Si quæ ex parte contraveniretur, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 28. ubi tamen al. contrā veniretur *divisè leg.*

Contrēctābīlīter, *adv.* *Palpably, manifestly*, *Lucr.* 4, 664.

Contrēctandus, *a, um. part.* *To handle, or be handled.* Contrēctandæ pecuniæ cupidine incensus, *Suet. Calig.* 42.

Contrēctatio, *önis. f. verb.* *A touching, or handling; dalliance*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 27.

Contrēctatus, *a, um. part.* *Handled.* Liber contrēctatus manibus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 11.

Contrēcto, *äre. act.* [*ex* con & tracto] (1) *To touch often.* *Met.* *To handle, or treat of.* (2) *To peruse.* (3) *Euphem.* *To meddle with, to be concerned with, to lie with.* (1) *Vid. Contrēctatus.* Hæc facilius divulsa contrēctant, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 6. (2) Oculis contrēctare aliquid, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 12. (3) Contrēctare aliorum uxores, *Suet. Dom.* 1.

Contrēctor, *äri. pass.* *To be handled, or meddled with.* Ne contrēctentur pocula, *Col.* 12, 4.

Contrēmisco, *äre. incept.* (1) *Neut.* *To tremble for fear.* (2) *Act.* *To be afraid of.* (1) Totâ mente atque omnibus artibus contremiscere, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 26. (2) Non contremiscamus injurias, *Sen. Ep.* 65. fin.

Contrēmo, *äre, ui.* (1) *Neut.* *to tremble, to quake, to shake.* (2) *Act.* *To tremble at, to fear.* (3) *To waver, or falter.* (1) Cælum tonitru contremittit, *Pacuv.* apud *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 39. (2) Periculum contremuit domus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 8. (3) Nunquam fides, virtusque contremuit, *Cic. pro Sext.* 31.

Contribuendus, *a, um. part.* *To be given, or allowed*, *Cic. pro Mil.* 30.

¶ Contribūlis, *e. adj.* *Of one tribe, or kindred*, *Sid.* † Tribulis, *Cic.*

Contribuo, *äre, ui, utum. act.* (1) *To contribute, to allow.* (2) *To attribute, to give.* (3) *To account, or reckon, among.* (4) *To divide, to distribute.* (1) = Pecuniam ad eam rem dare, contribuere, solvere jubeant, *Cic. Philip.* 14. fin. (2) Quæ mihi contribuenda laus esset, *Id. pro Mil.* 30. (3) Contribuere medicam leguminibus, *Col.* 2, 9, 17. ¶ Contribuere se alicui, *To join themselves to*, *Liv.* 38, 3. (4) Contribuere in regna, *Plin.* 5, 18.

Contribuor, *i. pass.* *To be reckoned, or accounted, &c.* In regna contribuuntur tetrarchiæ, *Plin.* 5, 18.

¶ Contributarius, *i. m.* *A contributor to any thing*, *Dig.* † Qui contribuit.

|| **Contributio**, adv. *Tribe by tribe*, Dig. 4. **Tributum**.

|| **Contributio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A contribution*, when every one pays his share, JCC. 4. **Tributum**, tributi confectio, Cic.

|| **Contributor**, ōris, m. verb. *That gives his part to any thing, a contributor*. 4. **Qui contribuit**.

Contributus, a, um, part. (1) *Contributed*, or given; counted, or reckoned. (2) *Under the same government*. (1) *Contributa vitæ remedia*, Plin. 32, 4. (2) Cæf. B. C. 1, 60.

Contristatus, a, um, part. *Grieved*. **Contristatæ** gravi servitio, Col. 8, 8, 4. *injuriam*, Id. 9, 14, 11.

Contristo, āre, aēt. (i. e. tristem facio.) (1) *To make sorry, heavy, or sad*. (2) *Met. To make dark, or lowering*. (1) *Contristavit hæc sententia Balbum*, Cæf. Cic. (2) *Contristat Aquarius annum*, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 36.

Contristor, āri, pass. *To be out of heart, to look forlornly*. *Tota arbor contristabitur*, Col. 5, 9. **Contristari** æstu, caloribus, Id. 3, 2, 20. & 3, 20, 1.

|| **Contritio**, ōnis, f. verb. *Contrition, sorrow for sin, regret; a bruising, or breaking*, Laët. 4. **Dolor ex recordatione flagitii ortus**.

|| **Contritor**, ōris, m. verb. [*à contero*] *A wearer out of any thing*. **Compedium contritor**, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 15. *ubi al. compedum tritor*.

Contritus, a, um, part. [*à conteror*] (1) *Broken, brayed, or bruised, small*. (2) *Worn, much used, common*. (1) *Herba cum caseo, in vino contrita*, Plin. 20, 13. (2) = *Communia & contrita præcepta*, Cic. de Orat. 1.

Contröversia, æ, f. *A controversy, debate, variance, dispute, quarrel*. ¶ *Sine contröversia*, Undoubtedly, Cic. Off. 3, 2. = *Contentio*, lis, Id.

Contröversiosus, a, um, adj. *Full of controversy, or variance; contentious, litigious*, Liv. 3, ult.

|| **Contröversor**, ātus sum, dep. *To contest, or be at variance; to controvert*. = *Inter se contröversari, & concertare*, Cic. ex Protog. ap. Prisc. 8.

Contröversus, a, um, part. [*à contrövertor*] & adj. (1) *Doubtful, contröverted, debated, disputed*. (2) *Also quarrelsome, litigious*. (1) = *Dubium & contröversum*, Cic. de Div. 2, 50. = *Res contröversa & plena diffensionis*, Id. de Leg. 1, 20. *Contröverso jure*, Liv. 3, 55. (2) *Gens acuta & contröversa*, Cic. de Clar. Orat.

Contrucidatus, a, um, part. *Wounded grievously, left for dead*, *Contrucidatum corpus*, Cic. pro Sest. 20.

Contrucidō, āre, *To kill, or slay; to butcher*. *Misit qui universos contrucidarent*, Suet. Cal. 28.

Contrüdo, ãre, si, sum, aēt. *To thrust together, to crowd in*. *Contrudere in balneas*, Cic. pro Cæl. in dolum, Varr. 1, 54, 2.

Contrüdor, i, pass. *To be thrust, ramed, or packed together*. *Eodem piratas contrüdi imperarant*, Cic. Verr. 5, 27.

Contrunco, āre, (1) *To mangle, to chop; to back, or beat, in pieces; to cut off by the stumps*. (2) *Met. To diminish*. (1) *Ego illos contrunco* duobus folis iëibus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 51. (2) *Meum ne contruncent cibum*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 48.

Contrüsus, a, um, part. *Thrust, or thrashed together*. *Casis contrüsa corpora*, Lucr. 6, 1253.

Contubernālis, e, adj. [*ex con & taberna*] *Belonging to the same quarters*. ¶ *Contubernalis mulier, a servant's wife, or mate*, Col. 1, 8, 5.

Contubernālis, is, c. g. (1) *A comrade, or chamber-fellow; a companion*. (2) *A colleague, or partner, in an office*. (1) Cic. pro Lig. 7. *Conserua & contubernalis*, Plin. 36, 12. (2) Cic. de Clar. Orat. 27.

Contubernium, i, n. (1) || *A company of soldiers that lodge in the same tent, or are billeted, or quartered, together; a file of soldiers under a serjeant*. (2) *Meton. The hut, or tent, itself*. (3) *Hence it signifies fellowship in one house*. (4) *Conversation, company, acquaintance*. (5) *Also the marriage with a servant, or of servants with one another*. (6) *An unlawfull familiarity*. (1) ||

Depositis in contubernio armis vallum relinquebant, Cæf. B. C. 3, 76. (3) Suet. Cal. 10. (4) *Magnos viros non schola, sed contubernium facit*, Sen. Ep. 6. (5) Curt. 5, 5, 20. (6) Suet. Cæf. 49. Cal. 36. Vesp. 3. **Contuendus**, a, um, part. *To be looked upon*. *A contuendis nos malis avocat*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16. **Contuens**, tis, part. *Beholding, or looking upon*, Cic. de Orat. 3.

Contueor, itus sum, dep. *To look wistfully upon, to survey*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20. *Conf. Varr. 2, 5, 16. unde*

Contuütus, a, um, part. *Having steadfastly beheld*, Suet. Aug. 94. &

Contuütus, üs, m. verb. (1) *An earnest behold-ing, or steadfast looking*. (2) *Sight, presence*. (1) *Oculorum contuütus*, Cic. pro Sest. 54. *sed. Varr. codd.* (2) *Cognatos fugat à suo contuütu*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 28.

Contümācia, æ, f. [*à contumax*] (1) *Stubbornness, insolence, willfulness, haughtiness, fullness, peevishness, contumacy*. (2) *Sometimes in a good sense; Stoutness, resolution*. (1) = *Ilia tua singularis significatur insolentia, superbia, contumacia*, Cic. Verr. 4, 41. ¶ *Contumacia oris, hardness*, Liv. 2, 61. (2) *Adhibuit liberam contumaciam à magnitudine animi indutam, non à superbiâ*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.

Contümāciter, adv. iüs, comp. (1) *Stubbornly, forwardly, proudly*. (2) *With great reluctance*. (1) = *Contumaciter, arroganter, & ἀκρονόμως*, lolet scribere, Cic. Attic. 6, 1. (2) *Gemma sculpturæ contumaciter resistunt*, Plin. 37, 7. *Id lignum contumaciüs transmittit ferrum*, Id. 16, 40.

Contümāx, ācis, adj. or, comp. *Stimulus, sup. [à contumeo]* (1) *Swelling, contemptuous, haughty, insolent*. (2) *Rebellious, contumacious*. (3) *Hard and stiff*. (4) *Resty, headstrong, heady, curst*. (5) *In a good sense; constant, steady*. (1) & in superiores contumax, in æquos & pares fastidiosus, Ad. Herenn. 4, 40. (2) *Populus contumax regibus suis*, Sen. Thyest. 649. *Fortuna contumacissimum quemque aggreditur*, Sen. de Provid. 3. *Quis contumacior?* Cic. Verr. 2, extr. (3) *Amomum contumax fricanti*, Plin. 12, 13. (4) *Uc contumaces boves gravissima opera non recusent*, Col. 6, 2. (5) *Contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides*, Tac. Hist. 1, 3, 2. ¶ *Contumax mori, Loth to die, a long time a dieing*, Plin. 16, 10. *Contumax syllaba, A syllable hard to be fettered in verse*, vid. Mart. 9, 12, Ov. 4. de Pont. 12 & 14.

Contümēlia, æ, f. [*à contumeo*] (1) *A haughty speech, tending to depreciate, or lessen, another, and so distinguished sometimes from injuria, which, though worse in effect, in opinion is not so*. (2) *A bitter taunt, a sarcasm*. (3) *A pastquinade, a sharp piece of raillery, wit*. (4) *Foul language, scurrility, saucyness, railing*. (5) *An affront in deeds, as well as words; an injury coupled with contempt*. (6) *A scornfull speech, brunt, or onset*. (1) & Non modò per injuriam, sed etiam per contumeliā exprimere frumentum, Cic. Verr. 3, 55. *Magnā verborum contumeliā interrogans, solerentne veterani milites fugere?* Cæf. B. C. 3, 72. (2) *Non sine verborum contumeliâ sæviit*. *Uni enim suppliciter sepulturam petenti respondisse dicitur, jam istam volucrum fore potestatem*, Suet. Aug. 13. (3) *Contumelia quæ petulantius jacitur, convicium, si facetiüs, urbanitas vocatur*, Cic. pro Cæl. 3. (4) *An ille unquam expugnavit carcerem patriam tuam?* HA. *Contumeliā si dices, audies*, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 77. *Adde & exemplum notione superiore allatum*. (5) *Contumeliā facere*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 27. & Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 82. *Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 5. & Contumeliā facere pro pati, ut minus*

Latinum notare videtur Cicero in verbis Antonii triumviri, quæ reperies, Philipp. 3, 8. injuriæ, ut aliqui contendunt. (6) = *Naves totæ factæ ex robore, ad quamvis vim & contumeliā perferendam*, Cæf. B. G. 3, 4. *elegantissimè, cum pleræque naves ventis ludibrium debeant*. **Contümēliösè**, adv. iüs, comp. *Stimulus, sup. Spitefully, reproachfully, outrageously, disdainfully*.

Contümēliösè, adv. iüs, comp. *Stimulus, sup. Spitefully, reproachfully, outrageously, disdainfully*.

= *Cum de absentibus maledicè, contumeliösèque dicitur*, Cic. Off. 1, 37. *Contumeliösus facta injuria*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 1. *Cum tu ei contumeliösissimè maledicas*, Cic. in Vatin. 12.

Contümēliösus, a, um, adj. *Stimulus, sup. Reproachfull, outrageous, insolent, contumelious, abusive*. *Beneficium contumeliösus*, Cic. Att. 15, 2. **Contumeliösissimum verbum**, Quintil. 2, 12. *sub. fin. vid. & Suet. Dom. 2, 3, 2.*

|| **Contümēo**, es, ui, ère, & **Contümēesco**, is, ui, ère, neut. *To swell together*, Marcell.

|| **Contümülatio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A burying, or entombing*, Aug. 4. **Sepultura**.

|| **Contümülātus**, a, um, part. *Interred, entombed*, Lex. ex Stat.

Contümülo, āre, aēt. *To inter, bury, or lay in the grave*. *Aggesta contumulavit humo*, Mart. 8, 57. ¶ *Perdices ovis stragulum molli pulvere contumulant*, *Make their nests in the dust*, Plin. 10, 33.

Contümülor, āri, pass. *To be buried, interred, or entombed*. *Ut patriâ contumularer humo*, Ov. Trist. 3, 3, 33.

Contundo, ère, tündi, tūsum, aēt. (1) *To beat, or knock*. (2) *To thump, or bang*. (3) *To batter, or bruise*. (4) *To strike down*. (5) *Met. To take one a pin lower, to repress*. (6) *To tame*. (7) *To mitigate, or assuage*. (1) *Ferreis pilis contundere*, Col. 7, 7. (2) *Cæstibus contundere*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17. (3) *Hic homo me pugnis contudit*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 46. (4) *Diram qui contudit hydram*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10. (5) *Contudi animum, & fortasse vici, si permansero*, Cic. ad Att. 12, 44. (6) = *Contundere, & frangere exultantis prædonis audaciam*, Id. Phil. 13, 13. (7) *Simul atque boves iras contuderint, manu producantur*, Col. 6, 2.

Contundor, i, pass. *To be beaten, or banged*. *Met. To be tamed, &c.* *Crebro ictu contundi*, Claud. 3. *Rapt. Prof. 427.*

Contuor, itus sum, dep. *To behold, to spy, or see*. *Sæpe figuras contuimur miras*, Lucr. 4, 39. *Tam scio paratum argentum, quam me hunc scipionem contui*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1. *sub. fin.*

Conturbatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A troubling, disordering, or confounding; disorder, confusion*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.

Conturbator, ōris, m. verb. *A troubler, a bankrupt; one who breaks; an undoer, or person that puts one to as much charge as would undo one*, Mart. 7, 26. ult.

Conturbatus, a, um, part. *vel. adj. or, comp. Disordered, troubled, disquieted*. *Ludi conturbati*, Cic. de Arusp. Resp. 12. = *Tristis & conturbatus*, Id. in Verr. 4, 14. *Mehercule, eram conturbator*, Id. Attic. 1, 12.

Conturbo, āre, aēt. (1) *To trouble, disquiet, or dismay*. (2) *To disorder, or put in confusion*. (3) *Per Ellipsin. To spend, or waste; to crack his credit, to turn bankrupt, to break*. (1) *Conturbat me mora servi hujus*, Cæf. Cic. Fam. 8, 12. (2) *Ita conturbasti mihi rationes omnes*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29. (3) = *Pedo conturbat*, *Matho deficit*, Juuv. 7, 129. *Conturbabit Atlas*, Mart. 9, 4. *sc. rationes.*

|| **Conturgeo**, ère, neut. *To swell*, Lex. ex Sall. 4. **Turgeo**.

* **Contus**, i, m. [*à κόρυς Gr.*] (1) *A long pole, or staff, to gauge water, or to shove forth a vessel into the deep; a spear*. (2) *Also a weapon where-with they used to fight beasts upon the stage*. (1) *Ipse ratem conto subigit*, Virg. En. 6, 302. (2) *Lampr.*

Contüsio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à contundo*] (1) *A battering, or bruising*. (2) *A blunting, as of a knife, &c.* (3) || *A bruise, or contusion*. (1) *Oliva contusione livorem trahit*, Col. 12, 47. (2) *Contusio falsis hebetioris*, Plin. 17, 24. (3) *Lex. ex Celf.*

Contüsus, a, um, part. [*à contundor*] (1) *Pounded, stamped, beaten*. (2) *Worn, dulled*. (3) *Bruised, mauled*. (4) *Wasted*. (5) *Disheartened, afflicted*. (1) *Plüs etiam ejusdem radix contusa prodest*, Col. (3) *Corpora contusa labore*, Lucr. 4, 955. (5) *Pugiles cæstibus contusi ne ingemiscunt quidem*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17. (4) & *Nostræ opes contusæ, hostium auctæ fuerunt*.

runt, *Sall. B. J. 43.* (5) *Contusos animos, & res miserabere fractas, Virg. Geor. 4, 240.*

|| *Contutēlāris, e. adj. That belongeth to a guardian, or the tutelage of a child, Ap. JCC.*

|| *Contutēlārius, ii. m. He that hath the custody of things with another, Ap. JCC.*

|| *Contutor, āri. To defend together, Ap. JCC.*

|| *Contutor, ōris. m. A tutor, or guardian with another, Ap. JCC.*

|| *Convācillo, āre. To be unsteady, or wavering, Tert. + Vacillo.*

Convādātus, a, um. adj. That goeth under surety, Plaut. Curc. 8, 3, 5.

Convādor, ātus sum. dep. To bind one to appear, or put in surety to appear, in judgement at the day appointed, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5.

Convāleo, ēre (vix legitur) unde convālui, I am recovered, or well again, Mart. 10, 97. quod fortē à

Convālesco, ēre, ui, itum. incept. (1) To wax strong, to recover health. (2) Met. To grow, to get force, or strength. (1) Hirtius noster tardius convalescit, Cic. Fam. 12, 22. (2) Sensus convālere mei, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 14. Conf. Liv. 1, 14.

Convālescens, tis. part. Recovering from sickness. De refectione convalescentium à morbo, Cels. 4, 25.

|| *Convallātus, a, um. part. Enclosed, or entrenched; surrounded, Gell. 12, 13. + Vallatus, Cic.*

Convallis, is. f. [ex con & vallis] A valley, or dale, enclosed on both sides with hills, Varr. L. 4.

|| *Convāsātus, a, um. part. Packed up, or clapped, together; put in a bundle. Sidon. + Confertus.*

Convāso, āre. act. To truss bag and baggage; to pack, or bundle, up. Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13.

Convecto, āre. freq. [à conveho] To carry, convey, or lug along. Convectare juvat prædas, Virg. En. 9, 613.

Convektor, ōris. m. verb. [à conveho] A fellow passenger in a ship, Cic. Attic. 10, 17.

Convectum, i. n. Provision, or ammunition, laid up aforehand in a town, or magazine, Liv. 24, 36.

Convectus, a, um. part. Carried, or brought, together. Commentarios convectos in forum cremavit, Suet. Col. 15.

Conveho, ēre, xi, elum. act. To carry, or convey by cart, beast, ship, &c. Convehere plautris, Liv. 4, 60. camelis, Plin. 12, 14. merces ex Hispaniā, Id. 8, 14. prædam ex castris, Liv. 3, 23.

Convehor, i, etus. pass. To be carried, or conveyed, Plin. 12, 14. Parum provisum, ut copiae in castra conveherentur, Tac. H. 4, 22, 2. Conf. Liv. 24, 37.

Convēlātus, a, um. part. Covered over, close, Plin. 17, 22.

Convellendus, a, um. part. To be rent, or weakened. Convellendas etiam vires ægri putavit, luce, vigilia, siti ingenti, Cæf. 3, 4.

Convellens, tis. part. Weakening, shakeing. Nunciis & promissis fidem legionum convellens, Tac. H. 4, 30, 4.

Convello, ēre, velli, & vulsi. act. (1) To rend, or pull up. (2) To pluck up by the roots. (3) To rend, or tear, asunder. (4) Met. To unsettle. (5) To weaken. (6) To disannul, rescind, or reverse. (7) To confute, or disprove. (8) To destroy. (9) To remove. (10) To unloose. (11) + To rob, or steal. (1) Convellere faxa infima quibus fundamenta continentur, Cæf. B. C. 2, 11. (2) § Viridem ab humo convellere sylvam, Virg. En. 3, 24. (3) Convellere repagula, atque effringere valvas, Cic. Verr. 4, 43. (4) = Cum auxilia reipublicæ labefactari, convellique videat, Id. pro Rab. 1. (5) Ægri vires convellere, Cels. 3, 4. (6) Ne acta Dolabellæ convellere videar, Cic. Phil. 2. (7) Quæ mihi quidem non videntur posse convelli, Id. Div. 1, 51. (8) § Convellere maluimus, quàm tueri, Id. (9) § Me convellerunt de pristino statu, Id. Att. 8, 23. (10) A terrâ convellere funem, Virg. Geor. 1, 457. (11) Herclē verò convellere illis cogito, Lex. ex Plaut.

Convehor, i, vulsus. pass. To be shaken, or pulled to pieces; to be disproved, or confuted, &c. Cic. Vid. Convello.

|| *Convēlo, āre. act. To cover, or spread, over with a veil; to mask, Gell. 7, 3. + Velo.*

Convēna, æ. c. g. [à conveniendo] People of divers countries assembled together to dwell in one place, Cic. de Orat. 1, 9. ¶ Amantes unā inter se facere convenas, To bring lovers together, as procurers do, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 61.

† *Convēnībo, ant. pro conveniam, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 18.*

Convēniendus, a, um. part. To meet, or come, together. Nostrium studium exstabit in conveniendis magistratibus, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, v. Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 6.

Convēniens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) Gathering, or assembling, together. (2) Peaceable. (3) Meet, suitable, agreeable. (4) Proper, befitting, and convenient. (1) Conveniens ex omni morbidā parte, Lucr. 6, 1259. (2) Bene convenientes propinqui, Cic. Off. 1, 17. (3) = Omnia sunt apta inter se, & convenientia, Id. Off. 1, 40. Disciplinæ convenientissimæ vir, Paterc. 1, 6. (4) Conveniens vitæ mors, Ov. Am. 2, 10, ult. Quid factō Mutii convenientius? Val. Max. 3, 3, 1. Parenti publico convenientissimum nihil cogere, Plin. Paneg. 87. Dicit convenientius erit, Id. 34, 7.

Convēniēter, adv. us. comp. (1) Conveniently, agreeably, to the purpose. (2) Fitly, suitably. (3) At a very good time and season. (1) Non potest convenienter dici, nihil posse comprehendere, Cic. Acad. 4. (2) = § Congruenter naturæ, convenienterque vivere, Id. de Fin. 3, 7. (3) Convenienter ad fortunæ statum loqui, Liv. 23, 5.

Convēniētia, æ. f. (1) || A meeting, or coming, together of people. (2) Agreeableness, proportion. (3) Accord, consent, or agreement. (1) Facerent convenientias, Plaut. ap. Litt. (2) = Nullum aliud animal pulchritudinem, venustatem, convenientiam partium sentit, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 12. ¶ In hac notione usurpasse primus videtur Tullius, cum ait, Quod ἀμεταβολόν Stoici, nos, si placet, appellemus convenientiam, de Fin. 3, 6. (3) = Convenientia conjunctioque, naturæ, Id. Off. 1, 27.

Convēnio, īre, vēni, ventum. neut. [à con & venio] (1) To come together, to convene, or meet. (2) Simply to come, or go, to a place. (3) ¶ In this and the three following notions, it is chiefly, if not only, read in the third person sing. and plur. To resolve upon a thing together. (4) To agree, or accord, together. (5) To suit, to fit. (6) To besit, to beset. (7) To meet with, to come and talk with one. (8) To sue one in law, and to convene him before a judge. (9) Also to couple in venery. (1) Multitudo hominum convenit ad hoc judicium, Cic. pro Reſc. 5. (2) In urbem crebrò convenio, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 14. (3) Convenit hoc mihi cum Deiotaro, ut ille in meis castris esset, Cic. ad Att. 6. Absol. Id. convenerat signum, Liv. (4) § Pulchrè convenit improbis cinædis, Catull. 55, 1, 9. § Hæc fratri mecum non conveniunt, Ter. Adelp. 1, 1, 34. Servitutem, non pacem rati, quæ non ipsis civitatibus conveniret, Juss. 9, 5, 3. (5) § Conveniebatne in vaginam tuam machæra militis? Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 85. (6) Non omnis ætate ludo convenit, Id. Bæch. 1, 2, 21. (7) Eam, si opus esse videbitur, conveniam, Cic. Fam. 5, 11. (8) Illum in jus conveniam, Plaut. Moss. 5, 1, 40. (9) § Conveniunt illas, cum voluerit, viri, Ov. A. Am. 3, 586. § Conjugio aranei conveniunt clunibus, Plin. 17, 24. ¶ Pax convenit, A peace is agreed upon, Liv. 1, 3.

Convēnior, īri, tus. pass. (1) To be met and talked with. (2) || To be convened, sued, or arrested. (1) Cic. Att. 8, 11. (2) Paul. JC.

Convēnit, imperf. It is meet, convenient, or suitable; it is agreed upon. ¶ Non convenit mihi cum fratre de his rebus, Cic. de Fin. 5, 29. ¶ Convenit inter nos, We are agreed upon it, Liv. 2, 23. Vid. Convenio.

Convēnticūlum, i. n. [dim. à conventus] (1) A little assembly. (2) In an ill sense, a conventicle, or house for unlawful meetings, (1) Conven-

tacula hominum, quæ postea civitates nominata sunt, Cic. pro Sext. 42. (2) Extructa conventicula, & cauponæ, & posita vino irratamenta, luxus, Tac. 14, 15. R. occ.

Conventio, ōnis. f. verb. [à conveniendo] (1) A meeting of people, a convention. (2) Also a covenant. (1) Ad conventionem vocare, Varr. de L. L. 5, 9. (2) Fortis & egregia fatis conventio, Sen. de Prov. 2.

|| *Conventiōnālis, e. adj. That is done by agreement, and upon covenant, Pomp. + Ex pacto.*

|| *Conventitiū, a, um. adj. Belonging to meetings. ¶ Conventitii patres, Whoremasters, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 42. ¶ Sed nullum huic vocabulo stabile stabulum, propter incertam lectionem.*

Conventum, i. n. A covenant, or agreement; a league, or compact. Dictorum conventorumque constantia & veritas fides est, Cic. Off. 1, 7. = Pacta, stipulationes, Id.

Conventūrus, a, um. part. About to come together, or agree. Si moram interjecissent, facilius omnia conventura, Tac. H. 3, 81, 3.

Conventus, a, um. part. (1) Met, and talked, with. (2) Agreed upon. (1) Non est is à me conventus, Cic. Attic. 15, 1. Opus esse sibi domino ejus convento exemplo ait, Liv. 7, 5. (2) Pax conventa, Sall. B. Jug. 112.

Conventus, ūs. m. verb. (1) An assembly, or meeting, of people. (2) A pack, or crew. (3) A hundred, or county; a district. (4) A covenant, bargain, agreement, or contract. (5) Also an office, or session. (1) Conventus senatorum, Cic. Fam. 4, 13. = Frequentia & conventus, Id. pro Deiot. 2. (2) Meretricius conventus, Id. in Verr. 1, 52. (3) Plin. 5, 29. (4) = Ex pacto & conventu jam à me discesserat, Cic. Attic. 6, 3. (5) Cum mandatu Prætoris juri dicundo conventus obiret, Suet. Cæf. 7. ¶ Conventus juridici, The four terms, Plin. 3, 1.

Converbātus, a, um. part. Beaten all over, Plin. 13, 22.

Converbēre, āre. act. To beat, Sen. de Irâ 3, 20.

|| *Convergo, ēre. neut. To bow together, Lex. ex Vitr.*

Converro, ēre, ii, & si, sum. & ct. (1) To sweep, or cleanse, all over. (2) To brush, to make clean. (3) To beat one, to brush his coat for him. (1) Diligens pastor stabulum converrit, Cæf. 7, 6. (2) Tu hoc converre, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 27. Capiam scopas atque hoc converram libens, Id. ib. 51. (3) Converteret jam hic me totum cum pulvisculo, Id. Rud. 3, 6, 7. more suo.

Conversans, tis. part. Turning about, Cic. de Univ. 8.

Conversatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à converter] (1) A turning, or whirling, about. (2) Familiarity, a keeping of one company. (3) Conversation, behaviour, carriage. (1) Ad conversationem universi pertinere, Sen. Ep. 75. (2) Ne cui frequentior, conversatio sit suspecta, Plin. 10, 33. (3) Lusus, conversatio continua etiam invitò ad se oculos poterat deflectere, Cato. Conf. Paterc. 2, 102.

Conversè, adv. [à converro] Neatly, cleanly. = Villam conversè, munilique habere, Cato 143.

Conversio, ōnis. f. verb. [à converto] (1) A course, or revolution. (2) Met. An alteration, or change. (3) A turning upside down, a disturbing. (1) Conversio cæli, Cic. N. D. 2, 5. (2) Naturales esse conversiones rerum publicarum, Id. de Div. 2, 2. (3) = Videtis quantā in conversione rerum, ac perturbatione versetur, Id. de Univ. 14. ¶ Conversio verborum, A period, an equal compass, or fullness of a period, Id. de Or. 3, 49.

Converso, āre. freq. [à converto] To turn about, to whirl round, Cic. de Univ. 8.

Converfor, ātus sum. dep. To converse, or keep company, with one; to haunt, frequent, or be often with, Sen. de Irâ 3, 7. & Col. 9, 11.

Conversus, a, um. part. [à converter] (1) Turned, converted, changed. (2) Turned about. (3) Translated. (4) Turned towards. (1) In quartanam conversa est vis morbi, Cic. Fam. 16, 11. (2) Orbis reipubl. conversos, Id. Att. 2, 9. (3) Orationes à Græcè conversæ, Id. (2)

Video in me omnium oculos esse conversos, Id. Catil. 4, 1. ¶ *Conversus in penitentiam, Repent, Suet. in Claud. 13. in fugam, Put to flight, Liv. ad dolos, betakeing himself to stratagems, Id.*

¶ *Conversu, m. abl. verb. By turning, or whirling, about, Macrob. Saturn. 7, 9.* † *Conversione.*

Conversurus, a, um. part. About to convert, or turn. Cuncta rursus in turbas & exitium conversurus, Tac. H. 4, 70, 10.

Convertens, tis. part. Converting, turning. Contortis faucibus singulos convertens in hostem, Suet. Jul. Cæs. 62.

¶ *Convertibilis, e. adj. Convertible, changeable, that may be turned, Prud. Apoth. 276.* † *Mutabilis.*

Converto, ẽre, ti, sum. aet. (1) To turn about, or whirl. (2) To convert, or turn towards. (3) To transform. (4) To translate. (5) To change. (6) Met. To apply, set, or give, one's self, or one's mind, to a thing. (1) = Terra circum axem se convertit, & torquet, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 39. (2) Aspectum quod vellent facillè convertent, Id. N. D. 2, 57. (3) Si quis ex homine se convertat in bellum, Id. Offic. 3, 20. (4) E Latino in Græcum convertimus, Id. Offic. 4, 46. (5) Castra castris convertunt, Cæs. B. C. 1, 81. (6) Convertere animos ad agrum colendum, Liv. 26. ¶ Convertere se domum, To return home. Convertere se ad, vel in, locum, Cic. In fugam convertere, To put to flight, Liv. 30. In admirationem omnes convertere, To make them admire, Id. Convertere vias, They went back the same way they came, Virg. Æn. 5, 582.

Convector, i, fus. pass. rar. dep. (1) To be turned, &c. (2) To turn. (1) § Animus ad nutum alterius convertitur, Cic. (2) Fugam in se nemo convertitur, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 38.

¶ *Convescens, tis. part. Eating together, Vulg. Interpr. † Comedens.*

Convestio, ẽre, ẽtum. aet. To clothe all over, to cover, to deck, or apparel, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 1, 2.

Convestior, ẽri. pass. To be clothed all over. Convestiuntur herbis prata, Cic. Tusc. 2, 28.

Convestitus, a, um. part. Clothed, or covered, all over. Domus lucis convestita, Cic. pro Domo, 38.

¶ *Convexio, ẽnis. f. A bending downwards, Gell. 14, 1, pro*

Convexitas, ẽtis. f. The crookedness and bending, or bowing, of a thing downward, Plin. 18, 25. & 37, 13.

¶ *Convexo, ẽre. aet. To vex, or trouble, one on all sides, Gell. 10, 6.* † *Divexo, Cic.*

Convexus, a, um. adj. [a conveho, quod supra concavum convehitur] Crooked, bending down on every side, like the heavens, vaulted, arched, roofed. ¶ Cœli convexa, Heaven, Virg. Æn. 4, 451. ¶ Convexum quoad externam faciem, concavum quoad internam.

¶ *Convibro, ẽre. aet. To shake, Amm. † Vibro.*

Convicians, tis. part. Reproaching, reviling. Convicianti oculum per centurionem verberibus excussit, Suet. Tib. 53.

Conviciator, ẽris. m. verb. A railer. Male-dicus conviciator, Cic. pro Mur. 6.

¶ *Conviciolum, i. n. A little reproach, Lampr.*

Convicior, ẽtus sum. dep. To taunt, or reproach; to rail at, or revile, one, Quint. 3, 8.

§ *Seniori conviciari, Petron. 93.*

Convicium, i. n. [qu. convocium, Fest. cum in unum complures voces conferantur] (1) A loud noise. (2) A reproach, or ill word. (3) A brawling, or bawling. (4) Importunity. (5) An exclamation, or crying out against. (6) A merry jest, a pleasant droll. (1) Sex convivium cum rege iustum, Si supra convivium est, Auson. Loc. Inuit. 5. = Clamorem rancæ sustulere ad fydere, Convicio permotus quærit Jupiter, Phæd. 1, 7. (2) ¶ Adulter impudicus, sequefter, convivium est, non accusatio, Cic. pro Cael. 13. = Pompeius cum pro Milone diceret, clamore, convici-õque, jactatus est, Id. Fam. 5, 1. (3) Ante ædes non fecisse erit melius hinc convivium, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 26. (4) Epistolam hanc convicio

efflagitarunt codicilli tui, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 11.

(5) *Deturbatus est iustissimo, ac honestissimo convicio meo, Id. Fam. 10. (6) Festa coronatus ludet convicia miles, Mart. 7, 7. ¶ Contumelia, si petulantius jactatur, convicium; sin facetiùs, urbanitas, nominatur, Cic. pro Cael. 3.*

Convictio, ẽnis. f. verb. [a convivio] (1) A living, or boarding, together. (2) ¶ [a convincio] A conviction, or evidence. (1) Jucundissima convictio, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. Sed al. leg. conjunctio.

(2) *Quint. ap. Liv. certè Augustin.*

Convictor, ẽris. m. [a convivio] A companion at table, a daily guest, a tabler, or fellow boarder. Familiares, & quotidiani convictores, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. Conf. Suet. Tib. 56. & Ow. Pont. 4, 3, 15.

Convictus, a, um. part. (1) Thoroughly proved. (2) Convinced. (3) Vanquished, or overcome. (1) Hoc apud patres convictum, Tac. 14, 40. (2) Conscientiâ convictus, Cic. Cat. 2, 6. (3) = Reprehensus, convictus, fractusque Mithridates, Id. pro Flacc. 17. convictus veris, Liv. 26, 12.

Convictus, ẽs. m. verb. [a convivio] (1) A living together in one house, or at one table; a boarding, or tabling, together. (2) Ordinary food, meat and drink, diet, company, or society. (1) = Convictus humanus & societas, Cic. Offic. 3, 5. (2) Convictus facilis; sine arte mensa, Mart. 10, 47, 8.

Convinco, ẽre, vici, victum. aet. (1) To overcome, to vanquish. (2) Met. To prove manifestly. (3) To confute, convince, or convict. (1) Convincere adversarium auctoritatibus, Cic. Verr. 3, 72. (2) Convincit ratio ipsa, & veritas, Id. Parad. 5. (3) ¶ Opinione hominum convinci, & condemnari, Id. pro Cluent. 3.

Convincor, i, ẽtus. pass. To be convinced, or convicted, Cic. de Univ. 3. Palam prætor in senatu vincitur, Flor. 4, 1, 9.

Convincio, ẽnis. f. verb. [a convincio] A conjunction, or particle, that joins nouns and verbs together. = In convictionibus quas conjunctiones à plerisque dici, scio, Quint. de Part. Orat. 1, 4.

Convīso, ẽre, si, sum. aet. To go to see, to visit, to view, to take a view of, Cic. in Arat. & Lucr. 1, 146.

Convitiator, ẽris. m. verb. A taunter, or railer, Cic. in Sall. Vid. Conviciator.

¶ *Convitiolum, i. n. dim. A little reproach, or taunt, Lampr.*

Convitiõr, ẽtus sum. dep. To check, or taunt. Vid. Convicior.

Convitiũ, i. n. [a con & vitium] sc. cum plura ædificia simul vitium faciunt, ex vet. inscript. Veronæ. Vid. Scal. in Catal. p. 120. Sed vid. Convicium, fortè illud requirit.

Conviva, ẽe. c. g. [a convivio] He, or she, that is bid to one's table; a guest. Hilari & bene accepti convivæ, Cic. Att. 16, 16. Satur conviva, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 119. Vocet convivam neminem illa, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 23.

Convivãlis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, a feast, or banquet. Convivialia oblectamenta addita epulis, Liv. 39, 6. Fabulæ convivialis, Tac. Ann. 6, 5.

Convivator, ẽris. m. verb. An entertainer, a feaster; the founder of a feast, Liv. 35, 49.

¶ *Conviviãlis, e. adj. Pertaining to feasts, serving to the table. Convivialis lætitia, Macrob. Sat. 2, 1.*

Convivium, i. n. [a convivio] (1) A feast, or banquet; a collation, entertainment, or treat. (2) A prince's table, or super. (1) = Bene majores nostri accubationem epularem amicorum, quod vitæ conjunctionem haberet, convivium nominarunt; melius quàm Græci, qui hoc idem tum computationem tum concensationem vocant, Cic. de Sen. 13. (2) Suet. Claud. 39. & 44. ubi etiam ab epulo distinguit.

Convivo, ẽre, xi, ẽtum. neut. (1) To live, or dwell, together. (2) To eat and drink together. (1) Convivere cum adolescentibus, Quint. 5, 9. (2) Misisti ad navim Sossiam, ut hodie tecum conviveret, Plaut.

Convivor, ẽtus sum. dep. To feast, or banquet; to revel. ¶ § Convivari de publico, To feast at

the public charge, Cic. in Verr. 3, 44. Parentes nolunt filios crebro convivari, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32.

Convocandus, a, um. part. To be called together, or assembled. Non omnes qui arma ferre possent convocandos statuunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 75.

Convocatio, ẽnis. f. verb. A convocation, a calling, or assembling together; an assembly, Cic. post redit. in senat. ¶ Rarè occ.

Convocatũrus, a, um. part. About to call together, or assemble. Veteranos convocatuos, Suet. J. Cæs. 29. Conf. Liv. 3, 46.

Convocatus, a, um. part. Called together, assembled. Convocatis ad concionem militibus, Suet. J. Cæs. 66.

Convoco, ẽre. aet. To call together, to assemble. ¶ Convocare ad concionem, To summon, Liv. 7, 36. Ad societatem vitæ convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25.

Convocor, ẽri. pass. To be called together, or assembled. Prius quàm senatus edicto convocaretur, Suet. Vesp. 11.

Convõlans, tis. part. Flying together. Convolante cohorte, Plin. 1, 45.

Convõlo, ẽre. neut. (1) To fly together. (2) Met. To come together in all haste. (1) Convolant grues, Plin. (2) Convolarunt ex Italiâ ad me revocandum, Cic. pro Domo 22. Populus convolat, Ter. He. prol. 40.

Convolvens, tis. part. Rolling about, Cic. de Div. 1, 23.

Convolvo, ẽre, vi, ẽtum. aet. (1) To wrap, or wind about. (2) To tumble, or roll together. (3) To envelop, to encompass. (1) Convolvuntur in semet dracones, Plin. 10, 72. (2) In offas convolvere, Id. 12, 9. (3) Mare convolvit gentes, Luc. 5, 623.

Convolvor, i, ẽtus. pass. To be rolled together, Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

Convolvulus, i. m. A wine-grub. Plin. 17, 28. Vid. Convolvulus.

Convõlũtus, a, um. part. Wrapped, or laped, up, Plin. 37, 7.

Convolvulus, i. m. [a convolvo, qui & involvulus, Plaut.] (1) A little hairy worm which eateth wine-leaves, a wine-freter. (2) Also the herb withwind, or bind-weed. (1) Convolvulus in vineâ ne fiet, Cato 95. (2) Plin. 21, 5.

Convõmo, ẽre, ui. aet. To vomit up, or defile by vomiting. An tu Narbone mensas hospitum convomeres? Cic. Phil. 2, 30.

¶ *Convõti, ẽrum. m. pl. † Iisdem votis obligati, Fest.*

* *Cõnus, i. m. [a Gr. κώνος] (1) A cone, a figure broad and round at bottom, with a sharp top like a sugar-loaf. (2) ¶ A pine-apple, the fruit of the cypress tree. (3) Also the crest of a helmet, where the plume is set. ¶ Conus est inversus turbo. (1) Cic. N. D. 1, 10. & 2, 18. (2) Conus dicitur fructus cyparissi, Serv. in Æn. 3, 680. (3) Conus insignis galeæ, Virg. Æn. 3, 468.*

Convulnẽrandus, a, um. part. To be wounded with. Convulnẽrandam punctis frontem præbere, Plin. Pan. 35.

Convulnẽratus, a, um. part. Wounded with. Equis convulnẽratis, Hirt. B. Afr. 15.

Convulnẽro, ẽre. aet. To wound one grievously, Col. 4, 24.

Convulsiõ, ẽnis. f. verb. [a convello] A plucking, or shrinking, up; the cramp, or convulsion of the nerves, Plin. 20, 15.

Convulsus, a, um. part. [a convellor] (1) Plucked, or pulled, up. (2) Shrunken up. (3) Taken with the cramp. (1) Roma convulsa sedibus suis, Cic. in Pison. 22. (2) Artus convulsi pereunt, Luc. 3, 344. (3) Convulsa, & luxata leniunt, Plin. 20, 7.

* *Cõnõza, ẽe. f. [κόνυζα Gr.] i. e. cunilago, quæ & pulicaria Gazæ, & cimicaria, Ruell. Fleabane, an herb, the leaves whereof kill gnats and fleas, Plin. 21, 9.*

Cõnõro, ẽre. aet. To burden, or lay a great load on, Tac. Germ. 30. † Onero.

¶ *Cõõpẽrãrius, i. m. A fellow-worker, or labourer, Lex. in Apul.*

¶ *Cõõ-*

Coöperatio, ñis. f. verb. [à cooperor] To cooperate, Eccl.

Coöperator, ñis. m. verb. A fellow labourer, Eccl. relinquendum.

Coöperculum, i. n. A cover, or lid, of a thing, Plin. 14, 21.

Coöperimentum, i. n. A cover, or covering; a garment, or coverlid, Gell. 5, 7. † Vestimentum.

Coöperio, ñre, ui, tum. act. (1) To cover all over. (2) To overwhelm. (1) Vid. Cooperior. (2) Vid. Coopertus.

Coöperior, ñri, tus. pass. To be covered, or buried alive. † Cooperiri lapidibus, To be stoned to death, Liv. 4, 50. † Cic. in Verr. 1, 46.

Coöpertorium, i. n. A garment, or cassock, Aug. † Vestimentum opertorium.

Coöpertus, a, um. part. Covered, overwhelmed, buried, Plin. Met. † Coopertus sceleribus, Cic. in Verr. 1, 4. miseris, Sall. B. Jug. 14.

Cooptandus, a, um. part. To choose, or be chosen, with others. In cooptandis per collegia sacerdotibus, Suet. Claud. 22. Conf. Liv. 3, 65.

Cooptatio, ñis. f. verb. A choosing, or electing; an election, or choice, Liv. 4, 4. Cooptatio censoria, Cic. de Leg. 3, 12.

Cooptatus, a, um. part. Chosen, substituted, Liv. † Cic. de Clar. Orat. 1.

Coopto, ñre, act. [ex con & opto, i. e. eligo] To choose, or elect, by voice. † Cooptare in collegium & in ordinem, To admit, or bring in, to be one of the college, or company, Cic. pro Cael. 2.

Cooptor, ñri, ñtus. pass. To be chosen, made choice of, or substituted. In vacuum locum cooptari, Liv. 5, 10.

Coörrior, ñri, ortus. [ex con & orior] (1) To arise, as a storm; or (2) Met. as people in a mutiny. (1) Cooritur tempestas, Cæs. B. C. 1, 48. (2) In populo cum seditio coorta est, Virg. Æn. 1, 152.

Coortus, a, um. part. Risen up, arisen, Nep. 15, 8, 5. Lucr. 6, 956. Collegæ coorti sunt, Liv. 43, 3.

Cöpa, æ. f. quæ & Cupa. A hostess, a vintress, Suet. Neron. 27. † Virg. in Catalec.

† Copher. [ex Heb. קפר quod propriè picem sign.] Camphire, G. ex Plin.

Cöphinus, i. m. [à κόφινος Gr. corbis] A twig basket, a pannier, a coffer, a coffin, Coll. 11, 3. Judæis cöphinus sœnumque supellex, Juu. 3, 13.

Cöpia, æ. f. [à cops vel copis, Varr. sc. quasi coopia, ex con & opes] (1) Plenty, abundance, store. (2) Riches, wealth. (3) Store, or number. (4) Power, ability, possibility. (5) Leave, liberty. (6) Aid, help, assistance. (7) Meton. An assistant, a supplier, a helper. (8) The goddess of plenty. (9) Copia & Copiæ, ñrum, f. pl. Provision of viſuals.

(10) Forces of soldiers. (1) = Frugum ubertas, & copia, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 8. Librorum habeo festivam copiam, Id. ad Att. 2, 6. = Rerum abundantia & copia, Id. de Am. 23. (2) † Neque in summâ inopiâ levis esse senectus potest, ne sapienti quidem; nec insipienti etiam in sum mâ copiâ non gravis, Id. de Sen. 4. (3) Ex omni provinciarum copiâ Gallias elegit, Suet. Cæs. 22. (4) Facere certum est, pro copiâ, & sapientiâ, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 8. Quiescas sine malo, si copia 'st, Id. Rud. 3, 5, 2. (5) Data copia fandi, Virg. Æn. 1, 524. (6) Cui nullæ facultates, exiguæ amicorum copiæ sunt, Cic. pro Qu. (7) Tuam copiam, eccam! Chrysalum video, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3. in fin. (8) Non Charinus hîc quidem est, sed Copia, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 46. (9) Ille exercitum Cn. Domitii suis copiis & tectis sustentavit, Cic. pro Deiot. 5. (10) Copiis pedestribus magis quam navibus valere, Nep. Alcib. 8. † Leg. in hac notione & copia, ut, Quæ fit me circum copia lustro, Virg. Æn. 2, 564. Brundisium ducerem hanc copiam, quam ego habeo meam, Cic. Fam. 8, 17.

Cöpiolæ, ñrum, f. pl. dim. Small force, or store; a little army, or company of men in arms, Cic. Fam. 11, 3.

Cöpiöse, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. (1) Abundantly, plentifully. (2) At large, copiously. (3) With a great train, or attendance; plentifully

provided. (1) = Pastum animantibus copiosè & largè natura comparavit, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. Copiosissimè nascitur herba, Plin. 19, 5. (2) = Copiosè & abundanter loqui, Cic. de Orat. 2, 35. Copiosius dicere, Id. (3) Malleolus in provinciam sic copiosè profectus erat, Id. in Verr. 1, 36.

Cöpiösus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus. sup. (1) Plenteous, abundant, copious. (2) Rich, wealthy. (3) Well provided, furnished, or stored. (4) Populous, much frequented. (1) † Tenuem victum antefert copioso, Cic. de Am. (2) = Copiosa planè & locuples mulier, Id. in Cæcil. 17.

= † Non modò copiosi ac divites, sed etiam inopes ac pauperes existimandi sunt, Id. Parad. 6, 3. (3) Magnificè ut erat in primis inter suos copiosus, convivium comparat, Id. in Verr. 1, 26. (4) = Urbs celebris & copiosa, Id. pro Arch. Poëtâ 3.

* Cöpis, ñdis. f. [à κόπτω seco] A kind of falchion, or scimitar; a hanger. Copidas vocant gladios leviter curvatos, Curt. 8, 14, 29.

† Cöpis, e. adj. [qu. coopis, ex con & opis] Rich, plentiful. Ut amantem herilem copem facerem filium, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 17. † Copiosus.

Cöpo, ñis. m. ant. pro caupo. A buckster, or viſualer. A. Binnius copo, Cic. pro Cluent. 59.

† Cöpona, æ. f. ant. pro caupona. A tavern, or viſualing house, Fest.

* Coprea, æ. & Coprias, æ. m. [à κόπρος, ster-cus] A jester, a buffoon, Suet. Tib. 61. Vid. ibi Torrent. & Casaub. aliq. autem leg. capreas.

* Copros, i. m. [ab eodem] Dung. Non Hercules potest, qui Augiæ agebat copron, Varr.

* Copta, æ. f. [à κόπτω seco] A kind of hard cake made of almonds, &c. or rather a hard biscuit that would break one's teeth, Mart. 14, 68.

Cöpula, æ. f. vinculum [copula ex compello, compuli, qu. compula] (1) A dog's collar. (2) A fetter, or shackle. (3) A couple, a band, or tie. (4) † A conjunction copulatiue. (1) Copula detrahitur canibus, Ov. Met. 7, 769. (2) Quæritant me, in manibus gestant copulas; subveni, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 11. (3) Felices quos irrupta tenet copula, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 17. (4) Ap. Gramm.

† Cöpulâtè, adv. Jointly together, in one word, Gell. 10, 24. † Conjunctè.

Cöpulatio, ñis. f. verb. A coupling, or joining. = Copulationes & adhæſiones atomorum inter se, Cic. de Fin. 1, 6. Met. = Congressus copulationesque consuetudinum, Id. ibid. 1, 20.

† Cöpulâtivus, a, um. adj. Copulatiue; that couples, or may couple, together, Gram.

Cöpulâtum, i. n. The Copula. Vox dialectica, Gell. 8, 18.

Cöpulâtus, a, um. part. or, comp. Coupled, joined, compounded. = Nihil est in animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29. Nihil amabilius, nec copulatiue quàm morum similitudo bonorum, Id. Offic. 1, 17. † Verba & simplicia & copulata, Id. Orat. 32.

Cöpulo, ñre, act. To couple, tie, or join, together. Meum caput & corpus copulas, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 130. Met. Copulare voluntates, Cic. Fam. 3, 4.

Cöpülör, ñri, ñtus. pass. (1) To be coupled together. (2) To be together, to keep company. (3) † It. dep. To couple, or join. (1) = An hæc inter se jungi copulatiue possint? Cic. de Orat. 1, 51. (2) Cave sis cum filiâ meâ copulari hanc, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 20. (3) Copulantur dextras, Id. Aul. 1, 2, 38.

Cöquendus, a, um. part. To be ripened, or digested, Cels. 5, 25. Conf. Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 23.

Cöquîna, æ. f. A kitchen, or cook-room, Pallad. 1, 37. † Rarò occ.

† Cöquînaria, æ. f. sc. ars. The art of dressing, and cooking, meat; cookery, Lex. ex Apul.

† Cöquînaris, e. adj. Belonging to a cook. Cultro coquinari se trajecit, Varr. ap. Non.

Cöquînarius, a, um. adj. Of the kitchen. † Vasa coquinaria, Pots, spits, &c. Plin. 33, 11.

Cöquînor, ñtus sum. dep. Unde in sup coqui natum, To play the cook, to do the office of a cook, to dress viſuals, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 3.

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Cöquînus, a, um. adj. Pertaining to the kitchen, or cook. Coquinum forum, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 1, 1.

Cöquo, ñre, xi, ñtum. act. (1) To seethe, or boil; to bake. (2) To cook, or dress, viſuals. (3) To ripen. (4) To dry, to scorch. (5) † To digest, or concoct. (6) To heat in the fire. (7) Met. To contrive, or design. (8) To put into a ferment; to fret, or vex; to burn one inwardly

(1) Coquat exta nefarius Atreus, Hor. A. P. 186. Coquere lateres in fornacem, Cato, 39. (2) † Coquere cœnam, prandium, cibum, Plaut. (3) Apricis coquitur vindemia faxis, Virg. Geor. 2, 522. (4) Glebas coquere, Id. Georg. 1, 66. (5) Negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is coquatur, die, & nocte, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. ubi al. concoquatur. † Coquere consilia, Liv. 3, 36. (6) Rastra & sarcula tantum assueti coquere, Juu. 15, 166. (7) Principes occultè Romanum coquebant bellum, Liv. 8, 3. (8) Cura quæ nunc te coquit, Enn. ap. Cic. de Senect. in princ.

Cöquor, i, ñtus. pass. To be boiled, sod, or baked; to be ripened, &c. Coquitur vindemia faxis, Virg. Geor. 2, 522.

Cöquus, i. m. vel, quod mavult Prisc. Cöcus. [à coquo] (1) A cook. (2) † A baker. (1) Coquus meus præter jus fervens nihil potuit imitari, Cic. Fam. 9, 20. (2) Fest.

* Cor, dis. n. [à κέρ contr. κή] (1) The heart. (2) Meton. The mind. (3) Metaleps. Wit, or wisdom, judgement. (4) Courage. (5) Affection. (6) Synecd. The whole man. (1) Cor exactissimè in medio thorace situm est, Plin. 11, 37. (2) Aliis cor ipsum, animus videtur, ex quo exordes, vecordes, concordisque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9. (3) Corde sagaci Æquabat senium, Sil. 8, 465. (4) Teucrum mirantur inertia corda, Virg. Æn. 9, 55. (5) Dis pietas mea, & mûsa cordi est, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 13. (6) Juvenes fortissima corda, Virg. Æn. 5, 729. Cor jubet hoc Ennî, Pers. 6, 10. Forè ad imitationem ipsius Ennii, qui dixerat, Quem credidit esse meum cor suasorem summum, Ap. Gell. 7, 2.

* Cöracînus, a, um. adj. [à corax] † Coracinus color, Of a crow, or raven; as black as a raven, Vitr. 8, 3.

* Cöracînus, i. m. A black fish, peculiar to the river Nile, Plin. 32, ult. = Saperda.

* Cöralîticus lapis, A white sort of marble, called Coraline, Plin. 36, 8.

* Cöralium, i. n. [scrib. & cöralium & cûralium, & cöralum, ut & Gr. χοράλλιον, κωράλιον, & κωράλιον] Cöral, which grows in the sea like a shrub, and being taken out waxeth hard as a stone. Vid. Curalium, sic enim rectissimè scrib.

Cöralium, i. n. Coral, Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar. 169. Vid. Curalium.

Cöraloächates, is. m. [ex κωράλιον, corallium; & ἀχάτης achates] A kind of agate, like coral, Plin. 37, 10.

* Cöram, præp. [qu. πρὸς κορῶν, sc. ante oculos] quæ quidem (1) & præponitur. (2) postpon. Before, in presence of. † Cöram quibus, magis quàm apud quos, verba facias rationem habere, Liv. 35, 49. † Non cöram, sed obversus ad matrem, Tac. 4, 54, 4. (1) Coram senatu, Cic. (2) Senatu coram, Tac. Ann. 3, 14.

Cöram, adv. sine casu. Face to face, openly. Ea coram, me præſente, dixissent, Cic. in Rull. 3, 1. † Cöram id facere prohibebor, absens possum, Id.

* Cörax, ñcis. m. [à κόραξ, Gr. corvus] (1) A raven. (2) An engine so called. (1) Cic. de Orat. 3, 21. Alludens ad nomen Ant. Rhet. (2) Vitr. 10, 19.

Corban, indec. Heb. קרבן. An offering to the treasury, a gift devoted to pious uses.

Corbicula, æ. f. dim. [à dim. corbula] A very small basket, Pallad. 3, 10.

Corbis, is. f. Cic. & m. Prisc. (1) A twig basket, or pannier. (2) † Also the top of the mast, made like a basket in bigger ships, whereunto they climb to descry land. (1) Corbis messioria, Cic. pro Sext. 38. pabulatoria, Col. 6, 3. (2) Cal. ut opinor ex Fest.

Corbita, æ. f. A great ship for traffick, merchant-ship, 4 P 2

dise, or burden, slow of sailing; a boy, Cic. ad Att. 16, 6. Obsecro operam celocem mihi, ne corbitam date, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 40.

|| Corbîto, Ære. a. f. i. e. in corbitam immitto, *To load a ship, Metaph. To fill, or cram, the gut; to gobble. Corbitant, ubi comestis possunt, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1. extr. ex lect. vet. quam Mœursius tucur, Scal. leg. corvitant, qu. à corvus al. corbitam c. bi comestis possunt, & sic perit hoc vocab.*

Corbûla, w. f. dim. [à corbis] *A little pannier, basket, or maund. Cogit aliquot corbûlas uvarum, Varr. R. R. 1, 15. Corbûla congestam humum humeris extulit, Suet. Ner. 19.*

* Corchôrus, i. m. [κόρχος Gr.] *The herb pimpinell, or chickweed, Plin. 25, 13. = Anagallis, Id.*

* Corcûlum, i. n. dim. [à cor] (1) *A little, or poor, heart; a word of endearment. (2) A sweet-heart, a minion. (3) A prudent wary person. (4) A surname of Scipio Nasica. (1) Corcûlum assiduit ex metu, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 9. (2) Meum corcûlum, melliculus caseus, &c. Id. Cas. 4, 4, 14. (3) Plin. 7, 31. (4) Cic. Tusc. 3, 9.*

* Corcûlus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] [Corculi apud Romanos cognominati, qui sapientiâ præstiterint] *A wise prudent man. Vid. Plin. 7, 31. & ibi Dalec.*

* Cordâtè, adv. *Wisely, discreetly. = Sapienter, doctè, catè, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 96.*

* Cordâtus, a, um. adj. || or, comp. *Wise, discreet, prudent, sage, judicious, considerate. = Egrege cordatus homo catus Ælius Sextus, Enn. ap. Cic. de Orat. 1, 45. Cordatior, Laet. Div. Insl. 3, 20, 2.*

* Cordax, Æcis. m. [κόραξ Gr.] *A kind of dance, used in comedies. (2) Also the Trochæus, a foot fixed thereto. (1) Cordacem melius nemo ducit, In Petr. Fragm. Trag. p. 35. (2) Cic. in Orat. 57.*

* || Cordicitus, adv. *To the heart, Sid. 4, 6. † Ex corde, ex animo.*

† Cordolium, ii. n. [ex cor, & doleo] *Grief of heart. Tibi erit cordolium, si conspexeris, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 86. quem tamen nemo imitatus, extramum Apul. Met. 9.*

* Cordus, & Chordus, a, um. adj. [à χορδῶν, volva, V. Varr. R. R. 2, 1.] (1) *That comes, or springs, late in the year; lateward. (2) Late born. (3) The surname of several men from that reason. (1) Fœnum autumnale cordum, Col. 7, 3. & olus cordum, Id. 12, 13. (2) Agni cordi, Varr. 2, 3. (3) Quint. 1, 4. & Suet. Aug. ¶ Fœnum cordum, The latter mæth, or lateward hay, Cato c, 8. Agni cordi, Lambs yeaned after Lammas, coisset-lambs, Plin. 8, 47.*

* Cordyla, æ. f. [κορύδα Gr.] *fœtus thynni adhuc parvus, qui postea pelamis, & post annum thynnus, dic. Plin. 9, 15. & 33, ult. The fry of the tunny fish.*

Cörelliâna castanea, [à Corellio equite Romano] *A kind of chestnut so called, Plin. 15, 13. & al. leg. Corellina.*

* || Cöriaceus, a, um. adj. *Of leather, or a hide; leathern. † Ex corio.*

* || Cöriaginôsus, a, um. adj. *Sick of the disease arising from being hide-bound, Veg. 1, 38. † Qui coriagine laborat.*

* Cöriago, gñis. f. [ex corium & ago] *The sickness of cattle when hide-bound, Col. 6, 12.*

* Cöriandrum, i. n. [à κόριον Gr.] *The herb called coriander, Plin. 20, 20. & in plur. Famosa coriandra nascuntur, Col. 10, v. 240.*

* Cöriarius, ii. m. (1) *A tanner, or currier. (2) Also an herb and shrub, with the dry leaves of which they use to tan leather, called by another name, Rhus. (1) Coriariorum officinæ, Plin. 17, 9. (2) Id. 24, 11.*

Corias, æ. f. *A kind of fish, Plin. 24, 11.*

* Cörinthas, Ædis. f. [à Corinthus ubi copiosè inven.] *An herb which beateb the stinging of serpents, Plin. 24, 17.*

* || Cörinthiæcæ, uvæ. [sic dict. à Corinthus, ubi eorum nascebatur copia] *Corinths, Jun.*

* Cörinthiarius, i. m. *A great merchant, or lover of Corinthian vessels, Suet. Aug. 20. Vid.*

Propr. *A nickname given to Augustus himself upon that account.*

* Cöriolâna pyra, *Pears so called from one Cöriolânus, Plin. 15, 15.*

* Cöriôn, i. n. [σylvestre coriandrum, à κόριον Gr.] *The herb Saint-John's-wort, Plin. 26, 8.*

* Cöris, is. f. [κόρις Gr.] *Saint-John's-wort, or ground-pine, Plin. 26, 8. It is also used for cimex, a gnat, or chinch, Id.*

|| Cörisus, i. m. *Non. ex Virg. & Cöritus, i. m. A bow-case, Serv. in Virg. Vid. Corytus, quæ verissima est lectio.*

* Cörium, ii. n. [à caro, quod caro eo tegatur, qu. carium, Isid.] (1) *The hide of a beast, leather. (2) The skin of a man. (3) The skin of a fish. (4) The husks of chestnuts, acorns, or such like things. (5) The coat of a floor. (1) Canis à corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 83. (2) Perist meum corium cum cistellâ, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 36. (3) Corium piscium, Plin. 16, 24. (4) Putamine clauduntur nuces, corio castaneæ, Id. 15, 28. (5) Coriis arenæ, & marmoris, Vitruv. 7, 3. ¶ De alieno corio ludere, To cut large thongs out of another man's hide, Prov. ex Apul.*

* † Cörius, ii. m. *A hide, a leather whip, or thong. Tres corios contrivisti bubulos, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 11.*

Corneolus, a, um. adj. dim. [à corneus] *Almost as hard as a horn. = Duros & quasi corneolos auris habet introitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.*

Cornesco, Ære. n. *To grow hard as horn, Plin. 11, 49.*

Cornetum, i. n. *A grove of cornel trees, hence Corneta, a place in Rome, betwixt the sacred way and the stables, so called from the cornel-trees, which once grew there, Varr.*

Corneus, a, um. adj. [à cornu] *Of, or like, horn; hard, or white, as horn; horny, made of horn. ¶ Avium cornea rostra, A bird's bill, Cic. N. D. 1, 36. Met. Cornea corpora, That endure all weathers, Plin. 31, 9. Met. Cornea fibra, A rigid disposition, insensibility, Pers. 1, 47.*

Corneus, a, um. adj. [à corno arbore] (1) *Of the cornel-tree. (2) Made of the wood. (1) Virgulta cornea, Virg. Æn. 3, 22. (2) Cornea pyxis, Plin. 21, 20.*

Cornicen, Ænis. c. g. [qui cornu canit] *He who winds, or blows, a horn, or cornet, Liv. 2, 64.*

* Cornicor, Ætus sum. dep. *To chatter, or cackle, like a cough. Met. To prate. Cornicaris ineptè, Pers. 5, 12.*

* Cornicûla, æ. f. dim. [à cornix] *A cough, or little crow; a jack-daw, Hor. Epist. 1, 3, 19.*

Corniculârius, ii. m. [à corniculum, quod vid. n. 2.] (1) *A cornet of horse, a trooper in the wing of an army, a brigadier. (2) In later times an officer, or clerk, under the tribunes. (1) Vid. Suet. Dom. 17, atque ibid. Salm. (2) Vid. Cod. leg. 1. De apparit. præfect. Prætor.*

|| Corniculâtus, a, um. adj. *Horned, like the moon, Apul. p. 665.*

Cornicûlum, i. n. dim. (1) *A little horn, such as snails have. (2) Also a kind of ornament which was presented by the general to soldiers, for their good service, and worn in their helmets. (3) ¶ Mereri corniculo, To be such a soldier. (1) Oculis carent cochleæ, itaque corniculis præstant iter, Plin. 9, 32. (2) Liv. 10, 44. (3) In Macedoniâ corniculo, mox equo meruit, Suet. de Clar. Gram. 9.*

¶ || Cornifer, a, um. adj. *That bears cornels, i. e. the fruit of the cornel-tree, Lex. ex Claud.*

¶ Corniger, a, um. adj. (1) *Horned; having, or wearing, horns. (2) Subst. A bull. (3) An epithet of Jupiter. (1) Taurus corniger, Cic. N. D. 2, 43. Cervi cornigeri, Ov. Met. 7, 701. (2) Petr. c. 133. (3) Claud. 4. Cons. Hon. 142.*

Cornipes, Ædis. adj. (1) *That which hath a hard, or horny, hoof. (2) Subst. A horse. (1) Fauni cornipedes, Ov. Fast. 2, 361. (2) Juga trahébant cornipedes, Sil. 7, 684.*

* Cornix, Æcis. [κόρυς Gr.] (1) *A crow, or*

rook. (2) || *The ring iron, or knocker, at a door. Augurium corvo, læva cornici omnia, Phædr. 3, 18, 12. ¶ Cornicum oculos configere, To detract from, or defraud, a better man than himself; or to speak against the ancients, Prov. ap. Cic. pro L. Murænâ 11. & L. Flacc. 20. Cornicibus superstes, Of a man long lived, Mart. 10, 67. (2) Litt. & alii lexicogr.*

CORNU, n. indecl. plur. cornua. [ex Hebr. קרן] (1) *A horn. (2) Met. A cornet; a horn, or trumpet, to blow withall. (3) A corner, or winding creek. (4) The wing of an army, a squadron in a fleet. (5) A horn of the moon. (6) A bow. (7) An elephant's tooth. (8) The extremity of any thing; the ends, or bosses, of the stick about which they rolled their books were called cornua libri. (9) A lantern. (10) Cornua, the pinch, or chief part, of an argument. (11) || A curl of hair. (12) Power, courage. (13) ¶ The bendings, or divided streams, of a river. (1) Camuris hirtæ sub cornibus aures, Virg. Geor. 3, 55. (2) ¶ Tuba directi æris, cornu flexi, Ov. Met. 1, 98. Strepuerunt cornua cantu, Virg. Æn. 8, 2. (3) Ab utroque portus cornu moles jacimus, Cic. ad Att. 9, 14. (4) Ipse à dextro cornu prælium commisit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 52. Clafsem in duo dividit cornua, Curt. 4, 3, 11. (5) Obscurum lunæ cornu, Virg. Geor. 1, 428. ¶ Coactum cornu Phœbes, The full moon, Luc. 1, 532. Reparabat cornua Phœbe, Ov. Met. 1, 11. (6) Torquere cornu spicula, Virg. Ecl. 10, 59. (7) Plin. 8, 3. (8) Liv. 25, 3. Mart. 11, 108. ¶ Cornua antennarum, The yard-arms in a ship, Virg. Æn. 3, 549. (9) Vulcanum in cornu conclusum geris, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 135. (10) Cornua disputationis, Cic. de Div. 2, 10. (11) Serv. (12) Viresque & addis cornua pauperi, Hor. Carm. 3, 21, 17. (13) Virg. Geor. 4, 371. ¶ Benignum cornu, Fortune's horn, the horn of plenty, Hor. Carm. 1, 17, 16. Fœnum habet in cornu, A prov. denoting a mischievous person, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 34. for they used to tie hay at the end of their curst cows horns, lest they should gore any body. Cornu Ammonis, A jewel like a ram's horn, Plin. 31, 10.*

Cornucopia, æ. f. *Abundance of all things, god's plenty, the horn which Hercules broke off from Achelous, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 5. Vid. Achelous.*

Cornum, i. n. *A cornel, the fruit of the cornel-tree. Lapidosa corna, Virg. Æn. 3, 650. rubicunda, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 9.*

Cornuo, Ære. n. *To bend like a horn, Fragm. Poët. To bend, or bow, till the horns meet, Scal. interpr. Umbra cornuata, Poëta ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 3.*

|| Cornüpeta, æ. f. [ex cornu & peto] *A beast that buteth with his horns, Onom. vet.*

Cornus, i, & Æs. [sic dict. ob corneam duriem, Plin.] (1) *The cornel-tree of both sexes; the female called the dog-tree, or the wild cherry-tree. (2) Meton. A javelin, or lance, made of the wood of that tree. (1) Bona bello, cornus, Virg. Geor. 2, 448. Cornus sonans, Sil. 13, 235. (2) Volat Italia cornus Aëra per tenuem, Virg. Æn. 9, 698.*

Cornus, Æs. m. pro cornu. (ut tonitrus pro tonitru.) ¶ Cornus cervini cinis, Harts-horn, Plin. 28, 11, & 13.

Cornûta, æ. f. *A sea-fish, called a gurnard, Plin. 9, 27.*

Cornûtus, a, um. adj. *Horned, having horns, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. ¶ Cornutus syllogismus, A dilemma, Hier.*

Cörolla, æ. f. dim. [à corona] *A little crown, or garland; a chaplet, a coronet. Hos flores indistinctis plexis tulit ipse corollis, Catull. 58, 283. Corollæ daphiles, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 21.*

Cörollarium, ii. n. [à corollis, quod hæ, cum placuerunt actores in scenâ, dari solitæ, Varr.] (1) *A coronet, or reward, given to actors, champions, or fencers, above their due. (2) The vantage, or overmeasure; the overplus. (3) Any little present. (4) || A corollary, or confectary. (1) = Corollaria, & præmia alienis muneribus offerebat, Suet. Aug. 45. (2) Varr. L. L. 1. (3) Corollarium*

larium numerorum addere, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 50. (4) Boëtius 10. prol. 3.

CORONA, æ. f. (1) *A crown, a diadem, a coronet.* (2) *A chaplet, a garland, of which there were various sorts.* ¶ *Corona triumphalis, A garland which was presented to the general after a victory, and made at first of laurel, but afterwards of gold, whence it was also called aurum coronarium, Cic. Obsidionalis, one given to him who had raised a siege. This was made of the grass of the place wherein they had been besieged, Plin.* 22, 4. *Civica, a garland made of oak leaves, and given to him who had rescued a citizen in fight, Cic. Muralis, a garland given to him who first scaled the walls of an enemy's garrison. This was made in form of the battlements of a wall, Liv.* 26, 48. *Vallis, one given to him who first entered the enemy's camp, and made in form of a trench, Liv.* ¶ *quæ & Castrensis, Fest. Navalis, a garland given to him who first boarded an enemy's ship, and made beaked, as ships are; these three last were of gold.* (3) *A circle, a compass, or company, of men standing round about one, or sitting round in a ring.* (4) *A circle about the sun, moon, or stars.* (5) *A constellation in the heavens.* (6) *Also any round thing in fashion of a coronet; the coping, or cornice, of a wall or pillar, to cast off the rain.* (1) *Duplex gemmis aurisque corona, Virg. Æn.* 1, 659. ¶ *Sub coronâ venire, To be sold for slaves, as prisoners of war were, with garlands on their heads, or rather because kept with a guard of soldiers round about them, Gell.* 7, 4. *Coronâ cingere, To besiege, Liv.* 4, 27. *To stand about, Luc.* 1, 321. (2) *Coronæ floreæ, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 15. (3) *Vox in coronam turbamque effundatur, Cic. pro Flacc.* 28. ¶ *Coronâ adoriri urbem, i. e. non machinis, sed scalis per milites circumfusus oppugnare, Liv.* ¶ *Non coronâ, sed operibus oppugnare urbem est adortus, Id.* (4) *Vid. Dalecham. ad Plin.* p. 85. (5) *Virg. Geor.* 1, 222. (6) *Vitr.* 2, 8.

CORONAMENTUM, i. n. [*coronarum materia*] *Stuff wherewith to make garlands, as flowers, and such like, Plin.* 21, 3.

CORONANS, tis. part. *Crowning, putting a garland upon.* *Parvos coronans marino rore deos, Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 15.

CORONARIA, æ. f. *A woman who makes and sells garlands, Plin.* 21, 2. & 35, 11.

CORONARIUS, a, um. adj. *That belongeth to, or serveth to make, garlands, or crowns.* ¶ *Opus coronarium, Made round like a garland, Plin.* 15, 30. ¶ *Aurum coronarium, Of which crowns, or garlands, are made, Cic. Agrar.* 2, 22. *interp. Gell. Coronarium æs, A kind of brass wrought into thin plates, of which the garlands of players on the stage were made, Plin.* 33, 9.

CORONARIUS, ii. m. *A maker, or seller of garlands, Plin.* ¶ *Also a coroner, a very ancient word in Britain, for an officer, who enquires how a person found dead came by his end, Vid. Thom. de S. Quercu Lex. Phil.*

¶ **CORONATIO**, ōnis. f. verb. *A coronation, or crowning.* *Quantum ego novi analogiâ solâ nititur.*

CORONATUS, a, um. part. *Crowned, wearing a garland; with a crown, or garland on his head.* *Coronatus nitentes capillos, Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 7. *frons, Ov. Fast.* 5, 341. *ignes, Stat. Theb.* 10, 598.

¶ **CORONATUS**, i. m. ¶ *Coronati nummi, A crown-piece, i. e. five shillings, Cæsar. Rhod.* 10, 2.

CORONELLA, æ. f. *A musk-rose, or rather a canker-rose, Plin.* 21, 4.

* **CORONIS**, ōdis. f. [*κροῖς Gr.*] (1) *The top, or peak of a hill, or any building; the fane.* (2) *Hence the utmost part, or end, of a thing; the conclusion of a book.* (3) *A critical mark used by grammarians, being a straight line hooked at the tip.* (4) *The cornice, or top-ornament, of a pillar, or any structure.* (1) *Ex usu Græc.* (2) ¶ *Coronidem imponere, To finish, Mart.* 10, 1. (3) *De hujus variis usibus consule Hæphæst. Scholiast. Aristoph. ad Plut.* 2, 1. (4) *Vitr.* 3, 2. *ubi al. Coronix.*

CORONO, āre. act. (1) *To crown, to set a gar-*

land upon one's head. (2) *To beset, surround, or encompass.* (1) *Victores oleâ coronant, Plin.* 15, 4. *Delubra coronare, Sil.* 12, 743. (2) *Adytum custode coronare, Virg. Æn.* 9, 381.

CORONOR, āri, ātus. pass. *To be crowned.* *Coronari ramis arborum in sacris certaminibus, Plin.* 21, 2.

* **CORONOPEDIUM**, ii. n. [*quod à κροῖν cor nix, & πῆς pes*] *An herb called crows-foot, plantain, dentdelion, Lex. ex Plin.* à

* **CORONOPUS**, ōdis. m. *The herb buck's horn, or dogs-tooth, swines cresses, Plin.* 21, 16.

* **COROPHIUM**, i. n. [*κροφίον Gr.*] *A kind of crab fish, Plin.* 32, 11.

CORPORALIS, e. adj. *Corporal, bodily, that bath a body, belonging to the body.* *Voluptates corporales morbus inhibet, Sen. Ep.* 78. † *Corporeus, Cic.*

¶ **CORPORALITAS**, ātis. f. *Bodyliness, a bodily substance, Tertull.* † *Substantia corporea.*

¶ **CORPORALITER**, adv. *Corporally, bodily, Tert.* ¶ **CORPORALITER JURARE**, *To take his corporal oath, to swear by laying the hand on the book, Ulp.* † *Conceptis verbis jurare.*

¶ **CORPORATIO**, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The size, plight, state, and fashion, of the body.* (2) *A corporation, or body, that bath the privileges of a city.* (1) *Ex Col.* 6, 2. *citat. Steph. & ex illo Litt.* *Sed meus liber magis appositè ad locum habet incorporatione.* † *Municipium, collegium.* (2) *Ap. JCC.*

CORPORATURA, æ. f. *Bulk of body.* *Modica corporatura pecudis operarii debet esse, Col.* 6, 2. *Conf. Vitr.* 6, 1.

CORPORATUS, a, um. part. (1) *Embodied, incorporate, having a body.* (2) ¶ *Incorporated, those who are of a corporation.* (1) *Mundus est undique corporatus, Cic. de Univ.* 2. (2) *Ap. JCC.*

CORPOREUS, a, um. adj. *Bodily, corporeal, that bath a body, or belongs to the body.* *Corporea substantia, Cic. N. D.* 2.

CORPORO, āre. act. ¶ *To form into a body, to give it the shape of a body, Laet.* † *Also to kill, and as it were to leave the body without a soul, Enn. ap. Non.* ¶ *Hinc Angl. A corps.*

CORPOROR, āri, ātus. pass. *To be shaped, or fashioned, into a body.* *Tempore animatur corporaturque, Plin.* 7, 15.

¶ **CORPULENTÈ**, adj. *Grossly, corpulently, Litt. ex Plaut.*

CORPULENTIA, æ. f. *Grossness, fleshynefs, corpulency, bulkynefs.* *Somno concoquere, corpulentia quam firmitati, utilius, Plin.* 11, 53.

CORPULENTUS, a, um. adj. or. comp. [*à corpus*] *Corpulent, gross, fleshy, well fleshed, bulky.* *Corpulentum pecus, Col.* 6, 3. *Eugæ! corpulentior videre atque habitior, Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 8.

CORPUS, ōris. n. [*ex caro, & ant. apo, i. e. ligo, necto, M. quia comprehendit carnem*] (1) *A body.* (2) *The flesh.* (3) *All manner of substance.* (4) *Synecd. The whole man.* (5) ¶ *A soul, a spirit, a shade.* (6) *A system, or volume.* (7) ¶ *A company, or corporation.* (8) *A whole nation.* (9) *A distinct part of the whole.* (10) *A temper, or constitution.* (1) ¶ *Senex corpore, nunquam animo, Cic. Cassium animâ corpus, Lucr.* 3, 561. *Corpus sine pectore, Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 6. (2) *Offa subiecta corpori miserabiles commensuras habent, Cic. N. D.* 2, 134. ¶ *Rarè occ. in hac notione.* (3) ¶ *Aque corpus, Lucr.* 3, 232. *nervorum, Id. atomorum, Id. lapidum, Id. arboris, Plin.* (4) *Darius pro tribus corporibus 30000 Alexandro offert, Curt.* 4, 11.

¶ *Excepto Laurentis corpore Turni, pro Turno, Virg. Æn.* 7, 649. (5) ¶ *Deus fles, qui modò corpus eras, Ov. Ferrugineâ subvehat corpora cymbâ, Virg. Æn.* 6, 303. (6) *Urtros habueris libros (duo enim sunt corpora) nescio, Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 13. (7) *Ap. Recent.* (8) *Reipub. corpus totum curare præcipit Plauto, Cic. Off.* 1, 25. (9) *Genere par, & ejusdem corporis, Liv.* 4, 9. *Sui corporis regem volebant Sabini creari, Id.* 1, 17. ¶ *Genitalia corpora, The four elements, Lucr.* 1, 53. (10)

Corpus, ōris. n. [ex caro, & ant. apo, i. e. ligo, necto, M. quia comprehendit carnem] (1) *A body.* (2) *The flesh.* (3) *All manner of substance.* (4) *Synecd. The whole man.* (5) ¶ *A soul, a spirit, a shade.* (6) *A system, or volume.* (7) ¶ *A company, or corporation.* (8) *A whole nation.* (9) *A distinct part of the whole.* (10) *A temper, or constitution.* (1) ¶ *Senex corpore, nunquam animo, Cic. Cassium animâ corpus, Lucr.* 3, 561. *Corpus sine pectore, Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 6. (2) *Offa subiecta corpori miserabiles commensuras habent, Cic. N. D.* 2, 134. ¶ *Rarè occ. in hac notione.* (3) ¶ *Aque corpus, Lucr.* 3, 232. *nervorum, Id. atomorum, Id. lapidum, Id. arboris, Plin.* (4) *Darius pro tribus corporibus 30000 Alexandro offert, Curt.* 4, 11.

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Valetudo sustentatur notitiâ corporis sui, Cic. Off. 2, 24.

CORPUSCULUM, i. n. dim. (1) *A little, or small, body.* (2) *An atom.* (3) *A collection.* (1) *Mors sola fatetur quantula sunt hominum corpuscula, Juuv.* 10, 172. (2) *Corpuscula lævia pro atomis, Cic. N. D.* 1, 24. (3) *Florum corpusculum, Just.* in præf.

CORRADO, ère, si, sum. act. *To scrape, or rake, together.* *Minas decem corradet alicunde, Ter. Adolph.* 2, 2, 34. *Corradi omnia, Id. Heaut.* 1, 1, 89.

¶ **CORRASIIVUS**, a, um. adj. *Scraping, Dig.* † *Corradens.*

CORRECTIO, ōnis. f. verb. [*à corrigo*] (1) *A correction; an amendment.* (2) *A figure in rhetoric, when one unsays what he had said, to say something instead of it more fit, or emphatical.* (1) = *Correctio philosophiæ & emendatio, Cic. de Fin.* 4, 9. ¶ *Delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, Id. de Amic.* 24. (2) *Ad Herenn.* 4, 26.

CORRECTOR, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A corrector, or amender.* (2) ¶ *A governor, or ruler.* (1) = *Corrector & emendator civitatis, Cic. pro Balb.* 8. (2) *Ap. seq. script.*

CORRECTURUS, a, um. part. *About to correct.* *Rescripturus & correcturus, Suet. Jul. Cæs.* 56. *Veteris patris offensam novis meritis correcturi, Just.* 35, 2.

CORRECTUS, a, um. part. ¶ or. comp. *Corrected, amended, redressed.* = *Recentissima quæque sunt correctæ & emendata, Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 4. *Ut attentior fiat correctiorque, Gell.* 6, 14.

CORREPO, ère, psi, ptum. neut. *To creep, sneak, or slink, into a place.* *Occultè in aliquam oneratiâam correpdum, Cic. ad Attic.* 10, 12. *Intia murum correpimus, Varr. R. R.* 2. *proæm.*

CORREPTÈ, adv. i. r. *correctâ syllabâ, ius, comp.* ¶ *produçè, Charif. Quæ syllaba nunc correptiâ exit, Ov. ex Ponto* 4, 12, 13.

CORREPTIO, ōnis. f. verb. (1) ¶ *A correction in words; a checking, or rebukeing; punishment.* (2) *A shortening.* (1) *Ulp.* (2) ¶ *Correptiones dicarum aut crescentiæ, Vitr.* 9, 9. ¶ *Correptio syllabarum Gramm.*

CORREPTOR, ōris. m. verb. [*à corripio*] *A reprover, or rebuker.* *Pessimus quisque correptorem asperimè patitur, Sen. de Irâ* 3, 37.

CORREPTUS, a, um. part. (1) *Seized, or laid bold, on.* (2) *Reproved, chidden.* (3) ¶ *Made short.* (1) *Repentè vi correptus, Cic. anteq. ir. in exil.* 7. (2) *Correptus voce magistrî, Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 257. (3) *Correpti consules, Liv.* 2, 28. (3) *Syllaba correpta, Gramm. Vid. auçorit. in Correptè.*

CORRIDEO, ère, si, sum. neut. *To laugh, or smile; to look pleasantly.* *Omnia corrident conceptâ luce diei, Lucr.* 4, 81. ¶ *Rarè occ.*

CORRIGENDUS, a, um. part. *To correct, or be corrected.* *Mala corrigenda suscepit, Suet. Tib.* 33.

CORRIGENS, tis. part. *Correcting, blameing.* *Gestum histrionis quasi laudans, vel corrigens, Suet. Cal.* 54.

CORRIGIA, æ. f. [*à corrigendo, quod eâ corrigantur, i. e. constringantur soleæ*] (1) *The latchet of a shoe, a thong of leather.* (2) ¶ *Corrigia canina, A thong of dog's leather.* (1) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. (2) *Plin.* 30, 4.

¶ **CORRIGIARIUS**, i. m. *A point-maker, Litt. ex Suet.*

¶ **CORRIGIATUS**, a, um. *Tied with a thong, or point, Vall.*

¶ **CORRIGIBILIS**, e. adj. *Corrigible, that may be corrected, or amended, Litt. ex Plaut.* sed non inven.

¶ **CORRIGIO**, āre. *To make points, Lucr. ap. Litt.* sed non inven.

CORRIGO, ère, exi, ectum. act. [*ex con & re-go*] (1) *To set to rights, to straighten, to make straight.* (2) *Met. To correct.* (3) *To make better, to reform.* (4) *To make amends for.* (1) *Corrigere pampinos, uti rectè spectent, Cato.* *Maum tenenti, nemo digitum corrigebat, Plin.* 7, 20. (2) ¶ *Quæ corrigere vult, mihi quidem degravare videatur, Cic. de Fin.* 1, 6. (3) *Corrigere mihi natum porcè enitere, Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 17. (4) *Cura-*

(4) *Cura-*

(4) *Cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis, tum velis*, Cic. ad Qu. fr. 2, 15.

Corrigor, i. pass. *To be corrected, or amended*, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 90. Quum priores decemviri appellatione collegæ corrigi reddita ab se jura tulissent, Liv. 3, 36.

Corrigus, al. *Corrivus*, & *Corrugus*, leg. ap. Plin. 33, 4. *Vid. Corrivus*.

Corripiendus, a, um. part. *To seize, or be seized*. Ad corripiendos seditionis auctores, Just. 12, 11.

Corripiens, tis. part. *Rebukeing, reproveing*. *Corripiendis amicis*, Suet. Neron. 35.

Corripio, ere, pui, eptum. aet. (1) *To catch up hastily, or snatch*. (2) *To seize on, or lay hold of*. (3) *Met. To slip, or sink, away*. (4) *To shorten, or make short, a syllable*. (5) *To hasten*. (6) *To take up, rebuke, or chastise; to reprove, to snap, to check*. (7) *To diminish, to cut short*. (1) *Celeres sagittas corripuit*, Virg. Æn. 1, 192.

(2) *Hominem corripit, ac suspendi iussit*, Cic. Verr. 5, 23. (3) *Corripuit derepentē tacitus sese ad filiam*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 3. (4) *Syllabam corripere*, Gramm. (5) *Tarda necessitas Lethi corripuit gradum*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 32. (6) *Corripies, & castigabis acerbo Clamore*, Juv. 14, 54. (7) *Ludorum ac munerum impensas corripuit*, Suet. Tib. 34.

Corripior, i, eptus. pass. *To be apprehended, to be seized on*. *Hominem corripit & suspendi iussit*, Cic. Verr. 5, 23. *Corripit morbis, To be taken with sickness*, Cels. 6, 18. *flammis, To be burnt*, Ov. Met. 2, 210.

Corrivales, ium. pl. c. g. (1) *Those who drink of the same stream*. (2) *Those who love and court one and the same woman*. (1) Plin. ap. Litt. (2) *Paior corrivallium maledicta*, Quint. Declam. 14.

Corrivallitas, ātis. f. *Rivalship*, Plaut. ap. Litt. sed non reperi.

Corrivatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à corrivo*] *The running of water together in one stream*, Plin. 31, 3. & 36, 12.

Corrivatus, a, um. part. *Running together, or made up of several streams, or currents*. Per meatus corrivati septem amnes, Plin. 36, 15.

Corrivo, āre. [*i. e. rivum duco, ex con & rivus*] *To draw water out of many streams into one*, Dig.

Corrivor, āri, ātus. pass. *To run, or flow, together from several streams; as a river*, Plin. 31, 4.

Corrivus, i. m. [*à corrivatione*] *Elumen in jugis montium ductum ad lavandum aurum, corrivatione dict.* Plin. 33, 4. sed de lectione non constat.

Corrobōratus, a, um. part. *Made strong, strengthened*. *Corroborata & confirmata ingenia*, Cic. de Am. 20.

Corrobōro, āre. aet. [*ex con & roboro*] (1) *To make strong, to corroborate*. (2) *Met. To strengthen, to confirm*. (1) *Stomachum corroborat*, Plin. 20, 20. (2) *Conjuratorem non credendo corroboraverunt*, Cic. Catil. 1, 12.

Corrobōror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be strengthened*. *Malum corroboratur quotidie*, Cic. Fam. 12, 1.

Corrōdo, ēre, si, sum. aet. [*ex con & rodo*] *To gnaw, corrode, or fret*. Si mures corroderint aliquid, Cic. de Div. 2, 27.

Corrōgatus, a, um. part. (1) *Invited, bidden*. (2) *Gathered, scraped up, got together*. (1) *Corrogati convenerunt*, Cic. Philipp. 3, 8. A corrogatis laudantur ea, quæ non placent, Quint. 10, 9. (2) *Corrogata ad necessarios usus pecunia*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 102.

Corrōgo, āre. aet. (1) *To bring together by entreaty*. (2) *To seek up and down, to scrape up, or get together*. (1) *Ipse suos necessarios corrogat, ut sibi adfint*, Cic. pro Quint. 6. (2) *Corrogare pecuniam ab hospitibus*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 102.

Corrōgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be brought, or got, together*, Liv. 33.

Corrōlus, a, um. part. *Gnawed, wasted, and worn, round about; corroded*. Totum, corrosis ossibus, edit vixit turba, Juv. 15, 80.

Corrōtundo, āre. aet. *To make round*, Sen. Ep. 113.

Corrōtundor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made round*, Sen. N. Q. 4, 3.

Corrūda, æ. f. *An herb called wild sperage*, Cato 6. & Plin. 20, 13.

Corrugatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wrinkling*. Inde *corrugatio pupillæ*, Stup. † *Erugatio*.

Corrugatus, a, um. part. *Wrinkled, shriveled*. Ubi satis corrugata erant acina, Col. 12, 39.

Corrūgo, āre. aet. [*à con & rugo*] *To wrinkle, to make in wrinkles*. *Corrugare frontem, To frown; to bend, or knit, the brows*, Plaut. nares, *To make one loath*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 23.

Corrumpendus, a, um. part. *To be corrupted, or spoiled*, Liv. 3, 17.

Corrumpens, tis. part. *Corrupting, or spoiling*. Non corrumpentia sensus dona valent, Claud. 3. Conf. Hon. 187.

Corrumpto, ēre, rūpi, ptum. aet. [*ex con & rumpo*] (1) *To mar, or spoil*. (2) *To infect, destroy, or waste*. (3) *To lose*. (4) *To forge, or falsify*. (5) *To bribe, or suborn*. (6) *To putrify*. (7) *To deface*. (8) *To taint, poison, or infect*. (9) *To deflower*. (10) *To debauch*. (1) *§ Oculos corrumpere*, Plaut. ungues dentibus, *Propert.* (2) *Baleares per idem tempus insulæ piraticâ rabiè corruerant maria*, Flor. 3, 8. *Res familiâres corruerant*, Sall. B. J. 69. (3) *Dies prolatando magnas opportunitates corrumpere*, Id. B. C. 44. (4) *Tabulæ publicæ corruptæ aliquâ ratione sunt*, Cic. pro Rosc. 44. (5) *Pollicitis corrumpere*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 355. (6) *Conclusa aqua faciliè corrumpitur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 7. (7) *Corrumpere, & interlinere tabulas publicas*, Id. Verr. 2, 42. (8) *Corrupt lacus, &c.* Virg. Geor. 3, 481. (9) *Plurimas & illustres feminas corripit*, Suet. Cæs. 50. (10) *Servum hæreditarium corrumpere*, Ulp.

Corrumpor, i, uptus. pass. *To be spoiled, corrupted, putrified, &c.* Vicio corrumpi, Lucret. 6, 17. *Vid. Corrumpto*.

Corruo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To fall together*. (2) *To fall, or tumble, down*. (3) *Met. To fail, to miscarry, to come lamely off*. (4) *To be broken and spent*. (5) *To decay, or come to utter ruin*. (6) *§ Aet. To overbrow, to throw down*. (7) *To heap up*. (1) *Duo Romani super alium alius expirantes corruerunt*, Liv. 1, 25. (2) *Ille penè timore, ego risu, corruui*, Cic. ad Qu. fr. 2, 10. (3) *In extremo actu corruere*, Id. de Sen. 18. (4) *Contentiones sæpe franguntur, & corruunt*, Id. de Orat. 2. (5) *Lacedæmoniorum opes corruerunt*, Id. Offic. 1, 24. (6) *Catull. ap. Litt. Charite corruit corpus, & obnubilavit animum*, Apul. Met. 8. (7) *Ibi me corruere posse aiebas divitias*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 58.

Corruptè, adv. ius, comp. *||* *simè, sup. Depravedly, improperly, corruptly*. *Corruptè & depravatè judicare*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 21. Minus facundè & corruptius, Sen. Contr. 9. *Corruptissimè judicare*, Aſcon.

Corruptela, æ. f. (1) *A hane, or mischief*. (2) *A corruptor, or spoiler*. (3) *Met. A debauching*. (4) *A depraving, or falsifying*. (5) *Bribery*. (1) *Collapsus est hinc in corruptelam suam*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 3. (2) *Adest communis corruptela nostrum liberum, h. e. corruptor*, Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 7. (3) *Stupra dico & corruptelas, & adulteria*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35. (4) *Prævaricatio est accusatoris, corruptela ab eo*, Id. Or. Part. 36. (5) *Philippus largitionem corruptelam dixit esse*, Id. Offic. 2, 15.

Corruptibilis, e. adj. *Corruptible, subject to corruption*, Bibl. † *Corruptioni obnoxius*.

Corruptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à corrumpo*] *Corruption, a spoiling*. Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13.

Corruptor, ōris. m. verb. [*à corrumpo*] (1) *A corrupter, a ruiner, a misleader*. (2) *A debaucher*. (1) *Corruptor juventutis*, Cic. Catil. 2, 4. (2) *Nurus corruptor avaræ*, Juv. 1, 77.

Corruptrix, icis. f. *A corrupter, fem.* *Corruptrix provincia*, Cic. ad Qu. fr. 1, 1.

Corrupturus, a, um. part. *About to corrupt, or spoil*. Edicta corruptura duces, Claud. 1. in prim. Conf. Stil. 278.

Corruptus, a, um. part. & adj. ex part. or,

comp. *||* *simus, sup. (1) Corrupted, spoiled, marred. (2) Mixed, or confounded, with. (3) Depraved, stark naught. (4) Bribed. (5) Infected. (6) Soft, delicate, wanton. (7) Deflowered, debauched. (1) Ceres corrupta undis*, Virg. Æn. 1, 81. (2) *Litera Græca corrupta sono Latino*, Ov. Fast. 5, 195. (3) *Mores corrupti, depravati que*, Cic. Offic. 2, 20. *Fur corruptissimus*, Prud. Apoth. 408. *arvum*, Id. Ham. præf. 36. (4) *Largitionibus corruptus est populus Rom.* Sall. in Cic. 4. (5) *Corrupto cæli tractu*, Virg. Æn. 3, 138. (6) *Sardanapalus vir muliere corruptior*, Justin. 3, 3. (7) *Virgo corrupta*, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 30. † *Corruspor, ātus sum. dep. To search narrowly*, Plaut. ap. Litt.

Cors, tis. f. ant. *cortes*. [*contr. ex cohors*] *A place to feed poultry, a coop, a court-yard before the house*, Mart. *reſt. scrib. chors, quod vid.*

* *Corſa*, æ. f. [*κόρη Gr.*] *The fore-part of the head*. *Met. The garnishing of porches, or doors*, Vitruv. 4, 6.

* *Corſoïdes*, is. m. [*κορσοειδής Gr.*] *A certain stone, in colour like hoary hair*, Plin. 37, 10.

† *Cortes*, ium. f. pl. sunt villarum intra mæriam spatia, Non. ex Varr.

* *Cortex*, icis. dub. gen. [*à corium & tego*, quod quasi corium lignum tegat, Isid.] *A rind, or bark; a shell, or peel*. *¶ Nare sine cortice, To go on his own legs*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 120. *¶ Cortex cavata, A mask*, Virg. Geor. 2, 387. *¶ Hinc Angl. Cork.*

* *Corticatus*, a, um. part. *That hath a rind, or bark*, Col. 12, 23. Pallad. 4, 1.

* *Cortico*, āre. *To pull off the bark*, Col. in part. † *Decortico*.

* *Corticōsus*, a, um. adj. *Full of thick bark*. *Radice crassâ, & corticosâ*, Plin. 20, 19.

* *Corticūla*, æ. f. dim. [*à cortex*] *A thin rind, or little bark*, Col. 12, 47.

Cortina, æ. f. (1) *A cauldron, or kettle, in which wool was died; a dying vat*. (2) *¶ Cortina plumbea, A vessel set under to receive oil, when the olives were pressed*. (3) *The table, or tripods, of Apollo, from whence oracles were given*. (4) *Met. The oracle itself*. (5) *A curtain, or hanging*. (1) Plin. 9, 38. (2) *Cato R. R. 66*. (3) *Mugire adytis cortina reclusis*, Virg. Æn. 3, 92. (4) *Neque te Phæbi cortina fessellit*, Id. Æn. 6, 347. (5) *Ap. post. script. ¶ Cortina cæli, The hemisphere*, Enn. *¶ Cortina theatri, Serv. i. e. tholus, Scal. The round convex compass of it at the top*.

Cortinæle, is. n. *A place where the kettles, or cauldrons, were set*, Col. 1, 6.

† *Cortūmio*, ōnis. f. *Augurale vocab. A beedy beholding, a wary sight, and consideration*, Varr.

¶ Cortynia vestis, pro venatoria, Claud. fortè *Gortynia, i. e. Cretensis*.

* *Corvinas*, a, um. adj. *Of a raven, or crow; also black as a raven, or like a crow*. *Corvina nigredo*, Apul. p. 45. ed. Delph.

* † *Corvito*, āre. *To devour, or gobble, like a crow*. *Corvitant, ubi comesset possunt*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1. ext. al. leg. *corbitant, al. corbitam cibi*.

Cōrus, i. m. ventus, Plin. qui caurus, Virg. Geor. 3, 356. [*ab Heb. קור kor, frigus*] *The north-west wind, put for the west wind by Auson. Mosel. 316. Vid. Caurus. Also a Hebrew measure of thirty bushels, as much as a camel can carry*.

¶ Cōruscāmen, īnis. n. *A flash, or lightning*, Apul. p. 669.

Cōruscans, tis. part. *Glistening, shining*, Claud. 3. Conf. Honor. 29.

¶ Cōruscātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A flashing, or glittering*, Ap. post. script.

Cōrusco, āre. neut. [*vel à splendore galeæ, quæ Gr. κόρυς dic. vel à ὄρος sol.*] (1) *To glister, glitter, flash, shine, or lighten*. (2) *It. aet. To brandish, or shake*. (3) *It. neut. eodem sensu, To be shaken, to wave to and fro*. (1) *Flamma inter nubes coruscat*, Cic. Orat. 3, 39. (2) *Strictum coruscat mucronem*, Virg. Æn. 10, 651. (3) *Lōnga coruscat Sarraco veniente abies*, Juv. 3, 254.

Cōruscus, a, um. adj. *Glistening, glittering, shining bright, waving, moving*. *Coruscum extulit enssem*, Virg. Æn. 2, 552. *fulgura*, Lucr. 5, 296. *tractus flammæ*, Luc. 2, 271.

* COR-

* **CORVUS**, i. m. [à Gr. κόραξ, quod à κορὸν niger, inserto Digammâ] (1) *A raven.* (2) *Also a fish called a cabot.* (3) *A term in architecture.* (4) *A kind of grapple, or iron hook, used in war.* (5) *A chirurgian's instrument.* (1) Nos pascēs in cruce corvos, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 48.* ☞ **Cornix**, quod vid. (2) *Plin. 31, 11.* (3) *Vitr. 6, 2.* (4) *Corvi & ferreæ manus tormentis excussæ, Curt. 4, 2.* *Corvum demolitorem, quem nonnulli gruem appellant, Vitr. 10, 19.* (5) *Cels. 7, 19.*

* **Cōrybantes**, ium. m. pl. [à Κορύβας Gr.] *Priests of Cybele, Hor. Carm. 1, 16, 8.* ☞ *inven. & in sing. Corybas, Claud. de 4. Conf. Hon. 150.*

* **Cōrycæus**, i. m. *Cic. fed Græcis literis [κωρυκαῖος Gr. à Coryco, Pamphiliæ monte] A spy, a scout, a tell-tale, an informer. Vid. Propr. Omnes corycæi videntur subauscultare quæ loquor, Cic. Att. 10, 18.*

* || **Cōrydālus**, i. m. [à κόρυς galea] *A lark, Serv. ↓ Galerita, alauda.*

* **Cōrylētum**, i. n. *A grove, or copse, of hazel trees. Inter coryleta latebat, Ov. Fast. 2, 587.*

* **Cōrylus**, i. f. [κόρυλος Gr.] *A hazel, or filberd, tree, Virg. Ecl. 1, 14.*

* **Cōrymbe**, es. f. *quæ & Cōramble [à κόρη, pupilla oculi, & ἀμύβλος, hebes; qui aciem oculorum hebetem reddit] An herb which dims the sight. Oculis inimica coramblæ, Col. 10, 170.*

* **Cōrymbia**, æ. f. *A decoction of the stalk of Giant-Fennel, seasoned with brine and honey, Plin.*

* ☞ **Cōrymbifer**, a, um. adj. [ex corymbus & fero] *Which beareth berries like ivy. An epithet of Bacchus in Ov. Fast. 1, 393.*

* **Cōrymbion**, vel **Cōrymbium**, i. n. [κόρυμβιον Gr.] *A peruke, or tower, worn by women; a tete. Corymbioque dominæ pueri adornat caput, Petron. 110. ↓ Capillamentum.*

* **Cōrymbites**, æ. m. [κορυμβίτης Gr.] *A kind of spurge with broad leaves, Plin. 26, 8.*

* **Cōrymbus**, i. m. [à Gr. κόρυμβος] (1) *A bunch, or cluster, of ivy-berries.* (2) *Also the fruit, or flower, of the herb chrysocome.* (3) || *A bush, or tress, of hair, rolled up in form of a bunch of ivy-berries.* (4) *The head of an artichoke, thistle, or the like.* (5) *Some take it for the beak of a ship.* (6) || *Also a rose-bud.* (1) *Racemis in orbem circumactis qui vocantur corymbi, Plin. de hederâ, lib. 16, 34.* (2) *Id. 21, 8.* (3) *Litt. ex Virg. & Thucydidis Scholiast, interpre.* (4) *Col. 10, 24.* (5) *Auratis Argo reditura corymbis, Val. Arg. 1, 273.* (6) *Hieron. ↓ Alabastrum.*

* **Cōryphæus**, i. m. [à κορυφή, vertex] *The chief, or principal; a ringleader, Cic. N. D. 1, 21.*

* **Cōrytos**, i. m. [χωρυτός Gr. qu. χωρυτός, παρὰ τὸ χωρεῖν τὰ ῥύτα, Etym. quod capit fusilia, i. e. missilia tela] *A bow-case, or quiver, Virg. Æn. 10, 169.*

* **Cōryza**, æ. f. [κόρυζα Gr.] *The diffillation out of the head into the eyes, or nose; a rheum, or running, at the nose, Cels. 4, 2. Lat. Gravedo.*

* **Cos**, cōtis. f. [à cautes, pro quo cotes, Cic. quod è caute fiat] (1) *A whetstone, a bone.* (2) *A grindstone.* (3) *Met. An incentive.* (1) *Acacius cotem novaculâ discidit, Liv. 1, 26.* (2) *Italia aquarias cotes dedit, Plin. 18, 33.* (3) *Iracundiam cotem fortitudinis esse dicunt, Cic. Tuscul. 4, 19.*

* **Cosmēta**, æ. m. vel f. [à κοσμεῖν, orno] *A valet, or groom, of the chamber; a keeper of the wardrobe, Vet. Schol. sed al. volunt ornatrix intelligi. Ponunt cosmētæ tunicas, Juv. 6, 476. Lat. Ornator, vel ornatrix.*

* **Cosmiānum**, i. n. *sc. unguentum [ab eodem] Rich perfume of one Cosmus's preparing, Mart. 12, 55.*

* **Cosmiānus**, a, um. adj. ☞ *Cosmiana unguenta, Very sweet ointments, or perfumes, so called from one Cosmus a perfumer, Petron. in Fragm. Cosmi toto mergatur aheno, Juv. Sat. 8, 85. Vid. Vet. schol.*

* **Cosmīcus**, a, um. adj. *astron. [à κοσμητικός, i. e. mundanus] According to the course of the world, Mart. 7, 40.*

* || **Cosmographia**, æ. f. [à κόσμος, mundus, & γράφω, scribo] *Cosmographia. ↓ Descriptio orbis.*

* || **Cosmographicus**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to cosmography, Art. Voc.*

* || **Cosmographus**, i. m. *A cosmographer. ↓ Orbis descriptor.*

† **Cosim**, adv. *qu. coxim, à coxa. On both the hips. Hoc sciunt omnes, quantum est qui cosim cacent, Non. ex Pompon.*

Cossis, is. m. *A worm bred in wood, Plin. 30, 13, &*

Cossus, i. m. *five teredo in ligno, tineæ in veste, eruca in olere, carmes in lardo, Ex Litt. Vid. Plin. 17, 24.*

Costa, æ. f. [forte à consto ob firmitatem, extrito n, inde Angl. fit coast.] (1) *A rib, a coast, as of mutton.* (2) *A side.* (1) *Tergora diripiunt costis, Virg. Æn. 1, 215.* (2) *Costæ aheni, Id. 7, 463. navium, Plin. 13, 9.*

Costatus, a, um. *Ribed, having large ribs. Costatum pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.*

* **Costus**, i. f. ☞ **costum**, i. n. [à Gr. κόσος] *A kind of shrub growing in Syria and Persia, and having a root of a most pleasant spicy smell. Vid. Plin. 12, 12. Achæmenium costum, Hor. Carm. 3, 1, 44. || Also an herb vulgarly called herba Maria goes by this name, Litt. It is commonly translated zedoary.*

|| **Cōtāria**, æ. f. *A quarry, or mine, out of which whetstones are dug, Alphen.*

* || **Cōthon**, ōnis. m. [à Gr. κόθων, poculum sinuosæ cavitatis, ob similitudinem, Serv.] *A port, or haven, made by art; a quay, a wharf, or dock, Fest.*

* **Cōthurnatus**, a, um. adj. (1) *That wears buskins.* (2) *Meton. Writing in a high style, tragical.* (3) || *Written in a lofty style.* (1) *Dea cothurnata, Ov. Fast. 5, 148.* (2) *Vates cothurnatus, Id. Am. 2, 18, 18.* (3) *Cothurnatus sermo, Macr. Sat. 7, 5.*

* **Cōthurnus**, i. m. [κόθουρος Gr.] (1) *A buskin, a shoe fit for either foot, and worn both by men, and (2) by women.* (3) *A sort of shoe coming over the calf of the leg, and worn by actors of tragedies, with a high heel to it, that they might seem the taller.* (4) *Also a choppen, or chippen; a high soled shoe, a pantofle.* (5) *Met. A lofty strain, or high style; a tragedy.* (1) *Herculis cothurnos infantibus aptare, Quint. 6, 1.* (2) *Stabis suras evincta cothurno, Virg. Ecl. 7, 33.* (3) *Vid. exemp. primum.* (4) *Brevior Virgine Pygmæâ nullis adjuncta cothurnis, Juv. 6, 505.* (5) *Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno, Virg. Ecl. 8, 10.*

Cōtīcula, æ. f. [dim. à cos] (1) *A little whetstone, or grindstone.* (2) *A touchstone to try gold.* (3) *Also a small Vessel made thereof.* (1) *Plin. 36, 8.* (2) *Id. 33, 8.* (3) *Id. 1, 9.*

Cōtidie, adv. *Daily. Vid. Quotidie.*

* **Cōtinus**, i. f. [κότινος Gr.] *A kind of wild olive, Plin. 16, 18.*

Cōtōnea, &. f. *herba odorata, capitula habens thymi, dulcis alioqui & stim sedans, Plin. 26, 7. An herb so called by the Venetians, but by the Gauls named halum, Sipont.*

Cōtōneum, i. n. *A quince, Plin. 15, 11.*

Cōtōneus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a quince.*

☞ **Cotonea** malus, *A quince-tree. Mala, quæ vocamus cotonea, & Græci cydonia, Plin. 15, 11.*

☞ || *scrib. etiam cytonia, Macrob.*

* **Cōtābus**, i. m. [à κότλας vel κόσσατος, Hefych. vel à κόσσατος Gr.] (1) || *The noise made by dashing the drink left in the pot upon the floor, or pavement.* (2) *The sound which the lashing of a whip makes.* (1) *Alex. ab Alex.* (2) *Ne bubuli in te cottabi crebri crepent, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 4.*

Cōtāna, **Cōtōna**, vel **Cōttōna**, ōrum. pl. n. [ab Hebr. קטן parvus] *Plin. 13, 5. Parva cotāna, Mart. 13, 28. A kind of small Syrian fig.*

☞ *scrib. & Cōtāna. Quo pruna & cōtāna vento, Juv. 3, 83.*

* **Cōtūla**, æ. f. *Vid. Cotyla.*

Coturnix, ōis. f. [à sono vocis, Fest.] *A quail. Primam corripit, Juv. 12, 97, & Ov. Amor. 2, 6. producit autem Lucret. 4, 645.*

* **Cōtūla**, æ. f. [à κότυλη Gr.] *A measure somewhat less than a pint, or a pound. A kind of dish, or like vessel, to drink in, Mart. 8, 71. Lat. hemina, acetabulum.*

* **Cōtūle**, es. f. [ab eodem] *The hollow of a bone into which the joint is set, as the hollow of the huckle bone. Vid. Cotyla.*

* **Cōtūlēdon**, ōnis. f. [ex eodem themate] (1) || *The hollow of the huckle bone.* (2) *Also an herb called great pennywort, or wall pennywort.* (1) *Ap. Græcos.* (2) *Plin. 25, 13.*

* **Cōtūto**, ōis. f. [κότυτω Gr.] *Dea impudicitæ, Juv. 2, 92. cujus sacra nocturna, Cotytia. Vid. Propr.*

† **Cōvella**, Juno, i. e. cœlestis, à covum quod antiq. cælum, Varr.

Cōvinārius, i. m. *A charioteer, Tac. Agric. 35, 4. & 36, 4. à seq.*

Cōvīnus, i. m. [à covus, i. e. cavus, Varr.] *A kind of chariot armed with hooks, used in war by the Britains and Germans. Rector rostrati Belgæ covini, Luc. 1, 426.*

† **Cōvīnio**, is. *Tounite, Litt. ex Plaut. ↓ Conjungo, copulo.*

* **Cōus**, a, um. adj. [ex insulâ Cō] *Couscil. jactus cōus, Lat. senio. The six point in the dice. Album coum, sc. vinum, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 29.*

|| **Cōutērīnus**, i. m. *A brother by the mother's side, Aug. ↓ Frater germanus.*

† **Cōvum**, i. n. *covum, vett. cælum vocabant, quia cavum, Heaven; also a hollow place about a plough, Varr.*

Coxa, æ. f. *coxia antiq. unde coxsim. [à co-asso five coxo, qu. coassa, M.] The hip, or haunch; the bucklebone, the joint of the hip. Ima spina in coxarum osse definit, Cels. 8, 2.*

Coxendix, ōis. f. *The hip, or haunch; the bucklebone, the joint of the hip. Coxendix luxa, Cato 160.*

C ante R.

* **Crābro**, ōnis. m. [à κέρας, cornu, qu. cerabro, quod cornua in capite gerit, uti & Angl. hornet ob id dic.] *A kind of great wasp, a hornet. ☞ Irritare crabrones, To meddle with wasps, or angry, people, Prov. ex Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 75.*

† **Crācentes**, ium. c. g. pl. part. *qu. à craceo, antiq. Growing slender. Succincti gladii mediâ regione cracentes, Enn. ap. Fest.*

* **Crambe**, es. f. *A kind of colewort, Plin. 20, 9. Occidit miseros crambe repetita magistrum, Juv. 7, 155. ubi alludit ad Græcum proverbium, Δὲς κράμβην θάνατος.*

* || **Crānium**, i. n. [à Gr. κράνιον, quod. Lat. calvaria dic.] *The bone of the head, the skull, or brain pan.*

* **Crāpūla**, æ. f. [à Gr. κραίμελη] (1) *A surfeit by too much eating, or drinking; the head-ache, or dizziness; a surcharge of the stomach.* (2) *A kind of medicinal mixture of the dregs of rosin put into new wine.* (1) *Edormi crapulam & exhalâ, Cic. Phil. 2, 12.* (2) *Plin. 23, 1.*

* || **Crāpūlōsus**, a, um. adj. *Over-eating, or over-drinking one's self, Firm. ↓ Capula gravis.*

* **CRAS**, adv. i. e. die proximè futuro, [à coram, i. e. ob coras, q. d. ante oculos, vel à κράσις, mistura, quod dies crastinus hodierno confinis] *To-morrow, in time to come, Cras manè, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 120. Interdum est nomen. Dic mihi cras istud, Postume, quando venit? Mart. 5, 58. Jam cras hesternum consumpsimus, Pers. 5, 68.*

* || **Crāsīs**, is. f. [à κράσις Gr.] (1) *A constitution, temperature, or mixture, of natural humours. Latine temperamentum.* (2) *A contraction of two syllables into one, Gramm.*

* **Crāsāmen**, ōnis. n. [à crassus] *A thick matter, as the dregs, grounds, or sediments, of any liquor. Crasamen in imo aquæ requietæ, Col. 12, 23.*

* **Crāsāmentum**, i. n. (1) || *A thickness, or bigness.* (2) *The sediments, or lees, of wine.* (1) *Surculi duo pari crasamento, Gell. 17, 9.* (2)

(2) Aliquod crassamentum in imo simile feci reperitur, Col. 12, 12.

* Crassè, adv. ius, comp. (1) Thickly. (2) Met. Rudely, bunglingly. (1) Crassè picari, Col. 1, 76. Crassius nitent, Plin. 37, 7.

* Crassesco, ère. incept. i. e. crassus fio. (1) To thicken, or grow thick. (2) To grow fat. (1) Nec crassescat in nubes, Plin. 2, 44. (2) Aliis frumentis minùs crassescunt sc. turtures, Col. 8, 9.

* || Crassities, ei. f. Thickness, grossness, fatness. Apul. p. 200.

* Crassitudo, ònis. f. Thickness, bigness, grossness. Aëris crassitudo, Cic. de Div. 1, 42. puerum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 8. Crassitudines, Vitr. 3, 2. & 4, 4.

* Crassus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [à κρᾶσς qu. crassus] (1) Gross, fat, fleshy. (2) Foggy. (3) Clotted. (4) Weighty, thick. (5) Also coarse, homely. (6) Dull, heavy. (7) Fat, fertile, fruitful. (1) Ter. Hec. 3, 4. (2) Crassus sub æthere nasci, Juv. 10, 50. (3) Crassus cruor, Virg. Æn. 6, 469. Sanguis crassus, Plin. 11, 38. (4) Scias cum gerere posse crassas compedes, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 80. § Arbores pedes duos crassæ, Cato. Crassissimus cortex, Plin. 16, 6. (5) Crassa toga, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 15. (6) Senes crassi, Varr. § Crassâ minervâ, Homespun, rudely, bluntly, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 3. Crassiore musâ, Quint. 1, 10. § Hinc Angl. Gross. (7) Ager crassus & lætus Cato, & Varr.

* || Crassindò, adv. sc. die, To-morrow, Gell. 2, 29.

* Crassinus, a, um. adj. [à cras] Of to-morrow, or of the time to come. § In crassinum differre, sc. diem, To put off till to-morrow, Cic. de Orat. 2, 90.

* Crater, èris. m. unde in acc. sing. cratera, pl. crateras. [à κρατήρ Gr.] (1) A great cup, or bowl; a goblet. (2) The cistern, or trough, which receives the water that rises from the spring, or runs out of the cocks. (3) A platter for meat. (4) A hole, or vent, (as in mount Ætna) which belches out fire. (5) A constellation which rises about the twelfth of February. (1) Anchises magnum cratera coronâ induit, Virg. Æn. 3, 525. (2) In hoc fonte crater, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. (3) Terra rubens crater, pocula fagus erant, Ov. Fast. 5, 522. (4) Crater Ætnæ patet ambitu stadiorum viginti, Plin. 3, 8. (5) Hic primus ortus crater ponit, Germ. Cæs. sic vertit Arat. v. 448.

* Cratæra, æ. f. [ex acc. Gr. κρατήρα, id. quod crater] (1) A cup, or goblet, to drink out of. (2) Also a constellation in heaven, the pitcher of Aquarius. (1) Veteri crateræ limus adhæsit, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 80. (2) Fulgens cratera relucet, Cic. in Arat. edit. Gronov.

* Cratērītes, æ. m. [ab eodem] A precious stone very hard, Plin. 37, 10.

† Craterra, æ. f. A bucket to take up water, Varr. † Situla.

CRATES, is. f. Liv. & || Crātis, is. Veg. (1) A bundle of rods wattled together. (2) A drag, or harrow, to break clods. (3) A grate of brass, or wood. (4) An instrument to punish with death by torture. (1) Mediis ferè castris locus est conceptus cratibus, Liv. 10, 38. (2) Virg. Geor. 1, 95. (3) Æratæ crates, Stat. Theb. 4, 110. Terga suis rarâ pendentia crate, Juv. 11, 82. § Spinæ crates, The chine of the back, Ov. Met. 8, 806. (4) Vid. Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 65. & Liv. 4, 50.

* || Crâteuta, æ. f. [à κρατέω teneo] An andiron, or wrack, for the spit to turn on.

Craticula, æ. f. dim. A grid-iron, or roaster, Cato 13. Mart. 14, 221.

Cratio, ère. act. i. e. crate occo, To cover with burlles, or grates; to wattle, to harrow, or break clods, Plin. 18, 28.

Cratiō, iri. pass. To be harrowed, Plin. ibid.

Cratitius, a, um. adj. Wattled, and daubed, Cratitii parietes, Vitruv. 2, 8.

* || Creabilis, e. adj. That may be created, Lex. æt. Apul.

* || Creagra, æ. f. [κρεάγρᾱ Gr. ex κρέας caro,

& ἄγρᾱ captura] A flesh-book, to take meat out of the pot, Mart. Cap.

* Creandus, a, um. part. To be begotten, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 44.

* Creatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) A creation, a creating, or making. (2) || A begetting; a procreation. (1) Creatio consulum, Cic. magistratum, Id. de Legg. 3, 3. (2) Creatio liberorum, Dig. 1, 7, 15.

* Creator, òris. m. verb. [à creo] (1) A maker, or creator. (2) A father. (3) A founder, or builder. (1) Nobis hæc portenta Deum dedit ipse creator, Cic. de Div. 2, 30. = Rerum creator & opifex, Luc. 10, 266. (2) Magni creator Achillis, Ov. Met. 8, 309. (3) Princeps ille creator hujus urbis Romulus, Cic. pro Balb. 13.

* Creatrix, icis. f. She who makes, or creates; a mother. Rerum natura creatrix, Lucr. 1, 662.

* || Creatūra, æ. f. A creature, Eccl. tantum.

† Res creata.

* Creatūrus, a, um. part. About to create, Liv. 6, 41.

* Creatus, a, um. part. [à creor] Created, made, framed, formed, born, descended. Unicuique dedit vitium natura creato, Prop. 2, 23. Terrigenæ creati, Luc. 4, 552.

Creber, bra, um. adj. or, comp. errimus, sup. || Simus, Gell. 2, ult. (1) Thick, thick grown, close. (2) Frequent, often. (1) Salicis crebro oppletus locus, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 9. (2) Ictibus crebris juvenes fenestras quatunt, Hor. Od. 1, 25. Sermo creberrimus, Cic. Phil. 14, 5. Crebriores literæ, Id. Attic. 11, 10.

Crebrè, adv. Frequently, thick, here and there, Vitruv. 2, 9.

Crebrescens, tis. part. Growing thick, or increasing, Tac. H. 4, 12.

Crebresco, & Crebesco, ère. incept. [qu. à crebre, quod à creber] To grow, or come, thick; to wax common, to increase more and more. Crebrescit sermo, Virg. En. 12, 222. fragor, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. jam auræ optatæ crebrescunt, Virg. En. 5, 530.

Crebritas, atis. f. Thickness, closeness, frequency, Cic. Fam. 3, 1.

Crebriter, Frequently, closely, Vitruv. 8, 3, & 10, 19.

Crebrò, adv. ius, comp. errimè, sup. Often, frequently, pellmell. § Crebrò insitens, interdum acquiescens, Cic. de Leg. 1, 5. Velim literas crebrius mittas, Id. Fam. 5, 6. fin. Creberrimè commemorantur à Stoicis, Id. de Div. 1, 27.

Crebro, are. To do a thing often, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 29.

Crendendus, a, um. part. To be believed, or trusted, Cic. pro Cæl. 22.

Crendens, tis. part. Believing, trusting, Ov. Pont. 3, 6, 5. & Ep. 2, 63.

Credebilis, e. adj. Credible, that may be believed, likely enough. Non est credibilis tantus in illo furor, Cic. pro Marcell. 7. sermo, Ov. A. Am. 1, 467.

Credebiliter, adv. Credibly, probably. Non modò non credibiliter, sed ne suspiciosè quidem, Cic. pro Dejot. 6.

Credditor, òris. m. verb. He that lends, or trusts; a creditor. Audisse arbitror sponsores & creditores convenire, Cic. Philipp. 6, 4.

|| Creditrix, icis. f. verb. She that lends, or to whom money is owing, Ap. JCC.

Credditum, i. n. A debt, any thing committed to one's trust; credit, a trust, Quint. Aliter beneficium, aliter creditum solvitur, Sen. de Benef. 2, 34.

Credditur, imperf. People believe, or think. § Non bene ripæ creditur, It is not good trusting to it, Virg. Ecl. 3, 95. Conf. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 28. Bovem locutam, cui rei priore anno fides non fuerat, creditum, Liv. 3, 10.

Creddūrus, a, um. part. About to believe. Cùm speraret Cæsarem libentiùs crediturum suis promissis, Hirt. B. Al. 71. Ait, custodiām corporis sui non Macedonibus tantum se, verum illis crediturum, Just. 12, 12.

Credditus, a, um. part. (1) Trussed. (2) Believed. (3) Lent. (1) Navis, quæ tibi creditum Debes Virgilium, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4. (2) Cuncta, ut mos, famæ in majus credita, Tac. Ann. 3, 44. (3) De pecuniis creditis jus dicendi, Cic.

Crêdo, ère, didi, ditum, act. [qu. cretum do, i. e. decretum certumque, Prisc.] (1) To think, suppose, or imagine. (2) To trust. (3) To credit, or believe. (4) To tell, discover, or disclose. (5) To put confidence in. (6) To lend. (7) To commit, to entrust. (8) To venture. (9) To put into one's hands. (10) Ironically, forsooth, I warrant ye. (1) Credo ego vos mirari quid sit, Cic. pro Rosc. (2) Utrumque vitium est, & omnibus credere, & nulli, Sen. Ep. 3. (3) Credis huic quod dicat? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 38. (4) Nec tibi ille est credere ausus, quæ est æquum patri, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 104. § Cui omnium rerum ipsius semper credit, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 53. Duarum rerum credere, Id. Truc. 2, 2, 52. i. e. quod attinet, Mira sanè loquendi formula, nisi sic locuti essent Terent. Cic. & alii. (5) Moribus & vitæ credidit ille meæ, Ov. Ep. 17, 172. (6) Unde tibi solvat, quod ei per syngrapham credidisti, Cic. de Arusp. R. 2, 6, 2. (9) Quæ mihi omnem vitam credidit, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 38. (10) Fundis, credo, & hastis igne duratis repellentur, Curt. 2, 2, 16.

† Crêduam, as, at, pro † credam, as, at, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 40. & Bacch. 3, 3, 72.

Crêdūlitas, atis. f. Credulity, lightness, or rashness, of belief. § Credulitas enim error est magis quam culpa, Cic. Fam. 10, 22. Stulta credulitas, Ov. Pont. 2, 4, 32.

Crêdūlus, a, um. adj. Credulous, silly, simple, foolish, easy, light, or rash, of belief. = Improvidi & creduli senes, Cic. de Am. 26. § Inter se credula convivia habuerunt, Entertainments, which showed their confidence in each other, Just. 2, 10.

† Crêduis. [à credui] pro credas, quomodo duim pro dem, dic. Plaut. & Ter.

Crêmandus, a, um. part. To be burned, Ov. Ibis, 518.

Crêmans, tis. part. Burning. Cremantes corpus ignes, Luc. 8, 744.

* Crêmaster, èris. m. Col. sed Græcis literis [à κρεμάω, suspendo] Any hook, but especially the nerve, or sinew upon which the testicle hangs, Cels. 7, 18.

Crêmatiō, ònis. f. verb. A burning, Plin. 23, 2.

Crêmātus, a, um. part. Burned. Cremato fortis ab Illo, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 53. Crematos excitare mortuos, Id. Epod. 18, 27.

* || Crêmbālum, i. n. [à κρεμβαλον Gr.] A child's rattle, a castanet, or such like thing.

|| Crêmentum, i. n. Sipont. † Incrementum.

Crêmīnum, i. n. (1) A dry stick, or spray; a barbin, &c. (2) || Flesh fried in a pan. (1) Tenuibus admodum lignis, quæ cremia rustici appellant, fornacem incendemus, Col. 12, 19. Vid. & Plin. 12, 19. (2) Cal. solus, ut videtur.

Crêmo, are. act. To burn, to set on fire, to bury in fire. § Cremare in cinerem, Plin. 20, 5. Cremare vicos, Curt. 4, 40. Nec numero nec honore cremant corpora, Virg. Æn. 11, 208. § Corpora condere, quàm cremare, malunt, Tac. H. 5, 5, 7.

Crêmor, ari, atus, pass. To be burned. Cremari igni, Cic. Phil. 14, 13, & Cæs. B. C. 1.

* Crêmor, òris. m. [à Gr. κρεμνον, quod est à κρή, hordeum] (1) The thick juice of barley, panada water, gruel of frumenty. (2) || Cream. (1) Vel ptisanæ, vel alicæ, vel oryzæ cremor dandus est, Cels. 3, 7. Cremore crasso jus collyricum, Plaut. Perf. 1, 3, 15. Angl. Brewis, ut opinor. (2) Cremor lactis, Coop. sed non laudat auctorem.

|| Crêna, æ. f. The notch of an arrow, the slit, or nib of a pen, that has the cleft in it; also the notch in the horn, or end, of a bow; a dent, jag, or notch, in the side of a leaf; also a notch, or score, on a tally. Crênæ dicuntur etiam asperitates quædam œsophagi in rubi modum denticulatæ, Plin. 11, 37. Ubi MSS. habent renis aut venis, teste Harduino, nec alium temerè hujus vocab. auct. quàm vett. Gloss. crênæ γλοφίδες, invenias.

|| Crê-

|| Crēnātus, a, um. adj. *Notched, jagged*, as some leaves are, *Juv.*

* CREO, āre, aēt. [*forte à κρηω, misceo, unde κρημνός figulus; quod ex elementari militione corpora composita sint*] (1) *To create, to make, to frame, form, or fashion.* (2) *To beget.* (3) *To breed, or bring forth.* (4) *Met. To occasion, or cause.* (5) *To choose, to ordain, to establish.* (1) *Omnia rerum, quas & creat natura, & tuetur, Cic. de Fin. 4, 13.* (2) *Saturnus equo geminum Chirona creavit, Ov. Met. 6, 126.* (3) *Cisseis regina Parin creat, Virg. Aen. 10, 705.* (4) *Nonnunquam etiam errorem creat similitudo, Cic. de Div. 2, 26.* (5) *Ducem gerendo bello creare, Liv. 1, 23. dictatorem, Id. magistratum, Cæs.*

Creor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be created, begotten, born, &c.* Is consulem creatus est, *Paterc. 2, 4.*

Crēpans, tis, part. *Makeing a noise, rustling, &c.* *Hor. Epod. 16, 48.*

Crēpax, ācis, adj. [*à crepo, ut edax ab edo*] *Makeing a noise, clacking.* *Mecænas ap Sen. Ep. 114.*

Crēperus, a, um, adj. *Doubtful, dark, uncertain.* *Creperi certamine belli, Lucr. 5, 1295.*

Crēpida, æ, f. [*à pedum crepitu cum incedimus, Isid.*] *A low shoe with a latchet, a slipper, a sandal, a pantofle, a shoe-maker's last.* Cum crepidis in capitolio statuam videtis, *Cic. pro Rab. 10.* Ne tutor ultra crepidam, *Prov. ap. Plin. 35, 10.* Sapiens crepidas sibi nunquam, *Nec soleas facit, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 127.*

|| Crēpidarius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to slippers, or pantofles.* || *Crepidarius cultellus, A shoe-maker's pareing-knife, Semp. Asell.*

|| Crēpidarius, i, m. *He that makes pantofles, or slippers, Gell. 3, 20.*

Crēpidatus, *Wearing such shoes, or slippers, Cic. in Pison. 38.*

Crēpido, dñis. [*quam aqua crepitans alluit*] (1) *A creek, shore, or bank, whereon the water beats.* (2) *The top, edge, or brow, of a steep rock.* (3) *A place, or bolt, by the high-way, where beggars sit.* (4) *The border, mouth, brink, or brim, of any thing.* (5) *The foundation, or ground of a pillar.* (1) *Maris atrocitas objectu crepidinis frangitur, Col. 8, 17. Stabat crepidine ripæ, Stat. Theb. 9, 492.* (2) *Virg. Aen. 10, 635.* (3) *Nulla crepido vacat, Juv. 5, 8.* (4) *Col. R. R. 3.* (5) *Omnia tanquam crepidine quâdam sustinentur, Cic. Orat. 67. Vid. & Stat. Achill. 1, 448. & Silv. 1, 1, 58.*

Crēpidula, æ, f. dim. [*κρημνίδιον Gr.*] *A little pantofle.* *Hospitam crepidula ut graphicè decet! Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 3.*

* Crēpis, idis, f. [*à Gr. κρημνός*] *A slipper, or pantofle, Gell. 13, 20. Also a kind of herb, our lady's slipper. V. Plin. 31, 16.*

|| Crēpitacillum, i, dim. [*à crepitaculum*] *adfertur ex Lucr. 5, 230. sed opt. lib. hab. crepitacula.*

Crēpitaculum, i, n. [*à crepitu*] *A child's rattle, a timbrel, or such like thing made of brass.* *Crepitaculis æreis terrere apes, Col. 9, 12.*

Crēpitans, tis, part. *Cackling, ringing, makeing a noise, rattling, chattering.* *Crepitantia arma, Ov. Met. 1, 143.*

Crēpito, āre, freq. [*à crepo*] (1) *To clatter, or make a noise.* (2) *To gnash.* (3) *To growl, or rumble.* (4) *To crackle.* (5) *To creak.* (6) *To chatter as a bird.* (1) *Grandine nimbi Culminibus crepitant, Virg. Aen. 5, 458.* (2) *Clare crepito dentibus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 5.* (3) *Vacuus mihi venter crepitat, Id. Amph. 4, 2, 12.* (4) *Myrtata crepitant in igne, Plin. 12, 37.* (5) *Leni crepitabat bractea vento, Virg. Aen. 6, 209.* (6) *Salutato crepitat Concordia nido, Juv. 1, 116.*

Crēpitus, ūs, m, verb. *A rustling noise, or creaking; a creaking, or ringing; a jingling, a clashing, or jerking; a clap.* || *Crepitus dentium, The chattering, or gnashing, of the teeth, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, gladiatorum, The clashing of swords, Hirt. B. H. 31. armorum, The rattling of armour, Plin. 2, 57. cardinum, The creaking of the door, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 1. Stoici crepitus aiunt æquè liberos*

ac ructus esse oportere, Farts, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, extr.

CRĒPO, āre, ui, itum, neut. [*à sono dict. Varr.*] (1) *To make a noise, or sound.* (2) *To creak as a door doth.* (3) *To crackle in the fire.* (4) *To jingle.* (5) *To crash as the teeth do.* (6) *To growl, or grumble, as the guts do.* (7) *To clatter, as armour.* (8) *Meton. To burst, or break.* (9) *Met. To chatter, or talk, of.* (10) *To brag, or boast, of.* (11) *To complain of.* (1) *Crepuistitrum, Ov. Met. 9, 783.* || *Lætum theatris Ter crepuist sonum, Made three buffas, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 26.* (2) *foris, Ter. Adelph. 2, 3, 11.* (3) *lauris adusta, Ov. Fast. 4, 742.* (4) *Quid crepuist quasi ferrum modò? Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 65.* (5) *Dentes crepuere retecti, Pers. 3, 101.* (6) *Intestina crepant, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 22.* (7) *Arma civilis crepuere belli, Sen. Thyest. 562.* (8) *Remi obnixi crepuere, Virg. Aen. 5, 205.* (9) *Sulcos & vineta crepat mera, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 84.* (10) *Crepat antiquum genus, Lucr. 2, 1168.* (11) *Quis post vina gravem militiam, aut pauperiem crepat? Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8, 5.*

† Creppi, Luperi, rest. leg. crepi. [*à crepando*] *Fest.*

Crēpundia, ōrum, n. [*à crepando*] (1) *Childrens play-things, baubles, as bells, rattles, puppets.* (2) *Also the first apparel of children, as swathbands and such like.* (1) *Vid. crepundiorum catalogum ap. Plaut. Rud. 4, 4.* (2) *Semestris locutus est Cræsi filius in crepundiis, Plin. 11, 51.*

Crēpusci, ōrum, m. pl. *Children born about twilight, Varr. L. L. 5, 2.*

Crēpusculum, i, n. (*i. e. crepera sive dubia lux*) (1) *The twilight in the evening after sunset: (2) or in the morning before sun-rising.* (1) *Varr. L. L. 5, 2. Traherent cum fera crepuscula noctem, Ov. Met. 1, 219.* (2) *Modò facta crepuscula terris Ultima pars noctis, primaque lucis erat, Ov. Epist. 14, 21.*

Creſcens, tis, part. *Increasing, growing, &c.* *Creſcentem sequitur cura pecuniam, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 17.*

Creſco, ċre, crēvi, crētum, neut. [*à creō, i. e. produco, qu. creascō, cresco*] (1) *To grow, to increase, to wax bigger.* (2) *To be brought up.* (3) *To get an advantage by, to rejoice at.* (4) *To increase in honour, or riches; to be promoted, or advanced.* (1) || *Offreis contingit, ut cum lunâ pariter crescant, pariterque decreſcant, Cic. de Div. 2, 14. Met. || Facilius crescit quàm inchoatur, dignitas, Publ. Syr. (2) Cujus domo creverat, Suet. Oibo. 1. (3) E nostro creſcit mœore Charaxus, Ov. Epist. 15, 117. (4) Accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, Cic. pro R. Amer. 30. Ut ex invidiâ Senatoriâ posset crescere, Id. pro Cluent. 28.*

Crēta, æ, f. (1) *Chalk, whether white, black, or green.* (2) *Fullers clay, lome.* (3) *Womens white paint.* (4) *Meton. The goal, or mark, at the end of a race.* (1) *Vid. Plin. 35, 6. & Vitruv. 7, 7.* (2) *Cretâ solidanda tenaci area, Virg. Geor. 1, 179. Creta cimolia, Cels. 2, 33. figuraris, Id. 5, 1. (3) Ap. Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 6. occultare se cretâ dicuntur, qui rei non bonæ, bonam causam præſtudent. (4) Quam nunc in circo cretam vocamus, antiqui calcem dicebant, Sen. || Creta fossitia, Marl. Varr. 1, 7. Creta Asiatica, The chalk wherewith they marked their slaves feet, or sealed letters, Cic. pro Flacc. 16. Cretâ notare, pro approbare, Pers. 5, 107. || Carbone notare, Id. ib.*

Crēſceus, a, um, adj. *Of chalk, chalky, that grows in a chalky ground, Plin. 18, 9.*

|| Crētæfōdina, æ, f. (*reſtius divise*) *A marl, or chalk, pit, Dig.*

|| Crētārium, i, n. *A chalk pit, Lex. ex Col.*

|| Crētārius, ii, m. *A chalker, or that works in chalk.—Lex. ex Col.*

Crētārius, a, um, adj. *Chalky, of chalk.* *Cretaria taberna, Varr. L. L. 7, 30.*

Crētātus, a, um, adj. *Chalked, whitened.* || *Cretati pedes, Feet marked with chalk, as those of slaves were, Plin. 35, 17. Met. Cretata ambitio, A sticking for offices, Pers. 5, 177. sc. ad candidas vestes respiciens.*

† Crētēus, a, um, adj. *Of chalk, or plaster.*

|| *Cretea persona, A mask of plaster of Paris, Lucr. 4, 298.*

* Crēticus, a, um, adj. *Creticus pes—ut Quid pētām præſidī aut exēquar? Cic. de Orat. 3, 47. || Cretica terra, White marl.*

|| Crētūfōdina, æ, f. *id. quod cretæfōdina, Dig.*

* || Crētio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à cerno*] *Cretio est certorum dierum spatium, quod datur instituto hæredi ad deliberandum, utrū expediat ei adire hæreditatem, necne, Ulp.*

Crētōsus, a, um, adj. *Chalky, full of chalk, Cato, 8. Locus cretosus, Plin. 15, 18.*

Crētūla, æ, f. dim. [*à creta*] (1) *Chalk, wherewith they used in sealing letters.* (2) *A kind of colour.* (1) *Cum epistola allata est, signum iste animadvertit in cretūlâ, Cic. Verr. 6, 26.* (2) *Ex omnibus coloribus cretulam amant, Plin. 35, 7. pr.*

* Crētūra, æ, f. [*à cerno*] *The beltings, or siftings, of meal; pollard, Pallad. 1, 24.*

Crētus, a, um, part. [*à cresco*] *Born, descended.* || *Mortali corpore cretus, Lucr. 5, 6.*

* Crētus, a, um, part. [*à cerno*] (1) *Severed, or parted, from, &c.* (2) *Resolved upon.* (1) *Bene cretum cinerem dixit, Pall. 10, 22.* (2) *Satin' tibi isthuc in corde cretum est? Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 33. || sed al. leg. certum est.*

Crēvi, præſt. [*à cresco*] (1) *I am grown up, or larger.* (2) *I have determined, or resolved.* (3) [*à cerno*] *I have entered upon an estate.* (1) *Huius voluminis magnitudo crevit, Ad Herenn. 1. Crevit ex metu alieno, ut fit, audacia, Liv. 3, 26.* (2) *Quodcunque Senatui creverit, agunto, Cic. de Leg. 3, 3. Quia te antehac amavi, & mihi amicam esse crevi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 1. interpr. Varrone L. L. 65. ubi & seq. notionem hinc profluxisse docet.* (3) *Ex testamento crevi hæreditatem, Cic. Att. 11, 2.*

Crībēllātus, a, um, part. *Sifted, Pall. 1, 41.*

|| Crībello, āre. [*à cribrum, unde dim. cribellum*] *To sift, or sieve, Theod. Prisc. † Crīb-ro, cerno.*

Crībēllum, i, n. dim. *A little sieve, Pallad. 3, 24. || 7, 11.*

Crībriārius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to a sieve, Cribraria farina, Plin. 17, 11.*

Crīb-ro, āre, aēt. *To sift, bolt, or range, flour, Plin. 25, 5.*

Crīb-ror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be sifted, or bolted, Col. 12, 23.*

Crīb-rum, i, n. [*ex Heb. כריב idem, vel. qu. crebrum, i. e. crebris pertusum foraminibus ad frumenta purganda, vel à cerno, crevi, i. e. no-tione separandi, unde incerniculum dic.*] *A sieve, or sieve.* || *Cribrum farinarium, A bolting, or ranging, sieve, Plin. 17, 11. Imbrem in cribrum gerere, To lose his time and pains, Proverb. ex Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 100.*

* Crīmen, īnis, n. [*à κριμα*] (1) *An impeachment, a charge, or indictment, true, or false.* (2) *A crime, a grievous fault.* (3) *A suspicion, a reproach, a scandal.* (4) *A fault, an error.* (5) *Meton. A villainous person.* (1) *Sive ex crimine causa constet, ut facinoris; sive ex controversiâ, ut hæreditatis, Cic. de Orat. 2, 24. Tria sunt, quæ obſtent S. Roſcio, crimen adverſariorum, & audacia, & potentia, Id. pro Reſc. (2) Id, quod mihi crimini dabatur, crimen non erat, Id. pro Domo, 35. Omni ex crimine lucrum quæſitum, Juv. 13, 24. (3) Hera in crimen veniet, Ter. Hecyr. 3, 1, 55. (4) Crimen profeſſoris, non artis, Cels. 2, 6. (5) Crimine ab uno Diſce omnes, i. e. criminoſo, Virg. Aen. 2, 65.*

* || Crīmīnālis, e, adj. *Criminal, obnoxious, Ap. JCC.*

* || Crīmīnālīter, adv. *Criminally, unlawfully, Ap. JCC.*

* Crīmīnans, tis, part. *Accuſeing, or impeaching, Liv. 2, 31. Neronem & Drufum ſenatus, Ti-berio criminante, hoſtes iudicavit, Suet. Cal. 7.*

* Crīmīnatio, ōnis, f. verb. *The objecting a crime, an impeaching. Quæ valeant contra falſam criminationem, Cic. de Orat. 2, 79. Allatas criminationes repellere, Id. de Am. 18.*

* Crīmīnator, ōris, m, verb. *An accuſer, an im-*

impeacher. Cū illū resciscēs criminatorem me-
um, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 7, 28.

* || Crīmīnātōrius, a, um. adj. *Criminatory, accusatory*, *Plaut. ap. Litt.* sed q.

* Crīmīnātus, a, um. part. *Accusing, blame- ing.* Per aliquot dies patrum superbiam ad ple-
bem criminatus, *Liv.* 3, 9.

* † Crīmīno, āre. *Enn.* pro

* Crīmīnor, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To accuse, to charge with a crime.* (2) *To blame, to find fault with.* (1) || Crīmīnari, crimenve dissolvere argu-
mentando, *Cic. de Opt. Gen.* 6. (2) Tu me esse ingratum criminari, *Id. pro Planc.* 32.

* Crīmīnosē, adv. ius. comp. sūmē, sup. *Crimi- nally, slanderously, faultily.* Crīmīnosē loque-
batur de bello, *Sall. B. Jug.* 64. Qui crīmīno-
siūs aut suspiciōsiūs diceret, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 34. Crīmīnosissimē aliquem insectari, *Suet. Tib.* 53.

* Crīmīnosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Accusatory, scandalous, reproachfull.* (2) *Also criminal, worthy of blame.* (1) Officiōsam amicitiam nomine inquinās crīmīnosō, *Cic. pro Planc.* 19. Iambi crīmīnosī, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16. Crīmīnosior oratio, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 40. Crīmīno-
sissimus lib-r, *Suet. Cæs.* 75. (2) Quod si est cri-
minosum, necessitatis crimen est, non voluntatis, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 2.

* Crīnāle, is. n. [à crinis] *A bodkin, or pin, to divide the hair.* Ornabat curvum crinale capil-
los, *Ov. Met.* 5, 53.

* Crīnālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to hair.* || Crīnalem capiti vittam detrahit. *Takes off her hair lace,* *Ov. Met.* 9, 770. || Acus crinalis, *A bodkin,* *Apul. p.* 244.

* Crīniger, a, um. adj. *Wearing much hair.* Crīnigeros Bellis arcere Caycos. *Oppositi, Luc.* 1, 458.

* || Crīninus, a, um. adj. [ex νεῖον, liliū] *Of, or belonging to, a lily.* || Crīnina unguenta, *Ointments made of lilies,* *Diosc.* 1, 53.

* Crīnio, unde pass. crīnior, īri. *To be crested, or tufted.* Frondenti crinitur cassis olivā, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 217. Crinitur arbor, *Id. Syl.* 4, 5, 10.

* Crīnis, is. m. [à κρίνω, secerno, *Fest.*] (1) *The hair of the head.* (2) || *A tress, or lock, of hair.* (3) || *The leaves of trees.* (4) *The fin of a fish.* (5) *A band made of horses hair.* (1) Longo decentia crine Tempora, *Ov. Met.* 1, 45. (2) Senis crinibus nubentes ornantur, *Fest.* || Capere crines, *To become a wife, or matron,* *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 69. interpr. *Lip.* (3) Foliorum crine revulso, *Venant.* Sic coma passim ap. *Poë- tas.* (4) *Plin.* 9, 30. de polyo pisce. (5) *Id.* 17, 21.

* Crīnītus, a, um. adj. *Hairy, full of hair, having much, or long hair.* Crinitus vertex, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 129. Gorgonis os, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 56. *Apollo, Id.* 4, 28. *Iopas, Virg. Aen.* 1, 744. || Quas Græci κριμῆτας, nostri crinitas vocant, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. *Comets, blazing stars.* || ibi tamen mel. lib. hab. *ciucinnatas*; sed semel atque iterum à *Suet.* stella crinita, dic. *Vid. Ner.* 36. *Claud.* 46.

* Crīnōmēnon, i. n. [à κρίνω judico] *The state of the case, or issue in law.* *Vid. Cic. Or.* 36. & *Top. c.* 29. *Lat. Quæstio, vertente Cicerone.*

* Crīnon, i. n. [à κρίνω, Gr. idem] *A redish- ily.* Rubens liliū, quod Græci crīnon vocant, *Plin.* 21, 5.

* || Crīobōlium, i. n. [à κρίος, aries, & βάλλω, dejicio] *A sacrifice of rams.* || TAUROBO-
LIUM SIVE CRIOBOLIUM FECIT, *Grut. Inscript.* p. 27. n. 3. & al. *ibid.* n. 4.

* Crīpa, æ. f. *A kind of syrup made with vine shoots.* Crīpa pampīncea, *Col.* 12, 20.

* Crīsis, is. f. *Judgement; the decision of the contest between nature and the dissemper,* ap. *Med.* interpr. *Celfo, Progymn.* 1, 8.

Crīspans, tis. part. (1) *Shakeing, brandishing.* (2) *Quivering, trembling.* (3) *Wreathed, wrinkled.* (1) Bina manu crīspans hastilia ferro, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 317. (2) Crepitus crīspans, *Plin.* 2, 82. *buxus, Id.* 16, 16. *pelagus, Vah. Placc.* 1, 311. (3) Ingeminans tremulos naso crīspante cachinnos, *Pirf.* 3, 87.

Crīspātus, a, um. part. *Curled, or shaken with the wind.* Denso crīspata cacumine buxus, *Claud. de Rapt.* 2, 110.

|| Crīspicans, tis. part. *Waving, curling,* ap. *Gell.* 18, 11.

|| Crīspifūlcans, tis. [ex crīspus & fulco] Crīspifūlcans igneum fulmen, *Cic. Topic.* 16.

|| Crīspītūdo, dīnis. f. *Curledness, a wanton shakeing,* *Arnob.*

Crīspo, āre. act. (1) *To curl, or wreath.* (2) *To shake, or brandish.* (3) *To cause to shine.* (1) Cihere crīspare capillum cum oleo, *Plin.* 28, 8. (2) *Vid. Crīspans.* (3) Et mixtum cono crīspa-
verat aurum, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 569.

Crīspor, āri. pass. *To be shaken, or brandished.* Ingesto crīspatur purpura vento, *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Hon.* 552. Nunc apio viridi crīspetur florida tel-
lus, *Col.* 10, 167.

Crīspūlus, a, um. adj. dim. à seq. *Having curled tresses, or locks.* || Ne quis, cui rectior est coma, crīspulis misceatur, *Sen. Ep.* 95.

Crīspus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. [cujus de etymo parum constat] (1) *Crisped, curled, frizzled.* (2) *Veined, or grained, as stone, wood, &c.* (3) *Crumpled, jagged.* (1) Coma crīspa, *Sil.* 16, 120. Crīspiores jubæ leonum, *Plin.* 8, 16. (2) Crīspa abies, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 19. (3) Crīspissimum folium, *Col.* 11, 3.

Crīsto, āre. *To move wantonly, or obscenely.* De meretricibus dicitur, ut *cervere de viris.* *Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, 69. *Vid. & Juv.* 6, 321.

* Crīsta, æ. f. [à κραας, caput, q. κραάσας, unde crīsta Becm, vel à κέρας, cornu, quod in ca-
pitibus sit corniculum, qu. cerīsta, & contractiūs crīsta, M. quod ipse magis probo] (1) *A tuft, or plume, on the head of a bird, or fowl.* (2) à simili-
lit. *The crest, tuft, plume, or horses hair, on the cone of a helmet.* (3) *An herb so called from its likeness to a cock's comb.* (1) Upupa crīstā vi-
fenda plicatili, *Plin.* 10, 29. *Vid. & n.* 3. (2) Caput crīstæ, *Lucr.* 2, 632. Insurgens ni-
tenti cono crīsta, *Sil.* 16, 557. Crīstā hirsu-
tus equinā, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 869. || Tollere crīstas, *To grow proud,* *Juv.* 4, 69. (3) A-
lectorolophos, quæ apud nos crīsta dicitur, folia habet similia gallinæ crīstæ, *Plin.* 27, 5. De pilis in naturā feminæ dicitur obscenē, *Juv. Sat.* 6, 421.

* Crīstātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Tufted, combed.* (2) *Crested, wearing a crest.* (1) Crīstatus in-
signiter pullus, *Suet. Tib.* 14. (2) Crīstata ga-
lea, *Liv.* 9, 40. Fulmine crīstatum galea ju-
bar, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 223.

* Crīstūla, æ. f. dim. [à crīsta] *A little comb, plume, or crest.* Gallina bona sit rectis, rutilisque crīstulis, *Col.* 8, 2.

* Crīthe, es. f. [à κριθή, hordeum, cui similis est] *A scribe, or fly, on the eye, like a barley corn,* *Celf.* 7, 7. n. 2. ubi de curatione ejus.

* Crīticus, a, um. adj. *Critical.* || Critici dies, *Days observed by physicians, in order to make a judgement of the patient's dissemper, which were the odd days, namely the 3d, 7th, 9th, &c.* *Vid. Celf.* 3, 4. *Lat. Judicarii.*

* Crīticus, i. m. [à κριτής judex] sc. censor. *One who judged of the genuineness and goodness of other mens writings.* *Vid. Quint.* 1, 4. & 10, 1. *Henr. Steph. libello singulari, & Senec. Ep.* 108. *They seem to be ancient grammarians, such as Aristarchus, who rejected several of Homer's verses as spurious.* Ego tanquam crīticus antiquus judica-
tus sum, utrūm versiculi sunt τῷ ποιητῇ, an παρὰ βιβλῆς κλέονι, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10.

* || Crobylus, i. m. [κρόβυλος Gr.] *A catul to wear on the head, a roll of hair plaited,* *Tertull.*

|| Crōcactum, i. n. *A kind of herb of which poets made garlands,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

|| Crōcallis, is. f. *A precious stone like a cherry,* *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Crōcātus, a, um. adj. [à crocus] *Like saffron, tintured with, or coloured like, saffron.* Semen crocatum, *Plin.* 16, 34.

* Crōceus, a, um. adj. (1) *Like saffron.* (2) *Yellow.* (1) Croceos Timolus odores mittit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 56. (2) Circumtextum croceō velamen acantho, *Id. Aen.* 1, 653.

* || Crōcias, æ. m. *A precious stone, of a saffron colour,* *Plin.* 37, 11. *abi al. crocia.*

* Crōcīnum, i. n. sc. unguentum, *An ointment of saffron.* Crocino nares myrrheus ungat onyx, *Prop.* 3, 10, 22.

* Crōcīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, saffron; of the colour of saffron.* Semen crocinum, *Plin.* 21, 19. Tunica crocina, *Catull.* 66, 134.

* Crōcio, īre. neut. [verbum factitium, qu. à κρόγξ, corvus] *To crow, or croak, like a raven.* Corvus voce crocibat suā, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 3, 2.

* Crōcis, idis. f. [à croco, ut videtur] *An herb of the smell, or colour, of saffron,* *Plin.* 24, 17.

* || Crōcītatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The croaking of crows, or ravens,* *Fest.*

* Crōcīto, āre. freq. [à crocio] *To croak like a crow,* *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 3, 2.

* Crōcōdīlēa, æ. f. *The sweet excrement of the land crocodile; of which women made a cosmetick that took off morpheus, freckles, and the like,* *Plin.* 28, 8. *Stercore fucatus crocodili,* *Hor. Epod.* 12, 11.

* Crōcōdīlinus, a, um. adj. *Like a crocodile.* *Met. Sophistical, ambiguous,* *Quint.* 1, 10.

* Crōcōdīlium, i. n. *An herb like the thistle, called chamæleon niger,* *Plin.* 27, 8.

* Crōcōdīlus, i. m. [à croceo colore] *A crocodile, a beast like a lizard, whereof there be two sorts, the one large, called also the alligator, the other much less, on the land, and feeding only upon sweet flowers,* *Plin.* 28, 8. & 7, 25, *Juv.* 15, 2.

* Crōcōmagma, ātis. n. [κροκόμαγμα Gr.] *Dregs of the oil of saffron and other spices, which they made into balls and so kept,* *Plin.* 21, 20. & *Celf.* 5, 18. || Unguentum crocomion, *Id. ib.* & *Pallad.* 11, 14.

* Crōcōta, æ. f. sc. vestis. *A woman's gar- ment of a saffron colour; a yellow coat, or gown,* *Cic. de Arusp. Resp.* 21.

* Crōcōtārius, a, um. adj. || Infectores cro-
cotarii, *Diers, or makers, of saffron colour gar- ments,* *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 47.

* || Crōcōtūm, i. n. || Crōcōtūm, C. [forte à colore croci] *A cake coloured with saffron, a simnel,* *Fest.*

* Crōcōtta, æ. f. leg. & Crōcōta [à croci co-
lore] *A kind of mongrel beast in Ethiopia,* *Plin.* 8, 30.

* Crōcōtūla, f. æ. dim. [à crocota] *A little saffron coloured, or yellow, garment,* *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 47.

* Crōcōtūlārius, i. m. *A dier, or maker, of saf- fron coloured garments,* *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 47.

* Crōceum, i. n. id. quod crocia, ut Gr. κρόκος & κρόκον dic. *Saffron,* *Prop.* 4, 1, 16.

* Crōcus, i. m. [à κρόκος Gr.] *Saffron; also the yellow chives in the midst of flowers,* *Plin.* 21, 5.

* Crōcūta, æ. f. *Vid. Crocotta.*

* || Crōnea, ārum. pl. [à κρόνος Saturnus] *The feast of Saturn, the Saturnalia,* *Macrobi.* 1, 7.

* || Crōnicæ, ārum. f. pl. *Certain statues made in honour of them that were thrice victors in the olym-
pick games,* *R. ex Plin.* sed q.

* Crōtālia, ōrum. pl. n. [à κρόταλον, crepi-
taculum] *Yewels so worn, that they jingle as they strike against one another,* *Plin.* 9, 35.

* Crōtālīstria, æ. f. [ab eodem] *A woman play- ing upon the instrument called crotalon which was like the cymbal; a minstrel,* *Petron.* c. 55.

* Crōtālūm, i. n. [à præced.] *An instrument of musick made of two brass plates, or bones, which being struck together make a kind of musick; a ca-
sanet,* *Cic. in Pison.* 9.

* || Crōtāphitæ, ārum. m. pl. [κροταφίται, Gr.] *The two muscles in the temples,* *Vesling.*

† Crōtūlus, a, um. adj. *Slender,* *Varr.*

Crōton, ōnis. f. *An Egyptian herb, called palma Christi,* *Plin.* 16, 33.

|| Crūciābilis, e. adj. *Painfull, that puteth to torment and pain, vexatious,* *Gell.* 3, 9.

† Crūciābilitas, ātis. f. *Painfulness, anguish,* *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 3.

Crūciābilit̄er, adv. *Painfully, cruelly, with great torture and pain,* *Hirt. Bell. Afr.* 46. & *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 40.

|| Crū-

|| Cruciāmen, īnis. n. *A torment, Prud. Cath.* 10, 90. id. quod.

Cruciāmentum, i. n. (1) *Torture, pain.* (2) || *Trouble, anguish.* (1) || Tormenta carnificum, cruciamenta morborum, Cic. Phil. 11, 4. Vid. & Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 51. Capt. 5, 4, 2. (2) Cruciamenta orbitatis, Arnob. 7. p. 248.

Cruciandus, a, um. part. *To be tormented, or tortured.* Crucianda relinquor, Ov. Ep. 14, 119.

Crucians, tis. part. *Tormenting, torturing, vexing.* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 34.

Cruciārius, a, um. adj. *Worthy to be hanged, or tormented.* Petron. c. 112.

Cruciārius, i. m. (1) || *A tormenter.* (2) *Also one hanged.* (1) Apul. p. 323. (2) Petron. 112.

|| Cruciātor, ōris. m. verb. *A tormenter, or torturer.* Firm. 4. Carnifex.

Cruciātus, ūs. m. verb. [*à crucio*] (1) *Torment, torture, pain.* (2) Met. *Affliction, grief, anguish.* (1) = Summo cruciatu, supplicioque perire, Cic. N. D. 3, 33. Lateris cruciatibus uror, Ov. Trist. 5, 13, 5. (2) Magno animi cruciatu vitam agere, Cic. de Div. 2, 9.

Cruciātus, a, um. part. *Tormented, tortured.* Cruciata diris corpora tormentis, Ov. Met. 3, 694.

|| Crucifer, a, um. adj. *A cross-bearer, an epithet of our Saviour.* Prud. Cath. 3, 1.

Crucifigo, ēre, xi, xum. aēt. *To crucify, to nail to the cross, to hang.* Suet. Dom. 11.

Crucifixus, a, um. part. *Crucified, nailed to the cross.* Suet. Dom. 10. Plin. 8, 16.

|| Crucifragium, i. n. *A breaking on a cross.* Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.

|| Cruciger, a, um. adj. *Bearing the cross.* || Cruciger nummus, qui & cruciatus, *A cross penny.* Jun.

Crucio, āre. aēt. [*à cruce*] (1) *To put in pain.* (2) Met. *To torment, to afflict, to vex, to grieve.* (1) Sanguine serpentis cruciari, Ov. Met. 2, 651. (2) Ne crucia te, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15.

Crucior, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be tormented, or troubled.* (2) *To be vexed, or fretted.* (1) || Quorum alter lātitiā gestiat, alter dolore crucietur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 4. (2) Crucior lapidē non habere me, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 69.

† Crucisālus, i. m. [*ex crux & salio*] *A hangman, or galloos-climber; a wag-balter.* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 128.

* Crūdāria, æ. f. [*ab adj. crudus*] *A vein of silver at the top of a mine.* Plin. 33, 6.

* Crūdēlis, e. adj. or, comp. *Simus, sup.* [*à crudus*] (1) *Cruel, fierce.* (2) *Ill-natured, inexorable, hard-hearted.* (1) = Bellum crudele & exitiosum, Cic. Att. 9, 5. Parricidæ crudelissimi, Sall. B. C. 52. = Animus ferus, crudelis, & inhumanus, Ad. Herenn. 2, 19. (2) Crudelis Alexi! Virg. Ecl. 2, 6. Crudelior janua, Prop. 1, 16.

* Crūdēlitas, ātis. f. *Cruelty, inhumanity, barbarity.* Cic. pro Sext. 65. = Carnificina, Id. || Plus clementiæ quā cruditatis, Nep. Timol. 2. || misericordia, Cels.

* Crūdēlīter, adv. ūs, comp. *Simē, sup.* *Cruelly.* Cic. Off. 1, 24. = Tam acerbē, tamque crudeliter, cogitavit, Id. Cat. 4, 5. Crudeliū extingui, Curt. 10, 5. Perire crudelissimē, Cic. pro Syllā 27. = Acerbē, Id.

* Crūdescens, tis. part. *Growing fierce, increasing.* Crudescēte irā, Just. 8, 4.

* Crūdesco, ēre. [*i. e. crudus fio*] (1) *To wax raw, green, or fresh.* (2) *To increase more and more, to grow more fierce and cruel.* (1) Cœpit crudescere morbus, Virg. Geor. 3, 504. (2) Dejectā crudescit pugna Camillā, Id. Æn. 11, 833.

* Crūdītas, ātis. f. (1) *Crudity, ill digestion.* (2) *A crude humour.* (3) || *Also cruelty.* (1) Cruditās causa est morbi, Cic. de Fato. 15. (2) Lumbrici ferē nascuntur cruditatibus, Col. 6, 25. (3) Amm.

* Crūdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Simus, sup.* [*à xpuōns, crudus, quod à xpuōs, frigus*] (1) *Raw, fresh, green, new made.* (2) *Unripe, crude, sour,*

unpleasant. (3) *Undigested.* (4) *Raw, not boiled, or roasted.* (5) *Also that hath a raw stomach, queasy.* (6) *Also fierce, cruel, bloody.* (7) *Too young.* (1) Crudum adhuc vulnus medentium manus reformidat, Plin. Ep. 5, 21. Met. Crudum servitium, Tac. 1, 8, 7. (2) Poma cruda, Cic. de Senect. 19. (3) Crudum pavonem in balnea portas, Juv. 1, 143. (4) || Quid tu curas, utrū crudum, an coctum, edim? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16. (5) Crudi postidie se rursus ingurgitant, Cic. de Fin. 2, 8. (6) Crudus & lethi artifex, Sen. Hip. 1220. (7) Cruda puella viro, Mart. 8, 64. || Cruda Senectus, Strong and lusty, Virg. Æn. 6, 304. Solum crudum, A balk of land, which lies unploughed, Col. 2, 2.

Cruentatus, a, um. part. (1) *Made bloody, died with blood.* (2) *Blood-shot.* (1) Gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, Cic. de Inv. 2, 4. (2) Oculi cruentati, Plin. 28, 7.

Cruentē, adv. iūs, comp. *Bloodyly, with effusion of blood, cruelly.* Soror, quæ tam cruentē sæviat, Just. 39, 3. Cæteri arma cruentius exercebant, Sen. de Ben. 5, 16.

Cruento, āre. aēt. *To fetch blood of one, to make bloody; to imbrue, or sprinkle with blood.* Tribunus plebis templum cruentavit, Cic. pro Sext. 38. Manus civium sanguine cruentare, Nep. Epam. ult. arva, Sen. Hippol. 1093.

Cruentor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be died, or imbrued with blood.* Cic. post Redit. 3. Cels. 5, 28.

Cruentus, a, um. adj. or, comp. || *Simus, sup.* [*à cruor, qu. cruore tinctus*] (1) *Of blood, as red as blood.* (2) *Bloody, cruel.* (1) Cruentæ guttæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 5. Cruentum cadaver, Id. pro Mil. 13. (2) Cruentum vultus in hostem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 40. = Ipse ferox bellōque cruentior ipso, Ov. Met. 12, 592. Cruentissimus fiscus, Lac. M. Perf. 8.

* Crūma, ātis. n. [*à xpuō pulso*] *A timbrel, &c.* Vid. Crūsma.

* Crūmēna, æ. f. [*fortē à xpuō, pendeo*] *A purse, a bag of leather worn about the neck.* || Scrib. & crumina. Hic istam colloca crumenam in collo planē, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 67. Non deficiente crumenā, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11.

|| Crūmēnīscā, æ. c. [*à crumena & seco*] *A cut-purse.* Jun. 4. Qui crumenam pertundit.

* Crūmīna, æ. f. id. quod crumena. *A purse, a pouch, a budget.* Plaut. Vid. Crumena. Crumina sibi de collo detrahit, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 7.

* CRUOR, ōris. m. [*xpuōs, frigus*] *Blood from a wound, gore.* Nec quæ viperio tela crurore madent, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 36. Leg. & plur. Atros siccabat veste cruores, Virg. Æn. 4, 687. Arma Nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 4.

* Crūpellārii, ōrum. m. pl. [*fortē ex xpuōron*, occulto, quippe quibus esset continuum ferri tegimen] *Soldiers armed cap-a-pie.* Tac. 3, 43, 4. ubi Lips. clibarius.

|| Crūrālis, e. adj. *Belonging to the leg, or knee.* Vid. Crurulis.

† Crūricēpīdæ, *Slaves in iron, whose legs rattle with chains.* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

† Crūrifragium, i. n. *A breaking of the legs.* Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 64. ut &

† Crūrifragus, a, um. adj. *Whose legs are broken.* Plaut. Pæn. 4, 64. Ubi al. leg. crurifragium, al. verō crurifragum.

|| Crūrūlis, e. adj. *Belonging to the leg.* Crurules fasciæ, Garters, Fragm. Petron. Tragur. & Ulp. al. leg. Crurales.

CRUS, crūris. n. (1) *The shank, or leg from the knee to the ankle, consisting of shin and calf.* (2) *The hinder leg of a quadruped.* (1) Crus ex duobus ossibus constat, ex tibiā, & furā, Cels. 8, 1. Crurum gracilitas, Suet. Calig. 3. (2) O crus! o brachia! Hor. Sat. 2, 92. de egno. || Crus arboris, *The stock, or body, of a tree beneath the boughs.* Col. 5, 11.

Cruscūlum, i. n. dim. *A little leg, or shank.* Cruscūlum formicæ, Mart. 3, 93, 3.

* Crūsma, ātis. n. [*xpuōma, sonus*] *A timbrel; or tabour; the sound of the organs, or cymbals.* Mart. 6, 71.

* Crusta, æ. f. [*à xpuōs, frigus, unde & xpuō*

αλλος, ut sit propr. crusta ē gelu in glacie] (1) *A crust, or piece, of ice frozen.* (2) *Also a piece of wood, or stone, &c. engraven, and finely inlaid into vessels.* (3) *An inlaid square piece of coloured marble in floors, or walls, such as were lately discovered at Blenheim house.* (4) *The shell of lobsters, craw fish, &c.* (5) || *Also an eschar, or ulcer, after the cautery is taken off.* (6) *The scurf and scab of a sore.* (7) *The shell, peel, or skin, wherewith any thing is covered.* (8) *A shard of marble.* (1) Concrescunt currenti flumine crustæ, Virg. Geor. 3, 360. (2) Vasis crustæ aut emblemata detrahebantur, Cic. Verr. 6, 23. Heliadum crustæ, Juv. 5, 38. (3) Plin. 36, 25. & 35, 12. & ante eum Petron. 79, 1. (4) Plin. 9, 30. (5) Sipont. (6) Cels. 5, 26. (7) Met. Non est solida & sincera felicitas, crusta est, & quidem tenuis, Sen. de Prov. 1, 6. (8) Parietes crustā marmoris operire, Plin. 36, 6.

* Crustārius, i. m. *A pargeter, a mason, an engraver of little pieces, which were to be inlaid into vessels.* Plin. 33, 12.

* Crustātus, a, um. part. *Crusted, pargeted, rough cast, inlaid with marble, &c.* Crustata domus, Luc. 10, 114. || Animalia crustata, *Covered with a shell, or scalded.* Plin. 11, 37. Vasa crustata, *Plate inlaid, or embossed, with gold.* Porta crasso ferro crustata, Plated, Ammian. 24, 2.

* Crusto, āre. aēt. i. e. crustam induco, *To parget, or plaster; to set a crust upon, to preserve fruit.* Plin. 15, 6.

* Crustōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *That has a hard crust, scale, or shell, over it; crusty.* Plin. 12, 9.

* Crustūla, æ. f. dim. (1) || *A little crust, or inlaid piece, as of marble in a wall.* (2) *A little scab, or the scar of a sore.* (1) Apul. Met. 10, p. 329. (2) Lenis crustulas ulcerum rumpit, Plin. 22, 25.

* Crustulārius, i. m. *A pasteler, or pastry cook; one that makes spice cakes.* Sen. Ep. 56.

* Crustūlum, i. n. dim. *A wafer, or such like thing; a thin cake, used to be given to children.* Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 25.

* Crustum, i. n. [*à crusta*] *A piece, or morsel, of those things which are to be eaten, whether it be bread, or any other food; a crust, a bun, or simnel.* Virg. Æn. 7, 115. || Sen. Ep. 99.

* Crustumia pyra [*à Crustumio oppido*] Virg. Geor. 2, 88. ubi vid. Serv.

* Crustumina pyra, cunctis gratissima. Al. crustumina [*à Crustumino agro juxta Vejōs*] *Pears red on one side, such as we call Catherine pears.* Col. 5, 10.

CRUX, crucis. f. (1) *A cross, gibbet, or gallows.* (2) *Meton. Any thing, (3) or person, that troubles, vexes, or torments, us.* (1) In cruce tollere, Cic. Att. 7, 11. cruci suffigere, Id. in Pison. 18. affigere, Id. Verr. 1, 4. (2) Jus summum antiqui summam dicebant esse cruce, Col. 1, 7. (3) Aliqua mala crux est semper, quæ aliquid petat, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 48. || Quæ te mala crux agitat? *What a mischief ails you?* Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 4. = Gabalus, antiq. Varr. || Crux figuram habuit literæ T. Furca seu patibulum literæ Y, sicut describit Lucianus, Διὸς φωνέντων, decussata etiam sic X. Vid. Fess.

* Crypta, æ. f. [*à xpuōron Gr.*] (1) *A hollow place, or vault, lying low in the ground.* (2) *A grot, a sink under ground, a common sewer, a wyedraught.* (3) *A courtesan's cell.* (4) *Also a cloyster, or low gallery.* (1) De cryptā Neapolitanā, vid. Sen. Ep. 57. (2) Solitus mediæ cryptam penetrare faburræ, Juv. 5, 106. (3) Ego sum ancilla Quartillæ, cujus sacra ante cryptam turbastis, Petron. 16. (4) Suet. in Cal. 57.

* || Crypticus, a, um. adj. *Hidden, close, secret.* || Cryptici arcus, *Vaults under ground.* Sidon. Cryptici homines, *Close fellows who will keep counsel.* Firm.

Crypto-porticus, ūs. f. [*ex crypta & porticus*] *A close walk, ailey, or gallery, closed on all parts to be cool in summer; a cloyster, a grot.* Plin. Ep. 2, 17. & 5, 6.

* Crystallinum, i. n. sc. vas. *A crystal glass to drink out of.* Juv. 6, 154.

* Cry-

* *Crystallinus*, a, um. adj. *Crystalline*, made of crystal, or like crystal in clearness. Duos calices crystallinos in supremâ irâ fregit illis, *Plin.* 37, 10. ed. *Hard.*

* *Crystallum*, i. n. *Crystal*. Candida nigrescent vetulo crystallâ Falerno, *Mart.* 1, 77.

* *Crystallus*, i. f. [*κρύσταλλος τὸ διὰ τῆς κρύους μεμνηνός ὕδωρ*, *Hesych.*] *Crystal*, water frozen into that bright substance, as *Pliny* thought, 37, 7. *Aquosa crystallus*, *Prop.* 4, 3, 52.

C ante U.

* *Cūbans*, tis. part. (1) *Lieing*, or *sling*. (2) *Lieing sick*, or *ill*. (3) *Leaning*, *sloping*. (4) *Low*, *descending*. (1) *Invadunt in lecto cubantem*, *Nep. Dion.* 9. (2) *Narrabat eum graviter de hoc ipso cubantem disputavisse*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 25. (3) *Lucr.* 4, 520. (4) *Usticæ cubantis saxa*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 11.

* *Cūbātus*, ūs. m. [*à cubo*] *A lieing down*, or *lodging*, a *lieing in*, a *sling a brood*, as a hen doth, *Plin.* 10, 57.

* *Cūbatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A lieing down*. A cubatione cubiculum, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 94.

|| *Cūbūbæ*, ārum. f. pl. *A drug called cubebs*, *Off.*

* *Cūbiculāris*, e. adj. [*à cubiculum*] *Pertaining to a chamber*, or *lodging room*. *Cubicularis lectis*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 65. *Cubicularis imago*, *Suet. in Aug.* 7. || *Discubitorius*, *Plin. tricliniaris*, *Id.*

* *Cūbiculārius*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a chamber*. || *Lucerna cubicularia*, *A watch light*, *Mart.* 14, 39.

* *Cūbiculārius*, i. m. *A chamberlain*, a *groom of the chamber*, a *gentleman of the bedchamber*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 4. = *Præfectus cubicularius*, *Suet. Domit.* 16. *decurio*, *Id. ibid.* 17.

* *Cūbiculātus*, a, um. adj. *Formed to lie in*. || *Navis cubiculata*, *A pleasure boat*, or *yatch*, with a large cabin, *Sen. de Benef.* 7, 20.

* *Cūbiculum*, i. n. [*à cubo*] (1) *A bed-chamber*, a *lodging-room*. (2) Sometimes a *parlour*, a *pavilion*, or *royal tent*. (1) *Plaut. Afin.* 4, 1, 42. (2) *Suet. in Ner.* 12.

* *Cūbicus*, a, um. adj. [*à cubus*] *Cubical*, square like a die. *Vitr. præf. lib.* 5.

* *Cūbile*, is. n. [*à cubando*] (1) *A bed*, or *couch*. (2) *A bird's nest*. (3) *A den*, or *place where beasts resort to lie*. (4) *A bee-bive*. (5) *A mine*. (6) *A ground work*, or *course of stones in building*. (1) *Terra cubile erat Anacarsis*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 32. (2) *Aves cubilia sibi nidisque construunt*, *Id. N. D.* 2, 52. (3) *Delitescunt cubilibus bestiae*, *Id. N. D.* 2, 49. (4) *Rimosa cubilia limo ungue*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 44. (5) *Dura cubilia ferri Eruere*, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 145. (6) *Vitr.* 2, 8. || *Non sedit in cubili*, *It was not well laid*, or *couched*, *Plin.* 36, 14. *Cubile saluatorium*, *A little chapel*, or *closet*, wherein the images of their household gods were set, *Plin.* 15, 11. = *Lararium*.

* *Cūbitalis*, ōnis. n. [*per apocop. ex cubitale*] *A fore-sleeve for the arm to the elbow downwards*, or, according to others, a *cushion to put under one's elbow*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 255.

* *Cūbitalis*, e. adj. *A cubit high*, or *long*. *Liv.* 24, 34. || *Plin.* 12, 12.

* *Cūbitans*, tis. part. *Lieing along*. *Super pedes cubitantis reclinis*, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 5, 2.

* *Cūbitissim*, adv. *With the elbow*, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 2, 42.

* *Cūbito*, āre. [*freq. à cubo*] *To be used to lie*. *Pufio cum majore sorore cubitavit*, *Cic. pro Cael.* 15. *Diogenes in dolio cubitavit*, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

* *Cūbitor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that lieth down*, or *is apt to lie down*. *Cubitor bos*, *Col.* 6, 2.

* *Cūbitum*, i. n. (1) *A cubit*. (2) || *A lodging on the ground*, a *pallet bed*, or *couch*. (1) *Filices bina cubita longitudine*, *Plin.* 27, 9. (2) *Litt. ex Catull.*

* *Cūbitus*, i. m. [*à cubando*, quod ad fumen-

dos cibos in ipso cubamus, *Isid.*] (1) *An elbow*, the arm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger, or to the wrist of the hand. (2) *A cubit*, a

measure, a foot and half. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 4, 690. (2) *Plin.* 7, 16.

* *Cūbitus*, ūs. m. verb. *A lieing down*, a *bed*, or *couch*, a *nest*, *Plin.* 28, 4. *Cat. R. R.* 5.

* *Cūbo*, āre, itum. neut. [*à κύβω caput declino*, in fut. 2. *κύβω*] (1) *To lie down*, to be in bed, or a bed. (2) *To keep one's bed in sickness*. (3) *To lie in child bed*. (4) *To sit at table*. (1) *Cubare in specu*, *Plin.* 12, 1. in faciem, *Juv.* 3, 280. *Cubando in lecto obduri*, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 24. (2) *Cubat hic prope Cæsaris hortos*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 18. || *Hæc cubat*, *ille valet*, *Ov. Ep.* 20, 164. (3) *Quasi puerperio cubem*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 5, 22. (4) *Id. Afin.* 5, 2, 73.

* *Cūbus*, i. m. [*à κύβος*, Gr.] quod Romanis est quadrantal. *A cube*, or *figure square on all sides like a die*; also a *die*, *Gell.* 1, 20. *Vitruv. præf. lib.* 5.

|| *Cūcūbo*, āre. neut. *To cry*, or *wboop*, like an owl. *Noctua cucubat in tenebris*, *Auſt. Philom.* ver. 41.

* *Cūcūlio*, ōnis. m. (1) || *A kind of hood to travel with in the night*. (2) Also a kind of country garments for servants, to wear in rainy weather, a *frock*. (1) *Capitol. in Vero*, c. 4. (2) *Cato R. R.* 2.

* *Cūcūllātus*, a, um. adj. *Hooded*, *cowled*. *Saga cucullata*, *Coll.* 11, 1.

* *Cūcūllio*, ōnis. m. [*à cucullus*] *A traveler's hood to keep off the rain*, *Cato R. R.* 2. || *Capitol. in Vero* 4.

* *Cūcūllus*, i. m. [*à figurâ rotundâ, vel à Brit. cucul*, pallium, *Camd.*] (1) *A hood which men*, and (2) *women use to cover their heads with when it rained*; a country garment to keep off rain, &c. a *frock*. (3) *A cornet of paper*, in which apothecaries and grocers use to put their spice; a *coffer*, or *coffin*, for spices. (1) *Illinc cucullo prospicit caput testus*, *Mart.* 5, 14. (2) *Sumit nocturnos meretrices cucullos*, *Juv.* 6, 118. (3) *Vel thuris pipirique sis cucullus*, *Mart.* 3, 2.

|| *Cūculo*, āre. *To cry like a cockow*. *Cuculus cuculat*, *Auſt. Philomelæ*, v. 35.

* *Cūculus*, i. m. mediâ prod. ap. *Plaut. & Hor.* at ap. al. corr. (1) || *A cuckow*. (2) *A cuckold-maker*, one who lies with other mens wives, and gets children of them, which their husbands keep. (3) *A name of reproach on many accounts*. (1) *Cuculus cuculat*, *Auſt. Philom.* 35. (2) *Te cuculum uxor ex lustris rapit*, *Plaut. Afin.* 5, 2, 84. (3) *Magnâ compellat voce cuculum*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 31. ubi vid. *Torrent. & Lambin.*

* *Cūcūma*, æ. f. [*à seq. cucumer*] *A vessel of brass*, or *tin*, fashioned like a cucumber, and used to warm water. (2) *Synecd. A little bath*. (1) *Cucumam ingentem foco apposuit*, *Petron.* 135. (2) *Mart.* 10, 79.

* *Cūcūmer*, ēris. m. [*à curvure*, *Varr.*] *A cucumber*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 21.

* || *Cūcūmerārium*, i. n. *A place where cucumbers grow*, a *lodge in a garden of cucumbers*, *Cypr.* || *Cucumerum hortus*.

* *Cūcūmis*, is. m. in accus. *cucumin*, *Plin.* 20, 1. (1) *A cucumber*. (2) *A kind of shell fish*, which smells and looks like a cucumber. (1) || *Cucumis fativus*, *A garden cucumber*. *Cucumis sylvestris*, or *afininus*, *A wild cucumber*, *Plin.* 9, 2. *Conf. Cels.* 4, 24. (2) *Plin.* 20, 2.

* *Cūcūbita*, æ. f. [*à curvitate*, *Varr.*] (1) *A gourd*. (2) *Per fimil.* *A cuping instrument anciently made of brass*, or *horn*, but now commonly of *glass*, and applied to pains in the head, particularly to mad people. (1) *Tumido cucurbita ventre*, *Prop.* 4, 2, 43. (2) *Caput hoc ventosa cucurbita quærit*, *Juv.* 14, 58.

* || *Cūcūbita vasculorum*, *The belly of a jug*, or *such like vessel*, *Hier.*

* *Cūcūbitinus*, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *like*, *gourds*, *Cato* 7, 2. || *Cucurbitina pyra*, *A kind of longish pears*, *Id.* 7. || *Plin.* 15, 15.

* *Cūcūbitūla*, æ. f. dim. *à cucurbita*. *A cuping glass*, *Cels.* 2, 11.

* || *Cūcūbitūlāris*, is. f. sc. *herba*. *Ground pine*, or *field cypress*, *Jun.*

* *Cūcūrio* vel *Cūcurrio*, īre, īvi. *To crow like a cock*, or *to cluck*, as when he calls his hens. *Cucu-*

rire solet gallus, *gallina gracillat*, *Auſt. Philomelæ*, v. 25.

* *Cūdo*, ēre, di, sum. act. [*à cædo*, quod proprie est ferio, *Perot.*] (1) *To strike as smiths do*, to hammer, to forge. (2) *To stamp*, or *coin*. (1) *Col.* 2, 10. (2) *Tace sis, faber, qui cudere soles plumbeos nummos*, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 11.

* *Cūdōr*, i, sus. pass. *To be hammered*, *coined*, &c. || *In me isthæc cudetur faba*, *I shall pay dearly for that*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 89. ubi vid. *Donat.*

* *Cūdo*, ōnis. m. [*à κύδιον*, Gr. *corium*] *A cap of fence made of a raw skin*, *Sil.* 8, 494. *A leather*, or *fur*, *cap*, *Jun.*

* *Cūjas*, ātis. pronom. (1) *Of what country*, or *sect*. (2) *Belonging to whom*. (1) *Socrates cum rogaretur cujatem se esse diceret*, *Mundanum*, inquit, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 37. (2) *LYC. Cujatis? CUR.*

Ab Therapontigono Platagidoro milite, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 37.

|| *Cūjāvis oratio*, *Any man's speech*, any speech whatsoever, *Apul. Apol.* p. 532. edit. *Delpb.*

† *Cuicui pro cuicunque*, *Varr.*

* *Cūcūmōdi*. *Of what sort*, or *manner*, *soever*; *whatsoever it be*, *be it what it will*, *Cic. Att.* 3, 22.

* *Cūjus*, a, um. adj. *antiq. quojus*, *Plaut. Whose*, or *whereof?* || *Virgo cuja est?* *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 29. *Cujum puerum hic apposuisti?* *Id. Andr.* 4, 5, 24. *Cujum pecus?* *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 1. *Whose maid*, *boy*, *cattle?* *Indef. Cuius interest*, *Whom it concerns*, *Cic.*

* *Cūjūsdammōdi*. *Of some sort*, or *other*; *whatsoever it be*, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 12.

* *Cūjūsmōdi*, vox est indecl. ex duobus genitivis, *cujus & modi*. *Of what sort*, *manner*, or *fashion*; *of what quality?* || *Ponitur relativè, infinitivè, interrogativè, & admirativè.* || *Cujusmodi sit*, *Such as it is*, *whatever it be*, *Cic.*

* *Cūjūsmōdicunque*. *Of what manner*, or *sort*, *soever*, *Cic. pro Clu.* 6.

* *Cūjūsqnemōdi*. *Of what manner soever*, *such as it is*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 1.

* *Cūlcita*, æ. f. || *Culcitra sed perperam* [*à calcando*, quod tomento inculcatur, *Fest.*] *The tick of a bed*; a *feather*, *flock*, or *woolen*, *bed*; a *cushion*, or *pillow*. *Culcita plumea*, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 19. *lanea*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 42. vid. & *Suet. Tib.* 54. Also the bottom of a pillar to sit on, *Varr.*

* *Cūlcitam gladium facere*, *To fall on his own sword*, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 4, 28.

* *Cūlcitella*, æ. f. dim. *A little pillow*, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 14. *sed nequiter.*

† *Cūlcitūla*, æ. f. *A little pillow*, or *cushion*, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 14. Vid. *Culcitella*.

|| *Cūlcitrārius*, i. m. *A maker of bed ticks*, an *upholsterer*, *Jun.*

* *Cūleāris*, e. adj. *Containing the measure of the culeus*. *Dolium culeare*, *Cato*, 112.

* *Cūleārium*, i. n. *A measure of forty urns*, *Vitr.* 6, 9. & *Cato* 154.

* || *Cūleōlus*, i. m. *A satchel of leather*, a *knapsack*, *D. ex Fest.*

† *Cūlis pro qualis est*, *Plaut. ap. Non.*

* † *Cūleum* vel *Culleum*, *Non. ex Varr. id.* quod

* *Cūleus*, vel *Culleus*, i. m. *faccus coriaceus*. [*à Gr. κύλεος*, *Ion. pro κύλεος* vagina] (1) *A leathern sack*, or *bag*, to carry wine, or oil, in. (2) Also a sack in which such as murdered their parents were put, and cast into the sea. (3) Also a measure containing 20 barrels, or 40 urns; of our measure 180 gallons: a pipe. (1) *Culleis oleum deportatur*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 78. *Nep. in Eum.* 8, 7. & *Plin.* 18, 31. (2) *Infui in culleum*, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 11. (3) *Coculum quod capit culleum*, *Cato* 11. Vid. *Dalechamp. ad Plin.* 34, 2.

* *Cūlex*, īcis. m. præterquam uno loco, eoque incertæ lectionis, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 22. (1) *A gnat*, or *little fly*. (2) *A kind of herb so called*.

(1) *Mali culices*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 14. *rotundi*, *Haar. ap. Spartian.* (2) *Pallad. R. R.* 4, 9.

* *Cūlicārius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to gnats*. || *Culicarius Apollo*, *An epithet of Apollo*, who was so called from his driving away gnats and flies, *Alex. ab Alex.* 1, 13, & 15.

Culigna, æ. f. *A bowl, or dish, to drink out of*, Cato, c. 132.

Culina, æ. f. [*qu. colina*; quod ibi colerent ignem, Varr. ap. Non.] (1) *A kitchen, a place where meat is dressed*. (2) || Culinae, Publick places in the suburbs, appointed for the burial of the poor. (3) || *A sink, common sewer; or bog-house*. (1) Mulier non tantum Veneris, quantum studi-osa, culinæ, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 80. (2) Aggenus in Front. de Limit. p. 60. (3) Vet. Gloss.

Culinarius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to the kitchen, culinary*, Scrib. Larg. Compos. 230.

* Culmen, inis, n. [*quia veteres de culmo ædificia contegebant, Serv.*] (1) *The top, or height, of a thing*. (2) *The ridge of a house, or hill*. (3) *The crown of one's head*. (4) Met. Honour, advancement, dignity. (1) Culmen omnium rerum pretii margaritæ tenent, Plin. 9, 35. (2) Villarum culmina fumant, Virg. Ecl. 1, 83. Culmen ædis Jovis fulmine ictum, Liv. 27, 4. (3) Circa summum culmen hominis auspicium fecisse, Id. 1. (4) Regale culmen, Claud. 6. Conf. Honor. 64. ¶ Culmen fabæ, *A bean stalk, or bean straw*, Ov. Fast. 4, 734.

* Culminia, æ. f. *A sort of olive*, Col. 5, 8. ubi decem genera enumerat.

* Culmus, i. m. [*ex Gr. κάλαμος*] *The stem, stalk, or straw, of corn, from the root to the ear; holm*. Homo tam bene culmo, quam auro, tegitur, Sen. Ep. 8. X Culmus ipse calamus; stipulæ, folia quæ ambiunt culmum, Serv. ad Virg.

CULPA, æ. f. *A fault, blame, guilt, or miscarriage; an offence done unwittingly*. Cavendum est etiam, ne major pœna, quam culpa, sit, Cic. Offic. 1, 25. ¶ Culpa Potare magistrâ, *To drink to excess*, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 123. ibi al. leg. cuppa. = Vitium, suspicio, Cic. X A culpâ facinus scitis abesse meâ, Ov. Trist. 1, 2, 98.

|| Culpabilis, e. adj. *Worthy of blame, blame-worthy, blameable*, Apul. Apol. p. 423. † pro

Culpandus, a, um, part. *To be blamed*. Nec levitas culpanda mea est, Ovid. A. Am. 2, 429.

Culpans, tis, part. *Blameing*. Celebrantes culpantesve, Tac. H. 2, 21, 7. Culpantis cupiam sustinuisse femur, Ov. Amor. 2, 4, 22.

|| Culpatio, ònis, f. verb. *A blameing, or finding fault*, Gell. 10, 22. † Reprehensio.

|| Culpatus, adv. compar. *More faultily*. Sed molestius equidem culpatusque esse arbitror, Gell. 11, 7.

Culpatus, a, um, part. & adj. || or, comp. (1) *Blamed*. (2) *Blame worthy*. (1) Virg. Æn. 2, 62. (2) = Molestius culpatusque, Gell. 11, 7.

Culpito, are, freq. *To blame, or find fault with, one often*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 19. ¶ vix alibi.

Culpo, are, aët. [*à culpa*] *To blame, to find fault with, to lay the fault on one, to dislike, to censure*. Illum laudabunt boni, hoc etiam ipsi culpabunt mali, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 13. Est etiam, quæ me vatem, & mea carmina culpet, Ov. A. Am. 2, 4, 21.

Cultellatus, a, um, adj. (1) *Edged, or sharp, like a knife*. (2) || § Part. *Made plain, measured by a plumb-line, and brought to a level*. (1) Plin. 32, 2. (2) Hygin. Gæst. p. 214.

Cultello, are, aët. [*In cultro, i. e. vomere, collocare*] *To cut plain, or make even, a term among surveyors, when they measure ground, and bring it to a level*, Vit. 10, 10.

Cultellus, i. m. dim. [*à culter*] (1) *A little knife*. (2) *A pruning knife*. (1) Purgare ungues cultello, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51. (2) Plin. 13, 17.

Culter, tri, m. [*à colo, cultum, quod eo ter-ram colerent*] (1) *The coulter of a plough*. (2) *The part of a sickle towards the handle*. (3) *A knife*. (1) Plin. 18, 18. (2) Col. 4, 25. (3) Acutum cultrum habeo, senis qui exentere marsupium, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 2. ¶ Culter tonsorius, *A razor*, Cic. Offic. 2, 7. venatorius, *a wood knife*, Suet. Aug. 19. Relinquere sub cultro, *To leave one in great danger, or in the fuds*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 74.

Cultio, ònis, f. verb. [*à colo*] *A tilling, bus- banding, or manureing; tillage, or tith*. Agri cul- tio, Cic. de Senect. 16.

Cultor, òris, m. verb. [*à colo*] (1) *A tiller, a busbandman*. (2) *A dresser, or pruner, of a vine*.

(3) *A dweller, or inhabitant*. (4) *A worshiper*. (5) *A lover, respecter, or observer*. (1) Cultor virentis agelli, Hor. A. P. 817. Aspice & extre- mis domitum cultoribus orbem, Virg. Geor. 2, 114. (2) vitis, Cic. de Fin. 5, 14. (3) Homi- num genus cultores terræ, Id. N. D. 2, 39. (4) Virg. Æn. 11, 788. Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1. (5) Cultores veritatis, Cic. Offic. 1, 30.

|| Cultrarius, a, um, adj. *Of, like, or belonging to, a knife*, Litt. ex Plin.

Cultrarius, i. m. (1) *He that kills beasts in sa- crifice, the slaughter-man*. (2) || Also a cutler. (1) Suet. in Cal. 32. (2) Jun. vid. etiam Grut. inscr. p. 640. n. 11.

Cultratus, a, um, adj. *Made sharp, or keen, like a knife*. Folia cultrato mucrone, Plin. 13, 4.

Cultrix, icis, f. verb. [*à colo*] (1) *A she-po- lisher, or dresser*. (2) *A worshiper*. (3) *An in- habitant*. (1) Cultrix rerum sapientia, Cic. de Fin. 5, 14. (2) Cultrix deorum, Lac. de Morte Perf. 11. Sus cultrix nemoris, Phædr. 2, 4.

|| Cultrum; i. n. *A knife*. Citant quidam ex Propert. 4, 5, 72. Sed al. clathra, al; claustra, ibi leg. Certè Gl. vet. cultrum κωπή.

¶ Cultum, i. n. *Ploughed land*. Pinguia culta, Virg. Geor. 4, 372.

Cultura, æ. f. verb. [*à colo; cultum*] (1) *Huf- bandry, tillage, culture*. (2) *A dressing, or trim- ing, of vines, &c.* (3) *Culture, or instruction, of the mind*. (4) Met. *Observance, attendance, and waiting upon*. (1) Nihil fert ager, nisi multâ culturâ quæsitum, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 2, 35. (2) Si cultura vitium in vite insit, Id. de Fin. 4, 14. (3) Si modò culturæ patientem commodat aurem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40. (4) Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici, Id. Ep. 1, 18, 86.

Cultus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [*à color, èris*] (1) *Tilled, manured, bus- banded, dressed, cultivated*. (2) *Decked, trimmed, garnished*. (3) *Worshiped, served*. (4) Adj. *Fine, neat, trim, gay, polite*. (1) Ager cultissimus, Cic. pro Rosc. 12. Res rustica bene culta, Id. pro Quint. 3. (2) Cultus veste candidâ sacerdos, Plin. 16, 44. (3) Dea culta virginibus ministris, Ov. Fast. 6, 283. (4) Avis cultior, Col. Filia cultior, Mart. 10, 98. Sermone cultissimus, Vitr. in Valentin. Sed ab hac turbâ quoquè cultiore, Sen. Ep. 114.

Cultus, ùs, m. [*à colo*] (1) *Tilling, manure- ing, husbandry; tillage, or tith*. (2) *Trimings, finery*. (3) *Apparel, attire, dress, clotheing*. (4) *Worship, honour, service, respect, observance, at- tendance*. (5) *Provision, furniture*. (6) *A way, or method, of liveing*. (1) Cultu agrorum de- fecti, Cic. pro Leg. Agr. 2, 32. (2) Fabricam deum fibulas & alia muliebris cultus, Plin. 33, 4. ed. Hard. (3) Purpureus cultus, Stat. Cultus externus, Tac. Hist. 11, 16. (4) Religio deorum pro cultu continetur, Cic. N. D. 2. = Cultu & honore dignari, Id. de Inv. 2, 53. (5) Læto cul- tu convivia, Val. Flacc. 5, 570. (6) Gens dura, atque aspera, cultu, Virg. Æn. 5, 730.

* Cullulus, i. m. dim. [*à κύλις*] *A pitcher, or pot; a jug*, Hor. A. B. 434.

* Culus, i. m. [*à κύλις vagina, Scal.*] Mart. 2, 51. Priap. id. quod anus.

* CUM, præp. serv. ablat. [*à σύν, con, c in o verso, nam ita olim scriptum CYN. In compos. ferè dic. con*] (1) *With, together with*. (2) *Against*. (3) *Sometimes in*. (4) *It is used ele- gantly, to denote the quality*. (5) *In conjunction with, assisted by*. (6) *So that, provided that*. (7) *It is often expressed in English by an adverb, signifying the manner*. (8) *It is elegantly redun- dant*. (1) Simul consilium cum re amisti? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10. Cum fratre, Cic. (2) Cum hoste pugno, Nep. (3) Recordari cum animis, Cic. pro Cluent. 25. cum imperio, cum potestate esse, Id. (4) Homo cum magnâ fide, i. e. fidissimus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 3. Cum spe bonâ adolescen- tes, Sall. de Rep. ord. ¶ Cum aliquo stare, i. e. ab aliquo, Cic. cum primis, in the first place, espe- cially, Plaut. || cum dicto, forthwith, immediate- ly, Apul. Duo juvenes cum equis, two youths on horseback, Cic. N. D. 2, 2. Cum primo luci, æg- χαικός, cum primâ luce, at day break, as soon as

it was day, Id. Att. 4, 3. Cum eo mihi omnia sunt, sc. communia, my intimate friend, Id. Mihi cum Cornificio nihil erat, no intimacy, Idem. (5) X Chabrias adversus regem bellum gessit, cum Ægyptiis, Nep. in vitâ ejus 3. pr. (6) Sic sanè, sed tamen cum eo quod sine peccato meo fiat, Cic. (7) Cum metu dicere, i. e. timide, Id. pro Cluent. 18. Cum lætitiâ vivere, i. e. lætè, ju- cundè, Id. Sati' cum periculo, i. e. periculosè, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 104. Cum silentio, i. e. silen- ter, Id. Eun. prol. 44. Cum fide, i. e. fideliter, Suet. Calig. 16. (8) Cum ferro invadere aliquem, Cic. pro Cæc. 9. Magno cum metu dicere in- cipio, Id. Considerate cum animis vestris, Id. ¶ Postponitur hisce ablativis, me, te, se, nobis, vobis, qui & quibus, ut mecum, tecum, secum, &c.

Cum, adv. & conj. [*à quum, ut à quur, eur*] (1) *When, at what time*. (2) *Because, for as much as*. (3) *Seeing that*. (4) *Alldough, all- beit*. (5) *Cum sequente tum, as, so; not only, but also*. (6) *Indeed, but especially*. (7) *Since*. (1) Ut consumat nunc, cum nihil obfint do- li, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 133. (2) Bene facitis cum venitis, Ad Herenn. 4, 50. (3) Cum hoc non possum, illud minus possum, Ter. (4) Nullum hoc frigidius flumen attingi, cum ad multa accesserim, Cic. de Legg. 2, 3. (5) Cum spe maximâ, tum majore etiam animo, Id. Cum gratulor, tum verò quibus verbis tibi gratias agam, non reperio, Id. (6) Luxuria verò cum omni ætati turpis, tum sædissima est senectuti, Id. Offic. 1, 34. (7) Multi anni sunt, cum ille in ære meo est, Id. ¶ Cum minimùm at the least, Plin. 18, 16. Cum maximè, never more, Cic. pro Cluent. 5. Cum plurimùm, most frequently, Plin. 16, 12. ¶ De cæteris hujus particulæ elegantis vid. Select. L. L. observationes à C. V. Joanne Ker- scriptas.

* Cùmtilis, e. adj. *Sky-coloured, blue, or sea- green; watered as silks, and silks are*. Cumatilis toga, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49. Vid. Cymatis.

† Cumbo, ère, n. inusit; præterquam in comp. To lie down.

Cùmëra, æ. f. *A great wicker-vassal to keep corn in, a meal tub*. Vulpecula repserat in cume- ram frumenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29.

|| Cùmëratus, a, um, adj. *Heaped up*. Cume- rata cacumina, Veget. 3, 3.

* Cùmînum & Cýmînum, i. n. [*à Gr. κύμι- νον*] *Cummin, the herb and seed*. In vino epotum pallorem infert, unde exanguis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18. pallens, Perf. vocat. 5, 55.

† Cumpartim, adv. pro partim, Cat.

Cumplurimùm, adv. unâ voce, i. e. ad sum- mum, at most, Suet. ¶ At melius divisè leg.

Cumprimis, adv. *Very much, mightily, exceeding- ly*. Homo cumprimis locuples, Cic. Verr. 2, 28.

* Cùmîlans, tis, part. *Accumulateing, beaping- up*. Naturam cumulate manu, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 50.

* Cùmîlâtè, adv. iùs, comp. simè, sup. *Abun- dantly, to satisfaction*. Cumulatè reddere, Cic. Fam. 5, 8. Cumulatiùs quid augere, Id. in Or. 17. Cu- mulatissimè gratiam referre, Id. Fam. 13, 4. ¶ Cu- mulatè planum, *As plain as can be*, Id. Verr. 5, 64.

* Cùmîlâtîm, adv. *By heaps, or piles; one up- on another*, Varr. R. R. 3, 15.

* || Cùmîlâtio, ònis, f. verb. *A leaping of many actions, or pleas, together*, JCC. † Accumulatio.

* || Cùmîlâtus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Heaped up, filled*. (2) *Pester- ed, cumbered*. (1) Urbs strage virorum cumolata, Sil. 15, 409. Cumulatio mensura, Cic. de Cl. Or. 4. Cumulatio gloriæ, Liv. 2, 47. Cumula- tissimus scelerum, Plaut. Aul. 5, 16. (2) Locus semiruturi muri strage cumulatus, Liv. ¶ Cumu- latus omni laude, highly commended, Cic. de Orats. 1, 26.

* Cùmîlo, are, aët. [*à cumulus*] *To heap up, or pile; to augment, to increase*. Cumulare alta- ria donis, Virg. Æn. 11, 50. Cumulare invidi- am sibi, *To get himself much ill will*, Liv. 3, 124. gloriam, Cic. Offic. 1, 32.

* Cùmîlor, ari, aëtus, pass. *To be heaped up*. ¶ Cumulari gaudio, *To be as full of joy as be can- hold*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14.

* Cùmî-

*Cūmulus, i. m. [à κύμα fluctus, & qu. acer-vus aquæ. Fortè rectius à cum notante congeriem] (1) *An overflowing of water.* (2) *A heap, or pile.* (3) *That which is over and above measure, the heaping of any measure.* (4) *Met. An accession, or addition.* (5) *An epilogue, or conclusion.* (1) Insequitur cumulo præcipuus aquæ mons, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 109. (2) In hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo, *Liv.* 3, 34. Cumulus auri, *Claud. i. in Eutr.* 222. (3) Felt. (4) Cumulus accessit ad summam lætitiæ, *Cic.* (5) Quint. *Orat.* 6, 1.

*Cūnabula, ōrum. n. pl. [à cunæ, nam bula est productio vocis] (1) It seems to be properly clothes wherewith the child was tucked in the cradle. (2) Meton. or according to some, infancy, the bringing up of children. (3) The original rise, or beginning. (4) A bird's nest. (1) Neque eum quisquam colligare quivit in cunabulis, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 52. (2) A cunabulis sapere, *Id. Pseud.* 2, 4, 48. (3) Gentis cunabula, *Cic. ju-ris, Pompon.* (4) *Plin.* 10, 33.

*Cūnæ, ōrum. pl. f. [qu. κοιναί, i. e. immunda, quod sæpius fœdantur, unde & cunire, & in-guinare verba] (1) A cradle. (2) A bird's nest. (1) Vagire in cunis, *Cic. de Sen.* 23. (2) Fasciis opus est, pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 13. (2) Nec aves cunas violasse ferun-tur, *Ōv. Fast.* 6, 167.

*Cunctābundus, a, um. adj. Slow, lingering, loth, delaying, being at a stand, *Liv.* 6, 7. & *Tac. Ann.* 1, 7.

*Cunctans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Delaying, tarrying. (2) Slow, heavy. (3) Stag-gering, doubting. (1) Thalamo cunctans regina, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 133. Ad dimicandum cunctantior factus, *Suet. Jul. Cæs.* 6. actus, *Lucr.* 3, 193. (2) Ingenio cunctantior, *Liv.* Cunctante mo-destior irā, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 680. Cunctans ad o-pera, *Col.* 11, 2, 14. (3) Corda cunctantia, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 693.

*Cunctanter, adv. ius, comp. Slowly, soft and fair, leisurely, difficulty. (1) Haud cunctanter, not making any pause, or doubt, of a thing, *Liv.* 1, 36. (2) Data utrique venia, Segimero facile, cunctantius filio, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 71. vid. & *Suet. Cæs.* 19.

*Cunctatio, ōnis. f. verb. A delaying, or lin-gering; delay, or doubt. = Neque cunctatio ulla aut mora interebatur, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 2. (1) Ab-jectā omni cunctatione, Without any more ado, *Cic. Off.* 1, 21.

*Cunctator, ōris. m. verb. Alingerer, or pro-longer of time; a delayer, or dodger, *Cæl. Cicer. Fam.* 8, 10. (2) Cunctator ex acerrimo bellatore factus, *Liv.* 6, 23.

*Cunctatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. Doubting. Fides cunctata, *Stat. Theb.* 9. Cun-ctator fortasse & cautior esse deberem, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 16.

*Cuncto, āre. neut. id. quod

*Cunctor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [à conto, quo navigantes aquæ altitudinem pertendant, *Fest.*] (1) To delay longer, to dally, to prolong time, to demur. (2) To stay, to stagger, to be at a stand, to dodge, to boggle. (1) Diutius cunctari in vitā, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 46. Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, *Id. de Sen.* 4. Tu hūc cunctas? alii intus festinant, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 2, 13. (2) = Cūm hæsitaret, cūm cunctaretur, quæsi quid dubitaret, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 6. = An cuncter & tergi-verser? *Id. Attic.* 7, 12.

Cunctus, a, um. adj. qu. conjunctus. (1) All-together, full and whole. (2) Perfect, entire. (1) Nemo cunctam intuens terram de divinā ra-tione dubitaret, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (2) Cuncta ter-rarum, All countries, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 23. Labo-rem pro cunctis ferre consuevit, *Cic. Anteq. iret in exil.* 5. (2) Fac istam cunctam gratiam, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 46.

|| Cūneālis, e. adj. In form of a wedge, wedge-wise, *Litt.*

Cūneandus, a, um. part. To be wedged, or driven with wedges, *Plin.* 16, 11.

Cūneātim, adv. Wedge-wise, in throngs and crowds, by bands, or companies, *Cæl. B. G.* 7, 23.

Cūneatio, ōnis. f. verb. A forming wedge wise, *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 47.

Cūneatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. Wedged, made like a wedge, broad at top, and narrow at bottom; broad at one end and narrow at the other. Cuneatus ager, *Col.* 5, 2. ubi formam videre licet. Cuneatus acumine longo, *Ōv. Met.* 13, 778. Forma scuti ad imum cuneatior, *Liv.* 9, 40.

Cūneo, āre. act. (1) To wedge, to fasten with a wedge, to peg, or pin. (2) To make wedge-wise. (3) To join, or fasten, in building, as one joint, or stone, is coqueted within another. (1) Si quid cuneandum sit in ligno, *Plin.* 16, 11. (2) Hispania cuneatur angustis, *Id.* 3, 3. (3) *Sen. Ep.* 118. extr.

Cūneor, āri, ātus. pass. To be wedged, or fa-shioned like a wedge. Cuneatur angustis inter duo maria, *Plin.* 3, 3.

Cūneolus, i. m. dim. [à cuneus] A little wedge; also a crooked tent, broad at one end and sharp at the other, to put into a fissula, Adactis arundineis cuneolis arctantur, *Col.* 4, 29.

Cūneus, i. m. (1) A wedge. (2) The fa-shion of a wedge. (3) A battalion, or company, of foot, drawn up in form of a wedge, the better to break the enemy's ranks. (4) Also seats and ben-ches in the theatre, narrower near the stage and broader behind. (5) A company of men standing thick together. (6) A triangular figure in pave-ments for ornament. (1) Cuneis scindebant fissile lignum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 144. (2) In cuneum tenuatur Britannia, *Tac. Agric.* 10, 4. (3) Acies per cuneos componitur, *Tac. Germ.* 6, 8. (4) Civilis haud porrecto agmine, sed cuneis asti-tit, *Id. Hist.* 5, 16, 2. (4) *Vitr.* 5, 6. & 7, 4. (5) *Virg. Geor.* 2, 509. (6) *Vitr.* 7, 4, & 18, 5.

Cūniculārius, i. m. A pioneer, a miner, an un-derminer, *Veg.* 2, 11.

Cūniculātim, adv. By holes, or mines, under the earth; or in fashion of a pipe. (2) Cunicula-tim, imbricatum, pectinatum, *Plin.* 9, 33. de ge-neribus concharum.

Cūniculōsus, a, um. adj. Full of conies; also full of holes, or mines, under ground. Cuniculose Cel-tiberiæ fili, *Catull.* 35, 18.

Cūniculus, i. m. [à cuneus, formā dimin. quia cunei instar findit terram] (1) A coney, a rabbit. (2) A coney burrow, a hole, or passage, under ground. (3) A mine in the earth. (4) A long pipe of a still, or furnace. (5) Cunning, treachery, un-derhand dealing, intriguing. (1) Mollior capillo cuniculi, *Catull.* 23, 1. (2) Condensque sese cu-niculo fluvijs, *Plin.* 3, 16. Conditis, propter va-porem in cuniculos formicis, *Id.* 11, 31. (3) Cu-niculos agere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 23. Cuniculis subruere muros, *Curt.* 4, 6, 21. & *Liv.* 5, 19. (4) Trans-versis cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere, To countermine, *Id.* (4) *Plin.* 9, 38. (5) Quæ res apertè petebatur, ea nunc occultè cuniculis op-pugnatur, *Cic. pro L. Agr.* 1, 1.

Cūnila, æ. f. & Cūnila. An herb whereof there are three sorts, viz. savory, marjoram with the small leaf, and pennyroyal with the broad leaf, *Col.* 6, 13. = Satureia, Cūnila gallinacea, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 90. = Origanum, *Plin.* quem adi.

Cūnilāgo, gānis. f. Flea-bane, or moth-mullein, *Plin.* 21, 9.

*Cūnīna, æ. f. Dea quæ cunis infantium præ-fidere fingebatur, *Laet.* 1, 20, 36.

*Cūnio, īre. [à cunis infantium, vel fortè à cœnum cunio, ut à pœna punio] To beray, or in general to defile, *Fest.*

*Cunnus, i. m. [pudendum feminæ dict. à κύων prægnantem esse, *Mart.* 7, 17.] Mejentis mulæ cunnus, *Catull.* 91, 8. Synec. pro ipsa fe-minā, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 70.

Cunnilingus, i. m. voc. impurissimum, *Mart.* 4, 43.

Cunque, particula adverbialis [conflata ex cum & que raro extra compositionem] (1) Mihi cun-que salve Ritè vocanti, i. e. ut cunque, hœufoever, or whensoever, *Hor. Od.* 1, 32. ult. If it be not rather an expletive. Equitatum cunque qui regat, Ubi præponitur pro Quicunque, *Wpsoever*, *Cic.*

Cūpa, vel Cuppa, æ. f. (1) A butt, vat, tun, or pipe, of wine. (2) Cupæ, Large empty vessels which they made use of to bear up the hulls of ships, when they careened them, and mended their sides, (3) A cup, or drinking vessel. (4) A hostess, one that sells wine, or rather a tavern. (5) A sepul-chral vessel. (1) Cupæ pice & tædā refertæ, pitched barrels, *Cæl. B. C.* 2, 11. Cato 12. (2) Ratem vacuæ sustentat undique cupæ, *Luc.* 4, 420. (3) Duas cupas mero plenas exhaustit, *Næv.* (4) Hinc Angl. Cup. (4) *Varr. ap. Litt.* Vid. & *Cic. in Pison.* 27. (5) *Vid. Grut. inscript.* p. 845, 1.

Cūpēdia, æ. f. [à cupedo] An immoderate de-sire of dainty fare, liquorishness, daintyness, *Cic. in Tusc.* 4, 11.

|| Cūpēdiæ, ōrum. f. pl. [à cupedo, i. e. cupi-do] Dainties, fine eating, junkets, tidbits, kick-shaws, delicacies, *Gell.* 6, 13. & 7, 16.

Cūpēdia, ōrum. n. pl. id. quod cupediæ. Nihil moror cupedia, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 32.

Cūpēdiārius, ii. m. *Lex. ex Apul.* † id. qui Cūpēdiārius, ii. m. A cook; one who prepares, or sells, dainty meat, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 25.

|| Cūpēdiōsus, a, um. adj. [i. e. cupidus, vel superbus] Liquorish, squeamish, *R. ex Liv.* fed q.

|| Cūpēdius, i. m. One that covets dainty food, *R. ex Fest.*

Cūpēdo, dīnis. f. & Cuppēdo, [tanquam à cu-peo pro cupio, *Lucr.* primā longā] Desire, lust, greedyness, gluttony. (1) Forum cupedinis, à cu-pedia, quod & forum cupidinis à cupiditate, A place where dainty meats were sold, so called from one Cupedius a Roman, who was banished, and his house converted into a market place, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 73. Conscindunt hominem cuppedinis cura, *Lucr.* 5, 46.

|| Cūpēdūla, æ. f. A dainty, a kickshaw, *Gell.* 16, 13. ubi tamen al. leg. cupedias.

*Cūpellum, i. n. [κύπελλον Gr.] A cup, *Pal-lad. Febr.* 25.

† Cūpencus, linguā Sabinā sacerdos.

† Cūpes, five Cuppes, ēdis. m. [i. e. cupediis deditus] One who loves his belly, a dainty mouthed fellow, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 13.

Cūpidē, adv. ius, comp. simē, sup. (1) De-sireously, gladly. (2) Fondly, affectionately, passi-onately. (1) = Cupidē, & libenter mentiar tuā causā, *Cic. pro Rosc. Comm.* 16. Cupidiū instare, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 43. Imperata cupidissimē facere, *Id. B. C.* 1, 15. (2) = Quid cupidē à Senatu, quid temerē, fiebat, &c. *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 21. Præ-dium ne cupidē emas, *Cato* 1, 1.

† Cūpidīneus, a, um. adj. Pertaining to love, wanton. Sagittæ cupidineæ, *Ōv. Remed. Am.* 157.

Cūpiditas, ātis. f. [à cupidus] (1) Desire, earnestness, eagerness, in a good sense. (2) A de-sire, or appetite, in a middle sense. (3) Also in a bad sense, Covetousness. (4) Ambition. (5) Study of revenge. (6) Unlawful love, lust. (7) Also in a general sense, cupiditates, desires, pas-sions, or affections. (1) Ardet cupiditate justī, & magni triumphī, *Cic. in Pison.* 25. (2) Cupidi-tas cibi, *Cels.* 7, 3. (3) = Hiantes cupiditates amicorum in magnā fortunā, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 12, & Abstinencia, *Suet. Dom.* 10. (4) = Studia cupiditatesque bonorum, atque ambitiones, *Cic. in Verr.* 2, 53. (5) Impiam cupiditatem contra salutem alicujus habere, *Cæl. Cic. Fam.* 8, 16. (6) Reliquas forores nec cupiditate tantā, nec dignatione dilexit, *Suet. in Cal.* 24. (7) Docemur auctoritate legum — omnes coërcere cupiditates, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 43.

Cūpido, dīnis. f. [à cupio] (1) In a middle sense, desire, appetite. (2) In a good sense, love, earnest desire. (3) In a bad sense, covetousness. (4) Lust, concupiscence. (5) Ambition. (6) Lux-ury. (1) Sic expletur jejuna cupido, *Lucr.* 4, 874. Laticum frugūque cupido, *Id. ib.* 1086. (2) Gloriæ cupido sapientibus novissima exuitur, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 6. (3) Habendi cupido, *Plin.* 33, 3. (4) Capta cupidine conjux, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 189. (5) Honorum cæca cupido, *Lucr.* 3, 59. (6) Profusæ cupidines, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 52, 4.

Cūpido, dīnis. m. (1) The god of love, Cu-pid.

pid. (2) *Covetousness.* (3) *Concupiscence.* (1) Habet sua castra Cupido, *Ov. Am.* 1, 9, 1. (2) Cupido sordidus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 15. (3) Eradenda cupidinis Pravi sunt elementa, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 51.

Cupīdus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *simus, sup.* (Tam in bonam, quam in malam, partem) (1) *Desireous.* (2) *Covetous, greedy, eager.* (3) *Fond,* (4) *Partial, of a party.* (5) *Pass. Desirable, pleasing to one's mind, or content.* (1) Cupidus vitæ, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. pacis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 44. (2) Homo pecuniæ, quam rectè agendi, cupidior, *Paterc.* 2, 97, 1. Ut illius animum cupidum inopiâ incenderet, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 126. (3) Homo nostri cupidissimus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 22. Pecoris cupidissimi sunt barbari, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 34. (4) Cupidi testes, *Cic. pro Font.* 6. & Nemo suspicari debet me esse tam cupidum, *Id. in Varr.* 4, 56. (5) Illic si regnum detur, non est cupida civitas, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 1, 12.

Cupīendus, a, um. part. *To be desired, or coveted.* Regna cupienda bonis, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 4, 66.

Cupīens, tis. part. *vel nom.* or. comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Desiring, coveting.* (2) *Desireous.* (1) & In navem conscendimus, domum cupientes, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 44. (2) & Cupiens nuptiarum, *Id. Mil.* 4, 4, 29. Dominandi suis, quam subigendi externos, cupientes sunt, *Aur. ViEt.* *Cæs.* 24, 9. & Cupientissimâ plebe, *With the great good will of the people,* *Sall. B. J.* 84.

Cupīenter, adv. *With great desire, desireously, earnestly,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 3, 17.

Cupīi, pro Cupīvi, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 80.

Cupīo, ēre, † īre, *Lucr.* unde, īvi, īrum. aēt. [*à capio, mutatâ a in u, ut in occupo, &c.*] (1) *To covet, desire, wish, or long for.* (2) *To be ready, and glad, to do a thing.* (3) *To wish one well.* (1) Si, quantum cuperem, possem quodque, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 251. & Cupere nuptias, *Ter.* & Ingenue cupiunt tui, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 17. (2) Cupio dare mercedem, qui illunc, ubi sit commonstret mihi, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, ult. & Cupio ad omnes tuas epistolas, *I would answer all your letters,* *Cic. Attic.* 7, 2. (3) & Cæsari honestissimè cupio, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15.

† Cupīo, īre. ant. unde cupiret pro cuperet, *Lucr.* 1, 72. & cupitus, cupitor infra.

Cupītor, ōris. m. verb. *A desirer, or coveter,* *Tac. Ann.* 12, 7, 3. & 15, 42, 5.

Cupītus, a, um. part. *Desired, longed for, coveted.* Cupitus atque expectatus, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 4, 90. & subst. Huic cupitum contigit, *Id. ib.* 5, 4, 101.

* || Cuppa, æ. f. ut quidam scribunt. [*à κύπελλον, Hefych.*] *A cup, a tub, or Vat.* *Vid.* Cupa.

* Cupressētum, i. n. *A cypress grove,* *Cat.* 151. & *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 5.

* Cupressēus, a, um. adj. *Made of the cypress tree.* Duo signa cupressēa Junonis reginæ, *Plin.* 27, 37. *Conf. Vitr.* 2, 9.

* & Cupressīfer, a, um. adj. [*à cupressus & fero*] *That bears cypress trees,* *Ov. Heroid.* 9, 87, & *Fast.* 5, 87.

* Cupressīnus, a, um. adj. *Made of cypress.* Cupressīnæ frondes, 2, 2. *Conf. Plin.* 23, 4.

* Cupressus, i. vel ūs. f. [*κυσσάριος &c.* Gr.] *A cypress tree.* Atrâ cupressus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 64. Funebres cupressi, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 18. Ex junipero, & lauru, & cupressu, *Col.* 4, 26. Imponere farinam, cupressu adjectâ, *Cels.* 5, 26, 33. & 6, 6, 16.

Cupreus, a, um. adj. *Of copper.* Vas cupreum, *Plin.* 23, 3.

Cuprīnus, a, um. adj. *Made of copper.* Cuprīnâ clavi, *Pallad. Jan.* 15, 18.

|| Cuprum, i. n. *Copper, Spart.* † & cyprium, *Vitr. & Plin.*

Cur, adv. interr. *pro quur, i. e. quare.* Infinit. quodque ponitur. (1) *Wherefore? why? for what cause?* (2) *Sine interr. Why, for which.* (3) *Because.* (1) Cur me exorcio? cur me macero? *Ter.* 5, 3, 15. (2) Nōn fuit causa cur tantum laborem caperes? *Cic.* (3) Irascār amicis, Cur me funesto properent arcete veterno, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 8, 10. *Conf. Od.* 1, 33.

CŪRA, æ. f. [*quasi cor ura, quodd cor urat, Varr.*] (1) *Care, concern.* (2) *Thought, regard.* (3) *Love, or the person beloved.* (4) *Study, diligence.* (5) *Sorrow, grief, trouble.* (6) *The charge, or oversight, or by a Meton. that bath the charge of.* (7) *Providence, foresight.* (1) Cūra cor meum movit, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 60. =

Nulla Cura, nulla sollicitudo reliqua est, *Cic.* (2) Cura peculī, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 33. (3) Tunc meam potuisti tangere curam? *Prop.* 2, 34, 9. Tua cura Lycoris, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 22. Curâ removen- te soporem, *Ov. Met.* 6, 493. Regina gravi saucia curâ, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 1. (4) = Hæc curam diligentiamque desiderant, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 48. (5) = Curam & angorem animi levare, *Id. Att.* 1, 18. (6) Immundæ cura fidelis haræ, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 104. (7) Venerem quoque cura futuri Tangit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 423.

|| Cūrābilis, e. adj. *Cureable, that may be cured.* Sed improbat Voss.

* || Cūrālium, ii. n. [*qu. κῆρον ἀλός, i. e. pupilla maris*] *Coral.* Curalium Tempore durescit, mollis fuit herba sub undis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 415.

|| Cūrāndus, a, um. part. *To be taken care of, to be cured.* Ad curanda corpora, *Curt.* 8, 23. Et modò curandus est, *Cels.* 3, 7.

Cūrāns, tis. part. *Taken care of, curing.* Vulnera curans, *Curt.* 7, 3. *Cels.* 3, 8.

Cūrāntia, æ. f. *Id. quod curatio.* || Quod me admones de non curantâ, *Of my neglect, as we say, non-attendance,* *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 8.

|| Rarò occ. atque al. aliter leg.

Cūrātē, adv. unde iūs, comp. *simè, sup.* *Diligently, well, exactly, carefully,* *Tac.* 2, 27. Ludi curatius editi, *Id.* 14, 21. || sed al. leg. accuratius. Eum Jugurtha curatissimè recepit, *Sall. B. J.* 19.

Cūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A taking care of, or looking to a thing; management, oversight, provision.* (2) *Ornament, or dressing.* (3) *Healing, curing.* (4) *An office, or charge.* (5) *A method of cure.* (6) *The dressing of a wound.* (1) = Sine cultu hominum & curatione, *Cic. de N. D.* 1, 63. (2) = Omnis cultus & curatio corporis erit eadem adhibenda deo, quæ adhibetur homini, *Id. de N. D.* 1, 34. (3) Valetudinis curatio, *Id. Off.* 2, 3. (4) Ædes Telluris est curationis meæ, *Id. de Har. Resp.* 14. (5) Planè curationes medici non probo, *Id. Fam.* 16, 6. Periculosæ curationes, *Id. Off.* 1, 24. (6) Inter primam curationem expiravit, *Liv.* 2, 20.

Cūrātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *One that bath charge to oversee and provide things necessary, a surveyor, an overseer, a bailiff, a commissioner, a trustee.* (2) *A guardian that bath the charge and custody of wards, or others, under years of discretion; or of such as are out of their wits.* (1) Suntoque ædiles curatores urbis annoæ, ludorumque solennium, *Cic. de Leg.* 3, 3. viæ Flaminiae, *Id. Att.* 1, 1. munerum ac venationum, *Suet. Cal.* 27. (2) Nec medici credis, nec curatoris egere A prætoris dati, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 102. *Vid. & Juv.* 14, 287.

|| Cūrātōria, æ. f. *The office of a guardian, or overseer; a guardianship,* *Voc. JCC. It. Med.* *The curing part of physick.*

Cūrātur, imperf. *Care is taken,* *Plin.* Curabitur, *It shall be taken care of,* *Ter. And.* 2, 3, 29.

Cūrātūra, æ. f. *An ordering, dieting, or management.* Reddunt curaturâ junceas, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 24.

Cūrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to take care of,* *Plaut. Men.* 3, 3, 6. *Liv.* 3, 64.

Cūrātus, a, um. part. or. comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Done with care, taken care of.* (2) *Procured.* (3) *Administered, dispensed.* (4) *In good plight, or likeing; smooth, slick, and plump.* (5) *Accurate, earnest.* (1) Curatum prandium, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 17. (2) Erat curata nobis pecunia, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 20. (3) Sacra per Græcas curata sacerdotes, *Id. pro Balb.* 24. (4) Ita boves corpore curationes erunt, *Cato* 103. Bene curatâ cute nitidus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 15. (5) Curatissimis precibus protegi, *Tac.* 1, 13. ult.

Curcūlio, ōnis. m. (1) *The weasand of a*

man's throat. (2) *A little worm which eats the pith out of corn, beans, and lentils; a mite, or weevil.* (3) *Also the name of a shark in Plautus, from whom one of his plays is so called.* (1) *Vid.* *Serv. in Virg. Geor.* 1, 186. *Met.* *Detonius curculio, Plaut. Pers.* 4, 38, i. e. penis. (2) *Vid.* *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, 31. & *Col.* 2, 10. (3) *Vid.* *Comædium cognominem.* || *Scrib. & gurgulio.*

Curcūliuncūlus, i. m. dim. [*à curculio*] *A little weevil,* *Prov.* Curculiunculos minutos fabulari, i. e. narrare res nullius usus, quasi de vermiculis sermonem habere, *M. Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 38.

CŪRIA, æ. f. [*Curia locus est, ubi publicas curas gerebant*] (1) *A court, more especially the place where the senate, or council, assembled; the council house, or state house; the hall, or moot-house, that belonged to every one of the thirty-five wards of Rome.* (2) *Also the ward itself.* (3) *Meton. The senate.* (4) || *Synecd. Any hall.* (5) || *Any consecrated Place.* (1) Ubi conticuerit tumultus, rectè tum in curiam patres-revocandos esse, *Liv.* 22, 55. || Si minùs in curiâ atque in foro, at in literis & libris juvare remp. deberis, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 2. (2) Cùm populum in curias triginta divideret, *Liv.* 1, 13. (3) Curia pro Senatu, campus pro comitiis, toga pro pace, &c. appellatur, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 42. (4) Ap. post. (5) *Varr. L. L.* 5, 6. || Curia municipalis, *A state-house, a guild-hall,* *Vitr.* Curia hostilia, *The senate-house built by Hostilius,* *Liv.* 1, 39. *Pompeiana, in quâ J. Cæsar occisus est,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 29.

Cūrīālis, e. adj. *Of the court, of the same tribe, or ward.* || Curiales Flamines, *Priests belonging to the several wards, Fest.* Curiales mensæ, *Tables wherein they did sacrifice to Juno, who is called Curis, Id.* Curialis vernula, *A servant of the court.* *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 10.

Cūrīālis, is. m. (*id. qui decurio*) *A headborough, a tithing-man, a common-council-man.* Curiales, plur. *Those of the same court, or ward,* *Cic. Offic.* 2, 18. *Vid. & Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 2.

|| Cūrīātīm, adv. *Ward by ward,* *Gell.* 15, 27. † *Tributum.*

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Cūrīo, ōnis. m. (1) *The alderman, deputy, or chief person of every ward, who at their meetings in the court-house took order for their sacrifices, ceremonies, &c.* (2) *The cryer of a court; a proclaimer, or publisher; any public cryer.* (3) *It may be also taken for the curate, or rector, of a parish.* (4) *A so a lean scrag, pined away with care.* (1) Curiones dicti à curiis, qui sunt, ut in his sacra faciant, *Varr.* Curio maximus, *Liv.* 3, 7. (2) Epigrammata curione non egent, *Mart. præf. l.* 2. (3) Ex *Suet. Calp.* (4) Agnus curio, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 27, 28. *sc. qui, interprete ipso, curâ macet, quémque antè curio-jum dixerat.*

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Cūrīōsitas, ātis. f. *Curiosity, over-much cares, inquisitiveness,* *Cic. Attic.* 2, 12.

|| Cūrīōsūlus, a, um. adj. *A little too busy, curious, or prying.* Curiosulus ventus, *Apul. Met.* 10.

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Curiōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [à cura, adjectâ literâ, euphoniæ causâ. Sum. in bonam & malam partem] (1) *Full of cares, inquisitive, curious, busy.* (2) *Over-curious, critical.* (3) *Studious.* (4) *Busy, prying, inquisitive, pragmatical.* (1) = *Curiosus*, & negotiis plenus, *Cic. de N. D. 1, 20.* Quò minùs familiaris sum, hòc sum ad investigandum curiosior, *Id. Fam. 4, 13.* (2) Satisfacit difficilior curiosus, *Id. de Fin. 1, 2.* (3) *Curiosus* medicinæ, *Plin. 25, 2.* (4) = *Speculatorem & curiosum* ratus, *Suet. in Aug. 27.* *Curiosus* nemo est, quin sit malevolus, *Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 54.* = *Molestus*, *Cic.* ¶ *Agnus curiosus*, *That is only skin and bone*, *Plaut. Vid. Curio.*

Cūris, is. f. *A spear.* *Hausta curis* priscis est dicta *Sabinis*, *Ov. Fést. 2, 447.* Hinc *Romulus* dictus est *Quirinus*.

¶ **Cūritis**, is. f. [*Curitem Junonem* appell. quia curim, i. e. hastam ferre putabant] *Junio* so called by the *Sabines*, who painted her with a spear in her hand, *Fest.*

* ¶ **Cūrmī**, n. indecl. [à κύρμι Gr.] *A kind of beverage*, *Ulp.*

Cūro, āre. act. [à curā] (1) *To take care of, to see to, to look to a business, to order, to treat, to provide.* (2) *To refresh himself with meat.* (3) *To regard, or attend to.* (4) *To cause, or bring to pass.* (5) *To dress, or set off.* (6) *To tend, or look after.* (7) *To command in war.* (8) *To cook, or dress, meat.* (9) *To indulge, or make much of.* (10) *To expiate, or atone.* (11) *To pay respect and homage to, to attend, as a client his patron.* (12) *To administer, in sacred things, to rule.* (13) *To cure, or heal.* (14) *To matter, or value.* (15) *To rule, to govern.* (1) *Omnia apparata sunt intus*, *SI—Curāsti probè*, *Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 6.* = *Cura & provide, ne quid ei desit*, *Cic. Attic. 11, 3.* (2) = *Reficiendi se & curandi potestas fuit*, *Id. Phil. 9, 3.* (3) *Et præcepta sobriè ut cures, face*, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, ult.* (4) *Cedere domo & patriā curāsti*, *Cic. pro Domo, 3.* (5) *Cura te amabo, ficcine immunda, obsecro, ibis?* *Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 115.* (6) *An ruri, quæso, non sunt, quos cures, boves?* *Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 34.* (7) *C. Marius legatus cum equitibus curabat*, *Sall. B. 51.* (8) *Nempe ut curentur rectè hæc*, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 3.* (9) = *Se, suamque ætatem bene curant, edunt, bibunt, scortantur*, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 34.* (10) *Curare prodigia*, *Liv. 1, 20.* (11) *Est locuples, factiosus, curatur à multis*, *Plin. Epist. 1, 5.* (12) *Per Græcas semper sunt curata sacerdotes*, *Cic. Jc. sacra, pro Balb. 24.* (13) = *Adolescentes gravius ægrotant, tristius curantur*, *Cic. de Sen. 19.* = *mederi*, *Id.* (14) *Non ego isthunc curo, quis sit*, *Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 99.* *Non curo, quid Ætoli futurum esse censeant*, *Liv.* (15) *Capitò Procos. Asiam curaverat*, *Tac. Ann. 4, 36, 3.*

Cūror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be cured, healed, or made whole; to be looked to, or attended; to be regarded, or respected, &c.* *Vid. exemp. in Curo.*

¶ **Cūropālātes**, æ. m. *The master of the household to the Greek emperours.* *Justiniani temporibus.*

* ¶ **Cūrotrophium**, i. n. [κυροτρόφειον Gr. ex κύρος puer, & τροφή nutritio] *A hospital for the maintenance of poor children*, *Hottom. in Lexic. Jurid.*

¶ **Currax**, ācis. adj. [à curro] *Diligent, busy, ready to run.* ¶ *Laqueus currax*, *A running knot*, *Grat. Cyn. 89.*

Currens, tis. part. (1) *Running.* (2) *Flowing.* (3) *Turning round swiftly.* (1) = *Facilius est currentem (ut aiunt) incitare, quam commovere languentem*, *Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 1.* sic *Homerus* ὀρύνει τὸν σπυδόντα. (2) *Currentia vina repressit*, *Virg. Geor. 1, 132.* ¶ *Hinc Angl. a current.* (3) *Currente rotā cur urceus exit?* *Hor. A. P. 22.*

Curricūld, adv. *In poste haste, as fast as one can run, as fast as his legs will carry him.* ¶ *Curricūld percurrere*, *Run all the way*, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11.* *vid. & Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 43.*

Curricūlum, i. n. [à curro, ut à veho vehicūlum, *Voss.*] (1) *A place to run in, the list.* (2)

A course, or motion. (3) *A race.* (4) *Met. A term, or space, of time.* (5) *A customary exercise.* (6) [dim. à currus] *A cart, or chariot.* (1) *Curriculo pulverem Olympicum Collegisse*, *Hor. Od. 1, 1, 3.* (2) *Sed tantum supra terras semper tenet ille curriculum*, *Cic. Orat. 209.* (3) *Sine curriculo & certatione corporum*, *Id. de Leg. 2, 9.* (4) *Exiguū nobis vitæ curriculum circumscripsit natura*, *Id. pro Rab. 10.* ¶ *Medium noctis abactæ curriculum*, *Midnight*, *Virg. Æn. 8, 407.* (5) = *Hæ sunt exercitationes ingenii, hæc curricula mentis*, *Cic. de Sen. 11.* (6) *In amnem præcipitavêre curricula*, *Curt. 8, 14.*

† **Curricūlus**, i. m. dim. [à currus] *A little cart, or chariot*, *Non. ex Varr.*

Curritur, imperf. *They run*, *Ter. Heaut. prol. 44.*

CURRO, ēre, cūcurri, cursum. neut. (1) *To run, to go a pace, to pass away, to pass swiftly.* (2) *To flow, or stream, as a river doth.* (3) ¶ *To fly swiftly, as a bird.* (4) *To sail apace, or make away.* (5) *To turn swiftly.* (6) *To thrill, to pierce.* (1) *Curre, obsecricem accersere*, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 95.* *Met. Ætas currit*, *Hor. Od. 2, 5, 13.* (2) *Amnes in æquora currunt*, *Virg. Æn. 12, 524.* (3) *Apul.* (4) *Æquor vastum cavā trabe currimus*, *Virg. Æn. 3, 191.* (5) *Vid. Currens*, n. 3. (6) *Tremor ima per ossa cūcurrit*, *Virg. Æn. 2, 120.*

Curruca, æ. f. [à currendo, vel à sono vocis, quem edit, *Gesn.*] (1) *The bird which hatcheth the cuckoo's eggs; a hedge sparrow, or a tom-tit, by others called a pincock.* (2) *Also a cuckold, or wittol.* (1) *Vid. Plin. 10, 9.* (2) *Tu tibi tum curruca places*, *Juv. 6, 275.*

Curru, ūs. m. [à currendo] (1) *A chariot, a coach, a caroch.* (2) ¶ *A waggon, car, or cart.* (3) *Synecd. A triumph.* (4) ¶ *The horses.* (5) ¶ *A pinnacle, or fly-boat.* (1) *Phæton curru auriga paterni*, *Ov. Met. 2, 327.* ¶ *Curru agere, regere*, *Ov. agitare*, *Virg. gubernare*, *Sen. impellere*, *Sil. To drive it; conciscendere*, *Sil. inciscendere*, *Plaut. To take coach.* *Curru vehi, To ride in it*, *Cic.* (2) *Curru bovem trahit*, *Prov. cum res inversæ sunt.* (3) *Digna res curru senatui visa*, *Flor. 4, 12.* *Quem ego curru, aut quam lauream cum tuâ laudatione conferrem*, *Cic. Catoni, Fam. 15, 6.* (4) ¶ *Necque audit curru habenas*, *Virg. Geor. 1, ult.* *etiam Sil. & Stat.* *Desidis aurigæ non audit verbera curru*, *Claud. de Cons. Mall. 187.* (5) ¶ *Fecit volitantem flamine curru*, *Catull. 62, 9.*

Curians, tis. part. *Frisking, leaping, skipping, hopping up and down.* *Curians per littora cornix*, *Cic. de Div. 1, 9.*

¶ **Cursatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A running up and down*, *Don.* † *Curfura.*

Cursatūrus, a, um. part. *About to run, or happen upon.* *Quam veniam non petissem, nî cursaturus tam sæva & infesta virtutibus tempora*, *Tac. Agr. 1, 5.*

Cursatur, imperf. *They hurry up and down*, *Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.*

Cursum, adv. [à curro, cursum] (1) *Hastily, swiftly, roundly, apace, as fast as he can run, in full speed, in a hurry.* (2) *Cursorily, by the by.* (1) = *Cursum isti impetum faciunt, ex aliis aliisque partibus convolant*, *Ad Herenn. 4, 55.* *vid. & Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 123.* & *Pæn. 3, 1, 64.* (2) = *Quæ cursum arripui, quæ subscevis operis*, *Cic. de Or. 2, 9.* = *Hunc locum cursum & strictim transgressus est*, *Gell. 9, 4.* = *Sensim & cursum dicere*, *Cic.* = *citò*, *Plaut.*

¶ **Curfio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A running.* ¶ *Campi curfio*, *A military exercise of running.* *G. ex Veget.*

Cursito, āre. freq. [à curso] *To run to and fro; to trot, or gallop, up and down*, *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4.*

Curso, āre. freq. [à curro] *To run to and fro, to hurry up and down.* *Alii per foros curfant*, *Cic. de Senect. 6.* *Ne fortè cursem huc illuc viâ deterrimā*, *Id. Att. 9, 9.*

Curfor, ōris. m. [à curro] (1) *A runner in a race; a racer.* (2) *A lacquey, or messenger, who runs upon errands and carries letters, or delivers messages,*

(3) *A courier, or stated post.* (1) *In stadio cursores exclamant*, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.* (2) *Curforem sextâ tibi*, *Rufe, remissimus horâ*, *Mart. 3, ult.* (3) *Curfor ejus generis, qui hemerodomi vocantur*, *Nep. Milt. 4.*

¶ **Cursorius**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to running, cursory.* ¶ *Navis cursoria*, *A packet boat*, *Sidon. Ep. 1, 5.*

¶ **Cursorius**, i. m. *A courser*, *Litt. ex Suet. sed q.* **Cursura**, æ. f. [à curro] *A running*, *Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 34.* *Afin. 2, 2, 61.* & *Varr. R. R. 2, 7.*

Cursurus, a, um. part. *About to run.* *Cursurus ad honores palmæ*, *Ov. Pont. 2, 11, 21.*

Curfus, ūs. m. verb. [à curro] (1) *A running, a race.* (2) *A flying.* (3) *Speed, or haste.* (4) *A voyage.* (5) *A journey, or way.* (6) *A resort, or recourse.* (7) *A manner, or fashion; a course of life.* (8) *The course of the sun, moon, or stars, or of any other thing.* (1) *Si quis ad Olympicum venerit cursum*, *Ad Herenn. 4, 3.* (2) ¶ *Cursumque per auras Dirigit in lucos*, *Virg. Æn. 6, 194.* (3) *Curfu festinus anhelò*, *Ov. Met. 11, 347.* (4) *Miltiades cursum direxit, quò tenebat*, *Nep. Milt. 1.* *Incerto curfu, hieme maximâ, navigandum est*, *Cic. ad Att. 8, 3.* *Curfus brevissimus undis*, *Virg. Æn. 3, 507.* (5) *Curfus in Græciam per tuam provinciam est*, *Cic. Att. 10, 4.* (6) *Omnis omnium cursus ad vos*, *Cic. Fam. 12, 6.* (7) *Tenes, Cæsar, hunc cursum*, *Plin. Paneg. 43.* (8) = *Curfus conversionesque cælestes*, *Cic. de Leg. 1, 8.* *Curfus aquarum*, *Virg. Geor. 4, 136.* *Met. honorum*, *Cic. rerum*, *Id. Fam. 4, 2, &c.*

* **Curto**, āre. act. [à curtus] *To shorten, to lessen; to diminish*, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 124.* *Iratus heres quòd rem curtaveris*, *Perf. 6, 34.*

* **Curtor**, āri. pass. *To be shortened*, *Cels. 7, 9.*

* **CURTUS**, a, um. adj. [à Gr. κῦρτος, curvus, gibbus] (1) *Short, little, small, imperfect.* (2) *Curtailed, or bob-tailed.* (3) *Battered, broken.* (4) *Circumcised.* (1) *Curta res*, *Hor. Od. 3, 24, 64.* *supellex*, *Perf. 4, extr.* = = *Nihil curtum, nihil claudicans, nihil redundans*, *Cic. Orat. 51.* (2) *Nunc mihi curto Ire licet mulo*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 104.* (3) *Curtus calix*, *Mart. 1, 93, 6.* *Curta dolia*, *Lucr. 4, 1020.* *Curta fenestris Vasa cadunt*, *Juv. 3, 270.* (4) *Curtis Judæis oppedere*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 70.*

* **Curvāmen**, inis. n. *A bowing, or bending*, *Ov. Met. 2, 130.* *Plin. Ep. 9, 7.*

* **Curvatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A bowing, bending, or winding.* *Curvatio vitis*, *Col. 4, 12.*

* **Curvatura**, æ. f. *A bowing, or bending.* *Insecatur superior pars curvaturæ*, *Col. 4, 15.* *Curvatura rotæ*, *Ov. Met. 2, 108.* *montis*, *Vitr. 2, 10.* *portūs*, *Id. 5, 1.*

* **Curvatus**, a, um. part. (1) *Bent, bowed.* (2) *Winding, as a river.* (1) *Pondere serpentis curvata est arbor*, *Ov. Met. 3, 93.* (2) *Pontus Euxinus—retro curvatus in cornua*, *Plin. 4, 24.*

edit. Hard.

* ¶ **Curvesco**, ēre. unde *incurvesco*, *Cic.*

* ¶ **Curvitas**, ātis. f. *Crookedness*, *Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 15.* † *Curvatura.*

Cūrūlis, e. adj. [à curru, abjecto altero r, ut à farre farina] (1) *Belonging to a chariot.* ¶ *Sella curulis*, *A chair of state, made of ivory, carved, and placed in a chariot, in which the head officers of Rome were wont to be carried into council.* (2) *Meton. The chief magistrate.* (1) *Sedes honoris, sella curulis*, *Cic. in Catil. 1, 1.* ¶ *Curule ebur*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 53.* *Curules vacuæ, subintell. sellæ*, *Luc. 3, 107.* = *Subsellia*, *Ascon. Ped.* (2) *Exultent leges Latiae, gaudete curules*, *Stat. Silv. 4, 1, 5.*

* **Curvo**, āre. act. *To bow, bend, or make crooked.* *Curvare, lances*, *Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 41.* *Manu arcum curvare*, *Stat. Achill. 1, 487.*

* **Curvor**, āri, ātus. pass. *To be bowed.* *Ityræos taxi curvantur in arcus*, *Virg. Geor. 2, 448.*

* **Curvor**, ōris. m. *Crookedness.* *Cucumeres dicuntur à curvore*, *Varr. L. L. 4, 21.* *Cornua dicuntur à curvore*, *Id. ib. c. 6.*

* **Curvum**, i. n. *The plough handle*, *Varr. L. L. 4, 21.* = *bura*, *Id. ib.*

* **CURVUS**,

* **CURVUS**, a, um. adj. [à *γυρῶς*, *curvus*, in-
serto digamma] (1) *Crooked*. (2) *Bended, bowed*.
(3) *That hath turnings and windings*. (1) *Cur-
va fenestra*, *Or. A. A. 2, 670*. (2) *Met. Curvo
dignoscere rectum*, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44*. (3) *Cur-
vum litus*, *Or. Fast. 3, 4, 9*. *Arcus curvi*, *Id.
Met. 9, 114*. (3) *Curvisque immugit Aetna
cavernis*, *Virg. Aen. 3, 674*.

|| **Cusor**, ōis, m. verb. [à *cudo*] *A coiner of
money, a forger, a hammerer*, JGC.

Cuspidatim, adv. *Point-wise, with a point*,
Plin. 17, 14.

Cuspidatus, a, um. part. *Sharpened, pointed*,
Plin. 18, 19.

Cuspido, āre, aēt. *To point, or make sharp at
the end; to tag*, Plin. 11, 37.

Cuspis, ōis, f. (1) *The point of a spear, or
other weapon*. (2) *Syncc. A spear, javelin, ar-
row, or such like weapon*. (3) *A spit, or broach*.
(4) *An earthen pipe*. (5) *A sling*. (1) *Acuta
cuspidē hasta*, *Or. Ep. 3, 119*. (2) *Cuspis con-
torta lacerto*, *Id. Met. 8, 345*. (3) *Spumeus
in longa cuspidē fumet aper*, *Mart. 14, 221*.
(4) *Varr. R. R. 1, 8*. (5) *Scorpius curvatā cu-
spide minitans vulnera*, *Or. Met. 2, 199*.

Custodia, ae, f. [à *custos*] (1) *A keeping, or
preserving*. (2) *Care, charge*. (3) *Watch and
ward*. (4) *Meton. The keeper, or guard*. (5)
A prison, or place where prisoners are kept. (6) *A
watch tower*. (7) *Also a prisoner*. (8) *A com-
pany of prisoners*. (9) *Tuition, or education*. (1)
Pecudum custodia solers, *Virg. Geor. 4, 327*.
Met. Custodia justitiæ, *Cic. de Fin. 2*. (2) *Cu-
stodia salutis alicujus*, *Id. pro Planc. 1*. (3) =
*Non modò excubias & custodias, sed etiam late-
rum nostrorum oppositus & corporum pollicemur*,
Id. pro Marc. 10. (4) *Pretium si grande feras
custodia victa est*, *Tib. 2, 4, 33*. (5) *Socrates,
cū esset in custodia publicā*, *Cic. de Div. 1, 25*.
(6) *Hæc mea sedes est, hæc vigilia, hæc custo-
dia, hoc præsidium stativum*, *Id. Phil. 12, 10*.
(7) *Plerasque custodias, receptis in manu catenis,
audiebat*, *Suet. Dom. 14*. (8) *Id. Nero 31*. (9)
Custodia pædagogorum, *Quint. 1, 2, matrum*,
Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 22. || *Custodia militaris*, *When the
prisoner and his keeper were tied together with the
same chain, that they might not get asunder*, *Sen.
Ep. 5*. *Custodia libera*, *When they had the liberty
of the prison*, *Sall. Catil. 47*.

Custodiendus, a, um. part. *To be kept*. *Filium
Alexandri cum matre in arcem Amphipolitanam
custodiendos mittit*, *Just. 14, 6*. *Religiosius
quod juraverit custodiendum*, *Plin. Pan. 65*.

Custodiens, tis, part. *Keeping safe, guarding*,
E manibus custodientium lapsus, *Curt. 3, 33*.

Custodio, īre, īvi, ītum. aēt. [à *custos*] (1)
To keep safe. (2) *To preserve, or defend*. (3) *To
look to, to attend to*. (4) *To observe, watch, or
mark diligently*. (5) *To retain*. (1) *Nervo vin-
ctus custodibitur*, *Plaut. Cap. 3, 5, 71*. (2) =
Tueri, defendere, & custodire aliquem, *Cic. Phi-
lipp. 10*. (3) *Hoc igitur custodire oportet villi-
cum*, *Col. 9, 1*. (4) = *Te oculi & aures specula-
buntur & custodient*, *Cic. in Catil. 4*. (5) *Memo-
riā custodire*, *Id. de Orat. 1, 28*.

Custodior, īri, ītus, pass. *To be kept, or pre-
served; to be watched and observed, &c.* *Cic. Fam.
6, 5*.

Custoditè, adv. iūs. comp. *Reservedly, warily*,
Plin. Ep. 5, 16. *An illa custoditiū pressiusque
dicta*, *Id. ib. 11, 26*.

|| **Custoditio**, ōis, f. verb. *A keeping*, *Fest.*

Custoditus, a, um. part. *Kept, preserved, main-
tained, guarded, secured, &c.* *Custodito, ut dici-
mus, modò*, *Plin. 20, 13*. *Vacca custodita*, *Virg.
Aen. 8, 218*. *Vid. Custodio*.

Custos, ōis, c. g. [à *curā*, quā rem aliquam
tuetur & curat, *Perot.*] (1) *A keeper, or pre-
server*. (2) *A watchman*. (3) *An overseer*. (4)
A tutor. (5) *A tender, or looker on*. (6) *A spy,
or observer of people's words and actions*. (7) *A
sentinel, a porter to stand at the door*. (8) *A house
dog*. (9) *A young branch with which a plant may
be repaired, if the residue decay*. (1) = *Custos &
conservator urbis*, *Cic. pro P. Sext. 24*. || *Custos
corporis*, *A life-guard man*, *Nep. Eum. 7*. = *Sa-*

piencia hominis custos & procuratrix, *Cic. de Fin.
4, 7*. (2) = *Vigiles custodesque alicujus loci*,
Id. in Verr. 4, 43. (3) *Custos in frumento publi-
co*, *Id. pro Flacc. 19*. (4) *Juvenis, custode remo-
to*, *Gaudet equis*, *Hor. A. P. 161*. (5) *Custos fu-
rum atque avium Priapus*, *Virg. Geor. 4, 110*.
(6) *Custos factis atque dictis suis*, *Suet. Tib. 12*.
(7) *Numnam tu hīc relictus es custos?* *Ter. Eun.
2, 2, 55*. (8) *Custode sepulto*, *Virg. N. 6, 424*.
(9) *Col. 4, 21*.

* **Cūtīcula**, ae, f. dim. [à *cutis*] *A thin ten-
der skin, the outmost skin*, *Juv. 11, 203*. *Assiduo
curata cuticula sole*, *Perf. 4, 18*.

* || **Cūtīculāris**, e, adj. *Belonging to the skin*.
|| **Cuticulares** meatus, *The pores*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

* || **Cūtio**, ōis, f. [à *callosa cute*] *A little in-
sect, having many feet, a sow, a wood-louse*, *Marc.
Emper.*

* **Cūtis**, is, f. [à Gr. *σύντοξ*, i. e. *πάν δέξ-
μα*, *Elseych. s. abjecto, ut à *τέγω*, *tego**] (1) *A
skin*. (2) *The bark, rind, peel; or outmost coat, of
a thing*. (3) *An outward show*. (1) *Ad cutim
tonsus*, *Cels. 1, 4*. || *Corare cutim*, *To make much
of himself*, *Juv. 2, 105*. (2) || *Casia est tenui
cute verius, quā cortice*, *Plin. 12, 19*. || *Crus-
ta teguntur glandes, cute avæ*, *Id. 15, 18*. *Cutis
terræ*, *Id. 20, 19*. (3) *Tenerā elocutionis cute
perire*, *Quint. 5, 12*.

C ante Y

* **Cyāmēa**, ae, f. [*κυάμεια* Gr. à *κύαμος* faba] *A kind of precious stone, like a bean when broken*,
Plin. 37, 11.

* **Cyāmos**, i, m. [ab eodem] *The Egyptian
bean*. = *Colocasia*, quam *cyamon* vocant aliqui,
Plin. 21, 13.

* **Cyāneus**, a, um. adj. [à *κύανος* Gr. *cæru-
leus*] *Of a bright blue, or azure, colour*. *Cyaneus
color*, *Plin. 37, 9*. *Cyanea penula*, *Varr.* ||
Cyaneus lapis, *The azure, or lazule, stone*,
Jun.

* **Cyānus**, i, m. [*κυανός*, vel *κύανος* Gr. *gem-
ma, & herba*] (1) *A kind of blue jasper; some
take it for a turquois; others for the lazule stone*.
(2) *Also a flower of thai colour, the blue bottle*.
(1) *Plin. 37, 9*. (2) *Id. 21, 11*.

* **Cyāthistū**, āre. *To pour drink into one's cup,
to serve one at his cup*, *Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 29*.

* **Cyāthus**, i, m. [à *κύαθος* Gr.] (1) *A lit-
tle pot, or glass, to drink out of*. (2) *Also a small
measure containing the twelfth part of a sextarius*.
(3) *A kind of weight of ten drams*. (4) || *Also a
kind of pincers with a hollow bit, to pluck pellets,
or arrow heads, out of the flesh*. (1) *Sume cy-
athos centum*, *Hor. Od. 3, 8, 13*. *Septenis cyathis
committe hos ludos*, *Plaut. Perf. 5, 2, 19*. || *Ad
cyathos stare*, *To be cup bearer*, *Suet. Cæs. 49*.
Nebulæ cyathos non emam, i. e. *re levissimā*,
Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 62. (2) *Col. 8, 4*. (3) *Cy-
athus pendet per se drachmas decem*, *Plin. 21, 34*.
(4) *Aurelian.*

* **Cybea**, ae, f. [nihil statuend. de etym. et si
Græc. videtur] *A kind of great ship, or carrack*,
Cic. in Verr. 5, 17.

|| **Cybeles** pomum, *nux pinea*, *A pine apple*,
Jun.

* || **Cybiosactes**, is, m. [*κυβία* τὸ σάτλειν τὰ
κύβια, *cybium* autem est genus falsamenti; &
σάτλειν onus jumento imponere, *Strab.*] *A fish-
monger, one who carries fish to sell about the coun-
try; a nick-name by which the Alexandrians
called Vespasian for his covetousness*, *Suet. in
Vesp. 19*. *sed al. cibiotatem, & cibiotantem, ut
non satis constet de lectione*.

* **Cybium**, i, n. [à *κύβος* Gr. quod esset cubi
instar quadratum, sc. frustum] *A four square piece
of salt fish, a rand of tunny, a young tunny cut into
pieces of a cubical form*. *Divisis cybium latebit
ovis*, *Mart. 5, 79*. *Plin. 32, 11. & 9, 15, & 33*.
*ult. Varr. 4. de L. L. quibus adde Oppian. Hal.
183. ubi leg. κύβια*.

Cydrāmus, i, m. *A sort of bird accompanying
quails in their return to Italy*, *Plin. 10, 23*.

* **Cyclādātus**, a, um. adj. *Having a woman's
gown on*, *Suet. Cal. 52*.

Cyclāminus, i, f. & **Cyclāminum**, i, n. [*κυ-
κλάμιος* Gr.] *The herb called sow-bread*, *Plin.
21, 9*.

* **Cyclas**, ādis, f. [à *κυκλας* Gr.] (1) *A kind
of woman's gown of a round form, with a long
train*. (2) || *A widow's veil, a thin mantle*. (1)
Auratā cyclade verrit humum, *Propert. 4, 7, 40*.
(2) *Hæ sunt in tenui sudant quæ cyclade*, *Juv.
6, 258*. *interpr. Litt. sed eadem vestis utroque loco
designari videtur*.

* **Cyclicus**, a, um. adj. *'Circular, or turning
round*. || **Cyclicum jumentum**, *A beast that hath
the wives*, *Jun. Scriptor cyclicus*, *A trivial poet,
who gives a continued series of history, without any
of the ornaments of poetry*, *Hor. in Art. P. 136*.
*interpr. Casaub. & Heinl. a writer of epick rhaps-
odies, as of the rape of Helen, Achilles, Priam,
&c.* *Acron. Turneb. a stroller, one who makes and
sings ballads about*.

* || **Cyclus**, i, m. [à *κύκλος* Gr.] *A cycle, as
of the sun; a circle, or round*. † **Circulus**; *orbis*
Latinè vertit Cicero, *N. D. 2, 18*.

* **Cydonites**, ae, m. [ab eodem cum seq.] *A
meat made of sod quinces, pears, and honey, com-
monly called cotoneatum; Marmalade*, *Pallad. 11,
20. Col. 5, 2*.

* **Cydonius**, a, um. adj. [à *cydone*, *Cretæ ci-
vitate*] *Cydonium*, *Quiddany*. || *Mala cydonia*,
Quinces, *Plin. 15, 11*. = *Cotonea*, *Ibid.*

* **Cygnæus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a swan, swan-
like*. (2) *Met. Soft and sweet*. (1) *Jam mea
cygneas imitantur tempora plumas*, *Or. Trist. 4,
8, 1*. (2) *Cygnæa divini hominis vox & oratio*,
Cic. de Orat. 3, 2.

* **Cygnus**, vel **Cycnus**, i, m. [à *κύκνος* Gr.]
(1) *A swan*. (2) † *Met. A poet*. (3) *A nick-
name for a blackmoor*. (1) *Cic. Tusc. 1, 30*. (2)
Dirceum levat aura cygnum, i. e. *Pindarum*,
Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25. *Leg. & Od. 2, 20*. (3) *Æ-
thiopem vocamus cygnum*, *Juv. 8, 32*. *Latinè,
olor*.

* **Cylindræus**, a, um. adj. *Long and round,
after the manner of a cylinder, like a roller*, *Plin.
18, 12*.

* **Cylindrus**, i, m. [à *κυλίνδρος*, *volvo*] (1) *A
roller to roll walks*. (2) *A round stone, or piece of
wood, to break clods*. (3) *A rolling pin, or other
thing easy to be rolled*. (4) *Also a precious stone,
oblong and round, which women used to hang at their
ears*. (5) || *A cylinder, or figure in geometry*. (1)
Area cum primis ingenti æquanda cylindro, *Virg.
Geor. 1, 178*. (2) *Cylindro aut paviculâ aream
coæquato*, *Cato 129*. (3) *Cic. de Fato 19*. (4)
Donant arcana cylindros, *Juv. 2, 61*. || *Cylin-
dros ex iis facere malunt, quā gemmas*, *Plin.
37, 5. sub fin.* (5) *Apul. de Mundo, p. 741*.
edit. in usum Delph.

* || **Cyllo**, ōis, m. [à *κυλλός*, *mancus*] *A
burdash, an impure villain*. *Quicquid impudi-
corum cyllonum*, *Cic. in Sall. ubi al. leg. Cy-
lonum*.

* **Cýma**, ae, f. *cauliculus*. [à Gr. *κύμα*, i. e.
κύημα, *factus*] *The young sprout of coleworts, or
other herb; a little shoot, or branch*, *Plin. 19, 8*.

* **Cýma**, ātis, n. [ab eodem] *A sprout*. *Fri-
goribus caules & veri cymata mittit*, *Col. 10,
129*.

* || **Cymātīlis**, e, adj. [ab eodem cum seq.]
|| **Cymatilis** vestis, *Of a blue colour, like the sea*,
Plaut. Ep. d. 2, 2, 49. || *Sed al. leg. cyma-
tilis*.

* **Cymātium**, i, m. dim. [à *κύμα*, i. e. *un-
dula*, *unda*, ut ipse exp. *Suid.*] *A kind of carv-
ed work, resembling the waves of the sea*, *Vitruv.
4, 6*.

* **Cymba**, ae, f. [à Gr. *κύμβα*] (1) *A boat,
a pinnace, a ferry-boat*. (2) *A fisher-boat*. (1)
Scandenda est torvi publica cymba senis, *Prop.
3, 18, 24*. (2) *Cymbæ linique magister*, *Juv.
4, 45*.

* || **Cymbālīssō**, āre. [à *cymbalum*] *To p'ay
on the cymbal*, *Non. 2, 169*.

* || **Cymbālīstes**, vel **Cymbālīsta**, ae, m. *He
that plays on the cymbal*, *Apul. de Deo Socrat. p.
685*.

* Cymbālistia, æ. f. *She that plays on the cymbal*, Petron. c. 22.

* Cymbālum, i. n. [κύμβαλον Gr.] *A cymbal, or musical instrument of brass, hollow, and making a loud noise.* (2) *A pipe in water engines to make music.* (1) = Neque collegæ tui cymbala, & crotala fugi, Cic. in Pison. 9. (2) Vitr. 10, 13.

* Cymbium, i. n. [à cymba] *A cup to drink out of like a boat.* Spumantia cymbia lacte, Virg. Æn. 3, 66. Perfecta atque aspera signis, Id. ib. 5, 267.

* Cymbūla, æ. f. dim. [à cymba] *A little boat, a skiff, a sculler*, Plin. Ep. 20, 8.

* Cymīnātus, a, um. adj. [à cuminum] *Mixed with cummin.* Cyminati falis aspersio, Pall. Tit. Novemb.

* Cymindis, is. f. [κύμινδις Gr.] *A night hawk, enemy to the eagle*, Plin. 10, 8.

* Cymīnum, i. n. [κύμινον Gr. quod ab Heb. כמון] *Cumin.* Vid. Cuminum.

* Cymōsus, a, um. adj. [à cyma, æ.] *Full of young sprouts*, Col. 10, 137.

* Cyna, æ. f. [κύνα Gr.] *A tree in Arabia, with leaves like the palm-tree, whereof they made them garments*, Plin. 12, 11.

* || Cynanche, es. f. [ex κύων canis, & ἄγχω strangulo] *The squinancy, or squinsey; an inflammation, or swelling, in the throat*, Lat. Angina

* Cynāra, æ. f. *The artichoke.* Hispidā pona-tur cinara, Col. 10, 235. || sed rectius cinara, quod vid.

* Cynēgētica, òrum. pl. n. [κυνηγετικά Gr. ex κύων canis, & ἡγεῖμαι duco] *Books written of hunting*, Flav. Vop. cujusmodi scripsit Xenophon & Oppianus ap. Græcos; Græcius & Nemesianus ap. Latinos.

* Cynicē, adv. *After the manner of the cynicks.* Potius in subscilio cynicē accipiemur, quàm in lectis, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 21, i. c. sedentes, non accumbentes.

* Cynicus, a, um. adj. [à κύων canis] *Under cynicis philosophis nomen, Cynical, dogged, curish, churlish, like a dog.* Cynica gens, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 43. || Cynica cœna, *A mean supper*, Petron. 13. Demetrius cynicus, Suet. Vesp. 13.

* || Cynips, ŷphis. m. unde pl. cyniphes, Aug. rect. ciniphes; vulg. interp. inserto, i. [à κύπτεσ vel κύφες] *A gnat, midge, or dog-fly.*

* Cynōcephāla, æ. f. [ex κύων canis, & κε-

φαλή caput] *An herb having a flower like a dog's head, called by the Ægyptians Osiris, from their chief god Osiris, for the divine virtue it had against all poisons, and charms*, Plin. 30, 2.

* Cynōcephālus, i. m. [ab eodem] (1) *A kind of ape with a head like a dog, a baboon.* (2) || Also a name of Anubis. (1) Plin. 8, 54. & 6, 30. (2) Minuc. Felix.

* Cynōdotes, um. m. pl. sc. Dentes canini [à κύων canis, & ὀδὸς dens] *The dog-teeth, which lie betwixt the fore teeth and the grinders*, Plin. 11, 37.

* Cynoglossus, i. m. [à κύων canis, & γλῶσσα lingua] *The herb called hound's, or dog's, tongue.* (2) || Also a fish so called, a kind of sole. (1) Plin. 25, 8. (2) Faber, Littl. Reyher, &c. ex eod. sed q.

* Cynōmāzon, i. n. [ex κύων canis, & μάζα mamma] *An herb which poisons dogs*, Apul. de Herb. 109.

* Cynōmōrion, i. n. [ex κύων canis, & μόριον membrum genitale ob similit.] *A kind of weed growing among corn, and killing it; choak weed*, Plin. 22, 25. = Orobanche, Id.

* Cynōmyia, æ. f. quæ & pulicaris [ex κύων & μυῖα musca] *A dog-fly; also the herb fleabane*, Plin. 25, 11. = Pylilion, cynoides, ficelion, Id. ib.

* Cynorrhodon, i. n. [ex κύων, & ῥόδον rosa] (1) *The wild rose, or sweet-briar rose.* (2) || Also the flower of the red lily. (1) Plin. 25, 2. (2) Id. 21, 5.

* Cynobāton, i. n. Plin. 24, 14. &

* Cynobātos, i. f. [κυνόβατος Gr. quod ex κύων canis, & βάτος rubus] *The aglantine, or sweet-briar; also the caper-bush*, Plin. 13, 23. = Opheostaphile, Id. ib.

* Cynōforchis, is. f. dic. & orchis [ex κύων canis, & ὄρχις testiculus] *The herb dog-stones; also gander-goose, or rag-wort*, Plin. 27, 8.

* Cynōstira, æ. f. [ex κύων canis, & ὄστρα cauda] *The lesser bear-star, or the star in the tail of the lesser bear*, Cic. ex Arat. || Cynofura petatur Sidonius, Helicen Graia carina notet, Ov. Fast. 3, 107.

* || Cynōstiris, idem. f. [ab eod.] *Having a dog's tail.* Stellæ cynofuridos ura, Ov. Trist. 5, 3, 7.

* Cynōstirus, a, um. adj. *Addle eggs, so called in summer time, especially in the dog days.* Ova

urina sunt, incubatione derelicta, quæ alii cynofura dixere, Plin. 10, 60.

* Cyparissias, æ. m. [à seq.] *The greatest kind of spurge*, Plin. 26, 8.

* Cyparissus, i. f. [κυμαρισσος Gr.] *A cypress-tree.* Coniferæ cyparissi, Virg. Æn. 3, 680.

* Cypēis, idis. f. [ab seq.] *An Indian herb like ginger, which being chewed has the virtues of saffron*, Plin. 21, 18. Apic. 7, 4.

* Cypēros, i. m. Plin. 21, 18. &

* Cypērum, i. n. [κύπειρος & κύπειρον Gr.] *Galingal.* Molle cyperon, Petron. c. 127.

* Cyprinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the privet tree; as || cyprinum oleum, A sweet oil made of the flowers of the privet tree*, Plin. 13, 1. Cels. 2, ult.

* Cyprinus, i. m. sc. pisces [à Gr. κυπρίνης idem] *A carp*, Plin. 32, 11. || Cyprinus latus, A bream, Gesn.

* Cyprus, a, um. adj. ab insulâ Cypro, *Of, or from, Cyprus; ut æs cyprium, Copper*, Plin. 33, 5. || absolutè leg. Ibid. 36, 26. Cypria hirundo, Id. 24, 11. merces, Her. Od. 3, 29, 60.

* || Cyprus, i. f. [κύπρος Gr.] *A bush, or tree, like that we call privet, of the flower of which in the isle of Cyprus they made a very sweet oil*, Plin. 12, 24. || Also camphire, Vulg. interp.

* Cypsēlus, i. m. [κύψελος Gr.] *A martlet, or marten; a bird somewhat like a swallow*, Plin. 10, 39. = Apodes, Id.

* || Cyrnea, æ. f. *A flagon to draw wine out of a vessel*, Non. 15, 29. Vid. Cirnea, sic enim rectius scrib.

* Cysites, æ. m. [rect. Cissites, à κισσός hedera] *A kind of precious stone*, Plin. 57, 10, & 11.

Cythara, i. m. *A kind of fish*, Plin. 32, 11.

* Cýthrus, i. m. [κύθρος Gr.] *The first bud, or flower of a pomegranate-tree*, Plin. 23, 6.

* Cýtisus, i. m. [κύτις Gr.] *frutex inventus in Cythno insulâ, ex Cycladum numero, unde & nomen. A kind of shrub, not unlike a slender willow, good for cattle and womens milk.* Vid. Plin. 13, 24. There are two kinds, the one wild, the other planted. Vid. Col. 9, 4.

* Cýzicēnus stater. [à Cyzico insulâ] *A sort of coin, worth about twenty-eight drachms, or sixteen shillings and four pence.* Vid. Vitr. 6, 6. & Plin. 32, 6.

D The fourth Roman letter, is almost of the same figure with that in the celebrated Βατροφνηδον inscription, which was brought into Britain by William Sherrard, Doctor of laws, a gentleman eminent for his knowledge in many parts of curious learning; who, being Consul at Smyrna, ordered it with the utmost care and diligence to be copied from a huge stone lying still at Sigium, where the literature 2300 years ago, which was before the use of the long vowels, and double consonants had obtained, shows itself not only to the wonder and admiration of the curious, but also to the great benefit and advantage of students, and criticks in the Greek tongue; especially as illustrated by the reverend and learned Divine and Antiquary Mr. Chishull. In this monument the angles which are unequal, thus Δ, come nearer the form of the Roman than the modern Δ, whose angles are equal; and therefore more easily slip into the form of the Italian D, by leaveing the left angle as it was, and circumflecting the two others for the greater haste in writing; which was done soon after, as we plainly see in the noble inscription of Herodes Atticus, that learned Critick and Antiquary, which was graven on his pillars exactly both in letters and spelling after the pattern of remote ages: vid. Gruter. Inscript. p. 27. Nor is it a wonder that the Latin letters are the same with the Greek, since Latium itself was anciently called Græcia major. Thus much I thought fit to premise with respect to the form of the letter. As to its name, this, as well as all the other letters, the Romans seem to have called by the Greek names of Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, &c. Whence Juvenal,

Hoc discunt omnes, ante Alpha & Beta, puellæ. Sat. 14, 209.

Thus also Cicero calls his country seat *Æ Formicæ, Digamma*, because it begins with the Æolian F.

With respect to the power of this letter, it hath a middle sound between *t* and *th*; and therefore hath its place in the middle of the last Rank of the Mutes, being a *t* hardened, as *t* is a *d* softened; and both of them, as well as those of the other ranks, frequently changed into each other; for example, from μέδος comes *mutus*; from αἰδός, the genitive of αἶς, *sagitta*; from αἶθε, *ador*; from πείθω, *perdo*; from γαίω, *gaudeo*. Neither doth our English tongue refuse this change, at coming from *ad*; *what* from *quid*; *two* from *duo*; *three*, and *thrust*, from *tres*, *trudo*; and *water* from ὕδωρ. It also admits of a substitute out of the second rank of its sisters, to soften its sound, as *quicquid*, *quicquam*, *quicque*, for *quid*.

quidquid, &c. Neither doth this letter refuse an intercourse with three of the liquids, viz. *l, n, r*. To omitt Greek words, wherein their mutual offices are most obvious, as less instructive to the younger sort, for whose service these notes upon literature, in the proper sense of the word, are principally designed; the ancients said *lingua, sedda*, for *lingua, setta*; *cadamitas* for *calamitas*; *dispenners* for *dispendere*; *arventus* for *adventus*; and this letter still keeps its post in *arbiter* and *arcessio*. It also corresponds with the solitary *s*, as *ῥόδον, rosa*. It admitts before it in the same, or diverse, syllables, of the mutes, *b*; as, *βδών, pedo, bdellium, abdico*; and *g*, but not in the same syllable, as, *ὄγδος, smaragdus*: of the liquids, *l, n, r*, in diverse syllables; as, *caldā, candor, cardo*: and in the *Latin tertius*, and the *English Third*, you have all the three of the last rank exemplified. In the preposition *ad*, *d* may keep its place almost before any consonant, or be changed into the consonant of the begining word, except *b, v, aud j*; as, *adcurro, or accurro*, &c. but the change is more usual in many words, to make the pronunciation softer, or quicker; for we seldom write *adcommodo, adculo*, &c. in these cases indeed use is the best rule. This letter was also anciently used to prevent the collision of two vowels in different words, as, *Censes med esse?* for *me esse*, Plaut. which use it still retains in the same word; as, *prodes, proderam, prodire*, for *proes, proeram, proaire*. Yea in the most ancient times, it was added to the precedeing word even before consonants, as it should seem to make the sound more masculine, for instance in the *Duilian* or *Bilian* pillar, where we read *In altod marid pucnandod*, for *In alto mari pugnando*. Lastly, in numerals *D* stands for 500; being not a letter, but rather used for a numeral mark, as the *Greeks* use *ς* for 6, and the *Hebrew* *י* for 90: for the numeral note of 1000, being *Ϟ*, from the old *ϡ*, one half thereof is *Ϟ*; which for the more speedy writeing, being drawn close together, makes *D*.

D A L

D ante A.

D Majusc. ap. vett. integras voces signavit; qui quidem usus etiam hodie obtinet in quibusdam propriis nomin. ut *D. Augustus, D. Junius Brutus*, &c. *pro Divus, Decius*, &c.

Dābūla, æ. f. *A kind of palm among the Scenite Arabians*, Plin. 13, 4.

*† *Dacryma pro lacryma*, *Fest. ex Liv. Andron.* nempe à Gr. *δάκρυμα* *A tear*. C. leg. etiam *Dacryma*.

* *Dactylīotheca*, æ. f. [*ἀ δάκτυλος*, sc. annulus, & *θήκη* theca] (1) *A case, or box, to put rings in*. (2) *A collection of jewels*. (1) *Dactylīothecam non habet*, Mart. 12, 60. (2) Plin. 37, 1.

* *Dactylīcus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a dactyl*. *Dactylīcus numerus*, Cic. in *Orat.* 57.

* *Dactylīs*, īdis. f. [*ab eodem cum seq.*] *A raisin, a long grape like a finger, a date raisin, a raisin of the sun*, Col. 3, 2.

* *Dactylos*, ī. f. [*δάκτυλος* Gr. *q. d. herba digitalis*] *Five fingered grass*, of which there are three sorts, Plin. 24, 19.

* || *Dactylōrum*, ī. n. [*à præced.*] *A kind of cup vessel*, R. ex Cœl. 17, 27.

* *Dactylus*, ī. m. [*ἀ δάκτυλος* Gr. *sc. digitus*] (1) *A date, the fruit of the palm tree growing like a finger*. (2) *A dactyl*, or a foot of three syllables, the first long, the other two short. (3) *A kind of shell fish, or muscle*. (4) || Also a precious stone like a finger. (1) Plin. 24, 19. ¶ || *Dactylorum ossa*, *Date stones*, Apic. (2) Cic. de *Orat.* 3, 47. = *Heroum pedem voc. id. ibid.* (3) Plin. 9, 61. & 37, 10. (4) Solin. = *Belemnites*.

* || *Dādūchus*, ī. m. [*ἀ δᾶς fax, & ἔχω habeo*] *A torch-bearer*, Jun.

* *Dædalus*, a, um. & *Dædalēus*, adj. [*δαίδαλος* Gr. *à δαίω scio, vel à δαίδαλλω, artificiosè facio, variego*] (1) *Artificial, neatly made, handsomely contrived*. (2) *Of various colours*. (3) Also cunning, skillfull, expert. (1) *Dædala fingere tecta*, Virg. *Geor.* 4, 179. Sinu *Dædaleis* tulistem remigiis, Plaut. *Amph.* 4, 2. (2) Tibi suaves *dædala* tellus Submittit flores, Lucr. 1, 7. (3) Polire figura *dædala*, Lucr. 5, 1450.

* *Dæmon*, ōnis. m. [*δαίμων* Gr.] *A demon, or spirit; an angel, good or bad; a guardian angel; a good, or bad, genius; but amongst Christians chiefly the latter*. = *Genius*, *Fest.* quos Græci *δαίμονας*, nostri, opinor, Lares, Cic. in *Timæo* 3.

* || *Dæmoniācus*, a, um. adj. *Possessed with a devil, mad*, N. T.

* || *Dæmoniūs*, a, um. adj. *Devilish, of the devil*, Laet.

* *Dæmōnium*, ī. n. dim. [*ἀ δæmon*] (1) || *A devil*. (2) *A good genius, or angel*. (1) Tert. (2) ¶ *Dæmonium* cui parebat Socrates, *His dæmon, or good angel*, Cic. de *Div.* 1, 54.

|| *Dalivus*, a, um. adj. *Dull, simple, mad, silly*,

D A M

a coxcomb, a simpleton, indolent. Vid. *Vest.* = *Stultus, supinus*.

Dalmaticātus, a, um. adj. Vid. *Dalmatia* in *Propr.*

Dāma, æ. c. g. *A fallow deer; a buck, or doe; or according to Gesn. a wild goat*. Timidi venient ad pocula *damæ*, Virg. *Ecl.* 8, 28. Pavidae natârunt *Æquore damæ*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 2, 11.

|| *Dāmium*, ī. n. *sc. sacrificium*. Quod fiebat in honorem *Damizæ*, five *Bontæ Deæ*. *A kind of sacrifice in honour of Bona dea, performed only by women, either at the consul's, or prætor's, house*, *Fest.*

|| *Damnābilis*, e. adj. *Damnable, not to be allowed*, Treb. Poll. † *Damnandus*.

Damnandus, a, um. part. *To be condemned, or disapproved*, Ov. *Met.* 7, 402. *Damnandus es crimine rustici rigoris*, Val. *Max.* 2, 2, 3.

Damnans, tis. part. *Condemning*. Cavea *damnante* furorem, Sil. 16, 535.

Damnās, ātis. adj. c. g. 3. per syncop. *pro damnatus, Guilty, sentenced, amerced, fined*. Hæres meus dare illi *damnās* esto omnia sua, Quint. 7, 9. ex vet. formulâ.

Damnatio, ōnis. f. *A condemnation, or condemning*. Reorum acerbissimæ *damnationes*, Cic. in *Pison.* 36. *Damnatio*, ignominiaque digni, Id. *Attic.* 7, 3.

|| *Damnator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that condemns, or dislikes*, Tert.

Damnatorius, a, um. adj. *That condemns*. Judicium *damnatorium*, Cic. *Verr.* 3, 22. ¶ *Damnatoria tabella*, *A bill, or verdict, of a jury finding one guilty*, Suet. *Aug.* 33, 5.

Damnātūrus, a, um. part. *That will condemn*. *Damnatura* sui non est delicta mariti, Ov. *Met.* 7, 834.

Damnātus, a, um. part. or comp. (1) *Condemned, cast*. (2) *Blam'd, disliked*. (3) Also bound, or obliged, to a thing. (1) § *Falso damnati crimine mortis*, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 430. § *proditionis*, Nep. *Them.* 8. longi laboris, Hor. *Od.* 2, 14, 20. ¶ *de majestate, for treason*, Cic. in *Verr.* 2, 13. morti, Lucr. 6, 1230. in metallum, Plin. *Ep.* 2, 11. per arbitrium, Cic. *pro Rosc.* 39. ¶ *Inter damnatos, magis quàm inter reos*, Tac. 16, 14. (2) *Opinione hominum damnatus*, Plin. *jun.* Quis te *damnator*? Cic. in *Pison.* 40. (3) *Damnatus voti*, Liv. 7, 28. & Nep. *Timol.* ult.

Damnātus, ūs. m. verb. *A condemnation*. Alieno beneficio vixit à *damnato* suo, Plin. 7, 44. ¶ *Rarò* occ.

† *Damnātīco*, āre. ī. e. *damnum facio, To damnify*, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q. † *Damnum* inferre.

Damnificus, a, um. adj. *That brings harm, damage, loss, or prejudice*. Bestia *damnifica*, Plaut. *Cist.* 4, 6, 62. *Damnificum*, expectare feras matritates, Pallad. 3, 9.

¶ *Damnigērius*, a, um. adj. *Bringing harm, or damage*, Plaut. *Truc.* 2, 7, 1. quomodo idem dixit *salutigerulus, nugigerulus*.

D A P

Damno, āre. act. [*à damnum*] (1) *To condemn, to dislike*. (2) *To devote to, or consign over*. (3) *To cast in a suit at law*. (4) || *To arraign and prove one guilty*. (5) *To oblige, or bind, one to do a thing*. (1) Miles *damnat* causamque ducemque, Luc. 5, 247. (2) Caput *damnaverat* Orco, Virg. *Æn.* 4, 699. (3) *Fraudis sub judice damnavit*, Tac. *Ann.* 3, 36. (4) Ap. JCC. (5) *Damnabis tu quoque votis*, Virg. *Ecl.* 5, 80.

Damnōr, āri, ārus. pass. *To be condemned, or cast*, &c. Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 22.

Damnōsè, adv. *Hurtfully, with hurt, or loss, to one's harm*, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 8, 34.

Damnōsus, a, um. adj. or comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Hurtfull, causing damage, prejudicial*. (2) *Wastefull, prodigal, expensive*. (3) Also full of losses, or that suffers damage. (1) ¶ Si per partes *damnosum* est, in summā tamen compendiosum, Col. 1, 4, 5. *Damnosi canes*, Prop. 4, 9, 20. Res *damnosissima* etiam divitibus, Liv. 6, 11. (2) Non in aliā re *damnosior* quàm ædificando, Suet. *Neron.* 31. (3) *Argentum accipiam à damno* sene, Plaut. *Epid.* 2, 3, ult.

DAMNUM, ī. n. [*à demendo, Varr. qu. demnum*] *Harm, hurt, loss, damage, hinderance, prejudice, disadvantage*. *Damnum* est nisi hoc faciam, Ter. *Adelph.* 2, 2, 23. ¶ Est ubi *damnum* præstat facere quàm lucrum, *To suffer loss*, Plaut. *Capt.* 2, 2, 77. = *Detrimentum*, Cic. ¶ *Populi strenui damno mihi, improbi usui sunt*, Plaut. *Pseud.* 4, 7, 29. ¶ *Damnum dare, To do a damage*, Ter. *Andr.* 1, 1, 116.

* *Dandus*, a, um. part. *To be given*, Ov. *Met.* 2, 431. Cels. 7, 11.

* *Dans*, tis. part. *Giveing*. *Dans* notas pavidas timor, Ov. *Pont.* 2, 3, 88. Conf. Sil. 15, 669. & Prop. 4, 5, 47. *Terga dantibus*, Just. 4, 2.

* *Dānista*, æ. m. [*δανειστής* Gr. *à δανείζω sœneror*] *An usurer, a banker*, Plaut. *Epid.* 1, 1, 5. & 2, 2, 67.

† *Dānunt pro dant*, Plaut. *Pers.* 2, 3, 4.

* *Dāpālis*, e. adj. *Sumptuous, costly*. ¶ *Dapalis cœna*, *A noble treat, a sumptuous feast*, Plin. 10, 10. *Jupiter dapalis, presiding over feasts*, Cato 132.

* † *Dāpātīcè*, adv. *Sumptuously in cheer, plentifully*, Fest. ex Varr. † *Amplè, magnificè*.

* || *Dāpātīcus*, a, um. adj. *Sumptuous in cheer*, Fest. † *Amplius, magnificus*.

* † *Dāpātīlis*, e. adj. *id. quod dapaticus*, Varr.

* *Dāpes*, um. pl. f. *Good cheer, dainties*, Mart. Vid. *Daps*.

* *Daphne*, es. f. [*à Gr. Δάφνη, quæ in eâ immutata*] *Pœticè, A bay-tree*. Et baccis redimita *Daphne*, tremulaeque cupressus, Petr. c. 131.

* || *Daphnēphāgi*, ōrum. pl. m. [*à δάφνη laurus, & φάγω edo*] *Prophets, or diviners*, Cœl. *Rhod.* 7, 19. *Ad hos respicit Juvenalis*, 7, 19. *Laurumque momordit*.

* *Daphnia*, æ. f. [*à δάφνη laurus, cujus folia similitudine refert*] *A precious stone, good against the falling sickness*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Daphnoïdes, is. f. [ex δάφνη, & εἶδος species] *An herb called laurel, or laury, Plin. 15. extr. also a kind of cassia, Id. 12, 20.*

* Daphnion, ōnis. m. [à δάφνη laurus] *A laurel grove, Mart. 10, 79. † Lat. Lauretum. Leg. & ap. Petr. c. 126.*

* † Dāpifer, ōri. m. [ex dapis, & fero] *He who carries up a dish at a feast, a sewer. Dapifer, εἰσφορέας, Onom. vet. † Dapes ferens.*

* † Dāpino, āre. aēt. *To provide, or make ready, victuals. Dapinare cibum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2. extr. † Obsolare.*

* DAPS, dāpis. f. [à dāis, dāis, vel dātrn] (1) *A feast upon a sacrifice made either in their winter, or spring, seed time. (2) Any banquet, or feast. (1) = Adhibitis ad ministerium dapemque Potitius, Liv. 1, 7. (2) Expletus dapibus Cyclops, Virg. Aen. 3, 630. Siculae dapes, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 18. † Daps assaria, Roast meat, Cato R. R. 132.*

Dapsilis, e. adj. *Noble, free, bountifull, liberal, costly, stately, plentyfull, abundant. Dapsilis proventus, Col. 4, 27. lectus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 34. Dictis dapsilis, Id. Pseud. 1, 4, 3. = Oratione beneficus, Id. Epid. 1, 2, 14.*

* † Dapsiliter, adv. iūs, comp. *Plentyfully, sumptuously, Næv. ap. Charf. dapsilius, Lucil. 35, 32. † Opipare.*

* † Dardānārius, i. m. [δαρδανάριος Gr. à Dardano quodam mago, quod quasi magicis artibus annonam supprimant] *An engrosser, regrater, or foreteller, of the market, Ulp. Hinc*

* Dardāniæ artes. *Witchcraft, Col. 10, 317.*

* † Dāricus, i. m. [δαρικὸς Gr. à Dario rege] *An ancient gold coin, having the image of Darius, and on the reverse a chariot drawn by mules, Jun.*

* Dantos, i. m. & Darton, i. n. [à δέδραται, præt. à δέδραται excorior] *One of the four skins that cover the testicles, Cels. 7, 18.*

* Dāsypus, ōdis. m. [ex δασὺς hirsutus, & οὐς pes] *A coney, or rabbit, according to some. † Dasyodes omni mense pariunt sicut lepores, Plin. 10, 63. v. & 8, 5. † Quodnam sit animal incertum, si cum Plin. diversum statuamus à lepore & cuniculo.*

* Dātārius, a, um. adj. *Freely given, or bestowed. Nulla salus est mihi dataria, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 2, 13.*

* Dātātīm, adv. *By giving from one to another, as in tossing of a ball from hand to hand, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 17.*

* Dātio, ōnis. verb. (1) *A giving. (2) † An appointing. (1) Legum datio, Cic. Agrar. 2, 22. In datione remittendum, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. (2) Datio iudicis, ap. JCC.*

* Dātīus, a, um. adj. *Dative, that giveth, Quint. † † Dativus casus, The dative case, Gram. Dativus tutor, A guardian appointed by the judge, Justin. by will, Ulp.*

* Dāto, āre. freq. [à do] *To give from hand to hand, or from one to another, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 32. & 4, 7, 33.*

* Dātor, ōris. m. verb. [à do] (1) *A giver. (2) A causer. (1) Amicam semper datores novos oportet querere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 33. † Datores in pilæ lusu, qui pilam mittebant, factores, qui referrebant, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 13. interpr. Turneb. & Jun. (2) Lætiæ Bacchus dator, Virg. Aen. 1, 738.*

* Dātum, i. n. *A thing given; a gift, or present, Cic. de Amic. 16.*

* Dātur, imperf. ut, † Quantū datur, *As far as I can, or may, Quint.*

* Dātūrus, a, um. part. [à do] *Which will give, or is about to give, &c. Ov. Met. 3, 579. 13, 552. & Prop. 3, 9, 38.*

* Dātus, a, um. part. [à do] (1) *Given. (2) Granted. (3) Dated as a letter. (4) Lent. (5) Joined with, or assigned to. (1) = Multa aliis data atque donata, Cic. (2) Unde hoc datum sumis? Plaut. Pers. 5, 124. (3) Datum pridie Id. Jun. Cic. Fam. 16, 11. (4) Data redere nolunt, Ov. A. Am. 1, 433. (5) Duo collegæ dati, Nep. Alcib. 3. † Datâ operâ, On purpose, Cic.*

* Dātus, ūs. m. verb. *A giving, or granting. Datu meo, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 16. † Vix leg. nisi in abl.*

* Daucus, i. m. [à δαῦκος Gr.] *A kind of wild carrot, Plin. 25, 9.*

D ante E.

* DE, præp. [à Gr. διὰ] cum abl. sign. terminum à quo, ut de domo; partem, ut de minore parte populi; subjectum, ut de re aliquâ scribere, vel loqui; causam, id. quod propter, ut nullis de causis; formam, id. quod secundum, ut de more; materiam, ut de duro ferro, Ov. (1) Of, concerning, touching, or about. (2) From, out of. (3) From a place. (4) By, according to, or after. (5) On, or upon. (6) After, with respect to time. (7) For, or on account of. (8) For, proceeding from. (9) In, with regard to. (10) For præ, By reason of. (11) At, with regard to time. (1) De iure pacis & belli, Cic. (2) De tanto patrimonio nihil relictum est, Id. (3) De loco superiore, Id. (4) Minos leges sanxit de Jovis sententiâ, Id. (5) Defensor de æquitate nitatur, Id. (6) Non bonus est somnus de prandio, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 8. (7) Ecquid nos amas de fiduciâ istâ? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 4. (8) Non hoc de nihilo est, Id. (9) Modestior est de verbis, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 33. (10) Cor de labore pectus tundit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 63. (11) In comitium de nocte venit, Cic.

¶ De integro, *Afresh, anew, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7. De cætero, hereafter, or henceforward, Sen. de Irâ 3. De compacto, By confederacy, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 14. De improvise, Unexpectedly, by way of surprise, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 23. De industriâ, For the nonce, or purpose, Plaut. Af. 1, 3, 60. De transverso, Cross-wise, athwart, Cic. Att. 15, 4. De die, By day, Curt. 8, 3, 8. De meo, At my cost, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 37. De scripto dicere, To read his speech, Cic. De omnium populi sententiâ lecti, by unanimous consent, Liv. 2, 39. ¶ § Adverbialiter, Sûsque deque habere, To slight, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 5. De præfacili, Easily, Id. ¶ De in comp. sign. Deorsum, ut descendendo, defluo; aliquando detractionem, ut decortico, deplumo; aliquando non, ut delumbe, i. e. non habens lumbos. Interdum intendit, ut deamo, deparcus. Aliquando diminuit, ut decreasco, deferresco. Aliquando privat five negat, ut debilis, demens; aliquando in eadem voce & negat, & intendit, ut deflagro, defævio. Interdum localem vim obtinet, ut deambulo. Aliquando deficientem vim sui simplicis indicat, ut dedisco. Aliq. est honoris exhibitiva, ut defero, deduco. Aliq. sign. in totum, vel omnino, ut demando. Aliq. palam seu aperte, ut demonstro.*

* Dea, æ. f. [à deus] *A goddess, Cic. N. D. 3, 18.*

* Deācīnātus, a, um. part. *Stoned, that hath the stone, or kernel, taken out. Deacinata doli, Cato 26, 9. † vix alibi.*

* † Dealbatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pargeting, or whitening over with lime, Aug.*

* † Dealbator, ōris. m. verb. *A pargeter, or white limer, Cod.*

* Dealbatus, a, um. part. *Whited. Columnæ, quas dealbatas videtis, Cic. Verr. 3, 55.*

* Dealbo, āre. aēt. [ex de, & albo] *To whiten; to white-lime, to parget. ¶ Duos parietes de eadem fideliâ dealbare, To kill two birds with one stone, Prov. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29.*

* Dealbor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be whitened, Cic. Verr. 1, 55.*

* Deāmātus, a, um. adj. *To be greatly prized, or very much valued. = Dona deamata, acceptaque, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 15.*

* Deambulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A walking abroad, a walk, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 2.*

¶ Deambulatorium, i. n. *An alley, gallery, or place to walk in, Capitol. in Gord. 32. † Ambulatio.*

¶ Deambulatorius, a, um. adj. *Movable from place to place, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

¶ Deambulatrix, icis. f. verb. *A gadding gossip, Aug.*

* Deambulo, āre. neut. *To walk abroad, to walk up and down; to take, or fetch, a walk,*

Cic. de Orat. 1. Cels. 1, 3. Suet. Aug. 83. & 96.

Deāmo, āre. aēt. *To love one dearly, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 21.*

* † Deargentassio, ēre. aēt. *To steal, or pilfer, money from one, Lucil. ap. Non. c. 2. † Emungere aliquem argento, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4.*

* Dearmātus, a, um. part. *qu. à dearimor, Disarmed, Liv. 4, 10. † Rarò occ. † Armis exutus.*

¶ Dearmo, āre. aēt. *To disarm. Pharetram expile, & sagittas dearmet, Apul. Met. 5. p. 171. edit. Delph.*

* Dearuātus, a, um. part. *Dismembered. Met. Entirely ruined, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 108. = Deruncinatus, Id. ib.*

* Dearuo, āre. aēt. *To joint, quarter, dismember, or cut to pieces. Met. Quite and clean to ruin, or destroy, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14. = Delacerare, conficere, Id. ib.*

¶ Deasciātus, a, um. part. [à deascior] *Chipped, or hewed with an ax; squared with an ax. Deasciato supplicare stipiti, Prud. Per. 10, 381. † Exasciatus, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 93.*

* Deascior, āri. [ex de & ascia] *To be hewed with an ax. Met. To be cajoled. Miles potis est deasciari, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 11.*

¶ Deaurator, ōris. m. verb. *A gilder, Cod.*

¶ Deauratus, a, um. part. *Gilded, gilt. † Inauratus, Cic.*

¶ Deauro, āre. aēt. *To gild, or lay over with gold, Gloss. † Auro obduco, perduco.*

* † Debacchātīm, adv. *Raveringly, like a madman, Lex. ex Cat.*

* † Debacchatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A raging; or madness, Firm. † Bacchatio.*

* Debacchātus, a, um. part. *Haveing raged, stormed, or played the madman, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 30.*

* Debacchor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [ex de, & bacchor] (1) *To rage, or roar, like a drunken man; to rave like a madman. (2) Met. To rage furiously. (1) Si satis jam debacchatus es, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 30. (2) Quâ parte debacchenter ignes, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 55.*

* Debellandus, a, um. part. *To be subdued, properly by war, Virg. Aen. 5, 731.*

¶ Debellatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A vanquishing, or overthrow, Hier.*

* Debellato, part. absol. adverbialiter. *Being finished, or subdued. ¶ Velut jam debellato, As tho' the war were finished, Liv. 30, 8.*

* Debellator, ōris. m. verb. *A vanquisher, or conqueror, Stat. Theb. 9, 545. & Virg. Aen. 7, 651.*

¶ Debellatrix, icis. f. *She that vanquisheth. Fama debellatrix, Laet. 1, 9.*

* Debellatur, imperf. *The war is at an end. ¶ Debellatum est cum Græcis, The war is ended with the Greeks, Liv. 37, 58. cum Samnitibus, Id. 8, 36. Debellatum apud Actium, Patere. 2, 84.*

* Debellaturus, a, um. part. *About to conquer in war. Debellaturus super mensam Alexandrum, Curt. 7, 13.*

* Debellatus, a, um. part. *conquered, vanquished, overcome. Vi hostis debellatus, Liv. 8, 10. Conf. Stat. Theb. 5, 31.*

* Debello, āre. aēt. *To vanquish, or subdue; properly by war. § Debellare hostem inopiâ, Curt. 4, 9. † Parcere subjectis, & debellare superbos, Virg. Aen. 6, 852. † Debellamus homines, expugnamos urbes, castra.*

* Debenis, tis. part. *Oweing, indebted, Hor. Ep. 1, 21.*

* Debeo, ēre, ui, itum. aēt. [ex de & habeo, nam debere est de alieno habere] (1) *To owe, to be in debt. (2) To be obliged to one. (3) Cum infin. I ought, or should. (1) † Cal. Jan. debuit, adhuc non solvit, Cic. Att. 14, 18. † Reddidi jam pridem quicquid debui, Phædr. 5, 1. ¶ Animam debere, To owe more than one is worth, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56. (2) Omnium qui mihi debere aliquid videntur, gratissimus, Cic. (3) Debetis velle quæ velimus, Plaut. Amph. prol. 39.*

* Debeor,

Dēbeor, ēri. pass. (1) *To be due, or owing.* (2) Met. *To be obnoxious to.* (1) *Pro eo nemo solvet, neque debetur, Cato.* (2) *Debemur morti nos nostraque, Hor. A. P. 63.*

Dēbilis, e. adj. or, comp. [ex de habilis, i. e. parum habilis] *Weak, faint, feeble, maimed.* = Imbecillis ac debilis senex, Cic. pro Sext. 10. = Infirmus, imbecillis, mancus, Id. *¶ Firmus, Id.*

Dēbilitāmentum, i. n. *A weakening, Aug.* *† Debilitatio, Cic.*

Dēbilitas, ātis. f. *Weakness, feebleness, decay of strength.* *¶ Bonum integritas corporis; miseria debilitas est, Cic. de Fin. 5, 28.* *¶ Debilitates in numero multitudinis dixit Gellius, 6, 1.*

Dēbilitāto, ōnis. f. verb. *A weakening, an enfeebling.* Met. *A discouraging.* = Debilitatio atque abjectio animi, Cic. in Pis. 36.

Dēbilitātus, a, um, part. *Weakened, enfeebled, discouraged, dismayed, daunted.* Fractus & debilitatus, Cic. Fam. 5, 13. = Afflictus, abjectus, solutus, Id.

Dēbilitē, adv. *Weakly, feebly, Pacuv. apud Non. 2, 228.* *† Infirmē.*

Dēbilito, āre. act. (1) *To weaken, or enfeeble.* (2) *To break.* (3) *To discourage.* (1) *Conan-tem debilitabit onus, Ov. Trist. 2, 334.* (2) *Membra debilitant lapidibus, fustibus, ferro, Cic. pro Flacc. 30.* (3) *¶ Utrum hoc est animos confirmare, an debilitare virtutem? Id. Philipp. 5, 2.* = Affligo, comprimō, reprimō, frango, Cic.

Dēbilitor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be weakened, or enfeebled.* (2) Met. *Cast down, disheartened, discouraged.* (1) *Debilitor lacrymis, Cic. Fam. 14, 3.* *¶ Saucii homines, cum corpore debilitantur, animo tamen non cedunt, Id. pro Cæciliā 15.* (2) = Consensus populi Romani, si nos lan- guescimus, debilitetur necesse est, Id. Phil. 8, 2.

Dēbilo, ōnis. m. *A weak, or feeble, fellow, Enn. ap. Fest.* *† Debilis.*

Dēbitio, ōnis. f. verb. *An owing, Cic. pro Planc. 28.* *¶ Rarō occ.*

Dēbitor, ōris. m. verb. *A debtor.* Creditorem debitoribus addixisti, Cic. in Pison. 35. Debitoribus creditas pecunias condonare, Id. Off. 2, 22.

Dēbitrix, icis. f. *She that oweth, Ulp.* *† Quæ debet.*

Dēbitum, i. n. [à debeo] *A debt.* *¶ Debita consecrari, To call in his debts, Cic.* = exigere, Sen. *¶ Debitum naturæ, death, Nep. de Reg. 1, 5.*

Dēbitūrus, a, um, part. *About to owe.* Scio non æquo animo salutem filii sui debitum tibi, Curt. 6, 23.

Dēbitus, a, um, part. [à debeor] (1) *Due, owing.* (2) *Deserved.* (3) *Designed, appointed.* (1) *Debitum pecuniam solvere, Cic.* (2) = Meritos honores & debitos persolvere, Id. (3) *Fatis debitus Aruns, Virg. Æn. 11, 759.*

Dēblāteratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A chattering, or blabbing abroad, ex Apul. citatur, sed q.*

Dēblāterātus, a, um, part. *Foolishly blabbed out, Gell. 9, 15.*

Dēblātero, āre. *To blab, or talk simply; to prattle, to babble, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 1.*

Dēblāteror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be blabbed abroad, ex Apul. citatur, sed q.*

Dēbuccinātor, ōris. m. verb. *A trumpeter of one's praise, Aug.* *† Buccinator, Cæf.*

Dēbuccinātus, a, um, part. *Blown abroad, or made famous, Mart. Cap. à*

Dēbuccino, āre. act. *To trumpet forth, Tert.* *† Buccino, Varr.*

Dēbullitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bubbling, or seething over, Aug.* *† Ebullitio.*

Dēcāchordum, i. n. [ex δέκα decem, & χορδή chōrdā] *An instrument of musick having ten strings, Aug.*

Dēcācūminatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lopping off the top of the trees, Plin. 17, 24.*

Dēcācūminātus, a, um, part. *Having the top cut off, Col. 5, 6.*

Dēcācūmino, āre. act. *To strike off the top, to lop, Col. 4, 7.*

Dēcācūminor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be topped, or loped, Col. 5, 6.*

Dēcācātum, i. n. [ex de, & calx] i. e.

Done over with lime, Fest. *† Calce obductum.*

Dēcālōgus, i. m. sc. Decem verba. [ex δέκα decem, & λόγος sermo] *The decalogue, or ten commandments, Eccl.*

Dēcāntātus, a, um, part. (1) *Sung, or solemnly pronounced.* (2) *Much spoken of, in every body's mouth.* (1) *Omnes causas percursas animo, & propè decantatas habere, Cic. de Orat. 2, 32.* (2) *Etenim hæc decantata erat fabula, Id. Att. 13, 34.*

Dēcānto, āre. act. [ex de & canto] (1) *To sing, or chaunt.* (2) *To repeat often, to go over the same thing again and again.* (3) *To babble, or prate.* (4) *To praise one much, highly to commend.* (5) *To make an end of singing.* (1) *Neu misera- biles Decantes elegos, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3.* (2) *Qui mihi pervulgata præcepta decantat, Cic. Orat. 2, 17.* (3) *Qui nequē ad litigatorem, nequē ad judicem pertineant, decantaverunt, Quint. 12, 8.* (4) *Compositiones & mixturæ inexplicabiles decantantur, Plin. 24, 1. edit. Hard.* (5) *Sed & jam decantaverant fortasse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22.*

Dēcāntor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be praised, &c.* *Plin. Vid. Decanto.*

Dēcānus, i. m. [à decem, i. e. decem militum præfectus] (1) *The leader, or foreman, of the file; which anciently was ten deep.* (2) *Also the head of the college of priests, a dean.* (1) *Veg. 2, 8.* *† Decurio.* (2) *Alciat.*

Dēcāpito, āre. act. *To behead, or cut off one's head.* *† Securi ferire, capitis supplicium fumere.*

Dēcāpōti, ōrum. m. pl. [ex δέκα decem, & πῶτος primus] *The ten chief officers of the empire, Ulp.* *Decem primi, Cic. q. v.*

Dēcāprōtia, æ. f. [ab eodem] *Decem primatus. The government of the ten chief officers of the empire.*

Dēcāpūlandus, a, um, part. *To be laded out, Plin. 15, 6.* *¶ hīc tamen al. leg. capulandum.*

Dēcāpūlo, āre. act. *To lade, or pour, out, Plin.* *¶ Aut. habet solum à præd.*

Dēcarchus, i. m. [ex δέκα decem, & ἀρχή principium] *A captain, or ruler, over ten; a titheing-man, or head-borough, Vall.* *† Decurio.*

Dēcās, ādis. f. [à δέκα decem] *The number of ten, a decade, into which the works of Livy in some editions are divided.*

Dēcāstȳlus, a, um, adj. [ex δέκα, & σȳλος columna] *Having ten pillars, Vitruv. 10, 1.*

Dēcāulesco, ēre. incept. *To grow to a stalk, to shed its leaves, Plin. 19, 7.*

Dēcēdens, tis. part. (1) *Departing, giving place.* (2) *Per Euphemism. Dying.* (3) *Alter- ing, changeing, varying.* (1) *De provinciā decē- dens, Liv. 41, 17.* (2) *Decedens quidam tres reliquit liberos, Phædr. 4, 4, 3.* (3) *Deceden- tia certis Tempora momentis, Horat. Ep. 1, 6, 3.*

Dēcēdo, ēre, ssi, ssum. neut. [ex de, & cedo] (1) *To depart, to retire, retreat, or withdraw.*

Met. to quit his place. (2) *To yield, or give place to.* (3) *To go out of one's way.* (4) *To be diminished, or abated.* (5) *To cease, & go off.* (6) *To weaken, or decay.* (7) *To die.* (8) *To shun one's company.* (1) *Decreto decedere sunt co- acti, Cic.* *¶ Decedere de viâ, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 80. provinciâ, Cic. Mur. 33. de provinciâ, Id.*

jure suo, Liv. 3, 33. fide suâ, Id. (2) *Decē- dam pro omnibus unus tribunatio furori, Cic. an- teq. iret in exil. 5.* (3) = *Mihi par est viâ de- cedere & concedere, Plaut. Amph. 3, 4, 7.* (4) *De summâ nihil decedet, Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 30.*

Id suis decedere opibus credebant, Liv. 3, 55. (5) *Decedet febris, Cels. 3, 3. hæc ira, Ter. He- cyr. 3, 5, 55.* (6) *Decedunt vires, Liv. 7.*

Puer festivus nobis deceffit, Cic. Att. 1, 12. (8) *Quibus ita interdictum est,—ii omnes decedunt, Cæf. B. G. 6, 12.*

Dēcēdor, di. pass. *To depart, to have the way given him.* *Agro Samnitium decederetur, Liv. 9, 4. Conf. Cic. de Am. 18.*

Dēcēm, adj. indecl. plur. [à Gr. δέκα] *Ten, Cic. pro Rosc. 7. Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 49.*

Dēcember, ris. m. [à præced.] i. e. de- cimius mensis à Martio, ber est adjectio syllabica, flexionis ergō. *The month of December, Horat. Epod. 13, 7.*

Dēcēdo, ēre, ui, neut. *To become, or becom.*

¶ § Decet me hæc vestis, It becomes me, or fits well on me, Plaut. Experiri quàm se aliena de- ceant, Cic. *¶ Ut nobis decet, Ter.* *¶ Istud faci- nus generi nostro non decet, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 158.* *¶ Leg. tantum in tertiâ personâ, idque ferè imperf.*

Dēcēptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A deceiving, deceit, or deception.* *Loci deceptio, Vitruv. 2, 8.* *¶ Rarō occ.*

Dēcēptiuncula, æ. f. dim. *A little deceit, ex Apul. citatur, sed q.*

Dēcēptor, ōris. m. verb. *A deceiver, a be- guiler.* *Deceptor domini, Sen. Thyest. 140.* *¶ Rarō occ.*

Dēcēptūrus, a, um, part. *About to deceive.*

¶ Dēcēptūrus, a, um, part. About to deceive.

Dēcēbris, e. adj. *Of December.* *¶ Liber- tate decembri uti, To play rex, or Christmas gam- bols, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 5.*

Dēcēmjūgis, e. adj. [ex decem, & jugum] *Having ten yoked, or coupled, together.* *¶ De- cemjugis currus, A chariot drawn by ten horses, Suet. in Ner. 24.*

Dēcēmpēda, æ. f. [ex decem, & pes] *A perch, or pole of ten feet in length, to measure land, &c. with.* *Decempedis metata porticus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14.*

Dēcēmpēdātor, ōris. m. *A surveyor.* *Agri privati & publici decempedator, Cic. Philip. 13, 18.*

Dēcēmplex, icis. adj. [ex decem, & plico] *Tenfold, or ten times over.* *Ut decemplicem nu- merum hostium profligarent, Nep. Milt. 5.*

Dēcēmpriātus, ūs. m. *The office of the De- cemprimi, Hottom.*

Dēcēmprii, ōrum. m. pl. Græc. δεκάπρωται. *The ten chief headboroughs; also general receivers of tribute, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 9.*

Dēcēmscalmus, a, um, adj. [ex decem, & scalmus] *Having ten benches, or bars.* *Actuariola decemscalma, Cic. Attic. 16, 3.*

Dēcēmvirālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to the office of the ten governours.* *¶ Collegium decemvirale, The council of state, Cic. Verr. 4.* *Decemvira- les leges, Liv. 3.*

Dēcēmvirātus, ūs. m. *Dignitas & officium de- cemviorum, The office of the ten governours, Liv. 4, 15.*

Dēcēmviri, ōrum. pl. m. *Ten men chosen and appointed for transcribing the twelve tables of the Roman Law, A. U. C. 301. which they collected out of the writings of Solon; they also governed the commonwealth instead of consuls, but their government lasted only two years.* (2) *Also some peculiar judges, appointed to determine differences concerning the freedom of the city.* (1) *Vid. Liv. 3, 33. & 54, 55. & Tac. 1, princ.* (2) *Suet. in Aug. 36. in quem locum Vid. Tor- rent.*

Dēcēnnālis, e. adj. *Of ten years, or that lasts ten years, An. m. 15, 12.*

Dēcēnnia, ium. n. pl. *Solemn games to be held every tenth year, Cowl.*

Dēcēnnis, e. adj. *Of ten years, lasting ten years.* *Femina decennis, Plin. 8, 5. oblidio, Fler. 1, 12.*

Dēcēnnium, i. n. *The space of ten years, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 694. edit. Delph. Amisium flēsti- post trina decennia natum, Auson. Parental. 4, 25.*

Dēcēns, tis. adj. ex part. or, comp. *simus, sup. Becoming, befeeming, decent, seemly, comely, hand- some.* *Decens color, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 17.* *Decen- tior equus cuius adstricta sunt iua, Quint. 8, 3.*

Dēcēntissimum *sponsaliorum genus, Sen. de Benef. 1, 9.*

Dēcēnter, adj. ius. comp. *simè, sup. Comely, seemly, excellently.* *Mille habet ornatus; mille decēnter habet, Tib. 4, 2, 14.* *Tepidum hoc optes audire, decēnter, Plaut. Pers. 1, 84.*

Pul- sare decēntius, Hor. Ep. 2, fin. *Decēntissimè descripta jura finium, Cic. pro Cæcin. 26.*

Dēcēntia, æ. f. *Comelyness, decency.* *Figurarum vinnitatem atque ordinem, & ut, ita dicam, de- centiam, oculi judicant, Cic. N. D. 2, 58.*

¶ Hinc liquet eum hanc vocem non probasse, aut saltem eam nondum obtinuisse.

Dēcēto, ēre, ui, neut. *To become, or becom.*

¶ § Decet me hæc vestis, It becomes me, or fits well on me, Plaut. Experiri quàm se aliena de- ceant, Cic. *¶ Ut nobis decet, Ter.* *¶ Istud faci- nus generi nostro non decet, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 158.* *¶ Leg. tantum in tertiâ personâ, idque ferè imperf.*

Dēcēptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A deceiving, deceit, or deception.* *Loci deceptio, Vitruv. 2, 8.* *¶ Rarō occ.*

Dēcēptiuncula, æ. f. dim. *A little deceit, ex Apul. citatur, sed q.*

Dēcēptor, ōris. m. verb. *A deceiver, a be- guiler.* *Deceptor domini, Sen. Thyest. 140.* *¶ Rarō occ.*

Dēcēptūrus, a, um, part. *About to deceive.*

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Deceptura malis fortuna, *Lucan.* 4, 712. Deception, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 295.

Dēceptus, a, um, part. *Beguiled, deceived, caught.* Enore locorum Deceptus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 181.

* Dēcernendus, a, um, part. *To be decreed.* Et aliquantō pluribus triumphalia ornamenta decernenda curavit, *Suet. Aug.* 38.

* Dēcernens, tis, part. *Decreeing.* Cunctis turbatum metu abolitionem facti decernentibus, *Suet. Tib.* 4.

* Dēcerno, ēre, crēvi, crētum, act. [*ex de & cerno*] (1) *To discern by the eye.* (2) *To judge, give sentence, or conclude.* (3) *To appoint, or determine.* (4) *To put to trial, to contend.* (5) *To design, or purpose.* (6) *To fight, or combat; to dispute.* (7) *To order, or decree.* (1) Qui nequeas nostrorum uter sit Amphitruo decernere, *Plaut. in fragm. Amph.* (2) Quid hoc, malum! infelicitatis, nequeo satis decernere, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 6. (3) Uxorem decrērat dare sese mihi, *Id. Andr.* 1, 5, 3. (4) Uno iudicio de fortunis omnibus decernit, *Cic. pro Quintio*, 2. (5) Decernere legiones in Syriam, *Id. Fam.* 2, 16. (6) Omisā aliā omni spe, statuit ipse decernere, *Curt.* 3, 2, n. 1. Decernere pugnam, *Liv.* 28, 33. armis, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. ferro, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 28. § Cornibus inter se subigit decernere amantes, *Id. Geor.* 3, 218. Decernere classē, *C. Nep. Hann.* 10. (7) § Senatus decrevit, populūque iussit, *Cic. in Verr.* 2, 67.

Dēcernor, i, crētus, pass. *To be decreed, or appointed; to be purposed, or determined, &c.* Sollicitus sum, quidnam de provinciā decernatur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 11. Mihi aquam hiberē decretum est, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 38. Vid. Decerno.

Dēcerpens, tis, part. *Cropeing, gathering,* *Prop.* 3, 20, 39.

Dēcerpo, ēre, psi, ptum, act. [*ex de, & carpo*] (1) *To pull, or pluck off; to pull away, to crop, or gather; as flowers and fruits.* (2) Met. *To get, to gain.* (3) *To diminish, lessen, abate, or take off.* (1) Decerpere uvas, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 20. flores, *Lucr.* 4, 3, folia, *Col.* 5, 10. (2) Plus hauriē mali est, quā ex re decerpere fructus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 79. (3) Decerpere ex dignitate alicujus, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 24.

Dēcerptus, a, um, part. (1) *Gathered, plucked up.* (2) Met. *Taken from* (1) Pabula decerpta, *Ov. Met.* 13, 943. Herbae decerptae, *Ibid.* 1, 645. oliva, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 7. (2) Humanus animus decerptus ex mente divinā, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 13. i. e. divinā particula aurā.

* || Dēcertandus, a, um, part. *To be contended for,* *Geil.* 10, 18.

* Dēcertatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A striving for the mastery.* (2) *Also the management of a debate.* (1) Liv. (2) Decertatio consulibus commendata, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 9.

* Dēcertātorius, a, um, adj. *That strives for the mastery,* *Quint.* 6, 4.

* Dēcertātūr, imperf. *A quarrel, or contention, is made.* Hoc animo est decertatum, *Hirt. de B. Alex.* 16. vid. & eund. de *B. Afr.* 19.

* Dēcertātūrus, a, um, part. *About to contend.* Quos scio nobiscum decertaturos, *Plin. H.* 1, 4.

* Dēcertātus, a, um, part. (1) *Contended about; strive, or fought, for.* (2) *Performed, or obtained, by contention.* (1) Regna decertata odiis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 2. æquora, *Ibid.* 1, 479. (2) Labores decertati, *Claud. laud. Stil.* 1, 21.

* Dēcerto, āre, neut. [*ex de & certo*] (1) *To contend, to strive, to dispute.* (2) *To try it out by words, or blows.* (1) Inter se decertare, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 2. Orho pronus ad decertandum, *Tac. H.* 2, 33, 2. § Cum dat. Nec timuit præcipitem Africum Decertantem aquilonibus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 12. (2) Agmina bello Decertare putes, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 822.

Dēcessio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A departure.* (2) *Also, a lessening, or abatement.* (3) *An intermission in a paroxysm.* (1) § Is mecum sæpe de tuā mansionē aut decessione communicat, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4. (2) § Non intelligo, utrū accessiōnem decernā, an decessiōnem de summā fecerit, *Id. pro Rab. Post.* 11. (3) § Si accessiōnes increcant, per decessiōnes tantū moliantur [febres] *Cels.* 3, 3.

Dēcessor, ōris, m. *A predecessor in an office.* Tac. Agric. 7, 4. § *vix alibi, ergo successor cum Cic. mallem.*

Dēcessus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A departure.* (2) *A ceasing.* (3) *A decess, death.* (1) Quod ad tuum decessum attinet, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 10. (2) Sub decessu febris, *Cels.* 3, 12. (3) Annorum decessu plerique angī solent, *Cic. de Amicit.* 3.

Dēcet, imperf. (1) *It becomes, it becomes, it beboves.* (2) *It is convenient, apt, or meet.* (1) § Oratorem irasci minimē decet, simulare non dedecet, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 25. (2) = Aptum est & decet, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 55. § Decet me, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 16. § vobis, *Id.* § nostro generi, *Id. Amph.* 2, 2, 188. Hellenism.

* Dēcidium, i, n. *A downfall, a falling downward.* Met. *A decay,* *Sen. Ep.* 30.

* Dēcido, ēre, idi, neut. caret. sup. [*ex de, & cado*] (1) *To fall down.* (2) *To fall into.* (3) Met. *To lose, or fall short.* (4) *To be brought low.* (5) *To die.* (1) Poma, si cruda sunt, avelluntur; si cocta & matura, decidunt, *Cic. de Sen.* 19. (2) Si deciderat in casses præda, *Ov. Am.* 2, 2. (3) Quanta de spe decidi? *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 9. (4) Potestas urbis deciderat, *Claud. B. Gild.* 45. (5) Scriptor abhinc annis centum qui deciderat, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 36.

Dēcido, ēre, di, sum, act. [*ex de, & cædo*] (1) *To cut off, to cut out.* (2) *To determine, to conclude.* (3) *To decide a business.* (4) *To compound, or capitulate.* (5) *To express.* (1) Decide mihi collum, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 37. § Met. Ego istam tragulam decidero, *I will defeat this design,* *Id. Catin.* 2, 4, 18. (2) = Decidis statuique, quid iis ad denarium solveretur, *Cic. pro Quint.* 4. (3) Affem sese negat daturum, nisi prius de rebus rationibusque societatis omnibus decidisset, *Id. pro Quint.* 5. (4) Decidere iactu Cæpit cum ventis, *Juv.* 12, 53. § Ne respub. pro libertate deciderat, sed omnia experiatur, *Sen. Ep.* 96. (5) Quint. 8, ult.

* Dēciduus, a, um, adj. [*ex de, & cado*] *Subjeet to falling, as leaves off trees; hanging down, dangling.* § Cornua cervis decidua, *They shed their horns,* *Plin.* 8, 37. Decidua sidera, *Plin. H.* 2, 6.

Dēciduus, a, um, adj. [*à de, & cædo*] *Cut down.* § Decidua quercus, *Cut, or hewn, down,* *Ov. Met.* 8, 758.

* Dēcies, adv. [*à decem*] (1) *Ten times.* (2) *Decies, alone, or with the genit. festerium, sign. so many hundred thousand sesterces.* (3) *Often, never so often, indefinite.* (1) Decies anno pariunt columbae, *Plin.* 10, 53. (2) Decies æris, *Liv.* 4, 3. (3) § Non semel, sed decies dixi, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 27. Decies repetita placebit, *Hor. A. P.* 365.

* Dēcima, æ, f. vel Dēcūma, sc. pars. *A tenth, or tithe.* Decimam Herculi devovēre, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 36. &

* Dēcimæ, ærum, pl. f. sc. partes. *Tenths, tithe,* *Suet. Cal.* 26.

* Dēcimū, ōrum, m. pl. *Tithe-gatherers, also those of the tenth legion, or regiment,* *Cic. in Verr.* 3, 11, 11.

* Dēcimānus, a, um, adj. *vid. Decumanus.*

* || Dēcimatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A titheing, or taking the tenth; also the punishment of every tenth soldier, decimation,* *Capitol.*

* Dēcimo, āre, act. *To tithe, to take the tenth part, to punish every tenth man.* Vid. *Suet. Aug.* 24, & *Galb.* 26, & *Cal.* 48. Tac. *Hist.* 1, 51.

* Dēcimor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be decimated, to wit, when every tenth man is put to death,* *Liv.* 2, 49. Ipso, quo decimatum erat, die, *Suet. Dom.* 6.

Dēcimodia, æ, f. *A vessel holding ten bushels,* *Col.* 12, 18.

* Dēcimūm, adv. *The tenth time,* *Liv.* 6, 40.

* Dēcimus, a, um, adj. *vel Decumus, The tenth,* *Cic. Phil.* 2, 31.

Dēcipiendus, a, um, part. *To be taken, deceived, or imposed upon.* Mater non hortanda, sed astu Decipienda, *Ov. Met.* 13, 194.

Dēcipio, ēre, ēpi, ptum, act. [*ex de, & capio*] (1) *To take, to catch, to entrap.* (2) Met. *To deceive, or beguile.* (1) Decipiemus foveā leonem

Lycum, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 59. (2) Decipere expectationem alicujus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 71. Si deos decepti & homines, lenonum more fecit, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 16. = fallo, *Cic.* § Solus mihi talentum argenti foli annumeravit, & mihi credidit, neque deceptus in eo, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 94.

Dēcipior, i, ceptus. *To be deceived, or imposed upon.* Decipimur specie recti, *Hor. A. P.* 25. § laborum, *to forget,* *Id.* § per aliquem, *Ov. Am.* 2, 10, 3.

|| Dēcipula, æ, f. [*à decipiendis avibus, &c.*] *A snare, or gin, to catch birds; a trap,* *Sidon. Ep.* 8, 10. &

|| Dēcipulum, i, n. *idem,* *Apul. Met.* 8. † Laqueus, tendicula.

* Dēcircino, āre, act. [*ex de, & circino*] *To bring within compass, or roundness; to draw a circle with a pair of compasses.* Quam teretis natura soli decircinat orbem in tumidum, *Manil.* 3, 353.

* Dēcirēmis, is, f. [*ex decem, & remus*] *A kind of galley, or ship, with ten ranks of oars,* *Plin.* 7, 56.

Dēcisio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A cutting off, decreasing, or diminishing.* (2) *A decideing, determining, or ending, of a business.* (3) *A decision, or composition, of a matter, or debate.* (1) § Incrementis tamen globi sui, decisionēque luminis menstrua tempora luna significat, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 742. edit. *Delpb.* (2) Dicat decisionem factam esse, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 16. (3) Arbitrari decisionis, *Id. pro Flac.* 36.

Dēcisus, a, um, part. [*à decidor*] (1) *Cut off.* (2) *Determined, decided.* (3) *Ended, expressed, declared.* (1) Auribus decisis vivere jubet, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14, 6. (2) Rebus omnibus actis atque decisis, *Cic. in Verr.* 5, 45. (3) Cætera propriis decisa sunt verbis, *Quint.* 8, 6. Post decisa negotia, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 7, 59.

* Dēclāmans, tis, part. *Declaiming.* Tiberium nepotem tuum placere mihi declamantem potuisse, peream, nisi, mea Livia, admiror, *Suet. Claud.* 4.

* Dēclāmatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A declaiming, an oration made upon a theme, a declamation.* (2) Meton. *The subject of a declamation.* (1) Exercitatio declamationis, *Ad. Herenn.* 3, 11. Declamatio quotidiana, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21. (2) Ut pueris placeas, & declamatio fias, *Juv.* 10, 167.

* || Dēclāmātiuncula, æ, f. dim. *A little declamation, a short speech,* *Gell.* 6, 8. † Brevis declamatio.

* Dēclāmātor, ōris, m. verb. *A declaimer, a pleader,* *Cic. Orat.* 15. § *pro Planc.* 34.

* || Dēclāmātorie, adv. *After the manner of a declamation, a short speech,* *Hier.* † More declamatorio.

* Dēclāmātorius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the exercise of declaiming, declamatory,* *Cic. Q. fratri,* 3, 3. Consuetudo declamatoria, *Quint.* 5, 13.

* Dēclāmātūrus, a, um, part. *About to declaim.* Cui declamatorio mos erat, *Suet. Clar. Rhet.* 6.

* Dēclāmītans, tis, part. *Declaiming often,* *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 90.

* Dēclāmīto, āre, freq. [*ex de, & clamito*] (1) *To declaim, or plead, often.* (2) *To cry out of.* (1) Declamitare Græcæ causas, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 4. (2) In vitam hominum declamitare, *Id. Phil. Tironi Fam.* 16, 21.

* Dēclāmo, āre, neut. [*ex de, & clamo*] (1) *To declaim, to make set speeches.* (2) *To cry out aloud.* (3) *To cry out against, to inveigh.* (1) Suasorias declamare, *Quint. ad flustum,* *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 2. (2) Neque declament medio sermone disertī, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 507. (3) § Declamare contra aliquem, *Cic. in Verr.* 4, 66. in aliquem, *Id. Fam.* 3, 11.

Dēclārans, tis, part. *Declaring.* Reperta sunt proximis comitiis complura suffragia consules eos declarantium, *Suet. Jul. Cæs.* 80.

Dēclāratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A declaration, a remonstrance.* Amoris declaratio, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 21.

Dēclārātor, ōris, m. *He that declares, or remonstrates,* *Plin. Paneg.* 92, 9.

Dēclārātūrus, a, um. part. *About to declare*, Liv. 32, 40.

Dēclārātus, a, um. part. *Declared, reported, remonstrated*, Cic. Att. 2, 23. Nep. in Hannib. 11.

Dēclāro, āre. act. (1) *To declare, to show evidently, to make a thing clear*. (2) *To signify, to proclaim, or pronounce*. (1) Plagam accepit, ut declarat cicatrix, Cic. Philipp. 7, 6. (2) Vitorem declarat Cloanthum, Virg. Aen. 5, 246. Hominem catum eum esse declaramus, stultum autem illum, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 16.

Dēclārōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be declared, &c.* Cic. de Orat. 3, 13.

Dēclāvo, āre. act. i. e. *Clavículas amputo, To lop off, or prune, all the boughs*, Pallad.

* **Dēclīnandus**, a, um. part. *To decline, or be declined, or avoided*. Ad declinanda fatorum pericula, Just. 2, 2.

* **Dēclīnans**, tis. part. *Declining, decreaseing, drawing toward an end*. Declinante morbo, Plin. 23, 24. edit. Hard.

* **Dēclīnatio**, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A stepping aside, a bending*. (2) *A digression*. (3) *A declining, eschewing, or avoiding*. (4) *Also a declension of a noun, or conjugation of a verb*. (5) *The climates, or climes*. (1) Exigua corporis declinatione lanceam vitavi, Curt. 9, 7. (2) Declinatio brevis à proposito, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53. (3) Appetitio & declinatio naturalis, Id. N. D. 3, 13. Laboris & periculi declinatio, Id. pro Cluent. 53. (4) Vid. Varr. de analog. 3. & L. L. 7. princ. Græcis nominibus Græcas declinationes dare, Quint. 1, 5. (5) Declinationes mundi, Col. in præem.

* **Dēclīnātūrus**, a, um. part. *That is ready to step aside, shun, &c.* Cic. Att. 14, 17.

* **Dēclīnātus**, a, um. part. *That swerved, or is turned aside*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 3. ¶ **Declinata** ætas, *Declining years*, Quint. 12, ult.

* **Dēclīno**, āre. act. & neut. [ex de, & clino] (1) *To bend, or turn, one way, or other*. (2) *To leave, or pass by*. (3) Met. *To decline, shun, avoid, or eschew*. (4) Absol. *To decline, i. e. to lessen, abate, or assuage*. (5) *Also to digress*. (6) *To decline nouns, &c.* (1) Ego declinavi paulum me extra viam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, fin. Absol. ¶ **Declinare** ad hastam, vel ad scutum, *To face about to the right, or left*, Liv. (2) Urbem mihi amicissimam declinavi, Cic. pro Planc. 4. (3) Appetere quæ secundum naturam sunt, declinare contraria, Id. N. D. 3, 13. ¶ Ad persequendum aliquid, aut declinandum, Id. Part. Orat. 18. A delectis declinandum, Id. Offic. 1, 40. (4) Paulatim declinat amor, Ov. Met. 9, 460. (5) Declinare à proposito, Cic. Orat. 40. (6) Recto casu accepto in obliquos declinant, Varr. L. L. 70. v. & Gell. 4, 1.

* **Dēclīvīs**, e. adj. [ex de, & clivus] (1) *Bending downward, steep*. (2) Met. Old. (1) Collis ab summo æqualiter declivis, Cæf. B. G. 2, 18. ¶ De locis superioribus hæc declivia & devexa cernebantur, Id. B. G. 8, 88. (2) Plin. Ep. 8, 18.

* **Dēclīvitas**, ātis. f. *A bending, or leaning, downward; a declivity*, Cæf. B. G. 7, 85.

* **Dēclīvus**, a, um. adj. [ex de, & clivus] *Id. quod declivis*. Modò per decliva viasque Præcipes feruntur, Ov. Met. 2, 206.

Dēcocta, æ. f. sc. aqua. *Water boiled, then put into a glass, and cooled with snow put about it, an invention of Nero's according to Pliny*. Vid. Plin. 31, 3. & Suet. Nero. 48. ¶ Sed frigida aquæ ac calidæ usum fuisse antiquiorem discere ex Athenæo, 3, 34.

Dēcoctor, ōris. m. verb. [à decoquo] *A spendthrift, a bankrupt*. Lege Rosciæ certus locus decoctoribus constitutus, Cic. Philip. 2, 18. Decoctoris amica Formiani, Catull. 39, 4.

Dēcoctum, i. n. *A decoction; a boiling, or seetheing; broth, or liquor*, Plin. 23, 1.

Dēcoctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Much soden, or boiled away*. (2) *Melted away*. (3) *Luscious*. (4) Met. *Well digested, pure, refined*. (5) Met. *Riotously and wastefully, spent*. (1) Asparagi decocti in cibo, Plin. 23, 1. (2)

Experientibus pars quarta argenti non probi decocta erat, Liv. 32, 2. (3) Ut orator habeat suavitatem austeram & solidam, non dulcem & decoctam, Cic. de Or. 3, 26. (4) Si fortè aliquid decoctius audis, Pers. 1, 125. (5) Ratio appareret, argentum decoctum est, οἷζεται, Plautina verba ex Trinummo, 2, 4, 17. quæ facit ludens in ambiguo detorquet in Pisonem Cicero.

Dēcoctus, ūs. m. *A decoction; a boiling, or seetheing, of broth, or liquor*. Mellis decoctu nitescunt, sc. gemmæ, Plin. 37, 12.

¶ **Dēcollatio**, ōnis. f. *A beheading*, Hier.

Dēcollo, āre. act. [ex de, & collum.] (1) *To put, or loose, a thing from off one's neck, &c.* because their purse hung about their neck. Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 67. Epid. 3, 2, 24. Truc. 3, 1, 7.

(2) Met. *To fail, or disappoint, one; to be gone*. (3) *To cut off one's neck, to behead*. (1) In collo est, decolles cave, Cæcil. ap. Non. (2) Si fors decollasset, gladium faciam culcitam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 28. sed Gronovius tum in hoc, tum in aliis locis ap. Plaut. leg. cum rō simpl. exponitque deliquerit, deflexerit. Quid autem Varroni respondebit, v. c. cujus hæc sunt verba: Quorum si alterum decollat, R. R. 1, 2. ipse vident. (3) Miles decollandi artifex, Suet. Cal. 32. Manus ad hoc unum satis firmæ quo decollare homines solebat, Sen. Apocol. 840. Jussit illum Cæsar decollari, Petron. c. 51. Conf. Scrib. Larg. 62, 194.

Dēcolior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be beheaded*, Vid. Decollo, No 3.

Dēcolor, ōris. adj. (1) *Discoloured, that hath lost the colour*. (2) *Depraved, corrupt*. (3) *Tawny*. (4) *Shamefull, dishonourable*. (1) Hieme deterior & decolor, Plin. 16, 12. = Cum totus decolor esset Flaccus, & hæreret nigro fuligo Maroni, Juven. 7, 226. (2) Decolor ætas, Virg. Aen. 8, 326. Patrias paulatim decolor artes Exiit, Sil. Ital. 11, 424. (3) Decolor hæres, Juven. 6, 599. (4) Fama decolor, Ovid. Ep. 9, 4.

Dēcoloratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A discolouring*, Cic. de Div. 2, 27.

Dēcolorātus, a, um. part. *Discoloured*, Ad Herenn. 2, 5. ¶ **Decoloratæ** collybo manus, Suet. Aug. 4.

Dēcolōro, āre. act. *To discolour, to tarnish, to stain*. Cædes decoloravere mare, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 35. Suppurationes pessimæ sunt, quæ cutem decolorant, Cels. 2, 8.

Dēcolōrōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be discoloured, to have its colour changed*, Col. 12, 16. ¶ **Decoloratur** id, cujus color vitatur, non mutatur, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 41.

Dēcoquendus, a, um. part. *To be boiled*, Cels. 3, 21.

Dēcoquens, tis. part. *Boiling, or wasteing, away*. Ad scrupula usque singula areis decoquentibus, Plin. 21, 17. edit. Hard.

Dēcoquo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To boil, or seethe; to boil away*. (2) *To be separated in melting, as alloy*. (3) Met. *To turn to loss*. (4) *To consume, or waste; to spend all*. (5) *To bankrupt, or break, one*. (1) Ad tertias partes decoquit aquam, Plin. 14, 17. Multi Vulcano decoquit humorem, Virg. Geor. 1, 295. (2) Experientibus pars quarta argenti decocta erat, Liv. 32, 2. (3) Res tamen ipsa jam domino decoxit, Col. (4) Tenésne memoriâ prætextatum te decoxisse? Cic. Philipp. 2, 18. (5) Hunc alea decoquit, Pers. 5, 57. ¶ **Decoquere** fortunæ, non vitio suo, *To become bankrupt through misfortune*, Cic. Philipp. 2, 18.

Dēcoquor, i, ctus. pass. *To be boiled down, to waste, as metals do in melting*. Cubiculum Cæsaris juxta decoquitur virus, Tac. Ann. 13, 15, 8. Vid. Decoquo.

¶ **Decor**, decōris. comm. 3. *Handsome, sightly, gracefull*, Sall. ap. Prisc.

Decor, ōris. m. [à decoo] *Comeliness, a fine mien, gracefulness, beauty*. Illam quicquid agit, quoquo vestigia flectit, Subsequitur decor, Tib. 4, 2, 8. Spoliavit virtutem ipso decore, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 9. ¶ **Decor** formæ, decus honoris, decorum actionis, Front. ¶ Sed non esse perpetuum exempla allata indicant.

Dēcōquor, i, ctus. pass. *To be boiled down, to waste, as metals do in melting*. Cubiculum Cæsaris juxta decoquitur virus, Tac. Ann. 13, 15, 8. Vid. Decoquo.

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Dēcōrāmen, īnis. n. *An ornament*. Vitta, majorum decoramen, Sil. Ital. 16, 269.

Dēcōrandus, a, um. part. *To be set forth, or recommended*. ¶ **Clementia** omni laude decoranda, Cic. pro Lig. 2. Quæ insignia publicis etiam locis decorandis essent, Liv. 10, 39.

Dēcōrans, tis. part. *Adorning, setting forth, &c.* Malum aurantium decorans domos, Plin. H. 13, 31.

Dēcōrātus, a, um. part. *Set forth, recommended, adorned, embellished*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40. Auro decoratus & ostro, Sil. 17, 646.

Dēcōrē, adv. *Comely, seemly, handsomely, gracefully*. Aptè & decore loqui, Cic. de Orat. 1, 32.

Dēcōro, āre. act. [à decus, ōris] *To set forth, or recommend; to grace, to adorn, to embellish, to trim*. ¶ Hæc omnia vitæ decorabat gravitas, & integritas, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 76. Decorare aliquem honoribus, Id. pro Balb. 6.

Dēcōror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be adorned, &c.* Præmiis atque splendore decorari, Cic. de Orat. 1, 43. Conf. Sil. 10, 521.

Dēcortīcatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Barking, or peeling of a tree*, Plin. 7, 24. & 19, 9.

Dēcortīcātus, a, um. part. *Barked, peeled*. Abies decorticata, Plin. 16, 41.

Dēcortīco, āre. act. [ex de, & cortex] *To peel, or bark, a tree*, Plin. 16, 39.

Dēcortīcor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be peeled, or barked*, Plin. 19, 1.

Dēcōrum, i. n. (1) *Comeliness, good grace, a decorum, handsomeness; good fashion, or carriage*. (2) *The τὸ πρέπον, or suitableness of the character to the person*. (1) Confusum cum virtute decorum est, sed mente & cogitatione distinguitur, Cic. Off. 1, 27. (2) Decorum est — id, quod quæque personæ dignum est, & fit, & dicitur, Id. Off. 1, 28.

Dēcōrus, a, um. adj. [à decor] (1) *Handsome, comely, gracefull*. (2) *Fashionable*. (1) Justa omnia decora sunt, injusta contrā, ut turpia, sic indecora, Cic. Decorus habitu, Liv. 24, 40. (2) Ea pleraque nostris moribus sunt decora, Nep. Præf. ¶ **Decorus** ab aspectu, Col. 6, 1. ad ornatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. crine, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 11. ¶ **Decorissimus**, Apul. p. 406.

¶ **Dēcōtes**, um. f. pl. *Togæ detritæ, Fæst. qu. decutes, i. e. sine cute, vel flocco. al. qu. cotibus detritæ, Garments worn threadbare*.

¶ **Dēcrēmentum**, i. n. *A decrease; the wane of the moon*, Gell. 3, 10. ¶ **Imminutio**.

Dēcrēpitus, a, um. adj. [à seq. decrepo, Scal.] *Very old, decrepit, crazy*. Decrepita anus, Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 16. Decrepitus senex, Cic. pro Cal. 16. ætas, Id. Tusc. 1, 39.

¶ **Dēcrēpo**, āre. *To crackle, as a candle doth when it is almost burnt*, Scal. ad Fest.

Dēcreſcens, tis. part. *Decreaseing, waxing shorter, or less; falling as water doth*. ¶ **Crescunt** loca, decreſcentibus undis, Ov. Met. 1, 345. Conf. Sil. 12, 250.

Dēcreſcentia, æ. f. *A decreaseing*. Decreſcentia lunæ, Vit. 9, 4.

Dēcreſco, ēre, crēvi, tum. neut. *To decrease, to wear away, to decay, to grow less, to wane as the moon doth; to assuage, to abate*. = Contrahimur, miròque modo decreſcimus ipsi, Diminui nostri corporis eſca putes, Corn Gall. 1, 215. ¶ **Valetudo** decreſcit, accreſcit labor, Plaut. Cur. 2, 1, 4. ¶ **Oſtrea** cum lunâ crescit, paritèrque decreſcunt, Cic. de Div. 2, 14. Decreſcit morbus, Cels. 3, 6. metus, Sil. Ital. 7, 82. puero vestis, Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 127.

Dēcrēſſet pro decreviſſet, Liv. 2, 27. decreſſe, Id. 3, 45.

* ¶ **Dēcrētālis**, e. adj. *Decretal*. ¶ **Ut decretalis** poſſeſſio, i. e. decreto delata, *Ordered by a decree*, Ulp.

* **Dēcrētōrius**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a decree, judicial, critical, decisive*. ¶ **Dies decretorius**, *The day when the disease may be judged of*, Sen. Ep. Decretorium fidus, *The dog-star, sc. which determines whether the vine and other fruits are like to do well*, Plin. 18, 28. Stylus decretorius, Sen. de Clem. 1, 14. = censorius, *A style determining the case at once*, Cic. Armâ decretoria,

ria, *Weapons, wherewith they fought in earnest*, as at sharp, *Sen. Ep. 117. hora, The fatal, or last, hour, not to be avoided*, *Id. Ep. 102.*

* *Dēcrētum*, i. n. (1) *A decree, an ordinance, or statute.* (2) *A principle, or an axiom.* (1) *Decreta patrum, jussa populi, Liv.* (2) *Decreta philosophorum, Cic. Ac. 4, 9. = dogmata, Id.*

* *Dēcrētūrus*, a, um. part. *That will decree*, *Liv. 39, 4. Relinqueret incertum, quid viso Thracea reo decreturi patres fuerint, Tac. Ann. 16, 26, 3.*

* *Dēcrētus*, a, um. part. [*à decernor*] *Decreed, ordained. Decreta provincia, Patere. 2, 60.*

|| *Dēcūbans*, tis. part. [*ex de, & cubo*] *Lieing down, couchant, Lex. ex Apul.*

* *Dēculco*, āre. act. [*ex de, & calco*] *To tread and r foot, to trample upon, Plin. 17, 10. Stat. Theb. 1, 523.*

* *Dēcūma*, æ. f. *pro decima, sc. pars. The tenth part, Cic. N. D. 3, 36.*

* *Dēcūmæ*, ārum. pl. f. *sc. partes.* (1) *The titbes, or tenths, of corn; an impost upon land.* (2) *A kind of ticket.* (1) *Cic. R. Post. 11.* (2) *Suet. Cal. 26. interpr. Torren.*

* *Dēcūmāni*, ōrum. pl. m. [*à decumis, i. e. decimis, quas redimebant publicani, sic dicti*] *The farmers, or gatherers, of tenths, or other like taxes; titheing men, Cic. in Verr. 5, 34.*

* *Dēcūmānus*, i. m. [*à decumus, i. e. decimus*] (1) *The tenth.* (2) *Also great, fair, of a large size, huge.* (1) || *Decumani milites, Of the tenth legion, Suet. Cæs. 70.* || *Decumani fluctus, Fests. Decimus, Lucr. A huge wave, or bilbow. = Posterior nono undecimoque prior, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 50.* || *Decumanum pomum, A fair large apple.* † *Decumanus acipenser, A huge surgeon, Lucil. ap. C. c. dict. à superstitione Pythagoreorum, qui magnificè de hoc numero sensere, Voss. || || || Decumanus limes, A line, or mete, divideing the field from east to west, Fests. p. m. 278. as that from north to south was called cardo, Plin. 28, 33. Decumana porta, Cæs. B. G. 3, 25. & Liv. 3, 5.*

* || *Dēcūmātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A punishing of every tenth soldier, Capitol. † Decimi cujus designatio ad supplicium.*

Decumbo, ēre, ūbui, itum. neut. [*ex de, & cumbo*] (1) *To lie down.* (2) *To sit down at table.* (3) *To keep his bed when sick.* (4) *To fall down, and die.* (1) *Col. 7, 9.* (2) *Ad cœnam vocat, venio, decumbo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 97.* (3) *Cels.* (4) *Honestè decumbunt gladiatores, Cic. Philipp. 3, 14.*

* † *Dēcūmus*, a, um. adj. *pro decimus, The tenth, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 26.*

* || *Dēcunx*, cis. m. *Ten ounces.*

Decuplò, adv. *Ten fold, Liv. 39, 44.*

Decuplus, a, um. adj. *Ten times so much, Liv. 39, 44.*

Dēcūria, æ. f. [*ex de, & curia*] (1) *A set, or roll, of judges.* (2) || *A company of soldiers.* (3) *Dēcūria (à decem) a set of ten men appointed to any busyness, or office.* (4) *Per jocum, A pack of good fellows.* (1) *Ad tres judicum decurias quartam adjecit ex inferiore censu, Suet. Aug. 32. ubi, v. Casaub.* (2) *Decuria, φεαργία Gloss. vet. v. Herm.* (3) *Classes denum hominum faciundæ, quas decurias appellaverunt antiqui, Col. 1, ult.* (4) *Exigam ego te ex hac decuriâ, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 63.*

Dēcūriatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A divideing into wards, q. d. companies, Cic. pro Planc. 18.*

Dēcūriātus, a, um. part. *Divided into wards, or into bands and troops, Liv. 22, 38.*

Dēcūriātus, ūs. m. verb. *The divideing of soldiers into small companies of ten men each, Liv. 22, 38.*

Dēcūrio, ōnis. m. (1) || *A civil officer like our high constable, a titheing-man in a country, an alderman in a corporation, as a senator was at Rome.* (2) *Also a captain over ten men, horse, or foot. The foreman, or leader, of the file; a corporal, or serjeant.* (1) *Veg. 2, 14.* (2) *Suet. Aug. 46, & 100.* || *Decurio palatii, Marc. qui præest palatio, The lord steward, or perhaps*

the house-keeper. Decurio cubiculariorum, One of the head-chamberlains, Suet. Domit. 17.

Dēcūrio, āre. act. *To put soldiers into files, or small companies; to rank citizens into wards and companies, Cic. Phil. 7, 6.*

|| *Dēcūriōnālis*, e. adj. *Ad decurionem perti-nens. Belonging to the Decurio, or titheing officer. Vet. insc. op. Grut. 36. n. 6.*

Dēcūriōnātus, ūs. m. *A captainship over ten, a serjeant's place, Macrobi. Saturn. 2, 3. Honorari-um decurionatus, Plin. Ep. 10, 114.*

Dēcurrens, tis. part. *Runing. Amnis Halys, à radicibus Tauri per Cataloniam Cappadociam-que decurrens, Plin. H. 6, 2. Alter ad extre-mi decurrens sidera Cancræ, Manil. 1, 566. v. Sil. 244.*

Dēcūritur, imperf. *They run, or have recourse, to, Cæs. B. C. 1, 5. Si semel ad ea decurritur; Cels. 5, 26. decursum est, Liv. 6, 19. Decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum senatu consul-tum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 5.*

Dēcūro, ēre, ri, & dēcūcurri. (1) *To run down, or along.* (2) *To run hastily.* (3) *To run a-tilt.* (4) *To resort to for succour, to have recourse to.* (5) *Also to sail along.* (6) *To set down, or de-scribe hastily.* (7) *To run over, to go through with.* (8) *To pass over.* (1) *Summâ decurrit ab arce, Virg. Æn. 2, 41.* (2) *Cito decurrit trami-te Virgo, Id. Æn. 5, 610.* (3) *Liv. 4, 8.* (4) *Ad suffragia quasi ad remedium aliquod decurre-runt, Plin. Ep. 3, 20.* (5) *Ausi vada falsa citâ Decurrere puppi, Catull. 62, 6.* (6) *Pugnas virum decurrere versu, Stat.* (7) *Inceptum unâ decurre laborem, Virg. Geor. 2, 39.* (8) *§ De-currere vitam, Propert. 2, 15, 41. ætatis spatium, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 14. Decurri, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21. Conf. Liv. 22, 4. Decurrendum est ad me-dicas exercitationes, Cels. 3, 22.*

|| *Dēcūrsim*, adv. *With hasty runing, in post haste, Hier. † Cursum.*

Dēcursio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A runing, or course; a tilt, or tournament.* (2) *A descent, or inroad, of horsemen into any enemy's country.* (3) *A sailing.* (1) *Indicta decursio prætorianis, Suet. Ner. 7. Campêstris decursio, Id. Galb. 6.* (2) *Decursionibus per equites vastat ea loca, Cic. Fam. 11, 10.* (3) *Tiberina decursio, Id. de Fin. 3.*

|| *Dēcursōrium*, i. n. *A place where jussing and tilting was used, the lists, the tilt-yard, Jun.*

Dēcursurus, a, um. part. *About to run. Acesi-nem Ganges decursurum in mare intercipit, Curt. 8, 28.*

Dēcursus, a, um. part. *Passed, or run, over; run out, achieved, finished, ended. = Actâ jam ætate decursâque, Cic. pro Quint. 31. Decurso spatio, Id. pro Sest. 23.*

Dēcursus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A runing down, a descent.* (2) || *A tilt, or tournament.* (3) *The end of a course, or race.* (4) *A course, stream, or cataract.* (5) *Met. A going, or passing, through.* (1) *Subito ex collibus decursu intercludi, Liv. (2) Gell. 7, 3. (3) Suet. Ner. 24. (4) Mag-nus decursus aquarum, Lucr. 5, 264. Decursus aquæ per semitas, Val. Max. 2, 4, 6. (5) De-cursus honorum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 1.*

* || *Dēcūrtatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A shortening, or curtailing, Litt. ex Cels.*

* *Dēcūrtātus*, a, um. part. *Shortened, curtail-ed, maimed. = Radices breves, & veluti decur-tatæ, Plin. 25, 5. = Decurtata & mutila, Cic. in Orat. 53.*

* || *Dēcūrtò*, āre. act. [*ex de, & curto*] *To shorten, or abridge, Lex. ex Plin.*

Dēcus, ōris. n. [*à decet*] *A credit, or grace; an honour, or commendation. Ingenium hominis decus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 15. = Honestas, laus, or-namentum, lumen, dignitas, Cic. § Sumitur & in malam partem, sed per jocum, Capuli decus, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 43.*

Dēcūsātīm, adv. *Cross-wise, in form of the letter X, Col. 12, 54. & Vitr. 1, 6.*

Dēcūsatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting across, after the fashion of an X, or a star, Vitr. 10, 11.*

Dēcūsis, is. m. i. e. *decem asses, five dena-rius. (1) A coin, or piece of money, of the value of*

the Roman denarius, ten asses, ten pounds weight.

(2) *Also the number ten; also the figure of the letter X. (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 36. (2) Vitr. 3, 1. Ducantur duæ lineæ in decussis obliquè, Plin. 13, 34.*

Dēcūssio, āre. act. (1) *To cut, or divide, after the form of the letter X.* (2) *To cut equally in the midst, cross-wise.* (1) *Latitudinem in speciem Græcæ literæ X decussare, Col. 3, 13. (2) Longitudinem mediam decussare, Cic. de Uni-vers. 7.*

Dēcūssus, a, um. part. [*à decutio*] *Shaken, beaten down, or demolished. § Turres non modò ictæ fulminibus, sed etiam decussæ, Liv. Decussa lilia, Ov. Fast. 2, 707. Decussa cydonia ramo, Prop. 3, 13, 27.*

Dēcūssus, ūs. m. verb. [*à decutio*] *A strike-ing, or shakeing, off; a battering, or beating, down, Plin. 11, 37.*

Dēcūtiens, tis. part. *Shakeing down, or strike-ing off. Decutiens gladio rubiginem, Plin. 34, 45. Hard.*

Dēcūtio, ēre, si, ssum. act. [*à de, & quatio*] *To shake down; to strike, or shake, off; to beat down. Decussisse dicitur baculo summa papave-rum capita, Liv. 1, 54. Sylvis honorem decutit December, Hor. Epod. 11, 9.*

Dēcūtiōr, i, ūs. pass. *To be shaken off, or stricken down, Plin. 12, 19.*

Dēdēcō, ēre. neut. cum acc. *To misbecome, or not to bescom. Siquid dedecet in aliis, Cic. Off. 1, 41.*

Dēdēcet, imperf. *It misbecometh, or doth not become. § Oratorem irasci minimè decet, simu-lare non dedecet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25.*

Dēdēcōr, ōris. adj. *Unseemly, disgracefull. De-decores multique terga ab hostibus cædebantur, Sall. Frag. 17. Dedecorem amplexi vitam, Stat. Theb. 11, 760.*

Dēdēcōrans, tis. part. *Disgraceing, disparage-ing, dishonouring, Cic. Offic. 3, 2.*

|| *Dēdēcōratiō*, ōnis. f. verb. *A blotting of one's honesty, or credit, Tert. † Dedecus.*

Dēdēcōrātus, a, um. part. *Disparaged, dis-graced, Suet. Ner. 36.*

Dēdēcōrō, āre. act. *To dishonour, disgrace, or disparage. Dedecorant bene nata culpæ, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 36. faciem bove, Prop. 3, 22, 36.*

Dēdēcōrōsè, adv. *Shamefully. Dedecorose vixi, turpius pereo, A. Vi. E. 5, 7.*

Dēdēcōrōsus, a, um. adj. *Shamefull, disgrace-ful. Suspectans necem dedecorofam, venenum dicitur hausisse, Aur. Vi. Epit. 39, 8.*

Dēdēcōrus, a, um. adj. *Shamefull, disgracefull, Tac. Ann. 12, 47, 4. & 3, 32, 2.*

Dēdēcus, ōris. n. *Disgrace, discredit, dishonour, shame, a shamefull, or disgracefull, thing, or action, Cic. Offic. 1, 33. Tusc. 2, 5. Dedecorum pre-tiosus emptor, Her. Od. 3, 6, 32. = Turpitu-do, probrium, flagitium, infamia, ignominia, Id.*

* *Dēdens*, tis. part. *Surrendering, Liv. 9, 9. & 24, 35. Orare cœperunt, supplicibus semel de-dentibus parceret, Curt. 6, 18.*

Dēdicandus, a, um. part. *To be dedicated. Pu-gionem, quo se is occiderat, in Agrippinensem coloniam misit, Marti dedicandum, Suet. Vitell. 10.*

Dēdicans, tis. part. *Dedicating. Equi memo-riæ ac nomini dedicans urbem, Curt. 9, 9.*

Dēdicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dedication, or con-secration. Dedicatio templi, Cic. pro Domo, 46. & Liv. 2, 27.*

Dēdicātūrus, a, um. part. *About to dedicate. Duo templa se Romæ dedicaturum voverat, Mar-cellus, Cic. in Verr. 4, 55.*

Dēdicātus, a, um. part. *Dedicated, consecrated, devoted. Nonne ædem Castori & Polluci in foro dedicatam vides? Cic. de N. D. 3, 5.*

Dēdico, āre. act. [*ex de, & dico, as.*] *To dedicate, or consecrate; to devote, Cic. Smyr-næi delubrum Homero dedicaverunt, Cic. pro Archiâ, 8. Opus publicum dedicant, Plin. Ep. 10, 117. || † Legati dedicant mandata, They deliver their message, Cæcil. ap. Non. = Confe-cro, Cic.*

Dēdicor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be dedicated. Tem-plum*

plum sibi dedicari in eo loco iusserit *Romulus*, Cic. de Legg. 1, 1.

Dēdignandus, a, um. part. *To be disdained*, Sil. 13, 538.

Dēdignans, tis. part. *Disdaining*. Vicinis conubia pastorum dedignantibus, *Just.* 43, 3.

Dēdignatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A disdaining*, or *scorning*, Plin. Paneg. 18. & Quint. 1, 2.

Dēdignatus, a, um. part. *Having disdained*, and *refused with scorn*. *Dedignata* maritos, *Virg.* *Æn.* 4, 536. am cum, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 7, 3.

Dēdignor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To count unworthy*, not to *touchsafe*, to *disdain*, *slight*, or *scorn*. Qui Philippum dedignatur patrem, *Curt.* 6, 11, 23. honorem, *Plin. Paneg.* 63.

* † **Dēdim**, pro dabo vel dederim, *Ter.*

Dēdiscendus, a, um. part. *To be unlearned*, to be *laid aside* and *practised no more*. *Dediscendæ* tibi sunt sportellæ, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20.

Dēdisco, ēre, dēdidici; car. sup. act. (1) *To learn*, to *forget what one hath learned*. (2) *To leave one's former wont*. (1) & Haud æquum facit, qui quod didicit, id dedit, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 55. *Dedidicisse* Latinè, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 12, 57. loqui, *Ibid.* 3, 14, 46. (2) *Dediscit* animus se id quod didicit diu, *Sen. Troad.* 63.

Dēdiscor, i. pass. *To be unlearned*, or *forgotten*; to be *disused*. *Dediscitur* usq. amor, *Ov. Rem.* 503.

* **Dēditio**, ōnis. f. verb. *An yielding up*, a *surrender*. & In deditionem redigere, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. facere, *Hirt. B. H.* 20. *Deditionis* formulam vid. apud *Liv.* 1, 37.

* **Dēdititius**, a, um. adj. *That hath surrendered himself into another's power*, *Cic. ad Brut.* 3. *Cæf.* B. G. 1, 27.

* **Dēditurus**, a, um. part. *About to surrender*. Neque Tiridatem dediturum se Parthis, dixit, *Just.* 42, 5. Pollicentur sese ei dediturus, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 20.

* **Dēditus**, a, um. part. [*Dedita* valde data, *Fest.*] *Given*, *rendered*, *yielded up*, *addicted*. & Literis deditus, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. amori, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 12. ¶ *Dedita* operâ, *Of set purpose*, for the nonce, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 19.

* **Dēdo**, ēre, dēdidici, itum. [*ex de*, & *do*] (1) *To submit*, or *yield*. (2) *To give up*, or *surrender*. (3) *To give over*. (4) *To commit*, or *entrust*. (1) Tibi, pater, me dedo, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 26. (2) Aras, focos, seque uti dederent, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 71. & Dedere aliquem alteri ad supplicium, *Liv.* 1, 5. aliquem ad necem, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 28. (3) Dedere se lamentis muliebrit, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21. (4) Ancillas dedo, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 2, 6.

* **Dēdor**, i, dēditus. pass. *To be resigned*, or *given up*. Non recusamus, quin illorum libidini S. Roscii vita dedatur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 3. *Conf. Liv.* 9, 8.

Dēdoceo, ēre, ui, etum. act. *To unteach*, or *teach otherwise*, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 6. & *de Orat.* 2, 40.

Dēdolandus, a, um. part. *To be heaved*, or *squared*, *Col.* 4, 26. *Dedolanda* arbor, *Plin. H.* 16, 74.

¶ **Dēdölatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A heaving*, or *chipping*, *Lexicogr. ex Vitr.*

¶ **Dēdölator**, ōris. m. verb. *A heaver*, or *planer*, *Lexicogr. ex Apul.*

Dēdölatus, a, um. part. *Heaved*, *stopped*, *squared*. *Dedolatæ* ridicæ, *Col.* 11, 2.

Dēdöleo, ēre, ui, neut. *To grieve thoroughly*, or *spend one's whole stock of grief*; or, according to others, *to give over grieving*, *to grieve no more*. Potui dedoluisse semel, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 480. & *Rem. Am.* 1, 295.

Dēdölo, āre, act. *To cut*, or *heav*, with an ax; to *chip*, or *square*; to *fashion*, *Mart.* 11, 85. *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 106. *Col.* 11, 2.

Dēdölör, āri, ātus. pass. *To be planed*, *heaved*, or *smoothed*, *Col.* ¶ *Dedolari* fustibus, *To be well cudged*, *Apul. Met.* 6.

Dēducendus, a, um. part. *To be brought*. Disparandos deducendosque ad suos curaret, *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 28. *Conf. Cels.* 3, 12. Ne deducendi eum causâ populum de foro abduceret, *Liv.* 23, 23.

Dēducens, tis. part. *Bringing*, or *fetching*. Memnoniis deducens agmina regnis, *Lucan.* 3, 284.

Dēduco, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To bring down*; to *fetch*, or *pull down*. (2) *To lead forth*, or *transplant*. (3) *To wait upon*, to *attend*. (4) *To draw*, or *spin out*. (5) *Also to subtract*, or *abate*. (6) *To derive*. (7) *To remove*, or *withdraw*. (8) *To prolong*. (9) *To bring*, or *lead forth*. (10) ¶ *To make small*, or *slender*. (11) *To persuade*. (1) Carmine vel cælo possunt deducere lunam, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 69. (2) Cum etiam Capuam coloniam deducere conatus es, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 39. (3) Frequentes eum domum deduxerant, *Liv.* 23, 23. Uxorem domum deducere, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 60. & reducere, *Cic.* (4) Deducens pollice filum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 36. ¶ *Met.* Deducere carmen, *To carry it on*, *Id. ibid.* 1, 4.

(5) Ut centum nummis deducerentur, *Cic. de Legg.* 1. (6) Sole deduxi genus, *Sen. Medea*, 4. (7) Hujus divitiæ me de fide deducere non potuissent, *Cic. in Verr.* 1, 9. & Deducere corpore febres, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 48. & Deducere pedes de lecto, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 82. & alicui fastidium, *To get him a stowach*. (8) Ut dies plerosque deduceret, *Cic.* (9) Deducere legiones in aciem, *Tac.* Frequentes eum domum deduxerunt, *Ibid.*

¶ Deducere naves, *To launch them*, *Virg.* & Subducere, *To bring them into barbour*, *Id. vela*, *To spread them*, *Ov.* (10) Vocem deducas oportet, ut mulieris videantur verba, *Pompon.* (11) Sibi esse facile regem Thracum deducere, ut eos terrâ depelleret, *Nep. Alcib.* 8. ¶ Deducere carbasa, *to furl them*, *Luc.* 2, 697.

Dēducor, i, etus. pass. *To be brought*, *removed*, *abated*, &c. Aëra per gelidum tenuis deducitur axis, *Munil.* 1, 279. Vid. *Deduco*.

Dēductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A bringing*, or *leading forth*. (2) *A conveyance*. (3) *A deduction*, or *abatement*. (1) Deductio colonorum, *Cic. pro Lege Agr.* (2) aquæ, *Id. de Div.* 1, 44. (3) Sine ullâ deductione, *Id.* & Beneficia integra, & illibata perveniant, sine ullâ, ut aiunt, deductione, *Sen. de Benef.* 34. ¶ Hinc apparet sine ullâ deductione formulam esse usitatam.

† **Dēducto**, āre. freq. *To conduct often*, *Lucil. ap. Non.* 4, 144.

Dēductor, ōris. m. verb. *A companion*, an attendant, a client. & Deductorum officium majus est, quam salutatorum, *Q. Cic. de Pet. Conf.* 9.

Dēducturus, a, um. part. *About to lead*. Quum exercitum deducturus esset, *Cæf. B. G.* 8, 49. *Conf. Liv.* 32, 11. & 34, 23.

Dēductus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Brought fetched*, *conducted*. (2) *Handed down*, *derived*. (3) *Slender*, *low*, & *Met. mean*. (4) *Divided*. (5) *Abated*, *deducted*. (6) *Brought over from any thing*. (7) *Wrinkled*, *contracted*. (1) Homo deductus ex ultimis gentibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 13. Deducta colonia, *Liv.* 2, 31. (2) Mos unde deductus per omne Tempus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 19. (3) Nasum à summo eminentiorem, & ab imo deductiorem habuit, *Suet. Aug.* 79. Deductum dicere carmen, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 5. interpr. *Macrob.*

(4) Sidera præcipiti deducta polo, *Luc.* 6, 500. (5) Deductâ parte tertiâ, reliqua dos redditur, *Cic.* (6) Dionysius cum à Zenone fortissimus esse didicisset, à dolore est deductus, *Id. Tusc.* (7) Projicit ipse suas deductâ fronte coronas, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 165.

¶ **Deerrabundus**, a, um. adj. *Full of wanderings*, *Aug.* † *Errabundus*.

Deerrans, tis. part. *Straggling*. Deerrante in foveas aliquo, *Plin. H.* 8, 8.

Deerro, āre. neut. (1) *To wander out of the way*; to *straggle*, or *go astray*. (2) *Met.* *To digress from the purpose*. (3) *To miss the mark*. (1) Caper deerraverat, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 7. Sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 29, 2.

(2) Si non deerrabimus ab eo, quod cœpimus exponere, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 9. (3) *Col.* 1, 4. Ubi semel recto deerratum est, *Paterc.* 2, 3.

¶ **Dēfæcâtè**, adv. *Cleanly*, *purely*, *without dregs*, or *lees*, *Lex. ex Cels.*

Dēfæcâtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fineing from dregs*, or *lees*, *Lex. ex Cels.*

Dēfæcâtus, a, um. part. (1) *Fined*, *clean from dregs*. (2) *Met.* *Quiet and free from trouble*. (1)

Aqua defæcata, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 2. *Defæcatum* vinum, *Col.* 12, 33. (2) *Defæcatus* animus, *Plaut. Aut.* 1, 2, 1. = liquidus, *Id.*

¶ **Dēfæcis**, e. adj. *id quod defæcatus*. *Scrib. Larg. & Virg. de Ætnâ*, 424.

Dēfæco, āre. act. i. e. puigo. [*ex de*, & *fæx*] *To draw from the dregs*, to *decant*, to *strain through a strainer*, or *sieve*, *Plin.* 18, 16.

Dēfæcor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be drawn from the lees*. *Met.* *To be certain*, to *be plain*. & = Quicquid incerti fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defæcatum est, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 70. ¶ Notandum aliquos scribere hæc composita per e, nempe qui fæx non fæx scribi volunt.

¶ **Dēfalcâtio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A pruning of vines*, or *trees*, *Lex. ex Col.*

¶ **Dēfalcâtus**, a, um. part. *Pruned*, *cut away*, *Lex. ex Col.* à

¶ **Dēfalco**, āre. act. [*à de*, & *falx*] *To prune*, *shed*, or *cut away*, *JCC.*

¶ **Dēfamâtio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A defaming*, *Firm.* † *Sugillatio*.

¶ **Dēfamâtus**, a, um. part. *Disgraced*, *defamed*, *Gell.* 9, 2. † *Infamatus*, *diffamatus*. *Defamatissimus*, *Id.* 18, 3.

¶ **Dēfâmo**, āre. act. *To defame*, *slander*, *discredit*, *backbite*, or *speak civil of*, one, *Lex. ex Gell.* † *Dehonesto*, *fugillo*.

Dēfâtigâtio, ōnis. f. verb. *Wearyness*, *fatigue*. *Cic. de Senect.* 11. *Phil.* 5, 7. = *Satietas*, *Conf. Liv.* 8, 38.

Dēfâtigâtus, a, um. part. (1) *Wearyed*, *tired*, *spent*. (2) *Worn out of heart*. (1) = & In integri & recentes defatigatis succederent, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 16. Defatigati ab adversariis multitudine verborum, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 9. (2) Defatigatum solum, *Col.* 1, 1.

Dēfâtigo, āre. act. *To weary*, or *tire*. Labore assiduo aliquem defatigare, *Cels. B. G.* 7, 4.

Dēfâtiger, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wearyed*, or *tired out*. In conservandis bonis defatigari, *Cic. pro Marcello*, 6. Opus faciam, ut defatiger usque, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 14.

Dēfâtiscens, tis. part. *Languishing*, *feeble*. Defatiscentes arbores, *Plin.* 17, 2. edit. *Hard.*

Dēfectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A defection*, or *revolt*. (2) *A swoon*, or *quailm*, as in the fainting fits women have upon conception. (3) *A want*. (4) *A failing*, or *deviating*. (5) *An eclipse*. (6) *Feebleness*, *weakness*. (1) Subita defectione Pompeii, *Cic. Q. frat.* 1, 4. (2) Mulierum à conceptu defectioni profunt, *Plin.* 25. in præm. (3) Defectio virium, *Cic. de Senect.* 9. (4) A rectâ ratione defectione, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 9. (5) Defectiones solis & lunæ, *Id. N. D.* 2, 61. (6) *Suet. Cal.* 50.

¶ **Dēfectivus**, a, um. adj. *That is maimed*, or *lacketh any part*; *defective*, *Tert.* † *Mancus*.

Dēfectör, ōris. m. verb. *A revulter*, or *run away*; a *turn coat*. Revocatis ad penitentiam defectöribus, *Suet. Ner.* 43. Soli in principia defectores cörent, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 12, 3.

Dēfecturus, a, um. part. *About to revolt*, or *desert*, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 3. *Liv.* 24, 1. & 34, 11.

Dēfectus, a, um. part. ¶ or, comp. *Wasted*, *spent*, *worn out*, *decayed*. (2) ¶ *Wanting*, or *having lost*. (3) *Forlorn*, *desolate*. (4) *In a swoon*. (5) ¶ *Also quite finished*. (1) Arbor senio defecta, *Col.* 5, 6. Defectissimus annis, *Id. præf.* (2) Defectior oratione, *Apul.* ¶ Sol defectus lumine, *eclipsed*, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 75. & A menstruis defecta, *Cels.* 1, 8. & Defecti dentibus, *Plin.* 8, 16. (3) Solo mæret defecta cubili, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 116. (4) Ad recreandos defectos animo, *Plin.* 20, 14. (5) ¶ Ab uno Ciceronis loco pendet hæc notio, sc. ad *Att.* 13, 23. ubi al. alit. leg.

Dēfectus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *Defect*, *want*, *failing*. (2) *An eclipse*. (1) Defectus lacris, *Plin.* 13, 24. stomachi, *Id.* 19, 29. (2) Monstrent defectus solis varios, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 478. Defectum siderum pavent quadrupedes, *Plin.* 8, 54. ¶ Defectus animi, vel animæ, *A swoon*, a *quailm*, *Plin.* 20, 2.

Dēfendendus, a, um. part. *To be defended*. Cum Cæsaris causam dignitatēque defendendam suscepisset, *B. G.* 8, 52.

Defendens, tis. part. *Defending*. Paucis defendentibus, *Cæs. B. 2, 12.*

Defendo, ēre, di, sum. aēt. [*ex de, & inus.* fendo, i. e. arceo] (1) *To strike, or keep off, out, or away.* (2) *To defend, to preserve, or keep.* (3) *To avouch a thing, to maintain and stand to it.* (4) *To act, or bear, the part of.* (1) Solstitium pecori defendite, *Virg. Ecl. 7, 47.* = propulso, obfisto, *Cic.* (2) = Spoliatum defendo & protego, *Cic. pro Sulla, 18.* & impugno, *Nep. Epum. 10.* Hunc non solum in periculis non defendit, sed etiam prodidit, *Id. Fboc. 2.* (3) Potest auctore suam defendere causam, *Or. Met. 13, 218.* (4) Actoris partes chorus, officiumque virile Defendat, *Hor. A. P. 193.* Vid. etiam *Sat. 1, 10, 12.*

Defensor, i, sus. pass. (1) *To be kept off.* (2) *To be preserved, or defended.* (3) *To be avouched.* (1) A teētis ignis defenditur, *Or. Rem. Am. 625.* (2) Genere morbi defensus est Pilo, *Plin. jun.* Ab eodem in judiciis defensus, liberatus discesserat, *Nep. Phoc. 2.* (3) Gravissimè & verissimè defenditur, *Cic. Fam. 5.*

|| **Defensaculum**, i. n. *A defence, a shield.* Ad helm. de *Virg. c. 14.* Defensio, *Cic. Clypeus, Virg.*

Defensans, tis. part. *Defending*. Armenta suo defensante juvenco, *Claud. 1. in Eutrop. 386.*

|| **Defensator**, ōris. m. verb. *A defender.* Marc.

Defensio, ōnis. f. verb. *A defending, a defence.* § Defensionem alicujus suscipere, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* A defensione defittere, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 12.* & Offensio, *YC.* = Propugnatio, *Cic.*

Defensitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A defending.* Aug. † Defensio.

Defensito, āre. freq. [*à defenso*] *To defend very often.* § Causas defensitare, *Cic. Off. 1, 33.* Studiosè sententiam alicujus, *Id. Ac. 2, 4, 45.*

Defenso, āre. freq. [*à defendo*] *To defend often.* Mœnia ipsa se defensabant, *Liv. 26, 45.* & *Sall. B. 7, 60.*

Defensor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A defender, or savor from.* (2) *A keeper, or preserver.* (3) *An advocate in law.* (4) *A champion.* (5) || *A guardian.* (1) Ultiores sceleris, defensores necis, *Cic. pro Milone.* (2) = Paterni juris defensor, & quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, *Id. de Orat. 1, 57.* (3) Defensorem sui juris adoptare, *Id. Div. in Cæcil. 16.* = patronus, *Ter.* (4) Nec defensoribus istis Tempus eget, *Virg. Æn. 2, 521.* (5) Ap. JCC.

Defensurus, a, um. part. *That will defend, or maintain.* Facile se loci naturâ defensuros dicunt, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 15.* Conf. *Liv. 26, 8.*

Defensus, a, um. part. *Defended, kept, maintained.* Ab eodem in judiciis defensus, *Nep. Phoc. 2.*

* **Deferbeo**, ēre. [*ex de, & ferbeo*] leg. in præf. deferbui. *To grow cool.* *Cic. pro Cæl. 18.*

* **Deferendus**, a, um. part. *To be carried, presented, reported.* *Plin. 17, 11.* & *Liv. 3, 53.*

* **Deferens**, tis. part. *Bringing.* Vana quoque deferentes admittere, *Curt. 6, 24.*

* **Defero**, fers, tūli, lātum. aēt. [*ex de & fero*] (1) *To carry, or bring; to convey.* (2) *To bring, or carry, word.* (3) *To offer, present, or bestow.* (4) || *Deferre n̄ men alicujus, To implead one, or complain of him.* (1) Pecua ad hanc collo in crumenâ obligata deferro, *Plaut. Truc. 5, 64.* Navis huc nos dormientes detulit, *Id. Amph. 2, 2, 69.* (2) § Quæ audiērunt, ad legatos deferunt, *Cæs. B. G. 7.* § Eadem impia fama furenti detulit, armari classem, *Virg. Æn. 4, 299.* § Deferre de defectione, *Nep. Datam. 7.* (3) & Pallam uxori abstuli, atque huic detuli, *Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 36.* || *Deferre primas alicui, To give him the preference.* *Cic. N. D. 1, 6.* (4) Vid. *Suet. Claud. 9.* vid. & *Cic. pro Cæl. 23.*

* **Deferor**, ri, lātus. pass. *To be carried, conveyed, committed, &c.* Defertur ea res ad Cæsarem, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 25.* Omnium consensu ad eum defertur imperium, *Ibid. 7, 4.* || *Videamus quanti deferatur.* *What price is set upon it.* Sen. Majestatis delatus est, *Accused of Treason.* Tac. 14, 48.

Defervefactio, ēre, fēci, aētum. *To make to boil, to make thorough hot.* Cato 157. = *Coquo.* *Id.*

Defervefactus, a, um. part. *Boiled well.* *Plin.* 20, 7. & 26, 15.

Defervesco, ēre, deferri & deferbui. incept. (1) *To grow cool.* (2) Met. *To relent.* (3) Met. *To be abated.* (1) Æstus defervescunt, *Varr. 2, 2.* (2) Cum defervescat ira, *Cic. Tusc. 4.* (3) Cum adolescentiæ cupiditates deferbuissent, *Id. pro Cæl. 18.* = mitigari, *Id. Spermam jam deferuisse adolescentiam.* *Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 72.*

Defessus, a, um. part. [*à defetisco*] (1) *Wearied.* (2) Met. *Languid, listless, heartless.* (1) § Membra defessa dolore, *Catull. 48, 14.* § Defessus sum queritando, *Plaut. Amph. 4, 1, 6.* querere, *Id. Epid. 2, 2, 13.* & 5, 2, 55. Defessus sum pultando, *Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 41.* (2) = Senatum jam languentem, & defectum, ad pristinam virtutem revocavi, *Cic. Fam. 10, 28.*

Defetisco, i, defessus. [*ex de & fatisco*] *To be weary, or faint.* Non defetiscat usquam exipiri, *Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 24.*

Deficiens, tis. part. *Failing, fainting, being in an eclipse, &c.* Cum acriter oculis deficientem tolem intuerentur, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 30.* || *Deficiente oratione, wanting matter of discourse.* *Liv. 2, 56.*

Deficio, ēre, fēci, eētum. aēt. & absol. [*ex de, & facio*] (1) *To leave, or fail, one.* (2) *To be in an eclipse.* (3) *To faint, or be discouraged.* (4) *To decay.* (5) *To revolt.* (6) *To end in.* (7) *To break as a bankrupt doth.* (1) Animantes, cum calor defecerit, tum interire, *Cic. N. D. 3, 14.* Æquor deficit puppibus, *Stat. Ac. 1, 446.* (2)

Luna deficit, *Cic. de Div. 1, 29.* = extingui, *Id.* (3) § Animo non deficiam, *Id. pro S. Rosc. 4.* & Milite, ne deficeret, hortante, animum resumpsit, *Suet. Vite. 15.* (4) = Quamvis consenuerint vires, atque defecerint, *Cic. de Sen. 9.* (5) Ut primum defecerat Gallia, *Cæs. B. G. 8, 30.* = Defecerat Samus, descierat Hellespontus, *Nep. Timoth. 3.* (6) Deficit in mucrone talis figura, *Plin. 2, 10.* (7) Sic Pedito conturbat, *Matho deficit, Juv. 7, 129.*

Deficior, i, fectus. pass. *To be destitute, or not supplied; to want.* & Jugatum quâdam parte deficitur, quâdam superat, *Col.* & Mulier audaciâ abundat, consilio & ratione deficitur, *Cic. pro Cluent. 65.* Hæc amœnitas deficitur aquâ salienti, *Plin. Ep. 2, 17.*

* **Defigendus**, a, um. part. *To be fastened.* Curbitulæ tamen defigendæ sunt, *Cels. 4, 20.*

* **Defigens**, tis. part. *Fastening.* Gorgoneo tinctum defigens sanguine ferrum, *Manil. 4, 594.*

Defigo, ēre, xi, xum. aēt. [*ex de, & figo*] (1) *To put down, to plant.* (2) *To fasten with nails.* (3) *To thrust into.* (4) Met. *To astonish.* (5) *To pitch a camp.* (6) || *Diris deprecationibus defigere, to bewitch one.* (7) *To place, to set.* (8) *To fix, or be intent, upon.* (1) Defigere samentum in terrâ, *Col.* § arborem terræ, *Id.* (2) Columellas in trabibus, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 10.* aliquem in terram colaphis, *Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 23.* (3) Crabrones spicula vertice nudo Defigunt, *Or. Fast. 3, 753.* || *Defigere cultrum in corde, To stab.* *Liv. 1, 58.* (4) Defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos, *Liv. 7, 10.* (5) Aciem defixere in his vestigiis, in quibus, &c. *Cic.* (6) Defigi diris deprecationibus nemo non metuit, *Plin. 28, 2.* (7) Defigere furta alicujus in oculis populi, *Cic. Philipp. 14.* (8) = Parum defigunt animos & intendunt in ea, quæ perspicua sunt, *Id. Acad. 2, 4, 15.*

* **Defigor**, i, xus. pass. *To be stuck down, to be intent upon, &c.* *Cic. pro Rab. 4.* Terræ defigitur arbor, *Virg. Geor. 2, 290.* Vid. *Defig.*

Definio, ire, ivi, itum. aēt. (1) *To bound, or limit.* (2) Met. *To end, or conclude.* (3) *To determine, propose, or appoint; to declare, to set down.* (4) *To define.* (1) Imperium populi Romani orbis terrarum terminis definire, *Cic. pro Sext. 31.* = termino, *Id.* (2) = Ut aliquando totam hujus generis orationem concludam ac definiam, *Id. in Verr. 4, 52.* (3) Ante quem diem iturus sit definire, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 11.* Magna præmia definiebantur, *Juss. 14, 1, 9.* (4) Rem verbis

& breviter definire, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 8.* = circum-scribo, complector, *Id.*

Definior, iii. pass. *To be bounded, appointed, &c.* *Cic. pro Arch. Pœd. 10.*

Definitè, adv. *Expressly, namely, precisely, particularly, determinatively.* *Cic. pro Balbo 14.* = *Distinctè, Plin. jun.*

Definitio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A limiting, or bounding.* (2) *A definition, which in few words expresses what the thing is, that is spoken of.* (1) Hominum & Hominis temporum definitione sublata, *Cic. de Div. 2, 54.* (2) Cum quid quidque sit aperitur, definitio est, *Id. de fin. 2, 2.*

Definitivus, a, um. adj. *Definitive.* || *Constitutio definitiva, When the terms of the controversy are first to be explained.* *Cic. de Inv. 2, 17.*

Definitum est, *It is resolved.* *Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 43.*

Definitus, a, um. part. *Defined, determined, or limited.* Certus ac definitus in cælo locus, *Cic. in Somn. Scip. 3.* Definitâ die appropinquante, *V. Max. 4, 7. ext. 1.*

Defio, fieri. pass. [*à de & facio, ut à fatis-facio satisfio*] *To lack, or to be wanting.* & Nil cum est, nil deficit tamen, *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 12.* & Nequid defiat, neque supersit, *Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 3.* Nihil tibi apud me defieri patiar, *Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 1.* Leg. in tertiâ personâ tantum.

* **Defiōculus**, i. m. [*cui deficit, vel deest, oculus*] *That lacks an eye.* *Mat. 12, 59.* Rare occ.

* **Defixurus**, a, um. part. *About to fasten, set, &c.* Ut in auribus vestris—sua furta atque flagitia defixurus sim, *Cic. in Verr. 1, 3.*

* **Defixus**, a, um. part. [*à defigo*] *Fastened, fixed, set, intent, in a brown study, at a stand.* Virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, *Cic. Philipp. 4, 6.* Obtutu hæret defixus in uno, *Virg. Æn. 1, 499.* Vid. *Defigo.*

Deflagrans, tis. part. *Consuming, lessening.* Deflagrante paulatim seditione, *Tac. H. 2, 29, 3.*

Deflagratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A burning, or consuming with fire; a conflagration.* Terrarum omnium deflagratio, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 19.*

Deflagro, āre. neut. (1) *To be burnt down, to be set on fire.* (2) Also *to grow somewhat cool, to be allayed.* (1) Fore aliquando ut omnis hic mundus ardore deflagret, *Cic. Acad. 4, 37.* (2) Spes animum subibat deflagrare iras vestras, purgari suspiciones posse, *Liv. 40, 8.*

Deflectens, tis. part. *Bending.* Deflectens pondere corpus, *Catull. 60, 51.*

Deflecto, ēre, xi, xum. aēt. (1) *To bend, or bow, down.* (2) *To turn aside.* (3) *To be changed and altered.* (4) *To digress from a purpose, to wrest.* (1) Ramum arboris deflecte, *Col. 6, 11.* (2) Lapsa consuetudo deflexit de viâ, *Cic. Off. 2, 30.* (3) = Ut declinet à proposito deflectatque sententiam, *Id. in Orat. 40.* (4) & Adhibe orationi modum, & redeat illuc unde deflexit, *Id. Tusc. 5.*

* **Deflendus**, a, um. part. *To be bewailed.* Semper genitrix deflenda mihi, *Sen. Octav. 10. v. Sil. 6, 260.* & *Liv. 29, 4.*

* **Deflens**, tis. part. *Bewailing.* Deflens fata nepotis, *Or. 7, 388.*

* **Defleo**, ēre, ēvi, eētum. aēt. [*ex de, & fleo*] *To bewail, to lament, to weep for.* Illud initium civilis belli defleui, *Asin. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 31.* || *Carmine alicujus suprema deflere.* *To make an elegy upon one.* *Tac. 3, 45.* Defletur, *Sil. 10, 405.*

* **Deflētus**, a, um. part. *Bewailed, lamented, deplored.* Mors à multis sæpe defleta, *Cic. de Or. 3, 4.*

|| **Deflexura**, æ. f. *A little bowing.* Aug. † **Flexus**.

Deflexus, a, um. part. (1) *Bended, or laid, as a vine.* (2) *Turned out of the way.* (1) Deflexâ vite vel palmitis juxta suam arborem, *Plin. 17, 23.* (2) = Amnes in alium cursum contorti, & deflexi, *Cic. de Div. 1, 19.*

Deflexus, ūs. m. verb. *A bowing, or bending.* *Col. 1, 26.*

Deflo, āre. aēt. (1) *To blow away, to blow off.* (2) Met. *To blow upon, to slight.* (1) *Plin. 28, 2.* (2) *Diplomata Augusti, ut vetera, & obsole-*

ta, deflabat, *Suet. Cal. 38. ubi tamen al. leg. deflebat.*
 Defloccatus, a, um, part. *Worn out.* ¶ *Met. De-*
floccati senes, Rusty old fellows, qui floccos, i. e.
villos, amiserunt, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 10. Nifi
malis exponere, bald, without hair, per Catachr.
 † Deflocco, āre, act. [tractum a floccis] *To*
fetch the nap off. Defloccabit lumbos meos, *ut*
aliqui leg. ap. Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 14.

Defloratus, a, um, part. (1) *Having shed its*
blossoms, or lost its fruit. (2) ¶ *Foretold, antici-*
ipated. (1) Certos atque defloratos fructus osten-
dere, Quint. 7, 6. (2) Gloria victoriæ deflora-
ta, Liv. 37, 58. ubi Gronov. ex Cod. Mogunt.
legit, præflorata, aptius ad sensum.

Deflorescens, tis, part. *Casting its blossoms.* In-
venta est vitis uno die deflorescens, Plin. 14, 3.

Defloresco, ēre, deflorui. incept. (1) *To shed*
its blossoms; to shed, or cast, its flowers. (2) *Met.*
To decay and fade. (1) Frumentum octo diebus
deflorescit, ac deinde grandescit, Col. 2, 12.
Cum se multâ fronde cooperuit, prius deflorescit,
Id. 5, 6. (2) Flos carptus ungue defloruit,
Catull. 60, 43. ¶ Cum corporibus vigent, &
deflorescunt, animi, Liv. 6, 23.

Defluens, tis, part. *Falling off.* Mæotis Ta-
naïm amnem ex Riphæis montibus defluentem
accipiens, Plin. H. 4, 24.

Defluo, ēre, xi, xum. (1) *To flow, or swim,*
down. (2) *To go down by water.* (3) *To fall*
down. (4) *To slip out.* (5) *To fall, or slip, off;*
as hair doth. (6) *To be over, or at an end.* (7)
To flow, or abound. (8) *To decay.* (9) *To fade.*
(10) To be derived, to descend. (11) *Also to flow*
all out, to cease to flow. (1) *Aries defluit amni,*
Virg. Geor. 3, 447. (2) Ostiam Tiberi defluxit,
Suet. Ner. 27. (3) Moribundus ad terram defluxit,
Liv. 2, 20. § Cohors tota defluxit equis, Virg.
Æn. 11, 500. (4) Met. Ne vacuum defluat ex
animo, Prop. 1, 20, 2. (5) Defluentem capil-
lum confirmat & densat, Plin. 25, 11. (6) Ubi
salutatio defluxit, literis me involvo, Cic. Fam. 9,
20. (7) Luxu & inertia defluere, Col. 12.
in Prop. (8) Ubi fœcundiam vires, tempus,
ætas, ingenium, defluxere, Sall. B. J. 1. (9)
Color defluit, Tibull. 3, 1, 18. (10) A quibus
duplex Octavium familia defluxit, Suet. Aug.
2, 20. (11) ¶ Rusticus expectat dum defluat
amnis, at ille Labitur & labetur, Hor. Ep. 1, 2,
42.

Deflūvium, i. n. *A falling off, as of hair, Plin.*
11, 47.

Defluus, a, um, adj. (1) *Flowing down.* (2)
 ¶ *Hanging down, long.* (3) *Falling off.* (1)
Guttatim defluus, Apul. Met. 3. Splendor ab
alto Defluus, Stat. Syl. 1, 3, 54. (2) Deflua
cæsaries, Prud. Perist. 13, 30. (3) Defluus ca-
pillus, Plin. 20, 4.

¶ Defluxio, ōnis, f. *A flowing down of bu-*
mours, a defluxion. ¶ Defluxio alvi, *A lax, or*
looseness, Auel. † Fluxio.

Defodiendus, a, um, part. *To be buried.* Missi

pontifices, qui defodiendam necandamque cura-

rent, *Plin. Epist. 4, 11.*

Defodio, ēre, fodi, fossum. act. (1) *To dig*
down, to dig in the earth. (2) *To hide, or bury,*
in the ground. (1) *Antequam vineam defodere*
incipias, Cato 50. (2) Clam omnes in medio
foco defodit, Plaut. Aul. prol. 8. Defodere ca-
daver, Liv. 3, 33.

Defodior, i, fus, pass. *To be digged, &c. Col.*
11, 2.

¶ Defœdus, a, um, adj. *Very filthy, nasty.*
Affertur ex Cic. ad Attic. 9, 10. sed locus est fœ-
dissimus, & mirè vexatus.

Defœnerandus, a, um. [qu. a defœnero] *To be*
ruined by paying interest. Ad defœnerandus diri-

piendâque provincias, *Cic. Parad. 6.*

¶ Defœnerator, ōris, m. verb. *He that lets, or*
trades, upon usury, Aug. † Fœnerator, Cic.

¶ Defœneratus, a, um, part. *Deeply indebted,*
or much entangled in debt, Apul. Apol. p. 522. ed.
Delph. † Fœnere demerfus.

¶ Defœneror, āri. *To borrow, or take up, money,*
at usury, Apul. Vid. Defœneratus. † Fœneror.

Defœre, i. e. defuturum esse, *To lack, to be*
wanting hereafter, Cic. Leg. Defœre auxilium,

Liv. 3, 10. Deforem, deforet, deforent,
ap. prob. auct.

Deformatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A deforming,*
or disgracing. (2) *A description, or delineation.*
 (1) *Deformatio Majestatis, Liv. 9, 5. (2) De-*
formationes gnomonicæ, Virr. præf. 1, 3.

Deformatus, a, um, part. (1) *Disfigured, de-*
formed. (2) *Disgraced.* (3) *Fashioned, formed,*
shaped. (1) *Cic. ad Att. 11, 20. Deformata*
membra veneno, Sil. Ital. 207. (2) Quia non
sustineret videre deformatum virum, Sen. Conf. ad
Helv. 9. (3) Cuncta in ordine animo certa, &
deformata habebam, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 11. vid.
Liv. 8, 32.

Deformis, e, adj. or, comp. ¶ *Isimus, sup. [ex*
de & forma] (1) *Deformed, ugly, misshapen, dis-*
figured. (2) *Ill-favoured, unsightly.* (3) *Rough,*
uncultivated. (4) *Sordid, dishonourable.* (1) *Ge-*
nus deforme, bimembres centauri, Sil. Ital. 3, 41.
Non eam diligere minus debes, quod deformior
est, sed misereri potius, Cic. Fam. 4, 9. (2)
Motus statûsque deformis, Id. de Fin. 5, 12.
(3) = Deformis & horridus ager, Id. Verr. 3, 5.
(4) Vita deformis, Stat. Theb. 10, 333. ¶ De-
formissima fœmina, Gell. 5, 11.

Deformitas, âtis, f. (1) *Deformity, ugliness.*
 (2) *Ill-favouredness, indecency.* (3) *Disgrace, dis-*
honour. (1) *Deformitas & corporis vitium, Cic.*
de Orat. 2. (2) Deformitas fugæ negligentæ-
que, Id. ad Att. 9, 10. (3) ¶ Si iudicibus aut
gloriæ futura est absolutio rei, aut deformitati
damnatio, Quint. 6, 1.

Deformiter, adv. (1) *Disgracefully, with dis-*
honour. (2) *Poorly, unpleasantly.* (1) *Vivere*
deformiter, ac turpiter, Suet. Ner. 49. (2) Sine
juncturâ deformiter sonat, Quint. 8, 3.

Deformo, āre, act. [ab adj. deformis] (1)
To disfigure, or mar the fashion of; to deform. (2)
Met. To dishonour. (3) *ex de & formo, To de-*
scribe. (4) *To draw a model.* (1) *Vultum de-*
format macies, Virg. Geor. 4, 254. Deformavit
victoriam, Liv. 3, 71. (2) ¶ In quâ consione
Pompeium ornat, an potius deformat? Cic. de
Arusp. Resp. 24. (3) Ille quem suprà deforma-
vi, &c. Id. pro Cæcin. 5. (4) Deformare li-
neis imitationem ædificiorum, Virr. 1, 1.

Deformor, āri, âtus, pass. *To be disfigured,*
daubed, or made foul, Liv. Turpissimis incendiis
& ruinis deformari, Hirt. B. A. 24.

Defossus, a, um, part. (1) *Digged, dug out.*
 (2) *Hidden under ground.* (3) *Buried.* (1) *Defossi*
specus, Virg. Geor. 3, 376. ¶ Defossi ver-
bere terga, Cut deep into, furrowed, Claud. 2. in.
Eutr. 351. Oculis, manibus, cruribusque defossis,
Flor. 3, 22, 26. Ubi Freinshemius perfectis le-
gendum existimat. (2) Respondit conjector de-
fossus thesaurum esse sub lecto, Cic. de Div. 2,
65. (3) Defossus cadaver domi, Liv. 3.

Defossus, ūs, m. verb. *A digging down, Plin.*
19, 8.

Defractus, a, um, part. *Broken down, Defra-*
ctos serere ramos, Plin. 17, 17.

Defrænatus, a, um, part. *Unbridled, ungovern-*
ed, unruly. Defrænato cursu volvi, Ov. Met. 1,
285.

Defraudans, tis, part. *Beguiling, cozening, Ter.*
Phorm. 1, 1, 10. & Adelp. 2, 2, 38.

Defraudator, ōris, m. verb. *A deceiver, a be-*
guiler, Sen. de Ben. 4, 26.

Defraudo, āre, act. *To beguile, to deceive, to*
defraud, to cheat, to cozen. § *Defraudare aliquem*
drachmâ, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 91. se victoriæ fructu,
Liv. ¶ defraudare genium, to pinch his belly,
Ter. V. Defraudans.

Defraudor, āri, pass. *To be defrauded.* Ne lata

Mosellæ Flumina tam celebri defraudarentur a-

lumno, *Auson. Eyd. 10, 109.*

* Defræmo, ui, ēre; neut. [ex de, & fremo]

To be appeased. Cum jam satis primus ille im-

petus defremuisset, *Plin. Epist. 9, 13.*

Defricatus, a, um, & Defrictus, a, um, part.

Rubed hard, scoured. Dolia defricata & diligenter
lota, Col. 11, 2. Defricta pumice testa, Id. 7, 5.
dens urinâ, Cat. 35, 20.

Defrico, āre, ui & âvi, âtum & âtum. act.

[ex de, & frico] *To rub hard. Amphoram de-*

fricato collinitoque, Cato 88. ¶ Defricare ali-
quem sale multo, To be very sharp upon one, to
censure, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 4.

Defricor, āri, âtus, pass. *To be rubbed all over.*
Capit, postquam perfusus est, defricari, Ad. Her.
4, 5.

* Defrigesco, ēre, xi. incept. [ex de, & fri-

gesco] *To grow cold.* Coctum defrutum quando

defrixit, in vasa transfertur, *Col. 12, 21. Dum*
quod decoxeris defrigescit, Id. 12, 20.

* Defringo, ēre, frēgi, fractum. act. [ex de, &

frango] *To break down, or off.* Ramum arboris

defringere, *Cic. pro Cæcin. 21. Nisi defregeritis*
talos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 1.

* Defringor, i, pass. *To be broken down, Plin.*
17, 21. & 19, 42.

Defrūdatus, a, um, part. *Defrauded.* Defru-

data meæ non sunt hæc fercula mensæ, *Auson.*
Epist. 2, 17.

Defrūdo, āre, act. *pro defraudo, uti pro clau-*
do, cludo, To defraud, cheat, or cozen. Etiam in-

super defrudet? *Ter. Adelp. 2, 1, 38.*

¶ Defrūgatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A drawing, or*
a sucking, out the substance, Lex. ex Col.

¶ Defrūgo, āre, act. [ex de & fruges] *To wear*
out land, and make it barren; to eat it out of heart,
Plin. 17, 24. ¶ sed rectius legi videtur segetem
ne defrudes.

* Defrūtarius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to sod wine.*
Vasa defrutaria, Col. 1, 6. Cella defrutaria, Ibid.

* Defrūto, āre, act. *To boil new wine, Col.*
2, 22.

* Defrūtum, i. n. [a defervendo, contr. pro de-

fervitum, i. e. decoctum, *Pallad. Octobr. tit. 18.]*
A mixture made of new wine, whereof the one
half (Plin.) or the third part (Col.) is boiled
away, into which several sweet herbs and spices
were put; the chief use of it seems to be, to
cure, and preserve other small wines, vid. Col.
12, 20, 21. & Plin. 14, 9, 31.

† Defuat, *pro defuit, May be wanting, Plaut.*
Bacch. 1, 1, 3.

* Defugio, ēre, i, itum. act. (1) *To shun, or*
avoid; to be shy of. (2) *To refuse to accept of.*

(1) *Adytum eorum sermonemque defugiant, Cæf.*
B. G. 6, 12. (2) Administrationem Reipub.
defugere, Cæf. B. C. 1, 32. ¶ Nunquam defu-
giam auctoritatem, I will never deny to obey order,
Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 98.

Defulgūro, āre, act. *To brandish.* Et undantem

clypeus defulgorat ignem, *Auson. Perioch. 5, 3.*

Defunctōriē, adv. *Carelessly, slightly, covertly.*
Defunctōriē causam agere, Sen. Controv. 31. sub.
fin.

Defunctūrus, a, um, part. *About to finish, Liv.*
29, 21.

Defunctus, a, um, part. (1) *That hath gone*
thorough with a business. (2) *Rid, quit, past dan-*
ger. (3) *Ended, finished.* (4) *Also dead, de-*
funct. (1) *Defunctum laboribus Æquali recreat*
forte vicarius, Hor. Carm. 3, 24, 15. (2) De-
functa morbis corpora salubriora esse cœperunt,
Liv. 4, 52. (3) Defunctum utinam hoc sit
modò, Ter. Adelp. 3, 5, 63. (2) Miserorum
non secus ac defunctorum obliviscuntur, Plin.
Ep. 9, 9. ¶ Defuncta corpora servat, viventia
corumpit cedrus, Plin. 24, 5.

Defunctus, i. m. *A dead corps, Plin. 2, 68.*

Defundendus, a, um, part. *To be poured out.*
Ovi & album & vitellus in vas defundendum est,
Cels. 6, 6, 1.

Defundo, ēre, fudi, fūsum. act. *To pour out.*
Nisi mutatum parcat defundere vinum, Hor. Ep.
2, 2, 58. Conf. Col. 12, 26, & Cato R. R. 156.

Defungendus, a, um, part. *To be done, or dis-*
charged, Liv. 2, 35. & 24, 29.

Defungor, i, âtus sum. dep. (1) *To be rid of*
a business, to go thorough with it. (2) *To dis-*
charge, or perform, his duty. (3) *To escape, or to*
be quit, from a thing; to be past danger. (4) *To*
make an end, or finish. (5) *To be contented, or sa-*
tisfied with. (1) *Quamquam prospero eventu de-*
functus erat Alexander, Curt. 8, 1, 18. (2) Vili
munere orationis defungi, Planc. ad Cic. (3)
Coorta erat insensa plebs, ut unius pœnâ defun-
gendum esset patribus, Liv. (4) Cupio misera
4 S 2 in

in hac re jam defungier, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 32. (5) Parco atque parabili victu defungi, *Curt.* 6, 2, 3.

Dēfusus, a, um. part. *Poured down, poured forth.* Defuso sanguine, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 454 mero, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 33.

Dēfūturus, a, um. part. *About to be wanting.* Consul senatui rei que publicæ se non defuturum pollicetur, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 1.

* Dēgendus, a, um. part. *To be spent, or passed.* ¶ *Ætatis degendæ, To be led, or lived,* *Col.*

* Dēgēner, ēris. adj. [*ex de & gener*] (1) *Unlike his ancestors, degenerating, in a good, or bad sense.* (2) *Ignoble, cowardly, saint-hearted.* (3) *Unworthy, base.* (1) Patrii non degener oris, *Ov. de Pont.* 3, 5, i. e. æquē disertus. Degenerem Neoptolemum narrare memento, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 549. (2) Degeneres animos timor arguit, *Id. Æn.* 4, 13. (3) Nec irritæ aut degeneres insidiæ suere adversus transfugam & violatorem fidei, *Tac.* 11, 19.

* Dēgēnerans, tis. part. *Degenerating,* *Liv.* 9, 18.

* Dēgēnēro, āre. n. [*à degener*] (1) *To degenerate, to grow out of kind, or to become unlike his ancestors, whether in a good, or bad, sense.* (2) *To grow worse, or wild; of fruit.* (3) *To enfeeble, to weaken.* (4) *Not to come up to, to fall short of.* (1) Degenerare à virtute majorum, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 11. Ne degeneraveris à familiâ imperiosissimâ & superbissimâ, *Liv.* 9. (2) Poma degenerant succos oblita priores, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 59. (3) Venus, si teneris conceditur, & corpus & vires carpit, animosque degenerat, *Col.* 8, 12. (4) Hanc cave famam degeneres, *Ov. de Pont.* 3, 1, 45. Non degenerabit honorem, *Stat. Silv.* 3, 1, 160.

* Dēgens, tis. part. *Living.* Inter feras serpentesque degentes, *Curt.* 9, 3.

Dēgēro, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. *To carry away.* ¶ *§ Aurum supillas uxori, & tuæ degeris amicæ, Plaut. Men.* 5, 1, 41. Degerere ad meretricis, *Ibid.* 5, 2, 53. ¶ *§ Raro occ.*

¶ Dēglābris, e. adj. *Bare, or bald,* *Litt. ex Apul.* † *Calvus.*

¶ Dēglabro, āre. act. *To pluck off hairs; to make bald, or bare,* *Paul. JC.*

* Dēglūho, ēre, bi, bītum, & dēgluptum. act. [*ex de, & glubo*] (1) *To peel, to pull off the skin, or rind.* (2) *Also to flea, or slay.* (1) Quod eo folliculo deglubitur granum, *Varr.* (2) Boni pastoris est tondere oves, non deglubere, *Adag. ap Suet. Tib.* 32.

* Dēglūbor, i. pass. *To be peeled, husked, or shelled,* *Varr.*

* † Dēgluptus, a, um. part. [*à deglubendo*] *Flayed, circumcised.* ¶ *Deglupta mœnas, vel mœnas, Flayed,* *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 5, 33.

Dēglūtino, āre. act. *To unglue,* *Plin.* 25, 13.

¶ Dēglūtio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To swallow down,* *Alc m. Avit.* 4, 364. † *Devoro.*

* Dēgo, ēre, gi. [*ex de & ago*] (1) *To lead, to pass, to spend.* (2) *Abol.* *To live, to dwell.* (3) ¶ *¶ Degere bellum, To wage war, for the simple agere.* (1) § *Degere vitam, ætatem, Cic. ævum, Lucr. senectam turpem, Hor.* (2) *Degere ex æquo, cum aliquo, Plin.* 6, 25. *Vid. & Lucr.* 4, 996. (3) *Id.* 4, 965. *ubi al. cernere.*

* † Dēzor, i. pass. *To be led,* *Lucr.* 2, 16, & 4, 115. ¶ *Degetur corium de tergo meo, Will be pulled off my back, Non. ex Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 63. *ubi vulgò leg. detegetur.*

Dēgrandinat, imp. rſ. *It bai's downright,* *Ov. Fast.* 4, 755.

Dēgrasātus, a, um. part. *Robbing, or killing, upon the highway,* *Stat. Achill.* 1, 406.

¶ Dēgrator, āri, ātus sum. dep. *inuf.* *To rob, spoil, or slay; to attack.* *Vid. Degrastatus.*

Dēgrāvātus, a, um. part. *Wegged down.* *Col.* 1, 5.

Dēgrāvans, tis. *Wegging down.* Degravante pulverum mole, *Plin. H.* 11, 28.

Dēgrāvo, āre. act. *To weigh down to sink down.* Vitis degravat ulmum, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 3, 35. Degravat unda caput, *Prop.* 3, 7, 58. Etiam peritos nandi lassitudo & vulnera & pavor degravant, *Liv.* 4, 33.

Dēgrāvor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be weighed down, to be wearied.* Labore operis degravari, *Col.* 6, 2.

Dēgrēdior, i, ſus. [*ex de & gradior*] *To go down, to descend.* Postquam Alpibus degredi sunt, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 66. ¶ *Degredi ad pedes, to alight off his horse,* *Liv.* 3, 62.

Dēgrediſus, a, um. part. (1) *Going down, or being come down.* (2) *Alighting from on horseback.* (1) Degressos tumultis montanos sensit, *Liv.* 21, 32. (2) ¶ *Cum equitibus ad pedes degressis, with his dragons,* *Id.*

¶ Dēgūlātus, a, um. part. *Devoured, wasted, guzzled down,* *Plin. in Fragm.* † *Comelius.*

Dēgustandus, a, um. part. *To be lightly touched, or Met. spoken of,* *Quint.* 4, 1.

¶ Dēgustatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tasteing,* *Ulp.* † *Gustatio.*

Dēgustātus, a, um. part. *Tasted.* Vix degustatam rapiens sub flore juventam, *Munil.* 3, 609.

Dēgusto, āre. act. [*ex de & gusto*] (1) *To taste.* (2) *Met. To sound, or try, one.* (3) *To touch slightly, to speak briefly.* (4) *To catch, as fire doth.* (5) *To essay, to prove.* (6) *To conceive.* (1) Vinum degustare, *Cato* 148. fuges, *Plin.* 18, 2. cruorem, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 275. (2) Tu velim à Fabio odorere, & istum convivam unum degustes, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 8. (3) Degustare genus aliquod exercitationum, *Id. Parad.* 5. (4) Ignes degustans tigna, *Lucr.* 2, 192. (5) = *Vifne ipsetandem degustare, & fortunam experiri meam?* *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 21. (6) Aliquid speculæ ex sermone alicujus degustare, *Id. pro Cluent.* 26.

Dēhaurio, īre, ſi, ſum. act. [*ex de & haurio*] *To draw out, or off,* *Cato* 6, 6.

Dehinc, adv. temporis, *Ter. ordin's, Sall.* (1) *From henceforth, henceforward, after this time.* (2) *And then, after that.* (1) Dehinc deleo omnes ex animo mulieres, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 4. (2) Oscula libavit na æ, dehinc talia fatur, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 135.

Dehincens, tis. part. *Gaping, opening, cleaveing asunder.* Unda dehincens, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 110. In dehincentem intervallis hostium aciem emisit equites, *Liv.* 29, 2.

Dehisco, ēre. neut. [*ex de & hisco*] (1) *To gape, or open wide.* (2) *To cleave, or chap; as a tree doth.* (3) *To chap, or chink; as the ground doth.* (4) *To open, as the sky doth.* (5) *To open and spread, as a flower doth.* (1) Tellus ima dehi car, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 24. Rimisque dehiscit cymba, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 12, 27. Oſta conjuncta dehiscunt, *Cels.* 8, 1. (2) Arbores comprimant, si dehiscunt, *Cato* 12. (3) Terræ ardore dehiscunt, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 432. (4) Cælum dehiscere cepit, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 371. (5) Rosa dehiscit, *Prin.* 21, 4. = *aperio, Id.* ¶ *Dehiscere in aliquem, To inveigh against, or rail at, one, Cic.* Itane in Brutum dehiscis? *Cic. ad Att.* 16, 11. ¶ *§ sed al. leg. de istis.*

Dehonestamentum, i. n. (1) *A disgrace, or disparagement.* (2) *A blemish, or disfigurement.* (3) *A reproach, or despire.* (1) Generis dehonestamentum, *Just.* 23, 4. Originis dehonestamenta, *Ibid.* 28, 2. (2) Sertorium se aut Hannibalem ferens, simili oris dehonestamento, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 13. (3) = *Verba probrosa, ignominia, & cætera dehonestamenta, Sen. de Const.* 19.

Dehonestātus, a, um. part. *Disfigured, mared,* *Vid. Dehonesto.*

Dehonesto, āre. act. *To disgrace, or disparage; to discredit, or discountenance.* Dehonestari publico Theatro, *Quint.* 14, 15, 1. § *Bonas artes dehonestare, Tac.* 3, 70, 4. famam suam, *Id.* 16, 24, 2. Pass. *Dedignatus ipse ire, ne dehonestaretur prælio tam fœdæ gentis, Just.* 7, 3.

¶ Dehonestus, a, um. adj. *Uncouth, unbandsome, Gel.* 19, 10. † *Indecorus.*

Dehortans, tis. part. *Dehorting.* Alexander frustra Agamemnone dehortante congregitur, *Auson. Perioch.* 3.

Dehortor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To dehort, dissuade, or advise to the contrary.* § *Dehortatus est me, ne illam tibi darem, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 17. § *Dehortari ab aliquâ re, Ad Herenn.* 3, 3.

Dējectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A throwing down.* (2) *Also a stool, a going to stool, or a making of*

water. (1) *Vim dejectionemque facere, Cic. pro Cæcin.* 20. (2) *Dejectionibus laborare, Cels. in præf.* Omnis dejectionilippienti prodest, *Id.* 2, 8.

Dējecto, āre. freq. [*ex de & jacto*] *To cast down often.* Coquenti vasa cuncta dejectat, *Gell.* 20, 9. *vid. Stat. Theb.* 4, 381.

¶ Dējector, ōris. m. *He that casts down,* *Fragm. Poët.*

Dējectus, a, um. part. [*à dejicio*] (1) *Cast down.* (2) *Fallen down, shed.* (3) *Slain, killed.* (4) *Setting, low, declining, as the moon.* (5) *Debased by the loss of, dejected.* (6) *Disseized.* (1) Super juvenum stabat dejectum leo, *Phædr.* 2, 1, 1. ¶ *Met. Spe dejectus, Disappointed.* *Cæs. B. G.* 1. (2) Lumina dejectis turpia lacrymis, *Prop.* 1, 18, 16. (3) Nep. Thrasylb. 3. & *Liv.* 1, 46. (4) = *Equitatus dejectis, & inferioribus locis, constiterat, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 46. § *Luna nunc in aquilonem elata, nunc in austros dejecta, Plin.* 2, 9. (5) *Quis te casus dejectam conjugem tanto Excipit?* *Virg. Æn.* 3, 317. (6) *Dejectus præturâ, Cic. pro Mur.*

Dējectus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A throwing down, or a turning out of place.* (2) *A bending, or descent; as of a hill.* (3) *The embossment of a precious stone.* (4) *A felling, or cutting down; as of trees.* (1) *Armorum virumque dejectus, Sil. Ital.* 12, 189. *Dejectus magistratu, Liv.* 3, 35. *honore, Id.* 4, 44. (2) *Ex utrâque parte collis dejectus habebat, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 8. (3) § *Neque in dejectu gemmæ, aut in recessu renitente, Plin.* 37, 6. (4) *Angustias septas dejectu arborum invenere, Liv.* 9, 2.

Dējēro, āre. act. [*ex de & juro*] *To swear downright, or pointblank; to take a solemn oath.* Liqueat mihi dejerare, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 39. *Perfancitè dejerare, Id. Hecyr.* 5, 2, 5.

Dējiciens, tis. part. *Throwing down, casting out,* *Cels.* 2, 12.

Dējicio, ēre, jēc', jēctum. act. [*ex de & jacio*] (1) *To throw, or cast, down, or out of the way.* (2) *To put out of office, to disseize.* (3) *To remove, or put away.* (4) *To go to stool.* (1) *Julsine columnis dejicere operas aranearum?* *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 4, 9. § *Dejicere se à superiore parte ædium, Nep. Dion.* 4. aliquem equo, *Liv.* 4, 19. (2) § *Si me ædilitate dejicisset, Cic. in Verr.* 1, 8. § *De possessione fundi dejicere aliquem, Id.* (3) *Cujus à me cervice jugum servile deiecerant, Cic. Phil.* 1, 2. *Dejicere metum, Id. in Verr.* 5, 49. (4) *Qui dejicere volet, cibus vniſque, quæ hoc præstant, utatur, Cels.* 1, 3.

Dējicior, i, ectus. pass. *To be cast down, &c.* ¶ *Dejici de gradu, To be degraded, or turned out of his place, Cic. Att.* 16, 15. *Met. To be forced from his resolution, Id.* *Dejici de spe, To be put out of all hope, Cæs. B. G.* 1.

Dein', adv. ordinis, *Afterwards, hereafter, moreover, furthermore,* *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 52.

Deinceps, adv. ordinis. (1) *Successively, in order, one after another.* (2) *Besides, or moreover; furthermore.* (3) *Henceforth, henceforward, hereafter.* (4) *Again.* (1) Tres fratres, quos video deinceps Tribunos plebis per triennium fore, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 17. (2) *Liv.* 1, 1. (3) *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 3. (4) § *Cavendum est, ne id quod semel diximus, deinceps dicamus, Ad. Herenn.* 1, 9.

Deinde, adv. ordinis. [*ex de & inde*] (1) *From thence, from that place.* (2) *And then, next after that, afterwards.* (3) *Also hereafter, henceforward.* (1) *In balneis delituerunt, deinde profuerunt, Cic. pro Cæl.* 26. (2) *An ego tibi obviam non prodirem? primum App. Claudio, deinde imperatori, deinde more majorum, deinde (quod caput est) amico? Id. Fam.* 3, 7. (3) *Quas ad te deinde literas mitteremus, Id. ad Q. frat.*

¶ Deinsuper, adv. *From above, Non.* 12, 48. *ex Sall.*

Deintegrò, adv. *Anew, again, afresh, Cic. § sed rect. divisè, de integro.*

¶ Deipārus, a, um. adj. *That beareth, or bringeth forth, God.* ¶ *Deipara Virgo, The blessed virgin, our Saviour's mother, Eccl.*

* ¶ Deitas, ātis. f. *The godhead, or deity.* Cujus originis ætatisque sit, docet Augustinus de Civ. Dei, 71. † *Divinitas, Cic. numen, Id.*

* || Dējūgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An unyokeing*, Litt. ex Col.

* || Dējūgātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that unyokes*, Litt. ex Col.

* Dējūgis, e. adj. *Unyoked*. Urbis dejugis, Tac. Hist. 5, 8, 2. Vertice nunc summo properant, nunc de iuge dorso, Aufon. Mosell. 164.

† Dējūgo, āre. act. [ex de & jugo, as.] *To unyoke, to disjoin, to dis sever*, Non. 2, 256, ex Pacuv.

* || Dējūgus, a, um. adj. *Unyoked*, Litt. ex Stat.

* Dējunctus, a, um. part. *Disjoined, severed*, put asunder, Cic. de Univ. 5.

* Dējungo, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex de & jungo] *To unjoin, to sever, to part, or put asunder*, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 75.

|| Dējūrium, i. n. *A great and solemn oath*. De iure vinctum esse, Gell. 7, 18.

Dējūro, āre. act. *To swear deeply, to take his oath on it*, Plaut. Caf. 3, 5, 36. & Gell. 11, 6.

Dējūvo, āre. act. i. e. non juvo. *Notto help, to leave one to himself*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 63. & Nescio an alibi occ.

Dēlābor, i, psus. dep. i. e. deorsum labor. (1) *To slip, slide, or fall, down*. (2) *To fall to decay*. (3) Met. *To fall into*. (4) *To descend as in speaking, or writing*. (1) § Summo delabor olympo, Ov. Met. 1, 212. Ex utraque tecti parte aqua delabitur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 46. (2) Rem familiarem delabi finere flagitiosissimum est, Id. Offic. 2, 18. (3) Delabi in vitium, Id. de Or. 2, 60. (4) Ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Id. de Amic. 21. & Aut à minoribus ad majora ascendimus, aut à majoribus ad minora delabimur, Id. in Partit. 4.

* Dēlācero, āre. act. [ex de & lacero] *To tear, or rend, in pieces*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14.

* Dēlacrymātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weeping, or crying*, Plin. 20, 5.

* Dēlacrymo, āre. neut. [ex de & lachrymo] *To weep, or bleed, as a wine doth*, Col. 4, 9.

† Delactatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weaning*, Lex. ex Car.

† Delactatus, a, um. part. *Weaned, or nursed*, Lex. ex Varr. † Lacte depulsus.

|| Delacto, āre. act. *To wean*, Cels. ap. Litt. † Lacte depello.

Dēlāvo, āre. act. *To smooth, or plain*, Col. de Arb. 6.

Dēlambo, ēre. act. *To lick gently all over*. Molliaque ejecta delambit vellera lingua, Stat. Theb. 2, 681.

Dēlamentor, āri, ātus sum. dep. cum acc. *To bewail, to lament*. Natam delamentatur ademptam, Ov. Met. 11, 331.

|| Dēlānio, āre. act. *To cut, or tear, in pieces*, Litt. unde non dicit. † Dilanio.

Dēlāpido, āre. act. (1) *To pick out the stones and rid the ground of them*. (2) || Also *to pave, or lay, a floor with stones*. (1) Cato 46. (2) Fest.

Dēlāpus, a, um. part. [à delabo] *Sliden, flpt, fallen*. § De caelo delapsus, Cic. pro L. Man. 14. § De caelo in provinciam, Id. ad Q. fr. 1, 1. In scrobes delapsi transfodiebantur, Caf. B. G. 7, 82.

|| Dēlāfābilis, e. adj. *Wearyable*. Nec delassabile pectus, Manil. 4, 242.

Dēlāfātus, a, um. part. *Wearyed, tired out*. Delassatus labore, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 22. Delassa quasi per certos annos, Manil. 4, 817.

Dēlāfio, āre. act. [ex de & lasso] *To weary, or tire, out*. Loquacem Delassare valent Fabium, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 14. Delassēt omnes fabulas poetarum, Mart. 10, 5, 17.

Dēlāffor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wearyed*, Vid. Delassatus.

* Dēlātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à deferō] (1) *An information*. (2) *A secret, or publick, accusation; an impeachment*. (1) Crebris apud Neronem delationibus, Tac. Hist. 4, 41, 2. (2) Contendit ne hac delatio mhi detur, Cic. in Verr. 1.

* Dēlātor, ōris. m. verb. *An informer, a secret accuser, a pick-thank, a tell-tale*. Princeps, qui delatores non castigat, irritat, Suet. Domit. 9 extr.

* || Dēlātōrius, a, um. adj. *Accusatory, ensnaring*. Delatoria curiositas, Ulp.

* || Dēlātūra, æ. f. *An accusation*, Bibl. † Delatio.

* Dēlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to tell of, or accuse*, Liv. 40, 39. Cum M. Cato denunciaret delaturum se nomen ejus, simul ac primum exercitum dimississet, Suet. Jul. Caf. 30.

* Dēlātus, a, um. part. [à deferor] (1) *Arrived, brought, carryed*. (2) *Conferred*. (3) *Allo accused, or complained of*. (1) Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, Virg. Æn. 3, 219. Carthaginem delatum, Nepos Hannib. 3. (2) Delato consul sublimis honore, Sil. Ital. (3) Cum venefici nomen esset delatum, Cic. de Inv. 2.

* † Dēlāvo, āre. act. [ex de & lavo] *To wash away*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 21. ubi al. elavo.

Dēlēbilis, e. adj. *That may be blotted, or erased*. Nullis debilis annis, Mart. 7, 83.

Dēlēctābilis, e. adj. || or, comp. *Delectable, pleasant, delightful, savoury*. Infusum delectabilis cibo venenum, Tac. Ann. 12, 67, 1. Doctrina delectabilis, Gell. 1, 4. = Delectabilior, jucundior, Apul. Flor. p. 808. edit. Delph. † Delectationem afferens, Cic.

|| Dēlēctābilitas, adv. *Delightfully, daintily*, Gell. 13, 24 & 15, 21. † Jucundē.

Dēlēctamentum, i. n. (1) *A delight, a pastime*. (2) *A sport, a laughing stock*. (1) Delectamenta pene puerorum, Cic. in Pison. 15. (2) = Qui me sibi pro ridiculo ac delectamento putat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 79.

Dēlēctandus, a, um. part. *To be delighted, or pleased*, Cic.

Dēlēctatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Delectation, pleasure, delight*. = Mira quædam in cognoscendo suavitatis & delectatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 43. = voluptas, Id.

|| Dēlēctio, ōnis. f. verb. *Choice upon judgment*, Agric. † Delectus.

Dēlēcto, āre. act. [ex de & lacto] (1) *To allure, or draw*. (2) *To delight, to please*. (1) Ubi sementem facturus eris, ibi ovis delectato, Cato 30. (2) Libris me delecto, Cic. Attic. 2, 6.

Dēlēctor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be delighted, pleased, &c.* = Duci ac delectari re aliquâ, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 3.

Dēlēctus, a, um. part. [à deligor] *Chosen, made choice of*. Delecta juvenus, Cic. de L. Agr. 17. manus, Nep. Mil. 1.

Dēlēctus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *An election, a choice, or a picking out*. (2) *A detachment, or levy*. (3) *A difference*. (1) Verborum delectum originem esse eloquentiæ dixit Cæsar, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 72. (2) Legio confecta ex delectu provincie, Caf. B. G. 8, 54. (3) Habere delectum civis & peregrini, Cic. Off. 1, 41. = Omnium rerum delectum atque discer men sustulit pecunia, Id. in Verr. 2, 50. § Delectum agere, Suet. V. 15. habere, Caf. B. C. 1, 11. conficere, Id. B. G. 6, 1. instituire, Id. B. C. 16. Delectibus exercitum supplere, Tac. Ann. 4, 4, 3.

Dēlēgandus, a, um. part. *To be delegated*. Canines Batavosque minoribus ducibus delegandos, Tac. H. 4, 85, 5.

Dēlēgans, tis. part. *Delegating, chargeing*. Quo delegante, curam ordinandæ bibliothecæ in Octaviæ porticu suscepit, Suet. Ill. Gram. 21.

Dēlēgatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A sending away, a giving in charge, or a putting in commission*. (2) *Also the assignment of a debt over to another*. (1) Perdere malo delegationem in mancipis, annuâ die, Cic. Att. 12, 3. (2) Delegatione & verbis perfecta solutio est, Sen. de Benef. 6, 5.

Dēlēgātus, a, um. part. (1) *Sent away, banished*. (2) *Appointed, assigned, ordered*. (3) *Consecrated*. (1) Exilio delegato contentus, Sen. de Clem. 1. (2) Ut delegato mihi officio vacarem, Plin. 10, 20. (3) Fest. & Liv. 10, 27.

Dēlēgātus, i. m. *A delegate, a commissioner, a referee*, JCC.

Dēlēgo, āre. act. (1) || *To send away*. (2) *To send on an embassy*. (3) *To assign*. (4) *To attribute, to impute, to refer*. (5) *To commit, or entrust; to give charge of*. (6) || *To draw a bill upon*. (1) Oves delegato, Cato 30. ubi tamen al. delectato (2) Decernunt, ut duodecim delega-

rentur, Liv. (3) Servari Consul decus ad servum delegat, Id. 21, 47. Studiosus Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus, C. Nep. Cat. 3. (4) Causam peccati mortis delegari, Hirt. ap. Caf. B. G. 8, 22. (5) Delegavi amico locupletiori, Cic. pro Domo 7. (6) Ap. JCC. Vid. Delegatio, No. 2.

Dēlēgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be sent as ambassador*, Liv. *to be imputed*, Hirt. &c. Vid. Delego.

Dēlendus, a, um. part. *To be blotted out, or erased*. Omnem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiternâ delendam censui, Cic. Philipp. 1, 1. Cato inexpressibili odio delendam esse Carthaginem pronuntiabat, Flor. 2, 15.

* Dēlēnificus, a, um. adj. *Smooth and gentle*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 37. & Rarò occ.

|| Dēlēnimen, inis. n. *A mitigation, or lenitive*, Lex. ex Cels.

Dēlēnimentum, i. n. *A medicine to make one loose, a charm*. Vid. Delinimentum.

Dēlēnio vel Dēlīnio, īre, īvi, itum. act. (1) *To mitigate*. (2) *To ease*. (3) *To smooth one up, to cajole*. (4) *To put one out of his wits, to mope one*. (1) Plebem delinere, Cic. pro Mil. 35. (2) Dolentem nec purpurarum Delenit usus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 43. (3) Vah! delinire apparas, Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 28. (4) Tu me delenis, Id. Cist. 2, 1, 41. & vid. locum.

Dēlēnior, vel Dēlīnior, īri. pass. (1) *To be mitigated, asswaged, or pacified*. (2) *To be prevailed upon, to be drawn away, to be ensnared*. (1) Verbis deliniri commodis, Plaut. Stich. Arg. 4. (2) = Pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa ætas capi, ac deleniri posset, Cic. pro Cluent. 5.

Dēlēnītūrus, a, um. part. *About to mitigate*. Longum delenitura laborem Intervalla damus, Aufon. Edyll. 4, 9.

Dēlēnītus, a, um. part. (1) *Charmed, delighted*. (2) *Moped*. (1) Genus hominum disertorum oratione delenitum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 9. (2) Delenitus sum ita, ut me, qui sim, nesciam, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 214.

Dēleo, ēre, ēvi, etum. act. [ex de & leo pro lino] (1) *To blot out, to deface*. (2) Met. *To raise, to destroy*. (3) *To abolish*. (4) *To kill, or murder*. (5) *To vanquish, discomfit, and rout*. (1) Epistolam lacrymis propè delevi, Cic. Fam. 14, 3. (2) Jupiter urbes delevit, Id. pro Rosc. 45. (3) Leges unâ rogatione delevit, Id. pro Sest. 26. (4) = Tu cruore & flammâ omnia delere vis, Id. ad Brut. 1, 8. (5) Delere exercitum & imperatorem, Caf. = Extinguo, perimo, Cic. & Servo, Id.

Dēleor, ēri, tus. pass. *To be blotted out, raised, destroyed*, Cic. Vid. Deleo.

* || Dēlēterius, a, um. adj. [δολιχόχρηστος, Gr. à δολῆσθαι, lædo] *Mischievous, poisonous, deadly*, Med. † Lethalis, venenosus.

† Dēlētis, e. adj. *That may blot, or wipe, out*. || Spongia deletilis, *A sponge to wipe out scores*, Varr. ap. Non.

† Dēlētio, ōnis. f. verb. *A raising out, or a destroying*, Non. 2, 217. ex Lucil. & Rarò occ. † Abolitio.

|| Dēlētiūrus, a, um. adj. *That may be blotted out*. || Charta deletitia, *Such paper as our table-books are made of, wherein one may write and blot out again*, Ulp. = Palimpsestus, Cic. Fam. 7, 18.

† Dēlētor, ōris. m. verb. *A destroyer*. Scelerum deletor, Accus. Vid. Deletrix.

Dēlētrix, icis. f. *A she destroyer*. Deletrix imperii, Cic. de Arusp. Resp. 23.

Dēlētus, a, um. part. *Blotted out, defaced, destroyed*. Plures deiet sunt homines hominum impetu, Cic. Offic. 2, 5. Quum jam in mari esset delecta Carthago, Flor. 2, 2.

* Dēlēbāmentum, i. n. [ex de & libo] *A sacrifice, a drink-offering*, Val. Max. 2, 8. & D. fid. ap. Litt.

* Dēlēbans, tis. *Tasting lightly of*. Delibante tantummodo eo summarum acervos, neque ex quoquam plus deario auferente, Suet. Aug. 57.

* || Dēlēbatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An essay, or taste*, Litt. ex Flor. sed q. *A chargeing an estate with a legacy*, Ap. JCC.

* || Dēlē-

* || *Delibator*, ōris. m. verb. *A taster, or carver*, Litt. ex Liv. *sed q. A charger of a legacy upon an estate*, Ap. JCC.

|| *Delibatorium*, i. n. *A place fit for sacrifice*, Plin. 16, 40. *sed al. leg. Diribitorium. Vocab. dubium.*

* *Delibatus*, a, um. part. (1) *Gently touched*. (2) *Picked, chosen, taken out of*. (3) *Defiled*. (1) Suet. in Aug. 94. (2) *Flos delibatus populi*, Cethegus dictus est ab Ennio, Cic. Orat. 15. (3) *Leve damnum delibata honestatis*, Gell. 1, 3. || *Puer delibatus*, ap. Plaut. in obs. sign. *Moff.* 4, 2, 32.

Deliberabundus, a, um. adj. *Deliberateing, or considering, of*. *Deliberabundi capita conferunt*, Liv. 2, 45; v. 1, 54.

Deliberandus, a, um. *To be deliberated, debated, or considered*. = *Diu deliberandum & concoquendum est, utrum, &c.* Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 15.

Deliberans, tis. part. *Deliberateing*. *Servis de statu reipublicae deliberantibus*, Just. 18, 3.

|| *Deliberatē*, unde *Deliberatiūs*, *more deliberatēly*, Gell. 1, 13.

Deliberatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) || *A deliberation, a debate, or consideration*. (2) *The deliberative kind in rhetoric*. (1) = *Consultatio*, Cic. Off. 3, 12. (2) *In deliberatione spectantur principia, vel non longa, vel saepe nulla*, Id. Orat. Partit. 13.

Deliberativus, a, um. adj. *Deliberative*. || *Deliberativum genus orationis*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 5. || *Causa deliberativa, pertaining to deliberation*, Ibid.

Deliberator, ōris. m. verb. *An adviser, or considerer*, Cic. pro Sest. 34.

Deliberatur, imperf. *It is deliberated*. *Deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 15. || *Deliberatum est, they consult, or advise*, Cic.

Deliberaturus, a, um. part. *About to deliberate*. *Deliberaturi quid potissimum à rege peterent*, Curt. 5, 18. *Conf. Liv.* 32, 34. & 38, 53.

Deliberatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Consulted of, done with advice, deliberate*. (2) *Resolved upon*. (1) *Re deliberata*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 9. & B. C. 1, 10. (2) = *Statutum cum animo & deliberatum*, Cic. in Verr. 3, 41. *Certum est, deliberatumque dicere*, Id. pro Rosc. 11. *Nec illi quicquam deliberatius fuit, quam, &c.* Id. Fam. 5, 2.

Delibero, āre. act. [qu. à de & libero] (1) *To deliberate, to advise, or take advice; to debate, to consider, or think upon; to bandy, or toss, a thing in one's mind*. (2) *Also to resolve*. (1) || *Deliberandum diu, quod semel statuendum*, Publ. Syr. (2) *Mihi deliberatum & constitutum est*, Cic. de L. Agrar. 1, 8.

* *Delibo*, āre. act. [ex de, & libo] (1) *To taste, touch lightly, or take a smack of a thing*. (2) *Met. To have the first essay of a thing*. (3) *To pick out, or cull, cum acc.* (4) *To bruise, or hurt*. (5) *To take a portion of, to diminish*. (6) *To disdain*. (1) || *Contentus delibasse cibos*, Claud. B. Get. 351. (2) *Delibare honores*, Liv. 5, 12. (3) = *Flosculos delibare, & carpere*, Cic. pro Sest. 36. *arbores*, Col. 2, 2. (4) *Ne cursantes inter se teneri delibent aliquid membrorum*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2. (5) || *Nonne de sua gloria delibari putent?* Cic. de Inv. 2, 39. (6) || *Quod sit in praesentia de honestate delibatum, virtute aliquando & industria recuperetur*, Id. de Inv. 2, cap. pen. ult.

* *Delibor*, āri. ātus. pass. (1) *To be tasted of, to be picked out*. (2) || *Met. To be weakened, or discouraged*. (1) *Vid. Delibo*. (2) *Ne animi militum delibarentur*, Nep. in Dat. 6. *ubi al. debilitarentur*, *Vid. Delibo*, n. 5.

Delibrandus, a, um. part. *To be peeled off*, Col. 4, 24.

|| *Delibratio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A taking the bark off, a peeling*, Lex. ex Col.

|| *Delibrator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that peels off bark, or be that openeth any matter*, R. ex Aug.

Delibratus, a, um. part. *Having the bark taken off, peeled*, Col. 12, 56.

Delibo, āre. act. [ex de & liber, à e. cortex] *To peel, or pull, off the bark*, Col. 5, 6, & 4, 24.

|| *Delibro*, āre. act. [à libra] *To weigh out*, Gell. 15, 8. *sed al. leg. Delibari*.

|| *Delibuo*, ēre. act. *To anoint, to besmear*, Solin. inust. *sed hinc*

Delibutus, a, um. part. (1) *Anointed, besmeared*. (2) *Daubed over*. (3) || *Met. Stained, defiled*. (1) *Composito & delibuto capillo*, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 46. *Cæno delibuta meretrix*, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2. 56. *Delibutus gaudio*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 16. (2) *Rubricâ delibuta imago*, Ad Herenn. 3, 22. (3) *Uxor perjura & sacrilegiis delibuta*, Sall. in Cic. sub princ.

Delicâre, adv. iūs. comp. *Delicately, deliciously*. = *Delicatē & molliter vivere*, Cic. Off. 1, 30. *Delicatiūs*, Sen. de Irâ. 3, 9.

|| *Delicâtulus*, a, um. adj. *Somewhat dainty, or delicate*, Lex. ex Apul. || *Delicatio*.

Delicatus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [à deliciū. q. d. deliciis additus] (1) *Delicate, fine, dainty*. (2) *Wanton, effeminate*. (3) *Skitsish, coy*. (4) *Squeamish, nice*. (1) *Delicatum convivium*, Cic. Attic. 2, 14. *Delicatiores cibus*, Plin. 17, 24. (2) *Molles & delicatæ voluptates*, Cic. N. D. 1, 40. (3) *Tenello delicatiores hædo*, Catull. 18, 15. (4) *Delicatisimum fastidium*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 2.

† *Delicia*, æ. f. [à deliciendo, unde in plu. deliciæ] *A delight, a darling, a mistress*, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 29. *vid. & Gell.* 19, 8. || *Deliciæ*, deliciū.

Deliciæ, ārum. pl. f. [à delicio, quod ex de & lacio] (1) *Delights, pleasures, pastimes, toys, phantasies*. (2) *Wantonness, dalliance*. (3) *Nice-ness, squeamishness*. (4) *Jokes, banter*. (5) *Peevishness, forwardness*. (6) *Also a darling, a sweetheart*. (7) *A minion; a pet, prattling, little, rogue*. (8) *A delight, that which delights*. (1) *Cogitatio suppellectilis ad delicias*, Cic. Parad. 1, 3. (2) *Inficere animum deliciis*, Id. In deliciis disperdidit rem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 53. *Infantiam statim deliciis solvimus*, Quint. 1, 11. (3) *Uſque ad delicias votorum*, Juv. 10, 191. (4) *Enimvero, here, facis delicias*, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 68. (5) *Ecce autem aliæ deliciæ equitum*, Cic. (6) *Passer deliciæ meæ puellæ*, Catull. 3, 4. = *Rufus mel, ac deliciæ tuæ*, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. (7) *Mercatus Phariâ de puppe loquaces Delicias*, Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 67. (8) *Deliciæ digamma*, Cic. Att. 9, 9. *sc. Formianum, quod incipiat ab istâ literâ, sed al. aliter leg.*

|| *Deliciâris*, e. adj. *Commodious*. || *Tegulæ deliciares*, *Gutter tiles for the conveyance of rain-water*, Fest. || *Imbrices*.

|| *Delicias*, ei. f. *A delight*, Apul. || *Deliciæ*.

|| *Delicio*, ēre. act. [ex de, & lacio] *To cajole, to wheedle*, Non. ex Titinn. || *Illicio*.

Deliciolæ, ārum. f. pl. Dim. *My little delight*, Vox in Blandit. *Tulliola, deliciolæ nostræ, tuum munusculum flagitat*, Cic. Att. 1, 8.

Deliciolum, i. n. dim. [à deliciū] *A little delight, a little darling, a petit minion*. *Populus etiam deliciolum meum factus est*, Sen. Ep. 12.

Delicium, i. n. *A delight, or pleasure; a plaything*. *Stellæ deliciū mei columba*, Mart. 1, 8. *Sed usatius Deliciæ*.

Delictum, i. n. [à delinquo] (1) *A fault, an offence, a failure in duty, a misdeed*. (2) *A sin*. (1) *Quod delictum est majus est, eò pœna tardior*, Cic. pro Cæcin. 3. || *Correctio, q. v.* (2) *Delicta majorum lues*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1.

Delicus porcus. [ex de, & lac] *A weaned pig*, Varr. R. 2, 4.

Deligandus, a, um. part. *To be bound, or tied up*, Cels. 2, 10.

|| *Deligatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding up*, Lex. ex Apul. || *Colligatio*.

Deligatus, a, um. part. *Bound up, or tied*. *Navicula deligata ad ripam*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 53. *Deligata in linteolo grana*, Plin. 22, 25.

Deligendus, a, um. part. *To be bound, or chosen*. *Duobus locis deligendæ*, Cels. 5, 26. *Hic quoque in conditionibus deligendis ponendus est calculus*, Plin. Epist. 1, 15.

* *Deligens*, tis. part. *Chooseing*. *Nec in bello judicium deligentium fessellit*, Just. 1, 15.

Deligo, āre. act. *To bind up, to tie, or make*

fast. || *Deligare ad palum*, Cic. in Verr. 5. || *apud mensam*, Plaut. Menæch. 1, 1, 13. || *naves ad terram*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 39. *vulnus*, Quint. 2, 17.

* *Deligo*, ēre, ēgi, eſum. act. [ex de, & lego, is.] (1) *To choose, pick out, cull, or make choice of*. (2) *To separate, or alienate*. (3) *To gather, to pick*. (1) *P. R. deligit magistratus, quasi reipub. villicos*, Cic. pro Planc. 25. (2) *Me ex ædibus deligit hujus mater*, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 42. (3) *Deligere ungues rosam*, Ov. Ep. 4, 30.

Deligor, i. lectus. pass. *To be chosen*. *Duces ii deliguntur*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 23.

Deligor, āri. pass. *To be bound, or fastened on*. *Pluribus locis deligari necesse est*, Cels. 4, 4.

|| *Delimatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A filing, or polishing*, Lex. ex Apul.

* *Delimatus*, a, um. part. *Scraped, or filed, off*, Plin. 24, 11. *Elimatus*, Cic.

Delimo, āre. act. inust. *To file, or shave, off*. *Elimo*, Cic. Att. 16, 7.

|| *Delineatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A delineation, the first draught of a picture*, Tert. || *Lineatio*.

|| *Delineator*, ōris. m. verb. *He who delineates, or draweth a picture*, Litt. ex Liv.

Delinendus, a, um. part. *To be rubbed, or daubed, over*. *Delinendus homo est gypso*, Cels. 3, 19.

Delineo, āre. act. [ex de & linea] *To delineate; to draw the out-lines, or sketch, of any thing; to make a rude draught, to chalk out*. *Apelles in pariete imaginem delineavit*, Plin. 35, 10.

|| *Delineor*, āri. ātus. pass. *To be delineated, or painted*, Veget.

Delingo, ēre, xi. act. (1) *To lick off*. (2) *To lick up*. (1) *Delingere sale*, Plaut. Curcul. 4, 4, 6. (2) *Cochleare plenum delingatur*, Cels. 3, 22.

Delingor, i. pass. *To be licked up, or off*. *Vid. Delingo*, n. 2.

Delinimentum, i. n. (1) *A mitigateing, or swaging*. (2) *Also a love-potion, or powder; a charm*. (1) *Liv.* 4, 11. *Delinimenta vitæ*, Tac. Ann. 15, 63, 2. (2) *Confido tamen me non sic auribus duci, ut omnes aculeo judicii mei illarum delinimentis refringantur*, Plin. Epist. 3, 15.

Delinio, ire, īvi, itum. act. [ex de & lenio] *To touch, or rub, softly*. *Met. To appease, or allure, with fair words; to cajole one, to speak one fair, to charm one*. *Delinire animos prædâ*, Liv. 1, 57. *Vid. Delenio*.

Delinior, īri, itus. pass. *To be mitigated*. = *His rebus animus capi & deliniri potest*, Cic. pro Cluent. 5.

|| *Delinutio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A mitigateing, a cajoleing*. *Delinutio multitudinis*, Cic. Off. 2, 16, *ubi al. Delectatio*. || *Dubia itaque auctorit. cum non alibi appareat*.

Delinitor, ōris. m. verb. *A cajoler, or wheedler; a speaker fair; a flatterer, or soother*. *Judicis delinitur debet esse orator*, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 70.

Delinitus, a, um. part. *Touched gently, allured, won over, cajoled*, Cic. *Also bewitched, moped*, Plaut. *vid. Auct. in Delenitus*.

|| *Delino*, ēre, īni, ēvi, & īvi, itum. act. *To blot, or blur; to slubber, or deface*. || *Vix leg. sed hinc delitus*, Cic. ap. Prisc. 1, 9.

Delinquitur, imperf. *A fault is committed*. || *Si quid delinquitur, If any fault be*, Cic. Off. 1, 41.

Delinquo, ēre, liqui, ctum. neut. (1) *To omit, to fail in his duty*. (2) *To offend, to do wrong, particularly to women*. (1) || *Necesse est eum qui velit peccare, aliquando primum delinquere*, Cic. (2) || *In ancillâ si quis delinquere possit*, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 9. || *delinquere aliquid in aliquâ re*, Cic. erga aliquem, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 9. = *Pecco*, Cic. || *Delinquit pro deest, ap. vet.*

Delinquer, i. ictus. pass. *To be omitted, or left undone*. *Magis in aliis, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquitur*, Cic. Off. 1, 41.

|| *Deliquâmen*, īnis. n. *The dripping from meat, gravy*, Lex. ex Cels.

|| *Deliquatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A melting*, Lex. ex Cels.

|| *Deliquatus*, a, um. part. *Molten*. *Fragm. Poët.*

Deliqueo,

Deliqueo, ēre, cui. neut. *To melt, to run down, or to grow clear*, Ov. Met. 4, 252. Hinc **Deliquesco**, ēre, cui. incept. *To melt down, to be dissolved, to wax soft, or moist*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. Col. 12, 41. Ov. Met. 4, 253.

Deliquæ, arum. pl. f. *Gutters into which the house-eaves drop*, Vitruv. 6, 3.

|| **Deliquium**, i. n. [*à deliquo, as,*] *A draining, a decanting, or a fining down of liquors*, Cael.

Deliquium, i. n. [*à delinquo sue antiqu. deliquo, i. e. deficio*] *Lack, defect, want, loss*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 93. *ubi tamen volunt aliqui deliquio, in refecto potius accipi.* || **Deliquium animi**, *A fainting, or swooning*, Ap. Med. **Deliquium solis**, *An eclipse of the sun*, Plin. 2, 12.

Deliquo, āre. act. (1) *To drain out water, to decant.* (2) *Also to strain, to clear, or clarify, liquors.* (1) Col. 12, 39. (2) Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Deliquor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be fined down, to be strained*, Varr. L. L. 6, 5. *Quæ ex vino & teruntur, & in ipso usu deliquantur*, Cels. 5, 20, 5.

† **Deliquus**, a, um. adj. *pro reliquus, Wanting.* *Quando nil tibi domi deliquum est*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 23. || *Rarè occ.*

|| **Delirābundus**, a, um. *Dolish, or doating; apt to doat*, Hier. † **Deliranti** similis.

Delirāmentum, i. n. (1) || *A balk in ploughing.* (2) Met. *A doating, or foolish, idle, story.* (1) *Propriæ significationis exemplum desid.* (2) Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 64.

Delirans, tis. part. *Doating.* || Non philosophorum judicia, sed delirantium somnia, Cic. N. D. 1, 16.

Deliratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A going crooked, and a making of a balk in earing.* (2) Met. *Doating, folly, madness.* (1) Plin. 18, 20. (2) *Ista stultitia, quæ deliratio dicta est, senum levium est, non omnium*, Cic. de Senect. 11.

Delirium, i. n. *Doatage, or a being out of one's wits.* *Aliquando ex metu delirium nascitur*, Cels. 3, 18, & 2, 4.

Deliro, āre. neut. [*ex de & liro, Met. à bobus sumpta, qu. extra liram rationis evagari*] (1) *Properly to make a balk in earing of land.* (2) Met. *To doat, or rave; to talk, or act, idly.* (1) *Delirare aquam fulco derivare, quod lira sit inter duos sulcos media*, Fest. vid. & Non. 1, 62. & Plin. 18, 20. || *Malunt tamen al. à λῆγοι, nugæ. quam vocem*, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 1, 9. *Latine vertit lera.* (2) *Deliramus interdum senes*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 11. *Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 14.

Delirus, a, um. adj. [*ex de & lira agricolarum, quasi lira decedit, sed vid. al. Etym. in Deliro, āre.*] *Doating, silly.* *Delirus senex*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 18. *Annus delira*, Id. de Div. 68. = **Demens**, mente captus, Id. || **Delirior**, Lat. 3, 18.

Delitens, tis. part. *Lurking, skulking*, Plin. 35, 1.

Delitescens, tis. *Lurking.* *Modò in Campaniæ secessu delitescens*, Suet. Tib. 5.

Deliteo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex de & lateo*] *To be hid*, Plin. 35, 1. || *vix alibi, pro quo freq.*

Delitesco, ēre. incept. *To lie hid, to skulk, to lurk, to shelter.* *Bestiæ in cubilibus delitescunt*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. *Nec querar in plumis delituisse Jovem*, Ov. Ep. 8, 68. || *In balneis delituerunt, deinde profuerunt*, Cic. pro Cael. 26. *Delitescere sub umbrâ alicujus*, Liv. 4, 42. *in auctoritate alicujus*, Cic. Ac. 45.

Delitigo, āre. neut. [*à de intensiva particula, & litigo*] *To brabble, to brawl, or chide, greatly.* *Iratus Chremes tumido delitigat ore*, Hor. A Pœt. 94. || *Rarè occ.*

Delitus, a, um. part. [*à delinor*] (1) *Besmeared, or anointed.* (2) [*à deleor*] *Blotted, defaced, slubbed.* (1) *Ex quâ tantum testorium vetus delitum sit, & novum inductum*, Cic. Verr. 1, 55. (2) Id. ap. Diom.

Delphin, īnis; & **Delphīnus**, i. m. (1) *A dolphin.* (2) *Also a star, or constellation, so called.* (3) *A kind of vessel curiously wrought in the form of a dolphin.* (1) *Inter delphinus Arion*, Virg.

Ecl. 8, 56. (2) Varr. R. R. 2, 5. (3) Plin. 33, 11.

* **Delitōton**, i. n. *A constellation of stars like the letter Δ, Cic. in Arat.*

Delubrum, i. n. [*De etym. parum constat nisi fortè à deluendo*] *A church, or chapel; a place consecrated to some god; also a shrine, or place, where some image, or idol stood; an altar; properly a place before the chapel, or near the altar, where they washed before they entered the church, or performed sacrifice.* *Vidimus ejus aras delubraque in Græciâ*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19. || *Delubra Musarum colere, To devote himself to his studies*, Id. pro Arch. 11.

† **Deluctio**, āre. act. *To wrestle. Met. To struggle.* *Quibus æumnis deluctavi?* Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 20. † *pro*

† **Deluctor**, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To wrestle, to struggle, or strive and fight.* *Cum Antæo deluctari mavelim*, Plaut. Perf. 1, 1, 4.

Deludifico, āre. act. *To flout, to mock, to make a fool of.* *Deludificavit me homo*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 59.

Deludifico, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To mock, to impose upon.* *Deludificatus est me hodie in perpetuum modum*, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 41. || *al. verò leg. te ludificatus.*

Deludium, i. n. *A giving over play*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 47. *Salmas. Al. diludia, ut translatio sit à gladiatoribus, quibus intra dies pugnae destinati spatium se apparandi dabatur.*

Deludo, ēre, si, sum. act. (1) *To delude, to beguile, to cheat, to deceive.* (2) *To frustrate, or disappoint.* (3) *Also to give over play.* (1) *Dolis aliquem deludere*, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 4. (2) *Terra prius falso partu deludet arantes*, Prop. 2, 15, 31. (3) *Gladiatores cum deluserint*, Varr. *Quæ quidem significatio prima videtur.*

Deludor, i, sus. pass. *To be deluded, deceived, abused*, Cic. in Rull. 2. & Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 5.

|| **Delumbatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A breaking, or beating, about the loins*, Litt. ex Cels.

|| **Delumbator**, ōris. m. *He that breaketh, or bruises, the loins*, Litt. ex Cels.

Delumbatus, a, um. part. (1) *Hiped, or hip shot.* (2) *Wanting sinews, weak, feeble.* (1) Plin. 28, 4. (2) *Delumbatæ sententiæ*, Cic. in Orat. 69. *Curva lacunaria ad circum delumbata*, Vitruv. 6, 5.

Delumbis, e. adj. (1) *Weak, feeble; q. d. broken backed.* (2) *Met. Also soft, wanton.* (1) *Delumbem se simulans*, Plin. H. 10, 51. (2) *Summâ delumbe salivâ Hoc natat in labiis*, Perf. 1, 104.

Delumbo, āre. act. *i. e. lumbos frango.* (1) *To break one's back; to weaken, or enfeeble; to hipshot a beast.* (2) *Met. To mutilate, to make imperfect.* (1) Plin. 28, 4. (3) *Cic. in Orat. 69.*

* **Deluo**, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex de, & luo. i. e. lavo*] (1) *To wash clean, or rinse.* (2) *To wash off, or blot out.* (3) || *To pay.* (1) *Laferpitium aceto deluito*, Cato R. R. 116. (2) *Lachrymæ literas deluebant*, Varr. vid. & Gell. 15, 2. (3) *A Græco διαλύειν, Fest.*

* **Deluor**, i. pass. *To be washed, or rinsed.* *Alvus aquâ mulsâ delui debet*, Cels. 4, 15.

|| **Delusio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A delusion, a cheat*, Arnob. † *Fraus, dolus.*

Delusus, a, um. part. *Deluded, beguiled, cheated, mocked.* *Cibo delusum guttur inanij*, Ov. Met. 8, 826. *Delusa fide faciarum sortium*, Val. Max. 1, 8, Ext. 8.

* **Delutamentum**, i. n. *A daubing*, Cato R. R. 128.

* || **Delutio**, ōnis. f. verb. [*à luo pro lavo*] *A washing clean*, Litt. ex Cels.

* **Deluto**, āre. act. [*ex de & lutum*] *To daub with clay, or loam; to lute, to lay with a ground floor*, Cato R. R. 128.

|| **Demædeo**, ēre, ui. neut. *To be wet, or moist*, Ov. Trist. 5, 4, 40. *ubi al. emaduisse.*

|| **Demædesco**, ēre. incept. *To grow wet, or moist*, Scribon. Larg. Compos. 18, 73.

|| **Demædus**, a, um. adj. *Wet, or moist, all over*, Litt. ex Stat.

* || **Demagogus**, i. m. [*δημαγωγός Gr. ex δῆμος populus, & ἄγω duco*] *A demagogue, or ring-leader of the rabble; a popular and factious orator*, Bud.

|| **Demandatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A commission, or a giving in charge*, Cod.

|| **Demandator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that puts in trust*, Dig.

Demandatus, a, um. part. *Committed, entrusted*, Suet. Tib. 6. & Calig. 41.

Demandō, āre. act. *To commit, or entrust; to give in charge.* *Caram eorum demandabat legatis*, Liv. 8, 36.

Demandor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be committed, to be ordered, or given in charge.* § *Plures pueri unius curæ demandabantur*, Liv. 5, 25.

Dēmāno, āre. neut. *To stream, or flow, along; as water doth*, Catull. 49, 10. *ubi al. dimanat.*

* **Dēmarchus**, i. m. [*ex δῆμος populus, & ἀρχός princeps*] *A ruler of the people, a burgher-master*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 7. Lat. *Tribunus plebis.*

|| **Dēmēmīni**. defect. *I forgot*, Mart. 2, 59. Sed lectio suspecta est.

Dēmendus, a, um. part. *To take, or be taken, away.* *Ad injuriam demendam se legatos in Græciam missuros*, Just. 34, 1. *Cupido ignominia demendæ*, Curt. 7, 8. *Demenda lachrimis mora est*, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 149. *ignominia*, Liv. 27, 14. *At verè paulum cibo demendum, adjiciendumque potioni*, Cels. 1, 3.

Dēmēns, tis. adj. or, comp. *fsimus, sup. [comp. ex de neg. & mens]* (1) *Mad, outrageous.* (2) *Hair-brained, simple, silly.* (3) *Ranting, roaring.* (1) *Siste dementem impetum*, Sen. Andr. 3, 1, 11. = *Plenus inconsideratissimæ ac dementissimæ temeritatis*, Cic. de Arusp. Resp. 27. (3) *Audiat Dementem strepitum Lycææ*, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 22. *Dementior tragico Oreste*, Cic. in Pison. 20.

Dēmēnsio legum, Auson. Epist. 5, 11. Vid. **Dimensio**.

Dēmēnsium, i. n. subst. *à part. demensus* *An allowance of meat, drink, or corn, given to servants, to serve them for a month's time, consisting of four bushels according to Donatus, but of five, according to Lipsius, whence the etymology may be from mensis.* *Unciatim vix de demensio suo compasit miser*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9.

Dēmēnsus, a, um. part. [*à demetior*] (1) *Measured out.* (2) *Met. Parcelled, detailed, proportioned.* (1) *Vos meministis quot Calendis petere demensum cibum*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 3. (2) *Argumentum vobis demensum dabo*, Id. Menæchm. prol. 14.

|| **Dēmētatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A making, or a being mad, or frantick*, Litt. ex Apul. † *Infania.*

|| **Dēmētator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh mad*, Litt. ex Cels.

Dēmēter. adv. *Mad'y, foolishly, simply*, Cic. in Catil. 3, 9.

Dēmēntia, æ. f. *Madness, stupidity, foolishness, silliness.* = *Affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam, eandemque demēntiam*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5.

Dēmēntio, īre, īvi. neut. *To be mad, or stupid; to doat.* = *Animus demēntit deliræque fatur*, Lucr. 3, 465.

|| **Dēmēntior**, īri. i. e. valdè mentior, *To lie shamefully.* *Ex eo sacro capisse demēntiri*, Apul. Apol. p. 480. ed. Delph. ut nonnulli leg. sed al. *dementire; h. e. insanire.* † *Emēntior*, Cic.

|| **Dēmēnto**, āre. neut. *To grow mad.* *Confessæ est sese meâ magiâ in amorem inductam demēntare*, Apul. Apol. p. 527. ed. Delph. sed nonnulli leg. *dementire.* † *Insanio.*

|| **Dēmēo**, āre. neut. i. e. *Deorsum meo. To go down.* *Venus cælo demēat*, Apul. Met. 6, p. 179. edit. Delph. *Ad inferos demēavit*, Id. de Deo Socr. extr. † *Descendo*, Cic.

Dēmērendus, a, um. part. *To be obliged, or endeared*, Col. 1, 4, 7.

Dēmērcō, ēre, ui. act. (1) *To earn.* (2) *To oblige, or endear.* (1) *Quid mercedis petasus domino*

mino demeret; *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 90. (2) Numina cultu demeruisse, *Orv. ad Liv.* 131.

Dēmēreor, ēri, itus. dep. To oblige, or endear, one; to deserve well at one's hands. *Demereri beneficio civitatem, Liv.* 3, 18. officiis amicos, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 21, 2. uxorem amicitate, *Col.* 1, 4.

Dēmēgens, tis. part. Drowning, or swallowing. *Demergens terras oceanus, Plin.* 11, 3, 1.

Dēmērgo, ēre, si, sum. act. (1) To dive, to plunge over head and ears. (2) To sink. (3) To swallow down. (4) Met. To pull down, to oppress. (5) To put in the ground, to sow, to plant.

(1) Si quando nos demerimus, ut qui urinantur, *Cic. Acad.* 2. Siculo demergere fœdera ponto, *Sil.* 1, 62. (2) Rex naves omnes demersit, *Curt.* 4, 4, 9. (3) Demergere dapes in alvum, *Orv. Met.* 15, 105. (4) *Æ* Fortuna, quem paulò antè extulerat, demergere est adorta, *Nep. Dion.* 6. (5) Demergere semen, *Col.* 3, 18. furculos, *Pal-lad. Febr. tit.* 17.

Dēmērgor, i, fus. pass. To be sunk, drowned, &c. *Demergi in aqua, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 14. in cœnum, *Curt.* 3, 13, 11.

Dēmēritus, a, um. part. [à demereor] Deserved. *Demeritas dare lætitiis, Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 14.

Dēmērsio, ōnis. f. A drowning. *Macr. Somn.* Sc. 1, 12. *Solin. c.* 43.

Dēmērsus, a, um. (1) Drowned, overwhelmed, sunk down, or swallowed up. (2) Put, or planted, deep. (1) Equus demersus unà mecum apparuit, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 68. Met. *Æ* Patriam demersam extuli, *Id. pro Syllâ*, 31. *Æ* Ere alieno demersus, *Over head and ears in debt, Liv.* 2, 29. (2) Refert ut radices penitus demersæ sint, *Col.* 2, 10.

Dēmērsus, ūs. m. verb. A drowning, or sinking. *Gravia demersui, Apul. Apol. p.* 439. edit. *Delph.*

Dēmēssus, a, um. Plucked, cropped, gathered. *Dēmēssus virgineo pollice flos, Virg. Æn.* 11, 68.

Dēmētātus, a, um. part. Distinguished, quartered, set out in bounds. *Demetata signa, Cic. N. D.* 2, 43. edente *Gronov. ubi fortè rectius dimetatus.*

Dēmētendus, a, um. part. To be reaped, or cut down, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 62. Conf. *Liv.* 31, 2.

* *Dēmētior*, īri, mensus sum. dep. [ex de, & metior] To measure exactly. *Demetiri, & dinumerare, Syllabas, Cic. in Orat.* 43.

* *Dēmētitor*, a, um. part. Measured, set down, *Cic. à quibusdam trib. in 2 de N. D. sed libb. castigatiores hab. dimetatus.*

Dēmētor, āri, ātus, sum. dep. To set out limits, or bounds, *Liv.* 8, 38. *al. dimetor, quod vid.*

Dēmēto, ēre, siui, sum. act. (1) To reap, or mow; to cut down corn. (2) To crop, or gather, flowers. (3) *Æ* To chop, or cut, off. (1) Flaventia demetit arva, *Catull.* 62, 354. (2) *Æ* Qui pollice molles Demetit flores, *Col.* 10. (3) *Æ* Demetit ense caput, *Orv. Met.* 5, 104. colla, *Sil. Ital.* 4, 213. dextram micantem, *Id.* 5, 286. discordia ferro, *Id.* 16, 101.

Dēmigrans, tis. Departing, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 405. *Sil.* 12, 517.

Dēmigratio, ōnis. f. verb. A shifting of quarters, a removing from one place to another. Cum multi ejus demigrationis peterent societatem, *Nep. Milt.* 1.

Dēmigro, āre. neut. To depart, or remove, from one place to another; to change his dwelling, or lodging. *Demigrare loco, Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 85. *Æ* ex agris in urbem, *Liv.* 1. ex ædificiis, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 4. de oppidis, *Ibid.* 19, 5. *Æ* ab improbis, To quit their conversation, *Cic. Ex vitâ, To die, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 30.

Dēmīnuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. To diminish, to lessen. De minâ unâ deminui modò quinque nummos, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 10. *Æ* Deminuere caput, To break one's head, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 33.

Dēmīnūtīva, sc. vocabula, Diminutives, Gram. *Æ* Deminuta.

Dēmīnūtūrus, a, um. part. About to lessen, *Liv.* 3, 34.

Dēmīnūtus, a, um. part. Diminished, lessened. Ut deminuta copie redintegrarentur, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 3. *Æ* Deminutus capite, One who has lost his

freedom, or is degraded into a meaner order, or family, or one who is adjudged to serve his creditor, or is taken by the enemy, *Cic. interpr. Fest. Liv.* 21, 17.

Dēmīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. A marveling, or a wondering, at, *M. Capel. Æ* Admiratio.

Dēmīror, āri, ātus sum. dep. i. e. valde miror. To admire, to wonder at greatly, to think strange. At hoc demiror, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 21. conf. *Plin.* 31, 6.

Dēmīssè, adv. ius, comp. sīmè, sup. (1) Low, not high. (2) Met. Meanly, pitifully, abjectly, humbly. (1) *Æ* Hic altè, demissus ille volabat, *Orv. Trist.* 3, 4, 23. (2) = Demississimè & subjectissimè exponere, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 84. = *Æ* Non est ausus elatè & amplè loqui, cum humiliter demissèque sentiret, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 8. = Suppliciter, *Id.*

Dēmīssio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A letting fall. (2) Met. A discouragement, or a dispiriting. (1) Per clypei reductiones & demissiones, *Vitr.* 5, 10. (2) = Infractio & demissio animi, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 7.

Dēmīssitius, a, um. adj. Low, hanging down, long. *Demissitia tunica, A long petticoat, Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 5, 24.

Dēmīssus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) Sent from. (2) Let down. (3) Hanging down, long. (4) Stowed, bestowed. (5) Derived, descended. (6) Adj. Low. (7) Met. Mean, abject. (8) Out of heart, dejected. (9) Also humbly minded. (10) Sad, melancholy. (11) Cheap, undervaluing himself. (1) Demissa tempestas ab Euro, *Hor. Od.* 3, 17, 11. (2) Nonnullæ de muris per manus demissæ, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 47. Demissum victoriæ simulacrum, *Sall. Fragm.* (3) Demissis labiis homo, *Ter. Enn.* 2, 3, 44. (4) *Æ* Imbecilla vina demissis in terram doliis servanda, valida expositis, *Plin.* 14, 21. (5) Demissum nomen Iulo, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 292. (6) = Demissa & palustria loca, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 49. *Æ* Celsior, *Orv. Met.* 8, 205. Demissioribus ripis flumen transfârunt, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 29. (7) Cunctis in adulationem demissis, *Tac.* 16, 73. (8) *Æ* = Ex alacri atque læto, erat humilis, & demissus, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 9. (9) = *Æ* Probus, demissus, non acer, non pertinax, *Id. de Orat.* 2. (10) = Mærens, demissus, & afflictus, *Id. pro Sullâ*, 26. (11) Probus quis Nobiscum vivit? multum est demissus homo, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 56. Nihilo demissiore animo fuit, &c. *Liv.* 4, 44.

Dēmītīgo, āre. act. To appease, or qualify, *Cic. vid. seq.*

Dēmītīgor, āri, ātus. pass. To be more gentle and calm, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 13.

Dēmītto, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex de & mitigo] (1) To send down. (2) To cast, thrust, or let down. (3) To hang down, to let fall. (4) Met. To humble, to submit. (5) Also to dig, or sink, a well. (6) To fell, or cut down, trees. (1) Juno Irim demisit Olympo, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 695. *Æ* Demittere sese, To come down, to descend, *Cæs. B. G.* 28. *Æ* vocem, To speak low, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 320. per aures, To bear, *Hor. Art. Pœt.* 180. in aures, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 428. (2) Demittere in carcerem, *Liv.* 34, 44. ad imos manes, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 884. (3) Demittere caput, *Id. Æn.* 9, 437. vultus, *Liv.* 2, 58. Met. Demittere & contrahere animum, To faint, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 15. (4) Ad minora me demittere non recusabo, *Quint.* 1. in præm. (5) Altè jubebis In solido puteum demitti, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 231. (6) Demittere robora ferro, *Val. Flacc. Arg.* 1, 94.

Dēmīttor, i, fus. pass. (1) To be taken, or let down. (2) To be digged, &c. (1) Vela subduci & demitti antennas jubet, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 45. (2) Vid. Demitto, n. 5.

Dēmīum, i. n. A precious stone of the Sarda kind, *Plin.* 37, 7.

* *Dēmīurgus*, i. m. [ex δῆμος populus, & ἔργον opus] A statesman, a certain officer in some cities of Greece, who moved all things to the people on which they were to treat, *Liv.* 38, 30.

Dēmīo, ēre, psi, ptum. act. [ex de & emo, quod antiquis erat sumo, ut fit idem quod adimo, eximo] To take away from a whole, to abate, or

diminish; to pare nails, &c. *Demam tibi de ordeo, totum-ni badizas, Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 116. *Æ* Demere solitudinem alicui, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 15. servitiis grave jugum, *Liv.* 3, 15. *Æ* Demere caput, To cut off the head, *Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 2. *Æ* supercilio nubem, To cheer up, to be free, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 94.

Dēmōr, i, ptus. pass. To be taken off, subtracted, &c. *Æ* Cum quid additur aut demitur, *Cic. Ac.* 4, 27.

* *Dēmōcrātia*, æ. f. [ex δῆμος populus, & κρατία impero] A democracy, a free state, or popular government, *Bud.*

* *Dēmōcrāticus*, a, um. adj. Democratical, or belonging to democracy. Subst. A republican.

† *Dēmōlībōr*, pro demoliar, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 113.

Dēmōliens, tis. part. Demolishing, *Liv.* 39, 16.

Dēmōlior, īri, itus. dep. (1) To demolish, to throw, pull, or take, down any thing that is built or made. (2) Met. To destroy, to abolish. (3) To remove, or put away. (4) *Æ* The same with molior. (1) *Æ* Demoliri domum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 39. tectum, *Nep. Paus.* 5. parietem, *Cic. Top.* 4. statuas, *Id. Verr.* 2, 67. (2) = Jus destruet ac demolietur, *Liv.* 34, 3. (3) De me culpam hanc demolibor, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 1, 16. (4) Patere. 1, 15. ut Bocclerus interpretatur. Sed locus corrumpi videtur pro in moliendo, vel eo moliendo.

Dēmōlītio, ōnis. f. verb. A beating, or throwing, down. *Demolitia statuarum, Cic. Ver.* 2, 67. Ferramenta ad demolitionem, *Vitr.* 10, 19.

Dēmōlītōr, ōris. m. One that casts down, a demolisher. *Corvus demolitor, Vitr.* 10, 19.

Dēmōlītus, a, um. part. Cast down, demolished, *Ulp.*

Dēmōstrābilis, e. adj. Demonstrable, that may be showed, or proved, *Apul. p.* 651. ed. *De'pb.*

Dēmōstrābitur, imperf. It shall be declared, *Cic.*

Dēmōstrans, tis. part. Demonstrating, *Plin. jun.*

Dēmōstrandus, a, um. To be related, or openly declared, *Cic.*

Dēmōstrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A demonstration, a necessary argument, a clear proof. (2) Meton. The demonstrative genus in rhetoric. (1) *Æ* Gestus rem & sententiam non demonstratione, sed significatione declarans, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 54. (2) *Æ* Demonstratio, & deliberatio genera sunt causarum, *Id. de Inven.* 1, 3.

Dēmōstrātivè, adv. Demonstratively, pointing with his finger, *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 16.

Dēmōstrātīvus, a, um. adj. Demonstrative, which relates any thing either in praise, or dispraise, of a person. *Demonstrativum genus, Cic. de Inven.* 1, 6.

Dēmōstrātor, ōris. m. verb. A shewer, declarer, or relater. *Æ* Hujus generis demonstratorem magis esse me, quàm inventorem profiteor, *Col.* 3, 10. utit. & *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 86.

Dēmōstrātus, a, um. part. Evidently showed, declared, demonstrated. *Re demonstratâ, Cæs. B. G.* 5, 38.

Dēmōstro, āre. act. (1) To shew, to point at. (2) To prove evidently, or unanswerably. (3) To relate, or declare. (4) To act a thing. (1) Villam demonstrare, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, 9. ædes, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 79. (2) Argumentis demonstrare, *Quint.* (3) Domi demonstravi ordine, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 2. = Ostendo, expono, doceo, *Cic.* (4) *Suet. Ner.* 39.

Dēmōstror, āri. pass. To be shewn, &c. *Rex jufferat naves onustas copiis demonstrari, Just.* 25, 1.

* *Dēmōrātio*, ōnis. f. verb. A slaying, a stopping, or binding, *Hier. Æ* Commoratio.

Dēmōrātus, a, um. part. dep. (1) Act. Having tarried. (2) *Æ* Pass. Stopped, stayed, hindered. (1) *Cic. Fam.* 12, 15 & *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 40. (2) *Gell.* 19, 8.

Dēmordeo, ēre, di, sum. act. To bite off. *Æ* E ligno demordere aliquid, *Plin.* 28, 4.

Dēmordeor, ēri. pass. To be bitten, *Plin.* 28, 4.

Dēmōrior, i, tuus sum, dep. [ex de, & morior] (1) To die. (2) Met. To be mightily in love with one, to die for love of one. (1) Senator demortuus est, Cic. Verr. 4, 124. (2) Ea te demoritur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 23.

* **Dēmōror**, āri, ātus sum, dep. [ex de, & moror] (1) To keep back, stay, stop, or hinder; to wait, or look, for. (2) To tarry, or abide. (1) Ne diutius vos demorer, Cic. Fam. 12, 15. (2) Quid sacerdoti meae dicam me hic demorantam tam diu? Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 27.

|| **Dēmorsico**, āre, act. [ex de, & morsio] To bite off. Mulieres ora mortuorum passim demorsificant, Apul. Met. 2. † Demordeo.

Dēmorsus, a, um, part. Bitten off, gnawed. Demorsos sapit ungues, Pers. 1, 106.

Dēmortuus, a, um, part. Dead, departed. Demortuo collegā, Liv. 9, 34. & Id. 40, 19. Vitis demortua, Col. 3, 16.

Dēmōtus, a, um, part. (1) Removed, sent away. (2) Banished. (3) Thrust back, or aside. (1) Hostes gradu demoti, Liv. 6, 127. (2) In insulas demoti sunt, Tac. 6, 30, 1. (3) Demotus manu, & actus praeceps, Cic. pro Caelin. 17. Amnis solito alveo demotus, Tac. Ann. 1, 79, 2.

Dēmōveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, act. [ex de, & moveo] (1) To remove. (2) To send away, to banish. (3) To put out, to displace. (1) & Demovere aliquem gradu, Liv. 6, 127. de sententiā, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 46. ex recto, Cic. in Rull. 2. oculos ab oculis, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 16. (2) Vid. Demotus, n. 2. (3) & Non alteros demovit, sed utrosque constituit, Cic. pro Sull. 21.

Dēmōveor, ēri, tus, pass. To be removed, banished, turned aside, turned out. In insulas demoti sunt, Tac. Ann. 6, 30, 1. & Fluvius alveo demovetur, Ib. 1, 9, 2. & Demoveri ex possessione, Cic. in Rull. 2.

Dempturus, a, um, part. About to take away. Tum, neque occisā illā, se virium quicquam Cygiceno dempturum, Just. 39, 3.

Demptus, a, um, part. [à demor] (1) Taken away. (2) Plucked, or pulled, off. (3) Cropt, or gathered. (1) & Demptis paucis, paucisque tributis, Lucr. 1, 800. & Dempto auctore, being dead, Liv. 2, 32. (2) Dempta pellis, Tibull. 1, 8, 10. (3) Pomum arbore demptum, Ov. Met. 11, 23.

Dēmūgītus, a, um, part. Ringing with the noise and lowing of beasts. Demugitae paludes, Ov. Met. 11, 375.

* **Dēmulseo**, ēre, si, sum, & etum, act. [ex de, & mulceo] To stroke one softly, to coax, to wheedle. Non possum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 14.

* || **Dēmulseus**, a, um, part. Stroked gently. || Met. Appeased, allured, Gell. 3, 13.

Dēmum, adv. [à demo] (1) At length, at last. (2) Never till now, or then. (3) Only. (4) Certainly, indeed. (1) Anno demum quinto, & sexagesimo, Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 16. (2) Nunc demum exuperior, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 51. Ita demum mihi satisfacies, Quint. Declam. 10. (3) Nobis autem utilitas demum spectanda est, Trajan. ad Plin. 10, 33. (4) Ea demum magna voluptas est, Cic. in Sallust. & Quantum demum? How much, I pray? Cic. Tusc. 5, 107.

* || **Dēmurmuratio**, ōnis, f. verb. A murmuring, Aug. † Murmuratio.

Dēmurmūro, āre, act. To mutter, or mumble, over. Carmen magico demurmurat ore, Ov. Met. 14, 58.

|| **Dēmuseātus**, a, um, part. Muttered, &c. || Demussata contumelia, Muttered, passed over in silence, taken no notice of, Apul. Met. 3. † Mufatus.

|| **Dēmūtābilis**, e, adj. Changeable. Nec demutabilis est deus, Prud. Apoth. 276.

Dēmūtandus, a, um, part. To be changed, Plaut. Mil. 4, 73, 8.

Dēmūtatio, ōnis, f. verb. A changeing, Plin. 28, 8.

Dēmūtīlo, āre, act. & **Dēmūtūlo**, [ex de, & mutilo] To break, or lop, off. Cacumina virgarum, ne luxurientur, demutillato, Col. de Arb. 11.

Dēmūto, āre, [ex de, & muto] (1) Act. To

change, or alter. (2) To revoke, or unsay, a thing. (3) Neut. To change, or go, from one's purpose. (4) || Also to differ. (1) Demutant mores ingenium, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 19. (2) Nunquid videtur demutare? Id. Mil. 4, 3, 37. (3) Nihil demuto, Id. Pseud. 1, 5, 142. (4) Os tuum minimum à Thyeste tragico demutat, Apul. Apol. p. 429. edit. Delph.

Dēmūtor, āri, ātus, pass. To be changed, or altered, Tac. 4, 16, 6.

* **Dēnārium**, i, n. A penny. || **Denaria** Philippa, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27. sed intelligi potest numismata,

* **Dēnārius**, a, um, adj. [à denus, ut à binus, binarius] Containing the number of ten, a tenth. Denarius nummus, Liv. 8, 11. || **Denariae** fistulae, Conduit pipes, ten feet long, Plin. 31, 6.

* **Dēnārius**, i, m. (sc. nummus) A Roman denier, a coin very near the weight of the Attick drachm, and in value eight pence halfpenny farthing of our money; seven of them being made out of an ounce Troy weight in the time of Tiberius, as Celsus plainly informs us, Sciri volo, faith he, in uncia pondus denariorum septem esse, Liv. 5. c. 17. and we read of no higher value either before, or after, that time; and this also continued the legal weight under the reign of Vespasian; see Plin. 33, 9. After this they weighed less, eight being made out of the ounce, which reduced them to seven pence halfpenny of our money, for whereas their libra before contained but 84, it now contained 96 denarii. In the lower empire they scarce weighed half so much, in pure silver.

|| **Dēnarratio**, ōnis, f. verb. A declaring, or relating, Hier. † Narratio.

|| **Dēnariator**, ōris, m. verb. A relater, or teller, Aug. † Narrator.

Dēnarro, āre, act. To tell in order, or all along; to relate. Hæc illi jam denarrabo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 51.

Dēnascor, i, nātus, To cease to be, to die. & Quæ nata sunt omnia, ea denasci aiunt, Cass. Hermina, ap. Non. Qui denascitur ignem amittit, & frigescit, Varr. L. L. 4.

Dēnāso, āre, act. To cut, bite, or pull, off one's nose. Os mordicus denasare, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 75.

* **Dēnāto**, āre, neut. [ex de, & nato] To swim down, or along, the stream. Tusco denatat alvo, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 28.

* **Dendāchātes**, æ, m. [ex δένδρον arbor, & ἀχάτης achates] A precious stone of the agate kind, having veins resembling the branches of a tree, Plin. 37, 10.

* **Dendrociſſos**, i, f. [à δένδρον arbor, & κίσσος hederā] A kind of ivy growing by itself, like other trees.

Dendrītis, is, f. [à δένδρον arbor] A kind of gem, see its virtues described, Plin. 37, 11.

* **Dendroides**, is, f. [à δένδρον arbor, & εἶδος forma] A kind of spurge full of branches like a tree, Plin. 26, 8.

Dēnēgandus, a, um, part. To be denied, Plin. Ep. 10, 72.

Dēnēgans, tis, part. Denying, Cic.

Dēnēgātūrus, a, um, part. About to deny. Desperare misericordiam, quia ipse alteri denegaturus sit, Curt. 5, 19.

Dēnēgātus, a, um, part. Denied. Expedita colloquia & denegata, commemorat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 32.

Dēnēgo, āre, act. [ex de, & nego] (1) To refuse, or not to suffer. (2) Not to give, or grant. (3) To say he will not. (1) Potest enim denegare occupatio tua, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. (2) Sperata gaudia nymphae Denegat, Ov. Met. 4, 369. (3) Dare denegaris, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 78.

* **Dēni**, æ, adj. pl. Ter. Uxores habent deni inter se communes, Cæs. B. G. 5, 14. Ter denæ naves, Virg. Æn. 10, 213. Conf. Curt. 6, 8, 19. Denos ut ad colloquium adducerent, postulavit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 43.

Dēnicāles feriæ (dicebantur, quibus hominis mortui causā familia purgabatur, vel quod deno post mortem die fierent, vel à Gr. δέκα, mortu-

us, vel à Lat. nēx, necis, Fest. unde scrib. & de necales) A kind of solemn purification, the tenth day after any one died out of a house, Col. 2, 22.

|| **Dēnigratio**, ōnis, f. verb. A blackening, or a making black, Aug.

Dēnigro, āre, act. To blacken, or smut, Plin. 2, 5. & 24, 5.

Dēniſque, adv. [ex de, novo, & que, Perot. qu. denique] (1) To conclude, in fine, at last, finally. (2) At length, in process of time. (3) Also only, or indeed. (1) Hæc denique ejus fuit postrema oratio, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 4. (2) Luc. 2, 764. Tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexisse, Cic. Att. 14, 17. (3) Si qua metu dempto casta est, ea denique casta est, Ov. Amor. 3, 4, 3.

|| **Dēnōdo**, āre, act. [ex de, & nodo] To loose, or untie. || **Arcum** denodare, To unbend, or unstring, a bow, Lexicograph. ex Apul. † Remitto.

* **Dēnōmīnatio**, ōnis, f. verb. In rhetoric, A denomination, or naming, of a person, or thing, not by its proper name, but only by some adjunct, or circumlocution, Ad Herenn. 4, 32.

* || **Dēnōmīnātīvus**, a, um, adj. Denominative, that is, derived of a noun, as from dens comes dentatus, Gramm. & Vid. al. notionem in Denominatio.

* || **Dēnōmīnātor**, ōris, m. verb. He that gives the name, Boët.

* || **Dēnōmīnātrix**, icis, f. She that names, Boët.

* **Dēnōmīnātus**, a, um, part. Named. Priores hunc Lamias ferunt Denominatos, Hor. Carm. 3, 17, 2.

* **Dēnōmīno**, āre, act. [ex de, & nomino] To name, to give a name, to denominate. Ab eo quod continet, id, quod continetur, denominabitur, Ad Herenn. 4, 32.

|| **Dēnormatio**, ōnis, f. verb. A setting out of order, Aug.

|| **Dēnormātus**, a, um, part. Set out of order, Firm.

Dēnormo, āre, act. [ex de, & norma] To set out of rule, or square; to make unequal. Angulus dencrmat agellum, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 9.

Dēnotandus, a, um, part. To denote, or be denoted. Cum denotandis tot hominem palloribus sufficeret, sævus ille vultus & rubor, Tac. Agr. 4, 5, 4.

Dēnotans, tis, part. Marking. Ne denotantibus vobis ora ac metum singulorum, Tac. Ann. 5, 53, 1.

|| **Dēnotatio**, ōnis, f. verb. A noting, or marking, Boët. † Notatio.

Dēnotātus, a, um, part. Observed, marked; drawn, or chalked, out, Cic. Acad. Quæst. 4, 18. Linea conspicuo colore denotata, Col. 3, 35.

Dēnoto, āre, act. [ex de, & noto] (1) To set a mark upon. (2) To point out, to set down. (1) Denotare cietā pedes mancipiorum, Plin. 35, 17. || Met. Denotare aliquem probro, To brand one with infamy, Suet. Cal. 56. (2) Uno nuncio tot cives necandos denotavit, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 3.

Dēnotor, āri, ātus, pass. To be marked, &c. Nec signa denotari possent, Patere. 2, 70.

* **Dēns**, tis, m. [à Gr. δὲνς δένσος] (1) A tooth. (2) A tusk, or fang. (3) Any thing like a tooth, as the share of a plough, or the teeth of a harrow. (4) The tine of a prong, or fork. (5) The fluke of an anchor. (6) A key. (1) || **Dēntes** primores, Plin. 11, 37. adversi, Cic. N. D. 2. tonici, Cels. 8, 1. the fore-teeth, canini, the eye-teeth, Plin. 11, 37. molares, the grinders, or cheek-teeth, Juv. 13, 212. gemini, qui & intimi, the two farthest teeth, which come last, Cic. Dens exertus, A gag-tooth, Plin. 31, 37. Dentium caverne, the sockets of the teeth, Id. 22, 23. crepitus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. stridor, Cels. 2, 7. the gnashing of them. infirmitas, the looseness, Plin. 23, 4. Dente aliquem rodere, Mart. 5, 29. improbo adpetere, Phædr. 4, 7, 1. maledico carpere, Cic. pro Balb. 26. to snarl at, or rail against, albis dentibus deridere, to laugh one to scorn, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 47. (2) Oblique dente timendus aper, Ov. Epist. 4, 4 T

104. ¶ *Dens Libycus, Ivory, Propert. 2, 31, 12. Dens Erythræus, An elephant's tooth, Mart. 13, 101. (3) Durum procudit arator Vomeris obtusi dentem, Virg. Geor. 1, 262. rucolæ dentes, Luc. 7, 859. ¶ dentes crinales, the teeth of a comb, Claud. de bell. Gild. 28. ¶ eburnus dens, An ivory comb, Id. 2, 53. ¶ perpetui dentes, the teeth of a saw, Ov. Met. 8, 246. (4) Col. 2, 4. (5) Dente tenaci Anchora fundabat naves, Virg. Æn. 6, 3. (6) Reserat fixo dente puella fores, Tibull. 1, 2, 18.*

Densans, tis. part. Growing thick. Densante se frondium germinare, Plin. H. 10, 43.

Densatio, ōnis. f. verb. A waxing, or making, thick; a thickening, Plin. 31, 7.

¶ Densator, ōris. m. verb. That makes thick, or close, Stat. test. Litt. sed q.

Densatus, a, um. part. (1) Made thick. (2) Standing, or held, close together. (1) Densatum lutum, Cato, c. 40. (2) Densati ordines, Liv. 10, 34. Densatum solum, Id. 32, 17. Curt. 6, 1, 6.

Densē. adv. unde ius, comp. ssmē, sup. Thick, close together. Met. Frequently. Nulla tamen subeunt mihi tempora densius istis, Ov. de Pont. 1, 9, 11. Bene & quā densissimē calcatum, Virg. 5, ult.

Denseo, ēre. neut. (1) To thicken, or grow thick; to cloter, or clouter; as cream does. (2) It. act. To thicken, or make thick. (1) Vid. seq.

Denseor. (2) Vos unanimi densete catervas, Virg. Æn. 12, 264. Denseopus pectine, Ov. Fast. 3, 820.

Denseor, ēri. pass. To be thick, to be curdled. Denferi lac non patitur mentha, Plin. 20, 14.

Densitas, ātis. f. Thickness. Densitas nubium, Plin. H. 2, 42.

Denso, āre. act. To thicken, to make thick; to set, or hold, close together. ¶ Jupiter austris Densat, erant quæ rara modò, & quæ densa relaxat, Virg. Geor. 1, 418.

Densor, āri, ātus. pass. To be thickened, or closed. Denfantur nocte tenebræ, Virg. Geor. 1, 248.

Densus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ssmus, sup. (1) Thick. (2) Close, set close. (3) Full of. (1) ¶ Densa & glutinosa terra, Col. 3, 12. Dentior tellus, Ov. Met. 1, 29. aer, Hor. Carm. 2, 7, 14. ¶ Densa Cereri, rarissima terra Lyæo, Virg. Geor. 2, 229. (2) Sylva densa atque aspera, Cic. Attic. 12, 15. Septes densissimæ, Cæf. B. G. 2, 22. agmen densum, an army set in close array, Virg. Æn. 5, 833. (3) Densæ foliis buxi, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 691.

** Dentale, is. n. [a dens] (1) The wood whereon the share, or coulter, of the plough is put. (2) Synecd. A coulter, or share; the plough tail. (3) A rack, or barrow. (1) Binæ aures, duplici aptantur dentalia dorso, Virg. Geor. 1, 172. interpr. Serv. (2) Sulco terens dentalia, Pers. 1, 73. (3) Vomeribus & dentalibus terram subigere, Col. 2, 2.*

** Dentatus, a, um. adj. (1) Toothed, having teeth. (2) Single, or gag, toothed. (3) Also one born with teeth. (4) In form of a comb. (5) Smooth, polished with a tooth. (1) Dentata sibi videtur Ægle emptis ossibus, Mart. 1, 73. (2) Non ego te ad illū dūco dentatum virum, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 4, 3. (3) M. Curius dictus est dentatus, quod cum dentibus natus fuerit, vid. Plin. 7, 16. (4) Capillos ab aure descendentes denatā manu duxit, Pet. c. 18. (5) Chartā dentatā res agitur, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 14. quem locum Litt. Erasmus secutus perperam interpretatus est.*

** Dentex, icis. A kind of fish with sharp teeth, Col. 8, 16.*

** Denticulatus, a, um. adj. (1) That hath little teeth, or fangs; or that hath teeth like those of a saw. (2) Also jagged, notched. (1) Bina brachia denticulatis forcipibus, Plin. 9, 51. de rancris. (2) Denticulatum olus, Id. 26, 15.*

** Denticulus, i. m. (1) A little tooth. (2) Also a part of a pillar, cut and engraven like teeth. (1) Pallad. 1, 28. (2) Vitr. 4, 3.*

** Dentiens, tis. part. (1) Breeding teeth. (2) Chattering with his teeth. (1) Pueri tardē denticentes, Plin. 30, 5. Conf. Cels. 2, 1. (2) Vid. Dentio, n. 2.*

**† Dentifrangibulum, i. n. An instrument to break teeth with, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 14. pro more suo.*

**† Dentifrangibulus, a, um. adj. That breaketh teeth, ex incude Plautinā, Bacch. 4, 2, 23.*

Dentilicium, ii. n. [quo dentes fricantur] Powder, or any thing, wherewith to rub the teeth; a dentifrice. Dentilicium quod dentes splendidos facit, & confirmat, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 59. vid. & Plin. 28, 11.

**† Dentilēgus, a, um. adj. One that may gather up his teeth when they are struck out, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 18. pro quo al. leg. dentiloquus.*

** Dentio, ire, īvi, ītum. neut. (1) To breed teeth. (2) To chatter. (1) Cels. 2, 1. (2) Ne dentes dentiant, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 34.*

Dentiscapium, i. n. A tooth picker, Mart. 14, 23. in lemmate.

** Dentitio, ōnis. f. verb. A growing, or breeding, of teeth; the pain of breeding them. Ad dentitionem cerebrum pecoris utilissimum est, Plin. 30, 15.*

Dēnūbo, ēre, pti, ptum. neut. [ex de, & nubo] To be married, or wedded, (1) as a woman, (2) as the vine is to other trees. (1) Julia denuplit in domum Rubellii, Tac. 6, 27. § alicui, Id. Ann. 15, 37, 4. (2) Cel. 10, 158. ubi al. se nubere.

Dēnūdandus, a, um. part. To be made bare, or naked. Denudanda capita tonfori præbuimus, Petr. c. 103.

¶ Dēnūdātio, ōnis. f. verb. A lying bare, Boët. Nudatio.

¶ Dēnūdātus, a, um. part. Stript, made bare Cives denudati ac divenditi, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15.

Dēnūdo, āre. act. [ex de, & nudo] (1) To make bare, or naked. (2) Met. To despoil, or strip. (3) To expose the body to view, as if naked. (1) Galba nitens & integrum corpus denudet, Liv. 45, 39. Me denudas quotidie, Apul. Met. 5. (2) = Denudare & spoliare scientiam juris civilis ornatu, Cic. Orat. 1, 55. (3) Ut denudet feminas vestis, Plin. 11, 26. edit. Hard.

Dēnūdor, āri, ātus. pass. To be laid bare, or naked. Denudari à pectore, Cic. in Verr. 5, 13.

¶ Dēnūmētiatio, ōnis. f. verb. A present staking of money, Cod. ¶ Dinumeratio.

¶ Dēnūmētiator, ōris. m. verb. He that lays down ready money, Cod. ¶ Qui dinumerat.

Dēnūmēro, āre. act. [ex de, & numero] To tell out, or count money; to pay in ready money. Mihi denumerato; ego illi porrò denumeravero; Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 18.

Dēnūncians, tis. part. Denouncing, forewarning, Monente & denunciante, Cic. Fam. 4, 3.

Dēnūnciatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A foretelling, or foretelling. (2) A denouncing, or proclaiming. (3) A menacing, or threatening. (4) A summoning by a subpoena. (1) = Significatio & quasi denunciatio calamitatum, Cic. de Div. 2, 25. (2) Denunciatio belli, Id. Philipp. 6, 2. § ingentis terroris, Liv. 56. (3) Hæc denunciatio conterritus, scil. obsidionis, Liv. 3, 38. 14. ¶ Manifestæ denunciatione quietis territus, Frighted by his dream, Patere. 2, 70. (4) Denunciatio testimonii, Cic. pro Flacc. 6.

Dēnūnciatum, i. n. A denouncing, or threatening. Ut sciretur, utrū paucorum ea denuncia- ta, an universæ civitatis, essent, Liv. 24, 37.

Dēnūncio, āre. act. [ex de, & nuncio] (1) To foreshow, or foretell; to give notice, or warning; to signify, to declare. (2) To denounce, or proclaim. (3) To menace, or threaten. (4) To summon, or subpoena, a witness. (1) = Testificor, denuncio, ante prædico, nihil Antonium, &c. Cic. Philipp. 6, 3. (2) = Denunciare & indicare bellum, Id. Offic. 1, 11. (3) Clodius mihi adhuc denunciat periculum, Id. Att. 2, 20. (4) Si accusator voluerit testimonium his denunciare, Id. pro Sext. Rosc. 38.

Dēnūncior, āri. pass. To be denounced, or signified, Cels. 2, 6. Denunciarique jussit, ut excederet castris, Curt. 8, 13.

** Dēnuo, adv. [i. e. de novo] (1) Anew, a- fresh. (2) Again. (1) Denuo ædificare ædes, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 36. (2) Si parum intellexi, dicam denuo, Id. Rud. 4, 4, 59.*

¶ Deocatio, ōnis. f. verb. A barrowing, or a breaking of clods, Lex. ex Col.

Deocco, āre. act. [ex de, &occo] To barrow, to break clods, Plin. 18, 15.

Deoccor, āri, ātus. pass. To be barrowed. Deocatur vicia, Plin. 18, 37.

Deōnēro, āre. act. [ex de, & onero] To disburden, or unload; Met. to ease and discharge, to cast off, Cic. in Verr. Div. 14.

Deōpērio, ire. act. [ex de, & operio] To uncover, or lay bare. Sed os deoperire tutissimum est, Cels. 8, 4.

** Deopto, āre. act. [ex de, & opto] To wish for a thing. Hygin. Fab. 191.*

Deorsum. adv. [ex de, & vorsum, vel versum] (1) Down, downward. (2) Up and down. (1) Deorsum cuncta feruntur Pondera, Lucr. 2, 190. (2) Ne fursum deorsum cursites, Ter. Eun. 2, 47.

Deorsus. adv. pro deorsum, Apul. Met. 8. init.

¶ Deosculatio, ōnis. f. verb. A kissing, a worshipping, Hier. ¶ Osculatio, Cic.

Deosculor, āri. dep. [ex de, & osculor] To kiss and hug, Mart. 1, 8, 81. Deosculati diu, Val. Max. 2, 10, 2.

** Depacificor, i, pactus sum. dep. [ex de, & pacificor] To make a contract, to bargain, to agree upon, to covenant, or promise. § Depacifici mortem cupio, si mihi liceat, quod amo, frui, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 14. Depacifici partem suam cum aliquo, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 38. § ad conditiones alterius, Id. Verr. 3, 24. ¶ In opt. lib. leg. Depacificor.*

** Depactus, a, um. part. [a pacificor] Bargained, covenanted, Cic. in Verr. 3, 24.*

** Depactus, a, um. part. [a depangor] (1) Fastened, planted, or set in the earth. (2) Also prefixed, or fore-appointed. (1) Depacta in terram, non extrahantur, Plin. 2, 96. (2) Depactus vitæ terminus, Lucr. 2, 1086.*

Depālātio, ōnis. f. verb. Dierum depalationes, Vitruv. 9, 8. sc. incrementa, Turn. ¶ Sed diversas doctorum sententias videre licet in Vossii Etymol. pag. 365.

** Depalmo, āre. act. To beat, or strike, with the palm of the hand, Gell. 20, 1. = Palmā verbero, Id.*

** Depango, ēre, xi, & pēgi, actum. act. [ex de, & pango] To plant, or set; to fasten, or stick, in the ground, Col. 3, 16.*

¶ Deparco, ēre. act. [ex de, & parco] To spare, Lucr. ap. Litt. sed q.

Deparcus, a, um. adj. Niggardly, very sparing. = Sordidi ac deparci, quibus ratio impensarum constat, Suet. Ner. 30.

** Depasco, ēre, pāvi, pastum. act. & neut. [ex de, & pasco] (1) Neut. To feed, as beasts; to graze, to browse. (2) Act. To feed beasts in a pasture. (3) Met. To eat down, to wear off. (4) To cause his cattle to feed upon. & Met. to waste, or embezzle. (1) Si hœdi herbas depaverint, Col. 3, 5. Ne se depascat avida quadrupes, Plin. 22, 6. (2) Si depascere sæpius voles, usque in mensem Maium, sufficit, Col. 2, 11. vid. & Plin. 18, 45. ed. Hard. (3) Stilo depascere luxuriam orationi, Cic. de Orat. 2, 23. (4) Depascere possessionem alienam, Id. de Legibus 1, 21.*

** Depascor, i, tus. pass. To be fed, eaten, or grazed, Mit. Depasci veterem possessionem ab illo non finemus, Cic. de Legg. 1, 21.*

** Depascor, i, tus sum. dep. To eat up, to feed upon. Silvas depascitur quadrupes, Tib. 4, 1, 128. Febris depascitur artus, Virg. Geor. 3, 458.*

** Depastio, ōnis. f. verb. The feeding of cattle, Plin. 17, 24.*

** Depastus, a, um. part. (1) Pass. Eaten up, barked, gnawed, or browsed on. (2) Act. That hath fed, or browsed. (1) Sepes storem depasta salicti, Virg. Ecl. 1, 55. (2) Frondes depastus amaras Sonipes, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 239. Conf. Sil. 6, 51.*

Depaupero, āre. act. [ex de, & paupero] To impoverish, or make poor. § Domum depauperare sumptu, Varr. ¶ Rarò occ.

** Depacificor, i. [ex de, & pacificor] To bargain, covenant, or agree, for. ¶ Depacifici morte cupio*

cupio, *I would compound with death, I would give my life*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 14. Vid. Depaciscor.

Dēpecto, ēre, xui, xum. act. [ex de, & pecto] (1) *To comb down, or off.* (2) *To trim, or dress.* (1) Depectere buxo Crinem, Ov. Fast. 6, 229. (2) Vellera foliis depectunt tenuia Seres, Virg. Geor. 2, 121.

Dēpector, i, xus. pass. *To be scraped, or combed, off*, Plin. 12, 14.

|| Dēpector, ōris. m. verb. [à depectiscor] *A solicitor, a splitter of causes in law.* Litium depector, Apul. Apol. p. 522. ed. Delph. † Litium redemptor.

Dēpēcūlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A robbing of the state*, Cod.

Dēpēcūlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A robber of the state; he that steals, or embezzles, the publick money; also an extortioner, an open thief*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1.

Dēpēcūlārus, a, um. part. *That bath robbed.* Laudem honoremque familiæ vestræ depeculatus, Cic. Verr. 4, 35.

Dēpēcūlor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [ex de, & peculor] *To rob the exchequer, to commit sacrilege, to spoil and undo one, to plunder, or rifle*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4. = spolio, Id.

Dēpellendus, a, um. part. *To be driven away*, Cic. pro Cluent. 6.

Dēpellens, tis. part. *Driveing away.* Depellens audacissimum quemque, Val. Max. 3, 2.

23. || Dēpellēcūlo, āre. act. [ex de, & pelliculo] *To pluck off the skin, to flay, to excoriate*, Cels. ap. Litt. sed q. † Deglubio.

Dēpello, ēre, pūli, pulsus. act. [ex de, & pello] (1) *To put away, thrust, or drive, out.* (2) *To expell.* (3) *To repel and keep off.* (4) *To drive along.* (5) *Also to wean.* (1) § = Deducere & depellere de loco, Cic. pro Cæcin. § restituo, Id.

(2) Urbe patriæ conservatorem depulit, Id. de Ar. Resp. 27. (3) § Ictus alicui depellere, Val. Flacc. 6, 652. = defendo, Cic. Molestias omnes ratio depellit, Id. Fam. 2, 6. (4) Teneros depellere fœtus, Virg. Ecl. 1, 22. (5) Depellere agnum à matre, Varr. Vid. Depulsus.

Dēpellor, i, pulsus. pass. *To be thrust, or driven, down, away, or out*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6.

Dēpendendus, a, um. part. *To be paid down*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

Dēpendens, tis. part. *Hanging down*, Sil. 15, 679. & Cels. 5, 26. Unci quoque & falces ex iisdem asseribus dependentes, Curt. 4, 15.

Dēpendeo, ēre, di, sum. neut. [ex de, & pendeo] (1) *To hang down.* (2) *To hang upon.* (3) *Met. To depend, or be in suspense.* (1) Ex humeris nodo dependet amictus, Virg. Aen. 6, 301.

(2) Ramis dependet galea, Id. Aen. 108, 36. (3) Dependet fides adveniente die, Ov. Fast. 3, 556.

Dēpendo, ēre, di, sum. act. [ex de, & pendo] (1) *To weigh, or poise; to give by weight.* (2) *To pay.* (3) *To bestow.* (4) *Met. To examine.* (1) Plin. 33, 3, 4. (2) Dependere mercedem, Col. 5, 1. Pecuniam pro capite dependam, Sen. B. 2. (3) Tempora dependere amoris, Luc. 10, 80. (4) Operam dependere, Col. 4, 22. Vid. Scal. Aufon. Lect. sect. 1, 17. § Dependere pœnas, *to be punished*, Cic. pro Sext. 67. caput, *to lose his life*, Luc. 8, 101.

|| Dēpendulus, a, um. adj. *Hanging down, or hanging fast to*, Apul. Met. 3, p. 72. & 11, p. 361. edit. Delph. † Pendulus.

|| Dēpensio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weighing, or paying, of money*, Digest. † Aëris numeratio, Col.

|| Dēpensus, a, um. part. [à dependo] (1) *Examined.* (2) *Weighed, paid.* (1) Lex. ex Aufon. † Perpensus. (2) Depenso pretio, Apul. Met. 8, p. 258. † Expensus, solutus.

Dēperdens, tis. part. *Loseing.* Nihil igne deperdens, Plin. H. 10, 4.

Dēperditus, a, um. part. *Lost, utterly undone.* Lerho gnatae deperdita mater, Catull. 60, 119.

Dēperdo, ēre, didi, ditum. act. [ex de, & perdo] (1) *To lose.* (2) *To have killed, or taken, in battle.* (1) § Nihil de re aliquâ deperdere, Cic. in Verr. 4. (2) Paucos de suis deperdiderunt, Cæf. B. G. 4, 28.

Dēperreo, ire, ivi, & ii, itum. neut. i. e. valde pereō. [ex de, & pereō] (1) *To perish, to be lost, or gone.* (2) *To die.* (3) *To be desperately in love with one.* (1) Deperierunt naves, Cæf. B. G. 5, 33. Deperit sapor, Plin. 14, 20. (2) Si is, cujus usus-fructus legatus est, deperisset, Cic. Top. 3. (3) § Hic te efficitim deperit, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 19.

Dēperitūrus, a, um. part. *Ready to perish.* Gens hominum vitio deperitura, Ov. Amor. 2, 14, 10.

* Dēpeſta, ōrum. pl. n. [à δέπαστρον, qu. à δέπας, poculum] *Wine vessels which the Sabines used in their sacrifices*, Varr. L. L. 4, 26.

† Dēpēſigo, gīnis. f. *A ring-worm, or tetter*, Lucil. ap. Non. † Impetigo, Plin. petigo, Cato.

Dēpētīgōſus, a, um. adj. & Dēpētīgōſus. (1) *That bath the measles, as a hog.* (2) *That bath the leprosy.* (1) Depetigiosus λευχνικὸς, Gloss. vet. (2) Cels. & Gloss. Cyr.

Dēpexus, a, um. part. [à depecto] *Combed, trimmed, dressed, curried.* Depexi crinibus Indi, Ov. Fast. 3, 465. Depexa vellera ramis, Sil. Ital. 14, 665. § Depexum dabo, *I will curry his hide*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 78.

Dēpiētus, a, um. part. *Painted, embroidered*, Suet. Cal. 52.

|| Dēpilātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pulling off the hair*, Lex. ex Cels.

Dēpilātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made bald, that bath his hair pulled off.* (2) † *Also made thin.* (1) Sen. de Const. 17. Mart. 9, 28. (2) Non. ex Lucil.

Dēpilis, e. adj. i. e. sine pilis. *Without hair, bald*, Varr. de vitâ P. R. Depiles genæ, Apul. Met. 7, p. 213. ed. Delph. = Glaber.

|| Dēpilo, āre. act. [ex de, & pilo] *To pull off, or take away, one's hair*, Aug. habet à particip. Depilatus.

Dēpingo, ēre, xi, ictum. act. [ex de, & pingo] (1) *To paint, or draw, in picture, or sculpture.* (2) *To describe, to set forth.* (1) § Depingere pugnam, Nep. Milt. 6. (2) Depingere cogitatione, Cic. N. D. 1, 15. verbis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 154.

Dēpingor, i, ictus. pass. *To be painted, &c.* Nep. Milt. 6.

* Dēplango, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex de, & plango] *To beat.* Met. *To bewail greatly.* Deplangere domum palmis, Ov. Met. 4, 546.

* Dēplangor, i, pass. *To be bewailed.* Deplangitur pennis ardea, Ov. Met. 14, 580.

Dēplantātus, a, um. part. *Planted, or set.* Se-

ritur & deplantata pedali solo, Plin. 17, 33.

Dēplanto, āre. act. [ex de, & planto] (1) *To root up a plant.* (2) *To break off a graft.* (3) *Also to plant, or set.* (1) Plin. 17, 16. (2) Col. 2, 2. (3) Varr. de R. R. 1, 40.

Dēplantor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be unplanted, or torn up.* Leni aurâ deplantantur, Plin. 17, 16.

Dēpleo, ēre, ēvi, etum. act. [ex de, & pleo] (1) *To empty, to shift out of one vessel into another, to decant, to rack.* (2) *To drink off, or up.* (1) Oleum bis in die depleto, Cato, 64. (2) Fontes digno deplevimus haustu, Stat. Achill. 1, 8. § Deplere sanguinem, *To let blood*, Plin. 18, 16. vitam querelis supervacuis, Manil. Astr. 4, 13.

Dēpleor, ēri, etus. pass. *To be emptied, &c.* Conchæ ferreæ, quibus depletur oleum, Col. 12, 50.

† Dēplexus, a, um. part. *Winding, or clasping, about*, Lucr. 5, 1320. † Amplexus.

* || Dēplīco, āre, āvi. act. *To unfold*, Aug. † Explico.

Dēplōrābundus, a, um. adj. *Like one lamenting*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 38.

Dēplōrandus, a, um. part. *To be bewailed*, Cic. Catil. 4, 2. & Liv. 29, 16.

Dēplōrans, tis. part. *Bewailing, complaining, lamenting*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13.

|| Dēplōrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A lamenter, bewailer, or mourner*, Liv. ap. Litt. sed q.

Dēplōrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Bewailed, or lamented for.* (2) *Desperate, past recovery, past all hope, given over.* (1) § Ante omnia deplorati erant equites, non privato magis, quàm publico luctu, Liv. 5, 40. (2) § Deploratus à medicis,

Plin. 7, 51. Prodest deploratis in phthisi, Id. 15, 8.

8. Deplorata ulcera, Liv. 26, 14.

Dēplōro, āre. act. [ex de, & ploro] (1) *To lament, or bemoan.* (2) *To complain, or make grievous complaint, to.* (1) Alter tacitâ pietate deplorat, Cic. pro Cluent. 24. (2) § = Si ad scopulos hæc con-

queri, & deplorare vellem, Id. in Verr. 5, 67.

Dēplōror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be lamented, or bewailed*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 52. Deploratur in perpetuum libertas, Liv. 3, 38.

|| Dēplūmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A plumeing, or a plucking off the feathers*, Cod.

Dēplūnis, e. adj. *Without feathers, callos, unfeathered.* Deplumes hirundines, Plin. 10, 34.

|| Dēplūmo, āre. act. [ex de, & plumo] *To plume, to pluck off the feathers*, Aug. † Plumas detraho, vello.

* Dēpluo, ēre, ui, utum. neut. [ex de, & pluo] *To rain downright, to come down.* § In sinus matris violento depluit imber, Col. 10, 205. § Multus in terras depluit lapis, Tib. 2, 5, 72.

Dēplūo, ire, ivi, itum. act. [ex de, & pluo] *To make perfect, to finish, or polish*, Fest. § Virgis dorsum deplire, *to paint it with red, to make it all over bloody*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 84.

† Dēplūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A smoothing, or polishing*, Varr. ap. Non. 1, 339.

Dēplūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Polished.* (2) || *Finished, perfected.* (1) Cote depolitur, Plin. 36, 25. (2) = Depolitur, perfectum, Fest. p. 279.

Dēpōnendus, a, um. part. *To be laid aside, or forgotten*, Cic. Att. 1, 17.

Dēpōnens, tis. part. *Laying down.* Deponens verbum ἐπίκειναι dicitur quia deponit aliquid de qualitate communis verbi, sc. passivam significationem, & participium in dus, quod est significationis passivæ, Isid. Averb deponent; quod tamen cum pace ejus non est perpetuum.

Dēpōno, ēre, sui, & sivi, situm. act. [ex de, & pono] (1) *To lay, or put, down.* (2) *To put off, to lay aside.* (3) *To fix upon.* (4) *To leave, or entrust, a thing to be kept by; to deposit.* (5) *To sow, plant, or set.* (6) *To stake down, to wager.* (7) *To take off, or from.* (8) *To resign, or give up.* (9) *To leave off.* (10) *To lay one out for dead.* (11) *To impose upon.* (1) Deponit caput, condormiscit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81. (2) Deponere soleas, Mart. 3, 50. § Deponere animam, *To die*, Propert. 1, 13, 17. sitim, *to quench his thirst*, Ov. Met. 4, 98. § Petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, Cic. pro Quint. 13. Tristes animo deponere curas, Virg. Geor. 4, 531. (3) Omnes in Damalin putres Deponent oculos, Hor. Carm. 1, 36, 18. (4) Deponere pecuniam in fidem publicam, Liv. 24, 18. Quas ego minas apud te deposivi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 4. (5) Plantas deposuit fulcis, Virg. Geor. 2, 24. semina, Col. 5, 4. (6) Ego hanc vitulam depono, Virg. Ecl. 3, 31. (7) Neque jumentis onera deponunt, Cæf. B. C. 1, 80. (8) Abdicare consilium jubentes & deponere imperium, Liv. 21, 28. (9) Si au-

diērit te ædificationem deposuisse, Cic. Fam. 13, 1. (10) Vid. Depositus, n. 3. (11) Ut me deponat vino, eam affectat viam, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 39.

Dēpōnor, i, situs. pass. *To be laid down, to be laid aside, &c.* Cic. pro Domo 5.

Dēpōntāni, ōrum. pl. m. *Old men past threescore years of age, and discharged from publick business, which they called De ponte dejici*, Fest. Vid. Ov. Fast. 5, 623, & seqq.

Dēpōpūlandus, a, um. part. *To depopulate, or be depopulated*, Liv. 21, 49. Et ipse ex Aſiâ ad depopulandos Lacedæmoniorum agros revertitur, Just. 6, 5.

Dēpōpūlans, tis. part. *Depopulating*, Liv. 33, 22.

Dēpōpūlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A waſteing, or laying waste; a spoiling and robbing, a pillaging and plundering.* Agrorum depopulatio, Cic. in Pison. 17. prædiorum, Id. pro Domo 58. = Vastatio, Id.

Dēpōpūlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A spoiler, waſter, or destroyer*, Cic. pro Domo 5.

Dēpō-

Dēpōpūlātūrus, a, um. part. *About to depopulate.* Liberius depopulaturus Asiam, *Just.* 27, 2.

Dēpōpūlātus, a, um. part. (1) *Dep. Having depopulated, or laid waste.* (2) *Pass. Depopulated, or laid waste.* (1) Agros Rhemorum depopulati, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 7. (2) Depopulatis agris, *Plin.* 2, 53.

Dēpōpūlo, āre. act. [*ex de, & populo*] *To spoil, and lay waste.* Provinciam vestro impulsu depopulavit, *Ilir. B. Hisp. sub fin.* (3) *Rarō* occ.

Dēpōpūlor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To destroy, or waste; to rob, or spoil; to harass and ravage; to pillage, or plunder.* § Provinciam depopulatus est, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 4. agrum, *Liv.* 24, 17.

Deportandus, a, um. part. *To be carried away.* *Liv.* 30, 40. Ab Antigono naves ad exercitum in Italiam deportandum, *Just.* 18, 2.

Deportāt, ōnis. f. verb. *A conveying, or carrying, out of one place into another.* Cato 144. || *Also transportation, or banishment; a carrying away captive.* Ap. JCC.

|| **Deportātor**, ōris. m. verb. *An officer that carried men away into exile.* D. g.

Deportātūrus, a, um. part. *About to carry away.* *Liv.* 40, 4.

Deportātus, a, um. part. (1) *Carried, conveyed.* (2) *Also banished, exiled.* (1) Decumas omnes ad aquas deportatas habere, *Cic. in Verr.* 3, 14. (2) *Tac.* 16, 9. & freq. ap. JCC.

Deporte, āre. act. [*ex de, & porto*] (1) *To carry, or bear, away; to convey, to bring home.* (2) *To banish, to exile.* (3) *Met. To carry off, to bear away, or transport.* (1) Deportare jumentis, *Pomp. Lent. sub l. S. ep.* 12. *Cic. Attic.* Te in Herculeum deportant effeda Tibur, *Prop.* 2, 32, 5. (2) Deportare captivos, *Liv. v. & De-* portor, n. 2. (3) Deportare gloriam, *Curt.* 9, 10.

Deportor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be carried, or conveyed.* (2) *Also to be banished, or confined, to some foreign country.* (1) Jabet faucios suos plaustris Adrumetum deportari, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 21. (2) Deportari in solas terras, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 85.

Dēpōscendus, a, um. part. *To be demanded.* *Liv.* 22, 33.

Dēpōscens, tis. part. *Asking for, demanding.* *Sil.* 17, 129. Populo Romano depōscente supplicium, *Suet. Galb.* 15.

Dēpōsco, ēre, pōposci. act. [*ex de, & posco*] (1) *To require, call for, or demand.* (2) *To ask, or wish, for.* (1) § Deposcere aliquem ad supplicium, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 38. in pœnam, *Liv.* 21, 6. morti, *Tac.* 1. supplicia læva, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 460. (2) § = Idem non modò non recusem, sed adpetam etiam, & depōscam, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 13.

Dēpōsco, i. pass. *To be demanded.* *Liv.* 21, 18.

|| **Dēpōsitiarius**, i. m. *He to whom a thing is laid in gage, or who keeps a thing in trust; a trustee.* Ulp. § Depositum servans.

|| **Dēpōsitiō**, ōnis. f. verb. *A deposition, a committing of a thing to one's keeping, or trust; also a deposing, or depriving of some dignity.* § Depositio ædificii, a pulling, or taking, down, Ulp. Dies depositionis, the day of one's death, *Ambr.*

Dēpōsitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that commits a thing to another man to keep.* Ap. JCC.

Dēpōsītum, i. n. *A trust which is left in one's hand to keep; a pledge, a wager, or stake.* Neque deposita semper sunt reddenda, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 25, 7.

Dēpōsītūrus, a, um. part. *About to lay down.* § Qui ea suo arbitrio aut deposituri, aut retinendi videntur, *Paterc.* 2, 31. Spondens se depositum tyrannidem, *Just.* 21, 2.

Dēpōsītus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid aside, rejected, or refused.* (2) *Deposited, entrusted.* (3) *Deposited, or turned out of place.* (1) Depositum, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 612. Depositum, *Liv.* 2, 47. (2) Pecunia deposita, *Cic. in Rull.* 2. (3) Depositum, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 612.

Dēpōsītus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid aside, rejected, or refused.* (2) *Deposited, entrusted.* (3) *Deposited, or turned out of place.* (1) Depositum, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 612. Depositum, *Liv.* 2, 47. (2) Pecunia deposita, *Cic. in Rull.* 2. (3) Depositum, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 612.

partem suscepisse, *Cic. in Verr.* 3. § Propè depositus per te servatus ero, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 2, 47. (4) Ne imperio turpiter depositus, privatus viveret, *Suet.*

Dēpōsīvi, pro depōsui, *Catull.* 32, 8. & *Plaut.*

Mof. 2, 1, 35.

|| **Dēpōsitiō**, ōnis. f. verb. *A demanding of what is due.* Dig. § Postulatio.

|| **Dēpōsitiō**, ōris. m. verb. *He that demands what is due.* Dig. § Postulatio.

Dēpōsītō, āre. act. *To require, or demand.* *Hirt. B. Hisp.* 1. (3) *Rarō* occ.

|| **Dēprædātiō**, ōnis. f. verb. *A robbing, or spoiling.* Ap. JCC. § Spoliatio, vastatio, *Cic.*

Dēprædātor, ōris. m. verb. *A robber, or spoiler.* Ap. JCC. § Prædator.

Dēprædor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*ex de, & præ-* dor] *To rob, or spoil; to plunder and pillage.* Victor Macedoniæ agros deprædatur, *Justin.* 24, 6. Spartam, *Id.* 3, 7.

Dēprælians, tis. part. *Scuffling, bustling, buffing.* *Hor. Carm.* 1, 9, 11.

|| **Dēpræliatiō**, ōnis. f. verb. *A battle, or fighting.* *Lexicogr. ex Liv.*

|| **Dēprælior**, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*ex de, & præ-* lior] *To scuffle, or bustle.* § Aliquid habet subsidii in part. *Deprælians.*

* **Dēprāvātē**, adv. *Corruptly; against right, or reason.* = *Corrupte & depravatē* judicare, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 21.

* **Dēprāvātiō**, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A depravation, a depraving, or corrupting; a crooking, or twisting.* (2) *A misinterpreting, a false gloss.* (1) = *Depravatio & fæditas* turpificati animi, *Cic. Off.* 3, 29. (2) Hæc non interpretatio, sed depravatio, verbi est, *Id. de Legg.* 2.

* || **Dēprāvātor**, ōris. m. verb. *A corrupter, or misinterpreter.* *Lexicogr. ex Liv.*

* **Dēprāvātus**, a, um. part. *Depraved, corrupted, mared, spoiled.* Natura depravata malâ disciplinâ, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 11. Depravatus nimia consternatione, *Val. Max.* 7, 8, 7.

* **Dēprāvō**, āre. act. i. e. pravum facio. [*ex de, & pravo*] (1) *To deprave, to corrupt, or spoil.* (2) *To wrest, to rack, and distort.* (1) § Quæ corrigere vult, mihi quidem deprāvare videtur, *Cic. de Fin.* 1. (2) Eas quæ depravari non possunt, repudias tabellas, *Id. pro Arch.* 8.

* **Dēprāvōr**, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wrested, misconstrued, &c.* Nihil est quin malè narrando possit depravarier, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 16.

|| **Dēpræcābilis**, e. adj. *Easy to be entreated, ready to forgive.* vulg. interp. § Facilis, ignoscens.

Dēpræcābundus, a, um. adj. *Praying, or petitioning.* *Tac.* 15, 53.

Dēpræcandus, a, um. part. *To be deprecated, or removed by entreaty.* *Cic. Fam.* 12, 24. *Conf.* *Liv.* 6, 21.

Dēpræcans, tis. part. *Entreating.* *Suet. Aug.* 65. & *Liv.* 30, 30.

Dēpræcātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *Prayer, entreaty; a petitioning, an excuseing, a begging pardon.* *Cic. pro Cluent.* 3. & Part. 37.

Dēpræcātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that sues, or entreats, for another; an intercessor, a solicitor.* (2) *An excuser.* (3) *Also a preserver.* (1) Ut eo deprecatore impetrarent, *Cæs. B. G.* 1. (2) § Non solum deprecator sui, sed accusator mei, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 8. (3) Nec me solum deprecatorem fortunarum tuarum, sed comitem sociumque profitebor, *Id. pro Planc.* 42. interpr. *Budæo.*

Dēpræcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to deprecate, & Deum deprecaturus, Just.* 13, 7. nullum periculum, *Hirt. B. Al.* 57.

|| **Dēpræciātus**, a, um. part. *rectius Depretiat-* tus, *Depreciated, undervalued.* Paul. § Despiciatui habitus.

|| **Dēpræciō**, āre. act. [*ex de, & præciō*] *To deprecate, or undervalue.* *Sidon.* § De pretio immينو.

Dēpræcor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*ex de, & præ-* cor] (1) *To beseech, desire, entreat, or pray.* earnestly. (2) *To request of one; to sue, beg, or petition.* (3) *Also to deprecate, to beg pardon.* (4) *To pray, or wish, against a thing; to refuse*

it. (5) *To avert, remove, or turn away.* (1) Deprecor illam assidue, *Catull.* 89, 3. (2) Sibi non incolumem fortunam, sed exilium & fugam deprecari, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 3. (3) § Si vultis deprecari huic seni, ne vapulet, *Plaut. Afin.* ad fin. (4) § Sæpe precor mortem, mortem quoquē deprecor idem, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 2, 59. (5) Avaritiæ crimina frugalitatis laudibus deprecari, *Cic. in Verr.* 2, 78.

Dēprēhendo, & **Dēprēndo**, ēre, di, sum. [*ex de, & prehendo*] (1) *To catch one; to take unawares, or tardy; to take in the fact.* (2) *To discover, or find out, a thing; to come to the knowledge, or understanding, of it.* (3) *Also to overtake.* (4) *To perceive, or discern.* (5) *To seize.* (1) Sic vivimus, ut deprehendi sit subitò aspici, *Sen. Ep.* 43. (2) Cum manifestò venenum deprehendisset, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 7. (3) Si itinere impeditos deprehendere possit, exercitum è castris educit, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 75. (4) Verum potest deprehendere Minos, *Sen.* (5) Deprehendi in domo meretriciâ, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 18.

Dēprēhendor, & **Dēprēndor**, i, sus. pass. (1) *To be caught, or taken, napping; to be seized.* (2) *To be discovered.* (1) *Ov. Met.* 13, 304. (2) *Cic. pro Cluent.* 18.

Dēprēhensio, ōnis. f. *A discovery.* Ad extremum manifestâ veneni deprehensione conclusa est, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 18.

Dēprēhensus, & **Dēprēnsus**, a, um. part. (1) *Caught unawares, taken in the fact.* (2) *Tripping in his evidence.* (3) *Found out, discovered.* (4) *Found about one.* (1) Deprehensus omnem pœnam contemnet, *Cic. de Fin.* 2. (2) § Plus deprehensi testes nocent, quam firmi profuissent, *Quint.* 5, 7. (3) Ars assert deprehensa pudorem, *Ov. de Arte* 2. (4) Gladii & sicæ apud ipsum deprehensæ, *Cic.*

* **Dēprēndo**, ēre, di, sum. *Poët. per Synæ.* pro deprehendo, quod vid.

Dēprēnsus, a, um. part. *Found out, discovered, well known.* *Ov. Vid.* Deprehensus.

|| **Dēpressio**, ōnis. f. verb. [*à deprimō*] *A keeping, or pressing, down.* *Macr. Sat.* 1, 20. § *Pleissio.*

|| **Dēpressitas**, ātis. f. *Lowness, shallowness.* *Lexicogr. ex Apul. Declivitas, Cæs.*

|| **Dēpressior**, ōris. m. verb. *He that keeps, or presses, down.* *Lex. ex Apul.* § Oppressor.

Dēpressūrus, a, um. part. *About to sink, or make navigable.* Ab lacu Averno navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depressurus promiserant, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 42, 3.

Dēpressus, a, um. part. [*à deprimor*] & adj. or, comp. (1) || *Pressed, or weighed, down; kept down.* (2) *Sunk, or drowned.* (3) *Met. Troden under foot; thrust, or crushed, down.* (4) *Adj. Low, shallow, flat.* *Virg.* (1) Depressus fœcinæ pondere, *Apul. Met.* 4. p. 105. ed. *Delph.*

(2) Navigium multitudine depressum unâ cum hominibus periit, *Hirt. B. Al.* 21. (3) § Sæpe deprecata veritas emergit, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 65. (4) Locus depressior, *Col.* 1, 5. ædes, *Plin.* 10, 58.

Dēpressior alterno orbe, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 44.

|| **Dēprētiō**, āre. act. [*ex de, & pretium*] *To bring a thing down to a lower price, to undervalue, to depretiate.* *Tert.* § Detrahere de pretio, *Cic.*

Dēprimo, ēre, effi, effum. act. [*ex de, & pre-* mo] (1) *To keep, hold, bear, thrust, press, or weigh, down.* (2) *To make one sloop.* (3) *To sink.* (4) *To plant, or set in the ground.* (1) Terrena in cœlum tendentia deprimunt siderum vis, *Plin.* 2, 38. (2) Deprimunt me quæ porto, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 1, 9. *Met.* § Meam fortunam deprimitis, vestram extollitis, *Cic. in Pison.* 18. (3) Celeriter ambas naves deprimunt, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 7. (4) Virgam à matre in terram deprimere, *Col.* 11, 3.

Dēprimor, i, pressus. pass. *To be weighed, or borne, down, &c.* Lanx in librâ ponderibus impositis deprimitur, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 12.

Dēprōcul, adv. [*ex de, & procul*] *Afar off.* *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 2, 6. ubi al. procul.

Dēprōmendus, a, um. part. *To be drawn, or taken out.* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 46.

Dēprimo, ēre, pfi, ptum. act. [*ex de, & pro-* mo] *To draw, take, or fetch, out; to bring forth.* § De-

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§. Depromere vinum cellis, *Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5.*
 ex arcâ, *Cic. Offic. 2, 15. de libris, Id. de Orat. 1, 59. auri quod sat est, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 74.*
 Depromor, i, ptus. pass. *To be drawn, taken, or fetched, out, Cic. Offic. 2, 15.*
 || Depromptio, ònis. f. verb. *A furnishing, or bringing forth, Boët.*
 || Depromptor, òris. m. verb. *He that bringeth forth, or discovereth, Litt. ex Sil. Ital. sed q.*
 Depromptus, a, um. part. *Drawn, or taken out. Depromptâ ex ærario pecuniâ, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 13. Conf. Sil. 13, 338.*
 Depropèrandus, a, um. part. *To be hastened, Stat.*
 || Depropèratiò, ònis. f. verb. *A hastening, or speeding, Aug.*
 Depropèro, ãre. act. [*ex de, & propèro*] (1) Absol. *To make haste, or speed.* (2) Act. *To hasten a thing.* (1) *Citò deproperate, Plaut. Caf. 3, 6, 17.* (2) *Deproperare apio coronas, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 24.*
 * † Depsiticus, vel Depsitius, a, um. adj. *Kneaded, moulded with the hand, Cato 74.*
 * Depso, ère, ui, itum. act. [*à de-psi, subigo*] (1) *To knead, or mould; to work dough till it be soft.* (2) *To tan, taw, or curry, leather.* (3) *It. obsceno sensu, to lie with a woman.* (4) *To scold, or boil.* (1) *Manibus farinam depsito, Cato 76.* (2) *Vid. seq. Depsus, n. 2.* (3) *— Batuit, inquit, impudenter, Depsit multò impudentius, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.* (4) *Non.*
 * Depsus, a, um. part. (1) *Kneaded together, worked, or trod, with the feet; as dough.* (2) *Tawed, tanned, or curried.* (1) *Vid. Depso.* Luto depso oblinere, *Cato 40. & 41.* (2) *Coria recentia quæ depsta sient, Cato 135.*
 † Depubis, e, & Depuber, èris. adj. *Unripe of age.* || Depubis porcus, *A young sucking pig, Fest. † Impubis, Cic. & Ov.*
 || Depudescor, ère. incept. cum Gen. [*ex de, & pudescor*] *To be ashamed, or grow past shame, Hier.*
 Depudet, uit, ère. imperf. [*ex de, & pudet*] *It is past shame.* || Quæ depuduit ferre, tulisse pudet, *Ov. Amor. 3, 11, 4.* Depudere didicerat, *Sen. de Const. 17.*
 † Depudico, ãre. act. [*ex de, & pudicus*] *To deflower, Gell. 16, 7. ex Laber. — Devirgino, Petron.*
 * || Depugnatio, ònis. f. verb. *A fighting, or quarrelling, Firm. † Litigatio.*
 * || Depugnator, òris. m. verb. *A champion, Cod.*
 * Depugnatur, imperf. *They fight, Cic. Attic. 16, 11.*
 * Depugnaturus, a, um. part. *About to fight it out. Cùm depugnaturus esset Ajax cum Hector, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22.*
 * Depugnatus, a, um. part. *Fought out. Metuo, ne serò veniam, depugnato praelio, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 31.*
 * Depugno, ãre. neut. [*ex de, & pugno*] (1) *To fight it out.* (2) *To fight, to contend.* (3) *To disagree.* (1) *Vid. Depugnatus.* Copiæ paratæ ad depugnandum, *Cic. Fam. 6, 4.* (2) *Depugnare ferro, Id. Tusc. 2, 17. morti, Sil. Ital. 10, 475.* (3) § *Depugnat voluptas cum honestate, Cic. cum animo suo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 24.*
 || Depulsatio, ònis. f. verb. *A thrusting, or beating, away, Litt. ex Apul. † Depulsio, Cic.*
 || Depulsator, òris. m. verb. *He that puts away, Aug. † Depulsor, Plin.*
 || Depulsio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A thrusting, or beating, away; a removing.* (2) *A pleading not guilty in law.* (1) § *Doloris depulsio, Cic. de Fin. 5, 7. servitutis, Id. Philipp. 8, 4.* || Nos beatam vitam non depulsione mali, sed adeptione boni iudicamus, *Id. de Fin. 2, 13.* (2) *Depulsio inficiationem significat, quod reus objectum crimen negans illud à se depellere videatur, Ad Herenn. Intentione & depulsione, Quint. 3, 6.*
 Depulso, ãre. freq. [*à depello*] *To thrust, push, or beat, aside. Cubitis depulsa de viâ, tranquillam concinna viam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 13.*
 Depulsor, òris. m. verb. *He that repels, or puts away. Depulsor dominatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 11.*

Depulsurus, a, um. part. *About to drive away.*
 Milites Romani quasi Vologesum, aut Pacorum avito Arfacidarum folio depulsuri, *Tac. H. 1, 40, 3.*
 Depulsus, a, um. part. [*à depellor*] (1) *Put, or driven, away; thrust out by force.* (2) *Weaned.* (1) *— Depulsus, & quasi detrusus cibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Depulsa polo nox, Sil. Ital. 12, 574.* (2) *Dulce satis humor, depullis arbutus hædis, Virg. Ecl. 3.*
 Depultus pro depulsus, ut pulso pro pulso, *Driven, Ad Herenn. 4, 10.*
 Depulverans, tis. part. *Beating to dust, or powder. Luctum depulverans meum, Plaut. suppl. Aut. ult. 25.*
 || Depulvero, ãre. act. [*ex de, & pulvero*] *To beat to dust, or powder. † Pulvero.*
 || Depuratio, ònis. f. verb. *A cleansing of filth by matter in a wound, Cels. ap. Litt.*
 Depurgandus, a, um. part. *To be cleansed, or cleared, Liv. 39, 35.*
 Depurgo, ãre. act. [*ex de, & purgo*] *To cleanse, to purge, to clear.* || Depurga e locum ab herbâ, *to weed it, Cato 151. pisces, to gut them, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 35. crimina, to clear himself of them, Liv.*
 Deputatus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut off, loped, pruned.* (2) || *Deputed, assigned.* (1) *Plerique cavent, ut piaga deputati cacuminis meridem spectet, Plin. 17, 11.* (2) *Sulp. Sev. † Delegatus, attributus, destinatus, Cic.*
 Deputo, ãre. act. [*ex de, & puto*] (1) *To prune, or cut off.* (2) *To judge, or esteem; to think, to repute, account, or reckon.* (1) *Falx deputat umbras, Ov. de Nuce 63.* (2) § *Malo me quovis dignum deputem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 83.* § *Deputare parvi pretii, Id. Hec. 5, 3, 1. in lucro, Id. Phorm. 2, 1, 16.*
 * † Depuvio, ère. act. [*ex de, & pavio, i. e. cædo*] *To beat, to strike, to bang, Lucr. † Cædo, percutio, Cic.*
 * Depygis, e. adj. [*ex de, & pyga*] *One that has but small, or little, buttocks; pinch breeched, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 93.*
 Dêque. [*ex de adverb. posito pro deorsum*] *sûsque dêque habeo, i. e. contemno, vel negligo, Up, or down; I care not which way, or how it is. De Octavio sûsque dêque, Cic. Att. 14, 6. Id me sûsque dêque habituram putat, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 5.*
 || Dêqueror, i. dep. [*ex de, & queror*] *To complain much, unde*
 Dêquestus, a, um. part. *Having complained of. Notos dequestus & imbres, Stat. Theb. 1, 403. Ante omnes secum dequesta labores, Val. Flacc. 5, 449. Rarò occ.*
 * Dêradendus, a, um. part. *To be shaven, or scraped off. Deinde scalpro id deradendum est, Cels. 8, 4.*
 * Dêrado, ère, si, sum. act. [*ex de, & rado*] *To shave, bark, or scrape off. De virgâ lauri deradito, Cato 121.*
 * Dêrâsus, a, um. part. *Shaved, or scraped off. Ubi derasum attritumve aliquid est, Cels. 5, 26. Derasis capitibus, Plin. H. 8, 71.*
 Dêrelictio, ònis. f. verb. *A leaving, or forsaking. Communis utilitatis derelictio contra naturam est, Cic. Off. 3, 6.*
 || Dêrelictor, òris. m. verb. *He that leaves, or forsakes, Cod.*
 Dêrelictus, a, um. part. [*à derelinquor*] (1) *Abandoned, left, destitute, forsaken, forlorn.* (2) *Solitary, unhusbanded, uncouth.* (1) *Derelictus ab omni spe, Cic. Catil. 1, 10.* (2) *— Incultum & derelictum solum, Id. in Orat. 4.* || *Pro derelicto habere, To give up a thing for lost, Id. Att. 3, 1.*
 || Dêrelictus, ùs. m. verb. *A leaving, or forsaking, Gell. 4, 12. † Derelictio, Cic.*
 Dêrelinquendus, a, um. part. *To be abandoned.* || *Ut illi vel reptenda, vel derelinquenda, quæque loca videbantur, Just. 8, 5.*
 Dêrelinquo, ère, liqui, lictum, act. *decomp. [ex de, & relinquo] To leave, abandon, or forsake utterly, Cic. in Verr. 5. — Deicero, Id.*
 * Dêrepentè, adv. [*ex de, & repentè*] *Sud-*

denly, all on a sudden. Corripuit sese dèrepentè ad filiam, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 3. Conf. Liv. 21, 41.
 * Dêrêpo, ère, pfi, tum. [*ex de, & repo*] *To creep down, Plin. 8, 36. Rarò occ.*
 * Dêreptus, a, um. part. *Snatched away. Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 160.*
 Dêridendus, a, um. part. *To be derided. Inter doctrinam deridendâque camœnas, Auson. Epist. 1, 66.*
 Dêridens, tis. part. *Deriding. Deridens ut inflatum, ac levem, & sordidum, Suet. Cl. Rhet. 2.*
 Dêrideo, ère, si, sum. act. [*ex de, & rideo*] (1) *To laugh to scorn, to mock, to deride.* (2) *To despise.* (1) *Albis dentibus aliquem deridere, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 49.* (2) *— Omnes istos deridere, a que contemnite, Cic. de Orat. 3.*
 Dêrideor, èri. pass. *To be derided. Admoneri, ne quid faciat, quod conspici & derideri possit, Suet. Tib. 4.*
 Dêridicûlum, i. n. *A scorn, a laughing-stock, a jest. Quid tu deridiculi gratiâ sic salutas? Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 50. — Putare sibi aliquem pro deridiculo, & delectamento, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 79.*
 Dêridicûlus, a, um. adj. *Fit to be laughed at, silly, ridiculous. Is deridiculus est, quaquâ incedit, omnibus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 14. Conf. Liv. 39, 26.*
 * Dêripio, ère, ui, eptum. act. [*ex de, & rapio*] (1) *To take, or pluck, down, from a place.* (2) *To steal, or filch.* (1) *De curiu aliquem capillo deripere, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 117.* (2) *Ti-bull. 1, 2, 86.*
 || Dêrisio, ònis. f. verb. *A laughing at, or scorning; derision, Aug. † Irrisio, Cic.*
 Dêrisor, òris. m. verb. (1) *A mocker, a scoff-fer.* (2) *A jester, a parasite.* (3) *A droll, or buffoon.* (1) *Derisor verò plus laudatore move-tur, Hor. Art. Poët. 433.* (2) *Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 3.* (3) *Mart. Ep. 1, 5.*
 || Dêrisorius, a, um. adj. *Scoffing, or mocking, Ap. JCC.*
 Dêrisus, a, um. part. *Mocked, derided, scorn-ed, Cic. in Verr. 3, 92. & 5, 39.*
 Dêrisus, ùs. m. verb. *Derision, scorn, mockery, Val. Max. 1, 5, 1. extern. Quint. 6, 3.*
 * Dêrivandus, a, um. part. *To be turned ano-ther way. Dicam enim non derivandi cuiminis causâ, sed ut factum est, Cic. pro Mil. 10.*
 * Dêrivatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A draining of water, or a turning of its course.* (2) || *Met. A derivation of a word.* (1) *— Ductus aquarum de-riivationeque fluminum, Cic. Offic. 2, 4. & Liv. 5, 15.* (2) *Ap. Gramm.*
 * || Dêrivativus, a, um. adj. *That which is derived from another, derivative, Ap. Gramm.*
 * || Dêrivator, òris. m. verb. *He that turneth away, Boët.*
 * Dêrivatus, a, um. part. (1) *Derived, drawn-down in channels.* (2) *Met. Turned, converted.* (3) *Derived, drawn from.* (1) *Fossam aquâ ex flumine derivatâ complevit, Cels. B. G. 7, 72.* (2) *Omnis expectatio largitionis agrariæ in agrum Campanum videtur esse derivata, Cic. Att. 2, 31.* (3) *Hoc fonte derivata ciades, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 19.*
 * Dêrivo, ãre. act. [*ex de, & rivus*] (1) *To drain, to convey water.* (2) *Met. To derive from one to another.* (3) *To turn aside, intercept, or embezzle.* (1) *Quasi de fluvio, qui aquam deri-vat sibi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 12.* (2) *Ut in me omnem iram derivem senis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 9.* (3) *Iustitia nihil in suam domum inde derivet, Cic. Tusc. 5, interp. Budæo.*
 Dêrivor, ãri. pass. *To be derived, or conveyed. Sic imis radicibus montis ferebatur, ut nullam in partem, depressis roriss, derivari posset, Cels. B. G. 8, 40.*
 || Dêrôdo, ère, si, sum. act. [*ex de, & rodo*] *To gnaw, or nibble, sibi auct. vendicat. à part. Derofus, quod vid.*
 Dêrogatio, ònis. f. *A taking from, derogation, or a taking away a part. Videndum est, num quæ abrogatio aut derogatio sit, Ad Herenn. 12, 10.*

|| Dērogātīvus, a, um. adj. *That diminisheth*, Diomed. Gramm.

|| Dērogātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that derogateth*, or *abolisheth*, Sidon. Ep. 3, 13.

|| Dērogātōrius, a, um. adj. *Derogatory*, *that taketh away in part*, Dig.

Dērogātūrus, a, um. part. *About to derogate*. Non derogaturus industriam, *Auson. Grat. Aet.* 36.

Dērogito, āre, freq. [à derogo] *To ask, desire, or pray, instantly*, Plaut. *Afin.* 2, 2, 60.

Dērogo, āre, aet. [ex de, & rogo] (1) *To derogate, abate, or lessen*. (2) *To take away by a new law, to make some exception to a former*. (1) Non tantum mihi derogo, tametsi nihil arrego, ut te copiosius, quam me, putem posse dicere, *Cic. pro S. Rufe.* 32. Certam derogat fidem, *Liv.* 7, 6. (2) De lege aliquid derogari, &c. *Cic. de Inven.* 2, 45.

Dērogor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be lessened, &c. as when some clause in an old law is repealed by a new law*. De lege aliquid derogari, aut legem abrogari, *Cic. de Inven.* 2, 45.

Dēro'us, a, um. part. [qu. à derodor] *Gnawin*, or *nibbled*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 7. Derola vitis à cochleis, *Plin. H.* 11, 62.

Dēumpo, ēre, ūpi, ptum. aet. [ex de, & rumpo] *To break off*, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 80, 5.

|| Dēruncinatio, ōnis, f. *A cutting of bushes, or trees*, *Lex. ex Col.*

|| Dēruncinātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that cutteth bushes*, *Aug.*

Dēruncinātus, a, um. part. *Smothered, or plained*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 108.

Dēruncino, āre, aet. sign. radere. [ex de, & runcino] *To shave with a plaining tool*. Met. *To cheat*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 6.

Dēruo, ēre, ui, ūtum. aet. [ex de, & ruo] (1) *To pull down, or take away*. (2) || Neut. *To fall down*. (1) De laudibus Dolabellæ deruam cumulum, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 13. (2) Oneris impatientiā prolapsus deruissim, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 222. ed. *Delph.*

Dēruptus, i, n. *A steep, or craggy, place*, *Liv.* 38, 2.

Dēruptus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Broken, craggy, steep, downwards*, *Tac.* = *Arduus*, *avius*, *Tac. altus*, *Liv.* = *Collis arduus & deruptus*, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 80. *Tumulus altus deruptiorque*, *Liv.* 38, 2.

Dēfacro, āre, aet. [ex de, & facro] *To consecrate, or hallow*, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 586.

Dēfævio, ire, īvi, itum. [ex de, & fævio] (1) *To leave off his passion, to be quiet and calm*. (2) || *To rage extremely, to show cruelty*. (1) Dum pelago dēfævit hiems, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 52. ira, *Luc.* 5, 303. (2) Plebeio dēfævit sanguine virtus, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 748. Sed neque hoc, neque cæteris locis apud idoneos scriptores satisfit doctis de hâc notione, cum ad primam interpretari liceat.

|| Dēfaltatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A leading, or ending, of a dance*, *Litt. ex Mart. sed q.*

Dēfaltātus, a, um. part. *Danced over*, *Suet. Calig.* 54. ab inusit.

† Dēfalto, āre, neut. [quod ex de, & salto] *To leap, or dance; or end a dance*.

|| Dēfarcino, āre, aet. [ex de, & farcino] *To unload*, *Litt. ex Sen. sed q.*

Descendens, tis, part. *Descending, going down*, *Cic. pro Planc.* 14.

Descenditor, imperf. *It is gone down*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3. Descensum est, *Liv.* 10, 27. & 21, 37.

Descendo, ē. e. di, sum. neut. [ex de, & scan- do] (1) *To descend; to go, or come, down*. (2) *To take rest*. (3) *To alight, or light off*. (4) *To descend, or agree; to be content*. (5) *To degenerate, or grow worse*. (6) *To trickle, or fall*. (7) *To digest*. (1) Non in lectum incendat proximum, neque cum descendat, *Plaut. Afin.* 4, 1, 32. Præcipitare istuc quidem est, non descendere, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 32. Met. Descendere in sese, *To examine himself*, *Pers.* 4, 23. (2) Soli subjacens duritia non patitur in altum descendere, *Col.* 11, 3. (3) § Obtestatur, ut deseffo

pedite jam descendant ex equis, *Liv.* 2, 20. & equo, *Id.* (4) Descendo, æqua enim conditio proponitur, *Cic. in Verr.* 4. (5) Gemma ad viciniam crystalli descendit, *Plin.* 37, 9. (6) Descenderunt ex oculis lacrymæ, *Plaut.* (7) Descendit cibus, *Cels.* 1, 6. ¶ Alvus, *When one goes to stool*, *Id.* 3, 7.

Descendens, tis, part. *Descending*, *Sil.* 6, 427.

Descensio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A going down, a descent*. (2) *A landing*. (1) In descensione balnearum, *Plin.* 20, 17. (2) Priusquam in continentem descensiones facerant, *Liv.* 28, 31.

Descensurus, a, um. part. *About to descend*. *Liv.* 3, 52. Quod necessariò descensuros existimabat, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 81.

Descensus, ūs, m. verb. *A descent*. Facilis descensus Averni, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 126. Descensus speiuncæ, *Plin.* 16, 26.

Desciscens, tis, part. *Revoltin*. Desciscens à societate Romanâ, *Paterc.* 2, 100. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 19.

Descisco, ēre, īvi, neut. [ex de, & scisco, i. e. statuo] (1) *To depart*. (2) *To revolt, to alter and change*. (1) ¶ Desciscere à se ipso, *to alter from himself*, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4. à vitâ, *to die*, *Id. Fin.* 3, 18. à naturâ, *to be unnatural*, *Cic.* (2) Absol. = *Defecerat Sámos, desciscerat Hellespontus*, *Nep. Chabr.* 3.

* Descissus, a, um. part. *Torn, or rent*. Veste descissâ, capite converberato, actum de se pronuntiavit, *Suet. Neron.* 42.

Descitum est, imperf. pass. *They revolted*. Descitum à Romanis, *Liv.* 6. Præcipiti cursu à virtute descitum est, *Paterc.* 2, 1.

Descitūrus, a, um. part. *About to revolt*, *Liv.* 30, 3.

Describo, ēre, pfi, tum. aet. [ex de, & scribo] (1) *To copy, or write, out*. (2) *To draw out, or describe*. (3) *To tax, or assess*. (4) *To divide, or distribute*. (5) *To order, make, or appoint*. (6) *To define*. (1) Librum mittam, si descripserint librarii, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 14. (2) Bonus bene ut malos descripsit mores! *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 168. (3) Vestigal describere, *Cic. Q. fr.* (4) Duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, *Id. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 31. (5) Annum in dies certos describere, *Curt.* 3, 3, 10. (6) Describere jura, *to try causes, to sit in judgement*, *Cic. in Verr.* 5, 11. = *Definire & describere verbis*, *Id. de Inven.* 1, 8.

Describor, i, ptus, pass. *To be described, or set down; to be drawn out; to be translated, or removed*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 17.

Descriptio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A writing out, a copy, or transcript*. (2) *A description*. (3) *A model, or plan*. (4) *A registering, a distributing, or enrolling of people*. (5) *An appointing*. (6) *A distribution*. (7) *A characterizing, or rhetorical description*. (1) = *Descriptio & imago tabularum*, *Cic.* (2) Subtilis descriptio partium corporis, *Id. N. D.* 2, 47. (3) Aedificandi descriptio, *Id. Offic.* 1, 39. (4) Servorum vicatim in totâ urbe descriptio, *Id. pro Domo*, 50. (5) Descriptio magistratuum, *Id. de Legg.* 3, 2. (6) Juris æqua descriptio, *Id. Offic.* 2, 4. (7) Descriptio, quam Græci χαράκτις vocant, *Id. in Top.* 22.

Descriptiuncula, æ, f. dim. *A short description*, *Sen. de Contr.* 2.

|| Descripor, ōris, m. verb. *He that describeth, or telleth, any thing*, *Lact.* 5, 9. † Qui describit.

Descriptus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Written out, copied, set down, assigned, appointed, set in order, parted and divided; also taxed*. Buxus in formas mille descripta, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. In naturâ nihil est descriptius, *Cic. Fin.* 3, 22. Vid. *Describo*.

Dēsēcans, tis, part. *Cutting off*. Partes ex toto desecans, *Cic. de Univ.* 7.

Dēsēco, āre, ui, ūtum. aet. [ex de, & seco] (1) *To cut off*. (2) *To cut down*. (3) *To reap, or mow down*. (4) *To clip off, to poll*. (1) Tu illud desecabis, hoc adglutinabis, *Cic. Att.* 16, 6. (2) Desecare vitem, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 41. (3) Desecare prata, *Col.* 11, 1. *Id.* 5, 6. (4) Crinem desecare, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 394.

Dēsecrātus, a, um. part. *Unballowed, profaned*, *Plin.* 28, 8.

Dēsecro, āre. *To unballow, to profane, or degrade*, *Plin.* Vid. *Desecratus*.

Dēsectio, ōnis, f. verb. [à defeco] *A cutting off, a reaping, or mowing down*. Stramentorum dēsectio tum pecori, tum agro est utilis, *Col.* 6, 3.

|| Dēsector, ōris, m. verb. *A mower, a reaper, or cutter down*, *Litt. ex Col.*

Dēsectus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut off*. (2) *Mowed down, or reaped*. (3) *Cut*. (4) *Harrowed*. (1) Dēsecta cervix, *Prop.* 4, 11, 37. Auribus dēsectis, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 4. (2) Gramen dēsectum, *Ov. Met.* 14, 646. Dēsecta manipulis feges, *Plin.* 17, 9. (3) Dēsectæ offæ in mulsum, *Id.* 14, 16. (4) Saxa dēsecta metallis, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 85.

Dēsērendus, a, um. part. *To be deserted, or forsaken*. Re integrâ primò incendendum Avaricum, post deserendum, censuerat, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 30. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 43.

Dēsērens, tis, part. *Forsakein*. ¶ Erat sanè somni paratissimi; nonnunquam etiam inter studia instantis & deserentis, *nodin*, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5.

Dēsēro, ēre, sēruī, sertum. aet. [ex de, & sero, ut sit desertum quod non feritur, nec colitur] (1) *To leave off, to let alone*. (2) *To forsake*. (3) *To fail*. (1) Mulier telam deserit continuò, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 64. (2) Me in his deseruisti malis, *Id. Heaut.* 2, 3, 17. Omnes noti me & amici deserunt, *Id. Eun.* 2, 2, 7. ¶ Deserere pignus, *to lose it*, *Plaut. Cap.* 2, 3, 76. vadimonium, *not to appear*, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 3. signa, *to desert*. = *Derelinquo*, *Cic.* (3) Genua hunc curesorem deserunt, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 13.

Dēsēror, i, tus, pass. *To be deserted, or forsaken, &c.* Vereor ne regia causa deseratur, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. ¶ Deseri à mente, *To be distracted*, *Id. Attic.* 3, 15.

* Dēsēro, ēre, neut. *To creep down, or along*, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 585.

Dēsērtātus, a, um. part. *Forsaken, deserted*. = *Desertatæ & relictæ res*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 5.

Dēsērtio, ōnis, f. verb. *A leaving, or forsakein*. Desertio juris humani, *Liv.* 41, 24.

† Dēsērtio, āre, freq. [à desero] *To forsake, or leave to one's shifts*, *Accius*.

Dēsērtor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A deserter, a renegado, a turncoat; one that leaves his religion, prince, or colours, and goes to another*. (2) *An exile*. (1) Antonius, qui in desertores fævre debuerat, deseritor exercitus sui factus est, *Paterc.* 2, 85. Desertores salutis mæ, *Cic.* = *proditor*, *Cæs.* (2) Dardanium sub Tartara mittam, *Desertorem Asiæ*, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 15. *interp. Serv.*

Dēsērtum, i, n. *A desert, or wi'derness*. ¶ Rarò apud probatos auctores occurrit in sing. plur. freq. *Deserta ardua*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 291.

Dēsērtūrus, a, um. part. *That will forsake*, *Ter. And.* 2, 3, 28. & 4, 2, 11.

Dēsērtus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. [à desero] (1) *Forsaken, deserted, left*. (2) *Also set, planted, stuck fast*. (3) *Adj. Desert, unbabited, untilled, lonely*. (1) Deserta signa, *Liv.* 2. Non desertis superfuist, sed desertor occidit, *Paterc.* 2, 110. Deserâ disciplinâ & jampridem relictâ, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 3. (2) Stipes desertus in agris, *Tib.* 1, 1, 17. (3) Via deserta, & inculta; *Cic. pro Cæl.* 18. Desertior locus, *Id. Att.* 13, 22. Sepulcrum desertissimum, *Id. pro Sext.* 67.

Dēsērvio, ire, īvi, itum. neut. [ex de, & servio] (1) *To be serviceable, to do service to*. (2) *To wait upon, or attend; to be assiduous*. (1) Cuius deservium, *Cic. Off.* 1, 30. (2) § Deservire studiis, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 7. amicis, *Id.* 7, 15. rei ineptæ, *Val. Max.* 4, 5, 4.

Dēsēs, īdis, adj. [à desideo] *Idle, slow, slothful, careless*. Sedemus desides domi, *Liv.* 3, 68. § Deses ab opere suo, *Col.* 7, 12. sine prædâ, *Liv.* 3, 7.

Dēsiccatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A drying up*, *Varr.* Dēsiccō, āre, aet. *To dry up*, *Plin.* 20, 19.

Dēficōr, āri, passi. *To be dried up*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 30.

Dēsīdēns, tis, part. *Sinking under, falling to decay*, Liv. in Præf. = labentes, Id. ib. Navigantes magnis vorticibus pelagi defidentis exterriti, Juſt. 6, 1. Defidente fabulo agilitatem rotarum morabatur, Curt. 4, 24.

Dēsīdeo, ēre, fēdi, neut. [ex de, & sedeo] (1) *To sit still, to be idle, to loiter.* (2) *To go to school.* (1) Frustrā totum desideo diem, Ter. He. 5, 3, 2. Cæsar defedit apud Nicomedem, Suet. Cæs. 2. (2) In torminibus frequens defidendi cupiditas est, Cels. 4, 18.

Dēsīdērābilis, e, adj. or, comp. (1) *To be desired, or wished for.* (2) *Wanted.* (1) Nihil desiderabile concupiscunt, Cic. de Fin. 1, 16. (2) Desiderabilem efficere, Liv. 24, 5. Ut desiderabilior ipse quandoque fieret, Suet. Tib. 21.

Dēsīdērāndus, a, um, part. *To be desired.* Nobis tamen quærenius ac desiderandus est, Plin. Ep. 2, 1.

Dēsīdērāns, tis, part. *Desiring*, Hor. Carm. 3, 1.

Dēsīdērātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A desiring; or wishing for.* Non est tanta voluptatum titillatio in senibus, sed nec desideratio quidem, Cic. de Senect. 14.

|| **Dēsīdērātīva** verba sunt, quæ terminantur in urio, ut *scripturio, mīſturio*, &c. quæ à Prisc. *meditativa* voc. *Verbs of desiring.*

|| **Dēsīdērātor**, ōris, m. verb. *He that desireth, or lacketh*, Apud JCC.

Dēsīdērātūrus, a, um, part. *About to desire.* Spero, si in adversam valetudinem incidero, nihil me desideraturum vel pudor, evel pœnitentiâ, dignum, Plin. Ep. 7, 1.

Dēsīdērātus, a, um, part. *Desired; longed, or wished, for; wanted, rare.* Desiderata magis, quam assidue perspecta delectant, Cic. post Redit. 1. adulationes, Liv. 9, 18.

Dēsīdērium, i, n. (1) *Desire, love, affection, or longing; a craving, plur.* (2) *Want, or lack, of a person, or thing.* (3) *Absence.* (4) *Also a request, petition, or supplication.* (1) Desideriis ista fidelibus Quærit patria Cæsarem, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 15. (2) Desiderium sui reliquit ap. Pop. Rom. Cic. pro Rab. 5. Me mirum desiderium tenet urbis, Id. Fam. 2, 11, & satietas, Id. (3) Quod tolerabilius feramus igniculum desiderii tui, crebris nos epistolis appellato, Id. Att. 15, 20. (4) Suet. Aug. 53. ¶ Meum desiderium, *My sweetheart, my love*, Cic. Fam. 4, 2. Scabendi desiderium, *the itch*, Plin. 13, 14. Desiderium ventris, *list to do his needs*, Mart. 1, 110.

Dēsīdēro, āre, aēt. [à desido, desiderare, ut à confido, confidere] (1) *To desire, wish, or long for.* (2) *To complain of the want, or lack, of.* (3) *To need, or require.* (1) Non caret is qui non desiderat, Cic. de Senect. 14. (2) Non curia vires meas desiderat, non rostra, non amici, non clientes, Cic. de Senect. 10. & Non desiderare solum, sed etiam pascere, & flagitare, Id. in Verr. 5. = requiro, Cic.

Dēsīdēror, āri, ātus, passi. (1) *To be required, or expected.* (2) *To be missing; or lost.* (3) *To be absent.* (1) Desideratur à philosopho gravitas, Cic. (2) Accidit, ut nulla navis desideraretur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 33. (3) Sextilem totum mendax desideror, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 2.

Dēsīdia, æ, f. [à deses, desidis] *Idleness, slothfulness.* = Languori, desidieque se dedere, Cic. Off. 1, 34. & Ab industriâ ad desidiam avocar, Id. pro Sext. 48. & Desidiam puer ille requi solet, odit agentes, Ov. de Cupidine.

Dēsīdiābūlum, i, n. [ex desid. a] *An idle place, a bench where lazy people sit*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 9.

Dēsīdies, ei, f. *id, quod desid. a*, Lucr. 5, 49.

Dēsīdiōsē, adv. *Slothfully, idly.* Desidiosisē agere ætatem, Lucr. 4, 1129.

Dēsīdiōsus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *sluggish, sup.* (1) *Lazy, slothful.* (2) *Having nothing to do.* (1) Inertissimum & desidiosissimum otium, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 2, 33. Qui in oppido sedent, quàm qui rura colunt, desidiosiores sunt, Varr. R. R. 2, in præm. (2) Quid melius desidiosus ages? Mart. 3, 12.

Dēsīdo, ēre, dēsēdi, neut. [ex de, & fido]

(1) *To sink, or fall, down.* (2) *To settle.* (3) *To sit down, or go to school.* (4) *To assuage, or fall; as a swelling doth.* (5) *To chink, or gape; as the ground doth.* (6) *To light down.* (1) Qualis in immenso defederit aere tellus, Tib. 4, 1, 19. (2) Ex urinâ quod defidit album est, Cels. 2, 7. (3) Frequens defidendi cupiditas est, Id. 4, 18. (4) Id. 7, 18. (5) Terræ defederunt, Cic. de Div. 1, 35. Terra Velitris ingenti cavernâ defederat, Liv. 33, 9. Vasto defedit hiatus, Val. Flacc. 8, 329. (6) Confragosa viantibus amœnioribus locis defident, Quint. 4.

|| **Dēsīduō**, pro diuturnè, *A long time*, Fulgent.

Dēsīgnātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A designation, or appointment; a noting, or specifying.* (2) *A delineation.* (1) Sine designatione personarum, ac temporum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 31. (2) Vit. 5, 5.

Dēsīgnātor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A marshal that appointeth a procession, &c. and keepeth order, as at funerals, plays, &c. a herald.* (2) *A master of ceremonies.* (1) Hor. Ep. 2, 26. & Quint. Declam. 6. (2) Sen. de Benef. 6.

Dēsīgnātus, a, um, part. *Designed, preordained, appointed, marked out, named, elected, or chosen.* ¶ **Dēsīgnatus** consul, *a consul elect*, Cic. Fam. 11, 6. & constitutus, Id.

Dēsīgno, āre, aēt. [ex de, & signo] (1) *To mark out.* (2) *To design, assign, or appoint.* (3) *To choose.* (4) *To play some new prank.* (5) *To show, or signify.* (1) = Notar, designatque oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum, Cic. in Catil. 1, 2. (2) Agrum seminario designare, Col. 3, 1. (3) Fines Jovis templo designare, Liv. 1, 10. (4) Modò quid designavit! M. Quidnam id est? DE. Fores effregit, &c. Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 7. (5) Victoriæ fiduciam designare, Cæs. B. C. 3, 96.

Dēsīgnor, āri, ātus, passi. (1) *To be shorwed, or pointed at.* (2) *To be branded, &c.* (1) Dignitatis vulgi designari, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 77. (2) Ignominie notâ, Liv. 4. Vid. Designo.

Dēsīliens, tis, part. *Falling, or running, down.* Desiliens aqua, Ov. Fast. 4, 428. Conf. Liv. 21, 46. & 24, 44.

Dēsīlio, īri, īvi, īi, ultum, neut. [ex de, & salio] *To leap down, to alight, to vault.* & Desilire lecto, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 130. & equis, Liv. 4, 38. & de rhedâ, Cic. & ex essedis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 16. & ad pedes, Ibid. 4, 12. & ex navi, Ibid. 4, 25. & de navi in scapham, Plaut. Rud. Prolog. 75. & in terram à scaphâ, Ibid. 1, 2, 84.

Dēsīnens, tis, part. *Desisting.* Fratrem insidiari sibi non desinentem nec occidere, neque seponere sustinuit, Suet. Vespas. 9. = & Quartana & incipiens & desinens, Cels. 3, 3.

Dēsīnītur, imperf. *An end is made*, Ov. de Art. Am. 1, 411.

Dēsīno, ēre, īvi, & īi, itum, neut. & aēt. [ex de, & sino] (1) *To leave, or desist.* (2) *To lay aside, to omit for a time.* (3) *To renounce, to give quite over.* (4) *To bold one's peace.* (5) *To terminate, or end.* (6) *Met. To come to one's end, to die.* (1) Non desinam donec perfecero hoc, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 72. & Cœpisti melius, quàm desin's, Ov. Ep. 9, 23. & incipio, Cic. & Desinere deos obtundere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 6. per Hellenism. querelarum, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17. (2) Mulier telam desinit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 64. S. febris non desinit, Cels. 7, 27. (3) Libenter artem desinere, & cum similibus sui vivere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. (4) Ah! pergisne? DE. Jam desino, Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 67. (5) = Quæ similiter desinunt, aut quæ cadunt similiter, Cic. de Orat. 3, 54. ¶ & Desinere in tenuitatem, *to be taper, or small, at the end*, Plin. 8, 33. in picem, *to have a fish's tail*, Hor. A. P. 4. & locis communibus, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 25. (6) = Fragilia & caduca occidunt, desinuntque, Plin. Ep. 2, 10.

Dēsīpiens, tis, part. [à desipio] *Doting, silly, foolish.* & Desipiens senectute, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Estne quisquam tam desipiens, qui credet, &c. Id. de Div. 2, 23.

Dēsīpientia, æ, f. *Doting, silliness; raving.*

Desipientia fit, cum vis animi atque animæ Conturbatur, Lucr. 3, 498.

Dēsīpio, ēre, vi. [ex de, & sapio] (1) *To dote, for age.* (2) *To rave, to be light headed.* (3) *To be transported, or out of one's wits, with joy.* (4) *To be a fool.* (1) Vid. Desipiens. = deliro; Cic. (2) Desipere intra verba, Cels. 3, 18. (3) Dulce est desipere in loco, Hor. Od. 4, 12, ult. (4) Desipiunt omnes aequè ætæ, qui tibi nomen Insano posuere, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 46.

Dēsīstēns, tis, part. [à seq.] *Ceasing, ending.* Desistens autumno, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6.

Dēsīstūr, imperf. *It is desisted.* Istis rebus desisti debet, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1. Desitum est, Cic. Offic. 2, 8.

Dēsīsto, desīti, desistēre. [ex de, & sisto] (1) *To stand apart, not to come near.* (2) *To depart, to go away.* (3) *Met. To leave off, to give over, to desist.* (1) Quid ille abs te iratus desistit? Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 27. (2) Non, hodie si exclusus fuero, desistam, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 58. (3) Nec citò desisto, nec temerè incipio, Prop. 2, 20, ult. & Desistere ex toto, Cels. bello, Liv. 3, 55. de negotiis, Cæs. dicere de judiciis, Cic. fugere, Liv. 2, 59. ab illâ mente, Id.

Dēsītūrus, a, um, part. [à desino] *About to leave off.* Sed deprecantibus, ac se artem desituros promittentibus veniam dedit, Suet. Tib. 36.

Dēsītus, a, um, part. [à desero, sevi] *Planted, set*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23.

Dēsītus, a, um, part. [à desinor] *Laid aside, ceased, left off.* Si esset factitatum, non esset desitum, Cic. de Div. 2, 46. Conf. Liv. 34, 41.

|| **Dēsōlātio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A laying waste, desolation.* Pendet ab analogiâ; & Eccl. usu. ↓ Vastatio.

Dēsōlātus, a, um, part. (1) *Left alone.* (2) *Abandoned, forsaken, deserted.* (3) *Laid waste, desolate.* (1) Desolata forer, Stat. Sylv. 2, 1. (2) Novanus desolatus aliorum discessione imminentem necessitatem prævenit, Tac. 1, 30, ult. (3) Desolata terræ, Ov. Met. 1, 349. = Deserta, & desolata loca, Plin. 10, 12.

Dēsōlo, āre, aēt. [ex de, & solus] *To lay waste.* Desolare agros, Col. 1, 3. sub fin. urbes, Stat. Theb. 6, 917.

Despectans, tis, part. *Looking down upon.* Spectacula Tarpeium propè despectantia culmen, Calp. Sic. Ecl. 7, 24.

Despectatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A looking down, a prospect.* Despectationes cœnaculorum, Vit. 2, 8.

|| **Despectio**, ōnis, f. verb. [à despicio] *A looking down, Met. a despising.* Humanarum opinionum alta quædam despectio, Cic. ap. Non. & vix alibi. ↓ Despectus.

Dēsīpecto, āre, aēt. [ex de, & specto] (1) *To look down upon.* (2) *Met. To despise.* (1) Despectare terras, Virg. Æn. 1, 396. (2) Pilo liberos Tiberii, ut multum infra, despectare, Tac. 2, 43, 6.

Despector, āri, passi. *To be despised, &c.* Tac. Hist. 2, 30, 2.

|| **Despector**, ōris, m. verb. *A looker down, Met. a despiser, Tert. ↓ Contemptor.*

Despectus, a, um, part. & adj. *slimmed, sup.* Looked down upon, Met. despised, contemned, slighted. = Abiectus, contemptus, despectus à cæcis, Cic. in Pisor. ult. Ne contemptissimi ac despectissimi videamur, Id. in Verr. 3, 41. extr. Cum contemptus est hostis, contemnentibus pœniciei, despecto sæpe salutis, fuit, Vid. Nep. Thra. 2. ¶ Despecta lucis origo, of a man parentage, Sil. Ital. 11, 48. Pro despectissimi habere, *to account very despicable*, Suet. Claud. 3.

Despectus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A looking down.* (2) *Met. A despising, contempt, despice.* (1) Eiat ex oppido despectus in campum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 79. (2) = Ludibrio & despectui opponi, Ad Herenn. 4, 39.

Desperancus, a, um. *To be despaired of, desperate.* Hujus salus desperanda est, Cic. de Am. 24. In tam irritatis animis & occasione ancipiti, haud desperandum esse facinus, Liv. 2, 46.

Desperans, tis, part. (1) *Being past hope, despairing.* (2) *Also passi. To be despaired of, desperate.*

perate. (1) Servi desperantes vitam domini, Cic. pro Mil. 21. (2) Ulcera desperantia, Plin. 22. 24.

Desperanter. adv. *Hopelessly, despairingly.* Tecum desperanter locutus est, Cic. Attic. 14, 18. || *Desperantē.* adv. *Despairingly.* Firm. † *Desperanter.*

Desperatio, ōnis, f. *Despairing, despair.* Desperatio [defin. Cic.] est ægritudo sine ul' a expectatione rerum meliorum, Tusc. 4, 8. Sæpe desperatio spei causa est, Curt. 5, 4, 31.

Desperatus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Past hope, past cure, desperate.* (2) *Resolute through despair.* (1) = Id habeo in perditis, & desperatis, Cic. Fam. 13, 56. Hæc quamquam nihil meliora, nunc etiam multo desperatiora, Id. Fam. 6, ult. Compositionis s'em non desperatissimam puto, Balbus Cic. sub libr. 9. Attic. Ep. 8. (2) Exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, Cic.

Desperno, ēre, desprēvi, tum, act. [ex de, & sperno] *To contempt, to slight, to despise much.* Ne Corydonis opes despernat Alexis, Col. 10, 298. Rarō occ.

Desperō, āre, act. [ex de, & spero] *To despair, to be heartless, or out of hope.* § De Reipub. causā desperavi, Cic. Att. 8, 15. § Desperare salutē, Id. pro Cluent. 25. pacem, Id. Attic. 7, 20. de regno, Cas. B. G. 1, 18. § Ne quis temerē desperet propter ignaviam, aut nimis confidat propter cupiditatem, Cic. Off. 1, 21. § Qui nil potest sperare, desperet nihil, Sen. Non despero futuros aliquos, &c. Cic. in Pison. 82.

Desperor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be despaired of.* § Sive restituiamur, sive desperamur, Cic. 2. frat. 1, 3. Turpiter desperatur, quicquid fieri potest, Quint. 1, 10.

|| *Despicābilis,* e, adj. *Contemptible, despicable, pitifull.* Ammian. & recentiores. † *Contemnendus,* despiciendus.

Despicatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A contempting, a despising; contempt, despise.* Odia, invidiæ, despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, Cic. de Fin. 1, 2c. Rarō occ.

Despicatus, a, um, part. & adj. sūmus, sup. (1) *Contemning, despising.* (2) *Contemned, disesteemed, disregarded, slighted, despised.* (1) Primò ut deos venerati, deinde ut homines despicati interecere, Aur. Viē. in vitā Camilli. c. 23. (2) Meretrices adolescentiam nostram habent despiciatam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 92. Despicatissimi tribuni furor, Cic. pro Sextio, 16.

Despicatus, ūs, m. verb. *Despite, a despising.* Despicatui duci, Cic. pro Flacc. 27. Despicatui habere, Plaut. Menach. 4, 3, 19. Non meminī me in alio quā tertio casu legisse.

Despiciendus, a, um, part. *To be contemned, or disregarded.* § Pecori despiciendus, Ov. Fast. 5, 642.

Despiciens, tis, part. *Slighting.* Jam ab initio copias P. Attii Vari despiciens, Cas. B. G. 2, 23.

Despicientia, æ, f. *A looking down at, Met. a d' spising, or slighting.* Rerum externarum despicientia, Cic. Off. 1, 2c. = *Contemptio,* Id.

Despicio, ēre, exi, ectum. [ex de, & specio] (1) *To look down.* (2) *Met. To disregard, to slight.* (1) Tollam altius tectum, non ut te despiciam, sed tu ne aspicias urbem, Cic. de Arusp. R. 15. (2) Vulgi incitiam despiciere, Id. N. D. 3, 15. = Omnia, quæ cadere in hominem possunt, despiciere, & pro nihilo putare, Id. de Fin. 3, 8.

Despicior, ectus sum, despici pass. (1) *To be overlooked, to be viewed.* (2) *Met. To be slighted, contemned, despised.* (1) Area sic constituenda est, ut à procuratore possit despici, Col. R. R. 1, 6. (2) Regum magnæ despiciuntur opes, Tib. 1, 8, 34.

|| *Despicor,* āri. (1) *To despise.* (2) *To be despised.* Sed vix. leg. nisi in particip. *Despicatus,* quod vid.

|| *Despino,* āre. [ex de, & spina] *To pick out thorns.* Solinus. † *Spinas evellere.*

† *Despoliābūlum,* i, n. *A place where one is cor-*

rupted, Profert Non. ex Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 9. sed in M.S. leg. Desidiabula.

Despoliandus, a, um, part. *To be robbed, spoiled, &c.* Cic. in Verr. 3, 21.

Despoliātor, ōis, m. *A plunderer.* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14.

Despoliatus, a, um, part. *Plundered, pilloaged.* In partem miseram & despoliatam venire, Cic. Fam. 14, 3.

Despolio, āre, act. [ex de, & spolio] (1) *To rob, to plunder, to pilloage.* (2) *To impoverish, to strip.* (1) Vulnerare & despoliare aliquem, Cic. Attic. 7, 9. (2) Illam despoliare non libet, Ter. Andr. 4, 6, 21. § Despoliare armis, Cas. B. G. 2, 31. nobilitate, Ibid. 5, 6.

Despondens, tis, part. *Betrothing.* Despondente ei Nerone Liviam, Patere. 2, 79. Vid. Liv. 4, 13.

Despondeo, ēre, di, † spōndi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 2. sum. [ex de, & spondeo] (1) *To promise freely.* (2) *Specially to betroth, to promise in marriage.* (3) *Met. To think one's self secure of.*

(4) *To despair of.* (1) Vid. Desponsus, N° 1. (2) Ego illi nec do, nec despondeo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 31. Tulliolam Pisoni despondimus, Cic. Attic. 1, 3.

Despondere filiam in divitiis maximas, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 57. § Spondet puellæ pater, despondet adolescentis, Donatus in Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 75. sed frustra. Ex allatis enim exemplis palam est, despondere de utrisque dici. (3)

Domum alicujus, & hortos sibi despondere, Cic. Attic. 11, 6. (4) *Despondere sapientiam,* Col. 11, 1. Nec ipsi solum desponderant animos, Liv. 3, 38. || *Despondere animum, to fall into despair,* Plaut. Prol. Menæchm. 35.

Despondeor, ēri, pass. (1) *To be promised.* (2) *To be betrothed, or given in marriage.* (1) Quæcunque est spes, ea despondetur anno consulatū tui, Cic. Fam. 12, 9. (2) Ne expectate dum exeat; intus despondebitur, Ter. Andr. sub fin.

|| *Desponsator,* ōris, m. verb. *A betrother,* Ap. JCC.

Desponsatus, a, um, part. *Betrothed, affianced.* Tullia Crassipedi desponsata, Cic. 2. frat. 2, 5. ubi tamen al. Desponsa. Prætextato desponsata, Suet. Cas. 1.

|| *Desponso,* āre, act. [ex de, & sponso] *To betroth, to espouse,* Dig. † *Despondeo.*

Desponsus, a, um, part. (1) *Solemnly promised.* (2) *Specially betrothed, promised in marriage, affianced.* (1) = Desponsa, & destinata laus, Cic. de Arusp. Resp. 3. § Provinciam desponsam, non decretam habere, Id. de Prov. 65.

(2) *Privigna Antonii desponsa Cæsari,* Patere. 2, 65. || *Desprētus,* a, um, part. [à despernor] *Despised, slighted, Fest. † Sprētus, despectus.*

* *Despumatio,* ōnis, f. verb. *A foaming, or frothing.* Tert.

Despumatus, a, um, part. *Clarified, purged, fermented.* Despumatum mel, Cels. 3, 6. & Pal. lad. 7, 7.

* *Despūmo,* āre. [ex de, & spuma] (1) *Act. To scum, to take off the froth, to clarify.* (2) *To digest.* (3) *Met. To take off, to lessen.* (1) Undam aheni despumato, Virg. Geor. 1, 196. (2)

Indomitum despumare falernum, Pers. 3, 3. (3) Sen. Ep. 99.

* *Despuo,* ēre, tum, act. [ex de, & spuo] (1) *To spit down, or upon.* (2) *Met. To spit out in abhorrence, to detest.* (1) Despuere in terram, Petron. c. 135. (2) Quæso, ut, quæ locurus es, despuas, Plaut. Asini. 1, 1, 26. § Despuere mores, Claud. de 4. Consul. Hon. 403.

§ in mores, Pers. 4, 35. preces, Catull. 48, 19. * *Despuor,* i, pass. *To be spit down on, to be spit out.* Ubi nunc despuī religio est, Liv. 5, 40.

Comitalem propter morbum despuī suetum, Plin. 10, 23.

|| *Desquāmatio,* ōnis, f. verb. *A scaleing, as of fishes, Apic.*

Desquāmatus, a, um, part. *Barked, or peeled off, as trees,* Plin. 23, 7.

Desquāmo, āre. [ex de, & squamo] act. (1) *tuō* (1) *To stick down, or fasten.* (2) *To forsake, to leave destitute, or to his shifts.* (4) *To disappoint, or deceive.* (5) *To break one's promise.* (6) † *To loose.* (7) *Also*

Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 1. (2) Plin. 23, 7.

Desquāmōr, āri, ātus, pass. (1) || *To be scaled as fishes.* (2) *To be scoured, or cleaned.* (1) Apic. (2) Mox desquamatur cimolia, Plin. 35, 17.

* *Destans,* tis, part. [ex de, & sto] *Standing off one another, or behind one another.* In orchestra senatorum sunt sedibus loca destantia, Vit. 5, 6.

Desterto, ēre, ui. [ex de, & sterto] *To leave off snoring, or dreaming.* Postquam destertuit esse Mæonides Quintus pavone ex Pythagoræo, Pers. 6, 9.

|| *Destico,* āre, neut. *To squeak like a rat,* Auct. Phil. § Rarō occ.

Destillo, āre, neut. [ex de, & stillo] *To destill, drop, or run down.* Destillat humor ex capite in nares, Cels. 4, 2.

Destimulo, āre, act. [ex de, & stimulo] *To goad through, or prick; to waste, to consume.* Bona destimulant, i. e. rem familiarem tanquam stimulo conficiunt, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30.

Destina, æ, f. *A supporter, or pillar,* Vitruv. 5, ult.

Destinans, tis, part. *Designing.* Expeditionem in Dacos destinante, Suet. Aug. 8. Nunquam in dubiis hominem bona destituens spes, Auson. Etyll. de Cibis 13.

Destinātō, adv. *With a full purpose, resolutely, peremptorily.* § Prælia non tantum destinātō, sed ex occasione sumebat, Suet. Cas. 60.

Destinatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A purpose, resolution, or determination.* (2) || *Suspicion, or guess.* (1) *Destinatio expirandi,* Plin. 7, 45. Præcipuum destinationis meæ documentum habete, Tac. Hist. 2, 47. (2) Papin.

Destinatus, a, um, part. (1) *Bound fast, fixed.* (2) *Destined, designed, appointed.* (3) *Determined, fixed, resolved upon.* (4) *Betrothed.* (1) Vid. Destinor, n. 1. (2) *Destinatus magistratus,* Suet. Tib. || *Tempus ad certamen destinatum,* A pitched battle, Liv. = *Desponsam & destinatam,* laudem alicui præripere, Cic. de Arusp. Resp. 3.

Debiti destinatique morti, Liv. 24, 25. (3) *Sed destinata mente perfer, obdura,* Catull. 8, 11. ubi vulgò, *est reclamante metri lege, obstinata.* (4) Vid. Destinor, n. 3.

Destino, āre, act. (1) *To bind fast together.* (2) *Met. To design, or purpose.* (3) *To order, or appoint.* (4) *To conceive, suspect, or conjecture.* (5) *Also to set a price upon.* (6) *To betroth.* (7) *To mark out, or note.* (8) *To buy.* (9) *To aim, or level, at.* (1) Arcæ — in aquam demittendæ destinandæque firmiter, Vit. 5, c. ult.

§ vid. Destinor, n. 1. (2) *Infectis iis quæ agere destinaverat,* Cas. B. C. 1, 33. (3) *Me destinat aræ,* Virg. Æn. 2, 129. Interim à quibus regi velitis, destinate, Curt. 10, 6. (4)

Zeuxippum omnes cædis auctorem destinabant, Liv. 33, 28. (5) *Quanti destinat ædes?* Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 113. (6) Vid. Destinor, n. 3. (7) Vid. Destinor, n. 4. (8) *Minis triginta sibi puellam destinat,* Plaut. Rud. Prol. 45. (9) *Non capita solum vulnerabant, sed quem locum ibi destinavissent, &c.* Liv. || *Destinare spe, To hope it will be,* Liv. sermonibus, *To give out it is so,* Id. Hinc Angl. *Destiny.*

Destinor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) *To be tied fast.* (2) *To be aimed at, or destined for.* (3) *To be betrothed.* (4) *To be marked out.* (1) *Stipitibus robustis destinanda firmiter,* Vit. 5. *Lorum, quo fueram destinatus, abrumpo,* Apul. Met. 6, p. 198. ed. Delph. (2) *Si prius aperuerimus quid oporteat ab ambobus in causâ destinari,* Ad Herenn. 1, 16. *Destinari ad mortem,* Liv. 2, 54. (3) *Jam destinata erat egregio juveni,* Plin. Ep. 5, 16. (4) *Dioxippus conjectum oculorum, quibus ut fur destinabatur, ferre non potuit,* Curt. 9, 7. De cæteris notion.

v. Destino.

* *Destituendus,* a, um, part. *To be left destitute.* Destituendus erit mihi æger, Ov. Rem. 110.

* *Destituo,* ēre, ui, ūtum, act. [ex de, & sta-

tuō] (1) *To stick down, or fasten.* (2) *To forsake, to leave destitute, or to his shifts.* (4) *To disappoint, or deceive.* (5) *To break one's promise.* (6) † *To loose.* (7) *Also*

Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 1. (2) Plin. 23, 7.

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Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 1. (2) Plin. 23, 7.

to leave off, or give over. (1) Furlas destituere, Varr. (2) Destituit omnes servos ad mensam ante se, Cæcil. Ita duo destituit signa hic cum clavis senex, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 43. (3) Me profugum comites destituere mei, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 64. (4) Nec spem vindemiæ non destituant, Col. 4, 24. § Destituere spem, Liv. 1, 51. (5) = Socios induxit, decepit, destituit, Cic. (6) Navem jubet destitui anchoris, Næv. (7) Membra Segnia propositum destituere suum, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 14.

Destitutor, i, tus, pass. To be left destitute. Destitui omnium ope, consiliis, &c. Cic. Att. 1, 17. Vid. Destituo.

Destitutorio, ònis, f. verb. A leaving off, or forsaking; a disappointment. Destitutione perculsus, Cic. pro Quint. 5.

Destitutus, a, um, part. (1) Placed, set. (2) Destitute, bereft. (3) Disappointed. (4) Forlorn, in despair. (1) Ante pedes destitutum causam dicere jussit, Liv. (2) Destitutus bonis, Cic. (3) Destitutus promissis, Id. Q. fr. 1, 3. (4) Suet. Galb. 11. Destitutis inter patrum & plebis odia addit terrorem alium fortuna, Liv. 3, 38.

|| Destrictè, adv. Strictly, positively. Destrictè denegare, Dig.

Destrictus, a, um, part. Bound, or tied, hard. Destrictæ cortice virgæ, Grat. Cyneg. 119. Destrictum vulnus, Ibid. 364. † Strictus.

Destrimentum, i, n. That which is scraped, or rubbed, off any thing, Plin. 20, 34.

Destringendus, a, um, part. To be pruned; or cut away, Col. 11, 2.

Destringo, ère, xi, ietum, aet. [ex de, & stringo] (1) To cut, or lop, off. (2) To scrape, or raise, off. (3) To scrub, or curry, a horse. (4) To gather, or pull, fruit. (5) To diminish. (6) To be hard upon, to attack. (1) Columella, 11, 2. (2) Plin. 31, 11. (3) Dum destringitur tegiturque, audiebat aliquid, Id. Ep. 3, 5. ubi al. distringitur. (4) Col. (5) Destringi & abradi bonis, Id. Paneg. 37, 2. (6) Tu qui natutè scripta destringis mea, Phædr. 4, 6.

Destringor, i, ietum, pass. To be curried, or rubbed, down, &c. Plin. Vid. Destringo.

* Destructio, ònis, f. verb. (1) A demolishing, a subversion. (2) A refutation. (1) Quasdam civitates murorum destructione punivit, Suet. Galb. 12. (2) = Destructio & confirmatio sententiarum, Quint. 10, 5. † Injustè itaque hanc vocem damnavit Vossius.

* || Destructor, ònis, m. verb. A destroyer, a demolisher. † Rerum ædificator & destructor, Tert. † Perditor.

* Destructus, a, um, part. Destroyed. † Atque ita Alexander non minori impetu fortunæ destructus, quàm elatus, Just. 35, 2.

* Destruens, tis, part. Destroying. Destruens quæ cumulaverat, Just. 23, 3.

* Destruo, ère, xi, etum, aet. [ex de, & struo] (1) To destroy, to pull down, or break up; to overthrow. (2) To spoil. Met. to abate. (3) To discredit, to disparage. (4) To invalidate. (1) † Ut navem, ut ædificium idem destrui facillimè, qui construxit, Cic. de Senect. 20. (2) Longius ævum destruit ingentes animos, Luc. 8, 27. (3) Foris clarus domestica destruebat infamia, Plin. in Paneg. 83. (4) Narrationibus subjungitur opus destruendi, confirmandique eas, Quint. 2, 4.

* Destruor, i, etum, pass. To be destroyed, overthrown, &c. Tac. Ann. 4, 18.

* Desub, præp. [ex de, & sub] Under. § Mustum desub malsâ, & limpidum fit, Col. 12, 34. Desub ipsis Italiæ faucibus gentes, Flor. 2, 3.

Desubitò, adv. [ex de, & subitò] All on a sudden, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 63.

† Desubulo, are, aet. To pierce, or bore, through, Varr. ap. Non. = Terebro, Virg.

† Desudasco, ère, id. quod desudo; To sweat much, Plaut. auct. seq. nititur.

Desudascitur, imperf. People sweat much. Damnis desudascitur, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 33.

|| Desudatorium, i, n. A bath, or hot-bath; a place to sweat in, Lex. ex Cels.

Desudo, are, neut. [ex de, & sudo] (1) To

sweat much. (2) To labour earnestly. (1) Cels. 6, 6, 29. Stat. Theb. 3, 277. (2) Desudare & elaborare in re aliquâ, Cic. de Senect. 11.

|| Desuëfatio, ère, fæci, factum. To make one leave a fashion, or custom, auct. seq. nititur.

Desuëfactus, a, um, part. Unaccustomed, disused, Cic. pro Clu. 40.

Desuëfio, èri. To be weaned from a thing, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

Desuëscendus, a, um, part. That must be left off, or disused. Morari in desuëscendis, Quint. 3, 8.

Desuëfco, ère, èvi, etum, neut. [ex de, & fuesco] (1) To disuse himself, to change his fashion, or custom. (2) † To make one leave a custom.

(1) Antiquo patrum desuëfuit honori, Sil. Ital. 3, 576. His vita magistris Desuëvit quernâ peliere glande famem, Tib. 2, 1, 38. (2) Titinn. ap. Non.

Desuëtudo, ònis, f. Disuse, lack of custom. Armorum desuëtudo, Liv. 1, 19. Desuëtudine longâ, Ov. Trist. 5, 7, 57.

Desuëtus, a, um, part. Disused, worn out of use. Rem desuetam usurpare, Liv. § Desueta triumphis Agmina, Virg. Æn. 6, 814. verba, Ov. Trist. 5, 7, 63. silvis feræ, Lucan. 4, 237.

Desultor, òris, m. verb. [à desilio] A vaulter that leaps from one horse to another, one who in fight used to change his horse, Liv. 23, 29. † Equus desultor, A leer horse, that was led, or stood by, to get upon, if the other failed, Cooper ex Varr. Met. Desultor amoris, Ille who courts many mistresses, Ov. Amor. 1, 3, 15.

Desultorius, a, um, adj. (1) Leaping, jumping, or frisking, to and fro; vaulting. (2) Met. Inconstant, fickle, wavering. (1) † Equus desultorius, a led horse, Suet. Cæf. 39. (2) Desultoria scientia, Apul. Met. 1. init. vid. etiam Cic. pro Mur. 27.

Desultura, æ, f. A vaulting, a jumping down. † Ego istam insulturam & desulturam nihil moror, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 9.

Desum, esse, fui. [ex de, & sum] (1) To be wanting, to fail. (2) To absent himself, or to be absent. (1) † Sive deest naturæ quidpiam, sive abundat atque effluit, Cic. de Div. 1, 29. † Hec unum illi, si nihil utilitatis habebat, abfuit, si opus erat, desuit. Id. de Cl. Orat. 80. Nec desuit ille vitis, quin periret, Flor. 4, 9, 2. (2) Huic convivio puer optimus Quintus tuus, meusque, desuit, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 6. † Deesse officio, not to do his duty, Cic. occasione, vel tempore, to lose an opportunity, Liv. 21, 26. non desunt qui, there are some who, Plin.

Desumo, ère, psi, ptum, aet. [ex de, & sumo] To pick out, or choose. Ingenium sibi quod vacuas desumpsit Athenas, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 81. § Bello sibi desumere hostem, Liv. 6, 20.

|| Desumptio, ònis, f. verb. A taking out, or choice, Aug. † Electio, Cic.

Desuo, ère, ui, aet. [ex de, & suo] (1) To sew behind. (2) To fasten below. (1) Liv. (2) Cupam imbricibus ferreis desues, Cato 21.

* Desuper, adv. [ex de, & super] (1) From above, aloft, overhead. (2) Upon, on the top. (1) Adversas despectat desuper arces, Virg. Æn. 1, 424. nonnulli tamen leg. aspectat. (2) Excitat rogam, tum desuper se, suosque ferro & igne corrumunt, Flor. 2, 6.

Desurgo, ère, rexi, neut. [ex de, & surgo] (1) To arise from. (2) Met. To go to stool. (1) Vides ut pallidus omnis Cænâ desurgat dubiâ? Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 76. (2) In tensesmo læpius libet desurgere sine causâ, Scrib. Larg. Compof. 142. al. 192. Tenesmos, id est, crebra & inanis voluntas desurgendi, Plin. 28, 59. ed. Hard.

|| Desydero. Vid. Desidero.

* || Detectio, ònis, f. verb. A detection, or discovery, Ulp. † Parefactio, Cic.

* || Detector, òris, m. verb. A discoverer, or discloser, Tert.

* Detectus, a, um, part. [à detegor] (1) Laid open, bare, naked. (2) Discovered, disclosed, detected. (1) † Detectus caput puer, without a helmet, Virg. Æn. 10, 133. Aedes vetustate detectas, Nep. Attic. 20. (2) Detectâ fraude, Liv. 22, 43.

* Detegendus, a, um, part. To be detected. Conjuratio impiorum civium detegenda est, Curt. 6, 26.

* Detegens, tis, part. Detecting. Modò celans, modò detegens, plagam, Suet. Oib. 11.

* Detego, ère, xi, etum, aet. [ex de, & tego] (1) To uncover, to lay open, or naked. (2) To disclose, detect, or discover. (1) Detexit venius villam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 3. † Textit detexitque me illico, Id. Mist. 1, 2, 60. † † Enserit detegere vaginâ, to draw it, Sil. 13, 168. (2) Detegere conditas insidias, Liv. 10, 4. & 27, 16. = Parefactio, Cic.

* Detegor, i, pass. To be detected. Erasâ igitur cerâ, belli consilia deteguntur, Just. 2, 10.

* Detendo, ère, di, sum, aet. [ex de, & tendo] To unstretch, or take down, a tent. Nautici tabernacula detendunt, Liv. 43, 3. unde

* Detensus, a, um, part. Unstretched, taken down. Tabernaculis detensis, Cæf. B. C. 3, 85.

* || Detentio, ònis, f. verb. A withholding, Ulp. † Retentio, Cic.

* Detentus, a, um, part. [à detineor] Withheld, or kept back. Mox adversâ Germanici valetudine detentus, Tac. Ann. 2, 69.

* † Deter, unde comp. dêterior, & sup. dêterrimus. [à deterendo, quòd, quæ detrita sunt; sint deteriora] (1) Ill, nuniq, bad in any kind of things, or persons. (2) Weak, feeble. (1) Parte premor vitæ deteriore meæ, Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 34. Deteriores omnes sumus licentiâ, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 74. † Quod optimo dissimillimum est, id esse deterrimum, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 2. † Frustruosior, Id. (2) Strenuiori deterior si prædicat pugnas suas, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 10. Equitatu plus valebat, peditatu erat deterior, Nep. Eum. 3. ult.

* Deterens, tis, part. Rubing against. Jubas (ramos arborum) earum gubernaculis deterentibus, Plin. H. 6, 24.

Detegendus, a, um, part. To be brushed, or cleansed, Liv. 39, 45.

Detegens, tis, part. Cleaning, wiping. Lachrymas aut vultu dissimulans, aut veste detergens, Aufon. Period. Od. 8.

Detergeo, ère. & Detergo, ère, si, sum, aet. [ex de, & tergeo] (1) To wipe, brush, scour, or cleanse. (2) To wipe off, rub off, or cut off. (3) To clear up, to uncover. (4) To pare, or take only a small part off. (1) Rubrâ deterge vulnera mappâ, Juv. 5, 27. mensam, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 2. (2) Longum detergere situm Ferro, Sil. 7, 534. Detergere pulverem pennis, Plin. 34, 52. ed. Hard lacrymas, Ov. Met. 13, 746. † remos, by running foul against them, to break them, Cæf. B. C. 1, 58. (3) Quom neque caligans deterfit sidera nubes, Cic. Arat. vers. 246. (4) Sed primo anno LXXX deterfimus, Id. Attic. 14, 10.

Detergeor, èri, pass. To be brushed, or cleansed. Ut nullius remi detergerentur, Hirt. B. Al. 15.

Detergo, vid. Detergeo.

* Deterius, adv. comp. Worse, or after a worse manner; more scurvily. De malis Græcis Latinè scripta deterius, Cic. de Fin. 1, 8. deterius pallescere, Pers. 3, 96.

|| Determinandus, a, um, part. To be defined, bounded, &c. Lat. 4. † Terminandus.

Determinatio, ònis, f. verb. (1) A boundary. (2) Met. A conclusion, or close; a determination. (1) = Extrema ora & determinatio mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. (2) = Conclusio est exitus & determinatio totius orationis, Id. de Inv. 1, 98.

Determinaturus, a, um, part. About to determine, or put an end to, Suet. Galb. 15.

Determinatus, a, um, part. Determined, limited. Determinatus cursus, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. † al. verò leg. ordinatus. Regionibus certis determinatus, Gell. 13, 14.

Determino, are, aet. [ex de, & termino] (1) To determine, appoint, or describe bounds and limits. (2) Met. To measure. (3) To fix a period, to put an end to. (1) Regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. 1, 18. (2) Id, quod dicit, spiritu, non arte determinat, Cic. de Orat. 3, 44. (3) Vid. Determinaturus.

* *Dētēro*, ēre, trīvi, itum. act. [ex de, & tero] (1) *To bruise, or beat out*; as in threshing. (2) *To rub one against another*. (3) *To make worse*. (4) *To diminish, lessen, and impair*. (5) *To wear out*. (1) § Deterere frumenta, Col. 1, 6, & 6, 12. (2) Clementer quæso; calces deteris, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2. sub fin. (3) Nimia cura deterit magis, quam emendat, Plin. Ep. 9, 35. (4) § Deterere laudes alicujus, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 11. Quantum detritum est famæ? Sil. 7, 247. (5) Aliquid velut usu ipso deteretur, Quint. 3, 4.

* *Dētēror*, i, trītus. pass. *To be worn away*, Quint. Met. Detero.

* *Dēterendus*, a, um. part. *To be deterred*. Exemplo supplicii deterendos reliquos existimavit, Cæf. B. G. 8, 44.

* *Dēterrens*, tis. part. *Detering*. Deterrentibus amicis, Suet. Jul. Cæf. 70.

* *Dēterreo*, ēre, ui, itum. act. [ex de, & terreo] (1) *To deter, frighten, or discourage*; to scare, or dismay. (2) *To dissuade from without threatening*. (1) Animos nostros avocant atque deterrent a religione, Cic. de Arusp. R. 9. § Aliquem ab industriâ, de sententiâ detertere, Id. maledictis, ne scribat, Ter. Phorm. Prol. 3. (2) Id. de Orat. 1, 25.

* *Dēterreo*, ēri. pass. *To be frightened, discouraged, &c.* Nullâ re deterri a proposito potest, Cic. ad Brut. 11.

* *Dēterritus*, a, um. part. *Dismayed, discouraged, frightened, scared*. § Deteritus pudore, Cic. Att. 10, 13. § ab officio, Cael. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, periculo, Liv. 2, 54.

* *Dēterfus*, a, um. part. *Scoured, wiped, put away*. Detersâ rubigine sævus Induitur ferro splendor, Sil. 4, 12. Spuma pennis deterfa, Plin. 32, 25. ed. Hard.

* *Dētestābilis*, e. adj. or. comp. (1) *Detestable, abominable*. (2) *Unlucky, unhappy*. (1) Homo execrandus & detestabilis, Cic. Philipp. 2, 26. Nihil detestabilis est, Id. Tusc. 5, 22. Supplicium sumere ex improbo ac detestabili senatu, Liv. 23, 3. (2) Omen detestabile, Cic. Philipp. 11, 5.

* *Dētestandus*, a, um. part. *To be detested*. Ne non tam gaudium parentibus, quam detestandum sui conspectum, reportarent, Just. 1, 14.

* *Dētestatio*, ōnis. verb. (1) || *A summoning, or arresting before witnesses*. (2) *Detestation, a detesting, or abhorring*. (3) *An imprecation, or cursing*. (4) || *Also a gelding*. (1) Detestatio enunciationem cum testatione factam significat, Ulp. (2) Laurus abdicat ignes quâdam detestatione, Plin. 15, 30. (3) Liv. 10, 38. (4) Apul. Met. 7, p. 225. ed. Delph.

* *Dētestātus*, a, um. part. (1) *Detested, abhorred*. (2) *Also, act. having entreated*. (1) Bella matribus detestata, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25. (2) Omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Cæf. B. G. 6, 30.

|| *Dētestābīlīter*, adv. *Detestably, odiously*. = Quod nefariè, quod detestabiliter, fecit, Laet. 5, 10. § Odiosè.

* *Dētestor*, āi, ātus sum. dep. [ex de, & testor] (1) *To detest, to loath, abominate, or abhor*. (2) *To avert*. (3) *To wish by way of curse*. (4) *To avoid, or shun*. (5) *To call earnestly to witnesses*. (1) Omnes te vitant & detestantur, Cic. Vatini. 16. Omnes memoriam consuiatûs tui, &c. detestantur, Id. in Pis. 95. (2) = O dii immortales, avertite & detestamini hoc omen, Id. Phil. pp. 4, 4. (3) Hostilique caput prece detestatur euntis, Ov. Met. 15, 505. (4) = Ut à me patriæ querimoniam detester ac deprecari, Cic. in Cat. 1, 11. (5) Jovem Deoque detestor, Paut. Men. 5, 2, 62. Hæc fortè, cisi rara, est prima notio.

* *Dētexendus*, a, um. part. *To end, or finish*; in weaving, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 4, 7.

* *Dētexens*, tis. *Weaving*, Cic. Arat. 250.

* *Dētexo*, ēre, ui, tum. act. [ex de, & texo] (1) *To weave or plait*. (2) *Met. To work in*. (1) Mihi jam de texere, Virg. Ecl. 2. (2) Et summo jam detexam exordio, Ad Herenn. 2, 26.

* *Dētextus*, a, um. part. *Woven, or plaited*. Tunc fiscella levi detexta est viminejunci, Tib. 2, 3, 19.

* *Dētīnens*, tis. part. *Detaining*. Alius in manu detinentis reliquerit signum, Suet. Jul. Cæf. 62.

* *Dētīneo*, ēre, ui, tentum. act. [ex de, & teneo] (1) *To detain, stay, stop, or hinder*; to employ. (2) *To entertain, or delight*. (3) *To hold, or keep, one intent, or in doubt*. (4) *To sustain, or support*. (1) Detineo te fortasse, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 48. (2) Duxit silvas, detinuitque feras, Mart. 14, 166. (3) Hic est quod me detinet negotium, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 36. (4) Detinet terras nives, the snow lies long on the ground, Plin. 18, 7. = Demoror, Lent. ad Senatum, ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15. (4) Drusus deinde extinguitur, cum se miserandis alimentis, mandando è cubili tomento, nonum ad diem detinisset, Tac. Ann. 6, 23, 3.

* *Dētīneor*, ēri, entus. pass. *To be detained, &c.* Cic. de Inv. 2, 45. || Detineri ventis, to be windbound, Plin. Ep. 7, 4. in lectulo, Cels. 3, 14.

* *Dētōdeo*, ēre, di, sum. act. [ex de, & tōdeo] (1) *To shear, clip, or poll*. (2) *To cut, or lop, off*. (1) Detondere capillos, Mart. 8, 52. oves, Col. 7, 4. (2) Virgulta, vineæ, Col. 4, 23.

* *Dētōdeor*, ēri, sus. pass. *To be clipped, shorn, or cut*, Prop. 4, 8, 15.

* *Dētōno*, āre, ui. neut. [ex de, & tōno] (1) *To thunder mightily*. (2) || *To give over thundering*. (1) In subiectos suo more detonuit, Flor. 1, 17. Cum jactatio inter plausores suos detonuit, Quint. 10, 9. (2) Detonat irâ, Val. Flacc. Arg. 4, 294. Litt. interp. sed commodè meo quidem animo ad priorem notionem revocari potest.

|| *Dētōno*, āre. freq. [à detondeo] *To shave often*, Gell. 15, 10.

* *Dētōnfus*, a, um. part. *Shorn, or cut off; nipped, shored*. Detonfi capilli, Mart. 8, 62. Detonfis mannis, Prop. 4, 8, 15.

* *Dētorno*, āre. act. [ex de, & torno] *To work as turners do, to make by turning*. Ex quo ligno velares detornat annulos, Plin. 13, 9.

* *Dētorqueo*, ēre, si, sum, & tum. act. (1) *To turn aside*. (2) *To warp, or draw aside*. (3) *To bend, or direct*. (4) *To misconstrue*. (1) Detorquet ad oscula cervicem, Hor. Carm. 2, 12. (2) Voluptates animum à virtute detorquent, Cic. Offic. 2, 10. (3) Patriam viam detorquet ad amnem, Val. Flacc. 5, 398. (4) = Rectè facta detorquere & carpere, Plin. Ep. 1, 8.

|| *Dētorfus*, a, um. part. [à detorqueo] *Turned away*, Suet. Galba 10. ubi tamen opt. cod. notante Torrentio leg. Dertofam.

* *Dētorfus*, a, um. part. *Rent, wrested, bowed, crooked, detorted*, Cic. de Fin. 3, 5. Horat. A. P. 53. Vid. Detorqueo.

* *Dētractio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A drawing, or taking away*. (2) || *Met. Detraction, backbiting*. (1) Detractio & appetitio alieni, Cic. Offic. 3, 6. molestiæ, Id. de Fin. 1, 11. doloris, Id. Offic. 3, 33. (2) Litt. & Coop. hanc notionem laudant, imò & Calep. qui affirmat exempla nusquam non obvia, sed cum nemo asserat, nec indices quos quidem ego habeo suppeditent, neque aio, neque nego, sed deliberandum censeo, analogitè erim κατὰ μετὰ φράσιν rectè dicitur. || Detractio sanguinis, a blood-letting, Plin. 7, 26. Detractio confecti & consumpti cibi, a going to stool, Cic. de Univers. 6.

* *Dētractor*, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A detractor, a diminisher*. (2) || *A slanderer*. (1) Ipse haudquam sui detractor, Tac. 11, 11, 5. (2) Hujus signif. utinam Litt. & Coop. exempla attulissent. Ego nusquam reperio, nisi quod Jac. Gronov. Liv. 35, 15. legit detractor ubi vulgò detractator.

* *Dētractūrus*, a, um. part. *About to pull off*, Liv. 29, 20. & Sil. 17, 183. Affirmabat se anulum quoque æquo animo detracturum sibi, Suet. Jul. Cæf. 33.

* *Dētractus*, a, um. part. *Withdrawn, or pulled away*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 26.

* *Dētrahendus*, a, um. part. *To be pulled off*. Ad segmenta detrahenda tempus defuit, Cæf. B. G. 1, 21.

* *Dētrahens*, tis. part. *Pulling off*. Ingenti corporum mole secum ad terram detrahentes, Curt. 5, 16.

* *Dētraho*, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex de, & traho] (1) *To draw off, to pluck, or pull away*. (2) *Met. To remove, to take away*. (3) *To draw, or force*. (4) *To diminish, lessen, or abate*. (5) *To detract, disparage, or speak ill of*. (1) Accurrunt servi, foccos detrahunt, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72. § Nudo detrahente vestimenta me jubes, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 79. § De digito anulum detrahente, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37. torquem hosti, Cic. de Fin. 1, 7. (2) Errorem misero detrahe, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 20. menti spem, Ibid. 2, 3, 15. (3) Ut Oppiniacum ad accusationem detraheret, Cic. pro Cluent. 64. (4) § Id quod alteri detraxerit, sibi assumere, Id. Offic. 3, 5. || § Detrahente de teste, To weaken his evidence, Id. ex summâ. Id. Attic. 10, 5. (5) § = Qui interpretes legis vituperat, de hominibus, non de jure detrahet, Id. Libenter de his detrahunt, quos eminere vident aliis, Nep. Chabr. 3.

* *Dētrahor*, i, etus. pass. *To be taken off, &c.* Cic. Attic. 9, 1. Vid. Detraho.

* *Dētrectandus*, a, um. part. *To refuse, or be refused*. Neu suis sint ad detrectandam militiam receptacula, Cæf. B. G. 7, 14.

* *Dētrectans*, tis. part. *Refusing, &c.* Detrectans juga bos, Virg. Geor. 3, 57. v. Sil. 7, 647. Liv. 3, 49.

* *Dētrectatio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A refusal, or denial to do; a drawing back*. (2) || *Also a depraving, or dispraising*. (1) Juniores ad editum sine detrectatione convenire, Liv. 6, 28. militiæ, Id. 3, 68. (2) Litt. ex Gell. sed q.

* *Dētrectator*, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A refuser*. (2) *A diminisher*. (1) Petron. c. 117. (2) Liv. 35, 15. ult.

* *Dētrectātūrus*, a, um. part. *About to refuse*. Sibi primo, mox omnibus, detrectaturus, Suet. Persii vit.

* *Dētrecto*, āre. act. [ex de, & tracto] (1) *To refuse, to decline, to disown, to shift off*. (2) *Not to accept of*. (3) *To lessen, diminish, or sink one's courage*. (4) *Also to detract, or speak ill of*. (1) § Bellum detrectare, Tac. Ann. 15, 7, 2. certamen, Id. Hist. 4, 67, 2. (2) Principem detrectabant non à se datum, Suet. Tib. 25. (3) Adversæ res etiam bonos detrectant, Sall. Jug. 53. (4) Ingenium magni detrectat livor Homeri, Ov. Remed. Am. 365.

* *Dētrectus*, a, um. part. *Refused*. Detrecta militia, Liv. 24, 16.

* *Dētrimentōsus*, a, um. adj. *That causes much hurt and damage, harmful*, Cæf. B. G. 7, 33.

* *Dētrimentum*, i. n. [à detritu, quod ea quæ detrita minoris pretii sunt, Varr.] *Detriment, damage, loss, hurt*. § Plus detrimenti, quam emolumenti, Cic. de Fin. 1, 16. = Incommodum, damnum, Id. § Adjumentum, Id.

* *Dētrītus*, a, um. part. [à detero] *Worn, worn out*. Aspicit lupo à catenâ collum detritum canis, Phædr. 3, 7, 16. Quantum detritum est famæ? Sil. Ital. 7, 247. Detrito fane, Prop. 3, 7, 20.

* *Dētrūdēns*, tis. part. *Thrusting, or shoving, away*. Magna levi detrudens murmura tacito, Claud. Cons. Mall. 316.

* *Dētrūdo*, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex de, & trudo] (1) *To thrust down*. (2) *To shove from*. (3) *To defer, or put off*. (4) *To compell, to force*. (1) Potestne detrudi quisquam, qui non attingitur? Cic. pro Cæc. 17. § Detrudere aliquem morti, Plin. jun. = dejicio, depello, Cic. (2) Detrudunt naves scopulo, Virg. Æn. 1, 149. (3) Putant fore aliquem, qui comitia in adventum Cætaris detrudat, Cic. Att. 4, 16. (4) Detulit ad ea necessitas, Id. Offic. 1, 31.

* *Dētrūdor*, i, sus. pass. *To be thrust out, to be delayed, &c.* § Detrudi mortis, Plin. jun. § de saltu communi, Cic. pro Quint. 6.

|| *Dētrullo*, āre. act. [ex de, & trulla] *To but out of one vessel into another*, Apic.

* *Dētruncatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting off, a lopping, or shredding*. Detruncatio ramorum, Plin. 24, 9.

Dētrun-

Dētruncātus, a, um. part. *Cut, or loped, off.*
Detruncatis arboribus, *Liv. 21, 37.*

Dētrunco, āre. act. [*ex de, & trunco*] (1) *To cut, or lop, off.* (2) *To maim, or mangle.*
 (1) *Detruncare caput*, *Ov. Met. 8, 769.* *Vineas supra quantum pedem detruncant*, *Col. 4, 22.* (2) *Detruncare corpora, brachiis abscissis*, *Liv. 31, 34.* *alam regi apum*, *Plin. 11, 17.*

Dētruncor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be maimed, cut, chopped, or loped, off.* *Plin. 17, 23.*

Dētrūsiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A thrusting down, Tert.*

Dētrūsus, a, um. part. (1) *Thrust out, or down.* (2) *Cashiered, or turned out of place.* (1) *Stomachus motibus linguæ depulsum & quasi detrustum cibum accipit*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 54.* (2) *Cod.*

Dētrux, ūdis. adj. *Thrust, driven, &c.* *¶ Ad ultima salutis detrux, Driven to extremities, G. ex Apul. sed non inven.* *† Detrusus.*

Dētūmeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex de, & tumeo*] *To assuage, or leave off swelling.* *Detumēre animi maris, & clementior auster Vela vocat*, *Stat. Theb. 5, 468.*

Dētūmesco, ēre. incept. *Idem.* *Detumescent odia*, *Petron. c. 109.* *Prudent. Perist. 145.*

Dēturbandus, a, um. part. *To be thrown down, &c.* *De fortunis omnibus P. Quintius deturbandus est*, *Cic. pro Quint. 14.*

Dēturbātus, a, um. part. (1) *Tumbled, or beat, down.* (2) *Met. Very much troubled, or disturbed.* (3) *Disappointed.* (1) *Deturbatis, qui interiora montium obsidebant*, *Curt. 3, 7.* (2) *Theophrastus deturbatus verecundiā obtulit*, *Gell. 8, 9.* (3) *Deturbatus ex spe*, *Cic. Fam. 5, 7.*

Dēturbo, āre. act. [*ex de, & turbo*] (1) *To tumble, or throw, down.* (2) *To thrust, or turn, out.* (3) *To disorder, or disturb; to dash and confound.* (1) *Deturbare ædificium*, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 9.* *§ aliquem puppi altā*, *Virg. Æn. 5, 175.* (2) *Deturbare aliquem fortunis omnibus*, *Cic. pro Quint. 14.* *milites ex stationibus*, *Liv. 31, 39.* (3) *Hæc verecundiam mihi deturbavit*, *Plaut. Misl. 1, 2, 60.*

Dēturbor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be cast, or tumbled, down, &c.* *Cic. Fam. 12, 15.*

Dēturgeo, ēre. neut. (*unde part. deturgens*) [*à de, & turgeo*] *To assuage, to leave off swelling*, *Plin. 9, 58.*

Dēturpans, tis. part. *Defiling, &c.* *Pomarrugis deturpans*, *Plin. 15, 16.*

Dēturpo, āre. act. [*ex de, & turpo*] *To defile, to make look ugly.* *Comatōs occipitio raso deturpabat*, *Suet. Cal. 35.*

Dēvāgor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*ex de, & vāgor*] *To go astray, to wander, to straggle*, *Laët. de Irā 9.*

Dēvastandus, a, um. part. *To be wasted.* *Ipsē ad devastandos depopulandōque fines Ambiorigis proficiscitur*, *Cæs. B. G. 8, 24.*

Dēvastātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A wasting, or spoiling*, *Aug.*

Dēvastātor, ōris. m. verb. *A waster, or spoiler*, *Aug.*

Dēvastātus, a, um. part. (1) *Wasted, spoiled.* (2) *Killed.* (1) *Ita sumus hâc æstate devastati*, *Liv. 4, 59.* (2) *Agmina ferro devastata*, *Ov. Met. 13, 255.*

Dēvastō, āre. act. [*ex de, & vasto*] *To waste, or destroy; to plunder, or make havock of.* *Marsos inde Marrucinosque & Pelignos devastat*, *Liv. 22, 9.*

Dēvectus, a, um. part. *Carried down, brought to.* *Veliā de vectus Brutum vidi*, *Cic. Philipp. 1, 4.* *Rheno*, *Tac. Ann. 4, 73, 1.*

Dēvehendus, a, um. part. *To be carried away.* *Conjuges liberōque devehēdos Carthaginem tradiderunt*, *Curt. 4, 14.* *V. Liv. 21, 10.*

Dēveho, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex de, & veho*] *To carry, or convey; as in a ship, or wagon.* *Devexit Tiberi commeatum*, *Liv. 4, 52.* *Devehere in silvas*, *Plin. 10, 43.*

Dēvehor, i, ctus. pass. *To be carried away, to be transported.* *Devehi in ultimas terras*, *Liv. 21, 10.*

Dēvelātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *An unveiling, or discovering*, *Litt. ex Plin. sed q.*

Dēvelātus, a, um. part. *Uncovered, or revealed*, *Litt. ex Plin. sed q.*

Dēvello, ēre, li, & vulsi, sum. act. [*ex de, & vello*] *To pull away, to pluck off.* *Nolito, ædipol, develisse pennas*, *Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 50.*

Dēvelō, āre. act. [*ex de, & velo*] *To open, unveil, or discover*, *Ov. Met. 6, 607.*

Dēvenērāndus, a, um. part. *To be prayed against, to be atoned.* *Tib. 1, 5, 14.*

Dēvenēror, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*ex de, & veneror*] (1) *To worship, adore, or pray unto.* (2) *To be prayed against, to be atoned.* (1) *Ov. Ep. 2, 18.* (2) *Vid. Devenerandus.*

Dēvenio, īre, ēni, ntum. neut. [*ex de, & venio*] (1) *To come, or go, down to.* (2) *To chance, or happen.* (1) *Speluncam deveniunt*, *Virg. Æn. 4, 166.* (2) *Miseret me tantum devenisse ad eum mali*, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 2.* *§ devenire ad senatum*, *Cic. in Verr. 5, 48.* *in manus victoris*, *Id. Fam. 7, 3.* *in medium certamen*, *Id. de Orat. 1, 1.*

Dēventūrus, a, um. part. *About to come.* *Non defuerunt qui interpretarentur, quandoque proculcatam desertamque remp. civili aliquā perturbatione in tutelam ejus, ac velut in gremium, deventuram*, *Suet. Vesp. 5.*

Dēvenusto, āre. act. [*ex de, & venusto*] *To deface, spoil, or disparage*, *Gell. 12, 1.* *† Dehonesto*, *Cic.*

Dēverbēro, āre. act. [*ex de, & verbero*] *To beat sorely, or much.* *Deverberare homines ad necem*, *Ter. Phœm. 2, 2, 13.*

Dēvergentia, æ. f. i. e. *devexitas*, *A bending down*, *Gell. 14, 1.*

Dēvergo, ēre. neut. [*ex de, & vergo*] *To bend, or decline, downward*, *Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 679. ed. Delph.*

Dēverro, ēre, si, sum. act. [*ex de, & verro*] *Leg. saltem in part. Deverrendus, To be swept, or scrubbed.* *Omnis humo deverrendus*, *Col. 7, 4.*

Dēverto, ēre, ti, sum. act. [*ex de, & verito*] *To turn away, or aside*, *Cic. Offic. 2, 18.* *Luc. 6, 591.*

Dēvertor, pass. *To be turned aside*, *Cic. pro Font. 5.* *Stat. Theb. 3, 41.*

Dēvestiō, īre, īvi. act. [*ex de, & vestiō*] *To devest, to undress.* *Omnibus lacinii se devestit*, *Apul. Met. 3. p. 91, & Met. 4. p. 108.* *† Exuo.*

Dēveto, āre. act. [*ex de, & veto*] *To forbid*, *Quint. Decl. 1.* *¶ Rarō occ.*

Dēvexātus, a, um. part. *Troubled, disquieted.* *Per tot annos republicā devexatā*, *Cic. Fam. 10, 3.*

Dēvexitas, ātis. f. *A bending down, a sloping*, *Plin. major, 2, 65.* *¶ jun. Ep. 8, 8.*

Dēvexo, āre. act. [*ex de, & vexo*] *To vex, trouble and disquiet*, *Laët. † Vexo*, *Cic. Vid. Devexatus.*

Dēvexus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*ex de, & veho, q. d. deorsum vehitur*] (1) *Bending, hanging, or declining, down; shelveing.* (2) *Drawing toward an end.* (1) *Devexo terrarum margine*, *Lucr. 9, 495.* *¶ Incipit à plano, devexaque prospicit arva*, *Ov. Met. 8, 330.* (2) *Devexior dies*, *Claud. de Consul. Mall. 77.*

Dēvictor, ōris. m. verb. *A conqueror*, *Giuter. Inscr. p. 258. n. 6.*

Dēvictus, a, um. part. *Vanquished, overcome, conquered.* *Capuā devictā, atque captā*, *Cic. in Rull. 2, 33.* *¶ Met. Consuetudine devictus*, *Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 29.* *ubi al. restitū devinctus.*

Dēvincendus, a, um. part. *To conquer.* *Ad devincenda regna invictus habebatur*, *Just. 25, 4.*

Dēvinciendus, a, um. part. *To be bound up*, *Cels. 7, 7.* *Conf. Liv. 22, 22.*

Dēvincio, īre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex de, & vincio*] (1) *To bind fast.* (2) *To tie up, to oblige, to engage, to endear.* (3) *To assure, or secure.* (4) *To hamper, or entangle.* (1) *Devincire & confringere omnibus vinculis*, *Cic. pro L. Agr. 5.* (2) *Utrique ab utrisque devincimini*, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14.* *§ Devincire aliquem præmiis,*

Cic. Philipp. 2, 45. *officio*, *Id. Fam. 13, 7.* *caritate*, *Id. Offic. 1, 17.* (3) *Cumas, Neapolin, &c. præfidiis devincient*, *Id.* (4) *Si sensit, quo se scelere devinxerit*, *Cic. de Har. R. 3.*

Dēvincior, īri. pass. *To be bound, or tied up.* *Met. assured, engaged.* *Fœderibus devincitur fides etiam cum hoste*, *Cic. de Off. 3, 31.*

Dēvinco, ēre, īci, ctum. [*ex de, & vinco*] *To overcome, to get the victory, to vanquish.* *Pœnos primus clasie devicerat*, *Cic. de Senect. 13.* *atque ipfis Devincat cladibus orbem*, *Sil. Ital. 5, 677.*

Dēvinctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Bound, fettered.* (2) *Tied about.* (3) *Met. Allied, or obliged and endeared.* (4) *Forced, constrained.* (1) *Devinctus colla catenis*, *Sil. 11, 117.* (2) *Devinctus tempora lauro*, *Tib. 3, 5, 5.* (3) *Devinctam consuetudine domum tenere*, *Cic. pro Arch. 3.* *devinctus officiis*, *Id. Fam. 13, 3.* *Non est devinctior alter*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 42.* (4) *Devinctus metri necessitate*, *Plin. Epist. 7, 9.*

Dēvirginātus, a, um. part. *Deflowered*, *Paul. † Stupratus*, *Cic.*

Dēvirgino, āre. act. [*ex de, & virgo*] *To deflower a maiden*, *Petron. c. 25.* *Hygin. Fab. 25.* *† Vitio*, *Cic.*

Dēvitābilis, e. adj. *Easy to be shunned*, *Litt. ex Apul. † Evitabilis*, *Ov.*

Dēvitans, tis. part. *Avoiding.* *Nihil in hoc quidem aliud devitans, quām δυσφημίαν nominis*, *Suet. Aug. 92.*

Dēvitatiō, ōnis. f. verb. *An avoiding, shunning, or eschewing.* *Devitatio piratarum*, *Cic. Attic. 16, 2.*

Dēvitātor, ōris. m. verb. *A shuner, or avoider*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Dēvitātus, a, um. part. *Avoided, shunned*, *Cic. Attic. 9, 7.*

Dēvito, āre. act. [*ex de, & vito*] *To eschew, shun, or avoid.* *§ Devitare mortem*, *Cic. subterfugio*, *Id. Verr. 2, 5.* *malum*, *Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 5.* *dolorem*, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 26.* *repulsam*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 44.*

Dēvius, a, um. adj. [*ex de, & via, qu. à rectā viā remotum*] (1) *Out of the way, or road.* (2) *That dwells, or lies, out of the way.* (3) *Uncouth, desert, unbaunted.* (4) *Met. Allo wandering out of the way, or swerving from it; straggling.* (5) *Erroneous.* (1) *Devum tibi non est venire in Pompeianum*, *Cic. Att. 2, 4.* (2) *Devia & sylvestris gens*, *Liv. 4.* *¶ Devia avis, the owl*, *Ov. Ep. 2, 118.* (3) *Devia iustra*, *Id. Met. 3, 370.* *Regio ab omni devia cursu*, *Id. Pont. 3, 1, 27.* (4) *Æqui devius*, *Sil. 1, 57.* *Devia recti Pectora*, *Id. 8, 317.* (5) *Consilia præceptis, & devius*, *Cic. Philipp. 5, 13.*

Deunx, cis. m. [*dict. à duodecim, unā demptā uncia*] (1) *A pound lacking an ounce, eleven ounces, eleven parts of any other thing divided into twelve.* (2) *A vessel holding eleven cyathi, our pint and six ounces.* (3) *A measure of land containing 26400 feet.* (1) *Varr. L. L. 4, 46.* *¶ Unciā Proculeius habet, sed Gillo deuncem*, *Juv. 1, 40.* (2) *Mart. 12, 28.* (3) *Col. 5, 1.*

Dēvocātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A calling away*, *Litt. ex Apul. † Evocatio*, *Plin.*

Dēvocātūrus, a, um. part. *About to call.* *Loquitur in concilio palam, sese suas exercitūque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum*, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 6.*

Dēvoco, āre. act. [*ex de, & voco*] (1) *To call, or fetch, down from.* (2) *To call away, to recall.* (3) *To invite.* (1) *§ Devocare cælo*, *Hor. Epod. 17, 5.* *§ è cælo*, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 6.* *offa rogo*, *Tib. 1, 2, 48.* (2) *§ Devocare suos à tumulto*, *Liv. § de provinciā*, *Cic.* (3) *¶ Quos invocatos vidit, omnes devocavit*, *Nep. Cim. ult. § Devocare ad auxilium*, *Liv. 1, 20.*

Dēvocor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be called forth*, *Ad. Herenn. 2, 3.*

Dēvolātūrus, a, um. part. *Ready to fly, or come, down.* *Qui nihil agentī sibi de cælo devolaturam in sinum victoriam censeat*, *Liv. 7, 12.*

Dēvolo, āre. neut. [*ex de, & volo*] (1) *To fly down.* (2) *Met. To leave, to haste away from.* (3) *To speed, or hasten, away.* (1) *Constat vul-*

torem in tabernam devolvâsse, *Liv.* 27, 11. (2) Simul ac fortuna delapsa est, devolant omnes. *Ad Herenn.* 4, 17. ¶ Devolare in sinum, *to drop into one's mouth*, *Liv.* 7, 12. (3) Præcipites pavore in forum devolant, *Id.* 3, 15. *Conf. Sil.* 12, 702.

Dēvolvo, ēre, vi, lūtum. act. [ex de, & volvo] (1) To tumble, or roll, down. (2) To wind off. (3) Met. To pour out hastily. (4) To reduce. (5) ¶ To cut off. (1) Jumenta cum oneribus ruinæ modo devolvēre, *Liv.* 21, 33. (2) Penſa devolvere fulis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 349. (3) Verba devolvit, *Hor. Carm.* 3, 2. (4) Devolvi ad spem inanem, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 4. (5) Devolvit illa acuta sibi pondera filice, *Catull.* 64, 4.

Dēvolvō, i, ūtus. pass. To be rolled off, Met. to be reduced, *Cic.* Vid. Devolvere. Fluvius per mille stadia silvestribus ripis præceps inter saxa devolvitur, *Curt.* 5, 10. Hand secus acer Hinc atque hinc jaculo devolvitur altius actō, *Sil. Ital.* 4, 568.

Dēvolutus, a, um. part. (1) Tumbled down, devolved. (2) Come to. (1) Monte devolutus torrens, *Liv.* 28, 6. Devoluta tonitrua, *Phædr.* 5, 8, 23. Bonum signum est sonitus ventris inde ad inferiores partes devolutus, *Cels.* 2, 3. (2) Eō devoluta res est, *Liv.* 5, 11.

* † Dēvomo, ēre, act. [ex de, & vomo] To vomit out, *Cæcil. ap. Gell.* 2, 23. † Evomo.

Dēvorandus, a, um. part. To be devoured, &c. Dudum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum est, *Cic. Att.* 4, 5. *Conf. Cels.* 5, 25, 11.

Dēvorans, tis. part. Devouring, *Mart.* 1, 97. Vid. Devoro.

¶ Dēvoratio, ōnis. f. verb. A devouring, or consuming, *Hier.* † Voratio, *Catull.*

Dēvorātūrus, a, um. part. About to devour. Jam postulabas, te totam Siciliam devoraturum insulam, *Plaut. Ruc.* 2, 6, 60.

Dēvorātus, a, um. part. Consumed, devoured. = Devoratum & comesum patrimonium, *Cic.* in *Sail.* 7. Devorata pecunia, *Id.* in *Pison.* 37.

Dēvoro, āre. act. [ex de, & voro] (1) To devour, to eat up, to swallow down. (2) Met. To spend, to waste. (3) To take any thing hastily and greedily. (4) To bear patiently without taking any notice. (5) To look earnestly on a thing, as if one would eat it. (6) To take in carelessly without digesting. (7) To suppress, to keep under. (8) Nequam vox. (1) Bos ovum continuō devoret, *Cato*, 78. (2) Devorare omnem pecuniam non dubitavit, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 79. (3) Mea dicta devorate, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 59. Quid tibi faciam, qui illos libros devorasti? *Id. Att.* 7, 3. ¶ Spe prædam devorare, to think he has it already, *Id. Verr.* 1, 51. (4) Paucorum dierum molestiam devorate, *Id. Philipp.* 6, 7. § Devorare hominum ineptias, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 67. (5) Spectat oculis devorantibus draucos, *Mart.* 1, 97. (6) A multitudine, & à foro oratio devorabatur, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 82. (7) = Lachrymas introrsus obortas Devorat, & clausum pectore vulnus habet, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 845. (8) *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 71.

Dēvoror, āri, ā.us. pass. To be devoured, &c. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. Vid. Devoro.

Dēvotio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A vowing, devoting, or giving up. (2) An accursing, or damning, of one; an imprecation. (3) A charm, or magick spell. (4) ¶ A devotion, or vowed service. (1) In devotione vitæ, & ipso mortis genere *Dei* imitatus est filius, *Cic. pro Rab.* 1. (2) Devotionis exemplum in pilâ lapideâ incidum, *Nep. Alcib.* 4. (3) Objectum est, quod conjugium principis devotionibus perivisset, *Tac.* 12, 65. (4) Devotionis ac fidei intuitu, *Veg.* 1, 23. † Cultus.

Dēvoto, āre. freq. act. [ex de, & voto] (1) To devote, or give up by vow. (2) To conjure, or lay a spell upon. (1) *Cic. Parad.* 1, 3. (2) Credo, herclē, devotab. t. sortes, si attigerit, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 36.

¶ Dēvotōrius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to a vow or curse. ¶ Carmina devotoria, Solemn forms of invocation, adfertur ex *Liv.* 10, 38. sed q.

Dēvotus, a, um. part. [à devoveor] (1)

Vowed, devoted, dedicated. (2) Destined, determined, designed. (3) Execrable, cursed, detestable. (4) Subst. A vowed servant, or client. (5) ¶ Devout, religious. (1) Devota morti pectora liberæ, *Hor. Carm.* 4, 14, 18. (2) Dido peſti devota futuræ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 715. (3) Vivite devoto femina virque toro, *Ov. Ep.* 6, ult. Devota spolia, *Juſt.* 9, 3, 3. (4) *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 22. (5) *Ap. Christ.* script.

Dēvoveo, ēre, vi, ōtum. act. [ex de, & voveo] (1) To vow, to consecrate. (2) To devote to one's service, to engage. (3) To accurse, or damn. (4) To charm, or bewitch. (1) Quorum se devovet aris, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 234. = sacris initiare, *Cic.* (2) Devovit se amicitie ejus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 22. (3) Devoveo teque tuosque, *Ov. in Ibin.* 54. (4) = Devovet absentes simulacraque cerea figit, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 91.

Dēvoro, ēre, ſſi, ſtum. [ex de, & vuro] (1) To burn, to set on fire. (2) To sting, to envenom, to envenom. (3) To blast. (1) = Vicos deussit, depopulatusque est, *Liv.* 39, 2. (2) Serpens deurit morſu, *Sen. de Clem.* 1. (3) Quæ propiora sunt mari Aquilones deurant, *Curt.* 8, 9, 12.

* Deus, i. m. & f. [à θεός, demptâ aspiratione] (1) A God. (2) A Goddess. (3) A Genius. (4) An oracle. (5) Met. A patron, or benefactor. (6) An angel, a saint as we say. (1) Dei nutu omnia proviſa sunt, *Cic.* Diſ majerum gentium 12. vid. Consentes. ¶ Per Deos, for God's sake, *Cic.* si Diſ placet, forsooth, I warrant ye, *Id.* Diſ voſtram fidem, O wonderfull! *Ter.* Diſ meliora, *Liv.* Diſ averruncent, *Cic.* avertant, *Id.* God forbid, Diſ faciant, God grant, *Id.* Per Deos in veementi obteſtatione, I beseech you for God's sake, *Id.* (2) *Virg. Æn.* 2, 632. & 7, 498. *Quint. Catull. ap. Cic. N. D.* 1, 28. (3) Memini relinqui me Deo irato meo. *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 24. (4) Vulgusque deus pervenit ad aures, *Sil. Ital.* 12, 338. (5) Non tu hunc habeas planè præſentem Deum? *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 31. (6) Facio te apud illum Deum, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 19.

Deuſtus, a, um. part. (1) Burned down. (2) Blasted. (1) Deuſti vici, *Liv.* 10, 4. Deuſtos turrium pluteos videbant, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 25. (2) Deuſta rarè revireſcunt, *Col.* 4, 29.

* Deutēria, ōrum. pl. n. [à δεύτερος secundus] Small beverage made of the buſks of grapes, ſee *Plin.* 4, 10. *Lat. Lora.*

* ¶ Deutērōnōmion, i. n. [i. e. Iteratio five repetitio legiſ; ex δεύτερος secundus, & νόμος lex] Deuteronomy, the fifth book of Moſes, wherein the law is repeated again.

Dēutor, i, ſus. dep. [ex de, & utor] To make an ill uſe of, *ap. Nep. Eum.* 11. ¶ vix alibi occ.

Dēvulſus, a, um. part. Pulled off, p'ucked away. Seritur plantis de matre devulſis, *Pallad. Mart.*

Dextans, tis. m. [quod deest sextans] (1) Ten ounces, or ten parts of twelve. (2) A measure of land containing 24000 feet. (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 36. (2) *Col.* 5, 1.

* Dextella, æ. f. dim. A little right band, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 20.

* Dexter, tēra, tērum, vel tra, trum. ior, comp. dextimus, ſup. [à Gr. δεξιτερής, Poët. pro δεξιός] (1) Right banded. (2) Fit, ſuitable, meet. (3) Also lucky, favourable, fortunate, propitious. (1) Signa ſex foribus dextris totidēmq; ſiniſtris, *Ov. Met.* 2, 18. Sinisterior & dexterior rota, *Id. ib.* 138. (2) Quis rebus dexter modus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 204. (3) Dexter adi pede ſacra ſecundo, *Id. Æn.* 8, 302. Dextro Jove, *Perſ.* 5, 115. Sylla cum equitatu apud dextimos, *Sail. B. Jug.* 105.

* Dextēra, æ. f. (ſc. manus) The right hand. ¶ Commiſſa dextera dextræ, plighted faith, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 31. Cum dextera manu, *Flor.* 3, 11. Vid. Dextra.

* Dextērē. adv. iūs. comp. rīmē, ſup. Dextrouſly, ſucceſſfully, aptly, neatly, handsomely. Dexterē obeundo officio, *Liv.* 1, 34. Nemo dexteriùs fortunā eſt uſus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 45.

* Dextērītas, ātis. f. Aptneſs, readyneſs, dexteri-

ty. Naturalis ingenii dexteritas, *Liv.* 28, 18. Multa in eo & dexteritas, & humanitas viſa eſt, *Id.* 37, 7. = Commoditas, *Cic.*

* Dextra, æ. f. (ſc. manus) contr. à dextera. (1) A right hand, or right ſide. (2) Meton. A hand, aid, or help. (3) Alliance, or agreement by league. (1) Cedo dextram, *Ter.* (2) Da dextram miſero, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 370. (3) Jurā, hedes, ubi nunc, commiſſaque dextera dextræ? *Ov. Ep.* 2, 31.

* ¶ Dextrābus, pro dextris, *Liv. ap. Non.* Dextrorſum. adv. qu. dextro vorſum, Toward, or on, the right hand. Dextrorſum orbem flammum, de *Div.* 1, 22. *Cic. ex Poët.*

Dextrorſus. adv. Towards the right hand. § Dextrorſus maritimam oram, *Liv.* 6, 31.

Dextrorverſum. adv. Towards the right hand, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 70.

D ante I.

* Di & Dis. præp. inſep. [à διὰ, ut διαφέρω, differo, vel à δις, bis, nam diviſionem in duas partes plerumquē denotat, *Scal.*] Di, & Dis modò negationem notant, ut diſſido, i. e. non ſido; modò diverſitatem, ut diſſentio, i. e. diverſum ſentio; modò diviſionem, ut diſſocio, diſjuncto: modò auger ſign. ut diſcaveo, i. e. valde caveo, diſcrucior, i. e. valde crucior; modò idem eſt quod malè, ut diſperco, i. e. malè pereco. ¶ In comp. Di adhibetur ante verba inchoata à d, g, l, m, n, v, ut diduco, digladio, diluo, dimano, dinumero, diſverto; ante r di & dis, ut dirumpo, diſrumpo. ¶ Dis ante c, p, q, j, t, ut diſcumbo, diſpello, diſquiro, diſſimulo, diſtraho. Ante j conſ. & di & dis, ut diſjudico, diſjicio. Ante ſp, ſt, ſ, tollitur, ut diſpicio, diſſo; ante f. mutatur in ſimilem, ut diſſiteor, ante vocalem di aſſumit r, ut ab emo, dirimo.

* Di pro Diſ. m. pl. The Gods, à ſing. Deus, in dat. & abl. Diſ, Patere.

* ¶ Diābathra, ōrum. pl. n. [ex διὰ per, & βαίνω eo] A kind of ſhoes uſed in Greece.

¶ Diābathrārius, i. m. A maker of ſuch ſhoes, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 39.

* Diābētes, æ, vel is. m. [ab eodem] (1) A faucet, a tunnel, or water-pipe. (2) ¶ Alio a diſtemper when one cannot hold his water. (1) *Col.* 3, 10. *Lat. Fiſtula, tubula.* (2) *Ap. Med.*

* ¶ Diābōlicus, a, um. adj. Devilish. † Malignus, maleſicus.

* Diābōlus, i. m. [à διαβάλλω calumniar] The accuſer, the devil. *Lat. Calumniator.*

* Diāchſyton, i. n. [ex διὰ diſ, & χυτός fuſus] A kind of muſt, or ſweet wine, *Plin.* 14, 9. *Lat. Diffuſum.*

* Diācōdion. i. n. [ex διὰ, & κωδία caput papaveris] A ſyrup made of the tops of poppy, *Plin.* 20, 18.

* ¶ Diācōnātus, ſs. m. A deaconſhip, or the order of a deacon, *Eccl.*

* ¶ Diācōnium, i. n. ſc. ſacrarium, ubi dominica continentur vaſa, A veſtry, *Cæſ.* 25, 23. ¶ Leg. & gradus Diaconii, *Id.*

* ¶ Diācōnus, i. m. [διακονός Gr. à διακονέω miniſtro] A deacon, or one in half orders. *Lat. Miniſter.*

* ¶ Diācōpus, i. m. [ex διὰ per, & κόπτω ſcindo] A breach in the bank of a river; alſo a ſluice, or water gate, *Ulp. Lat. Incile.*

* ¶ Diacrommion, i. n. [à διὰ, & κρόμμιον cepa] A medicine made with onions, *Litt. ex Apul.*

* Diādēma, ātis. n. [them. δέω ligo] A white fillet wherewith kings and queens encircled their foreheads, a diadem; an imperial, or royal, crown, vid. *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 34. Regnum & diadema tutum, *Hor. Carm.* 2, 2. vid. & *Stat. Theb.* 10, 76. ¶ Harum formam videre licet in nummis vett. regum, non admodum ſanè illi diſſimilem, quam hodie geſtant Turcæ.

* Diādēmātus, a, um. adj. Wearing a diadem, or crown. Apollo diadematus, *Plin.* 34, 8.

* Diādōchos, i. d. [à διαδοχος Gr.] A ſtone like a beryl, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Diarēſis,

* *Diæresis*, is. f. [*διαίρεσις* Gr. ex *di* dis, & *ai*σέω tollo] (1) *A distribution*. (2) || *A figure whereby one syllable is divided into two*. (1) Brevi edictum est propter hanc meam *διαίρεσιν*, *Cic. Att. 6, 1*. (2) Ap. Gramm. ut *aulai*, *pi-etai* ap. *Virg. pro aulæ, piætae*.

* *Diæta*, æ. f. [*διαίτα*, Gr. victus] (1) *Diet, food, a regular way of life*. (2) *A parlour to sup in*. (3) Also a summer-house in a garden. (1) || *Diætâ curari incipio*; chirurgiæ tædet, *Cic. Att. 4, 3*. (2) In hanc ego diætâ cum me recepi, *Plin. Ep. 2, 17*. (3) Id. *Ep. 5, 17*. v. & *Suet. Claud. 10*. & ibi *Torrent.* In quibusdam Libb. leg. *zeta*, sed hoc prodiverâ scribendi ratione idem est. Sic recentiores *zæbolus*, pro *Diabolus* passim scribunt.

* || *Diætarius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a place of diet*. *Diætarii fures*, *Ulp.*

* || *Diætarius*, i. m. sc. *Servus in diætâ serviens, A servant attending at supper*, *Ulp.*

* *Diætēica*, æ. f. sc. *medicina*. *The first part of physick, relating to a regimen in diet*, *Cels. 1*.

* *Diætēticus*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to diet, Cels. in præf.*

* *Diaglaucion*, i. n. [*ex γλαύκιον herba quædam*] *A medicine for the eyes*, *Plin. 27, 10*.

* *Diagonios*, i. f. [*à dià per, & γωνία angulus*] *A line in geometry from one corner to the other*, *Vitr. 6, ult.* & 9, 1.

* *Diagramma*, ætis. n. [*διάγραμμα* Gr. them. γράφω scribo] (1) *A description, or draught of a thing*. (2) *A diagram, a figure in geometry to demonstrate any proposition, and in musick it is called a proportion of measure distinguished by notes*. (1) *Aristoxeni diagramma subscribam*, *Vitr. 5, 4*. (2) *Vitr. 6, 1*. v. *Baldi Lexic. Vitr. p. 37*.

* *Diagraphice*, es. f. [*ex dià de, & γράφω scribo*] *The art of painting, particularly on box*, *Plin. 35, 10*.

* *Dialectica*, æ. f. & *Dialectice*, es. sc. *ars, vel disciplina*. *The art of logick, teaching to reason*; *Dialectica veri & falsi quasi disceptatrix, & iudex*, *Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 28*. *Aristoteles rhetoricam palmæ, Dialecticam pugno similem esse dicebat*, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 6*.

* *Dialectica*, òrum. pl. n. [*à διαλέγομαι disfero*] *Logical matters, logical questions*. In dialecticis omnem curam consumere, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 31*.

* *Dialecticè*, adv. *By the art of logick, like a logician*. *Dialecticè disputare*, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 6*.

* *Dialecticus*, a, um. adj. *Logical*. *Captiones dialecticæ*, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 6*.

* *Dialecticus*, i. m. *A logician, a disputant*. *Suscipiunt dialectici, ut judicent, verumne sit, an falsum*, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 38*.

* *Dialektos*, i. f. [*à διαλέγομαι loquor*] *A manner of speech in any language diverse from another, a dialect*. *Molestia dialectos*, *Suet. Tib. 56*.

* *Dialeucon*, i. n. [*ex dià per, & λεύκος candidus*] *A kind of saffron, white through the middle*, *Plin. 21, 6*.

* *Dialis*, e. adj. [*à Διός Jovis*] (1) *Pertaining to Jupiter*. (2) || *Of one day*. (1) *Flamen Dialis*, *Liv. 1*. (2) *Consul dialis*, *vid. Macrob. Sat. 2, 20*.

* *Diallage*, es. f. *conciliatio* [*à διαλλάσσω reconcilio*] *A figure when many arguments are brought to the same purpose*, *Quint. 9, 2*.

* || *Diallogismus*, i. m. [*διαλογισμός* Gr. à διαλογίζομαι dissero] *A figure when one both objects and answers, as, Revocat; redeam? non, si me obsecrat*, *Ter. Eun. 1, 1*.

* *Diallogus*, i. m. [*à διαλέγομαι sermocinor*] *A dialogue, or discourse between two, or more*, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9*.

* || *Dialyton*, i. n. [*à διαλύω solvo*] *A figure where many words, or members are put together without any conjunction between them, as, Ille ego agrestis, lævus, tristis, parvus, truculentus, tenax, &c.* *Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 12*.

* || *Diambus*, i. f. [*ex diς bis, & ἰαμβος Iambus*] *pes duobus constans Iambis, ut tēdētās*, *Gramm.*

* *Diāmeter*, rect. *Diāmetros*, i. f. sc. γράμμη, i. e. *linea dimetiens* [*à dià per, & μέτρον mensura*] *A diameter, or line dividing any figure into equal parts, or going through the middle part of any figure*. *Diametros habet pedes 60*, *Col. 5, 2*. *Media linea*, *Cic. ¶* || *Ex diametro opposita, directly opposite*.

* *Diānōme*, es. f. *ut leg. Cosaub. ap. Pl. Ep. 10, 117*. [*à διανομῆ Gr.*] *A distributing, or allotting*, *Plin. 13, 2*.

* *Diāpasma*, ætis. n. [*them. διάσσω inspergo*] *A perfume, a sweet powder, a pomander*. *Olet gravius mixtum diapasmate virus*, *Mart. 1, 88*.

* *Diāpāson*, i. n. [*à dià πασσῶν Gr. i. e. per omnes, sc. chordas*] *A concord of musick, consisting of all the eight notes*, *Plin. 2, 22*.

* *Diāpente*, es. f. [*à dià πέντε Gr. i. e. per quinque, sc. chordas*] *A concord of five notes*, *Vitr. 5, 4*.

* || *Diāphorēticus*, a, um. adj. [*à διαφωρέω Gr. discutio*] *That dissolves and discharges humours by transpiration*, *Med. Lat. Discutiens, sudores eliciens, Cels.*

* *Diaphragma*, ætis. n. [*à διαφράσσω dissepio*] *The midriff, a membrane dividing the heart and lights from the other entrails*, *Cels.* Sed Græcis literis, qui Latinè reddit, *septum transversum*, quod membranâ quâdam partes superiores ab inferioribus separat.

* *Diāpontius*, a, um. adj. [*ex dià per, & πόντος mare*] *That comes from beyond sea*, *Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 66*. *Transmarinus, Cic.*

* || *Diāporēsis*, is. f. *Rhet.* [*διαπόρεσις Gr. à διαπορέω dubito*] sc. *addubitatio*, *A figure when the orator doubts and consults what to say first, as, Quod me vertam, iudices, nescio*, *Cic. pro Cluent. princ.*

* || *Diāpsalma*, ætis. n. [*ex dià, & ψάλλω psallo*] *A pause, or change of note*, *Hier.* It is put by the LXXII. interp. for the Hebrew *Selah*.

* *Diārium*, i. n. [*à die*] (1) || *A diary, or book of remembrance; a journal, or day-book*. (2) *Provision for one day, a day's allowance, a day's wages*. (3) Also *ordinary, coarse fare*. (1) *Aul. Gell. 5, 18*. (2) *Pueri diaria poscunt*, *Mart. 11, ult.* (3) ¶ || *Post asellum diaria non sumo*, *I will not put the churl on the gentleman*, *Petron. c. 24*.

* *Diarrhœa*, æ. f. [*ex διαρρῆω perfluo*] *A looseness, a lax, a flux*, *Cic. Fam. 7, 26*. sed Græcis literis. *Lat. Profluvium, Col.*

* || *Diastēma*, ætis. n. [*ex διαστήμι separo*] *A space, distance, or interval; also distance of time*, *Veget. Intervallum, Vitr.*

* *Diastōle*, es. f. [*à dià, & στέλλω contraho*] (1) *A figure whereby a syllable which is short by nature is made long*. (2) || *The dilating of the heart and breast when we fetch breath, as systole is the contraction of them, when our breath is emitted*. (1) *Gramm. ut Exercet Diana choros*, *Virg. Æn. 1, 503*. (2) *Galen.*

* || *Diālyrmos*, i. m. [*à διαλύρω obtrecto*] *A figure when one smartly rallies another*, *Rhet.*

* *Diāthyrum*, i. n. [*à διαθύω, ostium*] *A screen, or fence, of boards, &c. to keep out the wind; a rail, or pale, before a door*, *Vitr. 6, 10* sed Græcis literis.

* *Diātōni*, òrum. pl. m. *vel* || *Diatoni lapides*, *Bud.* [*ex διατείνω protendo*] *Corner stones, band stones, parpen stones*, *Vitr. 2, 4*.

* || *Diātōnos hypaton* [ab eodem] *D, sol, re, Jun.*

* || *Diātōnos meson* [*à præced.*] *G, sol, re, ut, Jun.*

* *Diātōnum*, *vel* *Diātōnicum*, i. n. [ab eodem] *Plain song*, *Vitr. 5, 4*.

* || *Diātētarius cælator*, *A turner, or engraver, who makes chased work; also one that perforates pearls*, *Dig.*

* *Diātētum*, i. n. *A cup chased and curiously engraved*. O! quantum diatreta valent! *Marr. 12, 71*. ubi alii *diatheca perperam*.

* || *Diātētus*, a, um. adj. [*διατέτης Gr. i. e. tornabilis; à διατρέω, perforo, sive torio conficio*] *Engraved, embossed, chased*, *Ulp.*

* || *Diātētha*, æ. f. sive *Diatēthe*, es. f. [*ex dià & τεθῆω immoror*] (1) *A discourse, or dispute*. (2) *Meton. A school, or auditory*. (1) *Gell. 1, 16*. (2) *Id. 18, 13*.

* *Diāulus*, i. m. [*διαύλος Gr.*] *A measure of ground containing two furlongs*, *Vitr. 5, 11*. sed Græcis literis.

* *Diāzōma*, ætis. n. [*ex dià, & ζώνω cingo*] *A girdle, or waist-belt*, *Vitr. 5, 7*.

* *Dībāpha*, æ. f. sc. *purpura*, *Purple twice died*, *Plin. 9, 39*.

* *Dībāphus*, a, um. adj. [*à δις, bis & βάπτω tingo*] *Double-died, died in grain, scarlet*. *Curus noster dibaphum vestimentum cogitat, sed cum infector moratur*, *Cic. Fam. 2, 16*.

* *Dīca*, æ. f. [*ex δίκην jus*] *An action at law, an indictment, a process*. ¶ § *Dicam scribere alicui*, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 77*. & 2, 2, 15. *subscribere, to bring, or enter, an action against one*, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 30*. *impingere, to arrest him, or serve him with a process*, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 92*.

* *Dīcācitas*, ætis. f. *Droilery, waggery, banter, repartée*. *Peracutum, & breve facetiarum genus dicacitas*, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 54*. ¶ *Cavillatio, Id.*

* || *Dīcāculē*, adv. *Scoffingly, tauntingly*, *Apul. Met. 1, p. 17*. & *Met. 8, p. 257*.

* *Dīcāculus*, a, um. adj. dim. [*à dicax*] *Full of words, chating, prateing, tattling*, *Plaut. Aſin. 1, 3, 8*.

* *Dīcandus*, a, um. part. *To be dedicated*. *Ejus erit signo Tauri per sæcla dicanda*, *Manil. 3, 453*.

* *Dīcans*, tis. part. *Dedicating*. *Similis est conditio publicantium, & nominatim tibi dicantium*, *Plin. H. 1*.

* † *Dīcassus*, pro *dicat*, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

* *Dīcātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A devoting, or dedicating; also a taking away, a freedom in a city*, *Cic. pro Balbo 11*.

* *Dīcā ūra*, æ. f. *The dedication of a book, &c.* *Nec fiducia operis hæc est, sed in dicaturâ*, *Plin. Præf.* ¶ *Rarò occ.*

* *Dīcātus*, a, um. part. (1) *Dedicated, consecrated*. (2) *Designed, or promised*. (3) *Suited to, employed in*. (1) *Dicati Apollini cygni*, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 30*. (2) = *Donum alicui dicatum & promissum*, *Id. Verr. 5, 72*. (3) ¶ *Epidiētum genus gymnasiis, & palæstræ dicatum, spreum & pulsum foro*, *Id. in Orat. 13*.

* *Dīcax*, æcis. adj. *cr, comp.* [*à dico, is.*] *Talkative, jesting, prateing, bantering*. ¶ *Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit, quam facetus; est autem illud acrioris ingenii, hoc majoris artis*, *Cic. in Orat. 26*. ¶ *Et tamen hæc nunquam confundi videntur*. *Hominibus facietis & dicacibus difficile est habere hominum rationem*, *Id. de Orat. 2, 54*. *Gravio nemo dicacior*, *Ibid.*

* † *Dīce*, *integr. id. quod dic mutilatum*. *Tell me, say*, *Plaut. Cap. 2, 2, 109*.

* *Dīcendus*, a, um. part. *To be spoken, or said*, *Cic. ¶ Dicenda tacendaque calles*, *Perf. 4, 5*.

* *Dīcens*, tis. part. *Saying*. *Interdum se quoque non debere melius sperare dicentes*, *Juss. 12, 5*.

* || *Dīchōreus*, i. m. [*ex δις bis, & χορεύς choreus*] *Pes ex duobus constans trochæis, ut imprīmātūr*, *Gramm.*

* *Dīcis*. in gen. qu. à rect. *dex, dicis*, *cujus compos. sunt in usu, ut iudex, vindex* [*à dīcō*] ¶ *Dicis gratiâ, vel causâ ap. Cic. Attic. 1, 15*. *Plin. 18, 2*. *Nep. Attic. 8*. *For form, or fashion's, sake*.

* *Dīcitur*, *impers.* *They say*, *Cic.*

* *Dīco*, ā. e. act. [*à dīcō, jus*] (1) *To dedicate, or consecrate*. (2) *To vovē, or promise*. (3) *To appoint, or design; to devote*. (4) *To επιρύ, set apart, or beset*. (1) *Rura Dec præcellentem arborem dicant*, *Plin. 12, 1*. (2) *Annos suos dicabant viri cælibi*, *Sen. Hippol. 231*. (3) *Vid. Dicatus, N. 2*. (4) *Totum hunc tibi dicamus diem*, *Cic. de Legib. 2, 3*. ¶ *Dicare se civitati, vel in civitatem, To make himself free of a city, or nation*, *Cic.*

* *Dīco*,

* Dico, ēre, xi, ctum. aēt. [à δεικνω, δειξω]
(1) To speak. (2) To say. (3) To tell. (4) To bid. (5) To call, or name. (6) To give in evidence. (7) To appoint. (8) To write, or set forth. (9) To bargain, declaim, pronounce, or rehearse. (10) To promise. (11) Also to speak of, to mean. (12) To give his opinion. (13) To declare, or show. (14) To plead. (15) To object. (16) To translate. (17) To play upon an instrument. (1) Tibi ego dico, an non? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 23. (2) Ecastor haud me poenitet, si, ut dicis, ita futura es, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 49. (3) Dic mihi, aufugistine? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 12. ¶ Dicere in aurem, to whisper, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 10. (4) Dic argutæ properet Neæræ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 14, 21. (5) Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 534. (6) Cum tam multi testes dixissent, *Cic.* Cum testimonium secundum fidem & religionem gravissimè dixissem, *Id.* ad *Q. fr.* 3, 4. (7) Postquam diem operi dixerat, *Id. Verr.* 1, 57. (8) Pedestribus dices historiæ prælia Cæsaris, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 10. ¶ Dicendi genus, a style, *Quint.* (9) Non idem loqui est, ac dicere, *Cic.* in *Orat.* 32. § Dicere orationem de scripto, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 30. sacramentum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 10. (10) Quid dotis dicam te dixisse filio? *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 64. (11) Abiens mihi innuit, *Py.* Eho! nonne id sat erat? *C.* At nesciebam id dicere illam, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 10. De fallaciâ dicis, *Id. Heaut.* 3, 3, 35. (12) Ego sedulo hunc dixisse credo, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 4, 13. (13) Jam ipsa res dicet tibi, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 48. (14) § Dicere apud iudices pro aliquo, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 23. causas in foro, *Ibid.* 2, 8. (15) Nihilne interest, dicet aliquis, patrem quis enecet, an servum? *Id. Parad.* 3, 2. (16) Dicam, ut potero, *Id. Off.* 3, 21. de transferendis *Euripidis versiculis.* (17) ¶ Dicere carmina fistulâ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7.

* Dīcor, i. pass. To be said, spoken, expressed, pleaded, &c. *Cic.* *Vid.* Dico.

* Dīcrotum, i. n. [à δῖς, bis, & κροτέω, pulso] A galley, having two oars on a seat, or bank, *Cic.* ad *Attic.* 5, 11.

* || Dīctāmen, īnis. n. A thing written by another's instruction; a precept, or rule; a dictate. *Philos. voc.* Rationis præscriptio, *Cic.*

* Dīctāmus, i. m. [δῖκταμνος Gr.] Dittander, or dittany; gardenginger, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 410.

* Dīctans, tis. part. Dictating. Versus non dictante aliquo excepti, *Suet. Neron.* 52.

* Dīctāta, ōrum. pl. n. (1) Precepts, or instructions, of any kind. (2) Particularly and most frequently dictates, lessons, or notes, which the master pronounceth to his scholars; school-boys exercises. (1) Hæc recunt juvenes dictata senesque, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 55. (2) Meam in illum orationem pueri omnes quasi dictata perdiscant, *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 4. Dictata tyronibus dare, *Suet. Cæs.* 26.

* Dīctātor, ōris. m. verb. [à dictando, quod dictaret, i. e. crebro ediceret, quæ utilia essent reipub. *Dion Halic.* vel quod à consule diceretur, *Varr. L. L.* 4.] (1) A dictator, or chief magistrate among the Romans, who was vested with absolute power, and from whom lay no appeal; twenty four axes were carried before him. He was never chosen but in some great danger, or trouble, of the state, and commonly at the end of six months was to resign his authority. (2) Also an ordinary officer in most Latin towns. (1) Titus Lartius primus Dictator, *Liv.* 2, 18. = Magister populi, *Varr. Cic.* (2) Dictator Lanuvinus, *Cic.* pro *Mil.* 10.

* Dīctātorius, a, um. adj. (1) Of, or belonging to, a dictator. (2) Of that family. (1) Dictatorius gladius, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 44. § Dictatoria majestas, *Liv.* 4, 14. animadversio, *Vell. Pat.* 2, 61. (2) Dictatorius juvenis, *Liv.*

* Dīctātrix, īcis. f. A governess, or governess, whose business was to tell others what they were to do. Tu hîc eris dictatrix nobis, *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 1, 18.

* Dīctātūra, æ. f. The office, or honour, of the dictatorship, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 31.

* Dīctērium, i. n. vel potius Dīctēria, ōrum. [à δῖκτῆριον, specimina live præludia, quibus mimus in scenam prodians favorem spectatorum captabat, *vid. Scal. ad Manil.*] Jests, witticisms, scoffs, quirps. = Omnibus arides, dictēria dicis in omnes, *Mart.* 6, 44, 3. = Facetiæ, *Cic.* dicta, *Id.* De dictēriis veterum vide omnino *Macrob. Sat.* 2.

* Dīctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A speaking, or uttering. (2) A style, or manner of speech; an oration, or pleading. (3) Eloquence. (4) An oracle. (5) || A word. (1) Neque testimonii dictio est, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 63. (2) Dictioni operam dare, *Cic. Tusc.* 2. (3) Nullum tempus illi vacabat, aut à forensi dictione, aut, &c. *Id.* de *Clar. Or.* 78. (4) Data dictio erat CAVERET Acherusiam aquam, *Id. Liv.* 8, 24. (5) Hæc notio Gramm. concedenda est, vel potius fugienda, etsi vindicias secundum libertatem postulet *Borrich.*

* || Dīctiōnārium, i. n. & Dīctiōnārius, se. liber, A dictionary. Hoc vocab. Gramm. condonandum est, cum destituamur idoneo ex vet. petito, nisi quis tales libros ἑξῆς πρὸς τὴν αὐτὴν cum Vossio nominaret.

* Dīctiōsus, a, um. adj. Drolling, full of pleasantries, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. *Vid.* Dīctum, n. 6.

* Dīctitans, tis. part. Saying. Satis multos hostes in Græciâ remanere dictitans, *Just.* 2, 13. *Vid.* *Liv.* 24, 4.

* Dīctito, ære. freq. [à dicto] (1) To speak, or tell, often, or in divers places; to give out. (2) To pretend. (1) Non is es, quem semper te esse dictitasti? *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 17. (2) Cum esse hanc sibi belli causam dictitassent, *Nep. Lysand.* 1.

* Dīcto, ære. freq. [à dico] (1) To say often. (2) To dictate how, or what, one shall write. (3) To counsel, or advise; to suggest. (4) To appoint, or order. (5) To promise. (1) Dictabat se hortulos aliquos emere velle, *Cic. Offic.* 3. (2) Lippitudine adductus sum, ut dictarem hanc epistolam, *Id. Attic.* 7, 13. (3) Fugam lucis & tædium pudor dictat, *Quint.* 1, 3. (4) Pultes pueri dictare, sed in aure placentas, *Juv.* 11, 59. (5) Ut sportulam dictare videantur, *Quint.* ¶ || Dictare actionem, to bring an action, *JCC.*

* Dīctor, āri. pass. To be dictated, or advised. Ubi dictatur facinus, *Claud.* 2. in *Ruf.* 169.

* Dīctum, i. n. (1) A saying, or word. (2) A proverb. (3) Also a reproach, or ill-word. (4) A jest, or merry saying. (5) A testimony, or evidence. (6) A wipe, or lampoon; such as were used by mimicks on the stage, (7) and among soldiers. (8) Also eloquence. (9) Also an order, or command. (10) A deed, or action. (11) A proof, or argument. (1) Irrita dicta factaque, *Catull.* 28, 10. Dīctum sapienti sat est, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 8. (2) Catonis est dictum, Pedibus compensari pecuniam, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 29. (3) Sic existimet, responsum, non dictum, esse, *Ter. Eun.* prol. 6. (4) Dico unum ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 22. (5) Dictis testium recitatis, *Cic.* pro *Rab. Post.* 11. Ex testium dictis appellari, *Ibid.* 4. (6) Hinc appellatum dictum in mimo & dictio-fus, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. (7) Hinc in manipulis castrensibus dicta ducibus, *Varr. de L. L.* (8) Nec dicti studiosus erat, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* (9) Audientem dicto produxisti filiam, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 1, 40. (10) Feci ego isthæc dicta, quæ vos dicitis? *Plaut. Cæs.* 5, 4, 17. quomodo *Hebr.* דבר & *Homerus* ἔπος. (11) Quando dicta audietis mea, haud aliter dicetis, *Id. Most.* 1, 2, 15. = argumentum, *Id.*

* || Dīctūrio, īre, īvi. To be about to speak, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 2.

* Dīctūrus, a, um. part. About to say. Dicturus prohibita, *Just.* 2, 7. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 40. & 21, 13.

* Dīctus, a, um. part. [à dicor] (1) Spoken, said, told. (2) Pleaded. (3) Called, reputed. (4) Declared, appointed, designed. (5) Promised, &c. (6) Set at a price, valued. ¶ Honore dicto, saving your reverence, *Plin.* Dīctum

ac factum, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 7. Dicto citius, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 146. out of hand, immediately. *Vid.* Dico. (1) Nullum est jam dictum, quod non dictum sit prius, *Ter. Eun.* prol. 41. (2) = Dicta causâ & peroratâ, *Cic.* pro *Cæcl.* 29. (3) = Dicta atque habita est ejus soror, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 14. (4) Hic nuptiis dictus est dies, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 75. (5) Eumeni Cappadocia data est, five potius dicta, *Nep. Eun.* 2. (6) Morio dictus erat, viginti millibus, emi, *Mart.* 8, 13. * Dīctiōton, i. n. quod & Dīctiōthēton perperam. [à δῖκτυων, rete Gr.] A kind of building made full of grates for men to look through, *Plin.* 36, 22. *Lat.* Reticulatum.

* † Dīcundus, a, um. part. pro dicendus, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 3, 28. *Rud.* 4, 3, 21.

Dīdītus, a, um. part. (1) Given out, spread abroad. (2) Divided. (1) Tua terra didita fama, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 132. (2) Simulacra in cunctas didita partes, *Lucr.* 4, 245. Hinc fama in populos jurati didita belli, *Sil. Ital.* 1, 186.

Dīdo, ēre, dīdici, dīdītum. [ex di, i. e. dis, do, Don. al. qu. à divido, recisâ mediâ syllabâ] (1) To give out, to spread abroad. (2) To distribute, or divide. (1) *Vid.* Dīdor, n. 2. (2) Dum munia didit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 67.

Dīdor, i. pass. (1) To be divided. (2) To be spread abroad, to be given out. (1) *Vid.* Dīdo, n. 1. (2) Diditur rumor, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 144.

* Dīdōron, i. n. [ex δῖς, bis, & δῖπον palmus] A tile of two hands breadth long, *Plin.* 35, 14. & *Vitruv.* 2, 3.

* || Dīdrachmum, i. n. vel Dīdrachma, ātis. n. [ex δῖς, bis, & δραχμή drachma] A piece of old money containing two drachmæ, or denarii; i. e. fifteen pence of our money, *Tertull.* de *Præsc.* 11. *Sedul.* 3, 316.

Dīdūcendus, a, um. part. To be drawn aside, or parted, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 33. à

Dīdūco, ēre, xi, ctum. aēt. (1) To lead, or draw, aside. (2) To sever, or part. (3) To set open, to stretch wide. (4) To divide. (5) To digest, to concoct. (6) To drain. (1) Diducendi erant milites, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 33. (2) Complexus diducere, & manum dilataverat, *Cic. Orat.* 32. (4) Pueri affem discunt in partes centum diducere, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 326. Ea ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 6, 2. (5) *Vid.* Diducor. (6) Aquam diducere in vias, *Cato* 155.

Dīdūcor, i, ctus. pass. To be divided, parted, or opened; to be digested, or concocted, &c. Diduci ab aliquo, *Cic.* de *Inu.* 1, 55. Cibus ab integro corpore potissimum diducitur, *Cels.* 3, 4. *Vid.* Diduco.

|| Dīductio, ōnis. f. verb. A divideing into sundry parts, or places, *Aug.* † Divisio.

Dīductus, a, um. part. (1) Separated, dispersed. (2) Opened, cleft, gaping. (3) Divided. (4) Met. Parted, estranged, divorced. (1) Ab inimicis diductum & depravatum Pompeium queritur, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 7. Prætebat lascivire militem diductum, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 2, 2. (2) Diductis terris hauriebantur, *Id. Ann.* 2, 47, 2. (3) Diducti in studia, *Id. Hist.* 2, 68, 3. (4) Diductum matrimonium, *Suet. Orbo* 1, *Vid.* Diduco.

* Dīcūla, æ. f. dim. A little while, a short space, or time, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 28.

|| Diennis, e. adj. Lasting two years, *Macrob.* † Biennis, *Plin.* 2, 82.

|| Diennium, ii. n. The space of two years, *Macrob.* † Biennium, *Cic.* pro *Cæcin.* 19.

Dīerectē, adv. [qu. in malam diem] With a mischief, *Fest.* interpr. I dierecē, Go and be hanged, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 134. ¶ Potius videtur esse originis Græcæ, ut & plurima *Plautina*, & i die rectē esse ἀπὸ δῖα ἄπνυς, quod uno verbo δῖα ἄπνυς efferunt comici, notante *Salmasio*.

Dīerectus, a, um. adj. [qu. sub dio erectus, i. e. in crucem actus] Hanged in the open air, gibbeted, trussed up, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 7, 72. *Capt.* 3, 4, 103. sed *vid.* Dierecē.

* Dies, ei. † dii, dies, die, m. vel f. in sing. in

in plur. m. [forte à Δις Διός, qui & hinc Dijo-
vis, & Diespiter, i. e. Diei pater, dict. Varr.
(1) *A day natural, or civil.* (2) *A joyfull time.*
(3) *The light.* (4) Meton. *The transaction of
the day.* (5) *Death.* (6) *The day of one's fune-
ral.* (7) *Life.* (8) *Length of time.* (9) *Some
time hence.* (10) *For Diespiter.* (1) Dies no-
ctesque me ames, me desideras, Ter. Eun. 1, 2,
113. Quum aliquot ibi dies castra habuisset,
Nep. Hannib. 5. Thebis læta dies adest, Sen.
Herc. Fur. 814. Libra die somnique pares ubi
fecerit horas, Virg. Geor. 1, 208. Munera læ-
titianque Dii, Id. Aen. 1, 640. antiq. pro diei,
sed nonnulli leg. dei. ¶ In diem vivere, to live
from hand to mouth, Cic. Philipp. 2, 34. Diem
dicere alicui, to appoint one a day to answer a
charge, Id. de Arusp. Resp. 4. De die, in the
day time, Suet. Domit. 21. (2) Stratique per
herbam Hic meus est, dixere, dies, Corn. Sev. ap.
Sen. Suas. 2. (3) Eripiunt nubes cælumque
diemque, Virg. Aen. 1, 92. (4) Totum diem
meum scrutor, Sen. de Ira 3, 36. (5) Diem la-
tebrâ vitare, h. e. καὶ νύκτα, Tac. Hist. 3, 85.
Diem obiit ciciter annos 55 natus, Nep. Dion.
10. (6) Supremo die suo efferri, Cic. Phil. 9,
17. (7) ¶ Nunc arma diemque Projice, Stat.
Theb. 2, 657. ¶ Sive diem videat, sive tegat
humo, Ov. Trist. 5, 4, 44. (8) Dies adi-
mit ægritudinem hominibus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1,
13. (9) ¶ In diem istuc, est fortasse, quod
minitare; tu jam pendebis, Id. Eun. 5, 7, 19.
(10) Vulcanus, Sol, Luna, Dies, dei quatuor,
sceleratorem nullum illuxere alterum, Plaut.
Bach. 2, 3, 21.

* Diespiter, tris. m. [i. e. diei & lucis pater]
Jupiter. Diespiter me sic amabat, Plaut. Pæn.
4, 2, 47. vos perdit, Ib. 3, 4, 29.

* ¶ Dæzeugmène, paranete [ex diè per, &
ξεύμα junctura]. penultima divisa, D, la,
sol, re.

* ¶ Dæzeugmènon, nete; E, la, mi, Jun.
Gr.

Diffamans, tis. part. Slandering. Se pravè dif-
famantibus subtrahere, Tac. An. 14, 2, 26.

¶ Diffamatio, ònis. f. verb. A defaming, or
slandering, Aug. ¶ Sugillatio, Plin.

¶ Diffinitor, òris. m. verb. A defamer, or
taker away of one's good name, Cod. ¶ Sugilla-
tor, Plin.

Diffamatus, a, um. part. (1) *Published, or
talked of.* (2) *Defamed.* (1) Adulterium diffama-
tum, Ov. Met. 4, 236. (2) Probrosio car-
mine diffamatus, Tac. Ann. 15, 49, 4.

Diffamo, are. act. To spread an ill report of, to
publish, Tac. Ann. 1, 42, 4. ¶ Infamo, Cic.

Diffamor, ari, atus. pass. (1) *To be slandered,
or traduced.* (2) ¶ *To be magnified, or exalted.*
(1) Tac. Ann. 15, 49, 4. (2) Aug.

¶ Diffarreatio, ònis. f. [à dis, & far, quod
fieret farreo libo adhibito, Fest.] A ceremony per-
formed between a man and his wife, at a divorce,
as ¶ confarreatio was at their joining in marriage,
Tac. 4, 16, 2.

¶ Diffarreatus, a, um. part. Divorced, Dig.

¶ Diffarreo, are. act. To divorce, Dig.

¶ Differcio, ire, si, tum. [ex dis & farcio] To
buff. ¶ Nescio an leg. nisi in part. differtus.

* Differtendus, a, um. part. To be put off, Liv.
3, 28. & Cels. 4, 3.

* Differtens, tis. part. Different, diverse. Ab
indifertis re plùs, quàm opinione, differens,
Cic. Or. 23. ¶ Congruens, par, similis, idem,
Id.

* ¶ Differenter, adv. With difference, differently,
Solin. ¶ Variè, Cic.

* Differentia, æ. f. A difference. Differentia
honesti & decori, Cic. Offic. 1, 27. = dissimili-
tudo, Id.

* ¶ Differtiras, atis. f. A difference, Lucr.
4, 640. & Arnob. lib. 2. p. 54. ¶ Differen-
tia, Cic.

* Différo, ferre, distuli, distatum. act. [ex di,
vel dis, & fero] (1) *To scatter abroad.* (2) *To
carry up and down.* (3) *To put off, or delay.* (4)
To spread a report. (5) *To tear in pieces.* (6)
To distract, tease, or unsettle. (7) *To plant trees*

in a row. (8) *To bear, or endure.* (9) Neut.
To differ, to vary, to be unlike. (1) Nos tem-
pestas dextroversum differt ab illis, Plaut. Rud.
2, 3, 39. Venti vis nubila differt, Lucr. 1,
273. (2) Longè favillam differt, Id. 6, 691.
(3) = Rem differre & procrastinare cøperunt,
Cic. pro S. Rosc. 9. Transfertur etiam ad ani-
mum, Ter. And. 2, 4, 4. (4) Rumores distu-
lerunt malevoli, Id. Heaut. prol. 16. (5) Inse-
pulta membra different lupi, Hor. Epod. 5, 99.
¶ Met. Differri doloribus, Ter. Adelph. 3, 4,
40. (6) Orationem sperat invenisse se, quâ dif-
ferat te, Id. Andr. 2, 4, 5. (7) In verum di-
stulit ulmos, Virg. Geor. 4, 144. (8) Ut dolori
resistat, ut sitim differat, Plin. Ep. 1, 22. (9)
¶ Cogitatione differunt, re copulata sunt, Cic.
Tusc. 4. = Dislo, intersum, Id. ¶ idem esse,
simile esse, Id.

* Differor, ferri. pass. (1) *To be carried up
and down.* (2) *To be put off, or delayed.* (3)
*To be troubled, disquieted, distracted, overcharged,
&c.* (1) Col. 1, 4. Castra vi fluminis differe-
bantur, Tac. Hist. 5, 23, 7. (2) Differri jubet
vadimonium, Plin. 7, 53. (3) = Exanimor,
feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist.
2, 1, 5. ¶ Differri amore, cupiditate, lætitiâ, Id.

* Differtus, a, um. part. [à differcio] Filled,
or stuffed; thrashed, crowded. ¶ Forum dif-
fertum nautis, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 4. ¶ corpus odo-
ribus, Tac. 16, 6.

¶ Diffibulatus, a, um. part. Ungirded, or
given to luxury, Tert. ¶ Discinctus.

Diffibulo, are. act. To unbutton, open, and un-
gird. Torto chlamydem diffibulat auro, Stat.
6, 570. ¶ Raro occ.

¶ Difficacia, æ. f. Hardness, or difficulty,
Litt. ex Vitr. ¶ Difficultas, Cic.

Difficilis, adv. ius, comp. limè, sup. Hardly,
difficultly, uneasily. Sibi difficilè consentiens,
Paterc. 2, 63. Cum id difficilè fieri animad-
vertit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 58. Omnium difficillimè
apium nascitur, Plin. 19, 7.

Difficilis, e. adj. or, comp. limus, sup. (1)
Hard, difficult. (2) Craggy, rugged. (3) Rough,
boisterous. (4) Met. Hard to please, crabbed. (5)
Hard-hearted, obdurate. (1) Cui verba dare dif-
ficile est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6. = Difficillimus
& carissimus amor, Id. Eun. 5, 4, 4. (2) =
Difficiles terræ collèsque maligni, Virg. Geor. 2,
179. = Difficilis scopulosusque locus, Cic. in
Cæcil. Div. 11. (3) Difficilioribus uti tempe-
statibus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 15. (4) = Usque eò
difficiles & morosi sumus, Cic. Or. 29. Diffici-
les colloquentibus, Liv. 3, 36. Conf. 10, 33.
(5) = Te sæpe vocanti Duram difficilis mane,
Hor. Od. 3, 7. ult. ¶ facilis, Mart.

Difficiliter, adv. Hardly, difficultly, Col. 3, 1.
& Cic. his saltem, Acad. 4, 16.

Difficulas, atis. f. [à difficilis, pro difficultas]
(1) Difficulty, trouble. (2) Danger, distress. (3)
Scarcity, dearth. (4) A disease. (1) Neque ob-
eam suspicionem difficultas eveniat, Plaut. Epid.
2, 2, 105. (2) Cæterorum pericula & difficul-
tates, Cic. antiq. in. in exil. 4. (3) Difficultas
nummaria, Id. in Verr. 2, 28. annonæ, Id. pro
Domo 5. = Inopia rei frumentariæ, Ibid. na-
vium, Verr. 5, 20. (4) ¶ Difficultas intestino-
rum, a dysentery, Cels. urinæ, the stoppage of it,
Plin. 20, 11. spirandi, a shortness of breath, Cels.
2, 1.

Difficulter, adv. With great pain, hardly, with
difficulty, with much ado. = Difficulter atque
ægrè hebat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 62.

Diffidens, tis. part. Distrusting, or mistrusting.
¶ Facis ex confidente diffidentem, Plaut. Merc.
5, 2, 15. ¶ = Diffidens & desperans rebus suis,
Cic. in Pison. 36.

Diffidenter, adv. With distrust, diffidently.
= Timidè & diffidenter attingere rationem rei,
Cic. pro Cluent. princ. Timidiùs ac diffidentiùs,
Just. 38, 7.

Diffidentia, æ. f. verb. Mistrust, diffidence.
Merus est diffidentia expectati, & impendentis
mali, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.

Diffido, ere, sus sum. [ex di, vel dis, & fido]
(1) *To distrust, or mistrust.* (2) *To despair.* (1)

Ne videar prudentiæ tuæ diffidere, Sulp. ad Cic.
Fam. 4, 5. Diffidunt muris, Sil. Ital. 10, 581.
(2) Ut, rem confici posse, non diffiderem, Cic.
Q. fr. 1, 1.

Diffidor, i. pass. To be distrusted, Liv. 24, 8.
* Diffindo, ere, fidi, fissum. act. [ex di, vel
dis, & findo] To cleave, to part asunder, to slit;
to cut. Diffidit urbium Portas vir Macedo, Hor.
Od. 3, 16, 13. ¶ Diffindere minutè humum,
Col. semen, Cic. diem, Liv. to put off a matter
in examination till the next court day, Liv. 9,
38.

Diffingo, ere, xi, ictum. [ex di, vel dis, &
fingo] (1) *To new make.* (2) *To mar, or undo,
that which is made.* (3) *Also to deny, to dissem-
ble, or pretend.* (1) Incude diffingere ferrum,
Hor. Od. 1, 35, 29. (2) = Diffinget, infe-
ctumque reddet, Id. Od. 3, 29, 47. (3) Equi-
dem nihil hinc diffingere possum, Id. Sat. 2, 1,
79.

¶ Diffinio, ire, iui, itum. [ex di, vel dis, &
finio] To set, or part, bounds; also to define,
Hygin. Astron. 1, 4, 6. ¶ sed dubiæ auctorit.
cum al. leg. definire.

Diffinitè, adv. Definitely, Cic. rect. definitè.
Diffinitio, ònis. f. verb. A definition, or de-
claration, Quint. ¶ rect. definitio.

* ¶ Diffusio, ònis. f. verb. A cleaving, or
slicing, Gell. 14, 2. ¶ Fissio, Cic.

* Diffusus, a, um. part. [à dissindor] Cleft, or
cut, asunder, Cic. de Div. 1, 13.

Diffusus, a, um. part. [à diffido] Mistrusting,
or distrusting. ¶ Diffusus in enio meo, Cic. pro
Muren. 30. Lat æ habenæ, Sil. Ital. 12, 34.

Diffiteor, eri, tessus sum. dep. [ex di, vel dis,
& fateor] To deny, to say to the contrary. Nun-
quam diffitebor, Cic. Fam. 10, 7. ¶ Diffitei
opus, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 28.

* ¶ Differtus, a, um. part. Worn out with
weeping. Differtis penè oculis, Wept out, Apul.
Met. 1, p. 12. corruptus, Plaut.

Dislo, are. act. [ex di, vel dis, & flo] To
blow, or puff, away; to scatter with blowing.
Legiones dissilasti spiritu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 17.

Diffuens, tis. part. (1) *Flowing every way.*
(2) Met. Loose and ready to fall asunder. (1)
Vid. Diffuio, n. 1. (2) ¶ = Efficitur aptum
illud, quod fuerat antea diffuens ac solutum, Cic.
in Orat. 70.

Diffuio, ere, xi, xum. neut. [ex di, vel dis,
& fluo] (1) *To flow, or run, abroad; as water
doth.* (2) Met. To melt, to dissolve. (3) *To
fall asunder.* (4) *To fall down.* (1) = Quas-
tis undique vasis Diffuere humorem & laticem
discedere cernis, Lucr. 3, 436. ¶ Diffuere su-
dore, to be all in a sweat, Pin. 21, 13. (2)
Otio, voluptatibus, luxuriâ, To be dissolved in
idleness and pleasure, Cic. (3) Vid. Diffuens;
n. 2. (4) Moribundus ad terram diffuxit, Liv.
2, 20. ¶ sed rectius defluxit.

* Diffringo, ere, frégi, actum. [ex di, vel
dis, & frango] To break in pieces, Plaut. Vid.
seq.

* Diffringor, i, fractus. pass. To be broken.
Crura diffringentur tibi, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 68.

* Diffugiens, tis. part. Flying away. Et rauce
stagna Padusæ Diffugiens nudavit color, Claud.
Epith. Pall. & Cel. 110.

* Diffugio, ere, fugi, itum. act. & neut.
[ex di, vel dis, & fugio] (1) *To fly, or run,
away.* (2) *To eschew.* (3) *To refuse to do a
thing.* (1) Diffugiunt cadis cum sæce siccatis
amici, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 25. (2) Diffugiunt
multi, Cic. in Verr. 5. (3) Nec tamen diffugio,
quin dicam quæ scio, Varr. R. R. 2, 4. ubi a.
leg. defugio.

* Diffugium, ii. n. A refuge, a place to fly unto;
also a running away, Tac. Hist. 1, 39, 4.

Diffulmino, are. act. [ex di, vel dis, & ful-
mino] To strike as with a thunderbolt, to break
down. Diffulminat omnem Obstantem turbam,
Sil. 3, 277.

Diffundens, tis. part. Pouring out. Tum diffun-
dente per artus Frigore se Stygio, Sil. Ital. 5, 528.

¶ Diffundibulum, i. n. A sieve, or tunnel, to
pour through, Aug. ¶ Infundibulum. Co.

Diffunditor,

Diffunditor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be squandered abroad, to be lawjbed*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 58. = Deerior, *ib.*

Diffundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum. act. [*ex di, vel dis, & fundo*] (1) *To pour out*. (2) *Met. To spread abroad, publish, or deliver down to posterity*. (3) *ψ To dilate, or diffuse*. (4) *To cheer, or make merry*. (1) Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. (2) Hæc passim dea fœda virum diffundit in ora, Virg. Æn. 4, 165. Bella quis & paces longum diffundit in ævum? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 8. (3) Divim suam longè latèque diffundunt, Cic. de Div. 1, 36. (4) Diffudit vultus, & reddidit omnia votis, Ov. Met. 14, 272.

Diffundor, i, fus. pass. (1) *To be poured out*. (2) *To diffuse itself*. (3) *To be cheered, to rejoice*. (1) Cic. N. D. 2, 55. (2) In immensum diffunditur oratio, Plin. Paneg. 56. (3) Bonis amici diffundi, Cic. Annic. 13.

Diffusè, adv. *Diffusedly, scatteringly*. = Res dispersè & diffusè dictæ, Cic. de Inv. 1, 1.

Diffusilis, e. adj. *That may be diffused, or spread abroad*. Diffusilis æther, Lucr. 5, 468.

Diffusio, ōnis. f. verb. *A spreading*. Diffusio animi, *cheerfulness*, Sen. de Vit. Beat. 5.

Diffusor, ōris. m. verb. *A scatterer, or spreader, of any thing*. Ex vett. inscript. ap. Grut. † Qui diffundit.

Diffusus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Poured, raked, or filled, out*. (2) *Diffused, spread abroad*. (3) *Scattered, disheveled, hanging loose*. (4) Adj. *Large*. (5) *Wide*. (6) *Of a gay cheerful, or open, countenance*. (1) Diffusum vinum, Cic. de Fin. 2, 8. (2) Diffusus error longè latèque, Id. de Fin. 2, 34. (3) Comæ diffusæ, Ov. Ep. 5, 114. (4) Suam diffusam glans querna facit, Plin. 16, 6. (5) Diffusi campi, Mart. 3, 31. Diffusiora conspecta, Col. 1, 4. = Amplius & diffusus meritum, Plin. Paneg. 53. (6) Vultus diffusus, Stat. Sylv. 4, 2, 54.

* Diffamia, æ. f. [*ex dis, bis, & γάμειν*, nubo] *The marrying twice*, Hier.

* Digamma, ātis. n. [*ex dis, & γάμμα*; qu. duplex gamma] *The letter F in sound; in use V*. It appears in ancient inscriptions *Δ*, as *ΔΙΩ*, being made up of the two gamma's inverted, and was used first by the Æolians, but afterwards added to the Roman letters by Claudius Cæsar, see Suet. in his life c. 41. vid. Quint. 1, 4. & conf. Gell. 14, 5. vid. & Lips. Comm. in Ann. Tac. 1, XI. Also a farm, a summer-house of Cicero's beginning with that letter, to wit, Formianum, which he calls his *delicium digamma*; sed var. lectiones.

* Digamus, a, um. adj. *One who hath been twice married; one who hath had two wives, or two husbands*. Lat. Bimaritus, quod tamen vocab. fictum dicit Cicero pro Planc. 12.

Digerendus, a, um. part. *To be digested, or dissolved*, Cels. 2, 14. Virgilius in numeros lunæ digerenda quædam putavit, Plin. 18, 75.

Digeries, ei. f. *A disposure, order, or method*, Macrobi. Sat. 1, 16. † Methodus, ordo, Cic.

Digero, ēre, fī, sum. act. [*ex di, & gero*] (1) *To divide, or distribute*. (2) *To dispose, or set in order*. (3) *To dissolve, discuss, or dissipate*. (4) *To loosen, to enfeeble, or waste*. (5) *To digest, or concoct*. (6) *Orderly to declare, or explain*. (1) Digerere jus civile in genera, Cic. de Orat. 1, 42. Vlt. Digeror, n. 1. (2) Tu digere crines, Col. 10. (3) Cels. 2, 17. & coëo, Id. (4) Corpora solvit tabes, & digerit artus, Luc. 6, 88. Ne imbecillum hominem digerant gestationes, Cels. 2, 15. (5) Id. & Cibos manios digerere, Quint. 10, 1. (6) Sic digerit omnia Calchas, Virg. Æn. 2, 182.

Digeror, i, stus. pass. (1) *To be distributed*. (2) *To be digested, or discussed*. (3) *To be sorted*. (4) *To be concocted*. (1) Digeruntur cibus & potus in omnes membrorum partes, Cels. præm. (2) Opus est quamplurimum materiæ digeri, Id. de fritione 2, 14. (3) Etsi calculus omnis diversus bicolorque digeratur, Mart. 12, 34. (4) Cels. vid. & Digeror, n. 5.

Digesta, ōrum. pl. n. *The books of civil law so called by Julian, who first digested and methodized them*, Alciat.

Digestio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A setting in order, a disposing*. (2) *The separation of meats in the stomach, in order to concoction*. (1) Ut digestio potius quàm declamatio videatur, Cic. Philipp. 5, 7. (2) & Digestio potius quàm concoctio videatur, Cels. in præm. iterum, sive concoctio sit illa, sive tantum digestio, Id. Quam quidem differentiam præcipuè notandam putavi, quoniam à plerisque negligi videtur.

Digesto, āre. act. [*ex di, & gesto*] *To set in order*, Litt. ex Stat. sed q.

Digestor, ōnis. m. verb. *A digester, or setter in order*, Litt. ex Stat. sed q.

Digestorius, a, um. adj. *Digestive*. Digestorium medicamentum, Plin. Valer. 2, 8.

Digestus, a, um. part. (1) *Put in order*. (2) *Digested, methodized*. (1) Digestos potui laniare capillos, Ov. Amor. 1, 7. (2) Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 3.

Digestus, ūs. m. verb. *A distribution, a management*. Jam creditur uni Sanctarum digestus opum, Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 86.

* Digtale, is. n. *A finger stall, a thimble, a finger of a glove*, Varr. R. R. 12, 5, 5.

* Digtalis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a finger*. Digitalis gracilitas, Plin. 14, 3. crassitudine, Id. 20, 3. canaliculus, Vitr. 7, 1.

* Digtalis, is. f. sc. herba. *The bell flower, or fox-glove*, Jun.

* Digtatus, a, um. part. *That hath fingers, toes, or claws*. & Avium aliarum digitarum, aliarum palmipedes, Plin. 11, 47. princ.

* Digtellus, i. m. & Digtellum, i. n. *An herb called sea-green, the greater, or prick madam*, Plin. 18, 17. & 25, 13. = sedum.

* Digtulus, i. m. dim. *A little finger*. Uno digitulo fores aperire, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 53. Digituli primores, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 1, 63.

* Digtus, i. m. [*δέκτης*, ut & ipsum δάκτυλος, qu. δέκτηλος, unde digito monstrari, Pers.]

(1) *A finger*. (2) *A finger's breadth*. (3) *A toe*. (4) *A claw*. (1) ¶ Digitus auricularis, the little finger, Plin. 35, 6. Annularis, sive medicus, the ring finger. Id. infamis, Pers. impudicus, Mart. the middle finger. Index, salutaris. (à salutando) the fore finger, Suet. Aug. 80. pollex, the thumb. Digitum transversum, a finger's breadth, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 18. Primores digiti, Id. Pæn. 3, 1, 63. extremi, the tips, or tops, of the fingers, Cic. pro Cæl. 12. Digitum intendere ad, to point at, Cic. tollere, to give the price that is asked for a thing, Cic. which they signified by holding up the fingers; also, to show favour, or consent, Hor. Medium digitum porrigere, by way of contempt, Mart. minimo provocare, by way of challenge, Hor. Digito cælum contingere, to think himself happy, Cic. (2) Regulæ quatuor digitos patentes, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10. ¶ Mihi certum est digitum nusquam ab honestissimâ sententiâ discedere, not a jot, Cic. Attic. 7, 3. (3) Constitit in digitos uterque, Virg. Æn. 5, 426. (4) Gallinæ, quæ quinos habent ungues, Col. 8, 2.

¶ Digladiabilis, e. adj. *Fighting one with another*. Digladiabile discidium, Prud. Catb. 3, 148. Decertans, Cic.

¶ Digladiatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fencing, sword-play, a scuffling*. Ex solâ, puto, analogiâ pender.

¶ Digladiator, ōris. m. verb. *A fencer*, Liv. ap. Litt. sed q.

Digladior, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*ex di, & gladius*] *To fight with swords, to fence, to scuffle, Met. to dispute*. ¶ Digladiari inter se, Cic. Offic. 1, 9.

* Digma, ātis. n. *An essay, or sample of any thing*, Cod. Exemplum, specimen, Cic.

* Dignandus, a, um. part. *To be thought worthy*, Cic. Acad. 1, 10.

* Dignans, tis. part. *Thinking fit to accept*. Nullo Macedonum dignante Parthorum imperium, Just. 41, 4.

* Dignatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Reputation, re-*

spect, esteem, credit; a post in war, or peace. (2) *Authority*. (3) *Worth, majesty*. (1) Africam integerrimè, nec sine dignatione, administravit, Suet. Vesp. 4. ¶ In principum dignationem pervenit, was one of the leading men, Liv. 2, 16. Diu in summâ dignatione regis vixit, Just. 28, 4, 10. (2) Brutus Vatinium dignatione obruerat, Patere. 2, 69. vid. & eundem, 2, 59. (3) Propria viri dignatio auxit invidiam, Tac. Hist. 3, 80, 3.

* Dignatus, a, um. part. dep. (1) *Vouchsafing*. (2) *Also thought worthy*. (1) Dignatus quem honore, Ov. Met. 3, 521. (2) Ipse Deum cultu, & sacro dignatus honore, Sil. 11, 272. & conjugio, Virg. Æn. 3, 475.

* Dignè, adv. ius. comp. (1) *Worthily, deservedly*. (2) *Decently, meetly*. (1) & Dignè laudare aliquem, Cic. de Senect. 1. Peccat uter nostrum cruce dignus? Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 47. (2) & Dignè ornatu incedit, haud meretricie, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 58.

* Dignitas, ātis. f. (1) *Dignity, nobility*. (2) *Honour, or credit*. (3) *Gravity, authority, majesty*. (4) *Comeyness, gracefulness*. (5) *Magnificence*. (6) *Excellency*. (1) Tua dignitas & amplitudo mihi est chara per se, Cic. Fam. 3, 9. & indignitas, Id. de Orat. 2. (2) = Ut parentibus honori sint & dignitati, Id. de Amic. 19. (3) Dignitas sermonis, Ad Herenn. 3, 15. ultionis, Tac. Ann. 6, 7. (4) & Venustatem muliebrem dicere debemus, dignitatem virilem, Cic. Off. 1, 36. Dion magnam habuit corporis dignitatem, C. Nep. Dion. Dignitas oris Trojanum principem ostentat, Plin. Pan. 4. (5) Ut Pinæi portus urbem dignitate æquipararet, Nep. Themist. 6. (6) Ut pro dignitate opsonii hæc curaret coquus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 3, 23.

* † Digno, āre. act. *To deem worthy*, Cic. Arat. 34. & Pacuv. ap. Non. 7, 17. † Dignor.

* Dignor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To vouchsafe, to think worthy*. (2) *Pass. To be thought, or esteemed, worthy*. (1) Virtutem honore dignati sunt, Cic. de Inv. 2, 39. (2) Res dissimiles inter se consimili laude dignantur, Id. de Orat. 3, 7. Observantia est per quam homines dignitate antecedentes cultu quodam & honore dignantur, Id. de Inv. 2, 53.

* Dignosco, ēre, nōvi, nōtum. act. [*ex di, & gnosco*, ant. pro nosco] *To discern, to distinguish*. & Rectum dignoscere curvo, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 24. Terram sapore dignoscere, Col. 2, 1.

* Dignoscor, i. pass. *To be distinguished, or known asunder*, Plin. 28, 8.

* Dignus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. [*à dign, jus, ut dignus sit, cui jure aliquod tribuitur, Voss.*] (1) *Worthy, deserving good, or evil*. (2) *Decent, becoming*. (3) *Meet, fit*. (1) & Dignum laude virum musa vetat mori, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 28. Tua vitâ dignior ætas, Virg. Æn. 9, 212. & Majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Philipp. 3, 10. (2) Non te dignum, Chæreæ, fecisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25. (3) = Non decorum, nec Diis dignum, Cic. de Div. 1, 52. Seriùs quàm dignum fuit, Id. Philipp. 6, 7. & Cum abl. intelligitur pro.

Digrediens, tis. part. *Turning aside, departing*. & Luna tum congregiens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. Conf. Liv. 10, 35.

Digredior, i, stus sum. dep. [*ex di, & gradior*] (1) *To go, or turn, aside*. (2) *Met. To depart, digress, or go from the purpose*. (1) Digredimur paulum, iursumque in bella coimus, Ov. Metam. 9, 42. Vid. Digrediens. (2) & Unde digressi sumus, revertamur, Cic. N. D. 3, 23.

Digressio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A parting*. (2) *Met. A digression*. (1) & Cum congressio, tum verò digressio, nostra, Cic. Q. frat. 1, 3. (2) Id. de Orat. 3, 54.

Digressus, a, um. part. *Having departed, or turned aside*. Quem digressum à Brutianis castris prædiximus, Patere. 2, 76. ¶ Mulier digressa à marito, eloped, Suet. J. Cæs. 43.

Digressus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A departure, or going aside*. (2) *A digression*. (1) Congressus nostri lamentationem pertimui, digressum verò non tulissim, Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 3. = decessus,

decessus, *Id.* (2) Digressus à proposito, *Quint.* 4, 3.

Digrunio, īre, īvi, ītura. act. [ex di, & grunio] *To grunt like a hog*, *Phædr.* 5, 5, 27.

Dijicio, ēre, ēci. [ex di, & jacio] *To cast down, to cast away, or asunder*, *Varr. Vid. Disjicio.*

Dijudicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A judging between two, a discerning*, *Cic. de Leg.* 1, 21.

|| Dijudicatrix, īcis. f. *She that judgeth between two*, *Dijudicatrix omnium rerum*, *Apul. p.* 601.

Dijudicaturus, a, um. part. *About to judge, or determine, between*, *Liv.* 40, 16.

Dijudicatus, a, um. part. *Discerned, or judged*, *Dijudicata jam belli fortunā*, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 32.

Dijudico, āre. act. [ex di, & judico] (1) *To discern, or judge, between.* (2) *To judge, to believe, to suppose.* (3) *To decide.* (1) § Dijudicare vera à falsis, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 40, vid. & *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 8. (2) *Unam esse optimam dijudicat*, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 45. (3) *Dissentientes internecione civium dijudicati sunt*, *Cic. in Catil.* 3, 10. § Dijudicare controversiam, *Id. pro Cæs.* 17.

Dijudicor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be judged, or decided, between.* Neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 43.

* || Dijugatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A disjoining, or severing*, *Arnob.* † *Disjunctio.*

* || Dijugator, ōris. m. verb. *He that unyoketh, or parteth*, *Litt. ex Mart.*

* Dijugo, āre. act. [ex di, & jugo] *To unyoke, sever, or part*, *Fragm. Poët.* † *Dejungo.*

* || Dijugor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be unyoked, parted*, *Arnob.* † *Dejungor*, *Hor.*

* Dijunctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A parting, or disjoining.* § Judicare quæ conjunctio, quæ disjunctio vera sit, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 28. *ed. Grut.*

* Dijungo, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex di, & jungo] (1) *To unyoke, or unbarness.* (2) *To part, sever, or disjoin.* (1) *Dijungere jumenta*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 36. (2) *Dijungor à te*, *Id.* *Att.* 16, 3. Ex omnibus, quæ dijunguntur, unum verum esse debet, falsa cætera, *Gell.* 16, 8.

* Dijungor, i. pass. *To be parted*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 18.

Dilabens, tis. part. (1) *Falling, or sliding,* (2) *Slipping, or stealing, away.* (1) *Flumen dilabens in mare*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 35. *ubi al. delabens.* (2) *Dilabentibus, qui simul erant*, *Suet. Vitell.* 16. *Liv.* 41.

Dilabidus, a, um. adj. *That falls, slides, or wears, away quickly.* Vestes propter brevitatem pili dilabidæ, *Plin. H.* 8, 81. *edit. Hard.* § Haud scio an alibi.

|| Dilabilis, e, adj. *Easily slipping, or falling*, *C. ex Lucr. sed q.*

Dilabor, i, plus sum. dep. [ex di, & labor] (1) *To slip aside, to steal away.* (2) *To slip out of.* (3) *To waste, or come to nothing.* (4) *To be spoiled, or rot.* (1) *Dilabi in agros & in oppida*, *Liv.* 3, 4. *vid. & Nepos, Lysand.* 2. & *Liv.* 6, 17. (2) *Memoriâ meâ delibuntur*, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 5. *Intentus opus est animo, ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquid effugerit*, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 5. (3) *Malè parta malè dilabuntur*, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 27. (4) = *Dilabitur vestis condita situ, & corruptitur*, *Col.* 12, 3.

* Dilacerandus, a, um. part. *To be torn in pieces.* *Dilaceranda feris*, *Catull.* 62, 152.

* || Dilaceratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tearing in sunder*, *Aug.* † *Laceratio.*

* Dilaceratus, a, um. part. *Torn, or rent, asunder.* *Respublica dilacerata*, *Sall. B. Jug.* 45.

* Dilacero, āre. act. [ex di, & lacero] (1) *To tear, or rend, in pieces* (2) *Met. To destroy, or consume; to spend, waste, or make havoc of; to trouble, and vex.* (1) § Dilacerare artus, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 826. (2) § Dilacerare opes, *Ov. Epist.* 1, 90. *Rempubicam*, *Cic. pro Mil.* 9.

* Dilacror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be destroyed, spent, wasted*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 11.

* Dilacrumo, āre. neut. [ex di, & lacrymo] *To weep, or drop with moisture.* *Ad posteriorem declinatur, ut in terram potius devexa, quàm in germen dilacrumet*, *Col.* 4, 9. *al. delacrymet.*

Dilamino, āre. act. [ex di, & lamino] *To cleave in two, to split, as a nut shell.* *Puer dilaminat nuces*, *Ov. de Nuce* 73. † *Dilacero, dilanio, Cic.*

Dilaniandus, a, um. part. *To be torn, or rent, in pieces*, *Cic. pro Mil.* 13.

|| Dilaniatus, ūs. m. verb. *A tearing, or rending*, *Aug.*

Dilaniatus, a, um. part. *Torn, rent.* *Inornatas dilaniata comas*, *Ov. Am.* 3, 9, 52.

Dilanio, āre. act. [ex di, & lanio] *To tear, or rend, in pieces; to mangle*, *Cic. pro Mil.* 13.

Dilanior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be torn, rent, &c.* *Alfo Met. to be dissipated.* *Dilaniantur opes*, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 90.

Dilapidans, tis. part. *Stoning, or pelting with stones.* *Dilapidans hominum labores grandine Jupiter*, *Col.* 10, 329.

|| Dilapidatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wasteful spending*, *Litt. ex Liv.*

Dilapido, āre. act. [ex di, & lapido] (1) *To rid a place of stones.* (2) *To pelt with stones.* (3) *Met. To consume and spend wastefully, to squander away in riot, to embezzle.* (1) *Locum bipalio vortito, dilapidatoque, ubi al. dilapidato*, *Cato* 46. (2) *Vid. Dilapidans.* (3) *Priusquam dilapidet nostras triginta minas*, *Ten. Phorm.* 5, 7, 5.

Dilapsus, a, um. part. [à dilabor] (1) *Gliding along.* (2) *Slipping aside.* (3) *Fallen down, or decayed.* (1) *Dilapsus rapidè fluvius*, *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 3. (2) *Dilapsi domus*, *Liv.* Ea multitudo dilapsa quum Antium redisset, *Liv.* 3, 4. (3) *Ædem virtustate dilapsam refecit*, *Id.* 4. *Dilapsa cadavera tabo*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 557. *Dilapsi equis*, *Prop.* 3, 13, 58.

Dilargior, i, itus sum. dep. [ex di, & largior] *To bestow liberally.* *Quibus voluit, est dilargitus*, *Cic. pro Leg. Agr.* 2, 29.

|| Dilargitio, ōnis. f. *A free grant*, *Cod.* † *Largitio.*

|| Dilargitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that gives, or grants, freely*, *Dig.* † *Largitor.*

Dilargitus, a, um. part. (1) *Act. Having bestowed.* (2) || *Pass. Being bestowed.* (1) *Cic. pro Leg. Agr.* (2) *Dilargitis proscriptorum bonis*, *Sall. ap. Gell.* 15, 13.

* Dilatans, tis. part. *Enlargeing.* *Dilatante se cuneo*, *Plin. H.* 10, 32.

* || Dilatatio, ōnis. f. *An enlargeing*, *Aug.* † *Amplificatio, Cic.*

* || Dilatator, ōris. m. *An enlarger*, *Boët.* † *Amplificator, Cic.*

* Dilatatus, a, um. part. *Dilated, extended, stretched.* *Imperium Lacedæmoniis dilatatum*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 22. *ubi tamen al. datum, vid. & eund. de Legg.* 3, 14.

† Dilatesco, ēre. incept. *To begin to be bid*, *Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

Dilatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à differo] *A delaying, or deferring.* *Hæc res dilationem non patitur*, *Liv.* 21, 52. *Per dilationes bellum gerere*, *Id.* 5, 5. *Dilationem petit & pauculos dies*, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 18.

* Dilatio, āre. act. [ex di, & lato] (1) *To make wide, to open wide.* (2) *To extend, to enlarge.* (1) *Dilatare rictus*, *Ov. Met.* 6, 378. § *Contraho, coangusto manum*, *Cic.* (2) § *Dilatate orationem*, *Id. pro Flacc.* 5. *acigm*, *Liv.* 31, 21.

* Dilator, āri, ātus. pass. *To be enlarged, to be written at large, &c.* § *Coangustor*, *Plin. N. D.* 2, 7.

* Dilator, ōris. m. verb. *A delayer, or dallyer.* *Dilator, spe longus, iners*, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 172.

* || Dilatorius, a, um. adj. *Dilatory, or causing delay.* || *Dilatoria exceptio, A demurer*, *Ap. JCC.*

|| Dilatro, āre. act. [ex di, & latro] *unde part. dilatrans, To bark, or yelp*, *Hier.* † *Latro.*

* Dilaturus, a, um. part. *About to deferr.*

Cum ego me dilaturum professionem dixissem, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 85. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 39.

* Dilatus, a, um. part. [à differo] (1) *Deferred, delayed.* (2) *Spread abroad.* (1) *Sententia ex die in diem dilata*, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 1. *Dilato Mithridate*, *Flor.* 3, 21, 6. (2) *Rumore ab obtreñtoribus dilato*, *Suet. Aug.* 14.

|| Dilaudatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A commendation, or praise*, *Laët.* † *Laudatio.*

Dilauco, āre. act. [ex di, & laudo] *To praise highly, to commend greatly*, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 2.

* || Dilectio, ōnis. f. verb. *Love, charity*, *Aug.* † *Caritas, amor, Cic.*

* Dilectus, a, um. part. *vel adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup.* (1) *Dearly beloved.* (2) † *Choice, or chosen.* (1) *O luce magis dilecta sorori*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 31. *Stabat præterea luco dilectior omni Laurus*, *Claud.* 3. *Rap. Prof.* 74. *Augur Apollineis modò dilectissimus aris*, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 99. (2) *Sodales dilecti*, *Enn. ap. Prisc.*

* || Dilemma, ātis. n. [ex di & bis, & λαμβάνω capio] *An argument that convinces both ways*, *Hier.* † *Complexio, Cic.*

* Diligens, tis. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Diligent, mindfull, heedfull.* (2) *Studious, industrious.* (3) *Thrifty, wary.* (1) *In omni genere diligens*, *Cic. Att.* 12, 3. § *Diligentior ritus patrii custodia*, *Patere.* 1, 4, 2. (2) § *Diligentissimus officii*, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 30. (3) *Homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare vellet*, *Id. Verr.* 2, 18. § *De alieno negligentes, de suo diligentes*, *Plin. Ep. ad Corn. Tac.* 4, 13. § *cætera, Quint.*

* Diligenter, adv. iūs, comp. sīmè, sup. (1) *Diligently, carefully.* (2) *With distinction.* (1) = *Studiosè diligentèrque curabo*, *Cic. Att.* 16, 6. *Diligentiùs*, *Id.* 10, 12. *Diligentissimè conservare*, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 28. (2) *Indigentibus de re familiari impertiendum, sed diligenter, & moderatè*, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 15. *Conjungit cum substantivo, Id.* *Summo studio diligenterque curabo*, *Fam.* 6, 22.

* Diligentia, æ. f. [à diligendo singula] (1) *Diligence, carefulness, attention, labour.* (2) *Frugality, thriftiness.* (3) *Discretion.* (1) = *Reliqua quæ sunt in curâ, attentione, animi cogitatione, vigilantia, assiduitate, labore, completar hoc uno verbo, diligentia*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 35. § *Laboriosior est negligentia, quàm diligentia*, *Col.* 12, 12. (2) § *Potius ad antiquorum diligentiam, quàm ad horum luxuriam ædificare*, *Varr. R. R.* 63. (3) *Non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, non discrimen, non diligentia*, *Cic. pro Planc.* 4. § *Quæ fortè est notio primaria.*

* Diligo, ēre, exi, ectum. act. [ex di, & lego] (1) *To favour, or respect.* (2) *Also to love dearly.* (3) || *To divide, or cut up.* (1) § *Me aut amabis, aut, quo contentus sum, diliges*, *Cic. ad Brutum.* § *Nunc denique amare videor, antè dilexisse*, *Id. Fam.* 9, 14. (2) *Visceribus suis plùs aliquem diligere*, *Mæcnas in vitâ Horatii.* *Non secus aliquem diligere ac filium*, *Nep. Dion.* 2. (3) *Clypeatus elephantum ubi machærâ diligit*, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 54. *ubi al. difficit, al. dirigit.*

* Dilogia, æ. f. [ex di & bis, & λόγος sermo] *A rhetorical scheme, when the same word has two notions*, *Quint. v. Ascon. in 2. Verr. Ciceronis.*

Dilōrico, āre. act. [ex di, & lorico] *To undress, unbuckle, or ungird*, *Met. to tear off*, *Cic. de Gr.* 2, 26. § *Raro occ.*

|| Dilōricor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be unbuckled, &c.* *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 213.

Dilūceo, ēre, xi. neut. [ex di, & luceo] (1) *To shine.* (2) *Met. To be clear, evident, or manifest.* (1) *Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 13. (2) § *Dilucere res patribus*, *Liv.* 3, 16.

Dilūcescit, imperf. *It dawns, day breaks, it waxes light*, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 3. & *Liv.* 36, 24.

|| Dilucidatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An explanation, or declaring, of a matter*, *Capell.* † *Explanatio.*

|| Dilucidator, ōris. m. verb. *An explainer of a cause*, *Litt. ex Sen. sed q.*

Dilucidè, adv. *Evidently, manifestly, clearly.* § *Dilucidè*

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§ Dilucidè planèque dicere, *Cic. in Orat. 13. docere, Liv. 39, 47. = perspicuè, Plin.*

|| Dilucidò, ãre, aët. [ex di, & lucidus] To declare, or make plain; unde part. dilucidandus, *Ad Herenn. 3, 4.*

Dilucidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. Clear, bright, manifest. Dilucida oratio, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 1. Omnia dilucidiora, non ampliora facientes, Id. in Orat. c. 5.*

|| Diluculat, imperf. *It waxeth day, Gell. 2, 29. & 7, 1. ↓ Dilucescit.*

Dilucidò, adv. At break of day, very early, *Cic. Attic. 16, 13.*

Diluculum, i. n. The dawning of the day, day-break. || Primo diluculo, early in the morning, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 7.*

Diludium, i. n. [quasi dilatio ludorum] A respite of sencers from their exercise, *Hor. Ep. 1, 20.*

* Diluendus, a, um, part. To be cleared, or purged, *Liv. 4, 14.*

* Diluens, tis, part. Clearing, or purging. Rem manifestam inficiari, auctoris erat crimen, non diluentis, *Plin. Ep. 4, 9.*

* Diluo, ère, ui, ùtum, aët. [ex di, & luo] (1) To wash, or rinse. (2) To wash off, or drive away. (3) To temper, mix, or allay. (4) To purge, or clear. (5) To explain. (6) To weaken, or refute. (1) Pectora sudor diluerat, *Val. Flacc. 3, 557.* (2) Ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres diluere possët, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 10.* Jamque orbe renato Diluerat nebulas Titan, *Sil. Ital. 5, 57.* Met. Fatigationem somno difuere, *Auson. Perioch. Odyss. 6.* (3) Diluit lacrymis unguenta, *Ov. ex Ponto 9, 53.* (4) Accusatoris est inferre crimina, defensoris diluere & propulsare, *Cic. ad Herenn. 5.* || Mihi, quod rogavi, dilue, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 64.* (6) Diluitur ejus auctoritas, nec habet satis ponderis, *Sen. Ep. 29. = Extenuare, infirmare, Cic.*

* Diluor, i, tus, pass. (1) To be washed off. (2) Met. To be refuted, &c. (1) Diluitur color, *Ov. ex Pont. 4, 10, 62.* Diluitur memoria præclaræ rei, *Val. Max. 9, 2, 1.* Diluerentur stantia aqua, *Prop. 4, 5, 12.* (2) *Vid. Diluo, n. 6.*

* Dilutè, unde comp. Dilutiùs. More diluted, more thin. || Non meraciùs, sed dilutiùs, bibendum, *Cels.*

* || Dilutio, ònis, f. verb. A cleanseing; also an answering, *Cod. ↓ Responso.*

* Dilutium, i. n. An infusion. || Dilutium vinaceorum, Wine of the second pressing, *Varr. vid. & Plin. 27, 7.*

* Dilutus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. f. simus, sup. Washed, or rubbed; tempered, mingled, or allayed; washy, thin. || Dilutus color, a faint, dilute, colour, *Gell. 2, 26.* Dilutissima potio, a very thin draught of water, or wine, *Cels. 1, 3.* Diluta labella multis guttis, *Catull. 66, 7.*

* Diluvies, ei, f. [ex di, & luo, i. e. lavo] A deluge, a great flood, drowning the ground, *Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40.*

* || Diluvio, ãre, aët. [ab eodem] To overflow and drown a country, *Lucr. 5, 388.*

* Diluvium, i. n. (1) A deluge, or inundation; an overflowing. (2) Met. A calamity, destruction. (1) Tempestates & crebra diluvia, *Plin. Ep. 8, 17.* (2) *Virg. Æn. 7, 228. interpret. Serv.*

* Dimachæ, ãrum, pl. m. [ex di, & mico, i. e. pugno] Dragoons, soldiers that occasionally served on horseback, or on foot, *Curt. 5, 13, 8.*

Dimædeo, ère, ui, neut. [ex di, & mædeo] To grow wet, to melt. Solibus & nullis Scythæ, cum bruma rigeret, Dimaduere nives, *Luc. 6, 479.*

|| Dimanatio, ònis, f. verb. A flowing, or the springing of a thing, *Aug. ↓ Emanatio.*

Dimano, ãre, neut. [ex di, & mano] To flow, to abound, Met. to spread abroad, *Cic. pro Cæl. 3.* Dimanat flammæ sub artus, *Catull. 49, 10.*

* Dimensio, ònis, f. verb. [à dimetor] A measureing; a dimension, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 24.*

* || Dimensor, òris, m. verb. A measurer, *Litt. ex Liv.*

D I M

* Dimensum, i. n. id. quod demensum. An allowance of vittuals, &c. *Vid. Demensum.*

* Dimensus, a, um, part. (1) Aët. Having measured, or meted, out. (2) Pass. Measured. (1) Campum sub mœnibus urbis Dimensi, *Virg. Æn. 12, 147.* (2) Certis dimensus partibus orbis, *Id. Geor. 1, 231.* Illa erant dimensa, & descripta, *Cic. de Senect. 17.*

|| Dimergo, ère, fi, aët. [ex di, & mergo] To drown, or plunge in the water, *Lex. ex Quint.*

* Dimetatus, a, um, part. Measured. Eorum enim cursus dimetati, *Cic. N. D. 2, 62. sic leg. Verburg.*

* || Dimetatio, ònis, f. The measureing of a thing, *Litt. ex Liv.*

* || Dimeter versus [ex di, & bis, & μέτρον mensura] A verse consisting of two feet, *Gramm.*

* Dimetiendus, a, um, part. To be measured. *Cic. de Sen. 14.*

* Dimetiens, tis, f. (sc. linea) The diameter of a figure, *Plin. 2, 23.*

* Dimetior, i, ensus sum, dep. [ex di, & metior] (1) To measure, or mete. (2) To account, reckon up, or tell over. (1) Dimetiri cælum & terras, *Cic. de Senect. 14.* (2) = Dimetiri & dinumerare syllabas, *Id. Or. 43.*

|| Dimeto, ère, effui, aët. [ex di, & meto] To lop as they used to lop trees, *Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

* || Dimetor, ãri, inuf. sed inde part. dimetatus, Measured out, *Cic. N. D. 2, 62. ubi tamen al. dimetitus. Conf. Liv. 8, 38.*

Dimicans, tis, part. Fighting, *Liv. 2, 46.* Navali prælio dimicantes, *Just. 3, 6.*

Dimicatio, ònis, f. verb. (1) A skirmish, or battle. (2) Met. A struggle, or contest. (1) Subeunda dimicatio toties, quot superesset conjurati, *Liv. 2, 13.* || Dimicatio universæ rei, a pitched battle, *Id.* (2) = In aciem dimicatio, nemque venire, *Cic. Orat. 13.* Dimicatio capitis, famæ, fortunarumque, *Id. pro Rabir. 2.*

|| Dimicator, òris, m. verb. A challenger, or fighter, *Lact. ↓ Pugnator, Liv.*

* Dimicatur, imperf. It is struggled, it is contended, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 72.*

* Dimicaturus, a, um, part. About to fight, *Liv. 4, 5. & 9, 13.* Se tutò dimicatueros existimabant, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 24.*

* Dimico, ãre, ui, & ãvi, aët. [ex di, & mico, quòd dimicantes armis micant, Perot.] (1) To fight, to skirmish. (2) To try, to struggle, to contend. (1) Nec percelli potuerunt, ut acie dimicarent, *Liv. 5, 49.* (2) Cum Etruscis dimicant acie, *Id. 2, 49.* (2) Dimicandum est omni ratione, *Cic. 5.* Dimicare de imperio, *Id. Off. 1, 12.* § inter se, *Plin. 8, 7.* § pro re aliquâ, *Id. 12, 25. de famâ, C. Nep. 13, 4, 3.*

* Dimidiatim, adv. By halves, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 167. ubi rect. dimidiati.*

* || Dimidiatio, ònis, f. verb. A parting in the middle, *Tert.*

* Dimidiatus, a, um, part. Divided into two parts, halved; also half. Dimidiati versiculi, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 23.* Aper dimidiatus, *Suet. Tib. 34.*

* || Dimidio, ãre, aët. hinc part. dimidiatus, To divide into two parts, *Tert.*

* Dimidium, i. n. The half of any thing. Dimidium pecuniæ, *Cic. Q. frat. 2, 4.* || Dimidium donare, quàm perdere totum, *Mavult, Mart. 1, 76.*

* Dimidius, a, um, adj. [ex di, & medius] Half, that is divided into two parts. Dimidia pars, *Plaut. Curc. 3, 78.* Dimidiæ decumæ, *Cic. in Verr. 5.* Dimidius patrum sit, dimidius plebis, ne secum quidem ipse concors, *Liv. 4, 2.*

Diminuo, ère, ui, ùtum, aët. [ex di, & minuo] (1) To diminish, or lessen; to impair, to make fewer. (2) To break in pieces. (3) To alienate. (1) Diminuere de re aliquâ, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 10. = detraho, Ibid.* § numerum militum, *Cæs. 2.* || Diminuere caput, to break one's head, *Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33.* Diminuetur tibi cerebrum, *Ter. Adeph. 4, 2, 32.* (3) *Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 2.*

Diminuo, i, tus, pass. To be diminished, broken, *Cic. de Or. 3, 49.*

D I M

Diminutio, ònis, f. verb. A diminishing, or lessening; a diminution. Diminutio luminis, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.* || accretio, *Ibid. civium, Id. in Catil. 3, 10.* || Diminutio capitis, the losing of one's head, or freedom, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 32. ubi tamen al. leg. deminutio.* Diminutio mentis, a raving, a loss of one's senses, *Suet. Aug. 22. Conf. Liv. 39, 19.*

|| Diminutivum, i. n. A diminutive word, *Gramm. rectius diminutum.*

Diminutus, a, um, part. Diminished, lessened, impaired. Diminutus numerus militum, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 67.* Diminutis possessionum pretiis, *Val. Max. 4, 8, 3.* || Diminutus capite, be that hath lost his freedom, *Fest.* which might be several ways, by adoption, by serving for debt, by falling into the enemy's hand, &c.

Dimissio, ònis, f. verb. (1) A dischargeing, or dismissing. (2) A sending forth. (2) Dimissio propugnatorum, *Cic. in Verr. 5, 33.* (2) Dimissio liberorum ad diripiendas provincias, *Id. Parad. 6, 2.*

|| Dimissorius, a, um, adj. Dimissory. || Dimissoriae literæ, letters of appeal, *Modest. = Apostoli, Apud JCC.*

Dimissurus, a, um, part. About to dismiss, *Liv. 37, 10.* Se dimissurum oppugnationem dixit, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 17.*

Dimissus, a, um, part. (1) Dismissed. (2) Lost, left. (3) Sent down, dropped, or thrown down. (4) Remitted, not exacted. (5) Divorced. (6) Dispersed, divulged. (7) Discharged, or paid. (8) || Submitted, or lowered. (1) Dimisso atque ablegato concilio, *Cic. in Verr. 2, 30.* (2) || Quantum dimissa petitis Præstent, *Hor. Ep. 2, 7, 96.* || Dimissis manibus fugere, to run in all haste, *Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 52.* (3) Lues cælo dimissa, *Stat. Theb. 11, 274.* (4) Dimissa tributa, *Tac. Hist. 3, 54, 3.* (5) Dimissæ adulterii crimen intenderat, *Suet. Dom. 8.* (6) Dimissa in populos nominis tui notitia, *Sen. Ep. 31.* (7) Cum dimissis omnibus, creditor solus extiterim, *Plin. Ep. 2, 4.* (8) Dimissi populo fasces, *Cic. ap. Non.*

Dimittendus, a, um, part. To be dismissed, Dimittendæ erant plures manus, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 33. Conf. Liv. 21, 21.*

Dimittens, tis, part. Dismissing, &c. Arbor nunquam folia dimittens, *Plin. Hist. 12, 5.*

Dimitto, ère, misi, sum, aët. [ex di, & mitto] (1) To dismiss, disband, or send away. (2) To send about. (3) To let fall, or drop. (4) To let go. (5) To quit, or dismiss. (6) To leave. (7) To let slip. (8) To discharge, or acquit. (9) To submit. (10) || To thrust in, || to plunge. (1) Jam dimitto exercitum? *Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 44.* (2) Per omnes civitates cohortes dimisit, *Liv. 38, 1.* (3) Imbres dimittere cælo, *Ov. Met. 2, 310.* (4) || Dimittere eum, quem manu prehenderis, *Cic. Orat. 28.* (5) Dimittere equos, *Virg. Æn. 10, 366.* (6) Rex dimittere milites infepultus erubescibat, *Curt. 5, 4.* (7) Vidi statim indolem, neque dimisi tempus, *Cic. Orat. 2, 72.* (8) Dimittere reos, *Plin. Ep. 10, 97.* (9) *Vid. Dimissus, n. 8.* || Eò rem dimittit Epicurus, avouches it, *Cic. Acad. 4, 29.* (10) Manus extimuit jugulo dimittere ferrum, *Ov. Ep. 14, 5.*

Dimittor, i, ssus, part. To be dismissed, &c. Universi ex vallo significare cæperunt, ut statim dimitterentur, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 86.*

Dimotus, a, um, part. (1) Parted, thrust away. (2) Removed. (3) Banished. (1) Dimotæ corpore murmur aquæ, *Ov. Ep. 18, 10.* (2) Dimota à centro suo tellus, *Plin. 36, 10.* (3) In insulas dimoti, *Tac. 6, 30.*

Dimoveo, ère, vi, tum, aët. [ex di, & moveo] (1) To thrust, or put, aside. (2) To remove, to put away. (3) To remove, to stir. (4) || To distinguish. (5) To differ. (6) || To plough, or turn, up. (7) To banish. (1) Dimovit obstantes propinquos, *Hor. Od. 3, 5, 51.* (2) Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, *Virg. Æn. 3, 589.* Met. || Odium à se dimovere, & in alios struere, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 51.* (3) Virtus nunquam potest moveri loco, *Id. Philipp. 4, 5.* (4) Bonis malisque dimotis ad verum pergere, *Sall.*

Sall. de R. P. ordin. (5) Dimovere loco, gradu, possessionibus, *Cic.* (6) Terram dimovit aratro, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 513. (7) *Vid.* Dimotus, n. 3.

Dīmōveor, ēri, tus, pass. *To be removed, &c.* *Cic. Vid.* Dimoveo.

|| *Dīmūlgo*, āre, act. [*ex di*, & *† mulgo*] unde part. dimulgandus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 16. ubi tamen al. leg. divulgandus, & uti videtur quidem, *restitui*, *To publish abroad, to divulge.*

|| *Dintro*, vel *Dintrio*, is, īre, act. *To cry, or squeak, like a mouse.* *Mus dintroit, Auct. Philom.* 61.

Dīnūmērātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A numbering, paying, or telling,* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 54.

|| *Dīnūmērātor*, ōris, m. verb. *He that pays, or tells,* *Cod. † Qui dinumerat, Cic.*

Dīnūmēro, āre, act. [*ex di*, & *numero*] (1) *To number, reckon, or count.* (2) *To number, pay, or tell, money.* (1) *Dinumerare stellas, Cic. Offic.* 1, 43. (2) *Pecuniam alicui, Id. in Verr.* 5, 45.

Dīnūmēror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be numbered.* *Consulti omnes, atque etiam dinumerati sumus, Plin. Pan.* 76.

* *Dōbōlāris*, e, adj. *Hired for a little money, cheap, vile.* || *Diobolare scortum, a common slut, a hackney,* *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 58.

* || *Diōbōlus*, i, m. vel *Diōbōlum*, i, n. [*ex di* pro duo, & *ōbolos* obolus] *Two half pence,* *Jun.*

* || *Diocēsānus*, i, m. *A diocesan, he that hath the jurisdiction of a diocese, Eccl.*

* *Diocēsis*, is, vel eos, f. [*à διοίκησιν ministro*] (1) *A jurisdiction, a government, a province, a bailiwick.* (2) || *A diocese.* (1) § *Mirifica expectatio est Asiæ nostrarum diocesium, Cic. Attic.* 5, 21, *Lat. Jurisdictio.* (2) *Ap. eccles. scriptores, Lat. Procuratio.*

* *Dīcētes*, æ, m. *A steward, a manager, an overseer, a bailiff.* *Rabirius diocesites fuit regius, Cic. pro Rabir.* 8, 5. † *Procurator, Lat.*

* *Diōmēdēa avis* [*Ita dict. à sociis Diomedis qui in eam versos fuisse dicuntur*] *A heron; or according to others, a coot, or moor-ben,* *Plin.* 10, 44.

* *Diōnysia*, ōrum, pl. n. [*à Διονυσίου Bacchus*] *The feast of Bacchus celebrated at Athens, Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 110. *Lat. Bacchanalia, vel liberalia.*

* *Diōnysias*, ādis, f. *A precious stone with red spots, smelling like wine, yet resisting drunkenness,* *Plin.* 37, 10.

* *Diōnysōnymphas*, ādis, f. [*ex Διονυσίου Bacchus, & νύμφη sponsa: Ita dict. quoniam cum Baccho, seu vino, mirè convenit*] *Amagical herb,* *Plin.* 24, 17.

* *Dioptra*, æ, f. [*ex dià per, & ὀπτομαι video*] (1) *A geometrical instrument, to take the distance and height of a place afar off, it may be used for the looking hole, or sight of any instrument; a perspective glass, &c.* (2) *Also an instrument to poise and gauge water.* (1) *Plin.* 2, 69. (2) *Vitr.* 8, 6.

* || *Diōryx*, ŷgis, m. [*ex dià per, & διρύσσω fodio*] *A ditch, or trench, made for a river,* *Mela* 3, 8. *Lat. Derivatio.*

* *Diospýros*, i, f. [*ex Διός Jovis, & πυρός triticum*] *The herb stone-crop,* *Plin.* 27, 11. = *Lithospermus, ægonychos, Ib.*

* *Diōta*, æ, f. genus vasis. [*ex di*, & *τῆς ὠτὸς, auris, vel ansa*] *A kind of vessel, or jar, for wine, with two handles; any drinking pot with two ears,* *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 8.

Diphris, is, f. *A precious stone of two sorts, white and black, male and female,* *Plin.* 37, 10.

* *Diphryx*, ŷgis, f. [*ex di*, & *φρύγω torreo*] *A sediment of melted brass,* *Plin.* 34, 13.

* || *Diphthongus*, i, f. [*ex di*, & *bis, & φθόγος, sonus*] *A diphthong, made up of two vowels in the same syllable,* *Gramm.* § Ut duabus litteris disjunctis apud veteres scribi solebat, ita pro duabus litteris numerando habebatur:

Naevia sex cyathis, septem Justina bibatur, Quinque Lycas, Lyde quatuor, Ida tribus, Omnis ab infuso numeretur amica Falerno,

Mart. 1, 72.

Vid. etiam 9, 94. Tot enim cyathos in unum poculum infusos exhaurebant, quot literas amicæ nomen continebat.

* *Diplinthius*, a, um, adj. i. e. duorum πλίνθων, vel laterum. [*ex di*, pro duo, & πλίνθος, later] *Of the thickness of two bricks.* || *Diplinthius paries, Two bricks thick, Vitr.* 2, 8.

* || *Diplōis*, idis, f. [*à διπλός, duplex*] *A lined garment, now taken for a doublet,* *Jun.*

* *Diplōma*, ātis, n. [*διπλωμα, Gr. à διπλῆμα, duplicor*] scriptum complicatum & lino trajecto obsignatum. (1) *A charter, or prince's letters patent; an edict, a mandamus.* (2) || *Also great speed, and haste in a journey; a passport.* (3) || *A still, called novu balneum Mariæ.* (1) *Vid. Cic. Fam.* 6, 12. = *Diptychon, Cod.* (2) *Ap. JCC.* (3) *Galen.*

Dīpondiārius, a, um, adj. *Of two pounds weight,* *Col.* 4, 30.

Dīpondium, i, n. vel *Dīpondius*, i, m. *Cic. sine Dūpondium, & Dūpondius, i, m. (1) A weight of two pounds. (2) Also a small piece of money, a penny half penny.* (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 36. (2) *Dipondio sature intelliges ad saturitatem, non opus esse fortunā, Sen. Ep.* 18.

* *Dipsācon*, i, & *Dipsācum*, i, n. & *Dipsācus*, i, m. [*διψακός Gr.*] (1) *A teatle, a fuller's tibia.* (2) || *Also the same with diabetes; a pissing the bed, or not holding of one's water.* (1) *Plin.* 27, 9. (2) *Galen.*

* *Dipsas*, ādis, f. [*à διψα fitis*] *A kind of viper, or adder, which having stung a man puts him into a great thirst,* *Plin.* 32, 5. *Atro rabidæ effervescente veneno dipsades, Sil.* 3, 312. *Conf. Cels.* 5, 27.

* || *Dipōton*, i, n. [*ex di*, & *bis, & πωσις casus*] *A noun having but two cases,* *Gramm. v. Isid.* 1, 6.

* || *Diptychus*, a, um, adj. [*ex di*, & *bis, & πτυχή, plica*] *Two leaved,* *Cod.*

* *Dīpyros*, i, c. g. [*ex di*, & *bis, & πυρ ignis*] *Twice in the fire,* *Mart.* 4, 47. *It. panis nauticus, Bisket, ex Litt.*

* || *Diradiatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A spreading of vines, or a setting them in fashion of sun-beams,* *Lex ex Vitruv.* à

* *Diradio*, āre, act. [*quod ex di, & radio*] *To spread, or place, vines in fashion of sun-beams,* *Col.* 5, 6.

Diræ, ārum, pl. f. sc. preces. *Curses, or imprecations; also the furies.* § *Dirarum obnuntiatio, Cic. de Div.* 1, 16. *Diras preces fundere, Tac. Ann.* 14, 30, 2. || *Diras imprecari, Ibid.* 6, 24, 3. *to curse one to the pit of hell.*

Directè, adv. iūs, comp. *Simply, directly, downright.* *Cum semel dictum sit directè, Cic. Part. Or.* 7. *Vid. Directò.*

Directio, ōnis, f. verb. *A direction, aim, or mark; a direct leading to a thing.* *Directio rationis ad veritatem, Quint.* 3, 6. *Lateres planam habeant inter se directionem, Vitr.* 7, 1.

Directò, & *Directè*, adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Straight, directly.* (2) *Met. Simply, without condition.* (1) *Directò ad finem spectare, Cic. Part. Orat.* 13. *Directiùs navem gubernare, Id. Acad.* 4, 20. *Cum semel directum sit directè, Id. Part. Orat.* 7. (2) § *Illa bona directò optamus nobis, hæc si necesse erit, Sen. Ep.* 67.

|| *Director*, ōris, m. verb. *A director, or guide,* *Liv. ap. Litt.*

Directum, i, n. subst. *Right, justice, equity.* = *Directum, & verum, & justum, Cic. in Part. Orat.* 37.

Directūra, æ, f. *A laying out by a line.* *Ita quò fundatior erit ex arenato directura, eò firmior erit ad vetustatem soliditas tectorii, Vitr.* 7, 3.

Directus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. [*ex di, & rectus*] (1) *Directed, ordered.* (2) *Straight.* (3) *Set in array.* (4) *Ruled straight.* (5) *Met. Right, direct, plain, without circumstance.* (6) || *Also cut in two, divided.* (1) *Directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic. de Senect.* 17. (2) § *Non tuba directi, non æris cornua flexi, Ov. Met.* 1, 98. (3) *Agmen directæque acies, Virg. Geor.* 2, 281. (4) *Membrana directa plumbo, Catull.* 20, 8. (5) *Sermo directus, Quint.* 2, 13. *vid.*

& *Liv.* 2, 21. (6) *Viscera arietis directi, Ver. auctor. Eleg. in obit. Mæcen.* 109. *Vid. Dirigo,* n. 8.

Direptio, ōnis, f. verb. *A separation, or breaking off.* *Direptio iniquitatis crimini subiecta est, Val. Max.* 4, 7, 1.

|| *Direptor*, ōris, m. verb. *He that separateth,* *Aug.*

Direpturus, a, um, part. *About to part, or separate,* *Liv.* 31, 17.

Direptus, a, um, part. [*à dirimo*] *Divided, separated, parted.* *Anima morte direpta, Lucr.* 1, 115.

|| *Direptus*, ūs, m. *A parting.* = § *Est interitus quasi discessus & secretio ac direptus earum partium, quæ junctione tenebantur, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 29. *ubi tamen al. direptus.*

* *Dīrepto*, ēre, pfi, ptum, act. [*ex di, & repo*] *To creep, or come, softly.* *Direpit ad cubile festosæ suis, Phædr.* 2, 4, 12.

* *Dīreptio*, ōnis, f. verb. [*à diripio*] *A robbing, pillageing, ransacking, plundering, rifling.* *Urbs relicta direptioni & incendiis, Cic. Fam.* 4, 1. = *Expilatio, Id.*

* *Dīreptor*, ōris, m. verb. *A robber, spoiler, or rifler.* = *Eos in eodem genere prædatorum direptorumque pono, Cic. Catil.* 2, 9. = *custos, Id. Philipp.* 3, 11.

* *Dīrepturus*, a, um, part. *About to tear in pieces,* *Liv.* 24, 1.

* *Dīreptus*, a, um, part. (1) *Plucked, or torn, in pieces.* (2) *Torn from.* (3) *Robbed, spoiled, plundered.* (4) *Beaten, or pulled, down.* (1)

Membra direpta manibus nefandis, Ov. Met. 3, 731. (2) = *Signa affixa delubris & arma militibus direpta, Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 20. (3) *Direpta domus, Virg. Æn.* 2, 563. (4) *Mœnia direpta, Luc.* 6, 35.

* || *Direptus*, ūs, m. verb. *A taking away,* *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 29. *ubi tamen al. direptus.*

Dīrībeo, ēre, ui, act. [*De cujus etymo sententias diribere longum esset; certè est comitiorum propr.*] *To count over, to distribute.* *Hic est ille, qui gentes & regna diribet, Plin.* 36, 15. *Dum sententiæ diriberentur, Val. Max.* 9, 12, 7. *Dum de te tabellæ diriberentur, Cic. in Pison.* 40.

Dīrībitor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *An officer that makes a scrutiny in a muster; also an officer in the Roman elections, who marshaled the tribes into their several classes, or orders; and distributed the tables among them, when they voted.* (2) || *A judge, or determiner of causes.* (3) || *Also a carver, a jeweler.* (1) *Vid. Torrent. in Suet. Claud.* 1, 18. (2) *Cod.* (3) *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 53.

Dīrībitorium, i, n. *A house begun by Agrippa, and finished by Augustus, wherein soldiers were mustered, and received their pay; also a place where, when the Romans went to give their voices, certain officers, called diribitores, attended, dum sententiæ diriberentur, i. e. were divided, as in a scrutiny, Mix.* 9, 12. *Δειξιβατήριον ὅκος μέγιστος τῶν πώποτε μίαν ἐροφὴν σχόντων, Dion. Cass.* 1, 55. *vid. Suet. Claud.* 18. & *ibi Torrent.*

Dirigendus, a, um, part. *To be directed, leveled, or measured.* *Honestate dirigenda est utilitas, Cic. Off.* 3, 21. *Conf. Liv.* 8, 32.

Dirigens, tis, part. *Directing, leveling.* *Hinc dirigens proxima planities æquabatur, Hirt. B.* H. 29.

* *Dīrīgeo*, ēre, ui, neut. [*ex di, & rigeo*] (1) *To grow stiff.* (2) *To curdle for cold, or fear.* (3) *To stand an end.* (1) *Dirigere oculi, Virg. Æn.* 7, 447. (2) *Gelidus formidine sanguis Diriguit, Id. Æn.* 3, 260. (3) *Dirigere comæ, Ov. Fast.* 3, 332.

Dirigo, ēre, exi, ectum, act. [*ex di, & rego*] (1) *To direct, or guide.* (2) *To order, to set in array, to range.* (3) *To steer.* (4) *To rule, or guide.* (5) *To level, or aim.* (6) *To raise, or lift, up.* (7) *To measure, or mark out.* (8) *To divide.* (1) *Ad veritatem dirigit conjectura, Cic. de Div.* 1, 14. (2) *Dirigere acies, Virg. Æn.* 7, 523. *Dirigere arbores in quincuncem, Cic. de Senect.* 17. (3) *Ad littora cursum dirigere, Cæf. B. C.* 3, 25. (4) *Ad vitam principis dirigimur,*

dirigimur, *Plin. Paneg.* 45. (5) *Hafile* certo contorquens dirigit ictu, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 490. Invidiam rerum non ad causam, sed ad voluntatem personarumque dirigere, *Paterc.* 2, 30. (6) Dirigere ramuli cacumen ad cælum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 40. (7) Regiones lituo direxit Romulus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 17. (8) Clypeatus elephantum ubi machæra dirigit, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 54. uti Salmas. legendum probat. Persiam totam dirigit. *Titin. ap. Non.*

Dirigor, i, cētus. pass. *To be directed, &c.* Simul signa ad hostem converti, aciemque dirigi jubet, *Cæf. B. G.* 6, 7.

Dirimendus, a, um. part. *To be determined, or decided.* Res est arbitrio non dirimenda meo, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 98.

Dirimens, tis. part. *Breaking off, or interrupting.* Stat. *Theb.* 5, 482. Exiguo dirimens solidam discrimine summam, *Manil.* 1, 547.

Dirimo, ēre, ēmi, emptum. act. [*ex dis, & emo, sin r mutata, Veff.*] (1) *To break off, to interrupt, to divide, to part.* (2) *To determine, to make an end of.* (1) Prælium diremit nox, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 99. (2) § Dirimere pugnam æquis manibus, *Liv.* 27, 13. § controversiam, *Cic. Off.* 3, 33. § litem, *Ov. Met.* 1, 21. § certamen, *Ibid.* 5, 314. § iras, *Liv.* 1, 13. § altercationes, *Id.* 4, 45. § simultates, *Id.* 28, 18. *Vid.* *Dirimendus.* ¶ Dirimere auspicia est, irrita reddere, *Plin.* § Coire, conciliare, *Cic.*

Dirimor, i, emptus. pass. *To be parted, to be distant, or asunder.* Oppida unius diei itinere dirimuntur, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 94.

* *Diripiendus*, a, um. part. *To be plundered.* Omnes evocat spe prædæ ad diripiendos Eburo-nes, *Cæf. B. G.* 6, 33. Vota diripienda ventis, *Tib.* 3, 6, 28.

* *Diripiens*, tis. part. *Plundering.* Diripiens plurima miles, *Luc.* 6, 117. Scrutantes potiùs quàm diripientes, *Just.* 25, 2.

* *Diripio*, ēre, ui, eptum. act. [*ex di, & rapio*] (1) *To tear asunder, or in pieces.* (2) *To snatch, or pluck, away by force.* (3) *To rob, spoil, or ransack; to pillage, or plunder.* (4) *To cast to the ground, to tear open.* (5) *To lessen, or detract from.* (1) Pentheum diripuisse aiunt Bacchas, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 4, 1. (2) § Diripere aliquem è loco, *Cic. de Prov. Consul.* 6. (3) = Ad expilandos focios, diripiendæque provincias, *Id. pro Leg. Man.* 19. (4) § Diripere aras, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 283. interpr. *Serv.* (5) De alicujus auctoritate diripere, *Cic. pro Sullâ.* sed recte derpere.

* *Diripior*, i, eptus. pass. (1) *To be torn in pieces.* (2) *To be robbed, or rifled, &c.* (1) Cum confternatis diriperis equis, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 310. (2) Incustoditæ diripiuntur opes, *Id. Tript.* 3, 10, 58. *Vid.* *Deripio.*

Diritas, ātis. f. (1) *Fierceness, ruggedness.* (2) *Cruelty, inhumanity.* (3) *Unluckyness, ominousness.* (1) § Quanta in altero fratre diritas, in altero comitas, *Cic. de Senect.* 18. uti leg. *Non. al.* duritas. (2) Quamquam sis omni diritate atque immanitate terribissimus, *Id. in Vat.* 2. (3) Diritas diei, *Suet. Ner.* 8.

Diruendus, a, um. part. *To be pulled down, or destroyed.* M. Cato, perpetuus diruendæ Carthaginis auctor, *Paterc.* 1, 12.

Diruens, tis. part. *Pulling down, or destroying.* *Liv.* 42, 3.

Dirumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum. act. [*ex di, & rumpo*] (1) *To break, to break in pieces.* (2) *To burst.* (3) Met. *To break off.* (1) Puer pædagogo tabulâ dirumpit caput, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3. § Dirumpere tabellas, *Cic.* (2) Penè me dirupi in iudicio familiaris tui, *Id. Fam.* 7, 1, 14. & absol. dirumpi cantando, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 3, 10. (3) Amicitias, exorsâ aliquâ offensione, dirumpimus, *Cic. de Amic.* 22.

Dirumpor, i, ruptus. pass. (1) *To be broken.* (2) *To be burst.* (1) Dirumpuntur tabellæ, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 4. (2) § Plausu dirumpi, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2. § dolore, *Id.* & absol. dirumparis licet, *Id. Attic.* 7, 12. ubi al. dirumparis.

† *Diruncino*, āre. act. [*à runcinis, quæ majores ferræ dicuntur, Varr.*] *To saw, or plane.* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

|| *Diruncinor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be sawn, Litt. ex Col.*

Diruo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex di, & ruo*] *To break, or pull, down; to overthrow, or destroy.* = Qui Catuli monumentum affixit, meam domum diruit, *Cic. pro Caelio*, 32. § Diruit, ædificat, &c. *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 100. Imperatum primū; ut muros diruerent, *Liv.* 38, 34.

Diruor, i, ūtus. pass. *To be pulled down.* Maceriem jube dirui, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 10. ¶ *Ære* dirui, *to lose his pay for some crime, Fest. vid. & Cic. jocosum, Verr.* 5, 13.

Diruptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bursting.* Corporum diruptio, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 15.

|| *Diruptor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that breaks, or wastes, Litt. ex Tac.*

Diruptus, a, um. part. [*à dirumpor*] it. adj. (1) *Burst, or broken; quite wasted.* (2) *Steep, craggy.* (3) || Met. *Rigorous, harsh.* (1) Illam mediam diruptam velim, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 18. Homo diruptus, dirutūque, *Qu. Cælius, Cic. ludens in paronomasiâ, i. e. herniosi & diruti, Budæo interpr.* (2) Quum præcipientes diruptæque utrinque angustiae essent, *Liv.* 21, 33. In altiorrem diruptiorēque tumulum concessere, *Id.* 38, 2. (3) = Homo diruptus & implacabilis, *Amm.* 27, 11.

Dirus, a, um. adj. or. comp. † sīmus, sup. (1) *Direfull, cruel.* (2) *Horrible, dreadful, terrible.* (3) *Mournfull.* (4) *Fatal, ominous.* (1) = Injusta, insana, vitiosa, dira, *Cic. de Leg.* 2. (2) Diræ deprecationes, *Plin.* 28, 4. Diræ execratio, *Liv.* 27, 22. (3) Nec sospite dirum Optabis nato funus, pater, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 56. (4) Dirum omen, *Plin.* 10, 12. Diri cometae, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 488. Mens dira, *Id. Aen.* 2, 519. Exta sine capite, quibus nihil videtur esse dirius, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 15. Dirissimus, *Varr. ap. Non.* 25, 247.

Dirutus, a, um. part. [*à diruor*] *Broken, or cut, down; destroyed, overthrown, ruined.* Dirutæ & desertæ urbes, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1. ¶ *Ære* dirutus miles, *a soldier that for some misdemeanor hath forfeited his pay. Cic. uses it wittily for a bankrupt, Verr.* 5, 13.

Dis, dītis. c. g. & Dīte, n. or. comp. sīmus, sup. *Rich, wealthy, great, fertile, ample.* Tunc dis quidem esses, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 1, 8. Cratini ditis ædes, *Id.* 4, 2, 43. Dite solum, *Val. Flacc. Arg.* 2, 296. Ditia castra, *Curt.* 3, 11, 20. Ditiior & affluentior est vera amicitia, *Cic. de Amic.* 16. ¶ Ditiissimus ævi, *longest-lived, Sil.* 3, 397.

* *Discaleatus*, a, um. part. *Unshod, without shoes, Suet. Ner.* 51.

† *Discaueatus*, a, um. part. *Set upon, or gaping, Plin.* 9, 30. ¶ *sed rectius leg. discu-neatus.*

Discaueo, ēre, vi, cautum. neut. [*ex dis, & caveo*] *To be very careful, to beware.* § Discaueas malo, *Plaut. Menæch.* 2, 1, 24. ¶ *Rarò* occ.

Discedens, tis. part. *Departing, going away, ending.* Discedens hiems, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 152.

Disceditur, discessum est. imperf. *They depart.* Ab concilio disceditur, *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 2. Omnia sunt incerta, cum à jure discessum est, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 59.

Discedo, ēre, ssi, sum. neut. [*ex dis, & cedo*] (1) *To depart, to go away.* (2) *To leave, or cease.* (3) *To be parted, or divided.* (4) *To elope.* (5) *To open, or gape.* (6) *To vanish.* (7) *To die, to cease, to be.* (8) *To be changed.* (9) *To give place, or yield.* (10) *To go, or come, off.* (11) *To except.* (1) § Eo die ego Capuâ discessi, & mansi Calibus, *Cic. Att.* 7, 21. § Discedere à patriâ, *Id.* § Româ, *Id.* § è conspectu, *Id.* (2) Discedamus à nobismetipsis; de sapiente loquamur, *Id. Acad.* 4. (3) In duas partes discedunt Numidæ, *Sall. B. Jug.* 12. (4) Uxor à dolabellâ discessit, *Cæf. Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. (5) Cælum discessisse visum est, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 43. (6) Discedit in auras, *Lucr.* 3, 401. (7) Qui discedere animum censent, &c. *Id. Tusc.* 1, 9. (8) Cælius discessu meo, discessit à se, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 79. (9) Si dispanibus bellum

indicat, discedat pigrior, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 17. (10) Si injuria impunita discesserit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 30. ¶ Superior discedit, *he gets the better, Cic.* Discedere non malè, *to come well off, Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 70. (11) Amoris verò erga me, cum à fraterno amore, domesticoque discessi, tibi primas defero, *Cic. Att.* 1. *Ex Doletto.*

† Discento, āre. neut. [*ex dis, & canto*] *To sing treble, Litt. ex Lucr.*

Discendus, a, um. part. *To be learned.* § Muliebris mores discendi, obliviscendi stratiotici, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 49.

Discens, tis. part. *Learning.* In ludo inter coæquales discens, *Just.* 23, 2.

Disceptatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A disputeing, debating, or reasoning.* (2) || *An arbitrement, or umpirage.* (1) *Cic. Off.* 1, 11, 2. § vis, *Ib.* = Controversia, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 72. (2) *Ulp.*

|| *Disceptatiuncula*, æ. f. *A little debate, or dispute, Gell.* 20. ult.

Disceptator, ōris. m. verb. *An umpire, an arbitrator, a mediator.* = Disceptator, id est, rei aut sententiæ moderator, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 3. = Reconciliator pacis & disceptator de iis, quæ in controversiâ sunt, *Liv.* 35, 45. § Utriusque disceptator adest, age, disputa, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 16.

Disceptatrix, icis. f. *She that is judge between two.* = Dialectica veri & falsi disceptatrix & judex, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 28.

Disceptatur, imperf. *The point is argued, Cic. Fam.* 4, 14.

Disceptaturus, a, um. part. *About to dispute.* Disceptaturi de suo jure & de legibus, *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 37.

Discepto, āre. act. [*ex dis, & capto*] (1) *To debate, reason, or dispute, any thing, any way.* (2) *To award, to determine, to judge.* (1) Ego conditionibus, illi armis disceptare maluerunt, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 15. (2) Hanc C. Cæsar, causam, si in foro dicerem, eodem audiente & disceptante, &c. *Id.* § Disceptare controversias, *Id. Ac.* 4, 3. § de controversiis, *Cæf.* § cum aliquo, *Cic.* § inter se, *Sall.*

Disceptor, āri. pass. *To be debated.* Ac si coram de omnibus conditionibus disceptetur, *Cæf. B. C.* 1, 24.

* *Discernens*, tis. part. *Discerning.* Spatiis discernens gaudia parvis, *Claud. 6. Conf. Hon.* 364. *Conf. Catull.* 62, 179.

* *Discernicilum*, i. n. [*Instrumentum quo discernitur capillus*] (1) *A pin, or bodkin; wherewith women shed, or part, their hair.* (2) || Met. *A little difference, or diversity.* (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 29. (2) *Gell.* 17, 15.

* *Discerno*, ēre, crēvi, crētum. act. [*ex dis, & cerno*] (1) *To discern, to put a difference.* (2) Met. *To judge, or determine.* (3) *To appease, or quell.* (1) Alba & atra discernere non poterat, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 39. (2) Pecuniæ an famæ minùs parceret, haud facillè discerneres, *Sall. B. Catil.* 26. (3) Litem discernere, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 898.

* *Discernor*, i, crētus. pass. *To be discerned, distinguished, &c.* Ubi discerni stultus auditor ab sapienti iudice possit, *Cic. pro Font.* 6. *Vid.* *Discerno.*

Discerpendus, a, um. part. *To be torn in pieces.* Clamant, discerpendum esse parricidam manibus eorum, *Curt.* 6, 30.

Discerpo, ēre, pti, ptum. act. [*ex dis, & carpo*] (1) *To pluck, or tear, in pieces.* (2) Met. *To divide.* (1) Alligatum corpus equis discerpere, *Varr.* = Dilacerare *Cic.* (2) Rem propositam in membra discerpere, *Cic. Top.* 5.

Discerpor, i, tus. pass. *To be torn, or divided.* = Discerpi, & lacerari, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 11.

Discerptus, a, um. part. *Torn, or plucked, in pieces.* Membra discerpta, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 86. = Divulsus, *Cic. de Orat.* 3.

Discessio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à discedo*] (1) *A departure.* (2) Met. *An absence, or want.* (3) *A noting for, or agreeing to, an opinion.* (4) *A divorce, or parting.* (5) || Also the intermission of an ague fit. (1) § Mecum sæpe de tuâ man-sione

fiene aut discessione communicat, *Cic. Fam. 4, 4. ubi al. decessione.* (2) Σ Eorum neque accessione vita melior fit, neque discessione pejor, *Id. Off. 3, 3.* (3) Discessio facta est in ejus sententiam, *Id. Attic. 12, 21.* (4) Si eveniat, quod di prohibeant, discessio, *Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 37.* (5) *Cels. ap. Litt.*

Discessurus, a, um. part. *About to leave, or quit, Cic. de Orat. 1, 56. Conf. Prop. 4, 12, 35.*

Discessus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A departing, or going away.* (2) *An opening, or going asunder.* (1) Σ Ut me levārat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit, *Cic. Att. 12, 49.* (2) Te nec terrae fremitus, nec cœli discessus, &c. terrebunt, *Id. de Div. 2, 28.* ¶ Discessus ē vitā, *decease, death, Id.*

* Disceus, eos. m. [à disci figurā] *A comet, or some such like impression in the air, Plin. 2, 25.*

* Discidium, i. n. [à discindo] (1) *A separation.* (2) *A divorce.* (3) *Discord, dissension.* (4) *Departure, death.* (1) Discidium uti fieri nequeat sine peste maloque, *Lucr. 3, 851.* (2) Valeant, qui inter nos discidium volunt, *Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 14.* (3) Per vinum exoritur discidium, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 60.* (4) Fratris cari flebile discidium, *Catull. 64, 22.*

¶ Discinctē, adv. *Diffusely, loosely, Litt. ex Liv.*

Discinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Ungirt, in sign of submission.* (2) *Disarmed, or cashiered.* (3) *Diffolute, negligent, reckless, slothful, slovenly.* (1) Primores equestris ordinis tunicati & discincti pedibusque nudis, *Suet. Aug. 100. extr.* Discinctus eques, *Liv. 27, 13.* (2) Gladiis discinctos destituit, *Liv. 27, 13.* (3) = Segnis eram discinctaque in otia natus, *Ov. Amor. 1, 9, 41.* Discinctus nepos, *Hor. Epod. 4. ult.*

* Discindendus, a, um. part. *To be cut, or rent, in two, Cic. Vid. Discindo, n. 3.*

* Discindo, ēre, scidi, sum. act. [ex dis, & scindo] (1) *To cut asunder.* (2) *To rend in pieces, to cleave, or rive.* (3) *Met. To separate, or break off.* (1) Discindere cotem novacula, *Liv. 1, 36.* (2) Σ Discidit vestem? refarcietur, *Ter. Adelp. 1, 2, 41.* (3) Σ Amicitiae diffundendæ magis, quàm discindendæ sunt, *Cic. de Amicit. 21.*

* Discindor, i, sum. pass. *To be broken, or rent, asunder. Discinditur in multas partes anima, Lucr. 4, 669.*

Discingo, ēre, xi, sum. act. [ex dis, & cingo] (1) *To ungird, or undo.* (2) *Also to be put out of office.* (3) ¶ *Met. To confute, to baffle.* (1) Mart. 9, 103. (2) Sil. 8, 34. (3) = Discinxit ratione dolos, fraudeque resolvit, *Id. 7, 153. ubi Heinssus legi maluit diffinxit, seu discussit.*

Discingor, i. pass. *To be ungirt, or to put off one's clothes. Ita se apud ipsos gessit, ut neque unquam aut nocte, aut die, aut excalcearetur, aut discingeretur, Patere. 2, 41.*

* Disciplina, æ. f. [à discipulus] (1) *Discipline, instruction.* (2) *Skill, science, a profession, or trade.* (3) *A fashion, a way, or custom.* (4) *A sect of philosophers.* (5) *An example.* (1) Est in literis ratio reliquique rebus eadem disciplina, *Cic. de Div. 2.* Σ Non natura tantum, sed disciplina, mores facit, *Col. 7, 12.* Disciplina furi, *Cic. 2.* Multarum artium disciplina, *Id. vid. Suet. Aug. 80.* (3) Ignarus es disciplinæ consuetudinisque nostræ, *Cic. Disciplina est eisdem munerari ancillas, qui ad dominas adflectant viam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59.* (4) Quid à singulis philosophiæ disciplinis diceretur, persecuti sumus, *Cic. de Fin. 5.* (5) Parsimonia & duritia disciplinæ aliis eram, *Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 75.*

* Discipinābilis, e. adj. *That may be learned, or taught, Ad Her. 3, 3. Rarò occ.*

* ¶ Discipinātus, a, um. part. *Instructed, disciplined, Vulg. Interp. Eruditus, institutus.*

† Discipinōsus, a, um. adj. *One that hath learned many, as well as good arts, Cato ap. Gell. 4, 9. Rarò occ.*

* Discipula, æ. f. *A scholar, or auditor. Dedam te discipulam cruci, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 20.*

Audit discipula intentione magnā, & reddit, *Plin. 10, 29. de lusciniā.*

* Discipulus, i. m. [à disco] *A scholar, a disciple, an apprentice, or learner. Σ Hirtium ego & Dolabellam dicendi discipulos habeo, cœnandi magistros, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. Ipse dux erat summi imperatoris discipulus, Liv. 37, 20. Discipulus coquorum, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2. Discipulus est prioris posterior dies, Publ. Syr.*

* Discissus, a, um. part. [à discindor] (1) *Rent, or torn.* (2) *Pulled down.* (1) Discissos laniabant dentibus artus, *Virg. Georg. 3, 514.* (2) Discissis Pergama muris, *Stat. Syl. 1, 1, 11.*

* Discitur, imperf. *It is learned. Audiendo facillimè disci arbitrabatur, Nep. Epam. 3.*

Discludo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex dis, & cludo] *To separate, or set apart; to shut up apart. = Discludere mundum, membraque dividere, Lucr. 5, 439. Mons ille Arvernus ab Helvetiis discludit, Cæf. B. G. 7, 8.*

Discludor, i, fus. pass. *To be separated, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10.*

¶ Disclusio, ōnis. f. verb. *A shutting up, a separation, Apul. de Deo Socr. init. † Separatio.*

¶ Disclūfor, ōris. m. verb. *An abridger of mens liberty, Cod.*

Disclūsus, a, um. part. *Shut up, separated. = Semotus, Cic. Fibiulis disclūsis, Cæf. B. G. 4, 17.*

* Disco, ēre, didici. act. [à δάω, δάσκω; ut à χάω, χάσκω, hisco, Scal.] (1) *To learn, or acquire the knowledge of a thing.* (2) *To be informed of, to understand.* (1) Σ Discere dialecticam, *Cic. § literas, Id. F. 9, 10. Didicisse fideliter artes Emollit mores, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 47.* (2) = Animadverti & didici ex tuis literis, *Cic. Fam. 3, 5. § Discere aliquid ab alio, Id. de alio, Plin. jun. per alium, Ov.*

* Discor, i. pass. *To be learned. Jus civile discitur, Cic. in Verr. 4, 45. Per me discuntur amores, Ov. A. A. 3, 27.*

* Discobolus, i. m. in acc. discobolon. [à δίσκος discus, & βάλλω jacio] *A quoitcaster, a piece of Myron's workmanship, Quint. 2, 13. & Plin. 34, 8.*

¶ Discōctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A seetheing, or boiling, Lex. ex Cels.*

Discoctus, a, um. part. [à discoquor] *Sod, or well boiled, Plin. 22, 25. & 28, 20.*

Discolor, ōris. adj. omn. gen. [ex dis, & color] (1) *Of a different colour, discoloured.* (2) *Also unlike.* (1) Discolor Indus, *Prop. 4, 3, 10.* (2) = Matrona meretrici dispar, & Discolor, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4.*

¶ Discolorātus, a, um. part. *Diversly coloured, Aug. † Discolor, Cic.*

Discolorius, a, um. adj. *Of diverse and sundry colours, Petr. Arb. c. 97.*

Discondūcit, imperf. *It is not available, or conducive, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 85.*

¶ Disconvēnienter, adv. *Disagreeably, inconveniently, Aug.*

Disconvēnio, ire, ni, ntum. neut. [ex dis, & convenio] *To disagree, to be unlike, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99. Rarò occ.*

Disconvēnit inter me & te, imperf. *We do not agree, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 18.*

¶ Discoōpērio, ire. act. [ex dis, & cooperio] *To disclose, or discover, Dig. † Retego, Cic.*

¶ Discoōphōrus, i. m. [ex δίσκος, discus, & φέρω fero] *One that carries a dish to a table, Hier.*

Discoquo, ēre, xi, sum. act. [ex dis, & coquo] *To seethe well, Plin. 29, 6. Discoquitur melle in vase novo, Ibid.*

* Discordābilis, e. adj. *Disagreeable, inconvenient, Plaut. Cap. 2, 3, 42.*

* Discordans, tis. part. (1) *Disagreeing, out of tune, jaring.* (2) *Differing, altering.* (1) Patere. 2, 53. (2) = Animus à se ipso dissidens, secumque discordans, *Cic. de Fin. 1. Barbarico tot discordantia ritu Corda virum mansere gradu, Sil. Ital. 16, 20.*

* ¶ Discordatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diversity, a difference, or jaring, Boët. † Discordia, dissensio.*

* Discordia, æ. f. [à dis, & cor] *Discord, variance, debate, strife, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. = Dissensio, seditio, dissidium, Cic. Σ amicitia,*

* Discordiālis, e. adj. *That breeds discord, or strife, Plin. 37, 10. Rarò occ. † Dissidens, Cic.*

* Discordiōsus, a, um. adj. *Contentious, full of discord and variance, quarrelsome, Sall. B. Jug. 66. Rarò occ.*

* ¶ Discordis, e. adj. *pro discors, Prisc. ex Pomp.*

* ¶ Discorditer, adv. *Disagreeingly. † Parum concorditer.*

* Discordo, āre. neut. [à discors] (1) *To be at discord, or disgrace; to be at variance.* (2) *To differ, to be contrary to.* (1) Σ Discordare cum aliquo, *Tac. 12, 28, 1. § inter se, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 43. (2) § Discordat parvus avaro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 194.*

* Discors, dis. adj. [ex dis, & cor] (1) *Discordant, jaring.* (2) *Differing, of a different sentiment.* (3) *Harsh, untuneable.* (4) *Contrary.* (1) Contentione discordes, *Cic. Discordia pectora, Sil. 2, 380. (2) § Discors patri, Patere. 2, 27. ubi al. patris. (3) Symphonia discors, Hor. Art. Poët. 374. Modi discordes, Stat. Syl. 5, 3, 26. (4) Ventis discordibus acta phaselus, Ov. Amor. 2, 10, 9.*

Discrepans, tis. part. *Disagreeing, differing. Σ Oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, Cic. de Leg. 1, 10.*

Discrepantia, æ. f. *Variance, disagreeing, difference. Major rerum discrepantia quàm verborum, Cic. de Fin. 3, 12.*

Discrepat, imperf. *It differs. ¶ Discrepat inter scriptores, They differ, Liv. 2.*

Discrepātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dispute, a controversy. Disputatio inter consules fuit, Liv. 10, 18. Rarò occ.*

¶ Discrepātor, ōris. m. verb. *A disagreeer, one who differs, Dig. † Qui discrepat, Cic.*

Discrepātans, tis. part. *Separate, differing. = Inter se disjunctum discrepātansque, Lucr. 3, 803.*

Discrepito, āre, freq. [à discrepo] *Often to disagree, or jar. Positura discrepant hæc, Lucr. 2, 10, 17.*

Discrepo, āre, ui & āvi, itum. neut. [à dis & crepo] (1) *To give a different sound.* (2) *Synecd. To vary, to dissent, to disagree.* (1) In fidibus aut tibiis, quamvis paululum discrepant, tamen à scienti animadverti solet, *Cic. Off. 1, 41. (2) Σ Re concinere, verbis discrepare, Id. N. D. 1, 7. § inter se, ab aliquo, in, vel de, re aliquā, § facta cum dictis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 29. = Congruo, Id. Hæc discrepant inter auctores, Liv. 26, 49.*

* Discretē, adv. *Separately, distinctly. Σ = Partes argumentandi confusæ & permixtæ disperimus, post discretē & electē degeremus, Cic. de Inv. 2, 30.*

* ¶ Discretim, adv. *Severally, distinctly, Apul. Florid. p. 779. aliqui adducunt ex Varr. R. R. 2, 3. ubi tamen al. discretum, est ideo dubiæ auctoritatis ap. Claff. cum vix alibi occurrat. † Discretē.*

* ¶ Discretio, ōnis. f. verb. [à discernor] *A separation, a parting, Lat. & posteriores. † Secretio.*

* Discretūrus, a, um. part. *About to sever, or separate. Jus & injuriam discreturi, Tac. Ann. 2, 66, 1.*

* Discretus, a, um. part. [à discernor] (1) *Parted, severed.* (2) *Adj. Different.* (1) Saxo discretus ager, *Stat. Theb. 5, 569. (2) Discreta femina, Lucr. 6, 700.*

* Discrimen, inis. n. [à discerno, vel potius à διαφύω] (1) *Diversity, difference, distinction.* (2) *Debate, controversy, or doubt.* (3) *Danger, hazard, peril, battle.* (4) *A space, or distance.* (5) *Also the ploughing, or harrowing, of land.* (6) *The parting of the hair.* (7) *Discretion.* (1) = Delectu omni & discrimine remoto, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 25. ¶ Discrimina gentium, distinction of families, Liv. 5, 14. (2) = Venerat res in judicium atque discrimen, Cic. Verr. 5. (3) =*

(3) = Discriminum & periculorum comes, *Id.* *N. D.* 2, 66. Ante ultimum discrimen *Aetia-*
cum. *Paterc.* 2, 84. (4) *Aequo discrimine* Pri-
stus Centaurisque, &c. *Virg. Aen.* 5, 154. (5)
Ap. Col. (6) Compositum discrimen erit, *Ov.*
in Art. 2, 303. (7) Non est consilium in vulgo,
non ratio non discrimen, *Cic. pro P. Marc.* 4.

* || *Discrimināre*, is, n. *A bodkin to part*
the hair, *Bibb.* † *Crinale, Ov.* || *Discrimina-*
lum, *Non.*

* *Discriminātum*, adv. *Distinctly, severally*,
Var. R. R. 1, 7. *Articulatim, Cic.*

* *Discrimināto*, ōnis, f. verb. *A severing*,
or dividing, *Diom.* † *Discrimen*.

* *Discriminatus*, a, um, part. *Distinct, sepa-*
rate, *Liv.* 21, 4.

* *Discrimino*, āre, act. [à discrimen] *To di-*
vide, or part. *Heturiam* discriminat *Cassia via*,
Cic. Phil. pp. 12, 9. *aethera* ab arctois *plaustris*,
Stat. Theb. 5, 539. *vestes* picto auro, *Lucan.* 2,
357.

Discruciat, a, um, part. (1) *Tortured*. (2)
Met. Troubled, afflicted. (1) *Suet. Aug.* 14.
(2) *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 18.

|| *Discruciat*, ūs, m. *Torture*, *Prud. Hamart.*
834. † *Cruciat*, *Cic.*

|| *Discrucio*, āre, act. [ex dis, & crucio] *To*
torment, *Apul. de Habit. doct.* *Plat.* p. 620.

Discrucior, āri, ātus, pass. *To be much vexed*,
or troubled. *Discrucior animi*, *Ter. Adelph.* 4,
4, 1.

|| *Discubitorius*, a, um, adj. *Adapted to sitting*
down at meat. *Discubitorius lectus*, *Lexicogr.*
ex Plin.

Discubitus, ūs, m. verb. *A sitting down at*
meat. *Ne senioris adventum discubitu praecurre-*
rent, *Val. Max.* 2, 1, 9.

Discubo, āre, ui, itum, neut. [ex dis, & cu-
bo] *To lie down to sleep*. *Discubium noctis*
imus, *Plaut. Merc. Pro.* 99. ¶ *Non vidi*
nisi in praet. & supinis.

Discumbitur, imperf. *They are sitting at the*
table, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 26.

Discumbo, ēre, cūbui, neut. [ex dis, & cum-
bo] (1) *To lie at meat upon a bed* after the an-
cient custom; or according to our custom *to sit at*
the table. (2) *To lie down to sleep*. (1) *Men-*
sis discumbere, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 2, 33. (2) *Dis-*
cumbit in herba, *Tib.* 2, 5, 95. *Discubium*
noctis ut imus, *Plaut. Vid.*

Discuneatus, a, um, part. *Clown, or opened*,
as it were with a wedge, *Plin.* 9, 30.

|| *Discuneo*, āre, act. [ex dis, & cuneo] *To*
cleave with a wedge, *Lexicogr. ex Apul.*

Discupio, ēre, iui, itum, neut. [ex dis, & cu-
pio] *To desire much*, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 87. &
Catull. 103, 2.

Discurrens, tis, part. *Running up and down*,
&c. *In duas partes discurrentibus ducibus*, *Just.*
13, 6. *Discurrens fama per urbem*, *Lucan.* 4,
574.

Discurro, ēre, ri, sum, act. & neut. [ex dis,
& curro] (1) *Neut. To run hither and thither*.
(2) *Act. To run over*. (1) *Juventus Romana*
ad rapiendas virgines discurret, *Liv.* 1, 9. (2)
Fama strenuē totas urbes discurret, *Curt.* 4, 1.

Discurritur, imperf. *Men run*. *In varios docto*
discurritur ordine gyros, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Ilon.* 633.
Ad arma discursum est, *Liv.* 24, 31.

Discursans, tis, par. *Running up and down*,
Quint. 6, 3. *Flor.* 3, 18.

Discursatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A running up and*
down. *Officiosa per urbem discursatio*, *Sen. de*
Brev. vitæ 3. *ubi tamen al. discursatio*.

|| *Discursim*, adv. *Running severally*, *Macr. Sat.*
7, 1.

|| *Discursio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A running about*,
Liv. de Op. Dei 3.

Discursitatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A running up and*
down, or to and fro, *Sen. Vid. Discursatio*.

|| *Discursio*, āre, freq. *To run about, to wan-*
der, *Hor.* † *Currito*

|| *Discursiores*, um, m. pl. *Light soldiers that*
run about, *Amm.* † *Curfores*.

|| *Discursor*, ōris, m. verb. *He that runs about*,
Lex. ex Apul. † *Cursor*, *Cic.*

Discursus, ūs, m. (1) *A running to and fro, a*
wandering course, (2) || *Also a discourse, a*
treatise, a syllogism. (1) *Magno clamore discursus*
passim se fugae mandant, *Cæs. B. G.* 8,
29. *Discursus telorum*, *Val. Max.* 3, 1, 1. (2)
Ap. posteriores.

* *Discus*, i, m. [ex δίσκος Gr.] (1) || *A dish,*
or platter, for meat. (2) *Also a quoit of stone,*
brass, iron, &c. which the Græcians and Ro-
mans used in their exercises, wherein he was
victor who threw it highest, or farthest. (1)
Cænarumque reliquiis discus ornatus, *Apul. Met.*
2, p. 58. *vid. & Jul. Poll.* 13, 12. *de vasis*
mensæ. = γέφυρα, πύλας, *Id. ib.* (2)
Curfu, luctando, hastâ, disco, pugilatu, pilâ,
salendo, sese exercere, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 24.
Vid. Merc. de re Gymnastic. 2, 12.

Discussio, ōnis, f. verb. *A shaking, Sen. N.*
Q. 6, 19. *Macr. Sat.* 1, 16.

|| *Discussor*, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A seffor, one*
who values how much a man is worth. † *Calcu-*
lator. (2) *Also a diligent searcher, enquirer, or*
examiner. (1) *Firm.* (2) *Macrob. S. Sc.* 1, 21.
† *Investigator, Cic.*

Discussorius, a, um, adj. *That hath force to*
discuss, dissolve, or break, *Plin.* 30, 8.

Discussurus, a, um, part. *About to discuss*, *Liv.*
2, 28.

Discussus, a, um, part. (1) *Shaken off*. (2)
Dispersed. (1) *Discussæ jubæ capiti*, *Virg. Aen.*
9, 810. (2) *Discussæ umbræ, & lux reddita*
menti, *Id. Aen.* 12, 669. *Discussæ febres*,
Cels. 3, 15.

Discutiens, tis, part. *Shakeing, battering*, *Con-*
tinuatis honoribus rempublicam lacerantium, &
gladiis quoque, & cæde comitia discutientium,
Paterc. 2, 12.

Discutio, ēre, fci, sum, act. [ex dis, & quatio]
(1) *To shake, cast, beat, or batter, down*. (2)
To dash in pieces. (3) *To discuss, or digest*. (4)
To put, or drive, away; to shake off. (1) *Arie-*
tibus aliquantum muri discussit, *Liv.* 21, 12.
vid. Cæs. B. G. 2, 9. *Periculum discussit au-*
dacia, *Liv.* 2, 52. (2) *Tempora lætentis vi-*
tuli discussit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 625. (3) *Cels.* 5, 11.
(4) § *Discutere nubila vultu*, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 56.
§ *periculum*, *Cic. Phil.* 12, 2. § *somnum*, *Prop.*
3, 10, 13.

Discutior, i, pass. *To be shaken, to be quashed*
as a bill in parliament. See *Quash* in the English
part.

Disertè, ius, comp. (1) *Elegantly*. (2) *Ex-*
pressly, by name. (1) *Ut prudentibus disertè di-*
ce-e videaris, stultis etiam verè, *Cic. de Orat.* 1.
(2) *Cum in fœdere disertè additum fuisset*, *Liv.*
31. = *Planè*, *Plaut. Causas, inquis, agam*
Cicerone disertius ipso, *Mart.* 3, 38.

Disertim, adv. *Expressly*. *Id nomen fuit mihi*
disertim, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 87.

|| *Disertitudo*, dñis, f. *Readyness of discourse*,
Hieron. † *Copia, Cic.*

Disertus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sŕimus, sup. [à
dissero] (1) *Copious, full of variety*. (2) *Flu-*
ent. (3) *Subtile, witty*. (4) *Plain, express*.
(1) *Ut olitor disertit in areas suas cujusque ge-*
neris fructus, sic in oratione qui facit, disertus,
Varr. L. L. 5, 7. *Leporum disertus puer*,
Catull. 12, 9. ¶ *Popilius non indisertus fuit*,
filius disertus, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 95. ¶ *Alterius*
salubriores erant conciones, alterius disertiores,
Val. Max. 8, 9. *exter. 1. Epistola disertissima*,
Cic. Attic. 7, 2. (2) ¶ *Disertus magis, quàm*
sapiens, *Id.* (3) = *Primò callidum & disertum*
credidi hominem, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 7, 10. *Diser-*
tæ literæ, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 11. (4) *Vid. Disertè*,
n. 2.

Disihasco, ēre, incept. *To begin to chink, or*
chap. ¶ *Arbores comprimere, si disihascant*,
Cato 12.

Disiecto, āre, freq. [à disjicio] *To toss and*
throw up and down, *Lucr.* 2, 562.

|| *Disjector*, ōris, m. verb. *He that casts down*,
Firm. † *Qui disjicit*.

Disiectus, a, um, part. (1) *Scattered here and*
there, dispersed. (2) *Cast to the ground*. (3)

Routed, discomfited. (1) *Disiectam vidit æquore*

classen, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 132. (2) *Teŕta Disiecta*
non levi ruinâ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 15. (3) *Dis-*
jecta per agmina magnâ Voce vocat, *Virg. Aen.*
12, 482.

Disiectus, ūs, m. *A scattering asunder, a se-*
vering, a dissipation, *Lucr.* 3, 941.

Disjicio, ēre, ēci, etum, act. [ex dis, & jacio,
is.] (1) *To cast asunder, to scatter*. (2) *To dis-*
comfit, to put to flight, to prevent. (1) *Disjicit*
rates, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 47. (2) *Inimicorum arma*
inermis disjicit, *Sall. de Rep. ord.* Si disjicere
rem possent, *Liv.* 2, 35.

Disjicior, i, pass. *To be cast asunder, or scat-*
tered. *Postulat uti munitiones disjicerentur*, *Hirt.*
B. Al. 63.

* || *Disjūgatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A disjoining, or*
unyoking, *Arnob.* 2. † *Disjunctus, Cic.*

* || *Disjūgo*, āre, act. [ex dis, & jugo] *To*
disjoin, or unyoke, *Arnob.* 5. † *Disjungo, Cic.*

* || *Disjūgor*, āri, ātus, pass. *To be severed, or*
parted, *Arnob.* † *Disjungor, Cic.*

* || *Disjunctè*, adv. *Severally*, *Ulp.* † *Sin-*
gulatim, divisim.

* *Disjunctio*, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A separation,*
or parting. (2) *A disagreeing, or differing*.
(1) *Disjunctio animorum*, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2,
6. (2) *Sententiæ disjunctio*, *Id. de Prov. Conf.*
17.

* || *Disjunctivè*, adv. *Disjunctively*, *Ulp.*

* || *Disjunctivus*, a, um, adj. *Disjunctive*,
Mart. Cap.

* || *Disjunctor*, ōris, m. verb. *He that sepa-*
rates, or parts, *Litt. ex Apul.* † *Qui disjungit*.

* || *Disjunctum*, i, n. *A disjunctive proposi-*
tion, whereof one part must be true, or else the
proposition is false, *Gell.* 16, 8.

* *Disjunctus*, a, um, part. or, comp. sŕimus,
sup. (1) *Separated*. (2) *Divided, alienated,*
unlike. (3) *Unyoked*. (4) *Adj. Afar off, at a*
distance. (1) *Ætolia procul à barbaris disjuncta*
gentibus, *Cic. in Pison.* 37. (2) *Græci longè à*
nostrorum hominum gravitate disjuncti, *Id. pro*
Sext. 67. (3) *Disjunctum bovem curas*, *Hor.*
Ep. 1, 14, 28. ¶ *Nihil est eâ cogitatione dis-*
junctus, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 20. (4) *Terræ disjun-*
ctissimæ, *Plin. Paneg.* 15. & 25.

* *Disjungo*, ēre, xi, etum, act. [ex dis, &
jungo] *To disjoin, to part, to estrange, to unyoke*.
§ *Ea res disjunctum illum ab illâ*, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2,
86. ¶ *Disjungere à mammâ, to wean*, *Varr.*

* *Disjungor*, i, etus, pass. *To be separated, &c.*
Cic. Att. 10, 3. *Disjungi currus jussit*, *Val.*
Max. 1, 8. *Ext.* 9.

|| *Dispālāto*, ōnis, f. verb. *A wandering, or*
scattering, *Arnob.* † *Separatio, Cic.*

Dispālātus, a, um, part. *Scattered, dispersed,*
straggling. *Dispālati in agris milites*, *Nep. Lyf.* 1.

Dispālāto, ēre, incept. [à dispalo] *To be pub-*
lished and made known, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 123.
= *divulgor*.

Dispālo, āre, act. [ex dis, & palo, sc. à ca-
strorum palis, qui huc & illuc transferuntur]
(1) *Act. To scatter here and there*. (2) || *Neut.*
To wander hither and thither, to straggle. (3) ||
Met. To be spread abroad, to be common, or known.
(1) *Vid. Dispālor*. (2) = *Sparŕi dispālātique*
milites, *Gell.* 1, 11. (3) *Amm.*

|| *Dispālōr*, āri, ātus, pass. *To be scattered up*
and down, *Amm.* 31, 2.

Dispando, ēre, di, passum. *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 4, 7.
& *pansum*, *Plin.* 9, 4. *Act. [ex dis, & pando]*
To stretch out, to spread abroad. *Dispandere*
hiatum, *Lucr.* 6, 598.

|| *Dispansio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A spreading abroad*,
Aug. † *Disŕipatio*.

Dispanŕus, a, um, part. *Stretched out, spread*
abroad. *Arbor vastis dispanŕa ramis*, *Plin.* 9, 4.

* *Dispar*, āris, adj. [ex dis, & par] *Unlike,*
unequal, different. § *Dispar fui*, *Cic. de Sen.* 21.
Dispares inter se, *Id.* ¶ *Par, idem, similis*,
Id. = *Varius, dissimilis, Id.*

* *Disparandus*, a, um, part. *To be parted, or*
separated. *Disparandos deducendosque ad suos*
curaret, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 28.

* *Disparāta*, ōrum, n. pl. quæ disparantur ab
invicem, & ab illis, ut, *homo & arbor, &c.* aliter
disparata,

disparata, ut *dura non duris*, Quint. 5, 11. *Vid.* Cic. de Inv. 1, 28.
 * Disparatē, adv. *Diversly*, Aug. † Impariter, Hor. Art. P. 75.
 * Disparilis, e. adj. *Different*, Cic. de Div. 1, 36.
 * || Disparilitas, ātis. f. *Unlikeness, diversity, inequality*. Rerum disparilitas, Gell. in præfat. collationis, Id. 7, 3. † Varietas, Cic.
 * Dispariliter, adv. *Unequally, diversly*. Hæc ad colendum dispariliter habent momentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 6.
 * Dispario, āre. act. [à dispar] (1) *To sever, to separate*. (2) *To be unequal, or unlike*. (1) Jupiter nos per gentes alium alia disparat, Plaut. Rud. prol. 10. (2) Ut æquè disparet, Id. Amph. 1, 3, 51.
 * || Disparior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be parted, or severed*, Fragm. Poët.
 Dispartio, īre, īvi. act. [ex dis, & partio] *To divide, or part*. Dispartire opsonium bifariam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 3.
 Dispartior, īri, ītus. pass. *To be divided*. = Dispartiri & dividi, Cic. N. D. 3, 39.
 Dispartior, īri, ītus sum. dep. *To divide, &c.* Jure consulti quod in unā cognitione positum est, in infinita dispartuntur, Cic. de Leg. 2, 19.
 Dispartitus, a, um. part. *Divided*. Dispartitis eopis, Hirt. B. Af. 67.
 Dispassus, a, um. part. [à dispassor] *Extended, stretched out*. Dispassæ vestes, Lucr. 1, 307. Dispassis manibus patibulum cūm habetis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 47.
 † Dispatesco, ēre, ui. neut. *To be published, or spread abroad*, Cato, & Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 123. uti leg. in aliquib. MSS.
 Dispecturus, a, um. part. *About to consider, regard, or view*. Cogor petere à te, mittas architectum dispecturum, Plin. 10, 48. Coalitæ libertate dispecturas Gallias, quam virium suarum terminum velint, Tac. H. 4, 55, 7.
 Dispectus, ūs. m. [à dispicio] *Consideration, regard*, Sen. de Irâ 2, 9. † Ratio, Cic.
 Dispellens, tis. part. *Driveing away*, Stat. Theb. 5, 335.
 Dispello, ēre, pūli, pulsum. act. [ex dis, & pello] *To dispell, or drive away; to separate, or drive away; to separate, or divide*. Quos æquore turbo Dispulerat, Virg. Æn. 1, 515. Met. Philo-sophia ab animo caliginem dispulit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26. Tenebras dispulit calumniæ, Phædr. 3, 10, 42. *Vid.* Dispulsus, & Compellere.
 Dispellor, i, pulsus. pass. *To be driven away*, Lucr. 1, 1016.
 || Dispendiōse, adv. *With loss, expensively*, Litt. ex Apul. † Damnosē, Hor.
 Dispendiōsus, a, um. adj. *Hurtfull, costly, prejudicial, dangerous*. Dispendiosa est cunctatio, Col. R. R. 2, 21. † Rarò occ. † Dam-nosus.
 Dispendium, i. n. (1) *Expense, cost, charge, loss, damage*. (2) *Also a long way about*. (1) = Eam rem confeci sine sumptu sine dispendio, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 7. (2) Petens dispendia sylvæ Deser-tæ, Luc. 8. princ. & Compendium.
 Dispendo, ēre, di, sum. act. [ex dis & pendo] *To spend, to employ, or take up*, Col. 8, 2.
 || Dispendo, ēre, di, pessum. act. [ex dis & pando] *To hang one stretched out diverse ways*. Dispendite hominem divorum, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 14: ubi alia exempl. hab. dispennte. *Vid.* Dis-penno.
 || Dispenno, āre. act. [ex dis & penno] *To stretch out abroad, as a bird flying doth her wings*, Fragm. Poët.
 † Dispenno, ēre, ui. act. *To stretch out*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 14. ubi al. dispendite.
 Dispensandus, a, um. part. *To be managed, or distributed*. Dispensanda bella ratus, Just. 7, 6.
 Dispensatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The charge of laying out money for another, distribution, management, a stewardship*, Cic. Eripueras ærarii dispensationem, Cic. in Vat. 15. § Dispensatio pecuniæ, Liv. 7, 21. = Curatio, Id.
 Dispensator, ōris. m. verb. *A dispenser, a steward, or officer that lays out money; a manager*. Dis-

pensator familiæ armiger, Juv. 1, 91. Hispaniæ, Plin. 33, 11.
 Dispensator, imperf. *It is so ordered, or dispen-sed*, Plin. 16, 26.
 Dispensatus, a, um. part. *Dispensed, ordered, divided*. Pietas per omnes dispensata modis, Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 75. Malè dispensata libertas, Sen. de Ben. 1, 10. Annis deinde saxo, quod al-veclum interpellat, repercussus, duo itinera, velut dispensatis aquis, aperit, Curt. 6, 7.
 Dispensio, āre. freq. [à dispendo] *To lay out money, to disperse, to manage, to distribute, to dispose, to set in order*. § Dispensare rem domesticam, Cic. Att. 11, 1. § oscula per natos, Ov. Met. 6, 278. = tempero, Juv. 3, 287.
 Dispensor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be disposed, ma-naged, or spread*, Plin. 8, 45. Lætitia dispensari potuit, Liv. 27, 50.
 Dispercütio, ēre, ssi. act. [ex dis, & percütio] *To beat, or dash, out*. Tibi jam cerebrum disper-cütiam, Plaut. Cof. 3, 5, 48.
 Disperditio, ōnis. f. verb. *An undoing, or de-stroying*, Cic. Phil. 2, 12.
 Disperditus, a, um. part. *Lost, destroyed, un-done*, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 9. & Servatus, Id. ib.
 Disperdo, ēre, didi, dicitum. act. [ex dis & per-do] (1) *To lose, or throw away*. (2) *To spend, to consume, to waste, or destroy; to squander*. (1) Disperdere carmen, Virg. Ecl. 3, 27. (2) = Ut possessiones relictas disperdat & dissipet, Cic. in Rull. 1, 1.
 Disperdor, i, dītus. pass. *Lost, or spent*. Color disperditur, Lucr. 2, 830.
 Disperreo, īre, īi. neut. [ex dis & pereō] *To be utterly lost, destroyed, and undone; to be mared, or spoiled*. || Dispercam, let me die; forma jurandi, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 47. Fundum disperire pati, Cic. in Rull. 2, 29. || Disperiī, I am utterly undone, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 24.
 Dispergendus, a, um. part. *To be dispersed*. Dispergenda per agros quinque millia Prænestino-rum, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1.
 Dispergo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex dis & spargo] *To spread abroad, to scatter, to disperse*. Partes rei gestæ dispergere in causam, Cic. de Inv. 1, 21. || † Dispergere vitam in auras, to die, Virg. Æn. 11, 617. Dispergit saxa aries, makes ibem fly all about, Luc. 1, 384. = interserere, Ad Herenn. Brachia dispergere, Cof. 2, 6.
 Dispergor, i, sus. pass. *To be spread, &c.* Lucr. 1, 310. || An tibi mavis cerebrum dispergi hīc? *Wou'd you rather have your brains dashed out?* Ter. Adelph. 5, 2, 7.
 Dispersē, adv. *Scatteringly, here and there*. Res dispersē & diffusē dictæ, Cic. de Inv. 1, 52.
 Dispersim, adv. *Severally, asunder*. = Alii separatim ac dispersim in libris reliquerunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 1. Conf. Suet. Jul. Cæs. 80.
 || Dispersio, ōnis. f. verb. *A scattering*, Aug. † Dispersus, Cic.
 Dispersus, a, um. part. (1) *Sprinkled, or dashed*. (2) *Dispersed, scattered, or spread abroad*. (1) Tecta madent dispersa cerebro, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1007. (2) = Fusi per agros & dispersi, Cic. pro Sext. 42.
 Dispersus, ūs. m. verb. *A dispersing, a scatter-ing*, Cic. Attic. 9, 9. † Rarò occ. Haud scio, an alibi.
 Dispartio, īre, īvi, itum. act. [ex dis & partio] *To divide, to distribute, to give part to one, part to another*. Prædarum partem suis disperfit, Nep. Agef. 8. & ipse Cic. Off. 2, 11. Dispartire tempora voluptatis laborisque, Id. pro Mur. 35.
 Dispartior, īri, itus. pass. *To be divided, &c.* Cūm regna familiaribus dispartirentur, Nep. Eun. 2.
 Dispartitus, a, um. part. *Parted, divided, dis-tributed*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2.
 * Disoscens, tis. part. [ex dis & pasco] *Sepa-rateing, divideing*. Africam ab Æthiopiā disos-cens, Plin. 5, 10.
 * Dispescor, ēre, ui. act. (1) || *To drive cattle into several pastures*. (2) Met. *To separate, or di-vide*. (1) Festi auctoritate pendet & analogiā. (2) Africam, Europam, Asiāque dispescit ocea-nus, Plin. 2, 78.

* || Dispescor, i. pass. *To be driven from meat*, Lex. ex Stat.
 * || Dispescuus, a, um. adj. *Driven from pasture*, Litt. ex Stat.
 Dispestus, a, um. part. [à dispassor] *Stretched wide, or asunder*. Dispestis manibus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 7. pro dispassis monente Gell. 15, 15.
 Dispicio, ēre, exi, ectum. act. (1) *To look about on every side, to discern, to espy*. (2) Met. *To con-sider*. (1) Ut primūm dispexit, quæsit salvisne esset clypeus, Cic. de Fin. 2. (2) Sine ad me ut redeam, tum aliquid despiciam, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 16.
 * || Displīcatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A scattering abroad*, Aug. † Dispersus, ūs, Cic.
 * Displīcatus, a, um. part. [à displīcor] *Scatter-ed and spread abroad*. Displīcatæ aves, Varr. de R. R. 1, 3, c. 16.
 Displīcens, tis. part. *Dislikeing*. Sibi displīcens levitas, Sen. de Brew. vitæ, 2.
 Displīcentia, æ. f. *A dislikeing, dislikeing, or discontent*, Sen. de Tranq. vit. 2. † Rarò occ. † Offensa, offensio, molestia, Cic.
 Displīceo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. [ex dis & pla-ceo] *To dislike, or disapprove*. & Quod valde mihi arriserat, vehementer displīcet, Cic. Attic. 13, 21.
 Displīcīturus, a, um. part. *About to dislike*. Si quid pro altero ordine tulisset, alteri displīcītū-rum videretur, Just. 5, 7.
 || Displīcītus, a, um. part. *Dislikeing, disa-greeable*, Gell. 1, 21.
 Displōdo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex dis & plodo] (1) *To break asunder with a great noise, or sound*. (2) || *To discharge, or let off, a gun*. (1) Varr. R. 2, 9. (2) Ap. recent.
 Displōdor, i, sus. pass. *To be broken, &c.* Lucr. 6, 130.
 Displōsus, a, um. part. *Discharged, or let off, with a crack*. Displōsa vesica, Hec. Sat. 1, 8, 46. Templā cæli displōsa, Lucr. 6, 284.
 * Displuviātus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Made shelve-ing to carry off the rain both ways*. Displuviatūm de cavis ædium genus quartum, Vitruv. 6, 3.
 Displūiābūlum, i. n. *A place where robbery, or any other villainy is committed*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 9.
 || Displūiatio, ōnis. f. *A spoiling, or robbery*, Aug. † Spoliatio, Cic.
 || Displūiātor, ōris. m. verb. *A spoiler, or rob-ber*, Firm. † Spoliator, Cic.
 Displūio, āre. act. [ex dis & spolio] *To spoil, or rob; to dispoil*. Illam dispoliare non libet, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 21. ubi al. despoliare.
 Displūior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be spoiled, &c.* Ut etiam cum aliis seculis dispoliaretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 20.
 Disponendus, a, um. part. *To be disposed of*. Cūm in omnibus rebus, tum in disponendis facultatibus, plurimūm tibi & usūs & provi-dentiæ superest, Plin. Ep. 3, 19. Conf. Liv. 3, 15.
 Disponens, tis. *Dispoising*, Sil. 12, 172. Prop. 3, 5, 9.
 Dispōno, ēre, pōsui, itum. act. [ex dis & pono] (1) *To dispoise, or set in order*. (2) *To appoint*. (3) *To put, or set*. (4) *To divide, to distribute*. (1) Disponere suo quidque ordine, Col. R. R. 12, 2. (2) Disposuit remedia homini natura, Plin. B. C. 1, 17. (3) Disponere tormenta in muris, Cæs. B. C. 1, 37. § Disponere diem, Tac. Germ. 30. Captivos & prædas ex consilio ducis disponit, Liv. 26, 51.
 Dispōnor, i, pōsitus. pass. *To be disposed, or appointed, &c.* Cæs. B. G. 7, 61. Disponitur in partes, Tib. 4, 1, 152.
 Dispōsītē, adv. *Orderly, methodically*. Non possum disposītē ipsum accusare, Cic. Verr. 4, 40.
 Dispōsītio, ōnis. f. verb. [à dispono] *Dispo-sition, a disposal, or a setting in order*. = Nihil pul-chrius dispositione & ordine, Col. 12, 2. Conf. ad Her. 1, 2.
 Dispōsitor, ōris. m. verb. *A disposer and setter in order*. Dispōsitor ille mundi DEUS, Sen. N. 2, 5, 18.

Dispositura, æ. f. *A disposition.* Tandem deveniunt in taleis disposituras, *Lucr.* 1, 1026.

Dispositus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Disposed, set in order.* (2) *Ranked, or ranged, set in array.* (1) Aptum & ratione dispositum, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 45. Quo nec formosius est quicquam, nec dispositius, *Sen. N. Q.* 1, 1. Habere confilia disposita in omnem fortunam, *Liv.* 42, 29. (2) Acies disposita, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 41, 4. & Incompositus, *Liv.* 24, 36.

Dispositus, ūs. m. verb. *A disposal, or placing in order.* Dispositu provisiſque rerum, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 5. & an alibi, nescio.

Dispretus, a, um. part. *Despised,* *Gell.* 7, 18. † Spretus, despectus, contemptus, *Cic.*

Dispuet, ēre, uit, itum est. [ex dis & pudet] *To be ashamed of,* *Ter. Eun.* 5, 11, 16.

Dispulsus, a, um. part. *Separated.* & Amores dispulſos compulſit, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 3, 148.

† Dispulvero, āre, act. [ex dis & pulvero] *To reduce a thing to powder, or dust,* *Næv. ap. Non.* 2, 206. † In pulverem redigo.

† Dispulveror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be made into dust, or powder,* *Fragm. Poët.*

* † Dispumo, āre, act. [ex dis & spumo] *To scum off,* *Col.* 12, 38. *Vid. Despumo.*

† Dispunctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pricking, or crossing out; a casting up of a sum, Met. a recompensing, or requiting,* *Ulp.*

Dispungo, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex dis & pungo] (1) † *To put out things written, by setting prick: under every letter; to note, or set, down; to examine, or balance an account.* (2) *Met. To divide,* (1) *Ulp.* 56, 4. de verb. signif. (2) Intervals negotiorum otio dispungere, *Paterc.* 1, 13.

Disputabilis, e. adj. *That may be disputed, or is disputeable; controversial,* *Sen. in Epist. ad Lucil.*

Disputatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A discourse, a disputation, a reasoning, talking, or debating; a dispute, a debate,* *Cic. passim.*

Disputatunculā, æ. f. dim. *A small, or trivial, discourse, or dispute.* In disputatunculis inanissima vanissima subtilitas, *Sen. Ep.* 117.

Disputator, ōris. m. verb. *A disputer, a disputant.* Disputator subtilis, *Cic. de Off.* 1, vid. & *Val. Max.* 8, 12, princ.

Disputatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that disputes.* † Disputatrix virtus, *Quint.* 2, 20. = *Dialectica,* *Id.* 12, 2.

Disputatur. imperf. *They dispute,* *Quint.* 1, 5.

Disputo, āre, act. [ex dis & puto, i. e. putum] five purum facio, ex mente, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. ex dis & puto, vel quod disputantes diversi putant, quod aliis placet] (1) *To make plain, or clear.* (2) *Met. To adjust, or settle.* (3) *To reason, discourse, or treat of.* (4) *To argue a matter, to dispute.* (1) Is sermo, in quo pura disponuntur verba, ne sit confusus, atque ut diluceat, dicitur disputare, *Varr.* (2) Putatur ratio cum argentario, ubi disputata est, &c. *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 55. (3) = § Rem disputavi, & diu volutavi, *Id. Mos.* 1, 2, 4. (4) § Disputare de omni re in contrarias partes, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 34. § Disputare ad aliquid, *Id. Tusc.* 3. § circa aliquid, *Quint.*

Disputor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be reasoned, &c.* *Cic. ad Att.* 11, 27.

† Disquānātus, a, um. part. *Unsealed,* *Plin. op. Litt.* & sed rectius desquamatus.

Disquiro, ēre, sivi, itum. act. [ex dis & quæro] *To search, or enquire, diligently.* Impransi mecum disquirite, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 7. Exquiro, *Cic.*

Disquisitio, ōnis. f. verb. *Diligent search, enquiry, or examination,* *Liv.* 26, 31. & *Suet.* N. 2.

† Disquisitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that searcheth for any thing,* *Aug.* † Inquisitor, *Plin. Vestigator,* *Col.*

Disraro, āre, act. unde pass. [ex dis & rarus] *To cut away here and there, to make thin,* *Col.* 4, 32.

Disrumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum. act. [ex dis & rumpo] *To break off.* = Nubis partem dividere & disrumpere, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 19.

Disrumpor, i, ruptus, pass. *To be broken off.* Necessesse est disrumpi pacis societatem, *Cic. Off.* 3, 5. † Disrumpor, *I am ready to burst, I can hold no longer,* *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 6.

† Dissēcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting in pieces,* *Lex. ex Cels.*

† Dissēcator, ōris. m. verb. *He that cuts asunder, an anatomist,* *Lex. ex Cels.*

† Dissēco, āre, ui, etum. [ex dis & seco] *To cut in pieces, to cut open, to cleave asunder, to dissect* *Plin.* 11, 37.

Dissēcor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be dissected,* *Plin.* 37, 10.

Dissēctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) † *A dissection, or cutting asunder.* (2) *A cutting down, a rasing* (1) *Lex. ex Cels.* (2) Dissēctio messis, *Col.* 6, 3.

Dissēctus, a, um. part. *Cut in pieces.* Umo dissēctus, *Plin.* 9, 35.

† Dissēmīnatio, ōnis. f. *A sowing, or spreading all about,* *Tert.*

† Dissēmīnator, ōris. m. verb. *He that spreadeth, or soweth,* *Litt. ex Gell.*

Dissēmīnātus, a, um. part. *Spread abroad, published,* *Cic. pro Planc.* 23.

Dissēmīno, āre, act. [ex dis & semino] (1) † *To sow up and down.* (2) *Met. To spread abroad, to publish.* (1) *Propr. signif. aut. non adest.* (2) *Cic. pro Archiā Poëtā,* 12. = Spargere, *Id.*

Dissēmīnor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be spread abroad.* Latius opinione diffeminatum est malum, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 3.

Dissensio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Dissent.* (2) *Discord, dissension, strife, variance.* (1) & Consensionis globus unius dissensione disiectus est, *Nep. Attic.* 8. = & Non dissensione ac dissidio, sed voluntate, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 17. (2) Dissensio civilis, *Id.*

Dissensurus, a, um. part. *About to dissent.* Nec contra absolventes mox dissensuri congregarentur, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 14.

Dissensus, ūs. m. verb. *Dissension, variance.* Vario dissensu scindunt urbem, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 558. Mediis dissensibus, *Claud. de Laud. Stil.* 2, 86.

Dissentāneus, a, um. adj. *Disagreeing.* & Aut consentanea, aut dissentanea, *Cic. Partit. Orat.* 2.

Dissentiens, tis. part. *Disagreeing,* *Cic. Tusc.* 4, Liv. 21, 53. Dissentientibus Græcis, *Just.* 5, 2.

Dissentio, ire, si, sum. neut. *To dissent, to disagree, to be of a contrary sentiment.* & Assensit senatus, ego dissensi, *Cic.* § Dissentire ab aliquo, in re aliquā, de re aliquā inter se, *Id.* Orationi vita dissentit, *Sen. Ep.* 20.

† Dissēpimentum, i. n. Properly any partition, the skin of a walnut, wherewith the kernel is divided, *Fest.*

Dissēpio, ire, psi, ptum. act. [ex dis & sepio] (1) *To break down a hedge, mound, or enclosure; to dispart.* (2) *To part, to separate.* (1) *Stat. Theb.* 10, 880. (2) Limitibus dissēperat omnia certis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 69. Aër dissēpit colleis, atque aëra montes, *Lucr.* 1, 998.

Dissēptum, five Dissēpium, i. n. (1) *A wall about a house; an enclosure.* (2) † *The midriff.* (1) Dissēpta domorum Saxeā, *Lucr.* 6, 951. (2) Dissēptum vocatur, quod ventrem & cætera intestina secernit, *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 6. † Septum transversum.

Dissēptus, a, um. part. *Separated.* Dissēptoque aggere rursus Utitur, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 880.

Dissērēnat. imperf. *It waxeth fair weather,* *Plin.* 18, 35. & *Liv.* 39, 46.

Dissērēndus, a, um. part. (1) *To be removed, or transplanted.* (2) † *To be discoursed, or treated of.* (1) *Plin.* (2) Multis mihi disserendum fuisset, docendumque, *Sall. in Fragm.*

Dissērēno, āre, act. [In diversis partibus serenatus fio] *To clear up.* Cum undique dissērēnasset, *Liv.* 39, 45. edit. Gronov.

Dissēro, ēre, ēvi, act. *To sow seed, to transplant,* *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. & *Col.* 11, 3.

Dissērōr, i, pass. *To be transplanted, &c.* *Col.* 11, 3.

Dissēro, ēre, ui, ertum. [ex dis & fero] (1) *To sow, or plant.* (2) *Met. To discourse, or reason; to declare.* (1) Olitor dissērit in areas suas, &c. *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. (2) Quā de re dissērare aggredior, *Cic.* § Dissērare cum aliquo de re ali

quā, in utramque partem. *Id.* & Quæ disputans dissērare malim, quā judicare, *Id. N. D.* 3. extrem.

Dissērōr, i, pass. (1) *To be sown.* (2) *To be controverted, disputed, &c.* (1) Panax subactā terrā rarissimè dissēritur, *Col.* 11, 3. (2) & Ut, inter quos dissēritur, conveniat, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 1.

Dissērō, ēre, neut. *To spring, or arise, here and there,* *Lucr.* 6, 540. & Raro occ.

† Dissertābundus, a, um. adj. *Discourteous, reasoning, &c.* *Lexicogr. ex Gell.* fed q. † Dissertans.

Dissertatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A discourse, or relation; a dissertation.* Reliqua subtexetur dissertatio, *Plin.* 10, 68.

Disserto, āre, freq. [à dissero] *To discourse, argue, or debate.* Quid ego cum illo dissertem amplius? *Cato.* Dissertare bona pacis, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 69.

† Dissico, ēre, act. pro disseco. [à seco, as] *To cut in pieces.* Clypeatus elephantum macharā difficit, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 54. ubi al. dirigit, al. diffidit, al. quibuscum sentio, verbum difficio pro disjicio agnoscunt. *Vid. Parei Lexicon Crit.* p. 371.

Dissidens, tis. part. *Disagreeing.* Partem civitatum, à se fiduciā virium dissidentem, armis subegit, *Just.* 23, 1.

Dissidentia, æ. f. *Discord, disagreement, strife,* *Plin.* 29, 4. & Raro occ.

Dissideo, ēre, ēdi, sum. neut. [à dis & sedeo] (1) *To be at variance, or discord; to disagree.* (2) *To be unlike, to be contrary to, to differ.* (3) *To be separated.* (4) *Also to be divorced.* (1) = Inter se dissident & discordant, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 18. (2) Temeritas à sapientiā diffidet plurimum, *Id. Offic.* 2, 2. (3) Terram, quæ libera nostris diffidet, externam reor, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 370. (4) *Suet. Tib.* 7. § Dissidere ab aliquo, cum aliquo, inter se, *Cic. alicui, Hor. constructione Græcā.*

Dissidium, i. n. [à diffideo] (1) *A parting, or separation; disagreement, breach of friendship.* (1) Acerbissimè alicujus dissidium ferre, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 7. = divortium, dissensio, *Id.* (2) Ex cupiditatibus, odia, dissidia, discordia, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 17. ubi al. discidia legere malunt.

Dissignator, ōris. m. verb. *An officer who appoints places in public solemnities,* *Plaut. Pæn.* prol. 19.

† Dissigno, āre, act. *To break the seal, to cancell,* *Vinc. Lir.* † Resigno, *Cic.*

Dissiliens, tis. part. *Breaking, shivering,* *Sil.* 5, 617. & 17, 282.

Dissilio, ire, ui, & iui, ultum. neut. (1) *To leap hither and thither, to shiver, or break.* (2) *To burst, or break asunder; to chop, or chink.* (3) *Met. To be dissolved.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 12, 741. Romani ruina imperii in totum dissiluit orbem, *Sen. Ep.* 71. (2) Hæc loca vi quondam dissiluisse ferunt, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 416. (3) Gratia fratrum dissilui, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 42.

† Dissimilares partes. *Medic. Organical parts, compounded of more.* † Dissimiles.

Dissimilis, e. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. *Unlike.* § Illarum dissimilior, *Cic. Acad.* 4. § generi suo, *Sen. Theb.* 81. Dissimillimi tui cives, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 6. inter sese, *Id. de Orat.* 1. Fide patri dissimillimus, *Vell.* 2, 73, 1.

Dissimiliter. adv. *In diverse fashions, or manners; diversely,* *Ad Herenn.* 2, 13. & *Liv.* 27, 48.

Dissimilitudo, dñis. f. *Unlikeness.* = Ut in corporibus magnæ dissimilitudines, ita in animis existunt majores veritates, *Cic. Off.* 1, 30. *Conf. C. Nep.* 7, 1, 4.

† Dissimulābilis, e. adj. *That is, or may be, dissimulated,* *Litt. ex Gell.* † Qui dissimulari potest.

Dissimulandus, a, um. part. *To be dissimulated, or concealed.* Factaque narrabas dissimulanda tibi, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 84.

Dissimulans, tis. part. *Dissimbling.* Domitius dissimulans, in concilio pronunciat Pompeium, celeriter subsidio venturum, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 19. Agebat medium, plurima dissimulantis, aliqua inhibentis, *Paterc.* 2, 114.

Dissimulāter. adv. *Covertly, secretly, closely, dissimulatingly.* = Caeteri sunt obscurius iniqui partim non dissimulāter irati, *Cic. Fam. 1, 5.* = vanē, *Id.* & apertē, *Id.* & palam, *Suet.*

Dissimulāntia, æ. f. *A dissimulating, or pretending what is not,* *Cic. de Orat. 2, 67. vix ali-
bi.* Hanc vocem à Cicerone, ut videtur, fa-
bricatam non obtinuissē credibile est.

Dissimulātīm. adv. *Closely, secretly,* *Quint. 10, 1.*

Dissimulatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Adissimbling, cloaking, concealing, or disguising; dissimulation.* (2) *Also an irony.* (1) & Ex omni vitā simu-
latio dissimulatioque tollenda est, *Cic. Offic. 3, 15.* (2) = Dissimulatio, quam Græci εἰσωνεῖαν
vocant, *Id. Acad. 4, 5.*

Dissimulātor, ōris. m. verb. *A disssembler, one who makes as though that were not, which is.* Dissimulātor artis fuit, *Quint. 2, 17.* & Cu-
juslibet rei simulator ac dissimulātor, *Sall. B. Catil. 5.*

Dissimulātūrus, a, um. part. *About to dissimble or conceal.* Magnarum rerum curam non dissimulātūrus, *Tac. Ann. 13, 49, 4.*

Dissimulātus, a, um. part. (1) *Dissimbled.* (2) *Synecd. Concealing.* (1) = Bene dissimulatum amorem & celatum indicat, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 105.* (2) Veste virum longā dissimulatus, *Ov. Art. 1, 690.*

Dissimulo, āre. aēt. [ex dis & simulo] (1) *To dissimble, cloak, or conceal.* (2) *To counter-
feit, to pretend what is not.* (3) *To take no notice of, to pass by.* (1) = Quicum nihil fin-
gam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegā, *Cic. Att. 1, 18.* (2) Dissimulare acceptam injuriam, *Quint. 5, 13.* (3) Dissimulabo hos, quasi non videam, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 2.* & Quod non est
simulo, dissimulōque quod est, *Vulg.*

Dissimulor, āri. pass. *To be dissimbled.* Res diutius tegi dissimularique non potuit, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 19.*

Dissipābilis, e. adj. *That may be scattered, or dispersed.* = Natura cedens & dissipabilis, *Cic. N. D. 3, 12.*

Dissipatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dissipation, a scattering, or wasting,* *Cic. Philipp. 13, 5.*

Dissipator, ōris. m. verb. *He that casteth abroad, or spreadeth,* *Prud. Psychom. præf. 34.* † Qui dissipat.

Dissipātus, a, um. part. (1) *Scattered, spread abroad, dispersed.* (2) *Torn, or shattered, in pieces.* (3) *Discomfited, driven asunder, routed.* (1) Initio genus hominum in montibus ac sylvis dissipatum, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 37.* (2) & Dissolutum offendi navigium, vel potius dissipatum, *Id. Attic. 15, 11.* (3) = Dispulsis ac dissipatis gopiis, *Id. pro Domo, 7.* Ex dissipato cursu, *Liv. 2, 59. Conf. 6, 29.*

Dissipamentum nauci, *Fest. Vid. Dissepimentum.*

Dissipo, āre. aēt. [ex dis & ant. sipo] (1) *To scatter, to dissolve.* (2) *To drive away, to disperse.* (3) *To put into disorder.* (4) *To discuss, or dissipate.* (5) *To consume and waste, to squander.* (6) *To spread abroad, to publish.* (1) & Contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, *Cic. de Amic. 7.* & Dissipare ordines, *Liv. 6, 12.* (2) & Hostem dissipare, *Cic. Fam. 2, 9.* (3) = Cuncta disturbat & dissipat, *Cic. N. D. 2, 14.* (4) Medicamenta quæ humorem educant, vel dissipant, *Cels. 5, 28.* (5) = Disperdere ac dissipare patrimonium, *Cic. de Leg. Agr. 1, 1.* (6) & Dissipare sermones, *Id. in Verr. 1, 6. famam, Id. Philipp. 14, 6.*

Dissipor, āri. ātus. pass. *To be scattered, &c.* *Cic. Fam. 4, 7.*

Dissitus, a, um. part. (1) *Set far distant.* (2) *Also scattered up and down.* (1) Neque longulē distita, neque proximē adsitā, possumus cernere, *Apul. Flor. p. 759.* (2) & Pars animæ per totum distita corpus, *Lucr. 3, 144.*

Dissociābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be brought to fellowship, that are to be parted, of a different nature, opposite.* Deus absceidit oceano dissociabiles Terras, *Hor. Carm. 1, 3, 22.* & Res dissociabi-

les miscere, principatum & libertatem, *Tac. Agric. 3.*

Dissociatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A separating of company.* (2) *An antipathy, an unwillingness to mix.* (1) Dissociatio spiritūs, & corporis, *Tac. 16, 34.* (2) Aquas respuat, perfusum sicco simile est; tanta dissociatio est, *Plin. 22, 21.*

Dissociātus, a, um. part. *Parted, separated, asunder.* & Dissociata ligare, *Ov. Met. 1, 25.* & aptus. *Vid. Dissolvo.*

Dissocio, āre. aēt. [ex dis & socio] (1) *To break company, to dissolve fellowship.* (2) *To part, to separate.* (1) Morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, *Cic. de Amic. 20.* (2) Legionem à legione dissociat. *Tac. Hist. 4, 37.*

Dissocior, āri. pass. *To be parted.* Montes dissociantur opacā Valle, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5.*

Dissoleo, ēre. ātus. neut. [ex dis & soleo] *Not to be accustomed,* *Ulp. † Dissuesco.*

Dissolvendus, a, um. part. *To dissolve, or be dissolved.* Ne solutos se Spartani religione iurijurandi in dissolvendis legibus arbitrantur, *Just. 3, 3. Conf. Liv. 4, 29.* Causā dissolvendæ disciplinæ severitatisque, *Hirt. B. Al. 65.* Dissolvenda stamina, *Tib. 1, 7, 2.*

Dissolubilis, e. adj. *Easy to be loosed, or dissolved.* = Mortale omne animal dissolubile, & dividuum, *Cic. N. D. 3, 12.*

Dissolvens, tis. part. *Dissolving.* Ossa dissolvens cum corpore tabificus seps, *Lucan. 9, 726.*

Dissolvo, ēre. vi. ātum. aēt. [ex dis & solvo] (1) *To loose and dissolve.* (2) *To break, or melt.* (3) *To unbind.* (4) *To disengage.* (5) *To disannul, cancel, or abrogate.* (6) *To pay debts.* (7) *To answer a question, to resolve.* (8) *To perform.* (9) *To purge, to refuse an accusation.* (10) *To free one from suspense.* (11) *To cause to die.* (1) & Eadem hominem, quæ conglutinavit, natura dissolvit, *Cic. de Sen. 20.* Facilius est apta dissolvere, quàm dissipata connectere, *Id. in Orat. c. ult.* (2) & Glaciem dissolvere, *Lucr. 6, 963.* (3) & Fraus distringit, non dissolvit perjurium, *Cic. Offic. 3, 32.* (4) Dissolvi me, otiosus operam ut tibi darem, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 102.* (5) Acta Cæsaris dissolvi, ferendum non puto, *Cic. Philipp. 1, 7.* (6) & Qui dissolverem quæ debeo, *Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 50.* & Dissolvere æs alienum, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 18.* (7) & Dissolvere interrogationem, *Id. Acad. 4, 8.* (8) Pristina vota novo munere dissolvo, *Catull. 64, 38.* (9) & Dissolvere criminationem, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* (10) & Dissolve me, nimis diu animi pendeo, *Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 54.* (11) Plerosque incolas natura dissolvit, *Sall. B. Jug. 17.*

Dissolvor, i, ātus. pass. *To be pulled in pieces, or asunder.* Pons dissolvitur, *Nep. Themist. 5.* Suis viribus dissolvi, *Liv. 2, 44.*

Dissolūtē. adv. *Without care and regard, dissolutely, negligently.* & Dissolutē rem aliquam conficere, *Cic. Philipp. 6. init.*

Dissolutio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A dissolving, or loosing; a dissolution.* (2) *A purgation, or answering.* (3) *An abolishing, or breaking.* (4) *Weakness, or queasiness.* (5) *An easiness of temper.* (6) *Also dissoluteness, or looseness of life.* (1) Mors est dissolutio naturæ, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 31.* (2) Confutatio est contrariorum locorum dissolutio, *Ad Herenn. 1, 3.* (3) Legum omnium dissolutio, *Cic. Philipp. 1, 9.* (4) Dissolutio stomachi, *Plin. 20, 22.* (5) = Si humanitas appellanda est in acerbissimā injuriā remissio animi, ac dissolutio, *Cic. Fam. 5, 2.* (6) *Spartian.*

Dissolutus, a, um. part. or. comp. sūmus. sup. (1) *Loosed, dissolved.* (2) *Disheveled.* (3) *Broken, abolished.* (4) *Shaken off, or avoided.* (5) *Adj. Weak.* (6) *Also dissolute, debauched, riotous, wasteful.* (7) *Also queasy.* (1) & Alterum nimis est vinctum, alterum nimis dissolutum, *Cic. Orat. 195.* (2) Dissoluti capilli, *Plin. 28, 7.* (3) Institutum dissolutum, *Cic. de Leg. 5, 2.* (4) Eā urbanitate tota est invidia criminis dissoluta, *Quint. 6, 3.* (5) & Dissolutum, vel potius dissipatum, navigium, *Cic. Att. 15, 11.* (6) = Adolescens perditus ac dissolutus, *Id. Tusc. 4, 25.*

Omnium hominum dissolutissimus, *Id. Verr. 3, 56.* Libelli dissolutiores, *Sen. præf. 1, 5.* (al. 10.) *Controv.* (7) Dissoluti stomachi adjuvantur, *Plin. 20, 7.*

Dissōnans, tis. part. *Disagreeing.* Loci dissōnantes, *Vitr. 5, 8.*

Dissōnantia, æ. f. *A discord in tunes and voices,* *Hieron.*

Dissōno, āre. ui. ātum. neut. *To be discordant, or disagree.* & An huic culturæ respondeant, an dissōnent, *Col. 1, 1.*

Dissōnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Dissonant, different.* (2) *Confused.* (1) Dissōnæ sermone gentes & moribus, *Liv. 1, 18.* (2) & Clamores dissōni, *Liv. 21, 33.* Dissōna vulgi ora, *Luc. 3, 289.* corda, *Sil. Ital. 11, 45.*

Dissors, tis. *Disagreeable to.* & Dissors ab omni milite gloria, *Ov. Am. 2, 2, 11.* fœtus, *Id. Met. 8, 133.*

Dissortio, ōnis. f. *A sharing, or dividing, by lot.* *Fest. † Sortitio, sortitus.*

Dissuādendus, a, um. part. *To be dissuaded,* *Liv. 30, 37.*

Dissuādens, tis. part. *Dissuading.* Dissuādens legem, *Paterc. 2, 31.*

Dissuādeo, ēre. ās. āsum. aēt. *To dissuade, to advise to the contrary.* & Modò quod suavit, dissuadet, *Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 10.* & Concedo, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 15.*

Dissuāsio, ōnis. f. verb. *A counseling to the contrary,* *Cic. pro Cluent. 51.*

Dissuāsor, ōris. m. verb. *A dissuader, an adviser to the contrary.* & Multarum legum aut auctor, aut dissuāsor, fuit, *Cic. de Or. 2, 1.* = Dissuāsor & intercessor legis agrariæ, *Liv. 2, 41.* Dissuāsor iusti gladius, *Lucan. 4, 248.*

Dissuāvior, āri. ātus. āsum. dep. *To kiss sweetly,* *Cic. Fam. 16, 27. al. dissavior.*

Dissultans, tis. *Breaking asunder,* *Sil. 9, 609.*

Dissultatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leaping to and fro,* *Aug.*

Dissulto, āre. freq. [à dissilio] (1) *To break and fly all about.* (2) *To roar from.* (1) Ut ferrum utrinque desultet, *Plin. 37, 4.* (2) Nec fulmine tanti Dissultant crepitus, *Virg. Æn. 12, 923.*

Dissuo, ēre. ui. ātum. aēt. *To unsitch, to unrip, or break off by little and little.* & Amicitias magis decet sensim dissuere, quàm repentē præciderē, *Cic. Off. 1, 33.*

† Dissūpo, āre. pro dissipo, *Lucr. 1, 351.*

Dissūtīlis, e. adj. *Easyly riped,* *Aug. 4.* Facile dissuendus.

Dissūtus, a, um. part. *Ripid, unsewed.* Dissuto pectus aperta sinu, *Ov. Fast. 1, 408.*

Dissūbesco, ēre. incept. *To consume, or melt away,* *Cato, 24.*

Dissædet, uit. & æsum est. *It loatheth, or irketh.* Me cum hoc ipso loqui dissædet, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 21.*

Distant, tis. part. *Differing, or distant; far asunder.* Quid enim tam distans, quàm à severitate comitas? *Cic. Orat. 10.*

Distantia, æ. f. (1) *Distance, a space between.* (2) *Difference.* (1) Longissimi distantiae fines, *Plin. 2, 15.* (2) Morum distantia, *Cic. de Amic. 20.*

Distēgus, a, um. adj. [ex di; bis & tēyn tectum] *Two stories high.*

Distendens, tis. part. *Stretching out.* Oraque distendens avidus spumantia prester, *Lucan. 9, 725.*

Distendo, ēre. di. tum & sum. aēt. [ex dis, & tendo]. (1) *To stretch, or reach, out.* (2) *To fill, or stuff, out.* (1) Ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat, *Quint. 1, 11.* & Distendere copias, *Liv. 3, 23.* curas hominum, *Id. 27, 40.* (2) Dulci distendunt nectare cellas, *Virg. Æn. 1, 437. vid. & Geor. 3, 12.*

Distendor, i, tus. pass. *To be distended.* Ut acies distenderetur, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 92.* & Contrahor, *Col.*

Distensus, a, um. part. *Stretched out.* Distensis suis navibus, *Hirt. B. Al. 45.*

Distentio, ōnis. f. verb. *A stretching, or stand-*

standing, out. ¶ *Distentio nervorum, a convulsion, or cramp, Cels. 2, 8. ap. Aug. scrib. distensio.*

* *Distento, are. freq. [à distendo]. (1) To stretch out, to make large. (2) To stuff, to cram. (1) Distentant ubera vaccæ, Virg. Ecl. 9, 31. (2) Distentat spicis horrea plena Ceres, Tib. 2, 6.*

* *Distentus, a, um. part. [à distendor] it. adj. ior, comp. Stretched out, stuffed out, extended, filled up. § Capellæ lacte distentæ, Virg. Ecl. 7, 3. Distentus uber, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 110.*

* *Distentus, us. m. verb. A stretching out. Sufflatæ cutis distentu, Plin. 8, 58. Rarò occ.*

* *Distentus, a, um. part. [à distineor] sîmus, sup. Busyed, taken up, let, hindered. Sylla negotiis distentus est, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 8. Intelligo te distentissimum esse, Id. Attic. 15, 18.*

Disterrinans, tis. part. Bounding. Arabas, Oreos, Adiabensque disterrinans, Plin. H 6, 31.

¶ *Disterrinatio, ònis. f. verb. A dividing of bounds and limits, Lexicogr. ex Liv.*

¶ *Disterrinator, òris. m. A divider of bounds and limits, Apul. de Mundo, p. 708.*

Disterrinatus, a, um. part. Bounded. Disterrinatus ab Asturiâ Vettonibus, Plin. 4, 4, 34.

Disterrino, are. act. To bound place from place, to divide, or separate. Quas intervallum binas disterrinat unum, Cic. in Arat. vers. 94. Arabia Judæam ab Ægypto disterrinat, Plin. 11, 21.

Disterrinor, ari, âtus. pass. To be separated from, to be in divers limits, Plin. 4, 10.

Disterrinus, a, um. adj. Separated from. Audit Tarteſſo latis disterrina terris, Sil. Ital. 5, 400.

* ¶ *Disterno, ere. act. To spread, or cover. Acissimè disternebatur lectus, Apul. Met. 10, p. 353.*

* ¶ *Distero, ere, trîvi. itum. act. [ex dis & tero] To break small; to pound, or break, in a mortar, Cato 75.*

* *Distichon, i, n. [ex dis bis & σίχος verſus] A distich, Mart. 6, 65. & 13, 3.*

* *Distichum hordeum, cujus spicæ binis granorum versibus seu ordinibus constant. A fine white sort of barley, Col. 2, 9.*

Distillans, tis. part. Distilling, dropping. Distillantes hiberno gelu stiræ, Plin. 34, 32.

Distillatio, ònis. f. verb. A distillation, a rheum, or catarrh, Plin. 20, 6. & Suet. Aug. 81.

¶ *Distillator, òris. m. verb. A distiller of herbs and medicines, Lexicogr. ex Cels.*

Distillo, are. neut. To distill and drop down by little and little. § Distillent tempora nardo. Tibull. 2, 2, 7. Distillat ab inguine virus, Virg. Georg. 3, 281.

Distillor, ari, âtus. pass. To be distilled, Plin.

Distinctè, adv. ius, comp. Distinctly, orderly, plainly. X Distinctè, graviter, & ornatè dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 21. = Ea nunc articulatiùs distinctèque dicuntur, Id. in Orat. 78. Distinctiùs demonstrare, Suet. Aug. 9.

Distinctio, ònis. f. verb. (1) A distinction, a noting of difference, diversity, a point, or note. (2) An adorning, or setting off. (1) Lex est justorum injustorumque distinctio, Cic. de Legib. 2, 5. (2) = Distinctionem atque ornatum oratoris alteri relinquere, Id. de Orat. 2, extrem.

Distinctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Noted, pointed. (2) Divided into several parts, or ranks. (3) Set, enameled, embellished, striped, diversified. (4) Met. Distinct, methodized. (1) = Distincta & interpuncta intervalla, Cic. Orat. 53. (2) Alexandro phalanx unius generis, Romanis acies distinctior, Liv. 9, 19. (3) Pocula gemmis distincta, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. Vestes intextæ auro, purpuræque distinctæ, Curt. 9, 7. Vario distincta lepore Omnia, Lucr. 5, 1375. (4) = Sermo dilucidus ac distinctus, Quint. 5, 24.

Distinctus, us. m. A distinction, or separation; variety. Distinctu pinnarum, Tac. 6, 28. Viri-

dis cum regula longo Synada distinctu variat, Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 41. vix leg. nisi in ablat.

* *Distinendus, a, um. part. To be employed, or hindered. Qui eam manum distinendam curet, Cæf. B. G. 3, 11.*

* *Distineo, ere, ui, entum. act. [ex dis & teneo] (1) To binder; to keep, or hold, employed. (2) To keep off, to stop. (3) To divide, or part. (4) Met. To puzzle, or perplex. (1) Ne quid pacem distineat, Liv. 2, 15. Pax distinetur, Cic. Philipp. 12, 12. (2) Distinet hostem agger murorum, Virg. Æn. 11, 381. Distinet oceanum, Luc. 4, 675. (3) Mare terrarum distinet oras, Lucr. 5, 204. § Distinere unanimes, Liv. 7, 21. (4) Duæ sententiæ Galbam distinebant, Tac. Hist. 1, 32, 3.*

* *Distineor, eri. pass. To be hindered, to be busyed, &c. § Distineri bello, Cic. Philipp. 11, 2. & Tac. Ann. 14, 25, 2. = Occupari, Cic. v. Liv. 21, 8.*

Distinguens, tis. part. Distinguishing. Planitiem ejus crebris distinguuntibus rivis, Curt. 3, 9.

Distinguo, ere, xi, etum. act. [ex di & stinguo, aut à σίζω, pungo] (1) To distinguish, or put a difference by some note, or mark. (2) To part, or divide. (3) To diversify. (4) To set, or garnish; to embellish, or enamel. (5) Met. To utter distinctly. (1) Albis maculis rutilum colorem distinguere, Plin. 8, 18. Met. Civem ab hoste animo factisque distinguere, Cic. Parad. 4. (2) Duo sunt, quæ nos distinguunt, millia passuum, Mart. 2, 5, 3. (3) Historiam varietate locorum distinguere, Cic. de Or. 2, 13. (4) Vid distinctus, n. 3. (5) = Ut fari, primamque datum distinguere linguâ Hannibali vocem, Sil. 1, 78.

Distinguor, i, etus. pass. To be distinguished, to be known from one another, to be diversified, &c. Aer die & nocte distinguitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39.

* *Distito, are. freq. [à disto]. To stand apart, to be distant from one another. Distitent inter se aliquanto spatio, Col. lib. 7.*

* *Disto, are, stiti. neut. [à di & sto] (1) To be distant, or at a distance from one another. (2) To differ, to be unlike. (1) § Sol ex æquo metâ distabat utrâque, Ov. Met. 3, 145. (2) § Cum à veris falsa non distent, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 18. § Paulum sepultæ distat inertiae Celata virtus, Hor. Carm. 4, 9, 29.*

Distorquens, tis. part. Turning away. Oculos distorquens, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 65.

Distorqueo, ere, si, tum. act. To set a wry, to wrest aside. § Os ut sibi distorsit carnufex! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3.

Distortio, ònis. f. verb. A wresting, or writheing; crookedness. = Si peccetur distortionem & depravationem, aut metu statue deformi, Cic. de Fin. 5, 11.

¶ *Distortor, òris. m. verb. He that maketh crooked, or a wry, Aug. † Qui distorquet.*

Distortus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. Distorted, bowed, misshapen, crooked, deformed, irregular. Crura distorta, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 47. Soli sapientes, si distortissimi sint, formosi, Cic. pro Muræna 29. Distortius genus enunciandi, Id. de Fato. = Stirpes curvæ & distortæ, Col. 4, 40.

Distraçtio, ònis. f. verb. (1) A separation, or alienation. (2) || A selling. (3) || A divorce, desertion. (1) X Nulla nobiscum tyrannis societas, sed summa potiùs distraçtio, Cic. Off. 3, 7. (2) Ap. JCC. (3) Ap. JCC. sed vid Discessio, n. 4.

¶ *Distraçtor, òris. m. verb. He that divideth, draweth, or sel'eth, Cod.*

Distraçtus, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) Drawn, or pulled, asunder. (2) Met. Parted, or divided. (3) Spread throughout. (4) Distracted, confused. (1) = Met. Religatus & in diversa distraçtus, Plin. de Vir. illustr. (2) Pompeius & Cæsar perfidiâ hominum distraçti. Balb. Cic. Fam. 8, 24. Imperium distraçtum in plura regna, Liv. 45, 9. (3)

Ejectus animæ divisiôr ac distraçtiôr, Lucr. 4, 958. (4) Distractissimus est ejus animus, onustus mole, Patere. 2, 114.

Distrahendus, a, um. part. (1) To be parted, drawn asunder. (2) Sold, parceled out. (3) Ended, broken off, &c. (1) Corpus distrahendum dare, Liv. 1, 28. (2) Emptores ad res distraendas, Cic. Cæcin. 1. (3) Controversiæ distrahendæ, Suet. Cæc. 85.

Distraho, ere, xi, etum. act. (1) To pull, or draw, asunder; to part, to separate, to divide. (2) To break off. (3) Also to sell. (4) To delay, or put off, a thing. (5) Also to end, or finish. (6) To make a diversion. (1) Illam à me distrahit necessitas, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 41. = segregare, Cic. X contrahere. Distrahere exercitum in diversissimas regiones, Liv. 26, 41. (2) Cum visum fuerit, distraham cum illo societatem, Sen. Ep. 65. (3) X Coemendo quædam, ut pluris postea distraheret, Suet. Vesp. 1. 6. (4) Cæf. B. C. 1, 33. (5) Controversias distrahere perseveravit, Suet. Cæc. 85. (6) Hostem distrahere, Tac. Ann. 1, 60.

Distrahor, i, etus. pass. To be parted, &c. = Ut ab eâ nullo modo nec divelli, nec distrahi possint, Cic. de Fin. 1, 16.

Distribuentus, a, um. part. To be distributed, Cæf. B. G. 3, 10.

Distribuo, ere, ui, utum. act. (1) To distribute, or divide; to deal. (2) To bestow. (3) To appoint. (1) Distribuire exercitum in civitates, Cæf. B. 5, 24. (2) Distribuire in singulos quadraginta millia nummum, Cic. pro Clu. 27. (3) Distribuire in ministeria, Plin. Ep. 10, 41.

Distributè, adv. ius, comp. Distinctly, particularly. Neque distributè, neque ornatè scribere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3. § Distributiùs tractare, Id. de Inv. 2, 59.

¶ *Distributim, adv. Distinctly, particularly, Oros.*

Distributio, ònis. f. verb. A distribution, or division, Cic. de Fin. 5, 11. Also a figure in rhetoric, vid. Auſt. ad Herenn. 1, 17.

Distributor, òris. m. verb. A divider, or distributor. Distributores tabularum, Cic. in Pis. 15.

Distributurus, a, um. part. About to distribute. Aut consumpturus eos, aut in ultimis terris in colonias distributurus, Just. 12, 5.

Distributus, a, um. part. Divided, distributed, bestowed, spread abroad. Distributæ leges Atheniensibus in omnes terras, Cic. pro Flacc. 26. Oratio distributa in plures partes, Id. pro Domo 12.

Districte, adv. ius, comp. (1) Shortly, in few words, briefly. (2) Sharply, straitly. (1) Cic. Philipp. 2. ubi tamen al. distinctiùs. (2) Plin. Ep. 9, 21.

Districtim, adv. Straitly, shortly, Sen. Controv. 1, 7.

¶ *Districcio, ònis. f. verb. Difficulty, hindrance, JCC. † Mora, impedimentum, Cic.*

Districus, a, um. part. [à distringor] or, comp. (1) Bound. (2) In a strait, perplexed. (3) Troubled, busyed, engaged in. (4) Drawn as a sword. (5) Adj. Severe, hard, rigorous. (1) = Districus & obligatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2. (2) Districus mihi videris, cum & bonus civis & bonus amicus es, Id. Fam. 2, 14. (3) Craſſi fuit ambitio labore, vitâ districta, Id. de Or. 3, 2. A causis districior, Id. Q. fr. 2, 16. Et districta epulis ad cunctas aula patebat Insidias, Lucan. 10, 422. (4) Districus ensis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17. Securis districta, Flor. 2, 2, 17. (5) Districior accusator, Tac. 4, 36. sceneratrix, Val. Max. 8, 2.

¶ *Districus, us. m. A district, or territory; a place of jurisdiction, JCC.*

Distringens, tis. part. (1) Scrubbing. (2) Binding, busying, &c. (1) Plin. 34, 8. (2) Cic.

Distingo, ere, xi, etum. act. (1) To bind fast, to strain hard. (2) Met. To busy, or take one up. (3) To strike, prick, or touch, softly; to graze, or wound slightly. (4) To rub, or cleanse the body. (5) To chip, or pare. (6) To break in small pieces, to crumble. (7) To draw a sword. (8) To distract, or put into confusion. (9) To beat off.

off., or pull fruit. (1) *Æ* Fraus enim distringit, non dissolvit perjurium, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 32. (2) Distringor officio, ut maximo, sic molestissimo, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 10. (3) Extanti distrinxit arundine pectus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 526. (4) Pergamus has frigiles misit curvo distringere ferro, *Mart.* 14, 51. (5) Crustam panis distringere, *Col.* (6) Exiguum thymi super lac distringito, *Id.* 12, 8. (7) Confestim gladium distrinxit, *Id. Offic.* 3, 31. (8) Distringere incendiis urbem, *Flor.* 4, 1, 2. (9) Olivam distringere, *Col.* l. ult.

Distringor, i, ietus, pass. *To be bound, straitened, &c.* *Cic. Plin. Ep.* 5, 5.

|| Distruncatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A cutting off, a maiming, Litt. ex Cels.*

|| Distruncator, ōris, m. verb. *He that maimeth, or cutteth off, Litt. ex Cels.*

Distruncō, āre, act. *To cut off a piece, to cut in pieces, to quarter one, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 53. *Rarō* occ.

* || Distruo, ēre, xi, ctum, act. *id. ac destruo, quod vid.*

* Disturbatio, ōnis, f. *A casting down, a disordering, Cic. Offic.* 3, 11.

* Disturbo, āre, act. [*ex dis & turbo*] (1) *To overbrow, to cast down.* (2) *To disorder, or confound.* (3) *To let and hinder.* (1) Nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 137. = deicere, *Ad Herenn.* § Disturbare teēta, *Cic. pro Domo.* (2) Disturbat vitæ societatem, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 38. Et multo disturbat sanguine pacem, *Lucan.* 4, 210. (3) Disturbavi rem, totamque vobis integram reservavi, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 21.

* Disturbo, āri, ātus, pass. *To be overbrowed, Cic.*

Ditandus, a, um, part. *To be enriched. Tecum praelarga vocavit Ditandas ad dona tribus, Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 73.

Ditatus, a, um, part. *Enriched, stored. Urbs triumphis ditata certissimis, Ad Herenn.* 4, 53.

Ditescō, ēre, incept. (1) *To grow rich.* (2) *To be full, to be well stored.* (1) Præda ditescere, *Lucr.* 5, 1288. (2) Hordea ditescunt, *Claud. de Laud. Sil.* 2, 396.

* Dithyrambicus, a, um, adj. *Ad dithyrambos pertinet, Belonging to a dithyrambic. Poëta dithyrambicus, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 1.

* Dithyrambus, i, m. [*ex Διθύραμος Gr. Bacchi cognomen*] (1) *A name of Bacchus.* (2) *A song in honour of Bacchus.* (1) *Vid. Prop.* (2) Per audaces dithyrambos, *Hor. Carm.* 4, 2, 10.

Ditio, ōnis, f. [*à dis vel ditis, quod divites imperium habent, nisi fortè pro deditio, cui quidem etym. syllabæ primæ quantitas favet*] (1) *Rule, power, authority, empire, lordship.* (2) || *A share, or place of jurisdiction; as our judges circuits.* (1) = Ditione atque numine Deorum res geruntur, *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 7. (2) Totidem prætores, quot provinciæ in ditiones venerant, creati sunt, *Pompon.* § Manifestò distinguit inter regionem & ditionem, *Curt.* 4, 1, 26.

Ditis, e, adj. [*à dis, ditis*] or, comp. s̄simus, sup. *Rich, fruitful.* Dis quidem esses, ac tuam rem constabiliſſes, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 1, 8. Animi ditior, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 481. *Æ* Fuit pauper cūm ditissimus esse posset, *Nep. Phoc.* 1. Dite solum, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 296.

|| Ditiſſimè, adv. *Most richly. Dornos ditiſſimè exornant, Apul. de Deo Socr.* p. 699.

Ditō, āre, act. *To enrich. Castra militem ditavere, Liv.* 21, 60. Sermonem patrium ditavit, *Hor. A. P.* 57.

Ditor, āri, pass. *To be enriched. Illyricis iterum ditabitur aula tributis, Claud.* 2. *Conf. Stil.* 207.

* || Ditōnus, i, m. [*ex δις bis & τῶνος vocis intentio*] *A concord of musick in two parts, Paul.*

* || Ditrochæus, i, m. [*ex δις bis & τροχῆος trochæus*] *A double trochee, as imprimatur, Gramm.*

* Diu, adv. tiūs, comp. s̄simè, sup. [*à dies, unde & in comp. interdiu*] (1) *A long time, or while; long, of long continuance.* (2) *Also in the day time.* (1) *Æ* Id actutum diu est, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 32. *Æ* Serò flebis amata diu, *C.*

Gall. Quid est in vitâ hominum diu? *Cic.* Diuſius quatuor mensibus, *Nep. Epam.* 7. Diuſſimè senex futurus, *Cic. de Senect.* 1. (2) *Æ* Nocturne & diu, *Plaut. Casin.* 4, 4, 5.

* Diva, æ, f. [*à divus*] (1) *A goddess.* (2) || *A she saint.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 3, 552. (2) *Ecl.*

|| Divagatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A straying about, Tert. ↓ Vagatio, Liv.*

|| Divāgor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To go astray, or wander, Laët. ↓ Vagor.*

|| Divāricatio, ōnis, f. *A severing into divers parts, Aug. ↓ Separatio.*

Divāricatus, a, um, part. *Severed, straddling, sp'ay-footed, Vitr.* 10, 2. *à*

Divārico, āre, act. [*ex di & varico*] (1) *To stride, or spread one from another; to straddle.*

(2) *To set asunder, or at a distance.* (1) *Cic. Verr.* 4, 40. (2) *Cato, c.* 45.

Divellens, tis, part. *Pulling asunder, Stat. Theb.* 2, 604.

Divello, ēre, li & vulsi, vulsum, act. (1) *To pull asunder, or in pieces.* (2) *To loose, binder, or undo.* (3) *To take away by force.* (1) Non potui abreptum divellere corpus? *Virg. Æn.* 4, 600. (2) Nodos divellere tentat, *Id. Æn.* 2, 220. Cura divellit somnos, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 18. (3) Divelli liberos à conspectu parentum, *Sall. B. C.* 50.

Divellor, i, vulsus, pass. *To be torn away, or loosed, Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 2.

Divenditio, ōnis, f. *A selling to different persons, Liv.* 21, 21.

Divenditus, a, um, part. *Sold in parcels, Liv.* 3, 13.

Divendo, ēre, dīdi, itum, act. *To sell to divers persons, or in divers parcels; to set to sale, Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 1, 3.

|| Diverberatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A striving, or beating, Capel.*

Diverbero, āre, act. (1) *To strike, to beat, to bang.* (2) *To cleave, or cut.* (1) Ferro diverberet umbras, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 294. (2) Volucres diverberat auras sagittâ, *Id. Æn.* 5, 503.

Diverberatus, a, um, part. *Beaten, or cleft asunder. Bellua, diverberatis fluctibus allevans semet, utrinque conspecta est, Curt.* 4, 16.

Diverbium, i, n. [*ex dis & verbum, ubi diversi loquuntur*] *The first part of a comedy, the protasis, Liv.* 7, 2. *Rarō* occ.

|| Divergium, i, n. *The parting of a river into two streams, Aggen.*

Diversè, adv. iūs, comp. s̄simè, sup. *Diversely, in divers parts. Tot curæ animum diversè trahunt, Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 25. Paulò diversius, *Sall. B. Catil.* 61, 3. Quibus diversissimè affiebatur, *Suet. Tib.* 66.

Diversitas, ātis, f. *Diversity, contrariety, difference, unlikeness, Plin. Paneg.* 25. & Avunculus, 7, 30.

|| Diversito, āre, freq. [*à diverto*] *To resort often to, to turn aside, Gell.* 17, 20.

Diversitor, ōris, m. *A host that keepeth an inn, or a publick house, Petron. Arb.* c. 95.

Diversor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To resort to a place, to sojourn, lodge, or inn.* ¶ § Diversari apud aliquem, *to lodge at one's house, Cic. Verr.* 1, 27. *ad eam domum, Id. in domo aliquâ, Id.*

Diversor, ōris, m. *A guest, or lodger, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 4.

Diversoriolum, i, n. *A little inn, or lodging, Cic. Fam.* 12, 20.

Diversorium, i, n. (1) *An inn, a lodging, an harbour.* (2) *A villa, or country-house.* (1) *Æ* Villa & amœnitas commorationis est, non est diversorii, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 19. (2) Libentiùs emerim diversorium Tarracinæ, ne semper hospiti molestus sim, *Id. Fam.* 7, 23.

Diversorius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to an inn, or lodging. ¶ Taberna diversoria, An inn, a place to lodge, or bait, in, Suet. Ner.* 27.

|| Diversum, pro diversè, adv. *Diversely, Lex. ex Plaut.*

Diversus, † Divorsus, a, um, adj. or, comp. s̄simus, sup. (1) *Sundry, several, different, di-*

vers. (2) *Contrary.* (3) *Overthwart.* (4) *Apart.* (1) *Æ* Facies non omnibus una, Nec diversa tamen, *Ov. Met.* 2, 14. Diversissimis gentibus contractus exercitus, *Tac. vit. Agr.* 32, 2. Pretia diversiora, *Plin.* 12, 19. Singuli ibant diversi domum, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 7, 26. (2) Utilitate & propè naturâ diversâ, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1. (3) Ex diverso cœli, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 232. (4) Diversi interrogabantur, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 56, 1. = Dissimilis, disjunctus, longinquus, varius, *Cic.*

|| Divertens, tis, part. *Turning aside. Nullis matrimoniis divertentibus, Gell.* 4, 3.

Diverticulum, i, n. (1) *A turning, a side-way, a by-path, or passage; a lane.* (2) *Also an inn, or lodging.* (3) *Met. A shift, a hole to get out at.* (4) *A digression.* (1) Ubi ad ipsum veni diverticulum, constiti, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 2, 7. (2) Cūm gladii ex omnibus locis diverticuli protraherentur, *Liv.* 1, 51. (3) Fraudis & insidiarum diverticulum, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 17. (4) A diverticulo repetatur fabula, *Juv.* 15, 72.

Diverto, † Divorto, ēre, ti, sum, neut. (1) *To turn aside, or out of the way; to take lodging, or to bait; to take up his inn.* (2) *Met. To digress, or go from his purpose.* (3) *To differ.* (4) *To lead, or turn, one aside.* (1) Ad hospitium divertere, *Cic. Conf. Liv.* 21, 48. (2) Redeamus illuc, unde divertimus, *Id. Fam.* 12, 25. (3) Divertunt mores longè virgini ac lupæ, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 22. (4) Victor cedentibus instat, Divertitque acies, *Luc.* 2, 470.

Divertor, i, sus sum, dep. *To lodge, to inn, to take up his lodging, &c. Ter. Ph.* 2, 1, 81. *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 57. Alternò divertitur angulus astro, *Manil.* 2, 362.

Dives, itis, divitior, comp. divitiſſimus, sup. (1) *Rich, wealthy, opulent.* (2) *Abundant.* (1) § Dives pecore, *Hor. Epod.* 15. pecoris, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 20. Uter divitior, cui deest, an cui superat? *Cic. Parad.* 6. *Æ* Fuit pauper, cūm divitiſſimus esse posset, *Nep. Phoc.* 1. *Æ* Inops, *Cic.* (2) § Terra dives triumphis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 38. § artium, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 5.

Divexandus, a, um, part. *To vex, or torment. Neque in divexandâ quicquam pensi habuit, Suet. Neron.* 34.

|| Divexatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A vexing, or griveling, Aug. ↓ Vexatio.*

Divexo, āre, act. (1) *To vex many ways; to rifle and spoil, to harass.* (2) *To waste, or consume.* (1) = Divexare & diripere omnia, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 2. (2) Corruptor meam rem divexavit, *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 2, 4.

Divexor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be rifled, Liv.*

* Divi, ōrum, pl. *The gods, or canonized saints. Divi potes, i. e. dii, vel dei, potentes, Cic.*

* Diviāna, epitheton lunæ, quia divia incedebat, qu. diva Jana, *Scal. An epithet of the moon, Varr.*

Dividendus, a, um, part. *To be divided. Solus municipatim dividendos, custodiendosque, publicatis bonis, censuit, Suet. Jul. Cæs.* 14. Triumviros agris dividendis, coloniisque deducendis creavit, *Paterc.* 2, 2.

Dividia, æ, f. [*à dividendo*] (1) || *Discord, strife, variance.* (2) *Also discontent, grief, trouble, heart-breaking.* (1) *Fest. & Non.* (2) Il-læc res est magnæ dividiæ mihi, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 6, 1.

|| Dividicula, ōrum, pl. n. ant. *Heads of conduits, Fest.*

Divido, ēre, fi, sum, act. [*à dis & Hetruſco verbo, iduo, i. e. partior*] (1) *To divide.* (2) *To distribute.* (3) *To sever, to cut off.* (4) *To break down.* (5) *To distinguish.* (6) *In notione obscen.* (1) = Omne animal secari, & dividi potest, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 12. (2) § Dividere numeros viris, *Id. At.* 1, 3. in-viros, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 30. Plura dividit oscula, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 36. (3) Liberta securi Divisi medium, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 100. (4) Dividimus muros, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 234. (5) Legem bonam à malâ dividere, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 16. (6) *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 4.

Dividor, i, sus, pass. *To be divided, &c. Cæ-*

far legem tulit, ut ager Campanus plebi divide-
retur, *Paterc.* 2, 44.

† Dividuē, adv. *By halves, share and share
alike*, *Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

|| Dividuitas, ātis, f. *A division, or parting,
into halves*, *JC.* † Divisio.

† Dividuo, ant. pro divido.

Dividuus, a, um, adj. (1) *That is, or may be,
parted and divided; half.* (2) *Cut, or divided,
into several parts.* (1) *Ξ Potius quam perdas
totum, dividuum face*, *Ter. Ade'ph.* 2, 3, 33.
(2) *Dividua ferarum viscera*, *Plin.* 5, 1. *Divi-
duus Nilus*, *Lucan.* 8, 465.

* Divina, æ, f. [à m. divinus] *A prophesies.*
§ Imbrium divina avis imminentium, *Hor. Carm.*
3, 27.

* Divinans, tis, part. *Guessing, foreboding, pre-
sageing.* = Est quiddam in barbaris gentibus præ-
sentiens, atque divinans, *Cic. Div.* 1, 23.

* Divinatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A conjecturing,
or telling of things to come; divination.* (2) *A na-
tural goodness of temper.* (3) *A trial for the pre-
ference in accusing.* (1) = Divinatio est præsen-
sio, & scientia rerum futurarum, *Cic. de Div.*
1, 1. (2) *Atticus potius divinus fuit, si divina
tio appellanda est perpetua naturalis bonitas*, *Nep.
Att.* 9. (3) *Ξ Dicitur etiam divinatio iudicium
de constituendo accusatore, unde Ciceronis oratio
prima inter Verrinas Divinatio dic. quod Cicero
electus fuit accusator*, *Quint.* 7, 4.

* || Divinātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that guesses,
or prophesies*, *Firm.* † Conjector, ariolus, au-
gur, aruspex, *Cic.*

* Divinatus, a, um, part. *Guessed, deemed, di-
vined*, *Ovid. de Nuce* 80.

* Divinē, adv. *Of God, as it were by inspiration,
divinely*, *Cic. Attic.* 18, 1. & *Div.* 1, 55.

|| Divinipotens, tis, m. *Divinely powerful*,
Apul. Met. 9, p. 297. † Vi divinā præditus.

* Divinitas, ātis, f. *Godhead, divinity.* Ex di-
vinitate animos haustos habemus, *Cic. Div.* 2, 11.

* Divinitus, adv. (1) *From God.* (2) *Di-
vinely.* (1) *Quia fit divinitus illis Ingenium*,
Virg. Geor. 1, 415. (2) *Multa à Platone dispu-
tata divinitus*, *Cic. Orat.* 2.

* Divīno, āre, act. *To foretell things to come;
to divine, or judge.* *Quid futurum est non divino*,
Cic. Q. fr. 2, 2.

* Divīnus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *Divinus, sup.*
[à divus, *Prisc.*] (1) *Pertaining to, or coming
from, God; divine, heavenly.* (2) *Blessed.* (3)
Very great, more than human. (4) *Presaging,
foretelling.* (5) *Also holy, consecrated.* (1) *Ξ
Eudit in humanis divina potentia rebus*, *Ov. ex
Pont.* 4, 3, 45. *Animo nihil est divinus*, *Cic.
Parad.* 1, 4. (2) *Divini gloria iuris*, *Virg.
Geor.* 1, 168. *Divinissima dona*, *Cic. de Leg.* 2,
18. (3) *Divino apparatu aggressus est*, *Flor.* 3,
6, 7. (4) *Quod puero cecinit divinā muta anus
urnā*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 30. *Ξ Non sunt scientiā
divini, sed superstitionis vates*, *Enn. ap. Cic. de
Div.* 1, c. ult. (5) *Consilia firmiora sunt de
divinis locis*, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 1, 55. ¶ *Rem
divinam facere, to sacrifice, to be at prayers*, *Ter.
Eun.* 3, 3, 7.

* Divīnus, i, m. *A soothsayer, a diviner, a
conjurer.* *Non sum divinus, sed scio quid facias*,
Mart. 3, 71.

|| Divisē, Divisim, adv. *Sundry, or severally.*
Utrumque Litt. quod miror, *Cic. trib.* Gellius qui-
dem habet illud, *lib.* 1, c. 22. & 7, 2. hoc
make notæ, *Voss.* † Separatim, seorsim.

Divisio, ōnis, f. verb. [à divido] (1) *Divi-
sion, partition, distribution, a severing.* (2) *Et in
obscenis.* (1) *Quadi-partita fuit divisio tua*,
Cic. N. D. 3, 2. (2) *In verbis honestis obscena
ponitur: Quid enim? Non honestum verbum
est divisio?* *Id. Fam.* 9, 22. *ubi al. divisor.*

Divisor, ōis, m. verb. (1) *A divider, parter,
or distributor.* (2) *In particular, he who at ele-
ctions of officers distributed money among poor citi-
zens, to buy their votes.* (3) *In notione obs.* (1)
Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 29. (2) *Quo divisore corrupta
est tribus*, *Cic. pro Planc.* 19. (3) *Cic. Fam.*
9, 22. *Vid. Divisio, n.* 2.

Divisura, æ, f. *A division, cleft, chop, notch,
or gap*, *Plin.* 14, 3, & 12, 26. & *vix. alibi.*

Divisurus, a, um, part. *About to divide*, *Liv.*
2, 41.

Divisus, a, um, part. or, comp. *Divided,
parted, distributed, cut off, discontinued.* *Et divi-
sior inter se, ac distractior intus*, *Lucr.* 4, 958.
Vid. Divido.

Divisus, ūs, m. verb. *A divideing*, *Liv.* 33,
46. & 45, 30.

Divitiæ, ārum, pl. f. *Riches.* *Ξ Divitiæ op-
portunæ sunt, ut utare, opes, ut colare, hono-
res, ut laudare*, *Cic. de Amic.* 6.

Divorto, ěre. *Vid. Diverto!*

Divortium, i, n. (1) *A turning, or passage; a
division.* (2) *Met. A separation, a parting,
more particularly of man and wife; a divorce.*

(1) *Objiciunt equites sese ad divortia nota*, *Virg.
Æn.* 9, 378. *Ad aquarum divortia castra posuit*,
Liv. 38, 45. *vid. & Tac. Ann.* 12, 63. (7) =

*Sæpe fieri divortia, atque affinitatum diffidia vi-
dimus*, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 67. *Si quid divortii fuat*,
Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 56. *Ξ Divortium inter con-
juges, Repudium inter sponfos. Amnes magno
deinde aquarum divortio iter, quod cepere, per-
currunt*, *Curt.* 5, 2.

* Diurn, i, n. [à dius, a, um.] *The day-light,
under the firmament, the open air, abroad.* *Sub dio
(aëre) morari*, *Hor. Carm.* 2, 3, 23.

* || Diurēticus, a, um, adj. [Gr. διυρητικός,]
Diuretick. ¶ *Diureticum medicamentum, a medi-
cine to provoke urine*, *Medic.*

* || Diurno, āre, neut. *To live long*, *Claud. ap.
Gell.* 17, 2. † *Diu vivere.*

* Diurnum, i, n. (1) *A day's hire, or provision.*
(2) *A book, or register, to note down things which
are daily done, a durnal, or journal.* (2) *Diur-
num accipit, in centunculo dormit*, *Sen. Ep.* 80.
(2) *Relegit transacta diurni*, *Juv.* 6, 482.

* Diurnus, a, um, adj. i. e. diuturnus. [à diu,
quod à dies] (1) *Belonging to the day.* (2)
Dayly. (1) *Ξ Spatium diurnum & nocturnum*,
Cic. de Inv. 1, 26. (2) *Diurna actorum scrip-
tura*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 3, 2. *Diurna acta*, *Suet.
Cæs.* 20.

* Dius, a, um, adj. [à Gr. δῖος, divinus] *Di-
vine, heavenly, excellent, of a noble house; descended
of Jupiter.* *De hoc vocab. vid. locum Varr. in
signem*, *L. L.* 4, 10.

* Diutīnē, adv. *A long time, a great while*,
Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 15.

* Diutīnus, a, um, adj. *Long, continual.* *Diuti-
nus labor*, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 13.

* || Diutūlē, adv. [dim. à diu] *A little while*,
Gell. 5, 10. & 11, 16. † *Aliquamdiu*, *Cic.*

* Diuturnē, adv. *A long time.* *Tibi ista acerbi-
tas non diuturnē erit*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 10, *sic habent
opt. codd. al. tamen leg. diuturnum.*

* Diuturnitas, ātis, f. *Long continuance, lasting-
ness, length of time.* *Ξ Aetas non subitō, sed
diuturnitate frangitur*, *Cic. de Senect.* *Ξ Cele-
ritas*, *Id.*

* Diuturnus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *Lasting, of
long continuance, of long life.* *Nec simulatum
quicquam potest esse diuturnum*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 12.
Hic qui diligitur, vellem diuturnior esset, *Ov.
Met.* 3, 72.

Divulgandus, a, um, part. *To be published
abroad.* *Ξ Occulūds agendum, neque ullo mo-
do divulgandum*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 12.

|| Divulgārio, ōnis, f. verb. *A publishing, or
making of a thing common*, *Tert. de Animā,*
c. 5.

|| Divulgātor, ōris, m. verb. *A publisher, or
spreader abroad of a report*, *Litt. ex Tac. sed q.*

Divulgatus, a, um, part. *Isimus, sup.* (1)
Celebrated, every where extolled. (2) *Abandoned,
or given up to.* (3) *Common, easily gained.* (1)

Divulgata ad cælum gloria fertur, *Lucr.* 6, 8.

(2) *Tempus primum ætatis ad omnes libidines
divulgatum*, *Cic. post Redit. in sen.* 5. (3) =

Levissimus & divulgatissimus magistratus, *Id.*

Fam. 10, 26.

Divulgo, āre, act. *To publish, or divulge; to
set, or spread; to make common, to publish.* § *Di-*

vulgare consilium alicujus, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 20. *Il-
brum*, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 40.

Divulgor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be spread abroad*,
Cic. Orat. 31.

|| Divulsiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A pulling in pieces,
or asunder*, *Litt. unde neque ille dicit, neque ego in-
venio.*

|| Divulsor, ōris, m. verb. *He that pulleth
asunder*, *Aug.* † *Qui divellit.*

Divulsus, a, um, part. [à divellor] *Pulled
asunder, broken, divorced, parted, forced.* *Amor
Divulsus querimoniis*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 19. *con-
sensus*, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 28.

* Divum, id. quod dium. *The open air*, *Hor.
Od.* 1, 13, 19. *Ξ Melior est ambulatio sub
divo, quàm in porticus*, *Cels.* 1, 2.

* || Divus, a, um, adj. [à Gr. δῖος, digamma
interposito] *Divine, sacred.* *Diva caro*, *Prud.
Ppsych.* 76.

* Divus, i, m. (1) *A God.* (2) || *A saint.* (1)
Præsens divus habebitur Augustus, *Hor. Od.* 3,
5, 3. (2) *Ex usu Eccl.*

D ante O.

* DO, dāre, dēdi, dātum, act. [à δῶν, δῶ]

(1) *To give, to bestow.* (2) *To grant, or yield.*
(3) *To commit, or entrust.* (4) *To apply, or give,
one's self to.* (5) *To proffer.* (6) *To offer.* (7)

To tell, or show. (8) *To commit, or deliver.* (9)

To appoint, to assign. (10) *To do, to bring.* (11)

To make, to ordain. (12) *To allow, to suffer, to
admitt.* (13) *To sell.* (14) *To throw, or cast.*

(15) ¶ *Dare alicui catenas, to throw into prison.*
(16) *To lend.* (1) *Rationem hominibus diē dede-
runt*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30. (2) *Hoc mihi da, atque
largire*, *Id.* (3) *Dat amico suo cuidam negoti-
um*, *Id. Acad.* 2, 1, 3. (5) *Milites summo
studio nomina dant*, *Id.* (6) *Et si nullis modis
reprehendi potest, tamen accipio quod dat.*

Id. (7) *Iste deus qui sit, da, Tityre, nobis*,
Virg. Eccl. 1, 19. (8) *Dabimus hoc Pompeio*,
Cic. (9) *Arbitros inter civitates dat*, *Cæs. B.*

G. 5, 1. (10) *Dare damnum aut malum*, *Ter.*
(11) *Hanc dederat Proserpina legem*, *Virg. Geor.*

4, 487. (12) *Dum tempus datur*, *Ter. Andr.*

3, 3, 24. (13) *Ego me mancipio dabo*, *Plaut.*

Mil. 1, 1, 23. (14) *Tu te in laqueum ne duis*,
Plaut. § *Dare se in æquor*, *Virg.* = *Aquila*

vos affixit, & in terram dedit, *Plaut.* (15) *A-
ristobulo, quia renuebat eam rem, catenas dedit*

Flor. 3, 5, 30. *Vid. etiam* 4, 2, 60. (16) *Ali-
quid paululum præ manu dederis, reddet tibi ci-
tō*, *Ter. Adelp.* 5, 9, 23. ¶ *Animam dare, to*

die, *Virg. animos, to encourage*, *Id. tempus, to*

appoint it, *Cic. labem, to fall down*, *Lucr. Li-
teras alicui ad aliquem, to send letters by one per-
son to another*, *C. c. manus, to yield*, *Id. operam*

to do his endeavour, *Ter. aliquid auribus, to sooth*

or flatter, *Cic. terga, to flee, or run away*, *Liv.*

vela, lintea ventis, to hoist sail, *Ov.* ¶ *It is often*

*englished by the verb of the following substan-
tive: as, || dare amplexus, cantus, gemitum, lac-
rymas, motus, ruinam*, *Virg. saltus, oscula*,
Ovid. mutuum, *Ter. indicia*, *Cic. insidias*, *Ter.*

to embrace, sing, groan, weep, dance, fall, leap,

kiss, lend, betoken, lie in wait. *Præcipitem dare,*

to tumble down headlong, *Ter. Dare viam,*

to make way, *Liv. Dare aliquem exornatum, to*

dress, or curry, him, *Ter. aliquid effectum, to do,*

or dispatch it, *Id. aliquid utendum, to lend it*,
Plaut. Dare se in viam, to be upon a journey,
Cic. aquam in alvum, to squirt it in, *Cels. rem*

in causam, to hazard, or adventure, it, *Tac. li-
tem secundum aliquem, to give him the cause*,
Liv. se in conspectum, to show himself, *Cic. Ut*

res dant sese, as things go, *Ter. Haud paternum*

istud dedisti, you did not take after your father in

thar, *Id. Dare in custodiam, to imprison*, *Cic.*

Dare aliquid naturæ suæ, to indulge himself in it,
Id. Dare aliquem exitio, *Tac. morti*, *Ov. le-
tho, neci*, *Virg. to kill*, *aliquid dono*, *Id. mun-
neri*, *Quint. to give freely*, *crimini, vitio, lau-
di, to accuse, blame, commend*, *Cic. Dare pœnas*

to be punished, *Virg. verba, to cheat*, *Her. civi-
tatem*

tatem alicui, to make one free, Id. Dare Jovem testem, to call him to witness, Plaut.

* Dor (non legitur) dāris, datur. pass. To be given, bestowed, taught, yielded, invented, &c. Cic. passim. Vid. Do.

* Docendus, a, um. part. To be taught, given, &c. Cum aut docendus is est, aut dedocendus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 17.

* Docens, tis. part. Teaching, Cic. subst. A teacher. Culpa docentis arguitur, Juv. 7, 158.

* Dōceō, ēre, ui, ctum. act. [à δούεω, existimo; unde δόγματα, i. e. placita & decreta doctorum] (1) To teach, or instruct. (2) To inform, declare, tell, or advertise. (3) To prove, or make out. (1) = Studiosos docendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic. (2) Docui literis id nec opus esse, nec fieri posse, Id. (3) Docuit post exitus ingens, Virg. Aen. 5, 523.

* Dōceor, ēri, ctus. pass. To be taught, instructed, &c. passim.

* Dōchimus, i. m. [à δόχμος obliquus] A foot, or rather number, of the following quantity, amicos tēnes; & rectius dochmius, Cic. in Orat. 64.

* Dōcibilis, e. adj. Apt to be taught, docible, easy to be learned, Hier. † Docilis.

* Dōcilis, e. adj. or, comp. Quickly taught, apt to learn. § Docilis ad disciplinam, Cic. Fam. 7, 20. Docilis modorum Vatis Horati, Hor. 4, 6, 43. § Latino sermone, Plin. 10, 42. Docilior & intentior, Quint. 4, 2. Dociles fundere in usus, Prop. 4, 2, 63. || Docillimus, unde nescio.

* Dōcilitas, ātis. f. Aptness to learn, easyness to be taught, docility. Prioris generis est docilitas, Cic. de Fin. 5, 13.

* Dōcis, idis. f. [à δόξ Gr. trabecula] A fiery impression, or meteor, like a beam, Apul. de Mundo, p. 711.

* Dōctē, adv. iūs, comp. fīmē. sup. (1) Learnedly, skilfully. (2) Subtly. (1) Mæonio dōctiūs ore loqui, Mart. 7, 45. Dōctissimē eruditus, Sall. B. J. 95. § = Dōctē & peritē facere, Cic. in Sall. (2) Dōctē atque astu quærit filias, Plaut. Pæn. prol. 111.

* Dōctor, ōris. m. verb. A master, a teacher of a school, a doctor, an instructor, a tutor. Dōctor literarum Græcarum, Nep. Hannib. 13. Pueris olim dant crustula blandi Dōctores, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 26. = Præceptor, Cic. X Discipulus, Id.

* Dōctrina, æ, f. Dōctrine. (1) A way of teaching, theory, as opposed to practice. (2) Instruction, the office of teaching. (3) Learning, erudition. (4) Wisdom, philosophy. (5) An art, or science. (1) X Illa sunt ejusmodi præcepta, non aliquā mihi dōctrinā tradita, sed in rerum usu causisque tractata, Cic. Orat. 1. (2) Mihi cepi hoc loco dōctrinam juventutis, Id. (3) = Perfugium dōctrinæ, ac literarum, Id. Fam. 6, 13. (4) Neque id fecit naturā solū, sed etiam dōctrinā, Nep. Attic. 17. (5) Adde repertores dōctrinarum, Lucr. 3, 1049.

* Dōctus, a, um. part. vel adj. or, comp. fīmus, sup. (1) Taught, instructed. (2) Adj. Learned. (3) Skilful. (4) Subtle, cunning. (5) Edified, instructed. (1) § Te de aliis, quā alios de te, suavis est fieri dōctus, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 70. (2) § Dōctus literis, Cic. Brut. 46. Grammaticæ artis dōctissimus, Plin. 25, 2. § Dōcte sermonis utriusque lingvæ, Hor. Od. 3, 8. X rudis, Cic. (3) Sit dōctā barba relecta manu, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 518. (4) Nimis dōctus dolus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 93. (5) Quanti est sapere! nunquam accedo ad te, quin abs te abeam dōctior, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21.

* Dōcūmen, īnis. n. A document, a warning, a lesson. Documen mortalibus acre, Lucr. 6, 391.

* Dōcūmentum, ī. n. (1) An example, a proof. (2) A warning, a lesson, an omen, or presage. (3) Reputation, honour. (1) Illud referatur dōcumentum tanti mox evasuri viri, Patere, 2, 42. Documenta damus, quā finis origine nati, Ov. Met. 1, 415. (2) Ego aliis captivis documenta

dabo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 6, 94. (3) Sat tibi sunt documenta domūs, Sil. Ital. 13, 671. Et totum vulgata per orbem Stant documenta domūs, Id. 6, 123.

* Dōcus, ī. f. [à δόκος, Gr. i. e. trabs] A beam, a meteor like a beam, Plin. 2, 20.

* Dōdēcātheos, ī. f. [Gr. à δώδεκα, duodecim & θεός, deus] A kind of herb with leaves like a lettuce, Plin. 25, 4. ubi tamen al. dodecantheon; also a secret banquet which Augustus made, consisting of twelve guests of both sexes, Suet. Aug. 70.

* Dōdēcātēmōrion, īi. n. [ex δώδεκαρος duodecim & μέρος pars] The twelfth part. His finibus esse Dodecatemorion constat, Manil. 2, 699.

* Dōdrans, tis. m. [ita dict. quod ad conficiendum assēm desit quadrans, Varr.] (1) Nine ounces, or inches. (2) Nine parts of twelve, or three parts of four. (3) A measure of land containing 21601 feet, being three fourths of an acre. (1) Malleolus nec major pede, nec minor dōdrante, esse debet, Col. 3, 19. (2) Ex dōdrante hæres, Nep. Attic. 5. (3) Col. 5, 1. Liv. 8, 11.

* Dōdrantālis, e. adj. Nine ounces, or nine inches, Plin. 15, 30. Col. 11, 3.

* Dōgma, ātis. n. [à δόκω, censeo] A decree, a received opinion, Decreta sua Græci vocant dogmata, Cic. Acad. 4, 3.

* Dōgmāticus, a, um. adj. Dogmatical, positive, Auf. Eid. 17, 16.

* Dōgmātistes, æ. m. A dogmatical teacher, Hier.

* Dōgmātizo, āre. act. To dogmatize, or say positively, Aug. † Confidenter affirmo.

* Dōlābella, æ. f. [à dolabra] A little ax, or hatchet; a little plane, Col. 4, 24. & de Arb. 10.

* Dōlābelliāna pyra, Pears with a long stalk, Plin. 15, 15.

* Dōlābra, æ. f. [à dolando] A carpenter's ax, a chip ax. Securibus dolabrisque cædebantur, & refringebantur portæ, Liv. 28. Conf. Court. 5, 6, 5.

* Dōlāmen, īnis. n. A beaving, or squaring, with an ax, Apul. Flor. p. 758.

* Dōlābrātus, a, um. adj. ex part. Chipped with an ax, Cæf. B. G. 7, 15.

* Dōlātio, ōnis. f. verb. A smoothing, beaving, or planeing, Aug.

* Dōlātus, a, um. part. Rough-beewn. Stipes properanti falce dolatus, Prop. 4, 3, 59.

* Dōlendus, a, um. part. A thing to be lamented, Quæ venit indignè pœna, dolenda venit, Ovid. Ep. 5, 8.

* Dōlens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Grieving, or repining at. (2) Adj. Grievous, painful. (1) Laude dolens alienā, Cic. Fam. 5, 8. (2) = Ne quid haberent aut dolens, aut ægrum, Id. Nihil vidisse dolentius, Ov. Met. 4, 246. nisi malles adverb.

* Dōlenter, adv. iūs, comp. Sorrowsfully, grievously. Dolenter magis, quā inimicē, scribo, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24. § aliquid ferre, Val. Max. 3, 5, 2.

* Dōlentia, æ. f. Grief, sorrow, heavyness, pain, anguish, Gell. 19, 7. † Dolor.

* Dōleo, ēre, ui, ctum. neut. (1) To be in pain, to ache. (2) Met. To be sorry, to be displeased. (3) To envy. (4) To repine, to vex, to fret. (1) Nam etiam misero nunc malæ dolent, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 252. Caput dolet, Ibid. 5, 1, 7. § Si stimulos pugnīs cædis, manibus plūs dolet, Id. Truc. 4, 2, 55. (2) § Alterius vicem dolere, Cic. de, vel ex, re aliquā, to be sorry for it, Id. § Id mihi vehementer dolet, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 48. (3) § Dolere laude alicujus, Cic. Fam. 5, 8. (4) Facile sit illi, quod doleat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 58.

* Dōliāris, e. adj. As big as a tun, gorbellyed. Anus doliaris, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 64.

* Dōliārium, ī. n. A wine cellar, a place to lay great vessels in, Caius JC.

* Dōliārius, ī. m. A cooper, one that maketh great vessels, Plin. 3, 6.

* Dōlichus, ī. m. [δολιχος Gr.] A space of ground containing twelve furlongs, Budæus; or, according to Suidas, twenty four. Also the same with phaseolus, a french bean, Matthioli.

* Dōliolum, ī. n. dim. A little barrel, Col. 12, 43.

* Dōlītūus, a, um. part. That will be grieved with, or sorry for, Phædr. 3, 10, 16. & Liv. 39, 43. Prop. 1, 15, 27.

* Dōlium, ī. n. [dolando factum] A tub, any great vessel; a tun, pipe, or hoghead. Relevi dolia omnia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51. § In pertusum ingerere dicta dolium, to lose one's breath, to talk in vain, Prov. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 135.

* Dōlo, āre. [ex Heb. 57 dbal, attenuo] (1) To cut, or beew, smooth; to chip, to square. (2) To rough beew. (3) & Met. To hang. (4) To contrive. (1) Dolare perticam in quadrum, Col. 3, 6. (2) Quis robur illud occidit, dolavit? Cic. de Div. 2, 41. (3) & Lumbos saligno Fuste dolat, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 22. (4) Hunc nos dolium dolamus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 64.

* Dōlon, & Dōlo, ōnis. m. [à dolus, quod decipiat ferro, cum speciem præferat ligni, Serv.] (1) A staff with a little rapier in it, a little sword, or skene; a tuck. (2) Also a small sail in a ship, called the trinket. (3) Met. The sting of a fly. (1) Gerunt in bella dolones, Virg. Aen. 7, 664. (2) Dolonibus erectis altum petere intendit, Liv. 36, 44. (3) Vide, ne dolone collum compungam tibi, Phædr. 3, 7, 3.

* Dōlor, āri, ctus. pass. To be beewn, &c. Col. 11, 2.

* Dōlor, ōris. m. [à doleo] (1) Pain, smart, ache, soreness. (2) A throe, or pang; as in child-birth. (3) Met. Sorrow, discontent. (4) Rage, anguish. (1) § Coxarum dolor, the sciatica, Cels. laterum, the pleurisy, Id. 2, 7. articularum, the gout, Cic. Attic. 1, 5. sub. fin. (2) Laborat è dolore, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 34. Dolores occipiunt primulū, Id. Adelph. 3, 1, 2. (3) Dolorem refricare, Cic. Fam. 5, 17. X Magno in dolore sum, seu mæore potius, Id. Attic. 11, 1. (4) = Non parere dolori, non iracundiæ servire, Id. de Prov. 1.

* Dōlōsē, adv. Craftily, deceitfully, Cic. Off. 3, 15. Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 9.

* Dōlōsitas, ātis. f. Deceitfulness, Vulg. † Fallacia, calliditas, Rom. wett.

* Dōlōsus, a, um. adj. (1) Cunning, crafty. (2) Deceitful, treacherous. (1) Aliquam parabo dolosam fidicinam, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 36. (2) Amici Ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 28.

* Dōlus, ī. m. [Gr. δόλος] Vox media. Antiqui enim in bonis rebus utebantur, Fest. Hinc, Dolus, an virtus, quis in hoste requirit? Virg. (1) A device, a crafty purpose, or fetch; a wile, a trick. (2) Guile, deceit, treachery, fraud, collusion, falsehood. (1) Doli non sunt doli, nisi astu colas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 26. § Dolium comminisci, proculdere, Id. Pseud. 4, 7, 64. Dolus dōctus, Id. Mil. 2, 93. X Regnum dolo partum jure adeptus videbatur, Liv. 1. (2) = Ne qua frans, ne quis dolus, adhibeatur, Cic. pro Domo, 12. = Fallacia, Plaut. præligiæ, Id.

* Dōma, tis. n. [à δῶμα Gr.] A solar, or flat roof to a house Hier. † Solarium, Cic.

* Dōmābilis, e. adj. Easy to be tamed, or subdued. Te Cantaber non antè domabilis Miratur, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 41.

* Dōmandus, a, um. part. To be tamed, or subdued, Virg. Geor. 3, 206. Sil. 15, 186. Prop. 3, 34, 50.

* Dōmans, tis. part. Taming, subducing, Sil. 3, 499. 15, 78.

* Dōmātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à dorno] A taming, breaking, or subducing, Litt. ex Plin.

* Dōmātor, ōris. m. verb. A tamer, or subducer, Tibull. 4, 1, 116.

* Dōnātus, a, um. part. Tamed; subdued; Don. Domitus, Cic.

* Dōmēficus, a, um. part. Tamed, Met. cultivated, ploughed Terra aratio domēficia nitet, Pers. c. 99. § vix alibi.

* *Dōmesticatim*, adv. *House by house, by house*. Suet. Caes. 26, 6.

* *Dōmesticus*, a, um. adj. [*à domus*] (1) *Of the same house*. (2) *Domestic*, as opposed to foreign. (3) *Staying at home*. (4) *Civil, private*, as opposed to publick. (5) *Tame, familiar*. (1) = *Convictor*, denotatque domesticus usu, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 15. *Forensis, quod vid.* (2) *Extrema libentius, quam domestica, recordor, Cic. Off.* 2, 8. (3) *Domesticus otior, Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 128. (4) *Domestica feremus, ut censes; & publica paulo etiam fortius, Cic. Fam.* 5, 13. *Domesticæ fortitudines, non inferiores militariis, Id. Off.* 1. Ubi quod alienum esset, vicisset, superavit quod erat domesticum, Id. *Omne ferum animal domestico levius, Cels.*

* *Dōmesticus*, i. m. subst. *A household officer, Pancirol.*

* *Dōmicilium*, i. n. (1) *A sojourning place, an abode*. (2) *A receptacle*. (1) *Hoficum hoc mihi domicilium est. Athenis domus ac herus, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 46. (2) *Domicilium sermonum, aures, Cic. Part. Orat.* 1.

* *Dōmicenium*, i. n. [*ex domus, & cœna*] *A supper at home in a man's house, Mart.* 12, 78.

* *Dōmicula*, æ. f. *A little house, Front. Cafula, Juv.*

† *Dōmifico*, are. act. *To build, Varr. Ædifico.*

* *Dōmīna*, æ. f. [*à dominus*] *A lady, a mistress, a dame, a governess, Cic. pro Marcell.* 2. *Domina virtutum, Id. Off.* 3, 6. *Æ Ancilla, Id.*

* *Dōmīnans*, tis. part. or. comp. *Bearing rule, or sway; governing. Dominans ille in nobis Deus vetat, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 30. *¶ Dominantia verba, plain, home-spun, vulgar, calling every thing by its proper name. § Dominantior ad vitam, Lucr.* 3, 398. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 152. *Dominantia nomina, b. e. propria, non facta, Hor. A. P.* 234.

* *Dōmīnatio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Dominion, rule, authority, sovereignty, lordship*. (2) *Tyranny, despotick government*. (3) *Meton. A governor*. (1) *Dominatio, rationis in libidinem, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 54. *Pandere viam ad dominationem, Liv.* 4, 15. (2) *Vita sub dominatione misera est, Asin. Poll.* *Cic. Fam.* 10, 31. *Æ Diversa natura dominatio & principatus, Plin. Paneg.* 45. *Æ Dominationem nemo concupivit, quin libertatis vocabulum usurparet, Tac. Hist.* 4, 73. (3) *Inguentium dominationum provisor, Id.* 12, 4. *Æ Non dominationem, & servos, sed rectorem & cives cogitare, Id.* 12, 11.

* *Dōmīnator*, ōris. m. verb. *A master, or lord; a governor, or ruler. Rerum dominator Deus, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D.* 2, 2.

* *Dōmīnatrīx*, icis. f. *A mistress, lady, or governess. Dominatrix cæca & temeraria animi cupiditas, Cic. de Inv.* 1, 2.

* *Dōmīnātus*, a, um. part. *Having ruled, or governed. Urbs multos dominata per annos, Virg. Æn.* 2, 363.

* *Dōmīnātus*, ūs. m. verb. *Mastership, rule, authority, lordship, sovereignty, power. = Potestate, dominatūque dignissimus, Cic. N. D.* 2, 11. = *principatus, Id. sed has voces opponi posse, vid.* *Dominatio, n. 2. ¶ Dominatum imperio tenere, To have both the name and power of a king, Nep. in Regib. princip.*

* *Dōmīnica*, æ. f. sc. dies. *The lord's day, Sunday, Eccl.*

* *Dōmīnicālis*, e. adj. *Dominical, belonging to the lord, or the lord's day. ¶ Dominicales curiæ, court patrons, the king's domains, Dig.*

* *Dōmīnicus*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the lord, or master. Subjecta dominicis habitationibus vivaria, Col.* 9, 1. *¶ Dominicus sumptus, Vitr.* 7, 5. *the expenses of the master workman. ¶ Dies dominica, Sunday, or the lord's day, Eccl.*

* *Dōmīnium*, i. n. *Lordship, rule, dominion, empire, a domain. ¶ Ab impatientibus dominiis, factious malecontents, Suet. Tib.* 59. *Dixit, scire dominium & jus eorum qui dederint, esse, Liv.* 45, 13. *Rerum suarum dominium ei concessum est, Patere.* 2, 80.

* *Dōmīnor*, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*à dominus*]

(1) *To be lord and master, to rule, to bear rule.* (2) *To domineer.* (3) *Antiq. pass. To be governed.* (1) = *Cleantes solum dominari, & rerum potiri, putat, Cic. Acad.* 4, 41. *§ Dominari in suos, Id. de Senect.* 11. *§ Inter nymphas, Ov. Amor.* 3, 6, 63. (2) *§ Non ut in capite fortunisque hominum honestissimorum dominantur, Cic. pro Quint.* 30. (3) *§ O domus antiqua, heu! quam dispari dominare domino! Id. Off.* 1, 39. *ex vet. Poëtâ.*

* *Dōmīnulus*, i. m. *A little lord, or young master, Dig.*

* *Dōmīnus*, i. m. [*qui domui præest*] (1) *A master of a house.* (2) *Sometimes the son, or young master.* (3) *A possessor, an owner.* (4) *A husband.* (5) *He that makes a banquet.* (6) *¶ Kar' ἐξοχὴν, a God.* (7) *A jailer.* (8) *A compellation in speaking to an unknown person.* (1) *Vid. Dominor, n. 3. § Sævus domini pauperis, Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 33. (2) *Plaut. Capt. prol.* 18. (3) *Brevis dominus, Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 24. (4) *Dominum Æneam in regna recepit, Virg. Æn.* 4, 214. (5) *Aut dominum, aut vinum, aut aliud quid laudato, Varr.* (6) *Domino solvere vota Jovi, Lex. ex Ov.* (7) *Suet. Tib.* 8. (8) *Mart.* 1, 113. *Obvius, si nomen non occurrit, dominos salutamus, Sen. Ep.* 3.

Dōmīportæ, æ. f. *A snail's epithet, a shell snail that carries her house on her back, Cic. Div.* 2, 64.

* *Dōmītatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A taming, or breaking, Litt. ex Cic. sed q. ÷ Domitus.*

* *Dōmītio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A breaking, or taming of a horse, Alcon. ÷ Domitura.*

* *Dōmīto*, are. freq. [*à domo, are.*] (1) *To tame.* (2) *To break, or weary.* (1) *Præfatos domitare hoves, Virg. Geor.* 1, 285. *Domitant in pulvere currus, Id. Æn.* 7, 163. *vid. Stat. Theb.* 6, 104. *Sil.* 3, 101.

* *Dōmītor*, ōris. m. verb. [*à domo,*] (1) *A tamer, a breaker.* (2) *A vanquisher, subduer, or conqueror.* (1) *Domitor equorum, Cic. Off.* 1, 26. (2) = *Infinitæ potestatis domitor ac frænatō animus, Plin. Paneg.* 55.

* *Dōmītrix*, icis. f. verb. *She that tames, or subdues. Equorum domitrix Epidaurus, Virg. Georg.* 3, 44.

* *Dōmītūra*, æ. f. (1) *A taming, or breaking.* (2) *¶ A pruning.* (1) *Exiguus in domitūrâ labor, Col.* 6, 2. (2) *Litt. ex Col.*

* *Dōmītūrus*, a, um. part. *That will tame, or subdue, Virg. Geor.* 4, 102.

* *Dōmītus*, a, um. part. (1) *Tamed.* (2) *Subdued, vanquished.* (3) *Entirely reduced.* (1) = *Domitæ & condoces factæ belluæ, Cic. N. D.* 2, 64. (2) = *Subacti ac bello domiti, Id. pro Font.* 2. (3) *Æ Creditis tot gentes eodem prælio domitas esse, quo victæ sunt? Curt.* 6, 3. *Germani victi magis, quam domiti, Flor.* 4, 12, 30.

* *Dōmītus*, ūs. m. verb. [*à domo*] *A taming, or breaking. Quadrupedum domitu, Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. *¶ baud scio an leg. in alio casu.*

* *Dōmo*, are, ui, itum. act. [*à δαμάω, δαμῶ*] (1) *To break wild creatures, &c.* (2) *Met. To tame, to vanquish, to overcome.* (3) *To keep under.* (4) *¶ To boil.* (1) *Obsequium tigris domat, Ov. A. A.* 2, 183. *§ Equos domare, Cic. Off.* 1, 14. *vaccas aratro, Col.* 6, 22. (2) = *Coercere, compellere, domare, nationes, Cic.* (3) *Avidum domare spiritum, Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 10. (4) *Sectam partem domat ferventibus undis, Ov. Met.* 8, 650.

* *Dōmor*, āri, itus. pass. *To be tamed, &c. = Has nationes frangi domarique cupiunt, Cic. de Prof. Conf.* 13.

* *Dōmuis* in gen. *pro domus, Non.*

* *Dōmūtio*, ōnis. f. [*ex domus, & itio*] *A going, or returning, home again. Jam domutio nem reges Atridæ parant, Ad Herenn.* 3, 21. *ex poetâ. = Domum itio, Cic. de Div.* 1, 32.

* *Dōmuncula*, æ. f. dim. *A little house, a cottage, offices. Domuncula una Ællis, Val. Max.* 2, 4, 8. *Dextra ac sinistra domunculæ construuntur, Vitr.* 6, 10. *÷ Casa, Cic.*

* *Dōmus*, ūs, vel i. f. [*à Gr. δῶμος, quod δέμα, ædifico*] *est secund. & quart. decl. sed me*

in voc. sing. *mi*, in nom. pl. & *mis* in dat. & abi. plur. *vix leg. quibus addunt grammaticorum fili, mu* in abl. sing. *Dixit tamen in abl. sing. domu, Traj. ad Plin.* 10, 72. & *Plaut. in Mil.* 2, 1. (1) *A house, a lodging, a dwelling.* (2) *A temple, a church.* (3) *Peate, as opposed to war.* (4) *A family, a household.* (5) *A lineage, a nation.* (6) *A nest.* (7) *A stable.* (8) *A settled habitation, one's country.* (9) *A town, or city, by a river of the same name; or rather the fountain, or spring-head, of a river.* (10) *¶ A sect, all the followers of a sect.* (1) *Domui domus est centermina nostræ, Ov. Met.* 1, 774. *¶ Domi & foris, Ter.* *Æ Militiæ & domi, Id. Adelph.* 3, 4, 49. *at home and abroad.* (2) *Ōstia domus paturæ ingentia centum, Virg. Æn.* 6, 81. *Ante domum Veneris, Juv.* 4, 40. (3) *¶ Quocum & domus & militia communis, Cic. de Amic.* 4. (4) *Eum sic commendo, ut unum è nostrâ domo, Id. Fam.* 13, 46. (5) *Domus Æneæ cunctis dominabitur oris, Virg. Æn.* 3, 97. (6) *¶ Domus avium, Id. Geor.* 2, 209. (7) *¶ pecorum, Stat. Theb.* 1, 367. (8) *Da proprium, Thymbreæ, domum, Virg. Æn.* 3, 85. (9) *Domus Alburnæ resonantis, Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 12. (10) *Libros, Paneti, Socraticam & domum Mutare loricis Iberis, Hor. Od.* 1, 29, 14.

* *Dōnābilis*, e. adj. *That may, or ought to, be presented with. ¶ Infortunio donabilis, worthy to receive a mischief, Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 40.

* *Dōnandus*, a, um. part. *To be presented with, or to have given him. Laureâ donandus Apollinari, Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 9.

* *Dōnans*, tis. part. *Giving. Donans fortes viros pro concione, Curt.* 10, 13.

* *Dōnārium*, i. n. [*à donum*] (1) *The temples wherein gifts and presents were offered to the Gods.* (2) *Meton, The Gifts themselves.* (1) *Uris imparibus ducti alta ad donaria currus, Virg. Geor.* 3, 533. (2) *Eois splendent donaria gemmis, Luc.* 9, 515. *¶ An hic locus à Fabro adductus hanc notionem astruat, videndum: alius cerè non adest ex vet. ante Macrob. quò magis miror Vallam ausum Servium de loco interpretantem obtorto collo in jus trahere, præsertim cum ab hujus sententiâ stet analogia. Hanc notionem tanquam primam à plerisque Lexicogr. poni scio, an satis rectè, eruditorum esto judicium. Donaria, quæ ad ministerium Dei dedicata sunt, Justinian.* 2, 1, 9.

* *Dōnātīcus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a gift. Donaticæ coronæ, Fest.*

* *Dōnatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A giving, or bestowing freely; a donation. Bonorum donatio, Cic. Phil.* 4, 4. *Furta, rapinæ, donationes, Id. pro S. R.* 9.

* *Dōnātivum*, i. n. *A prince's, or commander's, largess, or benevolence; a gift in money, or corn, to soldiers; a donative, a dole. ¶ Congiariū populo, militi donativum, proposuit, Suet. Ner.* 7.

* *Dōnator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that gives any thing freely, a bestower, Cod. ÷ Largitor, Liv. Dator, Cic.*

* *Dōnātrix*, icis. f. *A female giver, Prud. Perist.* 11, 171.

* *Dōnātus*, a, um. part. (1) *Bestowed, given.* (2) *Granted.* (3) *Forgiven, remitted.* (4) *Also having a present given.* (1) *§ Homo quasi divino munere donatus reipub. Cic. de Hor. Resp.* 4. (2) *Nec diutiùs duratio donata est, Flor.* 4, 2. (3) *Æs alienum donatum sibi à Cæsare dicunt, Brut. Cic. inter Epist. ad Brut.* 6. (4) *Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit, Virg. N.* 3, 305. *§ Donatus munere, Sil.* 16, 521.

* *Dōnax*, ācis. m. [*δῶναξ Gr.*] *A reed, or cane, whereof they made arrows; an angling rod, Plin.* 16, 36. *Also a kind of sea-fish, Id.* 32, 11.

Dōnec, adv. [*contract. ex donicum, quod ex dum & quum*] (1) *Untill.* (2) *As long as, while that.* (1) *Haud deferiscas, donec effecero, Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, fin. (2) *Donec eris felix, &c. Ov. Trist.* 1, 8, 5.

Dōnicum, adv. [*ex dum & cum*] *Untill. Donicum*

nicum, vi vicissent, *Nep. Hamile. 1. Donicum ille huc redierit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 89.*

* *Dōno, āre. act. [ā donum] (1) To give liberally, to bestow. (2) To present gratis, to offer. (3) To forgive, to remit. (4) To indulge. (1) Prædam militibus donat, Cæf. B. G. 6, 21. (2) Universos frumento donavit, Nep. Att. 2. (3) Multa ingeniis donanda puto, sed donanda vitia, non portenta sunt, Sen. Contr. 5. Postquam domuerat, sacris suis famæque donavit, Flor. 3, 5, 10. (4) Spes suas ambitioni donare, Petr. c. 4.*

* *Dōnor, āri, ātus. pass. To be presented, &c. Cic. Fam. 5, 12. Prop. 3, 23, 21.*

* *Dōnum, i. n. [ā dādo] (1) A free-gift, a present. (2) A reward. (3) A bribe. (4) An offering. (5) Also a promise. (1) Hanc tibi donum do, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 11. (2) = Quodvis donum & præmium à me optato, Id. Eun. 4, 6, 11. (3) = Tantum donis datis muneribusque perfecit, Cic. pro Cluent. 24. (4) Junonem supplicibus supera donis, Virg. Æn. 3, 439. (5) Ubi dona peregit, Id. Æn. 5, 362.*

* *Dorcas, ādis. f. [dōgās Gr.] (1) A doe, or buck. (2) A lean woman so called. (1) Delicium parvo donabis dorcada nato, Mart. 13, 30. (2) Lucr. 4, 1154.*

* *Dorceus, i. m. [ā dēpaw, perspicio] The name of a dog, Spy all, Ov. Met. 3, 210.*

* *Dōris, īdis. f. A certain herb, also called anchusa, Plin. 22, 20.*

* *|| Dōris dialectus, [ā dōgīs Gr.] The Dorick dialect.*

* *Dormiendus, a, um. part. To be slept, Catull. 5, 6.*

* *Dormiens, tis. part. Sleeping, doing nothing at all. Credebas dormienti tibi hæc confecturos deos? Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 59.*

* *DORMIO, ire, īvi, itum. neut. (1) To sleep, to be asleep. (2) To be unemployed. (1) || Dormire in utramvis aurem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101. id. ac in utrumvis oculum conquirere, to sleep securely, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 121. || Dormibo, pro dormiam, Id. Trin. 3, 2, 100. (2) Dum repemiam argentum, vos dormitis intra domi, Id. Asin. 2, 4, 24.*

* *Dormisco, ēre. incept. To begin to sleep, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81.*

* *Dormitans, tis. part. Nodding, taking a nap, Cic. Att. 2, 16. & de Orat. 2, 33.*

* *|| Dormitatio, ōnis. f. verb. A sleeping, or sum-berring, Lexicogr. ex Apul. sed non inveni.*

* *Dormitator, ōris. m. verb. A sleeper, or slug-gard; one that robs by night, and sleeps by day. Mira sunt, nī illic homo sit, aut dormitator, aut fector zonarius, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 20. || Hunc Hesiodus vocat ἡμεροχόκτρον, "EPΓ. καὶ HM. 2, 227.*

* *Dormito, āre. freq. vel desid. dormire cupio, vel leviter dormio. (1) To be sleepy. (2) To slumber, to take a nap. (3) Met. To be careless. (4) To twinkle as a candle doth by day-light. (1) Te dormire aiebas, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 175. (2) Ad lucem arētē & graviter dormitare, Cic. Div. 1, 28. (3) Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. Art. P. 359. = Cunctor, Plaut. (4) Sub aurorā jam dormitante lucernā, Ov. Met. 19, 195.*

* *Dormitor, ōris. m. verb. A long sleeper. Quid tibi dormitor proderit Endymion? Mart. 10, 4. || Rarō occ.*

* *Dormitorium, i. n. A dormitory, a sleeping-place, a bed-chamber, Plin. 30, 6.*

* *Dormitorius, a, um. adj. That pertains to, or serves for, sleep. Cubiculum dormitorium, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.*

* *|| Dormitūrio, īre. desid. To be sleepy, or drowsy, Lexicogr. ex Apul. sed q. || Dormito, Cic.*

* *Dormitūrus, a, um. part. About to sleep, Cels. 5, 25. Cū meridie dormitūrus me recepissem, Plin. Ep. 7, 4.*

* *Dōron, i. n. [ā dōpaw Gr.] A handbreadth. (2) Met. A gift. (1) Græci antiqui Doron pal-mam vocabant. (2) Et ideo Dara munera, quia manu darentur, Plin. 35, 14.*

* *Dorsicūlum, i. n. dim. [ā dorsum] A little back, Plaut. ap. Litt. sed q.*

* *Dorsuāle, is. n. A horse-cloth, a back-saddle, a housing, Jul. Cap.*

* *Dorsuālis, e. adj. Belonging to the back, Apul. Met. 11, p. 383.*

* *Dorsum, i. n. (1) The back of a man. (2) or of a beast. (3) A promontory, or bill lying out. (4) Also A shelf, or heap, of sand gathered in the sea. (5) A ridge, or side, of a hill. (6) The shell of a tortoise, or such like. (1) Dorsus totus prurit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 44, pro dorsum. (2) Subire c-nus dorso, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 21. (3) Dorsum editissimum, Plin. Ep. 6, 31. (4) Dorso dum pender iniquo puppis, Virg. Æn. 10, 303. (5) Dorsum Apennini, Suet. Cæf. 44. (6) Curt. 9, 8, 2.*

* *|| Dorsuōsus, a, um. adj. Great backed, that hath many ridges, full of shelves, Solin. c. 27. Amm. Marc. 22, 20.*

* *† Dorsus, i. m. A back. Ita dorsus totus prurit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 44.*

* *|| Dorx, cis. f. [ā dōgē Gr.] A roe buck, or doe, Grat. 200. unde & dorcas.*

* *Dōrycnium, i. n. [ex dōgū hasta, & ὑάω sciendo] A poisonous herb, wherewith they poison arrow heads, darts, &c. rock-rose, Plin. 21, 31. & 32, 5. = Acneoron album.*

* *Dōryphōrus, i. m. [ex dōgū hasta, & φέρω fero] A life-guard man, a pensioner, or partisan, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 86. Curt. 3, 3, 14.*

* *Dos, dōtis. f. [ā Gr. dōs, i. dōtis, Hesych.] (1) A portion, or dowery; money, goods, or lands, given with a wife in marriage. (2) Also a property, a nature, an advantage, or privilege. (3) A subject, an argument. (1) Dos est decem talenta, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 48. (2) Nec poteris simillae dotes numerare nec usus, Mart. 13, 10. (3) Duplex libelli dos est, Phædr. prol. 1, 3.*

* *|| Dōsis, is. f. [dōcis Gr.] A dose, or quantity of physick to be given at one time, Medic.*

* *|| Dōlo, ōnis. m. [ā dōsaw Gr. i. e. daturus] A great promiser, but no performer. Antigonus the grandson of Demetrius, so called by Alex. ab Alex.*

* *Dossuārius, a, um. adj. ant. pro dorsuarius, Which beareth burdens on his back. || Dossuaria jumenta, pack-horses, or mules, Varr. R. R. 2, 6.*

* *† Dossūm, pro dorsum, Varr.*

* *Dōtālis, e. adj. Of, or pertaining to, a dowery; that is given with a woman in marriage. § Dotalia prædia, Cic. Att. 15, 20. Dotalia ædes, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 30. Dotalia agri, Ov. Fast. 5, 209. Super dotem hæc tibi à me dotalia dona accedent, Liv. 26, 50. Nurus toto dotalia mari, Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 646.*

* *|| Dōtālitiūm, i. n. A dowery, JCC. || Dos, Cic.*

* *|| Dōtāta, part. f. sīma, sup. (1) Endowed, that hath a portion, or dowery, given her. (2) Married, joined. (1) Dotatæ maciant & malo & damno viros, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 60. || Mulier dotatissima formā, whose beauty is portion enough, Ov. Met. 11, 301. (2) Ulmus vite dotata, Pun. 18, 28.*

* *† Dōtātīm, adv. Plentifully, Lexicogr. ex Plaut. sed q.*

* *|| Dōtatio, ōnis. f. verb. An endowing, Cod.*

* *|| Dōtātor, ōris. m. verb. He that gives a dowery, an endower, Cod.*

* *Dōto, āre. act. [ā dos, dotis] To endow, to give a dowery. Vitellii filiam maritavit, dotavitque, Suet. Vesp. 14.*

* *Dōtor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) || To be endowed. (2) To be joined, or mixed. (1) Virgo formosa abunde dotata est, Apul. Apol. p. 547. (2) Olea dotatur lacrymā, Plin. 12, 17.*

D ante R.

* *|| Dracæna, æ. f. The female, or she, dragon, Serv. ad Virg. Ecl. 2, 63. & Geor. 3, 245.*

* *Drachma, æ. f. [dēgaw Gr. ab Hebr. דרַחַמַּן drachmon]. A dram, the seven-th, or rather the eighth, part of an ounce, 84 of them going to a*

pound, 12 ounces to the pound, Scrib. Larg. Also a Greek coin, the same with the Roman denier, of the value of four sesterces, 7 d. ob. Vix drachmis obsonatus est decem, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 20. Mille drachmarum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 43.

* *Drāco, ōnis. m. [dōpaw, Gr. ἀνὸ τῆς δρᾶκινος, i. e. ab acie acutā] (1) A dragon. (2) An old barded wine branch. (3) A fish called a quawiver. (4) || Also the ensign to the several companies in a regiment. (5) || The herb tarragon. (1) Vidimus immani specie tortusque draconem, Cic. de Div. 2, 30. ex Poëtā. (2) Col. 5, 5. (3) Plin. 9, 48. (4) Amm. 16, 30. & Veg. 2, 13. (5) Jun.*

* *|| Drācōnārius, i. m. Qui draconis signum fert, An ensign-bearer, an ancient, Veg. 3, 7.*

* *|| Drācōnigēna, æ. c. g. [ex draco, & ἀνὰ geno pro gigno] Bred of a dragon. || Urbs dracōnigēna, Thebes, Ov. Fast. 3, 165.*

* *Drācōnites, Drācōnitis, seu Drācontias, æ. m. A precious stone taken out of the brain of a dragon, whist alive, Plin. 37, 10. & Solin. c. 43.*

* *Drācōntium, i. n. (1) Dragon wort. (2) Also a kind of generous wine. (1) Plin. 24, 16. (2) Col. 3, 2.*

* *Drācuncūlus, i. m. (1) || A little dragon. (2) An herb, a kind of yarrow, having the stalk speckled like a dragon, or a root twisted like a dragon's tail; dragons-wort, or dragons. (3) || Drācunculus hortensis, tarragon. Also a kind of shell-fish. (1) Lamp. in Alex. 14. (2) Plin. 25, 2. (3) Id. 32, 11.*

* *|| Drāma, ātis. n. [ā dōpaw, ago quomodo & fabulæ partes actus dic.] The action of a play, whether comedy, or tragedy; the drama, Sidon.*

* *|| Drāmāticus, a, um. adj. Dramatick, belonging to the acting of plays.*

* *Dāpēra, æ. m. [ā dōpaw, fugio] A fugitive, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 11.*

* *Draucus, i. m. voc. nequam. [ā dōpaw ago] Ut pathicus à παθεῖν pati, Mart. 11, 9.*

* *|| Drenso, āre. act. To sing as a swan, Auct. Philom. 23.*

* *Dēpānis, is. f. [dēpawis Gr.] A sea-swallow, Plin. 10, 30.*

* *Dōmas, ādis. [ā dōpaw, cursus] (1) A dromedary, a kind of camel very swift. (2) Also the name of a dog. (1) Cameli quos appellant dōmadas, Liv. 30, 40. v. & Curt. 5, 2, 10. (2) Ov. Met. 3, 217.*

* *|| Drōmēdārius, i. m. A dromedary, Vulg. interpr. || Dromas.*

* *Drōmo, ōnis. m. [ā dōpaw, cursus, quia celeritè decurrit per summas aquas] (1) || A pin-nace, or swift bark that scoureth the seas. (2) Also a kind of fish, very swift. (1) Calliod. (2) Plin. 32, ult.*

* *Drōpax, ācis. m. [ā dōpaw Gr.] A medicine, or ointment, to take away hair, Mart. 10, 60.*

* *|| Drōsōmēli. n. [ā dōpaw, ros, & μέλι mel] Honey-dew, Jun.*

* *Druīdæ, um. m. pl. Plin. & Druīdes, Cæf. [ā Saxon. dry, i. e. magus] The Druids, philosophers, or wise men among the Gauls and Britons, de his vid. Cæf. de B. G. 1, 6. & Cic. de Div. 1, 40. & Plin. 16, 44.*

* *|| Drungus, i. m. A squadron, or loose band, of soldiers, Veg. 3, 16. || Manus militum.*

* *Drūpæ, pro Drūpētæ, ārum. f. pl. Unripe olives, or rather olives waxing black with ripeness, and ready to fall off the tree, Plin. 15, 7.*

* *Dryādes, um. pl. f. [ā dōpaw, quercus] The nymphs of the woods, Virg. Geor. 3, 40.*

* *Dryātes, æ. m. [ab eodem] A precious stone found in the roots of trees, which burneth much like wood, Plin. 37, 11.*

* *Dryōphōnon, i. n. [ex dōpaw arbor, & φῶν cædes] An herb like oak fern, Plin. 37, 9.*

* *Dryōphēte, es. f. [ex dōpaw arbor, & φῶν taf-cor] A kind of a frog, Plin. 37, 7. sed ib. al. dry-opetis.*

* *Dryoptēris, is. f. [ex dōpaw, & πτερίς filix] An herb called oak-fern, petty-fern, Plin. 27, 9.*

* *Dryos hyphear, [dōpaw, ὑψαear Gr.] A kind of mistletoe that groweth on oak, Plin. 15, ult.*

* † Dua, pro duo, *Two*, or † *twain*. Video sepulcra dua duorum corporum, *Cic. Orat.* 46. ex *Accio*. Vid. etiam *Quint.* 1, 10.

* Duālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to two, dual*. Duālis numerus, *Quint.* 5, 1.

* † Duāliter, adv. *In the dual number*, *Serv.*

Dūbiē, adv. *Doubtfully, uncertainly*. Signum dubiē datum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 15. *Conf. Liv.* 22, 16.

‡ Dūbiētās, ātis. f. *Doubtfulness*. Sine dubietate aliquā, *Eutr.* 6, 19.

‡ Dūbiōsus, a, um. adj. *Doubtful*, *Gell.* 3, 3. & 5, 10.

* Dūbitandus, a, um. part. *To be doubted*. Dūbitandaque pauci Præscribunt alimenta dies, *Claud. B. G.* 102.

* Dūbitābilis, e. adj. (1) *That may be doubted of*. (2) † *Also doubting*. (1) *Ov. Met.* 1, 123. & 13, 21. (2) *Dubitabile pectus*, *Prud. Apoth.* 580.

* Dūbitans, tis. part. (1) *Doubting*. (2) *Hovering betwixt life and death*. (1) *Cic. pro Cluent.* 28. *Sall. B. C.* 28. (2) *Dum supremam Telestinus in auras exhalat lucem, & dubitantia lumina condit*, *Sil. Ital.* 10, 154.

* Dūbitanter, adv. *Doubtingly uncertainly*. ‡ Sine ullā affirmatione dubitanter unumquodque dicere, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 2.

* Dūbitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A doubt, or mistrust*. † Injunctus est hominibus scrupulus, & dubitatio, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 28. Nullam dubitationem apud me reliquisti, quantum me amares, *Id. Fam.* 15, 23.

* † Dūbitator, ōris. m. *He that doubteth*, *Aug.* † Qui dubitat.

* Dūbitatur, imperf. *It is doubted*, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 13. *Dubitatum est apud provincias*, *Tac.* 32. ult.

* Dūbitatus, a, um. part. *Doubted, disbelieved*. Intravit dubitati tecta parentis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 20.

* Dūbitō, āre. neut. [à duo & bito, eo] (1) *To doubt, or be in doubt; to mistrust*. (2) *To fear*. (3) *To protract time, or delay*. (4) *To consider, to muse*. (5) *To waver*. (1) = *Dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum vinolenti*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 17. (2) *Non dubitat mandare Lentulum vinculis*, *Id. in Catil.* 4, 2. (3) *Dubitanti vestis adempta est*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 461. (4) *Restat, judices, ut hoc dubitemus*, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 18. *Percipe, porrò Quid dubitem*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 190. (5) *Tac.* 6, 35.

Dūbium, i, n. (1) *A doubt, a question*. (2) *Danger, hazard*. (1) *Anima nostra in dubio est*, *Sall. B. C.* 52. (2) *Gnatæ vita in dubium venit*, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 42. *Pessimus in dubilis augur timor*, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 6.

Dūbius, a, um. adj. [qu. duvius, quod duas vias habeat] (1) *Doubtful, dubious, variable, sharp on each side*. (2) *Dangerous, perilous*. (1) *Sumere pro certo, quod dubium est*, *Cic. Div.* 2, 51. ‡ *Si est exploratum, non est cunctandum, si dubium, non est conandum*, *Id. Fam.* 1, 7. *Dubiā meditatus cuspide vulnus*, *Sil. Ital.* 4, 188. ‡ *Dubius animi*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 289. ‡ *Cæna dubia, vberē there are so many dishes, that a man knows not which to eat of*, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 28. *Dubia lux, twilight*, *Sen. Hippol.* 1, 8. (2) *Dubiis ne defice rebus*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 196. *Is est amicus, qui in re dubiā, re juvat, ubi re opus est*, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 10. ‡ *Conjux prosperis dubiisque sociā*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 5, 5.

‡ Dūcālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a duke, or captain; ducal*, *Gloss. vet. ἑγεμονικός*. † *Ad ducem pertinens*.

‡ Dūcātor, ōris. m. *A pilot, or steersman of a ship*, *Ulp.* † *Gubernator*.

‡ Dūcātrix, icis. f. *A she-pilot, or conductress*. *Vitiorum ducatrices iracundia & libido*, *Apul. de Habit. doct.* *Plat.* p. 598.

Dūcātus, ūs. m. [à duce, ut à tribuno tribunatus] (1) *A conduct, or leading; a charge, or government; a generalship, a captain's place*. (2) *A play which children used of king and subject*.

(3) † *A dukedom, a dutchy*. (1) *In omni ducatu ostentum expertissimum*, *Suet. Tiber.* 19. ‡ *Ducatum sceleris præbere*, *Flor.* 3, 21, 2. (2) *Puer ferebatur ducatus & imperia ludere*, *Suet. Ner.* 35. (3) *Ex usu hodierno*.

† Dūce, imperat. à duco, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 4, 1. *Trin.* 2, 2, 103.

* † Dūcēnāria, æ. f. *The office of the ducenarius*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

* Dūcēnārius, a, um. adj. *Of two hundred*, *Plin.* 7, 20. ‡ *Ducenarii judices, who judged in tryals of small sums*, *Suet. Aug.* 32. & *Claud.* 24.

* † Dūcēnārius, i. m. *A captain of two hundred men*, *Veget.* *Also called primus hastatus*, *Id.*

Dūcendus, a, um. part. *To be led*. *Ex quibus unam legionem in Morinos ducendam C. Fabio legato dedit*, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 24.

* Dūcēni, æ. adj. pl. [ex du, pro duo, & centum] *Two hundred*. *Duceni nummi*, *Suet. Aug.* 41. *Ducena quinquaginta millia capitum*, *Liv.* 9, 19.

Dūcens, tis. part. *Leading, drawing, bringing, deriving, &c.* *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 63. *Vid. Duco*. ‡ *Sucking*. *Nec sequitur ducentem lacteus humor*, *Ov. Met.* 9, 258. *Conf. Sil.* 10, 98.

* † Dūcētēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The two hundredth*, *Suet. restē Litt. sed q. certē Gell.* 14, 7.

* Dūcēti, æ. adj. pl. [ex duo & centum] *Two hundred*, *Cic. pro Leg. Agr.* 13.

* Dūcenties, adv. *Two hundred times*, ‡ *Ducencies H. 2000000 of sesterces*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 16.

‡ Dūcīssa, æ. f. [à duce] *A dutchess*. *Deficit idoneus auct.* † *Princeps femina, dux*, *Cic.*

Dūco, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To lead, go along with, conduct, or wait upon*. (2) ‡ *Ducere se, to sink*. (3) *To induce, move, or persuade*. (4) *To draw*. (5) *To form, fashion, beat out, or forge*. (6) *To protract, prolong, or delay*. (7) *To take, or derive*. (8) *To esteem, or reckon*. (9) *To wheedle, or cajole*. (10) *To marry*. (11) *To receive, to take along with him*. (12) *To begin*. (13) *To reckon, or compute*. (14) *To pass away*. (15) *A term in actions at law*. (16) *Met. To expose to sale*. (1) *Duc me ad eam*, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 23. ‡ *Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt*, *Sen. Ep.* 107. *In ludum ducere & reducere*, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 36. (2) ‡ *Ego me deorsum duco de arbore*, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 8, 8. (3) ‡ *Me ad credendum tua ducit oratio*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 18. (4) *Pulmones & cor extrinsecus spiritum ducunt*, *Id. N. D.* 2, 54. ‡ *Ducere suspiria, to sigh*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 402. *animam, spiritum, to live*, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 12. *alvum, to purge*, *Cels.* 7, 30. *naribus, to snuff up*, *Hor. Carm.* 4, 1, 31. *Ducere aquam, to convey it*, *Cic. colorem, to take it*, *Virg. fossam, vallum, to throw it up*, *Liv. pocula, to quaff, or drink up*, *Prop. lanam, Ov. pensa, Juv. to spin, ensem, Sil. mucronem, Virg. to draw it*. *aliquem in jus, to arrest him*, *Ter. aliquem in carcerem, to drag him to prison*, *Cic.* (5) *Ocreas lento ducunt argento*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 634. *Ducere vivos de mare vultus*, *Id. Æn.* 6, 583. ‡ *Ducere versus, to compose them*, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 12, 63. (6) *Nostris in longum ducis amores*, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 56. (7) *Ab auctoris ducunt libamina nomen*, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 733. (8) *Nihil ducere in bonis præter virtutem*, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 3. (9) *Ut phaleratis dictis me ducas*, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 15. (10) *Emoriar, si non hanc uxorem duxero*, *Id. Eun.* 5, 2, 49. (11) *Duxit sua præmia victor*, *Ov. Met.* 10, 680. (12) *Qui commendationem ineuntis ætatis à scelere duxerit*, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 1. (13) *Ut fœnus quaternis centesimis ducant*, *Id. Att.* 6, 2. (14) ‡ *Ducere ætatem*, *Hor. vitam, Cic. to live, or lead his life*. *diem somno, to sleep all day*, *Sen.* (15) *Vid. Ducor.* (16) *Injustè totum ducit, venditque poema*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 75.

Dūcor, i, etus. pass. *Besides the other significations from Duco, it often signifies, by an ellipsis, to be led to execution, to be sued in law*. *Ad calvum duci iussit*, *Suet. Cal.* 27. *Perseverantes duci iussi*, *Plin.* 10. *Ep.* 97. *vid. etiam Sen. de Irâ*, 1, 16. *de Tranq. an.* 14. & alibi.

† Dūco, āre. act. *To govern*, *Varr.* *Ductans, tis. part. Drawing along, &c.* *Tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis*, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 34. *Vid. Duco*.

Ductārius, a, um. adj. *That draweth, or guideth*. ‡ *Funis ductarius, the line, or rope, that runeth in the pulley*, *Vitruv.* 10, 5.

Ductīlis, e. adj. (1) *Easy to be drawn, ductile, that can easily be beaten into thin plates with a hammer*. (2) *Conveyed into*. (1) *Æs ductile, quod & regulare*, *Plin.* 34, 8. (2) ‡ *Ductile flumen, an aqueduct*, *Mart.* 12, 31.

Ductim, adv. *By little and little, leisurely, as it were by drawing*. ‡ *Pars operis ductim potiùs, quàm cæsim, facienda*, *Col.* 4, 25. *Conf. Plaut. Curs.* 1, 2, 13.

Ductio, ōnis. f. verb. *A conveying, a drawing*. ‡ *Ductio rudentum*, *Vitr.* 10, 19. ‡ *Aquarum ductiones, aqueducts*, *Id.* 1, 1. *Alvi ductio, a purge*, *Cels.* 2, 12.

‡ Ductitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leading often about*, *Aug.*

Ductitius, a, um. adj. *Easy to be led, ductile, malleable*. *Ferrum ductitium*, *Quint. lib.* 6.

Ductitō, āre. act. (1) *To lead quickly away*. (2) *To lead up and down*. (3) *To cheat, to decoy*. (4) *To take for a wife, or miss*. (1) *Venales illuc ductitavit quisquis est*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 26. (2) *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 34. *fed al. alit. leg.* (3) *Ego follitim ductitabo*, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 7, 15. (4) *Quasi bella sit, quasi campse reges ductitent*, *Id. Poen.* 1, 2, 60.

Ducto, āre. freq. (1) *To lead*. (2) *To wheedle*. (3) *To keep a miss*. (4) *To esteem, or account*. (1) *Sylla exercitum ductavit*, *Sall. B. C.* 11. ‡ *Hoc Quintilian, cum castè & antiquè dictum esset, ævo videbatur, ob. freq. usum rē ductare, in obsc.* *Adeo honesta verba moribus perdimus*. (2) *Me ductavit dolis*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 109. (3) *Amicam ductat decrepitus senex*, *Id. Asin.* 5, 2, 13. *vid. & Ter. Phorm.* 3, 15. (4) *Omen ego pro nihilo esse ducto*, *Id. Pers.* 4, 4, 86. ‡ *Cornua ductare nervo, to draw a bow*, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 376. *Ductare aliquem labiis, to give, or make mouths at*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 15.

Ductor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be led, or guided; to be cheated, &c.* *Vid. Duco*.

Ductor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A guide, a captain, a leader*. (2) *A conveyer*. (1) *Ductores Danaum*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 14. (2) *Ductor aquarum Tiberis*, *Stat. Syl.* 3, 5, 11. ‡ *Gregis ductor, a bull*, *Sen.*

Ducturus, a, um. part. *About to lead*. *Qua terrestri itinere ducturus exercitum videbatur*, *Curt.* 9, 31. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 45. & 34, 16.

Ductus, a, um. part. (1) *Led on, direct, straight*. (2) *Drawn*. (3) *Moved, induced*. (4) *Met. Begun, drawn out*. (5) *Derived*. (6) *Counted, or computed*. (1) = *Ductæ & directæ viæ*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. (2) *Sorte ducti*, *Tac.* 13, 29. (3) *Caritate patriæ ductus*, *Nep. Alcib.* 5. (4) *Sermo ductus ē percontatione*, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 60. (5) *Unde hoc totum ductum & conflatum mendacium est* † *Id. pro Q. Rosc.* 16. (6) *Solvere centesimis ductis, cum renovatione singulorum annorum*, *Id. Attic.* 6, 1. *Vid. Duco*.

Ductus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A leading, or conduct*. (2) *A draught, shape, form, or figure*. (3) *Also a conduit-pipe for the conveyance of water*. (1) *Pompeius rem optimè ductu suo gessit*, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 21. ‡ *Partim ductu, partim auspiciis suis*, *Suet. Aug.* 21. *Recepta signa ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii*, *Tac.* 2, 41. (2) *Literarum ductus pueri sequantur*, *Quint.* 20, 2. *Qui ductus oris, qui vultus*, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 17. ‡ *Laborum ductus, a making of wry mouths*, *Gell.* 18, 4. (3) *Adde ductus aquarum*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 4.

Dūdum, adv. (1) *But late, a while ago, not long since*. (2) *Heretofore*. (3) *Also a great while since, long ago*. (1) *Dixi dudum, materiam aliam esse joci, aliam severitatis*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 65. (2) *Incertior sum quàm dudum*, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 5. (3) *Ut beneficium verbis initum dudum, re comprobet*, *Id. Andr.* 5, 1, 5.

|| Duella, æ. f. *The third part of an ounce*, Bud.

|| Duellarius, a, um. adj. *A warrior*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 68. † Bellator.

† Duellicus, a, um. adj. [à duellum] *Warlike, martial*. § Equorum duellica proles, Lucr. 2, 660. Ars duellica, Plaut. Epid. 2, 4, 14.

|| Duellis, is. c. g. unde in comp. perduellis, *An enemy*, Arnob.

Duellum, i. n. *Battle, war between two people, kings, or parties*. Antiqui nomina contrahebant, quod essent aptiora, ut duellum, bellum, vid. Cic. in Orat. 45. Duellum Populo Romano Carthaginiensi est, Liv. Duellum Pop. Rom. cum rege Antiocho esse iussit, Id. || Domi duellique, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 13. Conf. Liv. 22, 10.

† Duellus, a, um. adj. *Pretty, charming, &c.* See bellus. Duellus quidam dicere bellos ausi, Quint. 1, 4. || Facies virginis duella, *Pretty, handsome*, Næv. † Bellus.

|| Duicentis dicebatur cum altero, i. e. cum filio centus, vel quis cum prole in civitatem adscribebatur, Fest.

* || Duicens, tis. f. [ex duo & dens] *pro bidens*, Fest.

† Duigæ. Vid. Bigæ. Varr.

* † Duim, is, &c. *pro dem, des, det, dent*. Quod edat tam duim quam perduim, Plaut. Aul. 5, 6, 6. Ne duis, Id. ib. 2, 2, 61. Ne verba imprudenti dicit, Cic. Catil. 1, 9.

* † Duini, òrum. m. pl. [à duo] *Twain*, Varr. † Bini.

* † Duis, adv. [à Gr. δῖς, unde postea bis] Cic.

* † Duis & duint, *pro dederis & dederint*, Plaut. Vid. Duim.

* || Duixæ, ñrum. pl. m. [à duo] *A sort of bereticks, such as Marcion, who held a duty in the godhead*, Prud. Ham. præf. 37.

|| Dulcécidus, a, um. adj. *Bitter sweet*, Qu. Seren.

Dulcè, adv. sîmè, sup. *Sweetly, comically, pleasantly*. = Astitit & dulcè & comédicè, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58. ubi dulcè legit Gulelm. Tutius itaque dixeris dulciter, quod vid. || Sed & Dulcè ridentem, Rep. ap. Hor. Carm. 1, 22, 23. & Dulcè loquentem versu seq. Minor igitur tres eruditos admodum viros, Robertum Ainsworthum, Sam. Patrick, & Gulielm. Young, tantum hic oscitare. N. T.

Dulcedo, ðnis. f. (1) *Sweetness, pleasantness, delightfulness, fondness, desire*. (2) *Harmony, melody*. (3) *Luxury*. (1) Movit dulcedine sensum voluptas, Cic. de Fin. 2, 13. & Amaritudo, Id. Dulcedo in vilit proximis comitibus tribunorum militum plebeios creanti, Liv. 5, 12. (2) Avum dulcedo, Ad Herenn. 2, 22. (3) Dulcedine corruptelâq. e mores depravati, Cic. de Legib. 2, 15.

Dulcesco, ãre. incept. *To wax sweet*. Uva maturata dulcescit, Cic. de Senect. 15.

Dulciarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to what is sweet*. || Duciarus pistor, *A maker of march-pans, or other such like sweet things in paste; a confectioner*, Mart. 14, 222. in lemmare.

Dulcicius, a, um. adj. dim. [à dulcis] *sweetish, somewhat sweet*. Dulcicula potio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. Dulciculus caseus, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 177. Formula blanditiarum, ubi & plures legat.

† Dulciferus, a, um. adj. *Bearing sweet*. Cantharum dulciferum propinare, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 18.

Dulcillôquus, a, um. adj. *Sweetly sounding*. Dulciloquos calamos Euterpe flatibus urget, Auson. Etyll. 20, 4.

|| Dulcimodus, a, um. adj. *Sweet, or melodious*. Dulcimodi psalmi, Prud. Psycb. 664. † Suavis, dulcis.

Dulcio, ãre. n. *To become sweet*. Humor dulcit, ubi per terras crebrius percolatur, Lucr. 2, 473.

DULCIS, e. adj. er. comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Sweet, delicious*. (2) *Pleasant, delightful, charming*. (3) *Loosing, dear, beautyfull, lovely*. (4) *Successful*. (5) *Handsome*. (1) Omne animal sentit dulcia atque amara, Cic. N. D. 3, 13. Suaviolum ambrosiâ dulci dulcius, Catull. 96, 2. & Vinum dulce & sa sum, Cels. 2, 29. (2) Fugiente dulcis murmurat rivo sonus, Sen. Hæp. 14.

(3) Optime & dulcissime frater, Cic. de Legg. 3, 11. (4) Cleopatra fortunâ dulci ebria, Hor. Carm. 1, 37, 12. & acerbis, Cic. (5) Mihi dulcis imago Profilit, Stat. Syl. 1, 2, 114.

† Dulcitas, âtis. f. *Sweetness*, Næv. † Dulcedo.

Dulciter, adv. *Sweetly, gently*. = Sensus dulciter & jucundè movetur, Ck. de Fin. 2, 6. Dulciùs, Id. in Orat. 47. Historia Græca dulcissimè scripta, Id. de Clar. Orat. 19.

Dulcîtudo, ðnis. f. *Sweetness*. Sensus dulcitudine commovetur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 25.

|| Dulco, ñre. aët. *To sweeten*, Sidon. † Edulco, Mart. ap. Gell.

|| Dulcor, òris. m. [à dulcio] *Sweetness*, Plin. ap. Litt. sed q.

† Dulcoratio, ðnis. f. verb. *A making sweet*, Afran.

* || Dûlia, æ. f. [à δῦλῶ servus] *The service of a bondman, or slave*, Eccl.

* † Dûlicè, adv. *Slaveishly, servilely*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58.

Dum, adv. (1) *Untill*. (2) *Upon condition that, provided that, so that*. (3) *While, whilst, as long as*. (4) *As yet*. (1) Expectat dum At cum conveniam, Cic. Att. 7, 1. (2) Dum res maneat, fugiant verba, Id. (3) Dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 17. (4) Nihil dum enim sciebat, Cic. Fam. 10, 12. || It. syl. labica adjectio, ut aedum, agedum, quidum, ehodum. quæ v. l. suis locis.

Dûmētum, i. n. (1) *A place full of bushes, or brambles*. (2) *Met. Intricacy, perplexity*. (1) Septum vepribus & dumetis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. (2) Stoicorum dumeta, Id. Acad. Q. 4, 35.

Dummōdo, adv. *So that, provided that*. Omnia honesta negligunt, dummodo potentiam consequantur, Cic. Offic. 3, 21.

* Dûmōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of bushes, brambles, or briars; bushy*. § Arva dumosa, Virg. Geor. 2, 180. Dumosi montes, Col. 4, 33.

* Dûmus, i. m. [qu. à δῦμ, quod illos subeant animalia] *a bush, all kind of thorns, briars, or brambles; a grove*. Horrida dumis rura, Virg. Æn. 4, 526.

Duntaxat, adv. (1) *Only, alone*. (2) *At least*. (3) *To wit*. (1) Peditatu duntaxat utitur, equites in aciem mittit, Liv. (2) Nos animo duntaxat vigemus, etiam magis, quam cum florebamur, Cic. Att. 4, 3. (3) Vitia quoque & delicta duntaxat modica perpessus, Suet. Aug. 66. Sic interpretatur Casaub. ut respondeat τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ vett. Gloss. etsi commodè ad secundam notionem referri posse videtur.

* Duo, æ. o. [ex dua, ante Quintiliani ætatem ab omnibus dici notat ipse, Inp. 1, 5.] pl. à δῦω, Id. (1) *Two, twain*. (2) *Both*. (1) § Duo, nec plures, Cic. (2) Legem duabus proposuit partibus, Phædr. 3, 13. || Duo aliquando in acc. ponitur pro duos, Duo plurimi facio, Cic. Fam. 3, 4. Si duo præterea tales Idæa tulisse Terra viros, Virg. Æn. 11, 285.

* Duodécies, adv. [ex duo, & decies] *Twelve times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 75. Liv. 38, 28.

* Duodécim, adj. indecl. [ex duo, & decim] *Twelve*, Cic. de Leg. 1, 5.

* Duodécimus, a, um. adj. *The twelfth*, Cæf. B. G. 2, 23.

* Duodénarius, a, um. adj. *Of twelve*, Varr. L. L. 4, 4.

Duodēni, æ. a. adj. pl. *Twelve*, Plin. 11, 25.

Duodēnūginta, òrum. n. adj. pl. indecl. *Eighty eight*, Plin. 3, 16.

|| Duodēnum, i. n. [ideo dictum quod ferme sit duodecim digitorum longitudine] *One of the intestines so called*, Med.

* Duodēginta, òrum. n. adj. pl. indecl. [ex duo & octoginta] *Seventy eight*, Plin. 3, 5.

Duodēquadrāgēni, æ. a. adj. pl. *Thirty eight*, Plin. 36, 2.

Duodēquadrāgēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The eight and thirtyeth*, Liv. 1, 40.

Duodēquingūginta, òrum. n. adj. pl. *Forty eight*, Col. 9, 14. Liv. 9, 35.

Duodēsexagēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The fifty eighth*, Patere. 2, 53, 3.

|| Duodētrīcēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The eight and twentyeth*, Gell. 3, 10.

Duodētrīcies, adv. *Eight and twenty times*, Cic. Verr. 3, 70.

Duodētrīginta, òrum. n. adj. pl. indecl. *Eight and twenty*, Varr. 1, 1. Liv. 28, 18.

Duodēvīcēni, æ. a. adj. pl. *Eighteen*, Liv. 21, 41.

Duodēvīcēsīmus, & Duodēvīgēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The eighteenth*, Tac. Hist. 1, 55, 3. Liv. 27, 12.

Duodēvīcēsīmānus, a, um. adj. *Of the two and twentyeth legion*, Tac. Hist. 5, 1, 3.

† Duodum, ant. *pro bonum*, Fest.

* † Dupla, æ. f. *pro duplum, sc. pars*, Varr.

* || Duplāres, um. m. pl. *Soldiers having double allowance, or pay*, Macrobi. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

* || Duplāriæ, five Duplāres actiones, dicuntur à JCC. quæ in duplum dabantur.

* Duplex, icis. adj. [ex duo & plico, i. e. duas habens plicas] (1) *Double, twofold*. (2) *Twice as much, big, or many*. (3) *Also broad*. (4) *Crafty, subtle, wisely*. (1) Duplici panno patientia velat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25. (2) Duplex stipendium, Liv. || Duplici spe uti, *to have two strings to his bow*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 13. Ex nux ornabat mentas cum duplici feno, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 122. i. e. mariscâ. vid. Plin. 26, 6. Duplicia ferramentâ, Col. 1, 8. (3) Duplici aptantur dentalia dorso, Virg. Geor. 1, 172. (4) Cursus duplicis per mare Ulyssæi, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 7.

* Duplicandus, a, um. part. *To be doubled*, Liv. 27, 11.

* Duplicans, tis. part. *Doubling*, Sil. 11, 234.

* Duplicārius, vel Duplicārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to what is double*. || Duplicarius miles, *A soldier, that had double pay, or wages, for his good service*, Liv. 2, 59. & Varr. L. 1, 4, 16.

* Duplicatio, ðnis. f. verb. *A doubling*, Sen. Q. N. 4, 8. Vitruv. 3, 3.

* Duplicatō, adv. *Two ways and manners*, Plin. 2, 17.

* Duplicātus, a, um. part. (1) *Doubled, made twice as many, or great*. (2) *Bowed, or bended*. (1) Iterata & duplicata verba, Cic. in Part. Orat. 6. Duplicata gloriâ discedere, Id. pro Domo, 35. (2) Duplicato poplite, Virg. Æn. 12, 927.

* Dupliciter, adv. *Doubly, for two causes*. Dupliciter delectatus sum tuis literis, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

* Duplico, ñre. aët. (1) *To make twice as much, big, or long*. (2) *To increase, or make bigger*. (1) Duplicavit modum hastæ, Nep. in Iph. 1. Duplicare numerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 22. (2) Sol decedens crescentes duplicat umbras, Virg. Ecl. 2, 67.

* Duplicor, ñri. pass. *To be doubled*. Materiemque manu certâ duplicarier arte, Manil. 4, 248. Conf. Stat. Theb. 6, 417.

* Duplio, ðnis. m. [à duplus, ut à ternus, ternio] *The double, the paying double the trespass*, Phn. 18, 3.

* Duplō, adv. *Twice as much*. Duplō major, Plin. 11, 16. sed potest esse nomen à duplus, quod vid.

* || Duplo, ñre. aët. unde pass. duplari, *To double*, Caius. † Duplico, Cic.

* Duplum, i. n. *The double, or twice so much*. Pœna dupli, Cic. Offic. 1, 3.

* Duplus, a, um. adj. *Double, twice so much*. Dupla pars, Cic. de Univ. 7. Duplo & triplo intervallo dispare septem erbes moventur, Id. Duplam pecuniam in theauris reposit, Liv. 29, 19. || Dupla agnina, *lamb so big that it may be called mutton*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 39.

Dūpondiārius, & Dīpondiārius, a, um. adj. *Holding, or weighing, two pounds*, Col. 4, 30. Plin. 34, 2.

Dūpondius, i. m. qui duo pondo continet. *Of two pounds weight, or three halfpence*. Vid. Varr. de L. L. 4. in extr.

|| Dūra mater. *The membrane which covers the brain*, Medic. Membrana cerebrum amiciens, Scal. cerebri custos, Gaza.

Dūrābilis, e. adj. *Durable, of long continuance, lasting*. Quod caret alternâ requie durabile non est,

est, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 89. Durabilia & scetilia, quæ modicè humida, *Plin.* 16, 43.

Durabilitas, atis. f. *Long continuance*, *Pallad.* 1, 36. Poma durabilitate præcipua sunt, *Id.* 12, 7.

Duracinus, a, um. adj. *That bath a hard, or rough, skin, or rind; or the body whereof cleaves to the wood.* ¶ Duracinæ uvæ, grapes with tough skins, *Suet. Aug.* 76. Duracina Persica, peaches that will not easily part from their stones, *Plin.* 15, 12.

Duramen, inis. n. & Duramentum, i. n. (1) *A hardening, a congealing.* (2) *The arm of a vine.* (3) *Met. Constancy, stability; a hardening, or strengthening.* (1) Vis magna geli, magnum duramen aquarum, *Lucr.* 6, 529. (2) Cujus longitudinis sint duramina, *Col.* 4, 22. Et partem duramenti recidere, *Id. Ibid.* (3) Humanæ imbecilitatis efficacissimum duramentum necessitas, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 10.

Durans, tis. part. (1) *Hardening, astringent.* (2) *Continuing, abiding, lasting.* (1) Sorba nimium durans ventres, *Mart.* 13, 26. (2) Durante antiquorum memoriâ, *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 24.

*Durateus, a, um. adj. [*à δού lignum*] *Wooden, or of wood.* ¶ Equus durateus, the Trojan wooden horse, *Lucr.* 1, 477.

¶ Duratio, onis. f. verb. *Continuance, perseverance, duration*, *Litt. ex Liv.* sed locum non citat.

Duratus, is. f. verb. *Sbe that hardeneth.* Duratrix firmitas, *Plin.* 14, 1.

Duratus, a, um. part. (1) *Hardened.* (2) *Dryed.* (3) *Frozen.* (4) *Met. Confirmed.* (5) *Patient.* (1) Duratæ igni hastæ, *Curt.* 3, 2. (2) Piscibus sole duratis vescuntur, *Id.* 9, 10. (3) Duratus frigore pontus, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 9, 85. Durata unda riget, *Tib.* 4, 1, 156. cæmentis, *Liv.* 21, 11. (4) Duratus malis, laboribus, usu armorum, *Id.* 38, 17. & 42, 52. (5) Fatale exitium corde duratio feram, *Phædr.* 2, 9.

Durè. adv. *Hardly, harshly.* Pleraque durè dicere credit eos, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 66. ¶ Rarè occ. duriter sapius.

Dureo, ère. neut. inusit. nisi in prat. duruerant, *To be hard*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 830.

Durescens, tis. part. *Growing hard.* Durescente materiâ, *Tac. Germ.* 45, 8.

Duresco, ère. incept. [*à dureo*] (1) *To wax, or become, hard; to be hardened.* (2) *To be frozen.* (3) *To continue long.* (1) Limus durescit, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 80. (2) Frigoribus durescit humor, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (3) In Catonis lectione durescere, *Quint.* 2, 5.

Dureta, æ. f. voc. Hispanicum. *A vessel, or wooden chair, in a bath to sit and bathe in*, *Suet. Aug.* 82.

¶ Duricordium, æ. f. Durities cordis. *Hardness of heart*, *Tert.* ¶ Duritia, *Ov.*

Duricorius, a, um. adj. *Which bath a hard skin*, *Plin.* 15, 18.

Duritas, atis. f. *Churlishness, rigour, cruelty.* ¶ Quando in altera duritas, in altera comitas? *Cic. in Cat. maj.* 18. § Duritas morum, *Id.*

Duriter. adv. ius, comp. (1) *Hardly, painfully.* (2) *Rudely, roughly, ungently, harshly, ruggedly.* (3) *Grievously, heinously.* (1) = Vitam parè ac duriter agebat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 47. Durius proferre aliquid, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27. (2)

Factum à vobis duriter immisericorditèrque, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 29. (3) Durius accipere visus est, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1.

Duritia, æ. f. (1) *Hardness.* (2) *Met. Cruelty, ruggedness, harshness.* (3) *Costiveness.* (4) *Sparing, liveing hard.* (5) *Stupidity.* (6) *Duritia. pl. Tumors, swellings.* (1) Lignum intus grandis firmæque duritiæ, *Plin.* 13, 9. ¶ Duritia lacertorum, *bravyness, firmness*, *Plin. Paneg.* 82. (2) Timet ne sua duritia illa antiqua adaueta sit, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 26. ¶ Lenitas, *Suet.* (3) Cum amitam ex duritiâ alvi cubantem visitaret, &c. *Suet. Ner.* 34. (4) = Parsimoniâ & duritiâ disciplinæ aliis eram, *Plaut. Mœst.* 1, 2, 75. (5) Fortitudinem audacia imitatur, & patientiam duritia immanis, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 23. (6) Ammoniacum duritias emollit, *Plin.* 24, 6. ¶ Duritia oris, *impudence*, *Cic.*

Durities, ei. f. *idem*, *Cic. pro Domo*, 38, *Lucr.* 4, 269.

Duriusculus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat rough, harsh, unpolished.* Inferit duriusculos quosdam verus, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 16.

Duro, are. act. & neut. (1) *To harden, or inure to hardships.* (2) ¶ *To full, mill, or thicken, cloth.* (3) *To make hardy, or strong.* (4) *To abide, or bear.* (5) *To last, or continue.* (6) *To forbear.* (7) *To last.* (8) *To become hard.* (9) *To stop, or make costive.* (1) Mula ungulas durat, *Col.* 6, 37. Durabat exercitum, *Paterc.* 2, 78. ¶ Frictio vehemens durat corpus, lenis, molit, *Cels.* 2, 14. (2) Litt. ex *Plaut.* (3) Hoc se labore durant adolescentes, *Cæf. B. G.* 6, 27. (4) Vix durare carinæ Possint imperiosius Æquor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 7. (5) Ira manet, duratque dolor, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 384. (6) Nec durare valuit, quin, &c. *Suet. Claud.* 26. (7) Asinius pænè ad extremum duravit, *Cic. Dial. de Orat.* 17. (8) Tum durare solum cœperit, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 35. (9) Sorba durantia ventres, *Mart.* 13, 26.

Duror, ari, atus. pass. *To be hardened, &c.* Duratur cortice pellis, *Ov. Met.* 10, 494. *Vid. Duro.*

Durus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. [ab Hebr. דור dur, duravit] (1) *Hard, stiff.* (2) *Rough, unpleasant, stale.* (3) *Obstinate, inexorable.* (4) *Blunt, clownish, boorish, rustic, hardy.* (5) *Sharp, nipping, pinching.* (6) *Hardy, rugged, patient in labour.* (7) ¶ *Rigorous, cruel, severe.* (8) *Costive, bound.* (9) *Scarce, dear.* (10) *Gripping, tenacious.* (11) *Impudent, shameless.* (12) *Dull, harsh, without spirit, unpolished.* (1) § Cautes duræ, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 43. glebæ, *Id. Æn.* 7, 747. ¶ Calamidis dura signa sed molliora quàm Canachi, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 70. (2) Mella durum Bacchi domitura saporem, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 102. Duriora vina, *Col.* (3) = Adeone ingenio te esse duro, & inexorabili? *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 12. ¶ Duræ sorores, the fates, *Ov. Met.* 13, 184. (4) = Ut vita, sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 31. = Cavendum ne quid durum, aut rusticum sit, *Id. Off.* 1, 35. Apenninus durissimos boves progenerat, *Col.* 6, 1. (5) Dura hyems, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 239. (6) = Gens dura ac aspera cultu, *Id. Æn.* 5, 730. § Durus Ulysses, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 5, 51. quem & laboriosum vocat Horatius. (7) = Scio fævus quàm sit homo & durus, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 20. sed aliter leg. (8) Dura alvus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 27.

(9) Annona facta erat durior, *Cic. pro Domo*, 6. (10) = Durus nimis attentusque videris, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 91. (11) Duri puer oris & audax, *Ov. Metam.* 6, 451. ¶ Non constans, sed durum videtur, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 34. Durior inventus est Cælius, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 20. (12) Attilius poëta durissimus, *Cic. Att.* 14, 20.

¶ Dufius, i. m. *The devil.* Quosdam dæmones, quos dufios Galli nominant, *Aug. unde Brit. The duce take thee.* *Vid. Cæf.* 2, 6.

Duumvir, tri. m. & Duumviri, orum. m. pl. *Two officers at Rome, invested with much the same authority as our sheriffs*, *vid. Liv.* 1, 26. & *Cæf. B. C.* 1, 30.

¶ Duumvralis, e. adj. *Pertaining to that office*, *Digest.* 50, 3, 1.

Duumvratu, us. m. *The office of two in equal authority; the sheriffdom in a city*, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 22.

Dux, ducis. c. g. [*à duco, duxi*] (1) *A leader, a leading person, a ring-leader.* (2) *A king.* (3) *A commander, a captain general, a leader.* (4) *A lieutenant general, an admiral.* (1) = Dux & princeps ficariorum, *Cic.* ¶ Nec se comitem illius furoris, sed ducem præbuit, *Id.* ¶ Clodium aut ministrum seditionis, aut decem vidistis, *Id. pro Cæf.* 32. = signifer, *Id.* ¶ Dux gregis, the ram, *Ov. armenti, the bull*, *Id.* (2) ¶ Cum populo & duce fraudulento, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 24. (3) Pompeius dux prudentissimus, *Paterc.* 2, 29. ¶ Res Romana validior ducibus, quàm exercitus, *Liv.* (4) ¶ In Leuctricâ pugna imperatore Epaminondâ, Pelopidas fuit dux, *Nep. Pelop.* 4. Dux & præfectus classis, *Cic.*

*Dyas, adis. f. [*à δυὰς Gr.*] *Two, a duce, a brace a couple*, *Arithm.* † Numerus binarius.

*Dynamis, eos. f. [*à δύναμις Gr. idem*] *Power, plenty, store*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 77.

Dynasta, vel Dynastes, æ. m. [*δυναστής Gr.*] *A nobleman of great power, a prince, a ruler, a potentate, a lord.* Si erit iste nebulo cum his dynastis in gratiâ, *Cic. Att.* 2, 9. Erat eo tempore Thyus dynastes Paphlagoniæ, *C. Nep.* 14, 2, 2.

*Dynastia, æ. f. [*à dynastes*] *a government, seniority, or lordship, particularly among the Egyptians*, *Chron.*

*Dyōta, æ. f. *A pot with two ears*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 8. *Vid. Diota.*

*Dyscolus, a, um. adj. [*ex δὺς & κολοειβ*] *Forward, wayward, peevish*, *Vulg. interpr.* 1 *Pet.* 2, 18. † Difficilis, durus, *Cic.*

*Dysentëria, æ. f. [*ex δὺς ægrè, & εντερειν*] *The bloody flux, or the gripping of the guts*, *Cels.* 4, 22. Sæpe & *Cic.* sed Græcis literis.

*Dysentëricus, a, um. adj. *One that is troubled with that disease*, *Plin.* 20, 2.

*Dysphoricus, a, um. adj. [*ex δὺς ægrè, & φέρω fero*] *Set on, hard, rigorous*, *Firm.*

Dyspnœa, æ. f. [*à δὺς ægrè & πνέω, spiro*] *Hardness, or shortness, of breath; pursynes*, *Plin.* 23, 1. *Cels.* 4, 4.

*Dysuria, æ. f. [*à δὺς ægrè, & ὕρον urina*] *A difficulty of making water*, *Cic. Att.* 10, 10.

*Dysuricus, a, um. adj. *Dysuria laborans, Labouring under a dysentery.* *δυσαγρία πάθον*, Græcis literis, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 26.

E, the second vowel, and fifth letter in the alphabet, receives its origin from the Hebrew ה, to which it answers in alphabetical order, and from which also it takes its figure: for by turning it to the right, to comply with our way of writing, it stands thus ה; and by taking the separate perpendic line, and joining it transverse to the foot, that it may answer the top line, we easily form E. There is indeed another figure of the Greek letter, but later, viz. ε, which our Saxon ancestors borrowed from them without any variation. This letter was both long and short in the old Greek, as it is still in most languages, who pronounce εῖγω, and εῖγω, though of a quite different sense, and innumerable such words, after the same manner; from which ambiguity often ariseth. To obviate this, and perhaps some other inconveniencies, they invented H to express the long sound, or, to speak more properly, b. a. ir al phabet of one of its letters, which were but sixteen, and supplied the want of it by a mark of aspiration

tion, writeing ἠθμός for HETHMOΣ. But this only could supply the want of their banished H in the beginning of their words, therefore they found themselves under a necessity of inventing three letters more to express it in the middle, namely Θ, Χ, Φ. But of this see more in the letter H.

To proceed, this letter E in old Greek was pronounced like ε, as ο was sounded like ο. In Latin, it is changed into, and hath a mutual intercourse with, all its sister vowels, and they likewise with it; e.g. into a, as from *fero* comes *fatus*, from *reor*, *ratus*; so also in like manner a is changed into e, as from *tracto* comes *detrecto*; e into i, as from *emo* comes *eximo* and *perimo*; and in like manner i into e, as for instance *eligans*, which was written by the ancients for *elegans*, as *Gellius* informs us, 11, 2; and in some words these vowels are used indiscriminately, as *heri* or *here*. *Augustus* and *Livy*, as we are told by *Quintilian*, *Instit. Orat.* 1, 7. took the liberty of writeing other words, as *sibe* and *quase* for *sibi* and *quasi*. Thus also upon a supposition that this way of writeing came nearest to the common pronunciation; for e in Latin, as well as Greek, was pronounced ei; whence the Romans in the three like cases of the plural number of the third declension, writ many, if not all, words indifferently in *is*, *es*, or *eis*, as *partis*, *partes*, or *parteis*; and in the accusative and ablative sing. of the same declension, in many words these terminations are indifferently used, as might be shown by innumerable examples. That e and o also are thus interchangeably used, is evident in *pendo*, *pondus*, *tego*, *toga*, and in the Greek words λέγω, λόγος, τρέπω, τέρας; and so also o into e, as from *vos* comes *vester*; to omit that *vostrum* and *vestrum*, *advorsum* and *adversum* are read in pure writers. Lastly, the same is likewise to be observed with respect to e and u, u and e, as for instance in *percello*, *perculi*, *perculsum*; *juro*, *dejero*, *pejero*. In the composition of diphthongs, e is a prepositive only in two words, namely *hei* and *heu*; but is subjunctive after innumerable words in a, as *aedes*, *aeger*, &c. It is subjunctive also after o in words derived from the Greek diphthong οι, as for instance in οἶστος, which makes *oesistris*, and Οἰδῖπρος, *Oedipus*. In the contracted notes of the ancients, E. is put for Est, Ennius, Edilis; E. B. Ejus Bonā; E. D. Ejus Domus; E. E. Ejus Etas; E. F. Ejus fecit; E. F. vel E. FIL. Ejus filius.

E A T

E ante A.

E Præp. cum abl. per apoc. ab ex; ut a, ab; ἐκ, ἐξ. (1) Out of. (2) Of, or from. (3) Of the matter. (4) Of the cause, for. (5) After. (6) In, or according to. (1) E flammā petere cibum, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 38. (2) E servo libertus, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 10. (3) E rubigine, non ē ferro factum est, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 13. (4) Laborat ē dolore, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 34. (5) Statim ē somno, *Tac. de Germ.* 22, 1. (6) E meo quidem animo facias rectius, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 3. ¶ E cum suo casu quasi adverbialiter sæpe usurpatur; ut, ¶ ē contrario, *Plin.* 21, 2. ē diverso, *Id.* 4, 4. ē contrariā parte, *Cic. Ac.* 4, 39. *contrarywise, on the other side, or part.* ē facili, *easily*, *Plin.* ē longinquo, *afar off*, *Id.* ē regione, *over against, just opposite*, *Cic.* ē republicā, *for the profit of it*, *Id. pro Plan.* 4. ē vestigio, *out of hand*, *Cæf. B. G.* 4, 5. ē me nihil metuas, *as to me you need fear nothing*, *Ter.* ē re natā, *according to the present occasion*, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 1, 8. ē re alicujus, *for one's good*, *Plaut.* ¶ ab re, *Id.* ¶ In compositione signif. modò eminentiam & perfectionem; ut, *eludo*, *exoro*; aliquando privationem; ut, *enodis*, *exanguis*; aliquando intentionem; ut, *edurus*. Aliquando privat & intendit in eadem voce, ut *elavo*. Quandoque sign. extra, ut *educo*, *excludo*, i. e. extra duco, extra claudio. ¶ It. in compos. est jurandi particula, ut *Ecastor*, i. e. *Castore affirmo*; tanquam eo citato teste, *M.* vel per *Aphæ*, pro *Mecastor*, *Becm.* ¶ E in appositione & in compositione invenitur ante b, d, g, l, m, n, r, & ante j & v. loco consonantium.

Ea, ejus, ei. f. [à m. is, pron.] *Sbe, or that.* Ea habitabat Rhodi, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 27. Eā sum ætate, *Id. Hec.* 5, 1, 10.

Eā, adv. loci. *That way, quasi eā viā.* Eā transire flumen, quā transductus esset equitatus, *Cæf. B. C.* 1, 64.

Eādem, ejusdem. f. ab idem pronomine. *The same.* Idem vultus, eadem frons, *Cic. Off.* 1, 26.

Eæ, pl. f. ab ea. pron. *They, those.*

Eāle, *A beast in India, of the bigness of a horse, and having moveable horns*, *Plin.* 8, 31.

Eamse, pro eam ipsam. *Her very self*, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 2, 17, &c.

† Eāpse, pro eā ipsā, *Fest.* unde, *Reque eāpse pro reāpse*, *Scip. Afr.*

* Eārītes, æ. m. [ab ēag, Poët. sanguis] *Id.* quod Hæmatites. *The blood stone*, *Plin.* 16, 39.

Eātēnus, eā, sc. parte tenus. *So far scrib, so far, so long, hitherto, or to that time.* Ferre aliquem eatenus, quoad, &c. *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 3.

E B R

E ante B.

¶ Ebacchor, æri. *To be very drunk*, *Lamprid.* † Debacchor, *Ter.*

Ēbēnum, i. n. *The wood of the eben tree, ebony.* India nigrum Fert ebenum, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 117.

Ēbēnus, i. f. [ex Heb. עֲבֵנִים *Hebnum* in plur. propter duo genera: erat enim & ebur fossilis, *Plin.* 36, 18.] *The eben tree, the wood whereof is black as jet within, and bears neither leaves nor fruit.* Spississima ebenus & buxus, *Id.* 16, 40.

Ēbībō, ēre, bi, tum. act. [ex ē & bibo] (1) *To drink up all.* (2) *Simply, to drink.* (3) *To suck dry.* (4) *By drinking to forget.* (1) Ut ego vini cirneam ebiberim, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 276. (2) Quid comedent? Quid ebibent? *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 14. (3) Uhera ebiberant nati, *Or. Met.* 6, 342. (4) § Heri fui imperium ebibere, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 84. sed joco more suo.

Ēbībor, i. pass. *To be drunk up.* Ebibitur fluvius ab alio, *Plin.* 5, 15.

Ēblandior, īri, ītus sum. dep. (1) *To get, or obtain, a thing by flattery, or fair words; to coax, or charm, one.* (2) Pass. *To be soothed.* (1) § Neque omnia emebat, aut eblandiebatur, *Liv.* 27, 31. Aspectus ejus scenæ eblandiebatur omnium visus, *Vitr.* 7, 5. (2) Voluptates captare, quibus solitudines ruris eblandiantur, *Col.* 8, 11.

Ēblandītus, a, um. part. (1) Act. *Having obtained by flattery, or fair words; flattering.* (2) Pass. *Being obtained by wheedling, or fair words.* (1) Eblandita aspectu rosa, *Plin.* 25, 2. sed al. leg. blandita. Eblandita illa, non enucleata esse suffragia, *Liv.* 27, 4. (2) Urbanā conjuratione eblanditæ preces, *Plin. in Paneg.* 70.

† Ēbor, ōris. n. ant. *Ivory.* Vid. Ebur.

Ēbōrārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ivory.* Eboraria, sc. ars, *Plin. H.* 1, p. 25.

¶ Ēbōrārius, i. m. *A worker in ivory*, *Ulp.*

Ēbōrātus, a, um. part. *Covered, or inlaid, with ivory.* Eborata vehicula, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 46. ubi al. eburata. Vid. Eburatus. = Ebores vermiculatus, tessellatus.

Ēbōreus, a, um. adj. *Made of ivory*, *Plin.* 7, 53. Quint. 3, 6. Eburnus, *Virg. Tib.* & eburneus, *Cic. Liv.*

Ēbriātus, a, um. part. *Made drunk, fuddled*, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 36.

Ēbriētas, ātis. f. *Drunkenness, fullness of juice, or liquor.* § Inter ebrietatem & ebriositatem interest, aliudque est esse amantem, aliud amato-rem, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 12.

¶ Ēbrio, āre. act. *To make drunk*, *Macrobi.* 7, 6. † Inebrio, *Plin.*

E B U

Ēbriōla, æ. f. *A drunken woman*, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 36.

† Ēbriōlātus, a, um. part. *Almost fuddled*, *Plaut. ap. Non.* 2, 306. † Bene potus.

† Ēbriōlo, āre. act. i. e. ebriolum facio, *To make drunk, to fuddle one*, *Laber. ap. Non.* † Inebrio, ebrium reddo.

Ēbriōlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat drunk, fuddled*, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 15. & 1, 3, 36.

Ēbriōsitas, ātis. f. *An habitual drunkenness*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 12. Vid. Ebrietas.

Ēbriōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Drunken, or given to drink.* (2) *Full of strong liquor.* (1) § Hoc quis ferre potest, ebriosos sobriis insidiari? *Cic. Catil.* 2, 5. (2) Ebriosā acinā ebriorior, *Ca- tull.* 25, 4. vid. & *Sen. Ep.* 88.

Ēbrius, a, um. adj. [qu. ebiberius, ab haurien- do potu, *Perot.*] (1) *Drunken.* (2) † Soaked, dipt, drenched. (3) *Intoxicated, mad.* (4) Also plentyfull. (1) § Vel ex sobrio, vel certē ex e- brio, scire posses, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 17. (2) Lana san- guine conchæ Ebria, *Mart.* 14, 154. (3) For- tunā dulci ebria Cleopatra, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 12. (4) Facite cœnam mihi, ut ebria sit lepidē, *Plaut. Casin.* 3, 1, 19. § Ebrius dic. de actu, ebriosus de habitu bibendi largiūs. Vid. Ebrietas.

Ēbullio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. (1) † To boil, or bubble up; to fret, or work, as wine doth. (2) Met. *To utter, to break out into talk, to avow, to vaunt.* (1) Ubi ebullivit vinum, ignem subdu- cito, *Cato* 105. ubi al. bullabit. (2) Si virtutes ebullire velint, & sapientias, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 18. ¶ Ebullire animam, *to die*, *Petron.* c. 42.

Ēbullo, āre. n. *To bubble out, to burst out.* O si ebullit patruī præclarum funus! *Perf.* 2, 10. ubi leg. vel ebullit ἀρχαῖκός, ut in edim, *Cat.* duim, *Plaut.* vel potius ebulliat trissyllab. per οὐνί- ζουσιν.

Ēbūlum, i. n. Ēbūlus, i. f. *Wallwort, or dane- wort; dwarf-elder.* Ebuli fumo fugantur serpen- tes, *Plin.* 25, 10. Ebuli baccæ, *Col.* 10, 10.

ĒBUR, † & Ēbor, ōris. n. [ab e, prosthet. & barrus, i. e. elephas] (1) *Ivory.* (2) Meton. *Any thing made of ivory, or elephant's tooth.* (1) Ebores dolatus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 31. Signum ex ebo- re, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 73. ¶ Ebur atramento conde- facere, *to spoil nature by art, to sophisticate what cannot be made better*, *Prov. Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 102. (2) ¶ Ebur curule, *the chair of state, which was made of ivory*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 53. Flevit in tem- plis ebur, *Sen. Thyest.* 702.

¶ Ēbūrārii, ōrum. m. pl. *Workers in ivory*, *C. ex Cod. & Inscript. Grut.* p. 65.

Eburnatus, a, um. adj. dim. *Set with little pieces of ivory.* *Lesli eburnati, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53.*

Eburneolus, a, um. adj. *Made of ivory.* *Eburneola fistula, Cic. de Orat. 3, 60.*

Eburneus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of ivory.* (2) *Fair, white, like ivory.* (1) *Sella eburnea, Liv. 5, 41.* (2) *Eburnea custos telorum, a quiver, Ov. Met. 8, 320.* (2) *Eburnea coila, Ov. Met. 4, 335.*

Eburnus, a, um. adj. *Made of ivory.* *Sceptro innixus eburno, Ov. Met. 1, 178.* *Plectrum eburnum, Tibull. 3, 4, 39.*

E ante C.

Ecceator, jurandi adv. per Castorem, al. *æcastor*, i. e. per ædem Castoris, *An oath commonly used by women, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 10.*

* **Ecchasis**, eos. f. [*ἐκχασίς* Gr.] *A figure called Digression, Rhet. Exempl. vid. Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 6.* *Ἐκχασίς.*

* **Eccholas**, adis. f. [*ἀβ ἐκχολὰς* abortus, quippe quæ abortum levat] *A sort of grape, Plin. 14, 18.*

* **Eccholia**, òrum. n. pl. & *Eccholinæ*, òrum, & *eccholades*, umi. f. pl. [*ἀβ ἐκχάλλω*, ejicio] *A medicine to fetch a dead child out of the womb; also a kind of grape of use therein, Plin. 14, 18.*

Ecce, pro ecce ea. f. pron. demonstr. *Mind berib re.* *Ab se ecce exit, Plaut. Aut. 4, 4, 13.* *Ecce ipsa egreditur, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34.*

Ecceam, i. e. ecce eam, *Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 15.*

Ecce, adv. demonstr. idē. [*ἀβ ἐκ* & particula ce, quod est en hicce; potius ab *ἐκεί*, *Morl.*] *Lo! see, b. b. id.* § *Ecce literæ, Cic. Att. 13, 16.* *ecce tibi, Id. pro Cluent. 28.* *ecce me, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5.* & *Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 15.*

* **Eccentricus**, a, um. adj. [*ἀβ ἐκ*, & centrum] *Eccentrica.* § *Eccentrici orbes, circles, or spheres, enclosing one another, yet not having one common center, Astron.*

Ecceite, demonstr. adv. qu. ecce res, vel ecce rem, *Plaut. al. ser. ecere, per Cererem. Certē Giosl. interpret. κατὰ τῆς Δημητρός.* al. ser. *Æcejerem, ut Ecceator per ædem castoris, ita æcere per ædem Cereris. Vid. interpretes, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 4.*

* **Eccheuma**, atis, vel tum, ti. n. [*ἀβ ἐκχέω*, effundo] *The pouring out as of ointments, Unguentum eccheumatis replebo te, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 88.*

Eccillam, pro ecce illam. *See, there she is, Plaut. Aut. 4, 10, 51.*

Eccillum, pro ecce illum. *See him, look where he is, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 65.*

Eccistam, pro ecce istam. *See, there she is, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 17.*

* **Ecclesia**, æ. f. [*ἐκκλησία* Gr.] (1) *A congregation, or assembly; a meeting of people.* (2) *A particular church, or assembly.* (3) *Also the church in which the meeting is.* (1) *Et bule & ecclesiā consentiente, Plin. ad Trajan. 3.* (2) *Ecclis. † Cœtus sanctus Christianorum.* (3) *Id. Lat. Edes sacra.*

* **Ecclēstastes**, æ. m. [*ἐκκλησιαστής* Gr.] *A preacher, a churchman, Bibb.*

* **Ecclēstasterium**, ii. n. *A place for the meeting of public assemblies, Vitruv. 7, 5.*

* **Ecclēstasticus**, i. m. sc. liber. *A book of apocryphal scripture, written by Jesus the son of Siroch.*

Eccos i. e. ecce eos. *See them there, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 15.*

|| **Ecclibi**, adv. loci. [*ab ecquis*] *Whether any where? Ex analogiā pendet.*

Eccum, i. e. ecce eum. *Look there he is, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 2.*

* **Ecdicus**, i. m. vindex, defensor, ultor, qui pro republ. agit, qualis procurator fisci, *Aciat. † ab ἐκ, & δίκην jus* *A proctor, or solicitor, of a corporation, Cic. Fam. 13, 56.*

Ecere, adv. jurandi. *Vid. Ecceere.*

† **Ecetere**, pro effetere, *Plaut.*

† **Ecēdio**, ant. pro effodio, *Plaut.*

* **Ecchēmŷthia**, æ. f. [*ἀβ ἐχχὼ* teneo, & μὲν sermonem] *The five years silence which Pythagoras enjoined his scholars, Gell. 1, 9.*

* **Ecchēmŷthue**, i. m. *He that keeps silence in a common assembly, Bud.*

* **Echeneis**, idis. f. [*ἐχενίς* Gr. *παρὰ τὸ ἐχεν τὴν νῆα*] *A little fish, which sticking to the keel of a ship stops its course, a sea lamprey, Plin. 9, 25.* *Puppim retinet in mediis echeneis aquis, Luc. 6, 675.*

* **Echēæ**, òrum. [*ἐχέαι* Gr. *ab ἐχέω* sono] *Grass hoppers that sing, Lint. ex Plin.*

* **Echidna**, æ. f. [*ἐχιδνα* Gr.] *A viper; by the poets it is taken for any serpent, particularly for the Hydra. Virus echidnæ, Ov. Met. 9, 158.* v. & *Fest. 5, 405.*

* **Echidnion**, i. n. [*à præced.*] *Vipers bugloss, Apul. de Herb. c. 5.* *Vid. Echion.*

* **Echinæus**, a, um. adj. [*ab echinus*] *Covered, or set, with prickles. Echinata castanea, Plin. 27, 9.*

* **Echinomētra**, æ. f. [*ἀβ ἐχέινος echinus, & μήτρα matrix*] *A small shell fish of a redish and green colour, Plin. 9, 51.*

* **Echinophora**, æ. f. [*ἀβ ἐχέινος echinus, & φέρω fero*] *A sort of shell fish, Plin. 32, 7.*

* **Echinopus**, odis. f. [*ἀβ ἐχέινος echinus, & πῶς pes*] *A kind of prickly herb, by some called Giebetkistte, Plin. 11, 8.*

* **Echinus**, i. m. [*ἐχίνος* Gr. qu. spinis *ἐχέται*] (1) *An urchin, or hedge-hog.* (2) *A sea urchin, being a kind of crab-fish, with prickles instead of feet.* (3) *The belly, or rough tripe, of a beast, that covers the cud.* (4) *The rough prickly shells of chestnuts.* (5) *Also a vessel, but of what name or use is uncertain.* (1) *Ex usu Græcorum, erinaceus vel hericius, Lat.* (2) *Mart. 13, 86.* (3) *Cœl. Rhod.* (4) *Plin. 15, 23.* (5) *Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 117.* ubi vid. interpr.

* **Echion**, i. n. [*ἐχίων* Gr. *ab ἐχίς vipera*] *Wild borrag, or vipers bugloss, Plin. 25, 9.* *Also a medicine for sore eyes, Plin. 29, 6.*

* **Echite**, es. f. [*ἐχίτη* Gr.] *An herb like scammony, Plin. 24, 15.*

* **Echo**, ūs. f. [*ἀβ ἐχέω sonus*] *The rebounding of a noise, or voice, in a valley, or wood; an echo, Ov. Met. 3, 358.* † = *Vocis imago, Virg. montis, Hor.* Descriptionem ejus pete ex *Lucr. 4, 570.* & deinceps, & *Ov. Met. 3, 337.* & seqq.

* **Eclēta**, òrum. n. pl. [*ἐκλεκτὰ* Gr. *ab ἐκλέγω eligo*] *Things picked, or chosen out of divers others; choice pieces, Plin. Ep. 3, 5.* || *Colletis, Jun.*

* **Ecligmia**, atis. n. [*ἐκλείγµα* Gr. *ab ἐκλείγω delambo*] *A kind of medicine to be sucked, or licked; a lobeck, an elefuary, Plin. 21, 3.* & 27, 12. † *Scrib. & eclegma. Lat. Linctus.*

* **Eclipsis**, is. f. [*ἐκλείψις* Gr. *defectio, ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκλείπειν, deficere*] (1) *A waning, or falling; an eclipse.* (2) *Also a figure in grammar, when a word is wanting in a sentence.* (1) *Solis eclipses magis mirantur, quam lunæ, Ad Herenn. 3, 22.* (2) *Ap. Gram. ut Verbum unum cave de nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 65.* supple dicas. *Alii naufragio, alii à sevis ipsius interfectum eum scriptum reliquerunt, C. Nep. Hann. Ubi perisse intelligi videtur.*

* **Eclipticus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to an eclipse, Plin. 2, 26.* || *Ecliptica linea, the ecliptick line in the middle of the zodiack, in which the sun makes his motion, and under which the eclipses always happen, Astron.* See it described *Manil. 4, 816.*

|| **Eclōga**, æ. f. [*ἐκλόγη* Gr. *quod ab ἐκλέγω eligo*] *An eclogue, or choice piece; a title of Virgil's bucolicks, and once of Horace's odes.* † *al. scrib. Ægloga, Siden.*

* **Eclōgarius**, i. m. *A collector, or writer down of such things summarily as he hath read, Cic. Att. 16, 2.*

* **Ecnēphias**, æ. m. [*ἀ νέφος, nubes*] *A storm that breaks out of a cloud, Plin. 2, 48.*

|| **Econtrā**, adv. *Contrarywise, on the contrary, over against, Bibb. † E contrario.*

* **Ephōra**, æ. f. [*ἀβ ἐκ ἐκ, & φέρω fero*] *A jutting, or bearing out, in building, Vitruv. 6, 2.*

Ecquando, adv. *At what time? whether at any time? but when? Cic. pro Lege Agr. 2, 7.* *Ec-*

quandone tibi liber sum visus? Prop. 2, 8, 15. ut leg. *Broukhuf.*

Ecquid, adv. *Whether or no, any thing.* It is sometimes (1) interrogative, and sometimes (2) indefinite, *whether any, whether, or no.* (1) *Ecquid te pudet? Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 50.* (2) *Vid. Ecquis.* *Ecquidnam lucelli patet, Catull. 26, 6.*

Ecquis, ecqua, ecquod, vel ecquid, & ecquifnam, ecquænam, ecquodnam. [*ab ex & interrog. quis*] (1) *What, who, or whether; any man, woman, or any thing.* (2) *Whether at all.* (1) *Heus! ecquis in villâ est? Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, ult.* (2) *Ecquænam fieri posset accessio, Cic. de Fin. 4.* *Ecquid in Italiam venturi sitis, fac sciam, Id. Fam. 7, 16.*

Ecquisnam, quænam, quodnam, vel quidnam. *Whether any man, woman, or thing, Cic. Vat. 16.* *Catull. 28, 6.*

Ecquod, adv. *Whither, Cic. Att. 13, 24.*

† **Ecscriptus**, pro exscriptus, *Plaut.*

* **Ecstasis**, eos. f. *excessus mentis.* [*ἀβ ἐκστασις Gr.*] *A trance, an ecstasy, a damp, a sudden surprise.* † *Qui hæc corripuntur, fanaticos, Cic. de Div. 2, 57.* *Mente commotus, Plin. 23, 1.* v. car.

* **Ecstasis**, eos. f. *productio.* [*ἐκτασις Gr. quod ab ἐκτείνω extendo*] *A figure by which a short syllable is made long, Gramm. & Sylloge.*

* **Eclipsis**, eos. f. [*ἀβ ἐκλείπω elido*] *When m. is cut off before a vowel, or s before a consonant, Gram. Lat. Elifio.*

* **Ectrapēlus**, i. m. [*ἐκτραπέλος Gr. ab ἐκτρέπω avertō*] *That in stature and form differs from the common fashion of nature, monstrous.* *Ectrapēlos Græcè eos vocant; in Latino nomen non habent, Plin. 7, 16.*

* **Ectroma**, atis. n. [*ἀβ ἐκτρομα Gr.*] *That which is born out of time, Tert. Lat. Abortus.*

* **Ectropium**, i. n. [*ἐκτροπίον Gr. ab ἐκτρέπω deflecto*] *A disease in the eyes, when the nether lid will not close with the other, Cels. 7, 7, 10.*

* **Ectypum**, i. n. [*ἀβ ἐκ ἐκ, & τύπος forma, exemplar*] *A copy taken from the original, Plin. 37, 10.*

* **Ectypus**, a, um. adj. *Copied from the original, Plin. 37, 10.* † *Prototypus.* *Ectypa gemma, Sen. B. 3, 26.*

|| **Eculeus**, i. m. *A little horse, a colt, Cic. ap. Non. Vid. Equuleus.*

E ante D.

ED. vel EDIL. CUR. Ædilis curulis. ED. P. Ædilis plebis.

Edacitas, atis. f. [*ab edax*] *Greedy eating, gourmandizing, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 9.*

Edax, acis. adj. *issimus, sup. [ab edo]* (1) *Eating much, gluttonous, gourmandizing.* (2) *Met. Wasting, consuming.* (1) *Vultur edax, Ov. Amor. 2, 6, 33.* (2) § *Ignis edax nemorum, Id. Met. 14, 541.* *luctus edax, Sil. 13, 581.* *vetustas, Ov. Met. 15, 872.* *Edacissimorum animalium aviditas, Sen. Ep. 60.*

|| **Edēcimatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A choosing forth of soldiers to punish every tenth man, Veget. † Decimatio.*

|| **Edēcimātor**, ōris. m. verb. *The officer that makes this choice by lot, Veget.*

|| **Edēcimātus**, a, um. & *Edēcimātus.* part. *Picked, or chosen, out of ten, Macr. Sat. 1, 5.* † *Decimatus.*

|| **Edēcimo**, & *Edēcūmo*, ñre. act. [*ex è & decimus*] *To choose out every tenth, Symmach. Ep. 3, 51.*

Edendus, a, um. part. *To be eaten, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* *Edenda lupis viscera, Ov. Ep. 11, 90.*

Eiens, tis. part. [*ab edo, edidi*] *Publishing, setting forth, costing out, Ov. Met. 9, 207.* & *ēiens.* [*ab edo, edī*] *Eating, Id. Met. 2, 768.* *Vid. Edo.*

|| **Edentatio**, ōnis. f. *A pulling forth of teeth, Lexicogr. ex Cels.*

Edentatus, a, um. part. *That hath his teeth pulled, or fricken, out, Macr. Sat. 7, 13.* *vid. § q.*

Edento, āre. act. [*ex e & dens*] *To strike, or dash, out one's teeth.* Nimis velim homini malas edentaverint, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 48.

Edentulus, a, um. adj. *Toothless, or one that hath few teeth left.* Vetula edentula, *Plaut. Mos.* 1, 3, 118. ¶ *Vinum edentulum, rare, old, noble wine.* *Id. Pæn.* 3, 3, 87. jocosè.

Edēpol, adv. jurandi, i. e. per Deum Pollucem ut epol, per Pollucem, al. *Ædepol, ut sit per ædem Pollucis.* *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 5.

Edēra, vid. *Hedera*.

Edīco, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [*ab e & dico, is.*] (1) *To tell plainly, to declare.* (2) *To advertise and tell beforehand.* (3) *To order, to appoint, to give warning, or notice.* (4) *To publish by edict, or proclamation.* (5) *Also simply, to speak.* (1) ¶ *Dico, edico vobis, nostrum esse illum herilem filium.* *Ter. Enn.* 5, 9, 33. (2) *Est tibi edicendum quæ sis observaturus in jure dicendo.* *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 22. (3) *Edicam servis, ne quodquam es ferri sinant.* *Ter. Hea.* 4, 1, 50. (4) *Dictator prædam omnem militibus edixerat.* *Liv.* 8, 36. (5) *Sanus si vidcar, edicam.* *Plaut.*

¶ **Edictatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A declaring, or pronouncing.* *Cic. laud. Litt.* sed q.

¶ **Edictator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that publishes, or pronounces any thing.* *Ced.* † *Qui edicit.* *Cic.*

Edictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A command of one in authority, a charge, or injunction.* Basilicas edictiones habet, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 31. ¶ *vix alibi.*

Edicto, āre. freq. (1) *To declare and pronounce.* (2) *To tell, to inform, to make known.* (1) *Tute edictas fata tua.* *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 184. (2) *Edictavi illi omnia.* *Id. Epid.* 1, 2, 2.

¶ **Edictor**, ōris. m. verb. *He that orders, or proclaims, to have any thing done, or not done.* *Dig.* † *Qui edicit.* *Cic.*

Edictum, i. n. (1) *A command, or ordinance, of one in authority; a proclamation, a mandamus from a prince, ruler, or magistrate.* (2) *Also the command of a private man.* (1) *Rex edicto vetuit.* *Her. Ep.* 2, 1, 239. ¶ *Pecuniam neque ex edicto, neque ex decreto depositam habui.* *Cic. Fam.* 13, 56. (2) *Ne quid credas adversus edictum tuum facere esse ausam.* *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 10. = *Imperium.* *Id. ib.*

Edicturus, a, um. part. *About to declare.* *Liv.* 22, 33.

Edictus, a, um. part. *Proclaimed, pronounced, published.* *Edicto n. eicatu vendere.* *Plin.* 12, 19.

¶ **Edilis**, e. adj. *Eatable.* *Geil.* 17, 11. † *E-dulis.* *Hor.*

¶ **Edilitius**, i. m. *The clerk of the market.* *Dig.*

¶ **Edim**, pro *edam*, ut *duim pro dem.* *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 2, 16.

Ediscendus, a, um. part. *Worthy to be learned by heart.* *Ad verbum ediscendus libellus.* *Cic. Acad.* 4, 44.

Edisco, ēre, didici. act. (1) *To con, or learn by heart; to get without book.* (2) *Also simply, to learn.* (3) *To discern, or distinguish.* (1) *Audist Eurotas jussitque ediscere lauros.* *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 84. ¶ *Ediscere linguas.* *Val. Max.* 8, 7. ext. 16. (2) *Artes contenta paternas Edidicisse fuit.* *Ov. Met.* 2, 639. (3) *Nec potuit similes voluitque ediscere vultus.* *Val. Flacc.* 1, 368.

Ediscor, i. pass. *To be learnt by heart.* *Non ut legantur modò, sed etiam ut ediscantur.* *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 11.

Ediscendus, a, um. part. *To be discoursed of.* *Liv.* 24, 52. *Ediscenda singula.* *Plin. H.* 3, 6.

Ediscens, tis. part. *Declaring, Cunctandi utilitates ediscens.* *Tac. H.* 3, 52, 3.

Ediscere, ēre, ui, tum. act. (1) *To declare, or rehearse.* (2) *To dispute, or discourse.* (1) *Mihi hæc ediscere vera roganti.* *Virg. Æn.* 2, 140. (2) *Quis in dicendo, ediscerendoque subtilior?* *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 17.

Edissertatio, ōnis. f. *A relation, or dissertation.* Reliqua subtexetur edissertati, *Plin.* 10, 62. ext. trem. ubi leg. in piar. *MISS. libr. observanti Hard.*

Edissertator, ōris. m. *A declarer.* *Auson. Sap. prol.* 33.

Edisserto, āre. freq. *To tell, or declare, plainly,*

and particularly. *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 53. vid. *Curt.* 7, 6. *Conf. Cels.* 2, 7. *Major cædes editur.* *Just.* 2, 11.

¶ **Edissertor**, ōris. m. verb. *A discourser, or declarer.* *Cod.*

Edisserturus, a, um. part. *About to discourse of.* *Dixit se viam gerendi belli edisserturum.* *Just.* 31, 5.

Editio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab edo*] (1) *A setting forth of plays.* (2) *An edition, a publishing.* (3) *A naming, a creating.* (1) *Diem editionibus, noctem conviviis trahere.* *Tac. Ann.* 3, 37. (2) *Editio libri.* *Quint. Ep.* ad *Tryph.* (3) *Editio consulum & magistratum.* *Liv.* 4. *Editio judicum non acerba est.* *Cic. pro Planc.* 17.

Edititius, a, um. adj. *Named, allowed, set forth, or to be set forth.* ¶ *Edititius judex, a judge, or umpire, chosen by one party.* *Cic. pro Mur.* 23.

Editor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab edo, edidi*] *A publisher, or setter forth; a puter forth, an utterer.* *Luc.* 2, 423.

Editurus, a, um. part. *About to publish, exhibit, produce.* *Dixit, edituros deinde egregium hostibus suis spectaculum.* *Just.* 13, 3. *Cum an marem editura esset, variis captaret omnibus.* *Suet. Tib.* 14.

Editus, a, um. part. [*ab edo*] (1) *Published, uttered, declared, exhibited, spread abroad.* (2) *Named, or appointed.* (3) *Set forth, made for the publick.* (4) *Born, or begotten; descended, sprung.* (5) *Met. Hatched, brought forth.* (1) *Quæ opinio erat edita in vulgus.* *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 29. *Edite orationi inferuit sententiam.* *Val. Max.* 5, 5, 1. *Qui editis hostium consiliis dimissi cum donis.* *Liv.* 10, 27. (2) *Nomen editi judicis non tulerunt.* *Cic. pro Planc.* 17. (3) *Asiæ ludi curatius editi.* *Tac.* 14, 21. *Magnificentissimo munere ædilitatis edito.* *Paterc.* 2, 93, 2. (4) *Simul atque editi in lucem, & suscepti sumus.* *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 1. (5) *Scelera in patriam edita.* *Id. de Harusp. Resp.* 27.

Editus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ssimus, sup. High, lofty.* § = *Locus editus & præcelsus.* *Cic. Verr.* 6, 48. *Tumulus editor.* *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 43. *Editissimus se fundat locus.* *Hirt. B. Alex.* 31. *Editissima villa subiectos sinus prospectat.* *Tac. Ann.* 14, 9, 2. ¶ *Pampinus in transversa potius quam in edita.* *Col.* 4, 12.

¶ **Editus**, ūs. m. verb. *A setting forth.* ¶ *Editus boum, ox, or cow, dung.* *Ulp.* † *Editio.*

Edo, ēre, vel esse, es, est, edi, esum, velestum. (1) *To eat, to graze.* (2) *Met. To consume, to waste.* (1) *Catulus scænum alios aiebat esse oportere.* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 57. (2) *Est mollis flamma medullas.* *Virg. Æn.* 4, 66.

Eder, i. pass. (1) *To be eaten.* (2) *To be consumed.* (1) *Dies noctesque estur, bibitur.* *Plaut. Mos.* 1, 3, 77. *Cibus ille non estur propter amaritudinem.* *Plin.* 20, 9. (2) *Estur vitata teredine navis.* *Ov. ex Ponto* 1, 1, 69.

Edo, ōnis. m. *A great eater, a glutton.* *Varr. ap. Non.* 1, 237.

Edo, ēre, didi, tum. act. [*ex e & do*] (1) *To utter, to put forth.* (2) *To publish, to set out in writing.* (3) *To declare, to tell.* (4) *To bring forth.* (5) *To produce, or show.* (1) *Frondem edit aibor.* *Col.* 5, 6. *Edidit trecenta sexaginta quinque vasa viris.* *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 23. ¶ *Edere extremum spiritum, to die.* *Cic. Phil.* 12, 9. *urinam, to piss.* *Plin.* 28, 4. (2) *Ut annales suos emendem, & edam.* *Cic. Attic.* 2, 18. *Edere orationis artis libros.* *Val. Max.* 8, 4. ext. 3. (3) *Ede tuum nomen, nomenque parentum.* *Ov. Met.* 3, 80. (4) *Crocodilus in terrâ partum edit.* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 51. ¶ *Edere ovum, to lay it.* *Plin.* 10, 41. (5) = *Edant & exponant quod in magistratu gesserint.* *Cic. de Legib.* 3, 20. *In aliquos omnia exempla cruciatûs edere.* *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 31. *Perseverantiæ exemplum edidit.* *Val. Max.* 3, 8. ext. 2. ¶ *With nouns it is Englished by verbs of those nouns; as.* *Edere sonos.* *Ov. Fast.* 4, 318. *cantus, risus.* *Cic. gemitus.* *Lucr.* 4, 1009. *planctus.* *Juv.* 10, 261. *questus.* *Ov. Met.* 4, 87. *pugnam, hinnitum.* *Liv.* *to found, sing, laugh, groan, wail, complain, fight, neigh.*

Eder, i. pass. *To be uttered, issued forth, com-*

mitted. *Vatum responsum edebatur in vulgus.* *Curt.* 7, 6. *Conf. Cels.* 2, 7. *Major cædes editur.* *Just.* 2, 11.

¶ **Edocenter**, adv. ¶ *Edocenter aliquid scribere, After the manner of teaching, in a teaching way.* *Gell.* 16, 8. † *More docentis.*

Edocens, tis. part. *Instructing, teaching.* *Liv.* 40, 27.

Edoceo, ēre, ui, doctum. act. (1) *To instruct, to teach diligently.* (2) *To certify, to inform.* (1) *Quem Minerva omnes artes edocuit.* *Sall. Declam. in Cæs.* (2) § *Senatum edocet de itinere hostium.* *Sall. B. C.* 49. *Quum ordine omnia edocuisset.* *Liv.* 24, 24.

¶ **Edocibilis**, e. adj. *Easily taught.* *Boët.* † *Docilis.* *Hor.*

Edoctus, a, um. part. (1) *Taught, instructed.* (2) *Advertised, informed.* (1) *Sub magistro edoctus artes belli.* *Liv.* 25, 40. (2) *Edoctus omnia per legatos.* *Sall. in Caril.* 45.

¶ **Edolatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A smoothing.* *Aug.*

Edolator, ōris. m. verb. *A polisher, or one that makes smooth.* *Litt. ex Plaut.* sed q.

Edolio, āre. act. [*ex e & dolo, perfectè dolo*] *To cut smooth, to polish, to make perfect, to finish.* *Cic. Att.* 13, 47. & *Col.* 8, 11.

¶ **Edomabilis**, e. adj. *That which may be tamed, tameable.* *Hier.* † *Domabilis.* *Hor.*

¶ **Edomatio**, ōnis. f. *A taming.* *Aug.* † *Domitura.* *Col.*

¶ **Edomator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that tames, or over-rules.* *Hier.* † *Domator.* *Tibull.* *Domitor.* *Cic.*

Edomitus, a, um. part. (1) *Broken, of a horse.* (2) *Tamed, brought into subjection.* (1) *Edomiti equi.* *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 379. (2) *Roma edomiti possidet orbis opes.* *Ov. de Art.* 3, 114.

Edomo, ui, āre, itum. (1) *To tame, to make gentle, or pliable.* (2) *To conquer, to subdue.* (1) *Edomare vitiosam naturam.* *Cic. de Fato.* 5. (2) *Mos & lex maculosum edomuit nefas.* *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 22.

Edomor, ēvi, ātus. pass. *To be tamed.* *Plin.* 17, 19.

Edor, ēdi, estur. pass. *Plaut. Vid. Edo.*

Edormio, īre, īvi, itum. act. *To sleep out, or away; to sleep soundly, or to the full.* *Edormi crapulam & exhalam.* *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 12.

Edormior, īri, itus. pass. *To be slept out, &c.* *Dimidium ex hoc edormitur.* *Sen. Ep.* 100.

Edormisco, ēre. incept. *To sleep out, to digest by sleeping.* *Aliquò abeam, & edormiscam hoc villi.* *Ter. Adelp.* 5, 2, 11. *Paulisper mane, dum edormiscat unum somnum.* *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 65.

¶ **Edornatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A full sound sleeping, or a sleeping out.* *Capell.*

Educandus, a, um. part. *To be educated.* *Pauperibus educandis una ratio est, bonus princeps.* *Plin. Pan.* 26.

Educatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A breeding up, a nurturing, or nourishing.* (2) *Education, or learning.* (1) § *Educatio bestiarum.* *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 19. *pullorum.* *Col.* 8, 5. *Cum etiam feras inter sese partus, atque educatio, & natura ipsa conciliet.* *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 22. (2) *Institutus liberaliter educatione doctrinæque liberali.* *Id. de Orat.* 3, 31.

Educator, ōris. m. verb. *One that brings up.* *Educatores cum grati recordatione in mente versantur.* *Cic. pro Planc.* 33. = *Omnium rerum seminator & sator, & parens, ut ita dicam, atque educator, & altor est mundus.* *Id. N. D.* 2, 34.

Educatrix, icis. f. verb. *A nurse that brings up.* *Col.* 8, 8. = *Met.* *Earum rerum parens est educatrixque sapientia.* *Cic. de Legib.* 1, 24.

Educatur, a, um. part. *Brought up, educated.* *Homine ingenuo liberaliterque educato dignum.* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 31.

¶ **Educatus**, ūs. m. *Education; Tert.* † *Educatio.* *Cic.*

Educendus, a, um. *To be drawn out.* *Post hæc educenda acus recta est.* *Cels.* 7, 7, 14.

Educo, āre. act. [*ab e & duco, Perot.*] (1) *To maintain, to feed.* (2) *To cherish, to feed continually.* (3) *Met. To teach, or instruct.* (1) = *Si quod peperissem, id educarem & tollerem.* *Plaut. Truc.*

Truc. 2, 4, 45. Educavit eam sibi pro filiâ, *Id.* *Cist.* 1, 3, 24. (2) Σ = Illic homo homines non alit, verum educat, recreatque, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 22. (3) Si mihi tradatur educandus orator, *Quint. proem.* 1, 1.

Edücor, äri, ätus. pass. *To be brought up, or educated.* Unâ à pueris parvuli sumus educati, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 48. § Educari in domo avunculi, *Val. Max.* 3, 1, 3. Apud avunculum, *Id.* 5, 1, 7.

Edüco, ère, xi, ètum. act. [*ex è & duco*] (1) *To lead forth.* (2) *To draw out.* (3) *To raise up, or build.* (4) *To midwife, to bring into the world.* (5) *To nourish, to bring up.* (6) *To drink all off.* (1) Ex oppido legiones educunt suas, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 63. (2) Educere gladium è vaginâ, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 4. (3) Aram cælo educere certant, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 178. (4) Σ *Educit* obstetrix, educat nutrix, instituit pædagogus, docet magister, *Varr. apud Non.* 5, 105. Æstate undevicesimo die educunt fætus, *Plin.* 10, 54. (5) Eduxit mater pro suâ, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 7. Eduxi à parvulo, *Id. Adelph.* 1, 1, 23. (6) Hirneam vini educere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 274.

Edücor, i, ètus. pass. *To be led forth, &c.* De senatu jussit educi, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 40. Educui clam equum jussit, *Mal. Max.* 3, 2, 21.

Edüctûrus, a, um. part. *About to lead out.* Quanto cum periculo legionem ex hibernis educûrus esset, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 45.

Edüctus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought up, bred.* (2) *Drawn forth.* (3) *Raised high.* (4) *Altered out, drained.* (5) *Drawn, unsheathed.* (1) Bene & pudicè ductum atque educum ingenium, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 40. In contubernio legionum educûs, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 41, 4. Puer à parvo educûs, *Liv.* 1, 39. (2) Copiæ ex castris educæ, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 8. legiones, *Ibid.* 7, 51. (3) Turris educæ sub astra, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 461. Ultraque nubes Othrys educûs riget, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 494. (4) = Lacus emissus & educûs, *Cic. de Div.* 1. (5) Gladii educûti, *Id. pro Mil.* 10.

§ *Edulcâbilis*, e. adj. *Very sweet*, *Litt. ex Fragm. Poët.*

§ *Edulco*, äre. act. *To make very sweet, to sweeten.* Edulcare convenit vitam, *Primus auctor hujus verbi Cn. Mattius, teste Gellio*, 15, 25.

Edüle, is. n. *Apul. Vid. Edulium.*

Edülis, e. adj. *Eatable.* Edules capræ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 43.

§ *Edülitas*, ätis. f. *The prince's largess, or allowance of victuals*, *Lampr. & Congiarium, Cic.*

Edülum, i. n. *Meat, food, any thing to be eaten*, *Suet. Calig.* 40.

§ *Edüratio*, önis. f. verb. *A hardening*, *Lex. ex Cels.*

Edürè. adv. *Very hardly*, *Met. very unkindly*, *Qv. Art. Am.* 3, 476. ubi al. eduro & fortè rect.

Edüro, äre. neut. *To endure, to continue, to hold out.* Ut quinque aut dena secula edurent, *Sen. de Brw. vit.* 1. Cadentis solis fulgor in ortus educat, *Tac. Germ.* 45, 1.

Edürus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very hard, tough.* (2) *Met. Unkind, hard-hearted.* (1) *Virg. Geor.* 4, 145. (2) Nec tamen eduro quod petit ore nega, *Qv. Art. Am.* 3, 476. ubi al. edurè quod petit illa. Σ *Facilis, Ibid.*

E ante F.

§ *Effâbilis*, e. adj. [*ab effando*] *That may be spoken of, uttered, or expressed.* Nemini effâbilis, *Apul. Apol.* p. 509. † *Affâbilis, Cic.*

§ *Effæco*, äre. act. unde *Effæcatus*, part. A facibus purgo, *To purify from dregs.* Purgatâ & effæcatâ animi voluptate, *Apul. de Hab. doct.* *Plat.* p. 617. † *Defæcatus.*

Effandus, a, um. part. *To be declared*, *Cic. Att.* 13, 42.

Effarcio, ire, tum. vel *Effercio*, act. *To stuff, or fill bard; to cram.* *Vid. Effercio. unde*

Effarcior, iri, itus. pass. *To be stuffed, &c.* Grandibus saxis effarciuntur, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 23.

Effarctus, a, um. parte. *Stuffed, cramed.* Effarctum fame, pro famelico, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 6. ubi al. leg. effertum.

§ *Effascimentum*, i. n. *A bewitching*, *Aug. & Effascinatio.*

Effascians, tis. part. *Bewitching*, *Plin.* 7, 2. *Effascinatio*, önis. f. verb. *A bewitching, or charming*, *Plin.* 19, 4. & 37, 10.

§ *Effascinator*, öris. m. verb. *He that charms, or bewitches*, *Littl. ex Plin.*

Effascino, äre. act. *To bewitch, to charm, to overlook*, *Plin.* 7, 2. & *Gell.* 9, 4.

Effatum, i. n. (1) *A dialectical proposition, a maxim, or avowed rule.* (2) *Effata*. pl. *Solemn prayers, or speeches, of diviners; oracles, prophecies.* (1) Σ *Ætiologia* quod est quasi effatum, *Cic. Acad. Quæst.* 4, 29. (2) *Vatum effata incognita*, *Id. de Leg.* 2, 8.

Effatus, a, um. part. (1) *Speaking, or having spoken.* (2) *Pass. Dedicated, or consecrated, with solemn words.* (1) *Nec plura effatus*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 443. (2) *Templa liberata & effata habent*, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 8. *Effati fines urbis*, *Gell.* 13, 14.

Effectio, önis. f. verb. [*ab efficio*] *A making, or effecting.* Recta effectio, $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\theta\omega\sigma\iota\nu$ enim sic appello, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 14.

Effectivè. adv. *Effectively*, *Quint.* 2, 18. *Efficienter, Cic.*

§ *Effectivus*, a, um. adj. *Effectual, or effective*, *Lexicogr. ex Plin.* † *Efficiens*, efficiendi vim, naturam, vel virtutem, habens.

Effector, öris. m. verb. *A maker, or worker; a finisher.* Effector & magister dicendi, præstantissimus stilus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 33. † *Deus hujus mundi effector*, *Laët.* 5, 8.

Effectrix, icis. f. verb. *She that makes, or procures.* Est enim effectrix multarum & magnarum voluptatum pecunia, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 17. Dei nostri effectrix, *Id. de Univ.* 10.

Effectum, i. n. *An effect, a thing done*, *Quint.* 8, 3.

Effectûrus, a, um. part. *About to effect.* Id silentio noctis conati, non magnâ jacturâ suorum sese effecturos sperabant, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 26. *vid. & Liv.* 40, 37.

Effectus, a, um. part. or. comp. (1) *Made.* (2) *Done, dispatched, brought to pass.* (3) *Finished, completed.* (1) *Urbs effecta ex latere & cemento*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 48. (2) *Ego hoc effectum lepidè tibi tradam*, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 15. † *Effectum dare aliquid, to do a thing effectually*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 7. (3) *Auribus nitidius quid & effectius postulantibus*, *Quint.* 12, 10. Σ *Respondere non posse perinde inchoata placere, ut effecta*, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 4.

Effectus, üs. m. verb. *An effect, a bringing to pass, a thing made, or procured.* Effectus eloquentiæ est audientium approbatio, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 1. § *Sine effectum*, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 9. Postquam ad effectum operis ventum est, *Liv.* 21, 7.

Effemînâtè, *Effemînâtus*, *Effemînatio*, *Effemînator*, *quoniam rectè sic scribi videntur, tamen, cum in plerisque impressis libris cum æ legantur, vid. Effemînâtè, Effemînatus, &c.*

§ *Effëratio*, önis. f. *A making wild, or mad*, *Tert.*

Effëratus, a, um. part. or. comp. *Isimus, sup. made wild, or fierce; enraged, savage.* Effëratus immanitate, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. § *Odio, irâque effërati*, *Liv.* 5, 27. *Mores effëratioris*, *Id.* 34, 24. *Effërata barbarorum ingenia*, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, ext. 6. *Affectus effëratissimi*, *Sen. Ep.* 121.

Effërbeo, ère, ui. neut. *To be hot, or angry*, *Vid. Efferveo.*

Effercio, ire. act. *To fill, or cram, full.* = *Este, effercite vos, saginam cædite*, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 62.

Effërendus, a, um. part. *To be carried out, to be buried*, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 32.

Effërens, tis. part. (1) *Lifting up, advancing.* (2) *Extolling, boasting.* (1) *Extra aquam se effërens*, *Plin.* 9, 29. (2) *Gloriâ se effërentes*, *Hirt. B. H.* 23.

Effëro, äre. act. (1) *To make wild, or savage; as beasts are.* (2) *To enrage one.* (1) *Promissa barba & capilli effëraverant speciem oris*, *Liv.* 2, 23. *Assuetudine mali effëraverant animos*, *Id.* 25, 26. (2) *Quid est quod te effërarit, quod*

novos suffixerit stimulos dolori? *Sen. Phœn.* live *Theb.* 206.

Effëror, äri, ätus. pass. *To grow wild.* Sues in tantum effërantur, ut hominem lacerent, *Plin.* 10, 63. elephantia, *Id.* 8, 9. immanitate belluarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39.

Effëro, fers, extûli, èlätum. [*ab ex & fero*] (1) *To carry forth, or out.* (2) *To carry.* (3) *To carry forth to burial.* (4) *To bring forth fruit.* (5) *To raise, advance, promote.* (6) *To utter, or pronounce.* (7) *To divulge, or make publick.* (8) *To transport, or carry beyond bounds.* (9) *To praise, magnify, set off, or commend.* (10) Σ *To bear out, or surmount, by suffering.* (11) *To disengage, to extricate, to disentangle.* (1) *Si quid telorum esset, effëret*, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 3. † *Pedem effëre domo, to stir out of doors*, *Id. Att.* 6, 8. (2) *Cum filium penè in humeros suos extulisset*, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 53. (3) *Maximus extulit filium consularem*, *Id. N. D.* 3, 31. *Extulit corpus ejus amplo funere*, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 2. (4) *Ager uberiores effërt fruges*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 4. (5) *Effëre per omnes honorum gradus ad summum imperium*, *Id. Att.* 6, 8. (6) *Decenter aliquid effëre*, *Quint.* 1, 5. *Suaves sententiæ, si inconditis verbis effërantur, offendunt aures*, *Cic. Orat.* 44. (7) *Petam à vobis, ne has meas ineptias effërat*, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 24. § *Effëre foras peccatum suum*, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 65. *vid. & Adelph.* 4, 4, 16. (8) § *Effërris odio, iracundiâ, dolore*, *Cic.* (9) *Hic me magnificè effëro*, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 31. † *Effëre aliquem verbis, highly to commend him*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 14. *summis laudibus in cælum*, *Id. Fam.* 9, 14. (10) Σ *Malum, quod non naturâ humanâ patiundo effërat*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 29. ex poetâ. (1) = *Ex eo emerfit, se ejecit, & extulit*, *Id. pro Cæl.* 31.

Effëror, erri, èlätus. pass. *To be carried out; to be transported, or carried away beyond bounds, &c.* *Cic. to be buried*, *Nep. Lyfand.* 4. & *Pausan.* 3. *Liv.* 2, 8. *Vid. Effëro.*

Effertus, a, um. part. & adj. *Isimus, sup. [ab effercio, quod ab ex & farcio] Stuffed, full, plentyfull.* Effertus fame, *Plaut. ridiculè pro inanis dixit Capt.* 3, 1, 6. *Hæreditatè adeptus sum effertissimam*, *Id. Afin.* 2, 2, 16.

Efferveo, ère, bui. id. *quod effervesco, quod vid.*

Effervescens, tis. part. *Very hot, fuming, or chafing.* Verba effervescencia, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 20. *Effervescens venenum*, *Sil.* 3, 312.

§ *Effervescencia*, æ. f. *A sudden boiling, Met. anger, or fury*, *Lex. ex Cels. Ebullitio.*

Effervesco, ère. incept. (1) *To be very hot, to boil over.* (2) *To ferment.* (3) *Met. To be chafed, troubled, or moved.* (4) *Also to be allayed and grown cool.* (1) *Aquæ effervescunt ignibus subditis*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (2) *Campus & undæ comitorum effervescunt quodam quasi æstu*, *Id. pro Planc.* 6. (3) *Effervescit adeò cæco furore summa quæque crudelitas*, *Val. Max.* 9, 2. ext. 5. *Si cui nimium effervisse videtur hujus ferocitas*, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 31. (4) *Sed censeo latendum tantisper ibidem, dum effervescat hæc gratulatio*, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 2. consensu MSS. at *Grævius deservescat scriptum fuisse suspicatur.*

Effervo, ère, vi. n. *To boil over, grow hot, &c.* Effervo vidimus Ætnam, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 470.

Effërus, a, um. adj. (1) *Wild, outrageous, distracted.* (2) *Fierce, eager.* (1) *Cæptis immanibus effëra Dido*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 642. (2) *Sævitiæ juvenis effëra*, *Id. Æn.* 8, 6. *Effëra Romanos agitat discordia manes*, *Luc.* 6, 780.

Efficâcia, æ. f. *Force, efficacy, strength, virtue*, *Plin.* 11, 5.

Efficâcitas, ätis. f. *Efficacy, force, power*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 13. & *Rarò occ.*

Efficâciter. adv. *iūs, comp. Isimè, sup. Effectually, with effect.* *Ulcera urina tauri efficaciter sanat*, *Plin.* 22, 25. § *Efficaciùs rogare*, *Id. Ep.* 6, 6. *Efficacissimè sanavi*, *Id.* 26, 12.

Efficax, äcis. adj. or. comp. *Isimus, sup. (1) Effecting, toiling effectually.* (2) *Effectual, forcible, prevailing much.* (3) *Efficacious, powerfull, of force, strength, and power.* (4) *Stiring, active.* (1) *Efficax Hercules*, *Hor. Epod.* 3, 17. (2) *Efficaces*

eaes ad muliebre ingenium preces, *Div.* 1, 9. Utrum sit efficacius, *Plin. Panegy.* 84. (3) Efficax amara curarum eluere cadus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 20. § Ad omnia efficacior vis, *Plin.* 20, 10. § Efficax contra serpentes, *Id.* 22, 21. Ludicrum ad excitandam virtutem efficacissimum, *Paterc.* 1, 8, 1. (4) X Tardus & parum efficax homo, *Cael. ad Cic. Fam. Ep.* 8, 10.

Efficiendus, a, um. part. *To be effected.* Quod fuit illis conandum, atque omni ratione efficiendum, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 65.

Efficiens, tis. part. *vel* adj. (1) *Makeing.* (2) *Causeing, bringing to pass.* (3) ¶ Res efficientes, *The efficient cause.* (1) Causa & ratio efficiens magnos viros, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 20. (2) § Virtus efficiens utilitatis, *Id. Offic.* 3, 3. (3) = Proximus est locus rerum efficientium, quæ causæ appellantur, deinde rerum effectarum ab efficientibus causis, *Id. Topic.* 14.

Efficienter, adv. *Causally, in nature of a cause, with effect.* Quod cuique efficienter antecedit, *Cic. de Fato*, 15. ¶ Raro occ.

Efficientia, æ. f. *Efficiency, the virtue, or power, to effect.* Efficientia naturalis, *Cic. de Fat.* 9. solis, *Id. N. D.* 2, 38. ¶ Hanc tamen vocem ipse cudisse videtur, quæ tamen non obrinuit; pro quâ potius vis, efficacia, potentia.

Efficio, Ære, fēci, Etum. act. (1) *To bring to pass, to effect, to fulfill, to accomplish.* (2) *To do.* (3) *To make.* (4) *To procure, or get.* (5) *To perform.* (6) *To prove by argument, to conclude.* (7) *To serve, or be instead of.* (1) Dum efficias id, quod cupis, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 6. (2) Lepidè efficiam meum officium, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 1. (3) Sapientia efficit sapientes sola per se, *Cic. Top.* 15. (4) Satin' est, si hanc mulierem efficio tibi? *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 110. (5) Donec tibi id, quod pollicitus sum, effecero, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, 24. Quæ cum res tota ficta sit pueriliter, tum ne efficit quidem quod vult, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 6. (6) = Innumerabilia sunt, ex quibus effici cogique possit, nihil esse, quod sensum habeat, quin intreat, *Id. N. D.* 1, 13. Ex quo efficitur, hominem naturæ obedientem, homini nocere non posse, *Id. Offic.* 3, 5. (7) Nuclei palmarum spodii vicem efficiunt, *Plin.* 23, 4. ¶ Argentum efficere alicui, *to procure money for him*, *Plaut. Efficere epistolam, to write a letter*, *Cic. Att.* 13, 27.

Efficior, i. pass. *To be fulfilled, done, made, &c.* *Cic.*

Efficitur, imperf. *It is brought to pass, or proved and made good.* *Id.* Efficio, n. 6.

Effictio, Ænis. f. verb. [*ab* effingo] *An expressing, or representing; a fashioning*, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 49.

Effictus, a, um. part. *Drawn out, expressed, represented*, *Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 16.

† Effigia, æ. f. *An image, or likeness*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 4, 7. *Lucr.* 4, 46. 83, 103. *Id.* Effigies.

¶ Effigiatio, Ænis. f. verb. *A fashioning*, *Lexicogr. ex Apul.* † Assimilatio.

¶ Effigiator, Æris. m. verb. *He that draws pourtrays, or fashions any thing*, *Aug.* † Pictor, sculptor.

¶ Effigiatus, a, um. part. *Fashioned, formed.* Truncus dolamine effigiatus, *Apul. Flor.* p. 758. † Expressus, *Cic.*

Effigies, ei. f. [*ab* effingo] (1) *An image, pourtrait, statue, or resemblance.* (2) *A shape, likeness, form.* (3) *A manner.* (4) *A pattern.* (1) Effigies simulacrumque Mithridatis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 65. X Vidisses non fratrem tuum, nec vestigium quidem aut simulacrum, sed effigiem quandam spirantis mortui, *Id. Q. frat.* 1. (3) Effigies saxea, *Catull.* 62, 61. Spirantes effigies patru, *Sil.* 17, 399. Effigies, imò umbræ hominum, *Liv.* 21, 40. (2) Mammaram effigie orthomastia mala, *Plin.* 25, 15. *ed. Hard.* (3) In effigiem pelagi lacus exundabat, *Sil.* 5, 5. (4) Relinquere virtutum nostrarum effigiem, *Cic. pro Arch.* 12.

¶ Effigio, Ære. act. *To imitate in painting, carving, &c. to pourtray, or draw a picture.* Hominem effigiasti, *Prud. Cath.* 10, 4. Animam similem sibi conditor effigiavit, *Id. Apoth.* 807.

Effindo, Ære. act. *To cut, or divide.* Fluctusque effindere rectos, *Manil.* 4, 283.

Effingens, tis. part. *Fashioning*, *Sil.* 1, 404.

Effingo, Ære, xi, Etum. act. (1) *To fashion, to work, engrave, pourtray, or make.* (2) *To represent, or express.* (3) *Met. To imitate.* (4) *To rub, or wipe.* (1) Conatus erat casus effingere in auro, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 32. Animosa effingere signa, *Prop.* 3, 7, 5. (2) = Effingere & exprimere verbis, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 49. (3) Platoniam sublimitatem effingit, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 10, 5. (4) Piscinas spongia effingat, *Cato* 67.

Effingor, i. pass. *To be fashioned.* Nuper ad lyrica deflexit, in quibus ita Horatium, ut in illis illum alterum, effingi putes, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 22.

Effio, fieri, factus. *To be made, done, or brought to pass*, *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 1, 9.

Efflagitatio, Ænis. f. verb. *An importunate suit, or begging; an earnest request.* = Studio atque efflagitatione omnium, *Cic. ad Brut.* 56. Efflagitatio ad coeundam societatem, *Id. Fam.* 5, 19.

¶ Efflagitator, Æris. m. verb. *He that earnestly desires*, *Aug.* † Flagitator, *Cic. Postulator*, *Suet.*

Efflagitatus, a, um. part. *Instantly, or earnestly, required.* Tribunitia potestas efflagitata, *Cic. in Cael. Div.* 3.

Efflagitatus, Æs. m. *Importunity.* = Coactu atque efflagitatu meo, *Cic. Verr. ult.* 29.

Efflagitans, tis. part. *Importuneing.* Suppliciter necnon & minaciter efflagitantes, *Suet. Vespas.* 5.

Efflagito, Ære. act. (1) *To desire, or crave.* (2) *To extort.* (1) § Auxilium ab alienis efflagitare, *Cic. antiq. ir. in exil.* 4. § Notum efflagitat ensem, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 759. (2) Efflagitasti quotidiano convitio, ut, &c. *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 10.

Efflans, tis. part. *Breatheing forth.* Animam efflans, *Cic. pro Mil.* 18.

Effleo, Ære, Ævi, Etum. act. *To weep out.* Efflevit oculos, *Quint. Declam.* 6.

Efflictim, adv. *Beyond all measure, desperately, over head and ears.* Hic te efflictim deperit, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 19.

¶ Efflictio, Ænis. f. verb. *Torment, affliction*, *Litt. ex Col.*

Efflictor, Æri. pass. *To be tormented, or vexed.* Non tu scis, quàm efflictentur homines noctu, hinc in viâ, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 26.

¶ Efflictus, a, um. part. [*ab* effligor] *Wretched, undone*, *Capitol. in Vero*, c. 4.

Effligo, Ære, xi, Etum. act. (1) *To straiten.* (2) *To vex sore.* (1) Filium misit ad effligendum Cn. Pompeium, *Cic. Attic.* 9, ult. *ubi al.* affligendum. (2) Quam tu propediem effliges, scio, *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 2, 9.

Efflo, Ære. act. *To breathe out.* ¶ Efflare extremum halitum, *to die*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 9. colorem, *to lose it*, *Lucr.* 2, 831. § ignes, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 948. cornua bombis, *Catull.* 62, 263.

Efflor, Æri, Ætus. pass. *To be breathed out*, *Suet. Aug.* 100.

¶ Effloreo, Ære, vi. neut. *To blow, or spread, as a flower*, *Tert.* † Floreo.

¶ Effloresco, Ære. incept. (1) *To blow as a flower, Met. To spring forth.* (2) *To flourish greatly, to be copious.* (1) § Efflorescit ingenii laudibus, *Cic. pro Cael.* 31. (2) = Efflorescat & abundet oportet oratio, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 6.

¶ Effluenter, adv. *Abundantly*, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 68. *sed al. leg. affluenter.*

¶ Effluentia, æ. f. *A flowing, or runing out; a flux, or issue*, *Plin.* 26, 10. *ubi tamen al. affluentia.*

Effluo, Ære, xi, xum. neut. (1) *To flow, or run out.* (2) *To run over, or abound; to leak.* (3) *To slip and slide away.* (4) *To be published and spread abroad.* (5) *To decay.* (6) *To be quite lost.* (7) *To be quite and clean forgot.* (1) = Vinum effluet, aqua manebit, *Cato* 3. X Inluo, *Cic. Ac viso mens ægra effluxit hiatu*, *Sil. Ital.* 6, 245. (2) X = Sive deest quicquam, sive abundat, atque effluit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 29. *ubi al. effluit.* (3) Ætus effluit, *Id. de Senect.* 2. (4) Utrumque hoc falsum est, effluet, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 41. (5) Effluunt vires lassitudine, *Liv.* 7, 33. (6) = Illud quod præterijt, effluxit, *Cic. de Senect.*

19. (7) X Commonuit Pisonis annulus quod totum effluerat, *Id. in Verr.* 4, 26. X Meminisse, *Id.*

Efflūvium, i. n. *A flowing, or runing over*, *Tac.* 12, 57, 3. & *Plin.* 7, 51.

¶ Effluus, a, um. adj. *Runing, or flowing, out*, *Fragm. Poët. & Fest. Avien.*

¶ Effluxio, Ænis. f. verb. &

¶ Effluxus, Æs. m. verb. *A runing, or flowing, out; an efflux, or leaking*, *Litt. unde non dicit, neque ego scio.*

Effocandus, a, um. part. *To be choaked, or strangled.* Quum effocandas invicem fauces præbuisent, *Flor.* 2, 11.

¶ Effocatio, Ænis. f. verb. *A choaking up*, *Litt. ex Cels. sed q.*

¶ Effoco, Ære. act. [*ab* ex & fauce] *To choak, or strangle.* ¶ vix leg. nisi in

Effocor, Æri, Ætus. pass. *To be choaked.* Bonis suis effocantur, *Sen. de Breu. vitæ*, 2. ¶ Raro occ.

¶ Effodico, Ære. act. *To dig, or pluck, up*, *Hier. pro*

Effodio, Ære, fodi, sum. act. (1) *To dig out, to dig up, to pull out.* (2) *Met. To grieve sore.* (1) § Effodere argentum penitus abditum, *ap. Cic. Off.* 2, 3. oculis alicujus, *Id. N. D.* 3, 38. (2) Marcellorum meum pectus memoria effodit, *Id. pro Marcell.* 4.

Effodior, i, sum. pass. *To be diged out, or up.* § Effodiuntur opes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 140. oculi, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 2.

Effeminandus, a, um. part. *To be softened, to be made of a womanish tenderness.* Quæ ad effeminandos animos pertinent, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, princ.

Effeminatè, adv. (1) *Womanly, unbecomingly, tenderly.* (2) *Nicely, effeminately.* (1) = Indecorè effeminatèque facere, *Cic. Off.* 1, 4. Effeminatè mortem timuerant, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 9. (2) X = Nec minùs acerbè & asperè, nec mollior & effeminatè, *Sen. ad Polyb.* c. 36.

¶ Effeminatio, Ænis. f. verb. *A makeing effeminate*, *Boët.*

¶ Effeminatrix, Æcis. f. *She that maketh effeminate, or delicate*, *Boët. Jul. Firm.*

¶ Effeminator, Æris. m. verb. *He that maketh effeminate*, *Boët.*

Effeminatus, vel Effeminatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) *Womanlike, delicate, nice, tender, effeminate.* (2) *Also a patibick.* (1) = X Ne quid effeminatum aut molle, & ne quid durum aut rusticum, *Cic. Off.* 1, 35. Effeminatio fuit multitudo Cypriorum, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, ext. 7. Effeminatissimus animus, *Cic. Fam.* 16, ult. (2) Servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 5.

Effemino, Ære. act. *To grow effeminate; also to make effeminate, or of the feminine gender.* Effeminarunt autem eum aërem scil. Junonique tribuerunt, quod nihil est eo mollius, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 26.

Effeminor, Æri, Ætus. pass. *To grow effeminate, dainty, or nice.* = Remollescere homines ac effeminari arbitrantur, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 2. Leges effeminari virum vetant in dolore, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 29. ¶ Rectius femina per e unâ cum compositis scribi reor.

Effetè adv. *vel* Effetè. *Barrenly, remissly, feebly, weakly*, *Mart.* 2, 27.

Effetus, vel Effetus, a, um. adj. [*ab* ex & factus] (1) *Past having young, or (2) bearing fruit* (3) *Met. Worn out, decayed, broken, feeble, past work.* (4) *That hath lately hatched, or brought forth.* (5) *Also that is hatched.* (1) Effeta gallina, *Plin.* 10, 53. (2) Agri effeti, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 81. (3) Frigent effetæ in corpore vires, *Id. Æn.* 5, 396. (4) Primus effetæ partus amovendus est, *Col.* 7, 12. (5) Cum grex fuerit effetus, *Col.* 8, 5.

Effor, non leg. Æri, Ætus sum. dep. [*ab* ex & fari] (1) *To speak, to speak out, to utter.* (2) *Solemnly to pronounce.* (1) Si qua honestè effari possum, *Cic. in Sall.* 8. (2) Neque ullum verbum solenne potuit effari, *Id. pro Domo*, 55.

¶ Efforatus, a, um. part. *Bored through, qu. ab*

Efforor, Æri. pass. *To have boles bored, or made through*, *Col.* 9, 1. ¶ vix alibi leg.

¶ Efforor,

|| Effossor, ōris. m. verb. *He that digeth, or breaketh, out or through*, Cod. † Qui effodit.

Effossus, a, um. part. [*ab effodior*] (1) *Digged, or turned, up*. (2) *Digged out of the ground*. (3) *Digged, or pulled, out*. (1) Ruat emerfura juvenus Effossi per operta soli, *Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 331.* (2) § Marmor effossam, *Claud. Apon. 23.* (3) § Oculi effossi, *Sen. Oedip. 973.* Met. Effossam alterum imperii lumen, *Vell. Pat. 2. 52, 2.* § Effossa viscera, *Sen. Thyest. 10.*

|| Effoveor, ēri. pass. *To be nourished, or succoured*, Cod. † Foveor, *Vett.*

Effractorius, i. m. *A burglar, or house breaker*. Vile videtur, quicquid patet, aperta effractorius præterit, *Sen. Ep. 68.*

|| Effractor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab effringo*] *A burglar that breaketh open doors, or walls*, Paul. † Perforator parietum, *Plaut.*

|| Effractoria, æ. f. *A breaking open, a bursting*, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

Effractus, a, um. part. [*ab effringo*] (1) *Broken, broken down, broken open*. (2) *Dashed out*. (1) Janua effracta & revulsa, *Cic. pro Mur. 15. al. effortum.* § Effractus portis, *Liv. 24. 32.* (2) Effracto illisit in ossa cerebro, *Virg. Æn. 5. 480.* || Effractus fame, hunger-starved, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6.*

Effrænate, adv. iūs, comp. *Rashly, fiercely, unruly, loosely*. = Temerè et effrænate, *Cic. de Senect. 12.* Cùm effrænatiūs in aciem hostium irupisset, *Cic. Tusc. 3.*

Effrænatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Unbridled rashness, unruly bradyness*. Quæ effrænatio impotentis? *Cic. Philipp. 5, 8.* § Rarò occ.

Effrænatus, vel Effrænatus, a, um. part. or. comp. ssmus, sup. *Unbridled, loose, rash, headstrong*. Nec tutò eos adituros inter tot tam effrænatarum gentium arma, *Liv. 21, 9.* § Languentis populi incitatio & effrænati moderatio, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 9.* Quò impunitior libido, eò effrænator est, *Liv. 3, 50.* § Effrænatissimus moderator, *Sen. Ep. 45.*

|| Effrēnis, e. adj. *Unbridled*. Effrenis mula, *Plin. 8, 69.* ed. *Hard.* Vid. Effrēnus.

|| Effrēno, āre. act. *To unbridle*, Lex. ex Sil. Frenos detraho, *Liv.*

Effrēnus, a, um. adj. [*ab ex & frenum qu. carens freno*] (1) *Unbridled, rash*. (2) *Met. Headstrong, unruly*. (1) Effreno equo in medios ignes infertur, *Liv. 4, 33.* (2) § Amor effrenus, *Qv. Met. 6, 465.* Effrena conjux, *Sen. Med. 101.*

Effricandus, a, um. part. *To be rubbed off*. Rubigo animorum effricanda est, *Sen. Ep. 95.*

|| Effricatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Arubing out*, *Sen. ap. Litt. sed q.*

|| Effrico, āre. act. [*ab ex & frico*] *To rub off*. Sordium enormem eluvium operosè effrico, *Apul. Met. 1. p. 13.* Vid. Effricandus, scrib. etiam exfrico *op. eund. p. 5.*

Effringo, ēre, ēgi, aclum. act. [*ab ex & frango*] (1) *To break up, or open*. (2) *To break down, or in pieces*. (3) *To enfeeble*. (1) § Thesaurum effringere, *Plin. 34, 7.* (2) § Fores effringere, *Ter. Adelpb. 1, 2.* (3) Ve- stras effringet in urbes, *Sil. 1, 647.* pro effringetur. (3) Effringere corpus, *Sen. Phœniss. 150.*

Effringor, i. pass. *To be broke open*, *Liv. 24, 32.*

Effrons, tis. c. g. [*ab ex, i. e. extra, & frons*] *Bold, impudent, shameless*, *Frag. Poët. Sil. 8. 390.*

Effugiendus, a, um. part. *To be avoided, or eschewed*. Quod ad effugiendos intolerabiles dolores fuit apulissimum, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 4.*

Effugiens, tis. part. *Escaping*. Tum vulnere multo Effugientem animam lassos collegit in artus, *Lucan. 3, 618.* Conf. Stat. Theb. 9, 283. Effugientique oculos celeri levis Umbra (piscis) natatu. *Auson. Ecdyll. 10. 90.*

Effugio, ēre, fūgi, itum. act. & neut. *To escape, fly, or shun; to avoid, or speedy; to pass by*. § Effugio manus. § e manibus, § de manibus, § de præno, *Cic. § patriâ, Plaut. §*

offensionem, *Cic. Fam. 4, 4.* § erimen, *Id. pro Flacc. 3.* § maculam, *Ter. Adelpb. 5, 8, 31.*

Effugior, i. pass. *To be escaped, or avoided*. Hæc morte effugiuntur, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 36.*

Effugium, i. n. (1) *A flying away, a flight, an escape*; (2) *A shuning, an escapeing*. (3) *A place to escape; a passage, or way, to escape*. (1) Effugium pennarum, *Cic. N. D. 2, 47.* Per paucis effugium patuit, *Liv. 9, 31.* (2) § mali, *Sen. Hippol. 253.* (3) Qui effugia infederant, *Tac. 1, 43.* Cùm pateat malis effugium, *Sen. Agam. 591.*

|| Effugo, āre. act. *To put to flight, to drive away*, August.

Effulcio, īre. act. *To stay, or prop. up; to underfet; to bear, or bold, up*. § Non inven. nisi in part. effultus.

Effulgens, tis. part. *Shining, glittering*. Hoc deus effulgens habitu prospectat euntes, *Dejectâ cervice Getas, Claud. 6. Conf. Honor. 178.* Ante aras stat veste sacerdos Effulgens niveâ, *Sil. Ital. 3, 696.*

Effulgeo, ēre, fi. neut. *To shine forth, to appear, to show itself, to glitter*. Nubes effulget, *Liv. 22, 1.* § Effulsi oculis lux, *Virg. Æn. 9, 110.* mari Phœbus, *Sen. Herc. Fur. 25.*

|| Effulgidus, a, um. adj. *Bright, shining, clear*, *Frag. Poët.*

Effulus, a, um. part. [*ab effulcio*] *Stayed, or borne, up*. *Virg. Æn. 7, 94.* & *Sil. 7, 292.* Prop. 3, 7, 50.

Effundendus, a, um. part. *To be let, or poured, out*. Per hanc effundendus humor est, *Cels. 7, 15.*

Effundens, tis. part. *Pouring out*. Turrigero canos effundens vertice crines, *Lucan. 1, 188.* Conf. *Sil. 9, 629.*

Effundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum. act. (1) *To pour out*. (2) *To shed*. (3) *To disemogue*. (4) *Met. To come, or run, forth in companies*. (5) *To put, or bring, forth in great store*. (6) *To lavish, spend, or waste, riotously*. (7) *To spread abroad*. (8) *To tell, or relate*. (9) *To discomfit and rout*. (1) § Effundere sanguinem pro republicâ, *Cic. pro Mil. 37.* vinum super ossa, *Petr. c. 65.* § Effundere animam, *to expire*, *Virg. Æn. 1, 102.* Effundi equo, *to fall from his horse*, *Liv. lib. 10.*

(2) § Effundere lacrymas, *Cic. pro Planc. 42.* (3) Se in Eoum oceanum effundit Ganges, *Plin. 2, 8.* Effunditur amnis in Atlanticum oceanum, *Id. 3, 1.* (4) Civitas tota se effundebat, *Cic. Brut. 1.* (5) Effundit fruges Autumnus, *Hor. Cld. 4, 7, 11.* (6) Ne juvenus prætrimonium effundat, *Cic. pro Cæl. 18.* § Prætrimonium non effudit, sed in salutem reipublicæ collocavit, *Id. Philipp. 3, 2.* = consumere, *Id.* (7) Vox in turbam effunditur, *Id. pro Flacc. 28.* (8) § Effudit illa omnia, quæ tacuerat, *Id. Att. 16, 7.* (9) Vid. Effusus, n. 6.

Effundor, i, ūsus. pass. *To be poured out, disem- bogued, &c.* Vitis effunditur in materiam & frondem, *Col. 4, 21.* Vid. Effundo.

Effusè, adv. iūs, comp. ssmè, sup. (1) *Out of measure, prodigally, largely*. (2) *With all speed*. (3) *Fervently, passionately*. (1) = Non pauca largè effusèque donabat, *Cic. pro S. Rose. 8.* (2) Denfatis ordinibus effusè flantem in se aciem excepere, *Curt. 6, 1, 6.* § Effusius prædari, *Liv. 34, 16.* (3) § Effusissimè deligere, *Plin. Paneg. c. 84.*

Effusio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab effundo*] (1) *A pouring out*. (2) *Met. Prodigality, effusion, wasteful and extravagant spending*. (3) *A rout, company, or multitude*. (4) *An excessive dilatation*. § (1) Effusio aquæ, *Cic. N. D. 2, 10.* (2) § Liberalitatem effusio imitatur, *Id. Part. Orat. 31.* (3) Effusiones hominum ex oppidis, *Id. in Pison. 22.* (4) § Effusio animi in lætitiâ, in dolore contritio, *Id. Tusc. 4, 31.*

|| Effusor, ōris. m. verb. *Aspend. brist, Spieg.* † Prodigus, nepos, *Vett.*

|| Effusoriè, adv. *In a prodigal, or riotous, manner*. Amm. † Effusè

Effusus, a, um. part. *About to pour out*. Effusus se in nostras provincias, *Val. Max. 7, 6, 6.* Conf. *Liv. 10, 17.*

Effusus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ssmus,

sup. (1) *Poured out, dashed out*. (2) *Overflowing; running over the bank*. (3) *Met. Wasted, squandered away*. (4) *Swift, quick*. (5) *Thrown off a horse*. (6) *Discomfited, scattered*. (7) *Adj. Wide, open*. (8) *Bountifull, liberal*. (9) *Very prone, much given to, exceeding, immoderate*. (10) *Having earnest recourse to*. (1) Effuso atramento infuscata aqua, *Plin. 9, 29.* Effuso cerebro expiravit, *Paterc. 2, 7.* (2) Effusus Tyberis super ripas, *Liv. 1, 4.* (3) = Effusus, ac dissipatis fructibus vestris, *Cic. de leg. Agr. 33.* (4) § Cursus effusus, *Curt. 5, 12, 13.* & *Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 11.* Effusissimis habenis, *Liv. 37, 20.* (5) § Equus procubuit, posito magis rege, quàm effuso, *Curt. 8, 14.* (6) = Effuso ac profugato exercitu, *Sall.* (7) Cùm is iterum sinu effuso bellum dare dixisset, *Liv. 21.* (8) In largitione effusior, *Cic. pro Cæl. 6.* § Rarus quod vid. § (9) In amorem effusus, *Tac. Ann. 1, 54, 3.* § In venerem, *Liv.* § In verbis effusior cultus, *Quint.* (10) § Ad preces lacrymâsque effusus, *Liv.*

Effutio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To prate, babble, or speak foolishly*. (2) *To blab out*. (1) Certè ita temerè de mundo effutunt, *Cic. N. D. 2, 37.* (2) Ne vos fortè imprudenter foris effutietis, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 19.*

Effutitius, a, um. adj. *Rashly, or foolishly babbled; rattled*, *Cic. teste Litt. certè Varr. L. L. 6, 5.*

|| Effutitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that telleth forth every thing, a babbler*, *Firm. † Taciti vulgator, Tac.*

Effutitus, a, um. part. *Foolishly, or rashly, spoken abroad, or uttered*. § Partim ficta aperte, partim effutita temerè, *Cic. de Div. 2, 55.*

Effutuo, ūi, ēre. neut. *To spend on mistresses, ap.* *Suet. Cæs. 51.*

E ante G.

|| Egēlatus, a, um. part. *Lukewarm*, *Cæl. Anr. † Tepidus, egelidus. Vett.*

|| Egēlidè, adv. *Coldly, lukewarmly*, *Aug. Tepide, Plin.*

|| Egēlido, āre. act. & Egēlidor. pass. *To dissolve, or thaw*, *Sidon. † Regelo, Col.*

Egēlidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Lukewarm, that hath the cold taken off*. (2) *Also very cold*. (1) § Gelidus Boreas, egelidusque Notus, *Qv. Amor. 2, 11, 10.* Ver egelidos refert tepores, *Caull. 44, 1.* Aquâ callidâ mox egelidâ os fovendum est, *Cels. 1, 8.* § Potio egelida, & frigidæ propior, *Id.* (2) Ut procul egelido secretum flumine vidit, *Virg. Æn. 8, 610.* interpr. *Serv. § sed videant docti an rectè.*

Egens, tis. part. *Needy, poor, in want*. § Egens omnibus, *Cic. Fam. 6. ult.* = Egentes inanè- que discedere, *Id.* § Egentes abundant, & imbecilli valent, *Id. de Amic. 7.* Nihil rege egē- tius est, *Id. Attic. 6, 1.* Egēstates egētiſsimorum, *ibid. 9, 7.*

Egēnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Wanting, destitute*. (2) *Distressed, necessitous*. (1) § Omnium egenos, *Qvæ, Linn. foras, Virg. Æn. 1, 603.* (2) Re- cūs veni non asper egenis, *Id. Æn. 6, 91.*

EGEO, ēre, ūi. neut. *To need, to lack, to be in want, to stand in need of*. § Consilio non ege- vel abundas potior, *Cic. Fam. 10, 16.* § Egeo consilio, *Id. Attic. 7, 21.* § Tauræ munimenta egebat, *Sall. B. Jug. 98.* § Nec quicquam ege- bat ærarium, b. e. pecuniâ vacuum erat, *Flor. 2, 6, 24.*

Egēendus, a, um. part. *To be carried out*. Tantum nivis todendum atque egerendum fuit, *Liv. 21, 37.*

Egērens, tis. part. *Carrying out*. Egerentes hu- mum, *Liv. 38, 7.* Medicum id litus, sed ege- rentibus in exhaustum, *Tac. H. 5, 7, 4.*

|| Egēries, ei. f. [*ab egero*] *A casting out; a voiding of dung, or ordure*, *Solin. † Egeus.*

|| Egēminatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A budding forth*, *hier. † Germinatio, Plin.*

Egēnius, i. m. *A man so nicknamed who was very poor*, *Liv. 1, 34.*

Egēminatus,

sup. (1) *Poured out, dashed out*. (2) *Overflowing; running over the bank*. (3) *Met. Wasted, squandered away*. (4) *Swift, quick*. (5) *Thrown off a horse*. (6) *Discomfited, scattered*. (7) *Adj. Wide, open*. (8) *Bountifull, liberal*. (9) *Very prone, much given to, exceeding, immoderate*. (10) *Having earnest recourse to*. (1) Effuso atramento infuscata aqua, *Plin. 9, 29.* Effuso cerebro expiravit, *Paterc. 2, 7.* (2) Effusus Tyberis super ripas, *Liv. 1, 4.* (3) = Effusus, ac dissipatis fructibus vestris, *Cic. de leg. Agr. 33.* (4) § Cursus effusus, *Curt. 5, 12, 13.* & *Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 11.* Effusissimis habenis, *Liv. 37, 20.* (5) § Equus procubuit, posito magis rege, quàm effuso, *Curt. 8, 14.* (6) = Effuso ac profugato exercitu, *Sall.* (7) Cùm is iterum sinu effuso bellum dare dixisset, *Liv. 21.* (8) In largitione effusior, *Cic. pro Cæl. 6.* § Rarus quod vid. § (9) In amorem effusus, *Tac. Ann. 1, 54, 3.* § In venerem, *Liv.* § In verbis effusior cultus, *Quint.* (10) § Ad preces lacrymâsque effusus, *Liv.*

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Egēlidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Lukewarm, that*

hath the cold taken off. (2) *Also very cold*. (1)

§ Gelidus Boreas, egelidusque Notus, *Qv.*

Amor. 2, 11, 10. Ver egelidos refert tepores,

Caull. 44, 1. Aquâ callidâ mox egelidâ os fo-

vendum est, *Cels. 1, 8.* § Potio egelida, & fri-

gidæ propior, *Id.* (2) Ut procul egelido secre-

tum flumine vidit, *Virg. Æn. 8, 610.* interpr.

Serv. § sed videant docti an rectè.

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Qvæ, Linn. foras, Virg. Æn. 1, 603. (2) Re-

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6, 24.

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Egērens, tis. part. *Carrying out*. Egerentes hu-

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Egēnius, i. m. *A man so nicknamed who was*

very poor, *Liv. 1, 34.*

Egēminatus,

Egerminatus, a, um. part. *Budded forth*, Aug.
 Germinatus, Plin.
 Egermino, are act. *To spring, or bud, forth*, Col. 4, 17.
 Egero, ere, m, sum. act. (1) *To bear, or carry, out.* (2) *To cast, or spout, out.* (3) *To pass over, or spend.* (1) Egerere prædam ex hostium tectis, Liv. 6, 3. (2) Egerere urinam, to make water, Plin. 20, 4. (3) Fons egerit aquam & recipit, Id. Ep. 10, 1. (3) § Diem egerere querelis, Val. Flacc. Arg. 8, 454. Egessit pro egesse-rit, Prop. 4, 6, 34.
 Egeror, i, stus. pass. *To be carried off, &c.* Egeritur lachrimis dolor, Ov. Trist. 4, 3, 38.
 Egestas, atis. f. (1) *Extreme poverty, begery.* (2) *Lack, or want.* (1) Paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem tuam nunquam obscurè tulisti, Cic. Parad. 6, c. 1. (2) Verborum paupertas; imò egestas, Sen. Ep. 58. Inopiam vel potius egestate patrii sermonis, Plin. Ep. 4, 18.
 Egestio, onis. f. verb. [ab egero] (1) *A casting forth, a voiding.* (2) Met. *A laying out.* (1) Laboranti aliquo genere egestionis per clysterem subvenire, Suet. Claud. 44. (2) Publicarum opum egestio, Plin. Ep. 8, 6.
 Egestus, a, um. Cypr. & Egestuosus, adj. *Very poor, or needy.* Aur. Vict. Epit. c. 12. Omnium egenus, Virg.
 Egestum, i, n. *Ordure, or the dung of man, or beast.* Litt. ex Gell. Fimus, sterco, Vett.
 Egestus, a, um. part. *Cast, carried out, voided.* Scrobibus egesta humus, Col. 2, 2. Egestum aurum, Tac. Ann. 15, 45, 2. Prædæ plus pæne, quam ex omni Samnio unquam egestum, Liv. 9, 31.
 Egestus, us. m. verb. *A casting forth, a voiding.* Sen. Nat. Quest. 3, 30. & Stat. Syl. 4, 3, 13.
 Egetur, imperf. *It is wanted.* Egetur acriter, I am in great want, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 39.
 Ego, mei, mihi, me. pron. [à Gr. ἐγώ] I, I myself. Idem ego, I the same person, Cic. Ego is sum, I am the man, I am such a man, Id.
 Egomet [ἐγώ] Gr. I myself, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 13.
 Egone. Who I? Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 5.
 Egrediens, tis. part. *Going out.* Just. 39, 1. Si. 6, 622.
 Egrédior, i. stus sum. dep. [ex è & gradior] (1) *To step forth, to go out.* (2) *To debark, or land.* (3) *To go beyond, to transgress.* (1) § Pedem è villâ adhuc egressi non sumus, Cic. Att. 13, 16. Egressi tecta constitimus, Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 8. vid. & Curt. 9, 6, 20. & Tac. Hist. 3, 30. (2) § Ad egrediendum idoneus locus, Cæs. B. G. 4, 23. (3) Historia non debet egredi veritatem, Plin. Ep. 7, ult.
 Egregiè, adv. ius, comp. (1) *Extremely, extraordinarily.* (2) *Rarely, accurately.* (3) *In a singular manner, beyond others.* (1) Nihil egregiè præter cætera studebat, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 31. (2) Cum uterque Græcè egregiè loquatur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 6. (3) § Egregiè ad miseras natus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 12. Egregiùs cænat meliùsque miserrimus horum, Juven. 11, 12.
 Egregius, a, um. adj. or, comp. f. sumus, sup. [Ex toto grege lectus] *Excellent, egregious, choice, singular, chosen out of the flock.* Egregia & præclara indoles, Cic. de Orat. 1, 29. Egregius & sanctus civis, Val. Max. 2, 10, 8. Egregium dictum, Id. 2, 7, ext. 2. opus, Cic. N. D. 1, 36. Vir ad omnia egregius, Liv. 37, 7. Egregium facinus, Id. 8, 24. Egregium publicum, the public bonour, Tac. 3, 17. Egregius nihil est, Lucr. 4, 468. Rarè occ. in comp.
 Egrègo, are. act. *To separate, to set apart.* Litt. ex Apul. Segrego, Vett.
 Egressio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A going forth.* (2) *A digression.* (1) Matutinâ etiam prohibeant egressionem. Apul. Met. 8, p. 247. Egressus, Cic. (2) Quint. 4, 3.
 Egressor, oris. m. verb. *He that goeth forth, or strayeth.* Litt. ex Apul. Qui egreditur.

Egressus, a, um. part. (1) *Gone forth.* (2) Met. *Exceeding, gone beyond.* (3) *Landing, or debarking.* (1) Domo egressus ad bellum, Cic. pro Lig. 2. (2) Virtus egressa modum, Stat. Theb. 10, 834. Sexum egressa mulier, Tac. Ann. 16, 10, 5. (3) Egressi optatâ Troës potentiuntur arenâ, Virg. Æn. 1, 176.
 Egressus, us. m. (1) *A passage, or going forth; an egress.* (2) *A debarking, or landing.* (1) Rarus egressu Cæsar, Tac. 15, 53. (2) Cæs. B. G. 5, 8. exscensus, Liv. 22, 20.
 Egula, æ. f. *A kind of brimstone to rubiten wool.* Plin. 35, 15.
 Egurgitatio, onis. f. *A devouring, or suping off.* Aug.
 Egurgitator, oris. m. verb. *He that devours, or supeth off.* Hier. Gurgis, helluo, Cic.
 Egurgito, are. act. *To draw out, as liquor out of a place; to empty, to disgorge, to disembogue.* Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 12. Evomo, effundo, Cic.

E ante H

* † Ehe, interj. [ē, ē. Gr.] *Alas! ha! Ehn.*
 Ehem, interj. *O strange! bab! abab! Ter.* Eun. 2, 6.
 Eheu, interj. *Ab, alas! well-a-day! Eheu* conditionem hujus temporis! Cic. anteq. iret in exilium, 12.
 Ehò, interj. [ἤ Heb. & Gr.] *Estque admonentis. What! pray say! for God's sake! aut vocantis. Ho, firrab, soko! Admirantis. O strange! wonderfull, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 5. interrogantis, bow? Ter.*
 Ehòdum, adv. [ex eho & dum] *Come hither, prithee now, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 10.*

E ante I.

† Ei, dativo ab is, ea, id. it. pro li. in nom. pl. Ei homines cænas sibi coquint, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 30. sed antiq.
 * Eja, interj. [ab eia Gr.] *Good sir! I marry! away! o fie! Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 35. Et hortandi particula, Eja age, rumpe moras, Virg. Æn. 4, 569.*
 Ejaculatio, onis. f. verb. *A casting forth in a sling, Veget.*
 Ejaculator, oris. m. verb. *He that casteth out, or draweth forth, Veget. Jaculator, Hor.*
 Ejaculatus, a, um. part. *Cast, or darted, out.* Ov. Met. 6, 259.
 Ejaculo, are. act. *To shoot, or cast, out.* Gell. 16, 19. pro
 Ejaculo, ari, atus sum. dep. (1) *To shoot, dart, or cast, afar off.* (2) *To spout, or squirt, out.* (1) Athos ejaculatur umbram, Plin. 4, 23. (2) Fistula longas ejaculatur aquas, Ovid. Fast. 1, 270.
 † Eicio, pro ejicio. Nec radicitus è vitâ se tollit & eicit, Lucr. 3, 890.
 Ejecamentum, i. n. *That which the water casteth up to land, Tac. Germ. 45.*
 Ejectans, tis. part. *Casting out.* Stat. Theb. 9, 101. Lacero manantem ex ore cruorem Ejectans consul, Sil. Ital. 10, 278.
 Ejectatio, onis. f. verb. *A casting, or throwing, out.* Sidon. † Ejectio, Cic.
 Ejectatus, a, um. part. *Cast, or thrown, forth.* ejectata favilla, Ov. Met. 2, 231.
 Ejectio, onis. f. verb. [ab ejicio] *A casting, or throwing, out.* Mortem & ejectionem timemus, Cic. Attic. 2, 18. Sanguinis ejectio, the spitting of blood, Vitruv. 1, 6.
 Ejectitius, a, um. adj. *Cast out, that casteth its burden before the time, and that is cast, or flunk, before its time.* Plin. 11, 37.
 Ejecto, are. freq. [ab ejicio] *To cast, or throw, out often; to vomit.* Eliso ventre per ora Ejectat saniem permixtus viscere sanguis, Lucan. 3, 653. Ejectat arenas sub Ætnâ Typhoeus, Ov. Met. 5, 352. Conf. Stat. Theb. 3, 290.
 Ejector, oris. m. verb. *He that casteth forth, Tac. laud. Litt. sed q.*

Ejectus, a, um. part. (2) *Cast, or shot, out.* (2) *Shipwrecked.* (3) *Stretched out at length.* (4) *Slunk.* (1) § C. Cotta ejectus est è civitate, Cic. de Orat. 3, 3. Expulsus atque ejectus è prædio, Id. pro Quint. 7. (2) Ejectum litore, egentem, Excepi, Virg. Æn. 4, 373. (3) Ejecto incumbit cernuus armis, Id. Æn. 10, 894. (4) § Ejecto partu melior quam edito, Plin. 11, 37.
 Ejero, are. neut. [ex è & juro] *To refuse, or except against, a judge, or court.* Non ego mihi illum iniquum ejero, verum omnibus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 70. Vid. Ejuro.
 † Eji, pro ei. in dat. sing. Plaut. Cæs. prol. 35. Cist. 1, 2, 19.
 Ejiciendus, a, um. part. *To be cast out, or ejected.* Cels. 5, 21.
 Ejicio, ere, jeci, ectum. act. [ex è & jacio] (1) *To cast, or thrust, out.* (2) § Se ejicere, *To go out hastily.* (3) Met. *To show itself, to break out.* (4) *To cast off.* (5) § To miscarry, or cast its young. (6) *To throw up, to vomit.* (1) Te in viam extrudam, & ejiciam, Cic. de Orat. 2, 58. § Ejicere ædibus, Plaut. è senatu, Cic. pro S. 12. de senatu, Liv. 41, 27. in exilium, Cic. Part. 4. in terram, Liv. (2) Pompeius se ex castris ejicit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 96. (3) § Voluptates compressæ, & constructæ se profundunt & ejiciunt, Cic. pro Cæl. 30. (4) Omnem ejicere animum patris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2. (5) Si mulier vel equa ictu à te percussa ejecerit, Ulp. † Abortum pati, Vett. (6) Ejiciendo vorandi facultatem moluntur, Cels. 1, 3.
 Ejicior, i. pass. *To be cast out, or ejected.* Tela magno negotio sæpe ejiciuntur, Cels. 7, 5, 1. Nonnunquam ex castello, propter eorum crebras excursions, ejiciebatur, Hirt. B. H. 40.
 Ejulabilis, e. adj. *Howling.* Litt. ex Apul.
 Ejulans, tis. part. *Howling, yelling.* Ipsum Herculem, viderat in Oetâ magnitudine dolorum ejulantem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7. Ante aedes nostras ejulans, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 39.
 Ejulatio, onis. f. verb. *A wailing, or crying out; a pityfull yelling.* Lælius lessum quasi lugubrem ejulationem, ut vox ipsa significat, Cic. de Legg. 2, 23. Illa non virilis ejulatio, Hor. Epod. 10, 17.
 Ejulatus, us. m. *Wailing, lamenting.* Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.
 Ejulo, are. neut. *To cry, to wail, to howl.* Cur ejulas? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 66.
 Ejuncesco, ere. neut. [à juncus] *To be slender, weak.* Plin. 17, 22. ubi Harduin evanescit.
 Ejuncidus, a, um. adj. *Dry, lean, slender, dwindled away.* Sarmentum ejuncidum, Varr. R. R. 1, 31. Vitis ejuncida, Plin. 17, 22.
 Ejuno, adv. Per Junonem. *An oath used by women.* Lex. ex Petron.
 Ejuratio, onis. f. verb. *A renouncing, a forswearing of a thing, a protesting against it.* Ignominiosâ consulum ejuratione, Val. Max. 2, 7, 7. Odiosè virtutem spei bonæ ejuratio est, Sen. B. V. 26.
 Ejurator, oris. m. verb. *He that renounceth, or resigneth up.* Cod. † Qui ejurat.
 Ejuratus, a, um. part. *Having sworn against.* Vitati cætus ejuratique tumultus, Auson. Eidyll. 2, 31. Conf. Stat. Ach. 2, 187.
 Ejuro, are. act. [ex è & juro] (1) *To swear against a thing; to quit, resign, or surrender, it on oath.* (2) *To refuse a judge, or court.* (1) § Ejurare imperium, Tac. Hist. 3, 68, 7. magistratum, Id. Ann. 12, 4, 4. patriam, Id. Hist. 4, 28, 3. liberos, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 19. bonam copiam, i. e. non esse sibi, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. (2) Prætor provinciam suam totam sibi iniquam ejurat, Id. Verr. 3, 60.
 Ejuscemodi, adj. indecl. *Of the same sort.*
 Ejusdemmodi, adj. indecl. *Of the same sort.* Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 4.
 Ejusmodi, nom. indecl. *Such like, of the same sort.* Ejusmodi mulier, Cic. pro Cæl. 29. aliquid, Id. ib. 30. Reliqua sunt ejusmodi, Id. Fam. 4, 11.
 E ante

|| *Elābilis*, e. adj. *That easily slips, or fades, away*, Sidon. † *Elabens*, Cic.

Elābor, i, psus sum. dep. [ex ē & labor] *To slide, or slip, away; to fall out, to escape*. § *Elabi ē, vel ex, manibus*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 50. & Att. 10, 4. de manibus, *Ibid.* 1, 16. = *ex ore, & excidere*, Id. pro Domo. ex praelio, *Cas. B. G.* 5, 36. § *pugnam*, Tac. Ann. 1, 61, 5. vim ignium, *Ibid.* 4, 64, 5. § *Bacchidi*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 94. § *inter tumultum*, Liv. 1, 53.

Elābōrans, tis. part. *Taking pains about a thing*, Cic. de Sen. 11. Vid. *Elaboro*.

Elābōrātē, adv. *Painfully, accurately*, Litt. ex Cic. sed non inven.

|| *Elābōrātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A taking of great pains, exactness in doing a thing*, Ad Herenn. 4, 22.

|| *Elābōrātor*, ōris. m. verb. *A labourer, or pains-taker*, Digest. † *Qui elaborat*, Vett.

Elābōrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Industriously employed*. (2) *Elaborate, laboured, requiring pains*. (3) *Perfectly, exactly, or curiously, done*. (1) *Curriculum industriæ propulsandis periculis elaboratum est*, Cic. Attic. 7, 7. (2) *Anacreon fleuit amorem. Non elaboratum ad pedem*, Hor. Epod. 14, 10. (3) *Elaborata concinnitas*, Cic. Or. 25.

Elābōro, āre. neut. & act. (1) *To work as an artificer*. (2) *To labour*. (3) *To take pains, or endeavour*. (4) *To procure, cause, or make*. (1) *Candelaborum superficiem duntaxat elaboravit*, Plin. 34, 3, 1. (2) *Sed in literis certē elaboravi*, Cic. de Senect. 8. = *desudare*, Id. contendere, Id. (3) = *Enitere, elabora, vel potiūs e-blandire*, Cic. Attic. 16, 16. (4) *Non Siculæ dapes Dulcem elaborabunt saporem*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 19.

Elābōror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wrought, laboured, endeavoured, &c.* Quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

* *Elācāte*, es. f. & *Elācātēna*, æ. f. [ἐλακᾶτη Gr. fusus, quem refert.] *A kind of tunny, a fish usually salted*, Col. 8, 17.

|| *Elāctesco*, ēre. incept. *To wax white as milk*, Plin. 20, 21. ubi al. leg. *laetesco*.

|| *Elācto*, āre. act. *To give suck*, Lucr. ap. Litt. sed q.

* *Elācōmēlis*, neut. [ex olea & melle nomen habet] *A sort of gum thinner than rosin, and thicker than honey, of a purging nature*, Plin. 23, 4.

* || *Elāxon*, i. n. [ἐλαίων Gr.] *Oil*, Litt. ex Plin.

* *Elācōthēsium*, i. n. [ab ἐλαίον olim, & θέσις positio] *A place where they used to be anointed by the aliptæ after bathing*, Vitruv. 5, 11.

|| *Elāvigatio*, ōnis. f. *A smoothing*, Litt. ex Vit. 7, 1. ut opinor, ubi nunc *lævigatio*.

|| *Elāvigātor*, ōris. m. *He that polisheth, or planeth*, Vitruv. test. Litt. sed q.

|| *Elāvigo*, āre. act. *To polish, smooth, or make plain*, Litt. ex Gell. † *Lævigo*.

|| *Elanguēfācio*, ēre, fēci. act. *To make faint, to enfeeble*, Firm. † *Languefacio*, Cic.

Elanguēo, ēre, uī. neut. (1) *To languish, droop, or pine away*. (2) *Met. To flake, or cool*. (1) *Observatum est elanguisse*, Suet. Galb. 1. (2) *Differendo deinde elanguit res*, Liv. 5, 26.

Elanguescens, tis. part. *Languishing*. *Elanguescens & jam casura cornus*, Sil. Ital. 4, 140.

Elanguesco, ēre. incept. *To grow faint, cold, or remiss*. Non esse elanguescendum, Liv. 35, 45. Ut elanguescendum alienā ignaviā effiet, Id. 1, 46. *Elanguit res differendo*, Id. 5, 26. *Vigo animi corporisque elanguescit*, Gell. 3, 1. = *effeminari*, Sall.

|| *Elanguidē*, adv. *Faintly, weakly, sickly*, Litt. ex Gell. † *Remissē, segnitē, Vett.*

|| *Elanguidus*, a, um. adj. *Faint, weak, feeble*. Macrobi. † *Languidus*, Cic.

† *Elāpe*, es. vel potiūs. *Elaps*, is. f. *A kind of serpent*, Plin. 32, 5.

* *Elāphōboscon*, i. n. [ab ἐλαφος cervus, & βόσχω pasco] *An herb commonly called pabulum cervi, or pastinaca latifolia sativa; and by apothecaries gratia dei, wild parsnep*, Plin. 22, 22.

|| *Elāpīdātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A gathering of stones off the ground*, Litt. ex Col. sed q.

|| *Elāpīdātor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that gathereth stones from a place*, Aug.

Elāpīdātus, a, um. part. *Rid of stones*, Plin. 17, 10. & 18, 16. ex

Elāpīdo, āre. act. *To rid a place of stones*, quod vix leg. nisi in part. jam dicto.

|| *Elāpsio*, ōnis. f. *A sliding forth, or away*, Cod. † *Lapsio*, Cic.

Elāpsūrus, a, um. part. *About to escape*. *Elapsurum te omni suspicione arbitrabare*, Cic. V. 1, 39.

Elāpsus, a, um. part. [ab elabor] (1) *Slipped away, or aside*. (2) *Escaped*. (3) *Met. Gone, past*. (1) *Elapsa est oculis hominum anguis*, Liv. castis, Sil. 9, 130. (2) § *Elapsus telis*, Virg. Æn. 2, 318. (3) *Ea spes elapsa est*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 101.

|| *Elāqueātus*, a, um. part. *Rid of snares, at large*, Amm. Marcell. † *Laqueis elapsus*.

|| *Elāqueo*, āre. act. *To unsnare, or unfold*, Prud. in Symm. 2, 147. † *Solvo*.

|| *Elargio*, īre, īvi. act. *Fragm. Poët. pro Elargior*, īri. itus sum. dep. *To give largely and bountyfully*. § *Elargiendo de alieno populum fieri*, Liv. 3, 1. § *Elargiri patriæ*, Pers. 3, 71.

Elargitio, ōnis. f. *A free bestowing, or giving*, Cod. † *Largitio*, Vett.

|| *Elargitor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that giveth freely*, Digest. † *Largitor*, Liv.

Elāssesco, ēre. incept. *To grow weary, decay, or wear out*, Plin. 16, 25.

* *Elāte*, es. f. [ἀ Gr. ἐλάτη, abies] *A kind of date tree*, Plin. 23, 4.

Elātē, adv. iūs. comp. (1) *Sublimely*. (2) *Loftily, haughtily*. (1) § *Elatē dicere*, Cic. de opt. gen. Or. 4. (2) = *Elatiūs*, inflatiūque fama percubuit, *Cas. B. C.* 3, 79. § *Elatiūs se gerere*, Nep. Paus. 4. = § *Non est ausus elatē & amplē loqui, cū demissē humilitérque sentiret*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8.

* *Elātērium*, i. n. [ἐλατήριον Gr. ab ἐλαύνω agito] *A strong purge, a medicine of the juice of wild cucumers, to purge choler and phlegm*, Plin. 20, 1. Conf. Cels. 5, 12.

* *Elātīne*, es. f. [ἐλατίνη Gr.] *A weed called buck-wheat, or bind corn; or according to some fluellin, or dog-burr*, Plin. 27, 9.

Elatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab effero] (1) *A lifting, or raising, up*. (2) *Height*. (3) *Met. Loftiness, greatness of soul, magnanimity*. (4) *Sublimity*. (1) *Elationes onerum per machinas*, Vitruv. 10, 8. (2) § *Parium comparatio, nec elationem habet, nec submissionem*, Cic. Top. 18. (3) = *Elatio & magnitudo animi*, Id. Off. 1, 19. (4) = *Elatio atque altitudo orationis*, Id. de Clar. Orat. 66.

* *Elātites*, æ. m. [ab ἐλάτη abies, cujus formam refert, Boët.] *A kind of blood-stone*, Plin. 36, 20.

|| *Elātratio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A barking or loud crying*, Firm. † *Latratus*, Ov.

|| *Elātrātor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that rails and slanders people*, Digest. † *Latrator*, Virg.

Elātro, āre. act. *To bark, to yelp*. Catachr. *to speak aloud*. Ut non acriter elatrem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 18.

Elātūrus, a, um. part. *About to carry out*, Liv. 40, 28.

Elātus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Carried out*. (2) *Carried to burial*. (3) *Lifted up, puffed up, transported*. (4) *Adj. Lofty, sublime*. (5) *Arrogant, haughty*. (6) *Published, divulged*. (1) *Corvus à conspectu elatus orientem petit*, Liv. 7, 26. (2) *Elatam jam crede nurum*, Juv. 14, 220. (3) = *Quibus illi rebus elati & inflati*, Cic. in Rull. 35. (4) *Elatis verbis incensa oratio*, Id. Orat. 36. (5) *Timebatur ne elatus opibus tyrannidem concupisceret*, Nep. Alcib. 7. (6) *Vides tuum peccatum esse elatum foras*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 65. vid. & Nep. Dion. 8.

|| *Elāudatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A praising of a thing*, Sidon. † *Laudatio*, Cic.

|| *Elāudo*, āre. act. *To name one to his praise*, Fest. † *Laudo*, Cic.

Elāvo, āre, vi, lōtum. act. *To wash clean, to rinse or scour*, Col. 12, 50. || *Met. à balneis*, *Elavare se bonis, to be a clear gentleman, when bath spent all*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 9. § *Rarō occ.*

Elautus, a, um. part. *Well and thoroughly washed*. § *Mulier quæ elauta est, nisi perculsa est, elauta est*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 22.

|| *Elaxatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *An unloosening, or untieing*, Hier. † *Resolutio*, Vett.

|| *Elaxo*, āre. act. *To unloose and make wider*, Sidon. † *Relaxo*, Cic.

Elēcebra, æ. f. [ab elicio] *An allurement, a lure; Met. a wheedler, a coxer*. *Mala es, atque eadem, quæ soles, elecebra*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 81. || *Elecebræ argentariæ, courtiers who pick their gallants pockets*, Id. Men. 2, 3, 26.

Elēctē, adv. || iūs. comp. *Choicely, with choice, distinctly*. § *Elēctē dirigere*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 30. *Elēctiūs loqui*, Gell. 18, 7. † *Puriūs*, Cic.

Elēctilis, e. adj. *Choice, dainty*. *Elēctilis piscatus*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 41.

Elēctio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eligo] *An election, or choice*. = *Id autem est iudicium, elēctioque verborum*, Cic. de Fin. 4, 17. *civitatis*, Id.

|| *Elēctiuncula*, æ. f. *A little choice*, Litt. ex Tac. sed vix alib. occ.

Elēcto, āre, frēq. [ab elicio] *To invite, or allure; to cajole, to wheedle a thing out of one*. *Elēctabo quicquid est*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 29.

Elēctor, ōris. m. verb. *A chooser, an elector*, Ad Herenn. 4, 4. § *Rarō occ.*

† *Elēctifer*, a, um. adj. *That beareth amber*, Claud. Fescenn. 55.

* || *Elēctrinus*, a, um. adj. *Made of amber*. Spart. † *Ex electro*.

* *Elēctrum*, i. n. [ἤλεκτρον Gr.] (1) *Ambros whereof beads are made*. (2) *Also a mixture of gold and silver, whereof the fifth part was silver*. (1) *Sudant electra myricæ*, Virg. Ecl. 8, 54. (2) *Plin. 33, 4. & 9, 41.*

|| *Elēctuārium*, i. n. *An electuary, a medicinal confection*, Medic. † *Ecligma*, Plin. 20, 22. & 24, 7.

Elēctūrus, a, um. part. *About to elect*, Liv. 40, 35.

Elēctus, a, um. part. & adj. || or, comp. sīmus, sup. [ab eligor] (1) *Chosen, picked out, elected*. (2) *Adj. Choice, singular*. (1) *Elēcti & conquistati coloni*, Cic. in Rull. 2, 35. (2) *Elēctis verbis dictatæ res*, Id. Tusc. 2, 11. *Elēctissimi viri civitatis*, Id. pro Quint. 2. *Elēctior sensus*, Aug. de Civ. D. 29.

Elēctus, ūs. m. verb. *An election, or choice*. In necis elēctu, Ov. Ep. 2, 144.

* *Elēēmōsŷnā*, æ. f. [ἐλεημοσύνη Gr.] *Pity, compassion*, Meton. alius, Ecclef.

* || *Elēēmōsŷnāria*, æ. f. *She that giveth alms*, Ambros.

* || *Elēēmōsŷnārius*, i. m. *An almoner, that giveth alms, or dole, ex usu Ecclef.*

* || *Elēēmōsŷnōr*, āri, ātus. pass. *To receive alms*, Aug.

* *Elēēson*, [ἐλεησον Gr. ab ἐλεῶ misericordia] *Have pity on*, Lat. Misere, Eccl.

Elēgans, tis. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [ab eligendo teste Cic. tanquam electus] (1) *Eligible, handsome, fit, preferable*. (2) *Expert in any thing*. (3) *Neat, polite, trim, spruce, fine, but not costly*. (4) *Curious, critical, delicate*. (5) *Eloquent*. (1) *Mirari subit Ciceronem hanc vocem in hac notione usum Antonium sugillare, quum certē, sicutymon à se allatum agnoscamus, oportet esse primarium*. Et sanè ipsum Livium sic usum fuisse apparet. 1. 25. *Is elegantius facturos dicit, si iudicio patrum, quàm si forti eam rem permisisset*. (2) *Regem elegantem narras*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 18. (3) § *Atticus elegans fuit, non magnificus, omnique diligentia munditiem non affluentem affectabat*, Nep. Attic. 8. § *Elegans, non parvus*, Cic. Orat. 83. § *Till Cato's time it signified a beau, or nice finikin fellow*, vid. Gell. 11, 2. *whence in Plautus you find him in very bad company*, Harpago, mendax, cuppes, avarus, elegans, despoliator, Trin. 2, 1, 13. *Terence afterwards useth it in a middle sense*, vid. n. 2. (4) *Elegans formarum spectator*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18. (5) *Elegans in dicendo*, Cic.

Brut. 68. Polita, urbana, & elegans oratio, *Ibid.* c. 82.

Elēgāter, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) *Choiceily, elegantly, purely.* (2) *Artfully, finely.* (3) *Sumptuously, luxuriously.* (4) *Genteely, courtously.* (1) *Neque distinctē, neque distributē, neque eleganter, neque ornatē, scribere, Cic. Tusc.* 2, 3. (2) *Saltare elegantius quā necesse est probare, Sall. Catil.* 24. (3) *Lautiores elegantissimē accepti, Cic. Attic.* 13, 50. (4) *Zeno ob elegantē actam vitam magnā auctoritatis, Liv.* 35, 31.

Elēgātia, æ. f. (1) *Spruceness, finery.* (2) *Elegancy, politeness, consisting in purity and plainness.* (3) *Luxury.* (4) *Civility, genteelness.* (1) *Mulier tegebat annos, celans elegantia, Phædr.* 2, 2. = *Verrius & Camillus quā munditiā homines, quā elegantia? Cic. Fam.* 9, 20. *Non quīquam sine grandi malo, præquam res patitur, studuit elegantia, Plaut. Merc. prol.* 23. (2) *Agricultura abhorret ab omni politiore elegantia, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 2. (3) *Petronius in vitia delapsus, assumptus Neroni elegantia arbitet, Tac.* 16, 18. (4) *Cum summā elegantia, & integritate, vivere, Cic. pro Sull.* 28. *Elegantia morum, Tac. Ann.* 5, 8.

* *Elēgiā*, æ. f. *An elegy, or elegiac verse, Ov. Amor.* 3, 9, 3.

* *Elēgiā*, æ. f. [*ab élēgein, quæ flentis vox est ap. Æschyl.*] (1) *An elegy, a mournful song, a lamentable ditty.* (2) *A love sonnet.* (3) *Also a weed creeping along near the ground.* (1) *Elegia flebile carmen, Ov. Ep.* 15, 7. (2) *Id. Remed. Amor.* 379. *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 7. (3) *Plin.* 16, 36.

* *Elēgiā*, òrum. pl. n. [*τὰ ἐλεγεία Gr.*] *Elegies, lamentable verses, Plaut. Merc.* 3, 2, 74.

* *Elēgiācus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, elegy, or alternate verse, Gramm.* ¶ *Versus elegiacus, a pentameter, or short, verse, Jun.*

* *Elēgiātion*, i. n. [*à supra dict.*] *A small composition, or poem, in elegiac verse, Petron. c.* 109.

* *Elēgidium*, i. n. dim. *A little elegy. Si qua elegidia crudi Dictarum proceres, Pers.* 1, 51.

* *Elēgiogrāphus*, i. m. [*ab élēgeia elegia, & γράφω scribo*] *A writer of elegies, Gramm.*

* *Elēgus*, i. m. *An elegiac verse, an elegy, a mournful ditty. Neu miserabiles Decantes elegos, Hor. Carm.* 1, 33, 3. § *componere, Ov. Am.* 3, 15, 3. *emittere, Hor. A. P.* 77.

* *Elēleis*, idis. f. Gr. [*ἐλελης Gr. ab élēleū exclamatio bellica*] *A distracted priestess of Bacchus. Bacchi furis eleleides actæ, Ov. Ep.* 4, 17.

* *Elēliphācum*, i. n. Col. & *Elēliphācos*, i. f. *Plin.* 22, 24. [*ἐλελίσφακος Gr. ab élēleō verso, & σφάκος, salvia*] *The herb sang, or, according to others, sage.*

Elēmentārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to letters, principles, elements.* ¶ *Literæ elementariæ, the letters of the cross row, Jul. Cap. Elementarius senex, who hath not yet learned his A B C, Sen. Ep.* 36. *Quem bullā dignissimum vocat Juvenalis, Sat.* 13, 33.

Elēmentum, i. n. [*ab ant. eleo, pro cleo, i. e. cresco, quod inde omnia crescant ac nascantur, Voss.*] (1) *An element, of which there are four, viz. fire, air, water, earth.* (2) *Also a letter, as A, B, C.* (3) *The first rudiments, or ground, of any thing.* (4) *Also, as some will have it, the sea.* (1) = *Ilia initia, &, ut è Græco vertam, elementa dicuntur, Varr. ap. Cic. Acad.* 1, 7. (2) *Elementa velint ut discere prima, Hor. Sat.* 1, 26. (3) *Rationis elementa, Lucr.* 1, 82. *vitiorum, Juven.* 14, 123. (4) *Curt.* 9, 9, 27, *quem locum Sciop. de aqua duntaxat interpr.*

* *Elenchus*, i. m. [*ab élēγχω redarguo*] *Redargutio uti interpret. Boët.* (1) *An argument, or confutation, commonly a sophistical one.* (2) *Also a bob, or drop, at womens ears; a kind of long pearl.* (3) *A table in a book to show places.* (1) *Ap. Dialect.* (2) *Auribus extensis magnos commisit elenchos, Juven.* 6, 459. (3) *Elenchos librorum omnium, ex vett. exemplarium libb, Plin. post præf. sed mel. auct. requiritur.*

* *Elēnchicus*, a, um. adj. *Serveing for confutation, Quint.* 2, 6.

† *Elēo*, ēre, ēvi. act. [*ab è augēte, & leo, i. e. lino*] *To spot, or soil, Lucil. ap. Non.* 2, 273.

† *De'eo*, maculo.

* *Elēos*, i. m. [*ἐλεός Gr. idem*] *A night-bird with crooked claws, Litt. ex Apul.*

* *Elēphantia*, æ. f. *A white scurf which maketh the skin rough, like the skin of an elephant; the scurf, Cels.* 3, 25.

* *Elēphantiacus*, a, um. adj. *Leprous, Laet.*

† *Elēphantia* implicitus.

* *Elēphantiasis*, is. f. *A white scurf, like a leprosy, Plin.* 20, 10. & 25, 5. *Lat. Vitiligo.*

Elēphantinum, i. n. *A black paint made of burnt ivory, Plin.* 35, 6.

* *Elēphantinus*, a, um. adj. *Of an elephant, Meton. of, or like, ivory.* ¶ *Elephantini libri, books wherein the orders and decrees of the senate were written, Vopisc.*

Elephantinum emplastrum, a plaster so called for its whiteness, Cels. 5, 19.

* *Elēphantiosus*, a, um. adj. *Full of the scurf, or leprosy, Theod. Prisc.*

† *Malā scabie homo, Hor.*

* *Elēphantus*, i. m. [*ab élēphas Gr. quod ex ἡρὰ βοῦς, quomodo, & Latine bōs Lucas voc.*] (1)

An elephant. (2) *A sea monster.* (3) *A kind of lobster.* (4) *Meton. Ivory, or the elephant's tooth.*

(1) *Elephanto belluarum nulla prudentior, Cic. N. D.* 1, 35. ¶ *Manus elephant, his trunk, Liv.*

Elephant corio circumtectus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80. *a dull heavy fellow.* (2) *Plin.* 19, 5. (3)

Elephant locustarum generis nigri, &c. Plin. 32, cap. ult. (4) *Ex auro, solidoque elephanto, Virg. Æn.* 3, 464.

* *Elēphas*, antis. m. [*ἐλέphas Gr.*] (1) *An elephant.* (2) *The leprosy.* (1) *Manus data elephant, Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (2) *Est elephas morbus qui propter fluvium Nili gignitur, Lucr.* 6, 1112.

¶ *Elēvāmentum*, i. n. *A lifting, or helping, up, Aug.*

† *Levamentum, Cic.*

Elēvatio, ònis. f. verb. *A debasing, or disparaging, Quint.* 9, 2.

Elēvatus, a, um. part. *Debased, disparaged, Quint.* 5, 7.

† *Elēvies*, ei. f. [*ab eleo, ēvi, i. e. purgo*] *A cleansing, or winnowing. Eleviem facere per ventum, Lucil.*

† *Ventilo.*

Elēvo, āre. act. (1) *To lift, or bear, up.* (2) *To extenuate, diminish, lessen, or allay.* (3) *To slight, disparage, or undervalue.* (1) *Contignationem storeaque elevabant, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 9.

(2) *Solicitudines elevare tua te prudentia postulat, Lucr.*

Cic. Fam. 5, 14. (3) *Causas suspicionum offensionumque tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre, sapientis est, Cic. de Am.* 24.

Elēvor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be made low.* (2) *To be lessened, to be slighted, &c.* (3) *To be disparaged.* (1) *Molæ vel submitti vel elevari possunt, Col.* 12, 50. (2) *Perspicuitas argumentationibus elevatur, Id. N. D.* 3, 4. (3) *Index indiciumque elevabatur, Liv.*

* *Elēuthēria*, òrum. pl. n. [*ab élēυθεῖα liber*] *Feasts which bondmen, or servants, made when they were set at liberty, in honour of Jupiter Eleutherius. Basilicè agito eleutheria, Plaut. Pers.* 1, 1, 29.

¶ *Elēlibatio*, ònis. f. verb. *A tasteing, or offering, of sacrifices, Plin. teste Litt. sed q.*

¶ *Elēliberatio*, ònis. f. verb. *A freeing, or delivery, Aug.*

† *Liberatio, Cic.*

¶ *Elēlibero*, āre. act. *To set free, or at liberty, Cod.*

† *Libero.*

¶ *Elēibo*, āre. act. [*ex è & libo*] *To taste, or pour out, Tac. ascrib. Litt. sed q.*

† *Libo, Cic.*

Elēibro, āre. act. *To weigh, or balance; to poise, JCC.*

† *Libro.*

Elēices, ium. pl. m. [*ab eliciendo dict.*] *Gutters for water-drains, Col.* 2, 8. = *Sulci aquarii, Id. ib.*

Elēiciendus, a, um. part. *To be fetched, or drawn, out. Acribus est stimulis eliciendus amor, Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 444. *Conf. Liv.* 29, 34.

Elēiciens, tis. part. *Enticeing, or drawing out. Hic omnibus insidiis tentatus elicientium, cogen-tiumque se ad querelas, nullam unquam occasio-nem dedit, Suet. Calig.* 10. *Conf. Sil.* 11, 473.

Elēicio, ēre, vi, itum. act. [*ex è & lacio*] (1)

To entice out. (2) *To draw out.* (3) *To scrow out.*

(4) *To strike out.* (5) *To call, or fetch, out.* (1)

Elicere aliquem blanditiis ad iudicium, Cic. ad Q.

fr. 1, 2. § *ad pugnam, Liv.* 21, 54. (2) *Elicere ferrum terræ cavernis, Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (3)

Arcana ejus elicit, Liv. 40, 23. (4) *Elicere ignem idu & confictu lapidum, Cic. N. D.* 2, 9.

(5) *Animas inferorum elicere, Id. in Vat.* 6. ¶ *Elicere alvum, to purge, Plin. sanguinem, to let blood, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 48.

Elīcior, i. pass. *To be enticed, or drawn out. Domitius sperans Scipionem ad pugnam elici pos-se, Cæs. B. C.* 3, 38. *Sudor duobus modis elicitur, Cels.* 2, 17.

¶ *Elīcitiō*, ònis. f. verb. *A drawing out, also a prizeing, Cod.*

† *Licitatio, Vett.*

¶ *Elīcitor*, āri, ātus. sum. dep. *To out prize, to outbid, Digest.*

¶ *Elīcitus*, a, um. part. *Drawn forth, drawn out, Litt. ex Cic. sed q.*

Elīdendus, a, um. part. *To be broken off, Cic. Tusc.* 3, 34.

Elīdens, tis. part. *Striking, dashing, &c. Tu-mida tenerā guttura elidens manū, Sen. Herc. Fur.* 221.

Elīdo, ēre, fi, sum. act. [*ex è & lædo*] (1)

To strike, dash, against, or out. (2) *To strangle, or throttle.* (3) *To stamp, or pound small.* (4)

To kill, overlay, or stamp to death. (5) *To strike, or force, out; to emit.* (1) *Elidere leonem clavā, Suet. Ner.* 53. *Caput pecudis saxo elisit, Liv.*

21, 45. § Elidere oculos, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 45.

(2) *Elidere angues, Virg. Æn.* 8, 288. ¶ *Elid-ere partum, to cause abortion, Cels.* (3) *Herbas elidere, Varr. R. R.* 47. (4) *Super alias aliæ sues cubant, & fœtus elidunt, Col.* 7, 9. (5)

Elidere ignem velut è filice, Plin. 11, 37. *Litu-usque adunco stridulos cantus elisit ære, Sen. Oedip.* 734.

Elīdor, i. sus. pass. *To be dashed, strangled, &c. Cic. Tusc.* 5, 6. *Vid. Elido.*

Elīgendus, a, um. part. *To be chosen, or picked, out. Sunt igitur firmi, & stabiles & constantes amici eligendi, Cic. de Am.* 17.

Elīgens, tis. part. *Choosing. Honestiorem viam eligentes, Just.* 26, 1.

Elīgo, ēre, ēgi, etum. act. [*ex è & lego*] *To choose, elect, or pick out. § De tribus eligere quem velis, Cic. Philipp.* 10, 2. § *à multis, Id. de Inv.*

2, 2. § ex multis libris versus, Id. Orat. 56. § *ad aliquod munus, Id. pro Domo.* 1.

Elīgurio, ire, iui. act. *To consume, or gormandize, Varr. Ligurio, Ter.*

† *Elīgūritor*, ōris. m. verb. antiq. *He that riots away his estate, a spendthrift, Gloss.*

† *Qui ligurit.*

¶ *Elīmātē*, adv. *Curiously, smoothly, Lexicogr. ex Gell.*

† *Accuratē, Cic.*

¶ *Elīmātor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that polisheth, or fileth anew, Tert.*

† *Qui elimat.*

Elīmātus, a, um. part. (1) *Filed, filed off.* (2) *Met. Made smooth, or even.* (1) *Elimatam scobem in fictili coquunt, Plin.* 38, 18. (2)

Rationes ad tenue elimatæ, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 20.

¶ *Elīmīnatio*, ònis. f. verb. *A casting forth of house and home, JCC.*

† *Ejectio.*

¶ *Elīmīnium*, i. n. ut *postliminium. [ex è & limen] A disseisure, Scal.*

Elīmīno, āre. act. (1) *To put, or turn, out; to cast forth of doors.* (2) *To publish, to tattle a-broad, to babble.* (1) *Quoniam clam vos elimi-nat? Pacuv.* (2) *Ne fidos inter amicos Sit, qui dicta foras eliminet, Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 26.

Elīmō, āre. act. (1) *To cut off with a file.* (2) *To make even, smooth, or perfect.* (3) *To polish.* (1) *Catenas elimare, Ov. Met.* 4, 178.

(2) *Rationes ad tenue elimare, Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 20. (3) *Commodius aliquid elimare, Quint.*

2, 8.

¶ *Elīneor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be blotted, or rased, out, Digest.*

† *Expungor.*

Elīnguandus, a, um. part. *Whose tongue is to be cut out. Elinguandum te dabo usque à radicibus, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 72.

Elinguis, e. adj. [ex è & lingua] *Dumb, speechless, that does not know what to say.* Cùm Fan-
nius nunquam habitus sit elinguis, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 26. § Elinguem aliquem reddere, *Val. Max.* 5, 3, ext. 3.

Elinguo, are. aet. leg. in part. Elinguandus, *Plaut. q. v.* (Vix alibi occ.)

|| **Elinguor**, ari, atus. pass. *To want a tongue, or to be speechless.* Macrobius. † Conticesco, *Vett.*

† **Elino**, ère, lèvi. aet. *To blot out, raise, or un-*
gild. Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 273.

|| **Elíquabilis**, e. adj. *That may be melted.* Litt. ex Cels.

Elíquāmen, inis n. *Fatness, or gravy, coming out of fish, or flesh; dripping of meat.* Col. 9, 14.

Elíquātus, a, um. part. *Cleared, melted.* Fons liberatus eliquatusque, *Sen. N. Q.* 3, 26. adde *Col.* 12, 19. & 12, 41.

Elíquesco, ère. incept. *To be dissolved, to melt.* Varr. R. R. 1, 55.

Elīquo, are. aet. (1) *To melt down, to make liquid.* (2) *To clarify, to strain liquor.* (3) Met. *To consume, or spend.* (4) *To sing softly and effeminately.* (1) Varr. 1, 55. (2) Cùm in alia vasa transfuderint & eliquaverint, *Col.* 12, 12. (3) = Eliquare & consumere annos, *Cornut. in Pers.* (4) Vatum plorabile si quid Eliquat, *Pers.* 1, 35.

Elīfio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A squeezeing.* (2) || *The cutting off of a vowel in verse at the end of a word, elision.* (1) Hæ lacrymæ per elisionem cadunt, *Seln. Ep.* 99. (2) Gramm.

† **Elīfio**, pro Elīfio, *Lucil.*

Elīfūrus, a, um. part. *About to strangle, or otherwise to put to death.* Elīfūrus eo gladio victum, nō prohibitus esset à rege, *Curt.* 9, 23.

Elīus, a, um. part. [ab elidor] (1) *Burst, (2) Squeezed.* (3) *Strangled, or throttled.* (4) *Forced through, emitted.* (1) Cavis elīfī nubibus ignes, *Orv. Metam.* 6, 696. (2) Sæpe præ tur-
bā elīfī exanimatūque sunt, *Suet. Cæs.* 39. (3) Laqueo fauces elīfīque guttura fregit, *Luc.* 2, 154. (4) Tunc stridulus aër Elīfū lituis, *Id.* 7, 476.

Elīx, icis. m. [ab elīcēdo]. *A gutter, or furrow, for the draining, or carrying away, of wa-*
ter. Col. 11, 7.

|| **Elīxatim**, adv. *By way of boiling, or stewing.* Apic. 5, ult.

|| **Elīxātūra**, æ. f. *A seething, or boiling.* Apic. 9, 1.

|| **Elīxir**, n. indecl. An Arabic word signifying *quintessence.*

|| **Elīxo**, are. aet. [ab elīxus] *To seethe, or boil.* § Avem elīxare, *Apic.* 6, 6. ptisanam, *Id.* 5, 5.

Elīxus, a, um. part. [forte ut ab ago, axo, ita ab elīquo, elīxo] (1) *Boiled, soden.* (2) *Also moistened, wet.* (1) § At simul assis Mīscueris elīxa, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 73. § Eadem vel jurulen-
ta, vel elīxa, *Cels.* 2, 29. (2) In humum cal-
leos facis elīxos, *Varr.*

Ellam, pro en illam. *See where she is.* Plaut.

* **Ellēbōrīne**, es. f. [à seq.] *The herb other-*
wise called epicaetis. Plin. 27, 9.

* **Ellēbōrum**, i. n. Lat. Veratrum. *Vid. Hel-*
leborum.

* || **Ellipsis**, is. f. defectus [ab ἐλλείπω præ-
termitto] *A defect.* Gram. & Rhet. Also a cer-
tain crooked line coming off the base, the cutting of
a cone, or cylinder, *Geom.*

Ellops, opis. m. *A choice fish, some take it to*
be the same with the surgeon. Plin. 9, 17. Pre-
tiosus ellops nostris incognitus undis, *Orv. Hali-*
cut. 96.

Ellum, pro en illum. *See where he is.* Ter.
Andr. 5, 2, 13.

* **Ellychnium**, i. n. [ἐλλύχνιον Gr.] *The match*
of a lamp, the wick of a candle. Plin. 27, 4.

Elōcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Removed out of his*
place, carried into captivity. (2) *Let to farm, let*
to hire. (1) Quām cara illa gens Judæorum di-
immortalibus esset, docuit quod est victa, quod
elocata, quod servata, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 28. (2)
Fundum elocatum esse dicebat, *Id. Ver.* 3, 22.

Elōco, are. aet. (1) *To remove, or put, out of*

place. (2) *To let to hire, to let to farm, or set out*
at a price; to lease out. (3) || *To dispose of in*
marriage. (1) *Vid. Elocatus.* (2) Maximè ex-
ant servi, qui boves elocant, *Col.* 1, 7. || Elocare
funus, *to bargain for the charges of it.* Plin. 21,
3. sese in morbo curandum, *Id.* 26, 1. (3) Cal.
& Litt. unde neque dicunt, neque ego scio, certè lo-
care filiam, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 40. § collocare,
Nep. Aristid. ult. & Suet. Cæs. 21.

Elōcūtio, ònis. f. verb. [ab eloquor] *Elocution,*
a fit and proper order of words and sentences, utter-
ance, delivery. Elocutio tres res in se habere de-
bet, elegantiam, compositionem, dignitatem, *Auct.*
ad Herenn. 4, 12.

Elōcūtorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to elocution,*
Quint. Inst. 2, 14.

Elōcūtrix, icis. f. verb. [ab eloquor] *She that*
speaks readily. Quint. Inst. 2, 14.

Elōcūtus, a, um. part. *Having spoken, &c.*
Ille unum elocutus, *Ec. Cæs. B. C.* 2, 34.

* || **Elōdes**, is. n. adj. *Oily.* Acopum elodes
nervis utile, *Cels.* 5, 24, 2. § Sed rectius Elōe-
des, ab ἐλαϊον oleum.

* **Elōgium**, i. n. pro ellegium. [à Gr. ἐλλόγιον
brevis rei expositio] (1) *A brief saying, or sen-*
tence. (2) *A title, or inscription.* (3) *A certifi-*
cate, a testimonial in praise, or otherwise. (4) *An*
epitaph, or superscription on a tomb. (5) *A testa-*
ment, or last will. (1) Solonis quidem sapientis
elogium est, quo se negat, *Ec. Cic. de Senect.* 20.
(2) Expressitque elogium, cuius initium est, *Quum*
tot sustineas, &c. Suet. in vit. Horat. (3) Reliquit
formosam hæredem, & adjecit elogium, *Quia pu-*
dicam comperi. Sen. Controv. 2. Exhæredatus elo-
gio, propterea quod is meretricem amaret, *Quint.*
7, 5. vid. etiam *Suet. in Cal.* 24. atque ibi *Tor-*
rent. (4) Quid ipsa sepulcrorum monumenta,
quid elogia significant? *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 14. (5) *Id.*
vid. Vallam, 4, 66.

Elohim. Heb. אלהים Deus dict. ob majesta-
tem, vel ob mysterium Trinitatis. *The sacred*
name of GOD. Bibb.

|| **Elongo**, are. aet. Elongor, pass. *To remove a-*
far off, to defer, or prolong; to eloin; also to
lengthen. Gloss. Cyril. † Procrastino, *Vett.*

Elōquens, tis. adj. *Eloquent, that hath a grace*
in speaking, well spoken, passim ap. Cic.

Elōquentes, um. m. pl. per Antonom. *Oratours.*
Philosophi solent in officiis tractare, grammatici
in poetis, eloquentes in omni & genere & parte
causarum, *Cic. Orat.* 21.

Elōquentia, æ. f. *A gift, or good grace, in*
speaking; eloquence. Fuit disertus, ut nemo The-
banus ei par esset eloquentiā, *Nep. Epam.* 5. ||
Eloquentia corporis, *action in speaking.* Quint.
11, 1.

|| **Elōquenter**, adv. *vix reperitur, sed eloquen-*
tiūs, comp. & eloquentissimè, sup. Eloquently,
gracefully, ap. Plin. jun. Ep. 3, 18. & 2, 11. †
Elegantè, desertè, facundè.

Elōquium, i. n. (1) *Discourse.* (2) *Eloquence,*
eloquent speech, graceful delivery. (3) || *An oracle.*
(1) Prodigiorum interpretes singularem eloquii
suavitatem ore ejus emanaturam dixerunt, *Val.*
Max. 1, 6, ext. 3. (2) Quælibet eloquio fit
bona causa tuo, *Orv. Trist.* 1, 8, 45. § Eloquio
vincere, *Id. Met.* 13, 63. Eloquio partum de-
cus, *Sil.* 3, 619. Eloquio sed uterque perit ora-
tor, *Juv.* 10, 118. (3) Litt. unde non dicit.

Elōquor, i, quātus sum. dep. (1) *To speak*
out, or plainly; to declare, or deliver. (2) *To*
speak. (3) *To speak eloquently.* (4) *To be at a*
word. (1) Nempe ludificari militem vis? *P. A.*
Elocuta es, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 33. Quod veni,
eloquar, *Ter. Heaut. prol.* 3. (2) § Eloquar,
an sileam? *Virg. Æn.* 3, 39. (3) Domina re-
rum eloquendi vis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 59. (4) Uter-
que, si ad eloquendum venerit, non plūs, quā
semel, eloquatur, *Id. Off.* 3, 15. de venditore &
mptore.

Elōtus, a, um. part. [ab elavo] *Washed, or*
cleansed with water. Cùm fuerit oliva elota, *Col.*
12, 50. Elotus in balineis, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 6, 5.
lumbum elotum cum vino, *Cels.* 7, 27.

† **Eluācrum** l. borum, *A bucking tub,* Cato R.
1, c. 10.

Elūcens, tis. part. *Bright, shining.* Circus,
elucens, quem vos, ut à Graiis accepistis, orbem
lacteam nuncupatis, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3.

Elūceo, ère, xi. neut. (1) *To shine forth, to*
be bright, apparent, and manifest. (2) Met. *To*
be notable, to show itself, to appear. (1) Inge-
nium in eo elucet, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 19. Eluxit
flamma ex capite concionantis, *Val. Max.* 1, 6,
2. Elucent aliæ opes fulgore corusco, *Virg.*
Geor. 4, 98. (2) § Tenuitas hominis eò magis
elucet, quò magis occultatur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.*
31.

|| **Elūcesco**, ère. incept. *To wax bright, to shine*
forth. Hier. † Eluceo, *Vett.*

|| **Elūcīdātio**, ònis. f. verb. *A comment, or gloss,*
Litt. ex Tac. sed q.

|| **Elūcīdo**, are. aet. *To make bright, or bright-*
en. Vulg. interp.

† **Elūcīfācio**, ère, fēci, ctum. *To make to shine,*
Laber.

† **Elūcīfīco**, are. aet. *To deprive of light, to pull*
out one's eyes. Laber. ap. Gell. 10, 17.

Elūctābilis, e. adj. *That may be surmounted, or*
passed over. Lacus nec pediti eluctabilis, nec na-
vigio, *Sen. N. Q.* 6, 8.

Eluctandus, a, um. part. *To be struggled*
through. Eluctanda via, & cursu quem labor,
eundum est, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 184. Conf. *Liv.*
24, 26.

Eluctans, tis. part. *Struggling to get out.* Elu-
ctantia verba, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 31, 3.

Eluctātus, a, um. part. *Having struggled and*
escaped through. Locorum quoque difficultates
eluctatus, *Tac. Agr.* 17, 3. Tandem Tyrrenas
vix eluctatus in undas, *Luc.* 2, 219. Oppositum
vox eluctata furorem est, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 525.
Sil. 13, 742.

† **Elucto**, are, aet. *Litt. ex Plaut. pro*

Eluctor, ari, atus sum. dep. *To struggle, or*
strive, to get out; to break through, to escape. §
Eluctari nives, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 59, 3. iram, *Grat.*
Cyn. 520. Aqua eluctabitur omnis, *Virg. Geor.*
2, 244.

Elūcubrātus, a, um. part. *Studied and wrought*
by candle-light. Orationes diligenter elaboratæ, &
tanquam elucubratae, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 90. Cun-
ctante stilo elucubratum opus, *Val. Max.* 3, 7.
ext. 1.

Elūcubro, are. aet. *To write by candle-light.*
Quicquid est quod elucubravimus, *Col. præf.*
1, 10.

Elūcubror, ari, atus sum. dep. *id. quod elucu-*
bro. Epistolam, quam eram elucubratus, ad te
non dedi, *Cic. Att.* 7, 19.

Elūdendus, a, um. part. *To elude, or be eluded.*
Ad eludendas veticiationes, *Suet. Jul. Cæs.* 59.

Elūdēns, tis. part. *Mocking, deceiving.* Cic.
de Div. 2, 70. *Sil.* 12, 377.

Elūdo, ère, si, sum. aet. (1) *To make an end of*
playing. (2) *To conquer at play.* (3) *To shun,*
parry, or avoid, a blow, or thrust. (4) *To shift*
off, or avoid, in words. (5) *To make a fool of one,*
to chouse, to elude. (6) *To disappoint.* (1) § CC.
Vett. definiērent litus, quā fluctus eluderet, test.
Cic. Topic. 7. & Met. à gladiatoribus sumptā,
Quamdiu furor iste tuus nos eludet? *Cic. Casil.* 1,
1. (2) Elūsi militem in aleā, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2,
11. (3) Motu cito rigidos eludere cæstus, *Ma-*
nil. 5, 163. (4) Accusatoris minas eludere, *Cic.*
Att. in *Verr.* 10. Mordacem Cynicum sic elu-
debat, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 18. (5) Certum est ho-
minem eludere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 10. (6) Neu-
leges eludat messem fallacibus herbis, *Tib.* 2, 13.
19. Nos ab isto nebulone facetiūs eludimur, *Cic.*
pro S. Rosc. 44.

Elūdor, i, sus. pass. *Liv.* 4, 9. *To be eluded, &c.*
Eluditur ratione maritus, *Orv. A. Am.* 3, 611.

Elvenāca vitis. [ab Elvio oppido] *A noble sort*
of wine. Col. 5, 5.

Elūgeo, ère, xi, ctum. neut. (1) *To leave off*
mourning. (2) Also, Met. *To mourn for one the*
full time. (1) Quid aliud in luctu, quā purpuram
atque aurum deponunt? quid quū eluxerunt, su-
munt? *Liv.* 34, 7. vid. & *Gell.* 7, 5. (2) Patiam-
cluxi jam & gravius & diutius, quā ulla mater
unicum filium, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20.

¶ Elul. *The month of August among the Jews, the last of their civil year.*

¶ Elumbatus, a, um. part. *That bath his loins broken, Non. &*

Elumbis, e. adj. [Evulso lumbo] *One that bath feeble loins, broken backed. Fractus atque elumbis, Cic. Orat. 18, 7. † Delumbis, Plin.*

Eluo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. (1) *To wash out, to rinse, to make clean.* (2) *Met. to wash away.* (3) *To wipe off, to clear himself of a thing.* (1) *Vascula intus purē, propra atque elue, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3.* (2) *Cadus amara Curarum eluere efficac, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 10.* (3) *§ Eluere maculas furtorum, Cic. in Verr. 5, 46. maculam vestium, Plin. 20, 8. Labem hanc pudoris eluet noster cruor, Sen. Hipp. 893.*

Eluor, i, ūtus. pass. *To be washed, &c.* Animi labes, nec diuturnitate vaneſcere, nec manibus ullis elui poteſt, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 10. Nec eluentur maculae, Catull. 55, 5.*

† Elus, elera. n. ant. *pro olus, olera.*

¶ Elusco, āre, act. [ex ē & luscus] *To make purblind, or to put out one eye, Ulp. † Luscum facio.*

¶ Eluſio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eludo] *A scoffing, or mocking, Gloss. vett.*

Eluſurus, a, um. part. *About to elude.* Mox praevaricando ultionem eluſurus, *Tac. Ann. 14, 41, 2.*

Eluſus, a, um. part. (1) *Deluded.* (2) *Mocked, deceived.* (1) = *Dolabella est impulsus, elusus, induſtus, Cic. Philipp. 2, 32.* (2) *Elusa imagine tauri Europa, Ov. Met. 5, 103.*

¶ E ūtia, ōrum, pl. n. dict. *metalla auraria, in quibus aqua emiſſa eluſis ſordibus, metallum ostendit. Gold, metal, Plin. 34, 16, ubi tamen al. leg. aluta.*

Elutriatus, a, um. part. *Poured out of one vessel into another, Plin. 14, 17, & 9, 38.*

¶ Elutrio, āre, act. [ab eluo, elutum] *To decant, to shoot, or draw off, liquor. § Elutriare lintea, Gell. 16, 7. † In alia vasa transfundo, eliquo, Col.*

Elutus, a, um. part. [ab eluor] (1) *Washed, rinsed, watered.* (2) *Adj. or, comp. Watery, flabby.* (1) *§ Eluta & ſiccata vinaria, Col. 6, 34.* (2) *Irriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 16.*

Eluſio, ei. f. [ab eluo] (1) *A water-pool, or piece of ground drowned with water; a bog, a quagmire; a common ſewer, or ſink.* (2) *The off-scouring or filth, of kennels, and gutters.* (3) *Met. A dirty thing, or person.* (1) *Torrentes et eluſies iter morabantur, Curt. 6, 4, 20. = Vorigines, Id. 8, 11, 7.* (2) *Oppida crebris ad eluſiem cuniculis cavata, Plin. 2, 82.* (3) = *Labes & eluſies civitatis, Cic. pro Domo 20.*

Eluſio, ōnis. f. *A deluge, or inundation; an overflowing of water into fields, a breaking, or waſteing away, of the earth by great floods, Cic. Offic. 2, 5, & Somn. Scip. 7.*

Eluxatus, a, um. part. *Out of joint, put out of its place, Plin. 20, 9.*

¶ Eluxo, āre, act. *To put out of joint, Non. † Luxo.*

Eluxurior, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To grow rank, to be over full of fruit, or branches, Col. de Arb. 3, 2. † vix alibi occ.*

* Elyſium, i. n. [Ἠλύσιον Gr. ſc. πωδίων: them, λύω ſolvo] *Paradiſe. Vid. Propr. Amœna piorum Concilia, Elyſiumque colo, Virg. Aen. 5, 735.*

* Elyſius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Elyſium. Colle ſub Elyſio, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 49. Campi Elyſii, Virg. Geor. 1, 38.*

E antē M.

EM vel EIM, ejuſmodi.

E. M. ex more.

EMP. emptor.

Emaciatatus, a, um. part. *Made lean. Morborum variis generibus emacerati, Sen. ad Marc. 10. Ab inuſ. emacero.*

Emaceſco, ui. neut. [ex ē & maceo] *To be lean, lank, or thin. Mulieri ſi mammae emacuerunt, Gell. 2, 8, vid. & eund. 2, 2.*

Emaciatatus, a, um. part. *Made lean. Emaciatatus vites, Col. 3, 10. Armentum emaciatum, Id. 2, 11.*

Emacio, āre, act. *To make lean, to emaciate, Col. 4, 24.*

Emacior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made lean, Col. 2, 14.*

* Emacitas, ātis. f. [ab emo] *A deſire to be always buying, Col. 4, 3. Erat φιλάκαλος uſque ad emacitatis reprehensionem, Plin. Ep. 3, 7.*

Emaceſco, ēre, incept. *To grow lean, to fall away, 2, 7. & 2, 4.*

¶ Emacror, āri, ātus. pass. vel ſum. dep. *To wax lean, to make lean. Terram emacrari hoc ſatu exiſtimantes, Plin. 18, 10. ſed incert. auſtorit. variantibus MSS.*

Emaculo, āre, act. *To make clean, to take out ſpots, Plin. 21, 19.*

Emānans, tis. part. *Flowing out, dropping, Plin. 23, 3.*

Emānat, ābat. imperf. *It is known abroad, Liv. 42, 16.*

¶ Emānatio, ōnis. f. *A flowing, or iſſuing, from; an emanation. † It. proceſſio Spiritus Sancti à Patre et Filio, Calv.*

Emānāturus, a, um. part. *To be known abroad, or come to light. § Ita compreſſeram orationem, ut nunquam emanaturam putarem, Cic. Attic. 3, 12. ubi al. manaturam. Emanaturam ore ejus ſuauitatem eloquii dixerunt, V. Max. 1, 6, ext. 3.*

Emancipatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſetting free, or at liberty; properly of children out of their father's tuition.* (2) *¶ Also the alienation, and ſurrendery of an eſtate.* (1) *Quint. 11, 1. (2) Ap. JCC.*

Emancipatus, a, um. part. (1) *Alienated, or made over to another man, and put into his poſſeſſion.* (1) *Enſlaved, or under the power of another.* (1) *Venditus atque emancipatus tribunatus, Cic. Philipp. 2, 21. (2) § Emancipatus feminæ, Hor. Epod. 9, 11. ¶ ad omne facinus, Apul. Met. 10, p. 319. Senectus nemini emancipata, Cic. de Sen. 11.*

Emancipo, āre, act. [extra mancipium, b. e. extra dominium noſtrum ponere] (1) *To ſet at liberty one's ſon, nephew, or any other under one's jurisdiction.* (2) *Also to alienate, ſell, or make away one's title to another.* (3) *To put to ſervice, or in ſubjection to one; to enſlave.* (1) *Filium in adoptionem alicui emancipare, Cic. de Fin. 1, 7. (2) Totum agrum redemit emancipavitque, Suet. Oct. 4. (3) Nunc ego, mulier, tibi me emancipo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 59. Non enim me cuiquam emancupavi, nullius nomen fero, Sen. Ep. 45.*

† Emanco, āre, act. *To maim; or cut off ſome limb. Gaudeo me non omnes emanciſſe, inquit Lab. ap. Sen. Controv. 4, 33.*

† Emancipo, āre. ant. *pro emancipo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 59.*

¶ Emāneo, ēre, ſi, ſum. neut. [ab ē & maneo] *To tarry out, to truant, to loiter. It is properly ſaid of ſoldiers who exceed their ſurlo, Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3.*

Emāno, āre. neut. *To iſſue, flow, or run, out; to be ſpread, or known, abroad. Mala noſtra iſt-hinc emanant, Cic. Attic. 7, 21. § Emanare in vulgus, Id. pro S. Roſc. 1. Quæque dicta ab rege, quæque reſponſa eſſent, emanavere, Liv. 42, 14.*

¶ Emāſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A truanting, or loitering, JCC.*

¶ Emāſor, ōnis. m. verb. *A truant, or loiterer; a ſoldier that exceeds his ſurlo, Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3.*

Emaceſco, ēre. incept. *To wither, or fade, away. In ſterilitatem emarcuit majeſtas, Plin. 15, 29.*

Emargino, āre, act. *To take away the ſcurf about the brims of wounds and ulcers. Emarginare ulcera, Plin. 28, 9. † Rarò occ.*

¶ Emāſculātor, ōnis. m. verb. *A gelder, or buggerer, Apul. Apol. p. 522. † Pædicator, Suet.*

Emāſculo, āre, act. *To geld, to take away a man's mettle, Apul. Met. 7, p. 226. † Caſtro, Vett.*

¶ Also to abuſe one againſt nature, to bugger. † Pædico, Catull.

Emātūreſco, ēre. incept. ſin. præſ. (1) *To grow full ripe.* (2) *To be at the higheſt, to be paſt.* (1) *Si non ematuruit, Plin. 25, 4. (2) Si modò læſi Ematuruerit Cæſaris ira, Qu. Triſt. 2, 123.*

† Emātūrus, a, um. part. *More than ripe, rotten ripe, or mellow, Litt. ex Catone, ſed q.*

* Emax, ācis. adj. [ab emo] *Ready to buy, a great buyer. Non eſſe emacem, veſtigal eſt, Cic. Parad. 6, 3. § Patrem familiās oportet eſſe vendacem, non emacem, Cato R. R. 2.*

* ¶ Embænētica, æ. f. ſc. ars. [ἐμβαινω Gr. i. e. navem aſcendo] *Merchandizing by ſea, Cæl. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 1. ſed mirè inter ſe diſcrepant leſiones.*

* Embamma, ātis. neut. [ἐμβάμμα Gr. quod ex ἐν, & ἐάπτω tingo] *All kind of ſauce, Col. 12, 55.*

* ¶ Embas, ātis. n. (cothurnus) [ἐμβας Gr. ab ἐμβαινω incedo] *A ſort of ſhoe worn by comedians, Cæl. Rod. 5, 13.*

* Embāſicæta, æ. m. [ab ἐμβαινω incedo, & νοῖον cubile] *Qui perambulat cubilia, Petron. c. 24.*

* ¶ Embātæ, ārum. pl. f. [ab ἐμβαινω Gr. i. e. aſcendo] *Ships to carry paſſengers, packet-boats, Ulp.*

Embāter, ēris. m. *The bole, or ſight, of a croſs-bow, Vitruv. 1, 2.*

* ¶ Embāteuſicon juſ. [ἐμβάτευσιν Gr. ἀπὸ τῆς ἐμβάτευσιν, quod eſt ingredi, & intrò fidem terre] *A law by which people might keep things pawned to them in their own poſſeſſion, Ap. JCC.*

* Emblēma, ātis. n. [ἐμβλημα, ἀπὸ τῆς ἐμβάλλειν, ab inferendo, Lat. Incertam dici vult Scal. ex Publ. Mimo] (1) *† An emblem, or picture-work of wood, ſtone, or metal, finely inlaid in divers colours, as in pavements, walls, &c.* (2) *Also ſmall images, flowers, or the like ornaments, ſet in beſſes on plate, to be taken off, and put on, when we will.* (3) *¶ Also grafts of wild fruit ſet into wild ſtocks.* (4) *Flowers of rhetoric.* (1) *Teſſerulæ arte, pavimento, atque emblemate vermiculato compoſitæ, Lucil. (2) Illigare & includere emblemata aureis poculis, Cic. in Verr. 6, 24. Id. in Ver. 2, 4, & Plin. 33, 12. (3) Litt. ex Plin. (4) Quint. 2, 4.*

* ¶ Embōla, æ. f. [ab ἐμβάλλω injicio, Gr. The lading, or carrying, of corn by ſhips. Cod.

* Embōliarius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] ¶ *Mulier emboliaria, A kind of woman player that came in at the middle of a play to make ſport, Plin. 7, 48.*

* ¶ Embōlicus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Belonging to the corn which Ægypt paid by agreement to Rome, Vopisc. interpr. Turnebo.*

* ¶ Embōlimæus, i. m. ſc. annus, i. e. intercalaris. [à præced.] *The leap-year, Aſtron.*

Emboline, es. f. *A ſhrub growing in Aſia, the leaves whereof are ſmall, and good againſt poiſon, Plin. 13, 20. = Epicaſtis, Id. ibid.*

* ¶ Embōliſmus, i. m. *The adding, or putting in, of a day in leap-year. Vid. Macrobi. Saturn. 1, 13. & Meurſ. ibid. & Gronov. qui embolinum ſcribi maluit.*

* Embōlium, i. n. [ab eodem] (1) *The argument, or firſt entry into a comedy; an interlude.* (2) *Also a linch pin; the pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.* (1) *Cic. pro Sext. 54. (2) Vitruv. 10, 2.*

* Embōlus, i. m. [ab eodem themate] (1) *The bar of a door, a ſpoke, a pin, a wedge.* (2) *The beak, head, or ſtem, of a ſhip.* (1) *Vitruv. 10, 12. (2) Petron. c. 50. † Roſtrum, freq.*

* ¶ Embractum, i, n. [ab ἐμβρέχω irrigo] *genus intriti, Apic.*

* ¶ Embryo, ōnis. m. *An embryo, Med. &*

* ¶ Embryon, i. n. [ωβρὺν τὸ ἐμβρύειν, b. e. ab eo quodd intus in utero alatur] *The child before it bath its perfect ſhape in its mother's womb. Vid. Suidam. Lat. Crudus & indigeſtus partus.*

Emēdullatus, a, um. part. *That bath the marrow and piſh taken out. Plin. 22, 22. ex*

Emēdullo, āre, act. *To take out the marrow, or piſh; to rack, or take away the ſtrength of.* (2) *† Metu.*

† Met. To declare, or lay open a thing. (1) *Vid.* particip. præced. (2) Narra nobis rem omnem, atque emedulla, *Steph. ex Plaut.*

† Emembro, ãre. act. To geld, or dismember, *Pacuv. † Castro, eviro, Posher.*

Emendabilis, e. adj. Amendable, that may be amended. In errorem emendabili lapsus, *Liv. 44, 10. Aetas emendabilis, Sen. Cl. 2, 7.*

Emendandus, a, um, part. To be amended. Ipse præterea quædam emendanda annotavi, *Plin. Ep. 5, 13. Conf. Cels. 3, 18.*

Emendans, tis, part. Amending. Cogito ad verbum scribenti emendantique similis, *Plin. Ep. 9, 36.*

Emendatè, adv. ius, comp. Purely, accurately, without fault, correctly. = Purè & emendatè loqui, *Cic. de Orat. 4, 9. § Emendatius facere, Plin. 34, 8.*

Emendatio, ònis, f. An emendation, or strengthening. Memoriae frequentem emendatione proficitur, *Plin. Ep. 9, 40.*

Emendator, òris, m. verb. A corrector, or amender. = O correctorem, civitatis emendatorem! *Cic. pro C. Balb. 8. sermonis, Id. Cl. 74.*

Emendatrix, icis, f. She that corrects, or amends. Vitorum emendatricem legem esse oportet, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 22.*

Emendaturus, a, um, part. That will correct, or amend. Arte fortunam emendaturus, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 30.*

Emendatus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. || sîmus, sup. Amended, made better, improved, reformed, both (1) of things, and (2) persons. (1) = Recentissima quæque sunt correctæ & emendata maximè, *Cic. Acad. 1, 4. Emendatissimi libri, Laet. 2, 4. (2) Sapiens emendatusque, Cic. de Clar. Or. 74. Mulier omnibus simulacris emendatior, Petron. c. 126.*

|| Emendicabilis, e. adj. Which may be gotten by begging, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

|| Emendicatio, ònis, f. verb. A begging, or asking, *Aug. † Mendicatio, Sen.*

|| Emendicator, òris, m. verb. A begger, *Aug. † Mendicus, Vett.*

|| Emendicatrix, icis, f. A woman begger, *Hier. † Mendicula, Plaut.*

Emendicatus, a, um, part. Begged, gotten with much entreaty. Pecunias accepit emendicatas, *Suet. Cæs. 54.*

Emendico, ãre. act. To ask as a begger, to beg. Stipem emendicabat à populo, *Suet. Aug. 91.*

Emendo, ãre. act. [à mendâ purgo] (1) To amend, correct, or make better. (2) To heal, cure, or take away. (1) = Cupiditatibus infici sollet civitas, corrigi & emendari continentia, *Cic. de Legg. 3, 13. (2) Alvim citam emendat flos hederæ, Plin. 24, 10.*

Emendor, ãri, ãtus, pass. To be amended, or cured. Tu mihi, si emendari potes, multum mihi debes, *Curt. 8, 26. Vid. Emendo.*

* Emendus, a, um, part. To be bought, or bribed. Oppianicum judici ad emendas sententias dedisse pecuniam, judicatum est, *Cic. pro Cluent. 36.*

* Emens, tis, part. Buying. Quorum pretium non ex ementium commodo, sed ex inimicorum odio extenditur, *Just. 11, 4.*

Emensus, a, um, part. [ab emetior] (1) Act. That bath measured, or passed. (2) Pass. Measured, or passed over. (1) Oculis spatium emensus, *Virg. Aen. 10, 772. Emenso terras jam coedet Sil. Ital. 4, 480. (2) Emenso cum sol decedet Olympo, Virg. Geor. 1, 450. Postquam partem itineris emensam cernant, Liv. 21, 30.*

Ementiendus, a, um, part. To falsify, or be falsified. Ementiendæ stirpis, *Liv. 9, 18. Conf. 21, 63.*

Ementiens, tis, part. Lying, falsifying, *Cic. de Div. 1, ab*

Ementior, ãri, ãtus sum, dep. (1) To lie down right, to feign what is not true, to counterfeit, forge, or pretend; to take upon him. (2) To belie. (1) Illum quem ementitus es, ego sum, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 143. (2) Alii ementiti sunt in eos, quos oderant, Cic. partit. Orat. 14.*

|| Ementitè, adv. Lyingly, falsely, forgedly, *Marcell. † Fictè, falsò, Vett.*

|| Ementitor, òris, m. verb. A liar, or counterfeiter, *Macr. † Mendax.*

Ementitus, a, um, part. (1) Act. That counterfeits, belies, or feigns. (2) Pass. Counterfeited, feigned. (1) Genus sum ementitus, *Cic. pro Balb. 2. (2) = Ementita ea & falsa, plenæque erroris, Id. N. D. 2, 21.*

|| Emercatio, ònis, f. verb. A buying. *Cod. † Emptio, Vett.*

|| Emercator, òris, m. verb. A buyer, *Cod. † Emptor, Vett.*

Emercor, ãri, ãtus sum, dep. To buy. § Emercari aditum principis, *Tac. Ann. 16, 1, 2. adulterium, Ibid. 13, 44. 1. avaritiam præfecti, Ibid. 12, 44. 5. hostes ad exuendam fidem, Ibid. 12, 14, 1.*

Emereo, ãre, ui, ãtum, act. (1) To merit, or deserve. (2) To do harm. (1) Emeruit nullus non esse superstes, *Luc. 5, 688. (2) Quid ego emerui mali? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 5.*

Emereor, ãri, ãtus sum, dep. (1) To deserve, to win, or get. (2) Pass. To be ended, to serve one's whole time. (1) § Emereri honores, *Val. Max. 4, 1, 6. judicium hominum, Quint. proem. lib. 1. (2) Annuae mihi operæ a. d. cal. Sextilis emerentur, Cic. Att. 6, 2.*

Emergens, tis. Arising, or swimming out. Lit. tora emergentia ponto. *Manil. 4, 634.*

Emergi, To arise, or be freed; to come well off, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 4.*

Emergo, ãre, si, sum, neut. (1) To swim, issue, or come, out. (2) To pop up, to appear, or show itself. (3) Met. To rise up. (4) To escape, or recover. (5) To extricate, or disentangle. (6) To be manifest. (7) To come to, to arrive at. (1) & Aves se in mare mergunt & emergunt, *Cic. N. D. 2, 49. § Emergere de paludibus, Liv. 1, 13, ex aquâ, Cic. de Fin. 5. undis, Sen. Oct. 134. (2) § Emergere extra terram, Plin. § supra terram, Col. & delitescio, Cic. (3) & Virtus depressa emergit, Cic. pro Cluent. 65. Emergere id fastigium, & attolli, *Paterc. 2, 65. (4) Incommoda valetudo, quâ jam emerferam, Cic. Attic. 5, 8, (5) Ex eo emerfit, se ejecit, & extulit, Cic. pro Cæl. 32. Quibus ex malis ut se emerferat, Nep. Attic. 11. Emergere sese ex malis, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 30. (6) Ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, Cic. Offic. 1, 31. (7) § Emergere ad summas opes, Lucr. 2, 13. § in Appiam, Cic. Att. 2, 8.**

|| Emeritum, i, n. A pension, or the stipend of an old soldier, *Modest.*

|| Emeritus, a, um, part. (1) Deserved, earned. (2) Also complete, finished, ended. (3) Discharged, acquitted. (1) Ut P. Ebutio emerita stipendia essent, *Liv. 39, 19. Emerito sacrum caput inferre cælo, Sil. Ital. 7, 19. (2) § Emeriti cursus, Ov. Fast. 3, 43. Militia emerita, Suet. Calig. 44. (3) Emeriti equi, Ov. Fast. 4, 688. milites, Luc. 1, 344.*

Emersurus, a, um, part. Which will escape, or come out; Ruat emersura juvenus Effosi per o-perta soli, *Claud. 4. Conf. Honor. 330.*

Emersus, a, um, part. Risen, or appearing, out; come out. Homo emeritus subito ex diuturnis tenebris lustrorum ac stuprorum, *Cic. pro Sext. 9.*

Emersus, ùs, m. verb. (1) A coming forth, or out, as from a mine. (2) A rising up. (1) Neque certum locum scire poterant, quò emersum facturi fuissent hostes, *Vitr. 10, 22. (2) Emersus caniculæ, Col. 7, 3.*

* || Emēticus, a, um, adj. [ab ἐμέω vomo] Vomitum proritans, Causeing a vomit, *Medic.*

Emētens, tis, part. Measuring, *Liv. 31, 24.*

Emētior, ãri, ensus sum, dep. (1) To measure out, or bestow. (2) To crawl, to go, or pass over. (3) To finish, or make an end of. (1) Non aliquid patriæ tanto emetiris acervo? *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 105. (2) Ingens spatium uno die emetiri, Liv. 31, 24. (3) Pelagi labores emetiri, Sen. Med. 611.*

Emēto, ãre, flui, flum, act. To reap, or mow, down. Ne plus frumenti emetat, *Hor. Ep. 2, 6, 21.*

Emicans, tis, part. Shining, or glittering, issuing out of. Magnâ vi sanguinis emicante, *Curt. 9, 5, 10. Saxa tormento emicantia, Liv. 44, 10. Vid. Emico.*

|| Emicatio, adv. Glittering, *Sidon. Ep. 2, 13. † Nitidè.*

|| Emicatio, ònis, f. A shining, or appearing aloft; a springing, or rising, up, *Apul. de Munda, p. 743.*

Emico, ãre, ui, neut. (1) To shine forth. (2) To jump, leap, or sally, out. (3) To assail. (4) To rise. (5) To grow, or spring. (6) To gush, or issue, forth; to start out. (7) To show himself. (8) To excell, to be eminent. (1) Emicant faces, *Plin. 2, 26. Flamma emicat ex incendio, Sen. de Benef. 2, 27. (2) Juvenum manus emicat ardens, Virg. Aen. 5, 319. Scaturigines turbide primò & tenues emicant, Liv. 44, 33. (3) Emicant, sine crimine insultant, Flor. 1, 18. (4) Emicare in jugum, Col. 4, 20. (5) Multis calamis ex unâ radice emicantibus, Plin. 27, 8. Superiores ejusdem rami in excelsum emicant, Id. 12, 5. (6) Sanguis emicat per mille foramina, Stat. Cruor emicat altè, Ov. Metam. 4, 121. Emicat vasto fragore major humano sonus, Sen. Oed. 232. (7) Nondum speratus Jason emicuit, Val. Flacc. 7, 397. (8) Ante omnia corpora Nifus Emicat, Virg. Aen. 6, 9.*

Emigrans, tis, part. Removing his dwelling. Ductor populi longè emigrantis, *Stat. Sylv. 4, 8, 47.*

|| Emigratio, ònis, f. verb. A departing, *Cod. || Emigrator, òris, m. verb. He that departs from a place, Dig.*

Emigro, ãre, neut. To go from one place to another, to remove. § Emigrare domo, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 31. || evitâ, to die, Cic. de Legg. 2, 19.*

Eminatio, ònis, f. verb. [ab eminor] A threatening aloud. Quæ illæc eminatio est? *Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 19.*

|| Eminatus, a, um, part. [ab eminor] Having threatened, *Flor. 2, 12, 7. ubi al. minatus.*

Eminens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) Appearing aloft (2) Rising up, standing out. (3) Adj. Eminent, high. (4) Conspicuous, remarkable. (1) Eminens è mari globus terræ, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. (2) Eminentia saxa complexi conabantur ascendere, Curt. 5, 3, 20. Eminentior natus, Suet. Aug. 79. (3) Eminentes ædes, Flor. 1, 9, 4. & Eminentem domum civitas humilis tremit, Sen. Thyest. 456. Statura eminens, Col. 3, 8. (4) Moderatio & continentia eminentia bona, Curt. 6, 6, 1. Eminentissimæ simplicitatis vir, Sen. Ep. 115. Eminentissimus mons, Flor. 4, 12, 49.*

Eminentia, æ, f. (1) A protuberance, a standing out. (2) A relief in a picture, or statue. (3) Met. Eminence, excellency. (1) Habere eminentiam & soliditatem, *Cic. N. D. 1, 38. Habere eminentias similes verrucis, Plin. 37, 10. (2) Multa pictores vident in umbris & eminentiis, Cic. Acad. 4, 7. (3) Gell. 5, 11.*

Emineo, ãre, ui, neut. & act. [ex è & minéo, quod leg. ap. Lucr. 6, 562. & 1194.] (1) To stand, or show itself, above others. (2) To be higher, to appear above, to overtop. (3) Met. To excell, to be eminent. (4) To be notorious, or remarkable. (1) = Vallum eminere, & procul videri, necesse erat, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 41. (2) § Jamque moles aquam eminebat, Curt. 4, 2, 21. § Eminere super undas, Id. 4, 4, 4. Eminebant in machinâ stimuli, Val. Max. 9, 2, ext. 1. =*

extare, apparere, *Cic. & opprimi, abscondi, Id. (3) § Inter omnes unus eminet Demosthenes, Cic. Orat. 29. = Hôc magis excellit atque eminet, Plin. Planeg. 2. § Eminere in re aliquâ, Quint. (4) = Eminent audacia atque projecta est, Cic. pro Cluent. 65. Tam notabiliter pro fratre recitante primùm metus ejus, mox gaudium eminebat, Plin. Ep. 5, 17. Major in dies ira eminebat in suos, Liv. 2, 35.*

|| Emingo, ãre, act. To piss afar off, *Litt. ex Sall. sed q.*

|| Eminitor, ãri, dep. To threaten often, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Emīnor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To threaten openly.*
Eminor, interminorque ne quis obstitit obviam,
Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 11.

Emīnulus, a, um. adj. *Rising somewhat in height, sticking out a little.* Varr. de R. R. 2, 5, 9, 3.

Emīnuo, ēre, ui, itum. act. *To diminish, lessen, or abate.*
Aug. 4. Minuo.

Emīnus, adv. [ex ē & manus] *Far off, aloof, at a distance.* Nec eminus hastis, aut cominus gladiis uti, Cic. de Sen. 6.

Emīnūtio, ōnis. f. *A lessening.* Boët. 4. Diminutio, Cic.

Emīror, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To marvel greatly at, to gaze at a distance.* Nigris æquora ventis Emirabitur insolens, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 8. Raro occ.

Emīscio, ēre, ui, itum. act. *To fill out, to pour out.* Nec parca vina recepta hauriet emiscens, Manil. 5, 247.

Emīssarium, i. n. *A sluice, or other contrivance to let water out of a pond, or river; a flood-gate, a water-gate.* Cic. Fam. 16, 18. Emīssarium Fucini lacus, Suet. Claud. 20.

Emīssarius, a, um. adj. *Sent out, put forth, put apart for breeding.* Emīssarius palmes, a branch, or young bough, Plin. 17, 23. Caper emīssarius, the scape goat, Vulg. interpr.

Emīssarius, i. m. (1) *An emissary, a trepan, an informer.* (2) *One appointed as an officer to procure bribes, or to bring tales; a messenger at hand.* (3) *Also a sater for thieves.* (4) *A piqueer, one who is sent out before battle to defy, and provoke the enemy; one of the van-guard.* (5) *A procurer, a pimp.* (1) Persuaserat nonnullis invidis meis, se in me emīssarium semper fore, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. (2) Suet. Dom. 11. (3) Turpio quidam, istius excursor & emīssarius, Cic. in Verr. 2, 8. (4) Per emīssarios factionis suæ interfecit, Vell. Patere. 2, 18. (5) Plaut. in Mil.

Emīssilis, e. adj. *Which may be cast, or sent out.* Litt. ex Notitiā.

Emīssio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab emitto] *A burling, or shooting, forth; a bounce, or discharge.* Emīssiones tormentorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. Conf. Liv. 27, 17.

Emīssitius, a, um. adj. *That is sent, or cast, out.* Emīssitii oculi, staring, prying eyes, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 2.

Emīssurus, a, um. part. *About to utter.* Nec incassum postremas voces emīssurus, Just. 11, 15.

Emīssus, a, um. part. (1) *Sent forth.* (2) *Hurled, or flung.* (3) *Let out.* (4) *Uttered, or spoken.* (5) *Freed, delivered.* (1) = A Deo evocatus atque emīssus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30. Emīssam hyemen sensit Neptunus, Virg. Æn. 1, 128. (2) Nostri emīssis pilis gladiis rem gerunt, Cæs. B. G. 8, 38. (3) Emīssus lacus, Cic. Attic. 4, 84. (4) Emīssum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19. (5) Emīssus ē carcere, Cic. in Verr. 5, 9. Manu emīssus, made free, Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 2.

Emīttens, tis. part. *Sending forth.* Cels. 7, 29.

Emītto, ēre, si, itum. act. [ex ē & mitto] (1) *To send forth, or out.* (2) *To let go, or escape.* (3) *To throw away.* (4) *To publish, to set forth.* (5) *To hurl, throw, or fling.* (6) *To let out, to empty.* (7) *To breed, or lay.* (8) *To utter.* (9) *To make one free.* (1) Subito Labienus duabus portis omnem equitatum emittit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 56. Emisit illum postico clam, Val. Max. 6, 8, 6. (2) E manibus tuis in Italiam emissisti, Liv. 28, 42. (3) Scutum manu emittere, & nudo corpore pugnare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25. (4) Si quando aliquid dignum nostro nomine emissimus, Cic. Fam. 7, 33. (5) Emittere tela, Cic. de Har. Resp. 1. fulmen sævā manu, Sen. Hipp. 673. (6) Emittere lacum, Suet. Claud. 21. (7) Emittit ova gallina, Plin. 11, 24. (8) Nullum verbum, quod revocare vellet, emisit, Cic. (9) Accipe argentum, & mulierem emitte, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 17. ubi manu reticetur. Nunquam exit tam avarus, quin te gratus emittat manu, Id. Capt. 2, 3, 48. Emittere lacrymas, to shed them, Ov. Met. 11, 458. sanguinem, to let it, Id. manum, to give security, Modest. Dig. 22, 3, 15.

se, to burst out, Cic. oculos, to stare about, Plaut. § aculeos in aliquem, to thrust them into him, Cic. pro Cael. 17.

Emittor, i, itus. pass. (1) *To be let out, to be dismissed.* (2) *To be sent forth, &c.* (1) Emitti quoniam vetabat, Suet. Cal. 26. (2) Ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immisus in urbem, esse videatur, Cic. in Catil. 1, 11. De cæteris vid. Emitto.

Emmanuel. Heb. *God with us.*

* Emmodon, i. n. [ἐμμοδόν Gr. ex ēv in, & μοδός lineum carptum, quod vulneribus indi solet] *A soft and liquid medicine wherein tents are dipt.* Cels. 7, 13.

* Emo, ēre, ēmi, emptum. act. [ἐμω, qu. ἐμω, μοι] (1) *To take, get, obtain, or purchase.* (2) *To buy.* (3) *To bribe, or hire.* (1) Emere sibi aliquem beneficiis, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 57. Hanc esse primariam notionem docent comp. demo, eximo, &c. (2) Talento inimicum mihi emi, amicum vendidi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 49. Bene, vel malè, emere, to buy cheap, dear, Cic. Att. 1, 13. Emere spem pretio, to buy a pig in a bag, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 12. (3) Custodem munere emere, Ov. A. Am. 3, 652.

* Emor, i, ptus. pass. (1) *To be got, to be obtained.* (2) *To be bought, &c.* (1) Emitur virtute potestas, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 55. (2) Creta pondere emitur, Plin. 35, 17.

Emoderandus, a, um. part. *To be moderated.* Emoderandus dolor verbis erit, Ov. Rem. 130.

Emodulandus, a, um. part. *To be sung, or tuned.* Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, Ov. Am. 1, 1, ult.

Emodulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A singing in tune.* Boët. 4. Modulatio, Plin.

Emodulātor, ōris. m. *One who sings in tune.* Boët. 4. Modulator, Hor.

Emodulor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To sing, or warble.* Leg. ap. Ov. in particip. emodulandus, q. v.

Emolior, īri, itus sum. dep. (1) *To accomplish, to effect.* (2) *To stir, or raise, up.* (3) *To cast out by force, to get up phlegm by coughing.* (1) Molior negotium, metuo ut possim emolirier, Plaut. Baceb. 4, 5, 2. (2) In festi venti fretum emoliantur, Sen. Agamem. 478. (3) Sicca tussis, quæ nihil emolitur, Cels. 4, 6. Pituitam per nares emoliri, Col. 8, 5.

Emollesco, ēre. incept. *To grow soft, and supple.* Sine ullā vi clavus in pedibus emollescit, Cels. 5, 28.

Emollidus, a, um. adj. *Soft, tender, limp, limber.* Liv. 34, 47. ubi mel. libri habent mollia.

Emolliendus, a, um. part. *To be softened, &c.* Alteram ab emolliendo ventre dictam putant malachen, Plin. 20, 21. Conf. Cels. 8, 4.

Emolliens medicamentum, *A mollifying medicine.* Jun.

Emolliementum, i. n. *A softening, or assuaging.* Litt. ex Cels.

Emollio, īre, īvi, itum. act. (1) *To make soft, or loose; to soften.* (2) *To loosen.* (3) *To effeminate.* (4) *To civilize.* (1) Humor arcus fundasque & jaculorum amenta emolierat, Liv. 37, 41. (2) Pepones emolliunt alvum, Plin. 20, 2. (3) Metuens ne urbis amœnitas emolliret exercitum, Liv. 27, 3. Plus tamen ferociæ Britannii præferunt, ut quos nondum longa pax emollieret, Tac. Agric. 11, 6. (4) Didicisse artes Emollit mores, nec finit esse feros, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 9, 47.

Emollior, īri, itus. pass. *To be softened, &c.* Ova aceto macerata in tantum emolliuntur, ut per annulos transeant, Plin. 10, 60.

Emollitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A softening.* Apic. ap. Litt. sed q.

Emollitus, a, um. part. *Softened, enervated.* Emollitus amœnitate Asiæ, Liv. 38, 49. Igni emollita, Plin. 26, 14.

Emolo, ēre. act. *To grind thoroughly, to spend, to consume.* Granaria emole, Pers. 6, 26.

Emolumentum, i. n. (1) *Profit gotten properly by grist; hence by any labour and cost.* (2) *Benefit, advantage.* (1) Laus suscepta sine emolumento & præmio, Cic. de Orat. 2, 85. (2) §

Plus emolumentum, quàm detrimentum, Id. de Fih. 1, 16.

Emoneo, ēre, ui, itum. act. *To warn, to put in mind of, strictly to charge.* Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 17. sed variè leg.

Emoribundus, a, um. adj. *About to die, at the very point of death.* Lexicogr. ex Cels.

Emoriens, tis. part. *Dying.* Immobiles undæ; in quibus emoriens natura defecerit, Curt. 9, 12.

Emorior, i, tuus. n. dep. (1) *To die.* Per gradus emoritur amor, Ov. Rem. 654. (2) Met. *To decay, utterly.* (1) Emori cupio, Cbr. prius discere quid sit vivere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 18. (2) Quorum laus emori non potest, Cic. Parad. 2. Rifu emoriri, to burst one's sides, to kill one's self with laughing, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42. ubi Donat. vitiosè dictum ab imperito milite. Sanè in exemplo jam dicto scripsit poeta emori cupio.

Emorsus, ūs. m. *Remorse, a gnawing and stinging of conscience.* Amb. 4. Morsus, Cic.

Emortualis dies. *The day of one's death.* Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, ult. Natalis.

Emortuus, a, um. part. (1) *Dead, senseless.* (2) *Dull.* (1) Ilorum alter vivit, alter est emortuus, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 14. Caro emortua, Cels. 8, 3. (2) Emortuo verba facere, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 18.

Emotio, ōnis. f. verb. *A stirring, a moving forth, an emotion.* Digest. 4. Motio, Cic.

Emotus, a, um. part. [ab emoveor] (1) *Removed, cast off.* (2) *Stirred, cast up, or disturbed.* (3) *Met. Thrown off.* (4) *Sent away, or caused to depart.* (1) Emoti cardine postes, Virg. Æn. 2, 493. Venus emoti facie conterrita ponti, Sil. Ital. 17, 288. (2) Emotum solum, Col. 3, 18. (3) His dictis curæ emotæ, Virg. Æn. 6, 382. (4) Emotis deinde curiâ legatis, Liv. 30, 23.

Emoveo, ēre, vi, itum. act. (1) *To put out of its place.* (2) *To transplant, to remove.* (1) Licetor plebem de medio emovit, Liv. 6, 38. (2) Emovere herbas, Col. 8, 3. Emovere flammam spiritu, to blow the fire, Val. Max. 2, 4, 5. Totum sol emoverat orbem, Ov. Fast. 3, 367. ubi al. emerferat.

* Empetron, i. n. [ita dict. quod in nudo saxo nascitur; ab ēv in, & πετρα petra] *The herb called saxifrage, or as some saxifrage.* Plin. 27, 9.

* Emphasis, is. f. [ἐμφασις Gr.] *Earnestness, or express signification of an intent.* Auct. ad Herren. 4, 53. significationem, Quint. 8. significantiam vertit. An emphasis, or an accent set upon a word in the speaking of it, Gramm.

* Emphaticè, adv. *Earnestly, forcibly.* Gramm. 4. Significanter, Quint.

* Emphaticò, āre. act. *To speak earnestly.* Litt. ex Liv. sed q.

* Emphaticus, a, um. adj. *Emphatical, having an energy.* Gramm. vid. Quint. 8, 2.

* Emphractus, a, um. adj. [ab ἐμφράττω Gr. obstruo] *Naves emphractæ, i. e. testæ. Ships, or barges, covered.* Ulp. al. leg. embatæ, & ἐμβάδες.

* Emphragma, ātis. n. [ab ἐμφραγμα Gr. obstruere] *The gripping of the gills.* Veget. in interp. Litt. sed fortè rect. Faber, an enclosure.

* Emphyteusis, is. f. [ab ἐμφύτεω Gr. infodio] *A grafting, or planting; the renting of land upon condition to plant it, which was not to return to the lord, but in default of a settled payment, or rent.* JCC.

* Emphyteuta, & Emphyteutes, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A tenant of land, a copyholder.* JCC.

* Emphyteuticarius, i, m. *Idem.* Justinian. 4, 66.

* Emphyteuticus, a, um. adj. ut emphyteuticus ager, i. e. vestigalis. *Let out to farm, hire, or rent; or for which rent is paid.* JCC.

* Empirice, es. f. [ἐμπειρία Gr. ex ēv in, & πείρα experientia] *Skill in physick got by mere practice.* Plin. 29, 1.

* Empiricus, i. m. *A physician by practice only, an empirick, a mountebank.* Qui se empiricos ab experientiâ nominant, Cels. in præf. & Cic. Ac. 4, 39.

* || *Emplagia*, æ. f. [ex ἐν in, & πλῆσσω percutio] *A palsy*, Paul. † *Paralysis*, Cels.

* || *Emplasticus*, a, um. adj. *Of a plaster, sticking like a plaster*, Morell.

* *Emplastratio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A kind of grafting, or inoculating*, Col. 5, 11. & Plin. 17, 16.

* *Emplastrātūrus*, a, um. part. *About to engraft*, Col. 5, 11.

|| *Emplastro*, āre. act. *To graft, or inoculate*, Col. 11, 2.

* *Emplastrum*, i. n. [ab ἐμπλάττω, subigo, vel in unam massam formo] (1) *A plaster, or salve, of divers things*. (2) *A plaster of clay, or wax, to lay on a graft*. (1) Cels. 5, 18. (2) Col. 16, 9. & 5, 11.

* *Emplecton opus*. [ab ἐμπλέκω implico] *Work well knit and couched together*, Vitruv. 2, 8. vid. Lexic. Vitruv.

* *Empōrēticus*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to merchants*. || *Charta emporetica*, *Pack paper, cap paper, or brown paper*, Plin. 13, 12.

* *Empōrium*, i. n. *Forum nundinarium*. [ἀγορὴ ἐμπορεῖν, i. e. à mercando] (1) *A market town*. (2) *A place where a fair, or market, is kept*. (1) *Emporium Thespientium*, Liv. 36, 21. *Puteolanorum*, Cic. Attic. 5, 2. (2) *Apud emporium in macello*, Plaut. Amph. 4, 1, 4.

* *Emptio*, ōnis. f. verb. [ab emo] *A getting, buying, or purchasing*. *Emptione facta pecunia solvitur*, Cic. pro Cæcin. 6.

* *Emptionālis*, e. adj. *Useing to buy proscribed goods*. *Inter vos senes emptionales*, Cic. Attic. 7, 29. sed Grævius leg. ex MSS. *cōemptionalis*.

* *Emptitātus*, a, um. part. *Bought often*. *Ternis denariis singuli emptitati*, Col. 8, 10.

* *Emptitius*, a, um. adj. *That is, or may be, bought, or hired, for money*. || *Hic aprum glans emptitia facit pinguem; illic gratuita exilem*, Varr. de R. R. 2, 9. vid. & 3, 2.

* *Emptito*, āre. freq. [ab emo] *To use to buy, to buy often*. || *Qui talem operam emptitasset, vendidissetque*, Tac. 14, 41. *Quicquid venale audiunt, emptitant*, Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 5. *Vid. Emptitatus*.

* || *Emptivus miles*, *A soldier hired for pay*, Fest.

* *Emptor*, ōris. m. verb. *A purchaser, buyer, or chapman*. || *Ne quid omnino, quod venditor nōrit, emptor ignoret*, Cic. Offic. 3, 12. *Dedecorum pretiosus emptor*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32.

* *Emptūriens*, tis. part. *About, or going, to buy*, Varr. præf. 1, 2.

* *Emptūrio*, ire, īvi, itum. desider. [ab emo] *To long, desire, or intend, to buy*, Varr. Vid. *Empturiens*.

* || *Emptūrītio*, ōnis. f. *A desire to buy*, Dig.

* || *Emptūrus*, a, um. part. *About to buy*. *Emptura societatem viri periculo spiritus sui*, Just. 23, 2.

* *Emptus*, a, um. part. [ab emor] (1) *Purchased, procured*. (2) *Bought*. (3) *Bribed*. (1) *Nocet empti dolore voluptas*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 55. (2) || *Quæ ex empto, aut vendito, conducto, aut locato contra fidem fiunt*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30. (3) = *Emptum constupratumque judicium*, Id. Att. 1, 18.

|| *Empūris*, is. f. i. e. calcifraga. *Sampshire*, Litt. ex Plin.

* || *Empūsa*, æ. f. [ἐμπύσα Gr.] *A bogoblin, or spirit, that hops upon one leg, and changeth itself into many shapes*, Cæsar. Rod. 6, 38. || *Empusæ ludus, scotch-hoppers*, Jun. *Empusæ mutabilior, vid. Chiliad*.

* || *Empyēma*, ātis. n. [ἐμπύημα Gr. ex ἐν in, & πύον pus; vel ab ἐμπύεω pus exsuo] *A collection of corrupt matter in a body, about the breast and lungs*, Medic. Lat. *Abcessus thoracis purulentus*.

* || *Empyræus*, a, um. adj. [ab ἐν in, & πῦρ ignis] || *Cælum empyræum*, *The empyreal, or highest heaven*, Eccles.

* *Emtio*, *Emtionālis*, &c. *Vid. Emptio, Emptionalis, &c.*

* *Emūcidus*, a, um. adj. *Very mouldy*, Plin. 1, 33.

Emūgio, ire, īvi, itum. *To bellow out, Met. to cry, or speak, aloud*, Quint. 2, 12.

|| *Emulceo*, ēre. act. *To stroke gently, to cherish with the hand*, Litt. ex Val. † *Demulceo*, Ter.

* *Emulctāle*, is. n. *A milking pail*, Litt. ex Catone.

|| *Emulgatio*, ōnis. f. *A publishing abroad*, Tert.

|| *Emulgator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that reporteth, or telleth, abroad*, Cod. † *Vulgator*, Ov.

* *Emulgendus*, a, um. part. *To be milked out*, Col. 7, 3.

|| *Emulgentes venæ*. *Two large veins which riseing out of the vena cava, are carryed into the reins of the back*, Medic.

* *Emulgeo*, ēre; si & xi, sum, vel etum. act. *To milk out, or stroke*, Col. 7, 3.

|| *Emulgo*, āre. act. *To publish, blazze, or make known*, ex antiq. inscr. † *Evulgo*, Liv.

* *Emulsus*, a, um. part. || *Emulsæ paludæ*, *Drawn dry, or drained*, Catull. 60, 110.

* *Emunctio*, ōnis. f. verb. [ab emungo] *A wiping the nose*, Quint. 11, 3.

|| *Emunctor*, ōris. m. verb. *A snuffer, or wiper*, Met. *a coujener, or chouser*, Digest. † *Qui emungit*.

|| *Emunctōrium*, i. n. *Snuffers, such as are used in snuffing candles*, *Vulg. interpr. Desid. vocab. ap. idoneos auct.*

|| *Emunctūra*, æ. f. *The snuff of a candle*, Med. Gram. † *Myxa*, Mart.

* *Emunctus*, a, um. part. [ab emungor] (1) *Snuffed, wiped*. (2) *Cheated, choused*. (1) || *Emunctæ naris homo, a man of a delicate taste and judgement*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 8. (2) *Pythias emuncto lucrata Simone talentum*, Hor. A. P. 238.

|| *Emundatè*. adv. *Very cleanly, handsomely*, Aug. † *Mundè*, Col. *Munditer*, Plaut.

|| *Emundatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A cleanseing*, Tert.

* *Emundo*, āre. act. *To cleanse*. *Nam his rebus plumam, pinnaeque emundant*, Col. 8, 4. *Ovilia debent emundari*, Id. 2, 15.

* *Emungens*, tis. part. *Wiping*. *Quoties ego vidi patrem tuum cubito emungentem?* Suet. vitæ Horatii.

* *Emungo*, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex è & mungo] (1) *To wipe, or snuff, the nose*. (2) || *Met. To snuff a candle*. (3) *To cheat one of his money*. (1) *Pater se cubito emungere solebat*, Ad Herenn. 4, 54. (2) *Sic usus obtinuit, & merito, quoniam facilis est translatio, & desid. verbum hujus notioris, nō fallor, ap. Vett.* (3) *Emunxi argento senes*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4.

* *Emūniendus*, a, um. part. *To be fortified, or fenced*, Tac. Agric. 31, 3.

|| *Emūnimen*, inis. n. *A fortification*, Notit. Imp. † *Munimentum*, agger, vallum, Vett.

|| *Emūnimentum*, i. n. *A fortification*, Litt. ex Vitruv.

* *Emūnio*, ire, īvi, itum. act. (1) *To fence, or enclose*. (2) *Met. To secure*. (1) *Emunire vites ab injuriâ pecoris*, Col. 5, 6. (2) *adversus metum animum*, Sen. Controv. 7.

* *Emūnior*, īri, itus. pass. *To be fenced, &c.* *Murus supra cæteræ modum altitudinis emunitus erat*, Liv. 21, 7.

|| *Emūnitor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh a fortress, or defence*, Veget. † *Munitor*, Liv.

* *Emūnitus*, a, um. part. *Fortified*. *Locus saxo quadrato septus, atque arcis in modum emunitus*, Liv. 24, 21. vid. & Col. 1, 6.

|| *Emurmūtor*, ōris. m. verb. *A grumbler, or mutterer*, Hier. † *Murmurator*, Plaut.

|| *Emurmūro*, āre. act. *To mumble, or mutter*; *to say the Devil's pater noster*, Aug. † *Murmuro*, Ov.

* *Emusco*, āre. act. [ex è & muscus] *To rub off moss; to rid, or clear, from moss, vix leg. sed hinc*

* *Emuscor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be cleared, or rid, of moss*. *Oleæ putantur & emuscantur*, Col. 11, 2.

|| *Emuissitatum*, Fest. *Made, or wrought, by rule*. † *Amussitatum*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 38.

* *Emūtātus*, a, um. part. [ex inust. emusto] *Changed*. *Emutatis in perversum dictis*, Quint. 8, 2.

|| *Emūtio*, ire, īvi, itum. neut. *To mutter, to speak indistinctly*, Plaut. Mer. 5, 2, 55. sed Lamb. & Taubmann. leg. metuis.

* *Emūto*, āre. act. *To change for the better*. *Et appōitis caput emutare capillis*, Manil. 4, 149.

E ante N.

E. N. in notis antiq. pro etiam nunc.

* EN. adv. demonstrandi. [à Gr. ἐν, quod ab Heb. בְּ ben] *Lo, see, behold*. § *En Priamus*, Virg. Æn. 1, 465. § *En tectum*, en tegulas; Plaut. En scelera, Sen. Hipp. 826. § *En cui liberos tuos committas*, Cic. Verr. 5.

* || *Enallage*, es. f. [ἐναλλαγή Gr. ab ἐναλλάττω permuto] *A change, as of mood for mood, or tense for tense*, Gram.

* *Enargia*, æ. f. *Evidence, clearness of expression*. *Ἐναργεια*, à Cicerone illustratio & evidentia nominatur, Quint. 8, 3.

* *Enarrabilis*, e. adj. *That may be declared, or showed*. *Clypei non enarrabile textum*, Virg. Æn. 8, 625.

* *Enarrandus*, a, um. part. *To be related*. *Non recipit enarranda hic scripturæ modus*, Patere. 2, 52. *Conf. Liv. 29, 29.*

|| *Enarratio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A plain declaration, or interpretation*, Quint. 1, 9. & 2, 5.

|| *Enarratiūs*. adv. *More plainly*. Gell. 10, 1. || *Subobscurè*, Id. ib.

|| *Enarrator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that declareth, or interpreteb; an interpreter*, Litt. ex Liv. sed q. *Enarrator Sallustii*, Gell. 18, 9. *vocum antiquarum*, Id. ib. 6.

* *Enarro*, āre. act. *To tell things at length, to recite the particulars, to rehearse, to declare*. *Sæpe satis est, quod factum sit, dicere, non ut enarres quemadmodum factum sit*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 20. *Omne rem seni enarramus ordine*, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 11. *Edè, & enarra omnia*, Sen. Troad. 1067.

* *Enascor*, i, nātus. *To grow, or spring, out of a thing; to be born of*, Varr. de R. R. 1, 41.

* *Enātans*, tis. part. *Swimming out*. *Enatantes ab aquâ imagines*, Vitr. 6, 2.

|| *Enātatio*, ōnis. f. *A swimming out*, Aug. † *Emersus*.

* *Enāto*, āre. neut. [ex è & nato] (1) *To swim out, to swim to land*. (2) *Met. To escape, to disentangle*. (1) *Si fractis enatat expes Navibus*, Hor. A. P. 20. *Enatasti inter undas*, Val. Max. 3, 2, 23. (2) || *Reliqui habere se videntur angustius, enatant tamen Epicurus, &c.* Cic. Tusc. 5, 31.

* *Enātus*, a, um. part. [ab è & nascor] (1) *Grown out*. (2) *Met. Sprung up*. (1) *Enatis duobus dentibus*, Varr. *Enata humo virgulta*, Tac. Ann. 2, 14, 3. *Enata palma*, Val. Max. 1, 6, 12. *vitis*, Id. 1, 7. ext. 5. (2) *Ex multis curis est una enata*, Cic. Att. 11, 2. sed var. lect. vid. & Col. 2, 10. *Enata dies*, Sen. Herc. Orl. 642.

|| *Enāvātus*, a, um. part. *Carefully employed, bestowed*. *Præmia enavatæ operæ petebant*, Tac. Hist. 3, 74, 3. *ubi al. lib. navatæ*.

* *Enāvīgandus*, a, um. part. *To be sail'd over, or through*. *Unda omnibus enaviganda*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 15.

|| *Enāvīgatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A sailing by, or through*, Aug. † *Prætervectio*, Cic.

* *Enāvīgātus*, a, um. part. *Sailed over, or passed through*, Plin. 9, 3.

* *Enāvīgo*, āre. neut. (1) *To sail out, or through*. (2) *To land*. (3) *Met. To escape, to get out of*. (1) *Adversis tempestatibus Rhodum enavigavit*, Suet. Tib. 11. *Quidam enavigare conantes*, Curt. 9, 9, 13. (2) || *Alexander navigavit in Indo, nec potuit ante menses quinque enavigare*, Plin. 6, 17. (3) *E scopulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14.

* *Enāvo*, āre. act. *To employ, or bestow carefully*. *Vid. Enavatus*.

* Encænna, ðrum. pl. n. [ab òv in, & ναῖος novus] *Anniversary feasts on the days whereon cities were built*, Quint. 7, 2. || Also a feast among the Jews, called the feast of the dedication of the temple, Aug. Among Christians, the consecration, or wake days of our churches.

* Encardia, æ. f. [ab òv in, & καρδία cor] *A precious stone having in it the form of a heart*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Encarpa, pl. n. [ab òv in, & καρπός fructus] *Flowers, or fruit-work, graven in chapitres of pillars*, Vitruv. 4, 1.

* Encaulles, æ. m. [ab òv in, & καίω uro] *An enameler*, Litt. ex Vitruv.

* Encaustice, es. & Encaustica, æ. f. *Enameling, a making images with fire*. Vid. Cerace ðrum, & Plin. 35, 11.

Encausticus, a, um. adj. *Enameled, or wrought with fire*. || Encaustica pictura, *painting enameled*, Plin. 35, 11.

* Encaustum, i. n. *Varnish, or enamel; a sort of picture wrought with fire*. Figulinum opus encausto pinxit, Plin. 36, 25.

* Encaustus, a, um. adj. *Enameled, or wrought with fire*. Encaustus Phaeton, Mart. 4, 47.

* || Enchiridium, i. n. [ex òv in, & χεῖρ manus] (1) *A dagger*. (2) *That part of the oar which the mariner holds in his hand*. (3) Met. *A manual a portable volume, a pocket-book*. (1) Ap. Græcos, Lat. Pugio. (2) Pollux, Lat. Manubrium. (3) Pollux, Lat. Pugillaris. || Hæ enim notiones Græcæ sunt, nec ad classem Romanam spectant.

* || Enchirista, ðrum. pl. n. [ab òv in, & χρεῖσ ungo] *Thin ointments*, Litt. ex Cels.

* Enchûsa, æ. f. [ἐνχῦσα Gr.] *A kind of bugbys*, Plin. 22, 20.

* || Encliticus, a, um. adj. [ab òv in, & κλίω cîno] *Encliticæ conjunctiones, quæ, ne, ve quod incidunt ad se accentum*, Gramm.

* Encolpias, æ. m. [ex òv in, & κόλπος sinus] *Winds arising out of crooks and nooks*, Sen. N. Q. 5, 8.

* || Encombōmata, um. n. pl. [ab òv in, & κόμης nodus] *Petticoats for girls*, Varr. ap. Nonn. c. 14, n. 38.

* || Encōmiastes, æ. m. *He that praiseth another by word, or song; an encomiast*. Lat. Laudator.

* || Encōmiasticus, a, um. adj. [ἐγκωμιαστικός Gr. i. e. laudativus] *Belonging to praise, or commendation*. || Carmen encōmiasticum, *an encomiastick, or copy of verses in one's praise*.

* || Encōmium, i. n. [ἐγκώμιον Gr.] *A panegyrick, or encomium; an oration, or song, in commendation*. Lat. Laudatio, Cic.

* Encyclius, i. m. [ἐγκύκλιος Gr. ex òv in, & κύκλος circulus] *Encyclios disciplina, Vitruv. in præfat. l. 6. d. 9.*

* || Encyclōpædia, æ. f. [ex òv in, circulus, κύκλος & παιδεία disciplina] *That learning which comprehendeth all the liberal sciences*. Plin. 1, 1. sed Græcis literis. Lat. Orbis doctrina, Quint. ver-tente.

* || Endēlēchia, æ. f. Lat. continuitas. Vid. Entelechia.

* || Endiæum, i. n. Jur. Vid. Eudæum.

† Endo. ant. pro in præp. Fest. al. scrib. indu, unde induperator, Juu. 10, 138. pro imperator, endogredi, pro ingredi, Lucr. 1, 83. endopeantē, pro impedite Id. 1, 241.

|| Endoîtium, i. n. pro initium, Fest.

* || Endrōmidæus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Covered with a shag, or frizze, mantle*, Sidon. † Endrōmide vestitus.

* Endrōmis, idis. f. [ἐνδρώμις Gr. qu. ἐν δρόμῳ; quod eā veste in cursu uterentur] *Attic shag mantle, concerning its name, maker and use*, see Mart. 4, 19.

Enēcandus, a, um. part. *To be killed*, Cels. 6, 7.

|| Enēcatio, ðnis. f. verb. *A slaying, or killing*, Firm. † Interemptio, Cic.

|| Enēcatus, a, um. part. *Killed, choaked*, Litt. ex Plin.

Enēco, vel Enīco, āre, ui, & āvi, ðtum, & ðrum. act. (1) *Almost to kill, or slay*. (2) *To trouble, plague, or tease*. (1) Puer ambos angues

enecat, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 67. (2) *Cūr me enecas? Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 36.*

Enēcōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be almost killed*. Ne herbis enecetur ruta, Col. 11, 3.

Enēcōtus, a, um. part. [ab enecor] *Almost slain, or killed; almost dead*. Fame, frigore, illuvie, squalore enecti, contusi, ac debilitati, Liv. 21, 40. Avis fame enecta, Cic. de Div. 2, 35. Inopiā enectus, Id. 1, 29. siti, Id. Tusc. 1, 5.

* || Enēma, ātis. n. [ab ἐνίμμι, immitto, quod immittitur] *A Clyster*, Theod. Prisc.

* || Energīa, æ. f. [ἐνέργεια Gr.] *Efficacy, effectual operation, energy, force*, Hier. † Efficacia, vis, Vett.

|| Enervatio, ðnis. f. verb. *A weakening, or making feeble*, Hier. † Debilitatio.

|| Enervator, ðris. m. verb. *That maketh tender, or weak*, G. ex Tac. sed invenire non potui.

Enervatus, a, um. part. (1) *Feeble, faint, heartless*. (2) *Also soft, effeminate*. (1) = Tam afflicus, tam infirmus, tam enervatus reus, Cic. in Pison. 33. (2) = Enervata & muliebris sententia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6.

Enervis, e. adj. *Feeble, weak, faint, without sinews, lank, slim*. Enervis & frigida juvenia, Val. Max. 3, 5, 3. enerves animi, Id. 2, 7, 15. Spectaculum non enerve, Plin. Paneg. 33. || = Duram atque asperam compositionem malim esse, quàm effeminatam & enervem, Quint. 9, 4.

|| Enervitas, ātis. f. *Feebleness, weakness*, G. & Litt. ex Curtio, qui utinam nonfirasset locum.

Enervo, āre. act. (1) *To enervate, weaken, or enfeeble*. (2) *To effeminate, make tender, or nice*. (3) || *Also to cut the ham-strings*. (1) = Non planè me enervavit, non afflixit senectus, Cic. de Sen. 10. § Enervare animos, Ov. Rem. 753. vires, Hor. Ep. 8, 2. (2) Vid. Enervatus. (3) Poplites meos enervare securi sævâ comminaretur, Apul. Met. 8, p. 264.

Enervor, āri. *To be enervated*. Non enervatur oratio compositione verborum, Cic. Or. 68.

|| Enervus, a, um. adj. *Weak, feeble*, Litt. ex Apul. † Enervis.

* Engōnāsi, indecl. [them. ἐν γόνασι, Gr. i. e. in genibus.] *A sign in the firmament*, Cic. N. D. 2, 42. Manil. 5, 646. Hyginus Herculem esse dicit, qui dextro genu nixus capitis draconis partem dexteram sinistro pede opprimere conatur. Lat. Genu nixus, Ov.

* || Engōnāsis, is. f. Firm. idem. Ἐγγόνων vocitant genibus quod nixa feratur, Cic. in Arat.

* Engōnāus, a, um. adj. [ἐγγώνιος, Gr. ab òv in, & γωνία angulus] *Having several angles*. Engonaton, sc. horologium, Vitruv. 9, 9.

* Enhydri, idis. f. [ab òv in, & ὕδωρ aqua] *An adder, or water snake; an otter*, Plin. 30, 3.

* Enhydros, i. m. [ab eodem] *A round stone, smooth and white, wherein somewhat seems to move to and fro*, Plin. 37, 11.

Enīco, āre. *To kill*. Vid. Eneco.

|| Enigreo, ēre. neut. & Enigresco, ēre. in-cept. *To be, or wax, black*, Litt. ex Catone. † Nigresco, Virg.

Enigro, āre. act. *To make black*, Litt. ex Catone. † Nigro, Lucr.

Enim, conj. (1) *For*. (2) *Also truly, verily, forsooth*. (3) *But*. (4) *Therefore, indeed, yea verily*. (1) || In primâ significat, secundo, vel etiam tertio loco ponitur, ut Attendite enim diligenter, Cic. Verr. 2, 34. (2) In secundâ autem tam primo quàm secundo. Enim me nominat, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 10. At enim, verò enim, imò enim, Ter. (3) Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 12. (4) Virg. Geor. 3, 70.

Enimvero, conj. (1) *Verily, truly, indeed*. (2) *Ironically, Forsooth, I warrant you*. (3) *Also on the other part*. (4) *Really, on my word, spoken in passion*. (1) Enimvero inquit, Cic. de Or. 1, 26. Ille enimvero negat, Id. in Verr. 4, 66. (2) Is enimvero hinc nunc abest, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 7. (3) Baetius de proditiōe Dacium appellabat, enimvero ille, &c. Liv. 26, 38. (4) Enimvero reticere nequeo, multimodis injurius es, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 79.

Enīsus, a, um. part. [ab enitor] (1) *Clam-*

bering. (2) Met. *Endeavouring*. (3) *Endeavoured*. (1) = Sol Aquilonem scandens, ac per ardua enisus, Plin. 18, 28. (2) Enisus in aliquo, Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 9. (3) Regis fautoribus summâ ope enitum, ne tale decretum fieret, Sall. B. Jug. 25, 2.

Enitens, tis. part. [ab enitor] *Labouring, striving, yearning, bringing forth its young*. Contra enitentes, Liv. 21, 58. & Gell. 2, 23.

Enitens, tis. part. [ab eniteo] *Shining, glistering*. Enitens myrtus ramulis, Catull. 59, 21.

Eniteo, ēre, ui. n. (1) *To shine, to appear fair, bright, and charming*. (2) Met. *To be famous and renowned*. (1) Rudis enituit impulso vomere campus, Virg. Geor. 2, 211. (2) Enituit in bello, sed obselevit in pace, Plin. Paneg. 4. Enitent Athenæ cunctis gentibus, Cic. pro Flacc. 7.

Enitescō, ēre. incept. (1) *To shine*, (2) *To become glorious*. (1) Mel optimæ notæ enitescit, Col. 9, 14. (2) Enitescit d. ðtis factisque, Vul. Max. 7, 2, 1. || obsolesco, Cic. Fama virtusque felicitatis Romanæ apud exteras gentes enitescere inceptabat, Ge l. 17, 21.

Enītor, i, itus, & xus sum. dep. (1) *To climb up with pain, to clamber*. (2) *To tug, or pull*. (3) Met. *To endeavour, to strain hard*. (4) *To travail with child*. (5) *To bring forth, to farrow, year, &c.* (1) Pars objectum aggerem eniteretur, Tac. 2, 20, 2. (2) Eniti remis, Val. Flacc. 4, 680. (3) = Qui stadium currit eniti & contendere debet, Cic. Off. 3, 10. = pugno, elaboro, Cic. § Eniti ad honores, Patere. 2, 127. (4) Geminos Alcmena enitur, Argum. 2, Amph. Plaut. 9. (5) Sus fœtus enixa, Virg. Æn. 3, 391. || Eniti ova, *to lay eggs as a hen doth*, Col. 8, 11.

Enixē, adv. qual. ius, comp. ssmē, sup. *Earnestly, tooth and nail*. Ob eam rem enixē expeto, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 26. Enixiūs opem ferre, Suet. Tib. 50. reficere, Liv. 37, 8. Enixissimē jovit, Suet. in Cæs. 5.

† Enixim. adv. Non. 2, 301. ex Sifen. idem.

Enixūrus, a, um. part. *About to strive*, Liv. 29, 15.

Enixus, a, um. part. cum acc. or. comp. || ssmus, sup. Boët. (1) *Having endeavoured*. (2) *Strenuous, laborious, industrious*. (3) *Having brought forth, farrowed, yearned*. (1) Fratris opibus enixus, Tac. 14, 27. (2) Enixioris operæ sibi concili, Plin. 9, 8. Q. Fulvius Flaccus ædem Fortunæ faciebat enixo studio, Liv. 42, 3. (3) Utraque à partu, utraque filiam enixa decessit, Plin. Ep. 4, 21, 1. Utero toties enixa gravi pig-nora pacis, Sen. Oæv. 937.

Enixus, ūs. m. *Travailing, or delivering, of young; a fawning, yearning, &c.* Equæ post unum annum ab enixu utiliter admittuntur, Plin. 10, 63.

* Enneaphyllon, i. n. [ab ἐννέα novem, & φύλλον folium] *A certain herb with nine long leaves*, Plin. 27, 9.

* || Enneas, ādis. f. [ab ἐννέα novem] *Nine, the number of nine*, Jun.

* Enneēmimēris, is. f. [ex ἐννέα, novem, ἡμί, semi, & μέρος, pars, Cic.] *A cæsura, after the fourth foot, or in the ninth syllable, reckoning two short syllables for one*.

Enō, āre. neut. [ex òv & no] *To swim out, to escape, to pass through*. § Enare ē conchâ, Cic. de Fin. 3, 19. § in auras, Lucr. 3, 590. § ad arctos, Virg. Æn. 6, 16. Multæ naves ejectæ, multæ ita haustæ mari, ut nemo in terram enaverit, Liv. 33, 41.

Enōdātē, adv. ius, comp. *Clearly, plainly, evidently*. Diligenter & enodatē narrare, Cic. de Inv. 1, 21. Enodatius explicare, Id. de Fin. 5, 9.

Enōdatio, ðnis. f. verb. *An explication, or explanation*. = Explicatio fabularum & enodatio nominum, Cic. N. D. 3, 24.

|| Enōdator, ðris. m. *He that explaineth, or unravels*, Tert. † Explicator, Cic.

Enōdā us, a, um. part. (1) *Having the knots cut off*. (2) *Explained, made manifest and evident*. (1) Vitem bene enodam diligenter rector, Cato, 33. (2) Præcepta enodata diligenter exposuit, Cic. de Inv. 2, 2.

Enōdis, e. adj. [ex e & nodus, i. e. sine nodo] (1) *Without knots, smooth.* (2) Met. Also plain, without difficulty. (1) Enodes trunci, Virg. Geor. 2, 78. vites, Col. 4, 29. (2) Enodes elegi, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2.

Enōdo, āre. act. (1) *To unknot, to cut away the knots of trees.* (2) *To declare, explain, or expound.* (1) *Id.* Enodor. (2) Contrariæ legis enodabimus voluntatem, Ad Herenn. 2, 10.

Enōdor, āri, ātus. pass. *To have the knots cut off.* Summæ ulmi virgæ falce debent enodari, Col. 5, 6.

Enōdulo, āre. act. *To make plain, even, or smooth.* Tib. laud. Litt. sed q.

* Enorchis, e. f. [ex ēv in, & ὀρχίς testiculus] *A stone which being broken is like a man's testicle.* Plin. 37, 10.

Enormis, e. adj. [ex ē & norma] (1) *Out of rule, out of square, irregular.* (2) *Exceeding great, vast, huge, enormous.* (1) = Flexi aque enormes vici, Tac. 15, 38, 3. (2) Enormes Colossi, Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 51.

Enormitas, ātis. f. *Irregularity, vastness, hugeness.* Spart. † Declinatio ab regulā.

Enormiter. adv. *Unmeasurably out of square, irregularly.* Plin. 37, 6. Campus enormiter, Sen. N. Q. 2, 1.

Enotābilis, e. adj. *Worthy to be noted, or marked forth.* Aug. † Notabilis, Cic.

Enotātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A noting, or marking out.* Hies. † Notatio, Cic.

Enotātor, ōris. m. *One that noteth, or marketh.* Macr.

Enotātus, a, um. part. *Set down, or marked upon.* Apul. Met. 9, p. 274. † Notatus, Cic.

Enotēscō, ēre, ui. incept. *To come to knowledge, to be known.* Enotēre quidam tui versus, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 3. Quid ubi enotuit, Tac. Hist. 3, 34, 4.

Enōto, āre. act. *To mark, or gather, out; to observe.* Meditabar aliquid enotabamque, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1. Figuras dictare enotareque, Id. 6, 16, 10.

Enōvatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A change, or innovation.* Cod. † Novatio, Cic.

Enōvator, ōris. m. verb. *He that changeth or maketh new.* Digest. † Novator, Gell.

Enōvātus, a, um. part. *Become, or made, new.* Pictis anas enovata pennis, Petron. c. 93. sed alii maiunt enotata, & fortē rectius. † Novatus, Ov.

† Ens, tis. part. [a sum, es, ens apud antiq. Prisc.] *Being.*

Ens, tis. n. (Gr. τὸ ἐν) *A being.* Ens & essentia ex Græco à Sergio Flavio formata, cur tantopere aspernemur nihil video, Quint. 8, 3. *Semper tamen per plura verba exprimit Cicero.*

Ensātus, a, um. part. *Armed with a sword.* R. ex Mart. sed q.

Ensiculū, i. m. dim. [ab ensis] *A little sword, or rapier.* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 112.

† Ensifer, ēra, ērum. adj. [ab ensis & fero] *That beareth a sword, an epithet of Orion.* Ov. Fast. 4, 388. sed Heinſius leg. ensiger. Ensiferæ stupuit mucrone coronæ, Claud. in Ruf. 293. Ensifer nimium fulget latus Orionis, Lucan. 1, 660.

† Ensiger, idem ac ensifer, quod vid. Ensiger Orion, Ov. A. Am. 2, 56.

Ensīs, is. m. incert. orig. (1) *A sword, a rapier, a tuck.* (2) Meton. *An office, or command.* (3) *Government.* (1) Constantur falces in ensē, Virg. Geor. 1, 508. (2) Cuique facit primum tradit Germanicus ensē, Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 177. (3) Sævum in populos puer accipit Ensē, Luc. 5, 61.

* Entēlēchia, æ. f. [ἐντελέχεια, Gr. q. d. perfecti habia; ab ἐντελής, perfectus, & ἔχω, habeo] *Continuatam quandam & perennem motionem interpr.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 10. fortē leg. ἐντελέχεια. *The soul so called by Aristotle, either as the perfection of nature, or the principle of motion.*

* Entērocēle, es. f. [ab ἐντερον intestinum, & κήλη scroti tumor] *A kind of burstness, when the guts fall into the cod.* Cels. 6, 18. Plin. 27, 12.

* Entērocēlicus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to such a burstness.* Plin. 26, 8.

* Enthēatus, a, um. qu. part. ab Enthēo. *Inspired with God.* Turba entheata Bellonæ, Mart. 12, 57. † Lat. Numine afflatus.

* || Enthēca, æ. f. [ἐνθήκη, Gr. ab ἐν in, & τίθημι, repono] *A case to put any thing in, a granary, a storehouse; a store, or stock, laid up for common use.* Eccles. Entheca des prædiorum, Ap. JCC.

* || Enthēmāta, um. pl. neut. [ab eodem] *Applications to green wounds, to stop the blood and course of humours.* Medic.

* & Enthēus, a, um. adj. [ab ἐν in, & θεός deus] *Sacred, inspired.* Enthēa lauro tempora premit, Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 227. Enthēo silvas gradu terret, Sen. Troad. 674. Enthēa gnatos manu lacerare, Id. Oedip. 628. Enthēos cursus, Id. Met. 382. Lat. Oestro divino percitus.

* || Enthūsiasmus, i. m. [ab ἐνθουσιάζομαι. Gr. i. e. afflor numine] *Enthusiasm, fanaticism, or a pretended divine inspiration.* Eccl. Lat. Fanatica percussio.

* || Enthūsiasta, æ. m. *An enthusiast, or fanatic that pretends to be inspired.* Eccles.

* || Enthūsiasticus, a, um. adj. *Enthusiastic.* Eccles.

* Enthymēma, ātis. n. [ἐνθύμημα Gr. ab ἐνθυμέομαι cogito, vel in animo revolvo] (1) *An argument drawn from contraries.* Latine commentum, commentatio, Quint. 5, 10. (2) *An imperfect syllogism, wanting the major, or minor proposition; an enthymem.* (1) = Rhetorum ex contrariis conclusa, quæ ipsi enthymemata appellant, Cic. in Top. 13. (2) Curtum sermone rotato Torqueat Enthymema, Juv. 6, 448.

Enūbo, ēre, pti, ptum. n. *To be married out of one's order, estate, or degree.* Virginiam patriam, quod ē patribus enupisset, matronæ sacris arcuerant, Liv. 10, 23.

Enucleandus, a, um. part. *To be explained, or cleared.* Nec quidquam in amplificatione enucleandum est, Cic. Part. Orat. 17.

|| Enucleanter, & Enucleatim, Veget. pro

Enucleatē. adv. Met. *Clearly, politely, exactly, plainly.* = Enucleatē, eleganter, & politē dicere, Cic. Orat. 9. Subtiliter, pressē, enucleatē, Id. de Cl. Orat. 9. Scitē perquam atque Enucleatē disputare, Gell. 12, 13. scripta, Id. 1, 3.

|| Enucleatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A plain declaring, or unfolding.* Aug. † Declaratio.

|| Enucleator, ōris. m. verb. *He that declareth, or explaineth.* Cod. † Declarator.

Enucleātus, a, um. part. (1) || *Having the kernel, or stones, picked out.* (2) Met. *Declared, made manifest.* (3) *Thoroughly scrutinized, sifted, and weighed.* (1) Enucleatæ uvæ, Theod. Prisc. 1, 20. (2) Est enim pleniūs, quā hoc Enucleatum, Cic. Orat. 26. (3) || Eblandita illa, non Enucleata esse suffragia, Id. pro Planc. 4. Enucleatæ reprehensiones, Gell. 7, 3.

Enucleo, āre. act. (1) || *To take out the kernel.* (2) Met. *To declare, or explain.* (1) Duracina enucleabis, Apic. 4, 5. (2) Hæc nunc enucleare non ita necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8.

|| Enucleor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be declared, or explained.* Enucleari & excuti ab hominibus negotiosis, Gell. 11, 8.

|| Enūdātē. adv. *Very plainly.* Aug. † Clarē, Cic.

|| Enūdatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A making plain, or bare.* Dig. † Nudatio, Plin.

Enūdo, āre. act. *To make naked, or bare; Met. to expound, or lay open.* || Rerum plurimarum obscuras & necessarias intelligentias enudavit, Cic. de Legg. 1, 9.

|| Enūla, æ. f. seu Enula campana, *The herb elicampane.* Offic. Helenium, Plin. inula, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 44. Col. 10, 118.

|| Enūmērābilis, e. adj. *Which may be counted.* Firm. † Numerabilis, Hor.

Enūmērans, tis. part. *Enumerating.* Nescio an enumeranti mihi, quædam ipsarum rerum multitudo subduxerit, Curt. 6, 6.

|| Enūmērātīm. adv. *By number.* Arnob. † Numero, Vett.

Enūmēratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reckoning up, a rehearsing, or enumeration.* Cic. de Inv. 1, 29.

malorum, Id. de Legg. 3, 10. argumentorum, Id. pro Cluent. 24.

|| Enūmērator, ōris. m. verb. *He that counteth.* Litt. ex Liv.

|| Enūmērātūrus, a, um. part. *About to reckon up, or count.* Litt. ex Cic.

Enūmērātus, a, um. part. *Reckoned up, enumerated.* Septem & viginti enumeratis stipendiis, Liv. 3, 58. Enumeratis familiis, Val. Max. 4, 1, 14.

Enūmēro, āre. act. (1) *To enumerate, count, or reckon up.* (2) *To pay.* (1) Enumerat miles vulnera, pastor oves, Propert. 2, 1, 44. Quos paulō antē enumeravimus, Patere. 1, 1, 16. Ordine enumeravit, Nep. Attic. 18. (2) Enumerare pietum, Cic. Vid. Enumeror.

Enūmēror, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be reckoned up.* (2) *To be paid.* (1) Bias enumeratur inter septem sapientes, Cic. Parad. 1. (2) Præterea untes pretium enumerari audiebant, Id. pro S. Rosc. 46.

Enunciandus, a, um. part. *To be uttered.* Per ambitum verborum rem enunciandam censuit, Suet. Tib. 71.

Enunciatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An axiom, or maxim.* (2) *A proposition.* (1) Ratio enunciationum, quæ Græci ἀξιώματα vocant, Cic. de Fato, c. 1. (2) Quint. 7, 2. Enunciatum, Cic.

|| Enunciativē. adv. *By way of proposition.* JCC. † Per enunciationem, Vett.

Enunciātivus, a, um. adj. *Expressive, apt to pronounce, or propose.* Motus animorum enunciativi corporum, Sen. Ep. 117.

|| Enunciator, ōris. m. verb. *He that signifieth, or pronounceth.* Digest. † Qui enunciat, Cic.

Enunciatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that pronounceth, or speaketh.* Quint. 2, 15. Enunciatrix sensuum lingua, Prudent. Perist. 10, 771.

Enunciātum, i. n. *A proposition.* Omne enunciatum est verum, aut falsum, Cic. de Fato, 2, 9.

Enunciātūrus, a, um. part. *About to utter.* Liv. 10, 38.

Enunciātus, a, um. part. *Spoken, pronounced, uttered.* Cæf. B. G. 1, 16.

Enuncio, āre. act. (1) *To utter, deliver, pronounce, or speak.* (2) || *To signify, tell, or declare.* (3) *To publish, disclose, or reveal.* (1) Enunciare verbis, Cic. Acad. Q. 1, 2. (2) Bonus homo, qualem esse eum tuæ literæ enunciant, Id. Attic. 1, 19. al. verō leg. nunciārant. (3) || Enunciare apud homines familiarissimos, quod tacendum erat, Id. de Orat. 1, 26. Enunciare arcana consilia, Val. Max. 2, 2, 1.

Enuncior, āri. pass. *To be uttered.* Ne ea, quæ dixissent, enunciarentur, Cæf. B. G. 1, 31.

Enuptio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab enubo] *A woman's marrying out of her tribe, quality, &c.* Liv. 39, 19, & 10, 23.

Enutrio, īre, īvi, itum. act. *To nourish, feed, cherish, maintain, or bring up.* Sata non ita enutriunt, ut convalescant, Col. 3, 3.

Enutrior, īri, itus. pass. *To be nourished, fed, &c.* Plin. 12, 1.

* Enydris, is. f. *An otter, or water snake.* Plin. 32, 7. rectius enhydrys, quod vid.

* Enydros, i. m. *A kind of gem.* Plin. 37, 11. Vid. Enhydros.

E ante O.

* Eo, īre, īvi, itum. neut. [ab inusit. Græc. εἶμι] (1) *To go.* (2) *To walk.* (3) *Sometimes to come.* (4) *To sail.* (5) *To fly away.* (6) *To flow.* (7) *To swim.* (8) Met. *To proceed.* (9) *Being joined with the first supine, it denotes the same as the infinitive mood of that supine.* (1) || Intro te hinc auferam. Mn. Imō ibo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 42. = Nec jam jubet ire, sed ipse vadit, Ov. Met. 3, 702. || Capitolas itque reditque vias, Mart. 6, 10, 8. (2) Præstantior omnibus ibat Herse, Ov. Met. 2, 724. (3) Ecceum ire Syrum video, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 7. (4) Satis est Stygios semel isse per amnes, Ov. Met. 14, 591. (5) Plumbum incandescit

deficit eundo, *Ov. Met.* 2, 728. (6) Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 276. Flumina nectaris ibant, *Ov. Met.* 1, 111. (7) Pisces ire nequibant, *Lucr.* 1, 381. (8) Incipit res melius ire, quam putâram, *Cic. Att.* 14, 15. It in melius valetudo, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 68, 3. (9) Desistas tanto opere ire oppugnatum, *Plaut. Bocch.* 5, 6, 52. Quî magis potueris mihi honorem ire habitum, *Id. Cist.* 1, 1, 4. ¶ § Ire inficias, to deny, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 45. § obviâ alicui, to go to meet him, *Id.* § Ire ad arma, to take up arms. *Cic. Verr.* 1, 44. ad saga, to go to be a soldier, *Id.* § in auras, to vanish, *Ov.* in melius, to grow better, *Cic. Att.* 14, 15. & *Tac. Ann.* 12, 68, 3. § exemplis, to imitate, *Ov.* § in hostem, to set upon him, *Stat.* in jus, to enter an action against, *Plin. jun.* in lacrymas, to dissolve into tears. *Stat.* in opus alienum, to meddle with it, *Plaut.* in ora alicujus, to fly in his face, *Val. Flacc.* in possessionem, to take possession, *Cic.* in secula, to be ever remembered, *Plin. jun.* in sententiam alicujus, to subscribe to his opinion, *Liv.* 1, 32, & 5, 9.

Eō. adv. (1) Thither, or to that place. (2) To that pass, or condition. (3) Therefore, or thereupon. (4) To that end, or intent. (5) So far as. (1) Nî eō ad mercatum venio, damnum maximum est, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 24. (2) Eō deducta res est, *Nep. Epam.* 7. (3) Eōne es feroc, quia habes imperium in belluas? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 25. (4) Eō pluribus scripsi, ut intelligeres, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 13, 69. (5) Usque eo, quod opus erit, prosequemur, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 9. ¶ *Causa nostra erat eō loci, in that state, or condition, Cic. pro Sext.* 31. Nec eō secius, and nevertheless, *Suet. Ner.* 24.

Eōdem. adv. (1) To the same place. (2) To the same purpose. (3) To the same state, or condition. (1) Omnes clientes eōdem conduxit, *Cæs. B. G.* 2. (2) Hæc atque alia eōdem pertinentia, *Liv.* 1, 50. ¶ § Cum gen. Eōdem loci, in the same place, *Plin. Paneg. init.* (3) Eōdem se redigere, quod, *Cic.*

† *Eon*, vel *Eōne*, es. f. The tree whereof the ship *Argo* was made, *Plin.* 3, 22.

EOR. in notis antiquorum pro eorum.

* *Eos.* dis. f. [*Ἔως*, vel *Ἥως* Gr.] The morning. Proxima victicem cum Romam inspexerit *Eos*, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 389. Noctem summovet *Eos*, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 6, 14. *Eois* campi, *Id. Oedip.* 115. genitrix primæ lucis, *Id. Thyest.* 816.

* *Eōus*, a, um. adj. Eastern. ¶ Tradimus *Hesperias* gentes, aperimus *Eoas*, *Luc.* 4, 352. *Eoæ* Atlantides, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 221. *Eoa* unda, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 662. terra, *Id. Oed.* 426. *Eoi* finis, *Id. Agam.* 483. *Eoum* litus, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 246.

* *Eōus*, i. m. [*Ἠώς* Gr.] (1) The day star. *Lat. Lucifer.* (2) Also one of the horses of the sun. (1) *Virg. Geor.* 1, 288. & *Sil. Ital.* 9, 180. (2) *Ov. Met.* 2, 153.

Eōusque. adv. (1) So far forth. (2) So long. (3) To that height. (1) *Cæsar* brachis perfectis promotisque eōusque, ut, &c. *Hirt. B. Afr.* 56. (2) Agetur pecus, eōusque dum anhelet, *Col.* (3) Vitem enatam eōusque crevisse, donec, &c. *Val. Max.* 1, 7, ext. 3. ¶ *Scrib.* & *divisè* eō usque.

* ¶ *Ἐπαθῆ*, ārum. pl. f. [Gr. *ἐπαθῆ*, sc. *ἡμέραι*] Dies intercalares, the *epact.* *Astron.*

* *Ἐπάγον*, ontis. m. [*ἐπάγων* Gr. ab *ἐπάγω* indico] A truckle in a crane, or like engine, *Vitruv.* 10, 5. = *Artemon* navis.

* ¶ *Ἐπανδιπλόσις*, is. f. [ex *ἐπὶ* super, *ἀνὰ* re, & *διπλός* duplus] A figure when a sentence be giveth and endeth with the same word, *Rhet.* as, *Victus amore tui, cognato sanguine victus, Virg. Aen.* 12, 29. *Lat. Reduplicatio.*

* ¶ *Ἐπαναλέψις*, is. f. [*ἐπαναλαμβάνω* Gr. ex *ἐπα- ναλαμβάνω* recipio] A repetition of the same word after a long parenthesis, *Rhet.* *Vid. Quint.* 9, 3. *Lat. Resumptio.*

* ¶ *Ἐπαναφῆρα*, æ. f. [ex *ἐπαναφῆρω* refero] A figure when divers clauses begin with one and the same word, *Rhet.* as, *Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat, Virg. Aen.* 3, 490.

* ¶ *Ἐπανόδος*, i. f. [ex *ἐπὶ* super, *ἀνὰ* re, & *ὁδός* via] A figure when we return to that which

we once quited, by way of prolepsis, *Rhet.* *Divellimur* inde *Iphitus*, &c. *Virg. Aen.* 2, 434. *Lat. Regressio, Quint.*

* ¶ *Ἐπανorthōsis*, is. f. [ex *ἐπὶ* super, *ἀνὰ* re, & *ὀρθός* rectus] A correction, a figure in rhetoric, when we correct what we have said, to say it otherwise, or more emphatically; as, *C. Cæsar* patrimonium suum effudit, quanquam non sumus usi eo verbo, quod decuit, non enim effudit, sed in salutem *Reipubl.* collocavit, *Cic. Off.* 2, 15. ¶ *Dicitur etiam Amphidiorthosis.*

* *Ἐπαφῆρῆσις*, is. f. [ex *ἐπὶ* super, *ἀπὸ* ab, & *αἰσῶ* capio] A rounding, or polling, of the hair, and cutting it into steps, *Mart.* 8, 52, 9.

* *Ἐπαρ.* *Vid. Hepar.*

Ἐπατῆς, a, um. part. *Eaten.* *Epastas* escas ruminare, *Grat. Hal.* 143. *Conf. Ov. Hal.* 119.

* *Ἐπατικός*, a, um. adj. [ab *epat*, pro *hepar*] Of the liver, *Plin.* 20, 14.

* ¶ *Ἐπαυξήσις*, is. f. [ex *ἐπὶ* super, & *αὐξάνω* augeo] An increase, a figure in rhetoric, *Rhet.*

* *Ἐπenthēsis*, is. f. [ex *ἐπὶ* super, *ἐν* in, & *θεσις* positio] The putting in of a letter, or syllable, in the middle of a word; as, *Reliquias*, *Induperator*, *Gramm. Lat. Interpositio.*

Epha. vox *Heb.* *עֶפְאָ*. A measure containing ten ounces among the *Hebrews.*

† *Ἐπῆβᾶτος*, a, um. adj. ¶ *Hunc* *ephebatus* mulieravit. One come to fifteen years of age, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 552.

* *Ἐπῆβεum.* *Vid. Ephebiu.*

* ¶ *Ἐπῆβια*, æ. f. The age of striplings, beginning at the fifteenth year. † *Pubertas*, *Cic.*

* ¶ *Ἐπῆβίος*, a, um. adj. Youthfull, or belonging to youth. *Ephecidia* *chlamyda*, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 345. *Lat. Juvenilis.*

* ¶ *Ἐπῆβίος*, i. m. Locut in Theatro ubi puberes spectabant, *Vid. Lexic. Vitruv.*

* *Ἐπῆβium*, i. n. The place where young men wrestled and exercised themselves, *Vitruv.* 5, 11. & *Plin.* 16, 44.

* *Ἐπῆβος*, i. m. [ab *ἐπὶ* & *ἥβη*, pubes] A stripling of fourteen years old, a youth, a lad. ¶ *Excedere* ex *ephebis*, to write himself man, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 24. *Lat. Puber.*

¶ *Ἐπῆδρον*, i. n. The herb horse-tail, *Plin.* 26, 13. *al. Ephedris.*

* *Ἐπῆδρις*, idos. f. [*ἐπῆδρις* Gr. ex *ἐπὶ* ad, & *ἥλδρις* clavus] A certain cuticular disease. *Asperitas* quedam & durities mali coloris, *Cels.* 6, 5.

* *Ἐπῆμῆρις*, dis. f. *Diarium.* [ex *ἐπὶ* ad, & *ἡμέρα* dies] (1) A day-book, a journal, a cash-book. (2) An almanack, an ephemeris. (1) Ex ephemeride scire, *Nep. Attic.* 13, 6. (2) In cuius manibus ceu pinguis succina tritas cernis ephemeridas, *Juv.* 6, 574.

* *Ἐπῆμῆρον*, vel *rum*, i. n. [*ἐπῆμῆρον* Gr. ab eodem themate] The herb *bermodaelyl*, or, as others, *may-lilies*; lily of the valleys, meadow-saffron, *Plin.* 25, 13.

* ¶ *Ἐπῆμῆρος*, a, um. adj. ¶ *Ephemera* febris, a quotidian fever, *Med. Ephemera.* pl. neut. *Wind-flies*, or *day-flies*, which live not above a day, *Arist. Animal.* 1, 5.

* ¶ *Ἐπῆτις*, ārum. m. pl. [*ἐπῆται* Gr. ab *ἐπὶ* ἡμῖν, appello, quod ad eos provocaretur, ab iis vero provocare non liceret] Judges at Athens, fifty in number, and twice not to be less than fifty years of age, who tryed causes of man-slaughter and chance-medley, as those of willfull murder were tryed in the *Ateopagus*, *Suid.*

* *Ἐπῆιᾶτες*, æ. m. [*ἐπῆιᾶ τὸ ἐφάλλεσθαι*, i. e. ab infiliendo] The disease commonly called the night-mare, *Plin.* 27, 10. *Lat. Incubus. Vid. huius mali descrip. Virg. Aen.* 12, 908. & seqq.

* ¶ *Ἐπῆπῆριος*, i. m. A saddler, *Litt. ex Cæf. qui utinam & locum indicasset.*

* *Ἐπῆπῆριος*, a, um. Saddled, also that uses, or rides with, a saddle, *Cæf. B. G.* 4, 2.

* *Ἐπῆπῆριος*, i. n. [ab *ἐπὶ* & *ἵππος*, equus i. e. super equum] The harness of a horse, a saddle, a houseling, or horse-cloth, *Cæf. B. G.* 4, 2. *Op* tat *ephippia* bos piger, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 44. *Prov.* in eos qui suam sortem dolent, alienamque expetunt.

* ¶ *Ἐπῆπῆριος*, æ. a. act. To trap, barb, or trim, horses. *Alex. ab Alex.* † *Ἐπῆπῆριος* ornare.

* *Ἐφod.* indecl. *Heb.* *עֶפְדָּה*, One of the priest's garments among the *Jeus*, *Bibb.*

* *Ἐφῶρος*, i. m. [*ἐπὶ τῷ ἐφῶρῳ*, i. e. ab inspicendo] Magistrates of great power among the *Lacedæmonians*, the same with the tribunes in *Rome*, *Cic. de Legib.* 3, 16.

* *Ἐπιᾶλος*, i. m. [*ἐπιᾶλος* Gr.] A fever caused by cold phlegm, *Cels.*

* ¶ *Ἐπιβάδες*, um. pl. f. [ex *ἐπιβαίνω* conscendo] Passage-boats, *Ulp.*

* *Ἐπιβάτα*, æ. vel *Ἐπιβάτες*, m. [ab eodem] A soldier, serving at sea, or on shipboard, *Hirt. de B. Alex.* 4, 11. *Lat. Classarius, Cæf.*

* *Ἐπιβάθρα*, æ. f. [ex eodem themate] A scale, or ladder, *Vitruv.* 10, 19.

* *Ἐπιцаuma*, ātis. n. [ex *ἐπὶ*, & *καίω* uro] A foul sore in the eyes, *Cels.*

* ¶ *Ἐπιῆδιūm*, i. n. [ex *ἐπὶ*, & *ἡδός* funus] A funeral song, verses in praise of the dead, *Serv.*

* *Ἐπιῆτῆμα*, ātis. n. [ex *ἐπὶ* ad, & *χειρ* manus] A proof of a proposition by argument, *Quint. Ratiocinatio, Cic. Aggressio. Quint. Quam* prop̄ abest à *sylogismo* ipsum consule, 5, 14.

* *Ἐπιῆθῆσις*, is. f. [ex *ἐπὶ*, & *χύω* fundo] A large vessel like an ewer, out of which wine was poured into cups, or glasses, or, according to some, a tunnel, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 32. *Lat. Infundibulum.*

* ¶ *Ἐπιῆχytum*, i. n. i. e. superfusum. [ab eodem] A wafer, or cake, *Vulg. interpr. Lat. Libum, crustulum.*

* ¶ *Ἐπιῆχῆρισμα*, ātis. n. [ex *ἐπὶ* post, & *καθαρίζω* citharā cano] The last part of the interlude, or a flourish of musick after the play, *Ter.*

* ¶ *Ἐπιῆclintæ*, ārum. m. pl. [*ἐπιῆκλιναι*, *Arist.* ex *ἐπιῆκλινω*, inclino] Earthquakes moving side-long, *Apul. de mund.* p. 730.

* *Ἐπιῆcenus*, a, um. adj. [ex *ἐπὶ*, & *κοινός* communis] Common, epicene, of both sexes, or kinds. *Epicænum* genus, *Gramm.* *Promiscua* quæ *epicæna* dicuntur, in quibus sexus uterque per alterum apparet, *Quint.* 1, 4.

* *Ἐπιῆcoccus*, a, um. adj. [ex *ἐπὶ* ad, & *κρόκος* crocus] Yellow, or saffron-coloured, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 16.

* ¶ *Ἐπιῆcōtis*, i. f. [ex *ἐπὶ* super, & *κρότος* pulsus] A paved way, *Cæf.* † *Via strata.*

* *Ἐπιῆcūrens*, a, um. adj. (1) Of the sect of *Epicurus*. (2) ¶ *Voluptuous*, given to nothing but pleasure. (1) *Epicurei* viri optimi, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 21. (2) Hæc notio est poster. sec. † *Voluptuarius, Cic.*

* *Ἐπιῆcūrus*, i. m. An epicure, or one that giveth himself wholly to pleasure. Hanc notionem *Cicero* nis esse *Litt.* ait, sed locum non dicit, certè *Cic. hominem non malum, vel potius virum optimum, Tusc.* 2, 19. atque alibi, *hominem aurum ac asperum appellat, quæ huic notioni adversari videntur. Vid. Propr.*

* *Ἐπῆcus*, a, um. adj. [ab *ἐπός* Gr. carmen] *Epick*, or belonging to *epick* poetry. ¶ *Epicum* poemata, which is made chiefly in *heroick*, or *hexameter*, verse, *Cic. Epicus* poetia, that writes such verses, *Idem de Ennio, De opt. gen. Orat.* 1.

* ¶ *Ἐπῆcyclus*, i. m. [ex *ἐπὶ* ad, & *κύκλος* circulus] A lesser circle, whose centre is in the circumference of a greater, *Astron.*

* ¶ *Ἐπῆdēmēticus*, i. m. [ex *ἐπιδημέω* in urbe versor] A harbinger, a quartermaster, *Justinian.* & poster. seculi scriptores.

* ¶ *Ἐπῆdēmīcus*, a, um. adj. [ex *ἐπὶ* ad, & *δημός* papulus] Publick, universal, epidemical, *Med.*

* ¶ *Ἐπῆdermis* idis, i. m. f. [ex *ἐπὶ* super, & *δέρμα* pellis] The outward thin skin of the body, *Med.*

* *Ἐπῆdicazōmēnos*. m. [ex *ἐπιδικάζεσθαι* Gr. i. e. vindicias secundum libertatem postulare] The name of a Greek play which *Terence* translated, *Ter. in prol. Phorm.*

* *Ἐπῆdīcticus*, a, um. adj. [ex *ἐπὶ*, & *δεικνύω* ostendo] *Demonstrative.* *Epīdīcticum* dicendi genus, *Cic. Or.* 11. & 61. *Lat. Demonstrativum, sive laudativum.*

* *Epīdipnis*, īdis. f. [ex *ἐπι* super, & *δειπνον* cœna] *A collation, a treat after supper.* Seras epīdipnoidas parabit, *Mart.* 11. 32.

* *Epīdrōmis*, īdis. f. [ἐπι super, & *δρόμος* cursus] *The arming of a net,* *Plin.* 19. 1. ubi habet *epīdrōmis* in ablat. pl. fort. ab *epīdrōma*, dict. quod retium plagæ per eas discurrant.

* *Epīdrōmus*, i. m. [ab eodem] *The mixzen sail in a ship,* *Cato* 13. *Plin.* 19. 1.

* || *Epīgæum*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *γαῖα* terra] *The lower part of the circle in which the planet moves next to the earth,* *Astron.*

* || *Epīgastrium*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *γαστήρ* venter] *The outward part of the belly, from the waist down to the privy members.* *Lat.* Abdomen, *Cels.*

* *Epiglottis*, īdis. vel *Epiglossis*, f. [ab *ἐπι* super, & *γλωττία* lingua] *The cover, or flap, of the windpipe,* *Plin.* 11. 37.

* || *Epīgōnātis*, īdis. f. [ab *ἐπι* ad, & *γόνυ* genu] *The patella, or knee bone,* *Med.* *Lat.* Patella, *Cels.*

* *Epigramma*, ātis. n. [ex *ἐπιγράφω* inscribo] (1) *An inscription upon a statue, monument, or the like; whether in verse or prose.* (2) *An epigram.* (3) *Also a brand, a fugitive's mark.* (1) *Epigramma* incisum habuit in basi, *Cic. Verr.* 4. 57. *Epigramma* mortuo facit, *Petr. Arb.* c. 115. *Lat.* Inscriptio. (2) *Epigramma* fecit alternis versibus longiusculis, *Cic. pro Arch.* 10. Facile est epigrammata bellè scribere, *Mart.* 7. 84. (3) *Fugitivorum epigramma*, *Petr. Arb.* c. 103.

* || *Epigrammārius*, i. m. *A maker of epigrams.* *Liv. ap. Litt.* sed q. certè *Vopisc.* in *Floriano*, 3.

* *Epigrammation*, i. n. *A short epigram, or inscription,* *Varr. L. L.* 6. 3.

* || *Epigrammātista*, æ. m. *An epigrammatist,* *Sidon.* † *Epigrammatum scriptor.*

* || *Epigrāphe*, es. f. [ab eodem] *An inscription,* *Jun. Lat.* Inscriptio, titulus.

Epigrus, i. m. *A shoe.* Nisi in os senatoris ingessisset imperator epigros suos, *Sen. B.* 2. 12. *Vid. Gron. in loc.* Vol. 1. p. 628.

* || *Epigryphus*, i. m. [ex *ἐπι*, & *γρυπός* aduncus] *He that has a crooked, or hawk's, nose,* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* || *Epīlepsia*, æ. f. [ex *ἐπι*, & *λήω* pro λαμβάνω capio] *The falling sickness,* *Med. Lat.* Pailio sacra, morbus comitialis.

* || *Epīlepticus*, a, um. adj. *Sick of that disease,* *Med.*

* † *Epīlōgo*, āre. act. *To conclude, or end; to make the epilogue,* *Litt. ex Plaut.* sed q.

* *Epīlōgos*, i. m. [ἐπιλόγος Gr. ex *ἐπι* post, & *λόγος* sermo] *A conclusion, or close, of a speech; an epilogue of a play.* Orator in epīlōgo misericordiam movet, *Cic. de Orat.* 2. 69. *Lat.* Peroratio.

Epīmēdion, vel *Epīmēdium*, i. n. [ἐπιμῆδιον Gr.] *The name of a plant,* *Plin.* 27. 53.

* *Epīmēlas*, antis. m. [ex *ἐπιμέλας* Gr. i. e. nigricans] *A white precious stone, having a blackish colour over it,* *Plin.* 37. 10.

* *Epīmēnia*, ōrum. pl. n. [ex *ἐπι* post, & *μην* mensis.] *Small presents sent from Africa, to Rome every month; a soldier's monthly pay,* *Juv.* 7. 120.

* *Epīmēnidium*, ii. n. [ἐπιμηνίδιον Gr.] *A kind of onion,* *Plin.* 19. 5.

* || *Epīmōne*, es. f. [ex *ἐπι* in, & *μένω* maneo] *A figure, when to move affection the same word is repeated; as, Sic ô sic positum affati, discedite, corpus, Virg. Æn.* 2. 644. or, according to some, when a verse, or sentence is often repeated, and made, as we say, the burden of the song; as, *Incipe Mænalius, &c.* *Virg. Ecl.* 8. 21. & *seq.* *Impia quid dubitas Deianira mori? Or.* *Ep.* 9. 145.

* || *Epīmythium*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* super, & *μῦθος* fabula] *The moral of a fable,* *Bud.*

* *Epīnicion*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* post, & *νίκη* victoria] *A song of triumph.* Inter lætos cantare epinicia, *Suet. Ner.* 43.

* *Epīnyctis*, īdis. f. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *νύξ* nox; quia noctu maximè infestans, *Hermol.*] (1) *A wheal, or pusb, rising in the skin by night.* (2)

Also A sore in the eye that dulls the sight of it. (1) *Plin.* 23. 8. (2) *Id.* 20. 6.

* *Epīpetros*, i. m. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *πέτρος* petra] *An herb which never flowers, and comes spontaneously,* *Plin.* 21. 15. = *Acinus*, *Id.* 16.

* || *Epīphānīa*, æ. f. vel *Epīphānīa*, ōrum. pl. n. *Hier.* [ἐπιφάνεια, Gr. i. e. apparatio, ex *ἐπι*, & *φαίνω* appareo, *Onomast. vet.* five manifestatio; quod eo die Christus apparuit Magis adorandus, *Isid.*] *The Epiphany, or twelfth day; also Christmas day anciently so called, when Christ was first manifested in the flesh, or rather all the days in Christmas were so called; also the surface when the bread is measured with the length, as in glass,* &c. *Aug.*

* *Epīphōnēma*, ātis. n. [ἐπιφώνημα, Gr. i. e. acclamatio; ex *ἐπι* ad, & *φωνέω* vocco] *A smart close at the end of a narration, a moral reflection, a figure of rhetoric,* *Quint.* 8. 5.

* *Epīphōra*, æ. f. [ἐπιφορά, Gr. ex *ἐπι* ad, & *φέρω* fero] (1) *The watering, or dropping, of the eyes by reason of rheum.* (2) *Also the fall of water into the cod, womb, belly, &c.* (3) || *A scheme of rhetoric, where a word is repeated in the end of several members.* (1) *Cic. Fam.* 16. 23. & *Col.* 6. 17. *Scrib. Larg.* c. 3. *Lat.* Delacrymatio, *Plin.* 25. 13. & 34. 11. *Pituitæ cursus*, *Cels.* 7. 7. (2) *testi. in*, *Plin.* 20. 13. *uteri*, *Id.* 26. 15. *ventris*, *Id.* 28. 14. *dentium*, *Marcell.* 12. *articularum*, *Galen.* 6. 4. (3) *Surginus*, gravis esse solet cantantibus umbra; *Juniperi gravis umbra; nocent & frugibus umbrae*, *Virg. Ecl.* ult. in fin.

* *Epīplōcēle*, es. f. [ab *ἐπιπλοον*, omentum, & *κλήν*, hernia] *A kind of rupture, when the caul fails into the cods,* *Cels.* 7. 18. sed *Græc.* *literis.* & *al. dic.* enterocēle.

Epīrhēdium, i. n. [vox hybrida: ex *ἐπι*, & *rheda*] *A wagon, or cart.* Tritoque trahunt epirhedea collo *Segnipedes*, *Juv.* 8. 66.

* *Epīrōticus*, a, um. adj. [ab *Epiro*] *Epirotick, or belonging to Epirus.* || *Epiroticum malum, an apricock,* *Plin.* 15. 14.

Epīrhēdium, i. n. (1) *A kind of cart, or wagon.* (2) or, according to some, the harness of a cart-horse. (1) *Quint.* 1. 5. (2) *Juv.* 8. 66. *vid.* *Epīrhēdium.*

* *Epīscenium*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *σκηνή* scena] *Contignationum ordines, qui super scenam extruuntur,* *Philand. Vid. Vitruv.* 7. 5. & *Baldi Lex.* p. 46.

* *Epīschēdion*, i. n. & *Epīschis*, īdis. f. [ex *ἐπι*, & *σχίζω* hindo] *A wedge to cleave wood with,* *Vitruv.* 10. 17.

* || *Epīscōpālis*, e. adj. *Of a bishop, like a bishop, episcopal,* *Prud. Peristeph.* 6. 11. & 13. 33.

* || *Epīscōpātus*, ūs. m. *The office and dignity of a bishop, episcopacy,* *Bibb.*

* *Epīscōpius*, a, um. adj. [ἐπισκοπιος, Gr. i. e. exploratorius] || *Phaselus episcopus, A brigantine, or ship, sent out to espy,* *Cic. Att.* 14. 16.

* || *Epīscōpō*, āre. act. [ἐπισκοπέω, Gr.] *To oversee diligently,* *Eccl.*

* || *Epīscōpor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made a bishop,* *Eccl.*

* *Epīscōpus*, i. m. [ἐπίσκοπος, Gr. i. e. in spector; ex *ἐπι* ad, & *σκέπτομαι* video] *An overseer, a lord lieutenant of a country,* *Cic. Att.* 7. 11. sed *Græcis literis.* || *One who was to take care of bread and other provisions; a clerk to the market,* *Arcad.* || *Also and more especially a chief officer in the church, a bishop, a superintendent.* || *Episcopus designatus, a lord bishop elect,* *Jun. Eusebius also calls Constantine episcopum communem à Deo constitutum.*

* || *Epīstalma*, ātis. n. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *τέλλω* mitto] *Mandatum quod fit per epistolam. A prince's commission under band and seal,* *Alciat.*

* *Epīstātes*, æ. m. [ex *ἐπι* super, & *ἵστυμι* statuo] *An overseer, a proctor, a steward, or bailiff.* *Villico, villicæ, epistatæ, opilion,* *Cato de R. R.* 56.

* || *Epīstathmī*, ōrum. m. pl. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *σταθμός* statio] *Harbingers, appointers of lodging for a prince's train,* *Bud.*

* *Epīstōla*, æ. f. [ab *ἐπιστέλλω*, mitto] *An epistle, a letter sent,* *Cic.* passim. *Epistolæ plur.*

pro unâ, Plin. Ep. 10. 5. 1. || *Ab epistolis, a secretary,* *Suet. Tib.* 28.

* *Epīstōlāris*, e. adj. *Serveing to write letters.* || *Epistolāris charta, writing paper,* *Mart.* 14. 11. in lemmate.

* || *Epīstōlicus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, epistles,* *Gell.* 20. 1. † *Epistolāris.*

* *Epīstōlium*, i. n. dim. *A little epistle, or letter.* *Conscriptum lacrymis epistolum,* *Catull.* 66. 2.

* || *Epīstōiophōrus*, i. m. [ex *epistola*, & *φέρω* fero] *A letter-carrier,* *G. ex Sen.* sed q.

* *Epīstōmīum*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *στόμα* os] (1) *A cock, or spout, in a conduit; a tap, a spigot.* (2) *Also a bung.* (3) *Likewise the stop in an organ, whereby the sound is made high, or low.* (1) *Aquam argentea epistomia fudebat,* *Sen. Ep.* 86. (2) *Varr. R. R.* 3. 5. (3) *Vitruv.* 10. 13.

* *Epīstōphe*, es. f. [ex *ἐπι*, & *στέφω* verto] *A figure when several sentences end in the same word,* *Quint.* 9. 3. sed *Græcis elementis.*

* *Epīthylīum*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* super, & *θύλος* columna] *The chapter of a pillar,* *Vitruv.* passim.

* *Epīthāphium*, i. n. [ἐπιτάφιον, Gr. quod *ἐπι*, τῷ τάφῳ, b. e. in sepulcro, solet scribi] *An epitaph, or inscription set on a tombstone; also a funeral song, or verse.* *Quid verò in epitaphio?* *Cic. Tusc.* 5. 12.

* || *Epītāsis*, is. f. [ab *ἐπιτείνω*, intendo] *The busyest part of a comedy; also emphasis, or the stress of a word,* *Gram.*

* || *Epīthāāmīum*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *θάλαμος* thalamus] *A song at a wedding, verses in praise of the married pair, such as that of Catull.* 60. *Vesper adeit, juvenes, &c.*

* *Epīthēca*, æ. f. [ex *ἐπι* super, & *θήκη* theca] *An addition.* Nisi etiam laborum ad damnum apponam epithecam insuper? *Plaut. Trin.* 4. 3. 18.

* || *Epīrhēsis*, is. f. [ex *ἐπι*, & *τίθημι* pono] *A pasquinade, or lampoon, stuck up any where,* *Ulp.*

* *Epīthēton*, vel *Epīthētum*, i. n. [ab eodem] *An epithet,* *Quint.* 9. 1. *Lat.* Appositum, *Id.*

Epīthymon, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* super, & *θύμος* thymus] *A weed which grows winding about thyme, like withwind, and bath a flower like thyme; dodder,* *Plin.* 26. 5.

* || *Epītīmīa*, æ. f. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *τιμῆ* ultio] *A check, a reprimand,* *Modest.* † *Reprehensio, objuratio,* *Vett.*

Epītōgium, i. n. [vox hybrida; ex *ἐπι*, super & *Lat. toga*] *A tabard, a garment worn upon a gown (and may be used for the habit, or hood, which graduates wear in universities)* *Quint.* 1. 5.

* *Epītōme*, es. & *Epītōma*, æ. f. [ex *ἐπι*, & *τέμνω* seco] *An abridgement, or sum; an epitome,* *Cic. Attic.* 13. 8. *Lat.* Compendium.

* *Epītōniūm*, i. n. [ex *ἐπιτείνω* intendo] *An instrument wherewith cords are stretched; a pin, or peg, in a shinged instrument, as in a lute, to set the strings higher, or lower,* *Varr. de R. R.* 3. 5.

* *Epītōxis*, īdis. f. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *τόξον* arcus] *The notch in a cross bow,* *Vitr.* 10. 15.

* *Epītrītus*, i. m. [ab *ἐπίτριτος*, Gr. quod ex *ἐπι*, & *τρίτος* tertius] *A foot consisting of four syllables, whereof one is short, and the rest long, as, recantātis Ingēmīscunt opprōbrīs, angūnturquē, Sīpōnt.* *Also a proportion containing some number and a third part thereof.* *Vid. Gell.* 18. 14. & *Vitruv.* 3. 1.

* || *Epītrōchasmus*, i. m. [ἐπιτροχασμός Gr. ex *ἐπι* ad, & *τρέχω* curro] *A figure whereby we speedily run over several things we speak of, as* *Funus procedit, sequimur, in ignem posita est; Hetur,* *Ter. Andr.* 1. 1. 102.

* || *Epītrōpe*, es. f. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *τρέπω* verto] *A figure when we seem to permitt one to do what he will, and yet think nothing less.* *Habeat, valeat, vivat cum illâ,* *Ter. Andr.* 5. 3. 18. 1. *sequere Italiam ventis, pete regnâ per undas,* *Virg. Æn.* 4. 381. *Lat.* Permissio.

* *Epītrōpus*, i. m. [ab eodem] *A bailiff, farmer, or factor,* *Auson. Ep. Paulino suo. Lat.* Villicus.

* *Epītyrum*, i. n. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *τύρος* caseus; non quod ex caseo fieret, sed quod ad caseum accederet] *A kind of sallad made of olives, with oil.*

oil, vinegar, cummin, fennel, rue, and mint, used to be served up with cheese. Vid. Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 24. *Medum conficiendi vid. ap. Catonem*, 119.
* || *Ēpiūrus*, i. m. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & *ἔπος* custos] A keeper, Met. a wooden peg, or pin, Pall. Tit. 7. de Pruno.

* || *Ēpizeuxis*, is. f. [ἐπιζεύξις, Gr. ab ἐπι- ζεύωμαι, adjungo] A figure doubling the same word in one sense, no other word coming between, as, O Corydon, Corydon, Rhet.

* *Ēpizygis*, is. f. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & ζυγός jugum] The hole wherein the nut of the steel bow lies, Vitruv. 10, 15, & 17.

* || *Ēpōcha*, æ. f. [ἐποχή, Gr. ab ἐπέχειν, i. e. a retinendo; quod mensuræ temporum illa retinentur] A solemn date of time from some memorable action, as from the birth of Christ, Chron.

* *Ēpōdes*, is. m. [ἐπῶδες, Gr. qu. male olens; ex *ἐπι* ad, & ἔζω oleo] A kind of fish, Ovid. Halieut. 126. & Plin. 32, 11. & ab Ov. corrip. in secund.

* *Ēpōdus*, i. f. [ab ἐπῶδος, Gr. i. e. contra cano] Horatii librum *Epod.* dictum putant Gramm. quod singulis longioribus versibus singuli breviores accinantur. Sic Grammatici, sed, ut puto, male, quia duo carmina in *Canidiam* sunt monocola. A kind of verses; a title of a book of Horace, next after his odes, Quint. 10, 1.

|| *Ēpol.* adjuratio per Pollucem, sicut *Ecastor* per castorem, Fest.

* || *Ēpōmis*, idis. f. [ex *ἐπι* ad, & ἔπος hu merus] Vestis superhumeralis. A board such as graduates and liverymen wear, a mourning hood, Jun. interpr.

* || *Ēpops*, opis. m. [ἐποψ, Gr.] A kind of bird, Poll. 5, 13. Lat. *Upupa*.

* *Ēpos*, indecl. [ἀ Gr. ἔπος, verbum] A verse, a poem chiefly in hexameter verse, Mart. 12, 94.

* || *Ēpostacismus*, i. m. [ex *ἐπι*, & ostracismus] Poll. Vid. *Ostracismus*.

Ēpōto, are. act. (1) To drink up. (2) To suck in as wood doth a die, or colour. (1) *Epotare medicamentum*, Liv. 8, 18. (2) *Epotare Tyronem* epotavere lacernæ, Mart. 2, 29, 3.

Ēpōtus, a, um. part. Drank up, swallowed, or sucked up. *Epotum venenum*, Cic. pro Cluent. 62. Meton. Venit & epoto Sarmata pastus equo, sc. equi sanguine, Mart. de Spect. 3. *Epoto medicamento omnes interiērent*, Liv. 8, 18.

Ēpūlæ, arum. pl. f. [qu. *edipulæ*] (1) Banquets, feasts, victuals, dishes of meat. (2) Also any sort of food for any creature. (1) *Si epulæ potiūs, quàm popinæ nominandæ sunt*, Cic. Philipp. 3, 8. (2) *Epulas draconi dare*, Virg. Æn. 4, 484. Vestis tinearum *epulæ*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 119. *philomelæ*, Grut. Cyneget. 34. vid. & Ov. Met. 8, 249.

Ēpūlandus, a, um. part. To be eaten, devoured, or fed upon. Corpora *epulanda*, Ov. Met. 15, 110. parva membra, Sen. Troad. 1109.

Ēpūlans, tis. part. Feasting, Cels. 3, 18. Ulubris clamor barbaro ululatu planctūque permistus, *epulantes* conterrit, Curt. 3, 30.

Ēpūlāris, e. adj. Belonging to feasts, or banquets. || *Epularis dies*, a feasting day, Suet. Dom. 13. *Epulare sacrificium*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 19.

|| *Ēpūlārium*, i. n. A banqueting house, or place, Lucr. test. Litt. sed q.

Ēpūlātiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A feasting, or banqueting. (2) A banquet, or feast. (1) = Mensa quotidiana, atque *epulatio*, Col. 12, 3. (2) Quā *epulatione equiti Romano partes suas dedit*, Suet. Calig. 11, 5.

|| *Ēpūlātor*, ōris. m. verb. A feaster that makes or is at, good cheer, Aug. & Convivator, Hor.

|| *Ēpūlātōrius*, a, um. adj. Fit for banqueting, or feasting. & Convivalis, Liv.

Ēpūlātūrus, a, um. part. About to feast. V. Max. 3, 6, 4.

Ēpūlātus, a, um. part. Having feasted, or made good cheer. *Epulati cum matre*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47.

Ēpūlo, ōnis. m. *Epulones*, antiq. *Epuloni*, Fest. [ita dict. quod epulas indicenti Jovi cæterisque diis potestatem haberent] (1) One of the three officers in Tully's time, whose duty it was to furnish banquets for Jupiter and the rest of the Gods. (2)

The same officer after the number of public sports was increased. (3) || Also a guest at a banquet. (1) Pontifices tres *epulones* esse voluerunt, Cic. de Orat. 3, 19. (2) Septemvir *epulonum*, Phn. Ep. 2, 11. (3) Frequens ibi numerus *epulonum*, Atul. Met. 2, p. 52. & in compos. O Jupiter terrestris, te cœpulonum compellat tuus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 20.

|| *Ēpūlōnius*, vel *Ēpōlōnius*, i. m. Fest. id. quod *epulo*.

Ēpūlor, āri, ātus sum. dep. & transit. (1) To banquet, or feast. (2) To eat. (1) *Epulabamur sodalibus*, Cic. de Senect. 13. & *Epulari in publico*, Liv. 24, 16. (2) & Carnem humanam *epulari*, Hygin. Fab. 125.

Ēpūlum, i. n. contr. pro *edipulum*. A solemn feast, or banquet; a great treat, a regale, a meal.

|| *Epulum funebre*, a funeral feast, Cic. in Va. in. 12. *Epulum dare exercitui*, Val. Max. 8, 7. ext. 4. *populo*, Id. 7, 5, 1.

† *Ēpūlus*, a, um. adj. unde *epulæ oves*, Varr. & *epulæ*, subst. sc. dapes. Belonging to, or fit for, feasts, or banquets.

E ante Q.

EQ. in not. antiq. *Eques*, vel *equestris ordo*.

EQ. AUR. *Eques auratus*.

EQ. M. *Equitum magister*.

EQ. *Equestris persona*, vel *Eques publicus*.

EQR. *Eques Romanus*.

Ēqua, æ. f. *A mare*. *Equa trima campis* Ludit exultum, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 9.

|| *Ēquapium*, i. n. [sc. grande apium: ἔμπειον, sicut & βῆς in compos. auget] The herb *alsander*, or *lowage*, Jun.

Ēquāria, æ. f. A herd of horses, or a stud of mares, Varr. R. R. 2, extr.

Ēquārius, a, um. adj. Belonging to a horse.

|| *Equarius medicus*, A farrier, a leach, Val. Max. 9, 15, 2.

|| *Ēquārius*, i. m. A horse, or colt, breaker, Solin. & *Equorum domitor*, Vir.

Ēques, itis. c. g. (1) A horseman. (2) A man of arms among the Romans. (3) A knight, or chevalier; one of the three orders in Rome, betwixt the senators and the commonalty. (4) Met. A horse. (5) The cavalry of an army. (6) Met. The place in the theatre where the gentry sat. (1)

|| *Neque eques, neque pedes*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 54. (2) *Eques ipso melior* Bellerophonte, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 7. (3) *Vescitur omnis eques* iecum, populūque, patrūque, Mart. 8, 50, 7.

(4) *Capti homines equitēsque* producebantur, Cæs. B. C. 2, 39. vid. & Hor. Epod. 16, 11.

(5) *Simul pedes, eques, classis convenēre*, Tac. 1, 60, 3. (6) *Licentia spectandi in equite*, Suet. Dom. 8.

Ēquester, vel *Ēquestris*, e. adj. (1) Of, or belonging to a horse. (2) Of, or belonging to, the horsemen, or cavalry, in an army. (3) Knightly, belonging to the order of knight-hood. (1) *Equestri tracta telus pede*, Sen. Phœniss. 396. (2) *Pugna equestris*, Cic. Verr. 4, 55. *Copiæ equestres*, Id. de Fin. 2, 34. (3) *Ordo equestris*, Plin. 33, 1. *Annulus equestris*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 53. *Equestrem obtinuit dignitatem*, Nep. in Att. 1.

|| *Ēquestre*, is. n. The race of a horse, Jun. Item quod equiti dabatur, sc. stipendium.

Ēquestria, um. pl. Fourteen seats in the theatre, for the gentry to sit in, and see shows and plays, Sen. de Ben. 7, 12.

Ēquidem, conj. [et quidem] Jungitur omnibus personis. *Veryly, truly, indeed*, Cic. S. 7.

Ēquiferus, i. m. [ex *equus* & *ferus*] A wild horse. De equiferis non scripserunt Græci, Plin. 28, 10.

† *Ēquila*, & *Ēquula*, æ. f. A mare, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 290. & Plaut. Cistell. 4, 2, 28.

Ēquile, is. n. A stable for horses. Suadet frænos in equili suspendere, Cato, 14. vid. & Varr. R. R. 2, 7. & Vitruv. 6, 9.

† *Ēquimenum*, i. n. The hire of a stallion horse, for covering, or leaping, a mare, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 9.

Ēquū, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a horse. || Nervus *equinus*, a bow-string made of horse-hair, Ov. Ep. ex Pont. 1, 2, 21. Cornu *equinum*, a horse-hoof, Val. Flacc. 5, 154.

Ēquio, ire, ivi. neut. To desire to go to horse, as a mare doth. *Equas domitas* sexaginta diebus equire, Plin. 10, 63.

Ēquilia, ōrum. pl. n. Certain horse-ridings, or races; plays instituted by Romulus to Mars, and performed in the Campus Martius, vid. Varr. L. L. 5, 3. & Ov. Fast. 2, 859.

Ēquisēlis, vel *Ēquisēris*, is. f. The herb horse-tail, Plin. 18, 28.

Ēquisētum, i. n. Herba est à caudæ equinæ similitudine nomen habens. *Horse-tail*, Plin. 26, 13. al. *ephedron*, & *anabasis* appel.

Ēquilo, ōnis. m. (1) A horse's rider, or master; an equerry, or groom of a stable. (2) † A jockey, a horse-master. || *Equifones nautici*, mariners; or seamen, who ride on wooden horses, Varr. (1) Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 2. (2) = *Equus traditur* magistro, ut *equilo* deceat equum totum incedere, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 288.

Ēquitābilis, e. adj. Easy to be rid upon, or that may be rid over. *Equitabilis & vasta planities*, Cur. 4, 9, 10.

Ēquitans, tis. part. Riding. Dorso *equitantium* modo impositi, Plin. 11, 8, 38.

Ēquitatio, ōnis. f. verb. A riding. *Equitatio* coxis & stomacho utilissima, Plin. 28, 4.

Ēquitātus, a, um. part. Riden. *Equitatuque summi* Curmina Taygeti trepidæ vidistis Amyclæ, Claud. B. G. 192.

Ēquitāus, ūs. m. (1) The act of riding. (2) Also a company of horsemen, the horse, the cavalry. (1) *Femina alteri* adurique equitatu notum est, Plin. 28, 15. (2) *Equitatum magnum* habet; Cic. pro Font. 21.

|| *Ēquites pedarii*, Gell. 3, 18.

|| *Ēquitārius*, i. m. He that looks to the breed of horses, Firm. & Peroriga, vel pruriga, Varr. & Plin.

† *Ēquitissa*, æ. f. A horse-woman, a lady, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.

|| *Ēquitium*, i. n. A stud, breed, or race, of horses, Ulp.

Ēquito, are. act. equo iter facio. (1) To ride, to sit a horse, to bestride a horse, or other beast. (2) || To be a trooper. (3) Met. To run, or gallop, along. (1) *Inter æquales equitare*, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 6. in arundine longâ, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 248.

(2) *Equitare diceb. ant. equo publico merere*, Fest. (3) *Eurus Per Siculas equitavit undas*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 44. sc. Euripidem respiciens, qui Ζεφύρου πνοαίς ἰμνέουσας ἐν ἑπῶν ἱκρίσerat, Phœniss. Chor. 1.

Ēquitor, āri, ātus, pass. To be riden. *Equitantur in præliis*, Plin. 8, 18. Dum per ilumen *equitatur*, Flor. 3, 4, 5.

Ēquūla, æ. f. dim. [ab *equa*] A mare-colt, a filley, Varr.

Ēquuleus, i. m. (1) A horse colt. (2) Also an instrument of torture made like a horse. (1) Exigantur tactu *equulei* freno injecto, Cic. Tusc. 3, 28. (2) *Questio in equuleo* est, Curt. 6, 10, 10. vid. & Cic. pro Mil. 21.

Ēquulus, i. m. dim. [ab *equus*] A colt, a nag, a little horse. Post annum & iex menses *equulus* domatur, Varr. conf. Cic. N. D. 2, 14.

Ēquus, i. m. (1) A horse. (2) An engine of war, otherwise called *aries*. (3) Also a sea-fish. (4) Also a star. (1) & Equo vehi, Cic. de Div. 2, 68. In equum ascendere, Id. de Sen. 10. insilire, Liv. 6, 7. equum incitare, Cæs. B. G. 4, 24. equo gestari, Mart. 1, 13.

|| *Equus curulis*, a coach horse, Fest. venator, a hunting nag, Claud. Epithal. Hon. & Mariæ, 5. (2) Plin. 7, 56. (3) Id. 8, 21. (4) Cic. in Arat. & Plin. 18, 31.

E ante R.

Ēradendus, a, um. part. To be scraped out, or erased. *Eradenda cupidinis Pravi sunt elementa*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 51.

Eradicatus, a, um, part. Rooted out, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 6.

Eradicatus, adv. From the very root. Non radicitus, verum etiam eradicatus, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 63.

Eradico, are, aet. To pluck up by the roots, to root up, Met. to destroy utterly. ¶ Dī te eradicent, formula execrandi, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 22. = Rem suam perire clamant, seque eradicant, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 21. ¶ Eradicare aures alicujus, to deafen one, Id. Ep. 3, 3, 53.

Erado, ēre, fi, sum, aet. (1) To scrape off, or out. (2) To put out, to blot out. (1) Surculos, quos inferere voles, eradito, Col. de Arb. 9. (2) Judicum albo aliquem eradere, Suet. Dom. 8. ¶ Erania pecunia. [ἐράνιον Gr.] The money which collectors gather, Dig.

* Erānus, i, m. [ἐρανος Gr.] (1) A gatherer of money. (2) A sum, or contribution, raised on a charitable account. (3) ¶ Also the stone called a turquois. (1) Vide Buchnerum in Plin. Epist. 10, 93, 94. (2) Vid. Casaub. in Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 7. & ibid. Gronov. eadem contra Grævium asipulantem. (3) Jun.

Erāsus, a, um, part. [ab erador] (1) Rasped, or scraped, out. (2) Put out of pension, or pay. (3) Met. Clean taken out. (1) Genæ erasæ, Propert. 4, 8, 26. (2) In locum erasorum subditi, Plin. Paneg. 25, 3. (3) Timor erasus ex animo, Sen. Thyest. 517.

* Erceo, ēre, ui, itum & erectum. [ab εἶργω, Gr. i. e. κωλύω, arceo, veto] id. quod arceo.

* Eriscendus, a, um, part. To be divided, or parted, Cic. Vid. Eriscundus.

* Erisco, ēre, i. e. bona divido. [ab ant. erceo] To divide an estate, al. scrib. Herisco, quod vid.

* Eriscor, i, dep. To divide lands between divers heirs, Cic. Or. 1, 56.

* Eriscundus, a, um, part. pro eriscendus. To be divided. Familia eriscunda, Cic. pro Cæcin. 7, i. e. divisio hæreditatis inter hæredes facienda.

* Erctum, i, n. sc. patrimonium. Ercti citus, i. e. divisio. An estate, or inheritance. Erctum citum fit inter coheredes, ait Festus, i. e. cohæredes. ¶ al. scrib. Herctum.

Erēbus, a, um, adj. Hellish, of hell. Erebeæ colubæ, Ov. in Ibis. 227.

* Erēbinthus, i, m. [ἐρέβινθος Gr.] Chich-pease, Col. teste Litt. sed q. cerē Galen.

Erēbus, i, m. [ab Heb. ערב erēb, vesper, tenebræ] Hell, a dark place of hell, Virg. Vid. Propr.

¶ Erectē, unde comp. erectiūs, More rightly. Erectiūs de his meis verbis existimabit, Gell. 7, 3.

Erectio, ōnis, f. verb. A lifting up, or rearing; an erection. Sine tignorū erectionibus, Vitruv. 10, 5.

¶ Erector, ōris, m. verb. He that raiseth, or lifteth up, Arnob. 4. Qui erigit.

Erectus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. [ab erigor] (1) Made erect, or upright. (2) Standing upright. (3) Raised high. (4) Proud, haughty. (5) Stout, courageous, undaunted. (6) Intest, earnest. (7) Sublime, aspiring. (8) Gay, sprightly. (9) Very joyfull. (1) ¶ = Deus homines, humo excitatos, celsos & erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. (2) Erectus horret crinis, Sen. Herc. Oct. 707. (3) Pyra sub horret erecta, Virg. Aen. 4, 502. (4) Stat. Theb. 1, 186. (5) = Animum altum & erectum præ se gerebat, Hirt. de B. Afr. 10. (6) = Ardentes & erecti ad libertatem recuperandam, Cic. Philipp. 4, 5. Erectior senatus sententiis nostris excitatus, Id. ad Brut. 10. Civitatem omnem in expectationem belli erectam invenerunt, Liv. 21, 20. (7) Animus sanus, erectus, & despiciens fortunam, Cic. pro Deiot. 13. (8) Ubi frigus est, erectio mens est, Cels. 1, 9. (9) Erecti patres, erecta plebs, sed patribus luxuriosa ea lætitia fuit, Liv. 5, 21.

Erigōne. [potius ē regione divis.] (1) Just once against. (2) Straight, directly. (1) Loco quando est ē regione iolis, obscuratur, Cic. de

Div. 2, 6. (2) ¶ Alterum ē regione movetur. alterum declinat, Id. de Fato, c. 9. & c. 20.

¶ Erēmīcola, æ, m. [vox hybrida: ex eremus, & colo] A hermit, or one that dwelleth in the wilderness, Hier. 4. Solitarius.

Erēmīgatus, a, um, part. Sailed, or passed, over. Totus septentrio eremigatus, Plin. 2, 67.

Erēmigo, āre, aet. To sail over. Olor pedibus tacitas eremigat undas, Sil. Ital. 14, 192.

¶ Erēmipēta, æ, m. [ex eremus, & peto] A hermit, one who loves solitary places, Tert. 4. De sexta petens.

* Erēmīta, æ, m. [ab eremus] A hermit, a dweller in the wilderness, Jun. ¶ vulgō scrib. heremita, sed malē. 4. Deserta colens, Claud.

* Erēmīticus, a, um, adj. Pertaining to a hermit, Eccl.

* Erēmōdicum, i, n. [qu. ἐρήμην δίκην, Gr. i. e. deserta causa, seu lis] A nonsuit, Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 7.

* Erēmus, i, f. [ἐρήμος Gr.] A wilderness a desert, a solitary place, Bibb. 4. Solitudo, Cæf.

Erēpo, ēre, pī, ptum, neut. (1) To creep out, to get out hardly. (2) To pass over with difficulty. (3) Met. To ascend gradually. (1) Foras, lumbrice, qui sub terrā erepsisti, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 1. (2) Montes, quos nunquam erepsimus, i. e. erepsissemus, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 79. (3) Per obliquas erepit porticus arces, Stat. Sylv. 2, 2, 30.

Erēptio, ōnis, f. verb. [ab eripio] A violent taking away. ¶ Putabant ereptionem esse, non emptionem, Cic. Verr. 4, 5.

Erēpto, are, freq. [ab erepo] To creep along often. Regis agrum nuda cruentis Ereptat genibus, Juven. 6, 526.

Erēptor, ōris, m. verb. [ab eripio] A spoiler, a taker away by force, a robber, a ravisher. Possessor, expulso, ereptor, Cic. pro Quint. 6, 8.

Erēptūrus, a, um, part. About to take away. Neque dubitare debeant, quin si Helvetios superaverint Romani, unā cum reliquā Galliā Aeduis libertatem sint erepturi, Cæf. B. G. 1, 18.

Erēptus, a, um, part. (1) Taken away from. (2) Taken out. (3) Delivered, saved, rescued. (4) Stolen. (5) Dead. (1) Ereptus Gaibæ consulatus, Hirt. ap. Cæf. B. G. 8, 50. (2) Munera erepta ruinis, Virg. Aen. 1, 651. (3) Vita S. Roscii erepta de manibus sectorum, Ck. pro S. Rosc. 51. (4) Ereptum dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem, Virg. Aen. 5, 342. (5) Conjux primis ereptus in annis, Val. Flac. 3, 316. Damna consulis erepti, Ov. ad Liv. 200.

Eres, is, m. A hedge-hog. Implicitumque sinu spinosi corporis erem, Nemes. 57. Nusquam alibi, quod sciam. ¶ Adferunt aliqui locum ex Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 81. Venare leporem, nunc erem tennes, sed incerta est lectio.

Erētria, æ, f. [ab Eretriā regione] A kind of ceruse. Eretria terra, Plin. 35, 16.

Erga, præp. (1) Towards. (2) Against. (3) Over against. (1) Divina bonitas erga homines, Cic. (2) Odium quod erga regem susceperant, Nep. in Datam. 9, extr. (3) Quæ modò erga ædes habet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 52.

* Ergastūrium, ii, n. [ab eodem cum seq.] A shop, a workhouse, Dig.

* Ergastulārius, i, m. [ab ergastulum] A keeper of a workhouse; a jailor, or keeper of a prison, or house of correction, Col. 1, 8.

* Ergastulum, i, n. [ab ἐργάζομαι, operor] (1) A workhouse, a house of correction, or prison. (2) Also a slave, or prisoner. (1) ¶ = Ductus non in servitium, sed in ergastulum ad carnificianam, Liv. 2, 23. (2) Quem minē afficiunt inscripta ergastula, Juven. 14, 24.

* Ergastulus, i, m. A rogue, or slave, kept in prison, and forced to work, Non. 5, 142. Alio a jailor, ut al. volunt, sed perperam, judice Lipsio.

* Ergāta, æ, f. [ἐργάτης Gr. sc. ὄνος, vel μοχλός] An engine called a capstund, a wind beam, or dray beam; a crane, an iron cross, Vitruv. 10, 4.

* Ergo, conj. [Ergo correptum ēv, igitur] productum, valet χάριν, gratiā, Fest. illud ab

ἀπάγε, hoc ab ἐργον, ἐργον] (1) Therefore, then. (2) A particle of explication for inquam. (3) For, because, for one's sake. (1) Quid ergo bibis? Mart. 9, 97. (2) O mi hospes, salve mulam, nam mihi tuus pater, pater tuus ergo, hospes Antidamas fuit, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 90. Es ego hinc haud longē. Pæ. Et quidem eo haud longē. So. Quo ergo, scelus? Id. Perf. 2, 2, 35. vid. & Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 8. & deinceps. (3) ¶ Illius ergo venimus, we come for his sake, Virg. Aen. 6, 670.

* Erīca, æ, f. [ab ἐρίκω frango; eā enim utuntur ad vesicæ calculos comminuendos] The sweet broom, heath, or ling, Plin. 24, 5.

* Erīcæus, a, um, adj. Found, or gathered, upon heath, or ling. ¶ Mel ericæum, a kind of wild honey, Plin. 11, 16.

* Erīcētum, i, n. A place where store of heath grows, a heath, a broom close, Jun.

Erīceus, & Erīcius, i, m. [ab eres, eris, ut a pellis, pelliceus] (1) ¶ An urchin, or hedgehog. (2) Also a warlike engine made of iron, full of sharp pointed nails, or spikes. (1) Varr. ap. Non. 292. (2) Erat objectis portis ericeus, Cæf. B. G. 3, 67.

Erīgens, tis, part. Erecting, lifting up. Jacentes quosdam erigens, Curt. 7, 11. Conf. Liv. 21, 32.

* Erīgērōn, tis, m. [ἐρίγερων Gr. ex ἥρ ver, & γέρων senex; ita dict. quod vere flores ejus canescunt] The herb groundsel, Plin. 25, extr.

Erīgīdus, a, um, adj. i. e. [valde rigidus] Very cold. Erigidus horror, Petron. in Fragm. p. 681.

Erīgo, ēre, exi, ectum, aet. [ab ē & iego] (1) To erect, or make upright. (2) To build up. (3) To lift, or hold, up. (4) To set up. (5) To advance. (6) To succour, comfort, or relieve. (7) To make famous. (8) To rouse, or excite. (9) To draw up an army. (1) ¶ Cū Deus cæteras animantes abjecisset ad pastum, solum hominem erexit, Cic. de Legg. 1, 9. (2) Hæ manus Trojam erigent? Sen. Tro. 740. (3) Ut erigere oculos & vivere videretur, Cic. pro Sext. 31. (4) Erigere scalas ad mœnia, Liv. (5) Mæcenæs erexit Varium. Ov. in Pison. (6) ¶ = Erigere & recreare aliquem afflictum, Cic. in Verr. 3, 91. (7) Patriam præcepta Platonis erexere, Claud. Conf. Mall. 150. (8) = Erige te & confirma, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 3. (9) In colle, qui inter urbem & castra erat, aciem erexit, Liv. 10, 26. = Erigimur, & altiores fieri videmur, Cic. Acad. 4. ¶ Quæ contumelia non fregit, sed erexit, Nep. Tb. 1. ¶ Erigere aures, to prick them up, Cic. pro Syllâ 11. jubam, to set up his bristles, Sen. Hip. 10. gradum, to climb, Sil. 3, 529. ¶ Erigere ad spem, Liv. 50, 15. in spem, Cic. pro Domo, 10.

Erīgor, i, pass. To be raised, or lifted, up, Cic. to be encouraged, Hor. ¶ In digitos erigi, to stand on tiptoe, Quint. 2, 3.

* Erīgōneus, a, um, adj. [ἐρίγόνειος Gr. ab Erigone filiâ Icarii, de quâ vid. Propr.] The dog-star, Ov. Fast. 5, 725.

Erīnæus, i, m. [ab eres, erinus, hinc erinaceus] A hedge-hog, Plin. 8, 37. ¶ al. scrib. herinaceus, sed, ut puto, malē.

* Erīnnys, yos, & yis. [ἐριννύς Gr.] A fury, or bag of hell, Boët. Vid. Propr.

* Erīoxylon, i, n. [ἐρίοξυλον Gr. sc. lignea lana, ex ἐρίων lana, & ξύλον lignum] A sort of wool that comes off trees, cotton, Ulp.

* Erīphia, æ, f. [ab ἐρίφος, hædus] An herb which some call hollow root, or holy wort, Plin. 24, 18.

Erīpiendus, a, um, part. To be taken away. Quia non hominis, sed accipitris ritu, in alienis eripiendis vitam sectaretur, Just. 27, 2.

Erīpiens, tis, part. Taking away. Tandem remis pertinacius everberatum mare, veluti eripientibus navigia classicis remigibus cessit, Curt. 4, 13.

Erīpio, ēre, ui, eptum, aet. [ex ē & rapio] (1) To take away by force. (2) To pluck, or pull, out; to snatch. (3) To take away. (4) To deliver, or rescue. (1) ¶ Virtus nec eripi, nec

eripi potest unquam, Cic. Parad. 6, 3. = Eripere

ripere vobis atque è manibus extorquere conatus est, *Id. contra Rull.* 2, 7. *Æ* Nil eripit fortu-
da, nisi quod & dedit, *Publ. Syr.* (2) Ado-
lescenti ipsi oculos eriperem, *Ter. Adelpb.* 3, 2,
20. (3) *Æ* Eripit, interdum; modò dat me-
dicina salutem, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 269. (4) *Æ* Eri-
pe me his malis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 365. *Æ* Eri-
pere aliquem morte, *Id. à morte, Cic. D.* 2, 10,
ex insidiis, *Id. orationem ex ore, Plaut. Merc.* 1,
64.

Erīpior, i, eptus. pass. *To be taken away, &c.*
Cic. pro Muran. 38.

* Erīma, ātis. n. [*ἔρισμα* Gr. ab *ἐρίδω*
fulcio] *A short ladder.* Scalæ erismate fultæ,
Vitruv. 6, 11.

* Erīma, æ. f. [*ab eodem*] *An arch, but-
tress, or prop, to hold up a wall that is likely to
fall down.* Deinde in frontibus anterides siue
erismæ sunt, *Vitruv.* 6, 11.

* Erīsthēles, is. [*ab ἐρίω traho, & θάλλω*
floreo] *An herb with a yellow flower, and leaved
like acanthus, Plin.* 26, 13.

* Erīthæce, es. f. [*ἐρίθαιον* Gr.] *A kind of
wax, or honey; a red juice in the honeycombs of
bees, Plin.* 11, 7. *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

* Erīthæcus, i. m. [*ἐρίθαιος* Gr. i. e. ru-
bellio, rubecula; ab *ἐρυθρός* rubor] *A robin
redbreast, Plin.* 10, 44.

* Erīthæles, is. f. [*ab ἐρί, valde, & θάλλω*,
vireo] *The herb prickmadam, seagreen, or houseleek,
Plin.* 25, 13. ubi vid. *plura nomina, Lat. Sedum.*

Erītiūs, i, m. *Machina militaris undique hor-
rens telis, ut aculeis, Cæf. B. C.* 3, 67. *Vid. E-
ricius.*

Erīvatio, ōnis. f. *A drawing of water away,
Lex. ex Vitruv.*

Erīvo, āre. act. & Erīvor. pass. [*ex è & rivus*]
To drain away water by a sluice, Plin. 17, 26.

* Erīx, icis. *Broom, Plin.* 24, 9. *ufstatiūs*
erica, vel erice, quæ vid.

Erneum, i. n. *A cake baked in an earthen pot,
Cato.* 81.

Erōdens, tis. part. *Gnawing.* Erodente se ipso
corpore, *Plin.* 7, 43.

* Erōdius, i. m. [*ἐρωδίδης* Gr.] *A bird, un-
certain of what kind; a gersfalcon, Med. Gr. a
beron, Theod. & Gaza, a mour ben, Aug. a fork,
Suid.*

Erōdo, ĩre, si, sum. act. *To gnaw off, or out;
to eat into.* Teneras audens erodere frondens,
Col. 10, 323.

Erōgandus, a, um. part. *To be bestowed, &c.*
Erōgandā in pecuniā occupatus, *Val. Max.* 4, 8,
ext. 2.

Erōgans, tis. part. *Bestowing, &c.* Animus
erogantis, *Val. Max.* 4, 8, 1.

Erōgatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A bestowing, or
laying out.* (2) *A profuse spending of money.* (1)
= Ut tot impendiis, tot erogationibus sola suffi-
ciat, *Plin. Pan.* 41. (2) *Erogatio pecuniæ, Cic.*
Attic. 15, 2.

Erōgator, ōris. m. verb. *An almoner, or
almner, Tert.* † Qui erogat.

Erōgatorius, a, um. adj. ¶ *Modiolus ero-
gatorius, ibat emptyeth the water into the receiver.*
Front. de Aquæduct. p. 233. *Æ* acceptorius,
Id. ib.

Erōgatorius, a, um. part. *About to lay out.*
Quod in vestes, margaritas, gemmas, fuerat ero-
gaturus, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 16.

Erōgatus, a, um. part. (1) *Distributed, deli-
vered out, spent, bestowed.* (2) ¶ *Alto entreated,
or prevailed upon.* (1) Multæ pecuniæ erogatæ,
Cic. Verr. 5, 19. Erogata feliciter beneficia,
Val. Max. 5, 2. ext. 4. Erogatus adulationi se-
licitatis cultus. *Id.* 4, 7, 1. (2) Precibus ero-
gatus, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 153.

* Erōgnēton, i. n. [*ab ἐρως amor, &
γεννάω genero*] *An herb causing love, Lexicogr.*
ex Plin.

Erōgito, āre. freq. [*ab erogo*] (1) *To ask,
or desire, heartily.* (2) *To get out, to extort.* (1)
¶ *Nomēque pecūque Erogitar, Sil.* 10, 475.
(2) Ex hāc statuā verbereā volo erogitare, *Plaut.*
Capt. 5, 1, 32.

* Erōgo, āre. act. [*rogatione do*] (1) *To make a*

*law and order for the employing and laying out the
publick money.* (2) *To lay out and bestow a thing
upon.* (3) ¶ *Also to beg and entreat, to get by
begging.* (1) Erogāisque pecunias ex ærario tuis
legibus? *Cic. in Vatin.* 12. (2) ¶ Erogare pe-
cuniam in aliquem, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 17, 5. spiri-
tum pro alimentis parentum, *Val. Max.* 5, 4,
ext. 3. summam dotis ex ærario, *Id.* 4, 4, 10.
(3) Erogare stipes in viis, *Apul. Met.* 1. p. 11.
Erōgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be laid out, Liv.* 1,
20. Erogabantur dotes virginibus, *Val. Max.* 4,
8, ext. 2.

¶ Erōio, ōnis. f. verb. *An eating up, or con-
suming, Litt. ex Cels.*

Erōius, a, um. part. [*ab erodor*] *Gnaw round
about, eaten into.* Sale erosus, *Plin.* 12, 9.

* Erōtēma, ātis. n. [*ex ἐρωτάω interrogo*]
*A figure, when by heaping many questions, we
aggravate a business, Rhet. Interrogatum, Cic.*

* Erōtēus, a, um. adj. [*ab ἐρως amor*] *Re-
lating, or belonging, to love.* ¶ *Scripta erotica,
Romances, Gell.* 19, 9.

* Erōtōpægnion, i. n. [*i. e. ludicrum amato-
rium, ex ἐρως amor, & παίγνιον lusus*] *A poem
of Livius Andronicus concerning lovers, a romance,
vid. Plin. Ep.* 5, 17. & *Gell.* 2, 24.

* Erōtēlos, i, m. [*ἐρωτόλος* Gr. q. d. ama-
torculus; ex ἐρως amor] *A precious stone like a
flint, used in divination, Plin.* 37, 10. = Me-
pīcoros, hieronymemon, amphirome.

* Erābundus, a, um. adj. *Wandering, straying,
vagrant.* Errabundi domos suas pervagarentur,
Liv. 1, 29. Errabunda bovis vestigia, *Virg.*
Ecl. 6, 59.

* Errandus, a, um. part. *To be wandered, &c.*
Ov. Met. 4, 87.

* Errans, tis. part. (1) *Wandering, straying.*
(2) *Creeping here and there.* (3) *Mistaken.* (4)
Unfixed, mutable. (1) Errans, propter te patriā
carco, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 16. ¶ Errans terris, &
fluctibus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 760. Errantia huc at
que illuc vestigia, *Val. Max.* 6, 8, 7. ¶ Erran-
tia sidera, the planets, *Plin.* 2, 6. (2) Grege-
errantes, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 14. (3) Errans opinio,
Cic. de Fin. 2, 22. (4) ¶ = De diis non er-
rantem & vagam, sed stabiliem certamque habere
sententiam, *Id. N. D.* 2, 1.

* Errantia, æ. f. *A wandering.* Accius ap.
Non. 3, 86. † Erratio.

* Erraticus, a, um. adj. (1) *Unfixed, wan-
dering, or straying, abroad.* (2) *Wild.* (1) Er-
ratica Delis, *Ov. Metam.* 6, 333. ¶ *Stella, Gell.*
3, 10. ¶ Erraticus homo, a vagabond, *Id.* 9,
2. † Erro, vagus, *Vett.* (2) Papaver errati-
cum, *Plin.* 19, 8.

* Erratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A wandering, a
going out of the way.* (2) *Met. Mutability, in-
constancy.* (1) = Hæc propius ibis, & minor est
erratio, *Ter. Adelpb.* 4, 2, 41. (2) = ¶ In
cælo nec fortuna, nec temeritas, nec oratio, nec
vanitas inest; contraque omnis ordo, veritas, ra-
tio, constantia, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 21.

* Erraticus, a, um. adj. *That uses to wan-
der, or stray.* Front. † Qui solet errare.

* Errator, ōris. m. verb. *A wanderer, a fu-
gitive, Tert.* † Erro, vagus.

* Erratrix, icis. f. *She that wanders, Front.*
† Errans.

* Erratum, i. n. (1) *A mistake.* (2) *A fault,
a thing done amiss, a miscarriage.* (1) Illud si
secus est, commune erratum est, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1.
¶ Nullum non dicam vitium, sed erratum, *Id.*
pro Cluent. 48. (2) ¶ Cui errato nulla venia,
iectè facto exigua laus, *Id. contr. Rull.* 2, 2.

* Erratur. imprei. *They are mistaken.* Quæ tot
vestigis impressa, ut in his errari non posset, *Cic.*
Fam. c. 5, 20. Erratum sit, *Liv.* 24, 8.

* Erratorius, a, um. part. *About to err, or
wander, Litt. ex Sen.*

* Erratus, a, um. part. *Wandered about, or
strayed over.* Relegens errata retrorsum Litora,
Virg. Æn. 3, 690. Erratus orbis, *Val. Flacc.*
4, 447.

* Errhinum, i. n. [*ex ἐρ in, & ῥιν, naris*]
A medicine taken at the nose to clear the brain,
Jun.

* Erro, āre. neut. [*à Gr. ἔρρο, i. e. ægrè eo,*
vago] (1) *To rove up and down, to wander.* (2)
To straggie, to go out of the way. (3) *To walk
abroad, or up and down.* (4) *Met. To mistake,
to misunderstand, to be mistaken, or out.* (5) *To
offend.* (6) *No to understand, to be at a loss.* (7)
To graze, to feed, to pasture. (1) = Stellæ
sponte suâ justæne vagantur & errant, *Hor. Ep.*
1, 12, 17. *Æ* Ingredi liberè, non licenter er-
rare, *Cic. Orat.* 77. (2) Erravitne viâ, seu lassâ
resedit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 739. (3) ¶ Voio circum
villulas nostras errare, *Cic. Att.* 8, 9. ¶ per ur-
bes, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 16. urbibus, *Id. Herc. Fur.*
163. in umbris, *Id. Tro.* 159. ¶ ad flumina,
Vir. (4) Huic, non tibi, habeo; ne erres,
Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 21. ¶ Quin mone, si quid er-
ro, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 30. (5) = Et illi prio-
res errant, & Ephorus in culpâ est, *Cic. Orat.*
57. (6) Erro, quam infestas viam, *Plaut. Mil.*
3, 1, 198. (7) ¶ Ille meas errare boves per-
misit, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 9.

* Ero, ōnis. m. *A wanderer, a loiterer, a va-
gabond, a starter aside, a straggler, a landcaper.*
Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 12. ¶ Errones, wandering sturs,
Gell. 3, 10. & 14, 1.

* Erōneus, a, um. adj. *Runing up and down,
erroneous.* ¶ Canes non debent esse erronei, sed
assidui & circumspecti, *Col.* 7, 12.

* Error, ōris. m. (1) *A maze, or wandering.*
(2) *A winding, or turning out of the way.* (3)
A deceit, or surprise. (4) *Met. An error, or
mistake.* (5) *A wrong, or false, opinion.* (6)
Also a weakness, or infirmity. (1) Quam multa
passus est Ulysses in illo errore diuturno? *Cic.*
Offic. 1, 31. (2) Inobservabilis error labyrinthi,
Catull. 62, 115. (3) ¶ Eum errorem ratione
depellito, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 28. (4) Errorem creat
similitudo, *Id. de Div.* 2, 26. = Ignoratio,
Id. (5) Aliquis latet error, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 48.
(6) ¶ Et si aliquâ culpâ tenemur erroris huma-
ni, à scelere certè liberati sumus, *Cic. Acad.* 1.

Erubescendus, a, um. part. *To be ashamed of,
base, mean, poor, sorry.* Te Venus Non erubes-
cendis adurit Ignibus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27 15. Eru-
bescendus civitatis status, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, 3.
Erubescendæ & graves clades, *Id.* 9, 1, ext. 2.

Erubescō, ĩre, bui. incept. (1) *To be red, to
colour, to blush.* (2) *To be ashamed.* (1) Saxæ
roratis erubescere rosis, *Ov. Ep. ex Pont.* 2, 1, 36.
¶ Erubuit, expalluit, titubavit, *Ad Herenn.* 2,
5. (2) ¶ Erubescere ora alicujus, *Cic. in Sall.*
ad aliquem ire *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 1707. fortuita,
Curt. 5, 5, 17. fateri, *Id.* 8, 2, 2. re aliquâ,
Cic. de Legg. 1, 14. loqui, *ibid.* 1, 19.

Erūca, æ. f. (1) *A palmer, or canker, worm.*
(2) *Also the herb rocket.* (1) *Col.* 11, 3. (2)
Erucas autum est vitare salaces, *Ov. Remed. Am.*
799. *Conf. Cels.* 2, 21.

Eructans, tis. part. *Belching, casting, or vo-
miting, out.* Viscera montis Eructans, *Virg. Æn.*
3, 576. Horriferos eructans faucibus æstus, *Lucr.*
3, 1025. scopolos, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 576.

Eructatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A belching, or
breaking of wind.* Exhalatio terrenis eructatio-
nibus surgit, *Apul. de Mundo,* p. 718.

Eructator, ōris. m. verb. *He that belcheth, or
breaketh wind upwards, Litt. ex Cels.*

Eructo, āre. freq. [*ab Erugo, eie, Fcst.*] *To
belch, or throw up.* Gurgus eructat arenam,
Virg. Æn. 6, 297. saniem eructare, *Ibid.* 3,
632 *Met.* Eructant sermonibus suis cædem bo-
norum, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 5.

¶ Eructus, a, um. part. [*ab Erugo*] *Belched
up, loathsome.* Vinum eructum & fœtidum,
Gell. 11, 7.

Erudēātus, a, um. part. *Cleansed from rubish.*
Eulcratum soium, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2 ab inusit,
¶ Erudēro, āre. act [*ab è & rudus, eis*] *To
throw, or carry, out rubish, S. don. Ep.* 5, 7.

Erudiendus, a, um. part. *To be taught, or
instructed.* In patrias artes erudiendus era, *Ov.*
Ep. 1, 12.

Erudens, tis. part. *Teaching, or instructing,*
Cic. de Fin. 3, 2.

Erudio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum. [*qu. ex rudi doctum*
facio] *To teach, to instruct, to inform, to bring up,*
06

or *exerce*. § Erudire aliquem artibus, *Liv.* 1, 39. § in artes, *Or. Ep.* 1, 112. § artes, *Id. Met.* 8, 215. de republicâ, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 12. § ad majorem instituta, *Id. Verr.* 3, 69. telas percurrere, *Or. Fast.* 3, 819. cauta probare, *Sil.* 7, 386. Nec me tantum Tritonia cursus Erudit, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 50. = docere, *Cic. instituto, Id.* *Dicitur etiam de rebus inanimatis*, ut, Erudit ad motas ipse capillus acus, *Or. Amor.* 1, 14, 30.

Erudior, *iri*, tus, pass. *To be taught*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 1. § Erudiri in scholis, *Quint.* 1, 2. Græcis literis, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, 1.

Eruditè, adv. ius, comp. sime, sup. *Learnedly, skillfully*. Quicquid habet auctoritatis, debetur comp. ut, Si videbitur eruditius disputare, *Cic. de Senect.* 1, 10, & superl. Atrilius noster eruditissime simul & facetissime dixit, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 9, 8.

Eruditio, ònis, f. verb. *Learning, scholarship, erudition*, especially in philology. Sine eruditione Græcâ intelligi non possunt, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 2. § Eruditio ad humanitatis studia pertinet; doctrina ad graves disciplinas, *Voss.* E disciplinis liberalibus minimum eruditioni, eloquentiæ plurimum attendit, *Suet. Cal.* 53.

Eruditrix, icis, f. *A mistress, or teacher*. Hispania Annibalidis eruditrix, *Flor.* 2, 6, 38.

Eruditulus, a, um, adj. dim. *Smaller, or less learned*; sub. a smatterer, *Catull.* 55, 7.

Eruditus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. sime, sup. (1) *Taught, instructed, bred up*. (2) *Practised in*. (3) *Adj. Inured, accustomed*. (4) *Learned, skillful*. (5) *Curious, nice*. (1) A magistro eruditus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 7. (2) Dauriana servitute ad nimiam assentationem eruditi, *Id. Q. fr.* 1, 1. (1) Genus araneorum eruditâ operatione conspicuum, *Plin.* 11, 24. (4) Disciplinâ juris civilis eruditissimus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 39. Eruditore aliquo sermone tractavit, *Quint.* 12, 2. § Alia est erudita, alia popularis oratio, *Cic. Parad.* c. 1. (5) = Docta & erudita palata, *Col.* 8, 16.

Erudus, a, um, part. *To be searched out*. Erudenda est memoria nobilitatis, *Cic. pro Mur.* 7. Vociferabatur eruendam delendamque urbem, *Paterc.* 2, 27.

Erugatio, ònis, f. verb. *A taking away of wrinkles*. Cutis erugatio, *Plin.* 18, 12.

Erugatus, a, um, part. *Smooth, without wrinkles*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Erugo, are, act. *To take away wrinkles, to make smooth*. Oleum amygdalinum erugat cutem, *Plin.* 23, 4. Lillii radices erugant corpora, *Id.* 21, 19.

Erugo, ere, [ex è & rago, unde ructo] *To belch, and break wind upwards*, *Fest.* p. 284. + Eructo.

Erulia, vel Ervilla, æ, f. & Ervilius, i, n. *A kind of wetches*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 33.

Erumpens, tis, part. *Breaking out*. Erumpentes acerrimæ tempestates, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 5. conf. *Sil.* 6, 148.

Erumpo, ere, ùpi, uptum neut. & act. (1) *To break, or burst, out*. (2) *To issue, or sail, out*; to attack, or set violently upon. (3) *To vent, or discharge*. (4) *To come abroad to mens knowledge*. (5) *To show, or discover*. (1) § Igne ex Ætne vertice erumpunt, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 48. (2) § Ne quo loco erumperent Pomœiani, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 44. (3) Terra fontibus erumpit liquores, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 445. Erumpit è naribus sanguis, *Scrib. Larg. c. 7. Met.* Ne in me stomachum erumpam, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 3. (4) Conjuratio ex tenebris erumpit, *Id. pro Sext.* 4. (5) Inter nubila sese Erumpent radii, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 46.

Erumpor, i, upus sum. pass. *To be broken forth*. Post incita cum vix Exagitata foras erumpitur, *Lucr.* 6, 582. Erumpi cogunt sanguinem, *Scrib. Larg. c. 21.*

Erusco, are, act. *To weed out, to pull out weeds*, *Herbas eruncare*, *Col.* 11, 3.

Eruo, ere, ui, utum. act. (1) *To pluck, root, or tear, up*. (2) *To scratch, or pull, out*. (3) *To search, or find, out*; to bring forth. (4) *To dig up*. (5) *To subvert, or overthrow*. (1) § Sus

rostro semina eruit, *Or. Metam.* 15, 113. Anofam quercum Boreæ eruere certant, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 443. (2) § Oculos eruere, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, 1. (3) Aliquid indagare, invenire, ex tenebris eruere, *Cic. Agrar.* 1, 1. = scrutor, *Id.* (4) Aurum terrâ eruere, *Or. Amor.* 3, 8, 53. Met. Missâ latus eruit hastâ, *Ibid.* 12, 477. (5) Totam à sedibus urbem Eruit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 612. cuncta funditus, *Sen. Tro.* 685.

Erutor, i, utus, pass. *To be plucked out, &c.* *Or. Met.* 12, 269.

Eruptio, ònis, f. verb. (1) *A bursting forth*. (2) *An issuing, or breaking, forth*; a violent sailing, a sally. (1) Carbones exvunt cum eruptionis crepiu, *Plin.* 16, 10. (2) Repente ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 49. Conf. *Liv.* 42, 52.

Erupturus, a, um, part. *That will break out*. Hæc quod eruptura sint timeo, *Cic. Att.* 2, 20. Vid. & *Liv.* 35, 11.

Eruthrinus, & Eruthinus, i, m. [ex è & ῥος ruber] *A roach, or roach, R. ex Plin. vid. Eruthrinus, sic enim rectius scrib.*

Eruturus, a, um, part. *To pull, or pluck, out*. Negantur se Spartani, ex duobus Græciæ oculis alterum eruturos, *Just.* 5, 8.

Erutus, a, um, part. [ab eruor] (1) *Plucked, or weeded, out*. (2) *Cast up*. (3) *Digged, or taken, up*. (4) *Subverted, and overthrown*. (5) *Pulled up by the roots*. (6) *Found out, or discovered*. (1) Cepa eruta, *Or. Fast.* 3, 340. (2) Remis eruta canet aqua, *Id. Ep.* 5, 54. (3) Erutus mortuus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 27. (4) Eruti ab imis fundamentis penates, *Val. Max.* 6, 3, 1. Tantoque fragore Eruta convulsis prosterneret oppida muris, *Sil.* 3, 212. (5) Eruta pinus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 449. (6) Hæc tanquam occultum & à se prudenter erutum scribunt, *Quint.*

Ervum, i, n. *A kind of pulse like wetches, or tares*. Nec ervi operosa cura est, *Plin.* 18, 15. Ervum molitum, *Scrib. Larg. c. 30.* Ex quibus, quod ervi magnitudinem habet, satis est devorasse, *Cels.* 5, 25. init.

Eryngion, i, n. [ἐρύγιον Gr.] *Sea bolm, or sea holly*, *Plin.* 21, 15.

Erysimon, i, n. [ἐρύσιμον Gr.] *quod ab ἐρύω traho, ob facultatem trahendi* *A kind of feed, or as some, an herb*; wild cresses, hedge mustard, *Plin.* 22, 75. = Irio, v. & *Cels.* 5, 18.

Erysipelas, atis, n. [ἐρυσιπέλας Gr.] *ab ἐρύω traho, & πέλαις propè, unde etiam viciniraba, & vicinirubia dicitur* *A swelling full of heat and redness, a sore commonly called saint Anthony's fire*, *Cels.* 5, 26, 31.

Erysipturum, i, n. [ἐρυσιπτρον Gr.] *ab ἐρύω traho, & πύπρον scriptum* *English galinul, also bafe, or fiat, vervain*, *Plin.* 24, 13. al. dic. dipacus.

Erythæe, es, f. [ἐρυθάη Gr.] *That where with the bees join the outermost parts of their combs*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Erythrinus, i, m. [de etym. vid. Eruthrinus] *Piscis id, quod erythrinus*, *Plin.* 9, 16. & 9, 52.

Erythræus, a, um, adj. [ab ἐρυθρός ruber] *Red, or belonging to the Red sea*. § Erythræus lapillus, sc. ab Erythrazo mari petitus, a pearl got out of the Red sea, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 6, 18. Erythræum mare, *Plin.* 6, 23. Erythrææ gemmæ, *Claud.* 4. Conf. *Hon.* 605.

Erythrinus, i, m. [ἐρυθρίνος Gr.] *ab eodem* *A sea fish, all red but the belly, which is white*, *Plin.* 9, 32.

Eythricomus, i, m. [ab ἐρυθρός ruber, & κόμην coma] *A kind of orange*, *Plin.* 13, 19.

Erythrodanum, i, n. [à radice rubedine sc. ab ἐρυθρός ruber] *An herb having a red root, madder that dyes use*, *Plin.* 24, 11.

Erythros, i, m. [ab eodem] *Sumach, a shrub, the leaves whereof curriers use to dress their leather*, *Plin.* 21, 31. & 24, 11. Diof. 1, 147.

Erythrotæon, ònis, m. [ab ἐρυθρός, ruber, & τῶν, pavo] *A kind of pheasant, or bustard*, *Olim Igeob. ap. Suet.* ubi rectius tetraones, de quib. vid. *Plin.* 10, 22.

Es, indicat. [à sum] *Thou art*, *Cic.*

Es, imperat. [à sum] *Be thou*, *Luc.*

* Es, imperat. [ab edo] *Eat thou*. Es, bibe, animo obsequere mecum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 8.

* Esca, æ, f. [ab edo, esum] (1) *Meat, or food, for man*, (2) *for other creatures*. (3) *A bait to catch fishes, or birds, with*. (1) & Escis & potionibus non vescuntur Di, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 23. (2) Sus quid habet præter escam? *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64. Caro tua sit esca piscibus, atque avibus, ferisque, *Liv.* 25, 12. (3) Escâ voluptatis capiuntur homines, ut hamo pisces, *Cic. de Senect.* 13. § Ignis esca, *fuel*, *Liv.*

* Escæle, is, n. *A dish, or platter to serve meat in*. § Escæle & pottorium argentum, plate for the table, *Paul. JC.*

* Escaria, re, f. Escâra, æ, f. [à ἐσχάρα Gr.] *focus, vel basis ex arrectariis & transversariis compacta* *A gridiron*, *Litt. ex Vitruv.* 10, 17. but there it signifies a *basis of beams laid crosswise*.

* Escariæ, men, f. quadratæ voc. in quibus homines epulantur, *Fest.*

* Escarius, a, um, adj. [ab esca] *Pertaining to meat*. Escaria vasa, *Plin.* 36, 26. § Escaria vincula, *when we are tied by the teeth*, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 18.

* Escatio, ònis, f. *A feeding upon meat*, *Aug. + Elus, Petr.*

Escendo, ere. *To ascend, or go up*, *Plaut. Varr. Liv. & alii, testibus Gruer. & Gronov.* § Navem escendere, *to go on board*, *Nep. itruem, Sen. Phœn.* 112. *Liv.* 2, 28. 8, 17.

* Escarites panis, *Bread baked, or toasted, on a gridiron*, *Pollux.* 6.

* Escatocollion, i, n. [ἐσκατοκόλλιον, Gr.] *vel potiùs ἐσκατόκολλον, ut respondeat formæ τῷ πρῶτοκόλλου* *The latter end of a book*, *Mart.* 2, 6.

* Esco, are, act. *To feed upon a thing*, *Solin.* 53. + Edo.

* Escor, ari, utus, pass. *To be fed upon*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

* Esculentæ, òrum, n. *Meat, esculents*. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56.

* Esculentus, a, um, adj. *Any thing to be eaten, or pertaining to eating*. § Esculento ore homo, *one with meat in his mouth*, *Plin.* 8, 25. Esculenta merx, *vituals to be sold*, *Col.* 11, 3.

* Esculetum, i, n. [ab esculus] *A grove of beeches*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 14.

* Esculeus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a beech*. Esculea frons, *b. e. corona*, *Or. Met.* 1, 449.

* Esculinus, a, um, ad. *Made of beech*, *Vitruv.* 7, 1.

* Esculus, i, f. [ab esca, ut fagus à φαγῆν dict. quod primi mortales, nondum inventis frugibus, glande pro escâ uterentur] *A beech, or mast, tree*, *Serv. ad Virg. Geor.* 2, 29.

Escutio, ònis, f. verb. *A cutting of a child out of the mother's womb*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

Esco, are, act. *To cut a child out of the mother's belly*, *Seren.* + Execo.

* Esuatio, ònis, f. verb. *An eating often, or cramming*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

* Esuator, òris, m. *He that eats often*, *Firm.*

* Esuatus, a, um, part. *Eaten*, *Lexicogr. ex Col.*

Esito, are, freq. [ab edo, esum] *To eat often, to use to eat*. Meas qui esitabant escas, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 41. Sentisne esitas? *Id. Capt.* 1, 2, 85.

Esopon, i, n. *A kind of wild lettuce, or endive*, *Plin.* 20, 7. sed *Harduinus leg. cæjapon.*

* Esotericus, a, um, adj. [ab ἐσωθεν, ut neotericus] *Inward, &c.* *Aug.* + Internus.

Esca, vel Exca, òcis, m. *A great fish in the river Rhine, a lax, some take it for a salmon*, *Plin.* 9, 15.

Esse, infin. [à verb. sum, es] *To be*. § Esse pulchrè, lepide, bene, *to live well, to feast*, *Plautina sunt*, nisi fortè ab edo. § Esse in timore, *Nep. Milt.* 8. in dolore. *Scrib. Larg. c. 1.* It.

E T

Et. infin. [ab ēdo, es] *To eat, exempla passim.*
Etsēda, æ. f. *A chariot, chaise, or wagon, Sen. Ep. 56.*
Etsēdarius, ii. m. *A wagon, or cart, maker; a carter, or wagoner; a charioteer, also he who fights in a chariot. Ne ab etsēdarii decipiaris, caveto, Cic. Fam. 7, 6.*
Etsēdum, i. n. (vox Gallica) *A wain, chariot, or wagon; a chaise used by the Gauls and Britons. Belgica etsēda, Virg. Geor. 3, 204. Britannia, Propert. 2, 1, 76.*
Essentia, æ. f. [qu. à part. essens, ut absum, absens] *The being of any thing, essence. Ex fabricā Ciceronis est hoc vocabulum, teste Sen. Ep. 59. vide etiam suffragium, Quint. 8, 3.*
Essentialis, e. adj. *Essential, Theolog.*
Essentialiter, adv. *Essentially, Aug. † Secundum essentiam.*
*** † Essi, pro edi, Lex. ex Plaut.**
Est. [à sum] *He, she, it, is.*
*** Est. [ab ēdo]** *He eateth. Oleas est; & sylvestria corna, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 57.*
Esto, imperf. [à verb. sum] *Put the case it be so; be it, or suppose it to be, so, Cic. de Fin. 2, 19.*
*** Estor, ōris. m. verb. [ab ēdo]** *He that eateth much, unde*
*** Estrix, icis. f. verb. [ab ēdo, es]** *A she raven, or great eater. Estrices mulieres, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 20.*
*** Estur. [à verb. ēdor]** *They eat, it is eaten. Diesque noctesque estur, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78. Estur putredine navis, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 1, 68.*
Esula, æ. f. *The herb spurge, Med. = Tithymallus.*
*** Esuriālis, e. adj.** *Belonging to fasting. Esuriales feriae, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8.*
*** † Esuribo, pro esuriam, more vett.**
*** † Esuribundus, a, um. adj.** *Very hungry, Lex. ex Col.*
*** Esuriens, tis. part. (1) Being hungry. (2) Met. Greedy, covetous. (1) Num esuriens fastidis omnia præter Pavonem rhombumque? Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 115. (2) Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 113.**
*** † Esurienter, adv.** *Hungryly. Esurienter exhibitas escas appetebam, Apul. Met. 10, p. 333. † Esurientium more.*
*** Esuries, ei. f.** *Hunger, Met. niggardlyness, or misery, Cael. ad Cic. Fam. Ep. 8, 1.*
*** † Esurigo, gnis. f.** *Hunger. Esurigo findebat costas, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 291.*
*** Esurio, ire, ivi, itum. desiderat. [ab ēdo, ēsum]** *(1) To desire to eat, to hunger, or to be hungry. (2) To be poor. (1) Nostræ copię facile algere, & esurire consueverunt, Cael. Cic. Fam. Ep. 8, 17. (2) Qui homo non parsit pecunię maturę esurit, Plaut. Curc. 3, 11.*
*** Esurior, ivi, pass. To be hungered after, or longed for. Nñl ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 10, 10.**
*** Esurio, ōnis. m.** *A hungry fellow. Esurio venio, non venio sature, Plaut. sed jocum captans, Pers. 1, 3, 23.*
*** Esuritiō, ōnis. f. verb.** *Hunger, one's being hungry. Pater esuritionum, Catull. 19, 1. Esuritione corpora sicciora cornu, Id. 21, 14.*
*** Esuritor, ōris. m. verb.** *One that is often hungry. Romam petebat esuritor, Mart. 3, 14.*
*** † Esuritrix, icis. f.** *She that is often hungry, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*
*** Esuritūrus, a, um. part.** *Who shall be hungry. Spes est Cl. quæ? Sy. nos esurituros satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 28.*
*** Esurus, a, um. part.** *About to eat. Esuri ter-na per ora canes, Ov. Ep. 9, 38.*
*** † Esus, ūs. m. [ab ēdo]** *An eating, Gell. 4, 1. Plin. 20, 7. quoque laudant al. sed malę, usu enim ibi legendum. † Comestio.*

E ante T.

* **ET. conj. cop. [à Gr. ἐτ' pro ἐτι, adhuc]** *And, also, yet. Et est conjungendi, hortandi, confirmandi, interrogandi, indignandi, ordinandi, augendi; exempla passim, quibus brevitas ergo supersedeo, Even, both, and afterwards, although, Cassander & Lyfimachus &*

E T Y

ipsi regiam sibi majestatem vindicaverunt, Just. 15, 2, 12. Aliquando copulat participium & verbum. Tunc desinens ipsa lugubrique voce acerbam ciet, Id. 18, 4, 13. Aliquando diversos casus. Per defectionem civium, Pharnacisque filii scelere præventus, Flor. 3, 5, 26.
Etēnim, conj. *For, because, that, and also, but, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 11. Aliquando partes composit. per Tmesin disjunctę sunt, ut, Et dicere enim nemo potest, Cic.*
*** † Etēnimvero, For truly, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.**
*** Etēsāca vitis. A sort of wine. Vel uva quę etēsāci variat, Plin. 14, 3.**
*** Etēsias, æ. m. [ab ἑτες annus]** *A northeast wind that blows constantly every year for forty days together in the dog days, Plin. 18, 34. vid. & Col. 12, 2. Gell. 2, 22.*
*** Etēsius, a, um. adj.** *Yearly, or belonging to the eastern winds. Etēsia flabra Aquilonum, Lucr. 5, 741.*
† Etēsiculatio, ōnis. f. *A gelding, Lexicogr. ex Cels.*
*** † Etexo, ēre. act. To untwine, or untwist, Pacuv. † Detexo.**
† Etēsius, i. m. *A mortar stone, Plin. 36, 22. ubi al. ephesius.*
*** † Etēsica, ōrum. n. pl.** *Books of moral philosophy, ethicks. Lat. Libri de moribus; libri morales, ex mente Ciceronis.*
*** † Etēsice, es. f. vel Etēsica, æ. f. [ab ἠθος mores]** *Moral philosophy. Eam partem philosophię de moribus appellare solemus; sed decet augmentem linguam Latinam nominare moralem, Cic. de Fato 1. in principio.*
*** † Etēsicus, a, um. adj.** *Moral; belonging to manners, or behaviour. Lat. Moralis, vid. Cic. in Orat. 37.*
*** † Etēsicus, a, um. adj. [ab ἠθος gens]** *A gentile, ethnic, or beathen, Hier. Lat. Gentilis ad verbum commodę, ad notionem angustius.*
*** Etēsologia, æ. f. [ab ἠθος mores, & λόγος sermo]** *The art, or skill, of counterfeiting mens manners; a figure in rhetoric, Quint. 1, 9.*
Etēsologus, i. m. *He that expresseth other mens manners by voice, or gesture; a jester, a buffoon, a mimic. Mimorum & ethologorum est, si nimia est imitatio, Cic. de Orat. 2, 59.*
*** † Etēsopæia, æ. f. [ex ἠθος mores, & ποίεω facio]** *A representation of manners, carriage, or behaviour, Isidor. 2, 14.*
Etiam, conj. [ab et & jam] *Also, too, yea, further. Etiam atque etiam, again and again, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 11. Etiam dum, yet, till that time, Id. Etiamne, what still? Id. Etiam nunc, still, immediately, Plaut. Post etiam, in the next place, Cic. Etiam tum even then, Id. Etiam tu, here, isthunc amoves abs te? why don't you? Plaut. Nullius auctoritas imminuta est, aucta etiam, yea rather, Plin. Paneg. 77. Etiam, scelus! malę loquere? what! you rogue, do you rail? Plaut. Aut etiam, aut non, either yea, or no, Cic.*
Etiamnum, adv. [ex etiam & nunc] *As yet, to this very time, still, Plaut. Pæn. Prol. 9.*
Etiamfi, conj. *Though, although, Cic. de Fin. 5, 7. Potest etiam scribi etiam si divisę.*
Etſi, conj. cum ind. & subj. *Although, albeit, Sequentibus tamen, veruntamen, at, attamen, sed; aliquando verò sine illis, ut, Do pœnas temeritatis meę; etſi quę fuit illa temeritas? Cic. Att. 9, 9. Cum redditiva tamen quater repetit, Id. Fam. 6, 1. princ.*
*** Etymologia, æ. f. [ἐτυμολογία, Gr. i. e. sermo de etymis, ab ἔτυμος verus, & λόγος sermo; ut, ἀστρολογία, de astris]** *Etymology, or an account of the original and derivation of words; it is also one of the four parts of grammar, v. Cic. Top. c. 8. qui veriloquium etiam finxit, sed idem reformidabat, teste Quint. 1, 6. Lat. Notatio, Cic. l. cit.*
*** † Etymologicus, a, um. adj. [à præced.]** *That pertains to etymology, etymological, Gell. 1, 18.*
*** † Etymologus, i. m. [ab eodem]** *An etymologist, that searches the true interpretation of words, Gramm.*

E V A

* **Etymon, i. n. [ἐτυμον Gr. ab ἔτυμος verus]** *The etymon, or original, of a word. Gluma videtur etymon habere à glubendo, Varr. R. R. 1, 48.*

E ante U.

* **Eu. interj. [ab eū, bene]** *Rarely done! o brave! Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 26. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 74.*
Evacuandus, a, um. part. *To be emptied. Ad evacuandam alvum, Plin. 20, 6.*
† Evacuatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An emptying, or voiding, Tert. † Exinanitio.*
† Evacuēfactus, a, um. part. *Emptied, made clear, Hier. † Vacuēfactus, Val. Max.*
Evacuō, are. act. *To empty, to make void, to evacuate. † Evacuare alvum, to go to stool, Plin. vid. Evacuandus.*
† Evādātus, a, um. adj. *He that goeth under sureties, Dig. † Vadatus.*
Evādens, tis. part. *Getting away. Quantumcunque flumen intervenit, idem futurum discrimen est evadentium in terram, Curt. 9, 6.*
*** † Evādesco, ēre. neut.** *To grow less and less in esteem, Litt. ex Plaut.*
Evādo, ēre, si, sum. neut. & act. (1) To get away, or out off. (2) To avoid. (3) To pass over. (4) To get, or come, to. (5) To go, or reach, to. (6) To climb, or mount. (7) To become, or grow. (8) To come to pass. (1) = Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Catil. 2, 1. § Evadere claustris, Val. Flacc. 7, 570. testis patris, Id. 7, 163. (2) Evadere nostras Sperāsti te posse manus, Virg. Aen. 9, 560. necem, Val. Max. 5, 7, 3. (3) Annem haud difficulter evadit, Tac. Ann. 12, 35, 3. (4) § Evasit ad castra, Val. Max. 1, 8, 6. Evadere ad superos, Sen. Herc. Fur. 583. (5) Lapis nec spatium evasit, totum nec pertulit ictum, Virg. Aen. 12, 907. (6) Sic fata, gradus evaserat altos, Virg. Aen. 4, 685. † Evadere scalis, to scale the wall, Tac. 12, 17. Cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, Liv. 3, 17. (7) Evadere glorię superior, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1. insigni pugna clarus, Id. 5, 1, 3. (8) Miramur aliquando id, quod somniārimus, evadere? Cic. de Div. 2, 59.
† Evāgābundus, a, um. adj. *That wanders, or roves, about, Aug. † Vagabundus, Sen.*
Evāgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wandering, or roving, abroad, Plin. 2, 17. Vagatio, Liv.*
† Evāgator, ōris. m. verb. *He that strays abroad, Litt. ex Sen.*
† Evāgatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that gadeth abroad, Tert.*
† Evāginatio, ōnis. f. *An unsheathing, a drawing of a sword out of the sheath, Tert.*
† Evāginator, ōris. m. verb. *He that draws his sword, Aug. † Qui distringit gladium.*
Evāginātus, a, um. part. *Drawn, as a sword, Gladio suā sponte evaginato, Just. 1, 9.*
† Evāgino, are. act. [unde part. evaginatus] *To draw out of a sheath, or scabbard, Vulg. interp. † Stringo, educo, distringo.*
† Evāgio, ire, ivi, itum. act. *To cry, or squall, as a little child doth, Arnob. † Vagio, Cic.*
Evāgo, are. dep. *To wander about. Evagans Nilus, Plin. H. 10, 49.*
**Evāgor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) To wander, stray, or run, abroad; to rove about, to ramble. (2) To grow luxuriant as the boughs of trees do, (3) To overflow. (4) Met. To spread. (5) To digress from his purpose. (1) Nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. 22, 47. Ne evager longius, Val. Max. 9, 12, 1. (2) Evagatur in luxuriam prævalens vitis, Col. 5, 6. (3) Evagatur aquę, Plin. 10, 33. (4) Evagata est latę vis morbi, Liv. 3, 7. (5) Hæcenus evagari satis fuit, Quint. 2, 4.
Evāleo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. (1) To be of power, to be able, to may, or can. (2) † Alſo to be worth. (1) Quę pervincere voces Evaluere sonum? Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 201. Sed non Dardanię medicari cuspidis ictum Evaluit, Virg. Aen. 7, 757. (2) Cum margarita centies HS evaluisset, Macrob. Sat. 3, 17. † Valeo.**

E V A

Evalesco, ēre, ui. incept. *To wax very strong, so prosper and grow* Adjuta curā natura magis evalescit, *Plin.* 17, 15. Multa secutura essent, quæ ad bellum evalescerent, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 58, 6. † Valeo, *vest.*

Evallatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A casting out of the trench, or doors, Veg.*

Evallēfācio, ēre. act. *Varr. ap. Non.* 3, 158. id. quod.

† Evallo, āre. act. *To cast out, to put out of doors, Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 259.

Evallo, ēre, itum. act. *To winnow, or make clean, corn, Plin.* 18, 10.

Evallor, i. pass. *To be winnowed, Plin.* 18, 10.

* Evan, ntis. m. [Eὔαν Gr.] Vox bacchantium; item ipse Bacchus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 15.

† Evāneo, ēre, ui. dep. unde evanesco.

Evānescens, tis. part. *Vanishing away, decaying, Sen. de Ben.* 2, 12.

Evānesco, ēre, nui. incept. (1) *To vanish away.* (2) *To perish and be lost.* (3) *To decay, to wear away.* (4) *To be consumed.* (5) *Also to grow out of esteem.* (1) Ut cornua extremæ lunæ evanescere vidit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 117. (2) Is orationes reliquit, quæ nunc evanuerunt, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 27. (3) = Omnis eorum memoria obscurata est, & evanuit, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 23. Ne vires evanescant, *Scrib. Larg. c.* 104. (4) Evanuisse aiunt vetustate vim ejus loci, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 57. (5) Cū jam penē evanuisse Hortensius, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 94.

* † Evāngēlicē, adv. *Gospel-like, Eccl.*

* † Evāngēlicus, a, um. adj. *Of the gospel.*

Evāngēlicus libellus, *Prud. Apotb.* 15.

* † Evāngēlismus, i. m. *A feast in memory of the Annunciation, Eccl.*

* † Evāngēlista, æ. m. *An evangelist, Eccl.*

* † Evāngēlium, i. n. i. e. bonus nuncius [ab eū bene, & ἀγγέλλω nuncio] (1) *Good news.* (2) *Also rewards given to those that brought them.* (3) *The gospel.* (4) *Evangelia, ōrum. n. pl. Processions and prayers made for joy of good tidings.* (1) Εὐαγγέλιον τὸ εὐαγγέλιον Ἀγανίον φέροντες, *Appian. Alex. de nec. Ciceronis.* (2) Εὐαγγέλια quæ reddam nescio, deberi quidem planē fateor, *Cic. Att.* 2, 12. Εὐαγγέλιον ἐστὶ δῶρον ὑπὲρ ἀγαθῆς ἀγγελίας, *Eustath. in Hom. Il.* 5, v. 152. (3) *Eccl.* (4) *Id.*

* † Evāngēlizo, āre. act. *To preach the gospel, Aug.*

* † Evāngēlus, i. m. *A bringer of good tidings, Vitruv.* 10, 7.

Evānidus, a, um. adj. [ab inus. evāneo] *Vain, fading, apt to decoy, unfruitful, frail, that will soon perish. Leve & evanidum gaudium, Sen. Ep.* 35. Evanida pectora, *Ov. Met.* 5, 435. Materia vetustate evanida, *Vitr.* 2, 8.

Evanno, āre. act. [vel ēre, ut aliqui volunt] *To van, or make clean; to winnow corn; also to cast out of doors. Quod levissimum est, evannetur foras extra aream, Varr. i. R. 52. al. leg. evannatur, fortē melius, quia Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, n. 5. frumentum vannere.

† Evannor, āris. pass. evannetur. *Pompon. i. e. ejiciatur foras.*

* † Evans, tis. part. [ab Eνοε, εὐοῖ, Gr. quod Baccho acclamatum, qui inde εὐαν & εὐος ipse dictus] *Shouting in praise of Bacchus, Virg. AEn.* 6, 517. & 10, 702.

Evāpōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breatheing, or steaming, out; an evaporation, Sen. Nat. Quæst.* 2, 1. & 3, 24.

† Evāpōro, āre. act. *To steam out, to evaporate, Solin. c.* 8. † Exhalo, *Cic.*

† Evāpōror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be steamed out, or evaporated, Gell.* 19, 5.

† Evāsiō, ōnis. f. verb. [ab evado] *An evasion, or escape, Vulg. interpr. † Fuga, Liv.*

Evastandus, a, um. part. *To be wasted, or destroyed. Evastanda tibi tellus, Sil.* 15, 184.

† Evastatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wasting, or laying waste, Litt. ex-Plin. † Vastatio, Cic.*

† Evastator, ōris. m. verb. *A waster, or consumer, Aug. † Vastator, Stat.*

Evastātus, a, um. part. *Wasted, Liv.* 8, 37.

Evasto, āre. act. *To waste, spoil, or destroy.*

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Quinque mensum spatio omnia evastarunt, *Liv.* 10, 15.

Evastor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wasted, or destroyed. Culta evastata sunt bello, Liv.* 5, 5.

Evāsūrus, a, um. part. *About to come off, or end. Hæc paucis diebus intelliguntur, quorum evasura sint, Cic. Att.* 7, 17. Quantus evasurus esset, *Paterc.* 2, 94. *Vid. & Liv.* 30, 21.

* † Evax, interj. exultantis. [ab εὐοῖ voce bacchantium] *A voice of joy, a buzz, Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 18. *Casin.* 4, 4, 14.

* † Euceria, æ. f. [ab εὖ bene, & εὐαῖος tempus] *Opportunity. Lat. Opportunitas, occasio, Cic.*

* † Eucharis, indecl. adj. [ab εὖ bene, & χάρις gratia] *Gracious. Lingua eucharis, Sirac.* 6. *Lat. Gratiola.*

* † Eucharistia, æ. f. [ab eodem] *Thanksgiving, the sacrament of the Lord's supper, the eucharist, Eccl. Lat. Gratiarum actio.*

* † Eucharisticus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the eucharist, or thanksgiving, Eccl.*

* † Eudæmon, ōnis. adj. c. 3. [εὐδαίμων Gr. quod ex εὖ bene, & δαίμων genius] *Happy. Eudæmonem Arabiam, Mela,* 3, 8, 35. i. e. felicem.

* † Eudæmon, i. n. [εὐδαίμων Gr. quod ex εὖ bene, & δαίμων humecto; lineum filum quod medici in extremo clysterio relinq. per quod κλυσιμὸς emittitur, Fest. *A thread tied to a clyster; also a scupperhole in a ship. Turn. legi vult Eudæmon.*

* † Eudoxia, æ. f. [ab εὖ bene, & δόξα opinio] *A good name. Lat. Bona fama.*

† Evectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A carrying forth.* (2) † Meton. *Evectiones, licences to use stage horses, post warrants.* (3) *Also cockets at the customhouse for exporting goods.* (1) Sublimis evectio, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 162. (2) *Sidon.* 5, 20. *Symmach.* 4, 6. (3) *Ap. recent.*

† Evector, ōris. m. verb. *He who advances, or lifts up, Litt. ex Sen.*

† Evectrix, icis. f. *She who lifts up, Tert.*

Evectus, a, um. part. (1) *Carried, or brought, out.* (2) *Carried, mounted.* (3) *Met. Advanced, extolled.* (4) *Carried through, or beyond.* (1) Ut semel ē Piræo evecta est eloquentia, omnes peragravit insulas, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 13. Evectæ pronolaxantur habenæ Æthere, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 35. (2) *Evectus equo, Liv.* = asportatus, *Cic. Paterc.* 2, 130. Meritis evectus ad auras, *Ov. Met.* 14, 127. ed claritatis, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, ext. 7. (4) = Fama ejus evecta insulas, & provincias pervagata, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 36, 2.

Evectus, ūs. m. verb. *Carriage, conveyance by ship, or otherwise, Plin.* 18, 5.

Evaho, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To carry out, to convey.* (2) *To extoll and lift up.* (3) *To praise, to advance.* (1) Ubi tranquillitas maris in altum evexit, *Liv.* 25, 27. suas merces, *Plin.* 6, 19. Quæcunque pavidos rapidus evexit furor, *Sen. Hip.* 1070. (2) † Evehere aliquem ad fastigium regium, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 1. = Fortuna altiūs evexit ac levavit humanas opes, *Sen. Tro.* 260. (3) † Evehere aliquem in cælum, *Juv.* 1, 38. Evexit Q. Catulum voce suā tantum non ad sidera usque, *Val. Max.* 8, 15, 9.

† Evahor, i, etus. pass. *To be carried, Met. to be exalted, &c. Ad regem Theſſaliæ Deucalionem ratibus evecti sunt, Just.* 2, 6. In id evecti, super quod ascendi non potest, *Paterc.* 2, 53. In stationem atque ipsas prope portas evecti sunt, *Liv.* 22, 45.

† Evellendus, a, um. part. *To be plucked up. Qui non modò ex memoriâ, sed etiam ex factis evellendos putet, Cic. pro Sext.* 14.

† Evellens, tis. part. *Pulling off. Evellens comam luctus, Sen. Oedip.* 592.

† Evello, ēre, velli, & vulsi, ulsum. act. (1) *To pluck up, or cut.* (2) *To pull off.* (3) *To twitch.* (4) *To deliver.* (5) *Met. To root out, to abolish.* (1) Evellere sese ex ceno, *Plin.* 8, 42. Corque tot scelerum capax evelle, *Sen. Phœnis.* 160. (2) *Canos puella, nigros anus evellerat, Phædr.* 2,

3, 10. (3) *Femur puellæ evellit pulex, Ov.*

(4) *Castra obsessa evellere, Sil.* (5) † Inſerere novas opiniones, evellere inſitas, *Cic. Or.* 28. scrupulum ex animo, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 3.

† Evellor, i, ulsus. pass. *To be plucked up, &c. Ut semel est evulsa jugis, Val. Flacc.* 3, 709.

† Evelli juſſit haſtam, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 30.

† Evēnio, ire, vēni, ntum. neut. (1) *To come out, or proceed.* (2) *Simply to come.* (3) *To happen by chance, to come to pass, to fall out.* (4) *To fall to one's lot.* (1) Merſes profundo, pulchrior evenit, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 65. (2) † Sine modò rus eveniat, remittam ad ſe virum, *Plaut. Caf.* 2, 8, 1. ubi al. veniat. certè 3, 2, 17. q. v. (3) = Timebam ne evenirent ea quæ acciderunt, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 21. † In hâc notione legitur in tertiis perſonis tantum. (4) *Metello Numidia evenit, Sall.*

† Evēnit, imperf. *It happens, or falls out. † Malè iſtis eveniat, a miſchief take them, Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 39. *Absol. Quid tu Athenas inſolens? C. Evenit, Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 4.

† Evētilatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A winnowing, or fanning, Aug. † Ventilatio, Plin.*

† Evētilator, ōris. m. verb. *A ſifter. Met. † Evētilator cauſæ, a ſifter of the matter, Arnob. † Ventilator, Col.*

† Evētilatus, a, um. part. *Winnowed. Frumenta eventilata mundiora ſunt, Col.* 1, 6. Eventilato terreſtri ſpiritu, *Juſt.* 44, 1, 10.

† Evētilo, āre. act. *To winnow, to fan, or van. Plin.* 31, 3.

† Evētilor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be vanned, or winnowed. Vid. Eventilatus.*

† Eventum, i. n. *The event, or iſſue. Cauſæ eventorum magis movent, quàm ipſa eventa, Cic. Att.* 9, 4. Mærore hoc ejus eventum vereor, *Id. de Amic.* 4.

† Eventurus, a, um. part. [ab evenio] *That will come to paſs hereafter. Quid eventurum ſit, ignorant, Cic. de Div.* 2, 49. Noſtrâ intereſt ſcire ea, quæ eventura ſint, *Ibid.* 51.

† Eventus, ūs. m. verb. [ab evenio] (1) *Hap, chance, ſucceſs, that follows the doing of any thing.* (2) *The end, iſſue, or event.* (3) *A God chiefly worſhiped by huſbandmen, Bonus eventus.* (1) Fortunæ eventus varii ſequebantur, *Caf. B. G.* 2, 22. (2) *Eventus belli non ignarus, Caf. B. G.* 6, 41. (3) *Varr. R. R.* 1, 1.

† Everberatus, a, um. part. *Beaten, Met. plycd. Remis everberatum mare, Curt.* 4, 3, 18.

† Everbero, āre. act. *To beat, to pummel, to ſlap. Met. to ply. Everberare fluctus, Curt.* 9, 4. pectus armis, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 737.

† Everganeus, a, um. adj. † Everganæ trabes, beams well and workmanlike wrought, *Vitruv.* 5, 1. *Lat. Affabrè factus.*

† Evergo, ēre. act. *To caſt, or ſend, forth, Liv.* 44, 33. † Nescio an alibi.

† Evertendus, a, um. part. *To be ſwept, bruſhed, or ſcrubed, Col.* 7, 4. *Vid. Everro.*

† Evermiator, ōris. m. ab everræ, qui facit everras, i. e. munditias circa mortuos, *Fest.*

† Everriculum, i. n. (1) *A drag net, a ſweep, or draw net.* (2) *Met. One who by extortion robs the country.* (1) Everriculo in littus educere piſces, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, ult. (2) *Verrem everriculum in provinciâ vocat, Cic.* 4. in *Verr.* 24. *vid. & N. D.* 3, 30.

† Everro, ēre, ri, ſum. act. (1) *To ſweep clean, or away; to bruſh, to ſcrub.* (2) *Met. To examine curiouſly, to ſift.* (1) = Stabula everrenda & purganda, *Col. vid. & Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (2) = Seimones, etiamſi ſecretò habitati ſunt, everrit, *Sen. de Ira.* 3.

† Everſio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab everto] (1) *An overſhooting, or overturning.* (2) *Met. A ruin, a deſtruction, or overthrow.* (1) Everſiones vehiculorum, *Plin.* 22, 17. (2) *Rerum publicarum, Cic. de Sen.* 12. Omnis vitæ everſio, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 31.

† Everſor, ōris. m. verb. *An overthrower, or deſtroyer. Priami regnorum everſor Achilles, Virg. AEn.* 12, 545. Quis, ede, noſtri decoris everſor fuit? *Sen. Hipp.* 894.

† Eversurus, a, um. part. *About to overturn, Liv.*

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3, 10. (3) *Femur puellæ evellit pulex, Ov.*

(4) *Castra obsessa evellere, Sil.* (5) † Inſerere novas opiniones, evellere inſitas, *Cic. Or.* 28. scrupulum ex animo, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 3.

† Evellor, i, ulsus. pass. *To be plucked up, &c. Ut semel est evulsa jugis, Val. Flacc.* 3, 709.

† Evelli juſſit haſtam, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 30.

† Evēnio, ire, vēni, ntum. neut. (1) *To come out, or proceed.* (2) *Simply to come.* (3) *To happen by chance, to come to pass, to fall out.* (4) *To fall to one's lot.* (1) Merſes profundo, pulchrior evenit, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 65. (2) † Sine modò rus eveniat, remittam ad ſe virum, *Plaut. Caf.* 2, 8, 1. ubi al. veniat. certè 3, 2, 17. q. v. (3) = Timebam ne evenirent ea quæ acciderunt, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 21. † In hâc notione legitur in tertiis perſonis tantum. (4) *Metello Numidia evenit, Sall.*

† Evēnit, imperf. *It happens, or falls out. † Malè iſtis eveniat, a miſchief take them, Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 39. *Absol. Quid tu Athenas inſolens? C. Evenit, Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 4.

† Evētilatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A winnowing, or fanning, Aug. † Ventilatio, Plin.*

† Evētilator, ōris. m. verb. *A ſifter. Met. † Evētilator cauſæ, a ſifter of the matter, Arnob. † Ventilator, Col.*

† Evētilatus, a, um. part. *Winnowed. Frumenta eventilata mundiora ſunt, Col.* 1, 6. Eventilato terreſtri ſpiritu, *Juſt.* 44, 1, 10.

† Evētilo, āre. act. *To winnow, to fan, or van. Plin.* 31, 3.

† Evētilor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be vanned, or winnowed. Vid. Eventilatus.*

† Eventum, i. n. *The event, or iſſue. Cauſæ eventorum magis movent, quàm ipſa eventa, Cic. Att.* 9, 4. Mærore hoc ejus eventum vereor, *Id. de Amic.* 4.

† Eventurus, a, um. part. [ab evenio] *That will come to paſs hereafter. Quid eventurum ſit, ignorant, Cic. de Div.* 2, 49. Noſtrâ intereſt ſcire ea, quæ eventura ſint, *Ibid.* 51.

† Eventus, ūs. m. verb. [ab evenio] (1) *Hap, chance, ſucceſs, that follows the doing of any thing.* (2) *The end, iſſue, or event.* (3) *A God chiefly worſhiped by huſbandmen, Bonus eventus.* (1) Fortunæ eventus varii ſequebantur, *Caf. B. G.* 2, 22. (2) *Eventus belli non ignarus, Caf. B. G.* 6, 41. (3) *Varr. R. R.* 1, 1.

† Everberatus, a, um. part. *Beaten, Met. plycd. Remis everberatum mare, Curt.* 4, 3, 18.

† Everbero, āre. act. *To beat, to pummel, to ſlap. Met. to ply. Everberare fluctus, Curt.* 9, 4. pectus armis, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 737.

† Everganeus, a, um. adj. † Everganæ trabes, beams well and workmanlike wrought, *Vitruv.* 5, 1. *Lat. Affabrè factus.*

† Evergo, ēre. act. *To caſt, or ſend, forth, Liv.* 44, 33. † Nescio an alibi.

† Evertendus, a, um. part. *To be ſwept, bruſhed, or ſcrubed, Col.* 7, 4. *Vid. Everro.*

† Evermiator, ōris. m. ab everræ, qui facit everras, i. e. munditias circa mortuos, *Fest.*

† Everriculum, i. n. (1) *A drag net, a ſweep, or draw net.* (2) *Met. One who by extortion robs the country.* (1) Everriculo in littus educere piſces, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, ult. (2) *Verrem everriculum in provinciâ vocat, Cic.* 4. in *Verr.* 24. *vid. & N. D.* 3, 30.

† Everro, ēre, ri, ſum. act. (1) *To ſweep clean, or away; to bruſh, to ſcrub.* (2) *Met. To examine curiouſly, to ſift.* (1) = Stabula everrenda & purganda, *Col. vid. & Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (2) = Seimones, etiamſi ſecretò habitati ſunt, everrit, *Sen. de Ira.* 3.

† Everſio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab everto] (1) *An overſhooting, or overturning.* (2) *Met. A ruin, a deſtruction, or overthrow.* (1) Everſiones vehiculorum, *Plin.* 22, 17. (2) *Rerum publicarum, Cic. de Sen.* 12. Omnis vitæ everſio, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 31.

† Everſor, ōris. m. verb. *An overthrower, or deſtroyer. Priami regnorum everſor Achilles, Virg. AEn.* 12, 545. Quis, ede, noſtri decoris everſor fuit? *Sen. Hipp.* 894.

† Eversurus, a, um. part. *About to overturn, Liv.*

30, 32. Murum circumdatum nemori everfuros denunciant, *Curt.* 7, 7.

Everfus, a, um. part. [ab evertor] (1) Overthrown, overturned. (2) Destroyed, cast down, ruined. (3) Broken, shattered. (4) Ploughed, turned out of. (5) Sore tossed. (1) Equus cuspidē everfus, *Propert.* 4, 11, 8. (2) = Urbs excisa & everfa, *Cic. pro Sext.* 15. = Perdita & planē everfa, *Id. Att.* 5, 16. = Everfum & subrutum obitu ejus se videt, *Val. Max.* 5, 10, 3. (3) Everfo juvenem succurrere sacro Ne prohibete, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 500. Repletum ratibus everfis mare, *Sen. Agam.* 1006. (4) Everfo jacias dum femina campo, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 75. (5) = Afflictus atque everfus, *Cic. pro Quint.* 23.

Everfus, a, um. part. [ab evertor] Brushed, scrubbed, Met. robbed, pillaged. = Quod fanum non everfum atque extersum liquerit? *Cic. Verr.* 2, 21. Domus mea everfa est ab inimico, *Id. pro Domo.* 38.

Evertendus, a, um. part. To be overthrown. Nec tantum in statuendā Lepidi statuā factum est mali, quantum in evertendā boni, *Cic. ad Brut.* 15.

Evertor, ēre, ti, sum. act. (1) To turn upside down, or to overthrow. (2) To turn out of. (3) To overthrow, to destroy, to beat down. (4) To subvert. (5) To overset, to dig down. (6) To confute, or confound. (1) Ab imo evertere summam, *Lucr.* 5, 164. (2) Bonis qui hunc adolescentem evertisset suis, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 177. § Evertere agro, ædibus, *Ibid.* 3, 1, 15. § familiā, fundis, fortunis, *Cic.* (3) P. Scipio Carthaginem, quasi fatali eventu, solus evertit, *Id. de Har. Resp.* 4. Met. Evertunt conjugia nonnunquam funditus domos, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, ext. 1. (4) Evertere rempublicam, *Cic. Att.* 16, 15. leges, *Id.* (5) Evertere naviculam in portu, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 38. (6) Ut retineamus eam definitionem, quam Philo voluit evertere, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 6.

Evertor, i, sus. pass. To be overthrown, turned out, &c. § Odiis atque infidiis funditus everti, *Cic. de Amic.* 7. bonis, *Id. pro Quint.* 31.

|| Evestigatio, ōnis. f. verb. A finding, or seeking, out, Aug. † Investigatio, *Cic.*

|| Evestigātor, ōris. m. verb. A searcher, or finder, out, Aug. † Investigator, *Cic.*

Evestigātus, a, um. part. Found, or traced, out. Post evestigata fugitivorum arma ditissimus, *Sen. Contr.* 2, 9. Evestigata ingeniis priorum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 146.

Evestigio. adv. By and by, forthwith, out of hand, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 12.

|| Evestigo, āre. act. To seek, to follow, to hunt after, *Arnob.* † Investigo, *Cic.*

|| Evēto, āre. act. To forbid, to forewarn, *Litt. ex Val. Flacc. sed. q.*

* Eugalaeton, i. n. [ex eū bene, & γάλα lac] A kind of herb good to breed milk, *Plin.* 27, 9.

* Euge, interj. [à Gr. εὖγε] O brave! well done! *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 13. *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 79.

* Eugēnia, æ. f. sc. uva, *Plin.* 14, 2, i. e. nobilis. [ab εὐγενής, Gr. i. e. generosus] † Eugēniæ uvæ, An excellent sort of grapes, *Col.* 3, 2.

* Eugēnæ, interj. gaudētis [ab eodem] O brave boy; rarely said, or done, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 24. & 4, 2, 4. † Ironice etiam dicitur, *Id. Amphitr.* 4, 1, 10.

† Eugium, i. n. [ab εὐγετος, fertilis] Natura muliebris, *Non.* 2, 304. & *Lucil.*

* Euhōē, friv. Evoie. interj. [εὐοῖ! Gr.] Ho! oh! oho! *Virg. Æn.* 7, 389.

|| Eviāratio, ōnis. f. verb. A shakeing, a brandishing, a darting, *Litt. ex Sen.*

|| Eviāro, āre. act. To shake, or brandish; to shoot, or discharge, *Met.* to incite, or stir up, unde

|| Eviāror, āri, ātus. pass. To be shaken, &c. Met. to be incited. = Ut excitarentur atque eviārentur animi, *Gell.* 1, 2. † Vibro, in cito.

|| Eviātio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab evinco] A conviction by law. *Vocab. forense.*

|| Eviātor, ōris. m. He that convinces by law, *Constit.*

Eviātor, a, um. part. (1) Overcome. (2) Convict by law, cast, proved guilty. (3) Prevailed upon. (4) Met. Cut down. (1) Eviāta dolore, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 474. Eviāta matrum corda, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 186. (2) Multis testibus eviātor, *Cic. in Verr.* 1, 1. (3) Eviātor longo tempore Cæsar erit, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 1, 76. § Eviātor meus lacrymis, *Sen. Med.* 491. § precibus, *Val. Max.* 6, 5, ext. 3. (4) Arbor vulneribus eviāta, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 630.

Evidens, tis. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. Evident, clear, apparent, plain and easy. = Perspicuæ & evidentes res, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 14. Quod multo est evidentius, *Id. de Amicit.* 8, 8. Evidentissimi Græci auctores, *Plin.* 19, 3. Efectus evidentissimus, *Cels.* 7. præf. Evidentissimæ clades, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, ext. 9.

Evidenter. adv. sīme, sup. Clearly, evidently, apparently, plainly. Evidenter noxiis profuit, *Val. Max.* 8, 1, abs. 11. vid. & *Liv.* 6, 26. Evidentissimè S. Scriptura testatur, *Aug. Civ. D.* 20, 29.

Evidentia, æ. f. Evidence, perspicuity, clearness. Græcum 'Ενσυνα, quo exprimeret Cicero hanc vocem, fabricasse videtur; sic enim ait, 'Ενσυνα, perspicuitatem aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus, fabricemusque, si opus erit, verba, *Acad.* 2, 4, 6.

Evigilāndus, a, um. part. To be passed without sleep. Nox multis evigilanda modis, *Tib.* 1, 8, 64.

|| Evigilatio, ōnis. f. A wakeing, *Litt. ex Varr.*

Evigilātus, a, um. part. Done by watchfulness, care, or good advice. Evigilata consilia, *Cic. Att.* 9, 12. = Meditata evigilataque, *Gell.* 1, 7.

Evigilo, āre. neut. (1) To watch, to be careful and laborious in a thing. (2) To awake. (3) Act. To study by night. (1) In quo evigilaverunt curæ & cogitationes meæ, *Cic. Parad.* 2.

(2) Puppe magister excidit, & evigilavit in undis, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 128. (3) Studium libros evigilavit, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 107.

Evilefco, ēre. incept. To grow cheap and of small esteem. Usque eō evilevit, ut propalam contemptui esset, *Suet. Claud.* 15. Evilefci pretium pietatis, *Val. Max.* 5, 4, 7.

Evincendus, a, um. part. To be subdued, to be cured. Evincendi sunt quamvis pestiferi morbi, *Col.* 6, 5.

Evincio, īre, vinxi. act. To bind, to tie about. Tiridatem insigni regio evinxit, *Tac.* 6, 42. vid. & eundem 15, 2.

Evinco, ēre, vici, victum. act. (1) To vanquish, to subdue, to master. (2) To evince, to prove. (3) To bear down. (4) To overtop. (5) To prevail, or gain his point. (6) || Also to convict and recover by law. (1) Evincas utinam fera jura feræ Stygis, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 558. Dubiisque evincite rebus, Quæ meminisse juvet, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 2, 248. (2) Si pueriliis his ratio esse evincet amare, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 250. (3) Oppositas evicit gurgite moles, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 497. (4) Arbor cello vertice evincet nemus, *Sen. Hipp.* 457. (5) Precibus evicit gener, *Sen. Med.* 184. (6) Notio hæc frequens ap. JCC.

Evincor, i, pass. To be vanquished, or subdued. Neque facile hic morbus, cum inveteraverit, evincitur, *Cels.* 3, 22.

Evinctus, a, um. part. [ab evincior] (1) Bound, tied up. (2) Fettered, manacled. (1) Evinctus vittâ crines albente sacerdos, *Ov. Met.* 15, 676. Evinctus tempora ramis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 286. (2) § Evincti geminas ad sua terga manus, *Ov. ex Pont.* 5, 2, 72. § Evincti brachia capta duces, *Tib.* 1, 7, 6.

Eviratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A gelding, a making effeminate. (2) A weakening, or discouraging. (1) *Plin.* 29, 1. (2) Lacerare virtutem bonæ spei eviratio est, *Sen. de vitâ beat.*

Evirātus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) † Unmanned, gelded. (2) Effeminate. (1) Eviratur adolescens, *Lexicogr. ex Plaut.* (2) Spadone cum sis eviratio fluxu, *Mart.* 5, 42.

† Eviresco, ēre. incept. To become green. Exanguibus dolore evirescat colos, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 258.

Eviro, āre. act. [ex è & vir] To geld, to make effeminate, or weaken; to unman. Corpus evirātis Veneris nimio odio, *Catull.* 61, 17. † Raro occ.

|| Eviscerātor, ōris. m. The officer that draws out the bowels of the sacrifice, *Tert.*

Eviscerātus, a, um. part. Boweled, or without his guts and bowels, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 64. ex *Pacuv. conf. Tusc.* 1, 44.

Eviscero, āre. act. [ex è & viscus] To bowel, or draw out the garbage, or guts. Pedibus eviscerat uncis, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 723. *conf. Sil.* 13, 847.

Evitābilis, e. adj. Avoidable, that may be shunned. Evitabile telum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 235.

Evitandus, a, um. part. To be avoided. Ad præsens imperium evitandum, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 24.

Evitatio, ōnis. f. verb. An eschewing, avoiding, or shunning, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 2. & *Quint.* 5, 10.

Evitātūus, a, um. part. About to avoid, *Liv.* 40, 13.

Evitātus, a, um. part. Avoided, shunned, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 4. & *Ov. Met.* 12, 123.

Evito, āre. act. [ex è & vito] To shun, to fly, to eschew, or avoid. Offensionum causas tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre sapientis est, *Cic. de Am.* 24. § Evitare Veneris nefas, *Sen. Hipp.* 913. hostium manus, *Id. Agam.* 911.

|| Evito, āre. act. [à vitâ] To deprive of life, unde

Evitor, āri, ātus. pass. To be killed. Priami vitam evitare, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 19. ex vet. poetâ.

* Eulogia, æ. f. [ex eū bene, & λόγος sermo] Praise, or benediction; also a good and probable reason, *Cic. Att.* 13, 22. sed Græcis literis. Lat. Benedictio.

* || Eulogium, i. n. [ab eodem] An eulogy, or commendation. *Vid. Elogium.*

* Eumeces, is. f. [ab eū bene, & μήκος longitudo] ita dict. quod proceritate præcellat] A kind of balm, *Plin.* 12, 26.

* Eumetris, is. f. [ab eū bene, & μέτρον mensura] A precious stone like a flint, which put under the head causes strange dreams, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* || Eunuchinātus, a, um. adj. ex part. Gelt, or made an eunuch, *Tert.* † Eunuchus factus, eviratus.

* Eunuchion, i. n. A kind of broad lettuce so cold that it allays the heat of lust, *Plin.* 19, 8.

* || Eunuchizo, āre. act. To castrate, unde

* || Eunuchizātus, a, um. part. Castrated, gelded, *Hier.* † Eunuchus factus, eviratus.

† Eunuchio, āre. act. To geld, *Varr. op. Non.* 2, 289.

* Eunuchus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ εὖ νέειν ἔχειν, i. e. quod bene affectam habeat mentem, *Scal.*] (1)

|| A continent man. (2) An eunuch, a gelded man. (3) || A chamberlain, or great officer in a king's court. (1) Εὐνύχος ἔχ' ὃ μὴ δυνάμενος, ἀλλ' ὃ μὴ βυλόμενος φιληδύν, *Clem. Alex. Pæd.* 3, 4. (2) Quis isthuc facere Eunuchos potuit?

Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 15. (3) *Vid. LXXII* interpr. in *Gen.* 39, 1. ubi Potiphar maritus dictus est Εὐνύχος Φαραώ.

Evocandus, a, um. part. To be called forth. Evocandus plagis noctis æternæ, *Sen. Oed.* 393.

Conf. Cels. 5, 21.

Evocatio, ōnis. f. verb. A calling forth, an invocation, or a calling upon; a sudden calling out to battle man by man, a summons, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 2. & *Plin.* 30, 1. † De Grammaticorum evocatione ipso consule.

Evocātor, ōris. m. verb. One that calleth forth, *Cic. in Catil.* 1, 11.

Evocātus, a, um. part. (1) Called out, summoned. (2) Implored, &c. (3) Let out. (1)

Principibus Galliæ evocatis, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 6. (2) Misericordia nullius oratione evocata, *Cic. pro Deist.* 14. (3) Ubi major pars ejus humoris evocata est, *Cels.* 7, 15.

Evocātus, i. m. A veteran soldier, who, after his dismissal was called again to service, and preferred to be a captain, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 6. Also one of the emperor's guards; a pensioner, or squire of

Evalesco, ēre, ui. incept. *To wax very strong, to prosper and grow* Adjuta curā natura magis evalescit, *Plin.* 17, 15. Multa secutura essent, quæ ad bellum evalescerent, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 58, 6. † Valeo, velle.

Evallatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A casting out of the trench, or doors, Veg.*

Evallēfācio, ēre, act. *Varr. ap. Non.* 3, 158. id. quod.

† Evallo, āre, act. *To cast out, to put out of doors, Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 259.

Evallo, ēre, itum, act. *To winnow, or make clean, corn, Plin.* 18, 10.

Evallor, i, pass. *To be winnowed, Plin.* 18, 10.

* Evan, ntis, m. [*Eὔαν* Gr.] Vox bacchan- tium; item ipse Bacchus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 15.

† Evāneo, ēre, ui. dep. unde evanesco.

Evānescens, tis, part. *Vanishing away, decay- ing, Sen. de Ben.* 2, 12.

Evānesco, ēre, nui. incept. (1) *To vanish away.* (2) *To perish and be lost.* (3) *To decay, to wear away.* (4) *To be consumed.* (5) *Allo to grow out of esteem.* (1) Ut cornua extremæ lunæ evanescere vidit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 117. (2) Is orationes reliquit, quæ nunc evanuerunt, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 27. (3) = Omnis eorum memo- ria obscurata est, & evanuit, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 23.

Ne vires evanescant, *Scrib. Larg. c.* 104. (4) Evānuisse aiunt vetustate vim ejus loci, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 57. (5) Cū jam penē evānuisset Hor- tensius, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 94.

* † Evāngēlicē, adv. *Gospel-like, Eccl.*

* † Evāngēlicus, a, um, adj. *Of the gospel.* Evangelicus libellus, *Prud. Apoth.* 15.

* † Evāngēlistus, i, m. *A feast in memory of the Annunciation, Eccl.*

* † Evāngēlista, æ, m. *An evangelist, Eccl.*

* † Evāngēlium, i, n. i. e. bonus nuncius [*ab* ē bene, & ἀγγέλλω nuncio] (1) *Good news.* (2) *Also rewards given to those that brought them.* (3) *The gospel.* (4) *Evangelia, ōrum, n. pl. Processions and prayers made for joy of good tidings.* (1) Ἐθεον αὐτίκα τὸ εὐαγγέλιον Ἀντωνίου φέροντες, *Appian. Alex. de nec. Ciceronis.* (2) Εὐαγγέλια quæ reddam nescio, deberi quidem planē fateor, *Cic. Att.* 2, 12. Εὐαγγέλιον ἐστὶ δῶρον ὑπὲρ ἀγαθῆς ἀγγελίας, *Euseb. in Hom.* II, 5, v. 152. (3) *Eccl.* (4) *Id.*

* † Evāngēlizo, āre, act. *To preach the gospel, Aug.*

* † Evāngēlus, i, m. *A bringer of good tidings, Vitruv.* 10, 7.

Evānidus, a, um, adj. [*ab* inuf. evaneo] *Vain, fading, apt to decoy, unfruitful, frail, that will soon perish.* Leve & evanidum gaudium, *Sen. Ep.* 35. Evanida pectora, *Ov. Met.* 5, 435. Ma- teria vetustate evanida, *Vitr.* 2, 8.

Evanno, āre, act. [*vel* ēre, ut aliqui volunt] *To van, or make clean; to winnow corn; also to cast out of doors.* Quod levissimum est, evanne- tur foras extra aream, *Varr. i. R. R.* 52. al. leg. evannatur, fortē melius, quia *Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, n. 5. frumentum vannere.

† Evannor, āris, pass. evannetur. *Pompon. i. e. ejiciatur foras.*

* † Evans, tis, part. [*ab* Evoē, εὐοί, Gr. quod Baccho acclamatum, qui inde εὐάν & εὐός ipse dictus] *Shouting in praise of Bacchus, Virg. Æn.* 6, 517. & 10, 702.

Evāpōrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A breathbeing, or steaming, out; an evaporation, Sen. Nat. Quæst.* 1, 1. & 3, 24.

† Evāpōro, āre, act. *To steam out, to evaporate, Solin. c.* 8. † Exhalo, *Cic.*

† Evāpōror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be steamed out, or evaporated, Gell.* 19, 5.

† Evāsiō, ōnis, f. verb. [*ab* evado] *An eva- sion, or escape, Vulg. interpr. † Fuga, Liv.*

Evastandus, a, um, part. *To be wasted, or de- stroyed.* Evastanda tibi tellus, *Sil.* 15, 184.

† Evastātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A wasting, or lay- ing waste, Litt. ex-Plin. † Vastatio, Cic.*

† Evastātor, ōris, m. verb. *A waster, or con- sumer, Aug. † Vastator, Stat.*

Evastātus, a, um, part. *Wasted, Liv.* 8, 37.

Evasto, āre, act. *To waste, spoil, or destroy,*

Quinque mensium spatio omnia evastarunt, *Liv.* 10, 15.

Evastor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be wasted, or de- stroyed.* Culta evastata sunt bello, *Liv.* 5, 5.

Evāsūrus, a, um, part. *About to come off, or end.* Hæc paucis diebus intelligentur, quorsum evasura sint, *Cic. Att.* 7, 17. Quantus evasurus esset, *Paterc.* 2, 94. *Vid. & Liv.* 30, 21.

* † Evax, interj. exultantis. [*ab* εὐοί voce bac- chantium] *A voice of joy, a buzzed, Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 18. *Casin.* 4, 4, 14.

* † Eucæria, æ, f. [*ab* εὖ bene, & καίρῳ; tempus] *Opportunity. Lat. Opportunitas, oc- casio, Cic.*

* † Eucæris, indecl. adj. [*ab* εὖ bene, & χάρις gratia] *Gracious. Lingua eucharis, Sirac.* 6. *Lat. Gratiola.*

* † Eucæristia, æ, f. [*ab* eodem] *Thank- giving, the sacrament of the Lord's supper, the eucharist, Eccl. Lat. Gratiarum actio.*

* † Eucæristicus, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the eucharist, or thanksgiving, Eccl.*

* † Eudæmon, ōnis, adj. c. 3. [*εὐδαίμων* Gr. quod ex εὖ bene, & δαίμων genius] *Happy.* Eudæmonem Arabiam, *Mela,* 3, 8, 35. i. e. fe- licem.

* † Eudæmon, i, n. [*εὐδαίμων* Gr. quod ex εὖ bene, & δαίμων humecto; lineum filum quod medici in extremo clysterio relinq. per quod κλυσιμὸς emittitur, *Fest. A thread tied to a cly- ster; also a scupperhole in a ship. Turn. legi vult Eudæmon.*

* † Eudoxia, æ, f. [*ab* εὖ bene, & δόξα opi- nio] *A good name. Lat. Bona fama.*

† Evectio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A carrying forth.* (2) † Meton. Evectiones, licences to use stage horses, post warrants. (3) *Also cockets at the custombouse for exporting goods.* (1) Sublimis evectio, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 162. (2) *Sidon.* 5, 20. *Symmach.* 4, 6. (3) *Ap. recent.*

† Evector, ōris, m. verb. *He who advances, or lifts up, Litt. ex Sen.*

† Evectrix, icis, f. *She who lifts up, Tert.*

Evectus, a, um, part. (1) *Carried, or brought, out.* (2) *Carried, mounted.* (3) *Met. Advanced, extolled.* (4) *Carried through, or beyond.* (1) Ut semel ē Piræeo evecta est eloquentia, omnes peragravit insulas, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 13. Evectæ pronō laxantur habenæ Æthere, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 35. (2) *Evectus equo, Liv. = asportatus, Cic.* (3) *Evectā super humanam fidem munificentia, Paterc.* 2, 130. Meritis evectus ad auras, *Ov. Met.* 14, 127. ed claritatis, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, ext. 7. (4) = Fama ejus evecta insulas, & provin- cias pervagata, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 36, 2.

Evectus, ūs, m. verb. *Carriage, conveyance by ship, or otherwise, Plin.* 18, 5.

† Eveho, ēre, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To carry out, to convey.* (2) *To extoll and lift up.* (3) *To praise, to advance.* (1) Ubi tranquillitas maris in altum evexit, *Liv.* 25, 27. suas merces, *Plin.* 6, 19. Quacunque pavidos rapidus evexit furor, *Sen. Hip.* 1070. (2) † Evehere aliquem ad fastigium regium, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 1. = For- tuna altius evexit ac levavit humanas opes, *Sen. Tro.* 260. (3) † Evehere aliquem in cælum, *Juv.* 1, 38. Evexit Q. Catulum voce suā tantum non ad sidera usque, *Val. Max.* 8, 15, 9.

† Evehor, i, ctus, pass. *To be carried, Met. to be exalted, &c.* Ad regem Theſſaliæ Deucalionem ratibus evecti sunt, *Juſt.* 2, 6. In id evecti, su- per quod ascendi non potest, *Paterc.* 2, 53. In stationem atque ipsas prope portas evecti sunt, *Liv.* 22, 45.

† Evellendus, a, um, part. *To be plucked up.* Qui non modō ex memoriā, sed etiam ex fastis evel- lendos putet, *Cic. pro Sext.* 14.

† Evellens, tis, part. *Pulling off.* Evellens co- mam luctus, *Sen. Oedip.* 592.

† Evello, ēre, velli, & vultū, ultum, act. (1) *To pluck up, or cut.* (2) *To pull off.* (3) *To twitch.* (4) *To deliver.* (5) *Met. To root out, to abolish.* (1) Evellere sese ex cæno, *Plin.* 8, 42. Corque tot scelerum capax evelle, *Sen. Phœnis.* 160. (2) Canoa puella, nigros anus evellerat, *Phædr.* 2,

3, 10. (3) Femur puellæ evellit pulex, *Ov.*

(4) Castra obſeſſa evellere, *Sil.* (5) † Inſerere novas opiniones, evellere inſitas, *Cic. Or.* 28. scrupulum ex animo, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 3.

† Evellor, i, ultus, pass. *To be plucked up, &c.* Ut semel est evulsa jugis, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 709. Evelli jussit hastam, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 30.

† Evēnio, ire, vēni, ntum, neut. (1) *To come out, or proceed.* (2) *Simply to come.* (3) *To happen by chance, to come to pass, to fall out.* (4) *To fall to one's lot.* (1) Merſes profundo, pul- chrior evenit, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 65. (2) † Sine modō rus eveniat, remittam ad se virum, *Plaut. Caf.* 2, 8, 1. ubi al. veniat. certē 3, 2, 17. q. v. (3) = Timebam ne evenirent ea quæ accide- runt, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 21. † In hac notione le- gitur in tertiis personis tantum. (4) Metello Numidia evenit, *Sall.*

† Evēnit, imperf. *It happens, or falls out.* † Malē iſtis eveniat, a miſchief take them, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 39. *Absol.* Quid tu Athenas inſo- lens? *C. Evenit, Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 4.

† Evētilātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A winnowing, or faning, Aug. † Ventilatio, Plin.*

† Evētilātor, ōris, m. verb. *A sifter. Met.* † Ventilator causæ, a sifter of the matter, *Arnob.* † Ventilator, *Col.*

† Evētilātus, a, um, part. *Winnowed.* Fru- menta eventilata mundiora sunt, *Col.* 1, 6. E- ventilato terrestri spiritu, *Juſt.* 44, 1, 10.

† Evētilo, āre, act. *To winnow, to fan, or van, Plin.* 31, 3.

† Evētilor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be winnowed, or winnowed. Vid. Eventilatus.*

† Eventum, i, n. *The event, or issue.* Causæ- eventorum magis movent, quā ipsa eventa, *Cic. Att.* 9, 4. Mærore hoc ejus eventum vereor, *Id. de Amic.* 4.

† Evēntūrus, a, um, part. [*ab* evenio] *That will come to pass hereafter.* Quid eventurum sit, igno- rant, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 49. Noſtrā intereſt ſcīre ea, quæ eventura ſint, *Ibid.* 51.

† Eventus, ūs, m. verb. [*ab* evenio] (1) *Hap- chance, success, that follows the doing of any thing.* (2) *The end, issue, or event.* (3) *A God chiefly worshiped by husbandmen, Bonus eventus.* (1) Fortunæ eventus varii sequebantur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 22. (2) Eventus belli non ignarus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 41. (3) *Varr. R. R.* 1, 1.

† Everbēratuſ, a, um, part. *Beaten, Met. plyed.* Remis everberatum mare, *Curt.* 4, 3, 18.

† Everbēro, āre, act. *To beat, to pummel, to slap.* Met. to ply. Everherare fluctus, *Curt.* 9, 4. pectus armis, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 737.

† Evergāneus, a, um, adj. † Everganæ tra- bes, beams well and workmanlike wrought, *Vitruv.* 5, 1. *Lat. Affabrè factus.*

† Evergo, ēre, act. *To cast, or send, forth, Liv.* 44, 33. † Nescio an alibi.

† Evērtendus, a, um, part. *To be swept, brushed, or scrubbed, Col.* 7, 4. *Vid. Everro.*

† Evērtiātor, ōris, m. ab everræ, qui facit everras, i. e. munditias circa mortuos, *Fest.*

† Evērricūlum, i, n. (1) *A drag net, a sweep, or draw net.* (2) *Met. One who by extortion robs the country.* (1) Everriculo in littus educere piſ- ces, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, ult. (2) *Verrem.* everri- culum in provinciā vocat, *Cic.* 4. in *Verr.* 24. *vid. & N. D.* 3, 30.

† Everro, ēre, ri, sum, act. (1) *To sweep clean, or away; to brush, to scrub.* (2) *Met. To exa- mine curiously, to sift.* (1) = Stabula everienda & purganda, *Col. vid. & Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (2) Seimones, etiamſi ſecretoſi habitati ſunt, everrit, *Sen. de Irā.* 3.

† Evērſio, ōnis, f. verb. [*ab* everto] (1) *An overbrowning, or overturning.* (2) *Met. A ruin, a destruction, or overthrow.* (1) Everſiones ve- hiculorum, *Plin.* 22, 17. (2) Rerum publica- rum, *Cic. de Sen.* 12. Omnis vitæ everſio, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 31.

† Evērſor, ōris, m. verb. *An overthrower, or destroyer.* Priami regnorum everſor Achilles, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 545. Quis, ede, noſtri decoris everſor ſuit? *Sen. Hipp.* 894.

† Evēſūrus, a, um, part. *About to overturn, Liv.*

3, 10. (3) Femur puellæ evellit pulex, *Ov.*

(4) Castra obſeſſa evellere, *Sil.* (5) † Inſerere novas opiniones, evellere inſitas, *Cic. Or.* 28. scrupulum ex animo, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 3.

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† Evēſūrus, a, um, part. *About to overturn, Liv.*

30, 32. Murum circumdatum nemori everfuros denunciant, Curt. 7, 7.

Everfus, a, um. part. [ab evertor] (1) Overthrown, overturned. (2) Destroyed, cast down, ruined. (3) Broken, shattered. (4) Ploughed, turned out of. (5) Sore tossed. (1) Equus cuspidē everfus, Propert. 4, 11, 8. (2) = Urbs excisa & everfa, Cic. pro Sext. 15. = Perdita & planē everfa, Id. Att. 5, 16. = Eversum & subrutum obitu ejus se videt, Val. Max. 5, 10, 3. (3) Everso juvenem succurrere sœclō Ne prohibete, Virg. Geor. 1, 500. Repletum ratibus everfis mare, Sen. Agam. 1006. (4) Everso jacias dum femina campo, Val. Flacc. 7, 75. (5) = Afflictus atque everfus, Cic. pro Quint. 23.

Everfus, a, um. part. [ab evertor] Brushed, scrubbed, Met. robbed, pillaged. = Quod fanum non eversum atque extersum liquerit? Cic. Verr. 2, 21. Domus mea everfa est ab inimico, Id. pro Domo, 38.

Evertendus, a, um. part. To be overthrown. Nec tantum in statuendâ Lepidi statuâ factum est mali, quantum in evertendâ boni, Cic. ad Brut. 15.

Evertor, ēre, ti, sum. aēt. (1) To turn upside down, or topsyturvy. (2) To turn out of. (3) To overthrow, to destroy, to beat down. (4) To subvert. (5) To overfet, to dig down. (6) To confute, or confound. (1) Ab imo evertere summam, Lucr. 5, 164. (2) Bonis qui hunc adolescentem evertisset suis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 177. § Evertor agro, ædibus, Ibid. 3, 1, 15. § familiâ, fundis, fortunis, Cic. (3) P. Scipio Carthaginem, quasi fatali eventu, solus evertit, Id. de Har. Resp. 4. Met. Evertunt conjugia nunquam funditus domos, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 1. (4) Evertor rempublicam, Cic. Att. 16, 15. leges, Id. (5) Evertor naviculam in portu, Id. de Orat. 1, 38. (6) Ut retineamus eam definitionem, quam Philo voluit evertor, Id. Acad. 2, 4, 6.

Evertor, i, fus. pass. To be overthrown, turned out, &c. § Odiis atque insidiis funditus everti, Cic. de Amic. 7. bonis, Id. pro Quint. 31.

|| Evestigatio, ōnis. f. verb. A finding, or seeking, out, Aug. † Investigatio, Cic.

|| Evestigātor, ōris. m. verb. A searcher, or finder, out, Aug. † Investigator, Cic.

Evestigātus, a, um. part. Found, or traced, out. Post evestigata fugitivorum arma ditissimus, Sen. Contr. 2, 9. Evestigata ingeniis priorum, Ov. Met. 15, 146.

Evestigio, adv. By and by, forthwith, out of hand, Cic. Fam. 4, 12.

|| Evestigo, āre. aēt. To seek, to follow, to hunt after, Arnob. † Investigo, Cic.

|| Evēto, āre. aēt. To forbid, to forewarn, Litt. ex Val. Flacc. sed. 9.

* Eugaleton, i. n. [ex eū bene, & γάλα lac] A kind of herb good to breed milk, Plin. 27, 9.

* Euge, interj. [à Gr. εὖγε] O brave! well done! Ter. Adelph. 5, 7, 13. Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 79.

* Eugēnia, æ. f. sc. uva, Plin. 14, 2, i. e. nobilis. [ab εὐγενής, Gr. i. e. generosus] † Eugeniae uvæ, An excellent sort of grapes, Col. 3, 2.

* Eugēnæ, interj. gaudens [ab eodem] O brave boy; rarely said, or done, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 24. & 4, 2, 4. Ironice etiam dicitur, Id. Amphitr. 4, 1, 10.

† Eugium, i. n. [ab εὐγυστος, fertilis] Natura muliebris, Non. 2, 304. & Lucil.

* Euhoe, five Evohe, interj. [εὐοῖ! Gr.] Ho! ob! obo! Virg. AEn. 7, 389.

|| Evibratio, ōnis. f. verb. A shaking, a brandishing, a darting, Litt. ex Sen.

|| Evibro, āre. aēt. To shake, or brandish; to shoot, or discharge, Met. to incite, or stir up, unde

|| Evibror, āri, ātus. pass. To be shaken, &c. Met. to be incited. = Ut excitarentur atque evibrarentur animi, Gell. 1, 2. † Vibro, in cito.

|| Evictio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab evinco] A conviction by law. Vocab. forense.

|| Evictor, ōris. m. He that convinces by law, Constit.

Evictus, a, um. part. (1) Overcome. (2) Convicted by law, cast, proved guilty. (3) Prevailed upon. (4) Met. Cut down. (1) Evicta dolore, Virg. AEn. 4, 474. Evicta matrum corda, Val. Flacc. 2, 186. (2) Multis testibus evictus, Cic. in Verr. 1, 1. (3) Evictus longo tempore Cæsar erit, Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 76. § Evictus meis lacrymis, Sen. Med. 491. § precibus, Val. Max. 6, 5, ext. 3. (4) Arbor vulneribus evicta, Virg. AEn. 2, 630.

Evidens, tis. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. Evident, clear, apparent, plain and easy. = Perspicuæ & evidentes res, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 14. Quod multo est evidenti, Id. de Amicit. 8, 8. Evidentissimi Græci auctores, Plin. 19, 3. Efectus evidenti, Cels. 7, præf. Evidenti, mæ clades, Val. Max. 3, 2, ext. 9.

Evidenter, adv. sīme, sup. Clearly, evidently, apparently, plainly. Evidenter noxiis profuit, Val. Max. 8, 1, abs. 11. vid. & Liv. 6, 26. Evidenti, sīme S. Scriptura testatur, Aug. Civ. D. 20, 29.

Evidentia, æ. f. Evidence, perspicuity, clearness. Græcum 'Εναργεια, quo exprimeret Cicero hanc vocem, fabricasse videtur; sic enim ait, 'Εναργειαν, perspicuitatem aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus, fabricemusque, si opus erit, verba, Acad. 2, 4, 6.

Evigilāndus, a, um. part. To be passed without sleep. Nox multis evigilanda modis, Tib. 1, 8, 64.

|| Evigilatio, ōnis. f. A wakeing, Litt. ex Varr.

Evigilātus, a, um. part. Done by watchfulness, care, or good advice. Evigilata consilia, Cic. Att. 9, 12. = Meditata evigilataque, Gell. 1, 7.

Evigilo, āre. neut. (1) To watch, to be careful and laborious in a thing. (2) To awake. (3) Aēt. To study by night. (1) In quo evigilaverunt curæ & cogitationes meæ, Cic. Parad. 2. (2) Puppe magister excidit, & evigilavit in undis, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 128. (3) Studium libros evigilavit, Ov. Trist. 1, 1, 107.

Evilefco, ēre. incept. To grow cheap and of small esteem. Usque eō eviluit, ut propalam contemptui esset, Suet. Claud. 15. Evilefcit pretium pietatis, Val. Max. 5, 4, 7.

Evincendus, a, um. part. To be subdued, to be cured. Evincendi sunt quamvis pestiferi morbi, Col. 6, 5.

Evincio, īre, vinxi. aēt. To bind, to tie about. Tiridatem insigni regio evinxit, Tac. 6, 42. vid. & eundem 15, 2.

Evincor, ēre, vici, victum. aēt. (1) To vanquish, to subdue, to master. (2) To evince, to prove. (3) To bear down. (4) To overtop. (5) To prevail, or gain his point. (6) || Also to convict and recover by law. (1) Evincas utinam fera jura feræ Stygis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 558. Dubiisque evincite rebus, Quæ meminisse juvet, Val. Flacc. 1, 2, 248. (2) Si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 250. (3) Oppositas evicit gurgite moles, Virg. AEn. 2, 497. (4) Arbor celfo vertice evincet nemus, Sen. Hipp. 457. (5) Precibus evicit gener, Sen. Med. 184. (6) Notio hæc frequens ap. JCC.

Evincor, i. pass. To be vanquished, or subdued. Neque facile hic morbus, cū inveteraverit, evincitur, Cels. 3, 22.

Evinctus, a, um. part. [ab evincior] (1) Bound, tied up. (2) Fettered, manacled. (1) Evinctus vitrâ crines albente sacerdos, Ov. Met. 15, 676. Evinctus tempora ramis, Virg. AEn. 8, 286. (2) § Evincti geminas ad sua terga manus, Ov. ex Pont. 5, 2, 72. § Evincti brachia capta duces, Tib. 1, 7, 6.

Eviratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A gelding, a making effeminate. (2) A weakening, or discouraging. (1) Plin. 29, 1. (2) Iacessere virtutem bonæ spei eviratio est, Sen. de vitâ beat.

Evirātus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) † Unmanned, gelded. (2) Effeminate. (1) Eviratus adolescens, Lexicogr. ex Plaut. (2) Spadone cūm sic eviratio fluxo, Mart. 5, 42.

† Eviresco, ēre. incept. To become green. Exanquibus dolore evirescat colos, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 258.

Eviro, āre. aēt. [ex è & vir] To geld, to make effeminate, or weaken; to unman. Corpus evirātis Veneris nimio odio, Catull. 61, 17. Rarè occ.

|| Eviscerātor, ōris. m. The officer that draws out the bowels of the sacrifice, Tert.

Eviscerātus, a, um. part. Boweled, or without his guts and bowels, Cic. de Div. 2, 64. ex Pacuv. conf. Tusc. 1, 44.

Eviscero, āre. aēt. [ex è & viscus] To bowel, or draw out the garbage, or guts. Pedibus eviscerat uncis, Virg. AEn. 11, 723. conf. Sil. 13, 847.

Evitābilis, e. adj. Avoidable, that may be shunned. Evitabile telum, Ov. Met. 6, 235.

Evitandus, a, um. part. To be avoided. Ad præsens imperium evitandum, Cæs. B. G. 8, 24.

Evitatio, ōnis. f. verb. An eschewing, avoiding, or shunning, Ad Herenn. 2, 2. & Quint. 5, 10.

Evitātūrus, a, um. part. About to avoid, Liv. 40, 13.

Evitātus, a, um. part. Avoided, shunned, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 4. & Ov. Met. 12, 123.

Evito, āre. aēt. [ex è & vito] To shun, to fly, to eschew, or avoid. Offensionum causas tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre sapientis est, Cic. de Am. 24. § Evitare Veneris nefas, Sen. Hipp. 913. hostium manus, Id. Agam. 911.

|| Evito, āre. aēt. [à vitâ] To deprive of life, unde

Evitor, āri, ātus. pass. To be killed. Priami vī vitam evitari, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. ex vet. poetâ.

* Eulogia, æ. f. [ex eū bene, & λόγος sermo] Praise, or benediction; also a good and probable reason, Cic. Att. 13, 22. sed Græcis literis, Lat. Benedictio.

* || Eulogium, i. n. [ab eodem] An eulogy, or commendation. Vid. Elogium.

* Eumeces, is. f. [ab eū bene, & μένος longitudo: ita dict. quod proceritate præcellat] A kind of balm, Plin. 12, 26.

* Eumetris, is. f. [ab eū bene, & μέτρον mensura] A precious stone like a flint, which put under the head causes strange dreams, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Eunuchinātus, a, um. adj. ex part. Gell. or made an eunuch, Tert. † Eunuchus factus, eviratus.

* Eunuchion, i. n. A kind of broad lettuce so cold that it allays the heat of lust, Plin. 19, 8.

* || Eunuchizo, āre. aēt. To castrate, unde

* || Eunuchizātus, a, um. part. Castrated, gelded, Hier. † Eunuchus factus, eviratus.

† Eunuchio, āre. aēt. To geld, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 289.

* Eunuchus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τῆς εὖ νῦν ἔχειν, i. e. quod bene affectam habeat mentem, Scal.] (1) || A continent man. (2) An eunuch, a gelded man. (3) || A chamberlain, or great officer in a king's court. (1) Εὐνῆχος ὅς ῥα μὴ δυνάμενος, ἀλλ' ὁ μὴ βυλόμενος φιλονεικῆν, Clem. Alex. Pæd. 3, 4. (2) Quī isthuc facere Eunuchos potuit? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 15. (3) Vid. LXXII interpr. in Gen. 39, 1. ubi Potiphar maritus dictus est Εὐνῆχος Φαυαί.

Evocandus, a, um. part. To be called forth. Evocandus plagis noctis æternæ, Sen. Oed. 393.

Conf. Cels. 5, 21.

Evocatio, ōnis. f. verb. A calling forth, an invocation, or a calling upon; a sudden calling out to battle man by man, a summons, Ad Herenn. 3, 2. & Plin. 30, 1. De Grammaticorum evocatione ipsos consule.

Evocātor, ōris. m. verb. One that calleth forth, Cic. in Catil. 1, 11.

Evocātus, a, um. part. (1) Called out, summoned. (2) Implored, &c. (3) Let out. (1) Principibus Galliæ evocatis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 6. (2) Misericordia nullius oratione evocata, Cic. orō Deist. 14. (3) Ubi major pars ejus humoris evocata est, Cels. 7, 15.

Evocātus, i. m. A veteran soldier, who, after his dismissal, was called again to service, and preferred to be a captain, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. Also one of the emperor's guards; a pensioner, or squire

of the body. Vid Suet. in Galb. 10. & in Aug. 56.

Evōco, āre. act. (1) To call out, or bid to come forth; to call forth, or away. (2) To invite, allure, or entice. (3) To provoke, challenge, or dare. (4) To summon, to command to appear. (5) To call upon for help, to implore. (6) To conjure, or raise up. (7) Also to draw forth to the outward parts; to cause to spring, or come, forth. (8) To recall. (1) Evocate huc Davum, Ter. Andr. 3, 3. ult. Patrem castris evocat, Ov. Fast. 2, 816. Evocato aliquem intus ad te, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 145. (2) Gubernatorem à navi huc evoca verbis meis, ut mecum prandeat, Plaut. Amph. 5, 3, 12. Evocavit luxuria exercitum acerrimum ad somnum & delicias, Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 1. (1) Contumeliā verborum nostros ad pugnam evocant, Cæs. B. G. 5, 56. (4) ¶ Venit vel rogatus, ut amicus; vel arcessitus, ut socius; vel evocatus, ut is qui senatui parere didicisset, Cic. pro Deiot. 5. § Evocare testes, Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 2. ad causam dicendam, Liv. (5) Vid. Evocatus; n. 2. (6) Evocare animas orco, Virg. Aen. 4, 12, 42. proavos atavosque sepulchris; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 17. vid. & Plin. 24, 17. (7) Evocare vim vitium in palmites. Plin. 14, 1. Zephyrus verna evocat herbas, Sen. Hipp. 12. nubibus siccis aquas, Id. Med. 754. (8) Evocare animum à negotio, Cic. Tusc. 1.

Evōcor, āri, ātus. pass. To be called forth, &c. Cic. Tusc. 1, 30.

* Evæ. dissyl. interj. [à Gr. εὐώ] A word, or acclamation, often repeated by the priest of Bacchus, Catull. 62, 61. & ib. 255.

* Evohe, vel Euoë. interj. idem. Euoë Bacche, Virg. Aen. 7, 389. Evohe, Bacche, sonat, Ov. Met. 4, 523.

Evōlans, tis. part. Flying out of. Evolans ex ore anima, Plin. H. 7, 53.

Evōlāticus, a, um. adj. That flies and gads abroad. Evolatici homines, Plaut. Pæn. 2, 28. pro more suo. Volaticus, Cic.

Evōlāturus, a, um. part. About to fly. Polliceris futurum te fugitivum rei familiaris, statimque ad nos evolaturum, Plin. Epist. 9, 28.

Evōlito, āre. freq. To fly out often. Per quas fenestras ad requirendos cibos evolitant, Col. 8, 8. de columbis.

Evōlo, āre. neut. [ex è & volo] (1) To fly out, or away; to hie away speedily. (2) Met. To pass away quickly. (3) To rush out speedily. (4) Act. To escape, and get away from. (1) Ex arbore evolat ales, Cic. de Legg. 1, 1. Evolare præpeti cursu, Sen. Hippol. 1061. (2) ¶ Ut evolare, non excurrere, videretur, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 78. (3) Evolârunt ex omnibus portibus silvæ, & in nostros impetum fecerunt, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18. Evolârunt præclari testes, Cic. pro Cæl. 26. (4) Pœnam aliorum opibus, non suis evolârunt, Id. de Provinci. Conf. 6.

Evōlo, āre. act. [ex è & vola, qu. è volâ rapere] To plunder, or take away by stealth. Cistellam adolescens hic mihi evolavit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 64. qui, ut videtur, cudit. ¶ Sed. al. leg. cistella, ex quo fit, ut vocab. ipsum in hac notione evolât: est n. non à vola, sed à præced. evolo.

Evolvendus, a, um. part. To be rolled, &c. Evolvenda antiquitas, Tac. Orat. 29, 6.

Evolvens, tis. part. Rolling, tumbling down. Flatus alta arbuta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 139. conf. Sil. 2, 652.

Evolvere, ēre, vi, ūtum. act. (1) To roll, or tumble away, or over. (2) To pull out. (3) Met. To unfold, to expound, to declare, tell, or utter. (4) To extricate, or disengage. (5) To cast in one's mind, to find and search out. (6) To muse, or think, upon. (7) To turn over a book, to peruse and read over. (8) To sever and separate. (1) Tollere conatur, jactasque evolvere silvas, Ov. Met. 12, 519. Evolvere secula tarda celeritâ, Sen. Oed. 252. (2) Ille cavis evolvit sedibus orbes, Luc. 2, 184. i. e. oculos effodit. (3) Tales evolvit pectore questus, Valer. Flacc. 4, 117. (4) § Hæc re omni te turbâ evolves, Ter.

Eun. 4, 4, 56. (5) Non possum evolvere exitum rei, Cic. pro Cæl. 23. (6) Et gelidis hæc evoluisse sub antris, Virg. Geor. 4, 509. Evolvere secum femineos dolos, Sen. Agam. 116. (7) Evolve diligenter eum librum, qui est de animo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11. (8) Elementa evoluit, cæcôque exemit acervo, Ov. Met. 1, 24. ¶ Argentum evolvere sibi alicunde, to get, or procure, it, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 82.

Evolver, i, ūtus. pass. To be rolled in, or poured into. Evolvitur in pontum sex fluminibus Danubius, Plin. 4, 12.

Evōlūtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A rolling, or tumbling over; Met. a reading over, Poëtarum evolutio, Cic. de Fin. 1, 7.

¶ Evōlūtor, ōris. m. verb. He that rolls, or tumbles, over, Litt. ex Tac. sed q. ¶ Qui evoluit.

Evōlūtus, a, um. part. (1) Unfolded. (2) Stripped off. (3) Turned out. (1) Anguis evoluta repente, atque ex oculis elapsa, Liv. 26, 19. (2) = Evolutum integumentis dissimulationis nudatūque te perspicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 86. (3) Occurrent acti in exilium & bonis evoluti, Sen. Ep. 75.

Evōmens, tis. part. Vomiting up. Ille tanquam nifus evomentis adjuvaret, Tac. Ann. 12, 67, 3. Colle in eâ nocturnas evomente flammæ, Plin. 3, 9.

Evōmo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. (1) To vomit up. (2) To spue, or cast, out. (3) Met. To utter, or speak, despitefully, or maliciously. (4) To disembogue, or discharge. (1) Avis implet se conchis, easque evomit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. (2) Evomuit spiritum cruore ac minis mistum, Val. Max. 9, 3, 8. spiritum flammam, Id. 2, 4, 5. (3) Apud quem evomat virus acerbittatis suæ, Cic. de Amic. 23. (4) Multis quamvis faucibus evomit se in Ægyptium mare, Plin. 5, 9.

* Evōnymus, i. f. [ab ev bene, & ὄνομα nomen] The spindle-tree, or prick-timber, Plin. 13, 22.

* Eupātōria, æ. f. & Eupātōrium, i. n. [à Mithridate Eupatore nomen sortita] The herb agrimony, or liverwort, Plin. 25, 6.

* Eupētālos, i. f. [εὐπέταλος, Gr. ab ev bene & πέταλον, folium] (1) A precious stone of four colours, viz. fiery, blue, vermilion, and green. (2) Also a kind of laurel. (1) Plin. 36, 10. (2) Diosc. 4, 143. & Plin. 15, 30.

* ¶ Euphēmismus, i. m. [ab ev bene, & φημί dico] A figure when an offensive thing is expressed by an inoffensive word, or phrase, as, when instead of mortuus est we find excessit, decessit; or when by an abrupt pathos we collect it, or when the evil is transferred to some other, both which are in one line in Ter. Andriâ 4, 5. Itane Chrysis? hem! Nos quidem pol miseras perdidit.

* ¶ Euphōnia, æ. f. [ab ev bene, & φωνή vox] A good sound, a pleasant utterance of words, Gramm. Vocalitas, Quint. sed illius, non hujus usus obtinuit.

* Euphorbia, æ. f. A tree first found by king Juba, and called by him after the name of his physician Euphorbus, Plin. 25, 7.

* Euphorbium, i. n. The gum, or sap, of that tree, vid. Macr. Sat. 7, 5. & Scrib. Larg. c. 16.

* Euphrōsyna, æ. f. [ab euphrosynē, Gr. i. e. lætitia] Burrage, or bugloss, so called because drank in wine it cheers the heart. = Buglossum, Plin. 25, 8.

* Euplea, æ. f. An herb of magical use, Plin. 20, 10.

* ¶ Euplōcāmus, a, um. adj. [ab euplōkamos, Gr. calamistratus] Curled, trimmed. Euplocamo digitis discerniculumque capillo, Lucil. ap. Non. 1, 155.

Eureos, ei. f. A precious stone like an olive kernel, Plin. 37, 10.

* Eurinus, a, um. adj. Eastern, of the east. Incipit occidere ventus eurinus, Col. 11, 2.

Euripus, i. m. [ex ev bene & ῥιπίζομαι excitor; quod facile moveatur] (1) An arm of the sea between Æolis a port of Beotia, and Eubœa. (2) Also another in Sicily, which ebbs and flows seven times in twenty four hours, or oftener. (3) A canal, a pool, or stand of water; a ditch, trench, or moat about a place; also an inlet, or small creek,

(1) Plin. 2, 97. (2) Cic. de Legib. 2, 1. (3) Suet. Cæs. 39.

¶ Euroaquilō, ōnis. m. ventus typhoniū. Gr. εὐροακίδων, vid. Aët. Apōst. 27, 14. A turbulent tempestuous wind, the northeast wind. ¶ Cælias, Gell.

Euroauster, tri. m. A southeast wind, Col. 11, 12.

* ¶ Euroclýdon, ōnis. m. id quod Euroaquilō. [ab εὐρος Eururus & κλύδων, ætus; gurgis] ¶ Cælias, Gell.

* Eurōnētus, i. m. [ab Eururus, & Notus] A southeast wind, Col. 11, 2. Vitr. 1, 6.

Eurōtias, æ. m. [Εὐρωτίας Gr. ab εὐρωτιάω situm trahere; ita dict. ob nigritiem] A precious stone, black, but with a kind of mould upon it, Plin. 37, 10.

* Eururus, i. m. [Εὐρος, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆς ἑω ρέων; quod ab oriente fluat, Gell.] (1) The east wind. (2) Meton. The eastern parts. (1) Eururus ad auroram recessit, Ov. Met. 1, 61. (2) Valer. Flac. 1, 538.

* Eurythmia, æ. f. [ex ev bene, & ῥυθμός concinnitas] A graceful proportion and carriage of body, Vitr. 1, 2. Lat. Decens corporis motus, Quint. 1, 10.

* Euschēme, adv. [ab ev bene, & σχῆμα forma] Handsomely, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58. & Trin. 3, 1, 24. Lat. Decenter, decorè.

* Eusēbes, eos. adj. [ab ev bene, & σέβω veneration] Pious, or devout. Regem Ariobarzanem eusebem, Cic. Fam. 15, 2.

* Eusēbes, is. f. [ab eodem] A precious stone of which a seat was made at Tyre, in the Temple of Hercules, Plin. 37, 10.

¶ Evulgatio, ōnis. f. A publishing abroad, Litt. ex Tac.

¶ Evulgator, ōris. m. verb. A publisher, Litt. ex Luc.

Evulgo, āre. act. To publish, or spread, abroad. Civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv. 9, 46.

Evulsio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab evello] A plucking, pulling, or drawing, out. Dentis evulsio, Cic. N. D. 3, 22.

¶ Evulsor, ōris. m. verb. He that plucks out, Constit. ¶ Qui evellit.

Evulsus, a, um. part. (1) Pulled, or rooted, up. (2) Also drawn out, or drained. (1) ¶ Excisa, non evulsa arbor, Cic. Attic. 15, 4. (2) Palus evulsa, Catull. 66, 110. sed mel. lib. hab. emulsa.

Euzōmos, i. f. vel Euzōmon, i. n. [ex ev bene, & ζῶμός, jus] The herb rocket, so called because it gives a good taste to potage, Plin. 20, 13. & Diosc. 2, 170.

E ante X.

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EXCUR. excursio. EX DO. AV. ex dono Augusti. EX R. exactis Regibus. EX S. C. ex senatus consulto. EX S. D. ex senatus decreto.

* Ex. præp. [à Græc. ἐκ, vel ἐξ] (1) Out of. (2) For, or by reason of. (3) By, or according to. (4) From, or by, the efficient cause. (5) With. (6) Above, or before. (7) Of, or from, a person. (8) Of, or from, a place. (9) Of, before the matter. (10) Of, or in, the part affected. (11) Of the distemper. (12) Of, among, or one of. (13) From, or since, respecting time past. (14) From, respecting time to come. (15) In respect to, for the sake of. (16) Of, or from, the former state. (17) After. (1) Ex obsidione in tutum eduxi, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 7. (2) Ex amore hic admodum quam sævus est! Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 43. Nec ex hoc æs alienum profitebor, Cic. (3) Ex sædere naves sociis imperatæ, Curt. 3, 1, 20. (4) Malo ex principio magna familiaritas confata est, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 35. (5) Ex aquâ pullis hasturtium apponitur, Varr. R. R. 3. Ex iure hæsterno panem atrum vorant, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17. (6) Ex aliis Gallis ei maximam fidem habebat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 41. (7) Nemo ex me scribit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 39. (8) Ex Æthiopiâ est usque hæc, Id. Eun. 3, 2, 18. (9) Simulacrum ex marmore, Cic. pro Domo, 43. poculum

ex auro, *Id. Verr. 2, 35.* (10) Laborare ex pedibus, *Cic. Fam. 9, 23.* (11) Ex duritiâ alvi cubare, *Suet. Nerôn. 34.* (12) Tibi ex latronibus suis detulit principatum, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 3.* (13) Ex eo die, *Id. Philipp. 1, 1.* Ex hoc sanguis ac pietas die colantur, *Sen. Thyest. 510.* (14) Vereor ne ex Cal. Jan. magni tumultus sint, *Cic.* (15) Facis extuâ dignitate, & è republicâ, *Id. ad Brut. 4.* (16) Juvenes fieri ex infantibus, *Lucret. 1, 187.* (17) Ex consiliatu Hispaniam obtinuit, *Paterc. 2, 78.* Quod paucis ante annis ex præturâ eam provinciam obtinuerat, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 31.* ¶ Ex equo pugnare, *to fight on horseback, Plin.* Diem ex die expectare, *to look for from day to day, Cic.* Ex industria, *Cic. 4, 17.* Ex transverso, *across, Plaut.* Ex usu, *usefully, Ter.* Ex me nati, *my children.* Ex fratre, *my brother's, Plaut.* Ex se, *of his own, Id.* ¶ Many times with its case, it ought to be read adverbially, as Ex animo, *heartily, from the heart, Cic.* Ex vero, *truly, Plaut.* Ex facili, *easily, Val. Max. 6, 8, 6.* Ex tuto, *safely, Id.* Ex aperto, *openly, Liv.* Ex commodo, *leisurely, Col.* Ex continenti, *immediately, Just.* Ex fide, *faithfully, Plin. Jun.* Ex improvise, *suddenly, at unawares, Cic.* Ex necessitate, *necessarily, Id.* Ex occulto, *secretly.* Ex insidiis, *privily, Plin.* Ex insperato, *unexpectedly, Val. Max. 1, 5, ext. 2.* Ex integro, *afresh, anew, Plin. Jun.* Ex obliquo, *obliquely, Plin.* Ex ordine, *orderly, in order, Virg.* Ex parte, *partly, Liv.* Ex professo, *professedly, Val. Max. 4, 1, 8.* Ex supervacuo, *superfluously, Liv.* Ex vano, *foolishly, or without cause, also falsely, Id.* ¶ Ex in composit, interdu negat, interdum augeat, interdum in eâdem voce contrarias admittit significationes. v. g. Exarmare, & armis privare, & armis instruere est. ¶ Ex ante vocales & h, & ante c, p, q, t, & f, retinet suum x; ut exaro, exeo, exigo, exoleo, exuro, exbalo, excutio, exquiro, expeto, extrabo, exsequor; ante f, vertit in similem, ut effero. Ante reliquas, deposito ex fit e.

* || Exaceratus, a, um, part. [ab exacero] *Winnowed, cleansed from chaff, Liv. ap. Litt. sed q.*

¶ Exacerbator, ôris. m. verb. *He that grieves and galls, Lex. ex Tac.*

Exacerbatus, a, um, part. *Soured, provoked to anger, stirred up, Liv. 29, 6. & Suet. Tib. 62.*

¶ Exacerbescio, êre. incept. *To wax, angry, Apul. Apol. p. 534. † Excandescio, Cic.*

Exacerbo, âre. act. *To sour, or provoke. Atque eo quidem nomine omnes exacerbavit, Suet. Galb. 16. Vid. Exacerbatus.*

Exacerbor, âri. pass. *To be soured, or provoked. Sed hoc magis exacerbatur, quod amisit, Plin. Ep. 8, 5.*

* Exacero, âre. act. [ab ex, & acus, eris] *To purge from chaff, Litt. ex Liv.*

¶ Exacervans, tis. part. *Heaping up together, Amm. † Coacervans, Vett.*

¶ Exacervatim, adv. *Heap by heap, Litt. ex Gell. † Cumulatim, Vett.*

¶ Exacervatio, ônis. f. verb. *A heaping up together, Liv. ap. Litt. † Coacervatio, Cic.*

¶ Exacervo, âre. act. *To heap, or gather, together, Amm. 23, 5. Coacervo, Cic.*

* Exacesco, êre. ui. incept. [ab ex, & acesco] *To wax sour, tart, or sharp, Col. 12, 17.*

† Exacino, âre. act. *To pull, or press, out the kernels, Cato ap. Litt. sed q.*

* Exacon, i. n. [ab ἐξάνομαι medeor] *One of the kinds of centauries, Plin. 25, 6.*

* || Exactè, adv. *Perfectly, exactly, Dig. † Perfectè, accuratè, exquisitè, Cic.*

* Exactio, ônis. f. verb. (1) *Exaction, a levying, or gathering, of publick money. (2) A driving out, or expelling. (3) A demanding, requiring, or duning. (1) Argentum coactum de publicis exactionibus, Cic. Fam. 10, 32. (2) Exaction regum, Id. de Orat. 1, 9. (3) Ne extrema exactio nostrorum nominum expectetur, Id. Attic. 5, 1.*

* Exactor, ôris. m. verb. (1) *A gatherer,*

or receiver, of money; a collector of taxes and tolls. (2) A driver out. (3) A nice person, a critic.

(1) *Provincia conferta præfectis atque exactoribus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32. (2) Exactor regum, Liv. 9, 17. (3) Exactor disciplinæ gravissimus, Suet. Cæs. 65, 2. Exactor Latini sermonis molestissimus, Id. de Clar. Gramm. 22.*

* || Exactrix, icis. f. verb. *She that gathers money, Aug. † Quæ exigit.*

* Exactum, i. n. *An exact, or absolute, thing, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 3, 33.*

* Exacturus, a, um, part. *About to pass over, exact, &c. Exacturi piacula, Val. Max. 1, 1, 14. Conf. Sil. 7, 280.*

* Exactus, a, um, part. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Passed over. (2) Thrust. (3) Driven out. (4) Hurried, plagued. (5) Exacted, demanded. (6) Perfectly done and finished. (7) § Adj. Almost spent. (8) Exact, perfect, firm, and steady. (1) Exacta erat media ætas, Liv. Exactis menibus, Virg. Georg. 3, 139. (2) § Eat per artus enfis exactus meos, Sen. Herc. Oct. 845. § Hastâ cervicæ exactâ, Ov. Met. 5, 139. (3) Exacti reges, Cic. de Orat. 1. Exacta sereno cælo tempesties, Val. Flacc. 2, 475. exacta volucres, Id. 4, 633. (4) Orestes exactus furiis, Ov. Trist. 4, 4, 70. (5) Pecunia exacta, Cic. N. D. 3, 84. Exactum satis pœnarum, Sen. Tro. 286. (6) His demum exactis, &c. Virg. Æn. 6, 637. (7) Exactæ jam ætatis Camillus erat, Liv. 6, 22. Exactâ ætate moriuntur, Sic. Tusc. 1, 39. (8) Emendata, pulchra, & exactis minimum distantia carmina, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 72. ¶ Nihil exactius eruditiusve, Mart. 4, 42. Exactissimus vir, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 5.*

* Exactus, ûs. m. verb. *A sale, or utterance. Mercator opportunum mercis exactum invenit, Quint. Decl. 19.*

* Exacuendus, a, um, part. *To be sharpened. Scilla medicamini nata, acetoque exacundo, Plin. 19, 30. ed. Hard.*

* Exacuens, tis. part. *Sharpening, exciting. Exacuens varia ad conamina mentem, Sil. 7, 142.*

* Exacuo, êre. ui. utum. act. [ab ex, & acuo] (1) *To whet, or sharpen. (2) To make a sharp edge, or point. (3) Met. To quicken, or clear. (1) Dentes exacuit sus, Virg. Georg. 3, 255. (2) Exacuunt alii vallos, Id. Georg. 1, 264. (3) Scarabæi viridis natura contuentium visum exacuit, Plin. 29, 38.*

* Exacuor, i. pass. *To be sharpened, Met. To be incensed. Plurimi exacuebantur propter prodictionis suspicionem, Nep. Phoc. ult.*

* Exacutio, ônis. f. verb. *The pointing, or making of a thing sharp. Calami excutio, Plin. 17, 14.*

* Exacutus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. *Whetted, made sharp, or pointed, Plin. 17, 18. = Exacutior in mucronem fastigiatus, Id. 18, 18. Exadversum, adv. & Exadversus. Over against. § Exadversum ei loco tînstrina est quædam, Tir. Phorm. 1, 2, 38. § Exadversus est fabrica, Id. Adelp. 4, 2, 46.*

¶ Exadvocatus, i. m. *One who has been advocate, Aug. † Qui fuit advocatus.*

Exadificatio, ônis. f. verb. *A building up, or a making of a thing perfect. Ipsa autem exadificatio posita est in rebus & verbis, Cic. de Orat. 2, 15.*

¶ Exadificator, ôris. m. verb. *He that buildeth, or perfecteth, Firm. † Adificator, Vett.*

Exadificatus, a, um, part. *Built up. Exadificatus mundus, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 40. Villæ in urbium modum exadificatæ, Sall. B. Catil. 12.*

Exadifico, âre. act. (1) *To build up. (2) Met. To finish and make an end. (3) Also to cast out of the house. (1) = Capitolium exadificari atque effici potuit, Cic. Verr. 5, 19. (2) ¶ Ne graveris exadificare id opus, quod instituisti, Id. de Orat. 1, 35. (3) Exadificasset me ex his ædibus, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 3.*

¶ Exæquabilis, e. adj. *Which may be made smooth, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

¶ Exæquamentum, i. n. *An evening, or equalizing, Tert. † Exæquatio, Liv.*

Exæquandus, a, um, part. *To be equalled. Facta dictis exæquanda sunt, Sall. B. J. c. 3. Italiam ad jus civitatis nobiscum exæquandum consurgere passæ non sunt, Val. Max. 6, 4, 1.*

Exæquatio, ônis. f. verb. *A leveling, or equalizing, Liv. 34, 4.*

Exæquatus, a, um, part. *Made equal, smooth, plain, level, or in a line. Exæquata belli certamina, Lucr. 5, 1295. Cortex cum cortice exæquatus, Varr. R. R. 1, 40.*

Exæquo, âre. act. (1) *To make equal, or even; to make smooth, and plain. (2) Also to equalize. (1) § Exæquare aliquem dignitate cum altero, Cæs. B. C. 1, 3. Exæquat duos, licet impares sint, gladios, Sen. Phœn. 630. (2) Nos exæquat victoria cælo, Lucr. 1, 80. vid. Sil. 14, 178.*

Exæquor, âri, âtus. (1) *Pass. To be equalled. (2) Dep. To equal; to make, or count, equal. (1) Superiorem esse contra improbos minus est negotii, quàm exæquari bonis, Cic. ad Quirit. post Redd. 9. (2) Pisonem exæquamur avis, Ov. in Pison. 25. ¶ Rarè in hac notione occ.*

Exæstuan, tis. part. *Boiling up. Mare exæstuan, Curt. 6, 4, 19.*

¶ Exæstuat, ônis. f. *A boiling, or seething; an enraging, Solin. c. 11.*

Exæstuo, âre. neut. (1) *To boil, and cast up waves and surges. (2) To boil over as a pot doth. (3) Met. To be greatly moved, or in a great heat. (1) Exæstuat fretum, Curt. 4, 2, 16. (2) Exæstuat acris ignis, Ov. Met. 13, 867. (3) Mens exæstuat irâ, Virg. Æn. 9, 798.*

¶ Exæstuosus, a, um, adj. *Boiling hot, Met. troublesome, Lex. ex Prud. † Exæstuan.*

Exævio, îre, îvi, & îi, îtum. [ab ex & sævio] *To wax gentle and mild, to make an end of rage. Dum reliquum tempestatis exæviret, Liv. 30, 39. ¶ Ref. exævio.*

* || Exagens, tis. m. *One who has been an agent, Amm.*

Exaggerandus, a, um, part. *To be heightened, or increased. = Ad exaggerandam & amplificandam orationem, Cic. de Orat. 3, 27.*

Exaggerans, tis. part. *Heightening. Rem familiarem omni ratione exaggerantes, Cic. Offic. 1, 26.*

Exaggeratio, ônis. f. verb. (1) *¶ A heaping together; an increasing, or exaggerating; a building of a bulwark, or rampart, Met. a raising up. (2) A rhetorical heaping up of words. (1) Apud Homerum ejusdem rei atque sententiæ luculenta exaggeratio est, Gell. 13, 24. (2) Cic. Tusc. 2, 26.*

¶ Exaggerator, ôris. m. verb. *He that heaps up together, Dig. † Qui exaggerat.*

Exaggeratus, a, um, part. (1) *Heaped up, increased, amplified. (2) Enlarged, heightened. (1) = Auclæ atque exaggeratæ fortunæ, Cic. Catil. 4, 9. (2) Exaggerata altiùs oratio, Id. de Cl. Orat. 17.*

Exaggéro, âre. act. (1) *To heap up together. (2) To enlarge, or increase. (3) To amplify, or set off. (4) To aggravate. (1) Exaggerando accumulare, Plin. 19, 8. (2) Qui magnas opes exaggerare querit omni vigilâ, Phædr. 3. prol. 26. (3) Beneficium verbis exaggerare, Cic. pro Planc. 29. (4) Injuriam nostram exaggeramus, Quint. 6, 2.*

Exaggëror, âri. pass. *To be heaped up, to be filled. Cædi sylvas jubet, aggestaque humo è montibus planiciem ramis impeditam exaggerari, h. e. impleri, Curt. 6, 12.*

* Exaggitandus, a, um, part. *To be driven, hunted, &c. Et lepus hic aliis exagitandus erit, Ov. A. Am. 3, 662.*

* Exaggitans, tis. part. *Harassing, chasing, &c. Exagitans immitti corde fuores, Catull. 62, 94.*

* || Exaggitatio, ônis. f. verb. *A stirring, or moving, Lexicogr. ex Tac.*

* Exaggitator, ôris. m. verb. *A vexer, a disquieter, a teaser; an evil speaker. Exagitator omnium rhetorum, Cic. Orat. 13.*

* Exaggitatus, a, um, part. (1) *Harassed, driven out. (2) Bandyed, tossed to and fro, canvassed. (3) Beaten with poles, as in hunting. (1) Dispu-*

Disputationibus exagitatus, Cic. Orat. 3. Sedes suas patrias istius injuriis exagitati reliquerunt, Id. Verr. 3, 18. Ad tē confugi exagitatus à cuncta Græciâ, Nep. Them. 9. (2) Dissentio multos annos exagitata, Cic. pro Sulla, 21. Res exagitata & in summam invidiam adducta, Id. ad Lent. 1, 1. (3) Exagitata sylva, Mart. 4, 66, 6.

* Exagito, Ære. act. [ab ex, & agito] (1) To move. (2) To rouse, or bunt, up. (3) To chase away. (4) Met. To disturb, or disquiet. (5) To provoke, or excite. (6) To pester, or terrify. (7) To discuss, or debate. (1) Planctumque imitantibus alis Exagitant Zephyros, Stat. Theb. 3, 515. (2) Exagitare iustra, Sil. 8, 567. & 16, 553. (3) Exagitant & Lar & turba Diana fures, Ov. Fast. 5, 141. (4) Exagitet nostros manes, Propert. 2, 8, 19. Quis hic tumultus viscera exagitat mea? Sen. Thyest. 999. (5) Ne meum mœrorem exagitem, Cic. Att. 3, 7. (6) Desertam rabidis clamoribus urbem Exagitat, Stat. Sylv. 5, 97. (7) Exagitabantur omnes ejus fraudes & fallaciæ, Cic. pro Cluent. ¶ Di exagitant me, si quicquam, Formula jurandi ap. Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 54.

* Exagitor, Æri, Ætus. pass. To be roused, &c. Cic. Orat. 8.

* Exagoga, æ. m. [ἐξαγωγή Gr. ab ex, & ἄγω duco] A carrier away, or exporter of goods, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 6.

* || Exagógicus, a, um. adj. Belonging to exportation. ¶ Exagógica, custom for goods exported, Ap. JCC.

* Exalbescō, Ære. incept. [ab ex, & albesco] To wax pale and wan. Si qui tremerent & exalbescerent, motu mentis aliquo, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 15. § Exalbescere in principiis dicendi, Id. de Orat. 1, 26. § metu, Ibid. 3, 58.

* Exalbidus, a, um. adj. [ab ex, & albidus] Somewhat pale, or white. Folia exalbida, Plin. 24, 19. vina, Id. 23, 1.

* Exalburno, Ære. act. unde part. Exalburnatus, (i. e. alburnum detraho) [ab ex, & alburnum] To take out the fat, or fatty white, that is in wood, Plin. 16, 40. ¶ Rarè occ.

* || Exalgeo, Ære. [ab ex, & algeo] To be very cold, Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.

* || Exaltatio, ònis. f. verb. Highmindedness, pride, Tert. ¶ Superbia.

* || Exaltator, òris. m. verb. He that praiseth, or exalteth, Aug. ¶ Gloriosus, Vett.

* || Exaltatus, a, um. part. Exalted, Erasmi. ¶ Evectus, Cic.

* Exalto, Ære. act. To exalt, raise, or lift up, ¶ Met. highly to praise. Suicum paulatim exaltare, Col. 3, 13. vix al. occ. ¶ Promoveo, effero, laudo, &c.

* Exaluminatus, a, um. part. [ab ex, & aluminatus] Clear like alum, orient. Uniones exaluminati coloris, Plin. 9, 35.

* Examen, ònis. n. (1) A swarm of bees. (2) A flock. (3) A shoal. (4) A company. (5) Alio the tongue, beam, or needle, of a balance. (6) Met. Examination, or trial. (1) Apum examen, Cic. Offic. 1, 44. apium, Juv. 13, 68. (2) pullorum, Lucr. 5, 1363. graculorum, Plin. 10, 29. (3) concharum, Plin. 9, 35. (4) infantium, Plin. Paneg. 26. juvenum, Hor. 1, 35, 31. (5) Jupiter ipse duas æquato examine lances sustinet, Virg. Æn. 12, 725. (6) Longæ examina vitæ Polcam, Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 103.

* Examinandus, a, um. part. To be weighed, or examined. Examinandum ipsi pondus relinquit, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 7.

* || Examinatè. adv. ius, comp. Advisedly, considerately, Amm. 25, 23. ¶ Cautè, circumspiciè, Vett.

* || Examinatio, ònis. f. verb. An examination, or weighing; a trial at law, the cognizance taken by a magistrate, Ulp. vid. & Vitruv. 10, 8.

* || Examinator, òris. m. verb. An examiner, Cod. ¶ Inquisitor, Cic.

* Examinatus, a, um. part. Weighed, examined. Talea ferrea ad certum pondus examinata, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12. Examinata est probitas, Val. Max. 2, 9, 1.

* Exāmino, Ære. act. (1) To breed swarms as bees do. (2) To examine, or try; to try by weight. (1) Examinant apes, Col. 9, 14. (2) Pondera verborum examinare, Cic. Orat. 8. Malè verum examinat omnis Corruptus judex, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 8. § Examinare decreta patrum, Val. Max. 2, 2, 7. § religionis momenta, Id. 1, 1, 8. = pondero, Id. = Perpendo, expendo, Plin. jun.

* Exāminor, Æri, Ætus. pass. To be weighed, or considered. Quādam populari trutinā examinari, Cic. de Orat. 2, 38.

* || Examitum, i. n. An amess, or robe for a priest, Litt. ex Liv.

* Exāmo, Ære. act. ut deamo. To love greatly, Litt. ex Plaut.

* || Exāmurco, Ære. act. unde pass. Exāmurcor, Æri. [ab ex, & amurca] To be cleansed from the mother, or dregs. Dum celestis vaporis flammis examurcatur, Apul. Met. 1, p. 118. ¶ Defæco.

* || Exāmufatim, adv. Diligently, exactly, Litt. ex Vett. vocab. ¶ Examuffim.

* || Exāmuffim, adv. [comp. ab ex, & amuffim] Exactly, by rule, very perfectly, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 213. § Examuffim rem laudare, Id. Most. 1, 2, 19.

* || Exāncillor, Æri, Ætus sum. dep. inusit. [ab ex, & ancillor] To wait upon. unde part. Falsis diis exāncillata, Tert. Apol. 17. ¶ Ancillor.

* Exānclo, Ære. Vid. Exantlo.

* Exānguis, c. adj. Lifeless, pale. Vid. Exanguis.

* || Exāngulus, a, um. adj. [ab ex, & angulus] Without corners, Litt. ex Vitruv.

* Exānimālis, e. adj. [ab ex, & animal] (1) Killing. (2) Without soul, or life. (1) Curæ exanimales, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 2. (2) Illum exanimalem faxo, si convenero, Id. Bacch. 4, 8, 7.

* Exānimatio, ònis. f. verb. A being troubled in mind, solicitude, a disheartening. = Ne in perturbationes atque exanimationes incidamus, Cic. Off. 1, 36. Exanimatio est metus subsequens & quasi comes pavoris, Id. Tusc. 4, 8. Exanimatio exercitūs, Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 6.

* || Exānimator, òris. m. verb. He that affrighteth, or discourageth, Dig. ¶ Qui exanimat, perturbat, deterret.

* Exānimatus, a, um. part. (1) Troubled in mind, astonished, amazed. (2) Stunned, struck dead. (3) Faint, out of breath. (4) Without heart, as if dead. (1) Exanimatus metu, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 33. (2) Fœmina nimio gaudio exanimata, Liv. 22, 7. Exanimata est ad primum conspectum redeuntis, Valer. Max. 9, 12, 2. (3) Quem ego nunc credo toto me oppido exanimatum quærere, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 5. Cursu ac lassitudine exanimati, Cæs. B. G. 2, 23. (4) Exanimatum amittat domum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 10.

* Exānimis, e. adj. (1) Astonished, lifeless, heartless. (2) Dead. (1) Audiit exanimis soror, Virg. Æn. 4, 672. (2) Exanimis artus, Ov. Amor. 1, 7, 53. Exanime corpus, Val. Max. 9, 9, 2. Datulque tumulo debita exanimis tulit, Sen. Tro. 604.

* Exānimo, Ære. act. [ab ex, & animus, vel anima] (1) To astonish, to stun. (2) To kill. (1) Oratio hæc me miserum exanimavit metu, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 17. (2) Taxo se exanimavit, Cæs. B. G. 6, 30. Multos exanimavit rigor nivis, Curt. 7, 3, 13.

* Exānimo, Æri, Ætus. pass. To be stunned, or killed. Gravi vulnere exanimari, Cic. de Fin. 2, 30. Ferro extracto, confestim exanimatus est, Nep. Epam. 9.

* Exānimus, a, um. adj. id. quod exanimis. Exanimus auro corpus vendebat, Virg. Æn. 1, 488. Domus corporibus exanimis complebatur, Tac. 16, 13.

* Exānio, Ære. [ab ex, & sanies] To squeeze out matter, or corruption, Cels. 5, 27. ¶ Reti. exsanio.

* Exānior, Æri, Ætus. pass. To be squeezed out as corrupted, Col. 12, 47. ¶ Reti. exsanior.

* Exante, præp. vel ex ante. ¶ Exante diem non. Jun. before the nunes of June, Cic. Att. 3, 17.

Supplicatio indicta est exante diem quintum id. Oct. Liv. 45, 2.

* || Exanthēmata, um. pl. n. [ἐξανθήματα Gr. ab ex, & ἄνθος flos] The measles, or small pox; wheals, or pushes, in a man's skin, Med.

* Exantlatus, a, um. part. Pumped out, exhausted, spent; also endured, undergone, and performed. Multa dictu gravia corpore exantlato atque animo pertuli, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8. vid. & Acad. 2, 4, 33.

* Exantlo, Ære. act. [proprie sentinam exhaurire, ἀντλία, enim Gr. sentina; unde ἐξαντλεῖν vel al. ἐξαντλᾶν, exhaurire; ab ex, & ἀντλᾶν, i. e. ἀνατλᾶν, sustollere] (1) To draw out, to empty. (2) Met. To suffer, sustain, endure, or overcome, with great pain. (1) § Exantlare vinum poculo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 116. ubi al. exantlare. (2) Labores, corpus, animum, annos exantlare, Cic. de Div. 2, 30. Tusc. 1, 49, &c.

* || Exapto, Ære. act. [ab ex, & apto] To fit, or make ready. Magno Deo coronas exaptat, Apul. Met. 11, p. 393. ¶ Apto usitatus.

* Exaptus, a, um. adj. [ab ex, & aptus] Very apt and fit, well compacted, Lucr. 4, 827.

* || Exāratio, ònis. f. verb. [ab ex, & aratio] A ploughing, Met. a writeing, Sidon. 9, 335. ¶ Aratio, scriptio, Cic.

* || Exārator, òris. m. verb. [ab ex, & arator] A plougher, writer, engraver, or scraper out, Plin. adscribit, Litt. sed q.

* Exāratus, a, um. part. [ab ex, & aratus] Ploughed, defaced, diged up in ploughing, Cic. de Div. 2, 23. vid. Suet. Neron. 52.

* || Exarchus, i. m. [ab ex, & ἀρχὴς princeps] The emperor's viceroy of Italy so called, whose residence was at Ravenna, Hist. med. ævi.

* Exardeo, Ære, si, sum. neut. (1) To be on fire, or all in a flame. (2) To be, or wax, very fierce, or hot; to burn, or be very vehement. (3) Met. To become terrible. (1) Igneis exarsit facibus, Sen. Thyest. 171. Met. Exarsit dies, Mart. 3, 67, 6. (2) Exardere vehementius adversus delictum servi, Valer. Max. 4, 1, ext. 2. § Exardeie irā, Liv. § in iras, Mart. Spect. 9. § contra aliquem, Cic. § in necem patriæ parentis, Val. Max. 6, 8, 4. § ad spem libertatis, Id. (3) Totaque jam sparsis exarserat insula monstis, Val. Flac. 2, 48.

* Exardescens, tis. Glowing hot, Plin. 13, 25.

* Exardesco, Ære. incept. To grow hot, Met. to be very desirous. § Exardescere iracundiā, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. § ad aliquid, Id. Philipp. 4, extr. ad aliquem, Id.

* Exārēfio, Ære, factus. neut. To be made dry, to be dried up, Plin. 26, 10.

* Exārēno, Ære. act. unde Exārēnor. pass. To purge from sand and gravel, Plin. 33, 3.

* Exāreo, Ære, ut. neut. & Exāreico, Ære. (1) To be, or wax, dry. (2) To wither. (3) To pine, to decay, and wear away; to fall away. (4) To wear out of mind and esteem. (1) Exaruerunt amnes, Cic. de Div. 1, 19. (2) = Sole & vento sicari & exarescere, Col. 11, 2. (3) § Neque dum exarui ex amœnis rebus & voluptariis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 46. § Exarere diurnā miserā, Cic. Attic. 10, 16. (4) Vetus urbanitas exaruit, Id. Fam. 7, 24. Exaruerunt orationes Galbæ, Id. de Clar. Orat. 21.

* Exāresco, Ære. incept. To become dry, &c. Col. 3, 11. Vid. Exareo.

* || Exarmatio, ònis. f. verb. A disarming, or taking away of harness, Veg.

* Exarmatus, a, um. part. Disarmed, wanting armour, Sen. Conf. ad Helv. extr. Mens nullis venenis potando exarmata, Sil. Ital. 11, 310. Conf. Stat. Theb. 3, 307.

* Exarmo, Ære. act. To unarm, or disarm, Met. to weaken. Longinum manibus coercent atque exarmant, Tac. 1, 31. § Exarmare taurum, Val. Flacc. 7, 597. § accusationem, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 29. § serpentes veneno, Sil. Ital. 1, 411.

* Exarmor, Æri, Ætus. pass. To be disarmed. Dum frater exarmatur, armatus mane, Sen. Phœn. 482.

* Exāro, Ære. act. [ab ex, & aro] (1) To receive, or get, by ploughing. (2) To plough, or dig,

dig, up. (3) *Catachrest.* *To furrow.* (4) *Met.* *To write, or indite.* (1) *Patres tantum labore suo frumenti exarabant, Cic. in Verr. 5, 38.* (2) § *Exarare sepulcra, Id. de Legg. 2, 23.* § *radices, Plin. 17, 18.* (3) *Frontem senectus exarat, Hor. Epod. 8, 3.* (4) = *Cum scriberem contra Epicureos, exaravi nescio quid ad te, Cic. Attic. 13, 38.* *Id ipsum his versibus exaravi, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 6.* § *Exarare ponimus, cum designamus aliquid à nobis vel negotiorum magnitudine oppressis, vel fastidiosè & negligenter, lentèque non tam penè scriptum, quàm quoquo modo excidisse, Dol.*

Exarsurus, a, um. part. About to burn out. *Majus bellum exarsurum, Just. 22, 5. Conf. Liv. 8, 33. & 40, 35.*

|| *Exarticulio, are. act. To put out of joint, Lex. ex. Cels.*

Exartuo, are. act. To joint, or carve, as we do meat. § *leg. in part. exartuatus, a, um. Vid. Bosium ad Cic. Epist. ad Attic. 7, 2.*

Exasciatio, oris. m. verb. He that beweth out rudely, Boët. † *Qui exasciat.*

Exasciatus, a, um. part. Rough-beaved, squared out, begun in a rough draught. *Jam exasciatum est hoc opus, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 90.* unde aliquid auctorit. accedit rō

Exascio, are. act. asciā seco. To rough-beve, to chip with an ax.

* *Exasperatio, oris. f. A making sharp.* *Lipara ad intertrigines & exasperationem mirifica, Scrib. Larg. c. 86.*

* *Exasperatus, a, um. part. About to exasperate, or vex.* *Si qua sunt quæ exasperata eorum animos sunt, Cels. 3, 6. Conf. Liv. 24, 24.*

* *Exasperatus, a, um. part. (1) Sharpened. (2) Met. Vexed. (1) Cels. 5, 13. (2) Neque convenit æstu medio exasperatas apes laceffiri, Col. 9, 15. Exasperatos animas inflammare, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1. Vid. Exaspero. Mare fluctibus exasperatum, Liv. 37, 12.*

* *Exaspero, are. act. valde asperum facio [ab ex, & aspero] (1) To make sharp, or rough. (2) To vex. (3) Met. To make angry, to vex, to exasperate. (1) Triton exasperat undas, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 27. (2) Saxo exasperat enssem, Sil. 4, 19. (3) § Ad quorum primum adventum exasperati animi, mox placido sermone leniti sunt, Liv. 28, 25. Exasperare majorem civitatis partem, Val. Max. 6, 5, 3.*

* *Exasperor, ari, atus. pass. To be made sharp, &c.* *Nitro & aceto locus exasperatur, Scrib. Larg. c. 101. lingua, Id. c. 55.*

|| *Exaffessor, oris. m. One who hath been an assistant on the bench, Amm.* † *Quondam affessor, Cic.*

Exatiatus, a, um. part. Satiated, glutted, cloyed. *Corda exatiata cruore, Sil. 16, 542. clade domus, Ov. Met. 8, 542. § Ref. exsatiatus.*

Exatio, are. act. [ab ex & satio] To satisfy, satiate, cloy, glut. *Cruore exatiare enses, Sil. 7, 535. § Ref. exsatio.*

Exator, ari, atus. pass. To be satisfied, satiated, &c. *Populum Romanum ne morte quidem P. Scipionis exatiari dixit, Liv. 38, 54. Vid. Exsator.*

Exaturandus, a, um. part. To be glutted. *Visceribus veniebat bellua ponti Exaturanda meis, Ov. Met. 5, 19. § Ref. exsaturato.*

|| *Exaturatio, oris. f. verb. A satiating, or satisfying, Firm.*

|| *Exaturator, oris. m. verb. He that feedeth, or satisfieth, Litt. ex Hyg.*

Exaturatus, a, um. part. vel Exsaturatus. Glutted. *Exsaturata libido, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35. Juno edis, Virg. Æn. 7, 298.*

Exaturo, are. act. [ab ex & saturo] To fill a hungry stomach, Met. to satisfy a greedy mind. *Animum alicujus supplicio exaturare, Cic. Verr. 3, 27. Vid. Exsaturato.*

* || *Exauctoramentum, i. n. Appian. Exauctoratio, oris. f. Vulg. & Exauctoritas, atis. f. Cod. a disbanding.* † *Missio.*

* *Exauctoratus, a, um. part. Cashiered, put out of office, discharged, dismissed, put out of job, and service, disbanded.* *Exauctorati tribuni, Tac.*

Hist. 1, 20, 5. Exercitus velut exauctoratus morte ducis, Liv. 25, 20. Milites exauctoratos dimisit, Id. 36, 40.

* *Exauctoro, are. act. [ab ex & auctoro] To discharge one from his place, to put out of commission, to cashier a soldier, to disband, to dismiss out of service. (1) Either with disgrace, (2) or with honour. (1) Vid. Ulp. lege, § 2. Dig. & Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 5. (2) § De legendo vel exauctorando milite, Suet. Tib. 30. Bello inutilis exauctoravit, magnificentissimèque donatos dimisit, Curt. 10, 4, 7.*

* *Exaudiens, tis. part. Hearing perfectly.* *Hæc quasâ adhuc voce subdeficiens vix proximis exaudientibus dixerat, Curt. 7, 30.*

* *Exaudio, ire, ivi, itum. act. [ab ex, & audio] (1) To hear perfectly. (2) To bear. (3) To regard. (1) Ut omnes exaudiant, clarissimâ voce dicam, Cic. pro Sullâ, 12. (2) Quæ exaudio, dissimulare non possum, Id. Catil. 4, 7. (3) Preces supplicis exaudi, Ov. Met. 13, 856. Exaudire verba juris civilis, Val. Max. 5, 2, 8. Quod imperatur, omnes exaudiunt, Curt. 3, 2, 14.*

* *Exaudior, i. pass. To be heard perfectly.* *Quando vox exaudiri non poterat, Curt. 4, 37.*

* *Exauditus, a, um. part. (1) Heard. (2) Granted. (3) Regarded. (1) Clamor exauditus, Ad Herenn. 2, 5. (2) Vota numinibus exaudita malignis, Juv. 10, 111. (3) Ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor. Ep. 3, 20, 14. Conf. Stat. Theb. 11, 616.*

* *Exaugeo, ere, xi, etum. act. [ab ex, & augeo] To increase much.* *Concurrunt multæ opinioniones, quæ mihi animum exaugeant, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 5. Benefacta majorum tuorum exauge, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 9.*

Exauguratio, oris. f. verb. An unballoving. *Exauguratio facellorum, Liv. 1, 55. § Raro occ.*

|| *Exauguratio, oris. m. verb. He that unballoves, Litt. ex Tac.*

|| *Exauguratus, a, um. part. Unballoved, made common, Litt. ex Liv.*

Exauguro, are. act. To unballov, to profane what was balloved. § *Exaugurare fana, quæ inaugurata fuerant, Liv. 1, 55.*

|| *Exauspicatio, oris. f. verb. An unlucky beginning of a thing, Litt. ex Liv.*

Exauspico, are. act. To do a thing unfortunately, or have ill luck; to come forth in an ill hour. § *Exauspicavi ex vinculis, nunc intelligo redauspicandum esse in catenas denuo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, fin.*

* *Exbalisto, are. act. [ab ex, & balista] To sling stones at one, to shoot out of a cross bow, Met. to cozen one, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 1, 10. § Fabricavit ex nomine Ballionis Comicus.*

* *Exbibeo, ere. act. [ab ex, & bibo] To drink,* *Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 19.*

|| *Exbromo, are. act. To pick off the filth.* *Exbromare rapas, Apic. 6, 2.*

|| *Excæcatio, oris. f. verb. A blinding, or a making blind, Arnob. † Occæcatio, Cic. ap. Non.*

|| *Excæcator, oris. m. verb. He that maketh blind, Litt. ex Plin.*

Excæcatus, a, um. part. (1) Blinded. (2) Met. Stopped up. (1) Plin. 63, 9. (2) Flumina profiliunt, aut excæcata residunt, Ov. Met. 15, 272. Excæcata itinera pituitæ, Cels. 7, 7.

Excæco, are. act. (1) To make blind, to put out one's eyes, (2) Met. To deprive one of one's reason. (3) To stop, or choke. (4) To bide. (1) Col. 11, 3. (2) Num ergo is nos excæcat, aut orbat sensibus? Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 23. (3) Limus venas excæcat in undis, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 2, 17. (4) Excæcata itinera pituitæ, Cels. 7, 7.

* *Excalceandus, a, um. part. To have one's shoes pulled off.* *Ut sibi pedes præberet excalceandos, Suet. Vitell. 2.*

* *Excalceatus, a, um. part. Unshod, barefooted.* *Excalceatus ire cepit ad cenam, Mart. 12, 80.*

* *Excalceo, are. act. [ab ex, & calceo] To pull off one's shoes, Vid. Excalceandus.*

* *Excalceor, ari. pass. To have one's shoes pul-*

led off. Ut nunquam excalcearetur, Patere. 2, 41.

Excalfacio, vel Excalfacio, ere, fæci, factum. act. To make very hot. *Picis natura excalfacit, Plin. 24, 7.*

Excalfacio, oris. f. verb. A heating, or making hot, Plin. 31, 9.

|| *Excalfactor, oris. m. verb. He that maketh hot, Lex. ex Plin.*

Excalfactorius, a, um. adj. That beateth, or is apt to beat. *Excalfactoria vis, Plin. 23, 4. Vini natura excalfactoria, Id. 25, 13.*

Excalfio, eri, factus. To be made hot. *Cum quid sicari excalfierive opus sit, Plin. 24, 7.*

Excalpo, ere, psi, ptum. act. [ab ex & scalpo] To scratch, or claw; to engrave, or cut in. *Excalpere signum ex lapide, Quint. 2, 9.*

Excalptus, a, um. part. Engraved, or cut in, Cato, 18, 1.

|| *Excambium, i. n. An exchange, a changing: one thing for another.* *Vulgò receptum, at veteribus inauditum.*

Excandefacio, ere, fæci, factum. To make very hot, white, or angry. § *Excandefacere annonom, to make victuals very dear, to raise the price of corn, Varr. R. R. 3, 2.*

Excandescencia, æ. f. Great heat, or anger. *Excandescencia est ira nascens & modò existens, Cic. 4, 9.*

Excandesco, ere, ui. incept. (1) To wax very hot. (2) Met. To be very angry, to be in a fume. (1) Cum bitumen additum est, excandescet, Cato, c. 95. (2) Id postquam rescit, excanduit, Cael. Cic. ap. Ep. Fam. 8, 12. Sic diispreti excandescunt, Val. Max. 1, 6, 11.

Excantatus, a, um. part. Charmed out of its place. *Sydera excantata voce Thefalâ, Hor. Epod. 5, 45.*

Excanto, are. act. (1) To enchant, to charm. (2) By enchanting to bring from, or out, of a place. (1) Veneficus hanc excantat tibi familiam, Plaut. Amph. 4, 3, 71. (2) Clausas excantare puellas, Propert. 3, 3, 49.

Excarnificatus, a, um. part. Quartered, or beven in pieces. *Anaxarchus à Cyprio Tyranno excarnificatus, Cic. N. D. 3, 33.*

Excarnifico, are. act. (1) To quarter, or cut in pieces. (2) To torment, or vex. (1) Vid. Excarnificor. (2) Res comminiscere, ubi me excarnifices, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9.

Excarnificor, ari, atus. pass. To be quartered, &c. *Minutissimus ictibus excarnificatus atque confectus est, Suet. Vitell. 17.*

Excastratus, a, um. part. Gelt, spaded, Gell. 9, 9. Benefacit sinapi ex aceto tritum, & non excastratum, Scrib. Larg. 1, 9.

Excavatio, oris. f. verb. A making hollow. *Excavatio ex casu stillicidii rotunda est, Sen. N. 2, 4, 3.*

Excavatus, a, um. part. Made hollow. *Trulla excavata cum manubrio aureo. Cic. Verr. 6, 27. Loca excavata, Sen. Ep. 90.*

Excavo, are. act. To make hollow. *Firundines ripas excavant, Plin. 10, 33.*

Excédens, tis. part. Departing, Euphem. Dying, exceeding, &c. *Procul-horruit Æson Excédens, Val. Flacc. 1, 826. Excedentia supra rationem, Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 19.*

Excéditur, imperf. It is departed. *Excessum est, Liv. 24, 3.*

Excēdo, ere, si, sum. neut. (1) To depart, to go forth, or out. (2) To be gone, and worn out. (3) To go, come, or arrive at last. (4) Per Euphemismum. To die. (5) Act. To exceed, to surmount, or surpass. (1) = Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Catil. 2, 1. § Excedere acie, § ex acie, Liv. § è memoriâ, Id. 26, 13. § patriâ, Val. Max. § in locum, Cic. § foribus, § rectis, Ov. (2) Neque adhuc de pectore cordis excessere notæ, Id. Met. 6, 670. (3) Ad publicam querimoniam excessit res, Liv. Excessit ad clarissimum lumen gloriæ, Val. Max. 3, 4, ext. 1.

Excesserunt in tantum amplitudinis opes, Id. 2, 9, 1. (4) Cum is excessisset, qui cædi, &c. Cic. post redit. in Sen. 3. (5) Excedere magnitudinem hominum, Plin. 6, 22. § Excedere modum,

Excedere modum,

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Excedere modum,

modum, *Val. Max.* 8, 13. ext. 1. § legitimus obtinendi imperii tempus, *Id.* 5, 4, 3. Excelsitque fidem meritorum summa tuorum, *Ov. Met.* 7, 166.

Excellent, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *High, rising, toying.* (2) *Met. Excelling in good, or evil; surmounting.* (3) *Excellent.* (1) Provincia excellentibus locis constituta, *Hirt. B. Hiss.* 8. Grumus est excellens naturā, *Ibid.* (2) Nihil Alcibiade fuit excellentius vel in vitiis vel in virtutibus, *Nep. in vitā ejus.* Excellent bellicis operibus, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 9. § opibus, *Id.* 4, 8. ext. 2. § scientiā juris, *Id.* 8, 2, 2. Vir excellenti virtute, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 3. (3) Excellentissima virtus justitia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 2. = perfectus, præstans.

Excellentē, adv. *Excellently, passing well.* Fortiter excellentēque gesta sunt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 18. § Excellentē pronuciare, *Nep. Att.* 1.

Excellentia, æ. f. *Excellence, excellency.* Animi excellentia, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 5. Magnā cum excellentiā, *Ibid.* 28.

Excello, ēre, ui, sum. neut. [*ab ex & antiq. cello.*] (1) *To be high, to ascend.* (2) *To excel, to pass, to surmount.* (3) *Met. To lift up on high, to raise aloft.* (1) *Vid.* Excellent, n. 1. (2) = Ut is gloriā maximē excellat, qui virtute plurimū præstet, *Cic. pro Planc.* 25. Excellit urbs virtute annisque, *Val. Max.* 5, 6, 2. § Excellere aliis, super alios, inter alios, præter cæteros, *Cic.* (3) Excellere animum, *Cato ap. Gell.* 7, 3. sed fortē vel figuratē vel antiq.

Excelsē, adv. iūs, com. sūmē, sup. *Haughtily, loftily, on high, highly.* = Excelsus magnificentiūque & dicet & sentiet, *Cic. Or.* 34. Sparta excelsissimē floruit, *Paterc.* 1, 6. Si vitiis scandit excelsus, *Col.* 4, 1.

Excelsitas, ātis f. (1) *Height, loftiness.* (2) *Haughtiness, nobleness.* (1) Nec ulla florum excelsitas major, *Plin.* 21, 5. Hæmi montis excelsitas, *Id.* 4, 1. (2) = Excelsitas animi & magnitudo, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 5.

Excelsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. [*ab ex & celsus.*] (1) *High, tall, lofty.* (2) *Met. Noble, stately.* (1) Mons excelsus, *Plin.* 12, 14. Arces excelsæ, *Luc.* 3, 462. (2) = Natura finxit te magnum & excelsum, *Cic.* Princeps omnibus excelsior, *Plin. Paneg.* 94. Excelsior mortali specie, *Val. Max.* 1, 7. ext. 1. In excelsissimis rupibus, *Plin.* 10, 6. Excelsissima victoria, *Paterc.* 2, 96, 3. Cælitum excelsissimus, *Sen. Thyest.* 911.

Exceptans, tis. part. *Takeing up.* Videat aliquem barbatulos mullos exceptantem de piscinā, *Cic. Parad.* 5, 2. Eos ipse rursus singulos exceptans, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 47.

† Exceptatio, ōnis f. *A receiving often; Pa-cuv.*

Exceptio, ōnis f. verb. [*ab excipio.*] (1) *An exception, or clause, restraining, in some point, a generality.* (2) *Also an exception required by the defendant, to be made in the form of a process, or suit.* (3) *Ademur.* (1) Neque te patiar cum exceptione laudari, *Cic. Q. frat.* 1, 1. Sine exceptione laboris, aut temporis, *Id. Fam.* 6, 5. (2) *Id. de Inven.* 2, 57. (3) *Ap. JCC.*

Exceptitius, a, um. adj. *That is taken, or received; kept back, or excepted.* *Plin.* 18, 11.

Exceptiuncula, æ. f. *A small exception.* *Sen. Ep.* 20.

Excepto, āre. freq. [*ab excipio.*] *To take, or draw, in; to gather, or receive, often.* Exceptant levas auras, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 274. Per pectora sævas Exceptat mortes, *Sil.* 6, 369.

Exceptō, in morem adv. *Except, unless, saving.* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 50.

† Exceptor, ōnis m. verb. *A notary, one that writes one's words as he speaks them.* *Ap. recent.*

† Exceptorius, a, um. adj. *That will receive, or except.* *Ulp. Dig.* 33, 7, 8.

Excepturus, a, um. part. *About to receive.* Excepturus natatus, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 25. *Conf. Liv.* 36, 5.

Exceptus, a, um. part. [*ab excipior.*] (1) *Excipied.* (2) *Received, welcomed, entertained.* (3) *Taken prisoner.* (4) *Taken, or understood.* (1) *Regiā causā exceptā, cæteris in rebus, &c. Cic. Lent.* 1, 1. (2) *Exceptus hospitio, Val. Max.* 9, 6, 3. Excepti benignissimē hospites, *Id.* 4, 8, ext. 2. Excepti pluribus ferculis, *Petrone.* c. 2. (3) *Cum descendisset ad littus, penē exceptus est, Suet. Aug.* 16. Viator à latronibus exceptus, *Cels. in præf.* (4) *Id aliter à proximis exceptum est, Suet. Tib.* 11.

† Excerebratus, a, um. part. *He that wants brains, or is witless.* *Sidon.*

* Excerniculum, i. n. *A sieve to purge grain, lime, or other things; a sieve.* *Litt. unde non dicit.* † Cribrum, *Plin.*

* Excerno, ēre, crēvi, crētum. act. [*ab ex & cerno.*] (1) *To sift, purge, or sieve.* (2) *To hawk, or spit up.* (3) *To void by stool.* (1) *Col.* 2, 21. (2) *Modo parum excernere ægros, modo nimium dicunt, Cels. in præfat.* (3) *Πυλῶν Græci vocant, quoniam portæ modo, in inferiores partes, ea, quæ excreturi sumus, emit-tit, Cels.* 4, 1.

* Excernor, i. pass. *To be hawked, or spit up,* *Cels.* 2, 4.

Excerpens, tis. part. *Picking out.* Excerpens semina pomis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 272.

Excerno, ēre, psi, prum. act. [*ab ex & carpo.*] (1) *To pick out, to take out, or choose.* (2) *Also to exempt.* (1) *Tu id, quod boni est, excerpis, Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 17. vid. & *Cic. Offic.* 3, 10. Excerpere nomina è tabulis, *Liv.* 24, 18. (2) *Me illorum, dederim quibus esse poetas, excerpam numero, Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 40.

Excernor, i. ptus. pass. *To be picked, or taken, out, &c.* Excerni à rege omnem nobilitatis indolem animadvertit, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 2.

Excerpta, ōrum n. pl. *Things picked, or culled, out.* *Sen. Ep.* 33.

† Excerptio, ōnis f. verb. *A picking, or culling, out.* *Gell.* 17, 21.

† Excerptor, ōris m. *A picker, or culler.* *Ulp. Dig.* 19, 2, 19.

Excerptus, a, um. part. *Chosen, or picked, out.* Excerptus è numero Cæsarum, *Sen.*

Excelsis, pro excesseris, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 21.

Excelsurus, a, um. part. *About to exceed, or depart.* Neque excessurum eum putabat, *Hirt. B. Al.* 65. Jurejurando obstrinxit, se non excessurum, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 14, 4. *Conf. Liv.* 8, 33.

Excessus, ūs m. verb. [*ab excedo.*] (1) *Excess, a going out, a departure.* (2) *Absol. Death, decease, εὐφήμως.* (3) *A standing out, a banging over.* (4) *Also a digression.* (5) *A deviation, an aberration.* (1) *Excessus è vitā, & in vitā mansio, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 18. (2) *Excelsus Augusti, Tac. Ann.* 1, 14, 3. (3) *Litt. ex Suet.* (4) *Quid audientius illo longissimo Demosthenis excessu? Plin. Ep.* 9, 26. (5) *Minuti à punice excessus puniebantur, Val. Max.* 8, 2, fin.

Excetra, æ. f. hydra, serpens. [*ab excreasco.*] *A viper, or serpent, whose head being cut off, three rose up in the place of it; also any other serpent, vid. Serv. ad Virg. Æn.* 6. Item verbum maledicendi, seu convicia jaciendi, *Liv.* 39, 11. *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2. & *Cæs.* 3, 5, 19.

Excidendus, a, um. part. *To be pulled down, or destroyed.* Africanus in excidendā Numantiā reipublicæ profuit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 22.

Excidio, ōnis f. [*ab excidendo.*] *A destroying, or destruction.* Excidionem facere oppidis, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 3, 2. ubi al. libb. habent excidionem ab excidendo.

* Excidium, i. n. & Excidium. [*ab excin-do.*] *M. nam secunda est brevis, ut in excidi.* (1) *The sacking of a city.* (2) *Ruin, destruction.* (1) *Istria trium oppidorum excidio pacata est, Liv.* 41, 15. Satis unā supérque Vidimus excidia, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 643. (2) *Excidium legionum, Tac. Hist.* 4, 61, 21.

Excido, ēre, di. neut. [*ab ex & cado.*] (1) *To fall out, or away.* (2) *To fail, or perish.* (3) *To fail, or forget.* (4) *To be forgotten, to slip out of memory.* (5) *To scape out of.* (6) *† To dissent.* (1) = Excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 3. Excidit tumor corde, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 654. (2) *Magnis excidit*

ausis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 328. (3) *Sensibus ereptis mens excidit, Catull.* 64, 25. (4) *Excidere è memoriā, Liv.* 27, 30. Quæ cogitatio cum mihi non omnino excidisset, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13. † Excidentes unius verbi admonitione in memoriā reponuntur, *Quint.* 1, 11. (5) *Vinculis excidet, Virg. Geor.* 4, 480. (6) *Ego ab Archilocho excido, Lucil.* † Excidere formulā, *to be cast in his suit, Suet. Claud.* 14.

Excido, ēre, di. sum. act. [*ab ex & cædo.*] (1) *To cut out.* (2) *To cut down to the w.* (3) *Met. To destroy, to sack, and rase.* (4) *To abolish, and root out.* (1) *Columnas rupibus excidunt, Virg. Æn.* 1, 433. (2) *Sylvas excidere, Lucr.* 5, 1065. (3) *Domos inimicorum oppugnavit, excidit, incendit, Cic. pro Sext.* 44. (4) *Si ex rerum naturā non possum evellere, ex animo quidem certē excidere, Id. de Prov. Conf.*

Excidor, i. pass. *To be cut up.* Exciditur cespes, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 65, 7.

* Excies, tis. part. *Raiseing, or stirring, up.* Exciente buccinā Tritone argenteo, *Suet. Claud.* 21.

* Excio, vi, ēre. act. [*ab ex & cicio.*] *To raise, or stir, up.* Liberiores pœnitentiam solitudo exciebat, *Curt.* 8, 7.

* Excindendus, a, um. *To be cut down, to be destroyed.* Hæc tibi est excindenda lingua, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 1. sed var. lect. † *Rectius excindendus.*

* Excindo, ēre, di. sum. act. [*ab ex & scindo.*] (1) *To cut out, or down.* (2) *To rase, to overthrow, root out, or abolish.* (1) § Excindere linguam, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 1. Excindere arborem, *Id.* (2) *Numantiam excindes, Cic. Somn. Scip.* 2. § Excindere gentem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 137. domos, *Id.* 12, 643. † *Rectius excindo.*

* Excindor, i. flus. pass. *To be cut off, or rased.* Vidimus templum inflammari, excindi, funestari, *Cic. pro Milon.* 33. † *Rectius excindor.*

† Excingo, ēre, xi. *To ungird, to despoil.* Purpureā talos excinxerat orā, *Catull.* 62, 308. ubi al. incinxerat.

* Excio, ire, iui, itum. act. [*ab ex & cio.*] (1) *To call out.* (2) *To raise up, to awaken, to rouse.* (3) *To summon, to challenge.* (1) *Quis homo tam tumultuoso sonitu me excivit subito foras? Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 52. (2) § Excire aliquem somno, vel ex somno, *Liv.* § terrorem, *Id.* 10, 4. (3) § Hostem ad dimicandum excire, *Liv.* 2, 30. † lacrymos alicui, *to make one weep, Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 114.

† Excinctus, a, um. part. *Spoiled, Litt. ex Sil.*

* Excior, iri, itus. pass. *To be called, to be raised, &c.* Exciri in pugnam, *Luc.* 6, 11.

Excipiendus, a, um. part. *To be received, excepted, &c.* Liquor, & ancillis excipienda cado, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 130.

Excipiens, tis. part. *Excepting, &c.* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 6. *writeing in short-hand.* Excipiens longas nova per compendia voces, *Manil.* 4, 199.

Excipio, ēre, ēpi, ceptum. act. [*ab ex & capio.*] (1) *To receive.* (2) *To take up.* (3) *To take upon him.* (4) *To entertain, or welcome.* (5) *To except.* (6) *To entrap, to catch, to ensnare, to surprise.* (7) *To gather.* (8) *To hear, to listen after.* (9) *To succeed, or follow.* (10) *To pull out.* (11) † *Notis excipere, to write in short hand what another speakerb.* (12) *To sustain, or bear off.* (13) *To answer.* (1) *Excipit ictus galeā, Ov. Met.* 12, 375. (2) *Illunc hodie excipi vidulum, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 140. Tarquinius moribundum qui circa erant, exceperunt, *Liv.* 1, 40. Excipere tellure cadentem, *Stat. sc. recens natum more prisco.* (3) † *Omnes labores te excipere video, timeo ut sustineas, Cic. Terentiæ.* (4) *Gratum erat cunctis, quod senatum osculo exciperes, Plin. Paneg.* 23. § Excipere aliquem paterno sinu, *Sen. Med.* 284. § hospitio, *Valer. Max.* 5, 1, 1. † Excipere oculos, *to delight the eyes, Plin.* 6, 30. (5) † *Hos ego homines excipo & fecerno libenter, Cic. Caril.* 4, 7. (6) *Excipere aprum fruticeto, Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 12. *Met. aliquem incautum, Virg. Æn.* 3, 352. (7) *Hunc aiunt excepiisse sanguinem paterā, Cic.*

de Cl. Orat. 11. (8) Mittebat, qui rumores Africanos exciperent, & ad se referrent, Id. pro Deiot. 9. (9) Turbulentior inde annus excepit, Liv. 2, 61. (10) Excipere dentes, Cels. 7, 12. (11) Notis velocissimè excipere solitus, Suet. Vespas. 3. (12) Tela unus pro universis excipit, Cic. de Prov. Cons. 9. (13) Tum sic excepit regia Juno, Virg. Æn. 4, 114. vid. & Ov. Met. 7, 681.

Excipior, i, eptus, pass. To be received, &c. passim. leg.

|| Excipulæ, arum. pl. f. Wicker snares to catch fish in, wheels, snatches, Jun. sed melioris auctorit.

Excipulus, i. m. [ab excipiendis rebus] An instrument to take, or catch, any thing in; a wheel, a snatch, and probably any vessel whatsoever to save and receive any thing in, vid. Plin. 9, 22. & 29, 7.

|| Excipuus, a, um. adj. Excipuum quod excipitur; ut præcipuum quod antè capitur, what is taken, or received, Fest.

† Excisatus, a, um. part. Cut off, wounded, cropped. Capillo scisso, & excisatis auribus, Plaut. in Fragm. Quo tamen posteri se abstinerunt.

Excisio, ònis. f. verb. [ab excido] A breaking down, a wasting, raising, or destroying. Excisio testorum, Cic. pro Domo, 58.

† Exciso, are. freq. [ab excido] To wound, crop, tear, cut. Vid. Excisatus.

Excisorius, a, um. adj. Belonging to cutting, or carving. || Excisarius, scalper, a surgeon's instrument to cut out a foul, or perished, bone; a lancet, Cels. 8, 3.

Excisus, a, um. part. [ab excidor] (1) Cut out, down, or off. (2) Met. Destroyed, rased, and defaced. (1) Trabs excisa, Virg. Æn. 2, 481. Intempestivos postes excisos credo, Plaut. Moss. 3, 2, 141. Excisum caput, Plin. 33, 3. (2) Excisa Troja, Virg. Æn. 2, 637. domus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1035. Vid. Excido.

* Excitandus, a, um. part. To be raised up. Excitanda diligentia, Cic. Off. 1, 29. Excitandus nobis erit ab inferis C. Marius, Id. pro Font. 12.

* Excitâtè, adv. Vehemently, briskly, unde comp. Excitâtus fulgent, Plin. 37, 7.

* || Excitatio, ònis. f. verb. A stirring up, a provocation, Arnob. † Incitatio, Cic.

* || Excitator, òris. m. An exciter, Prud. Cath. 1, 3.

* Excitâturus, a, um. part. About to stir up. Surgebam invicem, si quiesceret, excitaturus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20.

* Excitatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) Moved, or stirred up. (2) Adj. Raised, exalted, advanced. (3) Loud, shrill, brisk, vehement. (1) Tantus clamor concionis excitatus est, ut admirabile esset, Cic. Orat. 63. (2) || Ab excitatâ fortunâ ad inclinatam & propè jacentem desciscere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. (3) = Acuto & excitato movetur sono, Id. Somn. Scip. 5. Clamor excitator & crebrior ab hoste sublatu, Liv. 4, 37. Excitatore anhelitum recuperare, Val. Max. 5, 7. ext. 1. Optimum quàm excitatissimi odoris, Plin. 20, 17.

* Excito, are. act. freq. [ab ex & cito] (1) To move, stir, or raise, up. (2) To awaken. (3) To erect. (4) To rouse, start, or put up; as in hunting. (5) To root up. (6) To enliven, or invigorate. (7) Met. To quicken, to encourage. (1) || Motus vel excitare vel sedare, Cic. de Orat. 1, 46. Excitare animos juvenum ad vigorem, Val. Max. 3, 3. ext. 2. (2) Dormientes spectatores metuis ne à somno excites, Plaut. Marc. 1, 2, 48. § Excitare aliquem somno, de, & ex, somno, Cic. (3) Edificia excitare, Sen. sepulcrum è lapide, Cic. de Legg. 2, fin. (4) Feras excitare & cursu consequi, Sen. (5) = Sus rostro suffodiat, & cespites excitet, Col. (6) || Rarus concubitus corpus excitat, frequens solvit, Cels. 1, 1. (7) = Excitare & in spem inducere, Cic. Te languentem excita, Sen. Med. 902.

* Excitor, ari, âtus. pass. To be raised, moved, &c. In republicâ fluctus excitantur, Cic. pro Sex. 46.

* Excito, are. freq. [ab ex & cito] To excite, to provoke. Ceu victor ad arma Excitet Tyrius, Sil. 5, 191. || Raro occ.

* Excitûrus, a, um. part. About to stir up, Liv. 36, 7.

* Excitus, a, um. part. [ab excior] Called, or raised, up. Commotis excita sacris, Virg. Æn. 4, 301. Excita sedibus suis moles, Curt. 2, 2, 12. Exciti sonipedes mente pavidâ, Sen. Hipp. 1082. Conf. Liv. 21, 16.

* Exclamatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) A crying out, an exclamation, an outcry. (2) Also a scheme in rhetoric. (1) Acutas vocis exclamations fugere debemus, Aufst. ad Herenn. 3, 12. (2) De hoc schemate vide Aufst. ad Herenn. 4, 15.

* || Exclamator, òris. m. verb. One that shouts, or bawls, Litt. ex Plaut.

* Exclamo, are. neut. & act. [ab ex, & clamo] (1) To cry out for anger, (2) for joy, &c. (3) To call aloud, to exclaim. (4) Also to call out, to call with a loud voice. (5) To give a shrill inarticulate sound. (1) Furiosè exclamare, Quint. 3, 1, sub. fin. (2) gaudio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 30. disertissimè, Quint. barbarè, Id. (3) Magnâ voce exclamat uxorem tuam, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 68. (4) Multa memoriâ digna exclamaverunt, Quint. 2, 11. (5) Femur dominae exclamare coëgit, Juv. 6, 422.

Exclāror, ari, pass. To be enlightened. || Quod ea celi regio neque exclātur, neque obscuratur solis cursu, Vitr. 1, 2.

* Excludens, tis. part. (1) Shutting out. (2) Hatching. (1) Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1. (2) Col.

* Excludo, ère, si, sum. act. [ab ex & cludo, vel antiq. cludo] (1) To shut out. (2) Met. To exclude, to reject and refuse, to keep and debar from, to put out, not to admitt. (3) To prevent, or hinder. (1) Me excludunt foras, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 51. || Me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Id. Men. 4, 2, 108. (2) Exclufit illum à repub. distraxit, segregavit, Cic. Philipp. 5, 11. (3) Diei tempore exclusus, in posterum oppugnationem differt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 11. || Excludere ova, to hatch them, Plin. oculum alicui, to put it out, &c. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 95.

* Excludor, i, fus. pass. To be shut out, hindered, &c. Ne ab hæreditate fraternâ excluderetur, Cic. pro Cluent. 11. Ne remedium efficacissimum excludatur, Scrib. Larg. c. 7.

* Exclufio, ònis. f. verb. (1) A shutting out, a debaring, an exclusion. (2) || A demur. (1) De exclusione verbum nullum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 8. (2) Ulp.

* || Exclufivè, adv. Exclusively, JCC.

* || Excluforius, a, um. adj. That hath power to exclude, Ap. JCC.

* Exclufurus, a, um. part. That will shut out. Nulla exclusura gementes Janua, Tibull. 2, 3, 77. Deum, Ov. Met. 2, 815.

* Exclufus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) Shut, cast, or thrust, out. (2) Debarred, hindered. (3) Hatched. (1) Matres pernoctabant ad ostium carceris, ab extremo complexu liberum exclusæ, Cic. Verr. 5, 45. (2) Exclufi paternis opibus liberi, Paterc. 2, 28. Spatiis exclusus iniquis, Virg. Geor. 4, 147. (3) Pulli exclufi, Col. 8, 5. || Exclufissimus, the veryest outcast in the world, Plaut. ut videtur; sinxit Men. 4, 3, 24. qui & Curc. 1, 1, 15. pariter occlufissimum ostium dixit.

* || Exclufus, us. m. A shutting out, Ulp.

Excoctus, a, um. part. [ab excoquo] (1) Thoroughly soden. (2) Parched, tanned, baked to a crust. (3) Perfectly tryed of metals. (1) Scoria excocta diligenter, Plin. 34, 17. (2) Tam excoctam reddam atque atram, quàm carbo, Ter. Adelp. 5, 3, 63. (3) Excocta flammis metallis, Plin. Pan. 52.

Excogitandus, a, um. part. To be found out, or devised. At ne Etrusci quidem parum feroces in penâ excogitandâ, Val. Max. 9, 2. ext. 10.

Excogitans, tis. part. Devising. Nova ludibria subindè excogitante fortunâ, Curt. 5, 33.

Excogitatio, ònis. f. verb. A meditation, an invention. = Vis, quæ investigat occulta, in-

ventis atque excogitatio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. Hæc non habent difficilem excogitationem, Id. de Orat. 2, 27.

Excogitator, òris. m. verb. An inventor, or deviser, Quint. Declam. 10.

Excogitatus, a, um. part. & adj. sîmus, sup. (1) Thought upon, found out. (2) Also exquisitely, exactly devised. (1) Ratio excogitata, Cic. pro Cluent. 13. Excogitatae salutariter leges, Val. Max. 5, 3. ext. 2. Excogitata remedia, Id. 2, 5, 6. (2) Excogitatissimas hostias instituit, Suet. Cal. 22.

Excogito, are. act. (1) To find out, or feign; to devise. (2) To think, or consider, thoroughly. (1) Excogitare, quæ tua ratio sit, non possum, Cic. Philipp. 8, 6. Excogitare interitûs nova genera, Val. Max. 3, 2, 7. rationem armis valentiorum, Id. 7, 4, 2. cruciatus, Id. 9, 2, ext. 11. (2) || Cogita, vel potius excogita, Cic. ad Att. 9, 6.

Excogitor, ari, âtus. pass. To be found out, or feigned, &c. Quid sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? Cic. Catil. 2, 4.

Excöendus, a, um. part. To be taught, or trained up. Demus ergo nos huic philosophiæ excöendas, patiamurque nos sanari, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38.

Excölo, ère, ui, ultum. act. (1) To till, or cultivate. (2) To garnish, deck, or polish. (3) Met. To trim up. (4) To instruct. (5) To perform, or practise. (1) Excolere rura, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 195. (2) Emas marmora, quibus parietes excolantur, Cic. Quoscunque Prometheus excoluit, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 493. (3) || Nihil tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, & tanquam excolatur, Cic. Parad. 1, 1. (4) Excolere liberos disciplinis, Col. 4, 3. Ingenium singulâ rerum militarium prudentiâ excöluit, Paterc. 2, 29. (5) || In officio excölando sita vitæ est honestas omnia, & in negligendo turpitudine, Cic. Off. 1, 2. Excolere jus amicitiae, Val. Max. 4, 7, 7.

Excölor, i, cultus. pass. To be tilled, polished, &c. An victus hominum, Atheniensium beneficio, excoli potuit, oratio non potuit? Cic. Orat. 9.

† Excölubro, are. act. Curiously to search out as serpents do, Plaut. ap. Litt. sed q.

|| Excommunicatio, ònis. f. verb. An excommunication, Decr. † Sacrorum interdictio, anathema.

|| Excommunicatus, a, um. part. Excommunicated, Eccl. † A sacris semotus, secretus, prohibitus.

|| Excommunico, are. act. To excommunicate, Eccl. † Communibus sacris interdico, sacrorum usu arceo, prohibeo.

Excompacto, adv. On purpose, by agreement, Suet. Cæs. 20. sed rectius ex compacto divisè.

|| Exconful, ùlis. m. He that hath formerly been conful, Cod.

|| Excontinenti, adv. By and by, incontinently, immediately, JCC. || potest etiam scribi divisè.

|| Excöquo, ère, xi, ctum. act. (1) To boil thoroughly, to boil away. (2) To refine metals. (3) To dry up by heat, or (4) by || cold. (5) Met. To devise, invent, or procure. (1) Per ignem excoquitur vitium, Virg. Geor. 1, 88. (2) Ignis excoquit vitium metalli, Ov. Fast. 4, 786. (3) Sol terram excoquit, Lucr. 6, 962. Quamvis ficus ager languentes excoquat herbas, Calpurn. 76. Met. Acrior mentem excoquant, quàm qui caminis ignis Ætneis furit, Sen. Herc. Fur. 105. (4) Vis frigoris excoquit terram, Stepb. ex Col. (5) Dum excoxero lenoni malum, Plaut. Perf. 1, 1, 53. Unde excoquat sævum fenex, Id. Capt. 2, 2, 31.

Excöquor, i, ctus. pass. To be thoroughly boiled, &c. Rapidis excoquitur flammis scopulus, Sil. Ital. 3, 642. Vid. Excoquo, n. 1.

|| Excörio, are. act. (1) To pluck off the skin, or hide; to excoriate. (2) To whip. (1) Ex Gloss. eruitur. (2) Ap. med. ævi scriptores.

* Excors, dis. adj. [ab ex, & cor] (1) Heartless, spiritless. (2) Wilest, foolish, simple, silly.

(1) Quis tam excors, quem ista non moveant? *Cic. Tusc. 1, 6.* (2) = Neque tu eras tam excors, tamque demens, *Id. pro Domo, 18.* = Infanus, *Hor.*

Excreābilis, e. adj. *That may be spit out, Plin. 29, 14.* *Reſtius* excreābilis.

Excreans, tis. part. *Spitting out, &c.* Excreantes sanguinem, *Plin. 20, 4.*

Excreatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A spitting out with retching, or hawking.* Sanguinis excreationes, *Plin. 24, 14.* *Reſtius* excreatio.

* Excrementum, i. n. [*ab excerno*] *An excrement, as urine, sweat, snivel, spittle, but chiefly ordure, Plin. 11, 10. & 10, 73.* ¶ Oris excrementum, *spittle, Tac. Hist. 4, 81, 3. manūs, the nails, Lucan. 6, 543.*

Excreo, āre. act. [*ab ex & screo*] *To spit out with retching, to hawk.* Ut cum dentibus linguam excrees, *Plaut. Amph. inter. supposit.* Spumantem sanguinem excreare, *Cels. 2, 7. vid. & Ov. Ep. 21, 24. Reſtius* excreo.

Excreor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be spit out, &c.* Si pura excreentur, *Plin. 20, 6. conf. Cels. 3, 22.*

Excreſcens, tis. part. *Growing out, &c.* Excreſcens caro, *Scrib. Larg. c. 4. & c. 89.* Omnia in corpore excreſcentia ſanat, *Plin. 21, 20.*

Excreſco, ēre, crēvi, ētum. n. *To grow out, much, or up; to increase, to raise as the water doth at tide, Col. 5. & Plin. 37, 2. Luc. 4, 11.* *Reſtius* Decreſco.

* Excrētio, ōnis. f. verb. *The voiding of excrements, Plin. 27, 12.*

* Excrētum, i. n. [*ab excerno*] *The refuse, or offal, of corn, or meal, sifted; the gurgeons.* Excretitici, *Col. 8, 4.*

* Excrētūrus, a, um. part. *About to void by stool, Cels. 4, 1.*

Excrētus, a, um. part. [*ab excreſco*] *Well grown.* Excretos prohibent a matribus hēdos, *Virg. Geor. 3, 597.*

Excrībo, ēre. act. *To write out. Vid. Exſcribo.*

¶ Exſcriptor, ōris. m. verb. *A copyer out. Dig. Reſtius* exſcriptor.

Excruciābilis, e. adj. *Worthy to be tormented, puniſhable.* Anus excruciables, *Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 1.*

Excruciāndus, a, um. part. *To be tormented.* Minutium libertis tranſdit excruciamdum, *Hirt. B. Al. 55.* Quem in ultionem perfidiæ excruciamdum fratri Darii tradidit, *Juſt. 12, 5.*

Excruciātus, a, um. part. *Tortured, tormented.* Hominem fumo excruciatum ſemivivum reliquit, *Cic. Verr. 1, 17.* Excruciatuſ epulis, *Tac. Ann. 2, 31, 2. doloribus, Suet. Tib. 44.* Excruciata graviffimis tormentis, *Id. Calig. 16.*

Excrucio, āre. act. *To torment, or vex.* Nec me meæ miſeriæ magis excruciant, quā tūc, *Cic. Fam. 14, 3.* *Reſtius* Illud angit, ſeu potiùs excruciat, *Id.*

Excrucior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be tormented, vexed, &c. Cic.*

Excūbans, tis. part. *Keeping watch.* Excubans pro Cæſaris partibus, *Val. Max. 3, 8, 7.*

Excūbatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A watching, a keeping guard.* Excubatio perpetua, *Val. Max. 4, 7, 7.*

Excūbātur. imperf. *Men watch and take pains.* Rerum, non animi, pretiis excubatur, *Plin. 35, 7.*

Excūbātūrus, a, um. part. *About to watch, or keep sentry.* Ante cubiculi fores excubaturi, *Curt. 2, 23.*

Excūbiæ, ārum. pl. f. [*ab excubando*] (1) *A keeping abroad all night.* (2) *Watch and ward as well by day as by night; the sentry, the guard.* (1) Sperat ſibi fore ſperatas clam uxore excubias foris, *Plaut. prol. Caf. 54.* (2) = Nos tibi excubias & cuſtodias pollicemur, *Cic. pro Marcell. 10.* § Excubias agere, *Suet. Galb. 10. diſponere, Tac. Hiſt. 2, 44, 4. ſortiri, Val. Flacc. 3, 71. tenere, Id. 5, 252.*

¶ Excūbiculārius, i. m. *He that hath been a chamberlain, Cod.*

Excūbitor, ōris. m. verb. *qui excubat. One that watcheth and wardeth by night, a ſentinel, one of the guard.* = Hæc eadem noctu excubitoribus

& firmis præſidiis tenebantur, *C. B. G. 7, 69.* Sominosque non defendit excubitor meos, *Sen. Thyest. 458.*

Excūbitus, ūs. m. *A watch.* In ſtatione & excubitu, *Hirt. B. Hiſp. 6.*

Excūbo, āre. neut. (1) *To lie out, to ſtand ſentry, to keep watch and ward, as in a prince's guard.* (2) *To ſtand upon his guard.* (3) *Alſo to grow.* (1) § Excubare pro portis, *Liv. 5, 39.* § ad portum, *Cæſ. B. C. 2, 22.* § ante domum, *Ov. & in muris, Liv. 34, 9.* § pro capite Auguſti, *Val. Max. 9, 11, ext. 4.* § pro ſalute civium, *Id. 3, 5, 4.* Cohortes nonæ legionis excubuerant, *Cæſ. B. C. 3, 63.* (2) Excubo animo, nec partem ullam capio quietis, *Cic. Attic. 9, 12.*

Excubuiſſe pro imperio populi, *Val. Max. 1, 8, 1.* (3) *Plin. 16, 37.*

Excūbor, āri. pass. *Watch is kept.* Excubatur rerum, non animi pretiis, *Plin. 35, 7.*

Excūdo, ēre, di, ſum. act. [*ab ex & cudo*] (1) *To beat, or ſtrike, out.* (2) *To ſtamp, or coin; to forge.* (3) *To hatch eggs.* (4) *Met. To find out with ſtudy, to make, or compoſe.* (5) *To weſt from, or obtain, by entreaty.* (1) Silici ſcintillam excudit Achates, *Virg. Æn. 1, 178.* (2) Excudant alii æra, *Virg. Æn. 6, 847.* (3) Negatur anſer aliena excudere ova, niſi, *Æc. Col. 8, 14.* (4) = Effinge aliquid atque excude quod ſit perpetuo tuum, *Plin. Ep. 1, 3.* (4) Excudit mihi cultus hortorum, ut conſcriberem, *Col.*

Excūdor, i. pass. *To be forged.* Sed cūm fornacibus ferrum, quod excudi, b. e. fabricari, oportebat, impoſitum eſſet, *Curt. 4, 9.*

* || Exculcātōres, um. m. pl. *Slingers, or gunners, Veget. 2, 15. Vid. Stewech. Comm. in loc.*

* || Exculcātus, a, um. part. *Kicked out, out of uſe, out of date.* Verbis uti nimis obſoletis exculcatisque, *Gell. 11, 7.* † Antiquatus, obſoletus.

* Exculco, āre. act. [*ab ex & calco*] (1) *To tread, or trample, upon.* (2) *To ſpurn at, to kick out, to wring out.* (1) *Vid. Exculcor.* (2) *Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 30.*

* Exculcor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be trod upon, &c.* Singuli ab infimo ſolo pedes terrā exculcabantur, *Cæſ. B. G. 7, 73.*

Exculpo, ēre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ab ex & ſculpo*] (1) *To engrave, or carve, as images.* (2) *To pull out, to erode.* (3) *Met. Alſo to get hardly, and weſt from one.* (1) Exculpere aliquid ē quercu ſimile ſimulacri, *Cic. Att. 13, 28.* ſignum ex lapide, *Quint. 2, 19.* (2) Etiam exculpe oculum, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 7. ult. ut leg. Muret. ſed al. leg. exclude.* Hos verſus Lacedæmonii exculperunt, *Nep. Pauſ. 1. ſed al. alit. leg.* (3) Poſſumne hodie ex te exculpere verum? *Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45.* In quæſtione vix exculpi, ut diceret, *Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 6.* *Reſtius* exculpo.

Excultus, a, um. part. [*ab excolor*] *Garniſhed, poliſhed, drefſed, cultivated.* Artibus exculta hominum vita, *Cic. Off. 2, 4.* = expolitus, *Id. de Clar. Orat. 95. Vid. Excolo.*

¶ Excūneātus, a, um. adj. *Cui ſedendi non erat locus in cuneis theatri, Extimus quiſque excuneati queruntur, Apul. Florid. p. 799.*

Excūrātus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Handſomely received, entertained, or treated; drefſed, or handled, diligently.* (2) *Choice, curious, dainty.* (1) Lepidè excuratus inceſſiſti, *Plaut. Caf. 3, 6, 6.* (2) Viſtu excurato & munditiis acceptus fui, *Plaut. Pſeud. 5, 1, 8.*

¶ Excūriatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab ex & curia*] *A putting off the court, or out of the court, Cod.*

† Excūrio, āre. act. [*ab ex & curia*] *To turn out of the court, Apollonium ideo excuriant, quia nihil habebat, Varr. ap. Non. 1, 164.*

Excurrens, tis. part. (1) *Sallying forth.* (2) *Superfluous, redundant.* (1) Excurrens in pericula, *Sen.* Excurrens in meridiem planities, *Plin. 17, 5.* (2) = Mutila quædam & quaſi decurtata, produſtiora & quaſi excurrentia, *Cic. Orat. 178.* ¶ Summa excurrens, a ſum with an overplus, *Paul. JC.*

Excuro, ēre, curri, & cūcurri, ſum. neut. (1) *To ruſh haſtily.* (2) *To ſally out, to make an inroad.* (3) *To extend to, to ſhoot out in length,*

or breadth. (4) *Met. To run out into other matters.* (5) || *To exceed, to be over and above.* (1)

Excuro ad Pompeianum, *Cic. Attic. 5, 15.* Cūm ſe excucurriſſe illūc fruſtrā ſciverit, *Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 125.* Primus qui in crucem excucurrerit, *Id. Moſt. 2, 1, 12.* (2) In fines Romanos excurrerunt populabundi, *Liv. 1, 15.*

(3) Ab intimo ſinu peninſula excurrit, *Id.* (4) Quint. 4, 3. (5) Viginti annos, & quod excurrit, pax, *Veg. 1, 28.* ¶ Decem aurei, & quod excurrit, ten crowns and odd money, *Paul. JC.*

Excursatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An excursion, an inroad.* Excursationes crebræ, *Val. Max. 2, 3, 3.*

¶ Excursator, ōris. m. verb. *An outrider, or light horſeman, Amm. lib. 24.* † Excursor, *Cic.*

Excursio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An invaſion, or inroad; a ſally.* (2) *Met. An excursion, a digreſſion in ſpeech.* (3) *A diverſion from ſome buſyneſs.* (1) Excursio equitatis, *Cic. pro Leg. Man. 6.* Excursiones & latrocinia hoſtium, *Id. pro Deiot. 8.* Adverſariorum excursionibus officere, *Hirt. B. Afric. 61.* (2) Excursio orationis, *Cic. de Div. 2, 10.* (3) An intentione rei familiaris obeundæ, crebris excursionibus avocaris? *Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 2.*

Excursio, āre. act. *To run up and down.* Innumeris videt excuſſare latebris, *Stat. Theb. 2, 550.*

Excursor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſkirmiſher, a robber in war, a courier, a ſtraggler, a corſair.* = Eſt omne certamen cum excuſſore, cum latrone, cum Spartaco, *Cic. Philipp. 4. c. ult.* Excursor paratiſſimus, *Val. Max. 7, 3, 7.*

Excursurus, a, um. part. *About to go abroad.* Excursurusque cum validâ manu fuerat ad Athenas delendas, *Juſt. 13, 5.*

Excursus, a, um. part. *Run out, paſſed over.* Propè jam excuſſo ſpatio, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 6.*

Excursus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A going abroad, a ſage.* (2) *A courſe beyond due bounds, a running, or lying, out, in length; a digreſſion.* (3) *A ſally, a charge.* (1) Excursus breves tentant apes, *Virg. Geor. 4, 194.* (2) *Reſtius* Non excursus, ſed opus ipſum eſt, *Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 43.* (3) = Ut primus excursus viſque militum infringeret, *Cæſ. B. C. 3, 95.*

¶ Excūrus, a, um. adj. *Without care.* Litt. ex Apul. † Securus.

Excūsābilis, e. adj. or, comp. *That may be excuſed, excuſable.* Crimen vix excuſabile, *Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 1, 1.* Quo excuſabilior eſt error equi, *Val. Max. 8, 11, ext. 4.* Onus invidiæ non excuſabile terris, *Manil. 2, 585.* ut leg. clar. Bentleius; al. excuſſabile.

¶ Excūsābundus, a, um. adj. *About to excuſe.* Poſſet videri excuſabunda, *Apul. Apol. p. 527.*

Excūſandus, a, um. part. *To be excuſed.* De me excuſando apud Apuleium dederam ad te pri-die literas, *Cic. Att. 12, 14.*

Excūſans, tis. part. *Excusing.* Cui Lælius ſe excuſans, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 26. Conf. Liv. 27, 17.*

Excūſatè, adv. iūs, comp. *Tolerably, without blame, with excuſe.* = Et fieri id videtur excuſatè, citra culpam, *Quint. 2, 1.* Excūſatiūs faciēs, *Plin. Ep. 4, 5.* Sperabat ſe excuſatiūs ſacrilegia commiſſurum, *Juſt. 32, 2, 1.*

Excūſatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An excuſe, or defence.* Stultitia excuſationem non habet, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 27.* Hanc eram excuſationem reliſturus ad Cæſarem, *Id. Att. 9, 14.* Excūſationis verba quærere, *Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. 2.*

¶ Excūſator, ōris. m. verb. *He that excuſeth,* *Conſt. Theod.* † Qui excuſat.

Excūſātūrus, a, um. part. *About to excuſe.* Germanos nunquam ſatis excuſaturos, *Tac. Ann. 1, 59.*

Excūſātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſiſmus, ſup. *Excused, or taken for an excuſe.* Me vehementer excuſatum volo, *Cic. Verr. 1, 40.* Excūſatum habeas me, rogo, *Mar. 2, 79.* Excūſator ſis, *Sen. Controv. 1, 4.* Excūſatiſſimus eſſem, *Id. de Vit. Beat. 29.*

Excūſè, adv. *Exactly, with diligent ſearch,* *Sen. Reſt. excuſè, quod vid.*

Excūſo, āre. act. [*ab ex & cauſa*] (1) *To excuſe, to alledge for excuſe.* (2) *To cloak, to ſtain, to bring for an excuſe, to alledge in excuſe.*

(1) Me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te excuso, Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 2. Literarum tarditatem excusare, Id. Att. 15, 26. factum suum, Valer. Max. 7, 3, ext. 1. (2) Oculorum valetudinem excusavit, Liv. 26, 22. Uni valetudinem excusanti leſticam miſit, Suet. Calig. 27.

Excūſor, āri, ātus, paſſ. To be excused. Apud Apuleium in dies ut excuſer videbis, Cic. Att. 18, 15.

Excūſor, ōris, m. verb. [ab excudo] A beater, or hammerer out of any work; a printer, a founder, a coiner; a maker of pots, or images, of braſs, Quint. 2, 21.

Excūſe, adv. Critically, exactly, ſtriſtly. — Non tam rigide, non tam excuſe, ſed languidiuſ & remiſſe occurremus, Sen. de Benef. 2, 17.

Excūſio, ōnis, f. verb. [ab excutio] A ſtriſt enquiry into the debtor's eſtate, a detention of his goods till full payment was made, JCC. vocc. † Inquiſitio diligens.

Excūſſor, ōris, m. verb. A winnowver. † Excūſſor equuſ, a horſe that ſlings his rider. † Excūſſiens leſſorum.

Excūſſoriuſ, a, um, adj. That ſhakes out. † Cribrum excūſſorium, a bolting ſieve, Plin. 18, 11.

Excūſſuſ, a, um, part. ſiſmuſ, ſup. (1) Shaken off. (2) Chajed, or driven, out. (3) Flung, or caſt. (4) Examined, ſearched. (5) Saved out of. (1) Excūſſa peſtore Juno, Virg. AEn. 5, 679. (2) Excūſſuſ patriā, Id. AEn. 7, 299. (3) Excūſſuſ curru, Id. AEn. 10, 590. (4) Excūſſæ diligenter filiæ aditum ad eam dedit, Val. Max. 5, 4, 7. (5) Agna excūſſa dentibus lupi, Ov. Triſt. 1, 1, 78. Excūſſiſſima palma os hominiſ pulſat, Petron. c. 95.

Excūſuſ, a, um, part. [ab excudor] Forged, printed, coined. Vid. Excudo.

Excūtia, æ, f. vel Excūtiū, i, n. A bruſh, or rubber, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 22. uti Lambiniuſ leg. & interpret. Sed de verâ leſtione non conſtat.

Excūtienduſ, a, um, part. To be ſhaken off. Vi mea ruſticitas excutienda fuit, Ov. Ep. 17, 186. Digitis excutienduſ, Ib. 150.

Excūtiens, tiſ, part. Shakeing off, &c. Artes excutiente Deo, Ov. A. Am. 1, 242. Conf. Sil. 15, 771.

Excūtio, ěre, ſi, ſum, aſt. [ab ex & quatio] (1) To ſhake off. (2) To ſhake out. (3) To make to fall out. (4) To drive. (5) To ſtrike, or daſh, out. (6) To ſling as a horſe doth his rider. (7) To examine, to canvaiſ. (8) To ſearch any one. (9) To diſlodge, to rounce. (10) To pillage. (11) To pick and cull. (1) & Excutere ſomnoſ, Ov. Ibis, 156. & otia oculiſ, Id. Triſt. 2, 224. & frigus ſenſibuſ, Id. ex Pont. 3, 4, 36. & jugum, Plin. Paneg. 11. & ignem digitiſ, Sen. Med. 112. (1) Excutere cibos ore, Stat. Theb. 5, 603. (3) Tremor excutit trientem ě mani-buſ, Perſ. 3, 101. (4) Lapide excutiunt clau-vum, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 10. (5) Cerebrum ex-cutiunt tua dicta; lapideſ loqueriſ, Id. Aul. 2, 1, 29. (6) Excutit equitem equuſ, Liv. 8, 7. (7) Hanc excutere opinionem mihimet volui radicituſ, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 46. (8) Non excutio te, ſi quid fortē ferri habuiſti, Id. pro S. Roſc. 34. (9) Excutere cubilibuſ feras, Plin. Paneg. 81. (10) Te judiceſ emiſerunt excuſſum & exhauf-tum, Cic. de Har. Reſp. 18. (11) Juventutem omnem ex totā Italiā excuſſimuſ, Id. † Lacry-maſ excutere, to make one cry, Ter. Heut. 1, 1, 115. intelligentiam, to rounce it, Cic. Off. 3, 20.

Excūtiōr, i, paſſ. To be ſhaken off, &c. Excū-timur curſu, Virg. AEn. 3, 200.

* || Exdēcūmatio, ōniſ, f. verb. A chooſeing of the tenth, Symm.

* || Exdēcūmo, āre, aſt. [ab ex, & decumo pro decimo] To chooſe out the tenth, Symm. Ep. 5, 33.

† Exdorsātuſ, a, um, adj. Split out, Apic.

† Exdorſo, āre, aſt. To ſlay, or ſplit out, Tac. ap. Litt. ſed q. † Exdorſuo, Plaut.

† Exdorſuo, āre, aſt. i. e. dorſum conſringo, vel adimo, To ſplit out, or part along the ridge bone

juſt in the midſt. Murænam exdorſua, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 2.

Exēco, āre, ui, ſtum, aſt. [ab ex & ſeco] (1) To cut. (2) To cut off, or out. (3) To make a hole in. (4) Met. To take off, to rid of. (5) To caſtrate. (1) Execare medicinā dicitur & ſanare, Cic. Attic. 2, 16. (2) Execare linguam, Id. (3) Arborem ferrā diligenter execato, Col. de Arb. 26. (4) & Execare peſtem civitatiſ, Cic. pro Sext. 65. & nervoſ reipublicæ, Id. Leg. Agr. 2, 33. (5) Vid. Exectuſ, n. 3. † Reſtiūſ exſeco.

Execrābilis, e, adj. or, comp. (1) Cruel, de-ſteſtable. (2) Horrible, dire, dreadfull. (1) Odi-um execrabile in hiſ captoſ erat, Liv. 9, 17. (2) Præeuntibuſ execrabile carmen ſacerdotibuſ, Liv. 31, 17. quo ſc. ſe morti devovebant.

† Execrābilitaſ, ātiſ, f. Curſedneſſ, execrable-neſſ. Pariunt execrabilitatem, Apul. de Hab. Doſtr. Plat. p. 613. † Deſteſtatio.

† Execrābiliter, adv. Execrably, Ulp.

Execranduſ, a, um, part. Curſed, execrable. — Homo execranduſ & deſteſtabiliſ, Cic. Philippi. 2, 26.

Execrans, tiſ, part. Curſeing. & Verba exe-crantia, Ov. Met. 5, 105, & vota, Id. Ibis, 91. Execrans ſævitiā, Val. Max. 6, 2, 8.

Execrātiō, ōniſ, f. verb. An execration, or curſeing. Execrationibuſ publiciſ ſancitum eſt, Cic. Off. 3, 13. Diram execrationem in popu-lareſ compoſuerunt, Liv. 26, 25.

† Execrātor, ōriſ, m. verb. He that curſeth, Sidon.

Execrātuſ, a, um, part. ſiſmuſ, ſup. (1) Curſed. (2) Deſteſted, abhorred. (3) Devoteing, curſeing. (1) Civitaſ execrata, Hor. Epod. 16, 18. Execratiffima auguria, Plin. 28, 2. (2) Arbor ferens malum execratum aliquibuſ, aliſ expetitum, Id. 13, 16. (3) Seipſum, ſuoſque commilitoneſ execratuſ, Val. Max. 3, 2, 20.

Execro, āri, ātuſ ſum, dep. [ab ex & ſacro] (1) To curſe, or ban; to wiſh miſchief to one, to accuſe. (2) To abhor, to deſteſt. (1) Peſtem alicui exoptare & eum execrari, Cic. in Piſon. 14. in caput alicujuſ, Liv. 30, 20. (2) Catilinæ conſilia execrari, Sall. B. C. 48. † Reſtiūſ ex-ſecro.

Exectio, ōniſ, f. verb. [ab execo] A cutting off. & Exectio linguæ, Cic. pro Cluent. 69. & fundi, Ibid. 64. Reſtiūſ exſectio.

Exectūſ, a, um, part. (1) Cut out. (2) Cut off. (3) Caſtrated. (4) Cut ſhort, or barred from. (1) Execta lingua, Cic. pro Cluent. 66. (2) Cornu exectum, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 59. (3) Juventuſ execta virum, Luc. 10, 134. (3) — Exectūſ exemtuſque honoribuſ ſenatoriſ, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 2. † Reſtiūſ Exſectūſ.

Exēcūtiō, ōniſ, f. verb. [ab exequor] (1) An execution, a doing of a thing, a purſuit. (2) An adminiſtration, a government. (1) Neque inſti-tuti operiſ eſt talis executio, Plin. 35, 8. (2) Tac. 15, 25, 4.

Exēcūtor, ōriſ, m. verb. A puniſher, an avenger, an executor. Inimicitiarum memor exe-cutorve, Suet. Veſp. 14. Malorum propoſitorum executor acerrimuſ, Patere. 35, 8.

Exēcūtuſ, a, um, part. About to execute, Liv. 37, 33, & 40, 40. Admonebat reoſ, executu-rum ſe quæ ſenatuſ conſulto continerentur, Plin. 5, 21.

Exēcūtuſ, a, um, part. That bath followed. Seſtam meam executæ duce me, Catull. 61, 15.

* Exēdenduſ, a, um, part. To be eaten up. Tibi omne eſt exedenduſ, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4.

* Exēdentiſ, tiſ, part. Eating, corroſive. Em-plaſtra exedentiā, Celf. 5, 19.

* || Exēdentūluſ, a, um, adj. Toothleſſ, Ter. ap. Litt. ſed q. † Edentuluſ.

* Exēdo, ěre, ēdi, ēſum, aſt. [ab ex & ēdo] (1) To eat as an ulcer, or ſore, doth. (2) To eat up, to conſume. (3) To eat one out. (1) Exeſt ac perrumpit vaſa permanaſ tabe dirā, Plin. 33, 6. Ariſtoloſchia quoque putria ulcera exeſt, Id. 26, 14. & Exedere artuſ, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1226. (2) — Lacerat, exeſt animum, planēque conſicit ægritudo, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 13. Multa in eā regione

monumenta vetuſtaſ exederat, Curt. 3, 4, 10.

(3) Quid te futurum cenſeſ, quem aſſiduē exe-dent? Ter. Heut. 3, 1, 53.

* Exēdor, i, ſuſ, paſſ. To be eaten up, conſumed, &c. Sollicitudinibuſ animi nocteſ atque dieſ exe-duntur, Cic. de Fin. 1, 16. — Exedor, atque exenteror, nimiquē diu maceror, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 1.

* Exēdra, æ, f. [ab ēē ex ēdpa ſedeſ] A by place, a juty building with ſeats, either for ſtudy, or diſcourſe, Vitruv. 5, 11. Alſo a parlour, a withdra wing room. Offendi eum ſedentem in exedrā, Cic. N. D. 1, 6. al. † Reſtiūſ ſcrib. exhedra.

Exemplar, āriſ, n. & Exemplāre, iſ, n. (1) A ſampler, a reſemblance, or model. (2) A copy of a thing. (3) Alſo the ſame with exemplum. (4) A ſimilitude. (1) Sui aliquod exemplar in-tuetur, qui amicum intuetur, Cic. de Am. 7. (2) Ex literiſ, quaſ Panſæ miſi, cognoſceſ omnia, nam tibi earum exemplar miſi, Aſin. Poll. Cic. Fam. 10, 31. (3) Exemplar propoſitum ad imi-tandum, Cic. pro Mur. 31. (4) Rerum mag-narum parva poteſt reſ exemplare dare, Luc. 2, 123.

† Exemplātuſ, a, um, part. Written, or co-pied, out; exemplified, Sidon. † Ad exemplum deſcriptuſ.

† Exemplo, āre, aſt. To take the copy of a writing, to tranſcribe it, Greg. Turon. † Ad exemplum deſcribo.

Exemplum, i, n. [ab ex & amplum, ut pleri-que; de huiuſ autem voc. etymo parum conſtat] (1) An example, or precedent, to follow, or eſchew. (2) A copy, a draught, a plan. (3) A way, or manner. (4) A model, a reſemblance, a ſample. (5) A thing brought in for the proof and declara-tion of a matter. (6) A warning to others. (7) Exempla, tortureſ, tormentſ. (1) — Nulliuſ apud te graviſ auctoritaſ? nullum exemplum quod ſe-qui velleſ? Cic. Non tibi exemplo ſatiſ ſum? Ter. Heut. 5, 1, 47. (2) Pluribuſ exempliſ ſcripta fuiſſe reor, Ovid. Triſt. 1, 6, 24. Aedeſ probant, ſibi quiſque inde exemplum expetunt, Plaut. Moſt. 1, 2, 21. (3) Multi more iſto at-que exemplo vivunt, Id. Bacch. 3, 6, 11. (4) — Exemplum imperii veteriſ, imago antiquitaſ, Cic. pro Sext. 8. (5) † Inter exemplum & teſ-timonium hoc intereſt, &c. Ad Herenn. 4, 3. (6) Exempla in te edent, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 21. Exemplum faciam ego in te, Id. Adelph. 5, 1, 9. † Reſ peſſimi exempli, a thing of ſcurvy and dangerous conſequence, Suet. Aug. 32. (7) Ut te omneſ dii malis exempliſ perdant, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 7.

Exemptiliſ, e, adj. That may be eaſily taken out, or away, Col. 8, 11.

Exemptio, ōniſ, f. verb. [ab eximo] A taking away an exception, an exemption, Col. 3, 19.

Exemptor, ōriſ, m. verb. A taker away, a berwer of ſtoneſ out of quarrieſ, Plin. 36, 15.

Exemptuſ, ſuſ, m. A removeing, or takeing away. † Cuneorum adjeſtuſ aut exemptuſ, Vitruv. 9, 9.

Exemptuſ, a, um, part. [ab eximor] (1) Ex-empted, ſpared. (2) Privileged, choſen out. (3) Excluded. (4) Taken out. (1) Vid. Eximo. (2) Colonia regum ditioni exempta, Plin. 5, 1. (3) Exſectūſ & exemptuſ honoribuſ ſenatoriſ, Id. Ep. 2, 12, 3. (4) Quid te exempta juvat ſpinis de pluribuſ una? Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 212. † Ex-empta, actio dicitur, quæ perempta eſt, cū de-ſiſt quiſ agere poſſe, Diſgeſt.

* || Exentēratio, ōniſ, f. verb. A boweling, or takeing out of garbage, Apic.

* || Exentēratio, ōriſ, m. verb. He that paunch-eth, or boweleth, Apic.

* Exentēro, āre, aſt. [ab ex, & ěntepov in-teſtinum] (1) To pull out the garbage, or gutſ, of a thing; to draw a ſowl, to gut a fiſh, to bowel. (2) Met. To empty. (1) Hygin. Fab. 30, 2. (2) Exentērare maſcupium, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 2.

* Exentēror, āri, ātuſ, paſſ. Met. To be in-wardly vexed. — Exedor miſer, atque exenteror, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 1.

* Exeo, ěre, ěvi, ětum, neut. [ab ex, & eo] (1) To

(1) *To go out, or come out.* (2) *To launch forth, to set sail, to depart, retire, or withdraw.* (3) *To be continued.* (4) *To sprout, or spring, forth.* (5) *To grow up.* (6) *To be discovered, to be spread abroad, or divulged.* (7) *To be past.* (8) *To be rid of.* (9) *To vanish.* (10) *To fall, or run; as rivers do.* (11) *To put forth, or publish; as a book.* (12) *To end.* (13) *To avoid.* (14) *To exceed.* (1) *Introire neminem video, exire neminem, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 26.* § Exire limen, *Id. Hec. 3, 3, 18.* § A patriâ exire, *Cic. Philipp. 11, 6.* § Exire foras, *Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 16.* § Mane dum parumper, jam ad te exeo, *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 24.* (2) Postquam è portu piratæ exierant, *Cic. Sen. Herc. Oct. 262.* (3) In tertium diem probationes exierunt, *Plin. Ep. 2, 11.* (4) Alterum caput grani in radicem exit, alterum in herbam, *Id. 18, 7.* (5) Quoniam ibi ad præcipuam amplitudinem exeunt, *Id. 14, 1.* Exit ad cœlum arbor, *Virg. Geor. 2, 81.* (6) Fieri potis est, ne quâ exeat, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 4, 17.* = efferri, *Id. ib. 17.* Exire atque in vulgus emanare, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 1.* (7) Nec dum exierat induciarum dies, *Liv. 22, 33.* (8) Ut tandem è tot miseriis exiremus, *Cic. Philipp. 1, 9.* (9) Spiritus exit in auras, *Ov. Trist. 4, 3, 41.* (10) Fluvius exit septem aquis, *Val. Flacc. 8, 187.* (11) Libri quidem ita exierunt, ut, &c. *Cic. Att. 13, 13.* (12) Dummodo per eandem literam exeant, *Quint. 1, 6.* (13) Vim viribus exit, *Virg. Aen. 11, 750.* Corpore tela exit, *Id. 3, 438.* (14) Exit modum, *Ov. Met. 9, 630.*

Exequendus, a, um, part. *To execute, or be executed.* Quoddam conjugum, quoddam patriæ, admonitos pigriores ad cætera munia exequenda fecisset, *Curt. 6, 28.*

Exequens, tis, part. *Executing, treating of.* Exequentibus nobis morborum curationes, *Cels. 2, 18.*

Exequentiſſimus, a, um, adj. sup. cum gen. *Most diligently conversant in,* *Gell. 10, 12.* † Studiosiſſimus.

Exequiæ, arum, pl. f. [ab exequor, i. e. sequor pompam funebrem ad sepulturam, *vid. Exequor*] *Funeral solemnities at a man's burial, the train of a funeral pomp, a burial.* Justis exequiarum caruerunt, *Cic. de Leg. 2, 17.* Exequias Chremeti, quibus est commodum ire, jam tempus est, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 37.* Formula indictionis funebis. § Exequias celebrare, *Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 5.* Reſtius exequiæ.

Exequialis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a funeral.* Carmina exequialia, *Ov. Met. 14, 435.* Reſtius exequialis.

† Exequior, ari. *To perform the funeral rites.* Varr. absol.

Exequor, i, cûsus sum. dep. [ab ex, & sequor] (1) *To follow after, particularly a funeral* (2) *Met. To go on, to persevere, to bring to pass.* (3) *To set forth, to recount.* (4) *To desire earnestly.* (5) *To do, to execute, to perform, to accomplish.* (6) *To punish.* (7) *To prosecute, to revenge.* (3) *To follow, or imitate.* (1) *Vivus fratrem nunquam desistam exequi, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 20.* Exequi funus, *Varr. vid. & Plaut. Epid. 2, 1, 16.* (2) *Ego te, ut merita es, tractare exequar, Id. Asin. 1, 3, 8.* † Exequi suum jus, *to pursue it, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4.* sententias, *to report them, Tac. 3, 65, 1.* mortem, *to die, Plaut. (3) Quæ Tullius divinè, ut omnia, exequitur, Quint. 1, 6.* (4) *Mater exanimata exequitur aspectum tuum, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 3.* (5) *Quid nunc primum exequar? Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 24.* § Exequi imperium alicujus, *Plaut. (6) Neque delicta pro modo exequabatur, Suet. Cæs. 67.* (7) § Exequi injurias accusationibus variis, *Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 5.* (8) *Cur non omnes factum illius executi sumus? Cic. Att. 9, 14.* Reſtius exequor.

Exequutus, a, um, part. *Which bath followed, &c.* Exequutæ sectam meam, *Catull. 61, 15.*

* Exercens, tis, part. *Exercising, pursuing, driving.* Nullo exercente refugit, *Ov. Trist. 3, 14, 35.* Indomitis ignem exercentibus euris, *Id. Ep. 15, 9.*

* Exerceo, ere, ui, itum. a&t. [ab ex, & arceo] (1) *To exercise, to ply.* (2) *To use, to practise.* (3) *To instruct, or train up.* (4) *To till, to occupy.* (5) *To pass, or lead.* (6) *To vex and trouble.* (7) *To keep from idleness, to find one work.* (8) *To employ, or lay out to advantage.* (9) *Per Meton. To get, or earn.* (1) *Exercet arma juvenis, Virg. Aen. 4, 87.* † quiescere, *Cels. 1, 1.* (2) *Quam quisque nōrit artem, in hac se exerceat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18.* § Exercere sœnus, *Apud JCC.* (3) *Vario modo quisque discipulos exercuerunt, Suet. de Cl. Rhet. 1.* (4) *Exercet frequens tellurem, Virg. Geor. 1, 99.* (5) *Hancine ætatem exercere me mei amoris gratiâ? Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 32.* (6) *Te de prædio avi exerceri molestè fero, Cic. Att. 13, 22.* (7) *Ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, filicernium, Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 48.* (8) *Exercere formam, & fugientibus utere donis, Stat. (9) Servi victum exercent suum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91.*

* Exerceor, eri, itus. pass. *To be exercised, to be practised.* Ut exerceamur in venando, *Cic. N. D. 2, 64.* Vid. Exerceo.

* Exercitandus, a, um, part. *To be exercised, &c.* Ludicrum certamen ad exercitandam corporis animique virtutem efficacissimum, *Paterc. 1, 8.*

* Exercitatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Exercise, use, custom.* (2) *Recreation.* (1) = Conſuetudo exercitatioque prudentiam acuit, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 20.* (2) *Habenda ratio valetudinis, utendum exercitationibus modicis, Id. de Sen. 11.*

* Exercitator, ōris. m. verb. *An exerciser, a master of an exercise.* Agilitatis exercitator, *Plin. 35, 11.*

* Exercitatrix, icis. f. verb. *The art, skill, or practice, of exercise,* *Quint. 2, 15.*

* Exercitatus, a, um, part. or, comp. sſimus, sup. (1) *Exercised, practised, experienced, accustomed, hardened.* (2) *Also vexed, disquieted, turmoiled.* (1) = Exercitatus & versatus causis, *Cic. pro Quint. 1.* Exercitator ad bene de multis promerendum, *Id. de Off. 2, 15.* Homines in rebus marinis exercitissimi, *Id. pro Leg. Manil. 18.*

* Exercitio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Exercise, the taking of money for carriage, or conveying by water.* (2) *A share in a ship.* (1) *Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2.* (2) *Ap. JCC.*

* Exercitium, i. n. *Use, exercise, practice.* Exercitium dicendi, *Gell. 20, 5.* † Exercitatio.

* Exercitius, adv. *More busily.* Mecum ipse cogitationes exercitius cogitabam, *Apul. Met. 11, p. 394.*

* Exercito, are. freq. *To exercise often.* Achilles se ac suos cursu exercitaviſſe memoratur, *Mela, 2, 1.* Hinc part. exercitatus & exercitandus.

* Exercitor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A tutor, or master; who teacheth others.* (2) = *Also the master of a ship.* (1) *Magister mihi exercitor animus hinc est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 3.* (2) *JCC.*

* Exercitōrius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to exercise.* † Navis exercitoria, *a ketch that plies to and fro for carrying of goods.* Actio exercitoria, *an action against him that taketh charge for carriage by water, Ap. JCC.*

* Exercitus, a, um, part. *fatigatus, agitatus.* Non. (1) *Exercised, employed, inured to, or hardened in, any thing.* (2) *Also tormented, troubled, teased, vexed, turmoiled.* (3) *Wearyed.* (4) *Also tried, and approved.* (1) *Exercitus usu bellorum, Cic. pro Font. 14.* sed al. *leg. exercitatus.* Exercito aro inter arma mortisque, *Plin. 7, 8.* (2) = *Quid magis sollicitum magis exercitum fingi potest? Cic. pro Milon. 2.* (3) *Curis exercita corpora somnus Occupat, Ov. Met. 7, 634.* (4) *Probitas exercita rebus adversis, Ov. Trist. 5, 5, 49.* † Exercitor, & exercitiſſimus, *Fest.*

* Exercitus, ūs. m. [quod exercitando, vel exercendo, fit melior] (1) *A host, or band, of armed soldiers; an army.* (2) † *A great flock, or shoal.* (3) *Also trouble, or grief.* (4) *Exercise.* (1) = Exercitum dicimus non unam co-

hortem, nec unam alam, sed numeros multos militum, *Up. Campis exercitus ibat apertis, Virg. Aen. 9, 25.* (2) *Corvorum exercitus, Id. Geor. 1, 382.* Phorci exercitus omnis, *Id. Aen. 5, 824.* (3) *Noli lacrymis tuis exercitum imperare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 60.* abusive. (4) *Pro exercitu gymnastico & palæstrico hoc habemus, Id. Rud. 2, 1, 7.* § Exercitum cogere, *Sal. B. 7, 54.* § colligere, *Cic. Cat. 2, 2.* § conficere, *Id. Phil. 5, 16.* § conflare, *Ibid. 4, 6.* § conscribere, § comparare, *Ibid. 5, 1.* § parare, *Sal. B. C. 29.* § facere, *Cic. Phil. 5, 8.* § dimittere, *Id. Pis. 20.* § recensere, *Suet. Cal. 44.* § reficere, *Liv. 3, 10.* § supplere, *Id. 27, 7.*

Exero, erere, ui, tum. a&t. [ab ex, & sero] (1) *To thrust out, or put forth.* (2) *To draw out as a sword.* (3) *To advance, or lift up.* (4) *To bring forth, or expose to view.* (5) *To show, to lay bare.* (6) *To discover, to show, to exert.* (1) *Digitum exere, peccas, Pers. 5, 119.* (2) *Exerere ensen, Stat. Theb. 10, 450.* & 11, 377. (3) § *Exerere caput ponto, Ov. Met. 13, 838.* Roma caput urbibus altè Exerit, *Sil. 1, 29.* (4) *Exere doctos Roma choros, Claud. 6.* Conf. *Hon. 491.* (5) *Subnectens exertæ cingula mammæ, Virg. Aen. 1, 496.* (6) = *Paulatim principem exeruit, præstititque, Suet. in Tib. 33.* al. *exeruit perperam.* Reſtius scrib. *exsero.*

Exerro, are. neut. *To decline out of the way.* Dexter exerrat Arion, *Stat. Theb. 6, 444.*

Exertans, tis, part. *Thrusting out.* Cohibet speculunca Scyllam ora exertantem, *Virg. Aen. 3, 425.* Conf. *Stat. Theb. 4, 731.*

Exertè, adv. *Plainly, openly, Tert. † Dilectè.*

Exertim, adv. *By way of thrusting out, Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.*

Exertiſſimè, adv. sup. *Most strictly, most nicely, Spart. † Accuratissimè, Cic.*

Exerto, are. freq. *To thrust, or bold, out.* § Exertare humeros, *Stat. Theb. 1, 413.* § linguas, *Id. 4, 731.*

Exertus, a, um, part. *Showed, or put forth; standing out, open, laid bare; drawn, or taken, out.* Exerti dentes, *Plin. 11, 37.* Enſibus exertis, *Ov. Fast. 3, 814.* Vid. Exero.

* Exesor, ōris. m. verb. [ab exedo] *An eater up, or waſter, Lucr. 4, 221.* & 6, 926.

* Exesurus, a, um, part. *That will eat up, Litt. ex Plin.*

* Exesus, a, um, part. [ab exedo] (1) *Eaten up, gnawed.* (2) *Old, worn, eaten up with age, or rust.* (3) *Rotten, hollow.* (1) *Exesæ fruges, Col. 1, 6.* (2) *Exesæ literæ, Cic. Exesum antrum, Sen. Thyest. 75.* Exesus rubigine, *Val. Max. 2, 6, 7.* (3) *Exesa arbor, Virg. Geor. 4, 44.*

Exfacili, adv. *Easily, Phn. 30, 3.* Ex facili fortè rect.

Exfibratus, a, um, adj. *Pulled up, or having the root and strings broken, Lex ex Cat.*

Exfibro, are. a&t. *To break the root strings, Col.*

Exfילו, are. a&t. *To stitch a thing on, Aug.*

† Affuo. *Also to unclotbe, or strip, Jos. Scal. in Varr. † Exuo. Vett.*

† Exfucient. *They flee away, Column. Duil. i. e. effugiant.*

† Exfodio, ere. di. a&t. *To dig out, or up, Lex. ex Plaut. † Effodio, Cic.*

† Exfrico, are. a&t. *To rub off, Apul. Met. 1. princip. † Defrico, Vett.*

† Exfundatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A casting forth of the ground, Ap. JCC.*

† Exfundo, are. a&t. *à fundo evertere. To cast out of the ground, or from the bottom, Non. † Effundo.*

Exfututus, a, um, part. *Exfututa latera, i. e. nimia Venere exhausta, Catull. 6, 13.*

Exgrūmo, are. neut. *vix leg. sed hinc. part. exgrumans. To come, or creep, out of a billock, or molehill, Varr. R. R. 3, 14.*

Exgurgito, are. a&t. *To throw out, as we say, by pail-fulls, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 12.* Reſtius egurgito.

Exhæredans, tis, part. *Disinheriting* † Fratrem exhæredans te faciebat hæredem, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 16.*

Exhæredatio,

Exhæredatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A disinheriting, or disinheritance*, Quint. 7, 2.

Exhæredator, ōris. m. verb. *He that disinherits*, Ap. JCC.

Exhæredatus, a, um. part. *Disinherited*. A necessarii omnibus exhæredatus est, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 23. Exhæredatus à patre, *Val. Max.* 7, 7, 3.

Exhæredo, ære. act. *To disinherit a son, to deprive him of his inheritance*, Cic. *pro Cluent.* 48. Exhæredavit severitas publica, *Val. Max.* 3, 5, 2.

Exhæres, ēdis. c. g. *One that is disinherited*. § Exhæres paternorum bonorum, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 38. ¶ Exhæredem vitæ suæ aliquem facere, *to kill him*, Plaut. *Bacch.* 4, 8, 8. § Exhæredem se facere bonis suis, *Id. Most.* 1, 3, 77.

Exhālans, tis. part. *Breathbeing, or casting out; yielding up*. § Exhālans vitam, *Ov. Metam.* 5, 62. § flammam, *Id. ib.* 15, 343. § nebulam, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 35.

Exhālātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An exhalation, a fume, or vapour, rising up*. Exhalationes terræ, *Cic. Tusc. Q.* 1, 19. *Conf. Vitr.* 1, 6.

Exhālātus, a, um. part. *Breathed out, yielded up*. In ventos anima exhalata recessit, *Ov. Metam.* 11, 43.

Exhālo, ære. act. *To exhale, or breathe out; to steam; to cast, or send, forth a fume, or vapour*. Exhalat odores hara, *Lucr.* 2, 417. ¶ Exhalare vitam, *to breathe his last, to die*, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 562. § Exhalare animam, *Ov. Met.* 6, 247. § crapulam, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 12. § vinum, *Id.* 2, 17. Fumidam exhalare caliginem certum est, *Plin. H.* 2, 42.

Exhauriendus, a, um. part. *To be emptied, &c.* Urbanam plebem nimium in republicā posse, exhauriendam esse, *dictum est*, Cic. *contr. Rull.* 2, 26. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 21.

Exhaurio, ire, si, sum. act. (1) *To draw out, to empty*. (2) *To dig up*. (3) *To pillage, rob, or take from one all he hath*. (4) *Met. To spend, consume, or waste; to exhaust, to draw*. (5) *To dispatch, or accomplish*. (6) *To detract, or take from*. (7) *To suffer, or undergo*. (1) Exhaurire pocula, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 513. (2) Ligonibus duris humum exhauriebat, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 31. (3) = Erarium exhaustit, R. P. compilavit, *Cic. in Vat.* 2. (4) Exhaurire facultates suas, *Cic. Multum laboris exhaurire, Liv.* 44, 39. (5) Reliquum est, ut mandata nostra exhaurias, *Cic. Att.* 5, 1. (6) Ex Libentibus laudes meas ad te transfuderim, quam aliquam partem exhauserim ex tuis, *Id. Fam.* 9, 14. (7) Quantum laboris exhauserim? *Plin. Ep.* 3, 9, 1. = Non plus Carthago tulit, exhaustique laboris, *Sil. Ital.* 17, 355.

Exhaurior, iri, flus. pass. *To be drawn out, to be exhausted, &c.* Tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri nullā posset injuriā, *Cic. Att.* 2, 21. Exhauritur ærarium, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, 3.

Exhaustio, ōnis. f. finitio, *Serv.*

Exhaustum, i. n. *The taking of pains*. Labor, cui nunquam exhausti satis est, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 398.

Exhaustus, a, um. part. (1) *Drawn out, emptied, exhausted*. (2) *Met. Drained, sucked dry*. (3) *Undergone*. (4) *Quite wearied, or tired*. (5) *Ended, or finished*. (6) *Begged, reduced to want*. (1) Exhaustus fons perennis, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 43. (2) Ex Inops & exhaustum ærarium, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 70. (3) Vid. Exhaurio, n. 7. (4) Multo sudore exhausta juvenus, *Lucr.* 4, 303. (5) Nostrum exhausto jus clauditur anno, *Luc.* 5, 44. (6) Exhausta plebs impensio, *Liv.* 6. Exhaustis Romani imperii viribus clode, *Val. Max.* 5, 7, 10.

* Exhēbēnus, i. m. [ab ex, & ebenus] *A fair white stone, ruberewith goldsmiths polish gold*, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Exhedra, æ. f. *A room to converse in*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 5. *Vitr.* 5, 11. *vid. Exedra.*

* Exhedrium, ii. *Idem* *Cic. Fam.* 7, 23.

Exherbandus, a, um. part. *To be weeded*. Exherbandus erit locus, *Col.* 4, 11.

Exherbatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weeding, or plucking up of weeds*, Aug. 4, Sarculatio.

Exherbo, ære. act. *To pluck up herbs, or weeds*, *Col.* 4, 31.

Exherbor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be plucked up as weeds*, *Col.*

Exhibendus, a, um. part. *To exhibit, or be exhibited*. Ne hanc quidem exhibendæ veritatis fidem deprecor, *Curt.* 6, 29.

Exhibeo, ēre, vi. itum. act. [ab ex, & habeo] (1) *To show, to make to appear*. (2) *To represent, to exhibit*. (3) *To resemble*. (4) *To offer, to present, or give*. (5) *Alto to give food and all necessaries*. (6) *To make, to produce forthwith*. (1) Exhibeas herum volo, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 65. (2) Tutor mihi relictus, affectum parentis exhibuit, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 1, 8. (3) Faciem parentis exhibere, *Id.* 15, 13. (4) Librum, quem promiseram, exhibeo, *Cic.* (5) Ap. JCC. (6) Exhibuit vivos carbasus alba focos, *Prop.* 4, 12, 54.

¶ Exhibere alicui negotium, *to work one trouble, to find him business*, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 38. Exhibeor, ēri, itus. pass. *To be exhibited, &c.* *Cic. de Off.* 3, 31.

Exhibitio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A giving, a showing, a producing*. (2) *An exhibition, or allowance for maintenance*. (1) Exhibitio chirographi, *Gell.* 14, 2. (2) Ap. JCC.

Exhibitor, ōris. m. *He that giveth, or offers*, Ap. JCC.

Exhibitorius, a, um. part. *About to show, or exhibit*. Populo aliquid exhibiturus, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 5. Exhibitura curam ovis, *Tib.* 2, 1, 61.

Exhibitus, a, um. part. (1) *Shown, plainly discovered*. (2) *Exhibited, given, showed, allowed*. (1) Exhibita est Thetis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 264. (2) In non exhibitis toris, *Id. Ep.* 17, 194, *sc. illicitis*.

* Exhilaratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A comforting, or cheering*, Aug.

* Exhilarator, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh a man merry*, *Lexicogr. ex Cels.*

* Exhilaratus, a, um. part. *Comforted, made merry, or refreshed*. Miraris, tam exhilaratam esse servitutum nostram? *Cic. Fam.* 9, 26. Pecudes pabulo exhilaratæ, *Col.* 6, 24.

* Exhilaro, ære. act. [ab ex, & hilare] *To rejoice, delight, make merry, or exhilarate*. Exhilarant ipsos gaudia nostra Deos, *Mart.* 8, 50.

* Exhilaror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be rejoiced, &c.* *Plin.* 16, 25. *conf. Cels.* 3, 24.

Exhinc. *Next*. Quidam afferunt ex *Suet.* Sed mel. libb. hab. *Exin*, quod vid.

Exhio, ære. act. *To gape wide*, *Lexicogr. ex Plin.*

Exhorreo, ēre, vi. neut. *To dread*. Nec mutato loco siccos exhorreat æstus, *Col.* 10, 154. ¶ Raro occ.

Exhorresco, ēre. incept. (1) *To tremble*. (2) *To dread, to be sore afraid of*. (1) Exhorruit æquoris instar, *Ov. Met.* 4, 135. (2) Adveniat, vultus neve exhorrescat amicos, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 265. Exhorruit angues, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 52. Exhorruit captivus carcerem, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 9. *Conf. Sil.* 10, 107.

Exhortandus, a, um. part. *To be exhorted*. Promovet ad exhortandam parsimoniam, sustinendamque inopiam, *Col.* 13, 23.

Exhortans, tis. part. *Exhorting, encouraging*. Exhortans milites ad ultionem, *Plin.* 2, 107.

Exhortatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An exhortation, an encouraging*. Variis exhortationibus exhilarare, *Col.* 11, 1.

Exhortatus, a, um. part. (1) *Act. That hath exhorted, or encouraged*. (2) *Pass. That is encouraged*. (1) Sic exhortata reliquit Incertam, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 159. (2) In convivio exhortatus est à scorto, *Cic. de Sen.* 12.

Exhortor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To exhort, incite, encourage, or cherish*. (2) *Pass. To be exhorted, to be desired*. (1) Cives exhortari in hostem, *Ov. Metam.* 13, 234. § ad virtutis studium, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 4. (2) Vid. Exhortatus.

† Exhūbero, ære. *Col.* Vid. Exubero.

* Exhydriæ, ærum. f. pl. [ab ex, & ūdwp aqua,] *Winds which arise with much rain*, Fla-

bra, quæ exhydriæ Atticorum linguā vocitantur, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 721.

Exhibatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A biffing forth*. Sed potius exhibitio, quod vid.

¶ Exhibilo, ære. act. [ab ex, & sibilō] *To hiss off the stage*. Ore subdolo anguina verba exhibilat, *Prud. Peristeph.* 5, 176. ¶ Reclius exhibilo.

Exibitor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be hissed off the stage*. = Histrio exhibilatur & expiodatur, *Cic. Parad.* 3, 2.

¶ Exiccatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A drying, or parching*, *Lexicogr. ex Cels.*

Exiccatus, a, um. part. *Dried up*. Arborea hiemali tempore exiccata, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 14. Exiccatum orationis genus, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 84. ¶ Reclius exsiccat.

Exiccesco, ēre. incept. *To grow dry, or hard*. Ut exiccescat stillando fructus, *Vitruv.* 2, 9.

Exicco, ære. act. [ab ex, & sicco] (1) *To dry thoroughly*. (2) *To quaff*. (1) Sulcos infecuti æstus exiccant, *Plin.* 28, 26. (2) Dives aureis Mercator exiccet culullis Vina, *Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 10.

Exiccor, āri. pass. *To be thoroughly dried*, *Cels.* 6, 15.

* Exiens, euntis. part. [ab exeo] *Going out, ending*. Quinto autem anno exeunte, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 25.

* Exigendus, a, um. part. *To demand, or be demanded*. Per causam exigendæ pecuniæ, *Suet. Jul. Cæs.* 2.

* Exigens, tis. part. *Driving, requiring, &c.* *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 6. & *Liv.* 22, 49.

* Exigo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [ab ex, & ago] (1) *To drive out*. (2) *To divorce*. (3) *To try, prove, weigh, examine, or measure*. (4) *To require, demand, extort, or exact*. (5) *To end, or finish; to dispatch*. (6) *Alto to dispute, or reason*. (7) *To thrust, or push*. (8) *To divide*. (9) *To spend, or pass away*. (10) *To hiss off, or explode*. (11) *To take out, or away; to clear*. (1) Exigam ego te ex hac decuriā, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 63. Omnes exegit foras, *Id. Aul.* 3, 1, 7. (2) Mimam illam suam exegit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 28. ¶ Ubi duxere impulsu vostro, vostro impulsu easdem exigunt, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 45. (3) Exigere ad perpendicularum columnas, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 51. Ea quæ Romæ fiunt, ad suas leges exigere, *Liv.* 34, 31. (4) ¶ Ne exigere magis, quam rogare, videatur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 6. (5) Exegi monumentum ære perennius, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 1. Opus exegi, *Ov. Met.* 16, in perorat. Tom partes quisque secutus Exegere suas, *Grat. Cyneg.* 12. (6) Destines diem, quo de illis & de his coram exigere possimus, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 26, 13. Exige, si qua meis respondet ab artibus ergo Gratia, *Grat. Cyneg.* 73. (7) Exegit ferrum sua per præcordia, *Ov. Epist.* 9, 157. (8) Spatiis exegit quatuor annum, *Id. Met.* 1, 118. (9) Molles inglorius annos Exige, *Id. Trist.* 3, 4, 44. Exigere ævum carcere, *Sen. Agam.* 988. (10) Spectandæ, an exigendæ sint vobis prius comendæ, *Ter. Andr. prol.* 27. (11) § Ego ex corpore exigam omnes maculas mærorum tibi, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 61.

* Exigor, i. pass. *To be driven out, &c.* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 48. ¶ Uxor exigitur matrimonio, is divorat, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 6, 6. Exigatur ensia per latus, *Sen. Agam.* 200.

Exiguè, adv. (1) *Very little, hardly*. (2) *Niggardly, slenderly, sparingly, scarcely*. (3) *Slightly*. (1) Exiguè habuit frumentum dierum triginta, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 71. (2) Præbent exiguè sumptum, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 33. (3) Exiguè scripta epistola, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 16.

Exiguitas, ātis. f. *Littleness, slenderness, scantiness, shortness, small store*. § Exiguitas temporis, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 21. § castorum, *Ibid.* 4, 30. § copiarum, *Cæl. Cic. Epist. Fam.* 5, 10. § temporis, *Liv.* 24, 17.

Exiguum, i. n. *A little*. § Exiguum de mare demat aquæ, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 2, 20. § Exiguum salūtis, *Sil.* 4, 248. § de veneno, *Juv.* 3, 123.

Exiguus, a, um. adj. *Slender, sup.* (1) *Little, small*. (2) *Pityfull, sneaking*. (1) ¶ Oratorem ex ingenti quodam immensoque campo in exiguum

um fanè gyrum compellit, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 19. Exiguum viri patrimonium, *Val. Max.* 3, 10, 8. Pars exiguissima restat, *Qu. Ep.* 14, 115. Exiguum campi ante castra erat, *Liv.* 27, 27. (2) Abundans corporis, exiguisque animi, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 2, 381. Exiguissima legata, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 24, 7.

Exilio, ire, ui, & ii, ultum. neut. [ab ex, & falio] (1) To go out hastily, or quickly; to leap out. (2) To skip, to start up. (3) To sparkle forth. (4) To leap for joy. (5) To fly up. (1) Illico cognovi, ad te exilui, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 44. (2) Exilit è cunis puer, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 63. (3) Lapidem si percutiat lapis, lumen exilit, *Lucr.* 6, 162. (4) Perlectis tuis literis, exilui gaudio, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 16. (5) Exilit arundo in cælum, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 818.

Exilis, e. adj. or, comp. De etymo mirè se torquent viri docti. [fortè ab ex, & ile] (1) Thin, lean. (2) Mean, small. (3) Fine, slender. (4) Hungry, or barren. (5) Trifling, low, creeping. (6) Shrill, treble. (7) Free from, void of. (1) Aprum glans emptitia facit pinguem, gratuita exilem, *Varr.* (2) Exiles res animi magnitudinem imminuebant, *Nep. in Eum.* 5. (3) Digi exiles, *Qu. Met.* 6, 143. & artus, *Id. ex Pont.* 1, 10, 27. (4) Exile & macrum solum, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 25. (5) Exilior oratio, *Id. de Cl. Or.* 21. (6) Bubus feminis vox gravior, omni in alio genere exilior quàm maribus, *Plin.* 11, 51. (7) Uxor me exilem atque inanem fecit ægritudinum, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 21.

Exilitas, atis. f. (1) Slenderness, smallness. (2) Barrenness. (3) Met. Flatness, poorness. (1) Ne oneretur exilitas vites, *Col.* 5, 5. Exilitas femineæ vocis, *Quint.* 1, 11. (2) Propter exilitatem foli, quæ litori vicina est, *Col.* 8, 16. (3) *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 12. Cópia, ubertas.

Exiliter, adv. Faintly, poorly, jejunely, barely. Nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, nolo inflata & quasi anhelata gravius, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 11. = exigue, *Id.* Annales exiliter scripti, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 27.

Exilium, i. n. [ab exul] Exile, banishment, Exilium in maximis malis ducitur, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 37. Quos leges exilio affici volunt, exules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarunt, *Id. in Parad.* 4. Aliquem in exilium agere, *Liv.* 1, 49. & depellere, *Plin.* 7, 30. & ejicere, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 6. & pellere, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 13. & projicere, *Id.*

Eximendus, a, um. part. To be taken out. Adnotavi, quæ commutanda, quæ eximenda arbrarer, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 20. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 29. & *Cels.* 6, 7.

Eximie, adv. (1) Choicely. (2) Excellently, notably, marvellously. (3) Entirely, or dearly. (4) = Sumptuously. (1) Bene & eximie dispõsta, *Lucr.* 2, 643. (2) Tollit eximie verrucas, *Plin.* 22, 22. (3) Marius L. Plocium eximie dilexit, *Cic. pro Arch.* 9. (4) Atticus eximie si cœnat, *Juv.* 11, 1.

Eximius, a, um. adj. [ab eximo, qu. exemptus è multis aliis, ut egregius, qu. è grege electus] (1) Choicely, select. (2) Unparalleled, either in a good, (3) or, bad, sense. (4) Exempted, particular. (1) Quatuor eximios tauros delige, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 538. (2) Virtus eximia & singularis, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 1. (3) Eximia & acerba injuria, *Id.* (4) Non verisimile est, cum omnibus Siculis faceret injuriam, te illi unum eximium, cui consuleret, fuisse, *Id. Div. in Verr.* 16. Eximium habere aliquem, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 1, 9.

Eximo, ère, èmi, emptum. act. [ab ex, & emo] (1) To take out. (2) To take away. (3) To dig, or bear, out. (4) To exempt. (5) To free, deliver, or discharge. (6) To waste, to spend. (1) Eximere de dolio, *Cato.* (2) Hinc pateram tute exemisti, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 164. (3) Lapidem de terrâ eximere, *Id.* (4) Cyrum eximit virtus numero beatorum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 19. (5) Cremonam obsidione exemit, *Plin.* 7, 28. & Eximere aliquem noxæ, *Liv.* 8, 35. & servitio, *Id.* 28, 39. & de, vel ex, reis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 19. (6) Quia ea res exemisset illum diem, ait se postero acturum, *Liv.* 1, 50. Eximebat dicendo diem, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 1.

Eximor, i, emptus. pass. To be taken away, freed, &c. *Liv.* 8, 35.

Exin', adv. ordinis. Afterwards, from thenceforth; from that place, or thing. Exin' bella viro memorat, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 890. vid. Exinde, quod idem est.

Exinaniendus, a, um. part. To be evacuated, &c. *Plin.* vid. seq.

Exinaniens, tis. part. Evacuating, wasting, &c. Paulatim exinaniens imos, *Plin.* 36, 14.

Exinatio, ire, ivi, itum. act. (1) To evacuate, or discharge. (2) To waste away. (3) To strip, or plunder. (4) To unlade. (1) Vesicas exinanire, *Plin.* 32, 9. Ad exinaniendas alvos, mensisque mulierem, *Id.* 27, 8. (2) Ova sale exinaniri creduntur, *Plin.* 10, 60. (3) Depopulari, vastare, exinanire, spoliare, *Cic. in Verr.* 4. (4) Nox exinaniendâ nave consumitur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 25. Vehicula cum culeis onusta, donec exinanirentur, sustinere solitus, *Plin.* 7, 20.

Exinatio, tri. pass. To be evacuated, or discharged, *Cels.* 3, 4.

Exinatio, oris. m. verb. He that makes void and waste, *Litt. ex Liv.* sed q.

Exinatio, onis. f. verb. An emptying, purging, or evacuating. Præcepti alvi exinatio, *Plin.* 13, 22.

Exinatio, a, um. part. (1) Emptying, plundered. (2) Brought to nought. (1) Exinatio urina, *Plin.* 8, 37. Alvi apum exinatio, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) Regibus atque omnibus gentibus exinatio, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 27.

Exinde, adv. ordinis. [ab ex, & inde] (1) From that time. (2) From a place. (3) From a thing. (1) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (2) Ostim ubi conspexi, exinde me illico protinam dedi, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 84. (3) Duplex exinde fama est; alii prælio victum Latinum, &c. *Liv.* 1, 1.

Exinsperato, adv. Unlooked for, unexpectedly. Servatus est exinsperato, *Plin.* 25, 2. Nisi fortè debeat scribi divisè.

Exintegro, adv. Afresh, anew, or again; from the beginning. Leges retractavit, & quasdam exintegro sanxit, *Suet. Aug.* 34. Sed fortè rectè ex integro.

Exintëratus, a, um. part. Paunched, having the bowels taken out. Exintërato lepori inferitur, *Just.* 1, 5. vid. exenteratus.

Exinuatus, vel Exsinuatus, a, um. part. Unfolded, or spread. Velum exinuatum, *Paul. Nol.* Exinuo, are, act. vel potius Exsinuo. To do, or cast, off. Collectos illa exsinuabat amictus, *Auson. Eid.* 14, 29. vid. & *Prudent. Hippol.* 222.

Exjocor, ari. dep. To sport and pass away the time in jest and merry talk. Simul exjocaris una, *Catull.* 21. curante *Scal.* Sed cum alibi non legatur, aut dubiæ, aut obsoletæ, est auct. J. Jocor.

Existens, tis. part. Being, existing. Existente uno qui diceret, *Suet. Dom.* 12.

Existentia, æ. f. A being, an existence, *Philos.*

Existimandus, a, um. part. To be esteemed &c. Existimanda est nostra civitas, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 8.

Existimans, tis. part. Esteeming, thinking, supposing. Ipse de se bene existimans, *Cic. Off.* 3, 6.

Existimatio, onis. f. verb. (1) Act. A supposal, a private opinion good, or bad. (2) Pass. Reputation, respect, esteem, credit, or countenance. (1) Est quidem nostra existimatio, sed judicium parentis, *Cic. Veritus populi existimationem, Cæf. B. G.* 5, 43. Dictum ullum factumve alicujus existimatione lædere, *Suet. Tib.* 58. (2) = Tua mihi existimatio & dignitas carissima est, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 4. Bona existimatio pecuniis præstat, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 40. = honor, fama, *Id.*

Existimato, oris. m. verb. One that gives his opinion. Ut existimatores videamur, non magistri, *Cic. in Orat.* 31. Alieni artificii existimato, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 22.

Existimaturus, a, um. part. About to esteem,

Liv. 31, 48. Sed omnia illa levia fuisse existimatos, *Just.* 29, 3.

Existimatus, a, um. part. Praised, esteemed, valued. Deiotarum sæpe à senatu regali nomine dignum existimatum, tu etiam regem appellari jubes, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 13.

Existimo, are. act. [ab ex, & æstimo, qu. ex æstimatione statuo atque decerno] (1) To judge. (2) To esteem, or think. (3) To suppose, or imagine. (1) Define unumquemque moribus tuis existimare, *Cic. in Sall.* 8. sed al. leg. æstimare. (2) Non omnes eos contemnunt, de quibus malè existimant, *Id.* (3) Facilius est id existimare, quàm scribere, *Brut. Cic.* ¶ De se bene existimare, to have a good opinion of himself, *Id.*

Existimor, ari, atus. pass. (1) To be accounted. (2) To be judged. (1) Honestus existimatus est, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 4. (2) Ex oratoribus de oratorum ingeniis existimari potest, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 21.

* Existo, ère, extiti. neut. [ab ex, & sisto] (1) To be. (2) To exist. (3) To appear, to be seen. (4) To rise, spring, or come of. (1) Timeo, ne in eum existam crudelior, *Cic. ad Att.* 10, 11. (2) Quippe videre licet, vivos existere vermes Stercore de tetro, *Lucr.* 2, 870. (3) In lucem non existunt primordia rerum, *Id.* 2, 795. (4) E virtutibus beata vita existit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 61.

* Existibilis, e. adj. (1) Hurtful, destructive. (2) Fatal, cruel. (3) Pestilent, venomous. (1) Bellum comparare suis civibus exitiabile, *Cic. Att.* 10, 4. Leges exitiabiles, *Paterc.* 2, 18. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 23. & 30, 7. (2) Manu tentat trahere exitiabile telum, *Qu. Met.* 6, 257. Exitibilis clades, *Paterc.* 2, 112. (3) Exitibilis morbus, *Tac.* 16, 5, 3.

* Existialis, e. adj. Mischievous, destructive, pernicious, mortal, fatal. & Existialis tempestas, *Paterc.* 2, 72, 5. & Existiales exitus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 6. Donum exitiale, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 31 scelus, *Id.* 6, 511.

* Exitio, onis. f. A going forth. Exitio exuteo, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 30.

* Exitiosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. Deadly, mischievous, dangerous. Non profutura, sed exitiosa, *Tac.* 16, 26. & Exitiosum bellum, *Cic. Att.* 9, 8. Conjunctio & exitiosa, *Id. Catil.* 4, 3. Exitiosior discordia, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 12, 1.

* Exitium, ii. n. [ab exeo] (1) A going out, a decease, εὐφύμιος, death. (2) Ruin, mischief. (3) Meton. A distemper, the plague. (4) A destroyer. (1) Hæc ante exitium dant signa, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 503. (2) Quod remedium huic exitio inveniam? *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 23. = fraus, *Tac.* 6, 30. (3) Exitium superabat opem, *Qu. Met.* 7, 526. (4) Non Laertiaden, exitium tuæ Gentis, respicis? *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 21.

* Exitur, imperf. Somebody comes forth, *Plaut. Cal.* 4, 2. ult.

* Exiturus, a, um. part. About to go out. Eodem die exiturus, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 85. Satis constat exituro viaticum defuisse, *Suet. Vitell.* 7. *Conf. Liv.* 30, 10.

* Exitus, us. m. [ab exeo] (1) A going forth. (2) Met. The issue, or end, of a business. (3) Also death. (4) An effect. (1) In omnibus ædificiis partibus exitus habere, *Nep. Hannib.* 12. Liber patet exitus, *Lucr.* 4, 399. (2) Armorum exitus incerti, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. Exitium, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 7. Exitus acta probat, *Qu. Epist.* 2, 85. Exitus anni, *Liv.* 24, 7. (3) Sævus & illum Exitus eripuit, *Juv.* 10, 127. (4) Vis orationis, quæ causæ rerum & exitus cognoscuntur, *Cic.*

† Exjuro, are. act. To vow with an oath, to say, and swear to it. Exjuravisti te mihi dixisse per jocum, *Plaut. in Fragm. Amph.* 3, 8.

Exlēcēbra, æ. f. A device, or gin, to drain, or draw, forth, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 20.

Exlex, legis. c. g. He, or she, that liveth without law; lawless. Non quod Syllam exlegem esse putarent, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 34.

* † Exlōquor, i, quōtus. pro eloquor, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Exmōveo,

Exmōveo, ēre, aēt. & neut. *To remove.* Suum nomen omne ex pectore exmovit meo, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 59.*

|| Exobrutus, a, um. part. *Hidden, or overwhelmed.* Exobrutum dolium, *Apul. Met. 9, p. 272.* † Obrutus, *Vett.*

Exobsecro, āre, aēt. *To make great, or earnest, entreaty.* *Plaut. Afin. 1, 3, 93.*

* || Exōchas, ādis, f. [*ab ēξχω promineo*] *A pimple, or wheal, in the fundament.* *Aug.*

* Exōcetus, i. m. qui & Adonis dicitur. [*ἐξουκτος*, Gr. *ab ēξω extra, & uclm cubile*] quod in sicum somni causā exeat. *A fish so called because it goeth on land to sleep.* *Plin. 9, 19.*

† Exōculāsis, antiq. pro exoculaveritis, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26.*

|| Exōculātus, a, um. part. *Blinded.* Eumque prorsus exoculatum relinquens, *Apul. Met. 8, p. 245.* † Excācatus.

Exōculo, āre, aēt. *To put, or pull, out one's eyes.* *Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26.*

* Exōdiārius, i. m. *An interlude rhymers, who at the end of a tragedy used to sing and show tricks to make the spectators merry.* *Schol. vet. in Juv. 3, 175.*

* Exōdium, i. n. [*ab ēξodos, exitus*] (1) *The end of any thing.* (2) *An interlude, or farce, at the end of a tragedy, to make people laugh.* (1) † Ab origine ad exodium, *Varr.* (2) *Redit ad pulpita notum Exodium.* *Juv. 3, 175.* † De exodii origine, *vid. Liv. 7, 2.*

Exōleo, ēre, ēvi. [*ab ex & oleo, cresco*] *To fade, wither, or fall, away.* *Cic. Non leg. nisi in praet. quod vid. in Exolesco.*

Exōlescens, tis. part. *Growing old, falling to decay.* Literis penē jam exolefcentibus scriptum, *Suet. Aug. 7.* Exolefcente favore recentis imperii, *Just. 36, 1.*

Exōlesco, ēre, ui, ēvi, ētum. [*ab exoleo, quod habent lexica*] (1) *To wax stale, to grow out of use.* (2) *To be out of mind, to be forgotten.* (1) Antiquitus instituta exolefunt, *Tac. Hist. 4, 8, 2.* (2) Hic dies nullo exolefceret ævo, *Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 99.* Mitium dominorum apud servos ipsā consuetudine metus exolefuit, *Plin. Epist. 1, 4, 4.* In privatorum animis exoleverat priscum mortalium bonum amicitia, *Id. Paneg. 85, 1.*

Exōletus, a, um. part. [*qui olefcere, i. e. crefcere, defit, Feft.*] (1) *Past the prime, growing stale.* (2) *Out of use, defaced, and worn out.* (3) *Forgotten.* (1) Reliqui domi exoletam virginem, *Plaut. in Fragm.* (2) *Exempla annalium vetustate exoleta.* *Liv. 27, 15.* Odium vetustate exoletum, *Id. 2, 35.* = Exoletæ & reconditæ voces, *Suet. Aug. 86.* (3) *Sæpe jam spatio obrutam levis exoletam memoriam revocat nota.* *Sen. Oedip. 821.*

Exōletus, i. m. subst. *An old catamite.* *Suet. Caes. 76.*

* Exolvo, ēre, vi, ūtum. aēt. [*ab ex & folvo*] (1) *To unbind, to loose.* (2) *Met. To free, or rid.* (3) *To pay.* (4) *To disentangle, or disengage.* (5) *To perform, or fulfill.* (6) *To melt.* (1) *Quid ego exolvam cistulam?* *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 151.* (2) *Me his exolvite curis.* *Virg. Aen. 4, 652.* (3) *Decumanis, quantum ipse imperavit, exolvit.* *Cic. Verr. 3, 22.* (4) *Religionum animos nodis exolvere pfergo.* *Lucr. 1, 931.* (5) *Nec exolvit, quod promiserat.* *Cic. Offic. 3, 2.* (6) *Mutat & exolvit glaciem.* *Lucr. 6, 878.* † Exolvere pœnas, *to suffer punishment.* *Tac. Ann. 1, 10, 5.* aliquem pœnâ, *to free him from it.* *Id. Hist. 14, 12, 6.* obsidium, *to raise a siege.* *Id. Ann. 3, 39, 1.* grates, *to return thanks.* *Valer. Flacc. 7, 284.* † Reſtius exolvo.

* Exolvor, i. pass. *To be loosed, &c.* Jussi illico hunc exolvi, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 13.* † Reſtius exolvor.

* || Exōlütio, ōnis. f. verb. *A full and perfect payment.* *Ter. & JCC.*

* || Exōlütör, ōris. m. verb. *He that fully payeth, or dischargeeth.* *JCC. relinquendum.*

* Exōlütus, a, um. part. (1) *Loosed.* (2) *Unbound, not costive.* (3) *Met. Explained.* (1) *Exoluta compes.* *Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 4.* (2) *alvus.* *Tac. Ann. 13, 15, 6.* (3) *Exoluti legis nexus.* *Id. Ann. 3, 28, 6.* † Reſtius exolutus.

* || Exōmis, idis. f. [*Gr. ἐξωμῖς, ab ex & ὤμος, humerus*] Subſtricta & brevis tunica citra humeros definens, *Gell. 7, 12.* Comicus vestitus exertis humeris, *Feft. A jacket, a sleeveless jerkin, a graduate's, or freeman's, hood.*

Exomnis. e. vel potiùs exſomnis. [*ab ex & ſomnus*] *Sleepless.* *Paterc. 2, 127.* *Vid. Exſomnis.*

Exōnerandus, a, um. part. *To unburden, or be unburdened.* Ut pinna in os inderetur, ad exonerandum stomachum, *Suet. Claud. 33.*

Exōnerans, tis. part. *Unloading.* Exonerantes in eum sese lacus, *Plin. H. 3, 20.*

Exōnerātus, a, um. part. *Which will discharge.* Exoneraturus alvum, *Plin. 10, 44.* ventrem, *Mart. 10, 48, 7.*

Exōnerātus, a, um. part. *Unloaded, discharged.* Exoneratus sentinâ, *Plin. 9, 29.* *Conf. Liv. 10, 6.*

Exōnēro, āre, aēt. (1) *To unload, unburden, or put off.* (2) *Met. To discharge, or free from.*

(1) = Excipiunt eas ternæ, quaternæque, & exonerant, *Plin. 11, 10.* Ense fessum miles exonerat latus, *Sen. Agam. 423.* (2) § Exonerare aliquem metu, *Liv. 2, 2.* Curas Bacchus exonerat graves, *Sen. Hipp. 445.* Met. Exonerare conscientiam, *Curt. 6, 8, 12.* † aliquid in aurem alterius, *to whisper him.* *Sen. Ep. 4.*

Exōnēror, āri. pass. *To be unloaded.* Exonerari laborum meorum partem fateor, *Tac. Ann. 3, 14, 9.*

|| Exōpīnāto. adv. *When one is aware; also of a sudden, or unawares.* *Litt. ex Liv. Reſtius ex opinato.*

Exoptābilis, e. adj. *To be desired, or wished.* Exoptabile tempus, *Sil. 11, 387.* Nunciare nuncium exoptabilem, *Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67.*

Exoptandus, a, um. part. *To be earnestly desired, or wished for.* Ex omnibus unus exoptandus est, *Cic. Fam. 2, 6.*

Exoptans, tis. part. *Earnestly desiring, or wishing.* Exoptans animam certantem ponere dextrâ, *Sil. 10, 303.* *conf. 7, 64, 4. & Liv. 9, 25.*

|| Exoptatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An earnest wishing.* Aug. † Optatio, *Cic. Optatum, Ter.*

† Exoptatō. adv. *Even as one would wish.* Nisi quid te impediet, mihi exoptatō veneris, *Cic. Att. 13, 28.* ubi mel. lib. hab. optatō.

Exoptātus, a, um. part. or, comp. ſsimus, sup. (1) *Greatly desired.* (2) *Earnestly wished, or longed, for.* (1) *Nuncius exoptatus.* *Cic. pro Rosc. An. 7.* (2) *Nihil exoptatius adventu meo.* *Id. Attic. 5, 15.* Exoptatissima gratulatio, *Id. Att. 4, 1.* Dulces nati, exoptatusque parens, *Virg. Aen. 2, 138.*

Exopto, āre, aēt. *To wish heartily, to desire frequently, or greatly.* Multis de causis te exopto quā primū videre, *Cic. Att. 4, 6.* Quem ego nunc potissimū exoptem mihi dari? *Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 6.*

Exōrābilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Easily to be entreated.* Minus exorabilem aliquem experiri, *Cic. Att. 1, 3.* Si pecces, Deus exorabilis ille est. *Prop. 2, 31, 11.* In suis, quā in alienis injuriis exorabilior, *Sen. de Clem. 2, 20.* Carmen exorabile, *Val. Flacc. 1, 782.*

Exōrābīlūm, i. n. *An argument, or motive, to persuade.* Quotquot exoretur exorabilis, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 6.*

Exōrandus, a, um. part. *To be wooed, or entreated.* Restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 140.* † Exoranda tibi, non rapienda fui, *Ovid. Ep. 21, 128.*

Exōrans, tis. part. *Obtaining by request, prevailing.* Thura exorantia divos, *Ov. Trist. 3, 13, 23.*

Exōrātör, ōris. m. verb. *He that prevails by entreaty.* † Orator ad vos venio, finite exorator ut sim, *Ter. Hecyr. prol. 10.*

Exōrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to entreat.* Flumina Parcarum colos severas exoratura, *Claud. Apon. 87.*

Exōrātus, a, um. part. *Goten, or obtained, by entreaty; persuaded, prevailed upon.* † Sive iratus, sive exoratus, *Cic. de Prov. Conf. 17.* Non exorato stant adamante viæ, *Prop. 4, 12, 4.*

Exorbeo, ēre, ui, ptum. aēt. [*ab ex & forbeo*]

(1) *To sup, or drink, up.* (2) *Met. To sustain, or overcome.* (3) *To swallow, & Met. to shed plentifully.* (4) *Obscure notion.* (1) *Ut decies solidūm exorberet.* *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 240.* (2) = Arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exorbuit, *Cic. pro Mur. 9.* (3) † Gustāras civilem sanguinem, vel potiùs exorbueras, *Id. Philipp. 2, 29.* (4) *Quot viros exorbeat uno Maura die.* *Juv. 10, 223.* † Exorbere animam, *to kill.* *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 28.* † Reſtius exorbeo.

|| Exorbītans, tis. part. *Exorbitant, irregular.* *Ap. JCC.*

|| Exorbīto, āre. neut. [*ab ex & orbita*] *To go out of the right way, or road.* *Tert. † Deſlecto, decedo de viâ.* *Vett.*

Exorbo, āre, aēt. *To bereave.* † Animam aliquis exorbare, *to kill him.* *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 28.*

* || Exorcīsmus, i. m. [*ἐξορκισμός* Gr. *ab ēξ & ὄρκος, juramentum*] *An adjuration, or conjuring for the laying of spirits, or the casting of them out.* *Eccl.*

* || Exorcīſo, āre, aēt. *Ulp. Vid. Exorcizo.*

* || Exorcīſta, æ. m. *A conjurer, an exorcist.* *Eccl. † Adjurater, Isid.*

* || Exorcīzo, āre, aēt. *To adjure, to conjure; to exorcise; to raise, or lay spirits.* *Bibb. † Adjuro.* *Plaut. Cist. 2, 3.*

|| Exordesco, ēre. incept. *To grow filthy and nasty.* *Gell. 9, 2.* † Reſtius exfordesco. † Sordesco.

Exordīne, Orderly, *Virg. Geor. 3, 341.* † Reſtius ex ordine.

Exordior, īre, ſus, ſum. dep. (1) *To lay the warp as weavers do.* (2) *Met. To begin.* (3) *Also to use a proem, or preamble, before we come to the matter.* (1) *Exordiri telam.* *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 4, 6.* (2) *Met. † Detexere, retexere.* *Cic. † Pertexere quod exortus es.* *Id. de Orat. 2.* Exordiri bellum, *Liv. 4, 17.* (3) *Exortus es non glorioſe.* *Id. Cic. de Or. 2, 8.*

Exordium, i. n. (1) *A beginning, a principle.* (2) *A preface, a preamble, a proem.* (1) *Cunctarum exordia rerum.* *Lucr. 2, 333.* (2) *Ergo instituto veterum hinc capiamus exordium.* *Cic. de Fin. 5, 9.*

Exōriens, tis. part. *Rising as the sun, springing, &c.* Sol exoriens, *Virg. Geor. 1, 438.* amnis, *Lucr. 6, 723.* *Vid. Exorior.*

Exōrior, rēris, īri, ortus ſum. dep. (1) *To rise as the stars or sun, &c.* (2) *To spring up.* (3) *To be born, to appear.* (4) *To proceed.* (5) *To be comforted, or refreshed.* (6) *To be made.* (1) *Post solstitium canicula exoritur.* *Cic. de Div. 2, 44.* Exoritur suo tempore stella, *Plaut. Rud. 1, prol. 4.* Exoriens sol, *Virg. Geor. 1, 438.* auro-ra, *Catull. 62, 271.* Exoritur dies, *Luc. 1, 233.* (2) *Quæ terris exoriuntur.* *Lucr. 1, 870.* (3) † = Nihil est, quod non antè extingui atque opprimi poteſt, quā planè exortum & natum ſit, *Cic. contra Rull. 2, 33.* (4) *Honestum ex virtutibus exoritur.* *Id. de Fin. 5, 23.* (5) *Ego nunc primū exorior, & maximè quidem his litteris.* *Id. Att. 7, 26.* (6) *Annuli beneficio rex exortus est Lydiae.* *Cic. Off. 3, 9.*

Exornatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A decking, a trimming, a garnishing, or appareling.* (2) *Elegancy, a term in rhetoric.* (1) *Col. 12, 3.* (2) † Dicentur simplicitate, sine ullâ exornatione, *Cic. De Rhetoricâ Exornatione, vid. Cic. de Inv. 4, 34.*

Exornātör, ōris. m. verb. *A setter off, a garnisher.* Cæteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 12.*

|| Exornātrix, īcis. f. *She that decketh, or trimmeth.* *Marcell. † Quæ exornat.*

Exornātūrus, a, um. part. *About to adorn.* Mulieres cultius exornaturus, *Just. 7, 3.*

Exornātus, a, um. part. ſsimus, sup. *Adorned, well dressed, or trimmed.* Variâ veste exornatus fuit, *Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 16.* Exornatissima auro-cythara, *Ad Herenn. 4, 47.*

Exorno, āre, aēt. (1) *To dress, to adorn, to embellish, to deck, or trim.* (2) *To set forth, or commend.* (1) *Pythagoras præstantissimis institutis*

& artibus exornavit magnam Græciam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4. Te exornavi ego, venibis tu hodie, virgo, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 7. (2) Opus verbis exornare, Prop. 4, 5, 19. ¶ Exornare se lepidis moribus, to put himself into a pleasant humour, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 12. ¶ Deformo, Id.

Exornor, āri. ātus. pass. To be adorned, Ad Herenn. 4, 15.

Exōro, āre. act. (1) To get by entreaty. (2) To invite. (3) To force. (4) To entreat, or beg, earnestly. (1) ¶ Illa ea exorabat, quæ volebat auferre; tu extorques, Cic. Brut. Ep. 8. (2) Facies exorat amorem, Ov. Amor. 3, 11, 43. (3) Non quo lacrymam exorare, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 74. ¶ Qui olivetum arat, rogat fructum, qui stercoret, exorat, Col. 5, 9. (4) = Exoro & quæso, ut ejus sit mihi copia, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 13. § Exorare aliquem aliquid, Id. Bacch. 5, 2, 82. § aliquid ab aliquo, Idem. Trin. 2, 2, 44. Te exorabo profectō, &c. Cic. de Orat. 2, 4.

Exōror, āri. pass. To be obtained by entreaty. Nam ut omnino revocaret, exorari nullo modo potuit, Suet. Aug. 65. Interim sufficit, ut exorari te sinas, Plin. Ep. 9, 21.

Exors, tis. adj. [ab ex, & fors, quæ extra fortem] (1) Without share, shareless. (2) Given by choice, extraordinary, choice. (1) Dulcis vitæ exors, Virg. Æn. 6, 428. Cos exors secandi, Hor. Art. Poët. 305. (2) Exortem ducere honorem, Virg. Æn. 5, 534. ¶ Exors equus, a horse not mounted before, or perhaps an extraordinary one, Virg. Æn. 8, 552. ¶ Rectius exors.

Exorsum, i. n. [ab exordior] (1) A beginning, an enterprise. (2) A story, a long preamble. (1) Sua cuique exorsa laborem, Fortunamque, ferent, Virg. Æn. 10, 111. (2) = Non te per ambages & longa exorsa tenebo, Id. Geor. 2, 46.

Exorsus, a, um. part. [ab exordior] (1) Act. That has begun. (2) Pass. Also begun, put into the loom. (1) Soror exorsa clamore, Cic. pro Cael. 15. (2) Exorsa hæc tela non malè omnino mihi est, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 116.

Exorsus, ūs. m. verb. A beginning, or entrance, of a discourse. Exorsus orationis meæ, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 4.

¶ Exortium, i. n. [ab exors] The being without share, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 689. sed var. lect.

Exortivus, a, um. adj. That pertains to rising, or the eastern part, Plin. 18, 34. ¶ A septentrione in exortivum oceanum, Id. 37, 2.

Exortus, a, um. part. [ab exorior] (1) That is risen, or appeared. (2) Begun. (1) Lucr. 3, 1051. (2) Exorta cædes, Cic. Att. 2, 9.

Exortus, ūs. m. verb. Arising, a beginning. Solis exortus, Plin. 12, 11. Exortus Danubii, Id. 31, 2.

Exos, ūs. adj. Without bones, boneless. Animantum copia exos, Lucr. 3, 721.

Exosculans, tis. part. Kissing, Suet. Claud. 28. Vultus manusque ejus exosculantes, Tac. H. 2, 49, 5. Vid. Exosculor.

Exosculārio, ōnis. f. verb. A kissing, the billing of doves, Plin. 10, 12.

¶ Exosculātor, ōris. m. He that kisses, Litt. ex Apul.

Exosculātus, a, um. part. Having kissed. Multum ac diu exosculatus adolescentem, Plin. Ep. 5, 17.

Exosculor, āri. ātus sum. dep. (1) To kiss. (2) ¶ To praise greatly. ¶ inven. in part. (1) Sporum identidem exosculans, Suet. Ner. 28. Allevatum dextrā exosculatus est, Id. Claud. 13. (2) Verborum ejus elegantiam exosculatus, Gell. 2, 26.

¶ Exōsor, ōris. m. One who hates, an envious person, Sidon. ¶ Ofor, Plaut.

¶ Exosātum, adv. By taking the bones out, Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.

Exosātio, ōnis. f. verb. A pulling forth of bones, Apic.

Exosātus, a, um. part. That bath the bones, or teeth, plucked out, or broken. Exosatum os, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 162. ¶ Exosātus ager, a field full of bones, Pers. 6, 52. abusive, i. e. stones,

perhaps alluding to Ov. Met. 1, 393. Lapides in corpore terræ ossa reor dici. Exosatum pectus, i. e. ita inflexum, ut exosatum videatur, Lucr. 4, 1264.

Exosso, āre. act. (1) To bone, or pluck out the bones; to break bones; to garbage. (2) To stuff, or strengthen, with bones. (1) Suesm cum occideris, exosato, Col. 12, 53. Hic me quasi murænam exossare cogitat, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 163. (2) Litt.

Exossor, āri. ātus. pass. To be boned, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 25.

¶ Exossus, a, um. adj. Without bones. Exossa saltatio, Apul. Met. 1, p. 8. al. leg. exossis.

* ¶ Exostra, æ. f. [ἐξωστρα, Gr. ab ἔσω im-pello] An engine of wood in scenes by which things done behind the stage, by turning it about, might be seen; a petard, to blow open a port, or gate, Scal.

Exōsus, a, um. part. act. [ab odi] (1) Hateing. (2) ¶ Pass. Hated. (1) Desertas exosus ope, Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 164. Si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg. Æn. 5, 687. Exosus omne feminæ nomen fugit, Sen. Hipp. 230. (2) Gell. 2, 18. haud scio an alibi.

* Exōticus, a, um. adj. [ab ἐξω extra] Brought out of a strange country, outlandish, foreign. Unguenta exotica, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 41. Lat. Transmarina, adventitia, Cic.

Expalleo, ēre. ui. neut. To be very pale and wan. Expalluisse signum conscientiae est, Ad Herenn. 2, 5. Expalluit fulgore auri, Catull. 62, 100. conf. Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13.

Expallātus, a, um. part. Striped of his cloak. Expallatus sum miser, Plaut. Cas. 4, 10, 6.

¶ Expalpātio, ōnis. f. verb. A getting of a thing by flattery, Tert.

Expalpo, āre. act. To grope, or feel; Met. to get by flattery, to soothe one up. = Exora, blandire, expalpa, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 144.

* ¶ Expampino, āre. act. [ab ex, & pampino] To prune a vine, Lex. ex Col.

Expanditor, ōris. m. verb. A river that flows abroad, or over the banks; as the Nile. Expanditor amnis, Plin. Paneg. 30.

Expando, ēre. di. passum. act. (1) To spread out, or abroad; to display. (2) To open wide, as a flower doth at noon. (3) Met. To declare and expound, to lay open. (1) Expandunt alas aves, Plin. 10, 38. Ficos in sole expandunt, Col. 12, 15. (2) Rosa meridie expandit florem, Plin. 12, 11. (3) Rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. 1, 127.

Expandor, di. assus. pass. To be spread. Herbæ sub umbram expanduntur, Col. 12, 13.

* Expargo, ēre. xi. a sum. act. [ab ex, & pango] To set, or fix; to order, or marshal. Sidera ad normam expangere, Plin. 2, 26.

¶ Expansio, ōnis. f. verb. A displaying, an opening, a spreading, &c. Cael. Aurel. Tard.

¶ Expansum, i. n. The firmament, Bibb. ¶ Aether.

¶ Expansus, a, um. part. Displayed, spread abroad, laid open. Expansa retia, Plin. H. 10, 10. ¶ Expasus, Tac.

Expapillātus, a, um. adj. Stretched forth. ¶ Expapillato brachio, with the arm made bare to the paps, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4. al. leg. effasillatus, sed perperam.

Expasus, a, um. part. [ab expando] Opened, laid open. Expasæ foret, Tac. Hist. 5, 13, 2. Flammeum expasum, Gell. 15, 15. ex Cæcilio.

Expātians, tis. part. (1) Running abroad over the banks. (2) Of large compass. (1) Expātians lacus, Plin. 16, 36. (2) Expātiantia tecta, Plin. 3, 5. ¶ Rectius expātians.

Expātior, ōris. m. verb. A wanderer, a gad-der, Tac. ap. Litt. sed q.

Expātior, a, um. part. That spreads, or flows, far abroad. Expātiora ruunt flumina, Ov. Met. 1, 285. ¶ Rectius expātior.

Expātior, āri. ātus sum. dep. (1) To wander, or stray, abroad. (2) Met. To expatiate, to enlarge on a subject. (1) Expātiantur equi, Ov. Met. 1, 202. Ignes clarè expātiantur in auras,

Sil. 17, 95. (2) Ut juvenes expātientur, & gaudeant materiā, Quint. 2, 10.

* ¶ Expātritius, i. m. He that has been a senator, Cod.

Expatro, āre. act. verbum nequam, expatrare est scortando μακάρομαι, ἀπειδεῖσθαι. An parum expatravit? De Jul. Cæli. Catull. carm. 27, 16. quod ap. Suet. in vitâ ejus 51. dicitur effutuere.

Expāvēfācio, ēre. neut. unde part. expāvēfaciens. To terrify, to make afraid, to frighten, Expāvēfacere ad occursum hominem, Sen. Epist. 86.

Expāveo, ēre. vi. neut. evanuit, si dederit præter. τῷ

Expāvēscens, tis. part. Greatly fearing. Expāvēscencia ad tumultum, Plin. 10, 97.

Expāvēsco, ēre. vi. incept. (1) To be greatly afraid. (2) To be frightened at. (1) Tumultu expavit domus, Stat. Theb. 8, 638. (2) Non expavit ensem, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 22. Expāvēre trucem per vasta silentia vocem, Sil. 1, 67. § Expāvēscere cuncta, Sen. Oed. 27. diem, Ibid. 338. Quum ad id expāvisset minor Fabia, Liv. 6, 34.

¶ Expāvidus, a, um. adj. Frighted, Gell. 1, 8. ¶ Perterrefactus, Cic.

¶ Expectābilis, e. adj. To be expected, or looked for, Litt. ex Tac. ¶ Expectandus, Vett.

Expectandus, a, um. part. To be expected. Expectanda ergo intermissio est, Cels. 2, 10. Auditor non expectandi auxilii, Just. 2, 9. Conf. Sil. 8, 5.

Expectans, tis. part. Expecting, waiting for, &c. Omnia magis quàm prælium expectantes, Sall. B. J. 58. Expectans sola puella virum, Prop. 3, 2, 20.

Expectatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) Expectation, attendance. (2) Dependence. (3) A looking, longing, or hoping, for. (4) Fear of things to come. (5) Attention. (1) = Ea causa quo concursu hominum, quâ expectatione defensa est? Cic. de Orat. 39. Civitatem omnem in expectationem belli erectam invenerunt, Liv. 21, 20.

(2) = Obscurâ spe & cæcâ expectatione pendere, Cic. contra Rull. 2, 25. (3) Quantam expectationem dedisti mihi convivii istius? Id. Att. 2, 12. (4) Acerbior expectatio reliquorum, Id. de Cl. Or. 76. (5) Varronis sermo facit expectationem Cæsaris, Id. Att. 3, 15.

¶ Expectātor, ōris. m. verb. An expecter, Boët.

¶ Qui expectat.

Expectāturus, a, um. part. About to expect. Igitur non expectaturos Scythas dum ad se veniatur, Just. 2, 3. conf. Liv. 36, 44. Stat. Theb. 6, 78.

Expectātus, a, um. part. or, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) Expected, hoped, or looked, for. (2) Earnestly desired, welcome. (1) Expectata seges vanis elusit avenis, Virg. Geor. 2, 226. (2) = Charus omnibus expectātusque venies, Cic. Fam. 16, 7. Expectatior illo nemo venit, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 12. Expectatissimæ literæ, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 4.

Expecto, āre. act. [ab ex, & specto] (1) To look for. (2) To tarry, or wait. (3) To hope, or wish, for. (4) To fear a thing will come to pass. (5) To wait for. (6) To respect. (7) To expect. (8) To desire to know. (9) To watch in order to attack. (1) Senem quoad expectatis vestrum? Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 93. (2) Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 42. (3) = Illum, ut vivat, optant, meam autem mortem expectant, Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 20. (4) Nescio quod magnum hoc nuntio expecto malum, Id. Phorm. 1, 4, 16. (5) Intenti expectant signum, Virg. Æn. 5, 137. (6) ¶ Dum metuar, semper, terræque expecter ab omni, Luc. 5, 671. (7) ¶ Longiores epistulas expectabo, vel potius exigam, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. (8) Expecto, quid velis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 7. (9) Paludem si nostri transirent, hostes expectabant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 9.

Expecto, ēre. act. [ab ex, & pecto] To comb out, Quint. 7, 2.

Expector, āri. pass. [ab expecto, as] To be expected, Cels. 2, 12. Virtus vestra expectatur, Tac. Hist. 1, 38, 2.

Expectōro,

Expectō, āre, act. *To throw out of his breast.* *to expectorate*, Met. *To discharge, or free, one's mind.* Pavor sapientiam mihi omnem ex animo expectorat, *Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.* Hanc vocem tanquam antiquam nimis improbat Quint. 8, 3.

Expēcūliātus, a, um, adj. Qui peculio est exhaustus. *Having lost his flock*, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 21.

* Expēdībo, pro expēdiam, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 36.

* Expēdiendus, a, um, part. *To be freed, got ready, finished, &c.* Servos ad expēdiendas pecunias dimiserat, Suet. Jul. Cæs. 4.

* Expēdio, īre, īvi, ītum, act. [*ab ex & antiq. pedio à pes*] (1) *To free, quit, discharge, or rid; to unloose, to undo.* (2) *To disengage, to finish, to put an end to.* (3) *To get in readiness.* (4) *To set out.* (5) *To bring to pass.* (6) *To speed, hasten, or send in haste.* (7) *To declare, tell, utter, or show.* (8) *To get, or procure.* (1) X Dum expēdire se vult, induit, Cic. Verr. 2, 43. X Te impeditum jam expēdiam, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 11. (2) Si me expēdiēro, ut in ista loca venire possim, Cic. Fam. 9, 19. X Iram expēdies, rursus in gratiam restitues, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 11. (3) Ad Nasidium perveniunt, ibique naves expēdiunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 4. (4) Infitor expēdit merces suas, Ov. A. Am. 1, 422. (5) = Expēdiendis conficiēdisque rebus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 42. (6) Expēdio me ad Drusum, inde ad Scaurum, Id. (7) Id, si potes, verbo expēdi, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 20. (8) Expēdire arcu alimenta sibi, Tac. Ann. 6, 43, 3. X Expēdire nomina, to pay debts, Cic. Att. 16, 6.

* Expēdior, īri, ītus, pass. *To be freed, to be got ready, &c.* Dum hic nodus expēdiatur, Cic. Att. 5, 21. Expēditur ejus curā hospitium adolescenti, Val. Max. 5, 1, 1.

* Expēdit, imperf. *It is expedient, needfull, profitable.* Omnibus bonis expēdit, salvam esse rem publicam, Cic. Philipp. 13, 8.

* Expēditē, adv. iūs. comp. sīmē, sup. *Speedily, readily, easily, without let, or hinderance.* Quod proposuerat, explicans expēditē, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 67. Expēditūs, Id. de Inv. 2, 23. Defensus expēditissimē, accusavit vehementer, Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 6.

* Expēditio, ōnis. of verb. (1) *A military preparation, an expedition, a voyage.* (2) *A quick dispatch.* (1) Expeditionis Cypriacæ fides comes, Val. Max. 4, 3, 2. § Educere exercitum in expeditionem, Cic. D. 1, 33. (2) Multarum rerum expeditio, Ad Herenn. 4, 54.

* Expēditōnālis, e, adj. *Belonging to an expedition, Spart. Also speedy, or quick of dispatch, Amm.*

* Expēditus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Disengaged, freed, rid of.* (2) *Nimble, thrown, or hurled.* (3) *Provided, prepared, &c.* (4) *Adj. Prone, ready, in readiness.* (5) *Nimble, light, speedy.* (6) *Easy, fluent.* (1) Curis vagor expēditus, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 11. X Me expēditum ex impedito faciam, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 79. (2) Trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 12. (3) = Expedito nobis homine & parato opus est, Cic. Philipp. 11, 10. (4) Expediti ad eadem homines, Id. contra Rull. 2, 30. X Ego ad promerendum officium expeditus, vos ad referendam gratiam tardiores, Id. Anteq. iret in exil. 2. (5) Expeditos equites educit, Sall. B. J. 71. Expedita curatio, Cels. 5, 28. (6) = Expedita & perfacile currens oratio, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 63. Expeditior via ad honores, Id. pro Flacc. 41. Reditus in cælum patet optimo & iustissimo cuique expeditissimo. Id. de Am. 4.

Expellendus, a, um, part. *To expell, or be expelled.* Auxilia sorori ad expellendum Cappadociā Nicomedem mittit, Just. 38, 1.

Expellens, tis, parr. *Expelling.* Quidam ex officio admissionis simul expellens eum, Suet. Vespas. 14.

Expello, ēre, pūli, pūsum, act. (1) *To expell, put, thrust, drive, or chase, forth, out, or away.* (2) *To reject.* (3) *Also to thrust forth in length.*

(1) = Hæc tanta virtus, ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur? Cic. pro Mil. 37. (2) Expellere sententiam, Plin. (3) Vid. Expulsus. § Expellere aliquem regno, Cæs. ex urbe, Cic. in opus, Plin. animam per vulnera, Ov.

Expendens, tis, part. *Weighing.* Expendens animo visa, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 34.

Expendo, ēre, di, sum, act. (1) *To weigh.* (2) *To rate, or value.* (3) *To ponder, or consider; to examine strictly, or diligently.* (4) *To spend, to lay out money, to put out money to interest.* (1) Aurum auro expenditur, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 43. (2) = Hæc expendite atque æstimate pecuniā, Cic. Verr. 5, 9. (3) Cautos nominibus certis expendere nummos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105. Expendere inter se contraria apud animum, Valer. Max. 6, 9, 6. (4) Nep. Attic. 13. X Expendere pœnas alicui, to suffer punishment, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. capite, to be put to death, Tac. Ann. 12, 19, 3.

Expendor, i, sus, pass. *To be weighed, &c.* Plaut. & Cels. 5, 19. Vid. Expendo. Expensa, æ, f. *Expense, charge, cost,* Cic. Fam. 8, 4. Claud. in Stilicon. 2, 146. Expensis longinquis non sufficit ærarium, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1.

|| Expensilatio, ōnis. f. vel divisè potiùs expensilatio. *An acknowledgement of money lent,* Gell. 14, 2.

Expensio, āre, freq. (1) || *To seal up, and deliver money by weight.* (2) || *Also to recompense, or make amends.* (3) *Also to use, to lay forth.* (1) Ap. JCC. (2) Macr. (3) X Argentum accepto, expensio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 32.

Expensum, i, n. *Expense, money laid out,* Cic. Expensum ferre, est scribere se pecuniam dedisse, Ulp.

Expensus, a, um, part. *Weighed, pondered, considered, laid out, reckoned.* X Expensio gradu, with a slow pace, step by step, Propert. 2, 4, 6. Expensum alicui ferre, to own himself indebted to one, Cic. Attic. 15, 20. X Bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, Plaut. Moss. 1, 3, 146.

Expergescio, ēre, fēci, actum, act. *To awaken out of sleep, to stir up.* Hic Italiam tumultus expergescit terrore subito, Ad Herenn. 4, 34.

Expergescit, a, um, part. *Roused, awakened out of sleep.* Expergescit caput erigere inquit, Lucr. 5, 1207. ab

Expergescio, fieri, factus. *To be roused up, or awakened,* Suet. Cal. 38.

|| Expergesciscus, a, um, adj. *That doth awaken.* Carmen expergesciscum gallosum, Apul. Flor. 13, p. 786.

|| Expergescens, tis, part. *Wakening,* Lexicogr. ex Plin.

Expergiscor, i, rectus sum, dep. [*ab expergo*] (1) *To awake.* (2) *Met To bestir himself, to take heart.* (1) X Si dormis, expergiscere, Cic. Att. 2, 13. (2) X Cessatum usque adhuc est, nunc jam expergiscere, Ter. Adelph. 4, 4, 22. Nunc expergiscere verè, Liv. 1, 41. X Item pass. Ut omnes expergiscantur ad libertatem, Sall. de Rep. ordin.

|| Expergite, adv. *Watchfully, heedfully.* § Expergite manus obire, Apul. Mec. 2, p. 57. auscultare, Ibid. 8, p. 265.

Expergitus, a, um, part. *Wakened by another.* Nec quisquam expergitus extat, Lucr. 3, 942.

|| Expergo, ēre, si, sum, act. [*ab ex & spargo*] *To sprinkle all over, Serv. 4. Conspergo.*

|| Expergo, ēre, exi, ectum, act. *To awaken.* Animos juvenum expergebat, Gell. 6, 10.

Exnergor, i, itus, pass. *To be awakened,* Lucr. Vid. Expergitus.

Expēriendus, a, um, part. *To be tried.* Nunc, si vel periculo experiendum erit, experiar certè, Cic. Att. 9, 10. Ad experiendum Sejænum, Patere. 2, 128. Experienda mens, Val. Flacc. 5, 320.

Expēriens, tis, part & adj. sīmus, sup. (1) *Having experience, acquainted with the world.* (2) *Inured to.* (1) Decus & famam rectè petit experiens vir, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 42. (2) = Genus durum sumus, experiensque laborum, Ov. Met.

1, 414. Experientissimus ac diligentissimus atator, Cic. Verr. 3, 21. § Experiens laborum, Ov. Met. 1, 414.

Expēriētia, æ, f. (1) *Tryal.* (2) *Practice, experience, good management, knowledge.* (1) Hæc illi placet experientia veri, Ov. Metam. 1, 225. Experentiâ belli milites durare, Patere. 2, 78, 2. (2) Apibus quanta experientia parcis, Virg. Geor. 1, 4. = Usus & experientia dominatur in artibus, Cic. pro Rabir. Post. 16.

|| Expēriētōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of experience.* Aug. X Experientissimus, Cic.

Expēriētum, i, n. (1) *An experiment, proof, or tryal; an essay.* (2) *Practice, as opposed to theory.* (1) Hoc maximum est experimentum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30. Experimenta virtutis, Patere. 2, 116. (2) X Minus valent præcepta quàm experimenta, Quint. 1, 5.

† Expērio, īre, antiq. *To attempt, try, &c.* Omnia experivit frustra, Cato.

Expērior, īre, ertus sum, dep. [*ab ex & ant. perior, unde & peritus; vel ab ex & pario, quartæ conj. Prisc. unde & aperio, &c.*] (1) *To attempt, or try.* (2) *To essay, or prove.* (3) *To find.* (4) *To try his right by law, war, &c.* (1) X Omnia experiar, & ut spero, assequar, Cic. Att. 7, 2. (2) Vim veneni aiunt Cælium esse expertum in servo, Id. pro Cæl. 24. (3) Terram experire colendo facilem pecori, Virg. Geor. 2, 222. (4) Jure experiri, Cic. pro Quint. 11. Priusquam experitur certamen, metu in deditionem venerunt, Liv. 37, 18.

† Expērior, āri, pass. pro aspernor. *To be despised, &c.* Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.

Experrectus, a, um, part. (1) *Wakened, risen.* (2) *Adj. or, comp. Brisk, pert.* (1) Quum simul cum sole experrectus essem, Cic. Att. 13, 28. (2) Experrecta nobilitas, Id. pro S. Rosc. 49. Experrectiores apes, Col. 9, 7. X ignavus, Id. ib.

Expers, tis, adj. [*ab ex & pars, qu. absque parte*] (1) *Without, destitute.* (2) *Free, void, that hath no experience of.* (3) *Free, absent from.* (1) = Antonius eruditionis expers, & ignarus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 1. (2) Omnium periculorum expers, Id. Fam. 4, 14. X Assuetis utilius, quàm expertibus, Plin. 22, 23. (3) Ea res me domo expertem facit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 40.

|| Expersus, a, um, part. [*ab expergor*] *Over-sprinkled, wet all over.* Ita Servius contendit leg. ap. Virg. Æn. 3, 625. ubi vulgò aspersa.

Expertor, ōris, m. verb. *One that proves, or finds out.* X Turbarum expertor, a maker of troubles, Sil. 12, 502. X Sed locus suspitione non vacat.

|| Expertum est. *It is tried by experience.* Expertum est in senioribus plerisque omnibus, Gell. 15, 7.

Expertus, a, um, part. & adj. sīmus, sup. (1) *Act. Having tried, or made proof of.* (2) *Pass. Tried, proved.* (3) *Adj. Expert, skillfull, of good experience.* (1) Benignitatem tuam mihi experto prædicas, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 18. (2) Cùm respab. expertum honoribus virum posceret, Plin. Paneg. 61. Confidens ostento sibi expertissimo, Suet. Tib. 19. (3) Homo non tam doctus, quàm (id quod est majus) expertus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 17. Viro acri, & pro causâ plebis expertæ virtutis, Liv. 3, 44.

Expes, ei, omnium gen. [*ab ex & spes*] *Without, void, or past, hope; hopeless.* Si fractis enatai expes Navibus, Hor. A. P. 20. § Expes vitæ, Tac. Ann. 6, 54, 3.

Expētendus, a, um, part. *Worthy to be desired.* = Expetenda atque optabilia dicendo ornat orator, Cic. de Orat. 1, 51. Nihil est in vitâ magnopere expetendum, nisi laus & honestas, Id. pro Arch. 6.

Expētens, tis, part. or, comp. *Earnestly desiring, requesting, &c.* Sana consilia expetens, Sen. Hipp. 179. Animal odoratorum fruticum expetentius, Plin. 12, 17. Sed. Hard. leg. appetentius. Vid. Expeto.

† Expētēssō, ēre, act. *Greatly to desire, to long.* Consilium à te expetēssō, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 70.

& artibus exornavit magnam Græciam, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 4. Te exornavi ego, venibis tu hodie, virgo, Plaut. *Perf.* 3, 1, 7. (2) Opus verbis exornare, Prop. 4, 5, 19. ¶ Exornare se lepidis moribus, to put himself into a pleasant humour, Plaut. *Most.* 1, 3, 12. ¶ Deformo, Id.

Exornor, āri. ātus. pass. To be adorned, Ad Herenn. 4, 15.

Exōro, āre. act. (1) To get by entreaty. (2) To invite. (3) To force. (4) To entreat, or beg, earnestly. (1) ¶ Illa ea exorabat, quæ volebat auferre; tu extorques, Cic. *Brut. Ep.* 8. (2) Facies exorat amorem, Ov. *Amor.* 3, 11, 43. (3) Non queo lacrymam exorare, Plaut. *Pseud.* 1, 1, 74. ¶ Qui olivetum arat, rogat fructum, qui stercoret, exorat, Col. 5, 9. (4) = Exoro & quæso, ut ejus sit mihi copia, Plaut. *Mil.* 4, 1, 13. § Exorare aliquem aliquid, Id. *Bacch.* 5, 2, 82. § aliquid ab aliquo, Idem. *Trin.* 2, 2, 44. Te exorabo profectō, &c. Cic. *de Orat.* 2, 4.

Exōror, āri. pass. To be obtained by entreaty. Nam ut omnino revocaret, exorari nullo modo potuit, Suet. *Aug.* 65. Interim sufficit, ut exorari te sinas, Plin. *Ep.* 9, 21.

Exors, tis. adj. [ab ex, & fors, quæ extra fortem] (1) Without share, shareless. (2) Given by choice, extraordinary, choice. (1) Dulcis vitæ exors, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 428. Cos exors secandi, Hor. *Art. Poët.* 305. (2) Exortem ducere honorem, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 534. ¶ Exors equus, a horse not mounted before, or perhaps an extraordinary one, Virg. *Æn.* 8, 552. ¶ Rectius exors.

Exorsum, i. n. [ab exordior] (1) A beginning, an enterprise. (2) A story, a long preamble. (1) Sua cuique exorsa laborem, Fortunamque, ferent, Virg. *Æn.* 10, 111. (2) = Non te per ambages & longa exorsa tenebo, Id. *Geor.* 2, 46.

Exorsus, a, um. part. [ab exordior] (1) Act. That has begun. (2) Pass. Also begun, put into the loom. (1) Soror exorsa clamore, Cic. *pro Cæl.* 15. (2) Exorsa hæc tela non malè omnino mihi est, Plaut. *Bacch.* 2, 3, 116.

Exorsus, ūs. m. verb. A beginning, or entrance, of a discourse. Exorsus orationis meæ, Cic. *pro Leg. Manil.* 4.

¶ Exortium, i. n. [ab exors] The being without share, Apul. *de Deo Socr.* p. 689. sed var. lect.

Exortivus, a, um. adj. That pertains to rising, or the eastern part, Plin. 18, 34. ¶ A septentrione in exortivum oceanum, Id. 37, 2.

Exortus, a, um. part. [ab exorior] (1) That is risen, or appeareth. (2) Begun. (1) Lucr. 3, 1051. (2) Exorta cædes, Cic. *Att.* 2, 9.

Exortus, ūs. m. verb. A rising, a beginning. Solis exortus, Plin. 12, 11. Exortus Danubii, Id. 31, 2.

Exos, ūs. adj. Without bones, boneless. Animantum copia exos, Lucr. 3, 721.

Exosculans, tis. part. Kissing, Suet. *Claud.* 28. Vulnus manusque ejus exosculantes, Tac. *H.* 2, 49, 5. Vid. Exosculor.

Exosculārio, ōnis. f. verb. A kissing, the billing of doves, Plin. 10, 12.

¶ Exosculātor, ōris. m. He that kisseth, Litt. ex Apul.

Exosculātus, a, um. part. Having kissed. Multum ac diu exosculatus adolescentem, Plin. *Ep.* 5, 17.

Exosculor, āri. ātus sum. dep. (1) To kiss. (2) ¶ To praise greatly. ¶ inven. in part. (1) Sporum identidem exosculans, Suet. *Ner.* 28. Allevatumque dextrā exosculatus est, Id. *Claud.* 13. (2) Verborum ejus elegantiam exosculatus, Gell. 2, 26.

¶ Exōsor, ōris. m. One who hateth, an envious person, Sidon. ¶ Olor, Plaut.

¶ Exosātum, adv. By taking the bones out, Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.

Exosatio, ōnis. f. verb. A pulling forth of bones, Apic.

Exosātus, a, um. part. That hath the bones, or zeeth, plucked out, or broken. Exosātum os, Plaut. *Amph.* 1, 1, 162. ¶ Exosātus ager, a field full of bones, Pers. 6, 52. abusivè, i. e. stones,

perhaps alluding to Ov. *Met.* 1, 393. Lapidēs in corpore terræ ossa reor dici, Exosātum pectus, i. e. ita inflexum, ut exosātum videatur, Lucr. 4, 1264.

Exosso, āre. act. (1) To bone, or pluck out the bones; to break bones; to garbage. (2) To stuff, or strengthen, with bones. (1) Suesm cum occideris, exossato, Col. 12, 53. Hic me quasi murænam exossare cogitat, Plaut. *Amph.* 1, 1, 163. (2) Litt.

Exossor, āri. ātus. pass. To be boned, Ter. *Adelph.* 3, 3, 25.

¶ Exossus, a, um. adj. Without bones. Exossia saltatio, Apul. *Met.* 1, p. 8. al. leg. exossis.

* ¶ Exostra, æ. f. [ἐξωστρα, Gr. ab ὄσθω impello] An engine of wood in scenes by which things done behind the stage, by turning it about, might be seen; a petard, to blow open a port, or gate, Scal.

Exosus, a, um. part. act. [ab odi] (1) Hateing. (2) ¶ Pass. Hated. (1) Desertas exosus ope, Stat. *Sylv.* 2, 1, 164. Si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 687. Exosus omne feminæ nomen fugit, Sen. *Hipp.* 230. (2) Gell. 2, 18. haud scio an alibi.

* Exoticus, a, um. adj. [ab ἐξω extra] Brought out of a strange country, outlandish, foreign. Unguenta exotica, Plaut. *Most.* 1, 1, 41. Lat. Transmarina, adventitia, Cic.

Expalleo, ēre. vi. neut. To be very pale and wan. Expalluisse signum conscientie est, Ad Herenn. 2, 5. Expalluit fulgore auri, Catull. 62, 100. conf. Plin. *Ep.* 1, 5, 13.

Expallatus, a, um. part. Striped of his cloak. Expallatus sum miser, Plaut. *Cas.* 4, 10, 6.

¶ Expalpātio, ōnis. f. verb. A getting of a thing by flattery, Tert.

Expalpo, āre. act. To grope, or feel; Met. to get by flattery, to soothe one up. = Exora, blandire, expalpa, Plaut. *Pæn.* 1, 2, 144.

* ¶ Expampino, āre. act. [ab ex, & pampino] To prune a vine, Lex. ex Col.

Expanditor, ōris. m. verb. A river that flows abroad, or over the banks; as the Nile. Expanditor amnis, Plin. *Paneg.* 30.

Expando, ēre. di. passum. act. (1) To spread out, or abroad; to display. (2) To open wide, as a flower doth at noon. (3) Met. To declare and expound, to lay open. (1) Expandunt alas aves, Plin. 10, 38. Ficos in sole expandunt, Col. 12, 15. (2) Rosa meridie expandit florem, Plin. 12, 11. (3) Rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. 1, 127.

Expandor, di. assus. pass. To be spread. Herbae sub umbram expanduntur, Col. 12, 13.

* Expargo, ēre. xi. aGum. act. [ab ex, & pango] To set, or fix; to order, or marshal. Sidera ad normam expangere, Plin. 2, 26.

¶ Expansio, ōnis. f. verb. A displaying, an opening, a spreading, &c. Cæc. *Aurel. Tard.*

¶ Expansum, i. n. The firmament, Bibb. ¶ Æther.

¶ Expansus, a, um. part. Displayed, spread abroad, laid open. Expansa retia, Plin. *H.* 10, 10. ¶ Expasius, Tac.

Expapillatus, a, um. adj. Stretched forth. ¶ Expapillato brachio, with the arm made bare to the paps, Plaut. *Mil.* 4, 4, 4. al. leg. effasilatus, sed perperam.

Expasius, a, um. part. [ab expando] Opened, laid open. Expasie forer, Tac. *Hist.* 5, 13, 2. Flammeum expasium, Gell. 15, 15. ex Cæcilio.

Expātians, tis. part. (1) Running abroad over the banks. (2) Of large compass. (1) Expātians lacus, Plin. 16, 36. (2) Expātiantia tecta, Plin. 3, 5. ¶ Rectius expātians.

Expātior, ōris. m. verb. A wanderer, a gadder, Tac. *ap. Litt.* sed q.

Expātior, a, um. part. That spreadeth, or floweth, far abroad. Expātiora ruunt flumina, Ov. *Met.* 1, 285. ¶ Rectius expātior.

Expātior, āri. ātus sum. dep. (1) To wander, or stray, abroad. (2) Met. To expatiate, to enlarge on a subject. (1) Expātiantur equi, Ov. *Met.* 1, 202. Ignes clarè expātiantur in auras,

Sil. 17, 95. (2) Ut juvenes expatiantur, & gaudeant materiā, Quint. 2, 10.

* ¶ Expātritius, i. m. He that has been a senator, Cod.

Expatro, āre. act. verbum nequam, expatiare est scortando παρὰ ὁδοῦ, ἀπειδεῖσθαι. An parum expatrat? De Jul. Cæs. Catull. *carm.* 27, 16. quod ap. Suet. in vita ejus xi. dicitur effutuere.

Expāvēfācio, ēre. neut. unde part. expāvēfaciens. To terrify, to make afraid, to frighten, Expāvēfacere ad occursum hominem, Sen. *Epist.* 86.

Expāvēo, ēre. vi. neut. evanuit, si dederit præter. τῷ

Expāvēscens, tis. part. Greatly fearing. Expāvēscencia ad tumultum, Plin. 10, 97.

Expāvēsco, ēre. vi. incept. (1) To be greatly afraid. (2) To be frightened at. (1) Tumultu expavit domus, Stat. *Theb.* 8, 638. (2) Non expavit ensem, Hor. *Od.* 1, 37, 22. Expāvēre trucem per vasta silentia vocem, Sil. 1, 67. § Expāvēscere cuncta, Sen. *Oed.* 27. diem, Ibid. 338. Quum ad id expavisset minor Fabia, Liv. 6, 34.

¶ Expāvēdus, a, um. adj. Frighted, Gell. 1, 8. ¶ Perterrefactus, Cic.

¶ Expectābilis, e. adj. To be expected, or looked for, Litt. ex Tac. ¶ Expectandus, Verr.

Expectandus, a, um. part. To be expected. Expectanda ergo intermissio est, Cels. 2, 10. Auctor non expectandi auxilii, Just. 2, 9. Conf. Sil. 8, 5.

Expectans, tis. part. Expecting, waiting for, &c. Omnia magis quam prælium expectantes, Sall. *B. J.* 58. Expectans sola puella virum, Prop. 3, 2, 20.

Expectatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) Expectation, attendance. (2) Dependence. (3) A looking, longing, or hoping, for. (4) Fear of things to come. (5) Attention. (1) = Ea causa quo concursu hominum, quā expectatione defensa est? Cic. *de Orat.* 39. Civitatem omnem in expectationem belli erectam invenerunt, Liv. 21, 20. (2) = Obscurā spe & cæcā expectatione pendere, Cic. *contra Rull.* 2, 25. (3) Quantam expectationem dedisti mihi convivii istius? Id. *Att.* 2, 12. (4) Acerbior expectatio reliquorum, Id. *de Cl. Or.* 76. (5) Varronis sermo facit expectationem Cæsaris, Id. *Att.* 3, 15.

¶ Expectātor, ōris. m. verb. An expecter, Boët. ¶ Qui expectat.

Expectāturus, a, um. part. About to expect. Igitur non expectaturos Scythas dum ad se veniatur, Just. 2, 3. conf. Liv. 36, 44. Stat. *Theb.* 6, 78.

Expectātus, a, um. part. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) Expected, hoped, or looked, for. (2) Earnestly desired, welcome. (1) Expectata seges vanis elusit avenis, Virg. *Geor.* 2, 226. (2) = Charus omnibus expectatūque venies, Cic. *Fam.* 16, 7. Expectatio illo nemo venit, Plaut. *Mys.* 2, 2, 12. Expectatissimæ literæ, Cic. *Fam.* 16, 9, 4.

Expecto, āre. act. [ab ex, & specto] (1) To look for. (2) To tarry, or wait. (3) To hope, or wish, for. (4) To fear a thing will come to pass. (5) To wait for. (6) To respect. (7) To expect. (8) To desire to know. (9) To watch in order to attack. (1) Senem quoad expectatis vestrum? Ter. *Phorm.* 1, 2, 93. (2) Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. *Epist.* 1, 2, 42. (3) = Illum, ut vivat, optant, meam autem mortem expectant, Ter. *Adelph.* 5, 4, 20. (4) Nescio quod magnum hoc nuntio expecto malum, Id. *Phorm.* 1, 4, 16. (5) Intenti expectant signum, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 137. (6) ¶ Dum metuar, semper, terræque expecter ab omni, Luc. 5, 671. (7) ¶ Longiores epist. las expectabo, vel potius exigam, Cic. *Fam.* 15, 16. (8) Expecto, quid velis, Ter. *Andr.* 1, 1, 7. (9) Paludem si nostri transirent, hostes expectabant, Cæs. *B. G.* 2, 9.

Expecto, ēre. act. [ab ex, & pecto] To comb out, Quint. 7, 2.

Expector, āri. pass. [ab expecto, as] To be expected, Cels. 2, 12. Virtus vestra expectatur, Tac. *Hist.* 1, 38, 2.

Expectōro,

Expectōro, āre. act. *To throw out of his breast.* *to expectorate*, Met. *To discharge, or free, one's mind.* Pavor sapientiam mihi omnem ex animi expectorat, *Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.* Hanc vocem tanquam antiquam nimis improbat Quint. 8, 3.

Expēcūliātus, a, um. adj. Qui peculio est exhaustus. *Having lost his flock*, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 21.

* † **Expēdībo, pro expediām**, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 36.

* **Expēdiendus, a, um. part.** *To be freed, got ready, finished, &c.* Servos ad expediendas pecunias dimiserat, *Suet. Jul. Cæs. 4.*

* **Expēdio, īre, īvi, ītum. act.** [*ab ex & antiq. pedio à pes*] (1) *To free, quit, discharge, or rid; to unloose, to undo.* (2) *To disengage, to finish, to put an end to.* (3) *To get in readiness.* (4) *To set out.* (5) *To bring to pass.* (6) *To speed, hasten, or send in haste.* (7) *To declare, tell, utter, or show.* (8) *To get, or procure.* (1) *Te expeditum jam expediām*, *Verr. 2, 43.* *Te impeditum jam expediām*, *Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 11.* (2) *Si me expediēro, ut in ista loca venire possim*, *Cic. Fam. 9, 19.* *Iram expedit, rursus in gratiam restitues*, *Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 11.* (3) *Ad Nasidium perveniunt, ibique naves expediunt*, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 4.* (4) *Infitor expedit merces suas*, *Or. A. Am. 1, 422.* (5) *Expediendis conficiendisq; rebus*, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 42.* (6) *Expeditio me ad Drusum, inde ad Scaurum*, *Id.* (7) *Id, si potes, verbo expedit*, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 20.* (8) *Expedit arcu alimenta sibi*, *Tac. Ann. 6, 43, 3.* *Expedit nomina, to pay debts*, *Cic. Att. 16, 6.*

* **Expēdior, īri, ītus, passi.** *To be freed, to be got ready, &c.* *Dum hic nodus expeditur*, *Cic. Att. 5, 21.* *Expeditur ejus curā hospitium adolescenti*, *Val. Max. 5, 1, 1.*

* **Expēdit. imperf.** *It is expedient, needfull, profitable.* *Omibus bonis expedit, salvam esse rem publicam*, *Cic. Philipp. 13, 8.*

* **Expēditē. adv.** *iūs. comp. sīmē, sup. Speedily, readily, easily, without let, or hinderance.* *Quod proposuerat, explicans expeditē*, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 67.* *Expeditiūs, Id. de Inv. 2, 23.* *Defensus expeditissimē, accusavit vehementer*, *Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 6.*

* **Expēditio, ōnis. of verb.** (1) *A military preparation, an expedition, a voyage.* (2) *A quick dispatch.* (1) *Expeditionis Cypriacæ fidus comes*, *Val. Max. 4, 3, 2.* *§ Educere exercitum in expeditionem*, *Cic. D. 1, 33.* (2) *Multarum rerum expeditio*, *Ad Herenn. 4, 54.*

* † **Expēditōnālis, e. adj.** *Belonging to an expedition, Spart. Also speedy, or quick of dispatch*, *Amm.*

* **Expēditus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp.** *sīmus, sup.* (1) *Disengaged, freed, rid of.* (2) *Nimble, thrown, or hurled.* (3) *Provided, prepared, &c.* (4) *Adj. Prone, ready, in readiness.* (5) *Nimble, light, speedy.* (6) *Easy, fluent.* (1) *Curis vagor expeditus*, *Hor. Od. 1, 22, 11.* *Me expeditum ex impedito faciam*, *Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 79.* (2) *Trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito*, *Hor. Od. 1, 8, 12.* (3) *Expedito nobis homine & parato opus est*, *Cic. Philipp. 11, 10.* (4) *Expediti ad cædem homines*, *Id. contra Rull. 2, 30.* *§ Ego ad promerendum officium expeditus, vos ad referendam gratiam tardiores*, *Id. Anteq. iret in exil. 2.* (5) *Expeditos equites educit*, *Sall. B. J. 71.* *Expedita curatio*, *Cels. 5, 28.* (6) *Expedita & perfacilē currens oratio*, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 63.* *Expeditior via ad honores*, *Id. pro Flacc. 41.* *Reditus in cælum patet optimo & justissimo cuique expeditissimo.* *Id. de Am. 4.*

Expellendus, a, um. part. *To expell, or be expelled.* *Auxilia sorori ad expellendum Cappadociā Nicomedem mittit*, *Just. 38, 1.*

Expellens, tis. part. *Expelling.* *Quidam ex officio admissionis simul expellens eum*, *Suet. Vespas. 14.*

Expello, ēre, pūli, pūsum. act. (1) *To expell, put, thrust, drive, or chase, forth, out, or away.* (2) *To reject.* (3) *Also to thrust forth in length.*

(1) *Hæc tanta virtus, ex hæc urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur?* *Cic. pro Mil. 37.* (2) *Expellere sententiam*, *Plin. 3.* *Vid. Expulsus.* *§ Expellere aliquem regno*, *Cæs. ex urbe, Cic. in opus, Plin. animam per vulnera, Or.*

Expendens, tis. part. *Weighing.* *Expendens animo visa*, *Or. Am. 3, 5, 34.*

Expendo, ēre, di, sum. act. (1) *To weigh.* (2) *To rate, or value.* (3) *To ponder, or consider; to examine strictly, or diligently.* (4) *To spend, to lay out money, to put out money to interest.* (1) *Aurum auro expenditur*, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 43.* (2) *Hæc expēditæ atque æstimate pecuniā*, *Cic. Verr. 5, 9.* (3) *Cautos nominibus certis expendere nummos*, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105.* *Expendere inter se contraria apud animum*, *Valer. Max. 6, 9, 6.* (4) *Nep. Attic. 13.* *§ Expendere pœnas alicui, to suffer punishment*, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.* *capite, to be put to death*, *Tac. Ann. 12, 19, 3.*

Expendor, i, sus. pass. *To be weighed, &c.* *Plaut. & Cels. 5, 19.* *Vid. Expendo.* **Expensa, æ. f.** *Expense, charge, cost*, *Cic. Fam. 8, 4.* *Claud. in Silicion. 2, 146.* *Expensis longinquis non sufficit ærarium*, *Val. Max. 7, 6, 1.*

Expensilatio, ōnis. f. *vel divisè potiùs expensilatio.* *An acknowledgement of money lent*, *Gell. 14, 2.*

Expensio, āre. freq. (1) *To set up, and deliver money by weight.* (2) *Also to recompense, or make amends.* (3) *Also to use, to lay forth.* (1) *Ap. JCC.* (2) *Macr.* (3) *§ Argentum accepto, expensio*, *Plaut. Pf. 2, 2, 32.*

Expensum, i, n. *Expense, money laid out*, *Cic. Expensum ferre, est scribere se pecuniam dedisse*, *Ulp.*

Expensus, a, um. part. *Weighed, pondered, considered, laid out, reckoned.* *§ Expensio gradu, with a slow pace, step by step*, *Propert. 2, 4, 6.* *Expensum alicui ferre, to own himself indebted to one*, *Cic. Attic. 15, 20.* *§ Bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit*, *Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 146.*

Expergescio, ēre, fēci, actum. act. *To awaken out of sleep, to stir up.* *Hic Italiam tumultus expergefecit terrore subito*, *Ad Herenn. 4, 34.*

Expergescit, a, um. part. *Roused, awakened out of sleep.* *Expergefatum caput erigere insit*, *Lucr. 5, 1207.* *ab*

Expergescio, fieri, factus. *To be roused up, or awakened*, *Suet. Cal. 38.*

Expergescens, a, um. adj. *That doth awaken.* *Carmen expergescens gallosum*, *Apul. Flor. 13, p. 786.*

Expergescens, tis. part. *Wakeing*, *Lexicogr. ex Plin.*

Expergiscor, i, rectus sum. dep. [*ab expergo*] (1) *To awake.* (2) *Met To bestir himself, to take heart.* (1) *§ Si dormis, expergiscere*, *Cic. Att. 2, 13.* (2) *§ Cessatum usque adhuc est, nunc jam expergiscere*, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 4, 22.* *Nunc expergiscere verè*, *Liv. 1, 41.* *§ Item pass.* *Ut omnes expergiscantur ad libertatem*, *Sall. de Rep. ordin.*

Expergitē. adv. *Watchfully, heedfully.* *§ Expergitē manus obire*, *Apul. Mec. 2, p. 57.* *auscultare*, *Ibid. 8, p. 265.*

Expergitus, a, um. part. *Wakened by another.* *Nec quisquam expergitus extat*, *Lucr. 3, 942.*

Expergo, ēre, si, sum. act. [*ab ex & spargo*] *To sprinkle all over*, *Serv. 4.* *Conspargo.*

Expergo, ēre, exi, ectum. act. *To awaken.* *Animos juvenum expergebat*, *Gell. 6, 10.*

Expergor, i, itus, passi. *To be awakened*, *Lucr. Vid. Expergitus.*

Expēriendus, a, um. part. *To be tried.* *Nunc, si vel periculo experiendum erit, experiar certè*, *Cic. Att. 9, 10.* *Ad experiendum Sejanum*, *Paterc. 2, 128.* *Experienda mens*, *Val. Flacc. 5, 320.*

Expēriens, tis, part & adj. *sīmus, sup.* (1) *Having experience, acquainted with the world.* (2) *Inured to.* (1) *Decus & famam rectè petit experiens vir*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 42.* (2) *Genus durum sumus, experiensque laborum*, *Or. Met.*

1, 414. *Experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator*, *Cic. Verr. 3, 21.* *§ Experiens laborum*, *Or. Met. 1, 414.*

Expērientia, æ. f. (1) *Tryal.* (2) *Practice, experience, good management, knowledge.* (1) *Hæc illi placet experientia veri*, *Or. Metam. 1, 225.* *Experientiâ belli milites durare*, *Paterc. 2, 78, 2.* (2) *Apibus quanta experientia parcis*, *Virg. Geor. 1, 4.* *Ufus & experientia dominatur in artibus*, *Cic. pro Rabir. Post. 16.*

Expēriētōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of experience.* *Aug. 4.* *Experientissimus*, *Cic.*

Expēriētum, i. n. (1) *An experiment, proof, or tryal; an essay.* (2) *Practice, as opposed to theory.* (1) *Hoc maximum est experimentum*, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 30.* *Experimenta virtutis*, *Paterc. 2, 116.* (2) *§ Minus valent præcepta quàm experimenta*, *Quint. 1, 5.*

Expērio, īre. antiq. *To attempt, try, &c.* *Omnia experivit frustra*, *Cato.*

Expērior, īre, erius sum. dep. [*ab ex & ant. perior, unde & peritus; vel ab ex & pario, quartæ conj. Prisc. unde & aperio, &c.*] (1) *To attempt, or try.* (2) *To essay, or prove.* (3) *To find.* (4) *To try his right by law, war, &c.* (1) *§ Omnia experiar, & ut spero, assequar*, *Cic. Att. 7, 2.* (2) *Vim veneni aiunt Cælium esse expertum in servo*, *Id. pro Cæl. 24.* (3) *Terram experiere colendo facilem pecori*, *Virg. Geor. 2, 222.* (4) *Jure experiri*, *Cic. pro Quint. 11.* *Prisquam experitur certamen, metu in ditionem venerunt*, *Liv. 37, 18.*

Expērior, āri. pass. *pro asperior. To be despised, &c.* *Litr. ex Plaut. sed q.*

Experrectus, a, um. part. (1) *Wakened, risen.* (2) *Adj. or. comp. Brisk, pert.* (1) *Quum simul cum sole experrectus essem*, *Cic. Att. 13, 28.* (2) *Experrecta nobilitas*, *Id. pro S. Rejc. 49.* *Experrectiores apes*, *Col. 9, 7.* *§ Ignavus*, *Id. ib.*

Expers, tis. adj. [*ab ex & pars, qu. absque parte*] (1) *Without, destitute.* (2) *Free, void, that hath no experience of.* (3) *Free, absent from.* (1) *Antonijs eruditionis expers, & ignarus*, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 1.* (2) *Omniū periculorum expers*, *Id. Fam. 4, 14.* *§ Assuetis utilius, quàm expertibus*, *Plin. 22, 23.* (3) *Ea res me domo expertem facit*, *Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 40.*

Expersus, a, um. part. [*ab expergor*] *Over-sprinkled, wet all over.* *Ita Servius contendit leg. ap. Virg. Aen. 3, 625. ubi vulgò aspersa.*

Expertor, ōris. m. verb. *One that proves, or finds out.* *§ Turbarum expertor, a maker of troubles*, *Sil. 12, 502.* *§ Sed locus suspitione non vacat.*

Expertum est. *It is tried by experience.* *Expertum est in senioribus plerisque omnibus*, *Gell. 15, 7.*

Expertus, a, um. part. & adj. *sīmus, sup.* (1) *Act. Having tried, or made proof of.* (2) *Pass. Tried, proved.* (3) *Adj. Expert, skillfull, of good experience.* (1) *Benignitatem tuam mihi experto prædicas*, *Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 18.* (2) *Cum respob. expertum honoribus virum posceret*, *Plin. Paneg. 61.* *Confidens ostento sibi expertissimo*, *Suet. Tib. 19.* (3) *Homo non tam doctus, quàm (id quod est majus) expertus*, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 17.* *Viro acri, & pro causâ plebis expertæ virtutis*, *Liv. 3, 44.*

Expes, ei. omnium gen. [*ab ex & spes*] *Without, void, or past, hope; hopeless.* *Si fractis enatat expes Navibus*, *Hor. A. P. 20.* *§ Expes vitæ*, *Tac. Ann. 6, 54, 3.*

Expētendus, a, um. part. *Worthy to be desired.* *Expētenda atque optabilia dicendo ornat orator*, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 51.* *Nihil est in vitâ magnopere expētendum, nisi laus & honestas*, *Id. pro Arch. 6.*

Expētens, tis. part. or. comp. *Earnestly desiring, requesting, &c.* *Sana consilia expētens*, *Sen. Hipp. 179.* *Animal odoratorum fruticum expētens*, *Plin. 12, 17.* *Sed. Hard. leg. appetentius.* *Vid. Expeto.*

Expētēssō, ēre. act. *Greatly to desire, to long.* *Consilium à te expētēssō*, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 70.*

Expētibilis, e. adj. *To be desired, or wished for.* Quodque Juvenalium ludicro parum expetibilem operam præbuerat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 21, 2.

|| Expētisso, ēre. vel Expētesso, act. *To desire earnestly*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 6, 16. † Expeto.

† Expētīt, imperf. *It is meet, or suitable.* Expētīt tuam ætatem illud facere, *Litt. ex Plaut.* sed q.

|| Expētītōr, ōris. m. verb. *A great desirer of any thing*, *Sidon.* † Qui expētīt.

Expētītūrus, a, um. part. *About to seek, or demand.* Dixerunt, desitutos se inter infestas indomitæque gentes, expētīturas tot cladum suarum pœnas, *Curt.* 10, 21. conf. *Liv.* 28, 34.

Expētītus, a, um. part. *Greatly desired.* Expētītum littus, *Sen. Agam.* 401. Complexus mihi redde expētītōs, *Id. Thyest.* 509. Expētītā spolia, *Id. Med.* 471.

Expēto, ēre, īvi, ītum, act. (1) *To desire much, to covet, to endeavour to get.* (2) *To ask, to demand.* (3) *To pray.* (4) Neut. *To happen.* (5) *To fall, or light, upon.* (6) *Alto last, to be remembered.* (1) ¶ Nec me νεῦν in expetendo cognosces, nec ἀνυφον in abjiciendo, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 9. (2) Primum abs te hoc bonâ veniâ expeto, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 31. sed al. peto leg. (3) Jovis supremi multis hostiis pacem expetam, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 75. (4) In servitute expetunt multa iniqua, *Id. Amph.* 1, 1, 20. (5) Illius ira in hanc & maledicta expetent, *Id. Amph.* 3, 2, 15. (6) Bono si quid malefacias, ætatem expetit, *Id. Pœn.* 3, 3, 23.

Expētor, i, itus. pass. *To be desired, &c.* Si pecunia tantopere expetitur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 40. ¶ Expetitur unguentis radix aspalathi, is good, *Plin.* 12, 24.

Expīabilis, e. adj. *That may be purged, or expiated; expiable.* Bellum expiabile, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 1. sed mel. libri hab. inexplabile, quod etiam leg. ap. *Liv.* 4, 35.

|| Expīamentum, i. n. *A satisfaction, an atonement*, *Bud.*

Expīandus, a, um. part. *To be expiated.* Expīandum forum P. R. ab illis nefarii sceleris vestigiis esse dico, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 4. Sanguine sanguis expīandus, *Sall. de Rep. ordin.* Expīanda est parentum ac deorum violatio, *Valer. Max.* 1, 1, 13.

Expīatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An expiation, a satisfaction; a purging, or atoning, by sacrifice.* Dis violatis expiatio debetur, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 10. Expiatio fœderis, *Liv.* 9, 1.

Expīā ūrus, a, um. part. *About to expiate, &c.* Expīaturis consulibus id sacrificio, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 3.

Expīātus, a, um. part. *Expiated, &c.* Expīato foro, dissipato concursu impiorum, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 12. conf. *Liv.* 9, 1.

Expīctus, a, um. part. [*ab expingor*] *Painted, drawn to the life.* Motus hominum expīcti, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 39.

Expīlacio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pillaging, extortion, a robbing.* = Expilatio direptioque sociorum, *Cic. Off.* 2, 21.

Expīlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A pillager, robber, extortioner, or plunderer.* ¶ Cum domus hospitum, non expilatores, recepisse videatur, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 1, 1, 2.

Expīlātus, a, um. part. *Ransacked, robbed.* Armarium expīlatum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 64. = Regem ex provinciâ spoliatum expīlatumque dimittere, *Id. Verr.* 4, 27.

Expīlo, āre. act. [*ab ex & pilus, ut nullus qu. pilus supersit, Bœm.*] *To rob, to take by extortion, or deceit; to spoil, to pillage, or plunder.* = Si socios spoliās, ærarium expīles, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 19. Fana templaque deūm donis referta expīlavit, *Suet. Cæs.* 54. thesauros, *Liv.* 51, 12.

Expīngo, ēre, xi, īctum. act. *To paint, to draw, to limn, to represent in picture.* § Pericula expīngere, *Plin.* 35, 7. ¶ Raro occ.

|| Expīnso, ēre. act. *To grind out, unde* Expīnso, i. pass. *To be ground out.* Expīnso potuisse far, *Cato.* 2.

Expīo, āre. act. [*ab ex & pio, i. e. colo*] (1) *To expiate, or atone; to purge by sacrifice.* (2)

To punish. (3) *To hallow, to consecrate.* (1) Paratus expiāre, seu poposcere Centum juvencos, five, &c. *Hor. Epod.* 17, 38. Expiaverat sacrificio supplicem, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, ext. 4. Sine fœdatum te funere pontus expiet, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 276. (2) Quæ omnia expiavit bellum civile, *Plin.* 33, 11. (3) Primum expiabo religionem ædium meorum, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 5.

Expīrans, tis. part. *Breathbeing, or reeking, out.* Sanguinis expīrans calidum de pectore flumen, *Lucr.* 2, 354. conf. *Sil.* 5, 333. *Catull.* 62, 87. ¶ Reſiūs expīrans.

Expīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breathbeing out.* Terræ expirationibus aër alitur, *C. N. D.* 2, 32.

Expīrātūr, imperf. *A man dieth, or fetcheth his last breath*, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Expīrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to die, or wither.* Flos primos expīraturus ad austros, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1, 106. Conf. *Liv.* 28, 28.

Expīro, āre. act. [*ab ex & spiro*] (1) *To breathe forth; to cast, or send, out.* (2) *To expire, to give up the ghost, to die, to breathe his last.* (1) Ætæna expīrat flammam caminis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 580. (2) Inter primam curationem expīravit, *Liv.* 2, 20. Effuso cerebro expīravit, *Paterc.* 2, 7. Met. Expīravit libertas, *Plin. Paneg.* 57.

Expīscor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To fish out; also Met. to search out diligently, to get out of one.* Nihil expīscatus es, *Cic. in Pison.* 28. Proinde expīscare, quasi non nōsses, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 35.

Expīscūtus, a, um. part. *Thickened.* Expīscatum lac, *Plin.* 20, 7. ¶ Reſiūs expīscatus.

Expīssio, āre. act. [*ab ex & spisso*] *To make thick, to thicken.* Sole densatus in pastillos necat sanguine expīssando, *Plin.* 25, 13. Sed *Hard. leg.* spīssando.

|| Explāco, āre. act. *To appease, or mitigate*, *Liv. ap. Litt.* sed q.

Explānābilis, e. adj. *Distinct, uttered leisurely, that may be explained.* Vox explanabilis, *Sen. de Irā.* 1, 3. ¶ Confusus, *Id.*

Explānandus, a, um. part. *To be explained.* De cuius hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, quàm initium narrandi faciam, *Sall. B. C.* 4.

Explānātē, adv. iūs, comp. *Plainly, clearly, intelligibly.* Explānātē scriptum, *Cic. in Orat.* 33. Definita explanatiūs, *Ibid.*

Explānātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An explanation, a declaration.* (2) *An interpretation, or exposition.* (3) *Utterance.* (4) *Expiation.* (1) = Illustris explanatio & commoratio unâ in re permultum movet, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 53. (2) Explanationes adhibitæ sunt interpretum, *Id. de Div.* 1, 51. (3) Explanatio animi nos distinxit à feris, *Plin.* 11, 51. (4) Religionis explanatio, vel ab uno pontifice perito rectē fieri potest, *Cic. de Arusp. Resp.* 7. Nisi cum Sigonio utrobique expiatio legendum putes.

Explānātor, ōris. m. *An explainer, expounder, declarer, interpreter.* Explānatores grammatici poetarum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 51.

Expānātūrus, a, um. part. *About to explain.* Jam eam partem explanaturus, *Cels.*

Explānātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made plain, or smooth.* (2) *Declared, explained, distinctly pronounced.* (1) Explānatus in denos pedes cortex, *Plin.* 16, 8. (2) Explānata vocum impressio, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 5.

Expīāno, āre. act. (1) *To make plain, or smooth; to smooth.* (2) Met. *To explain, to make manifest, to expound.* (1) Vid. Explānatus, n. 1. (2) Docet & explanat quid faciendum, *Cic. Off.* 1, 28, fin.

Explānor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made plain, clear, &c.* Qualis autem differentia sit honesti & decori, facilius intelligi, quàm explanari potest, *Cic. de Offic.* 1, 27.

|| Explantātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that pulleth up plants*, *Litt. ex Col.*

Explantō, āre. act. *To pull up what is set, or planted.* Explantare arbusculum, *Col.* 5, 9.

Explantor, āri, ātus. pass. *Ne pampini ventis explantentur*, *Col.* 4, 14. ¶ Imneritam hanc

vocem proscriptit *Voss.* Mallem tamen dicere, extirpare, cum *Cic.* vel eradicare, cum *Ter.*

Explēbilis, e. adj. *That may be filled, or satisfied.* Libido explebilis, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 4, 9.

Explēmentum, i. n. *A filling, a satisfying.* Explēmentum ventis, *Sen. Ep.* 110.

Explēdeo, ēre. neut. [*à splēdeo*] *To be bright, or shine forth.* In puero statim corporis animique dotes explēduerunt, *Suet. Tit.* 3.

Explēdescens, tis. part. *Shining forth, bright.* Sirius explēdescens, *Plin.* 11, 12.

Explēdesco, ēre, splēdui. neut. [*ab ex & splēdesco*] (1) *To wax bright, to shine and glitter.* (2) Met. *To be eminent, to be conspicuous.* (1) ¶ Ignis qui explēdescat, non exiliat, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 2, 23. (2) Clariūs explēdescebat, quàm generosi condiscipuli æquo animo ferre possent, *Nep. Attic.* 1.

Explēndus, a, um. part. *To fill, or be filled.* Avidus explēdi supplicii, *Curt.* 7, 20.

Explēo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. act. [*ab ex & pleo*] (1) *To fill.* (2) *To perfect, complete, or finish.* (3) *To make up.* (4) *To satiate, to satisfy, or content.* (5) *To quench, to comfort.* (6) *To close up.* (7) † *To empty, or diminish.* (8) *To perform.* (1) Ego me intus explevi probē, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 16. Vete-

teres supplemento explere legiones, *Liv.* 1, 30. (2) Triginta magnos orbes imperio explebit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 274. (3) Explere quatuor digitos longitudine, *Plin.* 10, 27. (4) Illis modò exple animum, *Ter. Hecyr.* 5, 1. ¶ Spem mercantium vel frustrari, vel explere, *Suet. Aug.* 74. Soli-

citi sunt, ut me unum expleant, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 77. (5) Situm diuturnam explere, *Cic. de Senect.* 8, sub fin. (6) Explet cicatrices & emendat, *Plin.* 36, 21. (7) Explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 545. Sic

Serv. & alii, sed nihil opus tam reconditâ & inusitatâ natione, potius refer ad n. 2. ut sit, *I will conclude.* (8) Ut amicitia munus expletum sit, *Cic. de Am.* 19. ¶ Explere mortalitatem, *to die*, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 50, 6. ¶ Vulnus explevit tenebras, *made him stark blind*, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 754.

Explēor, ēri. pass. *To be filled, or completed*, *Cels.* 3, 1.

Explētio, ōnis. f. verb. *A filling, an accomplishing.* In expletione naturæ, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 14.

|| Explētīvus, a, um. adj. Gramm. *Expletive conjunctiones*, quia explent propositam rem, *Isid.* *Expletive, not pertaining to the sense, but only to ornament, or number*, Gramm.

Explētūrus, a, um. part. *About to fill, or satisfy.* Famam expleturus, *Cic. pro Domo*, 23. se sanguine, *Curt.* 10, 19. Conf. *Liv.* 31, 24.

Explētus, a, um. part. *Filled up, accomplished, finished, replenished, satisfied, contented.* Expletus omnibus suis numeris & partibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 13. dapibus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 630. Expletis nonaginta annis, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, ext. 5. Expleta fata, *Sen. Tro.* 605.

* Explīcābilis, e. adj. *That may easily be explained*, *Plin.* 4, 13.

* Explīcandus, a, um. part. *To be explained, &c.* Quæ sit dictione explicanda, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 15. Vix multis voluminibus res explicandæ, *Paterc.* 2, 46.

* || Explīcābīlīter. adv. *Expressly*, *Diom. pro*

* Explīcātē. adv. *Plainly, openly, clearly.* = Distīcītē & explicātē dicere, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 14.

* Explīcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An unfolding, or untwisting.* (2) Met. *An exposition, an explanation.* (3) *Determination.* (1) Rudentis explicatio, *Cic. Div.* 1, 56. (2) Verborum explicatio probabatur, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 2. (3) Varia sunt iudicia, nec facilis explicatio, quæ forma maximè excellat, *Id. Orat.* 11.

* Explīcātor, ōris. m. verb. *An explainer, or interpreter.* Rerum explicator prudens Thucydides, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 2.

* Explīcātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that explains*, *Explicatrix vis dicendi*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 8.

* Explīcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to explain.*

Ibi

Ibi se reliquum consilium explicaturos confidebant, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 78.

* Explicatus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Unfolded, smooth, without wrinkles.* (2) *Explained.* (3) *Plain, easy.* (4) *Finished, perfect in kind, despatched.* (5) *Rescued, freed from, recovered.* (6) *Exposed to view.* (1) Explicata vestis, *Cic. de Orat.* 1. (2) Si plus adipiscere re explicatâ boni, quàm addubitâtâ, mali, *Cic. Off.* 1, 24. (3) = Facilis & explicata causa, *Id. pro Planc.* 5. ubi al. explicata. (4) = *Literis tuis nihil explicatius, nihil perfectius, Id. Attic.* 9, 7. (5) Liberata, sed non omnino explicata provincia, *Id.* Gravi valetudine explicatus, *Sen. de Tranquil.* 2. (6) Capua planissimo in loco explicata, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 35.

* Explicatus, ūs. m. (1) *An untwisting, a displaying, or unfolding.* (2) Met. *An exposition, an explication.* (1) Mollis alterno pedum explicatu glomeratio, *Plin.* 8, 42. (2) Ut intelligeres, quàm difficiles explicatus haberet, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 39.

* Explicet. i. e. definit; quum plicis omnibus evolutis explicatur volumen, vid. *Mart.* 11, 108.

* Expliciturus, a, um, part. *About to draw up, or despatch.* Atria congestos sat̃s explicitura clientes, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 146.

* Explicitus, a, um, part. or, comp. (1) *Unfolded, declared.* (2) *Drawn up.* (3) *Despatched, ended, or finished.* (1) Ejus rei iusta defensio & explicata, *Cic. pro Planc.* 5. ubi al. explicata. (2) Stetit explicito prius agmine pubes, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 561. (3) = Explicitus liber & quasi perfectus, *Mart.* 11, 108. Explicitiis consilium videbatur ad Ilerdam reverti. *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 78.

Explico, āre, ui & āvi, itum & ātum. act. [ab ex, & plico] (1) *To unfold, or unfurl.* (2) *To open.* (3) *To make larger.* (4) *To discover, or display.* (5) *To set in array, to draw up.* (6) *To disengage, or set free.* (7) *To unravel.* (8) *To treat more largely of, to be more copious in.* (9) *To accomplish, or make an end of.* (10) *To set out, or bring forth.* (11) *To extend.* (12) *To deliver, loose, or rid, out of trouble.* (13) *To make smooth.* (1) Velum explicare, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 7. ¶ Pæan Pythona sagittis Explicuit, *Luc.* 5, 81. stretched him out at length. Met. Medea per artus fratris explicuit fugam, made way for, *Phædr.* 4, 6. Explicare frontem, to look chearfully, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 16. (2) § frondes, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 335. (3) § ædificium, *Cic. ad Att.* 4, 16. (4) § vitam alicujus, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 8. (5) § agmen, *Liv.* 30, 5. § turmas, *Luc.* 6, 9. § legiones, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 26. § naves, *Nep. Them.* 4. (6) Da operam ut te explices, & huc venias, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. = libero, *Id.* (7) Res involutas definiendo explicavimus, *Id. Or.* 29. = expono, *Id.* (8) = Crassius hæc, quæ coarctavit, & parangustè referat in oratione suâ, dilatet nobis, atque explicet, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 35. (9) = Ut negotia explices, & expedias, *Id. Fam.* 13, 26. (10) Explicat cœnas unica mensa duas, *Mart.* 1, 104, 8. (11) Sed neque se pingues tum candida flamma per auras Explicuit, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 248. (12) Siciliam undique cinctam periculis explicavit, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 11. (13) Turbidum explicui mare, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 455.

* Explicor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be unfolded, Met. explained, &c.* Illa potiùs explicetur incredibilis fabrica naturæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55.

Explo, ãre, si, sum. act. [ab ex & plaudo; cum sono ejicio] *To drive out with clapping of hands, to hiss, to stamp off the stage, Meton. to dislike, or disapprove; to explode.* Hoc genus divinationis vita jam communis explosit, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 41.

Explo, ãre, si, sum. pass. *To be exploded, or rejected.* = Te quod explosum & rejectum est, retulisse demiror, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 31. Histrio exhibatur & exploditur, *Id. Parad.* 3, 2.

Explo, ãre, si, sum. part. *To be diligently searched into, &c.* Explorandæ rei gratiâ, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 3. vid. & *Liv.* 22, 55.

Explo, ãre, si, sum. part. *Diligently searching, Liv.* 37, 28.

Explo, ãre, si, sum. adv. ius, comp. *For a certainty.* Ad te exploratè scribo, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 14. = Exploratè, & sine omni dubitatione, *Id. N. D.* 1, 1. Exploratius permittere, *Id. Fam.* 6, 1, 15.

Explo, ãre, si, sum. f. verb. *A tryal, or searching out.* Adulterii exploratio, *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 2. + Investigatio, *Cic.*

Explo, ãre, si, sum. abl. part. absol. positum. *After search was made, Tac. Hist.* 2, 49, 3. & 3, 20, 3.

Explo, ãre, si, sum. adv. *Certainly, assuredly, Litt. ex Liv.* + Exploratè, *Cic.*

Explo, ãre, si, sum. ōris. m. verb. *A scout, a spy, or private searcher, passim ap. Cæs.*

Explo, ãre, si, sum. a, um. adj. *Pertaining to searching, or spying, Suet. Cal.* 45, 2.

Explo, ãre, si, sum. f. verb. *She that watcheth, or seteth spies, Aug.*

Explo, ãre, si, sum. a, um, part. or, comp. s̃simus, sup. *Well, or certainly, known; certain, undoubted, tryed, or sure.* ¶ Exploratum habeo, *I am sure of it, Cic. N. D.* 1, 19. = Exploratum & excussum consilium, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, 2. Explorata habet crimina de filio, *Id.* 5, 9, 1. Facilior & exploratior devitatio, *Cic. Att.* 16, 2. Cùm hoc mihi esset exploratissimum, *Id.* ad *Quirit. post. red.* 6. Exploratissima victoria, *Paterc.* 2, 84. Exploratam perferrent, *Liv.* 10, 27.

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ing, a burnishing. Artificiose inventi expolitio, *Cic. de Invent.* 1, 40.

Expolitus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. || simus, sup. (1) *Polished, made smooth.* (2) Met. *Neat, trim, or fine.* (3) *Winnowed.* (1) Libellus pumice expolitus, *Catull.* 1, 2. Dens expolitior, *Id.* 37, 20. (2) = Pictum atque expolitum orationis genus, *Cic.* (3) Frumenta expolitiora, *Col.* 2, 21. Expolitissimus, *Gell.* 2, 20.

Expolitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weighing, consideration, or deliberation, Dig.*

Expolitior, ōris. m. verb. *He that weigheth, or considereth, Dig.* + Qui ponderat.

Expolitior, ōris. m. verb. *He that weigheth, or considereth, Dig.* + Qui ponderat. Expolitior, a, um, part. (1) *To be expounded, explained, or described.* (2) *To be exposed as a young child, &c.* (1) In exponendis Graiorum moribus, *Nep. in præf.* (2) Dat puellam servo exponendam, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 3, 18. vid. & *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 37.

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EXP

Exporto, āre, aēt. (1) *To bear, carry, or convey, out.* (2) *To export.* (1) § Corpora luce carentūm Exportant testis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 256. (2) *Vid. Exportor.*

Exportor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be carried out, or exported.* Cū frumentum ex Italiā exportaretur, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 28. § Exportari ē civitate suā libros Archilochi jubent, *Val. Max.* 6, 3, ext. 1.

Exposcendus, a, um, part. *To be earnestly required, or demanded.* *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 1.

Exposcens, tis, part. *Demanding.* *Liv.* 39, 50. Pacem deorum sanguine eorum exposcentes, *Just.* 18, 6.

Exposco, ēre, pōposci, aēt. (1) *To ask, or require, earnestly.* (2) *To demand one to be delivered up to be punished.* (1) § Implorare & exposcere misericordiam, *Cic. pro Mil.* 34. § Exposcere precibus pacem, *Liv.* 1, 16. § Exposcere re alicujus opem, *Or. Met.* 9, 545. (2) Exposcere auctores factionis, *Liv.* 38, 33.

Exposcor, i, pass. *To be demanded.* Ne quid exposceretur, *Suet. Tib.* 47.

Expositē, adv. *Plainly, manifestly.* = Expositē atque apertē, *Geil.* 3, 2. † Explanatē, *Cic.*

Expositio, ōnis, f. verb. [ab expono] (1) *An exposition, or declaration; an exposing.* (2) *Also a scheme in rhetoric.* (1) Expositio sententiæ suæ, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 53. Expositio pueri, *Just.* 1, 5. (2) *Vid. Quint.* 4, 2.

Expositus, a, um, adj. *Exposed to hazard, left to the wide world.* Revertar ad puellam exposititiam, *Plaut. Cas. prol.* 79. † Rarē occ.

Expositor, ōris, m. verb. *An expounder, or expounder.* Aug. † Narrator, explicator, *Cic.*

Expositurus, a, um, part. *About to explain, or declare.* Quasi gesta bello expositurus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 72, 2.

Expositus, a, um, part. [ab expono] (1) *Exposed, open to.* (2) *Situate.* (3) *Set out, declared, propounded, or interpreted.* (4) *Open, obvious, ready; of which all may partake.* (5) *Common, trifling, obvious.* (6) *Put on store, landed.* (1) Expositus solibus locus, *Plin.* 15, 5. † Imbecilla vina demissis in terram doliis fervanda, valida expositis, *Id.* 14, 21. Exposita nostris capita, *Sen. Octav.* 510. (2) Corinthus inter maria Ionium & Ægeum quasi spectaculo exposita, *Flor.* 2, 16. (3) = Dicta exposita & demonstrata, *Cic.* † Capita multa exposita, nec explicata, *Id. de Clar. Or.* 44. (4) Prompta expositaque fides, *Id. pro Cæcin.* † Expositum nullique negatum numen, *Luc.* 5, 102. Licet ire & redire per expositum limen, *Sat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 34. (5) Vates Qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, *Juv.* 7, 54. (6) Expositæ in terrâ legiones, *Paterc.* 2, 79.

Expostulandus, a, um, part. *To expostulate, or be expostulated.* *Liv.* 21, 25, & 22, 33.

Expostulans, tis, part. *Demanding, or requiring.* Expostulans computationem, *Plin.* 9, 35.

Expostulatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A quarreling, or complaining, for a thing done; an expostulation.* Fuerunt contumeliæ in Gellium, expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, *Cic. ad Q. fra.* 2, 1.

Expostulātor, ōnis, m. verb. *He that complains of wrong done.* Expostulator, ἐξαιρέων, *Gloss.*

Expostulātrix, icis, f. verb. *She that complains of wrong.* *Const.*

Expostulātus, a, um, part. *To be earnestly demanded, or required.* Expostulatæ tabulæ, *Val. Max.* 2, 10, 1.

Expostulo, āre, aēt. (1) *To demand, or require, earnestly.* (2) *Also to argue the case; to expostulate, or take one to task; to take one up.* (1) † Vix hoc tu expostulare auderes. & impetrare posses, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 17. § Expostulare alquem ad supplicium, *Tac. H.* 1, 73. (2) Adeamne ad eum, & cum eo injuriam hanc expostulem? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 15.

Ex-præparāto, Adv. *According as they had appointed.* *Litt. ex Liv.*

Ex-præterito, adv. *For what was past.* *Litt. ex Liv.* † Rectius puto divisē.

EXP

Expresē, adv. iūs, comp. *Apply, and to the purpose; expressly, to the life.* Expresē conscripta ponere oportet exempla. *Ad Herenn.* 4, 7. Quod ipsum expressius significavit Hesiodus, *Col.* 11, 1.

Expressim, adv. *Expressly, directly, namely.* *Paul. Dig.* 46, 3, 98. † Expresē.

Expressio, ōnis, f. verb. [ab exprimo] *A straining, wringing, or squeezing out; an expression, an extract in physick.* Expressio secunda mellicis, *Pallad.* c. 7.

Expressiōnes, um, f. pl. *A term in Architecture.* *Viruv.* 4, 4. *vid. Lex Vitruv.*

Expressio, āre, freq. *To wring, or strain out.* *Lex. ex Apul.* † Exprimo.

Expressus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Squeezed, or beat, out.* (2) *Wrested, forced, constrained.* (3) *Sounded, or pronounced, too full.* (4) *Made, framed.* (5) *Translated.* (6) *Done to the life, declared.* (7) *Express, writ out, set forth in a lively manner.* (1) Caput ruptum cerebri penitus expresso, *Sen. Tro.* 1112. Expressi per aures sanguinis pœna exacta est, *Plin.* 7, 44. (2) Expressa necessitas obsides danda Romanis, *Liv.* 2, 13. (3) † Sonus erat dulcis, literæ neque expressæ, neque oppressæ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 37. = Ut expressa sint verba, ut suis quæque literæ sonis enuntientur, *Quint.* 1, 11. (4) Materia ex quâ omnia expressa atque effecta, *Cic.* (5) Mitto hæc expressa tibi carmina Battiadæ, *Catull.* 63, 16. (6) Expressi vultus per athena signa, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 29. (7) = † Res solida & expressa, non adumbrata, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, princ. Ornem illius meumque sermonem expressum ad te mittam, *Id. Artic.* 9, 15. Ad exemplar antiquitatis expressius, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 15, 3.

† Expresā, *Vett. pro expertia, Fest.*

Exprimendus, a, um, part. *To be squeezed, or forced, out; to be expressed, &c.* Oratio ad sensus exprimendos reperta, *Cic. Or.* 55.

Exprimens, tis, part. *Squeezing, expressing.* &c. *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 59. & *Liv.* 37, 1.

Exprimo, ēre, essi, flum, aēt [ab ex & premo] (1) *To press, wring, or strain out; to squeeze.* (2) *Met. To extort, to constrain.* (3) *To express, to portray, to draw out.* (4) *To resemble, to be like; to copy out, or imitate; to pronounce.* (5) *To translate.* (6) *To declare, and make apparent.* (1) Exprimere oleum, *Plin.* 12, 21. (2) Exprimit hoc necessitas patribus, *Liv.* 3. Exprimerat non assensionem modō, sed etiam vocem, *Curt.* 8, 20. (3) Qui non verba, sed vim Græcorum expresserunt poetarum, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 10. (4) Esse nobis curæ solet, ut facies nostra ab optimo quoque artifice exprimatur, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 33, 2. (5) § Exprimere verbum ē verbo, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 4. (6) † Nemo superiorum, non modō expresserat; sed ne dixerat quidem, posse hominem nihil opinari, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 24. = Effingo, assimulo, *Id.*

Exprimor, i, effus, pass. *To be squeezed, expressed, &c.* Exprimitur & succus radici, *Plin.* 27, 13. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 18.

Exprobrābilis, e, adj. *Reproachable, blameable.* *Vulg. interp.*

Exprobrans, tis, part. *Upbraiding, or reproaching.* Odiosum sanē genus hominum officia exprobrantium, *Cic. de Amic.* 20.

Exprobratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A reproach, a twitting, an upbraiding.* Exprobratio immemoris benefici, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 17. dotis, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, ext. 1.

Exprobrātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that upbraides,* *Sen. de Benef.* 1, 1. & *Contr.* 21.

Exprobrātrix, icis, f. verb. *She that upbraides,* *Sen. de Benef.* 7, 22.

Exprobrātūrus, a, um, part. *About to reproach.* Exprobraturus sibi fuisse vitam à semetipso datam, *Curt.* 8, 5.

Exprobrātus, a, um, part. *Upbraided, or reproached.* Exprobrata illis ab eo paupertas, *Val. Max.* 7, 5, 2. Exprobratum vitium, *Id.* 8, 11, ext. 3.

Exprobro, āre, aēt. (1) *To upbraid, reproach, or cast in the teeth.* (2) *To charge with, to reprove, or disallow.* (1) Num tibi insultare in calamitate, num casus bellicos exprobrare videor?

EXP

Cic. Verr. 5, 50. Define de uxore mihi exprobrare, *C. Nep. Epam.* 5. (2) *Suet. Tib.* 59.

Exprobror, āri, pass. *To be upbraided.* Vera epr obrari fatentes, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 44, 1.

Expromens, tis, part. *Drawing out, or producing.* Magno ejulatu expromens indignationem casus tanti viri, *Paterc.* 2, 19.

Expromissor, ōris, m. verb. *A surety; he that promises, or undertakes, for another.* *Apul. JCC.*

Expromitto, ēre, si, flum, aēt. *To promise, or undertake, for another; to be security.* *Juris vocab.*

Expromio, ēre, pfi, ptum, aēt. (1) *To draw out.* (2) *To show forth, to tell plainly.* (3) *To produce, or bring out.* (4) *To lay out, to spend, to employ.* (1) Neque herminas octo exprompsi in urceum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 18. (2) Quæ nunc expromam absens audaciū, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. Expromere quid sentias, *Liv.* 20, 1. (3) Exprompsit nummos, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (4) Omnem industriam vitæ cœnis expromere, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10.

Expromor, i, ptus, pass. *To be drawn out, showed, produced, &c.* *Cic. Orat.* 36. Expromitur effigies ejus, *Val. Max.* 8, 15, 2.

Expromptus, a, um, part. *Taken out, showed abroad, in readiness.* † Exprompta memoria, a ready wit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 2.

* Expuens, tis, part. *Spitting out.* Sanguinem expuentibus subvenit agaricum, *Plin.* 16, 7.

* Expugnābilis, e, adj. *That may be overcome, or won by assault.* Situ non expugnabile robur, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 103. Nulli ruis expugnabilis astro, *Ibid.* 4, 836.

* Expugnandus, a, um, part. *To be conquered, &c.* Expugnandis urbibus reperta, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 13, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 31, 7.

* Expugnans, tis, part. or, comp. *Vanquishing, or getting by force.* Expugnantior herba, *Or. Met.* 14, 21. ubi al. leg. expugnacior. Sic ille furentem Circuit expugnans, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 779. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 12.

* † Expugnātere pro expugnaturum esse. Sese igitur summā vi virisque eorum oppidum expugnātere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 55.

* Expugnatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A conquering, or winning, by force, or assault; the storming of a town.* Ut urbium expugnationes recordentur, *Cic. de Sen.* 5. § Expugnatio castrorum, *Cæf. B. G.* 6, 40. Expugnationem peragere, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 5.

Expugnator, ōis, m. verb. (1) *A conqueror,* (2) *Met. A ravisher.* (1) Expugnator coloniæ, *Liv.* 6, 22. Demetrius expugnator cognominatus, *Plin.* 7, 38. *sc. Πολιορκητής.* (2) Expugnator pudicitiae, *Cic. in Verr.* 1, 3. Pecoris lupus expugnator opimi, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 363.

* † Expugnātrix, icis, f. verb. *She that overcometh.* *Litt. ex Apul.*

* Expugnātus, a, um, part. *Vanquished, won by assault, taken by storm, subdued, conquered.* Mœnia expugnata, *Lucr.* 2, 1145. *Met. Fatidici mens expugnata fatiscit, Stat. Theb.* 4, 187.

* Expugnax, ācis, adj. c. 3. *Powerfull in subducing.* † Leg. saltem iq comp. Expugnacior herba, *Or. Met.* 14, 21.

* Expugnātūrus, a, um, part. *About to take by assault.* *Liv.* 3, 4.

* Expugno, āre, aēt. [ab ex, & pugno] *To win by storm; assault, or force.* (2) *To conquer, to overcome, to vanquish, to sack a town or city.* (3) *To break open by violence.* (4) *Met. To gain, or win, by reason, gifts, flattery, &c.* (1) § Expugnare Babylonem, *Val. Max.* 9, 3, ext. 4. § urbem, *Id.* 7, 4, 5. (2) Reges expugnant, *Lucr.* 4, 1007. (3) Primum ædes expugnabo, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 3. Flumina id oppidum expugnāvere, *Plin.* 6, 27. (4) Expugnare aliquem ratione, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 52.

* Expugnor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be overcome, expelled, &c.* *Cic. Parad.* 4. Laete equino venena & toxica expugnantur, *Plin.* 28, 10.

* Expuitio, ōnis, f. verb. *A spitting out.* Sanguinis expuitio, *Plin.* 23, 1. † Rectius expuitio.

‡ Expul-

EXP

|| Expullesco, ēre. incept. *To begin to be a chicken*, Litt. ex Col.

|| Expullūlo, āre. neut. *To begin to bud forth*, R. ex Arnob. † Pullulo, Vett.

|| Expulpo, āre. act. *To pull flesh away, to consume*, Apic.

† Expulsim, adv. *By striking a ball at length to keep it up from the ground*. Videbis pueros pilā expulsim ludere, Varr. apud Non. 2, 281.

Expulsiō, ōnis. f. verb. [ab expello] *A driving out, banishment*. Civium expulsionē, Cic. Off. 2, 6.

Expulso, āre. act. *To bang about, or beat to and fro*. Si me nobilibus scis expulsare, Mart. 14, 46.

Expulsor, ōris. m. verb. *An expeller, one that driveth out*, Cic. pro Quint. 8.

Expulsus, a, um. part. (1) *Put, or thrust out*. (2) *Met. Expelled, banished*. (3) *Torn up*. (1) Expulsā atque exturbatā filiā, Cic. pro Cluent. 5. (2) Expulsum domo patriā accipit, Ov. Met. 11, 269. Expulsa quies, Ib. 8, 828. (3) Seges ab radicibus imis expulsa, Virg. Geor. 1, 320.

Expultrix, icis. f. verb. *An expeller, or driver away; feminine*. Philosphia expultrix vitiorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2.

|| Expūmīco, āre. act. *To purge, or make clear; to smooth, or polish; as with a pumice stone*, Tert. † Pumice expolio.

* Expūmo, āre. neut. *vel potius Exspūmo*. *To cast out foam, or froth; to froth*. Donec inde humor aliquis expumet, Cels. 6, 7, 8.

|| Expunctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A paying of a debt, a crossing out*, Ap. JCC.

Expunctus, a, um. part. *Crossed out of the bill, put out of pay*. Expunctus manipulus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 29.

Expungo, ēre. xi, ctum. act. (1) *To put, or cross out; to expunge*. (2) *To grub, or pull out hairs with tweezers*. (1) Ut expungatur nomen meum, ne quid debeam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 41. (2) Expungit genas, Mart. 7, 82. iterum, 85. sed al. leg. expingit.

Expungor, i, ctus. pass. *To be crossed out*, Plaut. Vid. Expungo.

* Expuo, ēre. ui, ūtum. act. [ab e, & spuo] (1) *To spit out*. (2) *To pour out*. (3) *Met. To cast out*. (1) Cum me videret, expuit, Corn. Gall. § Expuit in os tyranni, Plin. 7, 23. (2) Oculi expuunt lacrymas, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 74. durius. (3) Ubi illam expuerit miseriam ex animo, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 16. Ferro peremptus spiritum inimicum expuat, Sen. Thyest. 245.

Expurgandus, a, um. part. *To be purged, &c.* Quō magis expurgandus est sermo, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 74.

Expurgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A purging, clearing, or making clear; Met. a clearing, or justifying, of one's self*. Habui expurgationem, pax facta est, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 10.

|| Expurgātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that purgeth, or voideth*, Litt. ex Cels.

|| Expurgātorius, a, um. adj. *Which hath the virtue to purge*, Litt. ex Cels.

|| Expurgātūrus, a, um. part. *About to clear, or defend*. Expurgaturum se adseverans, Tac. Ann. 16, 24, 1.

Expurgo, āre. act. (1) *To purge, or cleanse*. (2) *To clear, or justify*. (1) Phagedænas ulcerum expurgat cum melle, Plin. 23, 1. Sordida ulcera expurgat, Id. 26, 14. (2) Expurgare volo me, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 87. § Postquam sese parum expurgat, condemnatus est, Sall. B. J. 72.

|| Expūtatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pruning, or lopping, of a tree*, Litt. ex Col.

Expūtātus, a, um. part. *Lopped off, carped*. Palos exputatos acuere, Col. 11, 2.

Expūto, āre. act. [ab ex & puto] (1) *To lop, prune, or shred, trees*. (2) *Met. To understand perfectly, to imagine*. (3) *To examine, and weigh*. (1) Vitem totam exputare, Col. 3, 15. (2) Quæ mens illa avocārit, exputare non possum, Planc. ad Cic. ap. Fam. 10, 24. (3) Opi-

EXS

nor utramque rem simul exputem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 8.

|| Exputreo, ēre. ui. neut. *To putrefy*. De-dit suum præteritum τῷ

Exputresco, ēre. ui. neut. *To rot, to putrefy*. Intestina tibi exputrescunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 26.

|| Exquæstor, ōris. m. *He that hath been a treasurer*, Cod. † Quæsturā defunctus.

Exquīrendus, a, um. part. *To be searched into, or examined, &c.* Cogitatio in vero exquirendo max mē versatur, Cic. Off. 1, 36.

Exquīrens, tis. part. *Searching into, examining*. Exquirentes ea consilia, quæ ad pacem pertine-rent, Cic. de Fato, 1.

Exquīro, ēre. sivi, sītum. [ab ex & quæro] (1) *To search into, to enquire diligently, to examine, or search out*. (2) *To pray for, or ask*. (1) § Exquirere consilium, Cic. Fam. 4, 2. § verum. Id. Offic. 2, 36. § veritatem, Id. pro Leg. Manil. 17. Ea me exquirere, iniqui patris est, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 15. Exquirere regem & terras, Val. Flacc. 4, 734. (2) Pacem per aras exquirunt, Virg. Æn. 4, 57. § Exquirere aliquid à, vel ex, Plaut. de aliquo, Cic.

Exquīror, i, sītus. pass. *To be searched into, or examined*. Verba subtiliter exquiri omnia noluc-runt, Cic. pro Cæcin. 20.

Exquīsītē, ius. comp. || sīmē, sup. & Exquī-sītum. *Exquisitely, curiously, exactly*. = Accuratē atque exquisitē disputare, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 80. Ager medicos exquisitum convocabat, Varr. ap. Non. 11, 35. Rationes exquisitiūs à philosophis colliguntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. Libros exquisitissi-mē componere, Gell. 13, 7.

|| Exquīsīticius, a, um. adj. *Not natural, but got by art*, Litt. ex Sen.

Exquīsītum est. *It is found out, or known for certain*. Satin' istuc mihi exquisitum est? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 105.

Exquīsītūrus, a, um. part. *About to search into*. Jactabat, exquisitum se vel fidiculis de Cælon à suā, Suet. Calig. 33.

Exquīsītus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Much searched for, exquisite, choice, curious*. (2) *Rare, dainty, fine, accurate, exact*. (1) = Omnia ad nos consulta & exquisita deferunt, Cic. de Orat. 1, 58. (2) = Lau-tum, elegans, exquisitum, Id. in Pison. 27. = Tum etiam accuratius quoddam dicendi & exquisitiū afferebat genus, Id. de Cl. Orat. 82. Illa tanquam exquisitiora miramur, Quint. 2, 5. Ex-quisitissimæ epulæ, Col. in præm. Sententia ex-quisitissimæ subtilitatis, Plin. 6, 33.

† Exsacrifico, āre. act. *To offer in sacrifice*. Exsacrificabat hostis balantibus, Enn. ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 21.

Exsævio, ire, iui, itum. neut. *To cease to rage*, Liv. 30, 39. Vid. E ævio.

Exsanguinātus, a, um. part. *Bloodless*. = Animalia exsanguinata & exsucta, Vitruv. præf. lib. 8.

Exsanguis, e. adj. *Bloodless, lifeless*. Mortui ex-sanguis, Cic. Verr. 5, 49. Exsanguis, attonito-que similis, Curt. 7, 30.

Exsānio, āre. act. *To squeeze out corruption*, Cels. 5, 27. Col. 12, 47.

Exsānior, āri. pass. *To have the corruption taken away*, Col. 12, 47.

Exsatiātus, a, um. part. *Exsatiated*. Flentes eum orabant, ut tandem exsatiatæ laudi modum faceret, Curt. 9, 20. Exsatiata clade domus, Ov. Met. 8, 541. Vid. & Liv. 40, 28.

Exsatio, āre. act. *To sate, gorge, or cloy*, Met. to exsatiare, to glut, Liv. 38, 54. § Exsatiare enfes cruore, Sil. 7, 537.

Exsātor, āri. pass. *To be satiated*, Stat. Theb. 8, 651. & 9, 14.

Ex-ātūrandus, a, um. part. *To be glutted*. Ex-saturanda bellua visceribus, Ov. Met. 5, 19.

Exsātūrius, a, um. part. *Glutted, satiated*. Captaque refugerat aices Exsaturata Venus, Stat. Theb. 5, 303.

Exsātūro, āre. act. (1) *To glut*. (2) *To content, and satisfy*. (1) Visceribus exsaturare belluam ponti, Ov. Met. 5, 19. (2) Exsa-

turare animum alicujus supplicio, Cic. Verr. 3, 27.

Exscalpo, ēre. psi, ptum. act. (1) *To pierce, or drill out*. (2) *To scratch out, to erase*. (1) Cato, 18. (2) Nep. Pausan. 1.

Exscalptus, a, um. part. *Erased*, Cato, R. R. 18.

Exscendo, ēre. act. *To go forth, to debark, to land*. Legati Asiam petentes cum exscendissent, Liv. 29, 11. alii ascendissent.

Exscensio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab exscendo] *A descending, or coming forth*. Ad Clupeam ur-bem exscensione factā, Liv. 27, 29. al. leg. extentio. Sed leg. ap. Curt. 9, 4, 4. & Liv. 21, 51.

Exscensus, ūs. m. *A descent from on ship board*. Exscensu ē navibus in terram facto, Liv. 22, 20. Ita Gruter. exscensione, Gronov.

* Exscidio, ōnis. f. *The raising and destroying of a town*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 2.

* Exscidium, i. n. *Vid. Excidium*.

* Exscindo, ēre. act. *Vid. Exscindo*.

Excreatio, ōnis. f. *A hawking, or spiting up*, Plin. 21, 19. & 20, 22.

Excreo, āre. act. *To hawk, or spit up*. Ov. Ep. 21, 24. Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 27.

Exscribendus, a, um. part. *To be written, or copied, out*. Petitque si sunt istæ imagines ex-scribendas, pingendasque, delegem, Plin. Ep. 4, 28.

Exscribo, ēre. psi, ptum. act. (1) *To write out, to copy*. (2) *To resemble, or be like*. (1) Exscribere tabulas, Cic. Verr. 2, 77. (2) Filia patrem totum minā similitudine exscripserat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 9.

|| Exscriptum, i. n. *A copy, an extract, or draught*, Ap. JCC.

Exscriptus, a, um. part. *Written, or copied, out*. Nomina exscripta, Plaut. Rud. prol. 15.

Exsculpo, ēre. psi, ptum. act. *To engrave*. Vid. Exculpo.

Exsecrābilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Cursed, execrable*. Execrabilis animal, Plin. 9, 48.

Exsecrans, tis. part. *Curseing*. Exsecrantia ver-ba, Ov. Met. 5, 105.

Exsecror, āri. dep. [ex sacris excludo] *To curse*. Vid. Execror.

* Exsectus, a, um. part. *Cut out*. Exsectæ pel-les, Ov. Fast. 2, 446. Vid. Exectus.

Exsēcūtio, ōnis. f. *Vid. Executio*.

Exsēcūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to execute*, Tac. Ann. 6, 4, 3.

|| Exsēpīnāto. adv. *By the root*, Ulp. † Stir-pitus.

Exsēquendus, a, um. part. *To execute, or be executed*, Tac. Ann. 14, 4, 5.

Exsēquiae, ārum. f. pl. *Funeral rites*. Vid. Exequae.

Exsēquor, i. dep. *To perform, to execute, to punish*. Vid. Exequor.

Exfero, ēre. act. *To thrust out*. Vid. Exero.

|| Exfertim, adv. [ab exfero exfertum] *By thrusting out*, Litt. ex Lucr.

Exsibilo, āre. act. *To hiss off the stage*, Cic. Vid. Exibilo.

Exsicco, āre. act. *To dry up*, Cic. Vid. Ex-icco.

Exsigno, āre. act. unde exsignatus. part. *To seal, to mark, to show by signs*, Liv. quin & ipsum verbum leg. ap. Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 29.

Exsilio, ire. neut. *To leap out*. Vid. Exilios.

Exsiliū, i. n. *Exile, or banishment*. Vid. Exilium.

† Exsincērātus, a, um. adj. *Beurayed, or bloodyed*. Tergum exsinceratum, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 11. Sed ex conjecturā Camerar. solūm.

* Exsisto, ēre. neut. [ab ex & sisto] *To exist, to be, to appear*. Vid. Existo.

† Exsol, antiq. pro exsul, Non.

* Exsolvendus, a, um. part. *To pay, or be paid*, Tac. Ann. 3, 39, 1.

* Exsolvo, ēre. act. *To unloose*. Vid. Exolvere.

* Exsolūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to pay*, Tac. H. 1, 46, 6.

Exsomnia, e. adj. *Sleepless, wakeing, or awakened*. Exsomnia stupet Evias, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 9.

Exsorbere, āre. act. *To devour*, Tac. Ann. 16, 24, 1.

Exsorbentia, ārum. f. pl. *Devouring*, Tac. Ann. 16, 24, 1.

Exsorbentius, e. adj. *Devouring*, Tac. Ann. 16, 24, 1.

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Exorbeo, ēre. act. *To swallow up.* Vid. Exorbeo.

|| Exordefco, ēre, ui. neut. *To become filthy and nasty, to wax out of esteem,* Gell. 9, 2. + Sordefco.

Exfors, tis. adj. *without share.* Vid. Exors.

|| Exfortium, i. n. *A being without share,* Litt. ex Apul.

Exspātians, tis. part. *Running abroad.* Vid. Expatians.

Exspātor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To run, or wander, abroad.* Vid. Expatior.

Exspecto, āre. act. *To wait, or look, for.* Vid. Expecto.

Exspargo, ēre. act. [*ab ex & spargo*] *To besprinkle, unde*

Expersus, a, um. part. Met. *Dissolved, dispersed,* Virg. *Æn.* 3, 625. *auct. Serv. al. asperfa.*

Expes, ei. adj. *Hopeless, without hope.* Hor. Vid. Expes.

Expiro, āre. act. *To expire, to die.* Vid. Expiro.

Explendefco, ēre. neut. *To shine out.* Vid. Explendefco.

Exspolio, āre. act. *To spoil, rob, or plunder,* Cic. Vid. Expolio.

* Exspuitio, ōnis. verb. *Aspiting out.* Exspuitio sanguinis, Plin. 23, 1.

* Exspūmo, āre. act. & neut. [*ab ex, & spūmo*] *To cast out a foam.* Vid. Expūmo.

* Exspuo, ēre. act. [*ab ex, & spuo*] *To spit up, to cast up, or out.* Vid. Expuo.

Exstercōro, āre. act. *To carry forth dung.* Vid. Extercoro.

Exstimulātus, a, um. part. *Spured on.* Exstimulātus aculeo, Plin. 9, 37. *Tigris exstimulata fame.* Ov. Met. 5, 165.

Exstimulo, vel Extimulo, āre. act. *To spur on, to prick forward, to excite.* Dictis extimulare, Ov. Fast. 6, 588. *corda furore bellandi.* Sil. 1, 33.

Exstimulor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be spured on, or excited.* Sidera conjectu radiorum exstimulata sunt, Plin. 2, 39.

Exstinguo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [*ab ex stinguo*] *To quench.* Vid. Extinguo.

Exstirpo, āre. act. *To root out.* Vid. Extirpo.

* Exsto, āre. neut. [*ab ex, & sto*] *To appear.* Vid. Exto.

* Extruo, ēre. act. [*ab ex, & struo*] *To build up.* Vid. Extruo.

Exsuccus, a, um. adj. *Dry, barren.* Corpus exsuccum, Sen. Ep. 30. = Exsuccus, exsanguis, Quint. 12, 10.

Exsūdo, āre. act. *To sweat out,* Virg. Vid. Exudo.

+ Exsūgebo, pro exsugam. *Eorum exsugebo sanguinem,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 5.

|| Exsūgeor, ēri. id. *quod exugor,* Litt. ex Plin.

Exsul, ūlis. c. g. [*qu. ex solo*] *Banished.* Vid. Exul.

Exulto, āre. neut. *Te exult.* Vid. Exulto.

Exsuperō, āre. act. *To overcome.* Vid. Exsupero.

Exsurdo, āre. act. *To make deaf.* Vid. Exsurdo.

Exsurgo, ēre. neut. *To rise up.* Vid. Exsurgo.

Exuscito, āre. act. *To raise up.* Vid. Exuscito.

Exta, ōrum, pl. n. *The bowels, inwards, or entrails,* Cic. Topic. 20. ¶ || Exta tritici, the gurgeons, Jun.

Extābelco, ēre, ui. incept. (1) *To wear, or pine, away; to become dry, to consume.* (2) Met. *To grow old, and out of use.* (1) Extrahit macie corpus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12. *ex antiq. poetā.* (2) Videmus opiniones diuturnitate extabuisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 2.

|| Extālis, is. f. *The lower part of the great* Vulg. interpr.

* Extans, tis. part. & adj. (1) *Standing out.* (2) *Overtopping.* (1) Signis extantibus asper Antiquus crater, Ov. Met. 12, 235. (2) Mu-

saum turba humeris extantem suspicit altis, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 668. *Utroque extantior aggere,* Stat. Theb. 9, 455.

Extantia, æ. f. *A standing up, or appearing above,* Col. 5, 5.

|| Extar, āris. n. (1) *A pot to boil beasts entrails in.* (2) *Money given at a gate to come in to see a play, or the like.* (1) M. ex Gloss. (2) Sosp.

Extāris, e. adj. *Belonging to the entrails.* Aula extaris, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 47. ¶ Rarò occ.

* || Extāsis, is. f. *An extacy, or trance,* Med. + Animi deliquium. Vid. Ecitasis.

* Extātūrus, a, um. part. [*ab exto, āre*] *That will appear.* Extatura extiamnum duabus gemmis, Plin. 17, 22. ¶ Rectius extaturus.

Extemplo. adv. *Soon, quickly, immediately.* Extemplo sensit medios dilapsus in hostes, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 377.

Extemporalis, e. adj. *Sudden, without premeditation, or study; done, or spoken, extempore.* § Extemporalis facultas, Suet. in Aug. 84. oratio, Quint. 4, 1. Extemporales figuræ, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 10.

Extemporalitas, ātis. f. *A promptness, or readiness, without premeditation, or musing.* = Promptus faciliūque vel ad extemporalitatem, Suet. Tit. 3. ¶ Rarò occ.

|| Extemporāneus, a, um. adj. *id. quod extemporalis,* Quint. ap. Litt. sed non reperio. Improbant Voss. & Cellar. Ut ut sit, tutior usus tū extemporalis.

|| Extemporārius, a, um. adj. *Extemporary, all on a sudden,* Mart. ap. Litt. sed frustra quæsi.

|| Extempore. adv. *Immediately, without stay, out of hand, all of a sudden, extempore; also as the time requireth,* Sall. ap. Litt. sed rect. *divisè extempore scribi videtur.*

+ Extempulo, pro extemplo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 15. & Mil. 2, 5, 51.

* Extendens, tis. part. i. e. intendens. *Raising the price of a thing, extending,* Suet. Calig. 38. Inter hæc auream aquilam pinnas extendenti similem sacraverant, Curt. 3, 3, 16. conf. Liv. 58, 14.

* Extendo, ēre, di, sum & tum. act. [*ab ex, & tendo*] (1) *To extend, or stretch out.* (2) *To continue, lengthen, enlarge, or make longer.* (3) *To defer.* (4) *To make bigger.* (5) *To exert, or employ.* (1) Extendere vitem ad palum, Col. 5. (2) Extenderem preces, nisi tu rogari diu nollēs, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 11. § Extendere epistolam, Id. 3, 5, 20. (3) Consulatum extendere, Plin. Paneg. 61. Fata an extendo mea? Sen. Herc. Oct. 971. (4) ¶ Vincula escaria, quod magis extendas, tantò astringunt arctiūs, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 19. (5) Extendere omnes imperii vires consules iussit, Liv. 7.

* Extendor, i, sus. pass. *To be extended, deferred, &c.* Munimenta castrorum iussit extendi, Curt. 9, 3, 19. Mors extendi potest, Sen. Herc. Oct. 866.

* || Extensio, ōnis. f. verb. *The convulsion, or cramp; a crick,* Jun. + Tetanus, Cels.

* Extensio, ōnis. f. *An extension,* Vitruv. 9, 4.

* || Extensivus, a, um. adj. *Which may be stretched out, extensive,* Paul. JCC.

* Extensus, a, um. part. *stimus, sup. Stretched out, drawn out in length.* Extensi digiti, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 47. Extensissima vallis, Liv. 21, 32.

* Extento, āre. freq. *To stretch, or thrust, out.* Qui vires tuas extentes, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 3.

* Extentus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Extended, stretched out.* (2) *Drawn out in length, long.* (3) *Of great extent.* (4) *Also loud, or shrill.* (1) Funis extentus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 210. (2) Vivet extento Proculeius ævo, Id. Od. 2, 2, 5. (3) Liv. 2, 32. (4) Modulatus editur sonus, creber, extentus, Plin. 10, 29.

Extenuandus, a, um. part. *To be dispersed, or dissolved.* Spiritus extenuandus in auras ibit, Ow. Trist. 1, 4, 11. sed al. leg. tenuandus. Cura longā est extenuanda morā, Id. ex Pont. 1, 3, 26.

Extenuans, tis. part. *Diminishing, lessening.* Omnia pituitam extenuantia, Cels. 6, 6, 8.

Extenuatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diminishing, or lessening; an extenuation.* = Concisa brevitās & extenuatio, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53. Vitium extenuatio, Plin. 17, 26.

|| Extenuātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that diminisheth, or impairerth,* Litt. ex Tac.

Extenuātus, a, um. part. *stimus, sup. Made thin, lean, or slender; diminished.* ¶ Aër fufus & extenuatus sublimē fertur, tum autem concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. Meæ copiolæ sunt extenuatissimæ, Brut. ap. Eund. Fam. 11, 13. conf. Liv. 21, 62.

Extenuissimē. adv. *Very slenderly.* Extenuissimē maritus, Sen. Controv. 1, 4.

Extenuo, āre. act. (1) *To grind small, to chew, to make thin, lean, or slender.* (2) Met. *To debase, or undervalue.* (3) *To diminish, or lessen; to extenuate.* (4) *To set in thin array one from another.* (1) = A dentibus extenuatur & molitur cibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. (2) ¶ Non auget suum munus, sed extenuat, Id. Offic. 2, 20. (3) Quam querelam, etsi spero esse falsam, nunquam tamen verbis extenuabo, Id. pro Marcell. 7. § Extenuare alicujus laudem, Val. Max. 5, 2, 10. (4) Extenuare aciem, Liv.

Extenuor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made thin, lessened, &c.* Quo tutissimo remedio consensus multitudinis extenuatur, Tac. Hist. 4, 46, 10.

Impulverem inutilem extenuatur, Plin. 18, 16.

Exter, ēra, ērum. adj. *Foreign, or another country.* Exter honos, Stat. Theb. 11, 429. Infolens verbum, quod neque Prisc. auctoritas satis suspicioni eximit, Gronov.

|| Extercōratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying forth of dung,* Litt. ex Col.

|| Extercōro, āre. act. *To cleanse, to void dung, or ordure,* Dig. ¶ Rectius exstercoro. + Stercoro, Cic.

|| Exterēbratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A piercing through, an escape,* Litt. ex Hyg.

Exterēbro, āre. act. (1) *To pierce, and make a hole through.* (2) Met. *To skew out a thing.* (1) Ex eo auro quod exterebratum esset, Cic. de Div. 1, 24. (2) Nunquam istuc exterebrabis tu, Plaut. Perf. 2, 2, 57.

Extergeo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To wipe clean.* Pernas eximjo & extergito, Cato. Manantes lacrymas pollice extersit, Petron. c. 9.

Extergeor, ēri, sus. pass. *To be wiped clean.* Ut ea facilius extergeantur, Vitruv. 7, 3.

Exterminandus, a, um. part. *To be turned out, or banished.* Ex finibus humanæ naturæ exterminandum puto, Cic. Philipp. 13, 1.

|| Exterminatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A driveing forth, a destroying,* Dig. + Exputio, Cic.

Exterminator, ōris. f. verb. *A banisher, or driver out; a destroyer.* Ante oculos exterminatoris sui, Cic. pro Domo, 54.

Exterminātus, a, um. part. *Banished, destroyed, overthrown, utterly undone.* Respublica exterminata mecum, Cic. pro Domo, 55.

|| Exterminium, i. n. *Banishment, or exile,* Litt. ex Cæs. certè ap. poster. non infrequens.

Extermino, āre. act. [*extra terminos ejicio*] (1) *To drive, or cast, out; to banish, or exterminate.* (2) *To destroy, or root out.* (3) Met. *To send away, in a good sense.* (1) = § Expellere, exterminare, & ejicere ex urbe virtutem, Cic. pro Mil. 37. § a suis d'is penatibus, Id. pro Sext. 13. (2) Exterminare rempublicam, Id. (3) Regium morbum in vino exterminat potum, Plin. 31, 10.

Exterminor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be banished.* Catilinam exterminari volebam, Cic. Catil. 3, 2.

* || Externatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An astonishment,* Aug. + Confernatio, Liv.

* Externātus, a, um. part. *Astonished, scared, frightened.* Io se externata refugit, Ow. Met. 1, 641. Externata malo, Catull. 62, 165.

* Externo, āre. act. [*ab ex & sterno*] *To astonish, to fright out of his wits.* Miseram affluvis luctibus externavit, Catull. 67, 71.

|| Externo, āre. act. [*ab externus*] *To make, or*

look

look upon, one as a stranger, Apul. Apol. p. 554. ubi tamen al. extraneasie.

Externus, a, um. adj. [ab exterus] (1) Outward, external. (2) Strange, alien, of another country, a foreigner, a stranger. (1) = Externus & adventitus tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. (2) Externis hostibus magis, quam domesticis laboramus, Id. ad Brut. 10. Externa magis, quam interiora, Id. N. D. 1, 33.

* Extēro, ēre, trivi, tritum. act. [ab ex, & tero] (1) To wear, scrub, or rase, out. (2) To beat out, to whet, or grind. (3) To thresh. (4) To digest. (1) Ex Opus poliat limā, non exterrat, Quint. 10, 4. (2) Calcibus frontem exterrere, Phaed. 1, 21, 9. (3) Exterere grana ē spicā, Varr. R. R. 1, 52. (4) Alvus calore multo cibum exterit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. ¶ Exterere literam, to rub it out, Varr. L. L. 4, 19.

* Extēror, ēri. pass. To be trod, or beat, out. § E spicis exteruntur grana, Varr. Frumentum exteritur pecudibus, Col. 2, 21.

¶ Extrāneus, a, um. adj. [ex aliā terrā] Strange, foreign, Fest. ¶ Externus, Cic.

* Exterreo, ēre, ui, itum. act. [ab ex, & terreo] To put in fear; to frighten, or scare, one. § Exterrere aspectu, Cic. de Div. 1, 36. metu, Liv. 4, 23. Exterrui bos animos, Val. Max. 1, 6, 5.

* Exterreor, ēri. pass. To be greatly affrighted. Præter modum plerique exterruntur, Cic. Off. 2, 10.

* Exterritus, a, um. part. Frighted, scared. Armenta exterrita, Virg. Geor. 3, 149. Novā re exterritus, Curt. 10, 9, 9. Exterrita atrocitate fomni, Val. Max. 1, 7, 2. Exterritus conscientia, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 7.

¶ Extertio, ōnis. f. verb. A wiping, or rubbing, out, Litt. ex Apul.

¶ Extersōrius, a, um. adj. That cleanseth, or taketh away the filth, Jun. ¶ Qui extergit.

Extersus, a, um. part. [ab extergor] (1) Wiped clean, cleansed, scoured. (2) Met. Ransacked, plundered, left without any thing. (1) Æra extersa rubiginem celerius trahunt, quam neglecta, Plin. 34, 9. (2) = Quod fanum adiisti, quod non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 21.

Extērus, a, um. adj. or, comp. Strange, foreign, of another country. = Exterus hostis atque longinquus, Cic. Catil. 2, 13. Exterior, comp. More outward; in a lower, or baser, place, or degree. Exterior orbis, Cic. de Univ. 7. ¶ Comes exterior, on the right hand, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 17. ut interior qui sinister, M.

¶ Extēsticūlo, āre. act. To castrate, Litt. ex Apul. ¶ Castro, Vett.

Extexo, ēre, ui, tum. act. To unravel, to unravel, Met. to turn one from his purpose. Extexam ego illum pulchrē, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 5.

¶ Extillatio, ōnis. f. verb. A dropping out, Litt. ex Cels.

Extillo, āre. act. [ab ex & stillo] To drop out, to trickle down with tears. Sinapi, oculi ut extillent, facit. Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 29. § Lacrymis extillare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 82. § liquorem, Col. 12, 48. Rectius extillo.

Extimeo, ēre, ui, neut. To be in great fear, to be fore afraid, Cic. Dedit præteritum τῷ extimesco.

Extimescendus, a, um. part. Greatly to be feared. Nec ob eam causam fatum, aut necessitas extimescenda est, Cic. de Fato, 12. Navibus casus erant extimescendi, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13.

Extimesco, ēre, ui, incept. To be greatly afraid. De fortunis communibus extimescebam, Cic. pro Deiot. 1. Adeon' rem rediisse, ut patrem extimescam? Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 2. Extimuit victorem, Val. Max. 3, 1, 2.

Extimo, āre. ant. q. pro existimo, unde part. extimans. Infociabile regnum extimantes, Tac. Ann. 13, 17, 1. ex edit. Bernegg. sed existimantes leg. Ryckius.

¶ Extimulatio, ōnis. f. verb. A pricking forward, Litt. ex Col.

Extimulātor, ōris. m. verb. An encourager, a

stirrer up. Acerrimus extimulator, Tac. 3, 40, 1. Rectius extimulator.

Extimulatus, a, um. part. Pricked, or fired up. Fame tigris extimulata, Ov. Met. 5, 164. = Impulsa aut extimulata, Plin. 2, 39. Rectius extimulatus.

Extimulo, āre. act. [ab ex & stimulo] To prick forward, to stir up, Sil. 17, 329. Vid. Extimulo.

Extimulor, āri, ātus. pass. To be fired up. Extimulari furiis, Col. 6, 27.

Extimus, a, um. adj. superl. [ab exterus] The uttermost, outmost, or last. Orbium eximus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic. Somn. Scip. 4. Extimæ gentes, Plin. 2, 78.

Extinctio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab extinguo] A putting out, a quenching, an abolishing. Si supremus ille dies non extinctionem, sed commutationem affert loci, quid optabilius? Cic. Tusc. 1, 49.

Extinctor, ōris. m. verb. (1) A quencher, a destroyer. (2) A suppresser, one that maketh an end of a thing. (1) Extinctor patriæ, Cic. pro Syllā, 31. (2) Belli domestici extinctor, Id. de Har. Resp. 23.

¶ Extinctōrium, i. n. An extinguisher to put out a candle. ¶ In re novā verbo novo analogicè formato danda est venia.

Extincturus, a, um. part. About to extinguish, Liv. 10, 24.

Extinctus, a, um. part. (1) Put out. (2) Quenched. (3) Extinct. (4) Killed, dead. (5) Gone and lost. (6) Abolished. (1) Extincta flammā revixit, Ov. Met. 7, 7. (2) Nec prius est extincta sitis, quam vita, bibendo, Ov. Met. 7, 569. (3) Extinctum est jam illud maledictum crudelitatis, Cic. pro Domo, 35. (4) Vir egregius extinctus, Id. de Clar. Orat. 1. (5) Extinctus pudor, Virg. Æn. 4, 322. (6) Extincta spes, Liv. 23, 45. Memoria non extincta, sed repressa vetustate, Cic. pro Cael. 30.

Extinctus, ūs. m. The putting out of a candle, &c. A lucernarum extinctu, Plin. 7, 7.

Extinguendus, a, um. part. To be extinguished. Favorem extinguendis incendiis auxerat, Paterc. 2, 91.

Extinguo, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ab ex & stinguo] (1) To put out any thing that burneth, to extinguish, to quench. (2) Met. To appease, or stint. (3) To abolish, or put an end to. (4) To put to death. (5) Also to make a difference, or distinguish. (1) § Extinguere ignem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 22. § fulmina flammis, Sen. Octav. 809. (2) § Extinguere bellum, Cic. Fam. 10, 23. (3) Invidiam extinguet mors, Id. pro Balbo, 6. Extinguere memoriam egregii facti, Val. Max. 5, 6, ext. 4. (4) Si ignis vivet, tu extinguere, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 15. (5) Quam si subtraxeris, quē extingues artificem ab inscio? Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 7. sed mel. lib. bab. distingues.

Ex inguor, i, inctus. pass. To be extinguished, appeased, or abolished. Nullā adhibitā vi, consumptus ignis extinguitur, Cic. de Sen. 19. Non potest divinitus extingui, Val. Max. 1, 8, 8.

Extirpandus, a, um. part. To be rooted up. Silvæ extirpandæ ratio, Plin. 18, 6. Met. Quas perturbationes nos extirpandas putamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19.

Extirpatio, ōnis. f. verb. A plucking up by the roots, a rooting out. Extirpatio filicis, Col. 2, 2.

¶ Extirpator, ōris. m. verb. He that plucketh up by the roots, Litt. ex Liv.

Extirpatus, a, um. part. Rooted up. Extirpatis radicibus herbarum, Plin. 19, 6. Met. Nisi ejus animo extirpatam humanitatem arbitremur, Cic. de Am. 13.

Extirpo, āre. act. (1) To pluck up by the roots. (2) Met. To root out, to extirpate. (1) Extirpare arbores radicitus, Col. 2, 2. Lucos quoque sacros non cædunt modò, sed etiam extirpant, Curt. 7, 21. pilos corporis, Mart. 6, 56. (2) = Extirpare & funditus tollere vitia, Cic. de Fato, 5. Rectius extirpo.

Extirpor, āri, ātus. pass. To be rooted up, or extirpated. Tu ignoras arbores magnas diu crescere, unā horā extirpari, Curt. 7, 33. Silvestris jager decrecente lunā utilissimè extirpatur, Col. 11, 2.

Extispex, icis. c. g. [ab extra inspicendo] A soothsayer, a diviner, who foretelleth things to come from the entrails of beasts. Extispici disputanti relinquit, Varr.

Extispicium, ii. n. The craft of soothsaying, the looking into the entrails of beasts sacrificed, and thence foretelling things to come. Attendit & extispicio, Suet. Ner. 56.

* Extō, āre, itī, itum & ātum. neut. [ab ex & sto] (1) To stand out. (2) To stand, or stick, up. (3) To be. (4) To remain, or be left. (5) To be apparent, to be seen above others. (6) Met. To exceed, to excell. (7) To spring out. (1) Pinguis aqualiculus propenso sesquipede extat, Pers. 1, 57. (2) Longā trabe rector extat, Ov. Met. 3, 78. ubi al. ext. Venis malè juncta trementibus ossa extant, Sil. 2, 468. (3) Suet. Tit. 10. & Quint. 10, 1. (4) Sive extant, sive interciderunt, Plin. conf. Flor. 1, 13, 24. (5) = Quò magis extare, atque eminere videatur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 26. Obscurum esse, Id. Fam. 5, 2. (6) Quantum egomet Nereidæ exto, Stat. Syl. 1, 2, 115. (7) Extant furculi de arbore, Col. de Arb. 26. Rectius exto.

Extollens, tis. part. Extolling, lifting up, Liv. 21, 20. Omnia extollens, Just. 2, 13. Extollens vix palmas gurgite, Prop. 2, 26, 11.

Extollo, ēre, tūli, elatum. act. (1) To lift, or hold, up. (2) Met. To raise up. (3) To praise. (4) To prolong, to put off, to defer. (5) Also to bring up. (1) Extollunt ambo capita, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 57. (2) Percussum ipsa respub. manibus suis extollit, Cic. pro Domo, 45. Jacentem non modò extollere, sed pristinam dignitatem amplificare, Cic. pro Marcello, 3. (3) Vos meam fortunam deprimitis? vestram extollitis? Id. in Pison. 18. § Extollere aliquid in majus, Liv. 28, 31. (4) Res serias extollo ex hoc die in alium diem, Plaut. Pæn. 2, 52. Fugiam, & in diem extollam malum, Id. Mil. 3, 2, 47. (5) Parentes extollunt liberos, Id. Most. 1, 2, 41.

Extorquendus, a, um. part. To extort, or be extorted from. Missus Lamachus cum exercitu ad extorquendum quod negabatur, Just. 16, 3.

Extorqueo, ēre, si, sum. act. (1) To wrench, or put out of joint. (2) To force, or wrest, from. (3) Met. To extort, or get out of one. (1) Fregit aliquis crus, aut extorsit articulum, Sen. Ep. 104. (2) Arma ē manibus extorquere, Cic. Catil. 1, 6. Extorsit Vatinio legiones, Paterc. 2, 69. (3) Ille exorabat, tu extorques, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 8. Conf. Liv. 22, 29.

Extorqueor, ēri. pass. To be extorted, &c. Cæs. B. C. 1, 9. Extorquetur ipsi causa optima, Val. Max. 8, 9, 3.

¶ Extorquēfācio, ēre. act. To broil, or parch, Sen. ap. Litt.

Extorreo, ēre. act. To toast, roast, or bake; to parch and dry, to burn up. Febris extorret, Cels. 3, 7.

Extorridus, a, um. adj. Parched, dried, burnt up, Fragm. Poët.

Extorris, is. c. g. An exile, a banished man, one who is forced to live out of his country. Extorris ab patrio solo, Liv. 5, 30. Finibus extorris, Virg. Æn. 4, 616.

Extortor, ōris. m. verb. [ab extorqueo] One that wresteth and wringeth, an extortioner. Bonorum extortor, legum contortor, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 27.

Extortus, a, um. part. (1) Wrested, or forced from. (2) Also tormented, tortured. (1) Extorta est contenti sica, Cic. pro Milon. 7. Extorta manibus hostium victoria, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9. (2) Per longam nervorum contractionem extorti, Sen. Ep. 66. Extortus moritur, Liv. 34, 25.

Extra. præp. (1) Externally, without. (2) Out of, not in. (3) Beyond. (4) Except, saving, over and above. (1) Et in corpore, & extra quædam bona, Cic. de Fin. 2, 21. Et inustus, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 36. (2) Extra conjurationem esse, Cic. pro Syllā, 13. (3) Ne extra modum sumptu prodeas & magnificentia, Id. Offic.

Exorbeo, ēre. act. *To swallow up.* *Vid.* Exorbeo.

|| **Exordefco**, ēre, ui. neut. *To become filthy and nasty, to wax out of esteem,* Gell. 9, 2. + **Sordefco**.

Exfors, tis. adj. *without share.* *Vid.* Exors.
|| **Exfortium**, i. n. *A being without share,* Litt. ex Apul.

Exspātians, tis. part. *Running abroad.* *Vid.* Expatians.

Exspātor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To run, or wander, abroad.* *Vid.* Expatior.

Exspecto, āre. act. *To wait, or look, for.* *Vid.* Expecto.

Exspargo, ēre. act. [*ab ex & spargo*] *To besprinkle, unde*

Exspersus, a, um. part. *Met. Dissolved, dispersed,* Virg. *Æn.* 3, 625. *auct. Serv. al. aspersa.*

Exspes, ei. adj. *Hopeless, without hope.* Hor. *Vid.* Expes.

Exspiro, āre. act. *To expire, to die.* *Vid.* Expiro.

Exsplendefco, ēre. neut. *To shine out.* *Vid.* Explendefco.

Exspolio, āre. act. *To spoil, rob, or plunder,* Cic. *Vid.* Expolio.

* **Exspuitio**, ōnis. verb. *Aspiting out.* *Exspuitio sanguinis,* Plin. 23, 1.

* **Exspūmo**, āre. act. & neut. [*ab ex, & spūmo*] *To cast out a foam.* *Vid.* Expūmo.

* **Exspuo**, ēre. act. [*ab ex, & spuo*] *To spit up, to cast up, or out.* *Vid.* Expuo.

Exstercōro, āre. act. *To carry forth dung.* *Vid.* Extercoro.

Exstimulātus, a, um. part. *Spured on.* *Exstimulata aculeo,* Plin. 9, 37. *Tigris exstimulata fame.* Ov. *Met.* 5, 165.

Exstimulo, vel **Extimulo**, āre. act. *To spur on, to prick forward, to excite.* *Dictis extimulare,* Ov. *Fast.* 6, 588. *corda furore bellandi.* Sil. 1, 33.

Exstimulor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be spured on, or excited.* *Sidera conjectu radorum exstimulata sunt,* Plin. 2, 39.

Exstinguo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [*ab ex & stinguo*] *To quench.* *Vid.* Extinguo.

Extirpo, āre. act. *To root out.* *Vid.* Extirpo.

* **Exsto**, āre. neut. [*ab ex, & sto*] *To appear.* *Vid.* Exto.

* **Extruo**, ēre. act. [*ab ex, & struo*] *To build up.* *Vid.* Extruo.

Exsuccus, a, um. adj. *Dry, barren.* *Corpus exsuccum,* Sen. *Ep.* 30. = **Exsuccus**, **exsanguis**, Quint. 12, 10.

Exsūdo, āre. act. *To sweat out,* Virg. *Vid.* Exudo.

+ **Exsūgēbo**, pro **exfugam**. *Eorum exfugebo sanguinem,* Plaut. *Epid.* 2, 2, 5.

|| **Exsūgeor**, ēri. id. *quod exugor,* Litt. ex Plin.

Exsul, ūlis. c. g. [*qu. ex solo*] *Banished.* *Vid.* Exul.

Exulto, āre. neut. *Te exult.* *Vid.* Exulto.

Exsūpēro, āre. act. *To overcome.* *Vid.* Exupero.

Exsurdo, āre. act. *To make deaf.* *Vid.* Exurdo.

Exsurgo, ēre. neut. *To rise up.* *Vid.* Exurgo.

Exuscito, āre. act. *To raise up.* *Vid.* Exuscito.

Extā, ōrum. pl. n. *The bowels, inwards, or entrails,* Cic. *Topic.* 20. ¶ || **Extā tritici**, the *gurgeons,* Jun.

Extābelco, ēre, ui. incept. (1) *To wear, or pine, away; to become dry, to consume.* (2) *Met. To grow old, and out of use.* (1) *Extābuit macie corpus,* Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 12. *ex antiq. pōtā.* (2) *Videmus opiniones diuturnitate extābuisse,* Cic. *N. D.* 2, 2.

|| **Extālis**, is. f. *The lower part of the great g.* *Vulg. interpr.*

* **Extāns**, tis. part. & adj. (1) *Standing out.* (2) *Overtopping.* (1) *Signis exantibus asper* *Antiquus crater,* Ov. *Met.* 12, 235. (2) *Mu-*

saum turba humeris extantem suspicit altis, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 668. *Utroque extantior aggere,* Stat. *Theb.* 9, 455.

Extantia, æ. f. *A standing up, or appearing above,* Col. 5, 5.

|| **Extar**, āris. n. (1) *A pot to boil beasts entrails in.* (2) *Money given at a gate to come in to see a play, or the like.* (1) *M. ex Gloss.* (2) *Sosip.*

Extāris, e. adj. *Belonging to the entrails.* *Aula extaris,* Plaut. *Rud.* 1, 1, 47. ¶ *Rarō occ.*

* || **Extāsis**, is. f. *An extasy, or trance,* Med. + **Animi deliquium. *Vid.* Ecstasis.**

* **Extātūrus**, a, um. part. [*ab exte, āre*] *That will appear.* *Extatura extiamnum duabus gemmis,* Plin. 17, 22. ¶ *Rectius extaturus.*

Extēplo, adv. *Soon, quickly, immediately.* *Extēplo sensit medios dilapsus in hostes,* Virg. *Æn.* 2, 377.

Extēpōrālis, e. adj. *Sudden, without premeditation, or study; done, or spoken, extempore.* §

Extēpōrālis facultas, Suet. in *Aug.* 84. *oratio, Quint.* 4, 1. **Extēpōrales figuræ**, Plin. *Ep.* 1, 20, 10.

Extēpōrālitas, ātis. f. *A promptness, or readiness, without premeditation, or musing.* = **Promptus** **faciliūque** vel ad **extēpōralitatem**, Suet. *Tit.* 3. ¶ *Rarō occ.*

|| **Extēpōrāneus**, a, um. adj. *id. quod extēpōralis,* Quint. ap. *Litt.* sed non reperio. *Improbant Voss. & Cellar.* *Ut ut sit, tutior usus tē extēpōralis.*

|| **Extēpōrārius**, a, um. adj. *Extemporary, all on a sudden,* Mart. ap. *Litt.* sed frustra quæsiui.

|| **Extēpōre**, adv. *Immediately, without stay, out of hand, all of a sudden, extempore; also as the time requireth,* Sall. ap. *Litt.* sed rect. *divisē extēpōre scribi videtur.*

+ **Extēpūlo**, pro **extēplo**, Plaut. *Aul.* 1, 2, 15. & *Mil.* 2, 5, 51.

* **Extēdens**, tis. part. i. e. *intendens.* *Raiseing the price of a thing, extending,* Suet. *Calig.* 38. *Inter hæc auream aquilam pinnas extēdenti similem sacraverant,* Curt. 3, 3, 16. *conf. Liv.* 58, 14.

* **Extēdo**, ēre, di, sum & tum. act. [*ab ex, & tendo*] (1) *To extend, or stretch out.* (2) *To continue, lengthen, enlarge, or make longer.* (3) *To defer.* (4) *To make bigger.* (5) *To exert, or employ.* (1) *Extēdere vitem ad palum,* Col. 5, 2. (2) *Extēderem preces, nisi tu rogari diu nollēs,* Plin. *Ep.* 2, 13, 11. § *Extēdere epistolam,* Id. 3, 5, 20. (3) *Consulatum extēdere,* Plin. *Paneg.* 61. *Fata an extēdo mea?* Sen. *Herc. Oct.* 971. (4) § *Vincula escaria, quod magis extēdas, tantō astringunt arcūtiūs,* Plaut. *Men.* 1, 1, 19. (5) *Extēdere omnes imperii vires consules iussit,* Liv. 7.

* **Extēdor**, i, sus. pass. *To be extended, deferred, &c.* *Munimenta castrorum iussit extēdi,* Curt. 9, 3, 19. *Mors extēdi potest,* Sen. *Herc. Oct.* 866.

* || **Extēnsio**, ōnis. f. verb. *The convulsion, or cramp; a crick,* Jun. + **Tetanus,** Cels.

* **Extēnsio**, ōnis. f. *An extension,* Vitr. 9, 4.

* || **Extēnsivus**, a, um. adj. *Which may be stretched out, extensive,* Paul. JCC.

* **Extēnsus**, a, um. part. *ssimus, sup. Stretched out, drawn out in length.* *Extēnsi digiti,* Cic. *Acad. Q.* 4, 47. *Extēnsissima vallis,* Liv. 21, 32.

* **Extēto**, āre. freq. *To stretch, or thrust, out.* *Qui vires tuas extētes,* Plaut. *Bacch.* 4, 2, 3.

* **Extētus**, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Extended, stretched out.* (2) *Drawn out in length, long.* (3) *Of great extent.* (4) *Also loud, or shrill.* (1) *Funis extētus,* Hor. *Ep.* 2, 1, 210. (2) *Vivet extēto Proculeius ævo,* Id. *Od.* 2, 2, 5. (3) *Liv.* 2, 32. (4) *Modulatus editur sonus, creber, extētus,* Plin. 10, 29.

Extēnuandus, a, um. part. *To be dispersed, or dissolved.* *Spiritus extēnuandus in auras ibit,* Ov. *Trist.* 1, 4, 11. *sed al. leg. tenuandus.* *Cura longā est extēnuanda morā,* Id. ex *Pont.* 1, 3, 26.

Extēnuans, tis. part. *Diminishing, lessening.* *Omnia pūitiam extēnuantia,* Cels. 6, 6, 8.

Extēnuatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diminishing, or lessening; an extenuation.* = *Concisa brevitās & extēnuatio,* Cic. *de Orat.* 3, 53. *Vitium extēnuatio,* Plin. 17, 26.

|| **Extēnuātor**, ōris. m. verb. *He that diminisheth, or impaireth,* Litt. ex Tac.

Extēnuātus, a, um. part. *ssimus, sup. Made thin, lean, or slender; diminished.* § *Aēr fusus & extēnuatus sublimē fertur, tum autem concretus in nubes cogitur,* Cic. *N. D.* 2, 39. *Meæ copiolæ sunt extēnuatissimæ,* Brut. ap. *Eund.* *Fam.* 11, 13. *conf. Liv.* 21, 62.

Extēnuissimē, adv. *Very slenderly.* *Extēnuissimē maritus,* Sen. *Controv.* 1, 4.

Extēnuo, āre. act. (1) *To grind small, to chew, to make thin, lean, or slender.* (2) *Met. To debase, or undervalue.* (3) *To diminish, or lessen; to extenuate.* (4) *To set in thin array one from another.* (1) = *A dentibus extēnuatur & molitur cibus,* Cic. *N. D.* 2, 54. (2) § *Non auget suum munus, sed extēnuat,* Id. *Offic.* 2, 20. (3) *Quam querelam, etsi spero esse falsam, nunquam tamen verbis extēnuabo,* Id. pro *Marcell.* 7. § *Extēnuare alicujus laudem,* Val. *Max.* 5, 2, 10. (4) *Extēnuare aciem,* Liv.

Extēnuor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made thin, lessened, &c.* *Quo tutissimo remedio consensus multitudinis extēnuatur,* Tac. *Hist.* 4, 46, 10. *Inpulverem inutilem extēnuatur,* Plin. 18, 16.

Exter, ēra, ērum. adj. *Foreign, or another country.* *Exter honos,* Stat. *Theb.* 11, 429. *Insolens verbum, quod neque Prisc. auctoritas satis suspitioni eximit,* Gronov.

|| **Extercōrātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying forth of dung,* Litt. ex Col.

|| **Extercōro**, āre. act. *To cleanse, to void dung, or ordure,* Dig. ¶ *Rectius extercoro.* + **Stercoro**, Cic.

|| **Extērebrātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A piercing through, an escape,* Litt. ex Hyg.

Extērebro, āre. act. (1) *To pierce, and make a hole through.* (2) *Met. To skewer out a thing.* (1) *Ex eo auro quod extērebratum esset,* Cic. *de Div.* 1, 24. (2) *Nunquam istuc extērebrabis tu,* Plaut. *Perf.* 2, 2, 57.

Extergeo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To wipe clean.* *Pernas eximto & extērgito,* Cato. *Manantes lacrymas pollice extērsit,* Petron. c. 9.

Extergeor, ēri, sus. pass. *To be wiped clean.* *Ut ea facilius extergeantur,* Vitruv. 7, 3.

Extermīnandus, a, um. part. *To be turned out, or banished.* *Ex finibus humanæ naturæ exterminandum puto,* Cic. *Philipp.* 13, 1.

|| **Extermīnatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A driveing forth, a destroying,* Dig. + **Expūsiō**, Cic.

Extermīnator, ōris. f. verb. *A banisher, or driver out; a destroyer.* *Ante oculos exterminatoris sui,* Cic. pro *Domo*, 54.

Extermīnātus, a, um. part. *Banished, destroyed, overthrown, utterly undone.* *Respublica exterminata mecum,* Cic. pro *Domo*, 55.

|| **Extermīnium**, i. n. *Banishment, or exile,* Litt. ex Cæsar. *certē ap. poster. non infrequens.*

Extermīno, āre. act. [*extra terminos ejicio*] (1) *To drive, or cast, out; to banish, or exterminate.* (2) *To destroy, or root out.* (3) *Met. To send away, in a good sense.* (1) = § *Expellere, exterminare, & ejicere ex urbe virtutem,* Cic. pro *Mil.* 37. § *à suis d. is penatibus,* Id. pro *Sext.* 13. (2) *Exterminare rempublicam,* Id. (3) *Regium morbum in vino exterminat potum,* Plin. 31, 10.

Extermīnor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be banished.* *Catilinam exterminari volebam,* Cic. *Catil.* 3, 2.

* || **Externatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *An astonishment,* Aug. + **Consternatio**, Liv.

* **Externātus**, a, um. part. *Astonished, scared, frightened.* *Io se externata refugit,* Ov. *Met.* 1, 641. *Externata malo,* Catull. 62, 165.

* **Externo**, āre. act. [*ab ex & sterno*] *To astonish, to fright out of his wits.* *Miseram affinis luctibus externavit,* Catull. 67, 71.

|| **Externo**, āre. act. [*ab externus*] *To make, or look*

look upon, one as a stranger, Apul. Apol. p. 554. ubi tamen al. extraneasie.

Externus, a, um. adj. [ab exterus] (1) Outward, external. (2) Strange, alien, of another country, a foreigner, a stranger. (1) = Externus & adventitius tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. (2) Externis hostibus magis, quam domesticis laboramus, Id. ad Brut. 10. Externa magis, quam interiora, Id. N. D. 1, 33.

* Extēro, ēre, trīvi, trītum. aēt. [ab ex, & tero] (1) To wear, scrub, or rase, out. (2) To beat out, to whet, or grind. (3) To thresh. (4) To digest. (1) Opus poliat limā, non exterrat, Quint. 10, 4. (2) Calcibus frontem exterrere, Phaed. 1, 21, 9. (3) Exterere grana ē spicā, Varr. R. R. 1, 52. (4) Alvus calore multo cibum exterit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. ¶ Exterere literam, to rub it out, Varr. L. L. 4, 19.

* Extēror, ēri, pass. To be trod, or beat, out. § E spicis exteruntur grana, Varr. Frumentum exteritur pecudibus, Col. 2, 21.

¶ Extrāneus, a, um. adj. [ex aliā terrā] Strange, foreign, Fest. † Externus, Cic.

* Exterreo, ēre, ui, itum. aēt. [ab ex, & terreo] To put in fear; to frighten, or scare, one. § Exterere aspectu, Cic. de Div. 1, 36. metu, Liv. 4, 23. Exterruit bos animos, Val. Max. 1, 6, 5.

* Exterreor, ēri, pass. To be greatly affrighted. Præter modum plerique exterruntur, Cic. Off. 2, 10.

* Exterrītus, a, um. part. Frighted, scared. Armenta exterrita, Virg. Geor. 3, 149. Novā re exterritus, Curt. 10, 9, 9. Exterrita atrocitate somnii, Val. Max. 1, 7, 2. Exterrītus consciētiā, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 7.

¶ Exterio, ōnis, f. verb. A wiping, or rubbing, out, Litt. ex Apul.

¶ Extersōrius, a, um. adj. That cleanseth, or taketh away the filth, Jun. † Qui extergit.

Extersus, a, um. part. [ab extergor] (1) Wiped clean, cleansed, scoured. (2) Met. Ransacked, plundered, left without any thing. (1) Æra extersa rubiginem celeritū trahunt, quam neglecta, Plin. 34, 9. (2) = Quod fanum adiisti, quod non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 21.

Extērus, a, um. adj. or, comp. Strange, foreign, of another country. = Exterus hostis atque longinquus, Cic. Catil. 2, 13. Exterior, comp. More outward; in a lower, or baser, place, or degree. Exterior orbis, Cic. de Univ. 7. ¶ Comes exterior, on the right hand, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 17. ut interior qui sinister, M.

¶ Extēstīcūlo, āre. aēt. To castrate, Litt. ex Apul. † Castro, Vett.

Extexo, ēre, ui, tum. aēt. To unravel, to unravel, Met. to turn one from his purpose. Extexam ego illum pulchrē, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 5.

¶ Extillātio, ōnis, f. verb. A dropping out, Litt. ex Cels.

Extillo, āre. aēt. [ab ex & stillo] To drop out, to trickle down with tears. Sinapi, oculi ut extillunt, facit. Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 29. § Lacrymis extillare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 82. § liquorem, Col. 12, 48. Rectius extillo.

Extimeo, ēre, ui, neut. To be in great fear, to be sore afraid, Cic. Dedit præteritum tñ extimesco.

Extimescendus, a, um. part. Greatly to be feared. Nec ob eam causam fatum, aut necessitas extimescenda est, Cic. de Fato, 12. Navibus casus erant extimescendi, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13.

Extimesco, ēre, ui. incept. To be greatly afraid. De fortunis communibus extimescebam, Cic. pro Deiot. 1. Adeon' rem rediisse, ut patrem extimescam? Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 2. Extimuit virorem, Val. Max. 3, 1, 2.

Extimo, āre. antiq. pro existimo. unde part. extimans. Infociabile regnum extimantes, Tac. Ann. 13, 17, 1. ex edit. Bernegg. sed existimantes leg. Ryckius.

¶ Extimulatio, ōnis, f. verb. A pricking forward, Litt. ex Col.

Extimulātor, ōris, m. verb. An encourager, a

stirer up. Acerrimus extimulator, Tac. 3, 40, 1. Rectius extimulator.

Extimulātus, a, um. part. Pricked, or fired up. Fame tigris extimulata, Ov. Met. 5, 164. = Impulsa aut extimulata, Plin. 2, 39. Rectius extimulatus.

Extimūlo, āre. aēt. [ab ex & stimulo] To prick forward, to stir up, Sil. 17, 329. Vid. Extimulo.

Extimūlor, āri, ātus. pass. To be fired up. Extimulari furiis, Col. 6, 27.

Extimus, a, um. adj. superl. [ab exterus] The uttermost, outmost, or last. Orbium eximus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic. Somn. Scip. 4. Extimæ gentes, Plin. 2, 78.

Extinctio, ōnis, f. verb. [ab extinguo] A putting out, a quenching, an abolishing. Si supremus ille dies non extinctionem, sed commutationem affert loci, quid optabilius? Cic. Tusc. 1, 49.

Extinctōr, ōris, m. verb. (1) A quencher, a destroyer. (2) A suppresser, one that maketh an end of a thing. (1) Extinctōr patriæ, Cic. pro Syllā, 31. (2) Belli domestici extinctōr, Id. de Har. Resp. 23.

¶ Extinctōrium, i, n. An extinguisher to put out a candle. ¶ In re novā verbo novo analogicē formato danda est venia.

Extinctūrus, a, um. part. About to extinguish, Liv. 10, 24.

Extinctus, a, um. part. (1) Put out. (2) Quenched. (3) Extinct. (4) Killed, dead. (5) Gone and lost. (6) Abolished. (1) Extincta flammā revixit, Ov. Met. 7, 7. (2) Nec prius est extincta sitis, quam vita, bibendo, Ov. Met. 7, 569. (3) Extinctum est jam illud maledictum crudelitatis, Cic. pro Domo, 35. (4) Vir egregius extinctus, Id. de Clar. Orat. 1. (5) Extinctus pudor, Virg. Æn. 4, 322. (6) Extincta spes, Liv. 23, 45. ¶ Memoria non extincta, sed repressa vetustate, Cic. pro Cael. 30.

Extinctus, ūs, m. The putting out of a candle, &c. A lucernarum extinctu, Plin. 7, 7.

Extinguendus, a, um. part. To be extinguished. Favorem extinguendis incendiis auxerat, Patere. 2, 91.

Extinguo, ēre, xi, ctum. aēt. [ab ex & stinguo] (1) To put out any thing that burneth, to extinguish, to quench. (2) Met. To appease, or flint. (3) To abolish, or put an end to. (4) To put to death. (5) Also to make a difference, or distinguish. (1) § Extinguere ignem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 22. § fulmina flammis, Sen. Octav. 809. (2) § Extinguere bellum, Cic. Fam. 10, 23. (3) Invidiam extinguet more, Id. pro Balbo, 6. Extinguere memoriam egregii facti, Val. Max. 5, 6, ext. 4. (4) ¶ Si ignis vivet, tu extingue, Plaut. Aut. 1, 2, 15. (5) Quam si subtraxeris, quē extingues artificem ab inscio? Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 7. sed mel. lib. bab. distingues.

Exinguor, i, inctus. pass. To be extinguished, appeased, or abolished. Nullā adhibitā vi, consumptus ignis extinguitur, Cic. de Sen. 19. Non potest divinitus extingui, Val. Max. 1, 8, 8.

Extirpandus, a, um. part. To be rooted up. Silvæ extirpandæ ratio, Plin. 18, 6. Met. Quas perturbationes nos extirpandas putamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19.

Extirpātio, ōnis, f. verb. A plucking up by the roots, a rooting out. Extirpatio filicis, Col. 2, 2.

¶ Extirpātor, ōris, m. verb. He that plucketh up by the roots, Litt. ex Liv.

Extirpātus, a, um. part. Rooted up. Extirpatis radicibus herbarum, Plin. 19, 6. Met. Nisi ejus animo extirpatam humanitatem arbitremur, Cic. de Am. 13.

Extirpo, āre. aēt. (1) To pluck up by the roots. (2) Met. To root out, to extirpate. (1) Extirpare arbores radicitus, Col. 2, 2. ¶ Lucos quoque sacros non cædunt modò, sed etiam extirpant, Curt. 7, 21. pilos corporis, Mart. 6, 56. (2) = Extirpare & funditus tollere vitia, Cic. de Fato, 5. Rectius extirpo.

Extirpor, āri, ātus. pass. To be rooted up, or extirpated. ¶ Tu ignoras arbores magnas diu crescere, unā horā extirpari, Curt. 7, 33. Silvestris jager decrescente lunā utilissimè extirpatur, Col. 11, 2.

Extispex, icis, c. g. [ab extra inspicendo] A soothsayer, a diviner, who foretelleth things to come from the entrails of beasts. Extispici disputanti relinquo, Varr.

Extispiciūm, ii, n. The craft of soothsaying, the looking into the entrails of beasts sacrificed, and thence foretelling things to come. Attendit & extispicio, Suet. Ner. 56.

* Extō, āre, itī, itum & ātum. neut. [ab ex & sto] (1) To stand out. (2) To stand, or stick, up. (3) To be. (4) To remain, or be left. (5) To be apparent, to be seen above others. (6) Met. To exceed, to excell. (7) To spring out. (1) Pinguis aqualiculus propenso sesquipedē extat, Pers. 1, 57. (2) Longā trabe recitator extat, Ov. Met. 3, 78. ubi al. ext. Venis malè juncta tremantibus ossa Extant, Sil. 2, 468. (3) Suet. Tit. 10. & Quint. 10, 1. (4) ¶ Sive extant, sive interciderunt, Plin. conf. Flor. 1, 13, 24. (5) = Quò magis extare, atque emineere videatur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 26. ¶ Obscurum esse, Id. Fam. 5, 2. (6) Quantum egomet Nereidæ exto, Stat. Syl. 1, 2, 115. (7) Extant furculi de arbore, Col. de Arb. 26. Rectius exto.

Extollens, tis, part. Extolling, lifting up, Liv. 21, 20. Omnia extollens, Just. 2, 13. Extollens vix palmas gurgite, Prop. 2, 26, 11.

Extollo, ēre, tūli, ctum. aēt. (1) To lift, or hold, up. (2) Met. To raise up. (3) To praise. (4) To prolong, to put off, to deferr. (5) Also to bring up. (1) Extollunt ambo capita, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 57. (2) Percussum ipsa respub. manibus suis extollit, Cic. pro Domo, 45. ¶ Jacentem non modò extollere, sed pristinam dignitatem amplificare, Cic. pro Marcello, 3. (3) ¶ Vos meam fortunam deprimitis? vestram extollitis? Id. in Pison. 18. § Extollere aliquid in majus, Liv. 28, 31. (4) Res serias extollo ex hoc die in alium diem, Plaut. Pæn. 2, 52. Fugiam, & in diem extollam malum, Id. Mil. 3, 2, 47. (5) Parentes extollunt liberos, Id. Most. 1, 2, 41.

Extorquendus, a, um. part. To extort, or be extorted from. Missus Lamachus cum exercitu ad extorquendum quod negabatur, Just. 16, 3.

Extorqueo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. (1) To wrench, or put out of joint. (2) To force, or wrest, from (3) Met. To extort, or get out of one. (1) Fregit aliquis crus, aut extorsit articulum, Sen. Ep. 104. (2) Arma ē manibus extorquere, Cic. Catil. 1, 6. Extorserat Vatinio legiones, Patere. 2, 69. (3) ¶ Ille exorabat, tu extorques, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 8. Conf. Liv. 22, 29.

Extorqueor, ēri, pass. To be extorted, &c. Cæs. B. C. 1, 9. Extorquetur ipsi causa optima, Val. Max. 8, 9, 3.

¶ Extorrefacio, ēre. aēt. To broil, or parch, Sen. ap. Litt.

Extorreo, ēre. aēt. To toast, roast, or bake; to parch and dry, to burn up. Febris extorret, Cels. 3, 7.

Extorridus, a, um. adj. Parched, dried, burnt up, Fragm. Poët.

Extorris, is, c. g. An exile, a banished man, one who is forced to live out of his country. Extorris ab patrio solo, Liv. 5, 30. Finibus extorris, Virg. Æn. 4, 616.

Extortor, ōris, m. verb. [ab extorqueo] One that wrestleth and wringeth, an extortioner. Bonorum extortor, legum contortor, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 27.

Extortus, a, um. part. (1) Wrested, or forced from. (2) Also tormented, tortured. (1) Extorta est contenti sica, Cic. pro Milon. 7. Extorta manibus hostium victoria, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9. (2) Per longam nervorum contractionem extorti, Sen. Ep. 66. Extortus moritur, Liv. 34, 25.

Extra, præp. (1) Externally, without. (2) Out of, not in. (3) Beyond. (4) Except, saving, over and above. (1) ¶ Et in corpore, & extra quædam bona, Cic. de Fin. 2, 21. ¶ in-tus, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 36. (2) Extra conjurationem esse, Cic. pro Syllā, 13. (3) Ne extramodum sumptu prodeas & magnificentiā, Id. Offic.

Offic. 1, 39. (4) Extra unum te mortalis nemo corpus corpore contigit, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 24.

Extrā, adv. *Without, on the outside.* ☞ Pomum simile amygdalis extrā, intus contortis nucleis, *Plin.* 12, 10.

☞ Extractio, ōnis, f. verb. *A drawing out, an extraction, Arithmet.*

Extractōrius, a, um, adj. *That hath the power and nature to draw out.* Arundo extractoriam vim habet, *Plin.* 24, 11.

Extractūrus, a, um, part. *About to draw out,* *Liv.* 38, 44.

Extractus, a, um, part. [*ab extrahor*] (1) *Drawn out by force, or persuasion.* (2) *Prolonged, continued, spun out.* (1) Extracta hasta, *Curt.* 7, 4, 37. Extracta oculo sagitta, *Plin.* 7, 37. Rure in urbem extractus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 11. (2) Pars major anni certaminibus extracta, *Liv.* 4, 43. Extractum in tertium annum bellum est, *Id.* 3, 2. usque ad noctem, *Id.* 4, 41.

† Extrāo, īre, act. *To go out, Non. ex Afran.* † Exeo.

Extrahendus, a, um, part. *To be drawn out, &c.* Extrahendae aquae quæstus, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, ext. 11. *Conf. Cels.* 8, 4.

Extraho, ēre, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To draw, or pluck, cut.* (2) *To extract.* (3) *To extricate, or rid out of.* (4) *To prolong, delay, defer, or continue.* (5) *Allo to draw one by persuasion.* (6) *To extort.* (7) *To bring off, or withdraw.* (1) Extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 13. (2) Extrahere venena corpori, *Plin.* 7, 2. (3) Neque scio quo modo me inde extraham, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 3. (4) Triduum disputationibus extrahitur, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 33. (5) Vulgus extrahere ad consulatum nitentur, *Liv.*

Seque ac suos omnes extraxit incolumes, *Nep. Eumen.* 5. (6) Verberum vis extrahit secreta mentis, *Sen. Hipp.* 881. (7) Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicibus religionem, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 43.

Extrahor, i, ctus, pass. *To be drawn out, &c.* Extractus erat palude, *Val. Max.* 8, 2, 3. *Vid. & Liv.* 10, 27. & 27, 26.

Extrāneus, a, um, adj. *Strange, foreign, of another country, outward.* Pax extraneis gignetur, cum jam domesticis non insideat? *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 4.

Extraordinārius, a, um, adj. *Extraordinary, contrary to common order and fashion, great.* Extraordinarium imperium populare atque ventosum est, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 7. Extraordinariae potestates, *Id. pro Domo.* 9. Rex extraordinario periculo defunctus, incolumes suos reduxit in castra, *Curt.* 4, 16, 25. § cura, *Liv.* 26, 18. § porta, *Id.* 40, 27.

Extrāquam, adv. *Except, or saveing, that, Liv. Reñis extra quam.*

Extrārius, a, um, adj. [*ab extra*] *Outward, foreign, strange, of another house, or kindred.* Hanc cond. tionem si cui contulero extrario, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, 13.

* ☞ Extrēmisco, ēre, incept. [*ab ex, & tremisco*] *To tremble, or shake, for fear, Sidon.* † Contremisco, *Vett.*

Extrēmītas, ātis, f. (1) *The end, or extremity, of any thing; the edge, or brim, of a thing.* (2) *A frontier of the country.* (1) Extrēmītas mundi, *Cic. de Univ.* 6. (2) = Regiones, quarum nulla esset ora, nulla extremitas, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 31.

Extrēmō, adv. *Lastly, finally, in the end.* Prius dein, extrēmō, *Cic. in Pison.* Extrēmō, quum propē jam ad desperationem pervenissent, *Nep. Hamil.* 2.

Extrēmum, adv. *idem Virg. AEn.* 4, 329.

Extrēmum, i, n. *The extreme part.* (1) *The beginning.* (2) *or, end.* (3) *The hem of a garment, &c.* (4) *Hazard, danger.* (5) *The remotest parts.* (6) *Death.* (1) Diei extremum erat, *Sall. R. J.* 24. Extremum anni, *Liv.* 3, 24. (2) ☞ Quid primum quidve extremum accere paras? *Sen. Quid est, cujus principium aliquod sit, nihil sit extremum?* *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8. (3) Calliohis in extremo tunicis, *Plin.* 11, 37. (4) Si vobis audentem extrema cupido est Certa

sequi, *Virg. AEn.* 2, 349. (5) Libyæ lustrare extrema jubebo, *Id. AEn.* 1, 581. (6) ☞ Seu vivere credant, Sive extrema pati, *Id. AEn.* 1, 223.

Extrēmus, a, um, adj. sup. [*ab exterus*] (1) *The last.* (2) *The extreme, outermost, or utmost.* (3) *The lowest, or most afflicted.* (4) *The basest or worst.* (5) *Also remote, far off.* (1) Extremum hunc, Arethusa, mihi concede laborem, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 1. (2) In extremo ponte, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 28. ☞ Extrēmā lineā amare, *to love at a distance, Ter. Eun.* 4, 2, 12. (3) Ut extremo tempore civitati subvenirent, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 4. (4) Virg. *AEn.* 4, 179. juxta *Serv.* (5) Extremos currit mercator ad Indos, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 45.

* ☞ Extrīcābilis, e, adj. *Which may be got out of.* Labyrinthus non extricabilis, *Plin.* 36, 13. sed inextricabilis, *leg. Harduinus.*

* ☞ Extrīcātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A delivery, an escape, Aug.* † Effugium, *Liv.*

* Extrīcātus, a, um, part. *Disentangled, escaped.* Extricata densis cerva plagis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 31.

* Extrīco, āre, act. denom. [*ab ex & trica*] (1) *To rid out, to deliver, to disentangle, or disengage.* (2) *Met. To get an account of, or understand.* (3) *To get, or obtain, by any means; to procure.* (4) *To cleanse.* (1) = Aliquā ope me exolvam, extricabo me aliquā, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 29. Magna quum minaris, extricas nihil, *Phædr.* 4, 21, 4. (2) De Dionysio tuo, nihil adhuc extrico, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10. (3) Nisi mercedem aut nummos, unde, unde, extricat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 88. (4) *Vid. Extricor.*

* Extrīcor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be cleared, or cleaned.* Sylvestris ager, etsi frutetis obseſsus, facile extricator, *Col.* 3, 11.

☞ Extrilidus, a, um, adj. *Fearless, without danger of being hurt.* = Impavidus & extrilidus, *Gell.* 11, 1.

☞ Extrīscūs, a, um, adj. *That is outward, on the outside, Boët.* † Externus, *casti scriptores.*

Extrīscūs, adv. *Outward, on the outside, out of the matter, from without.* Pulmones extrīscūs spiritum adducunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. ☞ Gallinaria extrīscūs, & intrīscūs polliuntur, *Col.* 8, 3. Bella extrīscūs imminetia, *Liv.* 2, 33.

* Extrītus, a, um, part. [*ab exteror*] *Rubed, or worn, out.* ☞ Validis extrītus viribus ignis, *struck out as out of a flint, &c. Lucr.* 5, 1097. Oculi acies viribus extrita, *Vitr.* 3, 3.

† Extrō, āre, act. [*ab extra*] *To go out.* ☞ Simul limen intrabo, illi extrabunt illico, *Afran. ap. Non.* † Egreior.

☞ Extrorsum, adv. *Towards the outside, or outward parts, G. & Litt.* Analogicē quidem dicitur, sed auct. desid.

* Extructio, ōnis, f. verb. [*ab extruo*] *A building up.* Extructio tectorum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 60.

* ☞ Extructor, ōris, m. verb. *A setter up, or builder, Litt. ex Liv.*

* Extructūrus, a, um, part. *About to build, or erect.* Pompeii theatrum, igne fortuitō haustum, Cæsar extructurum pollicitus est, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 72, 2.

* Extructus, a, um, part. sīmus, sup. (1) *Built, or raised.* (2) *Furnished, heaped up.* (1) Satis altitudo muri extructa, *Nep. Them.* 6. Edificiorum species extructissimæ & ornatissimæ, *Apul. de Deo Socr.* p. 699. (2) Extructa mensa carne subrandida, *Cic. in Pison.* 27.

Extrūdo, ēre, si, sum, act. [*ab ex & trudo*] (1) *To thrust, or drive, out.* (2) *To hasten, or send away with speed.* (3) *To utter, or sell.* (1) Me extrusit foras, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 11. (2) Statim extrusi tabellarios, *Cic. ad Brut.* 14. (3) Laudat venales, qui vult extrudere merces, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 11.

Extrūdor, i, sus, pass. *To be thrust out, &c.* Extrūdi à loco minimē apposito, *Cic. Att.* 3, 14.

* Extruendus, a, um, part. *To be erected, built, or finished.* Ad hunc Tusculanum montem extruendum, *Cic. in Pison.* 21.

* Extruo, ēre, xi, ctum, act. [*ab ex & strub*] (1) *To erect, set, or pile, up.* (2) *To build.* (3) *To furnish.* (1) Materiam pro vallo extruebat, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 28. (2) Ad cælum villam extruxit, *Cic. pro Domo.* 47. (3) Mensas epulis extruere, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 21. Cerealeis cœnas dat, ita mensas extruit, *Plaut. Menæch.* 1, 1, 25. ☞ Verba in numerum, *to couch his words finely, to make them chime, ad Herenn.* 4, 31. ☞ Reñis extruo.

* Extruor, i, ctus, pass. *To be erected, built, or furnished.* Mente conquistissimis epulis extruebantur, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 21.

Extūberans, tis, part. *Swelling out.* ☞ Cavæ aut extuberantes gemmæ viliores æqualibus, *Plin.* 37, 11.

Extūhērātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A botch, a swelling, or rising in the body, Plin.* 31, 9.

Extūhēro, āre, neut. (1) *To swell much, to bunch out; to rise up like a bunch.* (2) *Act. To make to swell.* (1) Veluti malum extuberat, *Plin.* 21, 16. (2) Subrigit plana, valles extuberat, *Sen. N. Q.* 6, 4.

† Extūilo, antiq. in præf. unde extuli.

* Extūmeo, ēre, ui, neut. [*ab ex, & tumeo*] *To swell, or rise up.* Uterum illi nunquam extumere sensi, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 97.

* Extūmesco, ēre, incept. *To begin to swell.*

* Extūmesco, ēre, incept. *To begin to swell.*

* Extūmīdus, a, um, part. *That swelleth, or riseth.* Area media, paulō extumida, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 51.

☞ Extunc, adv. *From that time, Vulg. interpr.* † Ex eo tempore, *Vett.*

Extundo, ēre, tūdi, tūsum, act. (1) *To beat, knock, or thump; to hammer out.* (2) *Met. To find, or get, cut with thought; to invent.* (3) *To extort.* (4) *To drive away.* (1) Lapsa ancilia cælo Extuderat, *Virg. AEn.* 8, 665. (2) Quis nobis extudit artem? *Id. Geor.* 5, 315. (3) Extudit convitio, magis quàm precibus, *Suet. Vesp.* 2. (4) Cum labor extuderit fastidia, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 14.

* Exturbandus, a, um, part. *To be thrust out, &c.* Judicium suum firmate ac magnitudine direxit in exturbando Antonio, *Brut. Cic. inter. Epist. ad Brut.* 16.

* Exturbans, tis, part. *Thrusting out, Sil.* 16, 481.

* ☞ Exturbātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A thrusting out, Hier.* † Ejectio, *Cic.*

* ☞ Exturbātor, ōnis, m. verb. *He that thrusteth forth, Aug.*

* Exturbātus, a, um, part. (1) *Thrust, or tumbled, out.* (2) *Pulled up by the roots.* (1) Antiochus præceps, provinciā exturbatus, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 30. (2) Radicibus exturbata pinus, *Catull.* 62, 108.

* Exturbo, āre, act. [*ab ex, & turbo*] (1) *To drive, or thrust, out; to banish.* (2) *Met. To trouble, discompose, or confound.* (1) Qui me exturbant, ipsi domi manent, *Cic. Att.* 8, 16. ☞ § Exturbare aliquem fortunis omnibus, *to turn him out of all, Id. pro Quint.* 31. § alicui oculos, *to pull out his eyes, Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 2, 169. calculos, *to bring them away, Plin.* 20, 10. (2) Multa conveniunt, quæ exturbarent mentem meam, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 4. Nunquid Tranio turbavit? *TH. Imō exturbavit omnia, Plaut. M. J.* 4, 3, 38.

* Exturbor, āri, pass. *To be driven, or thrust, out.* Expellere penatibus gestiunt? Suis exturbentur, *Plin. Par.* 35.

Extusliens, tis, part. *Coughing up.* Purulenta extusliens, *Plin.* 35, 15. *Conf. Cels.* 2, 8.

Extuslio, īre, īvi, itum, act. *To cough out, to void with coughing.* Putamina extusliunt, *Plin.* 10, 92. *edit. Hard.* 72. *edit. vulgar.*

Extuslior, īri, itus, pass. *To be voided with coughing.* Vomicam excitat, sic ut extusliatur, *Cels.* 2, 8.

☞ Extūber, ēris, adj. *Weaned from the dūz, or from sucking, Fest.*

☞ Exūberans, tis, part. sīmus, sup. *Abounding.* Exuberans

Exuberans fons, *Lat.* 4, 29. Color exuberantissimus, *Gell.* 3, 9.

|| Exuberantia, æ. f. *Abundance*, *Gell.* 2, 26.

† Exuberatio.

Exuberatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A swelling, or abounding.* (2) *A figure in rhetoric when more is said than is strictly true.* (1) Exuberationibus aut defectibus laborare, *Vitruv.* 1, 4. (2) Ad Herenn. 4, 53.

|| Euxbēres, um. c. g. pl. *Fest. uti Scal. leg. Weaned children.*

Exubēro, āre. neut. [ab adj. uber] (1) *To abound, to be plentyfull, or bear in great abundance.*

(2) *To overflow.* (3) *To make to abound.* (1) Pomis exuberat annus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 516. (2) Spumis exuberat amnis, *Id. Aen.* 7, 465. (3) Quæ herbæ favorum ceras exuberant, *Col.* 9, 4.

Exuccē. adv. *Dryly, without juice*, *Frag. Poët.*

Reſtius exsuccē.

Exuccus, a, um. adj. [ab ex & succus] *Dry, without juice, sap, or liquor; sap'ess.* Exuccum corpus, *Sen. Ep.* 30. = Unde nunc aridi & exucci & exangues, *Quint.* 12, 10, Reſtius exsuccus.

|| Exūdātio, ōnis. f. *A sweating out*, *Litt. ex Cels.* Reſtius exsudatio.

Exūdātus, a, um. part. *Sweated out.* Exudati labores, *Sil.* 3, 531. Reſtius exsudatus.

Exūdo, āre. [ab ex & sudo] (1) *Absol. To sweat.* (2) *Act. To sweat out.* (1) Exudat inutilis humor, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 88. (2) Exudare liquorem, *Col.* 7, 8. ¶ Exudare laborem, *to sweat at his work*, *Liv.* 5, 5. *causas, to take much pains in them*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 28. Reſtius exsudio.

Exvēlātus, a, um. part. *Uncovered, stripped.* Pudor exvelatus amictu, *Propert.* 3, 15, 3. ut vult *Scal. & Brukhus. al. velatus.*

† Exvello, ēre. act. *To pluck out*, *Litt. ex Plaut.* † Evello.

Exuendus, a, um. part. *To be put off.* Exuendam ad fidem emercari, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14, 1.

Exuens, tis. part. *Stripping.* Exuentem se, ac nudatum, gladio trajicit, *Just.* 3, 1.

Exversæ, vel Exverriæ, ārum. f. pl. *The sweeping, or purging, of a family, out of which a dead body was carried to be buried*, *Varr.* This ceremony was performed by the heir, thence called everriator, *Fest.*

† Exverro, ēre. act. *To sweep out*, *Cato.*

† Exverto, ēre. ti. act. *To prevent*, *Litt. ex Plant.* † Evertō.

† Exūgeo, ēre. antiq. *To suck out, unde exugebo pro exugam*, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 5.

Exūgo, ēre. xi, etum. act. [ab ex & fugo] *To suck out, to drink up.* Ego illi advenienti sanguinem exugam, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 2, 37. humorem, *Id. Rud.* 4, 3, 70. succum, *Cato*, 156. conf. *Cels.* 5, 27. Reſtius exsugo.

Exūgor, i, etus. pass. *To be sucked up.* Ab imo latere exugitur, *Col.* 4, 24. Reſtius Exugor.

Exul, is. & sæpe exul. c. g. [qu. extra solum patri sc. ejectus] *A banished man, or woman; an exile.* = Hannibal exul, Carthagine expulsus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 18. Quid enim exul? ipsum per se nomen calamitatis, non turpitudinis, *Id. pro Domo*, 27. ¶ Relegati, non exulis in me nomine utitur, *Or. Trist.* 5, 11, 21. ¶ Confundit tamen ipse. Sustinuit conjux exulis esse viri, *Ibid.* 4, 10, 74.

Exulans, tis. part. *Banished, living in exile.* Exulans apud Prusiam Hannibal, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 24. = Pulsus patriâ, exulans, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 18.

Exulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Banishment.* Principes exulatione multavit, *Flor.* 1, 22, 3. Reſtius occ.

Exulātūrus, a, um. part. *About to live in banishment.* Illæ quasi in perpetuum cum viris exulaturæ, *Just.* 26, 1.

* Exulcērandus, a, um. part. *To be exulcerated*, *Cels.* 3, 21.

* || Exulcērans, tis. part. *Exulcerating, eating.* Exulcerantia medicamenta, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 90.

* Exulcēratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A soreness, a making of a botch.* (2) *Met. An aggravation.* (1) Vesicarum exulcerationes, *Plin.* 20, 3. vid. & *Cels.* 4, 25. Tenere in exulcerationem, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 43. (2) ¶ Non consolatio, sed exulceratio, *Sen.*

* Exulcērātrius, a, um. adj. *That causeth wheals and blisters to arise, that is apt to fret and break the skin, or to make it sore.* Exulceratorium medicamentum, *Plin.* 23, 7.

* Exulcērātrix, icis. f. *That hath power to fret, &c.* Vis ei styptica & exulceratrix, *Plin.* 27, 12.

* Exulcērātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made sore, fretted.* (2) *Met. Galled, aggravated.* (1) Exulcerata cutis, *Cels.* 5, 26. vesica, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 57. (2) Exulceratus animus, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 3.

* Exulcēro, āre. act. ulcus facio [ab ex, & ulcero] (1) *To make sore, to gall, fret, or eat, the skin.* (2) *Met. To anger, and fret one; to exulcerate.* (1) Nihil est pestiferum, nisi quod pulmonem exulcerat, *Cels.* 4, 4. Ea sunt imponenda, quæ etiam sana corpora exulcerant, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 43. (2) ¶ Ea, quæ sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 75.

* Exulcēror, āri, atus. pass. *To be ulcerated, Met. to be vexed, or fretted.* Suspicionibus hominum & scelere exulcerari, *Cic. pro Domo*, 11. Oculi exulcerantur, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 54.

Exūlo, āre. neut. (1) *To be banished, to live, in exile.* (2) *Met. To be sent packing.* (1) Ignotis exulat oris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 225. Domo exulo, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 62. (2) Peculatus ex urbe & avaritia si exulant, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 4, 7.

|| Exūlor, āri, atus. pass. *To be banished.* Tunc iterum exulatur, *Hygin. fab.* 26.

Exultābundus, a, um. part. *Like one rejoicing.* Velut exultābundus intrare, *Just.* 18, 7.

Exultans, tis. part. (1) *Leaping up.* (2) *Spiriting out.* (3) *Met. Rejoicing, triumphing.* (1) Loliginibus exultantibus tempestas significatur, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 70. (2) Sanguis altè exultans è corpore emicat, *Lucr.* 2, 195. (3) Exultans successu animisque, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 386. Verbum exultantissimum, *Quint.* 9, 4. Reſtius exultans.

|| Exultantia, æ. f. *Exultancy, or a dancing for joy; leaping for joy, a triumphing; also a beating as a sore, or pulse, doth*, *Plin.* Doloris moribque exultantia, *Gell.* 12, 5. Reſtius exultantia.

Exultantiūs. adv. *More jocund and jocosely.* Exultantiūs scripsi, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 18.

Exultatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A rejoicing, a leaping for joy, exultation.* (2) *Boasting, vaunting.* (1) Simiæ novam lunam exultatione, adorant, *Plin.* 8, 54. (2) = Constituit gloriam exultationemque eorum pati, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 31. Reſtius exultatio.

Exultim. adv. *With leaps and frisks.* Equa trima campis Ludit exultim, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 10.

Exulto, āre. neut. [ab ex & salto] (1) *To leap and frisk about.* (2) *To bubble, to boil, to rise with surges.* (3) *Met. To rejoice exceedingly.* (4) *To brag, to vaunt.* (1) Verberibus cogebar equos exultare, & carces remittere, *Nep. Eumen.* 5. (2) Exultant vada, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 557. Pars ad fastidia missas Exultant hæssisse faces, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 524. (3) = Exultat & triumphat oratio, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 2. (4) Alacris improbitas exultat in victoriâ, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 15. ¶ Exultare in aliquem, *to insult and domineer over him* *Cic.* Reſtius exulto.

|| Exululatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A shrieking, and crying out*, *Aug.* † Ululatus, *Vir.*

Exululātus, a, um. part. *Howling, or howling howled.* Baccha Idæis exululata jugis, *Or. Trist.* 4, 1, 42.

Exulūlo, āre. neut. *To howl, or cry out; to make a place ring with howling and crying.* Nactus [Lycaon] silentia ruris Exululat, *Or. Met.* 8, 233.

|| Exunctio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab exungo] *An anointing, or besmearing*, *Cels. ap. Litt. sed q.*

Exundans, tis. part. (1) *Overflowing, abounding.* (2) *Rageing, or boiling.* (1) Largus &

exundans ingenii fons, *Juv.* 10, 119. Exundantes opes, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 72, 1. Alto sanguine exundans solum, *Sen. Agamem.* 222. (2) Tandem exundanti permisit verba furori, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 609.

|| Exundanter. adv. *Overflowingly*, *Hier.* † Abundanter, copiosè, *Cic.*

Exundāt o, ōnis. f. verb. *An overflowing, a superfluous abounding.* Exundatio fluminum, *Plin.* 19, 3.

Exundo, āre. neut. (1) *To overflow, to break out.* (2) *Met. To spread far, to diffuse itself.* (1) Præruptum exundat pelagus, *Sil.* 3, 51. Trunco cruor exundat, *Sen. Agam.* 902. Aethæo vapor exundat antro, *Id. Hipp.* 103. Flammaurum exundat torrens, *Sil.* 14, 63. (2) = Exundat & exuberat illa admirabilis eloquentia, *Tac. Orat.* 30, 5.

Exungo, ēre. xi, etum. act. *To anoint, to besmear all over.* Eluas tu, an exungare, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 21.

† Exungilo, āre. act. *To take away the nails, or hoofs*, *Olip. leg. ap. Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 57. sed bodie non admittant optimæ editiones.

Exuo, ēre. vi, utum. act. [ab ex & suo, *Perot.*] (1) *To put off clothes, &c.* (2) *Met. To dresse, to strip.* (3) *To shake off.* (4) *To free.* (1) Exuerat tunicas, *Or. Fast.* 2, 171. Exuit serpens annos, *Tib.* 1, 4, 35. (2) Et tu Trojanos exuectus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 420. ¶ Exuere quem regno, *to dethrone*, *Plin.* (3) Exue fastus, *Or. A. Am.* 2, 241. (4) Si ex his laqueis te exueris, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 58. § Exuere se jugo, *Liv.* 34, 13. § sibi jugum, *Id.* 35, 17. § servitutem, *Id.* 34, 8. § servitium, *Tac. H.* 4, 25, 5. ¶ Exuere mentem, *to change his mind*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 319. fidem, *to break his word*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14, 1. habitum, *to leave it*, *Id. Germ.* 31, 1. hostem castris, *to beat him out of his quarters, or out of the field*, *Liv.* 29, 2.

Exuor, i, utus. pass. *To be put off.* Dum vestis exuitur, *Curt.* 6, 31. Conf. *Prop.* 4, 9, 43.

Exupērābilis, e. adj. *That may be exceeded, surpassed, or got over.* Exuperabile saxum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 39. Vallum non exuperabile, *Claud. in Ruf.* 2, 127. Reſtius exsuperabile.

Exupērans, tis. part. *Exceeding, excelling, surpassing.* Materiâ vires exuperante meas, *Or. Trist.* 1, 4, 56. || Exuperantior, *Gell.* 14, 3. || *Simus*, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 740, & 745.

Exupērāntia, æ. f. *Excellence, preeminence.* Nonne omnem virtutis exuperantiam oderunt? *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 36.

Exupēratio, ōnis. f. verb. *An excelling, or surpassing; also a scheme in rhetoric when more is insinuated than expressed*, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 53.

Exupērātus, a, um. part. *That is exceeded, surmounted, or passed.* Cedunt gravioribus exuperata, *Lucr.* 2, 234.

* || Exupērbio, īre. neut. [ab ex, & superbio] *To be very insolent, or proud*, *Capell.* † Superbio, superbiâ efferror, *Cic.*

Exupēro, āre. act. [ab ex & supero] (1) *To exceed, surmount, or get beyond; to surpass.* (2) *Also, absol. to be predominant.* (1) Exuperat ejus stultitia hæc omnia, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 5. Exuperat juga dira, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 557. (2) Flammæ exuperant, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 759.

|| Exurculārius, i, m. *He that pruneth trees, and shredeth branches*, *Litt. ex Col.* † Frondator, *Vir.*

† Exurcūlo, āre. act. [ab ex & surculus] *To prune trees, or cut off twigs*, *Cato.* † Surculo *Col.* Reſtius exsurculo.

|| Exurdeo, ēre. neut. *To wax deaf*, *Aug.* † Obfurdesco, *Cic.*

Exurdo, āre. act. [ab ex & surdus] (1) *To make deaf, to deafen, to make dull.* (2) *Met. To spoil, or mar.* (1) Paniculæ flos exurdat, *Plin.* 32, 10. (2) Exurdant vina palatum, *Her. Sat.* 2, 8, 38. Reſtius exurdo.

Exurdor, āri, atus. pass. *To be deafened.* Exurdantur aures curiæ, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 3.

Exūrens, tis. part. *Burning.* Fervido solo exurente vestigia, *Curt.* 4, 28.

Exurgeo, ēie, si, sum. act. *To squeeze, or crush, out.*

out. Exurgebo quicquid humoris tibi 'ff, *Plaut. Rud. 4. 3. 70.* Quasi penicillus meus exurgeri solet, *Id. ib.*

Exurgens, tis, part. *Riseing up.* Exurgens inter medias faces, *Sen. Herc. Oct. 1736.* clamor, *Lucan. 19. 114.*

Exurgo, ĕre, rexi, ĕtum. [*ab ex & surgo*] (1) *To rise up.* (2) *To rise out of trouble.* (3) *To increase.* (1) Ut de nocte multâ impigręque exsurrexi, *Plaut. Rud. 4. 2. 10.* (2) Aucto-ritate vestrâ respub. exurget, *Cic. Fam. 12. 10.* (3) Roma tota exurgere edificiis cępit, *Liv. 6. 4.* Gravior exurgat dolor, *Sen. Med. 49.* *Reſtitus exurgo.*

Exūro, ĕre, ſſi, ſſum. act. (1) *To burn out.* (2) *To burn.* (3) *To parch.* (4) *To consume.* (1) Minatur mihi oculos exurere, *Plaut. Most. 5. 2. 89.* (2) Infaustas exurite puppes, *Virg. Ēn. 5. 635.* (3) Sitis. exurit miseros, *Lucr. 3. 930.* (4) Vim veneni, quod in Macedoniâ gignitur, talem eſſe conſtat, ut ferrum quoque exurat, *Curt. 10. 26.*

Exūror, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be burnt out.* Met. *to be purged.* Eluitur ſcelus, aut exurit igni, *Virg. Ēn. 6. 742.*

Exuſcitiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſtirring up, a*

wakening. Ad Herenn. 4. 42. *Reſtitus ex-ſuſcitatio.*

Exuſcito, āre. act. [*ab ex & ſuſcito*] (1) *To awaken from ſleep.* (2) Met. *To encourage, to raiſe, to rouse up.* (1) Te gallorum, illum bucci-
narum cantus exuſcitāt, *Cic. pro Mur. 9.* (2) = Quę cura exuſcitāt animos, & majores ad rem gerendam facit, *Id. Offic. 1. 4.* *Reſtitus exuſcito.*

Exuſcitor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be raiſed.* Audi-
toris animus aut renovatur ad ea, quę reſtant aut omnibus jam dictis exuſcitatur, *Cic. de Inv. 2. 15.*

Exuſtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fireing, or ſeting on fire,* both act and paſſ. Exuſtio ſolis, *Plin. 17. 24.* terrarum, *Cic. Somn. Scip. 7.*

Exuſtor, ōris. m. verb. *He that burneth, or fireth,* *Macrob. 1. Qui exurit.*

Exuſtūlātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſcorching, or ſingeing,* *Boët. 1. Exuſtio, Cic.*

Exuſtūlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſcorbeth, or fireth,* *Boët. 1. Qui exurit.*

Exuſtūlo, āre. act. *To burn, ſcorch, or ſinge,* *Aug. 1. Exuro, Cic.*

Exuſturus, a, um. part. *About to burn.* Exu-
ſturus ſol terras, *Plin. 2. 11.*

Exuſtus, a, um. part. [*ab exuror*] (1) *Burnt.*

(2) *Parched, ſcorched, dried, or withered.* (1) Vici exuſti complures, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 2.* (2) Exuſtus ager morientibus æſtuat herbis, *Virg. Geor. 1. 107.* Exuſtus ſiti ſervidâ, *Sen. Agam. 19.*

Exūtus, a, um. part. [*ab exuor*] (1) *Deveſted, ſtripped of.* (2) *Freed from.* (3) *Plundered, left naked and bare.* (1) Piſo, exutâ dignitate, *Ēc. Tac. 3. 17.* (2) Exutæ vincſis palmæ, *Virg. Ēn. 2. 153.* (3) § Bonis exutus, *Tac. Ann. 4. 21. 5.* § copis, *Paterc. 2. 37.* § navibus, *Ibid. 79.*

Exuviæ, ārum. pl. f. (1) *Clothes, hair, &c. put, or left, off.* (2) *Spoils taken from an enemy in war, booty, pillage.* (3) *The ſkin, felt, or hide, of a beaſt, taken from the fleſh.* (4) *The caſt ſkin of a ſnake, or adder; a ſlough.* (1) Dulces exu-
viæ, *Virg. Ēn. 4. 651.* § Induviæ tuæ, at-
quę uxoris exuviæ, *Plaut. Men. 1. 3. 9.* Capitia exuviæ cape, *Sen. Hipp. 1131.* (2) = Exuviis nauticis, & claſſium ſpoliis ornatus, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 18.* (3) Mandē caſtigabit eos bubulis exuviis, *Plaut. Most. 4. 1. 26.* (4) Poſitis exu-
viis novus coluber, *Virg. Ēn. 2. 473.* = Ver-
natio, τὸ γῆρας.

Exūvium, i. n. *The ſame with exuviæ, Salvo.*

F f Roman, and now in common uſe, *Ff* Ital. which alſo is in modern uſe, *ff* in old Engliſh, as com-
monly called, though long after the time of the Saxons, in modern uſe, but chiefly in acts of parliament
and proclamations, the fixth letter in the Hebrew, Latin, and many other alphabets, may ſeem to have
loſt its place, and figure in the Greek alphabet now uſed; but however its place is ſupplied in the numerals
by Ϝ, which is called Βαυ ἐπίσημον, and its power of being a vowel, conſonant, and quieſcent letter, which it
had in the old Greek alphabet, is ſtill otherwiſe made up. This fixth Cadmean letter anſwering to Ϝ was firſt
turned to the left, as its original, thus, Ϝ, and afterwards to the right *F*. The *Æolians* uſed the former way,
and turned it upſide down, thus, Ϝ. Theſe People uſed it before ſoft vowels, writeing Ϝο for οἷον; for an aſ-
pirate, as, Ϝολ for ὄλον; alſo in the middle of words to ſtop a gap between two vowels, in order to prevent their
collifion, as οαϜς for οἷς. The old *Latins* alſo received it from them, only turning it to the right hand, and ſeting it
upright as we now uſe it. They, as well as the *Æolians*, uſed it for *b* both in the begining and middle of words,
writeing *fordecum* for *bordecum*, *veſo* for *veho*; and ſometimes turned it into *v*, inſtead of οαϜς, writeing *ovis*, thereby
ſhowing its affinity to the Hebrew *vau*. This letter being in the form of two *F*'s clapt one upon another, perhaps
through the ſupinenefs, or ignorance, of Grammarians, was, and ſo continues to be, called *digamma*. Certain it is,
that that there is no affinity between the powers of *f* and *g*. In after times, this letter growing into diſuſe among all
the *Greeks*, they cut an *o* into two parts, the former whereof they claped upon words which anciently had begun with
the letter *b*, or its ſubſtitute *a*, and the other half upon ſuch as began with a ſoft vowel. The *Latins* alſo, both in
the begining and middle of words aſpirated, reſumed the old letter *b*, inſtead of *foſſis* writing *hoſſis*, and inſtead of *traſo*,
trabo. But though its place and analogous uſe favour its deſcent from the Hebrew *vau*, yet perhaps as much may
be ſaid for its pedigree from the Hebrew Ϝ, and ſo make it difficult to determine in that matter. As to its figure it
may be as well formed from Ϝ turning it to the right hand, and adding the middle declineing line, as above; or from
the final Ϝ by turning it, and joining to the middle a ſmall line taken from the top; or from the old Greek Ϝ by
takeing its ſhort leg and joining it to the belly. But when we carefully attend to the ſound and power of this letter,
we cannot but obſerve that it comes nearer to the ſound of Ϝ *phe*, and Ϝ *phi*, than *ve* and *vi*, as our Western people
ſound it. And in Latin words of Hebrew extraction, Ϝ is more generally changed into *f*, than *v*. Thus from the
Hebrew פרה comes the Greek φηρ, and the Latin *fera*; from פור, *fors*; from פור, *fucus*, &c. But ſince from what
hath been ſaid may be gathered its relation to Ϝ in place, and primitive uſe, and perhaps in its figure, but that in ſound
at leaſt it ſeems more nearly related to the Hebrew Ϝ or the Greek Ϝ, we may conclude it participates of both. And
I am inclined to think, that a very probable reaſon may be given for ſuch a concluſion, why the ancient *Greeks* ſo
early diſmiſſed this letter: namely, becauſe haveing otherwiſe ſupplied the uſes it had from the primitive Ϝ, finding
its ſound nearly related to their Ϝ, they concluded they had no further occaſion for it, and ſo left it out. But whe-
ther it comes nearer to *v* or *ph*, this is certain, whatever ſome great men may have argued to the contrary, that it is
a *mute*, and of the firſt rank alſo. Nor is it any argument of its being a *liquid*, that we put *e* before it, calling it *ef*,
analogous to the liquids *el*, *em*, *en*, *er* (for ſo by the way we ought to call that letter, not *ar*, if we would keep to
analogy) whereas in the mutes we pronounce *e* afterwards, as *be*, *ce*, &c. For this cuſtom hath no foundation in the
nature of the letter itſelf, nor in the Hebrew or Greek tongues, who ſay not *ep* and *eph*, but *pe* and *phe*, *pi* and *phi*; but
hath obtained from the hypercriticiſm, perverſeneſs, ignorance, or inadvertency, of Grammarians. And indeed, if
this cuſtom would prove it a ſemivowel, we muſt alſo adopt *s* into the family of the liquids, and what is ſtill more ab-
ſurd, make a ſemivowel of two conſonants, whereof at leaſt they confeſs one to be a mute, namely *x*, which they call
ex, juſt with as much reaſon as they call *f*, *ef*. Beſides, *f* precedes the liquids *l* and *r* in the ſame ſyllable, as in *ſlos*,
fraus, &c. and ſurely in Latin words two liquids cannot begin a ſyllable. In the Notes of the antients *F* ſtands for *Fi*-
lius, *Filia*; *Fecit*, *Frater*; *F. FA.* Filius familiās; *FAB.* Fabius; *FABR.* Fabricius; *FAC.* Faſtum; *FAC. C.* Faci-
endum curavit; *F. C.* Fidei commiſſum; *F. D.* Fides data; *F. E.* Fides ejus; *F. E. D.* Faſtum eſſe dicitur; *F. F.*
Fecit, *fecerunt*, *Fabricari fecerunt*, *Fabreſaſtum*, *Filius familiās*, *Fidem fecit*; *F. F. vel ff.* Pandectæ, which the
later

later Lawyers barbarously used for P. P. See *Barth. Advers.* 2, 17. F. F. E. Fiat fides ejus; F. F. F. Ferro, flammâ, fame, *vel* Flavius filius fecit; F. FL. or FR. F. Fratris filius; F. H. Filius hæres; F. J. Fieri jussit; F. M. Fieri mandavit; F. M. I. Fieri munus implevit; F. N. Fides nostra; F. N. C. Fidei nostræ commissum; F. V. C. Fraudisve causâ.

F A B

F ante A.

* **F**ABA, æ. f. [fort. qu. paba, à πᾶω, παῖ-
co, unde & pabulum] *A bean.* & *Fa-
ba nigra* in judiciis signum damnatio-
nis, *alba* absolutionis. ¶ *Isthæc* in me-
cudetur faba, *I shall bear that blame*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 8.

* **F**ABACEUS, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to,
a bean.* Puls fabacea, Macrob. Sat. 1, 12.

* **F**ABACIA, æ. f. *A bean cake*, Plin. 18, 12.

* **F**ABAGINUS, a, um. adj. *Of beans.* Fabagi-
num acus, Cato, 54.

† **F**ABAGO, gînis. f. *Bean chaff*, Litt. ex Ca-
tone.

* **F**ABALE, is, n. *A bean straw, or stalk, on
which the pods hang*, Col. 2, 10.

* **F**ABALIS, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a bean.*
Stipula fabalis, Plin. 22, 25. & Ov. Fast. 4, 725.

* **F**ABARIUS, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to beans,
one that lives on beans.* Fabariæ insulæ, Plin.
4, 13.

* **F**ABATARIA, òrum. n. pl. *Great vessels, or
dishes, to serve up beans in*, Lampr.

FABELLA, æ. f. dim. [à fabula] *A short tale,
or story; a little interlude, or play.* Parvi fabel-
larum auditione ducuntur, Cic. de Fin. 5, 15.
Fabellæ commentitiæ, Id. de Div. 2, 38.
¶ Si nec fabellæ te juvent, nec fabulæ, Phæd.
4, 6.

¶ **F**ABELLARIUS, i. m. *He that often telleth tales,*
Tert.

¶ **F**ABELLATOR, òris. m. verb. *A maker, or tel-
ler, of tales and stories*, Lexicogr. ex Apul.

† **F**ABELLATRIS, icis. f. *She that talketh much,
a prating gossip*, Afran.

† **F**ABELLO, ãre. aët. *To report, or tell, tales*,
Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.

FABER, ra, um. adj. ¶ *rimus, sup. Ingenious,
workmanlike, artificial.* Dædalus ingenio fabrae
celeberrimus artis, Ov. Met. 8, 159. Faberri-
mus, Apul. p. 777.

FABER, ri. m. [à facio; per Sync. pro faciber,
ut à mulceo, mulciber] (1) *A workman, pro-
perly in iron or other hard materials; a smith, a
forger, a hammerer.* (2) Met. *A maker.* (3) *A
kind of fish, by some called a trout.* (1) = ¶
Assunt fabri architectique, si non nos materiarius
remoratur, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 45. ¶ *Faber fer-
rarius, a blacksmith*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 47.
lignarius, *a carpenter*, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 73.
æarius, *a coppersmith*, Plin. 34, 1. marmoris aut
eboris fabros aut æris amavit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 96.
(2) *Suæ quisque fortunæ faber*, Sall. de Rep.
ordin. 1, 1. (3) Plin. 9, 8.

¶ **F**ABETUM, i. n. *A place where beans grow, a
bean plat*, Litt. ex Plin.

FABRE, adv. ¶ *errimè, sup. [à faber] Cun-
ningly, workmanlike, artificially.* Trabs fabre te-
res, Sil. Ital. 14, 321. Hoc factum est fabre,
Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 23. Uvæ faberrimè politæ,
Apul. Met. 2, p. 40.

FABREFACIO, ère, fêci, factum. *To work, build,
or make, artificially.* Duilius classem validam fa-
brefecit, Aur. Viët. de Vir. ill. 38, 1.

FABREFACTUS, a, um. part. *Cunningly wrought,
or devised.* Hæc fallacia est fabrefacta à nobis,
Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 8. Conf. Lib. 37, 27.

FABRICA, æ. f. fabri officina. (1) *A shop, or
workhouse.* (2) *The art of framing, or making.*
(3) *The fabrick, frame, make, fashion, or design,
of a thing.* (4) Met. *A wile, deceit, or crafty
device.* (1) *Fabrica ferrea*, Plin. 7, 56. (2)
Confectionis materiæ fabrica, Cic. de Div. 1, 51.
(3) Explicetur incredibilis fabrica naturæ, Id. N.
D. 2, 55. Admirabilis fabrica membrorum, Ibid.
47. (4) Nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fin-
git? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34.

F A B

FABRICANDUS, a, um. part. *To be made, or
formed*, Sil. 15, 197.

FABRICANS, tis. part. *Making, or forming.* Et
naves mercaturæ causâ fabricantibus magna com-
moda constituit, Suet. Claud. 19.

FABRICATIO, ònis. f. verb. *A framing, or
making.* Si erit tota hominis fabricatio per-
specta, Cic. N. D. 2, 53.

FABRICATOR, òris. m. verb. (1) *A framer, a
builder, or maker.* (2) *An inventor, a contriver.*
(3) *A causer.* (1) Ille fabricator tanti operis,
Cic. de Univ. 2. (2) Doli fabricator Epeüs,
Virg. Æn. 2, 264. (3) Morbus lethi fabricator,
Lucr. 3, 473.

¶ **F**ABRICATURA, æ. f. *A making, workman-
ship*, Cod. † **F**ABRICATIO, Cic.

FABRICATUS, a, um. part. pass. *Framed, made.*
Scalæ ad editam altitudinem arcis fabricatæ, Liv.
29, 6. Fabricata vasa argentea exquisitâ arte,
Valer. Max. 4, 3, 7. Fabricata mœnia divûm
manu, Sen. Agam. 651.

¶ **F**ABRICENSIS, is. m. *An armourer, a work-
man in common*, Amm. Also the surveyor, or
master, of the works, Cod.

FABRICO, ãre. aët. & **F**ABRICOR, âtus sum.
dep. (1) *To make, forge, or frame; to build.*
(2) Met. *To invent, or devise.* (1) Aliqua vis
cum consilio & ratione fabricata est hominem.
Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 27. Craterem fabricaverat Al-
con, Ov. Met. 13, 683. (2) Fabricemus, si
opus est, verba, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 6.

FABRICOR, âri, âtus sum. dep. *To be made, or formed.*
Quicquid & argento fabricatur, quicquid & auro,
Manil. 4, 249.

¶ **F**ABRICUS, a, um. adj. *Of a smith*, Paul. pro
Fabrilis, e. adj. *Belonging to smiths, or car-
penters, work.* Tractant fabrilia fabri, Hor. Ep.
2, 1, 116. ¶ *Sepimentum fabrilis, a stone,
or brick, wall*, Varr. Fabrilis libella, Col. 3, 13.
¶ **F**ABRILITER, adv. *Workmanlike.* Opifex fa-
briliter aptans Composuit, Prud. Apoth. 519.
† **F**ABRILIS, e. adj. *Of a smith*, Paul. pro

FABRUM, in gen. pl. *usitatus quàm fabrorum.*
Præfectus fabrum, Patroc. 2, 76.

FABULA, æ. f. [à fando] (1) *A tale, or dis-
course; a story, whether true, or false; an argu-
ment of a play.* (2) *A fib, a feigned device.*
(3) *A play, or comedy.* (4) Meton. *An actor in
a play.* (5) *Town talk.* (1) Quod Plautus at-
que eccum tibi lupum in sermone, Stich. 4, 1,
71. id. Terent. ita expressit Lupus in fabulâ,
Adeph. 4, 1, 21. Extrahit insomnes bellorum
fabula noctes, Luc. 4, 201. ¶ Nec fabellæ te
juvant, nec fabulæ, Phædr. 4, 6. (2) Num
igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere? Cic. de
Div. 2, 55. (3) Populo ut placerent, quas se-
cisset fabulas, Ter. Andr. prol. 3. (4) Cic. de
Off. 1, 31. (5) Jam nos fabula fumus, Ter. §
Fabulæ, wòimis, idle stories, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 95.

* **F**ABULA, æ. f. dim. [à faba] *A little bean.*
Nucibus, fabulis, ficulis, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.
FABULANS, tis. part. *Talking, discoursing.* Ad
communione sermonis tacentes vel submissim
fabulantes provocabat, Suet. Aug. 74.

FABULARIS, e. adj. *Of, or like, a fable; fabu-
lous.* Historia fabularis, Suet. Tib. 70.
FABULATOR, òris. m. verb. (1) *A maker, or
teller, of tales and stories.* (2) ¶ *A maker, or wri-
ter, of fables; a mythologist.* (1) Suet Aug. 74.
(2) Æsopus Phrygius ille fabulator, Gell. 2, 29.

* † **F**ABULIS, e. adj. *Belonging to a bean.* ¶
Fabules alæ, bean stalks, Litt. ex Catone.
† **F**ABULO, ãre. Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 18. id. quod
FABULOR, âri, âtus sum. dep. (1) *To speak,
talk, prate, or chat.* (2) *To make, or tell, stories.*
(1) = Omnes sapientes decet conferre & fabu-
lari, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 8. (2) Liv. 45, 39.

F A C

FABULOSÈ, adv. ¶ *iùs, comp. fîmè, sup. Like a
fable, or story; fabulously*, Plin. 32, 17. Anti-
quitate fabulosius extollente, Amm. Fabulosissi-
mè narrata, Plin. 5, 1.

FABULOSITAS, âtis. f. *Liingness, fullness, of story.*
Poëtica fabulositas, Plin. 7, 28.

FABULOSUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. fîmus, sup.
(1) *Fabulous, full of stories, or that of which many
stories go.* (2) *Much talked of.* (1) Fabulosa
antiquitas, Plin. 12, 19. (2) Fabulosus Hyda-
spes, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 7. Fabulosissimus Atlas,
Plin. 5, 1.

* **F**ABULUM, i. n. (1) ¶ *Bean chaff.* (2) †
Also *ben-bane.* (1) Gell. 4, 11. (2) Lucil.
ap. Non. 2, 813.

* ¶ **F**ABULUS, i. m. *A little bean*, Gell. 4, 11.
fabula, Plaut.

FAC, imper. [à facio] cum infin. conceden-
tis est. *Grant it to be so, suppose, or put the case.*
Fac animum interire, ut corpus, Cic.

FACESSITUR, imperf. *It is doing*, Varr.

FACESSITUS, a, um. part. *Done.* ¶ *Cum au-
dissent ei facesitum negotium, when they found
he was perplexed*, Cic. Verr. 4, 64.

FACESSO, ère, si & sivi, sum & sîtum. aët.
[à facio] (1) *To go about to do, to do, to accom-
plish.* (2) *To procure, cause, or create.* (3) *To
send packing.* (4) Neut. *To get one gone, to go
away, or be packing.* (1) Iussa facesunt, Virg.
Æn. 4, 295. (2) Ne innocenti periculum fa-
celleris, Cic. Div. in Verr. 14. (3) Facesse hinc
Tarquinius, Liv. 1, 47. (4) Hæc hinc facesset,
Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 30. § *Facessere ex urbe*,
Liv. 6, 17.

FACESSOR, i. pass. *To be caused, or procured.* Si
cui fortè hæc lege negotium facessetur, Cic. pro
Cluent. 57.

FACETÈ, adv. iùs, comp. fîmè, sup. *Merryly,
prettyly, wittily.* Facetè dictum, Ter. Eun. 2, 2,
57. Nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur
quàm putamus, Cic. pro S. Rose. 44. Facetissi-
mè tres libellos tribus legendos dedit, Id. de Orat.
2, 55.

FACETIA, æ. f. sed sæpius. *Facetiæ, ãrum. pl. f.*
*Merry and pretty conceits, witty and pleasant say-
ings, repartees, drollery, raillery.* Hæc facetia est,
amare inter se rivalet duos, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4,
47. Superabat sale facetiisque omnes Scipio, Cic.
de Cl. Orat. 34. Dulces Latini leporis facetiæ,
Patroc. 1, 17.

FACETIOSUS, a, um. adj. *Full of mirth and plea-
santry.* Urbanitas facetiosa, Cic. de Fin. 2, 31.
citante Fabio, sed ibi lez. *facetorum.*

FACETUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. fîmus, sup.
(1) *Facetious, merry, pleasant, witty.* (2) *Fine,
choice, dainty.* (3) *Soft, gracefull.* (1) = Fa-
ceta & elegans ironia, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 85. (2)
Facetis victibus vivere, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 43.
(3) Molle atque facetum epos Virgilio annuerunt
Carmenæ, Aor. Sat. 1, 10, 44. de Geor. ejus adi,
quæso, Quint. 6, 3. Quò facetior videar, &
scire plùs quàm cæteri, Lucil. ap. Fest. Facetis-
simus poëta, Cic. de Legg. 2, 15. = Elegans,
Cic.

FACIENDUS, a, um. part. *To be done, or made.*
Promissum potius non faciendum, quàm tam
tetrum facinus admittendum fuit, Cic. Off. 3, 25.

FACIENS, tis. part. *Making, doing, causing.* Per
agrum Leontinum iter faciens, Cic. de Div. 1, 33.

FACIES, ei. f. (1) *A face, a visage.* (2) *The
make, or fashion, of a thing.* (3) ¶ *The resem-
blance, or show.* (4) *The stature of the body.*
(5) *The portrait, or outside figure.* (1) § Cada-
verosa facies, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 27. § formosa,
Mart. 3, 5. § liberalis, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 8.
(2) Facies arboris, Plin. 12, 14. (3) Sardinia
facies vestigiù humani, Sall. ap. Gell. 13, 28.
(4) Quâ

(4) Quâ facie est homo? *SY.* sesquipedem quidem est quàm tu longior, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 58. (5) Tabulæ, quæ belli pictam faciem habent, *Plin.* 35, 4.

Facile, adv. ius, comp. *Ilmè*, sup. *Easyly*, *without any ado, certainly, without all question, or peradventure.* *Facile* princeps, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 42. Tempestatem ferre *facilius*, *Cæf. B. G.* 3, 13. *Facillimè* intelligetis, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 12. ¶ *Facillimè* agere, *to live in plenty and ease*, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 56. ¶ *Facile* cum certè conjungit, *Cic. Ep.* 6, 10.

Facilis, e. adj. or, comp. *limus*, sup. [*à faci-*endo] *Easy, feasible, facile, gentle, plain, or plyable; tractable, to do what you will with it, good natured, easy to be pleased; also kind, favourable, courteous.* *Ov.* ¶ *Faciles* Oculi, *rolling eyes*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 310. & *Manil.* 1, 68. Ex *facili*, *easyly*, *Tac. Agric.* 15, 2. Quum exitus haud in *facili* essent, *b. e. faciles*, *Liv.* 3, 8. ¶ *Res faciliores*, *happening according to our desire*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 5. & *Liv.* 23, 11. *Factu* *facilimum*, *Sall. B. C.* 14. = *Promptus, proclivis, expeditus, explicatus, commodus, lenis, liberalis*, *Cic. mollis, placidus*, *Ov. pronus*, *Juv.* & *morosus*, *Cic.*

Facilitas, *âtis*. f. *Easyness*. Ut is, qui dignitate principibus excellit, *facilitate* par infimis esse videatur, *Cic. pro L. Man.* 14. *Facilitas* assidue paratur, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 29.

Faciliter, adv. *Easyly*. His permittamus *faciliter* dicere, *Quint.* 1, 6. *Conf. Vitr.* 1, 1. & 2, 1.

¶ *Facinorose*, adv. *Villainously, wickedly*, *Aug.* *Facinorosus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. *Villainous, wicked, stark naught, ungracious.* *Facinorosa* vita, *Cic. de Leg.* 1, 14. Exilio *facinorosior* redditus, *Just.* 16, 4. *Facinorocissimus* *ficarius*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 38.

Facinus, *ôris*. n. [*à facio*] (1) In a good sense, a great action, an exploit, an enterprise, or adventure. (2) In a bad sense, a foul fact, a villainous deed, or prank. (1) *Præclari facinoris* famam quærere, *Sall. B. C.* 2. (2) In *facinus* jurâsse putes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 242. *Facinus* abest peccato meo, *Ov. Tr.* 4, 4, 44.

Facio, *ëre*, *feci*, *factum*. act. (1) *To do*. (2) *To make*. (3) *To cause*. (4) *To paint, limn, draw, or fashion*. (5) *To follow, practise, or be employed in; to exercise*. (6) *To compose*. (7) *To give, to grant*. (8) *To commit, to perpetrate*. (9) *To suppose, to pretend*. (10) *To get either good, or bad*. (11) *To perform, to make, good*. (12) *To introduce, to bring in*. (13) Sometimes it is elegantly redundant. (14) *To be suitable, to conduce*. (15) *To value, or esteem*. (16) *To forbear, or keep himself from a thing*. (17) *To sacrifice*. (18) *To bring forth*. (19) *To force, or compell*. (20) *To make up, to constitute*. (21) *To abide, stay, or continue, at*. (22) *To be fit, meet, or proper*. (23) *To hinder*. (24) *To suppose, or put the case*. (1) ¶ *Quod facere turpe non est, modò occultè, id dicere obscenum est*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 35. (2) *Faber*, cum quid ædificaturus est, non ipse facit materiam, *Id. N. D.* 3. ut citat *Laëtant.* 2, 8. (3) *Nulla remedia tam faciunt dolorem, quàm quæ sunt salutaria*, *Id. Oëtav.* (4) *Praxiteles fecit puberem Apollinem*, *Plin.* 34, 8. *Alcmanes fecit marmorea*, *Id. ibid.* (5) Cum *piraticam* ipse fecisset, *Cic. post redit. in senat.* 5. § *Facere* *mercaturas*, *Id. Verr.* 5, 28. (6) *Apollo versus facere desiêrat*, *Id. de Div.* 2, 56. (7) Si quid de his rebus dicere vellet, *feci potestatem*, *Id. Catil.* 3, 5. (8) *Strato ille medicus domi furtum fecit*, *Id. pro Cluent.* 64. (9) *Plato à Deo ædificari mundum facit*, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8. (10) *A quibus rex magnas prædas faciebat*, *Nep. Chabr.* 2. *Respublica detrimentum fecit*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 9. (11) *Promissa non facienda nonnunquam*, *Id.* (12) *Plato facit Socratem disputantem*, *Id. N. D.* 1, 12. (1) *Non faciam, ut enumerem miseria omnes*, *Id. Att.* 3, 7. (14) *Non facit ad nostras hostia major opes*, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 9, 44. ad difficultatem *urinæ*, *Plin.* 22, 18. (15) *Te semper feci maximi*, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 42. (16)

Facere non possum, quin quotidie ad te mittam, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 27. (17) § *Juno sospita*, cui omnes consules *facere* necesse est, *Cic. pro Mur.* 41. § *Cum faciam vitulâ*, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 77. ¶ *Bidentes propter viam facere*, *Laber.* (18) Plerumquè *adferes pullos similes sui faciunt*, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 22. (19) *Qui nati coram me cernere lethum fecisti*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 539. (20) *Romulus ex variis elementis populum Romanum fecit*, *Flor.* 1, 1. (21) *Apameæ quinque dies morati*, *Iconii decem fecimus*, *Cic. Att.* 5, 20. (22) § *Non facit ad lacrymas barbitos ulla meas*, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 8. *Non faciet capiti dura corona meo*, *Propert.* 3, 1, 20. (23) *Nunquam quicquam faciet*, quin soror ista sit germana hujus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 63. (24) *Fac ita esse*, *Cic. Fac potuisse, quod est*, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 3. *Fac igneam, fac spirabilem; nihil ad id, de quo agimus*, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 29. *sed in hac natione vix leg. nisi in imperativo.* ¶ *Facere* ab, vel cum, aliquo, *to be on his side, to make for him*, *Cic. Facere absolute, to do his duty, to perform his part*, *Id. abortum, to miscarry*, *Plin. æqui bonique aliquid facere, to take in good part*, *Ter. æs alienum, to run into debt*, *Liv. animos, to puff up, to make proud*, *Cic. animum, to encourage*, *Liv.* 25, 23. *basia, to kiss*, *Catull. castra, to encamp*, *Liv. contumeliam, to affront, to reproach*, *Ter. Ph.* 5, 8, 79. *convicium, to rail*, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 1, 11. *copiam consilii sui, to impart it*, *Liv. cum aliquo, to make for one, to agree with*, *Cic. damnum, detrimentum, to lose, to receive damage*, *Id. deditionem, to surrender*, *Liv.* 31, 18. *delicias aliquem, to play the fool with, to jeer at*, *Ter. Ph.* 5, 8, 52. & *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 68. *duritias, to be asfringent*, *Plin. exercitum, to raise an army*, *Sall. ex suâ dignitate, to do as becomes him*, *Cic. fraudem, to wrong him*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 9. *gratiam alicui, to show him favour*, *Liv. gratiam delicti, Sall. jurisjurandi, Suet. to absolve, or acquit, him, gratiam legis, to dispense with it*, *Liv. gratum alicui, to oblige one*, *Cic. jacturam, to suffer shipwreck, or loss*, *Id. Fin.* 2, 24. *impetum, to charge, to struggle*, *Liv. insidias alicui, to lie in wait for one*, *Cic. pro Syll.* 6. *justa alicui, to perform one's funeral rites*, *Plaut. manum, to raise forces*, *Cic. medicinam, to give physick*, *Phædr.* 1, 14, 2. *missum, to let alone, to let go*, *Ter. Ph.* 5, 8, 53. *moram, to delay*, *Liv.* 3, 2. *negotium, to trouble one*, *Quint. nomina, to borrow, or take up, money*, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 23. *ova, to lay eggs*, *Varr. palam, to divulge*, *Cic. paria, to requite*, *Id. prælium, to join battle*, *Cæf. B. G.* 1, 18. *Fat qui ego sum, esse te, put yourself in my case*, *Ter. ratur, to ratify*, *Liv. reliquum, to leave*, *Cic. rem. to thrive, or get an estate*, *Ter. Ad.* 2, 2, 12. *rem divinam, to supplicate, or perform any religious service*, *Cic. reum, to impeach*, *Id. sacra, sacrificium, to sacrifice*, *Liv. sanguinem, to shed blood*, *Id. satis, to satisfy*, *Cic. Cl.* 5. *stipendium, to be a soldier, or to serve in war*, *Liv.* 5, 7. *sumptum, to spend, or disburse*, *Cic. tædium, to weary him*, *Liv.* 4, 57. *Facite ut domi sitis, see you be at home*, *Ter. vadimonium, to oblige himself, to promise faithfully*, *Cic. Verba facere, to discourse*, *Liv. verbum, to speak never so little, to open his mouth*, *Cic. vestigium in possessionem, to enter upon it*, *Id. pro Cæc.* 14. *vitium, to crack, or flaw*; as a house does before it falls, *Cic. Dis malè faciant*, *Id. imprecandi formula.* § *Quid illo faciemus?* *Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 21. ¶ *Additur nonnunquam cum, vel de; aliàs dativus usurpatur.* *Vid. Donat.*

Factio, *ônis*. f. verb. [*à facio*] (1) *A power of making; a doing, or making*. (2) *A deed, good, or bad*. (3) *Riches, authority, ability, credit, power*. (4) *A faction, party, a side, or sect*. (5) *A company, or band, of men*. (6) *Anciently a consent, or friendship, among good men*. (7) *But in Cicero's time used generally in a bad sense, as also factiosus*. (1) *Cui testamenti factio nulla esset*, *Cic. Top.* 11. (2) *Vid. Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 2. & *Fest.* (3) *Dei divites sunt, deos decent opulentia & factiones*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 90. (4) § *Factio* *optimatum*, *Suet. Cæs.*

11. § *popularis*, *Val. Max.* 4, 2, 13. (5) § *Factio* *prafina*, *Suet. Cal.* 55. § *aurati purpureique panni*, *Id. Domit.* 7. (6) § *Factio* *nobilium*, *Liv.* (7) ¶ *Inter bonos amicitia, inter malos factio*, *Sall. B. J.* 21.

¶ *Factiosè*, adv. *Factiously*, *Litt. ex Liv.* *Factiosus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. (1) *One that promiseth to do great things*. (2) *Factious, mutinous*. (3) *Also wealthy, noble*. (1) ¶ *Lingua* *factiosi*, *inertes opera*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 13. (2) *Piso adolescens nobilis, egens, factiosus*, *Sall. Bell. Catil.* 18. In summo gradu *factiosissimus*, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 9, 4. (3) ¶ *Venit in mentem te esse divitem, factiosum; me item esse pauperum pauperrimum*, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 50. *Factiosior* *leg. ap. Aur. Victor. in Carac.*

¶ *Factitiatio*, *ônis*. f. verb. *An often making, or doing*, *Ter.* ¶ *Effectio*, *Cic.*

¶ *Factitator*, *ôris*. m. verb. *One that doth often*, *Ter.* ¶ *Effector*.

¶ *Factitatrix*, *icis*. f. *She, or it, fem. that often maketh*, *Hier.* ¶ *Quæ* *facit*.

Factitatus, a, um. part. *Made, or done*. *Hæc* *apud majores nostros factitata*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 24. *Factitatis* in *Neronem* *carminibus probrosis exilio mulctatus*, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 14, 1.

Factitius, a, um. adj. *Artificial; done, or made, by art*. *Color factitius*, *Plin.* 31, 7. *Gemmæ factitiæ*. *Id.* 37, 7.

Factito, *äre*. freq. [*à facio*] (1) *To do often, to practise*. (2) *To make, or compose*. (1) *Idem Pyrrhus factitavit*, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 13. (2) *Nec satis apparet, cur versus factitet*, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 470.

† *Facto*, *äre*. act. *To make*. *Lucrum ingens facto*, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 94. ¶ *Rarò* *occ.* † *Factito*.

Factor, *ôris*. m. verb. [*à facio*] (1) *A maker, or doer*. (2) *A presser of wine, or oil*. (3) *A tennis player*. (4) ¶ *A criminal*. (5) ¶ *A factor, that trades abroad for a merchant*. † *Also the multiplying number in arithmetick*. (1) *Cuparum, doliorumque factores*, *Pall. de R. R.* 1, 6. (2) *Cato de R. R.* 13. ¶ *Hos factores contenti dixisse vett. notionem latius non extenderunt*. (3) ¶ *Et datores & factores omnes subdam sub solum*, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 18. *ut aliqui exponunt; alii aliter, & fortè rectè*. *vid. Gronov. & Lambin.* (4) *Macer, FCC. lib.* 7. *Dig.* (5) *Apud mediorecul. script.*

Factum, i. n. *A deed; a thing done, or made; a fact, or feat*; either (1) *good*, or (2) *bad*. (3) *A making, as of oil, wine, &c.* (1) *Factum præclarum atque divinum*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 44. (2) *Nec ullus error, qui facti crimen obumbret, erit*, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 48. *B. F. Bonum factum; Formula editis bonæ scævæ causâ præmissa*. (3) *Factum olei vocant, quod uno tempore conficiunt*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 24.

Factura, *æ*. f. *The making of a thing*, *P. in.* 34, 14. ¶ *Hinc Angl. Feature*. ¶ *Facies* est *factura quædam totius corporis*, *Gell.* 13, 29. ¶ *Passivè* *ap. recentiores*, *Factura Dei est anima*, *Prud. Apoth.* 792.

† *Facturio*, *äre*. neut. *To desire to do*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Facturus, a, um. part. *About to make, or do*. *Sacra Jovi facturus*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 26. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 18, 24, 32.

Factus, a, um. part. *Made, or done*. ¶ *Homo ad unguem factus, a complete man*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 33.

Factus, *ûs*. m. verb. (1) *A making, or building*. (2) *A pressing, as of olives*. (3) *Also as much as is made at a time*. (1) ¶ *Quò villa exornatio esse posset fructu, quàm factu*, *Varr.* (2) *Cato de R. R.* 1, 66. (3) *Varr.* 1, 24. & *Col.* 12, 50.

Facula, *æ*. f. dim. [*à fax*] *A little torch*, *Prop.* 2. *Eleg.* 29.

¶ *Facularius*, i. m. *A torch bearer, a link boy*, *Hier.*

Facultas, *âtis*. f. [*ab ant. facul. pro facile*] (1) *Easyness, quickness, readyness, aptness, promptness*. (2) *Art, science*. (3) *Liberty, or advantage*.

sage. (4) *Matter, cause, or occasion.* (5) *Opportunity, convenience.* (6) *Estate, or substance.* (7) *Efficacy, or virtue.* (8) *Facultates in plurali, wealth, means.* (1) *Dī date facultatem huic pariendi, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 5. i. e. facilem partum. Sic stylo facultas continget, Quint.* (2) *In aliquā arte & facultate excellens, Cic. de Orat. 1, 50.* (3) *Summa facultas vacui, ac liberi temporis, Id. de Orat. 15.* (4) *Stoici dant sui irridendi facultatem, Id. de Div. 2, 17.* (5) *Alio tempore, si facultas erit, explicabuntur, Id. de Inv. 1, 46.* (6) *Videndum est, ne major benignitas sit quam facultates, Id. de Offic. 1, 14.* (7) *Facultas secreta certis in rebus inest, Lucr. 1, 174.* (8) *Implere facultates equestres, Plin. Ep. 1, 19, 2.*

Facundē, adv. Eloquently, sīmē, sup. Hosterm facundē alloquendo sibi conciliavit, Liv. 28, 18. Totius mundi naturam prudentissimē & facundissimē exprompsit, Valer. Max. 3, 3, ext. 4.

Facundia, æ. f. Eloquence, a grace in ready speaking. Facundiæ parens Cicero, Plin. 7, 30. Juvit facundia causam, Ov. Met. 7, 505.

Facundiōsus, a, um. adj. Full of eloquence, Sempron. ap. Gell. 4, 9. † Eloquentissimus, Suet.

Facunditas, ātis, f. Eloquence. Facunditatem virtus argutam invenit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 13.

Facundo, āre. act. To make eloquent, Sidon. † Facundum reddo.

Facundus, a, um. adj. [à fando] or, comp. sīmus, sup. Eloquent, well spoken. Plus quam facundus Ulysses, Ov. Ep. 3, 129. = Eloquentiæ attendit Cæjus, quantumvis facundus & promptus, Suet. in Vitā, 53. Alius alio facundior, Quint. 12, 10. Facundissimum quemque proponere sibi ad imitandum, Id. ibid. 2. Facundissimus sermo, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

Fæcarius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, dregs. Sportæ fæcariæ, Cato, 11.

Fæcatus, a, um. part. made of dregs, unsettled, not fined. Fæcatum vinum, Cato, 153.

Fæcialis, is. m. A herald. Vid. Fecialis.

Fæcinus, & Fæcinus, a, um. adj. Fæcinia uvæ, grapes yielding more lees than other grapes do, Col. 3, 2. Fæcinum vinum, Col. 12, 45.

Fæcōsus, a, um. adj. Dreggy; full of dregs, or grounds. Fæcōsum garum, Mart. 13, 102.

Fæcula, æ. f. Small dregs, lees, or grounds, of wine; tartar sticking to the bottom and sides of wine vessels, Lucr. 2, 430. Also a sauce made of it. Fæcula Coa, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 9.

Faculentē, adv. Dreggyly, Lexicogr. ex Cels.

Faculentia, æ. f. Dreggynefs, Sidon. Ep. 3, 13.

Faculentus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, lees, or dregs; dreggy, feculent. Crassamentum vini faculentum, Col. 12, 46. Faculentum pus, Cels. 5, 26. Movetur gradibus apud recentiores.

Facutinus, a, um. adj. id. quod faculentus. Full of lees, Gell. 13, 19.

Fædus, a, um. adj. [à fædus, fuscus] Filthy, dirty, nasty. Al. scrib. fædus.

Fæx, æcis. f. (1) Dregs, or lees, of wine. (2) Also a kind of colour made of it, wherewith actors daubed their faces before vizors were in use; the grounds, or settlement, of any liquor. (3) A kind of sauce; also the dregs of metal. (4) Met. The baser sort, the mob, the scum. (1) Difugiunt cadis cum fæce siccatis amici, Hor. Carm. 1, 35, 26. (2) Peruncti fæcibus ora, Id. Art. Poët. 277. (3) Id. Sat. 4, 73. (4) Fæx civitatis, Cic. pro Flacc. 8. = Apud sordem urbis, & fæcem, Id. Attic. 1, 16.

Fægeus, a, um. adj. Of beech. Glans fagea, Plin. 16, 5.

Fagineus, a, um. adj. Of beech. Arcula faginea, Col. 12, 45.

Fāginus, a, um. adj. Made of beech. Pocula fagina, Virg. Ecl. 3, 36.

Fāgus, i. f. [à Gr. φηγός, Dor. φάγος] A beech tree. Sub tegmine fagi, Virg. Ecl. 1, 1.

Fāgūtā, ātis, n. Sacellum Jovis, in quo

fuit fagus arbor Jovi sacra, a chapel consecrated to Jupiter in Rome, Fest.

Fāgūtālis, e. adj. Belonging to beech. Fagutalis Jupiter, Varr. de L. L. 4, 32. & Plin. 16, 10.

Fāla, æ. f. A high tower made of timber, a gallery, a scaffold, to shoot, or throw, darts out of. Qui hastis trum nummorum causā subeunt sub fālā, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 10.

Falandum, i. n. pro cælo, Hetruscè [à φάλαγγος, quod à φάλος, albus, nitens] Heaven. Fest.

Fālārīca, æ. f. A spear bound about with wildfire shot out of an engine, a rolling tower brought against a besieged city, Veget. 4, 18. & Liv. 21, 8. A fiery dart. Magnūm stridens contorta falarica venit, Virg. Æn. 9, 705.

Falcārius, i. m. He that useth a fiske, or book; a mower, a maker of fikes; also armed with a bill. Dico te venisse inter falcarios, Cic. Catil. 1, 4.

Falcātor, ōris. m. A bill man, Lexicogr. ex Col.

Falcātus, a, um. part. (1) Hooked. (2) Crooked, bowed like a book. (3) Armed with books, or fikes. (4) Also loped with bills, or pruning books. (1) Falcatus ensis, a falcion, or scimitar, Sil. 3, 278. (2) Sinus falcatus in arcus, Ov. Met. 11, 229. (3) Falcati currus, Liv. 37, 41. (4) Arbores falcatae, Plin. 17, 10.

Falcicūla, æ. f. A small sickle, Pall. 1, 43, 3.

Falcifer, a, um. adj. [ex falx, & fero] That beareth a book, or fiske. Manus falciferæ, Ov. 13, 930. Agmina falcifero circumvenit arcta covino, b. e. curru bellico, Sil. 17, 422. Falciferi currus, Lucr. 3, 643.

Falciger, a, um. adj. idem, Auson. de Ter. Rom. 36.

Falcilla, æ. f. dim. [à falcula] A little book, or knife, Varr.

Falcillus, i. m. A knife to cut vines, a grafting knife, R. ex Stat.

Falcito, āre. act. To cut with a book, Litt. ex Col.

Falco, āre. act. To cut, or prune, with a bill, or book, Plin. 17, 10.

Falco, ōnis. m. [à falx, qui unguis falcatus habet] A hawk, a falcon; also one whose great toes are bent and crooked inward, Turn.

Falcor, āri, ātus. pass. To be pruned, unde Falcatus.

Falcūla, æ. f. dim. [à falx] (1) A little book, or bill; a vine, or grape, knife, crooked like a sickle; also a crooked claw, or talon. (2) Also a kind of swallow, a bank marten. (1) Col. 12, 18. (2) Plin. 8, 15.

Falcunculū, i. m. dim. [à falx] A little falcon, or lanaret, Plin. ap. Litt.

Fālērē, is. n. A pile, or buttress. Lapis falere pedem & dodrantem alta, Varr. R. R. 3, 5.

Fālernum, sc. vinum, & Fālernus, sc. liquor. [à Fālerno agro] (1) Muscadine, a rich sort of wine. (2) Also a sort of amber. (1) Ausidius forti miscebat mella fālerno, Hor. Sat. 2, 24.

Originem hujus vini fabulosam & etiam nominis lege ap. Sil. 7, 166. & seqq. Nunc mihi fumosos veteres proferte fālernos, Tib. 2, 1, 27. Nisi fortē cados intelligatur. (2) Ap. Plin.

Fālīscā, æ. f. [à Fālisco ligno] A crib, or rack, for oxen and beasts to eat their meat in. Fāliscæ æstivæ, Cato de R. R. 14.

Fāliscus, a, um. adj. [à fālertiis, i. e. fāliscis, dict. ut Lucanica à Lucanis] A baggefs, or hog's baslet; a pudding in a pig's belly. Lucanica ventre cum fālisco, Mart. 4, 46, 8.

Fallācia, æ. Deceit, a crafty device, a fallacy. = Sine fuco & fallaciis homo, Cic. Att. 1, 1. Fallacia alia aliam trudit, Ter. Andr. 4, 39.

Fallācīlōquentia, æ. f. Deceitfull speech, Acc. ap. Cic. de Fin. 4, 25. sed al. leg. fallaciloquæ, al. fallacis loquelæ. = Doli machinæ, fallaciæ, præstigiæ, Cic.

** || Fallācīōsus, a, um. adj. Full of deceit, fallacious, Gell. 14, 1. † Fallaciæ plenus.*

** Fallācīter, adv. sīmē, sup. Deceitfully, falsely. = Sed non fictē & fallaciter, sed verē & sapienter, Cic. pro Domo, 29. Fallacissimē adulteratur myrrha, Plin. 12, 16. utitur & ipse Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 23.*

** Fallax, ācis, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) Deceitfull, false, adulterate. (2) Lying, vain, uncertain. (1) = Fallaces & fucosæ merces, Cic. pro Rab. Post. 14. (2) Astrologi vani & fallaces, Id. de Div. 1, 19. Fallacior undis, Ov. Met. 13, 799. Homo fallacissimus, Cic. pro Domo, 9.*

** Fallendus, a, um. part. To be deceived. Vix pueris dignas ambages fidei fallendæ exquiri, Liv. 9, 11. Fallenda pollice clathra forent, Tib. 4, 5, 72. conf. Sil. 11, 390.*

** Fallens, t. s. part. (1) Sliding, or slipping. (2) Lying, deceiving. (3) Beguiling, diverting. (1) Fallens vestigium. Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5. In prono citius pede se fallente, Liv. 31, 36. (2) = Diligimus omnia vera, id est, fidella, simplicita, constantia; vana, falsa, fallentia odimus, Cic. (3) Studio fallente laborem, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 12.*

** FALLO, ēre, fēlli, falsum. act. [à φάλλω, idem] (1) To slip, or slide. (2) To deceive, to beguile, to coax, or cheat. (3) To disappoint. (4) To lurk, to sculk, to abscond. (5) To escape notice, to be obscure. (6) To counterfeit. (1) Saxa lubrica vestigium fallunt, Curt. 4, 9, 8. Vid. Fallens, n. 1. (2) = Roscius socios induxit, deceptit, destituit, fraude & perfidiā fefellerit, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 40. (3) Multum te opinio fallit, Id. in Sall. 3. (4) Speculator qui per biennium fefellerat, Romæ deprehensus, Liv. 22, 33. (5) Nec vixit malē, qui natus moriensque fefellerit, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 10. (6) Tu faciem illius falle dolo, Virg. Æn. 1, 688. ¶ Neque te fallit, you are not ignorant, Cic. passim. Fallere mandata, not to do them, Ov. Met. 9, 696. visum, not to be seen, Plin. 9, 50. curam somno, to sleep it away, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 114. ¶ juratori, to commit adultery, Ov. Ep. 16, 384. tempora, to pass away, Id. ex Pont. 4, 10, 67.*

** Fallor, i, sus. pass. To be deceived, mistaken, &c. Fallitur auro Jupiter, Prop. 4, 1, 81.*

** Falsārius, i. m. A forger of writings, a falsifier of evidences, a cheat. Falsario præcedendæ manus, Suet. Claud. 15. Conf. Tit. 3.*

** Falsē, adv. Falsely. Assentiri falsē, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 46.*

Falsidicus, a, um. adj. A liar, a false reporter, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 13. † Mendax, Cic.

¶ Falsificatio, ōnis. f. verb. A falsifying, or counterfeiting, Cod.

¶ Falsificator, ōris. m. verb. A falsifier, Dig. † Falsarius, Suet.

¶ Falsificatus, a, um. part. Falsified, counterfeited, Prud. Hamart. 549. † Adulterinus, Cic.

¶ Falsitico, āre. act. To falsify, Dig. † Adultero, Cic.

¶ Falsificus, a, um. adj. He that worketh deceit, or guile, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

Falsijūrius, a, um. adj. That useth to swear falsely, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

** || Falsilōquentia, æ. f. A false speaking, Litt. ex Cic.*

** Falsilōquus, a, um. adj. [ex falsus, & loquor] A liar, one that speaketh false. Quam rem te falsiloquum esse nolo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 14.*

† Falsimōnium, i. n. A deceit, or falsehood, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 12.

¶ Falsipārens, t. s. c. g. That owns a wrong father. Falsiparens Amphitryoniades, Catull. 66, 112.

** Falsitas, ātis. f. Falsehood. Parum virum falsitas habet, Cic. pro Cluent. 2.*

** Falsō, adv. Falsely, wrongfully, without cause. Falsō queritur de naturā suā genus humanum, Sal. B. 7, 1. Falsō plurima vulgus amat. Tib. 3, 20. § Falsō lugere aliquem, Liv. 34, 32.*

** || Falso, āre. act. To forge, counterfeit, or falsify, Mod. Dig. 48, 103. † Adultero.*

** Falsum,*

* *Falsum*, i. n. *A falsehood*. Nihil falsi dixi, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 49.

* *Falsus*, a, um. part. [*à fallor*] (1) *Deceived, mistaken*. (2) Adj. *False, lying, unfaithfull, deceiving*. (3) *Spurious*. (1) § Ut falsus animi est, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 43. (2) § Quæ vera audiui contineo omnia, sin falsum, aut vanum, aut fictum est, continuo palam est, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 24. Ambitio multos mortales falsos fieri subegit, *Sall. B. C.* 10. (3) Licet sit falsa progenies mihi, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1502. *Falsissimus*, *Col.* 1, 6.

* *Falx*, cis. f. [*à Gr. πέλκυν, securis*] (1) *A book, bill, sibe, or sickle*. (2) *An engine of war, crooked like a book, to pluck the stones out of the wall of a besieged city, or to cut in sunder the tackling of the enemy's gallys*. (1) Harum genera, *Cato*, cap. 10, 11. partes vero, *Col.* 4, 25. recenset. (2) Hujus formam & usum, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 14. docebit.

* *FAMA*, æ. f. [*à Gr. φήμη, Dor. φάμα*] (1) *Fame, rumour, common talk, or report; tidings*. (2) *Renown, praise, a good name, or reputation*. (3) *Infamy*. (4) *A tradition, or hearsay*. (1) Ut majora omnia fore, quàm fama viderentur, *Cic.* (2) Perpetua commendatio & fama, *Id. de Offic.* 2, 20. Fama & laus perennis, *Id.* Hujus non fugio mortem, si famam assequar, *Phædr.* 3, 9, 3. (3) Fama inconstantia, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. temeritatis, *Id.* Neque enim specie famæ movetur, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 170. (4) Ex vetere famâ Græciæ hæc collecta sunt, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. § Famæ in plur. *Plaut.* solus.

|| *Famēlicē*. adv. *Very hungryly*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Famēlicus, a, um. adj. *Hungry, hunger-starved*. § Dum ridebunt saturi, mordebunt famelici, *Plaut. Trin. prol.* 14. § *Famelicus* senex, *Sen. Contr.* 1, 1.

FAMES, is. f. (1) *Hunger, fasting*. (2) *Dearth*. (3) *Met. Agreedy desire of*. (1) Sacris dum vincitur extis prima fames, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 348. Fames & mora bilem in nasum conciant, in supposit. *Plaut. Amphitr.* (2) In fame frumentum exportare erat ausus, *Cic. pro Placc.* 17. (3) Auri sacra fames, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 57. § *Antiq.* Fames, ei, unde in abl. fame adhuc producit ultimam. Ut, Fractus morboque famæque, *Ov. Met.* 13, 52. § Famem depellere, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 11. § Compescere, *Sen. Hippol.* 515. § Implere, *Id. H. Oet.* 621. § Propulsare, *Curt.* 9, 2, 6.

|| *Famesco*, ēre. neut. *To wax hungry*, *Alcim.* ↓ *Efurio*.

* *Fāmiger*, ēra, ērum. adj. *One that carryeth tales, and slandereth, or backbiteth*, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7.

|| *Fāmīgērābilis*, e. adj. *Famous, renowned*, *Apul. Met.* 1. p. 13. ↓ *Celebris*, *Cic.*

† *Fāmīgērātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A spreading of a report*, *Plautus finxit*, *Trin.* 3, 2, 66.

† *Fāmīgērātor*, ōris. m. verb. *A teller of news, a spreader of reports*. *Ex Plauti fabrica*, *Trin.* 1, 2, 178.

|| *Fāmīgērātrix*, icis. f. verb. *She that reporteth, and telleth news*, *Lexicogr. ex Apul.* ↓ Quæ spargit rumores.

|| *Fāmīgērātus*, a, um. part. *Renowned, famous*, *Apul. Florid.* p. 790. ↓ *Celebratus*.

|| *Fāmīgēro*, āre. act. *To report, or blaze abroad*, *Litt. ex Apul.* ↓ *Prædico*, *celebro*, *Cic.*

Fāmilia, æ. f. & ōs. f. [*à famul aut famulus ut sit propriè famulorum*] (1) *Anciently and properly the servants belonging to one common master*. (2) *Afterwards together with them the wife and children, or what we from this word call a family, of which the master was called pater familiās, the mistress mater familiās*. (3) *The branches descending from one common ancestor, or adopted into the same lineage*. (4) *A society, company, or fraternity, of men of the same sect, or profession*. (5) *A man's estate, or substance*. (6) *A dwelling-house*. (7) || *A pack of cards*. (8) *Ne de fundo familia opere decedat*, *Varr.*

R. R. 1, 16. ubi vid. plura; adi etiam *Suet. in Ner.* 44. § *Æsopus*, domino cum solus esset, familia, *Phædr.* 3, 19. (2) *Amplæ & honestæ familiæ plebeie*, *Cic. pro Mur.* 7. (3) § *Ex gente Domitiâ duæ familiæ claruerunt*, *Suet. Ner. in princ.* (4) § *Peripateticorum familia*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 1. § *Gladiatorum*, *Id. pro Sullâ*, 19. Unde bulla servilia, nisi ex abundantia familiarum? *Flor.* 3, 12, 10. (5) *Proximus agnatus familiam habeto*, *Lex XII Tab.* Arbitrum familiæ eriscundæ postulavit, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 7. Decem dierum vix erit mihi familia, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 36. (6) *Lar sum familiaris ex hac familiâ, unde me ex- untem aspexitis* *Plaut. in prol. Aul.* (7) *Novæ rei vet. vocab. satis aptè accommodavit*, *Jun.*

Fāmiliāricus, a, um. adj. *Of a family*. || *Sella familiarica*, quæ & *Patrocliana*, a *close- stool*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 13.

Fāmiliāris, e. adj. or. comp. *ſimulus*, sup. ad familiam pertinens, ex eadem familiâ. (1) *Of the same family, or household; belonging to a family*. (2) *Familiar, usual, friendly*. (1) Ego sum *LAR familiaris*, *Plaut. Aul. prol.* (2) Cum ipsi sit familiarior *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 5, 9. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 5. *Familiarissimus* amicus, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 17. *Demosthenes familiarior nobis propter scriptorum multitudinem est*, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 19. = *Vir optimus, mihi que familiarissimus*, *Id. Fam.* 13, 30. = *Intimus, proximus, familiarissimus sibi pertimuit*, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 1, 4. *Vultu minùs familiari aliquem respicere*, *Suet. J. Cæs.* 78.

Fāmiliāris, is. m. (1) *A servant of the family*. (2) *A friend, a familiar; one of nigh, or long, acquaintance*. (1) Hæc sola sanam mentem gestat meorum familiarium, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 31. *Inspectavit nescio quis familiarium*, *Id. Mil.* 2, 2, 18. (2) § = *An ego non venirem contra alienum pro familiari ac necessario meo?* *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 2.

Fāmiliāritas, ātis. f. (1) *Familiarity, acquaintance, familiar friendship, intimacy*. (2) *Meton. A familiar friend*. (1) *Familiaritatem consuetudo attulit*, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 14. (2) = *Omnes amicitias familiaritatesque affixit*, *Suet. Tib.* 51.

Fāmiliārīter, adv. iūs, comp. *ſimē*, sup. (3) *Familiarly, homely*. (2) *Plainly*. (3) *Private- ly, thoroughly*. (4) *Tenderly, with great concern*. (4) *Nimium familiariter me attrectas*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 4, 6. (2) = *Ut te audacter moneam, & familiariter*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 6. (3) *Familiariter nōſſe causam alicujus*, *Quint.* 6, 5. (4) *Mortem hujus tam fert familiariter*, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 81. § = *Familiarissimè at- que amicissimè cum aliquo vivere*, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 9.

† *Fāmiliās*. ant. gen. pro familiæ.

Fāmōſa, æ. f. subst. *A mistress, a courtesan*. Ad famofas me vetuit mater accedere, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 68.

Fāmōſus, a, um. adj. *ſimulus*, sup. (1) *That hath an ill name, infamous, notorious*. (2) *Greatly renowned, much spoken of*. (1) *Mæchus, aut ſicarius, aut aliqui famofus*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 5. § *In hunc ſenſum accipiunt vetustiores ferè cœ- nes*. (2) § *Famofa uibs*, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 2, 1. § *Famofus equi*, *Suet. Cal.* 19. || *Famofus libelli, libels*, *Suet. Aug.* 54. *Famofum carmen, a lampoon*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 31.

† *Fāmūl*, pro famulus. *Enn. ap. Non.* 3, 322. Proinde ac famul infimus esset, *Lucr.* 3, 1048. *Servus ab Ofcis sic dict.* *Fest.*

Fāmūla, æ. f. *A maid, or maid servant*. *Famulasque ad lumina longo Exercet penso*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 411. v. & *Luc.* 8, 63. *Prop.* 3, 13, 15.

Fāmūlans, tis. part. *Attending*. *Nec erubuit famulantis fistula Phæbi*, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 58. *Fortunâ famulante*, *Claud. B. Get.* 513. || *ſimulus*, sup. *Very plying, or obedient*, *Boët.*

Fāmūlanter, adv. act. *Humbly, serviceably*, *Non.* 2, 331. ↓ *Obedienter*, *Liv.*

Fāmūlāris, e. adj. *Of a servant*. § *Vestis*

famularis, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 48. § *Turba*, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 67. § *Cultus*, *Val. Max.* 5, 6. ext. 1. *Nec famulare timens*, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 40. i. e. *serviliter*. *Famularia jura*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 597.

|| *Fāmūlātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *Attendance, or a doing service*, *Non.* 3, 99. ↓ *Famulatus*, *Cic.* *Alſo a retinue of men and maid servants*. *Mulier frequenti stipata famulatione*, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 37. ↓ *Familia*, *Cic.*

|| *Fāmūlātor*, ōris. m. verb. *An attendant*, *Lexicogr. ex Stat.*

|| *Fāmūlātrix*, icis. f. *A ſhe waiter*, *Donat.* *ad Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 3. ↓ *Famula*.

Fāmūlātus, ūs. m. *Serviceable attendance*. *Quam miſer virtutis famulatus, ſervientis voluptati?* *Cic. Offic.* 3, 33. *Famulatus gravis*, *Sen. Hipp.* 991. *miſerrimus*, *Col. præf.*

† *Fāmūlitas*, ātis. f. *Service*, *Accius ap. Non.* 2, 319. *pro*

Fāmūlitiūm, i. n. (1) *Service, attendance*. (2) || *Alſo a company of ſervants*. (1) *Duro famulatio adſtrictus*, *Varr.* (2) *Unus è famu- litio*, *Macrobi. Sat.* 1, 7.

Fāmūloſi, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To ſerve, at- tend, or wait upon*. *Eſt genus injuſtæ ſervitu- tis, cum hi famulantur*, &c. *Cic. ap. Non.* 3, 313. § *Famulari alicui*, *Cat.* 64, 161. *Ex- ternis famulantur ſacris*, *Plin.* 2, 7.

Fāmulus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a ſervant*. *Tradiderat famulas jam tibi Rhenus aquas*, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 286. *Conf. Luc.* 4, 227. & 10, 127.

Fāmūlus, i. m. [*à famul, i. e. ſervus apud Ofcos*] *A ſervant, a household ſervant, a waiting man*. § Sed iis ſit fanè adhibenda ſævitia, ut heris in famulos, ſi aliter teneri non poſſunt, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 7. || *Famulus ſacrorum. a pa- riſh clerk, a curate*, *Jun.*

|| *Fānūcē*. adv. *Madly*. *Fanaticè pervo- lant*, *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 60. ↓ *Furiōſē*.

Fānūcūſ, a, um. adj. prop. de ſacerdoti- bus. *Fanaticus* *Gl. Phil.* qui inſanire videban- tur aut furere, cum è ſano darent reſponſa; hinc ſum. pro quovis furioſo, & inſano; (1) *In- ſpired, poſſeſſed*. (2) *Beside himſelf, mad, fran- tick*. (1) *Crine ſenex fanaticus albo ſacrorum antiſtes*, *Juv.* 2, 112. (2) = *Muliebri & fa- naticum agmen paveſcere*, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 30, 3. *Conf. Liv.* 37, 9. *Jaſtare caput fanaticum eſt*, *Quint.* 11, 3.

* *Fandi*. gerund. *Of ſpeaking*. *Coram data copia fandi*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 524.

* *Fando*. gerund. (1) *Act*. *In relateing*. (2) *Paſſ. by report*. (1) *Quis talia fando Tem- peret à lacrymis?* *Virg. Æn.* 2, 6. (2) *Næ fando quidem auditum eſt*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29. § *Hic uſus frequentior atque venuſtior*.

* *Fandus*, a, um. part. (1) *To be divulged*. (2) *Fit to be ſpeken, lawfull, right*. (1) *Næque me Apollo ſatis fandis dementem invitam ciet*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 31. *ex poetâ*. (2) § *Sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 547.

* *Fans*, tis. part. *Speaking*. *Subtrahit hæc ſanctem tortâ vertigine fluctus*, *Propert.* 3, 7, 65.

Fānum, i. n. [*fort. à fando, quod pontifices in ſacrando ſanum fantur, quod vocabant effari templa*, *Varr.* ſed de etymo non conſtat, adi *Voff.*] *A temple, a church, or plat of ground con- ſecrated*. *Fanum locupletiffimum & religioſiſſi- mum*, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 9. § *Fanum Nep- tuni*, *Nep. Pauſ.* 4. § *Fortunæ*, *Liv.* 10, 37. *In tuo luco & ſano modo eſt ſitum*, *Plaut.* *Aul.* 4, 2, 8.

FAR, farris. n. [*ab Hebr. 72 Var frumen- tum, triticum*] *All manner of corn, beer-barley*. *De cujus ſpec. conſule* *Col.* 2, 6. & 11, 2. *A ſo meal, or flour*. *Farre pio veneratur*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 745. *ſc. molâ falſâ*. *Farre ſpar- guntur exta*, *Val. Max.* 2, 5, 5. *Farra fran- gere ſaxo*, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 449.

* *Farcimen*, inis. n. *Agut pudding, or ſau- ſage*. *Ab eadem farturâ farcimina extis appel- lata*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 22.

* || *Far-*

* || *Farcimentum*, i. n. *A stuffing*. Tert.
 * || *Farciminosus*, a, um. adj. *Full of the farcys*, Veget. 1, 14. Danda est huic vocab. venia, cum nesciam an aliud sit melius.
 * || *Farciminum*, i. n. *The farcys*, Veg. 1, 7.
 * *FARCIO*, ire, si, tum &. Etum. act. [*ἀφρασσω φρατρὸν* per Metath. *φρατρὸν*, *farcitum*] *To stuff, to farce, to frank, or feed; to fat, or cram*. Anseres *farcire*, Cato, 89. || *Farcire* centones, *to cram with lies*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 19.
 * || *Farcitus*, a, um, part. *Stuffed*. Varr.
 * *Farcitor*, *farcitus*. Vid. *Fartor*, &.
 * *Farcitura*, æ. f. (1) *A cramming*. (2) *The filling of stones, the filling of the walls in the midst with rubbish*. (1) Col. 8, 7. extr. (2) Vitruv. 2, 8.
 || *Farfaria*, æ. f. *The herb betony*, Apul. || *Betonica*, Plin.
 || *Farfurum*, vel *Farfurum*, i. n. vel *Farfurus*, i. f. *Folia sunt farfari & nugæ meræ*, Litt. ex Apul. *A kind of herb, or shrub, like coltsfoot*, Jun.
Farfugium, i. n. *The white poplar tree*. Plin. 24, 15.
 * *Fari*. Cic. Vid. *For*.
Farina, æ. f. [*à farre* dict. Plin. quod sit *far molitum*] (1) *Meal, flour*. (2) *Also powder, or dust*. (1) *Hordeacea farina*, Varr. (2) *In farinam folia siccantur*, Plin. 23, ult. § *Farina pumicis*, Id. 14, 22. § *marmoris*, Id. 32, 7. || *Farinæ ejusdem, never a barrel the better berring*, Prov.
Farinarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, meal*. *Farinatio* cribro subcernit, Plin. 18, 11.
Farinarius, i. m. *A mealman*, Cato. c. 76.
 || *Farinulentus*, a, um. adj. *Like meal, mealy, full of meal*. *Farinulento cinere sordidè candidati*, Apul. Met. 9. p. 280. || *Farraceus*, Plin.
Fario, ònis. m. *A trout*, Aufon. Mos. 130. *Trocta*, Vett. Gl.
 * || *Fārior*, āris. [*à fando*] *To pronounce, or declare*, XII Tab.
Farnus, i. m. *A kind of oak*, Vitruv. 7, 1.
Farraceus, a, um. adj. *Of corn*. Cum poline *farraceo*, Plin. 24, 7. *Farracea seges*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31.
Farraginaria, òrum. n. pl. *Loca farragine facta*, Col. 11, 2.
Farrago, gēnis. f. [*ex farre & ago*, quod est *misceo*] (1) *A mixture of sundry grains together, mescline*. (2) Met. *A mixture of good and bad together, a bodgepodge*. (1) Varr. R. R. 1, 3. (2) *Farrago libelli*, Juv. 1, 86.
 || *Farrarius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to, or producing, corn; ut, || Ager farrarius, that bringeth forth corn*, Scæv. Dip. 7, 1, 3. || *Seges*.
 || *Farratum*, i. n. *Food made of corn, as frumety, or hasty-pudding*, Jun. ex
Farratus, a, um. adj. *Done with corn*. *Olla farrata*, Pers. 4, 31. vid. & Juv. 11, 109.
 || *Farreatio*, ònis. f. verb. *A joining people in marriage with the ceremony of a cake*, Cod.
 || *Farreator*, òris. m. verb. *He that so joineth together in marriage*, Cod.
 || *Farreatus*, a, um. part. *Joined together in marriage with a cake*, Cod. || *Matrimonio conjunctus, conjugatus*.
 || *Farreo*, āre. act. *To join together in marriage with a cake*, Dig.
Farreum, i. n. *Genus cibi ex farre factum*, Fest. Item *farreum*, dicebant *horreum*, Fest. *A wheate cake used in marriage; also a barn to lay corn in; also a vessel to fry corn in*. Novæ nuptæ *farreum præferbant*, Plin. 18, 3.
Farreus, a, um. adj. *Of corn*. *Panis farreus*, Col. 7, 12. *Farreæ mensæ*, Aur. ViEt. Orig. gen. Rom. 11, 1.
 * || *Fartilia*, um. pl. n. *Balls, or pellets, to cram fowls, or poultry, with*, Jun. à
 * *Fartilis*, e. adj. *That is cramed in order to be made fat*. Anser *fartilis*, Plin. 10, 27.
 * || *Fartim*, adv. i. e. *confertè*. *By suff-*

ing, or cramming, Apul. Met. 2. p. 42. || *Confertim*.
 * *Fartor*, òris. m. verb. [*à farcio*] (1) *A poulterer that feedeth, or crameth, fowls*. (2) *A pudding, or sausage, maker*. (1) *Gallinam pinguem facere fartoris, non rustici officium*, Col. 8, 7. (2) Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26. || It. nomenclatores, sic dict. quod salutatorum nomina candidatis in aurem clam infarcirent, Fest.
 * *Fartum*, i. n. [*à fartiendo dictum*] *A pudding, or sausage; also a kind of meat offering made up of several sorts of stuff*. Extis & opimo vincere *farto*, Pers. 2, 48.
 * *Fartura*, æ. f. *The filling, or cramming, of fowls to make them fat*, Col. Vid. *Fartura*.
 * *Fartus*, a, um. part. & *Fartus*. *Stuffed, cramed, laden*. Pulvinus rosâ *fartus*, Cic. Verr. 5, 11. *Parietes cæmento farti*, Plin. Ep. 10, 48. *Rex infinitis vectigalibus erat fartus*, Vitruv. 2, 8.
 * *Fartus*, ūs. m. *A stuffing, filling, or cramming*, Col. 5, 10. *Non vestem mulieris amant, sed vestis fartum*, Plaut. Mos. 1, 3, 13.
Fas, n. indecl. [*à fando* sc. *propriè*, vel quod dii, vel sacerdotes, fati sunt, Fest. vel quod fari dignum sit; ut *nefas*, quod est *nefandum*, i. e. *non fandum*] (1) *Piety, justice, equity, right*. (2) *A thing lawful, (3) or possible*. (1) || *Fas* atque *nefas* exiguo fine libidinum Discernunt avidi, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 10. (2) || *Quod aut per naturam fas sit, aut per leges liceat*, Cic. pro Mil. 16. || *Festis quædam exercere diebus Fas & jura sinunt*, Virg. Geor. 2, 168. (3) *Plūs quàm superis contingere fas est*, Ov. 2, 57.
Fascia, æ. f. [*dict. quod eâ aliquid tanquam in fascem colligamus*] (1) *A swathe, band, or roller, used by the ancients on their thighs and legs, instead of our breeches*. (2) *A bandage for wounds, or broken limbs*. (3) *Also a cloud*. (4) *Also a wreath about the top of a pillar*. (5) *Also a diadem*. (6) *A stomacher, or breastcloth; a child's bib*. (7) || *A hairlace, or headband*. (1) Vid. Calaub. doctiss. dissert. de feminalibus & tibialibus, ap. Suet. Aug. 82. § *Fasciæ cruciales*, Quint. 11, 3. (2) *Rectè genibus applicantur & fasciis circumdantur*, Col. Conf. Cels. 5, 26. (3) *Nîl color hic cæli, nîl fascia nigra minatur*, Juv. 14, 295. (4) Vitruv. 3, 3. (5) *Sub regis fasciâ multum latet mali*, Sen. Ep. 80. (6) *Fasciæ crescentes dominæ compesce papillas*, Mart. 14, 134. (7) *Fascia crinalis*, Ulp.
Fasciatim, adv. [*à fascis, non à fascia; sign. n. non per fascias, sed per fasces, Diom.*] *Bundlwise*, Quint. 1, 4.
 || *Fasciator*, òris. m. verb. *He that swaddeth*, Hier. || *Qui fasciâ ligat*.
Fasciatus, a, um. part. *Swathed*. *Nec fasciato naufragus loquax trunco*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.
 || *Fasciculâris*, e. adj. *Belonging to a Bundle*, Const. Imp.
 || *Fasciculâria*, òrum. pl. n. *Bundles of wood, straw, &c. which soldiers get by forageing*, Veg. 2, 19.
Fasciculus, i. m. dim. [*à fascis*] (1) *A packet, or little bundle*. (2) *A poesy, or nosegay; a handfull*. (3) || *A pack of cards*. (1) *Fasciculus epistolarum*, Cic. ad Q. frater, 2, 11. § *librorum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 13. (2) *Fasciculum ad nares admovebis*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18. (3) *Vives*.
 * || *Fascinamentum*, i. n. *Incantamentum. A kind of bewitching, a charm*. Litt. ex Apul.
 * *Fascinans*, tis. part. *One that bewitcheth, or foreseeth*, Plin. 13, 4.
 * *Fascinatio*, ònis. f. verb. *A bewitching, enchanting, or charming*. *Fascinationibus adoratione peculiari occurrimus*, Plin. 28, 2.
 * || *Fascinator*, òris. m. verb. *He that bewitcheth*, Gloss. vet.
 * *Fascinatrix*, icis. f. *She that bewitcheth*, Litt. ex Apul. || *Quæ iascinat*,

* || *Fascini*, òrum. pl. m. antiq. *fascino* dicti; qui *fascinum depellere credebantur*, Fest.
 * *Fascino*, āre. act. (1) *To bewitch, forelook, or forepeak*. (2) *To praise and commend one overmuch*. (1) *Oculus mihi fascinat agnos*, Virg. Ecl. 3, 103. (2) *Malâ fascinare linguâ*, Catull. 7, 12.
 * *Fascinum*, i. n. [*à Gr. βᾶσκαρον*] (1) || *A bewitching, a disease wherewith children pine away*. (2) *Amulets, or counter charms*. (3) *Item membrum virile*. (1) *Fascino morderi*, Sym. i. e. *malâ linguâ*, quippe duplex *fascinum*, alterum oculorum, linguæ alterum. (2) Vid. *Pignorum in explicatione mensæ Iliacæ, qui amuleti figuram exhibet*. (3) *Num minùs languet fascinum?* Hor. Epod. 8, 18.
 * *Fascinus*, i. m. *The God that frighteth away charms and witchcraft*, vid. Plin. 28, 2.
 || *Fascio*, āre. *To swathe, Spart. To be swathed, or bound up with a truss*, Litt. ex Cell.
Fasciola, æ. f. dim. [*à fascia*] *A little winding band, or swatheing cloth; a garter*. *Fasciolæ purpureæ*, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 21.
 || *Fascior*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be swathed*, Capitol.
Fascis, is. m. (1) *A bundle of wood, twigs, straw, reeds, &c. a fagot, or barwin*. (2) *A bundle, fardel, burden, or packet*. (3) *Fasces plur. Bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an ax bound up in the middle of them, so as to appear at top*. (4) *Also the office and dignity itself*. (1) *Fascis virgultorum & stramentorum*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15. *calamorum*, Mart. 14, 38. *in lemmate*. (2) *Ego hâc te fasce levabo*, Virg. Ecl. 9, 65. (3) *Florus*, 1, 5. *Fasces sunt fasces, i. e. honos est onus*, Prov. vid. *Pelli*, 2, 99, 3. || *Dictator fasces habuit*, 24, *Consul 12, Prætor urbanus 2*.
 || *Fâselus & Fâseolus*. Vid. *Phaselus*.
Fassurus, a, um. part. [*à fateor*] *About to confess*, Ov. Met. 14, 353. *Fassura Ceres crimina*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 24.
Fassus, a, um. part. [*à fateor*] *That hath confessed*. *Parce, precor, fasso*, Ov. Ep. 16, 11. *Da veniam fasso*, Id. ex Pont. 1, 7, 22.
 (1) *Fasti*, òrum. pl. m. (2) & *fastus*, uum. pl. m. *In quibus dierum omnium ratio exponitur; verum cum dies fasti plures sint nefastis, hinc appellab. à potiori parte, Fasti. Calendars. wherewith were set down their festivals, the names of their officers, their pleading days, and all the publick busyness they had throughout the year; a book of Ovid's so called for that reason*. (1) *Ediscendos fastos populo proposuit*, Cic. pro Mur. 11. vid. & Suet. Tib. c. 5. & ibi *Torrent*. (2) *Sequer astrologorum fastus*, Col. 9, 14. *Varro quoquē & Luc. 10, 187. quibus adde Sil. 2, 10. nec non Claud. ad Prob. ver. 15*.
 * *Fastidiendus*, a, um. part. *To be disdained, &c. Fastidiendus candidatus*, Valer. Max. 6, 9, 14. *Verba fastidienda dictu*, Id. 9, 13, 2.
 * *Fastidiens*, tis. part. *Loatheing, &c. Fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare*, Sen. Ep. 2.
 * || *Fastidienter*, adv. *In disdain*, Apul. Met. 5. p. 156. || *Fastidiosè*, Cic.
 * || *Fastidiâter*, adv. *idem*, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 356.
 * *Fastidio*, ire, ivi, itum. act. [*cum fastu quodam contemno*, Perot.] (1) *To abhor, to disdain, to scorn, to set light by, to make no account of*. (2) *To loathe, to be ready to vomit*. (1) § *Fastidit mei*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 10. § *Si te hic fastidit Alexis*, Virg. Ecl. 2, extr. (2) § *Absol. Mane, quanquam fastidis*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 7. § *Fastidire olus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 16.
 * *Fastidior*, iri. pass. *To be disdained, or scorned*. *Prætura fastidiebatur*, Liv. 32, 21.
 * *Fastidiosè*, adv. ius, comp. *Scornfully*. *Stomachans fastidiosè*, Cic. pro Planc. 27. *invi-*

tiūs, fastidiosus, *Id. de Orat. 2. 89.* Fastidiosus adamas, *Val. Max. 2, 2, 5.*

* Fastidiosus, a, um, adj. oi, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Disdainfull, scornfull.* (2) *Queasy, squeamish, that loatheth and cannot brook.* (3) *Curious, nice.* (1) Fastidiosus literarum Latinarum, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 70.* § In pares fastidiosus, *Ad Herenn. 4, 40.* (2) Aurium sensus fastidiosissimus, *Ad Herenn. 4, 23.* (3) Antentius facilis in causis recipiendis, Crassus fastidiosior, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 57.*

* || Fastidior, ōris, m. *A loather, Ulp.*

* Fastiditū, a, um, part. *Despised, slighted, loathed.* Pars turbæ fastidita jacet, *Luc. 7, 844.* Verba fastidita repellere, *Ov. ex Pont. 4, 1, 19.*

* Fastidium, i. n. (1) *Pride, haughtyness.* (2) *Nauseousness, a loathing.* (3) *Queasyness, or quains of women with child.* (1) Superba pati fastidia, *Virg. Ecl. 2, 15.* (2) = Cibi fastidietas & fastidium, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 17.* (3) Marti longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 61.*

* Fastigans, tis, part. [*ab inus. fastigo*] *Raiseing up with a point, Sil. 5, 50.*

* || Fastigatissimus, a, um, adj. superl. *Raised to the highest pitch, most advanced, Sidon.*

* || Fastigiatē, adv. *With a sharp point towards the top, Boët.*

* Fastigiatio, ōnis, f. verb. *The makeing of a thing sharp towards the top, Plin. 17, 14. ubi al. leg. fastigatio.*

* || Fastigiator, ōris, m. *He that maketh a sharp point at the top, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

* Fastigiatus, a, um, part. *Sharpened at the top like a pyramid.* Tigna prona & fastigiata, *Cæs. B. G. 4, 17.* Pavimentum fastigiatum, *Plin. 7, 4.*

* Fastigio, vel potius Fastigo, āre, act. *To raise, or build up, to a sharp top, Mel. 1, 4.*

* Fastigior, āri, ātus, pass. *To be raised, or built up, to a sharp top, Plin. 18, 7.*

* Fastigium, i. n. [*à fastu, ut à lite litigium; nam fastuosi altum sapiunt*] (1) *The top, or height, of a thing; the ridge of a house.* (2) *Also the bottom, or depth; as of a pit.* (3) *A temple set on the tops of great houses, raised in form of a pyramid.* (4) *Met. The accomplishment, or close, of a work.* (5) *Rank, or quality.* (6) *Sort, or kind.* (1) Fastigia suspicit urbis, *Virg. Æn. 1, 442.* (2) Forstian & scrobibus, quæ sint fastigia quæras, *Id. Geor. 2, 288.* (3) D. Julius habuit pulvinar, simulacrum, fastigium, flaminem, &c. *Cic. Philipp. 2, 43.* (4) Quoniam operi inchoato tanquam fastigium imponimus, *Id. Off. 3, 7.* (5) Pari fastigio stetit in utraq̃ue fortunâ, *Nep. Attic. 14.* (6) Varr. 1, 6.

* † Fastosē, adv. *Proudly, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* Fastosus, a, um, adj. *Proud, disdainfull, haughty.* Fastosa limina mœchæ, *Mart. 10, 13.*

* || Fastuosē, adv. *Proudly, disdainfully, scornfully, haughtily, Serv.*

* † Fastuositas, ātis, f. *Disdain, Litt. ex Catone.*

|| Fastuosus, a, um, adj. *Disdainfull, Litt. ex Sen.*

* Fastus, ūs, m. [*à fando*] *Haughtyness, pride, disdain.* Fastus inest pulcris; *Ov. Fast. 1, 457.*

Fastus, a, um, adj. [*à fas*] *Lucky, lawfull, Ov. Fast. 1, 48.* || Fasti dies, quibus certa verba legitima sine piaculo prætoribus licebat fari, *Varr.* Erant autem hæc tria, do actionem, dico jus, addico aliquid meâ sententiâ, *pleading days.*

* Fâtâlis, e, adj. (1) *Fatal, ordered by fate.* (2) *Killing.* (3) *Natural, deadly.* (1) = Fatalis & immutabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni, *Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 7.* Quicquid ex fato impendit, seu bonum, seu malum sit: Fatale familiæ suæ Capitolium invasit, *Flor. 3, 15, 4.* (2) Jaculum fatale parabat Mittere, *Ov. Met. 5, 182.* (3) Seu fatalem, seu conflam insidiis mortem obiit, *Vellei. 2, 4.*

* Fâtâliter, adv. *Fatally, by order of destiny.* Fataliter esse definitum, *Cic. de Div. 2, 7.* || Fataliter mori, *To die a natural death, Eutrop. 1, 10.*

* || Fâtâtum, i. n. *Decreed by fate.* Cui fatatum, urbis potiri, *Sail. B. C. 47.* || Sed al. leg. fatum.

Fâtendus, a, um, part. *That is to be confessed.* Sunt tamen eventu vera fatenda meo, *Ov. Trist. 1, 8, 16. conf. Liv. 27, 13. & 40, 9.* Peccatum fatendum est, *Ibid. 2, 315.*

Fâtens, tis, part. *Confessing, Ov. Met. 9, 560.*

FÂTEOR, eri, factus sum dep. (1) *To confess, to own, to grant.* (2) *To discover.* (3) Sometimes, pass. *to be owned, or granted.* (1) Fateri & profiteri videtur, *Cic. pro Cæcin. 9.* (2) Animum palliore fatebar, *Ov. Trist. 6, 19.* Hominum color ab uno venire cælo fatebatur, *Flor. 4, 12, 62.* (3) Ager qui publicus esse fateatur, *Cic. contra Rull. 2, 21.*

† Fâticanus, a, um, adj. vel. Fâticanus. [*ex fatum & cano*] *Foretelling what is to come.* Faticano dixit ore, *Ov. Met. 9, 417.* Faticinæ sortes, *ib. 15, 436.* || Rarò occ.

Fâtidicus, a, um, adj. [*à fato dicendo*] *Soothsaying, or fortunetelling.* Fatidica anus, *Cic. N. D. 1, 8.* Oracula Fauni Fatidici genitoris adit, *Virg. Æn. 7, 81.* Fatidica quercus, *Sen. Herc. Oet. 1474.*

Fâtidicus, i. m. *A prophet, or foreteller of things to come; a fortuneteller.* = Fatidicorum & vatium effata, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 8.*

* † Fâtifer, a, um, adj. [*ex fatum, & fero*] *Destructive, deadly, mortal.* Fatifero Mavors accingitur ense, *Ov. Am. 3, 3, 29.* Fatifer arcus, *Sil. Ital. 2, 116.*

* Fâtigandus, a, um, part. *To be tired, or worn out, Cic.*

* Fâtigatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A sore wearying, or tiring; wearyness, fatigue.* Minus afficit sensus fatigatio, quàm cogitatio, *Quint. 1, 12.* Fatigatione continuati laboris affici, *Curt. 7, 11, 17.*

* || Fâtigátor, ōris, m. *He that wearyeth, Aug.*

* || Fâtigatrix, icis, f. *She that wearyeth, &c. Litt. ex Petron.*

* Fâtigâturus, a, um, part. *About to weary, Liv. 38, 19.*

* Fâtigâtus, a, um, part. *Wearyed, tired.* Magno æstu fatigati, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 95.* levibus præliis, *Liv. 27, 13.* Fortuna veluti fatigata, *Paterc. 2, 69, 6.* || Fatigatus corpore, fessus animo, *Serv. sed sæpe fallit.*

* Fâtigo, āre, act. [*à fatim, id. quod affatim, & ago*] Unde fit ut abundanter, valde, vel intente, significatione suâ involvit. *This verb hath so many elegant significations, and so remote from the use of our tongue, that it is difficult to fix them.* (1) *To fatigue, weary, or tire.* (2) *To vex, or trouble, much.* (3) *To importune.* (4) *To distress, or torment.* (5) *To give no rest.* (6) *To spur.* (7) *To baffle, and confute.* (8) *To drive, or beat.* (9) *To wear out, or spend.* (1) Quum jam obfidio sua Barbaros fatigasset, *Flor. 1, 13.* Fatigant scriptorem bella gesta, *Paterc. 2, 89.* (2) Quæ mare nunc, terrâque metu, cælumque fatigat, *Virg. Æn. 1, 284.* (3) Precibus cuncti fremituque fatigant Æsoniden, *Val. Flacc. 8, 386.* (4) Fatigabat inopia aquæ, *Tac. Hist. 5, 3, 3.* (5) Jaculo cervos cursuque fatigat, *Virg. Æn. 5, 253.* (6) Quadrupedem ferratâ calce fatigat, *Id. Æn. 11, 714.* (7) Non verbis, sed vinculis, & carcere fatigandi, *Cic.* (8) Versâque juvenum terga fatigamus hastâ, *Virg. Æn. 9, 610.* (9) Noctemque diemque fatigant, *Id. Æn. 8, 94.* || Dentem in dente fatigare, *to grind his teeth, Ov. Met. 8, 825.*

* Fâtigor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be wearyed, fatigued, &c.* § Acquirendâ prædâ fatigari, *Curt. 9, 5.* § agresti opere, *Val. Max. 6, 9, 1.* § referendo facta, *Id. 3, 7, 1.*

* † Fâtilôquus, a, um, adj. [*ex fatum & loquor*] *Fate declaring.* Carmenta fatiloqua, *Liv. 1, 7.*

* || Fâtim, adv. unde in comp. *offatim.* [*à fando, Perot.*] *Abundantly, intensely, very much, Serv.*

Fâtiscens, tis, part. *Being weary.* Ille fatiscens in caput, inque humeros ipsâ vi molis & iræ Proruit, *Val. Flacc. 7, 598.*

Fâtisco, ěre, neut. [*ex fatim, i. e. valde, & hisco, i. e. hio, Serv.*] (1) *To chink, chap, or cleave; to split, to gape.* (2) *Also to leak, as a ship; to fail, to grow faint, or feeble.* (3) *To be wrought out of heart, as land is.* (4) *Met. To be weary, to tire.* (1) Area fatiscit, *Virg. Geor. 1, 180.* Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt, *Virg. Æn. 1, 127.* (2) Ne (rex) apum fatiscat, *Plin. 17, 2.* (3) Omni solo quod prædictorum leguminum segetibus, fatiscit, una præsens medicina est, *Varr. R. R. 2, 14.* (4) Donec fatisceret seditio, *Tac. Hist. 3, 10, 8.*

† Fâtiscor, i, fessus. *Acc. & Pacuv. ap. Non.* unde Defetiscor, defessus. *To be weary, to give out.*

|| Fâtiscuntur, pro fatiscunt, *Litt. ex Gell.*

Fâtus, adv. *Foolishly, Quint. 6, 5.*

Fâtuitas, ātis, f. *Foolishness, simplicity, sotishness.* *Cic. de Invent. 2, 32.*

Fâtutor, āri, dep. *To dote; to play the fool, or ninny.* Audi me, & desine fatuari, *Sen. Lud. de morte Claudii.*

Fâtutor, āri, ātus, pass. [*à Fatuâ Fauni uxore*] *To be inspired, or prophesy, Justinus, 43, 1, 8.*

* Fâtum, i. n. [*à fando, Dei fatum, i. e. dictum, decretum, Quid n. aliud est fatum, quàm quod de unoquoque nostrum Deus fatus est? Minut. Fel.*] (1) *God's providence, or decree.* (2) *Fate, the order and series of causes, the course of nature.* (3) *Destiny, or fortune; as they call it.* (4) *Calamity, mischief, misfortune.* (5) *Death, a natural death.* (6) *More rarely, an untimely death, sometimes also it is taken for a man's fortune, or circumstances.* (7) *Also an oracle, id quod effatum.* (1) Fatum est quod dis fantur, *Stat. vet. poëta ap. Serv. in Æn. 2.* (2) Fieri omnia à Fato, ratio cogit fateri, *Cic. de Div. 1, 55.* =

§ In incerto judicium est, fatone res mortalium, & necessitate immutabili, an sorte volvantur, *Tac. Ann. 6, 22, 1.* (3) § Circa Deos & religiones negligentior, quippe addictus mathematicæ, persuasionisque plenus cuncta fato agi, *Suet. Tib. 69.* (4) Quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod, *Cic. Catil. 2, 5.* (5) § Nec fato, meritâ nec morte peribat Dido, sed ante diem, *Virg. Æn. 4, 696.* (6) Mox illos sua fata manent majore sub hoste, *Id. Æn. 10, 438.* =

Fortunam facere, & dare homini novum fatum, *Pac. Paneg. 27.* (7) Victor. 1, 10, 6.

* Fâtus, a, um, part. [*à fari*] *Having spoken.* Sic fata, evaserat, *Virg. Æn. 4, 685.*

|| pass. ant. *spoken.* Unde Fatum, i. e. dictum & jussum dei, *Serv.*

Fâtus, a, um, adj. (1) *Inspid, marrowish, that hath no taste.* (2) *Silly, simple, foolish, oafish, doltish.* (3) § Subst. *A fool, a simpleton, an idiot, a sot, an oaf, a mere tony, a prating coxcomb.* (1) Fatuæ betæ, *Mart. 13, 13.* (2) =

Fatuus est, insulsus, tardus, *Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 49.* (3) Penè effregisti, fatue, foribus cardines, *Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 6.*

Fauces, um, pl. f. *The chops. Vid. Faux.*

Fâvens, tis, part. *Favouring.* Lingua favens adit, *Ov. Trist. 5, 5, 5.* § Faventes Sullæ partibus, *Paterc. 2, 26. Conf. Sil. 12, 79.*

|| Fâventia, æ, f. bonam ominationem sign. *A favouring, or wishing one well, Fest.*

FÂVEO, ěre, vi, fautum. (1) *To favour, or countenance.* (2) *To be for one, or on his side.* (3) *To wish one well.* (4) *To desire.* (5) *To attend with silence.* (1) Favete innocentiae, *Cic. Anteq. iret in exil. 10.* § Favere gloriæ alicujus, *Val. Max. 1, 6, 12.* (2) = Ut mihi faveas, adjutorque sis, rogo, *Cic. Fam. 15, 4.* (3) Illi faveo virgini, *Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 7.* (4) Ascribi factis procerumque tuisque Se favet, *Ov. Ep. 6, 100.* (5) Dicamus bona verba, venit natalis, ad aras, Quisquis ades, linguâ, vir, mulierque fave, *Tib. 2, 2, 2.* Linguisque animisque favete: Nunc dicenda bonâ, sunt bona verba, die, *Ov. Fast. 1, 71.* || Favere ore, *to attend with silence, or rather to abstain from words of an ill omen, Virg. Æn. 5, 71.*

Fâvetur, imperf. *Men favour.* § Non modò non invidetur illi ætati, verum etiam favetur, *Cic. Offic. 2, 13.*

* Fávilla, æ. f. [à φαῖλα, Perot.] *A hot ember, the white ashes wherein the fire is raked up.* Atque illi favillæ plena sit faxo, *Ter. Adelphi* 5, 3, 60. Se scindit unius sacri discors favilla, *Sen. Oed.* 323.

* || Fávillæus, a, um. adj. *Of embers, Solin.* c. 48.

† Fávissæ, ærum. f. pl. *Cellars under ground in the Capitol of Rome, where they laid up old decayed things belonging to that place, such as statues and presents, that were grown past service, Gell.* 4, 10. ex Varr.

* || Fávissor, ōris. m. *A favourer, Apul. Apol.* p. 548, *Lips.* tamen favitor antiq. pro fautor leg. mavult.

† Fávitor, ōris. m. verb. [à faveo] *A favourer.* Sat habet favitorum, *Plaut.* in *prol. Amph.* 79.

Fávōniāna pyra. [à Favonio insitore dicta, vel fort. à Favonio vento] *Katherine pears, or the like, Plin.* 15, 15.

Fávōnius, i. m. [favonius dict. qu. à favendo, quia favet genituræ, i. e. rebus nascentibus] *The west wind. Viget genitabilis aura Favoni, Lucr.* 1, 11. Solvitur acris hyems gratâ vice veris & Favoni, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 1.

Fávōr, ōris. m. *Goodwill, favour, kindness.* Eum amorem, & eum, ut hoc verbo utar, favorem in consilium advocabo, *Cic.* in *Fragm. Ep. ad Brut.* § Favor ingens, *Sen. Oed.* 467. § stabilis, *Id. Thyest.* 351. O funestus multis populi dirusque favor! *Id. Oed.* 878.

Fávōrābilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) Pass. *Who, or that, is favoured.* (2) Also sometimes favourable, or that favouretb. (1) Octavius Cæsar, ætate & injuriâ favorabilis, *Flor.* 4, 3. Favorabilem reditum opinio fecerat, *Paterc.* 2, 40. (2) Aura favorabilis populi, *Liv.* 22, 26. Adjiciunt Magi, succo totius cum oleo perunctos favorabiliores fieri, *Plin.* 20, 30. edit. *Hard.* 8. edit. *vulgar.*

Fávōrābiliter. adv. *Favourably, with favour.* Trojam favorabiliter lufit, *Suet. Ner.* 7. Recitando favorabiliter exceptus est, *Macrobi.* Sat. 7, 1.

Fauſtè. adv. *Prosperously, luckily, successfully.* = Ut ea res faustè, feliciter, prosperèque eveniret, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 1.

Fauſtitas, ātis. f. *Good luck, happyneſs, or the goddess thereof.* Nutrit rura Ceres almæque faustitas, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 18. Sed incertum an propr. an appell.

FAUSTUS, a, um. adj. *Lucky, fortunate, prosperous.* O faustum & felicem hunc diem! *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 54. § Fausta proles, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 8. = Felix, prosper, *Cic.* § Horribilis, *Id.*

Fautor, ōris. m. verb. [à faveo] *A favourer, a furtherer, or maintainer.* = Cujus ego fautor atque adjutor fui, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. § Semet fautorem, aut adversarium ostendere, *Tac.* 16, 22. Fautor optimatum, *Nep. Alcib.* 5.

Fautrix, icis. f. *She that favouretb.* Nostræ est omni fautrix familiæ, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 22. § Naturam fautricem in tribuendis animi virtutibus, maleficam verò nactus est in corpore Agelaüs, *Nep. Agef.* 8.

Fautūrus, a, um. part. [à faveo] *That will favour.* Rescripsi me ei fauturum, *Cic. Att.* 12, 49.

Fāvus, i. m. (1) *A honey comb.* (2) Also a six square, or six cornered, tile. (1) Priva favis ponunt fundamina, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 161. Apes complet melle favos, *Tibull.* 2, 1, 50. (2) Vitruv. 7, 1.

Faux, cis. f. pl. fauces. (1) *The jaws, the chops, or chops; the gorge, or gullet pipe.* (2) *Met.* The straits, or narrow passages, between hills. (3) *The mouth of a river.* (4) *Fauces, pl.* The starting place. (1) Os devoratum fauce quum hæreret lupi, *Phædr.* 1, 4, 4. Onus, elisâ fauce, pendit, *Or. Met.* 14, 738. § = Ex belli ore, & faucibus ereptus, from imminent war, *Cic.* pro *Arch.* 9. (2) Corinthus erat sita in angustis atque in faucibus Græciæ, *Id. Agrar.* 2, 32. (3) Multis faucibus in Ægyptium mare se vomit, *Plin.* 5, 9. (4) Quam mox emittat Consul pictis ex faucibus currus, *Cic.*

* Fax, facis. f. [fort. à φαῖλα, lux] (1) *A torch, a flambeau, a link, a taper, a firebrand.* (2) *Per Tapinofin poëticam, the sun, or any star.* (3) *Met.* A boutefeu, an incendiary. (4) *Met.* Marriage. (1) Fax stridula fumo, *Or. Met.* 10, 6. § Facem præluere, to show the way, *Cic.* subdere, *Sen. Ep.* 115. addere, to excite, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 24, 1. (2) Phæbea fax, *Sen. Hipp.* 379. Noctivagæ faces cæli, *Lucr.* 5, 1190. (3) Incendiorum Antonii fax Clodius, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 90. (4) Legitimæ faces, *Sen. Med.* 67.

† Faxem, pro fecissem, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 84.

† Faxim; is, it, ant. pro fecerim. § Utinam dii faxint, may the gods grant that, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 85.

† Faxo, is, it, ant. pro fecero. I will see to it, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 154.

F ante E.

* Fēbricitans, tis. part. *Sick of a fever, or ague.* Febricitans bos, *Col.* 6, 9. Hephæstion febricitans moritur, *Curt.* 10, 4, 11.

* || Fēbricitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A sickening, or inclining to an ague, or fever, Litt. ex Cels.*

* Fēbricitō, āre. act. *To be sick of a fever, or ague.* = Febricitavit quis aut inhorruit, *Cels.* 2, 7. vid. & *Scrib. Larg.* c. 28.

* † Fēbricitōr, āri. idem *Litt. ex Lucr. sed. q.*

* Fēbriculā, æ. f. dim. *A little slight fever, or ague.* Ex labore in febriculam incidi, *Planc. Cic. Ep. Fam.* 10, 21. § Febriculæ intercurrentes, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 15. *Conf. Cels.* 2, 7.

* || Fēbriculārus, a, um. adj. & Fēbriculāris, e. *Feverish, aguish, Boët.*

* || Fēbriculōsè. adv. *Feverishly, aguishly, Boët.*

* Fēbriculōsus, a, um. adj. (1) || *Feverish, aguish, that bath, or is subject to, a fever, or ague.* (2) *Hot, lascivious.* (1) *Gell.* 20, 1. (2) Nescio quid febriculosi scorti diligis, *Catull.* 6, 4.

* Fēbriens, tis. part. *Sick of a fever, or ague.* Febriens mula, *Col.* 6, 38. Febrienti simplicem cibum dare, *Macrobi.* 7, 4.

* || Fēbrifūga, æ. f. [ex febris, & fugo] *Feverfew, Diosc.*

* || Fēbrilis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a fever, or ague, Vet. Onom.*

* Fēbrio, ire. *To have a fever, or ague.* Si non febricit, venter solvendus est, *Cels.* 4, 7. Si febricit, puer, *Id.* 6, 11.

* FēBRIS, is. f. [à ferbeo, per Metath. Perot.] (1) *A fever.* (2) *An ague.* (1) Continua febris, *Cels.* 2, 7. (2) tertiana & quartana, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. § Vett. raro plur. Recentt. raro sing. hoc nomen protulerunt. § Accessus febris, the coming of the fit, *Plin.* 3, 12. decessus, its departure, *Cels.* 28, 4. § Febris acuta, *Cels.* 2, 4. § ardens, *Id.* 2, 8. § lenta, *Id.* 2, 17. § finita, *Ibid.* § vehemens, *Id.* 2, 10. § surrepens, *Sen. Ep.* 104. § Febrim arcere, *Plin.* 28, 16. § abigere, *Id.* 25, 9. § discutere, *Cels.* 2, 15. § tollere, *Id.* 2, 12. § Febri implicari, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, ext. 16.

* Fēbrua, ōrum. pl. n. i. e. sacra expiatoria. [à fervendo] *Sacrifices for the ghosts of the dead, purifications.* Februa Romani dixerunt piacula patres, *Or. Fast.* 2, 19.

* Fēbrūārius, ii. m. [ita dict. quod tum in extremo mense anni, populus februaretur, i. e. lustraretur & purgaretur] *The month of February, Or. Fast.* 2, 31.

* Fēbrūātus, a, um. part. *Purged with sacrifice, Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

* † Fēbruo, āre. [qu. ferbuo, à ferbeo, quoniam adolendo & flammis ferventibus fieri solebat] *To purify, or cleanse, by sacrifice.* Liba februlare, *Varr. ap. Non.* c. 2. n. 255.

* || Fēbruor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be purged by sacrifice, Litt. ex Liv.*

* Fēbruum, i. e. purgamentum Sabinis, *Varr.* [à ferbeo, ferbuum, per Metath. februum; quod lustratio fieret plurimum igni aut aquâ fervente] *Any thing that purifyeth.*

* || Fēbruus dictus est Pluto, inferorum Deus, cui mense Februario sacrificatur, *Serv.* vel Plutonis pater, ut alii volunt.

Fēciālis, is, & pl. Fēciāles, ium. m. [à faci-endo, quod belli pacisque faciendæ penes eos jus erat, *Fest.*] *A herald at arms who denounced war, or peace, and was of the order of priests, vid. Liv.* 1, 24. & 9, 9.

Fēciālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, heralds at arms.* Jus feciale, *Cic. Off.* 1, 11.

|| Fecinium, i. n. *A small kernel in a grape, Litt. ex Sen.*

* Fēcundè, Fēcundò. &c. *Vid. Fēcundè, Fēcundò, &c.*

* Fēcunditas, ātis. f. [per e simplex, prout Catonis seculo scribeb.] *Fruitfulness, Cic. Phil.* 2, 24. *Tac. Ann.* 12, 2, 3. *Gell.* 16, 12. *Vid. Fēcunditas.*

* Fēcundus, a, um. adj. [à seo, absol.] *Fruitful, Voss. Vid. Fēcundus.*

|| Fēcūtīnus, a, um. adj. *Dreggy, Gell.* 13, 20. † Fēculentus, *Plin.*

† Fedus, pro hædus. ant. *Fest.*

FEL, fellis. n. (1) *Gall.* (2) *Meton.* Bitterness, grief of spirit. (3) *Poison.* (1) Gallinaceum fel, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 12. (2) Sales suffusi felle, *Or. Trist.* 2, 565. (3) Veneni felle armata sagitta, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 857.

* Fēles, Phædr. & Fēlis, is. f. *Cic.* [à fallax, nam metaphoricè usurpatur pro furace, vel rapace] (1) *A cat.* (2) *Met.* A barud that picks up girls. (1) Qui canem, & fēlem, ut Deos, colunt, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 11. (2) Felis virginalis, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 43. de lenone.

* Fēlicitas, ātis. f. (1) *Fortune, prosperous, or adverse.* (2) *Felicity, happyneſs.* (3) *Opulency, wealthyneſs.* (4) *Fruitfulness, fecundity.* (1) Cui omnes bonæ felicitates magis adversæ sunt, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 33. (2) Felicitatem præstare de seipso nemo potest, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 16. § Fama magis felicitate, quàm virtute, parta, *Nep. Lysand.* 1. § prudentia, *Id.* (3) Magna felicitate, & florente regno decessit, *Nep. de Reg.* 2. (4) Felicitas terræ, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19. vid. & felix, n. 4.

* || Fēliciatūs, a, um. part. *Made happy, Sidon.*

* Fēliciter. adv. iūs, comp. sīmè, sup. (1) *Fruitfully, plentifully.* (2) *Happyly, prosperously, luckily.* (1) Hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 54. (2) Rebus felicissimè gestis, *Curt.* 8, 19. § Feliciter, formula bene optandi, speciatim in nuptiis, vid. *Juv.* 2, 119. & ibi interpr.

* || Fēlicito, āre. *To make prosperous, or happy, Sidon.* § Infelicitō quidem leg. ap. *Plaut.*

* Fēlineus, Serv. & Fēlinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a cat.* Felinum stercus, *Cels.* 5, 18.

* Fēlis, is. f. *A cat, Cic. Vid. Feles.*

* Fēlix, icis. adj. [ab ἡλιξ ætas, propriè florens, *Beem.*] or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Happy, prosperous, fortunate.* (2) *Favourable, kind.* (3) *Profitable.* (4) *Fruitful.* (1) Nemo malus felix, *Juv.* 4, 8. (2) Sis bonus, ô felixque tuis, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 65. (3) Felix domino, *Mart.* 1, 102, 2. (4) = Nulla felix arbor, nihil frugiferum in agro relictum, *Liv.* 5, 24. Multi dubitavere fortior, an felicior, esset, *Sall. B. J.* 101. § Felix curarum, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 46.

Fēlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A sucker, Mart.* 14, 74. De corvo quod ore cōire putaretur, *Plin.* Et sæpe alibi in obsc. notione.

Felleus, a, um. adj. *Of gall, as bitter as gall.* Sudores fellei, *Plin.* 26, 18.

|| Fēllico, āre. act. [à fello] *To suck, Solin.* c. 8.

† Fēllicus, a, um. adj. *Bitter as gall, Litt. ex Plaut.*

|| Fēllicuus, a, um. adj. *Flowing with gall.* § Fēllicua passio, the overflowing of the gall, *Jun.*

|| Fēllicus, a, um. adj. *Bitter as gall, Macer.* 1, 7.

|| Fēllico, āre. [à fello] unde part. fellitans. *To suck, Amm.*

Fello, āre. act. *To suck.* Lac humanum felle, *Varr. ap. Non. Martialis obscenè.*

Fellor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be sucked.* obsc. *Petr. Arb.*

|| Felonia, æ. f. *A capital crime.* Calv. ex feud. *Felony, a vassal breaking his oath with his master.* Voc. orig. Germ.

Fēmella, æ. f. *A female.* Catull. 53, 8.

FĒMEN, inis. n. [cujus etym. incert.] *The inside of the thigh.* Cic. N. D. 1, 35.

Fēmīna, æ. f. Sic enim ferē nummi, lapides, & inscripp. antiquæ, non fēmīna habent. [à ferminum partibus, quibus distinguitur à viro, *Isid.*] *A woman, q. d. a womb-man.* Vid. Fēmīna.

|| Fēmīnal, ālis. n. Pars ea, quā femina est. *Apul.*

Fēmīnālia, um. n. pl. *Bands to wrap about the thighs, slops, drawers, galligaskins.* Suet. Aug. 82. sed vid. omnino Casaub. ibid.

* || Fēmōrāle, is. n. *Amour for the thigh.* Lex. ex Suet.

* Fēmōrālia, um. n. pl. [dict. quod femora tegant, id. quod feminalia] *Breeches, drawers, trowsers.* Suet. Aug. 82.

* Fēmūr, ōris. n. [fort. à Gr. ὀμυρὸς. præposito digammate] *The thigh, properly the outside of the thigh.* Femur percutere, Cic. de Clar. Or. c. 80.

FENDO, ěre. inuf. *To provoke to anger, unde offendo, defendo, &c.*

Fēnēātō. adv. *With use.* Plaut. Aſin. 5, 2, 52.

Fēnēro, āre. neut. *To let money out to use.* Vid. Fēnēro.

* Fēnēstella, æ. f. dim. *A little window, a hole to let in light.* Col. 8, 3. Fenestellæ portæ, Ov. Fast. 6, 578.

* FĒNESTRA, æ. f. [à φαῖνω, qu. phæneſtra, Non.] (1) *A window.* (2) *An entry, or way, into; a hole, a gap.* (3) Met. *An inlet, an occasion.* (1) *Excelsa fenestra,* Tib. 2, 6, 39. Per fenestras in novam viam verſas, Liv. 1, 41. (2) *Vitr. in peroratione operis.* Ingen-tem lato dedit oīe fenestram, Virg. Æn. 2, 472. (3) *Quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris!* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72. Si hanc fenestram aperueris, nihil aliud agi speris, Suet. Tib. 28.

* || Fēnēstrālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a window.* || Porta fenestralis, a gate in Rome so called, Ov. Fast. 6, 578. sed libb. emendatiores leg. tenestellæ.

* Fēnēstrālius, a, um. adj. (1) *Having win-dows.* (2) Met. *Open, clear, manifest.* (1) *Fenestrata domus,* Plaut. (2) *Pectora fenestrata & aperta,* Vitr. 3, in præc. m.

* Fēnēstro, āre. act. *To open, or make, a window.* Media oculorum cornea fenestravit pupilla, Plin. 11, 37.

* || Fēnēstrūla, æ. f. dim. *A little window,* Apul. Met. 9, prope fin.

* Fēnum, i. n. [si sit ab ant. feo] *Use, use money, interest, profit, gain.* Sed vulgò scrib. fœnus, q. v.

* † Feo. inuf. [à φῶω Gr.] unde fetus, & secundus, semen, femina, &c. Voff.

FĒra, æ. f. [à θῆρ. Æol. θῆρ, al. à feriendo, quod cum impetu feratur] *A wild beast, any kind of beast; or wild fowl.* Vultur & f-ræ graviores nisi ex procurſu non evolant, Plin. 10, 18. ☞ Omne animal domi natum, ornīs grandis fera, Cels. 2, 17.

* || FĒrācīsimè. adv. *Most fruitfully,* Litt. ex Petron. Arb.

* FĒrācītas, ātis. f. *Fruitfulness,* Col. 3, 2. Ubertas, Cic.

* FĒrācīus. adv. *More plentifully, or fruit-fully,* Liv. 6, 1.

FĒrālia, um. n. pl. Diis manibus sacrata festa [à ferendis ad tumulum epulis, vel à ferendis pecudibus, Fest. Feralia, deum manium, dies in Februario ap. Rom. Varr. à ferendo, quod ferunt tum epulas ad sepulcrum, quibus jus ibi parentare] *Sacrifices for the dead, also the time of the solemnity.* Hanc quia iusta ferunt, dixere feralia lucem, Ov. Fast. 2, 569.

FĒrālis, e. adj. [à fera, i. e. morte, ant.] *Deadly, dismal, mournfull, belonging to funerals.*

Ferali carmine bubo, Virg. Æn. 4, 462. cupref-
sus, Ov. Trist. 3, 13, 21.

|| FĒratrīna, æ. f. *A park.* Non. † Viva-
rium.

* FĒrax, ācis. adj. [à ferendo fructum] or
comp. ssimus, sup. Fertile, fruitfull, abounding.
full of. Terra ferax Cereis, multoque feracior
avis, Ov. Amor. 2, 16, 7. = Feracior & ube-
rior locus, Cic. Offic. 3, 2. Feracissimi agri, Col.
1, 4.

* Fercūlum, i. n. [à ferendo, quod ad mensam
feratur] *A dish, or mess, of meat, borne to the ta-
ble.* Hor. Fercula madent deliciis, Tib. 4, 4, 76.

|| Ferculum pompæ, a pageant carried about in
triumphs, with the representations of countrys con-
quered, Cic. Offic. 1, 36.

FĒrē, adv. (1) *Almost, nigh, within a little.*
(2) *For the most part, generally, ordinarily, com-
mon.* (3) *Greatly, very much.* (4) Sometimes
it seems redundant. (1) *Eadem ferē horā,* Cic.
Att. 14, 22. (2) Probabile est id, quod ferē
fieri solet, Id. de Inv. 1, 29. (3) Redeo inde
domum mæstus, atque animo ferē perturbato,
Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 70. ☞ Hanc notionem & ha-
bere ferme, vid. Ferme, n. 2. (4) *Id. Phorm.*
1, 2, 39.

* FĒrendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be borne,
or suffered.* (2) *To be borne with.* (3) *To be
brought forth, or procreated.* (1) *Onus ferendum,*
Ov. Met. 15, 403. (2) *Tantam arrogantiam*
sumpserat, ut non ferendus videretur, Cæs. B. G.
1, 33. (3) *Quæ sit rebus natura ferendis,* Virg.
Geor. 2, 178.

* FĒrens, tis. part. *Bearing, carrying, suf-
fering, enduring, &c.* Cic. Graviter ferens ali-
quid à se factum infirmari, Patere. 2, 2. Vid.
Fero.

* FĒrentārius miles. [à ferendo auxilio dict.
Fest.] *A light harnessed soldier coming quickly to
succour, a slinger.* ☞ Ferentarius gravisque mi-
les, Tac. Ann. 12, 35, 5. = Funditor, Veg. 1,
20. || Met. Ferentarius amicus, a friend ready
to help at a pinch, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 55.

* FĒrēola vitis. [à ferendo] *A kind of fruit-
full vine.* Col. 3, 2.

FĒretrius ita dict. est Jupiter. [à ferendo pa-
cem, Liv. vel à feriendo, Plin.] *One of Jupi-
ter's epithets.*

* FĒrētrum, i. n. [à ferendo dict.] (1) *A
bier, or coffin.* (2) *Also that whereon spoils were
carried in triumph.* (1) *Pars ingenti subiere fe-
retro,* Virg. Æn. 6, 222. (2) *Spolia ducis sus-
pensa fabricato ad id aptè feretro gessit,* Liv.

|| FĒria, æ. f. [à ferendis victimis appellata,
Fest.] *A holyday, also any day of the week; as*
|| feria prima, sunday, secunda, monday, &c.

* FĒriæ, ārum. pl. f. [qu. ἱεραὶ sc. ἡμέραι,
dies sancti] *Holydays, days vacant from labour and
pleading; also an idle, or holyday, life.* || Feriæ
stative, set holydays, immovable feasts, Macro-
b. Sat. 1, 16. conceptivæ, moveable, Macro-
b. ibid. esuriales, fasting days, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8
|| præcidanæ, holyday eves, or vigils, Gell. 4,
6. Ferias ac jocos celebrare, Liv. 1, 4.

|| FĒriālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, holy-
days,* Bud.

|| FĒriatio, ōnis. f. *A keeping holyday,* Boët.

† Vacatio, recreatio.

FĒriātus, a, um. *Unemployed, idle, having no-
thing to do.* || Male feriatus, idling, and mis-
pending his time, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 14. Feriati
dies, holydays, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 6. Deum fe-
riatum volumus otio torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37.

FĒriatæ Musæ, Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 1.

FĒriendus, a, um. part. [à ferior] *To be
stricken.* Ille mihi feriendus aper, Ov. Met. 3,
715.

FĒriens, tis. part. *Strikeing.* Ferientes cuncta
sagittæ, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 3, 59. Tinnulas pleetro
feriente chordas, Sen. Tro. 831. Feriens huma-
nam animam Deus, Luc. 5, 98.

FĒrīna, æ. (sc. caro) f. *Flesh of a wild beast,
venison.* Implentur pinguis ferinæ, Virg. Æn.
1, 210.

|| FĒrīnè. adv. *Beastly, wildly,* Litt. ex Lu-
cret. sed q.

FĒrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to,
wild beasts.* § Ferinus victus, Cic. de Inv. 1,
2. § Ferina caro, Sall. B. J. 21. § vestis,
Lucr. 5, 1417. Ferina ista rabies est, sanguine
gaudere ac vulneribus. Sen. Cl. 1, 24.

FĒrio, ĩre, percuss. act. [dict. quod ferientes
feriuntur irā, Fest. al. à fera, quod sit illi pro-
prium] (1) *To but, or push.* (2) *To strike,
hit, or knock.* (3) Met. *To sacrifice.* (4) *To
make, or ratify.* (5) Met. *To coin, or stamp.*
(6) Met. *To compose, or make.* (1) *Cornu ferit
caper,* Virg. Ecl. 9, 25. (2) *Ferunt summos
fulmina montes,* Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11. (3) *Nos
humilem feriemus agnam,* Id. Od. 2, 17, 32.
(4) *Fœdera feriebantur provinciarum,* Cic. pro
Domo, 50. (5) *Plin. 33, 3.* (6) *Communi fe-
riat carmen triviale monetā,* Juv. 7, 55. ||
Geta ferietur alio munere, shall bleed afresh, i. e.
be obliged to make a new present. Metaph. à gla-
diatoribus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 13. || Frigore fe-
rire aliquem, to receive one coldly, Hor. Sat. 2,
1, 62.

|| FĒriōnes, um. pl. m. [à feriendo] *Usurers,*
Cic. Att. 14, 14. ut leg. Turneb. al. verò Ple-
triorum, alii Phationum, alii Pherionum.

FĒrior, ĩri. pass. *To be struck, or wounded.*
Sæpius ipsi feriebantur, quàm vulnerabant, Curt.
8, 37.

FĒrior, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To be idle, or at
leisure; to keep holyday.* Ne putes in Asiā feria-
tum illum à studiis futurum, Treb. Cic. inter Ep.
Fam. 12, 16. Tertium jam diem feriati sumus,
Cic. ap. Macr. Somn. Scip. 4, 4.

FĒritas, ātis. f. *Wildness, fierceness, cruelty; &
also a company of wild trees growing together.* ☞
Ex feritate ad mansuetudinem transducere, Cic.
pro Sext. 42. § Feritatem alicujus emollire,
Sen. B. 7, 20. Feritas in amœna viæ, Stat.
Sylv. 2, 2, 33.

Ferme. adv. [ex Lat. ferē, M. al. qu. firmè]
(1) *Almost, for the most part.* (2) *Near, there-
abouts, more or less.* (1) *Mihi quidem ætas æta
ferme est,* Cic. ad Brut. 2. ex Plaut. Nec ferme
res antiqua alia est nobilior, Liv. 1, 24. (2)
Centena ferme equitum, Id.

|| Fermentatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leavening,
a fermentation,* Hier. sed ad class. non pertinet.

|| Fermentator, ōris. m. verb. *He that leav-
ens bread,* Aug. † Qui fermentat.

Fermentatus, a, um. part. (1) *Leavened.* (2)
Also *puffed up, swollen, or heaved.* (1) *Fer-
mentatus panis,* Cels. 2, 25. (2) *Fermentatum
solum,* Col. 4, 1.

Fermentescens, tis. part. *Puffing as if leavened.*
Fermentescens inter digitos, Plin. 28, 8.

Fermentesco, ěre. incept. *To puff, or raise up
by leavening; to be light and puffy.* Tellus quoque
illo modo fermentescit, Plin. 17, 2.

Fermento, āre. act. (1) *To leaven with dough.*
(2) *To ferment, or make a thing light, puffy, or
loose.* (1) *Panis hordeaceus fermentabatur,* Plin.
18, 11. (2) *Col. 2, 15.*

Fermentum, i. n. (1) *Leaven, a lump lea-
vened.* (2) *That which is light and puffy.* (3)
Fermented liquor, as beer, ale, &c. (4) Met. *A
fretting, anger, discontent.* (1) *Plin. 18, 11.* (2)
Col. 3, 11. (3) *Pocula læti Fermento, atque
acidis imitantur vitea forbis,* Virg. Geor. 3, 380.
(4) *Uxor tota in fermento jacet,* Plaut. Merc. 5,
3, 14.

* FĒro, fers, tūli, & tētūli, ferre, lātum.
act. [à φέρω] (1) *To carry.* (2) *To bear away.*
(3) *To bring.* (4) *To carry, or bring, with one.*
(5) *To condescend, or vouchsafe.* (6) *To bear
with.* (7) *To lead.* (8) *To be disposed, or in-
clined.* (9) *To extoll.* (10) *To produce, breed,
or bring forth.* (11) *To propose.* (12) *To get,
receive, gain, or purchase.* (13) *To show, to
manifest.* (14) *To have, receive, or possess.* (15)
To bear, or sustain, a good, or bad, fortune. (16)
To suffer, to permit. (17) *To prescribe.* (18)
To give out, or report. (19) *To suffer, or endure.*
(1) *Onus impositum tulit,* Ov. (2) *Omnia fest
ætas, animum quoque,* Virg. Ecl. 9, 51. (3)
Ubi hanc ego tetulero intra limen, Plaut. Cist. 3,
19. Mores pro dote ferant, Id. Aul. 3, 5, 19.

(4) Quid domum fertis, nisi dedecus? *Ov. Met.* 13, 227. (5) Servo nubere nympha tuli, *Id. Epist.* 5, 12. (6) Σ Confecta vitia ferimus, non reprehendimus, *Publ. Syr.* Quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? *Ter. Haut.* 1, 2, 28. (7) Via fert Acherontis ad undas, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 295. (8) Fert animus mutatas dicere formas, *Ov. Met.* 1, 1. (9) Virtutem animi ad coelum ferunt, *Sall. B. C.* 57. (10) Si duo tales tulisset terra viros, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 285. Omnis feret omnia tellus, *Id. Ecl.* 4, 39. (11) Nihil ad plebem latum esse dico, *Cic. pro C. Balb.* 14. \P Ferre rogationem, to bring in a bill, in order to be made a law, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 23. legem, to make a law, *Id. Offic.* 2, 21. (12) Pro labore ab iis fero odium, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 16. Sat habeo, si cras fero, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 125. Σ Feras quod lædit, ut id quod prodest, feras, *Publ. Syr.* (13) Quos spiritus gessisset, vultu ferebat, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 58, 2. (14) Ex his Cotta & Sulpicius iudicio omnium facile primas tulerunt, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 49. (15) Bene ferre magnam disce fortunam, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 74. Qui vestrum noluitis ferre bonum, malum perferte, *Phædr.* 1, 2. (16) Quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu perspicies, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. (17) Hanc conditionem misero ferunt, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 11. (18) Ferebat se regæ stirpis, *Paterc.* 1, 11. (19) Ignominiam & infamiam ferunt sine dolore, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 20. \P Ferre optionem, to proffer, or give, it, *Liv. gradum*, to go to, *Plaut. expensum*, acceptum, to set it down as laid out, received, *Cic. repulsam*, to be rejected, or refused, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 19. dimidium, to get it, *Ter. manum*, to encounter, *Virg. præ se*, to pretend, *Cic. in oculis*, to love dearly, *Id. Q. fr.* 3, 2, 3. sùsque deque, not to care, *Plaut. aliquid obscurè*, not to take notice of it, *Cic. sententiam*, to pass, or give, it, *Id. osculum alicui*, to kiss, *Plaut. Ep.* 4, 4, 4. Ferre tribum, centuriam, &c. to have their vote, *Cic.*

Ferociens, tis. part. Fierce. Ferociens oratio, *Gell.* 1, 11.

* Feror, ri, latus. pass. (1) To be carried. (2) inclined, (3) talked of, &c. (1) Ne ferar in præceps, *Ov. Met.* 2, 69. (2) Studio ad remp. latus sum, *Sall. B. C.* 3. (3) Hoc verum est, totâ te ferri, *Cynthia, Româ, Prop.* 2, 5, 1. *Vid. Fero.*

Ferocia, æ. f. Fierceness, harshness, cruelty. Effrenata ferocia, *Cic. ap. Non.* 8, 15. \S Comprimere ferociam alicujus, *Id. de Arusp. Resp.* 1. Aetolorum omnis ferocia in verbis, non in factis, *Liv.* 35, 49. Ferociam Thracum disciplina Macedonum temperaverant, *Flor.* 2, 12, 3.

Ferocio, ire. neut. To be fierce, cruel, heady, or unruly; to buff, or beator. Juventus intractati more ferocit equi, *Ov.* \parallel Immodicè ferocire, *Gell.* 1, 11.

Ferocitas, atis. f. (1) Headyness, fierceness, rashness. (2) Surlyness, moroseness. (1) Σ Infirmitas puerorum, ferocitas juvenum, & gravitas constantis ætatis, *Cic. de Sen.* 10. (2) = Ferocitatem tuam comprimerem, & audaciam frangebam, *Id. in Vatini.* 1.

Ferociter, adv. iùs, comp. sîmè, sup. Fiercely, hastily, cruelly. Ferociter legatos nostros increpant, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 57. Multò ferociùs, *Cic. ad Qu. fr.* 2, 12. Cum quâ ferocissimè pro Romanâ societate adversus Punicum fœdus steterat, *Liv.* 23, 8.

Feroculus, a, um. adj. dim. [à ferox] Somewhat fierce, curst, surly. Quid miles tiro tam feroculus es? *Hirt. B. A.* 16.

Ferox, ucis. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) Fierce, stout. (2) Lusty, hardy. (3) Cruel, curst, surly, insolent, proud, buffy. (4) Full of courage, mettlesome. (1) Latium ferox, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 10. (2) Animo feroci negat se totiens fufum Numidam pertimescere, *Sall. B. J.* 114. (3) Ingenium ford. dum & ferox, *Suet. Aug.* 65. (4) Sonipes ferox fræna mandit, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 135.

\parallel Ferramentarii, òrum pl. m. They that work in iron, or make iron tools, *Firm.* \dagger Fabri ferrarii, *Plin.*

Ferramentum, i. n. (1) An instrument, or

tool, of iron. (2) An edged, or pointed, weapon. (1) Cras ferramenta tolletis fabri, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 86. (2) Eodem ferramento ad mortem viam quæro, *Petron.* c. 9.

Ferraria, æ. f. An iron mine. Apud eos magnæ sunt ferrariæ, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 22. *Conf. Liv.* 34, 21.

Ferrarius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to iron. \S Ferrarius faber, *Plin.* 13, 22. \S Ferraria officina, *Id.* 13, 23. \S aqua, *Id.* 28, 16.

Ferratilis, e. adj. Belonging to iron. \P Ruraugebis numerum, genus ferratilis, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 18. a slave in chains.

Ferratus, a, um. adj. (1) Done with iron. hard as iron. (2) Also harnessed, armed with, or closed in, iron. (3) Fettered, shackled, or laid in irons. (1) Vectes ferratæ, *Plin.* 36, 23. \P \dagger Ferrati orbes, cart, or chariot, wheels, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 361. (2) In fronte statuerat ferratos, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 45, 3. (3) Ferratus in pistrinâ ætatem conteres, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 6, 11. \P Aquæ ferratæ, chalybeate waters, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 38.

Ferrea, æ. f. A kind of instrument used in husbandry, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 22. \S Cato, c. 10.

\parallel Ferreum, i. n. An andiron, or cobiron, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Ferreus, a, um. adj. (1) Of iron. (2) Met. Hard, stout. (3) Unkind, cruel. (4) Intolerant, insensible. (5) Crabbed, hard, difficult to be understood. (1) Ferreus annulus, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 473. (2) Ferrei corporis & animi, *Gell.* 1, 11. *conf. Liv.* 39, 40. In navem ferreas manus injicere, *Liv.* 36, 44. Ferreis injectis manibus navem religare, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 6, 2. (3) = Quem ego ferus ac ferreus è complexu dimisi meo, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 3. (4) Quis iniquæ Tam patiens urbis, tam ferreus, ut teneat se? *Juv.* 1, 36. (5) Ferreus scriptor, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 2. \P Ferreum os! an impudent fellow, *Cic. in Pison.* 26.

\dagger Ferricrepidinae insulæ, ubi, ferrei compedes crepant. Prisons, or workhouses, where the irons about the heels of slaves make a clinking noise, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 21. *sed mel. lib. bab. ferricrepinas.*

Ferricrepinus, a, um. adj. *Vid. Ferricrepidinae.*

Ferrisodina, æ. f. An iron stone pit, *Varr. de L. L.* 7, 33.

Ferriterus, i. m. qui ferrum terit. A slave in chains, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 14.

Ferriterium, i. n. A prison, a place where fetters clink. Inde in ferriterium, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 55.

Ferritribax. adj. [ex ferrum & τριβω, tero] A jailbird, one shackled, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 1, 9. ridiculè.

Ferrugineus, a, um. adj. Of the colour of rusty iron, or soot; dark blue, or murray; mingled of black and red. Ferrugineâ subvectat corpora cymbâ, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 303. \S Ferruginei hyacinthi, *Id. Geor.* 4, 183. \S Nemus ferrugineum, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 3.

\parallel Ferruginosus, a, um. adj. Rusty, or full of rust, *Sidon.* \dagger Ferrugineus.

Ferrugo, ginis. f. [ferri rubigo] (1) Rust of iron. (2) The colour of polished iron, a dark murray colour, a sad blue. (1) *Plin.* 23, 8. (2) Ferrugine clarus Iberâ, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 582. Ferrugine pallens, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 775.

FERRUM, i. n. cujus etym. incert. (1) Iron. (2) Meton. Any weapon, or tool, made of iron; a ploughshare. (3) A sword. (4) Fetters of iron. (1) Exterioræ cavernis ferrum elicimus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) At prius ignotum ferro quàm scindimus æquor, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 50. (3) Huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 14. (4) = In ferrum atque in vincula conjecit, *Id.* \P \parallel Ferrum vivum, a piece of iron, which being touched with a loadstone, draweth other iron to it.

Ferrumen, inis. n. \S Ferrumentum, i. n. Solder, glue, pitch, or such like binding things; also steel, or iron hardened. Ferrumen cæmentorum, *Plin.* 36, 23. *vid. Cels.* 7, 7.

Ferrummandus, a, um. part. To be cemented, or glued. Ferrummandæ fracturæ, *Plin.* 31, 6.

Ferrumînans, tis. part. Cementing, or gluing. Muros aquâ ferrumînantes, *Plin.* 31, 7.

\parallel Ferrumînatio, ònis. f. verb. *A soldering, a fastening together, properly of iron*, *Paul.* JC. Dig. 6, 1, 23. \dagger Conglutinatio, *Cic.*

\parallel Ferrumînator, òis. m. verb. He that soldereth, gluetb, or cementetb, *Lexicogr. ex Vitruv.*

Ferrumînatus, a, um. part. Cemented, glued, &c. Ferrumînatis Babylonis muris, *Plin.* 25, 15. Annulus ferreis velut stellis ferrumînatus, *Petron.* 34.

Ferrumîno, are. act. (1) To solder. (2) To cement. (3) Met. To join, or close. (1) Aquâ marinâ ferrumînans fracturas, *Plin.* 31, 6. (2) In clavos panes ærei ferrumînantur, *Id.* 34, 11. (3) Labra labellis ferrumînans, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 25. Σ Coagmento, agglutino, conglutino, utitur *Cic.*

Fertilis, e. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. Fertile, rank, fruitful. Fertilis hominum frugumque Gallia, *Liv.* 5, 34. Fertior seges est alienis semper in agris, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 349. \S Fertilissimus ager, *Liv.* 29, 25. Locus doctrinâ fertilissimus, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, ext. 3.

Fertilitas, atis. f. Fruitfulness, fertility, abundance. Fertilitas agrorum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 57.

Fertiliter, adv. unde comp. fertiliss. Abundantly, fruitfully. Fertiliss reviviscunt, *Plin.* 34, 17.

\parallel Fertim, adv. Thick and close, *Lex. ex Aufon.* \dagger Confertim.

\parallel Fertum, i. n. \S Ferctum, *Fest.* A cake made of several grains and spices. Extis & opimo vincere fertio intendit, *Perf.* 2, 48. ubi. al. farto.

Fertus, a, um. adj. ant. Fruitfull. Frugifera & ferta arva Asiæ tenet, *Cic. Orat.* 49. ex *Poitâ.*

Fervescio, ãre, fãci, factum. To make to seethe, or boil; to heat, or make hot. Ipsæ sese patinæ fervefaciunt, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 44. Aquam fervefacere, *Cels.* 4, 24.

Fervescit, a, um. part. Made hot. Fervescita jacula, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 42. pix, *Id.* 6, 22. vinum, *Plin.* 20, 3.

* Fervens, tis. part. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) Ferwid, scalding, boiling. (2) Hot, burning. (1) Aqua fervens, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 26. (2) Faciam te ferventem flagris, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 2, 10. Animus ferventior, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 15. Aqua ferventissima, *Col.* 12, 50. Ferventissimus æstus, *Plin.* 31, 3.

* Ferventer, adv. \parallel iùs, comp. sîmè, sup. Hotly, hastily. De damnatione ferventer loqui est cæptum, *Cæl. Cic. inter Ep. Fam.* 8, 8. Quæ ferventius aguntur, *Aug.* Curio ferventissimè concipitur, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6.

* FERVEO, ãre, i, & bai. neut. [à Gr. Σέω] (1) To be hot. (2) To boil, or seethe. (3) To work, or ferment; as wine in a vessel. (4) To rage, to fret, or to be rough and troublesome. (5) To be busily occupied and troubled with. (6) Met. To be in a chafe, or heat. (7) To be transported by any passion. (1) Et fervent multo linguaue corque mero, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 732. (2) Ferventibus artus Mollit aquis, *Id. Metam.* 1, 228. (3) Vina multa fervent, *Plin.* 14, 9. (4) Fervet vertigine pontus, *Ov. Metam.* 11, 549. (5) Opere omnis femita fervet, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 407. (6) Animus tumidâ fervebat ab irâ. *Ov. Met.* 2, 602. (7) Fervet avaritiâ, miserâque cupidine pectus? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 33.

* Ferveſco, ãre. incept. To grow, or begin to be, hot, *Lucr.* 6, 851. Ferveſcit Ætna minis, *Sen. Med.* 410. Ventorum validis fervescunt viribus undæ, *Lucr.* 3, 493.

* \parallel Fervidè, adv. Hotly, earnestly, with great heat. Fervidè ut tota floret, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 2. *sed vulgò leg. ver vide; ut, &c.*

* Fervidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) Scorching, torrid, burning. (2) Fermenting, working. (3) Met. Fierce, hasty, vehement, earnest. (1) Fervida pars terræ, *Plin.* 13, 4. \S Fervidus cinis, *Sen. Tro.* 101. \S ignis, *Id. Od.* 928. Diei fervidissimum tempus cæperat, *Curt.* 3, 11. (2) Nec cumulant altos fervida musta lacus, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 10, 72. (3)

Acmon Fervidus ingenio, *Ov. Met.* 14, 485. Paulò fervidior erat oratio, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 28. § Vir fervidi animi, *Liv.* 2, 52. § ingenii, *Sil.* 17, 402.

Ferula, æ. f. [à feriendo] (1) *An herb like big fennel, and which may be called fennel-giant.* (2) *A rod, stick, or ferula, wherewith children are corrected in schools.* (3) *A cane, or reed; a walking staff.* (4) *Ferulæ, Splints used about the binding up of broken bones.* (1) *Plin.* 13, 22. (2) = *Ferulæ tristes, sceptræ pædagogorum, cæssent, Mart.* 10, 62, 10. (3) *Senex ferulâ titubantes ebrius artus Sustinet, Ov. Met.* 4, 26. (4) *Cels.*

Ferulaceus, a, um. adj. *Like the herb ferula.* Caulis ferulaceus, *Plin.* 25, 5.

* Fervo, Ære. pro ferveo, Ære. *To be hot, &c.* Videbis fervere littora flammis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 567. & sæpe alias.

* Fervor, Æris. m. (1) *Heat.* (2) *Abailing, or raging.* (3) *A scorching.* (4) *Met. Earnestness, vigour, passion.* (1) *Loca inhabitabilia fervore, Plin.* 5, 1. (2) *Maris fervor, Cic. de Prov. Cons.* 12. (3) *Fervores febrium, Plin.* 31, 9. (4) *Fervor mentis, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 51. ætatis primæ, *Sen. Tro.* 251.

Ferus, a, um. adj. [à fero, fero: sed vid. in fero] (1) *Wild.* (2) *Savage, cruel, fierce.* (3) *Uncultivated, unlearned.* (1) § *Varia genera bestiarum, vel cicurum, vel ferarum, Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (2) = *Quam ferus, & verè ferreus ille fuit? Tib.* 1, 10, 2. § *Mitis, mansuetus, Cic.* (3) § *Ita feras mentes obsidet, eruditas præterlabitur, Petron.* c. 99.

Ferus, i. m. subit. *A wild beast, particularly a bear, Ov. Am.* 3, 9, 16. a stag, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 489. a horse, *Id.* 2, 51. an ass, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 13, 8.

Fescenninus, a, um. adj. [à Fescennia Hetruriae oppido] *Fescennine.* § *Fescennini versus, Liv.* 7, 2. *Wanton, smutty.*

† Felsitudo, Ænis. f. *Wearyness, Litt. ex Plaut. sed. q.*

Fessus, a, um. part. [à fatiscor] *Weary, tired.* § *In recentem equum ex fesso transultare, Liv.* § *Fessus de viâ, Cic. Somn. Scip.* 1. § *Fessus curis, Sen. Hipp.* 247. § *Fessi rerum, Virg. Æn.* 1, 178. § *Fessus vivendo, Val. Max.* 8, 13, 5. § *navigatione, Val. Flacc.* 5, 178. § *valetudinibus, Tac. Hist.* 3, 2.

Festinabundus, a, um. adj. *Hasty, quick.* Laureæ ramulos festinabundâ manu decerpserunt, *Valer. Max.* 2, 8, 5.

Festinans, tis. part. sîmus, sup. (1) *Makeing haste.* (2) *Being troubled.* (1) *Festinant semper locupletior obstat, Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 113. (2) *Festinantibus in summâ penuriâ patribus, Sall. in Fragm. vid. Donat. ad Ter. Eun.* 4, 3.

Festinanter. adv. ius, comp. *Hastely, quickly, speedily.* Festinanter dictum videtur, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 26. = § *Festinanter & rapidè, non segnitè & delicatè, Suet. Calig.* 43. Festinantiùs publicatum cautumque est, *Id. Aug.* 29.

Festinatio, Ænis. f. verb. *Haste, speed.* = *Quid hæc tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 34. Festinatione nil tutius in discordiis civilibus, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 62, 2. Festinatio præpropæra, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 2. & in plur. § *Cavendum est, ne aut tarditatibus utamur in gressu mollioribus, aut in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, Cic. Offic.* 1, 36.

Festinatio. adv. ius, comp. *Quickly, speedily.* Festinatio coactus senatus, *Suet. Cæs.* 16. § *Compositiùs cuncta, quam festinatiùs, agerent, Tac. Ann.* 15, 3, 1.

Festinaturus, a, um. part. *About to make haste.* Festinaturi quantum itineris ratio permiserit, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 1.

Festinatus, a, um. part. *Hastened; done with speed, or before due time.* § *Festinatum prælium, Tac. Hist.* 3, 15, 3. § *Festinata judicia, Id. Ann.* 15, 71, 2. § *Honores festinati, Luc.* 8, 24.

Festine. adv. *In haste, speedily.* Soles festine odorari, *Cic. ad Att.* 14, 14.

Festino, Ære. neut. & act. (1) *To make haste.* (2) *Act. To hasten, or do a thing speedily.* (3) *To be concerned, or troubled.* (1) *Festinate nunc jam quantum lubet, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 3, 5. (2) *Festinate fugam, Virg. Æn.* 4, 575. § *Festinare in se mortem, Tac. Ann.* 4, 28, 3. (3) *Vid. Festinans, n. 2.*

Festinator, Æri, Ætus. pass. *To be hastened.* Cùm belli civilis præmia festinantur, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 37, 5. Festinantur virgines, *Id. de morib. Germ.* 20, 4.

Festinus, a, um. adj. *Quick, hasty, speedy.* Cursu festinus anhelò, *Ov. Met.* 11, 348. Canities festina venit, *Claud. Epithal. Honor. & Mariæ,* 325. Festina senectus, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 570. Festinæ tedia vitæ, *Ibid.* 325.

Festivè. adv. || sîmè. sup. *Pleasantly, jocosely, handsomely, with a good grace.* = *Bellè & festivè dicere, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 24. Dialectica primo progressu festivè tradit elementa loquendi, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 28. § *Festivissimè respondere, Gell.* 9, 15. § *rescribere, Id.* 13, 4.

Festivitas, Ætis. f. (1) *Mirth, pleasantness, a good grace, merriment, drolletry.* (2) *In blandimentis.* (3) || *Also a festivity, or a festival time.* (1) *Dicendi vis egregia, summâ festivitæ, & venustate conjuncta, profuit, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 57. (2) § *Quid agis, mea festivitas! my joy, my delight! Plaut. Cas.* 1, 47. (3) *Lamprid. & Prof. Acquit.*

|| Festiviter. adv. *Pleasantly, &c.* *Gell.* 13, 8. † Festivè, *Cic.*

† Festivo, Ære. act. unde pass. Festivor. *To keep holiday, Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.*

Festivus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Festival.* (2) *Merry, pleasant, jocosely.* (3) *Of a sweet temper.* (4) *Handsome, fine, clever.* (1) *In festivo loco festivè accepti fumus, Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 9. (2) *Nihil potest esse festivus, Cic. Fam.* 6, 4. (3) § *mi pater festivissime, Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 26. (4) *Uisque ab unguiculis ad capillum summum est festivissima, Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 17.

Festuca, æ. f. [à fetu, Fest.] (1) *The shoot, or stalk, of a tree,* (2) *or herb.* (3) *Also a rod, or wand, which the prætor used to lay upon the servant's head, and so make him free.* (1) = *Festucæ circuli in aviariis spargendi sunt, Col.* 8, 15. (2) *Donec herba in festucam creverit, Plin.* 18, 27. (3) § *Quid ea? ingenua aut festuca è servâ liberâ facta est? Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 15.

|| Festucago, Ænis. f. *Wild oats, Jun.*

|| Festucarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a young set, or plant, &c.* Also of, or belonging to, the prætor's rod, *Gell.* 20, 9.

Festum, i. n. *A holiday, a feast, a day of good cheer.* Annua festa celebrare, *Ov. Met.* 10, 431.

Festus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Festival, solemn, joyful, merry, pleasant.* § *Festo die si quid prodegeris, profesto egere liceat, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 10. § *Festa epulatio, Val. Max.* 2, 5, 4. § *Festæ ædes, Sen. Phæn.* 506. § *noctes, Id. Hipp.* 444. § *matres, Id. Agam.* 643. § *Festa convicia, Id. Mid.* 113. § *Festæ mensæ, Val. Flacc.* 3, 159. § *tædæ, Id.* 8, 240. § *Meus festus dies! Form. bland. my joy! Plaut. Cas.* 1, 1. Festior annus eat, *Claud.* 3. Conf. *Hon.* 3.

Fetiâles, um. m. pl. *Heralds, Varr. Vid. Fetiales.*

* Fëtura, æ. f. *Vid. Fætura.*

* Fëtus, a, um. part. & adj. [ab inuf. feo, Voss.] *Big with young. Vid. Fætus.*

* Fëtus, Æs. m. verb. [ab inuf. feo, Voss.] quod à φύω, produco] *The young of any thing, Vid. Fætus.*

|| Feudatarius, i. m. qui feudum à patrono sibi commissum accipit, *Ca. v. A feudatary.*

|| Feudum, i. n. *A fee farm, a copyhold, Hottom. Barb. vocab. à Gothis ortum vult; quodum à fede; quod ant. fidem sign. Est enim usus fructus rei mobilis, sub conditione fidei. al. scrib. feudum.*

* Fex, fæcis. f. [à πῦρ, qz. πῦξ, spissamen] *The dregs, or settleings at the bottom, Vid. Fæx.*

* Fi, be thou, & fite, be ye. imper. ex fio. Fi mihi obsequens, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 87. Fite causâ meâ Lydi barbari, *Ibid.* 1, 2, 63.

Fiber, ri. m. *A beast called a beaver, some take it for a badger, or gray, Plin.* 8, 30.

† Fiber, a, um. adj. antiq. pro extremus, *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 13.

Fibra, æ. f. [ab adj. fiber, bra. i. e. extremus] (1) *The border, or brim, of a river, or any other thing.* (2) *Small sprouts, or strings, like hairs, hanging at the roots of herbs.* (3) *The inwards, or entrails.* (1) *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 13. (2) *Fibras radicum evellere, Cic. Tusc.* 3, 6. (3) *Fibræ onium, Pers.* 2, 26. *Fibras latentes, Luc.* 6, 525. *Fibras effodere, Sen. Herc. Oct.* 947.

Fibratus, a, um. adj. *Having small strings like hair, or thread, hanging at it; as onions have.* Radix fibrata, *Plin.* 27, 12.

Fibrinus, a, um. adj. *Of a beaver, or castor.* Pellis fibrina, *Plin.* 17, 28.

Fibula, æ. f. [quod fibras, i. e. extremitates vestium constringat. Aliq. ponitur pro circulo æneo, quo adolescentulorum virilia solebant coarctari conservandæ vocis gratiâ] (1) *A clasp, or buckle.* (2) *A button.* (3) *In building a brace to fasten beams, a hook to hold square stones together.* (4) *A basp, a little book, or ring of brags.* (5) *A surgeon's instrument wherewith a wound is stretched and drawn together.* (6) || *The lesser bone of the leg, the calf of the leg.* (7) || *The nut of a cross-bow.* (1) *Subnectit fibula vestem, Virg. Æn.* 4, 139. *Pharetram tereti subnectit fibula gemma, Ibid.* 5, 313. (2) *Nullius fibula durat Vocem vendentis Prætoribus, Jun.* 6, 379. (3) *Tigna binis utrinque fibulis distinebantur, Cæs. B. G.* 4, 17. (4) *Col.* 6, 5. (5) *Cels.* 7, 25. (6) *Jun.* (7) *Id.*

|| Fibularis, is. m. *A lace maker, Jun. sec. analogiam.*

Fibulatio, Ænis. f. verb. *A braceing and fastening together.* Tignorum fibulationes, *Virg.* 10, 3.

|| Fibulâtor, Æris. m. *He that buttoneth, Dig.*

|| Fibulâtorius, a, um. adj. *Made with clasps, or buttons, Treb. Poll.*

Fibulo, Ære. act. *To button, or fasten together, Col.* 2, 6.

Ficaria, æ. f. *A fig-tree, a place where fig-trees grow, Pallad.* 4, 10.

Ficarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to figs, an eater of figs.* Ficariæ crates, *Cato,* 48. Ficarii culices, *Plin.* 11, 35.

Ficedula, æ. f. [à ficis edendis dict. avis, sed ficedula, *Mart.* 13, 5.] (1) *A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes, a fig-pecker, or beccafico.* (2) *A street of Rome so called.* (1) *Jure natantes Mergere ficedulas didicit, Jun.* 14, 9. (2) *Ad hunc vicum respicit Plaut. in voc. seq. ex Lamb. & Grav. Lat. Atricapilla.*

Ficedulensis, e. adj. (1) || *A provider, or dresser, of those birds.* (2) *Also that liveth in that street.* (1) *Litt. ex Plin.* (2) *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 60.

Ficetum, i. n. (1) *A place where fig trees grow.* (2) *Also the place where the piles grow.* (1) *In locis frigidis ficeta fieri non possunt, Varr.* 1, 41. (2) *Vendidit hortos, Nil nisi ficetum nunc Labienus habet, Mart.* 12, 33. *jocum captans ex ambiguo.*

† Ficetas, Ætis. f. ut olivitas. *The year's increase of figs, Næv. ap. Non.* 2, 317.

† Ficitor, Æris. m. *A gatherer of figs, Næv.*

Ficosus, a, um. adj. sîmus, sup. *Full of forces, scabs, or the piles.* Ficosa est uxor, ficosus & ipsa maritus, *Mart.* 7, 10. § *Ficosissimus leg. in Priapeis carm.* 50.

Fictè. adv. *Dissemblingly, feignedly, falsely.* § = *Non fictè & fallaciter, sed verè & sapienter, Cic. pro Domo,* 29.

Fictile, is. n. *A vessel, or other thing, made of earth.* Auro Thuscum fictile mutat, *Pers.* 2, 60.

Fictilis, e. adj. *Earthen, or made of earth.* Summanus tum erat fictilis, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 10. Fictilibus vasis esse contentus, *Valer. Max.* 4, 4. Fictilia deorum simulacra, *Plin.* 34, 7.

Fictio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à fingo*] *A fiction, a lie; a cog, a device, a feigning, or counterfeiting,* *Quint.* 5, 10. & 8, 6.

Fictitius, a, um. adj. *Counterfeited, feigned, fictitious.* Fictitium non potest videri, *Plin.* 23, 1. = **Fictus**, commentitius, *Cic.*

Fictor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A potter, one that worketh in clay; a feigner, or counterfeiter.* (2) *A maker, or deviser.* (3) *A confessor.* (1) Deos eā facie novimus, quā pictores fictoresque voluerunt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29. (2) Legum atque jurum fictor, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 86. (3) Fictores dicti à fingendis libris, *Varr. de L. L.* 6, 3.

Fictosus, vel **Fictiosus**, a, um. adj. *Full of lying, R. ex Apul.*

Fictrix, icis. f. verb. *A she potter, feigner, maker, or deviser.* Materix fictrix & moderatrix divina providentia, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 39.

Fictura, æ. f. *A feigning, Gell.* 10, 5. *Conf. Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 86.

Fictus, a, um. part. & adj. [*à fingor*] (1) *Formed, fashioned.* (2) *Feigned, counterfeited, graven, wrought, or trimed up.* (3) *Adj. False, counterfeit.* (1) Homulus ex argillā & luto fictus, *Cic. in Pison.* 25. (2) Neque fictum, neque pictum, neque scriptum in poematis, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 22. (3) = Si fallum, aut vanum, aut fictum est, continuo palam est, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 24. § **Ficta** majestas, *Sen. Hipp.* 915.

Ficulnea, æ. f. sc. arbor. *The fig-tree, Vulg. interpr.* † **Ficus**.

Ficulneum, i. n. ut ficetum. *A place where fig-trees grow, Litt. ex Plin.*

Ficulneus, & **Ficulnus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a fig-tree.* (2) = *Also sorry, good for nothing.* (1) § **Ficulnea** ligna, *Varr. de R. R.* 16, fine. § **Arbor ficu'nea**, *Col.* 5, 11. § **Ficulnea** cucurminā, *Pallad.* c. 10. § **Ficulnei** caules, *Plin.* 15, 28. (2) **Ficulnum** præsidium, *Prov.*

Ficulus, i. dim. *A little fig, Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 8.

Ficus, i. f. plerumquē, si unquam aliter; item **Ficus**, ūs. f. (1) *A fig.* (2) *A fig-tree.* (3) *Also ficus, i. a disease called the piles in the fundament, because like a fig.* (4) *Also, Meton. one troubled with this distemper.* (1) Siccae fici stomachum lædunt, *Plin.* 23, 7. § **maturæ**, *Id. ib.* § **serotinæ**, *Id.* 17, 27. § **integræ**, *Cato*, 99. **Fici**, quas edimus, *Varr.* § **pinguissimæ**, *Col. R.* 1, 41. Piper cum ficu contusum, *Cels.* 4, 3. pinguissimæ ficūs unciz tres, *Id.* 4, 4. (2) **Ficus** arbor ipsa riguis alitur, pomum verò ejus marcescit, *Plin.* 17, 26. (3) **Ficos** non habet unus æger, *Mart.* 7, 70. (4) Qui modò ficus eras, nunc caprificus eris, *Id.* 4, 22. In tertiā notione volunt grammaticorum filii esse masc. generis, adducti, ut videtur, epigrammate *Mart.* 1, 66.

Cum dixi, ficus, rides quasi barbara verba, Et dici, ficos, Cæciliane, jubes.

Dicemus ficus, quas scimus in arbore nasci; Dicemus, ficos, Cæciliane tuos.

(Neque enim alibi apud bonæ notæ auctorem cum adj. vel masc. vel feminino junctum reperiri puto) sed de lectione parum constat, ut neque de interpretatione, vid. *Vallan.* 1, 4. Non enim reprehenditur Poëta de genere sed de declinatione, ideòque *ficus tuas* reponi debere aliqui censent, quod sanè quidem existimaverim, quoniam constat *marisca* esse adjectivum, cujus etiam m. mariscus & n. mariscum leguntur. Sic intellecto substantivo *Juvenalis*, Cæduntur tumidæ, medico ridente, mariscæ, sc. fici, *Sat.* 2, 13. & *Cato*, Ficos mariscas loco cretoso serito, *expressè dixit*, c. 8. quin & *Seneca Ficos non esset nisi mariscas*, *Suafor.* 12. Et profectò non est Latini moris, mutatā figuratē vocis signif. mutare genus; præsertim in illis, quæ ducuntur à similitudine: *Lupus* sive bestia, sive piscis, sive frenum; *lingua* sive membrum, sive promontorium, sive herba significatur, non mutat genus, quod & in plurimis aliis observare licet. Esto tamen scripsisse *Martialem tuos*, non

necesse habemus referre ad *ficos*, sed potiùs ad filios, famulos, &c. quomodo alibi non semel *ficus* pro *ficofus* posuit, *vid. n.* 4.

Fidē, adv. *Faithfully, sīmē, sup. Quæ fidissimē & amantissimē proponuntur, Cic. Fam.* 2, 16.

† **Fidefrāgus**, i. m. *A traitour, a betrayer, or he that useth treachery, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

|| **Fideīcommisārius**, i. m. *A seoffee in trust, one put into trust to dispose and order a thing, Ap. JCC.*

|| **Fideīcommisio**, ōnis. f. *A seoffment of trust, Dig.*

|| **Fideīcommissor**, is. m. verb. *He that committeth a thing to be disposed of by another, Cod.*

|| **Fideīcommisum**, i. n. *A seoffment of trust, when a thing by will is put into one's hand upon his honesty, to dispose of to some certain use, Ulp. Fide commissā, Hor. i. e. fidei, Sat.* 1, 3, 95.

|| **Fideīcommisus**, a, um. part. *Committed to one to be disposed to a certain use, Ulp.* † **Fidei commissus**, *Vett.*

Fideīcommitto, ēre, mīsi. act. unde pass. **Fideīcommittor**. *To seoff, or put into one's trust, Dig.* † **Mando fidei**, *Ter.*

|| **Fidejūbeo**, ēre, mī, sum. i. e. *jubeo seu suadeo aliquid fide meā, fide meā pro alio obligatā jubeo. To be surety, or undertake for, Ulp.*

|| **Fidejussio**, ōnis. f. verb. *Suretyship, Dig.*

Fidejussor, ōris. m. verb. *A surety for another, especially in a matter of money, Ulp.* † **Sponsor**, *Cic.*

Fidejussorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to suretyship, Dig.*

|| **Fidelē**, adv. *pro fideliter, Prud. Rom.* 416. **Fidelia**, æ. f. [*quod fideliter servet recondita*] *An earthen vessel serving to divers uses; a crock of earth, a stone jug; also a carpenter's line chalked to mark the even proportions of things; a vessel, or pot, wherein they put lime, or mortar. Multa fidelia putet In locuplete penu, Pers.* 3, 73. Tumet alba fidelia vino, *Id.* 5, 183. Fictilis fidelia, *Col.* 12, 58. ¶ Duos parietes de eādem fidelia dealbare, *to kill two birds with one stone, Curius Cic. Ep. Fam.* 7, 29.

Fidelis, e. adj. [*à fido*] or, comp. *sīmus, sup.* (1) *Faithfull, loyal, trusty, sure.* (2) *Just and reasonable.* (3) *Sure, fast.* (1) Ili fuisti, quā mihi, fidelior, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 58. § **Fidele conjugium**, *Sen. Agam.* 245. (2) **Desideriis iēta fidelibus** Quærit patria Cæsarem, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 15. (3) **Rimis explendis fidelior pice**, *Plin.* 16, 36. § **Fideliores focii**, *Cic. Att.* 5, 18. § **Conjux fidelissima**, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 3. § **Fidelissima custodia**, *Plin. Paneg.* 49, 3.

Fidelitas, ātis. f. *Faithfulness, loyalty, trusty-ness, fidelity.* Perutilis ejus & opera & fidelitas, *Cic. Att.* 9, 17.

Fideliter, adv. iūs, comp. *sīmē, sup. Faithfully.* = *Constanter & fideliter, Liv.* 33, 35. **Fidelissimē**, *Plin. Pan.* 56.

Fidens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. || *sīmus, sup.* (1) *Trusting.* (2) *Adj. Bold, bardy, bawing a good confidence.* (1) Ubi fidem fraudaveris, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 2, 15. (2) = *Qui fortis est, idem & fidens, Cic. Tusc.* 3, 7. § **Animi fidens**, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 61. **Animus prudentia consilioque fidens**, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 23. **Fidens dictis**, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 112. **Fidentius nihil hāc severitate**, *Val. Max.* 6, 4, 5. **Paulò fidentior intra limen**, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 143. **Fidentissimus impetus**, *Amm.* 27, 24.

Fidenter, adv. iūs, comp. || *sīmē, sup. Boldly, courageously, confidently.* § **Timidè** signifer evellebat, quod fidenter infixerat, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 31. **Vellem fidentius respondisses**, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. **Demicantes fidentissimē**, *Amm.* 19, 8.

Fidentia, æ. f. *Boldness, confidence, trust, assurance.* Audacia non contrarium est fidentia, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 54. **Fidentia**, id est, firma animi consilio, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 37.

Fides, ēi. f. [*quia fit quod dictum est, Cic. vel à Gr. πείσω, unde πείσις*] (1) *Faith, truth, honesty.* (2) *Trust, credit.* (3) *Safeguard, warrant, assurance.* (4) *Authority.* (5) *Defense, protection.* (6) *Faithfulness, conscience.* (7)

Friendship, a solemn league, or contract, good, or bad. (8) *A goddess of that name.* (9) *Public credit among merchants.* (10) *Word, or promise.* (11) *Safe keeping, or custody.* (12) *Justice, uprightness.* (13) *Ecclesiastical writers use it for religion, the creed.* (1) **Fundamentum justitiæ est fides**, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 7. (2) **Perfidiosum & nefarium est fidem frangere**, *Id. pro Q. Rosc.* 6. (3) **Do fidem ita futurum**, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 30. (4) **Tabularum fides**, *Cic. pro Arch.* 5. (5) **Illa nunc fidem vestram implorat**, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 43. (6) **Vir haud magnā cum re, sed plenus fidei**, *Cic. de Sen.* 1, ex poetā. (7) **Accipe dāque fidem**, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 150. **Quæ scelere pacta est, scelere rumpetur fides**, *Sen. Med.* 55. (8) **Fidei censebam maximam multò fidem esse**, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 6, 1. **Colitur Pax atque Fides**, *Juv.* 1, 115. (9) **Scimus Romæ, solutione impedita, fidem concidisse**, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 7. (10) **Fidem ei publicam, jussu senatūs, dedi**, *Id. Catil.* 3, 4. (11) **Tuæ fidei concedidi aurum**, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 2, 8. (12) **Mira visa est fides imperatoris**, *Flor.* 1, 12. (13) **Hos usus ab illis pete.** ¶ **Fides affecta**, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 65, 2. **conculsa**, *Lucr.* 1, 182. *a cracked credit.* **Fidem liberare, to make good his word**, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 20. **fallere, to break it**, *Id. pro Rosc. Com.* 6. **Fidem habere, to give credit**, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 59. **adhibere, to be faithfull**, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2. **Bonā fide, without fraud, or covin**, *Flor.* 2, 1. **Item palli. Debet habere fidem nostra prædictio**, *Dol. ex Cic.*

Fides, is. & **Fidis**, is. f. (1) || *The string of an instrument.* (2) *Also a fiddle, lute, or any stringed instrument.* (3) *Also a constellation.* (1) **Fest.** (2) **Discebant fidibus antiqui**, *Cic. de Sen.* 3. § **Fides canoræ**, *Val. Max.* 8, 8, ext. 2. **Fidibus tractandis operam dare**, *Id.* 8, 7, ext. 8. (3) **Fidis incipit occidere**, *Col.* 11, 2. ¶ *Vix leg. in fing. ap. oratores.*

Fidicen, inis. m. qui fidibus canit. *A harper, a lutanist, a minstrel, he that playeth on a stringed instrument.* Romanæ fidicen lyrae, *Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 23. **Socratem fidibus docuit nobilissimus fidicen**, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22.

Fidicina, æ. f. *A woman that playeth on the harp, lute, &c.* De fidicina isthac? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 4.

Fidicinus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to playing on instruments.* ¶ **Ludus fidicinus**, *a musick school, Plaut. Rud. prol.* 43.

Fidicula, æ. f. dim. [*à fides, is*] (1) *A little lute, a guitar, a fiddle.* (2) *Also a company of stars resembling a harp.* (1) **Fidiculae sonantes**, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 8. **Fidiculas laxavit**, *Val. Max.* 3, 3, ext. 5. (2) **Fidicula vespere occidit**, *Col.* 11, 2.

Fidiculæ, ārum. pl. f. *Tormenti genus ex funibus, quibus fontes, velut fidiūs distenduntur, Little cards wherewith they stretched prop's upon the rack, to make them confess, Suet. Cal.* 33.

† **Fidiūs**, pro filius. antiq. unde *medius fidiūs*, q. d. ita me Jovis filius juvet.

Fīdo, ēre, di, & **fīdus** sum. *To trust to, or in; to put trust, or confidence, in a thing.* § **Fidere ingenio suo**, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 13, 12. § **vicloriā, C. Nep. 12, 1, 2. § **cursum, Ov. Met. 7, 545. **Non secundis rebus nimium fidendum**, *Sen.*****

Fiducia, æ. f. (1) *Self-consciousness, courage, confidence, in a good sense.* (2) *Boldness, assuming, in a bad sense.* (3) *Trust.* (4) *Dependence.* (1) § **Audacia creditur à multis fiducia**, *Juv.* 13, 110. **Fiduciam ei conscientia dedit**, *Valer. Max.* 3, 7, 1. (2) **Vid Serv. in Æn. 2. **Quā fiduciā facere audeam?** *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 7. (3) § **Fiduciam accipere**, *Cic. Top.* 10. (4) **Falsa est fiducia formæ**, *Prop.* 3, 24, 1.**

|| **Fiduciāter**, adv. *Confidently, assuredly, Aug.* † **Fidenter**, *Cic.*

Fiduciārius, a, um. adj. *That taketh, or is taken, upon trust, so as to be restored again, Liv.* 32, 38. **Cæs. B. C. 2, 17. § **Fiduciarium regnum restituere**, *Curt.* 5, 9, 8.**

|| **Fiduciārius**, i. m. *A seoffee in trust, Ap. JCC.*

|| **Fiduciātus**, a, um. part. *Put in trust with any thing, Ap. JCC.*

|| **Fidūcio**,

¶ Fīdūcio, āre. act. *To make a condition of trust*, Ap. JCC.

¶ Fīdūciōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be put in condition of trust*, Ap. eod.

Fīdus, a, um. adj. or. comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Faithful, true-hearted, trusty*. (2) *Safe, secure*. (1) Intellexit quos fidos amicos habuit, quosque infidos, Cic. de Am. 15. Ut eos sibi fidiore redderet, Just. 16, 5, 2. Fidiissimum tyranno suspectum reddidit, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 2. (2) Fidiissima custodia principis ipsius innocentia, Plin. Paneg. 49. § Fida praesidia, Sen. Agam. 917. § Fida pax, Val. Max. 7, 2, 6. ¶ Fīdelis sit, fīdus nascitur, Front. Fīdus amicum, famulum fidelem dicito, Caper. Fīdus in maximis, fīdelis in minoribus negotiis, Don. sed aliq. fallunt.

† Fīdus, ēris. n. *pro fœdus*, Enn.

¶ Fīdustus, a, um. adj. [à fīdus, ut à vetus, vetustus] *Very faithful*. Fīdusta à fide denominata, ea quæ maximæ fidei erant, Fest.

* ¶ Fīere, *pro fieri*. Gell. 19, 7.

* Fīgens, tis. part. *Fixing, wounding*. Spectavere plerique eum ex industria quarundam ferarum capita figentem, ut duobus ictibus quasi cornua effingeret, Suet. Dom. 19. Conf. Sil. 11, 333.

Fīglīna, f. per sync. *pro figulina, sc. ars, vel officina*, est, n, propriè, adj. (1) *The potter's craft*. (2) *Also the potter's workhouse*. (1) Fīglīnas Coræbus Atheniensis invenit, Plin. 7, 56. (2) Fīglīnas exercere, Varr. R. R. 1, 2.

¶ Fīglīnārius, ii. m. *A potter*, Dig.

Fīglīnum, i. n. *sc. opus. A vessel made of earth*. Donec percoquatur fīglīnum, Plin. 34, 18.

Fīglīnus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a potter*. § Creta fīglīna, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. § Opus fīglīnum, Plin. 31, 3. v. d. & Vitruv. 5, 10.

¶ Fīgmentum, i. n. [à fīngo] (1) *The work, or workmanship*. (2) *A forgery, a lie, a device, a crochit*. (1) Capræ fīgmentum juxta simulacrum Vesperis stare dixit, Gell. 5, 12. (2) Litt. fort. à Stephano, qui sic laudat, Cic. Sine fīgmentis, fucque puerili, de Orat. 2, 45. ubi pigmentis ad loci genus accommodatissime tam in antiquis edd. quàm in accuratissimâ Gruterianâ inven. Trizum quidem est posterioris ævi scriptoribus: Ut ut fuerit, commentum, tutius dixeris.

* Fīgo, ēre, xi, xum. act. [à Gr. *ῥίγω* *rhigō*] (1) *To stick, to fix, to fasten, to thrust in*. (2) *To shoot, to hit, or wound*. (3) *To set up publicly*. (1) § Verbus figunt viscera, Virg. Æn. 1, 216. § Figere palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4. § Plantus humo, Virg. Geor. 4, 115. § Vultus in imagine Divæ, Ov. Fast. 4, 317. § In humo lumen, Id. Trist. 4, 2, 29. ¶ Clavo trabali figere beneficium, Cic. Verr. 5, 21. § Figere cervos, Virg. Ecl. 2, 29. § Cuspide fixit apros, Ov. Am. 2, 190. Celato figit sua pectora ferro, Id. Fast. 2, 831. § Met. Adversarios figere, Cic. Orat. 26. (3) Tabulæ figuntur, dantur immunitates, Id. Philipp. 2, 36.

* Fīgor, gi. pass. *To be fixed, &c.* Deorum tela in impiorum mentibus figuntur, Cic. de Arusp. Resp. 18.

Fīglīnāris, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a potter*. Fīglīnaris creta, Col. 8, 2. ¶ Verūtior es quàm rota fīglīnaris, Prov. You are as crafty as a fox, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 35.

Fīglīnā, æ. f. *id. quæd fīglīna*, Plin. 35, 12.

¶ Fīglō, āre. act. *To make, or fashion, as potters do*. Tert. † Fīngo.

¶ Fīglōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be formed of earth*, Aug. † Fīgor.

Fīglūs, i. m. [à fīngo] *A potter, or worker of things in clay*. Fīglus primus invenit ex argillâ fingere similitudines, Plin. 35, 12.

Fīglūa, æ. m. [à fīngo] (1) *Figure, shape, or fashion*. (2) *An image, portraiture, draught, likeness*. (3) *A feast, or treat*. (4) *A figurative expression*. (1) = Hominum facies vincti omnium animantium formam, Cic. N. D. 1, 13. = Esse pari filo, similique adiecta figurâ, Lucr. 2, 341. (2) Signatur cera figuris, Ov. Met. 15, 169.

(3) Suet. Vesp. 13. (4) Figura apud grammaticos est confirmatio quædam orationis, &c. Quint. 9, 1. = Species similitudo, Cic.

Fīgūrāndus, a, um. part. *To be fashioned, or framed*. Huic ad caseos figurandos coaguli vis, Plin. 16, 38.

Fīgūrāre, adv. *Figuratively*, Ascon. Ped. in proem. Act. Verr. an quis alius antiq. nescio, condonand. tamen Gramm. & Rhetoribus, Compar. ¶ Fīgūrātus, Sidon. Ep. 5, 8. ¶ sup. Fīgūrātissimè, Mart. Capell.

Fīgūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A fashioning, resembling, or shaping*. (2) *An imagining*. (1) Ut in unoquoque poscit figuratio, Plin. 11, 37. Depicta figuratio, Vitruv. 9, 4. (2) Quint. Decl. 6.

¶ Fīgūrātīvus, a, um. adj. *Figurative, expressed by a figure*, Ap. Gramm. & Rhetores.

Fīgūrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Fashioned, formed, coined*. (2) *Figurative*. (1) Bōum terga declarant non esse se ad onus accipendum figurata, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. Signum in modum liburnæ figuratum, Tac. Germ. 9, 2. (2) Figurata verba, Quint. 1, 8. ¶ Figurata controversia, a reflecting upon one, Id. 9, 2.

Fīgūrō, āre. act. (1) *To make, form, or fashion*. (2) *To imagine, or conceive*. (3) *To set off with figures*. (4) *Met. To form, fashion, or frame*. (1) Formare, figurare, colorare, animare non possunt atomi, Cic. N. D. 1, 39. (2) Figurare potestis, qui tunc animus mihi fuerit, Quint. (3) Quint. 9, 1. (4) § Figurare os pueri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126. i. e. vocem fingere, vid. & Lucr. 4, 550. Urſi lambendo fœtus figurant, Plin. 8, 36.

Fīgūrōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be fashioned, &c.* In eandem lapidis naturam figurantur, Plin. 36, 22. Figuratur statu vitrum, Ibid. 26.

¶ Fīlāciſſa, æ. f. quæ filia scindit, vel cædit. *A spinster*, Col. ap. Litt. sed non invenio.

¶ Fīlāgo, gīnis. f. *A kind of cotton weed, bloody flux weed, or cat-weed*, Gerard.

¶ Fīlāmenta, ōrum. n. pl. *Little threads, or rags, appearing in urine*, Medicis condonandum.

¶ Fīlārium, ii. n. *A bottom of thread*, Col. ap. Litt. sed non invenio.

Fīlātum, adv. *Thread by thread*. Filatim dum distrahitur, deperditur omnis, Lucr. 2, 830.

* Fīlia, æ. f. [à filius] *A daughter*. ¶ Fīliæ conditionem querere, *to look out for a husband for her*, Liv. § Despondere alicui filiam, Cic. pro Cluent. 64. § collocare nuptui, Col. 4, 3. § nuptum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18. Filiis pro filiabus, Plaut. Paen. 5, 3, 9. & Stich. 4, 1, 61.

* ¶ Fīlīālis, e. adj. *Filial, child-like*, Eccl. † Quod filium decet agere. Filialis amor Latine dicitur pietas.

* ¶ Fīlīāter, āri. m. *A son-in-law by a former wife, or husband*, Vall. unde non dicit.

* ¶ Fīlīāstra, æ. f. *A daughter-in-law by another man, or woman*, R. ex Liv. sed nequeo invenire.

Fīlīcātus, a, um. *Indented about like fern, notched, scalloped*. § Filicatæ pateræ, Cic. Parad. 1, 3. § lances, Id. Att. 6, 1.

Fīlīcētum, i. n. *Ferny ground*, Col. 2, 2.

¶ Fīlīceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, fern*, Litt. ex Plin.

Fīlīctum, i. n. [à filix, ut à salix, salictum] *A fern field*, Col. 2, 2.

Fīlīcūla, æ. f. *Fern of trees, wall fern, the herb polypody*. = Filiculam nostri polypodium vocant, Plin. 26, 8. vid. & Caton. R. R. c. 158.

* Fīlīōla, æ. f. dim. [à filia] *A little daughter*. Paulus filiolum animadvertit tristiculam, Cic. de Div. 1, 46. ¶ Osculari scientiam tanquam filiolum, *to love it dearly*, Id. pro Mur. 10.

* Fīlīōlus, i. m. dim. [à filius] *A little, or young, son*. Filiolo me auctura scito, salvâ Terentiâ, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. Tibi filiulus nascitur, Juven. 9, 84.

¶ Fīlīpendūla, æ. [ita dict. quod qu. filis de pendent totia] *Droptwort*, Offic.

* Fīlīus, ii. m. [à φίλος, amor] (1) *A son, a child*. (2) *The young of any creature*. (1) Acerbum est parentum scelera filiorum pœnis loi, Cic. ad Brut. 12. Filius familiâs, Id. pro Cal. 15.

¶ Terræ filius, *an obscure, mean fellow*, Laet. 1, 11. Fortunæ filius, *A favourite of fortune*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 49. (2) Ejusmodi admittarius nepotibus magis, quàm filis utilior, Col. 6, 37. ¶ Justus filius, *a son begotten in wedlock*, Jurisc. Filix, icis. f. [à filum, qu. filatim incisa] (1) *Fern, brake*. (2) *A small fibre from a root*. (3) Catachres. *Thick hair*. (1) Filicis extirpatio, Col. 2, 11. § Urenda filix, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 37. Filicum manipuli, Virg. Geor. 3, 297. (2) Ex unâ radice plures exeunt filices, Plin. 27, 9. (3) Pers. 4, 41.

Fīlūm, i. n. [dict. qu. pilus, quod ex pilis animalium sit, Fung. Filum quod minimum est hilum, id enim minimum est in vestimento, Varr.] (1) *A thread, yarn*. (2) *A line, or streak*. (3) *The string of an instrument*. (4) *A lineament, or feature*. (5) *Met. The proportion, or draught, of a thing*. (6) *The style, and manner of speech*. (1) Tenuia fila aranei, Lucr. 3, 384. Tenui filo suspensa salus, Val. Max. 6, 4, 1. (2) Sumpto atramento tutorio filum duxit, Varr. Hinc Angl. *a file* for papers, *a file* of soldiers. (3) Vates fila sonantia movit, Ov. Met. 10, 89. (4) Satius scitum filum mulieris, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 15. (5) Lucr. 3, 341. (6) Tenui deducula poemata filo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225. § Gracili connectere carmina filo, Col. 10, 225.

* ¶ Fīmārium, ii. n. *A dungbill, or mixer*, Col. ap. Litt. sed frustra fui querendo.

Fimbria, æ. f. [à fibrum, quod ant. dicebant extremum, Varr.] (1) *Any extremity, the end of anything; the border, or welt, of a garment; the list of cloth*. (2) *A fringe*. (1) Fimbriæ sunt omnis extremitas, Non. Mar. Madentes cincinnorum fimbriæ, Cic. in Piscon. 11. vid. locum Varr. modò adductum. (2) Mappa laticlavica, fimbriis hinc atque illinc pendentibus, Petron. c. 32.

¶ Fimbriāle, lis. n. *A fringe*, Litt. ex Plin.

Fimbriātus, a, um. *Escalloped, fringed, beamed, jagged, welted*. Fimbriatæ urticæ, Plin. 21, 15. Larus clavus ad manum fimbriatus, Suet. Cæs. 45. ubi vid. Casaub.

* Fīmētum, i. n. *A dungbill, a mixen, a lay-stall, or lay-soil*, Plin. 17, 9.

* ¶ Fīmōsus, a, um. adj. *Filthy, or full of dung; dungy, mucky*, Dig. † Fimo plenus.

* Fīmum, i. n. *Dung*, Plin. 29, 5.

* Fīnus, i. m. [à fio oleo, ut à suffio suffimen] *Dung, or ordure, of men, birds, cattle, &c. compost*. § Fīnum reddere, Plin. 8, 15. M. Varro principatum dat turdorum fimo, Id. 17, 9. Ne saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, Virg. Geor. 1, 80.

¶ Fīnālis, le. adj. *Of the end, final*, JCC. & Philos. relinquendum. † Ultimus, postremus.

¶ Fīnālīter, adv. *To conclude, finally, in fine*, Dig. † Denique, novissimè.

* Fīndendus, a, um. part. *To be cleft, or split*, Cels. 7, 26.

* Fīndens, tis. part. *Cleaveing, dividing*. Ganges, findens ripas, multas arbores cum magnâ soli parte exforbet, Curt. 8, 28.

* Fīndo, ēre, fīdi, fīsum. act. [sort. à *σχιζω*, *schizō*, unde etiam scindo] (1) *To cleave, to rive; to slit, to chop*. (2) *To divide*. (1) Falce peracutissimâ findere, Col. 1, 3. Findere in geminastibes, Sen. Hipp. 1224. ¶ Mare findere carinâ, *to sail*, Prop. 3, 9, 35. fieta clauē, Id. 3, 42. Aëra findere, *to fly*, Ov. Met. 4, 666. aratro cœlum, *to plough it*. (2) Partes se via findit in amhas, Virg. Æn. 6, 540.

* Fīndor, i, fīsus. pass. *To be cloven, divided, &c.* Fulgetris finditur nubes, Plin. 2, 43.

Fīngendus, a, um. part. *To form, or fashion; to be formed, or fashioned*. Cerisq. fingendis oblectabatur, Just. 36, 4.

Fīngens, tis. part. *Forming, or pretending*. Fīngens regna patere, Lucan. 8, 564.

Fīngo, ēre, xi, iclum. act. *cujus etym. incert.* (1) *To make, to fashion, or mould*. (2) *To make, frame, or build*. (3) *To imagine, to suppose, to devise, invent, or contrive*. (4) *To feign, or counterfeit*. (5) *To suit, adapt, or accommodate*. (1) Alexander ab Apelle potissimum

mum pingi, à Lysippo fingi volebat, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (2) = Vis quæ fluxit, & fabricata est hominem, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 27. = Volucres videmus fingere atque construere nidos, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 6. (3) Quid te aut fieri, aut fingi dementius potest? *Id. pro Domo*, 29. (4) § Tristissime fingere jocos, *Tib.* 3, 7, 2. Junius Brutus stultitiam finxit, *Plin.* (5) Institutis hominum commodè fingere orationem, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 31. = Ad arbitria hominum se fingere & accommodare, *Id. Orat.* 8.

Fingor, i. pass. *To be fashioned, imagined, &c.* Quid magis sollicitum dici aut fingi potest? *Cic. pro Mil.* 2.

Finiendus, a, um, part. *To be finished, &c.* Voto finiendum volumen sit, *Paterc.* 2, ult. Finiendæ seditionis gratiâ, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 9. *Conf. Liv.* 28, 40.

Finiens, tis, m. sc. circulus, *Astron.* *The horizon.* Orbis qui à Græcis ὁρίζωνες nominantur, à nobis finientes rectissime nominari possunt, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 44.

Finio, ire, ivi, itum, act. (1) *To finish, or end; to accomplish.* (2) *To determine, appoint, prescribe, assign, or limit.* (3) *To define.* (4) *To quench, to satisfy.* (5) Absol. *To die, sc. vitam, vel se suppressio.* (1) § Opus finiam, quod cepi, *Cic.* (2) Sepulcris novis finivie modum Demetrius, *Id. de Legg.* 2, 26. (3) Si finias equum, genus est animalium, *Quint.* (4) Sitim finit copia lymphæ, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 146. (5) Tiberius finivit ætatis anno septuagesimo octavo, *Tac.* 6, 50, ult. ¶ § Vitam finire lequeo, *Sen. Hipp.* 259. § suspendio, *Suet. Aug.* 65. *to be hanged.* Non finivit tantum se ipse, sed sepelivit, *Sen. præf.* 1, 4. *Controv.* Finitur epistola verbo, *Or. Tr.* 5, 13, 33.

Finiore, in, pass. (1) *To be ended, determined, defined, &c.* (2) *To be extinct, to die.* (1) *Vid.* Finio. (2) Antrocius aliquantò Euripides finius est, *Val. Max.* 9, 12.

FINIS, is, m. vel. f. [à fio, cum sit id cujus gratiâ aliquid fit, *Jul. Scal.*] (1) *The intent, or purpose, of a thing done.* (2) *The end, the conclusion.* (3) *A bound, border, or limit.* (4) *A definition of a thing.* (5) *A county, or territory.* (6) *Death.* (1) Illud cujus causâ aliquid facimus, finem appellabimus, *Cic.* (2) = Quis modus exilio? quis finis fugæ? *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 67. Quæ finis funestæ familiæ? *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 22. (3) = Sibi certos fines terminosque constituere, *Id. pro Quint.* 10. = Finem & modum transeunt appetitus, *Id. Offic.* 1, 29. (4) Hic frequentissimus finis Rhetorcen esse vim persuadendi, *Quint.* (5) Apud finem Ligurum id temporis erat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 15, 1. ¶ In hac notione frequentius lg. in plurali. (6) Imminentem damnationem voluntario fine prævertit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 19, 4. § Ad eum finem, pro utque eo, *Nep. Epam.* 2. Usque ad eum finem, *Cic. N. D.* 1.

Finitè, adv. *Determinately, with certain measure and bounds.* = Ergo avarus erit, sed finitè, & adulter, verum habebit modum, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 9.

Finitimus, a, um, adj. (1) *Bordering upon.* (2) *Nearly related, or allied; like, close, or near, to.* (1) = Finitimi ac vicini, *Cic. pro Sullâ*, 20. Mari finitimus est ær, *Id. N. D.* 2, 39. Finitimo implicati bello, *Val. Max.* 3, 1, ext. 1. (2) Pertinacia perseverantiæ finitima est, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 54.

Finitio, ònis, f. verb. *A definition, or bounding.* Conspicitur ex eâ domo mœnium tota finitio, *Vitr.* 2, 8. Si non in partes hemisphaerium dividatur, sed in alias quotlibet finitiones, *Hygin. Astron.* 1, 6. Propriis finibus confirmatur finitio, differentibus solvitur, *Quint.* 5, 10.

¶ Finitivus, a, um, adj. *Which defineth, limiteth, or conditioneth,* *Quint. ap. Litt.*

Finitor, òis, m. verb. (1) *A surveyor of lands that seteth bounds.* (2) *That puteth an end to any thing.* (3) *Also the horizon which boundeth our sight.* (1) Ejus nunc regiones, limites, confinia determinabo, ei rei sum factus finitor,

Plaut. Pæn. prol. 50. (2) *Stat. Theb.* 8, 19, (3) *Sen. Q. Nat.* 5, 17.

Finiturus, a, um, part. *About to finish.* Finiturus eram, *Or. A. Am.* 1, 755. *Conf. Liv.* 28, 38. & 39, 17.

Finitus, a, um, part. (1) *Finished, ended.* (2) *Bounded, confined.* (3) *Determined, fixed.* (1) § Finita ætas, *Or. Fast.* 5, 65. Ciceronis, vel satiatio Antonio, præna finitâ, *Paterc.* 2, 64. (2) Lingua dentibus finita, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 59. (3) Potestas finita cuique, *Lucr.* 1, 17.

¶ Finitus, ùs, m. *The close, or ending, of any thing, Litt. ex Apul.*

* Fio, fis, factus sum, fieri, n. [à φύω produco] (1) *To be made, to consist.* (2) *To be done.* (3) *To be esteemed.* (4) *To happen, to come to pass.* (5) *To wax, grow, or become.* (6) *To be bred.* (1) = Alter ex longis constat, alter è brevibus fit, *Cic. Orat.* 57. Fit via vi, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 494. (2) = Honorificentius à me fieri non potuit, quam fecerim, *Cic. Att.* 12, 18. (3) Quanti quique se ipse faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, *Id. de Am.* 16. (4) = Si nihil fieri potest, nihil accidere, nihil evenire, &c. *Id. de Div.* 2, 7. (5) Fis anus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 2. (6) Ibi maximi existimantur fieri hœdi, *Varr.* In Macedonia fiunt permagni lepores, *Plin.* ¶ Obviam fieri alicui, *to meet him, Cic.* Quid mihi, me, vel de me, fiet? *what will become of me?* *Plaut. Fiat, be it so, content, Id. Most.* 4, 3, 43.

* ¶ Fio, is, ire, act. *unde in comp. suffio. à Sou, Æol.*

* Firmamen, inis, n. *The ground, principal point, or foundation, of a cause, or matter; the state of a question, an establishment.* Firmamina nunci, *Or. Met.* 10, 491. Unicum lapide domus firmamen, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 1251.

* Firmamentum, i, n. (1) *A ground, or bay; the chief point of a business.* (2) ¶ Alio the firmament. (1) = § Sicut aliis in locis parum firmamenti & parum virium veritas habet, sic in hoc loco falsa invidia imbecilla esse debet, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 2. Firmamentum præcipuum exercitui suo adjecit mancipia, *Val. Max.* 7, 6, 1. (2) *Ap. recent.*

* Firmandus, a, um. *To be strengthened, &c.* Firmandus est animus ad dolorem ferendum, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 15. Teneræ nimis Mentis asperioribus Firmandæ studiis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 52. *Conf. Liv.* 23, 34.

* Firmans, tis, part. *Strengthening, confirming,* *Stat. Theb.* 4, 582.

* ¶ Firmatio, ònis, f. *A strengthening, a confirming, Aug. 4. confirmatio.*

* Firmator, òis, m. verb. *A confirmer, or establisher.* § Firmator pacis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 46, 7. § disciplinæ, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 38.

* Firmaturus, a, um, part. *About to confirm, or strengthen.* Regibus nuptiis regnum firmaturus, *Just.* 1, 10.

* Firmatus, a, um, part. *Established, made strong, confirmed.* Opinio omnium gentium firmata consensu, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 1. ¶ Firmata ætâs, ripe years, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 37. Acies firmata subsidii, *Liv.* 4, 37.

* Firmè, adv. *firmè, sup. Assuredly, steadfastly.* § = Firmè, graviterque aliquid comprehendere, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, ult. § Firmissime aliquid asseverare, *Id. Att.* 10, 14.

* Firmitas, atis, f. (1) *Firmness, soundness.* (2) *Strength, steadiness, constancy.* (1) Post hocujusmodi! quantâ firmitate facti, & quantâ crassitudine! *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 134. (2) = Firmitatem & constantiam, si modò fuit aliquando in nobis, eandem cognosces, quam reliquisti, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 11.

* Firmiter, adv. *Firmly.* Nostri neque ordines servare, neque firmiter insistere potuerunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 26.

* Firmiudo, dñis, f. (1) *Firmness, strength.* (2) *Met. Constancy, resolution.* (1) Vocis firmiudo, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 11. (2) = Firmitudinem gravitatemque animi tui perpexi, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13.

* Firmo, are, act. i. e. firmum facio. (1) *To strengthen.* (2) *To make steady.* (3) *To establish, to confirm.* (4) *To harden.* (5) *To bind, or make cohesive.* (1) Urbem, antè naturâ munitam, præfidiis firmare, *Paterc.* 2, 26. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 21. (2) Pinus vestigia firmat, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 659. (3) Firmat & auget etiam latronum opes justitia, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 11. § Fabulis fidem firmare, aut historiis demere, *Suet. de Cl. Rhet. init.* Vetustum jus ut firmaretur petentibus, *Tac.* (4) Corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 15. (5) Solutum alvum firmare, *Plin.* 14, 18.

* Firmor, ari, atus, pass. *To be strengthened, &c.* Si vis & natura fati ex divinationis ratione firmabitur, *Cic. de Fato*, 5.

* Firmus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *firmus, sup. [ab εἰρμός, nexus, præp. digammâ, quia quæ connexa, ea firma]* (1) *Firm, steady, constant, sure, strong, lusty, bold, hearty, able.* (2) *Hard, solid.* (3) *To be depended upon.* (4) *Nourishing, strengthening.* (1) Poplite nondum firmo constitit, *Or. Met.* 15, 223. Nondum satis firmo corpore cum esset, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27. Valerudo firmior, *Plin.* 11, 37. ¶ Firmi satis nihil video, *I see no cogent reason, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 96. (2) Pacifica omnia firmissima sunt, *Cels.* (3) Illum discessisse Alexandria rumor est non firmus, *Cic.* = Accusatore firmum verumque esse oportet, *Id.* Copias non firmas habuit, quia inexcitatae erant, *Nep. Eum.* 3. (4) Cibus firmus, *Cels.* 2, 18.

* ¶ Fiscalis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the exchequer, or the king's treasury, Ap. JCC.* Fiscalis calumnias magnâ calumniantium pœnâ repressit, *Suet. Dom.* 9.

* Fiscella, æ, f. dim. [à fiscina] (1) *A little basket of twigs, or a frail; a wicker basket thro' which the whey runeth while the cheese is pressed.* (2) *The curd basket, or cheese vat.* (3) *An instrument with twigs and strings to muzzle cattle, that they may not eat the tender grass.* (1) *Col.* 12, 18. (2) *Tib.* 2, 3, 19. (3) Fiscellis capistrari boves oportet, *Plin.* 18, 19.

* Fiscellum, i, n. *A little basket, &c. Col.* 12, 38.

* Fiscina, æ, f. [à ferendo, *Varr. qu. feriscina, pot. à seq. fiscus]* *A bag to put money in, a frail; a panner.* Facilis rubicunda texatur fiscina virgâ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 266. Fiscina ficorum, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 17. ¶ Also the font where children are baptized, *Eccle.*

* Fiscus, i, m. [à φάσκος, aluta, unde φάσκαλος, marsupium, pera, *Scal.*] *Lat. Pasceolus, i. e. saccus ex alutâ, Non.* (1) *A great frail used in pressing and straining of olives, &c.* (2) *A great money bag.* (3) *Also the money itself, particularly a king's revenue, or exchequer.* (1) Intuita oliva novo fisco includitur. & prelo subicitur, *Col.* 12, 49. ¶ Lineus fiscus, a sicco. (2). *Idem.* (3) Non eadem severitate fisco, quâ ærarium, cohibes; immo tanto majore, quantò plus tibi licere de tuo, quàm de publico credis, *Plin. Paneg.* 36, 3. Fisco ex suo æs alienum solvi jussit, *Val. Max.* 6, 2, 11. ¶ Res fisci est; it is the emperor's, *Juv.* 4, 55.

* ¶ Fissiculus, are, act. [à findo, fissum] *To open the better to pry into them. Extis fissiculandis, Apul. de Deo Sacr.* p. 674.

* Fissilis, e, adj. (1) *That is, (2) or may be cleft, split, or cloven.* (1) Ad focum si adesses, non fissile haberes caput, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 2, 26. (2) Cuneis & fissile robur scinditur, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 181.

* Fissio, ònis, f. verb. [à findo] *A cleaving, or chaping.* Fissio glebarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63.

* ¶ Fissipes, èis, c. g. [ex fissus, & pes] *Cloven footed, Auson. Ep.* 5, 1. & 7, 49.

* Fissum, i, n. (1) *A cleft, a chap, a disease about the fundament.* (2) *Also that skin which divideth the liver, and is used by soothsayers to divine what shall befall to themselves, or enemies.* (1) Si qua fissi in ano induerunt, *Cels.* 7, 30. (2) Fissum familiare & vitale tractant, *Cic. Div.* 2, 13.

* *Fissura*, æ. f. (1) *A cleft, a slit, a rift, a chap.* (2) *The division between the fingers and toes.* (1) *Fissuram cuneo tedæ pineæ adigito, Col. 5, 10.* (2) *Quorum in digitis pedum fissura divisa est, &c. Plin. 10, 63.*

* *Fissus*, a, um. part. [*à findor*] *Cloven, riven, divided, cleft, split, chinked.* Lignum fissum, *Virg. Æn. 9, 413.* paries tenuis rimâ, *Ov. Met. 4, 65.* Lingua in duas partes fissa, *Ibid. 4, 586.* Fissa adaetis cuneis quercus, *Valer. Max. 9, 12, ext. 9.* Fissa vulnera, *Val. Flacc. 1, 479.*

* *Fissus*, ūs. m. verb. *Acleft, a cut, a cleaving and cutting.* Quis invenit fissum jecoris? Quis cornicis cantum notavit? *Cic. N. D. 3, 6.*

* *Fissuca*, æ. f. [*ab isw, statuo, Voss.*] (1) *An instrument to drive piles of wood in the ground, called a commander.* (2) *Also to beat stones in paving, a rammer.* (1) *Cæs. B. G. 4, 17.* (2) *Pavimenta fissucis pavita, Plin. 36, 25.*

* *Fissucatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A driving of piles, or a raming down of stones,* *Vitruv. 10, 3.*

* *Fissucatus*, a, um. part. [*à seq.*] *That is ramed, or driven, down,* *Vitruv. 7, 4.*

* *Fissuco*, ære. act. *To drive piles into the earth, to ram down stones in paving,* *Cato, 1, 18.* & *Plin. 36, 25.*

* *Fistula*, æ. f. cuius etym. incert. (1) *A pipe to carry water.* (2) *A pipe, or flute, made of reed, or other stuff; a flagelet.* (3) *Also the wind-sand of the throat.* (4) *A needle, or bodkin, to plait the hair withal.* (5) *A hollow, oozing, ulcer.* (1) *Fistulas, quibus aqua suppediatur, præcidi imperat, Cic. pro Rabir. 11.* (2) *Dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov. Met. 2, 682.* § *Indocia fistula, Sen. Herc. Oct. 129. b. e. pastoritia.* *Fistula cava sonat ritu Arcadico, Val. Flacc. 4, 384.* Hinc Anglicè, *a whiffle.* (3) *Plin. 9, 7.* (4) *Scal.* (5) *Per lumbos fistula putis erupit, Nep. Attic. c. ult.* & *De fistulis & earum curatione, vid. Cels. 1. 5.* & 7.

|| *Fistularis*, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a pipe.* *Fistulare medicamentum, Veget. 2, 13.*

|| *Fistulatus*, a, um. part. *In manner of a pipe, or squirt.* *Fimo fistulatum excussit, Apul. Met. 4, p. 104.*

* *Fistulātor*, ōris. m. verb. *A piper, or player on a flute.* *Fistulatorem domi relinqueis, Cic. de Orat. 3, 6.*

|| *Fistulātorius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a pipe.* || *Fistulatoria* artes, *of fluteing, or pipeing,* *Arnob. lib. 2.* † *Fistularis.*

* *Fistulatus*, a, um. part. *Made hollow like a pipe.* *Fid. Suet. Ner. 31.* & ibi interpr.

* *Fistulo*, ære. n. *To be hollow, like a sponge, or pipe.* *Terra bibula, & pumicis vice fistulans, Plin. 18, 11.*

* *Fistulosus*, a, um. adj. *Full of eyes, or holes; spongy.* § *Cafeus fistulosus, Col. 7, 8.* § *Terra fistulosa, Plin. 17, 5.* § *Saxum fistulosum, Vitruv. 1, 5.*

* *Fissus*, a, um. part. [*à fido*] *Trusting, confiding, relying.* *Fissus indicio moderationis, Valer. Max. 4, 1, 14.*

* *Fit*, imperf. *It cometh to pass.* || *Cum pro populo fieret, when they were at sacrifice, Cic. Att. 1, 10.*

* *Fixurus*, a, um. part. [*à figo*] *About to pierce, or wound.* *Vulnifico fuerat fixurus pectora telo, Ov. Met. 2, 504.*

* *Fixus*, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Fixed, or stuck, up.* (2) *Fixed, or impressed.* (3) *Unmovable.* (4) *Adj. Firm, fast, steady, constant.* (5) *Permanent.* (1) *Fixum jaculo caput ferre, Val. Max. 9, 9, 1.* *Fixis decorantur ovilia ramis, Ov. Fast. 4, 737.* (2) *Fixa pedum vestigia, Lucr. 3, 4.* (3) *In solidâ fixus Olympus humo, Ov. Fast. 3, 442.* (4) *Phasias est telis fixa puella meis, Id. ex Pont. 3, 3, 80.* (5) = *Stabile, fixum, & ratum decretum, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 9.*

F ante L.

† *Flabellifer*, a, um. adj. *That beareth a fan,* *Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.*

* *Flabellum*, i. n. dim. (1) *A fan to blow wind.* (2) *Met. A stirrer up.* (1) *Cape hoc*

flabellum & ventulum huic sic facito, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47. (2) § *Flabellum seditionis, Cic. pro Flacc. 23.*

* *Flābilis*, e. adj. (1) *That may be blown, easily blown, airy.* (2) || *Also spiritual.* (1) *Cic. Tusc. 1, 27.* (2) *Prud. in Agon. Rom. 346.*

* *Flābrum*, i. n. [*à flando*] *A blast, or puff, of wind.* *Neque hic boreæ flabra, neque arma timet, Prop. 2, 27, 12.* & *Vix leg. in sing. observat Serv.*

* *Flacceo*, ēre. vi. neut. [*à flaccus*] *To wither; to be feeble, or weak; to hang down, to flag, to decay, fade, or fail,* *Col. 5, 12.*

* *Flaccesco*, ēre. incept. *To flag, to grow faint, and lank.* *Flaccescit oratio, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 24.*

* *Flaccidus*, a, um. adj. *Withered, feeble, weak, baring, lolling, or flaging.* *Herba folio maximo flaccidoque, Plin. 15, 30.* § *Aures flaccidæ, Var. R. R. 2, 5.*

* *Flaccus*, a, um. adj. *Flapeared, flaging and hanging down.* § *Aures flaccæ, Cato, R. R. 2, 9.*

* || *Flāgella*, æ. f. *A little whip, Litt. ex Col. sed 9.*

* || *Flāgellārius*, ii. m. *A beadle, a flogger of begers, Litt. ex Auf. ad Herenn.*

* || *Flāgellātor*, ōris. m. verb. *A thresher.* || *Flagellator annonæ, an engrosser of corn to make it dearer.*

* *Flāgellātus*, a, um. part. *Scourged, beaten.* *Radium multiforini jactu flagellatus aer, Plin. 2, 45.*

* *Flāgello*, ære. act. (1) *To whip, to scourge, to jerk, or lash.* (2) *To thresh.* (3) *Also to keep close locked up.* (1) *Plin. 2, 45.* (2) *Flagellare menses perticis, Plin. 18, 30.* (3) *Laxas arca flagellat opes, Mart. 2, 30.* || *Flagellare annonam, to raise the price of provisions, as forestallers of markets do, Plin. 33, 13.*

* *Flāgellor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be beaten, &c.* *Plin. 18, 3.*

* *Flāgellum*, i. n. dim. [*à flagrum*] (1) *A whip, or scourge.* (2) *A small branch, or twig, of a tree; the young shoot of a vine.* (3) *A clew, or claw, of a shell fish.* (1) § *Porcia lex ab omnium civum Romæ corpore amovit, hic misericors flagella retulit, Cic. pro C. Rabirio, 4.* § *Flagellis aliquem cadere, Val. Max. 6, 1, 13.* *Flagellum tortum Furiarum, Val. Flacc. 8, 20.* *Flagelli ira quatit illum, Id. 7, 149.* Hinc Anglicè *a flail.* (2) *Virg. Geor. 2, 399. ubi vid. Servium.* (3) *Polypus hostem continet & omni demissis parte flagellis, Ov. Met. 4, 367.*

* *Flāgitandus*, a, um. part. *To be earnestly craved.* § *Stipendia illis non à se flagitanda esse, sed ab hoste quærenda, Just. 22, 8.*

* *Flāgitans*, tis. part. *Earnestly craving, or desiring, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 22.*

* *Flāgitatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *An earnest entreaty, or desire.* *Nolui deesse ne tacitæ quidem flagitationi tuæ, Cic. Top. 1.* *Uxor flagitatione revocatur, Just. 2, 3.*

* *Flāgitātor*, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A demander; one who instantly requesteth, or asketh.* (2) *A creditor demanding the money due unto him, a dun.* (1) *Flagitator molestus, assiduus, acer, Cic. in Brut. 5.* *Triumpho ante victoriam flagitator, Liv. 8, 12.* (2) *Ducite ex animo curam atque alienum æs, ne quis formidet flagitatorem suum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 81.*

* || *Flāgitātrix*, icis. f. verb. *She that earnestly desireth, Arnob.*

* || *Flāgitātus*, a, um. part. *Inter cutem flagitatos dicebant antiqui mares qui stuprum passi aliquando essent, Feft.*

* *Flāgitiosè*, adv. sīmè, sup. *Ungraciously, mischievously, naughtily, villainously, scandalously, infamously.* § = *Impure ac flagitiosè vivere, Cic. de Fin. 3, 11.* § *Flagitiosissimè servire aliorum amori, Id. Catil. 2, 4.* & *Comparat. leg. ap. Arnob.*

* *Flāgitiosus*, a, um. adj. or. comp. sīmus, sup. [*à seq.*] (1) *Ungracious, full of mischief, lewd, naughtily, villainous.* (2) *Infamous, scandalous, base.* (1) = *Flagitiosorum atque facinorosorum catervæ, Sall. B. C. 14.* (2) *Videas*

maximè dolere rebus flagitiosis modestos, Cic. Socordia flagitiosior, Sall. B. J. 85. *Homo flagitiosissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, ult.*

* *Flāgitium*, ii. n. [*quod flagris dignum, Valla, à flagrando, Isid.*] *Flagitium ap. Vett. significabat infamiam, itaque Plaut. majore cum flagitio reddes postea, [h. e. infamiâ]* (1) *A naughty, or base, action; a scandalous crime, more particularly the debauching of a woman.* (2) *Any base, or scandalous, action.* (3) † *A serenade at a lady's window, or door; also an earnest, or clamorous, demand.* (4) *A reproach, or scandal.* (1) *Stupra & adulteria, & omne tale flagitium, nullis aliis illecebris excitantur, nisi voluptatis, Cic. de Sen. 12.* = *Noctis longitudo stupris & flagitiis conturbatur, Id. Verr. 5, 10.* (2) *Si à multis esset flagitium rei militaris admissum, Id. pro Cluent. 46.* *Flagitio damnum additis, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 26.* *Ad id flagitium est, si in domum meretriciam deducar, &c. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 90.* (3) *Lucil.* (4) *Periturum se potius dixit, quam cum tanto flagitio domum rediret, Nep. Hamilc. 1.*

* *Flāgitō*, āre. [fort. à flagro, ut sit flagranter expetere] (1) *To ask and demand with earnestness and clamour.* (2) || *To dun one with importunity.* (3) || *To ravish, or lie with one.* (4) *To accuse, impeach, or implead, one.* (1) § *Tametsi causa postulat, tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, præteribo, Cic. pro Quint. 3.* § *Metuo ne te fortè flagitent, ego autem mandavi, ut rogarent, Id. Fam. 9, 8.* (2) *Vet. Gloss. flagitare, Μετὰ βοῆς ἀπαυτεῖν, vid. & Flagitator.* (4) *Si quis alienam ancillam furripuerit, & flagitaverit, utràque actione tenebitur, Ulp.* (4) *Ut peculatorem flagitari iussit, Tac. Hist. 1, 53.*

* *Flāgitōr*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be demanded, accused, &c.* § *Postulatur à te jamdiu, vel flagitatur potius, historia, Cic. de Legg. 1, 2.*

* *Flagrans*, tis. part. & adj. or. comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Burning, flaming.* (2) *Glowing, blushing.* (3) *Shining, glittering, flagrant.* (4) *Eager, earnest, violent.* (1) *Manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet, Virg. Æn. 9, 72.* *Sol flagrantissimus, Plin. 34, 12.* *Flagrantia testis, Liv. 23, 42.* (2) *Lavinia flagrans perfusa genas lacrymis, Virg. Æn. 12, 65.* (3) *Sidereo flagrans clypeo, Id. Æn. 12, 167.* (4) *Literarum amore flagrans, Quint. pr. l. 1.* *Flagrantior æquo Non debet dolor esse viri, Juven. 13, 11.*

* *Flagranter*, adv. || ius, comp. sīmè, sup. *Eagerly, passionately.* *Specie recusantis flagrantissimè concupiverat, Tac. Ann. 1, 3.* || *Exarsere flagrantius, Amm. 31, 26.*

* *Flagrantia*, æ. f. (1) || *A burning, flaming, or bright shining.* (2) *Ardent desire, flagrantcy, lewdness.* (3) || *Violence, rage.* (1) § *Flagrantia montis, Gell. 17, 10.* (2) § *oculorum, Cic. pro Cæs. 20.* (3) § *suis, Arnob.*

* † *Flagrifer*, a, um. adj. [ex flagrum, & fero] *Carrying a whip as a coachman doth, Aufen. Ep. 14, 10.*

* † *Flagrio*, ōnis. m. *Flagriones dicti sunt servi, quod flagris subjecti sint, ut verberones à verberibus, a slave, a knave subject to the lash, Afran. Flagriones μαρτυρίαι, Onom. vet.*

* *Flagritrība*, æ. m. [vox hybrida, qui flagra τριβει, i. e. terit] *A fellow used to be often whipped, a whipping-stock, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 5.*

* *FLAGRO*, āre. [*à φλέγω, fut. secund. φλαγῶ*] (1) *To burn, to be on fire, to be all on a flame.* (2) *Met. To be violent, to be inflamed with love, envy, &c.* (1) *Nimio ardore flagrare, Plin. 37, 3.* (2) § *Flagrare amore immortalitatis, Cic. pro Marcell. 9.* § *invidiâ, Id. Att. in Verr. 1, 2.* || *infamiâ, to be evil spoken of, Id. Att. 4, 18.* § *cupiditate, Id. de Orat. 1, 30.* § *industriâ, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 14.* *Flagravit pectus ejus abstruso incendio, Patere. 2, 130.*

* *Flagrum*, i. n. [*à flagro, unde urere loris dixit, Hor. à Gr. φλέγω*] *A whip, a scourge, a lash.* *Cæsa flagro est Vestalis, Liv. 28, 11.* *Dura flagra pati, Juven. 5, 173.* § *Flagro admoneri, Val. Max. 1, 1, 6.*

* *Flāmen*, inis. n. (1) *A blast, or puff, of wind.* (2) *A blast, or sound, of an instrument.* (1) *Vibrabant*

(1) Vibrabant flamina vestes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 528. (2) Cur Berecynthiæ Cessant flamina tibiæ? *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 19.

Flāmen, īnis, m. [ἱεροφάντης. Gr. Quod in Latio capite velato erant semper, ac caput cinctum habebant *filo*, Varr. *qu.* Filamines] *A priest, or arch-priest.* Hos Numa instituit, *vid. Liv.* 1, 20.

|| Flāminia, æ. f. *Gell.* 10, 15. *Ædes flaminis, the house of the arch-priest, Fest.*

Flāminica, æ. f. *The arch-priest's wife, Tac. Ann.* 4, 16, 6.

Flāminium, ii. n. *The arch-priest's office, or dignity; the priesthood.* Flaminio abire, *Liv.* 26, 23.

|| Flāminius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the arch-priest.* || Flaminus liCTOR, bis beadle, *Fest.* Flaminus Camillus, *the boy that attended him, Id. circus, Id. Flaminix ædes, Id.*

* FLAMMA, æ. f. [ita dict. quod statu solium excitetur, *Isid.* rect. à φλέγμα, *Æol.* φλέγμα, inflammatio] (1) *A flame, or bright burning fire; a blaze, a flash, or flake of fire.* (2) *Veblenness, ardour.* (3) *Love.* (4) *Danger, hazard.* (1) Flamma fumo est proxima, *Prov.* apud *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 53. Exuperant flammæ, furit æstus ad auras, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 759. (2) = Omnis vis & quasi flamma oratoris extinguitur, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 24. (3) Toto concepit pectore flammam, *Catull.* 62, 92. (4) Galba eripuit sese de flammâ judicio, *Cic.* || E flammâ cibum petere, *Prov.* to run any risque, or rather to submit to any thing, though never so base, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 38.

* Flammandus, a, um. part. *To be burned.* Crucibus affixi, aut flammandi, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 44, 7.

* Flammans, tis. part. (1) *Flameing.* (2) *Met. Sparkling, burning.* (1) Flammantem favem direxit, *Valer. Flacc.* 1, 568. (2) Flammantia lumina torquet, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 433.

* || Flammatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A setting on fire, Litt. ex Apul.*

* || Flammator, ōris. m. *He that sets on fire, Lexicogr. ex Stat.*

* Flammatus, a, um. part. (1) *Inflamed, set on a light fire.* (2) *Also armed with flames.* (3) *Met. Inflamed, excited.* (1) Soror flammati Phaethontis, *Catull.* 62, 291. (2) Flammatus Jupiter, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 11. ex quodam poetâ. (3) Talia flammato secum dea corde volutans, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 54. § Juventus flammata pudore, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 655.

* Flammearius, ii. m. *A dier of clothes in flame-colour, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 35.

* Flammeolum, i. n. dim. (1) *A little veil, or scarf, of a flame-colour, such as brides wore.* (2) || *A flag, or banner.* (1) Sedet illa parato Flammeolo, *Juv.* 10, 333. (2) *Veget.*

* Flammeolus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat of a flame-colour.* Pressa flammeolâ rumpatur fiscina calthâ, *Col.* 10, 337.

* Flammeum, i. n. [ita dict. quod flammei esset coloris, ut ne pudor nuptæ virginis proderetur, *Bec.*] (1) *A kind of yellow scarf, wherewith the bride's face was covered.* (2) || *A veil, or garment, of a flame-colour, which the high-priest's wife wore continually.* (1) Lutea demissos velarunt flammea vultus, *Luc.* 2, 361. (2) *Fest.*

* Flammeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Burning, flameing.* (2) *Also of a flame-colour, yellow.* (1) Sjellæ naturâ sunt flammeæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46. (2) Color debet esse flammeus, *Plin.* 35, 6.

* || Flammidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a fiery, or flame, colour.* (2) *Living in the fire.* (1) *Lucr. ap. Litt.* (2) || Glacialibus flammida confundit, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 732.

* || Flammifer, a, um. adj. [ex flamma, & fero] *That bringeth flames, or flashes.* Abige à me flammiferam hanc vim, *Vet. poet. ap. Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 28. § Flammiferi radii, *Sil.* 1, 127. § tauri, *Val. Flac.* 6, 434. Flammifero confedit olympo, *Id.* 1, 4.

|| Flammiger, ra, rum. adj. *That carryeth fire, or flames.* § Flammiger ales, *Stat. Theb.* 8,

676. Flammigeri solis proles, *Valer. Flacc.* 5, 581.

* || Flammigo, aie. act. *To cast out flames, or flashes; Gell.* 17, 10. Non flammigero, ut *Litt. leg.*

* || Flammivomus, a, um. adj. [ex flamma, & vomo] *Vomiting, or spitting, out fire, Juven.*

* Flammo, are. neut. (1) *To flame, or flash; to make bright, or glittering.* (2) *Act. Met. To inflame, or incense.* (3) *To set on fire, to excite.*

(1) Flammabat aquas sol, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 178. (2) Omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium à Vitellio militum, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 74, 3.

(3) Juvenem facta ad Mavortia flammata, *Sil.* 1, 55. Cuspide flammata equum, *Id.* 14, 195.

* Flammor, ari, atus. *To be inflamed, &c. Val. Flacc.* 8, 300. *Stat. Theb.* 12, 714.

* Flammula, æ. f. dim. (1) *A little flame, or blaze.* (2) || *A small standard.* (1) Papiliones, dum circa flammulam volitant, aduruntur, *Col.* 9, 14. (2) *Veget.* 3, 5.

* Flans, tis. part. *Blowing.* Austro aut Euro flante, *Cels.* 6, 8.

* || Flātilis, e. adj. *That is blown, or made by blowing, Amm.* † Flābilis.

* || Flātor, ōris. m. (1) *One that doth blow, a piper.* (2) *A founder, or melter.* (1) Flator, tibicen, *Fest. αὐλητής, Vet. Gloss.* (2) Aeris flator, *Pomp. JC.*

* || Flātulentus, a, um. adj. *Windy, flatulent, Ap. Med.*

* || Flātūsē, adv. *Windyly, flatulently, Lex. ex Cels.*

* || Flātūsus, a, um. adj. *Flatuous, full of wind. Medicis reliquo.*

* || Flātūra, æ. f. *The founding, or melting, of metal, Firm.* † Flātura, *Vitruv.*

* || Flāturius, a, um. adj. [ab ære flando] *A founder, or melter, of metals, Cod. Theod.* † Flator.

* Flātus, ūs. m. verb. [à flo] (1) *A puff, or blast.* (2) *A gale of wind.* (3) *Agentle breeze.*

(1) Hybernus parcebant flatibus Euri, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 339. Flatibus fulmineis se inferre, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 583. || Emittere flatum ventris, to break wind backward, *Suet. Claud.* 32. (2) *Met.*

Unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, *Cic. Or.* 2, 44. (3) Aram quam flatu permulcet spiritus Austri, *Id. in Arat.* 184.

* || Flāvēdo, dīnis. f. *Yellowness, Lexicogr. ex Apul.*

* Flāvēns, tis. part. *Of a yellow colour, or a being yellow.* Flaventes arenæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 350. Flavens primâ lanugine malas, *Id. Æn.* 10, 324.

* Flāveo, ēre. neut. *To be yellow, or of a colour like gold.* Cūm maturæ flavebit messis aristis, *Col.* 10, 311.

* Flāvescens, tis. part. *Growing yellow.* Gargora flavescentia centum messibus, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 388.

* Flāvesco, ēre. neut. *To grow yellow.* Maturum est hordeum, ubi flavescit, *Cato.* 151.

* || Flāvīcōmans, tis. adj. [ex flavus, & coma] *Having yellow hair, Prud. Apoth.* 495.

* || Flāvīcōmus, a, um. adj. *Idem. Petr.* c. 110.

* Flāvīdus, a, um. adj. [à flaveo] *Yellow, inclining to yellow, al. leg. flaccidus, Plin.* 18, 13.

* Flāvus, a, um. adj. [à flammâ, cui similis; vel à flando, quod is fit color flati metalli, *Perot.*] *A bright yellow like gold, or such as ears of corn have, when fully ripe.* § Crinis flavus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 698. § Flava Ceres, *Id. Geor.* 1, 96. § cæsaries, *Valer. Flacc.* 6, 225.

* Flēbilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Dolefull, to be lamented, and wept over.* Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit, Nulli flebilior quàm tibi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 34, 9. || Flebile carmen, an elegy, *Ov. Conf. Liv.* 9, 7. & 22, 60.

* Flēbilit̃er. adv. *Lamentably, sadly, sorrowfully.* § Flebiliter canere, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 35. § Gemens flebiliter, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 5.

Flectens, tis. part. *Bending.* Flectenti faciles Medus tibi cessit habenas, *Claud.* 1. *Conf. Stil.* 67.

Flectio, ōnis, vel Flexio, f. verb. [à flecto]

(1) *A bowing.* (2) *A turning, or altering, of the voice.* (3) *A winding, or declining.* (4) || *The declining of a word.* (1) Virilis laterum flectio, *Cic. Orat.* 18. (2) Flectio vocis, *Id. Orat.* 57. (3) = Quos tum Mæandros, quæ diverticula, flectionesque quæstisti? *Cic. in Pison.* 22. (4) *Ap. Gramm.*

FLECTO, ēre, xi, xum. act. & neut. (1) *To bend, to bow, to crooken, or turn.* (2) *To incline, to apply.* (3) *To decline, to shun, or avoid.* (4) *To persuade one, or prevail with.* (1) = Omne animal, quod vult, membra flectit & contorquet, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 53. Exercitus flectit cornua ad circumsonantem clamorem, *Liv.* 27, 18. (2) Gaditani mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque flexerunt, *Cic. pro C. Balbo.* 17. (3) Ut eam flectas viam te rogo, *Id. Att.* 11, 18. (4) Sed quid oratione te flectam? *Id. Philipp.* 1, 14. = Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 312.

Flector, i. pass. *To be bent, moved, &c.* Flecti non vult mentis suæ rigorem, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, 3.

* || Flegmum, i. n. [à φλέγω, uro] *A swelling of the liver, or eyes, Litt. ex Cels.*

Flemin, īnis. n. pl. femina. *The falling down of blood to the ank's, by reason of over much walking, Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 5. *vid. Camer.*

* Flendus, a, um. part. *To be lamented, or bewailed.* Flendus amor meus est, *Ov. Epist.* 15, 7.

* Flens, tis. part. *Weeping, crying.* Uxor amans flentem flens acrius ipsa tenebat, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 3, 17.

* FLEO, ēre, ēvi, tum. act. [à κλαίω, *Isid.*] (1) *To weep, to cry.* (2) *To bewail, or lament.* (3) *Also to drop.* (1) Flere, ac lamenta i lapides cogere, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 57. (2) § Flere funera alicujus, *Ov. Ibis.* 16. = Quid moreri congemis, ac fles? *Lucr.* 3, 947. (3) Ueribus flent omnia guttis, *Lucr.* 1, 350.

* Fleor, ēri. pass. *To be lamented.* Fleri Herculem virtus vetat, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 1835.

* || Flētifer, a, um. adj. [ex fletus, & fero] *Yielding tears, or drops, Auson. Idyll.* 6, 74.

* Flētur. imperf. flebitur. *They weep.* In ignem posita est, fletur, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 103. At bona, quæ nec avara fuit, ardentem flebitur ante rogam, *Tib.* 2, 4, 45.

* Flēturus, a, um. part. *About to weep, or cry.* Non aliter flevi, quàm me fleturus ademptum ille fuit, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 10, 79.

* Flētus, a, um. part. *Bewailed, lamented, Virg. Æn.* 6, 481.

* Flētus, ūs. m. *Weeping, tears.* = Lacrymæ & fletus cum singula, *Cic. pro Planc.* 31. Fletibus auget aquas, *Ov. Met.* 1, 584.

Flexānimus, a, um. adj. *That turneth, or inclineth, the mind.* Quæ tibi flexanimo mentem perfundat amore, *Catull.* 62, 350.

Flexibilis, e. adj. (1) *That may be bent, or bowed.* (2) *Tender, tractable, flexible, pliant.* (3) *Also inconstant, wavering.* (1) Arcus flexibilis, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 183. (2) Oratio mollis, & tenera, & ita flexibilis, ut sequatur quocunque torqueas, *Cic. Orat.* 16. (3) = Flexibils & commutabilis omnium rerum materia, *Id. N. D.* 3, 39.

Flexilis, e. adj. *Easy to be bent, or bowed.* Nares modicum eminent flexili mollitiâ, *Plin.* 11, 37. § Flexilis aura, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 589. || || Flexile cornu, a bow, *Ov. Met.* 5, 383.

Flexilōquus, a, um. adj. *That speaketh doubtfully, so that his words may be taken diverse ways.* Oracula flexiloqua, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 56.

Flexio, ōn s. f. verb. *A bending, or bowing.* *Id. Flectio.*

|| Flexipes, pēdis. adj. *Crook-footed.* Flexipedes hederæ, *Ov. Met.* 10, 55.

Flexuōsē. adv. *Crackledly, with turnings or windings.* Flamma flexuōsē volitat, *Plin.* 18, 35.

Flexuōsus, a, um. adj. *flexuosus, sup. Full of turnings and windings.* § Flexuosum iter, *Sac. N. D.* 2, 57. § Flexuosissimi orbes, *Plin.* 11, 37. || Melior ambulatio recta, quàm flexuosa, *Cels.*

Flexura, æ. f. *A being crooked, a bending, a bowing, or declining.* Ut flexura materias profundat, *Col.* 5, 5. § Lateris flexura, *Lucr.* 4, 312. § Flexura verborum, *Varr. L. L.* 9, 1.

Flexus, a, um. part. (1) *Bowed, bent, turned, crooked, crisped, curled.* (2) *Met. Inclining to.* (3) *Also reflected, or beaten back.* (1) Arcus flexos incurvant, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 500. Taurea punit flexi crimen facinusque capilli, *Juv.* 6, 492. (2) Flexum in mœstitiam os, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 16, 3. (3) Flexi fractique motus, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 12.

Flexus, ūs. m. verb. [à flexo] (1) *A winding, or bending.* (2) *A turning in the way.* (3) *A curl.* (4) *The end of the race where they turn again.* (5) *A changing of the tone, or voice, in pronunciation.* (1) Duros & quasi corneolos habent introitus aures, cum multis flexibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. (2) Ad pontem flexus est ad iter Arpinas, *Id. Att.* 16, 13. (3) Flexus capillorum, *Quint.* 9, 2. (4) In flexu hæere ad metas, *Cic.* (5) *Quint.* 1, 10.

Flicus, ūs. m. verb. [à seq. flico] *A strike, or dashing, against a thing.* *Virg. Æn.* 9, 667. & *Sil.* 9, 322.

Fligo, ēre, xi, ūm. act. [cujus etym. incert.] (1) *To beat, and dash, against the ground.* (2) *Met. To afflict, and vex.* (1) Obvia cum flicere, sit, ut diversa repente dissiliant, *Lucr.* 2, 85. (2) *Vid. Nov.*

† *Fligor*, i. pass. *To be dashed, &c.* *Litt. ex Plant.*

* *Flo*, āre. act. [à φλάω, φλώ, idem, *Scal.*] (1) *To blow.* (2) *To fund, or cast, metal.* (3) *To make, or coin, money.* (1) Corus ventus, qui in his locis flare consuevit, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 7. ¶ Flore simul & forbere haud factu facile est, *to do two things at once*, *Prov. ap. Plant. Moss.* 2, 2, 104. (2) III. vir A.A.A.F.F. Triumvir auro, argento, ære, flando, feriando, in nummo Augusti & aliorum. (3) Quæ ratio aut flandæ, aut conslandæ pecuniæ non reperiebatur? *Cic. pro Sest.* 30.

* *Flor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be blown, &c.* *Tib. stat. Ov. Trist.* 4, 341.

¶ *Floccidus*, a, um. adj. *Nappy, flocky.* Vestis in sinus floccidos abundans; *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 212. sed mel. libb. hab. flaccidos.

Floccifacio, ēre, fēcī, factum. [à floccus & facio] *To set nought by, to esteem as light as a flock, or a rush; to make little, or no, account of.* *Cic. Att.* 4, 15. & *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 10. & *Rectius* verò divisè.

Floccipendo, ēre. id. quod floccifacio, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 21. sed rectius divisè.

† *Floccipendor*, i. pass. *Litt. ex Plant.*

† *Flocco*, as. act. *To snow in flakes.* *Varr. ap. Litt.*

Flocculus, i, m. dīm. *A little lock of wool.* *Plin.* 16, 7. sed *Hard. leg.* floccos.

Floccus, i, m. [de etym. alii aliud, sed nihil comperti] (1) *A lock of wool, a flock of the shearing of woolen cloth; the nap of clothes.* (2) *Also a slight, or sorry, business worth no notice.* (3) † *A flake of snow.* (1) Diligentiores tegitulis subjectis oves tendere solent, ne qui flocci intereant, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11. vid. & *eund.* 1, 59. (2) *Cels.* (3) *Varr. ap. Litt.*

* *Flocces*, ūm. f. pl. [à φλόξ, vel à φλάω dict.] quia insunt flocci quidam & panni, *Turneb. unde Pannofam faciem morientis sorbet aceti, Pers.* 4, 32] *The dregs, or lees, of wine.* *Gell.* 11, 7.

* *Florālia*, ium. n. pl. *Holidays and plays instituted in honour of Flora, the goddess of flowers.* Quo anno Florālium ludorum factum est initium, *Paterc.* 1, 14.

* *Florālis*, e. adj. *Floral, belonging to those games.* Florale sacrum, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 947.

* *Florālitius*, a, um. adj. *That which pertains to, or was used in, those plays.* *Mart.* 8, 66.

* *Florens*, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *flūmus*, sup. (1) *Flourishing, in the prime.* (2) *Ingrat. repute.* (3) *Prosperous, successful.* (4) *Erigit, glittering.* (1) § *Herbæ florentes*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 126. *Florente juventū Fervidus*, *Hor. A. P.*

115. (2) *Florentissimus ingenio*, *Paterc.* 2, 2. (3) = *Quicquid est laudabile, idem est beatum & florens*, *Cic. Parad.* 2. § *Florentem concelebravit, labentem non deseruit*, *Tac.* 16, 33. § *Majores nostri ex minimā tenuissimāque republ. maximam, & florentissimam nobis reliquerunt*, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 18. § *Ab afflictā amicitia transfugere, ad florentem aliam devolare*, *Id. pro Quint.* 30. Quæ mihi florentiora sunt visa, *Id. Att.* 16, 11. (4) *Florentia lumina flammis*, *Lucr.* 4, 452. *Florentes ære catervæ*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 804.

* † *Florentia vitis.* *A kind of wine in Tuscany*, *Plin.* 14, 2.

* *Floreo*, ēre, ūi. neut. (1) *To flourish; to bear, or bear, flowers; to blossom.* (2) *Met. To be at one's prime.* (3) *To be in repute, or esteem; to be highly valued, to take, to come into fashion.* (4) *To be bright, to sparkle, to glister.* (1) § *Floret arbor*, *Cic. Div.* 1, 9. § *vineæ*, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 264. § *Serpyllum, abrotonum, &c.* *Plin.* (2) *Parte ex aliâ florens volitabat Iacchus*, *Catull.* 62, 251. Nos quoque floruimus, sed flos fuit ille caducus, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 8, 19. (3) = *Florent verba modo nata, vigētiq; Hor. A. Pœt.* 62. (4) *Vid. Florens*, n. 4.

* *Floresco*, ēre. incept. (1) *To blossom, or begin to bloom.* (2) *Met. To flourish, to prosper, to be in repute.* (1) *Florescunt tempore certo Arbuta*, *Lucr.* 5, 669. (2) § *Illa senescere & hæc contra florescere cogunt*, *Lucr.* 2, 73. (2) *Justitia & lenitas floret cotidie magis*, *Cic. pro Marcell.* 4.

* † *Floretum*, i. n. *A garden, or place, of flowers*, *Cod.*

* *Florens*, a, um. adj. *Flourery; adorned with, or made of, flowers.* § *Floreæ iura*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 434. § *Corona florea*, *Plant. Merc.* 4, 2, 68.

* † *Floridus*, a, um. adj. [ex flos, & coma] *That bath his head, or hair, adorned with flowers*, *Auson. Epist.* 4, 47.

* † *Floridulus*, a, um. adj. dim. *Blooming, or gay*, *Catull.* 59, 198.

* *Floridus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Flourery; adorned, or dressed, with flowers.* (2) *Met. Florid, gay, lively, brisk, fresh.* (1) *Floridior pratis*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 791. (2) § *Floridus color*, *Plin.* 35, 6. *Floridior in declamando*, *Sen. præf.* 4. *Contr.*

* † *Florifer*, ēra, um. adj. [ex flos, & fero] *That beareth flowers.* *Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant*, *Lucr.* 3, 11. § *Floriferum ver*, *Sen. Oed.* 649.

* † *Floriferum*, i. n. [dict. quod eo die spicæ ad sacrificium (Sacrarium) ferebantur, *Fest.*] *A holiday among the Romans celebrated on getting in their harvest*, *Fest.*

* † *Florilegus*, a, um. adj. [ex flos, & lego, is.] *That gathereth flowers, or out of flowers, as bees do.* *Florilegæ apes*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 366.

* † *Florus*, a, um. adj. *Flourishing as the first hair, growing fresh, lively*, *Lucr. ap. Litt. certe Pacuv. ap. Fest. & Laber. ap. Macrobr.*

* *Flos*, ōis. m. [à φλόξ, *Perot.* quia emicat ut flamma; sic φλόξ οἷα, *Eurip.* flos vini, *Plant.*]

(1) *A flower.* (2) *A bloom, or blossom.* (3) *Met. The prime of age, the best state of any thing; honour, or esteem.* (4) *The choice of any thing.* (5) *Virginity.* (6) *The down of one's cheeks.* (7) *Flores: flowers, or figures, in rhetoric.* (8) † *Flores, joy, delight, pleasure.* (1) *E floribus adflantur suavitates odorum*, *Cic. de Sen.* 17. Fundit humus flores, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 41. (2) *Arbor rosei floris*, *Plin.* 12, 11. *Fruſum flores gignunt*, *Id.* 16, 25. (3) *Viridissimo flore rupta puella*, *Catull.* 18, 14. In ipso Græciæ flore, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 33. vid. & *Floreo*, n. 3. (4) *Virum excellentem florem populi dixerunt*, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 15. *Gallia provincia flos Italiæ*, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 5. § *Flos orationis*, *Id. Parad.* 1, 1. § *Bacchi*, *Lucr.* 3, 222. § *Flos veteris vini*, *Plant. Curc.* 1, 2, 1. (5) *Castum cum virgo amittit polluto corpore florem*, *Catull.* 60, 46. (6) *Tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore juvenia*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 160. (7) *Flor.* 2, 7. (8) *Surgit amari aliquid, quod in ipsis floribus angat*, *Lucr.* 4, 1127.

* *Flocculus*, i. m. dīm. [à præced.] (1) *A blossom, a little flower.* (2) *An ornament of style, or figure of rhetoric.* (1) *Ficta omnia citò, tanquam flocculi, decidunt*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 12. (2) *Omnes undique flocculos carpere atque delibare*, *Cic. pro Sest.* 56.

* *Flotæ*, ūm. f. pl. *rectius flutæ.* [à fluto] *Fishes floating on the water*, *Col.* 8, 17.

* † *Flox*, inuf. unde *flores*, q. v.

† *Fluctifer*, ēra, um. adj. *Raising, or bringing, waves*, *Litt. ex Luc.*

† *Fluctifragus*, a, um. adj. [à fluctus & frango] *Breaking the waves*, *Lucr.* 1, 306.

¶ *Fluctigena*, æ. c. g. *Born, or bred, in the sea*, *Mart. Capella.*

¶ *Fluctigenus*, a, um. adj. *Idem*, *Avien. in Arat.* 1159.

† *Fluctiger*, ēra, um. adj. *Bearing the waves.* Tunc se fluctigero tradit, mandatque paroni, *Fragm. Ciceronis ap. Isid. orig.* 19, 1.

† *Fluctisonus*, a, um. adj. *Roaring, or sounding, with waves and billows.* Insula fluctisono circumvallata profundo, *Sil.* 12, 355.

† *Fluctivagus*, a, um. adj. [à fluctus & vagor] *Wandering on, or tossed by, the waves* *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 84. & *Theb.* 1, 271.

Fluctuans, tis. part. (1) *Floating.* (2) *Met. Wavering, doubtful, uncertain.* (1) *Quadrirremem in alto fluctuantem reliquerat*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 35. *Conf. Liv.* 29, 2. (2) *Fluctuantem sententiam confirmare*, *Id. Attic.* 1, 20.

† *Fluctuātim*, adv. *Wavey, or like a wave*, *Met. bounceing*, *Afran. ap. Non.* J. *Jaſtanter.*

Fluctuatio, ōis. f. verb. (1) *The swimming of the stomach.* (2) *A wavering, or waging to and fro.* (3) *A floating, doubling, wavering.* (1) *Plin.* 20, 8. (2) *Artus trepidi, inquietæ manus, totius corporis fluctuatio*, *Sen. de Ira*, 2, 35. (3) *In eâ fluctuatione animorum opprimi incautos posse*, *Liv.* 9, 25.

Fluctuatus, a, um. part. *Shaken, or tossed, with waves; floating on the waves.* Delos diu fluctuata sola motum terræ non sensit, *Plin.* 4, 12.

Fluctuo, āre. neut. (1) *To rise in waves.* (2) *To swim on the waves.* (3) *Met. To be in suspense, to be carried hither and thither.* (1) *Nunc validè fluctuat mare*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 14. (2) *Lapidem è Scyro insulâ integrum fluctuare tradunt*, *Plin.* 36, 17. (3) *Tota res etiam nunc fluctuat*, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 17. § *Potin' ut animo sis tranquillo?* *CH.* Quid si animus fluctuat? *Plaut. Mers.* 5, 2, 49.

Fluctuor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *The same as Fluctuo.* Incertis adhuc viribus fluctuatus animo fuerat, *Liv.* 23, 33. *Fluctuari animo rex cepit*, *Curt.* 4, 12, 21. *Conf. Quint.* 9, 3.

Fluctuosus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of waves, boisterous.* (2) *Wavey, like waves; winy.* (1) § *Mare fluctuosum*, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 5. (2) § *Smaragdi fluctuosi*, *Plin.* 37, 5.

Fluctus, ūs. († *uis*, vid. *Gell.* 4, 16. & *fluēti*, *Acc. ap. Non.*) m. (1) *A wave, a surge, a billow.* (2) *Met. A crowd, a multitude.* (3) *Uncertainty, disquiet, distraction.* (1) § *Fluctibus jactari*, *Cic. Orat.* 30. § *operiri*, *Id. Verr.* 4, 53. (2) *Fluctum totius Barbariæ capere una urbs non potest*, *Id. Attic.* 7, 4. (3) *Qualibus incensam jactastis mente puellam*, *Catull.* 62, 98.

* *Fluens*, tis. part. (1) *Flowing, gushing out.* (2) *Dropping, falling.* (3) *Succeeding, or going well.* (4) *Loose, dissolute.* (5) *Spreading, extending.* (1) *Eunt anni more fluentis aquæ*, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 62. § *Lacrymæ fluentes*, *Id. Met.* 4, 581. *Liberè fluens oratio*, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 79. (2) *Rami fluentes*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 370. vid. & *Fluo*, n. 6. (3) = *In rebus prosperis, & ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26. (4) *Otio ac mollitiis penè ultra feminam fluens*, *Paterc.* 2, 88. (5) *Comæ per levia colla fluentes*, *Prop.* 2, 3, 13.

* *Fluenter*, adv. *Flowingly.* ¶ *Fluenter ferri, to proceed, to have an emanation*, *Lucr.* 4, 226.

† *Fluentisonus*, a, um. adj. *Sounding with waves.* *Fluentisonum littus*, *Catull.* 58, 52.

* † *Fluentum*, i. n. *A river, a stream.* *Rauca fluenta,*

fluenta, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 327. humore lubrica, *Lucr.* 5, 947.

* Fluidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Fluid, waterish.* (2) *Falling, or dropping, off.* (3) *Weak, or languid.* (1) Hoc animal fluidâ carne, non habet callum, *Plin.* 9, 30. (2) § Fluidæ frondes, *Lucr.* 2, 596. (3) § Fluidi lacerti, *Ov. Met.* 15, 231.

* Fluitans, tis. part. (1) *Flowing.* (2) *Floating, swimming.* (3) *Loose.* (4) *Wavering.* (1) § Fluitans alveus, *Liv.* 1, 4. (2) Fluitantes & innatantes belluæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (3) § Amictus fluitans, *Catull.* 62, 63. (4) = Mobilis, & cæca fluitantia fonte reddere certa, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 269.

* Fluito, ære. neut. [à fluo] *To flow.* Hæc lacera, & omni decore populato levis fluitat, *Sen. Agam.* 504.

* Flumen, inis. n. [à fluo] (1) *A flowing, a stream, a running water, a river.* (2) *A flood of tears.* (3) *Met. An overflowing, an exuberancy.* (1) Flumine languido Cocyus errans, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 18. § Flumine vivo se ablucere, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 720. § Flumina Nili, *Mart. Spectac.* 3, 5. § Pisces vel ex stagno, vel lacu, vel flumine, alii aliis graviores sunt, *Cels.* 2, 18. (2) Largo humectat flumine vultum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 465. (3) § Flumen ingenii, *Cic. pro Marcello*, 2. § orationis & verborum, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 38.

* Fluminus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a river.* § Aqua fluminea, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 556. volucris, *Id. Met.* 2, 253. Flumineo agmine frangi, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 721.

* Fluo, Ære, xi, xum & flum. neut. [à βλῦω, abundo, diffuo] (1) *To flow, to run as liquids do, to melt, to gush, to trickle.* (2) *Met. To flow from; to proceed, or come, from.* (3) *To slip, or pass, away.* (4) *To spread.* (5) *To hang loose.* (6) *To drop, or fall, out.* (7) *To succeed, to be prosperous.* (8) *Also to flag, or droop.* (1) Fluvius Eurotas propter Lacedæmonem fluit, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 31. Fluvius atratus sanguine fluxit, *Id. de Div.* 1, 43. Suspensæque diu lacrymæ fluxere per oia, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 7, 57. (2) Ab illo capite fluere necesse est omnem rationem bonorum & malorum, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 11. Fluxit constantia lenis è manu pectore, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, ext. 2. (3) Fluit voluptas, & prima quæque avolat, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 32. (4) Pythagoræ autem doctrina cum longè latèque fluere, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 1. (5) Per colla fluant mæsta capilli, *Sen. Troad.* 84. Corpora in summis fluitare videmus Rebus, *Lucr.* 2, 1010. (6) Excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 3. (7) *Vid. Fluens, n. 3.* (8) = Ex illo fluere, ac retro sublapsa referri Spes Danaûm, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 169.

* Fluor, ōris. m. (1) *A course, or stream.* (2) *Fluores. Womens monthly courses.* (1) Jugi fluores à corporibus manantes, *Apul. Apol.* p. 426. (2) *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 121.

* Fluta, æ. f. [à fluo] *A kind of lamprey always swimming on the top of the water,* *Varr. R. R.* 2, 6. & *Col. R. R.* 2, 17.

* Fluto, ære. contract. pro fluito. *To flow often, to flow.* § Aqua flutat, *Lucr.* 3, 190. § Vela flutant, *Id.* 4, 75.

* Fluvialis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a river.* § Aqua fluvialis, *Col.* 6, 22. § arundo, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 415.

* Fluviaticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a river.* *Col.* 8, 15. & *Vitruv.* 1, 4.

* Fluviatilis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a river.* Testudines fluviales, *Cic. N. D.* 2, § avenæ, *Plin.* 36, 23.

* Fluviatus, a, um. part. [qu. à fluvio] *Stepped, or soaked, in river water.* Abies fluviata, *Plin.* 16, 39.

* Fluvius, a, um. adj. insert. digam. pro fluidus, *Lucr.* 2, 463.

* Fluvius, i. m. [à fluvi præter. antiq. à fluo] (1) *The water in a river.* (2) *A river.* (1) Alveus in limo, fluvio deficiente, sedet, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 410. (2) § Fluvii gelidi, *Lucr.* 6, 1170. Jungitur cum propriis, ut Fluvius Hyponis, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 39. ¶ Rapidus fluvius est hic, non temerè transiri potest, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 52. *Allegor. de meretrice:*

* Fluxè. adv. *Copiously, abundantly,* *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11.

* Fluxio, ōnis. f. verb. [à fluo] (1) *A flowing, a running of liquids.* (2) *The flux, a disease.* (1) § Fluxio aquarum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 49. (2) *Plin.* 22, 23. & 22, 25.

* Fluxura, æ. f. *Weakness, tenderness,* *Col.* 3, 2.

* Fluxurus, a, um. part. *About to flow.*

Fluxurus in terras sanguis, *Lucan.* 6, 6.

* Fluxus, a, um. adj. or comp. (1) *That easily floweth.* (2) *Leaking.* (3) *Loose, hanging down, ungirt.* (4) *Perishable, not continuing.* (5) *Mutable, uncertain.* (6) *Dissolute, effeminate.* (1) Fluxos habere succos, *Plin.* 9, 38. (2) = Fluxus pertususque, *Lucr.* 6, 19. (3) = Laxas vestes, & vestimenta virorum fluxa vides, *Luc.* 8, 367. § Fluxior cinctura, *Suet. Cæs.* 45. (4) = Formæ gloria fluxa & fragilis est, virtus clara, æternæque habetur, *Sall. B. G.* 1. (5) Fortuna belli fluxa, *Cic. ad Brut.* 10. (6) = Tib. Drusus animi fluxioris, remissionisque vitæ erat, *Suet. Tib.* 52.

* Fluxus, ūs. m. verb. [à fluo] *A flowing, a streaming,* *Quint.* 11, 3. § Fluxus ventris, *Cels.* 4, 19.

F ante O.

Fœcile, is. n. [quasi faucile, i. e. involucrem faucium, quo arctetur frigus à faucibus & collo] Factum è lanâ videtur, *vid. Cels.* 4, 2. & *Mart.* 6, 4. *a nussler to keep the throat and neck warm,* used chiefly by those who were to speak, or recite, publicly, to prevent hoarseness, *Mart.* 14, 142. *Quint.* 11, 3.

Fœcale, is. n. [à focus] *A garment worn by the fire side,* *Sen. N. Q.* 4, 13.

Fœcaneus palmes. [quod inter duo brachia vitis enatus velut sauces obsidet] See it described by *Col.* 4, 23.

¶ Fœcãria, æ. f. sc. ancilla. [quæ focum curat] (1) *A kitchen maid.* (2) *Also a concubine.* (1) Hieron. sic reddidit *μυγεῖσθαι*, 1 *Som.* 8, 13. (2) *FF. L.* 3, C. De Donat. inter vir. & ux.

¶ Fœcãrius, a, um. adj. [à focus] *Belonging to the fire, or fire place,* *Dig.* 4, 9, 1.

¶ Fœcãrius, i. m. *A servant that looketh to the fire, or doth other drudgery,* *Dig.* 4, Mediaslinus.

¶ Fœcillãtrix, icis. f. *She who cheriseth,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

Fœcillatus, a, um. part. *Cherished, recovered, kept up.* M. Antoni societatem semper dubiam & incertam, reconciliationibusque variis malè focillatam abruptit tandem, *Suet. Aug.* 17. Ipse paucis diebus ægrè focillatus, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 14.

Fœcillo, ære. act. [à focus] *To warm, or cherish.* Pudet me sic tecum loqui, & tam levibus remediis te focillare, *Sen. Ep.* 13.

Fœcillor, ari, âtus sum. dep. *To cherish,* *Varr. ap. Non.* 7, 108.

Fœcilo, ære. act. [à focus] *To cherish, to warm.* Sed miserum parvâ sipe focilat, *Ov. ad Pison.* 114.

† Fœcila, ōrum. n. pl. *Dainties, hot meats,* *Interpr. Non.* Focula ventris, *Plaut. Perf.* 1, 3, 24.

Fœcūlus, i. m. dim. [à focus] (1) *A little fire-bearing, Meton. a fire.* (2) *Synecd. A chafingdish.* (1) Jam lavat, & buccâ foculum excitat, *Juv.* 3, 262. (2) Epulas fovere foculis ferventibus, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 1, 67. Sed tunc abl. volunt aliqui à foculo, ōrum, q. v.

Fœcus, i. m. [quod foveat ignem] (1) *A fire-bearing.* (2) *Synecd. A house.* (3) *Meton. The fire.* (1) Stent sine igne foci, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 564. At focus à flammis, & quod foveat omnia, dictus, *Id. Fast.* 6, 301. (2) Agellus habitatus quinque focis, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 14, 2. Agrum, aras, focos, seque dedere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 71. ¶ Pugnare pro aris & focis, for God and one's country, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 40. (3) Accensi foci, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 76. ¶ Ante focum, si frigus erit, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 70.

Fœdicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A piercing, or boring,* *Litt. ex Cels.*

Fœdico, ære. act. (1) *To pierce, or bore.* (2) *Met. To sting, to vex, to grieve, to torture.* (1) ¶ Emere lævum qui fodicit latus, to buy a romenclator, who may give him a secret push, when he meeteth any person whom he is to salute, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 51. Ex Ammiani lectione. (2) = Aculeata sunt, animum fodicant, & famam fauciant, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 30.

Fœdiendus, a, um. part. *To dig, or be dug.* Dat centurionibus negotium, ut, reliquis operibus intermissis, ad fodiendos puteos animum conferant, *Ilirt. B. Al.* 9, conf. *Sil.* 11, 357. & *Liv.* 21, 37.

Fœdiens, tis. part. *Digging.* Sollicitis fodiens rimatur collibus aurum, *Claud. Conf. Prob. & Ol.* 50, conf. *Sil.* 5, 562.

Fœdina, æ. f. *A mine, a quarry,* *Plin.* 33, 6.

Fœdio, Ære, † Ære. Cat. *Plant. Col. Num.* act. (1) *To dig, to delve.* (2) *To mine, to get by mining.* (3) *To prick.* (4) *To stick, or stab.* (5) *To jog, or push, by way of notice, or admonition.* (6) *In obscuring a notion.* (1) § Fodere puteum, *Ilirt. E.* 4, 9. ¶ Conspicor te fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid lacere, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 17. (2) § Fodere metallum, *Plin.* 2, 63. Argentum incolæ fodiunt, *Liv.* 28, 3. (3) § Fodere simulis, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 34. (4) § Fodere guttura cultio, *Ov. Metam.* 7, 315. ¶ Punget dolor, vel fodiât sanè, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 14. (5) Noli fodere, jussu, *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 5, 17. (6) *Juv.* 9, 45.

Fœdior, i, sius. pass. *To be dug, pricked, &c.* Cor stimulo foditur, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 39.

Fœcialis, is. m. *A herald. Rectus fœcialis, quid vid.*

Fœcundè. adv. hinc fœcundiūs. *More fruitfully.* Arundo recisa fœcundiūs refurgit, *Plin.* 16, 36.

Fœcunditas, itis. f. (1) *Fruitfulness, abundance.* (2) *Met. Exuberance, fluency, eloquence.* (3) *The goddess so called, frequent in the coins of the Roman empresses.* (1) § Fœcunditas foeminarum, *Plin.* 20, 6. § terrarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) Se esserat in adolescente fœcunditas, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 21. (3) Additæ supplicationes templumque Fœcunditati, *Tac.* 15, 23. ¶ In nummis vett. scrib. FECVNDITAS.

¶ Fœcundito, ære. freq. à fœq. fœcundo. *To make fruitful.* Vex aureæ ætatis deprompta ex fragmento funebris orat. ap. Fabrett. inscript. p. 169.

Fœcundo, ære. act. [à fœcundus] *To make fertile, or fruitful.* Fluvius viridem Ægyptum nigra fœcundat arenâ, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 291.

Fœcundus, a, um. adj. [à fœtu] or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Fruitful, apt to bear young.* (2) *Abundant, copious.* (1) Genetrix fœcunda Deorum, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 319. Sue nihil genuit natura fœcundiū, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. (2) Fœcundissimus & melle & felle amor, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 71. = Quæstus fœcundus & uber, *Cic. de Marusp. Resp.* 20. Fœcundi calices quem non fœcere disertum? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 19. *vid. & secundus.* Sic enim, ut opinor, rect. scrib.

Fœdans, tis. part. *Daubing, defiling.* Fœdans cruore peregrino templa, *Ov. Met.* 9, 183. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 311.

¶ Fœdator, ōris. *A defiler, Litt. ex Cell.* † Contaminator, pollutor.

Fœdaturus, a, um. part. *About to daub, or defile.* Magno cruoris imbre omnia fœdaturam, *Juv.* 29, 3.

Fœdatus, a, um. part. *Defiled, fouled.* Fœdata brachia tabo, *Ov. Met.* 14, 190. Fœdatis pulvere turpi Crinibus, *Id. Trist.* 1, 3, 93.

Fœdè. adv. ius, comp. sîmè, sup. (1) *Faulty, dirtyly.* (2) *Met. Basely, dishonourably.* (1) Tempestas fœdè turbida, *Lucr.* 4, 170. (2) Fœdus inde pulsus, quàm pridie pepulerat, *Liv.* 2, 51. Fœdissimè causam egit, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 7.

¶ Fœdëratio, ōnis. f. *A confederacy,* *Dig.* † Fœdus.

¶ Fœdërator, ōris. m. *A conspirator, one that maketh a league,* *Dig.* † Conjuratus; qui fœdus icit.

Fœdērātus, a, um. part. *Confederate, allied.*
= Socii & fœderati populi, *Cic. pro Balb. 8.* §
Fœderatæ civitates, *Id. pro Arch. 4.*

|| Fœdērifrāgus, a, um. adj. *Breaking a league,*
Gell. 11, 7. † Fœdifrāgus.

|| Fœdēro, āre. act. *To make a league, Amm.*
† Fœdus icere, sancire, facere, *Cic.*

|| Fœdēror, āri. pass. *To be confederate.* †
Fœdere jungi.

Fœdifrāgus, a, um. adj. *That breaketh a league.*
Pœni fœdifrāgi, *Cic. Off. 1, 12.*

Fœdītās, ātis. f. (1) *Uglyness, deformity.* (2)
Dirtyness. (3) *Stink, nastiness.* (4) *Horror.*
(5) *Dishonour, baseness.* (1) Notabilis fœditas
erat vultus, *Plin. 36, 5.* (2) § Fœditas vestitus,
Cic. Philipp. 12, 6. (3) § Fœditas odoris, *Id.*
N. D. 2, ult. (4) Avertēre omnes à tantā fœ-
ditate spectaculi oculos, *Liv. 1, 26.* (5) Nisi
fœditate suā turpitudine ipsa deterreat, *Cic. de Fin.*
3, 11. = depravatio, *Id.*

Fœdo, āre. act. (1) *To daub, defile, pollute,*
or stain. (2) *To lay in the dust, to bear down.*
(3) *To disgrace.* (4) *To tear, or rend.* (1) Quæ
causa indigna serenæ Fœdavit vultus? *Virg. Æn.*
2, 286. § Sanguine fœdare, quas faciaverat,
arar, Ibid. 502. Calido tellurem sanguine fœdat,
Ov. Met. 6, 238. (2) = Fœdant & proterunt
hostium corpora, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 91.* (3)
Spurcius nos quàm alios opicos appellatione fœ-
dant, *Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1.* (4) Ora unguibus
fœdare, *Virg. Æn. 4, 673.* Fœdare est lacerare,
& fœdum est crudele, *Serv.*

Fœdor, āri. pass. *To be defiled, &c.* Quanti
fœdabitur ævi Canities? *Claud. 1. Eutrep. 476.*
Vid. Fœdo.

Fœdus, a, um. adj. [ex hædus præposito di-
gamma] or, comp. sismus, sup. (1) *Filthy, nasty,*
dirty. (2) *Stinking, unpleasant.* (3) *Deformed,*
unsightly. (4) *Boisterous, tempestuous.* (5) *Mean,*
sorry, rude. (6) *Cruel.* (7) *Base, shameful.* (8)
Dishonest. (1) Fœda capitis animalia, *Plin.*
2, 24. Caput fœdum impexâ porrigine, *Hor.*
Sat. 2, 3, 126. = Maculosus, *Tac. Ann. 13,*
23, 2. (2) § Pædor fœdus, *Sen. Her. Fur. 626.*
§ odor, *Phn. 11, 18.* § sapor, *Lucr. 2, 401.*
Met. § Fœdum relatu, *Ov. Met. 9, 167.* (3)
Corpora fœda podagrâ, *Tib. 1, 9, 73.* Tergum
fœdum recentibus vestigiis verberum, *Liv. 4.*
Fœdissimâ tempestate lacerata navis, *Liv. 9.* (5)
§ Carmine fœdo Splendida facta linunt, *Hor.*
Ep. 2, 1, 236. (6) *Vid. Fœdo, n. 4.* (7) =
Fœdior atque inquinatio in Cn. Pompeio accu-
sando, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 24.* Fœdius hoc
aliquid quandoque audebis amictu, *Juv. 2, 82.*
(8) Pestilentia fœda homini, fœda pecori, *Liv.*
3, 32.

Fœdus, ēris. n. [à Fides, *Fest.* vel quòd in fœ-
dere fœta porca immolaretur; mallet ego à fœ-
dus, i. e. cruentus, quia sine cruore non serie-
bantur fœdera] (1) *A league, a covenant, a*
treaty, which is threefold; when the victor im-
poseth laws on the vanquished; when such as are
equal in fight make a truce, or peace; or, when
friends tie themselves in a stricter bond of fidelity
to each other. (2) *A stipulation between two, or*
more. (3) *Marriage.* (4) *Hospitality.* (5) *A*
conspiracy. (6) *A firm order, a settled decree.*
(7) *A mutual relation.* (1) § Fœdus facere,
iungere, ferire, icere, percutere, jungere, firmare,
sancire, pangere, *apud optimos quosque auctores.*
§ Fœdus, vel fœdera, negligere, violare, rum-
pere, infirmare, facere contra, *Cic.* § Mo-
rem fœderis præcipienti inter Romanos, *vid. ap.*
Liv. 1, 24. ap. Barbaros, Tac. 12, 47. (2) Ad
herum meum venio fœdus commemoratum, *Plaut.*
Pseud. 5, 1, 36. (3) Fœdere sociata conjux,
Ov. Ibis, 15. § Fœdus geniale, *Stat. Ach. 2,*
354. § conjugiale, *Ov. Met. 11, 743.* (4) *Liv.*
3, 9. (5) Obstinguntur tacito fœdere inter se
legiones, *Tac. Hist. 1, 54.* (6) Orgia naturæ,
secretaque fœdera cœli, *Col. 10, 217.* = Has
leges æternæque fœdera certis imposuit natura lo-
cis, *Virg. Geor. 1, 60.* (7) *Plin. Ep. 3, 9.* §
Fœdus facere, *Cic. pro Sext. 10.* § ferire, *Id. pro*
Dom. 50. § icere, *Id. in Pison. 12.* § frangere, *Id.*
pro Dom. 25. § rumpere, violare, *Id. pro C. B. 5.*

Fœlicitas. *Vid. Felicitas.*

Fœliciter. *Vid. Feliciter.*

Fœlicito. *Vid. Felicitò.*

Fœlix. *Vid. Felix.*

Fœmen. *Vid. Femen.*

Fœmīna, fœmīnal, fœmīneus, fœmīnīnus.
Vid. Femina, feminal, &c.

Fœnārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to hay.* Fal-
ces fœnariæ, *Varr. L. L. 4, 31.*

* Fœnebris, e. adj. [à fœnus] *Pertaining to*
usury. Fœnebres leges, *Liv. 35, 7.* § Fœnebre
malum, *Suet. Cal. 41. & Tac. 6, 5.*

* || Fœnērālia, ium. n. pl. *Days of paying in-*
terest, uti in Aldinâ, Froben. Gruter, aliisque edit.
leg. ap. Liv. 35, 7. Sed Gronov. edit. quâ utor,
Fœnērālia habet, & sanè operæ erit Gronovii no-
tam in hunc locum consulere.

* Fœnērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A letting out of mo-*
ney on usury, Cic. pro Flacc. 23, fin. = quæstus,
Id. Leg. & ap. Col. in Præf. lib. 1.

* Fœnērātō. adv. *With gain upon interest,*
Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 51.

* Fœnērātōr, ōris. m. verb. *An usurer.* Majores
nostri furem dupli condemnarunt, fœneratorem
quadrupli, *Cato princip. lib.* In odia hominum
incurrunt fœneratores, *Cic. Offic. 1, 42.* Fœne-
rator nummorum suorū, *Valer. Max. 4, 8, 3.*

* Fœnērātōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to*
usury. = § Avara & fœneratoria Gallorum
philosophia, alacris & fortis Cimbrorum, *Val.*
Max. 2, 6, 11. § Rarò occ.

* Fœnērātrix, icis. f. *She that taketh usury,*
Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.

* Fœnērātus, a, um. part. *Put out to interest,*
Met. returned with advantage. Fœneratum istud
beneficium pulcrè dices, *Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 8.*

* Fœnēro, āre. act. (1) *To lend upon usury.* (2)
To give, or bestow. (3) *To bring in usury.* (1)
Fœnerare idem quod occidere, *Cic. Offic. 2, 25.*
ex Catone. (2) Fœnerat sol lumen suum cæteris
sideribus, *Plin. 2, 6.* Minerva omnes fœnerat
una deos, *Mart. 1, 77. i. e. omnium Deorum*
dona largitur. (3) § Metuisti, ne non isthuc
tibi fœneraret, *Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 12.*

* Fœnēror, āri. ātus sum. dep. (1) *To lend on*
usury. (2) *To borrow on usury.* (1) Pecunias
istius grandes suo nomine fœnerabatur, *Cic. Verr.*
2, 70. § Fœnerari beneficium, *to do one a kind-*
ness with a view of receiving a greater, or by
which a greater is received, Cic. de Am. 9. (2)
Dig. vid. Vallam. 5, 25.

Fœneus, a, um. adj. *Made of hay.* § Fœnei
homines, i. e. simulacra ad irritandos tauros, *Cic.*
pro Cornel. de Majest. ap. Ascon.

Fœnīcūlārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to hay,*
Cic. Attic. 12, 8.

Fœnīcūlum, i. n. *The herb fennel, or finkel,*
Plin. 20, 23. Cels. 2, 21.

Fœnīle, is. n. *A bayleaf, or other plant where*
hay is laid up, Col. 1, 6. Nec totâ claudes fœni-
lia brumâ, *Virg. Geor. 3, 321.*

Fœnīscæ, æ. c. g. *A mower, or cutter, of*
grass, Col. 2, 19. § *Perf. 6, 40.*

Fœnīscium, i. n. [à fœnum & feco] *Hay-*
making time, Col. 2, 19.

|| Fœnīscior, ōris. *A mower, Litt. ex Col.*
11, 1. ubi fortè rectè divisè facti scior.

Fœnīx, icis. m. *A mower, Varr. R. R. 1,*
49. & Plin. 18, 28.

Fœnīscia, æ. f. *The hay barvest.* Fœniscia
conduntur melius sub testō, quàm in acervis,
Varr. R. R. 1, 56.

Fœnīscium, i. n. *Col. 2, 18, & 19. & 11, 2.*
Varr. R. R. 1, 17. Vid. Fœniscium.

* Fœnōrātō, Fœnōrātus, Fœnōrātōrius, Fœ-
nōro, Fœnōror. *Vid. Fœneratō, &c.*

Fœnum, i. n. [à Celt. fœn, idem] *Hay.* §
Fœnum secare, *Col. 2, ult.* § Meta fœni, *a*
cock of hay, Id. Fœnum cordum, latter math. Id.
Fœnum græcum, *fennugreek, Id.* Fœnum versare,
to turn it, Varr. in manipulos colligere, to make
it into trusses, Col. 2. § Fœnum habere in cornu,
to be mischievous, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 34.

* Fœnus, ōris. n. [ab antiq. πῶνος, merces,
ut sit merces pecuniæ mutuæ acceptæ] *Interest*
upon money lent, use money, usury. § Is tibi &

fœnus, & sortem dabit, *Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 843.*

§ Si mutuas non potero, certum est sumere fœ-
nore, *Plaut. Afin. 1, 3, 95.*

* Fœnuscūlum, i. n. dim. *A little interest,*
or bribe, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 53.

* Fœta, æ. vel Fœtus, a, um. adj. (sc. fe-
mina) (1) *A female big with young.* (2) || *An*
ew that hath newly had young. (1) Non insueta
graves tentabunt pabula fœtas, *Virg. Ecl. 1, 50.*
(2) *Vid. Serv. in cit. loco, & Gensorium, cap. 11.*

Fœteo, ēre. n. (1) *To stink, to have an ill*
smell. (2) *Met. To be nauseous, to offend.* (1)
An fœtet anima uxori tuæ? *Plaut. Afin. 5, 2,*
44. (2) Fœtet mihi tuus sermo, *Id. Casin. 3,*
6, 7.

|| Fœtiditas, ātis. *Stinkingness, Sen. Ep. 110.*
ubi tamen mel. lib. hab. Fœditas.

Fœtidus, a, um. adj. *Stinking, rank.* § Pisces
fœtidi, *Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 13.* § Os fœtidum,
Cic. in Pison. 6. § Anima fœtida, *Plaut. Merc.*
3, 3, 13.

* Fœtifer, a, um. adj. [ex fœtus, & foro]
[à fœtu] *Prolifick, fruitfull.* Fœtifer potu Nilus,
Plin. 7, 3.

Fœtifico, āre. neut. *To be fruitfull, to have*
young. Accipitres Massiliæ humi fœtificant, *Plin.*
10, 8.

Fœtificus, a, um. adj. *Causeing to bear young,*
fruitfull, prolifick. Humo fœtificus, *Plin. 9, 51.*

* Fœto, āre. neut. *To bring forth young.* Columbae
domesticæ nec multum ineunt, nec sæpius fœtant,
Col. 8, 8.

Fœtor, ōris. m. [à fœteo] *A stink, a rank-*
smell. § Redolere fœtorem, *Col. 12, 18.* Fœtores
oris emendare, *Plin. 28, 8.*

|| Fœtulentus, a, um. adj. *Stinking, fetulent,*
Apul. Apol. p. 410. † Fœtidus.

* Fœtura, æ. f. [à fœtus] (1) *The breeding of*
cattle. (2) *The time from conception to the birth.*
(3) *The growth, or springing, of grass.* (4) *An*
edition of a book. (1) Fœtura gregem supplet,
Virg. Ecl. 7, 36. (2) Appello fœturam à con-
ceptu ad partum, *Varr. 5, 10.* (3) Fœtura pra-
torum, *Plin.* (4) Opus natum apud me proxi-
mâ fœturâ narrare constitui, *Plin. in Præf.*

* Fœtus, a, um. adj. (1) *Big, or great, with*
young. (2) *Also that hath young.* (3) *Abound-*
ing. (1) § Vaccæ fœtæ, *Virg. Geor. 3, 176.*
Abfol. Graves tentabunt pabula fœtas, *Virg. Ecl.*
1, 50. (2) *Id. Æn. 8, 630.* (3) Terra fœta
frugibus, *Cic. N. D. 2, 62.* § Novi fœta viri
belli præcordia, *Sil. 17, 384.* § furentibus austris,
Virg. Æn. 1, 55.

* Fœtus, ūs. m. [ab antiq. ποτῶν, in eo,
Scal.] (1) *The young of any creature.* (2) *The*
fruit of trees. (3) *A birth.* (1) Apes gentes
adultos Educunt fœtus, *Virg. Geor. 4, 163.* (2)
Arborei fœtus, *Id. Geor. 1, 55.* (3) Pater cu-
ravit uno ut fœtu fieret, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 25.*

* Fœliaceus, a, um. adj. *foliaceous; of, or*
like, leaves; Plin. 19, 7.

* || Fœliatio, ōnis. f. denom. *A putting forth*
of buds, or leaves, Litt. ex Col. † Germinatio.

* Fœliātum, i. [sc. unguentum è malobathro
quod ipsum quoque folium vocatur] *A precious*
ointment made of spikenard, vid. Plin. 13, 1, & 2.
Mæchis foliata parantur, *Juv. 6, 465.* = Nar-
dinum, *Plin.*

* Fœliātūra, æ. f. *The order, or manner, of*
leaves. Cupressæ foliatura, *Vitruv. 2, 9.*

* Fœliātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Leaved, or haveing*
leaves. (2) || *Like, or thin, as a leaf.* (1) *Plin.*
21, 16. (2) || Aurum foliatum, *leaf gold.*
Recent.

* Fœlōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Leafy, or*
full of leaves. Chamæcissus ramulis quinis serè
foliosa, *Plin. 24, 15.* § Arbor foliosior, *Id. 12, 11.*

* Fœlium, i. n. [à φύλλον, Gr.] (1) *A leaf*
of a tree, flower, or herb. (2) *A leaf of a book.*
(1) In arboribus rami, trunci, folia, &c. *Cic. de*
Or. 3, 46. Herba folia contrahens, *Plin. 24,*
17. Met. Ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes,
Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 26. (2) Credite me vobis so-
lium recitare Sibyllæ, *Juv. 8, 126.* § Sed
hæc notio ad priorem revocari potest, quia Sibylla
carmina foliis mandavit descripsitque.

Fœlliculus,

Folliculus, i. m. dim. [à follis] (1) *A little bag of leather.* (2) *A small leather ball blown with wind.* (3) *The husk, or huse, of wheat, or other grain.* (4) *The bull, or peel, enclosing the seed.* (5) *A body, a case of flesh.* (6) *The womb.* (1) *Eques folliculis frumentum vehabat, Liv. 9, 13.* (2) *Suet. Aug. 83.* (3) *Col. 2, 8.* (4) *Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 18.* (5) *Ego quis sum, & quo folliculo sum indutus, Lucil. ap. Non.* (6) *Quod foetum involuat.*

Follis, is. m. (1) *A bag, purse, or scrip, of leather.* (2) *A pair of bellows.* (3) *A ball made of leather and filled with wind, to be struck by the hand.* (1) *Follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23.* Si reddat veterem cum totâ æruginem follem, *Juv. 13, 61.* = Tenso Folle reverti domum, & tumidâ superbus alutâ, *Id. 14, 281.* (2) *Liv. 38, 7.* ¶ *Æ Taurinis follibus auras accipere, ac reddere, to blow with a bellows, Virg. Geor. 4, 171.* (3) *Folle decet pueros ludere, folle fenes, Mart. 14, 47.*

Follitim, adv. *By the large bag.* ¶ *Æ Non peratim, sed follitim ductare, not to play at small game, not to cheat for pence, but pounds, Prov. Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 15.*

¶ **Fömentor**, äri, ätus. pass. *To be nourished, or cherished, Cels. ap. Litt. foveri tutius dixeris.*

Fömentum, i. n. [à foveo] (1) *An application to assuage pain, either hot, or cold.* (2) *Met. Consolation, an allaying of grief.* (3) *Softness, luxury.* (1) *Fomenta calida sunt millium, sal, arena, Cels. 2, 17. ubi vid. plura.* Quia calida fomenta non proderant, frigidis curari coactus est, *Suet. Aug. 81.* ¶ *Fomenta nutricis, a nurse- ing, Sen. de Benef. 3.* (2) *Fortitudinis fomentis dolor mitigari solet, Cic. de Fin. 2, 29.* = Hæc sunt solatia, hæc fomenta dolorum, *Id. Tusc. 2, 24.* (3) *Fomenta Campaniæ enervârunt Hannibalem, Sen.*

Fömes, itis. m. (1) *Fuel, coal, wood, or any thing that kindleth, or keepeth the fire in.* (2) *Met. An incentive, an inducement.* (1) = *Arida circum Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flammam, Virg. Æn. 1, 77.* (2) = *Fomes & ignitubulum ingenii, Gell. 15, 2.*

Fons, tis. m. [unde funditur à tenâ aqua viva, Varr.] (1) *A fountain, a spring, a well, a font.* (2) *Meton. Water.* (3) *Met. The spring-head, or principal cause, of any thing.* (1) *Fons aquæ dulcis, Cic. Verr. 4, 53.* (2) *Alii fontemque ignemque ferebant, Virg. Æn. 12, 119.* (3) *Tardi ingenii est, rivulos contectari, fontes rerum non videre, Cic. de Orat. 2, 27.* § = *Causa & fons mæroris, Id.* = *Ab illo fonte & capite, Id. de Orat. 1, 10.* § *Fons vitii & perjurii, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 51.* *Fons ingeniorum Homerus, Plin. 17, 5.*

Fontänälia, vel **Fontinälia**, örüm. n. pl. *Solemn feasts about wells, vid. Frst. & Varr. L. L. 5, 7.*

Fontänus, a, um. adj. *Of a fountain, or spring.* § *Aqua fontana, Col. 12, 11.* § *Ora fontana, Ov. Fast. 1, 269.*

Fonticulus, i. m. dim. *A small fountain, a little spring.* ¶ *Magno de flumine malle, Quam ex fonticulo sumere, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 56.* v. *Col. 11, 1.* ¶ *Alio an issue, Ap. Med.*

* **For**, inusit. dep. sed faris, fatur, fari, &c. [à φέρω, φῆ, unde φημί] (1) *To speak, to utter an articulate voice.* (2) *To speak of, to describe.* (1) *Pueri cum emittunt vocem fari dicuntur, Varr. L. L. 5, 7.* § *Puer nescius fari, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 18.* § *Latine fari, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40. sed serè alii leg.* (2) *Targeiæ turpe sepulchrum Fabor, Prop. 2, 4, 1. Vid. Faris.*

* **Föräbilis**, e. adj. *That may be hered, pierced, or wounded.* *Nullo forabilis ictu Cygnus, Ov. Met. 12, 170.*

¶ **Förägo**, gñis. f. *A slip, or lea, of yarn, Fest.*

* **Förämen**, inis. n. *Any hole, natural, or artificial.* *Foramen ad excrementa corporis, Plin. 11, 26.* *Foramina patent ad animum à corpore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20.* *Tibia simplex foramine paucio, Hor. A. P. 203.* *Foraminibus absumpto scuto, Val. Max. 3, 2, 23.*

* **Förändus**, a, um. part. *To be bored, or*

pierced. *Digito corpus illud forandum est, Cels. 7, 29.*

* **Föras**, adv. [à foris, quod à θύρα, janua] *Out of doors, forth.* *Exi foras, steseste, Ter. Adelph. 4, 4, 11.* *Uxor quæ cras veniat, perendie foras feratur, i. e. efferatur, sepeliatur, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 34.* ¶ *Foras proferre, quod in ædibus geritur, Cic. pro Cael. 23.*

* ¶ **Förätor**, öris. m. verb. *A borer, or piercer, Litt. ex Col.*

* **Förätus**, a, um. part. *Bored, pierced.* § *Forata arbor, Col. 5, 10.* § *Regulæ foratæ, Vitruv. 10, 13.* *Forata ferro gesserat vestigia, Sen. Oed. 812.*

Forceps, ipis. f. raro si unquam m. [à formus antiq. calidus, & capio] (1) *A pair of tongs, nippers, pincers, tweezers, or like instrument.* (2) *A crab's, or lobster's, claw.* (3) *An iron book.* (1) *Ferrum, quod forcepe curvâ faber educit, Ov. Met. 12, 277.* (2) *Forcipes denticulatæ cancrorum, Plin. 9, 31.* (3) *Vitr. 10, 2.*

† **Forcillo**, äre. act. *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 36.* *pro furcillo, i. e. furcillâ ejicio; sed var. codd.*

† **Forëtis**, e. adj. *pro fortis, Fest. ex XII. Tab.*

* **Forda**, æ. f. [ἀπό τῆς φούρας, à ferendo, quod in utero ferat] *A cow with calf.* ¶ *Ubi post unum coitum, forda non admittit taurum, Col. 6, 24.* ¶ *scrib. & hordâ.*

Fordicidia, örüm. n. pl. [à fordis cædendis] *Feasts wherein cows with calf were offered, solemnized the fifteenth of April, Varr. L. L. 5, 3.*

† **Fordeum**, pro hordeum. *Antiqui enim vocibus ab aspiratâ, vel nudâ vocali incipientibus præfigebant digamma.*

Förem, es. & plu. forent. [à fuo, antiq. q. fuorem] *I might be.*

Före, infin. à sum. *To be hereafter, Cic. Att. 7, 26.*

* **Förensis**, e. adj. *Belonging to the forum, or courts of pleading.* § *Causæ forenses, Cic. N. D. 3, 4.* § *Forensia vestimenta, Suet. Aug. 73.* ¶ *§ domestica, Ibid.* § *Forensia ministeria, Val. Max. 8, 8, 2.* § *stipendia, Id. 7, 2, 5.*

* **Föres**, ium. pl. f. [à foris] *The door, quod geminæ erant, usitatus leg. in plurali.* § *Fores effringere, Cic. pro Cael. 16.* ¶ *Foribus pessulum obdere, to bar the door, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 37.* *Vid. Foris.*

Forfex, icis. f. cujus etym. incert. (1) *A pair of scissors, or sheers.* (2) ¶ *A pair of pincers to pull out teeth.* (3) *An iron hook, or crampiron.* (4) ¶ *A body of men in this form V to receive the cuneus.* (1) *Grana vitiosa forficibus amputant, Col. 12, 43, 2.* (2) *Cels. ap. Litt. sæpe quidem inveni forceps in hac notione ap. Cels. nusquam forfex.* (3) *Varr.* (4) ¶ *Opponebatur forfex cuneo hostium, Veget. 3, 18.*

* **Föri**, örüm. pl. m. [à foris, i. e. sub dio, Voss.] (1) *The decks of a ship.* (2) *Scaffolds, or gallerys, from whence plays were seen in the Circus.* (3) *Alleys, or lower places, in gardens.* (1) *Cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursitent, Cic. de Senect. 6.* (2) *Loca divisa patribus, equitibusque, ubi spectacula fierent, fori appellati, Liv. 1, 35.* (3) *Col. 10, v. 93.* ¶ *Leg. in singul. ap. Gell. In summæ puppis foro, 16, 19.*

† **Föria**, örüm. pl. n. *Thin excrements, or dung, Non. c. 2, n. 352. unde fort.*

Förica, æ. f. *A publick jakes, or house of office, Juv. 3, 38. unde.*

Föricarius, i. m. *A cleanser of jakes, Scæv. JC.*

* **Föricûta**, æ. dim. t. [à foris] *A little door, or wicket, Varr. R. R. 1, 59.*

Förinsëcus, adv. [ex foris & secus] *Outward, from without.* *Lignum omne corticis loco habent, hoc est, forinsëcus, Plin. 13, 22.* § *Oculus forinsëcus curare, Pallad. 1, 27.*

† **Föröslus**, i. m. *One that bath a loosens, Laber. ap. Non.* † *Lientericus.*

* **Föris**, is. f. [à θύρα janua] *A door.* *Quidnam foris crepuit? Ter. Adelph. 2, 3, 11.* *Constitit ad geminæ limina prima foris, Ov. Ep. 12, 150.* *Cum licetor forem virgâ percuteret, Liv. Exclusus fore, Hor. Sat. 12, 67.* *Sed usitatus legitur in plur. = Fores limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28.*

* **Föris**, adv. (1) *From abroad, without doors, on the outside of any place.* (2) *Met. Extrinsically.* (3) *In other people's affairs.* (1) ¶ *Ille relictus intus, expectatus foris, Cic. pro Sullâ. 5.* ¶ *Parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, Cic. Offic. 1, 22.* ¶ *Intra vallum & foris, Nep. Dat. 6.* (2) ¶ *Non ex suâ vi atque naturâ, sed foris assumere argumenta, Cic. de Orat. 2, 39.* (3) ¶ *Foris sapere, sibi non posse auxiliari, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 50.*

* **FORMA**, æ. [fort. à μορφή, per Metath.] (1) *A natural form, or shape.* (2) *Sometimes an artificial form.* (3) *The air of the face, and mien of the body.* (4) *A figure abstractedly considered.* (5) *Synecd. Beauty.* (6) *A fashion, or make.* (7) *A plot, or model, of a building.* (8) *A stamp, or matrix, for money.* (9) ¶ *Meton. Money, a coin.* (10) *A shoemaker's last.* (11) *A cheese vat.* (12) *A likeness, or resemblance.* (13) *An idea.* (14) *A phantasm, a vision, a ghost.* (15) *A rescript, or mandate.* (16) *A set form of words.* (17) *A form of law.* (1) *Forma est naturalis nota cujusque, Cic. de Orat. 3, 29.* *MI. Specie venustâ, ore parvo, atque oculis pernigris, HA. Formam quidem verbis depinxit mihi, Plaut. Paen. 5, 3, 153.* (2) *Cuivi formam accipit ulmus aratri, Virg. Geor. 1, 170.* (3) *In formis aliis dignitas inest, aliis venustas, Cic. Offic. 1, 30.* (4) *Rotundâ formâ ullam negat esse pulchriorem Plato, Id. N. D. 1, 10.* (5) *Si mihi difficilis formam natura negavit, &c. Ov. Epist. 15, 31.* (6) *Literarum formas pueri discant, Quint. 1, 1.* (7) ¶ *Cum formam reipublicæ viderim, quale ædificium futurum sit, scire possum, Cic. Fam. 2, 8.* (8) *Suet. teste Litt. Eleganti quidem Metaphorâ dixit, omnia facta dictaque tua respondeant sibi, & unâ formâ percussa sint, Sen. Ep. 34, extr.* (9) *Formas denarias, quinquarias dixit pro denariis, quinquariis, Lampr.* (10) *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 106.* (11) *Liquor in calathos, vel formas, transferendus est, Col. 7, 8.* (12) = *Suam quodque animal formam & speciem diligit, Cic. N. D. 1, 47.* (13) *Idææ formas vertit Id. Top. 7.* (14) *Terribiles formæ nocturno tempore visæ, Id. de Div. 1, 11. ex poetâ.* (15) *Unde formales epistolæ dicuntur, vid. Suet. Dom. 13. & ibi Torrent & Casaub.* (16) *Forma ultimæ necessitatis, NE quid detrimenti respub. capiat, Liv.* (17) *Quæ forma viros fortunave meruit, Virg. Æn. 6, 615. interp. Serv.* ¶ *Forma in legg. imp. est ea pars aquæductus, quâ aqua decurrit, A. Aug. D. 4, p. 61.*

* **Formälis**, e. adj. *Made in due form; in conceived, or set, words, Suet. Dom. 13. vid. ibi interpret.*

* ¶ **Formälitas**, ätis. f. *Formality, Philos. vocab.*

* ¶ **Formäliter**, adv. *Formally, Cod.*

* **Formämentum**, i. n. *A mould, or form.* *Principiorum formamenta, Lucr. 2, 817.* ¶ *Rarò occ.*

* **Formans**, tis. part. *Forming.* *Formantibus astris, Maril. 5, 360.*

* **Formandus**, a, um. *In has leges traditam sibi urbem, Lacedæmonii formandam Lysandro tradiderunt, Just. 5, 8.* *Ego ideo prudentiam tuam elegi, ut formandis istius provincie moribus ipse moderareris, Plin. Ep. 10, 118.*

* **Formätio**, önis. f. verb. *A forming, or framing.* *Horum formationes exprimentur his rationibus, Vitr. 3, 1.* ¶ *Leg. & in compos. conformatio, deformatio, &c.*

* **Formätor**, öris. m. (1) *A maker, a creator.* (2) *Met. A former, an instructor.* (1) *Quisquis formator universi fuit, Sen. ad Helv. 8.* (2) *Animi sibi quisque formatorem, præceptoremque virtutis è cætu sapientum arcessat, Col. Præf. 1, 1.*

* **Formä ära**, æ. f. *A shape, a forming, or fashioning.* = *Servat formaturam, servatque figuram, Lucr. 4, 560.*

* **Formäturus**, a, um. part. *About to form.* *Multisque gemunt incudibus æra Formatura nefas, Claud. 2. Eutrop. 72.* *Ita veluti reipublicæ statum formaturus, Just. 22, 2.*

* **Formätus**, a, um. part. *Formed, Auxiliorum quocumque*

quoque portionem, formatam in disciplinam Macedonum, exercitui suo miscet, *Just. 12, 12. Conf. 18, 3, 10.*

* Formica, æ. f. [à μύρμηξ, *Æol. & Dor.* μύρμηξ, nisi malis à ferendis micis] *An ant, a pismire.* In formicâ non modò sentus, sed etiam mens, ratio, memoria, *Cic. N. D. 3, 9. v. Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 33.*

* Formicans, tis. *Thick and low, creeping.* Percussu formicante venarum, *Plin. 7, 51.*

* Formicatio, ònis. f. *A tingling, or pain, like the stinging of pismires,* *Plin. 7, 51.*

* Formicetum, i. n. *An anthill, Lexicogr. ex Apul.*

* Formicinus, a, um. adj. ¶ Formicinus gradus, *a thick but short pace, such as that of ants,* *Plaut. Mena. 5, 3, 19.*

* Formico, are. neut. *To rise in pimples.* Donec formicer cutis, *Plin. 30, 13.*

* Formicosus, a, um. adj. *Full of ants,* *Plin. 10, 74.*

Formidabilis, e. adj. *Dreadful, formidable.* § Formidabilis sapiens, *Qv. Met. 2, 174.* § *Æneas, Ibid. 14, 116.*

Formidandus, a, um. part. *To be dreaded, or feared.* Quo etiam satietas formidanda est magis, *Cic. Orat. 63.*

Formidans, tis. part. *Fearing, fearful.* § Cervi formidantes, *Qv. Met. 13, 475.* = Metuens pueris, nihî formidans, *Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 67.*

Formidatio, ònis. f. verb. *A fearing.* Tribuitur *Cic. Part. Orat. 4, 1. sen. ab. alt. leg.*

Formidatus, a, um. part. *Fearful, dreaded.* Nautis formidatus Apollo, *Virg. Æn. 3, 275.* *Æthiops classe formidatus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 15.*

Formido, are. act. *To fear, or dread.* = In tus pavel, & formido solis, *Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 20.* § Eucio formidat auro, *Id. Av. a. g. 6.* § Iracundiam alioq. formidare, *Cic. Att. 3, 16.*

Formidori, ari, atus. pass. *To be feared, Stat. assoniment.* (2) Meton. *to sit, or rest, set with various feathers, to scare wild beasts.* (1) Formido est metus permanens, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 ex defin. Stoicorum.* Post has fugas & formidines, *Id. Att. 8, 14.* (2) Sen. de Ira, 1, 12.

Formidolose, a, u. f. comp. *Fearfully, timorously,* *Cic. pro Sext. 19.* Formidolosus, Charis. ex Catone.

Formidulosus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. *formis, sup. (1) Act. Fearful, timorous. (2) Pass. To be feared, horrible.* Formidolosus obsecro, mi homo? *Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 18.* (2) Formidolosior hostium atrocior, *Tac. Ann. 1, 62, 3.* Tempus formidolosissimum, *Cic. Philipp. 7, 2.*

¶ Formio, ònis. *A strong basket, Ulp. ↓ Fiscella.*

* Formio, are. act. [à forma] (1) *To form, frame, mould, or fashion.* (2) *To build.* (3) *To compose.* (4) *To instruct.* (5) *To sign, or imagine.* (1) Corpora ad membrorum flexus formare, *Quint. 1, 1.* § Formare se in alicujus mores, *Liv. 3, 36.* (2) Phrygiâ formabat in Idâ *Æneas* classim, *Virg. Æn. 9, 80.* (3) Edicta, epistolas, orationesq. alieno formabat ingenio, *Suet. Dom. 20.* (4) Talibus ignaram Juno Cadmeida datus Formidat, *Qv. Met. 3, 287.* (5) Personam formare novam, *Hor. A. P. 125.*

* Former, ari, atus. pass. *To be formed, framed, moulded, &c.* Verba quæ formari similitudine nullâ possunt, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 88.* = Conscripta formatur imagine tela, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 117.*

* Formosè. adv. *Neatly.* Formosè cubare, *Apul. Met. 5, p. 160.* ↓ Nitidè, bellè, *Vitt.*

* Formositas, atis. f. *Handsomeness, beauty.* Postum est in formositate, *Cic. Offic. 1, 35.*

* Formosus, a, um. adj. [à forma] ior, comp. *formis, sup. Fair, beautiful, charming, handsome.*

Formosus pecoris custos, formosior ipse, *Virg. Ecl. 5, 44.* § Formosissimus annus, *Id. Ibid. 3, 57.* = Nihil virtute formosius, nil pulchius, *Cic. 33*

Formosus, an deformis, *Id. de Inv. 1, 24.*

* Formosa, æ. f. dim. [à forma] (1) *Beauty.* (2) *A rule, or maxim.* (3) *A form in law, a*

write, the words wherein a law is conceived. (4) *A suit, process, or indictment.* (5) *An order.* (6) *|| A shoemaker's last.* (1) Tempori hanc vigilare oportet formulam, atque ætatulam, ne ubi capillæ versipellis fiat, sædè semper servias, *Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 47.* (2) Erit hæc formula Stoicorum disciplinæ consentanea, *Cic. Offic. 3, 4.* 3 Vid. & *Varr. R. R. 1, 18.* (3) Jura & formulæ de omnibus rebus constitutæ, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 8.* Protulit de dolo malo formulas Aquilius, *Id. Offic. 3, 14.* Ubi illa erit formula fiducia, ut INTER BONOS BENE AGIER

PORTET, *Id. Fam. 7, 12.* (4) Injuriarum formulam intendit re, *Suet. Vitell. 7, & passim ap. JCC.* (5) Parare milites ex formulâ, *Liv. 27, 10.* (6) *Litt. unde incert.*

* Formularius, i. m. [à formula] *One that maketh out writs.* = Formularii, vel, uti Cicero ait, leguleii quidam esse maverunt, *Quint. 12, 3.*

¶ Formus, a, um. adj. *Hot, P. R.*

Formacalia, òrum. n. pl. *Sacra erant, cum sacra in funiculis terrebant, Fest. A sort of sacrifice offered before the grinding of corn.* Cuius rei causa nunc Fornacalia verbis Maximus indicat, *Qv. Fest. 2, 527.*

¶ Fornacalis, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a bake-house, Dig.*

¶ Fornacator, òris. m. *The firemaker in the baths, Paul. Jc.*

Fornaceus, a, um. adj. *Made like a furnace,* *Plin. 35, 14.*

Fornacula, æ. f. dim. [à fornax] *A furnace,* *Juv. 10, 20. Vitr. 7, 10.*

Fornax, æ. f. *A furnace.* § Fornaces immetus, *Liv. 6, 405.* Quantis fuerint formacibus ara Eligies ductura tuas? *Claud. 2. Conf. 1, 177.*

¶ Fornicaris, æ. f. *Meretrix, a common prostitute, &c.*

¶ Fornicarius, i. m. *Belonging to the fears.* = Quis non formicavit, non adulter? *Virg. Interpr. 4. Scornat, Cic.*

Fornicatum, adv. *In the form of an arch,* *Plin. 29, 6.*

Fornicatio, ònis. f. verb. [à fornico] *Ar vaulting, or arching, over.* § Parietum orationes. *Vitruv. 6, 11.* § Lapidum fornica io, *Sen. Ep. 95.* ¶ Also *fornication, Ecclesi.* quâ notione à *neglecta deductum videtur.*

¶ Fornicator, òris. m. *A fornicator, Ecclesi. 4. Scornator, Cic.*

¶ Fornicatrix, icis. f. *She that baunteth brothel-houses, Dig.*

Fornicatus, a, um. part. *Arched, or vaulted, over.* Paries vel solidus, vel fornicatus, *Cic. Top. 4.* Ceras fulciunt pilarum intergerinis à solo fornicatis, *Plin. 11, 10.*

¶ Fornico, are. act. *To vault, or arch, over,* *Sidon. Ep. 1, 5.*

Fornicor, ari, atus. pass. *To be arched, to be bent downward.* Palma fornicatur, *Plin. 16, 42.*

¶ Dep. *To commit fornication, Ecclesi.*

Fornix, icis. f. [de etym. parum constat] (1) *An arch, or vault, in horses; a triumphal arch in memory of some great victory.* (2) *Also, Meton. a brothel-house, because these were in vaults and wells under ground.* (1) Adverso fornice portæ, *Virg. Æn. 6, 631.* Hujus fornix in foro Syracusis est, in quo natus filius stat, *Cic. Verr. 2, 63.* (2) Fornix ubi & uncta popina incutiunt urbis deside. iura, *Hor. Ep. 2, 14, 21.*

* Fóro, are. act. [à foris] *To bore, or pierce.* Te forabunt patibulatim per vias rimulis, *Plaut. Mest. 1, 1, 53.* sed usitatus est *perforo.*

* Fóror, ari. pass. *To be bored, or pierced, Cels. 8, 2. & 3, 9.*

¶ Forpex, icis. f. *A pair of scissors, or nippers,* *Ibid.* Sed hanc corruptam à *forfice* suspicantur viri docti.

Fors, tis. f. [de etym. nihil compert] (1) *Fortune.* (2) *Luck, chance, hazard.* (1) Si sanè fors domina campî, *Cic. in Pison. 2.* (2) Fors aliquibus in rebus plûs quàm ratio potest, *Cic. Att. 14, 13.* 3 In incerto iudicium est, fatone res mortalium & necessitate immutabili, an forte volvantur, *Tac. Ann. 16, 34.* 3 Ut

cuique fors, aut virtus, *Ibid. 12, 39.* Forte suâ Libycis tempestas nos appulit oris, *Virg. Æn. 1, 381.*

¶ Forsan. adv. [à fors, & partic. 3v] *Perhaps, perchance, peradventure.* Forsan & hæc olim meminisse juvabit, *Virg. Æn. 1, 207.*

¶ Forsitan. adv. [ex fors, sit, & 3v] *Perhaps, it may be.* Forsitan hic mihi parum habeat fidem, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117.*

¶ Forfit. adv. [ex fors & fit] *Perhaps it may be,* *Lucr. 6, 735.* Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 49. Forfit càrior alter erit, *P. p. 2, 9, 1.*

¶ Fortalium, i. n. *A fort, a fence, a strong place.* 4 Castellum, *Cæs.*

¶ Fortale, adv. [q. est fortè esse] *It may be, perhaps, peradventure.* 3 Genus orationis fortasse subtile, corè acutum, *Cic.*

¶ Fortalean. adv. *Peradventure, Cell. 7, 3.*

¶ Fortassis. adv. *Perchance, perhaps.* Sed ey fortassis vaticinor, *Cic. Fam. 2, 16.*

¶ Fortax, acis. f. [à fortitudine] *The bottom, or compass, of an oven, furnace, or kiln,* *Cato, 38. k. occ.*

Fortè. adv. vel pot. abl. à fors. *As hap was, as it fortune'd, by chance, peradventure.* ¶ Fortè certana, as good luck would have it, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 54.* Quam sæpe fortè temerè eveniunt, quæ non audeas optare, *Id. Phorm. 5, 1, 31.* Forte suâ, *Virg. Æn. 1, 381.*

¶ Fortean. adv. [ex fortè & an] *Peradventure, Fest. 4. Fortian, fortian, fortè.*

¶ Fortesco, ère. neut. *To wax, or grow, strong,* *Cell. 19, 7 ex Nev. 4. Fortis fio.*

¶ Forticulus, a, um. adj. *Simewhat patient.* Quamvis Epicurus forticulum se in tormibus præbeat, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 19.*

¶ Fortificatio, ònis. f. *A fortifying, Aug. 4. Fortificator, òris. m. verb. He that maketh strong, Id. 4. Propugnator.*

¶ Fortico, are. act. *fortem facio. To fortify, to strengthen.* Ægretantium fortificare cor-pora, *Cels. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 38.* 4 Consumare, mun. e.

Fortis e. adj. [à ferendo adversa: vel à fors, nam fors adjuvat audaces] or, comp. *formis, sup. (1) Hardy, patient. (2) Stout, constant. (3) Courageous, valiant, magnanimous. (4) Well bred, bonifi, honourable. (5) Rich, powerful. (6) Hale, lusty, strong. (7) Swift. (8) Fair. (1) Qui me vir fortior est ad sufferendas plagas? Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 11. (2) = Vir fortis & animosus, & acriter morti se offerens, Cic. pro Affilon. 34. Vhi fortissimi, Sall. B. C. 20. (3) = Homo fortis, a'que bellator probus, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 2, 35. (4) Cavit, ne unquam infamiae ea res sibi esset, ut virum fortem decet, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 14. Hicne est leno, qui fuit quondam fortis? Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 65. (5) Fortis familia, Id. Trin. 5, 2, 9. Rex peritus fortius adversus Romanos aurum quàm ferrum, pacem emit, Flor. 3, 1, 7. (6) = Incolumis & fortis aliis super alia oneribus augeas, Plin. Ep. 10, 59. 3 Neque à fortissimis infimissimo generi resisti posse, Sall. B. J. 71. (7) 3 Quid tam egregium, si femina forti Fidis equo? dimitte fugam, Virg. Æn. 11, 705. (8) Ecquid fortis visa est? Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 13. ubi vid. Scal. Bacchis et am tibi fortis visa est? Id. Bacchid. 2, 2, 38. 3 Ex his colligere licet, omnia tam animi, quam corporis bona, in fortitudine posuisse Romanos.*

Fortiter. adv. ius. comp. *formis, sup. (1) Patiently, bravely. (2) Valiantly, stoutly. (3) Resolutely, undauntedly. (4) Quickly, briskly, apace. (1) Quicquid acciderit, fortiter ac sapienter feramus, Cic. Att. 14, 13. Quenvis eventum fortius feram, quàm hunc dolorem, Id. 9, 6. (2) 3 Fortiter bellum gerere, Id. pro Flacc. 39. (3) 3 Quàm sapienter non disputo, constantè quidem & fortiter certè, Id. pro Prov. Conf. 17. Fortius pugnare cæperunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 26. 4 Fortissimè pugnauerunt, most violently, with the utmost endeavour, Cæs. B. G. 4, 37. (4) Rebus paternis fortiter absumptis, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 27. Arserunt agitati fortius ignes, Qv. Met. 6, 708.*

Fortitudo, dñis. f. (1) *Patience, greatness of soul.* (2) *Hardyness, courage.* (3) *Intrepidity.* (4) *A brave action, either in peace, or war.* (5) *Strength.* Fortitudo omnis (1) in dolore, aut (2) in labore, aut (3) in periculo spectatur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 15. (4) Sunt domesticæ fortitudines non inferiores militibus, *Id. Off.* 1, 22. (5) In feris fortitudinem dicimus, in hominibus iustitiam, *Id. Off.* 1, 50.

† Fortiusculus, i. m. dim. *Stoutish, somewhat strong,* *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 13. sed alii aliter leg. † Forticulus, *Cic.*

Fortuitò, adv. *By chance, at adventure, casually.* Hoc non fit fortuitò, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 11.

Fortuitu. qu. ablat. monopt. *idem.* = Temerè ac fortuitu, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 29.

Fortuitus, a, um. adj. *That happeneth by chance, sudden, casual, accidental, of itself.* Non fortuitum, sed divinum, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 5. Ut coacta mors fortuitæ similis esset, *Tac.* 16, 19. ¶ = Subita & fortuita oratio, *an extemporal speech,* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 33.

Fortuna, æ. f. [à fors] (1) *Fortune, hazard, adventure, hap, chance, event, luck.* (2) *State, condition.* (3) *An estate, real, or personal.* (4) *Also the Goddess so called.* (1) = Quid aliud fors? quid fortuna? quid casus? quid eventus? *Ec. Cic. de Div.* 2, 6. (2) Magnæ fortunæ comes adest adulatio, *Paterc.* 2, 102. (3) Fortunam tribus filiabus æqualiter distribuere, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 9. (4) O Fortuna! O fors Fortuna! *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 7.

Fortunæ, ærum, f. pl. *One's fortune, or estate; riches, wealth, what one is worth.* = Imminerebat tuus furor omnium fortunis & bonis, *Cic. pro Demo.* 10. & in sing. § Amplificare fortunam suam, *Id. de Amic.* 16. Pleni fortunarum gloriæque simul publicæ, *Liv.* 3, 68.

Fortunatè, adv. ius, comp. *Happyly, fortunately, prosperously, luckily.* = Sapientes feliciter & fortunatè vivunt, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 7. Fortunatius repulsus, *Col. præf.*

¶ Fortunatio, ònis. f. verb. *A happy success, or prospering,* *Aug.* † Fors, Fortuna, *Vitt.*

¶ Fortunator, òris. m. verb. *He that prospereth,* *Aug.* † Qui fortunat.

Fortunatus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *issimus, sup.* (1) *Best, happy* (2) *Fortunate, wealthy, rich.* (3) *Favourable.* (1) Fortunatus, qui isthoc animo fies, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 66. (2) Fortunatus senex, tua rura manebunt, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 47. § Fortunatissimus haberi, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 12. (3) Deos ego omnes, ut sint fortunati, precor, *Afran.* Nusquam fortunatiorem, se quàm Præneste, vidisse fortunam, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 41.

¶ Fortunium, i. n. *Good luck, Dig.* † Fors. Fortuna, bona Fortuna.

Fortuino, æ. e. act. *To make happy, or prosperous.* Tibi patrimonium Dii fortunent, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 2. Eumque honorem tibi deos fortunare volo, *Ibid.* 15, 7. Dii fortunabunt vestra consilia! *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 175.

¶ Fortunor, ari, aius. pass. *To be made prosperous,* *Litt. ex Stat.*

Fòtilus, i. m. dim. [à forus] vix leg. in singulari, plur. foruli. *Hutches, cases, or shelves, wherein books were kept.* Hic libros dabit, & forulos, *Juv.* 3, 219.

* Fòrum, i. n. [à ferendo] (1) *A market place where things are sold.* (2) *Also the common place where courts are kept, and matters of judgment pleaded.* (3) *With a proper name a market town, or borough, with the country adjacent.* (4) *Also a vessel used about the vinepress.* (1) Forum boarium, piscatorium, olitorium, cupidinic, &c. vid. *Varr. de L. L.* 1, 4, 32. ¶ Cadere foro, to become bankrupt, *Juv.* 11, 50. Uti foro, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 29. to suit himself to the time, to make the best of it. Decedere foro, to live privately, *Nep. Att.* 10. (2) Erit in triplici p. mihi nemo foro, *Mart.* 3, 38. ¶ In alieno foro litigare, to follow a business he doth not understand. *Mart. præf.* 1, 10. Agere forum, to hold a court to try causes. (3) Forum Julii, hodie Prejus. Forum Claudii, hodie Parentesia, &c. (4) Col. 31, 2, & 12, 8.

Fòrus, i. m. (1) *The deck, or hatch, of a ship,* (2) *Also small furrows.* (1) In summæ navis foro, *Gell.* 16, extr. *Ustatiis in plur.* Alii per foros cursitent, *Cic. de Senect.* 6. (2) Angustoque foros adverso limite ducens, *Col.* 10, 92. * † Forvus, i. m. [à serveo] obsol. *Hor.* *Isid.* *ReEtius formus.*

Fossâ, æ. f. [à fodiendo] Locus unde terram foderent, a ditch, a meat, a trench. Locum vallo fossâque inunivit, *Cæf. B. G.* 3, 2.

¶ Fossarius, i. m. *A ditcher,* *Col. ap. Litt.* † Fossor.

Fossatum, i. n. *A fosse, a trench,* cit. *Plin.* 17, 21. sed peiperam; certè *Veg.* 4, 16. & *Palad.* 11, 13.

Fossilis, e. adj. *That which is, or may be, digged out of the earth.* Sol fossilis, *Plin.* 36, 10.

Fossio, ònis. f. verb. [à fodio] *A digging, or delving; a dressing, or trimming.* Fossionibus terra fit fecundior, *Cic. de Sen.* 15. Puteorum fossio, *Vitruv.* 8, 7.

Fossitus, a, um. adj. *That which is digged, or delved.* Arena fossitia, *Pall.* 1, 10. ¶ Fossitia nigra, sea coal, *Jun.*

† Fossio, ære. freq. [à fodio] *To dig often,* *Enn. ap. Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.

Fossor, òris. m. verb. [à fodio] *A digger, a delver, a ditcher, a labourer, a trench maker, a pioneer.* Si fossore terra venisset, *Col.* 3, 13. § Robustus fossor, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 264.

Fossula, æ. f. dim. *A little ditch, or trench.* Singulis fossulis disponas, *Col.* 11, 3. § Fossulas facere, *Cato,* 161.

Fossura, æ. f. *A digging, or delving.* Compladata fossuris montium juga, *Suet. Calig.* 37. Hanc fossuram maximè probavimus, *Col.* 4, 14. Summa fossura operatur arundinibus, aut fronde, *Vitruv.* 8, 1.

Fossus, a, um. part. [à fodior] *Digged.* Terra fossa & subacta, *Pallad. Novemb.* 6.

Fòtus, a, um. part. [à foveo] *Nourished, cherished, kept warm.* Palli à matribus exclusi fòtque, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48.

Fòtus, ùs. m. verb. (1) *Announcing, or keeping warm.* (2) *Also a fomentation.* (1) Laurus utilis est igni sacro fòtu, *Plin.* 23, 9. (2) Decoctura juvat & potione & fòtu, *Plin.* 23, 1.

Fòvea, æ. f. [ab ant. foveo, pro fodio] *A deep hole made in the ground to catch wild beasts in; a pitfall, a den, a cave, a fox's hole, &c.* Bellua in foveam incidit, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. Decipimus foveâ leonem, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 1, 59.

Fòvendus, a, um. part. *To be cherished.* Nobilitate fovenda est novitas, *Pal. Max.* 3, 8, 7. § Fovendus artus accipere, *Or. Met.* 8, 654.

Fòvens, tis. part. *Cherishing, &c.* § Fòvens pejora fortuna, *Sen. Hipp.* 979. *Conf. Sil.* 7, 10. *Liv.* 24, 36.

Fòveo, ère, fòvi, fòtum. act. (1) *To keep warm.* (2) *To cherish, or nourish.* (3) *To feed, or maintain.* (4) *To make much of, to favour.* (5) *To love and embrace.* (6) *To espouse, or favour.* (7) *To foment, or bathe, with any liquid thing.* (1) Jubes epulas foveri fòculis ferventibus? *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 67. (2) Aves pullos pennis fovent, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. (3) Lactis fovet & erigit, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 5. (4) Colui fòveis potestas, *Or. Trist.* 4, 10, 41. Ibi fovebo senectutem meam, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 62. (5) Ipse Neream Dum fovet, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 4. (6) Constatia non fovi arma, *Or. Trist.* 1, 4, 41. (7) Fovit vulnus lymphâ, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 420.

Fòveor, èri, pass. *To be cherished, &c.* *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 67.

Fòveo, ère. act. ant. *id. quod fodio.*

F ante R.

† Fræscere, pro friari, *Varr.*

Fræco, ère. ut. neut. [à seq. fraces] *To putrify, and rot with age and continuance.* Oleum fracescet, *Col.* 1, 6.

Fræces, ium. pl. f. *The lees of oil,* *Plin. Vid. Frax.*

Fræesco, ère. incept. *To grow rotten, or mouldy.* Oleum, quod minùs provenit, si congelatur,

fracescet, *Col.* 1, 6. § Caldore fracescere, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 55.

¶ Fræcidè, adv. *Roten ripe,* *Litt. ex Col.*

Fræcidus, a, um. adj. [à fraceo] *Roten ripe, hoary, and putrified.* Olea fracida, *Cato, R. R.* 64.

* † Fræctio, ònis. f. verb. *A breaking, a fraction,* *Litt. ex Plaut. sed non reperi.* † Infraction, *Cic.*

* Fræctura, æ. f. *A breaking, or bursting; a fracture.* Fracturas sanare, *Plin.* 22, 8. Fractura calculi, *Cels.* 7, 26.

* Fræcturus, a, um. part. *About to break.* Tenuemque per undam Obvia dimittit fracturum flamina coilem, *Claud. B. G.* 522. *conf. Sil.* 15, 339.

* Fractus, a, um. part. [à frangor] (1) *Broken.* (2) *Met. Discouraged, out of heart, spent.* (3) *Left, vanquished.* (4) *Nice, effeminate.* (1) § Fractum crus, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 17, 58. § Fractura fræcta, *Sil.* 17, 538. (2) Fractus morboque famèque, *Or. Met.* 13, 52. (3) = Fractum propè & debilitatum Græciæ nomen, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 26. (4) = Fractum & minutum & querile, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 83.

¶ Frænatio, ònis. f. verb. *A bridling, or curbing,* *Veg.*

Frænator, òris. m. verb. *A bridler, or restrainer.* Ignipedum frænator equorum, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 27. = Infinitæ potestatis demitor ac frænator, *Plin. Paneg.* 55.

Frænatus, a, um. part. *Bridled, restrained, curbed, kept in.* § Frænati equi, *Cæf. B. G.* 8, 15. Os equi frænatum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 13. *conf. Liv.* 21, 44.

Frænigerus, a, um. adj. *That holdeth, or manageth, the bridle.* ¶ Frænigera ala, a troop of horse, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 98.

Fræno, ære. act. (1) *To bridle, to curb, to rein.* (2) *Met. To keep in, to check, to restrain, to stop, or stay.* (1) § Frænare equum, *Liv.* (2) Animum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 57. § Voluptates, *Liv.* 30, 14. § Ventos vincula & carcere, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 38.

Fræner, ari. pass. *To be bridled.* Ignea longævo frænatur corde juvenus, *Claud. Conf. Prob.* & *Ol.* 155.

FRÆNUM, i. n. pl. fræni. n. vel fræna. n. [quod hoc equi dentibus frændeant] (1) *A bridle, or the bit of a bridle; a curb.* (2) *Met. A check, or curb.* (1) § Sonantes fræni, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 184. § Sonantia fræna, *Or. Met.* 2, 121. (2) = Pone hæ fræna modumque, *Juv.* 8, 88. = Frænium apud Celsum est morbi genus, cum glans pen s ita contestata est, ut nudari non possit. ¶ Dæe fræna, to subdue, *Or. Met.* 6, 231. accipere, to submit, *Id.*

* † Frægeico, ère. frangi incipio, *To break, or crumble away,* *Pacuv.*

* Frægiis, e. adj. [ab ant. frago] or, comp. (1) *Brittle, soon broken.* (2) *Mortal, weak, perishable, that may be easily broken.* (3) *Dry, without moisture.* (1) Fragilis cicuta, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 85. Vitri modo fragilis, *Plin.* 13, 25. (2) = Res humanæ fragiles, caducæque sunt, *Cic. de Am.* 27. (3) § Succosa firmiora, quàm fragilia, *Cels.* 2, 18.

* Frægilitas, aitis. f. (1) *Brittleness.* (2) *Met. Weakness, frailty.* (1) Ne ferramenta aquâ in fragilitatem durentur, *Plin.* 34, 14. (2) Imbecillitas & fragilitas humani generis, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 1.

* Frægmen, inis. n. *A piece of a thing broken, a fragment, a shard, a scrap.* Frægmina remorum, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 306. Gracchus frægmine subfellii ietus, *Paterc.* 2, 3, 2. lapidis, *Tac.* 5, 6, 3.

* Frægmentum, i. n. *idem.* Frægmentum lapidis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 32. Laceræ frægmenta carinæ, *Luc.* 8, 755. Frægmento subfellii ietus, *Val. Max.* 1, 4, 2.

* † Frægo, ant. pro frango.

* Frægor, òris. m. [ab ant. frago, sonitus qui ex arbore aut aliâ re inter fragendum editur] *A noise, a crash, a crack,* as when a thing breaks. Frægor tectorum, quæ diruebantur, audiebatur, *Liv.* 1, 29. Fit frægor, & densi funduntur ab æthere.

æthere nimbi, *Ov. Met.* 1, 269. § Fragores fluctuū, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, ext. 1. § Fragorem congerinare, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 71. § stupere, *Id.* 2, 620.

* Frāgōsē, adv. *With a great noise*, *Plin.* 16, 10, in compar.

* Frāgōsus, a. um. adj. [à frango] sſimus, sup. (1) *Rough, craggy*. (2) *Met. Uneven, uneasy, boarſe, or jaring*. (3) *Also brittle*. (1) *Sylvis horrentia laxa fragoris*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 777. Pariumque infame fragoris Exsuperant Pityamque vadis, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 622. (2) = *Aures fragoris offenduntur, & lenibus mulcentur*, *Quint.* 9, 4. (3) *Lucr.* 2, 8, 9.

Fragrans, tis. part. & adject. *Smelling sweet, fragrant*. *Domus fragrans odore Assyrio*, *Catull.* 66, 144. v. *Virg. Geor.* 4, 169. || Fragrantissimus, *Apul.* p. 842.

|| Fragranter, adv. *Fragrantly*, *Litt. ex Apul.* Fragrantia, æ. f. *A sweet smell, fragrancy*. Unguentorum fragrantia, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, ext. 1.

FRAGRO, ære. neut. (1) *To smell sweetly*, (2) *or sour*, (3) *or strong*. (1) *Vid. Fragrans*. (2) *Fragrat odor acerbus*, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 493. (3) *Ne fragres hesterno vino*, *Mart.* 1, 87.

Frāgum, i. n. [à fragro, quia sunt odoris optimi, *Perot.*] *A strawberry*. *Humi nascentia fraga*, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 92. *Fraga dumetis vulla*, *Sen. Hipp.* 516. || vix leg. in sing. ap. idoneos auct.

Frāmea, æ. f. voc. German. *A short spear, a javelin, a glaive, or sword; a partizan, or hunter's staff*. = *Hastæ*, vel, ipſorum vocabulo, frameas gerunt, *Tac. de Germ.* c. 6. *Conf. Juv.* 13, 79.

* Frangendus, a. um. part. *To be broken*. Existimavit antè frangendum hostem, quàm ulciscendum civem, *Paterc.* 2, 24. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 549.

* Frangens, tis. part. *Breaking*. Frangens Auctus scopulus, *Lucan.* 6, 266.

* FRANGO, ère, frēgi, fractum. act. neut. [à φάσσω, fut. secund. φάγω, & digammā interp. frago, antiq. inde frango] (1) *To break, to bruise*. (2) *To weaken*. (3) *To spend, or wear out*. (4) *To abate, or diminish*. (5) *To discourage, to daunt*. (6) *To vanquish*. (7) *To violate, or infringe*. (8) *To move, to dissuade*. (9) *To disappoint*. (1) *Qui è nuce nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem*, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 55. || Frangere comam in gradus, *to curl it*, *Quint.* 1, 6. (2) = *Nulla est tanta vis, quæ non ferro ac viribus debilitari, frangique possit*, *Cic. pro Marcello*, 3. = *Vis summas frangit infirmatque opes*, *Id. pro Rab. Post.* 10, ex poetâ. *Vini vim frangere aquam miscendo*, *Cels. præf.* (3) *Morantem sæpe ciem meo fregi*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 7. (4) *Dum se calor frangat*, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 62. || Vim vini frangere aquâ, *to alloy it*, *Cels.* (5) || Contumelia non fregit eum, sed erexit, *Nep. Them.* 1. *Sin te tanta mala frangunt*, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 8. (6) = *Bellum Allobrogum præliis fregit, cõsque domuit*, *Id. de Prov. Conf.* 13. (7) § Frangere fidem, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 6. § fœdus. *Id. in Pison.* 12. (8) *Illum gemitu jam supplice mater Frangit*, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 375. (9) *Fregit hos meum consilium*, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4.

* Frangor, i. fractus. pass. *To be broken*. *Met. discouraged, &c.* Fluctus à saxo frangitur, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. *Quarum rerum curâ frangebatur*, *Nep. Dion.* 7.

|| Frātellus, i. m. dim. *A little brother*, *Ter. Scaur.* || Fraterculus.

FRĀTER, tis. m. [qu. ferè alter] (1) *A brother, confederate, or ally*. (2) *A nephew, kinsman, or cousin german*. (3) *Books, &c. of the same author*. (1) *Velim, misfrater, fraterculo tuo credas*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 66. *Nulla adulatio procedere ultra potest, quàm ut fratres vocemus*, *Quint. Decl.* 321. (2) *Terent. Phorm.* 5, 4, 1. § Frater patruelis, *Suet. Cæs.* 29. (3) *Adspicies illic positos ex ordine fratres*, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 107.

† Frāterculō, ære. neut. *To grow up together as brothers*. *Tunc papillæ primitus fraterculabant, illud volui dicere sororiabant*, *Plaut. in Fragm.*

Frāterculus, i. m. dim. *A little, or young, brother*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 66. *Juv.* 4, 98.

Frāternē, adv. *Brotherly, lowcingly, kindly*. = Germanè fraternèque rescribam, *Cic. Q. fr.* 15.

Frāternitas, ætis. f. *Brotherhood, a fraternity*, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 25, 1. *Flor.* 4, 2, 74.

Frāternus, a. um. adj. (1) *Of a brother*. (2) *Brotherly, fraternal*. (1) *Diana fraternis languida flammis*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 454. || Fraterna cædes, *committed by a brother*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 21. (2) *Fraterna necessitudo*, *Cic. pro Quint.* 4.

* || Fratilli, ñrum, m. pl. [dict. quòd per terram ferantur, *Fest.* al. qu. *fracti*, & divisi; fractili vett. dict.] *The jags of tapestry at the bottom; the fringe, shag, or nap, of cloth*.

|| Fratria, æ. f. *A brother's wife*, *Fest.* or *a husband's brother's wife*, *Non.*

Fratricida, æ. com. gen. *A killer of his brother*, *Cic. pro Domo*, c. 10.

|| Fratricidium, i. n. *A killing of one's brother*, *Arnob.* || Fraternæ necis scelus, *Hor.*

|| Fratrimumium, i. n. *An estate left, or given, to one by a brother*, *Litt. ex Sen. sed q.*

|| Fratror, ære. neut. *To grow, or plump, up; as boys or girls breasts, or paps, do*, *Fest.*

Fraudandus, a. um. part. *To be defrauded*. *Nec fraudanda Miletus cive Cadmo*, *Plin.* 5, 30.

Fraudatio, ñnis. f. verb. *A deceiving, beguiling, or cozening*. *Qui fraudationis causâ latitavit*, *Cic. pro Quint.* 19. § *Sine fraudatione agere*, *Id. Offic.* 3, 17.

Fraudator, ñris. m. verb. *A deceiver, or cozenner*. § *Fraudator creditorum*, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 12. *Ingratus beneficiorum fraudator est*, *Sen. de Ben.* 4, 26.

Fraudatus, a. um. part. *Cozened, deceived, beguiled*. = *Ne propter te captus fraudatusque sim*, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 17. *Ventre fraudato comparavit peculium*, *Sen. Ep.* 80.

Fraudo, ære. act. [à fraud] *To defraud, cheat, cozen, or beguile; artfully to deprive of*. || *Fraudare genium, to pinch his belly*, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 9, 15. *stipendium militum, to keep back their pay*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 59. § *aliquem pecuniâ*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1.

Fraudor, ñri. pass. *To be defrauded, or cheated*. *Quidve fecit, cur etiam gentium communi jure fraudetur?* *Curt.* 10, 18. *Cum calumniâ tardiùs lati auxilii mercede fraudarentur*, *Just.* 42, 1.

Fraudulenter, adv. iùs, comp. *Fraudulently, knaveishly, like a trickster*. § *Fraudulenter infestare*, *Col.* 1, 8. § *Fraudulentiùs invidere*, *Plin.* 30, 10.

Fraudulentia, æ. f. *Deceitfulness, knavery*. *Fretus malitiâ, fraudulentia*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 1, 7. *vid. & Mil.* 2, 2, 34.

Fraudulentus, a. um. adj. || or, comp. sſimus, sup. *Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, cheating, knaveish*. § *Homo fraudulentus*, *Ad. Herenn.* 2, 26. § *Venditio fraudulenta*, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 21. *Fraudulentior*, *Tertull.* *Fraudulentissimus*, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 38.

FRAUS, dis. f. (1) *Deceit, fraud, guile, a cheat, or knaveish trick; cozenage*. (2) *A fault, or crime*. (3) *An inconvenience, prejudice, damage, loss, detriment*. (4) *An evil design*. (5) *Also a punishment*. (6) *Meton. A cheat, a pickpocket*. (1) || Vi aut fraude fit injuria, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 13. (2) *In eandem fraudem incidet*, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 33. = *Id erit vitricus ejus fraudi & crimini*, *Cic. pro Muræn.* 35. (3) *Pacis ego spe in hanc fraudem incidi*, *Id. Fam.* 11, 16. *Quod sine fraude meâ populique Quiritium fiat*, *Liv.* 1, 24. (4) *Rem non minimi periculi, quia tamen fraus aberat, in jocum vertit*, *Suet. Aug.* 67. *Nisi malis referre ad proximam notionem, ut notet damnatum*. (5) *Diem statuit, antequam liceret sine fraude ab armis discedere*, *Sail. B. C.* 37. || Error illi sine fraude, aliis exitio, *Tac.* 6, 30. (6) § *Fraus populi*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 131. *convicium in lenonem*.

Frausus, a. um. [à fraudo, ære. ut filius à fido] *Cheated*. || *Nequam fraudem frausus sit, be habet plaid a knaveish trick*, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 20.

|| Fraxator, ñris. m. *He that goeth about the watch, or walketh the rounds*, *Fest.*

|| Fraxinæum, i. n. *A grove of asbes*, *Recent.* Fraxineus, a. um. adj. & Fraxinus, a. um. *Aspen, of asb.* § *Sudes fraxinæ*, *Virg. Geor.*

2, 359. § *Virga fraxina*, *Ov. Ep.* 11, 76. *Conf. Col.* 11, 2.

Fraxinus, i. f. *An ash tree*. *Fraxinus in sylvis pulcherrima*, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 65.

|| Fraxo, ære. act. *To go about, to view the watch, to walk the rounds*, *Fest.*

* Frēmēbundus, a. um. *That maketh a horrible noise*. *Fremebundus ab alto Desilit*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 128. *Conf. Cic. N. D.* 2, 35.

* Frēmendus, a. um. part. *Roaring*. *Clamor fremendus*, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 752.

* Frēmens, tis. part. (1) *Roaring, raging*. (2) *Neighing*. (1) § *Fremens lupus*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 627. § *Fremens Italia*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 229. (2) *Frementes ad juga cogit equos*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 638.

* Frēmīdus, a. um. adj. *Raging, furious*. *Fremidâ regalia turbâ Atria complentur*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 2. *Quam vocem miror tot lexicogr. aciem effugisse*.

* Frēmītus, ũs. m. verb. (1) *A roaring, as of lions, or of the sea*. (2) *A neighing of horses*. (3) *A shouting of men*. (4) *A clashing, as of arms*. (5) *A blustering*. (6) *A sound, or blast, as of a trumpet*. (7) *A murmuring, rumbling, shuffling, or noise, of people got together; a muttering, or sound of applause*. (8) *Also a fretting, or grumbling*. (1) § *Fremitus leonis*, *Juv.* 14, 247. § *marium*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 160. (2) § *equorum*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 38. (3) § *virorum*, *Id. B. G.* 4, 14. (4) § *armorum*, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 10. (5) § *ventorum*, *Lucr.* 6, 198. (6) § *tubæ*, *Sen. Oct.* 6. (7) *Plausu fremitûque virum, studiique faventum*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 148. (8) *Fremitus egentium*, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 10.

* FRĒMO, ère, ũi, itum, neut. [à βρέμω, *Canin.*] (1) *To roar like a lion, lynx, or tiger*. (2) *To make a great noise, as waters*. (3) *To bluster*. (4) *To mutter, or grumble; to fret and chafe*. (5) *To bewail, or lament*. (6) *To express joy*. (7) *applause, or approbation*. (1) *Leo fremit*, *Plin.* 8, 16. *lynxes, Auct. Philom. tigris*, *Valer. Flacc.* 2, 260. (2) *Torrentes immanè fremunt*, *Claud. de Conf. Mallii*, 237. (3) *Fremunt immani turbine venti*, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 25. (4) *Fremant omnes licet, dicam quod sentio*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 44. (5) *Magno circum clamore fremebant*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 175. (6) *Fremunt gaudio erecti*, *Liv.* 6, 6. (7) *Cuncti simul ore fremebant*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 563.

* Frēmōr, ñris. m. *A roaring*, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 297. *Non temerè alibi*.

* Friendens, tis. part. *Gnashing the teeth*. *Àper friendens*, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 46. *leo*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 9. *doler*, *Sen. Herc. Fer.* 693.

* Frendeo, ère, ũi, neut. & frendo, ère. [à fremo, unde fremidus, ut à tumeo, tumidus, per Sync. frendus, hinc frendeo, ut ab aveo, avidus, audeo] *To grind, or gnash, the teeth together; for anger, or pain*. (2) || *To groan, to grunt, to granch, or scranch*. (3) || *To break, or bruise*. (1) *Illum malè formidabam, ita frendebat dentibus*, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 5. (2) *Frendere noctes, misera quas perpeſſa sum*, *Pacuv. apud Non.* 5, 103. (3) *Saxo fruges frendere*, *Ac. ap. eund.*

Frēniger, ñra, um. adj. *Bearing a bridle*. *Frēnigera ala*, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 98.

FRĒQUENS, tis. adj. ior, comp. sſimus, sup. (1) *Frequent, ordinary, that often cometh, or is often done*. (2) *Resorting much, or much resorted to*. (3) *Abounding with*. (1) *Trechæus frequens*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 47. *Locus frequentioribus latrociniiis infestior*, *Id. Fam.* 10, 31. || *Frequens sententia, approved by many*, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 11, 6. *Affirmant eum tum frequentem ad signa fuisse*, *Liv.* 3, 24. (2) *Cum illis unâ aderat frequens*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 80. *Frequentissimi convenient*, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 11. *Scopulosque frequentes Exulibus magnis*, *Juv.* 13, 246. b. e. *frequentatos*. (3) *Loca frequentia ædificiis*, *Liv.* 31, 23. *Silva frequens trabibus*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 329. *Frequens telis pharetra*, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 1234.

|| Frēquentāmentum, i. n. *An often rehearsing of a thing; in musick, a warbling of the voice*, *Gell.* 1, 11. || *Modulatio*, *Cic.*

Frēquentandus, a. um. part. *To be frequently interspersed*. *Frequentanda est oratio luminibus verborum*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 52.

Frēquentans, tis. part. *Frequenting*. Large frequentantibus, *Plin. Hist.* 5, 15.

Frēquentatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Frequenting, the often using the same action, or words*. Denſa & continens frequentatio verborum, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 19. § Frequentatio argumentorum, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 35.

|| Frēquentatīva verba, *Gramm.* à ſæpius agendo dicta, *Iſid. Conf. Gell.* 9, 6.

|| Frēquentatō. adv. *Frequently*, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 293. † *Frequenter*, *Cic.*

|| Frēquentatōr, ōris. m. verb. *A frequenter of a place*, *Apul. Triſmeg.* p. 94. † *Frequens*, *Cic.*

|| Frēquentātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that frequenter*, *Tert.* † *Frequens*, *Cic.*

Frēquentātus, a, um. part. *Much frequented*. Aliud genus eſt non tam ſententiis frequentatum, *Cic. de Cl. On.* 95. ☞ Translatio inſtituta inopiæ cauſā, frequentata delectationis, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 38.

Frēquenter. adv. iūs, comp. ſſimè, ſup. *Oftentimes, frequently*. Ut frequenter & affiduè conſequamur artis rationem ſtudio, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 56. Frequentiūs audiebantur, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, 5. Translatione ſermo omnis frequentiffimè utitur, *Cic. Orat.* 24. § Frequentiffimè clamitabat, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 11, 7.

Frēquentia, æ. f. (1) *A great company, or meeting of people*. (2) *Frequency*. (1) = Amicorum affiduitas & frequentia, *Cic. de Pet. Conf.* 1. (2) De epiſtolarum frequentia nihil te accuſo, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16.

Frēquento, ære. act. (1) *To go often to; to frequent, or haunt; to reſort much to*. (2) *To people a place*. (3) *To bring together*. (4) *To amas, or heap together*. (5) *Meton. To celebrate*. (6) *To make frequent uſe of*. (1) Qui frequentant domum meam, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 21. § Frequentare nuptias, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 9, 2. (2) Italiam coloniis frequentavit, *Suet. Aug.* 46. (3) Quos cū cauſa hic dies ad ærarium frequentāſſet, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 7. (4) Acervatim multa frequentare, *Id. Orat.* 25. (5) Diva, quibus numeris herbas & arma frequentas, &c. *Sulpitius in Sat.* (6) Frequentare commercium literarum, *Sen. Ep.* 38.

Frēquentor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be frequented, &c.* Domus alio domino ſolita frequentari, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 39. Per bellum cæptum frequentari emporium, *Liv.* 24, 7. ¶ Frequentatur homo, is much viſited, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 9, 6.

* Frefſus, vel Frefſus, a, um. part. [à frefdeo] *Broken, bruised, granced, charveled, ſhaled*. § Fabra frefſa, *Celf.* 5, 18. § Cicera frefſa, *Col.* 2, 11.

* || Fricālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the narrow ſeas*, *Amm.*

* Fricum, i. n. [à ferveo, fervi, fretum; al. à fremendo] (1) *A narrow ſea between two lands, an arm of the ſea, the ſtraits*. (2) ☞ *The ſea*. (1) Ab Italia freta diſjunctus, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 59. Hinc Anglicè, *Fritb.* (2) Freta tumefcunt, *Virg.*

Frētus, a, um. adj. *Truſting to, relying upon, being bold upon*. = Amicitia fretum, ac munitum eſſe oportet, *Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 7. Fretus equis virisque, *Valer. Flacc.* 6, 35. Freta ſtudiis juvenis, *Id.* 3, 628.

* † Frētus, ūs. m. *An arm of the ſea*, *Lucr.* 1, 721.

Friābilis, e. adj. [à frio] *That may be crumbled, or broken ſmall*. Tophus naturā friabilis, *Plin.* 17, 4.

|| Friatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breaking into ſmall pieces, or crumbs*, *Apic.*

Friātus, a, um. part. *Crumbled, or broken into ſmall pieces*. Scilicet & glebis terrarum ſæpe friatis, *Lucr.* 1, 886.

* Fricandus, a, um. part. *To be rubbed*. Dentes lavandos fricandosque præbebat, *Plin. Epiſt.* 8, 18.

* Fricatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A rubbing, or friction*. (2) *Plastering, pargeting*. (1) Vehemens fricatio, *Plin.* 28, 4. (2) Teſtoriorum fricatio, *Vitruv.* 7, 6.

* || Fricator, ōris. m. verb. *He that rubeth*, *Litt. ex Celf.*

* || Fricatrix, icis. f. *She that rubeth*, *Litt. ex Mart. ſed q.*

* Fricatura, æ. f. *A pargeting*. Super fricaturam incernatur marmor, *Vitruv.* 7, 1.

* Fricatus, ūs. m. verb. *Rubing*. Dentium vitia emendat crebro fricatu, *Plin.* 23, 7.

* † Fricatus, a, um. part. *Rubed*, *Næv.*

* Fricco, ære, ui & āvi, ctum, vel. ātum. act. [à frago, i. e. frango, vel à frigo, Gr. φρύγω, vel à frgeo, aut φρίκω, quod qui frigent, ſe fricant] *To rub, chaſe, or fret*. Fricare genua, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 81. oleo corpus, *Mart.* 4, 90. arbore coſtas, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 259.

* Fricor, āri, ātus, & frictus. paſſ. *To be rubbed, &c.* Senes fricari ſeſe ex antiquo volunt, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 93.

* Friccio, ōnis. f. verb. *A rubbing, or chaſing*, *Celf.* 1, 3. § Frictiones oculorum, *Plin.* 23, 1.

* Fricus, a, um. part. [à frigor] (1) *Fried*. (2) *Parched*. (1) Ova fricta ex oleo, *Celf.* 1, 6. (2) *Cato*, 156.

* Fricus, ūs. m. verb. *A rubbing*, *Juv.* 6, 322. notione explic. indignā.

* † Frigēdo, dñis. f. *Cold, chillneſs*, *Varr.* † *Frigus*, *Cic.*

† Frigēfatio, ěre, f. ěci. factum. *To cool*, *Lexicogr. ex Plaut.* Non eſt in uſu, ſed hinc

† Frigēfactio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cooling, or making cold*, *Lexicogr. ex Celf.* &

Frigēfacto, ære. freq. *To make cold often*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 5, 15. & Rud. 5, 2, 39.

† Frigēfactor, ōris. m. verb. *A cooler, he that maketh cold*, *Lexicogr. ex Celf.*

Frigēfactus, a, um. part. *To be made cold*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 5, 15.

† Frigēſio, ěri, factus. *To be cooled, or made cold*. † *Frigesco*, *Cic.*

* Frigens, tis. part. (1) *Cold*. (2) *Fearful, fainthearted*. (3) *Dead*. (1) Frigens animis turba, *Sil.* 16, 597. (2) ☞ Frigentia lumina torpent, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 146. (3) ☞ Corpus lavant frigentis & ungunt, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 219.

* Frigeo, ěre, xi. neut. [à Gr. φρύγω, idem] (1) *To be, or grow, cold*. (2) *To catch cold*. (3) *Met. To be ſaint, or careleſs*. (4) *To be out of favour, to find cold comfort*. (5) *To have no thing to do, (6) or ſay*. (1) Frigent effiætæ vires, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 396. (2) Metuo ne frigeas in hibernis, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 10. (3) ☞ Quod tibi ſuprà ſcripſi, Curionem valde frigere, jam calet, *Id. Fam.* 8, 6. (4) Nimirum hic frigent homines, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 37. (5) Omnia judicia frigent, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 25. (6) Ubi friget, huc evaſit, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 11.

* Frigērans, tis. part. *Making cool*. Frigerans Aganippe, *Catull.* 59, 30.

* † Frigēratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cooling, or faning*, *Lexicogr. ex Apul.* † Refrigeratio, *Cic.*

* † Frigēator, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh cool, or faneth*, *Sidon.* † Qui refrigerat.

* || Frigēratōrium, i. n. *A cooling houſe*, *Apic.*

* † Frigēro, āre. act. unde in comp. refrigero, &c.

* Frigēſcens, tis. part. *Growing cold*. Cū crus ſaucium penderet, & cruore ſiccato frigēſcens vulnus aggravaret dolorem, *Curt.* 8, 35.

* Frigēſcit. imperf. *It is cold*, *Cato*, 156.

* Frigēſco, ěre. incept. *To grow cold*. Nos hic frigore frigēſcimus, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. Opus frigēſcit, *Quint.* 6, 1.

* Frigida, æ. f. ſc. aqua. *Cold water*. ¶ Frigidam ſuſſundere, *to cool one's courage*, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 37. § Frigidā lavare, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5. Ad frigidam eximus, *Petron.* c. 23.

* Frigidarium, i. n. *A cold bath, or a bath of cold water*, *Vitruv.* 5, 10.

* Frigidarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to cooling, or cold*. § Frigidaria cella, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17, 11. & 5, 6, 26. § Balneæ frigidariæ, *Pallad.* 1, 41. § Frigidaria ciſterna, *Petron.* c. 72.

* Frigidè. adv. ſſimè, ſup. *Coldly, without life, faintly*, *Gell.* 19, 3. Frigidiffimè, *Quint.* 4, 1.

* || Frigiditas, āris. f. *Coldneſs*.

* || Frigiduſculè. adv. *Somewhat coldly*, *Sidon.*

* || Frigiduſculus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat cold*. Sed alia ibidem congerit frigiduſcula, *Gell.* 3, 10. † Frigidior paulò.

* || Frigiduile. adv. *Somewhat coldly*, *Frag. Poët.*

* Frigidulus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat cold, or chill*. Frigidulos udo ſingultus ore ciens, *Catull.* 62, 131.

* Frigidus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [à frigeo] (1) *Cold, chill, frigid*. (2) *Faint, ſlight*. (3) *Dull, bald, ſilly*. (4) *Deadly*. (5) *Alſo dead*. (1) Frigidus flumen, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 3. (2) = Frigida & jejuna columna, *Cic. pro Cæc.* 21. (3) ☞ In re frigidiffimā cales, *Id. Herenn.* 1, 15. = Frigidus & accerſitus jocus, *Suet. Claud.* 21. = Leve & frigidum ſit addere, *Id. Calig.* 26. (4) Frigidus latet anguis in herbā, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 93. (5) Volvitur ille frigidus, *Id. Æn.* 9, 415.

Frīgilla, vel Fringilla, æ. f. *A chaffinch, a ſpink*, *Mart.* 9, 55.

|| Frīgillārius, vel Fringillārius, i. m. *A kind of hawk called a ſparrow-hawk, a bobby, or a muſket*.

* Frīgo, ěre, xi, xum, vel ctum. act. [à φρύγω, idem] *To fry, to parch*. Frumenta frīgunt, *Plin.* 18, 7. Seliſequilibrum ſalis frīgit, *Cato*, c. 106.

* || Frīgor, ōris. m. *Coldneſs*, *Bud.* † *Frigus*, *Cic.*

|| Frīgōſificus, a, um. adj. *That maketh, or procureth, cold*. Acetum omnium maximè frigōſificum eſt, *Gell.* 17, 8.

Frīgultio. *Vid. Frigutio*.

* Frīgus, ōris. n. [à frigeo] (1) *Cold, chillneſs*. (2) *Winter, cold weather*. (3) *Cool ſhade, reſreſhment from heat*. (4) *A cold*. (5) *Met. Coolneſs of affection*. (6) *Meton. Fear*. (7) *Meton. Death*. (1) ☞ Cauſa, quæ vim habet caloris & frigoris, *Cic. de Univ.* 14. (2) ☞ Ante focum, ſi frigus erit; ſi meſſis, in umbrā, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 70. (3) Frigus captabis opacum, *Id. Ecl.* 1, 53. (4) Collegit frigus, *Hor. Epiſt.* 1, 11, 13. (5) Majorum ne quis amicus Frigore te ſeriat, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 62. ☞ Montanus notus eſt & Tiberii amicitia, & frigore, *Sen. Ep.* 12. (6) Solvuntur frigore membra, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 96. (7) Animos extremo frigore labi ſenſit, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 735.

* || Frīgūſculum, i. n. *A little cold; alſo cold reſpect; a diſlike and diſtaſte between huſband and wiſe*, *Ulp. Dig.* 24, 1, 32.

† Frīgūtio, ěre, ěvi, itum. neut. *To uſe wan- on gſtures, to chatter*, *Plaut. Caf.* 2, 3, 49.

Frīgilla, æ. f. *A chaffinch*. *Vid. Frīgilla*.

Frīo, āre. act. *To crumble, or break into ſmall pieces*. Terra quæ facilè ſuſtetur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 9. Cruſta friatur, *Plin.* 13, 4.

† Frīritus, ūs. m. *A noiſe*. Aſſertur ē *Cic. N. D.* 2, 35. ex Accio, ſed mel. libb. Lab. ſpiritu.

Frit. n. indecl. *The little grain at the top of the ear of corn*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 43.

Fritilla, æ. f. vel fritilla, ōrum. n. pl. [à frit, ſcil.] *A kind of pulſe*. Pulſe fritilla conſiciuntur, *Plin.* 18, 3. vulg. edit. 18, 19. edit. *Hard.* || Alſo a kind of gruel, *Arnob.*

Fritillus, i. m. [quod veluti fritinniat ſrepente aleā] *A dice box to throw the dice out of*. Movet arma fritillo, *Juv.* 14, 5.

|| Fritinnio, ěre. neut. *To chatter like a ſwallow*, *Non.* 1, 21.

Frivola, ōrum. pl. n. *Lumber, pelf, ſtuff of little value, trumpery*. Jam frivola transfert, *Juv.* 14, 5.

|| Frivōlārius, i. m. *A pedlar, that ſelleth things of ſmall value*, *Bud.* † *Circumſoraneus*.

Frivōlus, a, um. adj. [quasi ferè valens obolum, *MS.*] (1) *Frivolous, trifling, ſlight, of no account, or value*. (2) *Sorry, pityfull*. (3) *Silly, doting*. (4) *False, lying*. (1) Animus aurā captus frivola, *Phædr.* 5, 7, 1. = Levibus & frivolis reum inceſſere, *Quint.* 7, 2. (2) Frivola eſt animalium ſuperbiſſimi origo, *Plin.* 7, 7.

5 I (3) *Frivolus*,

(3) Frivolus, amentique similis, *Suet. Claud.* 15.
 (4) Auspicium frivolum, *Suet. Ner.* 41.
 * † Frixia, æ. f. sc. caro. *Fried flesh*, Litt. ex Plaut.
 * † Frixorium, i. n. Vas in quo aliquid frigitur, a *fryingpan*, Jun. † Sartago.
 * Frixura, æ. f. *A frying*, Varr.
 * Frixus, a, um. part. [à frigo] *Fried*. *Æ* Asa magis alunt, quàm frixa, *Cels.* 2, 18.
 Frondarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the pruning of trees*, Frondaria fiscina, *Plin.* 18, 31.
 Frondatio, ònis. f. *A slipping of leaves, a cutting of branches, a lopping of trees; also a browseing*, Col. 5, 6.
 Frondator, òris. m. *A wood loper, a pruner of trees*. Canet frondator ad auras, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 57. *Conf. Plin.* 18, 31.
 Frondens, tis. part. *Bringing forth leaves, springing, green, flourishing, verdant*. § Frondens vitis, Col. 3, 1. § Arbuta frondentia, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 300.
 Frondeo, ère, vi. neut. *To bear, or bring forth, leaves; to wax green, to spring*. Frondent sylvæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 57.
 Frondesco, ère. incept. *To wax green*. Frondescit virga, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 144. Paucis frondescit pampinis, Col. 1, 5.
 Frondeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Made of leaves, or of green branches*. (2) *Leafy, or full of leaves*. (1) § Corona frondea, *Plin.* 16, 4. (2) § Nemora frondea, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 191.
 † Frondifer, a, um. adj. *That beareth leaves, or branches*. Nemus frondiferum, *Lucr.* 2, 259.
 Frondosus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *Full of green leaves*. Frondosa reducitur æstas, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 296. § Lucus frondosus, *Ibid.* 4, 543.
 § Frondosior taxus, *Sil.* 13, 596.
 * Frons, tis. f. & m. *Cæl.* [à ferendo, quòd indicia animi præ se ferat] (1) *The forehead, the front, or forepart; the brow*. (2) *Met. The entrance, and begining, of a thing*. (3) *The van, or front, of an army*. (4) *The fourth part of any thing*. (5) *The breadth*. (6) *An outward appearance, or show; a countenance*. (7) *Shame*. (8) *Gravity, severity*. (9) *Affurance, confidence*. (1) Frons est animi janua, *Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 11. (2) Frontes libri, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 11. (3) A fronte & à sinistra parte nudatis castris, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 23. (4) Januæ frontes, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 135. spectaculorum, *Suet. Tib.* 4. (5) *Æ* Mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum Hic dabat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 12. (6) *Æ* fronte & oratione magis, quàm ipso beneficio reque capiuntur homines, *Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 12. (7) Exclamet Melicerta perisse frontem de rebus, *Pers.* 5, 104. (8) Reliquæ pristinæ frontis, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10. (9) Res civiles firmam frontem desiderant, *Sen. de Tranq. An.* 4. ¶ Frontem exporrigere, *to look chearfully*, Ter. *Adelph.* 5, 3, 53. caperare, *to frown*, Plaut. *Epid.* 5, 1, 3. obducere, *to look sad*, Juv. 9, 2.
 Frons, dis. f. (1) *A leaf of a tree*. (2) *A green bough with leaves upon it*. (1) Frondes caduæ volitant, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 368. (2) Ergò hæc deserta via, & incul a, atque interclusa jam frondibus & virgultis, relinquatur, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 18. Omne levandum Fronde nemus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 400.
 * Frontale, is. n. *A frontlet, the frontfall of an horse's bridle*. Equis regum frontalia fuerunt, *Plin.* 37, 12. Addebant speciem frontalia & crias elephantis, *Liv.* 37, 40.
 * Frontatus, a, um. adj. *Standing, or hanging, out like a forehead*. ¶ Frontati lapides, *perpender, or perpend, stones*, Vitruv. 2, 8.
 ¶ Frontispicium, i. n. *The forefront of a house, a frontispiece*. † Frons, *Pallad.* 1, 8. extr.
 ¶ Frontistrium, i. n. *A cloyster, or walking-steeple; a college*, Lex. ex Aufon.
 * Fronto, ònis. m. [à frons] *He that bath a high, or broad, forehead; beetlebrowed*, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 29.
 † Fros, òris. m. *pro fons*, dis, Varr.
 Fructifer, a, um. adj. *Bearing fruit*. Arbor fructifera, *Plin.* 12, 3.
 ¶ Fructifico, are, act. *To make fruitful, to*

fructify, Voss. damnat. Litt. Plin. adjudicat, utinam locum indicasset. Fructificat laurus, *Calp. Sic. Ecl.* 4, 91. Ut ut sit, mallem fructum fero, vel edo, utique cert. auct.
 ¶ Fructuarius, i. n. *A vine branch*, Litt. ex Plin.
 Fructuarius, a, um. adj. (1) *Bearing, or belonging to, fruit; breeding, or pertaining to breed*. (2) *He that useth a thing and taketh the profit of it*. (1) Agros, quos fructuarios habent civitates, vult immunes esse, *Cæl. Cic. Ep. Fam.* 8, 6. (2) Ulp.
 ¶ Fructuosè, adv. ius, comp. *Fruitfully*, Aug. Fructuosus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *Isimus, sup.* (1) *Fruitfull*. (2) *Profitable, beneficial*. (1) Ager fructuosus, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 5. (2) *Æ* Rem non fecit deteriore, haud scio an jam fructuosiore, *Cic. Att.* 14, 11. § Fundus fructuosissimus, *Id. pro Rosc. Com.* 12. Quo non aliud in civitate nostra ad utilitatem fructuosius, *Tac. Orat.* 5, 4.
 Fructus, a, um. part. [à fruor] *He that useth, or enjoyeth*. § Spectaculo fructus, *Paterc.* 2, 104. Quæ fructus cunque es, *Lucr.* 3, 953.
 Fructus, òs. m. & antiq. fructi, Ter. *Adelph.* 5, 4, 6. [à fruor] (1) *Fruit of trees, or of the earth*. (2) *Also profit, advantage*. (3) *Service, pleasure*. (4) *Rent, or revenue; of land*. (5) *Delight, satisfaction*. (6) *Interest of money; also the use of a thing*. (1) Locus condendis fructibus, *Cic. contra Rull.* 32. (2) Oves nullum fructum edunt ex se sine cultu hominum, *Id. N. D.* 2, 63. (3) Divitiarum fructus est in copiâ, *Id. Parad.* 6, 2. (4) In quos sumptus abeunt fructus prædiorum? *Id. Att.* 11, 2. (5) Fructum oculis ex alicujus casu capere, *Nep. Eum.* 11. (6) Ap. JCC.
 Fruendus, a, um. part. *To be enjoyed, or used*. Non paranda nobis solum sapientia, sed fruenda etiam est, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 1. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 3.
 * Frugalitas, e. adj. or. comp. *Isimus, sup.* [à fruge, i. e. fructu, vel parsimoniâ] (1) *Frugal, thrifty, sober, moderate in expenses, good management*. (2) *Of, or belonging to, corn*. (1) § Frugalitas villa, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2. Dedo me patri, ut frugalior sim quàm vult, Ter. *Heaut.* 4, 3, 3. = Colonius parcissimus, frugalissimus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 71. (2) † Frugalitas maturitas, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 743.
 * Frugalitas, atis. f. *Frugality, thrift, modesty, temperance*. = Ego frugalitatem, id est, modestiam & temperantiam, virtutem esse maximam judico, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 9.
 * Frugaliter, adv. ius, comp. *Frugally, thriftyly*. = Signa, tabulas, &c. sanè frugaliter domum suam deportavit, *Cic. pro Domo*, 43. § = Parcè & frugaliter vivere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 107. § ¶ Strictius & frugalius vivere, *Laet. de Ira Dei*, 20.
 * Fruges, um. f. [à φρύγω, *Priest.* quòd eas tolerent torere] (1) *All kinds of fruit, serving for food, that the earth bringeth forth*. (2) *Corn, grain, the fruit of trees, mast, pulse, &c.* (1) Vid. *Plin.* 18, 7. (2) Si queicus & ilex Multæ fruge pecus juvet, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 10. ¶ Recipere se ad frugem, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 12. Redire ad frugem bonam, Ter. *Heaut.* 3, 3, 19. *to grow better, to become a new man*.
 * Frugi, indecl. læpe adj. [quanquam sit dat. à frux] (1) *Thrifty*. (2) *Sober, temperate, modest*. (3) *Trusty, honest, usfull, and necessary, or indeed any other good quality*. (1) *Æ* L. Piso illis temporibus, cum hominem invenire nequam neminem posset, solus tamen Frugi nominabatur, *Cic. pro Font.* 13. unde & disertè, Piso bonus dicitur, *Juv.* 5, 109. *Æ* Tanquam frugi laudatur avarus, *Id.* 14, 111. *Æ* Frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, beneficium & liberalem esse habet, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 9. (2) = Hominis frugi & temperantis functus est officium, Ter. *Heaut.* 3, 3, 19. Frugi cænula, *Juv.* 3, 167. ¶ Substantivè etiam dic. (3) ¶ *Æ* Amator est benignus potius, quàm frugi bonæ, o good husband, Plaut. *Truc.* 1, 1, 20. Frugi es, &c. Ter. *Eun.* 3, 5, 60. forsan sedulus vel providus.
 * Frugifer, a, um. adj. [ex fruges, & fero]

(1) *Bearing fruit, or corn*. (2) *Fertile, fruitfull, plentyfull, profitable*. (1) = Frugifera & ferta arva, *Cic. Orat.* 49. ex poet. (2) = Tota philosophia frugifera & fructuosa, *Id. Offic.* 3, 2. § Frugiferas messes reddere, *Ov. Met.* 5, 656. § Frugifer ager, *Lucr.* 1, 136. & *Liv.* 28, 3. § Frugifera terra, *Val. Max.* 8, 13, ext. 1.
 * † Frugiferens, tis. part. *Bearing fruit*. Terræ frugiferentes, *Lucr.* 1, 3.
 * † Frugifero, erre. act. [ex fruges, & fero] *To bear fruit*, *Lucr. Vid. Frugiferens*.
 * † Frugilægus, a, um. adj. [ex fruges, & fego] *Picking, or gathering, of corn*. Frugilegæ formicæ, *Ov. Met.* 7, 625.
 Frugiperda, æ. c. g. *A spoil fruit, a false knave; also the withy tree*. Salix frugiperda, *Plin.* 16, 26.
 ¶ Fruscor, sci. [à fruor] *To use at liberty, to enjoy*, Gell. 17, 2. *sed mel. libb. hab. fransci*. Sic etiam Plaut. *vid. Fruniscor*.
 Fruturus, ra, rum. part. [à fruor] *That shall enjoy hereafter*. Considerare se fruturum voluptatibus, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 17.
 ¶ Frumen, inis. n. [à ferendo, Don.] *The upper part of the throat; also a kind of potage; a kind of pulse*, Arnob.
 ¶ Frumentæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, corn*. ¶ Puls frumentæa, frumenty, Hier. *pro*
 Frumentarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to corn, or forage*. Utilitas Siciliæ consistit in re frumentaria, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 5. § Frumentarius ager, Col. 2, 11.
 Frumentarius, i. m. (1) *A forager, a purveyor of corn, a corn-merchant, a badger*. (2) *One that conveyeth provision*. (1) Rhodius ille frumentarius, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 13. (2) Impetum fecit in frumentarios, *Hirt. apud Cæs. B. G.* 8, 35.
 Frumentatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A taking in of corn, harvest*. (2) *Also a foraging, or providing of corn; a general dole of corn*. (1) Parum tuta frumentatio erat, *Liv.* 31, 36. (2) Ne plebs frumentationum causâ à negotiis avocaretur, *Suet. Aug.* 40. § Consectâ frumentatione, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 38.
 Frumentator, òris. m. verb. *A purveyor of corn, a forager*. Ad frumentatores tutandos, *Liv.* 22, 24. *vid. & eund.* 2, 34. In later writers a spy, or agent abroad, who gave account at home of what was doing abroad.
 Frumentor, ari, atus sum. dep. *To provide corn, to forage, to purvey*. Tertiam partem militum frumentatum dimisit, *Liv.* 22, 24. Frumentandi causâ ire, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 12.
 Frumentum, i. n. [à fruge, quasi frugamentum, *Isid.*] (1) *All manner of corn, or grain for bread, especially wheat, or rie*. (2) *The grains, or stones, in figs*. (1) Luxuriosa frumenta, *Cic. Or.* 24. (2) *Plin.* 19, 15.
 † Frumio, ire. corium depilare. *To pluck off leather*, Lex. ex Col. *binc*
 ¶ Frumitor, òris. m. coriarius. *A tanner, a currier*, Pap. † Coriarius.
 † Frundes, *pro frondes*, Enn.
 † Fruniscor, i. *To enjoy*. Frunisci nihil potes, Plaut. *Rud.* 4, 3, 73. *Vid. Fruiscor*.
 † Frunitus, a, um. adj. *Wise and trusty*, Cato.
 FRUOR, i, etus, vel itus sum. dep. (1) *To enjoy*. (2) *To take the profit of, to make use of*. (3) *To take delight in, and reap the fruits of*. (1) § *Æ*vo sempiterno beati fruuntur, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. § Quæcunque fructus es, *Lucr.* 3, 593. (2) Agelli est hic sub urbe paulum, huic demus, quî fruatur, Ter. *Adelph.* 5, 8, 27. (3) *Æ* Cum victoriâ, ubi possit, frui maluit, *Flor.* 2, 6.
 Frustratim, adv. *In pieces, or gobbets*. Frustratim in patinis, *Plin.* 20, 9. ¶ § Frustratim rapere, *Prud. Psych.* 720.
 Frustrillatim, adv. *In little pieces*. Te faciam ut formicæ frustrillatim differant, Plaut. *Curc.* 4, 20.
 † Frustrito, are, act. *To break in pieces*, Litt. ex Plaut.
 Frusto, are. act. *To break into pieces*. Cum Punicæ prædæ frustrarentur, *Flor.* 2, 2, 32. sic leg. *Sahnas, & Græw.*
 Frustrâ,

Frustrā, adv. [à frustis, vel frangendo, qu. res aut spes jam fracta in frustra dissiliērit; à fraud, cum quis sine defraudatur, *M.*] In vain, to no purpose. ¶ **Frustrā** habere aliquem, to abuse, or disappoint, him, *Plaut. Amph. Arg. 2, 5.* Frustrā esse, to be disappointed, *Id.*

¶ **Frustrans**, tis. part. *Frustrateing.* Frustrans spem, *Plin. H. 10, 51.*

Frustratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A deceivēing, or disappointing; a frustration, a disappointment.* Supplicium grave frustratio cupiditatis, *Col. 11, 1.* Frustrationem injicere in aliquem, *Plaut. Amph. 3, 1, 14.*

¶ **Frustrator**, ōris. m. verb. *A deceiver, a disappointer,* *Dig. 3, 5, 31.*

Frustratus, a, um. part. (1) *That hath beguiled.* (2) Also, pass. *Beguiled, disappointed.* (1) *Clælia frustrata custodes, Liv. 2, 13.* (2) Intellexit frustratum esse visum suum, *Paterc. 2, 43.*

Frustratus, ūs. m. *A deceivēing, or beguileing.* ¶ **Habere** aliquem frustratui, to make a fool of one, *Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 21.*

Frustror, āre. act. *To frustrate, disappoint, or deceive.* Ego me frustror, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 9.* Non frustrabo vos, milites, *Diomed. ex Cæs.*

Frustror, āri. ātus sum. dep. (1) *To frustrate, or disappoint.* (2) *To be frustrated, or disappointed.* (1) Ne frustretur ipse se, *Ter. Eun. prol. 14.* ¶ Spem mercantium vel frustrari, vel explere, *Suet. Aug. 75.* (2) *Imagine verbi frustratur, Lucr. 4, 575.*

† **Frustrulātim**. adv. *By piecemeals,* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Frustrulentus, a, um. adj. *Full of gobbets, or small pieces.* Aqua frustrulenta, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 34.*

¶ **Frustrulum**, i. n. dim. *A little gobbet, piece, morsel, or crumb,* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Frustrum, i. n. *A fragment, a broken piece, a luncheon, a gobbet.* ¶ **Frustrum** casei, *Col. § lardi, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 85.* ¶ panis, *Juv. 14, 128.*

Frutetum, i. n. *Plin. Vid. Frutetum.*

Frutētōsus, a, um. adj. & **Frutētōsus**. *Full of shrubs, and bushes.* Frutetosi tractūs duplex cautio est, *Col. 2, 2.* ¶ **Frutētōsi** loci, *Plin. 19, 2.*

Frutētum, i. n. *A place where shrubs grow; a nursery of young trees, or plants.* Frutetis & arboribus delapsa folia, *Plin. 21, 5. Conf. Col. 6, 22.*

Frutex, icis. m. (1) *A shrub.* (2) Also *an herb with a great stalk.* (3) *A blockhead.* (1) De fruticum generibus, *vid. Plin. 14, 16.* (2) *Vid. Col. 11, 3.* (3) *Nec verisimile loquere, nec verum, frutex, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 12. Conviciū in rusticum.*

Fruticans, tis. part. [à fruticor] *Shooting up, springing.* ¶ **Rura** fruticantia culmis, *Sil. 9, 205.* ¶ **Fruticans** pilus, *Juv. 9, 15.*

Fruticatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The sprouting, or springing forth, of young sprigs.* Fruticatio inutilis, *Plin. 17, 1.*

Fruticesco, ēre. incept. *To grow shrubby.* Myrtus, puniceæ, oleæ celeriter fruticescunt, *Plin. 17, 27.*

Fruticetum, i. n. *A place where many shrubs grow.* Aper fruticeto latitans, *Hor. Od. 3, 12, 12.* Dimissis equis inter fruticeta, *Suet. Ner. 48.*

Frutico, āre. act. *To bring forth sprigs, shoots, or shrubs; to spring up in stalks.* Laurus reciflætiūs fruticat, *Plin. 16, 31.* Inula spatiosè fruticat, *Id. 19, 5.*

Fruticor, āri. ātus sum. dep. *idem.* Excisa est arbor, non evulsa; itaque quān fruticetur, vides, *Cic. Fam. 15, 4.*

Fruticōsus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. *fsimius, sup. Sbrubby, or full of shrubs, shoots, or stems.* Maie fruticosum arboribus, *Plin. 6, 22.* ¶ **Fruticosiores** rami, *Id. 20, 13.* ¶ **Fruticosissimus** calamus, *Id. 16, 36.*

Frux, ūgis. f. inusit. [à φρύγω, torreo, vel fort. ab inus. fruo, fruxi; unde fruor, fructus. *Vid. Fruges*] *The fruit of the earth, corn,* ¶ **Bonæ** frugis homo, a good husband, *Cic.*

F ante U.

Fuam, fuas, fuat, pro *sim, fis, fit.* Ibo intrō, ne illis sortito fuam, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 112.* Caveto mihi iratus fuas, *Id. Capt. 2, 3, 71.* Fors fuat pol, *Ter. Hec. 4, 3.* Ferreus ille fuat, *Tibull. 1, 1, 67.* Tros Rutilūve fuat, *Virg. Æn. 10, 108.*

Fucæ, ārum. pl. f. *Spots of the face.* Dejectura quidem fronti data signa fucarum, *Col. 10, 125.*

Fucans, tis. part. *Colouring, staining.* Flecēbat equum fucantem serica fræna spumis sanguineis, *Claud. 2. Conf. Stil. 350.*

¶ **Fucatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A disguiseing, or cloak-ing, Lexicogr. ex Apul. † Simulatio, Vett.*

Fucatus, a, um. part. (1) *Coloured, died, stained.* (2) *Met. Painted, counterfeited.* (1) Hyali fucata colore Vellera, *Virg. Geor. 4, 335.* (2) = ¶ **Secerni** possunt fucata & simulata à sinceris atque veris, *Cic. de Amic. c. 25.* ¶ **Naturalis**, non fucatus nitor, *Cic.*

Fuco, āre. act. *To colour, paint, or counterfeit.* *Cic. de N. D. 1.*

Fucor, āri. ātus. pass. *To be died.* Assyrio fucatur lana colore, *Virg. Geor. 2, 465. Conf. Hor. Ep. 12, 10.*

Fucōsus, a, um. adj. *Coloured, painted, counterfeited, cheating.* = **Merces** fallaces & fucosæ, *Cic. pro Rab. Post. 14.* ¶ **Fucosæ** amicitiae, *Id. Att. 1, 18.* ¶ **Fucosa** superstitio, *Val. Max. 2, 6, 7.*

Fucus, i. m. [ab Heb. פֶּחַח puch, idem] (1) *A drone.* (2) *The herb red alkanet, or elkanet, used in dieing, wherewith women painted their cheeks; a false die, or paint.* (3) *The liquor of the purple fish.* (4) *Met. A disguise, guile, craft.* (1) *Insectantes à se ejiciunt fucos, Varr.* ¶ **Fuci** recusant, apibus conditio placet, *Phædr. 3, 13.* (2) *Plin. 32, 6. & 26. 10.* *Vetula vitia corporis fuco occultunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118.* (3) *Plin. 9, 38.* (4) = **Sine fuco & fallaciis, Cic. Att. 1, 1.**

† **Fueret**, pro *esset, Lucr. 3, 849.*

* **Fuga**, æ. f. [φύγη, Gr. Dor. φύγᾶ] (1) *Flight, a running away.* (2) *Exile, banishment.* (3) *Speed, swiftness.* (4) *A shunning, or eschewing.* (1) *Se in fugam conferunt unā amici advocatique ejus, Cic. pro Cæcin. 8.* ¶ **Si hæc profectio est, non fuga, Liv. 2, 38.** (2) ¶ = **Cum** sibi non incolumem fortunam, sed exilium & frugam deprecaretur, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 3.* (3) *Harpalice fugā prævertitur Hebrum, Virg. Æn. 1, 321.* (4) **Officia** deserunt mollitiā animi, id est, laborem & dolorum fugā, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 10.*

* **Fugaciter**, adv. iūs, comp. *In a flying manner, like a runaway, Cod. Utrum ab se audaciūs, an fugaciūs ab hostibus geratur bellum, Liv. 28, 8.* † **Velociter**, rapidè.

* **Fugalia**, um. n. pl. *A feast kept in remembrance of the expulsion of the kings out of Rome,* *Varr. L. L. 5.*

* **Fugandus**, a, um. part. *To be put to flight.* **Fugandus** amor est, *Ov. Rem. 358. Conf. Manil. 4, 308.*

* **Fugans**, tis. part. *Putting to flight.* Precatus Jovem herbis fugantibus dira numina, *Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 327. Conf. Sil. 3, 199. & Prop. 3, 3, 11.*

* ¶ **Fugatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A putting to flight, or a driveing away,* *Mart. Cap.*

* **Fugāturus**, a, um. part. *Ready to put to flight.* **Fugatura** Tithoni Coniuge noctem, *Ov. Ep. 17, 111.*

* **Fugārus**, a, um. part. *Driven away, put to flight.* Hostes fusi & fugati, *Cic. Offic. 3, 31.* ¶ **Fugato** equitatu, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 68.* ¶ **femino, Val. Max. 1, 7, 7.**

* **Fugax**, ācis. adj. cior, comp. *cissimius, sup.* (1) *Swift in flight, fleet.* (2) *Running away for fear.* (3) *Met. Fadeing, decaying.* (1) ¶ **Cervi** fugaces, *Virg. Geor. 3, 539.* ¶ **Aura** fugacior, *Ov. Met. 13, 808.* (2) ¶ **Fugacissimus** hostis, *Liv. 5, 28.* (3) = **Brevia**, fugacia, & caduca, existima, *Cic. Fam. 10, 12.*

* **Fugia**, æ. f. *Dea lætitiae.* [à fugatis hostibus] *Varr. L. L. 5.*

* **Fugiendus**, a, um. part. *To be eschewed, or avoided.* **Fugienda** semper injuria est, *Cic. Offic. 1, 8.*

* **Fugiens**, tis. part. (1) *Flying, or running away.* (2) *Shunning, avoiding.* (3) *Decaying, that will not keep.* (1) ¶ **Itinera** fecit multo majora fugiens, quān ego sequens, *Cic. Fam. 11, 13.* (2) **Majoris** fugiens opprobria culpæ, *Hor. Epist. 1, 9, 10.* (3) **Qui vinum** fugiens vendat sciens, debeatne dicere? *Cic. Off. 3, 23.* ¶ **Fugiens** laboris, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 69.* ¶ **bellum, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 33.**

* **Fugio**, ēre, gi, itum. neut. & act. [à φεύγω, fut. secund. φύγῶ, Ion. φύγέω] (1) *To fly, escape, or run away.* (2) *To eschew, shun, or avoid; to be shy of.* (3) *To escape one's knowledge, to be ignorant of.* (4) *To sail away.* (5) ¶ **Not to admitt of.** (6) *To forbear.* (1) ¶ **Nam** cum illi pugnabant maximè, ego tum fugiebam maximè, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 44.* (2) **Si curam** fugimus, virtus fugienda est, *Cic.* ¶ **Hoc facito, hoc fugito, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 64.** (3) **Illud**, quān fit difficile, non te fugit, *Cic. Att. 12, 42.* **Hoc amantem** hominem fugit, *Id. Verr. 4, 12.* (4) **Fugimus** spumantibus undis, *Virg. Æn. 3, 268.* (5) **Fictitiæ** grammæ scarificationes candicantium fugiunt, *Plin. 37, 13. edit. vulg. edit. Hard. 76. qui ita leg. vulg. verò scarificationis candicantiā fug.* (6) **Quid** sit futurum cras fuge quærere, *Hor. Od. 1, 9, 13.*

* **Fugitans**, tis. part. *Shunning, avoiding, that cannot endure.* ¶ **Fugitans** litium, *Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 18.*

* ¶ **Fugitatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *An often flying,* *Ap. JCC.*

* **Fugitivarius**, a, um. adj. *One that goeth after servants run away, to bring them back again,* *Florus, 3, 19, 7. & Varr. R. R. 3, 14.*

* **Fugitivus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Fugitive, running away.* (2) *That maketh haste away, that stayeth but a little while.* (1) **Qui** fugitivis servis induunt compedes, *Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 4.* (2) **Fugitiva** gaudia carpe, *Mart. 7, 46, 11.*

* **Fugitivus**, i. m. *A fugitive.* **Finium** suorum regnique fugitivus, *Flor. 3, 1, 12.*

* **Fugito**, āre. freq. à **fugio**, ēre. *To use to run away, to fly often, to eschew, or avoid.* **Tuum** conspectum fugitat propter peccatum, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 25.* **Qui** quæstionem fugitant, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 28.* **Fugitavit** cruciatus, *Val. Max. 6, 8, 1.*

* **Fugito**, āre. freq. à **fugo**, āre. *To put to flight often.* **Semper** odistis malos, & lege & legionibus hos fugitastis, *Plaut. Pseud. prol. 7.*

* **Fugitor**, ōris. m. verb. *A flier, or runner away.* **Credo** acrem fugitorem fore, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 97.*

* **Fugitūrus**, a, um. part. *About to fly.* **Quōd** me fugiturus abires, *Ov. Ep. 2, 47.*

* **Fugo**, āre. act. *To chase, or drive, away; to put to flight.* **Repulit**, fugavit, avertit, *Cic. pro Cæcin. 12.* **Flammas** à classe fugavi, *Ov. Met. 13, 8.*

* **Fugor**, āri. ātus. pass. *To be put to flight.* **Longè** fugari ex conspectu hominum, *Lucr. 3, 48.*

* **Fui**, fuisti, fuit, præter. τῦ sum, ab antiquo. [à φύω, idem] *I have been.*

¶ **Fulcibilis**, e. adj. *Which may be underproped, Veget. † Quod* fulciri potest.

Fulciendus, a, um. part. *To be proped; to be patted, or bound tight.* ¶ **Linamenta** super non fulcienda, sed leviter tantum ponenda sunt, *Cels. 7, 19.*

Fulcimen, īnis. n. *A prop.* **Terra** pilæ similis nullo fulcimine nixa, *Ov. Fast. 6, 269.*

¶ **Fulcimentum**, i. n. *A prop, or shore.* **Porrer.** *Scriptt. pro fulcrum, vel fulcimen, Litt. ex pravâ lectione Plaut. laud.*

Fulcio, īre, si, tum. act. [al. à φυλάξω, custodia, qu. φυλάξω, fulcio; al. ab. Heb. חָבַב baculum] (1) *To prop, to support, to sustain, or uphold.* (2) *Met. To keep, or bear, up.* (3) *Also to keep in the same mind.* (4) *To pat, and set close.* (1) **Fulcire** domum columnis, *Propert. 5, 12.*

3, 2. (2) Labentem fulcit re, fortunâ, fide; *Cic. pro Rab. Post.* 16. (3) Thermum, uti rogas, creberrimis literis fulcio, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21. (4) *Vid.* Fulciendus.

Fulcior, iri, tus, pass. *To be proped, or sustained.* — Sustineor, *Cic.* Potentiâ amicorum fulciri, *Id. anteq. iret in exil.* 4.

Fulcrum, i. n. (1) *A stay, or prop; a post.* (2) *Synecd. A couch, or bed.* (3) *The bridge of a stringed instrument.* (1) Fulcro sternatur lectus eburno, *Propert.* 2, 13, 21. (2) Sacri genium contemnere fulcri, *Juv.* 6, 22. (3) *Fun.*

Fulgens, tis, part. ior, comp. scimus, sup. *Shining, glistering, lightening, very conspicuous.* § Fulgentes gladii, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 21. § Fulgens vestis, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 121. § Jupiter, *Cic. in Vatin.* 8. § Imperio fulgens, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 31. Soboles fulgentior astris, *Claud. Conf. Precb. & Olyb.* 240. § Fulgentissima sidera, *Col. præf. lib.* 6. § Fulgentissimus juvenis, *Paterc.* 2, 71, 1.

FULGEO, ère, si. neut. (1) *To shine, glister, or glitter.* (2) *To lighten.* (3) *To be fine and gay.* (1) Micantes fulsere gladii, *Liv.* 1, 25. (2) Fulsero ignes & conscius æther, *Æc. Virg. Æn.* 4, 167. (3) Qui fulgent purpurâ, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 4.

Fulgētra, æ. f. *Plin.* 28, 2. *id. quod* Fulgētrum, i. n. [à fulgeo] *A great lightning; a gleam, or flash, of lightening.* Fulgetrum prius cerni, quàm tonitrum audiri, certum est, *Plin.* 2, 54.

Fulgidus, a, um, adj. *Shining.* Ultrix acies ornatu fulgida Martis Explicuit cuneos, *Claud.* 2. in *Ruf.* 351.

† Fulgilitus, a, um, part. *R. ex G. ex Vitruv. Blasted.* † Sideratus, *Plin.*

Fulgo, ère, si. *pro fulgeo, To shine, glitter, &c.* Paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 826.

Fulgor, òris. m. [à fulgeo] (1) *A glittering, brightness.* (2) *A shining, a flash of lightening.* (3) *Met. Glory, renown, gallantry.* (1) Armorum fulgor, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 19. (2) Fulgores & tonitrua, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 19. (3) Fulgor rerum Alexandri magni, *Plin.* 7, 26.

§ Fulgōra, æ. f. *Dea fulguris, Aug.* Fulgur, ùris. n. [à fulgeo] (1) *Lightening, a flash.* (2) *A thunderbolt.* (3) *Any reflected brightness.* (1) Cùm lecticam ejus fulgur perstrinxisset, *Suet. Aug.* 29. (2) Fulgura cœli ceciderunt sereno, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 488. (3) Fulgur galeæ, *Claud.* 3. *Conf. Honor.* 32.

Fulgūralis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, lightening.* Libri fulgurales, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 33.

Fulgūrans, tis, part. *Lightening.* Jove tonante & fulgurante comitia haberi nefas, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 18.

Fulgūrat, imperf. *It lightens, Plin.* 9, 35.

Fulgūratio, ònis. f. *Lightening appearing in the clouds, flashing.* § Fulguratio ostendit ignem, fulminatio emittit, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 12.

Fulgūrator, òris. m. verb. *He that interpreteth lightening.* Haruspices, & fulguratores, & interpretes ostentorum, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 53.

† Fulgūrio, ire, ivi, itum, act. *To dart lightning, Næv.* † Fulguro, *Plin.*

† Fulgūritas, atis. f. *Lightening, glittering, Lucil. ap. Non.* 2, 324. † Fulgur.

Fulgūrātus, a, um, part. *A place where lightening hath fallen.* Locus fulguratus, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 36.

Fulgūitaffo, ère, neut. *pro fulgure percuti, They are blasted, or struck, with lightening.* Fulguritaffunt arbores, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 138. *sed al. leg. fulguritæ.*

Fulgūrītus, pro fulmine ictus. *Blasted with lightning, Fest.* § Fulguritæ arbores, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 138. Quasi fulguritum aliquem fugere, *Sen. de Irâ.* 3, 23.

Fulgūo, are, act. (1) *To lighten.* (2) *To shine all over.* (3) *To thunder.* (1) Si fulgurat, comprimi conchas dicit, *Plin.* 9, 35. Cùm ex omnibus quatuor partibus cœli fulgurabit, *Id.* 18, 30. (2) Auro fulgurat domus, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 191. (3) Ut non loqui ac orare, sed fulgurare ac tonare videaris, *Quint.* 2, 16.

Fulica, æ. f. [à fuliginis colore, qu. fuliga] *A*

sea fowl, like our coot; a moorhen, or fenduck. In sicco ludunt fulicæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 363.

§ Fuliginātus, a, um, adj. *Sooted, daubed, besmeared, Hier. pro*

Fuliginēus, a, um, adj. *Sooty, black, dark.* Fuliginē nube confundere, *Petron. c.* 108.

§ Fuliginōsē, adv. *After a smokey, or sooty, manner, Litt. ex Apul.* † Obscurus.

§ Fuliginōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of soot, sooty, reeky.* Fuliginosi thure placantur lares, *Prud. Peristeph.* 13, 261. † Fumofus, *Hor.*

Fuligo, ginis. f. [à fumo, qu. fumiligo] (1) *The reek, or soot, of a chimney.* (2) *Met. A mist, blackness, darkness.* (1) Postes fuligine nigri, *Virg. Æcl.* 7, 50. (2) *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 36.

Fulix, icis. f. *id. quod fulica, Cic. de Div.* 1, 8,

Fullo, ònis. m. [à fulgeo, qui pannos fulgere facit] (1) *A fuller of cloth.* (2) *Allo an earwig, or beetle.* (1) *Mart.* 12, 59. (2) *Jun.*

§ Fullo, are, act. *To full cloth, Dig.*

§ Fullōnia, æ. f. *A fulling mill. Amm.*

Fullōnica, æ. f. (*sc. officina*) *A fuller's workhouse, also the fuller's craft, sc. ars, Cato, R. R.* 14. & *Vitruv.* 1, 6. *Procem.*

§ Fullōnicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a fuller.* Hæc aqua non alium usum; quàm in balnearum, aut fulloniarum dabatur, *Frontin. de Aquæd.* 2.

Fullōnius, a, um, adj. *id. quod fullonicus, Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 1, 15. & *Plin.* 8, 56.

Fulmen, inis. n. [à fulgeo] (1) *A thunderbolt, lightening.* (2) *A similit. Aboar's tusk.* (3) *Met. Terrou.* (4) *Impetuosity.* (5) *A shock, or violent stroke.* (1) Hunc Jupiter fulmine percussit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 35. (2) Non vires fulminis apro Profunt, *Or. Met.* 1, 305. Fulmen ab ore venit, *Id. Met.* 8, 288. (3) Imperii nostri duo fulmina, *Cn. & P. Scipiones, Cic. pro C.*

Balbo. 15. Et castum vibraret Julia fulmen, de lege Julia de adulteriis, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 102.

(4) Fulmina verborum, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21. (5) Fulmina fortunæ, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 27.

§ Fulmen, inis. n. [à fulcio] *A prop, or stay.* Imaque submersi contingens fulmina mundi, *Manil.* 2, 891. *Scal. fulmina, quasi, inquit, fulcimenta. Sed editor edit. in usum Delphi, legit culmina, & ex eo clar. Bentleyus.*

Fulmenta, æ. f. *The sole of a shoe, or the underlaying.* Fulmentas jubebo suppingi foccis, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, sub fin.

Fulmentum, i. n. *A prop, or stay, to bear up any thing with, Celf.* 2, 15.

Fulminandus, a, um, part. *To be thunderstruck.* Fregimus quicquid fuit fulminandum, *Sen. Herc.* 7.

Fulminans, tis, part. *Casting thunderbolts.* Fulminantis magna Jovis manus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 6.

§ Fulminans pater, *Sen. Herc. furc.* 458.

Fulminatio, ònis. f. verb. *A crack, or clap, of thunder, Sen. N. Q.* 2, 12. *Vid. Fulguratio.*

Fulminator, òris. m. verb. *Athunderer, Fragm. Poët.*

Fulminātus, a, um, part. *Thunderstruck, blasted, Plin.* 2, 54.

Fulmineus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, thunder, or lightening.* (2) *Met. Firce, and terrible.* (1) Potentius ictu fulmineo, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 10. (2) § Dextra fulminea, *Sil.* 3, 319.

§ Ignis fulmineus, *Or. ex Pont.* 2, 2, 118. leo, *Sen. Azam.* 830.

Fulmino, are, neut. & act. (1) *To thunder.* (2) *To strike with a thunderbolt, to blast.* (3) *Met. To strike terrou.* (4) *To beat down all before him.* (1) At Boreæ de parte trucid cùm fulminat, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 370. (2) *Vid. Fulminandus.* (3) Fulminat illa oculis, *Propert.* 4, 9, 32. (4) Cælar ad altum Fulminat Euphrateni, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 561.

§ Fulminor, ari, atus, pass. *To be struck with thunder, &c. Cornut.*

Fulūra, æ. f. (1) *A proping.* (2) *Met. A support.* (1) *Col.* 1, 5. & *Vitr.* 10, 1. (2)

Corporis futuris animus sustinetur, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 9, 4.

Fultus, a, um, part. [à fulcior] (1) *Undersat,*

underproped. (2) *Met. Proped, or borne up.* (1)

Vitris, nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, *Cic. de Sen.* 15. (2) Imperium benevolentia sociorum fultum esse debet, *Id. de Offic.* 3, 22.

Fulviāna herba. [à Fulvio inventore] *A kind of herb good to provoke urine, Plin.* 26, 8.

* Fulvus, a, um, adj. [à furvus, *Scal.*] *Of a deep yellow; of a tawny, lion, fox, or weasel, colour; fallow colour.* § Fulvi leones, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 722. § Fulvum aurum, *Ibid.* 7, 279. § Arc-na fulva, *Ibid.* 5, 375.

Fūmans, tis, part. *Smoking.* § Aræ fuman-tes, *Catull.* 62, 393. § Fumantia Trojæ Excidia, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 45. § liba, *Grat. Cyneq.* 488.

Fūmāria herba. [à fumo dict. quod lacrymas eliciat sicut fumus] *Fumitory, or earth-smoke, Plin.* 25, 13.

Fūmārium, i. n. *The tunnel of a chimney, a place where they smoked their wines.* Massiliæ quicquid fumaria cogunt, *Mart.* 10, 36. *Conf. Col.* 1, 6.

§ Fūmātio, ònis. f. *A smoking, Aug.*

Fūmeus, a, um, adj. *Smokey, or of smoke.* Acheron exfudat fumeus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 595. Fūmea tædis Lumina, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 593.

Fūmidus, a, um, adj. *Smokey, or that smoketh.* § Fūmida tæda, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 75. § Fūmida altaria, *Or. Met.* 12, 258.

† Fūmifer, a, um, adj. *Bringing smoke.* § Fūmiferi ignes, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 255. § Nox fūmifera, *Id.* 8, 255.

§ Fūmificātus, a, um, part. *Incensed, perfumed, smoked, Litt. ex Mart.*

Fūmifico, are, act. *To offer incense.* Ut Dianæ Arabico fumificem odore, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 2.

Fūmifico, ari, atus, pass. *To be perfumed, Frag. Poët.*

Fūmifico, a, um, adj. *Makeing smoke, perfumeing.* Tauri fumificis locum mugitibus implevere, *Or. Met.* 7, 114.

Fūmigans, tis, part. *Smoking, Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

§ Fūmigatio, ònis. f. *A perfume, Aug.* † Suffitus, suffimen.

§ Fūmigātor, òris. m. *A perfumer, Hier.*

Fūmigo, are, act. *To perfume a place, to smother, Varr. Vid. Fumigans.*

§ Fūmigor, ari, atus, pass. *To be smoked, Litt. ex Plin.*

Fūmo, are, neut. (1) *To smoke, or reek.* (2) *To foam, or froth.* (1) Tanaïs fumavit in undis, *Or. Met.* 2, 242. (2) Fumans nasus urfi, *Mart.* 6, 64.

Fūmōsus, a, um, adj. (1) *Smokey, or black with smoke, reeky.* (2) *That is smoked, or doth smoke.* (1) § Fumosæ imagines, *Cic. in Pison.* 1. (2) § Ligna fumosa, *Cato.* § perna, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 117.

Fūmus, i. m. (1) *Smoke.* (2) *Met. Great offers and liberal promises without any performance.* (1) § Undans fumus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 609. = Fumus & vapor balnearum, *Val. Max.* 9, 6, ext. 2. (2) *Mart.* 4, 5.

Fūnāle, is. (1) *A halter, a cord.* (2) *A torch, or link, made of a cord with wax, or rosin, about it.* (1) Funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, *Liv.* 42, 65. (2) Delectabatur crebro funali & tibicine, *Cic. de Sen.* 13.

Fūnālis, e. adj. (1) *Belonging to cords, or torches.* (2) *Made of cords; joined with a cord, or trace, to the right and left.* (1) Funalis cereus, *Val. Max.* 3, 6, 4. (2) *Vid. Suet. Tib.* 6. & ibi Torrent.

§ Funalis etiam dicitur singularis equus adjunctus jugalibus, quali formâ exhibent vett. denarii, qualique describit, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 460. Nominibusque ciet. Pholoën, Admetus, & Irius, Funalēmq; Thoën. § Jugales equi in medio; funales ab utroque latere.

Fūnambūlius, i. m. *A dancer on the ropes, a tumbler, Ter. Hec. prol.* 4.

Fūnārius, i. m. *A ropemaker.* § Funarius vocatus est Valentinianus, ed quodd venalitium funem portanti quinque milites nequiverunt extorquere, *Aur. Vict. Epic.* 4, 2.

Functio, ònis. f. verb. [à fungor] (1) *The exercise, or executeing, of the same charge, or office; a function.* (2) *Allo the repaying of a thing borrowed, not in specie, but in some other thing of like value.*

Functus, a, um, part. [à fungor] (1) *Undersat,*

underproped. (2) *Met. Proped, or borne up.* (1)

Vitris, nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, *Cic. de Sen.* 15. (2) Imperium benevolentia sociorum fultum esse debet, *Id. de Offic.* 3, 22.

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§ Fūmigātor, òris. m. *A perfumer, Hier.*

Fūmigo, are, act. *To perfume a place, to smother, Varr. Vid. Fumigans.*

§ Fūmigor, ari, atus, pass. *To be smoked, Litt. ex Plin.*

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Fūmus, i. m. (1) *Smoke.* (2) *Met. Great offers and liberal promises without any performance.* (1) § Undans fumus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 609. = Fumus & vapor balnearum, *Val. Max.* 9, 6, ext. 2. (2) *Mart.* 4, 5.

value. (1) Labor est functio gravioris operis & honoris, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 15. (2) Ap. JCC.

Functus, a, um. part. (1) *That bath performed, or discharged, some function, charge, or office.* (2) *Ended, past, &c. dead, i. e. functus fato.* (1) *Functi summis honoribus, Nep. Thom.* 7. (2) = *Omnia functi Aut moritura vides, Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1, 209.

Funda, æ. f. [*à fundendo, i. e. jaculando lapides, glandes, &c.*] (1) *A sling.* (2) *A casting net.* (3) *The bezel of a ring, wherein the stone is set.* (4) || *A satchel, or purse, like a net, to put money in; a budget.* (1) *Balearica plumbum Funda jacit, Ov. Met.* 2, 728. (2) *Alius latum fundâ jam verberat amnem, Virg. Geor.* 1, 141. (3) *Fundâ clauduntur præstantiores gemmæ, Plin.* 37, 8. (4) *Macrob. & Poster.*

Fundâmen, inis. n. *The foundation, or ground work; the first beginning of a thing.* *Mole sub ingenti rerum fundamina ponit, Ov. Met.* 15, 433. *Prima favis ponunt fundamina, Virg. Geor.* 1, 461. § *Fundamina cæli, Manil.* 1, 726.

Fundâmentum, i. n. *A foundation, or groundwork; a basis, a ground, or chief stay.* = *Solum quoddam atque fundamentum est verborum usus & copia bonorum, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 37. *Justitiæ fundamentum est fides, Id. Offic.* 1, 7.

|| *Fundatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *The ground-work, Firm.* † *Fundamentum.*

Fundator, ōris. m. verb. *He that foundeth.* *Fundator urbis, Virg. Æn.* 7, 678.

Fundâturus, a, um. part. *About to found, make, or build.* *Fundatura naves roborâ, Ov. Ep.* 16, 109.

Fundâtus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. || *ſſimus*, sup. *Founded, grounded, established, stay-ed.* = *Fixus & fundatus reipub. status, Cic. Att.* 1, 16. *Fundator, Vitruv.* 7, 3. *Nitidis fundata pecunia villis, Hor. Ep.* 15, 16. *Fundatissima imperia, Arnob.*

Fundendus, a, um. part. *To be poured out, Dixit, iterum, non de regno Asiæ, sed de rege, ipsis sanguinem esse fundendum, Curt.* 10, 13. *Ære fundendo procudendoque oblectabatur, Just.* 36, 4.

Fundens, tis. part. *Pouring out, &c.* *Oleum fundens, Virg. Æn.* 6, 254. *conf. Sil.* 9, 450. *Cels.* 5, 20. *ſid. Fundo.*

|| *Fundibâlistâ*, æ. m. & *Fundibâlus.* *A sling, Isidor.*

|| *Fundibâliarius*, i. m. *A sling, one using a sling, Lexicogr. ex Liv.*

|| *Fundibâliatōres*, um. m. pl. *Casters, or hurlers, of stones, Veg.* 3, 14. † *Funditor, Cic.*

|| *Fundibâlum*, i. n. *A sling staff, Isidor. Orig.* 18, 10.

|| *Fundibâlus*, i. m. *A sling, Not. Imper.* † *Funditor, Cæf.*

Funditiatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An often casting, or slinging, Not. Imper.*

Fundito, âre. freq. [*à fundo, &c.*] *To pour out often and much, to be lavish, or wasteful.* *Tantilla tanta verba fundit, Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 61. *Næ ille scænerato fundit, Id. Asin.* 5, 2, 52.

Fundito, âre. [*à fundo*] *unde pass.* *Funditor, âri.* *To be slung out, Plaut. Pæn.* 2, 35.

Funditor, ōris. m. *A sling, or one that hurls stones, or darts, out of a sling.* *Cum funditorum delectâ manu, Sall. B. J.* 50. § *Funditorum alæ, Val. Max.* 2, 7, 9. § *auxilia, Id.* 2, 7, 15.

Funditus, adv. [*à fundo*] *Utterly, quite and clean.* *Urbem funditus everit, Cic. pro Domo.* 13. *Funditus nonnunquam domos evertunt conjugia, Val. Max.* 7, 2, exc. 1.

Fundo, âre. act. [*à fundus*] *To found, to lay the groundwork, to establish, to build, to stay, to uphold.* *Illud maxime nostrum fundavit imperium, Cic. pro Balbo.* 13. § *Legibus urbem fundare, Virg. Æn.* 6, 810.

Fundo, ère. ſûdi, ſûsum. act. (1) *To pour out, to shed, or let fly.* (2) *To diffuse, spread, scatter, or extend.* (3) *To rout, discomfit, or vanquish.* (4) *To throw down, to lay along, to pour into.* (5) *To utter.* (6) *To pronounce, or speak.* (7) *To produce, to yield, or give in abundance.*

(8) *To throw into a lax, or looseness.* (9) *Also to cast metal, to found.* (1) § *Fundere sanguinem è paterâ, Cic. de Div.* 1, 23. § *Fundere sagittam, Sil.* 7, 648. (2) *Fundit se justitia in cæteras virtutes, Cic. de Fin.* 5, 23. (3) *Magnas copias hostium fudit, Cic. pro Mur.* 9. (4) *Quot humi morientia corpora fundis? Virg. Æn.* 11, 665.

Fundere cum stramento segetem in Tyberim, Liv. 2, 5. (5) *Mera jam mendacia fundes, Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 33. (6) *Versus ex tempore fundere, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 50. (7) *Fundit ex sese pastus varios terra, Id. de Fin.* 2, 34. (8) § *Si compresserit aliquem morbus, aut fuderit, Cels. in præfat.* (9) *Ea statua indicavit interisse fundendi æris scientiam, Plin.* 34, 7.

Fundor, di, ſûsus. pass. *To be poured out, &c.* *Oracula instinctu divino afflatuque funduntur, Cic. de Div.* 1, 18.

Fundulus, i. m. (1) *A sucker of a pump.* (2) *The end, or bottom, of a gut.* (3) || *A gudgeon, a groundling.* (1) *Funduli ambulantes, Vitruv.* 10, 15. (2) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 22. (3) *Jun.*

Fundus, i. m. (1) *Land, or ground.* (2) *A plat of ground with a house belonging to it; a country farm, a close, or field.* (3) *A foundation.* (4) *A bottom.* (5) *The chief outbour of a thing.*

(1) *Cui nostrum non licet fundos suos obire? Cic. de Orat.* 1, 58. § *Fundus meus arvo Pascit herum, Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 1. (2) *Avitus apto Cum lare fundus, Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 44. (3) *Imo Nereus ciet æquora fundo, Virg. Æn.* 2, 419.

(4) *Largitio fundum non habet, Cic. Off.* 2, 15. (5) *Ei rei pater fundus sit potior, Plaut. Trin.* 5, 1, 7.

Funebris, e. adj. (1) *Mourning, or belonging to funerals.* (2) *Deadly, cruel, bloody.* (1) § *Funebris concio, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 84. § *Funebre vestimentum, Id. de Legg.* 2, 23. § *epulum, Id. in Vat.* 12. § *Funebria iusta, Liv.* 1, 20. (2) § *Funebre bellum, Hor. Epist.* 1, 19, 49.

|| *Funèrâle*, is. n. *A funeral, Dig.* † *Funus, Vett.*

|| *Funèrârius*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a burial, or funeral, Dig.* 11, 7, 21. † *Funebris, Cic.*

|| *Funèrâtiō*, ōnis. f. verb. *A burial, Ap. JCC.* † *Funus, exequiæ.*

Funèrâtus, a, um. part. (1) *Buried.* (2) *Knocked on the head.* (1) *Tiberio pro concione laudato funeratoque amplissimè, Suet. Claud.* 15. *Funerata est pars corporis, Petron. c.* 129. (2) *Propè funeratus Arboris icu, Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 7.

|| *Funèrêpus*, i. m. *qui in fune repit, Lexicogr. ex Apul.* † *Funambulus.*

Funèreus, a, um. adj. (1) *Funereal, or belonging to a dead body.* (2) *Also unlucky, ominous.* (1) *Funeream quasi uterque facem, Mart.* 8, 43, 2. (2) § *Funereus bubo, Ov. Met.* 10, 453.

Funèro, âre. act. *To bury.* *Per vespillones exportatum nutrix in suburbano funeravit, Suet. Domit.* 17. § *Mortuum funerare, Sen. ad Helv.* 2.

Funèror, âri, âtus. pass. *To be buried.* *Cæcilius funerari se jussit, Plin.* 33, 10.

|| *Funestatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A pollution by a dead body, or carcase, Firm.*

|| *Funestator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that pollutes by touching a dead body, Aug.*

|| *Funestè*, adv. ius, comp. *Defiledly, in a polluted manner, Firm.*

Funesto, âre. act. *To pollute, or d-file, with a dead body.* *Deorum aras & templa funestant, Cic. pro Pont.* 10. *Funestet seque suosque, Catull.* 62, 201.

Funestor, âri, âtus. pass. *To be polluted with a dead body.* *Cic. pro Mil.* 33.

Funestus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. *ſſimus*, sup. [*à funus*] (1) *Of, or belonging to, dead bodies; or that mourneth for the dead.* (2) *Lamentable, doleful.* (3) *Cruell, impious, abominable.* (4) *Unlucky, ominous.* (5) *Bloody, fatal.* (1) *Mortuo filio funesta familia, Liv.* 2, 47. (2) *Alienâ pugna funestior dies quàm urbis captæ, Cic. Att.* 9, 5. (3) *Cal gula sceleratissimus ac funestissi-*

mus, Eutrop. 7, 7. (4) *Nubit genero focrus funestis omnibus omnium, Cic. pro Clu.* 5. (5) § *Funestum bellum, Liv.* 35, 32.

Funētum, i. n. [*à funis*] *A winding of the twigs, or branches, of a vine one about another, Plin.* 17, 22.

|| *Funētus*, a, um. adj. *Bowed, bent, or made crooked, R. ex Mart.*

* *Funginus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, a mushroom.* *Fungino genere est, capite so totum tegit, Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 9.

FUNGOR, i, ſtus sum. dep. [*quo funus ago, Perot.*] (1) *To discharge an office, or duty; to execute, to do; to have, or be in, an office.* (2) *To suffer.* (3) *To conform to.* (4) *To furnish with.* (1) *Craſſus functus est ædilitio munere, Cic. Offic.* 2, 17. § *Fungi munere, Cæf.* § *munus, Plaut. to do his duty.* § *officium, Ter. Cic. Liv.*

Nep. & Suet. (2) = *Quid ipsum muneris fungi ac sustinere velitis? Cic. Verr.* 3, 86. (3) § *Potius barbarorum, quàm illius more fungor, Nep. Conone.* 3. (4) *Duplici numero se militum equitumque fungi, Patere.* 2, 15.

* *Fungositas*, âtis. f. *The boltoness of a mushroom, or sponge; lightness, sponginess.* *Tota fungositas derasa, Plin.* 11, 3.

* *Fungosus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Spongy, Plin.* 16, 39.

* *Fungus*, i. m. [*à Cōψyς, sfungus, fungus, Scal.*] (1) *A mushroom, or toadstool.* (2) *Also that which gathereth about the snuff of a candle, a thief.* (3) *A kind of blasting, or measel, in olive trees.* (4) *Also a dolt, a fool, a blockhead, a dunce.* (1) *Fungorum origo ex pituitâ arborum, Plin.* 22, 23. (2) *Virg. Geor.* 1, 393. (3) *Plin.* 17, 24. (4) *Adedn' me fuisse fungum, ut qui illi crederem! Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 49. § *Tanti est, quanti est fungus putidus, he bath not a grain of sense, Ibid.* 4, 7, 23.

Funiculus, i. m. dim. [*à funis*] (1) *A little rope, cord, or line.* (2) || *Meton. A Persian measure of sixty, or (3) of forty, furlongs in length.* (1) *Funiculo scapham trahebat, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 51. (2) *Secundum Herodot.* est enim idem quod *χοῦν*. (3) *Secundum Plin.*

|| *Funirêpus*, i. m. i. e. *funambulus, Lexicogr. ex Apul.*

FUNIS, is. m. & aliq. f. *A rope, cable, or cord.* *Tantos incidere funes, Virg. Æn.* 4, 575. § *Aurea funis, Lucr.* 2, 1153.

Fünus, èris. n. [*à funibus*] (1) *A funeral.* (2) *Pomp, solemnity, or rites, observed in burying.* (3) *Death.* (4) *A dead corpse.* (5) *Allo the funeral pile.* (1) *Funus procedit; sequimur, Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 101. (2) *Militari honestoque funere humare aliquem, Nep. Eumen.* 13. (3) *Ego sum tibi funeris auctor, Ov. Met.* 10, 199. (4) *Hectore funus portante & reliquis fratrum cervicibus, Juv.* 10, 260. (5) *Instauramus Polydoro funus, Virg. Æn.* 3, 62.

† *Fuo*, i. neut. [*à φύω, Gr.*] *To be.* *Mihi amicus ne suas unquam, Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 32. *Ne, dum absum, illis sortitò suam, Id. Mil.* 2, 6, 112. *Nec quisquam tam audax fuit homo, Id.*

* *Fur*, ris. c. g. [*à φῦς, Gr. κλέψης*] (1) *A thief, or robber; a stealer, a drone-bee.* (2) *A soldier, as latro.* (3) *A slave, a servant, a varlet.* (1) § *Nocturnus fur, Cic. pro Mil.* 7. *Fures estis ambo, Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 4, 67. (2) *Ubi Sanga, & manipulus furum? Ter. Eur.* 4, 7, 6. (3) § *Quid domini facient, audent cum talia fures? Virg. Ecl.* 3, 16.

* *Furacitas*, âtis. f. *Thievery, stealing.* *Furacitas auri, Plin.* 10, 29.

* *Furaciter*, adv. *Thievishly.* *Nescio an leg.*

nisi ap. Gramm. sed hinc furacissimè. § *Domos furacissimè scrutari, Cic. in Vat.* 5.

* *Furans*, tis. part. *Pilfering, stealing.* *Aliena regna falsis nominibus furantes, Just.* 38, 2. *Ne promptum sit quod invitat furantem, Plin.* 11, 11, 10. *conf. Sil.* 10, 74.

* || *Furât o*, ōnis. f. verb. *A stealing, or pilfering, Dig.*

* || *Furâtor*, ōris. m. verb. *A stealer, or pilferer, Dig.* † *Fur.*

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* *Furâtus*

* *Fūrātus*, a, um, part. *Hawking stolen.* *Sin-*
ceram patrio mentem furatus Olympo, Claud. 4.
Conf. Hon. 229. Conf. Sil. 14, 562.
* *Fūrax*, ācis, adj. ior, comp. *ſūmus*, ſup.
Thievelſh, given to picking and ſtealing. § *Servus*
furax, Cic. de Orat. 2, 61. Nihil eſt furacius illo
Mart. 8. 59. § Furaciſſimæ manus, Cic. in
Piſon. 30.

FURCA, æ, f. (1) *A fork, or any thing to*
underſet, or prop. (2) An Inſtrument to bear bur-
dens on. (3) A pair of gallows, a gibbet. (1)
Exacuunt alii vallos, furcæſque bicornes, Virg.
Geor. 1, 264. (2) Plin. 29, 4. (3) Servus
furcam ferens ductus eſt, Cic. de Div. 1, 26.

Furcifer, i. m. (1) *A ſlave, who, for pu-*
niſhment of ſome ſmall fault, was made to carry a
fork, or gallows, upon his neck, through the city
with his hands tied to it. (2) A rogue, a villain,
a rakehell, a gallows. (1) Tibi ego ut credam,
furcifer? Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 12. (2) Vid. Suet.
Ner. 49.

Furcilla, æ, f. dim. [à furca] *A little fork, a*
hay-hook, or pitchfork, with two tines, or horns,
for ſeveral uſes; a little pair of gallows. Vid.
Varr. 1, 49. & Vitruv. 10, 12. Col. 2, 10.

Furcillatus, a, um, adj. *Forked.* *Furcillata bacilla*
habent figuram literæ V, Varr. L. L. 4, 24.

|| *Furcillis*, is, f. *A dungfork, Perot.*

Furcula, æ, f. dim. *A little fork, Furcularum*
Caudinarum deſcriptionem pete à *Liv. 9, 2.*

Fūrens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Being*
in a rage, rageing mad, outrageous. (2) Bluſter-
ing, ſtormy, boiſterous. (1) Audaciâ furens Cati-
lina, Cic. Catil. 2, 1. Quis belluarum corde fu-
rentior? Claud. Feſcenn. 26. § Bella furentia, Sil.
7, 574. (2) Loca ſæta furentibus auſtris, Virg.
Æn. 1, 55.

Fūrenter, adv. *Rageingly, like a madman.* *Pu-*
eri aiunt cum furenter irarſci, Cic. Att. 6, 1,

Furfur, ūris, m. (1) *Bran, gurgeons. (2)*
Alſo ſcurf, dandruff. (1) Qui alunt furfure ſues,
Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27. (2) Furfures capitis,
Plin. 20, 9.

|| *Furfuraceus*, & *furfureus*, a, um, adj.
Made of bran, Plin. ap. Litt. ſed locum non dicit.
Panis furfureus, Gell. 11, 7.

Furfūroſus, a, um, adj. *Full of bran, or ſcurf,*
Plin. 12, 25.

Fūria, æ, f. *A fury, fiend, or hag; alſo a*
furious man, Cic. ad Quint. frat. 3, 1. ubi Clau-
dium ſic vocat, ſed ſæpius occ. plur.

Fūriæ, ārum, pl. f. *The furies, or fiends.* *Con-*
ſiſtere uſquam impioſi non patiuntur furia, Cic.
pro S. Roſc. 24. ſed vid. Prop.

Fūriālis, e, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, furies;*
like a mad body, outrageous, furious, that enrageſh,
or maketh mad. § Furiale caput, Hor. Od. 3, 11,
17. de Cerbero loquens. § Furialis inceſſus, Liv.
7, 17. § Virus furiale, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 188.

Fūriālīter, adv. *Like a mad man, furiously.* *Fu-*
riālīter odit, Ov. Faſt. 3, 637.

Fūriātus, a, um. *Enraged, maddened, furious, de-*
ſperate. Furiatâ mente ſerebar, Virg. Æn. 2,
588. § Furiata juvenus, Sil. 11, 132. § Furiati
ignes, Ov. Faſt. 2, 762.

Fūribundus, a, um, adj. *Furious, mad, in a*
great rage. § Furibundus homo, Cic. pro Sext. 7.
Conſcendit furibunda rogos, Virg. Æn. 4, 646.

* *Fūrinalia*, um, pl. n. *Holydays dedicated to*
the Gods Furina, Litt. ex Plin.

* *Fūrīnus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,*
thieves. § Furinum forum, Plaut. Pſeud. 3, 2, 2.

Fūrio, āre, aēt. [à furia] *To make mad, to en-*
rage. Amor & libido quæ ſolet matres furiare
æquorum, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 14.

Fūriōſe, adv. iūs, comp. *Furiously, madly. §*
Furiōſe aliquid facere, Cic. Att. 8, 5. § Furiōſius,
ap. Spart. Hadr. c. 12.

Fūriōſus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *ſūmus*, ſup.
Mad, furious, outrageous, rageing, frantick, wood-
out of his wits. = Vecors, furioſus, mente cap-
tus, Cic. in Piſon. 20. Quanto hoc furioſius at-
que majus peccatum eſt? Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 83.
Furiōſiſimæ conciones, Cic. Att. 4, 3.

* *Furnaceus*, a, um, adj. *In furno coctus. Baked*
in an oven. § Panis furnaceus, Plin. 18, 11,

* *Furnāria*, æ, f. ſc. ars, domus, &c. *The trade,*
or art, of a baker; a bakehouſe, Suet. Vit. 2.

* || *Furnārius*, a, um, adj. *Of, or made like, a*
furnace, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 21.

* || *Furnārius*, i. m. *A baker, one that kindleth*
the fire in an oven, Ulp. † Piſtor.

* *Furnus*, i. m. [à furvus, i. e. niger] *An oven,*
or furnace, Plaut. Caſ. 2, 5, 1.

Fūro, ěre, neut. (1) *To be mad. (2) To*
be tranſported with any paſſion, as anger, love,
joy, &c. (3) To be mixed, or jumbled together.
(4) To bluſter. (1) = Inſanire, & furere vide-
batur, Cic. Verr. 4, 18. Solon furere ſe ſimu-
lavit, Id. Offic. 1, 30. (2) = Et nunc id fu-
rerere, id ægiè pati, quòd, Liv. 6. Ex quo de-
ſtitit Inachiâ furere, Hor. Epod. 11, 8. Recepto
Dulce mihi furere eſt amico, Id. Od. 2, 7, 28.
(3) Furit æſtus arenis, Virg. Æn. 1, 111.
(4) Venti furentes, Id. Æn. 10, 37.

* *Fūror*, āri, ātus, ſum, dep. *To ſeal; to ſiech,*
or pilfer; to nim. Verres ea rapuit & furatus eſt,
Cic. Verr. 1, 22. An, quò furatum mox venias,
veſtigas loca? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 23. Aſſiduo
temet furare labori, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 29.

Fūror, ōris, m. (1) *Fury, madneſs, rage. (2)*
A trance; a divine, (3) or poetical, rapture. (4)
Any inordinate paſſion. (1) = Quæ major pœna
furore & dementia? Cic. de Haruſp. Reſp. 18. Ad
hunc impendiorum furorem impulſus eſt, Suet.
Ner. 31. (2) Furor appellatur, cū à corpore
animus abſtractus, divino inſtinctu concitatur,
Cic. de Div. 1, 31. (3) Negat ſine furore De-
mocritus quenquam poëtam magnum eſſe poſſe,
Id. de Div. 1, 37. (4) = Furor, iraque men-
tem Præcipitant, Virg. Æn. 2, 317. Quamvis
intus erat furor igneus, i. e. amor, Ov. Met. 9,
540.

Furtīficus, a, um, adj. *Pilſering, thieveing.*
§ *Minus furtificus ſum quàm antea, rapio pro-*
palam, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 10. § Furtificæ ma-
nus, Id. Pſeud. 3, 2, 97.

* *Furtim*, adv. *By ſtealth, ſecretly, ſlyly.* §
Beſtiæ furtim fruuntur, domini palam & liberè,
Cic. Att. 4, 3. Humor in genas furtim labitur,
Hor. Od. 1, 13, 7.

* *Furtivè*, adv. *Privily, by ſtealth. = Ne quid*
furtivè clam accepſiſſe cenſeas, Plaut. Pænul. 5,
2, 62. Conf. Ov. Am. 2, 5, 6. & Sen. Ben. 2,
23.

* *Furtivus*, a, um, adj. (1) *Made by ſur-*
prize. (2) Stolen. (3) Private, cloſe, ſecret.
(1) § Furtivæ excuſiones, Liv. 24, 29. (2)
§ Furtiva virgo, Plaut. i. e. furto abducta. (3)
§ Furtivus amor, Catull. 7, 8.

* || *Furtò*, adv. *By ſtealth, ſecretly, Litt. ex*
Plaut. ſed. q.

* *Furtum*, i. n. [à fur, à furvo, Varr. i. e.
atro] (1) *Theft, robbery, ſtealth. (2) Any ſe-*
cret practice. (3) An ambuſcade, or ſtratagem; a
crafty wile, or device. (4) Unlawfull pleaſures,
a rape, adultery, or any ſecret wickedneſs. (1) Ille
medicus domi furtum fecit & cædem, Cic. pro
Cluent. 64. (2) Nec ego hanc abſcondere furto
Speravi fugam, Virg. Æn. 4, 337. (3) Furtis
incautum decepit hoſtem, Ov. Met. 13, 82. §
Haud furto melior, ſed fortibus armis, Virg.
Æn. 10, 735. (4) Furta tori, furtique locum
monſtravit, Ov. Met. 4, 174.

* *Fūrucūlus*, i. m. dim. [à fur] (1) *A little*
thief. (2) A ſore called a felon, a bile. (3) A
kind of knob in a vine (4) || Alſo a weaſel that
kills rabbets. (1) = § Crudelis furunculus,
nunc verò etiam rapax, Cic. in Piſon. 27. (2)
Celf. 5, 28. (3) Col. 4, 22. (4) Litt. ex Ca-
lep. † Viverra, Plin.

* *Furvus*, a, um, adj. [antiq. fuſvus, fuſcivus,
à fuſcus] *Dark, black, duſky. Furvæ regna*
Proſerpinæ, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 21. § Antra furva,
Ov. Met. 5, 541.

* *Fuſcans*, tis, part. *Darkening, ſhadeing. La-*
nugine fuſcante malas, Luc. 10, 135.

* || *Fuſcātio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A darkening, or*
clouding, Arnob.

* *Fuſcātor*, ōris, m. verb. *A darkener, or*
clouder. Cœli fuſcator cœi, Luc. 4, 66. de coro-
ventis.

* || *Fuſcātus*, a, um, part. *Darkened. Fuſcat*
lumina ſolis, Alc. Av. 4, 430.

* *Fuſcina*, æ, f. [à fuſco colore] (1) *An eel*
ſpear. (2) Triton's trident, or three-forked mace.
(3) Alſo a weapon uſed upon the ſtage by the retia-
rius againſt the mirmillo. (1) Cic. de N. D. 1,
36. (2) Triton fuſcinâ verrens ſpecus, Acc. ap.
Cic. de N. D. 2, 35. (3) Tunicati fuſcinâ Grac-
chi, Juv. 2, 134.

* || *Fuſcinūla*, æ, f. dim. *A little fleſh book,*
Jun. † Parva-fuſcina.

* || *Fuſcitas*, ātis, f. *Cloudyneſs, darkneſs, dim-*
neſs. Ab omni fuſcitate liberum cœlum, Apul.
de Mundo, p. 747. † Nubula.

* *Fuſco*, āre, aēt. (1) *To make black, or brown;*
to darken, ex ſhade. (2) To tan, or ſunburn.
(1) Fuſcat nube diem, Val. Flacc. 1, 396. Fuſ-
cat inertia dentes, Ov. A. Am. 3, 197. (2)
Ovid. Vid. Fuſcor.

* *Fuſcor*, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be tanned, &c. Fuſ-*
centur corpora campo, Ov. A. Am. 1, 513.

* *Fuſcus*, a, um, adj. or, comp. [ωαρεν, i. e. uſulare, Scal.] *Brown, tawny; a*
dim, or dark, colour; duſky. § Fuſca vox, a dull,
or hoarſe, voice, Quint. 9, 3. § Candida, Plin.
liquida, Lucr. & Hor. Patriæ fuſca colore ſuæ,
Ov. Ep. 15, 36. § Alba decent fuſcas, Id. A.
Am. 3, 191.

Fuſe, adv. qual. & *fūſiūs*, comp. *Largely,*
plentyfully, copiouſly. = Fuſe latèque dicere, Cic.
Orat. 32. = Hæc cū uberiūs diſputantur &
fūſiūs, Id. N. D. 2, 7.

Fūſilis, e, adj. *That is, or may be, melted, or*
caſt. § Fuſile aurum, Ov. Met. 11, 126.

|| *Fūſillus*, i. m. dim. [à fuſus] *A little*
ſpindle, Litt. ex Col.

Fūſio, ōnis, f. verb. [à fundo, ěre] (1) *A*
diffuſing, or pouring forth. (2) A ſpreading, or
ſhooting out. (1) Chryſippus mundum deum dicit
eſſe, & ejus animi fuſionem univerſam, Cic. N. D.
1, 35. (2) Tenuis fuſio ſtellarum, Vitruv.
9, 7.

† *Fūſioſus*, pro *furioſus*, *Inſcript. antiq.*

Fūſōrium, i. n. *The place where the ſcullion*
waſheth the diſhes; a ſink, or drain. Coquina
fuſorium, Pallad. 1, 37. § Fuſoria balnearum,
Id. 1, 42.

Fuſterna, æ, f. [à fuſtis, quia nodofa eſſe ſolet]
The upper part of a fir tree, Plin. 16, 39. Vitruv.
2, 9.

|| *Fuſtibālus*, i. m. vox hybrida, *A kind of*
ſling with a ſtaff four foot long, Veg. 3, 14. †
Funda.

|| *Fuſtibālator*, ōris, m. *A ſlinger, Veg. 3,*
14. † Funditor, Cæſ.

Fuſticūlus, i. m. dim. *A little cudgel, or bat-*
on, Apul. Met. 6, p. 189. Fuſticulus alli,
Pallad. 1, 35. † Bacillum.

|| *Fuſtigatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A beating with a*
ſtaff, a rib-roaſting, Aug. † Fuſtuarium, Cic.

|| *Fuſtigātus*, a, um, part. *Beaten with a ſtaff,*
or club; cudgelled, Lexicogr. ex Col.

|| *Fuſtīgo*, āre, aēt. *To beat with a ſtaff, to*
cudgel, Onom. vet. † Fuſtuarium excipio.

Fuſtim, adv. *With cudgels. Uxorem fuſtim in-*
teremit, Valer. Max. 6, 3, 9. vid. & 8, 1, 1.

Fuſtis, is, m. (1) *A club, ſtaff, or cudgel;*
a baton. (2) Meton. A blow. (1) Si ego fu-
ſtim ſumpſero, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 202. § Fuſtem
alicui impingere, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. (2) Non opus
eſt verbis, ſed fuſtibus, Cic. in Piſon. 30.

† *Fuſtitūdīnæ inſulæ. Iſlands where ſlaves*
were beaten. Ex Plauti fabricâ. Aſin. 1, 1, 21.

Fuſtuārium, i. n. *A beating with a club, ſtaff,*
or cudgel; a cudgeling. Fuſtuarium meruerunt le-
giones, Cic. Philipp. 3, 6. Fuſtuarium meretur,
qui ſigna relinquit, Liv. 5, 6.

Fūſūra, æ, f. *A melting, founding, or caſting.*
Plumbi fuſura, Plin. 33, 6.

Fūſurus, a, um, part. *About to pour out. Fuſu-*
ra cruorem Vulnere, Lucan. 7, 566.

Fūſus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. [à fun-
dor] (1) Poured. (2) Caſt, melted. (3) Laid
all along. (4) Extended, diffuſed. (5) Routed,
ſlain. (6) Copious. (7) Expanded. (8) Broad,
wide. (9) Laxative. (10) Met. Spilt, loſt,
thrown

thrown away. (1) Fufos latices fpargit; *Ov. Met.* 14, 56. (2) Fufa membra ftatue, *Quint.* 7, 1. (3) Fufi per herbam, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 218. (4) Fufus in corporibus fanguis, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 77. (5) Omnibus hoftium copiis fufis, *Cæf. B. G.* 3, 6. = Latini fufi & fugati, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 31. (6) Opus latè fufum *Quint.* 2, 13. Græca lingua prolixior fufiorque, quàm nofta, *Gell.* 2, 26. (7) = Aër fufus & extenuatus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (8) Fufa cupreffus, *Plin.* 12, 17. ☞ Ufus eft togis, neque reftictis, neque fufis, *Suet. Aug.* 73. (9) Fufa alvus, *Celf.* 1, 3. (10) Tot incalsum fufos patiere labores, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 421. Fufus, i. m. [à fundo, fufum] *A fpindle.* Teretem verfabat pollice fufum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 22. † Fütäim. adj. *Profufely, lavifhly,* *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 29. † Fufè, *Cic.* || Fütile, is. n. *A vefel with a narrow bot- tom, and wide mouth,* ufed in facrifices to Vefia, which fpilt all that was put into it, if fet on the ground, *Vet. Schol. Donat. & Serv.* Fütilis, e. adj. [à futio, quod omnia effutit]

(1) *Foolifh, filly, fhallow, inconfiderate.* (2) *Alfo leaky, that runneth out, blabbing, that cannot keep a fecret.* (1) Confiliis habitus non futilis auctor, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 339. (2) = Quis non odit va- rios, leves, futilis? *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 11. Fütilitas, ätis. f. *Lighnefs, fillynefs, leakynefs.* = Hæc & plena funt futilitatis, fummaque le- vitatis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 28. || Fütilitèr. adv. *Simply, idly, foolifhly, to no purpofe.* Futiliter blaterata, *Apul.* p. 404. † Vanè, leviter. † Fütio, ire, ivi. aët. [à fundo, ἐκχέω, Onom.] *To pour out.* Fütior, iri, itus. paff. *To be poured out,* *Frag. Poët.* * Fütio, äre. freq. à fuo [ab εὐθῶ, *Morl.*] *To have often been,* *Fest. ex Catone.* † Fütio, äre. aët. [à fando] *To confute, blame, reprove, or difprove; to cool the pot, to allay wine, antiquum eft.* *Vid. Confuto.* Fütior, äri, ätus. paff. *To be confuted, &c.* *Frag. Poët.*

* Fütutio, önis. f. verb. *The aft of gene- ration,* *Mart.* 1, 107. Fütum, i. n. *A vefel to fprinkle water,* *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 25. * Fütuo, ère, vi. *Obfcænum verbum.* [à φύτεω, planto.] * Fütuor, i. paff. *Mart.* * Füturus, a, um. part. [à fum, qu. fuitu- rus, à fuo] *That fhall, or will, be; about to be, future.* ¶ In futurum, hereafter, *Ov.* ☞ Non quod ante pedes eft, fed futura, profpicere, *Ter. Adelpb.* 3, 3, 33. § Cum ablat. Quid tot or- natiff. civibus eft futurum? *Cic. pro Planc.* Quid te futurum eft? *Id. Verr.* 4. § Cum dat. Quid tibi futurum fit, *Id. Phil.* 11, 34. * Fütutor, öris. m. verb. *Mart. Ep.* 7, 29. ubi dicitur de fceminâ auxefis causâ. * Fütutrix, icis. f. verb. *Mart.* 11, 23. Füvi. præf. antiq. [à fuo] Qui parentes fu- verint, *Plaut. Paen. prol.* 110. Omne inter cor- pora quod fuvat, *Lucr.* 1, 387.

G Latin, & g in the old black English letter, as commonly called, in Hebrew ג, in Greek Γ γ, in both which tongues it is the third Letter, was not in ufe amongst the Romans till about the fecond Punick war, being firft introduced by *Sp. Carvilius*, as *Plutarch* informs us in his 54th Roman Problem; nor did they then admitt it into its third place, invaded by the ufurper c, and now fettled by prefcription: however, they placed it in a good neighbourhood, between its kindred f and h, which, upon occafion, mutually ferve each other. But though c may juftly be called an ufurper with refpect to its order in the alphabet, we muft allow it a kind of right, by having been invefted with the power and found of g. For it is certain that the old Romans, who writ *pucna* and *Carthaco*, read *pugna*, and *Carthago*; otherwife, after the admiffion of g, they would ftill have retained the priſtine c in thefe and the like words. If any fhould ask how the ancient Romans could know before this letter g came into ufe, where and in what words to pronounce either found? it muft be answered, by ufe alone: For that this might be known fo, may be exemplified by a hundred inſtances in our own language; to give only one, we are at no lofs how to found that and thatch, the and theme, this and thistle, thou and thouſand, thus and thumb; and innumerable words of this kind. This indeed muft be owned, that to give feveral founds to one and the ſame letter, makes any language, and particularly our own, as in the above inſtance, more difficult to be learned, and eſpecially by foreigners. To remedy which inconvenience, the Romans ſeem to have taken in the letter g. And here I cannot but remark how we have acted the reverſe; they took in g, which they had not, to make their own tongue more eaſy; we have laid aſide p and x which we had, to make ours more difficult; which is very unaccountable.

But to proceed; from the Hebrew ג *Gimel*, which was emphatically called *Gamla*, from גמל *a camel*, becauſe of the bunch on its back, the Greeks gave it the name of *Gamma*: Some think the Latin G received its figure immediately alſo from the ſame letter; others from the cognate p, which, when turned to the right, C much reſembles G. I ſhould think it more probably received its form immediately from the Hebrew ג, I mean from Γ, ſince, as I before obſerved, the letter c originally had the power and found of the after invented g, as well as its own; and ſo when the Romans admitted it, they might make it with good reaſon differ no more from c in figure, than in found. For indeed theſe letters differ only thus, c is a ſofter g, as g is a harder c. Hence it comes to paſs, that in declining, the harder g before a vowel is before a conſonant changed into the ſofter c, as *lego, legi, lectum, ago, egi, actum, &c.* not *legtum, agtum*, which would be too hard. For this reaſon, *jungo, rego, tego, &c.* in the perfect tenſes, are read before the formative *f, juncti, recſi, tecſi*, not *jungſi, regſi, tegſi*; for ſo, if we may believe *Iſidore*, before the age of *Auguſtus* ſuch words were uſually writen, not by x; which, being only a more compendious way of writeing, made *Quintilian* ſay, *Inſtit.* 1, 6. that the Romans might have been without it; as they might have continued to write *cs*, or *gs*, as in *recs, apecs*. The letter g ſometimes alſo ſeems related to z, as we write indifferently *zinziber*, and *gingiber*. The cognation of this letter and c is ſo cloſe, that in ſome words either of them may be uſed; as *Caius*, or *Gaius*; *Cneus*, or *Gneus*; *vigeſimus*, or *viceſimus*, from *viginti*; and they are often changed into each other: for as from *viginti*, comes *viceſimus*; ſo from *centum*, is derived *quingenti*. In Greek this letter, being in the middle of the ſecond rank of the mutes, is changed not only into x but into χ alſo, as in the ſecond conjugation, which conſiſts of this order of the mutes, may plainly be obſerved; for example *lego*, f. *lecſo*, p. *lelecha*; inſtead of *legſo, lelegba*, the harder ſound. I cannot forbear to obſerve here, that both the Greeks and Romans allways, and before all vowels, pronounced this letter hard, found- ing γένος and *genus*, γίγας and *gigas*, as we do in *get* and *give*, never as we do in *generation* and *ginger*; which irregular and uncertain pronunciation of this letter, as well as the cognate c, proves often a great diſcouragement to thoſe who deſire to learn our tongue; and, together with our different found of the vowels, makes our Latin, though much purer generally than theirs, almoſt as unintelligible as our English. In the notes of the ancients, G. is put for *Gaius*, *Gellius*, *gens*, *genius*; GER. *Germanus*, *Germanicus*; G. G. *Gemina*, *geſſit*, *geſſerunt*; GA. *Galeria*, *Gallus*, *Gallia*; G. C. *Genio civitatis, or Cæſaris*; G. L. *Gaius libertus*; GL. VR. RO. *Gloria urbis Romæ*; G. L. *Genio loci*; GL. C. *Gloria conſulum*; GN. S. *Genio ſacrum*; G. V. S. *Genio urbis ſacrum*; G. T. *Genio tutelari*; G. B. *Genio bono*.

G ante A.

Gābālium, i. n. *A kind of Arabian spice*, Plin. 12, 21.

|| Gābālum, i. n. *Non id. quod gabalus*.

† Gābālus, i. m. [à גַּבָּל gabal, terminus, quod in terminis viarum stabat] *A gallows, or gibbet*, Varr. ap. Non.

|| Gabaræ, ārum. f. pl. *Dead bodys embalmed among the Egyptians, mummies*, August.

Gābāta, æ. f. *A porringer, a platter*. Transcurrent gābatæ, volantque lances, Mart. 7, 47. 3. Implet gābatas, Id. 11, 32, 18.

|| Gabbatha, vel Gabbata, æ. Vox Syr. Jo ann. 10, 13. [Locus editus, lapidibus stratus, ab Heb. גַּבְּתָא gabb, dorsum] *A pavement*.

Gadira, æ. f. Vocab. Punicum. *A close, or hedge*, Litt. ex Plin.

Gæsum, i. n. *A heavy dart, a javelin used by the ancient Gauls*. Vid. Gesium. § Gæse in valium conjicere, Cas. B. G. 3, 4. Conf. Liv. 9, 36.

|| Gæsus, a, um. adj. [à gæsis viri fortes à Gallis dict. gæsi] *Stout, valiant*, Serv.

* Gāgates, is. m. [γαγάτης, Gr.] *The stone called jet, or agate stone*, Plin. 36, 19.

|| Gajacum, i. n. Ruell. vel Guajacum, vel Guajacanum, *A wood sometimes used in venereal diseases*.

* Galactites, æ. m. [à γάλα lac.] *A precious stone of a white colour like milk*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Galactobadalon, i. n. [ab eodem] *id. quod galeobdolon, & galeopsis*, Plin. 26, 9.

* Galactōpōta, æ. m. [ex γάλα & pote] *A drinker of milk*, Col. 7, 2.

* || Galaxias, æ. m. Astron. [ab eodem themate] (1) *A bright circle in the sky, caused by the reflection of many little stars, called the milky way*. (2) *Also a stone of a milky colour*. Vid. descript. ap. Ov. Metam. 1, 169. (2) Plin. 37, 10.

Galba, æ. f. *A mite breeding in meat, a maggot*. Vid. Suet. Galb. 3.

Galbānatus, a, um. part. *That weareth the garment galbanum*. Jacet occupato galbanatus in lecto, Mart. 3, 82.

Galbāneus, a, um. adj. *Of the gum galbanum*. Galbanci odores, Virg. Geor. 4, 264.

Galbānum, i. n. vel Galbānus, i. m. [ex Heb. גַּלְבָּנָה] (1) *A gum, or liquor, of a mighty strong smell*. (2) *Also a kind of bright white garment, worn by fine persons*. (1) Plin. 11, 7. Lurida conveniet succendere galbana sepiis, Calpurn. Sic. 589. (2) Indutus galbana rafa, Juv. 2, 97.

Galbānus, a, um. adj. *Bright, white, gay, spruce, wanton, effeminate*. Fucos colores, galbanos habet mores, Mart. 1, 97.

|| Galbeæ, armillæ, quibus milites donabantur virtutis ergo, Fest.

Galebum, i. n. ornamenti genus. (1) || *A kind of woman's attire*. (2) *Also a kind of medicine wrapped up in wool*. (1) Fest. (2) Suet. Galba, 3.

|| Galbīneus, a, um. adj. & Galbīnus. *Greenish, or as some think, blueish*, Veget.

Galbūla, æ. f. [à galbo] *A bird which we call a wittal, or woodswall*, Mart. 13, 68.

Galbūlus, i. m. *The net, or little round ball, of the cypress tree*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40.

* GALEA, æ. f. [à γαλή, felis, quod ex felinā pelle fieret] (1) *A helmet, or head-piece*. (2) || *Also the tip of a mast, made like a basket, whither they climbed to descry land, or enemys*.

(3) || *Also a kind of ship, a galley*. (1) Comantem Induitur galeam, Virg. Æn. 2, 391.

Galea duabus distincta pinnis, Val. Max. 1, 8, 6.

(2) Sic utitur, Erasmi. sed rectius H. Jun. corbem vocat, cum sibi astipulantem habet, Festum.

Vid. Corbita. (3) Ex usu recent. qui tamen distinguebant inter galeam & galeam. ☞ In terrā galeas, in aquis formido galéas, ex Matt. Paris.

* || Gāleāti, ōrum. pl. m. *The servants, or boys, in an army*, Veg. 3, 6.

* Gāleātus, a, um. adj. *That weareth a hel-*

met. Galeatum serò duelli Pœnitet, Juv. 1, 169. § Galeata Minerva, Cic. N. D. 1, 36.

* Galēna, æ. f. [à γαλεῖν, splendere] *The ore of silver and lead, which is left after the tin and silver is fetched out*, Plin. 34, 16.

Gālenum vinum. [à Galeno Campaniæ oppido] Plin. 23, 6. & 34, 18.

* Gāleo, āre. act. *To cover with a helmet*. Milites in campo jubet galeari, & ad pugnam parari, Hirt. B. Afr. 12.

* Gāleōli, æ. f. [ita dict. à galeæ similitudine, Varr.] *A wine pot, or vessel, like a helmet*, Non. 15, 34.

* Galeopsis, eos. f. Plin. [γαλιόψις, Gr.] & Galeobdolon, i. n. Idem. *Water ebony; also dead nettle, or archangel*, Plin. 27, 9.

* Galeos, ōtis. f. [γαλεός, Gr.] Mustellus piscis. *A fish like a lamprey, or the lamprey itself; or as some say, a kind of vermin*, Plin. 32, 2.

Galeōtæ, vel galleōtæ, ārum. m. pl. *Expounders of the meaning of prodigys amongst the Sicilians*, Cic. de Div. 1, 20.

Galeotes, æ. m. *A kind of lizards enemys to serpents*, Plin. 29, 4. *Also the sword fish*, Id. 32, 2.

* || Gālērātus, a, um. adj. *Havelling a bat on*, Litt. ex Apul. † Galero opertus, galeritus, Petron.

* || Gālēria, æ. *A bat*, Litt. ex Virg.

* Gālērīcūlum, i. n. dim. (1) *A little bat, bonnet, or cap*. (2) *Also false hair, a peruke*. (1) Mart. Tit. ep. 50. l. 14. (2) Suet. Otho, cap. ult.

* Gālērīta, æ. f. [ita dict. quod cristam habet in capite galeri similem] *A lark*, Varr. L. 4, 11. & Plin. 11, 37.

* Gālērītus, i. m. Idem Varr. de L. L. 4, 11.

* Gālērītus, a, um. adj. *Wearing a cap, peruke, or tuft of feathers*, Prop. 4, 1, 29.

* Gālērūs, i. m. & Gālērūm, i. n. [à galeæ similitudine dic.] (1) *A fured cap, a beaver, or bat*. (2) *A peruke used by both sexes*. (3) *A tuft of feathers*. (1) Lupi de pelle galeros Tegmen habet capiti, Virg. Æn. 7, 687. Galero umbrata tempora, Val. Flacc. 4, 138. (2) Suet. Ner. 26. & Juv. 6, 120. (3) *A similitudine*, Varr.

Galgūlus, i. m. al. malunt galbulus, avis eadem quæ galbula, Plin. 33, 11.

* || Galium, i. n. [à γάλα, lac] *The herb cheese rennet, or our lady's bed-straw*, Jun.

Galla, æ. f. (1) *A fruit called gall, or oak-apple*. (2) † *Also a coarse black wine made of galls*. (3) || *Also a shoemaker's awl*. (4) *A kind of shoes worn by the Gauls*. (5) *A priestess of Cybele*.

(1) Gallæ tritæ remedio sunt, Col. 6, 13. (2) Gallam bibere & rugas conducere ventri, Lucil. ap. Non. 5, 97. (3) Macrobi. Sat. 2, 2. (4) Vid. Cic. Philipp. 2, 30. (5) Vid. Voss. in Catulli Attin, sive Atyn, p. 163.

Gallans, tis. part. *Playing freaks, and mad tricks, like Cybele's priests*, Varr.

Galliāmbus, i. m. [à Gallis Cybeles sacerdotibus dict. & iambo] *A sort of verse*, Mart. 2, 86.

|| Gallica, æ. f. *A kind of maple*, Litt. ex Plin.

Gallica, æ. Tert. sc. solea; pl. Gallicæ, ārum

Wooden pattens, pantofles, chabots, caloshes, Cic. Philipp. 2, 30.

|| Gallīcinium, i. n. *pro cantu gallorum, The time of the night when the cock croweth*. Amm. Marc. 22, 33.

Gallīcus, a, um. adj. *French, or belonging to the French*. || Gallīcus canis, *a grayhound*, Ov. Met. 1, 333. Gallīca palla, *a man's cassock*, Mart. 1, 93, 8. Gallīcus sc. ventus, *the north north-east wind*, Vitr. 1, 6.

Gallīna, æ. f. Uxor galli. (1) *A hen*. (2) *Also a word in love and courtship*. (1) Peperit ovum gallina, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 18. (2) Dic me tuum passerulum, gallinam, coturnicem, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 76. || Gallina rustica seu silvestris, *a partridge, or rail*, Col. 8, 2. Africana, *a guiney, or turkey, hen*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

Gallīnāceus, a, um. adj. *Of a hen*. § Gallus gallinaceus, Cic. pro Muræna. 29. § Puli gallinacei, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

Gallīnāceus, i. m. *A roostcock, a cockerel*, Plin. 37, 105. Suet. Vitell. 9.

|| Gallīnāgo, gīnis. f. *A woodcock*, Jun. || Gallinago minor, *a snipe, or snipe*, Id. Gallinago minima, *the jack snipe*, Id.

Gallīnārium, i. n. *A place where poultry are kept, a hen-coop, a hen-roost*, Col. 8, 3.

Gallīnārius, i. m. *He that keepeth poultry, a poulterer*, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 26. Col. 8, 5.

Gallīnārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to poultry*. § Scala gallinaria, Cels. 8, 15. § Gallinari pinus, Juv. 3, 307.

|| Gallīnūla, æ. f. dim. [à gallina] *A pullet, a little hen*, Arnob.

|| Galliopāvus, i. m. *A French peacock*, Cæs. laud. Litt. sed errasse puto.

† Gallo, āre. neut. [Gallos Cybeles sacerdotum imitor, To be mad, Varr. ap. Non.]

|| Gallūm, pro gallorum, Non.

GALLIUS, i. m. *A cock, a Frenchman, a priest of Cybele, vid. Prop. || § Gallus spado, a capon*, Petron. c. 55. gallinaceus, *a roostcock*, Cic. de Div. 1, 34.

|| Gamma. *The letter gamma*, Gramm.

|| Gammārus, i. m. *A sea crewisse, or crabfish*, Jun.

* Gānea, æ. f. [à γανειν, fornix, Turneb.] (1) *A brothelhouse, or stew; a bawdyhouse, or rippelinghouse*. (2) *Also debauchery, riot*. (3) || *Any close seat*. (1) Stetimus in illo ganeorum tuarum nidore, Cic. in Pison. 6. (2) Ventris & ganeæ paratus, Tac. Ann. 3, 52, 2. § Inter ganeam & stupra, Ibid. 6, 4. (3) Donat. & Fest.

* Gāneo, ōnis. m. [à ganeis] *A ruffian, a haunter of bawdyhouses, a rioter, a glutton, a debauchee*. = Helluo, geneo, damnosus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 11.

* Gāneum, i. n. idem quod ganea. Credo abductum in ganeum, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 5.

Gangāba, æ. m. *A porter, a carrier of burdens among the Persians*, Curt. 3, 13, 7.

* Ganglion, seu Ganglīon, i. n. [γαγγλίον, Gr.] *A swelling, or lump, on the head, or neck*. (2) *Also a sprain, the straining of a sinew*. (1) Col. 7, 6. (2) Cels. 7, 6.

* Gangræna, æ. f. [à γάγρῃ, cancer] *The gangrene, or mortified flesh; an eating ulcer*. Serpere uti gangræna malo, Lucil. vid. Cels. 1, 5, & 5, 26.

GANNIO, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. quod sign. gaudium gestu exprimere. (1) *To bark, yelp, or cry, like a fox*. (2) *To whine, as a dog, when he welcometh his master home*. (3) *To whimper, or moan himself; as one that is beaten*. (4) *To whisper*. (1) Varr. L. L. 6, 5. (2) Canes gannitu vocis adulant, Lucr. 5, 1069. (3) Quid ille gannit? Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 17. (4) Secretam gannire in aurem, Pers. 5, 96.

Gannītus, ūs. m. verb. *A whining, yelping, grining, howling, complaining, or whimpering; as of one beaten*, Mart. 5, 61. Vid. Gannio.

† Ganza, æ. f. al. leg. gantæ. *A gander, or goose*, Plin. 10, 23.

Gārāmāntēs, æ. m. *A kind of carbuncle*, Plin. 37, 7.

|| Gardiānus, i. m. *A guardian, or tutor, to a word; a warden*, Justinian. † Tutor, Vett.

|| Gardīnārius, i. m. *A gardener*, Ap. JCC.

|| Gardīnum, i. n. *A garden*, Justinian. † Hortus, Vett.

* || Gargārīsmus, i. m. *A gargarism, or physical potion, to gargle and wash the throat with*, Med.

* Gargārīzatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A gargling of the mouth*, Plin. 23, 2. Cels. 4, 7. Gargarizationes, Plin. 23, 1.

* Gargārīzatus, a, um. part. *Garglized, or gargled*, Plin. 23, 2. Scrib. Larg. c. 53.

* Gargārīzatus, ūs. m. id. quod gargarizatio, Plin. 28, 12.

* Gargārīzo, āre. [à γαργαρίζω, guttur] *To gargle, and wash, the mouth and throat*, Cels. 4, 4. & Plin. 20, 9.

* GARRIO, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [à γαργαρίζω seu γαργαρίζω, quæ à γάργος, vox] (1) || *To chirp, or chatter; as a bird*. (2) *To prate, to talk idly*. (3) *To*

(3) *To croak.* (1) *Lusciniae garriunt, Apul. Flor. p. 810.* (2) *Garrimus quicquid in buccam venit, Cic. Att. 2, 1.* (3) *Meliùs ranæ garriant, Mart. 3, 93.* § *Garrine nugas, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 6.*

* || *Garritus, ùs. m. [à garrio] The chatter- ing of birds, Sidon. Ep. 8, 6.*

* *Garrulitas, àtis. f. (1) A chattering. (2) Met. A babbling, or prating. (1) Rauca gar- rulitas picarum, Ov. Met. 5, ult. (2) Pueri gar- rulitate amabiles, Suet. Aug. 83.*

* || *Garrulo, àre. aët. To chatter, Fulgent. Myth. 1.*

* || *Garrulosus, a, um. adj. Full of talk and prating, Litt. ex Tibull. sed q.*

Garrulus, a, um. adj. [à garrio] (1) Chatter- ing, or chirping, as birds. (2) Prating, babble- ing, talkative. (3) Warbling. (4) Purling, or murmuring, as streams. (1) § Garrula hirundo, Virg. Geor. 4, 307. (2) § lingua, Ov. Amor. 2, 2, 44. (3) § lyra, Tibull. 3, 4, 38. § fistula, Id. 2, 5, 30. (4) Garruli gramen secuere rivi, Sen. Oed. 493.

Gärum, i. n. [ex garo pisce primùm confe- ctum] Sauce, or pickle, made of fish salted. Quàm pretiosum, Plin. 31, 8. docebit. Conf. Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 46. Sen. Ep. 95.

Gärus, i. m. A kind of lobster, of which they made a pickle, as we do of anchovys, Plin. 32, 4.

|| *Gäryöphyllum, i. n. Ruell. Vid. Caryophy- lum.*

† *Gau. Auson. Eid. 12. pro gaudium.*

Gaudens, tis. part. Rejoicing, taking delight in. Animo gaudenti ac libenti, Cic. Att. 2, 4. Ni- miùm gaudens popularibus auris, Virg. Æn. 6, 816.

GAUDEO, ère, gävîsus. neut. To rejoice, to be glad, to delight, or take delight in; to be pleased with. = Triumpho & gaudeo, Cas. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16. § Gaudere decet, lætari non decet, Id. Tusc. 3, 21. § Gaudere gaudia, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 8. § salute alicujus, Nep. Pauf. 2.

|| *Gaudiâlis, e. adj. Joyful, joyfull, jovial, joyous. Gaudiales instruunt dapes, Apul. Met. 8, p. 263. † Lætus, hilaris.*

|| *Gaudiibundus, a, um. adj. Full of joy, Apul. Met. 8, init. † Gaudio elatus.*

† *Gaudiöldus, a, um. adj. He that speaketh joyfully, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

Gaudiömonium, i. n. A rejoicing, Vulg. interp. Baruch, 4, 34. sed & Petron. si vera sunt Frag.

† *Gaudiöllum, i. n. dim. A little joy, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Gaudium, i. n. (1) Joy, gladness, mirth. (2) Meton. Glad tidings. (3) Pleasure, delight, notione obfc. (1) Vid. Cic. Tusc. 4, 6. § Pæpediti aut gaudio nimio, aut ægritudine, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 100. (2) Literæ tunc cumulum gaudii attulerunt, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. (3) Cui donet impermissa raptim Gaudia, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 28.

Gaudio affici, § compleri, § perfundi, Cic. Fin. 5, 24. § exultare, Id.

|| *Gavia, æ. f. A sea gull, Apul. Met. 5, p. 157.*

Gävîsus, a, um. part. [à gaudeo] Rejoicing, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 16. Prop. 2, 7, 1.

Gaulus, i. m. (1) A kind of ship, galley, or boat, almost round. (2) Also a drinking cup like a boat. (1) Gell. 10, 23. (2) Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 32.

Gaunäca, æ. f. & Gaunäce, es. f. & Gaunä- cum, i. n. A thick shag, or frizze, Varr. de L. 4, 35.

Gausäpatus, a, um. Wearing a rough mantle, or robe, Sen. Ep. 53.

Gausäpe, is. n. [à gossipio, quòd inde fieret] (1) A frizze, or rough garment, which soldiers used; a leaguer cloak, a fured coat, a hair man- tie. (2) A carpet to lay on a table, such as we call Turkey work; a dog-savain. (3) Catachr. A long rough board. (1) Plin. 8, 48. (2) Gau- säpe purpureo mensam perterfit, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 11. (3) Balanatum gausäpe pectas, Perf. 4, 37.

Gausäpina, æ. f. sc. vestis, & Gausäpila, Pe- tron. c. 21. A rough frizze mantle, or garment. Mensæ vel Augusto sumere gausäpinas, Mart. 6, 59, 8. Adj. Id. 14, 145.

Gausäpum, i. n. pl. gausäpa, id. quod gausäpe. Gausäpa si fumpfit, gausäpa fumpta proba, Ov. A. Am. 2, 300.

* *Gäza, æ. f. [γάζα, Gr.] The treasure of a prince, riches, wealth, one's estate, or stock. Omni Macedonum gazä potitus est Paulus, Cic. Off. 2, 22. Gazæ non summovent miseros tumultus mentis, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 9. Gazä nullä repara- bile cælum, Val. Flacc. 6, 562.*

* || *Gäzöphyläcium, i. n. [ex gaza & φυλάτ- τω, custodio] A jewel-house, a treasury, Vulg. interp. Luc. 21, 1.*

* || *Gäzöphylax, äcis. m. [ab eodem] A trea- surer, Litt. ex Cels.*

G ante E.

* || *Gehenna, æ. f. [γέεννα, ab Heb. גהנום] pro- pterly the valley of Hinnom, where they sacrificed their children to Moloch; and thence from the shrieks of these children it came to be taken for hell. Lat. Orcus.*

* || *Geläbilis, e. adj. That may easily be frozen, or congealed. & Incongelabilis quidem inven. ap. Gell. 17, 8.*

* || *Geläscit, imperf. It freezeth.*

* *Geläscio, ère. incept. To freeze, to congeal. Vini natura non geläscit, Plin. 14, 21.*

* *Geläsînus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ γελᾶν, i. e. à ri- dendo] (1) One of the teeth before, so called be- cause it is showed in laughing. (2) A dimple, or dent, in the cheek, that is seen when one laughs. (3) Also a buffoon, or droll, who maketh people laugh. (1) Γελασῖνοι dentes ridendo nudati, Poll. 2. (2) Nec grata est facies, cui geläsinus abest, Mart. 7, 24. (3) Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 5. sed mel. libb. hab. Geläsimus.*

* *Gelätio, önis. f. verb. A freezing, or con- gealing, Plin. 17, 8.*

* || *Gelätör, öris. m. He that congealeth, Aug.*

* *Gelätus, a, um. part. Frozen. § Lac gela- tum, Col. 10, 397. § Amnes gelati, Plin. 8, 28. § Jus gelatum, Mart. 5, 9. Gelati Pindi juga, Sen. Hipp. 614.*

Geläcidium, i. n. i. e. gelu cadens. A frost, ice, or water frozen; the freezing of the eaves. Gelicidiis & pruinis congesta laxa, Vitruv. 2, 7. Gelicidiis infestari, Col. 2, 8.

* *Geläda, æ. f. sc. aqua. Cold water. Perfun- dit gelidä, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 91. & Calidæ gelidæ- que minister, Juu. 5, 63.*

* *Geläde, adv. (1) Coldly, chilly. (2) Met. Fearfully, faintly. (1) Primæ notionis exem- plum desider. (2) Res omnes timide gelidéque ministrat Dilator, Hor. A. P. 171.*

* || *Gelädo, àre. aët. To congeal, or make cold, Enn. † Gelo, Plin.*

* *Gelädis, a, um. adj. ior, comp. sîmus sup. [à gelu] Cold as ice. Si aquam gelidam biberint, Cic. Catil. 1, 13. Litem multò gelidiorem facit, Id. de Legg. 2, 3. § Aquæ gelidissimæ, Plin. 31, 2.*

* *Gelö, àre. aët. [à gelu] To freeze. Si ge- lent frigore, Plin. 15, 6.*

* *Gelör, äri, ätus. pass. To be frozen. Gelantur hyernis frigoribus, Col. 9, 6. Pavidoque gelantur Pectore, Juu. 6, 95.*

* *Gelödiöphyllis, is. f. [à γέλως, risus, & φύλλον, folium] An herb, which, being drank with wine and myrrh, causeth much laughing, Plin. 24, 17.*

* || *Gelödiöphyæ, es. f. [à γέλως, risus, & φύν, natura] An herb causeing much laughter, Apul. de Herb. c. 8.*

* *Gelü. n. indecl. [à γῆ, terra] Frost, cold, ice. passim.*

* || *Gelüm, i. n. Idem. Assiduus geli casus, Lucr. 5, 206.*

* || *Gelus, i. m. Idem. Non.*

|| *Gemea, æ. f. A wing of soldiers among the Macedonians so called, Liv. 37, 40. sed rectius a- gema.*

* *Gemebundus, a, um. adj. Full of sighing and groaning. Gemebundus obambulat Ætnam, Ov. Met. 14, 193.*

* *Gemellar, äris. n. Quòd geminas mensuras contineat. A vessel set under to catch oil, as it runeth out of the press, Col. 12, 50.*

Gemellipära, æ. f. Latonæ epithet. A woman having two children at a birth. Gemellipara Dea Latona, Ov. Fast. 5, 541.

* *Gemellus, a, um. adj. dim. [à geminus] Double, twins, two children born at a birth. § Ge- mellæ vites, Col. 3, 1. Prolem est enixa gemel- lam, Ov. Met. 9, 452.*

* *Gemendus, a, um. part. To be lamented, or bewailed. § Vita gemenda, Ov. Met. 13, 464. vid. Sen. Herc. Oet. 1833.*

* *Gemens, tis. part. (1) Groaning, lamenting. (2) Also roaring. (3) Creaking, as a cart wheel doth. (1) § Flebiliter gemens, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5. (2) Pectora fiemitu rumpunt leones gementes, Lucr. 3, 298. (3) Plaustris vectare gementibus, Virg. Æn. 11, 38.*

* *Gemînans, tis. part. Doubling. Undecimam geminans, Manil. 4, 479.*

* || *Gemînätim adv. Doubling-wise. Diomed.*

* *Gemînätio, önis. f. verb. A doubling, re- doubling, or repeteing. § Geminatio verborum, Cic. de Orat. 3, 54.*

* || *Gemînätör, öris. m. He that doubleth. Hier. † Qui geminat.*

* *Gemînätus, a, um. part. Doubled, made twice so much. § Geminata victoria, Liv. 1, 25. § Merces, Ov. Met. 2, 702. § Geminata verba, Ibid. 15, 681. § Geminatus honor, Liv. 39, 39.*

* *Gemîni, örum. m. pl. (1) Twins, two children born at one birth. (2) Also a constellation called Castor and Pollux. (1) § Gemini nati, Virg. Æn. 5, 285. (2) Ipse circulus fertur per Sagittarium atque Geminos, Plin. 18, 20.*

* || *Gemînütödo, dînis. f. A doubling, Pacuv. ap. Non. 2, 366.*

* *Gemîno, àre. aët. (1) To double, to re- double. (2) To increase. (3) Also to couple to- gether. (1) Geminabit plagam, nisi caves, Ter. Adelp. 2, 1, 19. (2) Labor geminaverat æstum, Ov. Met. 5, 586. (3) Non ut serpentes avibus gementur, Hor. A. P. 13.*

* *GEMÎNUS, a, um. adj. [ab ant. geno, qu. genimus] (1) Double, two. (2) Also alike, equal. (1) & Ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 50. § Geminum par- tum edere, Liv. 1, 4. (2) Geminus & similli- mus nequitia, Cic. Verr. 3, 67. Hic ejus gemi- nus est frater, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 49. Geminissi- mus finxit Id. ibid.*

* *Gemisco, ère. incept. To groan. Si buxos in- flare velim, ferale gemiscunt, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 3, 130. Campi gemiscunt exulibus, Id. 1. Eutr. 178.*

Gemites, æ. m. A precious stone wherein you see two white hands holding one another, Plin. 37, 11.

* *Gemîtur, imperf. They groan, Cic. Att. 2, 18.*

* *Gemîtus, ùs. (& ti, Plaut.) m. verb. [à ge- mo] A groan, or sigh; a howling, as of wolves. = Lamentatio & gemitus urbis, Cic. post. redit. in sen. 7. = Fletus gemitusque, Id. pro Rusc. Am. 9. § Gemitus dare, Ov. Met. 10, 509. § ducere, Virg. Æn. 2, 288. § edere, Ov. Met. 2, 622.*

* *GEMMA, æ. f. [an à geno, i. e. gigno; an à γέμω, plenus sum?] (1) A young bud, or button, of a vine. (2) Per simil. A precious stone, a jewel, a gem. (1) Turgent in palmitè gem- mæ, Virg. Eccl. 7, 48. (2) Pocula ex aura gem- mis distincta, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. Qui quidem hanc propr. signif. agnoscit.*

* *Gemmans, tis. part. (1) Buding. (2) Glittering, or shining, like a precious stone; richly decked with pearls and jewels. (1) Ante omnia gemmantes nitere convenient, Plin. 17, 14. de fureulis arborum. (2) Gemmantia saxa Balnea, Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 12. Herbæ rore gemmantes, Lucr. 2, 319. Pavo gemmantes explicat alas, Mart. 13, 70.*

* || *Gemmärius, a, um. adj. Belonging to jewels. Gemmarius mango, Litt. ex Plin.*

* || **Gemmārius**, i. m. *A jeweler, Jun.*
 * **Gemmaſco**, ēre. incept. & **Gemmaſco**. (1) *To begin to bud.* (2) *Also to get the hardness and form of a precious ſtone.* (1) *Gemmaſcere incipiens legatur calamus, Plin. 17, 15.* (2) *Id. 37, 10.*
 * || **Gemmatio**, ōnis. f. *A budding out, Plin. 17, 14. ubi tamen al. germinatione, & vix alibi.*
 * || **Gemmator**, ōris. m. *A lapidary, Firm.*
 * **Gemmatus**, a, um. part. *Budded, ſet with precious ſtones.* § **Annuli gemmati**, *Liuv. 1, 11.* § **Monilia gemmata**, *Ov. Met. 10, 113.* § **Gemmata corona**, *Plin. 22, 3.*
 * **Gemmeus**, a, um. adj. *Of, like, or ſet with, precious ſtones.* § **Trulla gemmea**, *Cic. Verr. 4, 27.* § **Gemmea teſta**, *Mart. 6, 47.*
 * **Gemmiter**, a, um. adj. [*ex gemma, & fero*] *That bringeth, or beareth precious ſtones.* § **Mare gemmiferum**, *Propert. 3, 4, 2. Conf. Stat. Tbeb. 8, 237. & Sil. 15, 694.*
 * **Gemmo**, āre. neut. [*à gemma*] (1) *To bud, to bloom.* (2) *To ſparkle.* (1) *Cum vites incipiunt gemmare, Cic. Orat. 24.* (2) *Id. Gemmans.*
 * || **Gemmōſus**, a, um. adj. *Full of precious ſtones.* **Gemmōſis monilibus onuſtæ**, *Apul. Met. 5, p. 148.* † **Gemmis excultus.
 * || **Gemmūla**, æ. f. dim. *A young bud of a tree, a little precious ſtone.* *Quod ver gemulis floridis cuncta depingebat, Apul. Met. 10, p. 544.*
 * **Gēmō**, ēre. ui. itum. neut. cum accuſ. [*à γέμω*, onuſtus ſum, dolor enim onus maximum] (1) *To groan, to make a lamentable noiſe, to lament, or mourn.* (2) *Also to bellow.* (3) *To crack.* (4) *To coo.* (1) *¶ Hæc gemebant boni, ſperabant improbi, Cic. pro Sext. 30.* (2) *Gemit impoſitis incudibus Ætna, Virg. Geor. 4, 173.* (3) *Gemit ſub pondere cymba, Id. Æn. 6, 413.* (4) *Non gemere ceſſabit turtur, Id. Ecl. 1, 59.*
 * **Gēmōr**, i. paſſ. *To be lamented, &c.* *Hic ſtatus unā voce omnium gemitur, Cic. Att. 2, 18.*
 * **Gēmōniæ ſcalæ**. [*à gemendo dict.*] *A place in Rome, where condemned perſons were caſt down from a pair of ſtairs into the river Tiber, Tac. Ann. 3, 14, 5. Suet. Tiber. 53.*
 * **Gēmōnides**, um. pl. m. [*ab eodem*] *A certain kind of precious ſtone, good to help women in travail, Plin. 37, 10.*
 * || **Gēmūlus**, a, um. adj. *Mournfull, or lamentable, Apul. Florid. 13, p. 786.* † **Flebilis**, gemendus, *Vest.*
 * **Gēmurfæ**, æ. f. [*dict. quod euntem gemere faciat*] *A corn, or like thing, under the little toe, Plin. 26, 1.*
 * **Gēna**, æ. f. [*dict. à γένος, gena, unde & γένειον, barba*] (1) *The eyelid.* (2) *The cheek, the ball of the cheek.* (3) *The part where the beard is firſt ſeen.* (1) *Mulieres genas ne radunto, Cic. de Legg. 2, 23. as ſome interpret it. But if radunto be rendered ſcratch, or claw, as it well may, this ſenſe of gena ſeemeth not to be well ſupported.* (2) *Id. Plin. 11, 36.* (3) *Prima genas veſtibat flore juvenus, Virg. Æn. 8, 160.*
 * || **Gēnealōgia**, æ. f. [*à γένος genus, & λόγος ſermo*] *A deſcription of the lineage, ſtock, or pedigree, of any, a genealogy.* *Peſperam aſcribitur, Cic. Lat. Familiarum origo, Nep.*
 * || **Gēnealōgicus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to genealogy, Eccl.*
 * **Gēnealōgus**, i. m. (1) *One that profeſſeth ſkill in genealogys.* (2) || *Also a writer of genealogys.* (1) *Dii qui à genealogis antiquis ſic nominantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 17.* (2) *Velut ille ait genealogus idem, Moſes ſcil. Prud. Apoth. 315.*
 * **Gēner**, ſri. m. [*qu. generis propagator*] *A ſon in law, a daughter's huſband.* *Abjeſtā togā, ſe ad generi pedes abjeſcit, Cic. Att. 4, 2.*
 * **Gēnerābilis**, e. adj. *That may be engendered, or begoten.* *Generabilis rerum naturæ ſpiritus, Plin. 2, 45.* *Opus generabile ſingit, Manil. 1, 143.*
 * **Gēnerālis**, e. adj. *General, univerſal.* §**

Conſtitutio generalis, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 8. § Generale decorum, Id. Offic. 1, 27.*
 * **Gēnerāliter**, adv. *Generally, in general, commonly.* *Tempus generaliter definire difficile eſt, Cic. de Inv. 1, 26. § notare, Plin. Ep. 1, 8.*
 * **Gēnerandus**, a, um. part. *To beget, or be begoten.* *Ad ſobolem ex eo generandam, Juſt. 2, 4.*
 * **Gēnerans**, tis. part. *Begetting, compoſeing.* *Verſus à cogitante atque generante exarati, Suet. Neron. 52.*
 * **Gēneraſco**, ēre. incept. *To breed, or grow, after its kind, Lucr. 3, 746.*
 * **Gēneratim**, adv. *per ſingula genera.* *By kinds, or ſorts; generally, in general.* *¶ = Si gillatim potiùs, quàm generatim atque univerſè loqui, Cic. Verr. 5, 55.* *Omnia generatim complecti, Id. de Inv. 2, 5.*
 * **Gēneratio**, ōnis. f. verb. *An engendering, or begetting; a generation.* § **Generatio avium**, *Plin. 10, 52.* § **hominum**, *Id. 11, 64.* = **Ortus**, procreatio, *Cic.*
 * **Gēnerator**, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that engendereth, or begeth.* (2) *A breeder, an anceſſor.* (1) *Qui nōſſe generatores ſuos optimè poterant, Cic. de Univ. 11.* (2) *Agragas generator equorum, Virg. Æn. 3, 704.*
 * **Gēneratus**, a, um. part. (1) *Begoten, engendered, bred.* (2) *Deſcended.* (1) = *Unde omnia ſunt orta, generata, concreta, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 24.* (2) *A Marte populum Romanum generatum accepimus, Id. Philipp. 4, 2.*
 * **Gēnero**, āre. aſt. (1) *To engender, or beget; as the male.* (2) *To conceive, bear, or bring forth; as the female.* (3) || *To ſpring, as herbs do.* (4) *To make, or create.* (5) *To breed.* (6) *To invent, or deviſe.* (1) *Maiam Atlas generat, Virg. Æn. 8, 141.* (2) *Et quæ non primo initu generare cœperit, Plin. 8, 44.* (3) *Ge'l. 5, 6.* (4) *Hominem generavit Deus, Cic. de Legg. 1, 9.* (5) *Aliam ex aliâ generando ſuffice prolem, Virg. Geor. 3, 65.* (6) *Quint. 10, 2.*
 * **Gēnerōſe**, adv. iùs. comp. *Nobly, gallantly, generously.* § **Generoſius perire**, *Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21.*
 * **Gēnerōſitas**, ātis. f. (1) *Excellency of any thing in its kind.* (2) *Nobility, generousneſs.* (3) *Majeſty.* (4) *Kindneſs, generousity.* (1) § **Generoſitas gallinarum**, *Plin. 10, 56.* § **Leonum**, *Id. 8, 19.* *Erat generoſitas Cæcubo celeberrima, Id. 14, 6.* (2) *Id. Generoſus.* (3) *Tauris in aſpectu generoſitas, Plin. 8, 45.* (4) *Id. Generoſus.*
 * **Gēnerōſus**, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ſiſmus, ſup.* (1) *Noble, born of a noble race.* (2) *Courageous, brave.* (3) *Good, kind.* (4) *Generous in its kind, fruitfull, plentyfull.* (1) = *Virgo generoſa & nobilis, Cic. Parad. 3, 1.* (2) *Fortiſſimus quiſque eſt generoſiſſimus, Sall. B. J. 88.* (3) *Natura ipſa & quædam generoſa virtus ſtatim reſpuit, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 6.* (4) § **Generoſior arbor**, *Col.* § **Generoſum vinum**, *Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18.*
 * **Gēneſis**, is, vel eos. f. [*γένεσις Gr. a γένεσθαι naſcor*] (1) || *Generation, nativity.* (2) *The planet under which one is born.* (3) || *Also the firſt book of Moſes.* (1) *Ex ſignif. Græcâ.* (2) *Nota mathematicis geneſis tua, Juv. 14, 248.* (3) *Quia rerum geneſin, i. e. ortum, tradit.*
 * || **Gēneſthia**, ōrum. n. pl. [*ab eodem*] *One's birth day, or a feaſt upon it, Bibb.*
 * || **Gēneſthiāci**, ōrum. pl. *Caſters of nativities, aſtologers, fortunetellers, Gell. 14, 1.*
 * **Gēneſthiōlōgia**, æ. f. [*ex γένεσθαι generatio, & λόγος ſermo*] *A caſting of nativities, Vitruv. 9, 7.*
 * **Gēnetrix**, f. ant. *id. quod genitrix, & puto ſic rectiùs ſcrib. pro more ſecce. doctiſſi. qui Titt. marm. & nummiſ antiquis exhibetur.*
 * † **Gēni**, pro gigni. *Lucr. 3, 798.*
 * **Gēniālis**, e. adj. (1) *Cheerfull, feſtival, merry, pleaſant.* (2) *Also pertaining to marriage.* (1) § **Fæſtum geniale**, *Ov. Faſt. 3, 523.* § **rus**, *Id. Ep. 19, 9.* (2) § **Genialis lectus**, *Cic. pro Cluent. 5,*

* || **Gēniālitas**, ātis. f. *Mirth, good cheer, pleaſantry, Amm. 30, 5.*
 * **Gēniāliter**, adv. *Pleaſantly, daintily, with great cheer and mirth, frolickſomely.* *Fæſtum genialiter egit, Ov. Met. 11, 96.*
 † **Gēniānus**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to pleaſure and belly cheer, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. ſic leg. Scal. alii genearium.*
 * **Gēniculātum**, adv. *From knot to knot, from joint to joint.* *Foliis geniculatim circumdata, Plin. 21, 11.*
 || **Gēniculatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A kneeling, or praying upon one's knees, Tert.*
 * **Gēniculatus**, a, um. *That hath many joints, or knots, as the ſtems of herbs; knotty, jointed.* § **Culmus geniculatus**, *Cic. de Sen. 15.* § **Geniculatum incrementum**, *Plin. 16, 25.*
 * **Gēniculo**, āre. aſt. & neut. *To joint, or knot; to grow into joints, or knots, Plin. 18, 16.*
 * **Gēniculum**, i. n. dim. [*à genu*] *A little knee; a joint, or knot, in the ſtalk of an herb, Plin. 10, 30.*
 * **Gēniculus**, i. m. *An angle, or corner, Vitruv. 8, 7.*
 * || **Gēnimen**, īnis. n. [*à geno*] *A generation, a breed; alſo the fruit, or product, as of a tree, Vulg. interp.*
 * **Gēniſta**, æ. f. [*à geno, quod ſponte genatur, i. e. gignatur*] *Broom.* ¶ **Geniſta humilis**, *wood-waxen, baſe-broom.* *Molle filer, lenæque geniſtæ, Virg. Geor. 2, 12.* ¶ **Spinola**, ſilveſtris, *robin, or great furze.*
 * || **Gēniſtilla**, æ. f. *Sweet broom, beatb, or ling, Offic.*
 * **Gēniſta**, æ. f. *A daughter, Litt. ex Plaut.*
 * **Gēniſtābilis**, e. adj. *id. quod genitalis.* § **Genitabile tempus**, *Varr. L. L. 4, 3. ex Lucr.* **Genitabilis aura Favoni**, *Lucr. 1, 11.*
 * **Gēniſtāle**, is. n. *A priwy member.* **Genitalia oſſa ſunt lupis**, *Plin. 28, 9.*
 * **Gēniſtālis**, e. adj. (1) *Serv'ing to engender, or for breed.* (2) *Of, or belonging to, one's birth.* (1) ¶ **Genitalia corpora**, *the four elements, Lucr. 1, 33.* **Membrum genitale**, *the ſecret, or priwy, member of a male.* (2) *Sues caſtrantur, ne ſint genitales, Col. 7, 9.* ¶ **Tempus genitale**, *one's birth-day, Ov. Trift. 3, 13, 17.*
 * || **Gēniſtālis**, is. f. ſc. herba. *Glader, or ſword-graſs, Apul.*
 * **Gēniſtāliter**, adv. *By generation; meetly, or apily, for generation, Lucr. 4, 1251.*
 * **Gēniſtīvus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Natural, that is born with us.* (2) *Also proper, or belonging to the ſame ſtock, or family.* (3) *Also a father.* (4) || **Genitive. (1) § **Genitivæ notæ**, *Suet. Aug. 40.* (2) § **Genitiva agnomina**, *Ov. ex Pont. 3, 2, 107.* § **imago**, *Id. Met. 3, 331.* (3) § **Apollo genitivus**, *Cato.* (4) **Cafus genitivus**, *Gell. 13, 24.*
 * **Gēnitor**, ōris. m. verb. *A father, a begetter, a fire, a creatour, or maker; a beginner.* *Quo animo, nihil ab optimo & præſtantiffimo genitore meliùs procreatum, Cic. de Univ. 8.* **Genitores omnium vitiorum Græci**, *Plin. 15, 4.*
 * **Gēnitrix**, icis. f. verb. *A mother, ſhe that bred and bare one, a dam.* *Paſſim ap. Poëtæ rar. int. cæt.*
 * **Gēnītūra**, æ. f. (1) *Generation, or a begetting; conception, the ſeed of generation.* (2) *Also the time, or planet, of one's nativity.* (1) = **Origo atque genitura conchæ**, *Plin. 9, 54.* (2) *Suet. in Tit. 9.*
 * **Gēnīturus**, a, um. part. *That will engender, or beget.* *Semina genitura populos, Ov. Ep. 12, 45.*
 * **Gēnītus**, a, um. part. *Begoten engendered, born, bred.* § **De ſanguine genitus**, *Ov. Ep. 16, 197.* *Vir demerendis hominibus genitus, V. Patere. 2, 102.*
 * || **Gēnītus**, ūs. m. verb. *pro genitura.* *Plurimos libros de genitu animalium reliquerunt, Apul. Apol. p. 463.* *Per omnes animalium genitus pergam, Ibid. p. 466.*
 * **Gēnītus**, i. m. [*à gigno, genui*] (1) *A good, or (2) evil, demon attending each man, or woman,***

(3) or on mankind in general; either (4) to defend, or (5) to punish them. (6) The tutelary deity of a place. (7) Pleasantness, good grace, art, genius. (8) A natural inclination. (1) Scit Geni-
nus, natale comes qui temperat astrum. (2) Na-
turæ deus humanæ, (3) mortalis in unum Quod-
que caput; vultu mutabilis (4) albus, & (5)
ater, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 187. (6) Genius loci;
Virg. Æn. 5, 95. (7) Victurus genium debet
habere liber, *Mart.* 6, 60, 10. (8) Qui cum ge-
niis suis belligerant, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 81. ¶ Ge-
nio indulgere, to make much of himself, *Perf.* 5, 151.
Defraudare genium, to pinch his belly, *Ter. Phorm.*
1, 1, 10. § curare, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 15.

* Gēno, ēre, ui, itum. [à γένω idem antiq.
pro gigno] To beget. Genit lac, *Varr. R. R.* 2,
2. *Conf. Lucr.* 3, 798.

* Gēnor, i, itus, pass. To be begotten, *Lucr.* 3,
799. Similes parentum genuntur, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 6.

* GENS, tis, f. [à geno, i. e. gigno, *Isid.*] (1) A nation, a people. (2) A tribe, kindred, or
stock. (3) A family. (4) A breed. (5) A swarm.
(6) A shoal, or fry, of fishes. (7) Synecd. One
of a nation. (1) § Gens Allobrogum, *Cic. Catil.*
4, 6. (2) § Gens Valeria, *Cic. pro Flacco*, 1.
§ Gens Domitia, *Suet. Ner.* 1. Cujus gentis fa-
milia est nostra, *Id. Jul.* 6. ¶ Nationis nomen
non gentis evaluit, *Tac. Germ.* 2. (3) Patricii
minorum gentium, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21. (4) *Virg.*
Geor. 3, 73. (5) *Col.* 9, 9. (6) Gens humida
ponti, *Id. Geor.* 4, 430. (7) Vigilante Deūm
gens, *Id. Æn.* 10, 228. ¶ Gens humana,
mankind, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 26. Ubicunque gen-
tium, in what part of the world soever, *Cic. Verr.*
5, 55. Minimè gentium, by no means in the
world, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 44.

Gentiāna, æ, f. The herb gentian, bitterwort,
or felwort, *Plin.* 25, 7.

* Gentīcus, a, um, adj. Of a nation, or people.
More gentico, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 33. rar. occ. † Gentilis.

* Gentīlis, e, adj. [à geno] (1) Of the same
house, family, name, ancestry, and stock. (2) Be-
longing, or proper, to a nation, or family. (3) ¶
Also a gentile, or heathen. (1) *Cic. Top.* c. 6.
(2) Gentilia tympana secum Advexit, *Juv.* 3,
64. (3) *Hier.* & post eum scriptt. *Ecclef.*

* ¶ Gentīlismus, i, m. Gentilism, Dig.

* Gentīlitas, ātis, f. Gentilium conjunctio &
necessitudo. (1) The multitude of a people, or
family. (2) The relation and alliance of the same
stock and kindred. (3) Agreeableness of nature, or
of soil. (1) Gentilitas Manilii cognomen ejura-
vit, *Plin. Vir. ill.* (2) Laceras gentilitates colli-
gere atque connectere, *Id. Paneg.* 39. (3) Her-
ba crineon hoc loco reddenda est propter gentili-
tatem, *Id.* 23, 7.

* Gentīlitius, a, um, adj. That is common to
a people, or family; or that is peculiar to them; that
cometh by descent from our ancestors. § Gentilitia
sacrificia, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 15. vid. & *Plin.*
19, 1. § Gentilitia nota, *Liv.* 6, 20.

Gēnu, indecl. n. A knee, the leg. Genua la-
bant, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 432. § Genibus alicujus
advolvi, *Curt.* 4, 6, 15. § Accidere alicui ad ge-
nuā, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 18. § genibus alicujus, *Liv.*
44, 31. § provolvi genibus, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 18, 2.
§ advolvi genua, *Ibid.* 1, 13, 6. § Ponere ali-
cui genua, *Curt.* 4, 6, 28. § submittere, *Or.*
Met. 4, 340.

† Gēnuæ gulosæ, *Lucil.*

Gēnuālia, um, pl. n. A kind of hose to cover
the knees, garters to tie under the knees. Poplitibus
suberant plecto genualia limbo, *Or. Met.* 10, 593.

¶ Gēnūflectio, ōnis, f. verb. The bowing of the
knee, genuflection, or kneeling, *Eccl.*

¶ Gēnūflecto, ēre. To bow the knee, to kneel,
Eccl. † Niti genibus.

* Gēnuīnus, a, um, adj. [à geno] Nativus,
sincerus. Peculiar, natural, proper, genuine. ¶
Naturales & genuini honores, *Gell.* 2, 3. ¶ Ge-
nuini dentes, the cheek, or jaw, teeth, sc. intimi
qui conficiunt cibos, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54.

* Gēnus, ēris, n. [à Gr. γένος] (1) A kindred,
breed, lineage, extraction, race, stock, or family.
(2) An offspring, or issue. (3) A sort, manner,
or kind. (4) A way of writing. (5) A nation,

or people. (6) The breed, or sort, of animals.

(7) A genus, or general term. (8) Also a gen-
der, as the masculine, the feminine. (1) =
Generis atque feminis Romani propria est virtus,
Cic. Philipp. 4, 5. (2) Latonæ genus duplex,
Virg. Æn. 12, 198. (3) Est genus hominum,
qui, &c. *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 17. Genus instituto-
rum, *Cic.* (4) Exemplis continetur Æsopi ge-
nus, *Phædr.* 2, prol. (5) Genus intractabile
bello, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 343. (6) § Genus leonum,
Lucr. 5, 860. § ferarum, *Id.* 2, 597. § piscium,
Hor. Od. 1, 2, 9. (7) Genus est quod partes
aliquas amplectitur, ut cupiditas, *Cic. de Inv.* 1,
28. (8) *Ap. Grammat.*

Gēnus, i, m. pro genu Non. & Genus, n. A
knee. Genus & furam erigit, *Cic. in Arat.* 3.

* ¶ Geōdæsia, æ, f. [ex γῆ terra, & δαῖς di-
vido] A measuring, or surveying, of land. *Lat.*
Agri dimensio.

* ¶ Geōdætes, æ, m. A surveyor, or measurer,
of land, *Bud. Lat. Agri dimensor.*

* Geōgrāphia, æ, f. [ex γῆ, terra, & γράφω,
scribo] A description of the earth, geography. De
geographiā dabo operam ut tibi satisfaciam, *Cic.*
Att. 2, 4.

* ¶ Geōgrāphus, i, m. [γεωγράφος, Gr. à
præced.] A geographer, or describer of the earth,
Amm.

* ¶ Geōmantia, æ, f. [ex γῆ, terra, & μαντῖα,
vaticinium] Working in sorcery, by circles, and
pricks in the earth. *Lat. Divinatio ex terrâ.*

* Geōmetra, æ, m. [ex γῆ, terra, & μέτρον,
metior] A geometrician. Geometrae solent non
omnia docere, sed postulare, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 7.

* Geōmetres, æ, m. *Idem.* *Juv.* 3, 76.

* Geōmetria, æ, f. Geometry. Geometriam
Euclides & Archimedes tractaverunt, *Cic. de*
Orat. 3, 33. *Lat. Terræ dimensio.*

* Geōmetrica, ōrum, pl. n. The ruler, or
grounds, of geometry. Quasi geometrica didicisset,
Cic. Tusc. 1, 24.

* Geōmetricè, adv. According to the rules of
geometry, like a geometrician. § Geometricè eruditus,
Plin. 35, 10. sed γεωμετρικός, *Cic. Att.* 2, 5.

* Geōmetricus, a, um, adj. Belonging to geo-
metry, geometrical. Si geometricis rationibus non
est crediturus, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 36.

* ¶ Georgica, ōrum, pl. n. [ex γῆ, terra,
& ἔργον, opus] Books treating of husbandry, as
Virgil's Georgics.

* Georgicus, a, um, adj. Belonging to husban-
dry. Georgicum carmen, *Col.* 7, 5.

* Gērānites, æ, m. gemma. [à collo γέρανος,
i. e. gruis] A precious stone, in colour like a crane's
neck, *Plin.* 37, 11.

* Gērānium, i, n. [à γέρανος, gruis] The herb
sorkbill, whereof are divers sorts, *Plin.* 37, 11.

Gērāria, æ, f. [à gero] vel Ceraria. A maid
that is to carry young children in her arms, *Plaut.*
Mil. 1, 3, 102.

Gērendus, a, um, part. That is to be borne,
done, or achieved. Quorum opera eximia in rebus
gerendis extitit, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 47. *Conf. Liv.*
24, 20.

Gērēns, tis, part. Bearing, wearing, doing,
managing, &c. ¶ Sui negotii bene gerens,
playing the good husband, *Cic. pro Quint.* 19.
Conf. Sil. 11, 203.

Germāna, æ, f. A sister by the father's side, an
own sister. *Vid. Nep.* 5, 1. & ibi interpretes.
Securus amorum Germanæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 355.

Germānè, adv. Brotherly, like a very brother.
§ = Germanè & fraternè rescribam, *Cic. ad Q.*
fr. 2, 14.

Germānitas, ātis, f. (1) Brotherhood, (2) or
sisterhood, by the same father and mother; near kin-
dred. (1) Moveat germanitas, *Cic. pro Lig.* 11.
(2) Germanitatis stupris volutatus, *Cic. de Har.*
Resp. 20.

¶ Germāniter, adv. Brotherly, Aug.

¶ Germānitūs, adv. Faithfully, sincerely, like
a brother, *Non.* 2, 381.

Germānus, a, um, adj. sīmus, sup. [à ger-
men] (1) Come of the same stock, near akin.
(2) Also right, proper, true, not counterfeit. (3)
Natural. (4) Very like. (1) Si te in germani

fratris dilexi loco, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 58. (2) Ille
Theodoromedes fuit germano nomine, *Plaut.*
Capt. 2, 2, 38. (3) Hæc mea est, & fratris
mei germana patria, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 1. (4)
Antiochus germanissimus Stoicis, *Id. Acad.* 4,
43. O mī Æschine! O mī germane! *Ter.*
Adelph. 2, 4, 5.

Germen, inis, n. [qu. gerimen, *Sca.*] A
branch, or bud, of a tree, or herb; a young twig,
or sprig; a sprout. § Frondium germen, *Plin.* 10,
29. Aliena ex arbore germen, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 76.

Germīnans, tis, part. Buding. Germinante
capillum, *Plin. H.* 7, 5.

Germīnatio, ōnis, f. verb. A springing, a bud-
ing, or sprouting, *Plin.* 17, 14. Paines in ger-
minatione imbecillis, *Col.* 4, 24.

Germīnātus, ūs, m. verb. A blossoming, or
buding, *Plin.* 15, 8.

Geimīno, āre, act. To branch out, to bud, to
blossom, to sprout out, *Plin.* 13, 4.

GERO, ēre, si, sum, act. (1) To bear, or
carry. (2) To wear. (3) Met. To have, or
show. (4) To manage, conduct, or carry on; to
do, execute, or achieve. (5) To have by nature.
(6) Cum reciproc. seq. To behave. (1) Quis iste
saxum immane detritis gerit, jam senior, humeris?
Sen. Herc. Oct. 1009. (2) Gerens in capite ga-
leam venatoriam, *Nep. Dat.* 3. (3) Animum
geritis muliebrem, *Enn. ap. Cic. Offic.* 1, 18.
(4) = Ut sapiens velit gerere & administrare
rem, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 20. (5) Ursæ mammas
quaternas gerunt, *Plin.* 11, 40. (6) Quanto su-
periores sumus, tantò nos geramus submissius,
Cic. Offic. 1, 26. ¶ Gerere personam alicujus,
to represent him, *Id.* morem alicui, to obey, or
humour him, *Id.* partus, to conceive, or be with
young, *Plin.* Vulnera gerens, wounded, *Virg.*
¶ Imperator res neque agit, neque facit, sed ge-
rit, i. e. sustinet, *Varr.*

Gēror, i, pass. To be carried on. Tantò hone-
stius tunc bella gerebantur, quàm nunc amicitia
coluntur, *Just.* 15, 2.

Gēro, ōnis, m. A porter, a carrier, *Cic.* tri-
buit Casaub. Muli æris damnigeruli, foras gero-
nes, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 1.

* ¶ Gērōtōcōmīum, i, n. [ex γέρων, senex,
& κομῆν, cucu] A hospital, or almshouse, for poor
old people.

Gerræ, ārum, f. pl. (1) ¶ Hurdles made of twigs,
and filled up with earth, for the fortifying of a
place; gabions, or shields, made of twigs. (2)
Trifles, or toys, or things of no value. (3) Also
triflers, silly people. (1) *Vid. Γέρων ap. Hesych.*
(2) = Gerræ germanæ, λήροι λήρων, *Plaut. Fæn.*
prol. (3) *Id. Afin.* 3, 3, 10.

Geret, is, f. [à geris, qu. nullius pretii] A
fish of the herring, or pilchard, kind, and of small
value, *Mart.* 12, 32.

Gerro, ōnis, m. [à gerræ, nugæ] A trifter,
a droll; one who talks to little purpose. = Gerio,
iners, fraus, heiluo, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 10.

† Gerībūlum, i, n. [à gerendo] A cupboard,
or table, for wine vessels, *Varr.*

¶ Gērūla, æ, f. sc. femina. A maid that tendeth
a child, and carryeth it about. Ineptia divinae ter-
mositatis gerula, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 191.

¶ Gērūlātor, ōnis, m. A porter, a carrier, or
bearer of burdens, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Gērūlīgūlus, i, m. One that maketh and car-
ryeth about lies, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 1, 14.

Gērūlus, i, m. (1) A porter, a bearer of
burdens. (2) ¶ Also a chairman. (1) Alium
gerulum quæret; nam ego non latius sum,
Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 79. (2) *Litt. ex Sen.*

¶ Gērundum, i, n. [à re gerundus, i. e. ge-
rendū] A gerund, *Gramm.*

¶ Gērundivum, i, n. A gerundive, or gerundi-
used adjectively, *Gramm.*

* Gērūsia, æ, f. [à γέρων, senex] (1) ¶ A se-
nate, a convention of old men. (2) Also the house
wherein they met. (1) *Bud. ex Plin.* (2)
Plin. 35, 14. *Vitruv.* 2, 8. *Plin. Ep.* 10, 42, 1.
Lat. Senatus, senaculum.

Gēsta, ōrum, pl. n. [à gero] Acts of princes,
or people; exploits, achievements. Obcuriora sunt
ejus gesta pleraque, *Nep. Dat.* 1.

Gestāmen, īnis. n. (1) *A carryage*. (2) *A sceptre, or mace*. (3) *A buckler*. (4) *Any thing carryed, or worn*. (1) *Gestamine* sellas Baias perveſta, Tac. Ann. 14, 4, 4. vid. & Ann. 15, 57, 2. (2) *Priami gestamen*, Virg. Æn. 7, 246. (3) *Clypeus magni gestamen* Abantis, Id. Æn. 3, 288. (4) *Speculum pathici gestamen* Othonis, Juv. 2, 99.

Gestandus, a, um. part. *To be borne*. *Gestandus* in ſinu, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 75. v. Sil. 10, 109. **Gestans**, tis. part. *Bearing, carrying*. Duo occurrunt utriusque aquam gestantes, Curt. 7, 19. Conf. Sil. 9, 240.

Gestatio, ōnis. f. (1) *A bearing, or carrying; a taking the air on horseback, or (2) the place appointed for this exercise, in the same manner as cœnatio and ambulatio*. (1) *Gestatio & corpus concutit, & studio non officit*, Sen. Ep. 15. Longis morbis gestatio aptissima est, Cels. 2, 15. (2) *Sæpe apud utrumque Plinium*.

Gestator, ōris. m. verb. *A bearer, or carrier*, Plin. Ep. 9, 33.

Gestatorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to carriage, or serving to carry one in*. Sella gestatoria, Suet. Ner. 26, & Vit. 16.

Gestatrix, icis. f. *She that beareth*. § *Diva gestatrix*, Valer. Flacc. 4, 605.

Gestatus, a, um. part. *Carried to take the air*. *Gestatus* hijugis equis, Mart. 1, 13.

Gestatus, ūs. m. *A bearing, or carrying*, Plin. 15, 25.

|| **Gesticulāria**, æ. f. *A danceing, or tumbleing, zwench, that sheweth tricks*, Gell. 1, 5.

Gesticulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A representing any body by countenance, or postures, &c. a tumbleing, and shewing of tricks*. § *Gesticulatio digitorum*, Suet. Tib. 68.

Gesticulātor, ōris. m. *One that useth many gestures, a morrice dancer, a puppet-player, a mimic, a tumbler, and shewer of tricks*, Col. præf. opetis.

Gesticulor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To represent things, and make sport by strange gestures and postures*. (2) *To dance anticks*. (1) *Jocularia carmina gesticulatus est*, Suet. Ner. 42. (2) = *Gesticulandi, saltandique studium*, Suet. Domit. 8.

Gestiens, tis. part. *Leaping, frisking, and skipping, for joy*. § *Lætitia gestiens*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6.

Gestio, ire, īvi, itum. neut. (1) *To shew joy, or desire, by gesture of body; to leap, or skip, for joy*. (2) *To long, or greatly desire*. (3) *To delight in a thing, or take pleasure in it*. (1) § *Alter lætitia gestit, alter dolore cruciatur*, Cic. de Fin. 2, 4. (2) § *Gestio scire*, Id. Att. 4, 11. (3) *Qui in crepidas Graiorum ludere gestit*, Pers. 1, 127.

Gestio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à gero*] *The doing, or management, of a thing*. § *Negotii gestio*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 26. & 2, 12.

|| **Gestitatio**, ōnis. f. *A carrying often*, Firm.

Gestito, āre. freq. [*à gero*] (1) *To bear*. (2) *To carry, or wear, often*. (1) *Volucrum vocem gestito*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 170. (2) *Mea hæc herilis gestitavit crepundia*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 83.

|| **Gestitōrius**, a, um. adj. *perperam pro gestator us*.

Gesto, āre. freq. [*à gero*] (1) *To bear*. (2) *To carry about, or wear, often*. (1) *Gestare in utero*, Plin. 8, 10. (2) *Gestant catulos simiæ*, Plin. 3, 54. *Homines qui gestant, quique auctant crimina*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 12.

Gestor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be carryed, &c.* Caput adfixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Philipp. 11, 2. *Gestatum est ejus truncum corpus patibulo affixum*, Valer. Max. 9, 2, 3.

Gestor, ōis. m. verb. [*à gero*] (1) *A porter, or bearer of burdens*. (2) *Also an informer, or promoter; a tale-bearer*. (1) *Delphinus gestor puerorum*, Plin. Ep. 9, 33. sed mel. libb. hab. gestator. (2) *Pendeant gestores linguis, auditores auribus*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 14.

|| **Gestuōsē**, adv. *Full of action*, Litt. ex Apul.

|| **Gestuōsus**, a, um. adj. *Full of gesture, and action; afeish*. § *Incessu gestuosi*, Apul. Met. 10,

p. 344. *Manus inter agendum gestuosa*, Gell. 1, 5.

|| **Gestūriens**, tis. part. *Longing much*, Amm.

† **Gestiens**.

Gestūrus, a, um. part. *About to bear, about to do any thing*. *Gesturus summo tela trifurca Jovi*, Claud. 3. *Honor. Conf. 14. Conf. Liv. 9, 1. & 21, 18.*

Gestus, a, um. part. [*à gero*] *Borne, done, managed, achieved*. ¶ *Gestus est mihi mos, I was obeyed*, Cic. *Mercedem rerum gestarum desiderat gloriam*, Id. Offic. 1, 19.

Gestus, ūs. m. verb. [*à gero*] (1) *Gesture, or motion and carriage of the body; demeanour, behaviour*. (2) *A making of signs*. (1) = *In gestu motūque vitium caveatur*, Cic. Offic. 1, 36. *Gestus adjecit verbis*, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4. (2) § *Gestu signare aliquid*, Ov. A. Am. 2, 275. *Gestu manūque demonstrare*, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 20.

Gēsum, i. n. *A kind of weapon, or dart used by the Gauls*. Vid. *Gæsum*.

* **Gēthyon**, i. n. [*γῆθιον*, Gr.] *A kind of onions for sauce, hollow leeks*, Plin. 19, 6.

Geum, i. n. *The herb avens*, Plin. 26, 7.

G ante I.

Gibba, æ. f. *A bunch on the back*. *Gibba pone cervicem enata*, Suet. Dom. 23. § *Gibba hepatis*, Cels.

Gibber, ēris & i. m. *A bunch, or swelling*, Plin. Vid. *Gibbus*.

Gibber, ēra, ērum. adj. *That hath a bunch in any part of the body, bunch-backed, bossed*. § *Gallinæ gibberæ*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. § *Tuber gibberum*, Macan. ap. Sen. Ep. 101.

Gibberōsus, a, um. adj. *id. quod gibbosus*, Suet. Gram. 9, 5. *Gibberosus se de sole in umbram transferre respondit*, Suet. Ill. Gram. 9.

|| **Gibberum**, i. n. *Whatsoever standeth poking out*, Non. † *Gibbosum*.

Gibbōsus, a, um. adj. *Bunched, bossed, crook-backed, crump-shouldered*, Cels.

Gibbus, a, um. adj. *Convex, bunched out, crooked, &c.* § *Calvaria ex interiore parte concava, extrinsecus gibba*, Cels. 8, 1.

GIBBUS, i. m. & **Gibber**, is. m. ut & **gibber**, i. m. *A bunch, or swelling, on the back, or any other part of the body*. *Mediis in naribus ingens Gibbus*, Juv. 6, 109. *Gibber in dorso*, Plin. 8, 45. *Spina gibberi leviter remissa*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

* **Gīgantēus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, giants; giant-like*. *Gigantei prælia belli*, Ov. Trist. 2, 71. *Jupiter Clarus giganteo triumpho*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 6.

* **Gīgantōmāchia**, æ. f. [*γίγας, gigas, & μάχη, pugna*] *The battle of the giants against the gods*. *Claudian opus imperfectum sic dicitur*.

* **Gīgas**, antis. m. [*à γίγας, Gr. qu. γειγνῆς, i. e. terrigena*] *A giant, a person of a huge stature, and bigness*. *Cum gigantibus bella gesserunt Dī*, Cic. N. D. 2, 28.

† **Gīgēria**, ōrum. pl. n. vocab. Gallic. *Goose-giblets, or gizzards; the entrails of fowls*. Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 390.

* **Gignendus**, a, um. part. *To beget, or be begotten*. *Uberrimum gignendis uvis solum est*, Curt. 6, 9.

* **GIGNO**, ēre, gēui, itum. act. [*ab ant. geno*] (1) *To engender, or beget*. (2) *To breed, or bring forth*. (3) *To create*. (4) *To occasion*. (5) *To invent, to make, or fashion*. (1) *Hercules quem Jupiter genuit*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16. (2) *Ænean alma Venus genuit*, Virg. Æn. 1, 622. *In senectâ deterorem fructum gignit malus*, Plin. 16, 27. (3) *Animum ex suâ mente & divinitate genuit Deus*, Cic. de Univ. 8. (4) *Ludus genuit certamen & iram*, Hor. Epist. 2, 19, 48. (5) § *Qui non illustravit, sed genuit dicendi copiam*, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 73.

* **Gignor**, i, gēnitus. pass. *To be engendered, &c.* *Plato ideas gigni negat*, Cic. Orat. 3.

|| **Gillo**, ōnis. m. *An ear of corn, a drinking vessel, a gill*, Frag. Virg.

Gilvus, a, um. adj. *A carnation, or flesh, colour; the colour of brick half burnt; of an ash, or ashen, colour*, Virg. Geor. 3, 85.

|| **Gingiber**, ēris. n. *Ginger*, Jun. Vid. *Zinziber*.

* **Gingidium**, i. n. [*γινγιδιον*, Gr.] *The herb toothpickfennel, or according to some, cherwil*, Plin. 20, 5.

Gingiva, æ. f. *The gum wherein the teeth are set*. § *Rustam defricare gingivam*, Catull. 37, 19. *Gingivas ploxemi veteris habet*, Id. 94, 6.

|| **Gingivula**, æ. f. dim. *A little gum*. *Tumidulæ gingivulæ*, Apul. Apol. p. 409.

|| **Gingrinātor**, ōris. m. *Arnob. Gingrinator, Fest. A piper*. † *Tibicen*.

|| **Gingrina**, æ. f. [*à gingriendo, dict.*] *A short pipe, with a small and dolefull sound, made of goose bones*, Solin.

|| **Gingrio**, ire. neut. *anserum vocis proprium est, unde genus quoddam tiliarum exiguarum gingrinæ*. *To cackle, or crank and cry, like a goose*, Fest.

|| **Gingritus**, ūs. m. verb. *The cackling of geese*, Arnob.

Ginnus, i. m. *A mongrel creature, bred of a horse and she ass*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8. *Ridetur Atlas cum compare ginno*, Mart. 6, 77. ¶ *sed al. al. leg.*

Girgillus, i. m. [*à gyro*] *The blades, or wheel, to wind yarn with*. *Reſtius Gyrgillus, quod vid.*

Git, vel **gith**. n. indecl. *A kind of cockle, a small seed, gith*. *Genus feminis quod git appellatur*, Col. 6, 34.

G ante L.

* || **Glābella**, æ. dim. dict. *quodd glabra & sine pilis*. *The space over the nose between the brows*, Capell.

* || **Glābellus**, a, um. adj. dim. *Bare, without hair*. *Corpore glabellus*, Apul. Florid. p. 763.

* **GLABER**, bra, rum. adj. ior. comp. [*à γλαφύς, Gr. quod à γλᾶφω, sculpo ab Heb. גלל* tonfor] *Smooth, bald, bare, peeled; without hair, or wool*. § *Glaber crure*, Mart. 12, 28. § *Glabræ fues*, Col. 1. præf. *oves*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 140. *Glabriorem reddes mihi, quam volus ludius est*, Id. Aul. 2, 9, 6.

* **Glābāria**, æ. f. *She who plucketh off the hair*, Mart. 4, 28.

* **Glābreo**, ēre. neut. *To be smooth, bare, or peeled; without hair, wool, feathers, or grass; to be bald*, Col. 2, 9.

* **Glābreſco**, ēre. incept. *To begin to be smooth, &c.* *Area glābreſcit, & fit idonea trituri*, Col. 2, 20.

* **Glābrētum**, i. n. *A bare place without corn, or grass; also a bare place of the body, where no hair groweth*, Col. 2, 9.

* || **Glābriones**, um. m. pl. *They that want hair, bald people*, Alcon. † *Glabri*.

* **Glābritas**, āis. f. *Smoothness, or bareness of hair*, Arnob. † *Lævitas*.

* **Glabro**, āre. act. *To make bare, or smooth; to take off the hair*. *Sues flammulâ factâ glabrantur*, Col. 12, 53.

* **Glāciālis**, e. adj. *Frozen, icy, freezeing*. § *Frigus glaciāle*, Ov. Met. 9, 581. § *Glaciālis hyems*, Virg. Æn. 3, 285. § *Glaciālis rigor*, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 6.

* **Glāciāns**, tis. part. *Freezeing, or turning to ice*. *Glaciāntes auræ Boreæ*, Val. Flacc. 4, 722. *alii leg. glaciālibus, conf. Stat. Theb. 10, 622.*

* **Glāciātus**, a, um. part. *Frozen, turned to a curd*. *Fici ramulis glaciātus caſtus*, Col. 7, 8.

* **GLACIES**, ei. f. [*qu. gelacēs*] *Ice*. *Durata & altè concreta glacies*, Liv. 21, 36. *Glacie duratus Danubius*, Plin. Paneg. 12, 3. ¶ *Glacies æris, the stiffness, or solidity, of brass*, Lucr. 1, 493.

* **Glācio**, āre. act. *To congeal, or freeze; to turn to ice*. *Glaciat nives puro numine Jupiter*, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 7.

* **Glāciōr**, āri, ātus. pass. *To be frozen*. *Humor glaciatur in gemmas*, Plin. 8, 38. § *Amnes glaciatur*, Id. 37, 2.

Glācīto, āre, freq. *To clank, or cackle, like a gander, or goose*, Auē. Plin. 19. *sed al. leg. gratito.*

Glādiator, ōris, m. (1) *A sword player, a fencer, a fencing master.* (2) *A bravo, a beator, a bully.* (1) Tam bonus gladiator rudem tam citō accepisti? Cic. Philipp. 2, 29. (2) = Homines sicarii atque gladiatores, Id. pro S. Rosc. 3.

|| **Glādiatoriē**, adv. *Like a sword player, cut-throat like*, Lamprid. † **Gladiatorum** more.

|| **Glādiatorium**, i. n. *A fencing school*, Sīdon. † **Ludus gladiatorius**, Vett.

Glādiātorius, a, um, adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, sword players, or bullies.* (2) Met. *Resolute, bloody.* (1) § Pugna gladiatoria, Cic. pro Milone, 34. (2) Gladiatorio animo ad me affertant viam, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 71.

Glādiātūra, æ, f. *Sword-play, fencing.* E servitiis gladiaturæ destinati, Tac. Ann. 3, 43, 4.

Glādiolus, i. m. dim. (1) || *A little sword, a woodknife; a dagger, a poniard.* (2) Also *glader, or swordgrass; a kind of sedge.* (1) Gladiolo armatus, Apul. Met. 3, p. 76. (2) Plin. 21, 11.

Glādīus, i. m. [*qu. cladius, quōd ad cladem sit inventus, Varr.*] (1) *A sword, a knife.* (2) Also *a swordfish.* (3) Also *a roll of wool carded.* (1) Gladium vaginā vacuum in urbe non vidimus, Cic. pro Marcello, 6. (2) Plin. 32, 11. (3) Scal. ex Propert. § Gladium stringere, Virg. Æn. 12, 278. § distingere, Cic. Offic. 3, 31. § nudare, C. Nep. 14, 11, 4. § educere ē vaginā, Cic. in Rull. 2, 4. § recondere in vaginam, Ib.

* **Glandārius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, mast.* § Sylva glandaria, Cato, c. 1, extr. & Varr. R. R. 1, 7.

* **Glandifer**, ēra, ōrum, adj. [*ex glans, & fero*] *Bearing mast, or acorns.* § Glandifera quercus, Cic. de Legg. 1, 1. § Glandifera Pannonia, Plin. 3, 25.

* † **Glandionida**, vel glandionides, æ, m. *Glandionidem suillam, &c. carnem suillam ex glandiis*, Plaut. Rud. Menæch. 1, 3, 27.

* **Glandium**, i. n. [*à glande dict.*] (1) *The neck of a swine which is full of kernels.* (2) *A kernel in the flesh.* (3) || *Any part full of kernels.* (1) Suis glandium, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44. (2) Glandia in corporibus, Plin. 17, 7. (3) Ex usu medd.

* **Glandūla**, æ, f. dim. [*à glans*] (1) || *A little acorn.* (2) Also *a kernel in the flesh, a glandule, any spongey part of the body.* (3) || *Also a suppository.* (1) Propr. signif. exemplum non reperio. (2) Glandulas apri partitur, Mart. 3, 82. (3) Ex usu medd.

* **Glandūlæ**, ārum, pl. f. *An inflammation in the jaws, the glanders, waxing kernels*, Cels. 2, 1.

* **Glandulōsus**, a, um, adj. *Full of kernels.* Glandulosa cervix porci, Col. 7, 9.

* **Glanis**, is, m. [*γλάνις Gr.*] *A crafty fish, which bites away the bait without meddling with the hook*, Plin. 9, 43.

* **GLANS**, di, f. [*à Gr. βάλανος, Æol. γάλανος*] (1) *A mast of oak, or other tree; an acorn, a chestnut.* (2) A simil. *A pellet, or plummet, of lead, or other metal.* (3) *The nut of a man's yard.* (1) Glandem, quæ propriè intelligitur, terunt robur, quercus, esculus, cernus, ilex, fuber, Plin. 16, 6. (2) Pars enim glande aut lapidibus pugnare, Sall. B. Jug. 57. (3) Cels. 7, 25.

* || **Glāphŷrus**, a, um, adj. [*à γλάφω (culpo)*] *Neat, trim*, Amm. † **Nitidus**, elegans.

Glārea, æ, f. *Gravel, little round pebble stones, coarse sand, grit.* § Eo loco pulvis, non glareæ injecta est, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 1, 2. § Viam sternere glareâ, Liv. 41, 27.

Glārcŷla, æ, f. dim. *Small gravel.* Glareolam manu effundens, Fab. ex Plaut.

Glāreōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of gravel, or sand; gravelly, gritty.* Glareosa arva, Col. 2, 10. Conf. Liv. 21, 31.

|| **Glāstinus color**. *A sky colour*, Jun. † **Cæruleus**.

Glāstium, i. n. Voc. Gallicum. *The herb woad, wherewith cloth is died blue, and with*

which the old Britons used to paint themselves, Plin. 22, 1.

* || **Glācīnus**, a, um, adj. *Of a blueish, or seagreen, colour.* Pallia glaucina, Mart. 9, 27. *sed al. leg. Pallida glaucia.*

* || **Glācis**, idos, f. [*à glaucus*] *Gray eyed*, Petron. trib. *sed non inven.*

* **Glāciscus**, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *A fish, which being eaten in broth by women, breeds them plenty of milk*, Plin. 32, 10.

|| **Glācīto**, āre, act. *To cry like a whelp.* Glacitat catulus, Auē. Phil. v. 60.

* **Glācium**, i. n. [*à glauco colore*] *An herb of a seagreen colour*, Plin. 20, 19.

* **Glācōma**, ātis, n. & **Glācōma**, æ, f. [*ab eodem*] *A disease in the crystalline humour of the eye; the pin, or web; a wall eye.* Felle testudinum glaucomata inundi prodest, Plin. 32, 4. Dolis glaucomam ob oculos obiciemus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 70.

* **Glācōpis**, is, f. [*ex glaucus, & ὠφ vul-tus*] *Owl eyed*, Gell. 2, 26. Aurita glaucopis, Jof. Scal. à Mart. 7, 86. *an owl. sed al. leg. Lagopus.*

* **Glāucus**, a, um, adj. [*à γλαύσω, λάμπω, Hesych. θεωρῶ, Euſt.*] *Gray, or blue; sky coloured, azure, seagreen, or according to others a bright and fiery red, as in the eyes of an owl, &c.* § Glāucus amictus, Virg. Æn. 8, 33. § Glāuci oculi, Plin. 8, 21.

* **Glāucus**, i. m. [*à preced.*] *A kind of fish*, Plin. 6, 16.

* **Glāux**, cis, f. *The herb miltwort or sea trifoly*, Plin. 27, 9.

GLĒBA, æ, f. (1) *A clod, clot, or lump, of earth.* (2) *A piece of a stone, (3) or other thing.* Hinc Anglicè *glebe*. (1) Putris se gleba resolvit, Virg. Geor. 1, 44. (2) Plin. 36, 6. (3) § Gleba thuris, Lucr. 3, 328. Lac in niveas cogere glebas, Nemes. Ecl. 3, extr.

|| **Glēbālis**, e, adj. *Made of clods, or turfs*, Amm.

Glēbārius, a, um, adj. *Piousling.* Boves glēbārii, qui faciliè prosciuntur glēbas, Varr. L. 6, 4.

Glēbōsus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *Full of clods, cloddy*, Plin. 35, 15. § Terra glēbōsus, Ibid. c. 16.

Glēbūla, æ, f. dim. (1) *A little clod.* (2) *A little piece of land.* (1) Quæ ossibus injiciuntur glēbula, Val. Max. 5, 3, extr. 3. (2) Saturabat glēbula talis Paterni ipsam turbamque catæ, Juv. 14, 166.

|| **Glēbūlentus**, a, um, adj. *Cloddy.* Terra glēbūlenta, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 678. † **Glēbōsus**.

Glēssum, i. n. *Crystal, beryl, or rather a kind of amber.* Succinum quod ipsi glēssum vocant, Tac. de Germ. 45. scrib. & glēssum.

Glēsum, i. n. *A kind of amber*, Plin. Vid. Glēssum.

* **Glēuŷnum**, i. n. [*à Gr. γλεῦνος, mustum*] *Oil of the first running, before the olives be thoroughly pressed*, Col. 12, 51. Also *made oil*, Plin. 15, 7.

|| **Gliconium**, i. n. *Chamomile*, Litt. ex Plin.

Glinon, i. n. *A kind of maple*, Plin. 16, 15.

* **Glirārium**, i. n. *A place where dormice are kept*, Varr. R. R. 3, 15.

* **GLIS**, iris, m. [*à Gr. ἐλαίς, Æol. γέλεος, unde glis, Voss.*] *A dormouse.* § Somniculosi glies, Mart. 3, 58. § Glis, gliris, animal. Glis, gliris, terra tenax. Glis, glissis, lappa, Vett. dict.

|| **Glis**, glidis, f. *Venezwedness, or mouldyness, in bread*, Litt. ex Vitruv.

|| **Glis**, sis, f. *A thistle, or piny-root*, Litt. ex Plin. *sed non rep.*

|| **Glis**, glitis, f. [*à γλία, gluten*] *Viscosus, lentus.* Cammy earth, or poter's clay, Litt. fin. Auē.

Gliscens, tis, part. *Growing, rageing, increaseing.* Gliscente indies seditione, Liv. 6, 14. § Discordia gliscens, Tac. Ann. 4, 15, 5. conf. Sil. 5, 513.

|| **Gliscērus**, a, um, adj. [*à glisco*] *That is big, or increase; sumptuous, shineing*, Fest.

* **Glischrōmargos**, i. m. [*vox hybrid. ex γλίσχρος lentus, & marga; aut ex Anglico verbo glyster, &c. Sed Harduinus in loc. cit. legit Glyssomarga, ex γλίσσων dulcor, &c.*] *A kind of white marl*, Plin. 17, 8.

GLISCO, ōre, neut. (1) *To greave, or spread itself.*

(2) *To wax fat and gliscen.* (3) *To desire earnestly.* (1) Punitis ingenii gliscit auctoritas, Tac. Ann. 4, 35, 5. § = Gliscere & vigere, Ibid. 16, 22, 9. Gliscere famam ipso spatio sinebat, Id. Hist. 2, 83, 1. § Gliscunt jurgia, Lucr. 3, 470. § gaudia, Id. 5, 1060. § seditio, Liv. 42, 2. || § Quæ crescente lunâ gliscunt, deficiente contrâ deficiunt, Gell. 20, 8. (2) Per hyemem difficulter gliscit, Col. 8, 9. (3) Dulci gliscere ferro, Stat. Theb. 12, 639.

|| **Glōbātim**, adv. *In a round*, Amm. 27, 9. † **Conglobatim**, Liv.

|| **Glōbōtio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A gathering round, or in a ball*, Firm. † **Conglobatio**, Sen.

Glōbātus, a, um, part. *Made round.* Forma terræ globata, Plin. 2, 2.

Glōbo, āre, act. unde **Glōbor**, pass. *To make round like a bowl, to gather round together.* Guttæ parvis globantur orbibus, Plin. 2, 65. § Globari in rotunditatem, Id. 18, 13.

Glōbōsē, adv. *In manner of a thing that is round*, Frag. Poët.

|| **Glōbōsitas**, ātis, f. *A roundness.* § Terræ globositas, Macrob. Somn. Scrip. 1, 16. † **Rotunditas**.

Glōbōsus, a, um, adj. *Round as a bowl.* § Mundus globosus, Cic. N. D. 2, 19. § Saxa globosa, Liv. 38, 29.

Glōbūlus, i. m. dim. (1) *A little round bowl, or pellet; a button.* (2) *A round gob, or lump, of fine flour fryed in oil; a cracknel.* (3) || *Also the nut of a cypress tree.* (1) Plin. 33, 5. (2) Cato R. R. 79. (3) Litt. *sed unde non dicit.*

|| **Glōbum**, i. n. *A bowl, or any thing that is round*, R. ex Mart.

GLŌBUS, i. m. (1) *A bowl, or other thing very round; a globe.* (2) *A ball, a clot.* (3) *A troop, a squadron, or party, of soldiers.* (4) *A knot of men who jointly carry on any design.* (1) Glōbum σφαῖραν interpretari placet, Cic. N. D. 1, 18. (2) In fundas visci indebant grandiculos globos, Plaut. Pæn. 2, 35. (3) § Amatorum globus, Liv. 1, 9. (4) § Globus conjunctionis, Patroc. 2, 58, 1. § consensionis, Nep. Attic. 10.

Glōciens, tis, part. *Clucking as a hen.* Glōcientes eas [gallinas] appellant rustici, quæ volunt cubare, Col. 8, 5.

Glōcio, ōre, neut. [*ex sono fictum*] *To cluck as a hen doth for her chicks*, Col. Vid. Glōciens.

|| **Glōcītatio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A clucking like a hen*, Litt. ex Col.

|| **Glōcīto**, āre, neut. *id. quod glocio*, Fest.

|| **Glōmēābilis**, e, adj. *Which may be wound, or turned.* § Glomerabilis luna, Manil. 1, 221. Conf. 4, 520. *sed utroque loco legit clar. Bentley glomeramine.*

|| **Glōmērālis**, e, adj. *That turneth, or windeth, about*, Sīdon.

Glōmērāmen, īnis, n. (1) *A small round, or circular, body; an atom; a small ball, or pellet.* (2) *A heap.* (1) Nec retinentur enim inter se glomeramina quæque, Lucr. 2, 453. (2) Distiniles formæ glomeramen in unum Conveniunt, Lucr. 2, 685.

Glōmērans, tis, part. *Winding round as on a bottom.* Omnia glomerans determinat annos, Cic. de Div. 1, 12. *ex p. ōrā.* Rapidum glomerans cunsum, Sil. 10, 462. || *Fatque nefasque simul glomerans*, Prud. Cath. 3, 134.

Glōmērārius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to round windings*, Sen. Contr. 1, ult.

|| **Glōmērātum**, adv. *In heaps*, Macrob. 6, 4. † **Cumulatim**, Cic.

Glōmērātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A winding round in a bottom; the pacing, or ambling, of a horse.* Mollis alterno cruium explicatu glomeratio, Plin. 8, 42.

† **Glōmērātor**, ōris, m. verb. *A winder*, Enn.

Glōmērātus,

Glömērātus, a, um. part. (1) *Wound up*, or *brought, into a round heap*. (2) *Confused, out of order*. (1) *Nives glomeratas agit Corus*, Sil. 3, 523. (2) *Semina vocis Ore foras glomerata feruntur*, Lucr. 3, 494.

Glömēro, āre. act. [à glomus] (1) *To wind round*, as they do the ead upon a bottom. (2) *To gather in a round heap*. (3) *To make round balls of any thing*. (4) *To assemble, or flock, round together*. (1) *Lanam glomerabat in orbes*, Ov. Met. 6, 19. (2) *Lidunum glomerari pulvere tradunt*, Plin. 12, 17. (3) *Ōlīe glomerantur ex ficis, & farre misto*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (4) *Agmina cervi glomerant fugā*, Virg. Aen. 5, 155.

Glömērō, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wound up, &c.* *Glomerantur in unum Innumera pestes Erebi*, Claud. 1. in Ruf. 28. *Vid. Glomero.*

Glömērōsus, a, um. adj. *Round like a bottom of thread; swarmed together*. *Glomerosae apes*, Col. 9, 3.

Glōmūlus, i. m. *A little round heap*, Lex. ex Apul. dim. à.

Glōmus, i. m. [à golem, Ben. Kal. à ὀλῶ volvit, convolvit, Aven.] *A bottom of yarn, or clew of thread*. *Glomos lanæ portate*, Hor. Epist. 1, 13, 14.

Glōmus, ēris. n. *Idem*. *Sine glomere lini*, Plin. 36, 13.

GLŌRIA, æ. f. [qu. κλεωρία, Fest.] (1) *Glory, renown*. (2) *Reputation, respect, a good name*. (3) *Vaunting, boasting*. (1) *Vita brevis, cursus gloriæ sempiternus*, Cic. pro Sext. 21. (2) *Oraculum, nisi summâ veritate in tantâ gloriâ non fuisset*, Id. de Div. 1, 19. (3) *Quod genus est istud ostentationis, & gloriæ?* Id. pro Rab. Post. 14. *Citò ignominia fit superbi gloriâ*, P. Syrus. *Glōria multorum iudiciis constat, claritas bonorum, Sen. Gloriam acquirere, Cic. Fam. 3, 7. § adipisci, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 8. § comparare, Cic. Off. 2, 13. § consequi, Id. Phil. 2, 44.*

GLŌRIABUNDUS, a, um. adj. *Vainglorious, vaunting, boasting*. *Rex gloriabundus Hannibalem aspexit*, Gell. 5, 5.

GLŌRIANDUS, a, um. part. *To be vaunted, or boasted*. *Nec in miserâ vitâ quidquam est prædicabile aut gloriandum*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17.

GLŌRIANS, tis. part. *Vaunting, bragging, boasting*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26. *Et Tusc. 5, 14.*

GLŌRIATIO, ōnis. f. verb. *Glorying, boasting*. *Gloriatione digna est beata vita*, Cic. de Fin. 3, 8.

GLŌRIĀTOR, ōris. m. verb. *A boaster, a bragger, a vaunter*. *Magnisque sum tantæ amicitiae cupitor, quàm gloriator*, Apul. Florid. 17. p. 807.

GLŌRIĀTURUS, a, um. part. *About to boast*. *Haud negatura, si quâ omnino fuisset, imò etiam gloriatura*, Suet. Vespas. 10.

GLŌRIFĪCO, āre. act. *To glorify*. *Alios tempora vineta coronis glorificent*, Prud. Hamart. 965.

GLŌRIFĪCOR, āri, ātus. pass. *To be glorified*. *Deus potius glorificetur*, Tert.

GLŌRIŌLA, æ. f. dim. *Small glory*. *Ut vivi gloriolâ nostrâ perfruamur*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

GLŌRIOR, āri, ātus. sum. dep. *To glory, to brag, to boast and vaunt, to crack, to extoll with boasting*. *§ Gloriarī, absol. § Gloriarī inter suos; ad amicos, de se, de re aliquâ, contra aliquem, in re aliquâ, in seipso, factis equitum; idem quod Cyrus; alicui insolenter*, Cic.

GLŌRIŌSĒ, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) *Gloriously, with great honour, richly*. (2) *Also vainly, proudly, braggingly*. (1) *Attilius gloriosè triumphavit*, Cic. = *Præclarè gloriosissimèque vixerunt*, Paterc. 2, 3, 2. (2) *Quoniam hæc plausibilia non sunt, gloriosè loqui desinant*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21. *§ Gloriosius de se prædicare*, Id. pro Dom. 35.

GLŌRIŌSUS, a, um. adj. or comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Glorious, or full of glory; renowned*. (2) *Also vainglorious*. (1) *§ Fuga nobis gloriosa, patriæ calamitosa*, Cic. de Div. 1, 28. *Illustria & gloriosa facta*, Id. de Fin. 1, 11. (2) =

Vos nequam & gloriosæ, malæque, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 55. *§ Miles gloriosus, a blusterer, bragg-docio*, Ter. Eun. prol. 31. *Nihil neque insolens, neque gloriosum ex ore ejus exiit*, Nep. Timol. 4. *Gloriosior & gloriosissimus*, Cic. Phil. 2, 11. *Ut gloriosissimas victorias ceu damnosas reipublicæ increparet*, Suet. Tib. 52. *Illum diem aut gloriosissimum inter majores, aut ignominiosum apud posteros fore*, Tac. Hist. 5, 17, 4.

GLŌS, glōtis. f. [à Gr. γλῶσς] *The husband's sister, or brother's wife*, Fest. *Gloris non glōtis gen. Prisc. dicit.*

GLOSSA, æ. f. [à γλῶσσα, lingua] *A tongue, or dialect; a particular way of speech, a strange, hard term; also the interpretation of such words, or terms; a gloss*. *Interpretationem linguæ secretioris (quas Græci γλῶσσαι vocant) discere*, Quint. 1, 1.

GLŌSĀRIUM, i. n. *A glossary, a dictionary, or table, to show the signification of words in divers tongues*. *Vos philosophi estis, mera, ut M. Cato ait, mortuaria glossaria*, Gell. 18, 7. *ut nos dicimus, almanacks out of date.*

GLŌSĀRIUS, i. m. *An interpreter of hard, or strange, words*.

GLŌSĀTUS, a, um. part. *Expounded, interpreted, or made plain*.

GLŌSĒMA, ātis. n. *A strange word seldom used; an obsolete, or poetical, word; an exposition, or gloss*, Quint. 1, 8.

GLŌSŌGIĀPHUS, i. m. [à γλῶσσα lingua, & γράφω, scribo] *He that sets down, and interprets, strange words*.

GLŌSŌPETRA, æ. f. [ex glossa, & petra] *A precious stone like a man's tongue*, Solin. c. 50.

GLŌTĒRO, are. act. [vox ficticia à sono] *To cry like a flock*, Aust. Phil. 29.

GLŌTTIS, īdis. f. [à γλῶττα lingua] *A bird of the quail kind, having a long tongue*, Plin. 10, 23.

GLŪRO, ēre, bi, itum. act. [à γλύφω, scalpō] *To pull off the bark, or rind, of a tree; to pull off the skin, to flea, to strip*. *Salictum cædido, glubito, arctæque deligato*, Cato, 33. *Item sensu obsceno*, Catull. 56, 5.

GLŪMA, æ. f. [à glubendo] *The husk of corn, chaff*, Varr. R. R. 1, 48.

GLŪTEN, īnis. n. & **GLŪTĪNUM**, i. n. *Glue, paste, folder*. *Glutine materies taurino jungitur unâ*, Lucr. 6, 1066. *Boum coriis glutinum excoquitur*, Plin. 11, 39.

GLŪTĪNĀMEN, īnis. n. *A glueing together, or any clammy matter*, Sidon. + *Glutinatio*.

GLŪTĪNĀMENTUM, i. n. *Paste, or glueish matter*, Plin. 13, 12.

GLŪTĪNANDUS, a, um. part. *To be glued together, or closed*. *Ubi vulnus glutinandum est*, Cels. 5, 20.

GLŪTĪNĀTIO, ōnis. f. verb. *A glueing, or closeing, together*. *Neque desperari debet solida glutinatio vulneris*, Cels. 7, 27. = *Conglutinatio*, Cic.

GLŪTĪNĀTER, ōris. m. verb. *One that glueth*, Cic. ad Att. 4, 4.

GLŪTĪNO, āre. act. (1) *To glue, paste, or solder*. (2) *To close up*. (1) *Vis bituminis glutinat*, Plin. 35, 15. (2) *§ Vulnus glutinare*, Cels. 5, 2.

GLŪTĪNOR, āri, ātus. pass. *To be glued, pasted, or closed up*. *Farinâ chartæ glutinantur*, Plin. 22, 25. *Quo genere sistitur sanguis, & vulnus glutinatur*, Id. 28, 18.

GLŪTĪNŌSUS, a, um. adj. or comp. sīmus, sup. *Clammy, glueish*. *§ Glutinofus cibus*, Cels. 7, 25. *§ Pus glutinosus*, Id. 5, 25. *§ Terra glutinosissima*, Col. 3, 11. *extr.*

GLŪTIO, īre, īvi, itum. act. [à Gr. γλῶζω] *To swallow*. *Quales epulas putamus glutisse induperatorem?* Juven. 4, 28. *§ Glutire vocem, to rattle in the throat*, Plin. 10, 12.

GLŪTO, ōnis. m. [à glutio] *A greedy gut, one who devoureth much meat, a glutton*, Pers. 5, 112. *sed Casaub. leg. glutto, abl. à gluttus.*

GLUTTUS, i. m. *The throat, or meat pipe; the gullet*, Pers. 5, 112.

GLUTUS, a, um. adj. [à glus, i. e. gluten] *Compact, thrust hard together*. *Locus bene glutus fiet*, Cato c. 45.

Glyconium, i. n. *A kind of foot in verses*, Sidon. & Gramm.

Glycūpicon, i. n. [ex γλυκὺς dulcis, & πικρὸν a cerbus] *Dulcamarum, bitter sweet*, Sidon.

Glycymērides, is. f. pl. [à γλυκὺς suavis] *A kind of fish, and delicate meat*, Litt. ex Macrob.

Glycyrrhīza, æ. f. i. e. dulcis radix [à γλυκὺς dulcis, & ῥίζα radix] *Sweet root, or liquorice*, Pallad. 10, 14.

Glycyrrhīzon, i. n. [à præced.] *Idem*, Plin. 25, 15. & 11, 54.

Glycyrrhīzites, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A sort of wine*, Col. 12, 35.

Glycysīde, es. f. [à γλυκὺς dulcis] *Piony*, Plin. 2, 10.

Glycysis, īdis. f. *Idem*, Plin. 25, 10.

G ante N.

Gnāphālium, i. n. [à γναφεὺς fullo] *An herb, having leaves so white and soft, that they are used for cotton and flax; cudwort, chaffweed*, Plin. 27, 10.

Gnārē, adv. *Skillfully, with knowledge*, Lexicogr. ex Apul. + *Peritē*.

Gnārītas, ātis. f. *Skillfulness, experience, knowledge*. *Fiducia gnaritatis locorum*, Sall. in Frag.

Gnārīter, adv. *Skillfully*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Gnārūris, e. adj. id. *quod gnarus*. *Gnarus volo vos esse hanc rem*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 17.

Gnārus, a, um. adj. or comp. [à narrando, vel à γνωρίζειν] (1) *Skillful, expert*. (2) *Sometimes well known*. (1) *Reipublicæ gnarus Silienna*, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 64. (2) *Id nulli magis gnarum, quàm Neroni*, Tac. Ann. 15, 61, 2. *Nobis ea pars militiæ maximè gnara est*, Ibid. 12, 45, 4.

Gnāta, æ. f. *A daughter*. *Quicum exposita est gnata*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 2.

Gnātho, ōnis. [à γνάθος maxilla] *A smell feast, a flatterer*, Ter.

Gnāthōnicus, i. m. *One of Gnatho's sect, a shark, a spunger*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 33.

Gnātus, a, um. part. [à gnascor pro nascor] *Born*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 54.

Gnātus, i. m. per Prosthesis *pro natus*. *A son, a child*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 46.

Gnāviter, adv. per Prosthesis *pro naviter*. *Lustily, stoutly, in good earnest*. *Gnaviter pugnatum est*, Liv. 10, 39.

GNĀVUS, a, um. adj. per Prosthesis *pro navus*. (1) *Quick, lusty, active*. (2) *Diligent, industrious*. (1) *Gnava juvenus*, Ov. Trist. 5, 3, 37. (2) *Gnavus manè forum pete*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 20.

Gnēficn, i. n. [à γνήσιος geminus] *The right kind of eagle*, Plin. 10, 3.

Gnōma, æ. f. [à γνώσω cognosco] (1) *A sentence*. (2) *Also an instrument to measure land*. (1) *Quint. 8, 5*. (2) *Fest.*

Gnōmon, ōnis. m. [ab eodem] (1) *The tooth of a horse, whereby his age is known*. (2) *Also the pin, or cock, of a dial; the shadow whereof points out the hours*. (3) *Also a square, or rule, to know any thing by; a carpenter's square*. (1) *Ex usu Græc. frequentius tamen in plur. γνώμονες*. (2) *Plin. 27, 2*. = *Ubi umbilicum solis Latine vocat*. (3) *Ap. Herodotum & Lucian.*

Gnōmōnice, es. f. [à præced.] *The art of dialing; also the science to know the situation of any place, or country*, Plin. 1, 3. *Vitr. 2, 76*.

Gnōmōnicus, i. m. [ab eodem] *A dial-maker*, Solin.

Gnōmōnicus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *Belonging to a dial*. *Rationes gnōmonicæ*, Vitruv. 9, 4.

Gnosticus, i. m. [ab eodem] *A gnostick, a sort of hereticks, who boasted of their knowledge*, Hier.

* **Gōbio**, ōnis. m. [à seq.] *A fish called a gudgeon.* Ne nullum cupias, cum sit tibi gōbio tantum in oculis, *Juv.* 11, 37.

* **Gōbius**, i. m. [à γοβίος, Gr.] *Idem.* Principium cœnæ gōbius esse solet, *Mart.* 13, 88.

* || **Gōctia**, æ. f. [à γόντ; præstigiator] *Witchcraft, or juggling, Cœl.*

|| **Gomer**, indecl. Heb. גֹמֶר *bbomer.* A measure containing a gallon and almost a pint, *Vulg. Interp.*

* **Gomphus**, i. m. [à γόμφος, Gr.] *A pile, or stake; or according to others, an iron book.* Crebris iter elligare gomphis, *Stat.* 4. *Sylv.* 3, 48.

* || **Gōnagra**, æ. f. [γόνάγρα, Gr.] *The gout in the knee, Jun.*

* || **Gōnorrhœa**, æ. f. [γονόρροια, Gr. ex γόνν, semen, & ῥέω, fluo] *The running of the reins, Med.*

* **Gorgōnia**, æ. f. [à Gorgon. ita dict. quod ex aquis exempta in duritiem lapidis mutatur, ut qui Gorgones aspexerit] *Coral, Plin.* 37, 10.

* **Gōrytus**, [γόρυτος, Gr.] *id. quod corytus.* A quiver, or bowcase, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 7, 15.

|| **Gossipinus**, a, um. adj. *Of cotton, or bombast; fustian, Litt. ex Plin.*

Gossipion, i. n. *A tree that beareth cotton; also cotton, or bombast, Plin.* 19, 1.

* || **Grābātulus**, i. m. *A little bed, or couch,* *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 23. dim. à

* **Grābātus**, i. m. [γράφω, Gr.] (1) *A couch, a bed to rest on in the afternoon.* (2) *A mean small bed to carry from place to place.* (1) Dei circumcurfant non modò lectos, sed etiam grabatos, *Cic. Div.* 2, 63. (2) Tripes grabatus, bipes mensa, *Mart.* 12, 32, 11.

† **Grācilentus**, a, um. adj. *Slender, meagre, slim,* *Enn. ap. Non. & Gellius*, 4, 12. & 19, 7.

|| **Grācilefco**, ēre. incept. *To wax small, slender, or thin; to grow slim, Plin.* 17, 22. sed al. alit. leg.

Grācīlipes, ēdis. c. g. *Slender spanked.* Epitheton ciconiæ, *ap. Petren. Arb.* c. 55.

Grācīlis, e. adj. verb. or comp. limus, sup. [à cracere aut gracere, gracilem esse, *Beem.*] (1) *Small, slim, slender.* (2) *Lean, meagre.* (3) *Unfruitful, poor, thin.* (4) *Young, tender, soft, or weak.* (1) Fuit gracillimis cruribus, *Suet. Ner.* 51. Ut graciles sient virgines, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 21. (2) = Corpora graciliora, ficiioraque, *Plin.* 34, 8. (3) *Gracilis vindemia, Plin. Epist.* 8, 15, 1. & 9, 10, 2. (4) *Puer gracilis, Hor. Od.* 1, 5, 1.

Grācīlitas, ātis. f. (1) *Slendernefs, slimmefs, lanknefs.* (2) *Weaknefs, leannefs.* (1) & *Gracilitas crurum, Suet. Cal.* 3. & corporis, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 11, 15. Leg. & in plur. & Studiosi non tam habitus corporis opimos, quàm gracilitates confestantur, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 64. (2) = *Gracilitas & infirmitas corporis, Id. de Cl. Orat.* 91.

† **Grācīlītudo**, dīnis. f. *Slendernefs, Acc. ap. Non.* 2, 364.

|| **Grācīlo**, āre. act. *To cackle as a hen.* *Gal. lina gracillat, Aut. Phil.* 25.

† **Grācīlus**, a, um. adj. *pro gracilis, Lucil.*

* **Grācīlus**, i. m. *A jackdaw, a Cornish chough, a-jay, Plin.* 11, 29. || *Allo a fish, Litt. ex eod. dim. à*

* † **Grācus**, i. m. *A crow.* [quod à γράφω, γράφω, Gr.] *Varr. sed rard occ.*

Grādārius, a, um. adj. *Which goeth soft'y, that hath a sifi and gentle pace, Sen. Ep.* 40. || † *Equus gradarius, an ambleing nag, Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, 60.

Grādātīm, adv. *By degrees, by steps, by little and little, gradually.* = *Pedetentim & gradatim, Cic. post. red. ad Quirit.* 2.

Grādātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A going step by step.* (2) *Met. Allo gradation, a figure in rhetoric.*

(1) *Marmoreis copiis gradationes fieri debent, Vitruv.* 5, 3. (2) *Ad Herenn.* 4, 25.

Grādātus, a, um. adj. *Made with steps, Plin.* 13, 4.

Grādīens, tis. part. *Going.* Lentè gradiens a sellus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 179. conf. *Sil.* 15, 230.

Grādior, i, gressus sum. dep. [à gradus] *To go, or walk; to go step by step, to march along.* Uno graditur comitatus Achate, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 316. *Graditur tardus senio, Sen. Herc. Fur.* 204.

† **Grādīvīcōla**, æ. f. c. g. *He that worshipeth the God Mars, Sil.* 4, 222.

Grādīvus, i. m. *A name of Mars, the god of war.* Arma Sereñus Lecta refert humeris tibi, rex Gradive, trophæum, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 542.

Grādus, ūs. m. (1) *A step, or stair.* (2) *A pace.* (3) *A round of a ladder.* (4) *A degree in consanguinity.* (5) *A rank, or quality.* (6) *An occasion, entry, or way, to a thing.* (7) *A station, or place, proper, or metaph.* (8) *Also a curling, or crisping, of the hair; as it were by steps.* (9) *A degree in the heavens.* (1) Gradus templi tollebantur, *Cic. pro Sext.* 15. (2)

Quum legiones certo gradu accedere Galli viderent, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 9. || *Met. Pleno gradu ingredi, to pursue with the greatest applica-*

tion, Trebon. Cic. Fam. 12, 16. (3) *Scala: um gradus, Id. Fam.* 6, 7. (4) *Ov. Met.* 13, 143.

(5) *Gradu amplissimo dignitatis locare aliquem, Cic. pro Mur.* 14. (6) = *Gradus atque aditus ad cætera, Id. contra Rull.* 2, 15. (7) *Xerxes à Themistocle gradu depulsus est, Nep. Themist.*

5. = *Fortis animi est non perturbari in rebus asperis, nec gradu dejici, Cic. Offic.* 1, 23. (8) *Quint.* (9) *Manil.* 2, 670. § *Gradum accele-*

rare, Liv. 2, 43. § *celerare, Virg. Æn.* 4, 641. § *addere, Liv.* 26, 9. § *revocare, Virg. Æn.* 6, 128. § *Pleno gradu tendere, Liv.* 9, 45. §

Gradum dignitatis assequi, Cic. pro Clu. 55. § *Ascendere gradum altiore, Id. pro Mur.* 27. § *ad gradum altiore, Id. Off.* 2, 18.

Græcānicus, a, um. adj. *Greek, or of Greece, Plin.* 34, 9.

* **Græcè**, adv. [à Græcus, a, um.] *In Greek.* § *Græcè reddere, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 35. § *scribere, Offic.* 3, 32.

|| **Græcīensis**, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Greece, Gell.* 10, 13. † *Græcus, Vett.*

Græcīsmus, i. m. *The custom of the Greeks, their way of speaking, a Grecism, as, Sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Virg. Æn.* 2, 377. for se delapsus. Neque plebi inilitia volentii putabatur, *Sail. B. J.* 84.

Græcor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To play the Greek; to use their exercises; or as some take it, to drink and revel, as they used to do.* (2) || *Allo to speak Greek.* (1) Si Romana fatiget Militia asuetum Græcarum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 11. (2) *Sidon.*

† *Græcè loqui, Cic.*

* **Græcōstāns**, is. f. [Γραικοστάσις, Gr.] *A place in Rome, where the ambassadors of Greece used to lodge, Varr. L. L.* 4, 32.

* **Græcūla**, æ. f. [ab eodem cum seq.] *A kind of rose, Plin.* 21, 4.

* **Græcūlus**, i. m. dim. [à Græcus] *A poor little Grecian, Cic. Verr.* 6, 57.

* **Græcūlus**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Grecian.* (2) *Also silly, vain, trifling.* (3) *Haranguing.* (1) *Græculæ vites, Col.* 3, 2. (2) = *Ineptum & Græculum negotium, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 35. (3) *Græcula concio, Id. pro Flacco* 10.

* **Græcus**, a, um. adj. [à Γραικός] *Belonging to Greece, a Greek, a Grecian.* Græcæ literæ, *Nep. in præf.* || *Græcâ fide mercari, Plaut. Æn.* 1, 3, 47. *to buy with ready money.*

Grājūgēna, æ. c. g. *A Greek horn.* Grajungenum domos linquimus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 550.

Grājus, a, um. adj. *A Grecian, belonging to the Greeks, Lucr.* 1, 67. § *Grajus saltus, Nep. Hannib.* 3. § *Graja Camœna, Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 38.

|| **Grallæ**, ārum. pl. f. *Stilts, scabers, crutches, Non.* 2, 361.

|| **Grallator**, ōris. m. *He that goeth on crutches, or stilts; a stalker. Vinceretis cervum cursu,*

grallatorem gradu, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 27. & *as-*

stem leg. clavatorem.

Grallatōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to stilts, || Ut Grallatōrius gradus, a great long stride, as it were with stilts, Plaut. Amph.* 4, 3, 52.

|| **Grallipes**, pēdis. adj. *A great stalker, as if he walked upon stilts, Litt. ex Apul.*

GRĀMEN, īnis. n. (1) *Grass.* (2) *All kinds of herbs.* (1) *Fæcialis ex arce graminis herbam puram attulit, Liv.* 1. *Gramina durat cruor, V. Flacc.* 7, 357. (2) *Coluber mala gramina pastus, Virg. Æn.* 2, 471.

Grāmīa, æ. f. *The rheum that is in the eye.* Chrethmus agrius gramias tollit, *Plin.* 25, 13.

Grāmīneus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, grass; grassy.* Gramineus campus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 287. *ceipes, Ov. Amor.* 2, 16, 10. *Gramineæ aræ, Sil.* 4, 703. *Graminei tori, Val. Flacc.* 8, 255.

Grāmīnōsus, a, um. adj. *Overgrown with grass.* Graminosus ager, *Col. præf. lib.* 1.

† **Grāmīōsus**, a, um. adj. [γράφω, Gr.] *That bath a rheum in the eyes, Non. ex Cæcil.*

* || **Grammāteus**, i. m. [à γράφω, scribo] *A notary, or scrivener. Quem cuncti grammatea dicebant, Apul. Met.* 11, p. 380. *Lat. Scriba.*

* **Grammātiās**, æ. m. [à γράμμα litera] *A kind of jasper with white strokes, or lines, over-*

thwart, Plin. 37, 9.

* **Grammātica**, æ. f. vel *Grammāticae*, es. f. [γράφω, Gr. à γράφω, scribo] *Grammar, the art of grammar, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 2.

* **Grammātica**, ōrum. n. pl. *Grammar rules, or institutions, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 42.

* || **Grammāticālis**, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, grammar, Gramm.*

* || **Grammāticāliter**, adv. *Like a grammarian, grammatically, Spart.* † *Moræ grammatici.*

* || **Grammāticaster**, ri. m. *A schoolmaster, or smatterer in grammar; a pedant, Scal.*

† *Grammatista, Suet.*

* **Grammāticè**, adv. *Like a grammarian.* Aliud est Latine, aliud grammaticè, loqui, *Quint.* 1, 6.

* **Grammāticus**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a grammarian; of, or belonging to, grammar. Grammaticæ tribus, Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 40.

* **Grammāticus**, i. m. [à γράμμα, litera] *A grammarian, a teacher of grammar. Grammatici certant, Hor. A. P.* 78. *Lat. Literator, & literatus.*

* || **Grammātis jaspis. *id. quod grammaticas, Plin.* 37, 9. *sed grammaticas Hard. leg.***

* **Grammātila**, æ. m. *A smatterer in grammar, a pedant, Suet. de Illust. gram.* 4.

* || **Grammātophōrus**, i. m. [ex γράμμα, litera, & φέρω, fero] *A carrier of letters, Hier.*

† *Tabellarius, Cic.*

* **Grammātophylācium**, i. n. [ex γράμμα, litera, & φύλαξ, custos] *A place where records, or common writings, are kept, JCC.* † *Tabularium, Cic.*

* **Grammīcus**, a, um. adj. [à γράμμα, linea] *Made by lines, demonstrated by lines. Grammācis explicationibus explicare, Vitruv.* 9, 1.

|| **Grammōsus** sive **Grāmīnōsus**, a, um. adj. *Vid. Gramiosus.*

Grānārium, i. n. *A granary, or garner, where corn is kept; a granage.* Cur tua plus laudes cumeris granaria nonris? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 53. *Triticum condi oportet in granaria sublimia, Varr. R. R.* 1, 57.

Grānātum, i. n. *A pomegranate tree, Plin.* 20, 14.

Grānātus, a, um. adj. *That hath many grains and kernels.* = *Mala dulcia granata, que Punica vocantur, Col.* 12, 41.

* **Grandævītas**, ātis. f. *Great age, antiquity.* Acc. & *Pacuv. ap. Non.* 2, 365.

Grandævus, a, um. adj. *Very old.* Grandævi patres, *Ov. Met.* 7, 160. *senes, Luc.* 3, 518.

Grandæva custos, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 357.

Grandescō, ēre. incept. *To grow great and big.* Triplix grandescere factu, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 9. *ex poetâ. Suâ de materiâ grandescere, Lucr.* 1, 102.

Grandicūlus,

Grandæculus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat big*. *life*. Næ tu habes servum graphicum, & or great. Grandiculi globi, *Plaut. Pæn. 2, 35*.
Grandificus, a, um. adj. *Great*. ¶ Mens grandifica, *A great, or brave, mind*, *Amm. 18, 15*.
Grandigro, are. neut. *To go away a main pace*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

¶ **Grandiloquentia**, æ. f. *Loftiness of style, or speech*, *Rhet.* ¶ **Gravitas** sententiarum, & majestas verborum, *Cic.*

Grandiloquus, a, um. adj. *That speaketh in a lofty style*. *Grandiloqui*, ut ita dicam, fuerunt, *Cic. Orat. 5*. ¶ *Hinc videtur vel ab eo, vel ipsius demum seculo, natum.*

Grandino, are. neut. *To hail*. ¶ *Quæritur quare hyeme ningat, non grandinet*, *Sen. 2, N. 4, 4*.

Grandinofus, a, um. adj. *Full of hail, subject to hail*, *Col. 3, 1*.

Grandio, ire, ivi, itum. act. i. e. *grandem facio*. *To make greater, or larger*. ¶ *Grandire alicui gradum, to make one mend his pace*, *Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 10*.

Grandior, iri, itus. pass. *To grow, and come to its full bigness*, *Cato R. R. 161*.

GRANDIS, e. adj. or, comp. *scimus*, sup. (1) *Great, antient*. (2) *Large, capital*. (3) *Considerable, of great value*. (4) *Lofty, sumptuous, grand*. (5) *Plentyfull, fruitful*. (6) *Big, or huge*. (7) *Sublime*. (1) *Ævum grande*, *Lucr. 2, 1141*. (2) *Grandibus literis P. Africana nomen erat incisum*, *Cic. Verr. 4, 34*. (3) *Pretium grande*, *Qv. Epist. 7, 74*. (4) *Cubiculum grande & altum*, *Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 1, 1*. ¶ *mel. autem libb. hab. subgrande*. (5) *Seges grandissima*, *Varr. R. R. 1, 52*. (6) *Grandia ossa*, *Virg. Geor. 1, 497*. (7) = *Orator grandior & quodam modo excelsior*, *Cic. Orat. 34*.

¶ **Grandisōnus**, a, um. adj. *That maketh a great sound*, *Sedul.* ¶ **Magniloquus**, *grandiloquus*.

Granditas, atis. f. (1) ¶ *Laigeness, greatness, bigness*. (2) *Height, loftiness*. (3) ¶ *Allo a great age, oldness*. (1) *Propr. sign. exemplum deest*. (2) *Apparet ex genere & granditate verborum*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 31*. (3) *Granditas ætatis*, *Sifenna*.

¶ **Granditer**, adv. *Mainly, hugely*, *Sidon. Ep. 7, 2*. ¶ **Admodum**, *vehementer*.

Grandiuculus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat big; of a good stature, or age*. *Grandiucula profecta est illinc*, *Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 19*.

Grando, dñis. f. (1) *Hail*. (2) ¶ *Allo a little hard swelling in the eyelids*. (1) *Subita præcipitans cadit grando*, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 39*. (2) *Ex Calep. qui de auct. tacet*.

¶ **Granea**, æ. f. *A kind of food of parched corn*, *Hier.*

Grānifer, a, um. adj. *That beareth grains of corn*. *Graniferum agmen*, *Qv. Met. 7, 638*. i. e. *formicæ*.

Grānōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of grains, or kernels*. *Rosa inclusa granoso cortice*, *Plin. 21, 4*.

GRĀNUM, i. n. (1) *A grain of any corn*. (2) *A kernel of any fruit*. (3) ¶ *A barley corn, the least of measures*. (1) *Granum tritici*, *Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 52*. (2) *Granum thuris*, *Id. Pæn. 3, 2, 3*. *Grana papaver habet*, *Qv. Trist. 5, 2, 24*. (3) *Litt. unde incert.*

* **Grāphiarium**, i. n. [à γράφω, scribo] *A pen case, a pen and ink born, a case, &c. to lodge pencils in*, *Mart. 14, 21*.

* **Grāphiarus**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to writing*. ¶ *Graphiaria theca, a pen case*, *Suet. Claud. 35*.

* ¶ **Grāphice**, es. f. *The art of painting, limning, or drawing; also a careful minding of what one is to write*, *Bud.*

* **Grāphicè**, adv. *Artificially, exactly, to the life*. *Graphicè facetus*, *Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 5*. *exornari*, *Id. Trid. 3, 3, 38*.

* **Grāphicōterus**, a, um. adj. [Compar. *gradus* more *Græc.*] *More perfect, or excellent*. *Graphicoteram efficient in aspectu delectationem*, *Vitruv. 4, 4*.

* **Grāphicus**, a, um. adj. *Perfect, excellent, as it were drawn in wax, fine and curious, done to to be ungratefull*, *Plaut.* (6) *Qui referam sacri-*

quantivis pretii, *Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 29*. *fur*, *Id. Trin. 4, 3, 17*.

* **Grāphis**, idis. f. [à γράφω, stylus] *The art of limning, the designing of a piece; also a pencil*, *Plin. 35, 10*. & *Vitruv. 1, 1*.

* **Grāphiscus**, i. m. *An instrument to draw a dart out of a wound*, *Ceif. 7, 5, 3*.

* **Grāphium**, i. n. *An iron pen, wherewith in old times they used to write on tables waxed over; a pen, a pencil*. *Quid digitos opus est graphio lassare tenendo?* *Qv. Amor. 1, 11, 23*.

Grassandum est. *A man must proceed*. *Consilio grassandum, si nihil vires juvent*, *Liv. 10, 14*. *Grassandum ad clara periculis*, *Sil. Ital. 1, 570*.

Grassans, tis. part. *Affailing, attacking*. *Per omnes nervos articulosque humore pestifero grassante*, *Just. 23, 2*. *Grassante sono exilius in angusto*, *Plin. H. 2, 82*. *Conf. Sil. 8, 331*.

Grassatio, ōnis. f. ve-b. *A ranging about to rob and kill; a padding, or robbing on the highway*, *Plin. 13, 22*.

Grassator, ōris. m. *A pader, or robber on the highway; a banditti, a highwayman, an assailant, or aggressor; a straggler, or stroller*. ¶ *Viator bene vestitus causa grassatori fuisse dicitur, cur ab eo spoliaretur*, *Cic. de Fato, 15*.

Grassatura, æ. f. *id. quod grassatio*. = *Tuendæ pacis à grassatoribus & iatrociniis curam habui*, *Suet. Tib. 37*.

Grassatus, a, um. part. *Attacking*. *Neque in se uno, sed in aliis quoque omnibus hac semper acie grassatus*, *Just. 38, 6*.

Grassor, āri, ātus sum. dep. freq. [à gradi] (1) *To march, as soldiers do*. (2) *Met. To proceed*. (3) *To assault and jet upon; to pat, or rob upon the highway*. (4) *To rage and spread as an infection doth*. (1) *Se jure grassari ait, non vi*, *Liv. 3, 44*. (2) *Dux animus ad gloriam virtutis viâ grassatur*, *Sall. B. J. 1*. (3) *Omni rapinarum genere grassati*, *Suet. Vesp. 6*. *nobilitudini*, *Liv. 45, 23*. (4) *Pestilentia grassabatur*, *Viêt. de Cæs. 23, 4*. ¶ *Grassari adversus omnes, to play freaks with them*, *Suet. Calig. 34*. *in possessionem agi, to enter upon it by force, to make a forcible entry*, *Liv. 6*.

¶ **Grātābundus**, a, um. adj. [à grator] *With joy, or thanks*. *Proximi militum gratābundis respondent*, *Tac. Hist. 1, 18, 4*. *sed Ryck. grata auditu leg.*
Grātans, tis. part. *Gratulating, welcoming*. *Obviā præbet se gratantibus*, *Tac. Abest gratantibus Ælon*, *Qv. Met. 7, 162*. *conf. Sil. 13, 798*.

¶ **Grātānter**, adv. *Kindly, willingly*, *Aur. Vict. Epit. in Nervā*. ¶ **Lubenter**, *Vett.*
Grātè, adv. *Thankful y, gratefully, acceptably*. *Gratè meminit*, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 19*. *facere*, *Id. pro Planc. 41*. *Nec à debitoribus magis quam à creditoribus gratius excepta*, *Just. 12, 11*.

¶ **Grātēolens**, tis. *Well savouring, smelling pleasantly*, *Litt. ex Apul.* ¶ **Bene olens**.

Grātes, pl. f. in nom. & accus. tantum. *Thanks, requiteal*. *Grates tibi ago, summe sol*, *Cic.* § *Grates alicui agere*, *Cic. S. Sc. 1*. § *habere*, *Curt. 3, 6, 17*. § *persolvere*, *Virg. Æn. 1, 605*. § *exsolvere*, *Val. Flacc. 7, 284*. § *reddere*, *Id. 4, 557*.

Grātia, æ. f. [à gratus] (1) *Grace, favour, goodwill, kindness*. (2) *Honour, reputation*. (3) *Gracefulness, lovelyness*. (4) *An obligation, a favour, a courtesy, and good turn*. (5) *An acknowledgment, or thanks, for a kindness*. (6) *A retaliation for an ill turn*. (7) *Sake, cause, or occasion*. (8) *Allo excuse, pardon*. (1) ¶ *Ubi odium & gratia desierit, jus valuit*, *Tac. 6, 26*. *Fratrum gratia rara est*, *Qv. Met. 5, 145*. ¶ *In gratiam redire, to be reconciled after falling out*, *Meton. anteced. pro conf. Nep. Attic. 17*. (2) *Ex hoc labore magnam gratiam, magnamque dignitatem sum collecturus*, *Cic. 2, fr. 2, 16*. (3) = *Narrationem omni gratiâ & venere exornandam puto*, *Quint. 4, 2*. (4) *Gratia gratiam parit*, *Sen.* (5) *Gratiam qui refert habet, & qui habet in eo ipso quod habet, refert*, *Cic. pro Planc. 28*. ¶ *Sine gratiâ esse*, *Plaut.* (6) *Qui referam sacri-*

lego illi gratiam? *Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 2*. (7) *Eâ gratiâ simulavi, vos ut pertentarem*, *Id. Andr. 3, 4, 9*. (8) *Omnium quæ impie nefarieque fecisti, gratiam facio*, *Liv. 3*. ¶ *Est gratia, nō tibi Bank you*, *Plaut.* *Gratiam alicui facere alicujus rei, to dispense with, or excuse him for it*, *Suet.* ¶ *Frequentius dicimus, refero gratiam, quam habeo gratias: item frequentius habeo gratiam, quam ago gratiam*. *Vix enim audimus, ago gratiam, sed gratias*. *Et raro, refero gratias, sed gratiam*. *Item ago grates, sed sæpius apud poetas, Dol.*

Grātiae, ārum. pl. f. (1) *Thanks*. (2) *Allo the Graces, the three goddesses*. (1) *Diis, pol. habeo gratias*, *Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 31*. = *Dixit se maximas diis gratias agere atque habere, that he thanked, and still would thank*, *Nep. Timol. 4*. (2) *Solus Gratiae zonis*, *Hor. Od. 1, 30, 6*. *Benevolentiae gratias agere*, *Curt. 3, 8, 7*. ¶ *Gratiam referre, in malam partem, to be even with one*, *Cic. Am. 53*.

Grātificans, tis. part. *Gratifying*. *Gratificans mari*, *Suet. Neron. 7*.

Grātificatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A gratifying, or doing of a pleasure*. = *Cum imbecillitatem, gratificationem, & benevolentiam ponitis*, *Cic. N. D. 1, 44*.

¶ **Grātificator**, ōris. m. *He that gratifyeth*, *Aug.*
Grātificor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To gratify; or do a good turn, or pleasure, to one*. (2) *To give way, or yield*. (1) *De eo, quod ipsis superat, aliis gratificari volunt*, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 15*. (2) *Potentiae paucorum libertatem suam gratificari, extremæ est dementiae*, *Sall. B. J. 3*.

Grātis, adv. *id. quod gratis*. *Abjicienda est, si non pretio, gratiis*, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 26*.
 ¶ **Grātiosè**, adv. *For favour, acceptably, graciously*, *Dig.*

Grātiosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *scimus*, sup. (1) *Gracious; in great favour, or esteem; well liked of*. (2) *Procured by favour*. (3) ¶ *Allo thankfull*. (1) *Eramus gratiofi apud Cæsarem*, *Cic. Att. 15, 4*. *Gratiosus erat apud populum*, *Val. Max. 8, 1, damn. 3*. (2) *Ante emerita stipendia gratiosa missio*, *Liv. 3*. (3) *Gell. 9, 12*. *Gratiosior quam Cn. Calidius*, *Cic. Verr. 4, 20*. *Cum adversario gratiosissimo contendere*, *Id. pro Quint. 2*. *Gratiosissimus reus*, *Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 25*.

Grātis, adv. contr. *ex gratiis*. (1) *Freely, gratis, for nothing*. (2) *Without hope of reward*. (1) *Gratis conviva recumbis*, *Mart. 3, 30*. ¶ *Si non pretio, at gratiis*, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 26*. (2) *Ut virtutes omnes per se ipsas gratis diligant*, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 26*.

¶ **Grātissimè**, adv. *Very willingly*, *Macrob.*
 ¶ **Grātito**, are. act. *To crank, or cry, like a goose; to cackle*, *Auct. Philom. 19*.
 ¶ **Grātītudo**, dñis. f. *Thankfulness, gratitude*.
 ¶ **Gratus** animus, *Cic.*

¶ **Grātō**, adv. *Thankfully*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*
 ¶ **Grātō**, are. act. *id. quod grator*, *Litt. ex Tib.*
Grātor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To thank one*. (2) *To congratulate, to bid welcome, to wish joy*. (1) *Cupimus Jovis Opt. Max. templum gratantes, avantelque adire*, *Liv. 1, 1*. (2) *Inveni, germana, viam gratare forori*, *Virg. Æn. 4, 478*.

Grātuitō, adv. *Frankly, freely, without reward*. *Ubi malos præmia sequuntur, haud facile quicquam gratuitō bonus est*, *Sall. Orat. Philipp.* *inter fragm.* *Gratuitō potius malus, atque crudelis erat*, *Id. B. C. 16*.

Grātuitus, a, um. adj. *Gratuitous, freely bestowed, without hire, or reward*. ¶ *Quid liberalitas? gratuitane est, an mercenaria?* *Cic. de Legg. 1, 18*. *Hospitium gratuitum*, *Plin. 35, 9*. *Gratuitum ministerium*, *Val. Max. 5, 2, 10*.

Grātūlābundus, a, um. adj. *Rejoicing with one, or wishing one joy*. *Quō se omnis Campanorum multitudo gratulabunda effudit*, *Liv. 7, 33*. *Velut gratulabundus patriæ exspiravit*, *Just. 6, 8, 15*. *vid. Gell. 3, 15*.

Grātūlans, tis. part. *Congratulating*. *Ipsos illi deos gratulantes tulcæ obviā*, *Just. 5, 4*. *Conf. Liv. 37, 3*.

Grātūlātiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A rejoicing, congratulating, or wishing one joy*. (2) *Allo thanksgiving*. (1) ¶ *Gratulatio permitta fuit comploratori*, *Id.*

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complorationi, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, ext. 11. (2) Gratæ diis immortalibus nostræ gratulationes erunt, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 3.

Gratulator, ōris. m. verb. *He that rejoiceth at the good of another.* Fit ut gratulator lætior sit quam is, cui quis gratuletur, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 33.

Gratulator, ōris. f. verb. *She that rejoiceth, or congratulateth.* Sidon.

Gratūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. dim. [à grator, ari] (1) *To congratulate, rejoice, or be glad.* (2) *To bid welcome, to wish one joy.* (3) *Asio to thank.* (1) Gratulari temporibus, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 27, 5. (2) Gratulor tibi affinitate viri optimi, *Cæc. Cic. Fam.* 8, 13. (3) Define deos gratulando obtundere, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 6. § Gratulari alicui adventum; de adventu, pro aliquā re, *Ter. & Cic.* Gratulari alicui aliquā re, *Cic. Att.* 5, 20. de aliquā re, *Ibid.* 4, 1. in aliquā re, *Id. pro Planc.* 37. apud aliquem, *Suet. Claud.* 6. ¶ Gratulor in adventum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 28. Omittunt in omnes, quas vidi, edit. *Fab. Tbes.*

GRATUS, a, um, adj. or, comp. s̄simus, sup. (1) *Gratefull, thankfull.* (2) *Kind.* (3) *Acceptable, welcome.* (1) = Memorem me dices & gratum, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 43. § Gratus alicui, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 15. § in aliquem, *Liv.* 2, 8. (2) = Ut beneficentior, graviorque adversus bene merentes fiam, *Sen. Ben.* 1, 4. (3) Quod magis hoc homines timerant, eod gratior civilis tanti imperatoris reditus fuit, *Paterc.* 2, 40. Gratiſſima auditu illi est ejus vox, *Val. Max.* 8, 14, ext. 1. ¶ Gratum alicui facere, *to oblige him, to do him a kindness,* *Cic.* = Memor, optatus, *Cic.*

Grāvāmen, īnis. n. *Agrievance,* Sidon.

Grāvāndus, a, um, part. *To be weighed down.* Non gravanda cymba ingenii, *Prop.* 3, 3, 22.

Grāvans, tis. part. *Weighing down.* Sunt poma gravantia ramos, *Ov. Met.* 13, 812.

Grāvastellus, i. m. *Heavy, dull,* *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 14.

Grāvātē. adv. *Grievously, painfully, with regret, or an ill will; grudgingly.* ¶ Erranti monstrant viam benignē non gravatē, *Cic. pro Balb.* 36.

Grāvātīm. adv. *Idem.* Haud gravatim socia arma Rutulis junxit, *Liv.* 1, 2. Nimiā levitate cadunt plerumquē gravatim, *Lucr.* 3, 388.

Grāvātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that grieveth, or troubleth,* Aug.

Grāvātus, a, um, part. (1) *Weighed down, burdened, loaded, drowsy, heavy, and hanging down.* (2) *Met. Also displeased, grudging.* (3) *Loath to do a thing.* (1) Corpus gravatum anxietate animi, *Curt.* 4, 13, 17. vino & somno, *Liv.* 25, 24. vulneribus, *Id.* 30, 18. Gravatus casu, *Val. Max.* 8, 13, 5. rustico opere, *Id.* 5, 4, 3. (2) ¶ Obsequentem deam, atque haud gravatam patronam, exequuntur, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 5, 3. (3) *Vid. Gravor.*

Grāvēdīnōsē. adv. *Sluggishly, sleepily, drowsily, heavily,* Aug. † Graviter.

Grāvēdīnōsus, a, um, adj. (1) *Heavy beaded, full of rheum in the head.* (2) *Also that causeth the mur, or pose, in the head.* (1) Dicimus gravēdīnōsus quosdam, quosdam torminosos, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 12. (2) *Plin.* 18, 15.

Grāvēdō, dīnis. f. *The pose, mur, or stuffing of the head; also heavyness.* Gravedini, quæso, omni ratione subveni, *Cic. Att.* 16, 14. vid. & *Cels.* 4, 4.

Grāvēolens, tis. adj. [à gravis & olens] *That hath a strong smell, stinking.* Fauces graveolentis Avernī, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 201.

Grāvēolentia, æ. f. *A strong smell, a stinking.* Mulcet graveolentiam oris, *Plin.* 28, 11. habitus, *Ibid.* c. 12.

Grāvescens, tis. part. *Waxing great, growing worse and worse.* Gravescentia indies publica mala, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 51, 1.

Grāvescō, ēre. incept. (1) *To be burdened, to wax heavy.* (2) *To grow great with young.* (3) *To grow worse.* (1) Fœtu nemus omne gravescit, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 420. (2) Cameli lac habent, donec iterum gravescant, *Plin.* 11, 41.

(3) Graveſcit valetudo Augusti, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 5, 1.

Grāvīdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A getting with child,* Dig.

Grāvīdātus, a, um, part. *Impregnated, got with young.* Terra gravidata seminibus omnia parit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 32.

Grāvīdās, ātis. f. *A being great with young.* = Graviditates & partus afferre, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46.

Grāvīdō, āre. aēt. (1) *To impregnate.* (2) † *To load, or thwack.* (1) *Vid. Gravidatus.* (2) Hic te inhonestē gravidavit probro, *Cæcil.*

Grāvīdōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be great with child,* Aurel. Viēt. in *Adr.* 14.

Grāvīdus, a, um, adj. (1) *Impregnated; great, or big, with young.* (2) *Heavy, weighty.* (3) *Full.* (4) *Plentyfull.* (1) Hæc se à Pamphilo gravidam dixit esse, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 33. Equæ vento gravidæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 275. Pecudes gravidæ, *Id.* 2, 150. (2) Armatus stipitis gravidi nodis, *Id. Æn.* 7, 507. (3) Gravidæ sagittis pharetra, *Hor. Od.* 2, 22, 3. (3) Gravidæ fruges, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 143.

Grāvīlōquus, a, um, adj. *That speaketh gravely and seriously,* *Lexicogr. ex Plaut.*

GRĀVIS, e. adj. or, comp. s̄simus, sup. (1) *Heavy, weighty, filled with.* (2) *Big with child.* (3) *Met. Of weight, or importance; solemn.* (4) *Grave, serious.* (5) *Grievous, troublesome.* (6) *Stinking, rank, of a strong smell.* (7) *Baſis in musick.* (8) *Old.* (9) *Full.* (10) *Loaden, oppressed.* (11) *Hard, difficult.* (12) *Hard of concoction, hard to be digested.* (13) *Unwholesome.* (14) *Grave, approved.* (15) *Dear.* (16) *Fat, plump.* (17) *Sharp, reprehensory.* (18) *Faint, languid.* (1) Saxum grave Sisyphon urget, *Ov. Met.* 13, 26. Gravia plaustra, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 140. Thalam gravem armis diripuit, *Fler.* 3, 1, 12. b. e. refertam, vel repletam. (2) Sacerdos Marte gravis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 278. (3) = Quod apud omnes leve & infirmum est, id apud judicem grave & sanctum esse ducetur? *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 2. (4) Vir gravis pietate, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 155. (5) ¶ Ferē verō graviorem accessionem levior nox sequitur, *Cels.* 3, 5. ¶ Velim hoc quod loquar, diis immortalibus gratum potius videri, quam grave, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 16. Gravissimus dolor, *Valer. Max.* 2, 2, 5. (6) Odor gravis oris, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 277. (7) ¶ Acuta cum gravibus temperans, varios æquabiliter concentus efficit, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 5. (8) Gravis Acestes, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 387. (9) Gravis vino, *Ov. Met.* 10, 438. cibo, *Id. Epist.* 14, 33. (10) Ibat lento gradu, quasi gravis vinculis, *Plin.* (11) ¶ Hæc gravia sunt dum ignores, ubi cognōris facilia, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 14. (12) ¶ Levissima suilla est, gravissima bubula, *Cels.* 2, 18. Negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die & nocte concoquatur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. (13) = Gravissimus & pestilentissimus annus, *Id. Fam.* 5, 16. ¶ Non ex gravi loco in salubrem transitus satis tutus est, *Cels.* 1, 3. (14) Quāto tuus animus est natu gravior, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 32. Tres gravissimi historici, *Nep. Alcib.* 11. (15) Cœpit grave pretium fructibus esse, *Sall. Fragm.* (16) Gravissimam suem facit glans querna, *Plin.* 16, 6. (17) Graves conciones, *Cæf. B. C.* 2, 18. Gravissima verba, *Valer. Max.* 6, 1, 1. (18) Non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fœtas, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 50.

Grāvīstēllus, i. m. *A fat, corpulent, or heavy, man,* *Plaut. al. gravastellus, quod vid.*

Grāvītas, ātis. f. (1) *Heavyness, weightyness.* (2) *Met. Gravity, authority, majesty.* (3) *Grievousness, or greatness, of a thing.* (4) *Stiffness, benumbedness.* (5) *Unwholesomeness.* (6) *Stinking, a strong smell.* (7) *Difficulty.* (1) = Tanta contentio gravitatis & ponderum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 45. (2) Quanta illi fuit gravitas? quanta in oratione majestas? *Id. de Am.* 25. ¶ Gravitas [Attici] non fuit sine facilitate *Nep. Att.* 15. (3) Gravitas morbi, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 31. (4) Surgere conanti partes ignavæ nequeunt gravitate moveri, *Ov. Met.* 2, 821. (5) Gravitas cœli, *Cic. Att.* 11, 22. (6) Gravitas odoris, *Plin.* 5,

1. (7) ¶ Gravitas auditus, *thickness of hearing,* *Cic. annonæ, scarcity,* *Tac. Ann.* 6, 13, 1.

Grāvīter. adv. ius, comp. s̄simē, sup. (1) *Heavily.* (2) *Gravely, wisely.* (3) *Grievously.* (4) *Sorely.* (5) *Severely, hardly.* (1) Ipse gravis graviter ad terram concidit, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 447. (2) = Si quid prudenter, si quid graviter factum est, *Cic.* (3) ¶ Id graviter, sed aliquantō levius ferebam, *Id. de Har. Resp.* 22. (4) Quisnam à me pepulit tam graviter fores? *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 2. Gravissimē ægrotat, *Cic. Offic.* 1. (5) = Non verear ne injus, aut graviter mihi imperet, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 58. Nolo in illum gravius dicere, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 60. ¶ Graviter sonare, *to sound bass,* *C. C. S. Scip.* 11. spirare, *to have a strong breath,* *Virg.*

Grāvīscūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [à gravis] *Somewhat bass.* Graviusculus sonus, *Gell.* 1, 11.

Grāvō, āre. aēt. (1) *To burden, load, or weigh down.* (2) *Met. To trouble, and put one to pain.* (1) Poma gravantia ramos, *Ov. Met.* 13, 812. Gravent catenæ corpus, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 419. Dextram pondus gravat, *Id. Thyest.* 486. (2) Nec me labor iste gravabit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 708. Quis gravat mentem dolor? *Sen. Hipp.* 859.

Grāvōr, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To grudge, or refuse; to be loath to do it.* (2) *To take ill, to dislike.* (1) ¶ Promitte verō, ne gravare, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 23. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 37. (2) Ampla & operosa prætoria gravabatur, *Suet. Aug.* 72.

* Graxo, is. it. aēt. [à κράζω, κράξω, ciamo] *To make a noise.* Cave modō ne graxis, *Plaut. Afin. pro.* 5. sed al. alit. leg.

Grēgālis, e. adj. (1) *Of the same flock, or company.* (2) *Common, vulgar.* (1) Giegalis Catiinæ *Cic. pro D mo.* 28. (2) Poma gregalia, *Sen. de Ben.* 1, 12.

Grēgārius, a, um, adj. *Of the common flock, or sort; ordinary, common.* ¶ Gregarius miles, a common soldier, *Cic. pro Planc.* 30. Gregariam militiam sortitus, *Just.* 22, 1.

Grēgāim. adv. (1) *By flocks,* (2) *troops, or companys.* (1) Elephantu gregatim ingrediuntur, *Plin.* 8, 5. *Conf. Liv.* 6, 36. (2) Videtis cives Romanos gregatim coniectos in lautumias, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 57.

Grēgātus, a, um, part. *Keeping together in flocks.* Volucres gregatæ, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 373.

Grēgo, āre. inuf. unde congreſſo, &c. Grēmia, pro cremia, &c. *Splits, or billets, of wood,* *Col.* 12, 19.

Grēmium, i. n. [à gerendo, qu. gremium] (1) *A lap, the bosom.* (2) *Met. The middle, or heart, of a country.* (3) *The channel of a river.* (1) Puer lactens, in gremio matris sedens, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 41. In gremium sororis refugere, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 117. Gremiis abducere natos, *Id.* 7, 49. (2) = Theſſalonicenſes, poſiti in gremio imperii noſtri, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 2. (3) Donec arenoso Numicius illam suscepit gremio, *Sil.* 8, 191.

Grēſſio, ōnis. f. *A going, or ſleeping,* *Pacuv.*

Grēſſus, a, um, part. [à gradior] *That goeth, or ſtepeth.* Grēſſi per opaca viarum, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 633.

Grēſſus, ūs. m. verb. *A pace, ſtep, or going.* Grēſſum canes comitantur herilem, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 633. Grēſſu maturato, *Val. Max.* 5, 6, ext. 4. § Grēſſus agere, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 8. ardentē tenere, *Id.* 7, 110. imprimere dorſo, *Id.* 8, 111. Grēſſibus hæſſere, *Id.* 5, 345.

GREX, grēgis. m. (1) *A flock, a herd, a drove, a covey of partridges, or quails,* &c. (2) *A company, or band, of men.* (3) *The chorus in a play.* (1) Lanigeri greges, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 287. equarum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 10. armentorum, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 12. avium, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 3, 10. ¶ Virgarum grex, a bundle of rods, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3. (2) Me in gregem veſtrum recipiatis, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 54. Grex ſpadonum, *Curt.* 3, 3, 23. (3) *Plaut. ad fin. Afin. &c.*

Grīcenia, æ. f. *A thick and ſtrong cord,* *Fest.*

Grillo, āre. neut. *To cry like a cricket,* *Auct. Philom.* 62. ¶ *al. ſcrib. gryllo.*

Grillus, i. m. *Plin.* 12, 3. *Vid.* Gryllus.

* || Grīphus, i. m. [γρίφος, Gr.] (1) *A net.* (2) *Met. A hard question, or riddle.* (1) *Ex usu Græc.* (2) *Gell.* 1, 2.

|| Gīdōcīre, melius crocīre, h. e. vocem corvorum edere. *Grocire adortus, Apul. Flor.* 23, p. 830.

Gīōma, æ. f. *A measure, or instrument, to measure out the ground for quarters, and to fortify a camp, Hyg. Scal. leg. gruma, al. groma.*

|| Gīōmāticē, es. f. *The art of surveying land, for the fixing of bounds, and pitching of camps, Caff.*

Gīōmāticus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to that art, Hyg.*

|| Grosūla, æ. f. sc. uva. *A gooseberry, Jun.*

|| Grosūlāria, æ. f. *A gooseberry bush, Jun.*

Grosūlus, i. m. *A green fig, not ripe, Col. de Arb. c. 21.*

Grosūlus, i. m. *vel f. A green fig, not yet ripe. Grossi cocti, Cels.* 5, 12. *ciudæ, Plin.* 15, 18.

|| Gru, *Vox porcorum, Diom. unde grunnio.*

|| Gruīnus, a, um. *Belonging to a crane. Ut Gruinus color, a crane colour, Jun.*

Gruis, is. f. & m. *unde contractè grus. A crane, Persuasa est jurejurando gruis, Phædr.* 1, 8, 7.

† Grulisso, āre. *To call as quails do, R. ex Ovid.*

Grūma, æ. f. *Vid. Groma.*

Grūmo, āre. act. i. e. *grumâ metior, unde degrumo. Vet. Gloss. Gr. grumat, μετρεῖ.*

Gūmūlus, i. m. dim. *A little billock, a hop bill, mole bill, or ant bill; a bed in a garden, Plin.* 19, 6. *Vitr.* 8, 3.

Gūmus, i. m. (1) *A billock of earth, a lump.* (2) || *A clod, cloter, or cluster, of any thing; clotted blood.* (1) *Ex grumo alissimum tumulum capiebat, Hist. de B. Hisp.* 24, vid. *Col.* 2, 18. (2) *Cum grumo salis, Plin.* 33, 4. si sana lectio, *Harduin. ex MS. leg. gemino.*

|| Grunda, æ. f. *The prominence, or jutting out, of a building. Grunda Στέγη καὶ τὸ ὑπὲρ τὸν πυλῶνα ἐξέχον, Gloss. Vet. Hinc subgrunda, q. v.*

|| Grundiles, *frus grumdules, um. m. Caff. Laræ quos Romulus constituisse dicitur, in honorem scroviæ, quæ triginta pepererat porcos, Non.*

|| Grundio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. *Diomed. Gramm. pro.*

Grunnio, īre, neut. *To grunt like a hog. Grunnit porcus, Varr. Porcelli grunniunt, Juv.* 15, 22.

Grunnītus, ūs. m. *The grunting of swine. Non audiunt grunnitum cūm jugulatur sus, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 50.

|| Gruo, ēre, vi. neut. *To cruncle like a crane. Grus gruit, Auct. Phil.* 23. *Hinc comp. congruo, ingruo.*

Grus, is. f. & m. [contract. à gruis] (1) *A crane.* (2) *An instrument to draw, or pull, up stones with.* (1) *Strymoniae grues, Virg. Geor.* 1, 120. *Membra gruis sparsi sale, Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 87. (2) *Vitr.* 10, 19.

* Gry. indecl. [à γρύ, vel γρύξ, Gr.] & Mu canum est, unde dicuntur mutire, sicut gry, γρύ, porcorum, unde grunnire, *M. ex Ubaris.*

Gryllus, i. m. (1) *A cricket.* (2) *Anticks.* (1) *Plin.* 29, 6. (2) *Id.* 35, 10.

|| Gryphites, is. m. [à gryphs] *He that bat' a crooked nose, like a hawk's bill, Litt. ex Gell.*

Gryphus, i. m. *Plin.* 10, 49, &

Gryps, yphis. m. *A grype, or griffon. Jungentur jam gryphes equis, Virg. Ecl.* 8, 27. *Gryphes hyperborei pondera fulva soli, scil. afferunt, Claud. ad Seren.* 8.

G ante U.

|| Guadam. *Wood, Jun. † Glastum.*

|| Guāicum, i. n. *A kind of wood good against the French pox, thought to be the same with Gebenum.*

|| Guardianus, i. m. *A guardian, or warden.*

† Tutor, *Vet.*

* Gubernāculum, i. n. & per Sync. Gubernāculum. (1) *The stern, or rudder, of a ship.* (2) *Steerage, or government.* (1) *Gubernaculum revulsum, Virg. Aen.* 6, 349. (2) *Sedere ad gubernacula reipublicæ, Cic. pro D. Rosc.* 18. *Excitatus non habilis gubernaculo, Patere.* 2, 113. § *Gubernaculo asidere, Plin. Pan.* 81. *Gubernacula tenere, Cic. de Div.* 2, 1.

* Gubernans, tis. part. *Governing, governing.* *Gubernantium artes, Tac. Ann.* 12, 56, 2.

* Gubernatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A steering of a ship.* (2) *Met. Ruling, guiding, management.* (1) *Nec enim gubernationi aut medicinæ similem sapientiam esse arbitramur, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 7. (2) *Gubernatio rerum, Id. Catil.* 3, 8.

* Gubernator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *The master, governor, or pilot, of a ship; the steersman.* (2) *Met. A governor, or ruler; a guide.* (1) *Si qui gubernatorem in navigando agere nihil dicant, Cic. de Sen.* 6. (2) = *Custos gubernatorque reipublicæ, Id. pro Rabir.* 9. *Gubernator innoxius, Valer. Max.* 9, 8, ext. 1.

* Gubernatrix, icis. f. verb. *A governess, she, or it, fem. that governeth. Gubernatrix civitatum eloquentia, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 9.

* || Gubernium, i. n. id. quod gubernaculum, *Gell.* 16, 7.

* GUBERNO, āre. act. [à Gr. κυβερνῶ] (1) *To steer a ship.* (2) *Met. To order, manage, conduct, or govern.* (1) *Si nautæ certent, quis eorum potissimum gubernet, Cic. Off.* 1, 25. (2) = *Omnia gubernes & moderere prudentiâ tuâ, Id. Fam.* 2, 7. || *Gubernare è terrâ, to sit at home, and command abroad, Liv.* 44, 22.

* † Gubernum, i. n. pl. gubernæ. *The stern of a ship, Lucil. ap. Non.* 8, 59.

GŪLA, æ. f. (1) *The gullet, weasand, or windpipe, whereby the meat and drink pass from the mouth into the stomach.* (2) *Synecd. The neck.* (3) *The palate.* (4) *Also, Meion. glutony.* (5) † *The nose of the bellows where the wind goeth out.* (1) *Gula carne, & nervo constat, Plin.* 11, 37. (2) *Laqueo gulam fregere, Sall. B. C.* 58. (3) = *Non satis est servire palato; coquus domini debet habere gulam, Mart.* 14, 220. || *Gulæ temperare, not to humour, Plin. Epist.* 2, 6, 5. (4) *Immensæ gulæ impudicissimi corporis quæstus sufficere non potuit, Cic. in Sall.* 5. (5) *Follem obstringit ob gulam, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 23. || Interpretantibus penè omnibus Lexicogr. sed locum penitus intuenti sensus hic se mihi obtulit: Crumenam de collo suspendit, qui sanè mos erat veterum interdum; sed sordes Euclyonis tanguntur, quòd fecit id noctu.

GŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. *A ravenous person, a greedy-gut, Dig. † Gulosus.*

|| GŪLŌNES, um. m. pl. *Gulliguts, gutlings, beliy gods, Apul. Apol.* p. 460.

GŪLŌSIUS, adv. comp. *More gluttonously. Gulosius condire cibos, Col. in præf.*

GŪLŌSUS, a, um. adj. *Gluttonous, Sen. N. Q.* 3, 18. || *Gulosus lector, a great reader, Mart.* 10, 59.

* † Gumia, æ. f. [à γόμος, Scal. faburra] (1) *A gluton.* (2) || *Glutony.* (1) *Compellans gumnias ex ordine nostras, Cic. de Fin.* 2, 8, ex *Lucil.* Testimonium gumia ejusdam, *Apul. Apol.* p. 498. *Gumia, gulosi, Fest.* (2) *Litt.*

Gummātus, a, um. (1) || *Gumed, or full of gum; done over with gum.* (2) *That bringeth forth gum.* (1) *Litt. ex Cic. sed q.* (2) *In cerasis & in omnibus gummatis arboribus, Pallad. Oct.* t. 12.

Gummen seu Gūmen, īnis. n. *Gum. Pini fingiferi gumen, Pallad. Oct.* t. 14. *Antequam incipiat gummen lacrymare, Id. Nov.* t. 7.

Gummi. n. indecl. *A gum that dropeth from trees. Gummi optimum ex Ægyptiâ spinâ, Plin.* 13, 11.

Gumminōsus, a, um. adj. *Gummy, Plin. Vid. Gummofus.*

|| Gumminus, a, um. adj. *Made of gum, Litt. ex Plin. sed q.*

Gummis, is. f. [à gummi] *Gum, Nova dolia*

liverunt gummi crassâ, *Col.* 12, 50. *Gummium genera, Plin.* 25, 11.

Gummitio, ōnis. f. *An anointing, or smearing, with gum. Unâ gummitione contenti sunt, Col.* 12, 50.

Gummōsus, a, um. adj. *Gummy, or full of gum, Plin.* 12, 9. *sed gumminosum ex MSS. leg. Hard.*

Gurdus, i. m. *Vox Hisp. A fool, a sot, Quint.* 1, 5. & *Laber. ap. Gell.* 17, 7.

GURGES, itis. m. [à gūiā vel gutture; quòd gulæ instar ad se trahit, ac devorat, al. à gyrando, *Perot. rect. à γύργαδος*] (1) *A whirlpool, a gulf.* (2) *Sometimes the stream, or whirling rage, of the sea.* (3) *Met. A riotous spender, one that cannot be satisfied, a glutton.* (1) *Flumineo venit de gurgite piscis, Mart.* 4, 66. (2) *Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto, Virg. Aen.* 1, 118. (3) = *Gurges atque helluo natus abdomini suo, Cic. de Pison.* 17.

* Gurgūlio, ōnis. m. [qu. gurgurio, à Gr. γαργαρεύω, *Varr.*] (1) *The throat pipe.* (2) *Also a kind of worm.* (1) *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3. (2) *Plin.* 18, 30.

|| Gurgustiolum, i. n. *A little strait lodging. Brevitatem gurgustiolii nostri ne spernas peto, Apul. Met.* 1, p. 31. *Gurgustiolii sui tectum ascendit, Id. Met.* 4, p. 112.

Gurgustium, i. n. [ab angustia gurgulionis, *Perot.*] *A poor dwellinghouse, or shepherd's cottage; a narrow room, a cabin. In gurgustio habitare, Cic. in Pison.* 6.

|| Gurrio, īre, neut. *To jug, or jouk, as a nightingale doth. Luscinæ canticum adolescentiæ gurriunt, Apul. Florid.* 17, p. 810. *sed mel. libb. hab. garriunt leg.*

* Gustandus, a, um. part. *To be tasted, Cels.* 4, 3.

* Gustatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tasting, a glass of wine before dinner. Gustatione mirificâ initiati, Petron.* c. 21.

* Gustatorium, i. n. (1) *A place where they were wont to eat.* (2) *Also a cup to taste in, a taste.* (1) *Plin. Epist.* 5, 6, 37. (2) *Petron.* c. 24.

* Gustatus, a, um. part. *Tasted, Sil.* 13, 621, 735.

* Gustatus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A taste, or tasting.* (2) *The taste.* (1) *Gustatus pomorum jucundus, Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. (2) *Gustatus est sensus maximè voluptarius, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 25.

* GUSTO, āre. act. [à γεύομαι, γεύομαι, inde gusto] (2) *To taste, to sip.* (2) *Met. To assay, to smatter.* (3) *To listen, or overbear.* (1) § *Gustare herbam, Cic. N. D.* 2, 50. *aquam, Id. Fam.* 7, 26. (2) § *causas & genera, Cic. de Or.* 2, 36. (3) *Herus meus est, gustare ejus sermonem volo, Plaut. Most.* 5, 1, 13.

* || Gustulum, i. n. *A morsel, or taste; a little pittance. Dulcem & amarum gustulum carpis, Apul. Met.* 2, p. 46. *Gustulum præparare, Id. Met.* 9, p. 301.

* Gustus, ūs. m. (1) *The sense of tasting, a taste, a gust.* (2) *Met. A relish, or smack.* (1) *Nec magis arte traditur quàm gustus aut odor, Quint.* 6, 5. (2) *Gustus elementa per omnia quærun, Juv.* 11, 14. *Met. Veræ laudis gustum non habent, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 45.

GUTTA, æ. f. (1) *A drop of any liquid matter.* (2) *Very little of any thing.* (3) *A spot, or speck.* (4) *A term in architecture of things set under graveings.* (1) *Guttæ imbrium, Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. (2) *Cui neque parata gutta consilii, neque adeo argenti, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 4, 4. (3) *Caruleis variantur corpora guttis, Ov.* *Met.* 4, 578. (4) *Vitr.* 4, 3.

|| Gutians, tis. part. *Drooping, distilling, falling by drops. Folia guttania astringunt, Plin.* 20, 8. *sed Harduin. ex MS. guttantium os astringunt, quæ lectio potior esse videtur.*

Guttatim, adv. *By drops, drop by drop. Corneum guttatim contabescit, Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 92. *Guttatim lacrimis stillare, Prud. Catb.* 5, 22.

Guttatus, a, um. *Spotted here and there with specks like drops, speckled, motley coloured. Picta perdis Numidicæque guttatæ, Mart.* 3, 58.

Guttula,

GYM

Guttula, æ. f. dim. *A little drop.* **Guttulâ** pectus ardens mihi aspersisti, *Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 27.*
Guttulus, i. m. dim. [à guttus] *A little cruse.* **Guttulam** haurire ex guttulo, *Lexicogr. ex Plin. sed q.*
Guttur, ūris. n. & antiq. m. [à gutta, quod cibis & potus per guttur guttatim labatur] *The throat.* Vitium ventris & gutturis, *Cic. pro Cael. 19.* Plenis tumuerunt guttura venis, *Or. Met. 3, 73.* ¶ **Guttur inferior**, *the arse gut,* *Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 25.*
Gutturium, i. n. [à gutta, quod ex eo propter oris angustiam aqua guttatim stillat] *A laver, or ewer, Fest.*
Gutturōsus, a, um. adj. *Frog throated, wide throated, throat bursten, Dig.*
Guttus, i. m. [à gutta, quod propter colli angustiam humor inde guttatim fluere] *A cruse, an oil glass, a laver, or ewer; a cruet for oil, &c.* **Guttus faginus**, *Plin. 6, 38.* ¶ etiam, **Guttum**, i. n. *Gell. 17, 8.*
Gygarthus, i. m. [γύγαρθος, Gr.] *A kind of bed, in which distracted people were laid bound, Paul.*
Gymnas, ādis. f. [à γυμνός, nudus] *A wrestling, or she that wrestleth, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 43.* & *Theb. 4, 106.*
Gymnāsiarcha, æ. m. [ex γυμνός, nudus, & ἀρχός, princeps] *A chief schoolmaster; a rector, or governor, of a school; a principal, or head, of a college; the master of an academy, Val. Max. 9, 10, 2.* ¶ **Gymnāsii præfectus**, *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 21.*
Gymnāsiarchia, æ. f. *The office of overseeing and ordering places of exercise, and exercises, Modest. ¶ Gymnāsiorum præfectura.*
Gymnāsiarchus, i. m. *Gymnāsii præses.* **Democritus gymnasiarchus**, *Cic. Verr. 4, 42.* *Id. Gymnasiarcha.*

GYN

* ¶ **Gymnāsiolum**, i. n. dim. *A little school, Rec.*
Gymnāsium, i. n. [ἀπὸ τῆς γυμνάσεως, b. e. ab exercendo; them. γυμνός, nudus] (1) *A place where wrestlers, or other gamesters, did exercise their strength, by trying mastery and feats of activity.* (2) *A school, a college, or hall, in an university.* (1) = *Nisi in palæstram veneras, gymnāsii præfecto haud mediocres pœnas penderes, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 21.* **Gymnāsii indulgent Græculi**, *Plin. Ep. 10, 49, 1.* (2) = **Gymnasia & philosophorum scholæ**, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 13.* **Gymnasia sectari**, aut porticus, *Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6.*
Gymnasta, æ. vel **Gymnastes**, æ. m. *A wrestling master, the teacher of any exercise, Cic. ap. Litt. sed non inveni. ¶ Gymnāsii præfectus, Plaut.*
Gymnastica, æ. f. *The teaching of wrestling, or other exercise. Lat. Exercitatrix, Quint. 2, 15.*
Gymnasticus, a, um. adj. *That belongeth to the place, or art, of exercise.* **Exercitium gymnasticum & palæstricum**, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7.* **Ars gymnastica**, *Id. Most. 1, 2, 73.*
Gymnicus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to exercise.* **Gymnici ludi**, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 26. & Plin. 7, 56.* **Gymnicus agôn**, *Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 1.* **Gymnicum spectaculum**, *Valer. Max. 8, 15, ext. 4.* **Gymnicæ palmæ**, *Id. 9, 12, ext. 9.*
Gymnōsōphistæ, m. pl. [à γυμνός, nudus, & σοφιστής, sapiens sic dicti quod nudi in sylvis agerent] *Gymnosophists, a sort of Indian philosophers, who went naked, Plin. 7, 2.*
Gynæceum, i. n. [à γυνή, mulier] *A nursery, an inner room where women only abide, a seraglio, an apartment for women. In gynæceum ire occipio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 23.*

GYR

* **Gyneconitis**, īdis. f. [ab eodem themate] *id. quod Gynæceum, C. Nep. præf. 7. Vitr. 6, 10.*
Gypsatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A plastering and pargeting, Sidon.*
Gypsator, ōris. m. verb. *A plasterer, whitener, or pargeter, Aug. ¶ Qui gypso inducit.*
Gypsatus, a, um. part. s̄simus, sup. *Plastered pargeted, whitened, daubed.* **Pedes gypfati**, *Tib. 2, 3, 64.* **Manus gypfatiissimæ**, *Cic. Fam. 7, 6.*
Gypso, āre. act. *To plaster.* **Vas picari pariter & gypfari facies**, *Apic. de Re culin. 1, 17.*
Gypsum, i. n. *Parget, white lime, plaster.* **Cognata res calci gypsum est**, *Plin. 36, 24. conf. Cels. 3, 19. & Vitr. 7, 3.*
Gyratilis, e. adj. *Turning about. ¶ Cos gyratilis, a grindstone, Jun.*
Gyratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A turning about, or dizzynefs, Litt. ex Cels.*
Gyratus, a, um. part. *Turned about.* **Chlamys orbe gyrato laciniosa**, *Plin. 5, 10.*
Gyrgathus, i. m. *Vid. Gygarthus.*
Gyrgillus, i. m. [à gyrus] *A wheel, or reel, for winding yarn, Id.*
Gyrinus, i. m. *A tadpole, a young frog.*
Gyro, āre. act. *To turn round, Litt. ex Varr.*
Gyrōsus, a, um. adj. *That bath the falling sickness, dizzynefs, or swimming of the head, Litt. ex Cels.*
Gyrus, i. m. [γύρος, Gr. à γυρῆς, curvus] (1) *A circuit, or compass; a career.* (2) *A circle, or ringlet.* (1) *In gyros ire coactus equus, Cuv. A. Am. 3, 384.* **Simili gyro venient aliorum vices**, *Phadr. 4, 25, 25.* (2) *Angustissimo gyro ingeniorum impetus refringere, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 7.* **Serpens septem ingens gyros traxit**, *Virg. Æn. 5, 85.*

Hh, English black letter **h** **h**, English Saxon **p**, which seems to have received its figure from its original the Hebrew **ח**. The Phœnicians, most ancient Greeks, and Romans, used the same figure with our English **H**, which in the series of all their alphabets keeps its primitive place, being the eighth letter. The less ancient Greeks indeed, not contented that their letter **E** should denote both the short and long sounds, as their ancestors were, witness the divine *Plato*, and his voucher the lately discovered *Sigeian monument*, having consulted to express the long sound of **E**, invested it with the figure and order of this letter, endeavouring to supply the want thereof in their old alphabet by a mark of aspiration over the head of its vowel, writing *ἄμα, ὀδδς, &c.* instead of the old Ionic *HAMA* and *HOAOΣ*; endeavouring, I say, for though they did it conveniently over a vowel beginning a word, they have quite left it out in the middle, writing *Ἐνδοια* and *Ταυδς*, for *ENHOΔIA* and *TAHΩΣ*; and where it occurred after the letter **P**, they have attempted it somewhat preposterously, for *PHAMNOS, PHTΩP, ΠΥΡΡΗΟΣ, &c.* writing *Ῥάμνος, Ῥήτωρ, Πυρρῆος*, where the mark of aspiration is put before, but founded after the consonant. This extermination by the Greeks, being very ancient, was probably the reason why some of the ancient grammarians, and among the rest our great Master *Priscian*, have controverted its title to be a letter. One argument against it, is, that it is only a pure aspiration, having nothing to assert its right to the elementarian family but the figure, which, if sufficient, would also recommend the numeral notes to the same honour. But with due reverence to so great a man, that it has a power, and that it had a name also in the original, and other the most ancient dialects thereof, is very evident. Besides, if its being an aspiration proves it to be no letter, the original softer **κ** and **π**, which are often not heard in pronunciation, and the rougher **γ** and **φ** the parent of **H**, must be exterminated the Hebrew alphabet: and surely he would not have compared **h** and a numeral mark, had he reflected that the former is an individual part of a syllable, the latter the characteristick of a whole word, two quite different things. But he insists, "If it be a letter, it must either be a vowel or a consonant." Yea, certainly. And that it is no vowel, though a constant retainer to that family, may be easily granted him; nor will we endeavour to evince its being a liquid, as some have, from its near approach to the nature of a semivowel. But sure it ought not to be excluded the company of the aspirated mutes **φ, θ, χ**, which were not anciently in the Greek alphabet, and owe their place there purely to their incorporating with this letter. Surely it would be hard to exclude it. **H** indeed is no other than a hard aspirate, vested with the power of its mother **π**, and plainly the same as **χ**, that is, no other than a hard aspiration; and in many Latin words borrowed from the Greeks, is plainly substituted for it, as *χάλω, halo, χάω, bio, χάρμαι, humi, &c.* and in Latin *michi, nichil*, for *mibi, nihil*; which also may be more plain in the formation of Greek verbs ending in the second order of the mutes, which constitute their second conjugation, with that of the Latin verbs of the same termination; for as *πλέω, λέγω, τρέχω*, move into *ξ* in the future tense; so *dico, lego, veho*, move into *xi* in the perfect tense. But others think it no letter, because the Latin Poets generally, and the Greek often, neglect it, treating it as if it were not there at all. This argument proves so much, that indeed it proves nothing at all to the purpose: for the final *m*, together with its vowel, is as much disregarded by the Latin poets; and especially the final *s*, which even before a consonant, was anciently neglected by both Greek and Roman poets: and indeed our Greek aspiration is frequently expressed in Latin by *s*, as *ἡμι, semi, ἔξ, sex*; and are these therefore no letters?

But to proceed: This aspirate is set before all the vowels, as *habeo*, *hebeo*, *hio*, *honoro*, *humeo*; but after no consonant, except the three mutes *p*, *c*, *t*, and that only in words of a Greek original, as *philosophus*, *chorus*, *Theodorus*. *Servius* indeed tells us, the same use had obtained in three Latin words only, *viz.* *sepulchrum*, *pulcher*, *orchus*; the two first whereof seem to have been so pronounced by some before and in *Cicero's* time, as he expressly affirms of *pulcher*. That this way of prefixing and subjoining *h* to consonants and vowels was indeed used in pronunciation, but condemned by the best judges before *Cicero's* time, *Catullus* witnesseth, laughing *Arrius* to scorn, *Ep.* 82, for the affecting to pronounce *chommoda* and *hinfidias*. *Cicero* truly soon after, knowing very well that the ancients used not this aspirate insertion, for some time used to say *pulcror*, *Cetegus*, and *Kartago*, yet seems afterwards to have espoused the aspirate way, at least in some words, as judging the sound more masculine and sprightly; for upon that account, as we partly learn from himself, but more expressly from *A. Gellius* N. A. 2, 3. this custom was introduced. However, this way, though sparingly, and in few words used at first, grew into such a ridiculous excess, that some said *chenturia*, *chorona*, *præcho*, *vid.* *Quint. Instit. Orat.* 1, 5. Concerning the intercourse which *h* hath with the *Æolic* digamma, see the letter *F*. *H*. in the notes of the ancients, *notes* hic, hæc, hoc, honor, honestus, hæres, homo, habet, hora; *HA*. Hadrianus, hora; *H. AED. Q. C. P. AM. FE.* Hoc ædificium, quod cernis, patriæ amator fecit; *H. B.* heres bonorum; *HN.* hunc, hanc; *H. S.* corruptly for *L. L. S.* a festerce, being the fourth part of their denarius, *viz.* two pounds denoted by the *L. L.* and *S.* semis, a half; which in the first times of the Empire was worth two pence in our money.

H A B

H ante A.

H A. interject. exultantis, dolentis, corripientis &c. *Heyda! ab, away*, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 45.

Ha, ha, he. interject. risûs. *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 36. *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 36.

|| Hæbe, & have pro ave, *Cod.*

Hæbena, æ. f. [dict. quoddam equos habemus, i. e. tenemus] (1) *The reins of a bridle.* (2) *A lash, thong, or strap of leather.* (3) *A whip.* (4) *Met. Power, rule, government, management.* (1) Liber habenis equus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 194. (2) Habenæ balearis fundæ, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 857. (3) Metuens pendentis habenæ, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 15. (4) Hadrubal rerum agitabat habenas, *Sil.* 17, 178. Præfatusque jubebat capere habenas, *Id.* 7, 384. || *Ch* Classi immittere habenas, to set sail, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 1. Habenis triumphalis cursus retinere, *Val. Max.* 4, 4, 5. Habenis charitatis effusus, *Id.* 4, 6, ext. 2. § Habenæ detorquere, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 571. flectere, *Id.* 5, 437. laxare, *Id.* 2, 35. linquere, *Id.* 1, 561. fluviolum fundere, *Id.* 6, 391. Habenis prænsis cognoscere equitem, *Id.* 6, 210.

Hæbendus, a, um. part. (1) *Which is to be made, or (2) bad.* (3) *To be reckoned, or accounted.* (1) Oratio habenda, *Cic. pro Mur.* 29. (2) Me famulam Heleno transmisit habendam, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 329. (3) Partus ancillæ sitne in fructu habendus? *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 4.

† Hæbēno, ære. act. antiq. *To bridle*, *R.* † Habenis compescere.

Hæbens, tis. part. *Having*, &c. Annulum hæc cognovit in digito me habentem, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 2, 26. Nihil habenti nihil defuit, *Curt.* 4, 1, 25.

Hæbentia, æ. f. *Riches, abundance, wealth*, *what a man hath, his estate*, *Plaut. Truc. prol.* 20.

Hæbēnula, æ. f. dim. *A little rein, bridle, lash, or thong.* Habenula paulò latior, *Cels.* 7, 20.

HABEO, ēre, uī, itum. act. [*ab* Heb. *חָבַב* *habī*, quoddam adduximus habemus] (1) *To have, to hold.* (2) *To possess.* (3) *To keep, to contain.* (4) *To have, or get; in a good, or a bad, sense.* (5) *To handle, or use.* (6) *To treat of, to act, to manage.* (7) *To esteem, judge, account, or reckon.* (8) *To dwell, or continue in a place.* (9) *To know, or understand.* (10) *To be able to do.* (11) *To have seized, surprised, or taken.* (12) *With a verbal suffix. adject. or pass. part. it is to be rendered by the English of their verb.* (13) *To be in a state, or condition; to go, stand, or be affected.* (14) *To find by experience.* (1) Oleum, ficus, poma non habet, *Cic. inter Fragm. Occon.* 3. (2) Cur. *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 7, 29. (3) Tecum habebis, i. e. silebis, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 15. (4) Habere opinionem justitiæ, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 11. Scaurus nonnullam habet invdiam, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 70. Habes, quod agas, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 14, 110. formula. (5) Illum mater arctè contentèque habet, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 63.

H A B

(6) Nihil in bello sine extis agunt, nihil sine auspiciis domi habent, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 43. (7) Pro factis habeo, *Id.* (8) Ille geminus, qui Syracusis habet, *Plaut. Men. prol.* 69. Is qui sub terris habet, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 22. Quæ Pæni, quæ Numidæ haberent, speculari, *Liv.* (9) De pueris quid agam, non habeo, *Cic. Att.* 7, 19. Habes crimina insidiarum, *Id. pro Deiot.* 7. (10) An melius quis habet suadere? *Hor. Epod.* 16, 23. Habemus hoc dicere, *Lucr.* 6, 711. (11) Habemus hominem ipsum, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 19. (12) Habere expectationem, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. expurgationem, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 3, 4. contentiōnem cum aliquo, *Nep. Ages.* 1, &c. Ne quem consciū haberet, *Liv. i. e.* Ne quis consciat, *Cic.* § Habere insectum aliquem, *Liv.* notum, *Plin.* commendatum, *Cic. consulendum*, *Plin. Epist.* 10, 28, 1. impetrandum, *Id.* 10, 95, 2. exploratum, compertum, cognitum, *Cæf.* & innumerabilia, quæ instituti nostri ratio non ferret. (13) § Habere bene, præclarè, *Cic. malè*, pessimè habere, *Plaut.* (14) Æquos & faventes vos habui dominos, *Suet. Tib.* 29. || Habere fidem, to believe, *Cic.* § Habere aliquem despiciatui, *Cic. in despiciatui*, *Ter. odio*, *Plaut.* in odium, *Cic. to flight, to hate.* aliquid religioni, to make a scruple, or matter of conscience, of it, *Id.* diem luculentè, to spend it merrily, *Plaut.* Habere aliquem anxium, occupatum, to disquiet him, to employ him, *Cic.* Habere pro certo, to be sure of it, *Id.* aliquem in deliciis, to be fond of him, *Id.* Propemodum habeo tibi jam fidem, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 7. Visā fidem nullam habebunt, *Cic. Acad.* 4. || Sūique deque habere, not to waver or care, *Plaut.* Habere ingenium in numerato, to be sharp, or quick, *Quint.* Habere secum, to keep secret, *Cic.* Res suas sibi habere, to be divorced, *Plaut.* § Habere rem cum aliquo, i. e. negotiari, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 39. cum aliquā, i. e. coire, *Id.* Miserum habere, *Cic. pro Flacc.* i. e. vexare, *Sic.* Solicitum habere, *Dol.*

Hæbeor, ēri. pass. *To be bad, accounted, &c.* *Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 1.

† Hæbessit, pro habeat, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 8.

HABILIS, e. adj. or. comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Fit, apt, handsome.* (2) *Proper, suitable.* (3) *Able, sound.* (1) Calcei habiles & apti ad pedem, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 54. (2) Otio quàm labori habilior, *Val. Max.* 5, 7, 1. Exercitus habilis gubernaculo, *Paterc.* 2, 113. (3) = Corpus habilissimum, neque gracile, neque obesum, *Cels.* 2, 1.

HABILITAS, ātis. f. *Ableness, fitness, handsomeness*, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 9. || Raro occ.

|| HABILITER, adv. sīmè, sup. *Fitly, handsomely*, *Paul. JC.* † Aptè, accommodè, *Vett.*

|| HABILITUDO, dīnis. f. *Hability*, *Dig.* † Habilityas.

HABITABILIS, e. adj. *Habitable, that one may dwell in.* Habitabiles regiones, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 20. Habitabiles casæ, *Plin.* 9, 10.

HABITACULUM, i. n. *A dwelling, a den.* Habitacula avium, *Pallad.* 1, 23. leonis, *Gell.* 5, 14. † Habitatio, *Vett.*

HABITANDUS, a, um. part. *Which is to be inha-*

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bited, or dwell in. Habitandæ piscibus undæ, *Ovid. Metam.* 1, 74. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 709.

HABITANS, tis. part. *Inhabiting, dwelling.* Intra palatium habitantes, *Suet. Galb.* 14. Informis habitantia numina lucis Ac supplex patrios compellat nomine manes, *Sil.* 15, 202.

HABITATIO, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A habitation, or dwelling.* (2) *Also house rent.* (3) *A house.* (1) Villico juxta januam fiat habitatio, *Col.* 1, 6. (2) *Suet. Cæs.* 38. (3) = Scelestæ hæ sunt ædes; impia est habitatio, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 2, 72.

|| HABITATIUNCULA, æ. f. dim. *A little dwelling place*, *Tert.*

HABITATOR, ōris. m. verb. *A dweller, an inhabitant.* Incolæ atque habitatores, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. Nec jam clarissimorum virorum receptaculæ habitatores seivo teruntur, *Plin. Paneg.* 50, 2.

HABITATRIX, icis. f. verb. *She that inhabiteth, or dwelleth*, *Auson. Mosella*, 82.

HABITATUS, a, um. part. *Inhabited, or dwelt in.* Raris habitata mapalia testis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 340. Agellus habitatus quinque focus, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 14, 2.

|| HABITIO, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* habeo] *A having, or possessing.* § Debitio gratiæ, non habitio, cum pecuniâ contetur, *Gell.* 1, 4.

HABITO, āre. freq. [*ab* habeo] (1) *To have often.* (2) *To dwell, to inhabit, or live in.* (3) *To be often, or much.* (1) *Varr.* 1, 16. rerum Div. (2) § Commorandi natura diverforium nobis, non habitandi dedit, *Cic. de Senect.* 23. § Habitare casæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 29. in antris, *Ov. Met.* 11, 147. sub terrâ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 37. cum aliquo, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 24. apud aliquem, *Id. Vetr.* 2, 34. = Mecum habitavit, mecumque vixit, *Id. de Clar. Or.* 309. (3) In eorum vultu habitant oculi mei, *Id. Philipp.* 12, 1. = Id amplector, exorno, exaggero, ibi commoror, ibi habito, ibi hæreo, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 72.

HABITOR, āri. pass. *To be inhabited.* = Colitur ea pars urbis, & habitatur frequentissimè, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 53.

|| HABITOR, ōris. m. verb. *An inhabitant*, *Solin.* † Habitator.

HABITUDO, dīnis. f. (1) *The state, plight, likeness, or constitution, of body.* (2) *Plumpness; fatness.* (3) || *A habit, or constitution, of the body.* (1) Corporis bonam habitudinem tumor imitatur sæpe, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 10. (2) Quæ habitudo est corporis, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 11. (3) Continuatio literati laboris habitudinem tenuat, *Apul. Apol.* p. 406.

HABITURUS, a, um. part. *Which shall have, or ought to have*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 24. *Sil.* 5, 46. *Liv.* 45, 22.

HABITUS, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. † sīmus, sup. (1) *Had, given, counted.* (2) *Esteemed.* (3) *Treated.* (4) *Used, enjoyed, gathered.* (5) *Adj. Fat, well likeing, in good plight.* (6) *Also affected, or inclined.* (1) Habita huic fides, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 4, 52. (2) Habita huic soror, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 14. (3) Ayarè habita provincia, *Tac.* 13, 30. (4) Opes innocenter paratæ & modestè habitæ,

bitæ, *Id.* 4, 44. (5) Eques habitissimus, *Labrinus Massurius ap. Gell.* 4, 20. Corpulentior videris atque habitior, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 8. Virgo habitior, *Id. Eun.* 2, 3, 22. (6) Ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 2, 22.

Hābitus, ūs. m. (1) *A habit*, whether of mind, or body. (2) *The manner, state, or fashion*, of a thing. (3) *Carriage, manner, feature, and demeanour* of a person. (4) *The constitution of body*. (5) Also *apparel, attire*. (1) Habitum appellamus, animi aut corporis constantem & absolutam aliquā in re perfectionem, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 25. (2) Cultus habitusque locorum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 219. (3) Idem habitus oris, eadem contumacia in vultu, *Liv.* 2. Habitum pristinum retinente vultu, *Valer. Max.* 5, 10. ext. 1. (4) Qu. Metellus, integerrimā ætate, optimo habitu ereptus est, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 24. (5) Si quis b. l. formam corporis externam designari putet, dicat cum eodem Cicerone in hac notione, firma corporis constitutio, *Offic.* 3, 117. (5) = Erant ænea duo signa virginali habitu atque vestitu, *Id. Verr.* 4, 3. = Vestitu calceatūque & cætero habitu, *Suet. Calig.* 52.

Hāc. adv. *By this place, this way.* Hāc illāc circumcurſa, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 1.

Hāctenus. adv. *tenuis hāc, i. e. hāc parte, viā, re, tenuis.* (1) *Hitherto, thus far, to this time*, (2) or *place*. (3) *Thus much and no more.* (1) Sed hāc hāctenus, *Form. transitionis freq. Cic.* (2) Hāctenus quietæ stationes erant, *Liv.* 7, 26. (3) Sciscitanti hāctenus, respondit, Ego me bene habeo, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 51.

* Hadrōbolum, i. n. [ἀδρόβωλος, Gr. ita dict. ob crassitudinem; ex ἀδρός crassus, & βῶλος gleba] *A kind of sweet smelling gum*, *Plin.* 12, 9.

* Hadrōsphærum, i. n. [ex ἀδρός crassus, & σφαῖρα globus; ita dict. ob amplitudinem foliorum] *A kind of spikenard with a broad leaf*, *Plin.* 12, 12.

Hæc. pron. f. *She, this.* *Vid. Hic.*

Hædiculus, i. m. dim. *A little kid*, *Plaut.*

Hædile, is. n. [ex hædus] *A fold where kids are kept*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 19. ubi al. hædulea, & hæduleia.

Hædillus, i. m. dim. [ab hædus] *A little pretty goat.* *Vocab. in blanditiis.* Dic me tuum agnellum, hædillum, &c. *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 77.

Hædinus, a, um. adj. *Of a kid.* Pellis hædina, *Cic. pro Muræn.* 36. Hædinum cingulum, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11. Hædinæ pelles, *Val. Max.* 7, 5, 1.

Hædulus, i. m. dim. [a seq.] *A little goat.* Pinguissimus hædulus, *Juv.* 11, 65.

Hædus, i. m. *A kid.* Quod in Sabinis fedus in Latio rure hedus, in urbe a addito, hædus, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 19. Hædorum grex, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 30.

* Hæmachætēs, æ. m. [ex αἷμα sanguis, & ἀχάτης achates] *A kind of blood coloured agate*, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Hæmätinon, i. n. [αἱματίον, Gr. q. d. sanguineum; ab αἷμα sanguis] *A kind of red glass*, *Plin.* 36, 6.

* Hæmätis, æ. m. [αἱματίτης, Gr. ab eodem cum præced.] *A blood stone*, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* || Hæmätōpus, ōdis. m. [ex αἷμα sanguis, & πῦς pes] *A bird called a red shank*, *Plin.* 10, 47. ubi al. Himantopus.

* Hæmitritēos, i. m. *A kind of tertian fever*, *Cels. R. R.* hemitritēus, quod vid.

* Hæmorrhagia, æ. f. [ab αἷμα sanguis, & ῥήγνμι rumpo] *An excessive, or continual, flux of blood; a bleeding at the nose, &c.* *Plin.* 23, 7.

* Hæmorrhōis, ōdis. f. [ab αἷμα sanguis, & ῥέω fluo] (1) *The hemorrhoids, piles, or swelling of the veins in the fundament.* (2) Also *a serpent, by which a man being stung, bleeds to death.* (1) *Cels.* 5, 18. *Lat.* Sanguinis velut per quædam ora venarum profusio. (2) Si dipſa aut hæmorrhōis percussit, *Id.* 5, 27.

Hærediolum, i. n. dim. *A small inheritance, or patrimony.* Ad quatuor jugerum avitum hærediolum rediit, *Col. Proæm. operis.*

Hæredipēta, æ. c. g. qui petit hæreditatem, *One who by flattery, and presents, endeavoureth to get the good will of old men and widows, in order to be made their heir.* Incidimus in turbam hæredipetarum, *Petron. c.* 12.

Hæreditarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to inheritance, or succession; hereditary, coming by inheritance.* Hæreditaria auctio, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 5.

Hæreditas, ātis. f. [ab hæres] *An inheritance, or estate by succession; a heritage.* Hæreditas est pecunia quæ morte alicujus ad quempiam pervenit jure, *Cic. in Topic.* § Hæreditatem adire, *Id. Phil.* 2, 16. cernere, *Id. Att.* 11, 2.

Hæredium, i. n. *A farm, or piece of ground, fallen to one by inheritance; a small estate.* Bina jugera quæ hæredem sequebantur, hæredium appellârunt, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 10. v. & *Plin.* 19, 4.

† Hærem, pro hæredem, *Næv.*

Hærens, tis. part. *Hanging fast, or cleaving, to; sticking fast, &c.* In duris hærentia mora rubetis, *Or. Met.* 1, 105.

Hæreo, cre, si, sum. neut. (1) *To stick.* (2) *Met. To be fixed, to continue.* (3) *To be close to, to be fastened.* (4) Also *to doubt, to stop, to be at a stand, to demur, to stick in the briars.* (5) *To linger, to loiter.* (1) Hæsit in corpore ferrum, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 864. (2) = Hære in eadem commorarique sententiâ, *Cic. Orat.* 40. Hæret illa in republicâ turpitudine, *Id. pro Sext.* 29. (3) Hærent parietibus scalæ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 442. (4) Hære alicujus vestigiis, *to follow his example, to imitate*, *Cic.* (4) = Hærebat nebulo, quod se vertebat, non habebat, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 29. (5) Aqua mihi hæret, *I am at a stand*, *Id. ad. Q. fr.* 2, 8. (5) Metui ne hæreret hîc, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 49.

Hæres, edis. c. g. † hæris. [ab hæreo, quod qui hæres est, hæret, b. e. proximus est ei, cuius hæres est] *An heir; one who succeedeth to lands, or estate.* (2) *An heir.* (3) Also *an owner, or possessor; a master, or mistress.* (1) Aviti nominis hæres, *Or. Met.* 6, 239. (2) Matrem fecit hæredem, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 7. (3) *Plaut. Men.* 3, 2, 12. (4) Fortè rectius scrib. heres, quod vid.

* || Hæresarchus, i. vel Hæresarcha, æ. m. [ab αἵρεσις hæresis, & ἀρχὴς princeps] *An arch-bereck, the chief of a sect*, *Eccl.*

* Hæresis, is. f. *Lat. optio, vel electio, speciatim dogmatis; atque ipsum dogma, secta.* [ab αἵρεσις eligo] (1) *An opinion, or sect, in philosophy.* (2) || *An opinion contrary to the sound principles of religion, a heresy.* (1) Cato in eâ est hæresi, quæ nullum sequitur florem orationis, *Cic. Parad.* 1. (2) *Ap. Christianos.*

* || Hæreticē. adv. *Like a heretic*, *Hier.*

* || Hæreticus, a, um. adj. *Heretical*, *Eccl.*

* || Hæreticus, i. m. *A heretic*, *Eccl.*

Hæsitābundus, a, um. adj. *Staggering, doubtful*, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 5, 13.

Hæsitans, tis. part. (1) *Stammering.* (2) *Met. Doubting.* (1) Sunt quidam linguâ hæsitantes, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 25. (2) Rogo, domine, consilio me regas hæsitantem, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 30.

|| Hæsitanter. adv. *Stammeringly, doubtfully, fearfully*, *Litt. fine Auct.*

Hæsitantia, æ. f. *Stammering*, *Met. a doubting.* Hæsitantia linguæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 6.

Hæsitatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A stammering.* (2) *A doubting.* (1) Quæ dubitatio? quanta hæsitatio? *Cic. de Or.* 2, 50. (2) Hæsitatio impeditum os, *Val. Mux.* 8, 7, 1.

Hæsitator, ōris. m. verb. *A stammerer, a delayer.* Sum & ipse in edendo libros hæsitator, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 11, 2.

|| Hæsitatus, a, um. part. *Doubted of*, *Lex. ex Sen.*

Hæsito, are. freq. [ab hæreo] (1) *To stammer, to stutter.* (2) *To stick, to be at a stand, to stagger, to falter.* (1) *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 25. (2) = Dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, *Id. Acad.* 4, 17.

|| Hæsitudo, dñis. f. *Doubtfulness, stammering*, *Litt. ex Gell.* † Hæsitatio.

Hæsurus, a, um. part. *Which will stick to, or hang up.* Hæsurum clypei curvamine telum Misi in Æaciden, *Or. Met.* 12, 95. Hæsurā dona ducit, *V. Flacc.* 2, 408.

* || Hagiogrāpha, ōrum. n. pl. [ex ἁγίος sanctus, & γράφω scribo] *Holy writings*, *Decr.*

* || Hālāpanta, æ. m. [Lat. omnia mentientem; ab ἀλάομαι erro, & ἅπαντος omnia] *halaphanta, vel fortè holophanta, vox à Plauto ficta*, *Curt.* 4, 1, 2. quæ mirè criticos habuit exercitos. *A lying, cheating, knave.* *Adi Scal. Salm. Turneb.*

* Halcyon, ōnis. f. [ἁλκυὼν, Gr. ab ἅλς mare, & κύω pario] *The king's fisher*, *Plin. Vid. Alcedo.*

* Halcyonēum, i. n. *A kind of medicine*, *Plin.* 32, 8.

* Halcyonēus, a, um. adj. || *Halcyonei dies, halcyon days, when the halcyon maketh her nest, and breedeth her young, at which time the sea is calm and still*, *Col.* 11, 2.

* Halcyonides, um. f. pl. *Idem.* *Plin.* 10, 32.

* Halcyonium, i. n. *The foam of the indurate sea, wherewith halcyons make their nest*, *Plin.* 32, 8. (4) Alcyonium verò scrib. ap. *Cels.* 5, 6.

* Hālēc, ecis. f. & n. rectius alec. [ab ἅλς sal; ita dict. ob saluginem] (1) *A herring, or rather a common name for all small fish.* (2) Also *a salt liquor made of the entrails of fishes; pickle, brine.* (1) Poriat ancilla paropside iubrā Halecēm, *Mart.* 11, 28, 6. (2) *Vid. Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 73.

* Hālēcūla, æ. f. dim. *A little herring, a sprat, a pilchard, &c.* *Col.* 6, 8.

* Hālēc, ecis. f. id. quod halec, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 5, 31. (4) Sed mel. libb. hab. hallex, & de pollice pedis interpret. *Salm.*

* Halæetus, i. m. [ex ἅλς mare, & ἄετς, aquila] *A kind of eagle, an osprey, according to some a falcon, or as others say, a goshawk, or ger-falcon*, *Plin.* 10, 3.

* Hālēcābus, i. m. [ex ἅλς mare, & νάκ-νακος cacabus] *A red winter cherry, red nightshade, alkakengy*, *Plin.* 21, 31.

* Hālēcāstrum, i. n. [ab ἅλς sal] *A kind of bread corn*, *Col. Vid. Alicastrum.*

* Hālēcūica, ōrum. pl. n. [ab ἁλεις piscator] *Books treating of fishes*, *Plin.* 32, 2.

* Hālēmus, i. m. [ab ἅλς sal; dict. à sal- fagine] (1) || *A shrub fit to hedge with.* (2) Also *sea purslain.* (1) *Plin.* 17, 24.

* Hālēphlæus, i. f. [ex ἅλς sal, mare, & φλοιὸς cortex] *A tree having such bitter fruit, that no beast will touch it, but swine*, *Plin.* 16, 6.

* Hālēpleumon, ōnis. m. i. e. marinus pulmo. [ab ἅλς mare, & πλεῦμων, Atticè pro πνεῦμων pulmo] *A kind of fish*, *Plin.* 23, 10.

* † Hālito, are. freq. [ab halo] *To evaporate; to send forth a breath, or steam.* Flammam halitantes, *Enn.*

* Hālītis, ūs. m. [ab halo, are] (1) *Breath.* (2) *A gasp.* (3) *A vapour, or damp.* (1) Vitalis halitus, *Plin.* 9, 7. (2) Efflare extremum halitum, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 9. (3) Obvio terræ halitu infectus, *Plin.* 11, 12.

Hallelūjah. voc. Hebr. הַלְלֵי יְהוָה Praise ye the Lord, *Eccl.*

* Hallex, icis. f. [ab ἅλς sal, si de muriâ explicetur; si de polluce, ab ἅλλομαι salio] *A great toe, or, according to others, a kind of nasty pickle.* || Hallex viri, *a dwarf, or top of my thumb; a sinkard*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 5, 31.

* Hallucinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A blundering, a mistake, an oversight.* Vestras hallucinationes fero, *Sen. de Vitâ beat.* 26.

* || Hallucinātor, ōris. m. verb. *A blunderer*, *Plaut. ap. Litt.*

* Hallucinor, āri, ātus sum dep. [ab hallux, q. d. hallucem impingo, vel illido] *To blunder and mistake.* Quæ Epicurus oscitans hallucinatus est, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 26. Epistolæ nostræ debent interdum hallucinari, *Id. Qu. fr.* 2, 10. *Vid. Ailucior.*

* || Hallus, i. m. [ab ἅλλομαι, salio, quod super proximum digitum scandat] *The great toe*, *Fest.*

* || Hallux, ūcis. m. *Idem.* *Fest.*

* || HĀLO,

* HĀLO, āre. act. [ἀ χαλῶ, laxo, respiro] To breathe, to exhale; to cast out a vapour, or smell. Aræ sentis recentibus halant, Virg. Æn. 1, 421. Flores nectar naribus halant, Lucr. 2, 847.

* || Hālo, ōnis. m. [ab ἥλω; corona siderum] (1) A circle about the sun, moon, or stars. (2) † Also a cross-like person. (1) Hanc Plin. 1, 29. & Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 2. Lat. coronam, alii circulum vocant. (2) Fest.

* Hālōsachne, es. f. [ἁλοσάχνη, Gr. i. e. spuma maris; ab ἅλς mare, & ἄχνη spuma] The dry froth of the sea, Diosc. 5, 127. Lat. Spuma maris arida, vid. Hard. ad Plin. 31, 39.

* Hālōsis, ōis. f. in acc. sing. in ἑ im. [ab ἁλώω inusit. pro ἀλίσκω capio] The taking and latching of a town. Tabula quæ Trojæ halosin ostendit, Petr. c. 89. Halosim Ilii decantavit, Suet. Ner. 38.

* Halter, ēris. [ab ἄλλομαι falio] A plummet, or weight, of lead, which leapers, vaults, or dancers on ropes, held in their hands, to counterpoise their own weight, Mart. 14, 44.

Halus, i. f. Comfrey, an herb like orgament, Plin. 26, 7.

* Hāma, æ. f. [Gr. ἀμὴ ab ἀμάω, meto] A water bucket made of leather; also a wine vessel, Plaut. Mi. 3, 2, 42. Hanc paulū antē vocat bilibrem aequalem.

* Hāmadyas, ādis. f. [ab ἅμα simul, & δρὺς quercus; quod cum quercubus nascuntur, & pereunt tales nymphae] A nymph of the woods, Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 63. & Propert. 1, 20, 32. Vid. Propr.

Hāmātīlis, e. adj. Of, or pertaining to, a book. Hāmātīlis piscatus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 10.

|| Hāmātor, ōris. m. He that bringeth in, or deceiver, Id. † Qui hamat.

Hāmātus, a, um. adj. (1) Crooked, hooked, (2) Entangled. (1) Hamata uncinataque corpora, Cic. Ac. 4, 38. (2) Elementa hamata & perplicata, Lucr. 2, 394. || Hamata tegula, a pantile, Vitruv. 7, 4. Hamata sagitta a bearded dart, Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 63. = Viscata hamataque munera, Plin. Ep. 9, 3, 2.

* || Hāmāxa, æ. f. [ab ἅμαξα currus, vel plaustrum] The stars called Charles's wain, Gell. 2, 21.

* Hāmāxagōga, æ. m. [ab ἅμαξα currus, vel plaustrum, & ἄγω ducō] A wain man, a carter, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 2.

* Hāmāxor, āri, ātus sum. dep. To draw the cart, or wain, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 22.

Hāmīōra, æ. m. [ab hamo] A fisher with a hook, an angler, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

* Hāmīochīyfos, i. f. [ab ἅμιος arena, & χρυσὸς aurum] A precious stone seeming like gold find, Plin. 37, 5.

* Hāmīōnis cornu. [ab Hammon] A precious and sacred stone in Æthiopia, Plin. 37, 10.

* † Hāmīōnium, i. n. al. Ammonium leg. [ab ἅμιος arena] A dark ruddy colour, Varr.

† Hāmōtrahōnes, um. pl. m. [ab hamus & traho] Fishers, or as some say, executioners that draw bodies on hooks, Fest. † Carnifex.

* Hāmūla, æ. dim. [ab hama] A small goblet, or rather bucket, Col. de Horto, 387. Conf. Cels. 6, 7.

Hāmūlus, i. m. dim. [ab hamus] A small book. Hamulus piscarius, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 17.

Hāmūs, i. m. (1) A hook. (2) A ring, or S, wherewith coats of mail were set very thick. (3) A bitche, or iron comb, wherewith flax, or hemp, is dressed. (4) || An arrow head. (1) Occultu m decurrit piscis ad hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 74. § Hamo aureo piscari, Suet. Aug. 83. Met.

Hamus æmulationis, Val. Max. 2, 9, 6. (2) Lorica conferta hamis, Virg. Æn. 3, 467. (3) Ipsa stupa pectitur ferreis hamis, Plin. 29, 1, 4. Ver. Inscript.

* Hāphe, es. f. [ab ἀφή, tactus] A dust wherewith wrestlers, after their anointing, were sprinkled, Mart. 7, 66. Conf. Sen. Ep. 57.

* Hapsus, i. m. [ab ἅπτομαι tango] A handfull, a bolster of linen, or woolen, to keep a wound from further harm, Cels. 4, 9. & 7, 26.

* Hāra, æ. f. [ἀ χοῖρος porcus] (1) A

hogsty. (2) Also a goose pen, or coop. (1) Sublicus purgat haras, Varr. R. R. 2, 4. || Haras suis! conviciū in immundos, you stinking beast! Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39. (2) Varr. R. R. 3, 10. Col. 8, 14.

Hārīōla, æ. f. A she prophetess, or diviner, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

Hārīōlātio, ōnis. f. verb. A divining, or foretelling, Ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 31. ex positā.

† Hārīōlātor, ōris. m. verb. A diviner, Litt. ex Plaut. † Hariolus.

Hārīōlor, āri, ātus sum. dep. To foretell, or conjecture. Sed ego hæc hariolor, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 48.

Hārīōlus, i. m. [qu. fariolus, à fari, vel ab ara, scrib. enim sine aspiratā] A diviner, a soothsayer. Interdixit hariolus, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 29. Hariolorum & vatum prædictiones, Cic. de Div. 1, 2.

* Harmāmāxa, æ. f. [ἁρμάμαξα, Gr. ab ἅρμα currus, & ἅμαξα plaustrum] A sort of litter, or sedan, among the Persians, Curt. 3, 3, 23.

* Harmōge, es. f. [ab ἁρμογή, Gr. junctura, vel commixtura; quod ab ἁρμόζω apto] A mixture of divers colours, Plin. 35, 5.

* Harmōnia, æ. f. [ἁρμονία, Gr. ab ἅρμω, apto] (1) A due proportion, analogy. (2) Harmony, melody, a due proportion of sounds. (3) The wife of Cadmus so called. (1) Harmoniam corpus retinere non solēt, Lucr. 3, 119. (2) Varia sonorum compositio harmonias efficit plures, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18. Lat. Dissimilium concordia, Quint. 1, 10. centus, contonantia, modulatio. (3) Vid. Propr.

* || Harmōnicus, a, m. adj. Harmonious, melodious, Plin. 2, ult. al. harmoniacus.

* || Harpaction, i. n. [ἁρπακτιὸν, Gr. ab ἁρπάζω rapis; ita dict. ob celeritatem avellendi] A kind of plaster made of sulphur and turpentine, Plin. 35, 13. al. Harpacticon.

* † Harpāgātus, a, um. part. Taken, or snatched, away, by force. Aurum mihi intus harpagatum est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 24. † Vi ereptus, abreptus.

* Harpāgētus, i. f. || Harpaginetuli strati, a kind of chambered work, Vitruv. 7, 5. Vid. Baldi Lex.

* Harpāgo, ōnis. m. [ex ἁρπάξ, αἶγος, rapax] (1) || A hook to drag things out of a well. (2) An instrument to pull stones out of walls. (3) A grappling hook. (4) A robber. (1) Dig. L. 12. § 21. D. de Instr. leg. (2) Cæs. B. G. 7, 81. (3) Curt. 4, 2, 3. (4) Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 13.

* Harpāgo, āre. act. To hook, or grapple, to one. Improbis, cum improbus sit, harpaget, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 11.

* Harpālus, i. m. [ab eodem] Catch, or Snatch, a dog's name in Ovid. Met. 3, 222.

* Harpastum, i. n. [ab ἁρπάζω, rapio] A ball of cloth, or leather stuffed with flocks, which several endeavour to catch at once, Mart. 7, 19.

* Harpax, āgis. m. [ab ἁρπάζω, rapio] A kind of amber, that draweth leaves and straw after it. Also a whirl, or wharve to put on a spindle, Plin. 37, 2. Lat. Verticillus.

Harpe, es. f. [à Chald. חרבה Id.] A falchion, a scimitar, a bayonet, Ov. Met. 5, 69.

* Harpyiæ, ārum. f. pl. [ab ἁρπάζω, rapio] Harpyi, a sort of ravenous birds described by Virg. Æn. 3, 216. & seqq.

Hārūga, æ. f. [ab חורגה maclata] A sacrifice, al. leg. Harviga, harringia, arvigos, aringa, ariga.

Hārūspex, icis. m. [ab haruga & specio] A soothsayer, a diviner by looking into the entrails of the sacrifice, Cic. Philipp. 3, 8. Vid. Aruspex.

Hārūspica, æ. f. She that divineeth by entrails. Plaut. Mil. 3, 11, 99.

Hārūspicīna, æ. f. sc. ars. The art of divination, Cic. Fam. 6, 18. & de Div. 2, 18.

Hārūspicīnus, a, um. adj. Belonging to soothsaying. Libri haruspici, Cic. de Div. 1, 33.

Hārūspicium, i. n. Soothsaying, a divining by inspecting the entrails of the sacrifice, Catull. 89.

Haſta, æ. f. [ab aſtando, quia aſtabat in foro. ut auctionis indicium, unde & pro auctione poni-

tur] (1) A spear, a lance, or pike. (2) || Haſta pura, a spear staff without an iron head. (3) || Haſta decemvialis, vel contumvialis, fixed before their courts of justice. (4) Meton. An auction, a publick sale of goods. (1) § Eminus haſta, cominus gladio, uti, Cic. de Senect. 6. Pluribus hærebant ferro præfixæ haſtæ, Curt. 3, 4. || Met. Haſtam abjicere, to give up the cauſe, Cic. pro Mur. 21. Haſtas amentatas accipere, & torquere, to diſpute eagerly, to receive and repell, Id. de Orat. 1, 57. (2) Virg. Æn. 6, 760. ubi vid. Donat. & Serv. § Erat ſignum pacis, & data poſt victoriam, vid. Suet. Claud. 28. (3) Ad jura decem vocat haſta virorum, Luc. ad Piſon. 41. Centum gravis haſta virorum, Mart. 7, 63. (4) Quos non infinita Pompeii haſta ſatiavit, Cic. Philipp. 4, 4. Ager haſtæ ſubjectus, Flor. 2, 6, 47. § Haſtam protendere, Tac. Ann. 2, 21, 1. torquere, Cic. de Orat. 1, 57. vibrare, Ibid. 2, 80. Venire ſub haſtâ, Liv. 5, 16. Submoveri ab haſtâ, Id. 39, 44.

Haſtātus, a, um. adj. Bearing, or fighting with, ſpears. Acies haſtata, Tac. Ann. 2, 14, 4. Haſtati milites, Varr. L. L. 4, 16. Haſtatae urnæ, Val. Flacc. 6, 120.

Haſticus, a, um. adj. Belonging to a ſpear, or lance. || Edidit & haſticos ludos, Suet. Col. 20. ubi tamen al. atticos, al. aſticos. Tis and tournaments.

Haſtie, is. n. (1) A halberd, or pike. (2) Any pointed thing. (1) Haſtili nixus, Cic. pro Rab. 6. v. & Liv. 21, 8. (2) Haſtilia virgæ, Virg. Geor. 2, 358. § Haſtilia dextrâ ſpargere, Val. Flacc. 6, 229.

Haſtūla, æ. f. A ſmall halberd, or ſpear, Sen. N. Q. 2, 21. || Haſtula regia, a ſort of ſpear reſembling a ſpear, Plin. 21, 17.

Hau. interj. i. e. Alas, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 38.

Haud. adv. Not, Cic. pro Arc. 1.

Haudquāquam. adv. By no means, in no wiſe, Cic. de Orat. 1, 9.

† Hæve pro ave, Hæveto pro valetō, Scal.

* Haurio, ire, ſi & ivi, ſtum & itum. [ab ἁρῶω, Idem] (1) To draw, to fetch up. (2) Met. To receive, or take in. (3) To drink, eat, ſwallow, or ſup, up. (4) To waſte, ſpend, or conſume. (5) Met. To undergo, to ſuffer. (6) To pierce, to tap, or open. (7) To drain, to ex- hauſt. (1) Integros accedere fontes, Atque haurire, Lucr. 1, 926. § Haurire à, de, & ex, loco, Cic. Cùm idem quoquē haurerit, Varr. Æn. 4, 359. oculis, Ibid. 4, 661. Suſpiciens hauſit cælum, mentemque recepit, Ibid. 10, 899. Haurire gaudium auriſus oculiſque, Liv. (3) Impiger hauſit ſpumantem pateram, Virg. Æn. 1, 742. § Lambunt cibos, aut integros hauri- unt, cùm mandere non poſſunt, Col. 8, 17. Tam longi temporis opus incendium hauſit, Liv. 5, 7, 4. Haurire patrias opes, Mart. 9, 83. (5) Luctum nos hauſimus majorem, ille animi non minorem, Cic. pro Sext. 29. (6) Pectora ferro Hauſit, Ov. Met. 8, 440. (7) Medium ſol aureus orbem Hauſerat, Virg. Geor. 4, 427. § Haurire cibos, Col. 8, 17. poculum vini, Liv. 13, 15. cervos ſolidos, Plin. 8, 14. ſumptum ex ærario, Cic. Rull. 2, 13.

* Haurior, riri. paſſ. To be ſwallowed up. Prælio ac fugâ deſatigati gurgitibus hauriebantur, Curt. 4, 62.

* Hauſtor, ōris. m. verb. [ex haurio] A drawer. Ultimus hauſtor aquæ, Cato, Luc. 9, 594.

* Hauſtrum, i. [ab haurio] A bucket, a ſcoop, or pump, Lucr. 5, 517. § Rarò occ.

* Hauſtus, a, um. part. (1) Drawn, taken up. (2) Swallowed up, ſunk, ſundered. (3) Drunk in. (1) Aqua hauſta duabus palmis, Ov. Faſt. 2, 194. (2) Pars navium hauſtæ ſunt, Tac. Ann. 2, 24, 2. = Hauſtæ aut obrutæ urbes, Id. Hiſt. 1, 2, 3. (3) Novum bibit offibus ignem Nec latet hauſtus amor, Stat. Ach. 1, 304.

* Hauſtus, ūs. m. verb. (1) A drawing up, (2) A draught, a ſup. (1) Aqua quæ non eſt nauſtus profundis, Col. 1, 5. (2) Hauſtus aquæ mihi

H E C

mihi nectar erit, *Ov. Met.* 6, 356. Exiguus haustibus bibere, *Id. Fast.* 3, 274.

* Hausurus, a, um. part. *About to suffer, or undergo, Virg. Aen.* 4, 386. ¶ Raro occ. sub hac formâ.

† Haut, pro haud, quod vid.

H ante E.

† He, he. interj. verbum naturaliter effutitum. He he! ipse clypeus cecidit, *Enn. ap. Varr. L. L.*

* Heautontimōrūmēnos, i. m. [Gr. εαυτον τιμωρουμενος, i. e. seipsum crucians] *The self torturer, the name of a comedy in Terence.*

* Hebdōmāda, æ. f. [ἑβδομάς, Gr.] (1) ¶ *The number seven.* (2) Also a week. (1) ¶ Duodecima annorum hebdomada, *the eighty fourth year, Gell.* 3, 10. (2) Ne in quartam hebdomadam incideres, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 9. *Lat. Septimana.*

* Hēbēnum, & Hēbēnus. *Vid. Ebenus, eburnum.*

Hēbeo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To be blunt.* (2) *To chill, to curdle.* (3) *To be dull and heavy.* (1) = Num ferrum hebet? an dextræ torpent? *Liv.* 23, 45. (2) Sanguis gelidus hebet, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 396. (3) Hebet corpus somno, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 41.

Hēbes, ētis, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Blunt.* (2) *Heavy, dull, dim, not quick in any of the senses.* (3) *Languid, without spirit.* (4) *Weak, feeble.* (5) *Moving slow.* (6) *Blockish, slow of apprehension.* (1) Gladii hebetes, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 589. Hebetia tela, *Curt.* 4, 16. (2) Hebetiores aures, *Cic. pro Planc.* 27. Sensus hebetes & tardi, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 8. ¶ Velox an tardus, acutus an hebetior, memor an obliuiscus, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 24. (3) Hebes rhetorica forensis, *Id.* (4) Ictus hebes, *Mart.* 7, 31, 8. (5) = Spondæus hebetior videtur, & tardior, *Cic. Orat.* 64. (6) Epicurum habetern & rudern dicere solent Stoici, *Id. de Div.* 2, 50. ¶ Tanta solertia animalium hebetissimis quoque est, *Plin.* 9, 30.

Hēbesco, ēre. incept. *To grow blunt, dull, dim, languid, feeble.* Hebescebant oculi, *Suet. Tib.* 68, 3. Acies mentis seipsam intuens nonnunquam hebescit, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 30. Patimur hebescere aciem auctoritatis, *Id. in Catil.* 1, 2. = Otio hebescere, & languere, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 1.

Hēbētans, tis. part. *Makeing dull.* Habetante convexitate mundi radios inflexos, *Plin. H.* 2, 13.

Hēbētatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A making dull, or dim.* Hebetatio oculorum, *Plin.* 28, 6.

Hēbētātrix, icis. f. verb. *It. feminine, that maketh dull, or dim.* Hebetatrix umbra, *Plin.* 2, 13.

Hēbētātus, a, um. part. *Made blunt, made dull and stupid.* Tela habetata, *Sil.* 16, 105. Hebetato animo simul & corpore, *Suet. Claud.* 2. Reipublicæ vires hebetatæ, *Juss.* 6, 8, 2.

Hēbētesco, ēre. act. *To make dull, &c.* *Plin.* 28, 7.

Hēbēto, āre. act. *To make blunt, to make dull.* Humor nihil gladios aut pila hebetat, *Liv.* Porrum oculorum aciem hebetabat, *Plin.* 20, 6. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 6, 764.

Hēbētor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be made dull, or dim.* (2) *To be blunted.* (1) Hebetatur ipeculorum fulgor, *Plin.* 7, 15. (2) Tristitia & cura hebetatur vino, *Id.* 23, 1. Gladios incuriā hebetari retundique gaudebant, *Id. Paneg.* 18, 3.

¶ Hēbētūdo, dīnis. f. *Dullness, dimness, bluntness.* = Hebetudo & obfuscatio visus, *Macrobi. Somn. Scip.* 1, 14. Hebetudo sensuum, *Id. ibid.*

* Hēcātombe, es. f. [ex εκατόν, centum, & βῆς, bos] *A sacrifice of a hundred oxen, hogs, sheep, lions, eagles, &c. vid. Jul. Capitolin. in Balbino, & Cael. Rhod.* 20, 6. Existunt qui promittunt hecatomben, *Juv.* 12, 101.

* Hēcātompus, ōdis. m. [ex εκατόν centum, & πῆς pes] *A fish with a hundred, or however a great many feet, Plin.* 13, 43.

H E L

* || Hēlīca, æ. f. sc. febris. [ἑλκικός πυρετός, Gr. ita dict. quod habitum acquisierit; vel quod in ἑλκε, i. e. quod in habitu corporis consistat] *A helick, or continual, fever, Med.*

* Hēcūra, æ. f. [ab ἐκურᾶ, Gr. focus] *The mother in law, one of Terence's plays.*

Hēdēra, æ. f. [cujus de etymo nihil comperti] *Ivy.* Virens hedera, *Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 17. pallens, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 39. alba, *Id. Ecl.* 7, 38. nigra, *Id. Geor.* 2, 258. tenax, *Catull.* 59, 34. ambitiosior, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 20. baccifera, *Sen. Oedip.* 414. Hederis ligare artus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 268.

Hēdēāceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, ivy.* Frondem hederaceum bubus dato, *Cato*, 4. Corona hederacea, *Plin.* 24, 19.

Hēdērīger, a, um. adj. *Bearing ivy.* Mænades hederigeræ, *Catull.* 61, 23.

¶ Hēdērātus, a, um. part. *Idem.* Hederata frons, *Aur. Olymp. Ecl.* 3, 18.

Hēdērōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of ivy.* Lucus hederoso conditus antro, *Prop.* 4, 4, 3.

* || Hedra, æ. f. [ab ἥδρα, Gr.] *A plain superficies in a solid body, Geom.*

* Hēdrychum, i. n. [ab ἡδύς suavis] *A kind of sweet ointment.* Hedyrychum incendamus, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 19. *edit. Gronov. sed al. alit; scribendum videtur hedychroum, ab ἡδύχρον, Gr. ut sit unguentum ad nitorem cutis perennans.*

* Hēdyōsmus, i. m. & Hēdyōsmum, i. n. [ἡδύσμος, Gr. ab ἡδύς suavis, & ὁσμή odor] *Wild mint, Plin.* 35, 15. & 19, 8. *Lat. Mentha sylvestris.*

* Hēdyōnoīs, idis. f. [ab ἡδύς suavis, & πνέω spiro] *Succory, dandelion, Plin.* 20, 8. *Lat. Intybus sylvestris.*

* Hēdyōmāta, um. n. pl. [ab ἡδύς suavis] (1) *Sweet meats, or sauces.* (2) Also unguents perfumed. (1) *Plin. jun.* (2) *Plin.* 13, 1.

¶ Hēgyra, æ. f. vocab. Arab. *Lat. fuga.* *The flight of Mahammed out of Mecca, from which epocha the Arabians, Turks, and Saracens compute their years; it happened on the night next after the 15th of July, A. D. 662.*

† Hehe! interjeet. verbum naturaliter effutitum. Hehe! ipse clypeus cecidit, *Enn. ap. Varr. L. L.* 6.

Hei! interjeet. dolentis. *Wo! alas! Hei! ve-reor, ne quid Andria adportet mali, Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 46. § Hei mihi! non possum hoc sine lacrymis commemorare, *Cic.*

Heja! interjeet. gaudentis. *O rare! O brave! Phædr.* 5, 7, 3. *It. admirantis εἰρωνικῶς, hoida! Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 19.

* Helciārius, i. m. *A halfter, be that baleb a barge, or other vessel, along, Mart.* 4, 64.

* || Helcium, i. n. [ab ἑλκω, vel ἑλκῶς, traho] *The collar, or harness, of a carthorse; a trace, Apul. Met.* 9, p. 250.

* Helcysma, ātis. n. [ab eodem] *The drops, or refuse, of any metal, Plin.* 33, 6.

* Hēlēnium, i. n. [ita dict. ab Helenā, ex cujus lachrymis natum fingitur] *Elecampane, Plin.* 21, 10. *Lat. Inula campana.*

* Hēlēpōlis, is. [ἀπὸ τῆς ἐλεῖν τὰς πόλεις, i. e. ab urbibus expugnandis] *An engine used in the siege of cities, Vitruv.* 10, 22.

* || Hēliācus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the sun.* ¶ Heliacus ortus, occasus, *The appearing, or disappearing, of the stars, according as they are near to, or remote from, the sun, Astron.*

* Hēlice, es. f. [ab ἑλέω volvo] *A constellation called the great bear, Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 20. *Ov. Fast.* 3, 108.

Hēliōcāmīnus, i. m. *Vox hybrida. A solar in a place exposed to the sun, Plin. Ep.* 2, 17, 20.

* Hēlioscōpium, i. n. [ab ἥλιος sol, & σκοπεῖν video] *A sort of tithymal, or spurge, Plin.* 26, 8.

* Hēliōstrophon, i. n. *The turnsole, or sun flower, Plin. id. quod, & ab eodem themate cum.*

* Hēliotrópium, i. n. [ex ἥλιος, sol, & τρέπω, verito; quod ad solem se convertat] (1) *The herb turnsole.* (2) ¶ Also the name of a precious stone of a green colour with red spots, or veins. (1) *Varr. R. R.* 1, 46. (2) *Solin. Polybymi.*

H E M

* Hēlix, icis. m. [ab ἐλίσσω, involvo, quod arboribus fruticibusque circumvolvatur] (1) *A kind of creeping ivy.* (2) ¶ Also a spiral, or winding, line. (3) *An ornament on the capital of a pillar. (1) Plin.* 16, 35. & 38. (2) *Geometr.* (3) *Vitruv.* 4, 1.

* Hēlēbōrōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of bellebore, frantick, distracted, Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 67.

* Hēlēbōrum, i. n. & Hēlēbōrus, i. m. [ab ἐλλέβορος, Gr.] *The herb bellebore of which there are two sorts, white and black, vid. Plin.* 25, 5. given to melancholy and frantick persons, being a noble errhine and purger of the brain. Hēlēbōrum hisce hominibus est opus, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 89. Miscent helleboros graves, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 451.

* || Hēlēnismus, i. m. [ἐλληνισμός, Gr. ab ἑλλην, Græcus] *A Grecism, or Greek manner of speaking, Gramm.*

Hēlluatio, vel Hēluatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An eating greedily, a gormandizing, a riotous way of living, Cic. post Redit. in Senat.* c. 6.

Hēlluō, vel Hēluō, ōnis. m. [ab eluendo, Fest.] *A glutton, a spendthrift, Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 10. ¶ Hēlluō liborum, *a great reader, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 2.

Hēlluor, & Hēluor, āri, atus sum. dep. [ab eluendo, eluere enim bonis dicitur prodigus] *To gormandize, to devour, or consume all, Cic. de Prov. Cons.* 6. *Catull.* 27, 16.

Hēlops, ōpis. & Hēlōpe, es. f. *A kind of delicate fish, Col.* 8, 16. & *Plin.* 32, 7.

¶ Hēvella, æ. f. *A small sort of cabbage, Cic. Fam.* 7, 26. *sed al. alit. leg.*

Hēlvēnaceus, Col. 3, 2. & Hēlvēnacus, a, um. adj. ¶ Uvæ hēlvēnacie, *of a pale red colour, Id.* 5, 5.

Hēlvōlus, & Hēlvōlus, a, um. adj. Uvæ hēlvōlæ, *Col.* 3, 2. ¶ Hēlvōlum vinum, *pale red, Cato*, 25.

Hēlvīnus, a, um. adj. *Of a flesh colour, Plin.* 14, 4.

Hēluo, ōnis. *Vid. Hēlluō.*

Hēlvus, a, um. adj. *Of a pale red colour, Varr. R.* 2, 5.

* Hēlxine, es. f. [ab ἑλκω, traho, quod ad se res attrahat] *Parietary, or peltitory of the wall, Plin.* 21, 5. ¶ || Hēlxine cissampelos, *Bindweed, or withwind, Jun.*

Hem! an interjection expressing various motions and affections of the mind. (1) *Admirantis, bonu! say you so?* (2) *Laudantis, well, rarely.* (3) *Recordantis, ho! yes.* (4) *Interpellantis, hold! stay!* (5) *Corrigentis, bonu! bonu is that! what is that!* (6) *Offerentis, here, see here!* (7) *Verberantis, there is for you, take that for your pains.* (8) *Admonentis, look ye, mind.* (9) *Offendentis, see, lo, behold.* (10) *Commiserescentis, vel ingemiscantis.* (11) *Flortantis, mind, observe.* (12) *Exultantis, o brave! o rare!* (13) *Respondentis, anon, sir &* (14) *Ironice loquentis.* (1) Hem! quid ego audio? *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 2, 86. (2) *Id. Merc.* 3, 1, 25. (3) Hem! scio jam quid vis dicere, *Id. Mil.* 1, 1, 36. (4) *Id. Cist.* 4, 2, 27. (5) *Id. Cal.* 3, 6, 15. (6) Hem! ostendo manus, *Id. Cist.* 5, 2, 17. (7) *Id. Curc.* 1, 3, 39. & 5, 2, 26. *Pseud.* 1, 2, 22. & sæpe alibi. (8) *Id. Pæn.* 3, 4, 16. (9) Hem! eunuchum tibi! *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 20. (10) Itane Chrysis? *Id. Andr.* 4, 5, 8. (11) Hem! serva, *Id. Andr.* 2, 5, 5. (12) Hem! istuc volucram, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 8, 26. (13) *Id. Heaut.* 4, 5, 9. (14) Hem! si quid velis reddere curatum, huic mandes, *Id. Phorm.* 4, 4, 7.

* Hēmēcīchios, ou. d. g. vel Hēmēcīchius, a, um. adj. [ab ἡμέρα, dies] *Daily.* ¶ Tabula hēmēcīchios, *a picture finished in one day, Plin.* 35, 11.

* || Hēmēridion, i. n. [ἡμερίδιον, Gr. ab eodem] *Of one day's continuance, Litt. ex Plin.*

* Hēmēriōbion, i. n. [ab ἡμέρα dies, & βίος vita] *An insect living but one day, Plin.* 11, 36. *vid. & Cic. Tusc.* 2, 39.

* Hēmēciocallis, is. f. [ab ἡμέρα dies, & κάλλος pulchritudo] *A flower very like the lily, Plin.* 21, 21.

* Hēmērodīōmus,

* Hēmērodōmus, i. m. [ex hēmēra dies, & δόμος curfus] *A day post, a courier*, Liv. 31, 24; & Nep. Alcib. 4.

* Hēmērolōgium, [ex hēmēra dies, & λόγος sermo] *A calendar, or register; a journal*, Ecclef.

* || Hēmi, indecl. [a Gr. ἡμις dimidius] *Half*, Lat. Semis.

* Hēmicyclus, i. m. & Hēmicyclion, i. n. [ex hemi, & κύκλος circulus] *Vitruv. 5, 1. A half circle; a choir, or rather a room, in that form*, Cic. de Amic. 1.

* || Hēmimēris, is. f. [ex ἡμι, dimidium, & μέρις, pars] *Half a foot in verse*, Gramm.

* Hēmīna, æ. f. [ex ἡμι semis] *Half a sextary, being three quarters of a pint. Neque heminas vini octo expromsi in urceum*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18. *Conf. Col. 5, 11. & Plin. 14, 16.*

* Hēmīnārius, a, um, adj. *Holding a hemina*, Quint. 6, 3.

* || Hēmīdulus, a, um, adj. [ex ἡμι, semi & δλος, totus] *One and a half*, Gell. 18, 14. *Lat. Sefquialter.*

* Hēmīdion, ii. n. [ἡμιδίων, Gr. ab ἡμιδύος mulus; vel quod mulæ eā delectentur, vel quod mulieres steriles instar mularum reddat] *Spleenwort*, Plin. 27, 5.

* Hēmīsphærium, i. n. [ex ἡμι, semi, & σφαῖρα, sphaera] (1) *Half a sphere, the hemisphaere*. (2) *A kind of clock*. (1) Varr. (2) Vitruv. 9, 9.

* || Hēmīstichium, i. n. [qu. ἡμισὶν στίχῃ, i. e. dimidium versus] *A half verse*, Gramm.

* Hēmītōnium, ii. n. [ἡμιτόνιον, Gr. ex ἡμι semi, & τόνος tonus] *A half tone*, Vitruv. 5, 4.

* Hēmītrītæus, i. m. sc. πυρετός. [ab ἡμι semi, & τριταῖος tertianus] *A semitertian fever, or ague*, Mart. 12, 92. Apud Latinos nomen non habuit, teste Sereno, c. 53. Postiores tamen medici semitertianam febrem appellavere.

* || Hendēcāsyllābus, i. m. sc. versus. [ab ἑνδεκα undecim, & συλλαβή syllaba] *Containing eleven syllables*, Gramm. ut, *Quare aut Hendecasyllabos trecentos*, Catull. 12, 10.

* Hendiādīs, is. f. [ab ἑν διὰ δύοῖν, Gr.] *A rhetorical figure, when one thing is split into two, by the interposition of a conjunction. Maculis insignis & albo*, Virg. Geor. 3, 56. *quod alibi usitata dicendi facie protulit*, Maculis quem Thracius albis Portat equus, Æn. 5, 565. *In prædam partemque, pro in prædæ partem*, Ibid. 3, 223.

* Hēpar, ātis. n. [ἥπαρ, Gr.] (1) *The liver*. (2) *A fish so called*. (1) Lucil. R. occ. (2) Plin. 32, 11. scrib. & epar.

* Hēpatārius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the liver*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 24.

* Hēpatīcus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of the liver*. (2) *Diseased in the liver*. (1) Morbus hepaticus, Cels. 4, 11. (2) Hepaticis bibendum datur, Plin. 20, 14.

* Hēpatītes, æ. m. [a præced.] *A precious stone, either so called from the form, or colour, of the liver*, Plin. 37, 11.

* Hēphæstītes, æ. m. [ab ἡφαιστος, Vulcanus] *A precious stone of the colour of fire*, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Hephthēmimēris, is. f. [ab ἑπτὰ septem, ἡμι semi, & μέρις pars] *A cæsura falling on the seventh half foot, when after the third foot a short syllable remaineth, and is made long*, Gramm.

* Hēpiālus. *Vid. Epialus.*

* Hēpiēma, ātis. n. [ab ἑψω coquo] *New wine boiled to the third part*, Plin. 14, 9. = Si-ræum, sava, Id. ib.

* Hēpiāphōnos, i. f. [ab ἑπτὰ septem, & φωνή vox] *A portico in Olympia so artificially built as to repeat the voice by seven echos, or sounds*, Plin. 36, 15.

* Heptapleuros, i. f. vel Heptapleurum, i. n. [ex ἑπτὰ septem, & πλεῦρα latus] *A kind of plantain*, Plin. 25, 8.

* Heptēres, is. f. [ab ἑπτὰ septem, & ἑρέσω remigo] *A galley with seven banks of oars*, Liv. 27, 23, & 24.

Hēra, æ. f. [ab herus]. (1) *A dame, a mistress, a lady*. (2) *The goddess Juno, as others think Tellus, or rather an appellation of the goddess Fortune*. (1) *Summum bonum esse heræ putabam hunc Pamphilum*, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 2. (2) *Vofne velit, an me regnare herā, quidve ferat fors*, Enn. ap. Cic. Offic. 1, 22. Al. tamen interpretantur ut fit, herā quidve ferat fors.

* Hērāclēon, i. n. [ab Hercule inventore] *The herb milfoil, or yarrow*, Plin. 20, 17. & 19, 25.

* Hērāclēus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Hercules*.

¶ Hērāclēa potula, *large bowls, such as Hercules used, who was famous for topeing*, Cic. in Verr. 4, 18. *quorum etiam fit mentio ap. Athenæum*, ¶ Hērāclēus lapis, *the loadstone*, Plin.

* || Hēræa, ōrum. pl. n. [ab Ἥρα Juno] *Feasts in honour of Juno*, Lex. ex Liv.

HERBA. [de etym. parum constat] (1) *An herb*. (2) *A weed*. (3) *Grass*. (4) *The blade of any corn, &c.* (1) *Nec poterat curas sanare salubribus herbis*, Tib. 2, 3, 13. (2) *Surdæ & ignobiles herbæ*, Plin. 22, 3. (3) *Cruor fusus signaverat herbam*, Ov. Met. 10, 210. *Jam cibus herba placet*, Id. Met. 2, 662. *Revocatas ruminat herbas*, Id. Amor. 3, 5, 17. ¶ *Herbam porrigere alicui, to own one conqueror, or superiour, in any thing*, Vid. Plin. 22, 14. (4) *Crescenti segetes proculcat in herbā*, Ov. Met. 8, 290. ¶ *Messis in herbā*, ap. Id. Epist. 17, 263. *Prov. when one has but a distant prospect of a thing*. § *Herbas eligere*, Curt. 4, 1, 21. *vellere*, Varr. R. R. 1, 47. *evellere, elidere*, Ibid. effodere, Cato R. R. 51. *extirpare*, Col. 4, 5.

Herbaceus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to grass, or herb; grassy; made of grass, or herbs*. Herbacei coloris esse, Plin. 27, 12. *Herbaceum oleum*, Id. 23, 4.

Herbārius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, herbs*. Herbaria scientia, Plin. 26, 5.

Herbārius, i. m. *A gatherer of herbs, a botanist*, Plin. 22, ult.

Herbasco, vel Herbesco, ēre. incept. (1) *To wax green, as grass, or herbs*. (2) *To bring forth herbs, or grass*. (1) *Viriditas ex semine herbascit*, Cic. de Senect. 15, 4. (2) *Plin. 19, 8. sed Hard. leg. herbas creet.*

Herbescens, tis. part. *Waxing green*. Elicit herbescentem viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15.

Herbesco. *Vid. Herbasco.*

Herbeus, a, um, adj. *Green like grass*. Oculi herbei, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 17.

Herbīdus, a, um, adj. *Full of grass, or herbs*. Campus herbīdus, Liv. 9, 2. *mons*, Ibid. 29, 31. *color*, Plin. 12, 14. *Herbīdum solum*, Id. 18, 17. *Conf. Col. 6, 22.*

Herbīfer, a, um, adj. *Bringing forth herbs, or grass*. Herbīfer mons, Plin. 23, 8. Herbīfer Aci, Ov. Fast. 4, 468.

Herbigrādus, a, um, adj. *Going on the grass*. Herbigrada cochlea, Cic. de Div. 2, 64.

† Herbīlis, e. adj. *Nourished by grass, or herbs*. Herbīlis anser, Lucil.

Herbōsus, a, um, adj. *lūmus, sup. Full of herbs, or grass*. Ager herbōsus, Ov. Met. 14, 445. *Apidanus*, Prop. 1, 3, 6. *Herbōssima stramenta*, Cato, 54.

Herbūla, æ. f. dim. *A little herb*. Cervæ per-purgant se quādam herbūla, Cic. N. D. 2, 50.

* Hercæus, a, um, adj. [ab ἥρκος, septum] *A name of Jupiter, the defender of Enclosures*. *Sacrata est maceries, quæ ambit domum Jovi Hercæo*, Serv. *Cui nihil Hercæi profuit ara Jovis*, Ov. in Ibin. 284. *Lat. Penetrālis.*

* Hercisco, ēre. act. *tāquam ab hercio inuit*. [quod ab ἥρκος, septum] *To divide, or part, an inheritance among coheirs*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 56.

* Hercius, i. m. [ab ἥρκος, septem] *A portcul-lis*, Cæf. B. C. 3. ut aliqui legunt. † *Cataractes.*

* Herciē. adv. *By Hercules*, passim.

* Hercūlāneus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Hercules*. ¶ *Herculanea pars, the tent, or tithe*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 11.

* Hercūlānus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Hercules*, Meton. *great, huge*. *Herculaneæ formicæ*, Plin. 30, 4.

* Hercūlē. adv. *jurandi, & integrè Hercules*, Cic. & Cels. *By Hercules*, passim.

* || Hercūcē. adv. *Stoutly, strongly*, Cic. Attic. 8, 6. *ubi al. mehercule; & totus quidem locus est infans.*

* Hercūleus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, Hercules*; Meton. *great, huge*. *Herculeo suspensa monilia collo*, Ov. Epist. 9, 57. *Herculea audacia*, Justin. in Præf.

Hērē. adv. (1) *Yesterday*. (2) *Yesternight*. (1) *Qui herē tantum biberis*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 8. Res hodie minor est, herē quān fuit, Juv. 3, 23. (2) *Herē venisti mediā nocte*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 16.

Hēres, hērēdis. c. g. *An heir, or heiress; an owner, or possessor*. § *Heredem aliquem facere*, Cic. pro Clu. 12. *instituere*, Ibid. 7. *relinquere*, Id. pro Q. 4. *scribere*, Id. pro Mil. 18. *Vid. Hæres.*

Hērī. adv. *id. quod herē. Yesterday*, Cic. Fam. 11, 1.

¶ Hērīfūga, æ. c. g. *A runaway, a runagate*. *Hērīfugæ famuli*, Catull. 57, 71.

Hērīlis, e. adj. [ab herus] (1) *Belonging to a master*, (2) *or mistress*. (1) *In nuptias conjeci herilem filium*, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 23. (2) *Remmīus Palæmon, mulieris verna, dum herilem filium comitatur in scholas, literas didicit*, Suet. de illustr. Gram. 23. *Heile carpere penum*, Hor. Carm. 3, 27, 63.

Hērīnāceus, i. m. *A bedebog*, Plin. *Vid. Erinaceus.*

* || Herma, ātis. n. [ab Ἑρμα fulcrum] *A prop, or stay*, Fest. *Lat. Fulcrum.*

* Herma, æ. m. [ab Ἑρμῆς, Gr.] *A statue of Mercury*. *Trunco simillimus Hermæ*, Juv. 8, 53. *Omnes Hermæ ceciderunt unā nocte*, Nep. Alcib. 3.

Hermāphrōdītus, i. m. [ab Ἑρμῆς, Mercurius, & Ἀφροδίτη, Venus] *An hermaphrodite, both man and woman*, Vid. Ov. Met. 4. *Fab. 8. v. 383.* *Hermaphroditi utriusque sexus*, Plin. 11, 49.

* Hermēdōne, es. f. [ab Ἑρμῆς Mercurius, & ἡδονή voluptas] *A knot, or band; a constellation so called*, Vitruv. 9, 7. *interpr. Litt.*

* Hermēlion, i. n. [Ἑρμῆλιον, Gr.] *A precious stone of a fiery colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Hermōdactylus, i. m. [ab Ἑρμῆς Mercurius, & δάκτυλος digitus] *Wild saffron*, Dodon. *Some take it for dogsbane.*

* Hermūpoa, æ. f. [ab Ἑρμῆ Mercurii, & πόα herba; q. d. herba Mercurii] *The herb mercury*, Plin. 25, 3.

Hernia, æ. f. *The disease when the intestines fall into the scrotum, a rupture*, Cels. 7, 18. *Nestoris hernia*, Juv. 6, 325.

* Hērōicus, a, um, adj. [ab heros] (1) *Heroick, pertaining to the heroes*. (2) *Relating to heroick actions, epick*. (1) *Heroica ætas*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. (2) *Heroicus versus*, Cic. de Legg. 2, 27.

* Hērōīna, æ. f. *A heroine, a lady of honour*. *Inachiis blandior heroīnis*, Prop. 1, 13, 31.

* Hērōīs, īdis. f. *A lady of the first rank, a lady of quality*. *Veteres heroīdas æquas*, Ov. Amor. 2, 4, 33.

* Hērōs, ōis. m. [ab ἥρως, Gr.] (1) *A hero, partly of divine, and partly of human, extraction*. (2) *The soul of a great man unbodied*. (3) *A man of singular virtue, either civil, or military*. (1) Quem virum, aut heroa, lyrā vel acri Tibiā nimes celebrare, Clío? Quem Deūm? Hor. Od. 1, 12, 1. *Nec robora profunt Semideūm heroum*, Stat. Theb. 5, 373. (2) *Huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros*, Virg. Æn. 6, 672. (3) *Heros ille noster Cato*, Cic. Attic. 1, 16.

* Hērōum, i. n. *A monument erected to the memory of some hero*, Cic. de Legg. 2, 24. *ubi tamen Gruter. & Turneb. leg. forum.*

* Hērōus, a, um, adj. *Heroick, epick*. ¶ *Heroī pedes, quibus in carmine utimur heroico*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 47. *Quis te Carminis heroī tangere jussit opus?* Prop. 3, 3, 16.

* Herpes, ētis. [ab ἑρπω, serpo] (1) *St. Anthony's fire, some call it wildfire, some the shingles*. (2) *An eating ulcer which corrodes the flesh to the bone*. (3) *Also an animal of use in the cure of*

of such diseases. (1) Scrib. Larg. 63. Plin. 26, 34. = Zona, Id. (2) Cels. 5, 28. (3) Plin. 30, 13.

Hērūs, i. m. (1) *A master of a family.* (2) or *his eldest son.* (3) ¶ Cœlestes heri, the Gods. (1) Cui me custodem addiderat herus major meus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 50. (2) Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 3. (3) Hostia cœlestes pacificasset heros, Catull. 66, 76.

* Hespēris, idos. f. [Ἑσπερίς, Gr.] *The sea Gilliflowver*, Plin. 21, 7.

* Hespērius, a, um. adj. *Western.* Fretum Hesperium, Ov. Met. 11, 258.

* Hespēriūgo, gīnis. id. quod hesperus. Merget diem timendum dux noctis hesperugo, Sen. Med. 878.

* Hespērus, i. m. [Ἑσπερος, Gr.] (1) *The evening star*, the same which is also called *phosphorus*, or *lucifer*, in the morning. (2) Synecd. *The evening.* (1) ¶ = Nuncius noctis, hesperipulsis tenebris luciter idem, Sen. Hippol. 751. (2) Ite domum saturæ, venit hesperus, ite capellæ, Virg. Ecl. 10, 77.

Hesternus, a, um. adj. [ab heri, antiq. hesi] *Of yesterday*, or *yesternight*. Hesternus dies, Cic. N. D. 2, 29. Hesternā nocte, Ov. Ep. 19, 72.

* Hētēria, æ. f. [ab ἑταιρία, Gr. i. e. sodalitas] *A company, a society, a college*, Plin. Ep. 10, 43. Secundum mandata tua hētērias esse vetueram, Ibid. Ep. 97.

* Hētērice, es. f. [ἑταιρικὴ, Gr. sc. ἵλη] *A Macedonian troop*, so called from their friendly society with each other, or with the king, Nep. Eum. 1.

* Hētēroclītus, a, um. adj. [ab ἑτέρος aliter, & κλίω declino] *Varied from the common way*, irregular in declining, Gramm.

* Hētēiocrania, æ. f. [ab ἑτέρος alter, & κρανίον calvaria] *A pain, or tumour, on one side of the head*, Plin. 31, 9.

* Hētērmallus, a, um. adj. [ab ἑτέρος alter & μάλλος vellus] *Friezed, or naped, on one side*, as velvet, fatten, fustian, &c. Poll.

¶ Hetta, æ. f. *A thing of no value.* Non hettæ te facio, Fest. i. e. titivilitii. ¶ Scrib. & heceta.

Heu! interj. ejulantis, & dolentis. (1) *Wo! alas! ô!* (2) Admirantis, *wboo!* (1) Heu! heu! quàm ego malis perdidisti modis, quod tibi detuli & quod dedi! Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 26. § Heu pietas! heu piſca Fides! Virg. Æn. 6, 878. § Heu, me miserum! Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 22. Heu misero mihi! nequeo quin fleam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 32. (2) Heu! ædopol, specie lepidâ mulier, Id. Rud. 2, 4, 2.

* Heurētes, æ. m. [ab εὐρίσκω invenio] *The inventor, or deviser, of a thing; an outbourn.* Heurētes mihi est, &c. Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 9. Lat. Inventor.

Heus! adv. (1) Vocantis & revocantis, *ho, sobo, ho there.* (2) It. dolentis, (3) & ad considerationem revocantis, *consider, mind.* (1) Heus! ecquis hīc est janitor? aperite, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 110. Syre, inquam, heus! heus! Syre, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 107. (2) Heus! etiam menſas conſumpſimus, inquit Iulus, Virg. Æn. 7, 116. interp. Donato. (3) Heus! proximus sum egomet mihi, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 11. Omnium rerum, heus, vicissitudo est, Id. Eun. 2, 2, 45.

* Hexāchordus, i. c. g. & on, i. n. [ab ἑξ sex, & χορδή chorda] *Having six cords*, or *strings*, Vitruv. 10, 13.

* Hexaclīnon, i. n. [ab ἑξ sex, & κλίω lectus] *A dining room, holding six discubitory couches*, Mart. 9, 69.

* Hexāgōnus, a, um. adj. [ab ἑξ sex, & γωνία angulus] *Having six angles*, Col. 5, 2.

* Hexāmēter, a, um. adj. [ab ἑξ sex, & μέτρον mensura] *Of six measures, of six feet*, Gramm. Lat. Sex pedum.

* Hexāphōri, ōrum. m. p. [ab ἑξ sex, & φέρω fero] *Six porters, or bearers of burdens*, Vitruv. 10, 8.

* Hexapla, ōrum. n. pl. [ab ἑξαπλῆς sexuplex] *A work of Origen's in six columns*, Eccles.

* Hexastichon, i. [ab ἑξ sex, & στίχος versus] *Any thing comprised in six verses*, Gramm.

* Hexastichus, a, um. adj. [ab ἑξ sex, & στίχος oïdo] *Hordeum hexastichum, barley having six rows of corn in an ear*, Col. 2, 9.

* Hexastylos, i. c. g. & on, i. n. [ab ἑξ sex, & σῦλος columna] *Having six ranges of pillars*, Vitruv. 4, 3.

* Hexēcontālīthus, i. m. [ab ἑξήκοντα sexaginta, & λίθος lapis] *A precious stone with a variety of corners and colours*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Hexēres, is. f. [ab ἑξ sex, & ἑρέσω remigo] *A galley having six banks of oars*, Liv. 37, 23. Val. Max. 1, 8, 11.

H ante I.

* Hiandus, a, um. part. *To be yawned, with a loud voice.* Pers. 5, 3.

* Hians, antis. part. [ab hio] (1) *Gapeing, yawning.* (2) *Disjointed.* (3) Met. *Crawling, insatiable.* (1) Perdicces hiantes, Plin. 33, 9. Conf. Sil. 2, 684 & 10, 184. (2) = Disjuncti atque hiantes concursus literarum, Cic. in Part. Orat. 6. = Mutilus, dissolutus. (3) Hiantie avaritiâ Verres, Cic. in Verr. 2, 54.

* Hiasco, ēre. incept. [ab hio] *To chink, to open, to spread.* Ubi primum nuces hiascere incipiunt, Cato, 17.

* Hiātus, ūs. m. verb. [ab hio] (1) *A gapeing, or yawning; an opening the mouth w.de.* (2) *A gasping.* (3) *Any chaping, cleaving, or opening; a disjoining, a parting.* (4) Meton. *Bawling, bragging, boasting.* (1) Leo hiātu minaci, Plin. 8, 16. (2) Extremus expirantis hiatu, Quint. 6, 2. (3) Terræ hiatus, Ov. Fast. 3, 609. fontis, Id. Met. 3, 162. (4) Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? Hor. A. Poet. 138.

Hiberna, ōrum. n. pl. (1) *Winter quarters for soldiers.* (2) Also *winter houses*, as opposed to summer houses. (1) Legionēs in hibernis collocāram, Cic. Fam. 10, 33. (2) Varro.

Hibernācula, ōrum. n. pl. dim. *Winter quarters.* Hibernacula maturē communie, Liv. 22, 32.

Hibernātūius, a, um. part. *About to winter.* Ut commodē hibernaturum se credebat, Liv. 28, 37. Loca perhorrida situ hibernaturus, Liv.

Hiberno, āre. neut. (1) *To winter, to be in winter quarters.* (2) *To be rough, or tempestuous.* (1) Quomodo milites hibernent literæ perferunt, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 13. (2) Hibernat mare, Pers. 6, 7.

Hibernus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, winter.* Tempora hiberna, Cic. Verr. 5, 10. ¶ Fiant etiam ex frigore hiberno ulcera, maximē in pueris, chilblains, Cels. 5, 28, 6.

Hibiscum, i. n. vel Hibiscus, i. m. *The marsh-mallow*, interpr. Scal. ut sit idem cum ibiscus, quod vid. a kind of twig, or bullrush. Hædorum gregem viridi compellere hibisco, Virg. Ecl. 2, 30. interpr. Steph.

Hibris, idis. c. g. *A pig of a tame sow and a wild boar*, Plin. 8, 53. and may be used of any other like animal. Vid. Hybrida.

† Hibus pro his, Lex ex Plaut.

* Hīc, hæc, hoc. pron. demonstr. [ab ἵκε, hīce, & per Ap. c. hic] (1) *This man, woman, thing.* (2) *This so great.* (3) *Such.* (4) Sometimes it is redundant. (5) Sometimes put for the pronouns ille, ipse, is. (1) Hic ipse est, de quo agebam, Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 53. Hæc ea est, quem miles à me vi nunc ereptum venit, Id. Eun. 4, 6, 14. Hoc mihi expedit, Id. (2) Ab hoc tamen viro filius descit, Nep. Datam. 7. (3) His lacrymis vitam damus, Virg. Æn. 2, 45. (4) Ubinam Pamphilus hic est? Ter. Andr. 5, 6. (5) Captæ urbes, & in his Byzantium, Nep. Alcib. 5. In exilium, hoc est, in aliam civitatem, Cic. pro Cæcinâ, 34.

* Hīc, vel heic. adv. loci, rei, & temporis. (1) *Here, in this place.* (2) *In this affair, or matter.* (3) *Then.* (1) Jam frater ipse hīc aderit virginis, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 52. (2) Lycurgus mihi videtur posse hīc ad nequitiam adducier, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 4. (3) Hīc ego illum con-

tempſi prae me, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 8. Hīc Catulus, Etſi heri, inquit, &c. Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 4.

* Hīce, hæce, hocce. *This, this very.* Hīce hoc munere arbitrantur suam Thaidem esse, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 38. Hīce oculis egomet visi, Id. Adelph. 3, 2, 31. Suburbanitas hujusce provinciae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3. Hocce tempus praeavere mihi, haud te ulcisci, finit, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 18. Vid. Hīa.

Hīcine, hæccine, hoccine? *This man? this woman? this thing?* ¶ Hīcine non gestandus in sinu est? is not he, or such an one as he? Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 75. Hæccine parva meum funus arena teget? shall this? Prop. 1, 17, 8. Hoccine credibile est? is this? Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 1.

Hīcine. adv. *Here?* Hīcine sum, an apud mortuos? Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 17.

Hīemālis, e. adj. *Winterly, of winter.* Hīemale tempus, Cic. Div. 2, 14. Navigatio hīemalis, Id. Fam. 6, 20. Hīemales aquæ, Sall. B. J. 41.

Hīematio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wintering, or subsisting in winter.* Reliquum mellis hīemationi relinquitur, Varr. R. R. 3, 17.

Hīemātūrus, a, um. part. *About to be tempestuous*, Plin. 18, 35.

Hīemātus, a, um. part. *Wintered in.* Hīemato lacu, Plin. 9, 22. ed. Hard.

Hīemo, āre. neut. (1) *To be cold and tempestuous.* (2) *To winter, to be in winter quarters.* (1) Fidicula exoritur, hīemat, & pluit, Col. 11, 2. Atium defendens pisces hīemat mare, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 17. ¶ AEF. Hīemare aquas, to turn into ice, Plin. 19, 4. (2) Legionēs quæ longius hīemabant, sublequi jussit, Cæſ. B. C. 1, 37.

Hīems, ūmis. f. (1) *Winter.* (2) Met. *A tempest.* (3) Synec. *A year.* (1) Campos & montes hīeme & æstate peragrantes, Cic. de Div. 1, 42. (2) ¶ Emīſiam hī-emem senſit Neptunus, Virg. Æn. 1, 129. (3) Sextâ peregit hīeme, Mart. 5, 38, 16.

* Hīēra, æ. f. [ab ἱερός sacer] (1) *A sacred garland consecrated to the gods, when, two running a race, neither got the prize.* (2) *A name of Cybele.* (3) *An island of Sicily.* (1) Sen. Ep. 83. interpr. Lipſ. (2) Silvēſtis hīera, Virg. Æn. 9, 673. ubi tamen ob produſſam mediam Turneb. hyæna legendum ſuſpicatur. (3) Plin. 2, 89. & 109.

* Hīērācion, i. n. [ab eodem cum ſeq.] *The herb bawlkweed*, Plin. 34, 11.

* Hīērācites, æ. m. [ab ἱερός sacer, accipiter] *A precious stone, so called from its colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Hīērācium collyrium. *A sort of eye salve*, Plin. 34, 11. ap. Cels. 6, 6, 28. vocatur Hīeracis collyrium.

* Hīērarcha, æ. m. [ab ἱερός sacer, & ἀρχή imperium] *A prelate, a bishop*, Eccles. Lat. Pæſul.

* Hīērarchia, æ. f. *Hierarchy, church government*, Eccles.

* Hīērarchicus, a, um. adj. *Of church government*, Eccles.

* Hīērātīcus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Sacerdotal.* ¶ Hīeratica charta, the finest sort of paper, on which books of religion were writ, Plin. 13, 12.

* Hīērōbōāne, es. f. i. e. sacra herba [ab ἱερός sacer, & βοτάνη herba] *Vervain*, Plin. 25, 9.

* Hīērōcūmīum, i. n. [ab ἱερός sacer, & κομέω curo] *A house for lepers*, Jun.

* Hīērōglŷphicus, a, um. adj. [ab ἱερός, sanctus, & γλŷφω, ſculpo] *Hieroglyphical.* ¶ Hīeroglyphicæ literæ, vel hīeroglyphica, ſc. ſigna. myſtical characters, or ſymbols, in uſe with the ancient Ægyptian prieſts, by the pictures of animals, plants, &c. ſuch as we ſee on their mummies, or embalmed bodys, but difficult, at this diſtance of time, to be explained; this being, if not the firſt way of writing, yet very ancient. Primi per figuras animalium Ægyptii ſenſus mentis effingebat, Tac. 11, 14.

Hīērōnīces, æ. m. [ab ἱερός sacer, & νίκη victoria] *A conquerour in the ſacred games*, Plin. 19, 8. & Suet. Ner. 24.

* **Hierophanta**, æ. m. [ab *hieros* facer, & *phaino* ostendo] An interpreter of sacred mysteries, Nep. Pelop. 3.

* † **Hierophylax**, æ. m. [ab *hieros* facer, & *phylax* custodio] A churchwarden, Scæv. Lat. Aedituus.

* **Hieto**, Ære. neut. [ab *hio*] To gape, to stare about. Dum hieto, ille se subterduxit mihi, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 4.

* **Hilaratus**, a, um. part. Made merry, pleased, rejoiced. Cum caelo terra hilarata videatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40.

* **Hilarè**, adv. [ab *hilarus*] ius, comp. fismè, sup. Merryly, cheerfully, gayly, frankly. § **Hilarè** vivere, Cic. de Fin. 5, 30. **Hilarius** loqui, Id. Tusc. 3, 27. **Hilarissimè** addere de suo, Plaut. Menæch. 1, 2, 40.

* † **Hilaresco**, Ære. incept. To grow merry, frolicsome, or gay, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 404.

* **Hilaria**, Ærum. pl. n. [ab *hilaritate* propter vernum tempus] Feasts in honour of Cybele, held on the 25th of March, when the days begin to be longer than the nights, Macr. Sat. 1, 21. Any solemn festival, Lampr. interpr. Calaub. negante Salmaf. **Hilaria** omnibus conveniunt, Quint. 6, 4.

* **Hilaris**, e. adj. or, comp. fismus, sup. [ab *hagès*, Id.] Merry, gay, pleasant, jovial, cheerful. § = Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristisque jocosi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89. Animadverti paulò te hilariorem, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 5. **Hilarissimum** convivam expromam tibi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 72.

* **Hilaritas**, Æris. f. Mirth, cheerfulness, gayety, pleasantry. = § Non hilaritate, nec lasciviâ, nec risu, aut joco comite levitatis, sed sæpe etiam tristes firmitate & constantiâ sunt beati, Cic. de Fin. 2, 20. = **Hilaritas** & suavitas crepta est mihi, Id. Fam. 9, 11.

* **Hilariter**, adv. Merryly, pleasantly, Ad Herenn. 3, 14. § **Mæstè**, Id. ib. Vid. **Hilarè**.

Hilaritudo, Ænis. f. Mirth, gayety, cheerfulness. Quid te, obsecro, tam abhorret hilaritudo? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 56. **Hilaritudo** oculorum, Id. Rud. 2, 4, 8.

* **Hilare**, Ære. act. To make merry, to please, to cheer. Animum hilarare, Catull. 61, 18.

* **Hilaror**, Æri. Ætus. pass. To be cheered, to be made pleasant. Quid sensus hilaratur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 3. Hujus suavitate maximè hilaratæ sunt Athenæ. Id. de Clar. Orat. 11.

* † **Hilarodus**, i. m. [ab *hagès* hilaris, & *ōdō* cantus] One that singeth pleasant songs, Fest.

* † **Hilariculus**, a, um. adj. dim. Somewhat merry. Sen. Ep. 23. § **sed al. alit. leg.**

* **Hilarulus**, a, um. adj. dim. Somewhat pleasant, or gay. Atticæ, quoniam hilarula est, meis verbis suavius des, Cic. Attic. 16, 11. extr.

* **Hilarus**, a, um. adj. Merry, pleasant, cheerful. Vita hilara, Cic. de Fin. 5, 30.

Hila, vel **Hila**, æ. f. Varr. dim. [ab *hira*] The small gut, a chitterling, or sausage. **Hillis** stomachus flagitat in morsus refici, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 60.

Hilum, i. n. The little black of a bean, a very nothing. Sisyphus non proficit hilum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4. ex *pōtā* quodam. Nec deficit ponderis hilum, Lucr. 3, 221. Si libellâ claudicat hilum, Id. 4, 518.

* **Himantopodes**, um. pl. m. [ex *hmas* lorum, & *πῆς* pes] Splayfooted, Solin. c. 43. Lat. Loripedes. Also birds so called from the slenderness of their legs, Plin. 5, 8.

Hin, חֵן, A measure among the Hebrews, containing twelve sextaries, Bibl.

* **Hinc**, adv. [ab *hic*] (1) Hence, from this place, (2) cause, (3) matter, (4) person. (5) Henceforth. (6) Out of this, part of this. (7) † **Hinc** & hinc on this part and that. (1) Is repent. à me hinc ante lucem, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 9. (2) Hinc illæ lacrymæ, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 99. (3) Hinc radios trivère rotis, hinc tympana plaustris, Virg. Geor. 2, 444. (4) Syrum ire video, hinc scibo jam ubi fiet, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 7. (5) Hinc volucrum naturæ dicentur, Plin. 9, 62. (6) Si is, aut dimidium, aut plūs

etiam hinc feres, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 2, 29. (7)

Hinc atque hinc glomerantur, Virg. Æn. 1, 504.

Raros colligis hinc & hinc capillos, Mart. 10, 83, 1.

* † **Hinna**, æ. f. A she bind, a mule, Non. ex Varr. 2, 409.

* † **Hinnibundè**, adv. After the manner of mules, Non. ex Claud. 2, 411. † Cum hinnitu.

* **Hinniculus**, i. m. dim. [ab *hinnus*] A little mule, Varr. R. R. 5, 8.

* **Hinnio**, Ære. act. To neigh, Quint. 1, 5.

* **Hinnitus**, Æis. m. A whinnying, or neighing.

Subitò exaudivit hinnitum, Cic. de Div. 1, 33. = **Fremitus** hinnitusque equorum, Liv. 2, 64.

Conf. Curt. 4, 13, 2.

* **Hinnuleus**, & **Hinnulus**, i. m. dim. [ab *hinnus*] (1) A young bind, or fawn; a kid, leveret, &c. (2) A little mule. (1) Vitas hinnuleo me similis, Chloë, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1. (2)

Equo & asina genitos hinnulos antiqui vocabant, Plin. 8, 44.

* **Hinnus**, i. m. [à *γίννος*, Idem] A mule engendered between a horse and a she ass, a nag, Varr. R. R. 2, 8. Col. 6, 37.

* **Hio**, Ære. neut. [à *χάω*, unde *χάσσω*, hisco] (1) To gape, to yawn, to open the mouth wide.

(2) To open, as flowers, &c. do. (3) To chark, chap, or cink; as the ground, wood, &c. (4) To be loose, or disjointed. (5) Met. To gape after, to covet greatly. (6) To bawl out. (1) Hiare parvuli sui gratiâ, Plin. 8, 25. (2) Flos hiat prætis, Prop. 4, 2, 45. (3) Hic scissa tellus faucibus ruptis hiat, Sen. Phœn. vel Theb. 70. (4) Vid. Hians. (5) Semper ad spem futuri hiat, Sen. Ep. 73. (6) Fabula hiansa Tragædo, Pers.

5, 3.

* **Hippæce**, es. f. [ab *ἵππος* equus] Cheese made of mare's milk, Plin. 28, 9.

* † **Hippægo**, gînis. f. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *ἄγω* duco] A ferry boat to carry horses over, Gell. 10, 25.

* **Hippægos**, vel **Hippægogus**, i. m. [à præced.] A ferry boat for horses. Hippagum Salaminii invenerunt, Plin. 4, 56. Naves, quas hippagogas vocant, Liv. 44, 28.

* **Hippeus**, i. m. [ab *ἵππος* equus] A comet with beams like a horse's mane, Plin. 2, 25.

* † **Hippi**, Ærum. m. pl. [ab *eodem*] A kind of crevice fish, Plin. 9, 31. § *de lectione constaret.*

* **Hippiatrus**, i. m. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *ιατρός* medicus] A horse-leech, or farrier, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. sed Græcis literis.

* **Hippice**, es. f. [ab *ἵππος* equus] An herb, which being held in a horse's mouth maketh him insensible of hunger, or thirst, Plin. 25, 8.

* **Hippocamēlus**, i. m. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *κάμηλος* camelus] A beast partly horse and partly camel, Auson. Epigr. 70, 9.

* **Hippocampa**, æ. f. & **Hippocampus**, i. m. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *κάμπω* flecto] A sea-horse, Plin. 32, 11.

* **Hippocampinus**, a, um. adj. Belonging to a sea-horse, Plin. 32, 7.

* **Hippocentaurus**, i. m. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *κένταυρος* centaurus] A sort of monster half a man and half a horse, Plin. 7, 3.

* **Hippodamus**, i. m. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *δαμάω* domo] A breaker of horses, Litt. ex Plaut. Est quidem viri nomen ap. Mart. 4, 31.

* **Hippodromus**, i. m. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *δρόμος* cursus] A coursering, or running, place for horses, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 27. & Cist. 2, 3, 7.

* **Hippoglossa**, æ. f. & **Hippoglossum**, i. n. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *γλῶσσα* lingua] The herb horse-tongue, or tonguewort, Plin. 27, 11.

* † **Hippoglottion**, i. n. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *γλῶττα* lingua] Tongue laurel, laurel of Alexandria, Plin. 15, 30.

* **Hippolapathum**, i. n. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *λάπαθον* lapathum] The herb patience, or monk's-beard, Plin. 20, 21.

* **Hippomānes**, n. indecl. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *μαίνωμαι* infanio] quid sit non satis constat apud auctores. (1) A kind of poison used in philtres, (2) A venomous humour falling from a mare when she wants the horse, (3) A piece of flesh on the

forehead of a colt newly foaled, which the mare presently bites off. (4) Also a kind of poisonous liquor. (5) An Arcadian herb, whereof if horses eat it maketh them furious. (6) Others make it a preparation from the herb called thorn apple, sea-lettuce, and milk thistle. (1) Col. 6, 27. (2) Plin. 8, 42. & 28, 10. (3) Virg. Æn. 4, 515. (4) Id. Geor. 3, 281. (5) Theocr. (6) Theophrast.

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* **Hippopæra**, æ. f. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *πῆρα* pera] A cloakbag, or portmanteau; a mail, Sen. Epist. 87.

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* **Hippophæstum**, i. n. [*ἵπποφαῖστον*, Gr.] An herb which seemeth to be the same with hippophaës, Plin. 16, 44. but Dioscorides distinguisheth them.

* **Hippopótamus**, i. m. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *ποταμός* fluvius; qu. equus fluvialis] A monstrous creature in the rivers Ganges and Nile, with a back and mane like a horse, hoofs like an ox, and tusks like a boar, Plin. 8, 21. § Hujus figuram expressam vid. ap. Orapollinem, 29, 16.

* **Hippodēlinum**, i. n. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *δέλινον* apium] The herb horseparsley, or loveage, Plin. 20, 11.

* **Hippotoxōta**, æ. m. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *τοξότης* sagittarius] An archer on horseback, Cæsar. B. C. 3, 6. & Hirt. B. Afr. 19.

* **Hippūris**, is. f. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *ὄρεα* cauda] The herb horsetail, or shavegrass, Plin. 5, 21. Lat. Equisetum, Id.

* † **Hir**, n. indecl. [à *χεῖρ*, Gr. manus] The hollow of the hand, interpr. Scal. Lucil. ap. Cic. de Fin. 2, 8. § **Scrib.** & **ir.**

Hira, æ. f. The gut called intestinum jejunum. Synecd. any gut. **Hiræ** omnes dolent, Plaut. Curr. 2, 1, 23.

Hircinus, & **Hirquinus**, a, um. adj. (1) Of a goat. (2) Goatish, ramish. (1) Pelles hircinæ, Plin. 12, 17. (2) Hirquinæ alæ, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 1, 51.

‡ **Hircipilus**, a, um. adj. Having hard, or bristly, hair, Fest.

Hircosus, a, um. adj. Stinking, ramish, smelling like a goat. Senex hircosus, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 14.

Hirculus, i. m. [ab *hircino*, i. e. gravi, odore] A herb like spikenard, bastard nard, Plin. 12, 12.

Hircus, & **Hirquus**, i. m. [de etym. variè disputatur] (1) A buck goat. (2) Met. A stinking, ramish, or lecherous, old fellow. (3) The rank smell of the armpits. (4) † A cuckold, or witto. (1) De his vid. Varr. R. R. 2, 3. (2) Hircus alius sæpe perdidit civem innocentem, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 86. (3) Sacer alarum hircus, Catull. 65, 1. (4) Litt. ex Catull. sed q.

* **Hirnea**, æ. [ab *hir*, vola] (1) A kind of earthen vessel. (2) A cake baked therein. (1) Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 273. (2) Cato, 81.

Hirquinus, Vid. **Hircinus**.

‡ **Hirquitallus**, i. m. [quod hircum olere incipiat] A boy about fourteen years of age, when his voice begins to break, Fest. hinc & verbum hircuitallio, Cenforin.

Hirquus, i. m. (1) The corner of the eye. (2) Also a goat. (1) Transversa tuentibus hirquis, Virg. Ecl. 3, 8. Serv. leg. & interpr. (2) Vid. **Hircus**.

‡ **Hirrio**, Ære. neut. [ab *r* literâ caninâ] To birr, snarl, or grin, like a dog, Fest. † **Ringo**.

‡ **Hirsuta**, æ. f. sc. eruca. A rough caterpillar, a palmer worm, Litt. ex Col.

‡ **Hirsutia**, æ. f. Roughness of hair, or bristles, Solin. c. 38.

Hirsutus, a, um. adj. [etym. incert.] ior, comp. Rough, hairy, prickly, shaggy, Met. rugged, unpleasant,

forehead of a colt newly foaled, which the mare presently bites off. (4) Also a kind of poisonous liquor. (5) An Arcadian herb, whereof if horses eat it maketh them furious. (6) Others make it a preparation from the herb called thorn apple, sea-lettuce, and milk thistle. (1) Col. 6, 27. (2) Plin. 8, 42. & 28, 10. (3) Virg. Æn. 4, 515. (4) Id. Geor. 3, 281. (5) Theocr. (6) Theophrast.

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* † **Hippodromus**, i. m. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *νέμω* pascō] A horsekeeper, Litt. ex Plin. sed q.

* **Hippopæra**, æ. f. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *πῆρα* pera] A cloakbag, or portmanteau; a mail, Sen. Epist. 87.

* **Hippophaës**, is. f. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *φύη* natura: nam scrib. etiam *ἵπποφυῖς*; quum herba sit naturæ equorum accommodata] A kind of teasel which shearers use in dressing their cloth, Plin. 22, 12.

* **Hippophæstum**, i. n. [*ἵπποφαῖστον*, Gr.] An herb which seemeth to be the same with hippophaës, Plin. 16, 44. but Dioscorides distinguisheth them.

* **Hippopótamus**, i. m. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *ποταμός* fluvius; qu. equus fluvialis] A monstrous creature in the rivers Ganges and Nile, with a back and mane like a horse, hoofs like an ox, and tusks like a boar, Plin. 8, 21. § Hujus figuram expressam vid. ap. Orapollinem, 29, 16.

* **Hippodēlinum**, i. n. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *δέλινον* apium] The herb horseparsley, or loveage, Plin. 20, 11.

* **Hippotoxōta**, æ. m. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *τοξότης* sagittarius] An archer on horseback, Cæsar. B. C. 3, 6. & Hirt. B. Afr. 19.

* **Hippūris**, is. f. [ab *ἵππος* equus, & *ὄρεα* cauda] The herb horsetail, or shavegrass, Plin. 5, 21. Lat. Equisetum, Id.

* † **Hir**, n. indecl. [à *χεῖρ*, Gr. manus] The hollow of the hand, interpr. Scal. Lucil. ap. Cic. de Fin. 2, 8. § **Scrib.** & **ir.**

Hira,

unpleasant, of a harsh argument. *Hirsuta barba*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 767. *Hirsutior ramis & foliis*, *Plin.* 21, ult. *Castaneæ hirsutæ*, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 13. *Sumperit annales; nihil est hirsutius illis*, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 258.

Hirtus, a, um. adj. [contract. *pro hirsutus*] (1) *Rough, shaggy, hairy*. (2) *Met. Rugged, unpolished*. (1) *Barba viros, hirtæque decent in corpore setæ*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 851. *Hirtæ oves*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. *Femora horrentibus plumis hirta*, *Col.* 8, 2. *Hirto corde gigni quosdam homines proditur*, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) *Ingenium non incultum est, nec turpiter hirtum*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 22.

Hirudo, dinis. f. (1) *A horseleech, a blood-sucker*. (2) *An exhauster, an emptyer*. (1) *Plema cruoris hirudo*, *Hor. A. P.* 476. *Hirundinem sanguisugam vulgò cæpisse appellari adverte*, *Plin.* 8, 10. (2) *Plebs misera hirudo ærarii*, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 15.

Hirundininus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a swallow*. *Nidus hirundininus*, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 1, 6. *sanguis*, *Plin.* 30, 14.

Hirundo, dinis. f. (1) *A swallow*. (2) *Met. The spring*. (1) *Arguta hirundo*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 377. *prænuucia veris*, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 853. (2) *Te revifet cum Zephyris & hirundine primâ*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 7, 12.

* *Hiscens*, tis. part. *Gapeing*. Et scandat *Leo malis hiscentibus orbem*, *Manil.* 4, 534.

* *Hisco*, Ære. incept. [ab *hio*] (1) *To gape, to open the mouth, to speak*. (2) *To mutter*. (3) *To bark, chap, or open*. (1) *Raris turbatus vocibus hisco*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 314. (2) *Quis antea loqui, quis hiscere audebat?* *Plin. Paneg.* 76. *Ne hiscere quidem audeat*, *Liv.* 6, 16. (3) *Tace, ædes hiscunt*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 42.

Hispidus, a, um. adj. *Full of hair, or bristles*. *Non dico pueris, sed hispidosis*, *Catull.* 16. *ubi. al. leg. his pilosis*. *Rarò occ. si alibi*.

Hispidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Rough, bristly, shaggy, prickly*. (2) *Dirty, rugged, unpleasant*. (1) *Objectus hispidi pugnæ suis*, *Pbædr.* 5, 11, 4. *Cynara hispida*, *Col.* 10, 233. *Hispida frons*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 210. (2) *Imbres nubibus hispidos Manant in agros*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 1.

|| *Hister*, tri. m. *A stageplayer*. *Lat. Ludio*. *Vid. locum Livii, in histerio*.

* *Historia*, æ. f. [ab *ἱστορεῖν*, videre, quòd in illis præterita videntur] *A history, or narrative*. *Historia est testis temporum, lux veritatis, vitæ memoria, magistra vitæ, nuncia vetustatis*, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 9. *ubi de propriis historiæ legibus videre est*. *De historiæ Arte, vid. Voss.* *Quid distat Historia ab annalibus & diariis, vid. Gell.* 5, 18. *κατ' ἐξοχὴν, a name given to Cornelius Alexander, a Greek historian*, *Suet. de Illust. Gramm.* 20. *Lat. Narratio*.

* *Historialis*, e. adj. *Historial, or historical*. *Trahitur etiam in picturas cupressus historiali opere*, *Plin.* 16, 33. *Haud scio an alibi*.

* *Historice*, es. f. *The narrative, or explanatory, part of grammar*, *Quint.* 1, 9. *Descriptiones locorum, non historice tantum, sed propè poetice, prosequi fas est*, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 5.

* *Historicus*, a, um. adj. *Historical*. *Non tam historico, quàm oratorio genere perferbere*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 83.

* *Historicus*, i. m. sc. scriptor. *An historian*. *Historici tres gravissimi, Thucydides, Theopompus, & Timæus*, *Nep. Alcib.* 11.

* || *Historiographus*, i. m. [ab *ἱστορεῖν* historia, & *γράφω* scribo] *An historiographer*, *Jul. Capitol.*

|| *Historicus*, historiarum scriptor. *Histricus*, a, um. adj. [ex *histrion*] *Belonging to, or of, a stageplayer, or actor*. *Audire jubet vos imperator histricus*, *Plaut. in prol. Pæn.* 4. *Pro imperio histrico*, *Id. Ibid.* 44.

Histrion, ònis. m. artifex scenicus. [ab *hister*, *Tusco* vocab.] (1) *A stageplayer, an actor*. (2) *A quack*. (1) *Histriones celebres fuerunt Roscius & Æsopus*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 61. *Hister Tusco vocabulo ludio vocabatur, nomen histrionibus inditum*, *Liv.* 7, 2. *Vid. locum*. (2) *Celf.* 5, 26.

Histrionalis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, an actor, or stageplayer*. *Histrionale studium*, *Tac.* 1, 16.

Histrionia, æ. f. *The art of an actor, or stageplayer*. *Histrioniae addictus*, *Petron.* 5, 1. *leg. & ap. Plaut. Amph. prol.* 90, & 152.

|| *Histrionicus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a stageplayer, or actor*, *Litt. ex Flaut.*

* *Histris*, icis. f. *A porcupine*. *Vid. Hystrix*, *sic enim scribi debet*.

|| *Hitta*, æ. f. *The film of a pomegranate, a trifle*, *Fest.*

|| *Hittio*, Ære. [à seq. *hittus*] *To open, or quest; as a dog on the scent*, *Fest. interpr. Scal.*

|| *Hittus*, i, vel ut al. ùs. m. *The opening, or spending, of a dog on the scent*. *Hittus*, *φωνή κυνός*, *Gloss. Vett.*

* *Hiulcè*, adv. *Gapeingly, by gaps, not closely*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 12. *Æ Presè*, *Id. ib.*

* *Hiulco*, Ære. act. [ex *hio*] *To make a thing gape, or chap*. *Æstus hiucat agros*, *Catull.* 62, 62.

* *Hiulcus*, a, um. adj. [ex *hio*] (1) *Gapeing, or chaping; as ground doth in dry and hot weather*. (2) *Met. Not close*. (3) *Greedy, ravenous*. (1) *Hiulca siti findit canis æstifer arva*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 353. (2) *Hiulcus verborum concursus*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 43. (3) *Hiulca gens*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 9.

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* *Hòc*, abl. ab *hic*. cum comparat. (1) *By so much*, (2) *Therefore, thereupon*. (1) *Consilio tuo utar, & hòc libentiùs, quòd, &c. Caesar* *Oppio ap. Cic. Att.* 9, 8. *Hòc plùs facies*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 15. (2) *Plin. Ep.* 19, 2.

* *Hocce*, n. *pro hoc* adj. syllab. ce. *This, this same*. *Hocce tempus præcavere mihi, me haud te ulcisci finit*, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 18.

Hoccine? *Is this?* *Hoccine est credibile, aut memorabile?* *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 1.

* *Hòdie*, adv. [qu. *hoc die*] *To day, this day*. (2) *At this time, in this age*. (3) *Elegantly used by way of emphasis*. (1) *Per Idus quintiles, qui dies hodie est*, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 14. (2) *Hodie penis est in obscænis*, *Id. Fam.* 9, 22. *Non turba Decrum talis ut est hodie*, *Juv.* 13, 47. (3) *Vid. Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 25. & *Eun.* 4, 4, 45. *Virg. Æn.* 2, 670. & *Ecl.* 3, 10. || *Hodieque*, *to this very time, at this very day*. *Hodieque usurpatur idem jus*, *Liv.* 1, 17.

* *Hòdiernus*, a, um. adj. *Of this day*. *Ante hodiernum diem*, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 8. *Disputatio hesterni & hodierni diei*, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 21.

* || *Hòdædocus*, i. m. [ex *ὁδός*, via, & *δοκεῖω*, infidior] *A highwayman, a robber*, *Fest.*

* || *Hòdæporicum*, i. n. [ὁδοπορικόν, Gr. *ab ὁδός* via, & *πείρω* transeo] *An itinerary, or book of travels*.

|| *Hædiculus*, hædile, hædillus, hædinus, hædulus, hædus, *vid. Hædiculus, hædile, &c.*

* *Hoi!* [Gr. οἱ. Hebr. הוּי.] *Vox naturæ. The voice of crying*, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 48. *ubi al. leg. sine aspiratione*.

* *Holcus*, i. m. [ἀπὸ τῆς ἑλκειν, i. e. à trahendo, quòd aristas è corpore trahat] *Wall barley*, *Plin.* 47, 10.

* || *Hòlòberus*, a, um. adj. *vel Hòlòberus*. *Holoveræ vestes*, *Cod.* [ab ὅλος totus, & *πυρρός*, fulvus; them. *πῦρ* ignis, *M.*] *All of a purple die*.

* || *Hòlochysus*, a, um. adj. [ab ὅλος totus, & *χρυσός* aurum] *All of gold, made of cloth of gold*, *Alciat.*

* || *Hòlòcaustum*, i. n. [παρὰ τὸ ὅλον καίειν, i. e. ab eo quòd totum crematur] *A whole burnt offering, a holocaust*, *Bibb.*

* || *Hòlògrammon*, sive *hologrammaton* testamentum. [ab ὅλος totus, & *γράμμα* litera] *A will writ all with the testator's own hand*, *Justinian.*

* || *Hòlographicus*, a, um. adj. *vel holographus*. [ab ὅλος totus, & *γράφω* scribo] *Wholly written by a man's own hand*, *Hier.*

* || *Hòlòphanta*, æ. m. [ab ὅλος totus, & *φαίνω* ostendo: sed vid. in *Halapantâ*] *One who telleth what he knoweth, and more too*, *Plaut.*

* || *Hòlòsericus*, a, um. adj. [ab ὅλος totus, & *σερικός* sericus] *Made all of silk, velvet*, *Lampr.*

* *Hòlòsphyratus*, a, um. adj. [ab ὅλος totus, & *σφύρα* malleus] *Solid, worked with hammers*, *Statua holosphyrata*, *Plin.* 33, 4.

* *Hòlosteon*, i. n. [ab ὅλος, & *ἵστέον* os; per antiphr. ita dict.] *A herb called stichwort*, *Plin.* 27, 10.

* *Hòlòthúria*, òrum. pl. n. [ab ὅλος totus, & *θόρδς* semen piscium] *Fishes full of prickles*, *Plin.* 8, 47.

Homer. indecl. ab *Hebr.* הוֹמֶר. *The name of an Hebrew measure containing three pints*.

* *Hòmèrōmastrix*, ìgos. m. [Ὅμηρος *Homerus*, & *μάστιξ* flagellum] *Zoilus, so called for carping at, and maligning, Homer; it is also used for any snarling critic, and conceited faultfinder*. *Vid. Plin.* 1, 1.

Hòmìcīda, æ. c. g. [qui hominem cædit] *A murderer, a manslayer*. *Fateor plùs quàm ficarios, plùs quàm homicidas esse*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 13.

Hòmìcīdium, i. n. *Murder, manslaughter*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 12.

* || *Hòmília*, æ. f. [ab ὁμιλος cætus] *A homily, a sermon, a discourse, or conversation*. *Ex usu Eccles.*

Hòmo, ìnis. ant. ònis & *hòmīnis*. c. g. (1) *Man, mankind, a wight*. (2) *A man as opposed to a woman*. (3) *A mortal, one of human-kind, a woman*. (4) *A man, as opposed to a child*. (5) *A stout man, a brave fellow*. (6) *A fine, clever, man*. (7) *A wise man, a man of sense*. (8) *A fallible, or weak, man, or woman*. (9) *A serving man*. (10) *A sorry fellow*. (11) *A person, a body, one*. (12) *Meton. Humanity, courtesy, civility*. (13) *Synecd. The body*. (14) *A vassal, a subject*. (15) *It is elegantly used where it might be omitted, or where the use of the pronoun is more frequent*: (1) *Homo ad civilem societatem natus*, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 24. *Homo seu masculus, seu femina*, *Plin.* 11, 39. || *Metellus nobilissimus homo, atque optimus vir*, *Cic. post Redit.* 5. (2) *Mi homo, & mea mulier, vos saluto*, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 57. (3) *Moriendum erat, quoniam homo nata fuerat*, *Sulpic. Cic. int. Fam.* 4, 5. *Homini miseræ misereri*, *Plaut. Cist.* (4) *Homo, non infans*, *Cic.* (5) *Pugnâsti, homines*, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 57. (6) *Nox te expolivit, & hominem reddidit*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 10. (7) *Si vis homo esse, recipe te ad nos*, *Id. Att.* 4, 15. || *Ita & tulit dolorem, ut vir, & ut homo majorem ferre sine causâ noluit*, *Id.* (8) *'Censeri' hominem me esse? erravi*, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 40. *Clamens licet, & mare cælo Confundas, homo sum*, *Juv.* 6, 283. (9) *Compaiâsti ad læticam homines*, *Catull.* 10, 16. (10) *Hominem istum impurissimum absolvitote*, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 17. (11) *Si purum est, in aquâ homo desiderare debet*, *Celf.* (12) *Quid cum eo differas, qui omnino hominem ex homine tollit?* *Cic. Offic.* 3, 5. *Hominem ex homine exuit*, *Celf.* (13) *Animus durat post hominem*, *Meurs.* 1, 13. || *Interior homo, the soul*, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 66. (14) *Reges casus adversos hominibus tribuunt, secundos fortunæ suæ*, *Nep. Dat.* 5. (15) *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 30. & *Nep. Eun.* 2. *Haud sanè temporum multorum homo*, *Curt.* 5, 3, 4. *Ubi vox multorum perperam contra fidem MSS. inseritur, ut notæ Gron. Obserw.* 1, 24.

* *Hòmæòmēria*, as. f. i. e. partium similitudo. [ab ὁμοιος similis, & *μέρος* pars] *A likeness of parts*, *Lucr.* 1, 830.

* || *Hòmæòptōton*, i. n. [ab ὁμοιος similis, & *πτῶσις* casus] *A figure when the last words of several sentences have like casual endings, as, Mærentes, fientes, lacrymantes, & miserantes*, *Enn.*

* || *Hòmæòtēleuton*, i. n. [ab ὁμοιος similis, & *τελευτή* finis] *A figure when clauses have like endings, as, Vivis invidiosè, delinquis audacè, loqueris odiosè*, *Rhet.*

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* **Hierophanta**, æ. m. [ab hieros sacer, & φαίνω ostendo] *An interpreter of sacred mysteries*, Nep. Pelop. 3.

* † **Hierophylax**, æcis. m. [ab hieros sacer, & φυλάσσω custodio] *A churchwarden*, Scæv. Lat. Aedituus.

* **Hieto**, ære. neut. [ab hio] *To gape, to stare about*. Dum hieto, ille se subterduxit mihi, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 4.

* **Hilaratus**, a, um. part. *Made merry, pleased, rejoiced*. Cum cælo terra hilarata videatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40.

* **Hilarè**, adv. [ab hilarus] ius, comp. ismè, sup. *Merryly, cheerfully, gayly, frankly*. § Hilarè vivere, Cic. de Fin. 5, 30. Hilaris loqui, Id. Tusc. 3, 27. Hilarissimè addere de suo, Plaut. Menæch. 1, 2, 40.

* † **Hilaresco**, ère. incept. *To grow merry, frolicsome, or gay*, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 404.

* **Hilaria**, òrum. pl. n. [ab hilaritate propter vernum tempus] *Feasts in honour of Cybele, held on the 25th of March, when the days begin to be longer than the nights*, Macr. Sat. 1, 21. *Any solemn festival*, Lampr. interpr. Casaub. negante Salmat. Hilaria omnibus conveniunt, Quint. 6, 4.

* **Hilaris**, e. adj. or, comp. ismus, sup. [ab hieros, id.] *Merry, gay, pleasant, jovial, cheerful*. § = Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89. Animadverti paulò te hilariorem, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 5. Hilarissimum convivam expromam tibi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 72.

* **Hilaritas**, àtis. f. *Mirth, cheerfulness, gayety, pleasantry*. = Non hilaritate, nec lasciviâ, nec risu, aut joco comite levitatis, sed sæpe etiam tristes firmitate & constantia sunt beati, Cic. de Fin. 2, 20. = Hilaritas & suavitas crepta est mihi, Id. Fam. 9, 11.

* **Hilariter**, adv. *Merryly, pleasantly*, Ad Herenn. 3, 14. § Mestè, Id. ib. Vid. Hilarè.

* **Hilaritudo**, dinis. f. *Mirth, gayety, cheerfulness*. Quid te, obsecro, tam abhorret hilaritudo? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 56. Hilaritudo oculorum, Id. Rud. 2, 4, 8.

* **Hilare**, ère. act. *To make merry, to please, to cheer*. Animum hilarare, Catull. 61, 18.

* **Hilaror**, àri, àtus. pass. *To be cheered, to be made pleasant*. Quid sentis hilaretur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 3. Hujus suavitate maximè hilaratæ sunt Athenæ, Id. de Clar. Orat. 11.

* † **Hilarodus**, i. m. [ab hieros hilaris, & ὠδή cantus] *One that singeth pleasant songs*, Fest.

* † **Hilariculus**, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat merry*. Sen. Ep. 23. § sed al. alit. leg.

* **Hilarulus**, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat pleasant, or gay*. Atticè, quoniam hilarula est, meis verbis suavius des, Cic. Attic. 16, 11. extr.

* **Hilarus**, a, um. adj. *Merry, pleasant, cheerful*. Vita hilara, Cic. de Fin. 5, 30.

* **Hila**, vel **Hila**, æ. f. Varr. dim. [ab hira] *The small gut, a chitterling, or sausage*. Hilla stomachus flagitat in morsus refici, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 60.

* **Hilum**, i. n. *The little black of a bean, a very nothing*. Sisyphus non proficit hilum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4. ex pœtâ quodam. Nec deficit ponderis hilum, Lucr. 3, 221. Si libellâ claudicat hilum, Id. 4, 518.

* **Himantopodes**, um. pl. m. [ex imas lorum, & πῶς pes] *Splayfooted*, Solin. c. 43. Lat. Loripedes. Also birds so called from the slenderness of their legs, Plin. 5, 8.

* **Hin**, מֵן, *A measure among the Hebrews, containing twelve sextarys*, Bibl.

* **Hinc**, adv. [ab hic] (1) *Hence, from this place*, (2) *cause*, (3) *matter*, (4) *person*. (5) *Henceforth*. (6) *Out of this, part of this*. (7) § Hinc & hinc *on this part and that*. (1) Is repent. à me hinc ante lucem, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 9. (2) Hinc illæ lacrymæ, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 99. (3) Hinc radios trivèrè rotis, hinc tympana plaustris, Virg. Geor. 2, 444. (4) Syrum ire video, hinc icibo jam ubi fiet, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 7. (5) Hinc volucrum naturæ dicentur, Plin. 9, 62. (6) Si is, aut dimidium, aut plus

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etiam hinc feres, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 2, 29. (7) Hinc atque hinc glomerantur, Virg. Æn. 1, 504. Raros colligis hinc & hinc capillos, Mart. 10, 83, 1.

* † **Hinna**, æ. f. *A she bind, a mule*, Non. ex Varr. 2, 409.

* † **Hinnibundè**, adv. *After the manner of mules*, Non. ex Claud. 2, 411. † Cum hinnitu.

* **Hinniculus**, i. m. dim. [ab hinnus] *A little mule*, Varr. R. R. 5, 8.

* **Hinnio**, ire. act. *To neigh*, Quint. 1, 5.

* **Hinnitus**, ùs. m. *A whinnying, or neighing*. Subitò exaudivit hinnitum, Cic. de Div. 1, 33. = Fremitus hinnitusque equorum, Liv. 2, 64. Conf. Curt. 4, 13, 2.

* **Hinnuleus**, & **Hinnulus**, i. m. dim. [ab hinnus] (1) *A young bind, or fawn; a kid, leveret, &c.* (2) *A little mule*. (1) Vitas hinnuleo me similis, Chloë, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1. (2) Equo & asina genitos hinnulos antiqui vocabant, Plin. 8, 44.

* **Hinnus**, i. m. [à γίνος, Idem] *A mule engendered between a horse and a she ass, a nag*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8. Col. 6, 37.

* **Hio**, ère. neut. [à χᾶω, unde χᾶσσω, hisco] (1) *To gape, to yawn, to open the mouth wide*. (2) *To open, as flowers*, &c. do. (3) *To chark, chap, or chink; as the ground, wood, &c.* (4) *To be loose, or disjointed*. (5) Met. *To gape after, to covet greatly*. (6) *To bawl out*. (1) Hiare pabuli sui gratiâ, Plin. 8, 25. (2) Flos hiat pratis, Prop. 4, 2, 45. (3) Hic scissa tellus faucibus ruptis hiat, Sen. Phæn. vel Theb. 70. (4) Vid. Hians. (5) Semper ad spem futuri hiat, Sen. Ep. 73. (6) Fabula hianda Tragædo, Pers. 5, 3.

* **Hippæce**, es. f. [ab ἵππος equus] *Cheese made of mare's milk*, Plin. 28, 9.

* † **Hippago**, gînis. f. [ab ἵππος equus, & ἄγω duco] *A ferry boat to carry horses over*, Gell. 10, 25.

* **Hippagus**, vel **Hippægogus**, i. m. [à præced.] *A ferry boat for horses*. Hippagum Salaminii invenerunt, Plin. 4, 56. Naves, quas hippagogas vocant, Liv. 44, 28.

* **Hippeus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus] *A comet with beams like a horse's mane*, Plin. 2, 25.

* † **Hippi**, òrum. m. pl. [ab eodem] *A kind of crevice fish*, Plin. 9, 31. si de lectione constaret.

* **Hippiatrus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & ἱατρός medicus] *A horse-leech, or farrier*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. sed Græcis literis.

* **Hippice**, es. f. [ab ἵππος equus] *An herb, which being held in a horse's mouth maketh him insensible of hunger, or thirst*, Plin. 25, 8.

* **Hippocamēlus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & κάμηλος camelus] *A beast partly horse and partly camel*, Aufon. Epigr. 70, 9.

* **Hippocampa**, æ. f. & **Hippocampus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & κάμπω fleto] *A sea-horse*, Plin. 32, 11.

* **Hippocampinus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a sea-horse*, Plin. 32, 7.

* **Hippocentaurus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & κένταυρος centaurus] *A sort of monster half a man and half a horse*, Plin. 7, 3.

* **Hippodamus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & δαμάω domo] *A breaker of horses*, Litt. ex Plaut. Est quidem viri nomen ap. Mart. 4, 31.

* **Hippodromus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & δρόμος cursus] *A courseing, or running, place for horses*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 27. & Cist. 2, 3, 7.

* **Hippoglossa**, æ. f. & **Hippoglossum**, i. n. [ab ἵππος equus, & γλῶσσα lingua] *The herb horse-tongue, or tongue-wort*, Plin. 27, 11.

* † **Hippoglossion**, i. n. [ab ἵππος equus, & γλῶσσα lingua] *Tongue laurel, laurel of Alexandria*, Plin. 15, 30.

* **Hippolapathum**, i. n. [ab ἵππος equus, & λάπαθος lapathum] *The herb patience, or monk's-beard*, Plin. 20, 21.

* **Hippomānes**, n. indecl. [ab ἵππος equus, & μαίνομαι insanio] *quid sit non satis constat apud auctores*. (1) *A kind of poison used in philtres*, (2) *A venomous humour falling from a mare when she wants the horse*, (3) *A piece of flesh on the*

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forehead of a colt newly foaled, which the mare presently bites off. (4) Also a kind of poisonous liquor. (5) An Arcadian herb, whereof if horses eat it maketh them furious. (6) Others make it a preparation from the herb called thorn apple, sea lettuce, and milk thistle. (1) Col. 6, 27. (2) Plin. 8, 42. & 28, 10. (3) Virg. Æn. 4, 515. (4) Id. Geor. 3, 281. (5) Theocr. (6) Theophrast.

* **Hippomarathium**, i. n. [ab ἵππος equus, & μάραθρον fœniculum] *The herb wild fennel*, Plin. 20, 23.

* † **Hippomachus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & μέω pasco] *A horsekeeper*, Litt. ex Plin. sed q.

* **Hippopæra**, æ. f. [ab ἵππος equus, & πῆρα pera] *A cloakbag, or portmanteau; a mail*, Sen. Epist. 87.

* **Hippophaës**, is. f. [ab ἵππος equus, & φύη natura: nam scrib. etiam ἵπποφύης; quum herba sit naturæ equorum accommodata] *A kind of tessel which sheavers use in dressing their cloth*, Plin. 22, 12.

* **Hippophæstum**, i. n. [ἵπποφαίστον, Gr.] *An herb which seemeth to be the same with hippophaës*, Plin. 16, 44. but Dioscorides distinguisheth them.

* **Hippopotamus**, i. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & ποταμός fluvius; qu. equus fluvialis] *A monstrous creature in the rivers Ganges and Nile, with a back and mane like a horse, hoofs like an ox, and tusks like a boar*, Plin. 8, 21. § Hujus figuram expressam vid. ap. Orapollinem, 29, 16.

* **Hippodilinum**, i. n. [ab ἵππος equus, & δέλιον apium] *The herb horseparsley, or lovage*, Plin. 20, 11.

* **Hippotoxota**, æ. m. [ab ἵππος equus, & τοξότης sagittarius] *An archer on horseback*, Cæsar. B. C. 3, 6. & Hirt. B. Afr. 19.

* **Hippuris**, is. f. [ab ἵππος equus, & ὑρὴ cauda] *The herb horsetail, or shavegrass*, Plin. 5, 21. Lat. Equisetum, Id.

* † **Hir**, n. indecl. [à χεῖρ, Gr. manus] *The hollow of the hand*, interpr. Scal. Lucil. ap. Cic. de Fin. 2, 8. § Scrib. & ir.

* **Hira**, æ. f. *The gut called intestinum jejunum*. Synecd. any gut. Hiræ omnes dolent, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 23.

* **Hircinus**, & **Hirquinus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a goat*. (2) *Goatish, ramish*. (1) Pelles hircinæ, Plin. 12, 17. (2) Hirquina alæ, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 1, 51.

* † **Hircipilus**, a, um. adj. *Having hard, or bristly, hair*, Fest.

* **Hircosus**, a, um. adj. *Stinking, ramish, smelling like a goat*. Senex hircosus, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 14.

* **Hirculus**, i. m. [ab hircino, i. e. gravi, odore] *A herb like spikenard, bassard nard*, Plin. 12, 12.

* **Hircus**, & **Hirquus**, i. m. [de etym. variè disputatur] (1) *A buck goat*. (2) Met. *A stinking, ramish, or lecherous, old fellow*. (3) *The rank smell of the armpits*. (4) † *A cuckold, or wittol*. (1) De his vid. Varr. R. R. 2, 3. (2) Hircus alius sæpe perdidit civem innocentem, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 86. (3) Sacer alarum hircus, Catull. 65, 1. (4) Litt. ex Catull. sed q.

* **Hirnea**, æ. [ab hir, vola] (1) *A kind of earthen vessel*. (2) *A cake baked therein*. (1) Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 273. (2) Cato, 81.

* **Hirquinus**, Vid. Hircinus.

* † **Hirquitallus**, i. m. [quod hircum olere incipiat] *A boy about fourteen years of age, when his voice begins to break*, Fest. hinc & verbum hirquitallio, Censorin.

* **Hirquus**, i. m. (1) *The corner of the eye*. (2) Also a goat. (1) Transversa tventibus hirquis, Virg. Ecl. 3, 8. Serv. leg. & interpr. (2) Vid. Hircus.

* † **Hirrio**, ire. neut. [ab r literâ caninâ] *To hiss, snarl, or grin, like a dog*, Fest. † Ringo.

* **Hirsuta**, æ. f. sc. eruca. *A rough caterpillar, a palmer worm*, Litt. ex Col.

* **Hirsutia**, æ. f. *Roughness of hair, or bristles*, Solin. c. 38.

* **Hirsutus**, a, um. adj. [etym. incert.] ior, comp. *Rough, hairy, prickly, shaggy*, Met. rugged, unpleasing.

unpleasant, of a harsh argument. Hirsuta barba, *Ov. Met.* 13, 767. Hirsutior ramis & foliis, *Plin.* 21, ult. Castaneæ hirsutæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 13. Sumpserit annales; nihil est hirsutius illis, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 258.

Hirtus, a, um. adj. [contract. pro hirsutus] (1) *Rough, shaggy, hairy.* (2) *Met. Rugged, unpolished.* (1) Barba viros, hirtæque decent in corpore setæ, *Ov. Met.* 13, 851. Hirtæ oves, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. Femora horrentibus plumis hirta, *Col.* 8, 2. Hirta corde gigni quosdam homines proditur, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) = Ingenium non incultum est, nec turpiter hirtum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 22.

Hirudo, dinis. f. (1) *A horseleech, a blood-sucker.* (2) *An exhauster, an emptyer.* (1) Plena cruoris hirudo, *Hor. A. P.* 476. = Hirundinem sanguifugam vulgò cæpisse appellari adverto, *Plin.* 8, 10. (2) Plebs misera hirudo ærarii, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 15.

Hirundininus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a swallow.* Nidus hirundininus, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 1, 6. sanguis, *Plin.* 30, 14.

Hirundo, dinis. f. (1) *A swallow.* (2) *Met. The spring.* (1) Arguta hirundo, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 377. prænuncia veris, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 853. (2) Te revisset cum Zephyris & hirundine primâ, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 7, 12.

* Hiscens, tis. part. *Gapeing.* Et scandat Leo malis hiscentibus orbem, *Manil.* 4, 534.

* Hisco, Ære. incept. [ab hio] (1) *To gape, to open the mouth, to speak.* (2) *To mutter.* (3) *To chark, chap, or open.* (1) Raris turbatus vocibus hisco, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 314. (2) Quis antea loqui, quis hiscere audebat? *Plin. Paneg.* 76. Ne hiscere quidem audeat, *Liv.* 6, 16. (3) Tace, ædes hiscunt, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 42.

Hispidus, a, um. adj. *Full of hair, or bristles.* Non dico pueris, sed hispidosis, *Catull.* 16. ubi. al. leg. his pilosis. Raro occ. si alibi.

Hispidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Rough, bristly, shaggy, prickly.* (2) *Dirty, rugged, unpleasant.* (1) Objectus hispidi pugnae suis, *Phædr.* 5, 11, 4. Cynara hispida, *Col.* 10, 233. Hispida frons, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 210. (2) Imbres nubibus hispidos Manant in agros, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 1.

Hister, tri, m. *A stageplayer.* Lat. Ludio. *Vid.* locum Livii, in *bisrio*.

* Historiā, æ. f. [ab ἱστορεῖν, videre, quod in illis præterita videntur] *A history, or narrative.* Historia est testis temporum, lux veritatis, vitæ memoria, magistra vitæ, nuncia vetustatis, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 9. ubi de propriis historiæ legibus videre est. De historiæ Arte, *vid. Voss.* Quid distat Historia ab annalibus & diariis, *vid. Gell.* 5, 18. κατ' ἐξοχὴν, a name given to Cornelius Alexander, a Greek historian, *Suet. de Illust. Gramm.* 20. Lat. Narratio.

* Historiālis, e. adj. *Historical, or historical.* Trahitur etiam in picturas cupressus historiali opere, *Plin.* 16, 33. Haud scio an alibi.

* Historice, es. f. *The narrative, or explanatory, part of grammar.* Quint. 1, 9. Descriptiones locorum, non historice tantum, sed propè poetice, prosequi fas est, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 5.

* Historicus, a, um. adj. *Historical.* Non tam historico, quàm oratorio genere perferbere, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 83.

* Historicus, i. m. sc. scriptor. *An historian.* Historici tres gravissimi, Thucydides, Theopompus, & Timæus, *Nep. Alcib.* 11.

* Historiographus, i. m. [ab ἱστορία historia, & γράφω scribo] *An historiographer,* Jul. Capitol. + Historicus, historiæ scriptor.

Histricus, a, um. adj. [ex histrion] *Belonging to, or of, a stageplayer, or actor.* Audire jubet vos imperator histricus, *Plaut. in prol. Pæn.* 4. Pro imperio histrico, *Id. Ibid.* 44.

Histrion, ònis. m. artifex scenicus. [ab hister, Tusco vocab.] (1) *A stageplayer, an actor.* (2) *A quack.* (1) Histriones celebres fuerunt Roscius & Æsopus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 61. Hister Tusco vocabulo ludio vocabatur, nomen histrionibus inditum, *Liv.* 7, 2. *Vid.* locum. (2) Celf. 5, 26.

Histrionālis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, an actor, or stageplayer.* Histrionale studium, *Tac.* 1, 16.

Histrionia, æ. f. *The art of an actor, or stageplayer.* Histrionia addictus, *Petron.* 5, 1. leg. & ap. *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 90, & 152.

Histrionicus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a stageplayer, or actor.* Litt. ex Flaut.

* Histris, icis. f. *A porcupine.* *Vid.* Hystrix, sic enim scribi debet.

Hitta, æ. f. *The film of a pomegranate, a trifle, Felt.*

Hittio, ìre. [à seq. hittus] *To open, or quest; as a dog on the scent.* *Fest. interpr.* Scal.

Hittus, i, vel ut al. ùs. m. *The opening, or spending, of a dog on the scent.* Hittus, φωνὴ κυνός, *Gloss. Vett.*

* Hiulcè, adv. *Gapeingly, by gaps, not closely.* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 12. X. Presè, *Id. ib.*

* Hiulco, ùre. act. [ex hio] *To make a thing gape, or chap.* Æstus hiulcat agros, *Catull.* 62, 62.

* Hiulus, a, um. adj. [ex hio] (1) *Gapeing, or chaping; as ground doth in dry and hot weather.* (2) *Met. Not close.* (3) *Greedy, ravenous.* (1) Hiulca fiti findit canis æstifer arva, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 353. (2) Hiulus verborum concursus, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 43. (3) Hiulca gens, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 9.

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* Hòc, abl. ab hic. cum comparat. (1) *By so much,* (2) *Therefore, thereupon.* (1) Consilio tuo utar, & hòc libentiùs, quod, *Æc. Cæsar Opi-* ap. *Cic. Att.* 9, 8. Hòc plùs facies, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 15. (2) *Plin. Ep.* 19, 2.

* Hocce, n. pro hoc adj. syllab. ce. *This, this same.* Hocce tempus præcavere mihi, me haud te ulcisci finit, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 18.

Hoccine? *Is this? Hoccine est credibile, aut memorabile?* *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 1.

* Hòdie, adv. [qu. hoc die] *To day, this day.* (2) *At this time, in this age.* (3) *Elegantly used by way of emphasis.* (1) Per Idus quintiles, qui dies hodie est, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 14. (2) Hodie penis est in obscanis, *Id. Fam.* 9, 22. Non turba Decrum talis ut est hodie, *Juv.* 13, 47. (3) *Vid. Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 25. & *Eun.* 4, 4, 45. *Virg. Æn.* 2, 670. & *Ecl.* 3, 10. Hodieque, *to this very time, at this very day.* Hodieque usurpatur idem jus, *Liv.* 1, 17.

* Hòdiernus, a, um. adj. *Of this day.* Ante hodiernum diem, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 8. Disputatio hesterni & hodierni diei, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 21.

* Hòdædocus, i. m. [ex ὁδός, via, & δόκεω, infidior] *A highwayman, a robber, Felt.*

* Hòdæpòricum, i. n. [ὁδοπορικόν, Gr. ab ὁδός via, & πορεύω transco] *An itinerary, or book of travels.*

Hòdiculus, hédile, hédillus, hédinus, hédulus, hédus, *vid. Hédiculus, hédile, &c.*

* Hoi! [Gr. οἱ. Hebr. הוּי.] *Vox naturæ. The voice of crying.* *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 48. ubi al. leg. sine aspiratione.

* Holcus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τῆς ἑλκεῖν, i. e. à trahendo, quod aristas è corpore trahat] *Wall barley,* *Plin.* 47, 10.

* Hòlòbèrus, a, um. adj. *vel Hòlòvèrus.* Holoveræ vestes, *Cod.* [ab ὅλος totus, & πυρρός, fulvus; them. πῦρ ignis, M.] *All of a purple die.*

* Hòlòchiýsus, a, um. adj. [ab ὅλος totus, & χρυσός aurum] *All of gold, made of cloth of gold,* *Alciat.*

* Hòlòcaustum, i. n. [πᾶσα τὸ ὅλον καίεσθαι, i. e. ab eo quod totum crematur] *A whole burnt offering, a holocaust,* *Bibb.*

* Hòlògrammon, sive hologrammaton testamentum. [ab ὅλος totus, & γράμμα litera] *A will writ all with the testator's own hand,* *Justinian.*

* Hòlogràphicus, a, um. adj. *vel holographus.* [ab ὅλος totus, & γράφω scribo] *Wholly written by a man's own hand,* *Hier.*

* Hòlòphanta, æ. m. [ab ὅλος totus, & φαίνω ostendo: sed vid. in Halapantâ] *One who telleth what he knoweth, and more too,* *Plaut.*

* Hòlòsèricus, a, um. adj. [ab ὅλος totus, & σήρικος sericus] *Made all of silk, velvet,* *Lampr.*

* Hòlòsphýratus, a, um. adj. [ab ὅλος totus, & σφύρα malleus] *Solid, worked with hammers,* *Statua holosphyrata, Plin.* 33, 4.

* Hòlòsteon, i. n. [ab ὅλος, & ὄστρον os; per antiphr. ita dict.] *A herb called stitchwort,* *Plin.* 27, 10.

* Hòlòthúria, òrum. pl. n. [ab ὅλος totus, & θορός semen piscium] *Fishes full of prickles,* *Plin.* 8, 47.

Homer, indecl. ab Hebr. הוֹמֶר. *The name of an Hebrew measure containing three pints.*

* Hòmèrómastrix, ìgos. m. [Ὅμηρος Homerus, & μάστιξ flagellum] *Zoilus, so called for carping at, and maligning, Homer; it is also used for any snarling critick, and conceited faultfinder.* *Vid. Plin.* 1, 1.

Hòmícida, æ. c. g. [qui hominem cædit] *A murderer, a manslaughterer.* Fateor plùs quàm sicarios, plùs quàm homicidas esse, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 13.

Hòmícidium, i. n. *Murder, manslaughter,* *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 12.

* Hòmília, æ. f. [ab ὁμιλος coetus] *A homily, a sermon, a discourse, or conversation.* Ex usu Eccles.

Hòmo, ìnis. ant. ònis & hùminis. c. g. (1) *Man, mankind, a twight.* (2) *A man as opposed to a woman.* (3) *A mortal, one of human-kind, a woman.* (4) *A man, as opposed to a child.* (5) *A stout man, a brave fellow.* (6) *A fine, clever, man.* (7) *A wise man, a man of sense.* (8) *A fallible, or weak, man, or woman.* (9) *A serving man.* (10) *A sorry fellow.* (11) *A person, a body, one.* (12) *Meton. Humanity, courtesy, civility.* (13) *Synecd. The body.* (14) *A vassal, a subject.* (15) *It is elegantly used where it might be omitted, or where the use of the pronoun is more frequent:* (1) Homo ad civilem societatem natus, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 24. Homo seu masculus, seu femina, *Plin.* 11, 39. X. Metellus nobilissimus homo, atque optimus vir, *Cic. post Redit.* 5. (2) Mi homo, & mea mulier, vos saluto, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 57. (3) Moriendum erat, quoniam homo nata fuerat, *Sulpic. Cic. int. Fam.* 4, 5. Hominis miseræ misereri, *Plaut. Cist.* (4) Homo, non infans, *Cic.* (5) Pugnásti, homo es, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 57. (6) = Nox te expolivit, & hominem reddidit, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 10. (7) Si vis homo esse, recipe te ad nos, *Id. Att.* 4, 15. X. Ita & tulit dolorem, ut vir, & ut homo majorem ferre sine causâ noluit, *Id.* (8) 'Censén' hominem me esse? erravi, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 40. Clames licet, & mare cælo Confundas, homo sum, *Juv.* 6, 283. (9) Comparásti ad lecticam homines, *Catull.* 10, 16. (10) Hominem istum impurissimum absolvitote, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 17. (11) Si purum est, in aquâ homo desiderare debet, *Cels.* (12) Quid cum eo differas, qui omnino hominem ex homine tollit? *Cic. Offic.* 3, 5. Hominem ex homine exuit, *Cels.* (13) Animus durat post hominem, *Mcurs.* 1, 13. X. Interior homo, the soul, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 66. (14) Reges casus adversos hominibus tribuunt, secundos fortune suæ, *Nep. Dat.* 5. (15) *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 30. & *Nep. Eun.* 2. Haud sanè temporum multorum homo, *Curt.* 5, 3, 4. Ubi vox multorum perperam contra fidem MSS. inferitur, ut notat *Græc. Observ.* 1, 24.

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* || *Hömögēneus*, a, um. adj. [*ab ὁμοιός* similis, & γένος; genus] *Homogeneous*, of the same kind, or sort; similar, or alike, *Philos. Lat.* Congener.

* || *Hömōnŷmia*, æ. f. [*ab ὁμῶν simuli*, & ὄνομα, nomen] *When divers things are signified by one word.* *Lat.* Ambiguitas vocis. || *Hömōnŷmia* unā voce multa sign. *synonymia* multis vocibus idem testatur, *Front.*

* || *Hömōnŷmus*, a, um. adj. *That under the same name, or word, signifyth diverse things; equivocal, homonymous, of doubtful meaning.* *Lat.* Ambiguus.

* || *Hömōphŷgia*, ōrum. n. pl. [*ab ὁμῶν crudus*, & φάγω edo] *Feasts of the beatens wherein they eat raw meat*, *Arnob.*

* || *Hömōplātæ*, ārum. f. pl. corruptè pro *omōplātæ*. [*ab ὁμῶν humerus*, & πλατὺς latus] *The shoulder blades.* *Nostri* scutula aperta, ὁμῶν πλατὰς; *Græci* nominant, *Cels.* 8, 1.

* || *Hömōtōnus*, a, um. adj. [*ab ὁμῶν simul*, & τείνω tendo] *Equally extended.* *Homotona* brachia balstræ, *Virg.* 1, 1.

* || *Hömōtion*, i. n. [*ἁμῶσιον*, Gr. *ab ὁμῶν simul*, & ἐκείνη substantia] *Consubstantiality*, *Justinian.*

* || *Hömōtōnus*, a, um. adj. *Of the same substance, consubstantial, essential, an orthodox term in opposition to the Arians, who acknowledged Christ only as ὁμοῖσιον, i. e. as, of a like essence with the father, but not the same.* *Lat.* Eandem habens essentiam.

Hömūlus, i. m. dim. [*ab homo*] *A little man, a dwarf, a mawkish.* *Hic* homulus ex argillâ & luto factus, *Cic.* in *Pison.* 25.

* || *Hömullus*, i. m. dim. [*ex homo*] *A weak mortal man.* *Brevis* hic est fructus homullis, *Lucr.* 3, 927.

Hömuncio, ōnis. m. *A sorry fellow, a rascal, a scrub.* || *Deus* i. le, &c. *homuncio* hic, *Cic.* *Acad.* 2, 4, 43.

|| *Hömuncionitæ*, ārum. pl. m. *Hereticks that denied the godhead of Christ.*

Hömunculus, i. m. dim. [*ab homo*] *A little sorry fellow.* *Hem!* nos homunculi indigna mur? *Sulp. Cic.* inter *Fam.* 4, 5. *Humilem* homunculum excitabo, *Cic.* *Tusc.* 5, 23.

Hönestamentum, i. n. *An adorning, that which fetterb out a thing, an Embellishment.* *Sen.* *Ep.* 66. *Honestamentum* pacis, *Sall.* de *Rep.* ordin.

Hönestandus, a, um. part. *To be graced, honoured, &c.* *Domino* domus honestanda est, *Cic.* *Offic.* 1, 49.

Hönestans, tis. part. *Gracing, adorning.* *Caputque* plumeo apicè honestante, *Plin.* 10, 2.

Hönestas, ātis. f. [*ab honor*] (1) *Honour, nobility, eminence.* (2) *Dignity, credit, reputation.* (3) *Probity, honesty.* (1) || *Odio* alienæ honestatis agrum sordidissimo cuique divisit, *Liv.* 3, 47. (2) *Honestatis* naturâ sumus studiosissimi, *Cic.* *Tusc.* 2, 24. = *Existimatio*, dignitas, *Id.* || *Turpitudine*, *Id.* (3) *Honestas* dictorum atque factorum, *Id.* de *Fin.* 2, 14. || *De honestate*, *vid.* *Cic.* fusè differentem, *Offic.* 1, 1.

|| *Hönestatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *An honouring, or crediting,* *Aug.*

|| *Hönestator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that honoureth,* *Aug.* || *Qui* honorat.

Hönestatus, a, um. part. *Adorned, credited, embellished.* *Quod* non dignos homines honore honestatos videbam, *Sall.* *B. C.* 36.

* || *Hönestè*, adv. ius, comp. ssmè, sup. *Honourably, fashionably, becomingly, handsomely.* *Quæ* in nostris rebus non satis honestè, in amicorum sunt honestissimè, *Cic.* de *Am.* 16. *Honestius* hinc, quàm *Q. Pompeius*, *Id.* *Offic.* 3, 30.

|| *Hönestitudo*, dñis. f. pro *honestas*, *Non.* 2, 401.

Hönesto, āre. act. *To grace, or credit, one; to adorn, to set forth, or embellish.* || *Gracchorum* ex sanguine non modò se non contaminarunt, sed & honestarunt, *Cic.* *Catil.* 1, 12. || *Te* honestet hæc famigeratio, me autem collutuet, *Plaut.* *Trin.* 3, 2, 67.

Hönestor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be honoured, &c.* *Si* uno basilicæ spatio honestamur, *Cic.* pro *Muræ.* 34.

Hönestum, i. n. *Honesty, virtue, gratefulness.* || *Magnum* hoc ego duco, *Quod* placui tibi, qui turpi fecernis honestum, *Hor.* *Sat.* 1, 6, 63.

Hönestus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ssmus, sup. [*ab honos*] (1) *Honourable.* (2) *Honest, kind, civil.* (3) *Handsome, decent.* (4) *Worshipfull, genteel.* (5) *Handsome, fair, well favoured.* (6) *Discreetly and wisely made.* (1) *Naviga* cum honesto aliquo homine, cujus auctoritate navicularius moveatur, *Cic.* *Fam.* 16, 7. = *Mihi* & honestus & honoratus videtur, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 81. (2) *Hor.* *Sat.* 1, 3, 42. (3) || *Quod* facere turpe est, dicere ne honestum puta, *Pub. Syr.* *Non* eadem omnibus honesta, *Nep.* *præf.* 3. (4) = *Amplæ* & honestæ familiæ, *Cic.* pro *Muræ.* 7. || *Necubi* aut honestorum deficeret copia, aut multitudinis soboles, *Suet.* *Aug.* 46. (5) *Virgo* facie honestâ, *Ter.* *Andr.* 1, 1, 96. (6) *Decessit* honestissimo testamento, *Plin.* *Ep.* 7, 24.

Hönor, & *Hönos*, ōris. m. [*fortè* *ab ἡμι* opulentia] (1) *Honour, worship.* (2) *Respect, regard.* (3) *An office, post, or dignity.* (4) *Gracefulness, beauty.* (5) *A present, a reward, a fee, a recompense; good, or bad.* (6) *Sacrifice, an oblation.* (1) *Honos* est præmium virtutis, *Cic.* de *Cl. Orat.* 81. (2) *In* summo honore apud *Græcos* geometria fuit, *Id.* *Tusc.* 1, 2. (3) *Hoc* honore usi, togati esse solent, *Id.* *Philipp.* 8, 11. *vid.* & *Nep.* *Conon.* 1. (4) *Venus* lætos oculis afflârât honores, *Virg.* *Æn.* 1, 595. *Sylvis* aquilo decussit honorem, *Id.* *Geor.* 2, 404. (5) *Curio* misi, ut medico honos haberetur, *Cic.* *Fam.* 16, 9. *Hic* tibi pro illo munere honos est habitus, *Ter.* *Eun.* 5, 6, 22. *sc.* ut pendeas. (6) *Divum* templis indicit honorem, *Virg.* *Æn.* 1, 636. || *Honorem* præfari, to ask leave, or pardon, for so saying, *Cic.* *Fam.* 9, 22.

Höndiābilis, e. adj. *Honourable, worthy of honour.* *Hæc* ipsa sunt honorabilia, *Cic.* de *Sel.* 18. || *Verendus* magis, quàm honorabilis, *Liv.* 4, 10.

|| *Höndiābiliter*, adv. *Honourably,* *Jul.* *Capit.* || *Höndicè*, *Cic.*

Höndorandus, a, um. part. *To be honoured* *Mors* non monumentis, sed luctu publico honoranda, *Cic.* *Philipp.* 9, 3.

|| *Höndoraria*, ōrum. n. pl. *Plays set out by the Romans in honour of Bacchus, Fest.*

Höndorarium, i. n. (1) *An honorary, or free gift, given to the consul when he came into his province.* (2) *A present, or custom, which officers paid at their first entry upon their office.* (3) || *A physician's, or lawyer's, fee.* (1) *Qui* modus tibi fuit frumenti æstimandi? qui honorarii? *Cic.* in *Pison.* 35. (2) *Plin.* *Ep.* 10, 114. (3) *App. JCC.*

Höndorarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to honour, that which is done, or given, upon the account of honour; honorary.* || *Höndorarius* arbiter, a friendly umpire, *Cic.* *Tusc.* 5, 41. *Höndoraria* opera, a composition by friends, *Id.* pro *Cæcin.* 2. *Also* that which is brought in and appointed by the prætor, *Höndorarius* tumultus, a bed, or tomb, of state, *Suet.* *Claud.* 1. || *Höndorarium* jus, an order of council table, &c. *Pomp.* || *Höndorariæ* literæ, a congé d'elire from the king for a bishoprick, a presentation from a patron to a living, *Symm.*

Höndorātè, adv. ius, comp. ssmè, sup. *Honourably, worshipfully, with honour.* || *Höndorātè* custodiæ, *Cic.* *Höndorati* cremare, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 11. *Höndorati*ssimè aliquem accipere, *Id.* 2, 10, 2.

Höndorātus, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. ssmus, sup. (1) *Höndorātus* reuwarded. (2) *Also* honourable, worshipfull. (1) *Höndoratus* equestri statuâ, *Paterc.* 2, 61. (2) *Höndoratus* apud plebem, *Liv.* 4, 35. *Vir* *höndorati*ssimæ imaginis, *Id.* 3, 58.

Höndorificè, adv. *höndorificenti*us, comp. ssmè, sup. *Höndorificè*, with honour. *Ornatè* & *höndorificè* de aliquo prædicare, *Cic.* *Philipp.* 11, 13. *Quo* non aliud *höndorificenti*us *Cottæ* evenit, *Tac.* *Ann.* 6, 7, 2.

|| *Höndorificētia*, æ. f. *Worship, honour.* *Symm.* mach. || *Höndor*, cultus, *Vett.*

|| *Höndorifico*, āre. act. *To honour and do reverence unto,* *Laët.* || *Höndoro*, *Cic.*

|| *Höndorifico*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be honoured,* *Aug.*

Höndorifico, a, um. adj. *höndorifico*ntior, comp. *höndorifico*ntissimus, sup. (1) *Höndorifico*, creditable, that bringeth honour. (2) *Done*, or spoken, to a man's credit. (1) *Höndorifico*ntissimum senatusconsultum, *Cic.* *Fam.* 15, 10. (2) *Mihi* res *höndorifico*ntior visa est, *Id.* *Att.* 1, 16. *Höndorifico*ntissima verba, *Id.* *Philipp.* 14, 11. *Höndorifico* mentio, *Id.* *Philipp.* 2, 15.

|| *Höndoripēta*, æ. m. *Desireous of honour,* *Apul.* de habit. doct. *Plat.* p. 611. || *Ambitiosus.*

Höndoro, āre. act. *To reverence, to honour, or show respect to.* *Amphiarum* honoravit fama *Græciæ*, *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 40.

Höndoror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be honoured, &c.* || *Höndorantur* recta, prava puniuntur, *Paterc.* 2, 126.

Höndorus, a, um. adj. *Honourable, fashionable, creditable.* *Studium* famæ mihi crescit *honoræ*, *Ov.* *Rem. Am.* 393. *Ductor* honori nominis, *Sil.* 11, 301.

Hönos, ōris. m. *Honour.* || *Honos* auribus sit, saving your reverence, *Curt.* 51, 58. *Vid.* *Honor.*

|| *Hönos* & *hönostus*, pro onus, & onustus, *vett.* dixere.

* || *Höplites*, æ. m. [*ab ἄπλον armatura*] *A man of war, a gens d'arms,* *Plin.* 35, 10.

* || *Höplömāchus*, i. m. [*ab ὅπλον armatura*, & μάχουμαι pugno; q. d. qui armis pugnat] *A sword fencer,* *Mart.* 8, 74.

* || *Höra*, æ. f. [*ῥα*, Gr. *ab* Heb. *חור* or, lux] (1) *An hour.* (2) *A space, a time, a season of the year.* (3) *Any season, or division of time; a day, a month, &c.* (4) *The time of a nativity.* (5) *Time in general.* (6) *A poetical goddess of time.* (1) *Ab* *horâ* tertiâ bibebatur, *Cic.* *Philipp.* 2, 41. (2) *Atrox* *hora* caniculæ, *Hor.* *Od.* 3, 13, 9. (3) *Nunquam* te craftina fallit *hora*, *Hor.* *Horæ* Septembris, *Id.* *Epist.* 1, 16, 16. (4) *Errant* *mathematici*, *horam* suam nemo novit, *Sen.* de morte *Claudii.* (5) *Dum* hæc dicit, abiit *hora*, *Ter.* *Eun.* 2, 3, 49. (6) *Jungere* equos *Titan* velocibus imperat *Horis*, *Ov.* 2, 118. || *Omnium* *horarum* homo, one fit for all purposes, *Quint.* 6, 4. *In* *horas*, every hour, *Hor.* *Od.* 2, 13, 14.

* || *Höreum*, i. n. [*ab ῥα tempus, æstas*] *A kind of pickle made in the spring,* *Plaut.* *Capt.* 4, 2, 71.

* || *Höraus*, a, um. adj. *Seasonable, ripe, gathered in summer.* || *Höreum* mel, summer honey, *Plin.* 11, 15. sed *Græcis* literis ῥαῖον.

* || *Höraium*, i. n. *An instrument to know the hour by the help of water, not the clepsydra, but a larger machine, see it described by Vitruv.* 9, ult. & *Plin.* 7, ult. *It* may be used for an hourglass, clock, watch, dial, &c.

* || *Höraius*, a, um. adj. *That is the space of an hour, hourly,* *Suet.* *Dom.* 3.

Horda, æ. f. *A cow with calf,* *Varr.* *R. R.* 2, 5. *Forda* *usitatus* dic.

Hordeaceus, a, um. adj. *Of barley.* *Panis* *hordeaceus*, *Plin.* 18, 7. *Farina* *hordeacea*, *Pallad.* 1, 29.

Hordearii, ōrum. m. pl. *Fensers that lived upon barley.* *Gladiatores* *hordearii*, *Plin.* 18, 7.

Hordearius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to barley.* || *Hordearia* pruna, wheaten plums, ripe at barley barvest, or of the colour of ripe barley, *Plin.* 15, 13.

|| *Hordeia*, æ. f. *A kind of fish,* *Plaut.* *Caf.* 2, 8, 58.

|| *Hordeus*, a, um. adj. *Of barley,* *Plaut.* *Caf.* 2, 8, 58. ant. pro *hordeaceus.* *Al.* enim subst. al. verb. adj. esse volunt.

|| *Hordeolus*, i. m. *Apostema nascens in extremitate palpebrarum. A little swelling in the eyelids, like a barley corn; a stian, or stitbe,* *Marc.* *Emp.*

HORDEUM, i. n. *Barley*, passim ap. Class. scrib. & *ordeum*, in plur. *hordea*, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 36.

Hordicælia, um. pl. n. quod tum hordæ immolantur, *Varr. Feasts where in they sacrificed cows with calf.*

* **Hōria**, æ. f. [ab ὄριος, terminalis] *A fisher's boat, a small boat that goes by the shore, a smack*, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 5.

* **Hōriōla**, æ. f. dim. *A little fisher boat*, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 100.

* || **Hōrizon**, ontis. m. [ab ὁρίζω termino] *The horizon, a circle dividing the half sphere of the firmament which we see, from the other half, which we see not*, *Astron.* † *Finiens*, *Cic. de Div.* 44.

* || **Horminium sativum**, & **Horminum**, i. n. [ab ὁρμινον, Gr.] *Sage of Rome, clary; also spurge*, *Jun.*

* **Horminodes**, is. m. [à præced.] *A precious stone of a greenish colour like clary, with a circle about it of a gold colour*, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* **Hornotinus**, a, um. adj. [ab hornus] *Of this year, of one year's growth*. **Hornotinum** frumentum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 18. **Hornotinæ** nuges, *Cato*, 17.

* **Hornus**, a, um. adj. [ab hora, quod inter cætera sign. annus] *Of this year*. **Hornum** vinum, *Her. Epod.* 2, 47. **Horna** messis, *Plaut. Moss.* 1, 3, 3.

* || **Hōrōlōgicus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a clock, &c.* *Mart. Capell.*

* **Hōrōlōgium**, i. n. [ab ὥρα hora, & λόγος ratio; them. λέγω dico] *A clock, a watch, a dial, or other instrument, to tell what hour of the day it is*. **Horologium** mittam & libros, si erit sudum, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18. **Horologium** sciothericon ostendit primus *Anaximenes*, *Plin. H.* 2, 78.

* || **Hōrōscōpālis**, e. adj. *Belonging to the horoscope*, *Firm. Lat.* Ad horam natalem spectans.

* || **Hōrōscōpium**, i. n. *A dial. fort. pro horarium.*

* || **Hōrōscōpo**, ære. aët. [ab ὥρα hora, & σκῆπτωμα speculator] *To take the time of one's nativity*, *Manil.* 3, 302.

* **Hōrōscōpus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a dial, or horoscope*. **Vasā** horoscopa, *Plin.* 2, 72.

* **Hōrōscōpus**, i. m. [qui horas confiderat] *A horoscope, the ascendant of one's nativity*. **Geminus**, horoscope, vario *Producis* genio, *Perf.* 6, 18.

|| **Horrearius**, i. m. *The keeper of the barn, or garner*, *Ap. JCC.*

Horrendum, adv. *Dreadfully*. **Bellua** horrendum stridens, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 288.

Horrendus, a, um. part. (1) *Horrible, dreadful, terrible*. (2) *Strange, marvelous*. (3) *Awe-full, reverend*. (1) **Clamores** horrendi, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 222. enfes, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 1. (2) **Ov.** *Met.* 15, 298. (3) **Tectum** horrendum sylvis & religione parentum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 172.

Horrens, tis. part. (1) *Ragged, rugged*. (2) *Rough with hair, staring and flanning up on end*. (3) *Prickly*. (4) *Dark, dismal*. (5) *Shivering, quaking*. (1) **Cautibus** horrens *Caucasus*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 366. (2) **Campus** horrens glebis, *Id. Geor.* 3, 361. (3) **Rubi** horrentes, *Id. Geor.* 3, 315. **Horrens** leo, *Id. Æn.* 9, 306. **Horrentibus** per totum corpus villis, *Plin.* 8, 41. (4) **Horrentiatrum** nemus immet umbrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 169. (5) **Horrenti** tunicam non reddere servo, *Juv.* 1, 93.

Horreo, Ære. ui. neut. (1) *To set up its bristles, to have the hair stare, to be rough and look terrible*. (2) *To shiver and tremble for fear at*. (3) *To shake, or quake, for cold*. (4) *To dread and stand in great fear for one*. (1) **Horret** capillus, *Tib.* 2, 6, 27. **Horret** thorax pelibus uræ, *Sil.* 4, 560. (2) **Omnium** conpectum horreo, *Cic. Att.* 11, 12. (3) **Totum** horreo, horreoque postquam hanc abesse, *Id. Fam.* 1, 2, 4. & **Caleſco**, *Ibid.* 5. (4) **Pater** hinc horret, *Plin.*

Horreolum, i. n. dim. *A little garner, or barn*, *Val. Max.* 7, 1, ext. 2.

Horrescens, tis. part. *Dreading*. **Pectora** horrescentia mortem, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 70. *Conf. Sil.* 6, 524.

Horresco, Ære. incept. (1) *To grow rough and rugged*. (2) *To wave to and fro*. (3) *To begin to shiver, or shake, for fear, or cold*. (1) **Brachia** cæperunt nigris horrescere villis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 478. (2) **Segetes** altæ campique natantes **Lenibus** horrescunt flabris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 199. (3) **Horrescunt** corda agricolis, *Id. Æn.* 12, 453.

Horreum, i. n. (1) *A barn, a cornhouse, a storehouse, a grange*. (2) *Also a wine cellar*. (3) *A warehouse, a repository*. (1) = **Capua** cella atque horreum **Campani** agri, *Cic. contr. Rull.* 2, 32. (2) **Parcis** diripere horreo **Cessan-**tem **Bibuli** consulis amphoram, *Hor. Od.* 3, 28, 7. (3) **Horreum** operum, sc. statuarum & imaginum, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 18, 11.

Horribilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Rough, or rugged*. (2) *Horrible, terrible, dreadful, frightful*. (3) *Weighty, severe*. (4) *Also awful, reverend*. (1) **Quas** horribiles legant **Sabinæ**, *Mart.* 11, 16, 2. (2) **Horribili** visu portenta sequuntur, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 271. (3) **Horribile** est causam capitis dicere, horribilius priore loco dicere, *Cic. pro Quint.* 31. (4) **Catull.** 14, 12.

|| **Horribiliter**, adv. *Horribly, horrid*, *Aug.*

|| **Horricomis**, e. adj. *Shag haired, with his hair staring*. **Hircus** annosus & horricomis, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 216. † **Horrens** comis.

Horridè, adv. *Roughly, grizzily, ruggedly, rudely, unbandfomely, carelessly*. = **Horridè** & inculcè dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 45.

† **Horriditas**, âtis. f. *Trembling for fear*, *Næv.*

† **Horror**, *Cic.*

|| **Horridiusculè**, adv. *Somewhat roughly*, *Aug.*

Horridulus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat rugged, rough, or rude*. = **Horridula** & incompta visa sunt, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1. **Horridulæ** orationes, *Id. Orat.* 45. ¶ **Met.** **Papillæ** horridulæ, *somewhat hard and protuberant*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 66.

Horridus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Rough, rugged, clownish, unpleasant*. (2) *Horrid, dreadful, hideous, ghastly, frightful*. (3) *Cold through fear*. (4) *Grave, austere*. (1) = **Horridus**, asper, durus oratione & moribus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 31. **Horridior** rusco, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 42. **Met.** **Catonis** horridiora verba, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 67. (2) **Horrida** bella, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 86. **belli** fata, *Ibid.* 11, 96. (3) **Horrida** callidi **Vin-**cunt æquora navitæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 40. (4) **Non** ille, quamquam **Socraticis** madet **Sermo** nibus, te **testam** negliget **horridus**, *Hor. Od.* 3, 21, 10.

¶ **Horriſer**, Æra, Ærum. adj. (1) *Bringing cold weather, blustering*. (2) *Frightful, dreadful*. (1) **Horriſer** **Boreas**, *Ov. Met.* 15, 471. (2) **Horriſeræ** voces, *Lucr.* 5, 994. **Horriſera** regna, *Sen. Hipp.* 934.

¶ **Horriſicè**, adv. (1) *Terribly, horribly*. (2) *Awefully, religiously*. (1) **Quæ** nos horriſicè lan-guentes, sæpe sopore **Excierunt**, *Lucr.* 4, 40. (2) **Horriſicè** fertur divinæ matris imago, *Lucr.* 2, 600.

¶ **Horriſico**, Ære. aët. *To make one afraid, to make one fear, or tremble; to frighten, to make terrible*. **Terribili** monitu horriſicant, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 465. **Rictu** horriſicant gæſas, *Sil.* 3, 389. *Conf. Flor.* 3, 21.

¶ **Horriſicus**, a, um. adj. *Terrible, dreadful, frightful, that maketh one quake*. **Horriſicum** lethum, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 851. **bustum**, *Lucr.* 3, 919. **fulcro**, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 97.

|| **Horriſilatio**, Ænis. f. verb. *The standing of the hair for fear*, *Bibb.* † **Horror**.

|| **Horripilo**, Ære. neut. *To grow rough with hair*. **Aures** immodicis horripilant auctibus, *Apul. Met.* 3, p. 94. † **Horriere** pilis.

¶ **Horriſonus**, a, um. adj. *That maketh a dreadful noise*. **Horriſonus** fremitus, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 55. **ſudor**, *Sil.* 4, 614. **Horriſona** buxus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 584.

Horror, Æris. m. (1) *A shivering, or quaking, for cold, or fear*. (2) *A cold fit of an ague*. (3) *Horror, fright, dead*. (4) *Awe, veneration*. (5) || *Also a frowning, or lowering, look*. (1) & **Febres** aliæ incipiunt à calore, aliæ horrore, *Celf.* 3, 3. (2) & **Duo** balnei tempora sunt, alterum ante horrorem, alterum febre finitâ, *Id.* 2, 17. (3) **Me** luridus occupat horror, *Ov. Met.* 14, 198. (4) **Arboribus** suis horror inest, *Lucr.* 3, 411. (5) **Horrore** implexus, *Apul. Apol.* p. 407.

Horſum, adv. loci. [qu. huc verſum] *Hitherward, toward this place, to this purpose*. **Noctu** te adigent horſum infomnia, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 13.

* **Hortāmen**, īnis. n. *An encouragement, a cheering*. **Ingens** hortamen ad omnia pro republicâ audendâ, *Liv.* 10, 29. **Non** est hortamine longo Utendum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 277. **Horta-**mina laudes viris, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 94.

* **Hortāmentum**, i. n. *Idem*. **Magna** hortamenta animi, *Liv.* 7, 11. **Aspera** hortamenta, *Sil.* 5, 53.

* **Hortandus**, a, um. part. *To exhort, or be exhorted*. **Ad** quas viſendas hortandæque cūm **Alexander** venisset, *Juſt.* 11, 9.

* **Hortans**, tis. part. *Exhorting*. **Hortante** deinde ſucceſſu, *Juſt.* 24, 4.

* **Hortatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *An encouraging, or cheering*. & **Non** hortatione, ſed precibus tecum ago, *Cic. de Q. fr.* 1, 1, 14.

* **Hortāivus**, a, um. adj. *Exhortatory, encouraging*. **Hortativum** genus, *Quint.* 5, 10.

* **Hortator**, ōris. m. verb. *An encourager, or adviser*. = **Cūm** ejus ſtudii tibi & hortator & magiſter eſſet domi, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 55.

* **Hortatrix**, īcis. f. verb. *She, or it, that encourages*. **Gloria** hortatrix animoſi lethi, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 717.

* **Hortātus**, a, um. part. *Having cheered, or encouraged*. **Terribiles** hortatus equos, *Ov. Met.* 5, 421.

* **Hortātus**, ūs. m. verb. *id quod hortatio*. **Vox** hortatu præceptique confirmata, *Cic. pro Arch.* 1. **Blandis** hortatibus implet, *Sil.* 8, 29.

Hortensis, e. adj. *Pertaining to, or growing in, a garden*, *Plin.* 19, 42. edit. **Hard.** ſæpius autem unitur.

Hortensius, a, um. adj. *Idem*. **Beta** hortensiorum levissima eſt, *Plin.* 19, 8.

* **HORTOR**, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [ab ὀρῶ, perf. paſſ. ἔγραν, excito, impello, *Scal.*] (1) *To exhort, counsel, or advise; to encourage, embolden, or cheer*. (2) *To be advised*. (1) **Magnopere** te hortor, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 1. (2) **Hortabatur** **Claudius** **Octavius** deſpondere **Domitio**, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 3. § **Hortari** aliquem aliquid, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 12. ad pacem, *Id. Att.* 7, 14. de pace, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 26. ut agat aliquid, *Cic. Att.* 8, 14.

|| **Hortulānus**, i. m. *A gardener*, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 103. † **Oltor**, *Vett.*

Hortulus, i. m. dim. *A little garden*. **Plato-**nis hortuli, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 1.

HORTUS, i. m. (1) *A garden, or orchard*. (2) *Also a willage*. (1) **Habes** hortos ad **Tibe-**rim, *Cic. pro Cæſ.* 15. (2) **In XII** **Tabb.** nuſquam nominatur villa, ſemper in ſignificatione eſt hortus; in hortu verò hæredium, *Plin.* 19, 14. ¶ **Hortu** imaginatū, *ſlower pots*, *Id.*

* || **Hōrūla**, æ. f. dim. *A little bear*. **Ana-**logia recipit; ſed **Auct.** deſid.

† **Hōrumce**, i. e. horum, *Plaut.*

|| **Hofanna**, indecl. *Salva-quaſumus*. **Voc.** **Hebræum**.

HOSPES, ītis. c. g. & qui demo ſuſcipit, & qui ſuſcipitur. [quæſi ſoſpes, quia hoſpes cum hoſite tutus eſſe debet] (1) *A gueſt that lodgeth in one's houſe*. (2) *A hoſt that receiveth ſtrangers, an entertainer, a landlord*. (3) *A ſtranger that knows nothing of a buſineſs*. (1) & **Alter** ad cauponem divertit, alter ad hoſpitem, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 27. (2) **Nec** hoſpes ab hoſpite tutus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 44. (3) **Ter.** **Andr.** 4, 5, 13.

Hospita, æ. f. (1) *A hoſteſs, or landlady*. (2) *A ſhe gueſt, a woman ſtranger*. (1) **Eam** ſigura

figura & lineamenta hospitæ delectabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 36. (3) Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 8.

Hospitālis, e. adj. sīmus, sup. (1) Of, or belonging to, guests, or strangers. (2) Also hospitāle, friendly, using hospitality. (1) Hospitalis testera, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 92. Hospitale cubiculum, Liv. 1, 58. v. & Vir. 6, 10. (2) Hospitalis in suos, Cic. Off. 2, 64. Homo semper hospitalissimus, Id. Verr. 1, 26.

Hospitālitās, ātis, f. Entertainment of friends, or guests; hospitality. Rectē à Theophrasto est laudata hospitālitās, Cic. Off. 2, 13.

Hospitāliter, adv. Hospitably, friendly. Vocari eos hospitaliter magis, quā hostiliter, Liv. 6, 26. Invitati hospitaliter, Id. 1, 9.

Hospitans, tis, part. Dwelling. Deum in humano corpore hospitantem, Sen. Ep. 31.

|| Hospitiolum, i. n. dim. A little hospital, or inn; a spital, Dig. 9, 4, 5.

Hospitium, i. n. (1) An inn, a lodging, a place to entertain strangers, or guests. (2) Entertainment. (3) Friendship, familiarity and amity upon the score of mutual entertainment to one another. (4) Also a retreat, a shelter. (5) Met. Friends, clients, and allies. (1) Ex vitā ita discedo, tanquam ex hospitio, Cic. de Sen. 23. (2) Tota familia occurret, hospitio invitabit, Id. Philipp. 12, 9. (3) Cum Lysone Patrensi est mihi vetus hospitium, Id. Fam. 13, 12. (4) Nec confidentiæ usquam est, nec hospitium dolis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 8. (5) Clientelæ hospitāque provincialia, Cic. Catil. 4, 11. § Hospitio aliquem accipere, Id. de Div. 2, 37. excipere, Ov. Ep. 16, 127. invitare, Cic. Phil. 12, 9. Hospitio alicujus uti, C. Nep. 5, 3, 3.

Hospitor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) To lodge, or quarter; to abide in a place as a guest. (2) Also to grow in a strange place, as a tree transplanted doth. (1) Sen. Ep. 108. (2) Castanea translata nescit hospitari, Plin. 17, 20.

Hospitus, a, um, adj. (1) Neighbouring, adjoining. (2) Hospitable, friendly, kind. (1) Quod tutior hospita lustris Equora, Virg. Æn. 3, 377. interpr. Servio. (2) Tecta hospita, Val. Flacc. 2, 650. terra, Virg. Æn. 3, 539.

Hostia, æ. f. [ab hostire, i. e. ire, Fest.] (1) Properly a sacrifice for having obtained the victory over one's enemies. (2) But is used in a larger sense for a sacrifice on other occasions. (3) || The consecrated host, or bread, in the communion.

(1) Hostibus à motis hostia nomen habet, Ov. Fast. 1, 337. (2) Multi tibi ante aras nostrā cadet hostia dextrā, Virg. Æn. 1, 338. Vid. Hostili. (3) Ap. Eccles. script.

† Hostiatus, a, um, adj. Loaded with sacrifices, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 12.

|| Hosticolum, i. n. Ulp. id. quod

Hosticum, i. n. (1) A foreign country inn, for the entertainment of strangers. (2) The enemy's land, or country. (1) || Hosticum mihi hoc domicilium est, Athenis domus ac herus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 40. emend. Lips. (2) Castra in hostico posita, Liv. 8, 38.

Hosticus, a, um, adj. Pertaining to the enemy. Hosticus ensis, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 31. clamor, Sen. Oed. 737. Hostica manus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 49.

Hostifer, ēra, ērum, adj. Occasioning enmity. Hostiferum nec dum sibi quēquam numina norant, Manil. 1, 420. sed Bentleius legit hostile.

|| Hostili, ōrum, m. pl. Hostilis laribus immolabant, quod ab his hostes arceri putabant, Fest.

Hostilis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, an enemy; hostile. Hostile odium, Cic. pro Cluent. 5. terra, Id. de Inv. 1, 55. Hostile certamen, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3. Hostilia castra, Id. 3, 7, 10.

Hostilitās, ātis, f. Hostility, enmity, Sen. de Otio sap. ult. baud scio an alibi.

Hostiliter, adv. Like an enemy, in a hostile manner. Hostiliter in fines Romanos incursionem fecit, Liv. 1, 11.

|| Hostimentum, i. n. Recompense one for another, a requital. Par pari datum hostimentum est, opera pro pecuniā, Plaut. Afin. 1, 3, 20.

Hostio, ire, ūvi, aēt. (1) To recompense, or requite. (2) † Also to stop,

binder, or keep back. Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 110.

(2) Pacuv. ap. Non.

|| Hostiola, æ. f. dim. A little consecrated host, a bousel, Eccl. voc.

Hostis, is, c. g. [ex osb seu osp, Celt. Id.] (1) Anciently a foreigner, one of another country.

(2) Afterwards a publick, not a private, enemy; a foreign enemy. (3) But sometimes a private enemy.

(1) Hostis apud majores is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, Cic. Offic. 1, 12. || Hostesne, an servos comedis, parvi pendis, Plaut.

Trin. 1, 2, 66. Vid. & eundem Rud. 2, 4, 21. & Curc. 1, 1, 5. (2) Liv. 34, 28. & passim.

(3) = Malè de se mereri, sibi quē esse inimicus & hostis, Cic. de Fin. 5, 10. || Si tibi, cui sum amicissimus, hostis essem, Id. Fam. 3, 10.

|| Nondum planè inimicus, aut hostis, Suet. Aug. 69. Regem privatum hostem deposcit, Just. 12, 8, 3.

|| Hostorium, i. n. [ab hostio, i. e. æquo] The stritchel, or strickle, to strike the bushel, or other measure of corn, over, Prisc. 1, 6.

Hostus, i. m. The quantity of oil, which olives yield at every pressing, Varr. 1, 24.

H ante U.

Hüber, ūris, n. [ab humeo, ut tuber à tumeo] An udder. Adj. Fruitfull. Vid. Ueber.

* Huc, adv. loci. [à pron. hic] (1) Hither, to this place. (2) To this issue, to this point. (1) Huc ades, Virg. Ecl. 2, 45. || Huc & illuc, Cic. Attic. 9, 11. || Huc & huc, hither and thither, now this way, now that way, Hor. Epod. 4, 2, 9. (2) Rem huc deduxi, Cic. in Catil. 2, 4.

Huccine, interrog. What hither? what to this pass? Huccine tandem omnia reciderunt? Cic. Verr. 5, 63.

Huculque, adv. Hitherto, Plin. 6, 29.

Hui, interject. admirantis. [à sono vocis] Ho! wborw! Cic. Fam. 8, 15.

* Huic, dat. sing. [à pron. hic] quod vid.

* Huiusce, gen. [ab hucce] quod vid.

Huiuscemodi, adj. indecl. Of this sort, such, Just. 29, 2.

Huiusmodi, Idem. Cic. Fam. 14, 2.

Humandus, a, um, part. To be interred, or laid in the ground, Virg. Æn. 6, 161.

Humane, adv. ius, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) Patiently, like a man. (2) As men usually do. (3) Mildly, kindly, friendly, civilly. (1) Tamen humanè vix patitur, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 65. (2) || Sæpius poetice, quā humanè, locutus es, Petron. c. 90. (3) Ille, quod puteolos prosequitur, humanè; quod queritur, injustè, Cic. Att. 15, 26. Vid. Humanus, & humanissimè in Humaniter.

Humanitas, ātis, f. (1) Humanity, human nature. (2) Gentleness, courtesy, friendliness, kindness. (3) Good manners, breeding, good nature. (4) Also human learning, liberal knowledge. (1) Communis humanitatis jure ac misericordiā deprecari, Cic. pro Flacc. 11. (2) = Clementia, mansuetudo, humanitas, Id. Q. frat. 1, 1. || Immanitas, gravitas, Id. (3) Id. Offic. 1, 40. (4) = De studiis humanitatis ac literarum loqui liberius, Id. pro Arch. 2. § Humanitatis expers, Id. de Div. 2, 38. § Humanitatem exuere, Id. Att. 13, 2. humanitatis sensum abjicere, Id. pro Lig. 5. amittere, Id. pro S. R. 53.

Humaniter, adv. ius, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) Courteously, kindly. (2) Patiently, bravely, manfully. (1) Ducem se itineris humanissimè promisit, Petron. c. 8. Aliquid facere humanius, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27. Humanius juvant, Plin. 16, 19. (2) Sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, Cic. Attic. 1, 2.

Humanitus, adv. After the fashion of men; as men are wont. || Si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, if this thing had happened to me otherwise than well, if I had chanced to die, Cic. Philipp. 1, 4. per Euphemismum.

Humanus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) Belonging to mankind. (2) Belonging to a rational creature. (3) Polite, skilled in the arts and

sciences. (4) Humane, gentle, courteous, friendly, kind, civil, obliging. (5) Frail, varyable, uncertain. (1) Gens humana ruit per vetitum & nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 26. (2) || Vestitu neque patrio, neque civili, ac ne virili quidem, ac denique humano semper usus est Caligula, Suet. Cal. 52. (3) Praxiteles propter artificium egregium nemini est paulò humaniori ignotus, Varr. ap. Non. 1, 260. (4) = Homo facillimus atque humanissimus, Cic. Attic. 16, 19. (5) Si evenierit, ut sunt humana, tuus ut faciat filius, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 4. Humanus pro homine, Just. 42, 3, 2.

Humatio, ōnis, f. verb. A burying, or interring. || Aliquid de humatione & sepulturā dicendum existimo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42.

Humator, ōris, m. verb. One that buryeth. Pœnus humator consulis, Luc. 7, 799.

Humaturus, a, um, part. About to inter, or bury. Cæforum reliquias uno tumulto humaturus, Suet. Calig. 3.

Humatus, a, um, part. [in quem humus injecta, Cic. de Legg. 2, 22.] Interred, or laid in the ground. Locus in quo quis humatus, Cic. de Div. 1. vid. & Propert. 4, 7, 4.

Humectans, tis, part. Moistening. Si conniventem humectantemque animadvertit, præcipitat è nido, Plin. H. 10, 3.

Humectatus, a, um, part. Moistened, wet, Sil. 8, 438.

|| Humectē, adv. Moistly, Frag. Poët.

Humecto, āre, aēt. To moisten, or water; to wet. Largo humectat flumine vultum, Virg. Æn. 1, 469. conf. Col. 7, 3.

Humectus, a, um, adj. Wet, or moist; dampish, dank. Solum humectæ positione, Pallad.

|| Humefactus, a, um, part. Moistened, wetted, Lex. ex Vitruv.

Humens, tis, part. Moist, wet, or watery. Humentes umbræ, Virg. Æn. 4, 351. oculi, Lucan. 4, 522.

Humeo, ēre, ūi, neut. To be wet, or moist; dampish, or dank. Arbor humet lacrymis, Ov. Met. 10, 509.

* || Humerale, is, n. A part of barnes covering the shoulders, Dig. 49, 16, 14. It may be used for a graduate's hood.

* || Humerofus, a, um, adj. That bath great shoulders, full of billocks, lumps, or riseings, Col. 3, 10.

* Humerus, i. m. [à Gr. ὄμος, Idem.] (1) The shoulders of man, or beast. (2) The stalk of a vine. (1) Os humerolque Deo similis, Virg. Æn. 1, 593. Vires humerorum ad aratra extrahenda, Cic. de bobus, N. D. 2, 63. (2) Col. § Humeris aliquid portare, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 100. sustinere, Cic. pro Sext. 10.

Humescens, tis, part. Growing moist. Vidimus humescentes oculos tuos, Plin. Pan. 73.

Humesco, ēre, incept. [ab humeo] To grow moist, or wet. Humescunt spumis equi, Virg. Geor. 3, 111. || Modicis poculis humescere, to refresh himself with a glass or two, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 70.

Humi, adv. vel gen. ab humus. On the ground. Procumbit humi bos, Virg. Æn. 5, 481.

Humidē, adv. Moistly. Hæc tigna humidē putent, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 67.

|| Humiditas, ātis, f. Moisture, in lexicis irrepsit, unde nescio. † Humor.

Humido, āre, aēt. To moisten. Humidant corpus labor minor quā ex consuetudine, frequens balneum, &c. Cels. 1, 3. || Hæc vox vel à plerisque lexicis omissa, vel auctoritas à Sidonio petita.

Humidulus, a, um, adj. dim. Somewhat moist, or wet; wetish, dampish. Linum humidulum, Ov. A. Am. 3, 629.

Humidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) Moist. (2) Wet, dank. (1) Vapor humidus, Ov. Met. 1, 432. (2) Ligna humida atque viridia, Cic. Verr. 1, 17. Ventī humidiores, Col. 4, 10. humidissimi, Vit. 8, 2. Subst. Humido paludum pontes & aggeres imponere, Tac. Ann. 1, 61, 2.

|| Humifer, a, um, adj. Bringing forth moisture, or water. Humiferæ fluvii, Plin. H. 2, 10.

Humilis, e, adj. Of low rank, or condition. Humilis animus, Cic. de Offic. 1, 12. Humilis oratio, Cic. de Sen. 23. Humilis vita, Cic. de Div. 2, 37. Humilis domus, Cic. de Sen. 23. Humilis castra, Cic. de Sen. 23. Humilis vita, Cic. de Div. 2, 37. Humilis domus, Cic. de Sen. 23. Humilis castra, Cic. de Sen. 23.

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* **Hūmifer**, ēra, ērum. adj. *That bringeth moisture, or humour.* Humiferum duxere ex aëre succum, *Cic. de Div. 1, 9. ex poetā.*

|| **Hūmifico**, āre. aēt. *To moisten,* Sidon.

† **Hūmefco**.

* **Hūmificus**, a, um. adj. *That moisteneth.* Spiritus lunæ humificus, *Plin. 2, 101.* Raro occ.

|| **Hūmīgatio**, ōnis. f. *A moistening,* Frag. Poet.

|| **Hūmīgātus**, a, um. part. *Moistened,* Apul. p. 758. † **Hūmefctatus**.

|| **Hūmiliatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A humbling, or abasing; humiliation,* Bibb.

|| **Hūmiliātor**, ōnis. m. verb. *A humbler, he that humbleth himself,* Aug. † **Qui** submissè se gerit.

|| **Hūmiliātrix**, icis. f. verb. *She that humbleth herself,* Aug.

|| **Hūmiliātus**, a, um. part. *Humbled, abased, cast down,* Eccl.

|| **Hūmilio**, āre. aēt. *To humble, or abase; to lay low.* Agnosceit Ecclesia. † **Submittere** se, submissè se gerere.

|| **Hūmilior**, āri, ātus, pass. *To be humbled,* &c. Hier.

Hūmilis, e. adj. or, comp. **līmus**, sup. [*ab humo*] (1) *Low.* (2) *Mean, poor.* (3) *Small, dwarfish.* (4) *Base, ignoble.* (5) *Feeble, weak.* (6) *Of little worth, or account.* (7) *Humble, submissive, suppliant.* (1) X *Positio humilima est quatuor pedum, celsissima septem,* Col. 4, 19. X *Vires & ea quæ sunt humiliora, neque se tollere à terrâ aliūdi possunt,* Cic. *Tusc. 5, 13.* (2) = *Civitas ignobilis atque humilis,* Cæf. *B. G. 5, 28.* X *Potentes sequitur invidia, humiles abjectioque contemptus,* Quint. 4, 1. *Qui humiles nati locupletes dici student,* Phædr. 1, 27. = *Sordidus, obscurus, abjectus, contemptus,* Cic. X *Clarus, præfians, generosus,* Id. (3) *Bos humilis,* Col. 4. (4) X *Humilis & minimè generosus ortus,* Cic. *de Amic. 9.* *Humillimus homo de plebe,* Liv. 3, 19. (5) = *Dolores humili imbecilloque animo ferre miserum est,* Cic. *de Fin. 1, 15.* (6) *Nulla aut humili aliquâ arte prædicti,* Id. *pro Arch. 5.* (7) = *Humiles ac supplices preces,* Id. *de Inv. 1, 16.*

Hūmilitas, ātis. f. (1) *Lowness.* (2) *Poorness, meanness, baseness.* (3) *Inability, want of power.* (4) *An undervaluing, or depreciating.* (5) || *Also humility.* (1) *Docet ratio mathematicorum, quantâ humilitate luna feratur,* Cic. *de Div. 2, 43.* (2) X *Humilitas cum dignitate de amplitudine contendit,* Id. *pro S. Rosc. 47.* (3) *Cæf. B. G. 5, 27.* (4) *Plin. Ep. 8, 6. sub finem.* (5) *Apud Christianos scriptores, apud Ethnicos semper ponitur in vitio.* † **Modestia.**

Hūmilitèr, adv. iūs, comp. **līuè**, sup. (1) *Lowly.* (2) *Slavishly, meanly, poorly, basely, beggerly.* (1) X *In loco clivoso humilius r. mi arborum servandi sunt, in plano altius,* Pallad. 3, 13. (2) X *Multitudo aut servit humiliter, aut superbi dominatur,* Liv. 24, 25. = X *Non est ausus elatè, & amplè loqui, cum dimittè humiliterque sentiret,* Cic. *Tusc. 5, 8.* *Humillimè deprimi,* Plin. *Ep. 6, 24, 1.*

|| **Hūmilitudo**, dīnis. f. *Humbleness,* Aug.

† **Modestia.**

|| **Hūmipēta**, æ. m. *A sparrows hawk.*

Hūmo, āre. aēt. [*ex humus*] (1) *To set in the earth.* (2) *To bury, to inter, to lay in the ground.* (1) *Humare taleas,* Col. 5, 9. (2) *Magorum mos est non humare corpora suorum, nisi à feris sint antè laniata,* Cic. *Tusc. 1, 45.* X *Humari dicuntur corpora rogis absumpta;* *vid.* *Lucr. 6, 1275.* & dehinc

Hūmor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be buried, &c.* *Humari in patriâ,* Val. *Max. 5, 3, ext. 3.*

Hūmor, ōris. m. (1) *Moisture.* (2) *Any liquid, water, blood, ink, tears, &c.* (3) *Juice, or sap, &c.* (4) *An humour.* (1) X *Humor & calor infusus in corpore,* Cic. *N. D. 2, 6.* (2) *Graves avidè hausto humore,* Curr. 7, 5, 8. *Rubor humor,* Lucr. 4, 1044. *Queritur crassus calamo quòd pendeat humor,* Pers. 3, 12. *Humor in genas Furtim labitur,* Hor. *Od. 1, 13, 6.*

(3) *Laxant arva sinus, superat tenus omnibus humor,* Virg. *Geor. 2, 331.* (4) *Quicquid humoris corrupti contrahitur emittendum,* Quint. 2, 10. || **Humor** Bacchi, wine, Virg. *Geor. 2, 143.* *Humor corporis fæccatus,* Lucr. 4, 1022. || **Humor** præfandus, Plin. 7, 5. *urine, piss.* † **Hūmu**, pro humo, Nonn. ex Varr. **Hūmus**, i. f. *Moist earth, ground, land.* *Humus graminea,* Ov. *Ep. 4, 44.* *arenosa,* Id. *Rem. Am. 596.* *subacta atque pura,* Cic. *de Sen. 17.*

Hurpices, um. f. pl. id. quod *hirpices*, vel *irpices.* *Harrozi,* Cato.

H ante Y.

* **Hyacinthia**, ōrum. pl. n. *A Lacedemonian yearly festival instituted by Apollo in honour of Hyacinthus.* *Annua redeunt Hyacinthia,* Ov. *Met. 10, 219.*

* **Hyacinthinus**, a, um. adj. *Of a violet, or purple, colour.* *Circum humeros hyacinthina læna,* Pers. 1, 32. *Conf. Cat. 59, 93.*

* **Hyacinthizans**, um. pl. m. *A kind of emeralds inclining to a violet colour,* Plin. 37, 5.

* **Hyacinthus**, i. m. [*ὑάκινθος*, Gr.] (1) *A violet, or purple, coloured flower.* (2) *Alio a precious stone called a jacinth, of a violet colour.* (1) *Suavè rubens hyacinthus,* Virg. *Ecl. 3, 63.* (2) *Hyacinthos Æthiopia mittit,* Plin. 37, 9.

* **Hyades**, um. f. [*ὑάδες*, Gr. ita dict. ἀπὸ τῶ ὑεῖν, i. e. à pluviâ efficiendo, non ab ὕς, sus, quod Latini putaverunt, qui fuculas, voc.] *The seven stars in the head of Taurus.* *Quas Græci pluviâ nomine Hyadas appellant,* Plin. 2, 40.

* **Hyæna**, æ. f. [*ὑαίνα*, Gr. q. d. porcella, quòd dorsum ei setis tanquam suillis rigeat, Gesn.] (1) *A beast like a wolf, with a mane like a horse.* (2) *A kind of sea fish.* (3) *Also a serpent so called.* (1) Plin. 8, 30. & Ov. *Metam. 15, 410.* (2) *Hyænam piscem vidi in Ænariâ insulâ captum,* Plin. 32, sub fin. (3) *Diræ nodus hyænae,* Luc. 6, 672.

* **Hyæna**, æ. f. *A precious stone found in the hyæna's eye,* Plin. 37, 10.

* || **Hyälīnus**, a, um. adj. [*ab ὑάλινος*, Gr. i. e. vitreus] *Glassy, of glass, or of a glass colour,* Jun.

* || **Hyälōthēca**, æ. f. [*ὑαλοθήκη*, Gr. ab ὑαλος, hyalus, & θήκη, theca] *A table to set arinking glasses upon, or a case to keep them in,* Jun.

* **Hyäius**, i. m. [*ὑαλος*, Gr. ab ὕω, pluo, quia aquæ pluviae colorem habet] *Glass, sometimes a green colour,* Virg. *Geor. 4, 334.*

Hýberna, ōrum. pl. n. *Winter quarters for soldiers.* *Exercitum in hyberna dimittere,* Cic. *Fam. 15, 4.* *sumere,* Nep. *Eum. 8.*

Hýbernaculum, i. n. *A place to winter in.* *Hybernacula maturè communitur,* Liv. 22, 32.

|| **Hýbernatio**, ōnis. f. *A wintering,* Aug.

Hýberno, āre. neut. *To winter in a place, to take up his winter quarters,* Cic. *pro L. Manil. 13.* *Vid. H.berno.*

Hýbernus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, winter; winterly, rough, rainy,* Cic. *Verr. 5, 10.* *Vid. Hibernus.*

* **Hybrīda**, æ. m. [*à Gr. ὕβρις*, injuria, sc. illatâ naturæ] *A mongrel creature, that hath the fire of one kind, and the dam of another; it is also used of men of different countrys.* *De utroque sensu vid. Plin. 8, 52.* *Dic. etiam vox hybrida, i. e. è diversis linguis conflata, ut bandophorus, epitogium,* Quint. 1, 6.

* || **Hydārides**, corrup. pro *hydārides*, um. pl. f. [*ὑδαλίδες*, Gr. ab ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, aqua] *Bladders, or bladders, full of water,* Lex ex Cels.

* **Hydra**, æ. f. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua] *Serpens aquaticus, a water serpent,* Virg. *Æn. 6, 576.* *Vid. Propr.*

* **Hydrargyrum**, i. n. [*qu. argentum aqueum; ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, & ἄργυρος, argentum] *Quicksilver, either natural, or made by art,* Plin. 33, 3.

* **Hydraula**, æ. f. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, & αὐλός, tibia] *A player on a musical instrument which goeth by waterwork,* Suet. *Ner. 54.*

* **Hydraulicus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to such a musical instrument.* || **Hydraulica organa**, musical instruments that play by waterwork, Suet. *Ner. 41.* *Organon hydraulicum,* Plin. 7, 36.

* **Hydraulus**, i. m. [*ex ὕδωρ*, aqua, & αὐλός, tibia] *An instrument of musick that plays by the motion of water.* *Delphinus mulcetur hydraulifono,* Plin. 9, 8.

* **Hydria**, æ. f. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua] *A water pot, a bucket to draw water with.* *Hydriæ argentæ,* Cic. *Verr. 4, 19.*

* || **Hydrius**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to water.* *Hydrius puer,* Prud. *Apoth. 602.* i. e. *Gany-medes five Aquarius.*

* **Hydrōcele**, es. f. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, & κήλη, hernia] *A burstness, when water falleth into the cod,* Mart. 12, 85.

* **Hydrōcellus**, us, a, um. adj. *He that is bursten in that manner,* Plin. 30, 8.

* **Hydrōcephalus**, i. m. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, & κεφαλή, caput] *A disease in the head, when water is got betwixt the skull and the brain,* Cels. 4, 2.

* || **Hydriogārum**, i. n. [*ὑδριόγαρον*, Gr.] *A pickle made with water,* Lamp.

* **Hydrōiāpāthos**, i. n. [*ab ὕδωρ*, & λάπαθος lapathum] *A water dick,* Plin. 20, 22.

* || **Hydriomantia**, æ. f. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, & μάντις, vates] *A divination by water,* Aug.

* **Hydriomeli**, n. indecl. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, & μέλι, mel] *Water and honey sed together, metheglin,* Plin. 31, 6.

* || **Hydriomylā**, æ. f. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, & μύλα, mola] *A water mill,* Virg. 10, 10. *sic leg. Salmasius, nonnulli autem hydriomylæ.*

* **Hydriophōbia**, æ. f. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, & φόβος, timeo] *The fear of water, which happeneth to those who are bitten by a mad dog; an hydrophobia,* Cels. 5, 27.

* **Hydriophobus**, i. m. *He who is afraid of water, as one that is bitten by a mad dog,* Cels. 5, 27. *Plin. 29, 5.*

* || **Hydriophylax**, icis. m. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, & φυλάσσω, custodio] *He that looketh to waters, or that keepeth waters; a water bailiff,* Dig.

* **Hydriopicus**, a, um. a. j. *That hath the dropsy, hydropical.* *Si noles sanus, cures hydropicus,* Hor. *Epist. 1, 2, 34.* *Conf. Plin. 28, 17.*

* **Hydriopisis**, is. f. *The having the dropsy, or a being subject to it,* Plin. 20, 1.

* **Hydrops**, ōris. m. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua, & ὕψ, oculus] *The dropsy.* *Crescit indulgens sibi diuus hydrops,* Hor. *Od. 2, 2, 13.* *Cum distenderet aquâ cutis, quod vitium Græci vocant ὕδρωπα,* Col. 7, 7. *Lat. Aqua intercus,* Cels.

* **Hydrus**, i. m. [*ab ὕδωρ*, aqua] *A water serpent, an adder, or water snake.* *Immanis hydrus,* Virg. *Geor. 4, 458.*

* || **Hyēmālia**, ium. pl. n. *Winter quarters,* Vopisc.

* **Hyēmālis**, e. adj. *Winterly, or belonging to winter.* *Nudi hyemalem vim perferunt,* Cic. *Tusc. 5, 27.*

* **Hyēmat**, imperf. *It is winter, or it is extreme cold.* *Hyemat cum frigore gelicidiis,* Col. 11, 2. *Vehementur hyemat,* Id. *ibid.*

* **Hyēmatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A wintering, a support for winter.* *Reliquum mellis hyemationi relinquatur,* Varr. *R. R. 3, 16.*

* **Hyēmātus**, a, um. part. *Frozen, frozen over,* Plin. 9, 22.

* **Hyēmo**, āic. neut. *To winter any where, to take up his winter quarters,* Cic. *pro Font. 3.* *Vid. Hiemo.*

* **HYEMS**, ūmis. f. [*ab ἔω*, pluo] *Winter, a storm of hail and rain together; also ice; also a year.* X *Sed rectè scrib. hiems, quod vid.*

* **Hygremplastrum**, i. n. [*ab ὑγρὸς*, humidus, & ἐμπλαστρον, emplastrum] *A moist plaster,* Plin. 34, 15.

* **Hýlactor**, ōris. m. [*ab ὕλακίω*, latro] *Barker, Ringwood, or the like, a dog's name,* Ov. *Met. 3, 213.* *Lat. Larrator.*

* **Hýlax**, ācis. m. [*ab eodem*] *A dog's name,* Barker, Virg. *Ecl. 8, 107.*

* **Hýmen**,

* Hymen, ĕnis. m. [ὑμῆν, Gr.] (1) || *A thin skin, film, or membrane.* (2) Also the god of marriage. (1) Ex signif. Græcā, vid. Scal. Poët. 1, 50. (2) Hymen, ô Hymenæe, Hymen ades, ô Hymenæe, Catull. 60, 5.

* Hymenæus, æi. m. (1) Marriage. (2) *A marriage song.* (1) Natam egregio genero dignisque Hymenæis Des, pater, Virg. Æn. 11, 355. (2) Vestros hymenæos ante postes festis cantibus ipsa personabo, Stat. Sylv. 2, 87. Vid. Hymen, n. 2.

* Hymnifer, ĕra, ĕrum. [ab hymnus, & fero] *That bringeth hymns, or songs.* Ov. Met. 11, 58. sed ex opt. editr. diu suspectus versus exulat.

* || Hymnodia, æ. f. [ab hymnus, & ὠδή cantus] *Singing of hymns.* Ad. Ecclef. pertinet.

* || Hymnus, i. m. [ὑμνος, Gr.] *A hymn, or song.* Eccl. Calep. Steph. Lit. Martiali ascrib. sed per errorem interpr. locus est, 12, 76.

* Hyöscyāminus, a, um. adj. *Made of benedane.* Plin. 23, 4.

* Hyöscyāmus, i. m. [ab ὕς sus, & κύαμος faba] *The herb benbane.* Plin. 25, 4. Cels. 15, 27. & 3, 18.

* Hyöscyāmus || Peruvianus, Tobacco, Gerard.

* Hyösēris, idis. f. [ab ὕς sus, & σέγεις in-tubi species] *Yellow succory.* Plin. 27, 10.

* || Hÿpæthrum, i. n. [ὑπαίθερον, Gr. ab ὑπὸ & αἶθερα, i. e. aura subdialis] *Subdiale ambulatorium, an open gallery.* Jun.

* Hÿpæthrus, a, um. adj. *Open above, not covered over head.* Vitruv. 1, 2.

* || Hÿpægum, i. n. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & ἄγω duco] *Vid. Hippago.* Plin. 7, 56. ut al. leg.

* Hÿpaliāge, es. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & ἀλάσσω muto] (1) || *A figure when words are understood contrarywise, a transposing the order of construction.* (2) Also the same with Metonymia. (1) Ap. Rhet. c. g. In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas Corpora, Ov. pro. corpora mutata in novas formas. (2) Vid. Cic. in Orat. & Quint. 8, 6.

* Hÿpâte, es. f. [ab ὑπαρν, Gr. i. e. summa] *The bast string in a viol.* Eccl. Vitruv. 5, 4.

* || Hÿpâte hÿpæton. B. mi.

* || Hÿpâte meſon. E, la, mi, Jun.

* || Hÿpæton pa:hypate. C, fa, ut, Jun.

* Hÿpēlate, es. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & ἐλάτη abies] *A kind of laurel.* Plin. 15, 30.

* Hÿpēnēmum ovum. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & ἀνεμος ventus] *A wind egg, which a hen layeth without a cock, and will never prove a chicken.* Plin. 10, 58.

* || Hÿpēraspistes, æ. m. [ab ὑπὲρ super, & ἀσπίς defendo] *A partisan to a prince.* Hier.

* Hÿperbāsīs, is. f. [ab ὑπὲρ super, & βαίνω eo] Quint. 8, 6. id. quod

* Hÿperbāton, i. n. [quod ab eodem] *A figure when the words are transposed from their plain grammatical order.* Rhet. Hyperbaton facere, Plin. Ep. 8, 7, 2.

* || Hÿperbōlēon trite, [ab ὑπὲρ super, & βάλλω jacio] *tertia excellentium.* F. fa, ut. Nete hyperbolæon, ultima excellentium. A, la, mi, re. Paranete hyperbolæon, C, sol, re, ut. De his adi Junium.

* Hÿpertōle, es. f. [ab eodem] *An hyperbole, when we exceed in speaking of a thing, going either too high, or too low.* Quint. 8, 6.

* Hÿperbōlicē. adv. *Hyperbolically.* X Non υπεβολικῶς, sed verissimē loquor, Cic. Attic. 5, 21.

* || Hÿperbōlicus, a, um. adj. *Hyperbolic, excessive, past all likelihood of truth.* Ap. Rhet.

* Hÿperbōreus, a, um. adj. [ab ὑπὲρ supra, & βορέας Boreas; ita dict. quod ultra eas partes fiat Boreas] *Far northern, Scythian.* Solus hyperboreas glacies lustrabat, Virg. Geor. 4, 517. Hyperboreæ pruinæ, Val. Flacc. 8, 210.

* || Hÿpercātāleſticum carmen. [ab ὑπὲρ super, & κατὰ λόγῳ defino] *A verse that hath a syllable, or two, too many in the end.* Gramm.

* Hÿpēricon, i. n. [ὑπερίκον, Gr.] *Saint John's wort.* Plin. 26, 8. & Pen. produc. Nicander.

* || Hÿpermēter versus. [ab ὑπὲρ supra, & μέτρον, mensura] *A verse having one syllable above measure.* Gramm.

* || Hÿpērōcha, æ. f. [ab ὑπὲρ super, & ἔχω habeo] *An overplus, or surplussage.*

* Hÿperthÿrum, i. n. [ab ὑπὲρ super, & θÿρα janua] *The upper post, or lintel, of a door.* Vitruv. 4, 6.

* || Hyphen. n. g. [ὑφ' ἐν, Gr.] *A line betwixt words to pull them together, as, Neque ignari sumus ante malorum, ut grammatici volunt.*

* || Hypnāle, es. f. [ab ὕπνος somnus] *An adder that killeth a man by casting him into a sleep.* Solin. c. 40.

* || Hypnōticum medicamentum. [ab eodem] *A dose to procure sleep.* Med.

* || Hÿpōbōlum, i. n. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & βάλλω jacio] *That which is given by the husband to the wife at his death, above her dowry.* Ap. JCC.

* Hÿpōcaustis, is. f. id. quod, & ab eodem themate cum, Hypocaustum, Vitruv. 5, 10.

* Hÿpōcaustum, i. n. [ab ὑποκαίειν, succendere] *A stove, stew, or bathhouse; a chimney.* Tenuem volvunt hypocausta vaporem, Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 59. Lat. Vaporarium, Cic.

* Hÿpōchoeris, idis. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & χοίρος porcus] *A sort of verb.* Plin. 21, 15.

* Hÿpōchondria, ōrum. pl. n. [quod ὑπὸ τῇ χόνδρῳ, i. e. sub cartilagine sita sint] *That part of the belly and sides under the short ribs.* Plin. 30, 3.

* || Hÿpōchondriacus, a, um. adj. *Hypochondriac, hypochondriacal.*

* Hÿpōchÿlis, is. f. Oculorum suffusio. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & χύω fundo] *A running of the eyes.* Cels. 6, 6. Plin. 25, 12.

* Hÿpōcistis, is. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & κύστος cistis] *A sap, or liquor, drawn out of the shoots springing from the roots of the cystus.* Plin. 24, 10. conf. Cels. 5, 23, 1.

* || Hÿpocrisis, is. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & αἶνω judico] *Hypocrisy, a dissembling, knavery cloaked with a show of religion.* Eccl. Lat. Simulatio.

* Hÿpocrita, æ. m. [ab eodem] (1) *He that standeth by an actor in a play to prompt.* (2) || *A hypocrite, a dissembler, a religious cheat.* (1) Suet. Nero, 24. (2) Ap. Ecclef. Lat. Simulator, histrio, ludius.

* || Hÿpōdiacōnus, i. m. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & διάκονος diaconus] *A subdeacon.* Eccl.

* Hÿpōdidascālus, i. m. [παρὰ τὸ ὑφ' ἐτέρου διδάσκειν, i. e. quod sub alio doceat] *An usher in a school, an under teacher.* Sella tibi erit in ludo tanquam hypodidascalo proxima, Cic. Fam. 9, 18.

* || Hÿpōdÿtes, æ. m. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & δύν induo] *An under garment proper to the highpriest, a linen rochet.* Hier.

* || Hÿpōgastrium, i. n. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & γαστήρ venter] *That part of the belly which reacheth from the navel to the privities.* Ap. Med.

* Hÿpōgēsum, i. n. [ab ὑπὸ, & γείτον, i. e. suggrundia] *Sengreen, house-ek.* Plin. 25, 13.

* Hÿpōgēum, i. n. [ὑπόγειον, Gr. ab ὑπὸ τὴν γῆν, i. e. sub terrā] *A cellar, or vault, arched over head, a place under ground.* Vitruv. 6, 11.

* || Hÿpoglottis, idis. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & γλῶττα lingua] *The little flesh that fasteneth the tongue to the nether part of the mouth.* Jun.

* || Hÿpomnēma, ātis. n. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & μνήμα monimentum] *A register, or note, of acts done for remembrance; an exposition, or comment.* Vid. Hypomnematum.

* || Hÿpomnēmātographi, ōrum. m. pl. [ab ὑπόμνημα monimentum, & γράφω scribo] *Writers of commentaries.* Alciat. Lat. Commentarienses.

* Hÿpomnēmātum, i. n. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & μνήμα monimentum] *id. quod hypomnema.* In exscribendis hypomnematis, Cic. Filius, Fam. 16, 21.

* Hÿpomochlium, i. n. [ex ὑπὸ, sub, & μόχος vectis] *A roller, or such like thing, laid under stones and pieces of timber, to roll them the better from their place.* Vitruv. 10, 8.

* || Hÿposāsis, eos. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & ἱερὸς sto] (1) *A substance, or person, of the blessed Trinity.* (2) *The sediment of urine.* (1) Ap. Ecclef. (2) Ap. Medd.

* || Hÿpōtēnūsa, æ. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & τείνω tendo] *The line drawn under the arch of a circle.* Ap. Geom.

* Hÿpōthēca, æ. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & θήκη theca] *A pledge, or gage; a mortgage of land.* Cic. Fam. 13, 56. ubi tam Græc. quàm Lat. elementis scrib.

* || Hÿpōthēcarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a pledge, or gage.* || Hypothecarius creditor, one who hath lent money upon a mortgage, Ulp.

* Hÿpōthēsis, is, vel eos. f. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & τίθημι pono] (1) *A case in law; the controversy, or that wherein the main point lies.* (2) *A pretext, or pretense; also the argument, or contents of a book, or discourse.* (1) Cic. in Top. 21. ubi definitum & causa dic. (2) Id. ad Attic. 14, ult. Græco charact.

* || Hÿpōthēticus, a, um. adj. *Conditional, supposing such a thing to be true.* Bud.

* Hÿpōthÿram, i. n. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & θÿρα janua] *Limen inferius, the threshold, or groundsel.* Vitruv. 4, 6.

* Hÿpōtrāchālium, i. n. [ab ὑπὸ sub, & τραχήλος collum] *The part of the shaft, or main body of the pillar, under the neck of it.* Vid. Vitruv. 3, 3.

* Hÿsīgīnum, i. n. [ὑσγινον, Gr.] *A plant which dieth a colour like scarlet.* Plin. 35, 6.

* Hÿsōpītes, æ. m. [ὑσώπη, Gr. ab Heb. חרש] *Wine made with hyssop.* Col. 12, 35.

* Hÿsōpum, i. n. Plin. 25, 11. Cels. 2, 32. &

* Hÿsōpus, i. m. ὑσώπος, Gr.] *The herb hyssop.* Col. 6, 10.

* || Hÿstēricæ, pl. f. [ab ὕστερα, uterus] *Women that are troubled with fits of the mother.* Ap. Med.

* || Hÿstērōlogia, æ. f. [ab ὕστερος posterior, & λόγος sermo] *A figure in rhetoric by which that is put first which ought to be last, as, Sit Scipio clarus, ille, cujus virtute Hannibal in Africam redire, atque ex Italiā decedere coactus est.* Cic. Cat. 4, 10. Valet atque vivit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21.

* Hÿstēron proteron; præposterum; figura quæ & ὑστερολογία dic. [ab ὕστερος posterior, & πρότερος prior] *A way of speaking when we place that after which should come before, as, Moriamur, & in media arma ruamus.* Virg. Æn. 2, 353. Hoc schemate sæpe usus est Homerus, unde Cic. Respondebo tibi ὕστερον πρότερον Ὀμηρικῶς, Ad. Attic. 1, 16.

* Hÿstrix, icis. f. [ex ὕς, sus, & θῆξ pius, eo quod habeat setas instar porci] *A porcupine.* Plin. 8, 35.

I i, and in the black English letter **J** i, in the Latin **I** i, in Greek with little variation **ι**, all from the Hebrew **י**. This vowel having the smallest sound as well as figure, is most fitly suited to low poetical images; as in that of *Cicero*, *Epist.* 1, 109.

Nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere testis,

where you meet with no *a*, and only once with *o* and *u*, but this vowel seven times, and the next small sound *e*, as it ought, wanting one of that number. But when the subject riseth, as in the sublime, the frequent use of it is to be avoided. For this reason *Virgil* hath in the *Æneid* writ *olli* for *illi* near twenty times, but never in his *Eclogues* or *Georgicks*. Hence also comes the frequent change into *u* by the ancients, to strengthen the sound, as *Jupiter Optumus Maximus*, and many other instances, which might be given out of the old manuscripts of *Livy*, *Tully*, and *Pliny*, plainly show. This vowel in Latin compounds is also substituted for *a*, as *abigo*, *contingo*, *deficio*, from *ago*, *tango*, *facio*. The sound of this to the next small vowel *e* is so near, that the Hebrew, and other dialects from that tongue, expressed them both by one character, before the invention of points. And the changes of *i* into *e*, and *vice versa*, in Latin derivatives from Greek, are too obvious not to be observed; as in *μῦθα*, *mentha*, *τέγω*, *tingo*. Add also, that in many words which are purely Latin these vowels are indifferently written, as *magè* and *magis*, *herè* and *heri*; *Magè pollens aer*, *Lucr.* 4, 344. *Res hodie minor est herè quàm fuit*, *Juv.* 3, 23. Yea, many words in the accusative and ablative cases sing. of the third declension end in *em* or *im*, *e* or *i*. Also in our English tongue we write indifferently *employ*, *ingage*, *incourage*, *indeavour*, or *employ*, *engage*, &c. and many other words of the same kind. In making the Latin diphthongs, as in Greeks, this vowel is substitutive to the rest, as *aio*, *hei*, *hoi*, *hui*, *Ilythia*. In numerals this, as being the smallest letter, is put for the smallest number, **I**, one, **II**, two, &c. and, set before the note of a larger number, subtracts it self, as **IV**, four, **IX**, nine. In the notes of the ancients, **I**. is put for *Inter*, *intra*, *Junius*, *Julius*; **IA**. *P. Inter provinciam*; **I**. *AGL.* *In angulo*; **IA**. *D. Jam diu*, *jam dudum*; **IA**. *S. D. Jam satis dandum*; **IA**. *RI.* *Jam respondi*.

J j English and Latin, wanting in the Greek, in Hebrew **י**, is properly, as well as the rest of their letters, a consonant, and hath a name as such, though in favour of pronunciation they sometimes use it as a vowel. We, in imitation of them, call *i* and *j* by one common name, but with this difference, that they give it a name from its consonant use, we from the vocal. We have indeed invented a different figure for the consonant, which has been too much neglected by old writers and printers. It is pronounced commonly in Latin and English, and by some in Hebrew words, like a soft *g*; but very faultyly; except perhaps in derivatives from the Greek **ζ**, as *Jupiter*, from *Ζεύς* *πάτερ*, where it may be allowed that harder sound; its true pronunciation being softer, and approaching nearer to that of the vowel, as at this day the Germans and other adjacent nations pronounce it; their *jah*, and our *year* being sounded alike. The true sound undoubtedly is near to our *y* before a vowel in the same syllable, and, if we would follow analogy, this letter ought to be called *yé*, as we say, *bé*, *cé*, &c.

J A C

J ante A.

Ito. imperat, ab eo, is. Go, get thee gone, *I* præ, sequar, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 144.

* **J**acea, æ. f. [*ζῆα*, Gr.] The herb trinity, pansy, or heart-ease, *Dod.* + *Viola tricolor*.

Jacens, tis. part. (1) *Lying along*. (2) *Lying down sick*, or (3) *dead*. (4) *Sluggish*, *heavy*, *dull*. (5) *Poor*, *afflicted*, *dejected*. (6) *Also situate*. (1) *Jacentes sub platano*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 14. (2) *Dirâ in regione jacens*, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 3, 5. (3) *Vid. Jaceo*, n. 9. (4) = *An forte jacentes, Ignavosque putas?* *Claud. Rapt. Prof.* 96. = *Segnis & jacens puer*, *Quint.* 1, 3. *Vid. & Jaceo*, n. 6. (5) = *Homo afflicto & jacens*, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 24. *Animi jacentes*, *Liv.* 10, 35. (6) *Jacentes terræ ad Hesperum*, *Plin.* 18, 25. **J**acens consilium, a short, or shallow, reach, *Quint.*

Jaceo, ère, ui. neut. (1) *To lie along*, or *out at length*. (2) *To be situate*. (3) *To be fallen*, *to be sunk*. (4) *To be laid aside*, *disregarded*, *sighted*, or *little set by*; *to be in no esteem*. (5) *To be heavy and sluggish*. (6) *To live obscure and inglorious*. (7) *To lie sick*. (8) *To be slain*. (9) *To be still and calm*. (1) *Mihi ad pedes misera jacuit*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 49. (2) *Jacere in pelliculis hœdinis*, *Val. Max.* 7, 5, 1. (3) *Vid. Jacens*, n. 6. (4) *Jacebat Marius post præturam*, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 20. *Jacent prælia prædiorum*, *Id. pro Q. Rosc.* 12. (5) *Pauper ubique jacet*, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 218. (6) **J** Probus puer à segni & jacente plurimum aberit, *Quint.* 1, 3. (7) **J** In pace jacere, quàm bello vigere maluit, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 7. (8) *Vid. Jacens*, n. 2. (9) *Æacidæ telo jacet Hector*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 103. (10) *Æquora lenta jacent*, *Luc.* 3, 523. **J** Jacere ad pedes alicujus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 49. *Alicui ante pedes*, *Ov. Met.* 11, 13. *in lectu*,

Cic. Pis. 36. *in mœrore*, *Id. Att.* 10, 4. *in oblivione*, *Id. Verr.* 1, 39. *in tenebris*, *Id. pro Arch.* 6.

Jaciendus, a, um. part. *To be cast*, &c. *Sed ante jacienda moles erat, quæ urbem continenti committeret*, *Curt.* 4, 9.

Jaciens, tis. part. *Flinging*, *laying*, &c. *Tela manu jaciens*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 186. *Conf. Liv.* 33, 33. *Vid.*

Jacio, ère, jeci, jactum. act. (1) *To cast*, *throw*, *fling*. (2) *To hurl*, or *shoot*. (3) *To lay*, or *place*. (4) *To speak*, or *utter*. (5) *To publish*, or *set abroad*. (6) *To throw away*. (7) *To put*, or *place*. (1) *Aproniam conjugem in præceptis jecit*, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 22, 1. (2) *In murum lapides jaci cepti sunt*, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 6. (3) *Novæ domûs fundamentum jecit*, *Suet. Cal.* 22. & *Met.* *Pacis fundamenta jeci*, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 29. (4) *Taliaque illacrymans mutæ jace verba favillæ*, *Propert.* 2, 1, 77. (5) *Neque raro, neque apud paucos, talia jaciebat*, *Tac.* (6) *Scuta jacere fugerêque hostes, more habent licentiam*, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 27. (7) *Omnis in hac totam regio jactit arte salutem*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 293. **J** Jacere talos, *to play at dice*, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 5. *gradum atque aditum, to make way*, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 15. **J** Jacere anchoram, *Liv.* 29, 27. *aliquem in præceptis*, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 22, 1. *in profundum*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 20. *contumelias in aliquem*, *Id. pro Syllâ* 7. *suspicionem*, *Id. pro Flacc.* 3. *terrores*, *Id. Att.* 2, 23.

Jacior, i, jactus. pass. *To be cast*, &c. *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 6.

Jaciturus, a, um. part. *About to lie*. *Vetito nudus jacituro sepulchro*, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 777.

Jacôhæa, æ. f. *St. James's wort*, *Dod.*

Jactabundus, a, um. adj. *To be tossed*, *to boast of*. *Jactabundum mare*, *Gell.* 19, 1. *In Græciæ facundia gloriâ jactabundus*, *Id.* 15, 2.

Jactandus, a, um. part. *To be tossed*. *Jactandæ pennæ*, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 8, 5. *Et, si mens redit, annuâ peregrinatione jactandus*, *Cels.* 3, 18.

Jactans, tis. part. & adj. or comp. *Castling*, *bragging*, *boasting*, *speaking*. *Vid. Jacto*. *Paulo jactantior*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 50.

Jactanter, adv. ius, comp. *Tac. Bragingly*, *boastingly*, *proudly*, *with ostentation*. *Minæ jactanter sonantes*, *Ann.* 27, 2. *Nulli jactantius inærent, quàm qui maximè lætantur*, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 77, 4. + *Gloriosè*, *Cic.*

Jactantia, æ. f. *Cracking*, *bragging*, *boasting*. *Frivola in parvis jactantia*, *Quint.* 1, 6. **J**actantia studere, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 8, 13.

Jactatio, ōis, f. verb. (1) *A motion*, or *action*. (2) *A tumbling*, or *shaking*; *a tossing*, or *casting*. (3) *A boasting*, *cracking*, or *vaunting*. (4) *A seeking applause*. (1) *Actio medicâ jactatione corporis*, *Cic. Orat.* 25. (2) *Jactatio vulnèrum*, *Curt.* 6, 1, 5. *maris*, *Cic. pro Mur.* 2. *Nec dum satis refectis ab jactatione maritimâ militibus*, *Liv.* 21, 26. (3) *Jactatio est voluptas gestiens*, & *se efferens insolentius*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9. (4) **J** Cùm homines se non jactatione populari, sed dignitate atque innocentia tuebantur, *Id. pro Cluent.* 35.

Jactator, ōis, m. verb. *A cracker*, or *boaster*; *a braggadocio*, *a buff*. **J** Acer in absentes linguæ jactator, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 2, 380. *Immodicus proprii jactator honoris*, *Id.* 2. *Conf. Stil.* 26. *Rerum à se gestarum jactator*, *Quint.* 11, 1.

Jactatrix, icis, f. *She that boasts*, *Sidon.*

Jactatus, a, um. part. (1) *Tossed to and fro*, or *up and down*; *driven from coast to coast*. (2) *Met. Convoysed*, *disputed*, *boasted*. (1) *Gens jactata Tusciæ æquoribus*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 54. (2) *Sæpius jactatâ in senatu re*, *Liv.* 22, 23. *Hæc magnificentius jactata, quàm verius*, *Curt.* 3, 8, 12.

Jactatus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A tossing*. (2) *A fluttering*, or *clapping*. (1) *Jactatus maris*, *Plin.* 14, 18. (2) *Jactatus pennarum*, *Ov. Met.* 6, 703.

Jactitans, tis. part. *Boasting*. *Come officium jactitans*, *Phædr.* 2, 5, 16.

|| *Jactitatio*, ōnis. f. *A vain boasting*, Sidon.
|| *Jactitator*, ōris. m. verb. *A great bragger*, or *boaster*, Litt. ex Liv. *sed q.*

Jactito, āre. freq. [*ā jacio*] *To cast, to throw, or to toss, from one to another*. Juvenis ridicula versibus intexta jactitare cepit, Liv. 7, 2.

Jacto, āre. freq. [*ā jacio*] (1) *To throw, or fling*. (2) *To shake, or move*. (3) *To toss, to move to and fro*. (4) Met. *To cast, or resolve, in one's mind*. (5) *To brag, or boast*. (6) *To canvass, or debate*. (7) *To give out, to publish, or spread abroad*. (8) *To doubt, or hesitate*. (9) *To be officious, or active, in*. (10) *To emit, or send forth*. (1) Faces in vicinorum tecta jactare, Cic. de Har. Resp. 18. (2) Onerosa pallia jactat, Juv. 6, 235. (3) Excussa brachia jacto, Ov. Met. 5, 596. (4) Jactare pectore curas, Virg. Aen. 1, 231. (5) Se insperatis repentiniſque pecuniis sumptuosius insolentiſque jactarunt, Cic. Catil. 2, 9. Cum se jactaret amicæ, Juv. 1, 62. (6) Quod pluribus presentibus eas res jactari nolebant, celeriter consilium dimittit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 18. (7) Quasi alii se puerum, alii ornandum tollendumque jactarent, Suet. Aug. c. 12. (8) Nolo te jactari diutius, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 59. (9) Repub. mihi nihil est carius, in quâ tu non valde te jactas, Cic. Fam. 2, 15. (10) Latè jactare odorem, Virg. Geor. 2, 132.

Jactor, āri. pass. *To be tossed*. Ille vires quidem gentis & regni haud falsò jactari affirmat, Curt. 9, 5. Certè isdem nudi pariter jactabimur oris, Prop. 2, 26, 43.

|| *Jactuōse*, adv. *Proudly, boastfully*. † *Superbè, gloriosè*.

|| *Jactuōsus*, a, um. adj. *Boasting*, Non ex Cic. Orat. 36. *corruptè pro actuōsus*. † *Gloriosus*.

Jactura, æ. f. (1) *Properly lost by shipwreck, or the throwing of goods overboard in a storm*. (2) *Any loss, or damage*. (3) *A charge, expense, or present*. (1) Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2. (2) Rei familiaris jactura, Cæs. B. G. 7, 64. = *Jacturæ* & *detrimenta rei familiaris*, Hirt. B. A. 49. Sed major Romanis quàm pro numero jactura fuit, Liv. 21, 59. (3) Germanos ad se magnis jacturis pollicitationibusque perduxerant, Cæs. B. G. 6, 11. Magnis jacturis sibi quisque eorum animos conciliabat, Id. B. C. 3, 112.

|| *Jacturālis*, e. adj. *Belonging to a loss, or that may be lost*, Dig.

Jactus, a, um. part. [*ā jacio*] (1) *Thrown, hurled*. (2) *Cast in, scattered*. (3) *Laid*. (1) Lapides Pyrrhæ jacti, Virg. Ecl. 6, 41. (2) Semen jactum, Id. Geor. 1, 104. (3) Moles in altum jactæ, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 34. Met. Aditum ad cætera jactum intelligetis, Cic. contra Rull. 2, 15.

Jactus, ūs. m. verb. [*ā jacio*] (1) *A throw, hurl, or cast*. (2) *A draught, or cast, with a net*. (3) *A throwing of goods overboard*. (1) || Fulminum jactus, Cic. Catil. 3, 8. pilarum, Ov. Trist. 2, 485. ignium, Tac. Ann. 15, 11, 2. sagittarum, Ibid. 15, 9, 1. jactu se misit in æquor, Virg. Geor. 4, 528. tesserarum, Liv. 4, 17. (2) A piscatoribus quidam jactum emerat, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7. (3) Tit. lib. 14. Pandect.

Jaculābilis, e. adj. *That may be cast, or hurled*. Telum jaculabile, Ov. Metam. 7, 680. Telum ingens, nullæque Deo jaculabile, torſit, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 167. Non jaculabile dextræ Pondus, Stat. Theb. 6, 658.

|| *Jaculāmen*, ōnis. n. & *Jaculāmentum*, i. n. *A darting, or flinging*, Litt. ex Apul.

Jaculans, tis. *Shooting, darting, &c.* Jaculans saxa lacerto, Ov. Met. 14, 184. v. Sil. 14, 256.

|| *Jaculāris*, e. adj. *That belongeth to flinging*, Frag. Poët.

Jaculatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A darting, or casting*. Jaculatio equestris, Plin. Ep. 3, 5.

Jaculātor, ōris. m. verb. *A shooter, a darter, a dart flinger*. Jaculator audax, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 56. fulminis, Stat. Theb. 12, 562. expeditus, Liv. 21, 46.

|| *Jaculātorius*, a, um. adj. *That pertaineth to darting, or shooting*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9.

Jaculātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that flingeth, or shooteth*. Diana jaculatrix, Ov. Met. 5, 375.

Jaculātus, a, um. part. *Which hath cast, thrown, or darted*. Pallas jaculata è nubibus ignem, Virg. Aen. 1, 46.

|| *Jaculātus*, ūs. m. *A flinging, or casting*, Tert.

|| *Jaculo*, āre. act. *Lexicogr. ex Claud. id. quod Jaculo, āri. dep.* (1) *To shoot, to dart*. (2) *To strike, to bombard*. (3) Met. *To throw out*. (4) *To hunt after, to pursue*. (1) § Jaculari fulminā, Ov. Met. 1, 61. saxa, Ibid. 14, 184. facem, Val. Flacc. 4, 671. (2) Jupiter igne suo lucos jaculatur, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 35. (3) Abrupta quædam jaculantur, Quint. 2, 11. (4) Quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo Multa? Hor. Od. 2, 16, 17. ubi Met. sumpta videtur à jaculo reti.

Jaculum, i. n. [*ā jacio*] (1) *A dart, a javelin*. (2) *Any thing that may be shot*. (1) Jaculum contorquens mittit in auras, Virg. Aen. 12, 490. (2) Jaculum dicitur, quod, ut jaciatur, fit, Varr. ¶ Rete jaculum, a casting net, Plaut. Aſin. 1, 1, 87.

Jaculus, i. m. [*ā jaculo*] *A serpent that lieth under trees, and suddenly shooteth himself out with great violence when any one passeth by*. Natrix violator aquæ, jaculique volucres, Lucr. 9, 720. Jaculi periphrasin, sc. serpens similis sagittæ, Vid. op. Hor. Od. 3, 27, 5. Jaculi funes, Col. 6, 2, 4.

JAM, adv. temporis. (1) *Now, at this time, at present; just, or even, now; immediately*. (2) *Besides, furthermore, by way of transition, in the beginning of a sentence*. (3) *Presently, ere long*. (4) *Henceforth*. (1) ¶ Jam nunc, just now, this minute, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 144. Jamprimum, in the first place, Id. Jam usque à, ever since, Id. Jam dudum, a long while ago, Cic. Jam inde, ever since, Ter. Jam olim, a long time ago, Cic. Jam, jamque, forthwith, Id. Jam vino, jam somno, one while with wine, another with sleep, Hor. Jam ferè, just upon the point, Ter. (2) Jam quid ego commemorem, &c. Cic. (3) ¶ Aut jam nihil est, aut jam nihil erit, Plaut. Jam isthuc adero, Ter. ¶ In diem, Id. Eun. 5, 6, 20. (4) Carthagini jam non ego nuncios Mittam superbos, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 69.

* *Iambeus*, a, um. adj. *Made of Iambick feet*, Hor. Art. Poët. 253.

* || *Iambicus*, a, um. adj. *Iambick*, Gramm.

* *Iambus*, i. m. [*iambos*, Gr.] *A foot in verse, having the first syllable short and the other long, as amās*. Syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor. A. P. 251.

Jamdudum, adv. *Long ago*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 7.

= *Jamdudum abiit*, ætatem, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8.

Jampridem, adv. *Some while since*, Cic. Att. 2, 5.

|| *Janeus*, ei. m. *Fest. ant. pro Janitor, ōris. m. [*ā janua*] A porter, or keeper of a gate*. ¶ Catenatus janitor, a mastiff tied at the gate, Col. in præf. Janitoribus alicujus notescere, Tac. Ann. 6, 8, 7.

Janitrix, icis. f. *A woman porter*. ¶ Laurus janitrix Cæsarum, growing at the emperor's gate, Plin. 13, 30. Anusjanitrix, Plaut. Cur. 1, 1, 76.

|| *Janitricæ*, um. f. pl. *The wives of two brothers*, Dig.

† *Janirus*, i. m. id. quod janitor, Varr.

* *Ianthina*, ōrum. pl. n. *Garments of a violet, or purple, colour*, Mart. 2, 39.

* *Ianthinus*, a, um. adj. *Violet coloured*, Plin. 21, 6.

† *Ianthum*, i. n. [*Flos & color quidam purpureus, nempe is avos, i. e. flos violæ*] a violet, Plin. 21, 6.

Janua, æ. f. [*ā Jano deo*] (1) *A gate, the first entry into an house*. (2) Met. *The beginning of, or entrance into, a discourse, or other thing*. (1) Q. Matii janua & vestibulum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 45. (2) = Ab hoc auctu januæque patefacta, Id. de Orat. 1, 47. Janua sepulchri, Ov. Trist. 3, 2, 23.

|| *Januāris*, e. adj. *Belonging to January*. ¶ Calendarum Januarium die, the first day of January, Amm. Marcell.

Januārius, i. m. [*sc. quod sit quasi janua cæteris mensibus; primus n.* Jani mensis, quod

janua prima est, Ov. pot. quia Jano sacratum. The month of January. Mense Januario cura ut Romæ sis, Cic. Attic. 1, 2. & Suet. in Cal. 42. Calendis Januariis, Plin. 4. Calend. Januarias, Suet. in Tib. 34.

† *Januātor*, ōris. m. *A porter*, Litt. ex Plaut. pro janitor.

* *Iāpyx*, ūgis. m. [*iāpyx*, Gr. ex Iapygiā, i. e. Apuliā, flans]. The western wind, or as some say the north east, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4.

* *Iāsiōne*, es. f. [*iāsiōn*, Gr.] A kind of withwind, Plin. 21, 17.

|| *Jasina*, æ. f. vel *Jasminum*, i. n. *Jasmine*, Jun.

* *Iaspideus*, a, um. adj. *Of the colour of a jasper stone*, Plin. 37, 10.

* *Iaspis*, idis. f. [*iāpis*, Gr. ex Heb. יָסָפִיד] A stone of a green colour, called a jasper, Virg. Aen. 4, 261. ¶ *Iaspis ærizusa*, a turquoise, Plin. Stellatus iaspide ensis, Virg. Aen. 4, 261.

* *Iaspōnyx*, ūchis. f. [*ex iāpis, iaspis, & ὄνυξ*, onyx] A kind of jasper, an onyx stone, Plin. 37, 9.

* *Iatrālyptes*, æ. m. seu potius *Iatroalīpta*, q. d. Medicus unguentarius [*ab iāpōs, medicus, & ἀλείψω, ungo*] a physician, or surgeon, that cureth by ointments and frictions, Cels. 1, 1. & Plin. Ep. 10, 4. & 22.

* *Iatrālyptice*, es. f. *A curing by ointments, or frictions*, Plin. 29, 1.

* || *Iatrōnice*, es. f. [*ab eodem cum seq.*] A book of physick, Litt. ex Plin.

* *Iatrōnices*, æ. m. [*ab iāpōs, medicus, & νίκη, victoria*] A conquerour of other physicians, a proud title which one gave himself, Plin. 29, 1.

I ante B.

|| *Iberiæ næniæ*. [*ab Iberiā, i. e. Hispaniā*] Simple storys, as we would say Canterbury tales, Hier.

Iberica, æ. f. sc. herba, A kind of herb, Quint. 8, 2. = *Spartum*, Ant.

* *Iberis*, idis. f. [*iēpis*, Gr.] An herb which some call wild cresses, Plin. 25, 8.

Ibex, icis. m. A kind of wild goat, and supposed to be the same with that which we call the ewe, Plin. 8, 53.

Ibi, adv. in loco [*ā pron. is, in abl. pl. ibus, ant. q. d. ibus in locis*] (1) *There*. (2) *Then*. (3) *Therein, in that thing*. (4) *In that state*. (5) *In those things*. (1) ¶ Ut ibi esse malis, ubi, &c. quàm isthuc, Cic. ¶ alibi, Plaut. (2) Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 14. (3) Id. Stich. 4, 1, 62.

¶ *Ibi esse, to be about it*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62.

(4) Duxi uxorem, quantam miseriam ibi vidi? Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 13. (5) Sall. B. C. narrationis initio. ¶ *Ibi loci, in that place*, Plin.

Ibidem, adv. [*ex ibi & dem, syllabicā adjectione*] (1) *There, in the same place*. (2) *In the same thing, or in the same case*. (1) Ibidem operari, Cic. (2) Læsit in eo Cæcinam? sublevavit ibidem, Cic. pro Cæcin. 9.

Ibis, idis & is. f. A bird in Egypt, which is big, hath stiff legs and a long bill, and eats up the serpents that infest the country, Plin. 8, 27.

a kind of stork, vid. Cic. N. D. 1, 36. Under this name Ovid lasheb his adversary Hyginus, as the learned imagine; and Callimachus had done the like by Apollonius Rhodius, before him.

Ibus, pro iis. [*ā pron. is*] Non.

I ante C.

* *icas*, adis. f. [*ab eīnās, Gr. sc. vicenarius*] The festival days in memorial of Epicurus's birthday, which were kept upon the twentyth day of every month, Plin. 35, 2.

|| *Iecirco*, conj. *pro idcirco, Therefore*.

* *Ichnœumon*, ōnis. m. [*ab iχnos, vestigium*] A rat of Egypt of the bigness of a cat, which healeth into the crocodile's mouth when he gapes, and eating his bowels kills him. Hujus descript. vid. Luc. 4, 724. & seqq.

* *Ichnōbates*, æ. m. f. [*ab iχnos, vestigium, & βαίω, eo*] Tracer, or Tracer; a dog's name, Ov. Met. 3, 207.

|| *Ichnographia*,

* *Technographia*, æ. f. [*ab* *τεχνος*, vestigium, & *γράφω*, scribo] *A plan of a house to be built, drawn out in paper, describing the form of every room; a model*, Vitruv. 1, 2.

* *Ichthyocolla*, æ. f. [*ab* *ιχθυς*, piscis, & *κόλλα*, gluten] *A fish of whose skin water glue is made, water glue itself, mouth glue, isinglass*, Plin. 32, 7.

* *Ichthyophagus*, i. m. [*ab* *ιχθυς*, piscis, & *φάγω*, edo] *He that eateth only fish*, Plin. 15, 7.

* *Ichthyopola*, æ. m. [*ιχθυοπωλάης*, Gr. *ab* *ιχθυς*, piscis, & *πωλέω*, vendo] *A seller of fish, a fishmonger*.

* *Ichthyopolium*, i. n. [*ιχθυοπωλείον*, Gr. *ab* eodem] *The place where fish is sold, a fish market*.

* *Ichthyotrophium*, i. n. [*ab* *alendis piscibus* dict; nempe *ab* *ιχθυς*, piscis, & *τρέφω*, nutrio] *A fish-pond, a stove for fish*, Col. 8, 1.

Ico, ēre, ci, etum, act. [*ex* Heb. *נכה* *bucab*] (1) *To strike, to smite*. (2) *To beat away*. (1) *Icit femur*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 42. (2) *Corpus propellit & icit*, Lucr. 3, 161. ¶ *Icere* fœdus cum aliquo, *to make a league with*, Cic. in Pison. 12.

Icor, etus, pass. (1) *To be stricken*. (2) *To be blasted*. (1) *Icimur ictu*, Lucr. 4, 1043. (2) *Laurus fulmine non ictur*, Plin. 15, 30.

* *Icon*, ōnis, f. [*ab* *εἰκών*, Gr. *imago*] (1) *An image, resemblance, picture, or statue*. (2) ¶ *Allo a figure in rhetoric*. (1) Plin. 34, 4. (2) *Ap. Rhet. Lat. Imago*, Auct. ad Herenn. sic definit. *Imago est formæ cum formâ, cum quâdam similitudine, collatio, e. g. Omnia Mercurio similis vocemque coloremque*, &c. Virg. Æn. 4, 558.

* *Iconicus*, 2, um, adj. *Belonging to an image, lively pictured, drawn to the life*. *Simulacrum aureum iconicum*, Suet. Cal. 22. *Statuæ iconicæ*, Plin. 34, 4.

* ¶ *Icium*, i. n. [*ab* *ιχθίων*, tabula] *A cross set upon one's tomb, or in a highway*, Amm. 4. *Lignum surrectum*, Col.

* *Ictērias*, æ. m. *A precious stone good for the yellow jaundice*. *Ictērias aliti lurido similis*, Plin. 37, 61. edit. Hard.

* *Ictēricus*, a, um, adj. *One sick of the yellow jaundice*. *Consulit ictericæ lento de funere matris*, Juven. 6, 564.

* *Icterus*, i. m. [*ικτερος*, Gr. *aurugo*, Scrib. Larg. (1) ¶ *The yellow jaundice*. (2) *Allo a yellow bird, which if one see, being sick of the yellow jaundice, the person recovers, and the bird dieth; it is also called galgulus*. (1) *Morbus arquatus*, Lucr. 4, 333. *arquatus*, Col. 7, 3. *item morbus regius*. (2) Plin. 30, 11.

* *Ictis*, idis, f. [*ικτίς*, Gr.] *A white weasel which destroyeth bee-hives and eateth the honey; a ferret, a marten*, Plin. 29, 4.

Ictus, a, um, part. [*ab* *icor*] (1) *Stricken*. (2) *Blasted*. (3) *Met. Incited, moved*. (1) *Pinus icta mordaci ferro*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 9. (2) *Jovis ignibus ictus*, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 11. (3) *Desideriis icta fidelibus Quærit patria Cæsarem*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 15. *Ictus nidore prandii*, Suet. Claud. 33. ¶ *Fœdus ictum, a league made*, Virg. Æn. 12, 314.

Ictus, ūs, (et *eti*, ant.) m. verb. [*ab* *ico*] (1) *A stroke, a blow*. (2) *A rap, a knock*. (3) *A biting, or goading*. (4) *A blast*. (5) *A sting*. (6) ¶ *A course, such as a river maketh*. (7) *A beating, or stroke, of the pulse*. (8) ¶ *A ray of the sun*. (1) *A bestiis ictus, morsus, impetus*, Cic. Offic. 2, 6. (2) *Ictibus quatunt fenestras crebris juvenes*, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 2. (3) *Verres Obliquum meditant ictum*, Id. Od. 3, 22, 7. (4) ¶ *Ictus fulminis*, Cic. Offic. 3, 25. (5) *Scorpionis*, Cæf. B. G. 7, 25. (6) *Amm. teste Litt.* (7) *Ictus crebri aut languidi*, Plin. 11, 37. (8) *Laurea fervidos Excludet ictus*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 10.

* *Icuncula*, æ. f. dim. [*ab* *icon*] *A little image*. *Icuncula puellaris*, Suet. Ner. 56.

I ante D.

Id, n. pron. [*ab* *is*] *That*. *Id pro eâ in re*, Ter.

* ¶ *Idæus dactylus* [*ιδαιος δακτύλος*, Gr.] *A*

stone in Crete of an iron colour, like a man's thumb, Solin.

Idcirco, conj. [*q. d. circa id*] *Therefore, for that cause, thereupon*. *Idcirco arma sumpta sunt*, Cic. Attic. 8.

Idea, æ. f. [*ἀπό τῆς εἰδῆς*, i. e. à specie.] *An idea, form, model, or first pattern of any thing existing in the imagination, or fancy*. *Has Cic. species, sed commodius formas, Latine dici ait*, Topic. 7.

Idem, eadem, idem, pron. [*ex* *is* & *dem*, particulâ paragogicâ] *The same, the selfsame, alike, all one*. ¶ *Alter idem, a second self*, Cic. Eadem operâ, & eadem absol. *at the same time, all under one*, Plaut. 4. ¶ *Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti*, Hor. A. P. 467.

Idemidem, adv. [*ex* *idem* geninatio] *Now and then ever and anon, sundry times, one after another, every while*. *Recitabatur idemidem Pompeii testimonium*, Cic. pro Rab. Post. 12.

Ideo, conj. [*ex* *id* & *eo*, sc. pertinent] *Therefore, for that cause*. *Ideo mihi non satisfacio, quod*, &c. Cic. Fam. 1, 8.

* ¶ *Idioma*, atis, n. [*ιδίωμα*, Gr. *ab* *ιδιος*, proprius] *An idiom, or proper form of speech, a propriety in speaking*, Gramm.

* *Idiota*, æ. m. [*ab* *ιδιος*, privatus] (1) *An idiot, or illiterate, simple, body*. (2) *A laick, a private man; one not in office*. (1) ¶ *Idiotam opponit homini ingenioso & intelligenti*, Cic. Verr. 4, 2. (2) *Mors non movet me, idiotam petit*, Sen. Suas. 6.

* *Idiōsimus*, i. m. [*ab* *ιδιός*, proprius] *A propriety of speech*, Sen. Contr. præf. 1, 7.

* ¶ *Idolium*, i. n. *A place where idols are kept and worshiped; a rood loft*, Papin. Lat. Delubrum.

* ¶ *Idololatra*, æ. c. g. [*ab* *εἰδωλον*, idolum, & *λάτρεω*, colo] *An idolater, or worshiper of idols*, Ecclef. Lat. Simulacrorum cultor.

* ¶ *Idololatria*, æ. f. *Idolatry, idol worship*, Ecclef. Lat. Simulacrorum cultus.

* ¶ *Idololatrix*, icis, f. *An idolatress*, Prud. Hamart. 404. ¶ *Reclius autem idololatriis*, Gron.

* ¶ *Idolothytum*, i. n. [*ab* *εἰδωλον*, idolum, & *θύω*, sacrifico] *That which is sacrificed to idols*, Bibb.

* *Idolum*, i. n. [*εἰδωλον*, Gr.] (1) *An image, an idol*. (2) *Allo a spectre, or apparition*. (3) ¶ *Idolatry*. (1) = *Imagines quæ idola nominant*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 6. (2) *Apparebat idolon senex, macie & squalore confectus*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5. (3) *Ap. Christianos scriptt.*

Idonea, ōrum, pl. m. *Fit places*. *Idonea provinciarum*, Tac. Ann. 4, 5, 6.

Idonee, adv. *Aptly, conveniently, fitly*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 5.

Idoneus, a, um, adj. ¶ *ior*, comp. (1) *Fit, meet, proper*. (2) *Convenient, suitable*. (3) *Able, sufficient*. (4) *Substantial, credible*. (5) *Picus, boneſt*. (6) ¶ *Alio rich, or wealthy*. (1) *Adeon' videmur vobis esse idonei, in quibus sic illudatis?* Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 18. (2) *Tempus idoneum*, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 24. ¶ *Aliæ res idoneæ sunt stomacho, aliæ alienæ*, Cels. (3) *Pugnæ non fat idoneus*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 26. (4) *Idoneus testis*, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. *auctor*, Id. Att. 8, 13. (5) = *Idonei atque integri homines*, Id. (6) *Ap. FCC. comp. idoneior, Ulp. Vett. Magis idoneus*.

¶ *Idiūs*, ovis quæ omnibus idibus Jovi immolabatur, Fest.

¶ *Iduo*, ære, act. i. e. divido, *Hetruscâ linguâ*. *To divide*, Macr. Sat. 1, 15.

Idus, uum, idibus, f. *dies est decimus quintus mensis Martii, Maii, Julii, & Octobris, in reliquis decimus tertius; dies qui dividit mensem, nam iduare apud Hetruscos sign. dividere. The ides of every month; the eighth day, or eight days, immediately after the nones*. *Idus Martiæ consulantur*, Cic. Attic. 14, 4.

¶ *Iduus*, a, um, adj. *Divided*. *Vidua quasi valde idua, i. e. valde divisa*, Marc. 1, 15.

* *Idyllium*, i. n. [*ab* *εἶδος*, parvum poemâ, poemata enim sunt quasi species quædam] *A little poem, or copy of verses, on a pastoral subject, as in Theocritus*, Plin. Epist. 4, 14, 9.

J ante E.

¶ *Jecōraria*, æ. f. *A kind of liverwort called woodrow, or woodrowel*, Dod. Some have taken it for agrimony.

Jecur, ōris, vel *jecinōris*, n. (1) *The liver of a man*, (2) *or other creature*. (1) *Difficili bile tumet jecur*, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 4. (2) ¶ *Vicimarum jecinora*, Plin. 11, 73. edit. Hard. *anseris*, Mart. 13, 58.

Jecusculum, i. n. dim. [*à jecur*] *A little liver*. ¶ *Murium jecusculum*, Cic. de Div. 2, 14.

¶ *Jehōva*, æ. m. *Vid. Propr.*

¶ *Jejunatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A fasting*, Tert. 4. *Jejunium, jejunitas*.

¶ *Jejunator*, ōris, m. verb. *A faster*, Aug.

Jejunē, adv. iūs, comp. *Goldly, slenderly, dryly, weakly*. ¶ *Jejunē disputare*, Cic. de Or. 1, 11. *Quis enim jejuniū dixit?* Cic. Att. 12, 21. = *Jejunē & infirmē*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21.

Jejunitas, atis, f. (1) *Emptiness*. (2) *Met. Slenderness of style, barrenness, dryness*. (1) *Jejunitatis plenus*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 13. (2) ¶ *Verborum jejunitatem & famem se malle, quā ubertatem & copiam dicerent*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1.

Jejunium, i. n. (1) *Fasting, hunger*. (2) *Allo a fasting day*. (1) *Domant illos inopi jejunia victu*, Ov. Met. 1, 312. (2) *Decemviri renuntiārent jejunium instituendum Cereri esse*, Liv. 36, 37.

¶ *Jejunio*, ære, neut. *To abstain from meat, to fast*, Ecclef. 4. *Cibo se abstinere*, Nep.

Jejuniosior, iūs, comp. *More hungry, or more fasting*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6.

Jejunum, i. n. sc. *intestinum*. *The empty gut*. *Jejunum intestinum*, Cels. 4, 1.

Jejunus, a, um, adj. (1) *Fasting, that hath not eaten*. (2) *Bare, hungry, dry*. (3) *Met. Barren, jejune*. (4) *Greedy, craving*. (1) *Jejunus stomachus raro vulgaria temnit*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 38. ¶ *Neque jejuno, neque cœnato vomendum est*, Cels. (2) *Jejuna quidem clivosi glareæ ruris*, Virg. Geor. 2, 212. (3) ¶ *Si quis aut Antonium jejuniorem, aut Crassum fuisse pleniorē, putet*, &c. Cic. de Orat. 3, 4. ¶ *Arte subtilior, orationibus junior*, Id. de Clar. Orat. 48. (4) *Jejuna aviditas*, Plin. 10, 3.

* *Iens*, euntis, part. [*ab* *eo*] *Going*. *Rectus leg. in comp. tantum*. *Ventos aspirat eunti*, Virg. Æn. 2, 607.

Jentaculum, i. n. [*à jento*] *A breakfast*. *Uti que ad jentaculum*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 38.

¶ *Jentator*, ōris, m. verb. *He that breaketh his fast*, Lexicogr. ex Eutrop.

Jento, ære, neut. *To break one's fast*, Suet. Vesp. tell. 7.

¶ *Jesus*, su, m. *Vid. Propr.*

I ante G.

Īgitur, conj. (1) *Therefore*. (2) *Then, thereupon*. (3) *For*. (1) *Quid igitur sibi vult pater?* Ter. (2) ¶ *Cum mihi & tibi otium erit, igitur tecum loquar*, Plaut. vid. & Amph. 1, 1, 55. (3) *Id. Most. 5, 1, 53*.

Ignarium, i. n. *A tinder box, with steel and flint*, Plin. 16, 40. *Vid. Ignarium*.

Ignarus, a, um, adj. [*ex* *in* & *gnarus*] (1) *Ignorant, unskilful, unacquainted with*. (2) *Allo unknown, strange*. (1) *Ait se peregrinum esse, hujus ignarum oppidi*, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 3, 43. ¶ *Ignara serpens vinci*, Sen. Herc. Oct. 260. (2) *Cui ignara fuit sævitia Neronis*, Tac. Ann. 15, 62, 3. *Humana cupido ignara vitendi*, Sall. B. C. 18.

Ignavē, adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Conwardly, meanly*. (2) *Slowly, lazily*. (1) *Ovis carpens ignavius herbas*, Virg. Geor. 3, 465. (2) = *Providendum, ne quid abjēctē, timidē, ignavē, faciamus*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.

¶ *Ignāvesco*, ēre, incept. *To grow idle*, Tert. Segnesto, Vett.

Ignāvia, æ. f. (1) *Sluggishness, laziness*. (2) *Conwardness*. (3) *Flatness, want of briskness, inactivity*. (4) *Meton. A lazy, idle, person*. (1) *Verborum*, 5 N 2

Verbera, compedes, molæ pretia sunt ignaviae, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 6, 11. (2) Σ Fortitudini contraria est ignavia, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 54. Σ Ut alios industria, ita hunc ignavia ad famam protulerat, *Tac.* 16, 18. (3) \S Odoris ignavia, *Plin.* 12, 25. (4) Mea ignavia! tu nunc me irrides? *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 2, 68.

|| Ignāvitas, ātis. f. id. quod ignavia. Phocæenses ignavitate ac macie terræ coacti, *Juss.* 45, 3. sed meliores libb. exiguitate leg. \S Raro occ.

Ignāviter, adv. *Idly, lazily.* Castra non ignaviter munire, *Hiert. B. Afr.* 81.

Ignāvus, a, um. adj. [ex in Σ navus, vel gnāvus] or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Not, diligent, idle, slothful, sluggish, dull.* (2) *Faint hearted, cowardly.* (3) *Weak, ineffectual.* (1) Ignavi domus & penetralia Scmni, *Qv. Met.* 11, 593. (2) Ab homine ignavissimo vir fortissimus necatus, *Cic.* Σ Nihil gravius audenti quàm ignavo patiendum, *Tac.* 15, 58. (3) Succus papaveris meconium vocatur, multum opio ignavior, *Plin.* 20, 18.

|| Ignēolus, a, um. adj. dim. [ab igneus] *Fiery, a little fiery, warm.* \S Vigor igneolus, *Prud. Cath.* 3, 186.

Ignescens, tis, part. *Of the colour of fire, growing hot like fire.* Tum virgo ignescens penitiūs, violenta repente suffudit flammis ora, *Sil.* 9, 461.

† Ignescitur, pro ignescit, *Laber.*

Ignesco, ēre, incept. (1) *To be on fire, to kindle, to turn to fire.* (2) *Met. To inflame.* (1) Ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignescet, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. (2) Amor ignescit menti, sævitque medullis, *Col.* 10, 230.

Igneus, a, um. adj. (1) *Fiery, burning.* (2) *Sparkling, bright, heavenly.* (1) = Quod est calidum & igneum ciatur & agitur motu suo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. (2) Igneus est illis vigor & ælethilis origo, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 730. \S Ignea virtus, *Luc.* 9, 7.

Igniārium, i. n. (1) *Any thing that will take fire quickly; tinder, or touchwood.* (2) || Also a fire-steel to strike fire with out of a flint, a tinderbox. (1) *Plin.* 16, 40. (2) *Bud.*

|| Igniārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to fire.* \S ut igniārius lapis, a flint stone to strike fire withall, *Jun.* Fomes igniārius, the match, or touchwood, to keep fire in withall, *Id.*

|| Ignibulum, i. n. *Acenser, Litt. ex Prud.*

Ignicomus, a, um. adj. *Fiery haired.* \S ut ignicomus sol, with flaming tresses, *Auson. Ep.* 7, 3. Ignicomus leo, *Nem. Cyneg.* 214.

Igniculus, i. m. dim. [ab ignis] (1) *A sparkle of fire, a little fire.* (2) Also, *Met. an instinct of nature.* (1) Igniculum brumæ si tempore poscas, *Juv.* 3, 102. (2) = Virtutum igniculi, & semina in animis, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 6.

† Ignifer, a, um. adj. *Bearing fire.* \S Ignifer axis, the chariot of the sun, *Qv. Met.* 2, 59. Igniferæ lampades, *Lucr.* 2, 25. Ignifera juga, *Sen. Med.* 34.

† Ignifluus, a, um. adj. *Flowing with fire.* Ignifluæ cavernæ, *Claud.* 3. *Conf. Hon.* 196. Igniflui status, *Id. Laud. Herc.* 137.

† Ignigēna, æ. c. g. *Born in, or by, fire;* a surname of Bacchus, as midwifed by Jove's thunder, *Qv. Met.* 4, 12.

† || Ignigēnus, a, um. adj. aēt. *That begeth, or produceth, fire;* as the sun doth by a burning glass. Quousque ergo frustra pascemus ignigenum istum? *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 224.

|| Ignio, ēre. neut. *To be fiery hot, or to be on fire, Lex. ex Prud.* † Ignesco.

† Ignipet, ēdis. adj. *That hath fiery feet.* Ignipedes equi, *Qv. Met.* 2, 392. Ignipedum frænorator equorum, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 27.

† Ignipotens, tis. adj. *Mighty by fire, Virg. Æn.* 8, 414. *Val. Flac.* 2, 80.

IGNIS, is. m. (1) *Fire.* (2) *Lightening.* (3) *Meton. A thunderbolt, warth.* (4) *Love.* (5) *The person beloved.* (1) Σ Aquæ pugnax ignis, *Qv. Met.* 1, 432. (2) Crebris micat ignibus æther, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 94. (3) Centimanum deiecit igne Typhoea, *Qv. Met.* 3, 303. Exarscere

ignes animo, subit ira, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 575. (4) Cæco carpitur igni, *Id. Æn.* 4, 2. (5) Meus ignis Amyntas, *Id. Ecl.* 3, 66. Accede ad ignem hunc, jam calesces plus satis, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 5. \S Ignis sacer, *St. Anthony's fire, Plin.* 26, 11.

Ignisfīcium, i. n. *Divination by fire, Plin.* 7, 56.

|| Ignitābulum, i. n. *A chafingdish, a warming pan, a firepan; made of earth, or iron, Fest.* = Fomes & ignitabulum ingenii virtutisque, *Macrobi. Sat.* 2, 8.

|| Ignitēgium, i. n. *Courseway, Med. Gr.*

|| Ignītus, a, um. ior. comp. *Fiery, burning, hot, strong.* Ignitum Deus indidit illi Ingenium, *Prud. Hamart.* 544. † Igneus.

|| Ignivōmus, a, um. adj. *That spitteth fire.* Altius ignivomum solem cæli orbita ducit, *Venant. de Pascha, ad fin.* Lactant. opp. 3. † Vomens ignem.

Ignōbilis, e. adj. [ex in Σ nobilis] or comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Not noted, unknown, strange.* (2) *Ignoble, of low birth, meanly born, base.* (3) *Common, ordinary.* (4) *Of no reputation, or esteem; nothing spoken of.* (1) = Peregrina facies videtur hominis atque ignobilis, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 9. Innocentius est quodcunque & ignobilis, *Plin.* 23, 1. (2) Senatus illos, ignobilissimos alioqui, tot seculis spectat, *Id.* 35, 4. (3) Non ignobilis dicendi magister Demetrius Syrus, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 91. (4) Ubi in sylvis Italis ignobilis ævum Exigeret, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 776.

Ignōbilitas, ātis. f. *Ignobleness of birth.* \S Ignobilitas generis, *Cic. pro Muræna*, 8. virorum, *Qv. Met.* 6, 319.

* Ignōmīnia, æ. f. [ex in Σ nomen] (1) *Properly a note of disgrace prefixed before a man's name by the censor.* (2) *Discredit, reproach, dishonour, ignominy, disgrace.* (1) Omnis judicatio censoris versatur tantummodo in nomine; animadversio igitur illa ignominia dicta est, *Cic. de Repub.* 4. (2) = Dedecore, maculâ, turpissimâque ignominia notetur, *Cic. In navis ignominis trepidus, Liv.* 21, 39.

* || Ignōmīniātus, a, um. part. [qu. ab ignominior] *Defamed, disgraced, Gell.* 8, 15. † Infamis.

* Ignōmīniōsē. adv. iūs; comp. sīmē, sup. *With reproach, or disgrace.* Ignominiosē contra Numidas pugnavit, *Eutr.* 4, 26. & 4, 24.

* Ignōmīniōsus, a, um. adj. *Infamous, dishonourable, disgracefully, shameful, ignominious.* \S Ignominiosa fuga, *Liv.* 3, 23. Ignominiosa dicta, *Hor. A. P.* 247. Ignominiosa consulum ejuratio, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 7. || Ignominiosissimus, *Tert.*

Ignōrābilis, e. adj. or, comp. *That is, or may, easily be unknown.* Quis oculis obviam ignorabilis objicitur? *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 1, 18. Σ Illud ignorabilis obscuriusque est, *Gell.* 9, 12.

Ignōrāndus, a, um. part. *To be taken no notice of.* Mille modis amor ignorandus est, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 29.

Ignōrans, tis. part. *Ignorant, not knowing.* Ignorante rege, uter eorum esset Orestes, *Cic. de Amic.* 7. *conf. Sil.* 11, 582.

|| Ignōrānter. adv. *Ignorantly, Dig.* † Inficienter, *Cic.*

Ignōrantia, æ. f. *Ignorance, want of knowledge.* \S Ignorantia literarum, *Cic. pro Flacco*, 20. veri, *Qv. Met.* 7, 92. Ignorantia est remedium malorum, *Sen. Oed.* 515.

Ignōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Idem.* \S Ignoratio causarum, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 22. juris, *Id. de Legg.* 1, 6. sui, *Id. pro Cluent.* 39.

|| Ignōrātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that is ignorant of, Cod.* † Nescius.

Ignōrātūus, a, um. part. *About to be ignorant of, Liv.* 21, 42.

Ignōrātus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Unknown.* Archimedis ignoratum indagavi sepulchrum, *Cic. Tuscul.* 5, 23. Octavii eloquentia ante consulatum ignorata, *Id. de Cl. Or.* 47.

Ignōro, āre. aēt. [ab ignarus] *Not to know, to be ignorant of.* Erras, si id credis, & me ignoras, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 8, 53. Ignorare mala, bonum est, *Sen. Thyest.* 783.

Ignōror, āri; ātus. pass. *Not to be known.* Ignoraretur forsitan ista fides, *Qv. Trist.* 1, 4, 18.

* Ignoscendus, a, um. part. *To be pardoned.* \S Dementia ignoscenda, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 489.

* Ignoscens, tis. part. or, comp. *Pardoning, forgiving.* Quamvis tuus est animus natu gravior, ignoscetior, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 32.

* || Ignoscentia, æ. f. *Pardon, forgiveness.* \S Ignoscentiæ utiles, *Gell.* 7, 3.

* || Ignoscibilis, e. adj. *Tolerable, to be pardoned.* Hujuscemodi vestitus de multo jam usu ignoscibilis est, *Gell.* 13, 21.

* Ignoscitur, imperf. *It is forgiven.* Nocte latent mendæ, vitioque ignoscitur omni, *Qv. A.* Am. 1, 249.

* || Ignoscītūrus, a, um. part. *That will forgive.* *Piso Ann.* 2. sed contra analogiam.

* Ignosco, ēre, nōvi, nōtum. neut. [ex in intens. & nosco] (1) *To hold excused, to take no notice of.* (2) *To forgive, to pardon.* (3) *Also to know.* (1) \S Ignoscito sæpe aliis, nunquam tibi, *Publ. Syr.* Et præteritis ignoscis, & concedis futura, *Cic. inter fragm. Epist.* \S Jupiter, ignosco pristina furta tua, *Prop.* 2, 2, 4. (3) *Varro, sed desuevit hic usus.*

* Ignoscor, i. pass. *To be taken no notice of, to be pardoned.* Quamvis ignosceretur iis, quos fraude ad signandum, vel errore inductos, constitisset, *Sutt. Aug.* 33. *conf. Liv.* 28, 31.

* Ignōtum est. imperf. *All is pardoned.* Ignōtum est, tacitum est, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 28.

* Ignōtūrus, a, um. part. *That will pardon, Prisc. ex Cic. in Cat. majore.*

* Ignōtus, a, um. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Unknown.* (2) *Also ignorant, that doth not know.* (1) Jus obscurum & ignotum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 39. Σ Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui, *Phædr.* 1, 11, 2. \S Ignotior gens, *Liv.* 5, 32. Pais ignotissima turbæ, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 1, 153. Haud ignotissima inter nymphas, *Qv. Met.* 5, 540. (2) Ne quis erret ignotus, *Quint. vid. & Plaut. Men.* 2, 19. & *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 5, 12.

Iis. dat. & abl. pl. à pronom. is. Pro quo t. Ibus, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 7, 2.

I ante L.

* || Ilarchus, i. m. [ab ἰλῆν ἄγμεν, & ἀρχή: princeps] *A captain of a troop of horse, Cwl. Rhod. Lat. Præfectus turmæ equitum.*

* Ile, is. n. [ab ἰλεω verito] *The flank where the small guts are.* Ilia inter coxas & pubem imæ ventre posita sunt, *Celf.* 4, 1.

* Ileos, five Ileus, ei. m. [ab eadem] *The small, or thin, gut; also the twisting of the small guts, when there is such a stoppage, that nothing can pass downwards, Plin.* 20, 4. *Celf.* 4, 16.

Ilex, icis. f. *A kind of oak tree, called by some holm; the scarlet oak, Gerard.* Ilex tonsa bipennibus, *Her. Od.* 4, 4, 57.

* Ilea, um. n. pl. [ab ile] *The flank, the small guts.* \S Ilia religare balteo, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 543. \S Ducere ilia, to be broken winded, to be out of breath, to puff and blow, *Her. Epist.* 1, 1, 9.

* || Iliacus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to small guts.* \S Iliaca passio. *The colick, the twisting of the guts, Med.*

* Ilias, ādis. f. [ita dict. quod bellum continetur apud Ilium inter Græcos & Trojanos] *The destruction of Troy, a poem of Homer's so called.* \S Ilias malorum, a word of disasters, *Cic. Att.* 8, 11. Ilias ipsa quid est, nisi turpis adultera? *Qv. Tr.* 2, 371.

Ilicet, adv. i. e. ire licet. (1) *You may go when you list, you may depart when you will, you may go shake your ears, the business is over.* (2) *Also immediately, presently, forthwith, out of hand, all on a sudden.* (1) Actum est, ilicet, periisti, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 9. (2) Ilicet obruimur numero, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 424. *Vid. Extemplo.* \S Ilicet parasticæ arti maximam in malam crucem, & may go and be hanged, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 9.

Ilicetum, i. n. *A grove of holm trees, Mart.* 4, 55.

Iliceus, a, um. adj. *Of holm, or made of holm.* \S Ilicæ trabes, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 101.

Ilico,

Illico, adv. [*qu. in loco illo, Perot.*] (1) *Anon, by and by.* (2) *In all haste, forthwith; also in the same place. Vid. Illico.*

Iligneus, a, um, adj. & **Ilignus**. *Ofholm. Iligneum frondem bubus recte præbebimus, Col. 6, 3. § Iligni pedes, Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 46.*

* **Illofus**, a, um, adj. *Troubled with the twisting of the guts, broken winded, Plin. 20, 4.*

Illabefactus, a, um, part. [*ex in & labefactus*] *Never weakened, or made feeble. § Vincula illabefacta, Or. ex Ponto, 3, 7, 6. sed mel. libb. hab. non labefacta. Venit ad albentes illabefacta comas, Ibid. 4, 12, 30.*

Illabens, tis, part. *Sliding, or gliding, in. Genitor tepet illabentibus astris Pontus, Stat. Ach. 1, 158.*

Illabor, i, pfus sum, dep. [*ex in & labor*] (1) *To slide, or glide, in.* (2) *To fall down, or upon.* (3) *Met. To enter.* (1) *Amnis illabitur mari, Plin. 5, 29.* (2) *Si fractus illabatur orbis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 7. Truncus illapsus cerebro, Id. 2, 17, 27.* (3) *Animis illabere nostris, Virg. Æn. 3, 89.*

Illaboratus, a, um, part. *Made, or done, without labour, or pains; unlaboured, plain. § Terra illaborata, Sen. Ep. 90. Omnia fluunt illaborata, Quint. 10, 3.*

Illaboro, are, aet. [*ex in & laboro*] *To labour, or take pains, about a thing. § Illaborare domibus, Tac. Germ. 46, 7.*

Illac, se, viâ, vel parte. (1) *On that side, on that way.* (2) *Met. With, or for, that party.* (1) *== Hac atque illac perfluo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25.* (2) *Cic. Attic. 7, 3.*

* **Illacerabilis**, e, adj. [*ex in, & lacerabilis*] *That cannot be torn. § Spolium illacerabile, Sil. 5, 131.*

Illacescitus, a, um, part. *Unprovoked. Nulla pars Britanniae illacescitur, Tac. Agric. 20. § Cherusci illacesciti, Id. Germ. 36.*

* **Illachrymabilis**, e, adj. (1) *Not to be moved with pity, that cannot be prevailed upon with tears.* (2) *Unlamented.* (1) *§ Illachrymabilis Pluto, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 6.* (2) *Id. Od. 4, 9, 26.*

* **Illachrymandus**, a, um, part. *Worthy to be lamented, or wept over, Aug. ↓ Deplorandus, Cic.*

* **Illachrymans**, tis, part. *Lamenting, Ov. ad Liv. 289. Sil. 2, 676.*

* **Illachrymatio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A weeping, or crying, over, Lexicogr. ex Gell. sed q.*

* **Illachrymo**, are, aet. & **Illachrymor**, ari, ātus sum, dep. [*ex in, & lachrymor*] (1) *To weep over, to lament and bewail.* (2) *To weater, or shed tears, involuntarily.* (3) *Met. To sweat, or send out moisture; to run as water.* (1) *Marcellus illachrymante dicitur, Liv. 25, 24. Morti Socratis illachrymari soleo, Cic. N. D. 3, 33.* (2) *Oculi lumen refugiant, & illachrymant, Cels. 3, 6.* (3) *Illachrymat templis ebur, æraque sudant, Virg. Geor. 1, 480. Nunciatur uxorem ejus decessisse, ejusque mortem illachrymatum Alexandrum, Just. 11, 12.*

Illactenus, adv. *ut hactenus. So far forth, Gell. 16, 19. ↓ Eatenus, Vett.*

† **Illæ**, pro illius, *Lex. ex Lucr.*

Illæsus, a, um, adj. (1) *Unhurt.* (2) *Sound, uncorrupted.* (1) *Cupressus illæsa brumâ, Stat. Theb. 6, 99. conf. Sil. 13, 14. § Illæsum onus, Mart. 1, 7.* (2) *§ Illæsas vitæ addere partes, Ov. Met. 2, 826.*

Illætabilis, e, adj. *Without mirth, sorrowful, joyless. Me portus & illætabilis ora Accipit, Virg. Æn. 3, 707. § Illætabile murmur, Ibid. 12, 619. munus, Stat. Theb. 3, 706. Hocne ferens onus illætabile matris transfundam gremio? Id. Theb. 5, 633.*

Illævigatus, a, um, part. *pro inconditus, Diom.*

Illapsus, a, um, part. [*ab illabor*] (1) *Sliding in, got in.* (2) *Falling upon.* (1) *§ Illapsa perniciës, Cic. de Legg. 2, 15.* (2) *Truncus illapsus cerebro, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 27. conf. Sil. 15, 95.*

Illapsus, ūs, m, verb. *A sliding, or falling, in, Col. 2, 2.*

Illaqueatio, ōnis, f. verb. *An Ensnaring, or entangling, Litt. ex Liv. sed q.*

Illaqueator, ōris, m, verb. *An Entangler, or Ensnarer, Litt. ex Tac. sed q.*

Illaqueatus, a, um, part. *Snared, entangled. § Illaqueatus legum periculis, Cic. de Har. Resp. 4.*

Illaqueo, are, aet. *To snarl, or entangle; to bias. Munera navium Sævos illaqueant duces, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 16.*

Illaqueor, ari, ātus, pass. *To be entangled, Litt. ex Liv.*

† **Illasce** ædes. *Plaut. ut hasce.*

Illatābilis, e, adj. *Without breadth. Quod exprimere uno Latino verbo non queas, nisi audeas dicere illatābile, Gell. 1, 20. ↓ Latitudinis expers, Vett.*

Illatebratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A bideing, or seeking of corners, Dig.*

† **Illatebro**, are, aet. *To bide in corners. Inermi illatebrant sese, Claud. ap. Gell. 17, 2. ↓ Abcondo, abdo.*

Illatebrōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of corners, or lurking places, Capell. ↓ Latebrosus, Vett.*

Illatēnus, adv. *So far forth, Gell. Vid. Illactenus, sic enim libb. emendatiores. ↓ Eatenus, Vett.*

* **Illatio**, ōnis, f. verb. [*ab infero*] *A bringing in, an inference, an interment, Ulp.*

Illatratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A barking against one, Lexicogr. ex Tac.*

Illatratio, ōris, m, verb. *He that barketh at, or revileth, one, Dig.*

Illatro, are, neut. *To bark against one. Illatrat jejunis faucibus orcus, Sil. 13, 845. § Manibus illatrat, Luc. 6, 729.*

* **Illatūrus**, a, um, part. [*à seq. illatus*] *About to bring in, Liv. 21, 2. & 36, 5. Cui Græcia illaturus bellum Darius erat, Just. 19, 1.*

* **Illatus**, a, um, part. [*ab inferor*] *Inferred, brought in. § Illata Græciæ bella, Curt. 3, 10, 8. Lumine illato, Id. 8, 2, 21. Conf. Liv. 22, 5. & 24, 42.*

Illaudabilis, e, adj. *Unworthy praise, uncommendable. Juvat illaudabile carmen Fundere, Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 33. conf. Gell. 2, 6.*

Illaudatus, a, um, part. *Not worthy to be named, worthy no praise, or commendation. Illaudati Bufiridis aræ, Virg. Geor. 3, 5. = Illaudatus, inglorius subit portum, Plin. Epist. 9, 26, 4. conf. Sil. 14, 633.*

† **Illaudo**, are, aet. *To dispraise, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* **Illautus**, a, um, part. *pro illotus. Unwaschen, foul, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 23.*

Ille, illa, illud, gen. illius, dat. illi. [*ex Hebr. אלה*] (1) *He, she, that.* (2) *The one.* (3) *One, some one.* (4) *The aforesaid.* (5) *Such and such indefinitely; the self same.* (1) *Passim.* (2) *Quoties respondet τὸ αὐτό.* (3) *Ille—ipse, the one—the other, Suet.* (3) *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 37.* (4) *Multum ille & terribis jactatus & alto, Virg. Æn. 1, 7.* (5) *Commendo vobis illum & illum, Suet. Cas. 41. Ille & is de eodem in eadem sententiâ: Id. misero restat mihi mali, si illum potest, qui alicui rei est, etiam eum ad nequitiam adducere, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 3.*

Illecebra, æ, f. [*ab illiciendo*] (1) *An enticement, or allurement.* (2) *An attractive, a charm.* (3) *Meton. An enticer, a charmer.* (1) *Maxima illecebra peccandi impunitatis spes, Cic. pro Milone, 16. Conf. Liv. 10, 4.* (2) *Trahit homines suis illecebris ad verum decus virtus, Cic. Somn. Scip. 7.* (3) *Atque eecam, illecebra exit tandem, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 25.*

Illecebratio, ōnis, f. *An alluring, Faber ex Gell. ↓ Illecebra, Cic.*

Illecebrator, ōris, m, verb. *An enticer, or a lurer, Faber ex Macrob.*

Illecebrōse, adv. iūs, comp. *Allureingly, enticingly, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 34. Leg. & in comparativo. Nihil illecebrōsius fieri potest, Id. Bacch. 1, 1, 54.*

Illecebrōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of enticements, allurements, or charms. Exemplis superioris ævi deficitur, sed τὸ illecebrōsius (five adject. five adv. illud fuerit) damnare vetat, præsertim cum leg. ap. Plaut. loc. citato.*

Illeclamentum, i, n, *An enticement, or al-*

lurement. Lenoniis patris illeclamentis captus, Apul. Apol. p. 554. ↓ Illecebra.

Illecto, are, freq. [*ab illicio*] *To allure, or entice, Aug. ↓ Illicio, delinio, Vett.*

Illectus, a, um, part. [*ab illicior*] *Enticed, allured. Libido ad id, quod videtur bonum, illecta & inflammata, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6. Vid. Illicio.*

Illectus, ūs, m, verb. *An enticing, or alluring. Magis illectum tuum, quam lectum meo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 21.*

Illegitūmē, adv. *Unlawfully, Recentiores. ↓ Non legitimē.*

Illegitimus, a, um, adj. *Illegitimate, base born, unlawful. Frustrâ petuntur vindiciæ h. voc. ex Val. Max. 2, 1, 3. cum loci sensus, MSS. opt. notæ, & leges ipsæ Rom. facessere jubeant. ↓ Minimē legitimus, Plaut.*

Illepide, adv. *Unhandsomely, without grace, grossly. Crassē illep dēve compositum poema, Horat. Epist. 1, 1, 77.*

Illepidus, a, um, adj. *Without grace, unpleasant, unhandsome. Parens avidus, illepidus, Cic. N. D. 3, 29. = Deliciæ illepidæ atque inelegantes, Catul. 6, 2.*

Illex, ēgis, c, g. *That liveth without law, an outlaw. Impurē illex, labes populi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4.*

Illex, icis, adj. [*ab illicio*] *That enticeth, or bath force to entice, or allure. Illex animi Venus, Apul. Apol. p. 459. § Illex halitus, Prud. Psycb. 328. Corda illice flectere arte, Id. in Symm. 2, 6.*

Illex, vel **Illox**, icis, f, subst. *Allurement, enticement; also a birdcall, a quailpipe; a decoy. Auceps sum ego, esca est meretrix, lecus illex est, amatoris aves, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 68.*

Illic, adv. *pro illic. There, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 36. & Plaut. sepius. § alibi, Plaut.*

Ilhibabilis, e, adj. *Pure, undefiled. Ilhibabilis est sapientia tanquam lux, Laet. Instit. 2, 7.*

Ilhibatē, adv. *Purely, without wasting, or touching, Dig.*

Ilhibatus, a, um, part. (1) *Untouched.* (2) *Pure, undefiled, faultless.* (1) *== Integro illabatōque succo aluntur, Col. 3, 10. § Ilhibatum robur, Id. 12, 1. Ilibatam servare integritatem, Id. 8, 11. Ilibatam imperium, Liv. 3, 61. (2) § Virginitas illibata, Val. Max. 6, 1, 4.*

Ilhiberālis, e, adj. (1) *Ungentel, sordid, base, unlike a gentleman, illiterat.* (2) *Niggardly, discourteous.* (3) *Homely, clownish, servile, mean.* (1) *Ex illân' familiâ tam illiberale facinus esse ortum! Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 3. (2) Cic. Fam. 13, 1. (3) = jocandi genus illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum, Cic. Offic. 1, 29.*

Ilhiberālitās, ātis, f. *Niggardyness, baseness, = illiberalitatis avaritiæque abhî sup'icio, Cic. 2, 18.*

Ilhiberāliter, adv. *Niggardly, ungently, dirtyly, basely, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 30.*

Ilhiberic, e, adj. *Childless, having no children, Tert. ↓ Oibus, sine liberis.*

Illic, illac, illic, pro ille, illa, illud. *§ Illic homo, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 167. Nimia illac licentia evadet in aliquod magnum malum, Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 63. Sumne ego mulier misera, quæ illac audio! Plaut. Mon. 5, 2, 99.*

Illic, adv. *in loco illo. There, in that place, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 27.*

Illiciendus, a, um, part. *To be allured. = Inescandæ illiciendæque multitudinis causâ, Patere. 2, 13.*

Illicio, ēre, exi, ectum, aet. [*ex in & lacio*] (1) *To allure, to entice, to charm one.* (2) *To inveigle, to trip up.* (1) *Deus me ad illam illexit, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 7. § Illicere in stuprum, Cic. N. D. 3, 27. (2) Tunc homines adolescentulos in fraudem illicis? Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 8.*

Illicior, i, ectus, pass. *To be allured. Principes viri ad ornandum urbem illecti sunt, Patere. 2, 80.*

Illicite, adv. *Unlawfully. § Illicite illexit, Varo. L. E. 5, 9.*

Illicitus, a, um, adj. [*ex in neg. & lictus*] *Unlawful. § Venus illicita, Stat. Theb. 8, 96. Vias illicitas tentare, Val. Flac. 1, 197. undæ, Id. 1, 627. § Per licita, & illicita fœdatus, Tac. 15, 37.*

Illicium, i, n, [*ab illiciendo*] *An enticement,*

or allurements. Apiastrum illicium apibus, *Varr. R. R.* 16, 17.

Illico. (1) Prop. adv. loci. *Fest. (qu. in loco)* (2) Item temporis. (1) *In that very place.* (2) *Incontinently, forthwith, by and by, immediately, &c. d. upon the place.* (3) *From thence, from the premises.* (1) Otiose nunc jam illico hic consilium, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 2. Manete illico, *Cæcil.* (2) Magna illico fama surrexit, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. (3) Nec si omne, &c. sequitur illico, *Id. de Pato,* 12.

|| **Illicens**, tis. part. *Dashing against.* Illicens præfatos tellure dracones, *Anon. poet. Laud. Herc.* 59.

Illico, ere, si, sum. act. [*ex in & ludo*] (1) *To dash, or beat, against.* (2) *To thrust into.* (1) Fragili quærens illidere dentem, Offendat solido, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 77. (2) Cestus illit in ossa, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 480.

Illicor, i, fus. pass. *To be dashed against, &c.* Illicitur ignis clypeo, *Val. Flac.* 7, 585.

Illicans, tis. *Tying, fastening.* *Liv.* 36, 11.

|| **Illicatio**, ònis. f. verb. *An enwrapping, or entangling.* *Mart. Cap.*

|| **Illicator**, òris. m. verb. *He that tieth, or fettereth, in.* *Boët.*

Illicaturus, a, um. part. *About to tie on.* § Jugal ligatura tauris, *Hor. Epod.* 3, 11.

Illicatus, a, um. part. (1) *Fastened, bound.* (2) *Entangled.* (3) *Met. Obligated, engaged.* (1) Cæsaris actis illicatus tenetur, *Cic. pro Domo,* 15.

§ **Illicata** post tergum manus, *Liv.* 5, 27. (2) Illicatus matrimonii duarum uxorum, *Val. Max.* 9, 13, ext. 4. (3) Hospitiis amicitiaque illicati Philippo erant, *Liv.* 2, B. M.

Illico, are. act. [*ex in & ligo*] (1) *To bind, knit, tie, or fasten.* (2) *To entangle.* (3) *To entangle, or intermix.* (1) In curram distentum illicat Metium, *Liv.* 1, 28. (2) § Illicari bello, *Liv.* 1, B. M. (3) Genus dicendi, in quo illicantur verborum & sententiarum lepores, *Cic. Orat.* 27.

Illicor, ari, atus. pass. *To be bound, &c.* Sermonibus hujusmodi nolunt personas tam graves illicari, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 2.

Illicis, e. adj. [*ex in & limus*] *Clear; without mud, or slime.* § Fons illicis, *Or. Met.* 3, 407.

Illic, adv. de loco. (1) *From thence, or that place.* (2) *From that thing, or person.* (3) *From that side.* (4) *From that party of men.* (1) § Illic huc transferetur virgo, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 12. (2) § Vix me illic abstraxi, atque impeditum in eâ expediui animum, atque huc contuleram, *Id. Hec.* 3, 1, 17. (3) § Cum eadem metuam ab hac parte, si illic beneficium non sit, rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti, *Cic. Att.* 9, 7. (4) § Amorem abiecit illic, atque in hanc transfudit, *Id. Phil.* 2, 31. ¶ Hinc, illic, on every side, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 40.

* || **Illicus**, us. m. [*qu. ab illingo, ex in & lingo*] *Brotb, or liquor, that may be suped; also a medicine; an electuary, or lochoch.* *Sic. Litt. Ego neque nomen, neque verbum usquam reperi.*

Illicendus, a, um. part. *To be anointed.* Dens illicendus rosæ flore contrito, *Cels.* 7, 12.

Illicio, ire, iui, itum. act. [*ex in & linio*] *To anoint, or besmear, one gently.* Phreneticis illinivit cum polenta, *Plin.* 20, 17.

Illicio, ere, iui, iui & lēvi, litum. act. [*ex in & lino*] (1) *To anoint, or besmear.* (2) *To daub, or soil.* (3) *To lay over, or colour.* (1) § Illicere collyria oculis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 31. (2) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 36. (3) Bruma nives illinet agris, *Id. Epist.* 1, 7, 10.

Illicor, i, iui. pass. *To be anointed, &c.* *Plin.* 9, 30. Illicuntur pedes odoribus, *Curt.* 8, 30.

|| **Illicatio**, ere, fēci, factum. *To melt.* *Leg. in part.*

Illicatus, a, um. *Met. Melted.* § Illicatus voluptates, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9.

|| **Illicatio**, eri, factus. neut. pass. *To be melted down.* *Lex. ex Cels.*

† **Illicare pro illis.** ¶ **Illicare ædibus.** *In that house.* *Plaut. ut hisce.*

Illicus, a, um. part. [*ab illidor*] (1) *Dashed, or beaten, against.* (2) † *Beaten, or knocked, out.*

(1) *Deae litteribus illisus est.* *Val. Max.* 1, 1, ext. 1. § **Illiso** in postem capite, *Id.* 9, 12, 6. (2) Concisis pugnis & illis dentibus, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

Illisus, us. m. verb. *A dashing, or beating, against.* Illisu ipso repercutus, *Plin.* 27, 8. Illisu scopulus tremit omnis aquarum, *Sil.* 17, 246.

Illiteratus, a, um. adj. sūmus, sup. (1) *Unlearned, illiterate.* (2) || *Not written in letters.* (1) Vir bonus & non illiteratus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 6. Scribo plurimas, sed illiteratissimas literas, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 10, 9. (2) *Gell.* 11, 18.

Illitus, a, um. part. [*ab illinor*] (1) *Besmeared, tintured.* (2) *Tainted.* (1) § Color illitus fuco, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 52. Illito cubiculo calce recenti, *Val. Max.* 9, 12, 4. § **Illitæ** naves pice, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 480. (2) § **Illitum** veneno donum, *Liv.* 5, 2.

Illitus, us. m. verb. *An anointing, or besmearing.* A positu, fotu, illitu, *Plin.* 23, ext.

Illiusmodi, adj. indecl. *Of that sort.* *Cic. Div. in Cæcil.* 22.

Illix, icis. f. *Vid. Illex.*

Illo, adv. ad locum. *Thither, to that place.* Tu illo plures mittas oportet, *Cic. Quum illo venisset.* *Nep. Ages.* 3.

Illocabilis, e, adj. *That cannot be hired, or let out.* § **Illocabilis** virgo, *that cannot be betrothed in marriage.* *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 14.

† **Illosum**, adv. loci. *Thitherward, toward that place.* *Fest. ex Catone.*

* **Illotus**, a, um. part. [*ex in, & lotus*] (1) *Foul, unwashed.* (2) *Vulgar, nasty, slovenly.* (1) § **Illota** toralia, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 83. (2) Nec qui tam illoto sermone utitur, vitâ honestior est, *Cic. in Sall.* 1.

|| **Illubricans**, tis. part. *Stirring, or moving, softly; gliding along.* Membra sua leniter illubricans, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 43. † **Labens.**

Illuc, pro illud. *That thing.* *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 17.

Illuc, adv. *Thither, to that place.* § **Huc** atque illuc, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 40.

Illuceo, ere, xi. neut. (1) *To shine upon.* (2) *To be day.* (3) *Met. To be conspicuous.* (1) Atræ pix capiti illuceat, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 65. (2) Ubi illuxit, recepere classem, *Liv.* 10, 35. (3) Clarissimum deinde Homeri illuxit ingenium, *Paterc.* 1, 5. ¶ **Cum accus.** *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 22. *to appear, or show himself.*

Illucesco, ere, incept. *Idem.* Illucescet aliquando ille dies, *Cic. pro Mil.* 26.

Illucet, illuxit. imperf. *It is day.* *Liv.*

Illuctans, tis. part. *Struggling.* Teneris meditant verba illuctantia labris, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 790.

Illuctor, ari, atus sum. dep. *To wrestle, to struggle.* *Stat. Vid. Illuctans.*

Ilud horæ, pro eâ horâ, *Suet. Ner.* 26.

Illudens, tis. part. *Mocking.* § **Illudens** nostras artes, *Or. Met.* 9, 66. *superbiæ.* *Curt.* 4, 72.

Iludio, ere, si, sum. act. [*ex in & ludo*] *To play upon one, to mock, to jeer, to gibe, or jest at; to laugh to scorn, to flout, to abuse.* § Pecunia illudere, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 94. Illudere discrimini publico, *Suet. Tiber.* 2. aliquid, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 57. in aliquem, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4. in aliquo, *Id. Andr.* 4, 5, 19.

Iludor, i, fus sum. pass. *To be played upon, &c.* Miseros illudi nolunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 58.

Illuminatè, adv. *Plainly, clearly, brightly, rhetorically.* = *Distinctè, explicatè, abundanter, &c.* illuminatè, dicere, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 14.

|| **Illuminatio**, ònis. f. verb. *An enlightening.* *Macrobi.* Sat. 1, 17.

|| **Illuminator**, òris. m. verb. *An enlightener.* *Laët.* 6, 18. *Alfo a limner.* *Aug.*

|| **Illuminatrix**, icis. f. verb. *She that enlighteneth.* *Hier.* † *Quæ illuminat, ab*

Illuminatus, a, um. part. *Enlightened.* A sole luna illuminata, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46.

Illumino, are. act. (1) *To enlighten.* (2) *Met. To adorn, or beautify.* (3) *To set off as a foil.* (1) Vias illuminat igni, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 275. (2) = *Verbis orationem ornari & illuminari puto.* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 54. (3) *Illuminavit horum fidem, illorum perfidia.* *Vell. Pat.* 2, 18.

|| **Illuminus**, a, um. adj. *Without light, dark.* § **Illuminæ** Proserpinæ nuptiæ, *Apul. Met.* 6, init.

† **Sine lumine**, cæcus.

Illunc, pro illum, *Plaut. Cure.* 4, 4, 34.

Illunis, e. adj. *Without moonshine, dark.* =

Nox illunis & obscura, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 20, 14.

|| **Illunus**, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Tenebris illunæ caliginis impeditus, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 30.

Illusio, ònis. f. verb. [*ab illudo*] *A mocking, or scorning.* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 53.

|| **Illusor**, òris. m. verb. *A mocker, scoffer, or jeerer.* *Plaut. ascr. Litt. certè ap. sequiores.*

Illustramentum, i. n. *An embellishment, an adornment.* § **Illustramenta** orationis, *Quint. c. ult.*

† **Lumina**, *Cic.*

Illustrandus, a, um. part. *To be illustrated, adorned, honoured.* *Val. Max.* 8, 14, ext. 1.

Illustrans, tis. part. *Illustrating, enlightening.* Illustrante leniter lunâ stellas, *Plin. H.* 2, 16.

Illustratio, ònis. f. verb. *A beautifying, or setting out; a making plain and evident, an illustration.* Illustratio & evidentiæ, *Cic. ap. Quint.* 6, 2.

Illustratus, a, um. part. *Illustrated, brightened, cleared, lightened.* = *Omnia illustrata & patefacta vidistis.* *Cic. Catil.* 3, 1.

Illustris, e. adj. or. comp. sūmus, sup. [*ex in & lustro*] (1) *Lightsome, clear, bright.* (2) *Illustrious, famous, noble, renowned, excellent.* (3) *Evident, plain, remarkable.* (1) Conclave bene illustre fragilem suppellestem postulat, *Col.* 12, 2. *Illustria* usque ad vesperum balnearia, *Id.* Sol concutiens illustre caput, *Or. Met.* 2, 50. (2) = *Facta illustria & gloriosa.* *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 10. *Illustrissimum* orbis terrarum monumentum, *Id. anteq. iret in exil.* 10. (3) = *Vides quantò expressiora, quantòque illustriora futura sint.* *Id. Fam.* 1, 7.

Illustris, adv. comp. *More brightly, or excellently.* *Cic. Fam.* 10, 19. ¶ **Illustrissimè**, sup. *Gell.* 5, 1. & 9, 13.

Illustro, are. act. [*ex in & lustro*] (1) *To illustrate, to brighten, to shine spontaneously.* (2) *To make plain, or evident.* (3) *To make famous, or well known.* (1) Sol habitabiles Illustrat oras, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 6. (2) § **Patefacere** & illustrare obscura, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 39. (3) Illustrabit tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, *Id. Fam.* 1, 6. *Cyzicum nobilis civitas Asiaticæ plagæ litora illustrat.* *Flor.* 3, 5, 15.

Illustror, ari, atus. pass. *To be made bright, Met. To become eminent.* Factum est, ut brevi tempore illustraretur, *Nep. Themist.* 1. Illustrata est moderatio, *Val. Max.* 4, 2, 1.

Illusus, a, um. part. *Mocked, or scoffed.* ¶ **Vestes** illusæ auro, wrought, or embroidered, with gold, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 464. Sæpe asperis facetiis illusus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 68, 4.

* || **Illutibarus**, a, um. adj. [*ab illutus, & barba*] *That hath a nasty beard.* *Apul. Florid.* 3, p. 762.

* **Illutibilis**, e. adj. *That cannot be washed clean.* *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 57.

* **Illutus**, a, um. part. *pro illotus.* *Unwashed, foul.* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 52.

* **Illuvies**, ei. f. [*ab illuo, quod ex in & lavo*] (1) *Uncleanness, filthiness, nastiness, sluttishness.* (2) *Meton. A nasty fellow, a scoundrel.* (1) = *Ab-lue corpus illuvie æternisque sordibus squalidum.* *Curt.* 4, 4. (2) = *Germana illuvies, hircus hara suis.* *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 39.

* || **Illuviōsus**, a, um. adj. *Filthy, nasty, slovenly, sluttish.* *Non.* † **Sordidus**, immundus.

I ante M.

|| **Im.** antiq. *pro eum, à nom. is.* *Fest.*

|| **Imaginābundus**, a, um. adj. *Betinking himself, in a brown study.* *Apul. Met.* 3, init.

Imaginārius, a, um. adj. *Formal, for fashion and not in reality, imaginary, counterfeited, feigned.*

§ **Imaginarii** fasces, *Liv.* 3, 41. *Imaginarius* honor, *Sen. de Cons.* 3. *Imaginaria* militia, *Suet. Claud.* 25. *Jus imaginarium.* *Flor.* 3, 2, 5.

|| **Imaginārius**, i. m. *One who went only under the name of a soldier, but did no duty; also he who carried the images of the battle.* *Veget.*

Imaginatio,

Imāginātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *An imagination, the representation of a thing.* (2) *Thought, design.* (1) § Imaginationes libidinum, *Plin.* 20, 7. (2) Provincias secretis imaginationibus expetens, *Tac.* 15, 36.

|| **Imāginātīvus**, a, um, adj. *Fantastical, imaginary, Aug.*

|| **Imāginātor**, ōris, m. verb. *He that imagineth, or fancies a thing, Aug.*

|| **Imāginātus**, a, um, part. *Fashioned, Lactant.* 5, 13.

|| **Imāginīfēri**, ōrum, m. pl. *Carriers of images.* *Veget.* 2, 7.

Imāgino, āre, aēt. [*ab imago*] *To represent, or cast back, one's image; as a glass doth, Gell.* 16, 18. pro.

Imāginor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To imagine, or conceive.* Imaginari fercula triumphi, *Plin.* 9, 35. Regionis forma pulcherrima, imaginare amphitheatrum aliquod immensum, *Id. Epist.* 5, 6, 7.

Imāginōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of images, or full of strange fancies and conceits; whimsical, Catull.* 39, 8.

IMAGO, gīnis, f. [*ab imitatione, qu. imitago, Fest.*] (1) *A resemblance, or representation.* (2) *A dream, a vision.* (3) *An image, picture, or portrait.* (4) *A pretext, a pretense, or colour.* (5) *Also a sheath.* (6) *A copy, pattern, or example.* (7) *A spectre.* (8) *An echo.* (9) *The thought or contrivance.* (10) *Statues of ancestors.*

(1) Imago animi vultus est, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 59. (2) An vitiis carentem Ludit imago Vana? *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 40. (3) Imagine Cereā Largior arserit ignis, *Id. Sat.* 1, 8, 43. (4) Illam amicitiae mendacis imagine cepit, *Qv. Met.* 7, 301.

(5) Curvam servans sub imagine falcem, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 179. (6) = Exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis intueri, *Cic. pro Sext.* 8.

(7) = Umbra Creūsae & nota major imago, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 773. (8) Gloria virtuti resonat, ut imago, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 2. (9) Pene in imagine tota est, *Qv. Met.* 6, 586. (10) Si quid deliquero, nullae sunt imagines, quae me à vobis deprecantur, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 37. Et Meton.

Imagines. pl. nobility. ¶ Imagines subitae, an upstart nobility, *Plin. Epist.* 8, 10, 3.

Imāguncūla, ae, f. dim. *A little image, Cic. Att.* 6, 1. & *Suet. Aug.* 7.

† **Imbalnities**, ei, f. *Neglect of washing, Lucil.*

Imbecillis, e, adj. or, comp. sīmus & līmus, sup. (1) *Weak, heavy, faint.* (2) *Ineffectual.* (3) *Feeble, easy to be overcome.* (4) *Poor, needy.* (1) Homo imbecilli ingenio, *Plin. Paneg.* 79. (2) § Imbecillissima materia, *Cels.* 2, 18. (3) = Nos imbecillissimus ac facillimus sanguis, *Sen. de Ben.* 4, 18. Si imbecillimis fortior est, *Id. Epist.* 85.

(4) Propinqui imbecilliores vel animo, vel fortuna, *Cic.*

Imbecillitas, ātis, f. *Feebleness, weakness.* Tulliae meae morbus & imbecillitas corporis me examinat, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 6. = *Infirmity, fragility, Id.*

|| **Imbecilliter**, adv. iūs, comp. *Weakly, faintly.* § Imbecilliter assentiri, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 17. sed alii leg. imbecillius. Imbecillius horrent dolorem, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 39.

Imbecillus, a, um, adj. *Slothfull, feeble, lazy, good for nothing.* = Imbecillus, iners, popino, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 39. Partes corporis imbecillae, *Cels.* 1, 4. Cetera vid. in Imbecillis.

Imbellis, e, adj. or, comp. (1) *Not suited to war.* (2) *Also without war.* (3) *Weak, feeble.* (4) *cowardly, faint-hearted.* (1) § Imbelle carmen, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 874. Imbellis cithara, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 15. Iyra, *Id. Ibid.* 1, 6, 10. (2) § Imbelle triennium, *Liv.* 3. (3) § Cervi imbelles, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 265. (4) = Nunquam periculi iuga committendum est, ut imbelles timidique videamus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 24. major numerus & imbellior, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 33, 6.

* **IMBER**, bris, m. [*à Gr. ὀμβρος*] (1) *A shower of rain.* (2) *or, anything insipid of, or like, it.* (3) *Water.* (4) *Poet. Weeping, a shower of tears.* (1) Venit imber, lavat penices, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 30. (2) Lapidum, sanguinis, terrae, lactis

imber, Civ. Div. 1, 43. Ferreus ingruit imber, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 284. (3) Ex igni, terrā, atque animā procrevere, & imbri, *Lucr.* 1, 716. § Imber Neptuni, *Enn.* (4) Indigno teneras imbre rigante genas, *Qv. A. Am.* 1, 532.

* **Imberbis**, e, adj. [*ex in, & barba*] *Beardless, without beard.* § Jupiter semper barbatus, Apollor-semper imberbis, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 34.

* **Imbibō**, ēre, bi, itum, aēt. [*ex in, & bibo*] (1) *To drink in.* (2) *Met. To receive in, to imbibe.* (1) *Plin.* 24, 15. (2) Nisi de vobis malam opinionem animo imbibisset, *Cic. Aet.* in *Verr.* 1, 14. *Conf. Liv.* 2, 47.

* **Imbibor**, i, itus, pass. *To be imbibed, or received in.* Is nō dor per infundibulum imbibitur in vetere tussi, *Plin.* 24, 15.

† **Imbitas**, pro intrō eas, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 42. || **Imbractatus**, a, um, part. *Clad with complete barneys, Amm.* 17, 8. † **Cataphractus**.

|| **Imbractor**, āri, ātus, pass. *To be gilded, or laid over with gold foil, or leaves of gold; to be barneffed, Amm.* 14, 15. † **Bracteis obducor**.

* **Imbrex**, icis, m. canalis, vel tegula, per quam imber fluit. (1) *The gutter tile, or roof tile; made crooked for the passing of rain.* (2) *Imbrices, pl. a kind of applause, or shouting.* (1) § Tempestas venit, confregit tegulas imbricēque, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 28. § Personas tegularum extremis imbricibus imposuit, *Plin.* 35, 12. (2) *Suet. in Ner.* 20. ubi vid. *Casaub.*

* **Imbricātim**, adv. *In the manner of roof tiles.* Conchae pectinatim, caniculatim, imbricatim, undatae, *Plin.* 9, 33.

* **Imbricatus**, a, um, part. *Crooked like a gutter, or roof tile; or laid one under another, like tiles, Vitruv.* 2, 8.

* † **Imbricitor**, ōris, m. *That raineth storms, or showers, Enn. ap. Macr. Sat.* 6, 2.

* || **Imbrico**, āre, aēt. [*ab imbrex*] *To cover with tile, or to make crooked like a gutter, Sidon.* Ep. 2, 2.

* † **Imbricus**, a, um, adj. *Rainy, showery, Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 35. † **Imbrifer**.

* || **Imbridus**, a, um, adj. *Idem, Solin. c. 10.*

* **Imbrifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [*ex imber, & fero*] *That bringeth rain, rainy.* § Imbrifer celi status, *Col.* 7, 6. Hyems imbrifera, *Sil.* 3, 197. nubes, *Lucan.* 9, 455.

* **Imbuendus**, a, um, part. *To be seasoned, or furnished, with.* Dixit, non esse talibus promissis imbuendas aures militum, *Curt.* 4, 41. *Conf. Liv.* 41, 15.

* **Imbuo**, ēre, ui, ūtum, aēt. [*ex in & inuf. buo, à Gr. βύω, farcio*] (1) *To imbue, die, or wet.* (2) *To soak, or season.* (3) *To habituate, or accustom.* (4) *To entertain, furnish, or store.* (1) Sanguis novus imbuuit arma, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 554. (2) Dolia nova sic imbuito, amurcā impleto, *Cato R. R.* 69, 1. (3) Qui honestas sermonibus aures imperatoris imbuant, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 7, 4. (4) Hisce artibus neu colas, neu imbuas ingenium, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 16.

* **Imbuor**, i, ūtus, pass. *To be accustomed, &c.* § Ad quam non nati, sed facti; non instituti, sed imbuti sumus, *Cic. pro Mil.* 4.

* **Imbutus**, a, um, part. (1) *Imbued.* (2) *Stained.* (3) *Dipped.* (4) *Seasoned.* (5) *Accustomed.* (6) *Tainted.* (7) *Full of.* (1) § Imbuti sanguine gladii, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 2. (2) Imbuta Appia via sanguine, *Id. pro Milone*, 7. (3) § Tela imbuta veneno, *Qv. Trist.* 4, 1, 77. (4) Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem Testa diu, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 2, 69. (5) Miles longo Caesarum sacramento imbutus, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 5, 1. (6) § Tellus imbuta scelere, *Catull.* 62, 397. (7) Omni imbutum odio bellum intulistis? *Cic. pro Domo*, 23. § admiratione, *Liv.* 21, 39.

Imitābilis, e, adj. *That may be imitated, imitable.* Oratoris subtilitas videtur esse imitabilis, *Cic. Orat.* 23.

Imitāmen, inis, n. *An imitation, a representation, a counterfeit, or disguise; a pattern, or sample, to follow.* Somnia veras aequat imitamine formas, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 626.

Imitāmentum, i, n. *An imitation, Tac. Ann.* 14, 57, 6.

Imitandus, a, um, part. *To be imitated, followed, or counterfeited.* Consuetudo imitanda medicorum est, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 24.

Imitane, tis, part. *Resembling, counterfeiting.* Varias imitantia formas Somnia, *Qv. Met.* 11, 613. *Conf. Sil.* 6, 531.

Imitatio, ōnis, f. verb. *Imitation, counterfeiting.* Virtus imitatione digna, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 6.

Imitator, ōris, m. verb. *One that imiteth, a ressembler.* § Majorum imitator, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 4. principium, *Id. de Legg.* 3, 14.

Imitatrix, icis, f. verb. *She, or it, f. that imiteth.* Imitatrix boni voluptas, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 17. avis, *Plin.* 10, 23.

Imitātūrus, a, um, part. *About to imitate.* Quem imitaturus non sum, *Ces. in fragm.*

Imitatus, a, um, part. (1) *Imitating, resembling.* (2) *Also counterfeited, imitated.* (1) Faciem liquidarum imitatus aquarum Flumen eras, *Qv. Met.* 8, 736. (2) = Imitata & efficta simulacra, *Cic. de Univ.* 3.

|| **Imito**, āre, aēt. *Non.* 7, 46. id. quod

Imitor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To imitate, to resemble.* (2) *To counterfeit, to do the like, to follow another's manner, way, or example.* (1) Chirographum sex primorum imitatus est, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30. (2) = Cotta cum verbis, tum ipso sono quasi subrustico prolequebatur, atque imitabatur antiquitatem, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 36.

|| **Imicus**, adv. [*ex imus*] *Below, or from below; from the bottom.* Terrā dehiscente imitus, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 302.

Immaculatus, a, um, part. *Unspotted, undefiled, immaculate, spotless.* § Immaculata tellus, *Lucr.* 2, 755. = *Inviolatus, Cic.*

|| **Immaculo**, āre, aēt. *To bespot, Firm.* 4, 16.

Immaqueo, ēre, ui, neut. *To be moist, wet, or soaked.* Fertilis immauit terra, *Qv. Met.* 6, 396.

Immauit imbre, *Plin.* 17, 5.

Immanē, adv. *pro immaniter. Mightily, wonderfully, excessively.* Immanē sonat per saxa, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 239.

Immanis, e, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [*immanis, qui non bonus, sed terribilis & crudelis; manum enim bonum diceb. Isidor.*] (1) *Cruel, outrageous, fierce, savage, wild.* (2) *Huge, exceeding great.* (3) *Barbarous, wild.* (4) *Wonderfull, incredible, strange.* (5) † *Filthy, lopsome, hurtful.* (1) Scelere ante alios immanior omnes, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 351. (2) Duritia immanis imitatur patientiam, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 23. § Moles immanis, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 516. verborum numerus, *Varr. L. L.* 5. pecunia, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 8. Immanissima bellua, *Plin. Paneg.* 48. *Conf. Qv. Met.* 9, 247. (3) = Immanis, fera, ac barbara, gens, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 13. (4) *Qv. Met.* 9, 247. (5) Immane templum obvallatum ossibus, *Acc. ap. Non.*

Immanitas, ātis, f. (1) *Outrageousness, cruelty.* (2) *Hugeness, vastness.* (3) *Insensibility.* (1) = Asperitas, atque immanitas naturae, *Cic. de Amic.* 23. (2) § Immanitas pretii, *Plin.* 35, 11. (3) Temperantiam immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis imitatur, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 23.

|| **Immaniter**, adv. iūs, comp. *Mightily, wonderfully, exceedingly, Gell.* 9, 11. *Amm.* 18, 17.

Immansuetus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. *Ungentle, not mild, untractable, cruel, savage, outrageous.* = Immansueti ac fera gens, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 8. Quid immansuetius? *Sen. ad Helv.* 6. § Immansuetissimus Boreas, *Qv. Ep.* 18, 37.

|| **Immarcescibilis**, e, adj. *Never fading, Paulin.* † *Non marcescens.*

|| **Immarcesco**, ēre, ui, neut. *perperam al. legunt ap. Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 107. nam. mel. lib. hab. in-amareicunt epulæ.

Immatūre, adv. iūs, comp. *Before the time, unseasonably, out of season.* Neque praefestinatum opus nimium immaturè videri possit factum, *Col.* 11, 2. Ingreditur immaturè, *Cels.* 6, 18, 3. Haud immaturius redito, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 188.

Immatūritas, ātis, f. (1) *Unripeness, immaturity, unseasonableness.* (2) *Met. Too much haste.* (1) § Immatūritas sponiarum, *Suet. Aug.* 34. (2) = Quid

— Quid hæc festinatio? quid hæc immaturitas tanta significat? Cic. pro Quinct. 26.

Immātūrus, a, um, adj. non maturus. (1) *Immature, unripe, green, sour, unpleasant.* (2) *Abortive, before the time.* (3) *Under age.* (4) *Over hasty, precipitate, out of season.* (1) § Fructus immaturi, Plin. 2, 13. (2) Immaturus infans editus est, Suet. Aug. 73. (3) § Immaturæ puellæ, Id. Tib. 61. (4) Seni mors immaturæ esse non potest, Cic. Catil. 4, 2.

Immeans, tis, part. *Going in.* Delphini immeans Nilo, Plin. 8, 25.

* || Immēdiātē, adv. [ex in, & mediātē] *Immediately, forthwith, by and by,* Gell. præf. libr. 1. † Proximē.

Immēdicābilis, e, adj. *That cannot be healed, incurable, remediless.* § Immedicabile vulnus, Ov. Met. 1, 190. telum, Virg. Æn. 12, 858. Immedicabilis ira, Sil. 1, 147.

|| Immēdicātus, a, um, part. *Besmeared with medicines, bedaubed with paint.* § Immedicatum os, Apul. Apol. p. 525.

|| Immēditātus, a, um, part. *siue verb. Not premeditated, or thought upon before.* Speciosus & immeditatus incessus, Apul. Met. 2, p. 38. † Non meditatus.

Immeio, ēre, minxi, mictum, aēt. *To piss in, or upon,* Pers. 6, 73.

Immēmōr, ōris, adj. (1) *Forgetfull, unmindfull, heedless, regardless.* (2) *Also forgot, unregarded.* (1) Non immemor mandati tui, Cic. Att. 4, 6. (2) Exprobratio immemoris beneficii, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 17. interp. Donato, quomodo memorem Junonis ob iram, Virg. Æn. 1, 8. Sed al. alit. expo.

Immēmōrābilis, e, adj. (1) *Not to be remembered, not worth the remembrance.* (2) *Unspeakeable, not to be related.* (3) *Active, not remembering, forgetfull.* (1) Versus spuridici, immemorabiles, Plaut. prol. Copt. 65. (2) § Spatium immemorabile, Lucr. 4, 192. (3) Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 3. Vid. Grut. & Taub.

|| Immēmōrantia, æ, f. *Forgetfulness, unmindfulness,* Papin. † Oblivio.

|| Immēmōrātio, ōnis, f. *Forgetfulness, a not minding,* Vulg. interpr.

Immēmōrātus, a, um. *Unmentioned, unheard of, never told before.* § Immemorata ferens, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33.

|| Immensē, adv. *Vastly, immensely,* Litt. ex Cels. sed q.

Immensitas, ātis, f. *Immensity, unmeasurableness.* Immensitas latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. § Immensitates camporum, Ibid. 2, 39.

Immensus, a, um, adj. non mensus. (1) *Unmeasurable, huge, vast, immense.* (2) *Met. Insatiable, unreasonable, infinite, bottomless.* (1) § Immensum mare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30. (2) Immensa, infinita, immoderata cupiditas, Ad. Herenn. 2, 22.

Immeo, āre, neut. *To go, or enter, in.* Vid. Immeans.

Immerens, tis, adj. non merens. (1) *Underserving, without desert.* (2) *Innocent.* (1) Quid immores hospites vexas, canis? Hor. Epod. 6, 1. (2) § Immerentes, ut sceleratos occidunt, Nep. Dion. ult.

Immerenter, adv. *Without desert, or cause; undeservedly.* Mulier immerenter damnata, Val. Max. 6, 2, ext. 1.

Immergeor, ēri, pass. *To be planted deep,* Col. 5, 9.

Immergo, ēre, si, sum, aēt. [ex in & mergo] (1) *To plunge, or dip, over head and ears.* (2) *Met. To drown, or sink deep into.* (1) § Vasto immergere ponto, Virg. Æn. 3, 605. (2) In voluptates se immergere, Liv. 23, 18.

Immergor, i, sus, pass. *To fall into the sea, as a river doth; to disembogue,* Plin. 4, 11. Conf. Sil. 2, 591.

Immērito, adv. *scimè, sup. Without cause, undeservedly,* Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 6. ubi al. immeritissimò. Vid. & Hec. ejusd. 2, 1, 11.

Immēritum, i, n. *Without desert.* § Immerito meo, without my desert, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 18.

Immēritus, a, um, part. non meritus. (1) *Undeserved.* (2) *Underserving.* (1) Laudes haud immeritæ, Liv. 4, 14. § Immeritum supplicium, Val. Max. 1, 1, ext. 8. (2) Immeritos premit, Ov. Trist. 2, 274.

Immersābilis, e, adj. *That cannot be drowned, or plunged.* Adversis rerum immerfabilis undis, Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 22.

|| Immersātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A dipping, or bawling, in the water,* Tert. immersio, Arnob. ad Eccl. perit.

|| Immerfo, āre, aēt. [à mergo] *To dip, or plunge, in water,* Aug. † Immergo.

Immerfus, a, um, part. [ab immergor] *Plunged over head and ears, drowned in the water.* Stagnant immerfa cruore Corpora, Claud. conf. Prob. & Ol. 111. § Immerfis unguibus, Sil. Ital. 11, 247.

* Immērātus, a, um, part. [ab in & metatus] *Unmeasured, unbounded, unlimited.* Immetata Getis jugera liberas Fruges ferunt, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 13.

|| Immigrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *An entering, or shifting, into a place,* Cod. † Demigratio, commigratio.

|| Immigrātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that shifteth into a place,* Dig.

Immigro, āre, neut. *To enter, pass, or come, into.* In domicilium immigravit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24. Immigravit avaritia in republicam, Liv. præf. || Immigrare in ingenium suum, to live after his own way, without control, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 55.

Imminens, tis, part. (1) *Hanging over.* (2) *Met. At hand, imminent, approaching, ready to come upon us.* (3) *Watching for, intent upon.* (4) *Upon the catch.* (1) Imminens villæ tua pinus esto, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 5. Jugum itineri imminens, Curt. 3, 4, 4. (2) Imbrium divina avis imminentium, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 10. (3) Fama erat imminentes Campanorum defectioni admoturos castra, Liv. Imminens occasione, Curt. 5, 11, 2. Vid. etiam 9, 1, 21. (4) = Verres semper hiante atque imminente avaritiâ fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 54.

|| Imminentia, æ, f. *A hanging over as if it were ready to fall,* Gell. 9, 12.

Immineo, ēre, ui, neut. [ex in & mineo, antiq.] (1) *To hang over head.* (2) *To be at hand.* (3) *To be like to come to pass ere it be long.* (4) *To watch for, to seek after.* (5) *To have a design upon.* (1) Imminet his aër, Ov. Metam. 1, 52. (2) = Instabat agmen Cæsaris, atque universum imminebat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 80. (3) Cum haud dubium esset bellum ab Tarquiniiis imminere, Liv. 2, 3. (4) Imminet exitio vir conjugis, Ov. Met. 1, 146. Imminebat in occasionem opprimendi ducis, Liv. 25, 20. (5) Imminent duo reges toti Asiæ, Cic. pro Legg. Manil. 5.

Imminuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, aēt. *To diminish, lessen, abate, or cut off; to impair.* § Imminuere auctoritatem suam, Cic. Attic. 1, 18. laudem alicujus, Id. Fam. 9, 14. || Imminuere pudicitiam alicujus, to deflower, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 90.

Imminuor, i, ūtus, pass. *To be diminished, &c.* Cic. Philipp. 12, 3.

Imminutio, ōnis, f. verb. *A diminishing, or lessening.* § Imminutio dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 3, 8.

Imminutus, a, um, part. *Diminished, lessened, impaired.* = Attenuatum atque imminutum bellum, Cic. pro Legg. Manil. 11.

Immiscens, tis, part. *Mingleing,* Liv. 31, 35.

Immiscéo, ēre, scui, ūtum, aēt. (1) *To mingle with, or jumble together.* (2) *To join with, or to.* (1) = Omnia confudit, summisque inmiscuit ima, Ov. Metam. 7, 278. (2) Fidenati bello se immiscuerant, Liv. 5, 8. Sortem omnem fortunæ regnique sui cum Romanis immiscuerat, Id. 45, 14. || Immiscere se rei alicui, to meddle with it, Id. 21, 32.

Immiscor, ēri, ūtus, pass. *To be mingled with, &c.* Liv. 3, 50.

Immiscēabilis, e, adj. *Unpitied, without mercy.* Si non periret immiscibilis Captiva pubes, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 17. Sed Raro occ.

|| Immiscēabiliter, adv. *Without pity,* Litt. ex Plaut. sed non inven.

|| Immiscēcordia, æ, f. *Unmercifulness, hard heartedness,* Liv. 37, 1. sed al leg. misericordia, neque adeest alia auctoritas.

Immiscēcorditer, adv. *Unmercifully, without pity.* = Factum à vobis duriter, immiscēcorditerque, Ter. Adeph. 7, 5, 28.

Immiscēcora, dis, adj. *Unmerciful, pitiless.* Ipsum immiscēcordem, superbum fuisse, Cic. de Inv. 2, 46. Conf. Cels. præf. 7.

Immiscārium, i, n. *A cistern, a cooler to keep liquor in,* Vitruv. 8, 7.

|| Immiscārius, i, m. *A suborned accuser, a knight of the post,* Fest. † Emissarius.

Immissio, ōnis, f. verb. *A sending, or putting, in; a setting, or grafting; a suffering to grow.* § Sarmenorum immissio, Cic. de Senect. 15.

|| Immissor, ōris, m. verb. *He that sendeth in,* Dig.

|| Immissum, i, n. *The part of the building which lieth, or leaneth, on a neighbour's wall; or hangeth over his ground,* Tab.

|| Immiscūra, æ, f. *The laying of a beam, or rafter, into a wall,* Hul.

Immissus, a, um, part. (1) *Sent, or let, in.* (2) *Hurled, or cast.* (3) *Ramed, or thrust, in.* (4) *Sent with an evil purpose.* (5) *Long, hanging down, let grow in length.* (6) *Suborned.* (1) Immissus dies trepidantes terreat umbras, Ov. Met. 5, 358. (2) § Immissa tela, Cæs. B. C. 3, 19. (3) Bipedalibus trabibus immissis, Id. B. G. 4, 17. (4) Servi & egentes in tecta nostra cum facibus immissi, Cic. Att. 14, 10. (5) Immissa protectus corpora barbâ, Ov. Met. 12, 351. (6) Alii Tarquinium à Cicerone immissum dicebant, Sall. B. C. 49.

Immixtus, a, um, part. [ab immisceor] *Mingled together.* (2) † Unmingled. (1) Immissi turbæ militum togati, Liv. 3, 50. (2) = Potare immixtum sueta, merumque merum, Aus. Ep. 20, 12.

Immitis, e, adj. or, comp. *scimus, sup.* (1) *Sour, crabbed, unripe, unpleasant.* (2) *Met. Cruel, without pity.* (3) *Rough, boisterous.* (1) Ferunt fructum immitem, Plin. 13, 4. § Immites uvæ, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 10. (2) Calcato immitior hydro, Ov. Met. 13, 804. Immitissimum animalium genus, Plin. 10, 74. (3) = Immite & turbidum cælum, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 1.

Immittendus, a, um, part. *To be sent, or put, in,* Cels. 2, 12. & 7, 16.

Immitto, ēre, misi, issum, aēt. (1) *To send forth.* (2) *To cast, or throw.* (3) *To place, or put, in.* (4) *To send with an evil purpose.* (5) *To let grow in length.* (6) *To interweave, or intermingle.* (7) *To admit, or suffer to enter.* (8) *To suborn.* (1) Equitatus sui alam ad intercludendos hostes immisit, Hirt. B. Af. 39. (2) Pestifera manu angus raptos immisit, Ov. Met. 4, 495. (3) Eo ipso loco immittit imprudens ipse senarium, Cic. Orat. 57. (4) Vid. Immissus, n. 4. (5) Vid. Immissus, n. 5. (6) Lentum filis immittitur aurum, Ov. Met. 6, 68. (7) Ne tu, quod idic fabuletur, aures immittas tuas, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 16. (8) Vid. Immissus, n. 6. || Immittere habenas classi, to make all the sail they can, Vir. se, to charge, to attack, Cic. se in volupates, to sink into them, Liv. § se in medios hostes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48.

Immittor, i, pass. *To be sent forth, &c.* Cic. Verr. 1, 31.

Immixtus, a, um, part. [ab immisceor] *Mingled together.* Vadimus immixti Danaïs, Virg. Æn. 2, 396. Immixto firmaret robore paries, Lucan. 2, 527.

Immo, conj. *Yea, Ter. Vid. Imò.*

Immobilis, e, adj. or, comp. *Unmoveable, steadfast.* § Terra immobilis, Cic. Scnn. Scip. 5. Scopulis immobilior, Ov. Metam. 13, 802. Corpore & animo immobilior, Patere. 2, 117. animis, Liv. 11, 33.

|| Immobilitē, adv. *Unmoveably,* Eutrop. ascrib. Litt. sed non inven.

Immodēratē, adv. ius, comp. || scimè, sup. (1) *Intemperately, not with an equal temper of mind.* (2) Im-

(2) *Immoderately*. (1) Ut adversas res, sic secundas, immoderate ferre levitatis est, *Cic. Offic. 1, 26*. (2) Immoderatus perseverare, *Suet. Caes. 14*. apud quem *Litt. dicit invenit*, immoderatissime.

Immoderatio, ōnis. f. *Want of moderation, unreasonableness, excess*. Immoderatio verborum, *Cic. pro Sulla, 10*.

Immoderatus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *fsimius*, sup. Non moderatus. (1) *Immoderate, unreasonable, disorderly*. (2) *Huge, vast*. (1) Immoderata cupiditas, *Ad. Herenn. 2, 21*. Nihil est immoderatus, *Id. pro Rosc. Am. 45*. Immoderatissima luxuria, *Suet. Ner. 51*. (2) Vides immoderatum æthera, *Cic. N. D. 2, 25*, ex poetâ.

Immodeste, adv. *Immodestly, out of measure, immoderately*. = Immodicè immodestèque gloriari, *Liv. 22, 27*.

Immodestia, æ. f. (1) *Unreasonableness*. (2) *Debauchery, saucyness*. (3) *Disobedience, mutiny*. (1) Hæc heri immodestia coëgit, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 9*. (2) Excors immodestia, *Id. Merc. 1, 1, 27*. (3) *Nep. Lyfandr. 1*.

Immodestus, a, um. adj. or, comp. Non modestus. (1) *Immodest, unmannerly, saucy, maia-pert*. (2) *Exceeding great*. (1) = Immodestum & profusum jocandi genus, *Cic. Off. 1, 29*. (2) Immodestæ largitiones, *Sen. Controv. 1*.

Immodicè, adv. (1) *Out of measure, immoderately, beyond measure*. (2) *Also impatiently, too much to heart*. (1) Conducit frequenter potiùs quàm immodicè facere, *Col. 2, 16*. Si ex vulnere immodicè fluat sanguinis, *Plin. 30, 13*. (2) Immodicè casum ferre, *Cic. Tus. 4, 17*.

Immodicus, a, um. adj. Non modicus. (1) *Too much, excessive, immoderate*. (2) *Too many*. (3) *Too long*. (1) Labor immodicus, *Ov. ex Ponto, 1, 4, 22*. Immodicus acerbis dictis, *Val. Flacc. 5, 597*. (2) Atria immodicis arctat imaginibus, *Mart. 2, 90, 6*. (3) Immodica oratio, *Plin. Ep. 9, 4*. § Immodicus iræ, *Stat. Theb. 1, 41*. lætitiæ, *Tac. Ann. 15, 23, 4*. gloriæ, *Patere. 2, 11*. in appetendis honoribus, *Id. 2, 33*.

Immodulātē, adv. *Untuneably, out of tune*, Boët. Immodulātus, a, um. part. *Ill tuned, not well composed*. Immodulata poemata, *Hor. A. Pœt. 263*.

Immolandus, a, um. part. *To be sacrificed*. Immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolatorum, *Cic. pro Font. 19*.

Immolans, tis. part. *Sacrificing*. Immolantem haruspex Spurinna monuit, *Suet. Jul. Caes. 81*. conf. *Liv. 18, 38*. & 41, 14.

Immolatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A sacrificing, or offering*, *Cic. de Div. 1, 52*.

Immolator, ōris. m. verb. *An offerer in sacrifice*, *Cic. de Div. 2, 15*.

Immolatrix, icis. f. *She that offereth*, Tert.

Immolaturus, a, um. part. *About to offer in sacrifice*. Aut se immolatuos vovet, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 15*. Conf. *Liv. 45, 28*.

Immolatus, a, um. part. *Sacrificed, offered*. Avet immolato Spargier agno, *Hor. Od. 4, 11, 7*. Immolati liberi, *Liv. 38, 47*.

Immoliior, iiri. unde Immolitus, a, um. part. *Unbuilt*, *Liv. 39, 44*. Rarè occ.

Immolo, are. aët. [à molâ] (1) *To offer, to sacrifice*. (2) *To kill*. (1) Libidinosus immolabitur caper, *Hor. Epod. 10, 23*. (2) Pallas te hoc vulnere immolat, *Virg. Æn. 12, 949*.

Immolor, ari, atus. pass. *To be sacrificed, &c.* *Cic. contra Rull. 2, 34*.

Immolatur. imperf. *Sacrifice is offered*, *Cic. de Div. 2, 17*. Conf. *Liv. 22, 1*.

Immöriger, vel Immörigërus, a um. adj. *Disobedient*, Herm. † Minus obsequens, *Ter.*

Immörior, i, ortus. dep. *To die in, at, or upon, a thing; to be continually upon a thing*. Fortiter Euxinis immeriemur aquis, *Ov. ex Ponto, 3, 7, 40*. § Immori hastæ, *Val. Flacc. 6, 570*.

* Immöror, ari, atus sum. dep. [ex in, & moror]. (1) *To abide, rest, or continue, in*. (2) *Met. To insist, tarry long, or dwell, upon a thing*. (1) Gallinæ nidis immorentur, *Col. 8, 5*. (2) Honestis cogitationibus immorari, *Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 8*.

Immorsus, a, um. part. *Bitten into*, *Stat. Theb. 2, 628*.

Immorsus, ūs. m. *A biting into*. Immorsu aspidis, *Patere. 2, 87*. sic enim leg. *N. Heinssus*, alii verò morsu.

Immortalē, adv. *Immortally*, *Val. Flacc. 7, 362*. = Immortaliter, *Cic.*

Immortalis, e. adj. *Immortal, everlasting, that never dieth*. Animi omnium immortales; *Cic. de Leg. 2, 11*.

Immortalitas, atis. f. *Immortality, everlastingness; an everlasting name, or renown*. Non est lugenda mors, quam immortalitas consequitur, *Cic. de Sen. 20*.

Immortaliter, adv. *Immortally, infinitely*, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 1, 3*.

Immortalitus, adv. *From heaven*, *Turpil. ap. Non. 11, 43*. † Divinitus, *Liv.*

Immortuus, a, um. part. [ab immorior] *Dead, extinct*. De immortalis reliquiis conjurationis, *Cic. Att. 1, 14*. Manus immortua strictis nervis, *Luc. 3, 613*.

Immötus, a, um. part. *Unmoved, steadfast, constant*. = Fixum immotumque animo sedet, *Virg. Æn. 4, 15*. Immota fides, *Val. Flacc. 3, 598*. mens, *Virg. Æn. 4, 449*.

Immügio, ire, ivi vel it, itum. neut. (1) *To bellow, to make a hideous and terrible noise*. (2) *To ring with a noise, to roar*. (1) Curvis immugit Ætna cavernis, *Virg. Æn. 3, 674*. (2) Mæsto immugit regia luctu, *Id. Æn. 11, 38*.

Immügitör, ōris. m. *He that maketh a great noise*, *Frag. Pœt.*

* Immulgens, tis. part. *Milking in*. Teneris immulgens ubera labris, *Virg. Æn. 11, 572*.

* Immulgeo, ere, si, vel xi, sum, vel etum. aët. [ex in, & mulgeo] *To milk, or milk in*. Oculo si immulgeatur, *Plin. 28, 7*.

Immünditia, æ. f. *Slutishness, nastyness, uncleanness*. Meretrix reperit odium cuius tuâ immunditiâ, *Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 6*. Immunditiæ reliquæ, *Col. 1, 6*. Immunditiis liberare, *Id. 12, 3*.

Immündities, ei. f. *Idem. Tertull.*

Immundus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *fsimius*, sup. *Foul, unclean, filthy, slutish, nasty*. Femina neglecta, immunda illuvie, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 54*. Nîl immundius hoc, *Catull. 94, 3*. Immundissima aspectu cloaca, *Plin. Epist. 10, 99*.

Immünificus, a, um. adj. *Not bountyful, niggardly*. Civi immünifico scis quid cantari solet! *Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 69*. = *Parcus, tenax*.

Immünis, e. adj. *Liber & vacuus à munere*. (1) *Exempt, or free, from duty, office, or charge*. (2) *That payeth no tribute, rent, or service*. (3) *Innocent, blameless*. (4) *Also free, without charge, without a present*. (5) *Free from, or void of*. (1) Non est immünis virius, *Cic. de Amic. Immünis militiâ, Liv. 1, 43*. (2) § Piratas immünis, socios vecligales habemus, *Cic. Off. 3, 11*. (3) Immünis aram si tetigit manus, *Hor. Od. 3, 12, 23*. ut vulgò exp. ego ad seq. notionem referre malo. (4) Non ego te meis Immünem meditor tingere poculis, *Hor. Od. 4, 12, 23*. (5) Immünis boni, *Ov. Trist. 4, 2, 62*. delictorum, *Patere. 2, 7*. metu, *Sen. Hippol. 1054*.

Immünitas, atis. f. *Immunity, freedom, exemption*. = Immünitas & libertas provinciæ, *Cic. pro Font. 8*. § Civitas, *Suet. Aug. 40*.

Immünitus, a, um. part. *Unfortified, un-walled, without garrison, or other strength; unfensed*. Castella immünita, *Liv. 22, 11*. Via immünita, *Cic. pro Cæcinâ, 19*.

* Immurmüro, are. neut. [ex in, & murmu-ro] (1) *To murmur, or make a noise, in*. (2) *To mutter, or grumble*. (1) Sylvis immurmurat Aufser, *Virg. Geor. 4, 261*. = Incepor à cunctis, totumque immurmurat agmen, *Ov. Met. 3, 646*. Immurmurat uncis manibus, *Val. Flacc. 7, 312*.

Immursulus, i. m. *A sort of bird, a hawk, or wood-pecker*, *Plin. H. 10, 7*. ed. Hard.

Immütäbilis, e. adj. Non mutabilis. (1) *Im-mutable, unchangeable, constant*. (2) *Also changed, or altered*. (1) = Fatalis & immutabilis continuatio, *Cic. Acad. Q. 1, 7*. Immutabile cælum, *Val. Flacc. 2, 55*. (2) Scio quid erres, quia vestitum immutabilem habet hæc, *Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 8*.

Immütäbilitas, atis. f. *Unchangeableness, constancy*. In factis immutabilitas apparet, *Cic. de Fato, 9*.

Immütäbiliter, adv. *Constantly, immutably*, *Apul. de Mundo, p. 751*.

Immütatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A changing, an altering*. ¶ Immutationes verborum, tropes in rhetoric, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 69*. ordinis, *Id. de Orat. 3, 44*.

Immütator, ōris. m. verb. *He that changeth*, *Cod.*

Immütatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that changeth*, *Sidon. † Quæ immutat*.

Immütatus, a, um. part. (1) *Changed, altered*. (2) *Also unchanged*. (1) Suspicionem attulit immutata voluntatis, *Cic.* (2) Id mutavit, quoniam me immotatum videt? *Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 9*.

Immütesco, ere. incept. *To become mute, not to have a word to say*, *Quint. 10, 3*. Stat. Theb. 5, 542.

Immütio, ire. neut. *To grumble*. Ruptis immutit querelis, *Stat. Theb. 5, 542*.

Immüto, are. aët. *To change, or alter*. § Immutare se in re aliquâ, aliquid de institutis priorum, *Cic.* Immutare se alicui, *Id.*

Immutor, ari, atus. pass. *To be changed, &c.* Vultum earum sensu immutari omnium, *Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 9*.

Imö. conj. [qu. ab imo pectore] (1) *Yes, yea*. (2) *Nay*. (3) *Nay rather*. (4) *Yea rather*. (1) Credin? *Gr. Imö certè, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 42*. (2) Nullus sum. A. Imö es omnium pol nequissimus, *Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 73*. (3) Filium habeo, imö habui, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 42*. (4) Liv. 4, 23. ¶ Imö verò, imö etiam, yea and what is more, *Ter.*

Impäcatus, a, um. part. *Unpeaceable, never quiet*. Impacatos horreos Iberos, *Virg. Geor. 3, 408*.

* Impäcio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab impingo] *A striking, dashing, or claping, together*. Impäcio nubium, *Sen. Nat. Q. 2, 12*.

* Impäctor, ōris. m. verb. *He that driveth in*, *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

* Impäctus, a, um. part. *Dashed, or beaten, against; driven, thrust, or put, into*. Impäctus saxo, *Liv. 8, 6*. Impäctos ductus in immensum elidit & tollit, *Plin. Epist. 6, 31, 17*.

* Impäges, is. f. *A tenon put in the mortise, a pin driven into timber to fasten the joint, a dove-tail; also the borders, or flat rules, which go about the pannels of the door*, *Vitruv. 4, 6*.

Impalleo, ere, ui. neut. *To wax pale*. Eventu impalluit ipse secundo, *Stat. Theb. 6, 805*.

Impallefco, ere. incept. *To grow pale by his too earnest minding, or studying*. Juvat impallefcere chartis, *Pers. 5, 62*.

Impallidus, a, um. adj. *Not pale*, *Litt. ex Stat. sed q.*

* Impar, atis. adj. [ex in, & par] (1) *Odd, not even*. (2) *Unequal*. (3) *Not like*. (1) Numero deus imapre gaudet, *Virg. Ecl. 8, 75*. (2) Sum tibi viribus impar, *Ov. Epist. 19, 5*. Impar femineo animo inventus, *Val. Max. 4, 6, 1*. (3) Acer coloribus impar, *Ov. Met. 10, 95*. Adeò Romæ impar est libertas diu ac pauperi, *Liv. 26, 2*.

Impäratus, a, um. part. or, comp. *fsimius*, sup. (1) *Unprovided, unfurnished, unprepared, unready*. (2) *Perplexed, entangled*. (1) Imparatus omnibus rebus, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 30*. Imparatum ærumnis pectus, *Sen. Hipp. 994*. (2) § Istæ facient hanc rem mihi ex paratâ imparatam, *Plaut. Caf. 4, 4, 8*.

Impärens, tis. adj. *Disobedient*, *Fest. † Non obediens, Cic.*

Impärentia, æ. f. *Disobedience to authority*, *Ap. poster. † Contumacia, designatio parendi, Plin. Paneg. 18*.

* Impärilitas, atis. f. *Inequality, incongruity, unevenness*. Solæcismus aliis imparilitas vocatus, *Gell. 5, 20*. &

* Impäritas, atis. f. *Idem*. Sed minoris auct.

* Impäriter, adv. *Unequally, unevenly, oddly*. Versus impariter juncti, *Hor. A. Pœt. 75*.

5 O * Impasco,

* Impasco, ēre, pāvi, pastum. aēt. [ex in, & pasco] To feed within. Neque suam velimus impasci, Col. 2, 18, 1. In ea loca perducendi sunt, quibus nullum impascitur pecus, Id. 6, 5, 2.

|| Impasibilis, e. adj. That cannot suffer, Prud. Apoth. 84. † Pati nescius, Voss. cooptat.

|| Impasibilitas, ātis. f. Impassibility, Eccl. Impastus, a, um. part. Unfed, unpastured, hungry. Impastus leo, Virg. Aen. 9, 339. Impasta turba luporum, Sil. 7, 129.

Impāibilis, e. adj. Intolerable, that cannot be suffered, or endured. Impatibilis dolor, Cic. de Fin. 2, 17. Impatibilis valetudo, Plin. 20, 18.

Impatiens, tis. adj. or. comp. sūmus, sup. (1) Not able to bear. (2) Impatient. (1) Impatientiores hyemis intybi, Plin. 19, 8. Hard, autem leg. patientiores. Impatiens frigoris, Id. 8, 10. = Laborum impatiens corpus invalidumque, Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 4. Impatientissima fames, Col. 7, 11. Quietis impatientissimus, Paterc. 2, 23. Impatientissimum frigoris animal ovis, Col. 7, 3, 8. (2) X = Impatens animus, nec adhuc tractabilis arte, Ov. Rem. Amor. 123.

Impatenter, adv. iūs. comp. sūmē, sup. Impatiently, hardly. Juvenem impatienter requiras, Plin. Epist. 2, 7, 6. Impatientius carere, Ibid. 6, 1, 1. Impatientissimē dolere, Ibid. 9, 22, 2.

Impatentia, æ. f. (1) Inability to bear. (2) Impatience, troublesomeness. (1) Impatentia frigorum, Plin. 11, 23. æstus, Id. 9, 16. (2) naufragæ, Suet. Cal. 23.

Impavidē, adv. Boldly, without fear, undauntedly. Poculo veneni impavidē hausto, Liv. 39, 50.

Impavidus, a, um. adj. Bold, stout, undaunted, fearless. Impavidum pectus, Liv. 21, 30. Impavidum ferient ruinæ, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 8. Impavidus subibat iussa dira, Val. Flacc. 5, 661.

|| Impēcābilis, e. adj. That cannot offend, or do amiss; impeccable, Gell. 17, 19. † Peccare nescius.

Impēdandus, a, um. part. To be set up with props. Impedanda statuminibus vitis est, Col. 4, 16, 2.

Impēdātio, ōnis. f. A proping up. Impedationem deinde sequitur alligator, Col. 4, 13, 1.

Impēdātes, a, um. part. Proped up. Vitis impedata, Col. 4, 16.

Impēdiendus, a, um. part. To be hindered. Nullus erat ventis impediendus amor, Ov. Epist. 19, 130.

Impēdiens, tis. part. Stopping, or binding. Singultu medios impediens sonos, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 42. sed mel. libb. bab. præpediente. Illi cursum impediētibz undis, Id. Met. 1, 703.

Impēdimenta, ōrum. n. pl. The carryages of an army, bag and baggage, Cæf. & Cic. passim.

Impēdimentum, i. n. A let, impediment, or hindrance. Impedimenta naturæ diligentia & industria superabat, Cic. de Orat. 1, 61. X Impedimentum magis quā auxiliū, Liv. 9, 10.

Impēdio, īre, īvi, ītum. aēt. [ex in & pedes, i. e. pedes involvo triciis] (1) To entangle, or envelop. (2) To encircle. (3) Met. To let, hinder, cumber, or disturb. (1) Ipsus illic sese impedit in plagas, Plaut. Mil. 5, 9, 11. X Impedire profectionem, aut certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5. (2) Nidum caput impedire myrto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9. Virta nec evictas impedit alba comas? Ov. Amor. 3, 6, 56. (3) X Sapiēntis est, cū impeditus sit, se expedire, Cic. pro Rabb. Post. 9.

Impēdit, īri, ītus. pass. To be hindered, &c. Vid. Impedio, ō. 3.

Impēditio, ōnis. f. verb. A letting, binding, or cumbering. Liber sensibus ac omni impeditione curarum, Cic. de Div. 1, 51.

Impēditōr, ōris. m. verb. A hinderer, Firm. † Qui impedit.

Impēditō, āre. aēt. To binder. Impeditant numero, neque ipsa vicissim Arma premunt, Stat. Theb. 2, 90.

Impēditus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. sūmus, sup. (1) Shackled, or fettered, that be cannot go. (2) Invious, unpassable. (3) Entangled, let, hindered. (1) = Vincit, constrictus;

& impeditus, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 11. Impeditissimus ad iter faciendum, Brut. ad Cic. inter Fam. 11, 13. (2) Hostes impeditioribus locis secuti, Cæf. B. G. 4, 28. (3) Tempora reipub. impedita, Cic. in Pison. 1. || Impedita nomina, debis not paid, Id. X Expedita, Id.

Impēdo, āre. aēt. To underfet, or prop, with forks. Vinca statuminibus impedanda est, Col. 4, 16. = Pedamentis fulcio.

Impellendus, a, um. part. To be thrust. Huc & illuc manu impellendus, Cels. 2, 15.

Impellens, tis. part. Thrusting, driving, &c. Zephyris impellentibus undas, Virg. Geor. 4, 305. conf. Sil. 4, 719.

Impello, ēre, pūli, pulsus. aēt. (1) To thrust, push, or drive, forward. (2) To beat, or drive, from a place. (3) Met. To enforce, or persuade. (1) Conversa cuspide mentem Impulit in latus, Virg. Aen. 1, 86. (2) Impulsa est frons prima, Liv. Prælio graviter impulsi milites, Paterc. 2, 51. (3) Non impulit me, hæc omnino ut crederem, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 44.

Impellor, i, pulsus. pass. To be thrust, &c. = Loci, quibus animorum impetus eorum, qui audiunt, ut impellantur, aut reflectantur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 77.

Impendendus, a, um. part. To be spent, or laid out. Impendendus homo est, Deus esse ut possit in ipso, Manil. 4, 507.

Impendens, tis. part. (1) Hanging over. (2) Met. Impendent, near at hand. (1) Impendentium montium altitudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. (2) Cædis impendentis periculum, Id. Att. 8, 13.

Impendeo, ēre, di. neut. (1) To hang over one's head, to be likely to chance, to threaten. (2) To be near at hand. (1) Impendebat mons altissimus, Cæf. B. G. 1. (2) Invidiæ tempestas quanta nobis impendet? Cic. Catil. 1, 9.

Impendō, adv. Much, very much, by a great deal, beyond measure. Impendō magis animus gaudebat mihi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 39.

Impendiosus, a, um. adj. Too liberal, that spendeth more than needeth. Nimiō præstat impendiosum te, quā ingratum, dici, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 12.

Impendium, i. n. (1) Cost, expense, charge. (2) Also use-money, or interest; that which is above the principal. (1) Is quæstus sibi instituit sine impendio, Cic. pro Quint. 3. (2) X Statuo sœnus & impendium recusare, Id. Attic. 6, 1.

Impendo, ēre, di. sum. aēt. [dict. quod antiq. pecuniam pendebant] To spend, or lay out, money; to bestow, or employ. § Impendere curam rei alicui, Col. in præf. operis, pecuniam in, vel ad, aliquid, Cic. preces vanas, Val. Flacc. 4, 581.

Impendor, i, sus. pass. To be bestowed, &c. Ad incertum casum certus sumptus impenditur, Cic. Verr. 3, 98.

† Impendulus, a, um. adj. That hangeth over, or in, Enn. † Impendens.

Impēnētrābilis, e. adj. (1) That cannot be pierced, or entered. (2) Met. Impenetrable, not to be overcome. (1) Impenetrabilis ferro flex, Liv. 36, 25. armis, Stat. Theb. 3, 15. X Quæ impenetrabilia, quæque peryia, Tac. Ann. 12, 35. (2) § vitiorum blanditiis, Sen. N. Q. 4, 2. Mens impenetrabilis iræ, Sil. 7, 561.

|| Impennatus, a, um. adj. Without wings, or feathers. || Ut impennatæ agnæ, new ears of corn without beards, Paul. ad Fest. in Pennâ.

Impennis, e. adj. Featherless, unfledged, callow, Sidon. † Implumis, Virg.

Impensa, æ. f. [ab impendo] (1) Cost, charge, expense of money, or other things. (2) || Alio suffrag, craming. (1) Necessariæ cupiditates, nec operâ multâ, nec impensâ explentur, Cic. de Fin. 1, 13. Impensa cruoris, Ov. Met. 8, 63. Impensis vitam principis annumeres, Mart. Spect. 4, 6. (2) Indes impensam præscriptam, Avic.

Impensē, adv. iūs. comp. iūsīmē, sup. (1) Greatly, exceedingly, earnestly, eagerly, very much. (2) At great charge. (1) Magis impensē cupitis, Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 36. Impensē regnum affectare, Liv. 1, 16. Impensius uror, Catull. 70,

5. (2) Impendio absumpta impensissimē reparare, Suet. Dom. 20.

|| Impensibilis, e. adj. That cannot be sufficiently weighed; not considered enough, Gell. 11, 5. sed mel. libb. bab. imprensibilem.

Impensurus, a, um. part. About to bestow. Impensurus omne ævi sui spatium in id opus, Paterc. 2, 89.

Impensus, a, um. part. [ab impendor] (1) Bestowed, employed, laid out. (2) || Also, unweighed, unpaid. (3) Adj. or. comp. sūmus, sup. Great, mighty, earnest. (4) Costly. (5) Met. Dear, valuable. (1) Ætas impensa labori, Luc. 2, 569. Impensum pretium, Cæf. B. G. 4, 2. (2) Fest. (3) Impensior cura, Ov. Met. 2, 405. Impensissimæ preces, Suet. Tib. 13. (4) Ingrato homine nihil impensius, Plaut. ut vulgō leg. (5) Grato homine nihil impensius, Ita leg. Salmaf. locum Plautinum, Bacch. 3, 2, 10.

Impērandus, a, um. part. To be ordered. Deinde, si vires patiuntur, imperanda tridui abstinentia est, Cels. 7, 20.

Impērans, tis. part. Ordering, commanding. Sic se complures annos illo imperante meruisse, Cæf. B. G. 7, 17.

|| Impērātivus, a, um. adj. That commandeth, imperative; also that is commanded. || Imperativæ feriæ, appointed by the magistrates, Macrobi. Sat. 1, 16. modus, Gramm.

Impērator, ōris. m. verb. [ex impero] (1) A commander, or ruler. (2) Any head, or chief. (3) The general of an army, the chief captain of a host. (4) An emperor, a commander, or ruler.

(1) Imperator omnium gentium populus Romanus, Cic. pro Domo, 33. (2) Ipse sui imperator familiæ, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 57. X Dicto me emit audientem, haud imperatorem sibi, Id. Men. 2, 3, 89. (3) Faciam ut imperatores instructæ acie solent, Cic. Philipp. 4. Imperatorem castrorum, ducemque hostium, intra mœnia, atque adeo in senatu videmus, Id. Cat. 1, 5. (4) Prænomine imperatoris abstinuit, Suet. Claud. 12.

|| Impērātōria, æ. f. sc. herba. Masterwort, Gerard.

Impērātōriē, adv. By way of command, emperor like. Se imperatoriē instruit, Treb. Poll. Claud. 6.

Impērātōrius, a, um. adj. Belonging to an emperor, or a general. Imperatoria laus, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 1. forma, C. Nep. 11, 3, 1. donatio, Cic. in Verr. 3, 80.

Impērātrix, icis. f. verb. (1) A mistress, a governess. (1) An empress, a commandress. (1) Viri ab imperatrice locati, Cic. pro Cael. 28. (2) Imperatrix Italia, Plin. 26, 3.

Impērātum, i. n. A commandment. Imperata facere, Cæf. B. G. 5, 36.

Impērātūrus, a, um. part. About to command. Finitimis imperaturus, Cæf. B. G. 2, 32.

Impērātus, a, um. part. Commanded, bidden, enjoined. Cum imperata prioribus consiliis fecissent, Liv. Obsidibus imperatis, Cæf. B. G. 5, 36. naves sociis ex scedere imperatæ, Curt. 31, 20.

|| Impercē, adv. Spareing one's self, Litt. ex Plaut. impercē quidem in imperat. leg. ap. eund. Amph. 1, 3, 2. adverb. autem invenire nequeo.

|| Imperceptus, a, um. adj. or. comp. That cannot be perceived, or understood. Minora majoribus imperceptiora sunt, Gell. 14, 1. Impercepta mendacia, Ov. Met. 9, 710. † Incompertus, non perceptus.

|| Impercitus, a, um. adj. Not fired, or moved, Sil. 9, 161. sed rect. imperditus.

Imperico, ēre. aēt. (1) Not to spare, to make much of one's self. (2) To deal gently with. (1) Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 2. (2) § Integræ atque imperiæ huic impercito, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 12.

|| Imperculus, a, um. adj. Undaunted, Sidon. † Intrepidus.

Impercussus, a, um. part. Unstricken, not struck. Impercussos movere pedes, Ov. Amor. 3, 1, 52.

Imperditus, a, um. part. Undestroyed, Virg. Aen. 10, 430. Imperdita pectora, Stat. Theb. 3, 84. corpora, Sil. 10, 416.

|| Imperfectē,

|| Imperfectè, adv. *Imperfectly*. Epicurus syllogismo imperfectè est usus, *Gell.* 2, 8. Imperfectiùs, *Id.* 1, 9.

|| Imperfectio, ònis. f. *Imperfection, imperfection*, *Litt. ex Cæs.* *sed q.*

Imperfectus, a, um. adj. (1) *Imperfect, unfinished, defective*. (2) *Undigested, not concocted*. (1) Corpus imperfectum ac rude, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. (2) = Cibus imperfectus, & hærens ardenti stomacho, *Juv.* 3, 233.

Imperfidus, a, um. adj. *Very treacherous*, *Litt. ex Sil.* † Perfidus.

Imperforatus, a, um. part. *Not thrust through, unperforated*. = Imperforatus & incruentatus, *Ov. Met.* 12, 496.

† Imperiabiliter, adv. *Imperiously, harshly*, *Cato.* † Imperiosè, *Hor.*

Imperiālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the emperor; imperial*. Longa oratione imperialis molestiæ magnitudinem declinare, *Aur. Viét. Epit. Tiber.* 7. || Brassica imperialis, beaded cabbages, *Amm.* † Imperatorius, *Vett.*

|| Imperiosè, adv. *Imperiously, with command*. Non severè, non imperiosè, præcepit & censuit, *Gell.* 2, 27.

Imperiosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *issimus, sup.* (1) *Lordly, imperious*. (2) *Boisterous, rugged*. (3) *Severe, harsh*. (4) Also of great rule, or authority, that beareth a great sway. (5) *That can rule, or govern*. (1) Imperiosa cupiditas, *Cic. Parad.* 5, 3. Imperiosa dictatura, *Liv.* 7, 40. (2) Imperiosius æquor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 8. (3) Ita herus meus est imperiosus, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 39. (4) Imperiosissima & superbissima familia, *Liv.* 9, 34. Imperiosissimi fasces, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 7. (5) = Tiberius non potuit temperare sibi in eo, quamquam imperiosus sui inter initia principatus, *Plin.* 34, 8.

Imperitans, tis. part. *Commanding*. Imperitans cæteris, *Plin. H.* 8, 19.

Imperitè, adv. *issimè, sup.* *Unskillfully, unlearnedly*. Imperitè multa differere, *Plin.* 35, 10. Imperitissimè dictum, *Id.* pro C. Balbo, 11.

Imperitia, æ. f. *Lack of knowledge, ignorance, unskillfulness, want of experience*. Magno imperitiæ errore, *Plin.* 17, 22.

Imperito, Ære. freq. [ab impero] (1) *To be a master*. (2) *To command, or govern; to bear sway*. (1) Tu, mihi qui imperitas, aliis servis miser, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 81. (2) Legionibus imperitare, *Id. Sat.* 1, 6, 4. gentibus, *Lucr.* 3, 1041.

Imperitor, Æri. pass. *To be imperiously commanded*. Pœnis indignantibus, quod superbè avarique crederent imperitatum victis esse, *Liv.* 21, 1. Quippe avarè & superbè imperitatum sibi esse credebant, *Curt.* 4, 27.

Imperitus, a, um. adj. || or, comp. *issimus, sup.* *Unskillful, ignorant, rude, simple, unlearned, unexperienced, raw*. = Si apud indoctos imperitosque dicemus, *Cic. Partic. Orat.* 26. Imperitior, *Gell.* 9, 14. Imperitissimus, *Cels. præf.*

Imperium, i. n. [ab impero] (1) *command, or charge*. (2) *Power and authority*. (3) *Rule, government, jurisdiction, empire*. (1) Nunc pergam heri imperium exequi, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 106. Neglectum medentium imperio, *Plin. Pan.* 22. (2) Mater cujus sub imperio est, mala, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 4. Quod cæteri reges imperio non potuerunt, hic benevolentia tenuit, *Nep. Reg.* 3. (3) Cepi & gessi maxima imperia, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7. Tenebat non modò auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, *Cic. de Sen.* 11. § Esse in imperio, *Liv.* 4, 7. cum imperio, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 1. cum summo imperio, *Id.* pro Flacc. 8. Imperium auspiciūque jungunt auctores, & ductui opponunt, *Curt.* 6, 3. V. Max. 2, 8, 2. Sed idem *Curt.* scribit, 5, 1. Ductu imperioque Alexandri gesta. Sed incitæ hîc à Clerico accusatur, *Judic. de Curt.* c. 8. § 9. Plautus verò ductum, imperium, auspiciū, sine copulâ ponit, *Amphit.* citante Popmâ in voce *Ductus*.

Imperjuratus, a, um. part. *That is never falsely sworn by*. Imperjuratæ amnis aquæ, *Ov. Ibis.* 76.

Impermissus, a, um. adj. *Unlawful, not permitted*. Impermissa gaudia, *Hor. Od.* 3, 2, 27.

|| Impermutatus, a, um. part. *Not changed*, *Cod.* † Non permutatus.

Impéro, Ære. act. [ab in intensivâ particulâ & paro; qu. statim paro, vel prorsus paro, *Perot.*] (1) *To command with authority*. (2) *To have the mastery, or command, over; to rule*. (3) *To order the providing, or doing, of any thing*. (3) Qui bene imperat, paruerit aliquando necesse est, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 2. (2) Fortiter imperat iræ, *Ov. Met.* 9, 28. § Imperare cupiditatibus, *Cic. de Amic.* 22. dolori, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 19. Imperare animo nequivi, quin, *Liv.* 34, 31. (3) § Imperare pecuniam, obfides, naves, frumentum, *Cic. arma, equites aliquibus, Cæs. cænam famulo, Cic.*

¶ Imperare sibi aliquid, *to be resolved*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 21.

Impëror, Æri. Ætus. pass. *To be commanded, &c.*

Impërtuus, a, um. adj. *Not perpetual*. Cui quid abscedere potest, id imperpetuum est, *Sen. Ep.* 72. ed. *Gron.*

|| Imperfônâlis, e. adj. *Without naming persons*, *Prisc.*

Imperpîcax, Æcis. adj. *Not foreseeing*, *Sidon.* † Improvidus, *Cic.*

Imperpîcuus, a, um. adj. *Not clear, or evident*. = Imperpîcua, incerta, & fallacia judicium ingenia, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 20, 16.

|| Imperfuasibilis, e. adj. *Not to be persuaded*, *Sidon.*

Imperterritus, a, um. part. *Fearless, undaunted*. Manet imperterritus ille, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 770. = Impavidus, animosus, *Cic. Conf. Sil.* 7, 695. 11, 207.

Impertiendus, a, um. part. *To be imparted*. Nunquam denis impertiendos putavit, *Suet. Aug.* 25.

Impertiens, tis. part. *Imparting*. Ac ne publicum quidem & translatitium jus ullâ in re sibi sine pactione gravissimæ mercedis impertiente, *Suet. Aug.* 10.

|| Impertinens, tis. adj. *Not pertaining to, impertinent*, *Dig.* † Nihil ad rem pertinens.

Impertio, Ære, Ævi, Ætum. act. [ex in & partio] *To impart, to give part to another, to make partaker of, to communicate, to employ, to bestow, to make acquainted with, to tell*. ¶ Impertire alicui salutem, vel aliquem salute, *to salute him*, *Ter.* alicui de re reliquâ, *Cic.* Impertire tantum laudis, *Cic.*

Impertior, Æri, Ætus sum. dep. *Idem*. Multis gratuito civitatem in Græciâ homines impertiebantur, *Cic. pro Archid.* 5. Vid. Impertio. Item pass. *Nep. Att.* 1.

Impertiturus, a, um. part. *About to impart*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 68.

Impertitus, a, um. part. *Having imparted, or made partaker of*. Nullo honore impertitus, *Suet. Claud.* 4.

Imperturbatus, a, um. part. *Undisturbed, clear, calm, without wind, or clouds*. Imperturbata quies, *Sen. Ep.* 73. mens, *Sil. Ital.* 15, 58.

Impervius, a, um. adj. *Unpassable*. Impervius amnis, *Ov. Met.* 9, 106. Impervia itinera, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31, 6. freta, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 711.

Impes, Ætis. m. *A shock, a charge, an assault*. Nec temerè sumptus, ut barbaris, impes, *Flor.* 4, 12, 54. Sicut rectè restituisse videtur *Salm.*

Impetibilis, e. adj. (1) || *Not to be reached, or come unto*. (2) || *Easy to be assailed, or hurt*. (3) Also *harmful, intolerable*. (1) Gloss. If. (2) Solinus. (3) Impetibilis morbus, *Plin.* 20, 18.

Impetigo, gînis. f. *A ringworm, running with a dry scab and itching in any part of the body; a tetter*, *Cels.* 5, 28. *Plin.* 20, 1.

Impëtis gen. Impëte abl. sing. Impëtibus abl. pl. leguntur ab ant. nom. impes. m. g. *Force, an effort, a shock*. Capere impetis auctum, *Lucr.* 6, 326. Vasto impete fertur, *Ov. Met.* 3, 79. Impetibus crebris, *Lucr.* 1, 293.

|| Impetrix, icis. f. *id. quod impetigo*, *Fest.*

Impëto, Ære. act. unde impetitus, part. [ex in & peto] *To invade, assail, or set upon; to attack, to be sorely at*. Sagittis inperens Curio *Sen. Hipp.* 275. Impetit os hasta *Sil. Ital.* 5, 274.

Impetrabilis, e. adj. or comp. (1) Pass. *That may easily be obtained by entreaty*. (2) Act. *That can easily obtain what he will have*. (1) Magni-

tudo rerum gestarum triumphum ei impetrabilem faciebat, *Liv.* 39, 29. Impetrabilior pax, *Id.* 30, 16. Impetrabile votum, *Prop.* 4, 1, 101. (2) Orator impetrabilis, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 40.

Impetrandus, a, um. part. *To be obtained*. Cum ad eum trib. plebis Latini de civitate impetranda convenissent, *Val. Max.* 3, 1, 2.

Impetrassere, pro impetratum esse. Istuc confido à fratre me impetrassere, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 7, 6.

Impetratio, ònis. f. verb. *An obtaining by request*. Illud molestius, istas impetrationes nostras nihil valere, *Cic. Att.* 11, 22.

|| Impetrator, òris. m. verb. *An entreater, or requester*, *Dig.* † Orator.

Impetraturus, a, um. part. *About to obtain*. Dixerunt, sperare se, pro ejus justitiâ, quæ petierint, impetraturos, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 4c. *Conf. Liv.* 32, 3.

Impetratus, a, um. part. *Obtained by request*. Super impetrato Fortis Augusti reditu, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 42.

† Impetrio, Ævi. act. *Cic. id quod impetro*. Augurale verbum. idem in auspiciis quod litare in sacrificiis, *Scal. to make firm and sure, to ratify*.

Impetratum est imperf. pro impetratum est. *It is obtained*, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 1, 11.

Impetratus, a, um. part. *Obtained, made sure, put out of doubt*, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 1. Sed potius videtur subst. oblatio cum exta, vel sortes, faustum omen facerent.

Impetro, Ære. act. [ex in & patro] (1) *To finish, or perfect*. (2) *To obtain by request, to get*. (1) Incipere multò est quàm impetrare facilius, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 2, 14. (2) Quod vos jus cogit, id voluntate impetret, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 44. = Quid si ego impetro atque exoro, *Plaut. Cæs.* 2, 3, 51.

Impetror, Æri. pass. *To be obtained*. Quò facilius venia illa quoque impetraretur, *Curt.* 8, 10.

|| Impetuôsè, adv. *Violently*, *Frag. Poët.* † Vi, impete.

|| Impetuôsus, a, um. adj. *Violent, hasty, headlong, impetuous*. Impetuosus animus, *Plin.* 35, 10. Hard. autem leg. impetus. = Vehemens, violentus, *Cic.*

Impëus, Æs. m. [ab impeto] (1) *Natural desire, or instinct*. (2) *Violence, force*. (3) *An assault, onfer, or attack; an effort, a brunt, a shock*. (4) *The passions*. (5) *Inspiration*. (1) Habent suos impetus animalia, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 3. Impetum cepit moriendi, *Suet. Oth.* 9. vitæ abruptendæ, *Sen. Ep.* 78. (2) = Impetum gladiatoris, ferociamque compressi, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 1. Ad alterum cornu impetum dederat, *Liv.* 2, 19. (3) = Incurio atque impetus armorum, *Cic. pro Cæcinâ.* 15. (4) Impetus & quædam quasi commotio animi, affectioque, *Id.* de Inv. 2, 5. (5) Horum sunt auguria non divini impetûs, sed rationis humanæ, *Id.* de Div. 1, 49. ¶ Impetu uno, *at one bout, or dash*, *Plin.* 14, 22. Impetus febris, *a fit of an ague*, *Petron.* c. 17.

Impexus, a, um. part. (1) *Uncombed, untrimmed*. (2) *Unpolished, rugged, homely*. (1) Impexæ comæ, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 398. jubæ leonis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 484. (2) Antiquitas tristis & impexa, *Tac. Orat.* 20.

|| Impiâmentum, i. n. *A defilement*, *Fest.* † Labes.

|| Impiatio, f. *A defiling*, *Tert.* † Labes. Impiatus, a, um. part. *Defiled, stained, unatoned*. Thalamos petam tanto impatos facinore? *Sen. Hipp.* 1180.

* || Impicatu, a, um. part. *Pit:bed over*, *Lex. ex Ov.*

* Impico, Ære. act. [ex in, & pico] *To rub over with pitch*. = Amphoram oblitito, & impicato, *Col.* 12, 29. Impicare durâ pice, *Ibid.* c. 43.

Impiè, adv. *Wickedly, ungodly, impiously*. Non solum indoctè, sed impiè facit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 16. = Impè, sceletè, *Liv.* 24, 25.

Impiëtis, Ætis. f. *Impiety, ungodlyness, wickedness, unnaturalness*. Nihil tam miserum facit, quàm impietas & scelus, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 24.

Impiger, gra, rum, adj. [*ex in* & *piger*] (1) *Diligent*. (2) *Courageous, lusty*. (3) *Quick, ready, swift*. (1) & *Impiger* in scribendo, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 1. (2) & *Ad labores belli*, *Id. pro Font.* 15. (3) *ales*, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 292.

Impigrè, adv. *Diligently, quickly, readily, out of hand*. *Impigrè secuti iunt*, *Liv.* 2, 47. *Conf.* 21, 12.

Impigritas, ātis, f. *Diligence, lustiness, quickness*, *Cic. de Repub. teste Non. Marc.* 2, 434.

Impilia, ōrum, pl. n. *Woolen, or felt, socks*, *Plin. Ep.* 19, 2.

* **Impingo**, ēre, ēgi, actum, act. [*ex in* & *pango*] (1) *To hit, dash, or throw, against*. (2) *To run aground, or strike against a rock*. (3) *To stumble*. (4) *To put, clap, or fasten, upon*. (1) *Fustem impingere alicui*, *Cael. Cic. Fam.* 8. *Adverso parieti caput ingenti impetu impexit*, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 16, 12. (2) *Gubernator navem impexit*, *Quint.* 4, 1. (3) *Hier. † Offendo, incurro*, *Cic.* (4) & *Impingere compedes alicui*, *Plaut. Persa*, 4, 4, 24. & *per Met. dicam grandem*, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 92. *Hæc Catilinam patriæ tuæ impexit*, *Flor.* 3, 12, 12.

* **Impingor**, i, pass. *To be dashed, or fastened, upon*, &c. *Impingitur ponto*, *Sil.* 4, 299. *conf.* 12, 187. *Jubete huic cristas compedes impingere*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 76.

|| **Impinguatio**, ōnis, f. *A fattening*, *Apic.*

|| **Impinguo**, āre, act. *To fatten*, *Apic.* † *Pin-guefacio*, *Plin.*

|| **Impinguor**, āri, ātus, pass. *To be fattened*, *Volg. Int. Deut.* 32, 15.

Impio, āre, act. *To defile, to unbalow, to misbehave*. *Si erga parentem aut deos me impiavi*, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 3, 8. (Rarè occ.)

Impius, a, um, adj. [*ex in* & *pious*] (1) *Impious, ungodly, wicked*. (2) *Irreligious, atheistical, ungracious*. (3) *Unnatural, undutiful*. (4) *Cruel, pitiless*. (5) *Per Antonem. A parricide*. (1) & *Piorum & impiorum rationem habent*, *Dñi, Cic. de Legg.* 2, 7. (2) & *Impius, religiosus*, *Id. pro Font.* (3) *Filius impius in patrem*, *Tacit.* (4) *Impia Thracum pectora*, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 14. (5) *Quint.* 8, 6.

Implacabilis, e, adj. *That cannot be pacified, or reconciled; implacable*. = *Implacabilis & inexorabilis homo*, *Cic. in Pison.* 33. *Ira implacabilis*, *Or. ex Pont.* 3, 3, 63. *Implacabile cælum*, *Sil.* 17, 257. *Conf. Liv.* 8, 35, & 33, 45.

|| **Implacabilitas**, ātis, f. *Implacableness, irreconcilableness*, *Amm.* 14, 1.

Implacabiliter, adv. *Implacably, irreconcilably*. *Implacabilis nutriebat*, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 53, 5. *ira sci*, *Id. Ann.* 1, 13, 5.

Implacatus, a, um, part. *Unappeased, never satisfied, or contented; insatiable*. *Implacatae flamma gulæ*, *Or. Met.* 8, 8, 1.

Implacidus, a, um, adj. *Isimus, sup. Hard to be pleased, cruel, obstinate, ungentle, unquiet*. *Dru-sus Germanos implacidum genus Dejecit*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 10. *Divum implacidissime*, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 4. *Conf.* 5, 199. *Implacidæ fores*, *Prop.* 4, 10, 14.

* || **Implāno**, āre, act. [*ex in* & *πλανῶ* fallo] *To deceive, cheat, or trepan, one*, *Cypr.* † *Decipio, fallo*.

Implendus, a, um, part. *To be filled*. *Ad implenda naturæ desideria*, *Curt.* 6, 4. *Caper quin-quennis parum idoneus habetur feminis imple-n-dis*, *Col.* 7, 6. *Spes nunquam implenda recessit*, *Luc.* 7, 688.

Implens, tis, part. *Filling*. *Nondum totum orbem sydere, b. e. lunâ, implente*, *Curt.* 6, 8.

Impleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, act. (1) *To fill*. (2) *To fatten, or feed; to make plump*. (3) *To accomplish, perform, or make up*. (4) *To satisfy, please, or content*. (5) *To bring to an end*. (6) *To impregnate, or get with young*. (1) *Implevit mero pateram*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 733. (2) *Implet corpus modica exercitatio*, *Cels.* & *extenuo*. (3) *Impudentæ est id profiteri, quod non potes implere*, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 18. (4) *Imago oculos implevit*, *Sil.* 3, 45. (5) & *Finem viæ sponte, an fâto implevit*, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 42, 6. (6) *Possunt fues semestres implere feminam*, *Col.* 7, 9. || *Implere arcum, to draw it to the head*, *Veg. an-*

nos centum, to live them quite out, *Plin. fœdus, to conclude and ratify it*, *Amm. libram, to weigh so much*, *JCC. facultates equestris ordinis, to have a knight's estate*, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 19.

Impleor, ri, pass. *To be filled*. *Cum luna implebitur orbe*, *Manil.* 1, 469. *Conf. Cels.* 2, 14.

Implēturus, a, um, part. *About to fill*. *Implēturus omnes metu, si cœpisset audiri*, *Curt.* 6, 29. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 26. *Agmina Mygdonias mox impletura volucres*, *Claud.* 2. *Rap. Prof.* 408.

Implētus, a, um, part. *Filled up, &c.* *Impleta volumina*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 27.

* **Implexus**, a, um, part. [*ex in* & *plector*] *Wound, wrapped, folded, or plated, in; bidden one within another, interwoven, twined about*. *Imple-xæ crinibus angues Eumenides*, *Virg. Geo.* 4, 482. *Aurum crinibus implexum*, *Plin.* 33, 1.

* **Implexus**, ūs, m. verb. *Wrapping, or fold-ing, in; an entwining*, *Plin.* 2, 65. & 9, 52.

* **Implicandus**, a, um, part. *To be entangled*. *Ad implicanda navigia, quæ muros subibant*, *Curt.* 4, 15.

* **Implicans**, tis, *Wrapping*. *Cauda prælonga implicans se viperinis orbibus*, *Plin. H.* 8, 20. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 43.

* **Implicatio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A plating, or braid-ing; a wrapping, or entangling, with another; in-cumbrance, entanglement*. *Implicatio nervorum*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. *rei familiaris*, *Id. pro Sext.* 26.

* || **Implicare**, adv. *Intricately, perplexedly*, *Firm.* † *Perplexè*, *Ter.*

Implicatus, a, um, part. || *Isimus, sup.* (1) *Wrapped, or tied, together*. (2) *Met. Joined in affinity, related by marriage*. (1) = *Hæc inter se colligata sunt atque implicata*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 5. *Obscurissima & implicatissima quæstio*, *Gell.* 6, 2. (2) *Implicatus utraque tyrannide Dionysiorum*, *Nep. Dion.* 1.

* || **Impliciscier**, pro implicari. *To be involv-ed in, to be taken, as in a distemper*, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 97.

* **Implicite**, adv. *Obscurely, intricately, impli-citly*. & = *Non implicite & abscondite, sed patentius & expeditius*, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 2.

* **Implicito**, āre, freq. [*ab implico*] *To inter-weave*. & *Delphinus varios orbes implicitat expeditque*, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 33, 5.

* **Implicitorius**, a, um, part. *That will braid, or trim up*, *Or. Fast.* 5, 220.

* **Implicitus**, a, um, part. & adj. (1) *En-tangled*. (2) *Intricate, implicit*. (1) *Limo implici-tus*, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 2, 442. *Implicitis angue comis*, *Or. Ep.* 9, 94. *Impliciti & in peste re-vincti*, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 481. & *Implicitus morbo*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 18. *in morbum*, *C. Nep.* 5, 3, 4. *cum aliquâ re*, *Cic. pro Man.* 7. (2) *Contro-versia implicita*, *Cic.*

* **Implico**, āre, āvi & ui, itum & ātum, act. [*ex in* & *plicō*] (1) *To wrap, or fold, in; to twine, or twist, one with another*. (2) *To fold, or clasp*. (3) *To interweave, to intermix*. (4) *To trim, or dress, up*. (5) *To encumber, or engage*. (6) *To intermix*. (1) *Implicuit comam lævâ*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 552. *Vitis implicat arbores*, *Catull.* 59, 107. (2) *Implicuitque suos circum mea cœla lacertos*, *Or. Amor.* 2, 18, 9. (3) *Fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 148. (4) *Ut modò rose maris, modò se violæve rosæve implicet*, *Or. Met.* 12, 411. (5) *Contrahendis negotiis implicantur*, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 11. (6) *Dis-vim suam hominum naturis implicant*, *Id. de Div.* 1, 36.

* **Implicor**, āri, ātus & itus, pass. *To be wrapped, &c.* || *Implicari morbo, to be troubled with it, or lie ill of it*, *Liv.* 1, 31.

Implorabilis, e, adj. *To be obtained by imploring*. *Implorabile nautis lumen*, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 573.

Implorans, tis, part. *Imploring*. *Adversus Æ-toles auxilium Romanorum implorantes*, *Just.* 28, 1. *implorantibus*, *Sil.* 10, 86. *Conf. Liv.* 31, 7.

Imploratio, ōnis, f. verb. *An imploring, or be-seeching*. = & *Non votis, aut imploratione Deum, sed vi ac virtute evadendum esse*, *Liv.* 22, 5. *Deorum & hominum imploratio*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 47.

Imploraturus, a, um, part. *About to implore*,

Liv. 35, 45. *Dixerunt, sese neque obsides repeti-turos, neque auxilium à populo Romano implo-raturos*, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 31.

Imploratus, a, um, part. *Earnestly called upon*. *Prece Pollucis imploratâ*, *Catull.* 69, 65.

Imploro, āre, act. *To beg, or cry, out, for; to call upon for help and succour, earnestly to beseech, to implore, request, or crave*. = *Deos precari, vene-rari, atque implorare debetis*, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 13.

Imploror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be requested, &c.* *Neque auxilium suum sæpe à viris bonis frustra implorari patietur*, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 33.

Implumbo, āre, act. *To solder, or make fast, with lead*. *Ferros chodaces in capitibus scapo-rum implumbavit*, *Vitruv.* 10, 6.

Implumis, e, adj. [*ex in* & *pluma*] (1) *Fea-therless, calver*. (2) *Also without hair*. (1) *Affidens implumibus pullis avis*, *Hor. Epod.* 1, 19. (2) *Plin.* 8, 55.

* **Impluo**, ēre, ui, ūtum. [*ex in* & *pluo*] (1) *To rain in upon*. (2) *Absol. Torain*. (3) *Met. To light, or fall, upon*. (1) *Celebre fanum Vene-ris, in cujus aram non impluit*, *Plin.* 2, 96. (2) *Priusquam impluerit*, *Col.* 2, 8. *Si impluit*, *Cato.* (3) *Malum cum impluit cæteros, ne impluat mihi*, *Plaut. Mest.* 4, 1, 15.

* || **Implutus**, a, um, part. *Rained upon, wetted with rain*. || *Implutus color, a colour occasioned by rain dropping*, *Non.*

* || **Impluvia**, æ, f. [*ex in* & *pluvia*] *A cloak for priests to wear in the rain*. *Salus ferend quoque tempore impluviâ amictus*, *Varr. ap. Litt.*

* **Impluviatus**, a, um, adj. *Coloured, as it were wet with rain; dark, smoky, brown, or swarthy*. *Impluviata vestis, quid sit vid.* *Grut. ad Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 40.

* **Impluvium**, ii, n. [*locus quod aqua impluit collecta de tecto, Fest.*] (1) *The gutter of a house for rain water to pass*. (2) *A courtyard where rain falleth from the eaves*. (1) *Des-pexi per impluvium*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 72. (2) *Anguis per impluvium decidit de tegulis*, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 26.

|| **Impenitendus**, a, um, part. *Not to be re-pented of*, *Eccl.* † *Non penitendus*.

|| **Impenitens**, tis, adj. *Impenitent*, *Eccl.* † *Quem peccati non penitet*.

Impolite, adv. *Grossly, rudely, homely*. *Bre-viter impoliteque dicere*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 49.

|| **Impolitia**, æ, f. *Rudeness, homeliness*. *Impo-litiâ notari*, *Gell.* 4, 22.

Impolitus, a, um, part. *Unpolished, rude, homely, coarse*. = *Genus hominum rude, he-bes, & impolitum*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 31. = *Impolitum atque rude præconium*, *Val. Max.* 8, 14, 1.

Impollutus, a, um, part. *Unstained, undefiled*. *Virginitas impolluta*, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 35, 2. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 679.

Impōnendus, a, um, part. *To be imposed, or put on*. *Servos in navi imponendus curavit*, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 54. *Conf. Cels.* 3, 10.

Impōnens, tis, part. *Imposing*. *Velut coronam tanti mox viri capiti imponens*, *Paterc.* 2, 59.

Impōno, ēre, sui, situm, act. (1) *To put, lay, set, in, or upon*. (2) *To impose, to enjoin, to assign*. (3) *To deceive, or beguile; to put a trick upon one*. (4) *To annex*. (5) *To give, inflict, or lay, upon one*. (6) *To embark*. (7) *To set over*. (1) *Metellum filii in rogam imponerunt*, *Cic. Tusc.* 35. & *Imponere aliquem in equum*, *Liv.* 35, 36. *Nemini imponas, quod ipse non possis pati*, *Publ. Syr.* (2) *Is leges civitati per vim imposuit*, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 5. (3) *Catonis egregiè imposuit Milo*, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 6. *Fraudi spe-ciem juris imponere*, *Liv.* 9, 11. (4) & *Imponere servitutem fundo*, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1. (5) *Rei-publicæ vulnera imponebat*, *Id. de Fin.* 4, 24. *plagam reipublicæ*, *Id. pro Sext.* 19. (6) *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 6. & (7) *Summæ rei imponere aliquem*, *Tac.* 6, 32.

Impōnor, i, pass. *To be put, or laid, on*. *Cornea cucurbitula per se corpori imponitur*, *Cels.* 2, 11.

|| **Imporcatio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A making a balk in ploughing*, *Litt. ex Col.* sed 9.

|| **Imporcitor**,

|| **Imporcitor, vel Imporcator, ōris. m. verb.** *He that maketh balks in ploughing, Veg. Vid. Porca.*

Imporco, āre. aēt. *To make a balk, or rather a ridge, in the earing of land, Col. 2, 20. Vid. Porca.*

Importātus, a, um. adj. id. quod. *Importatus. Frumento se in Africā, nisi importario, uti non posse, Hirt. B. Afr. 20.*

Importātus, a, um. part. *Imported, brought in. Aere utuntur importato, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12. frumento, Id. B. C. 3, 42.*

Importo, āre. aēt. *To carry, bring, or convey, in. Frumentum importare in oppidum instituit, Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 33. It. Met. Clades discordia civilis importat, Liv. 24, 22. § Importare mala, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10. pestem, Id. pro Deiot. c. ult.*

Importūnē. adv. || iūs. comp. || sīmē. sup. *Unseasonably, importunately. § Importūnē insistere, Cic. Acad. 4, 25. Importūniūs, Laet. 2, 5. & importūnissimē, Gell. 20, 5.*

Importūnitas, ātis. f. (1) *Importunity, unreasonableness.* (2) *Also cruelty, outrageousness.* (1) *Importunitatem spectate aniculæ, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 4. (2) = Importunitate & audaciā incredibili homo, Cic. Verr. 4, 43.*

Importūnus, a, um. adj. or. comp. sīmūs. sup. *[qui caret portu, i. e. quiete] (1) Uneasy, never pleased, fretful. (2) Out of season, inconvenient. (3) Troublesome, impotent, ungovernable. (4) Absurd, unreasonable. (5) Importunate, urgent. (6) Cruel, outrageous. (7) Also shrewd, subtle. (1) Importunus senex fuit semper, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 23. (2) Importunum tempus, Cic. de Or. 2, 5. § Importunus bellicis machinis locus, Sal. B. Jug. 97. (3) Importunior morbus, Cels. 4, 6. princ. (4) = Importunus & crudelis homo, Cic. de Fin. 1, 10. (5) Importunissimæ libidines, Id. Verr. 6. (6) = Istius inhumanis atque importuna, natura, Id. Verr. 3, 8. (7) Plin. 36, 6.*

Importuōsus, a, um. adj. sīmūs. sup. *Without port, or haven, Liv. 10, 2. Tac. Ann. 4, 67, 2. Mare importuosum, Sall. B. Jug. 17. litus, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, extr. Importuosissima insula, Plin. 4, 12.*

Impos, ōtis. adj. [ex in & potis] *Unable, without power, that hath not the command of; without, or void of. Impcs animi, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 7. & Compos.*

Impōsitiō, ōnis. f. verb. [ab impono] *A putting, an applying, or laying on; imposition. Saccus impositione spicula elicit, Plin. 27, 13.*

Impōsitivus, a, um. adj. Impōsed. || **Impōsitiā** *nemina, primitives, or radical names, Varr. L. L. 7, 2.*

Impōsitivus, a, um. adj. Impōsed. *Casus naturales, non impositivi, Varr. L. 9. vid. & Plin. 8, 24. vix alibi.*

Impōsitūrus, a, um. part. *About to impose, or put on. Dixit, illis violandi supplices verecundiam Imposituros, Liv. 36, 27. Conf. Curt. 3, 24.*

Impōsitus, a, um. part. & Impōstus. (1) *Laid, or put, upon; imposed. (2) Set over as a prefect, or governor. (1) Onus impositum, Ov. Met. 15, 820. Corona imposita capiti, Prop. 4, 2, 29. (2) § Impositus provinciis, Tac. 6, 39. Impōsta jugo urbs, Sil. Ital. 15, 228.*

Impōsitus, ūs. m. verb. id. quod impositio, *Plin. 24, 4.*

Impōssibilis, e. adj. Impossible, *Quint. 5, 10. † Quod fieri nequit, non potest, &c. Vett.*

|| **Impōssibilitās, ātis. f.** *An impossibility. Caudentis Lat. voc.*

|| **Impōstor, ōris. m. verb. [ab impono, i. e. decipio]** *An impostor, a cheat, a cozenor, or deceiver; a false pretender, Dig. † Planus, Cic.*

|| **Impōstūra, æ. f.** *An imposture, a cheat, a deceit, legerdemain, cozenage, Dig. 47, 20, 3. † Verutia, fallacia, Ap. priscor.*

Impōtens, tis. adj. [ex in & potens] *or, comp. sīmūs. sup. (1) Impotent, weak, feeble. (2) Wild, unruly, unable to govern, or moderate, himself. (3) Also masterless, that cannot be governed, over mighty. (1) Neque homini infanti atque*

impotenti injustè facta conducunt, Cic. de Fin. 1, 16. (2) § Impotens iræ, Liv. 29, 9. animi, Curt. 1, 1, 49. amoris, Tac. Hist. 4, 44, 4. Regiæ familiæ militibusque impotens, Just. 26, 3. (3) = Ferociore impotentioresque reddit victoria, Cic. Fam. 4, 9. In multo impotentior subitò rabiem accensi, Liv. 29, 9. Impotentissimus dominatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 27.

Impōtenter. adv. iūs. comp. sīmē. sup. *Wildly, obstinately, willfully, cruelly, tyrannously; also with difficulty, scarcely. Ne quid impotenter faciat monendusest puer, Quint. 1, 3. § Impotentius regi, Liv. 27, 48. Impotentissimè facere, Sen. de Benef. 4, 17.*

Impōtentia, æ. f. (1) *Impotence, weakness, poverty, want of power. (2) Unableness to rule, or be ruled. (3) Insolence, outrageousness. (1) Propter suam impotentiam, semper se credunt negligi, Ter. Adeph. 4, 3, 16. (2) § Impotentia animi à temperantiā & moderatione plurimum dissidet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15. (3) Nullā impotentia effertur, Id. Tusc. 5, 18.*

|| **Impræmēditatō. adv.** *Without premeditation, Ecc'.*

|| **Impræpēditē, & Impræpēditō. adv.** *Without let, or hinderance, Amm. † Sine morā.*

|| **Impræpēditus, a, um. part.** *Not leted, or hindered, Amm. † Non impeditus.*

Impræsentārum. adv. (i. e. in tempore præsentis) *At this time, for this present, at present, Cato R. R. 44. post eum Tac. Ann. 4, 59. sed, monente Vossio, tutius est dicere in præsentis, vel in præsentia. § Summum eorum, quæ de hoc verbo disputantur, exhibet ad Sancti Minervam Perizonius.*

Impransus, a, um. part. *That hath not dined, fasting, Hor. Ep. 2, 29.*

Impræcātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A cursing, an imprecation, a curse, Sen. de Benef. 6, 35. & Plin. 5, 8. § Male igitur Voss. Latro exterminavit.*

Impræcor, āri. ātus sum. dep. (1) *To wish some evil to one. (2) To curse. (3) || To wish well. (1) Populo tales filias, talesque conjuges imprecatus est, Suet. Aug. 65. (2) Diras Pompeio penas populus imprecatur, Plin. 8, 7. (3) Solito sermone salutem ei fuerat imprecatus, Apul. Met. 9. p. 293.*

|| **Impræcē. adv.** *Carefully, forcibly, Ap. seq. † Altē, vehementer.*

Imprēssiō, ōnis. f. verb. [ab imprimo] (1) *An impression, sketch, or draught, of any thing. (2) An assault, or onset in battle. (3) Also utterance, or delivery. (1) Cic. Acad. 4, 106. (2) Imprēssiōnem sensere ex adverso factam, Liv. 2, 30. (3) Explanata vocum imprēssiō, Cic. Acad. 1, 5.*

|| **Imprēssor, ōris. m. verb.** *A printer, Recent. † Typographus.*

Imprēssus, a, um. part. (1) *Engraven, marked. (2) Also not pressed, or milked. (1) Crater impressus, Virg. Æn. 5, 536. = Visum impressum, effusumque, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 6. Impressum falce vulnus, Col. 4, 7, 2. Vulnus impressum cuspidē, Sil. Ital. 1, 550. (2) Impressa ubera, Prop. 2, 34, 70.*

Imprimens, tis. part. *Imprinting, marking. § Imprimens corpus, Plin. H. 8, 40.*

Imprimis. adv. *pro in primis, In the first place, first of all, principally, especially, chiefly. Quem imprimis amamus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Juris civitis imprimis peritus, Id. Offic. 2, 14.*

Imprimō, ēre. pressi, sum. aēt. (1) *To imprint, to engrave, to set a mark. (2) To thrust, or stick, out. (1) Ut corpori ferrum, sic animo oratio non iclu magis quam morā imprimatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. § Imprimere maculam laudibus, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1454. (2) Acutissimo stipite corpus imprimere, Plin. 8, 26. § Imprimere aliquid animo, Id. Ep. 1, 20. in animo, in animum, Cic. gressus dorso, Val. Flacc. 8, 111.*

Imprimor, i. pressus. pass. *To be imprinted, &c. Cum visa in animos imprimantur, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 18. Ne imprimatur jacentibus molibus solum, Col. 3, 13, 1.*

Imprōbābilis, e. adj. *Improbable, unlikely, not easy to be proved, or approved of. & Nos alia*

probabilia, contrā, alia improbabilia esse dicimus, Cic. Offic. 2, 2. nonnulli autem non probabilia leg

Imprōbandus, a, um. part. Disallowed. § Improbando gaudio exultare, Val. Max. 4, 8, 3.

Imprōbans, tis. part. *Disallowing. Curio utrumque improbens consilium, Cæs. B. G. 2, 31. conf. Liv. 31, 29. & Suet. Ner. 15.*

Imprōbātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A disallowing, dislikeing, or disapproving. & Improbatio & approbatio testium, Ad Herenn. 2, 6.*

|| **Imprōbātor, ōris. m. verb.** *A disliker, a disallower. & Malorum improbator, bonorum probator, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 691.*

Imprōbātus, a, um. part. *Disallowed, disliked, not approved of. Multa improbata, Cic. pro Font. 4.*

|| **Improbātissimus, Gell. 18, 3.**

Imprōbē. adv. iūs. comp. sīmē. sup. (1) *Disonestly, knaveishly. (2) Rogueishly, wagishly. (3) Greatly, excessively. (4) Badly. (5) Violently, eagerly. (6) Unseasonably, too late. (1) Imprōbē facere, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 36. (2) Improbissimè respondere, Id. in Pison. 6. (3) Improbis pauperes amant, Quint. Declam. 15. Homo improbius natus, Suet. Vesp. 23, 1. (4) Sus annicula non improbē concipit, Col. 7, 4. i. e. pretty well. (5) Columba improbius oscula mordenti decerpit ostro, Catull. 66, 126. (6) Ervum quidem melius priore mense, nec tamen improbē hoc ipso vel proximo, seremus, Col. 11, 2, 10.*

Imprōbitas, ātis. f. *Disonesty, knavery, wickedness, lewdness, wagery, rogueery, naughtiness. Amicorum neglectio improbitatem arguit, Cic. pro Min. 4.*

Imprōbo, āre. aēt. [i. e. non proba] (1) *To disallow, mistake, or disapprove. (2) Also to reproach, to speak ill of. (1) & Hoc negas te posse nec approbare, nec improbare, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 20. (2) Satin' est, si tibi meum opus ita dabo expolitum, ut improbare non queas? Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 38.*

Imprōbūlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat saucy, wagish, knaveish, unlucky, Juv. Sat. 5, 74.*

Imprōbus, a, um. adj. or. comp. sīmūs. sup. *[ex in & probus] (1) Naught, unfound, rotten. (2) Dishonest, false, knaveish. (3) Bad, wicked. (4) Ugly, ill favoured. (5) Base, infamous. (6) Impudent, saucy. (7) Lewd, wagish. (8) Fierce, cruel. (9) Rash, presumptuous. (10) Great, excessive. (11) Violent, eager. (1) Improbiore sunt postes, quān à primo credidi, Plaut. Misi. 3, 2, 139. (2) Improbus homo, & perfidius, Cic. de Orat. 2, 73. (3) Minister improbiūssimæ cupiditatis, Id. Verr. 1, 29. = perditus, Id. (4) Improbiorem non vidi faciam mulieris, Plaut. (5) Tuā sum operā, & propter te improbiore, Id. Bacch. 5, 2, 83. = Ut semper improbus, nihilque sis, Id. Cas. 2, 1, 30. (6) Quin, 4, ult. (7) Verba improba, Ov. Amor. 3, 796. Improbiore satiram scribente cinædo, Juv. 4, 106. (8) Lavit improba teier Oia cruor, Virg. Æn. 10, 727. (9) Quid non amor improbus audet? Ov. Fast. 2, 331. Improbam classem naufragio castigavit Oceanus, Flor. 3, 10, 17. (10) Labor improbus omnia vincit, Virg. Geor. 1, 145. Non improbis genibus, Col. 6, 1, 3. h. e. enormiter magnis. (11) Vid. Imprōbē, n. 5.*

Imprōcērus, a, um. adj. *Low, or not tall, of stature. Improcera pecora, Tac. Germ. 5, 2. conf. Gell. 4, 19.*

|| **Improcreābilis, e. adj.** *Not begotten, Apul. de habit. doct. Plat. p. 572.*

Imprōfessus, a, um. part. *Not pressed, or declared; concealed, or smuggled; as goods are sometimes from the customhouse, Suet. Dom. 12.*

|| **Imprōmiscuus, vel Imprōmiscus, a, um. adj.** *Unmingled, uncommon, Gell. 1, 7. & 12, 4. † Non promiscuus.*

Impromptus, a, um. part. *Slow, unready, not forward. Lingua impromptus, Liv. 7, 4. vid. & Tac. Ann. 2, 21, 2.*

Imprōpēriātus, a, um. part. *That is not hastened, slow. Vestigia Turnus Improperata refert, Virg. Æn. 9, 798.*

† **Imprōpērium, ii. n.** *A nickname, a hasty word, a reproach, or taunt, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Imprōpēro,

Imprōpēro, āre. act. [ex in & propero] (1) *To reproach, to upbraid, to nickname.* (2) *Also to make haste to go in.* (3) *Also to go slowly.* (1) Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 28. *sed al. leg. vim approbas.* (2) *Quō si quis impropere sine glomere lini, Plin. 36, 13.* (3) *Vid. Improperatus.*

Imprōpērus, a, um. adj. *Slow, making no haste.* Improperæ cui ducant fila sorores, *Sil. Ital. 3, 96.*

Imprōpriē. adv. *Improperly, unfitly.* Plin. 9, 35. Conf. Gell. 17, 1.

Imprōprietas, ātis. f. *Impropriety.* Cavenda est improprietas verbi, *Gell. 1, 22.*

Imprōprius, a, um. adj. *Improper, inconvenient, unfit.* Quint. 8, 2. = *Inhabilis, Liv. ineptus, Cic.*

Improsper, a, um. adj. *Unfortunate, unsuccessful.* Augusto fortuna domi prospera fuit, *Tac. Ann. 3, 24, 2.* Improspira insidiarum moles, *Ibid. 14, 65, 2. i. e. adversa.* & prosperus, *Cic.*

Improsperē. adv. *Unsuccessfully, unluckily, unhappily.* Cessit improspere, *Col. 1, 1, 16.* Libertas improspere repetita, *Tac. Ann. 1, 8, 7.*

Imprōtectus, a, um. part. *Unprotected.* Gell. 7, 3.

Imprōvidē. adv. *Without foresight, or consideration; improvidently.* Liv. 27, 27. Col. 6, 16.

Imprōvidentia, æ. f. *Want of forecast, improvidence.* Tert. † *Negligentia, incuria.*

Imprōvidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Improvident, not foreseeing, or forecasting; unheedful.* (2) *Also unforeseen.* (1) = *Ut improvidos, incautosque opprimeret, Liv. 22, 19.* § *Improvidus futuri, Tac. Hist. 1, 88, 5. mali, Plin. 36, 3.* (2) = *Tela, quæ cæca & improvida feruntur, Id. Epist. 4, 22, 5.*

Imprōvisō, & Imprōvisē. adv. *Before one is aware, unexpectedly, on a sudden.* Improvisō oppressit tyrannum, *Cic. Offic. 2, 23.* Improvisō id fecerat, *Liv. 27, 18.* Improvisē filiam invenit, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 5, 6. sed libb. mel. improvisō.* De improviso, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 31.* Ex improviso, *Id. Verr. 1, 43.*

Imprōvisus, a, um. adj. or comp. *Unforeseen, unlooked for, untought of.* = *Cum hoc illi improvisum atque inopinatum accidisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 28.* Ab tergo improvisa premebat acies, *Liv. 21, 28.* Improvisæ hostium insidiæ, *Val. Max. 3, 8, 8.* Improvisior graviorque pestis, *Tac. Ann. 2, 47, 1.*

Impūdēns, tis. adj. or comp. *Isimius, sup. (1) Imprudent, ignorant, unskillful, silly, foolish, unadvised.* (2) *Also unwilling, against one's will, without one's privacy.* (1) *Commercio eorum Hispani imprudentes maris gaudebant, Liv. 34, 9.* Quicquid horum ab imprudentioribus fiet, *negligendum, Sen. de Const. 19.* Quis non imprudentissimum quemque huic negotio delegat? *Col. 3, 10.* (2) *Hæc omnia, imprudente L. Syllâ facta esse certè scio, Cic. pro S. Rose. 8.* & *Utrum Teribazo scienter, an imprudente, sit factum, Nep. Con. ult.* Imprudentis homicidium, *Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 4.* § *Imprudentis negotii, Col. præf. religionis, Liv. 31, 14. maris, Id. ætatum Quint. 1, 1.*

Impūdētior, adv. *Isimius, comp. (1) Unwisely, foolishly, heedlessly, unwittingly.* (2) *Before one is aware.* (3) *Passivo sensu.* (1) *Illud imprudenter arbitrantur, Cic. Acad. 1, 1.* (2) *Ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 103.* (3) *Immixtus castris hostium de industria imprudenter rixam ciens interemptus est, Patere. 1, 2. h. e. imprudentiâ occidentis.*

Impūdētia, æ. f. *Want of foresight, heed, or care.* (2) *Want of skill, ignorance.* (1) & *Non imprudentiæ, sed perfidiæ assignari solet, Cic. (2) = Imprudentia insitiâque belli, Nep. Epam. 7.*

Impūber, vel Impūbes, ēris. adj. [ex in & puer] *Unripe of age; in his nonage, or minority.* Filius impuber, *Cic. Catil. 4, 6.* Impubes juvenis, *Val. Flacc. 6, 695.* Impubes genæ, *Ov. Met. 3, 422. maiæ, Virg. Æn. 1, 751.*

Impūbis, e. adj. *item leg. & Impūbes. Idem.* Impube corpus, *Hor. Epod. 5, 13.* = *Impubis*

puer, & adhuc non utilis annis, *Ov. Fast. 2, 239.* Impubis juvenis, *Val. Flacc. 6, 695.*

Impūbescō, ēre. incept. unde part. *impubescens. To grow ripe of age, Plin. 23, 7.*

Impūdēns, tis. adj. or comp. *Isimius, sup. Shameless, impudent, graceless, brazen faced.* Os impudens, *Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 49.* Totus sermo verbis tectis, re impudentior, *Cic. Fam. 9, 22.* Impudentissima oratio, *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 10.*

Impūdētior, adv. *Isimius, comp. Isimē, sup. Impudently, shamelessly.* Quamvis audacter, quamvis impudenter, *Cic. Verr. 2, 54.* Impudentius, *Id. Fam. 5, 12.* § *Impudentissimè mentiri, Id. Verr. 4, 7.*

Impūdētia, æ. f. *Impudence, shamelessness, effrontery.* = *Impudentiâ atque audaciâ fretus, Cic. pro Flacco, 15.*

Impūdīcātus, a, um. part. *Debauched, debauched, Fest.*

Impūdīcē. adv. *Isimē, sup. Uncastely, lewdly, immodestly.* Tert. *Impudicissimè, Eutr. 8, 22.*

Impūdīcītia, æ. f. *Uncasteness, all sins of uncleanness, lewdness, immodesty, obscenity; more particularly sodomy.* & *Infamiam impudicitiae facillimè refutavit, circa libidines hæsit, Suet. Aug. 71. vid. & Torrent. ibid. 34.* Impudicitiae crimine damnatus est, *Val. Max. 6, 1, 11.*

Impūdīcus, a, um. adj. or comp. *Isimius, sup. Uncastely, lewd, wanton, immodest, shameless.* = *Omnes impuri impudicique, Cic. Catil. 2, 10.* & *Pudica est, nisi osculando sit quippiam impudicior, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 52.* Impudicissimus Antonius, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 28. sc. qui vel muliebria passus fuit, vel pueros amavit.* & *Libidinosis, nam impudicitia propriè dic. de patibicis, pro libidine autem dici præter exemplum ex Plauto allatum probat illud notum Catonis in effeminatum quendam: Et adversus & aversus impudicus es.* § *Digitus impudicus, the middle finger, Isid.*

* *Impugnandus, a, um. part. To fight, or be fought, against.* Dixit, id se sui muniendi, non Galliae impugnandæ, causâ facere, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 44.*

* *Impugnans, tis. part. Fighting against.* § *Resistere impugnantibus, Just. 38, 4.*

* *Impugnatio, ōnis. f. verb. A fighting against, a resisting, an opposing, or thwarting.* Cic. Att. 5, 3.

* *Impugnatus, a, um. part. (1) Resisted, fought against.* (2) *Also not fought withall.* (1) *Impugnatus Taurus Euphrati cursum aufert, Plin. 5, 24.* (2) *Impugnatum & destitutum quid relinquere, Gell. 1, 6.*

* *Impugno, āre. act. [ex in, & pugna] (1) To fight against, to impugn.* (2) *To set upon, or attack.* (3) *Met. To chase away, as a disease.* (4) *Met. To thwart, or cross, one; to oppose.* (1) *Impugnando hominem capere certa res est, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 112. nonnulli tamen leg. vi pugnando.* (2) § *Impugnare terga hostium, Liv. 3, 70.* (3) *Impugnatur centaureo majore poto, Plin. 26, 12.* (4) *Utrum defenditis, an impugnatis plebem? Liv. 5, 3.* § *Impugnare comoda plebis acerrimè, Val. Max. 9, 3, 9.*

Impulsio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab impello] (1) *A pushing, or forcible moving.* (2) *Met. A motion, or passion, of the mind.* (3) *Persuasion, or instigation.* (1) *Cic. de Univ. 5.* (2) *Impulsio, ut amor, ægritudo, iracundia, &c. Id. de Inv. 2, 5.* & *Ratiocinatio, Id. (3) = Inductio & impulsio in hilaritatem, Id. de Orat. 3, 53.*

Impulsor, ōris. m. verb. *Met. A pusher on; an enticer, or persuader, to a thing.* = *Auctor, & impulsor, & socius sceleris, Cic. in Vatim. 10.* = *Suasor & impulsor, Id. Att. 16, 3.*

Impulsus, a, um. part. [ab impellor] (1) *Forced, attacked, shocked, pushed.* (2) *Thrown, or sent, with violence; shot.* (3) *Struck, beaten.* (4) *Met. Incited, enforced.* (1) *Prælio graviter impulsus Cæsaris milititer, Patere. 2, 51.* Tota impulsæ acies, *Liv. 24, 16.* (2) *Impulsæ nervo sagitta, Virg. Æn. 12, 856.* (3) *Impulsæ tympana palmis, Ov. Met. 4, 29. choræ pollice, Ibid. 10, 145.* Hæc famâ impulsus Chremes, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 72.*

Impulsus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A conflict, a*

shock, an attack. (2) *A motion, or impulse.* (3) *Met. An instigation, or persuasion.* (1) *Nulla vis, quâ impulsu primo moveatur, Cic. Somn. Scip. 8.* (2) & *Is ardor non externo impulsu, sed suâ sponte movetur, Id. N. D. 2, 11. alii impulsu leg. vid. & Tac. 11, 15.* (3) *Impulsu vestro fecit, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 45.*

Impulvëreus, a, um. adj. *Without dust, or much trouble.* Impulvërea victoria, *Gell. 5, 6.*

* Impunctus, a, um. part. [ex in, & punctus] *Pounded, or pricked, in.* Crystallum impunctum, *Apul. Met. 2. p. 52.*

Impunē. adv. *Isimius, comp. Isimē, sup. (1) Without hurt, danger, or punishment; scotfree, quit.* (2) *Without fear.* (1) *Haud impunè feres, Ov. Met. 2, 474.* Impuniū sit, quod, cum est factum, negari potest, *Cic. pro Deiot. 6.* § *Impunissimè vendere ædes, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 3, 2.* (2) *Impunè istud sperare licet, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 14.*

Impūnitās, ātis. f. *Without punishment, pardon of punishment, impunity.* Libertati & impunitatem adipisci, *Liv. 2.* Spes impunitatis maxima est illecebra peccandi, *Cic. pro Mil. 16.* Impunitas garriendi, *Id. N. D. 1, 39.* Impunitate donata, *Val. Max. 6, 2, 1.*

Impūnitē. adv. *Isimius, comp. Without punishment.* Amm. § *Impunitius mæchari. Fest. † Impunè, impunius.*

Impūnitus, a, um. part. or comp. *Unpunished, quit, forgiven his fault, unrevenged.* = *Injuriam inultam impunitamque demittere, Cic. Varr. 5, 58.* Quī tu impunitior exis? *Perf. 5, 130.* Impunita supra, *Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 2.* Impunitior, *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 105.*

Impūratus, a, um. adj. *Isimius, sup. Defiled, impure rascally, villainous, like a scoundrel, shabby.* § *Impurate, quanquam Vulcano studes, &c. you nasty fellow, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6. Conf. Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 64.*

Impūrē. adv. *Isimē, sup. Dishonestly, vilely, naughtily, lewdly, shamefully.* = *Impurè & flagitiosè vivere, Cic. de Fin. 3, 11.* Impurissimè ab aliquo despici, *Id. Attic. 9, 12.*

Impurgābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be purged, or excused.* Amm. † *Non purgabilis.*

Impūritas, ātis. f. *Impurity, filthiness, uncleanness, dishonesty, naughtiness.* & *Cum omnes impuritates in domo pudicâ quotidie susciperes, Cic. Philipp. 2, 3.*

Impūritās, ārum. f. pl. *Rogeries, villany.* Tuas impuritas traloqui nemo potest, *Plaut. Perf. 3, 3, 6.*

Impūrus, a, um. non purus. adj. *Isimius, sup. (1) Given to unnatural lust, impure, unclean, foul, filthy.* (2) *Dishonest, wicked.* (3) *Shabby, nasty.* (1) = *Omnes adulteri, omnes impuri, Cic. Att. 9, 15. sub fin.* (2) = *Nunc etiam impurum & sceleratum puto, Id. Att. 9, 15.* Omnium non bipedum solū, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, *Id. pro Domo, 18.* (3) = *Lutulentus, impura, invisa persona, Id. pro Q. Rose. 7.*

Impūtans, tis. part. *Imputing.* § *Imputans iphus pudori, Val. Max. 5, 7, ext. 1.*

Impūtator, ōris. m. verb. *A reproacher, or upbraider, of a kindness done; that imputeth, or layeth, things to one's charge.* Sen. de Benef. 2, 17.

Impūtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Un-cut, unpruned.* (2) *Imputed, enjoined, laid upon.* (1) *Imputata vitis, Plin. 14, 12.* (2) *Vid. seq. Imputo, n. 3.*

Impūto, āre. act. [ex in & puto] (1) *To impute, to ascribe, to charge; to lay the blame, or fault, on one.* (2) *Also to account, or reckon.* (3) *Also to cede, or enjoin a sum of money to be paid.* (4) *Also to look upon a thing as a favour and obligation.* (1) *Cædes ei imputanda est, Quint. 5, 10.* Siquis hoc rebellandi tempus imputat Atheniensibus, *Patere. 2, 23. conf. Nep. Alcib. 7.* (2) *Plus imputant seminis jacti, quam quod severint, Col. 1, 7.* (3) *Eidem civitati imputata sunt terna millia, Plin. Ep. 10, 52.* (4) *Noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi, Phædr. 1, 23. conf. Flor. 4, 12, 62.*

Impūtor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be imputed, &c.* Imputatur acies Deorum iræ, *Val. Max. 4, 5, 2.*

Imputresco, ēre. incept. *To rot, or grow rotten.* Imputruit oleo mus, *Col. 6, 17, 5.*

Imulus, a, um. adj. dim. [*ab imus*] *A little towards the bottom*. *Imulâ oricillâ mollior*, Catull. 23, 2.

Imus, a, um. adj. [*ab infimus*, *qu. inimus*, ut *supremus*, *summus*, Perot.] (1) *The lowest, or deepest, part*. (2) *The lower, or extreme, part; the bottom of*. (1) *Ima petunt pisces*, Ov. Met. 2, 265. (2) *Æmilium circa ludum faber imus*, Hor. A. P. 32. ¶ *Ima corporum velamenta, the innermost, or lowermost, vests, smocks, or shifts*, Curt. 5, 4.

I ante N.

* In præp. [*à Græco êv*] cum accus. notat *motum*, cum ablat. verò *quietem*. Quod tamen non esse perpetuum docemur, n. 5. With an ACCUS. (1) *Into*. (2) *To*. (3) *Against*. (4) *For*. (5) *In*. (6) *Untill*. (7) *After*, or *according to*. (8) *Towards*; for *versus*. (9) *Towards*; for *erga*. (10) *Over*. (11) *Through*. (12) *Upon a place, or thing*. (13) *Upon a time prefixed*. (14) *For*; noting duration. (15) *Used distributively*, it connoteth *each, every*. With an ABLAT. (16) *In*. (17) *At*. (18) *Among*. (19) *Within*. (20) *Concerning*. (21) *In the power of*. (21) *With*. (23) *Before*. (24) Sometimes it seems redundant, its ellipsis being far more frequent. (25) Sometimes used in a *circumlocution* of another case. (26) Sometimes to be Englished by an adverb of the casual word. (27) Sometimes in the same word and the same authour it is used both intensively and negatively. Cum ACCUS. (1) *Ibis in urbem*, Ov. Trist. 1, 1. (2) *In vulgus gratum esse sentimus*, Cic. Att. 2, 22. *In eam sententiam multa dixit*, Ibid. (3) *Hæc cum audio in te dici*, excrucior, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 66. (4) *Ferre pisciculos in cenam seni*, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 32. (5) *Cum vestros portus in prædonum potestatem fuisse sciatis*, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 12. (6) *In lucem semper acerra bibit*, Mart. 1, 29. (7) *Pellibus in morem cincti*, Virg. Æn. 8, 282. (8) *In meridiem spectat*, Cato. (9) *Iniqui sunt patres in adolescentes iudices*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 1. (10) *Pater habet potestatem in filium*, Cic. de Inv. 2, 17. (11) *Sanguis à corde in totum corpus distribuitur*, Id. N. D. 2, 55. (12) *Cum pupillum in humeros extulisset*, Id. de Or. 1, 53. (13) *Bellum in trigesimum diem indixerant*, Liv. (14) *Sumas in hunc diem, abi quod lubet*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 23. (15) *Minus tribus medimnis in jugerum nemo dedit*, Cic. Verr. 3, 41. Cum ABLAT. (16) *In tempore ipso*, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 10. (17) *In morte regnum Hieroni tradidit*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 59. (18) *Nisi in bonis amicitia esse non potest*, Cic. de Am. 5. (19) *Gallinæ in triduo excludunt*, Plin. (20) *Idem in bono servo dici solet*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 61. (21) *Vivat an ille occidat, in Diis est*, Ov. Met. 7, 24. (22) *Quid in hospite ureris?* Id. Met. 7, 21. (23) *In ore ejus jugulatur*, Tac. Hist. 3, 78, 4. (24) *Referebat in ordine Thyrsis*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 20. (25) *In malâ deditus vir adulterâ*, Catull. 59, 101. i. e. adulteræ. Ne in me mutâssis nomen, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 49. (26) *In immensum*, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 41. i. e. immensè. *Seclusus in obliquum limes*, Id. Met. 2, 130. i. e. obliquè. (27) *Vid. Infrenatus*. ¶ *In* autem dicere, *to whisper*, Ov. *In apertum proferre, to publish*, Cic. *In diem vivere, to live from hand to mouth*, Id. *In diem, every day, day after day*, Hor. Carm. 29, 42. *Allo for one day*, Ov. Met. 2, 48. *Also till a longer time*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 16. *In pedes se conjicere, to run away*, Ter. *In pedes nasci, with the feet foremost*, Plin. *Quod in buccam venit, what cometh first to the tongue's end, or to hand*, Cic. *Compositione sign. in, into, upon*; as *injicio, infundo, irruo*. Sæpe negat cum adject. vel partic. ut *injustus, infestus*. Aliquando intendit, ut *infrastrus*. *Rarius within, as incæno*, Suet. *impasco*, Col. ¶ *Effecit*, ut imperator cum exercitu Hispaniam mitteretur, Cic. Nep. Hann. ubi in omittitur. *Ed. Lamb.* Cretam ad Gortynios venit, ib. pr. in Cretam. Sextum fortuna in Celtiberiam interim abscondit, Flor. 6, 2, 87. *In, in bonam partem, ablat. regit*, Ov. Trist. 3, 6, 7. ¶ *In* in compof.

ante labiales *b, m, & p* vertitur in *m*, ut *imbibo, immineo, imprudens*.

Inabruptus, a, um. part. *Unbroken*. Si vos collato pectore mixtos Junxit inabruptâ Concordia longa catenâ, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 44.

* ¶ *Inabsolutus*, a, um. part. [*ex in priv. & absolutus*] *Imperfect, unfinished*. Formæ inabsolutæ, Apul. de hab. doct. Plat. p. 571.

¶ *Inaccedo*, ère, cessum. act. *To enter as actors do on the stage*, Litt. ex Sen.

Inaccensus, a, um. part. *Not set on fire*. *Inaccensi flagrant altaribus ignes*, Sil. 1, 96. *Pectus inaccensus Veneri*, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 1, 225.

Inaccessus, a, um. adj. *Inaccessible, unapproachable*. *Inaccessa præaltis rupibus ora*, Plin. 6, 13. *Inaccessi montes*, Id. 6, 28. *altus*, Sil. 10, 80.

* ¶ *Inaceo*, ère. neut. & *Inacesco*, ère. incept. [*ex in, & aceo*] *To be tart and sharp*, Scrib. Larg. 104. *acesco*, Hor. *coacesco*, Cic. *Inacescant hæc Ov. Rem.* 307.

¶ *Inadibilis*, e. adj. *Unapproachable, not to be gone to*, Sid.

Inadversum. *On the other part*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 35. ¶ *Refrictus in adversum*.

¶ *Inadulabilis*, e. adj. *That no ways will be flattered*, Gell. 14, 4. ¶ *Adulationis impatiens*.

Inadustus, a, um. part. *Not scorched, unburnt, unfinged*. *Inadusto corpore tauri*, Ov. Epist. 12, 93.

* *Inæ, ærum*. f. pl. [*à Gr. ίνα, fibrae*] *The fibres*. *Inas vitales confundunt*, Varr. R. R. 3, p. 112.

Inædificatio, ònis. f. verb. *A building*, Met. *a contrivance, a device*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 55. ¶ *vix alibi*.

Inædificatus, a, um. part. (1) *Built upon*. (2) *Pulled down, unbuilt*. (1) *Inædificata & immolita ædificia*, Liv. 39, 44. (2) *Sacella suffossa, incensa, inædificata*, Cic. de Har. Resp. 15. *Penè inædificata in muris à nostris moenia videbantur*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 16.

Inædifico, ære. act. (1) *To build in a place*. (2) *Also to pull down that which is built*. (1) *Vicos plateasque inædificat*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7. *Inædificatur nido lapis ætites*, Plin. 10, 30. *conf. Col.* 6, 37, 10. (2) *Vid. Inædificatus*, n. 2. *Inædifico*, ari, aius, pass. *To be built in a place*. *Hæc imperat coronis inædificari*, Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 9.

Inæquabilis, e. adj. *Unequal, uneven*. *Inæquabilis varietas*, Cic. Part. 4.

Inæquabiliter. adv. *Disorderly, unequally*. *Ova inæquabiliter maturescunt*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

Inæquālis, e. adj. non æqualis. *Isimus, sup. Unequal, uneven, odd, unlike*. *Inæquales juveni, Ov. Epist.* 9, 29. *portus*, Id. Met. 5, 408. *Inæqualis vixit*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 10. *Solebat & inæqualissimarum rerum sortes, & aversas tabularum picturas in convivio venditare*, Suet. Aug. 76.

Inæquālitās, ātis. f. *Inequality, unlikeness, unevenness, disproportion*, Col. 3, 12.

Inæquāliter. adv. *Unequally*, Liv. 37, 53. *Inæqualiter convoluta*, Sen. Ep. 28.

Inæquātus, a, um. part. *Made equal*. *Inæquatum si quando onus urget utrinque*, Tibull. 4, 1, 43.

Inæquo, ære. act. *To make plain, level, or even*. *Hæc cratibus & terrâ inæquat*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 37.

Inæstimābilis, e. adj. (1) *Inestimable, that cannot be valued*. (2) *Also, that is not to be esteemed*. (1) *Gaudium inæstimabile*, Liv. 29, 32. *Quod è grege se imperatorum velut inæstimabilem secrevisset*, Id. 35, 14. (2) *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 6.

Inæstuo, ære. neut. *To boil up exceedingly, to be in a great chafe*. *Bilis inæstuat præcordiis*, Hor. Epod. 11, 22.

¶ *Inæternum*. adv. *For ever*, Bud. *sed rectius in æternum*.

Inæfectus, a, um. adj. *Unaffected, not overcurious, natural, flowing of it self*. *Inæfectata veritas verborum*, Plin. Paneg. 67. *Conf. Quint.* 11, 1.

* *Inagītābilis*, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & agītābilis*] *Unmoveable*. = *Aër inagītābilis, incens, Sen.* N. 2, 55.

* *Inagītātus*, a, um. part. [*ex in priv. & agītātus*] *Unmoved, unvexed; not tossed, or driven*, Sen. Ep. 75.

* *Inalbescō*, ère. incept. [*ex in priv. & albesco*] *To wax pale, or white*. *Venæ sub linguâ inalbescunt*, Cels. 2, 7. *Suprà quoque procedens inalbescit*, Id. 5, 28.

¶ *Inalesco*, ère. neut. ut *coalesco*. *To grow together, to stick to one another*, Litt. ex Cels.

* *Inalgescō*, ère. incept. [*ex in priv. & algescō*] *To become cold, or chill*. *Frigus voco, ubi extremæ partes membrorum inalgescunt*, Cels. 3, 3.

* ¶ *Inaliēnus*, a, um. adj. [*ex in priv. & alienus*] *Not strange*, Tert.

¶ *Inaltero*, ære. act. *Not to change*, Tert. 4. *Non muto*.

Inamābilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Not amiable, unlovely, unpleasant*. *Palus inamabilis*, Virg. Geor. 4, 479. *feritas*, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 6, 5. *regnum*, Id. Met. 4, 476. *Nihil inamabilius*, Sen. Controv. 20.

Inamāresco, ère. incept. *To grow bitter, or unpleasant*. *Inamarescunt epulæ sine fine petitiæ*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 107.

Inamātus, a, um. part. *Loveless*. *Haud inamatus ager*, Sil. 12, 527.

Inambiliōsus, a, um. adj. *Not ambitious, homely, plain, void of pride*. *Inambitiosa colebat rura*, Ov. Met. 11, 765.

Inambulans, tis. part. *Walking*, Liv. 9, 16.

Inambulatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A walking up and down in a place*. (2) *Also a walk, or a place to walk in*. (1) *Ad Herenn.* 3, 15. (2) *Plin.* 14, 1.

Inambūio, ære. neut. *To walk to and fro in a place*, Liv. 23, 43. & 29, 19.

Inamānus, a, um. adj. *Unpleasant*. *Inamāna regna*, Ov. Met. 10, 15.

Ināne, is. n. *An empty, or void, place; the air, or sky*. *Magnum per inane*, Virg. Ecl. 6, 31.

Inanesco, ère. incept. *To become empty, or void*, Amm. 23, ult. ¶ *Inanis fio*.

Ināniæ, ærum. pl. f. *Emptiness, cobwebs*. = *Ita inaniis sunt oppletæ atque araneis*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 6.

† *Inānilōgus*, i. m. *A vain babbler*, Plaut. sed plura exempla leg.

Inānilōquus, a, um. adj. *Babbling, tattling, talking idly*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 24.

* ¶ *Inānimālis*, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & animālis*] *That hath no soul, void of life*. *Sermo dirigitur vel ad inanimalia, vel ad muta*, Marc. Sat. 4, 6.

* *Inānimans*, tis. [*ex in priv. & animans*] *Inanimate*, Sen. Ep. 58.

* *Inānimātus*, a, um. part. [*ex in priv. & animatus*] *Without soul, void of life, lifeless, dead, inanimate*. ¶ *Inanimata animatis anteponan- tur*, Cic. Top. 18. *Res inanimatæ*, Id. N. D. 3, 16.

* *Inānimus*, a, um. adj. [*ex in priv. & animus*] *Without life*. ¶ *Inanimus nihil agit, animal agit aliquid*, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 12. = *Res inanimæ atque mutæ*, Id. N. D. 1, 15. *Animalia inanimaque omnia rigentia gelu*, Liv. 21, 32.

† *Inānimentum*, i. n. *Emptiness*. ¶ *Inanimēntis explementum quærito*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 19.

Inānio, ire, ivi, itum. act. *To make empty, to empty*, Plin. 20, 3. = *Exinanio*, Cic.

INĀNIS, e. adj. or, comp. *Isimus, sup.* (1) *Empty, void of*. (2) *Without a burden*. (3) *Vain, frivolous, slight*. (4) *Ineffectual, unprofitable*. (5) *Foolish, silly, senseless*. (1) *Ager aratoribus inanior*, Cic. Verr. 3, 52. *Met.* 5. *Inanissimus prudentiæ*, Id. pro Mur. 12. *Inanis re aliquâ*, Id. Attic. 2, 8. (2) ¶ *Vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existimes*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 174. (3) = *Falsæ & inania humana somnia*, Cic. de Div. 2, 62. = *Nihil inanius, nihil levius existimare*, Id. de Amic. 23.

(4) *Medicina*

(4) *Medicina inanis*, Cels. 7, 16. (5) *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 76. Conf. Cels. 4, 11.*

Inānitas, ātis. f. (1) *Emptiness*. (2) *Met. Vanity, uselessness*. (1) *Mihi inanitate intestina murmurant*, *Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 5.* (2) *Inanitas & error*, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 13.*

Ināniter, adv. (1) *Ineffectually*. (2) *Vainly, falsely*. (1) *Medicus exercet inaniter artes*, *Qv. Met. 2, 618.* (2) *Incertum verē inaniterne moveatur*, *Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 11.*

Inānitus, a, um. part. *Emptied*, *Litt. ex Plin. 4. Exinanitus*, *Cic.*

Inantē, adv. *Before, foremost. Item, In tempus antierius*, *Jurisc.*

Inantestātus, a, um. part. *Having not been summoned to give in witness before a magistrate*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Ināertus, a, um. part. *Not open, not lieble*. *Senectus inaperta fraudi*, *Sil. 7, 26.*

Inappārātio, ōnis. f. *Want of preparation*, *Ad Herenn. 2, 4.* *Apparatio*, *Id. Ibid.*

Inārātus, a, um. part. [*ex in priv. & ara tus*] *Untilled, unploughed, unmanured*. *Tellus inarata*, *Qv. Met. 1, 109.* *Pangaea inarata*, *Stat. Theb. 10, 512.*

Inardeo, ēre, si. neut. *fiue inardescō, ēre. incept. To burn, to be on fire, to be more and more inflamed*. *Hor. Ep. 3, 18.* *Virg. AEn. 8, 623.* *Inardescunt genae*, *Sen. Herc. Oct. 251.* *Cupidine vindictae inardescere*, *Tac. Ann. 6, 32, 2.*

Inārēfactus, a, um. adj. *Made dry, or dried to powder*. *Inarēfactus sanguis*, *Plin. 32, 10.*

Ināreo, ui. neut. *To grow dry*. *Bulbi contriti ubi inaruerunt*, *Cels. 3, 19.*

Inārescens, tis. part. *Growing dry*. *Inarēscens ficus*, *Col. R. R. 12, 15.* *Inarēscētia folia*, *Plin. 19, 6. vasa*, *Id. 31, 10.*

Ināresco, ēre, ui. incept. *To dry up, to grow dryer and dryer, to wither, to dry*. *Priusquam inarēscat, vomis rescindat*, *Col. 2, 14.* *Ut inarēscat non est committendum*, *Cels. 5, 26, 23.* *Item. Met. Inarēscit liberalitas*, *Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 4.*

Inargentatus, a, um. adj. [*ex in priv. & argentatus*] *ut inauratus. Covered, or enclosed, in silver; damaskened, done over with silver*, *Plin. 21, 2.*

Inargūtē, adv. *Without subtlety, grossly, simply*. *Non inargūtē, nec incallidē opposuisti hoc Tullianum*, *Gell. 12, 13.* *Stupidē, incallidē*, *Vett.*

Inaigūtus, a, um. adj. *Gross, simple, witless, dull*, *Ulp.* *Stupidus, hebes*, *Vett.*

Ināro, āre. act. [*ex in, & aro*] *To till, or husband, diligently; to plough, or manure*. *Si ager macrior est, inarare scilicet*, *Varr. Stercus inarare*, *Col. 2, 2, 11.*

Inartificiālis, e. adj. *Without art, not like a workman, inartificial, artless*, *Quint. 5, 1.*

Inartificiālter, adv. *Without art, or cunning*. *Alius se inartificialiter, alius artificialiter gerit*, *Quint. 2, 17.*

Inascensus, ūs. in. *An ascent, or climbing up*, *Plin. Pan. 75.*

Inascensus, a, um. part. *That cannot be climbed up, or reached unto*. *Locus inascensus superbice principum*, *Plin. Paneg. 65, 3.*

Inaspectus, a, um. part. *Unseen, unbelld*. *Inaspecti cōlo penates*, *Stat. Theb. 1, 50. Conf. 4, 428.*

Inaspicius, a, um. adj. *Hard to be seen, invisible*. *Semper inaspicius prodentur scripta favillis*, *Auson. Epist. 23, 22.*

Inasātus, a, um. part. [*ex in, & asātus*] *Roasted thoroughly*. *Ligneis verubus inasātum*, *Plin. 30, 10.* *Inasātum jecur*, *Id. 28, 11.*

Inasuetus, a, um. part. *Unaccustomed, unwon*. *Inasueti equi*, *Qv. Fast. 4, 450.* *Inasuetæ manus*, *Id. Ibid. 10.* *Cingere inasuetus*, *Sil. 3, 236.*

Inattentē, adv. *Inconsiderately, rashly, heedlessly*, *Amm.* *Incaute*.

Inattēnuātus, a, um. part. *Undiminished, unwaisted*, *Qv. Met. 8, 844.*

Inaudax, ācis. adj. *Fearful, without courage, cowardly*. *Fugies inaudax Prælia raptor*, *Hor. Od. 3, 20, 30.*

* *Inaudientia*, æ. f. *Disobedience*, *Cypr. 4. Contumacia.*

Inaudio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex in, & audio*] *To hear by report, to overhear*. *Quæ te video inaudisse*, *Cic. Fam. 9, 24.* *Inaudiui L. Pisonem velle exire legatum*, *Id. Att. 15, 26.* *Metuo ne de hac re quippiam inaudiverit*, *Plaut. Most. 15, 26.*

* *Inauditiuncūla*, æ. f. dim. *A subtle quirk, a little leffure*, *Gell. 5, 21.*

Inauditus, a, um. part. (1) *Unheard of*. (2) *Strange, incredible*. (3) *Also unheard, or untried at law*. (4) *Not bearing*. (1) *Nominagēnium inauditarum*, *Liv. 35.* (2) *Inaudita crudelitas verborum*, *Cic. pro Rab. 4.* (3) *Inauditos viros condemnavit*, *Suet. Galb. 14.* (4) *Ap. Non.*

Ināversābilis, e. adj. *Unavoidable*, *Litt. ex Apul.* *Inevitabilis*.

Inaugūrans, tis. part. *Being inaugurated*. *Inaugurantis regis somnium*, *Col. 1. pr. 9.*

Inauguratio, ōnis. f. *An inaguration, an installation*, *Text. caret autem vet. patrocinio.*

Inaugurādō, adv. *With the advice of the soothsayers, luckily*, *Liv. 1, 44.* *Id inauguratō P. omulus fecerat*, *Id. 1, 36.*

Inaugurātum est. imperf. *The business is done, it is as we would have it*, *Plaut. Añn. 2, 1, 11.*

Inaugurātus, a, um. part. *Inaugurated, installed*, *Liv. 29, 38. & 33, 44.*

Inaugūro, āre. act. (1) *To guess, or divine, at the success of any enterprise by the flight of birds*. (2) *Also to dedicate, or consecrate, a place, or person*. (1) *Liv. 3, 20.* (2) *Auger in locum ejus inauguratus est filius*, *Liv. 30, 26.*

Inaugūror, āri. pass. *To be inaugurated*. *Priusquam inauguraretur*, *Suet. Caig. 12.*

Inaurātor, ōris. m. *A gilder, or worker in things gilt*, *Vett. Inscr. ap. Grut. p. 1074.*

Inaurātus, a, um. part. (1) *Over laid with gold*. (2) *Also ungilt*. (1) *Inaurata statua*, *Cic. Verr. 2, 21.* (2) *Inaurata lyra*, *Qv. Amor. 1, 8, 60.*

Inauris, is. f. *An earring, a pendant, or like thing hanging at the ear*, *Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 17.*

Inauritus, a, um. adj. *Without ears, that hath no ears*, *Gell. 7, 6.* *Sine auribus.*

Inauro, āre. act. *To gild, or overlay with gold*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9.*

Inauror, āri, ātur. pass. *To be gilt over, to have a gilt statue erected to one's honour*. *Puto te malle à Cætare consuli, quā inaurari*, *Cic. Fam. 7, 13.* *Æs sine argento vivo non potest rectē inaurari*, *Vitr. 7, 8.*

Ināuspiciādō, adv. *Unluckily, without advice of the soothsayers*, *Cic. de Div. 1, 17.* *Ināuspiciādō creari*, *Val. Max. 1, 6, 6.*

Ināuspiciātus, a, um. part. *Unfortunate, unlucky, betokening some misfortune and evil, that which is not done by counsel of the augurs*. *Ināuspiciatum sanguine pignus*, *Sen. Oed. 1022.* *Ināuspiciatissimus*, *Plin. 28, 2.*

Inausus, a, um. part. *Unattempted*. *Inausum nō linquere*, *Virg. AEn. 7, 308.* *quid sceleris*. *Id. 8, 205.* *Inausa audeat*, *Stat. Theb. 1, 20.* *Vobis si quod inausum arcanumque nefas*, *Val. Flacc. 1, 807.*

Incaēuus, a, um. adj. *Uncut, not loped*. *Incaēdua sylva*, *Qv. Amor. 3, 1, 1.* *Conf. Fast. 2, 435.*

Incalescens, tis. part. *Growing hot*. *Incalescētia vasa*, *Plin. 14, 21.* *Conf. Liv. 22, 6.*

Incalesco, ēre, ui. incept. (1) *To grow hot*. (2) *To be earnest, or fierce*. (1) *Tempus anni incalēscit*, *Col. 2, 4.* *Cū primū aliquis inhorruit, & ex horrore incaluit*, *Cels. 3, 12.* (2) *Incaluere animi*, *Qv. Met. 2, 87.* *Incaluerunt vino*, *Liv. 1, 57.*

Incalfacio, ēre, feci. act. *To heat, or make hot*. *Incalfacit hostia cultros*, *Qv. Met. 15, 735.*

Incallidē, adv. *Simply, without any cunning*, *Cic. Offic. 3, ult.*

Incallidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Simple, plain, without craft, or subtlety*. *Incallidus servus*, *Cic. pre Cluent. 16.* *Quid potest esse incallidius?* *Id. Fam. 3, 8.* *nonnullæ autem editt. callidiūs.*

* *Incālo*, āre. act. [*ex in & calo*] *To call upon, Felt.*

Incandescō, ēre, ui. incept. *To wax very hot, to be inflamed*. *Plumbum incandescit eundo*, *Qv. Met. 2, 728.* *Incanduit æstu autumnī*, *Virg. Geor. 3, 479.* *Vetus accensis incanduit ignibus ira*, *Qv. Met. 12, 12.*

Incānesco, ēre, ui. incept. *To wax hoary, or white head-d.* *Spumis incanuit unda*, *Catull. 62, 13.* *Incanuit imbre Caucasus*, *Val. Flacc. 6, 611.* *ætās pigra*, *Sil. Ital. 3, 328.*

Incantamentum, i. n. *A charm, or enchantment*, *Plin. 28, 2.*

Incantātor, ōris. m. verb. *An enchanter, or charmer*, *Firm.* *Qui excantat.*

Incantātus, a, um. part. *Enchanted*. *Incantata vincula*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 49.*

Incānus, a, um. adj. *Hoary, white with old age*. *Nosco crines, incanāque menta*, *Virg. Geor. 3, 311.* *Incana situ labra*, *Ovid. Met. 8, 802.* *Incane barba*, *Col. 8, 2, 9.*

Incāpax, ācis. adj. *Incapable, not subject to*. *Incāpax sacramenti*, *Prud. Perist. 10, 588.* *Non capax, vel obnoxius.*

Incarcēmentum, i. n. *Inprisonment*, *Hier.* *Custodia, vincula.*

Incarcētiō, ōnis. f. verb. *An imprisoning*, *Plin. ascrib. sed non inven.*

Incarcēro, āre. act. *To imprison*, *Varr. trib. sed certius dic. in vincula conjicio.*

Incarcētiō, ōnis. f. verb. *Incarnation, or a taking of flesh; also the bringing on of flesh*, *Eccl.*

* *Incarcētus color*. *A flesh, or carnation, colour*, *Jun.*

* *Incarcō*, āre. act. [*ex in, & caro*] *To bring flesh upon, or fill up a place with new flesh*, *Med.* *Cicatricem obduco.*

Incastum, adv. [*ex in & castum à careo, i. e. in vacuum & in nihilum*] *In vain, to no purpose, amiss*. *Ignis incastum furit*, *Virg. Geor. 3, 100.* *Conf. Liv. 2, 49.*

Incastigātus, a, um. part. *Not chastised, uncorrected*. *Nec me dimittes incastigatum*, *Hor. Epist. 1, 10, 45.*

* *Incastitas*, ātis. f. *Unchasteness*, *Sidon.* *Impuritas.*

Incastro, āre. act. *To set in the stocks, or prison*, *Plin. trib. Litt. sed. 9.*

* *Incastus*, a, um. adj. [*ex in, & castus*] *Unchaste*, *Litt. ex Hyg.* *Parum castus*, *Hor.*

Incāurus, a, um. part. [*ab incido*] *That may fall in, happen, or come to pass*. *Hæc ideo facta, quia incasura erant illa*, *Plin. H. 2, 27.*

Incāvātus, a, um. part. *Made hollow*, *Litt. ex Col. Vid. Incavo.*

Incāvillatio, ōnis. f. *A deriding, or mocking with contempt*, *Fest.* *Cavillatio.*

Incāvo, āre. act. *To make hollow*, *Col. 4, 25, 2.*

* *Incaustum*, i. n. [*ἐγκαυστον, Gr. ab ἐγκαίω inuro*] *Ink*, *Med. Gramm.*

Incautē, adv. ius. comp. *Unwarily, heedlessly, unadvisedly*. *Stultē omnia & incautē agi judico*, *Cic. Att. 7, 10.* *Incautiūs subit murum*, *Liv. 21, 7.*

Incautus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Unwary, heedless, that doth not foresee*. (2) *Pass. Not foreseen and taken heed of*. (1) *Haud ignara & non incauta futuri Formica*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 35.* *Incautior juventā*, *Liv. 30, 13.* (2) *Iter intentatum & hostibus incautum*, *Tac. Ann. 1, 50, 3.* *Quō incautior deciperetur*, *Id. Hist. 1, 65, 7.*

Incedens, tis. part. *Walking*. *Quadrato agmine incedens*, *Curt. 5, 34.* *Incedens deficit*, *Val. Flacc. 7, 381.*

Incedō, ēre, si, sium. neut. (1) *To go, or walk*. (2) *To go in state*. (3) *To come, or go*. (1) *Incedebas pedibus, incedis; lætabaris labore, lætaris*, *Plin.* (2) *Divūm incedo regina*, *Virg. AEn. 1, 50.* (3) *Meus f. dalis incedit huc cum amicā suā*, *Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 152.*

Incelebrātus, a, um. part. *Unfrequented, not spoken of*, *Tac. Ann. 6, 7.* *Infrequens, obscurus.*

Incelebris, e. adj. *Not haunted, or much resorted unto; nothing famous*. *Incelebri miserunt valle Velitræ*

Velitræ, Sil. 8, 379. || Non incelebres libri, *Gell. 5, 14.*

* *Incēnans, tis, [ab in, & cēnans] Suping, being at table, Suet. Tib. 39.*

Incendendus, a, um, part. To be burnt. Quod re integrā primò incendendum Avaricum, post deferendum, censuerat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 30. Tanquam signum incendendæ Cremonæ dedisset, Tac. H. 3, 32, 6.

Incendiaria, æ, f. An unlucky bird called a spight, Plin. 10, 13.

|| *Incendiarium oleum, Wildfire, Veget.*

Incendiarius, i, m. A firer of houses, or towns; an incendiary, Suet. Vit. 17.

Incendium, i, n. [ab incendio] (1) A fire, as when a house, or town, is on fire; a burning flame. (2) The vehemence of any passion, as of envy, hatred, love, &c. (1) Domus ardebat incendio, Cic. pro Domo, 24. (2) Dicit se popolare incendium semustum effugisse, Liv. interpr. Budæo. Inflammati incendiis cupiditatum, Cic. de Fin. 5. Ex amore tantum est homini incendium, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 69. Crescente amoris in Cleopatram incendio, Paterc. 2, 82.

Incendo, ãre, di, sum, act. (1) To set fire on a thing, to burn. (2) Met. To inflame, to tease, vex, or chafe. (3) To encourage. (4) To stir up. (1) = Inflammati navem, incendique jussit, Cic. Verr. 5, 35. (2) Desine meque tuis incendere, teque querelis, Virg. Æn. 4, 360. (3) Incenduntur omnes ad studia gloria, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2. (4) Pudor incendit vires, Virg. Æn. 5, 455. || Incendere annonam, to make victuals dear, Varr. genus suum, to make it more eminent, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 49.

Incendor, i, sus, pass. To be set on fire, &c. Quod Saturnalibus urbem incendi placeret, Cic. Catil. 3, 4.

|| *Incensè, adv. Earnestly, Gell. 10, 3. † Vehementer, impensè.*

Incensio, ònis, f. verb. A burning, or setting on fire. Incensio Capitolii, Cic. Catil. 3, 4.

|| *Incensiti, òrum, m. pl. inopes. The poorer sort of people, Pancir. † Nullius censùs homines.*

|| *Incensor, òris, m. verb. A firer of houses, &c. Apul. de Mundo, p. 740. † Incendiarius.*

|| *Incensum, i, n. quia incenditur. Incense, frankincense, Bibl.*

Incensurus, a, um, part. About to burn, Liv. 9, 9. & 23, 32.

Incensus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Set on fire, inflamed. (2) Met. Angered, enraged. (1) Incensa urbs, Virg. Æn. 2, 353. Incensus est studio utriusque vestrum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 21. (2) Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 3.

Incensus, a, um, adj. [ex in & census] Not registered in the number of citizens, or one that hath not brought in the account of his estate. Lex de incensis lata, Liv. 1, 44. vid. etiam locum Cic. pro Cæcinâ, sub finem.

|| *Incensio, ònis, f. verb. [ab incino] (1) A concert of instruments, or of voices. (2) Also a charm, or enchantment. (1) Gell. 4, 13. (2) Id. 16, 11. † Cantio, Cic.*

|| *Incensivum, i, n. An incentive, or provocation, vid. seq. Incentivus. Also the essay, tryal, or proof, that musicians use to make before their instruments, or voices, fall in tune. Perperam Plin. jun. tribuitur, frequens ap. recentiores; sed ferri potest, cum lingua desideret.*

Incentivus, a, um, adj. (1) Who singeth first, or beginneth to sing. (2) || Also that encourageth, provoketh, or stireth up to. (1) Tibia incentiva, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. (2) Ap. recentiores. Vid. Incentivum.

|| *Incentor, òris, m. qui incinit, vel incendit. (1) He that singeth the descant. (2) Also a maker of a debate, a barreter, an incendiary. (1) Ap. recentiores, sed necessarium videtur. (2) Freq. ap. sequioris ævi scriptores. † Litigator, Cic.*

† *Incēpsit, i, e. inceperit, Lex ex Plaut.*

Inceptio, ònis, f. verb. [ab incipio] A beginning, an enterprise. Inceptio est amentium, haud amantium, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 13.

|| *Inceptivus, a, um, adj. Inceptive. || Verba inceptiva, verba inceptive, Gramm.*

Incepto, ãre, freq. (1) To begin, to go about, to take in hand. (2) || To enterprise, or attempt. (1) Fabulam inceptat, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 22. (2) Quid inceptat Thrafo? Id. Phorm. 4, 3, 21. sed nonn. libb. hab. cœptat.

Inceptor, òris, m. verb. A beginner, an enterpriser. || Voluptatum inventor, inceptor, perfectior, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 5.

Inceptum, i, n. A beginning, an enterprise, or design. || = Non modò factum, sed inceptum conatūve contra patriam si deprehendero, Cic. Catil. 2, 12. § Inceptum exequi, Val. Max. 4, 6, 2.

Inceptus, a, um, part. Begun, taken in hand. Amicitia incepta à parvis cum ætate accrevit simul, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 7.

Inceptus, ùs, m. verb. An undertaking, an enterprise. || Fædum inceptu, fædum exitu, Liv. in Præf.

* *Incēramentum, i, n. [ex in, & cera] A waxing over. Inceramenta navium, Liv. 28, 45. || Si hæc vox interamenta à Livio est, intelligenda videntur ligna ea, quæ à carinis utrimque ascendunt efficiunt costas navis, quorum compages à Græcis dicitur ἐνσπορεύει. At multò magis placet inceramenta quod exhibent duo codices, unus Gronovio, alter nobis inspectus. Inceramenta erant cera & pix, quæ oblinebantur na ves. Utraque vox perrara est, nec fortasse aliud earum exemplum reperias. At inceramentum magis præfert colorem quemdam Latinitatis, quàm interamentum. Notum est illud Juvenalis—Genua incerare deorum. At interara nemo unquam usurpavit, inquit J. B. L. Crevier in locum.*

* *Incērātus, a, um, part. [ex in, & ceratus] Done over with wax, cered, Cels. 8, 8.*

* *Incernicūlum, i, n. d. m. [ab incerno, i. e. cribro selego] A rangeing sieve, wherewith corn is cleansed before it be ground; also a sifter, a colander, a strainer, Cato, 13, 1. & Plin. 8, 44.*

* *Incerno, ãre, crēvi, crētum, act. [ex in, & cerno] To sift, to range, to sifter. Terram cribro incernito, Cato R. R. 48. Cribro putrem terram duos altè digitos incernemus, Col. 5, 6.*

* *Incernor, i, pass. To be sifted, &c. Super fructuram incernatur marmor, Vitruv. 7, 1.*

* *Incēro, ãre, act. [ex in, & cero] To cover, or do over, with wax. Genua incerare deorum, Juven. 10, 55.*

* † *Incertè, adv. [ex in, & certè] Doubtfully, uncertainly, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10.*

* || *Incertitudo, ìnis, f. [ex in, & certitudo] Uncertainty. Malæ notæ voc. † Incertum & incerta dixerunt probi scriptores.*

* † *Incerto, ãre, act. [ex in, & certo] To make doubtful, or uncertain. Longa dies meum incertat animum, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 18. † Incertum reddo.*

* *Incertò, adv. [ex in, & certò] Uncertainly. || Incertò scio, I am not sure, Plaut. Epid. 4, 69.*

* *Incertum, i, n. [ex in, & certum] Doubtfulness, uncertainty, Liv. 30, 15.*

* *Incertus, a, um, adj. [ex in, & certus] or, comp. s̄simus, sup. (1) Uncertain, doubtful. (2) Unconstant, wavering. (3) He'd in suspense, that knoweth not what course to take. (1) Quicquid incerti, aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defæcatum est, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 69. (2) Quâvis incertior aurâ, Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 3, 33. = Incertissima spes, Cic. pro Sext. 22. (3) = Nolo suspensam & incertam plebem Romanam obscurâ spe pendere, Id. contra Rull. 2, 25. § Incertus veri, Liv. 4. Incertum est de injuriâ, Cic. || Incertus consilii, that knoweth not what to think, say, or do, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 12.*

|| *Incessanter, adv. Incessantly, continually, Sidor. Epist. 8, 11. † Assiduè, perpetuò.*

Incessans, tis, part. Assaulting. Quibusdam stercore & cæno incessantibus, Suet. Vitell. 17.

Incessens, tis, Idem. Incessentia tela, Sil. 1, 473. Conf. Liv. 38, 29.

Incesso, ãre, s̄si vel s̄sivi, itum, freq. [ab incedo] (1) To go, or come; to approach, or be at hand. (2) To assault, attack, or set upon; to seize. (3) Also to provoke, to affront, anger, or

vex. (1) Ubi crepusculum incesseris, Col. 2, 1. (2) Telorum lapidumque incescere jactu Caput, Ov. Met. 13, 566. (3) Ausus erat reges incescere dictis, Id. 13, 232. || Mœstitia incescit animas, a damp seized their spirits, Liv. 29, 3. Incescit admiratio homines, seized upon them, they were possessed with it, Id. 9, 8. Timor incescit patres, ne, Id. 1, 17.

Incessor, i, pass. To be assaulted. Quod ne superne incessetur timuerat, Curt. 3, 23. O eorum ac palmularum offibus incescebatur, Suet. Claud. 8. Incescebatur tutis ex agmine telis, Sil. Ital. 1, 445. Conf. 5, 443.

Incessus, ùs, m. verb. [ab incedo] (1) A slowly goit, a pace, a walking, a march. (2) A pass, a defile. (1) Vera incesu patuit dea, Virg. Æn. 1, 409. Non incesu solum, sed ornato, Cic. pro Cael. 20. (2) Incessos alios claudere, Tac. 6, 33.

* *Incessè, adv. (1) Without purification. (2) Incessufully, unchastely, impurely. (1) Paras incesse sacrificium Dianæ facere, Liv. 1, 45, i. e. antequam perfunderis vivo flumine, hoc n. sequitur. || Ut casta incesse hostia concideret, Lucr. 1, 99. (2) Quoties lecticâ cum matre veheretur, libidinum aiant incesse, Suet. Ner. 28.*

Incessificus, a, um, adj. That polluteth by incesse, incesu, Sen. Theb. 223.

* *Incess, ãre, act. (1) To defile by incesse, or oth. filthy way of lust. (2) To abuse one carnally. (3) Also to defile by reason of a dead body. (1) Suet. Tib. 43. (2) Neque eam incesavit unquam, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 136. (3) Totam incesavit funere classē, Virg. Æn. 6, 150.*

* *Incesum, i, n. Incesse, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35. & Tac. Ann. 12, 5, 2.*

* *Incessu, a, um, adj. Incessuous, Val. Max. 6, 3, 7.*

* *Incessus, a, um, adj. [ab in & castus] It is in modern writers used for incesuous, that marryeth, or lieth, with near kindred; but in the best authors signifies (1) Unchaste, adulterous. (2) Ribaldrous, filthy. (3) Guilty, profane. (4) Incesuous. (1) Prædonis incesu ve'a, Stat. Achill. 1, 45. Incesu meretrix regina Canopi, Propert. 3, 11, 39. Fatalis, incesusque iudex, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 19. (2) Optimum virum incesso ore laceravit, Cic. Phil. 11, 2. (3) || Diespiter neglectus incesso addidit integrum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 29. (4) § Incesse nuptiæ, Tac. 11, 25. Fratrum non incesus, sed incusoditus amor, Id. 12, 4.*

* *Incesus, ùs, m. Incesse, marriage with one too near akin; also all manner of uncleanness, C. c. pro Mil. 22.*

Inchoandus, a, um, part. To begin, or to be begun. Perseus ad rem inchoandam promptissimus erat, Liv. 44, 25. Ille in inchoandis bonoribus deductor & comes, Plin. Ep. 4, 17.

Inchoans, tis, part. Beginning. Inchoantique Neroniana cantica primus exultans etiam plauisit, Suet. Vitell. 11. Conf. Liv. 24, 8.

|| *Inchoatīvus, a, um, adj. inchoativa verba, Prisc. quæ & inceptiva. Verbs ending in s̄co, as palleſco, dicesco, pueraſco, to begin to grow pale, &c.*

Inchoatūrus, a, um, part. About to begin. Dixit, ab illo capite conjuratos pulcherrimum facies inchoaturos, Curt. 6, 19.

Inchoatus, a, um, part. Begun, imperfect. || Præcarè inchoata multa, perfecta non plane, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 33.

Inchoo, ãre, act. [ex in & cohum, antiq. pro chaos] (1) To begin. (2) Also to perform and finish. (1) || Libros inchoavi, sed conficere non possum, Cic. (2) Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, Virg. Æn. 6, 252. Serv. interpr. || Absolvo, perficio, conficio.

Inchoor, ãri, pass. To be begun, Cels. 2, 1. Col. 11, 7, 38.

* || *Incicur, ùris, adj. [ex in & cicur] Wild, not tame, Fest.*

Incidendus, a, um, part. To be cut. Incidendas cervices ei præbuit, Val. Max. 6, 8, 3. Conf. Cels. 7, 19.

Incidens, tis. part. [ex in & cado] *Cuting, engraving.* Incidens literas, *Plin.* 16, 9.

Incidens, tis. part. [ex in & cado] *Falling into, incident.* Pupillæ obiter incidentia facile declinant, *Plin.* 11, 37. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 39. & 27, 13.

Incidit, imperf. *It happened,* *Liv.* 32.

Incido, ère, di, cāsum, neut. [ex in & cado] (1) *To fall into.* (2) *To fall in, or upon.* (3) *Simply to fall.* (4) *Met. To meet with.* (5) *To besail, or happen.* (1) In foveam incidit bellua, *Cic. Philip.* 4, 5. (2) Caput incidit aræ, *Orv. Met.* 5, 104. (3) Incidit istus ad terram Turnus, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 926. (4) Homini improviso incidi, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 74. (5) Qui isthæc tibi incidit suspicio? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 21.

Incido, ère, idi, īsum, act. [ex in & cado] (1) *To cut, chop, or engrave.* (2) *To slip, or pare about.* (3) *To etch, to grave, or write.* (4) *To cut, or make shorter.* (5) *To make an end of, to leave off.* (1) Novas incide faces, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 29. § Incidere marmori, *Suet. Ill. Gramm.* 17, 4. (2) Qui mihi pinna incidere, nolunt easdem renasci, *Cic. Att.* 4, 2. (3) Incidit in tabellâ æreâ eam ædem, *Plin.* 33, 1. = In basi tropæorum incidi inscribique, *Cic. in Pison.* 38. § Verba incidere ceris, *Orv. Met.* 2, 528. (4) Poëma, quod composueram, incidi, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1. (5) Nec luisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 36.

Incidor, i, cīsus, pass. *To be cut, &c.* Lingua inciditur ad implorandam calamitatem, *Cic. anteq. ir. in exil.* 6.

Inciduus, a, um, adj. *That is not latuful, or wont, to be cut.* § Sylva incidua, *Orv. Ann.* 3, 1. ubi tamen mel. libb. bab. incædea.

Incians, tis, adj. [ab in & cieo] *Incipientes oves, ewes near the time of yeaving,* *Varr.* 2, 28. Antiqui incientes sues occidere non assueti, *Plin. H.* 11, 84. *ed. Hard.*

Incile, is, n. [ab incidendo, inciditur enim lapis, vel terra, unde aqua ex flumine agi possit] *A trench, ditch, or furrow, to convey water; a place by which water is conveyed into the fields, &c. to water grounds, &c. a gutter of stone for water to pass in, a kennel in the streets for a water-course.* *Vid. Plin.* 18, 16. *Col.* 5, 9, 13. & *Græv. ad Cic. Fam.* 8, 5.

Incilis, e, adj. *Belonging to, or like, gutters, ut* Inciles fossæ, *Gutters, ditches, or furrows, for the conveyance of water,* *Cato,* 155.

† Incilo, ære, neut. *To blame, reprove, rebuke, or check.* = Jure increpet, inciletque, *Lucr.* 3, 976.

Incinctus, a, um, part. (1) *Girded, environed, bemed in.* (2) || *Ungirded, loose.* (1) Ebrius incinctis philyrâ capillis saltat, *Orv. Fast.* 5, 337. Incinctus cinctu Gabino, *Liv.* 8, 9. (2) *Litt. sed, ut puto, sine auct.*

Incingo, ère, xi, ctum, act. *To gird, to gird about, to environ, to compass in.* Aras verbenis, sylvæque incinxit agresti, *Orv. Met.* 7, 242. tempora lauro, *Id.* 14, 729. Turritis incingere mœnibus urbes, *Id. Ann.* 3, 8, 47.

Incinger, i, ctus, pass. *To be girded about.* Incingeri zonâ, *Orv. Ep.* 9, 66.

Incino, ère, nui, entum. [ex in & cano] *To sing, or play upon instruments.* Varios incinit ore modos, *Propert.* 2, 22, 6.

Incipiendus, a, um, part. *To be begun,* *Orv. Fast.* 5, 570.

Incipiens, tis, part. *Beginning.* § Barba incipiens, *Orv. Met.* 12, 395.

Incipio, ère, cēpi, ceptum, act. [ex in & capio] (1) *To begin.* (2) *To enterprize, to attempt.* (1) § Incipere multo est, quam impetrare, facilius, *Plaut. Pcen.* 5, 2, 14. Cibus à faisamentis & oleribus melius incipit, *Cels.* 1, 2. (2) Hæc spe illi hoc incipiunt, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 19.

Incipior, i, pass. *To be begun, &c.* § Haud ignarus summa scelera incipi cum periculo, peragi cum præmio, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 67, 3. *Conf. Liv.* 10, 39.

Incipisso, ère, act. *To begin, or attempt.* Magnam illuc, homo, rem incipissis, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 73.

|| Incircumcīsus, a, um, part. *Uncircumcised,* *Eccl.*

|| Incircumscriptus, a, um, part. *Incomprehensible, unbounded,* *Prud. Apoth.* 863. † Non circumscriptus.

Incisē, adv. *Piecemeal, concisely, or by short sentences, or members.* Incisē, membratimve, *Cic. Orat.* 63.

Incisim, adv. *Idem.* Quæ incisim, aut membratim efferuntur, *Cic. Orat.* 67.

Incisio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *An incision, or cutting.* (2) *Met. A short pointing of a sentence.* (1) Incisio & alligatura vitis, *Col. de Arb.* c. 8. (2) *Cic. Orat.* 61.

|| Incisōres dentes, [quod incident cibos] *The four foremost teeth so called,* *Ap. Med.*

Incisum, i, n. *A short member of a sentence, called a comma.* Quæ Græci κόμματα & κῶλα, nescio cur nos non rectè incisa & membra vocamus, *Cic. Orat.* 62.

Incisura, æ, f. (1) *A cut, gash, or garse; a jag, a notch.* (2) *A line in one's hand.* (1) Pili incisi ab ipsâ incisurâ augentur, *Plin.* 11, 39. § Incisuræ raporum, *Col.* 12, 54, 1. (2) *Plin.* 11, 52.

Incisus, a, um, part. (1) *Cut, graved, or carved, in.* (2) *Snipt, or jagged.* (3) *Met. Also cut off, disappointed.* (1) Carmen incisum in sepulcro, *Cic. de Senect.* 17. (2) § Herba incisa, *Plin.* (3) Ne spes incisa Philippum abalienaret, *Liv.* 35, 32.

Incisus, ūs, m. verb. *id. quod incisio,* *Plin.* 16, 12.

* Incita, æ, f. propriè adj. f. *subaud. linea.* Antiqui fines seu terminos, quos amplius promovere non est, incitos vocabant. Et qui eorum redacti erant, ut nullum certum rerum suarum consilium capere possent, ad incitas redacti, *Plauto,* aliisque dicebantur, ubi subaudiendum *lineas,* *Scal. An extremity, or the farthest bound, a ne plus ultra.* *Vid. Incitus.*

* || Incitābūlum, i, n. *An incitement.* Incitabulum ingenii virtutisque, *Gell.* 15, 2. pro

* Incitāmentum, i, n. *An incitement, motive, inducement, or encouragement.* Laborum & periculorum, incitamentum, *Cic. pro Arch.* 10. Educandi incitamentum, *Plin. Paneg.* 27. Incitamentum ad vincendum, *Liv.* 21, 44. *sed al. alit. leg.*

* Incitandus, a, um, part. *To incite, or be incited.* Incitandis cælibum pœnis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 25, 1.

* Incitātē, adv. iūs, comp. *Hastely, speedily.* § Fluit numerus incitatiū brevitate pedum, tum proceritate tardius, *Cic. Orat.* 63.

* Incitatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A basleing.* (2) *Met. An emotion, a provocation, an encouragement.* (1) Sol incitatione fertur, *Cic. Q. Acad.* 4, 26. (2) Vehementi incitatione inflammatur animus, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 43.

* || Incitator, ōris, m. verb. *A motioner, or mover, to a thing; an egger on,* *Prud. Perist.* 10, 67. † Auctor, stimulator.

* Incitātūrus, a, um, part. *About to incite.* Cæteros ad deditionem sui incitaturus exemplo videbatur, *Curt.* 5, 3. *conf. Liv.* 34, 33.

* Incitatus, a, um, part. or, comp. *stimulus, sup. Stirred up, set forward, hastened, incited, or spurred on; basley, speedy, earnest.* Incitatus celeritate & studio, *Cæf. B.C.* 3, 78. Incitato equo sese hostibus obtulit, *Id. B. G.* 4, 12. Incitator fertur Thucydides, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 7. § Incitatisma conversio, *Id. Somn. Scip.* 12. Incitatisimæ minæ, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, ext. 3. Fluvius hibernis fluvii incitatus, *Liv.* 44, 8.

* Incitatus, ūs, m. *A moveing, or firing up.* Assiduo mundi incitatu, *Plin.* 2, 45. *ita leg. Hard. Vid. Incitus.*

|| Incitēga, æ, f. sicut ap. *Fest.* corruptè leg. neque seciūs ap. *Athenæum* ἐγχεσθῆναι, cum rect. sit ἐγχεσθῆναι ex ἐγχεσθῆναι, incumbo, innitor & ὀθύν, ut sit, cui crater innititur. *A server, a stand, a plate, or any thing on which a vessel standeth.* § Rect. incitheca.

* Incito, ære, act. [ex in, & cito] (1) *To incite, or stir up.* (2) *To spur on, to hasten, or put forward,* (1) § In cibis aviditatem incitat

inhibetque, de herbâ, *Plin.* 20, 7. (2) = Facilius est incitare currentem, quam commovere languentem, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 44. § Refræno, *Id. pro Cael.* 31.

* Incitor, ari, ātus, pass. *To be incited, &c.* § Stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, sæpe etiam insistant, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40.

* Incitus, a, um, part. [ab incio] (1) *Moved, stirred, basley, speedy, quick.* (2) *Which cannot be moved, gone as far as may be.* (1) Venti vis verberat incila pontum, *Lucr.* 1, 272. § Incitaura, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 564. (2) || Redigi ad incitas, sc. lineas, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 136. *to be at his wit's end; a metaphor taken from the game of draughts, when one can remove the men no farther.*

* Incitus, ūs, m. *Motion.* Assiduo mundi incitu, *Plin.* 2, 45. *sic leg. Froben. & alii. Vid. Incitatus.*

Incivilis, e, adj. *Uncivil, clownish, rude, ill bred.* = Sæviantque inciviles animi, *Aur. Vict. de Cæf.* c. 22. § Incivile ingenium, *Eutr.* 9, 27.

|| Inciviliter, adv. iūs, comp. *Uncivilly, clownishly.* An te nos tractamus inciviliter? *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 227. § Incivilius se & altiūs efferre, *Flor.* 1, 26, 8. Incivilius & violentiūs, *Suet. Tit.* 6.

* Inclāmans, tis, part. *Calling upon.* Lazarus è tumulo, Christo inclamante, resurget, *Claud. Mirac. Christ.* 11.

* || Inclāmator, ōris, m. *An usher, or serjeant,* *Bud.*

* Inclāmatus, a, um, part. *Called upon.* Inclāmatus à puero delphinus, *Plin. H.* 9, 8.

* Inclāmitor, ari, freq. [ex in, & clamitor] *To be bawled at, to be railed at.* Etiam inclamitor quasi servus? *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 46.

* Inclāmo, āre, neut. [ex in, & clamo] (1) *To cry out to, to call to, or upon.* (2) *Also to cry out upon, to chide, scold, or rail at.* (1) Ita te para, ut, si inclamāro, advoles, *Cic. Att.* 2, 18. Exercitus inclamat Curiatius, *Liv.* 1, 25. (2) Nolito acriter eum inclamare, utut erga me est meritus, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 110. *vid. & eundem, Afin.* 3, 2, 36.

Inclāreo, ère, ui, & Inclāresco, ère, ui, neut. *To grow famous and considerable, to get credit and reputation.* Docendi genere inclaruit, *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 17. § Artibus inclaruissē, *Plin. Paneg.* 82. Inclaruistis specioso vitæ exitu, *Val. Max.* 5, 4, ext. 3.

Inclēmens, tis, adj. or, comp. *stimus, sup. Ungentle, unkind, churlish, mercylefs, pityless, harsh, rigorous.* § Dictator inclemens, *Liv.* 8, 32. Inclementius verbum, *Id.* 9, 34. Inclementissimus incubator, *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 10.

Inclēmenter, adv. iūs, comp. *Harshly, unkindly, without pity, unmercifully.* Dicere in aliquem inclementer, *Ter. prol. Eun.* 4. Si quid inclementiūs in te sum invecus, *Liv.* 3, 48.

Inclēmētia, æ, f. *Cruelty, unmercifulness, rigor, sharpness.* Inclementia duræ Mortis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 68. divūm, *Id. Æn.* 2, 602.

* Inclīnābilis, e, adj. *Inclineable.* Dubios & in pravum inclīnabiles revocare ad rectum, *Sen. Epist.* 94.

* || Inclīnāmentum, i, n. *A declension, or derivation,* *Gell.* 4, 9.

Inclīnandus, a, um, part. *To be inclined, or bent towards,* *Cels.* 7, 7.

* Inclīnans, tis, part. *Inclineing, bending, drawing nigh to.* § Inclīnans in vitium vinum, *Plin.* 14, 20. Ad purpuram inclīnans, *Id.* 21, 8.

* Inclīnatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A leaning, or bowing, downward.* (2) *Met. An inclination, or disposition.* (3) *A change, or alteration.* (4) *A revolution, a climate.* (1) § Accubatio, inclīnatio, sessio, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 34. § Inclīnatio laterum, *Quint.* 1, 11. (2) § Inclīnatio voluntatis, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 29. Inclīnatio ad pacem, *Liv.* 24, 22. (3) Inclīnationes rerum & temporum, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 10. (4) Cæli inclīnationes, quæ Græci ἀλίματα vocant, *Vitruv.* 1, 1.

* Inclīnātūrus, a, um, part. *About to incline.* § Inclīnatura studia, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 34, 2. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 45. & 31, 32.

* Inclīnātus,

* *Inclinatus*, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Sloping, bending, a wry.* (2) Met. *Inclined, prone.* (3) *Abated, turned, weakened, waken toward the end, wearing away, going down.* (4) *Fallen to decay.* (5) Also *flaging, drooping, giving away.* (1) *Inclinata cervix, Quint. 1, 11.* (2) *Inclinatio ad pacem animus, Liv. 3, 2.* *Inclinatus ad causam plebis, Id. 3, 65.* (3) *Inclinata vires, Id. 9, 12.* *Increfcent.* Hæc omnia in dices à pauperibus inclinata onera, *Id. 1, 43.* Prius sol meridie se inclinavit, quàm telum hinc emissum est, *Id. 9, 32.* Dies inclinabat in vespem, *Curt. 6, 11, 9.* *Vid. Inclino, n. 5.* (4) = *Labenti & inclinatae reipublicæ ferre opem, Cic. ad Brut. 18.* (5) *Inclinatam aciem solus restituit, Suet. Cæf. 62.* Neutrò inclinata est pugna, *Liv. 24, 15.*

* || *Inclinatus*, ūs. m. verb. *A declining of nouns, &c. Gell. 3, 12.*

* *Inclinis*, e. adj. (1) *Bending forward, sloping.* (2) Also *unbent, straight.* (1) *Cervix inclinis cedit malis, Val. Flacc. 4, 307.* (2) *Manil. 1, 596.*

* *Inclino*, āre. act. & neut. [*ex in, & clino*] (1) *To bend, or bow, down.* (2) *To incline.* (3) *To change, or turn.* (4) *To lessen, impair, or abate.* (5) Neut. *To decline, to wax worse, or better.* (6) Also *to recoil, to give back, to shrink.* (7) In sensu obscuro. (1) || *Inclinare malos, to strike, Liv. 36, 44.* *Genua inclinārat arenis, Ovi. Met. 11, 355.* (2) *Inclinat animus, ut arbitrer, &c. Liv. 7, 9.* (3) *Se fortuna inclinārat, Cæf. B. G. 1, 152.* (4) *Phalareus primus inclināsse eloquentiam dicitur, Quint. 10, 1.* (5) = *Inclinata fortuna & planè jacens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3.* *Quædam remedia increfcentibus morbis, plura inclinatis conveniunt, Cels. 3, 2.* (6) *Dextrum cornu in fugam inclinabat, Liv. Milites in fugam inclinārun, Id. 34, 28.* (7) *Juv. Sat. 9, 26.* || *Inclinat se sol, the sun is going down, Liv. Inclinare omnem culpam in aliquem, to lay all the fault upon him, Id. 5, 8.* || *nomen in casus, to decline it, Gell. 10, 15.* + *Declinare, Varr.*

* *Inclinor*, āri. pass. *To be inclined, or bent forward, Cels. 5, 26.*

* || *Inclinus*, a, um. adj. *Bending downward, Arnob. pro inclinis.*

* *Includendus*, a, um. part. *To be included.* *§ Includenda pastinatio, Col. 11, 2, 17. conf. Cels. 7, 16.*

* *Includo*, ēre, ūsi, -ūsum. act. [*ex in & claudo*] (1) *To include, or enclose; to shut up.* (2) *To binder, or keep in.* (3) *To encase, grave, or set, in.* (1) *Nondum omne animal in mundo intus incluserat Deus, Cic. de Univ. 10.* *§ Includere aliquem in custodias, i. e. carcerem, Id. Verr. 5, 5.* (2) = *Me dolor debilitat, includitque vocem, Id. pro Rabir. Post. 17.* *Includitque dolor lacrymas, Stat. Theb. 12, 318.* (3) *Signa Verres in scyphis aureis includebat, Cic. Verr. 4, 24.* *§ Includere aliquid clypeo, Id. Tusc. 1, 15.* in carcere, *Id. Att. 2, 1.* in carcere, *Id. Verr. 5, 45.*

* *Includor*, i, fus. pass. *To be included, &c.* *Quod multis locis in jurisconsultorum includitur formulis, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 79.* *Smaragdi auro includuntur, Lucr. 4, 1120.*

* || *Inclusia*, æ. f. *A kind of inner coat, Alex. ab Alex.*

* *Inclusio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A shutting, or enclosing, in; an imprisonment.* *M. Bibulum, cujus inclusione contentus non eras, occidere voluisti, Cic. in Vatin. 10.*

* *Inclusus*, a, um. part. (1) *Shut up, besieged.* (2) *Contained, enclosed, included.* (1) *Inclusi compagibus corporis, Cic. de Sen. 21.* *§ Ut potius acie decernerent, quàm inclusi, Liv. § Angustiis temporis inclusus, Id. 24, 8.* *Inclusum Dolabellam interfecit, Patere. 2, 69.* (2) *Incluso plena sit uva mero, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 36.* *Inclusa verba pectore, Val. Flacc. 4, 372.*

* *Inclutus*, a, um. adj. *quod tamen frequentius scrib.*

* *Inclutus*, a, um. s̄simus, sup. adj. [*ab in & λυτός, i. e. clarus, vel ab in & cluo*] *Famous,*

noble, excellent, of great renown. *§ Inclytum divitiis templum, Liv. 26, 11.* *Inclytus apud mulieres, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 12.* *Claritudo inclytissima, Gell. 3, 7.* *Inclytissimi poetarum, Id. 13, 7.* *Inclytissimus dux, Col. 1, 4, 2.*

Incoactus, a, um. part. (1) *Voluntary, unconstrained.* (2) || Also *curled, or gathered.* (1) *Omne honestum injussum incoactumque est, Sen. Ep. 66.* *§ Voluntas incoacta, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1.* (2) = *Incoactæ dicebantur mulieres plus æquo calamistris usæ vel ustæ, Fest.*

Incoctilis, e. adj. *Tinned, leaded, silvered, or gilded, over, or within, Plin. 34, 17.*

Incoctus, a, um. part. & adj. [*ab incoquo*] (1) *That which is soden, or boiled, with any other thing; or infused into it.* (2) *Sunburnt.* (3) Met. *Also soaked in, or seasoned with a thing.* (4) || Adj. *Unfoden.* (5) *Unripe, not considered, or digested.* (1) *Cruor incoctus herbis, Hor. Epod. 3, 7.* *Incocta cerastis spicula, Sil. 13, 684.* (2) *Mauri incocti corpora, Id. 17, 627.* (3) *Incoctum generoso pectus honesto, Pers. 2, 74.* (4) *§ Caro incocta, Fab. Piæ. ap. Gell. 10, 15.* (5) *§ Incoctum non expromit, bene coctum aliquid dabit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 53.*

* *Incoenans*, tis. part. i. e. *intus coenans. Supping within doors, Suet. Tib. 39.*

* *Incoenatus*, a, um. part. *Not having suped, superless.* *Cubet incoenatus, Cato, 156.* *Incoenato dare medicamenta, Scrib. Lar. Comp. 140.*

* *Incoenis*, e. adj. *Superless.* *Cupiant extrudere incoenem ex ædibus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 18.*

* *Incoeno*, āre. act. [*ex in, & ceno*] *To sup, or be at super, within doors, Suet. Tib. 39.* *Vid. Incoenans; vix alibi occ.*

Inceptio, Incepto, Inceptor, Inceptus. *Vid. Inceptio, &c.*

Incogitabilis, e. adj. (1) *Thoughtless, that does not think of a thing.* (2) || Pass. *Untought of, that cannot be fully thought of.* (1) = *Scio me fuisse excordem, cæcum, incogitabilem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 63.* (2) *Litt. ex Calep. qui tamen gratis dicit.*

+ *Incogitandus*, a, um. part. *Not to be thought of, Faber. ex Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 54.* & *Trin. 2, 1, 1.* sed *rectius in cogitando, vid. Gronov. in locum priorem.*

Incogitans, tis. adj. *Rash, foolish, thoughtless, unadvised, inconsiderate, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 14.*

Incogitantia, æ. f. *Incogitancy, inadvertency, indiscretion.* = *Incogitantia, excors immodestia, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 27.*

Incogitatus, a, um. part. (1) *Inconsiderate, thoughtless.* (2) *Newer contrived before.* (1) *§ Incogitatus animus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 1.* = *Alacritas incogitata & injussa, Sen. Ep. 57.* (2) *Supplicia horrida, incogitata, infanda, Sen. Herc. Oct. 97.*

* *Incogitō*, āre. neut. *To contrive.* *§ Non fraudem socio incogitat ullam, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 122.*

* *Incognitus*, a, um. part. [*ex in, & cognitus*] (1) *Unknown, unheard.* (2) *Untried at law.* (1) *Res animos incognita turbat, Virg. Æn. 1, 519.* *§ Ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, Cic. Offic. 1, 6.* *§ Illi mihi fratrem incognitum, qualis futurus esset, dederunt, Id. ad Quirit. post Redit. 2.* (2) *Cæteros, causâ incognitâ, condemnatis, Id. N. D. 2, 29.*

|| *Incohibilis*, e. adj. *That cannot be well joined, or put together, Gell. 5, 3.*

Incola, æ. c. g. [*ab incolō*] *An inhabitant, a dweller, a sojourner.* = *Socrates totius mundi se incolam & civem arbitrabatur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37.* *¶ Incola arbor, a tree brought out of another country, and planted with us, Plin. 12, 3.*

|| *Incolatus*, ūs. m. *A man's dwelling in a strange country, Ap. medii ævi scriptt.*

Incolendus, a, um. part. *To inhabit, or be inhabited.* *Qui agrorum incolendorum causâ remansissent, Cæf. B. G. 8, 7.*

Incolens, tis. part. *Inhabiting, Liv. 21, 32.*

Incolō, ēre, ui, cultum. act. *To inhabit, continue, abide, or dwell, in a place.* *Qui Alpes incolunt, Cæf. B. G. 4, 10.*

Incoler, i. pass. *To be inhabited, &c.* *Loci qui à quibusque incolebantur, Cic. de Div. 1, 42.*

|| *Incolōiātē*. adv. *Without colour, or pretense, Ap. JCC.*

Incolūmis, e. adj. (1) *Safe, sound.* (2) *Whole, entire.* (1) = *Cives integros incolumesque servavi, Cic. Cat. 3, 10.* (2) *Omne argentum tibi actutum incolume redigam, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 23.* || *Incolumiores, Gell. 17, 2.*

Incolūmitas, ātis. f. *Safety, soundness, healthiness.* *Incolūmitas est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio, Cic. de Inv. 2, 56.* *§ Incolūmitatem plantarum tueri, Col. 11, 3, 61.*

* || *Incomis*, e. adj. [*ex in, & comis*] *Discourteous, rude, churlish.* *Incomis & tenebrosa vita, Macrob. Sat. 1, 7.* + *Rusticus, inurbanus, Cic.*

Incomitatus, a, um. *Unaccompanied, without any attendance, Cic. de Orat. 1, 55.* *§ Funera incomitata, Lucr. 6, 1223.* *virtus externis bonis, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 36.*

* || *Incomiter*. adv. [*ex in, & comiter*] *Discourteously, rudely, Hul. + Inurbanè, Cic.*

+ *Incomitio*, āre. act. *Quæso ne me incomities, Plaut. Curc. 3, 30.* *sign. tale convitium facere, pro quo necesse sit in comitium, b. e. in conventum, venire, Fest.*

|| *Incommeabilis*, e. adj. *Unpassable.* *Via cli-vosa & incommeabilis, Amm. 16, 20.* + *Avius, Vett.*

Incommendatus, a, um. part. *Uncommended, not recommended, treated without respect, Ov. Met. 11, 434.*

|| *Incommobilitas*, ātis. f. *Unmoveableness, senselessness, stupidity, Apul. de Hab. doct. Plat. p. 599.* + *Torpor, stupor, Vett.*

|| *Incommōdātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *An incommode-ing, or doing one any inconvenience, Cic. Attic. 1, 17.* *sec. Nizol. ubi al. leg. incommodatē.*

Incommōdē. adv. iūs. comp. s̄simē, sup. (1) *Out of time and season, inconveniently.* (2) *Scurvyly, ill favouredly.* (3) *Incommodiously.* (1) *§ Incommōdissimē herclē, CH. Imò verò infelicitē, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 37.* *Incommōdissimē navigāstemus, Cic. Attic. 5, 9.* *Signa incommōdē opposita, Liv. 40, 51.* (2) *§ Cum illo quidem optimē actum est, mecum autem incommodiūs, Cic. de Amic. 4.* (3) *Incommōdē accidit, Cæf. B. G. 5, 33.*

+ *Incommōdificus*, a, um. adj. *Incommodious, troublesome, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 19.*

Incommōditas, ātis. f. *Incommodity, inconvenience, unseasonableness, troublesome.* *Incommōditas omnis huc redit, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 135.* *§ Ina commoditas temporis, Liv. 10, 11.*

Incommōdo, āre. act. *To incommode, to cross, to do one a spite, or diskindness.* *Mihi ut incommo-det, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 124.*

Incommōdum, i. n. (1) *An inconvenience, disadvantage, or misfortune.* (2) *Illness, annoyance.* (3) *Loss, foil, damage.* (1) = *Plus adjuramenti, quàm incommodi, habet locus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 24.* *§ Incommoda vitæ solari, Val. Flacc. 5, 86.* (2) *Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, Hor. A. 160.* (3) *Remmiseretur veteris incommodi populi Romani & pristinae Helvetiorum virtutis, Cæf. B. G. 1.*

Incommōdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Incommodious, troublesome.* (2) *Noisome.* (3) *Improper, hurtfull.* (4) *Teasing, uneasy.* (1) *§ Incommodum iter, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 1.* (2) *Incommoda ambulantes radix, Plin.* (3) = *Uxor incommoda & importuna, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 46.* *§ gratus, Cic.* (4) *Facilis pater incommodus amanti filio, Id. N. D. 3, 29.* *¶ Incommoda res, adversity, Id. Incommoda valetudo, sickness, an ill state of health, Liv. 5, 31.*

|| *Incommunicabilis*, e. adj. *Incommunicable, Eccl.*

Incompārabilis, e. adj. *That hath not his like.* *Incomparabilis animi sublimitas, Plin. 7, 25.* *magister, Quint. 1, 2.*

Incompertus, a, um. part. *Not certainly found out, or known.* *§ Incompertum aliquid dicere, Liv. 9, 26.* *habere, Plin. 12, 8.* *Via hostibus incomperta, Tac. Ann. 3, 79, 4.*

Incompōsitē. adv. *Disorderly.* = *In hostem negligenter atque incompōsitē venientem incur-runt, Liv. 25, 37.*

Incompōsitus, a, um. part. (1) *Disordered, discomposed.* (2) *Unhandsome, unseemly.* (3) *Huddled, immethodical.* (1) § Incompositum agmen, *Liv.* 5, 28. § dispersum, *Id.* 24, 36. (2) § Moribus incompōsitus, *Quint.* 4, 5. (3) § Incomposita oratio, *Quint.* 9, 4. Incomposito pede current versus Lucillii, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 1.

Incomprehensibilis, e. adj. *That cannot be comprehended, incomprehensible.* Incomprehensibilis natura est, *Cels.* in *præfat.* parvitas, *Col.* 10, pr. 4. opus, *Sen. Ep.* 94. || Veritas incomprehensibilis, *Gell.* 11, 5.

Incomprehensus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* = ☞ Quæ nos incomprehensa & non percepta dicimus, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 30.

* Incomptus, a, um. part. [ex in, & comptus] (1) *Trimed, unkembed.* (2) *Slowly, rough, unpolished.* § (1) Incompti capilli, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 41. (2) = Scripta horridula & incompta, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 1. Incomptior, *Suet. Aug.* 69.

Inconcessus, a, um. part. *Unallowed; not granted, or permitted; unlatofull.* § Inconcessi Hymenæi, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 655. Inconcessa spes, *Or. Met.* 9, 637. Voluptas inconcessa placet, *Id. Am.* 3, 4, 31.

† Inconciliatè. adv. *Unadvisedly, ill,* *Litt.* ex *Plaut.* *sed q.*

Inconciliat, are, aēt. Inconciliatī, *Plaut.* comparatī, commendatī, vel, ut antiqui, per dolum decepitī, *Fest.* (1) *To trouble, to set at discord, to put out of order.* (2) *To provoke one and make him his enemy.* (3) *Also to deceive.* (1) *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 2. (2) *Id. Most.* 3, 1, 85. (3) *Id. Trin.* 1, 2, 99. *interp. Fest.*

|| Inconcinnè. adv. *Unhandsomely,* *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 325.

Inconcinnitas, ātis. f. *Unhandsomeness, ill fashionedness,* *Suet. Aug.* 86.

|| Inconcinniter. adv. *Unhandsomely, without grace,* *Gell.* 10, 17. † Non concinnè, *Cic.*

Inconcinnus, a, um. adj. *Unhandsome, ill fashioned, improper,* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 4. = Asperitas agrestis & inconcinna, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 6.

* || Inconcitus, a, um. part. [ex in, & concitus] *Not moved, or fired.* ☞ Inconcitus gradus, *a slow pace,* *Amm.* † Tardus, testudineus.

Inconcusus, a, um. part. *Unshaken.* Hilares inconculsi que penates, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 142. = Ab omni sono inconcusus & immotus, *Plin. Paneg.* 82. § Sanitas inconcussa, *Sen. Ep.* 66.

Inconditè. adv. *Confusedly, disorderly.* Quod ille rudis inconditè fundit, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 44. & *Div.* 1, 72. § Incondita turba, *Liv.* 21, 57. Rates inconditæ, *Flor.* 3, 8, 3.

Inconditus, a, um. part. (1) *Out of order, or rank.* (2) *Indigested, ill put together, rude, confused, unpolished, not ripe.* (3) *Also uncovered, unburied.* (1) = Ne sparsi & inconditi sine ordine excurrent, *Liv.* 29, 34. (2) Inconditum ac penè ridiculum omne jus civile præter Romanum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 44. ☞ Carmina incondita, *doggerel verses,* *Liv.* 4, 20. multitudo, *Id.* 43, 10. fructus, *Col.* 1, 56. (3) Misti jacent incondita vivis corpora, *Luc.* 6, 101.

Inconfectus, a, um. part. *Indigested.* Quicquid assumptum est, inconfectum protinus reddunt, *Cels.* 4, 16.

|| Inconfessus, a, um. part. *Not confessed, not having confessed,* *Or. Met.* 2, 557. ☞ *sed totum verum dicit Heinicus.*

|| Inconfusibilis, e. adj. *Who needeth not be ashamed,* *Vulg. interpr.*

Inconfusus, a, um. part. *Not confounded, or disordered.* = Intrepidus, inconfususque, *Sen. proem.* 2, *Nat.* 3, *præf.*

* Incongruibilis, e. adj. [ex in, & congeibilis] *That cannot be frozen,* *Gell.* 17, 8.

|| Incongruè. adv. *Incongruously, absurdly, against the rules of grammar,* *Prisc.* † Non congruenter.

Incongruens, tis. adj. *Disagreeable, unsuitable.* Dissoluta atque incongruens sententia, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 9, 19. disciplina, *Gell.* 12, 5.

|| Incongruenter. adv. *Incongruously,* *Tert.* † Non congruenter.

|| Incongruentia, æ. f. *Incongruity of speech,* *Tert.*

|| Incongruitas, ātis. f. *Incongruity, disagreeableness,* *Prisc.*

|| Incongruus, a, um. adj. *Incongruous,* *Apul.* p. 638.

|| Inconnivens, tis. adj. ☞ Inconnivus, a, um. adj. *That moveth not the eyelids, that twinketh not with the eyes,* *Gell.* 2, 1. *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 186.

Inconscius, a, um. adj. *Not knowing a thing, not conscious to it.* Inconscis Saguntinis, *Liv.* 21, 22. *sed mel. libb. bab. insciis.*

|| Inconsequens, tis. adj. *Inconsequent,* *Gell.* 14, 1.

Inconsequentia, æ. f. *Inconsequence.* Inconsequentia rerum fœdissima, *Quint.* 8, 6.

|| Inconsiderans, tis. adj. *That considereth not, or taketh not care what he saith, or doth.* = Non ita leves & inconsiderantes sumus, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 27. ☞ *sed al. & fortè melius inconsiderati.*

Inconsiderantia, æ. f. *Want of consideration, indiscretion.* ☞ Dubium an leg. ap. *Cic. certè ap. Suet. Claud.* 39.

Inconsideratè. adv. iūs, comp. *Rashly, unadvisedly, without consideration, inconsiderately.* = Inconsideratè negligentèrque, *Cic. Off.* 1, 29. § Inconsideratiùs præliari, *Val. Max.* 1, 5, 9.

|| Inconsideratio, ōnis. f. *Negligence, inadvertency,* *Salv.*

Inconsiderātus, a, um. part. or, comp. sīmus, sup. *Inconsiderate, unadvised, that considereth not.* = Temeraria & inconsiderata fama popularis, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 2. Nihil potest dici inconsideratius, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 43. Plenus inconsideratissimæ ac dementissimæ temeritatis, *Id. de Har. Resp.* 26.

Inconsolābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be comforted, inconsolable.* § Inconsolabile vulnus, *Or. Met.* 5, 426.

Inconspicuus, a, um. adj. *Not conspicuous, or remarkable.* § Inconspicua mors, *Flor.* 4, 2.

Inconstans, tis. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. *Inconstant, light, wavering.* § Inconstantes venti, *Plin.* 18, 35. ridiculè inconstans, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 6. Quorum alter inconstantior, alter impurior, *Id. ad Brut.* 15. Accepit inconstantissima vultu, *Gell.* 13, ult.

Inconstanter. adv. sīmè, sup. *Inconstantly, unsteadfastly, lightly.* § Inconstanter loqui, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 17. Inconstantissimè dicta, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 27.

Inconstantia, æ. f. (1) *Inconstancy, lightness, wavering, changeableness, unsteadiness.* (2) *Uncertainty.* (1) ☞ Nemo dectus mutationem consilii inconstantiam dixit esse, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 7. = Inconstantia mutabilitatēque mentis, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 35. (2) Inconstantiam mensuræ diversitas auctorum facit, *Plin.* 6, 26.

Inconſuetus, a, um. part. *Unaccustomed, untried.* Inconſuetus opimæ mensæ, *Sil.* 11, 282. Bestiæ palustres inconſuetâ falsitudine necantur, *Virg.* 1, 4. Inſuetus, *Cic.*

Inconsultè. adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Without counsel, unadvisedly.* (2) *Rashly, indiscreetly.* (3) || *Hand over head.* (1) Unde inconsultè properavi, revertar, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 1, 2. (2) = Quam inconsultè ac temerè dicantur, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 16. Inconsultiùs aggreditur, *Sall. Jug.* 35. Inconsultiùs assumpta uxor, *Plin. Paneg.* 83. (3) *Virg. Æn.* 3, 452. ubi rect. inconsulti.

|| Inconsultè. adv. *Not of purpose, unwarily, not thinking of it,* *Ulp.* † Inconsultè.

Inconsultus, a, um. part. (1) *Who is not asked counsel, or advice.* (2) *Unadvised, rash, foolish, indiscreet.* (3) *Who has not counsel given him.* (1) = Inconsulto ac inscio domino, *Varr. R.* 1, 1. (2) = Homo inconsultus & temerarius hæc non videbat, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 6. Inconsulta ruit turba, *Lucan.* 1, 498. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 21.

(3) Inconsulti abeunt, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 452. *interpretantibus Lexicis, sed vid. ne ad primam notionem pertineat.*

Inconsultus, ūs. m. ☞ Inconsultu meo, i. e. me inconsulto, *without my advice, without my being asked,* *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 130.

|| Inconsummātus, a, um. part. *Unfinished, imperfect,* *Amm.* † Non consummatus.

Inconsumptus, a, um. part. (1) *Unconsumed, unspent, unwasted.* (2) *Endless, everlasting.* (1) Hic inconsumpto viscere pascet avem, *Or. Ibis.* 194. § (2) Inconsumpta Juventas, *Id. Met.* 4, 17.

Incontāminātus, a, um. part. *Undeiled, unpolluted.* = Ne quid sinceri, ne quid incontaminati sit, *Liv.* 4, 2. § Incontaminatā facie, *Varr.* 3, 9, 16.

* || Incontanter. adv. [ex in, & contor] *Without delay.* Magistratibus te incontanter obijciam, *Apul. Met.* 3, p. 86. † Sine morā, haud cunctanter, *Liv.*

* Incontentus, a, um. adj. [ex in, & contentus] *Not stretched out, unbent, not screwed up.* § Incontentæ fides, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 27.

|| Incontiguus, a, um. adj. *That cannot be touched,* *Arnob.* † Non contiguus.

* Incontinens, tis. adj. [ex in, & continens] *Qui se à libidine gulæ non continet.* (1) *Incontinent, unchaste, unsteady, loose.* (2) *That hath no command, or government of his lust, or passions.* (1) Incontinentis nec Tityi jecur Relinquit ales, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 77. (2) = Violentus & incontinenas sui, *Sen. N. Q.* 5, 3, 30.

* Incontinenter. adv. [ex in, & continenter] *Incontinently; without moderation, or government, of himself.* Nihil incontinenter esse faciendum, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 8. Cibum incontinenter assumere, *Cels.* 1, 3.

* Incontinentia, æ. f. [ex in, & continencia] (1) *A not holding.* (2) *Met. Incontinency.* (1) ☞ Incontinentia urinæ, *Difficulty in holding one's water,* *Plin.* 20, 13. (2) = Multa de incontinentiâ intemperantiâque differt, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 5.

Inconvēniens, tis. adj. *Inconvenient, unseemly, unfit, disagreeable,* *Cafl. Cic. Ep. Fam.* 12, 13.

|| Inconvolūtus, a, um. part. *Unfolded, displayed,* *Amm.* † Non convolutus.

Incoquendus, a, um. part. *To be seethed, or boiled, together,* *Cels.* 6, 7.

Incoquo, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. (1) *To seethe, or boil, in a thing; to seethe together.* (2) *Also to cover brags with silver, tin, or lead.* (1) § Ferventi aquā incoquere, *Plin.* 12, 3. (2) *Plin.* 34, 17.

Incoquor, i, coctus, pass. *To be boiled in.* Sic mari latè patenti saporem incoqui falis, *Plin.* 2, 104. *ed. Hard.*

|| Incoronātus, a, um. part. *Not crowned, or adorned, with coronets.* § Incoronata simulacra, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 133. † Non coronatus.

Incorporālis, e. adj. *That hath no body.* ☞ Aut corporale est, aut incorporale, *Sen. Ep.* 58. Se ad incorporalia tranſtulit, *Id. Ep.* 90.

|| Incorporālitās, ātis. f. *Having no body,* *Macr. Semn. Scip.* 1, 5.

Incorporatio, ōnis. f. *A habit, bulk, or condition, of body,* *Col.* 6, 2, 13. Sed Urſinus leg. in comparatione, cui assentitur clariss. Gessnerus.

|| Incorporātus, a, um. part. *Embodied, incarnate,* *Prud. Cath.* 12, 80.

Incorporeus, a, um. adj. *Incorporeal, having no body.* Incorporum rerum æſtimatio, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 14. *sed al. leg. Vid. Gell.* 5, 15. & *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 15.

|| Incorporo, āre. aēt. *To imprint, or set upon, one's body; to incorporate, or make of one body,* *Solin.* 35. † In unum corpus conſlare, redigere, *Cic.*

Incorrectus, a, um. part. *Uncorrected,* *Ovid. Trist.* 3, 14.

Incorruptè. adv. iūs, comp. *Incorruptly, without bribes.* § Incorruptè judicare, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 9. Incorruptiùs quàm nos, *Id. pro Marcello.* 9.

|| Incorruptibilis, e. adj. *Incorruptible, not subject to corruption,* *Eccel.*

|| Incorruptio, ōnis. f. *Incorruption,* *Vulg. interpr.*

Incorruptus, a, um. part. or, comp. sīmus, sup. non corruptus. (1) *Incorrupt, pure, sincere, whole and sound, perfect, untainted.* (2) *Who will not be corrupted.* (1) = ☞ Cæſar conſuetudinem vitioſam & corruptam purā & incorrupti conſuetudine emendat, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.*

Incorruptus

Incorruptus animus fide, *Val. Max.* 2, 1, 3. (2) Incorruptior custos canis, *Col.* 7, 12. § Incorruptissimus custos, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 81.

† Incoxans, tis. part. *Sitting cross legged, Pacuv.* † Coxim sedens.

† Incoxo, āre. nest. *To sit cross legged, to cower down, Pacuv.* † Coxim sedeo.

‖ Incrasso, āre. act. *To make thick, gross, or fat, Vulg. interp.* † Pinguefacio, *Plin.*

‖ Increatus, a, um. part. *Uncreated, Lact. Lat. Non creatus.*

Increbescens, tis. part. *Increasing, waxing more and more, growing more common. Increbescente annonæ caritate, Val. Max.* 3, 7, 3.

Increbresco, ēre, brui, vel bui. incept. (1) *To grow and increase more and more.* (2) *To grow frequent, or common; to prevail, or get footing; to be much known, to be noised abroad far and near.* (1) § Aura increbuit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 93. Undæ increbescunt, *Catull.* 62, 274. (2) § Increbuit consuetudo, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 5. Rumor sine auctore increbuit, *Curt.* 6, 2, 15.

Increbro, āre. act. *To have a thing often.* Si increbravit, ipse gaudet, res perit, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 29.

‖ Incredendus, a, um. part. *Not to be believed.* § Incredendā fabula, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 48. pro

Incredibilis, e. adj. *Not to be believed, incredible, marvelous, strange.* § Nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, *Cic. Parad. princip.*

‖ Incredibilitas, ātis. f. *Incredibility, Ulp.*

Incredibiliter, adv. *Incredibly, strangely.* § Incredibiliter delector, *Cic. de Sen.* 15.

‖ Increditus, a, um. part. *Not believed, not credible.* Incredita vaticinia Cassandrarum, *Apul. de Deo Secr.* p. 694. † Fide carens.

‖ Incredulitas, ātis. f. *Incredulity, unbelief, Martian.* † Diffidentia, scrupulus, dubitatio.

Incredulus, a, um. adj. non credulus. (1) *Who will believe nothing, incredulous, hard of belief.* (2) ‖ & Passi. *Not to be believed.* (3) ‖ Subst. *A pagan, or unbeliever.* (1) Quodcumque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi, *Hor. A. Pott.* 188. (2) = Res inaudita, incredula, *Gell.* 9, 4. † Incredibilis, *Cic.* (3) Ap. Christianos. † Christianis sacris abhorrens.

Incrēmatus, a, um. part. *Burnt, consumed by fire, Viginti centurionibus incrematis, Flor.* 4, 12.

‖ Incremento, āre. neut. *To give an increase, Aug.* † Incrementum do.

Incrementum, i. n. [ex increasco] (1) *Increase, improvement, a growing, rising, or waxing bigger.* (2) *An advancement, promotion, or preferment; also a largess, a liberality.* (3) *Also an offspring.* (1) Negat summo bono afferre incrementum diem, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 27. In incremento rerum decessit, *Liv.* 9, 17. (2) *Suet. Vitell.* 3. (3) *Magnum Jovis incrementum, Virg. Ecl.* 4, 49.

Increpans, tis. part. *Blameing.* Avaritiæ singules increpans, *Suet. Calig.* 39. Amicos increpans, ut ignaros quanta bellua esset imperium, *Ad. Tib.* 24.

Increpilians, tis. part. *Rateing, exhorting, egging, or, Met. representing.* Ascheton increpiliansque levem, Cynumque nivalem, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 524. Tum Bitiæ dedit increpilians, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 742. † Speculo tibi rugas increpitante, *Prop.* 3, 25, 14.

Incrēpito, āre. freq. *To make a rattling noise, to chide, to rebuke one sharply, to rate, to blame, to check.* Quid increpitas, mortemque minaris? *Virg. Aen.* 10, 900. § Increpitare alienius ignaviā, *Val. Max.* 3, 3, ext. 2. Dominumque vocando Increpitant canes, *Grat. Hal.* 103. Pertinaciam increpitabant prætoris, *Liv.* 37, 32. Aded graviter est ab consule increpitus, *Liv.* 24, 17.

Incrēpitus, a, um. part. *Chiden, blamed, rebuked, checked, or taunted at.* Cæterorum increpitā cupiditate, *Suet. Calig.* 44.

Incrēpo, āre, vi & āvi, itum. neut. (1) *To rattle, sound forth, or make a noise.* (2) *To strike, or beat, by way of chastisement, or otherwise,*

(3) *To chide, or check.* (4) *To publish, or vaunt, abroad.* (5) *To accuse, or blame.* (1) Simul ut discus increpuit, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 5. Tuba terribilem sonitum increpuit, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 504. † Digitis increpare lyram, *to play upon it, Ov. Amor.* 2, 11, 32. (2) Ne stimulo pudeat increpuisse boves, *Tibull.* 1, 1, 30. (3) Phæbus me increpuit lyrā, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 2. (4) *Cic. Catil.* 1, 7. (5) § Singulos avaritiæ increpare, *Suet. Cal.* 39.

Incrēpor, āri, itus. pass. *To be blamed, &c.* Increpatur vehementer, *Val. Max.* 8, 1, abs. 2.

Increscens, tis. part. (1) *Growing upon.* (2) *Growing, increasing.* (1) *Vid. Increasco, n. 1.* § Increscens vitis, *Col.* 4, 13, 2. (2) § Quædam remedia increfcentibus morbis, plura inclinatis conveniunt, *Cels.* 3, 2.

Increasco, ēre, crēvi, crētum. neut. (1) *To grow upon.* (2) *To grow in stature, to thrive.* (3) *To grow and wax more and more.* (1) Mæstamque genis increfcente barbā Passus erat, *Luc.* 2, 376. (2) Maximè cibo eget, qui increfcit, *Cels.* 2, 7. (3) § Videndum an morbus increfcit, an consistat, an minuatur, *Cels.* 3, 2. morbus, *Liv.* 44, 36.

* Incrēto, āre. act. [ex in, & creta] *To rubben with chalk.* § Incietare faciem, *Petron.* c. 102.

* Incrētus, a, um. part. [ab incernor] It. adj. *Sifted through, cleansed, purged, mingled, Hor.* Sat. 2, 4, 75.

Incruentatus, a, um. part. *Not stained with blood-shed; not defiled, or imbrued, with blood, Ov. Met.* 12, 497. Tac. Hist. 4, 37, 4.

Incruentus, a, um. adj. *Without bloodshed, not bloody.* Neque tamen exercitus populi Romani lætam, aut incruentam, victoriam adeptus erat, *Sall. B. C.* 64. § Prælium incruentum, *Liv.* 2, 56.

‖ Incrustatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pargeting, or rough casting.* † Incrustatio materiaria, a ciellum, or wainscot, *Bud.*

‖ Incrustatus, a, um. part. *Pargeted, &c.* Non. † Crustatus.

Incrusto, āre. act. *To parget, or rough cast; to make in a hard crust.* Sincerum cupimus vas incrustare, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 56.

Incubandus, a, um. part. *To be set upon.* § Incubanda ova subicere, *Plin. H.* 10, 74.

Incubans, tis. part. *Sitting upon the watch, sitting upon.* Galli vino, velut prædæ, incubantes, *Just.* 2, 7. His acribus incubantes transnævère amnem, *Curt.* 7, 19. Conf. *Liv.* 21, 26.

Incubatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lying upon, a sitting abroad, Plin.* 10, 54.

‖ Incubator, ōris. m. verb. *An usurper, a breeder, a siter upon, Macrobi. Somn. Scip.* 1, 10.

Incubatus, ūs. m. verb. id. quod incubatio. *A brooding.* Si incubatu tonuerit, ova pereunt, *Plin.* 28, 4.

Incubitatus, a, um. part. i. e. prædicatus, stupratus. *Bugged, Plaut. Pers.* 2, 4, 13.

‖ Incubito, ōnis. f. verb. *A lying down, or upon, Litt. ex Plin.* † Reclit Incubatio.

Incubito, āre. freq. [ab incubo] *To couch, or lie down in a place; to lie upon, Col.* 3, 14, 9. & *Plin.* 8, 43.

Incubitus, ūs. m. verb. *A brooding, a lying, or leaning, upon.* Incubitus dextri lateris, *Plin.* 28, 4. Conf. 10, 54.

Incubo, āre, vi, itum. neut. (1) *To lie, or sit, upon.* (2) *To brood, sit, or hover, over.* (3) *To cover, or shadow.* (4) *To dwell, or be in.* (5) *Met. To have it in one's eye, to watch and lie in wait for it, to engross, to sit brooding, as a hen upon eggs, and not suffer any body else to be the better for them.* (1) § Incubuit toro, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 650. (2) Quæ ovis vel pullis incubant, *Col.* 8, 8. § Negant plus 25 ova incubare, *Plin.* (3) *Ponto nox incubat atra, Virg. Aen.* 1, 93. (4) *Incubant prædis pecudes, Sen. Oed. p.* 145. (5) *Divitiis soli incubuere repertis, Virg. Aen.* 6, 610.

Incubor, āri, itus. pass. *To be sat upon, &c.* *Plin.* 10, 54.

Incubo, ōnis. m. Ab incubone deludi, *Scrib. Larg.* 100, id. quod

‖ Incubus, i. m. *A disease called the nightmare, lying like a load upon one, that one cannot stir, or speak, Aug.* * Ephialtes, a devil that bath carnal knowledge of women, *Vulg. Vid. descrip. ap. Virg. Aen.* 12, 908.

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Incultè, adv. *Rudely, carelessly, without any dress.* = Vixit semper incultè atque horridè, *Cic. pro Quint.* 18.

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Incumbo, ēre, cūbui, itum. neut. [ex in & cumbo] (1) *To lean, or lie, upon.* (2) *To stay, or rest, upon.* (3) *Met. To mind a thing, and apply himself earnestly and vigorously to it.* (4) *To incline, or tend, unto.* (5) *To brood, or hatch.* (6) ‖ *To possess and keep safely and surely.* (1) § *Incubuit toro, Virg. Aen.* 4, 650. (2) *Incumbunt tecta columnis, Mart.* 5, 13, 5. (3) § *Incumbite ad reipublice salutem, Cic. Catil.* 4, 2. (4) § *Retinere herum, non eum, quo incumbat, eò impellere, Plaut. Aul.* 4, 1, 8. (5) § *Gallinæ incumbunt ova, Petr.* c. 33. (6) *Ulpian.* † Gladio vel in gladium incumbere, *to fall on a sword and kill himself, Cic. in Rull.* 2, 51. & *Ad Herenn.* 1, 11. Incumbere in bellum animo & opibus, *Caj. ad bellum omni studio, Cic. to bend all his study and power to the maintaining of a war.* Incumbere remis, *to ply his oars, Virg. Aen.* 10, 284.

Incunābula, ōrum. n. [diēt. à cunis] (1) *A cradle, or rather cradle clothes; childrens clouts.* (2) *Met. The age of infancy.* (3) *One's nativity, soil, or place where one was born.* (4) *Also the beginning and first principles of things.* (1) *Opus est pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, Plaut. Truc.* 5, 13. (2) *Jam inde ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribunorum, Liv.* (3) *Jovis incunabula Crete, Ov. Met.* 8, 90. (4) = *Rudimenta & incunabula virtutis, Cic. in Sall.* 3. § *summi honoris, Val. Max.* 4, 1, 1. surgentis imperii, *Id.* 7, 4, 1.

* ‖ Incunābilis, e. adj. [ex in, & cunctor] *Not to be doubted of; without delay, or murmuring, Dig.* † Indubitabilis.

* ‖ Incunstantes,

* || Incunānter, adv. [ex in, & cunctanter] *Without doubting, or delay; presently, Apul.* † Indubitanter.

Incūratūs, a, um. *Uncured, unbealed.* § Incūrata ulcera, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24.*

Incūria, æ. f. *Negligence, carelessness.* Vituperanda est incuria, *Cic. de Amic. 23.* Incuria maculas fudit, *Hor. A. P. 352.*

Incūriōsē, adv. iūs, comp. || īsīmē, sup. *Negligently, carelessly.* Castra incuriosē posita, *Liv. 8, 38.* Depactio furculo incuriosius semen dedit, *Plin. 6, 26.* Incuriosissimē, *Plin. ap. Litt.*

Incūriōsus, a, um. adj. *Careless, negligent, negligently done.* Proximorum incuriosi longinqua sectamur, *Plin. Epist. 8, 20, 1.* Vetera extollimus recentium incuriosi, *Tac. Ann. 2, 88, 5.*

Incurrēns, tis. part. *Happening, reaching up to, falling upon.* § Incurrēns in nostra tempora, *Cic. Q. fr. 3, 5.* Incurrēns sideribus Ossa, *Lucan. 6, 412.*

Incurro, ēre, ri. sum. neut. [ex in & curro] (1) *To run in, upon, or against.* (2) *To incur.* (3) *To light on, or meet with, one by chance.* (4) *To make an incursion, or invasion.* (5) *To fall into.* (6) *To be.* (7) *To assail, or attack.* (1) Agmine cæco incurrit strictis manus ensibus, *Val. Flacc. 3, 111.* (2) § Incurrere in odia hominum, *Cic. Offic. 1, 42.* (3) § In me incurrit Romā veniens Curio meus, *Id.* (4) Nec in proximas modō provincias contenti incurrere, *Flor. 3, 4.* (5) § Incurrere in morbos, in damna, in dedecora, *Cic. de Fin. 1.* (6) In librā apud nos 84 denarii, quo drachmæ apud Græcos incurrunt, *Scrib. Larg. in præf. sub. fin.* (7) Nec armentis incurrunt fortibus urfi, *Ov. Met. 7, 546.* § Incurrere oculis, *Sen. in oculos, Cic. de Fin. 1, 1.* Cum accus. sine præpos. unum atque alterum locum ē *Cic. perperam ut videtur, citat Nizol. Invado tamen & cum præp. & sine præp. legitur.*

Incurfāns, tis. part. *Jostling, runing, or biting, against a thing suddenly; pushing, or runing, one at another.* Arietes adversis cornibus incurfantes, *Plin. 9, 31.* Vid. Incurso.

Incurfātus, a, um. part. *Overrun, invaded.* Agmen incurfatum ab equitibus hostium, *Liv. 24, 41.* Conf. 20, 41.

|| Incurfim. adv. *Speedily, quickly, hastily.* Non. † Curfim, *Vett.*

Incurfio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A jostling, or meeting, of things together; a biting of one thing against another.* (2) *A shock, or charge.* (3) *An invasion of enemys; an inroad, or incursion.* (1) Atomorum incurfio sempiterna, *Cic. N. D. 1.* (2) = Incurfio atque impetus armatorum, *Id. pro Cæc. 15.* (3) Exercitus in fines Romanos incurfionem facit, *Liv. 1, 11.*

Incurfio, āre. freq. *To make frequent inroads, to stumble often, Sen. de Irā, 2, 35.* § In alterum incurfitare, *Id. de Vitā beatā, 27.*

Incurfo, āre. freq. [ab incurro] (1) *To overrun, to invade; to run, or dash, against.* (2) *To assault, or run upon.* (1) § Luminis orbus Rupibus incurfat Polyphemus, *Ov. Met. 14, 190.* (2) § Ubi vivos homines mortui incurfant boves, *Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 22.* § Incurfare alicui, *Plin. in aliquem, Cic. in hostem, Liv. 8, 38.*

Incurfor, āri. dep. *Idem.* Eo contemptationis descensum, ut ne dūce quidem Romano incurfatur, *Tac. Ann. 15, 1, 3.*

Incurfūrus, a, um. part. *About to run upon.* Dixit, extemplo infestis utrimque exercitus in agrum suum incurfuros, *Liv. 29, 5.*

Incurfus, ūs. m. verb. [ab incurro] (1) *An inroad.* (2) *Also the charge, or falling on, of an enemy; a push, or shock.* (3) *Force, vehemency.* (1) Ne in opere faciendo milites incurfu exterrentur, *Cæf. B. C. 1, 41.* (2) = Impetum armati Anticchi cæterorumque tela atque incurfus refugit, *Cic. pro Cæcinā, 8.* (3) = Vis & incurfus pluviarum, *Col. 1, 6, 22.*

Incurvatio, ōnis. f. *A bowing, or bending.* § Incurvatio materiæ, *Plin. 17, 23.*

Incurvātus, a, um. part. *Crooked, bowed.* § Incurvatum bacillum, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 11.* Incurvata dolore membra, *Ov. Met. 6, 245.*

Incurvesco, ēre. incept. *To bow down, to grow crooked.* Rami incurvescunt baccarum uberitate, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.* ex pōitā, & de Orat. 3, 38.

† Incurvīcervīcus, a, um. adj. [ex incurvus & cervix] *Crooked, or wrynecked, Pacuv. ap. Quint. 1, 5.*

Incurvo, āre. act. (1) *To crook, bow, or bend.* (2) *Met. To move, to prevail with.* (1) Arcus validis viribus incurvant, *Virg. Æn. 5, 500.* (2) Verum, nec nocte paratum Plorabit, qui me volet incurvāsse querelā, *Perf. 1, 91.*

Incurvor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be bowed, &c.* = Robur, olea, incurvantur ceduntque ponderi, *Plin. 16, 42.*

Incurvus, a, um. adj. (1) *Crooked.* (2) *Stooping, bowed down.* (1) = Incurvum & inflexum bacillum, *Cic. de Div. 1, 17.* (2) Incurvus, tremulus, labiis demissis, *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44.*

Incus, ūdis. f. [ex in & cudo] *A smith's anvil.* ¶ Incudi reddere versus, *to strike them out anew; to make, or forge, them over again, Hor. A. P. 441.* Incudibus incaluit ensis, *Lucan. 7, 146.* Incudibus pulsus trepidant, *Val. Flacc. 4, 288.*

Incūsāns, tis. part. *Accusing, blaming.* § Deos incūsāns, *Curt. 7, 28.* Conf. *Sil. 9, 16.*

Incūsatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A blaming, or accusing.* Vitiorum acris incusatio, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 27.*

|| Incūsator, ōris. m. verb. *An accuser, Sil. ap. Litt.*

Incūsātus, a, um. part. *Accused, blamed.* Incusatae liberorum mortes, *Plin. 7, 45.*

Incūso, āre. act. (1) *To blame, or find fault with.* (2) *To complain of one.* (1) Qui alterum incusat probri, eum ipsum se intueri oportet, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 51.* § Incusare querelis immeritis, *Val. Flacc. 3, 158.* (2) Quid me incusas, *Clitipho? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 7.*

|| Incussio, ōnis. f. verb. *Adashing, or clashing, together, Dig. † Conquassatio.*

Incussus, a, um. part. [ab incutio] (1) *Dashed, bruised.* (2) *Inculated.* (1) = Medetur confusis incussisque, *Plin. 22, 14.* Incussio police limine cubiculi, *Id. 7, 53.* (2) Recte faciendi omnibus, aut incussa voluntas, aut imposita necessitas, *Paterc. 2, 126.*

Incussus, ūs. m. *A dashing, or bruiseing.* Incussu armorum præcipitati, *Tac. Hist. 4, 23, 4.*

Incustodītus, a, um. part. *Not kept, not well looked to, untended.* § Opes incustoditæ, *Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 58.* Incustoditum captat ovile lupo, *Ibid. 1, 5, 10.* littus, *Sil. 5, 41.*

Incūsus, a, um. part. [ex in & cusus, à cudo] ut ¶ Incusus lapis, *A stone pecked, or dented in, as a millstone, or grindstone, Virg. Geor. 1, 274.*

Incūtiens, tis. part. *Strikeing, or dashing, against.* Tum repente imber grandinem incutiens torrentis modo effunditur, *Curt. 8, 14.* Conf. *Ov. Trist. 1, 11, 42.* Stat. *Theb. 3, 225.*

Incūtio, ēre, ūi, ūm. act. [ex in & quatio] *To strike, smite, or dash, upon, or into; to cast into.* ¶ Incutere scipionem in caput, *to knock him on the pate with it, Liv. 5, 41.* pedem terræ, *to stamp on the ground, Quint. metum alicui, to make him afraid, Liv. 2, 18.* pavorem, *Id. 44, 5.* pudorem, *ashamed, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 77.*

Incūtior, i. pass. *To be struck, or dashed, against.* Incutiebantur puppibus proræ, *Curt. 9, 29.*

† Indāgābilis, e. adj. *That may be traced, or searched, out, Litt. ex Varr.*

|| Indāganter, adv. *Diligently, with great searching, following the trace.* Indaganter feras capere, *Col. 5. princip. vix alibi, Sed Urfinus, & Gesner. ex MSS. leg. indaganter.*

Indāgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A searching, or seeking out, diligently.* = Indagatio atque inventio veri, *Cic. Offic. 1, 5.*

Indāgator, ōris. m. verb. *A diligent hunter, searcher, or seeker, out, Col. 9, 8, 12.* § Indagatores aquarum, *Id. 2, 2, 20.* Celati indagator, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 15.* Stylus indagator umbræ, *Virr. 1, 6.*

Indāgātrix, icis. f. verb. *She, or it, f. that*

searcheth. Philosophia virtutis indagatrix, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 2.* Avaritia latentium indagatrix lucorum, *Val. Max. 9, 4, 1.*

Indāgātus, a, um. part. *Diligently searched.* Ea omnibus vestigiis indagata ad me afferas, *Cic. Attic. 2, 7.*

|| Indāgātus, ūs. m. *A searching out.* Vexillationum indagatu, *Apul. Met. 7, p. 212.*

Indāgo, āre. act. [ab in & ago, Becm. vel ex inde & ago; quæ enim venamur inde ex loco suo agimus & agitamus in retia, *Scal.*] *To seek, or search, out as a hound doth; to trace and find out, to make diligent enquiry and search.* = Quid cuique accidisset indagare & odorare solebat, *Cic. Verr. 2, 54.*

Indāgo, gnis. f. (1) *Toils, nets, or bays, wherewith woods, parks, or forests, are set round, to take wild beasts.* (2) *A diligent searching, or enquiring, into* (3) *A restraint, or prohibition.* (1) Saltus indagine cingunt, *Virg. Æn. 4, 121.* (2) Aristotelem video ea multis persuasisse doctrinæ indagibus, *Plin. 9, 7.* (3) Pœnarum indagine inclusos repressisti, *Id. Paneg. 35.*

Indē, adv. de loco. (1) *From thence, from that place.* (2) *From that person, or those persons.* (3) *From that time.* (4) *Next after, thenceforth, afterwards.* (5) *On that occasion, for that cause.* (1) Redeo inde iratus, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 110.* (2) Sequere me ad trapezitam meum; nam inde rem solvo omnibus, quibus debeo, *Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 44.* (3) Nati filii duo, inde maiorem adoptavi mihi, *Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 22.* (4) Quid tum inde? *Cic. pro Mur. 26.* (5) *Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 2.* ¶ Hinc inde, *on every side, here and there, Plin. Inde usque, ever since, Cic. pro Arch. 1.*

|| Indēbitē, & Indēbitō. adv. *Without being due, unduly, Dig. 22, 3, 25.*

|| Indēbitum, i. n. *A thing that is not due, Ap. JCC.*

Indēbitus, a, um. part. *Not due, not owing, not promised.* Non indebita posco Regna meis fatis, *Virg. Æn. 6, 66.* § Indebita terris nostris, *Val. 5, 509.*

Indēcens, tis. adj. non decens. *Indecent, misbecomeing, unseemly.* § Rifus indecens, *Suet. Claud. 30.*

Indēcenter, adv. īsīmē, sup. *Unseemly, uncomely, or misbecomeing.* Non indecenter efferri, *Quint. 1, 5.* Nunquam vidi hominem beatum indecentiūs, *Sen. Epist. 27.* § Interfistere indecentissimē, *Quint. 8, 3.*

|| Indēcentissimus, a, um. adj. *Most uncomely, or misbecomeing, Sen. de Benef. 9.* ubi castigatissimi libb. habb. *decentissimus.*

Indēceo, ēre. neut. *To misbecome.* Juvenes adhuc confusa quædam & quasi turbata non indecent, *Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 2.*

* Indēclīnābilis, e. adj. [ex in, & declinabilis] non declinabilis. (1) || *That cannot be eschewed, or avoided.* (2) *Constant, unvaryable; that will not bend, or turn.* (3) || *Also, undeclined.* (1) Indeclinabilis series rerum, *Gell. 6, 2.* (2) = Animus rectus & indeclinabilis, *Sen. Ep. 66.* (3) *Gramm.*

* Indēclīnātus, a, um. part. [ex in, & declinatus] *Firm, constant, invaryable, steadfast.* § Indeclinata amicitia, *Ov. Trist. 4, 5, 24.*

Indēcor, ōris. vel Indēcoris, e. adj. *Unseemly, misbecomeing.* Nec me indecorem videbis amplius, *Virg. Æn. 12, 679.*

† Indēcorābiliter, adv. *Acc. pro*

Indēcorē. adv. *Unhandsomely, misbecomeingly.* Si non decorē, at quā minimum indecorē, *Cic. Offic. 1, 31.* = Indecorē effeminatēque, *Ibid. 1, 4.*

Indēcoris, e. adj. *Unbecomeing, unhandsome.* Indecores non erimus regno, *Virg. Æn. 7, 231.* § Indecorem relinquere, *Ibid. 11, 845.* Indecores primitiæ dolorum, *Valer. Flacc. 3, 515.*

Indēcorus, a, um. adj. non decorus. *Unbecomeing, unhandsome, unseemly.* Si iusta omnia decora sunt, injusta contrā, ut turpia sic indecora, *Cic. Offic. 1, 27.* § Indecora seculo studia, *Plin. Pang. 46.*

Indēfatīgābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be wearied, or tired; indefatigable.* § Indefatigabilis vigilia, *Sen. de Irā 2, 12.*

|| Indēfectus,

|| Indefectus, a, um. adj. *Without defect, or failing.* Vivacitas æterna & indefecta, *Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 671.* † Integer.

Indefensus, a, um. part. non defensus. *Without defence, undefended.* § Indefensa Campania, *Sil. 6, 652.* Indefensi, inulti, *Liv. 4, 28. conf. 33, 7.* Inauditus & indefensus, *Tac. Ann. 2, 77, 3.*

|| Indefessè, & Indefessum. adv. *Incessantly, unweariedly, Spart.*

Indefessus, a, um. part. *Unwearied.* § Indefessus agendo, *Ov. Met. 9, 200.* Unanimi comes indefessus amici, *Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 155.* Indomitus indefessusque, *Plin. Paneg. 14. conf. Sil. 15, 576.*

|| Indefessè, adv. *Unweariedly, Aufon. Grat. Act. 77.*

Indefinitè, adv. *Indefinitely, indeterminately, confusedly.* = Promiscuè atque indefinitè, *Gell. 2, 24.*

|| Indefinitus, a, um. part. *Indefinite, undetermined.* Sermo indefinitus, inexplicabilisque, *Gell. 16, 2.*

* Indefletus, a, um. part. [*ex in, & defletus*] *Unlamented, unbewailed.* § Indefletæ animæ, *Ov. Met. 7, 611.*

Indeflexus, a, um. part. *Unbent, unbowed, unmoveable, constant, stiff.* Ætatis inflexa maturitas, *Plin. Paneg. 4.*

Indefectus, a, um. part. *That is not cast down.* § Domus indefecta, *Ov. Met. 1, 289.*

Indefassatus, a, um. part. *Unwearied.* Indefassato properantia corda vigore, *Manil. 5, 63.* sic legit clariss. Bentleius.

Indelēbilis, e. adj. *Indelible, not to be blotted out.* § Nomen indelebile, *Ov. Met. 15, 876.*

Indelectatus, a, um. part. *Undelighted.* ¶ Non indelectatus nequitiā meā, *well enough pleased, Petr. c. 87.*

* Indelibatus, a, um. part. [*ex in, & delibatus*] *Undiminished, untouched, undefiled, pure.* Indelibitas cuncta sequuntur opes, *Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 28.* § Indelibata virgo, *Sil. 15, 271.*

Indemnatus, a, um. part. *Unheard, untried, uncondemned.* Cic. Verr. 5, 6. § Indemnatum atque intestatum arripit, *Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17.* Indemnatum civem interimere, *Paterc. 2, 45, 1. Conf. Liv. 3, 5.*

Indemnis, e. adj. *sine damno, Without hurt, harm, or damage; harmless.* = Indemnis & illæsus evasit, *Sen. Epist. 9.* Inviectus, indemnis, *Id. de Cons. 5.*

|| Indemnitas, ātis. f. *Indemnity, or an escapeing harmless, Ap. JCC.*

|| Indemonstrabilis, e. adj. *That cannot be demonstrated, Apul. de Habit. doct. Plat. p. 651.*

* Indendus, a, um. part. [*ex in, & dandus*] *To be put into.* Mel quàm optimum indendum est, *Cels. 6, 7.*

Indenunciatus, a, um. part. *Not denounced beforehand.* Indenunciata forte rapimur, *Sen. Suas. 2.* Nam & arma indenuntiata movent, *Ibid. 5. edente Gronov.*

|| Indepisci, pro indispici, *Fest.*

Indeploratus, a, um. part. *Unbewailed.* Indeploratum barbara terra teget? *Ov. Trist. 3, 3, 46.* § Indeploratum projicere caput, *Id. Ibis, 164.*

Indep̄rāvatus, a, um. adj. *Not corrupted, or depraved.* § Indep̄ravata virtus, *Sen. Ep. 76.*

|| Indep̄recabilis, e. adj. *That cannot be begged off, or forgotten.* § Pœna indeprecabilis, *Gell. 1, 13.*

Indep̄rehensibilis, e. adj. *That cannot be found out.* § Error indeprehensibilis, *Quint. Decl. 4.*

Indep̄rehensus, & per Sync. Indep̄rensus, a, um. adj. *Untaken, uncaught, unfound, Virg. Æn. 5, 591.* Vestigia cunctis indeprehensa prociis, *Stat. Theb. 6, 565.*

Indeptus, a, um. part. [*ab indispiscor*] *Having gotten, Liv. 26, 39. & 28, 30.* Simul atque securā quies est indepta, *Lucr. 3, 213.*

Indescriptus, a, um. part. *Not described.* Sed omitto illud quod indescriptis etiam vitibus contingere potest, *Col. 3, 21, 4. juxta edit. Gesner.*

Indefertus, a, um. part. *Unforsaken, not left, or abandoned.* Indeferta meo pectore regna tene, *Ov. Am. 2, 9, 52.*

|| Indeses, idis. adj. *Quick, not sluggish.* Indeses visus, *Gell. 7, 22.* † Promptus, agilis.

|| Indēsīnenter, adv. *Continually, without ceasing.* Nititur depravato, *Varr. loco R. R. 2, 9.* † Assiduè, perpetuò, continenter suppon. *Sciopp.*

Indespectus, a, um. part. *Undespised, undisdained, not slighted.* § Indespecta Tartara, *Luc. 6, 748.*

Indestrictus, a, um. part. *Unburt, unwounded, Ov. Met. 12, 92.*

|| Indēterminatē, adv. *Indeterminately, Fest.*

Indētonus, a, um. part. *Unshaven, unshorn, uncut, Ov. Met. 4, 13.*

Indēvītātus, a, um. part. *Unavoidable, that cannot be avoided.* Indevitato trajecit pectora telo, *Ov. Met. 2, 605.*

|| Indēvōtio, ōnis. f. *Indevotion, remissness in piety, Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 1.* † Divini cultus neglectio.

* Index, icis. c. g. [*ab ἐνδείκω, ostendo*] (1) *A discoverer, a shewer.* (2) *A prognostick, or symptom.* (3) *An informer, an impeacher.* (4) *A mark, or token.* (5) *The title of a book.* (6) *An index, or table, of a book.* (7) *A touchstone for gold and silver.* (8) *Also the fore finger.* (9) *|| Also the longer piece of wood of two, in a Jacob's staff.* (10) *|| Also d, sol, re, in the gamut.* (1) Index pectoris color & macies, *Ov. Met. 9, 535.* (2) Index morborum, arteriarum pulsus, *Plin. 11, 37.* (3) Conclamant indicem falsum esse, *Sall. B. C. 49.* (4) = Quæ solent esse indicia & vestigia veneni, *Cic. pro Cluent. 10.* (5) Deceptus indicibus librorum, *Id. de Orat. 2, 14.* (6) Indices, quos vos Græci *ὀνόμαζες* appellatis, *Id. Att. 4, 4.* (7) Perjura pectora vertit In durum filicem, qui nunc quoque dicitur index, *Ov. Met. 2, 706.* (8) *Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 26.* (9) *Jun.* (10) *Id.* ¶ Index charta, *the card turned up trump, Lud. Viv. Index nauticus, the sailor's compass, Camd.*

* Indicandus, a, um. part. *To be shewed.* Indicandorum consiliorum gratiā, *Val. Max. 3, 3. ext. 3. Conf. Liv. 40, 46.*

* Indicans, tis. part. *Shewing, declaring.* Præmisit indicantes venisse reginam adeundi ejus cognoscendique avidam, *Curt. 6, 13. conf. Liv. 22, 1.*

* Indicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The pricing, or setting a price upon, wares.* Tua merx est, tua indicatio est, *Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 37.*

* || Indicativus, a, um. adj. *Indicative.* ¶ Indicativus modus, *that whereby any thing is shewed and directly declared, Gramm.*

* Indicātūra, æ. f. *The setting a price upon any thing.* Nec fiducia operis hæc est, sed indicatura, *Plin. in Præf. operis.*

* Indicātūrus, a, um. part. *About to shew.* Tempus petere cæpit, dum reciperet spiritum, cuncta, quæ sciret, indicaturus, *Curt. 6, 31. conf. Liv. 40, 12.*

* Indicātus, a, um. part. *Shewed, declared, prized.* Indicatus smaragdus sex aureis denariis, *Plin. 31, 1.*

* Indicendus, a, um. part. *Not to be told.* Multis auctor exstitit dicendi in gloriam tyrannidarum palmam indicenda, *Suet. vit. Lucan.*

* Indicens, tis. part. *Not telling, not shewing.* Non me indicente hæc fiunt, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 162. adi & Liv. 22, 39. vix alibi occ.*

* || Indicīna, æ. f. *A discovery, Apul. Met. 6, p. 180.* † Indicium, *Vett.*

* Indicium, i. n. (1) *A communication, a discovery.* (2) *A sign, token, or mark.* (3) *A symptom.* (1) Cum illi nihil pericli ex indicio fiet, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 6.* (2) = Indicia & vestigia veneni, *Cic. pro Cluent. 10.* (3) § Indicium mali, *Ov. ad Liv. 142. doloris, Cic. pro Demo. 39.*

* Indico, are. act. [*ab index*] (1) *To discover, to disclose.* (2) *To relate, or make known; to shew.* (3) *Also to set, or tell, the price.* (4) *|| To accuse.* (5) *|| To promise.* (1) Vultus indicat mores, *Cic. de Legg. 1, 9.* (2) Prius Arabiæ divitias indicari convenient, *Plin. 12, 14.* § Indicare iter alicui, *Liv. 8, 24.* (3) Rogito pisces, indicant charos, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3.* (4) Indicasse reum est derulisse, arguisse, convicisse, *Ulp. (5) Nonius,*

sed ex adducto *Cic. Offic. 3, 15.* loco non probavit. § Indicare se alicui, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 51.* aliquid in vulgus, *Id. de Univ. 2.*

* Indīcor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be discovered, &c.* Eodem tempore signum Jovis collocabatur, quo conjuratio indicabatur, *Cic. de Div. 2, 21.*

* Indīco, ēre, xi, etum. act. [*ex in intens. & dico*] (1) *To denounce, bid, or proclaim.* (2) *To publish, to appoint.* (3) [*ex in priv.*] *Net to tell, or say.* (1) ¶ Indicare bellum voluptatibus, *to be at defiance with them, Cic. de Sen. 14.* ventri, *to fast, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 8.* (2) Indicare cœnam alicui, *to bespeak, or provide, a supper for him, Mart. 11, 50, 10.* tributum populo, *to see a tax upon them, Liv. supplicationem, to proclaim a day of thanksgiving, Cæs.* (3) *Vid. Indicens.*

* || Indīcor, ci, ctus. pass. *To be proclaimed, &c.* Justitium indici dico oportere, *Cic. Philipp. 5, 12. sic Grut. al. autem edici.*

* || Indīctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tax, or tallage, set upon the people; an impost, Aufon.* Also the space of fifteen years, a kind of reckoning brought up by Constantine the great, as some say, but others carry it up as high as Augustus.

* || Indīctivus, a, um. adj. *That which is published, or declared; whereunto the people are wont to be called by proclamation, Fest. pro*

* Indictus, a, um. part. (1) *Declared, proclaimed.* (2) *Bidden, invited to, bespoke.* (3) *Unspoken, unsaid.* (4) *Not pleaded.* (5) *Not proclaimed.* (1) Indictarum feriarum homines tædebat, *Liv. 34, 55.* (2) § Indictæ dapes, *Ov. Fast. 4, 354.* (3) Dicam insigne, recens, adhuc Indictum ore alio, *Hor. Od. 3, 25, 8.* (4) ¶ Indictâ causâ condemnari, *to be cast without being heard, Cic. pro Rabir. 4.* (5) = Nisi bellum denunciatum antè sit & indictum, *Id. Off. 1, 11.*

Indicum, i. n. *A kind of colour mixed with blue and purple, indigo, Plin. 35, 6. Vitr. 7, 9.*

Indidem, adv. *de loco. From thence, from the same place.* Indidemne Ameriā? an hocce ex urbe ficarios, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 27.*

Indies, adv. *i. e. in dies. From day to day, daily.* Plus plûsque indies diligo, *Cic. Att. 6, 2.* ut aliqui scrib. sed puto rectius scrib. in dies.

Indifferens, tis. adj. (1) *Indifferent, ordinary.* (2) *Not very curious, or nice.* (1) *Cic. de Fin. 3, 16.* (2) *Indifferens circa viduum, Suet. Cæs. 53.*

Indifferenter, adv. (1) *Indifferently, either the one, or the other.* (2) *Not caring much.* (1) *Utroque utimur indifferenter, Quint. 9, 2.* (2) ¶ Occisum eum populus indifferenter, miles gravissimè tulit, *Suet. Dom. ext.* ¶ Indifferenter vivere, *carelessly, Scrib. Larg. 122.*

|| Indifferētia, æ. f. *Indifferency; also likeness, agreeableness, Gell. 13, 3.*

Indīgēna, æ. c. g. [*ab indu, i. e. in, & geno, i. e. gigno*] *A native, born and bred in the same country, or town; homebred, Tac. Agric. 11, 1.* § Item adj. omni. gen. ut ¶ Indigenæ vinum, *wine growing in the same country, Plin. 14, 6.* ¶ Non indigenæ, sed advenæ, *Liv. 21.* § Indigenæ Latii populi, *Luc. 2, 432.* aquæ, *Val. Flacc. 6, 294. duces, Id. 6, 93.*

|| Indīgēnālīs, e. adj. *Natural, proper, pertinent, Cic. de Orat. 3, 38.* Ex vulg. lect. sed al. aliter; *Dii genitales hab. edd. melioris notæ.*

Indīgēns, tis. part. & adj. *That is in necessity, needy, lacking, wanting, poor, indigent.* Quid ille erat indigens mei? *Cic. de Amic. 9.* § Opum indigens, *Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 31.* Benignè facere indigentibus, *Cic. de Offic. 2, 15.*

Indīgēntia, æ. f. *Need, lack, poverty, indigence.* Indigentia est libido inexplēbilis, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 9.*

Indīgeo, ēre, ui, neut. *To lack, to want, to stand in need.* § Non tam artis indigent, quàm laboris, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 34.* Mea adolescentia indiget illorum bonâ existimatione, *Id. pro Q. Rosc. 15.*

Indīgeor, ēri, pass. *To be wanted.* § Præsidio indiget, *Plin. 10, 17.*

Indīges, ētis. c. g. *Indigetes propriè sunt Dii ex hominibus facti, qu. in diis agentes, vel po-*

tiūs undegeniti dīl. *A god made of a man, a home made god, or god of our country; a canonized saint, Liv. 8, 9. Dīl patrii indigetes, Virg. Geor. 1, 498.*

|| Indigestē. adv. *Indigestedly, without order, Gell. in præfat. † Confuse.*

|| Indigestio, ōis. f. *Indigestion. Indigestione ciborum corruptus sanguis, Veget. 1, 21, 3. Ab indigestione febricitare, Id. 1, 35, 1.*

Indigestus, a, um. part. non digestus. *Indigested, confused, disordered. = Rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. Met. 1, 7.*

Indigētur. imperf. *Men lack. Prædīo earum indigetur, Plin. 10, 27.*

|| Indīgītatio, ōis. f. *An appointing, naming or placing, among the gods, Fest.*

† Indīgītō, āre. aēt. *To signify, and as it were to point the finger at; to call by name, to name.*

Neque de origine, neque notione huius verbi satis convenit inter doctos, immo vix apud vet. invenias præterquam uno Varr. fragmento ap. Non.

Indignābundus, a, um. adj. *Angry, in a chafe, Liv. 38, 57.*

Indignandus, a, um. part. *To be disdained. § Indignanda vellera, Ful. Flacc. 1, 547. Non indignanda lectio vestis, Ov. Met. 8, 659.*

Indignans, tis. part. & adj. sūmus, sup. (1) *Disdaining, chafing, fuming, angry, displeased.* (2) *Unworthy.* (1) *Ora indignantia solvit, Ov. Met. 1, 181. (2) Genus servitutis indignantissimum, Col. 8, 17, 7.*

|| Indignanter. adv. *In scorn, or disdain, Amm. † Indignē.*

Indignatio, ōis. f. verb. *Indignation, anger. Nec de mitatūm indignationes continent, Liv. Indignatio erumpens animo ac præcōre, Patere. 2, 66, 3.*

Indignūmūcūla, æ. f. dim. *A little pet, or chagrin, Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 1.*

Indignūsus, a, um. part. *Scorning, disdain, not enduring. § Pontem indignatus Araxes, Virg. Æn. 8, 728.*

Indignē. adv. || iūs, comp. sūmē, sup. (1) *Undeservedly, unworthily.* (2) *Basely.* (3) *Grievously, humbly.* (1) *Ab inimicis circumventus eget indignē, Cic. anteq. in exil. 7. (2) Clamant omnes indignissimē factum esse, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 11. (3) § Indignūsus fieri, Gell. 13, 8.*

Indignitas, āis. f. (1) *Baseness of birth, or condition; meanness.* (2) *Indignity, unworthiness, heinousness.* (1) *Cic. de Orat. 2. (2) Neque satis severē, pro rei indignitate, decrevit, Id. pro Mur. 25.*

Indignor, āri, ātus sum. dep. i. e. indignē fero. (1) *To scorn, or disdain; to think scorn of.* (2) *To fret and chafe, to be displeased, to be out of patience, or discontented; to be angry with.* (3) *To take in dudgeon, not to endure.* (4) *Also to refuse.* (1) *Partum indignatur honorem, Nī teneant, Virg. Æn. 5, 229. (2) Casum indignabar amici, Id. Æn. 2, 93. (3) Defensor indignabitur accusatorem conari, Cic. de Inv. 2, 18. (4) Quidam indignantur imperia, Quint. 1, 3. Nos rogari ab honestis feminis indignamur, Liv. 34, 5.*

Indignus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. non dignus. (1) *Unworthy, unbecoming.* (2) *Also unfit, or unmeet.* (3) *Sad, shameful, horrible.* (4) *Undeserving either of good, or evil.* (5) *Unhandsome, base, heinous.* (1) *Indigna genere nostro, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 54. (2) Indignissimi ex plebeis candidati, Liv. 4. (3) Quæ futura esse dicunt exempla in cum indigna! Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 4. (4) § Indignissimus honore, Cic. in Vatin. 16. Cur eget indignus quisquam te divite? Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 103. (5) § Indignum facinus, Ter. Adelph. 3, 5, 1.*

Indigus, a, um. adj. *Needing, in want of. Fidelissima auxilia, nec stipendiorum indiga, Plin. 8, 40. Indiga nostræ opis, Virg. Geor. 2, 428.*

Indiligens, adj. or, comp. *Negligent, careless. = Nequam homo indiligensque, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 23. Vereor ne indiligens nimium fies, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 50. Si indiligentior fuerint, Caf.*

B. G. 2, 33. ¶ *Indiligens hortus, a garden carelessly kept, or lying unhandsonely, Plin. 19, 4.*

Indiligenter. adv. iūs, comp. *Negligently, carelessly. Bene parta indiligenter totatur, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 5. § Indiligentiūservare prædīa, Cæf. B. G. 2, 33.*

Inolīgētia, æ. f. *Negligence, carelessness. Litterarum in statum indolīgētia, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 2. Neglecta per indolīgētia prædīa, Plin. 14, 4. Omnia miscebant indolīgētia veri, Tac. Hist. 4, 49, 7.*

* || Indīmēsus, a, um. part. [ex in, & dimēsus] *Unmeasurable, infinite, Amm. † Immenus.*

† Indīpīco, ēre. dep. *To obtain, or get. Nunquam quadrigis albis indīpīcet postea, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 13.*

Indīpīcor, i, eptus sum. dep. (1) *To obtain, get, or attain.* (2) *To overtake, or win.* (3) *To apprehend, or comprehend.* (4) *Also to begin.* (1) *§ Laigiter mercedis indīpīcar, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 28. Quam quis indeptus navem erat, Liv. 26, 39. (2) Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 13. ol. indīpīcet. (3) Gell. 17, 1. (4) § Indīpīci pugnam, Id. 1, 11.*

Inolīctus, a, um. adj. *Indirect, unhandsome, out of order, Quint. 5, 13.*

Indīreptus, a, um. part. *Unpillaged, unransacked. Capitulum indefensum & indireptum conflagrat, Tac. Hist. 3, 7, 7.*

Indīcrētus, a, um. part. *Not severed, or distinguished; all alike, without difference, or distinction. § Arma indiscreta manipulis, Sil. 8, 577. Indiscretus arenis, Lucan. 9, 718. Conf. Stat. Theb. 3, 167.*

† Indīscīmīnātīm. adv. *Indifferently, without difference. Quibus nos utemur indīscīmīnātīm, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 449.*

|| Indīscīmīnātus, a, um. part. *Not severed, or differenced, Litt. ex Apul. † Sine discrimine.*

Indīfertē. adv. *Without eloquence, or good language. Orationem meam collaudavit satis multis verbis, non indīfertē, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 1.*

Indīfertus, a, um. part. *Without eloquence, ill spoken. Vir non indīfertus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 20. § Indīferta prudentia, Id. de Or. 3, 35.*

Indīpēnsātus, a, um. part. *Not moderated, unbounded. Et cassis longē increpitare querelis Indīpensato lassantem corpora nisu, Sil. 16, 342.*

Indīpōsītē. adv. *Confusedly, disorderly. Quid muta animalia perturbatē & indīpōsītē moventur? Sen. Epist. 124.*

Indīpōsītus, a, um. part. *Disordered, out of order. Apud Vitellium omnia indīpōsīta & temulenta, Tac. Hist. 2, 68, 2.*

|| Indīfīmīlīmūs, a, um. adj. sup. *Most unlike, Litt. ex Patere. sed non inven. † Valde dissimilis.*

|| Indīfīmīlībīlis, e. adj. *That cannot be dissimulated, Gell. 10, 22. † Non dissimulandus.*

|| Indīfīmīlātus, a, um. part. *Not dissimulated, Litt. ex Apul. † Non dissimulatus.*

* Indīfōlūbīlis, e. adj. [ex in, & dissolūbīlis] *That cannot be dissolved, indissoluble. Quoniam oīti estis mortales, vos quidem esse indīfōlūbīles non potestis, Cic. de Univ. 11.*

* Indīfōlūtus, a, um. part. [ex in, & dissolūtus] *Not loosed. Hæc sunt indīfōlūta, me invito, Cic. de Univ. 11. sed al. alit. leg.*

|| Indīstānter. adv. *Indifferently, without respect, Amm. † Sūsq̄ue dēque, indiscriminatim.*

|| Indīstīnctē. adv. *Indistinctly, confusedly, Gell. in præfat. † Indīpōsītē.*

Indīstīnctus, a, um. part. (1) *Not distinguished, not differing.* (2) *Indistinct, confused.* (1) *§ Indīstīnctæ corollæ, Catull. 62, 283. (2) = Neque inordinata, neque indīstīnctæ, Quint. 8, 2. = Indīstīnctæ promiscua defensio, Tac. 6, 8.*

|| Indīstīngūbīlis, e. adj. *Not to be discerned, or distinguished, Aug.*

Indīstīctus, a, um. part. *Unwounded, without fear, or hurt. § Indīstīctus abibo, Ov. Met. 12, 92.*

* Indītus, a, um. part. [ab indor] (1) *Put, or set, in.* (2) *Clopt upon.* (3) *Built.* (1) *Indītus lecticæ à tribuno deunctus est, Tac. Ann. 3, 14,*

6. (2) *Vinclīs indītis in urbem raptus, Id. Ann. 11, 1, 5. (3) Saxco indīta monti urbs, Flor. 3, 1, 14.*

|| Indīvīdūitas, ātis. f. *Unpartableness, Non. Philos.*

|| Indīvīdūum, ī. n. *A body so little that it cannot be divided; a mote, or atom, Leg.*

Indīvīdūus, a, um. adj. (1) *That cannot be divided, inseparable, individual.* (2) *Constantly together, seldom parted.* (1) = *Ille atomos, quas appellat, id est, corpora individua, Cic. de Fin. 1, 6. (2) Tac. Ann. 6, 10, 2.*

|| Indīvīsībīlis, e. adj. *Indivisible, Diom. pro Indīvīsus, a, um. part. Undivided, unclowen.*

§ Indīvīsæ ungulæ, Varr. R. 2, 7. *Indīvīsæ omnibus fuerint, Just. 43, 1.*

|| Indīvūsus, a, um. part. *Not parted, inseparable. § Indīvūsus comes, Macrobi. Saturn. 1, 11. † Non divūsus.*

* Indo, ēre, īdi, ītum. aēt. [ex in, & do] (1) *To put, or set, in.* (2) *To put, or lay, upon.* (1)

In os meum vini guttam non indīdi, Plaut. Caf. 1, 3, 31. (2) In nostras scapulas cicatrices indīdērunt, Id. Asin. 3, 2, 7. § Indēre nomen alicui, Liv. 1, 34.

* Indor, i. pass. *To be put, or set, in, Cels. 6, 9. & 7, 25. Ne quid contumeliæ deesset, nomen ei Alexandri inditur, Just. 35, 1.*

* || Indōcībīlītās, ātis. f. [ex in, & docībīlītās] *Unaptness to learn, Apul. de Hab. doct. Plat. p. 598.*

* Indōcīlis, e. adj. [ex in, & docīlis] (1) *Who cannot be taught, indocile, blockish.* (2) *Natural, that has not been taught.* (1) = *Nimis indociles, tardique sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 5. Conf. Sil. 8, 281. 12, 726. (2) Genus indocile composuit, legesque dedit, Virg. Æn. 8, 321.*

* || Indōcīlītās, ātis. f. [ex in, & docīlītās] *Unaptness to learn, indocility. Apul. sed mel. libb. bab. indocibilitas, quod vid. † Tarditas.*

* Indocē. adv. || iūs, comp. [ex in, & docē] *Unlearnedly, unskillfully. Non indocē solum, sed etiam impiē, Cic. N. D. 2, 16. Dicam ego indocētūs, Gell. 12, 5.*

* Indocētus, a, um. part. [ex in, & doctus] or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Unlearned, ignorant, unskillful, awkward.* (2) *Unaccustomed.* (1) =

§ *Hominum duo genera, alterum indocētum & agreste, alterum humanum & politum, Cic. Part. Orat. 25. § Constat non inter philosophos solos, sed etiam indocētes, Id. N. D. 1, 17. Habitus est indocētor, Id. = Levissimum & indocētissimum genus, Id. de Div. 2, 63. (2) Cantaber indocētus juga ferre nostra, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 2.*

Indolētia, æ. f. *The feeling, or having, no pain. § Num propterea idem voluptas est, quod (ut ita dicam) indolētia? Cic. de Div. 2, 4. § Hinc liquet hoc vocab. nondum tunc satis valuisse.*

Indolēo, ēre, ui, ītum. neut. *To be sorry, or to be grieved; to feel pain. Indoluit soror, Val. Flacc. 7, 137. § Indoluisse malis, Ov. Trist. 2, 570. adversis, Ibid. 5, 4, 38. § Genitivo jungi putavit Litt. ex corrupto Ov. loco Met. 2, 788. ubi fort. leg. successorum, nullo p'ane sensu.*

Indolēscō, ēre. neut. incept. *Id. quod indoleo. Ut tactum hominum velut vulnera indolēsceret, Just. 12, 13. Tactu tamen in locus leviter indolēscit, Cels. 8, 9.*

Indolēs, is. f. [ex in, & oleo] (1) *A growth, or increase.* (2) *A natural towardyness, or disposition; aptness to good, or evil.* (3) *A vein, a race, a breed, a strain.* (1) *Cæsar's pueri mirifica indoles virtutis, Cic. ad Brut. 3. § mentis, Col. 1, 9, 2. (2) Cum hac indole virtutum ac vitiorum Hannibal sub Afrubale meruit, Liv. 21, 4. (3) In frugibus pecudibusque servanda indoles, Liv.*

* Indomābīlis, e. adj. [ex in, & domābīlis] *That cannot be tamed, untameable. § Indomābīlis equus, Plaut. Caf. 4, 3, 12.*

* Indomītus, a, um. part. [ex in, & domītus] (1) *Untamed, wild.* (2) *Met. Impotent, ungovernable.* (3) *Invincible, not to be conquered.* (1) § *Equus indomītus, Ad Herenn. 4, 46. juvencus, Col. 6, 2, 9. Indomita*

bos,

bos, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 362. (2) = Indomita & effrænata libido, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 6. (3) Igni indomito carpitur, *Ov. Met.* 10, 370. Indomitæ flammæ, *Sen. Hipp.* 187.

Indormiens, tis. part. *Sleeping.* Gravi sopore acquiescebam, cum me malis indormientem meis inimici vinciendo excitarent, *Curt.* 6, 29. Quod me longæ desidiæ indormientem excitavit, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 2.

Indormio, ire, iui, itum. neut. (1) *To sleep upon.* (2) *Met. To be sluggish, or slow, in doing a thing.* (1) Cubilibus unctis indormit, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 69. (2) = In isto homine colendo indormivi diu, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 15.

Indostruus, pro industrius, *Fest.*

* Indotatus, a, um. part. [ex in, & dotatus] non dotatus. (1) *Having no dowry given, unendowed, without any cost bestowed on it.* (2) *Not honoured with funeral obsequys.* (1) *Virgo indotata est, Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 47. (2) Dantur in altos indotata rogos corpora, *Ov. Met.* 7, 609.

Indu, quod & indo & endo, pro in. *Within.* Ap. Antiquiss. auctt.

Indubiē, adv. *Without doubt.* Dig. † Haud dubiē, indubitātē, *Liv.*

Indubitābilis, e. adj. *Indubitable, not to be doubted.* Signum indubitabile, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 64. genus causæ, *Quint.* 4, 1.

Indubitānter, adv. *Without doubt.* Dig. ap. Litt. & al. Lexic. sed *Liv.* 33, 11.

Indubitātus, a, um. part. *Undoubted.* Spes indubitata, *Plin.* 31, 3. Cubilia indubitata, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 73. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 769.

Indubito, āre, neut. *To doubt much.* Tuis moribus indubito, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 110.

Indubius, a, um. adj. *Certain, questionless, without doubt.* Plurimorum indubia innocentia, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 45, 1. Exempla indubia, *Quint.* 5, 13.

Inducendus, a, um. part. *To be induced, or brought upon.* *Cels.* 5, 22.

Inducens, tis. part. *Induceing, bringing upon.* *Cels.* 5, 26.

Induciæ, arum. pl. f. [qu. enduotio, i. e. in otio, *Voss.* ap. quem, si hoc non placet, al. etymon quære] *A truce, respite, or ceasing from war for a certain time agreed on by both sides.* Inducias aliquot dierum cum hoste pacisci, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. Pax negata, induciæ datæ, *Liv.* 10, 5.

Induco, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ab in & duco] (1) *To introduce, lead, or bring in.* (2) *To cover, or draw over.* (3) *Met. To persuade.* (4) *To make void, or cancell; to abolish, disannul, erase, or strike out.* (3) *To draw in, cajole, or deceive.* (6) *To put, or draw, on his shoes.* (7) *To bring forth, or produce.* (1) Quis homo est, qui inducit pompam tantam? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 68. Libidine furentes induxerunt deos poitæ, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 16. in senatum, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 12, 2. (2) Inducere sulphure tedas, *Ov. Epist.* 7, 23. nubes terris, *Id. Met.* 2, 307. (3) Nunquam induces, ut tibi credam hoc argentum, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 4, 87. (4) Etsi nomina facta sunt, vel mutari, vel induci, possunt, *Cic. Att.* 13, 14. Ut induceretur locatio, postulaverunt, *Ibid.* 1, 17. Inducto priore decreto, *Suet. Cæs.* 16. (3) = Hic nos decipit, fefellerit, induxit, *Cic. in Pison.* 1. (6) & Lig-næ solæ in pedes indutæ sunt, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 50. pedibus, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 13. Calceus præposterè inductus, *Plin.* 2, 7. (7) Nec fructum, nec lætam frondem olea inducet, *Col.* 5, 9. ¶ Inducere alicui spem, *To put him in hope.* *Cic. de Amm.* 16. Inducere animum, *Plaut. in animum, Ter. to persuade himself.*

Inducoi, i, etus. pass. *To be introduced, persuaded, &c.* Ad misericordiam induci, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 50. Induci absol. pro in senatum, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 11, 9.

† Inductile, is. n. *A costrel cup.* Litt. ex *Plin.* sed q.

Inductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A bringing into, or along.* (2) *A bringing in, an introduction.* (3) *A rhetorical induction, when, by premised*

questions granted, a conclusion is inferred. (4) *A plastering, or laying over.* (5) ¶ *A blot.* (6) ¶ Inductio animi, a persuasion. (1) Nos aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) Personarum ficta inductione, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 53. erroris, *Ibid.* (3) *Vid. Id. de Inv.* 1, 31. ¶ Per inductionem examinare & probare, *to reduce by logical argument, colligere, vocat, Id.* (4) Inductio parietum frequentetur trullis, *Pall. R. R.* 1, 15. (5) Ap. JCC. (6) Positum est in inductione animi, & voluntate, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1.

Inducturus, a, um. part. *About to bring in.* Se bonorum venditionem inducturum, *Hirt. B. H.* 90.

Inductus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought in.* (2) *Introduced.* (3) *Induced, moved.* (4) *Persuaded.* (5) *Rased, or stricken, cut.* (6) *Plastered, daubed, covered over, besmeared.* (1) Inducta armenta in rura, *Varr.* (2) Subtiliter ad criminandum inducta oratio, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 11. (3) Inductus falsâ spe pollicebar, *Id. pro Planc.* 42. consuetudine & familiaritate, *Id. pro Quint.* 3. (4) Inductus argumentis, *Plin.* 7, 43. (5) ¶ Multa inducta, deleta, & superscripta, *Suet. Ner.* 52. (6) ¶ Testorium vetus deletum, & novum inductum, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 55. Tedæ sulphure inducto, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 23. Inducta per pinnam pedibus aloë, *Scrib. Larg.* 158.

Inducturus, a, um. part. *About to bring in, &c.* Inducturus caliginem omnibus, *Paterc.* 2, 36.

Inductus, ūs, m. verb. *A persuasion.* Quod alieno inductu fecerit, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 17. Hujus persuasu atque inductu, *Quint.* 5, 10. ¶ vix leg. nisi in ablat.

Inducula, æ. f. [ab inducendo] *A woman's under garment.* *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 39. vix alibi.

† Indugredi, pro ingredi, *Lucr.* 4, 319.

¶ Indulcitas, atis. f. *Harshness.* Ap. Non. † Austeritas.

¶ Indulco, & Indulcōro, āre. act. *To make sweet.* Tert. non autem *Cic. quem laud.* Litt.

Indulgens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Indulging.* (2) *Indulgent, gracious, kind, tender.* (3) *Treated with indulgence, coddled, made much of.* (1) Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 13. (2) Pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego adstrinxi, relaxat, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 6. Indulgentissimus imperator, *Plin. Epist.* 10, 5, 2. & *Paneg.* 90, 4. (3) Si filio obtigerit indulgentior facies, vultus erectior, *Quint.* Fili indulgentissime, vidi te, nec semel vidi, *Id. Decl.* 10. *Vid. Vall.* 1, 30.

Indulgenter, adv. iūs, comp. sūmē, sup. *Kindly, with indulgence.* Captivos indulgenter habere, *Liv.* 36, 14. Longè indulgentius in poëta Simonide, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 11. Voluptati aurium indulgentissimè deditus, *Solin. c.* 14.

Indulgentia, æ. f. (1) *Indulgence, fondness, a coddling.* (2) *Calmness, gentleness, lenity.* (3) *Grace, favour.* (4) Also in later writers a pardon, a dispensation. (1) Mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentia vocamus, nervos omnes & corporis & animi frangit, *Quint.* 1, 3. (2) Cæli indulgentia, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 345. Cæsaris indulgentia in suos, *Balbus, Cic. in Ep.* ad Att. 9, 12. (3) Probaveris me ad peculiarem tuam indulgentiam pertinere, *Plin.* 10, 2. ad Trajan. Imperat. (4) Rogatus à P. Accio Aquilâ, ut mitterem tibi libellum, per quem indulgentiam, pro statu filiarum suarum implorat, *Id. Ep.* 10, 107.

Indulgeo, ēre, si. neut. [ex in & urgeo, & in l mut. ut adsolet, nempe ut sit ejus qui non urget, hoc est, non omnia pro suo jure exigit; ab ἐνδύειν ducit *Morl.*] (1) *To indulge, to coddle, not to insist on one's authority, to let one have his will.* (2) *To be kind and civil to one, to make much of.* (3) *To follow after, to give one's self up to.* (4) *To concede, to grant.* (5) *To dispense with.* (1) Nimiū illi, Menedeme, indulges, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 21. ¶ Nimis me indulgeo, *Id. ib.* 2, 1, 16. (2) Huic legioni Cæsar & indulserat præcipuē, & propter virtutem confidebat maximè, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 40. (3) ¶ Indulgere amicitiiis novis, *Cic. de Am.* 15. cho-reis, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 615. iræ, *Val. Max.* 6, 1,

13. luxuriæ, *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 23. (4) Ju-veni curule indulgebit ebur, *Stat. ornamenta consularia, Suet. Claud.* 24. (5) Videis mihi studio illorum indulgere posse, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 15. Sanguine meo sibi indulgere æquum censet, *Liv.* 40, 15. ¶ Cum accus. personæ: Te indulgebant, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 34.

Indulgeo, ēri. pass. *To be indulged.* Indulgeri humano dolori, *Val. Max.* 2, 6, 7. Sint licet sapienter indulta, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 109.

¶ Indulgitas, atis. f. *Indulgence.* Non. 2, 439. † Indulgentia.

† Indūmen, inis. n. id. quod

Indūmentum, i. n. *A garment, attire, apparel, clothes.* Litt. ex *Cic. sed vereor ut sit; centē Gell.* 16, 10. & *Aur. Vict.* 3, 21, 1.

* Induo, ēre, ui, tum. act. [ab ἐνδύω, *Gr. Idem.*] (1) *To put into, (2) or upon. (3) To put on. (4) To cover over, to besmear, or daub over. (5) To assume, to take upon one. (1) ¶ Soccis se induere, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 32. se veste, *Plaut.* ¶ se nux in florem, *to blossom, Virg. Geor.* 1, 188. (2) Se stimulis inopinantes inducunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 82. Absol. ¶ Duni expedire se vult, induit, *be entangled himself, Cic. Verr.* 2, 43. (3) ¶ Tunicam induere, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 8. soleas, *Plin.* 33, 11. paternas catenas, *Val. Max.* 5, 3. ext. 3. cultum famularem, *Id.* 5, 6. ext. 1. cæsus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 251. vincula, *Id.* 2, 399. Met. Ingenium novum inducere, *Liv.* 3, 33. animum bonis artibus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 45, 3. (4) Induere postes pice, *Plaut. Moss.* 3, 2, 142. (5) Induere hostiles spiritus, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 52, 4. munia ducis, *Id. Ann.* 1, 69, 2.*

* Induor, i, ūtus. *To be put into, put on, &c.* Suâ confessione induatur ac juguletur, necesse est, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 64. Indui lorica, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 94.

† Indūpēdire, & Indūpēditus, antiq. pro impedire, impeditus.

Indūpērator, ōris. m. pro imperator, *Juv.* 10, 138.

Indūrans, tis. part. *Hardening.* Indurantes attritu, *Plin.* 8, 52.

Indūrātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Hardened, made hard.* Robora flammis Indurata, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 65. Induratus timor, *Liv.* 30, 18. Germanis quid induratus ad omnem patientiam? *Sen. de Irâ.* 1, 11.

Indūreo, ēre, neut. & Indūresco, ēre. incept. *To grow hard.* Corpus induruit usu, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 2, 5. Antequam fici indurescant, *Col.* 12, 15. Indurūcie virgæ, *Col.* 4, 6, 2. Induruit vitulus, *Id.* 6, 26, 1. Venter indurescit, *Cels.* 4, 24.

Indūro, āre. act. [ab in intens. & durus] *To make hard.* Nives indurat Boreas, *Ov. Met.* 6, 692.

Indūrōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be hardened.* *Plin.* 15, 17. Sic ad labores bellicos indurabantur, *Just.* 23, 9.

* Indūsiarius, a, um. adj. [ab induo] *One that makes under garments.* *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 55.

† Indūsiātus, a, um. adj. *Worn on the inner part, underneath other clothes.* Indusiata vestis, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 47. ¶ Sed *Varr. L. L.* 4, leg. intusiata, qu. ab intus.

Indūsiūm, i. n. [qu. intusium, *Varr. sed fortè rectius ab induo*] *A shirt, shift, smock, petticoat, or other under garment.* *Varr. L. L.* 4, 30.

Industria, æ. f. [de etym. vid. Industrius] (1) *Thoughtfulness, providence, contrivance.* (2) *Endeavour, diligence, a pains-taking.* (3) *In malam partem.* (1) ¶ Paulū interesse censet ex animo omnia, ut fert natura, facias, an de industria? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, fin. ¶ Ut alios industria, ita hunc ignavia ad famam protulerat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 18. = Summis opibus atque industriis, *Plaut. Moss.* 2, 1, 1. ¶ De industria, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 12. Ex industria, *Liv.* 1, 56. & 26, ult. Industria, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 37. Ed. *Camer. on purpose, designedly.* (2) = In quo meam industriam ac diligentiam spectari volo.

volo, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 35. (3) Mea industria, & malitia, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 1, 7.

Industriè, adv. ius, comp. *Carefully, industriously.* = Diligentissime, industrièque administrare, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 60. Quis industrius, quis sapius dixit? Cic. *pro Domo*, 11.

Industriose, adv. *Industriously.* Id genus scriptaræ industriose excoluit, *Suet. vitâ Juvenal.*

Industrius, a, um, adj. or, comp. [*ab endo, i. e. in, & struo, Fest.*] *Industrious, sharp, active, brisk.* = Homo navus, & industrius, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 21. = acer, *Id.* 3. Industrios ac ignavos pax in æquo tenet, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 12. Quo neque industrius de juventute erat, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 27.

* Indutus, a, um, part. [*ab induo*] *Arrayed with, put on, &c.* Nequis quin aliquid ejus indutus fies, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 8. Vestes indutæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 364.

* Indutus, ūs, m. verb. *Clothing, apparel.* = P. ius quæ sunt de indutu & am. ctu tangam, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 3. § Gerere vestem indutui, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 4.

* Induviæ, ārum, pl. f. [*ab eodem*] *Clothes, apparel put on.* 3 Induviæ tuæ, atque uxoris exuviæ, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 9.

* Induvium, i, n. [*ab eodem*] *The bark of a tree,* *Plin.* 13, 4.

† Inebriæ aves, pl. [*fort. ab inhibendo*] *Birds which in soothsaying discourage the doing a thing, Fest.* Commorandum 'st apud hanc inebriam, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 2, 21. ubi al. obicem.

|| Inebriatio, ōnis, f. *A making drunk, Firm.* Inebrio, āre, act. [*ex in intens. & ebrius*] *To make drunk.* Palma vescentes inebriat, *Plin.* 22, 12. ¶ Inebriare aurem, *to fill it with impertinence,* *Juv.* 9, 113.

Inebrior, āri, ātus, pass. *To be intoxicated, or made drunk, Varr.*

* Inedia, æ, f. [*ab in priv. & edo, ēsum.*] *Want of victuals, hunger, a fasting.* Vigiliis & inediā necatus, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 27. Corpus inediæ patiens, *Sall. B. C.* 5. *conf. Cels.* 1, 3.

Ineditus, a, um, part. [*ex in priv. & edo, ēditum*] *Not published.* Inedita cura, *Ov. ex Ponto*, 4, 16, 39.

Ineffabilis, e, adj. [*ex in priv. & effari*] *Not to be spoken, or expressed; ineffable.* Populorum nomina sunt maximè ineffabilia, *Plin. Præf.* 1, 5.

Inefficax, ācis, adj. or, comp. *Ineffectual, of no force, or strength,* *Plin.* 17, 12. & 34, 11.

|| Ineffigatus, a, um, part. *Having no right shape, deformed,* *Gell.* 17, 10. = Informis, *Id. ib.*

Inelāborāus, a, um, part. *Unlaboured, having no pains taken about, inaccurate,* *Sen. de Tranq.* 1. & *Quint.* 4, 1.

Inelēgans, tis, adj. *Without beauty, or grace.* = Deliciæ illepidæ atque inelegantes, *Catull.* 6, 2. Orationis non inelegans copia, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 81.

Inelēganter, adv. *Without elegance, or grace,* *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 26. & *de Fin.* 2, 9.

Ineluctābilis, e, adj. *Not to be struggled against, unavoidable.* Ineluctabilis fatorum vis, *Paterc.* 2, 57. Ineluctabile fatum, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 334. tempus, *Id.* 2, 324.

Inemendābilis, e, adj. *Not to be amended,* *Quint.* 1, 1. Inemendabilis est error, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, 2.

Inemōrior, i, dep. *To die in a thing, not to leave till death.* Inemori spectaculo, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 34.

Inemptus, a, um, adj. [*ex in priv. & emptus*] *Unbought.* Inemptæ ruris dapes, *Col.* 11, 3. *Conf. Hor. Ep.* 2, 48.

Inenarrābilis, e, adj. *Not to be expressed, or related; inexpressible,* *Sen. N. Q.* 29. Inenarrabili pietate, *Paterc.* 2, 99. subtilitas, *Plin.* 21, 3. *conf. Liv.* 44, 5.

Inenarrābiliter, adv. *Inexpressibly.* Jecur omne inenarrabiliter absumptum, *Liv.* 41, 15.

|| Inenarrātus, a, um, part. *Not told, or related,* *Gell.* 12, 6.

Inenōdābilis, e, adj. *Not to be unfolded, intricate,* *Cic. de Fato*, 9.

* Ineo, ire, ivi, itum, act. [*ex in & eo*] (1) *To*

go, or enter, into. (2) *To enter upon, to commence.*

(3) *To lie with, to couple with; as the male with the female.* (1) Videbo id priusquam ineam domum, *Plaut.* ¶ Limen vitæ inire, *to be born.* *Lucr.* 3, 681. (2) Cū magistratum inierint, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 15. ¶ Fœdus inire, *to make a league,* *Prop.* 4, 4, 60. consilium, *to consult,* *Cic. Att.* 3, 10. gratiam apud aliquem, *Id.* 36, 5. ab aliquo, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 3. cum aliquo, *Cic. Att.* 7, 9. *to oblige.* inducias, *to make a truce,* *Plin. numerum, to count,* *Liv.* 38, 23. rationem, *to consider,* *Cic. Fam.* 13, 29. mensuram, *to measure,* *Col.* 5, 3. suffragia, *to vote,* *Liv.* ¶ somnum, *to fall asleep,* *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 56. (3) Vid. *Suet. Aug.* 69. *Varr. R. R.* 7, 8. & *Plin.* 8, 44. *Col.* 6, 20.

* Ineor, iri, itus, pass. *To be entered into, or upon.* (2) *To be coupled with the male.* (1) Si tu jubes, inibitur tecum, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 6, 25. Hæc munia multo gaudio censoris inibantur, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 25. Ubi initum certamen est, *Paterc.* 2, 85. (2) Annicula sus non improbè concipit, sed iniri debet mense Februario, *Col.* 7, 9.

* Ineptè, adv. sīmè, sup. [*ex in, & aptè*] *Sillyly, foolishly, indiscreetly.* Ineptè moliri, *Hor. A. P.* 140. Ineptissime fieri, *Quint.* 11, 3.

* Ineptia, æ, f. [*qu. ex in priv. & eptia*] (1) *Sillyness, absurdity, foolishness.* (2) *A silly story, a tale.* (3) *A witty jest.* (1) = Ineptia, stultitiæque aded & temeritas, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 26. (2) Ineptiæ pæne aniles, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 37. (3) C. Mellissus libellos ineptiarum, qui nunc jocosum inscribuntur, composuit, *Suet. Gramm.* 21.

* Ineptio, ire, act. [*ex in priv. & || aptio*] *To trifle; to talk, or act, foolishly,* *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 73. & *Adelp.* 5, 8, 11.

* Ineptus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [*ex in priv. & aptus, Cic.*] (1) *Unfit, improper.* (2) *Silly, foolish, simple.* (1) = Inepta lenitas patris, facilitatque prava, *Ter. Adelp.* 3, 3, 37. Aquini longulum sanè iter, & via inepta, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 13. ubi tamen al. aliter. (2) Rifu inepto res ineptior nulla est, *Catull.* 37, 16. Discursare ineptissimum est, *Quint.* 11, 3. ¶ Cū lotè pateat bujus vocab. usus, vid. *Scal. peculiarari oratione de nomine inepti, & Schottum Tullian. Questionum,* c. 20.

Inequitābilis, e, adj. *That cannot be rid over.* Campi lubrici & inequitabiles, *Curt.* 8, 14, 4.

Inequito, āre, act. (1) *To ride in.* (2) *Met. To insult.* (1) Sarmatæ patentibus campis inequant, *Flor.* 4, 12, 20. (2) Audet inequitare philosophiæ, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 15.

Inermis, e, adj. [*ex in priv. & arma*] (1) *Unarmed, without arms.* (2) *Met. Weak, feeble, rude, unlearned.* (1) Arma qui non habuerunt, eos inermes fuisse vides, *Cic. pro Cæcinâ*, 21. 33. Albana pubes inermis ab armatis septa, *Liv. Conf. Tac.* 15, 67. (2) = In logicâ inermis ac nudus est, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 7.

Inermus, a, um, adj. *Weaponless, unarmed.* Habebat magnam multitudinem, sed inermorum, *Lepid. Cic. inter Epist. Fam.* 10, 34.

Inerrans, tis, adj. [*ex in priv. & errans*] *That wanders, or moveth, not; fixed.* Inerrantes stellæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 21.

Inerro, āre, neut. [*ex in intens. & erro*] (1) *To wander up and down, to straggle.* (2) *Met. To seize on one place after another.* (1) § Diana montibus inerrat, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 6. (2) Ignis inerrat ædibus, *Stat. Sylw.* 1, 5, 58.

* Iners, tis, adj. [*ex in priv. & ars*] (1) *Artless, without skill, or art.* (2) *Slothful, lazy, sluggish.* (3) *Inactive, clumsy.* (4) *Dull, heavy, stupid.* (5) *Without motion.* (6) *Faint, feeble.* (7) *Inspid, flat, stiff.* (8) *Barren, unfruitful.* (1) = Iners, & nullius consilii, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 2. Genus hominum seditiosum & inertissimum, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 19. sed al. alit. leg. (2) = Homo inertior, ignavior, vir inter mulieres, &c. *Id. in Verr.* 2, 78. (3) Balæna ad repugnandum inertes, *Plin.* 9, 6. (4) Oculos stupor urget inertes, *Virg. Geor.* 3,

523. Terra iners, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 45. (5) Seu subit iners, seu profluet humor, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 25. Glacies iners, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 6. Ut Jobæ homini superbissimo inertissimoque obtemperaret, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 57. (6) Plurima sternuntur inertia passim Corpora, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 364. (7) Salem faciunt inertem, nec candidum, *Plin.* 31, 7. Versus inertes, *Hor. A. P.* 445. (8) Rastris glebas qui frangit inertes, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 94.

* Inertia, æ, f. (1) *Ignorance, or unskillfulness in arts.* (2) *Lazyness, idleness, sloth.* (3) *Luxury, softness, dissolute living.* (4) *A lying still, a doing nothing.* (1) 3 Animi affecti sunt virtutibus, vitiis, inertis, *Cic. in Partic.* 10. (2) = Segnitiam hominum atque inertiam castigare, *Id. de Orat.* 1. (3) Mollis inertia, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 1. (4) Inertiâ pinguescens piscis, *Plin.* 9, 15.

* Inerticula, æ, f. [*ab inertia*] *A sort of wine, the wine whereof is brisk and strong enough in taste, but dull in operation,* *Col.* 3, 3, 24.

Inertudine, adv. *Unlearnedly, unfitly,* *Quint.* 1, 10. *Gell.* 7, 3.

Inertuditus, a, um, part. sīmus, sup. *Unlearned.* Non ergo Epicurus ineruditus, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 21. Priscorum Catonis verborum ineruditissimus fur, *Suet. de Clar. Gramm.*

Inescandus, a, um, part. *To be taken with a bait.* Inescandæ multitudinis, *Paterc.* 2, 13.

Inescatus, a, um, part. *Taken with a bait, Met. allured, caught, trepaned, wheedled.* Inescata te meritas, *Liv.* 22, 41.

Inesco, āre, act. [*ab in priv. & esca*] *To lay a bait, Met. to wheedle, to allure, to trepan.* Abi; nescis inescare homines, *Ter. Adelp.* 2, 2, 12.

Inescor, āri, pass. *To be allured.* Nos cæci, specie parvi beneficii, inescamur, *Liv.* 41, 23.

Inevitābilis, e, adj. *Not to be avoided, not to be shunned, inevitable, unavoidable.* Jus rigidum & inevitabile mortis, *Ov. ad Liv.* 443. fulmen, *Id. Met.* 3, 301. Inevitabile fatum, *Curt.* 4, 6, 17. *conf. Sil.* 14, 448.

* Ineundus, a, um, part. *To be entered upon.* Omnibus igitur forti ac læto animo bellum ineundum, *Just.* 5, 22.

Inevolutus, a, um, part. *Unrolled.* Meton. *Unread.* Vadas & redeas inevolutus, *Mart.* 11, 1, 4.

* Inexcitābilis, e, adj. [*ex in priv. & excitabilis*] *That cannot be awaked.* Oppressus inexcitabili somno, *Sen. Ep.* 83. edente Gronov.

* Inexcitus, a, um, part. [*ex in priv. & excitus*] *Not raised, not drawn together.* = Ardet inexcita Ausonia, atque immobilis arte, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 623. *R. occ.*

|| Inexcogitābilis, e, adj. *Not to be thought on, or found out by thinking,* *Laet.* 4, 8.

Inexcogitatus, a, um, part. *Unthought of, not found out.* Inexcogitatum remedium, *Plin.* 36, 15.

|| Inexcultus, a, um, part. *Unadorned, undressed, not set off,* *Gell.* 13, 21. † Rudis, im-politus.

Inexcūsābilis, e, adj. *Not to be excused.* Inexcūsabile tempus, *Ov. Met.* 7, 511. vid. & *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 58. *Litt. Cic. trib. sed q.*

Inexercitatus, a, um, part. *Unexercised, unpractised.* Inexercitatus miles, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 16. Inexercitati histiones, *Id. de Sen.* 18. 3. Fa-mem facilius fert inexercitatus, quàm exercitatus, homo, *Cels.* 3. quàm iners, *Id.* 5, 26, 6.

Inexercitus, a, um, part. *Not exercised, not disciplined, undisciplined.* Copiæ inexercitæ, & non multo antè contractæ, *Nep. Eun.* 3.

Inexhaustus, a, um, part. (1) *Not to be exhausted, inexhaustible.* (2) *Met. Insatiable.* (1) § Inexhausta metallis Insula, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 174. (2) aviditas legendi, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 2.

Inexorābilis, e, adj. *Not to be prevailed with, inexorable.* Inexorabilis judex, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 5. res, *Liv.* 2, 3. Inexorabilem se præbere, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 1, 2. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 578.

Inexpectatus, a, um, part. *Not expected, unexpected.* Hostis inexpectatus adest, *Ov. Met.*

12, 65. Inexpectatum nihil nuntias, *Val. Max.* 5, 10, ext. 3. conf. *Cic. Orat.* 2, 55.

|| Inexpeditus, a, um. part. *Unready, unprepared, Arnob.*

In xpectus, a, um. part. *Not awaked, Ov. Met.* 12, 317.

Inexpertus, a, um. part. (1) *Unassayed, untried, unattempted.* (2) *Also not having tried, unacquainted with.* (1) Ne quid inexpertum relinquat, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 415. Animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, *Liv.* 10, 18. Committere se in fidem inexpertam, *Id.* 28, 18. (2) Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 86. ☞ Expertus, quod vid.

Inexpiabilis, e. adj. (1) *Not to be atoned.* (2) *Irreconcilable, obstinate.* (1) Inexpiabili religione sancire, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 12. (2) = Se implacabilem inexpiabilemque præbere, *Id. in Pison.* 33. Bellum inexpiabile suscipere, *Id. de Harusp. Resp.* 2. odium, *Liv.* 39, 51.

Inexplānatus, a, um. part. *Indisfinit, flaming.* Metellum explanatæ linguæ fuisse accepimus, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Inexplēbilis, e. adj. *Not to be filled, insatiable.* Libido inexplēbilis, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9. virtus, *Liv.* 28, 17. feritas, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, 1.

Inexpletus, a, um. part. (1) *Not completed, not finished.* (2) *Insatiate, insatiable.* (1) Inexpletis cædibus hausi Quinquaginta animas, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 667. (2) Inexpletum lacrymans, i. e. sine modo, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 5, 9.

* Inexplicabilis, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & explicabilis*] (1) *Not to be explained, inexplicable.* (2) *Inextricable, from whence it is hard to disentangle one's self.* (1) De generibus singulis differere immensum & inexplicable est, *Plin.* 23, 1. (2) Viæ continuis imbris inexplicabiles, *Liv.* 40, 33.

* || Inexplicatus, a, um. part. [*ex in priv. & explicatus*] *Not unfolded, not explained, Arnob. pro*

* Inexplicitus, a, um. part. [*ab eodem*] *Not explained, dark, obscure, intricate.* Inexplicita dicta, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 511. Democritos, Zenonas, inexplicitosque Platonas, *Mart.* 9, 48.

Inexplorātē, & Inexplorātō. adv. *Without search, or tryal; precipitately, too adventurously.* *Gell.* 5, 19. = temerē, *Id. ib.* Inexplorato cohortes pabulatum misere, *Liv.* 6, 30. Conf. 22, 4. & 27, 26.

Inexplorātus, a, um. part. *Unsearched, untried, undiscovered.* Inexplorato vado stagni, *Liv.* 26, 48.

* Inexpugnabilis, e. adj. [*ab in priv. & expugnabilis*] *Not to be conquered, or subdued; impregnable, inexpugnable.* Volumus eum, qui beatus sit, esse tutum, inexpugnabilem, septum, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 14. Ars inexpugnabilis, *Liv.* 2, 7. Inexpugnabiles muri, *Val. Max.* 9, 6, ext. 2. Pectus inexpugnabile amoris, *Ov. Met.* 11, 777.

Inexpūtābilis, e. adj. *Not to be numbered, innumerable.* Inexpūtabilis numerus, *Col.* 9, 4, 6.

Inexsātūrābilis, e. adj. *Not to be filled, or satisfied.* Inexsaturabile pectus Junonis, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 781.

|| Inexsātūratus, a, um. part. *Not filled, or satisfied, Avien. Arat. Phænom.* 187.

Inextinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Not to be quenched, inextinguishable.* (2) *Met. Immortal, that will always last.* (3) *Insatiable.* (1) Ignis inextinctus, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 428. (2) Nomen inextinctum Penelopæa fides, *Id. Trist.* 5, 14, 36. (3) Silenus inextinctæ libidinis, *Id. Fast.* 1, 413.

Inextirpābilis, e. adj. *Not to be rooted out, Plin.* 15, 20.

|| Inextirpātus, a, um. part. *Not rooted out, Litt. ex Cels.*

* Inextricābilis, e. adj. [*ab in priv. & extricabilis*] *Not to be disengaged from, inextricable, irrecoverable.* Inextricabilis labyrinthus, *Plin.* 36, 13. error, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 27. Inextricabilia vitia stomachi, *Plin.* 20, 21. conf. *Sil.* 4, 584.

* Inexsuperābilis, e. adj. [*ab in priv. & su-*

perabilis] (1) *That cannot be climbed over.* (2) *Met. Not to be conquered, or surmounted.* (1) Inexsuperabiles Alpes, *Liv.* 5, 34. difficultates, *Paterc.* 2, 120. (2) vis fati, *Liv.* 5, 35.

* || Inexsuperātus, a, um. part. [*ex in priv. & superatus*] *Not overcome, Litt. ex Mart.*

|| Infāber, bra, brum. adj. *Not like a workman, bungling, Litt. ex Mart. sed q.*

Infabrē. adv. *Not workmanlike, bunglingly, rudely.* Vasa non infabrē facta, *Liv.* 36, 40. Sculptum infabrē, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 22.

Infabricātus, a, um. part. *Unwrought, unbecom.* Robora filvis Infabricata fugæ studio, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 400.

Infacētē, & Inficētē. adv. *Isimē, sup. Unpleasantly, unwittily.* Non infacētē dicere, *Suet. Vespas.* 20. *Vid. Plin.* 35, 4.

Infacētīæ, vel potiùs Inficētīæ, ārum, pl. f. *Poor jests, little puns.* Annales pleni inficetiarum, *Catull.* 34, 19. *Vid. Paterc.* 2, 33.

Infacētus, & Inficētus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Clownish, unpleasant, rude, unpolished, not witty.* Quid tam inficetus Lemno adveniens? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 4. Inficeto inficetior rure, *Catull.* 20, 14. Non inficetus homo, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. vix alibi occ.

|| Infācundia, æ. f. *Want of eloquence and acuteness, Gell.* 11, 16.

Infācundus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Ineloquent, rude in speech.* Vir acer, nec infacundus, *Liv.* 4, 49. = Infacundior, & linguā impromptus, *Id.* 7, 4.

* Infāmandus, a, um. part. *To defame, or be defamed.* Etsi causa apparebit, tamen infamandæ rei causâ januam obserari jubet, *Liv.* 40, 7.

* Infāmans, tis. part. *Defaming.* Infamantia bellum funera, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 96.

* Infāmatus, a, um. part. *Spoken ill of, defamed.* Hunc infamatum à plerisque Tres historici extulerunt, *Nep. Alcib.* 11.

* Infāmia, æ. f. [*ab in priv. & fama*] (1) *An ill report.* (2) *Disgrace, dishonour.* (1) Con tingerat nostras infamia temporis aures, *Ov. Met.* 1, 211. (2) In malis nostris nullius inest peccati infamia, *Cic. Pœnæ* magis quàm infamiæ eximere, *Tac.* 14, 40. ☞ gloria, *Id.* Intactus infamiâ, *Liv.* 38, 51.

* Infāmīe, e. adj. (1) *Disreputable, dishonourable, ill spoken of.* (2) *Unlucky, dismal.* (3) *Filthy.* (1) Non patiar me flagitiis tuis infamem fieri, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 14. § Vitiis atque omni de core infames, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 47. ☞ Infamis digitus, *the middle finger, Pers.* 2, 33. (2) Annus intamis pestilentia, *Liv.* 8. Alpes frigidibus, *Id.* 21, 31. (3) Infame os Antonii, *Cic. Phil.* 11.

* Infāmo, āre. act. (1) *To defame, disgrace, to slander.* (2) *To decry, to confute.* (3) *To divulge, or spread abroad.* (4) *To waste, to ruin, to destroy.* (1) § Infamare aliquem parricidii, *Quint. D.* 8. Infamant generosas degeneres apes, *Col.* 9, 8, 5. (2) Infamare aliquem quasi incredibilia jactantem, *Sen.* Tua moderatio aliorum infamet injurias, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 12. (3) Infamandæ rei causâ januam obserari jubet, *Liv.* 40, 7. (4) *Col.* 1, 7.

* Infāmor, āri. pass. *To be made famous.* Infamantur tumuli, *Prop.* 3, 16, 27. Infamatur ager, *Col.* 1, 7, 7.

Infandūm, adv. *O abominable, O horrible, Virg. Aen.* 1, 255.

Infandus, a, um. adj. *Isimus, sup. So great, so cruel, so strange, so abominable, so heinous as not to be expressed.* Amor infandus, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 85. dolor, *Ibid.* 2, 3. labor, *Id.* 8, 577. Tam infandum facinus ne audiui quidem, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 22. Infanda cædes, *Liv.* 4, 32. dies, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 132. Jam fero infandissima, *Quint.* 3, 8.

Infans, tis. or, comp. *Isimus, sup. [ex in priv. & fari]* (1) *Not able to speak, mute.* (2) *Ineloquent, speaking ill.* (3) *Small, little.* (4) *Subst. A little child, sc. puer, puella, &c. or the young of other creatures.* (1) Infans pudor prohibebat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 57. Cūm per ætatem fari posset, infans erat, *Gell.* 5, 9. (2) ☞ Oratio neque nimis infans, neque perfectē diser-

ta, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 26. Nihil accusatore Lentulo infantius, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 3, 4. Guttera infantia, *Ov. in Ibin.* 229. Dialectici infantissimi reperiuntur, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 11. (3) Cibus infantis boleti, *Plin.* 22, 22. (4) In Sabinis incertus infans natus, masculus an femina esset, *Liv.* 31, 12. Vespertilio geminos volitat amplexa infantes, *Plin.* 10, 61.

Infantāria, æ. f. *One that loveth children, Mart.* 4, 88. ☞ Qui cudisse & novē dixisse videtur, neque habet qui sequi velit.

Infantia, æ. f. (1) *Want of utterance, lack of eloquence.* (2) *Infancy, childhood.* (3) *Somewhat like infancy.* (1) ☞ Possitne eloquentia converti in infantiam, *Cic. Topic.* 21. (2) Nostra infantia cælum Haussit Aventini, *Juv.* 3, 84. (3) Madidi nasi infantia, *Id.* 10, 199.

Infantilis, e. adj. *Belonging to infancy.* Infantilia blandimenta, *Justin.* 17. ult.

|| Infantulus, i. m. & Infantula, æ. f. *A little infant, Apul. Met.* 8, p. 273. ☞ Met. 10, p. 341.

Infarciens, tis. part. *Stuffing in.* Infarciens verba, *Cic. Orat.* 69.

* Infarcio, vel Infercio, si, ire. act. *To stuff, or cram.* Infercire largam salem in aliquid, *Col.* 12, 53, 2. Infercire verba, quasi rimas expleat, *Cic. Orat.* 69.

Infarcior, iri. pass. *To be stuffed.* Mori inedia destinanti, per vim ore diducto infarciri cibum jussit, *Suet. T.* 53.

Infatigābilis, e. adj. *Not to be wearied, indefatigable.* Infatigabilis cursus, *Plin.* 28, 19. animus, *Val. Max.* 4, 6, ext. 2. series pietatis, *Id.* 5, 2, ext. 4.

Infatuo, āre. act. *To make one a fool, to infatuate.* Ut hominem stultum magis etiam infatuet, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 9. Adulatio eum infatuet, *Sen. Ep.* 59.

Infautus, a, um. adj. [*ab in priv. & faustus*] *Unlucky, unprosperous, unfortunate.* Bella infautas gerunt, *Ov. Met.* 14, 529. sed rect. instructa. Infautum vellus, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 263. antrum, *Id.* 8, 315.

|| Infectio, ōnis. f. verb. *Infection, Jun. & Tabes, vitium, contagio.*

Infectivus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to colouring, dying, or painting.* Hæc omnia infectiva appellantur, *Vitr.* 7, 14.

Insector, ōris. m. verb. [*ab inficio*] (1) *A dier.* (2) *That which aietb.* (1) Cursus noster dibaphum cognat, sed eum insector moratur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16. Insector lanarum, *Plin.* 20, 7. (2) Purpurarum generi insector ille succus, *Plin.* 11, 2.

Infectus, a, um. part. [*ab inficio*] (1) *Died, stained.* (2) *Poisoned, infected, envenomed.* (1) Mulieribus etiam palpebræ infectæ, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 37. Infectos imitare Britannos, *Prop.* 2, 18, 23. (2) Infecta maria traduntur, *Suet. Cal.* 49. Infecta sanguine tela, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 187.

Infectus, a, um. adj. [*ex in priv. & factus*] (1) *Not done, undone.* (2) *Not made.* (3) *Unaccomplished, unperformed.* (4) *Unwrought, rude.* (1) ☞ Factum est illud, fieri infectum non potest, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 11. (2) Infecta pace, ultro ad eam venies, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 8. (3) Infecta re abire, *Liv.* 9, 32. (4) § Signatum argentum, coin; infectum, bullion; *Liv.* 36, 40. ☞ factum, *ibid.*

Infectus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab inficio*] *A dieing.* De reliquarum lanarum infectu dicemus suo loco, *Plin.* 8, 48.

Infecundus, a, um. adj. *Barren, unfruitfull.* *Vid. Infecundus.*

Infelicitas, ātis. f. *Unhappyness, infelicity.* Ponere omnem infelicitatem in dolore, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 27. Conf. *Ter. Ad.* 4, 2, 5.

Infelicitē. adv. *Unluckily, unhappily, unsuccessfully.* ☞ Incommode, hercicē, CH. Imò enimverd infelicitē, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 37. Conf. *Liv.* 27, 13.

Infelicitō, āre. act. *To make unhappy, to plague.* Dī me & te infelicitent, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 30.

Infelico, āre. act. *To make miserable, to make unhappy, Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 11. ☞ Merc. 2, 3, 5 Q2

99. & Poen. 2, 1, 1. *Quæ tamen lectiones doctis quibusdam displicent.*

Infelix, icis. adj. or, comp. (1) *Unhappy, miserable.* (2) *Unfortunate, unsuccessful.* (3) *Useless, barren, unfruitful.* (4) *Cursed.* (1) = Spes est, miserum atque infelicem aliquando tandem posse consistere, *Cic. pro Quint.* 30. (2) Infelicio domi quàm militiæ, *Liv.* 5, 12. (3) Infelix lolium, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 37. § Tellus infelix frugibus, *Id. Met.* Ingenium infelix, *Plin. procem. op.* (4) Caput obnubito, arbori Infelici suspendito, *Cic. pro Rab.* 4. vid. & *Liv.* 1, 26. Infelicitissimus, *Grut. Inscr.* 673, 10.

Infensans, tis. part. *Ravaging, destroying.* Infensantibus deis exitio tradi, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 41, 5.

Intensè, unde comp. ius. *Deadly, eagerly.* Intensus hostes pro vallo pugnabant, *Liv.* 34, 15.

Intenso, are. act. *To harass, to spoil, to ravage.* Eello intenso Armenniam, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 37, 2. pabula, *Ibid.* 6, 34, 1.

Intensus, a, um. part. ior, comp. sissimus, sup. [ex in & ant.ensus, iratus] (1) *Angry, displeased, offended.* (2) *Ill, bad.* (1) Intenso atque inimico ire in aliquem, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 61. (2) Valetudo intensa, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 56, 6. Polegiâ nobis intensior æther, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 3, 201.

Intercio, i.e. act. unde Intercior, iri. pass. *To be cramed, or suffed.* *Plin.* 35, 14. Ut ea quoque quæ prima fecerat interciret novis scriptis, *Suet. Vita Juven.*

* Intèrendus, a, um. part. [ab infero] *To be carried on.* Castella, quorum opportunitas castellanos impellebat ad decursionem faciendas, & bellum interendum expugnavit, *Hirt. B. Ill.* 42.

* Intèrens, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Carrying on.* Hæc de causâ constituerat signa inferentibus resistere, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 82. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 20.

Infèri, òrum. m. pl. *These below, the gods, or shades below.* § Superi incœnati sunt, & cœnati inferi, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 7, 6. Apud inferos impiorum supplicia perferre, *Cic. pro Cluen.* 61.

Infèriæ, arum. pl. f. *Sacrifices to the infernal gods for the dead.* Inferias immolare umbris, *Virg. Æn.* 13, 519. Inferias dare manibus, *Or. Fast.* 5, 422. referre Jugurthæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 28.

|| Infernalis, e. adj. *Infernal, of hell.* Hæc sunt deliciæ Jovis infernalis, *Prud. in Symm.* 1, 383. † Inferus.

Infernas, âtis. adj. *Growing, or being, below; growing in the Apennines.* § Abies infernas Romanæ supernati præfertur, *Plin.* 16, 39. *Conf. Vitruv.* 2, 10.

Infernè, adv. *Below.* Infernè manes ducere animas, *Lucr.* 6, 764.

|| Infernus, i. m. *The infernal place, hell.* Infernus tenebrosus ἀνδράπορον tenet, *Varr. ap. Non.* ubi tamen al. leg. Infernus tenebrius, sed *Gloss. vet. ædæ,* infernus.

Infernus, a, um. adj. [ab infra] *Infernal, lying below.* Infernis è partibus hydra, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44. ex poetâ. Inferni Di, *Liv.* 31, 31. § Superi, *Id.*

* Infèro, ferre, tili, lätum. act. [ex in & ferro] (1) *To bring in, or into.* (2) *To bring upon.* (3) *To lay to, to apply.* (4) *To conclude from premisses, to infer.* (1) § Inferre Veneri jentaculum, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 72. consulatum in familiam, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 30, 2. § Inferre pedem, *to set a foot in.* *Cic. pro Cæcinâ.* 14. Inferre se, *to come in.* *Id. in Pison.* 23. in discrimen, *to bring himself into danger.* *Id. pro C. Balbo.* 10. Inferre se magnificè, *to strut.* *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 7. (2) Inferre famem civibus, *Cic. Att.* 9, 10. § Bellum alicui, *to wage war against.* *Id. Att.* 9, 1. signa, *to attack, to engage with.* *Liv.* 4, 18. in pauperiem alicquem, *to reduce to want.* *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 19. (3) Sunt qui spicas alii faucibus inferunt. *Col.* 8, 5, 16. (4) Inferre aliud, quàm cogeatur, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 47.

* Inferor, rri. pass. *To be brought in, or occasioned.* Neque verò Alexandrinis in gerendis negotiis

cunctatio ulla aut mora inferebatur, *Hirt. B. Al.* 2. Bellum Sardanapalo inferitur, *Just.* 1, 3. De vulneribus, quæ per tela inferuntur, *Cels.* 5, 26. Infertilis, e. adj. *Unfruitful.* *Litt. ex Col.* ubi dicit.

Infervefactus, a, um. part. *Made hot.* Infervefacta fictili vase, *Col.* 9, 13, 5.

Infervefactio, ère, fèci, factum. act. *To make hot.* Juniperum infervefacto cum congio vini veteris, *Cato.* 123. *conf. Col.* 12, 17, 2.

Infervefactio, fieri, factus. pass. *To be made hot, to be made to boil.* Cum infervefunt, reconduntur, *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 53. Hinc & infervefactus, *Col.* 9, 13. & *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 39. § Refrigero.

Inferveo, vel Infervesco, ère, bui. neut. *To be hot, to be boiling hot.* Fabæ tertia pars infervescat, *Cato.* 90. Vinum sectis inferbuit herbis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 67. Nam si ex oleo inferbuerunt, sive piri furculus cum his inferbuit, omni noxâ vacant, *Cels.* 5, 27.

Inferus, a, um. adj. [ab infra] or, comp. *Lower, inferior.* § Infimus, & imus, sup. *Benacib, below.* § Omnia, infera, supera, prima, ultima videre, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 26. Inferi, sc. Manes. Aliquem ab inferis excitare, *Id. Verr.* 5, 49. § Superior ordine, inferior fortunâ, *Id. Fam.* 13, 5. = Humilior, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 2. § Infimis precibus aliquid petere, *with most low, or humble, desires.* *Liv.* 29, 50. Imæ radices montis, *the lowest.* *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 40.

Infestans, tis. part. *Infesting.* Duos corvos hinc & inde infestantes afflixit, *Suet. Aug.* 96. Duotorem infestans odiis gentilibus Hanno, *Sil.* 2, 277.

Infestator, òris. m. verb. *A troubler, a vexer, a r. l. ber.* *Plin.* 6, 28. § Raro occ.

Infestè, adv. ius, comp. sissimè, sup. *Troublesomely, vexatiously, mischievously, outrageously.* Quæ in nos infestè fecerunt repente, *Liv.* 26, 13. = Inimicissimè atque infestissimè contendere, *Cic. pro Quint.* 21. Concursum est infestius, *Liv.* 44, 4.

|| Infestivè, adv. *Unwittily, unpleasantly.* Cætera vertit non infestiviter, *Gell.* 9, 9. † Parum festivè.

|| Infestivus, a, um. adj. *Unpleasant, clownish.* *Gell.* 1, 5. † Parum festivus.

Infesto, are. act. (1) *To trouble, to vex, to plague, to infest.* (2) *To spoil, or damage.* (1) Infestare rudes animas superstitione, *Col.* 11, 1. (2) Infestantur vinea Euris & Austris, *Col.* 3, 12. Arborem mucus ruber infestat, *Cat.* 6, 2.

Infestor, ari. pass. *To be infested.* Denique civili bello infestatus est, *Suet. Claud.* 13. Senectutis frigore infestari, *Cels.* 2, 1. Infestantur Austris vinea, *Col.* 3, 12, 16.

Infestus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. issimus, sup. [ex in & festus, i. e. jucundus] (1) *Bearing great grudge, or hatred; spitefull, malicious.* (2) *Troublesome, vexatious.* (3) *Hostile.* (4) *Perplexed, doubtful, adverse.* (5) *Unsafe, dangerous.* (6) *Pass. Hatred, envied.* (7) *Exposed obnoxious.* (1) § Quis hunc audent dicere aratoribus infestum aut inimicum fuisse? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13. § Dictis infestis discerpere aliquem, *Catull.* 64, 73. (2) Amor infestus, *Catull.* 96, 11. Indies infestior Tullii senectus, *Liv.* 1, 47. (3) Signa infesta, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 7. arma, *Or. Epist.* 5, 91. (4) § Sperat infestis, metuit secundis, &c. *Hor. Od.* 2, 10. (5) Infesta provincia, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 8. Infestissimum bellum, *Liv.* 9, 12. (6) Filii vita infesta sæpe ferro atque infidiis adpetita, *Cic. pro Rose.* 11. salus, *Id. pro Pianc.* 1. Infestius nomen, *Liv.* 7. (7) Infestus telis, *Curt.* 4, 6. Adolescentia libidini aliorum infesta est, *Cic. pro Cael.* 4.

Infibulo, & Infibulo, are. act. *To clap, or join, together; to buckle up.* *Cels.* 7, 25. *Apic.* 7, 25, 3.

Inficetè, adv. *Sillyly, foolishly.* *Catull.* *Vid.* Infacetè.

Inficetiæ, arum. pl. f. *Silly quirks, witticisms.* *Catull.* *Vid.* Infacetæ.

Inficetus, a, um. adj. *Silly, trifling, puning.* Inficetum mendacium, *Cic. pro Cael.* 29. *Vid.* Infacetus.

Inficiâlis, e. adj. *Pertaining to denying.* *Cic. Top.* 24.

Inficiendus, a, um. part. pass. *To be denied, to be ashamed.* Fama factis inficienda, *Or. Ep.* 9, 4.

Inficians, tis. part. *Denying.* Hunc delatum, nec inficiantem jactasse se quæ providisset ex arte sciscitatus est, *Suet. Dom.* 15. *Conf. Liv.* 40, 55.

Inficias, acc. pluralis. [quasi ab inficiâ, quod ab in priv. & facio, quasi negatio facti] sed hic casus solus manet idque cum verbo eo. *A denial.* § Dudum facta est mihi, quæ nunc inficias it, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 1, 2.

Inficiatio, ònis. f. verb. *A denial, a pleading not guilty.* Causæ, quæ pridem sunt criminum, inficiatione defenduntur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 25. = Negatio, *Id.*

Inficiator, òris. m. verb. *A denier, a cheat, one that pleadeth non assumptit to a debt, or not guilty to a crime.* = In jus O fallax atque inficiatur camus, *Mart.* 1, 104. *Conf. Cic. Cat.* 2, 7. *Vid.* Inficiatio.

Inficiatus, a, um. part. *Denying.* Alternum regni inficiatus honorem, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 301.

† Inficiens, tis. part. [ex in priv. & faciens] *Doing nothing, idle.* *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16, 8. † Otiosus.

Inficiens, tis. part. [ab inficio] *Dying, colouring, infecting.* Inficiens rivum, *Plin.* 35, 15. manum, *Or. Nuc.* 156.

Inficio, fèci, fectum, ère. act. (1) *To stain, to die, to colour.* (2) *To infect.* (3) *Met.* In a good fense, *to tincture; to imbrue, to instruct.* (4) *To corrupt, to spoil; to vitiate.* (1) § Britanni se vitro inficiunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 14. (2) Inficere pocula veneno, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 128. (3) Teneros & rudes inficiunt, & flectunt, ut volunt, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 18. (4) Deliciis, otio, languore, desidîa animum inficere, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 27.

Inficior, ari, âtus sum. dep. [ex in & facio] *To deny, to disavow, to disown, to abjure.* § Omnia inficiatur ea, quæ dudum confessa est. *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 1, 9. sed. al. inficias ire ea leg. Inficiari amicos, *Or. ex Ponto.* 1, 7, 27. notitiam, *Ibid.* 4, 6, 42.

Infidèlis, e. adj. or, comp. sissimus, sup. *Unfaithfull, treacherous, deceitfull.* § Ex infidelissimis firmissimos socios reddere, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. § Infideis hero fuisti, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 2, 15. Infidelior mihi ne suas, quàm ego sum tibi, *Id. Capt.* 2, 3, 83.

Infidèlitas, âtis. f. *Treachery, infidelity, perfidy.* = Infidelitatem ejus sine ulla perfidiâ judicavit comprimi posse, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 23. § Leg. etiam in plur. Quantæ infidelitates in amicis? *Cic. pro Mil.* 26.

Infidèlitér, adv. *Unfaithfully, treacherously, deceitfully.* *Cic. ad Brutum in libro à Germanis reperto.* *Ep.* 1.

Infidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Unfaithfull, disloyal, false, treacherous.* (2) *Mutable, not to be depended on.* (1) Infida regni societas, *Liv.* 1, 14. = Sciens fideli infidus fuisti, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 2, 22. § Qui fidi amici, quique infidi, *Cic. de Amic.* 15. (2) Mare infidum, *Lucr.* 2, 557. fœdus, *Liv.* Pax infida, *Id.* Infida promissa, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 578.

* Infigendus, a, um. part. *To be fixed.* Quæ sunt inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 20.

* Infigo, ère, xi, um. act. [ex in, & figo] (1) *To fix, or fasten, in; to thrust, shove, or stick, in.* (2) *Met.* *To inculcate, or fix in the mind.* (1) § Infigere ictus corpori, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 8. ex poetâ. Hominem scopulo infixit acuto, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 49. § Cornua infigere, *Ibid.* 12, 721. (2) Inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 20, 2. Præcipue illa infigat animis, *Quint.* 1, 8.

* Infigor, i. pass. *To be fixed, or thrust, into.* *Cels.* 7, 22. *Curt.* 9, 16.

Infimâtes, um. pl. m. [ab infimus] *The dregs of the people, the rascality.* *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 37. § Summates, *Id. ib.*

Infimus, a, um. adj. (1) *Contemptible, mean, sorry.* (2) *Low, submissive, humble.* (1) Ego te esse

esse infra infimos omnes puto, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 36. ∞ Infimis communis, par principibus, *Nep. Att.* 3. (2) Infimis precibus aliquid petere, *Liv.* 29, 30.

* Infindo, ěre, fidi, fissum. [ex in, & findo] To cut, to cleave. ¶ § Telluri infindere sulcos, to plough, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 33. Infinit salum puppis, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 688.

Infinitas, ātis. f. Infinity, infiniteness, endlessness, unmeasurableness, generality, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 2, 4. & *N. D.* 1, 26.

Infinitē. adv. & Infinitō. Without measure, vehemently. Infinitē concupiscere, *Cic. Parad.* 6, 3. Infinitō præstare cæteris, *Plin.* 25, 8.

¶ Infinitivus modus. The infinitive mood, *Prisc.* Infinitum vocat, *Gell.* 15, 13.

Infinitus, a, um. part. [ex in neg. & finis] or, comp. (1) Infinite, indefinite. (2) Great, much, endless, vast, excessive. (1) ∞ Quod definitum est habet extremum, quod non habet extremum, infinitum sit necesse est, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 50. Distributio infinitier, *Id. Top.* 8. (2) M. Antonii infinitum imperium, *Id.* Infinitus rerum forensium labor, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 1. Infinitā altitudine spelunca, *Id. Verr.* 4, 48.

Infirmatio, ōnis. f. verb. A weakening, Met. a confuting, a disproving. Infirmatio actionis, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 12. Infirmatio rerum iudicatarum, *Id. Agr.* 2, 3.

Infirmatus, a, um. part. (1) Weakened, made infirm. (2) Confuted, disproved. (1) Infirmatæ fauces, *Suet. Aug.* 84. Armenia abiceffu Vologesi infirmata, *Tac.* 15, 17. (2) *Cic. in Pison.* 19.

Infirmē. adv. ius, comp. Weakly, faintly, poorly. Intelligence locis infirmē animatos esse, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1. Fulgura paulō infirmius extimescebat, *Suet. Aug.* 90.

Infirmitas, ātis. f. (1) Weakness, feebleness. (2) Met. Lewity, fickleness, inconstancy. (3) A tendency to a breach. (1) Infirmitas nervorum, *Plin.* 27, 12. virium, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 26. ∞ Infirmitas puerorum, & ferocitas juvenum, *Cic. de Sen.* 10. (2) Cæsar infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 5. (3) Quid adhuc habent infirmitas nuptiæ? *Ter. Heyer.* 1, 2, 101.

Infirmus, āre, aet. [ex in priv. & firmus] (1) To weaken, to invalidate, to lessen. (2) To control, to oppose. (3) To confute, to refute. (1) Reliquas legiones Pætus promiscuis militum comæatibus infirmaverat, *Tac.* 15, 10, 1. (2) ∞ Non confirmas, sed infirmas sortes collatione hostiarum, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 38. (3) = Res leves infirmare, diluere, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 15. Infirmare legem, *Liv.* 34, 3.

Infirmor, āri. pass. To be weakened, or opposed. Graviter ferens aliquid à se factum infirmar, *Paterc.* 2, 2.

Infirmus, a, um. adj. [ex in priv. & firmus] ior, comp. iſſimū, sup. (1) Feeble, weak, infirm. (2) Not sure, not durable, not well cemented. (3) Variable, mutable, unsettled, irresolute. (4) Yielding small nourishment. (1) = Ætas affecta, & vires infirmæ, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43. Infirmitates milites, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 64. Infirmissimum tempus ætatis, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 8. (2) Ter Phorm. 5, 1, 6. (3) *Id. Hecyr.* 3, 1, 31. (4) = Alia res aliā vel valentior est, vel infirmior, *Cels.* 2, 18. Famamque, infirmissimum adversus sortes viros telum, contemnite, *Curt.* 4, 55. Infirmitas valitudine, *Paterc.* 2, 70.

Infit. defect. quod nec in aliā facie apparet. (1) He beginneth. (2) He saith, or said. (1) Infit me percontarier, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 76. Infit lacrymis obortis, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 258. (2) Ibi infit se annum tertium & nonagesimum agere, *Liv.* 3, 71. Bud. interpr.

¶ Infittens, tis. part. ab. inusit. infiteor, Denying, Dig. ¶ Diffittens.

Infittia, Infittialis, Infittitatio, Infittiator, Infittior. Vid. Infittia, infittialis, &c.

* Infixus, a, um. part. [ex in & figor] (1) Fastened, or sticking, in. (2) Met. Bent, intent, or set upon, a thing. (3) Fixed, not easily removed. (4) Sat down before a place, besieging. (1) Infixa in tergis hostium pila, *Liv.* (2) § =

Mens in imagines intenta & infixa, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 19. (3) § Infixa animis religio, *Liv. memorie res.* *Id.* 3, 71. animo dolor, *Cic.* (4) Hostis infixus mœnibus, *Sil.* 11, 173. ¶ Infixum est, it is resolved, *Id.* 10, 644.

Inflammandus, a, um. part. To set on fire, to be inflamed. Patriam diripiendam inflammandamque reliquimus, *Cic. Att.* 8, 2.

¶ Inflammanter. adv. Inflamedly, *Gell.* 10, 3. † Acriter.

Inflammatiō, ōnis. f. verb. A preternatural heat, an inflammation. Inflammationem reprimere, *Cels.* 7, 25. Inflammationes mammarum, *Plin.* 10, 21. animi, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 46.

¶ Inflammatōr, ōris. m. verb. An inflamer. Adfertur ex *Cic. pro Domo.* sed aliter nunc leg. inven. tamen ap. *Firm.* ut & inflammatrix ap. *Ann.*

Inflammatūs, a, um. part. (1) Inflamed, set on fire. (2) Met. Excited, stirred up. (3) Carried with the violence of any passion. (1) = Classis inflammata & incensa, *Cic.* (2) § Ad gloriam à pueritiā inflammatus, *Id. Fam.* 1, 7. (3) Inflammatus amore, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 330. cupiditate auferendi, *Cic. odiis.* *Stat. Theb.* 3, 338.

Inflammo, āre. aet. [ex in & flamma] (1) To set on fire, to inflame. (2) Met. To excite, incite, or stir up. (3) To transport with any passion. (4) To increase greatly, to exaggerate. (1) = Classis inflammari incendique iussit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 35. (2) Populum inflammare in improbos, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 26. = Excitare & inflammare animos, *Id. de Harusp. Resp.* 19. (3) § Amore inflammari, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 44. furore, *Id. Verr.* 5, 62. spe, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 18. (4) = Cupiditates auget atque inflammat, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 16.

Inflammoz, āri, ātus. pass. To be set on fire, &c. Vid. Inflammo.

Inflans, tis. part. Swelling, puffing up. Inflantes corpora fabæ, *Ov. Med. Fac.* 70.

Inflātē. adv. unde comp. Inflātius. More swellingly, Met. haughtily, proudly, boastingly. = Litteræ elatius, inflatiusque scriptæ, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 79. ¶ Rarō occ.

Inflatiō, ōnis. f. id. quod Inflatus, ūs. Habet inflationem magnam is cibus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 30. Inflatio ventris, *Col.* 6, 6. Residet inflatio, *Cels.* 4, 5. Vis inflationis aquæ penulam cogit elevare, *Vitr.* 10, 12.

Inflātus, ūs. m. verb. (1) A blowing upon. (2) A sound, or blast. (3) Met. An inspiration. (1) Inflatu primo tubicinis, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 7. (2) Inflatum tibiæ recipiunt aures, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 51. (2) Inflati capilli, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 145. ∞ adstricti, *Id. ibid.* (3) Inflatus venas Iaccho, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 15. Inflatus assentationibus, *Liv.* 24, 6. inflati amnes, *Id.* 40, 33. (4) = Inflatus & tumens animus in vitio est, *Cic.* Juvenis inflatio redierat, *Liv.* 39, 53.

Inflexens, tis. part. Bending. Capita inflectentes, *Cat.* 64.

Inflexio, vel Inflexio, ōnis. f. verb. A bowing, turning, or winding. Inflexio laterum, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 59.

Inflexio, ěre, xi, xum. aet. (1) To bow, or bend, in; to crook. (2) Met. To turn aside, to warp. (3) To turn towards. (4) To turn another way. (5) To move, alter, or change. (1) Ferrum se inflexit, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 15. Radices in nodum inflectere, *Col.* 5, 6. § Lacrymis inflectere aliquem, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 716. (2) Inflectere jus gratiā, *Cic. pro Cæcinā.* 26. (3) Oculos aliorum inflectere, *Id. ad Quir. post redit.* 3. (4) Hic primus inflexit orationem & eam mollem reddidit, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 9. (5) Solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem Impulit, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 22.

Inflexor, i. pass. To be turned, or warped. Jus gratiā inflectitur, *Cic. pro Cæc.* 26.

* Inflexus, a, um. part. [quasi ab infleor] Unbowed, unlamented. Inflexa, inhumataque turba, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 372.

Inflexibilis, e. adj. (1) Not to be bended. (2) Met. Not to be moved, inflexible, obstinate. (1) Cortex crassior; & detractus inflexibilis, *Plin.* 16,

14. (2) Torvitas naturæ dura & inflexibilis, *Id.* 7, 19. = Pervicacia & inflexibilis obstinatio, *Id. Ep.* 10, 97.

Inflexio, ōnis. Vid. Inflexio. Inflexus, a, um. part. (1) Bowed, bended, made crooked. (2) Winding. (3) Turned towards. (4) Varied, altered. (1) Inflexum genu, *Prop.* 3, 9. (2) Antrum inflexum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 162. (3) Inflexa ad miserabilem sonum vox, *Cic. de Or.* 2. (4) ∞ Nunc continuo spiritu trahitur in longum, nunc variatur inflexo, *Plin.* 10, 19.

Inflexus, ūs. m. aliud verb. A turning, or bending, *Plin.* 11, 23.

¶ Inflexio, ōnis. f. & Inflexus, ūs. m. verb. An inflicting, or striking, quorum illud, *Theod. Cod.* 1, 9. Tit. 17. hoc *Arnob.* 3. † Impactio.

Inflexus, a, um. part. [ab infligor] Infliged, struck, smitten. Tamen illud, multis antè tentatis, vulnus necessariò inflectum, *Cic. Philipp.* 1. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 6, 455.

Infligo, ěre, xi, xum. aet. [ex in & antiq. fligo, quod vid.] (1) To lay upon. (2) To sling. (3) To bring upon. (1) § Infligere plagam alicui, *Cic. in Vat.* 8. (2) Tollit cratera, Infligitque viro, *Ov. Metam.* 5, 83. (3) Infligere turpitudinem sibi, *Cic. in Pison.* 26.

Inflor, āre, āvi. aet. (1) To blow upon, as on any wind instrument. (2) To swell, or puff, up. (3) Met. To augment, to increase, to beighen. (1) Cum cantare esset iussus, buccinam inflavit, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 13. (2) Venas inflavit libido, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 33. ¶ & Ambas baccas inflare, to swell with anger, to chafe, to fume. *Id. Sat.* 1, 1, 21. Hic eventus inflavit ad intolerabilem superbiam animos, *Liv.* 45, 31. (3) = Mendacis erexit multorum animos, & regis spem inflabat, *Liv.* 35. ¶ Inflare pretium rei, *Dig.*

Inflor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) To be blown on. (2) To be founded. (1) Carbasi inflatur austro, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 357. (2) Audiērant inflari classica, *Id. Geor.* 2, 539.

Inflōreo vel Inflōresco, ěre, ui. neut. To flourish. Pristina Romuleis infloruit arcibus ætas, *Claud. sec. Conf. Stil.* 124.

Influens, tis. part. (1) Flowing in. (2) Met. Rushing in. (3) Abounding. (4) Falling off. (1) Mutant saporem & influentes rivi, *Plin.* 31, 4. (2) Influente in Italiam Gallorum maximas copias repressit, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 15. (3) Fortunæ influentis dona, *Sen. Thy.* 536. Influentia negotia, *Plin. Paneg. Sr.* (4) Capilli influentes, *Cels.* 6, 1.

Influo, ěre, xi, xum. neut. (1) To flow, or run, into; as liquids. (2) Met. To rush in, to enter tumultuously. (3) To slip easily and gently, to find easy admittance. (4) To abound. (5) To decrease. (6) ¶ To slip out of. (7) To fall off. (1) Hypanis fluvius in Pontum influit, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 39. In amnes mare influit, *Id. de Div.* 1, 35. (2) Vid. Influens, n. 2. (1) Nihil tam facile in animos teneros influit, quàm varii canendi soni, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 15. (4) Vid. Influens, n. 3. (5) *Virg. Æn.* 2, 169. (6) Excident gladii, influent arma de manibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 3. al. fluent. (7) Capilli post mortem serè influunt, *Cels.* 6, 1.

Influvium, ii. n. An effusion, or overflowing. Ut sanguinis cerebrique influvio expiraret, *Paterc.* 2, 120. ¶ Rarō occ.

¶ Influxio, ōnis. verb. Power, force, influence. *Macrob. Somn. Scip.* 1, 12. † Vis, tactus, solis, lunæ, stellarum, *Cic.*

¶ Inflexus, ūs. m. verb. An influx, or flowing into, *Firm.* † Illapsus.

Infodiens, tis. part. Digging in, *Sil.* 10, 283.

Infodio, ěre, di, xum. aet. [ex in & fodio] (1) To dig into, or in. (2) To plant. (3) To interr, to bury. (1) Infodere sulcum, *Col.* 3, 13. squalentes conchas, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 348. (2) Antequam lætum Infodias vitis genus, *Id. Geor.* 2, 262. (3) § Corpora multa virum terræ infodiunt, *Id. Æn.* 11, 205.

Infodior, i, fus. To be digged in, &c. *Col.* 9, 1.

|| Infœcundè, adv. *Unfruitfully, coldly, sparingly.* § = Infœcundè & jejune laudare, *Gell.* 19, 3.

Infœcunditas, ãtis. f. *Unfruitfulness barrenness.* Infœcunditas agrorum, *Col. in Proœm.* 1. 1. terrarum, *Tac.* 4, 6, 7.

Infœcundus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *Unfruitfull, addle, barren, sparing, yielding little of a thing.* Ova infœcunda, *Plin.* 11, 54. semina, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 48. Ingenii fons infœcundus parvaque vena fuit, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 14, 34. Infœcundior materia, *Col.* 2, 4, 7. Ager arbori infœcundus, *Sall. B. J.* 17.

Infœlicitas, Infœlicito, Infœlix. *Vid.* Infelicitas, &c.

Informatio, ònis. f. verb. *A sketch, or first draught, of a thing; Met. imagination, a prophetic notion traced on the mind antecedently to instruction.* *Cic. N. D.* 1, 16. = Anticipatio, *Id. ibid.*

Informâtûrus, a, um. part. *About to form, or constitute.* Noctivago tædas informatura labori, *Claud.* 3. *Rap. Prof.* 331.

Informâtus, a, um. part. (1) *Drawn out, made imperfectly.* (2) *Presumptive, anticipated.* (3) *Framed, constituted.* (1) His informatum manibus jam parte politâ, *Fulmen erat, Virg. Æn.* 8, 426. (2) Petitorum hæc est adhuc informatæ cogitatio, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 1. (3) A naturâ bene informatus animus, *Id. Off.* 1, 4.

Informidatus, a, um. part. *Not feared.* *Sil.* 15, 241.

Informis, e. adj. [ex in priv. & forma] (1) *Without shape, or form; shapeless.* (1) Alfo misshapen, ill favoured, rude. (3) *Filthy, dirty, nasty.* (4) *Met. Dishonourable.* (1) & Cum res informis fit formata, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 53. Alveos informes raptim faciebant, *Liv.* 21, 26. (2) Ursæ pariunt informem carnem, *Plin.* 8, 6. (3) Informe cadaver, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 264. Limus informis, *Ibid.* 6, 416. (4) & Sors mea, ut mihi informis, sic tibi magnifica, est, *Tac.* 12, 37. Informior, *Sen. Ep.* 94.

Informo, ãre. act. [ex in & forma] (1) *To form, shape, or fashion.* (2) *To contrive, or design in the mind.* (3) *To teach, to instruct.* (1) Informare areas, *Col.* 11, 3, 13. Informare in eam crassitudinem, *Id.* 2, 2. (2) = In summo oratore fingendo, talem informabo, qualis fortasse nemo fuit, *Cic. in Orat.* 2. (3) Artes quibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, *Id. pro Arch.* 3.

Infôro, ãre. act. [ab in & foro] *To bore into, to pierce.* *Plin.* 17, 14. ubi tamen *Harduinus* ex *MISS.* reponit imperare, dubitatque an inforare pro perforare sit *Latinum.*

Infôro, ãre. act. [ex in & forum] *To put into the courts of the prætor.* & Licetne inforare, si incomitari non licet? *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 31. Sed utrumque verbum, ut multa alia, *cudisse videtur.*

Infortunatus, a, um. adj. ior. comp. || *isimus, sup. Unfortunate, unhappy, unprosperous, unlucky.* Infortunatus senex, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 17. & Nihil me infortunatius, nihil fortunatius est *Catullo, Cic. Attic.* 2, 24. Infortunatissimus maritus, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 130.

|| Infortunitas, ãtis. f. *Misfortune, ill luck, unhappiness.* *Gell.* 5, 1. pro

Infortunium, i. n. *Ill luck, misfortune.* Haud multum à me aberit infortunium, *Ter. Haut.* 4, 1, 55. || Mactare aliquem infortunio, *to do one a mischief.* *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 3, 5. Nî pareat patri, haud utrum infortunium esse, *Liv.* 1, 50.

Infossio, ònis. f. verb. [ab infodio] *A covering with earth.* Infossio totius corporis, *Pallad. Febr. Tir.* 16.

Infossus, a, um. part. [ab infodior] *Dug in, covered with earth, set in the earth.* Infossi lacus, *Col.* 9, 1, 2. Infossi tot duraverunt annis, *Plin.* 13, 13. § Puer infossus humo, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 52. Infossa cerebro vulnera, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 534.

Infra. præv. [contract. ab intera, quod ob inferos] (1) *Below, under, underneath in place.* (2) *Below in quality.* (3) *Below in age, or price.* (4) *In number, fewer than.* (1) & Ac-

cubueram apud *Volumnium*, & quidem, supra me *Atticus*, infra *Verrius*, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 26. (2) Face tu, quem ego esse puto infra omnes infimo homines, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 36. (3) Me infra ætatem filii sui posuit, *Liv.* Nascitur in *Perfide* largè, sed infra *Cyrenæicum*, *Plin.* 19, 3. (4) Ova incubari infra decem dies utilissimum, *Id.* 10, 54. || Absolutè adv. & Suprà, infra, dextrâ, sinistrâ, antè, post. *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 40.

* Infractio, ònis. f. verb. [ab infringo] *A breaking, Met. a discouraging, or according to some a wavering; inconstancy.* Infractio quædam animi, & demissio, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 7. & Rarè occ.

* Infractus, a, um. part. or. comp. [ex in intens. & fractus] (1) *Very much broken, broken to pieces, crumbled.* (2) *Met. Weak, disabled, impotent, submissive.* (3) *Abated, lessened.* (4) *Discouraged, daunted.* (5) [Ex in priv. & fractus] *Unbroken, undaunted.* (1) Nuces infractæ sunt dandæ, *Col.* 8, 17. *Conf. Cels.* 4, 11. (2) Infractus furor tuos inanes faciebat metus, *Cic. pro Domo.* 24. & Re integrâ, & infractâ, *Id.* (3) Post infractum calorem plenus somnus venit, *Cels.* Oratio nullâ ex parte infractior, *Val. Max.* 5, 10, ext. 1. Oratio infracta, *Liv.* 38, 14. (4) & Non modò non infracto animo, sed etiam confirmato, & renovato, *Cic. post. reit. ad Quir.* 8. (5) Infracti adverso Marte Latini, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 1. *interpr. Serv.* sed *Donatum* sequi volunt doctiores; *est in hac notione invenitur ap. recentiores.*

Infrænatus, & Infrênatus, a, um. part. [ex in epitat. & fræno] (1) *Bridled.* (2) [ex in priv. & freno] *Unbridled.* (1) Non stratos, non infrenatos habebant equos, *Liv.* 37, 20. (2) Gentium illarum equites frenatos & infrenatos video, *Liv.* 21, 44.

Infrænis, e. & Infrenus, a, um. adj. (1) *Without bridles, unbridled.* (2) *Met. Incontinent, ungovernable.* (1) Numidæ infreni, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 41. *vid. Col.* 10, 21. (2) Infrenis lingua, *Gell.* 1, 15. Infrenus cursus, *Col.* 10, 215.

Infræno, ãre. act. [ex in intens. & frenum] (1) *To rein, to bridle.* (2) *To hold back, to keep in.* (1) Equos non sternere, non infrenare poterant, *Liv.* 37, 20. (2) Infrenare navigia anchoris, *Plin.* 9, 31.

Infrænus, a, um. adj. *Unbridled.* *Vid.* Infrenis.

* Infrágilis, e. adj. [ex in, & fragilis] (1) *Not easily broken.* (2) *Met. Not discouraged, invincible, undaunted.* (1) Infragilis adamas, *Plin.* 20. præf. (2) Summum bonum est infragilis animi rigor & providentia, *Sen. de Vir. beat.* c. 9. ubi al. *perperam leg.* infrangibilis, Infragilis animus, *Ov. ad Liv.* 354.

* Infrêmo, ui, ère. neut. [ex in intens. & fremo] (1) *To roar aloud.* (2) *Met. To rage tumultuously.* (3) *To murmur, to grumble.* (1) Vasto & grave murmur hiatu Infrémuit leo, *Lucan.* 1, 210. (2) Bellum acris Infrémuit, *Sil.* 3, 230. (3) *Vid.* Fremo.

Infrendeo, ui, ère. [ex in intens. & frendeo] *To gnash, &c. leg. saltem in part.* Dentibus infrendens gemitu, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 664. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 8, 580. 2, 477. *Sil.* 2, 688.

Infrêquens, tis. adj. ior. comp. *isimus, sup. non frequens.* (1) *Unfrequented seldom, visited.* (2) *Rare, seldom, often absent.* (3) *Few, thin.* (4) || *Unaccustomed to.* (1) Quà frequentissima urbis sunt, *Liv.* 31, 23. (2) Infrêquens Romæ sum, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, ult. Infrêquens miles, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 1, 19. sed locus variè leg. (3) Copiæ infrequentiores, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 2. (4) § Infrêquens vocum sum *Latinarum, Gell.* 13, 23.

Infrêquentia, æ. f. *Fewness, paucity, thinness.* Nec agi quicquam per infrêquentiam senatûs poterat, *Liv.* 2, 23. *Conf.* 38, 44.

Infriandus, a, um. part. *To be crumbled, Cels.* 7, 7.

Infriatus, a, um. part. *Crumbled, rubbed to powder.* Superfuso aceto, vel æris ærugine infriato, *Col.* 7, 5. *vid. & Plin.* 20, 13.

|| Infricatio, ònis. f. verb. *A rubbing, a chafing, or fretting.* *Litt. ex Cels.* sed 9.

Infrico, ui, & avi, ãre, & tum, & atum. act. *To rub in, or upon.* § Pondo quadrantem amphoris singulis infricato, *Col.* 12, 30. Cinerem ex aceto infricare, *Plin.* 30, 3.

Infrictio, ònis. f. verb. *A rubbing.* Infrictionem membro adhibere, *Cels.* 8, 11. sub fin.

|| Infrictus, a, um. part. *Rubed in, or upon; well rubbed.* *Litt. ex Plin.* ut opinor, 20, 13. sed var. lect.

* Infrigeo, ère. neut. [ex in & frigeo] *To become cold.* Cum infrixit, catapodia ex eo fiunt, *Cels.* 5, 25, 4.

* Infringens, tis. *Breaking in pieces, bruising, &c.* § Cautibus infringens manus, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 556.

* Infringo, ère, ègi, infractum. [ex in & frango] (1) *To break in pieces, to break, to bruise.* (2) *To tear, or rend, in pieces.* (3) *Met. To break, to quell.* (4) *To move, to prevail upon.* (5) *To lessen, to diminish.* (6) *To dishearten, to discourage.* (1) Ne insidens ales infringat, *Plin.* 21, 6. Cornu infiegit, truncâque à fronte revelit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 86. Lumbos & latus infregi liminibus, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 32. (2) Retentas totas infringere vestes, *Ov. Met.* 9, 208. (3) Conatus adversariorum infringere, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 21. (4) Deos infringere humili precatu, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 244. (5) Mors Burrhi infregit Senecæ potentiam, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 52, 1. (6) Non tamen ita infregit animos eorum, ut abisterent imperio, *Liv.* 38, 16.

* Infringor, i. pass. *To be broken, &c.* Cum Drusi tribunatus infringi debilitarique videretur, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 7. Infringitur urna, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 412.

Infrio, ãre. act. *To crumble in, to break with the fingers.* Melle unguito, papaver infriato, *Cato.* 79. Infriare farinam in aquam, *Id.* 156.

Infrior, ãri. pass. *To be crumbled, Cels.* 4, 4.

Infrons, dis. vel fortè Infrondis, e. adj. *Without leaves, or trees.* Hæc agri infrondes, *Ov. ex Ponto.* 4, 13, 31. & vix alibi occ.

Infructuosus, a, um. adj. [non fructuosus] (1) *Unfruitfull, barren, yielding little.* (2) *Met. Unprofitable, ineffectual.* (1) & Infructuosas vites secundas sic facito, *Col.* 8, 4. (2) Infructuosa militia, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 51. epistola, *Sen. Controv.* 9. Infructuosæ preces, *Plin. Epist.* 8, 23, 6.

|| Infrugiferus, a, um. adj. *Unfruitfull, Litt. ex Suet.*

Infrunîtus, a, um. part. [ex in & antiq. fruniscor, vel fruisco, quod leg.] *Silly, foolish, sottish, nonsensical.* Infrunîto amore correptus, *Val. Max.* 5, 7. usus & *Senec. Benef.* 3, 16. & de *Vit. Beat.* 23.

|| Infucatio, ònis. f. verb. *A colouring, or disguising, Arnob.*

Infucatus, a, um. part. *Coloured, cloaked, disguised.* Infucata vitia, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 25. & Symm. & Arn. contrariam notionem huic vocab. tribuerunt.

Infûco, ãre. act. *To paint, or daub, over; to disguise, to counterfeit.* Metuo nequid infucaverit, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 46.

Infûla, æ. f. (1) *A mitre, a turban, an ornament which priests wore on their heads in old time, a label hanging on each side of a mitre.* (2) || *A diadem, or fillet for some royal, or great, person.* (3) *A kind of veil on the horns of a sacrifice.* (4) *A garland wore by those who sued for peace.* (1) Præstò mihi fuerunt sacerdotes Cereris cum infulis ac verbenis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 5. (2) Mentio earum frequens ap. postier. (3) Infulæ in destinatam morti victimam conferebantur, *Flor.* 4, 2. (4) Hostea inermes cum infulis sese portâ foras proripiunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 12. Navis velata infulis ramisque oleæ *Scipioni* occurrit in portu *Carthaginensium, Liv.* 30, 36.

Infulatus, a, um. part. *Wearing a priest's mitre, Suet. Cal.* 27. || Infulatus mysta, a *bishop, Sidon.*

Infulcio, ire, iui, tum. act. *To thrust, or cram, in; to foist in.* Verbum omnibus locis infulcire, *Sen. Ep.* 114. *Conf. Suet. T.* 53.

Infulcior,

Infulcor, tri. pass. *To be thrust, or cramed, in*, Suet. Tib. 53. = **Inferior**, ingeror, Cic.

Infulgens, tis. *Glistening, shining*. Templum infulgens, Faber. ex Catull. 62, 387. *Sed mel. libb. hab. templo infulgeat.*

Infumatus, a, um. part. *Dried in the smoke*. Axungia infumata, Plin. 28, 9. Cerebrum infumatum, Ibid. 16.

Infumo, are. act. *To dry in the smoke, to reek*, Plin. 28, 9.

Infundendus, a, um. part. *To be poured in, or upon*. Tum multa aqua per caput infundenda, Cels. 1, 3.

Infundens, tis. part. *Pouring, or issuing, through*. Infundens Atlanticum mare oceanus, Plin. H. 3, 1.

Infundibulum, i. n. (1) *A tunnel, or funnel, to pour liquor into vessels*. (2) *Also the hopper of a mill*. (3) *|| Also the brain tunnel*. (1) Col. 3, 18, 6. (2) Vitruv. 10, 10. (3) Ap. Med.

Infundo, ere, fudi, fufum. act. [*ex in & fundo*] (1) *To pour in, or into*. (2) Met. *To diffuse, to spread*. (1) § Infundere aliquid faucibus, Col. 6, 6. in naribus, Id. per nares, Id. (1) Vicia in civitatem infundere, Cic. de Legg. 3, 14.

Infundor, i. pass. *To be poured into*. Infunditur amnis Ionio mari, Plin. 4, 3. Conf. Cels. 2, 12.

Infurnibulum, i. n. *A peel wherewith bread is set into the oven*, Plin. 24, 13.

Infuscans, tis. part. *Darkening*. Infuscans aquam umbrâ capitis, Plin. 36, 25.

Infuscatio, onis, f. verb. *Adarkening*, Faber ex Plin. sed non inven.

Infuscatus, a, um. part. (1) *Made dark, or blackish*. (2) *Troubled, muddy*. (3) *Corrupted*. (1) § Vinacea infuscata, & nonnullâ propemodum nigra, Col. 11, 2, 69. (2) Infuscata aqua absconduntur, Plin. 9, 29. (3) Vicinitas non infuscata malevolentia, Cic. pro Planc. 9.

Infusco, are. act. [*ex in intens. & fusco*] (1) *To make dusky, or dark; to darken*. (2) *To make muddy*. (3) *To corrupt, or tarnish*. (4) *To drown his voice, or so to speak as not to be heard*. (5) *To dilute, make pale, to allay*. (1) Maculis infuscet vellera pullis, Virg. Geor. 3, 389. (2) § Infuscare aquam, Plin. 9, 29. (3) Iis, quos non aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, recte loquebantur, Cic. de Cl. Or. 74. (4) Plin. 10, 29. (5) Raro nimium dabat quod biberem, atque id merum infuscabat, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 21.

Infuscor, ari. atus. pass. *To be darkened, &c.* Sanie infuscatur arena, Virg. Geor. 3, 493. naturalis sapor, Col. 12, 19, 2.

Infuscus, a, um. adj. *Dark, swartby, dusky*. Quidam infusci & hirsuti reperiuntur, Col. 9, 10, 1. Infusci coloris, Ibid. 9, 3, 1.

Infusio, onis, f. verb. *Apouring in, or upon; a sleeping, an infusion*, Plin. 20, 21.

Infusor, oris. m. verb. *He that poureth in*, Plin. laud. Litt. utinam l. cum monstrasset. Infusor fidei, Prud. Carth. 4, 11.

Infusorium, i. n. *A tunnel, an ewer, a ewise*, Litt. ex Col. sed q.

Infusus, a, um. part. (1) *Poured into*. (2) *Entering in great numbers*. (3) *Infused*. (1) § Oceanus infusus in multos sinus, Plin. 2, 68. Infusus Tigri Euphrates, Id. 5, 26. (2) Infusus populus, Virg. Aen. 5, 552. (3) Mens infusa per artus, Id. Aen. 6, 726. *|| Cello infusa mariti, clasping round*, Ov. Met. 11, 386. Infusa senectæ majestas, Val. Flacc. 4, 552.

Infusus, us. m. *An infusion, or sleeping in*. Sonitus aurium emendat infusu, strumas, illita, Plin. 24, 6.

* **Ingelâbilis**, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & || gelabilis*] *That freezes not*, Litt. ex Gell. 17, 8. ut opinor, sed libb. castigatior hab. incongelabile. *|| Gelu non obstrictus*.

* **Ingelidus**, a, um. adj. [*ex in priv. & gelidus*] *Not frozen, or cold*, Sidon.

* **Ingemens**, tis. part. [*ex in priv. & gemens*] *Lamenting, bewailing*. Ingemens laboribus, Hor. Epod. 5, 31.

Ingeminans, tis. part. *Doubleing*. Ingeminans istus dextrâ, Virg. Aen. 5, 457. Conf. Stat. Theb. 5, 548.

Ingeminatio, onis, f. verb. *A doubleing*, Hier. *|| Geminatio*, Vett.

Ingeminatus, a, um. part. *Redoubled*. Vox ingeminata remugit, Virg. Geor. 3, 45. Ingeminata nobilitas, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 16, 44.

Ingemino, are. act. (1) *To double, or redouble; to repeat often*. (2) *Neut. To increase much*. (1) Ter gutture voces Aut quater ingeminant, Virg. Geor. 1, 411. (2) Ingeminant Austri, & densissimus imber, Id. Geor. 1, 333. pro ingeminantur, Serv. Interp. Ingeminant æstus, Val. Flacc. 7, 195.

Ingeminor, ari. atus. pass. *Lex. ex Vitruv.*

* **Ingemiscens**, tis. part. *Sorrowing, groaning, lamenting, deploring*. Muliebriter ingemiscens, Plin. 35, 11.

* **Ingemisco**, ere. incept. [*ex in intens. & gemisco*] (1) *To groan*. (2) *To mourn, to grieve, to sigh and sob, to bewail*. (1) Pueri Spartiatæ non ingemiscunt verborum dolore laniati, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27. (2) Quid ingemiscis hostem Dolabellam judicatum? Id. Phil. 13, 10. § Ingemiscere casui alicujus, Val. Max. 5, 10, 2. Conf. Liv. 21, 53.

* **Ingemo**, ere, ui. neut. [*ex in & gemo*] (1) *To lament*. (2) *Act. To bewail, or mourn for*. (1) § Ingemit taurus aratro, Virg. Geor. 1, 46. *|| de inanimatis*: Ingemuit solum, Ov. Met. 14, 407. (2) Jacentem ingemuere Inachidæ, Stat. Theb. 9, 2.

* **Ingēnērābilis**, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & generabilis*] *That cannot be engendered*, Aug. *|| Qui generari nequit*.

* **Ingēnērāscō**, ere. incept. [*ex in, & generāscō*] *To be bred in, or engendered*. Omnia membris Ex ineunte ævo ingenerascunt, Lucr. 7, 745.

* **Ingēnērātus**, a, um. part. [*ingeneror*] *Bred in one naturally*. Ingenerata familiæ frugalitas, Cic. pro Sext. 9. animus ingeneratus est à Deo, Id. de Legg. 1, 8.

* **Ingēnēro**, are. act. [*ex in, & genero*] *to engender, to beget, to produce*. Natura ingenerat amorem, Cic. Off. 1, 4.

* **Ingēnēror**, ari. atus. pass. *To be continued on in descents*. Ingenerantur hominibus mores, Cic. contra Rull. 2, 35. vid. & Catull. 59, 215.

* **Ingēniātus**, a, um. adj. [*ex ingenium*] *Naturally given*. Qui lepidè ingeniatus esset (dixit) vitam longinquam darent, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 133. Memoria bene ingeniata, Gell. 12, 1.

* **Ingēniculātus**, i. m. [*à seq.*] *A certain constellation so called*, Vitruv. 9, 6.

* **Ingēniculo**, are. act. & **Ingēniculor**, ari. pass. [*ex in, & geniculo*] *To bow the knee; to make a leg, or courtesy; to kneel*, Lamprid. *|| Ingenua procumbo*.

* **Ingēniculus**, i. m. *rectius ingeniculatus, quod vid. The constellation of Hercules in a kneeling posture*, Vitruv. Ingencilâ juvenis sub imagine constans, Manil. 5, 646. sed aliter Bentl. ex conjecturâ. Vid. Engonasis.

* **Ingēniōsē**, adv. ius. comp. *ifsimè, sup. Wittyly, ingeniously*. Tractantur ista ingeniosè, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 27. Declamavit ingeniosius, Sen. Controv. 10. Homo ingeniosissimè nequam, Patere. 2, 48, 3.

* **Ingēniōsus**, a, um. adj. or. comp. *scimus, sup. (1) Naturally, adapted*. (2) *Ingenious, sharp, witty*. (3) *Cunning, shrewd*. (1) Terra ingeniosa colenti, Ov. Ep. 6, 117. Ad segetes ingeniosus ager, Id. Fast. 4, 684. (2) Homo ingeniosissimus, M. Cato, Cic. pro Mur. 30. (3) Ingeniosior est ad excogitandum simulatio veritate, Plin. Paneg. 55.

* **Ingēnitus**, a, um. part. [*ex in, & genitus*] *Natural, bred in by nature*. = *Natalis & ingenta sterilitas*, Col. 3, 7, 6. Pyllicum corpori ingentum est virus exitiale serpentibus, Plin. 7, 2. Quæ ingenta ipsi omiffuri sunt suâ sponte, Curt. 5, 5, 19.

* **Ingēnium**, i. n. [*ex in, & ant. geno*] *propriè natura dicitur cuique ingenta*. (1) *The nature, quality, or disposition, of a thing*. (2) *or person*. (3) *Capacity, memory, judgement, apprehension*. (4) *Wit, learning, arts*. (5) *A device,*

or contrivance. (6) Met. *A wit, or witty man*. (7) Item, muneris vel officii. (1) Ingenium loci, Flor. 2, 6, 16. soli, Plin. 14, 1. *|| lini, Gell. 3, 6. || Ingenio suo vivere, according to his own humour*, Liv. 3, 36. (2) Ingenio te esse in liberos leni puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 99. (3) Ingenii vena benigna, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10. *|| Sæpe audio, Qui nec ipse consulere, nec alteri parere sciat, eum extremi ingenii esse, quite stupid*, Liv. 22, 29. (4) Ingenium quondam fuerat pretiosius auro, Ov. Amor. 3, 8, 3. (5) Obtulit ingenium Anicetus libertus, Tac. Ann. 14, 3. vid. & Suet. Cal. 37. (6) Ut sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent! Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 62. Scio quem animum, quod horret ingenium? Plin. Epist. 1, 3, 5. (7) Ut imperium, suo vehemens, mansueto permetteretur ingenio, Liv. 2, 30.

* **Ingēnor**, i. itus. pass. [*ab in, & ant. geno pro gigno*] *To be begotten, or bred in*, Manil. 5, 137.

Ingens, tis. adj. *Very great, huge, mighty, big, large, prodigious*. *|| Magnas agere gratias mihi? GN. Ingentes, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, princ. § Ingens animis, Virg. Aen. 11, 641. animi, Tac. Ann. 1, 69, 2. Ingentes impensæ, Liv. 34, 58. || Ingentior & ingentissimus leg. ap. poster.*

* **Ingēnuātus**, a, um. part. *vulg. rect. ingeniatus. Well born, come of good friends, well bred, well disposed, good conditioned*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 136. Vid. & Gall. 12, 1.

* **Ingēnuè**, adv. *Gentleman like, freely, frankly, ingenuously*. Ingenuè educatus, Cic. de Fin. 3, 17. = *Apertè atque ingenuè fateri, Id. Fam. 5, 2.*

* **Ingēnuitas**, atis, f. *Ingenuity, freedom, frankness, fashionableness*. = *Præ se ferre probitatem & ingenuitatem*, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 11. Ingenuitatis memor adolescens, Liv. 8, 28.

* **Ingēnuus**, a, um. adj. [*ab ant. ingenio*] (1) *Free born, of good extraction, ingenuous, honest*. (2) *Liberal*. (3) *|| Handsome, comely*. (4) *Fine, nice, dainty*. (5) *Natural*. (1) = *Sine sumptu ingenuam, liberalem nactus es, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 16*. (2) Vita ingenua, Cic. Fam. 5, 21. Animus ingenuus est, Ibid. 2, 6. (3) Facies quidem, pol, ingenua est, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 17. sed locus variè leg. Ingenuus color movetur pudore, Vir. præf. 6. (4) = *Invalidæ vires, ingenuæque mihi, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 72*. (5) Ingenui fontes suppeditant mare, Lucr. 1, 231.

Ingēnūs, a, um. part. *To be thrown, or cast, into*. Vinum merum calidum cum rutâ quamplurimum ingerendum est, Cels. 5, 27, 13.

Ingērens, tis. part. *Throwing, or casting, into*. Magna pars summa tectorum obtinebat, saxa, & quicquid manibus fors dederat, ingerentes subeuntibus, Curt. 4, 18. Præfectum prætorii non ex ingerentibus, sed ex subtrahentibus legere. Plin. Pan. 86. Celeberrimis patronis maximas plurimasque postulationes certatim ingerentibus, Suet. Neron. 7.

Ingēro, ere, fsi, flum. act. *To throw, pour, or cast, in, or upon; to heap upon, to thrust into*. § Ingerere thura aris, Plin. 12, 14. dicta in aliquem, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 77. convicia alicui, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 11. probra, Liv. 41, 10. se alicui rei, Plin. Paneg. 86. vulnera, Tac. Hist. 3, 15, 7. tela in hostem, Liv. 24, 34.

Ingēor, i. pass. *To be thrown, or cast, into*. Quicquid ingerebatur, præaltum absorbebat mare, Curt. 4, 10. Quippe recusanti omnia imperia ingesta sunt, Just. 7, 8.

Ingēstābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be borne*. Ingēstabile onus, Plin. 7, 6.

Ingēstus, a, um. part. [*ab ingeror*] (1) *Carried, or thrown, in*. (2) *Pressed, or beaped, upon*. (3) *Forced upon*. (1) Annem ingestâ obrutum iylvâ transilvère, Flor. 3, 3. (2) Giganteis ingesta est insula membris, Ov. Met. 5, 346. (3) Nomen Patris Patriæ Tiberius à populo sæpius ingestum repudiavit, Tac. Ann. 1, 72, 2.

* **Ingigno**, ere, gēnui, nītum. act. [*ex in, & gigno*] *To engender, or breed in*. Natura veri cupiditatem ingenuit homini, Cic. de Fin. 2, 14. Tantam ingenuit animantibus conservandi sui natura custodiam, Id. N. D. 2, 48.

Inglōmāro, āre. act. *To heap up, to wind up.*
Plurimus Auster Inglomerat noctem, Stat. Theb. 1, 350.

|| Inglōriōsus, a, um. adj. *Dishonourable, inglorious*, Litt. ex Tibull. *sed reclamante metri lege.*
Inglōrius, a, um. adj. *sine gloriā.* (1) *Inglorious; of no renown, fame, or reputation.* (2) *Mean, obscure, private.* (1) *Inglorius & ignobilis*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4. (2) *Flumina amem sylvasque inglorius*, Virg. Geor. 2, 486. § *Inglorius militiæ*, Tac. Hist. 3, 59, 4.

Inglūvies, ei. f. (1) *The gargle, weasand, or throat hole; the craw, crop, or gorge, of a bird.* (2) *Meton. Gluttony, gormandizing.* (1) Col. 8, 5, 17. (2) *Stringere ingluvie rem*, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 8.

|| Inglūviōsus, a, um. adj. *Gluttonous, greedy-gut, paunchbelly*, Fest. † *Gulofus.*
Ingrandesco, ēre. incept. *To wax big, to increase*, Col. 2, 10, 15. *Ingranduit porrum*, Id. 11, 3, 17.

Ingrātē. adv. *Untankfully, ungratefully, unkindly, discontentedly.* *Ingratē deorum munera intelligit*, Plin. 27, 2. *Ingratē aliquid ferre*, Tac. Hist. 1, 52, 4.

Ingrātīcus, a, um. adj. *Ungratefull*, Cic. pro Sext. 57. *ex vet. poetā. quod expressius venteret τὸ ἀχαρίστος* Xenophontis.

Ingrātīs. monop. in abl. pl. *In spite of your teeth, whether you will or no, no thanks to you.* *Ea coacta ingratis post illā cæpit victum vulgò quærere*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 37.

Ingrātīs. adv. [contr. pro ingratis, vel ex in & gratis] *By constraint, maugre thy head, in spite of thy heart, whether one will or no*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 10.

|| Ingrātī ūdo, dñis. f. *Untankfullness, unkindness, ingratitude*, Cassiod. † *Ingrati animi crimen*, Cic.

Ingrātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *fsimus, sup.* (1) *Unpleasant, unacceptable, against the will of another.* (2) *Unkind, untankfull, ungratefull, that acknowledgeth not a courtesy.* (1) *Quid ego hæc nequicquam ingrata revolve?* Virg. Æn. 2, 101. § *Ingrata oratio regi fuit*, Curt. 4, 11, 14. (2) *Ingratus est, qui beneficium se accepisse negat, quod accepit*, Sen. de Benef. 3, 1. *Ingratior Roma*, Liv. 38, 50. *Nihil cognovi ingratus, in quo vitio nihil mali non inest*, Cic. Att. 8, 4. *ingratissimus omnium, qui obliviscitur beneficii*, Sen. de Benef. 3, 1. § *Ingratus in aliquem*, Ad Herenn. 4, 40. *adversus deos*, Gell. 4, 18. *Adversus merita Cæsaris ingratusissimus*, Patere. 2, 69.

Ingrāvans, tis. part. *Growing heavy, or trouble-some.* *Languere cæpit annis ingravantibus*, Phædi. 5, 11, 3.

|| Ingrāvātē. adv. *Willingly, without grumbling*, Amm. † *Haud gravatē*, Vett.

Ingrāvescens, tis. part. *Growing worse and worse.* *Ingravescente in dies valetudine*, Patere. 2, 123. *Ingravescente morbo Cumis decessit*, Liv. 41, 16.

Ingrāvesco, ēre. incept. (1) *To grow more heavy, weighty, or lumpish.* (2) *To become worse, to increase, to grow bigger.* (3) *To rise to a higher price.* (1) *Vix credibili pondere ingravescat*, Plin. 31, 7. (2) *Ingravescit in dies malum*, Cic. ad Brut. 10. (3) *Annona ingravescere confuevit*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 52. *vid. & Cic. pro Domo*, 5.

Ingrāvo, āre. act. (1) *To make heavy, to weigh down.* (2) *To make one more painful, to make worse, to overcharge.* (3) *To cry out with indignation.* (1) *Sævitia hyemis ingravat*, Plin. 19, 8. (2) *Puppem alternus utrinque ingravat*, Stat. Theb. 5, 402. (3) *Ingravat hæc sævus Drances*, Virg. Æn. 11, 220.

Ingrāvōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made heavy*, Cels.

Ingrēdiens, tis. part. *Entering into.* *Ingrédien-tem templum statim antistites ut Hammonis filium salutant*, Just. 11, 11. *Conf. Sil. 15, 251.* *Doloremque etiam, si non aliās, tamen ingredi-enti mover*, Cels. 5, 28.

Ingrēdiōr, i, ūsus sum, dep. [ex in & gradiōr]

(1) *To walk, or go.* (2) *To enter into.* (3) *Met. To go, or enter, upon.* (1) *Nostris intra munitiones ingredi prohibebant*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 9. (2) § *Si itas, ingredi, si ingrederis, curre*, Cic. Att. 2, 23. (3) *De divinatione ingressi fumus his libris scribere*, Id. de Div. 2, 1. § *In-gredi consulum, ad studium, in causam, vesti-gia alicujus*, Id.

Ingressio, ōnis. f. verb. *An entering, or going in.* *Ab ingressione fori propulsari*, Cic. Philipp. 5, 4. *Conf. & Orat. 3.*

Ingressurus, a, um. part. *About to enter in.* *Hanc ego vitam voto & agitatione præsumo, ingressurus avidissimè*, Plin. Ep. 3, 1.

Ingressus, a, um. part. *Having gone, or trodden.* *Numidiam ingressus*, Sall. B. J. 30. *tribunatum*, Patere. 2, 6.

Ingressus, ūs. m. verb. *A walking, a going.* § *Ingressus, cursus, accubitus, inclinatio, sessio*, Cic. N. D. 1, 34.

Ingruens, tis. part. *Being hard at hand, coming in with force, violently approaching.* *Ingruens periculum*, Liv. 5, 21. *fatum*, Id. 4, 32. *Ingru-entes solis radios sentit luna*, Id. 2, 18. *Ingru-ente æstate*, Col. 11, 3.

Ingruo, ēre, ui. neut. [confertim & cum cla-more impetum facio, more gruū, qui non nisi magno agmine & vehementi clangore volitant]

(1) *To invade, assail, or set upon with violence; or great force.* (2) *To be near at hand; to come, or fall, suddenly upon, or unlooked for.* (1) *Hostes crebri cadunt, nostri contra ingruunt*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 81. *Ingruit annus iustifer*, Val. Flacc. 3, 454. (2) *Aliam in partem terror ingens ingruerat*, Liv. 6. § *Ingruunt morbi gen-tibus universis*, Plin. 7, 50. *in agrestes*, Liv. 4, 30. *Diseases fall upon them.*

Inguen, ūnis. n. [cujus etymon incert.] (1) *The privy parts.* (2) *Also a disease in these parts.* (3) *Some take it for the groin.* (1) *Tu-ment tibi cūm inguina*, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 116. *conf. Liv. 45, 39.* § *Inguinis & capitis discrimina nescit Venus ebria*, Juv. 6, 300. (2) *Inguina-ria in vepribus nascens prodest inguinibus*, Plin. 26, 9. (3) *Sed Celsus a scroto distinguit*, 7, 20. & seqq.

|| Inguinālis, is. f. sc. herba. *An herb which cureth the diseases of the privy parts, starwort, cud-wort, sharewort*, Apul. de Herbis, 60.

Inguināria, æ. f. *Idem.* *Vid. Inguen*, n. 2.

|| Ingurgitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A devouring, or spending*, Firm. † *Crapula, ebrietas, Class.*

|| Ingurgitator, ōris. m. verb. *He that waste-fully spendeth on his belly*, Aug. † *Gurges, gulofus.*

Ingurgito, āre. act. [ex gurges] (1) *To devour, or raven, greedily; to cram, to swallow up, to swell, to stuff, or swell himself with.* (2) *Met. To plunge over head and ears.* (1) *Qui crudi po-stridie se rursus ingurgitant*, Cic. de Fin. 2, 8. (2) *Ingurgitare se in flagitia*, Id. in Pis. 18. § *Ingurgitare se cibis, to stuff, or fill himself with them*, Id. ibid. *in se merum, to pour it down his throat*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35.

Inguistābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be tasted.* = *Baccæ acerbæ & inguistabiles*, Plin. 16, 26. *fons*, Id. 2, 106.

Inguistātus, a, um. part. *Untasted, that hath not been tasted.* *Cūm ingustata mihi porrexerit illa Rhombi*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 30.

Inhābilis, e. adj. (1) *Unfit, improper.* (2) *Unable, unwieldy, unmanageable.* (1) § *Progene-randis scētibz inhabilis*, Col. 2, 1. *Labori inhabi-les*, Id. 6, 1. *studis*, Plin. Epist. 8, 1, 2. § *Multitudo ad consensum inhabilis*, Liv. 26, 16. (2) *Inhabilis magnitudinis navis*, Liv. 33, 130. *Quorum telum inhabile ad remittendum imperi-tis est*, Id. 24, 34. *Inhabiles labori*, Col. 6, 1, 1.

Inhābitābilis, e. adj. *Uninhabitable, that can-not be inhabited.* = *Regiones inhabitabiles & in-cultæ*, Cic. N. D. 1, 10.

|| Inhābitāntes, um. pl. c. g. *Inhabitants*, Apul. Metam. 1. *Plin. Epist. 7, 27.*

|| Inhābitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An inhabiting*, Vitruv. ap. Litt. † *Habitatio*, Col.

|| Inhābitator, ōris. m. verb. *An inhabiter, an inhabitant*, Hier. † *Habitator.*

Inhābitō, āre. act. *To inhabit, or dwell in.* *Animus in oculis inhabitat*, Plin. 11, 27. *Conf. Liv. 24, 3.*

Inhābitōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be inhabited*, Liv. 24, 3. *ubi tamen Gronov. leg. habitabantur.* *Inhabitatur illa regio*, Plin. H. 6, 20.

Inhærens, tis. part. *Cleaving to, sticking fast in, &c.* *Opinio inhærens & penitus insita*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11. *Inhærenes novæ cupiditati oculi*, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1.

Inhæreo, ēre, si, sum. neut. (1) *To cleave, or stick fast, in, or to.* (2) *To hang about.* (3) *Met. To keep, or abide, in; to be wholly given to.* (4) *To dwell near to.* (1) *Cacumina olivæ, sicut matri inhærent, abradito*, Col. *Inhæsit hostibus*, Val. Max. 3, 2, 23. (2) *Illā patris cervicibus inhærebat*, Plin. Ep. 5, 15. (3) § *Inhæreere voluptatibus*, Cic. Fin. 1. *in mente*, Id. Tusc. 1, 15. *Memoria imaginis oculis inhærebat*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 6. *ali aut. innervat.* (4) *Daci montibus inhærent*, Flor. 4, 12.

|| Inhæreo, ēre. c. g. *One that is no heir, that hath no child's portion as an heir*, Val. Max. ap. Litt. sed. 9.

Inhæresco, ēre. incept. *To stick fast in.* *Ut bestiola in visco inhæresceret*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. *Poëtæ inhærescunt penitus in mentibus*, Id. Tusc. 3, 2.

|| Inhæstio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cleaving unto*, Aug. *Inhæstus*, a, um. part. *About to stick, or cleave to.* *Inhæsturo similis*, Ov. Met. 1, 535.

* Inhāio, āre. act. [ex in, & halo] *To breathe in, or upon.* *Cūm deterrimam nobis po-pinam inhāiāssit*, Cic. in Pison. 6.

* || Inhālor, āi, ātus. pass. *To be breathed in, or upon*, Lex. ex Sen.

* Inhians, tis. part. (1) *Gapeing on, or after.* (2) *Met. Coveting.* (1) *Tenuit inhians tria Cerberus ora*, Virg. Geor. 4, 483. *Uteribus in-hians*, Cic. Catil. 3, 8. *Inhiantia dictis agmina*, Val. Flacc. 5, 469. (2) § *Gazis inhians*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 167. *prædæ*, Val. Flacc. 2, 531.

* || Inhīatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A gapeing upon, or a great desire*, Jul. Cap.

* || Inhīator, ōris. m. verb. *He that gapeth for any thing*, Macr. † *Qui inhīat.*

Inhībendus, a, um. part. *To be held in, or re-strained.* *Inhibenda mater*, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1030.

Inhībens, tis. part. *Holding in, restraining.* *Identidem manu suos inhībens*, Curt. 3, 10, 3. *Conf. Sil. 6, 431.*

Inhībēo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [ex in & habeo] (1) *To hold water, as rowers do.* (2) *To hold in, keep back, or curb; to stay, or stop; to hinder, or forbid.* (3) || *To have, or apply.* (4) *To use, or exercise.* (1) *De hac primā significatione fusè*, Cic. ad Att. 13, 2. (2) *Sed rex manum ejus in-hibuit*, Curt. 6, 9, 31. *Inhibere boves*, Col. 2, 2, 28. (3) *Sed tamen inhibet illis legibus spem non-nullam*, Cic. contra Rull. 3, 2. & *sed al. alit. leg.* (4) *Inhibere imperium hocine pacto potest magister, si is primus vapulet?* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 44. *More Romano imperium in deditos inhi-bere*, Liv. 36, 28.

Inhībēor, ēre, ūtus. pass. *To be kept in, or re-strained.* *Infecta concio vix inhiberi potuit*, Curt. 7, 2, 2.

Inhībītio, ōnis. f. verb. *Est propriè remigum.* *An inhibition, a forbidding, or stopping.* *Vid. Cic. Att. 13, 21.*

|| Inhībītor, ōris. m. verb. *A forbider, a beadle, or serjeant*, Quint. op. Litt.

Inhībītus, a, um. part. *Forbidden, withheld, hindered, stopped, staid.* *Inhibens cursus*, Curt. 4, 16, 16. *Inhibita lacrymæ*, Id. 10, 6, 3.

* Inhio, āre. neut. [ex in, & hio] *To gape upon, or after; Met. to covet, or desire much.* § *Parthico inhīat auro*, Flor. 3, 11, 2. *Bona mea inhīant*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 120. § *Inhiare futuris malorum causis*, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 1.

|| Inhōnestāmentum, i. n. *A disparagement, or discredit.* *Ne quid maculæ aut inhonestamenti in me admittam*, Apul. Apol. p. 404.

|| Inhōnestas, ātis. f. *Dishonesty, filthyness, un-handsoneness*, Tert. † *Dedecus.*

|| Inhōnestatio,

|| *Inhonestatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A disparaging*, *Hier.* † *Impietas*, turpitudō.

Inhonestē. adv. *Dishonestly*, *lewdly*, *villainously*. *Inhonestē* optavit parare divitias, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 3.

|| *Inhonesto*, āre. aēt. *To disparage*, or *discredit*. Ne cadat, & multas palmas inhonestet adeptas, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 8, 19. *sed locus non caret suspitione*. † *Dedecorare*, *Ter.* gloriam minuire, infringere, *Cic.*

Inhonestus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *fsimus*, sup. Non honestus. (1) *Illfavoured*, *shameful*, *naughty*, *filthy*. (2) *Dishonest*. (1) Illumne dicis inhonestum hominem, senem, mulierem? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 65. (2) Quid hoc joco inhonestius? *Val. Max.* 7, 8, 9. *Inhonestissima* cupiditas, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1.

Inhonoratus, a, um. part. or, comp. *fsimus*, sup. Non honoratus. (1) *Without honour*, or *respect*; *nothing honourable*. (2) *Unsaluted*. (3) *Unrewarded*. (1) *Inhonorata* vita, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 34. *Inhonoratior* triumphus, *Liv.* 33, 23. *Inhonoratissimi*, *Id.* 35, 12. *Inhonoratæ* jacent reliquæ, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 1. (2) *Artem grammaticam inhonoratam* transire nolumus, *Quint.* 1, 5. (3) = Nos inhonorati & donis patruelibus orbi, *Ov. Met.* 13, 41.

Inhonorificus, a, um. adj. *Dishonourable*. Hunc affectum movet humilitas animi, contrahentis se, ob factum dictumque inhonorificum, *Sen. de Const.* 10. edente Gronov.

Inhonorus, a, um. adj. *Without honour*, *not set by*, *not respected*. Facies inhonora, *Sil.* 10, 391. *Inhonoræ* munera lucis, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 66. *Inhonora* signa, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 62, 5. *Series inhonora* parentum, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 15.

Inhorreo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To quake*, or *tremble*, *for fear*; *to grow rough*, or *dreadful*. (2) *To rustle*, *swag*, or *shake*. (1) *Inhorruit* unda tenebris, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 195. (2) *Hor.* *Od.* 1, 23, 5.

Inhorrescens, tis. part. *Growing rough*, or *terrible*. *Inhorrescens* mare, *Curt.* 4, 13.

Inhorresco, ēre. incept. *Idem*. Interea propè jam occidente sole inhorrescit mare, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 14. *ex poetâ*. § *Inhorrescere* malis, *Sen. Agamm.* 418. *conf. Sil.* 12, 381. *Celf.* 1, 3.

Inhospitālis, e. adj. Non hospitalis. *Inhospitable*, *barbourless*, *uninhabited*, *desert*, *wild*. *Caucasus inhospitalis*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 6. *Inhospitale* regnum, *Sen. Troad.* 215. *littus*, *Plin. Pan.* 34.

Inhospitālitās, ātis. f. *Rudeness to strangers*, *a giving no entertainment to them*, *barbarous*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 11.

Inhospitūs, a, um. adj. (1) *Inhospitable*, *barbarous*, *rude*, *cruel*, *unkind*, *merciless*. (2) *Wild*, *desert*, *uninhabited*. (1) *Inhospita* tecta tyranni *Ingredior*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 118. (2) = *Deserta* & *inhospita* tesqua, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 19.

Inhūmānē. adv. iūs, comp. *Inhumanely*, *discourteously*, *unkindly*. = *Nimis graviter*, *nimisque inhumanē*, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 2. § *Inhumanius* dicere, *Cic. de Amic.* 13.

Inhūmānitās, ātis. f. *Inhumanity*, *unkindness*, *cruelty*, *incivility*. § = *Manfuetudinem in crudelitatem inhumanitatemque* convertere, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 44.

Inhūmāniter. adv. iūs, comp. *Inhumanly*. *Inhumaniter* fecit, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1. *Alii multo inhumanius* dicunt, *Id. de Amic.* 13, 7.

Inhūmānus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *fsimus*, sup. Non humanus. (1) *Inhuman*, *discourteous*, *rude*, *barbarous*, *savage*. (2) *Also ignorant of good fashions*, *illbred*, *unmannerly*. (1) *Inhumani* senes, *Cic. de Sen.* 4. *Inhumanior* libido, *Liv.* 31. *Quis contumacior?* *quis inhumanior?* *Cic. Verr.* 2, 78. *Miles inhumanissimus*, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 11. (2) *Cic. Offic.* 1, 40. *Inhumanæ* senium deponere camænæ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 47.

|| *Inhūmatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *Aburying*, *Barth.* † *Sepultura*.

Inhūmātus, a, um. part. *Unburied*, *not interred*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 43. *Corpora inhumata*,

Virg. Æn. 11, 22. *Inhumatum* jacet columen, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 10. *Inhumata* ossa, *Sen. Troad.* 895.

Inhūmo, āre. aēt. *To put into the ground*, *to lay in the earth*, *to inter*, *to bury*, *Plin.* 17, 18.

Inibi. adv. [ex in & ibi] *Even that*, *thereabouts*, *in that very place*, *Cic. Agr.* 1, 7. & *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 45.

Iniectio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab injicio] *A casting in*, *a laying upon*. *Iniectio* manūs, *Sen. de Const.* 5. || *Iniectiones* manūs recipere, in a bill of sale, *to reserve liberty to enter again upon the possession*, *with the performance of some covenants*, *Bud.*

† *Iniecto*, āre. freq. [ab injicio] *To cast*, or *put*, *in often*. *Aufus* erat furto dextram injectare, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 133. *Jamque* videbatur dextram injectare, *Sil.* 3, 183. *Inieclare* manum carinæ, *Luc.* 3, 606.

Iniectūrus, a, um. part. *About to cast*, or *throw*, *in*, or *upon*. *Sperarunt* se injecturos vobis causam deliberandi, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 2. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 39. & 35, 11.

Iniectus, a, um. part. [ab injicio] (1) *Cast in*. (2) *Thrown upon*. (3) *Thrown between*, *renewed*. (1) *Iniectus* in flammam, *Cic.* (2) *Interfectus*, in plaustrum coniectus, & supra stercus injectus, *Id. de Div.* 1, 27. & *Met.* 10 metu injecto discessimus, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 2, 1. (3) *Iniecto* deinde certamine, cedendo sensim citra flumen pertrahere, *Liv.* 21, 54.

Iniectus, ūis. m. verb. *A casting in*, or *upon*. *Dimicatio* injectu pulveris discutitur, *Plin.* 11, 17. *Superque* rigens injectu molis ahenæ *Verfat* onus, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 167. *Conf. Lucr.* 2, 737.

* *Iniens*, euntis. part. [ab in eo] *Entering in*, *beginning*. || *Ab ineunte* ætate, *from one's infancy*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 21.

† *Inigo*, ēre, aēt. & *Inigor*, pass. *To be driven in*. *In arcem inigi*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

Injiciendus, a, um. part. *To be cast*, or *thrown in*, *Celf.* 5, 26.

Injicio, ēre, jēci, jectum. aēt. [ex in & jacio] (1) *To cast*, *lay*, or *throw in*, (2) or *upon*, (3) or *about*. (4) *To cast*, or *throw at*. (5) *To put on*. (1) *Sese* medium iniecit moriturus in agmen, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 408. *Injicere* se in ignem, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 113. (2) *Ne incontinentes* injiciat manus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 26. (3) *Ut injiceret* sperato brachia collo, *Ov. Met.* 3, 389. (4) *Beneficium* aut superbè iniecit, aut iratus infregit, *Sen. de Benef.* 1. *Injicite* huic manicas mastigæ, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 1. || *Injicere* alicui manum, *to lay hands on*, *to seize*, *Liv.* 3, 44. *spem*, *to put him in hope*, *Ter. se flammæ*, *Plin. naribus*, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 10. *intus nares*, *Ibid.* 46. *alicui ardorem*, *to inspire with courage*, *Liv.* 5, 28. *certamen*, *Id.* 34, 4. || *terrorem*, *expectationem*, *to affright*, *Id. fugam*, *to put to flight*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 1, 15.

Injicior, i, jectus. pass. *To be cast in*, &c. *Iniecta* est fax fœda ac luctuosa reipublicæ, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 21. || *spes patri*, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 11.

Inimicē. adv. *fsimē*, sup. *Spitefully*, *like an enemy*. *Vide* quàm tecum agam non inimicē, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 14. = *Inimicissimē* atque *infestissimē* contendere, *Id. pro Quint.* 21.

† *Inimiciter*. adv. *Spitefully*, *Acc. ap. Non.* 11, 41. † *Inimicē*.

Inimicitia, æ. f. & *usitatus* in pl. *Inimicitia*, ārum. *Enmity*, *hostility*, *varyance*, *strife*, *a falling out*. *Inimicitia* est ira ulciscendi tempus observans, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9. § *Cavendum* est ne in graves inimicitias convertant se amicitia, *Id. de Amic.* 21. § *Capere* inimicitias in aliquem, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 23. *gerere*, *Nep. Att.* 11. *suscipere*, *Id. Cat.* 2.

Inimico, āre. aēt. *To make enemys*, *to set together by the ears*, *to profess to be one's enemy*. *Mileras* inimicat urbes, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 20. *Hostiles* inimicent classica turmas, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 419.

¶ *Rarò* occ.

Inimicor, āri. dep. *To become an enemy*, *to hate*. = *Si neget*, *abalienant se*, & *inimicantur*, *Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 12. *mel*, aut *edd.* *inimicantur* omittunt.

Inimicus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *fsimus*, sup. *Unfriendly*, *unkind*, *unjust*, *contrary*, *hostile*, *adverse*. = *Inensus* atque *inimicus* alicui, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13. § *Neque* ulla vox inimicior amicitia, *Id. de Am.* 16. *Inimicissimus* suus, *Cic. pro Mil.* 9. *more substantivi*. *Inimicissimus* huic imperio, *Id.*

Inimicus, i. m. [ex in & amicus] (1) *An enemy*, properly among private persons; *a foe*, *a back friend*, *an adversary*, *a withstander*. (2) *Also* confounded with *hostis*, *a public enemy* in war. (1) § *Nondum* planè inimicus, aut hostis, *Suet. Aug.* 69. (2) = *Si* tanquam inimicum & hostem insectari propositum est, *pergite*, *Liv.* 39.

Inimitābilis, e. adj. *That no man can imitate*, or *do the like*, *inimitable*. *Morum* dulcedo inimitabilis, *Fatere.* 2, 97. *Opera* quædam nobis inimitabilia, *Quint.* 2, 2.

|| *Ininde*. adv. *Out of that place*, *from thence*, *Lex. ex Liv.*

Iniquē. adv. iūs, comp. *fsimē*, sup. *Unequally*, *without a cause*, *impatiently*, *amiss*. *Iniquē* facis, *Cic. ad Brut.* 4. *Nunquam* vidi iniquiūs concertationem comparatam, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 3. *Hoc* propè iniquissimè comparatam est, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 21.

Iniquitas, ātis. f. (1) *Unevenness*, *inconmodiousness*, *disadvantage*. (2) *Straitness*, *difficulty*. (3) *Iniquity*, *injustice*, *partiality*. (1) = *Iniquitas* & *asperitas* loci, *Liv.* 21, 33. (2) *Propter* iniquitatem temporum causam defendere non audent, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 1. (3) *Iniquitas* præpotentium, *Plin.* 12, 19.

† *Iniquo*, āre. aēt. *To vex*, or *grieve*, *Laber.*

Iniquus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *fsimus*, sup. [ex in & æquus] (1) *Not even*, or *plain*; *steep*. (2) *Unequal*. (3) *Partial*, *unjust*. (4) *Angry*, *displeased*. (5) *Unkind*. (6) *Impatient*, *discontented*, *grieved*. (7) *Also too great*, or *too little*. (1) *Locus* iniquissimus, *Cæf. B. G.* 2, 27. (2) *Iniquior* defensio, *Cic. Iniqua* pugna, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 889. (3) *Iniquus* judex, *Ov. Met.* 13, 190. (4) = *Cæteri* sunt partim obscurius iniqui, partim non dissimulanter irati, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. (5) *Ea* me exquirere iniqui patris est, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 16. (6) *Ne* isthuc tam iniquo patiare animo, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 6. (7) *Iniquo* pondere rastro, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 164. *Spatiis* exclusus iniquis, *Ibid.* 4, 147.

Iniquus, i. m. absol. *An enemy*, *one that beareth ill will*. *Me* scio à te contra iniquos meos defendi, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27.

|| *Inirrigātus*, a, um. part. *Not watered*, *Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

* *Initia*, ōrum. pl. n. [ab initium] (1) *Sacrifices*, or *rites*, of the goddesses *Ceres* and *Libera*. (2) *Also the principles of a science*. (1) = *Mysteria* *Cereris* *initia* appellari, *vid. Cic. de Legg.* 2, 14. & *Varr. R. R.* 3, 1. (2) = *Ulla* *initia* quæ *Græcè* *elementa* dicuntur, *Id. Ac. Q.* 1, 7.

* || *Initialis*, e. adj. *The first*, or *most ancient*. *Elementorum* origo initialis, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 133.

* *Initiamenta*, ōrum. pl. n. *The first elements* in any kind of religion, science, or knowledge; *principles*, or *grounds*, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

* *Initiatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *The entering of one into any religion*, or *holy profession*, *Suet. Ner.* 34.

* *Initiātus*, a, um. part. *Initiated*, *entered into orders*, *licensed*, *authorized*, or *admitted to*; *instructed in the first principles*. § *Mida* ab *Orpheo* sacrorum solennibus initiatus, *Just.* 11, 7, 10. *Conf. Liv.* 10, 38. § *Initiatus* literis, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 15, 8. *sacris*, *Val. Max.* 4, 7. ext. 1.

* *Initio*, āre. aēt. (1) || *To begin*. (2) *To give the first instructions*, *to lay the ground*. (3) *To initiate*, or *enter, one*; properly into the rites of *Ceres*. (1) *Ver* initiator, *Firm.* (2) § *Magis* cœnis eum initiaverat, *Plin.* 30, 2. (3) *Cic. N. D.* 1, 42.

* *Initior*, āri. ātus. pass. *To be begun*, *initiated*, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 13.

* *Initium*

* **Initium**, ii. n. [*ab inco, initum*] (1) *A* **beginning, an entrance.** (2) *A* **rite, or ceremony**; chiefly of Ceres and Libera. (3) *A* **cause, or foundation.** (4) *A* **draught, a platform.** (1) *Initium* capit à Rhodano flumine, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 1. *Æ* *Finis, Tac. Ann.* 6, 17. (2) *Vid.* *Initia, orum.* (3) *Unde ortum est initium iræ, Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 16. (4) *Quint.* 3, 2.

* **† Initio**, *äre. freq.* [*ab inco*] *Pacuv.*

* **Initur**, imperf. *I, ibou, be, &c. go in.* Si tu jubes inibitur tecum, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 6, 25.

* **Initurus**, a, um, part. [*ab inco*] *About to enter in.* ¶ *Initurus gratiam, be who will oblige, Liv.* 24, 23. *penates, Ov. Fast.* 4, 531.

* **Initus**, a, um, part. *Begun, entered, undertaken.* *Inita æstate, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 2. *Beneficium* verbis initum, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 5.

* **Initus**, *üs. m. verb.* [*ab inco*] *The act of generation, leaping, or covering, a mare by a horse; the lining of bitches.* Perque suos initus continet omne genus, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 94. *De Venere.*

Injucundè, adv. *iüs, comp.* *Unpleasantly.* ¶ *Leg. in comp.* = *Res asperius & injucundius actæ, Cic. Att.* 1, 20.

Injucunditas, *ätis. f.* *Unpleasantness.* Ne quid habeat injucunditatis oratio, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 55.

Injucundus, a, um, adj. *Unpleasant, grievous.* Labor minimè injucundus, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 1. *Injucunda* recordatio, *Paterc.* 2, 101.

¶ **Injudicabilis**, e. adj. *That cannot be judged,* *Ap. JCC.*

Injudicatus, a, um, part. *Not judged, unjudged.* Id. *injudicatum* relinquo, *Quint.* 10, 1. *Vid.* *¶ Gell.* 5, 10. & 13, 24.

* **¶ Injūgis**, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & jugum*] *Unyoked.* *Injuges bestiarum, Macrobi.* Sat. 3, 5. *boves, Fest.*

* **¶ Injunctio**, *önis. f. verb.* *An injunction, or commandment, Ap. JCC.*

* **Injunctus**, a, um, part. (1) *Laid upon.* (2) *Met. Enjoined, commanded.* (1) *Injunctus muro agger, Liv.* 22, 20. (2) *Scita plebis injuncta patribus, Id.*

* **Injungo**, *äre, xi, ctum. act.* [*ex in intens. & jungo*] (1) *To join with, or unto.* (2) *To bring, or lay, upon.* (3) *Met. To enjoin, impose, command, or appoint.* (1) *Col. lib.* 5. (2) *¶ Pondus aliquod bobus injungere, Id.* 6, 2, 7. *Injuxit eidem turpem decoctoris superlacionem, Val. Max.* 6, 9, 12. (3) *¶ Populis æternam injungere servitutem, Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 77. *Comitiorum habendorum illi munus injungunt, Liv.* 3, 35. ¶ *Injungere detrimentum reipublicæ, to bring it upon, Cic. Fam.* 11, 13. *amicitiam cum aliquo, to enter into friendship, Plin. Vir. Ill. laborem sibi, Plin. Epist.* 7, 21, 1.

* **Injungor**, i. pass. *To be enjoined.* *Querens miseram & onerosam injungi sibi servitutem, Suet. Tib.* 24.

¶ **Injurabilis**, e. adj. *That cannot be called to swear, Ap. JCC.*

Injuratus, a, um, part. *Unsworn, that hath not sworn, without an oath.* ¶ *Juravi linguam, mentem injuratam habeo, Cic. Offic.* 3, 29. ¶ *Pariter jurati, injuratique fugiunt, Liv.* 10, 41.

Injuria, *æ. f.* [*dict. qu. non jure fiat, Ulp.*] *Injury, wrong, trespass, despite, damage, hurt, displeasure, offense, generally by deeds, and so it differeth from contumelia.* It is used both in (1) an active, (2) and passive sense. (3) *An action of assault.* (1) *Facis indignè injuriam illi, Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 4. ¶ *Contumeliæ acerbiores principibus esse solent, quàm injuriæ, Sen. de Clem.* 1, 11. (2) *Injuriæ civium, i. e. civibus illatæ, Cic. de Inv.* 1, 6. *Postulatus injuriarum, Col.* (3) *Una injuria est tecum. CH. Lege agito igitur, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 90.

Injuriâ, abl. *pro adv.* *Wrongfully, or without cause.* *Non injuriâ tibi illud accidit, Cic. N. D.* 3, 37.

¶ **Injuriè**, adv. *Wrongfully, Non.* 2, 429.

† **Injuriösè**.
¶ **Injuriör**, *äri, ätus sum. dep.* *To wrong, injure, or damnify one.* = *Omne fortuitum circa nos hævit & injuriatur, Sen. de Constant.* 9. *ubi damen alii aliter leg.*

Injuriösè, adv. *iüs, comp.* ¶ *fsimè, sup.* *Wrongfully, injuriously.* ¶ *Injuriösè decernere, Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1, 7. *Naviculatores injuriösè tractati, Id. pro Leg. Manil.* 5. * *Injuriösissimè cogitare, Aug.*

Injuriösus, a, um, adj. *Injurious, wrongfull, hurtfull.* *Injuriös sunt in proximos, Cic. Of.* 1, 14. *Injuriös venti, Hor. Ep.* 17, 34.

¶ **Injuriüm**, *pro perjuriüm, Fest.*

Injurius, a, um, adj. *Wrongfull, unreasonable, unjust, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 79.

† **Injurus**, a, um, adj. *Idem. Plaut. Pers.* 3, 3, 4.

Injussus, a, um, part. (1) *Unbiding, without bidding.* (2) *Growing naturally of itself; without sowing, or setting.* (1) *Injussi nunquam deficiunt, Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 3. (2) *Injussa virescunt Gramina, Virg. Geor.* 1, 55.

Injussu, monopt. *Without command, order, or leave.* *Vetat Deus injussu hinc nos suo demigrare, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 30. *Injussu populi, Id. de Inv.* 1, 33. *senatus, Liv.* 10, 37.

Injussè, adv. *fsimè, sup.* *Unjustly, wrongfull, unreasonably.* *Injussè neminem læsit, Cic. pro Mur.* 40. *Injustissimè luxuria & ignavia illis nihil efficiunt, Sall. B. J.* 85.

Injustitia, *æ. f.* *Injustice, hard dealing, ill usage.* *Injustitiæ genera duo sunt, Cic. Offic.* 1, 7.

Injustus, a, um, adj. or, comp. (1) *Unjust, wrongfull.* (2) *Unreasonable.* (3) *Too great, immoderate.* (1) = *Homo maleficus & injustus, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20. (2) *Homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustius, Ter. Adelp.* 1, 2, 18. (3) *Romanus in armis injusto sub fasce viam carpit, Virg. Geor.* 3, 347.

¶ **Inlæqueatus**, a, um, part. *Bound, Fest. Vid. Illaqueatus.*

Inlex, *icis. c. g.* *A decoy. Vid. Illex.*

Inlicio, *äre. act.* *To allure, or entice, Phædr. Vid. Illicio.*

Inlicitus. *Vid. Illicitus.*

Inlissus. *Vid. Illissus.*

Inliquèfactus, a, um, part. *Melted into, Cic. Vid. Illiquèfactus.*

¶ **Inlitterata** pax. *Which is not set down in writing, Fest. † Literis non commissa.*

* **Innabilis**, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & nabilis*] *That cannot be swimed in. Innabilis unda, Ov. Met.* 1, 16. *palus, Virg. Æn.* 6, 438.

* **Innans**, *tis. part.* [*ab inno*] *Swimming in.* *Exhibuit & naumachiam marinâ aquâ innantibus belluis, Suet. Neron.* 12.

Innascor, i. *nätus.* (1) *To be born with, or bred in one, to be in one's nature.* (2) *To grow in.* (1) *¶ Magnitudini animi cupiditas principatus innascitur, Cic. Offic.* 1, 19. *Innata est homini probitas, Id. de Fin.* 2, 31. *Quædam non nisi melioribus innascuntur ingeniis, Sen. de Ira,* 2, 15. (2) *Filix innascitur agnis, Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 37.

* **¶ Innätäbilis**, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & natabilis*] *That cannot be swimed in, Litt. ex Stat.*

* **Innätans**, *tis. part.* [*ab innat'o*] *Swimming upon, appearing.* *Innatantes radices summo solo, Col.* 4, 1. *conf. Cels.* 8, 1, 7.

* **¶ Innätatio**, *önis. f.* *A swimming in, Tert. † Natatio, Vett.*

* **Innätö**, *äre. neut.* [*ex in, & nato*] *To swim in, for upon.* ¶ *Innatare undam, Vir. Geo.* 2, 451. *flumini, Plin.* 8, 25. *in fluvium, Id. Innatat crinis vagus, Val. Flacc.* 3, 525. *flumen campis, Plin. Epist.* 8, 17, 2. *conf. Sil.* 14, 191.

Innätus, a, um, part. [*ab innascor*] *Inbred, connatural.* = *¶ Innata atque insita assumptis & adventitiis anteponuntur, Cic. Topic.* 18. ¶ *Tanta vecordia innata cuiquam ut fiet, Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 2.

* **Innävigäbilis**, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & navigabilis*] *That cannot be sailed on, innavigable.* *Tibris innavigabilis fuit, Liv.* 5, 13.

* **¶ Innävigo**, *äre. act.* [*ex in priv. & navigo*] *To sail, or swim in, Sen. ap. Litt. sed q.*

Innectens, *tis. part.* *Knitting, tying, clasping,*

or clipping, about. *Innectens ambobus colla la-certis, Ov. Met.* 11, 240. *palmas armis, Val. Flacc.* 4, 253.

Innecto, *äre, xui & xi, -xum. act.* (1) *To knit, tie, put, or bind about; to clip about.* (2) *Met. To devise.* (1) *¶ Innectunt tempora fertis, Ov. Trist.* 5, 3, 3. *Paribus palmis innexuit armis, Virg. Æn.* 5, 425. (2) *Causas innecte-morandi, Id. Æn.* 4, 51. *conf. Sil.* 7, 313.

Innector, i, *xus. pass.* (1) *To be tied about.* (2) *Met. To be joined to.* (1) *Lactea colla Auro innectuntur, Virg. Æn.* 8, 661. (2) *Carminis per affinitatem innexus erat, Tac. Ann.* 6, 36, 5.

Innexus, a, um, part. (1) *Tied, bound, made fast.* (2) *Met. Joined, related.* (1) *Mancipia compedibus innexa, Col.* 11, 1, 22. *Innexa ju-bas ferro, Val. Flacc.* 6, 111. (2) *Vid. Innector, n. 2.* ¶ *Cum ablat. Omnium observatio contactu aliquo religionis innexa est, Val. Max.* 1, 5, 1.

Innitens, *tis. part.* *Leaning upon.* *Baculo innitens, Ov. Met.* 14, 655. *fractæ hastæ, Sil.* 6, 70.

Innitor, i, *xus, vel sus sum. dep.* (1) *To lean, or stay, upon.* (2) *Met. To depend upon.* (1) *¶ Fractæ innititur hastæ, Stat. Theb.* 12, 144. (2) *Salus incolumitate ejus innititur, Tac. Ann.* 15, 60, 4. ¶ *In aliquem inniti, Plin.* *In aliquo, Cic. hastâ, Liv.* 4, 19.

Innixus, a, um, part. (1) *Leaning, or staying, upon.* (2) *Met. Supported by, depending upon.* (1) *¶ Steterunt scutis innixi, Liv.* *Innixus genibus, Paterc.* 2, 83. *cubito, Val. Max.* 2, 6, 8. *hastæ, Stat. Theb.* 12, 144. ¶ *Innixus in fratrem obiit, Plin.* 7, 53. (2) *Hæc arte innixus Hercules, Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 10. *Omnia tutelæ u-nius innixa, Quint.* 6, 2.

* **Inno**, *äre. neut.* [*ex in, & no*] *To swim in, to float upon.* ¶ *Innare aquæ, Liv.* 21, 26. *fluvii, Col.* 10, 388. *Classis innat mare, Sen. Thy.* 182.

Innocens, *tis. adj. or, comp. fsimè, sup.* *Non nocens.* (1) *Safe, wholesome, harmless.* (2) *Met. Guiltless, innocent.* (1) *Innocentiores uvæ, quæ decerpæ diu pependære, Plin.* 23, 1. (2) = *Vir bonus & innocens, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 48. *Innocentissimus pater, Id. Verr.* 4, 33. ¶ *Fa-ctorem innocens, Tac. Ann.* 4, 34.

Innocenter, adv. *iüs, comp. fsimè, sup.* (1) *Harmlessly, safely.* (2) *Met. Innocently.* (1) *Omnia innocentius decrescente lunâ, quàm crescente fiunt, Plin.* 18, 32. *Spes in futurum innocenter victuri, Quint.* 7, 4. *Vita innocentissimè acta, Auf. Declam. in Sall.*

Innocentia, *æ. f.* *Harmlessness.* = *Summâ integritate & innocentia vir, Cic. Philip.* 3, 10. *Innocentiæ facta multa, Nep.* 3, 2, 2.

Innocuè, adv. *Harmlessly, simply, not meaning any hurt, Suet. Dom.* 19.

Innocuus, a, um, adj. (1) *Harmless, that doth not hurt.* (2) *Also safe, not hurt.* (1) *Lu-dimus innocui (al. innocuis) verbis, Marc.* 7, 2. (2) *Sedere carinæ omnes innocuæ, Virg. Æn.* 10, 302.

¶ **Innödatus**, a, um, part. *Knit, or tied, with a knot, Amm. † Nodo confectus, Vett.*

* **¶ Innömünäbilis**, e. adj. [*ex in priv. & nominabilis*] *Not to be named. Apul. de Hab. doct.* Plat. p. 572. † *Inenarrabilis, Sen.*

* **¶ Innötesco**, *äre, ui. neut.* *To become known.* ¶ *An nospis innotuit illa libellis? Ov. Am.* 3, 12, 7. ¶ *Is majus innotescere, to grow more known, Tac. Hist.* 4, 50, 1. *sceleribus, Val. Max.* 8, 14, ext. 3.

¶ **Innötö**, *äre. act.* *To inscribe.* *Neque eos circulos corpore fide: um innotavimus, Hygin. Astr.* 4, 1. † *Inscribo.*

* **¶ Innötus**, a, um, part. *Obscure, unknown, Amm. † Ignotus, Class.*

* **¶ Innövatio**, *önis. f. verb.* *An innovation, or altering, Tertull. † Mutatio, renovatio, Vett.*

* **¶ Innövator**, *öris. f. verb.* *He that maketh alteration, Dig. † Qui innovat, Vett.*

* **Innövo**, *äre. act.* [*ex in, & novo*] *To make new, to renew, to innovate, to change old customs, and bring in new ones. Quo te modo ad intemperantiam*

intemperantiam, sceleratè, innovâsi? Cic. in *Pis.* 36, extr.

Innoxius, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Harmless, that doth no harm.* (2) *Harmless, that taketh no hurt.* (1) Innoxium abs te, atque abs tuis me irrides, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 4. (2) Innoxia à curculionibus faba, *Col.* 2, 10, 12. Vita amplior, quàm innoxior, *Cato*. § Innoxius crimine, *Liv.* 4, 44.

Innuba, æ, f. *She that was never married; a maid, or virgin.* Innuba laurus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 92. *propter Daphnæ fabulam.*

|| Innubilatus, a, um. part. *Clouded, overcast.* Sidon. ☞ *Serenus.*

|| Innubilo, ære. act. *To make dark, or overshadow with clouds.* Solin. 66. † Nubibus obduco, *Vett.*

Innubilus, a, um. adj. *Fair, without clouds.* Innubilus æther, *Lucr.* 3, 21.

† Innubis, e. adj. *Idem.* Dies innubis, *Sen. Oct.* 238.

Innubo, ère, pfi, neut. (1) *To be married into.* (2) || *Also to be married below one's self.* (1) *Liv.* 1, 34. ☞ *Enubo, Id.* 10, 23. (2) ☞ *Innubere est infra suum ordinem nubere, & collocari inferiori.* *Turneb. Advers.* 30, 29.

Innumërabilis, e. adj. *Innumerable, without number.* Pecunia innumërabilis, *Cic. pro Quint.* 11. Innumërabilis annorum series, *Hor. Od.* 3, 30, 4. Innumërabilia mala, *Lucr.* 4, 1137. *scacula, Val. Max.* 8, 7, ext. 2.

Innumërabilitas, atis. f. *Innumërableness.* Innumërabilitas atomorum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 39. mundorum, *Ibid.* 1, 26.

Innumërabiliter. adv. *Without number.* Aer innumërabiliter mutatur, *Lucr.* 5, 275.

Innumërabilis, e. adj. *That one cannot number, innumerable.* Numerus innumëralis, *Lucr.* 2, 1085.

Innumërōsus, a, um. adj. *Numberless.* Innumërosi factus, *Plin.* 10, 65.

Innumërus, a, um. adj. (2) *Numberless, past number.* (2) † *Also without just number, or measure.* (1) Ex Isocratis ludo innumeri principes exierunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 22. (2) Innumerus numerus, *Plaut. ap. Gell.* 1, 24. per oxymōron, i. e. numerus nullâ certâ lege obstrictus.

* Innuo, ère, ui, utum. act. (1) *To nod, or beckon, with the head to one; to make signs to one.* (2) || *Meton. To consent, or permit.* (1) § Abiens innuit mihi, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 9. (2) = ☞ Non se purgavit, sed indicavit, atque innuit, *Cic. pro Muræn.* 25. *sed exempl. vet. leg. induit.*

Innuptus, a, um. part. *Unmarried, unwedded.* Innupta Minerva, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 31. ☞ Innuptæ nuptiæ, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 58. ex poetâ. γάμος ἄγαμος, oxymōron, an unlucky, unlawful, or ill made, match.

|| Innutrio, ire, ivi, itum. act. *To bring up in, unde*

Innutrior, iri, itus sum. pass. *To be brought up.* Certis ingeniis innutriti oportet, *Sen. Ep.* 2. Ne castis innutritur & armis exitiale caput monui, *Sil. Ital.* 2, 286.

|| Innutritio, ōnis. f. verb. *A nourishing, or bringing up.* Ap. JCC. † Nutritus, *Plin.*

Innutritus, a, um. part. (1) *Nourished with, or brought up and bred in.* (2) Met. *Inured, or accustomed to.* (1) Opibus innutritus, *Suet. Aug.* 3. mari, *Plin. Epist.* 9, 33, 6. (2) disciplinis, *Sen. Consolat. ad Polyb.* 21. & *Paterc.* 2, 94.

|| Inobediens, tis. adj. *Disobedient.* Bibb. † Inobsequens, *Sen.* Non obediens, *Cic.*

|| Inobediencia, æ, f. *Disobedience.* Hieron. † Contumacia, designatio parendi, *Vett.*

Inoblītus, a, um. part. *Mindfull, that forgetteth not.* Inoblītā repetam tua munera mente, *Ov. ex Ponto*, 2, 15, 37.

Inobrutus, a, um. part. *Not overwhelmed, or drowned.* Effugit inobrutus undas, *Ov. Met.* 7, 356.

Inoblīcūro, ære. act. *To darken and obscure.* Nulla ejus legationem posteritatis inoblīcūrabat oblivio, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 5.

Inobsequentes, tis. adj. *Stubborn, disobedient.* Inobsequentes frænis equi, *Sen. Hippol.* 1068.

Inobservabilis, e. adj. *Unobservable.* Inobser-

vabilis error, *Catull.* 62, 115. Martis est maximè inobservabilis cursus, *Plin.* 2, 17.

Inobservans, tis. *Unobserving.* Si inobstantes homines sub aëre deprehendant, *Pallad. R. R. Tit.* 35.

Inobservantia, æ, f. *Inadvertency, a want of observing.* Suet. Aug. 76.

Inobservātus, a, um. part. *Not observed, or marked; unregard-d.* Dum vel casta fuit, vel inobservata *Coronis*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 544.

Inocātus, a, um. part. *Harrowed.* Semen ingellum & inocatum, *Col.* 2, 8. Inocata pastinatio, *Id.* 3, 15, 1.

Inocidūus, a, um. adj. (1) *Always watching, that never sleepeth.* (2) *That never siteth, or goeth down; as some stars do.* (1) Inociduis stellatus visibus Argus, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 277. (2) Inocidūus axis, *Luc.* 8, 174.

Inocco, ære. act. *To borrow in, to cover with earth.* Sementi facta inoccare oportet, quod sparseris, *Col.* 11, 2, 81.

Inoccor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be borrowed in.* Lupini modii tres inoccantur, *Col.* 11, 2.

Inoculatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A grafting of trees.* *Col.* 5, 11, 1. = *Emplastratio, Id.*

Inoculātor, ōris. verb. *An ingrafter.* *Plin.* 18, 33.

Inocūlo, ære. act. *To inoculate, to ingraft,* cujus pass.

Inocūlor, āri. *To be ingrafted,* leg. ap. *Col.* 11, 2, 59.

Inodōro, ære. act. *To make one smell strong.* Mandentium halitus inodorat allium, *Col.* 11, 3, 22.

Inodōrus, a, um. adj. (1) || *Without smell, that smelleth of nothing, or that smelleth ill.* (2) *Unperfumed, without odours, or spices.* (1) *Gell.* 7, 6. ubi al. inora. (2) Urnæ offia inodora dabit, *Pers.* 6, 35.

|| Inoffensē, unde comp. Inoffensūs. *Inoffensively,* *Gell.* 6, 2.

Inoffensus, a, um. part. (1) || *Unoffended, unhurt.* (2) *Without stumbleing.* (3) *Easy, smooth.* (4) Met. *Inoffensive, quiet.* (1) Inoffensā valetudine vivere, *Gell.* 1, 2. (2) Inoffensum pedem referre, *Tibull.* 1, 7, 62. (3) Inoffensā curret arundo viā, *Mart.* 14, 209. (4) Detur inoffensæ vitæ tibi tangere metam, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 8, 1.

|| Inofficiōsē, adv. *Uncivilly, disobligingly,* Dig. † *Contia officium.*

Inofficiōsus, a, um. adj. *Undutysfull, unkind, disobliging.* *Cic. Attic.* 13, 27. *Id. Ver.* 1, 41.

* † Inolens, tis. adj. *Giving no favour.* Olivum inolens, *Lucr.* 2, 849.

Inolesco, ère, ut & ēvi, itum & etum. incept. (1) *To grow up.* (2) *To grow upon.* (3) Act. *To make it grow and increase.* (1) *Col.* 4, 22. (2) § *Virg. Geor.* 2, 77. Tradunt duritiem lapidum merfis inolescere ramis, *Sil.* 8, 582. (3) § = *Natura induit nobis inolevitque in ipsis amorem nostri,* *Gell.* 12, 5.

|| Inolītus, a, um. part. *Inbred, that which hath grown up with one, or one hath been accustomed to,* Aug. † *Innatus, Vett.*

* || Inōmīnalis, e. adj. [ex in priv. & nominalis] *Unlucky, ill bodeing.* Dies inōminalis, *Gell.* 5, 17. pro

* || Inōmīnātus, a, um. part. *Unhappy, fore-spoken with bad omens.* Inōmīnata cubilia, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 38.

Inopāco, ære. act. *To shade, or overshadow,* *Col.* 8, 15, 4.

|| Inopācus, a, um. adj. *Open, not shadowed,* Sidon. † *Aperius.*

Inopērio, ire. act. *To discover, or uncover,* Hyg. † *Aperio.*

Inopertus, a, um. part. *Uncovered, bare, naked.* Inoperto capite, *Sen. de Vita beat.* 13. = *Inoperta ac confessa veritas, Id. de Octo Sap.* 30.

Inopia, æ, f. (1) *Want, need, scarcity, dearth.* (2) *The lack of any thing.* (1) = *Rhodiorum inopia, fames, & summa annonæ caritas, Cic. Offic.* 3, 12. (2) § *Inopia argentaria, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 66. consilii, *Cic. Att.* 6, 3. criminum, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 16. testi, *Id. pro Domo,* 30.

|| Inopinans, tis. adj. *Not thinking of it, un-ware,* *Cæf. B. G.* 6, 29. *Liv.* 27, 48. & 31, 25.

Inopinanter. adv. *Suddenly, unawares, otherwise than was looked for,* *Suet. Tib.* 60.

Inopinātē, & Inopinātō, adv. *Ere one is aware.* § Inopinātē accidere, *Liv.* 34. occupare, *Sen. ad Helv.* 5. Inopinātō irrumpere, *Liv.* 26, 6.

Inopinātus, a, um. part. *Unthought of, unlooked for, unexpected, sudden.* Repentina & inopinata graviora, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 19. Nova & inopinata, *Id. Verr.* 2, 8. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 52.

Inopīnus, a, um. adj. [ex in & opinor] *Sudden, unexpected.* Quies inopina, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 857. ficitas, *Plin. Paneg.* 30. Inopinus turbo, *Sil.* 5, 390.

† Inopīōsus, a, um. adj. *Needy, wanting, full of want.* = *Res dubiæ, egenæ, inopīōsæ consilii, Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 1, 2. † Inops.

|| Inopportūnē. adv. *Untimely, unseasonably,* *Cod.* † *Intempestivē, Cic.*

Inopportūnus, a, um. adj. *Unseasonable, inconvenient.* Sedes non inopportuna sermoni, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 3.

Inops, ōpis. adj. ope vel opibus destitutus. [ex in & ops, five opes. (1) *Poor, needy.* (2) *Deficient, void of, wanting, that hath not, unable.* (3) *Also unburyed.* (1) ☞ Non erat abundans, non inops tamen, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 67. (2) Versus inopes rerum, *Hor. A. P.* 322. (3) Inopa inhumatæque turba, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 325. sc. ex in & Ops, quæ est terra. § Verbis inops, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 70. ab amicis, *Id. pro Domo,* 22. ad aliquid, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 76. Nec inops modò consilii, sed vix mentis compos esset, *Liv.* 34, 28. Inops & laris & fundi, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 50.

|| Inoptābilis, e. adj. *Not to be wished for,* *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 279. † *Non expectendus, Vett.*

Inorātus, a, um. part. *Not pleaded, unspoken of.* ☞ Legati Ameriam, te inoratā, reverterunt, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 9. without an audience.

|| Inopīnābilis, e. adj. *That no man would have thought, contrary to one's opinion,* *Gell.* 11, 18. & 17, 9. pro

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Inorātus, a, um. part. *Not pleaded, unspoken of.* ☞ Legati Ameriam, te inoratā, reverterunt, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 9. without an audience.

Inordinātē. adv. *Without order, at no certain time.* Febres inordinatē redire dicunt, *Cels.* 3, 3. Inordinatē aget, *Id.* 4, 25.

|| Inordinātīm. adv. *Out of order, or array; not by ranks and files,* *Amm.* 19, 14.

|| Inordinatio, ōnis. f. *A disordering,* *Apul. de Asclep.* p. 92.

Inordinātus, a, um. part. *Out of order, or array; disordered.* = *Inordinatī atque inpositi milites, Liv.* 22, 50. Inordinatissimi palpebrarum pili, *Plin.* 22, 22. § Ex inordinatō in ordinem adducere, *Cic. de Univ.* 3.

† Inōris, e. adj. *Without a mouth,* *Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.*

|| Inōrior, iri. neut. *To arise.* Quid si memoria eorum inōrietur? *Tac. Ann.* 11, 23, 4. *Vocab. suspect.*

† Inormis, e. adj. i. e. *enormis ant.*

Inornātē. adv. *Without dress, or trimming.* Inornatē dicere, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 31.

Inornātus, a, um. part. *Non ornatus.* (1) *Unadorned, not decked, or trimmed; unhandsome, undressed.* (2) Met. *Unpolished.* (3) *Unpraised, neglected.* (1) Inornatæ mulieres, *Cic. Orat.* 23. (2) = *Ne nuda atque inornata inventio vulgarī sermone efferatur, Ad Herenn.* 4, 56. (3) Non ego te meis Chartis inornatum silebo, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 30.

|| Inōrus, a, um. adj. *Non. i. e. sine ore.* *That hath no mouth.* Inora animalia, *Gell.* 7, 6. *sed al. malunt. inodora.*

Inōtiōsus, a, um. adj. *Not idle, or vain and frivolous,* *Quint.* 11, 3. ☞ vix alibi occ.

|| Inōvans, tis. [ab ove quæ immolari solita est] *Triumphing, or rejoicing.* Inovanti gradu, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 377. † *Ovans, Vett.*

Inpīmis. adv. *First of all.* *Vid. Imprimis.*

Inquam. verb. *defect. I say, quoth I.* *Vid. Inquo.*

Inquantum. adv. *As much as, as far as,* *Ov. Met.* 11, 71. ☞ *Fortè refūis in quantum.*

Inquantumcunque. *As much as can possibly be,* *Sen. ☞ sed mallem in quantumcunque.*

5 R 2 † Inque.

† Inque. imperat. *Say thou*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 124.
 Inquies, ētis. f. *Disquiet, lack of rest*. Furiales somni & inquietas nocturna, Plin. 14, 22.
 Inquies, ētis. adj. *Restless, unquiet*. Homo inquietus, Sall. inter *Progm.* Humanum genus inquietus & indomitum, Id. Inquies moribus, Tac. Ann. 6, 18. Vir inquietus, Patere. 2, 68.
 Inquietatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A disquieting, or disturbing*, Liv. 22, 17.
 ‖ Inquietator, ōris. m. verb. *He that disquieteth*, Tert.
 Inquietatus, a, um. part. *Disquieted, troubled, vexed*. Constat hortorum custodes umbris inquietatos, Suet. Cal. 59.
 ‖ Inquietē. adv. *Restlessly, unquietly*, Suet. ap. Litt. sed 7.
 Inquieto, āre. act. *To disquiet, trouble, or disturb*. Ne quem officii causā inquietaret, Suet. Aug. 53. § Inquietare victoriam, Tacit. Hist. 3, 84, 4.
 Inquietor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be disquieted, &c.* ‖ Ne incubantes nutrices inquietentur, Col. 8, 5, 12. Inquietari rumoribus, Plin. Epist. 1, 9, 5.
 Inquietudo, dīnis. f. *Disquiet, trouble, unquietness, want of rest*. Inquietudinem Tiberius non potuit effugere, Sen. de Benef. 2, 8.
 Inquietus, a, um. adj. *Non quietus. Unquiet, restless, busy, troublesome*. Animus inquietus, Liv. 1, 46. vir, Patere. 2, 11. Inquietas noctes, Val. Max. 8, 14, ext. 1. ‖ Inquietior. Ann. 22, 7. Inquietia ingenia, & in novas res avida, Liv. 22, 21.
 Inqui. praeperper. [*ab inquo*] *Said I*, Catull. 10, 27.
 Inquiinus, i. m. [*qu. incolinus*] (1) *He that hireth another man's house to dwell in, a tenant*. (2) *Also he that dwelleth in the same house with another, an inmate, a lodger*. (1) ‖ Te inquiilino (non enim domino) personabant omnia vocibus ebriorum, Cic. Philipp. 2, 41. (2) Vicinus Novio, vel inquietus sit, si quis Novium videre non vult, Mart. 1, 87, 11.
 * ‖ Inquinamentum, i. n. *Filth, ordure, defilement*, Gell. 2, 6. Macrobi. 6, 7. † Squalor, fordes.
 * Inquinans, tis. part. *Defiling, blemishing*, Cic. de Fin. 5, 8.
 * Inquinatē. adv. *Impurely, corruptly, barbarously*. Confluxerunt Athenas multi inquinatē loquentes, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 74. Inquinatē locutus, Ibid. c. 37.
 * ‖ Inquinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A staining, or defiling*, Aug.
 * ‖ Inquinator, ōris. m. verb. *He that defileth*, Tert.
 * Inquinatus, a, um. part. or, comp. *fsimus, sup.* (1) *Defiled, disstained*. (2) *Died*. (3) *Adj. Filthy, nasty*. (1) § Flagitiis vita inquinata, Cic. Verr. 3, 26. (2) Bis murice vellus inquinatum, Mart. 4, 4. (3) Fœdior atque inquinatior, Id. de Har. Resp. 24. = Sordidissima ratio atque inquinatissima, Id. Offic. 2, 6. vita, Val. Max. 8, 1, damn. 2.
 * Inquino, are. act. [*ἀνοικνῶ seu νοικνῶ*, quod est cinere, ap. Fest.] (1) *To defile, or bewray*. (2) *To stain, to die*. (3) *To adulterate*. (4) *To disgrace, disparage, or diminish*. (5) *To accuse*. (1) Merdis caput inquinor albis, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 37. (2) Mart. 4, 4. (3) Inquinavit aere tempus aureum, Hor. Epod. 16, 55. (4) = Obscurare & inquinare splendorem, Cic. de Fin. 5, 8. § Famam alicujus inquinare, Liv. 29, 37. (5) Inquinare innocios, Curt. 6, 11, 37.
 * Inquinor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be bewrayed, or defiled, &c.* Vid. Inquino, n. 1.
 Inquo, is, it. verb. def. [*ab in, & queo*] *I say, quoth I*, Catull. 10, 27.
 Inquirendus, a, um. part. *To enquire, or be enquired into*. Ad sedes inquirendas proficiscuntur, Just. 3, 4.
 Inquirens, tis. part. *Enquireing*. Nimiūm inquirens in se, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 82.
 Inquiritur, imperf. *Enquiry is made*, Cic. Offic. 2, 13.

Inquiro, ēre, sivi, situm. act. [*ex in & quæro*] (1) *To enquire, search, ask, demand, or make enquiry; to examine, or search*. (2) *To take an information in order to prosecution at law*. (1) § Occulta vitia inquirere, Cic. § Incolae officium est, nihil de alieno inquirere, Id. Offic. 1, 34. § Filius ante diem patrios inquit in annos, Ov. Met. 1, 148. (2) Cū ego diem in Siciliam inquirendi perexiguam postulavissim, &c. Cic. Act. in Verr. 2.
 Inquiror, i. pass. *To be enquired into*. Jupiter ē terrā genitam mentitur, ut auctor Desinat inquiri, Ov. Met. 1, 615.
 ‖ Inquisitē. leg. saltem in comp. *Accurately, nicely*. Theophrastus super hāc re inquisitiū quam Cicero differuit, Gell. 1, 3.
 Inquisitio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An inquisition, or search*. (2) *An examination, an inquest*. (1) = Inquisitio & investigatio veritatis homini propria est, Cic. Offic. 1, 4. ‖ Inquisitioni alicui esse, *to be out of the way, to be to seek*, Plaut. Cal. 3, 1, 16. (2) Reus absens contra inquisitionem accusatoris defensus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4.
 Inquisitor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A searcher, or enquirer*. (2) *An inquisitor, an informer, or promoter*. (1) Sraton rerum naturæ inquisitor fuit, Sen. Q. Nat. 6, 13. (2) Licinianum legatum & inquisitorem reum postulavit, Plin. Ep. 9, 3. ‖ Eundem conscium & inquisitorem non ferebant, Tac. Ann. 15, 67.
 Inquisitus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Search-ed, or enquired, for*. (2) *Also not discovered, or found out*. (1) = Tertiam quam ipse pro inquisitione ac sibi compertā affert, Liv. 10, 40. (2) Me, quā illam quæstionem inquisitam amittere, mortuum fatius est, Plaut. Amph. 4, 1, 9. vid. & Ibid. 2, 2, 27.
 * † Inrado, ēre, si, sum. [*ex in, & rado*] *To shave, or scrape upon*. Eodem filphium inradito, Cato R. R. 157.
 * † Inrasus, a, um. part. *Shaved, or scraped upon*. Serpitium inrasum, Cato R. R. 157, 8. conf. Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 16. & Sil. 8, 585.
 Inredivivus, vel Irredivivus, a, um. adj. *That cannot be repaired, or renewed*, Catull. 18, 3.
 Irreligiōse, vel Irreligiōse. *Irreligiously*. Dam-nari postulavit, si qua de Augusto irreligiōse dixisset, Tac. Ann. 2, 50, 2. Irreligiōsius, Quint. Decl. 8.
 ‖ Irremisē. adv. *Out of hand, or without any more ado*, Amm.
 Irrequietus. *Vid. Irrequietus*.
 Inrelinctus, vel Irrelinctus, a, um. part. *Not quenched, not going out*. Inrelinctā focis fervant altaria flammæ, Sil. 3, 29.
 Irrevocatus. *Vid. Irrevocatus*.
 Irrito. *Vid. Irrito*.
 Insalubris, e. adj. *errimus, sup. Unwholesome, corrupt, noisome, pestilent*. Insalubris fundus, Col. 1, 4, 2. Insaluberrimum vinum, Plin. 23, 1. tempus, Plin. Epist. 4, 2, 6.
 Insalutatus, a, um. part. *Unsaluted, unvisited*. Inque salutatum linquo, Virg. Æn. 9, 289. per Tmesin.
 Insanabilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Incureable, that cannot be healed, desperate, without remedy*. Insanabilis plaga, Cic. pro Sext. 19. morbus, Id. Tusc. 5, 1. Insanabile ingenium, Liv. 1, 28. Lætari quod nihil tristius, nec insanabilius esset, Id. 28, 5.
 Insanē. adv. iūs, comp. *fsimē, sup.* (1) *Madly, imprudently*. (2) *Greatly, extremely*. (1) In sylvam non ligna feras insanūs, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 34. (2) ‖ Bonum est paucillulum amare, insanē non bonum est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 20. Si unum epityrum apud eum esuriens insanē edam, Id. Mil. 1, 1, 25. citante Varr. L. L. 6, 5. paulo aliter nunc leg. sed minus rectē.
 Insania, æ. f. (1) *Madness, the sickness of the mind, distraction*. (2) *Inconstancy, inconstancy*. (3) *Fury, outrage*. (4) *A rapture, or transport*. (5) *Infatuation*. (6) *Extravagancy, luxury*. (7) *Deating*. (1) = Nomen insanæ sign. ficat mentis agrotationem, & mortuum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4. (2) Ferte viri flammæ, &c. Quid loquor aut ubi sum? Quæ mentem insania mutat? Virg. Æn.

4, 595. (3) *Scelerata insania belli*, Id. Æn. 7, 461. (4) *Auditis? an me ludit amabilis Insania?* Hor. Od. 3, 4, 6. (5) *Ubi parva stultitia, hic summa est insania*, Id. Sat. 2, 2, 221. (6) *Ea villa objurget cæterarum villarum insaniam*, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1. (7) *Ov. Trist. 1, 10, 11.*
 Insaniens, tis. part. (1) *Mad, raging, frantick*. (2) *Rough, boisterous*. (3) *Foolish, irrational*. (1) Verum post venit insaniens, Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 22. (2) Insanientem navita Bosphorum Tentabo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 30. (3) ‖ Insanientis sapientiæ consultis, δῆμοῦ, of a nonsensical sect of philosophers, the Epicureans, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 2.
 Insanio, ire, iui, itum, neut. (1) *To be mad, out of his wits, or beside himself; to doat, to be inspired with the muses*. (2) *To play the fool*. (1) = Ut insanire omnibus ac furere videretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 18. ‖ § Insanire insaniam hilarem, *to be beside himself, as with wine, love, joy, &c.* Sen. V. B. 12. Insanire juvat, cur Berecynthiæ Cessant flamina tibiæ? Hor. Od. 3, 19, 18. ‖ Galle, quid insanis? inquit, Virg. Ecl. 10, 22. Lynceus feros insanit amores, Prop. 2, 34, 25. (2) Virg. Ecl. 3, 36.
 Insanitas, ātis. f. *Madness, want of health*. = Insipientia quasi insanitas, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5.
 Insaniturus, a, um. part. *That will be mad*. Nec tamen insaniturum illum puto, Cic. Att. 13, 29.
 Insanum. adv. *Excessively, at a great rate*. Porticus insanum bona, Plaut. Mysl. 3, 3, 5. Insanum magnum negotium, Id. Bacch. 4, 5, 1.
 Insanus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *fsimus, sup.* *Non sanus*. (1) *Mad, frantick, out of his wits*. (2) *Tempestuous, raging*. (3) *Vast, huge*. (4) *Inspired*. (5) *Unwholesome*. (1) ‖ Ex stultis insanos facere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23. Homo inter eos, qui ipsi quoque insaniant, insanissimus, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 12. Uter est insanior horum? Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 102. (2) Turbo insanus, Stat. Theb. 1, 366. vires Austri insani, Ov. Met. 12, 510. (3) Substructiones aggeris insanas mirabantur, Plin. 35, 15. Insanæ mo'es substructionum, Cic. pro Mil. 20. (4) Insanam vatem aspicias, Virg. Æn. 3, 443. (5) Insana canicula mellēs coquit, Pers. 3, 5. nisi malis ad secundam notionem referre. ‖ Insanæ vites, vines that bear thrice a year, Plin. 16, 27.
 ‖ Insaporatus, a, um. part. *Without taste and relish*, Litt. ex Sat.
 Insatiabilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Non satiabilis*. (1) *Insatiable, that cannot be satisfied, or ever have enough*. (2) *Also that doth not satiate, or fill*. (1) Insatiabilis animus, Liv. 4, 13. voluptas, Cic. de Fin. 4, 5. (2) Nulla insatiabilior, species, Cic. N. D. 2, 62.
 ‖ Insatiabilitas, ātis. f. *Insatiableness*, Amm. 31, 12.
 Insatiabiliter. adv. *Insatiably*. Insatiabiliter desiderio, Plin. Epist. 9, 6, 3. Te insatiabiliter desebimus, Lucr. 3, 920. Vid. & Tac. Ann. 4, 38, 7.
 ‖ Insatiatus, a, um. part. *Insatiate, unsatisfied*. Insatiatus eundi Ardor, Stat. Theb. 6, 305. Arma tubisque insatiatus habet, Id. 7, 12.
 † Insatiētas, ātis. f. *Insatiableness*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 13.
 ‖ Insativus, a, um. adj. *That is not planted, or sown, but cometh up of its own accord*, Litt. ex Plin. sed 9.
 Insatiurabilis, e. adj. *Insatiate, that cannot be filled*. Insaturabile abdomen, Cic. pro Sext. 51.
 Insatiurabiliter. adv. *Insatiably*. Annis præteritis insaturabiliter expletus, Cic. N. D. 2, 25.
 ‖ Inscampo, ēre, pfi, ptum. act. *To engrave, to cut in, as engravers, or masons, do*. Inscalpunt sacro in marmore formam, Laet. vers. 153.
 Inscendo, ēre, di, sum. act. & neut. [*ex in & scando*] *To go up, to mount, to climb up unto*. § Inscendere in curum, Plaut. Menæch. 5, 1, 110. in arborem, Id. supra pilam, Cato, 127, 2. Absol. *to go on shipboard, to take ship*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 30.

|| Inscendor, i. pass. *To be gone up, mounted, &c.* Haud unquam se ab alio inscendi passus est, *Gell.* 5, 2.

Inscensio, ōnis. f. verb. *A mounting, or climbing up.* || Inscensio in navem, *a going on board,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 19.

|| Inscensor, ōris. m. verb. [qui navem inscendit] *A soldier serving at sea,* Lampr.

Incensus, a, um. part. *Mounted, or jumped upon; leaped into, as a man leapeth into a saddle.* Incensus equus, *Suet. Tit.* 4.

|| Incensus, ūs. m. *A leaping upon.* || Incensus equarum, *the covering of mares,* Apul. Met. 7, p. 219.

|| Insciē. adv. *Ignorantly,* Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 668. † Inscienter.

Insciens, tis. adj. *Unwitting, unware, not knowing, or thinking on it.* Insciens feci, *Ter. H.* 4, 1, 19. || Me insciente, *without my knowledge,* Cic. Att. 1, 2.

Inscienter, adv. *Ignorantly, without knowing of it, unskillfully.* § Inscienter facere, *Cic. Topic.* 8. & *Acad. Q.* 4, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 25, 10.

Inscientia, æ. f. *Lack of knowledge, ignorance.* = In tantis tenebris erroris & inscientiæ, *Cic. pro Sulla,* 14. Inscientia multa versatur in vitâ, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 47.

Inscitē. adv. || scimē, sup. *Ignorantly, unhandsonely, bunglingly.* Inscitē medicinæ & gubernationis ultimum cum ultimo sapientiæ comparatur, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 7. § Inscitē facere, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 58. Inscitissimē, *Gell.* 10, 16.

Inscitia, æ. f. (1) *Ignorance, unskillfulness.* (2) *Imprudence.* (1) Sive propter lini inopiam, atque ejus usûs inscitiam, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 13. (2) Malè mereri de immerente inscitia est, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 29.

Inscitus, a, um. adj. or, comp. scimus, sup. (1) *Unhandsome, unbecoming.* (2) *Foolish, fond.* (3) *Absurd.* (4) || *Unknown.* (5) *Insufficient, unable to do.* (1) *Ter. Hecyr.* 5, 1, 1. (2) Quid confugisti in aram inscitissimus? *Plaut. Mœst.* 5, 2, 14. (3) Quid autem inscitius, quàm, &c. *Cic. N. D.* 13. (4) *Gell.* (5) *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 4.

Inscius, a, um. adj. [ex in & scio] (1) *Ignorant, not knowing.* (2) *Unskillful.* (3) *Unwitting, heedless.* (1) Inscii quid in Ædvis gereretur, *Cæs. B. G.* 77, pr. † Inscia somni lumina, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 367. (2) = Socrates se omnium rerum inscium fingeat & rudem, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 85. † peritus, *Cels.* (3) Androgeus se offert nobis, socia agmina credens, *Inscius, Virg. Æn.* 2, 372.

Inscribendus, a, um. part. *To be inscribed, or engraved.* Mea dextera letho Inscribenda tuo est, *Qv. Met.* 10, 199.

Inscribens, tis. part. *Inscribing.* Et imo Vix ulla inscribens terræ vestigia cornu, *Sil.* 13, 328.

Inscribo, ēre, psi, tum. act. [ex in & scribo] (1) *To write in, or upon.* (2) *To inscribe, to entitle, to superscribe.* (3) *To imprint, paint, or describe.* (4) *To engrave.* (5) *To entitle, to charge with.* (6) || *To implead.* (1) § Philosophi in his ipsis libris, quos scribunt de contemnendâ gloriâ, sua nomina inscribunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 15. Inscriptis stipite nomen, *Luc.* 8, 792. || Inscrubere vides mercede, *to put a bill on the door,* *Ter. Haut.* 1, 1, 92. (2) Xenophontis liber qui inscribitur œconomicus, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 24. (3) Barbarorum feminæ maresque corpora sua inscribunt, *Plin.* 22, 1. Sua quemque deorum Inscribit facies, *Qv. Met.* 6, 74. (4) Inscrubar Eliâ Sichæi, *Id. Epist.* 7, 193. § Inscrubere lapidem notis, *Vib.* 1, 3, 54. (5) Ipsos Inscrubere deos sceleris, *Qv. Met.* 15, 128. (6) Ap. JCC.

Inscribor, i, ptus. pass. *To be writ in, to be inscribed, &c.* Cic. § Inscrubi sepulchro, *Qv. Ep.* 2, 145. *Vid. Inscrubo, n.* 2.

Inscriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A inscription, a title, a bill upon a door.* (2) *Also a brand, mark, or scar.* (3) || *An accusation.* (1) Inscriptio libri, *Cic. Topic.* 1. statuæ, *Id. pro Domo,* 30. Tabula cum inscriptione, *Plin.* 29, 11. (2) Inscriptiones frontis, *Sen. de Irâ* 3, 3. (3) Ap. JCC.

|| Inscriptum, i. n. (1) *An inscription, a title.*

(2) *A license, or bill testificatory; a cocket at the customhouse for merchants goods.* (1) Quædam alia inscripta nimis lepida, *Gell. in præf. op.* (2) Ap. JCC.

Inscriptus, a, um. part. (1) *Written upon.* (2) *Entitled, inscribed.* (3) *Engraven.* (4) *Stigmatized, branded; as slaves were.* (5) *Also not written, unwritten.* (1) Inscripta foliis litera, *Qv. Met.* 13, 398. (2) In eo libro qui est inscriptus Hortensius, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 1. (3) Versus in monumento inscripti, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 23. Signum inde factum est, & inscriptum, *Liv.* 2, 41. (4) Quatuor inscripti portabant vile cada-ver, *Mart.* 8, 75. (5) Inscriptum è portu exponunt clanculum, ne portorium dent, *Lucil. ap. Non.* † Alia esse scripta, alia inscripta, *Quint.* 3, 8.

Inscriptus, i. m. *A rogue that hath been burnt in the hand, or shoulder,* *Mart.* 8, 75.

|| Inscrutabilis, e. adj. *Non scrutabilis. Unsearchable,* *Bibl.*

Insculpo, ēre, psi, ptum. act. [ex in & scalpo] (1) *To engrave, carve, cut, or engrail.* (2) *Met. To imprint.* (1) § Insculpere aliquid saxo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 90. postibus formam, *Qv. Metam.* 15, 621. (2) Insculpit in mentibus natura, ut deos æternos & beatos haberemus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 17.

Insculptus, a, um. part. (1) *Engraven.* (2) *Imprinted, deeply fixed.* (1) § In robore insculptas esse priscarum literarum notas, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 41. (2) Omnibus innatum est & in animo quasi insculptum, esse deos, *Id. N. D.* 2, 4.

Inscutabilis, e. adj. *That cannot be cut, or parted.* Corpora inscutabilia, *Quint.* 2, 17. & *Vitr.* 2, 2.

Insecandus, a, um. part. *To be pruned, cut, &c.* Insecandi sunt favi, *Col.* 9, 15.

† Insecenda, i. e. dicenda, *Cato ap. Gell.* 18, 9. *Vid. Inseque.*

Inseco, āre, ui, ctum. act. *To cut in, to prune.* Dentibus aliquem insicare, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 40. Insecat corticem vimen, *Col.* 4, 29, 10.

Insecor, āri, pass. *To be pruned.* Sequentes deinde anno inscatur superior pars curvaturæ, *Col.* 4, 15, 3.

Insecta, ōrum. n. plur. *Insects, as flies, gnats, pismires, and such like.* *Vid. Plin.* 11, 26. ibi *Stipant.*

Insectans, tis. part. *Pursuing, &c.* Insectans Argum, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 388. *conf. Liv.* 28, 40.

|| Insectanter, adv. *With railing, or brawling,* *Gell.* 19, 3.

Insectatio, ōnis. f. *A railing, or inveighing, against one,* *Liv.* 22, 34. § Insectatione confusum abstinere, *Id.* 2, 56. Insectatio flagitii, *Plin. Paneg.* 28.

Insectator, ōris. m. verb. *A railer, or slanderer; a backbiter, a lasher, or scourger.* § Sævus insectator plebis, *Liv.* 3, 33. vitiorum, *Quint.* 10, 1.

Insectatus, a, um. part. (1) *Followed, pursued.* (2) *Met. Inveighed against, railed at and reviled.* (3) *Adv. Inveighing against.* (1) Miles ab his insectatus confiterat, *Uirt. B. Afr.* 71. (2) Magistratus ne verbo quidem insectatus remittit, *Suet. Tib.* 32. (3) Prætorianes nuper exauctoratos insectatus, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 96, 3.

|| Insectio, ōnis. f. *A discourse, treatise, or long continued tale.* = *Narratio,* *Gell.* 12, 9.

Insecto, āre. act. & Insector, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To pursue, to run after.* (2) *To inveigh against, to speak ill of, to rail at one.* (3) *To sue, indict, or impeach, one.* (4) *To borrow, box, or rake the ground.* (1) § Illic nos insectabit lapidibus, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 61. Hastis insectatus est domi matrem & patrem, *Ibid.* 17. (2) § Quomodo sum insectatus levitatem senum, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. = *Acerbus in aliquem invehi, insectarique vehementius,* *Id. de Am.* 16. (3) *Id. pro Font.* 1. (4) Nisi assiduus terram insectabere rastis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 155. § Insectari aliquem hastis, *Plaut. Cap.* 3, 4, 20. maledictis, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 25. injuriam alicujus, *Id. Att.* 5, 17.

Insectus, a, um. part. [ab insectar] (1) *Cut, or notched; cut in pieces.* (2) || *Uncut.* (1) Insecti pecline dentes, *Qv. Met.* 6, 53. † Napi inte-

gri, si minuti sunt, majores autem insecti, *Col.* 12, 45, 3. (2) *Fest.*

Insectura, æ. f. *A notch. Virgula, si aptè fabricata foret, totidem redderet folios, quot habuisset insecturas,* *Sen. N. Q.* 1, 7. *ed. Gron.*

|| Insecutio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pursuit, or following after,* *Apul. Met.* 8.

|| Insecutor, ōis. m. verb. *A persecutor,* *Prud. Cath.* 12, 127.

Insecuturus, a, um. part. *About to pursue, or follow.* Ratus, id quod accidit, insecturos ad extrema ab tergo carpenda hostes, *Liv.* 42, 64.

Insecutus, a, um. part. [ab insequer] (1) *Which followeth, goeth after, or succeedeth.* (2) *Railing at.* (1) Insecutis mensibus geminos enixa est, *Plin.* 7, 11. Insecutus est dies noctem, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 1. (2) Insecutus deos convictio, *Id.* 5, 5, 4.

Insecubiliter, adv. [ab insecurabilis] *So that it cannot be quieted.* Insecubiliter fitis arida corpora merfians, *Lucr.* 6, 1174.

Insecutus, a, um. part. *Unquiet, troublesome, unappeased.* Omne quod est grave, insecutum, turbulentum, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 22.

Inseminatus, a, um. part. (1) *Made fruitful.* (2) || *Begot.* (1) Terra ex cælestium imbrum conceptionibus inseminata, *Vitr. præm. lib.* 8. (2) Ex conventu Jovis infeminati & nati, *Arnob.*

|| Insemino, āre. act. *To sow in.* Morbum visceribus inseminare, *Gell.* 19, 5.

|| Inseminor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be sown in,* *Litt. ex Col.*

Insenesco, ēre, ui. incept. *To grow old and spend all his time upon a thing.* § Insemit libris & curis, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 82. negotiis, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 6, 6.

|| Insensatus, a, um. adj. *Foolish, senseless,* *Quint. citat. Litt. locum non dicit; utcumque sit, tutius dixeris.* † Sensus expers, sensu carens, vel destitutus.

|| Insensibilis, e. adj. *Insensible, that cannot be felt, or that cannot feel,* *Gell.* 17, 10. sed pertinet ad Latinit. cadent. † Sensu carens.

Insensilis, e. adj. *Insensible; that hath no sense, or feeling; senseless.* † Ex insensilibus, ne credas sensile gigni? *Lucr.* 2, 887.

Inseparabilis, e. adj. *Inseparable,* *Sen. Ep.* 85. *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 283. † *Assiduous.*

|| Inseparabiliter, adv. *Inseparably,* *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 22.

Insepultus, a, um. part. *Unburied.* Cerno miferos & insepultos acervos civium, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6. Insepultos projecit, *Liv.* 29, 9. Insepulta cadavera jacuerunt, *Val. Max.* 6, 3, 1.

† Inseque, op. *Vett. dic. narra. inexit, dixit, Fest. ex Enn.*

Insequendus, a, um. part. *To pursue, or be pursued.* Filium, ad insequendum eum cum tertiâ parte copiarum mittit, *Just.* 1, 8.

Insequens, tis. part. *Next following, ensuing.* † Insequens hora antecedente calamitosior populo Romano illuxit, *Cic. ad Octav.* Insequentia tempora, *Paterc.* 2, 47. Insequenti ætate, *Id.* 2, 106. Insequentes Archontes, *Id.* 1, 3.

|| Insequenter, adv. *Inconsequently, not to the purpose,* *Gell.* 10, 29. † *Ineptè, absurdè.*

Insequer, i, ūtus sum. dep. [ex in & sequor]

(1) *To follow after, to pursue, to run after.* (2) *To succeed.* (3) *To persecute, to rail at one.* (4) *To proceed.* (5) *To sue another at law.* (6) *To persist.* (1) † Insequi fugientem, *Cic. Fugam inh. be, moderatius insequare ipse,* *Qv. Met.* 1, 511. (2) Hunc proximo seculo Themistocles insequutus est, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 10. (3) Eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos insequitur, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 245. § Insequi aliquem clamore, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 4. minis, *Id. pro Cluent.* 8. (4) Convellere vimen insequare, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 32. (5) = Insequens tamen huc, & lite morais in quâ, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 19. (6) = Pergam atque insequar longius, *Cic. Ferr.* 3, 20.

Inserendus, a, um. part. *To be inserted, &c.* Inferenda est sortitudo, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 17. *conf. Cels.* 6, 11.

Inserens, tis. part. *Putting in, inserting, &c.* Inferentes præne cælo manus, *Paterc.* 2, 211. *Inserens,*

Inserēnus, a, um. adj. *Cloudy, not fair, or clear.* Non tantis Hyas inferenā nimbis terras obruit, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 21. *Rare* occ.

Insero, ēre, ēvi, itum. aēt. [*ex in & fero*] (1) *To sow in, or among.* (2) *To implant, to ingraft.* (3) *Met. To implant.* (1) *Inserere frumentum arboribus, Col.* 5, 7. (2) *Omnis surculus omni arbori inferi potest, Id.* 5, 11, 12. (3) *Vitiorum aliqua in sevit tibi natura, Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 35.

Inseror, i, insitus. pass. *To be ingrafted.* Verno tempore inferebantur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 41. *conf. Col.* 8, 1.

Insero, ēre, sēui, fertum. aēt. (1) *To put, or thrust, in.* (2) *To apply, or put, to.* (3) *To insert, to intermix.* (4) *To meddle, to interpose.* (1) § *Pueris cibum in os inferere, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 39. *manum in sinum meretrici, Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 3. *dextræ virgani, Stat. Theb.* 1, 306. (2) *Si crudum ovum jejunis faucibus inferas, Col.* 6, 4. (3) *Historiæ turpes inferuisse jocos, Ov. Trist.* 2, 444. § *Minimis etiam rebus prava religio interit deos, bringeth them in for a share, Liv.* 117. (4) § *Bellis civilibus se inferere, Ov. Met.* 3, 27, 23. *se dubitantibus, Tac. Ann.* 5, 4, 2. § *Vitæ inferere aliquem, to bring one to life, Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 72.

Inseror, i, fertus. pass. *To be put in.* Inferi quidem & donari ab arte non possunt omnia, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 25.

* *Inserpo*, ēre. neut. [*ex in, & serpo*] *To creep in.* § *Somnus avaris Inserpit curis, Stat. Theb.* 1, 340.

Inserta, æ. f. *A piece put in, an inlay, an ornament.* Frugalitas inserta est rumoris boni, *Publ. Syrus.*

Insertans, tis. part. *Putting in.* Nubibus insertans caput, *Sil.* 5, 483.

Inserim. adv. [*ab inferendo, ut exertim ab exierendo*] *By way of insertion, or darting in.* Insertim fundunt radios, *Lucr.* 2, 114.

|| *Insertio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A putting between, an insertion.* Hanc vocem inseruit *Litt.* unde non dicit, neque ego scio. † *Interpositio.*

Insertivus, a, um. adj. *Mingled, or not natural.* *Calpurn. Declam.* 24.

Inserto, āre. freq. [*ab infero*] *To put in often.* Clypeo finistram Insertabam aptans, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 672. § *Dextram insertare lateri, Stat. Theb.* 6, 891. *dextra catenis, Id. Theb.* 12, 460.

Insertus, a, um. part. (1) *Put in, or upon.* (2) *Mingled amongst.* (1) *Penna per adversas inserta nates, Plin.* 10, 57. *Falces insertæ affixæque longuribus, Cæs. B. G.* 3, 14. (2) *Prædia agris meis vicina atque etiam inserta, Plin. Ep.* 3, 19.

Inservio, ire, ūvi, itum. neut. [*ex in & servio*] (1) *To serve one, to do one service.* (2) *To study to obtain, or preserve.* (3) *To attend upon, to mind and take care of any thing.* (1) § *A quo plurimum sperant, ei potissimum inserviunt, Cic. Offic.* 1, 15. § *Matronæ, non meretricium est, unum inservire amantem, Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 33. *Si illum inservibis solum, Ibid.* 59. (2) *Honoribus inservire capiti, Cic. Offic.* 2, 1. *Valetudo tua me sollicitat, sed inservi, & fac omnia, Id. Fam.* 16, 17. (3) = *Accuratius huic rei studere, atque inservire instituerunt, Hirt. B. Alex.* 12. § *Cum acc. Plaut. Most. ut supra.* § *Inservire commodis suis, Cic. Fam.* 2, 35. *famæ, Tac. Ann.* 13, 8, 4. *honoribus, Cic. Off.* 2, 1. *valetudini, Id. Fam.* 16, 17.

Inservitum est. imperf. *I, thou, he, &c. served.* Nihil est à me inservitum temporis causâ, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 12. *Omnibus rebus inservientum statuit, Cæs. B. G.* 8, 8.

Inservo, āre. aēt. [*ex in intens. & servo*] (1) *To keep, or preserve.* (2) *To observe, as an omen.* (1) *Elysius dedit inservare volucres, Stat. Theb.* 8, 194. (2) *Piget inservare peritque Venturi pomissæ fides, Id. Theb.* 6, 965.

|| *Inseffor*, ōris. m. verb. *A robber, a feter, a highwayman, Fest. & Symm.* † *Prædo.*

Inseffus, a, um. part. [*ab insideo*] (1) *Sat, or perched, upon.* (2) *Be-set, blocked up.* (3) *Inseffed, thwarted.* (1) *Inseffum diris avibus Capitolium, Tac.* 12, 43. (2) *Inseffæ fauces*

Epiri, Liv. 33, 4. (3) *Humus inseffa tanto pondere, Stat. Sylv.* 1, 1, 56.

Insibilo, āre. neut. (1) *To whiffle, or blow, into.* (2) *To make a hissing.* (1) *Ubi trux insibilat Euris, Ov. Metam.* 15, 603. (2) *Membris insibilat ignis, Sil.* 12, 6, 6. *Densis insibilat aer Verberibus, Stat. Theb.* 6, 421.

Insiccatus, a, um. part. *Urdried.* *Vulnera ferens putri insiccata cruore, Stat. Theb.* 3, 364. *conf.* 8, 246.

|| *Insicco*, āre. aēt. *To dry, Litt. ex Cels.*

† *Insicium*, ii. n. [*ab insico, i. e. infeco, quod fiat ex carne insectâ*] *A sausage, Varr. al. leg. insitium.*

Insidendus, a, um. part. *To be sat, or lain, upon, Liv.* 24, 31.

Insidens, tis. part. [*ab insideo*] (1) *Sitting in, or on; lying upon.* (2) *Constant, continual.* (1) *Elephantus insidentis magistri imperio regitur, Liv.* 27, 14. § *Insidens equo, Val. Max.* 5, 7, 1. *folio, Id.* 6, 9, ext. 7. (2) *Deorum assidua insidens cura pectora imbuerat, Liv.* 1, 21.

Insidens, tis. part. [*ab insido*] *Lighting, or sitting, upon.* *Ne insidens ales infringat, Plin.* 22, 6.

Insideo, sēre, sēdi, sessum. neut. [*ex in & sedeo*] (1) *To sit, or rest, upon.* (2) *To be in, to be fixed.* (3) *To seize one.* (4) *To beset, to beleague, or besiege.* (5) *To lie in wait.* (6) *To settle in.* (1) § *Insidere equis, Aur. Vict. de Vir.* Ill. 32, 3. *toro, Ov. Epist.* 20, 134. *in sellâ aureâ, Plin.* 11, 37. *sedit aut. edit. Hard.* (2) *Insedit in memoriâ meâ penitens, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 28. = *Cum fervor mentis inveteraverit, & medullis infederit, Id. Tusc.* 4, 10. (3) § *Sabinus re trepidâ arcem Capitolii insedit, Tac. Hist.* 3, 69. (4) *Sylvarum anfractus cæcis infederat armis, Sil.* 5, 3. (5) *Quingentis militibus arcem insedit, Virg. Æn.* 8, 479.

Insideo, ēri, sessus. pass. *To be taken possession of, to be besieged.* *Vix omnes præfidiis insidentur, Liv.* 25.

Insidiæ, ārum. f. pl. [*ab insideo*] (1) *An ambush, an ambuscade, a lying in wait.* (2) *Snares, craft, subtlety, treachery.* (1) § *Postquam bello eum opprimi non posse animadvertit, insidiis interficere studuit, Nep. Datam.* 9. (2) = *Qui nihil ex occulto, nihil de insidiis agendum putant, Cic. Offic.* 1, 30. § *Insidias alicui collocare, Cæs. B. G.* 3, 37. & *Cic. pro Mil.* 10. *comparare, Id. pro Cluent.* 16. *componere, Tib.* 1, 6, 4. *facere, Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 26. *instruere, Catull.* 19, 7. *locare, Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 25. *meditari, Virg. Ecl.* 5, 60. *moliri, Id. Geor.* 1, 271. *ponere, Liv.* 37, 13. *opponere, Cic. pro Cæs.* 29. *parare, Id. pro S. Rosc.* 9. *ponere, Id. pro Deiot.* 7. *struere, Ov. Met.* 1, 198. *tendere, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 16. *to lay wait for, to endeavor to trepan.*

|| *Insidianter*. adv. *Insidiously, Just.* 6, 6, 6. *sed mel. libb. insidiantes.* † *Insidiosè.*

Insidians, tis. part. *Laying wait for.* *Ab insidiantibus accipere detrimentum, Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 9. *Insidiantis oculi, Ov. Fast.* 3, 382. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 37.

Insidiator, ōris. m. verb. *He that layeth wait to deceive.* *Insidiatori & latroni quæ potest asferri injusta nex? Cic. pro Mil.* 6, 7. *Insidiatores animadvertit, Nep. Epam.* 9. *Insidiator vitæ, Id. Reg.* 2.

|| *Insidiatrix*, ūcis. f. *She that lieth in wait, Amm.* 24, 17.

Insidiaturus, a, um. part. *About to lie in wait for.* *Cum magno equitatu levique armaturâ insidiaturus locis idoneis confedit, Hirt. B. Afr.* 65.

Insidiatus, a, um. part. *Lying in wait.* § *Lupus insidiatus ovili, Virg. Æn.* 9, 59.

Insidior, āri, ātus sum dep. *To lay wait, to deceive; to lie in ambush, or in wait, for one.* *Non id agit, ut insidiatur & observet, sed jam favet, Cic. Orat.* 62. *C. Pompeius videbatur insidiari temporibus, Patere.* 2, 21, 2.

Insidiosè. adv. *scilicet. sup. Craftily, deceitfully, treacherously.* *Insidiosè spem falsam ostendere,*

Cic. pro S. Rosc. 38. *Insidiosissimè tractare aliquem, Id. ad Q. fr.* 1, 3, sub fine.

Insidiosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *scilicet. sup. Full of wiles and deceits, craftily, wilely, dangerous.* *Insidiosus latro, Mart.* 14, 20. *Verba insidiosa, Ov. Epist.* 20, 210. *Quis insidiosior, quis crudelior inquam? Cic. Verr.* 2, 78. *Sub illo insidiosissimo principe, Plin. Paneg.* sub fin. *Insidiosissima conditio, Id.* 29, 1.

† *Insido*, ēre, sēdi, sessum. neut. (1) *To light upon, to sit upon.* (2) *Met. To sink into, to settle.* (1) *Apes floribus insidunt, Virg. Æn.* 6, 708. *Insidat cervicibus jugum, Col.* 2, 2, 22. (2) *Dum verba memoriæ insidant, Quint.* 10, 7.

† *Insidor*, i. pass. *To be lighted, or rested, upon.* *Tantum fessis insiditur astris, Stat. Theb.* 2, 36. *Rare* occ.

Insigne, is. n. in pl. *insignia.* (1) *A particular mark, sign, or token, whereby any thing is known; an adjunct either of virtue, or vice, for which one is remarkable; (2) of any kind.* (3) *An appellation from.* (4) *An impress on a shield.* (5) *The crest of a helmet.* (6) *An ensign, or painting, on the prow of a ship.* (7) *All marks and tokens, of honour; as crowns, robes, sceptres, maces, &c.* (8) *A blemish, a scar.* (1) *Quos pardi generavere semper insigni hoc carent, Plin.* 8, 16. *Naturæ insignia in multis variè cognoscuntur, Id.* 7, 9. *Insignia senatus, Flor.* 4, 1, 3. *Effossus oculus insigne dicitur, Plaut. Curc.* 3, 30. *Ponas insignia morbi, Fasciolas, cubital, focalia, Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 254. (2) = *Omnia insignia & ornamenta generis, nominis, &c. Cic. pro Sullâ.* (3) *Cæsari proprium insigne, Plin.* 7, 25. (4) *Clypei insigne decorum Induitur, Virg. Æn.* 12, 392. (5) *Pro galeâ scaphium, pro insigni sit corolla plectilis, Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 37. (6) *Navis Bruti ex insigni facillè agnosce poterat, Cæs. B. C.* 2, 6. *Sive & animal, seu navis insigne fuit, Tac.* 6, 34. (7) *Insigne regni, Cic. Philipp.* 3, 5. *Insignia consularia, Tac. Hist.* 4, 4, 3. *Insignia prætoria, Id. Ann.* 12, 21, 2. *quæstoria, Ibid.* 11, 38, 4. (8) *Ob rempub. quod insigne habeo ne me incomities, Plaut. Curc.* 3, 30.

Insignio, ire, ūvi, itum. aēt. (1) *To note, or mark, with some sign.* (2) *To signalize, to make remarkable, to render famous, either persons, or things.* (1) *Ad Herenn.* 3, 22. (2) § *Illud temperantius non excerpere se, nec insigniri, nec misceri omnibus, Sen. Epist.* 18. *Auro insignibat clypeum, Virg. Æn.* 7, 790. *Insignire annum tempestatibus, Tac. Ann.* 16, 13, 1. *conf. Sil.* 14, 32.

Insignior, ūri. pass. *To be made remarkable.* *Quem etiam palam de conditione temporum suorum solebat, quod nullis calamitatibus publicis insignirentur, Suet. Calig.* 31.

Insignis, e. adj. [*ab in, & signum, in quo aliqua sunt signa, quibus ab aliis discernitur*] or, comp. || *scilicet. sup. (1) Marked naturally.* (2) *Met. Notable, remarkable, notorious, in a middle, good, or bad, sense; famous, noble.* (3) *Extraordinary.* (1) § *Maculis insignis & albo, Virg. Geor.* 3, 56. *Crinibus insignis Phæbus, Ov. Amor.* 1, 1, 11. || *Insignes boves, Fest.* (2) § *Insigni aliquâ & notâ re notari volo, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 64. *Insignis pietate, Virg. Æn.* 1, 10. *titulis avorum, Luc.* 8, 73. *notis turpitudinis, Cic. pro C. Rab.* 9. *vitiis, Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 13, 14. *Malefacta insignia, Lucr.* 3, 1027. § *Insignis ad deformitatem, Cic. de Legg.* 3, 8. (3) *Insignior contumelia, Liv.* 4, 4. *Cum aliquo insigni indicio meæ erga te benevolentiae, Cic. Fam.* 6, 6. *Furor insignis equarum, Virg. Geor.* 3, 266. || *Insignissimum spectaculum, Tert.*

Insignitè. adv. *iūs, comp. Notably, remarkably.* *Insignitè improbus, Cic. pro Quint.* 23. *Quod insignitiūs omnia res consuli exprobraretur, Liv.* 8, 13.

Insigniter. adv. *iūs, comp. Notably, remarkably, mightily, extremely.* § *Satiūs est unum ali-quod insigniter facere, quàm plurima mediocriter, Plin. Epist.* 9, 29, 1. = *Amicos præcipuè & insigniter deligere, Cic. Part. Orat.* 23. § *Insignitiūs exprobrare alicui, Liv.* 83, 1. *Insigniter neglectus hortorum cultus, Col.* 10, pr. 1.

Insignitus,

Insignitus, a, um. part. or. comp. (1) *Marked, blemished.* (2) *Met. Remarkable, notorious.* (1) Insignitos pueros parere, varos, valgos, compernes, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 2. (2) Insignitæ notæ veritatis, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 30. Insignitius flagitium, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 51, 2.

Insile, is. n. [ita dict. ut credit interpretes Lucretii, eò quòd applausa pectine tela resultet & subsiliat] *The treadle of a weaver's loom*; and may be used for that part in an organ which maketh the bellows blow, *Lucr.* 5, 1352.

Insiliens, tis. part. *Leaping, or pouring in.* Subito cum pondere victus insiliente mari submergitur alveus undis, *Sil.* 14, 542.

Insilio, ire, ui & iſ, ultum. neut. [ex in, & falio] *To leap in, or upon.* § Insilire vadis, *Stat. scopulo, Val. Flacc.* 2, 513. puppim, *Id.* 8, 133. § tauros, *Suet. Claud.* 2. § inequum, *Liv.* 6, 7. § Tergo Bianoris alti insilit, *Ov. Met.* 12, 345. § Tauros insiliunt defessos, *Suet. Claud.* 2, 1. § Lignum supra turba petulans insilit, *Phædr.* 1, 2, 20.

Insimul. adv. *Jointly, together.* Toto insimul regna veniebant, *Flor.* 2, 20, 1. *Vid. & Stat. Syl.* 1, 6, 36. Rarò occ.

Insimulatio, ònis. f. verb. *An accusing, or impeaching.* Insimulatio criminis, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 9.

Insimulátor, òris. m. verb. *An accuser,* *Apul. Apol.* p. 454.

Insimulátorus, a, um. part. *About to accuse,* *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 21.

Insimulátus, a, um. part. *Accused, or impeached.* Insimulatus falsis criminationibus, *Paterc.* 2, 77.

Insimulo, are. aet. [ex in & simulo] (1) *To feign, dissemble, or counterfeit; to pretend.* (2) *To accuse, impeach, or lay to one's charge.* (1) Furere insimulavit, ne quòd iret, ap. *Cic.* (2) § Verrem insimulat avaritiæ & audaciæ, *Id. Verr.* 1, 49. § Nimis facinus mirum est, qui collibitum fiet meo viro sic me insimulare falsum facinus tam mirum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, in fin. § criminibus falsis, *Ov. Epist.* 6, 22.

Insimulor, ari, átus. pass. *To be accused, impeached, &c.* Qui repetundarum insimulabitur, *Quint.* Insimulatus est occidisse Alexandrum, *Val. Max.* 8, 4, 1. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 18.

Insincerus, a, um. adj. *Non sincerus.* (1) *Corrupted, putrid.* (2) || *Insincere, not to be depended on.* (1) Insincerus apes tulit cruor, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 285. (2) *Prud. Hamart.* 4. Protagoras insincerus philosophus, *Gell.* 5, 3.

Insinuandus, a, um. part. *To be insinuated.* Litera labris atque animis insinuanda meis, *Claud. ad Olyb.* 22.

Insinuans, tis. part. *Insinuating.* Italique urbes dextram insinuantes in undam, *Manil.* 4, 603, sed Bèntleius *sinuantis.*

Insinuatio, ònis. f. verb. *A crafty address, or beginning of an oration, where we creep covertly into the favour of the audience; an insinuation.* Exordium in duas partes dividitur, in principium, & insinuationem, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 15. *Vid. Quint.* 4, 1.

Insinuátor, òris. m. verb. *He that insinuates,* *Aug.*

Insinuátus, a, um. part. [à seq.] || (1) *Folded one within the other.* (2) *Met. Insinuated, crept into favour.* (1) Insinuatibus manibus ambulat mihi? *Apul. Met.* 9, statim. à princ. (2) Per hanc insinuatus Neroni, *Suet. Oth.* 2.

Insinuo, are. aet. [i. e. in sinum infero] (1) *To put in his bosom, to embosom.* (2) *To put, or thrust, in.* (3) *To insinuate, by little and little; to wind itself, or himself; to creep into one's favour.* (4) *To recommend.* (5) || *To move and set forward, to register and set down upon record.* (1) *Vid. seq.* Insinuo. (2) Sol æstum insinuat per septa domorum, *Lucr.* 6, 859. (3) = § Blandire & suppliciter insinuare se alicui, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 20. in amicitiam alicujus blanditijs, muneribus, donis, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 94. § ad amicam alterius, *Id. Mil.* 2, 1, 27. § Novus per pectora cunctis insinuat pavor, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 228. (4) Hoc est quod illos penitus animo Cæsaris insinavit, *Plin. Paneg.* 62. (5) *Ap. JCC.*

Insinuo, ari, átus. pass. *To be poured into one's lap, &c.* Tibi omni Tempore tam faciles insinuantur opes, *Prop.* 3, 9, 28. *conf. Cels.* 8, 1.

|| Insipide, adv. *Without favour, or reason,* *Aug.* || Insulſe.

|| Insipidus, a, um. adj. *Unfavoury; without taste, or relish; inspid, ap. Seq. Lexicis citatur, Gell.* 6, 1. ubi emendatissimi libri hab. insubidius, non insipidius. || Nullus saporis, insulſus.

Insipiens, tis. adj. or. comp. sſimus, sup. [ex in, & sapiens] *Unwise, foolish, sottish, witless.*

§ Quid turpius quàm sapientium vitam ex insipientium sermone pendere? *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 15.

= O sèclum insipiens, & inficetum, *Catull.* 41, 8. Insipientior ego quàm illi, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 23, ult. Insipientissimus, *Sen. Quæst. Nat.* 2, 59.

Insipienter. adv. *Unwisely, foolishly.* Adolescens diu se victurum insidenter sperat, *Cic. de Senect.* 19.

Insipientia, æ. f. *Folly, lack of discretion.* § Sapiencia sanitas, insipientia autem insanitas quædam, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 5.

† Insipo, are. vel Insipo, ere. aet. *To sprinkle, or throw, in.* Insipare in aulam novam, *Cato*, 85. ubi al. insipito. Insipare injicere, ut sit dissipare, *Feſt. Vid. & Varr. L. L.* 4, 22.

† Insipio, ere. neut. [ex in, & sapio] *To lose its favour.* *Litt. ex Varr.*

* Insistens, tis. part. *Staying, or resting upon; leaning on.* Ramis tremulis insistens, *Sil. curibus, Id.* 5, 654. Hastæ insistens de diſs manibus devovit, *Plin.* Insistens vadis littoribus, *Val. Max.* 8, 07, ext. 1.

* Insisto, ere, ſiti, ſitum. neut. [ex in & sisto]

(1) *To stand upon.* (2) *To stop, or stand, still.* (3) *To proceed and hold on.* (4) *To urge, insist upon, or be instant in.* (5) *To rest, or lean, upon.* (6) *Met. To fix upon, to acquiesce.* (7) *To succeed one in office.* (1) § Ut cum primi cecidissent, proximi jacentibus insisterent, atque ex eorum corporibus pugnant, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 27. § Insistit plantam, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 4, 20. (2) § Aut citius insistendum, aut longius procedendum, *Cic. Orat.* 66. (3) § Quam insistam viam? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 2. § Insistere viâ, *Id. Phorm.* 1, 4, 15. (4) § Insiste hoc negotium sapienter, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 55. § mente & animo in bello, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 5. § Insistere rei alicui, *Tib.* 4, 1, 135. (5) Hastæ insistens se & hostes diſs manibus devovit, *Plin. de Vir Illustr.* Molli nec præaltæ nivi facile pedes ingredientium insitebant, *Liv.* 21, 36. (6) § Illa quoque non oportet negligere, sed iis quoque insistere, *Cels.* (7) Lætaris, quòd honoribus ejus insistam, quem æmulari in studiis cupio, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 8, 4. § Insistere in aliquâ re, *Quint.* § in rem aliquam, *Cæs.*

* Insistor, i. pass. *To be insisted upon.* Utque frastu jam Marabodus usque in exitium insisteretur, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 62, 1.

Insitio, ònis. f. verb. [ab infero, itum] *A grafting, or cyoning.* § Nec confitiones modò delectant, sed etiam insitiones, quibus nihil invenit agriculturâ solentius, *Cic. de Senect.* 15. = Venerit insitio, fac ramum ramus adoptet, *Ov. de R. Amor.* 195.

Insititius, a, um. adj. (1) || *Ingrafted, put, or set in by art.* (2) *Strange, foreign.* (3) *Not natural, different, of two kinds.* (1) Exemplum primæ signif. non occurrit. (2) § = Patrio sermone, non insititio & inducto aliquid exprimere, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 3, 5. (3) Muli & hinni bigeneri atque insititii, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8. || Diffindere diem insititio somno, *to take a nap at noon, Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

† Insititium, ii. n. [in quod carnes concisæ insitæ sunt] *A sausage, Varr. al. leg. inficium.*

Insitivus, a, um. adj. (1) *Ingrafted, or put in.* (2) || *Not natural.* (3) *That serveth for grafting.* (4) *Not born in a legitimate way, bastardy.* (1) Ut gaudet insitiva carpens pyra, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 20. (2) = Corpus insitivo degenerique alimento factis alieni corrumpere, *Gell.* 12, 1. (3) Securiculam insitivam pendere, quâ intercidantur radices, *Plin.* 18, 19. (4) Affirmat insitivos significari liberos, *Phædr.* 3, 3, 10.

Insitor, òris. m. verb. *A grafter,* *Plin.* 18, 33.

Insitum, i. n. *A graft, or cyon; a shoot, or young set of trees,* *Col.* 4, 29.

Insitus, a, um. part. [ab inferor] (1) *Grafted, or planted, in.* (2) || *Met. Adopted, made in.*

(3) *Rooted, settled, grounded.* (4) *Also natural.*

(1) Mala insita fert pyrus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 33. (2)

§ Insitus urbi civis, *Sall. Declam. in M. T. Cic.*

(3) § Habere insitam vel potius innatam cupiditatem scientiæ, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 2. Insita ingenio temeritas, *Liv.* 22, 3. (4) = Naturalis & insita in animis nostris inest notio, *Pin.* 1, 31.

Insitus, ſs. m. verb. *A grafting, or implanting.* Ex his inter se insitu mista, *Plin.* 14, 3.

Rarò occ.

Insociabilis, e. adj. *Non sociabilis.* (1) *That cannot be joined, or put, together.* (2) *Unsociable, not fit for conversation, uncivilized.* (1) Insociabilia glutino, *Plin.* 16, 43, pr. (2) Omni generi humano insociabiles erant, *Liv.* 27, 39.

Insociabile est regnum, *Curt.* 10, 23.

Insolabiliter. adv. *Inconsolably; without solace, or comfort; solitarily.* Insolabiliter dolere, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 8.

Insolatio, ònis. f. verb. *A bleaching, or laying in the sun.* Cera candida post insolationem, *Plin.* 21, 14.

Insolátus, a, um. part. *q. d. in sole positus.*

(1) *Suned, dried in the sun.* (2) *Fair, sunny, clear, bright.* (1) Uvæ insolatæ, *Col.* 4, 27.

(2) Insolati dies & tepidi, *Col.* 11, 3.

Insolens, tis. adj. or. comp. sſimus, sup. [non solens]

(1) *Unwonted, unaccustomed.* (2) || *Strange, unusual.* (3) *Difficult of access, strange, not conversable.* (4) *Also proud, haughty, presumptuous, insolent, disdainful, bold.* (1) § Insolens vera accipiendi, *Sall.* § Nero faciendis sceleribus promptus, audiendi quæ fecerat insolens erat, *Tac.* 15, 67. Insolens belli multitudo, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 36. (2) = Tanquam scopulum fuge inauditum & insolens verbum, *Cæs. ap. Gell.* 1, 10.

(3) Perfarum rex insolentissimus, *Sen. de Brævitæ, Vita,* 16. Insolentissimos spiritus contundere, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 1. (4) = In victoriâ, quæ naturâ insolens & superba est, *Cic. pro Marcello,* 3.

Secundis nimisque rebus insolentiores, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 13.

Insolenter. adv. iſs, comp. sſimè, sup. (1)

Seldom, not after the old wont. (2) *Proudly, insolently.* (1) § = An soleat, an insolenter ac

raro, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 28. (2) Superbè insolenterque hostis eludebat, *Liv.* 2. = Insolenter & arroganter, *Plin.* 35, 10. Pompeiani nostros insolentiùs premere ceperunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 46.

Insolentiſſimè obsequitatem interemit, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 21.

Insolentia, æ. f. (1) *Disuse.* (2) *Met. Strangeness, disdain, difficulty of access, starchedness.* (2)

Insolency, haughtyness. (1) § = Non saperbiâ, sed disputationis insolentiâ atque rerum inscitia, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 22. Insolentia voluptatum, *Id. pro Cæl.* 31. (2) § Ex arrogantia odium, ex insolentiâ arrogantia, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 28. = Superbiam habitus insolentia animi sequitur, *Curt.* 6, 6. || *Leg. in numero multitudinis.* Ex noxiarum premitur insolentijs, *Phædr. Epil. lib.* 4, sub fin. (3) Insolentiæ optima vindex humanæ conditionis varietas, *Val. Max.* 4, 7.

Insolens, tis. part. *Growing insolent.* Nequè ipse gaudium moderans, & magis insolente Plancinâ, quæ luctum amissæ sororis tum primùm læto cultu mutavit, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 75, 3.

Insolensco, ere. incept. *To grow proud and insolent.* Rebus secundis etiam egregii duces insolenscunt, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 7. Rarò occ.

Insolidd. adv. *Wholly, entirely, for the whole,* *Sen.* || *Sed rectius divisè in solido.*

|| Insoliddum. adv. *Idem, Ulp.* || *Rectius divisè.*

Insolidus, a, um. adj. *Weak, infirm.* = Herba roboris expers Turget & insolidæ est, *Ov. Met.* 15, 202.

|| Insolidè. adv. *Not as it wont, unusually,* *Gell.* 1, 2. || *Sed plures libri insubidè.*

Insolitus, a, um. part. *Non solitus.* (1) *Unaccustomed, unacquainted.* (2) *Unusual, strange.* (1)

Insolitat

Insolūtā feminæ prodire in conventum, *Cic. § Insolūtus rerum, Sall. B. J. 39. § ad laborem, Cæf. B. C. 3, 85. (2) = Karum & insolūtum, Plin. Paneg. 60.*

Insolō, āre, act. *To dry in the sun, to lay out in the sun. Uvas per triduum insolare, Col. 12, 39, 2. & 12, 1.*

Insolōr, āri, ātus, pass. *To be dried in the sun. Col. 4, 17, 1.*

Insolūbilis, e, adj. Non solubilis. (1) *Insoluble, that cannot be solved, or destroyed. (2) That cannot be requited. (1) Signum insolubile, Quint. 5, 9. (2) Beneficium, Sen. de Benef. 4, 12.*

Insolūbiliter, adv. *Insolubly. Insolubiler vincit, Macrob. S. Sc. 1, 6. † Arctissimè.*

Insolūtus, a, um, part. *Not paid, discharged, or satisfied, Sen. de Benef. 2, 26.*

Insomnia, æ, f. *Watching, a lying awake, ap. Cæcil. Pacuv. aliosque vett. neque prorsus in destitutum abiit. Incitabatur insomnia maximè, Suet. Cal. 50. Insomnia cruciati perierunt, Gell. 6, 4, extr. Quid quid & Donatus legit ap. Ter. Mox noctu adiget te horum insomnia, Eun. 2, 1, 13.*

Insomniōsus, a, um, adj. *Troubled with dreams, full of dreams, Cato R. R. 157.*

Insomnis, e, adj. *Without sleep, wakeing, that sleepeth not. § Noctem insomnia ducere, Virg. Æn. 9, 167. § Noctem quietam, non insomnia, agere, Tac. Hist. 2, 49, 3. Insomnia amantem refecit lux, Val. Flacc. 7, 23.*

Insomnium, ii, n. *A dream, a vision in one's sleep. Ne sint insomnia vera, Tib. 3, 4, 1. Quæ me suspensam insomnia terrent? Virg. Æn. 4, 9. Vid. Insomnia.*

Insōno, āre, ui, neut. [ex in & sono] (1) *To sound, as a trumpeter, &c. (2) To play on. (1) Insōnere tubæ, Luc. 1, 573. Insōnit galea Japfa solo, Val. Flacc. 6, 366. hasta, Id. 3, 79. (2) § Calamis agrestibus insōnat, Ov. Met. 11, 361.*

Insōns, tis, adj. Non sons. (1) *Guiltless, innocent, without fault. (2) Without hurting, harmless. (1) § Regni crimine insōns, Liv. 4, 15. § Publici consilii, Id. 34, 32. (2) Te vidit insōns Cerberus, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 29.*

Insōnus, a, um, adj. Non sonans. *That bath, or maketh, no sound. § Insōnæ literæ, the mutes. Apul. de Mundo, p. 732. † Soni expers.*

Insōpītus, a, um, part. Non sopitus. *Not laid asleep, sleepless. Insopitus draco, Ov. Met. 7, 36. Insopiti quondam tutela draconis, Luc. 9, 357.*

Insōrtītus, a, um, part. Non sortitus. *Not parted by lot. Etiam specula insortita sunt mihi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 27. sed al. alit. leg.*

Inspectans, tis, part. (1) *Looking on. (2) Guarding, protecting. (1) Inspectante me, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Adstante & inspectante ipso, Cæf. B. C. 2, 20. Conf. Liv. 38, 55. (2) Custodiæ Hispanorum cum gladiis inspectantium, Suet. Cæf. 86. Sic tres Palatin. adinspectantium, Salm. co-dex. al. festantium, optimè, ut opinor, insectantium.*

Inspectatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A beholding, or looking on. Quorum dulcis inspectatio, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4.*

Inspectātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that looketh on, or beholdeth, Aug. † Inspector.*

Inspectio, ōnis, f. [ab inspicio] (1) *A looking into. (2) Inspection, oversight. (3) Speculation, theory. (1) Inspectio ipsa tabularum sæpe etiam falsum deprehendit, Quint. 5, 5. Inspectio rationum, Plin. Epist. 10, 57, 1. (2) Nos augures nunciationem solum habemus, consules & cæteri magistratus etiam inspectionem, Cic. Philipp. 2, 32. vox propria augurum. (3) Potest aliquando res inspectione esse contenta, Quint. 2, 18. § Rhetorica inspectione, & exercitatione, ut cæteræ artes, constat, Quint. 2, 17.*

Inspecto, āre, freq. [ab inspicio] (1) *To inspect, behold, or look in, or upon. (2) Also to wait upon and keep; as a guard doth. (1) § Inspectare per impluvium, Plaut. Mil. glor. 2, 2, 17. § de tegulis, Ibid. § timorem de aliquo, Cic. ad Brut. 4. (2) Cum gladiis inspectare, Suet. Cæf. 86. sed al. alit. leg. Vid. tamen Inspectans, n. 2.*

Inspector, āri, pass. *To be beheld, or viewed. Inspectata spolia Samnitium, Liv. 10, 46.*

Inspector, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A diligent viewer. (2) An overseer, inspector, or supervisor. (1) Siderum inspectores, Plin. 37, 7. (2) Id.*

Inspectūrus, a, um, part. *About to view, or overlook. Machina inspectura domos, Virg. Æn. 2, 47. Inspecturus venalem domum, Suet. Oct. 6.*

Inspectus, a, um, part. *Inspected, looked on, beheld, viewed, considered. Epistolæ resignatæ & inspectæ, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 66. Inspecta est publica, Prop. 4, 7, 39.*

Inspectus, ūs, m. *A looking on. Oculi inspectu minaces, Apul. Met. 10, p. 348. † Intuitus.*

Inspectābilis, e, adj. *Not to be hoped, or looked for, Gell. 4, 8. † Insperatus.*

Insperans, tis, *That hopeth, or looketh, not for a thing. Insperanti mihi cecidit, Cic. de Orat. 1, 21. Insperante hoc atque invito Pamphilo, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 24.*

Insperātō, adv. iūs, comp. *Unlooked for, Apul. Met. 9, p. 306. Insperatius prodest, Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 2.*

Insperātus, a, um, part. Non speratus. *† Insimul, sup. Not hoped, or looked for; unexpected. = Insperatum nec opinatum malum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13. Gaudium insperatum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 5. Insperata victoria, Val. Max. 5, 6, 5. § Ex insperato, unexpectedly, Plin. 25, 2. & Liv. 28, 39. O mi heie insperatissime, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 3, 8.*

Inspergendus, a, um, part. *To be sprinkled, Col. 11, 1. Cels. 8, 4.*

Inspergo, ĩre, si, sum, act. [ex in & spargo] *To sprinkle, or cast, upon; to powder, or corn; to scatter, to besprinkle. Simul ac molam & vinum insperferis, Cic. de Div. 2, 61. Oleam, si veles, sale inspergito, Cato R. R. 95.*

Inspergor, gi, sus, pass. *To be sprinkled, or scattered. Inspergitur ulceribus farina, Plin. 27, 9. potionibus, Id. 22, 25.*

Insperſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A sprinkling on, Pal-lad. Mart. tit. 9.*

Insperſus, a, um, part. (1) *Sprinkled, or dashed upon. (2) Scattered here and there. (1) Tritum ac lanæ insperſum ex oleo, Plin. 21, 21. (2) Si Egregio insperſos reprēdas corpore nævos, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 67.*

Inspectiendus, a, um, part. *To be looked upon, or approved. Experimentis inspectiendus erit futurus villicus, Col. 11, 1. Oblata sibi ornamenta pugnantium inspectienda porrexit, Suet. Vesp. 9.*

Inspectiens, tis, part. *Inspecting, beholding. Ea est procul inspectiōnis natura loci, Just. 6, 1.*

Inspectio, ĩre, exi, ectum, act. [ex in & specio] (1) *To look upon, to behold. (2) To view, to observe nicely. (3) To pry into, to consider. (1) Credo aurum inspicere volt, ne surreptum fiet, Plaut. Aul. prol. 39. (2) Est animus in hortis, quos inspiciam cum venero, Cic. Att. 13, 1. (3) Ego, quoniam inspexi mulieris sententiam, cepi tabellas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 51.*

Inspectior, i, pass. *To be beheld. Gallia in meridiem etiam inspicitur Britannia, Tac. Agr. 10, 2.*

Inspecto, āre, act. [ex in & spica, in modum spicæ acuo] *To sharpen at the end like an ear of corn. Ferro faces inspicat acuto, Virg. Geor. 1, 229.*

Insperandus, a, um, part. *To be blown into, Cels. 5, 28.*

Insperans, tis, part. *Breathbeing, or blowing, in. Inspirantes foramen arundinum, Plin. 10, 29.*

Insperatio, ōnis, f. verb. *An inspiration, a breathbeing inward, Firm. † Afflatus.*

Insperatus, a, um, part. (1) *Blown into. (2) Breathed into, inspired. (1) § Trita sepiæ testa per fistulam oculo inspirata, Col. 6, 27. (2) Inspirati vates, Just. 18, 5.*

Inspero, āre, act. [ex in & spiro] (1) *To blow in, or upon; to breathe. (2) To inspire. (3) To write, or pronounce, with aspiration. (1) § Auræ inspirant ramis arborum, Quint. 10, 3. Venenum inspirant moribus, Virg. Geor. 4, 237. (2) Occultum inspires ignem, Id. Æn. 1, 692. § Inspirare amorem, Val. Flacc. 7, 255. (3) Inspirare alicui literæ, Gell. 2, 3.*

Insprōr, āri, ātus, pass. *To be aired, &c. Granaria Aquilonibus inspirentur, Col. 1, 66. Si gra-*

vitati aurium per fistulas inspiretur, Plin. 34, 12.

Inspliat, a, um, part. Non spoliatus. *Not robbed, or spoiled; not stripped. Aima inspliatata feram tumulto, Virg. Æn. 11, 594.*

Inspuo, ĩre, ui, ūtum, act. [ex in & spuo] *To spit in, or upon. § Restitutum oculos, si inspuisset, Suet. Vesp. 7. § Inspuere in frontem, Sen. de Ira, 3, 38.*

Inspuor, i, pass. *To be spit upon. Traduntque commandatā eā, si inspuatur, mori serpentein, Plin. 22, 21.*

Insputo, āre, freq. [ab inspuo] *To spit often upon, Litt. ex Plin.*

Insputor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be often spit upon. Eum morbum mihi esse (memoras) ut qui me opus sit insputarier? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 22. § morbum comitalem, quo laborantes insputari solere dicimus ex Plin. 10, 23. & 28, 3.*

Instābilis, e, adj. [ex in & stabilis] (1) *Unsteady, tottering, not firm. (2) Wagging, moveable. (3) Not to be stood upon. (4) That will not stand. (5) Unconstant, changeable, unsteady. (6) Light, shuttle. (1) = In lubrico atque instabili fundamenta molis locare, Plin. 36, 14. Arduus aditus instabilisque, Liv. 24, 34. (2) Midæ auris instabiles imo facit Delius, Ov. Met. 11, 177. (3) Instabilis erat tellus, Id. Met. 1, 16. (4) Instabilis hostis ad cominus conferendas manus, Liv. 27, 18. (5) = Instabilis homo, inconstans, levis, Liv. (6) Instabiles animos apum ludo prohibebis inani, Virg. Geor. 4, 105. Conf. Sil. 14, 347.*

Instābilitas, ātis, f. *Unevenness, instability, unsteadiness. Mentis instābilitas, Plin. 24, 17.*

Instans, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. *seimus, sup. (1) Standing in. (2) Approaching, nigh at hand. (3) Earnest, or importunate. (4) Instant, present. (1) Instans in medio triclinio, Suet. Tib. 72. (2) Non pietas moram Rugis & instanti senectæ Afferet, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 3. Instans periculum, Liv. 24, 38. (3) § Instans operi, regnisque futuris, Virg. Æn. 1, 508. Species terribilior & instantior, Tac. Hist. 4, 83, 6. Fons unus, qui acriora facit, & instantiora, quæ dicimus, Quint. 9, 3. Instantissima petitio, Aug. (4) § Instans tempus, præteritum, & consequens, Ad. Herenn. 2, 5. = Ad punctum temporis, id est, quod dicunt In instanti, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34. § Præterita, instantia, futura, Quint. 5, 10.*

Instantaneus, a, um, adj. [à seq. instanter] *Done in an instant, instantaneous, Philos.*

Instanter, adv. iūs, comp. *|| isimè, sup. [ex in, & stans] Instantly, earnestly, importunately. § Pugnaciter, acriter, instanter dicere, Quint. 9, 4. petere, Plin. Epist. 7, 22, 1. Instantius flagitare honores, Suet. Claud. 1. Instantissime desiderare, Gell. 4, 18.*

Instantia, æ, f. [ex instans] (1) *Earnestness, urgency, importunity. (2) An instance, or example. (1) = Hæc vel maximè vi, amaritudine, instantiā illā, tractu & suavitate placet, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 10. (2) Ap. Dialect.*

Instar, n. indecl. (instans in gen. habet Probus) [quod instat, i. e. ad exemplum] (1) *Bigness, the full proportion. (2) Likeness. (1) Cujus equi instar pro æde Veneris genitricis dedicavit, Suet. Cæf. 61. § Epistola voluminis instar, Cic. Att. 10, 4. (2) Quantum instar in ipso est! Virg. Æn. 6, 865. Cujus viri magnitudo multorum voluminum instar exigit, Patern. 2, 29. Singulare & salubritatis instar, & amœnitatis ornamentum, Ib. 81. § Sequiorum temporum scriptores scrib. ad instar, non perinde eleganter.*

Instātūrus, a, um, part. *About to urge, or press upon. Neutris animus est ad pugnandum; diversique integri atque intacti abissent, nī cedenti instaturum alterum timuissent, Liv. 10, 36.*

Instaurandus, a, um, part. *To renew, or be renewed. Missis ad senatum legatis de instaurandā societate, Suet. Neron. 57. Conf. Liv. 24, 42.*

Instaurans, tis, part. *Renewing. Mox instaurantis pugnam circumfilit arma, Sil. 1, 391. Prima instaurantem sensit certamina, Id. 12, 27.*

Instauratio,

Instauratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A makeing, a setting forth, or solemnizing*. Diū instauratiōe ludorum placantur, *Cic. de Har. Resp. 11. Vid. & Val. Max. 1, 7, 4.*

|| **Instauratitius**, a, um. adj. ¶ *Instauratitius dies, a day added to the solemnity of the Roman games*, *Macrob. Saturn. 1, 11.*

Instaurativus, a, um. adj. *Renewed, restored to its former state*. Ludis intermissis instaurativi constituti sunt, *Cic. de Div. 1, 26.*

|| **Instaurator**, ōris. m. verb. *A renewer, re-pairer, or restorer*, *Dig. & Inscr. vet. ap. Reinesium, 2, 31.*

Instauratus, a, um. part. *Renewed, set on foot again*. = Illa eadem renovata atque instaurata celebrantur, *Cic. de Har. Resp. 10.* Instauratum Sullani exempli malum, *Paterc. 2, 66.*

Instauro, āre. act. [*ab instar, i. e. ad instar alterius facio, Fest. ad antiquam formam & statum reduco; al. ab in, & stauro, ant. idem*] (1) *To renew, or begin again.* (2) *To heap, or pile, up.* (3) *To make, or prepare; to institute.* (1) Scelus instaurare & renovare, *Cic. Verr. 2, 4.* Instaurant acies, *Virg. Aen. 10, 543. ubi vid. Serv.* (2) Certatim instaurant epulas, *Id. Aen. 7, 146.* Instauramus Polydoro funus, *Id. Aen. 3, 62.* (3) In academiā Cicero sibi monumentum instauraverat, *Plin. 31, 2.* Papiliones adversus hyemem tunicas instaurant densas, *Id. 11, 23.* § Ludos instaurare, *Liv. 32, 42. sacrificium, Cic. Attic. 1, 13.*

Instauror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be renewed, &c.* *Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 6. Val. Max. 8, 1, abs. 4.*

* **Insterno**, ēre, strāvi, strātum. act. [*ex in & sterno*] *To cover, to spread, or lay abroad upon.* Super tabulas instravit, *Liv. 30.*

* **Insternor**, i. strātus. pass. *To be covered.* Fulvi insternor pelle leonis, *Virg. Aen. 2, 722.* Dum terrā insternar avitā, *b. e. sepeliar, Stat. Thib. 3, 213.*

* **Instigans**, tis. part. [*ab instigo*] *Encouraging, inciteing.* Cū mea domus ardebat ignibus injectis, instigante te, *Cic. in Pison. 11.* § In arma instigantes, *Paterc. 1, 12.*

* **Instigatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *An instigation, incitement, or incitement; a scheme in rhetorick.* Amplificatio instigationis auditorum causā sumitur, *Ad Herenn. 2, 30.*

* **Instigātor**, ōris. m. *An encourager, or feter on; a stickler*, *Auson. Epist. 17.* † **Stimulator**, *Cic.*

* **Instigatrix**, icis. f. *Sbe that encourageth, or feterb on.* Acerrima instigatrix adversus Gabbia nos, *Tac. Hist. 1, 51, 1.*

* || **Instigātu**, abl. qui casus solus leg. *By the instigation, or procurement*, *Ulp.*

* **Instigātus**, a, um. part. [*à seq.*] *Induced, incited, encouraged*, *Col. 11, 1.*

* **Instigo**, āre. act. [*ex in, & stigo, quod à σίζω, pungo, stimulo, excito, in fut. secund. σιγώ; al. ex insto & ago*] *To move, or prick forward; to abet, to egg on, to encourage, or incite.* Age, si hic non insanit satis suā sponte, instiga, *Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 9.* § Instigare aliquem in alterum, *Liv. 33, 47. ad arma, Paterc. 1, 16.* Vires instigat alitque Tempesta quies, *Stat. Syl. 4, 4, 33.*

* **Instigor**, āri, ātus. pass. *To be incited.* § Instigari sermonibus alicujus, *Col. 11, 1.*

Instillandus, a, um. part. *To be instilled, or infused.* Diu instillandum vinum est, *Cels. 8, 10, 1.*

Instillatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Infusion, instillation, a dropping in.* Canini lactis instillatio sedat dolorem aurium, *Plin. 29, 6.*

Instillātus, a, um. part. [*à seq.*] *Dropped, or put, in by little and little; poured in.* Sensim instillatus humor, *Quint. 1, 2.* Lingua Vix instillato restituenda mero, *On. Trist. 3, 3, 22.*

Instillo, āre. act. (1) *To put, or pour, in by little and little; to let in drop by drop, to instill.* (2) *To fall in drop by drop.* (1) § Lumini oleum instillare, *Cic. de Sen. 11.* § Merum instillat in ignes, *On. Epist. 19, 153.* Met. Præceptum auriculis instillare, *Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 16.* (2) Guttæ quæ saxa affiduè instillant Caucas, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. ex poetâ.*

Instillor, āri. pass. *To be instilled.* Deinde mistis his instillatur acetum, *Cels. 5, 17, 2.*

Instimulans, tis. part. *Exciteing, or stirring up.* Sic voce instimulans, *Sil. 2, 543.*

|| **Instimulātor**, ōris. m. verb. *He that seteth on, or fireth up.* = Seditiōis instimulātor & concitator, *Cic. pro Domo, 5.* Ita leg. *Gruter. ex MSS. vulgò stimulator.*

Instimulo, āre. act. *To prick on, to stir up, to set a gog.* § Talibus invitam Venerem instimulat verbis, *On. Met. 14, 495.* Instimulat fictis infidiosa sonis, *Id. Fast. 6, 508.* Instimulat dolor, *Val. Flacc. 2, 134. sps. Id. 4, 285. dapi-bus profanis, Stat. Thib. 1, 715.*

Instinctor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab inus. instinguo*] *An encourager, a feter on.* § Sceleris instinctor, *Tac. Hist. 1, 22. extr. belli, Ibid. 4, 68, 8. R. occ. † Stimulator.*

Instinctus, a, um. part. *Inwardly moved, stirred, or set on foot.* His vocibus instinctos milites in prælium ducit, *Liv. 9, 40.* Furore & audaciâ instinctus, *Cic. pro Dom. 55.* § Instinctâ in bellum Achaiâ, *Paterc. 1, 12.* ¶ Divino spiritu, inspired, *Liv.*

Instinctus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *An inward motion, an inspiration, an instinct.* (2) *A persuasion, or instigation.* (1) = Quæ instinctu divino, afflatuque funduntur, *Cic. de Div. 1, 18.* (2) = Multa fecimus sponte, plura instinctu quodam & imperio, *Plin. Paneg. 73.*

|| **Instinguo**, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To move, stir up, or provoke.* Instinxit nos ad elegantiam, *Gell. 17, 20. Vid. Distinguo.*

Instipulor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To covenant, or bargain, by demanding and promiseing.* *Vid. Plaut. Pseud. 4, 6, 6. ubi enim instipulandi formulam apertè videre licet.*

* **Instita**, æ. f. [*ab instito, institum, limbus, ora vestis; dict. quod ei vestis velut instat, dum gelitatur*] (1) *A purfle, a border, a guard, welt, fringe, or lace, about a woman's gown.* (2) *A garter, a bed girth.* (1) Quæque tegis medios, instita longa, pedes, *On. A. Am. 1, 32.* (2) Alterâ institâ pedes nostros alligavit, alterâ manus, *Petron. c. 20.* Ut annecteret manus & pedes institis, quibus sponda culcitam ferebat, *Id. c. 97.*

* **Institio**, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab instito*] *A resting, a stopping, a standing still.* ¶ Qui errantium stellarum motus, progressiones, institutiones notavit, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 26.*

* **Institor**, ōris. m. [*institores ab insistendo, eò quod negotio instistant, Ulp.*] *A huckster, a merchant's factor, one who goeth about with linen, or woollen, cloth; or with garments ready made to be sold; also a pedlar, that goeth about with small wares.* Non multum facit tabernæ sit institor præpositus, nam cuicunque negotio præpositus institor rectè appellatur, *Ulp.* § Institor mercis, *Liv. 22, 25. libidinis, Val. Max. 6, 1, 6. hybernæ tegetis, niveique cadurci, Juu. 7, 221.* ¶ De institoribus vid. etiam *Paul. J. C. 2. Recept. Sentent. Tit. 8.* ¶ || Institor vestis, the seven stars so termed, because by them they judged what winter they were like to have, and consequently what price cloth would be at, *Sipont.*

* **Institūtus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, hucksters, or factors*, *Suet. Nero. 27.*

* **Instituendus**, a, um. part. *To be instituted, &c.* Institutorum ludorum causâ, *Val. Max. 2, 4, 4.*

* **Instituens**, tis. part. *Instituteing, &c.* Instituens hæredem, *Valer. Max. 5, 9, 3.*

* **Instituo**, ēre, ui, ctum. act. [*ex in, & statuo*] (1) *To institute, ordain, or appoint.* (2) *To set in order, to settle, to found.* (3) *To purpose, intend, or resolve.* (4) *To begin.* (5) *To settle, to apply, to prepare, or bring.* (6) *To instruct, bring, or train, up.* (7) *To make, get, or procure.* (8) *To prepare, to build.* (9) *To plant.* (1) Instituire aliquem secundum hæredem filio, *Cic. Fam. 13, 61.* (2) § Civitates instituere, & leges scribere, *Id. de Orat. 1, 19. collegium sacrum, Plin. Paneg. 54. regnum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 30. portorium viris, Cic. pro Font. 5.* (3) Cū instituissem ad te scribere, calamūnque sumpsissem, &c. *Id. Att. 6, 8.* (4) ¶ Phidias

potest à primo instituere signum, idque perficere, *Id.* (5) Ita sum irritatus, ut nequeam animum ad cogitandum instituere, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 10.* (6) Hæc igitur est tua disciplina? sic tu instituis adolescentes? *Cic. pro Cael. 17.* ¶ Instituit pædagogus, docet magister, *Varr.* ¶ Instituire sermonem, to enter upon a discourse, *Cæf. aliquem Græcis literis, to teach him Greek, Cic.* = Erudio, imbuo, *Id.* (7) Prædones, cū communes hostes sint omnium, tamen aliquos sibi institunt amicos, *Id. Verr. 4, 9.* (8) Cæsar scribit Labieno, ut naves instituat, *Cæf. B. G. 5, 11.* (9) § Instituire vineas, *Cic. in Rull. 2, 25.*

* **Instituor**, i. pass. *To be ordained, resolved, begun, taught, &c.* = Cū omnia ordinarentur, instituerentur, pararentur, *Cic. pro Sullâ, 19.*

* **Institutio**, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An ordering, management, or conduct.* (2) *Instruction, institution, teaching, education, a bringing up.* (3) *A fashion, or custom.* (4) *A purpose, or design.* (5) *Also books, or precepts, preparing a way to some art.* (1) Præcepta ad institutionem vitæ communis, *Cic. Offic. 1, 3.* (2) Cū ad cuiusque naturam institutio dæctoris accommodaretur, *Id. de Orat. 3, 9.* (3) Græcis institutionibus eruditi, *Id. N. D. 1, 4.* (4) Longum est, nec ex institutione operis, *Plin. 16, 4.* (5) *Quint.*

* || **Institutor**, ōris. m. verb. *A teacher, Lampr. † Pædagogus.*

* **Institutum**, i. n. (1) *A custom, way, manner, or fashion.* (2) *A statute, order, or decree.* (3) *A lesson, document, or instruction.* (4) *A course of life, or employment.* (5) *An intent, design, or purpose.* (1) = More institutoque majorum, *Cic. pro Mur. 1.* (2) = Publici juris leges & instituta cognoscere, *Id. de Cl. Orat. 77.* (3) = Te abundare oportet præceptis institutisque philosophiæ, *Id. Offic. 1, 1.* (4) = Instituta cultumque Armeniorum æmulatus, *Tac. Ann. 11, 56, 2.* = Si qua mulier sit vita institutoque metreticio, *Cic. pro Cael. 20.* (5) Abducuntur homines ab institutis suis magnitudine pecuniæ, *Id.* ¶ **Institutum & propositum** in eo distinguuntur, quod prius deus dicitur, quæ cōpimus facere; posterius, quod Græcis *συνωπός*, quod consilia accommodamus.

* **Institutus**, a, um. part. (1) *Ordained, appointed, instituted.* (2) *Taught, instructed.* (3) *Determined, purposed.* (4) *Begun.* (5) *Planted.* (1) Divinitus à majoribus multa inventa atque instituta sunt, *Cic. pro Domo, 1.* (2) Doctrinâ liberaliter institutus, *Id. de Orat. 2, 39.* (3) Ut lenoni surriperem mulicculam, jam instituta, ornata, cuncta in animo habebam, *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 10.* (4) Neque institutas ceremonias persequi, neque verbum ullum solenne potuit effari, *Cic. pro Domo, 55.* (5) Observatum est, arborem ab ipso institutam elanguisse, *Suet. Galb. 1. Vid. Instituo, n. 9.*

* **Insto**, āre, stiti, stitum. [*ex in, & sto*] (1) *To be instant, or earnest, with one; to urge, or press.* (2) *To stick to a thing, to persist in it.* (3) *To pursue.* (4) *To be at no great distance.* (5) *It signifies more nearness than appropinquare.* (1) = Instant atque urgent summo cum studio, *Cic. pro Font. 16.* = Instare, suadere, & orare, *Ter.* (2) Ego illud sedulò negare factum, ille instat factum, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 120.* (3) Ferociter instat victis, *Liv. 27, 14.* ¶ Veterani cominus instare, illi haud timide resistunt, *Sall.* (4) Instabat agmen Cæsaris atque universum imminabat, *Cæf. B. C. 1, 80.* (5) = Quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod; aut instare jam planè, aut certè jam appropinquare, *Cic. Catil. 2, 5.*

* **Instragulum**, i. n. [*à seq.*] *A covering, a bouseing for a horse*, *Cato R. R. 10, 5. & 11, 5.*

* **Instratum**, i. n. [*quod jementi dorso insternitur*] (1) *Any covering.* (2) *A counterpane, coverlet, or carpet; a horsecloth.* (1) Instratum est omne vestimentum, quod injectur, *Labio.* (2) *Dig. Vid. & Ulp. de verborum & rerum signif.*

* **Instratus**, a, um. p. t. [*ab instrnor*] (1) *Covered, spread over, laid open.* (2) *Saddled.* (1) Torus humilis & modicè instratus, *Suet. Aug. 73.*

Regio instratus ornatu, *Plin.* 8, 42. (2) Jubet ordine duci Instratos ostro alipedes pictisque tape-
tis, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 277.

Instrēnuē, adv. *Cowardly*. Non instrēnuē mo-
riens, *Just.* 17, 2.

Instrēnuus, a, um. adj. *Mear, weak, cowardly*. Animi pudentis signum & non instrēnuū, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 68. Dux non instrēnuus, *Suet. Vesp.* 4.

Instrēpo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. (1) *To make a humming, or clattering, noise in a place, or among things.* (2) *To creak, or make any noise.* (1) Si quid instrēpat terroris, *Liv.* 4, 43. (2) Sub pondere faginus axis Instrēpat, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 173. § Instrēpere dentibus, *Claud. Conf. Theod.* 222.

|| Instrictus, a, um. part. *Bound*. Instrictus amulationis hamo, *Val. Max.* 2, 9, 6. ¶ Dolorē instricta, *waxed, or touched with grief*, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 253. † Percitus.

Instridens, tis. *Roaring, hissing*. Fax nidere gravi scedavit cominus auras Ambusto instridens pelago, *Sil.* 14, 436.

Instringo, ēre, xi, itum. aet. (1) *To bind and strain hard.* (2) || *To unbind.* (1) Instringere vinculis, *Quint. Decl.* 5. (2) *Caull. ap. Litt. sed in opt. edd. non apparet.*

* Instruē. adv. *Plentyfully, with great preparation*, leg. in comp. = Ludos opulentiū in-
structiūque, quā priores reges, fecit, *Liv.* 1, 35.

* Instruētio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *Assembling in array, or order; a teaching, or instruction; a training up.* (2) *A furnishing, or preparing.* (1) Instruētiōe adspēctūque signorum magnæ copię pulsæ, *Cic. pro Cæcinā*, 15. (2) Instruētiō novi balinei, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 35, 1.

* Instruētor, ōris, m. verb. *A furnisher, or pro-
vider; a server.* = Hi sunt conditores, instruēto-
res convivii, *Cic. post redit. in Sen.* 6.

* Instruētus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Furnished, equipped, well ap-
pointed.* (2) *Put in array, marshaled.* (3) *In-
structed, taught.* (4) *Suborned.* (1) = Omni-
bus rebus instruētum & paratum convivium, *Cic. Varr.* 4, 27. Emit instruētos hortos, *Id. Offic.* 3, 14. Domicilia instruēta rebus omnibus neces-
sariis, *Id. N. D.* 2, 37. ¶ Aedes instruētas locare,
to let a house ready furnished, *Liv.* 42, 19. § In-
struētus telis exercitus, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 56. *Met.*
§ Instruētus ad perniciem, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 41.
ad cædem, *Liv.* 24, 24. § in hoc, *Quint.* 5, 71.
Instruēta sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 7. (2) Instruētae legiones, *Plaut.*
(3) § Instruētus artibus ingenuis, *Cic.* § Instruētor
a philosophiā, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 43. § Instruēti-
simus artibus, *Brut. Attico, inter Epist. ad Brut.*
1, 17. (4) = Accusatores instruēti & suborna-
ti, *Id. Attic.*

* Instruētus, ūs, m. verb. *Furniture, provision,
equipment.* = Oratio eodem instruētū ornatuque
comitata, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 6.

* Instruēndus, a, um. part. *To be devised, ad-
vertised, &c.* Ut longiorem diem ad instruēdam
causam darem, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 85. Locus ad aci-
em instruēdam naturā opportunis atque idone-
us, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 8.

* Instruens, tis. part. *Devising, preparing*.
Instruens insidias, *Caull.* 19, 7.

* || Instrūmentālis, e. adj. *Instrumental*, *Philos.*
* Instrūmentum, i. n. [*ab instruō, sc. unde
aliquid instruimus*] (1) *An instrument, a tool, an
implement of war, furniture of any kind, all ne-
cessarys for a household, or husbandry; the stock,
or provision, of a house, shop, &c.* (2) *A mean,
or help, to do a thing with.* (3) *A deed, or
charter; an evidence, a patent, conveyance, inden-
ture, &c. a monument, a publick record.* (1) =
Instrūmentum & apparatus belli, *Cic. Acad. Q.*
4, 1. Ferrum ignisque Instrūmenta necis, *Or. Metam.* 3, 698. Non instrūmentum, aut orna-
menta villæ, sed etiam arbores transferebantur,
Cic. pro Domo, 24. Alexandriā captā, nihil præ-
ter unum murrhinum calicem ex instrūmento re-
gio retinuit *Augustus*, *Suet. Aug.* 1. (2) = To-
tum habuit à disciplinā, instrūmenta naturæ de-

rant, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 77. (3) *Suet. Vesp.* 8.
¶ Hæc notione sacrarum literarum libros instru-
mentum vetus & novum appellamus. ἡ παλαιὰ
καὶ καινὴ διαθήκη, *the old and new testament*,
Ecclef.

* Instruo, ēre, xi, itum. aet. [*ex in, & struo*]
(1) *To get, provide, or prepare.* (2) *To set in order,
to put in battle array.* (3) *To furnish, or store,
with things necessary, or ornamental.* (4) *To in-
struct, or teach.* (5) *To inform, or apprise.* (6) *To
suborn.* (1) Instruam agrum, aedes, mancipia,
Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 23. § Instruere epulas, *Liv.*
26, 13. (2) Legiones suas hostes instruunt,
Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 67. (3) Vitellii hostis sui
filium splendissimè maritavit, dotavitque etiam,
& instruxit, *Suet. Vesp.* 13. § Instruere armis
socios, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 471. hortos antiquissimis
statuis, *Cic.* § Instruere aliquem secretis notis,
Liv. 34, 61. (4) Orationum lectione discipulos
instruere, *Quint.* 2, 5. (5) Judicem notitiā re-
rum instruere, *Id.* 4, 5. (6) = Accusatores
instruere, & subornare, *Cic. in Vat.* 1. ¶ In-
struere aliquem mandatis, *to give him instructions*,
Liv.

* Instruor, i. etus. pass. *To be furnished, prepar-
ed, &c.* Instruar consiliis idoneis ad hæc nostrum
negotium, *Cic. Att.* 5, 6.

Instupens, tis. part. [*quod ab instuēo*] *Being
astonished, or amazed*, *Plin.* 28, 4.

Insuāsum, i. n. [*ita dict. quod ejusmodi color
non suadet in alium transire, Fest.*] *A smoky
yellow colour.* Insuāso infecisti pallulam, *Plaut.
Truc.* 2, 2, 16.

Insuāvis, e. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. *Stink-
ing, unpleasant.* Insuāvis odor, *Col.* 12, 52. Me-
ridiem cur non meridiem dixerunt, credo quod
erat insuāvis, *Cic. Orat.* 47. Illud jucun-
dus ad aures complexiusque, hoc insuāvis, &
imperfectius est, *Gell.* 1, 7. Insuāvisima litera
A sæpe repitita, *Cic. Orat.* 49. Pleraque utilia
insuavia sunt, *Cæs.* 4, 16.

|| Insuāvitas, ātis, f. *Unpleasantness*, *Gell.* 1,
21.

|| Insuāvidē. adv. *Foolishly, silly, like a block-
head.* Intempestivè atque insuāvidē differebat, *Gell.*
1, 2. † Insulsē.

|| Insuāvidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*qu. insu-
bus, i. e. suisbus similis*] *Simple, silly, blockish,
cockcomby*, *Gell.* 19, 9. Insuāvidior, *Id.* 6, 1. &
13, 20. † Insulsus.

Insuccandus, a, um. part. *To be moistened, &c.*
Sæpius lana diducenda vinoque & oleo insuccanda,
Col. 7, 4, 5. ¶ Rarè occ.

Insuccatus, a, um. part. *Moistened, &c.* Uvæ
passiæ vino insuccatæ, *Col.* 9, 13, 5.

Insucco, āre, aet. *To make moist with liquor*,
Col. Vid. Insuccandus.

Insūdo, āre, neut. *To break out into a sweat;
also to sweat at a thing.* In laconico involuto fe-
dere, donec insudet, *Cels.* 1, 3. Corpus circa par-
tes aliquas contra consuetudinem insudat, *Id.*
2, 2.

Insuēfactus, a, um. part. *Accustomed, inured*.
Equos insuēfactos incitare, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 24.

Insuēscō, ēre, ēvi, itum. neut. (1) *To be accus-
tomed, or wont.* (2) Aet. cum acc. *To accustom,
inure, or practise, one; to train up.* (1) Qui men-
tiri, aut fallere insuērit patrem, *Ter. Adelph.* 1,
3, 30. Cui partu cū insuevit equa, *Col.* 6, 47.
(2) Insuevit pater optimus hoc me, *Hor. Sat.* 1,
4, 106.

Insuētus, a, um. part. *Unaccustomed, unusual*.
§ Insuētus moribus Romanis, *Liv. operi, Tibull.* 1,
4, 42. § Insuētus laboris, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 30.
reum, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 4. § malè audire, *Liv.*

* Insula, æ, f. [*qu. in salo posita*] (1) *An
island, or isle; a land closed in, or environed with,
the sea, or fresh water.* (2) *A house in a city
having no house joined unto it, but the street on
every side, such as great mens houses were in
Rome.* (3) *Also any house to be let.* (1) Insula
circumfusa mari, *Cic. Insula Britannia, Id. ad
Q. fr.* 2, 15. Sicilia, *Id. Verr.* 4, 64. Insula
in lacu, *Id. pro Mil.* 27. (2) Nunc demum in-
telligo Clodii insulam esse venalem, *Cic. pro Cæl.*
7. ¶ Domuum, insularum, & templorum au-

merus ineertus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 41. (3) *Vid
Cajaub. ad Suet. Cæs.* 41. & *Neron.* 44.

Insulāris, is. adj. d. g. *A person belonging to an
island.* Confursu insularium cum omni militiā
interficitur, *Just.* 3, 2.

|| Insulārius, i. m. *A nobleman's housekeeper;
also a poor slave that is to do vile drudgery, such
as galley slaves, Ap. JCC.*

|| Insulōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of islands*, *Amm.*
23, 18.

* Insulsē. adv. || ius comp. || sūmē, sup. *Sillyly,
impertinently, oafishly, ungainly.* Hoc ipsum non
insulsē interpretantur, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 55. In-
sulsus, *Gell.* 16, 12. Insulsissimē, *Id.* 12, 2.

* Insulsitas, ātis, f. *Foolishness, sottishness, sense-
lessness.* Ut nihil aliud eorum quā ipsa insulsitas
rideatur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2. Villa, cujus insulsita-
tem bene nōram, *Id. Att.* 13, 29.

* Insulsus, a, um. adj. || or, comp. sūmus,
sup. [*ex in priv. & falsus*] non falsus, sine sale.
(1) *Without smack of salt, unsavoury.* (2) *Met.
Sottish, silly, witless, absurd, foolish.* (1) ¶ Tecē
insulto salum feci operā meā, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6,
33. Insulior figura, *Tert.* (2) Insulsissimus im-
probissimisque, *Mart.* 12, 55. = fatuus, tar-
dus. *Ter.*

Insultans, tis. part. (1) *Leaping, bounding,
curvetting.* (2) *Met. Insulting, bectoring, bully-
ing, domineering.* (1) Fremit æquore toto Insul-
tans sonipes, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 603. (2) Sinon
incendia miscet insultans, *Id. Aen.* 2, 330. *conf.*
Sil. 10, 360.

Insultātūrus, a, um. part. *About to insult.*
Dixit, proinde ex eo insultaturum omnium ca-
pitibus, *Suet. J. Cæs.* 22.

Insultatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A leaping up; also,
Met. an insulting, or domineering.* Non tam pro-
batio, quā extrema quasi insultatio, *Quint.*
8, 5.

Insulto, āre, neut. [*ex in & salto*] (1) *To leap
up, to rebound.* (2) *To leap for joy.* (3) *To insult,
beetor, or domineer.* (4) *To deride, or jeer.* (1)
Equitem docuere sub armis Insultare solo, *Virg.
Geor.* 3, 117. (2) ¶ Insultare malis, rebusque
ægreferre lætis, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 18. (3) § Insultare
alicui in calamitate, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 50. in alicujus
miserias, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 39. (4) § Insultare in-
miserias alicujus, *Ad Eund.* 4, 39. ¶ Insul-
tare fores calcibus, *to bounce at the door with his
heels*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 54.

Insultura, æ, f. *A springing, or leaping, in, or
upon.* Istam insulturam nihil hīc moror, *Plaut.
Mil.* 2, 3, 9. ¶ Rarè occ.

|| Insultus, ūs, m. verb. [*ab infilio*] *An assault,
or onset.* Vulgò, sed nulla adest auct.

Insūm, es, esse. *To be in.* § In amore hæc om-
nia insunt vitæ, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 14. § Is mihi
candor inest, *Mart.* 14, 145. Nummi octingen-
ti aurei in marsupio insuerunt, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 26.

Insūmma, adv. *In sum, briefly*, *Quint. Rectius
fort. in summā.*

Insūmo, ēre, pti, ptum. aet. (1) *To spend,
or lay out, money; to bestow, to employ.* (2) *To
take, to take up.* (3) *To possess, or overspread.*
(1) § Insūmere in rem aliquam sumptus, *Cic. de
Inv.* 2, 38. Insūmere operam frustrā, *Liv.* 10,
18. Modò par insūmite robur Lucibus, *Stat.
Theb.* 5, 110. (2) Mentes insūmite cæptis, *Id.
Theb.* 12, 643. (3) Nebulæ insūmpfere latus-
montis, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 39.

Insūmor, i. ptus. pass. *To be spent, &c.* Sic
in provinciā nos gerimus, ut nullus teruncius in-
sumatur in quenquam, *Cic. Att.* 5, 17.

* Insuo, ēre, ui, itum. aet. [*ex in, & suo*]
(1) *To sew, or stitch.* (2) *Met. To join in.* (1)
Quoniam Smyrnæ duos Mysios insuissies in culeum,
Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 2. (2) Lepidus privatam
publicæ rei impensam insuerat, *Liv.* 40, 51.

* Insuor, i, ūtus. pass. *To be sewed in, &c.* Quæ
intra capita insuitur pellis mollis, *Varr. R. R.*
2, 9. Insuitur linea purpura, *Col.* 3, 15, 1.

* Insūper. conj. [*ex in, & super*] (1) *More-
over, over, and besides, furthermore.* (2) *Also
upon, over and above.* (1) *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 3.
(2) *Virg. Aen.* 3, 579. § ¶ Insuper his, be-
sides these, *Id. Aen.* 9, 61.

* Insūperābilis,

* Insuperabilis, e. adj. [ex in, priv. & superabilis] (1) *Not to be overcome, invincible.* (2) *Not to be passed, insuperable.* (3) *Not to be got over.* (1) Genus insuperabile bello, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 40. (2) Insuperabilis Alpium transitus, *Liv.* 21, 23. *conf.* 21, 36. (3) Insuperabilis valetudo, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 22, 8.

|| Insuperhabitus, a, um, part. *Let pass, slighted, unregarded*, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 20. † Sūsq̄ue deque habitus.

Insurgens, tis. part. *Rising up.* Speluncæ dorso insurgens, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 234. *conf.* *Sil.* 2, 546.

Insurgo, ēre, rexi, rectum. (1) *To rise up against, to make head against.* (2) *To rise.* (3) *Met. Also to apply himself to any thing.* (1) § Credens suis insurgere regnis, *Ov. Met.* 9, 444. (2) Prospiciunt Teuceri tenebras insurgere campis, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 34. (3) Nunc insurgite rēmis, *Id. Aen.* 5, 189.

|| Insurrectio, ōnis. f. verb. *An insurrection, or rising up against.* Habent lexica, sed gratis. † Seditio.

Insusceptus, a, um. *Not received, or taken.* Vota insuscepta, *Ov. ad Liv.* 197.

Insūsurans, tis. part. *Whispering.* Modò insūsurans ac præbens invicem aures, *Suet. Cal.* 22.

|| Insūsuratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A whispering in one's ear.* Dig.

Insūsurro, āre. act. & neut. *To whisper, to buzz, to make a humming noise, to whistle.* § Insūsurare alicui aliquid, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. § In aurem alicujus, *Id. Verr.* 5, 41. *to whisper in one's ear.*

* Insūtus, a, um, part. [ab insuor] *Served, or fitted, in.* § Insutus culeo, *Val. Max.* 1, 2, 13. § in culeum, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 11. Plumbo insuto rigere, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 405.

Insyncerus, a, um, adj. *Corrupt, filthy impure,* *Virg. Geor.* 4, 285.

Intābesco, ēre. incept. (1) *To pine, or waste away.* (2) *To be melted down.* (1) *Col.* 4, 3. (2) Plumbea glans medio solet intabescere cælo, *Ov. Met.* 14, 826. § Dolori intabescere, *Sen. Pol.* 24. Pruinæ matutinæ intabescunt sole tepente, *Ov. Met.* 3, 488.

† Intactilis, e. adj. *That cannot be touched,* *Lucr.* 1, 438.

Intactus, a, um, part. or, comp. (1) *Untouched, whole.* (2) *Untasted.* (3) *Undeiled, chaste.* (4) *Not engaged with, entire.* (1) Intacti thesauri, *Liv.* 29, 18. = Integri intactique fugerunt, *Id.* 5, 38. Intactus infamiā, *Id.* 38, 51. Intactum vastationibus regnum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 37, 3. (2) § Pomum propter asperitatem intactum, *Plin.* 12, 10. (3) Intactior omni Sabinā, *Juv.* 6, 162. (4) Intacta ultima regni, *Curt.* 5, 1.

Intactus, ūs. m. verb. *A not feeling, or touching,* *Lucr.* 1, 454.

† Intālio, āre. act. [ab in & talea] *By cutting to bring to a form,* *Varr.*

Intāminātus, a, um, part. *Undeiled, unstained, unsported.* Intaminatis fulget honoribus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 2, 18.

|| Intantum, so much, so far forth, *Sen. Ben.* 2, 23. § Reſtius in tantum.

* Intectus, a, um, part. [ex in priv. & tectus] (1) *Covered, thatched, armed, barnessed, clad in armour.* (2) *Adj. Also made bare and naked.* (1) § Stramento intecta omnia, *Liv.* 27, 3. (2) § = Obscurus adversum alios, uni incautus intectusque, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 1, 4. *conf.* *Sil.* 11, 427.

Intēgellus, a, um, adj. dim. [ab integer] *Pretty whole, or sound,* *Catull.* 16, 4. Præstabo eum integellum, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10.

* Intēgendus, a, um, part. [ex in priv. & tegendus] *To be covered.* Intecta partim Gallorum, partim quæ conjectis celeriter stramentis, tentoriorum ingendorum gratiā erant inædificata, milites contegit, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 5.

Intēger, gra, rum. or, comp. errimus, sup. [ab in, & tango, i. e. tango] (1) *Entire and whole.* (2) *Safe and sound, strong, healthful, lusty.* (3) *Fresh, new.* (4) *Uncorrupted.* (5) *Chaste, unstained.* (6) *Innocent, upright, honest.* (7) *Pure, unmixed.* (8) *Also at liberty to do what he listeth, free, not addicted to either part.* (9) *Also wherein nothing is, or was, done, or concluded.* (10) *Rude,*

unpolished, on which no pains hath been bestowed.

(1) § Ex integris truncos gignit, *Plin.* 7, 11. (2) § Considerandum an corruptum corpus sit, ad integrum, *Cels.* (3) § Ut integri defessis succederent, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 41. § = Defatigati non facillè recentes atque integros sustinebant, *Ibid.* 49. (4) § Si sanguis niger est, vitiosus est, si rubet, integer est, *Cels.* (5) § Filiam meam quis integram stupraverit? *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 47. (6) = Cū illo nemo neque interior esset, neque sanctior, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 53. (7) = Integro illibatōque succo aluntur, *Col.* (8) Quod me admones, ut integrum me servem, gratum est, *Cic. Att.* 7, 26. Integerimæ, pacatissimæ gentes, *Id. pro Domo*, 23. (9) Hæc mallem integrā re tecum egisse, *Id. Attic.* 4, 15. (10) = Rudem me discipulum & integrum accipe, *Id. N. D.* 3, 3. § Non est integrum, *there is no help for it, it is out of my power*, *Id. Philipp.* 1, 10. In integro res est, *it is as it was, there is nothing done in it*, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 4. In integrum restituere, *to put it in its former state*, *Ter. ab integro, afresh*, *Cic.* § Integer vitæ, || *Hor. à labore, Cæ.*

* Intēgo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [ex in intens. & tēgo] *To cover, to thatch, Crines integit casside*, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 303. Suo Clitumnus flumina luco Integit, *Prop.* 2, 19, 25.

* Intēgor, i, ctus. pass. *To be covered, or laid over.* Integebatur porticus lignis conjunctis inter se, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 2.

Integrasco, ēre. incept. *To grow new again, to begin afresh.* Hoc malum integrasceit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 5. *Conf.* *Liv.* 9, 43.

Integratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A restoring, or renewing.* Amantium iræ amoris integratio est, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 23.

Integrātus, a, um, part. *Renewed, restored, brought into its former estate, entire and whole.* Integrato resultant accensæ clamore fores, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 42. Vigor integratus, *Auson. Epist.* 14, 7.

Integrē. adv. iūs, comp. errimē, sup. (1) *Entirely, sincerely, uprightly.* (2) *Honestly, exactly.* (1) Integrē versari in aliquā re, *Tac. Agric.* 7, 4. (2) = Incorruptē & integrē judicare, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 9. Integrius, *Id. Mil.* 22. Vita integerrimē acta, *Declam. in Sall.*

Integritas, ātis. f. (1) *Soundness, healthfulness.* (2) *Purity.* (3) *Integrity, honesty, uprightness, sincerity.* (4) *Chastity, continency.* (5) || *Also the making of an agree fit for a time, the intermission in fits.* (1) Integritas corporis, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 14. (2) = Incorrupta quædam Latini sermonis integritas, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 35. (3) § Fraus hominum ad perniciem & integritas ad salutem vocatur, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 8. (4) = Mulier summā integritate pudicitiaque, *Id.* (5) *Cels. ap. Litt. sed q.*

Integro, āre. act. (1) *To renew, to repeat, to begin again.* (2) *To perfect.* (1) Ramo sedens miserabile carmen Integrat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 515. § Integrare seditionem, *Liv.* 5, 25. cædem, *Id.* 9, 43. (2) Animus defessus admiratione integratur, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 17.

* Intēgumentum, i. n. [ex in intens. & tegumentum] *A covering, a cloak, a disguise, a pretense.* Uti integumento ad occultanda vitia, *Cic. post redit. in Sen.* 74. Ea legio linteata ab integumento conspecti, quo sacra nobilitas erat, appellata est, *Liv.* 10, 38. Integumenta flagitiorum, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 20.

Intellectio, ōnis. f. verb. *Id. quod Synecdoche*, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 32.

|| Intellectuālis, e. adj. *Intellectual, belonging to the understanding*, *Philos.* † Ad intellectum pertinens.

Intellectūrus, a, um, part. *That will understand*, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 14, 40. *Conf.* *Liv.* 24, 33.

Intellectus, a, um, part. *Understood, perceived, known.* Sed intellectā fraude, *Curt.* 10, 9, 20.

Intellectus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *Understanding.* (2) *Sense, sensation, discernment.* (3) *Also the signification, or meaning, of words.* (1) Intellectus disciplinarum, *Quint.* 1, 11. (2) Saporum, *Plin.* 11, 37. acrimoniæ, *Id.* 19, 8. § Intellectus com-

munit, *common sense*, *Quint.* 2, 16. (3) *Apud Græcos duplicem intellectum habet, Id.* 2, 14. § Intellectus pro intelligentiā, *Paterc.* 1, 13.

† Intellēgo, ēre. *pro intelligo, ant.*

Intelligens, tis. part. (1) *Understanding, perceiving, intelligent, knowing well.* (2) *Also substantively, an intelligent, or skillful, person.* (1) § Intelligens voluptatum, *Cic.* = Dectus & intelligens, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 54. (2) § Stulto intelligens quid interest? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 1. § Intelligens in aliquā re, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 15. alicujus rei, *Id. de Fin.* 20, 20.

Intelligenter. adv. *Understandingly, intelligibly.* Ut intelligenter audiamus, *Cic. de Part.* 3. *Conf.* *Off.* 3, 13.

Intelligentia, æ. f. (1) *A perceiving, or understanding.* (2) *The intellect.* (3) *Knowledge, sense.* (4) *Art, skill.* (1) Is anteibat omnes intelligentiā, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 64. (2) Intelligentia est mentis acies, *Id. Hortens.* (3) = Ab imperitorum intelligentiā sensum disjunctum, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 3. (4) Intelligentia in rebus rusticis, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 17.

Intelligibilis, e. adj. *That may be understood, intelligible*, *Philos.* Bonum intelligibile, *Sen. Epist.* 124. † Sub intelligentiam cadens, *Voss.*

Intelligitur. imperf. *Men perceive, or understand*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 40.

Intelligo, ēre, exi, ctum. act. [ab inter, & lego, i. e. intus mecum lego, sc. loquor, & unum ex alio colligo, *Scal.*] (1) *To understand, perceive, or know.* (2) *To hear.* (3) *To be wise.* (1) = Intelligo, animadverto, sentio, *Cic. Offic.* 1. (2) Quem intelligimus divitem? *Id. Parad.* 6. (3) = Illos intelligere & sapere arbitrantur, *Id. Offic.* 2, 14. § Malè intelligere, *to mistake*, *Id. Att.* 16.

Intelligor, i, ctus. pass. *To be understood.* Non intelligor ulli, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 10, 37. Non intelligitur quando obrepit senectus, *Cic. de Sen.* 11.

Intēmērandus, a, um, part. *Invulnerable, that may not be profaned.* Templaintemeranda minūs, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 640.

Intēmērātus, a, um, part. *Undeiled, not corrupted, violated, or profaned; holy, pure.* Intemerata fides, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 143. ratis, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 271. Harum alarum intemerata modestia fuit, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 49, 5.

Intempērans, tis. adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. *Intemperate, not master of his own appetite, disorderly.* Intemperans adolescentia estiatum corpus tradet senectuti, *Cic. de Sen.* 9. Fui paulò intemperantior, *Id. in Vatin.* 1. Intemperantissimus homo, *Ibid.* In augendo numero non alius intemperantior est, *Liv.* 36, 38.

Intempēranter. adv. iūs, comp. || issimē, sup. *Intemperately, immoderately, without measure, or moderation.* Intemperanter abuti & otio & literis, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 3. Intemperantiū opibus uti, *Id. Philipp.* 5, 18. Intemperantissimè gloriatur, *Apul. Apol.* p. 522.

Intempērantia, æ. f. (1) *Unseasonableness, unwholesomeness.* (2) *Intemperance, unableness to rule and moderate his appetites and passions.* (3) *Want of moderation, excess.* (4) *Injustice, incontinency.* (1) Intemperantia cæli, *Col. præf.* (2) Intemperantia est à totā mente ac à rectā ratione defectio, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9. (3) Intemperantia risus, *Plin.* 11, 37. (4) *Col.*

Intempēratē. adv. *Intemperately, immodestly.* = Immoderatē & intemperatē vixit, *Cic. de Univ.* 12.

Intempērātus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. *Intemperate, immoderate, excessive.* Intemperata benevolentia, *Cic. de Amic.* 20. Quid intemperatius? *Sen. ad Helv.* 6. Intemperatissimæ perpotationes, *Cic. in Pison.* 16.

Intempēria, æ. f. (1) *Unseasonableness*, *Met.* *want of temper, violence, outrage.* (2) *Plur. Intemperiae, the furies, or evil spirits, which haunt and trouble people; or perhaps unseasonableness of weather, or its effects; blasting, mildew.* (1) Vastitudinem, calamitates, intemperiasque prohibēssis, *Cato*, 141. (2) Quæ intemperiae nostram agitant familiam? *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 3.

Intemperies, ei. f. (1) *Unseasonableness, extremity, indisposition.* (2) *Want of moderation.* (1) *Intemperies cœli, Cœl. præf. oper. solis, Id. 11, 2.* (2) *amici, Cic. Attic. 4, 6.*

Intempestas, âtis. f. *Unseasonableness, ill weather.* *Cœli intempestas, Plin. 18, 6.*

Intempestivè, a. lv. *Unseasonably, out of due time and season.* *Ne irascamur intempestivè accedentibus, Cic. Offic. 1, 25.*

Intempestivus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Unseasonably, untimely.* (2) *Also unlucky, that bodes ill.* (3) *Also overmuch, or excessive.* (1) *Intempestivos postes excisos credo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 141.* *Intempestiva epistola, Cic. Att. 4, 14.* *amicitia, Id. de Amic. 6.* (2) *Anseres clangore intempestivi, Plin. 18, 35.* (3) *Intempestivo cum rudis ille sono, Ov. Fast. 6, 342.* *Intempestivior, Val. Max. 7, 8, 9.*

Intempestus, a, um. adj. (1) *Unseasonable.* (2) *Unbecomingly, intemperate.* (1) *Ab Samo intempestâ nocte venit, Liv. 2.* (2) *Virg. Aen. 10, 184.*

Intemporalis, e. adj. *Without, or before, all time; not temporal, eternal, Prud. Rom. 316.*

Intendendus, a, um. part. *To be bent, &c. Quint.*

* *Intendens, tis. part. Bending, stretching, &c.* *In magnitudinem regionum se injiciens animus & intendens, Cic. N. D. 1, 20.* *Quò cum primis se intenditibus tenebris pervenissent, Liv. 1, 57.*

* *Intendo, ère, di, sum & tum. act. [ex in intens. & tendo] (1) To bend, or stretch. (2) To strain, to knit, or tie. (3) Met. To augment. (4) To intend, design, or purpose. (5) To apply. (6) To display, or lay open. (1) Arcum intendebat Apollo, Virg. Aen. 8, 704. (2) Stupea vincula collo intendunt, Id. 2, 237. (3) Languescet industria, intendetur socordia, Tac. Ann. 2, 38, 4. (4) Si Antonius, quod animo intenderat, perficere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 10, 4. (5) Quæro non quibus intendam rebus animum, sed quibus relaxem, Id. in Hort. (6) Proinde rogo, eruditionem tuam intendas, Plin. Epist. 7, 27, 15. ¶ Intendere iter, to go along, Liv. 21, 29. digitum, to point at, Cic. ferrum, to present it to one's breast, Id. fallaciam in aliquem, to cheat him, Ter. H. 3, 2, 2. formulam alicui, Suet. litem, Cic. to commence a suit against one. animum ad curam, in aliquid, Liv. alicui rei, Plin. aliquo, Cic. to apply his mind to it, to employ his care about it. § Intendere aures ad verba alicujus, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 36. cuiam alicui rei, Plin. 18, 17. in aliquem rem, Liv. 37, 36. crimen in aliquem, Id. 9, 26. litem, Cic. de Orat. 1, 10.*

* *Intendor, i. pass. To be intended, or designed.* *Vulneraque excipere, quæ liberis intendebantur, voluit, Just. 24, 3.* *Nam mirum est, ut his opusculis animus intendatur, remittaturque, Plin. Ep. 7, 9. Conf. Cels. 2, 30.*

* *Intensio, ònis. f. verb. A straining, reaching, stretching, or bending.* *¶ Arcum intensio frangit, animum remissio, Publ. Min. Vid. Intentio.*

* *Intensus, a, um. part. Stretched, reached, bent, strained, enhanced, or augmented; intense.* *¶ Mens intensa in imagines, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. Vid. Intentus.*

* *Intentans, tis. part. Stretching out, threatening, &c.* *Intentans manum rogo, Val. Max. 6, 8, 7. Conf. Sil. 11, 88.*

* *Intentatio, ònis. f. verb. Amenacing, as it were with band, or weapon, held out.* *Subita digitorum intentatio, Sen. de Irâ, 2, 4.*

* *Intentatus, a, um. part. Drawn and pointed at.* *Gladii plerisque intentati, Liv. 9, 27.*

* *Intentatus, a, um. part. Unassayed, not yet tried, or proved.* *Miseri quibus Intentata nites, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 13. = Nil intentatum, nil linquit inausum, Mart. 2, 14, 1. § Intentatum Romanis ingeniis opus, Liv. § Intentatum ab injuriæ genere nomen, Val. Max. 9, 15, 2.*

* *Intentè, adv. ius, comp. iusimè, sup. Diligently, earnestly.* *Intentè aliquem audire, Quint. 1, 2. = Intenè & instantè, Plin. Epist. 5,*

19, 6. Intentiùs custodire locum, Liv. 25, 23. Intentissimè perquire, Aug.

* *Intentio, ònis. f. verb. [ab intendo] (1) A straining, or stretching. (2) Met. Intensens, a screwing up, an effort. (3) An aim, a desire, a purpose, meaning, or intention. (4) Care, diligence. (5) Attention. (6) A charge, or complaint, in law. (1) Nervorum intentio, Col. 6, 6. corporis, Cic. Tusc. 2. (2) § Intentio & remissio animi, Id. Tusc. 2, 23. (3) Frequentiùs quæritur de intentione, Quint. 7, 6. (4) = Ut tantum curæ intentionisque suscipere velit, Plin. Ep. 2, 10. Intentio rei familiaris, Id. 1, 3, 2. (5) Audit discipula intentione magnâ & reddit, Id. 10, 29. de Philomelâ. (6) Intentionis depulsio, Cic. de Inv. 1, 19.*

* *Intento, are. freq. [ab intendo] (1) To stretch out, as one doth his hand. (2) To shake a weapon at one. (3) To menace, or threaten. (4) To charge upon, or tax at law. (1) § Intentare manus in aliquem, Liv. 3, 47. alicui, Flirt. B. H. 22, 4. Tac. II. 4, 41, 4. (2) Dolor ardentis facies intentat, Cic. Conf. Stat. Theb. 11, 495. (3) § Viris intentant omnia mortem, Virg. Aen. 1, 95. Intentare imperium Romanum, Liv. 42, 12. (4) Crimen invicem intentare, Quint. 3, 10.*

* *Intentor, âri. pass. To be threatened.* *Terror omnibus intentabatur, Tac. Ann. 3, 28, 6. Conf. Liv. 8, 33.*

* *Intentus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. [ab intendo] (1) Stretched, bent, increased. (2) Adj. Strait, close. (3) Intense, attentive. (1) Voces ut chordæ sunt intentæ, Cic. de Or. 3, 57. (2) Ut intentiore eum custodiâ asservarent, Liv. 39, 19. conf. Sil. 14, 187. (3) Intentissima cura, Quint. 10, 1. conquestio, Liv. 29, 35. Intentus animus, Patere. 2, 62. Intenti lucro, Val. Max. 6, 8, 7. § Intentus ad curas, Tac. Hist. 2, 67, 3. in aliquid, Cic. N. D. 1, 19. in eventum periculi, Liv. 4, 27. paci, Luc. 3, 53.*

* *Intentus, us. m. A stretching, or holding out, of the hand, &c.* *Palmarum intentus, Cic. pro Sext. 55.*

Intepo, vel Intepesco, ère, ui. neut. To grow warm. *Æstivis intepet Umber aquis, Propert. 4, 1, 124. Conf. Ov. Ep. 10, 54. & Sen. Ep. 67. Intepescunt comæ variae radiis, Ov. Fast. 5, 216.*

Inter. præp. cum acc. [ab in, i. e. inter, ut à sub, subter] (1) Between, or betwixt. (2) In, or within. (3) In, at, or whilst, a thing is doing. (4) Above, before, in comparison. (5) With a pronoun, mutually, reciprocally, one another, one with another. (1) Inter occasum solis & septentriones, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1. (2) Quot prandia inter continuum perdidit triennium? Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 61. (3) Inter vina, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 26. Inter cœnam, Plin. Epist. 4, 14, 2. scyphos, Cic. Fam. 7, 22. (4) Inter cæteras pugna fuit insignis, Liv. (5) Pueri inter se amant, Cic. Quasi non nôrimus nos inter nos, Ter. Adelph. 2, 4, 7. Inter se cornibus pugnat, Varr. Aliquando sequitur suum casum. Si quæ inter societas aut est, aut fuit, Cic. Aliquando reduplicatur. Componere lites Inter Petiden festinat & inter Atiden, Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 12. In comp. interdum auget, ut interaresco, interbibo, &c. interdum negat, ut interdicto. ¶ Inter & in promiscuè usurpantur. Appius inter patres lectus, Liv. 2, 16. Centum in patres legit, Id. 1, 35. Cooptatio in patres, Id. 4, 5. Recipi inter eos veruit, Tac. Ann. 3, 70. Recepti in reas, Ib. 13, 10. Ubi tamen Gronov. inter legit. Ascribe me talem in numerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 34.

¶ *Intërbico, are. neut. To incline somewhat to a white colour, to be speckled with white, Plin. 37, 10. ubi tamen Harduin. in MSS. legi albicat affirmat.*

Intërstuans, tis. part. Hot by fits. *Stomachus illi naturâ invalidus & augustus, & frequenter interæstuans erat, Plin. Epist. 6, 16, 19.*

¶ *Intëramentum, i. n. Liv. 28, 45. Vid. Inceramentum.*

Intëranëa, òrum, neut. pl. The bowels, entrails, or inwards, of man, or beast, Col. 9, 14. Plin. 23, 1.

Intëranëus, a, um. adj. Of the guts, or that is within. *¶ Tormina interanëa, the griping of the guts, Plin. 30, 7. Conf. Col. 9, 14.*

Intërarëscō, ère, incept. To be dried up, or grow utterly dry, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14. & Vitruv. 7, 8.

Interbibo, ère, bi, itum. act. To drink up all clean, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 22.

† *Interbito, ère. act. [ab inter, & bito, i. e. eo] To come in the mean while, to perish, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 47. † Intereo.*

¶ *Intercāris, e. adj. Intercalaris mensis dictus est, cui inferebatur dies, qui deerat ad complendum annum. Put, or set, betwixt.* *¶ Dies intercalaris, the odd day of the leap year, which falleth every fourth year, viz. on the sixth day of the calends of March, which was reckoned twice that year by the Romans. Intercalaris versus, the foot, or refret, of the ditty; a verse often repeated, the burden of the song, Serv. as Io Hymen Hymenæe Io; Io Hymen Hymenæe, Catull. 59, 144.*

¶ *Intercālāritas, âtis. f. The burden of the song.* *† Intercalarius versus.*

Intercālārium, i. n. The time taken into the year, to adjust it to the course of the sun. Decreverant Intercalārium 45 dies longum, Cic. Verr. 2, 52.

Intercālārius, a, um. adj. Intercalary. *¶ Triumphavit mense intercalario pridie Cal. Martis, the last of February, Liv. 37, 59. ¶ Here it seemeth a whole month was intercalated, the calends whereof were called intercalares by Cic. Fam. 6, 15. (al. 14.) ad Ligar, which was taken away soon after by Cæsar in the reformation of the Calendar, Suet. Cæs. 40.*

Intercālātio, ònis. f. verb. A putting a month, or day, between; as in leap year. Per singulas intercalationes, Plin. 1, 47.

¶ *Intercālātor, òris. m. verb. That putteth, or setteth, between.* *Intercalatores dies, Macrob. Sat. 1, 13.*

Intercālātus, a, um. part. Delayed, put off, forborne. *Intercalata pœnæ usuram habeant, Liv. 9, 9.*

Intercālo, are. act. (1) To insert, to put between, as a day, or a month in leap year. (2) Also to defer, put off, or delay. (1) Intercalandi licentia, Suet. Cæs. 40. (2) Cic. Fam. 7, 2, extr.

Intercālōr, âri, âtus, pass. To be deferred, &c. *Cic. Fam. 7, 2.*

Intercāpēdo, dñis. f. (1) A space of time, or place, between. (2) A pause, or respite; delay, or distance. (1) Intercapedo sciendi, Cic. fil. ad Tiron. 16, 21. ¶ = Dicentis calor & audientis intentio continuatione servatur, intercapedine & quasi remissione languescit, Plin. Epist. 4, 9, 11. (2) Intercapedo molestiæ, Cic. ipse de Fin. 1, 18.

Intercardīnātus, a, um. part. Joined together by binges. *Trabes intercardinatæ, Vitruv. 10, 20.*

Intercēdens, tis. part. Interceding. *Non intercedentibus primò finitimis, postea verò prohibentibus, Just. 41, 1. conf. Liv. 31, 20.*

Intercēdo, ère, ssi, ssum. neut. [ex inter, & cedo] (1) To come, be, or pass, between; as referred to time and place. (2) To intercede, or make use of a negative voice, against any law, or order of the senate; as the tribunes might in the name of the people, and this being often done tumultuously, the word came by degrees to signify, (3) to oppose violently, to withstand, or forbid. (4) To happen, or chance. (5) To engage, or be surety, for one's debt. (1) Dies nondum decem intercesserant, Cic. pro Cluent. 9. Sylvæ paludésque intercedebant, Cæs. B. G. 5, 50. Met. § Graccho cum P. Scipione inimicitia intercedebat, Liv. 38, 52. (2) § Veritus est ne Fufius ei legi intercederet, quæ ex S. C. ferebatur, Cic. Att. 1, 16. conf. Liv. 45, 21. § Intercedere abrogationi, Val. Max. 9, 1, 3. (3) Non

Non quia intercedendum putem imaginibus, quæ marmoræ aut ære finguntur, *Tac. vit. Agric.* in fin. (4) Sæpe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 21. (5) Adscribit intercessisse se pro eis magnam pecuniam, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 1.

Intercentus, ūs. m. *The mean in musick.*

Interceptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A preventing, or taking up by the way; a forestalling, a surprise, or interception.* Interceptio poculi, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 60.

Interceptor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A forestaller, or interceptor.* (2) *A promoter, or common barrister.* (1) = Interceptor prædæ fraudatorque, *Liv.* 4, 50. Interceptor beneficii, *Val. Max.* 9, 11, 4. (2) = Quadruplator & interceptor litis alienæ, *Liv.* 3, ult.

Interceptus, a, um. part. *q. d. inter captus.* (1) *Intercepted.* (2) *Prevented, or surprised.* (1) Intercepta epistola, *Curt.* 6, 9, 13. Intercepta signa, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 11. (2) Intercepti hostium complures, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 19.

Intercessio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A stepping in to hinder the proceeding of a business.* (2) *A prohibition, withstanding, or gainsaying, by a negative voice.* (1) Intercessio tribunorum, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 2. (2) Mea intercessio parata & est, & fuit, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 4.

Intercessor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that leteth, or withstandeth, a matter that it goes not forward.* (2) *Also a mediator, an intercessor.* (1) Intercessio intercessoris stultitiam significatura, *Cic. Agric.* 2, 12. X hortator, *Cic. auctor, Id.* = Dissuasor & intercessor legis Agrariæ, *Liv.* 2, 41. (2) *Sen. Ep.* 119.

Intercessurus, a, um. part. *About to intercede.* Se intercessurum etiam dixit, si in pristina sævitā perseveret, *Just.* 16, 4. *conf. Liv.* 10, 37. & 24, 13.

Intercessus, ūs. m. *A coming, or putting, between; an entreating.* Consulē saucium intercessu suo servavit, *Val. Max.* 5, 4, 2.

Intercidentia, æ. f. *The falling of a humour out of the brain into the eye, or other part, Ap. Med.*

Intercedendus, a, um. part. *To be cut asunder, to be parted, Cels.* 5, 26.

Intercedens, tis. part. *Falling between, perishing, lost.* Nullo inter arma corporaque vano intercidente telo, *Liv.* 21, 8.

Intercedo, ēre, idi, cāsum. neut. [ex inter, & cado] (1) *To perish together with.* (2) *To be lost, or decay.* (3) *To fall between, or in the way; to happen.* (4) *To be forgotten.* (1) = Pereant amici, dum unā inimici intercedant, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 9. Intercedit illius rei memoria, *Liv.* 2, 8. (2) X Sive extant, sive intercedere, *Plin.* 35, 8. Gratia beneficii intercedit, *Sen. de Benef.* 3, 1. (3) Si quæ intercederunt, non tam te, quàm suspicione, violatæ, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 8. (4) X Quod si intercederit tibi nunc aliquid, *Hor. Sermon.* 2, 4. X Intercedere memoriā, *Val. Max.* 5, 2. ext. 1.

Intercedo, ēre, cidi, cīsum. act. [ex inter, & cado] (1) *To cut asunder, or part in the midst.* (2) *To cut down, or off.* (1) Corrupto scribæ servo, intercederat commentarios, *Plin. Epist.* 6, 22, 4. X Intercedere venas, *Id.* 11, 37. (2) Ut si possent pontem intercederent, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 9.

Intercīlium, i. n. *The space between the eyebrows, Gloss. Gr. Lat. μεσσηριον, interciliū.*

Interclūsus, a, um. *Enterlaced, girded in the midst, encompassed, Plin.* 36, 8.

Interclūso, ēre, ui, entum. act. [ex inter, & cano] (1) *To sing between, or in the middle of a thing; as between the acts of comedys.* (2) X Alio to sing a mean. (1) X Neu quid medios intercinat actus, *Hor. A. P.* 190. (2) Jun.

Interceptendus, a, um. part. *To be intercepted, Liv.* 30, 3.

Interceptio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum. act. (1) *To intercept, to take up by the way.* (2) *To take unawares, or surprise.* (3) *To usurp.* (4) *To take all, and make clean riddance.* (5) *To cut off, or kill.* (1) Epistolam modò hanc intercepti, *Plaut.*

Pseud. 2, 4, 26. Veram laudem dives are in tercipit, *Pseud.* 4, 11, 2. (2) Cum repentino hostium interventu interciperentur, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 38. X Intercipere itinera, *Liv.* 6, 9. *Conf. Curt.* 4, 3, 9. (3) Victoriā alieno labore partam intercepti, *Plin. de vir. ill.* (4) Quod nos capere oportet, hæc intercipit, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 35. in expr. *Donato.* (5) *Suet. Aug.* 14.

Interceptior, i, ceptus. pass. *To be intercepted, &c.* Interceptum est imperium, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, ex. 2. Intercipi mortalitate, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 50, 4. morbo, *Col.* 9, 3.

Intercisē. adv. *By chops, or cuts; in gobbets and morsels, with short clauses, Cic. Part.* 14.

Intercisio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting off in the midst, Plin.* 20, 14.

Intercisus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut off in the midst, broken down, parted.* (2) *Met. Abrupt, short.* (1) Intercisi pontes, *Cæs.* Intercisum jugum, *Id. B. G.* 8, 14. Intercisi vallibus colles, *Hirt. B. Al.* 72. (2) Intercisæ pactiones, *Cic. Parad.* 6, 2. X Dies intercisi ex parte festi, & ex parte nefasti dies, certain days, on which in some hours it was lawfull to sit in judgement, and in some not; half holidays, *Macrobius Sat.* 1, 16.

Interclāmo, āre. neut. *To cry out among, or between; to interrupt by crying, Amm.* X Exclamatio inter alios.

Interclūdendus, a, um. part. *To be shut up from, to be hindered.* Inimici mei flumine sanguine meum reditum intercludendum putaverunt, *Cic. post red. ad Quirit.* 5.

Interclūdo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex inter, & claudio] (1) *To shut in, to stop the passage.* (2) *To shut up, or binder.* (3) X To close, or conclude, with. (1) X Interclūdito inimicis comitatum, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 68. X Ut comitatu Cæsarem intercluderet, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 48. (2) Illos aspera ponti interclūsit hyems, *Virg. AEn.* 2, 111. (3) *Cels. ap. Litt. Utinam & locum indicasset.*

Interclūdor, i, sus. pass. *To be stopped, to be hindered.* Interclūdor dolore, *Cic. Att.* 8, 8.

Interclūso, ōnis. f. verb. *A stopping, or shutting.* Animæ interclūso, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 46.

Interclūsor, ōris. m. *He that cuteth off, Hier.* X Qui interclūdit.

Interclūsurus, a, um. part. *About to shut up.* Se interclūsurum adversarios confidebat, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 43. *conf. Liv.* 22, 13.

Interclūsus, a, um. part. *Enclosed, stopped, shut up, hemmed in.* Iter interclūsum, *Cic. Att.* 8, 11. Multitudo equitum interclūsa, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 40. Interclūsus spiritus, *Curt.* 3, 6, 14. Interclūsus ab reliquo exercitu, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 1.

Interclūsum, i. n. *The space between pillars.* Interclūsum ambulationis, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 17. Interclūsum proximum, *Val. Max.* 9, 15, 1. *Conf. Vitr.* 3, 3.

Interconclūso, āre. act. *To procure, or win, the favour, or love, of men.* In interconclūso lenitas, *Quint.* 12, 10.

Interculco, āre. act. *To trample, or tread, in, upon, or between.* Interculcari possint vinacea, *Col.* 12, 43, 10.

Intercurrens, tis. part. *Running, or going, between.* Latitudine intercurrentis freti, *Plin. H.* 3, 16. X Intercurrens pulsus, an unquen pulse, *Med.*

Intercurro, ēre, ri, sum. neut. (1) *To run, or go, between.* (2) *To come in the mean time.* (3) *To befall, or come upon, one.* (1) Ipse Vejios intercurrit, *Liv.* (2) Intercurrent cinguntque has urbes tetrarchiæ, *Plin.* 5, 18. (3) X His excitationibus & dolor intercurrit, *Cic. Tusc.* 2.

Intercursans, tis. part. *Running between, or up and down.* Intercursantibus barbaris, *Liv.* 21, 25. feminis, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 30, 1. Intercursant has urbes, *Plin.* 5, 18.

Intercursus, ūs. m. *A running, or coming, together, or between.* Intercursu matronarum inter duas acies prælium sedatum est, *Liv.* 34, 5. Suorum interkursu, *Id.* 37, 42. Consulū inatursu rixa sedata est, *Id.* 2, 29.

Intercus, ūtis. adj. [ex inter, & cutis] *Between the skin and the flesh, inward, close, secret,*

Gell. 13, 8. X Aqua intercus, the dropsy, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 24.

Interdāsus, a, um. part. *Disturbed, or put between.* Ut cibus recreet vires interdatus, *Lucr.* 4, 866. vix alibi ecc.

Interdico, ēre, xi, etum. act. *Inter hinc habet vim negandi, & dico jubendi, vel concedendi.*

(1) *To forbid strictly, to charge to the contrary.* (2) *To bar, or keep, from; to let, or binder.* (3) *To put forth an order, to send out an injunction.* (4) *To speak by the way.* (1) X Interdixit histrionibus scenam, *Suet. Dom.* 7. X Ves interdixit patribus commercio plebis, *Liv.* 5, 3. (2) X Servitus mea mihi interdixit, ne quid mirer meum malum, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 4, 69. (3) X Delabella prætor interdixit, ut, unde deiecisset, restitueret, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 8. (4) Hec interdixere non alienum fuit, *Id. Fam.* 2, 11. sub. fin. Cum accus. *Just.* 5, 5, 15. & 16, 4, 5. X Interdicere aliquid alicui, *Liv.* 34, 7. alicui aliquā re, *Id.* 41, 43. alicui de aliquā re, *Cic. pro Cæc.* 13.

Interdicor, i, etus. pass. *To be forbidden, hindered, &c.* X Malè rem gerentibus patriis bonis interdicti solet, *Cic. de Sen.* 7. X Illis aqua & ignis interdictur, *Id. pro Dom.* 18. Illis aqua & igni interdicuntur, *Id. Phil.* 1, 9. Illi aqua & igni interdicuntur, *Id. Fam.* 11, 1.

Interdictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A prohibition, or forbidding; Met. a banishing.* Aquæ & ignis interdictio, *Cic. pro Dom.* 30. testi, *Ibid.*

Interdictum, i. n. (1) *An order for the possession of a thing in dispute, made by the magistrate.* (2) *A prohibition, or injunction, of the prætor.* (1) Per interdictum repetere possessionem suam, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 3. (2) Cæsaris interdicta respuuntur, *Id. Attic.* 7, ult. Hæc lege prætorum interdicta tollentur, *Id. contra Rull.* 3, 3. X Ad interdictum venire, to appear before the prætor, *Petron.* 14.

Interdictum est. imperf. *It is forbidden, &c.* X Mihi aqua & igni interdictum est, I was banished, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 11, 3.

Interdictus, a, um. part. *Forbidden, prohibited.* Voluptas interdicta, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 6, 64.

Interdiu. adv. [qu. interdiem, ab inter & diu, quod a dies] *In the day time, Ter. Ad.* 4, 1, 15. X Concubitus interdiu pejor, noctu tutior est, *Cels.*

X Interdiu. adv. *Idem, Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 9. Votum interdiu facito, *Cato R. R.* 83.

Interductus, ūs. m. *A space between sentences in writing and printing; the pointing by comma, colon, and periods; a stop, or the fetching of one's breath in reading, or writing, Cic. Orat.* 68.

Interdum. adv. [ex inter, & dum] *Sometimes, now and then, Cic. X Leg. & pro interim, mean while, Apul. Conf. Sil.* 6, 30.

Interea. adv. [ex inter & ea] *In the mean while, in the interim, notwithstanding.* Interea rumor venit, *Ter. Hec. prol.* 31. Interea, dum hæc, quæ dispersa sunt, coguntur, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 42. X Interea loci, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 16. Interea temporis, *Id. in the mean time, notwithstanding.*

Interemptio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab interimo] *A killing, a murdering.* Iter Gallorum interemptione patefactum est, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 11. sed al. alit. leg.

Interemptor, ōris. m. verb. *A killer, a murderer, Val. Max.* 6, 1, 2. X Sui interemptor, *Sen. Epist.* 70. filii, *Paterc.* 2, 129. filia, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 2.

Interempturus, a, um. part. *About to kill.* Ipsum Alexandrum interempturi, *Just.* 14, 4.

Interemptus, a, um. part. *Killed, slain.* Afridrabale interempto, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 72.

Intereo, ēre, ixi & ū, itum. neut. [ex inter, & eo] (1) *To be annihilated, to perish.* (2) *To die, to be slain, or destroyed.* (3) *To be ruined, to be utterly undone.* (4) *To be gone, to be exhausted.* (5) *To cease, to be extinguished.* (1) Nihil est valentius, unde interest, *Lucr.* X Omnia mutantur, nihil interit, *Id.* (2) = Persequamur eorum mortem, qui indignissimè interierunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 38. (3) X Vivus & sa-

nus intereo, *Plaut. Tr. C. H. D. Ave, parit, D. A. Quin tu hoc audi. C. H. Interit, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 9. (4) Pecunia interit largitione magistratum, Nep. Them. 2. (5) Interit ira morâ, Ov. A. Am. 1, 374. Ignis interiturus est, nisi alatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 14. ¶ § Ab aliquo interire, To be undone by him, Cic.*

Interequitans, tis, part. *Riding between. Ordines interequitans, Liv. 6, 7. Iple interequitans iparo percutit, Id. 34, 15. Interequitantes alarii, Id. 35, 5. Conf. Curt. 4, 13, 1.*

Interequito, are, neut. *To ride between. Vid. Interequitans.*

¶ Intereiro, are, neut. *To come between, or pass among, Prud. Cath. 6, 43. † Erro inter.*

Intereit, imperf. § *Mea interest, i. e. in re mea est, Perot. it concerneth, it importeth; also there is a difference. ¶ § Hoc inter me & illos interest, quod, &c. they and I differ in this, that, &c. Cic. Quid interest? what matter is it? § Interest regis, it concerneth the king, Liv. Quid illius interest? what is he concerned? Cic. what is it to him? Magni, permagni interest, Id.*

Interfacio, are, fēci, etum. *To set hand to the work that is doing. Reliquit præfidiū, ut interfaciendo muro adjuvaret, Liv. 25, 11. vix alibi.*

Interfans, tis, part. *Speaking between, interposung, Liv. 33, 2.*

Interfatio, ōnis, f. verb. *An interrupting of one's discourse, a digression. Expediet narrationes interfatione distinguere, Quint. 4, 2. ¶ Raro occ.*

Interfatus, a, um, part. *Having spoken between, or interposed. Dixerat, & paulum virgo interfata docenti, Stat. Theb. 7, 290.*

¶ Interfectio, ōnis, f. verb. *Murder, a killing, Aug. † Cædes, interemptio.*

Interfector, ōris, m. verb. [*ab interficio*] *A killer, or murderer. § Interfector Gracchi, Cic. pro Mil. 27. Cæsar, Patere. 2, 58. Interfector fortiter, Val. Max. 3, 2, 11. Conf. Liv. 24, 7.*

Interfector, ōis, f. *A female murderer, Tac. Ann. 3, 17, 3.*

Interfector, a, um, part. *About to kill, Liv. 40, 14. Strictoque acinace interfector videtur, Curt. 5, 26.*

Interfectus, a, um, part. *Killed, slain. § Interfectus per insidias, Curt. 9, 2, 7. omni supplicio, Cic. Man. 5.*

Interficiendus, a, um, part. *To be killed. Interficienda curavit quinque millia, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1.*

Interficio, are, fēci, factum. act. [*ex inter, & facio, interire facio, id est, occido*] (1) *To slay, to kill, or murder; to put to death. (2) To deprive one of. (3) Also to destroy, to consume, to rurnate. (1) Magnum militum numerum interficit, Hirt. B. Alex. 27. § Arsinoc Achillam per eunuchum suum interficit, Id. B. Al. 4. (2) Salve, qui me interficisti penē & vitā & lumine, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 37. (3) Nautas igne interfecit, Cæf. B. C. 3, 8. Met. Fer stabulis inimicum ignem, atque interfice menses, Virg. Geor. 4, 330.*

Interficior, i. pass. *To be killed. In secretâ palatii parte interfici iussit, Tac. Ann. 2, 40, 6. In quo prælio ita in faenore vulneratus est Philippus, ut per corpus ejus equus interficeretur, Just. 9, 3.*

¶ Interfinium, i. n. *The middle part, or bridge, of the nose, Jun.*

† Interfio, fieri, pass. [*ab interficio*] *To be slain, to die. Interfiat flammis malivæ ferarum, Lucr. 3, 885.*

Interfluens, tis, part. *Flowing between. Saxaque interfluens unda medium opus ruit, Curt. 4, 11. Conf. Liv. 33, 15.*

Interfluo, are, xi, xum, neut. (1) *To flow, or run, between. (2) Meton. To pass over. (1) Fretum quod Naupactum & Patras interfluit, Liv. 27, 29. Interfluit Tarsum, Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 6. (2) Cū inter duos consulatus anni decem interfluxissent, Cic. de Senect. 6.*

Interfluus, a, um, adj. *Running between. Interfluus Euphrate, Plin. 17, 18.*

Interfodio, are, act. *To dig into, or enter into. Pupillas interfodiunt, Lucr. 4, 720.*

¶ Interfœminum, i. n. *Pars corporis inter femina. reſidus interfœminum, the groin, or privy parts; that part of the body between the thighs, Apul. Apol. p. 461.*

Interfor, ari, dep. *To speak while another is speaking, to interrupt him. Appius interfatur, Liv. 3, 47. Medio sic interfata dolore est, Virg. Æn. 1, 390. § Interfari concionantem, Val. Max. 9, 9, 2. Aliquem interfari, Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 2. ¶ Vix leg. in primâ personâ.*

Interfringo, are, frēgi, fractum. act. [*ex inter, & frango*] *To break, or burst, in the midst. Si quid ventus interfregit, id eximito, Cato, 44. vid. & Plin. 17, 18.*

¶ Interfulgens, tis, part. *Shining between. Quam aurum argentumque annulo rerum aliarum interfulgens ex igne rapere vellent, Lex. ex Liv. 28, 26. sed invenire nequivi.*

¶ Interfuro, are, neut. *To rage, or be mad, among others. § Mavors interfurit orbem, Stat. Achil. 1, 395.*

Interfusus, a, um, part. (1) *Flowing between. (2) Besprinkled. (1) Novies Styx interfusa, Virg. Æn. 4, 480. (2) Interfusa genus maculis, Id. Æn. 4, 644.*

Interfutus, a, um, part. [*ab interfum*] *That is to be present. § Convivio interfuturi, Val. Max. 2, 1, 9. Interfutus ludicro, Patere. 2, 123. Conf. Liv. 36, 4.*

Intergērinus, vel Intergērinus, a, um, adj. *Intergērinus paries, Fest. Intergērinus parietes appellantur, qui intergerunt, b. e. ferunt & sustinent onera, Fest. Scal. legit intergerrini, & deducit à gerris, b. e. cratibus. The middle wall, a wall put to another wall to bear it up, Plin. 33, 14. Also a partition wall, Fest.*

Intergērium, i. n. *The same with intergerinus paries, Plin. 13, 12.*

Interjācens, tis, part. *Between, or lying between. Interjacentes campi, Liv. Vastitas interjacentis soli, Plin. Paneg. 14. Transitu interjacentis, Id. Epist. 2, 17, 9.*

Interjāceo, are, ui, neut. *To lie, or be, between. Spatium quod fulcis interjacet, Col. 11, 3, 6. Regio, quæ duas fyrtes interjacet, Plin. 5, 4.*

† Interjibi, adv. [*ex inter, & ibi*] *In the mean time, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 41. Interibi dum pugna fit, Gell. 3, 7.*

Interjectio, ōnis, f. verb. *Interjectio pars orationis, dict. quod orationi interjiciatur. (1) A putting between, an interposition, a parenthesis. (2) ¶ Also an interjection, one of the parts of speech. (1) Quint. 8, 2. (2) Gramm.*

Interjectus, a, um, part. *Put, cast, placed, laid, or being, between. Nasus quasi murus oculis interjectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. Paucis interjectis diebus, Liv. 1, 58.*

Interjectus, ūs, m. verb. *A laying, putting, or casting, between. = Interjectus & interpositus terræ, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. § Interjectu temporis, Tac. Ann. 3, 51, 3. paucorum dierum, Ibid. 3, 67, 5.*

Interjicio, are, jēci, jectum. act. *To cast, put, set, or place, between, or among. § Galli inter equites sagittarios interjecerant, Cæf. B. G. 7, 80. § Interjicere framentis, Col.*

Interjicior, i. pass. *To be cast, or put, between. His tam assiduis tamque mæstis modica lætitia interjicitur, Tac. Ann. 4, 31, 1.*

Interim, adv. temp. [*ab inter, & im, ant. pro eum, qu. inter eum temporis terminum*] (1) *In the mean time, in the mean while. (2) Also sometimes. (3) Notwithstanding. (1) Crescebat interim urbs munitionibus, Liv. (2) Constitui interim navibus, interim vehiculis, uti, Trajan. ap. Plin. 10, 27. (3) Quint. 12, 10.*

Interimendus, a, um, part. *To be killed. Quem cū simul interimendum censuisset Cassius, Patere. 2, 58.*

Interimo, are, emi, ptum. act. [*ab inter privat. & emo, sumo; ut sit privo; ad interitum emo*] (1) *To take away. (2) To kill, or slay. (1) Vitam tuam ego interimam, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 24. Ne interimeret vitam suam, Id. Cist. 4,*

2, 44. § *Ad nihilum res interimere, to consume, or bring, to nothing, Lucr. 1, 217. (2) Se ipsa interemit Lucretia, Cic. de Fin. 2, 20. Hæc voces me interimunt, Id. pro Mil. 34.*

Interimor, i, emptus, pass. *To be killed. Interemptus est eorum manibus, Val. Max. 9, 6, 4. conf. Col. 11, 3, 7.*

Interior, ius, comp. [*ex intra*] *Farther in, more inward, inner, more nigh, deeper, Virg. Æn. 1, 641. Interior ædium pars, Liv. 39, 12. amicitia, Id. 42, 17.*

Interitio, ōnis, f. verb. *A decaying, or perishing. Tamen aratorum interitio facta nulla est, Cic. Verr. 3, 54. Centurionum interitio, Hirt. B. Hisp. 24. Hæc res interitionem non recipit, Vitr. præf. 8.*

Interitūrus, a, um, part. [*ab intereo*] *About, or like, to die, or perish. Onia fato Interitura gravi, Ov. Met. 2, 306.*

Interitus, a, um, part. [*ab intereo*] *Killed, slain. Multis utrinque interitis, Claud. Quadrig.*

Interitus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *Death. (2) Destruction, ruin, utter decay. (1) Si ortus sit deorum, interitus sit, necesse est, Cic. N. D. 1, 24. Interitu gaudeat illa tuo, Propert. 2, 8, 18. (2) Interitus reipublicæ, Cic. pro Sulla, 11. urbis, Val. Max. 1, 1, 14. aliquid ad interitum redigere, Lucr. 5, 875.*

Interjunctus, a, um, part. *Joined together. Dextræ interjunctæ, Liv. 22, 30. Natantibus ire interjunctus equis, Stat. Theb. 6, 308.*

Interjungo, are, xi, etum, act. [*ex inter & jungo*] (1) *To join together, or between. (2) To unyoke; to bait, or stay, at a place; as one doth on a journey. (1) Liv. 22, 30. (2) Horâ lassos interjungit equos meridia, Mart. 3, 67.*

¶ Interjungor, i, etus, pass. *Lex. ex Col.*

Intērius, adv. comp. *Inner, more within, too close, Cic. Orat. 3, 49.*

Interlābens, tis, part. *Sliding, or falling, between. Truncosque trahebat, nervis interlabentibus, artus, Sil. 6, 18. Parce per has, stellis interlabentibus, umbras, Stat. Theb. 2, 649.*

Interlābor, i, psus. *To slide in, to fall between. Inter enim labentur aquæ, Virg. Geor. 2, 349.*

Interlāteo, are, ui, neut. *To lie hid between. Non est ergo dubium quin multum spiritus interlateat, Sen. N. Q. 6, 16. edit. Gron.*

¶ Interlectio, ōnis, f. *A reading between, Tert.*

Interlēgendus, a, um, part. *Gathered, or picked up and down, or here and there. Frondes interlegendæ, Virg. Geor. 2, 266. Interlegenda sunt poma vitiosa, Pallad.*

¶ Interlido, are, act. *To strike between. ¶ Gravem interlidere dentem, to give a biting nip, or taunt among, Paul. Nolan. vix alibi occ.*

¶ Interlinearis, e, adj. *Interlined. Nulla adest auctoritas. † Interlitus, Cic.*

Interlino, are, lini, livi, vel lēvi, itum. act. *To strike, or blot, out with a pen; to interline. Qui testamentum interleverit, Cic. pro Cluent. 44.*

Interlitus, a, um, part. (1) *Daubed, as with mortar. (2) Blotted, or blurred, dashed out, having lines stricken out, interlined. (1) Murus bitumine interlitus, Curt. 5, 1, 16. & 25. Cæmento non calce durata erant, sed interlita luto, Liv. 21, 11. (2) Corruptæ atque interlitæ tabulæ, Cic. Verr. 2, 42.*

Interlocutio, ōnis, f. verb. [*ab interloquor*] *An interposition of speech, an interrupting another man. Brevi interlocutione patroni refutandus est, Quint. 5, 7.*

¶ Interlocutorius, a, um, adj. *Interlocutory. Interlocutoria sententia quæ est pte à JCC.*

Interloquor, i, cūsus. (1) *To interrupt in discourse. (2) ¶ Also to determine some small matter in a cause, till such time as the principal cause be fully discussed. (1) § Siccinæ mihi interloquere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 13. (2) Gell. 14, 2.*

Interlucatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A cutting, or loping, of boughs where they hinder the light. Interlucatio arboribus prodest, Plin. 17, 27.*

Interlucatus, a, um, part. *Loped so, that it may be seen through. Interlucata densitate ramorum, Plin. 17, 23.*

Interlūceo, are, xi, neut. (1) *To shine between,*

queen, or in the midst. (2) Met. To be conspicuous, or evident. (3) To stand thin and be seen through. (1) Duos soles visos, & nocte interluxisse, Liv. 19, 14. (2) Quibus inter gradus dignitatis fortunæque aliquid interlucet, Id. 1. (3) Virg. Æn. 9, 508.

Interlūco, āre, āct. [diēt. à luce, quodd, cūm cæduntur rami, lux fiat arbori amplior] To make a glade in the midst of a wood; to lop, or cut, away boughs where they keep out the light, or grow too thick, Plin. 17, 23.

|| Interlūdēns, tis, part. Playing between, or sporting among, Aufon. Mosell. 75. † Ludens inter.

|| Interlūdium, i. n. An interlude, Poster.

|| Interlūnis, e, adj. The moon giving no light. Interlūnis nox, Amm. 19, 12.

Interlūnium, i. n. The change of the moon, when neither the old nor the new is seen, the conjunction of the sun and moon. Humidis locis interlūnio serito, Plin. 18, 32.

Interlūo, ēre, ui, ūtum, āct. (1) To flow, or run, between. (2) To wash between meals, or between whistles. (1) Urbes angusto interluit æstu, Virg. Æn. 3, 419. (2) Manus interluito, Cato, 32, 2.

|| Interluor, i. pass. To be washed by, or between. Babylon amni interluitur Euphrate, Solin. c. 56.

|| Interlūvies, ei, f. The stream, or flowing between, of a river, Solin. c. 22.

|| Interlūvium, i. n. Idem, Plisc. 1. 2.

Intermāneo, ēre, si, sum, neut. To tarry in the midst of a place, to abide among. Defessus Cæsar mediis intermanet agris, Luc. 6, 47.

Intermēdius, a, um, adj. In the middle; that lies between, or is, between two, Cic. de Orat. 6. Varr. R. R. 3, 5.

Intermensūrum, i. n. The new moon, or the change of the moon, Varr. R. R. 1, 37.

Intermensūrus, a, um, adj. Belonging to the new moon. Intermensūra luna, Plin. 18, 32. Vid. Intermestris.

Intermeo, āre, neut. To go, or flow, between; to pass through. Pergamum intermeat Silenus, Plin. 5, 30.

Intermestris, e, adj. [ex inter & mensis] Belonging to the space between the old moon and the new. || Intermestris luna, the new moon in the change, Plin. 16, 39.

Intermico, āre, ui, neut. To shine in the midst, or among. § Rutilum squamis intermicat aurum, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 1, 183. Intermicat ignis, Val. Flacc. 4, 662. & Stat. Theb. 12, 252.

Interminātus, a, um, part. (1) Which hath threatened much. (2) Pass. Forbidden. (1) § Interminatus sum ne faceres? Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 16. (2) Hor. Epod. 5, 39.

Interminātus, a, um, adj. That hath no bound, or end; interminate. = Immensa & interminata magnitudo, Cic. N. D. 1, 20.

Intermino, āre, neut. To threaten. Quis homo interminat? Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 42.

Interminor, āri, ātus sum, dep. To threaten force, to charge upon pain, strictly to forbid. § Mihi tibiue interminatus est, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 96.

|| Interminus, a, um, adj. Unbounded, incessant, or endless. Interminum ad finem, Apul. de Mundo, p. 752. † Interminatus, Cic.

Intermisceō, ēre, ui, sum, āct. To intermingle. Tibi Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam, Virg. Ecl. 10, 5. § Intermiscere dignos indignis, Liv. 4, 56.

Intermisceor, ēri, pass. To be intermixed, Plin. 19, 32. ed. Hard.

Intermissio, ōnis, f. verb. [ab intermitto] A ceasing, intermission, or respite. Sine ullā intermissione, Cic. N. D. 1, 41. § Intermissio officii, Id. de Am. 2. literarum, Id. Fam. 16, 25. laboris, Val. Max. 8, 8, 1.

Intermissurus, a, um, part. About to omit. Non intermissuros consules Pompeiūque delectus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 10.

Intermissus, a, um, part. (1) Left, or broken, off for a little time; discontinued, omitted. (2)

Standing asunder. (1) § Aciores morsus sunt intermissæ libertatis, quam retentæ, Cic. Off. 2, 7. (2) § Littus ornant nunc continua, nunc intermissa tecta villarum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

Intermissus, ūs, m. verb. A resting, or ceasing; a leaving off for a time, discontinuance. Luscinii sine intermissu cantus, Plin. 9, 29. † Raro occ.

Intermissus, & Intermixtus, a, um, part. [ab intermisceor] Mixed amongst, mingled with. Intermisti hostibus, Liv. 10, 20. Conf. 21, 46.

Intermittendus, a, um, part. To be sometimes omitted, Cels. 3, 22.

Intermittens, tis, part. Ceasing, or putting off, for a time. Intermittens binos ternove parit, Plin. H. 10, 79. || Intermittens febris, an intermitting fever, or ague, Jun.

Intermitto, ēre, si, sum, āct. To leave, or put, off for a time; to discontinue, to cease. § Ego istud tempus intermiseram, potius quam omiseram, Cic. Quā flumen intermittit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38. § Intermittere opus, Liv. 5, 19. solita munia, Tac. Ann. 1, 16, 2.

Intermittor, i, sus, pass. To be left off, or passed by. Ne quis à me dies intermittatur, Cic. Att. 8, 12.

Intermōrior, i, tuus, neut. (1) To die as a thing is in doing. (2) To be lost, cast away, or not esteemed; to be forgotten. (1) Si diffingens, stirpes fient, & intermorientur, Cato R. R. 162. In ipsa concione intermortuus est, Liv. 37, 53. (2) Intermoriuntur officia, Bithyn. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 16.

Intermōriturus, a, um, part. That shall die. Nullum officium tuum apud me intermoriuturum existimas, Cic. Fam. 6, 16.

Intermortuus, a, um, part. (1) As it were half dead, half alive, at the point to die, past hope of life, feeble, lifeless, dead and heartless. (2) Forgotten. (1) Intermortuæ Catilinæ reliquiae, Cic. in Pison. 7. Intermortuus animo lectus & exanimatus, Id. in Pison. 16. (2) Intermortuus memoria, Id. pro Muran. 7. Intermortui mores, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 7.

Intermundium, i. n. The place and distance between divers worlds, as Epicurus thought. Epicuri intermundia, Cic. N. D. 1, 8. Conf. Fin. 2, 23.

Intermūrālis, e, adj. That is between two walls. Amnis intermuralis, Liv. 44, extr.

Internasceor, i, natus. To grow, or spring, up amongst. † Leg. saltem in part. Herbæ internascentes, Plin. 23, 16.

Internātus, a, um, part. cum dat. Grown, or sprung, up among; growing between. Angustiae & internata virgula, Liv. 28, 2. Internata saxis herbæ, Tac. Hist. 4, 60, 3. Cicatrices internato corpore expletæ, Plin. 17, 27.

Internēcātus, a, um, part. Killed, slain. Internecatis hostibus, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 34.

|| Internēcīnē, adv. Destructively, Litt. ex Apul.

Internēcīnus, a, um, adj. & Internēcīvus, [qu. ad internecionem geritur] Mortal, deadly, cruel, bloody, that endeth in the destruction of one, or both parties. Bellum internecium, Liv. 9, 25. & 22, 58. Bellorum interneciva odia, Just. 6, 6.

Internecio, ōnis, f. An universal slaughter, so that hardly one is left alive; a carnage. Neque resisti sine internecione arbitramur, Cic. Att. 2, 20. § Ad internecionem credi, Patroc. 2, 110. persequi, Curt. 4, 11, 18. vincere, Eutrop. 4, 6.

|| Internēcivē, adv. To the utter destruction of both parties, Amm. 27, 20.

Interneco, āre, ui & āvi, ūtum & ātum, āct. To put all to the sword, without letting any escape, Prud. præf. Apoth. 49. Vid. Internecatus.

|| Internectio, ōnis, f. verb. A killing, or slaying, Fest. † Clades, Vett.

Internecto, ēre, xui, xi, xum, āct. To knit, or tie, together, to interlace. Ut fibula vestem Auro internectat, Virg. Æn. 7. sub finem. Effiantes libet internectere plagas, Stat. Theb. 8, 168.

|| Internector, i, pass. To be knit, &c. Lit. ex Petr. Arb.

|| Internectus, a, um, part. [ab interneco] Slain outright. Vulgò fulciunt auctorit. Plaut. & Cic. sed neutrum habent stabile stabulum.

Internēdifico, āre, āct. To make its nest among, Plin. 10, 33.

Internigrans, tis, part. sine verbo. Mingled with black, blackish. Maculae internigrantes, Stat. Theb. 6, 336.

Internitens, tis, part. Glittering among. Armorum internitentium fulgur, Curt. 4, 13, 3. Intermittentes gemmæ, Id. 11, 3, 16.

Interniteo, ēre, ui, neut. To shine among. Quicquid lucis internitebat extinctum est, Curt. 4, 3, 16. Internitebant sidera, Id. 4, 5, 25.

Internōdium, i. n. & Internōdius, i. m. (1) The space between two knots, (2) or joints. (1) Brevia internodia habent, Col. de Arb. 3. Internodius rarior, Id. 3, 2. (2) Longa internodia cruium, Ov. Met. 11, 793.

Internosco, ēre, nōvi, nōtum, āct. To know a thing among others, to discern from others. Fures internoscere non possunt cantes, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 20.

Internoscor, i, nōtus, pass. To be known asunder, or distinguished. = Secerni blandus amicus à vero &arnosci potest. Cic. de Am. 25.

Internūculus, i. m. A catanite, a bardash, Petr. Arb. c. 7.

Internuncia, æ, f. A sbe messenger. Aves internuncia Jovis, Cic. de Div. 2, 34.

Internuncio, āre, āct. To go on a message between two parties, Liv. 42, 39.

Internuncius, i. m. A messenger between parties, a truthman, a go-between, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56. & Cæs. B. C. 1, 20. Liv. 33, 28.

|| Internundinium, i. n. pro internundinum. The space of nine days, or perhaps the time between fair and fair, Victorin.

Internus, a, um, adj. That is within, or inward; internal. Frustrā huic vocab. quæritur Cic. præsidium, ejus tamen patrocinium suscipiunt, Sen. Q. N. 6, 27. P. in. 2, 68. alique. Internum bellum, Tac. Ann. 2, 26, 5. malum, Id. Hist. 2, 69, 2. Internæ discordiæ, Sen. N. Q. 6, 24.

Intēro, ēre, nōvi, nōtum, āct. To crumble, or grate, bread; or the like, into a thing. Tute hoc intrāsti, tibi omne est exedendum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4.

Intēror, i, tītus, pass. To be crumbled, &c. as bread. Varr. R. R. 2, 2.

Intērdōnium, i. n. A space between two rows, or ranks. Laxiora interordinia relinquenda, Col. 5, 5, 3. Palus medio interordinio pangetur, Id. 4, 14, 2.

† Interpartio, ēre, āct. To part between them, Plaut. ap. Litt. † Impertio.

|| Interpateo, ēre, neut. To open between, Macrob. Sat. 1, 18.

|| Interpēdio, ēre, īvi, ītum, āct. To hinder greatly. Gustatum linguæ fervor interpedi, Macr. 7, 12. † Impedio.

Interpellans, tis, part. Interrupting, hindering. Interpellante maris sævitiâ, Val. Max. 9, 8, ext. 2.

Interpellatio, ōnis, f. verb. A let in one's business, a disturbance, an interruption, a speaking to one when busy. Sine ullâ interpellatione, Cic. Fam. 6, 18. sub fin.

Interpellator, ōris, m. verb. A disturber, or binder, of others; an interrupter. Interpellatores illi minùs molesti, Cic. Attic. 15, 13. Disturbabat se hortulos emere velle, ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset, Id. Off. 3, 14.

Interpellātus, a, um, part. (1) Disturbed, interrupted, hindered, discontinued. (2) Also importuned. (1) Tota res interpellata bello refrixerat, Cic. Att. 1, 19. Ob interpellatam dulcedinem ira, Liv. 9, 14. (2) Iterum ac sæpius interpellatus in proposito persistit, Val. Max. 3, 1, 2.

Interpello, āre, āct. (1) To interrupt, disturb, or hinder, one that is speaking, or doing, any thing. (2) To require, ask, or demand a thing. (1) § Nihil te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8. Fortuna præsentem victoriam

victoriam interpellavit, *Liv.* Interpellare triumphum, *Paterc.* 1, 9. (2) *Vid.* Interpellatus, n. 2. § Interpellare debitorem, *to demand his debt, to enter his action against his debtor, 1 p. JCC.*

Interpellor, āri. pass. *To be interrupted.* Sed pax ab hoste data interpellatur à fratre, *Just.* 27, 2. Exigua requies est, somnus interpellatur, *Cels.* 4, 15.

Interpersiva, ōrum. pl. n. *Vitruv.* 6, 3. Quid sint non satis constat, *Vid. Lexic. Vitruv.* p. 62. perhaps *Corbets.*

|| Interpersivus, a, um. adj. || Interpersivi parietes, walls which rise upon another wall, or floor, and have no foundation on the ground, *Herm. Barb.*

Interplicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An interfolding.* *Litt. ex Col.*

Interplicare, āre. act. *To plait, or fold, between.* Interplicat insula cristas, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 218. Raptum interplicat ducem atro crine, *Ibid.* 2, 282.

Interpolatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A new dressing, or furnishing, of things, Plin.* 13, 12.

|| Interpolator, ōris. m. verb. *A dresser, or mender, of old things, to make them seem new; a scourer, a polisher, a furber, a wamper, Ap. JCC.*

|| Interpolatrix, icis. f. *She that so dresseth, or mendeth, Dig.*

|| Interpolatus, a, um. part. *Furbished, polished, or wamped up.* Interpolatæ vestes, interpolata mancipia, *Ap. JCC.*

Interpolis, e. adj. *Renewed, refreshed, or new made of old; new dressed, new scoured, or furbished; wamped up, Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 117. Interpolis sparti natura, *Plin.* 19, 2. ars, *Id.* 29, 1.

† Interpolitio, ōnis. f. [ab interpolio] *A polishing, Plaut. op. Litt. sed q.*

Interpolo, āre. act. [à polio] (1) *To renew, or refresh; to polish, trim, interpolate, or dress up; to repair, to new wamp, to scour, to furbish.* (2) *To refine, or purify.* (3) Also *to hinder, or interrupt.* (1) Novā picturā interpolare vis opus lepidissimum, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 105. Selousiā terrā lacte dilutā testiorum albaria interpolantur, *Plin.* 35, 16. (2) Alexandria thura interpolantur, *Id.* 12, 14. (3) *Cæs. cit. Litt. sed ex pravā, puto, lectione.* Interpolabat satietatem epularum ludis, *Curt.* 6, 2, 5.

Interpolor, āri. pass. *To be renewed, purified, or refined, &c. Plin.* 12, 14. & 35, 16.

Interponendus, a, um. part. *To be put between.* Spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos putabat, *Cæs. B. C.* 7, 4. conf. *Cels.* 4, 11.

Interpono, ēre, fui, situm. act. (1) *To put in, or mix.* (2) *Met. To put between, interpose, or intermeddle.* (3) *To suborn.* (1) Interponis aquam subinde, *Rufe, Mart.* 1, 107. Pilæ interponuntur, *Cæs. B. Civ.* 2, 15. (2) Aut se suam interposuisse auctoritatem, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 7. dies mensibus, *Liv.* 1, 19. (3) Interposuisti accusatorem, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 11. || Interponere se, *to intermeddle, Id.* Num ego me interpono Romanis, *Flor.* 3, 10, 11. fidem suam in aliquid, *to undertake it, and engage his word and credit for it, Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 39. § operam suam pro aliquo, *to do the best he can for him, Id.* moram, *to delay, Cæs. B. G.* 4, 11. § se alicujus audaciae, *to oppose, or withstand, him, Cic. Phil.* 2, 4. jusjurandum, *Liv.* 34, 25. moram, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 1. nomen alicujus, *Id. Verr.* 3, 57.

Interponor, i, situs. pass. *To be put between, or mixed.* § Interponi epulis ludos sinebat, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, 5. Interponuntur nuptiis auspices, *Id.* 2, 1, 1.

Interpositio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A putting in between, an interposition.* (2) *An interlineing.* (1) Cum certarum personarum interpositione, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 6. (2) Una omnino interpositio difficilior est, *Id. Fam.* 16, 22. Interpositione columnarum, *Vitr.* 6, 5.

Interpositus, a, um. part. *Interposed, put between.* Nox interposita sæpe perturbat omnia, *Cic. pro Muræ.* 17.

Interpositus, ūs. m. verb. *A putting in, or be-*

troven. = Interpositum, interjectumque terræ repente deficit luna, Cic. N. D. 2, 40.

Interpræmo, v l Interprimo, ēre, essi, sum. act. *To stop, or close, in.* || Fauces interpretemere, *to broue one, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 41.

Interpres, ūtis. c. g. (1) *A stickler between two at variance, a mediator, a referee.* (2) *An interpreter, an expounder, or declarer.* (3) *A translator out of one language into another, a truchman.* (4) *A soothsayer, a diviner.* (5) *A confident, one trusted with an affair.* (1) Se pacis ejus interpretem fore pollicetur, *Liv.* 21, 12. (2) Sanctissimus interpres legum, *Juv.* 4, 79. (3) Nec converti ut interpres, sed ut orator, *Cic. de opt. gen. Orat.* 5. (4) = Conjector & interpres portentorum, *Id. de Div.* 2, 28. (5) Conditio nova fertur per me interpretem, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 6.

|| Interpretamentum, i. n. *An interpretation, &c. Gell.* 5, 18. & 13, 9. pro interpretatio.

Interpretandus, a, um. part. *To be interpreted, &c.* Pæne divina ejus in legibus interpretandis scientia, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 5.

Interpretans, tis. part. *Interpreting.* Interpretantes fulgura, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 6.

Interpretatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An interpretation, a translation.* (2) Also *a guess, or conjecture.* (1) Neque ea interpretatione meâ planius exprimi possunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 6. (2) Nec interpretatio est facilis, *Liv.* 2, 8. Siderum interpretatio, *Val. Max.* 1, 3, 2.

|| Interpretator, ōris. m. verb. *An interpreter, Tert.* † Interpreter.

Interpretaturus, a, um. part. *About to interpret, Cic. Att.* 6, 16.

Interpretatus, a, um. part. *Expounded, interpreted, Cic. de Har. Resp.* 17. Verba supplicis interpretata, *Suet. Ner.* 13.

|| Interpretium, i. n. *The profit between the buyer and seller, Amm.* 28, 1.

Interpretor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [ab interpre] (1) *To explain, or expound.* (2) *To translate; to tell, or give, the signification.* (3) *To judge, or account.* (4) *To esteem.* (5) *To take and understand.* (1) Secundum naturam vivere, ita interpretemur, vivere ex hominis naturâ undique perfectâ, & nihil requirente, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 9. (2) § Quasi priscum aliquod aut insolitum verbum interpretaretur, *Id. pro C. Balb.* 16. (3) Liberatum se jurejurando interpretabatur, *Id. Off.* 3. (4) § De tuâ liberalitate ita interpretor, ut tuo summo beneficio me affectum judicem, *Id.* (5) Cum ego hujus verba interpretor, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 2, 15. § Interpretari grato animo, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 1. in mitiorem partem, *Id. pro Mur.* 31.

|| Interpretor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be interpreted, &c. Amm.* 23, 12.

Interpunctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pointing, or distinguishing by points.* In singulis literis atque interpunctionibus verborum, *Cic. pro Muræ.* 11.

Interpunctum, i. n. *A point, or stop.* Interpuncta verborum, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 46.

Interpunctus, a, um. part. *Pointed, marked, distinguished by points.* Interpuncta oratio, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 80.

Interpungo, ēre, xi. act. *To point between.* Interpungere consuevimus cum scribimus, *Sen. Ep.* 40.

|| Interpurgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cleanseing here and there, Litt. ex Col.*

Interpurgo, āre. act. *To take away here and there the superfluous branches of trees, Plin.* 18, 26.

|| Interputatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting, or pruning, here and there, Litt. ex Col.*

Interputo, āre. act. *To lop, or cut, off; to prune, or take away, the little branches of trees up and down, Cato R. R.* 50. *Col. de Arb.* 30, 2.

Interputor, āri. pass. *To be pruned.* Oleam feri interputari oportet, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 50.

Interqueror, i, eŭsus sum. dep. *To make complaint ever and anon, Liv.* 33, 35.

Interquiescens, tis. part. *Resting between whiles.* Interquiescens fons, *Plin. H.* 2, 106.

Interquiesco, ēre, ēvi, ētum. n. *To rest between*

whiles. Cum paululum interquiesvissem, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 23. Julio mense maximè lites interquiescunt, *Plin. Epist.* 8, 21, 2.

Interrado, ēre, si, sum. act. *To scrape, or shave, off in the middle, Col.* 19, 3. Conf. *Plin.* 18, 27. & 33, 11.

Interrador, i. pass. *To be scraped, &c. off in the middle, Plin.* 15, 1.

Interrāsilis, e. adj. *Shaven about, polished, filed.* Coronæ interrāsili auro inclusæ, *Plin.* 12, 19.

Interrāsus, a, um. part. *Carved here and there, scraped about and made hollow.* Interrasum marmor, *Plin.* 35, 1.

Interregnum, i. n. *The space between two reigns, or governments; whether (1) of kings, or (2) of consuls.* (1) Intervallum regni fuit, id ab re interregnum appellatum, *Liv.* 1, 17. (2) Consulibus morbo implicitis placuit per interregnum renovari auspicia, *Id.* 5, 31.

Intrex, rēgis. m. *A regent; the governor, or protector of the realm, or country, between one prince, or chief magistrate, and another.* Intrex creatur M. Furius Camillus, *Liv.* loco sup. citat.

* Interritus, a, um. [ex in priv. & territus] *Undaunted, fearless, bold, Virg. Æn.* 5, 427. Val. Flacc. 4, 190. conf. *Sil.* 4, 606. Mens interrita lethi. *Or. Met.* 10, 616.

Interrögandus, a, um. part. *To be asked.* Interrögandus videris, satissime computaveris imperii redditus, *Plin. Pan.* 41.

Interrögans, tis. part. *Asking.* Magnâ verborum contumeliâ interrogans, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 71.

Interrögatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A question, or demand; an interrogation.* Ignavum interrogationis genus, *Cic. de Fato,* 13.

|| Interrögativè. adv. *Interrogatively, by way of question, Gram.*

Interrögatiuncula, æ. f. dim. *A little question, or demand.* Pungunt, quasi aculeis, interrogatiunculis angustis, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 3.

|| Interrögator, ōris. m. verb. *He that demandeth, Dig.* † Rogator.

|| Interrögatoria, ōrum. n. pl. *Questions propounded to witnesses by the defendant, interrogatorys, Ap. JCC.* † Interrogationes.

Interrögatus, a, um. part. *Demanded, asked a question.* Interrogatus quid latiret, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 54.

Interrögo, āre. act. (1) *To demand, or ask, a question.* (2) *To argue and reason.* (3) Also *to accuse, or charge.* (1) Me interrogat, equem Lyconem trapezitam noverim? *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 62. (2) Identidem me, an audiverim, an viderim, interrogo, *Plin. Paneg.* 64. (3) § Interrogare repetundarum, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 14.

Interrögor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be asked, &c. Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 11. § Interrogari alicujus facti, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 14, 2.

Interrumpendus, a, um. part. *To be interrupted.* Interrumpendæ sunt res Asiæ, *Curt.* 5, 1.

Interrumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum. act. (1) *To break down.* (2) *Met. To interrupt one in discourse, or otherwise.* (3) *To disturb.* (1) Pontes, quos feceram, interruppi, *Planc. Cic. Epist. Fam.* 10, 23. pontem, *Liv.* 2, 13. (2) Interrumpunt mediam orationem tela immissa, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 19. (3) § Interrumpere ordinem, *Col.* 11, 2, 25. somnos, *Plin.* 28, 4. Interrumpere iter amoris & officii, *Cic. Att.* 4, 71. colloquia, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 75. sermonem, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 25.

Interrumpor, i, ruptus. pass. *To be interrupted, &c.* Ne statum Fabiæ gentis sacrificium interrumpetur, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 11.

|| Interruo, ēre. act. *To rush between, Litt. ex Apul.*

Interruptè. adv. *Interruptedly.* Si non interruptè narrabitur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 8.

|| Interruptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A discontinuation, or interruption; a breaking off, Mart. Cap.*

|| Interruptor, ōris. m. verb. *He that interrupteth, Gl. ver.* † Qui interrumpit.

Interruptus, a, um. part. [ab interruptor] (1) *Broken asunder, or in the midst.* (2) *Interrupted, stopped, discontinued.* (3) *Severed one from*

from another, parted. (1) Interrupti pontes, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 19. Amnis interruptus aquis, *Luc.* 2, 213. Interruptæ venæ, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 15, 3. (2) Et quod continuatum est, interruptum est, *Cic.* § Interrupta consuetudo, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 14. itinera, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31, 6. (3) Ne interrupta Romana acies videretur, *Liv.* 26.

|| Intercālāte, is, n. *A ladder staff*, *Ap. recent.* Intercalmium, i. n. [ex inter & calmius] *The space between the oars in a ship, or galley*, *Vitr.* 1, 2.

|| Interscapilium, i. n. [ex inter & scapula] *The space between the two shoulders*, *Apul. Florid.* p. 788.

Interscindo, ēre, scīdi, scissum. act. *To cut in the midst, to hew asunder.* Brachiorum venas Torquatus interscidit, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 35, 3. Opera flammā comprehensa interscindunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 43.

Interscindor, i, scissus. pass. *To be cut in the midst.* Arcto interscinditur freto, *Liv.* 28, 7. A tergo pontem interscindi iussit, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 4.

Interscribo, ēre, pī, ptum. act. *To write between, to interline.* Potes alia interscribere, alia rescribere, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 9, 5.

Interscribor, i. pass. *To be written between*, *Cic.*

|| Interscriptum, i. n. *An enterlacing of lines*, *Dig.*

|| Intersēcātio, ōnis, f. *A cutting between*, *Litt. ex Apic.*

Intersēco, āre, ui, ctum. act. *To cut, or chop in*, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 14.

Intersēctio, ōnis, f. verb. *A cutting off in the middle, an intersection.* Intersēctio quæ Græcè μέσος dicitur, *Vitruv.* 3, ult.

|| Intersēminātus, a, um, part. *Sowed between, or among.* Remedia interperla atque interseminata, *Apul. Apol.* p. 470.

Intersēpiens, tis, part. *Enclosing*, *Liv.* 38, 7.

Intersēpio, ēre, pī, ptum. act. *To hem in, or enclose; to fence, or compass, about, as with a hedge.* § Intersēpire urbem vallo, *Liv.* 25, 11. *Conf.* 24, 23. & 34, 40.

Intersēpior, īri. pass. *To be parted by a hedge*, *Col.*

|| Intersēptum, i. n. *The midriff, the gristle of the nose, any partition*, *Gloss. Græc. Lat. διαφράγμα, intersēptum.*

Intersēptus, a, um, part. *Stoped, shut up, bedged, fenced in.* Intersēptum iter, *Cic. pro Balbo*, 18. Foramina terrenis corporibus intersēpta, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 20. Intersēpta auxilia, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 53, 2.

Intersērendus, a, um, part. *To be planted among.* Malleolus ordinariis vitibus intersērendus est, *Col.* 3, 16.

Intersērens, tis, part. *Inserting, alledgeing.* Causam interferens, *Nep. Milt.* 4.

Intersēro, ēre, sēvi, itum. act. *To sow, set, graft, or plant, between*, *Col.* 3, 16. *Vid.* Intersērendus.

Intersēro, ēre, ui, ertum. act. (1) *To put between.* (2) *Met. To intermingle.* (1) *Col.* 3, 16. & *Stat. Theb.* 6, 781. (2) § Mediis interserit oscula verbis, *Or. Metam.* 10, 559.

Intersertus, a, um, part. *Thrust in among.* Prædia agris meis vicina atque etiam interserta, *Plin. Epist.* 3, 19.

Intersistens, tis, part. *Stopping, or resting, between mobiles.* Clausulæ intersistenter, *Quint.* 9, 4.

Intersistitur, imperf. *They stay, or rest, between mobiles*, *Quint.* 9, 4.

Intersisto, sīti, ēre. neut. *To rest, or stop, between*, *Quint.* 8, 3.

Intersitus, a, um, part. [ab interseror] (1) *Planted.* (2) *Set, or put, between.* (1) Omnia pomis intersita, *Lucr.* 5, 1376. Contegi interstitis buxis, *Col.* 8, 15. (2) Intersita peregrinatio, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19. Sed incertum an à sero, an fino.

Intersōno, āre, ui. neut. *To sound between, or in the mean season.* Mediis intersonat Orpheus remigiis, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 344.

|| Interspersus, a, um, part. *Bestrewn, sprink-*

led, scattered, or set here and there, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 156.

Interspiratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A breathing between, a fetching of breath*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 44. Sine interpiratione, *Plin.* 23, 1.

|| Interspirator, ōris, m. verb. *He that breatheth between*, *Aug.* † Qui interspirat.

Interspiro, āre. act. *To breathe between, to vent.* Relinquo quā interspiret, *Cato*, 112.

Interstinctus, a, um, part. (1) *Divided, separated, parted.* (2) *Also extinguished, or put out.* (1) Spatia interstincta columnis, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 90. Candore interstincto variis coloribus, *Plin.* 37, 10. facies medicaminibus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 57, 3. (2) Ignis Vestæ interstinctus, *Fest.*

Interstinguo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To sever, or divide; to suffocate, or strangle.* (2) *To quench out clean, to extinguish.* (1) *Vid.* Interstinctus. Oblitis faucibus interstinguere, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 114. (2) = Ignem interstingui atque perire, *Lucr.* 5, 760.

|| Interstitio, ōnis, f. [ab interstisto] *A vacation, a pauseing, a leaveing off.* Juris interstitio, *Gell.* 20, 1. pro

Interstitium, i. n. *A distance, or space, between.* Dandum interstitium penitentiae senis, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 4, 2.

Interstratus, a, um, part. *Strewn, laid, or thrown, between.* Asululis interstratis, *Plin.* 29, 2. Bitumine interstrato, *Just. P.* 2, 7.

Interstrepo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. *To make a noise among others.* Cum acc. *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 36. Sed rectius fort. leg. divisū inter strepere, & sic huius voc. usus planè nullus.

Interstringo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To strain, or squeeze close.* § Interstringere alicui gulam, *to throttle one*, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 4, 32.

|| Interstructio, ōnis, f. verb. *A building between*, *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

Interstruo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To build, or join, together.* Quā spina interstruit artus, *Sil.* 10, 149.

Intersum, es, fui, esse. cum dat. (1) *To be present, to be in the midst, or (2) to come between.* (3) *Also to differ.* (4) *To be of consequence.* *Vid.* Interest. (1) Nostro sermoni interstit, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 7. Modò ne intersumus armis, contentum esse, *Liv.* 32, 21. (2) Inter primum & sextum consulatum 46 anni interfuerunt, *Cic. de Senect.* 17. (3) § Stulto intelligens quid interest? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 1. (4) § Utriusque nostrum magni interest, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 5. Hoc pater ac dominus interest, *Ter. Ad.* 1, 1, 51.

|| Intertexto, ēre. act. *To interweave.* Leg. saltem in part.

Intertextus, a, um, part. *Woven, or wrought, between; striped, or tinseled, like cloth of tissue.* Intertexta auro chlamys, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 167. Intertextæ telæ, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 9.

Intertignium, i. n. *The space between two rafters, or two other beams, or planks, in building*, *Vitruv.* 4, 2.

Intertinctus, a, um, part. *Died, coloured, spotted, or stained, here and there.* Intertinctus auris guttis lapis, *Plin.* 36, 8.

|| Intertingo, ēre, xi. act. *To die, colour, or spot, up and down*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

Intertraho, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To draw out from between, to take away all.* § *Met.* Animam puteo intertrahere, *to draw up all the water out of a well*, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 41. more suo.

Intertrigo, gnis, f. [ab interterendo] (1) *A galling in a man, or beast, by going, riding, or rubbing, one thing against another; a chafe gall.* (2) *Also an interfering in a horse.* (1) Intertrigo bis in die subluitor aquā calidā, *Col.* 6, 32, 1. (2) *Plin.* 21, 18.

Intertrimentum, i. n. [ab intertritu, ut detrimentum à detritu, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 36.] (1) *The waste, or loss, of any thing by wearing, or using.* (2) *The refuse of gold, or silver, left in melting, trying, or working.* (1) Sine magno intertrimento non potest haberi, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 39. (2) Intertrimentum argenti, *Liv.* 32, 2. *Conf.* 34, 7.

|| Interritūra, æ. f. *Idem.* Dig.

Interturbatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A troubling, or disturbing*, *Liv.* 23, 8.

|| Interturbator, ōris, m. verb. *He that leteth, or disturbeth*, *Apoll.* † Qui inturbat.

Interturbo, āre. act. *To trouble, to hinder, to interrupt.* Davus interturbat, *Ter. And.* 4, 1, 39. juxta edit. *Faërn.* Quod tamen agnoscat & explicat ipse Donatus, ut errati vetustatem vel inde colligas, inquit clariss. Bentleius. Vox tamen Plautina est. Ne interturba, *Bacch.* 4, 4, 81. edente Gronov.

|| Intervacatio, f. verb. *A vacancy, or being at leisure*, *Cod.* † Vacatio.

Intervacans, tis, part. *Left vacant, empty, or void, between.* Tripedaneis spatiis intervacantibus, *Col.* 4, 32, 2.

|| Intervallatus, a, um, part. *Intermitted, distanced by time, coming and going by turns.* § Bidduo medio intervallata febris, *a quartan ague*, *Gell.* 17, 12.

Intervallum, i. n. [spatium quod est inter pallos, vallum castrense constituentes, à quo omne spatium intervallum est nuncupatum] (1) *The space between the palisades in trenches.* (2) *Any distance of time, or place; an interval, a pause, a respite.* (3) *A rest in musick, or the taking of time.* (1) Paribus intervallis aciem suam rhedis & carris circumdederunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 51. (2) Annum intervallum regni fuit, *Liv.* 1, 17. Nunc intervallum hos dies multos fuit, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 49. Quæ moventur, omnia intervallis moventur, *Cic. Ac.* 1. (3) *Vitruv.* 5, 4.

Intervello, ēre, vulsi, sum. act. *To pluck, or pull, here and there, or up and down.* Barbam intervellere, *Sen. Epist.* 14.

Intevellor, i, vulsus. pass. *To be plucked, or gathered.* Poma intevelli melius est, *Plin.* 17, 27.

Intervēniens, tis, part. (1) *Interveneing, surprising, coming upon one unawares.* (2) *Coming, running, flowing, or lying and being, between.* (3) *Also interceding, or mediating.* (1) In magnâ parte vitæ dolore non interveniente, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 17. (2) *Interveniente flumine*, *Plin.* 5, 1. *Intervenientibus desertis*, *Id.* 5, 8. (3) *Intervenientem villicum flagellavit*, *Suet. Claud.* 38.

Intervēnio, īre, vni, entum. neut. (1) *To come in the mean while.* (2) *To come upon one unawares.* (3) *Also to come, or pass, between.* (4) *To intervene, or hinder.* (5) *To intercede, or interpose.* (6) *Also to happen now and then.* (1) Non esset factum, si ipse intervenissem, *Cic.* § *Intervenie stupro*, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, ext. 3. *conf.* *Hor.* 1, 13, 6. (2) *Sponsæ pater intervenit*, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 11. (3) § *Diebus qui cognitionem interveniant*, *Tac. Ann.* 3. (4) § *Sabinum bellum captis intervenit*, *Liv.* His cogitationibus avitum malum intervenit, *Id.* 1, 6. *Nox prælio intervenit*, *Id.* 23, 18. (5) *Vid.* *Intervenientis*, n. 3. (6) § *Iræ interveniunt, redeunt rursus in gratiam*, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 2, 52.

Intervēnium, i. n. *The middle space between the veins of the earth*, *Vitr.* 2, 6. & 8, 1.

|| Interventio, ōnis, f. verb. *Suretyship*, *Dig.*

Interventor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *He that comes in, a visitor, an interrupter.* (2) || *Also a surety, a broker, or matchmaker.* (1) Vacuo ab interventoribus die, *Cic. de Fato*, 1. (2) *Ap. JCC.*

Interventum est. imperf. *They came suddenly upon.* § *Uoi de improvviso est interventum mulieri*, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 40.

Interventus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A coming between, or in the mean while; an approach.* (2) *A sudden coming upon one, a surprisal, an interruption.* (3) *An interposing, or putting in.* (1) Collegæ interventu servatus est, *Liv.* Interventus malorum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 40. Interventu fortunæ, *Val. Max.* 8, 1, abs. 3. Prælium dirimit nox interventu suo, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 99. (2) = Interventus & interpellatio, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 8. (3) *Creditores interventu sponsorum removet*, *Suet. Cæs.* 18.

Intervor, āri. dep. *To converse, or mix, with.* Nec satis est generationi per se coitus, nisi, editis ovis, intervorando mares vitale asperferint virus, *Plin. H. 9, 74. ed. Hard.*

|| **Intervor**, ōris. m. verb. *An interloper, a smuggler, Dig.*

Intervor, a, um. part. *Turned away privily; pilfered, or conveyed away; embezzled, smuggled.* Intervorſo regali dono, *Cic. Ver. 4, 36. Vid. & Tac. 16, 9.*

Intervor, ōre, ti, sum. act. (1) *To turn aside, or convey away, a thing to his own use; to embezzle.* (2) *To intercept, or interlope; to coax, or chouse, one out of a thing.* (3) || Also to over-throw, or turn upside down. (4) *To spend, or consume and abolish.* (1) Candelabrum quod Rex Aegypti Jovi Capitolino à Verre intervorsum esse conqueritur, *Cic. Verr. 4.* (2) § Ut me, si posset, mulier intervorteret, *Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 110.* (3) *Ap. JCC. præcipue.* (4) *Tac. Hist. 2, 55, 4.*

Intervor, ti, sus. *To be turned aside, &c.* Canaliculi intervortuntur, *Vitruv. 4, 3.*

|| **Intervigilatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A watching between wobles, Hyg.*

Intervigilo, āre. neut. *To wake between wobles, to sleep only by fits, Sen. Ep. 83. ubi mel. libb. kabb. interjuncto.*

Interviro, ēre. neut. *To be green among other colours.* Lætiſque nūnax interviret herbis, *Stat. Theb. 4, 98. femita dicitur nimbis, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 100.*

Interviso, ēre, si, sum. act. (1) *To visit now and then, or between wobles.* (2) *To go and see.* (1) Quod nos minis intervisis, hoc fero animo æquiore, *Cic. Fam. 7, 1.* (2) Imò, intervissam prius domum, *Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 90.* Ego intervissam quid faciant coqui, *Id. Aul. 2, 7, 1.*

|| **Intervula**, æ. f. [ab interius, quod corpori fit intima] *A shirt, or smock; the linen worn next the skin; also a waistcoat, Ov. laud. Litt. sed q. † Subucula, Hor.*

|| **Intervulatus**, a, um. part. *Done in waves, like watered taffy, Solin. † Undulatus.*

Intervolo, āre. freq. [à seq.] *To fly often amidst, Liv. 3, 10.*

Intervolo, āre. act. *To fly among.* Turdi cures mitigant mæstitiam captivorum intervoloando, *Col. 8, 10, 1.* Intervolare oculis, *Val. Flacc. 5, 27. urbes, Id. 2, 614.*

Intervolo, ēre, ui. neut. *To pour, or throw, out among other things; to vomit between wobles, Lucr. 6, 894.*

† **Intervus**, a, um. adj. *unde interior.*

|| **Intervisum**, i. n. *Ufury, that which arises in the mean time, Dig.*

Intestabilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *He who by the law can make no will, (2) || or be taken for a witness.* (3) *Also that cannot be attested.* (4) *Also detestable.* (5) *Also that is gelt, or emasculated.* (1) Ut vivam semper intestabilis, *Plaut. Aul. 5, 24. ambiguit tamē & detorqueat ad notionem obscenam.* (2) *Ulp. 26. Dig.* (3) = *Arma* & intestabilis, iusta, inanis, *Plin. 30, 2. nisi fuit. sit seq. notione interpretandum.* (4) = *Intestabilis & sceler esto, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 181.* = *Intestabilior & revor exortus est, Tac. Hist. 4, 42, 10.* (5) *Vid. primam notionem.*

Intestato, adv. *Without making a will, intestate.* Paterfamilias intestatò mortuus est, *Cic. de Or. 1, 40.*

Intestatus, a, um. part. (1) *That dieth without making a will, intestate.* (2) || *Of no credit, not fit for a witness.* (3) *Also not proved, or convinced, by witnesses.* (4) *Also gelt.* (1) Intestatum dico esse mortuum, *Cic. pro Cluent. 60.* (2) Cum uno servo fenex intestato proficiscitur, *Pompon. ap. Non.* (3) Hocine pacto indemnatum atque intestatum me arripit? *Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17.* (4) *Id. Mil. 5, 25. sed jocum captans ex ambiguo.*

Intestinum, i. n. *An entrail, an inward part, either of a man, or any living thing; a bowel, a gut.* Intestinum tenue, *Cels. 2, 1.* || Intestinum cæcum, *the fourth gut, which, by reason of its divers folds and turnings, seemeth to*

have no end. || Intestinum rectum, *the straight gut, the arse gut, Med.* Mihi inanitate intestina murmurant, *my belly cryeth cupboard, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 6.*

Intestinus, a, um. adj. [ab intus] (1) *Inward, hidden, privy, secret.* (2) *Deadly, spitefull, long borne in mind.* (1) Dolor intestinus, *Sulp. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 5.* || Intestinum opus, *wainscot, or cieling, Varr.* (2) Civitas intestino flagrabat odio, *Liv. 2, 23.* = *Urbem à domesticis insidiis & intestino scelere defendi, Cic.* || Pavimentum intestinum, *a boarded floor, Jun.*

Intexens, tis. part. *Interweaving, mingling, tying up together, Virg. Vid. seq. intexo, n. 2.*

Intexo, ēre, ui. act. (1) *To weave, knit, fold, or embroider.* (2) *To wind, or wrap, in; to plait with other things.* (3) *Met. To enterlace, or mingle.* (4) *To introduce one speaking, as a person in a dialogue; to mention a person, or his exploits.* (1) § Parthi literas vestibus intexunt, *Plin. 13, 11.* (2) Casia atque aliis intexans suavis herbis, *Virg. Ecl. 2, 49.* (3) Læta tristibus inteximus, *Cic. Part. Orat. 4.* Chartis facta alicujus intexere, *Tib. 4, 1, 5.* (4) Te ἀσπεργαλα intexui, faciámque id crebrius, *Cic. Attic. 13, 22.*

|| **Intexor**, i. pass. *To be wove in, &c.*

Intextus, a, um. part. *Plaited, or woven, with; wrought in cross one over another.* Intextum tauris opus, *Virg. Aen. 10, 785.* Arteriae toto corpore intextæ, *Cic. N. D. 2, 55.*

Intextus, ūs. m. verb. *An interweaving, or embroidering, Plin. 2, 8.*

|| **Intimas**, ātis. m. *A bosom friend, a privado, an intimate acquaintance, Litt. sine auct.*

|| **Intimatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A declaring of a thing, an intimation, Dig. † Indicatio.*

Intimè, adv. *From the bottom of the heart, very affectionately, heartily, intimately.* Intimè commendari, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 2, 2.*

|| **Intimo**, āre. act. *To intimate, to show, to signify, to hint, to deem, significo, indico.* Also to love entirely, † deamo. Also to register, or record, † annalibus infero. Also to make one intimate, † familiariter utor. Also to enter, † ingredior. Sed in omnibus his notionibus est cadentis Latinitatis.

Intimus, a, um. adj. super. [ab intra, vel interus] (1) *Innermost, most inward.* (2) *Met. Most intimate, best acquainted.* (3) *Very familiar, entirely beloved.* (4) *Most deep, or secret.* (1) In eo sacrario intimo fuit signum Cereris, *Cic. Verr. 4, 45.* Intima præcordia, *Ov. Met. 4, 506.* (2) || Davus, qui intimus est eorum consiliis, mihi dixit, *Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 44.* (3) § Intimum se miles apud lenam facit, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 30.* = *Me fuisse huic fautor summum atque intimum, Id. Truc. 1, 1, 61.* (4) Quod erat principi intimum consiliorum, *Tac. Ann. 15, 61, 3.* || Intimi dentes, *the cheek teeth, Jun.*

|| **Intinctio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A dyeing, or colouring.* || Intinctio dominica, *baptism, Tert.*

|| **Intinctor**, ōris. m. verb. *He that dyes, or coloureth, Plin. ap. Litt. sed q.*

Intinctus, a, um. part. [ab intingor] *Dipped, or moistened, in; died, or stained, Vitruv. 1, 5. Cels. 2, 24. Ov. Met. 7, 260.* Intinctus arte, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 27.*

Intinctus, ūs. m. verb. *Sauce, Plin. 15, 29. & 20, 9.*

Intingo, ēre, xi, sum. act. *To dip in, to steep in, to die, or colour.* Brassicam in aceto intingito, *Cato, 156.* § Intingere calarnum, *Quint. 10, 3.*

Intingor, i, ūs. pass. *To be dipped in, Plin. 20, 16.*

Intitūlo, āre. act. *To entitle, Ulp. † Inscribo.*

Intolerabilis, e. adj. or, comp. *That cannot be borne, or suffered; intolerable.* Intolerabile vitium est, *Cic. Orat. 65.* Dolor intolerabilis, *Id. Acad. 2, 4, 8. scævitia, Liv. 1, 53.* Intolerabilior contumelia, *Id. N. D. 2, 50.* Intolerabilia auditu, *Val. Max. 9, 2, 4. Conf. Liv. 21, 58. & 27, 19.*

Intolerabiliter, adv. *Intolerably, insufferably.* Loca frigoribus intolerabiliter horrent, *Col. 1, 4, 9.*

Intolerandus, a, um. part. *That cannot be suffered, or borne; intolerable.* Intoleranda barbaries, *Cic. pro Font. 16.* Intoleranda frigora, *Liv. 22, 1. libido, Id.* Intoleranda vis pestilentiae, *Val. Max. 2, 4, 4.*

Intolerans, tis. adj. *Posit. auctorit. desideratur, or, comp. sūmus. sup. (1) Immoderate, ungo-vernable. (2) Impatient, that cannot suffer, or abide.* (1) Cœlibis vitæ intolerans, *Tac. 12, 1.* Rerum secundarum Alexandro nemo intolerantior fuit, *Liv. 9, 18.* (2) Intolerantissima laboris corpora, *Id. 10, 28. Conf. 27, 48.*

Intoleranter, adv. iūs, comp. iūs, sup. *Im- patiently, immoderately, out of measure.* Herculem intoleranter dolere videmus, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.* § Intolerantius se jacitare, *Id. de Orat. 2, 52.* De tuis divitiis intolerantissimè gloriaris, *Id. in Vatin. 12.*

Intolerantia, æ. f. *Want of government, or moderation, Cic. pro Cluent. 40. superbia, Id. ib. = acerbitas, Suet. Tib. 51.*

|| **Intollo**, ēre. act. *To raise, or set, up.* Clamores absonos intollunt, *Apul. Met. 8, p. 259.* † Extollo.

Intōnans, tis. part. *Thundering upon, Tac. Ann. 12, 1, 1.*

Intōnatus, a, um. part. *Thundered upon.* Eois intonata fluctibus hyems, *Hor. Epod. 2, 51.*

Intondeo, ēre, di, sum. act. *To clip, to shear, or shave, round about.* Fibrarum porri summas partes intondeas, *Col. 11, 3, 31.*

Intōno, āre, ui. neut. (1) *To thunder.* (2) *Met. To make a loud noise.* (3) *Also to speak loud in a passion.* (1) Intonare poli, *Virg. Aen. 1, 94.* (2) Intonuit ingenti latratu canis, *Plin. 8, 4.* § Intonare minas, *Ov. Amor. 1, 7, 46.* (3) Cum hæc intonasset plenus iræ, *Liv. Conf. Sil. 12, 657.*

Intonus, a, um. part. *Not shorn, shaven, or clipped; unpolled, rough, unsightly.* Intonsa coma, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 26.* Intonsæ oves, *Col. 7, 3.* Capilli intonsi, *Hor. Epod. 15, 9.* = Intonsi homines Apini & inculti, *Liv. 21, 32.*

Intorquendus, a, um. part. *To be flung, or hurled.* Intorquenda pila, *Tac. Ann. 14, 36, 5.*

Intorquens, tis. part. *Writheing, flinging, or hurling.* Stamen intorquens manu feroci, *Sen. Herc. Oct. 373.* Jaculum intorquens emittit in auras, *Virg. Aen. 9, 52. Conf. Sil. 12, 662. & 15, 741.*

Intorqueo, ēre, si, sum & tum. act. (1) *To writhe, or wrest.* (2) *To turn, or wind, in.* (3) *To throw, hurl, or cast with force.* (1) Petioles, quibus pendent poma, intorqueo, *Col. 11, 3.* (2) § Telum intorsit in hostem, *Virg. Aen. 10, 882.* (3) § Intorquere hastam alicui, *Id. Aen. 9, 744. in aliquem, Cic. de Har. Resp. 4. conf. Sil. 11, 342.*

Intortè, adv. *Crookedly, intricately, unde intortus, Plin. 16, 16.*

Intortus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Writheed, wrested, twirled, hampered, entangled.* (2) *Turned, or wound, in.* (3) *Curled.* (4) *Met. Full of turnings, or windings; intricate, crabbed, obscure.* (1) Intorto circa brachium pallio, *Peir. c. 80.* Intortius bruscum, crispum, *Plin. 16, 16.* Intortus turbo, *Val. Flacc. 4, 452.* Intorti vortice, *Liv. 21, 58.* (2) Intorta cauda suum, *Plin. 8, 51.* (3) Intorti capilli, *Marr. 8, 33, 19.* (4) Intortam orationem exorditur sibi, *Plaut. Gist. 4, 2, 64.*

Intra, præp. cum. acc. [ab inter, intera contracta, intra] (1) *Within.* (2) *In less than, not more than, not above.* (3) *Within the compass of.* (1) Intra muros, *Cic. Intra carcerem, Id.* (2) Intra paucos dies, *Liv. 23, 41.* Intra unum damnum, *Tac. 3, 72, 3.* Clades intra paucas memorata, *Liv. 22, 7.* (3) Non modò non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem, *Cic.* Intra præcuram stetit, *Tac.* Intra juventam, *Id. 2, 71, 2.* || Intra famam esse, *to be less than the report goeth, Quint. 11, 3.* Intra verba peccare, *no farther than, Curt. 7, 1, 25.*

Intrā, adv. *Inward, within, in the inward parts, on the inside.* Opercula extrinsecus & intrā picata, *Col. 12, 42.*

Intrābilis,

Intrābilis, e. adj. *That one may enter into.* Intrabile os amnis, *Liv.* 22, 19. *ex emendat.* Gro-nov.

Intractābilis, e. adj. || or, comp. (1) *Rough, sharp.* (2) *Unmanageable, untractable.* (1) Bruma intractabilis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 211. (2) Animus intractabilis, *Sen. Hippol.* 271. Naturā intractabilior, *Gell.* 18, 7. Genus canum intractabilis iræ, *Grat. Cyn.* 159.

Intractatus, a, um. part. *Not handled; not tamed, or broken; wild.* Equus intractatus & novus, *Cic. de Ann.* 19. Intractatus decor, *Grat. Cyneg.* 134.

|| Intraho, ēre, xi. act. *To draw in.* Sol curvatus intrahebat vesperam, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 387. Intrahere est contumeliam intorquere, *Fest.*

|| Intrāmūrānus, a, um. adj. *Within the walls,* Lampr.

Intrandus, a, um. part. *To enter, or be entered, upon.* Agitāte C. Cæsarem de intrandā Britannia satis conflāt, *Tac. Agr.* 13, 4. *Conf. Liv.* 9, 2.

|| Intrāneus, a, um. adj. *That is within,* Sidon. † Internus.

Intrans, tis. part. *Entering in.* Intrantes limen, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 1. *conf. Sil.* 6, 445. *Liv.* 30, 12.

|| Intransitīvus, a, um. adj. *Intransitive, not passing from one to another,* Gramm.

† Intrārius, a, um. adj. *That is within, inward, intimate,* Litt. *ex Plaut.* † Internus.

Intrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to enter; or which should, or ought, to go in.* Quā intrātūrus rex videbatur, *Curt.* 4, 7, 2. *Conf. Liv.* 9, 36.

Intrātus, a, um. part. *Entered into.* Ibi rursus sylvæ intratæ, *Liv.* 21, 25. Domus intrata, *Or. Met.* 9, 11. Germania, *Paterc.* 2, 105. *Conf. Sil.* 12, 323.

|| Intrātus, ūs. m. verb. *An entrance,* Arnob. † Ingressus.

* Intrēmisco, ēre. incept. [*ex in intens. & tremisco*] *To quake.* Nunquam intremiscunt terræ, nisi sopito mari, *Plin.* 2, 79.

* Intrēmo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex in, & tremo*] (1) *To tremble, or quake, for fear of.* (2) *To shiver.* (1) § Hannibali senectus intremuit, *Sil.* 1, 666. (2) § Subitō genua intremuere timore, *Or. Met.* 2, 180. Totum corpus intremuit, *Cels.* 3, 3. Intremuit domus, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 73. tellus, *Id.* 4, 609.

* Intrepidē. adv. [*à seq.*] *Boldly, without fear.* Postquam assuetudine quotidianā satis intrepidē visum est fieri, *Liv.* 26, 4. Intrepidē à Philippo se missum ait, *Id.* Intrepidē paruerunt ductori, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, ext. 3.

* Intrepidus, a, um. adj. [*ex in, & trepidus*] *Nothing afraid, undaunted, stout, bold.* Intrepidus vultus, *Or. Met.* 13, 478. Intrepidus discrimine, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 504. Bestiæ intrepidæ, *Liv.* 30, 33.

Intribuo, ēre. act. *To bestow,* Trajan. *ap. Plin.* Ep. 10, 35.

|| Intributio, ōnis. f. *Contribution, or lot, money paid for lands,* Ap. JCC.

* || Intricāte. adv. *Intricate, perplexed,* Litt. *ex Mart.* † Perplexē.

* || Intricatio, ōnis. f. *Hier. pro*

* || Intricātura, æ. f. *An entwining,* Litt. *ex Varr.*

* † Intricātus, a, um. part. *Intricate, entangled,* Plautinæ *Perf. Argument.* 5. † Perplexus, *Or.*

* || Intrico, āre. act. [*ex in, & trico*] *To entrap, or entangle,* Ap. JCC.

* || Intrīcor, āri. dep. (1) *To engage, or entangle.* (2) *Also to mortgage, or lay to pawn.* (1) *Gell.* 6, 1. (2) *Ap. JCC.*

Intrīsecus. adv. [*ab intra, & secus, cūm signif. juxta*] *On the inner part, on the inside.* § Vasa intrīsecus & extrīus picare, *Col.* 12, 43.

* Intrita, æ. f. [*ita dict. quōd interatur*] (1) *Fine mortar, or plaster, made of lime; old flaked lime.* (2) *Loom, or clay, that men graft with.* (3) *Also a panada, caudle, or such like.* (1) Intrita quōd vetustior, ed melior, *Plin.* 36, 23. (2) *Id.* 17, 16. (3) *Cels.* 3, 19.

* Intritum, i. n. *The same with intrita; also minced meat, a hash,* *Plin.* 35, 13.

* Intrītus, a, um. part. [*ab interor*] *Broken, made small, mashed, cramed and put, or steeped, in.* Panis in lacte intritus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9.

Intrō. adv. ad locum. *Into a place, within.* Ite intrō citō, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 42.

Intrō, āre. act. (1) *To enter, or go, in.* (2) *To pierce.* (3) *Met. To insinuate, or creep, into.*

(1) Portus intramus amicos, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 57. (2) Venabula intrant Urso, *Mart.* 14, 30. Intravit animum militaris gloriæ cupido, *Tac. Agric.* 5, 6. § Intrare in rerum naturam, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 16. (3) *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1, 5.

Intror, āri. pass. *To be entered.* Quibus intrari curiam placebat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 25, 1.

|| Intrōcēdo, ēre. act. *To come in.* Post opimas dapes quidam introcessit, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 144. † Introeo. † Ingredior.

|| Intrōclūdo, ēre, ūi, sum. act. *To shut within,* *Sen. ap. Litt. sed 9.*

|| Intrōcurro, ēre, i, sum. neut. *To run in,* *Non.* 3, 92.

Intrōdūco, ēre, xi, sum. act. (1) *To bring, or lead, in.* (2) *Met. To introduce, to set forth.*

(1) In domos etiam introduxit, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 4. (2) Non modō natum mundum introduxit, sed etiam manu penē factum, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8. § Introducere copias in fines alicujus, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 5. ambitionem in senatum, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 8. consuetudinem, *Id. Fam.* 16, 21.

Intrōdūcor, i, sum. pass. *To be brought in, or introduced.* Ex hujusmodi principio consuetudo æstimationis introducta est, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 82. *conf. Liv.* 10, 38.

Intrōductio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leading, or bringing, in,* *Cic. Attic.* 1, 16. *sensu obj.*

|| Intrōductōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to bringing in, introductory,* *Castiod.*

Intrōeo, ire, ūi, sum. act. *To enter, or go in.* § Introire in urbem, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 7. in ædes, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 70. ad amicam, *Ter. Rec.* 4, 1, 36. in vitam, *Cic. Am.* 4. *to be born.*

Intrōfero, fers, tūli, lātum. act. *To bear, or carry, in, vid. seq.*

Intrōferor, ri, lātus. pass. *To be brought, or carried, in.* Lecticā in urbem introferri solitus est, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 13. Introferri lumen iussit, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 7.

|| Intrōgrēdior, i, sum. [*ex intrō, & gradior*] dep. *To go in.* § Leg. saltem in seq.

Intrōgressus, a, um. part. *Entered in.* Postquam introgressi, & coram data copia fandi, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 524.

Intrōiens, euntis. part. *Entering, or going, in.* § Vidit exeuntem aut introeuntem ad amicam, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 35.

Intrōitūrus. imperf. *They go in,* *Varr.* 1, 63. Cato, 66.

Intrōitus, ūs. m. (1) *A going in, an entrance, or entry; a place to enter in by.* (2) *A beginning.*

(1) Ad ipsum introitum portus, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 39. (2) Introitus defensionis, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 2.

Intrōlātus, a, um. part. *Carried, or brought, in.* Lecticā intrōlatus æger, *Suet. Tib.* 30.

|| Intrōmissio, ōnis. f. verb. *A letting in,* *Tert.*

Intrōmitto, ēre, mīsi, sum. act. *To let in; to suffer to enter, or come in.* Comissatum aliquem intromittere, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. Milites Nolem intromisit, *Liv.* 24, 13. Alienum hominem intromittat neminem, *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 1, 11. § Intromittere mares in feminas, *to let them couple together,* *Varr. R. R.* 3, 12.

Intrōmittor, i, sum. pass. *To be let, or suffered, to come in.* In ædes meas, me absente, neminem volo intromitti, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 21.

Introrsum, vel Introrsus. [*intrō versus*] *With in, in the inner parts, inwardly, toward the inside.* = Illa sibi introrsum & sub linguā immurmurat, *Perf.* 2, 9. Clamantibus tribunis nihil introrsus virium esse, *Liv.* 20, 33. Introrsum turpis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 45. § Introrsus perspicere, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 18.

Intrōrumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum. neut. *To break in, to rush in, to enter in by force.* Introrumpam rectē in ædes, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 50. Introrumpere portas, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 51. *Conf. Gell.* 15, 22.

|| Intrōruptio, ōnis. f. *A rushing in,* *Litt. ex Apul.*

|| Intrōspectio, ōnis. f. *A looking in,* *Capella.* † Inspectio.

|| Intrōspector, ōris. m. verb. *He that looks in,* *Aug.*

|| Intrōspectus, a, um. part. *Diligently looked into, heedfully considered,* *Lex. ex Quint.*

Intrōspiciendus, a, um. part. *To be looked into, to be examined.* Ad intrōspiciendas procerum voluntates, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 7, 8.

Intrōspicio, ēre, spexi, sum. act. *To look into, to view, to consider, to introspect.* § Introspecte in mentem tuam ipse, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 35. mentem, *Id. pro Syllā.* 27.

|| Intrōvōcātus, a, um. part. *Called in,* *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 243.

|| Intrōvōcātus, ūs. m. *A calling in,* *Amm.* 29, 6.

Intrōvōco, āre. act. *To call in,* *Liv. nisi rectē d. visē.*

Intrōvōcor, āri, ūtus. pass. *To be called in.* Cur ad nos filiam tuam non introvocari jubes? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 26. § Fort. me ūs intrō vocari.

Intrūdo, ēre, ūi, sum. act. *To thrust in, to intrude.* = Se ipse inferebat & intrudebat, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 5.

Intubaceus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to endive.* Folia intubacea, *Plin.* 27, 12.

Intūbum, vel Intūbum, i. n. & Intūbus, i. m. *Endive, or succory; an herb.* Intybi quoque non extra remedia sunt, *Plin.* 20, 8. Amaris intubafibris, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 120. *Vid. & Col.* 2, 18.

Intuens, tis. part. (1) *Looking on.* (2) *Met. Regarding, considering.* (1) *Nep. Chabr.* in princ. *conf. Liv.* 10, 35. & 36, 45. (2) *Nep. Alcib.* 4, in princ.

Intueor, ēre, ūtus sum. dep. (1) *To look upon, to behold.* (2) *Met. To consider, mark, or take heed.* (3) *To reverence.* (1) § Vidēn' tu hunc, quā inimico vultu intuetur? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 25. § Intueri aliquem, *Cic. in aliquem, Id. de Orat.* 1, 2. & pro *Clu.* 97. contrā, *Liv.* *to look at one.* (2) Potius quid se facere par esset, intuebatur, quā quid alii laudaturi forent, *Nep. Attic.* 10, princ. (3) Vestrum nomen imperiūque juxta ac deos immortales intuentur, *Liv.* 37, 50.

Intuitus, a, um. part. *Having regarded, or looked upon,* *Quint.*

Intuitus, ūs. m. verb. *A beholding, or looking upon; a view.* Abies hilarior intuitu, *Plin.* 16, 10.

* Intūmeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex in & tumeo*] (1) *To swell, to rise up, to be puffed up.* (2) *To swell with anger, ambition, &c.* (1) Uxæ paludes intumuere æstu, *Or. Met.* 1, 419. (2) Intumuit Juno, *Id. Fast.* 6, 487. Jactis sermonibus iræ Intumuere satīs, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 412. *Vid. Intumesco, n. 2.*

* Intūmesco, tis. part. *Swelling, puffing up, rising somewhat in height.* Intumesco hūctus, *Plin.* 2, 81. motus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 38, 2. locus, *Col.* 1, 4, 10. vena, *Cels.* 5, 26.

* Intūmesco, ēre. incept. [*ex in, & tumesco*] (1) *To begin to swell.* (2) *To be puffed up.* (1) Humus intumescens viperis, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 52. Ixæ intumuere, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 413. (2) Jure potestatis intumescere, *Quint.* 1, 1.

Intūmūlātus, a, um. part. *Unburied, not laid in a grave.* Occuramque oculis intumulata tuis, *Or. Epist.* 2, 136.

Intuor, i, ūtus & ūtus, dep. *To look upon, to behold.* Quisnam hic adolescens est, qui intuitur nos? *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 23. In quo animo pauperes opulentiam intuantur fortunam, *Nep. Chabr.* 3.

* Inturbātus, a, um. part. [*ex in, & turbatus*] *Undisturbed, not troubled,* *Plin. Paneg.* 64, 2.

* Inturbīdus, a, um. adj. [*ex in, & turbidus*] *Without trouble, quiet, peaceable.* Turā & inturbidā juventā frui, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 22, 6. Inturbidus annus, *Ibid.* 3, 52, 2.

Intus. adv. *In loco, de loco, & ad locum.* (1) *Within doors, at home.* (2) *Within, inward-*

ly. (3) *From within.* (4) *In.* (5) *Into the house.* (6) *Inwardly.* (1) *Meus pater intus nunc est, Plaut. Amph. prol. 112.* (2) *Omne volum crum ovum intus bicolor est, Plin. 10, 52.* = *Ego te intus & in cute novi, Pers. 3, 30.* (3) *Exit foras Chalinus intus cum sitellâ, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 43.* *Intus pateram proferto foras, Id. Amph. 2, 2, 138.* (4) *Intus domum, Id. Mil. 2, 6, 55.* (5) *Ubi intus deduxi hanc novam nuptam rectâ viâ, Id. Cas. 5, 2, 7.* (6) *Cibus atque humor membris assumitur intus, Lucr. 4, 1085.* *Non audiendum esse, Quint. 1, 1, c. 5. solacium reum peragentem, qui dixerit intus eo, proximè allata exempla demonstrant.* *Intus canere, to play softly with the left hand upon the flutes, Alcon. Intus equum ageie, to wheel about chiefly to the left, Ov. Intus sibi canere, Cic. contra Rull. 2, 26. Proverb, to regard nothing but interest.*

Intussum, i. n. [quodd intus induitur, Varr.] Vid. Indusium.

Intutus, a, um, adj. Unsafe, unsure, unguarded. Quousque cunctando rempublicam intutam patiemini? Sall. Orat. Phil. contra Lep. inter Frang. Intutæ latebræ, Tac. Ann. 1, 38, 2. Intuta castra, Id. Hist. 4, 75, 4. ubi, Liv. 9, 41.

Intybum, i. n. Endive. Torpenti grata palato Intybum, Col. 10, 111. Conf. Plin. 19, 8.

Intybus, i. m. Vid. Intubus.

Invadendus, a, um, part. To invade, or be invaded. Invadendæ Lacedæmonis consilium, Val. Max. 1, 6, ext. 1. Conf. Liv. 33, 44. Dissensionem populi occasionem invadendæ tyrannidis existimans, Just. 16, 4.

Invado, Ære, si, sum, act. (1) To go, or come; to march along. (2) To invade, to attack, to assault. (3) To seize, to lay hold of. (1) Tuque invade viam, Virg. Æn. 6, 260. Biduo tria stadorum millia invasit, Tac. Ann. 11, 7. (2) Invadunt urbem, Virg. Æn. 2, 265. (3) Quod argenti placuit, invasit, Cic. § Invasit furor improbis, Id. Fam. 16, 12. it came upon them, Sall. § Invadere aliquid in aliquem, Cic. It. absolute. An dolor repente invasit? Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 21.

Invagino, Ære, act. To sheath, or put into a sheath, Virg. ap. Litt. sed nusquam reperio.

Invaleantia, æ. f. Illness, indisposition, want of health, Gell. 20, 1. † Invaletudo.

Invaleo, Ære, ui, neut. (1) To wax strong, to be in health. (2) Met. To grow in use. (1) Usque invalui? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 19. sed Gron. usque valui? (2) = Increbuit passim & invaluit consuetudo, Plin. Ep. 6, 88.

Invaleſcens, tis, part. Prevailing, growing. Paulatim verò invaleſcentibus vitis, Suet. Neron. 27, conf. Cels. 4, 6.

Invaleſco, Ære, incept. (1) To prevail. (2) To grow. (1) Vid. Invaleo, n. 2. (2) Cum verba intercidant invaleſcantque temperibus, Quint. 2, 1.

Invaleſtudo, dñis, f. Sickness, crazyneſs, illneſs, indisposition. Invaletudine tuâ moveor, Cic. Attic. 7, 2.

Invaleſcens, adv. Faintly, feebly, weakly, Frag. Poët.

Invaleſcus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) Feeble, weak. (2) Not valiant, or strong. (3) Of little force, or virtue. (4) Sick, faint, crazy. (5) Also very strong. (1) § Camillus ad munera corporis ſeneſcâ invalidus, Liv. 4, 8. (2) = Invalidæ vires ingenuæque mihi, Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 72. Invalidiſſimum urſo caput, Plin. Ad poſtremum ab invalidoribus Parthis oppreſſi ſunt. Juſt. 41, 6. (3) Invalida herba medica, Col. 2, 11. Invalida ſtatio, Liv. 41, 2. (4) = Invalidus atque æger, Suet. Aug. 19. (5) Lucr. 1, 966. ap. Litt. ubi tamen rect. id validis.

Invaleſio, ñis, f. verb. An invaſion, aſſault, or attack, Cod. † Impetus, incurſio, impreſſio.

Invaleſor, ñis, m. verb. [ab invado] An aſſailor, or invader; an aſſeſſor, that maketh the aſſault, Viſtor. Jun.

Invaleſus, a, um, part. About to invade, ready to ſet upon, Liv. 10, 35. & 24, 33. Quasi vacantem Aſiæ poſſeſſionem invaleſus, Juſt. 27, 3.

Invaleſ, Ære, adj. Ill ſed, poor. Inuberes maræque oſtreæ, Gell. 20, 8.

Invaleſero, Ære, act. To give ſuck, Vall. ap. Litt. † Lactio.

Invaleſtio, ñis, f. verb. (1) An importation; a bringing, or conveying, in. (2) Met. An inveighing, or vehement ſpeaking, againſt one; an outrage in words. (1) Exportatio rerum quibus abundamus, & inveſtio earum quibus egemus, Cic. Offic. 2, 3. (2) Id. de Inv. 2, 54. Inveſtiones lunæ, the courſe, or motion, of the moon, Sen.

Invaleſtitus, a, um, adj. (1) That is brought in, not of the growth, or breed, of the country. (2) Met. Aſſeſſitious, not one's own. (1) Inveſtitæ in Aſiâ columbæ, Plin. 10, 29. (2) Inveſtitum gaudium fundamento caret, Sen. Ep. 23.

Invaleſtiva, æ. f. An inveſtive, a railing ſpeech, Jun.

Invaleſtor, ñis, m. verb. He that bringeth in, Ap. JCC.

Invaleſtus, a, um, part. (1) Carried, or brought, in. (2) Met. Inveighing. (1) § Inveſtus urbem, vel in urbem, Liv. 4, 29. Mœnia triplici triumpho, Virg. Æn. 8, 714. (2) Tristibus verbis inveſtus, Ov. Trist. 2, 133.

Invaleſtus, ſis, m. verb. A bringing, or a conveying, in. Amnis inſulam aſſiduo terræ inveſtu continenti anneſcens, Plin. 4, 1.

Invaleſendus, a, um, part. To bring, or be brought, in. Nihil non excogitavit ad invehendos etiam in tempore hiberno commeatus, Suet. Claud. 18.

Invaleſens, tis, part. (1) Carrying in. (2) Inveighing againſt, or railing at, one. (3) Also carried upon, riding upon. (1) Inveſens merces, Plin. (2) Vid. Inveho, n. 4. (3) Natantibus inveſens belluis, Cic. N. D. 1, 28.

Invaleſo, Ære, xi, ſum, act. (1) To import. (2) To carry, or bear. (3) To bring in, or upon. (4) To inveigh, or ſpeak bitterly, againſt. (1) Merces alii ſuas evehunt; res externas in vehunt, Plin. 6, 18. (2) Multum in ærarium pecuniæ inveſit, Cic. Offic. 2, 22. (3) § Ut quemcunque caſum fortuna inveſerit, quiete ferat, Id. Tuſc. 4, 17. § Invehere per mare, Plin. 12, 1. (4) § De quo Cæſar in ſenatu, aperte in te inveſens, queſtus eſt, Cic. Philipp. 2, 29.

Invaleſhor, i, ſtus. (1) To be carried, or brought, in. (2) Met. To inveigh, and ſpeak bitterly, againſt one. (1) § Dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv. 2, 31. ineunt. § Invehi curru, Cic. S. Sc. 2. Invehi in aliquem acerbius, Id. Am. 16. Vid. § Inveſtus, n. 1. § in urbem, Id. equo, Id. flumine, Id. Centauro in magnâ, Virg. Vid. Inveſtus, n. 1. (2) § Aſſeſſiones in Demotheſenem invehitur, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 26.

Invaleſibilis, e, adj. Invendible, not ſaleable. Merx invendibilis, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 128.

Invaleſtitus, a, um, part. Not ſold, unfold, Scæv. Dig. 18, 5, 10. † Non venditus.

Invaleſtiendus, a, um, part. To be found. Inveniendus amor novus eſt, Ov. Rem. 452.

Invaleſtio, Ære, vëni, entum, act. (1) To find, to meet with, to find out. (2) To invent, to contrive, or deviſe. (3) To get, to obtain, to procure. (4) To diſcover. (1) § Quem caſus iæpe tranſit, aliquando invenit, Publ. Syr. § Quod quæritabam, filiam inveni meam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 93. § Utinam tam aliqua invenire facile poſſit, hoc quàm peribit, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 5. (2) Hoc tute melius quàm inveniffe? Id. Eun. 3, 1, 63. (3) = Non quæris patri quomodo obſequare, & ut ſerves quod labore invenierit, Id. Haut. 5, 4, 17. = Laudem invenias, & amicos pares, Id. Andr. 1, 1, 39. = (4) Conjuratio inventa atque deprehenſa eſt, Cic. Catil. 3, 7. § Invenire aliquid labore, Ter. H. 4, 7, 13. gratiam, Plin. 19, 5. veniam, Plaut. Rud. prol. 27. perniciem aliis ac ſibi, Tac. Ann. 1, 74, 2.

Invaleſtor, Ære, paſſ. To be found, or diſcovered, Cic. de Orat. 2, 38.

Invaleſtor, pro inveniam, Non.

Invaleſtor, imperf. It is found out, Plin.

Invaleſtorium, i. n. An inventory of one's goods, JCC.

Invaleſtio, ñis, f. verb. (1) An inventing, a finding. (2) Invention, one of the five parts of rhetoric. (1) Inventio atque excogitatio, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 25. (2) Extant libri duo Ciceronis de Inventione, Quint. 3, 3.

Invaleſtitus, i. m. A baſtard, or foundling, Recent. † Qui invenitur.

Invaleſtuncula, æ. f. dim. A ſmall device, or invention. Minimis invenſtunculis gaudens, Quint. 8, 5.

Invaleſtor, ñis, m. verb. A finder out, a deviſer, an inventor. Inventor veritatis, Cic. de Fin. 1, 10. rerum, Lucr. 3, 9. voluptatum, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 5.

Invaleſtrix, ñis, f. verb. A finder, or deviſer, feminine. Inventrix belli Minerva, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. = Carminis inventrix & auctor, Ov. Faſt. 6, 709. Ars inventrix, Quint. 2, 15.

Invaleſtum, i. n. An invention, or device. = Inventum, inceptum, Ter. Haut. 4, 6, 7. Inventum medicina meum eſt, Ov. Metam. 1, 521.

Invaleſtus, a, um, part. Found out, invented, gotten. = Tu non inventa repertâ Luſtus eras levior, Ov. Met. 1, 654. Optata magis quàm inventa, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.

Invaleſtus, ſis, m. verb. An inventing, a finding. Ex eodem inventu eſt, ſurculos abſciſſos ſerere, Plin. 7, 10.

Invaleſtor, a, um, part. About to find. Sin arma occurrant ferro viam inventuros, Tac. H. 4, 20, 2. Nî vincerent, non minùs fortes poſt terga inventuros, quàm à frontibus viros, Juſt. 1, 6.

Invaleſtute, adv. Unhandſomely, unſeemly. Sententiola invenſtute luſit, Gell. 17, 12. † Indecore.

Invaleſtus, a, um, adj. Unhappy, properly in love. (2) Unhandſome, without grace. (1) Adeone hominem eſſe invenſtum, aut infelicem quengquam, ut ego ſum! Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 11. (2) = Sordida res & invenſta, Catull. 12, 5.

Invaleſtundè, adv. Without ſhame, ſhameleſſly, Sen. Epist. 114, princ. Non invenſundè dicit multum ſuâ interſuiſſe, Quint. 7, 4.

Invaleſtundia, æ. f. Shameleſſneſs, impudence, Tert. & Arnob.

Invaleſtundus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) Shameleſs, without ſhame. (2) Impudent. (1) Invenſundum ingenium, Cic. de Inv. 1, 45. Quid invenſundius? Val. Max. 7, 7, 1. (2) = Impudens, impurus, invenſundiffimus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 38.

Invaleſgens, tis, part. (1) Inclining. (2) Pouring on, or in. (1) Diomed. (2) Invenſgens liquidi carcheſia Bacchi, Ov. Met. 7, 246.

Invaleſgo, Ære, neut. (1) To incline. (2) Act. To pour on, or in. (1) Interp. Diomed. (2) § Fronti invenſgit vina ſacerdos, Virg. Æn. 6, 244.

Invaleſſio, ñis, f. verb. (1) A turning inſide out, or upſide down; a turning of the wrong ſide forward, inverſion. (2) A miſplacing of words, or matter. (1) Ex verbi analogiâ. (2) Invenſio verborum, Cic. Orat. 2, 64.

Invaleſſura, Ære, f. pl. Windings, or turnings. § Aditus directi ſine invenſuris faciendi, Vitruv. 5, 3.

Invaleſſus, a, um, part. (1) Turned in and out, turned upſide down. (2) Met. Changed, topſy turvy. (3) Confuſed, diſordered. (4) Also not turned, untranſlated. (1) Invenſa manus, Plin. 12, 25. (2) Invenſi mores, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 7. (3) Invenſa verba, Ter. Haut. 2, 3, 131. (4) Romana per ora Quæritur invenſo titulis, Manil. 2, 896.

Invaleſto, Ære, ti, ſum, act. (1) To turn in. (2) To turn upſide down. (3) To turn the inſide out. (4) To invert, to change. (5) To diſturb, or prevent. (6) To turn up the ground in tilling. (1) Gyges videbatur, cùm annulum invenſerat, Cic. Off. 3, 3. (2) Invenſunt vinaria tota, Hor. Sat.

Sat. 2, 8, 39. (3) Muræna infixa hamo se invertit, quoniam sit dorso cultellato, *Plin.* 32, 2. (4) Cum semel dictum sit directè, invertatur ordo, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 7. (5) Probè premitur, nisi noster Pompeius negotium inverterit, *Id.* 2. fr. 3. al. everterit. (6) Pingue solum invertunt tauri, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 65.

Invespescit, *ibat.* imperf. *It waxeth night.* Jam invespescibat, *Liv.* 39, 50, princ.

|| Inveſtigabilis, e. adj. *That cannot be found out,* *Vulg. interp.* † Non veſtigabilis.

Inveſtigandus, a, um. part. *That is to be ſearched, ſifted, traced, found, or ſought, out.* Inveſtigandi veri cupiditas, *Cic. pro Ligar.* in princip.

|| Inveſtigarius, i. m. ſc. canis. *A drawing bound, a bloodhound,* *Litt.* ſed deest auct.

Inveſtigatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſearching, or ſeeking, out.* = Homini eſt propria veri inveſtigatio, atque inſiſſio, *Cic. Off.* 1, 4.

Inveſtigātor, ōris. m. verb. *A ſearcher by trace, one that maketh diligent ſearch, or enquiry.* Dili- gentiſſimus antiquitatis inveſtigator Varro, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 15. conjurationis, *Id.* pro *Syllā*, 30.

Inveſtigātus, a, um. part. *Found out, ſearched, ſought out.* Quā ratione inveſtigata ac comprehenſa fuerint, *Cic.*

Inveſtīgo, āre. aēt. [tractum à venatoribus, qui veſtigia feras quærendo inveniunt] (1) *To ſeek, ſearch, or find, out by the ſteps, or prints, of the feet; to trace.* (2) *To make diligent ſearch of, or for a thing, to enquire.* (1) Incredibilis ad inveſtigandum canum ſagacitas narium, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 63. (2) = Inveſtigabant & perſcrutabantur omnia, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 21. = Ubi quæram? ubi inveſtigem? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3.

Inveſtīgor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be traced, or found, out.* Nihil tam difficile, quin quærendo inveſtigari poſſit, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 2, 8.

|| Inveſtīmentum, i. n. *A garment.* Addu- cunt aliq. ex *Liv.* 4, 25. ubi rectius in veſtimentum.

Inveſtio, īre, īvi, ītum. aēt. (1) *To adorn, garniſh, trim, or deck.* (2) || *To inveſt one in an eſtate, to give him ſeiſin.* (1) Publicas porticus inveſtivit piētūrā, *Plin.* 35, 7. (2) *Calv.*

• Inveſtis, e. adj. (1) *Virginal, pure, undefiled, without hair.* (2) || *Alſo naked, without clothes.* (1) = Inveſtis puer hoc, aut ſi quis alius ſatis purus efficiat, *Pallad.* 11, 14. (2) *Nudus & inveſtis, Tert.*

|| Inveſtitūra, æ. f. *An inveſting, or giving poſſeſſion; inveſtiture,* *Ap. JCC.*

|| Inveſtitus, a, um. part. *Unclothed, or unclad,* *Prud. in Symm.* 2, 38. † Non veſtitus.

|| Inveſto, āre. aēt. *To heat, or warm,* *Litt. ex Macrob.*

Invēterāſco, ēre. incept. (1) *To grow old.* (2) *To wax of force and ſtrength by continuance.* (3) *To grow incurable, to be ſettled.* (4) || *To grow obſolute.* (1) Erant qui inveteraverant bellis, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 110. (2) = Literarum monu- mentis inveteraſcent & corroborantur, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 11. (3) Uicus inveteraſcet alendo, *Lucr.* 4, 1061. (4) = Nihil inveteraſcere, nihil extin- gui, nihil cadere debet eorum, in quibus beata vita conſiſtit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 14. al. interaſcere.

Invēteratio, ōnis. f. verb. *Inveteracy, obſtina- cy as of a diſeaſe, by long continuance; a chronic diſeaſe.* X Inveteratio in corporibus ægrius de- pellitur quàm perturbatio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 37.

¶ Rarò occ.

Invēterātus, a, um. part. *Confirmed by long uſe, growing into a cuſtom, waxen old, of long continu- ance, inveterate.* X Omnis conglutinatō recens ægrè, inveterata facilè divellitur, *Cic. de Sen.* 20. X Malum naſcens facilè opprimitur, inveteratum ſit robuſtius, *Id. Philipp.* 5, 11. X Noſtra non inſtituta, ſed jam inveterata amicitia, *Id. Fam.* 4, 3, fama, *Liv.* 28, 43. X naſcens, *Id.*

Invētiēro, āre. aēt. (1) *To keep till it be old, or ſtale; to keep long from roting.* (2) *Neut. To be eſtabliſhed by long time, to grow in uſe, to endure, to be of long continuance.* (3) || *To be antiquated, or oboliſhed.* (1) Si diutius allium cepeque inve- terari libeat, *Plin.* 19, 6. (2) = Inſedit penitūs & inveteravit macula in Populi Romani nomine, *Cic. pro Manil.* 3. (3) Veri Dei notitia apud

omnes gentes inveteravit, *Laſſ.* *Vid. etiam In- veteraſco, n. 4.*

Invētitus, a, um. adj. *Unforbiden, without control.* Invetitum ſaltus penetrat pecus, *Sil.* 2, 242.

Invēcem. adv. [ex in & vicem] (1) *One ano- ther, each other.* (2) *Alſo one after another, by turns.* (3) *On the other ſide.* (1) Qui ſe amore invicem dilexerunt, *Quint.* X Me mutuò di- ligas eſt *Planci ad Cic. Fam.* 10, 15. (2) Ali- tum cantus, canūque latratus invicem audiun- tur, *Plin.* 6, 1. Qui extra teli jactum erant, clamore invicem ſuos accendebant, *Curt.* 6, 1, 10. Juſſi invicem dicere tandem obloqui deſiſtunt, *Liv.* 1, 40. Requieſcat aliquando Italia, vaſte- turque invicem Africa, *Id.* 28, 44. (3) Invi- cem mœchos anus arrogantes *Flebis, Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 9.

Invēctus, a, um. adj. || or, comp. ſiſmus, ſup. *Invincible, that cannot be overcome, unwearied.* Invectiſſimus imperator, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 38. Ra- tio invectior, *Aug.* § Invectus curſu, *Ov. Met.* 8, 311. à labore, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 20. Corpus in- vectum ad vulnera, *Ov. Met.* 12, 167.

Invēdendus, a, um. part. *To be envied; alſo great, mighty.* Caret invidendā *Sobrius aulā, Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 7.

Invēdens, tis. part. *Envyng.* Sed *Ligures in- crementis urbis invidentes, Juſt.* 43, 3.

Invēdentia, æ. f. *Envy, grudge, a repineing, grief at others well doing.* *Vid.* Invidia, n. 1.

Invēdeo, ēre, di, ſum. aēt. & neut. [ita dict. à nimis intueudo fortunam alterius, teſte *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 9, ſub fin.] (1) *To ſee inwardly, or exactly; to look wiſely upon.* (2) *To envy, grudge, ſpite, or bear ill will; to bate.* (3) *Alſo to deny, or re- fuſe, to give a thing to one.* (1) Mihi pro vero conſtat omnium mortalium vitam divino numine invideri, *Sall. Orat.* 2. ad *Cæſ. de ord. R. P.* ſub finem. (2) X Quoniam æmulari non potes, nunc invides, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 26. X Invidet aut favet ſemper dignitatis iniquus judex populus, *Cic.* § Invidere honori, *Id. Rull.* 2, 37. § ho- norem alicui, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 50. (3) Troaſin invideo, *Ov. Epist.* 13, 137.

Invēdeor, ēri. paſſ. *To be grudged at.* Ego cur, acquirere pauca ſi poſſum, invideor, *Hor. A. Pœt.* 56. paulò licentiùs.

Invēdētur. imperf. *Men do envy, hate, or ſpite.* X Non modò non invideatur illi ætati, ſed etiam favetur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 13.

Invidia, æ. f. [ab invideo, i. e. nimis video vel intueor fortunam alterius, *vid. Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 9.] (1) *Envy, hatred, ill will, ſpite, grudging, an ill opinion that one man bath of another, malice, diſpleaſure againſt one.* (2) *Alſo ſometimes that which I have againſt others.* (3) *The getting ill will.* (1) X Si ſapiens in ægritudine incidere poſſet, poſſet etiam in invidentiam, non dixi in invidiam, quæ tum eſt, cùm invidetur, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 9. ubi *vid. plura.* (2) Invidiā ducum, cum quibus erat Antigono eſt traditus, *Nep. in Eum.* 10. X Non hæc invidia, verùm eſt æmulatio, *Phædr.* 2, 9. (3) Sine invidiā invenias laudem, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 39. X *Leg. in plur.* = Ne is malevolorum obreclationes & invidias proſter- nat, *Vatin. Cic. Fam.* 5, 9.

|| Invidiōla, æ. f. dim. *A ſlight diſpleaſure.* Ne- ſcio quid invidiōlæ, *Lexicogr. ex Cic.*

Invidiōſe. adv. iūs, comp. *Envyouſly, odiouſly, ſpitefully.* Meam potentiam invidiōſe criminaba- tur, *Cic. pro Mil.* 5. X Neque quiſquam aut invidioſiùs expulſus, aut receptus lætiùs, *Paterc.* 2, 45. de *Cicerone.*

Invidiōſus, a, um. or, comp. ſiſmus, ſup. (1) *Aēt. Envyous, malicious, ſpitefull.* (2) *Paſſ. That is envied, ſpited, bated, odious, batefull.* (3) *Alſo coveted, procureing envy.* (1) Invidioſa vetuſtas omnia deſtruit, *Ov. Met.* 15, 234. Invidioſus ad bonos, *Cic. Att.* 8, 3. (2) Quò mors foret invidioſior, *Ov. Met.* 7, 603. (3) Quòd fuit in illo judicio invidioſiſſimum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 37.

¶ Paſtolus caris erat invidioſus arenis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 88.

Invidus, a, um. adj. *Envyous, ſpitefull, malici- ous, an enemy.* § *Laudis invidus, Cic. pro Flacc.*

1. X benevolus, *Id. N. D.* 3. § alienis virtutibus, *Plin. Paneg.* 14. Perſuaſerat invidis meis, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 2.

|| Invigilatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A carefull watch- ing,* *Aug.*

Invigilo, āre. neut. *To watch diligently, to take good heed to.* § *Invigilant animo curæ, Stat. Theb.* 3, 4. Aliæ invigilant victu pro victui, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 158. Invigilant prohibere minas, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 258. *Conf. Col.* 10, 154.

|| Invincibilis, e. adj. *Invincible,* *Apul. Apol.* p. 463. Non vincibilis, invictus.

|| Invincibiliter. adj. *Invincibly,* *Apul. Florid.* p. 815. † Inviētē.

|| Invio, āre. neut. *To go, or walk,* *Solin.* † In viam ſe dare, ambulare.

Inviolābilis, e. adj. *Inviolable, that is not vio- lated, or broken,* *Sil.* 16, 16. & *Lucr.* 5, 306. *Stat. Theb.* 6, 384.

Inviolātē. adv. *Faithfully, inviolably, entirely.* = *Memoriam noſtri piē & inviolatē ſervabitis, Cic. de Sen.* 22.

Inviolātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Inviolated, not vio- lated, or corrupted.* (2) *Inviolate, unburt, un- touched.* (1) Pudicitia inviolata, *Ov. ad Liv.* 43. Si cum Romanis inviolatum ſœdus ſervaretur, *Liv.* 41, 23. (2) = Inviolati invulneratique vixe- runt, *Cic. pro Sext.* 67. § Membra inviolata feris, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 112. Ager veſtigio inviolatus, *Col.* 3, 13. § temeritatis, *Liv.* 2, 42. ſcleris, *Paterc.* 2, 67.

|| Inviſcēro, āre. neut. *To breed in the bowels.* Seu Hoc canibus blandis inviſcerat æſtus, *Nemef. Cyneg.* 215. Ita leg. Barth.

|| Inviſco, āre. aēt. ¶ Inviſcare aves, *to take them with birdlime.* † Viſco aves capio, viſco illino.

Inviſibilis, e. adj. *Invifible, that cannot be ſeen,* *Celf. in præf.* † *Oculorum effugiens obtu- tum, Cic.*

Inviſitātus, a, um. part. *Not viſited, unuſual.* Galli ante inviſitati alienigenis, *Liv.* 27, 39. *Conf. Vitr.* 9, 4.

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|| Inviſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that envyeth, or bateh, another,* *Apul. Florid.* 9. p. 773.

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|| Inviſtābilis, e. adj. *Delectable, pleaſant, at- traſtive.* Sermones jucundi & invitabiles, *Gell.* 13, 11. † *Delectabilis.*

Inviſtamentum, i. n. *A bidding, or deſireing; an allureing, or provokeing; an invitement.* Invi- tamenta naturæ, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 6.

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Inviſtātus, a, um. part. *Not viſited, unuſual.* Galli ante inviſitati alienigenis, *Liv.* 27, 39. *Conf. Vitr.* 9, 4.

|| Inviſito, āre. freq. *To viſit often,* *Mart. ap. Litt.*

Inviſo, ēre. neut. (1) *To view.* (2) *To go, or come, to viſit.* (1) *Arcadiæ inviſere fines, Virg. Æn.* 8, 159. (2) *Ut inviſas nos ſuadeo, Cic. Att.* 1, ult.

|| Inviſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that envyeth, or bateh, another,* *Apul. Florid.* 9. p. 773.

Inviſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſiſmus, ſup. (1) *Unſeen.* (2) *Loathed, bated.* (3) *Alſo bate- full, odious.* (1) = X Occulta, & maribus non ſolū ſolū, ſed etiam inaudita ſacra, *Cic. de Har. Reſp.* 27. (2) § *Oratio diſis immortalibus inviſa, Id. pro L. Manil.* 16. (3) *Contemptior indies & invioſior, Suet. Tib.* 13. Urticā quid eſſe inviſus poteſt? *Plin.* 22, 13. Inviſiſſima volup- tas, *Sen. Epist.* 51.

|| Inviſtābilis, e. adj. *Delectable, pleaſant, at- traſtive.* Sermones jucundi & invitabiles, *Gell.* 13, 11. † *Delectabilis.*

Inviſtamentum, i. n. *A bidding, or deſireing; an allureing, or provokeing; an invitement.* Invi- tamenta naturæ, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 6.

Inviſandus, a, um. part. *To invite, or be invited.* Miſit circum fora & baſilicas nomenclatores ad invitandos in libidine juvenes ſeneſque, *Suet. Calig.* 41. Ac per hos idoneos debitores invitan- dos putes, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 62.

Inviſans, tis. part. *Inviteing.* Quare vox præco- nis irriſa eſt, invitantis more ſolenni ad lud

Invitatus, a, um. part. (1) *Biden*. (2) *Allured, enticed*. (1) *Invitati hospitaliter, Liv. 1.* (2) *Non solum invitatus, sed etiam rogatus, Cic.* (2) *Invitata improbitas successu, Plin.*
Invitatus, ūs. m. verb. *An invitation. Mitto Trebatium invitatu tuo, Cic. ad Cæs. Fam. Ep. 75, 5.*
Invitè, adv. iūs, comp. iſſimè, sup. *Against one's will. Invitè cæpi Capuam, Cic. Att. 8, 3.* (2) *Vel prudentius, vel invitius, Id.* *Invitissimè, ap. eundem Ep. 3, 10. olim leg. sed mel. lib. à me invitissimo.*
Invito, āre. aēt. [*à vis, ut sit tanquam blandā vi voco*] (1) *To allure, or entice.* (2) *To bid, to invite, to desire to come.* (3) *To treat, to make much of.* (4) *To encourage, or provoke.* (1) § *Ad quem fruendum non modò non retardat, verùm etiam invitat atque alleſtat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16.* (2) *Ad cœnam hominem invitavit in postremum diem, Id. Fam. 7, 9.* (3) *Alii suos in castra invitandi causâ adducunt, alii ab suis abducuntur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 74.* *Si invitare nos pergeret, ibidem obdormissemus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, sub fin.* (4) *Si non invitare omnia culpam, Ov. Epist. 17, 183.* § *Invitare aliquem domum, Inv. 3, 14. hospitio, Cic. Phil. 12, 9. in hospitium, Liv. 28, 18. poculis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 32. præmiis, Cic. pro Lig. 4. pretiis, Virg. Æn. 5, 292.*
Invitor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be allured, &c.* *A Cæsare valde liberaliter invitor in legationem, Cic. Att. 2, 18.*
Invitò, adv. *Quidam adferunt ex Cic. pro invitè, quod vid.*
Invitus, a, um. adj. iſſimus, sup. [*fort. ab in neg. & vito*] *Unwilling, against one's will, by constraint, in spite of one's teeth, whether one will, or no.* § *Invitâ Minervâ, against one's inclination, Cic. Off. 1, 3. Hor. A. P. 385.* — *Sapiens nihil facit invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus, Id. Parad. 5.* *Invitissimus eum à me dimissi, Id. Fam. 13, 63.*
Inviu, a, um. adj. [*ex in & via*] *Lacking a way, that cannot be come at, unpassable.* § *Italiâ longis via dividit invia terris, Virg. Æn. 3, 383. conf. Liv. 9, 36.*
Inſula, æ. f. [*contr. vel corrupt. ab helenium*] *The herb called enula campana, elicampane.* *Inſulas ego primus amaras Monstravi incoquere, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 51.*
Inultus, a, um. part. (1) *Unpunished, unrevengeed, without hurt; escaping quit, or scotfree.* (2) *Aēt. That bath received an injury and not revengeed it.* (3) *Unhurt, without danger.* (1) *Inultum id nunquam à me auferet, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 4.* (2) *Nos hæc patiamur inultæ, Ov. Fast. 4, 595.* (3) *Curt. 3, 4, 4. Inulti imperatores, Liv. 23, 37.*
Inumbrans, tis. part. *Overshadowing.* *Inumbrante vespere universum Flaviani exercitus robur advenit, Tac. H. 3, 19, 2.*
Inumbratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A shadowing, Vitruv. ap. Litt.*
Inumbrator, ōris. m. verb. *He that shadoweth, or pourtrayeth, Vitruv. ap. Litt.*
Inumbratus, a, um. part. *Shaded, disguised.* *Cydnus multâ riparum amenitate inumbratus, Curt. 3, 10. Inumbrata quies, J. C.*
Inumbro, āre. aēt. [*ex in, & umbro*] (1) *To cast a shadow upon, to give a shadow to.* (2) § *Alſo to defend and preserve.* (1) *Foros obtentu frondis inumbrant, Virg. Æn. 11, 66.* *Inumbrare partes dominationis, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 5. (2) Sipont.*
Inumbror, āri, ātus. pass. Met. *To be eclipsed, shaded, or darkened.* *Imperatoris adventu legatorum dignitas inumbratur, Plin. Paneg. 19.*
Inuncatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hooking, or entangling, Cod.*
Inuncatus, a, um. part. *Catched, Lana in pecore rubis quasi hamis inuncata, Col. 7, 3, 10.*
Inunco, āre. aēt. [*ex in, & uncus, i.*] *To catch, or draw, to one; as it were with a hook. Qui nummos triftis inuncat, Lucil. ap. Non. Unguibus inuncare, Apul. Florid. 2, p. 760.*

* || **Inuncor**, āri, ātus. pass. *To be caught as fishes are with hooks.* *Hamis inuncanda, Apul. Apol. p. 455.*
Inunctio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab inungo*] *An anointing, Plin. 20, 5. & Cels. 7, 7. Col. 6, 33, 2.*
Inunctor, ōris. m. verb. *He that anointeth, Litt. ex Cels.*
Inunctus, a, um. part. *Anointed, besmeared, Oculi inuncti, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 25.*
Inundans, tis. part. *Overflowing.* *Æſtus maris inundantes, Plin. 2, 97.*
Inundatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An overflowing, a deluge, an inundation.* (2) Pass. *The being overflowed.* (1) = *Valles fluminum alluvie & inundationibus creſcunt, Col. 3, 11.* (2) *Joppe Phœnicum antiquior terrarum inundatione, Plin. 5, 3.*
Inundator, ōris. m. verb. *He that overfloweth, Litt. ex Apul.*
Inundo, āre. aēt. (1) *To overflow, to overwhelm, or cover over, with water.* (2) Met. *To come pouring on amain.* (1) *Terram inundat aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 37. Conf. Liv. 22, 2. & 24, 9.* (2) *Dens inundant Troës, Virg. Æn. 12, 280.*
Inundor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be overwhelmed, &c.* *Inundari sanguine, Liv. 24, 38. Quibus exercitibus Europa inundata est, Curt. 5, 23.*
Inungo, ēre, xi, ctum. aēt. *To anoint.* *Visco inungunt oculos, Plin. 8, 54.*
Inunctor, i, ctus. pass. *To be anointed.* *Si quando aliquis hōc fuerit inunctus, Scrib. Larg. Compos. 90.*
Inſinatus, a, um. part. [*ex in, & unſus*] *Made one, united together. Tert. + Conſectus, coagmentatus.*
Invocans, tis. part. *Calling upon.* *Sacrum & æternum invocans ignem, Curt. 4, 50.*
Invocatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A calling upon, a crying for help, an invocation, Quint. 9, 2. Theologis uſitatiffimus. + Precatio, obsecratio.*
Invocatus, a, um. part. *Called upon, Juſt. 18, 6, 5.*
Invocatus, a, um. adj. [*ex in non, & vocatus*] *Uncalled, unbidden.* § *Quos invocatos vidit in foro, omnes devocavit, Nep. Cim. extr.* *Invocato ut ſit mihi locus ſemper, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 29.*
Invoco, āre. aēt. (1) *To call in, or upon; to call for.* (2) *To call, or name.* (3) *To invoke, or implore.* (4) *To imprecate.* (1) *Invocare advocatum, Cic. Orat. 2, 47.* (2) *Macedones fortiffimum regem invocant Alexandrum, Curt. 10, 5, 9. Quem invocant omnes Jovem, Cic. N. D. 3, 4.* (3) *Jovem invocârunt; venit, auxilio iis fuit, Plaut. Amph. prol. 92.* *Auxilia libertati invocare, Tac. Ann. 15, 59, 4.* (4) *Tu iſthæc cum tuo magno malo invocaviſti, Plaut. Afm. 5, 2, 60.*
Invocor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be called, &c.* *Victor ad hæc Athenienſium Philippus pater invocabatur, Curt. 3, 24.*
Involatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Aug. pro*
Involatus, ūs. m. *A flying on.* *Alitis involatus, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.*
Involgo, āre. Id. quod *Involgo.* *Quo die Allobroges involgârunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1. ſed var. codd. Conf. Gell. 20, 5.*
Involito, āre. freq. *To fly in often, to bang over; to fly, or wave, about.* *Humeris involitant comæ, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3.*
Involò, āre. neut. (1) *To fly in, or upon.* (2) Met. *To fly directly at, to lay hold of.* (3) *To ſeize.* (1) *Singulos involat veriùs quàm capit, Plin. 9, 59.* (2) *Vix me contineo, quin inoleam in capillum, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20.* (3) *Involare in poſſeſſionem, Cic. de Orat. 3, 31. § Nidis involare, Col. 8, 3. Aſt. § Animum cupidò involat, Tac. Ann. 1, 49.*
Involucer, cris. cre. & **Involucris**, cre. adj. *That cannot, or is not able to, fly; unſledged, callow.* *Pulli involucres, Gell. 2, 29.*
Involucrum, is. n. [*ab involvendo*] *A barber's towel which he caſteth about one's ſhoulders when he trims one. Ne is quidem involucrum injicere voluit, veſtem ut ne inquinat, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17.*

Involucrum, i. n. *Every thing that ſerveth to cover, wrap, or hide; the cover of a book. It is uſed for ſeveral things. § Involucrum clypei, Cic. N. D. 2, 14. § Involucrum floris, the cup of a flower, Jun. Involucrum cordis, the purſe of the heart, Med. Tegere aliquid involucris ſimulationum, Cic. Q. f. 1, 1.*
Involvendus, a, um. part. *To be involved.* *Ac ne illud quidem involvendum ſilentio, Val. Max. 1, 7, 5. conf. Cels. 8, 10.*
Involvens, tis. part. *Involving, covering, enveloping, hiding.* *Nox involvens umbrâ terram, Virg. Æn. 2, 251. Met. Obſcuris vera involvens Sibylla, Ibid. 6, 100.*
Involuntarius, a, um. adj. *Against one's will, involuntary, unwilling, Poſt. + Invitus.*
Involvo, ēre, vi, lūtum. aēt. (1) *To wrap, or fold, in.* (2) *To tumble, or roll, upon.* (3) Met. *To entangle, to envelop.* (4) *To cover, or hide.* (1) *Membrana involvat libellum, Tibull. 3, 1, 9.* (2) *Saxa trabesque ſuper totosque involvite montes, Ov. Met. 12, 507.* (3) *Aranei laceratarum catulos involvunt, Plin. 11, 24.* (4) *Captivam ſtipulâ ſænoque involvit, Ov. Faſt. 4, 705.* *Involvunt atra telorum mœnia nube, Sil. 1, 311.* § *Involvere ſe literis, to give himſelf wholly to his books, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.*
Involvor, i, ūtus. pass. *To be wrapped, in, &c.* § *Involvi tenebris, Val. Flacc. 7, 74. rapido igni, Sil. 5, 512.*
Involūtè, adv. *Covertly, cloſely, ſpart. + Abſcè, occultè.*
Involutio, ōnis. f. verb. *An enveloping, or enfolding, Vitruv. 10, 11.*
Involutus, a, um. part. iſſimus, sup. *Wrapt up, folded in, cloaked, covered, intricate, obſcure, dark.* = § *Occulta quædam & quaſi involuta aperire, Cic. de Fin. 1, 9. Involutiſſima res, Sen. N. Q. 6, 5.*
Involvulus, i. m. *A worm like a canker that deſtroyeth the buds of vines, a wine ſreter.* *Involvulus pampini folio implicat ſeſe, Plaut. Ciſt. 4, 2, 63.*
Inurbânè, adv. *Uncourteouſly, rudely, homely, unmannerly, unciwilly, Cic. N. D. 3, 19.*
Inurbânu, a, um. adj. *Uncourteous, rude, ſimple, homely, unciwil, unmannerly, ungentle.* = *Inops humanitatis atque inurbanus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 40. § Scimus inurbanum lepido ſeponere dicto, Hor. A. P. 273.*
Inurens, tis. part. *Scorching, Cels. 1, 3.*
Inurgeo, ēre. aēt. *To urge, to thruſt, or puſh; to force againſt one, Lucr. 5, 1034.*
Inſurino, āre. neut. [*ex in, & urino*] *To plunge and waſh themſelves, as geefe do. Fiat piſcina, quâ inurinare poſſunt aves, Col. 8, 14, 2.*
Inſuro, ēre, ſſi, ſtum. aēt. (1) *To mark with a hot iron.* (2) *To enamel, to work with water colours; to put, or print, in.* (3) *To burn to aſhes.* (4) *To brand, or fix upon.* (1) § *Vitulis notas & nomina gentis inurunt, Virg. Geor. 3, 158.* (2) *Tabulam bigæ Nicias ſcripſit ſe inuſſiſſe, Plin. 35, 4.* (3) *Truncus Pompeii rogo inuſtus eſt, Aur. Viſt. V. illuſt. 77, 12.* (4) § *Nonne tibi viderer inurere maculas, quas reliquâ vitâ eluere non poſſis? Declam. in Sall.* § *Inurere calamitſtris, Cic. Propr. to curl hair, Met. to ſet off, or adorn. § Inurere alicui infamiam, Cic. Prov. Conf. 7. famam ſuperbiæ, Id. pro Mur. 4.*
Inſuror, i, ctus. pass. *To be burnt in, Met. to be branded with, Liv. Ut nota Certo quaſi cenſoria inuratur, Plin. Ep. 9, 13.*
Inſuſitâtè, adv. iūs, comp. *Strangely, not after the accuſtomed manner, unuſually.* = *Absurdè & inuſitatè ſcriptæ epistolæ, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 2. Poëta inuſitatiùs contraxerat meum ſactum Id. Orat. 46.*
Inſuſitâtò, adv. *Idem, Plin. Paneg. 5.*
Inſuſitatus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Unuſual, unſwonted, ſtrange, not uſed.* = *Acies inaudita inuſitaque, Liv. 4, 33. Species navium inuſitatio, Cæs. B. G. 4, 25. Leporem quendam inuſitatum noſtris oratoribus eſt conſecutus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 23.*

JOC

Inustus, a, um. part. *About to brand, or stigmatize, Cic.*

Inustus, a, um. part. [*ab inuror*] *Burnt, marked with a hot iron, seared, branded, enameled. Vulnere sanguis inustus, Ov. Met. 12, 235. De reliq. sign. v. Inuro.*

|| **Inusum**, pro-inusitatum, *Fest.*
Inusus, ūs. m. *Want of use. Ego sum inusu nimio factus nequior, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 65. Rarō occ.*

Inutills, e. adj. or. comp. *ſſimus. sup. Unprofitable, to no use, unserviceable, useless. Sibi inutilis, Cic. Sibi inutilior, Ov. Met. 13, 38. Stomacho inutilissimum, Plin. 22, 24. Conf. Cels. 4, 7.*

Inutilitas, ātis. f. *Unprofitableness, uselessness. X = Appetendarum rerum partes sunt honestas & utilitas, vitandarum, turpitudine & inutilitas, Cic. de Inv. 2, 52.*

Inutiliter, adv. *Unprofitably, unseasonably. Multa Romæ malè & inutiliter administrantur, Hirt. B. Al. 65. Responsum est non inutiliter, Liv. 3, 50.*

|| **Invulgatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A publishing abroad, Symm.*

|| **Invulgator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that publishes abroad, Arnob.*

|| **Invulgatus**, a, um. part. *Published, blazed abroad. Verba invulgata & sordentia, Gell. 11, 7. + Vulgaris.*

|| **Invulgo**, āre. act. *To publish, or blaze abroad. Libris foras editis invulgasset, Gell. 20, 5.*

Invulnerābilis, e. adj. *Invulnerable, that cannot be wounded. Animus invulnerabilis, Sen. Ep. 9.*

Invulnerātus, a, um. part. *Unwounded, unburt. = Invulnerati inviolatque vixerunt, Cic. pro Sext. 57.*

I ante O.

* **Id.** interj. exultantis [*id, Gr.*] *A cry of joy. Io pæan, Ov. Io triumphe, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 50. miserantis. ¶ Uror, Io! Ob! Iburn, Tibull. 2, 4, 6. Item vocantis. Io, io, io, te quæso, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 12.*

Jocābundus, a, um. adj. *Jesting, speaking merrily. Ventus jocābundus, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4. ubi tamen al. joculābundus. Jocābundus revertitur, Id. 1, 8, 8.*

|| **Jocālīter**, adv. *Merrily, in jest, sportively, Amm. + Per jocum, jocosè.*

Jocans, tis. part. *Jesting. X Jocans, an ita sentiens, Cic. Mimi obſcœna jocantes, Ov. Tr. 2, 497.*

Jocatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A jesting, drolling, or playing the wag, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.*

Jocatus, a, um. part. *Jesting. Permulta jocatus, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 62.*

Jocor, āri. ātus sum. dep. *To speak in jest, to speak merrily, to droll and play the wag, to joke. Jocerne tecum per literas? Cic. Fam. 2, 4. Jo cabar equidem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 86. Homo aptus ad jocandum, Cic. N. D. 2, 17.*

Jocōsè, adv. iūs. comp. *Merrily, jſtingly, pleasantly, in jest. Eum lusi jocosè latis, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 11. § Jocosus dicere, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 105. ſcribere, Cic. Fam. 9, 24.*

Jocōsus, a, um. adj. *Merry, sportfull, pleasant, sportive, jocoſe. X = Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocoſi, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 89. Verba jocoſa, Ov. Fast. 6, 692.*

Joculābundus, a, um. adj. *Jesting, merry. Val. Max. 3, 2, 6. & 2, 4, 4. ubi tamen al. jocābundus.*

Joculans, tis. *Jesting. Quædam militariter joculantes, Liv. 7, 13. Hinc Angl. juggle.*

|| **Joculāria**, ōrum. pl. n. *Jewels, bracelets. Scaī.*

Joculāris, e. adj. *Sporting, or jesting; jocular. Jocularis audacia, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 84.*

Joculārīter, adv. *Merrily, in jest, by way of sport, Plin. 22, 22.*

Joculārius, a, um. adj. *That is spoken in jest, a jesting matter. Jocularium malum, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 43.*

IRA

Joculātor, ōris. m. verb. *A jester, a droll, a merry companion. Joculatorem senem interesse nolui, Cic. Att. 4, 16. Rarō occ.*

|| **Joculātorius**, a, um. adj. *Merry, pleasant, Cic. ad Attic. 4, 16. Sed ibi Gruc. & Græv. edid. joculator. Leg. quidem ap. Diom. Gram.*

Joculor, āri. *To jest. dep. leg. ſaltem in part. Militariter joculantes, Liv. 7, 10.*

Joculus, i. m. dim. *A little jest. = Per joculum & ludum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 11.*

Jocundus, a, um. adj. *Pœt. Vid. Jucundus.*

Jocus, i. m. *Cic. in pl. Joci, ōrum. m. & Joca, n. A jest, a joke, a droll; a pleasant, or witty, word; raillery. = X Ludo & joco uti licet, cum gravibus seriſque rebus ſatiſfecerimus, Cic. Offic. 1, 29. Multa joca ſolent eſſe in epistolis, Id. Philipp. 2, 4. X Opinor quod dixi per jocum, id eventurum eſſe ſeverum & ſerium, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 3, 47. Joci, ōrum. m. pl. Plin. Pan. 49. Joca, ōrum. n. pl. Cic. de Fin. 2, 26. Extra jocum, Id. Fam. 7, 11. Remoto joco, Ibid. 7, 22.*

* **Ion**, i. n. [*iov, Gr.*] (1) *A violet.* (2) *A kind of gem. (1) Plin. 21, 14. (2) Id. 57, 61.*

* || **Iōnis**, is. f. [*ab eodem; ob ſimilit.*] *A kind of carbuncle ſtone, Litt. ex Plin.*

* **Iōta**, indecl. *Litera Græca, Mart. ex jod, Hebr. The letter j, or jod; alſo a jot, the leaſt thing that is. Unum de titulo tollere Iota potes, Mart. 2, ult.*

* || **Iōtaciſmus**, i. m. *A faulty pronunciation of the letter i, Gramm.*

Jōvis, gen. à Jupiter. [*à Jovah, quod à Jehovah, vid. inter propria.*] ¶ **Jovis arbor**, the oak, Ov. Jovis barba, vel caulis, ſengreen, or bouſeleek. Jovis dies, Thursday. Jovis flos, roſe campaign, Plin. Jovis ales, the eagle, Pœt. Leg. & Jovis in recto, ut Jovis cuſtos, ſæpe in denariis antiquis.

I ante P.

Ipſe, a, um. gen. ipſius, dat. ipſi. *I, thou, before a verb of the firſt and ſecond perſon; he, ſhe, the ſame, his one ſelf, he alone, none but he; alſo he of himſelf. Qui ipſe tum fuit, Cic. Ipſe vidi, Virg. Ipſe venias, Id. ¶ Ipſum ludere quæ vellem permiſit, gave me liberty, Id. ¶ It is often emphatical, as, Flos ipſe, the very flower, the very prime, Ter. Alſo demonſtrative, Ii ipſi ego, ipſe egomet, I, myſelf, Ter. Tute ipſe, thou thyſelf, Id. Hoc ipſum, this very thing, Cic. Ipſum me nōſti, you know me, Ter.*

Ipſemet, pron. *He himſelf.*

+ **Ipſi**, antiq. pro ipſius.

Ipſipe, vel ipſipe, pro ipſemet. *To himſelf. Ipſi, neque ali, ut mihipte, mihi ipſi.*

Ipſiſſimus, a, um. adj. ſuperl. grad. *Even the very ſame, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 146.*

Ipluſ, a, um. pron. adj. pro ipſe. *He. Max. imè ap. comices. Hic nunc ſe ipſuſ fallit, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 15.*

I ante R.

* || **Ir.** n. indecl. *The hollow of the hand, Perov. Vid. Hir.*

IRA, æ. f. qu. ura. [*ab urendo, al. ab ire, quod à ſe it qui irascitur, hinc qui iram deponit dicitur ad ſe redire, Donat.*] (1) *Anger, diſpleaſure, wrath, paſſion.* (2) *Rage, or troubleſome- neſs, of any thing.* (3) *Meton. A fault.* (4) *Laſt.* (1) *Ira eſt libido ulciſcendi ejus, qui videtur leſiſſe injuriā, Cic. Tuſc. 4, 9. X Iræ atque iracundiæ conſcius ſibi, Suet. Claud. 38. (2) Maris ira, Ov. Ep. 18, 2. (3) Ob ſimilis iram fugæ eò miſſi erant, Liv. 7, 27. (4) Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 71. Leg. & in plur. ¶ Iræ ſunt inter Glycerium & geatum, they are fallen out, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 20. Plumbeas iras gerunt, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 6, 17.*

Irācundè, adv. *Angryly, ſpitefully. Hi minis iracundè agunt, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 21. Docet iracundiū & laborioſuſ, Id. pro Q. Reſc. 11.*

IRQ

Irācundia, æ. f. (1) *Paſſion quickly moved, baſſyneſs of temper, a readyneſs, or natural inclination, to anger.* (2) *Alſo anger.* (1) X Iræ atque iracundiæ conſcius ſibi, utramque excuſavit edicto, Suet. Claud. 38. (2) *Omitte tuam iſtanc iracundiam, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 37.*

+ **Irācundīter**, adv. *Angryly, Cæcil. ap. Non. 11, 45. + Iracundè.*

Irācundus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *Soon angry, baſſy, teſty, peſtiſh, naturally inclined to anger, boiſterous, rageing. Iracundi & difficiles ſenes, Cic. de Sen. 18. Iracundior Adriā, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 22. X Aliud eſt iracundum eſſe, aliud iratum, Cic. Iracundiſſimus, Sen. Ep. 94. edente Gronov.*

Irāſcens, tis. part. *Being angry. Irāſcenti ſimilis, Plin. H. 9, 60.*

Irāſcor, i, rātus. (1) *To be angry, moved, or diſpleaſed.* (2) *To grieve, or to be ſorry, for.* (1) = *Dū hominibus irāſci & ſuccenſere conſueverunt, Cic. pro Q. Roſc. 16. (2) Noſtram ne vicem irāſcaris, Liv. 34, 32.*

Irātè, adv. iūs. comp. *Angryly, in anger. Irātè dimiſſus, Phædr. 4, 24. Irātius conſervos intuentur, Col. 7, 12.*

Irātus, a, um. adj. or comp. *ſſimus, ſup. (1) Angry, troubled, offended, in a paſſion, or chafe. (2) Troublous, tempeſtuous. (1) = Iratus & offenſus alicui, Cic. Att. 1, 8. Archytas villico factus eſt iratior, Id. Tuſc. 4, 36. Cæſar fuit illis iratiſſimus, Id. Philipp. 8, 6. (2) Mare iratum, Hor. Epod. 2, 6.*

|| **Irceus**, i. m. *A kind of pudding, Feſt.*

Ire, & **iri**. infin. [*à verb.*] *Eo, itum eſt.*

* || **Irēnarches**, ſive Irēnarcha, æ. m. *Paciſ præſectus, [ab εἰρήνη pax, & ἀρχή imperium] a juſtice of peace, Ulp.*

* || **Irēnicus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to peace.*

* || **Irēſiōne**, es. f. *Oleæ ramuſ lanā velatuſ, &c. [ab εἰρήνη, lana] An olive bough done over with wool; alſo all ſortſ of fruitſ at feſtivalſ, Cerd.*

|| **Irīcōlor**, ōris. adj. *Of all colourſ, like the rainbow; changeable, or partycoloured, like a duck's, or pigeon's, neck, Aufon. Epist. 3, 15.*

* **Irīnum**, i. n. [*ab Iris*] *An ointment made of the flower de luce, Plin. 13, 1.*

* **Irīnuſ**, a, um. adj. *Of the flower de luce. Unguentum irinum, Plin. 13, 1.*

* **Irīo**, ōnis. m. [*ab Iris*] *Wintercreſſes, rock-gentle, or rockgallant, Col. 12, 20.*

* **Iriſ**, idis. f. [*ab Iris, Gr.*] (1) *The rainbow.* (2) *A precious ſtone.* (3) *Alſo the herb called flower de luce.* (4) || *Alſo the circle of divers colourſ, which is between the white and the apple of the eye.* (5) || *Alſo the black circle about the nipple of a woman's pap.* (1) *Iri decus cœli, Virg. Æn. 9, 17. Cic. arcum vocat N. D. 3, 20. (2) Plin. (3) Col. 12, 20. (4) Ap. Med. (5) Jun.*

* **Irnia**, & **Hirnia**, æ. f. & **Irneum**, ei. n. ant. *orneum. [παρά τὸ ἱρνεον, quod ovis figuram haberet] A veſſel uſed for wine in ſacrifice, Feſt. hirnea, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 275.*

|| **Irnella**, æ. f. dim. *Idem, Feſt.*

Iron, ōnis. m. *A kind of herb, Plin. 18, 7. al. ſcrib. irion.*

* **Irōnia**, æ. f. *Simulatio, vel diſſimulatio, in oratione [ab εἰρων, Gr. ſimulator, diſſimulator] A figure in ſpeaking; when one meaneth contrary to the ſignification of the word, or when a man reaſoneth contrary to what he thinketh, to mock him; a reaſoning with mockery, ſcoffing, jeering, an irony. Sine ullâ mercuriole ironiā loquor, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 4. Urbana diſſimulatio, Id.*

* || **Irōnicè**, adv. [*Gr. εἰρωνικῶς*] *Mockingly, ſcoffingly, ironically, Gramm.*

* || **Irōnicuſ**, a, um. adj. *Ad ironiam perti- nens. Ironical, Gramm.*

* **Irpex**, icis. f. [*ab ἄρπαξ rapax*] *A rake with iron teeth, to pull up herbeſ by the rootſ; a harrow, Varr. L. L. 4, 31. Cato R. R. 10. urpices, vel hurpices vocat.*

* || **Irupuſ**, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *In the Samnite tongue a wolf, Feſt.*

Iruis, & **Iruitaluſ**, Feſt. *Vid. Hirquitalluſ.*

* || **Irūdiā**, ōis.

Invitatus, a, um. part. (1) *Biden.* (2) *Allured, enticed.* (1) *Invitati hospitaliter, Liv. 1.* (2) *Non solum invitatus, sed etiam rogatus, Cic.* (2) *Invitata improbitas successu, Plin.*
Invitatus, ūs. m. verb. *An invitation.* Mitto Trebatium invitatu tuo, *Cic. ad Cæs. Fam. Ep. 75, 5.*
Invitè, adv. iūs, comp. iſimè, sup. *Against one's will.* *Invitè capì Capuam, Cic. Att. 8, 3.* (2) *Vel prudentius, vel invitius, Id.* *Invitissime, ap. eundem Ep. 3, 10.* olim leg. sed mel. lib. à me invitissimo.
Invito, āre. act. [*à vis, ut sit tanquam blandā vi voco*] (1) *To allure, or entice.* (2) *To bid, to invite, to desire to come.* (3) *To treat, to make much of.* (4) *To encourage, or provoke.* (1) § *Ad quem fruendum non modò non retardat, verum etiam invitatur atque allestat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16.* (2) *Ad cœnam hominem invitavit in postremum diem, Id. Fam. 7, 9.* (3) *Alii suos in castra invitandi causâ adducunt, alii ab suis abducuntur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 74.* Si invitare nos pergeret, ibidem obdormissemus, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, sub fin.* (4) *Si non invitant omnia culpam, Ov. Epist. 17, 183.* § *Invitare aliquem domum, Inv. 3, 14.* hospitio, *Cic. Phil. 12, 9.* in hospitium, *Liv. 28, 18.* poculis, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 32.* prœmiis, *Cic. pro Lig. 4.* pretiis, *Virg. Æn. 5, 292.*
Invitor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be allured, &c.* A Cæsare valde liberaliter invitor in legationem, *Cic. Att. 2, 18.*
Invitò, adv. *Quidam adferunt ex Cic. pro invitè, quod vid.*
Invitus, a, um. adj. iſimus, sup. [*fort. ab in neg. & vito*] *Unwilling, against one's will, by constraint, in spite of one's teeth, whether one will, or no.* § *Invitâ Minervâ, against one's inclination, Cic. Off. 1, 3.* *Hor. A. P. 385.* = *Sapiens nihil facit invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus, Id. Parad. 5.* *Invitissimus eum à me dimisi, Id. Fam. 13, 63.*
Invius, a, um. adj. [*ex in & via*] *Lacking a way, that cannot be come at, unpassable.* § *Italiâ longis via dividit invia terris, Virg. Æn. 3, 383.* conf. *Liv. 9, 36.*
* **Inſula**, æ. f. [*contr. vel corrupt. ab helenium*] *The herb called enula campana, elicampane.* *Inulas ego primus amaras Monstravi incoquere, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 51.*
Inultus, a, um. part. (1) *Unpunished, unrewarded, without hurt; escaping quit, or scotfree.* (2) *Act. That hath received an injury and not rewarded it.* (3) *Unhurt, without danger.* (1) *Inultum id nunquam à me auferet, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 4.* (2) *Nos hæc patiamur inultæ, Ov. Fast. 4, 595.* (3) *Curt. 3, 4, 4.* *Inulti imperatores, Liv. 23, 37.*
* **Inumbrans**, tis. part. *Overshadowing.* *Inumbrante vesperâ universum Flaviani exercitus robur advenit, Tac. H. 3, 19, 2.*
* **Inumbratio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A shadowing, Vitruv. ap. Litt.*
* **Inumbrator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that shadoweth, or portrayeth, Vitruv. ap. Litt.*
* **Inumbratus**, a, um. part. *Shaded, disguised.* *Cydnus multâ riparum amœnitate inumbratus, Curt. 3, 10.* *Inumbrata quies, JC.*
* **Inumbro**, āre. act. [*ex in, & umbro*] (1) *To cast a shadow upon, to give a shadow to.* (2) *Alto to defend and preserve.* (1) *Foros obtentu frondis inumbrant, Virg. Æn. 11, 66.* *Inumbrare partes dominationis, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 5.* (2) *Sipont.*
* **Inunctor**, āri, ātus. pass. Met. *To be eclipsed, shaded, or darkened.* *Imperatoris adventu legatorum dignitas inumbratur, Plin. Paneg. 19.*
* **Inunctio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A hooking, or entangling, Cod.*
* **Inunctus**, a, um. part. *Catched.* *Lana in pecore rubis quasi hamis inuncta, Col. 7, 3, 10.*
* **Inunco**, āre. act. [*ex in, & unco, i.*] *To catch, or draw, to one; as it were with a hook.* *Qui nummos tristis inuncat, Lucil. ap. Non.* *Unguibus inuncare, Apul. Florid. 2, p. 760.*

* **Inunctor**, āri, ātus. pass. *To be caught as fishes are with hooks.* *Hamis inuncanda, Apul. Apol. p. 455.*
Inunctio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab inungo*] *An anointing, Plin. 20, 5.* & *Cels. 7, 7.* *Col. 6, 33, 2.*
Inunctor, ōris. m. verb. *He that anointeth, Litt. ex Cels.*
Inunctus, a, um. part. *Anointed, besmeared, Oculi inuncti, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 25.*
Inundans, tis. part. *Overflowing.* *Æstus maris inundantes, Plin. 2, 97.*
Inundatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An overflowing, a deluge, an inundation.* (2) *Pass. The being overflowed.* (1) = *Valles fluminum alluvie & inundationibus crescunt, Col. 3, 11.* (2) *Joppe Phœnicum antiquior terrarum inundatione, Plin. 5, 3.*
Inundator, ōris. m. verb. *He that overfloweth, Litt. ex Apul.*
Inundo, āre. act. (1) *To overflow, to overtake, or cover over, with water.* (2) *Met. Neut. To come pouring on amain.* (1) *Terram inundat aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 37.* *Conf. Liv. 22, 2, & 24, 9.* (2) *Densi inundant Troës, Virg. Æn. 12, 280.*
Inundor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be overwhelmed, &c.* *Inundari sanguine, Liv. 24, 38.* *Quibus exercitibus Europa inundata est, Curt. 5, 23.*
Inungo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To anoint.* *Visco inungunt oculos, Plin. 8, 54.*
Inungor, i, ctus. pass. *To be anointed.* *Si quando aliquis hōc fuerit inunctus, Scrib. Larg. Compos. 90.*
* **Inūnitus**, a, um. part. [*ex in, & unitus*] *Made one, united together.* *Ter. 4 Conjunctus, coagmentatus.*
Invocans, tis. part. *Calling upon.* *Sacrum & æternum invocans ignem, Curt. 4, 50.*
Invocatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A calling upon, a crying for help, an invocation, Quint. 9, 2.* *Theologis usitatissimus.* † *Precatio, obsecratio.*
Invocatus, a, um. part. *Called upon, Just. 18, 6, 5.*
Invocatus, a, um. adj. [*ex in non, & vocatus*] *Uncalled, unbiden.* § *Quos invocatos vidit in foro, omnes devocavit, Nep. Cim. extr.* *Invocato ut sit mihi locus semper, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 29.*
Invoco, āre. act. (1) *To call in, or upon; to call for.* (2) *To call, or name.* (3) *To invoke, or implore.* (4) *To imprecate.* (1) *Invocare advocatum, Cic. Orat. 2, 47.* (2) *Macedones fortissimum regem invocant Alexandrum, Curt. 10, 5, 9.* *Quem invocant omnes Jovem, Cic. N. D. 3, 4.* (3) *Jovem invocârunt; venit, auxilio iis fuit, Plaut. Amph. prol. 92.* *Auxilia libertati invocare, Tac. Ann. 15, 59, 4.* (4) *Tu isthæc cum tuo magno malo invocavisti, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 60.*
Invocor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be called, &c.* *Victor ad hæc Atheniensium Philippus pater invocabatur, Curt. 3, 24.*
Involutio, ōnis. f. verb. *Aug. pro*
Involutus, ūs. m. *A flying on.* *Alitis involutus, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.*
Involgo, āre. Id. *quod Invulgo.* *Quo die Allobroges involgârunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1.* sed var. *codd. Conf. Gell. 20, 5.*
Involito, āre. freq. *To fly in often, to bang over; to fly, or wave, about.* *Humeris involitant comæ, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3.*
Involò, āre. neut. (1) *To fly in, or upon.* (2) *Met. To fly directly at, to lay bold of.* (3) *To seize.* (1) *Singulos involat verius quàm capit, Plin. 9, 59.* (2) *Vix me contineo, quin involem in capillum, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20.* (3) *Involare in possessionem, Cic. de Orat. 3, 31.* § *Nidis involare, Col. 8, 3.* *Act. § Animum cupid involat, Tac. Ann. 1, 49.*
Involucer, cris, cre. & **Involucris**, cre. adj. *That cannot, or is not able to, fly; unfledged, callow.* *Pulli involucres, Gell. 2, 29.*
Involucrum, is. n. [*ab involvendo*] *A barber's towel which he casteth about one's shoulders when he trims one.* *Ne is quidem involucrum injicere voluit, vestem ut ne inquinaret, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17.*

Involucrum, i. n. *Every thing that serveth to cover, wrap, or hide; the cover of a book.* *It is used for several things.* § *Involucrum clypei, Cic. N. D. 2, 14.* § *Involucrum floris, the cup of a flower, Jun.* *Involucrum cordis, the purse of the heart, Med.* *Tegere aliquid involucris simulationum, Cic. Q. f. 1, 1.*
Involvendus, a, um. part. *To be involved.* *Ac ne illud quidem involvendum silentio, Val. Max. 1, 7, 5.* conf. *Cels. 8, 10.*
Involvens, tis. part. *Involving, covering, enveloping, hiding.* *Nox involvens umbrâ terram, Virg. Æn. 2, 251.* *Met. Obscuris vera involvens Sibylla, Ibid. 6, 100.*
Involuntarius, a, um. adj. *Against one's will, involuntary, unwilling, Post. 4.* *Invitus.*
Involvo, ēre, vi, lūtum. act. (1) *To wrap, or fold, in.* (2) *To tumble, or roll, upon.* (3) *Met. To entangle, to envelop.* (4) *To cover, or hide.* (1) *Membrana involvat libellum, Tibull. 3, 1, 9.* (2) *Saxa trabesque super totosque involvit montes, Ov. Met. 12, 507.* (3) *Aranei laceratarum catulos involvunt, Plin. 11, 24.* (4) *Captivam stipulâ fœnoque involvit, Ov. Fast. 4, 705.* *Involvunt atra telorum mœnia nube, Sil. 1, 311.* § *Involvere se literis, to give himself wholly to his books, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.*
Involvor, i, ctus. pass. *To be wrapped, in, &c.* § *Involvi tenebris, Val. Flacc. 7, 74.* *rapido igni, Sil. 5, 512.*
Involūtè, adv. *Covertly, closely, Spart. 4.* *Absehtë, occultè.*
Involutio, ōnis. f. verb. *An enveloping, or enfolding, Vitruv. 10, 11.*
Involutus, a, um. part. iſimus, sup. *Wrapt up, folded in, cloaked, covered, intricate, obscure, dark.* = § *Occulta quædam & quasi involuta aperire, Cic. de Fin. 1, 9.* *Involutissima res, Sen. N. Q. 6, 5.*
Involvulus, i. m. *A worm like a canker that destroyeth the buds of vines, a wine freter.* *Involvulus pampini folio implicat sese, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 63.*
Inurbânè, adv. *Uncourteously, rudely, homely, unmannerly, uncivilly, Cic. N. D. 3, 19.*
Inurbâus, a, um. adj. *Uncourteous, rude, simple, homely, uncivil, unmannerly, ungentle.* = *Inops humanitatis atque inurbanus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 40.* § *Scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor. A. P. 273.*
Inurens, tis. part. *Scorching, Cels. 1, 3.*
Inurgeo, ēre. act. *To urge, to thrust, or push; to force against one, Lucr. 5, 1034.*
* **Inūrino**, āre. neut. [*ex in, & urino*] *To plunge and wash themselves, as geese do.* *Fiat piscina, quâ inurinare possunt aves, Col. 8, 14, 2.*
Inūro, ēre, ssi, ctum. act. (1) *To mark with a hot iron.* (2) *To enamel, to work with water colours; to put, or print, in.* (3) *To burn to ashes.* (4) *To brand, or fix upon.* (1) § *Vitulis notas & nomina gentis inurunt, Virg. Geor. 3, 158.* (2) *Tabulam bigæ Nicias scripsit se inussisse, Plin. 35, 4.* (3) *Truncus Pompeii rogo inustus est, Aur. Vict. V. illust. 77, 12.* (4) § *Nonne tibi viderer inurere maculas, quas reliquâ vitâ eluere non possis? Declam. in Sall.* § *Inurere calamistris, Cic. Propr. to curl hair, Met. to set off, or adorn.* § *Inurere alicui infamiam, Cic. Prov. Conf. 7.* *famam superbix, Id. pro Mur. 4.*
Inūror, i, ctus. pass. *To be burnt in, Met. to be branded with, Liv. Ut nota Certo quasi censoria inuiatur, Plin. Ep. 9, 13.*
Inūsitatè, adv. iūs, comp. *Strangely, not after the accustomed manner, unusually.* = *Aburdè & inusitatè scriptæ epistolæ, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 2.* *Poëta inusitatus contraxerat meum factum Id. Orat. 46.*
Inūsitatò, adv. *Idem, Plin. Paneg. 5.*
Inūsitatus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Unusual, unwonted, strange, not used.* = *Acies inaudita inusitæque, Liv. 4, 33.* *Species navium inusitator, Cæs. B. G. 4, 25.* *Leporem quendam inusitatum nostris oratoribus est consecutus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 23.*

Inustus, a, um. part. *About to brand, or stigmatize*, Cic.

Inustus, a, um. part. [*ab inusor*] *Burnt, marked with a hot iron, seared, branded, enameled*. *Vulnere sanguis inustus*, Ov. Met. 12, 235. *De reliq. sign. v. Inuro*.

|| **Inusum**, pro inusitatum, Fest.

Inusus, ūs. m. *Want of use*. Ego sum inusu nimio factus nequior, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 65. *Rare occ.*

Inutilis, e. adj. or. comp. *Unprofitable, to no use, unserviceable, useless*. Sibi inutilis, Cic. Sibi inutilior, Ov. Met. 13, 38. *Stomacho inutilissimum*, Plin. 22, 24. *Conf. Cels. 4, 7*.

Inutilitas, ātis. f. *Unprofitableness, uselessness*. = *Appetendarum rerum partes sunt honestas & utilitas, vitandarum, turpitudine & inutilitas*, Cic. de Inv. 2, 52.

Inutiliter, adv. *Unprofitably, unseasonably*. Multa Romæ malè & inutiliter administrantur, Hirt. B. Al. 65. *Responsum est non inutiliter*, Liv. 3, 50.

|| **Inulgatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A publishing abroad*, Symm.

|| **Inulgator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that publishes abroad*, Arnob.

|| **Inulgatus**, a, um. part. *Published, blazed abroad*. Verba inulgata & sordentia, Gell. 11, 7. *↓ Vulgaris*.

|| **Inulgo**, āre. act. *To publish, or blaze abroad*. Libris foras editis inulgasset, Gell. 20, 5.

Invulnerabilis, e. adj. *Invulnerable, that cannot be wounded*. Animus invulnerabilis, Sen. Ep. 9.

Invulneratus, a, um. part. *Unwounded, unburnt*. = *Invulnerati inviolatque vixerunt*, Cic. pro Sext. 67.

I ante O.

* **Id.** interj. exultantis [*id*, Gr.] *A cry of joy*. Io pæan, Ov. Io triumphe, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 50. *miserantis*. ¶ *Uror, Io! Ob! I burn*, Tibull. 2, 4, 6. Item vocantis. Io, io, io, te quaeso, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 12.

Jocābundus, a, um. adj. *Jesting, speaking merrily*. Ventus jocābundus, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4. *ubi tamen al. joculābundus*. *Jocābundus revertitur*, Id. 1, 8, 8.

|| **Jocāliter**, adv. *Merrily, in jest, sportively*, Amm. *↓ Per jocum, jocosè*.

Jocans, tis. part. *Jesting*. ¶ *Jocans, an ita sentiens*, Cic. *Mimi obscena jocantes*, Ov. Tr. 2, 497.

Jocatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A jesting, drolling, or playing the wag*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

Jocatus, a, um. part. *Jesting*. *Permulta jocatus*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 62.

Jocor, āri. ātus sum. dep. *To speak in jest, to speak merrily, to droll and play the wag, to joke*. *Jocerne tecum per literas?* Cic. Fam. 2, 4. *Jocabar eundem*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 86. *Homo aptus ad jocandum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 17.

Jocose, adv. iūs. comp. *Merrily, j. singly, pleasantly, in jest*. Eum lusi jocose satis, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 11. § *Jocosus dicere*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 105. *scribere*, Cic. Fam. 9, 24.

Jocosus, a, um. adj. *Merry, sportfull, pleasant, sportive, jocular*. = *Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosum*, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 89. *Verba jocosā*, Ov. Fast. 6, 692.

Joculābundus, a, um. adj. *Jesting, merry*. Val. Max. 3, 2, 6. & 2, 4, 4. *ubi tamen al. jocābundus*.

Joculans, tis. *Jesting*. *Quædam militariter joculantes*, Liv. 7, 13. *Hinc Angl. juggle*.

|| **Joculāria**, ōrum. pl. n. *Jewels, bracelets*, Scail.

Joculāris, e. adj. *Sporting, or jesting; jocular*. *Jocularis audacia*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 84.

Joculārīter, adv. *Merrily, in jest, by way of sport*, Plin. 22, 22.

Joculārius, a, um. adj. *That is spoken in jest, a jesting matter*. *Jocularium malum*, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 43.

Joculātor, ōris. m. verb. *A jester, a droll, a merry companion*. *Joculatorem senem interesse nolui*, Cic. Att. 4, 16. *Rare occ.*

|| **Joculātorius**, a, um. adj. *Merry, pleasant*, Cic. ad Attic. 4, 16. *Sed ibi Græc. & Græv. edid. jocularior*. Leg. quidem ap. Diom. Gram.

Joculor, āri. To jest. dep. leg. *saltem in part. Militariter joculantes*, Liv. 7, 10.

Joculus, i. m. dim. *A little jest*. = *Per joculum & ludum*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 11.

Jocundus, a, um. adj. *Poët. Vid. Jucundus*.

Jocus, i. m. Cic. in pl. Joci, ōrum. m. & Joca, n. *A jest, a joke, a droll; a pleasant, or witty, word; raillery*. = *¶ Ludo & joco uti licet, cum gravibus seriisque rebus satisfecerimus*, Cic. Offic. 1, 29. *Multa joca solent esse in epistolis*, Id. Philipp. 2, 4. *¶ Opinor quod dixi per jocum, id eventurum esse severum & serium*, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 3, 47. *Joci, ōrum. m. pl. Plin. Pan. 49*. *Joca, ōrum. n. pl. Cic. de Fin. 2, 26*. *Extra jocum*, Id. Fam. 7, 11. *Remoto joco*, Ibid. 7, 22.

* **Ion**, i. n. [*ion*, Gr.] (1) *A violet*. (2) *A kind of gem*. (1) Plin. 21, 14. (2) Id. 57, 61.

* || **Iōnis**, is. f. [*ab eodem; ob similit.*] *A kind of carbuncle stone*, Litt. ex Plin.

* **Iōta**, indecl. *Litera Græca, Mart. ex jod, Hebr. The letter j, or jod; also a jot, the least thing that is*. *Unum de titulo tollere Iota potes*, Mart. 2, ult.

* || **Iōtācismus**, i. m. *A faulty pronunciation of the letter i*, Gramm.

Jōvis, gen. à Jupiter. [*à Jovah, quod à Jehovah, vid. inter propria*]. ¶ *Jovis arbor, the oak*, Ov. *Jovis barba, vel caulis, sengreen, or bouseleek*. *Jovis dies, Thursday*. *Jovis flos, rose campaign*, Plin. *Jovis ales, the eagle*, Poët. ¶ *Leg. & Jovis in reſto, ut Jovis custos, sæpe in denariis antiquis*.

I ante P.

Ipsē, a, um. gen. ipsius, dat. ipsi. *I, thou, before a verb of the first and second person; he, she, the same, his one self, he alone, none but he; also be of himself*. *Qui ipse tum fuit*, Cic. *Ipsē vidi*, Virg. *Ipsē venias*, Id. ¶ *Ipsū ludere quæ vellem permisit, gave me liberty*, Id. ¶ *It is often emphatical, as, Flos ipse, the very flower, the very prime*, Ter. *Also demonstrative, Ii ipse ego, ipse egomet, I, myself*, Ter. *Tute ipse, thou thyself*, Id. *Hoc ipsum, this very thing*, Cic. *Ipsū me nōsti, you know me*, Ter.

Ipsēmet, pron. *He himself*.

† **Ipsi**, antiq. pro ipsius.

Ipsipe, vel ipsipe, pro ipsēmet. *To himself*.

Ipsi, neque aliū, ut mihipte, mihi ipsi.

Ipsissimus, a, um. adj. superl. grad. *Even the very same*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 146.

Iplus, a, um. pron. adj. pro ipse. *He*. Max. imē ap. comices. *Hic nunc se ipse fallit*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 15.

I ante R.

* || **Ir.** n. indecl. *The hollow of the hand*, Perot. Vid. Hir.

IRA, æ. f. qu. ura. [*ab urendo, al. ab ire, quod à se it qui irascitur, hinc qui iram deponit dicitur ad se redire, Denar.*] (1) *Anger, displeasure, wrath, passion*. (2) *Rage, or troublesome-ness, of any thing*. (3) *Meton. A fault*. (4) *Luſt*. (5) *Ira est libido ulciscendi ejus, qui videtur læſiſſe injuriā*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. ¶ *Iræ atque iracundiæ conscius sibi*, Suet. Claud. 38. (2) *Maris ira*, Ov. Ep. 18, 2. (3) *Ob similibus iram fugæ eō miſſierant*, Liv. 7, 27. (4) *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 71*. ¶ *Leg. & in plur.* ¶ *Iræ sunt inter Glycerium & goatum, they are fallen out*, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 20. *Plumbeas iras gerant*, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 6, 17.

Irācundē, adv. *Angryly, spitefully*. *Hi minis iracundē agunt*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21. *Docet iracundiū & laborioſiū*, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 11.

Irācundia, æ. f. (1) *Passion quickly moved, hastyness of temper, a readiness, or natural inclination, to anger*. (2) *Also anger*. (1) ¶ *Iræ atque iracundiæ conscius sibi, utramque excusavit edicto*, Suet. Claud. 38. (2) *Omitte tuam istanc iracundiam*, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 37.

† **Irācundīter**, adv. *Angryly*, Cæcil. ap. Non. 11, 45. *↓ Iracundē*.

Irācundus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *Soon angry, hasty, testy, petish, naturally inclined to anger, boisterous, raging*. *Iracundi & difficiles senes*, Cic. de Sen. 18. *Iracundior Adriā*, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 22. ¶ *Aliud est iracundum esse, aliud iratum*, Cic. *Iracundissimus*, Sen. Ep. 94. *edente Gronov.*

Irāscens, tis. part. *Being angry*. *Irāscenti similis*, Plin. H. 9, 60.

Irāscor, i, rātus. (1) *To be angry, moved, or displeased*. (2) *To grieve, or to be sorry, for*. (1) = *Dii hominibus irāſci & succensere consueverunt*, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 16. (2) *Nostram ne vicem irāſcaris*, Liv. 34, 32.

Irātē, adv. iūs. comp. *Angryly, in anger*. *Irātē dimiſſus*, Phædr. 4, 24. *Irātius conservos intuentur*, Col. 7, 12.

Irātus, a, um. adj. or comp. *Isimus, sup. (1) Angry, troubled, offended, in a passion, or chafe*. (2) *Troubled, tempestuous*. (1) = *Iratus & offensus alicui*, Cic. Att. 1, 8. *Archytas villico factus est iratior*, Id. Tusc. 4, 36. *Cæſar fuit illis iratiſſimus*, Id. Philipp. 8, 6. (2) *Mare iratum*, Hor. Epod. 2, 6.

|| **Iceus**, i. m. *A kind of pudding*, Fest.

Ire, & **iri**, infin. [*à verb.*] *Eo, itum est*.

* || **Irēnarches**, five Irēnarcha, æ. m. *Pacis præfectus*, [*ab εἰρήνῃ pax, & ἀρχή imperium*] *a justice of peace*, Ulp.

* || **Irēnicus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to peace*.

* || **Irēſiōne**, es. f. *Oleæ ramus lanā velatus; &c. [ab εἰρήνῃ, lana] An olive bough done over with wool; also all sorts of fruits at festivals*, Cerd.

|| **Irēcōlor**, ōris. adj. *Of all colours, like the rainbow; changeable, or partycoloured, like a duck's, or pigeon's, neck*, Auson. Epist. 3, 15.

* **Irīnum**, i. n. [*ab Iris*] *An ointment made of the flower de luce*, Plin. 13, 1.

* **Irīnus**, a, um. adj. *Of the flower de luce*. *Unguentum irinum*, Plin. 13, 1.

* **Irīo**, ōnis. m. [*ab Iris*] *Wintercresses, rock-gentle, or rockgallant*, Col. 12, 20.

* **Iris**, idis. f. [*ab ἴρις, Gr.*] (1) *The rainbow*. (2) *A precious stone*. (3) *Also the herb called flower de luce*. (4) *Also the circle of divers colours, which is between the white and the apple of the eye*. (5) *Also the black circle about the nipple of a woman's pap.* (1) *Iri decus cæli*, Virg. Æn. 9, 17. *Cic. arcum vocat N. D. 3, 20*. (2) *Plin. (3) Col. 12, 20*. (4) *Ap. Med. (5) Jun.*

* **Irnia**, & **Hirnia**, æ. f. & **Irneum**, ei. n. ant. *orneum*. [*πῦρα τὸ ἱρνεον, quod ovis figuram haberet*] *A vessel used for wine in sacrifice*, Fest. *hirnea*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 275.

|| **Irnella**, æ. f. dim. *Idem*, Fest.

Iron, ōnis. m. *A kind of herb*, Plin. 18, 7. *al. scrib. irion*.

* **Irōnia**, æ. f. *Simulatio, vel dissimulatio, in oratione* [*ab εἰρων, Gr. simulator, dissimulator*] *A figure in speaking; when one meaneth contrary to the signification of the word, or when a man reasoneth contrary to what he thinketh, to mock him; a reasoning with mockery, scoffing, jeering, an irony*. *Sine ullā meretole ironiā loquor*, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 4. *Urbana dissimulatio*, Id.

* || **Irōnicē**, adv. [*Gr. εἰρωνικῶς*] *Mockingly, scoffingly, ironically*, Gramm.

* || **Irōnicus**, a, um. adj. *Ad ironiā perti-nens*, *Ironycal*, Gramm.

* **Irpex**, icis. f. [*ab ἀρπαξ rapax*] *A rake with iron teeth, to pull up herbs by the roots; a harrow*, Varr. L. L. 4, 31. ¶ *Casto R. R. 104 urpices, vel hurpices vocat*.

* || **Irupus**, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *In the Samnite tongue a wolf*, Fest.

Iruis, & **Iruitalus**, Fest. Vid. *Hirquitallus*.
* || **Irādīa**, æ. f.

* || Irradiatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A casting out of beams, an irradiation*, Aug. † Radiatio, Plin.

* || Irradiator, ōris. m. verb. & Irradiatrix, ōis. f. *He, or she, that giveth light*, Boët. † Qui, vel quæ, irradiat.

* Irradio, āre. act. [*ex in, & radio*; mutat. *n in r* euphoniæ gratiâ] *To shine upon, to cast his beams upon, to lighten, to irradiate*. Hoc undique gemmæ Irradiant, Stat. Theb. 6, 64.

* Irrāsus, a, um. adj. [*ex in, & rāsus*] *Unshaven, unscraped, rough, unpolished*. Di te a ment cum irraio capite, Plant. Rud. 5, 2, 16. Irrafa clava, Sil. 8, 582.

Irrationābilis, e. adj. *Unreasonable*. Inationabile animal, Cels. præf. Conf. Quint. 2, 16.

|| Irrationābiliter, adv. *Unreasonably*, Aug. † Sine ratione.

Irrationālis, e. adj. *Irrational*, Sen. Ep. 71. edente Gronov. † Rationis expers, Cic.

Irrauesco, ēre, rausi. incept. *To wax hoarse*. Æsopum, si paulum irrauerit, explodi video, Cic. de Orat. 1, 61.

|| Irrēcupērābilis, e. adj. *Irrecoverable*. † Irreparabilis, Vir.

† Irrēdivivus, a, um. adj. *That cannot be revived, or repaired*, Catull. 16, 3.

† Irrēdux, ūcis. adj. *From which one cannot safely return*. Irreducem viam carpit, Luc. 9, 408.

|| Irrefragābilis, e. adj. *Invincible; that cannot be baffled, or withstood*, Philos.

|| Irrefutābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be disproved*, Arnob.

|| Irregulāris, e. adj. *Irregular, or out of rule*. † Abnormis, Hor.

|| Irregulāritas, ātis. f. *Disorder, irregularity*. † Declinatio ab regulā.

|| Irregulārīter, adv. *Disorderly, irregularly*. † Enormiter, Plin.

Irrēligātus, a, um. part. *Unbound, loose*. Croceas irreligata comas, Ov. de Arte, 1, 537. † Rarō occ.

Irrēligiōsē, adv. *Undevoutly, irreligiously*, Tac. Ann. 2, 52.

|| Irrēligiōsitas, ātis. f. *Want of religion, ungodlyness*, Tert. † Impietas, Cic.

Irrēligiōsus, a, um. adj. *Ungodly, irreligious, undevout*, Liv. 5, 40. Plin. Ep. 9, 35, 1.

† Irrēmeābilis, e. adj. *From which one cannot return, not to be repassed*. Irremeabilis unda, Virg. Æn. 6, 425. Irremeabile litus, Sil. Ital. 5, 41. Conf. Sen. H. F. 548.

Irrēmēdiābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be remedied, irremediable*. Tyranni factio irremediabilis, Sen. Ep. 114. Irremediabile scelus, Plin. H. 11, 115. ed. Hard. † Infanabilis, Cic.

|| Irrēmīsībilis, e. adj. *Not to be expiated, or forgiven*, Theol. † Inexpiabilis, Cic.

|| Irrēmōtus, a, um. part. *Unremoved*, Prud. Perist. 5, 407. † Immotus.

|| Irrēmūnērābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be rewarded, or returned*, Apul. Met. 3, p. 92.

Irrēpārābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be repaired, or restored to its first state; irreparable, irrecoverable*. Fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg. Geor. 3, 284. Conf. Æn. 10, 467.

|| Irrēpārābiliter, adv. *Irrecoverably*, Aug. † Penitūs, funditūs.

† Irrēpertus, a, um. part. *Not found, not discovered*. Aurum irrepertum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 49.

* Irrēpens, tis. part. *Creeping in*. Irrepentibus dominationis magistris, Tac. Hist. 2, 63, 1.

* Irrēpo, ēre, psi, tum. neut. [*ex ir, pro in, & repo*; euphoniæ gratiâ] (1) *To creep in by stealth*. (2) Met. *To steal into, to get into by little and little*. (1) § Draco irrepit ad Atiam, Suet. Aug. 94. (2) § Eloquentia modò perfringit, modò irrepit in sensus, Cic. Orat. 28.

|| Irrēposcībilis, e. adj. *That cannot be demanded again*, Apul. Apol. p. 547.

|| Irrēprehensībilis, e. adj. *That cannot be reproved, irreprehensible*, Litt. ex Apul. pro

Irreprehensus, & Irreprehens, a, um. adj. *Blameless, harmless*. § Irreprehensa responsa, Ov. Met. 2, 340. probitas famæ, Id. Trist. 5, 24, 22. Irreprehensa retinacula, Prud.

* Irrepto, āre. freq. [*ex in, & repto*] *To creep, or steal, into a place; to creep in by little and little*. Vis Argos eat, hostilisque Mycænas Squallidus irreptet? Stat. Theb. 11, 732. Grex protervus nunc humeris irreptet avi, Id. Sylv. 3, 1, 178.

Irrequies, ei. f. adj. *Restless*, Auson. Orat. 16. pro

Irrequiētus, vel Irrequiētus, a, um. adj. (1) *Troubled, disturbed*. (2) *Without rest, or quiet; full of toil, restless, troubled*. (1) Sors Phœbi irrequieta, Ov. Met. 2, 386. Irrequietus Enipeus, Ibid. 1, 579. conf. Sil. 14, 61. (2) Bella irrequieta, Ov. Tr. 2, 236.

Irrefectus, a, um. part. *Not cut, not pared*. Canidia irrefectum rodens pollicem, Hor. Epod. 5, 47.

|| Irresolūbilis, e. adj. *Not to be loosed, or slackened*, Apul. de Hab. doct. Plat. p. 609. † Insolubilis, Quint.

† Irresolūtus, a, um. part. *Never let slack, or loose*. Vincula irresoluta, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 2, 22.

† Irrestinctus, a, um. qu. part. *Unquenched*. Irrestincta foci servant altaria flammæ, Sil. 3, 29. † Rarō occ.

Irretio, ire, iui, itum. act. [*qu. reti quodam involvo*] (1) Met. *To take hold, as in a net; to entangle*. (2) *To ensnare, to allure*. (1) § His se adolescens irretierat erratis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. (2) Corruptelarum illecebris irretire, Id. Catil. 1, 6.

Irretior, īri. pass. *To be ensnared, &c.* Liv.

|| Irretitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ensnares*, Boët. † Qui irretit.

Irretitus, a, um. part. *Entrapped, snared, caught fast in a net*. Met. *a'lured, entangled*. Cantunculis irretitus tenetur, Cic. de Fin. 5, 18.

† Irretortus, a, um. part. *Unmoved, fixed, straight*. Oculo irretorto spectare, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 23.

Irrevēiens, tis. *Irreverent*. Ne quis ut irreverentem operis argueret, Plin. Ep. 8, 21.

Irrevērenter, adv. *Irreverently*. = Adolescentuli huc transeunt irreverenter & temerè, Plin. Ep. 2, 14. Egit Claudius Capito irreverenter magis, quam constanter, Id. 5, 13.

Irrevērentia, æ. f. *Rudeness, irreverence*. Studiorum irreverentia, Plin. Ep. 6, 2. Coulti libertate irreverentia, Tac. Ann. 13, 26. Qui juventutis irreverentiam gravibus decretis notavissent, Id. 3, 31, 4.

|| Irrevēreor, ēri, itus. dep. *To show one no respect*, Dig. † Non reveoreor.

† Irrevocābilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Irrevocable, that cannot be recalled*. (2) *Not to be pulled back*. (1) Volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71. Domitiani natura præceps in iram, & quò obscurior, eò irrevocabili-or, Tac. Agric. 42, 6. (2) Pondus irrevocabile anchoræ, Plin. 32, 1.

† Irrevocandus, a, um. part. *Idem*. Error irrevocandus, Claud. de Bell. Get. 123.

Irrevocātus, a, um. part. (1) *Not to be called back, that cannot be withheld*. (2) *Not called, not desired*. (1) Irrevocatus ab acri Cæde, Ov. Met. 11, 401. (2) Loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 1, 223.

† Irrevolūtus, a, um. part. *Not turned over, not unfolded, or opened*. Vadas & redeas irrevolutus, Mart. 11, 1. † sed in mel. libb. leg. inevolutus.

Irridendus, a, um. part. *To be derided*. Perpeffus es nec irridendam moram, Plin. Pan. 63.

Irridens, tis. part. *Deriding, jeering*. Spurinam irridens, & ut falsum arguens, Suet. Jul. Cæs. 81.

Irrideo, ēre, si, sum. act. [*ex in & rideo*] *To mock, to scoff, to laugh to scorn*. Apollonius irrisit philosophiam, Cic. de Orat. 1, 17. Conf. Ter. H. 5, 2, 29.

Irridiculē, adv. *Unpleasantly, simply, baldly*. Non irridiculē quidam dixit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 42. † Rarō occ.

Irridicūlum, i. n. *A laughing stock*. Irridicūlum sumus ambo, Plant. Casin. 5, 2, 3.

Irrigandus, a, um. part. *To water, or be watered*. Cum operam oblocare ad puteos exhauriendos hortosque irrigandos solitus esset, Juss. 11, 10.

Irrigatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A watering*. Agrorum irrigationes, Cic. Offic. 2, 4.

|| Irrigātor, ōris. m. *He that watereth*, Boët.

Irrigātus, a, um. part. *Watered, daubed; be-daubed*. † Met. Irrigatus plagis homo, whipp-ed till the blood runeth down, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 18.

Irrigo, āre. act. [*ex in & rigo*] (1) *To water*. (2) *To bedew, to moisten, to soak*. (1) Aquam irrigata in areas, Cato. § Ægyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52. (2) Sopor irrigat artus, Virg. Æn. 3, 511.

Irrigor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be watered, &c.* Col. 2, 17.

Irrigua, ōrum. pl. n. sc. loca. *Little brooks, or streams, that water the earth*, Plin. 6, 26.

Irriguus, a, um. adj. & pass. (1) *Watered, wet, moist, plashy*. (2) Act. *Also that watereth*. (1) Hortus irriguus, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 16. (2) Bibat irriguas fertilis hortus aquas, Tibull. 2, 1, 44.

* || Irrīpio, ēre. act. [*ex in & rapio*] *To hurry in*, Cic. si verus est Calep. ipse quidem addubito.

Irrisio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab irrideo*] *A mocking, a laughing to scorn*. Cum irrisione audientium, Cic. Offic. 1, 38. Conf. de Or. 1, 12.

Irrisor, ōris. m. verb. *One that mocketh, or laugheth to scorn; a mocker, or scorner*, Cic. Parad. 1, 4.

Irrisus, a, um. part. *Mocked, or laughed to scorn*. Non credis indignis nos esse irrisas modis? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 43. Conf. Tac. Ann. 4, 9, 2.

Irrisus, ūs. m. *A mocking, or laughing to scorn*. Linguam ab irrisu exerere, Liv. 7, 10. Conf. Plin. 37, 9. Irrisui, Tac. Agr. 14, 39, 3.

Irritābilis, e. adj. *Quickly made angry, or moved*. § Animi bonorum sæpe irritabiles sunt, & iidem placabiles, Cic. Att. 1, 17. Genus irritabile vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102.

Irritāmen, īnis. n. & Irritāmentum, i. n. *A thing that fireth, or provoketh; an excitement, or provocation*. Opes animi irritamen avari, Ov. Met. 13, 424. Opes irritamenta malorum, Ibid. 1, 140. conf. Sil. 5, 235.

Irritandus, a, um. part. *That must be provoked*, Quint. 1, 1. Irr tandis hominum oculis opportunum, Tac. Hist. 3, 70, 2. Conf. Liv. 31, 5.

Irritans, tis. part. *Provoking, &c.* Pocula irritantia luxum, Sil. 13, 355.

† Irritāssō, pro irritavero, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 198.

Irritatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A firing, or provoking*. (2) *Also an appetite, or desire*. (1) Liv. 31, 14. (2) Naturalis inest animi irritatio commutandi sedes, Sen. Helv. 6.

Irritator, ōris. m. verb. *He that angers, or provoketh*, Sen. Ep. 108.

Irritātus, a, um. part. & adj. || or, comp. (1) *Provoked, fired, moved to anger, nettled*. (2) *Also angry*. (1) Irritatis animis, Liv. 2, 46. (2) Ita sum irritatus, ut, &c. Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 10. Irritator, Gell. 10, 10.

Irrito, āre. act. [*tractum à canibus, qui cūm provocantur, irriunt, vel hirriunt, Non.*] (1) *To provoke, move, or stir*. (2) *To affect*. (3) *To anger*. (1) Irritabis crabrones, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 75. † Bono publico, sibi proprias similitates irritavit, sacrificed, Liv. 33, 46. (2) Irritant animos demissa per aures, Hor. A. P. 180. (3) Si me irritāssis, lumbifragium hinc auferes, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 298. † Pectus irritare, & mulcere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 202.

Irritor, āri. pass. *To be provoked*. Ne pervicacia quorundam irritaretur animus, Tac. Hist. 4, 8, 2. conf. Cels. 7, 7.

Irritus, a, um. adj. [*ex in & ratus*] (1) *Void, of no effect, force, or weight; nothing worth*. (2) *Vain, addle, that misseth of his purpose*. (1) † Quod modò erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 58. † Quæ augur nefasta dixerit, irrita infectaque sunt, Cic. de Legg. 2, 8. Irrita fœdera,

dera, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 692. (2) Ovum irritum, quod & urinum & hypeneimium, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. ¶ Irritus spei, disappointed of his hope, *Curt.* 6, 5, 1. consilii, *Paterc.* 2, 63. Legationis irritus rediit, *Tac. H.* 4, 32, 7. Ad irritum cecidit pes, *Liv.* 2, 6.

¶ Irrōbōro, āre. neut. To grow strong, or of force, *Gell.* 1, 22. † Invalesco.

Irrōgatio, ōnis. f. verb. A setting, or imposing of penaltys, or like things. Multae irrogatio, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 3. Irrogatione dupli multare, *Plin. Paneg.* 40.

¶ Irrōgator, ōris. m. verb. He that imposeth, or enjoineb, *Ap. JCC.* † Qui irrogat.

Irrōgatus, a, um. part. Imposed, enjoined; laid, or set, upon. ¶ Tributum illis irrogatum est, his remissum, *Plin. Paneg.* 37. Exilium accusatori irrogatum, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 23, 4.

Irrōgo, āre. act. [rogatione, seu lege infero, impono] (1) To impose, or set upon; to ordain, or appoint. (2) To bestow. (1) ¶ Irrogare alicui multam, to set a fine upon his head, *Cic. pro Mil.* 14. poenam peccatis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 118. ¶ Irrogare leges, to make laws, *Id. pro Domo.* 17. (2) ¶ Labori non plus irrogandum est, quam quod somno supererit, aut deerit, to be bestowed upon, *Quint.* 10, 3.

Irrōgor, āri, ātus. pass. To be imposed upon, &c. Idque supplicii genus multo post parricidis lege irrogatum est, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 13.

Irrōrandus, a, um. part. To be sprinkled, *Celi.* 7, 19.

Irrōrans, tis. part. Besprinkling. Sedulus irrorans olitor, *Col.* 10, 148.

Irrōrat, imperf. There is a dew, or moisture; it misles, *Col.* 10, 327.

Irrōratio, ōnis. f. verb. A moistening, or bedewing. Irroratio pestifera, *Col.* 10, 331.

¶ Irrōresco, ēre. incept. To wax moist with dew, *Litt. ex Apul.* † Rore madesco.

Irrōro, āre. act. To sprinkle, or wet, with dew, or moisture; to bedew. ¶ Duplex est synt. (1) ¶ Libatos irroravere liquores vestibus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 371. (2) ¶ Crinem irroravit aquis, *Id. Met.* 7, 190. Irrorat somnus quietem oculis, *Sil.* 10, 357.

Irrōror, āri. pass. To be bedewed, sprinkled, &c. Flores irrorantur, *Col.* 9, 14. *Conf.* 12, 22.

¶ Irrōto, āre. act. To turn, or wheel, about; to trundle, to make to run; as boys do flat thin stones upon the water: to glide, *Min. Fel.* † Roto.

Irrūbeo, ēre. neut. vel Irrūbesco, ēre. To be, or wax, red. Irrubuit cæli plaga, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 647. Nec sanguine ferrum Irrubuit, *Ibid.* 6, 250. Ignis irrubuit mihi vultibus, *Id. Sylv.* 5, 3, 32.

Irrūcto, āre. neut. To belch, or belch out. Quid tu in os mihi ebrius irructas? *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 2, 6.

Irruens, tis. part. Rushing upon. Ut non modo nullus ex omnibus irruenti regi restiterit, *Curt.* 10, 9.

¶ Irrūfo, āre. act. To colour redish, or yellow, *Hier.* † Rufo colore tingo.

¶ Irrūgatio, ōnis. f. A wrinkling, *Hier.*

Irrūgator, ōris. m. verb. He that maketh wrinkles, *Frag. Poët.*

Irrūgo, āre. act. [ex in & ruga] To make wrinkled. Undantemque sinum nodis irrigat Iberis, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 266.

¶ Irrugor, āri, ātus. pass. To be wrinkled. ¶ Equor illud ventis irrugetur, *Gell.* 12, 1.

Irrūmatio, ōnis. f. A sucking, or being sucked, *Catull.*

Irrūmator, ōris. m. verb. He that giveth suck, or sucketh, *Catull.* sed sensu obsc.

Irrūmo, āre. act. [ex in & rumen; sic enim vocabant antiqui mammam, test. *Plin.* 15, 20] To give suck, or milk, *Ap.* idoneos auctt. sed notione parum idonea quæ explicetur.

Irrumpens, tis. part. Entering in by force, breaking in, or rushing in, violently; bursting, boisterous. Rutilum regem vidit irrumpentem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 729. Irrumpentibus illis in urbem, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 1.

Irrumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum. neut. To break in violently; to enter, or rush, in by force, or main strength. ¶ Irrumpere oppidum, *Cæs.* in provinciam, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 2. & *Met.* Irrumpunt in animos extrinsecus imagines, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 40.

Irruo, ēre, ui, ūtum. neut. To run hastily, violently, or furiously, in, or upon, a thing; to rush in, to run headlong into. ¶ In aedes irruit alienas, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 8. ¶ Vide, ne ille huc prorsus se irruat, *Id.* 4, 2, 11. ¶ Irruimus ferro, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 222.

Irruptio, ōnis. f. verb. A bursting in; a violent breaking, or entering, in; an irruption. Si irruptio facta nulla sit, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 6. Irruptionem facite in popinam, *Plaut. Pæn. prol.* 42.

Irrupturus, a, um. part. About to break, or rush, in. Interim cognoscit hostes pluribus agminibus irrupturos, *Tac. Agr.* 25, 5.

Irruptus, a, um. part. [ab in neg. & rumpor] Unbroken, firm. Felices, quos irrupta tenet copula, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 13, 18.

Irtiōla, æ. f. al. leg. irciola, quæ hirciola, ab odore hirci. A kind of wine, *Plin.* 14, 3.

I ante S.

Is, ea, id. gen. ejus pron. He, she, it, the same, that, such. Is rus abiit, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 83. Vin' amicam huc evocemus? ea saltabit, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 53. Id unde efficiat non habet, *Id. Pæn.* 1, 1, 57. Estne hic Crito? Is est, *Ter.* Non sum is qui, &c. *Nep.* Eā sum ætate, ut, &c. *Id.* ¶ Id for ideo, or ob id, for that cause, to that end, on this account. Nunc id prodeco, ut conveniam Parmenonem, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 7, 5. ¶ Id for hoc, this. Id modò dic abiisse domum. ¶ Id, with a genitive sing. or plur. Id diei, id ætatis, id temporis, *Id.* virium, *Tac.* id locorum, *Liv.* ¶ Is relativum cum particulâ adverbatiâ in priori membro aliquando ponitur, & antecedens cum redditivâ particulâ in posteriori. Ita *Cic.* Antonius, etsi ejus officia in me omnes desiderant, tamen in senatu defendi, *Ep. fam.* 5, 6. Pro ipse. Pater is nihili pendit, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 6. Id pro propter id. Lætæ exclamant, venit, id quod drepentè aspexerant, *Id. Hec.* 3, 3, 8. Nonnunquam omittitur. Liberque prospectus oculorum etiam quæ procul recessere, permittitur, *Curt.* 4, 9, 10. Item 8, 10, 10. Aliquando redundat, ut *Just.* 15, 3, 11. Nonnunquam ad secundam personam refertur, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.*

* ¶ Isāgōge, es. f. [ab eis in, & āγω duco] An introduction, *Gell.* 16, 8.

* ¶ Isāgōgicum, i. n. [ab eodem] Money given for scholars at their entrance, or admission, into the school; also a book teaching the first precepts of an art, *Jun.*

* Isātis, idis. f. [ισάτις, Gr.] A kind of wild lettuce, *Plin.* 20, 7. Alio the herb woad.

Isce. in genit. ejusce. Even he, *Cic.* ¶ Rarò occ.

* Ichæmon, ōnis. m. [ισχαιμων, Gr. ab ισχω cohibeo, & αιμα sanguis] An herb like a mylet, or byrse, having sharp leaves and moss; good to staunch blood, *Plin.* 25, 8.

* Ichas, ādis. f. [ισχας, Gr.] A kind of wild radish, sonchifolia, *Plin.* 27, 5.

* Ichiaicus, five Ichiaicus, a, um. adj. That bath the ache in the hip, or the hipgout, *Cato.* 1, 23. ¶ Ichiaicus dolor, the sciatica, or hipgout, *Plin.* 27, 6, ext.

* Ichias, ādis. f. [ab ισχιας, Gr. eò quòd coxendices præcipue infestat] A disease called the sciatica, or hipgout, *Plin.* 27, 5.

* ¶ Ichium, i. n. [ab eodem] The bucklebone, the hip, *Poll.*

* Ichnon, i. n. i. e. macrum [ab ισχνης, Gr. idem] A slender thing, a lean girl, *Lucr.* 4, 1159.

* Ichnotes, is. f. sc. gracilitas [ab eodem] A too small pronunciation, *Quint.* 1, 5.

* Isclasticus, a, um. adj. [ab εισελαστων curru, vel equo, ingredior] ¶ Isclastica certamina,

games, or exercises, wherein the victor was carried in pomp, *Plin. Epist.* 10, 119.

Isicium, i. m. i. e. inficium. [ab infecando] A kind of pudding called an ising, or sausage, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 22. *Macrob.* 7, 8.

¶ Isicius, i. m. A salmon, *Beda.*

* Isidos plōcāmos. [ισιδος πλόκαμος, Gr. i. e. Isidis cincinnus] A shrub in the sea like a coral, *Plin.* 13, 25.

* Isocinnāmon. [ab ισος æqualis, & κινναμον cinnamum] An herb called also daphnois, of a sweet smell, and growing commonly where cinnamon and cassia grow, *Plin.* 12, 20.

* ¶ Isocōlon, i. n. [ex ισος κώλοις, sc. æqualibus membris] When two sentences are alike in length, *Gr.*

* Isōdōmon, i. n. [ab ισος æqualis, & δέμοι statuo] A form of building where every thing is equally straight. ¶ Al. leg. Isæcodomon, al. Ilogonium, *Plin.* 36, 22. *Virg.* 2, 8.

* Isōpyron, i. n. [ab ισος æqualis, & πυρος triticum] The herb called phaselion, or phasiolum, having leaves like anise, *Plin.* 27, 11.

* Isōscēles, is. n. [ισοσκελές, Gr. i. e. figura æquis cruribus; ab ισον æquale, & σκέλος, crus] A triangle of equal shanks, *Auson. Ed.* 12.

* ¶ Isōstātes, æ. m. [ab ισον æquale, & ιστημι statuo] He that vieweth, or overseeth, a thing, that it be equal, or right, *Cod.*

Isic, adv. per locum. That way, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 28.

Isi cēnus, adv. Thus far forth, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 58.

Iste, ista, istud. gen. istius. This, that; also he, passim.

Isthic, isthæc, isthoc vel isthuc. [ex iste, & hic, hæc, hoc] The self-same, this same. Isthoc vilis, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 24. ¶ ce encliticum huic adbarere potest. Istæce ridicularia, *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 2, 16.

Isthi, *Plaut. pro*

Isthic, & Istic. adv. In that place, there. (2) In that affair. (1) = Ibi esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quam isthic, ubi solus sapere videre, *Cic. Fam.* 1, ult. (2) ¶ Neque isthic, neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 9.

Isthinc. adv. de loco. From thence. Isthinc enim emanat, *Cic. Att.* 7, 21.

* Isthmiaicus, & Isthmius, a, um. adj. Belonging to a narrow strait, or to the Isthmian games. Isthmiacus portus, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1, 179. Isthmiaca corona, *Plin.* 15, 10.

* Isthmos, & Isthmus, i. m. [ισθμος, Gr.] (1) A neck of land, or narrow part of a country, betwixt two seas. (2) ¶ Also the middle part, or bridge, of the nose. (1) Angustia, unde procedit Peloponnesus, isthmus appellatur, *Plin.* 4, 4. (2) Jun.

Istic, istæc, istoc. Vid. Isthic.

Istiusmodi, adj. indecl. Istius modi. Of the same sort, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 16.

Istò. adv. ad locum. Thither, to that place, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 6, 6.

Istòc. [modo, vel loco] adv. This way, on this hand, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 15.

Istorsum. adv. Thitherward, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 27.

Istuc, pro istud; Istuccine, pro istudne, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 14.

Istòc. adv. ad locum. Thither, *Plaut. Afn.* 3, 3, 56.

I ante T.

Ita. adv. So, even so, yes, in such sort, by that means, [on that condition, therefore]. ¶ Ita est, it is even so, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 44. Itane verò? say you so? *Id. Andr.* 5, 4, 23. Non ita multi, not very many, *Cic.* Ita nati sumus, to that end were we born, *Id. Am.* 5. Ita justum est, quod rectè fit, si sit voluntarium, so far forth, with that proviso, *Id.* Ita est homo, it is his humour, such is the man, *Ter. Ad.* 1, 2, 63. Hæce ædes ita crant, ut dixi, in that case, or condition, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 117. ¶ Nonnunquam pro

pro valde ponitur. Neque ita multis literis, aut voluminibus magnis continentur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 43. Num eo sensu verbo unquam adjungitur, dubito.

* Itans, tis. part. [ab ito] Going. Puer itans in ludum literarum, Plin. 9, 8. ed. Hard.

Itaque. concludendi particula. [ex ita & que] Therefore. Itaque ipse me legerit, Cic.

Item. adv. [ab ita] (1) Also. (2) Likewise, in like manner. (3) Again, a second time. (1) Solis defectiones, itemque lunæ, prædicuntur, Cic. (2) Rex gratias mihi egit, aliis non item, Ter. (3) Ut item eo liceat uti, Cic.

* Iter, itinē is. [ab eo, iui, itum] (1) A going along. (2) A way, or path. (3) A road, or highway. (4) Passage, or leave to pass. (5) A water course, or any other passage. (6) A journey by land, water, coach, &c. (7) A walk, or a going abroad a little way. (8) A march in soldiery. (9) Met. A method, or way, of learning, or pursuing, any thing. (1) Dicam in itinere, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, ult. i. e. in itione, vel inter eundem. (2) Iter devium & à viâ remotum, Cic. (3) Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Cæs. B. G. 1. (4) Negat se posse dare iter ulli per provinciam, Id. B. G. 1. (5) Itinera omni lateri piscinæ dari convenit, Col. 8, 17. Iter urinæ, Cels. vocis, Vir. (6) Iter conficiebamus pulverulentâ viâ, Cic. In Sardiniam iter habebat, Id. Vehiculis iter facere cœpi, Plin. (7) Iter illi sæpius in forum, frequenter tamen in campum, Id. Paneg. 76. (8) Iter ad Euphratem pronunciari jubet, Curt. 4, 8, 16. (9) Patiamur puerum ire nostris itineribus, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 3. ¶ Iter ad honores, Plin. Epist. 8, 10, 3. ad lumen ingenii, Quint.

* Iteratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A repetition, a reiteration. (2) The second tilt, or caring. (3) The second pressing of grapes, or olives. (1) Iterationes verborum, Cic. Orat. 25. (2) Plin. 18, 20. (3) Col. 12, 50.

* Iteratō. adv. Again, a second time. Iteratō præliari, Just. 5, 9, 2. = Iterum.

* Iterator, ōris. m. verb. He that iterates, or repeats, Litt. ex Apul. † Qui repetit.

* Iteratus, a, um. part. Repeated, gone over again. Iterata verba, Cic. Part. Orat. 6. Iteratâ pronunciatione præconis, Val. Max. 4, 8, 5. Iterata saxa muris, Val. Flacc. 1, 593.

* Itero, are. act. [ab iter, quasi per iter factum revertor] (1) To do a thing the second time, to do over again. (2) To begin again, to renew, to tell, or say, again. (3) To begin afresh, to iterate. (1) Cras ingens iterabimus æquor, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 32. (2) Dum mea facta iterō, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 5. (3) Iterere pugnam jubet, Liv. 6, 32.

* Iteror, ari, ātus. pass. To be repeated, or renewed. Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur, Hor. Od. 3, 3.

* Iterum. adv. Again, the second time, Cic. de Inv. 1, 39. Iterum iterumque monebo, Virg. Æn. 3, 436. ¶ Iterum pro aliâ. Quantam non iterum in eodem homine præficiendo videmus, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 69. Alii legunt, nunc iterum—videmus. Iterum & consul secundō sic inter se differunt. Iterum consul dicitur, qui duos consulatus continuos gerit, secundō, qui tempore licet interjecto, Mart.

* Itihyphallica, ōrum. pl. n. Versus obscœni, Priapeia.

* Itihyphallus, i. m. [ab itōs, & φαλλός] Quærat Gæcê, si cui libet.

Itidem. adv. [ab ita & dem] Likewise, in like manner. Placet hoc non itidem fieri, ut in comœdiis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 72. Conf. Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 50.

* Itiner, ēris. id. quod iter. Inceptum hoc itiner perficere exequar, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 72. vid. & Manil. 1, 88.

* Itinerarium, i. n. Descriptio itineris. An itinerary, or book of remembrance; containing things done in journeys; also the calendar of miles with the distance of places, Anton. Also an ordinary day's march of an army, Atm. Also a journal.

* Itinerarius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to a journey, Lamprid. † Ad iter pertinens.

* Itineror, ari, ātus. dep. To take a journey, Lex. ex Apul. † Iter facio.

* Itio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eo, is] A going, a walking, a traveling. Hæcine erant itiones crebræ? Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 24. ¶ Obviâ itio, a going to meet, Cic. Att. 11, 10. Illi domum itio datur, Cic. de Div. 1, 32.

* Itō, are. freq. [ab eo, itum] To go often, or much. Ad legionem quam itant, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48. Conf. Cic. Fam. 9, 24. Suet. Rhet. 1, 3.

* Itur. imperf. It is gone, they are gone, they come. Si ad concilium iretur, Cic. Itur ad me, Ter. in acres curas, Sil. 4, 9. Itum est ad arma, Patere. 2, 48.

* Iturus, a, um. part. Ready, or about to go, or march. Dat munus ituris, Ov. Met. 13, 1679. Nisi pūppes tenuisset ituras, Ibid. 12, 10. conf. Liv. 21, 8.

* Itus, ūs. m. verb. A going a voyage, or journey. ¶ Quis porro noster itus, reditus, &c. Cic. Att. 15, 5. Pro itu & reditu, Suet. Tib. 38. ¶ Hæc phrasis in nummis & marmoribus freq. occ.

J ante U.

¶ Iva, æ. f. Groundpine, herb ivy, or field cypress, Jun.

JUBA, æ. f. (1) The mane of a horse, or other beast. (2) Also the feathers in a cock's neck, which he holds up when he fighteth, any feathers. (3) Also the red flesh, like crests, in a snake's neck. (1) Jubæ equinæ, Ov. Met. 12, 88. (2) gallinæ, Col. 8, 2. Juba innexa ferro, Val. Flacc. 6, 111. (3) anguium, Virg. Æn. 6, 206.

Jubar, āris. n. [sic dict. quod splendor diffunditur in modum jubæ leonis, Perot.] (1) The beam of the sun, moon, or stars. (2) The day star. (3) Any other star. (4) The reflected brightness from any thing. (5) Splendour, majesty. (1) Tremulum spargit in æde jubar, Ov. Fast. 1, 78. (2) It portis jubare exorto, Virg. Æn. 4, 130. (3) Animam hanc de corpore raptam fac jubar, Ov. Met. 15, 841. (4) Jubar galeæ, Stat. Theb. 3, 223. (5) Purpureum fundens Cæsar ab ore jubar, a divine lustre, or majesty, Mart. 8, 65. ¶ Jubar ignis, a blaze, Lucr. 5, 676.

Jubatus, a, um. part. Having a mane. ¶ Jubati angues, snakes with crests in their necks, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 56. Jubata cervix, Plin. H. 8, 52.

Jubens, tis. part. Commanding. Jubentes eum solum, cum patre suo Hammone inire bella, Just. 12, 11. conf. Stat. Theb. 7, 27.

Jubeo, ere, jussi, ūm. act. [quod jus habeo] (1) To bid, order, or appoint. (2) To charge, to command. (3) To decree, or ordain, publicly. (1) Quod jussi ei date bibere, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 4. Scipio jussit hastatis receptus canere, Liv. 30, 34. (2) Torquatus filium suum necari jussit, Sall. B. C. 56. (3) ¶ Quod nec senatus censuit, nec populus Romanus jussit, id arroganter non præjudico, Cic. ad Brut. 4. ¶ Jube Dionysium salvere, commend me to him, or salute him in my name, Id. Salvere Hegionem plurimum jubeo, your servant Hegio, Ter. ¶ Cum dat. personæ. Popillius consul Romam rediit—cui primo quoque tempore magistratus creare jussum erat, Liv. 42, 28. Hæc mihi literæ Dolabellæ jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic. Att. 9, 13. Jussit consulibus auctoritatem suam interponere, Justinian. de fideic. hæred. §. 1. De hujus verbi constructione est operæ adire, Voss. de Art. Gramm. 7, 36.

Jubeor, eri, jussus sum. pass. To be ordered, or commanded. Æneadis indicare bella Latinus jubebatur, Virg. Æn. 7, 617.

¶ Jubilæus, annus ex septies septenis factus. [ab Hebr. יובל Jubbal] A year of jubilee, or release, which happened every forty, ninth year. † Remissionis annus.

¶ Jubilatio, ōnis. f. verb. A shouting, or crying out, for joy. Jubilationibus solitis, Apul. Met. 8, p. 249. † Clamor faventium.

† Jubilatus, ūs. m. Jubilatus clamor rusticorum; Quiritatus urbanorum, Vall. ex Varr.

¶ Jūbilo, are. [ab Hebr. יובל Jubbal] To shout for joy, Fest.

Jūbilo, i. n. A joyfull shout. Audivit jubilo Cyclops, Sil. 14, 476.

Jūcundē. adv. ius. comp. iussimē, sup. Merely, gladly, pleasantly. ¶ Cum tristibus severē, cum remissis jucundē, vivere, Cic. = Cum in convivio comiter & jucundē fuisses, Id. pro Deiot. 7. Quæ sunt conditæ jucundius, Id. pro Mur. 31. Jucundissimē vivere, Id. de Fin. 2.

Jūcunditas, ātis. f. Pleasantness, mirth, jollity. = Cum relaxare animos, & dare se jucunditati volent, Cic. Offic. 1, 34. Nihil ex plurimis tuis jucunditatibus gratius, Id. Att. 10, 8.

¶ Jūcundo, are. act. To make pleasant, Aug. † Exhilaro.

¶ Jūcundor, ari. To be merry and joyous, Laet. 4, 6.

Jūcundus, a, um. adj. or. comp. iussimus, sup. [a juvo, teste Cic. de Fin. 2, 4.] Pleasant, delightful, likeing, wellcome. ¶ Hinc Anglicè jocund. Jucundi acti labores, Cic. de Fin. 2, 32. ¶ Mutat jucunda sevis, Plin. Vindicta bonum vitâ jucundius ipsâ, Juv. 13, 180. Atticus adolescens senis Syllæ fuit jucundissimus, Nep. Attic. 16. In rebus jucundis vive beatus, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 96.

Jūdæus, a, um. adj. Jewish, belonging to the Jews. Judaicum jus ediscunt, Juv. 14, 108.

¶ Jūdæismus, i. m. mos & ritus Judæorum, Judaism, Tert.

¶ Jūdæizo, are. act. To judaize, to imitate the Jews, Eccl.

Jūdex, icis. c. g. qui jus dicit, teste Varr. L. 4, 7. (1) A judge. (2) Also an esteemer, or weigher, of things. (1) Apud hos judices causa agebatur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 48. ¶ ¶ Judex selectus, a commissary. pedaneus, a mean inferior judge. Judicum princeps, the lord chief justice. ¶ Judices critici, Suet. Claud. 11. numinarii, Id. Domit. 8. (2) = Æquus æstimator, & judex rerum, Cic. de Fin. 3, 2. Subtilis veterum judex & callidus, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 101.

Jūdicans, tis. Judging. Misericordemque incolumium, quàm amissorum fortunam judicantes, Just. 5, 7.

Jūdicāssit, pro judicaverit. ant.

Jūdicātiō, ōnis. f. verb. Judging; also a case of judgement, the chief point to be debated. = Summa controversia, quam judicationem appellamus, Cic. de Invent. 1, 14.

¶ Jūdicātō. adv. Advisedly, with judgement, Gell. 14, 1. † Consultō.

¶ Jūdicātōrium, i. n. A place of judgement, a judicatory. † Tribunal.

Jūdicātrix, icis. f. verb. She, or it, fem. that judgeth. Ars judicatrix, Quint. 2, 15.

Jūdicātum, i. n. The thing judged, or determined; a decree. ¶ Judicatum facere, to obey the sentence given, to pay, or do, what he is sentenced to, Cic. negare, Id. pro Flacc. 21.

Jūdicātūrus, a, um. part. About to judge. De itinere ipsos brevi tempore judicatuos, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40. At si Plautus aut quis alius rempublicam judicatuos obtinuerit, Tac. Ann. 13, 21, 8.

Jūdicātus, a, um. part. (1) Judged, condemned. (2) Esteemed, accounted. (1) = Prohibet judicatos, addictosque duci, Liv. 6, 15. (2) Apollonis oraculo sapientissimus judicatus, Cic. de Am. 2. ¶ Res judicata, the sentence, or decree of the law, Id. Philipp. 11, 5.

Jūdicāus, ūs. m. verb. Judgement, authority to judge, Cic. Att. 12, 19.

Jūdicālis, e. adj. Of, or pertaining to, judgement, or trial; serving in law, judicial. Judiciale est quod positum in judicio habet in se accusationem & defensionem, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 83. Judiciale periculum, Val. Max. 6, 9, 1.

Jūdicārius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to a judge, or judgement. ¶ Judicariæ controversiæ, suits, Cic. Verr. 1, 2.

¶ Jūdicium, i. n. (1) Judgement, a trial, a law,

law. (2) *A verdict in law, a decree in equity, &c.* (3) *A case, a suit.* (4) *Mind, opinion.* (5) *Judgement, choice.* (6) *Understanding, consideration.* (7) *The judiciary kind in oratory.* (1) *Cras est mihi judicium, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 47.* Omnia judicia aut distrahendarum controversiarum, aut puniendorum malefactorum causâ reperta sunt, *Id. pro Cæcinâ, 2.* (2) *Id. de Off. 1, 17.* (3) *Jurato in alieno judicio credere, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 15.* (4) *Hi intelligentium judicio fuerunt probatissimi, Id. de Cl. Orat. 51.* (5) *Judicium electioque verborum, Id. Orat. 20.* (6) *Docent sui judicii rem non esse, Cæf. B. C. 1, 13.* (7) *Quid? in judiciis quæ est collocatio? Cic. Orat. Part. 14.*

Jūdico, āre. aēt. [à judex] (1) To give sentence, to condemn. (2) To give one's self counsel, or advice. (3) To judge, think, deem, or suppose. (4) To conceive of. (1) Permissum consulibus ut de Cæsaris actis cognoscerent, statuerent, judicarent, Cic. Attic. 16, 17. (2) Carthaginenses Hannibalem exulem judicârunt, Nep. Hannib. 7. (3) = Judicato atque perpendito, quantum quisque possit, Cic. de Petit. Conf. 6. (4) Deos ex tuo ingenio judicas, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 7. ¶ Judicare sub formulâ, to minister judgement according to the rigour of the law.

Jūdico, āri, ātus. pass. To be judged, condemned, &c. = Ut non modò ficiarii, sed jam etiam parricidæ judicemini, Cic. Fam. 12, 3.

* *Jūgāla, æ. f. Varr. Vid. Jugula.*

* *Jūgālis, e. adj. [à jūgo] That is yoked, or pertained to yokes; belonging to matrimony, or wedlock. ¶ Jugales focii, a pair of coach, or team, horses, Sil. 16, 401. Jugale vinculum, the marriage tie, Virg. Æn. 4, 16.*

* *Jūgālis, is. m. sc. equus. A coach horse, Virg. Æn. 7, 280.*

* *Jūgāmento, & Jūgūmento, āre. aēt. To join, or fasten, together, Vitruv. 2, 1.*

* *Jūgāmentum, i. n. A band, or cramp, in building, Cato, 14, & 17.*

* *Jūgārius, i. m. He that yoketh oxen, and driveth a plough, or wain, with them, Col. 1, 6.*

* *Jūgātio, ōnis. f. A yoking, or joining. Jugatio capitum, Cic. de Sen. 15. de vitibus loquens, vel vitium adminiculis.*

* *¶ Jūgātor, ōris. m. He that yoketh, Arnob.*

* *Jūgātorius, a, um. adj. Yoked, used to the yoke. Boves jugatorii, Col. 2, 5.*

* *Jūgātus, a, um. part. Yoked, coupled, or made fast together. Vites jugatæ, Varr. R. R. 1, 8.*

* *Omnes virtutes inter se nexæ & jugatæ sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8.*

* *Jūgērātum, adv. By, or of, every acre; acre by acre, Col. 3, 3.*

* *Jūger, n. inus. vel Jūgus, unde jugeris in gen. & jugere in abl. pl. Jūgēra, um. n. An acre.*

* *Jūgērūm, i. n. [à jūgo, quodd tantum ferè spatii uno jūgo boūm arari posset, teste Plin. 18, 3. vel quodd erat junctum, Col. 5, 1.] An acre of ground, so much as one yoke of oxen will ear in a day, it containeth in length 240 feet, in breadth 120. Quint.*

* *¶ Jūges, um. pl. c. g. ejusdem jugi pares; unde & conjuges, sejuges, bijuges, &c. Fest.*

* *Jūgis, e. adj. [quodd jugatur, seu perpetuò jungitur] Continual, perpetual. ¶ Jugis puteus, a well having water in it continually, a perpetual water spring, Cic. de Div. 1, 1. Jugis aqua, running water, a continual stream, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 2.*

* *¶ Jūgīter, adv. Continually, allways, Prud. Cath. 4, 54.*

* *¶ Jūgītes, um. pl. c. g. Yokefellows, Plin. 18, 3. = Juges.*

* *Jūglans, dis. f. [Jovis glans, Varr. L. L. 4, 21.] A walnut, or walnut tree. Juglandium putamina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.*

* *Jūgo, āre. aēt. [à jugum] (1) To join, or fasten, together. (2) To couple together. (3) To marry, or give in marriage. (1) Jugare vites, Col. 4, 17. (2) Corda face jugavi, Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 183. (3) Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat omnibus, Virg. Æn. 1, 349.*

* *Jūgo, is. neut. [jugere milvi dicuntur, cum*

vescem emittunt, Fest. jugit jugi clamore, M.] To cry like a kite.

* *Jūgor, āri. pass. To be laid and bound upon frames, as vines are, Col. 5, 5. & Varr. R. R. 1, 8. Met. To be coupled together, to be married.*

* *Jūgōsus, a, um. adj. Ridged, full of ridges. Silva jugosa, Ov. Amor. 1, 1, 9.*

* *Jūgūla, æ. f. pl. jugulæ. [de cujus etymo vid. Varr. L. L. 6, 3. The constellation of Orion, or rather a single star betwixt his shoulders, near his throat, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 19.*

* *Jūgūlandus, a, um. part. To be killed, or slain. Jugulandos tradidit hostes, Val. Max. 1, 8, 6.*

* *¶ Jūgūlāris, e. adj. [ad jugulum pertinens: ut venæ jugulares] The jugular, or throat, veins, Med.*

* *Jūgūlātio, ōnis. f. verb. A slaying, or killing. Jugulatione oppidanorum factâ, Hirt. B. H. 16.*

* *¶ Jūgūlātor, ōris. m. verb. A slayer, or killer; a cut-throat, Gloss. vet.*

* *Jūgūlātus, a, um. part. Killed, strangled, hanged. Liberti manu jugulatus, Patere. 2, 71. Conf. Cic. Phil. 13, 18.*

* *Jūgūlo, āre. aēt. [quasi jugulum in eo] (1) To kill, or cut one's throat; to butcher. (2) To be fatal to, as diseases. (3) Met. To convict, to silence, to cut a man down at once. (4) ¶ To spoil, to mar. (1) Jugulare civem nemo bonus vult, Cic. (2) Quartana hominem jugulat, Cels. 3, 15. (3) ¶ Suo sibi hunc jugulo gladio, I condemn him cut of his own mouth, or beat him at his own weapon, Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 34. Prov.*

* *Jugulare aliquem gladio plumbeo, to cut his throat with a feather, Cic. Att. 1, 14. (4) Scelus est jugulare falernum, Mart. 1, 19.*

* *Jūgūlor, āri. ātus. pass. To be killed, &c. Propugnatores Octaviani partim in navibus jugulantur, Hirt. B. Al. 46.*

* *Jūgūlum, i. n. & Jūgūlus, i. m. [à jugum, quodd ea pars colli jugum ferebat, Perot.] (1) The forepart of the neck where the windpipe is. (2) The neck bone, throat bone, or channel bone. (3) The throat, or neck. (4) Met. The chief point of a matter, the merits of the cause. (1) Quodd concava jugula non haberet, Cic. de Fato, 5. (2) Cels. lib. 8. (3) Senilem jugulum confodiam, Lucr. 3, 743. (4) Quint. 8, 6.*

* *Jūgum, i. n. [à ζύγρον] (1) A yoke. (2) A contrivance with forks and spears like galloos, under which vanquished enemies were forced to go. (3) Bondage, or slavery. (4) A pair of any thing. (5) As much ground as two oxen will ear in a day, one acre of land. (6) A frame whereon vines are joined. (7) A beam whereon balances and scales do hang, the sign Libra. (8) The seat in a ship whereon the rowers sit. (9) The top, or ridge, of a bill, or bank; a high cliff. (10) A weaver's beam, or embroiderer's frame. (11) ¶ Also a rank of soldiers, as versus is a file. (12) ¶ Also the neck of a lute, or such instrument, whereinto the pins are put. (1) Tauris juga solvet arator, Virg. Ecl. 4, 41. (2) Tribus hastis jugum fit, humi fixis duabus, superque eas transversa una deligata, Liv. 3, 28. (3) Eripe turpi Colla jugo, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 91. (4) Jugum boūm, Cic. N. D. 2, 59. (5) Varr. R. R. 1, 10. (6) ¶ Quibus stat recta vinea dicuntur pedamenta, quæ transversa junguntur, juga, Varr. 1, 8, 2. aquilarum, Plin. Met. hominum impiorum, Cic. sic vocat Antonium & Dolabellam. (7) Romam cum in jugo esset luna, natam esse dicebat, Id. de Div. 2, 47. Quomodo & Græci ζυγὸν trutinam, vel examen, appellant. (8) Alias animas, quæ per juga longa sedebant, Deturbat, Id. Æn. 6, 411. (9) Dum juga montis aper amabit, Id. Eccl. 5, 76. (10) Tela jugo est juncta, Ov. Met. 6, 55. (11) Ælianus de instruendâ acie. (12) Jun.*

* *Jūgūmentans, tis. part. Supporting, Vitruv. 2, 1.*

* *Jūgūmentum, i. n. [à jugum] The lintel of a door, Cato, 14, 1.*

* *¶ Jūjuba, æ. f. The jujube tree, Jun. Vid. Zizyphum.*

* *¶ Julepus, i. m. A julep, Med.*

* *Iūlis, idis. f. [ιάλις, Gr.] A certain fish, Plin. 39, 2.*

Julius, i. m. The month of July, so called in honour of Julius Cæsar, whereas before it was called Quintilis, as August was Sextilis, on account of its being the fifth and sixth months of the Roman year.

Julius, a, um. adj. Of the month July. O Juliarum dedecus calendrum! Mart. 12, 32.

Iūlus, i. m. Lanugo. (1) The mass, or down, of fruit; as of peaches, quinces, &c. (2) Also a kind of fish, which is the guide and leader of whales. (1) Plin. 16, 29. (2) Hermes in Plin. ¶ Iulii nucum, the ragged catkins that grow upon basses, Plin.

* *¶ Jumentarius, a, um. adj. That belongeth to cattle. ¶ Mola jumentaria, a horse-mill, Jabol. JC. 33, 7, 26.*

Jumentum, i. n. [à juvando, teste Col. præf. lib. 6.] A labouring beast whatsoever it be, whose help we use in carriage and tillage; a jument; but Col. and after him Ulp. will not have oxen so called. ¶ Jumentum clutellarium, dossuarium, sarcinarium, saginarium, & veterinum, a packhorse, Col. ¶ palustrarium, a carthorse, Jun. molarium, a millhorse, Id. pistrinense, a millhorse in a bakehouse.

* *Juncetum, i. n. A place where bullrushes grow, Varr. R. R. 1, 8.*

* *Junceus, a, um. adj. (1) Made of bullrushes, like a bullrush. (2) Met. Also slender and small like a bullrush. (1) Vincia juncea, Ov. Fest. 4, 870. (2) Reddunt curaturâ junceas, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24.*

* *Juncidus, a, um. adj. Thin, slender, like a bullrush, Varr. R. R. 1, 31.*

* *Juncinus, a, um. adj. Of a bullrush. Juncinum à junco, Plin. 15, 7.*

* *¶ Junco, ōnis. f. A bird called a reed-sparrow, Turn.*

* *Juncōsus, a, um. adj. Full of bullrushes. Littora juncosa, Ov. Met. 7, 231. Conf. Plin. 18, 6.*

* *Junctim, adv. [à jungo] Jointly, close together, successively. ¶ Duos consulatus junctim, sequentes per intervallum gessit, Suet. Claud. 14.*

* *Junctio, ōnis. f. verb. A joining, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.*

* *¶ Juctor, ōris. m. verb. He that joineth, or yoketh, Boët.*

* *Junctūra, æ. f. (1) A joining, or coupling, together. (2) That whereby a thing is joined, a joint, a jointure. (3) Met. A composition, a composition. (1) Junctura boūm, Col. 2, 2. (2) Dignos ligat junctura rubentes, Ov. Met. 2, 375. Genuum junctura, Ibid. 823. (3) Notum si callida verbum reddiderit junctura novum, Hor. Art. Poët. 48.*

* *Juncturus, a, um. part. About to join. Specrans consulatum præturæ se juncturum, Patere. 2, 92. Fæminæ honesto nimirum tam inhonesto vinculo conjugio juncturæ, Val. Max. 2, 6, 15. Conf. Liv. 29, 5.*

* *Junctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sep. (1) Joined, coupled. (2) Associated. (3) Nearly related. (1) Junctos teino trahat æreus orbes, Virg. Geor. 3, 173. (2) Amicitia junctus, Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 3, 12. (3) Cum tibi sit junctissima, junctior esse Expedi, Ov. Met. 9, 548.*

* *¶ Junculus, i. m. dim. A little rush; also jumbol, or cracknel.*

* *Juncus, i. m. [à jungendo, quoniam ejus usus ad juncturas utilis] A bullrush, Virg. Ecl. 2, 72. ¶ ¶ Junctus holofœchæus, the may rush, Jun.*

* *Jungendus, a, um. part. To be joined, Cels. 5, 22. Jungendæ societatis gratiâ, Just. 29, 4.*

* *Jungens, tis. part. Joining. Credo ees parco & parabili victu ostendere voluisse jungentibus opes, quantulo contenti esse deberent, Curt. 8, 16. conf. Sil. 5, 253.*

* *JUNGO, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. [à Gr. ζεύγω, ζυγῶ, n inserto] (1) To join, or couple. (2) To associate. (1) ¶ Cur dextræ jungere dextram Non datur? Virg. Æn. 1, 412. ¶ Ad curram jungere equos, Suet. Cæf. ¶ Si verba extrema cum consequentibus primis jungetis, Cic. de Orat. 3, 43. ¶ Jungere equos currû, to put them in their geers, or harness, Virg. Geor. 3, 114. Jun-*

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gere verba, to compound words, Cic. amnem ponte, to lay a bridge over it, Curt. affinitatem cum aliquo, Liv. (2) § = An hæc inter se jungi copularique possunt? Cic. de Or. 1, 51.

* Jungor, i. pass. To be joined, &c. Ut omnis caritas aut inter duos, aut inter paucos jungeretur, Cic. de Am. 5.

Juniculus, i. m. A branch of a vine growing out a great length, and therefore wont to be laid on a frame, Plin. 17, 22, al. leg. funiculus.

Junior, ius, comp. [qu. juvenior] Younger, Cic. de Univ. 13.

Juniperus, i. f. The juniper-tree. Juniperi gravis umbra, Virg. Ecl. 10, 76.

|| Junis, e. adj. Cornut. unde junior.

Junius, i. m. [à juvene; ut à majore, major] The month of June. Junius à juvenum nomine dictus, Ov. Fast. 5, 78.

Junix, icis, f. [à juvenis] A heifer, or young cow. Juncum omenta, Pers. 2, 47.

Junonia ales. A peacock, Ov. Amor. 2, 6, 55.

Jupiter, Jovis, m. pro cælo & aëre. The heaven, the air. Sub Jove frigido, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25.

|| Juramentum, i. n. [à juro] An oath, Amm. 21, 9. † Jus jurandum, ap. purioris ævi scriptores.

Jurandum, i, n. An oath, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 63. & Cist. 2, 1, 16.

Jurans, tis, part. Swearing. Jurans falsa, Ov. Met. 13, 559. Jurantia verba, Id. Epist. 21, 143.

Juratus, a, um, adj. ut || juratissimus auctor, an approved, or creditable, author, Plin. in præf. Juratissimus amicus, an assured, sworn, or trusty, friend, Id.

|| Jurato, adv. With an oath, Dig. † Jurejurando.

Jurator, oris, m. verb. (1) || He that swears, or taketh an oath. (2) Also the Roman censor. (1) Fallus jurator, Macrob. Sat. 5, 19. (2) Censur cum juratori recte rationem dedi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 30. ap. quem eodem sensu Pæn. prol. invenias.

Juratus, a, um, part. & act. (1) Having sworn. (2) Pass. Sworn to be kept. (3) Sworn by. (1) || Injurato plus credet mihi, quam jurato tibi, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 281. (2) Fædus juratum, Sil. 1, 9. (3) Jurata numina, Ov. Ep. 2, 23.

Jure, ablat. Rightly, not without cause, by right. || Non quæro jure, an injuriâ sint inimici, Cic. Verr. 2, 61.

Jurea, æ, f. A cake made with broth, a dumplin, sop, or brevis, Plaut. Perf. 1, 3, 17.

Jurconsultus. Vid. Jurisconsultus.

Jurjuro, are, act. To swear. Prætores in eadem verba jurejuraverunt, Liv. 41, 15.

† Jureus, a, um, adj. Potage like, thick, soaked in potage, Litt. ex Plaut.

|| Jurgamen, inis, n. A chiding, Fests.

Jurgans, tis, part. Chiding. More jurgantium, Just. 16, 5.

|| Jurgatio, onis, f. verb. A brawling, or chiding, Fragm. Poët.

|| Jurgator, oris, m. He that chideth, Mart. Cap. † Objurgator, Cic.

|| Jurgiosus, a, um, adj. Full of brawling, quarrelsome. Jurgiosa mulier, Gell. 1, 17. † Contentiosus, rixosus.

Jurgium, i. n. A brawling, a chiding, or scolding; a strife in words, or a suit in law. = Ex inimicitias jurgia, maledicta, contumelia nascuntur, Cic. de Amic. 21.

Jurgo, are, act. [à jure] To chide, to scold, to brawl. Cedò, quid jurgabit tecum? Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 15.

Jurgor, ari, atus sum, dep. To chide. Jurgatur verbis, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 100.

Juridicâlis, e. adj. Belonging to the law, Cic. de Inv. 1, 9. & Top. 24. sed rhetor. propr.

|| Juridicina, orum, pl. n. Courts of exchequer, Tert.

Juridicus, a, um, adj. Quod jurisdictioni dicatum. Of, or pertaining to, the law. || Juridicus

dies, a court-day, JCC. Juridici conventus, sessions, or assizes, Plin. 3, 1.

Juridicus, i. m. A judge. Flentes Eurydicen juridici sedent, Sen. Herc. Fur. 581. || Juridicus provincialis, a lord chief justice, or judge of a circuit, JCC.

Jurisconsultus, & Jurconsultus, i. m. apud quem consultitur de jure. A lawyer, a counselor at law. Domus jurisconsulti oraculum civitatis, Cic. de Orat. 1, 45. Jureconsultorum ingeniis pleraque depravata sunt, Id. pro Mur. 12. || Scrib. & fort. rectius divisè juris consultus, jure consultus; transponitur etiam. = Consultus juris & actor, Hor. A. P. 369. || Jurisconsultissimus, Gell. 1, 13.

Jurisdiction, onis, f. Juridicendi potestas. (1) Power and authority to determine what is law, termed simplex jurisdiction; (2) or the executive power in judging, trying, and punishing; which is either with, or without, an appeal. (3) Also a jurisdiction, or district. In the former sense it is called jurisdiction mixta, in the latter mera, or libera. (1) Idem prætoris tenor, & silentium; nec enim jurisdictione obveniat, Tac. in vit. Agric. 6. Habebat quippe potestatem dicendi juris, utpote prætor, sed occasio, vel materia, non obveniat. (2) || Magistratibus jurisdictionem liberam & sine sui appellatione concessit, Suet. Calig. 16. (3) Sed prius terga & mediterraneas jurisdictiones judicâle conveniat, Plin. 5, 28.

Jurisperitus, i. m. peritus juris. One skillful in the law, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 21. sed divisè. Jurisperitissimus, Id. Cl. 39.

|| Jurisprudens, tis, vel divisè juris prudens, a lawyer, Justinian.

Jurisprudencia, æ, f. Skill and knowledge in the law, jurisprudence, Ulp.

Jur, are, act. [à jure, jurejurando aliquid affirmo, vel nego] To swear, to take an oath; also to conspire. || § Jurare aras, to lay his hands on the altars and swear by the gods, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 16. § per deos, Cic. pro Rab. Post. 36. § in verba magistri, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14. || in aliquem, to conspire against him, Ov. Ep. 10, 117.

Juror, ari, pass. To be sworn. Intercessit & quò minus in acta sua juraretur, Suet. Tib. 26.

Jurulentus, a, um, adj. (1) Full of juice, or liquor. (2) Stewed in broth. (1) Quicquid jurulentum est facile corrumpitur, Cels. 2, 28. (2) || Res eadem magis alit jurulenta, quam asina, Cels. 2, 18. || Eadem, vel jurulenta, vel elixa, Id. 2, 29.

Jus, juris, n. (1) Reason, right. (2) The law. (3) Meton. The courts, the sessions, or tribunal. (4) Authority. (5) A state, or condition. (6) Liberty. (7) || Also an ordinance, custom, or statute. (1) Bonum jus dicis, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 44. Jus libertatis in admonendo, Curt. 3, 12, 16. (2) Malitiosa juris interpretatio, Cic. Offic. 1, 10. (3) Ambula in jus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 23. (4) Men jure præcipio, Cic. (5) Libera meliore jure sunt quam serva, Id. (6) Jus luxurie publicæ datum est, Sen. (7) || Jus prætorium, honorarium, Papyrianum, &c. Ap. JCC.

|| Summum jus, the rigour of the law, Col. 1, 7. Jus gentium, the law of nations, Cic. Off. 3, 17. Jus Quiritum, the common law of the Romans, Plin. Optimo jure prædia, freehold land, discharged from all taxes, or duties, Cic. Aliquâ in vite cælo non est jus, the weather hath no power to blast, or hurt, some vines, Plin. Quo jure, quæque injuriâ, right, or wrong, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 9. || Jus petere ab aliquo, to be under his jurisdiction, Bud.

Jus, juris, n. Broth, potage, gruel. Ex jure hesterni panem atrum vorant, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17.

Jusculum, i. n. dim. Broth, potage, gruel, supping, Cato, 156. || Jusculum coactum, jelly, Jun.

Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi, & jusjurandi, n. [à jurando jus; al. qu. Jovis jurandum] A solemn oath. Nullum vinculum ad stringendam fidem jurejurando arctius, Cic. Offic. 3, 31. Nova religio jusjurandi, Cæs. B. G. 1, 20. Cum jusjurandi verba conciperent, Tac. H. 4, 31, 3.

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Jus, juris, n. Broth, potage, gruel. Ex jure hesterni panem atrum vorant, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17.

Jusculum, i. n. dim. Broth, potage, gruel, supping, Cato, 156. || Jusculum coactum, jelly, Jun.

Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi, & jusjurandi, n. [à jurando jus; al. qu. Jovis jurandum] A solemn oath. Nullum vinculum ad stringendam fidem jurejurando arctius, Cic. Offic. 3, 31. Nova religio jusjurandi, Cæs. B. G. 1, 20. Cum jusjurandi verba conciperent, Tac. H. 4, 31, 3.

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|| Justo, pro jussu, Fests.

|| Jusulentus, a, um, adj. Apul. Apol. p. 470.

al. leg. jusculentus. Vid. Jurulentus.

Jussum, i. n. A command, or appointment. Jussum ratum atque firmum, Cic. pro Cæcinâ, 3.

Jussurus, a, um, part. About to command, or order. Ille non hos modò, sed etiam cæteros Græcos restitui suis, jussurum respondit, Curt. 3, 2. Conf. Sil. 5, 509. & Liv. 24, 14.

Jussus, a, um, part. Bidden, commanded, willed. Jussis ad regiam venire pastoribus, Liv. Jussæ profiliunt lacrymæ, Mart. 1, 34.

Jussus, us, m. verb. A charge, a will and consent, &c. Jovis jussu venio, Plaut. Amph. prol. 1, 19. || Vix reperitur in alio casu quàm ablativo.

|| Justa, orum, n. pl. (1) Funeral rites, or ceremonies; obsequys, duties, and necessary services belonging to, or touching, burials; accustomed solemnities. (2) Also a daily and ordinary task. (3) A due rate, proportion, or allowance. (1) Justa Catilinæ facta sunt, Cic. pro Flacc. 38. (2) Justa lanificii villica exigere debet, Col. 12, 3. (3) Opera (servorum) exigenda, justa præbenda, Cic. Offic. 1.

Justè, adv. ius, comp. || iusimè, sup. Justly, lawfully, uprightly. Justè & legitime imperare, Cic. Offic. 1, 4. Justius ille timet, Ov. Epist. 17, 168. Justissime, Gell. 3, 10.

Justi, pro justiti, Ter. Vid. Jubeo.

|| Justificatio, onis, f. verb. Justification, Aug.

|| Justifico, are, act. Justum facio, to justify, Aug.

Justificus, a, um, adj. That doth justice. Justifica mens decorum, Catull. 58, 406. || Rarò occ.

Justitia, æ, f. [à jure, test. Prisc. 4.] (1) Justice, righteousness, upright dealing. (2) Clemency, mercy. (3) The method of justice. (1) Justitia est habitus animi suum cuique tribuens, Cic. de Invent. 2, 53. || Æquitas est justitiæ maximè propria, Id. Offic. 1, 19. (2) Ut mere stultitiæ in justitiâ tuâ sit aliquid prædicii, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 33. (3) Ordinata erat XII. tabulis tota justitia, Flor. 1, 21.

|| Justitiarius, i. m. A justice, Poster.

Justitium, i. n. [qu. juris interstitio] The vacation, or time out of term; a stop of proceedings at law, when the courts did not sit; usually commanded upon any public calamity. Senatus justitium indici jussit, Liv. 10, 21. Conf. 4, 26.

Justo, ablativus vice adverbii. || Justo longius, longer than need is, or is meet, Quint.

Justus, a, um, adj. or, comp. iusim, sup. (1) Just, exact, proportionate. (2) Also legitimate, lawfull, true, or right. (3) Deserved, due, reasonable. (4) Equitable, favourable. (5) Upright, just, pious. (6) Complete in all its parts, not abridged. (7) Just, or justified; made; or accounted, just. (1) Labant justo sine pondere naves, Ov. Met. 2, 163. (2) || Justa matris familiæ, non pellice ortus, Liv. 39. (3) = Dignus immortalibus honores justis habiti sunt ac debiti, sed justiores nunquam, Cic. (4) = Tibi apud me justa & clemens fuit servitus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 9. Vid. & Justitia, n. 2. (5) = Justissimus & servantissimus æqui, Virg. Æn. 2, 426. (6) || Quæ fuit numerum magnificentia, ne in operis quidem justis materiâ, nedum in hujus tam rectis, dignè exprimi potest, Patere. 2, 89. (7) Passim in Sacris Literis. || Justi dies, certain days of respite and forbearance, given by the law to a debtor to provide money, Gell. 19, 1. Also the space of 33 days from the time when the herald maketh his demand for redress of wrong, within which time, if not yielded to, he declareth war, Liv.

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¶ Neque quicquam me juvat, quod edo domi, *Id. Capt. 1, 2, 23.* ¶ *Hæc synt. est multo frequentior.*

¶ Juvator, ōris. m. verb. *A helper, Arnob. 1. Adjutor.*

Juvātūrus, a, um. part. *About to help. Ut & illum cujuscunque, & tuum quemcunque quæstorem in petendis honoribus omni ope, labore, gratiā simus jvaturi, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 13.*

Jūvēnālia, ium. pl. n. *Certain games, or feasts, celebrated for the exercise of youth, Tac. Ann. 16, 21, 2.*

Jūvēnālis, e. adj. ¶ *Juvenalis dies, a day added to the Saturnalia, Suet. Cal. 17.*

Jūvenca, æ. f. *A heifer [à juvenis] or perhaps any young. Formosa juvenca, Virg. Geor. 3, 219. Vid. Juvenus.*

¶ Jūvencūlus, i. m. dim. *A little young man. O qui flosculus es juvenulorum, Catull. 22, 1. sed rect. juveniorum.*

Jūvencus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to youth. ¶ Juvenus equus, a young horse, Lucr. 5, 1373. Juvenæ aves, young birds, Plin. 10, 53.*

Jūvencus, i. m. [à juvenis] (1) *A bullock, or steer; so called in the second year. (2) Also a young man, or perhaps any young male. (1) Est in juvenis, est in equis, patrum virtus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 30. (2) Te suis matres metuunt juvenis, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 21.*

Jūvencescens, tis. part. *Growing young, sprouting forth. Juvenescēte aliā arbore ex eādē, Plin. 17, 18.*

Jūvencō, ēre. incept. (1) *To wax young. (2) To grow wanton, or playful. (1) Vites cogimus juvenescere, Plin. 34, 14. (2) Vitulus juvenescit in herbis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 55.*

Jūvēnilis, e. adj. or comp. (1) *Youthful; of, or pertaining to, youth. (2) Wanton, pleasant. (3) ¶ Great, huge. (1) Sylvanus semper juvenilior annis, Ov. Met. 14, 639. (2) = Læta & juvenilia lusi, Id. Tr. 5, 1, 7. (3) Subiti præceps juvenile pericli, Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 51.*

quemodo Græci dicunt νεανική διαφορά, magna differentia, Aristot. Βροντή νεανική, magnum tonitru, Eurip.

¶ Jūvēnilitas, ātis. f. *Youthfulness, Non. ex Varr. 1. Juventus.*

Jūvēniliter, adv. *Youthfully; like a young man. Juveniliter exultans, Cic. de Sen. 4. Conf. Col. 7, 12.*

¶ Jūvēnior, us, comp. *Younger. Ætate juvenior, Apul. Met. 8, p. 252. 1. Junior.*

Jūvēnis, e. adj. *Young. ¶ Juvenis ovis, a young sheep, a hogrel, Col. Anni juvenes, youthfull years, Ov. Met. 7, 295.*

Jūvēnis, is. c. g. (1) *A young man, (2) or woman. (1) Egregius juvenis, Virg. Æn. 5, 361. (2) Animos viri pulchra juvenis ceperat, Phædr. 2, 2, 5.*

Jūvēnor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To wanton, or play a youthfull part, Hor. Art. Poët. 346. cudiſſe videtur, sed non invaluit.*

Jūventa, æ. f. (1) *Youth, young age. (2) Meton. The youth, or young men. (1) ¶ Præceptis pueritiam, dein juventam formasti, Tac. Non ego hoc ferrem calidus jūventā, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 27. (2) Quintiliane, vagæ moderator summe jūventæ, Mart. 2, 90, 1.*

Jūventas, ātis. f. (1) *The goddess of youth. (2) Also youth. (1) Juventas Terminusque se moveri non passi sunt, Liv. 36, 36. vid. & Hor. Od. 1, 30, 7. (2) Juventas vestit molli lanugine malas, Lucr. 5, 877.*

Jūventus, ūtis. (1) *Youth. (2) Young folk. (3) The goddess of youth. (1) Ibi juventutem suam exercuit, Sall. B. C. 5. (2) ¶ Omnis juventus, omnes gravioris ætatis eō convenerant, Cæs. B. G. 3, 16. (3) Juventutis ædem in Circo maximo C. Licinius Lucullus duumvir dedicavit, Liv. 36, 36. Sed juventatis ibi legg. Gron. & Crevier.*

Jūvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum. act. [à Jove quod omnes juvat] (1) *To help, aid, succour, or ease; to do good, to profit. (2) To delight. (1) Aut*

consolando, aut consilio, aut re juvero, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 1. 1. Plurima jvandi, nocendive potentia, Tac. Ann. 6, 8. (2) Juvat arva videre, Virg. Geor. 2, 438.*

Jūvor, āri. pass. *To be helped, or assisted. Lex Cornelia proscriptum jvare vetat, Cic. Verr. 1, 47.*

* Juxta, præp. cum accus. [à jugo, i. e. jun-go, quasi juncta; conjunctim, propè] (1) *Nigh, by, near to, toward, hard by. (2) Next after. (3) ¶ According to. (1) Sepultus est juxta viam Appiam, C. Nep. Att. 22. (2) Juxta deos in tuā manu positum est, Tac. Hist. 2, 76, 3. (3) Juxta Horatium, Virgilium, &c. consuetudine pravā duclī dixerunt multi recentiores, iique viri doctissimi, inter quos & ipsum Scalig. Lipsium, Voss. æstus abripuit. ¶ At, juxta præceptum Themistoclis, Just. 2, 12, 25. 1. Secundum Horatium, Virgilium, &c.*

* Juxtā, adv. *Even, alike, all one, as well one as the other. ¶ Juxtā boni, malique, as well the good as the bad, Sall. B. J. 67. Juxtā ac meus frater fuisset, even as, Cic. Juxtā atque, as well as, Liv. Juxtā tecum scio, I know no more than you do, Plaut. § Cum dat. ¶ Juxta magnis difficilis, no less difficult than matters of great moment, Liv. Juxtā eam rem ægrè passi patres quàm quum—Id. 10, 6.*

* Juxtim, adv. *Near by, nigh to. Juxtim assidebat, Suet. Tib. 33. vid. & Lucr. 4, 1206.*

I ante X.

Ixia, æ. f. *An herb called by some chamelion, Plin. 22, 18.*

¶ Ixon, i. n. *A great white bird of the raven kind, Vulg. interpr.*

J ante Y.

* ¶ Iynx, gis. f. [ινξ, Gr. ab ινξο clamo] *A wryneck, or bickway; or according to some a wagtail, Jun.*

K k Roman K k Italick, both which are used in the English and several European languages; K k black letter English and German, pronounced alone *ká*, but ought by analogy to be called *ké*, as *bé*, *cé*, *dé*, and the rest of the mute sisters; K κ *Kappa* Greek, from the Chaldee כפף קף *Kaph*, signifying the hollow of the hand, which כ in its figure resembles, the lower part whereof being elongated makes the final ך, and from this inverted is formed the Greek K, and by immutation, and bowing the right side, the small κ. The power of this letter is invaded by *qu* and *c*; as, *κρηκίς*, *querqueda*, dim. *querquedula*; *κωνων*, *cœnum*: and in like manner the Latin C is expressed by the Greek K; as, *Claudius Cæsar*, *Κλαύδιος Καῖσαρ*. And indeed the Latin C not only answers in sound to K, but also takes its figure from the same Hebrew letter: For as the figure of K is formed from the final ך, as before shown; so C is nothing but כ turned to the right, in compliance with the Western way of writing. Notwithstanding it appears that anciently K held its own place in many (especially Greek) words, and derivatives from thence, as *κάλαιβρα*, *kalaibra*, *κωνισμός*, *kœnismus*, *καρχηδών*, *Karthago*, *καλάνδα*, *kalendæ*; yet these also are equally written by *c*, vid. *Quint. Instit. 1, 7*. K has likewise been continued in some words of Hebrew extraction; as, in *Karissimus*, which occurs in ancient monuments, from קר; and in *Kalumniā*, from כלל; K k. anciently a mark on the foreheads of those who were convicted of calumny. In our English tongue indeed, though disused in Latin, it is not only a frequent letter, but used even after *c*, to harden its sound; as in *lick*, and *chick*; but in words of Latin and Greek derivation may be spared; as in *public*, *critic*, *hectic*, &c. These words however coming to us in all probability through the medium of the French, it seemeth better to admitt K.

K A B

K ante A.

K quidem in nullis verbis utendum puto, &c. *Quint. 1, 7. quem vid. cum Not. Var. p. 67.*

¶ Kabbala, æ. f. i. e. acceptio, uti contra eadem dicitur, *maſora*, i. e. traditio, doctrina ore tenus tradita à magistris, accepta à discipulis. Tradition, or mysterious knowledge delivered down from Moses (who, as the rabbins fancy, received

K A L

it from God) to the fathers, and so continued from hand to hand to posterity. The Cabbalists were the doctors of this kind of learning. ¶ Hinc Anglicè, *a cabal*, a set of men that sit in close council.

* Kälendæ, five Cälendæ, ārum. f. [à calando, quod sacerdotes ineunte quovis mense calarent, i. e. indicerent nonas, unde & Gr. per α καλάνδα] *The calends of a month, i. e. the first day of every month, to be reckoned backward.*

K Y R

¶ Ad Græcas kalendas, at latter lamas, i. e. *newer. Proverbium ab Augusto receptum, vid. Suet. vitæ ejus, 87. Kal. JAN. New year's day.*

* Kälendārium, i. n. vel Cälendārius. *A kalendar, a memorandum, or account book. Nemo beneficium in calendario scribit, Sen.*

* ¶ Kyrie eleison. [ex Gr. κύρις ἐλέησον, verso s, ut tum solebat, in i] *Lord have mercy upon us; a form used in the missal, and other Latin books.*

L 1 Roman, *L* 1 Italick, **L** 1 old English and German, which when pronounced alone we call *el*, prefixing *e*, to it, in like manner as we also pronounce the other sister liquids *el*, *em*, *en*, *er* (corruptly *ar*) to distinguish them from the family of the mutes, whose sound we render articulate by postponing *e*, as *bé*, *cé*, *dé*, &c. In Hebrew this letter is called *Lamedh*, and among other significations denoteth a goad, or spit, which its figure resembles. In the Chaldean language it is styled *Lamda*, from whence comes the Greek *Lambda*, by inserting *b*; and by removing *m* from it, *labda*. The Latin *L* is formed from the Greek *Λ*, by straightening one of the acute legs, and turning the other into the basis. It possesses the first place in the order of liquids, and is, as *Plato* in his *Cratyl.* has observed, the sweetest of them all, being suited to soft and easy descriptions; as, *Molle meum leuibus cor est violabile telis*. It was usually sounded by the old Britons with a kind of aspiration, and was written in many words with *ll*, as it was afterwards with *lh*, as in *llân*, or *lhân*, a temple; *llâu*, or *lhâu*, a hand; which sound is made, by hissing *l* obliquely through the teeth, and aspirating it, though indeed it is best caught by the ear. Thus the most ancient Greeks sounded its sister *P* when initial, *PH*; as in *PHOME*, *Roma*; which in later times, after *H* was exterminated, being supplied by a note of aspiration prefixed, though pronounced after it, was written as it is now, *Ῥόμῃ*; and this aspiration is still preserved in some Latin words of Greek extraction, as in *Rhamnus*, *Rhetor*, &c. This liquid is subjoined to the mutes *b*, *f*, *g*, *p*, in the beginning of syllables in Latin words, as in *blatta*, *eblandior*; *flo*, *confligo*; *gloria*, *conglobo*; *plango*, *compleo*; and also to *t*, and *th*, in deriveatives from the Greek, as in *Atlas*, *athleta*; but never before *q* and *v*. All the liquids by the grammarians are called the immutables; as in fact they are in respect to the mutes, but not in regard to themselves, which is evident from *Νύμφη*, *lympha*; *ἀγέρ*, *agellus*; *λίγιον*, *lilium*, *παῦρος*, *paulus*. The change indeed of the final letter in the prepositions *con*, *in*, *per*, and *inter*, into the liquid, when compounding some simple word beginning therewith, seems arbitrary; and we may write either *confligo*, or *colligo*; *inlido*, or *illido*; *perlucio*, or *pellucio*; *interlego*, or *intellego*, &c. the former way of writing having obtained by ancient use; and as in the other letters, so even in these particularly; the latter method having only been introduced to soften the sound: as we see also in prepositions ending with mutes, prefixed to words and beginning with mutes or liquids, which for the same reason suffer the same, or greater, variations; as, for instance, *absfero*, *aufero*; *adnuo*, *annuo*; *adfero*, *affero*; *obfero*, *offero*; *transno*, *trano*, &c. In some few words indeed the liquid *l* may seem substituted for *d*; as in *lacryma* for *δάκρυμα*, in *alacris* for *ἀδάκρυς*; but both these deriveations may justly be suspected, unless confirmed by more unexceptionable instances. In numeral notes, *L* is put for fifty, the half of *C*, or, as it was anciently written by the Saxons, *ƿ*, making the curve angular, and analogical to *V*, five, as being half an *X*, that is, ten. In the compendious notes of the ancients, *L* stands for *Lælius*, *Lælia*, *Lucius*, *Luceius*, *Lex*, *Lector*, *Libertus*, *Libra*; *L. A.* *Lex alia*; *LA. C.* *Latini coloni*; *L. A. D.* *Locus alteri datus*; *L. AG.* *Lex Agraria*; *LAT. P. V. E. S.* *Latus pedes quinque & semissem*; *L. DD. D.* *Locum diis dedicavit*; *L. L.* *Libræ, vel Lingua Latina*, *Locus laudabilis*, *Leges*; *L. L. OO.* *Linguae Orientales*; *L. L. Q. F.* *Lucius Luceius Quinti Filius*.

L A B

L ante A.

L Abans, tis. part. [*à labo*] (1) *Giveing way, drooping, going to decay, disomfited and ready to fly.* (2) Met. *Wavering, ready to yield.* (1) *Sustinuit labantem aciem Antonius, Tac. Hist. 3, 23, 1.* *Fortuna labans, Liv. 26, 41.* *acies, Tac. Germ. 8, 1.* (2) = *Inflexit sensus, animumque labantem Impulit, Virg. Æn. 4, 22.* *|| *Lābār um, lābāi. n. [ἀλάζων, Gr. quod Fulcrus probante Voss. deducit à ἀλάζων, i. e. spoliū hosti detractum.] The royal, or imperial, standard, all embroidered and beset with precious stones, and wont to be carryed before the Roman emperor in the wars. Constantine, instead hereof brought in the cross. It is used by the moderns for a church banner, flag, streamer. or any standard, or royal flag.*

Labasco, ēre. incept. [à labo] (1) To fail, or decay; to be ready to fall. (2) Met. To give ground, to quail in his courage. (1) Vincitur atque labascit, Lucr. 4, 1280. (2) Labascit, victus uno verbo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 98.

† *Labascor, i. dep. Idem. Varr. ap. Non. 7, 41.* † *Labda, æ. m. [à lambo, ut sit qui ore morigeratur] An impure rascal, a vile filthy catamite, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 13.*

Labdæce, es. f. Filthy practice with one's mouth, Priap. 79.

Lābēcūla, æ. f. dim. [à labes] A little spot, or blemish. Miloni laudatione tuā labeculam aspergis, Cic. in Vat. 17.

|| *Lābēficiendus, a, um. part. To be undermined, shaken, or frightened, from his purpose, Lex. ex Tac.*

Lābēficio, ēre, ēci, etum. act. i. e. labare facio. (1) To loosen, to shake and make to totter, or ready to fall. (2) To fright one from his purpose, and make him change his mind. (1) Omnes dentes labefecit mihi, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 36. (2) Quem pulla invidia labefecit, Cic. pro Sext. 47. ¶ Labefacere fidem suam, to spoil his credit, to turn bankrupt, Suet. Vesp. 4. Contagione

L A B

cæteros labefacere, to infect, Col. 6, 5, 1. Conf. 4, 22, 7.

Lābēficiendus, a, um. part. To be shaken, or flagge ed. Spe labefactandæ fidei, Liv. 24, 20. Labefactatio, ōnis. f. A loosening, or weakening, &c. Plin. 23, 1.

|| *Lābēficiator, ōnis. m. An underminer, &c. Litt. ex Tac.*

Lābēficiatus, a, um. part. (1) Wasted. weakened. (2) Met. Tottering, shaking, ready to revolt. (1) ¶ Maximas respub. ab adolescentibus labefactatas, à senibus sustentatas & restitutas. reperiētis, Cic. de Senect. 6. (2) Labefactata provinciarum fides, Tac. Ann. 13, 21.

Lābēficio, ōnis. f. A loosening, weakening, or making to drop. Labeficio dentium, Plin. 23, 1. sed Hard. leg. labefactatio.

Lābēficio, are. freq. [à labefacio] (1) To weaken and loosen. (2) To put to a n nplur, to stagger. (3) To undermine and overthrow. (4) To shake, to a lmost ruin. (5) To drive one from his purpose, and make him alter his resolution. (1) Signum vectibus labefactare conatur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43. (2) = Me suo consilio labefactare atque infirmare conatur, Id. (3) Aristoteles labefactavit ideas, Id. Acad. 2, 1, 9. (4) ¶ Labefactat aratores superior annus, proximus funditus everterat, Cic. (5) Ita me video astutē labefactarier, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 3. ¶ Labefactare fidem pretio, to bribe one, Liv. 24, 21. § Labefactare opinionem, Id. pro Clu. 2. ficietatem, Id. Fam. 5, 2. jura, leges, Id. pro Cæc. 25.

Lābēficator, āri. pass. To be weakened, undermined, &c. Desinant homines iisdem machinis sperare me restitutum posse labefactari, quibus antea stantem perculerunt, Cic. pro Domo, 11. Labefactari bona nequeunt, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 3.

Lābēfactus, a, um. part. [à labeficio] (1) Weakened, giveing way, tottering, almost overthrown. (2) Met. Uncertain, decayed, diminished. (1) Labefactis machinis opifices discurrunt, Suet. Col. 57. Labefacta ictibus arbor,

L A B

Ov. Met. 8, 774. (2) Labefacta fluctu ratis, Id. Flacc. 8, 357. Labefacta cadebat religio, Claud. in Ruf. 3, 14.

* *Lābellum, i. n. dim. [à labrum] (1) Alip, a little lip. (2) A little vat, or like vessel, used in baths to wash in. (3) A term of endearment. (1) ¶ Labela cum labellis comparata, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 78. (2) Labellum fictile novum impleto pater, Col. 12, 43. (3) Meus ocellus, meum labellum, mea salus, &c. Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 153.*

Lābens, tis. part. [à labor, ēris] (1) Sliding, rapping away. (2) Met. Falling to decay, growing out of use. (3) Ready to fall, falling. (1) Flumina labentia, Virg. Geor. 4, 366. Anni labentes, Id. Æn. 2, 14. (2) Miserere domūs labentis, Id. Æn. 4, 318. (3) Labens paulatim disciplinā, Liv. præf. Operis.

Lābens, tis. Slipping or sliding, away. Labentibus lustris, Virg. Æn. 1, 287. annis, Ibid. 2, 14.

* *Lābeo, ōnis. m. [à labis crassis & prominulis] (1) Blubber-lip. (2) Also a fish so called. (1) Labra à quibus brochi labeones dicti, Plin. 11, 37. (2) Plin. ibid.*

Lābes, is. f. [à labendo, ut à nubo nubes, à cædo cædes; fumitur & pro ruinā sive casu, πλῆσις, & pro maculā, utpote quia vesti, &c. illabitur; transfertur & ad animi vitia, & ad homines ipsos malos] (1) ¶ A great fall, or plash, of rain, or hail. (2) A great downfall, or sinking of the ground, as in earthquakes. (3) A spot, blemish, or stain, a dash, or blot. (4) A fault, guilt. (5) Remorse, compunction, trouble. (6) Ruin, destruction. (7) Shame, disgrace, dishonour. (1) Si labes facta sit, omnemque fructum tulerit, Ulp. (2) Labes Prævernatis agri, cum terra desedisset, Cic. de Div. 1, 43. (3) Sine labe columbæ, Ov. Met. 2, 537. (4) Adulterii labe carere, Id. Amor. 3, 5, 44. (5) Hunc tu quas labes conscientie putas in animo habuisse? Id. Offic. 3, 21. (6) = Lates & perniciēs provincie, Cic. Verr. 2, 1. = ruina, Idem. (7) Inferre labem integris, Id.

Id. pro Cael. 18. = infamia, *Ibid.* = macula, *Id.*

* || *Lābia*, æ. f. unde in acc. pl. *labias*, *Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 41. Gell. 10, 4. Apul. Met. 3. id. quod labium, A lip.*

Lābīdus, a, um. *Slipery, flabby.* *Labidis* itineribus vadere, *Vitruv. præm. libr. 6.*

|| *Lābīlis*, e. adj. [ad lapsum facilis, sive ut labatur, sive ut quis ibi labatur, *Amm.*] *Slipery*, or apt to slip, *Arnob.*

Lābīōsus, a, um. adj. *Full liped*, *Lucr. 4, 1192.* || *Rarō* occ.

Lābium, *lābii*. n. freq. in plur. [vel ἀπὸ τοῦ λαμπρῆν, i. e. à lambendo; vel ἀπὸ τοῦ λαβεῖν, nim. id quo apprehendimus cibos] *A lip.* Differt *labrum* & *labium*, quod *labra* modica sunt, *labia* immodica, unde & *labiones* dicti, non *labrones*. *Charif. ex Verr. Fl. Rurfus labra* sunt superiora, *labia* inferiora, *Don.* ex eo quod inferiora sunt ferè prominula & immodica in labrosis, potiùs quàm superiora. Denique *labrum* etiam extenditur ad alias res sign. non item *labium*. Erit ergo *labium*, a full lip, the netter lip.

Lāno, *lābare*, car. præter. neut. (1) *To totter, to be ready to drop down.* (2) *To bulge, as a ship doth; to jolt, as a coach, &c.* (3) *To fail, to shrink.* (4) *To be loose and apt to fall out.* (5) *Met To fail, to decay.* (6) *To quail, to flag in one's courage, or misgive.* (7) *To waver and be at a loss, to hesitate.* (1) || *Dubii* stantque labantque pedes, *Ov. Fast. 6, 678.* *Labat* ariete crebro *Janua, Virg. Aen. 2, 492.* (2) *Labant* iusto sine pondere naves, *Ov. Met. 1, 163.* (3) *Genua labant, Virg. Aen. 5, 432.* (4) *Dentes labant, Cels. 7, 12.* (5) *Si res lasa labat, itidem amici collabascunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 17. & Met. ||* In illis animus labat, in hoc constat, *In these diseases people lose their senses, in this they do not, Cels.* (6) *Postquam apparuit labare plebis animos, Liv. 2, 39. vid. & Curt. 5, 3, 10.* (7) || *Labat* consilium meum, quod fixum erat, *Cic. Att. 8, 14.*

Lābor, *lābi*, lapsus sum. dep. (1) *To slide, or glide.* (2) *To fly.* (3) *To float.* (4) *To sail.* (5) *To drop, or trickle, down.* (6) *To slip, or fall.* (7) *Met. To faint away.* (8) *To trip, mistake, or be cut.* (9) *To fall to decay, to grow poor.* (1) *Labitur* amnis ripa, *Hor. Od. 1, 2, 19. Met. Labitur* ætas, *Ov. Am. 1, 8, 49.* || *Serpit* res, quæ proclivius cùm semel cæpi, *labitur, Cic. de Amic. 12.* (2) *Voca* Zephyros & *labere* pennis, *Virg. Aen. 4, 223.* (3) *Medio* dum *labitur* amne, caput & lyram, *Hebre, excipis, Ov. Met. 11, 51.* (4) *Labitur* uncta vadis abies, *Virg. Aen. 8, 91.* (5) *Humor* in genas *Furtim labitur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 6.* (6) *Virg. Aen. 2, 429.* (7) *Labitur* & parvæ fugiunt cum sanguine vires, *Ov. Met. 7, 859.* (8) = *Labi*, errare, nescire, & decipi, & malum & turpe dicimus, *Cic. Offic. 1, 9.* (9) *Equitem* Romanum *labentem* sustinit re, fide, fortunâ, *Id. pro Rab. ||* *Labi* mente, *to be delirious, to rave, Cels. 5, 26.*

Lābor, & *Lābos*, ōris. m. [à labor, ut ab amo amor, id sc. ex quo labuntur & concidunt vires] (1) *Labour, pains, turmoil, drudgery, any vehement exercise* (2) *of the body,* (3) *of the mind, either in doing, or suffering.* (4) *Met. A burden, or trouble.* (5) *Anxiety, solicitude.* (6) *Distress, hardship, trouble.* (7) *Sickness, illness.* (8) *The pains of child-birth.* (1) || *Ignavia* corpus hebetat, *labor* firmat, *Cels. 1, 1.* (2) *Lycurgi* leges laboribus erudiunt juvenem, venando, currendo, esuriendo, sitiendo, algendo, æstuando, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 14. ubi vid. plura.* (3) *Ter. Hecyr. 3, 1, 6.* *Animo* grandis *labos* capitur, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 35.* (4) = *Nemini* meus adventus labori aut molestiæ fuit, *Cic.* (5) || *Cor* de labore pestus tundit, *my heart goeth pit-a-pit for fear, Plaut. Cal. 2, 6, 63.* (6) *Labores* homini evenerunt optimo, *Id. Capt. 5, 1, 26.* *Trojæ* supremus *labos, Virg. Aen. 2, 11.* (7) || *Valetudo* decrevit, accrescit *labos, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4.* *Sulphurosi* fontes nervorum labores reficiunt, *Vitr. 8, 3.* (8) *Lucinæ* experta labores, *Virg. Geor. 4, 340.* || = *Defectus* solis varios *Lū-*

næque labores, eclipses, Virg. Geor. 2, 478. § *Labores* ferre, suscipere, sustinere, tolerare, impendere, insumere, exantlare, *to take pains, Ap. probos auctores.*

Lābōrans, tis. part. *Labouring, &c. Sil. 6, 117, 13, 617.* || *Laborans* luna, the moon in eclipse. *Utero* laborans, being with child, *Hor. Od. 1, 9, 3.*

|| *Lābōrātio*, ōnis. f. *A labouring, Hier. = Elaboratio, Aug. ad Herenn.*

|| *Lābōrātior*. comp. *More painfully wrought, Tert. ↓* *Magis* elaboratus.

Lābōrātus, imp. *A great deal of pains is taken, Cic. ||* *Laboratum* est pestilentia, siccitate, there was a great plague, drought, &c. *Idem.*

Lābōrātus, a, um. part. pass. *Well wrought, with pains and care. Laboratæ* vestes, *Virg. Aen. 1, 643. Laborati* libri, *Mart. 4, 33.*

|| *Lābōrifer*, ēra, um. adj. *Pain-taking, Ov. Met. 9, 285. Epitheton* Herculis. *Laborifer* *Praxiteles, Stat. Sylv. 4, 6, 26. curus, Id. Theb. 6, 25.*

Lābōriōsē. adv. iūs, comp. iſimē, sup. *Painfully, hardly, with much ado.* = *Malē* & *laboriōsē, Catull. 36, 2.* Quod quisque est solertior & ingeniosior, eò docet iracundiùs & laboriōsiùs, *Cic. pro Rosc. com. 11.* = *Diligentissimē* laboriōsiſsimēque dicere, *Suet. Cæs. 43.*

Lābōriōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. iſimus. sup. (1) *Laborious, pains-taking; oppressed with pain, sickness, or ill usage; taking much pains.* (2) *Requiring much pains, toilsome, weariſome, fatiguing.* (1) *Laboriōsiſsimus* hominis socius in agriculturâ bos, *Col. in præm. 1, 6.* || *Qui* perferunt dolores, non miseros, sed laboriōsos dicimus, *Cic. Philipp. 11, 4.* Quid nobis duobus laboriōsius? quid magis exercitum, magis sollicitum dici potest? *Id. pro Mil. 2.* (2) *Laboriōsi* nihil tibi operis imperabo, *Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 9. sed variè leg. Sæpe* laboriōsior est negligentia quàm diligentia, *Col. 12, 2.*

Lābōro, āre. aſt. [à labore, ut ab honor honoro; à ταραππορῶ, *Morl.*] aſt. & neut. (1) *To work, or make; to labour, or take pains.* (2) *Met. To endeavour, to take care.* (3) *To lie under, to be oppressed with.* (4) *To be sick, or ill.* (5) *To be at a stand.* (6) *To be troubled, or concerned.* (7) *To be in danger, or distress.* (8) *To be in want, and put to his shifts.* (1) *Vulcanus* labore arma tibi, *Stat. Theb. 3, 279.* (2) = *Mihi* contendendum atque in hoc laborandum est, *Cic.* (3) *Plurimum* refert invidiâ reus an odio, an contemptu labore, *Quint.* (4) § *Cum* ex intestinis laborâſſem, *Cic. Att. 5, 8.* § *Cum* ex frigore, *Plin. 32, 10.* (5) *Que's* parva esse ferè placuit peccata, laborant cùm ventum ad verum est, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 96.* (6) § = *Non* id ago, neque in eo nunc laboro, *Cic. pro Quint. 13.* (7) *Ut* omni parte laborant, *Hor. Sat. 1, 38.* (8) *Tuo* vitio rerumne labores, *Nil* referre putas, *Id. 1, 2, 76.* || § *Animo* laborare, *to be in great care, Cæs.* § *Laborare* morbo, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 18.* § *Laborare* causâ, *to have a bad cause, to have the worst of it at law, Quint. 4, 1.* § *Non* laboro de nomine, *I care not, I regard not, no matter for the name, Id.*

Lābos, ōris. m. *Labour, pains, &c.* Quibus obiectus est *labos, Ter. Hecyr. 3, 1, 6. Vid. Labor.* || *Lābōsus*, a, um. adj. [à labe] *Foul, dirty, flabby.* = *Hoc* iter est *labosum* atque *lutosum, Lucil. ↓* *Cænopus, fœdus.*

* || *Labrātum*, i. n. [à labrum] *A kissing of the hand, or skirt, of the emperor's garment, Dig.*

* *Labrōsus*, a, um. adj. (1) || *Having* great lips. (2) *Howeing* brims like lips. (1) *Litt. ex Lucil.* (2) *Ferramentum* in summâ parte *labrosum, Cels. 7, 26.*

* *Labrum*, i. n. [qu. lavabrum, i. e. vas in quo lavatur] (1) *A* being tub. (2) *A* vat for wine, oil, &c. a cistern, a brewer's cooler. (3) *A* lip, the brim of a vessel, or brink of a ditch, river, &c. (1) *Labrum* si in balneo non est, fac ut sit, *Cic. Fam. 14, 20.* (2) *Spumat* plenis vindemia labris, *Virg. Geor. 2, 6.* *Labrum* olearium, *Cato, 13.* (3) *Nec* dum illis *la-*

bra admovi, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 43.* *Labra* doliorum circumlinas, *Cato. Summa* labra fossæ, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 72.* || *Labris* primoribus degustare, *to have a smatch, or smattering skill, of a thing, Prov. Cic. pro Cael. 12.* Hæc à labris argento circumcludunt, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 28. They* tip them with silver.

* *Labrum* venereum. *Fullers weed, or teazel, which tuckers use, Plin. 25, 13.*

* *Labrus*, i. m. [à λαερός, vorax] *A kind of ravenous fish, Plin. 32, 11. qui* & *labrax.*

* *Labrusca*, æ. f. & *Labruscum*, i. n. [quod in agrorum labris, i. e. marginibus, nascatur] *The weed called wildvine. Labrusca* raris rœcemis sparsit antrum, *Virg. Ecl. 5, 7.* *Densa* labrusca pectuntur, *Id. in Culice, 52.*

Lāburnum, i. n. *A kind of shrub, the blossom whereof bees will not taste, Plin. 16, 18.*

* *Lābyrinthæus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a labyrinth, Catull. 62, 114.*

Lābyrinthus, i. m. [apud Hef. λάβρινθος est βίβρινθος, i. e. sovea, ubi aliquid capitur, à λαβεῖν, & inde λαβύρινθος] (1) *A labyrinth, or maze; a place full of turnings and windings, made so that one could not get out again without a guide, or clue of thread, to direct one.* (2) || *An oration, or any thing that is difficult, or intricate.* (1) *Cretâ* labyrinthus in altâ, *Virg. Aen. 5, 588.* (2) *Boët. de Conf. Phil. 3. Prof. 12.*

* *Lac*, ōtis. n. & *lacte*, is, *Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 30.* [à γάλα, γάλακτος per *Aphær. pro* glao, glactis; quomodo *Homero γάλατος* dic.] *Milk.* || *Lac* recens, *new milk, Plin.* *Presium* lac, *cheese curds, Virg. Ecl. 1, 82.* || *Coacti* massa lactis, a *cheese, Ov. Met. 8, 666.* *Coit* lac, is *curdles, Plin.* || *Depulſus* lacte, *weaned, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 14.* § *Lac* bubulum, asinum, humanum, *cow's, asses, womens, milk, Plin.* *Puber-* tes herbarie nigri cum lacte veneni, *Virg. Aen. 4, 514.* || *Flos*, cremor, pingue, lactis, *cream, Jun.* *Also* the juice of any herb; the soft pulp in nuts, figs, &c. *Lamina* mollis adhuc tenero est in lacte quod intrâ est, *Ov. in Nuce, 95.* *Ficus* lactis, *Id. Fruges* lactentes, *Propert. 4, 2, 14.*

|| *Lacca*, æ. f. *Knots, or swellings, of veins in cattle's hips, or legs, when the skin is puffed up like a bladder, in which case they are to be let blood. §* *An indian drug, lack, used by physicians and painters for its scarlet dye, Veget.*

* *Lācer*, ēra, um. adj. [ex λαις, *Gr. i. e.* fissura, vel scissura] aſt. & pass. (1) *Tearing, rending.* (2) *Torn, rent, &* of a man's body; *mangled, maimed, dismembered, disabled, shattered, battered, rent, ragged, tattered all to pieces, torn, disheveled.* (3) *Met. Scattered, dispersed.* (1) *Suos* autus *lacro* divellere morſu cæpit, *Ov. Met. 8, 877.* (2) *Deiphobum* vidit *lacerum* crudeliter ora, *Virg. Aen. 6, 495.* *Laceras* puppes *reeci, Ov. Ep. 2, 45.* *Laceri* crines, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 133.* (3) = *Sparſas* atque *laceras* gentilitates colligere, *Plin. Paneg. 39.*

* *Lācerābilis*, e. adj. *Which may be torn, or rent, &c. Corpus* lacerabile, *Auson. 15, 17. ↓* *Lacer.*

* *Lācerandus*, a, um. part. *To be torn to pieces.* *Subornavit* qui ingredientem curiam, repenti hostem publicum appellantes invaderent graphiſſæque confossum *lacerandum* cæteris traderent, *Cæs. Calig. 28.* *Laceranda* nubes, *Luc. 10, 45.*

* *Lācerans*, tis. part. *Rending, tearing.* *Ora* manu *lacerans, Sil. 8, 153.* *Lacerantes* pectora, *Lucan. 9, 133.*

* *Lāceratio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A tearing, rending, mangling, or scratching. Laceratio* corporum, *Liv. 7, 4.* *Mortuorum* laceratio, *Cels. præf.*

* || *Lācerātor*, ōris. m. *He that teareth, August.*

* || *Lācerātrix*, icis. f. *She that teareth, Macer. 2, 6.*

* *Lācerātus*, a, um. part. *Torn, rent, pulled in pieces, tattered, ragged, mangled, Ov. Met. 3, 722.* *Laceratum* virgis tergum, *Liv. 26, 13.*

Lācerna, æ. f. *A rocket, or riding coat; a cloak for men, or women, to keep off rain and cold, Paterc. 2, 70. and to be worn either side outward; a cassock, coat, or hood, Mart. 14, 132. Juv. 3, 148.*

Lācernātus,

Lacernātus, a, um. part. *Cloaked; wearing such a cassock, or rocket.* Lacernatæ dum se jactaret amicæ, *Juv.* 1, 62.

* Lacerō, āre. [ex lacer] *To rend, tear, mangle, or pull in pieces; to dismember, to lacerate and spend riotously.* ¶ Lacerare diem, *to misspend the day, or spend it about nought,* Plaut. *Afin.* 2, 2, 25. xcm, *to waste his estate,* Id. *Merc.* prol. 48. Lacerare ungibus, *to scratch,* Cic. Lacerare virgis, *to lash one,* Liv. 3, 58. Lacerare probris, *to rail at, or revile, one,* Id. 31, 6. Lacerare famam amicujus, *to blemish his reputation,* Liv. 38, 54.

* Laceror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be torn.* = Discepi & lacerari, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 11.

* Lacerōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of tatters, ragged,* Lexicogr. ex Apul. † Pannosus.

Lacerta, æ. f. [à laceratus] (1) *A lizard, a newt.* (2) *A kind of sea fish.* (1) Lacertæ virides, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23. (2) Ad captandas lacertas tempestates idoneæ. Cic. *Attic.* 2, 6.

Lacertōsus, a, um. adj. *Bravvy, sinewy, strong.* Lacertosi fodiebant arva coloni, *Or. Met.* 11, 33. Centurio pugna, & lacertosus, Cic. *Philipp.* 8, 9.

¶ Lacertulus, i. m. dim. [à lacertus] *A kind of marchpane made in the shape of one's arm, or of a lizard.*

Lacertus, i. m. (1) *An arm, the arm from the elbow to the wrist; the brawn, or sinews, of the arms, or thighs.* (2) *Meton. Strength.* (3) *The vehemence and force of an oration.* (4) *A lizard, or newt.* (5) *A kind of cheap fish usually salted.*

(1) Implicuitque suos circum mea colla lacertos, *Or. Amor.* 2, 18, 9. (2) Sub Trojano principe movit lacertos populus Romanus, *Flor. prol. cxir.* (3) = Amentatas hastas, oratoriis lacertis viribusque torquere, Cic. *de Orat.* 1, 57. (4) Virides occulant spineta lacertos, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 9. (5) Pisces ex quibus falsamenta fiunt, qualis lacertus, *Cels.* 2, 18. Dum Saxetani ponatur cauda lacerti, *Mart.* 7, 77. De variis lacertorum generibus, consule, si libitum fuerit, Plin. 32, ult.

Lacessendus, a, um. part. *To be attacked, or provoked.* At Cæsar neque resistentes tanto collis ascensu lacessendos judicabat, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 14.

Lacessens, tis. part. *Attacking, provoking.* Gauditanos bello lacessentibus, *Just.* 44, 5. conf. *Liv.* 21, 11. & 27, 12.

† Lacessim, præter. per Syncop. *pro lacessiverim; & lacessisse pro lacessivisse, & lacessierunt pro lacessiverunt.*

Lacessitūrus, a, um. part. *About to attack.* Nec pop. Rom. nec socios pop. R. ultro lacessituri bello, *Liv.* 28, 28.

Lacessitus, a, um. part. [à lacessor] *Exposed, abused, provoked, fired up, exasperated, attacked.* Doluere cruento Dente lacessiti, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 151. Lacessitum mare, *Luc.* 3, 193.

Lacesso, ēre, īvi & ī, itum. act. [ex lacio, sc. ex à facio, facio] (1) *To put, or drive, forward.* (2) *To provoke, to stir up; either by tact, word, voice, or writing; in a good, or bad, sense.* (3) *To set upon one, to challenge one, to abuse with ill language, to tease and trouble.* (4) *To put forward.* (5) *To stamp and tear.* (6) *To importune, or request.* (7) *To injure, or wrong.* (8) *To disturb, or trouble.* (9) *To do a thing frequently.*

(1) Stimulo lacessere juvenum, *Col.* 2, 2. (2) = Me amabis, & scripto aliquo lacesses, ego enim facilius respondere possum, quam provocare, Cic. *Fam.* 12, 20. (3) Efficiam posthac ne quenquam voce lacessas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 53. = Inde lego, Phœbumque cio, musamque lacesso, *Mart.* 4, 90. (4) = Hos sermones lacessivi nunquam, sed non valde repressi, Cic. *Fam.* 3, 8. § Lacessere jurgiis, injurgiis, *Liv.* vi, ferro, Cic. (6) Campum lacessit taurus, *Stat. Th.* 12, 604. (6) Nihil supra deos lacesso, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 12. (7) = Lacessis Pinithoum, violasque deos, *Or. Met.* 12, 228. (8) Non ira cum torquetur, non lacesset suspicio, *Sen.* (9) Lacessit pelagus carinâ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 7. § Lacessere pugnam, *Liv.* 37, 16. certamen, Id. 44, 4. ad pugnam, Id. 2, 45.

Lacessor, i. Curt. & Lacessor, īri, ītus sum. pass. *To be provoked, fired, encouraged, or moved, &c.* Solent cæli novitate lacessiri, *Col.* 9, 8.

* Lächänislo, āre. neut. [λαχανίζω, Gr.]

To be feeble, weak, or faint, Suet. in Aug. 87.

* † Lächāno, āre, vel ēre. act. *To feed with worts, or potberbs.* ¶ Lachanam vos, *I will feed you with worts,* Plaut. *Pœn.* 5, 3, 33.

* † Lächānum, i. n. [ex λαχανειν, fodere] *All kind of potberbs, worts, &c. that are good to eat,* Hor. *Sat.* 1, 6, 124. Sed al. leg. laganum.

* Lachryma, æ. f. primâ communi [à δάκρυμα, Gr.] *A tear in weeping, &c.* = In nostro omnium sletu nullam Milonis lacrymam aspexitis, Cic. *pro Milon.* 34. ¶ Effundi in lacrymas, *to burst out in tears, to fall a weeping,* Tac. *Ann.* 3, 23, 1. (2) *Allo the moisture, or dropping, of a tree, that turneth to gum; gum drops,* Plin. 11, 6. ¶ Rectè scrib. lacryma sine aspiratione, *vid. Gell.* 2, 3.

* Lachrymābilis, e. adj. *Sad, fit to be bewailed, or wept for.* Lachrymabile bellum, *Or. Met.* 8, 44. tempus, Id. *Trist.* 5, 12, 1. nomen, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 718.

* Lachrymābundus, a, um. adj. *Weeping ripe, ready to weep,* Liv. 3, 46.

* Lachrymandus, a, um. part. *To be wept, or lamented.* Ne non mœrentibus Argos Exequis lachrymandus eat? *Stat. Theb.* 9, 100. Jamque ægra timoris Roma tuos numeret lachrymandos matribus annos, *Sil.* 3, 73.

* Lachrymans, tis. part. (1) *Weeping.* (2) *Dropping.* (1) Cic. *Verr.* 5. (2) = Lachrymantes calamos inferi non oportet, non magis quàm aridos, Plin. 17, 14.

* Lachrymātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A weeping, a shedding of tears.* (2) *A dropping of moisture, gum, &c.* (1) ¶ Oculorum lachrymationes, Plin. *proam. lib.* 23. a runing of the eyes. (2) Id. 11, 37.

* † Lachrymātor, ōris. m. *He that weepeth,* Aug. † Qui lachrymat.

* Lachrymātus, a, um. part. *Distilled, or dropped out of the bark.* Lachrymatæ cortice myrrhæ, *Or. Fast.* 1, 339.

* Lachrymo, āre. neut. & Lachrymor, āri. dep. *To weep, to cry, to shed tears, to drop with moisture.* Oh, lachrymo gaudio, *Ter. Adelph.* 33, 55. Equis fuit, quin lachrymaretur? Cic. *Verr.* 5, 46. Lachrymandum est, non plorandum, *Sen. Ep.* 63.

* † Lachrymōsē, vel potiùs Lachrymōsē, vel Lachrymōsē. adv. *Weepingly, as though he wept,* Plin. 16, 43. ubi *Hard. leg. laciniosē.*

* Lachrymōsus, vel Lachrymōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of tears, weeping.* (2) *Met. Sad, doleful.* (3) *That would make one weep.* (1) Oculi lachrymosi, Plin. 29, 6. (2) Bellum lachrymosum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 21, 13. (3) Fumus lachrymosus, Id. *Sat.* 1, 5, 80.

* Lachrymūla, æ. f. dim. [à lachryma] *A little tear.* Una falsa lachrymula, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 22.

Lacīnia, æ. f. [à lacino] (1) *The appet, or flap, of a gown; the guard, hem, or fringe, of a garment.* (2) ¶ A jagg, piece, or snip; a clout, or rag. (3) A separate fold. (4) A surname of Juno. (1) Some laciniam, atque absterge sudorem tibi, Plaut. *Merc.* 1, 1, 16. interp. Serv. In laciniâ servans ex mensâ secundâ femina, Cic. *Fam.* 16, 21. (2) Fest. (3) In laciniis pecus ægrotum distribui jubet, *Col.* 7, 5. (4) Liv. 42, 3.

¶ Laciniātum. adv. *Scattering-wise, by pieces,* Apul. *Met.* 8, p. 247.

¶ Laciniātus, a, um. part. *Hemed, plaited, gathered, ruffled,* Poster.

¶ Lacinio, & Lacino, āre. act. *To make holes; to pourtray, or describe,* Apul. *Met.* 10, p. 347. *vid. Lancino.*

¶ Laciniōsē. adv. *Jaggedly,* Plin. 16, 43. *Vulgò lachrymosē.*

¶ Laciniōsus, a, um. adj. *Cut in sundry fashions, jagged, crumpled, full of plaits, turning and winding diverse ways,* Met. *intricate.* Se. mo laciniōsus, *Tert.* = Expeditus, Apul.

* † Lacio, ēre. act. [à λανίζω, Gr. i. e. δωπεύω, adulator, Hes. fut. prim. λανίζω] *To bring one into a snare, to deceive, to allure, to decoy, chouse, wheedle, or trepan.* De præter. & sup. vix constat, quia verbum ipsum in desuetudinem abiit, præterquam in comp.

* Laciōnīcum, i. n. sc. hypocaustum, *A stew bathhouse, or drybain,* Cic. *Attic.* 4, 10. *Cels.* 1, 3. *Vitr.* 5, 10.

* Laciōnīcus, a, um. adj. [λακωνικός, Gr.] *Lacedæmonian.* Laconica purpura, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 7.

* Laciōnīsmus, i. m. *A short way of speaking, such as the Lacedæmonians used.* Non imitor λακωνισμὸν tuum? altera jam pagella procedit, Cic. *Fam.* 11, 25.

* † Laciōmōsus, i. m. [λακτόμοσος, Gr.] *A term in dialing,* Vitruv. 9, 8. where Turnebus readeth, *lacotomus*, which seemeth right; a line that cutteth the left semicircle.

* LACRYMA, æ. f. it. Lacūma, & Lacrīma, vet. codd. & † Dacryma, *Fest.* *A tear.* *vid. Lachryma.*

* Lachrymōsus, a, um. adj. *vid. Lachrymosus.* ¶ Lacta, æ. f. *A kind of cassia; al. scrib. leda, vel lada,* Plin. 12, 19.

* Lactans, tis. part. [à lacto] *Milk, that hath milk, that giveth suck.* Dandum hordeum usque quoad erunt lactantes, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. Lactantia ubera mammarum, *Lucr.* 5, 883.

* Lactantia, um. n. pl. *All things that have milk in them, white meats,* Cels. 2, 28.

* Lactāria, æ. f. [à lacte] *The herb titbymal, spurge, or milkweed,* Plin. 26, 8.

* † Lactārium, i. n. *A dairyhouse,* Litt. ex Col.

* Lactārius, a, um. adj. *That is made of milk, or giveth milk.* ¶ Bos lactaria, *a milk cow,* Varr. *R. R.* 2, 1. ¶ Lactaria columna, *a place in the herb market, where they brought children to be fed with milk,* Fest.

* † Lactārius, i. m. *A dairyman, a milkman, one that selleth milkmeats, as butter, cheese, &c.* Lamp.

* † Lactātio, ōnis. f. *An enticing, or alluring,* Aug. † Allectatio.

* Lactātus, ūs. m. verb. [à lacto] *A giving of milk, a suckling of young.* Lactatu pinguescere, Plin. 32, 10.

* † Lacte, is. n. *Milk.* Non lacte lacti similis est, Plaut. *Menach.* 5, 9, 30. Candidum lacte papillâ cum fluit, *Varr. ap. Non.* † Lac.

* Lactens, tis. part. [à lacteo] (1) *Sucking, hanging at the breast, a suckling.* (2) *Having milk in it.* (1) Romulus lactens, *C. Cat.* 3, 8. Vituli lactentes, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 624. conf. *Liv.* 22, 1. (2) ¶ Frumenta lactentia, *young tender corn with a kind of milk in it,* Virg. *Geor.* 1, 315. Lactentia earab es made of milk, Cels. 2, 28.

* Lacteo, ēre. neut. *To suck milk out of a dug.* ¶ Vix leg. nisi in part. lactens, quod vid.

* Lactēus, a, um. adj. dim. [à lacteus] *Milkwhite, fair.* Lactēoa puella, *Catull.* 53, 27.

* Lactes, ium. f. pl. [à sing. lactis] *the small guts, by which the meat passeth first out of the stomach; the left roe, or milt, of fish.* Venio laxis lactibus, Plaut. *Cure.* 2, 3, 40.

* Lactesco, ēre. incept. [à lacteo] (1) *To become like milk, to be turned into milk.* (2) *To have milk, to grow milky.* (1) Omnis ferè matrum cubus lactescit, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 51. (2) Alineæ prægnantes continuò lactescunt, Plin. 11, 41.

* Lacteus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, milk; white, milky.* Liquor lacteus, *Tibull.* 2, 3, 18. Colla lactea, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 660. Lacteus porcus, *Mart.* 3, 47, 12. humor, *Lucr.* 1, 259. ¶ Lacteus orbis, Cic. *S. Scrp.* 3. circulus, Plin. 2, 25. *the milky way.*

* † Lactīcinia, ōrum. n. pl. *White meats made of milk,* Cæsar. Rhod. † Lactantia.

* Lactīcolor, ōris. adj. *White, of the colour of milk.* Aut cunctis pariter versibus oblinat fulvam lacticolor spongia sepiam, *Auson. Epist.* 7, 55. † Lacteus, lacteolus.

* † Lactis, is. f. *Milk.* Oves quæ nec lactem, nec lanam ullam habent, Plaut. *Bacch.* 5, 2, 16.

* † Lactis, is. f. *Prisc. unde lactes [ita dict. à lacte] The small guts.* Prob. Singulari usus Titinius. ¶ Lactis agnina, *a lamb's chitterling.*

Lacto, āre. freq. [à lacio] *To allure, or deceive, with fair words; to cog, or cajole; to wheedle,*

die, or trepan; to fool one. Nisi me lactāsses amantem, & falsā spe produceres, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 24.

* *Lactō, āre. aēt.* [à lacte] i. e. lac præbere, unde *Lactans deus, Varr.* qui segetes facit lactescere] *To give suck, to feed with milk, to suckle, Varr.*

* *Lactūca, æ. f.* [ita dict. quod abundantia lactis exuberat, seu quod nutrientes fœminas lacte implet, *Varr.*] *The herb lettuce, Plin.* 19, 8. ¶ *Lactuca sessilis, cabbage lettuce.* *Lactuca leporina, a sort of sow thistle, Apul.*

* *Lactūcula, æ. f. dim.* *A little lettuce.* *Teneris frondens lactucula fibris, Col.* 10, 111.

* ¶ *Lactulātus, a, um. part.* *Which bath the picture of pools, or lakes, woven, or wrought, with a needle in it, Litt. ex Apul.*

* ¶ *Lactulor, āri. pass.* [qu. à lacula, dim. à lacu] ¶ *Modico mento laculatur, parted with a dimple in the chin, Apul. Florid.* 2.

* *Lactūna, æ. f.* [à lacu, *Fest.*] (1) *A ditch wherein water standeth, a puddle, or dike; a furrow, or trench, for a drain.* (2) *Any little hole, or hollow place.* (3) ¶ *The slit in the upper lip.* (4) *Met.* *A defect, or want.* (5) ¶ *A gap, or empty place, when any thing is wanting in an outbour.* (1) *Sudant humore lacunæ, Virg. Geor.* 1, 117. (2) *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7, 3. (3) *Lact. ap. Cal.* (4) *Vide, quæso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, Cic. Att.* 12, 6. (5) *Erasim.* ad imitationem loci *Ciceronis* proximè laudati. ¶ *Lacuna famæ, a blemish in one's good name, Gell.* 1, 3.

* *Lactūnar, āris. n.* *Contignatio exsculpta lignorum interstitiis, lacuum sive lacunarum, speciem præbens* (1) *A cieled roof, arched, freted, or set off with distance of rafters like pits.* (2) *The main beam of the house, arched, or embowed.* (1) *Vitruv.* 7, 2. (2) *Non aureum Meâ renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. Od.* 2, 18.

* *Lactūnātus, a, um. part.* *Wrought with fretwork, made hollow, as it were with ditches and gutters, Plin.* 15, 10.

* *Lactūno, āre. aēt.* [à lacuna] *To pit, to fret, to chumfer, to work with fretwork.* *Summa lacunabant alterno murice conchæ, Ov. Met.* 8, 563.

* *Lactūnōsus, a, um. adj.* *Full of ditches, or holes; uneven, rugged, pited, Cic. N. D.* 2, 18.

* *Lacus, i. & ūs.* [à Gr. *λάκκος*] (1) *A lake, or standing pool; a place allways full of water; a deep ditch, a mere, a pool.* (2) *A vat, or great vessel, into which the wine ran after it was pressed, and may be used for a vessel wherein beer, ale, &c. is set a cooling when brewed; a cooler.* (3) ¶ *The main beam of the house.* (4) *A corn trough, or a corn bin.* (5) ¶ *A smith's trough.* (1) *Lacus fluvius se condidit alto, Virg. Æn.* 1, 66. *A verni lacus, Cic.* ¶ *Refert à fonte bibatur Qui fluit, an pigro, quæ stupet unda, lacu, Mart.* 9, 101. ¶ *Pisces ex stagno, vel lacu, vel flumine, graviores sunt, Cels.* 2, 18. (2) *De lacu quàm recentissimum addito mustum in amphoram, Col.* 12, 29. (3) *Resultant ædēsque, lacūsque, Luc.* (4) *Col.* 1, 6. (5) *Jun.*

* *Lacuscūlus, i. m. dim.* (1) *A little lake, or ditch.* (2) *A small vat.* (1) *Col.* 4, 8. (2) *Id.* 12, 50, 5.

* ¶ *Lacustris, e. adj.* *Belonging to a pool, or lake, Litt. sed unde hausit incertum.*

Lactūtūris, is. f. *brassicæ species in valle Aricinâ, ubi quondam fuit lacus turrisque, A large sort of cabbage, a cauliflower, Plin.* 19, 8.

Lactūtūris, a, um. adj. ut ¶ *brassica lacutūria, A large caulwort, a savoy, Plin.* 19, 8.

Lādānum, i. n. *Marc. corripit primam. A gum made of the fat dew that is gathered from the leaves of a shrub called lada, Plin.* 12, 17. and is used in pomanders, *Cels.* 5, 26.

Lædens, tis. part. *Hurting.* *Lædentia pectus Vincula, Ov. Rem. A.* 294. *conf. Sil.* 13, 4.

Lædo, ěre, si, sum. aēt. [de cujus etymo nihil comperti] (1) *To hurt by wound, blow, or otherwise.* (2) *To injure, to do displeasure to, by any way.* (3) *To infect.* (4) *To violate.* (5) *To find fault with, to put a wrong construction upon.* (6) *To offend, to trouble, to annoy.* (1) *Ne indigna*

lædi crura secent sentes, Ov. Met. 1, 508. *Nec teneras cursu læsisset aristas, Virg. Æn.* 7, 809.

(2) *Memini cū dicto haud audebat, facto nunc lædat licet, Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 52. (3) *Nec mala vicini pecoris contagia lædent, Virg. Ecl.* 1, 51. (4) *Non venere externâ socialia fœdera lædam, Ov. Met.* 14, 380. (5) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 80. (6) *Quæ lædunt oculos festinas demere, Id. Epist.* 1, 2, 38. *Si te pulvis strepitūsque rotarum, Si lædat caupona, Id. Epist.* 1, 17, 7. ¶ *Lædere famam, to speak ill of one, Cic. pro Clu.* 5. *Lædere fidem, to break his promise, or to be worse than his word, Id. pro S. R.* 38.

Lædor, i. pass. *To be hurt.* *Ique cibus si junio caput læditur, assumendus etiam medio die est, Cels.* 1, 4.

* *Lælaps, is. m.* [à Gr. *λαίλαψ*, turbo; ita dict. ab impetu] *Storm, swift, a dog's name.* *Trux cum Lælape Theron, Ov. Met.* 3, 211.

* *LÆNA, æ. f.* *vestis lanea, Varr.* [sed est ex Gr. *χλαῖνα*, quod ἀπὸ τοῦ χλαίνειν, i. e. calefaciendo] (1) *A soldier's leaguer cloak, according to Non.* who mistaketh it for *chlamys*; but *Servius, Fest.* and *Varr.* himself take it for (2) *a rough gaberline.* (3) *A frieze cassock, a priest's cope, wherein he sacrificed.* (1) *Ardebat murice læna, Virg. Æn.* 4, 262. (2) *Plurima sunt, quæ Non audent homines pertusâ dicere lænâ, Juven.* 5, 131. (3) *Hinc Popilius cognominatus Lænas, cujus historiam videre licet ap. Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 14.

Lætio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hurting, or annoying, Cic. de Or.* 3, 53.

¶ *Læsūra, æ. f.* *A hurt, loss, or damage, Tert.* † *Lætio.*

Læsūrus, a, um. part. *About to hurt.* *Ignarum nunquam læsura clientem, Claud.* 2. in pr. *Conf. Sil.* 48. *deos & ducem, Lucan.* 3, 151.

Læsus, a, um. part. (1) *Hurt.* (2) *Rent, torn.* (3) *Violated.* (4) *Wronged, offended, annoyed, &c.* (1) *Læsus dente serpentium, Plin.* 28, 3. *Seges læsa grandine, Ov. Fast.* 5, 322. (2) *Læsa vestes, Id. F.* 3, 821. (3) *Læsa fides, Hor. Od.* 1, 33, 4. (4) *Læsum numen, Ov. Tr.* 3, 6, 23. ¶ *Læsa pudicitia, a cracked maidenhead, Id. Ep.* 5, 104. *Læsa majestas, treason, Suet. Res læsæ, adversity, Ov. Trist.* 1, 5, 35.

Lætābilis, e. adj. *Glad, joyful, that whereof one is glad, gladsome, joyous.* *Quid habet ista res aut lætabile, aut gloriosum? Cic. Tusc.* 1, 21. *Factum lætabile cunctis, Ov. M.* 9, 255. *Jus lætabile prolis, Stat. Sylv.* 4, 8, 21. *fidus, Val. Flac.* 6, 606.

¶ *Læ abundus, a, um. adj.* *Very merry and pleasant, Gell.* 11, 15.

Lætāmen, īnis. n. [ita dict. quod faciat lætas segetes, ut loqu. *Virg.*] *Compost, dung, or muck, laid in a field; manure, Ap. R. R. script.*

Lætandus, a, um. part. *To be rejoiced at.* ¶ *Lætandum magis, quàm dolendum casum tuum puto, Sall. B. J.* 14.

Lætans, tis. part. *Rejoicing.* *Animus lætans, Cic. pro Cluent.* 9. *Pectus lætans, Catull.* 62, 221.

¶ *Lætāter. adv. pro lætè.* *Joyfully, rejoicingly, Lamp.* † *Lætè.*

¶ *Lætāster, i. m.* *A frolicsome youth, a pleasant fellow, a merry companion, Fest.*

Lætatio, ōnis. f. *Merryness.* *Neque hostibus diutina lætatio, neque ipsis longior dolor relinquatur, Cæsar. B. G.* 5, 52. = *Lætitia.*

Lætātus, a, um. part. *Having rejoiced.* *Lætatus ut ille sustulit in Tyriâ reptantem in veste nepotem, Claud. sec. conf. Stil.* 179.

Lætè, ius, ismè. adv. (1) *Merrily, gladly, pleasantly.* (2) *Fruitfully, abundantly.* (1) *Lætè tulit, Cic. Philipp.* 3, 9. *Nullum opus milites lætiùs fecere, Just.* 12, 8. ¶ *Lætè, an severè dicere, Quint.* 8, 3. (2) *Lætiùs frondebit, Col.* 5, 9.

Lætificans, tis. part. *Making glad.* *Unie ego omnes hilares, lubentes, lætificantes faciam ut fiant, Plaut. Pers.* 5, 1, 8.

¶ *Lætificātor, ōnis. m.* *He that maketh one merry, Tert.* † *Qui lætatur.*

Lætifico, āre. aēt. i. e. lætum facio. (1) *To*

rejoice one, or make one glad. (2) *To battle the ground, and make it fruitful.* (1) *Sol terram lætificat, Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. *Non illum gloria pulsi Lætificat Magni, Lucan.* 3, 49. (2) *Plin.* 17, 9.

Lætificor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be rejoiced, or made glad.* *Alii lætificantur meo malo, Plaut. Aul.* 4, 9, 15.

¶ *Lætificus, a, um. adj.* *That maketh glad.* *Lætificæ vites, Antiq. poëta ap. Cic. Tusc.* 1, 28. *Lætifici plausus, Stat. Theb.* 6, 531. *festus, Lucr.* 1, 193.

† *Lætisco, ěre, incept.* *To become glad, Non.* 2, 494. † *Lætus fio.*

Lætitia, æ. f. [à lætus] (1) *Joy, gladness, mirth, pleasantness.* (2) *Met.* *Fruitfulness, abundance.* (1) ¶ *Afficere lætitiâ, to make one glad, Cic. pro Milon.* 28. (2) *Loci lætitia plures palmites desiderat, exilitas pauciores, Col.* 4, 21.

† *Lætītūdo, dīnis. f.* *Idem, Accius ap. Non.* 2, 487.

Lætor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [à lætus] *To be glad, or merry; to rejoice.* = *Gaudeo* vehementerque lætor, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 47. *toto pectore, Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 8, 65. *præclaris operibus, Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. *Lætus tu in omnium gemitu, Id. Verr.* 5, 46.

¶ *Læto, as. neut.* *To be glad, Non.* 2, 494.

Lætus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ssimus, ius.* (1) *Glad, merry, frolicsome, chearfull, joyous, pleasant, delightful.* (2) *Lucky, fortunate.* (3) *Of fields, Plentyfull, fruitful, verdant.* (4) *Of cattle, Fat, in good liking.* (5) *Willcome, acceptable.* (6) *Brisk, lively.* (7) *Willing.* (8) *Swift.* (1) = *Interea alacer atque lætus, Cic. pro Mur.* 24. *Lætæ urbes, Lucr.* 1, 256. *Lætæ indoles, Quint.* 2, 4. (2) ¶ *Miscetur tristia lætis, Ov. Fast.* 6, 463. (3) *Lætæ segetes rustici dicunt, Cic. de Or.* 3, 88. *Tellus jussu lætior, Virg. Geor.* 2, 252. ¶ *Olea serenda apro siccæ per sementim, læto per ver, Cato.* 61. *Lætæ pascua, Liv.* 24, 3. (4) *Aimenta læta, Virg. Geor.* 2, 144. (5) *Eadem ejus lætam fuille Muciano accepimus, Tacit. Hist.* 3, 5, 74. *Incrementum imperii lætissimum, Val. Max.* 5, 3, 2. (6) *Lætus oculis afflrat honores, Virg. Æn.* 1, 595. (7) *Inspice si possim donate reponere lætus, Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 40. (8) *Lætus Æolus Eurus equis, Virg. Æn.* 2, 417.

* *Læva, æ. f.* [ex *λαῖς*, digamma interposito] *The left hand.* ¶ *Dextrâ montibus, lævâ Tiberi amne septus, Liv.* 4.

Lævandus, a, um. part. *To be made smooth.* *Frons ossis, quam serrula exasperavit, lævanda est, Cels.* 7, 33.

¶ *Lævātor, us.* *Made smoother, Gell.* 17, 8. † *Lævior.*

* *Lævè. adv.* [à lævus] *Dully, heavily, Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 52.

Lævigatio, ōnis. f. *A sticking, or making plain, Vitruv.* 7, 1.

¶ *Lævigātor, ōnis. m.* *He that maketh smooth, Capell.* † *Qui lævigat.*

¶ *Lævigātorius, a, um. adj.* *That which maketh smooth.* ¶ *Lapis lævigātorius, a sticking-stone, Jun.*

Lævigātus, a, um. part. *Placed, made smooth.* *Commisturæ calce vivæ ex oleo lævigatæ, Plin.* 31, 6. ¶ *Quod & lævigatius & spissius est, Macrobi.* Sat. 7, 12.

Lævigo, āre. aēt. [qu. lævè ago] *To smooth, or slick; to plane, to polish; to loosen, and make to go to stool, Plin.* 13, 12. *Varr. R. R.* 3, 11.

Lævus, vel levis, e. adj. or, comp. *ssimus, sup. Smooth, slick, soft; bare, bald, without hair.* ¶ *Corpuscula alia lævia, alia aspera, Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. ¶ *Aspera mista lævibus, Lucr.* *Vir lævior femina, Ov. A. Am.* 3, 437. ¶ *Læve, etiam ponitur pro lævitas, smoothness.* *Externi ne quid valeat per læve morari, Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 87. *Ut per læve severos Effundat junctura ungues, Pers.* 1, 64.

Lævitas, ātis. f. *Slickness, plainness, smoothness.* ¶ *Lævitas intestinorum, a flux, or lax, called also henteria, Cels.* 4, 19.

Lăcernātus, a, um. part. *Cloaked; wearing such a cassock, or rocket.* Laceratae dum se jactaret amicæ, *Juv.* 1, 62.

* Lăcero, āre. [ex lacer] *To rend, tear, mangle, or pull in pieces; to dismember, to lacerate and spend riotously.* ¶ Lacerare dicem, *to misspend the day, or spend it about nought.* Plaut. *Alin.* 2, 2, 25. *rem, to waste his estate.* Id. *Merc.* prol. 48. Lacerare unguibus, *to scratch.* Cic. Lacerare virgis, *to lash one.* Liv. 3, 58. Lacerare probris, *to rail at, or revile, one.* Id. 31, 6. Lacerare famam allicujus, *to blemish his reputation.* Liv. 38, 54.

* Lăcēror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be torn.* = Discerpi & lacerari, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 11.

* ¶ Lăcērosus, a, um. adj. *Full of tatters, ragged.* Lexicogr. ex Apul. † Pannofus.

Lăcerta, æ. f. [à laceratus] (1) *A lizard, a newt.* (2) *A kind of sea fish.* (1) Lacertæ virides, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23. (2) Ad captandas lacertas tempestatibus idoneæ. Cic. *Attic.* 2, 6.

Lăcērtōsus, a, um. adj. *Brawny, sinewy, strong.* Lacertosi fodiebant arva coloni, *Öv. Met.* 11, 33. Centurio pugna, & lacertosus, Cic. *Philipp.* 8, 9.

¶ Lăcērtūlus, i. m. dim. [à lacertus] *A kind of marchpane made in the shape of one's arm, or of a lizard.*

Lăcērtus, i. m. (1) *An arm, the arm from the elbow to the wrist; the brawn, or sinews, of the arms, or thighs.* (2) Meton. *Strength.* (3) *The vehemence and force of an oration.* (4) *A lizard, or newt.* (5) *A kind of cheap fish usually salted.*

(1) Implicuitque suos circum mea colla lacertos, *Öv. Amor.* 2, 18, 9. (2) Sub Trojano principe movit lacertos populus Romanus, *Flor. prol. extr.* (3) = Amentatas hastas, oratoriis lacertis viribusque torquere, Cic. *de Orat.* 1, 57. (4) Virides occulant spineta lacertos, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 9. (5) Pisces ex quibus salsamenta fiunt, qualis lacertus, *Cels.* 2, 18. Dum Saxetani ponatur cauda lacerti, *Mart.* 7, 77. ¶ De variis lacertorum generibus, consule, si libitum fuerit, Plin. 32, ult.

Lăcēssendus, a, um. part. *To be attacked, or provoked.* At Cæsar neque resistentes tanto collis ascensu lacessendos judicabat, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 14.

Lăcēssens, tis. part. *Attacking, provoking.* Gaditanos bello lacessentibus, *Just.* 44, 5. *conf. Liv.* 21, 11. & 27, 12.

† Lăcēssim. præ. per Syncop. pro lacessivem; & lacessisse pro lacessivisse, & lacesserunt pro lacessiverunt.

Lăcēssitūrus, a, um. part. *About to attack.* Nec pop. Rom. nec socios pop. R. ultro lacessituri bello, *Liv.* 28, 23.

Lăcēssitus, a, um. part. [à lacessor] *Exposed, abused, provoked, stirred up, exasperated, attacked.* Doluere cruento Dente lacessiti, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 151. Lacessitum mare, *Luc.* 3, 193.

Lăcēssō, ēre, īvi & ī, itum. act. [ex lacio, sc. ex à facio, facessō] (1) *To put, or drive, forward.* (2) *To provoke, to stir up; either by fact, word, voice, or writing; in a good, or bad, sense.* (3) *To set upon one, to challenge one, to abuse with ill language, to tease and trouble.* (4) *To put forward.* (5) *To stamp and tear.* (6) *To importune, or request.* (7) *To injure, or wrong.* (8) *To disturb, or trouble.* (9) *To do a thing frequently.* (1) Stimulo lacessere juvenum, *Col.* 2, 2. (2) ¶ = Me amabis, & scripto aliquo lacesses, ego enim facilius respondere possum, quam provocare, Cic. *Fam.* 12, 20. (3) Efficiam posthac ne quenquam voce lacessas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 53. = Inde lego, Phæbumque cio, musamque lacessō, *Mart.* 4, 90. (4) ¶ Hos sermones lacessivi nunquam, sed non valde repressi, Cic. *Fam.* 3, 8. ¶ Lacessere jurgiis, injurgiis, *Liv.* vi, ferro, Cic. (6) Campum lacessit taurus, *Stat. Tb.* 12, 604. (6) Nihil supra deos lacessō, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 12. (7) = Lacessis Pinithoum, violasque deos, *Öv. Met.* 12, 228. (8) Non ira eum torquet, non lacesset suspicio, *Sen.* (9) Lacessit pelagus carinā, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 7. ¶ Lacessere pugnam, *Liv.* 37, 16. certamen, *Id.* 44, 4. ad pugnam, *Id.* 2, 45.

Lăcēssor, i. Curt. & Lăcēssior, īri, ītus sum. pass. *To be provoked, stirred, encouraged, or moved.* &c. Solent cæli novitate lacessiri, *Col.* 9, 8.

* Lăchănōsō, āre. neut. [λαχανίζω, Gr.]

To be feeble, weak, or faint. Suet. in Aug. 87.

* † Lăchănō, āre, vel ēre. act. *To feed with worts, or potberbs.* ¶ Lachanam vos, *I will feed you with worts.* Plaut. *Pæn.* 5, 3, 33.

* ¶ Lăchănūm, i. n. [ex λαχανίζω, fodere] *All kind of potberbs, worts, &c. that are good to eat.* Hor. *Sat.* 1, 6, 124. ¶ Sed al. leg. laganum.

* Lăchrŷma, æ. f. primâ communi [à δάκρυμα, Gr.] *A tear in weeping, &c.* = In nostro omnium fletu nullam Milonis lacrymam aspexistis, Cic. *pro Milon.* 34. ¶ Effundi in lacrymas, *to burst out in tears, to fall a weeping.* Tac. *Ann.* 3, 23, 1. (2) *Also the moisture, or dropping, of a tree, that turneth to gum; gum drops.* Plin. 11, 6. ¶ Rectè scrib. lacryma sine aspiratione, *vid. Gell.* 2, 3.

* Lăchrŷmābilis, e. adj. *Sad, fit to be bewailed, or wept for.* Lachrymabile bellum, *Öv. Met.* 8, 44. tempus, *Id. Trist.* 5, 12, 1. nomen, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 718.

* Lăchrŷmābundus, a, um. adj. *Weeping ripe, ready to weep.* Liv. 3, 46.

* Lăchrŷmandus, a, um. part. *To be wept, or lamented.* Ne non moerentibus Argos Exequiis lachrymandus eat? *Stat. Theb.* 9, 100. Jamque ægra timoris Roma tuos numeret lachrymandos matribus annos, *Sil.* 3, 73.

* Lăchrŷmans, tis. part. (1) *Weeping.* (2) *Dropping.* (1) Cic. *Verr.* 5. (2) ¶ Lachrymantes calamos inferi non oportet, non magis quàm aridos, Plin. 17, 14.

* Lăchrŷmātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A weeping, a shedding of tears.* (2) *A dropping of moisture, gum, &c.* (1) ¶ Oculorum lachrymationes, Plin. *proam. lib.* 23. *a running of the eyes.* (2) *Id.* 11, 37.

* ¶ Lăchrŷmātor, ōnis. m. *He that weepeth.* Aug. † Qui lachrymat.

* Lăchrŷmātus, a, um. part. *Distilled, or dropped out of the bark.* Lachrymatæ cortice myrrhæ, *Öv. Fast.* 1, 339.

* Lăchrŷmō, āre. neut. & Lăchrŷmor, āri. dep. *To weep, to cry, to shed tears, to drop with moisture.* Oh, lachrymo gaudio, *Ter. Adelph.* 33, 55. Equis fuit, quin lachrymaretur? Cic. *Verr.* 5, 46. Lachrymandum est, non plorandum, *Sen. Ep.* 63.

* ¶ Lăchrŷmōsē, vel potius Lăchrŷmōsē, vel Lăcrŷmōsē, adv. *Weepingly, as though he wept.* Plin. 16, 43. ubi *Hard. leg.* lacinosē.

* Lăchrŷmōsus, vel Lăcrŷmōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of tears, weeping.* (2) *Met. Sad, deplorable.* (3) *That would make one weep.* (1) Oculi lachrymosi, Plin. 29, 6. (2) Bellum lachrymosum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 21, 13. (3) Fumus lachrymosus, *Id. Sat.* 1, 5, 80.

* Lăchrŷmūla, æ. f. dim. [à lachryma] *A little tear.* Una falsa lachrymula, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 22.

Lăcīnia, æ. f. [à lacino] (1) *The appet, or flap, of a gown; the guard, hem, or fringe, of a garment.* (2) ¶ *A jagged, piece, or snip; a clout, or rag.* (3) *A separate fold.* (4) *A surname of Juno.* (1) Sume laciniam, atque absterge sudorem tibi, Plaut. *Merc.* 1, 1, 16. interp. Serv. In laciniâ servans ex mensâ secundâ femina, Cic. *Fam.* 16, 21. (2) Felt. (3) In laciniis pecus ægrotum distribui jubet, *Col.* 7, 5. (4) Liv. 42, 3.

¶ Lăcīniatim, adv. *Scattering-wise, by pieces.* Apul. *Met.* 8, p. 247.

¶ Lăcīniātus, a, um. part. *Hemmed, plaited, gathered, ruffled.* Poster.

¶ Lăcīniō, & Lăcīno, āre. act. *To make holes; to pourtray, or describe.* Apul. *Met.* 10, p. 347. *vid. Lancino.*

¶ Lăcīniōsē. adv. *Jaggedly.* Plin. 16, 43. *Vulgò lachrymosē.*

¶ Lăcīniōsus, a, um. adj. *Cut in sundry fashions, jagged, crumpled, full of plaits, turning and winding diverse ways.* Met. *intricate.* Scemo lacinosus, *Ter.* ¶ Expeditus, Apul.

* † Lăcīo, ēre. act. [à λαλίζω, Gr. i. e. δωπεύω, adulator, Hes. fut. prim. λαλίζω] *To bring one into a snare, to deceive, to allure, to decoy, chouse, wheedle, or trepan.* ¶ De præ. & sup. vix constat, quia verbum ipsum in desuetudinem abiit, præterquam in compo.

* Lăcōnīcum, i. n. sc. hypocaustum, *A few bathouse, or drybain.* Cic. *Attic.* 4, 10. *Cels.* 1, 3. *Vitr.* 5, 10.

* Lăcōnīcus, a, um. adj. [λακωνικός, Gr.] *Lacedæmonian.* Laconica purpura, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 7.

* Lăcōnīsmus, i. m. *A short way of speaking, such as the Lacedæmonians used.* Non imitor λακωνισμὸν tuum? altera jam pagella procedit, Cic. *Fam.* 11, 25.

* ¶ Lăcōlōmus, i. m. [λακότομος, Gr.] *A term in dialing.* Vitruv. 9, 8. where Turnebus readeth, *lacotomus*, which seemeth right; a line that cutteth the left semicircle.

* Lăcrŷma, æ. f. it. Lăciūma, & Lăcrīma, vett. codd. & ¶ Dăcrŷma, *Fest.* *A tear.* *vid. Lachryma.*

* Lăcrŷmōsus, a, um. adj. *vid. Lachrymosus.* ¶ Lăcta, æ. f. *A kind of cassia; al. scrib. leda, vel lada.* Plin. 12, 19.

* Lăctans, tis. part. [à lacto] *Milk, that hath milk, that giveth suck.* Dandum hordeum usque quoad erunt lactantes, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. Lăctantia ubera mammarum, *Lucr.* 5, 883.

* Lăctantia, um. n. pl. *All things that have milk in them, white meats.* Cels. 2, 28.

* Lăctāria, æ. f. [à lacte] *The herb titbymal, spurge, or milkweed.* Plin. 26, 8.

* ¶ Lăctārium, i. n. *A dairyhouse.* Litt. ex Col.

* Lăctārius, a, um. adj. *That is made of milk, or giveth milk.* ¶ Bos lactaria, *a milk cow.* Varr. *R. R.* 2, 1. ¶ Lăctaria columna, *a place in the herb market, where they brought children to be fed with milk.* Fest.

* ¶ Lăctānus, i. m. *A dairyman, a milkman, one that selleth milkmeats, as butter, cheese, &c.* Lamp.

* ¶ Lăctātio, ōnis. f. *An enticing, or alluring.* Aug. † Allectatio.

* Lăctātus, ūs. m. verb. [à lacto] *A giving of milk, a suckling of young.* Lăctatu pinguescere, Plin. 32, 10.

* † Lăcte, is. n. *Milk.* Non lacte lacti similis est, Plaut. *Menæch.* 5, 9, 30. Candidum lacte papillâ cum fluit, Varr. ap. Non. † Lac.

* Lăctans, tis. part. [à lacteo] (1) *Sucking, hanging at the breast, a suckling.* (2) *Having milk in it.* (1) Romulus lactans, C. C. *Gall.* 3, 8. Vituli lactantes, *Öv. Met.* 2, 624. *conf. Liv.* 22, 1. (2) ¶ Frumenta lactentia, *young tender corn with a kind of milk in it.* Virg. *Geor.* 1, 315. Lăctentia, *eatables made of milk.* Cels. 2, 28.

* Lăcteō, ēre. neut. *To suck milk out of a dug.* ¶ Vix leg. nisi in part. *lactens*, quod vid.

* Lăcteōsus, a, um. adj. dim. [à lacteus] *Milkwhite, fair.* Lăcteosa puella, *Catull.* 53, 27.

* Lăctes, ium. f. pl. [à ling. lactis] *the small guts, by which the meat passeth first out of the stomach; the left roe, or milt, of fish.* Venio laxis lactibus, Plaut. *Curc.* 2, 3, 40.

* Lăctesco, ēre. incept. [à lacteo] (1) *To become like milk, to be turned into milk.* (2) *To have milk, to grow milky.* (1) Omnis ferè matrum cibus lactescit, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 51. (2) Afinæ prægnantes continuo lactescunt, Plin. 11, 41.

* Lăcteus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, milk; white, milky.* Liquor lacteus, *Tibull.* 2, 3, 18. Colla lactea, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 660. Lăcteus porcus, *Mart.* 3, 47, 12. humor, *Lucr.* 1, 259. ¶ Lăcteus orbis, Cic. *S. Scrp.* 3. circulus, Plin. 2, 25. *the milky way.*

* ¶ Lăctīcīnia, ōrum. n. pl. *White meats made of milk.* Cæ. Rhod. † Lăctantia.

* Lăctīcōlor, ōris. adj. *White, of the colour of milk.* Aut cunctis pariter versibus oblinat fulvam lacticolor spongia sepiam, *Auson. Epist.* 7, 55. † Lăcteus, lacteolus.

* † Lăctis, is. f. *Milk.* Oves quæ nec lactem, nec lanam ullam habent, Plaut. *Bacch.* 5, 2, 16.

* ¶ Lăctis, is. f. *Prisc. unde lactes [ita dict. à lacte] The small guts.* Prob. Singulari usus Titinius. ¶ Lăctis agnina, *a lamb's chitterling.*

Lăcto, āre. freq. [à lacio] *To allure, or deceive, with fair words; to cog, or cajole; to wheedle,*

die, or trepan; to fool one. Nisi me lactāsses amantem, & falsā spe produceres, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 24.

* *Lactō, āre. act.* [à lacte] *i. e. lac præbere, unde Lactans deus, Varr.* qui segetes facit lactescere] *To give suck, to feed with milk, to suckle, Varr.*

* *Lactūca, æ. f.* [itā dict. quod abundantia lactis exuberat, seu quod nutrientes fœminas lacte implet, *Varr.*] *The herb lettuce, Plin.* 19, 8. ¶ *Lactuca sessilis, cabbage lettuce.* *Lactuca leporina, a sort of sow thistle, Apul.*

* *Lactūcula, æ. f. dim.* *A little lettuce.* *Teneris frondens lactucula fibris, Col.* 10, 111.

* ¶ *Laculātus, a, um. part.* *Which hath the picture of pools, or lakes, woven, or wrought, with a needle in it, Litt. ex Apul.*

* ¶ *Laculor, āri. pass.* [qu. à lacula, dim. à lacu] ¶ *Modico mento laculatur, parted with a dimple in the chin, Apul. Florid.* 2.

* *Lacūna, æ. f.* [à lacu, *Fest.*] (1) *A ditch wherein water standeth, a puddle, or dike; a furrow, or trench, for a drain.* (2) *Any little hole, or hollow place.* (3) ¶ *The slit in the upper lip.* (4) *Met.* *A defect, or want.* (5) ¶ *A gap, or empty place, when any thing is wanting in an authour.* (1) *Sudant humore lacunæ, Virg. Geor.* 1, 117. (2) *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7, 3. (3) *Lact. op. Cal.* (4) *Vide, quæso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, Cic. Att.* 12, 6. (5) *Erasm.* *ad imitationem loci Ciceronis proxime laudati.* ¶ *Lacuna famæ, a blemish in one's good name, Gell.* 1, 3.

* *Lacūnar, āris. n.* *Contignatio exsculpta lignorum interstitiis, lacuum sive lacunarum, speciem præbens* (1) *A ciled roof, arched, fretted, or set off with distance of rafters like pits.* (2) *The main beam of the house, arched, or embowed.* (1) *Vitruv.* 7, 2. (2) *Non aureum Meâ renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. Od.* 2, 18.

* *Lacūnātus, a, um. part.* *Wrought with fretwork, made hollow, as it were with ditches and gutters, Plin.* 15, 10.

* *Lacūno, āre. act.* [à lacuna] *To pit, to fret, to chamfer, to work with fretwork.* *Summa lacunabant alterno murice conchæ, Ov. Met.* 8, 563.

* *Lacūnōsus, a, um. adj.* *Full of ditches, or holes; uneven, rugged, pitted, Cic. N. D.* 2, 18.

* *Lacus, i. & ūs.* [à Gr. *λάκκος*] (1) *A lake, or standing pool; a place allways full of water; a deep ditch, a mere, a pool.* (2) *A vat, or great vessel, into which the wine ran after it was pressed, and may be used for a vessel wherein beer, ale, &c. is set a cooling when brewed; a cooler.* (3) ¶ *The main beam of the house.* (4) *A corn trough, or a corn bin.* (5) ¶ *A smith's trough.* (1) *Lacu fluuius se condidit alto, Virg. Æn.* 1, 66. *A verni lacus, Cic.* ¶ *Refert à fonte bibatur Qui fluit, an pigro, quæ stupet unda, lacu, Mart.* 9, 101. ¶ *Pisces ex stagno, vel lacu, vel flumine, graviores sunt, Cels.* 2, 18. (2) *De lacu quàm recentissimum addito mustum in amphoram, Col.* 12, 29. (3) *Resultant ædēsque, lacūsque, Luc.* (4) *Col.* 1, 6. (5) *Jun.*

* *Lacuscūlus, i. m. dim.* (1) *A little lake, or ditch.* (2) *A small vat.* (1) *Col.* 4, 8. (2) *Id.* 12, 50, 5.

* ¶ *Lacustris, e. adj.* *Belonging to a pool, or lake, Litt. sed unde hausit incertum.*

Lacuturris, is. f. *brassicæ species in valle Aricinâ, ubi quondam fuit lacus turrisque, A large sort of cabbage, a cauliflowver, Plin.* 19, 8.

Lacuturrius, a, um. adj. *ut ¶ brassica lacuturria, A large caulwort, a savoy, Plin.* 19, 8.

Lādānum, i. n. *Marc. corripit primam. A gum made of the fat dew that is gathered from the leaves of a shrub called lada, Plin.* 12, 17. and is used in pomanders, *Cels.* 5, 26.

Lædens, tis. part. *Hurting.* *Lædentia pectus Vincula, Ov. Rem. A.* 294. *conf. Sil.* 13, 4.

Lædo, ěre, si, sum. act. [de cujus etymo nihil comperti] (1) *To hurt by wound, blow, or otherwise.* (2) *To injure, to do displeasure to, by any way.* (3) *To infect.* (4) *To violate.* (5) *To find fault with, to put a wrong construction upon.* (6) *To offend, to trouble, to annoy.* (1) *Ne indigna*

lædi crura fecent sentes, Ov. Met. 1, 508. *Nec teneras cursu læsisset aristas, Virg. Æn.* 7, 809.

(2) *Memini cū dicto haud audebat, facto nunc lædat licet, Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 52. (3) *Nec mala vicini pecoris contagia lædent, Virg. Ecl.* 1, 51. (4) *Non venere externâ socialia fœdera lædam, Ov. Met.* 14, 380. (5) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 80. (6) *Quæ lædunt oculos festinas demere, Id. Epist.* 1, 2, 38. *Si te pulvis strepitūsque rotarum, Si lædat caupona, Id. Epist.* 1, 17, 7. ¶ *Lædere famam, to speak ill of one, Cic. pro Clu.* 5. *Lædere fidem, to break his promise, or to be worse than his word, Id. pro S. R.* 38.

Lædor, i. pass. *To be hurt.* *Isque cibus si junio caput læditur, assumendus etiam medio die est, Cels.* 1, 4.

* *Lælaps, is. m.* [à Gr. *λαίλαψ*, turbo; ita dict. ab impetu] *Storm, swift, a dog's name.* *Trux cum Lælapse Theron, Ov. Met.* 3, 211.

* *LÆNA, æ. f.* *vestis lanea, Varr.* [sed est ex Gr. *χλαίνα*, quod ἀπὸ τῆς χλαίνης, *i. e. calefaciendo*] (1) *A soldier's leaguer cloak, according to Non. who mistaketh it for cblamys; but Servius, Fest. and Varr. himself take it for (2) a rough gaberdine.* (3) *A frieze cassock, a priest's cope, wherein he sacrificed.* (1) *Ardebat murice læna, Virg. Æn.* 4, 262. (2) *Plurima sunt, quæ Non audient homines pertusâ dicere lænâ, Juuv.* 5, 131. (3) *Hinc Popilius cognominatus Lænas, cujus historiam videre licet ap. Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 14.

Lætio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hurting, or annoying, Cic. de Or.* 3, 53.

¶ *Lætura, æ. f.* *A hurt, loss, or damage, Tert.* ¶ *Lætio.*

Læsurus, a, um. part. *About to hurt.* *Ignarum nunquam læsura clientem, Claud.* 2. in pr. *Conf. Stil.* 48. *deos & ducem, Lucan.* 3, 151.

Læsus, a, um. part. (1) *Hurt.* (2) *Rent, torn.* (3) *Violated.* (4) *Wronged, offended, annoyed, &c.* (1) *Læsus dente serpentium, Plin.* 28, 3. *Seges læsa grandine, Ov. Fast.* 5, 322. (2) *Læsa vestes, Id. F.* 3, 821. (3) *Læsa fides, Hor. Od.* 1, 33, 4. (4) *Læsum numen, Ov. Tr.* 3, 6, 23. ¶ *Læsa pudicitia, a cracked maidenhead, Id. Ep.* 5, 104. *Læsa majestas, treason, Suet. Res læsæ, adversus, Ov. Trist.* 1, 5, 35.

Lætābilis, e. adj. *Glad, joyfull, that whereof one is glad, gladsome, joyous.* *Quid habet ista res aut lætabile, aut gloriosum? Cic. Tusc.* 1, 21. *Factum lætabile cunctis, Ov. M.* 9, 255. *Jus lætabile prolis, Stat. Sylv.* 4, 8, 21. *fidus, Val. Flac.* 6, 606.

¶ *Læ abundus, a, um. adj.* *Very merry and pleasant, Gell.* 11, 15.

Lætāmen, inis. n. [ita dict. quod faciat lætas segetes, ut loqu. *Virg.*] *Compost, dung, or muck, laid in a field; manure, Ap. R. R. script.*

Lætandus, a, um. part. *To be rejoiced at.* ¶ *Lætandum magis, quàm dolendum casum tuum puto, Sall. B. J.* 14.

Lætans, tis. part. *Rejoicing.* *Animus lætans, Cic. pro Cluent.* 9. *Pectus lætans, Catull.* 62, 221.

¶ *Lætanter. adv. pro lætè.* *Joyfully, rejoicingly, Lamp.* ¶ *Lætè.*

¶ *Lætaster, i. m.* *A frolicsome youth, a pleasant fellow, a merry companion, Fest.*

Lætatio, ōnis. f. *Merrynefs.* *Neque hostibus diutina lætatio, neque ipsis longior dolor relinquatur, Cæf. B. G.* 5, 52. = *Lætitia.*

Lætātus, a, um. part. *Having rejoiced.* *Lætatus ut ille Sustulit in Tyriâ reptantem in veste nepotem, Claud. sec. conf. Stil.* 179.

Lætè, iūs, ismè. adv. (1) *Merryly, gladly, pleasantly.* (2) *Fruitfully, abundantly.* (1) *Lætè tulit, Cic. Philipp.* 3, 9. *Nullum ovis milites lætiūs fecit, Juft.* 12, 8. ¶ *Lætè, an severè dicere, Quint.* 8, 3. (2) *Lætiūs frondebit, Col.* 5, 9.

Lætificans, tis. part. *Makeing glad.* *Unie ego omnes hilares, lubentes, lætificantes faciam ut fiant, Plaut. Pers.* 5, 1, 8.

¶ *Lætificator, ōnis. m.* *He that maketh one merry, Tert.* ¶ *Qui lætatur.*

Lætifico, āre. act. i. e. lætum facio. (1) *To*

rejoice one, or make one glad. (2) *To battle the ground, and make it fruitful.* (1) *Sol terram lætificat, Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. *Non illum gloria pulsi Lætificat Magni, Lucan.* 3, 49. (2) *Plin.* 17, 9. *Lætificor, āri, ātus. pass.* *To be rejoiced, or made glad.* *Alii lætificantur meo malo, Plaut. Aul.* 4, 9, 15.

¶ *Lætificus, a, um. adj.* *That maketh glad.* *Lætificæ vites, Antiq. poëta ap. Cic. Tusc.* 1, 28. *Lætifici plausus, Stat. Theb.* 6, 531. *lætas, Lucr.* 1, 193.

† *Lætisco, ěre, incept.* *To become glad, Non.* 2, 494. † *Lætus fio.*

Lætitiā, æ. f. [à lætus] (1) *Joy, gladnefs, mirth, pleasantnefs.* (2) *Met.* *Fruitfullnefs, abundance.* (1) ¶ *Afflicere lætitiā, to make one glad, Cic. pro Milon.* 28. (2) *Loci lætitiæ plures palmites desiderat, exilitas pauciores, Col.* 4, 21.

† *Lætītūdo, dñis. f.* *Idem, Accius ap. Non.* 2, 487.

Lætor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [à lætus] *To be glad, or merry; to rejoice.* = *Gaudeo vehementer lætor, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 47. *toto pectore, Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 8, 65. *præclaris operibus, Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. *Lætans tu in omnium gemitu, Id. Verr.* 5, 46.

¶ *Læto, as. neut.* *To be glad, Non.* 2, 494.

Lætus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ssmus, ius. (1) *Glad, merry, frolicsome, chearfull, joyous, pleasant, delightful.* (2) *Lucky, fortunate.* (3) *Of fields, Plentyfull, fruitful, verdant.* (4) *Of cattle, Fat, in good likeing.* (5) *Willcome, acceptable.* (6) *Brisk, lively.* (7) *Willing.* (8) *Swift.* (1) = *Interea alacer atque lætus, Cic. pro Mur.* 24. *Lætæ urbes, Lucr.* 1, 256. *Læta indoles, Quint.* 2, 4. (2) ¶ *Miscentur tristia lætis, Ov. Fast.* 6, 463. (3) *Lætās segetes rustici dicunt, Cic. de Or.* 3, 88. *Tellus iusto lætior, Virg. Geor.* 2, 252. ¶ *Olea serenda agro siccō per sementim, læto per ver, Cato,* 61. *Lætia pascua, Liv.* 24, 3. (4) *Alimenta læta, Virg. Geor.* 2, 144. (5) *Cædem ejus lætam fu sse Muciano accepimus, Tacit. Hist.* 3, 5, 74. *Incrementum imperii lætissimum, Val. Max.* 5, 3, 2. (6) *Lætos oculis aflārat honores, Virg. Æn.* 1, 595. (7) *Inspice si possim donate reponere lætus, Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 40. (8) *Lætus Æois Enus equis, Virg. Æn.* 2, 417.

* *Læva, æ. f.* [ex *λαίε*, digamma interposito] *The left hand.* ¶ *Dextrâ montibus, lævâ Tiberi amne septus, Liv.* 4.

Lævandus, a, um. part. *To be made smooth.* *Frons ossis, quam ferrula exasperavit, lævanda est, Cels.* 7, 33.

¶ *Lævātor, us.* *Made smoother, Gell.* 17, 8.

† *Lævior.*

* *Lævè. adv.* [à lævus] *Dully, heavily, Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 52.

Lævīgatio, ōnis. f. *A slicking, or makeing plain, Vitruv.* 7, 1.

¶ *Lævīgātor, ōnis. m.* *He that maketh smooth, Capell.* ¶ *Qui lævigat.*

¶ *Lævīgātōrius, a, um. adj.* *That which maketh smooth.* ¶ *Lapis lævigatorius, a slickstone, Jun.*

Lævīgātus, a, um. part. *Planed, made smooth.* *Commisuræ calce vivâ ex oleo lævigatæ, Plin.* 31, 6. ¶ *Quod & lævigatius & spissius est, Macroeb. Sat.* 7, 12.

Lævīgo, āre. act. [qu. *lævè ago*] *To smooth, or slick; to plane, to polish; to loosen, and make to go to stool, Plin.* 13, 12. *Varr. R. R.* 3, 11.

Lævis, vel levis, e. adj. or, comp. ssmus, sup. Smooth, slick, soft; bare, bald, without hair. ¶ *Corpuscula alia lævia, alia aspera, Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. ¶ *Aspera mista lævibus, Lucr.* *Vir lævior feminâ, Ov. A. Am.* 3, 437. ¶ *Læve, etiam ponitur pro lævitas, smoothnefs.* *Externi ne quid valeat per læve morari, Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 87. *Ut per læve severos Effundat junctura unguis, Pers.* 1, 64.

Lævitas, ātis. f. *Slicknefs, plainnefs, smoothnefs.* ¶ *Lævitas intestinorum, a flux, or lax, called also hienteria, Cels.* 4, 19.

Lævo, āre. act. *To make smooth, to smoothen.* Pars teretes lævare manu ac disponere menfas, Stat. Theb. 1, 519.

Lævor, āi. pass. *To be made smooth.* = Os radi & læva-i satis est, Cels. 8, 3.

Lævor, ōis. m. *Smoothness, softness.* Spectatur in chartis tenuitas, densitas, candor, lævor, Plin. 9, 35. Considerare duritiem, mollitiem, lævorem, contactum, Cels. in præf. & asperitas, Lucr.

Lævorsum. adv. [ex lævus, & versum] *Towards the left hand,* Apul. Florid. p. 760. = Sinistrorsum.

* **Lævus, a, um. adj.** [ex λαῖος, digam. in terpos.] (1) *Left, on the left side.* (2) *Foolish, silly.* (3) *Unlucky, inconvenient, unseasonable.* (4) *In celest. augur. Prosperous, propitious, lucky.*

(1) Ex humero lævo dependet amictus, Virg. Æn. 6, 301. (2) Si mens non læva fuisset, Id. Ecl. 1, 16. (3) Tempore lævo Interpellare, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 4. (4) Intonuit lævum, Virg. Æn. 2, 693.

Læva existimantur, quoniam lævâ parte mundi ortus est, Plin. 2, 54. = Si quem Numina læva sinunt, auditque vocatus Apollo, Virg. Geor. 4, 7.

* **Lăgănum, i. n.** [λάγανον, Gr.] *A thin cake made of fine flour, oil, &c. a fritter, or pon cake; a plumcake, or simnel,* Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 111. ubi al. lachanum.

* **Lăgēna, æ. f.** [à Gr. λăgνηος, poculi genus, & mensura, quod ab Hebr. lag, unde & nos præposito digamma] *A flagon, a stone bottle to keep wine in.* Quasi tu lagenam dicas, urbi vinum solet Chium esse, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 78.

* **Lăgēos. adj.** [λάγειος, Gr. genus uvæ, quæ & leporaria dicitur; à λαγώς, lepus] *A kind of grape,* Virg. Geor. 2, 95.

* **Lăgōis, is. f.** [λαγώς, Gr. ex λαγώς, lepus, eod quod leporinas nabet carnes] *A delicate bird that hath flesh like a hare, or as some say a rare sort of fish,* Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 22.

* **Lăgōphalmos, i. m.** [ex λαγώς lepus, & ὀφθαλμός oculus] *Hare eyed,* Cels. 7, 7.

* **Lăgōnōrōnos, i. m. sc. illum dolor,** [Gr. τῶν λαγόνων πόνος,] *The gripes, or pain of the bowels,* Plin. 20, 4.

* **Lăgōpus, ōdis.** [λαγώπης, Gr. qu. leporipes, ex λαγώς lepus, & πῆς pes.] (1) *A dainty bird about the Alps, with rough hairy feet like a hare, called the white partridge.* (2) *The herb hares foot, or hares cummin.* (1) Plin. H. 10, 68. (2) Id. 28, 8.

* **Lăgōtrōphium, i. n.** [ex λαγώς lepus, & τρέφω nutrio] *A warren of hares,* Col. 8, 1. Lat. Leporarium.

* **Lăguncŭla, æ. f. dim.** *A little flagen, or bottle.* Picatis lagunculis condere, Col. 12, 38. Conf. Plin. Epist. 2, 6, 2.

* **Lăicus, a, um. adj.** λαῖκος, Gr. λαός, populus] *That which is common for the people, or that belongeth to the laity; lateck,* Eccl.

* **Lăicus, i. m.** *A layman, one that is not of the clergy,* Bud.

* **Lălŭso, ōnis. m.** [ex λαλάζειν, à vociferando] *The foal of a wild ass,* Mart. 13, 97.

Lallo, āre. [d. ct. inquit Cornutus, quod nutrites, cum infantes dormire volunt, lalla, lalla, dicere soleant] (1) *To sing lalla, as to a child when going to sleep.* (2) *Also to sing lullaby, as the nurse doth.* (1) Iratus mammæ lallare recusas, Pers. 3, 18. (2) Calaub. propriam banc esse actionem contendit.

Lallus, i. m. *A lullaby, or lulling of a child to sleep.* Inter lalli somniferos modos, Auson. Ep. 16, 91. sed Turneb. Lallum nutricum fuisse diu contendit.

* **Lăma, æ. f.** [à λαμῶς, Gr. vorago viarum] *A slough, a bog, a dirty puddle, a ditch,* Hor. Epist. 1, 13, 10.

Lambens, tis. part. *Licking.* Sanguineâ lambens vulnera linguâ, Ov. Met. 3, 57.

Lambēro, āre. [à lamâ, quæ est scissura terræ] *To cut, or tear, in pieces; to slice, or mangle; to back and slash.* Me in eo ludo lamberas, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 53.

LAMBRO, ēre. præf. lambi, sed inven. etiam

lambui, sup. lambitum. (1) *To lick with the tongue, to lap.* (2) *To touch a thing softly.* (3) *To run, or flow, gently by.* (1) Quia dentibus carent, lambunt cibos, Col. 8, 17. (2) Vulcanus summum properabat lambere tectum, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 74. (3) Quæ luca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 8.

Lămella, æ. f. dim. [à laminâ, pro lamuella] *A little thin plate of metal.* Lamellæ areæ, Vitruv. 7, 12.

Lămentābilis, e. adj. (1) *Lamentable, mournful, dolefull, wofull.* (2) *To be bewailed, or lamented.* (1) Lamentabilis gemitus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. (2) Lamentabile regnum, Virg. Æn. 2, 4.

† **Lămentæ, ærum. f. pl. pro lamentationes,** Pacuv. ap. Non. 2, 493.

Lămentārius, a, um. adj. *That causeth lamentation.* Ædes lamentariæ, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 28.

Lămentā io, onis. f. verb. *Lamentation, a weeping and wailing; a bemoaning.* Lugubris lamentatio fletusque mœrens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13.

Lămentātus, a, um. part. *Bewailed, or lamented.* Fata diu lamentata, Sil. 13, 781.

Lămentor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To lament, bewail, weep, or mourn, for.* (2) *To bemoan, to take on sadly.* (1) Lamentari præter cæteras visa est, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 94. (2) § Vidi virginem matrem lamentari mortuam, Id. Phorm. 1, 2, 46. § Leg. lamento ap. Vulg. interpr.

LăMENTUM, i. n. *A lamentation, or bewailing; a bemoaning, a sad outcry; a shriek.* = Lamentis se lacrymisque dare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21. = Tecta fremunt lamentis gemituque, Virg. Æn. 4, 667.

Lămia, æ. f. (1) *A she devil, or hag; a witch, or sorceress, that doth mischief to children.* (2) *A fairy that stealeth, or changeth, children; a bullbeger.* (1) Neu pran'æ lamix vivum puerum extrahat alvo, Hor. A. Pœt. 340. (2) Apul. Met. 5.

Lămina, æ. f. & per Sync. Lamna. (1) *A plate, or thin piece, of some metal.* (2) *A bar, or ingot, of gold, or silver.* (3) *A sword blade.* (4) *A thin board, or plank.* (5) *The tip, or lappet, of the ear.* (6) *A nutshell.* (1) Jovis templum parietibus totis lamina inauratum, Liv. (2) Hor. Od. 2, 2, 2. (3) Lamina diffinit, Ov. Met. 5, 173. (4) Tigna bipedal'ia laminis clavisque rehgant, Cæf. B. C. 2, 10. (5) Cæl Aur. Tard. 2, 13. (6) Lamina molis adhuc tenero est in lacte, Ov. de Nuce, 95. ¶ Laminæ candentes, hot glowing plates of iron, which were put to the bodys of offenders, Cic. Verr. 7, 63.

Lămino, āre. act. *To emboss, or cut into plates,* Apoll.

Lăminōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of plates, or embossed,* Litt. ex Apul.

* **Lămium, i. n.** [quod ad lamas nascatur, Mart.] *A changel, deadnettle,* Plin. 22, 14.

Lamna, æ. f. per Sync. pro lamina, quod vid.

Lamnŭla, æ. f. dim. [à lamna] *A little plate,* Tert. † Lamella.

* **Lămōsus, a, um. adj.** *Full of deep watery, ditches; plashes,* Col. test. Litt.

* **Lămpăda, æ. f. [ex acc. Gr.] Id. quod lampas.** Tene hanc lampadam, Plaut. Cæf. 4, 4, 16.

* **Lămpădias, æ. m.** *A comet, or blazing star, resembling a burning torch,* Plin. 2, 25.

* **LăMPAS, ādis. f.** [à Gr. λαμπάς, quod à λαμπω, splendo] (1) *A lamp.* (2) *A torch.* (3) *A fiery meteor in the air.* (4) *The brightness, or shining, of the sun.* (1) Lampas ferrea, Col. 12, 18. ænea, Juv. 3, 285. (2) Ardentem coniecit lampada Turnus, Virg. Æn. 9, 535. (3) Plin. 2, 26. (4) Rutilantem attollens lampada Titan, Sil. 12, 648. ¶ Lampada alicui tradere, to leave his part to be performed, or finished, by another; to appoint a successor, Pers. 6, 61.

* **Lămpēna, æ. f.** [à λαμπω, splendo] *A gallant caroch, a fine coach,* Hier.

Lămpēra, æ. f. [à lambendis petris] *A lamprey, a suckstone, a seven eye,* Sipient. † Muræna.

* **Lămpsăna, æ. f.** [λαμψάνη, Gr.] *Corn salad, a weed growing among corn,* Diosc. 2, 107.

* **Lămpŭrus, i. m.** [λαμπυρός, Gr. ex λαμπω luceo, & ὄρεα cauda; ita dict. ob splendorem caudæ] *White tail, or Fox, a dog's name,* Litt. ex Ov.

* **Lămpŭris, idis. f.** [à λαμπυρίς, Gr. quod caudâ splendeat] *A glow worm that shineth by night,* Plin. 11, 28. Lat. Cicindela.

* **Lămyrus, i. m.** [à λαμυρος, Gr. limpidus] *A kind of sea lizard,* Plin. 32, 11.

LăNA, æ. f. (1) *Wool that groweth on sheep.* (2) *Also the down of birds.* (3) *Met. Cloth.* (4) *The mist, or cotton, that groweth on trees, or fruits.* (1) Quando ad me venis cum tvâ colu & lanâ? Cic. de Orat. 2, 68. ex poë. a. (2) Cygni lana, Mart. 14, 161. (3) Ulp. (4) Mart. 14, 158. ¶ Lana succida, Unwashed wool, Juv. 5, 24. ¶ Lana facta, Yarn, Ulp. Prov. Lana caprina, goats hair, a thing of no value, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 15.

Lănăria, æ. f. [ita dict. quod ad eluendas lanas abhibetur] *Fullers weed, the herb which fullers use in scouring cloth; cotton weed, fullers herb, cudwort,* Plin. 24, 1.

Lănăris, e. adj. *That hath, or beareth, wool.* Pecus lanare, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

Lănărius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, wool,* Plin. 24, 18.

Lănărius, i. m. *A woolmerchant, a clothier, a draper; any one that worketh, or dealeth, in wool.* Stat fulio, Phrygio, aurifex, lanarius, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34.

Lănăta, æ. f. sc. ovis. *A sheep,* Juv. 8, 135.

Lănătus, a, um. adj. ior, & ius, comp. (1) *Woolly, bearing wool.* (2) *Mossy, having a mossyness like wool.* (1) Lanatæ oves, Col. 6, 2, 5. (2) Folia meliora & lanatiore canitie, Plin. 21, 20. ¶ Lanati lupi, the best kind of pikes, white and soft like wool, Id. 9, 17.

LANCEA, æ. f. [vox Hispanica, vel Gallica, quamvis argutè magis quàm verè derivat Fest. à Gr. λăγχη] *A lance, or lance; a Spanish javelin with a broad head; a pike, spear, or javelin; the head of a spear, or dart,* Bud. Lanceâ infestâ medium remur transjicit, Hirt. ap. Cæf. B. G. 8, 48.

Lăncărius, i. m. *He that beareth a spear, or javelin; a pikeman, a lancier,* Amm. 21, 13. † Qui fert lanceam.

Lăncătus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Armed, or wounded, with a lance,* Firm.

Lănceo, āre. act. *To handle, shake, or throw, a lance,* Tert. † Lanceam vibrare.

Lănceŭla, æ. f. dim. [ex lancea] *A little lance, or spear,* Apul. p. 260. Also the same with the plantago minor, ribwort, Jun.

Lănces, um. f. pl. Vid. Lanx.

Lăncifer, ēra, um. adj. *A demilancer, a light horseman,* Cæf. laudat Litt. sed q.

Lăncinans, tis. part. *Rending, tearing.* Lancinans aures canum, Plin. H. 11, 40. Ita MSS. omnes. ¶ Scribi fort. & lancinans possit: quoniam id malum canum aures discindit in lancinias, inquit Hard. in locum.

Lăncinătio, ōnis. f. verb. *The lancing of a fore,* Cels. ap. Litt.

Lăncinătōr, ōris. m. *He that lanceth,* P ud. Rom. 1057.

Lăncinătus, a, um. part. *Wasted and consumed,* Catull. 27, 17. Vid. Lancine.

Lăncino, āre. [ex lanceâ, vel à lacino, quod à λακίζω, lacero, n, inserto, Voss.] (1) *To strike, or thrust, through; to rend, or tear.* (2) *§ Met. To consume, waste, and make havoc of.* (1) Plin. 11, 34. (2) Diducimus vitam in particulas, ac particulas lancinamus, Sen. de Ira, 1, 2. Paterina lancinata sunt bona, Catull. 27, 17. ¶ Malè, ut puto, Litt. testem adducit Cic.

Lăncŭla, æ. f. *The basin of a small scale,* Vitruv. 10, 8.

Lănea, æ. f. id. quod laniena. *A butcher's shop,* Liv. ascrib. Scal.

Lănērum, i. n. [ex lana, ut à quercus, quercerus] *A garment made of unwashed wool,* Fest.

Lănēstris,

|| Lāneſtris, e. adj. *Of wool, Vopiſc. pro*
Lāneus, a, um. adj. *Woollen, or made of wool,*
or ſlocks. || Laneus lupus, a fiſh in the river
Timavus; becauſe near this river was great ſtore
of ſheep and plenty of wool, *Mart. 13, 89.*
Pallium laneum, *Cic. N. D. 3, 34.*

Langa, æ. f. *A beaſt in Italy, called alſo lan-*
guria; of whoſe urine the Græcians believed amber
was made, Plin. 37, 2.

Languēſcio, ēre. aēt. i. e. languere f. cio.
To weary, to ſtop one's career. || Vis canendi
languēſcit excitator, & incitat languēſces, *Cic.*
de Legg. 2, 15.

* Languens, & Languēſcens, tis. part. *Lan-*
guifhing, fainting, &c. *Vid. locum mod. cit.*
languentiſſor, leg. in Priap. Spes languentes e-
rexerat, *Curr. 4, 60.* Languens manus. *Ov.*
Met. 12, 318. gratia, *Sil. 17, 349.* iētus.
Luc. 3, 692. Languentia plauſtra Boōiæ, *Lu-*
can. 2, 723.

* Languēo, ēre. langui, ſup. car. [à λαν-
γέω, pigreſco] (1) *To languish, to be ſick, feeble,*
or faint. (2) *To grow cool, or drop; to ſneak.*
(3) *To fade and decay.* (4) *To become liſtleſs, to*
grow dull and heavy. (5) *To be cloyed and weary.*
(1) Corpora languēbunt morbo, *Virg. Geor. 4,*
252. (2) Si vos languere videint, jam omnes
feroces aderunt, *Sall. B. C. 56.* (3) Vires in
corpore languent, *Ov. ex Pont. 1, 4, 3.* (4)
Orator metuo ne langueat ſenectute, *Cic. de Sen.*
9. (5) Scis In breve te cogi, cūm plenus lan-
guet amator, *Hor. Ep. 3, 20.* || Languet juba
lunæ, *the moon ſhineth dim, or faintly, Stat.*
Theb. 12, 305.

* Languēſcens, tis. part. *Languifhing.* Tran-
quilam ſeditionem, jam per ſe languēſcentem,
repentina quies rebellantium Hiſpanorum fecit,
Liv. 28, 25. Languēſcente colore in luteum,
Plin. 27, 13.

* Languēſco, ēre. incept. [à languēo] (1) *To*
grow languid. (2) *To become remiſs, or dull.* (3)
To abate, or decay. (4) *To ſhed, or fade.* (1)
Languēſcunt lumina morte, *Catull. 62, 188.* (2)
|| Languēſcit induſtria, intendetur ſocordia, *Tac.*
Ann. 2, 38, 4. *Vid. Languēo, n. 4.* (3) Om-
nium rem cupidus languēſcit, *Plin. 8, 20.* (4)
Languēſcit color in luteum, *Id. 24, 17.*

* Languidē. adv. languidiſſus, comp. *Faintly,*
ſeekly, careleſſly, idly, liſterly; without quickneſs,
or ſpirit; a little, or ſomewhat, faintly; languid-
ly. = Ne familia cunctanter & languidē pro-
cedat, *Col. 11, 1.* Cæſar ſuos languidiſſus in opere
verſari juſſit, *Cæſ. B. G. 7, 27.*

* || Languido, ære. aēt. *To make faint, Sidon.*
|| Languēfacio, *Cic.*

* || Languidiſſe. adv. *Somewhat faintly, Aug.*
|| Paulo languidiſſus.

* Languidulus, a, um. adj. dim. (1) *Some-*
what faint, weak, or feeble. (2) *Withered, or*
fading. (1) Somni languiduli, *Catull. 62, 331.*
(2) Coronæ languidulæ, *Quint. 8, 3.*

* Languidus, a, um. adj. [à languēo] (1)
Faint, weak, feeble. (2) *Eneruated.* (3) *Slow,*
lazy. (4) *Decayed, faded.* (5) *Spiritleſs, with-*
out life, ſlugiſh, inactiue, dull, liſtleſs. (1) Tarda
& languida pecus, *Cic. de Fin. 7, 13.* (2) ||
Languidus vino & vigiliis, *Id. Catil. 2, 5.* (3)
= Veniebat grefſu molli & languido, *Phædr. 5,*
8. || = Languidus aut creber iētus, a ſlow,
or quick, pulſe, *Plin. 11, 37.* (4) Languido co-
lore herba in candidum vergente, *Id. 12, 12.*
(5) Languida auctoritas patrum facta eſt, *Id. 5,*
29. || Languidiora vina, *racy, mellow, wine,*
Hor. Od. 3, 21.

|| Languitiſſus leo. *That cauſeth faintneſs, by*
reafon of the heat in the dogdays, Auſon. Ecl. 2.
Ciceronis verſus, &c. 6.

|| Langula, dim. [à lanx, qu. lancula, Gloſſ.
lancla λανάη, ſpecies patinæ ſive catini, *Varr. v.*
Magis; à latitudine dict.] *A broad platter, or*
charger.

* Languor, ōris. m. [à languēo] (1) *Faint-*
neſs, feebleneſs, weakneſs. (2) *Languifhment,*
want of ſpirit, a fainting fit. (3) *Wearyneſs.*
(4) *Met. Lazyneſs, liſterlyneſs, liſtleſſneſs, dullneſs,*
drowſyne (1) Perpetuus corpora languor ha-

bet, *Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 24.* (2) *Amantem & lan-*
guor & ſilentium Arguit, Hor. Epod. 11, 13.
(3) *Me hæc deambulatio ad languorem dedit,*
Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 2. (4) = Ne ſenectus lan-
guori ſe deſidiæque dedat, *Cic. Offic. 1, 34.* ||
Aquoſus languor, *the dropſy, a ſlugiſh diſtemper,*
Hor. Od. 2, 2, 16.

Langūria, æ. f. *A kind of beaſt, Plin. 37, 2.*
Vid. Langa.

Langūrium, i. n. *A languet of amber, like to a*
bread-cake, Plin. 37, 2.

Lāniandus, a, um. part. [à lanior] *Ready to*
be cut, or torn, in pieces. Lanianda viſcera præ-
bere, *Liv. 9, 1.* Conf. *Ov. Met. 4, 456.*

Lānians, tis. part. [à laniō] *Cuting, or quar-*
tering; butchering, tearing to pieces. = Lanians
e roſtroque cruentans, *Cic. de Div. 1, 47.* ex
poētâ.

Lāniārium, i. n. *A butchery, a butcher's ſhop;*
a butcher row, a ſlaughterhouſe, Varr. R. R. 2, 4.

Lāniatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſlaughter, or car-*
nage. = Cædes & laniationes hominum, *Sen.*
de Clem. 2, 4.

|| Lāniātor, ōris. m. *He that cuteth, or tear-*
eth, Aug.

Lāniā us, a, um. part. (1) *Rent, torn.* (2)
Shattered. (1) Corpus laniatum, *Cic. Philipp.*
11, 2. Laniata genæ, *Virg. Æn. 12, 602.* (2)
Claffis laniata, *Ov. Epiſt. 7, 175.*

Lāniātus, ūs. m. *A tearing, or cutting, to*
pieces; a quartering, a butchering. Quid mihi
ſerarum laniatus oberit nihil ſentienti; *Cic. Tuſc.*
1, 43. Conf. *Liv. 21, 46.*

Lāniſcium, i. n. [à lana, lanæ proventus] (1)
The commodity of wool, or cotton; the increaſe, or
gain, of it; the dreſſing, or ordering, of it; the
woollen, or cotton, trade, Plin. 16, 17. & *Virg.*
Geor. 2, 384.

|| Lāniſcūtis, e. adj. *Lanæam cutem habens,*
q. d. woolſkin, that beareth wool, Laber. Epithet.
arietis.

Lāniēna, æ. f. (1) *The ſleſh ſhambles, the*
butchery, a ſlaughterhouſe. (2) || *A rending in*
pieces, the trade of butchery, the ſlaughtering and
cutting up of cattle. (3) || *Harrook, deſtruction,*
ſlaughter and carnage. (1) *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2,*
15. (2) Laniēna Hippocratica, *Prud. Rom. 498.*
(3) Civum laniēnam impunē committere, *Apul.*
Met. 3, p. 75.

Lāniſer, ēra, um. adj. *quod lanam fert. That*
beareth wool, or cotton. Arbor lanifera, *Plin.*
13, 14.

|| Lāniſſica, æ. f. ſc. mulier. *A ſpinſter, or*
carder of wool, Litt. ex Val. Max.

Lāniſſicium, i. n. *Spining, or carding; work-*
ing of wool, clotheing, the art of making cloth;
ſpinſtry, houſewifery, Col. in proœm. l. 2.

Lāniſſicus, a, um. adj. *That maketh wool meet*
for the clothier, a weaver of woollen, pertaining to
the working in wool, clothworking. Ars lanifica,
Claud. Eutrop. 2, 381. Non audeat ulla Lani-
ficam impoſuiſſe manum, *Tib. 2, 1, 10.* ||
Lanificæ preliæ, *the Fates, Mart. 6, 58, 7.*

Lāniſer, ēra, um. adj. *That beareth wool, or*
both a fleece on. Gregeſ lanigeri, *Virg. Geor. 3,*
287. Pecudes lanigeræ, *Id. Æn. 3, 642.* ag-
nus, *Phædr. 1, 1, 6.*

Lānio, ōnis. m. *A butcher, a ſlaughterman,*
Petron. & Paul. JC. ſed uſitatus eſt lanius.

Lānio, ære. aēt. [ex lanius] *To cut like a*
butcher; to rend, tear, or pull, in pieces; to cut
up, to butcher, to wound. Duo lupi obvios la-
niaverunt, *Liv. vigilem, Id. 27, 37.* Lania-
bant dentibus corpus, *Virg. Geor. 3, 514.* capil-
los, *Ov. Met. 9, 354.* corpus, *Id. Faſt. 4, 238.*
mundum laniare, *Id. Met. 1, 60.*

Lāniōnius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a*
butcher. || Laniōnia menſa, *a butcher's, or ex-*
ecutioner's, block, or board, to cut out meat, or to
cut off a malefactor's head, or hand, upon, Suet.
Claud. 15.

Lānior, āri. paſſ. *To be rent, or torn.* Quæ
plaga major ſit, ſi ab illo ipſo telo, dum redit,
corpus laniatur, *Cæſ. 7, 5, 1.*

|| Lānipendia, æ. f. *A ſpinſter, or maker of*
yarn; or ſhe that weigheth, or giveth, cut wool

to the ſpinners, Plin. ap. Litt. certè Pomp. JC.
Dig. 24, 1, 31.

Lāniſta, æ. m. [à laniandis corporibus,
Don.] A maſter of deſenſe; one that bught boys
to breed them up ſenſers; a ſenſing maſter at
ſwordplay. Hæc nuper ſe ad laniſtam contulit,
Cic. pro S. Roſc. || Laniſta avium, *a cockma-*
ſter, Col. 8, 2. Conf. *Juv. 11, 8.*

Lāniſtium, i. n. *Col. 7, 5, 9.* *Vid. Lani-*
cium.

Lānius, i. m. (1) *A butcher, or ſlaughter,*
man. (2) *The ſame with vict. marius, he who*
killed the ſacrifice. (1) Lani qui ad cultrum bo-
vem emunt, *Varr. R. R. 5, 9.* Conf. *Ter. Eun.*
2, 2, 26. (2) *Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 98.*

Lānōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of wool, woolly,*
Col. 7, 9. *Pallad. 8, 4.*

Lānūgīnōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Downy,*
moſſy, covered with cotton, or ſoft hair; ſoft like
wool, or cotton, Plin. 19, 3. Lanuginōſior, *Id.*
22, 20.

Lānūgo, gīnis. f. *propter lanæ ſimilitudinem.*
(1) *Soft and tender hairs which firſt appear on the*
faces of young people. (2) *The ſoft wool; cotton,*
or fur, upon fruits, be bs, leaves, &c. the down
feathers in birds; ſawduſt, or powder of timber,
or wood. (1) *Primæ lanuginis anni, Propert. 3,*
7, 59. (2) *Cana legam teneræ lanugine mala,*
Virg. Ecl. 2, 51. *Vid. & Col. 4, 29, 16.*

Lānūla, æ. f. [à lana] *A little puce, or ſmall*
lock, of wool, Celf. 6, 9. & *7, 27.*

Lānx, cis. f. (1) *A great broad plate,*
charger, or porringer; a deep diſh, or platter, to
ſerve meat up in. (2) *A ſcale, or baſon, of the*
balance. (1) *Nutritus glande rotundas Curvat*
aper lances, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 41. (2) *V. nutus*
amplitudinem in alterâ libræ lance ponere, Cic.
Tuſc. 5, 17. Geminâ ſuspendere lance *Antipitis*
libræ, Perſ. 4, 10.

* Lāpāthum, i. n. [ex λανάζω, Gr. quod
evacuat ventrem] *The herb called monk's rhe-*
barb, dock, Plin. 20, 21. & *Hor. Sat. 2, 4,*
29. || *Lat. dicitur rumex, Plin. 20, 21.* &
olim leg. lapathus, i. f. O lapathe, ut juſtete
neceſſe eſt cognitu' cui ſis, *Lucil. ap. Cic. quin*
& Col. R. R. 10, 373.

Lāpicidō, æ. m. *A digger of ſtone in a quarry,*
a hewer of ſtone, a ſtonecutter, a free maſon. Qui
lapides cædunt lapicidæ, qui ligna lignicidæ non
dicuntur, *Varr. L. L. 7, 33.*

Lāpicidinā, (pro quo corruptè lapidicina) æ. f.
A quarry of ſtons. Lapidicinæ Chlorum, *Cic. de*
Div. 2, 21. Lapidicina bituminis, *Nutr. 3, 3.*

Lāpicidārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to ſtones.*
|| *Lapidariæ latuminiæ, quarrys of ſtones, Plaut.*
Capr. 3, 6, 65. Lapidaria navis, *Peron. 77.*

|| Lāpicidārius, i. m. *A digger of ſtones, a maſon,*
Dig. 4, Lapidica.

Lāpicidatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A hur'ing, or*
(2) || a raining of ſtones. (3) *A burying, under*
ſtone. (4) *A ſtoning to death, not only uſed by*
the Jews, but alſo by other nations. (1) Lapi-
datio facta eſt, *Cic. pro Domo, 5.* Lapidatione
terrueſ Romanos, *Flor. 3, 8.* (2) *Lege 4 Cod.*
De maleſ. (3) *Petron. 4.* Ex vi verbi, *quid*
Vid. & Curt. 6, fin.

Lāpicidator, ōris. m. *A hurler of ſtones, Cic.*
pro Domo, 5.

Lāpicidatus, a, um. part. *Stoned; battered, beat-*
en, or knocked, with ſtones, Suet. Cal 5.

Lāpicidavit, & Lāpicidā um eſt. imperf. *It rained*
ſtone. Rea'e imbri lapidavit, *Liv. 43, 13.* De
cælo lapidatum eſt, *Id. 29, 14.*

Lāpideſco, ēre. incept. *To wax hard as a ſtone,*
to turn to ſtone. Spongiæ ipſæ lapideſcunt, *Plin.*
24, 13.

Lāpideus, a, um. adj. (1) *Stoney, full of ſtone.*
(2) *Made of ſtone.* (3) *Hard as a ſtone; alſo*
heavy, weighty. (1) *Lapideus imbri pluit, Liv.*
30, 38. (2) *Lapideus murus, Id. 1, 38.* (3)
Lapidea duritia, *Plin 27, 11.* || *Lapideus ſum,*
I ſtand like a ſtatue, I can neither ſtir hand nor
foot, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 44.

Lāpido, ære. aēt. (1) *To ſtrike, or kill, with*
ſtones; to ſtone to death. (2) *To rain ſtones.* (3)
To cover with a heap of ſtones, by way of buryal.
(1) Suet.

Lævo, Ære. æt. To make smooth, to smooth. Pars teretes lævare manu ac disponere mensas, Stat. Theb. 1, 519.

Lævor, Æi. pass. To be made smooth. = Os radi & læva-i satis est, Cels. 8, 3.

Lævor, Æis. m. Smoothness, softness. Spectatur in chartis tenuitas, densitas, candor, lævor, Plin. 9, 35. Considerare duritiem, molliem, lævorem, contactum, Cels. in præf. & asperitas, Lucr.

Lævorum, adv. [ex lævus, & versum] Towards the left hand, Apul. Florid. p. 760. = Sinistrorsum.

* *Lævus, a, um. adj. [ex lævός, digam. in terpos.] (1) Left, on the left side. (2) Foolish, silly. (3) Unlucky, inconvenient, unseasonable. (4) In celest. augur. Prosperous, propitious, lucky. (1) Ex humero lævo dependet amictus, Virg. Æn. 6, 301. (2) Si mens non læva fuisset, Id. Ecl. 1, 16. (3) Tempore lævo Interpellare, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 4. (4) Intonuit lævum, Virg. Æn. 2, 693. Læva existimantur, quoniam lævâ parte mundi ortus est, Plin. 2, 54. = Si quem Numina læva sinunt, auditque vocatus Apollo, Virg. Geor. 4, 7.*

* *Lægānum, i. n. [λάγανον, Gr.] A thin cake made of fine flour, oil, &c. a fritter, or pon cake; a plumcake, or simnel,* Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 111. ubi al. lachanum.

* *Lægēna, æ. f. [à Gr. λᾱγνός, poculi genus, & mensura, quod ab Hebr. lag, unde & nos præposito digamma] A flagon, a stone bottle to keep wine in. Quasi tu lagenam dicas, urbi vinum solet Chium esse, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 78.*

* *Lægēos, adj. [λάγειος, Gr. genus uvæ, quæ & leporaria dicitur; à λαγώς, lepus] A kind of grape,* Virg. Geor. 2, 95.

* *Lægōis, is. f. [λαγώς, Gr. ex λαγώς, lepus, eò quòd leporinas nabet carnes] A delicate bird that hath flesh like a hare, or as some say a rare sort of fish,* Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 22.

* *Lægōphalmos, i. m. [ex λαγώς lepus, & ὀφθαλμός oculus] Hare eyed,* Cels. 7, 7.

* *Lægōnōpōnos, i. m. sc. illum dolor, [Gr. τῶν λαγόνων πόνος,] The gripes, or pain of the bowels,* Plin. 20, 4.

* *Lægōpus, òdis. [λαγῶπες, Gr. qu. leporipes, ex λαγώς lepus, & πῆς pes.] (1) A dainty bird about the Alps, with rough hairy feet like a hare, called the white partridge. (2) The herb hares foot, or hares cummin. (1) Plin. H. 10, 68. (2) Id. 28, 8.*

* *Lægōtrōphium, i. n. [ex λαγὼ; lepus, & τροφή nutrio] A warren of hares,* Col. 8, 1. Lat. Leporarium.

* *Læguncūla, æ. f. dim. A little flagon, or bottle. Picatis lægunculis condere,* Col. 12, 38. Conf. Pin. Epist. 2, 6, 2.

* *Lægus, a, um. adj. λαῖος, Gr. λαός, populus] That which is common for the people, or that belongeth to the laity; laick,* Eccl.

* *Lægus, i. m. A layman, one that is not of the clergy,* Bud.

* *Lægō, ònis. m. [ex λαλάζειν, à vociferando] The foal of a wild ass,* Mart. 13, 97.

Lallo, Ære. [dicitur inquit Cornutus, quod nutritus, cum infantes dormire volunt, lalla, lalla, dicere soleant] (1) To sing la-la, as to a child when going to sleep. (2) Also to sing lullaby, as the nurse doth. (1) Iratus mammæ lallare recusat, Pers. 3, 18. (2) Casaub. propriam banc esse actionem contendit.

Lallus, i. m. A lullaby, or lulling of a child to sleep. Inter lalli somniferos modos, Auson. Ep. 16, 91. sed Turneb. Lallum nutritum fuisse diu contendit.

* *Lāma, æ. f. [à λαμῶς, Gr. vorago viarum] A slough, a bog, a dirty puddle, a ditch,* Hor. Epist. 1, 13, 10.

Lambens, tis. part. Licking. Sanguineâ lambens vulnera linguâ, Ov. Met. 3, 57.

Lambēro, Ære. [à lamâ, quæ est scissura terræ] To cut, or tear, in pieces; to slice, or mangle; to back and slash. Me in eo ludo lamberas, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 53.

LAMBO, Ære. præf. lambi, sed inven. etiam

lambui, sup. lambitum. (1) To lick with the tongue, to lap. (2) To touch a thing softly. (3) To run, or flow, gently by. (1) Quia dentibus carent, lambunt cibos, Col. 8, 17. (2) Vulcanus summum properabat lambere tectum, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 74. (3) Quæ loca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 8.

Lāmella, æ. f. dim. [à laminâ, pro lamuella] A little thin plate of metal. Lamellæ areæ, Vitruv. 7, 12.

Lāmentābilis, e. adj. (1) Lamentable, mourn full, dolefull, woe full. (2) To be bewailed, or lamented. (1) Lamentabilis gemitus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. (2) Lamentable regnum, Virg. Æn. 2, 4.

† *Lāmentæ, ærum. f. pl. pro lamentationes, Pacuv. ap. Non. 2, 493.*

Lāmentārius, a, um. adj. That causeth lamentation. Ædes lamentariæ, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 28.

Lāmentā io, onis. f. verb. Lamentation, a weeping and wailing; a bemoaning. Lugubris lamentatio fletusque mœrens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13.

Lāmentāus, a, um. part. Bewailed, or lamented. Fata diu lamentata, Sil. 13, 781.

Lāmentor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) To lament, bewail, weep, or mourn, for. (2) To bemoan, to take on sadly. (1) Lamentari præter cæteras visa est, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 94. (2) § Vidi virginem matrem lamentari mortuam, Id. Phorm. 1, 2, 46. Leg. lamento ap. Vulg. inter pr.

LāMENTUM, i. n. A lamentation, or bewailing; a bemoaning, a sad outcry; a shriek. = Lamentis se lacrymisque dare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21. = Tecta fremunt lamentis gemituque, Virg. Æn. 4, 667.

Lāmīa, æ. f. (1) A she devil, or hag; a witch, or sorceress, that doth mischief to children. (2) || A fairy that stealeth, or changeth, children; a bullbeger. (1) Neu pran'æ lamix vivum puerum extrahat alvo, Hor. A. Pœt. 340. (2) Apul. Met. 5.

Lāmīna, æ. f. & per Sync. Lamna. (1) A plate, or thin piece, of some metal. (2) A bar, or ingot, of gold, or silver. (3) A sword blade. (4) A thin board, or plank. (5) || The tip, or lappet, of the ear. (6) A nutshell. (1) Jovis templum parietibus totis lamina inauratum, Liv. (2) Hor. Od. 2, 2, 2. (3) Lamina diffinit, Ov. Met. 5, 173. (4) Tigna bipedal'ia laminis clavisque rehgant, Cæf. B. C. 2, 10. (5) Cæl Aur. Tard. 2, 13. (6) Lamina molis adhuc tenero est in lacte, Ov. de Nuce, 95. || Laminæ candentes, hot glowing plates of iron, which were put to the bodys of offenders, Cic. Verr. 7, 63.

Lāmīno, Ære. æt. To emboss, or cut into plates, Apoll.

Lāmīnōsus, a, um. adj. Full of plates, or embossed, Litt. ex Apul.

* *Lāmīum, i. n. [quòd ad lamas nascatur, Mart.] A changel, deadnettle, Plin. 22, 14.*

Lamna, æ. f. per Sync. pro lamina, quod vid. || Lamnūla, æ. f. dim. [à lamna] A little plate, Tert. † Lamella.

* *Lāmīosus, a, um. adj. Full of deep watery, ditches; playes, Col. test. Litt.*

* *Lampāda, æ. f. [ex acc. Gr.] Id. quod lampas. Tene hanc lampadam, Plaut. Cæf. 4, 4, 16.*

* *Lampādias, æ. m. A comet, or blazing star, resembling a burning torch, Plin. 2, 25.*

* *LAMPAS, ādis. f. [à Gr. λαμπάς, quod à λαμῶω, splendo] (1) A lamp. (2) A torch. (3) A fiery meteor in the air. (4) The brightness, or shining, of the sun. (1) Lampas ferrea, Col. 12, 18. ænea, Juv. 3, 285. (2) Ardentem coniecit lampada Turnus, Virg. Æn. 9, 535. (3) Plin. 2, 26. (4) Rutilantem attollens lampada Titan, Sil. 12, 648. || Lampada alicui tradere, to leave his part to be performed, or finished, by another; to appoint a successor, Pers. 6, 61.*

* *|| Lampēna, æ. f. [à λαμπῶω, splendo] A gallant caroch, a fine coach, Hier.*

|| Lampetra, æ. f. [à lambendis petris] A lamprey, a suckstone, a seven eye, Sipont. † Muræna.

* *Lampsāna, æ. f. [λαμψάνη, Gr.] Corn salad, a weed growing among corn, Diosc. 2, 107.*

* *|| Lampūrus, i. m. [λαμπυρός, Gr. ex λαμπῶω luceo, & ὄρεα cauda; ita dict. ob splendorem caudæ] White tail, or Fox, a dog's name, Litt. ex Ov.*

* *Lampūris, īdis. f. [à λαμπυρίς, Gr. quòd caudâ splendeat] A glow worm that shineth by night, Plin. 11, 28. Lat. Cicindela.*

* *Lāmyrus, i. m. [à λαμυρός, Gr. limpidus] A kind of sea lizard, Plin. 32, 11.*

LāNA, æ. f. (1) Wool that groweth on sheep. (2) Also the down of birds. (3) || Met. Cloth. (4) The mess, or cotton, that groweth on trees, or fruits. (1) Quando ad me venis cum turâ colu & lanâ? Cic. de Orat. 2, 168. ex poëtâ. (2) Cygni lana, Mart. 14, 161. (3) Ulp. (4) Mart. 14, 158. || Lana succida, Unwashed wool, Juv. 5, 24. || Lana facta, Yarn, Ulp.

Lana caprina, goats hair, a thing of no value, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 15.

Lānāria, æ. f. [ita dict. quòd ad eluendas lanas abhibetur] Fullers weed, the herb which fullers use in scouring cloth; cotton weed, fullers herb, cudwort, Plin. 24, 1.

Lānāris, e. adj. That hath, or beareth, wool. Pecus lanare, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

Lānārius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, wool, Plin. 24, 18.

Lānārius, i. m. A woolmerchant, a clothier, a draper; any one that worketh, or dealeth, in wool. Stat fullo, Phrygio, aurifex, lanarius, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34.

Lānāta, æ. f. sc. ovis. A sheep, Juv. 8, 135.

Lānātus, a, um. adj. ior, & ius, comp. (1) Woolly, bearing wool. (2) Mossy, having a messyness like wool. (1) Lanatæ oves, Col. 6, 2, 5. (2) Folia meliora & lanatiore canitie, Plin. 21, 20. || Lanati lupi, the best kind of pikes, white and soft like wool, Id. 9, 17.

LANCEA, æ. f. [vox Hispanica, vel Gallica, quamvis argutè magis quàm verè derivat Fest. à Gr. λᾱγχῆ] A lance, or lance; a Spanish javelin with a broad head; a pike, spear, or javelin; the head of a spear, or dart, Bud. Lanceâ infestâ medium temur transjicit, Hirt. ap. Cæf. B. G. 8, 48.

|| Lanceārius, i. m. He that beareth a spear, or javelin; a p-keman, a lancier, Amm. 21, 13. † Qui fert lanceam.

|| Lanceātus, a, um. adj. ex part. Armed, or wounded, with a lance, Firm.

|| Lanceo, Ære. æt. To handle, shake, or throw, a lance, Tert. † Lanceam vibrare.

|| Lanceōla, æ. f. dim. [ex lancea] A little lance, or spear, Apul. p. 260. Also the same with the plantago minor, ribwort, Jun.

Lances, um. f. pl. Vid. Lanx.

|| Lancifer, Æra, um. adj. A demilancer, a light horseman, Cæf. laudat Litt. sed q.

Lancinans, tis. part. Rending, tearing. Lancinans aures canum, Plin. H. 11, 40. Ita MSS. omnes. Scribi fort. & lacinians possit: quoniam id malum canum aures discindit in lacinias, inquit Hard. in locum.

|| Lancinatio, ònis. f. verb. The lancing of a sore, Cels. ap. Litt.

|| Lancinātor, òris. m. He that lanceth, P ud. Rom. 1057.

Lancinā us, a, um. part. Wasted and consumed, Catull. 27, 17. Vid. Lancino.

Lancino, Ære. [ex lanceâ, vel à lacino, quod à λαλίζω, lacero, n, inserto, Voss.] (1) To strike, or thrust, through; to rend, or tear. (2) § Met. To consume, waste, and make havoc of. (1) Plin. 11, 34. (2) Diducimus vitam in particulas, ac particulas lancinamus, Sen. de Ira, 1, 2. Paterina lancinata sunt bona, Catull. 27, 17. Malè, ut puto, Litt. testam adducit Cic.

Lancūla, æ. f. The basin of a small scale, Vitruv. 10, 8.

|| Lānea, æ. f. id. quod laniena. A butcher's shop, Liv. ascrib. Scal.

|| Lānērum, i. n. [ex lana, ut à quercus, quercerus] A garment made of unwashed wool, Fest.

|| Lānēstris,

|| Lānestris, e. adj. *Of wool, Vopisc. pro*
Lāneus, a, um. adj. *Woollen, or made of wool,*
or *flocks.* || Lāneus lupus, a fish in the river
Timaevus; because near this river was great store
of sheep and plenty of wool, *Mart. 13, 89.*
Pallium laneum, *Cic. N. D. 3, 34.*

Langa, æ. f. *A beast in Italy, called also lan-*
guria; of whose urine the Græcians believed amber
was made, Plin. 37, 2.

Languēfācio, ēre. act. i. e. languere f. cio.
To weary, to stop one's career. || Vis canendi
languēfacit excitatos, & incitat languen'es, *Cic.*
de Legg. 2, 15.

* Languens, & Languescens, tis. part. *Lan-*
guishing, fainting, &c. *Vid. locum mod. cit.*
languentior, leg. in Priap. Spes languentes e-
rexerat, *Curt. 4, 60.* Languens manus. *Ov.*
Met. 12, 318. gratia, *Sil. 17, 349.* iētus.
Luc. 3, 692. Languentia plaustra Boōtæ, *Lu-*
can. 2, 723.

* Languēo, ēre. langui, sup. car. [à λαν-
γέω, pigresco] (1) *To languish, to be sick, feeble,*
or faint. (2) *To grow cool, or drop; to sneak.*
(3) To fade and decay. (4) *To become listless, to*
grow dull and heavy. (5) *To be cloyed and weary.*
(1) Corpora languebunt morbo, *Virg. Geor. 4,*
252. (2) Si vos languere videint, jam omnes
feroces aderunt, *Sall. B. C. 56.* (3) Virces in
corpore languent, *Ov. ex Pont. 1, 4, 3.* (4)
Orator metuo ne langueat senectute, *Cic. de Sen.*
9. (5) Scis In breve te cogi, cum plenus lan-
guet amator, *Hor. Ep. 3, 20.* || Languet juba
lunæ, *the moon shineth dim, or faintly, Stat.*
Theb. 12, 305.

* Languescens, tis. part. *Languishing.* Tran-
quillam seditionem, jam per se languescentem,
repentina quies rebellantium Hispanorum fecit,
Liv. 28, 25. Languescere colore in luteum,
Plin. 27, 13.

* Languēscō, ēre. incept. [à languēo] (1) *To*
grow languid. (2) *To become remiss, or dull.* (3)
To abate, or decay. (4) *To shed, or fade.* (1)
Languescunt lumina morte, *Catull. 62, 188.* (2)
Languescit industria, intenditur focordia, *Tac.*
Ann. 2, 38, 4. *Vid. Languēo, n. 4.* (3) Om-
nium rerum cupido languescit, *Plin. 8, 20.* (4)
Languescit color in luteum, *Id. 24, 17.*

* Languidē. adv. languidiūs, comp. *Faintly,*
feebly, carelessly, idly, listlessly; without quickness,
or spirit; a little, or somewhat, faintly; languid-
ly. = Ne familia cunctanter & languidē pro-
cedat, *Col. 11, 1.* Cæsar suos languidiūs in opere
versari iussit, *Cæf. B. G. 7, 27.*

* || Languido, āre. act. *To make faint, Sidon.*

† Languēfacio, *Cic.*

* || Languidiū. adv. *Somewhat faintly, Aug.*

† Paulo languidiūs.

* Languidulus, a, um. adj. dim. (1) *Some-*
what faint, weak, or feeble. (2) *Withered, or*
fading. (1) Somnilanguiduli, *Catull. 62, 331.*

(2) Coronæ languidulæ, *Quint. 8, 3.*
* Languidus, a, um. adj. [à languēo] (1)
Faint, weak, feeble. (2) *Enervated.* (3) *Slow,*
lazy. (4) *Decayed, faded.* (5) *Spiritless, with-*
out life, sluggish, inactive, dull, listless. (1) Tarda
& languida pecus, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 13.* (2) §
Languidus vino & vigiliis, *Id. Catil. 2, 5.* (3)
= Veniebat gressu molli & languido, *Phædr. 5,*
8. || = Languidus aut creber iētus, a slow,
or quick, pulse, *Plin. 11, 37.* (4) Languido co-
lore herba in candidum vergente, *Id. 12, 12.*
(5) Languida auctoritas patrum facta est, *Id. 5,*
29. || Languidiora vina, racy, mellow, wine,
Hor. Od. 3, 21.

† Languidulus leo. *That causeth faintness, by*
reason of the heat in the dogdays, Auson. Ecl. 2.
Ciceronis versus, &c. 6.

|| Langula. dim. [à lanx, qu. lancula. Gloss.
lancla λανάη, species patinæ sive catini, *Varr. v.*
Magis; à latitudine dict.] A broad platter, or
charger.

* Langor, ōris. m. [à languēo] (1) *Fain-*
ness, feebleness, weakness. (2) *Languishment,*
want of spirit, a fainting fit. (3) *Wearynefs.*
(4) *Met. Lazyness, listlessness, dullness,*
drowsyness. (1) Perpetuus corpora langor ha-

bet, *Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 24.* (2) Amantem & lan-
guor & silentium Arguit, *Hor. Epod. 11, 13.*
(3) Me hæc deambulatione ad languorem dedit,
Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 2. (4) = Ne senectus lan-
guori se deficiæque dedat, *Cic. Offic. 1, 34.* ||
Aguosus langor, the dropsy, a sluggish distemper,
Hor. Od. 2, 2, 16.

Langūria, æ. f. *A kind of beast, Plin. 37, 2.*

Vid. Langa.

Langūrium, i. n. *A languet of amber, like to a*
beadstone, Plin. 37, 2.

Lāniandus, a, um. part. [à lanior] *Ready to*
be cut, or torn, in pieces. Lanianda viscera præ-
bere, *Liv. 9, 1.* Conf. *Ov. Met. 4, 456.*

Lānians, tis. part. [à laniō] *Cuting, or quar-*
tering; butchering, traring to pieces. = Lanians
e rostroque cruentans, *Cic. de Div. 1, 47.* ex
poētā.

Lāniārium, i. n. *A butchery, a butcher's shop;*
a butcher row, a slaughterhouse, Varr. R. R. 2, 4.

Lāniatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A slaughter, or car-*
nage. = Cædes & laniationes hominum, *Sen.*
de Clem. 2, 4.

|| Lāniātor, ōris. m. *He that cuteth, or tear-*
eth, Aug.

Lāniā us, a, um. part. (1) *Rent, torn.* (2)
Shattered. (1) Corpus laniatum, *Cic. Philipp.*
11, 2. Laniata genæ, *Virg. Æn. 12, 602.* (2)
Classis laniata, *Ov. Epist. 7, 175.*

Lāniātus, ūs. m. *A tearing, or cutting, to*
pieces; a quartering, a butchering. Quā mihi
ferarum laniatus oberit nihil sentienti; *Cic. Tusc.*
1, 43. conf. *Liv. 21, 46.*

Lānicium, i. n. [à lana, lanæ proventus] (1)
The commodity of wool, or cotton; the increase, or
gain, of it; the dressing, or ordering, of it; the
woollen, or cotton, trade, Plin. 16, 17. & *Virg.*
Geor. 2, 384.

† Lānicūtis, e. adj. *Lanæam cutem habens,*
q. d. wool/skin, that beareth wool, Laber. Epithet.
arietis.

Lāniēna, æ. f. (1) *The flesh shambles, the*
butchery, a slaughterhouse. (2) || *A rending in*
pieces, the trade of butchery, the slaughtering and
cutting up of cattle. (3) || *Havock, destruction,*
slaughter and carnage. (1) *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2,*
15. (2) Laniēna Hippocratica, *Prud. Rom. 498.*
(3) Civum laniēnam impunē committere, *Apul.*
Met. 3, p. 75.

Lānifer, ēra, um. adj. *quod lanam fert. That*
beareth wool, or cotton. Arbor lanifera, *Plin.*
13, 14.

|| Lānificā, æ. f. sc. mulier. *A spinner, or*
carder of wool, Litt. ex Val. Max.

Lānificium, i. n. *Spining, or carding; work-*
ing of wool, clotheing, the art of making cloth;
spinnery, housewifery, Col. in procem. l. 2.

Lānificus, a, um. adj. *That maketh wool meet*
for the clothier, a worker of woollen, pertaining to
the working in wool, clothworking. Ars lanifica,
Claud. Eutrep. 2, 381. Non audeat ulla Lani-
ficam imposuisse manum, *Tib. 2, 1, 10.* ||
Lanificæ preliæ, the Fates, *Mart. 6, 58, 7.*

Lāniger, ēra, um. adj. *That beareth wool, or*
hath a fleece on. Greges lanigeri, *Virg. Geor. 3,*
287. Pecudes lanigeræ, *Id. Æn. 3, 642.* ag-
nus, *Phædr. 1, 1, 6.*

Lānio, ōnis. m. *A butcher, a slaughterman,*
Petron. & Paul. JC. sed usitatus est lanius.

Lānio, āre. act. [ex lanius] *To cut like a*
butcher; to rend, tear, or pull, in pieces; to cut
up, to butcher, to wound. Duo lupi obvios la-
niaverunt, *Liv. vigilem, Id. 27, 37.* Lania-
bant dentibus corpus, *Virg. Geor. 3, 514.* capil-
los, *Ov. Met. 9, 354.* corpus, *Id. Fast. 4, 238.*
mundum laniare, *Id. Met. 1, 60.*

Lāniōnius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a*
butcher. || Laniōnia mensa, a butcher's, or ex-
ecutioner's, block, or board, to cut out meat, or to
cut off a malefactor's head, or hand, upon, *Suet.*
Claud. 15.

Lānior, āri. pass. *To be rent, or torn.* Quæ
plaga major fit, si ab illo ipso telo, dum redit,
corpus laniatur, *Ces. 7, 5, 1.*

|| Lānipendia, æ. f. *A spinner, or maker of*
yarn; or she that weigheth, or giveth, out wool

to the spinners, Plin. op. Litt. certè Pomp. JC.
Dig. 24, 1, 31.

Lānistā, æ. m. [à laniandis corporibus,
Don.] A master of defense; one that bought boys
to beat them up fencers; a fencing master at
swordplay. Hic nuper se ad laniatam contulit,
Cic. pro S. Rosc. || Laniatā avium, a cockma-
ster, *Col. 8, 2.* conf. *Juv. 11, 8.*

Lānitium, i. n. *Col. 7, 5, 9.* *Vid. Lani-*
cium.

Lānius, i. m. (1) *A butcher, or slaughter,*
man. (2) *The same with vict. marius, he who*
killed the sacrifice. (1) Lani qui ad cultum bo-
vem emunt, *Varr. R. R. 5, 9.* Conf. *Ter. Eun.*
2, 2, 26. (2) *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 98.*

Lānōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of wool, woolly,*
Col. 7, 9. *Palad. 8, 4.*

Lānūginōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Downy,*
woolly, covered with cotton, or soft hair; soft like
wool, or cotton, Plin. 19, 3. Lanuginosior, *Id.*
22, 20.

Lānūgo, gnis. f. *propter lanæ similitudinem.*
(1) *Soft and tender hairs which first appear on the*
faces of young people. (2) *The soft wool, cotton,*
or fur, upon fruits, be bs, leaves, &c. the down
feathers in birds; sawdust, or powder of timber,
or wood. (1) Primæ lanuginis anni, *Propert. 3,*
7, 59. (2) Cana legam tenerâ lanugine mala,
Virg. Ecl. 2, 51. *Vid. & Col. 4, 29, 16.*

Lānūla, æ. f. [à lana] *A little piece, or small*
lock, of wool, Cels. 6, 9. & *7, 27.*

Lānx, cis. f. (1) *A great broad plate,*
charger, or porringer; a deep dish, or platter, to
serve meat up in. (2) *A scale, or basin, of the*
balance. (1) Nutritus glande rotundas Curvat
aper lances, *Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 41.* (2) V. mutis
amplitudinem in alterâ libræ lance ponere, *Cic.*
Tusc. 5, 17. Geminâ suspendere lance Ancipitis
libræ, *Perf. 4, 10.*

* Lāpāthum, i. n. [ex λπάζω, Gr. quod
evacuât ventrem] *The herb called monk's reu-*
barb, dock, Plin. 20, 21. & *Hor. Sat. 2, 4,*
29. || *Lat. dicitur rumex, Plin. 20, 21.* &
olim leg. lapathus, i. f. O lapathe, ut jactere
necesse est cognitu' cui sis, *Lucil. ap. Cic. quin*
& Col. R. R. 10, 373.

Lāpicidō, æ. m. *A digger of stone in a quarry,*
a hewer of stone, a stonecutter, a free mason. Qui
lapides cædunt lapicidæ, qui ligna lignicidæ non
dicuntur, *Varr. L. L. 7, 33.*

Lāpicidinā, (pro quo corruptè lapidicina) æ. f.
A quarry of stones. Lapidicinæ Chlorum, *Cic. de*
Div. 2, 21. Lapidicina bituminis, *Vitr. 3, 3.*

Lāpidārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to stones.*
|| Lapidariæ latuminiæ, quarries of stones, *Plaut.*
Capr. 3, 6, 65. Lapidaria navis, *Peron. 77.*

|| Lāpidārius, i. m. *A digger of stones, a mason,*
Dig. 4. Lapidica.

Lāpidatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A hurling, or*
(2) || a raining of stones. (3) *A burying, under*
stone. (4) *A stoning to death, not only used by*
the Jews, but also by other nations. (1) Lapi-
datio facta est, *Cic. pro Domo, 5.* Lapidatione
terrere Romanos, *Fior. 3, 8.* (2) *Lucret. 4 Cod.*
De malef. (3) Petron. (4) Ex vi verbi, quæd
Vid. & Curt. 6, fin.

Lāpidātor, ōris. m. *A hurler of stones, Cic.*
pro Domo, 5.

Lāpidātus, a, um. part. *Stoned; battered, beat-*
en, or knocked, with stones, Suet. Cal. 5.

Lāpidāvit, & Lāpidā um est. imperf. *It rain-*
ed stone. Rea'e imbrī lapidavit, *Liv. 43, 13.* De
cælo lapidatum est, *Id. 29, 14.*

Lāpidesco, ēre. incept. *To wax hard as a stone,*
to turn to stone. Spongiæ ipsæ lapidescunt, *Plin.*
24, 13.

Lāpideus, a, um. adj. (1) *Stoney, full of stone,*
(2) Made of stone. (3) *Hard as a stone; also*
heavy, weighty. (1) Lapidæo imbrī pluit, *Liv.*
30, 38. (2) Lapidæus murus, *Id. 1, 38.* (3)
Lap. dea duritia, *Plin. 27, 11.* || Lapidæus sum,
I stand like a statue, I can neither stir hand nor
foot, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 44.

Lāpido, āre. act. (1) *To strike, or kill, with*
stones; to stone to death. (2) *To rain stones.* (3)
To cover with a heap of stones, by way of buryal.

(1) Suet. Cal. 5. (2) *Vid.* Lapidavit. (3) Aliquis præteriens tralatiâ humanitate nos lapidabit, *Petron.* c. 114.

Lâpidôsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Stoney, full of stones; gravelly, that hath a gravelly core.* (2) Also hard like a stone. (3) Also the same as lapideus, of stone. (4) *Knotty.* (1) Jussit lapidosos surgere montes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 44. (2) Videmus prunis lapidosa rubescere corna, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 24. (3) Lapidosus grandinis ictus, *Claud. B. Get.* 240. (4) Lapidosa chiragra, *Perf.* 5, 58. quam nodosam appellat *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 31. Lapidosus, *Plin.* 34, 12.

Lâpillus, i. m. dim. [à lapis] (1) *A small, or little, stone.* (2) Also a precious stone, as a diamond, emerald, &c. (1) ¶ Hunc diem signa meliore lapillo, *reckon this a happy day*, *Perf.* 2, 1. (2) Inter niveos viridésque lapillos, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 80.

† Lâpio, ire. aët. To make hard as a stone, *Met.* to grieve, to make heavy as a stone. Lâpit cor curâ, ærumnâ corpus conficit, *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.* 1, 87.

Lâpis, idis. m. cujus etymon incert. (1) *A stone, a pebble.* (2) *A precious stone, a gem.* (3) *A mile.* (4) *Meton.* A place raised high, where things were cryed. (5) *A slow, heavy, dull, fellow.* (6) *A hardhearted man.* (1) ¶ Lapis, non saxum est, *Plin.* 36, 11. (2) *Her. Od.* 4, 13, 4. (3) Ad decimum lapidem, *Liv.* 3, 69. (4) Nescis venire te, atque in eo ipso alas lapide, ubi præco prædicat, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 7, 17. (5) Sensilem, nî eîsm lapis, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 44. (6) Lapis est quicunque suam puellam verberat, *Plaut.* ¶ § Obuere lapidibus, to stone one. Lapidem ferre alterâ manu, panem ostentare alterâ. to give him roastmeat, and beat him with the spit, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 18. De lapide empti, slaves good for nothing, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 7, 17. Jovem lapidem jurare, to swear, throwing a stone out of his hand, and saying, *May Jupiter thus cast me away*, *Cic.* Lapis Parius, white marble, *Virg. AEn.* 1, 598. Lapis bibulus, a fumice stone, *Id. Geor.* 2, 348. ¶ Lapis lævigatorius, a stickstone, *Jun.* Lapis incusus, *Virg. molaris, Quint.* 2, 19. a millstone. Lapis sacer, a boundary, *Tibull.* 1, 1, 17.

Lâpit, dolore afficit. [qu. à λυπεῖν, λυπῶ, *Fest.* *sed Vid.* Lâpio.]

LAPPA, æ. f. [ex λαεῖν, quod vestes prehendat, vel quod inter lapides crescat] *A bur, a clotbur.* Mixta tenax segeti crescere lappa solet, *Ov. ex Ponto.* 2, 1, 14.

Lappæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, a bur,* *Plin.* 22, 18.

Lappago, gînis. f. [ita dict. quod lappæ similis] *An herb called maidenlips, shepherd's rod, or teazel,* *Plin.* 26, 10.

¶ Lapsâbundus, a, um. adj. *Ready to fall, or slip.* Fundamenta lapsâbunda, *Sen. Ep.* 52. ubi al. ex *MS.* lapsârunt.

Lapsâna, æ. f. *Wild coleworts, or dockerefs.* ¶ Lapsânâ vivere, *Prov.* to fare hard, as Cæsar's army did that lived upon the roots of this herb a long time at *Dyrhachium*, *Plin.* 19, 9.

Lapsans, tis. part. [à lapsô] *Sliding, slipping,* *Virg. AEn.* 2, 551. *Sil.* 3, 632. & 17, 473. Fqui lapsantes lubrico paludum, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 65, 5.

Lapsio, ònis. f. verb. [à labor, i.] *A slideing, or slipping; a trip, or fall,* *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 12.

Lapsô, âre. freq. [à labor] *inust.* To slip often, to trip, *Virg. unde part.* lapsans, quod vid.

Lapsurus, a, um. part. *Ready to fall, or slip.* = Silex lapsura cadentique Affimilis, *Virg. AEn.* 6, 602. Lapsura agmina ruinâ, *Lucon.* 4, 43.

Lapsus, a, um. part. [ex labor] (1) *Falling, trickleing, slipping.* (2) *Winding.* (3) *Slideing, or haveing fallen, down.* (4) *Past over.* (1) ¶ Lapsus vertice silvæ Fontibus ora lavat, *Ov. Met.* 12, 412. ¶ Lapsæ Heliadum lacrymæ, *amber,* *Id. Met.* 10, 262. (2) ¶ Colubræ circum tempora lapsæ Sibila dant, *Id. Met.* 4, 493. (3) ¶ Pompeium sicut de cælo lapsum intuentur, *Cic.* (4) Cassius lapsus paucis post diebus confesquebatur, *Id. Philip.* 1, 10, 4. ¶ Lapsus spe,

disappointed in his expectation, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 55. à verâ ratione, *Lucr.* 1, 638. Lapsus animi, *mistaken,* *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 8. Lapsæ res, *losses, a poor mean condition,* *Virg.* Fides lapsa, *breach of promise,* *Ov. Ep.* 2, 102.

Lapsus, ûs. m. verb. (1) *A slideing, winding, or glideing.* (2) *A slip, or fall.* (3) *A trip, mistake, or oversight.* (1) Lapsus serpentum, *Virg. AEn.* 2, 225. Lapsus fluminum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 20. (2) Lapsus scalarum exanimatus est, *Plin.* 7, 37. (3) *Id.* 5, 11. ¶ Lapsus equi, a fall from a horse, *Virg. AEn.* 3, 225. ¶ Lapsus avium, flying, *Id. AEn.* 3, 225.

* Lâquear, âris. n. & Lâqueare, is. [ex lacu, qu. lacuar] *A roof, the inward roof of a house, or the roof of a chamber; embowed, channeled, and done with fretwork.* Dependent lychni laquearibus aureis, *Virg. AEn.* 1, 730.

* Lâqueans, tis. part. *Vaulting, arching, embowing.* Sydera cælum laqueantia, *Manil.* 1, 533.

* Lâqueatus, a, um. part. i. e. laquearibus ornatus, *Arched, vaulted, channeled, cield, embowed.* Laqueata tecta, *Her. Od.* 2, 16, 11. Laqueatum auro templum, *Liv.* 41, 20.

Lâqueatus, a, um. part. i. e. laqueo impeditus, *Haltered, ensnared, entangled,* *Col.* 6, 19.

Lâqueo, âre. aët. & ad laqueum, & ad laquear refertur, *To halter, or ensnare; to roof a house.* ¶ Vix occ. nisi in particip. modò adductis, quæ vid.

¶ Lâqueulus, i. m. dim. *A loop, or ouch,* *Bibl.* ¶ Parvus laqueus.

Lâqueus, i. m. [à lax, i. e. fraus, ut liquor à lix, *Scal.* Canin. à λῆγος laqueus, est autem λῆγος vitex, salix *MS.* quasi licius, quod ex licio; ex τῆς capere; vel à λῆγος, fovea] (1) *A noose, a snare, a trap, or gin; a halter, or cord, to hang one in, or ensnare one with.* (2) *Met.* A vile, equivocation, a trick, or device. (1) Homini collum in laqueum inferenti subvenisti, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 17. Tum laqueis captare feras, & fallere vi co Inventum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 139. (2) Ad Chryssippi laqueos revertamur, *Cic. de Fato.* 4. Laquei judicii; laquei verbi, *Id.*

LAR, lârîs. m. Gr. Δαίμων, *Cic.* (1) *A god who preserved both house and land, and presided over city and private houses.* (2) *The chimney, or fireplace.* (3) *Synecd.* A dwelling house; one's home. (1) Qui compitales dîi sunt. Compitales iares ornare bis anno instituit, *Suet. Aug.* 31. Ium viales. Invoco vos lares viales, ut me juvetis, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 24. Præstitis etiam, Præstitibus Majæ laribus venêre calendæ, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 129. Cujus nominis causam mox aperit, v. 133. Quod præstent oculis omnia tota suis. Ego lar sum familiaris ex hâc familiâ, *Plaut. Aul. prol.* Lares pauperis agri custodes, *Tibull.* 1, 1, 25. (2) Consuecat rusticos circa larem domini epulari, *Col.* 11, 1. (3) Qui patrum mimæ donat fundumque larémque, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 56. ¶ Ab ipso lare, *Prov.* to begin at home.

¶ Lârârium, i. n. [à lar] *A private chapel in a house for the household god,* *Lamprid.*

Larbâson, i. n. *Antimony,* *Plin.* 33, 6.

¶ Lardârium, i. n. [ex lardum] *A larder, or place to keep cold meat in; also a larding stick,* *Jun.*

LARDUM, *Hor.* vel Lârîdum, i. n. [qu. largè aridum, *Macroh.* 6, 12.] *Bacon, the fat of bacon, lard.* Uncta sacis pingui ponuntur oluscula lardo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 64. Jubên' lardum foveri foculis ferventibus? *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 67.

Largè. adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. *Abundantly, liberally, bountyfully, plentyfully, in great abundance.* = Pâstum animantibus largè & copiosè natura comparavit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. Nemo dat largiùs, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 48. Largissimè mihi copia facta est ejus rei, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 8.

Largiens, tis. part. *Bestowing, or giveing.* Facile tunc Romanis de alieno largientibus, *Just.* 36, 3.

¶ Largificus, a, um. adj. [ex largus, & facio] *Liberal, that giveth largely, frank and bountyfull,* *Lucr.* 2, 627.

¶ Largifluus, a, um. adj. [ex largus, & fluo]

That floweth abundantly, imber largifluus, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 39. sed ex vet. poëta.

¶ Largilôquus, a, um. adj. [ex largus, & loquor] *Talkative, full of words, free and liberal of his tongue.* Lingua largiloqua, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 47.

Largior, îri, itus sum. dep. &. † Largio, îre. [ex largus] (1) *To give liberally, to bestow.* (2) *To grant, to permit.* (1) ¶ Tu istam cœnam largire esurientibus, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 155. ¶ Largiri ex alieno, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. Exequias alicui largiri, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 81. (2) Si tempus non largitur, *Col.* 2, 9. ¶ Civitatem alicui largiri, to give one his freedom, *Cic.*

Largitas, âtis. f. *Bounty, liberality, abundance, plenty, largeness.* Fruges terra cum maximâ largitate fundit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 2, 62. ¶ Vehemens es nimis aut largitate nimîâ, aut parsimoniâ, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 31.

Largiter. adv. id. quod largè. *Largely, much.* ¶ Credo inesse auri & argenti largiter, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 144. Apud finitimas civitates largiter poterat, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 18.

Largitio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *Liberal expense, bountyfull largess, prodigality.* (2) *A bribe.* ¶ It is generally taken in the worse sense. (1) Largitione redemit militum voluntates, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 39. (2) ¶ Pro virtute, audacia; pro avaritiâ, largitio, vigeant, *Sall. B. C.* 3.

¶ Largitiônâlis, is. m. *An officer belonging to the lord almoner, to look to the bestowing of the emperor's charitys and gifts,* *Vopisc.*

Largitor, ôris. m. verb. (1) *A liberal giver, a prodigal spender.* (2) *A briber.* (1) Homo largitor & prodigus, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 5. (2) Existunt in repub. largitores & factiosi, *Id. Offic.* 1, 19. Dux minimè largitor, *Liv.* 6, 2. ¶ Ple-rumque in malam partem.

¶ Largitudo, dînis. f. *Liberality.* Nepoti tribuit *Charisius*, l. 1.

Largitus, a, um. part. (1) *Haveing bestowed, or given.* (2) *Paff. Granted.* (1) Secunda fortuna regnum largita, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 25. (2) Si conditio largita non sit, *Plin.* 17, 11.

¶ Largitus. adv. pro largè, *Non.* 11, 44.

LARGUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. issimus, sup. (1) *Very great, or large.* (2) *Giveing, bestowing, openhanded.* (3) *Plentyfull.* (1) Largior æther, *Virg. AEn.* 6, 640. (2) Duo genera sunt largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 16. (3) ¶ Largus opum, linguâ melior, *Virg. AEn.* 11, 338. Vino largiore est usus, *Liv.* 40, 14. Largissimus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 50.

¶ Lârîcina, æ. f. sc. resina laricea. *Common turpentine,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

Lârîdum, i. n. *Bacon,* *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 67. *Vid.* Lardum.

Lârîx, îcis. f. & Lârex, ut alii volunt. *The larch tree,* *Plin.* 16, 10. & *Vitruv.* 2, 9.

LARVA, æ. f. (1) *A vizor, or mask.* (2) *A walking spirit, a ghost, a phantom, a hag, a hobgoblin, a bugbear.* (3) ¶ *A skeleton.* (4) *A madman.* (1) Nî illi larvâ, aut tragicis opus cothurnis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 64. (2) Larvæ stimulant virum, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 65. (3) Larva σκῆλετος, *Gloss.* (4) Etiam loquere, larva? *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 4, 20. vid. & *Cæs.* 3, 4, 2. interpr. Camer. malim exponere Angl. a scarecrow. ¶ Luctari cum larvis, to speak ill of the dead, *Prov. Planc.* apud *Plin.*

Larvâlis, e. adj. morticinus, *Ghastly, like a ghost.* ¶ Larvâlis habitus, a dismal, or frightfull, shape; raw head and bloody-bones; as we say, *Sen. Ep.* 24.

Larvatus, a, um. part. [larvâ indutus, vel à dæmone possessus, *Fest.*] (1) ¶ Vizored, disguised. (2) *Frighted with spirits, distracted, mad, out of his senses.* (1) Larvata funera, *Apul. Apol.* interpr. *Kirchin.* sed al. aliter. (2) ¶ Num larvatus aut cernitus? *Plaut. Men.* 5, 4, 2.

¶ Larvo, âre. aët. To put on a vizor, *Sylv.*

¶ Larvôsus, a, um. adj. *Terrified with spirits,* *Aug.*

Lārus, i. m. *A sea mew, cob, or gull.* ¶ **Larus** parturit, *Prov. be p̄misseth much, and per-
formeth little.* **Larus hians**, *Prov. be gapeth for
preferment.*

* **LĀRYNX**, gis. f. [*ἀ λάρυγξ*, Gr. i. e. gut-
tur] *The throat, the top of the windpipe by which
we fetch breath, and form the voice, Anatom.*
† **Gula**, guttur.

Lāsānum, i. n. *A chamber-pot, a closetool for
men, as scaphium was for women, Hor. Sat. 1,
6, 109.*

¶ **Lascivē**, & **Lasciviter**, adv. *Wantonly, effe-
minately*, Apul. Apol. p. 413. † **Molliter**, effe-
minatē.

Lascivia, æ. f. (1) *Sportiveness, playfulness,
wantonneſs.* (2) *Also in a bad sense ribaldry,
lufffulness.* (1) *Læti piscium lasciviam intuentur,*
Cic. de Div. 1, 14. *Militum in lasciviam ver-*
tere, Tac. Agr. 5, 2. (2) *Suet. Cal. 36.*

Lascivibundus, a, um, adj. [*à lascivio*] *Wan-*
ton, sportive, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 16.

Lasciviens, tis, part. *Playing the wanton, sport-*
ing, &c. *Plebs nimio otio lasciviens, Just. 16, 4.*

Lascivio, ire, ivi, itum, neut. (1) *To be, or to
play, the wanton; to fiske and play up and down.*
(2) *To grow wanton.* (1) ¶ *Of trees, to grow
rankly.* (1) *Fugā lascivit agnus, Ov. Met. 7,
321.* *Otio lasciviebat, Liv. 2, 52.* (2) *Nun-*
quam vacat lascivire districtis, Sen. Epist. 56.
(3) *Bud. unde nescio.*

† **Lascivulus**, a, um, adj. dim. *Somewhat*
wanton, Prisc.

Lascivus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *lāsius*, sup.
[*à laxus, qu. laxivus; ut lasciaro, Ital. ex Lat.*
laxare] (1) *Frolicsome, sportive, gameſome,*
skittish, friſking. (2) *Lecherous, ribaldrous.* (3)
Smutty, bawdy. (1) *Malo me Galatea petit la-*
sciva puella, Virg. Ecl. 3, 64. *Tenero lascivior*
hædo, Ov. Met. 792. (2) *Lascivissimæ pi-*
curæ, Suet. Tib. 43. (5) ¶ *Lasciva est nobis*
pagina, vicia proba, Mart. 1, 5.

LĀSER, ēris, n. [*decurtatum ex laſerpitio*]
alii laſur. A gum, or juice, issuing out of the herb
laſerpitium. Some take it to be benzoin; the
worst kind of it is aſſa fœtida, Col. 5, 10.

Lāſerpitiātus, a, um, adj. *ut* ¶ *laſerpitiatum*
acetum. Mixed with benzoin, Cato, & Plin. 18,
30.

* **Lāſerpitiſer**, ēra, um, adj. *Laſerpitium fe-*
rens, bearing benzoin, or benjamin. § *Laſerpiti-*
feræ Cyrenæ, Catull. 7, 4. *whence Laſer Cyre-*
niacum, benjamin, or benzoin.

Lāſerpitium, i. n. [*dic. qu. lac ſerpitium, i. e.*
ὀπὸς σιλφικὸς, succus ē radice ſilphii expreſſus]
An herb the gum whereof is called laſer; some call
it maſterwort. ¶ *Laſerpitium Gallicum, pellitory*
of Spain. Eo laſerpitiū libram pondo diluunt,
Plaut. Pſeud. 3, 2, 27.

¶ **Lāſātio**, ōnis, f. *A wearyneſs, or tiring,*
Capell. † Fatigatio.

¶ **Lāſātor**, ōris, m. *One that wearyeth, Aug.*

Lāſātus, a, um, part. *Wearyed, tired.* *Lāſata*
membra, Ov. Met. 6, 353. *Lāſata viris, non-*
dum ſatiata reſeſſit, Juven. 6, 129. *Lāſata ſe-*
quendo, Ov. Met. 9, 648.

Lāſeſco, ēre, incept. *To grow weary, to begin*
to be tired, Plin. 30, 16.

Lāſſitudo, dīnis, f. *Wearyneſs, lazyneſs; a diſ-*
eaſe like the greenſickneſs. Nulla laſſitudo impedire
officium & fidem debet, Cic. Fam. 12, 25. ¶
Exercitationis finis eſſe debet laſſitudo, quæ ci-
tra fatigationem eſt, Ceſ. 1, 2. ¶ *Lāſſitudo ſoli,*
the impoweriſhment of land, Col. 2, 1.

Lāſſo, āre, aſt. [*à laſſus*] *to weary, to tire, to*
jade out. *Calamo laſſavimus artus, Ov. Ep. 21,*
245. § *Lāſſare aliquem ſupplicibus libellis, Mart.*
8, 31, 3. *brachia aquis, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 28.*

Lāſſor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be wearyed, or tired,*
In molli laſſor arenā, Ov. Met. 3, 577. *Lāſſari*
inani viſu, Val. Flacc. 1, 707.

¶ **Lāſſulus**, a, um, adj. dim. *Somewhat weary.*
Lāſſulus nimio ē labore, Catull. 61, 35.

Lāſſus, a, um, adj. [*qu. laxus, quod laxen-*
tur ei vires] (1) *Weary, tired, jaded, ſpent,*
worn out. (2) *Faded, glutted.* (3) *Faint, ill.*
(1) § *Opere foris faciundo laſſus, Plaut. Aſin. 5,*

2, 23. § *Lāſſus maris & viarum, Hor. Carm. 2,*
6. *de viā, Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 2, 66.* (2) *Lāſſus*
ſtomachus, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 9. (3) *Enim laſſam*
tum oppido aiebant, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 41. ¶ *Reſ*
laſſæ, adverſity, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 16.

* **Lāra**, æ. f. ſc. aſſula. [*ab adj. latus, i. e.*
lata tabula, &c.] *A latb, Varr.*

* **Lātē**, iūs, iſſimē, adv. (1) *Abroad, far abroad,*
wide, in many places, far and wide. (2) § *Am-*
ply, copiouſly. (1) *Fidei bonæ nomen manat la-*
tiſſimē, Cic. Orat. 35. *Lātē diſperſum bellum,*
Id. pro Manil. 11. (2) ¶ *Latiūs loquuntur*
rhetores, dialectici autem compreſſius, Cic. de
Fin. 2, 6. ¶ *Lātē vagari, to ſpread far, Liv.*
Lātē patet, is of great uſe, bath a great compaſs,
Id. Longē latēque, far and near, Hor. = Lātē
atque inſtatē perſcribere, amply and at large, Cæſ.

* **Lātebra**, æ. f. [*à lateo*] (1) *A hiding place,*
a lurking hole, a cloſe corner, a ſhelter, a covert,
or den, for beaſts. (2) *A reſeſs, or retreat.* (3)
A diſguiſe, or ſhift; a pretenſe, a cloak, or cover;
a feigned excuſe. (1) *Inter vepres & latebras ſe-*
rarum delituit, Liv. Latebra inſidiarum, Id. 10,
32. (2) = *Latebræ & reſeſſus in animis homi-*
num, Cic. pro Sext. 4. (3) *Ne quaeratur late-*
bra perjurio, Id. Offic. 3, 29. ¶ *Latebra ta-*
bellæ, when the judge giveth his opinion in a
written bill, not by word of mouth; the ballot way,
Ap. JCC.

Lātebricōla, æ. com. gen. *A lurcher; one that*
keepeth private, or leaſt in fight, Plaut. Trin. 2,
1, 14.

* **Lātebrōſe**, adv. *Privily, cloſely, as it were*
in a corner. Non latebrōſe me abs tuo conſpectu
occultabo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2. init.

* **Lātebrōſus**, a, um, adj. (1) *Full of dens, co-*
verts, holes, or hiding places, to lurk and lie cloſe
in. (2) *Dark, ſhadey.* (1) *Latebrōſus locus ad*
equites tegendos, Liv. 21, 54. (2) *Nox late-*
brōſa, Luc. 6, 120.

* **Lātens**, tis, part. *Lurking, hiding, lying hid.*
In alvo matris latentes, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 19. *Do-*
lus latens, Stat. Tſib. 10, 240.

* **Lātenter**, adv. *Secretly, privily, in a ſecret*
manner. Latenter efficitur, Cic. Topic. 17.

* **LĀTEO**, ēre, ui, itum, neut. [*à λῆθω, fut.*
ſecund. λαθῶ, Ion. λαθέω] (1) *To lie hid, or*
concealed; to lurk, to ſeulk, to abſcond. (2) *To be*
hid from, or concealed. (1) *Sæpe ſumma ingenia*
in occulto latent, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 62. (2) §
Vis & poteſtas, quæ & oculis & auribus latere
ſolet, Varr. L. L. 8, 52. § *Ubi nobis hæc auc-*
toritas tanta tam diu latuit? Cic. poſt Red. in
Senat. § *Nec latuſſe doli fratrem, Virg. Æn.*
1, 134. *Semen latet noſtrum ſenſum, Varr. R.*
R. 1, 40. *Me cauſa latebat, Ov. Met. 7, 525.*
conf. Juſt. 13, 8, 6. ¶ *Sed hæc conſtruetio*
Græciſmum olet, illa omnino tutior. Certē præſtat,
monente Cellario, ambigua conſtruetione evitatē, di-
cere, fugit, præterit, &c. § *Latere clam, ſur-*
tim, Ov. abditē, in occulto, Cic. ¶ Res latuit
patrem, her father knew nothing of it, Ov. Faſt.
4, 211. *Latet mihi cauſa, I know not the reaſon,*
Luc. 1, 419.

LĀTER, ēris, m. *A brick, tile, or ſuch like.*
¶ *Later coctus, a brick, Vitruv. 2, 3.* *Lateres*
coctiles, burnt bricks, Cic. Laterem lavare, to
labour in vain, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 8. *Lateres*
aurei, ingots, or wedges, of gold, Plin.

Lātēralis, e, adj. *Belonging to the ſide.* ¶ *Dolor*
lateralis, the pluriſy, or ſtitch in the ſide, Plin.
21, 21.

† **Lātēriāmen**, īnis, n. *An earthen pot, or jug,*
for wine, Lucr. ap. Litt.

Lātērāni, ōrum, pl. m. *Woemen of the guard,*
Varr. L. L. 6, 3. *malē citatur Juvenalis.*

Lātērāria, æ. ſc. fornax. [*à later*] *A place*
where bricks, or tiles, are made; a brick kiln, or tile
kiln, Plin. 7, 56.

Lātērārius, a, um, adj. [*à latus, eris*] *That is*
of the ſide, or belonging to the ſide. ¶ *Lateraria*
ligna, i. e. ad latus poſita, ſide planks, Vitruv.
10, 20.

Lātērārius, a, um, adj. [*à later*] *Belonging to a*
tile, or brick. Lateraria terra, Plin. 19, 8.

¶ **Lātērcūlum**, i. n. *A ſlate, or muſter roll; a*

book of all offices and dignities belonging to civil af-
fairs, or the wars; alſo a bath for the emperor.
Inde laterculenſes, the officers who kept theſe rolls,
or books, Cal.

Lātērcūlus, i. m. dim. [*à later*] *parvus later.*
(1) *A little brick, or tile.* (2) ¶ *A muſter roll, a*
pay book, a liſt. (3) *A kind of ſweet cake, or*
bifket, made ſquare like a brick. (1) *Laterculo coc-*
tilli ſtruſti fuerunt muri Babylonii, Curt. 5, 1,
29. (2) *Ap. JCC.* (3) *Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 112.*

¶ **Lātērenſis**, is, m. i. e. *latero, qui ſemper eſt*
à latere, Feſt. A waiter, or one of the guard,
Tert. † Satelles.

Lātēritius, a, um, adj. *Made of brick, or tile.*
Lateritius paries, Plin. 18, 30. *Opus lateritium,*
Col. 9, 64. *Conf. Cæſ. B. C. 2, 9.*

* **Lātērna**, æ. f. [*à lateo, quod intus lux cande-*
læ later] *A lanthorn, or lantern. A portu illic*
cum laternā advenit, Plaut. Amph. prol. 149.
Conf. Mart. 14, 16, 1.

* **Lātērnārius**, i. m. *A lantern bearer. Catilinæ*
laternarius, Cic. in Piſ. c. 9.

* ¶ **Lātērnūla**, æ. f. *A little lantern, Lexicogr.*
ex Apul.

Lātēronēs, & **Lātēronēs**, um, pl. m. [*à latus,*
ēris] *Woemen of the guard, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 75.*

Lātēruculāria, æ. f. [*tabula in quā latrunculis*
luditur] *Sen. Ep. 117.* *alibi latruncularium voc.*
¶ *latrunculos, laterunculos. A cheſs board, a pair*
of tables, Cal.

* **Lātēſco**, ēre, incept. [*à latus, a, um.*] *latus*
ſio. To wax broad and large. Ripie non in ven-
treſem lateſcunt, Col. 2, 10. *Conf. Ceſ. 8, 1.*

* **Lātēſco**, ēre, neut. [*à lateo*] *To begin to be*
bid, Cic. in Arat. 634.

Lātēx, īci, m. *A manner of liquor, or juice;*
but moſt commonly water and wine, ſpring wa-
ter; a ſpring, or fountain, of freſh water. § *Uvæ*
ſucret. vocat. liquoris vitigeni laticem, 5, 15.
¶ *Lātēx Lyæus, wine, Virg. Æn. 1, 630.* *pai-*
ladius, cil, Ov. Met. 8, 274. *abſynthi, juice of*
wormwood, Lucr. 1, 940.

Lāthy, is, m. *Seren. & Lāthyis, īdis, f. The*
beeh ſpurge, Plin. 27, 11.

* **Lātīālis**, e, & **Lātīāris**, e, adj. *Of Italy.*
¶ *Latialis ſermo, the Latin tongue, Plin. 3, 1.*
Jupiter Latialis, Cic. pro Mil. 31.

* † **Lātībūlo**, āre, neut. *Varr. & Lātībūlor,*
āri, dep. To lurk, to hide himſelf in a corner pri-
vely, to ſeulk, Non. 2, 496. † *Lateo.*

Lātībūlum, i. n. *locus ubi quis latet.* (1) *A*
den, or burrough. (2) *Met. A covert, or place*
of retirement, ſhelter, or retreat. (1) *Cic. Offic.*
1, 4. (2) *Id. Att. 12, 13.*

* **Lātīclāvius**, i. m. *A ſenator, or one that*
weareth a rich purple ſtuded garment; an alder-
man, Suet. Aug. 38.

* **Lātīclāvius**, a, um, adj. [*Laticlavii ſenatores*
appellati ſunt à lato clavo] *Belonging to the ſen-*
atorian order, who wore rich ſtuded gowns. ¶ *La-*
ticiavia tunica, a parliament purple robe with ſtuds,
Val. Max. 5, 1, 7.

* **Lātīſſolius**, a, um, adj. i. e. *lata folia habens,*
That hath broad leaves, broad leaved. Laurus la-
tiſolia, Plin. 15, 7. *myrtus, Id. ibid.*

Lātīfundium, i. n. *latus & amplus fundus. A*
great, or large, field; great, or large, poſſeſſions;
a broad, or wide, ground; a common, Sen. Ep.
88. & *Plin. 18, 6.*

Lātīnē, adv. *In Latin, after the form and fa-*
ſhion of Latin. ¶ *Latīnē ſcire, to be ſkilled in the*
Latin tongue, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 37. ¶ *Latīnē,*
non accuſatoriē, loqui, Id. ¶ = Planē & Latīnē,
loqui, to ſpeak as the thing is; plainly, without
any amplification, Cic. Phil. 7, 17. *Ipfum Latīnē*
loqui eſt in magnā laude ponendum, to ſpeak good
Latin is very commendable, Cic. Nam Latīnē lo-
qui eſt purē & emendatē loqui, teſte eodem, de Opt.
gen. Or. c. 2.

Lātīnitas, ātis, f. (1) *The Latin tongue, the*
propriety of that language. (2) *Alſo the freedom,*
or enfranchiſement of Italy. (1) *Cæcilius non bo-*
nus auſtor Latinitatis, Cic. Att. 7, 3. (2)
¶ *Urbes aliquot Latinitatis, vel civitate, do-*
navit, made them free of Italy, or Rome, Suet.
Aug. 47.

Lātīnus, a, um. adj. [ex Latino Latii roge] (1) *Latin*, (2) *or of the people of Latium*. (1) Latini sermonis natus lepor, *Nep. Art. 4.* (2) Gradus huius adj. non sunt tantæ auct. agnoscit tamen Hieron. (2) Latinae feræ, *Varr. L. L. 4.*

* **Lātio**, ōnis. f. verb. [à fero] † *A bearing, or carrying*, Met. a giving, or making, of laws. Legum latio, *Cic. Attic. 3, 26.* suffragii, *Liv. 36, 38.* Exemplum propr. notionis non reperio.

* **Lātītans**, tis. part. *Lurking*, *Hor. 3, 12, 12.*

Lātītatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lurking, or hiding*, *Quint. 7, 2.*

|| **Lātītator**, ōris. m. *Alurker*, *Aug. 4.* Quilatat. **Lātīto**, āre. freq. [à latro] (1) *To lie hid, to lurk*. (2) *Not to appear when one is summoned by law, to skulk and keep out of the way*. (1) Extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus, *Cic. pro Cluent. 13.* (2) Latitavit, procuratorem nullum reliquit, *Id. pro Quint. 54.*

* † **Lātīto**, āre. freq. [à sup. latum] *pro sæpe tulerunt*, *Cato.*

* **Lātītudo**, dīnis. f. [à latus] (1) *Breadth*. (2) *Met. Latitude, extent, width*. (1) Immenfitas longitudinum, latitudinum, altitudinum, &c. *Cic. N. D. 20.* Latitudo possessionum, *Id. L. Agr. 3, 67.* (2) || Latitudo verborum, *a broad, or drizzling, speech*, *Quint.*

|| **Lātius**, a, um. adj. *Of Italy*. Gens Latia, *Ov. Fast. 4, 42.* || Latia lingua, *the Latin tongue*, *Id. ex Pont. 2, 3, 75.* Vid. Propr.

|| **Lāto**, āre. aēt. unde dilato. *To make broad*.

* **Lātōniæ**, vel, quod magis placet docti, lautūniæ, ā. um. pl. f. [à lās, lapis, & τῶν, fect o] (1) *Quarries of stone*, whether condemned slaves and vagabonds were sent to work. (2) *A prison at Syracuse so called*. (3) || Synecd. *Any prison*. (1) Vel in lautoniis, vel in pistrino mavelim æratem agere, *Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 5.* (2) *Cic. ult. Verr. 27.* (3) *Ulp.*

* || **Lātōmus**, i. m. [ex lās lapis, & τῶν, fect o] *A quarryer, one that getteth stones out of a quarry, a hewer of stones, a mason*, *Recent.* † *Lapicida*.

* **Lātor**, ōris. m. verb. [à fero, sup. latum] (1) *A bearer, a porter, a messenger*. (2) *Amak r, or giver, of laws*. (1) Debet plus virum esse in latore, quam in onere, *Sen. de Tranq. anim. 5.* || Hic tamen proprius vocab. usus Sciop. distinet. *Malim sanè dicere tabe larius*. (2) *Lator legis* *Sempron æ, Cic. Caril 4, 5.*

Lātrans, tis. part. (1) *Barking*. (2) *Craveing*, *Met. roaring*. (1) Multum latrans lyciscæ, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 18.* (2) Cum sale pan s Latrantem stomachum bene leniet, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 18.* Latrantibus undis, *Sil. Ital. 5, 398.*

|| **Lātratio**, ōnis. f. *Abarking*, *Capell. † Latratus*.

Lātrator, ōris. m. verb. *He that barks, a barker*. Latrator Anubis, *Virg. Æn. 8, 698.*

Lātratur, imperf. *A barking is made*, *Ov. Trist. 2, 459.*

Lātratus, a, um. part. (1) *Barked at*. (2) *Crawed, or beged*. (1) Caphareus latratum pe lago tollens caput, *Stat. Achill. 1, 451.* (2) Cui dat latratos obvia turba cibos, *Mart. 4, 53.*

Lātratus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A barking, or baying, of dogs; a cry of hounds*. (2) || *Met. Railing, or bawling*. (1) Sæviturque canum latratus in auris, *Virg. Æn. 5, 257.* (2) *Ap. recent.*

* || **Lātrā**, æ. f. [λατρεία, Gr. i. e. servitus, à λατρεῖς, servus] *Honour, service, religious worship due to God alone*, *Aug.*

* **Lātrīna**, æ. f. [à lavando, qu. lavatrīna, Varr. 2. de analogiā] || leg. & † latrinum in Non. ex Lucil. (1) *A house of office, a jakes, a privy, the sink of a private house*. (2) *A wash-house*. (1) Immundis quæcunque vomit latrina cloacis, *Col. 2.* (2) Ancilla quæ latrinam lavat, *Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 24.*

LĀTRO, āre. neut. [fort. à sono, nisi malis à λατρεύω, famuler, quod canes faciunt latrando] (1) *To bark and bay; as dogs do*. (2) *To open, as hounds*. (3) *Met. To bawl*. (4) *To inveigh, to rail against*. (5) *To ask, beg, or crave*. (1) Canes quoque luce latrant, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 20.* (2) § Venaticus cervinam pellem latravat in aulā, *Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 65.* (4) Latrant jam quidem oratores, non loquuntur, *Cic. de Cl. Or. 15.*

(4) *A Philippo interrogatus, quid latraret, furem se vidisse respondit*, *Id. de Orat. 2, 54.*

(5) *Nonne videtis nihil aliud sibi naturam latrare?* *Lucr. 2, 17.*

* **LĀTRO**, ōnis. m. olim miles conductus [ἀπὸ τῆς λατρίας, i. e. à stipe, quod stipendiar us esset] deinde viarum obessor, quod plerumque tales sunt milites, i. e. latrones. (1) *A hired soldier*. (2) *One of the emperor's guard, a life-guardman*. (3) *A robber, a highwayman; a pandour, a cut-throat*. (4) *A table, or chess man*. (5) *A hunter*. (1) Ut latronibus dinumerem stipendium, *Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 74.* (2) Quod stiparet regis latus, *Varr. L. L. 6.* (3) Ut jugule it homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, *Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 32.* (4) Prælia latronum ludere, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 357.* (5) Fixum latronis impavidus leo tran- git telum, *Virg. Æn. 12, 7.*

* || **Lātrōcinālis**, e. adj. *Belonging to robbers*

|| **Lātrōciniales** globi, *companys of robbers*, *Amm. 31, 16.* Latrocinialis manus, *a pack of thieves*, *Apul.*

* **Lātrōcinatio**, ōnis. f. *A robbing, plundering, pillaging, or rifling*, *Plin. 19, 4.*

* || **Lātrōcinātor**, ōris. m. *A thief, a robber, &c.* Dig. † Latro.

* **Lātrōcinium**, i. n. (1) *Warfare, or soldiery*. (2) *Theft, robbery, larceny*. (3) *Fraudulent dealing, a trick, or trap*. (1) Catilinam ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, *Cic. Catil. 2, 1.* Decisiones, latrocinia, cædes, *Id. pro Prov. Conf. 4.* (2) Cum dicas esse pares res fuita latrocinis, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 122.* (3) Putares hic latrocinium, non iudicium futurum, *C. c. pro S. Rosc. 22.*

* **Lātrōcinor**, āri. ātus sum dēp. (1) *To serve in war for pay*. (2) *To rob by the highway*

(1) Quia latrocinam ni, arbitramini quidvis licere facere vobis? *Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 19.* (2) Jus esset latrocinari, jus adulterare, &c. *Cic. de Legg. 1, 16.*

* || **Lātruncūātor**, ōris. m. *A justice of goal- delivery; a judge of the sessions, or assizes, upon of- fenders; a provost-marshal*, *Ulp.*

* **Lātruncūlārius**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to chiefs*

|| **Lātruncularia** tabula, *a chiefs-table*, *Sen. Epist. 117.*

* **Lātruncūlus**, i. m. dim. [à latro] *A little thief, or robber*. = Latrunculum & turum ista solertia est, *Curt. 4, 13, 8.* || Latrunculi, *the table-men, or chiefs-men*. Latrunculis ludere, *to play at chiefs, or tables*, *Sen. Epist. 117.*

Lāum, iup. [à fero, quod vid.] *To bear, or suffer*.

* **Lātūniæ**, ārum. & resistimē Lautūniæ. *Quarries of stone*. Vid. Latomice.

* || **Lātūra**, æ. f. *The price of portage, or car- ryage; a porter's, or waterman's, fare; also suf- ferance*, *Litt. ex Sen. † Vecturæ merces*.

* || **Lātūrārius**, i. m. *A porter*, *Aug. † Bajulus*.

* **Lātūrus**, a, um. part. [à fero] *About to bear, &c.* *Liv. 24, 4.* || Laturus meritorum præmia, *to be justly rewarded*, *Horat. Epist. 2, 2, 38.* Vid. Fero.

* **Lātus**, a, um. part. [à fero] (1) *Born, car- ried*. (2) *Given, published, made, appointed*. (1) Opertā lecticā latus est per oppidum, *Cic. Phil pp. 2, 41.* & Met. Studio ad rempub. latus, *Sall. B. C. 3.* (2) Neque pænam, neque legem latam esse dico, *Cic. pro C. Balbo, 14.* || Cat. notiones vid. in Fero.

* **LĀTUS**, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [ex λατὺς, Gr. per Aphær.] (1) *Broad, large, wide, great, spacious*. (2) *Met. Elated, exalted*. (1) Latissima regna, *Ov. Epist. 2, 111.* (2) Eri- gimur, latiores fieri videmur, *humana despici- mus*, *Cic. Acad. 4, 127.*

LĀTUS, ēris. n. (1) *A side*. (2) *The waist*. (3) *Meton A companion*. (4) *A climate*. (5) *A kindred*. (6) *A vehemency, or earnestness, in speak- ing*. (1) Laterique Argivum accommodat en- sem, *Virg. Æn. 2, 393.* § Latus alicui tehere, *Suet. Claud. 24.* claudere, *Juv. 3, 131.* (2) Longo latus mucrone cingens ensis, *Sen. Hippol. 547.* (3) Eutychus, ille tuum, Castrice, dulce latus, *Mart. 6, 68.* (4) Quod latus mundi ne- bulæ, malusque Jupiter urget, *Hor. Od. 1, 22, 19.* (5) A meo tuoque latere, *Plin. Ep. 3, 10.* (6) *Cic. Verr. 4, 21.* || Dolor laterum, *a stitch*

of the side, or pleurisy, *Hor. Honor lateris, the upper band*, *Quint. Homines à latere, a prince's attendants, that are always about him*. Latere tecto decedere, *to come clear off, to be secure*, *Ter. H. 4, 2, 5.* || Latere aperto, *unguarded, unde- fended*, *Cic.*

Lāutclāvus, i. m. rect. divisè clavus latus. *A garment provided with purple studs, which the sena- tors wore under their parliament robes; such a coat studded, or fringed with purple; senatorship, or the privilege of a parliament man*, *Plin. jun.*

Lātuscūlum, i. n. dim. *A little side*, *Catull. 23. ad Thallum.*

* **Lāvācrum**, i. n. (1) *A washing place, a bath, or bagnio*. (2) || *A font*. (1) Avidus splendere lavacris, *Cloud. Eutrop. 2, 410.* (2) *Ap. Chris- tianos.* † Lavatio, *Cic.*

* || **Lāvāndūla**, æ. f. [à lavando, quod adhi- beatur ac fomenta, & lutiones] *Lavendar spike*, *Jun.*

* **Lāvandus**, a, um. part. *To be washed*. Den- tes lavandos fricandosque præbebat, *Plin. Ep. 8, 18.*

* **Lāvans**, tis. part. *Washing*. Lavanti regi dicitur nunciatum, hostes adesse, *Liv. 44, 6.* Cunctantibus conspiratis laventeinne an cœnan- tem aggredierentur, *Suet. Dom. 17.*

* **Lāvatio**, ōnis. f. verb. [à lavo] (1) *A wash- ing*. (2) *Per Synecd. A bath*. (1) Lavatione aquæ traduntur pinguescere, *Plin. 8, 45.* (2) Antè te certiore faciam, ut lavatio parata sit, *Cic. Fam. 9, 5.*

* || **Lāvātor**, ōris. m. *He that washeth, a washer*, *Litt. ex Cell. sed 9.*

* **Lāvātrīna**, æ. f. *The sink, or square stone, in a kitchen, to wash dishes on; also a barbeing ves- sel*, *Varr. L. L. 8, 41.* Id. quod latrina, *Non. 3, 131.*

* || **Lāvātrix**, icis. f. *She that washeth, a laun- dress*, *Liv. sec. Litt.*

* **Lāvātūrus**, a, um. part. *About to wash*. Sacra lavaturus manè petebat aquas, *Ov. Fast. 3, 12.*

Laudābilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Commendable, praiseworthy*. Honestum laudabile est naturā, *Cic. Offic. 1, 4.* Voluptas nec meliorem efficit, nec laudabiliorem, *virum. Id. Parad. 1, 4.*

Laudābiliter, adv. *Commendably, praisewor- thyly*. = Rectè, honestè, laudabiliter, vivere, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 5.*

Laudandus, a, um. part. *To be praised*. Philoso- phia omnium laudandarum rerum procreatrix, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 3.*

Laudans, tis. part. *Praiseing, commending*. Laudante Minervā, *Cloud. Rapt. Prof. 218.* Ver- bificatoresque meliores, quam duces laudantes, *Just. 7, 9.*

Laudatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A praiseing, or commending; a laudatory oration*. (2) *A public commendation, the thanks of the house*. (2) Lau- datio est oratio in demonstrativo genere, *Cic. de Or. 2, 10.* Laudationes funebres, *Quint. 3, 7.* (2) Laudationem alicui decernere, *Cic. Verr. 4, 65.*

Laudatīvus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, praise; commendatory*, *Quint. 2, 16.* || Casus laudativus, *the accusative case*, *Gramm.*

Laudātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A praiser, or commander*. (2) *A witness produced*. (3) *One who maketh a laudatory oration*. (1) Nolo esse laudator, ne videar adulator, *Ad Herenn. 4, 21.* (2) Eo laudatore & teste vitemur, *Cic. pro Font. 3.* (3) Supremus felicitati ejus cumulus accessit lau- dator eloquentissimus, *Plin. Ep. 2, 1.*

Laudātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that praiseth*. Vitorum laudatrix est fama popul- ris, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 2.*

Laudāū us, a, um. part. *About to praise*, *Liv. 24, 22.* Ut nec laudatorum magna, nec vitupe- ratum mediocris materia deficiat, *Paterc. 2, 101.*

Laudātus, a, um. part. (1) *Praised, com- mended*. (2) *Item adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. praiseworthy*. (1) Laudatus abunde, si fastidi- tus non ero, *Ov. Trist. 1, 6, 31.* (2) Saccharon & Arabia terr, sed laudatus Ind- a, *Plin. 12, 8.* Virgo laudatissima formædote, *Ov. Met. 9, 715.*

Laudicæna, æ. m. vel *Laudicænus*, i. m. *Herbat is hired for a super to praise one; or he that out of flattery commendeth the super, or entertainment it- self.*

self. Sic. Σοφοκλεῖς Latinè reddidit, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 14.

Laudo, āre. act. [ex laude] To praise, or commend; to name one with honour. ¶ Aliquem testem laudare, to take, or bring, one as a witness, *Plaut. Cap.* 2, 3, 66. auctorem, to quote one for his author, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 18. Laudare pleno ore, to praise one highly, or large'y, *Id.* cum exceptione, to commend one with a but, *Id.*

¶ *Laudum, i. n. i. e. sententia arbitri, Turn.* Putant jurisconsulti, nullum esse verbum Latinum, quo sententia arbitri vocetur: itaque ipsi verbum cuderunt *Laudum*, ut verè dicam, illaudatum. *An award, judgement, or opinion, Ulp.*

* ¶ *Lāvëndūla, æ. f. Vid. Lavandula.*

* *Lāver, ēis. n. & aliqu. f. [ex lavo, sc. per Synthesin] An herb growing in the water like alfander, but bearing less leaves; some call it belders, or bellrags; some yellow watercresses, or waterparsley, Coop. Hinc. Angl. Laver. Laver nascens in ripis torinibus medetur, Plin. 26, 8.*

Lāverna, æ. f. The goddess of thieves. Vid. Propr.

¶ *Lāvernio, ōnis. m. [à Laverna] A thief, a nightwalker, one that sleepeth by day that he may pilfer in the night-time, Fest.*

* *Lāvo, āre & ēre. act. lāvi, antiq. lāvāvi, lautum, lōvum, & lāvātum. [à λῶω, idem] (1) To wash, to rinse, to bathe. (2) To besprinkle. (3) To purge, or expiate, an offense. (4) To clear himself, to throw off, to shake off. (1) & In toto corpore potius utimur lavamur, in partibus lavamus, Varr. L. L. 8, 61. sed hanc differentiam non attendunt boni auct. Virgo it, lavit, redit, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 45. & *Plaut. Jam.* exhibit, nam lavavit, *Truc.* 1, 2, 95. (2) Tabellas lacrymis lavis, *Id. Pseud.* 1, 1, 8. (3) Venias nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuum? *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 80. (4) Dulci mala vino lavere, *Hor. Od.* 3, 13, 3.*

¶ *Lāvor, āri, ātus, pass. To be washed, &c. Lavari separato à plebe balneo, Val. Max.* 9, 5, ext. 4. Lavitur victor, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 229. est etenim tam primæ quàm tertiæ. Hæc macula lavi non potest, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 24.

* *Laurea, æ. f. sc. corona, est n. propr. adj. A laurel tree, or garland of laurels, or bays. Concedat laurea linguæ, ap. Cic. Off.* 1, 22. Linguæ lauream meritis, *Plin.* 7, 30.

* *Laureātus, a, um. part. Crowned with laurel, adorned with laurel, as the consul's mace, or bundles of rods were. Laureati fasces, Cic. de Div.* 1, 28. Laureatæ legiones, *Liv.* 45, 39. ¶ *Literæ laureatæ, i. e. laureâ involutæ, letters bound up with bayleaves in token of victory obtained against the enemy, sent by the Roman general to the senate, Cic. Att.* 7, 10.

* ¶ *Laureo, āre. act. To crown with laurel, Col. teste Litt. sed laureâ donare tutius dixeris.*

* *Laureōla, æ. f. dim. [à laureâ] A garland which victors were wont to wear, a wreath of laurel, Meton. a smaller triumph. Velles ut haberem tantum negotii quod esset ad laureolam satis, Cic. Fam.* 2, 10. ¶ *Laureolam in mustaceo quærere, Prov. To seek an empty praise by some mean trifling performance. Vid. Chiliad.*

* *Laureōtis, idis. f. Goldsmiths asses which came from trying of silver, Plin.* 34, 13.

* *Laurēum, i. n. A place, or grove, where bay trees grow, Plin.* 15, 30.

* *Lāucus, a, um. adj. Of bays, or laurels. ¶ Laureus ramus, a bough, or sprig, of laurel, Plin.* 15, 30. Laureæ corona, a garland of bays, *Liv.* 23. Laureæ feta, wreaths of laurel, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 172. Laureum, sc. lignum, the wood of the tree, *Cat.*

Laurices, um. m. pl. [vox Hispanica, Voss.] Young rabbits cut out of the dam's belly, or taken from the teats, dressed gins and all, and reckoned a dainty dish, Plin. 8, 55.

* ¶ *Lauricōmus, a, um. adj. [ex laurus, & coma] Crowned with bay. ¶ Montes lauricemi, hills full of baytrees at the top of them, Lucr.* 6, 151.

* ¶ *Laurifer, ēra, um. adj. [ex laurus, & fero] That beareth, or wears, bays. Laurifera*

juventa, Lucan. 8, 25. Lauriferi currus, *Id.* 5, 312.

* *Lauriger, ēra, um. adj. That weareth a garland of laurel. Laurigeri triumphi, Mart.* 3, 66. *conf. Sil.* 5, 413.

* *Laurinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, bays; made of laurel. ¶ Folia laurina, bayleaves, Plin.* 19, 8.

* *LAURUS, i. & ūs. f. [à lavo, i. e. purgo: pollet enim singulari vi ad purgandum sanguinem, vid. n. 2. à λῶωρος, Morl.] (1) The laurel, or baytree; dedicated to Apollo, and used in triumphs. It was planted likewise before the gates of emperours and pontiffs, and with this they adorned their palaces, and made garlands for their heads; (2) it was used also in their purifications; (3) and fanyed to be eat by their Sibyls, poets, &c. (1) Phæbe triumphali devinctus tempora lauro, *Tibull.* 2, 55. (2) Postibus Augustis, laurus, fidissima custos, Ante fores stabis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 562. Quod plenius testatur, *Plin.* 15, 30. (3) Vera cano, sic usque sacras innoxia lauros Vescar, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 63. Ubi Phœbada introducit lequ. v. & *Juv.* 7, 17.*

LAUS, dis. f. Praise, laud, commendation, glory, renown, a good name, a good report. ¶ Laude afficere, to praise, C. c. Efferre laudibus summis, usque ad cælum, to commend highly, to the skys, Id. Id. Metello laudi datum est, he was commended for it, Id. Posterâ crescam laude recens, I shall flourish in future ages, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 8.

* *Lautè, adv. iūs, comp. [à lautus] (1) Finely, gayly, trimly, sprucely, daintily. (2) Prettily, wittily. (3) Bravely, magnificently, nobly. (1) = Lautè vestitus exornatusque ambulat, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 1, 10. (2) Facetè, lautè, lepidè, nihil suprà, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 37. (3) Lautè administrare munus suum, *Id. Adelph.* 5, 1, 2.*

* *Lautia, ōrum. n. pl. vel Lautiæ, ārum. f. [ex lautus, sc. quæ ad victum & lautitias epuli spectant] Presents bestowed by the Romans on foreign ambassadors, viz. an allowance of provisions for their entertainment at the publick charge, Liv.* 28, 39. & 30, 17.

* *Lautitia, æ. f. pl. [à lautus] Fineness, daintiness, chiefly in diet, or apparel. Farta ad te de meâ novâ lautitiâ veniet, Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. Mundi iam lautitiarumque studiosissimus, *Suet. Cæsar.* 46.

* *Lautilæ, vel Lautolæ, ārum. f. [à lavando] Hot baths near Rome, Varr. L. L. 4, 32.*

* *Lautimarius, al. Lautimarius, i. m. [qui in lautumias condemnatus fuerat] A gaulbird, a bridewellbird, vid. C. c. Verr. in ult.* 27. & in *Pison.* 9.

* *Lautimæ, ārum. f. pl. Chiefly the prison at Syracuse, but used for any other prison. Vel in lautimiis, vel in pistrinis, vellem ætatem agere, Plaut. Pæn.* 4, 2, 5. ¶ *Vid. & Lautimæ, Conf. Plin.* 32, 46.

* *Lautus, a, um. quæd & lotus, part. [à lavo] (1) Washed. (2) Bathed. (1) Lautis manè tenex manibus curebat, Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 282. (2) Unctus atque lautus è balineis, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 25.

* *Lautus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. qu. lavatus, vel lotus. (1) Gente, wellbred. (2) Clean, neat, handsome. (3) Noble, splendid. (4) Rich. (5) Sumptuous, costly. (1) = Homines lauri & urbani, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 6. (2) Lautiores servi, *Id. Att.* 13, 52. (3) = Civitas lauta & nobilis, *Id. Fam.* 13, 32. (4) = Omnes te in laudâ & bene parte auctâ putant, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 50. (5) Lautissimum convivium, *Plin.* 14, 14. ¶ *Lauta mulier, a woman who bathed a child, Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 192. ¶ It is applied to clothes, building, and all accommodations of life.*

¶ *Lax, lācis. f. [à lacio] Fraud, deceit, test. Laxamentum, i. n. (1) Room, or space. (2) Relaxation, remission. (3) Leisure. (4) Refreshment, ease. (1) Amplum laxamentum celiæ, *Vitr.* 4, 7. (2) Legi nihil laxamenti datum est, *ic. pro Cluent.* 33. (3) Nactus pusillum laxamenti, munusculum tibi concinnavi, *Treban. inter.**

Id. Fam. 12, 16. (4) Laxamenta curarum, *Plin. Paneg.* 82.

Laxandus, a, um. part. To be enlarged. Sed hoc intelligi volo laxandos eloquentiæ fienor, Plin. Ep. 9, 26.

Laxans, tis. part. Enlargeing, Ov. Hal. 13. *Sil.* 14, 240. Laxante rudentes zephyro, *Lucan.* 9, 1004.

Laxatio, ōnis. f. verb. A widening, or easeing, &c. Compactura habeat laxationem, Vitr. 4, 7. = Relaxatio.

Laxatus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) Made wider, extended, dilated. (2) Released, freed, eased. (1) Laxatior membrana, Plin. 19, 1. *Conf. Liv.* 31, 32. Denfatus & laxatus aer, *Quint.* (2) Cuius laxatus, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 19.

Laxè, adv. iūs, comp. iſſimè, sup. (1) Largely in quantity, or quality; loosely. (2) Far off. (3) Supinely, remissly. (1) & De numero passuum alii angustius, alii laxius constituunt, Varr. R. R. 10, 8. (2) Laxè distans, *Plin.* 2, 16. Ab his Mercurii stella laxissimè fertur, *Id. Ibid.* (3) ¶ = Romani remoto metu laxius licentius que futuri, more negligent and remiss, *Sall. B. J.* 87. = Laxè & magnificè habitare, to live in a large and stately house, *Cic. pro D. mo.* 44.

*Laxitas, ātis. f. (1) Looseness, expansion. (2) Wideness, largeness. (3) ¶ Also cheapness. (1) Aëris laxitas, *Pallad.* 1, 5. (2) Omnium domos laxitate superavit, *Cic. pro D. mo.* 44. Laxitas viarum, *Col.* 4, 18. (3) *Litt. sed non ad ist exemplum; at, Annona laxior, Liv.* 2, 52.*

*Laxo, āre. act. [à laxus] (1) To loose, or undo. (2) To open, or unlock. (3) To enlarge, dilate, or expand. (4) To set at liberty, to release, to recreate, or refresh. (5) To prolong. (6) To fail, or abate, in price. (1) & Laxare catenas, *Luc.* 10, 57. vincula epistolæ, *N. p. Pausan.* 3, 1. (2) Laxat claustra Sinon, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 529. ¶ Nunc astringas, nunc granaria laxes, *Perf.* 5, 110. (3) = Ut Forum laxaremus, & explicaremus, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16. Met. Munera Bacchi Laxarunt auram mentem, *Sil.* 11, 287. (4) Laxare animum à laboribus, *Liv.* 32, 5. (5) Laxare tempus immitis fugæ genero licebat, *Sen. Med.* 420. (6) Annona haud multum laxaverat, *Liv.* ubi se supplicium videtur.*

Laxor, āri, ātus, pass. To be unloosed, untied, unbound, or released; to hang flaying, Cic. Att. 5, 1. & Laxari à vinculis, *Id. pro Sext.* 3.

*LAXUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) Loose, slack. (2) Wide, spacious, large. (3) Open. (4) Met. Unbent, unfirung. (5) Long. (6) Plentiful. (1) Calceus laxus hæret in pede, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 31. Met. Laxissime habetæ amicitia, *Cic. de Am.* 13. (2) ¶ Minus reddit laxus ager, non rectè cultus, quam angustus eximè, *Col.* ¶ Laxor domus, *Plin. Paneg.* 50. janua, half open, standing ajar, *Ov. Fest.* 2, 456. *Conf. Mart.* 3, 22, 2. (3) Mutuis credibus laxiorem facimus vitam, *Plin.* 2, 68. (4) Laxus arcus, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 874. (5) Ego dem statim satis laxam, antè quam se solvant, &c. *Cic.* (6) Ubi cum pace laxior annona rediit, *Liv.* 2, 52.*

L ante E.

* *Lea, æ. f. [à leo] (pro quo Plaut. Leo femina) (1) A lioness. (2) A kind of colewort. (1) Lea sæva sitim compescuit undâ, *Ov. Met.* 4, 102. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 10, 414. & *Ov. Fast.* 2, 88. (2) *Plin.* 20, 9.*

* *Leæna, æ. f. A lioness, a she lion. Torva læna lupum sequitur, Virg. Ecl.* 2, 69. *Conf. Plin.* 8, 16.

* *Lēbēris, idis. f. [λεβρίς, Gr.] The old dry cast skin of a serpent, a scough, Plin.* 3, 30. ¶ *Lebeinde nudior, Prov. as bare as my nail. Leberide cæcior, stark blind.*

* *Lēbēs, ēis. m. [à λείβω, Gr. quod aqua in eum λείβεται, i. e. funditur, Eust.] A caldron, a kettle, a brazier pot. Gemini ex ære lebetes, Virg. Æn.* 5, 266.

¶ *Lēcebra, æ. f. An enticement, Aug. & Illecebra.*

* *Lectè, adv. iſſimè, sup. Choice'y. Lectissimè dicere, Cic. Or.* 68.

* *Lectica,*

congealed in the eyes; blearyedness. Si lenae in oculis erunt, Plin. 23, 1.

* || Lembarii, ōrum. m. pl. Soldiers serving in the pinnaces appointed to guard the Rhine and Danube, Aurel.

* || Lembulus, i. m. dim. A small bark, Pr. in Vincent. 455.

* Lembunculus, i. m. dim. [à lembus] A little bark, or pinnace, Tac. Ann. 14, 5, 6.

* LEMBUS, i. m. [λέμβος, Gr. à λῆν, valde, & βαλνν, ire] (1) A pinnace, or bark; a smack. (2) Allo a fishboat. (1) Duo lenbos, qui non plus quam sedecim remis agerentur, habuit, Lito. Secuti sunt duces piratici lembi, Curt. 4, 22. (2) Virg. Geor. 1, 201.

* Lemma, ātis. n. Lemma res quae accipitur, Gl. [à λήμμα, Gr. acceptum] An argument, or subject; a title of an epigram, copy of verses, oration, discourse, &c. Si malueris, lemmata sola legas, Mart. 14, 2.

Lemniscatus, a, um. part. [i. e. lemnisco ornatus, insignis, nobilis] Ribanded, dressed with ribands; having labels, or silk strings, hanging down. || Palma lemniscata, a notable victory, that deserves a garland with ribands, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 35.

LEMNISCUS, i. m. (1) A coloured ribbon, or riband; a label hanging down on garlands, or crowns. (2) A hawk's jesses. (1) Philyræ coronarum lemniscis similes, Plin. 16, 4. (2) Cels. 7, 28.

* Lēmōnium, i. n. five Līmōnium. [fort. à Gr. λειμών, pratum] A certain herb, by some called wild beet, Plin. 25, 9. || Alemon, Vulg.

Lēmūres, um. pl. m. Ghosts, spirits that walk by night, bogoblins. Tum nigri lemures, ovūque pericula rapto, Pers. 5, 185. Conf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 109.

Lēmūria, ōrum. pl. n. quæ prius remuria, Ov. Fast. 5, 421, & 479. Vid. in Remuria.

Lēna, æ. f. [ex leno] A barvd. Venit in exitum callida lena meum, Tibull. 1, 5, 48.

† Lendiculus, i. m. A little maggot; Varr.

Lendix, icis. f. [ex lens, dis] A maggot, or gentil, Varr.

Lēnē. adv. Softly, gently, Mart. 1, 50. sed nihil certi ex isto loco collig. Potest n. esse adj. Lenē fluens, Lucan. 10, 315. † Leniter.

* || Lēnes, um. f. pl. vel lenis, is. f. genus vasis. [ex λενός lacus, alveus, canalis] Non.

Lēnibo, pro leniam, Propert. 3, 21, 32.

Lēniendus, a, um. part. To assuage, or be assuaged. Nec ed secius ad leniendam gravitatem odoris plurimum meri propalam hausit, Suet. Vitell. 10. Malagma ad carcinomata & phymata lenienda, Cels. 5, 18, 23.

Lēnimen, inis. n. verb. [à lenio] An ease, or refreshment; an assuagement of pain, or grief; a redress. Laborum dulce lenimen, Hor. Od. 1, 52, 15.

Lēnimentum, i. n. Ease, Plin. 25, 5.

Lēnio, ire. aēt. [ex lenis] (1) To ease, assuage, or mitigate. (2) To alloy, appease, or diminish. (3) To flint, or buff. (4) To tame, to make tame. (5) To polish, to make smooth. (6) Pass. To be mitigated, or assuaged. (1) Quod illam mihi lenirent miseriam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 75. || Lenibant curas, pro leniebant, Virg. Aen. 4, 528. (2) Tempus lenit odium, Ov. Ibis, 134. (3) Impium lenite clamorem, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 7. (4) Lenire tigres, Id. A. P. 393. (5) Cum truncum recideris, truncum lenito, Col. 5, 11. si sana lectio. (6) Iræ leniunt, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 100. Sic terra movet, i. e. movetur, Cic.

Lēnior, iri. pass. To be assuaged. Quæque eorum vitia vel in senectute coeperunt, vel in senectutem ab adolescentiâ pervenerunt, ut aliquando lenire possunt, sic nunquam ex toto finiuntur, Cels. 2, 8.

Lēnis, e. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) Gentle, soft, easy. (2) Mild, calm, still. (3) Pleasant to the taste, smell, hearing, &c. (4) Good natured, complaisant. (1) Somnus agrestium lenis virorum, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 21. (2) = Lenissimus Auster & mitis, Cic. Att. 7, 7. (3)

Vinum asperum hoc est, aliud lenius, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1. = Vinum austerum & leno, Cels. 2, 18. Nardi lenis aristæ, Ov. 15, 398. lenis sonus, Cic. (4) Homo lenissimus & naturæ & consuetudine, Id. Verr. 3, 32.

* † Lēnis, is. f. [à ληνός, torcular] A kind of vessel. Labella lenis, Afran.

Lēnitas, ātis. f. (1) Softness, smoothness, mildness, calmness, goodnature. (2) In a bad sense, too much easyness, indulgence to a fault. (1) || Lenitas verbi tristitiam rei mitigat, Cic. Patris lenitas amanda, potius quam negligenda, Id. (2) = Inepta lenitas patris & facilitas prava, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 37.

Lēniter. adv. iūs, comp. iſsimē, sup. Gently, softly. || Leniter aut minaciter tentare, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 20. = Lenius ac remissius dicere, Cic. de Orat. 1, 60. Lenissimē sentire, Id. Fam. 5, 2.

Lēnitudo, dīnis. f. Gentleness, easyness. Lenitudo orationis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16. Nimia in aliquem lenitudo, Id. Verr. 4, 61.

Lēnitus, a, um. part. [à lenio] Assuaged, appeased, softened, &c. Lenita cæde Diana, Ov. Met. 12, 35.

Lēno, ōnis. m. [à lenis] Conciliator stupri, inquit Isid. ed quod mentes miserorum delinendo seducat. A pimp, a pander, a procurer, one that bringeth whores and rogues together. Lenocommunis perniciēs adolescentium, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 34.

|| Lēnōcinē. adv. Barudly, Lampr.

Lēnōcinium, i. n. (1) The practice of barudry, playing the barvd. (2) Enticement, inveiglement, complaisance, alluring language, or carriage. (3) A neat, wining, dress. (1) Suet. Cal. 40, in fin. (2) = Se vitiorum illecebris & cupiditatum lenocinii dederunt, Cic. pro Sext. 66. Cui instrumento distrahendo nihil non lenocinii adhibuit, Suet. Cal. 39. (3) Omnis lenocinii negligens erat, Suet. Aug. 79.

Lēnōcinor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) || To be, or play, the barvd. (2) To entice with fair words, wanton gestures, or gay attire; to decoy, cajole, wheedle, or trepan and draw one in. (3) To procure one favour, or advantage. (4) To set off and bring into request. (1) Prop. sign. deest exemplum. (2) § Tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, Cic. Div. in Verr. 15. (3) § Libro isti novitas lenocinetur, Plin. Epist. 2, 19. (4) Mancipiorum negotiatores formæ puerorum virilitate excisâ lenocinantur, Quint. 5, 12.

Lēnōnius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a barvd. || Fides lenonia, a barvd's honesty, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 62. || Lenonia lex, Don. in quâ semper commodum est prius quam fides.

Lens, dis. f. [fort. à similitud. lentis] A nit. Lendes tolluntur adipe canino, Plin. 29, 6.

Lens, tis. [quod humida & lenta sit, Isid.] A kind of pulse called lentiles, Virg. Geor. 2, 228. || Lens palustris, seu lacustris, water lentils, ducks meat, reats, Veg. Lentim in acc. Cato, 35. & alibi.

Lentandus, a, um. part. [à lentor] To be bent, or made crooked. Lentendus remus in undâ, Virg. Aen. 3, 384.

Lentē, adv. iūs, comp. iſsimē, sup. Slowly, slackly, without haste, leisurely, at leisure. = Lentē cunctantēque veniunt, Plin. Hæc lentius disputantur, Cic. Parad. 1, 3. Lentissimē mandere, Col. 2, 15. || Lentē ferre, patiently, Cic. Att. 2, 13. Lentē agere, carelessly, Liv. 1, 10.

† Lentēo, ēre. n. To be slow. || Lentet opus, it goeth on slowly, Lucil.

Lentescō, ēre. incept. (1) To become clammy, or glueish; to cleave, or stick, like pitch; to rope. (2) Met. To grow gentle, or supple. (1) Picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, Virg. Geor. 2, 250. (2) Lentescunt tempore curæ, Ov. A. Am. 2, 357.

Lenticula, æ. f. dim. [à lens] (1) A little lentil. (2) || Potage of lentils. (3) A freckle, or little round pimple rising in the body, especially in the hands and face. (4) || A little vessel, or pot, of ointment, out of which princes were anointed. (5) A chrismatory. (1) Folia lenticulæ similia, Plin.

25, 11. (2) In adagio. Unguentum in lenticula, de quo vid. Turneb. Advers. 21. (3) Lenticulas tollunt galbanum & nitrum, Cels. 6, 15. (4) Herm. ex Plin. (5) Plin. 37, 12.

|| Lenticularis, e. adj. Like a lentil, Apul. Florid. 2. † Lenti similis.

Lentiginosus, a, um. adj. That hath his face full of freckles, pimples, or speckles. Vir lentiginosioris, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 6. = Spalfore, Ter.

Lentigo, gnis. f. [à simil. lentis] A pimple, speckle, or little red spot, in the face, or other part, like a lentil, Plin. 20, 20.

Lentipes, edis. omni. gen. Slow footed, Auson. Ep. 21, 40. † Qui testudineo est gradu.

† Lentiscifer, vel Lentisciferus, a, um. adj. [ex lentiscus, & fero] Bearing mastich trees, Ov. Met. 15, 713.

Lentiscinus, a, um. adj. Made of the mastich tree. || Lentiscina resina, mastich, Plin. 23, 7.

Lentiscus, i. f. [fort. dict. quod lentescit. (1) The tree whence the mastich cometh; the lentisk, or mastich tree. (2) A toothpick made of that wood. (1) Lentiscus ter fruges fundens, Cic. de Div. 1, 9, ex poetâ. (2) Mart. 14, 22.

Lentitia, æ. f. Softness, pliancy, limberness. Virgæ sequacis ad vincituras lentitæ, Plin. 16, 37.

Lentitudo, dīnis. f. (1) Slowness, negligence, slackness in doing, lingering long, loitering. (2) † Easyness, moderation. (1) || Illud non solum est gravitatis, sed lentitudinis, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 3, 13. Lentitudo mortis, Tac. Ann. 15, 64, 4. (2) Stoici, quam nos dicimus lenitatem, lentitudinis nomine appellant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19.

Lento, āre. aēt. To make pliant, or flexible, to bend, unde lentandus, quod vid. Conf. Stat. Thib. 3, 587.

Lentor, ōris. m. A clammy, or glueish, humour; toughness, clammyness. Lentor resinosus, Plin. 13, 5.

Lentulus, a, um. adj. dim. Somewhat pliant, slow, or slack. Lentulus aut restrictus, Cic. Att. 2, 11.

Lentus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [à lenio lenitus, per Sync. lentus] (1) Slow, lingering. (2) Gentle, moderate, not excessive. (3) Limber, pliant, flexible. (4) Met. Heavy, dull, stupid, indolent. (5) Tough, clammy. (6) Idle, lazy, at leisure, at ease, having nothing to do, lister, dilatory. (1) Lenta ira deorum est, Juv. 13, 100. (2) Lentus ignis, Plin. 20, 1. Lentus vapor, Id. 24, 14. (3) Lentior salicis virgis, Ov. Met. 13, 800. (4) Tellus lenta gelu, Propert. 4, 3, 39. Met. Sæva & lenta natura ne in puero quidem latuit, Suet. Tib. 57. Hostibus eveniat lenta puella meis, Prop. 3, 8, 20. Vel lere cœpi, Et prœnsare manu lentissima brachia, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 64. (4) Isthæc nimis lenta vincula sunt escaria, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 18. (6) Dum lentis passibus spatiarer arenâ, Ov. Met. 2, 573. || Lentus color, a dark dusky colour, Id.

Lēnulus, vel Lēnullus, i. m. A little young barvd. Lenullus, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 25.

Lēnunculus, i. m. [à leno] (1) A young barvd. (2) || [à lenis subst.] ob similit. vasis. A fisher's boat, a little light ship, a skiff. (1) Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 7. (2) Pauci lenunculi conveniebant, Cæf. B. C. 3, 43. ubi tamen in MS. leg. lembunculi.

* LEO, ōnis. m. [à Gr. λέων] (1) A lion. (2) A sign in heaven. (3) || Leo marinus, A kind of lobster, or sea crab. (1) Fraus quali vulpecula, vis leonis videtur, Cic. Offic. 1, 13. (2) Stella vesani leonis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 19. (3) Plin. 32, 11.

† Leōles, ēv. inusit. aēt. To anoint, to besmear. Cujus tamen comp. etiamnum sunt in usu.

* Leōninus, a, um. adj. Of a lion. Leonina species, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. Leonini catuli, Val. Max. 9, 3, ext. 2. || Versus leonini, verses which like a lion's tail rhyme in the middle and at the end; like the following, Juro tibi sanè per mystica sacra Dianæ, Ov.

* Leontice, es. f. [λεοντική, Gr.] An herb, wild cherwil, Plin. 25, 11.

* Leontias,

25, 11. (2) In adagio. Unguentum in lenticula, de quo vid. Turneb. Advers. 21. (3) Lenticulas tollunt galbanum & nitrum, Cels. 6, 15. (4) Herm. ex Plin. (5) Plin. 37, 12.

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* Leontice, es. f. [λεοντική, Gr.] An herb, wild cherwil, Plin. 25, 11.

* Leontias,

* **Leontios**, i. m. *A kind of precious stone like a lion's skin*, Plin. 37, 11.

* **Leontopetalon**, i. n. [ex λέων leo, & πέταλον folium] *An herb having leaves like caulworts, and called pata de lion, good against the biting of serpents*, Plin. 27, 11.

* **Leontophthinos**, i. m. [ex λέων leo, & φθίνος cades] *A little worm that presently killeth any lion that eateth it*, Plin. 8, 38.

* **Leontopodium**, i. n. [λεοντοπόδιον, Gr. ex λέων leo, & πούς pes, ob similit.] *An herb called lion's foot*, Plin. 26, 8.

* **Leopardus**, i. m. [ita dict. quod ex leonā & pardo natus est] *A leopard, or panther*, Plin. 8, 16.

* **Lepas**, adis. f. [ἀ λέπτις, decortico; quod testa sit instar corticis] *A kind of shell fish less than an oyster, sticking close to the rocks*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8.

Lepidē, adv. *Prettyly, pleasantly, with a grace, handsomely, wittily, smartly, &c.* Lepidē animū tuū tentavi, Plaut. Aul. 5, 17. Conf. Cic. Orat. 44.

* **Lepidium**, i. n. [λεπίδιον, Gr.] *An herb, a kind of cress*, Plin. 19, 8.

* **Lepidotes**, æ. m. [qu. λεπίδωτος, Gr. ἀ λεπτις squama] *A precious stone resembling the scales of a fish*, Plin. 37, 10.

Lepidulē, adv. *Prettyly, pleasantly, wittily*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 115.

Lepidum, adv. *pro lepidē*, Plaut.

Lepidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *simus*, sup. *Pretty, witty, conceited, smart, brisk, merry, jocular, pleasant, wagish, quick, tart, dainty.* Lepidi & delicatuli pueri, Cic. Catil. 2, 10. Apud me ut lepidus cum lepidā accubet, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 48. — **Lepida** & suavis cantio, Id. Non invenies alterum lepidiorem ad omnes res, Id. Mil. 3, 1, 66. ¶ **O capitulum lepidissimum!** *O charming little rogue!* Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25.

* **Lēpis**, idis. f. [ἀ λεπτις, Gr. squama] *The scales of brass, or the drops of silver*, Plin. 34, 22. ed. Hard.

Lēpista, æ. f. *vel Lepesla. A little pot, or phial, used in temples*, Varr. de quo omnino vid. Poss. etym. 285.

Lēpor, *vel lepos*, oris. m. [aliqui qu. λέπος ἵπος, lenē dictum, *vel ex λα valde & ἔπος, dico, ut lepidus sit dicax, lepos dicacitas, Onom. fort. acutiūs quā verius*] *Mirth, wit, drollery; a good mien, a pretty conceit, complaisance.* — **Nec quicquam plus salis, plūsque leporis habet, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 2. **Lepos** & festivitas orationis, Cic. ad Herenn. 4, 23. **Lepor** dicendi, Id. Acad. 2, 4, 6.**

* **Lēpōrārium**, i. n. *Any place enclosed to keep beasts in for pleasure; a park especially for hares; a hare warren*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3.

* **Lēpōrīnus**, a, um. adj. *Of a hare.* Lac leporinum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11. Conf. Plin. 28, 11.

* **Lepra**, æ. f. [ex λεπτις, squama] *The leprosy, or leprosy*, Plin. 26, 8. *sed sēp. in pl. Lepras emendant illi radices*, Id. 21, 19. — **Mala scabies**, Hor.

* || **Lēpōsus**, a, um. adj. *One sick of the leprosy, leprous*, Eccl. frequ.

* **Lēpōcentaurium**, & **Lēpton**, i. n. [ex λεπτός tenuis, & πεντάριον centaurium] *Small centaur*, Plin. 25, 6.

* **Lēpōphyllon**, i. n. [ex λεπτός, & φύλλον folium] *A certain kind of spurge with small leaves*, Plin. 26, 8.

* **Lēpōrāges**, um. f. pl. [ex λεπτός tenuis, & ῥίζη acinus] *A certain kind of small grapes like corinths, or currants*, Plin. 14, 1.

* **Lēpus**, oris. m. [**Æoles** Boetii λέπυριν vocabant, quem nos leporem, Varr. R. R. 3, 12.] (1) *A hare.* (2) *A fish that is poison to a man, and a man to him.* (3) *A star, or rather constellation.* (1) Inter quadrupedes gloria prima lepus, Mart. 13, 92. (2) Plin. 9, 48. (3) Col. 11, 2.

* **Lēpusculus**, i. m. dim. [ἀ lepus] *A leveret, a young hare*, Cic. N. D. 1, 31. Col. 9, 1.

Lēssus, ūs. m. *A lamentable voice used at the*

death and burial of men, alas! or the Irish bone! Cic. de Legg. 2, 23.

* **Lēthālis**, e. adj. *Mortal, deadly, &c.* Hæret lateri lethalis arundo, Virg. Æn. 4, 73.

* **Lēthāliter**, adv. *Deadly, mortally*, Plin. 11, 37.

* **Lēthargia**, æ. f. [ab eodem cum lethargus, quod vid.] *The lethargy*, Plin. 24, 9.

* **Lēthargicus**, i. m. *One sick of the lethargy*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 30.

* **Lēthargicus**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the lethargy.* Gravedinem, morbumque lethargicum patitur, Plin. 20, 4.

Lēthargus, i. m. [λήθαργος, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆς λήθης, i. e. oblivione, & ἀργός, otiosus, iners] *The lethargy, a sleepy, drowsy, and forgetful disease.* Lethargo grandi est oppressus, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 30. Gravi lethargo fertur in altum, Lucr. 3, 466.

* **Lēthātus**, a, um. part. [ἀ lethor] *Killed, murdered, put to death.* Lethata corpora, Ov. Met. 3, 55.

* **Lēthifer**, ēra, um. adj. [ἀ lethum, & fero] *That bringeth death, deadly.* Lethifer morbus, Cels. 7, 12. annus, Virg. Æn. 3, 139. arcus, Lucan. 3, 500.

* **Lēthificus**, a, um. adj. *Idem*, Stat. Theb. 8, 2. *sed var. libb.* Lethifica dubios explorant aspide partus, Lucan. 9, 904.

* **Lētho**, āre. act. *To kill, or put to death*, Virg. in Culice, 322.

* || **Lēthōphagus**, i. m. [ex lethum, & φάγω edo] *A worm that eateth the body of the dead*, Litt. ex Ov. *sed non inven.*

Lēthum, i. n. & **Lēturn**. [ἀ λήθη, Gr. i. e. oblivio, Fesl.] *Death.* Dolor, ac morbus, lethi fabricator uterque, Lucr. 3, 473.

Lēvāmen, īnis. n. [ἀ levo] *Ease, comfort; an easing, disburdening, or lightening, of grief, or trouble.* Si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic. Attic. 12, 16.

Lēvāmentum, i. n. *Ease, comfort.* Levamentum miseriarum, Cic. de Fin. 5, 19.

Lēvandus, a, um. part. *To be eased.* Persuadet Tiffaserni, inferiores auxilio levandos, Just. 5, 2. Conf. Cels. 3, 18.

Lēvans, tis. part. *Easing, lifting up.* Alius alium levantes conabantur ascendere, Curt. 5, 12. Conf. Sil. 7, 612.

† **Lēvāssō**, *pro levāro*, in fut. subj. Enn. ap. Cic.

Lēvātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An easing of pain, or sorrow.* Ægritudinis levatio, Cic. N. D. 1, 4.

|| **Lēvātor**, ōris. m. *He ibat listeth up.* Levator oneris, Vitruv. 10, 8. † *Qui levat.*

Lēvātūrus, a, um. part. *About to ease.* Tantam vim morbi potione medicatā levaturum esse promissit, Curt. 3, 13.

Lēvātus, a, um. part. || or, comp. (1) *Lifted up.* (2) *Assisted, supported, eased.* (1) Levatæ ære pendebant picæ, Ov. Met. 5, 675. Levatæ Hispaniæ, Liv. 28, 1. (2) Baculis levati, Ov. Met. 8, 693. Levatus auxilio, Virg. Æn. 4, 537. Levator, Gell. 17, 8.

|| **LEUCA**, æ. f. *al. Leuga, vel Leuva. A league, a measure chiefly used at sea, containing three miles; by land it is variously reckoned*, Voc. Gallicum, quod ap. antiquiorem Ammiano Marcell. non occurrit.

* **Leucacantha**, æ. f. [ex λευκός candidus, & ἀκανθα spina] *St. Marythistle; others take it to be the white thorn*, Plin. 22, 16. & 27, 12.

* **Leucachates**, æ. m. [ex λευκός candidus, & ἀχάτης achates] *A white agate*, Plin. 37, 10.

* **Leucanthemis**, idis. f. & **Leucanthemum**, i. n. [ex λευκός candidus, & ἄνθος flos] *The herb chamomile*, Plin. 22, 21.

* **Leucargillion**, *vel Leucargillum*, i. n. [ex λευκός candidus, & ἄργιλλος argilla] *Argilla candida, white clay*, Plin. 17, 7.

* **Leucanthes**, is. f. [ex λευκός candidus, & ἄνθος flos] *A sort of dill*, Plin. 21, 39.

* **Leuce**, es. f. [λευκή, Gr. ita dict. ob alb. color.] *A foul spottiness of the body, like the white morpheus*, Cels. 5, 28.

* **Leucochryr**, i. n. [ex λευκός candidus, &

χρῆμα color] *A kind of small white wine, diluted with water*, Plin. 14, 8.

Leucochrysol, i. m. [ex λευκός candidus, & χρῆμα aurum] *A kind of jacinth stone of a gold colour with a streak of white*, Plin. 37, 9.

* **Leucogæa**, æ. f. [ex λευκός candidus, & γαῖα terra] *A precious stone of a white colour*, Plin. 37, 10.

* **Leucographis**, idis. f. [ex λευκός candidus, & γράφω scribo] *An herb good for those who spit blood*, Plin. 27, 11.

* **Leucoion**, coii. n. i. e. *viola alba.* [ex λευκός candidus, & ἴον viola] *The general name of violets, but properly taken for the winter gilliflowers, which also is of several colours besides white*, Plin. 34, 12.

* **Leucon**, i. n. [ex λευκός candidus] *A white heron.* Asterias ex aedolarum genere, Plin. 10, 60. *Also a dog's name*, Ov. Met. 5, 216.

* **Leucōnicus**, a, um. adj. *al. leuconicus, [ἀ loco juxta Leontidem, quod λευκόνιον dicitur, appell.] Of Leuconium.* ¶ **Fomentum leuconicum**, *flocks of white cotton wool to stuff bedticks with*, Mart. 14, 159.

* **Leucōnotus**, i. m. [ex λευκός candidus, & νότος Notus] *A dry and fair south-west wind*, Aufon. Eidyll. 12, 8.

* **Leucōpētālos**, i. f. [ex λευκός candidus, & πέταλον folium] *A white precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10. *sed Hard. leg. leuco pæcilos.*

* **Leucōphæatus**, a, um. adj. [λευκοφαιωτός, Gr. ab eodem cum seq.] *That weareth gray, or russet colour, of wool undied*, Mart. 1, 97.

* **Leucōphæus**, a, um. adj. [ἀ λευκός albus, & φαιός, fuscus] *Gray, or russet, or of a brown dusky colour*, Plin. 32, 10. Vitruv. 8, 3.

* **Leucophlegmatis**, æ. m. [ex λευκόν album, & φλέγμα phlegma] *A kind of dropsy rising of white phlegm*, Cels. 3, 21.

* **Leucōphōrum**, i. n. [ex λευκός candidus, & φέρω fero] *al. chrysophorum, est enim glutinum, quo aurum ligno inducitur. Borax, used in soldering gold*, Plin. 23, 3. & 35, 6.

* **Leucophthalmos**, i. m. [ex λευκός albus, & ὀφθαλμός oculus; ita dict. quod candidam oculi speciem contineat] *A precious stone like a white eye*, Plin. 37, 10.

* **Leucōpæcilos**, i. m. [ex λευκός albus, & ποικίλος, varius; q. d. albis notis variegatus] *A sort of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10.

* **Leucostictos**, i. c. g. [ἀ λευκός albus, & σικτός, pictus; q. d. lapis albedine pictus] *A kind of marble with white streaks in it*, Plin. 36, 7.

* **Leucocūta**, æ. f. *vel Leucocūta, [quæ est μέγα λύκος καὶ κυνός, Strab. sed pot. derivand. videtur à λευκός candidus (vel à λέων leo) & crocuta animal hybridem in Æthiopiā] A mongrel, a beast in Æthiopia having the neck, tail, and breast of a lion; the head of a camel, &c.* Plin. 8, 21.

|| **Leviathan**, i. e. *societas seu collectio anguim: LXX δράκων, & μέγα κῆτος, vulg. draco, balæna, uti patet ex descriptione, Job. 41. A water serpent, a whale; as some the crocodile, or alligator*, Bibl.

Lēviculus, a, um. adj. dim. [ἀ levis] *Some-what light, wanton, or vainglorious*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36.

Lēvidensis, e. adj. *leviter densus. Coarse and slight.* ¶ Unde ¶ Met. *Levidense munus, a very small present*, Cic. Fam. 9, 12.

Lēvifidus, a, um. adj. [ἀ levis, & fides] *Of slight credit, not to be trusted.* Omnes sunt lenæ levifidæ, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 61.

|| **Lēvigo**, āre. act. *To make light and easy, to disburden*, Apul. ap. Litt.

† **Lēvigo**, āre. act. *To make smooth.* Rect. scrib. lævigo, quod vid.

Lēvipes, edis. omn. gen. *Lightfooted, swift of foot.* Lepus levipes, Cic. in Arat. 121. & Varr. R. R. 3, 12.

* || **Lēvir**, vīri. m. [ex δαῖς, olim devir, nunc levir] *Frater uxoris, Fesl. vel mariti, Non. uti soror mariti glōs. A husband's, or wife's, brother*, Dig.

Lēv 15,

Lēvis, ē. adj. or, comp. *fsimū*, sup. (1) *Light, small.* (2) *Swift, nimble.* (3) *Met. Inconsiderable, trifling.* (4) *Of no esteem, or credit.* (5) *Easey, gentle, tolerable, light of digestion.* (6) *Fluttering, unsettled, inconstant.* (7) *False, corrupt, not to be trusted.* (1) *Leve pondus, Ov. Met. 2, 161. Levior cortice, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 22. Leve vulnus, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 7, 50. (2) Metasus levis cursu, Virg. Aen. 12, 489. (3) X Levia hæc sunt, quæ tu prægravia esse in animum induxisti tuum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 12. (4) X Auctorem levem, nec satis fidem patres rati, Liv. 5. (5) X Dolor in longinquitate levis, in gravitate brevis esse solet, Cic. de Fin. 1, 12. X Graviolem plagam accepit, ut leviolem repelleret, Id. N. D. 1, 25. § Levi brachio aliquid agere, Cic. Attic. 4, 16. Levissima suilla est, Cels. 2, 18. (6) Levis juvenas, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6. X Levissimus quisque & futuri improvidus, Tac. Hist. 1, 88, 5. (7) Leves ac nummarii judices, Cic. pro Cluent. 28.*

Lēvis, ē. adj. *Smooth.* *Vid. Lævis.*

* **Lēvisomnus**, a, um. adj. *Watchfull, easily waked,* Lucr. 5, 862.

Lēvitas, ātis. f. (1) *Levity, lightness.* (2) *Met. Vanity, humour, want of gravity.* (3) *Mutability, inconstancy.* (1) *Plumæ nimia levitate cadunt gravatim, Lucr. 3, 388. (2) X Non levitas mihi, sed certa ratio causam scribendi dedit, Phædr. 4, in fin. (3) Fortuna constans in levitate, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 18.*

Lēviter, adv. iūs, comp. *isimè*, sup. (1) *Slenderly, slightly.* (2) *A little.* (3) *Succinctly, briefly.* (4) *Easeyly, patiently, gently.* (1) *Levissimè læsus, Plin. X Leviter eruditus, a poor, or sorry, scholar, Cic. de Orat. 3, 6. Bene volumus leviter lenonibus, ut ait not overfond of them, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 3, 9. (2) Baculum leviter à summo inflexum, Cic. de Div. 1, 17. (3) Leviter unumquodque tangam, Id. pro S. Rosc. 30. (4) X Graviter equidem, sed aliquando levius feram, Id. Fam. 4, 3.*

|| **Lēvītudo**, dīnis. f. *Lightness, Laet. + Levitas.*

Lēviusculus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat light, or of the lightest,* Plin. Ep. 1, 16.

Lēvo, āre. act. [*ex levis; nam quæ sunt levia sursum feruntur*] (1) *To lift, or hold, up.* (2) *To ease one of a thing, to lighten, to disburden, to deliver, or rid, out of.* (3) *To help, or relieve.* (4) *To lessen, extenuate, or diminish.* (5) *To make a thing easy and light to one.* (1) *Pars molli gramine membra levat, Ov. Fast. 6, 328. Membra cubito levare, Id. Epist. 21, 16. Palmas ad cœlum levavit, Stat. Theb. 11, 556. (2) § Ego hoc te fasce levabo, Virg. Ecl. 9, 65. Met. Epistola tua me ægritudine levavit, Cic. Fam. 5, 13. (3) Sæpe suis opibus inopiam eorum publicam levavit, Nep. Attic. 2. Hæc procurata magnâ ex parte levaverant animos religione, Liv. 21, 62. (4) Multa fidem promissa levavit, Hor. Epist. 3, 2, 10. (5) Vario viam sermone levabat, Virg. Aen. 8, 309. X Annonam levare, to bring down the price of corn, Liv. 26. Levare famem, to eat, Ov. Ep. 14, 96. sitim, to drink, Id. Trist. 4, 26. aximum, Cic. Att. 13, 13. corpus, Hor. Carm. Sec. 63. to refresh. Dentes levare pennâ, to pick his teeth, Mart. 14, 22. Levare morbum, to cure, or heal, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 57.*

Lēvor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be lifted up, taken off.* &c. X *Levari à pœnâ, To be eased, or rid of his pain, Plin. 28, 4. Obsidione levare, to be delivered, or freed, from a siege, Liv. tuibâ hominum, Id. 2, 126.*

Lex, lēgis. f. [*à lego, ut rex à rego, Varr. L. 5. quia legi solet, ut innotescat, Vell. sed cum Lex antiquior sit omnibus scriptis, & latius pateat, proprius à vero absunt, qui à λέξις, dictio, quo sensu leges ῥῥοεις dictæ, originem petunt. Cicero à lego, deligendi notione, deducere videtur, ut sit delecta sententia. Alii à ligando. Sed commodissimè ad primam τῦ lego significationem, sc. colligendi, referri possit etymon, nemini in mentem venisse miror; cum indocile ac dispersum genus humanum leges in*

civitatem primam legerunt, & etiamnum conservant] (1) *Law, the universal reason of mankind.* (2) *The law of nature and nations which gives a sanction to all other laws. But in common acceptation, The civil, or common, law; any statute, ordinance, or decree of state, or canon of the church.* (3) *Any rule, plan, measure, or design, to act by.* (4) *Good order.* (5) *A condition, stipulation, or terms agreed on.* (1) **LEX EST RATIO SUMMA** insita in naturâ, quæ jubet ea, quæ facienda sunt, prohibetque contraria, Cic. de Legg. 1, 6. Naturæ ratio est lex divina, & humana, Id. Offic. 3, 5. A lege ducendum est juris exordium, Id. (2) Populariter loquendo lex est, quæ scripto sancit quod vult, aut jubendo, aut vetando, Id. (3) Aliæ in historiâ leges observandæ sunt, aliæ in poemate, Id. de Legg. 1, 1. Ultra legem tendere opus, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 2. (4) X Spari sine lege capilli, banging loose, dishevelled, Ov. Epist. 15, 73. (5) Pontinus ex pacto & conventu (nam eâ lege ex erat) jam à me discesserat, Cic. Att. 6, 3. X *Legem ferre, jubere, to make a law; figere, sancire, to ratify it; abdicare, abrogare, to repeal and annul it; derogare, to take away some clause; subrogare, to add something; obrogare, to change. Agere legem, to execute the sentence of the law against malefactors, Liv. Agere lege in hæreditatem paternam, to go to law, to sue for his father's estate. Lege agere cum aliquo, to impud, to indite, Ter. X Lex Julia, Papyria, Pompeia, &c. laws made by those persons when they governed, as occasion required, like our statutes. Solvi legibus, to be dispensed with, to have an extraordinary privilege. X Lex regia, quæ & quando lata, vid. A. Aug. D. 4, p. 65.*

* || **Lexicon**, i. n. [*ad λέξις, i. e. dictiones, & vocabula pertinentes*] *A dictionary, or wordbook.*

* **Lexiprætor**, a, um. adj. [*λεξιπύρατος, Gr. à λήγω, desino, & πύρατος, febris, i. e. cessare faciens febres*] *Good against fevers, Plin. 20, 18. habet lexiprætor, sc. ἐμπλάσσεως, & Prisc. lexiprætor cataplasmata.*

† **Lexis**, is. f. [*à λέξις, Gr. i. e. dictio*] in plur. *lexes. A word, or expression, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Orat. 3, 43.*

L ante I.

Liaculum, i. n. [*à liare, ut à signare signaculum*] *A smother, or plane, Vitruv. 7, 3.*

* **Libadium**, & **Libadion**, i. n. [*ita dict. quod locis irriguis gaudeat; nempe à libo*] *The lesser centaury, Plin. 25, 5.*

* **Libamen**, inis. n. *A sacrifice, a drinkoffering.* X *Prima libamina, hairs which the priest, before he slew the sacrifice, pulled off from between the beast's horns, and threw into the fire, Godw. ex Rosino, Conf. Stat. Theb. 6, 224. Libamine cumulare flammam, Val. Flacc. 1, 204. Libamina ferre paterâ, Id. 5, 193.*

* **Libamentum**, i. n. *An offering of sacrifice, a drinkoffering, Cic. de Legg. 2, 12.*

* **Libandus**, a, um. part. *To be offered in sacrifice. Libandæ undæ, Ov. Met. 3, 27.*

* || **Libanos**. *Vid. Libanus.*

* **Libanochrus**, i. m. [*ex λίανος thus, & χρῶμα color*] *A precious stone of the colour of frankincense, Plin. 37, 10.*

Libanotis, idis. f. [*λιβάνωτις, Gr. ab odore thuris*] *An herb which smelleth like frankincense; rosmary, Plin. 19, 12. & 26, 8.*

* **Libanotus**, i. [*à λιβῶ, stillo, & νότος, Notus; vel à Libe, & Noto*] *The southwest wind, Plin. 2, 47.*

* **Libans**, tis. part. *Offering in sacrifice. Libans Carchesia, Val. Flacc. 1, 193. Libantes thura, Suet. Aug. 98.*

* || **Libanus**, i. Cael. pro arbore. f. pro ipso hure, m. [*λίανος, Gr. à monte Libano, ubi præcipue nascitur; al. à libando*] vox vet. ignota. Nam *thuream plantam* vocat Col. arborum thurificam, Plin. the frankincense tree.

Libarius, i. m. *He that makes cakes, or wafers, to sell; one that keepeth a cakehouse, Sen. Ep. 56.*

* **Libatio**, ōnis. f. verb. [*à libo*] *A drink-offering; a light tasting of the wine to be offered, Cic. de Har. Resp. 10. Met. a small taste of any thing.*

* || **Libator**, ōris. m. *He that offereth, or tasteth. 4 Qui libat.*

* || **Libatorium**, i. n. *The chalice, or cup, for drinkofferings, Fest.*

* **Libatus**, a, um. part. (1) *Tasted, sipped.* (2) *Essayed, proved, tried.* (3) *Offered, sacrificed.* (4) *Gathered, or fetched, from.* (5) *Cropped; Met. defiled.* (1) *Rejicit libatos ore cibos, Ov. Amor. 1, 4, 34. Libata gustu potio traditur Britannico, Tac. Ann. 13, 16, 3. (2) Integro bello, nusquam antè libatis viribus, Liv. 21, 29. (3) Libatum fundens in tua sacra merum, Prop. 3, 17, 38. (4) Animos hausitos, aut acceptos, aut libatos ex divinitate habemus, Cic. de Div. 2, 11. (5) Virginitas libata, Ov. Ep. 2, 115.*

* **Libella**, æ. f. dim. [*à libra*] (1) *A little balance, a pound weight.* (2) *A small Roman coin, the tenth part of a denier, about three farthings of our money.* (3) *A line, level, or plummet, used by masons, or carpenters.* X *Hinc Ang. level.* (4) *The same as as, i. e. tota hæreditas.* (1) *Bud. (2) Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 34. (3) Varr. R. R. 1, 6. X Ad libellam exigere, to measure by line and level, Plin. 36, 63. (4) Hæredem facere ex libellâ, to leave one his whole estate, Cic. Attic. 7, 2.*

|| **Libellarius**, a, um. adj. ut *Libellarius contractus, Ap. JCC. & libellaria, subst. pro eodem. A covenant to have a thing for ever, paying a yearly rent, vid. Calv.*

|| **Libellatili**, ōrum. m. pl. *Those Christians, who, that they might not be forced to idol worship, gave up their names in petitions, or perhaps subscribed their names to pay a fine, St. Cyp.*

|| **Libellenses**, ūrum. m. pl. *qui libellis suscipiendis præerant, &c. Clerks to the masters of the requests, Panciroll.*

Libellio, ōnis. m. *Varr. ut tabellio, Non. qui libellos, i. e. literas, fert.* (1) *A letter carrier.* (2) *He that writeth and selleth books.* (1) *Non. 2, 499. (2) De captâ miseri libellionis, Stat. Sylv. 4, 9, 21.*

|| **Libellulus**, i. m. dim. ex dim. *A little book, Hier.*

Libellus, i. m. dim. [*à liber*] (1) *A little book.* (2) *A petition, supplication, or bill of request.* (3) *A citation, or bill of process.* (4) *A libel, or declaration in law, of debt, trespass, &c.* (5) *A writ of attachment.* (6) *A bill of record.* (7) *A certificate, or bill under a man's hand.* (8) *A lampoon.* (9) *Meton. A bookseller's shop.* (10) *A kind of measure.* (1) *Tristes depone libellos, Propert. 1, 9. (2) Suet. Aug. 53. (3) Ubi tu es, qui me libello Venerio citâti? Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 6. (4) Plin. Ep. 10, 81. (5) Cic. pro Quint. 28. (6) Quint. 12, 8. (7) Paul. JC. (8) Suet. Aug. 55. (9) Te quæsumus in Circo, te in omnibus libellis, Catull. 53, 4. (10) Cato, c. 10. X Libelli, Letters missive, Cic. Fam. 11, 12. Supplex libellus, a petition, Mart. 8, 31. Porrigere libellum, to present a petition, Suet. Aug. 53. A libellis, a master of requests, Id. Ner. 49. Libellus memorialis, a register, or roll, Id. Cæf. 56. || Libellus repudii, a bill of divorce, Ap. JCC. Famosus libellus, a libel, or scurrilous pamphlet, Suet. Aug. 55. Deicere libellos, to put in security to redeem a man's goods, which were to be publicly sold, Cic. pro Quint.*

Libens, vel **Lubens**, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *fsimū*, sup. *Willing, glad, joyfull, pleased.* Me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem, Cic. Ego illos libentiores faciam, quàm ipsa lubentia est, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 2. Porticum demoliti sunt, lubentissimis omnibus, Cic. Att. 2, 4.

Libenter, vel **Lubenter**, adv. iūs, comp. *fsimè*, sup. (1) *Willingly, joyfully, gladly.* (2) *Easeyly.* (1) *Libentissimè dare, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. Memini libentius illud, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 263. (2) Tu cum illâ, Phædria, libenter vivis, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 45.*

Libertina, æ. f. *Venus dict. à libendo, Varr. vel à libidine, Aug.*

|| *Libentia*, æ. f. *Delight, pleasure*, Gell. 15, 2.

Libeo, vel *Lübeo*, inde imperf. *libet*. To please, to like. Quæ cuique libuissent delargitus est, Suet. Cæs. 20.

LIBER, bri. m. (1) *The inward bark, or rind, of a tree.* (2) *A book, or work written, at first made of barks of trees, afterwards of paper and parchment.* (3) *An inventory, or register.* (4) *An epistle, or letter.* (1) *Moriens liber aret in ulmo, Virg. Ecl. 10, 67.* (2) *Liberum de concordia tibi remissi, Cic. Attic. 9, 11.* (3) *Cic. Verr. 5, 142. interp. Budæo.* (4) *Nep. Lysand. sub fin.* || *Librum componere, conficere, to make a book.* Cic. *edere, emittere, vulgate, to put it out, or publish it.* Quint.

LIBER, Æra, um. a. j. *liberior, comp. liberissimus, sup.* (1) *Free, at liberty.* (2) *Not subject to, exempted from.* (3) *Void of, without, &c.* (4) *Bold, open.* (5) *Free, not a slave.* (6) *Uncontrolled.* (7) *Liberal.* (8) *With-out business, at leisure.* (9) *At one's pleasure.* (1) *Liberissima otia, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 36.* *Liberiore frui cælo, Ov. Met. 15, 301.* (2) *Ambitio jam more sancta est, libera est à legibus, Plaut. Trim. 4, 3, 26.* (3) § *Liber religione animus, Liv. omni curâ, Cic.* (4) *Truculentior, atque plus æquo liber, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 51.* (5) *Liber esto, atque abito quod voles, Plaut.* (6) *Liberam jurisdictionem & sine sui appellatione magistratibus concessit, Suet. Cal. 16.* (7) § *Quam liber pater meus harum rerum fiet, Plaut. Amph. prel. 105.* (8) *In te, qui dicit, Chæmile, liber homo est, Mart. 1, 68.* (9) *Liberum erit nobis vel publice, vel continere, Plin. Epist. 1, 8, 3.* || *Liber laborum, at leisure, Hor. A. P. 212.*

Liber, Æri. m. *A name of Bacchus. Vid. Prop.*

Liberalis, e. adj. or. comp. *liberrimus, sup.* [à *liber*, a, um.] i. e. *homine libero dignum; cum de rebus dicitur; vel qui se gerit ut liberum dect, cum de personis.* (1) *Belonging to freedom.* (2) *Gentle, gentlemanlike, wellbred, becoming gentlemen.* (3) *Wellfavoured, handsome, fashionable, becoming.* (4) *Liberal, openbanded, free-hearted, bountyfull, free, frank, generous.* (5) *Also. exalted, ample.* (1) || *Eas liberali causâ afferes manu, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 4. you shall assert their freedom, or prove them free.* (2) *In urbe liberalissimus studiis affluent, Cic. pro Arch. 3.* (3) *Hem Eunuchum tibi! quam liberali facie? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 20.* = *Virgo formâ honestâ & liberali, Id. Andr. 1, 1, 96.* (4) = *Roscus semper liberalissimus munificentissimisque fuit, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 8.* § *Laudis avidi, pecuniæ liberales, Sall. B. Catil. 7, 7.* (5) *Animos ad spem liberalioris fortunæ fecit, Liv. 22, 26. uti leg. Gron.* || *Liberales artes, liberal arts and sciences, so called as being fit for scholars and gentlemen.*

Liberalitas, atis. f. (1) *Generosity, ingenuity.* (2) *Bounty, liberality, freedom, kindness, or goodness.* (3) *Fair means, good usage.* (1) *Liberalitas, quia à liberali animo proficitur, ita nominata est, Sen. de Vita beatâ, 24.* (2) = *Justitiæ est conjuncta munificentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem, vel liberalitatem appellari licet, Cic.* (3) § *Pudore & liberalitate liberos retinere, satius esse credo, quam metu, Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 32.* || *Liberalitates revocatæ, grants revoked, Suet. Claud. 29.*

Liberaliter, adv. ius, comp. *liberrimè, sup.* (1) *Gentely, like a gentleman.* (2) *Splendidly, profusely.* (3) *Amplly, largely.* (4) *Freely, hospitably, liberally, handsomely.* (1) *Liberaliter educatus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 31. eruditus, Id. Tusc. 2, 2.* = *instructus, Cæs.* (2) *Vivebat lautè, & liberalius sibi indulgebat, quam ut invidiam vulgi posset effugere, Nep. Chab. 3.* (3) *Liberalissimè pollicitus est his omnibus, tamen, &c. Cic.* (4) = *Largè, liberalitèrque aliquem tractare, Id. Verr. 5, 88.*

Libèrandus, a, um, part. *To be freed, or set at liberty.* Civitatibus facultatem ad se ære alieno liberandas aut levandas dedit, Cic. Att. 6, 2.

Libèrans, tis. part. *Delivering, freeing, Liv. 33, 21.*

† *Libèrâta* ponebant pro effata, *Delivered*, i. e. *spoken, Fest.*

Libèrâto, ònis. f. verb. *A delivering, a release, a riddance.* *Liberatio molestiæ, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 1, 12. malorum, Quint. 5, 10.*

Libèrâtor, òris. m. verb. *A deliverer, a releaser.* *Liberator urbis, Liv. 1, ult. patriæ, Nep. Dion. 10.*

Libèrâtûrus, a, um, part. *About to deliver.* *Patriam liberatûri, Just. 16, 5. Conf. Liv. 32, 10. & Cels. 3, 4.*

Libèrâtus, a, um, part. *Delivered, freed; set free, or at liberty; discharged, rid, quitted.* § *Liberata dominatu republica, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1.* *Liberatus sum tuâ operâ, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 33.*

Libèrè, adv. ius, comp. (1) *Gentely, liberally.* (2) *Frankly, freely.* (3) *Without constraint, at his pleasure.* (4) *Boldly, without fear.* (5) *Profusely, extravagantly.* (1) *Adolescentuli liberè educati, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 8.* § *Liberè facere, non aperi, Cic. de Amic. c. 25.* (2) *Tellus omnia liberius, nullo poscente, ferebat, Virg. Geor. 1, 128.* (3) § *Ingredi liberè, non licenter errare, Cic. Orat. 23.* *Liberius vivendi potestas, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 25.* (4) *Consilium verum dare gaudeamus liberè, Cic.* = *Tutò & liberè decernere ausus est senatus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 2.* (5) *Liberius vivebat, & rem familiarem negligebat, Nep. Them. 1.*

Libèri, òrum. pl. m. [ita dict. quod sint liberi, i. e. ingenui, non servi] (1) *Children, sons and daughters.* (2) || *Allo grandchildren.* (3) || *It is often used of one child.* (1) *Vagamur egentes cum conjugibus & liberis, Cic. Att. 8, 2.* (2) *Ap. JCC. potissimum.* (3) *Fratri liberos vitâ privavit, Cic. pro Cluent. 11. de uno tantum.* *Ingenio te in liberos leni puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 99.* *Chremes inquit Menedemo qui unicum filium habuit, Ibid. v. 41.* || *Leg. tamen liber in sing. Dig. Trajanum in liberi locum adoptavit, Aur. Viët. Ep. 12, 9.*

Libèro, Ære. act. [ex *liber*] i. e. *liberum facio.* (1) *To unloose, or set free.* (2) *To free, to enfranchise.* (3) *To rid out of.* (4) *To release, to acquit.* (1) *Vid. Libero, n. 1.* (2) *Servos omnes puberes liberaverunt, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9.* (3) = § *Remitto tibi hoc totum, atque istâ te curâ libero, Cic.* § *Senatus neque liberavit ejus culpæ regem, neque arguit, Liv. 41. more Græcorum.* (4) § *Bis condemnatum judices liberaverunt, Cic.* || *Liberare se ære alieno, to clear his debts, Id. Attic. 6, 2. ense vaginâ, to draw out, or unsheath, his sword, Ov. Met. 6, 551.* *Liberare fidem, to make good his promise, Cic. pro Flacc. 20.* § *aliquem à creditoribus, Sen. B. 2, 7. animos errore, Cic. de Fin. 1, 5. invidiâ, Id. N. D. 1, 6. aliquem culpæ, Liv. 41, 19. obsidionem urbis, Id. 26, 8. urbem obsidione, Cic. Att. 8, 12. se onere, Liv. 9, 31.* || *Liberavi animam, I have discharged my conscience.*

Libèror, Æri, atus. pass. (1) *To be loosed.* (2) *Met. To be set free, &c.* (1) *Linguae scalpello resectæ liberantur, Cic. de Div. 2, 46.* (2) *Liberatus sum tuâ operâ, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 33.*

Liberta, æ. f. *A servantmaid, or bondwoman, made free; Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 99.*

Libertas, atis. f. [ex *liber*] (1) *Liberty, as opposed to servitude.* (2) *Freedom, or power, in acting.* (3) *Boldness of speech.* (4) *Frankness, goodnature.* (5) *A democracy, a commonwealth.* (6) *A goddess so called.* (1) § *Aliæ nationes servitutem pati possunt, populi Romani est propria libertas, Cic. Philipp. 6, 7.* (2) *Libertatis proprium est sic vivere, ut voles, Id. Offic. 1, 20. ex mente Stoicorum, sed addendum videtur ex Perso, excepto si quid Masuri rubrica vetavit, Stat. 5, 89. & ex Senecâ, Deo parere libertas est.* (3) § *Asperitas agrestis vult libertas mera dici, veraque virtus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6. & seq.* § *Nero libertatem Senecæ, quam servitium sæpius expertus est, Tac. Ann. 15, 61.* (4) *Fides, libertas, amicitia præcipua animi humani bona sunt, Id. Hist. 1, 15.* (5) *Libertatem & consuetudinem L. Brutus instituit, Id. Ann. in princip. 6.* Suet. Aug. 31.

Libertina, æ. f. *A bondwoman made free. Me Grata detinuit compede Myrtale Libertina, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 14.*

Libertinus, i. m. (1) || *The son of him that was once bound, but is now free,* (2) or, *one that was himself a bondman, and is since made free.* (1) *Ex usu superioris sec.* (2) *Ex usu inferioris.* *Utrumque colligitur ex loco Suet. Claud. 24.*

† *Liberto*, Ære. act. *To make free, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

Libertus, i. m. [quasi *liberatus*] *One that of bond is made free; a late servant, or bondman.* § *Feci è servo, ut esses libertus mihi, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 10.* § *Magis decorum est libertum, quam pationum, onus in viâ portare, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 100.*

Libet, libuit, & libitum est. imperf. *It liketh, or contenteth, me, thee, him, us, &c.* *Non libet plura scribere, Cic. Att. 2, 18.* § *Minimùm decet libère, cui multum licet, Sen. Troad. 336.*

|| *Libidinans*, tis. part. *Lecherous, wanton, lustfull, Lex. ex Petron. Arb.*

Libidinor, Æri, atus sum. dep. *To play the lecher, or wanton, Suet. Ner. 28.*

Libidinose, adv. || ius, comp. *Lustfully, willfully, after his own lust and pleasure, Cic. Div. in Verr. 12.* *In humiliores libidinosè crudelitèrque consulebatur, Liv. 3, 36.* *Libidinosis sævire, Tert.*

Libidinosis, a, um, adj. or. comp. *Isimus, sup.* (1) *Arbitrary, unreasonable, willfull.* (2) *Synecd. Lustfull, wanton, lecherous, fleshy, sensual.* (3) *Provoking lust and pleasure.* (1) § *A libidinosa sententiâ certum & definitum jus religionum eoa deterret, Cic. pro Domo.* (2) = *Nihil isto scitote esse luxuriosius, libidinosis, Id. in Pisone. 27.* *Libidinosisima mulier, Id. in Verr. 5, 33.* (3) || *Libidinosa dapes, provocative dishes, corroborating meats, Col. in Præf. 1, 10.*

Libido, dinis. f. [à *libère, i. e. placere*] (1) *One's will, humour, or fancy.* (2) *Lust, wantonness, lechery, concupiscence, sensuality.* (3) *Any unbridled passion, or unlawfull desire.* (1) || *Matura, dum libido eadem hæc manet, ubi se is in the same mind, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 4.* *Magis in decoris armis, quam in scortis libidinem habebant, Sall. B. C. 7.* (2) = *Quæ ad suspicionem stuprorum & libidinum pertinent, Cic. pro Font. 13.* (3) = *Docemur domitas habere libidines, coercere omnes cupiditates, Id. de Or. 1, 43.*

Libitina, æ. f. prop. *Dea, in cujus templo vendebantur, quæ ad funera pertinerent.* [à *libitu*; unde *libens Venus libentina dict. Vid. Prop.*] *Hinc factum, ut sign. impensas funebres, Suet. officium curandi funeris, Val. Max. & ipsam mortem, sive feretrum, in quo mortui efferuntur. The goddess Venus, or Proserpine, in whose temple all things were sold that belonged to burials; thence fancies to be the goddess of death.* (2) *The care of providing for a funeral.* (3) *The bier whereon the corpse is carryed.* (4) *Death itself.* (1) || *Triginta funerum millia in rationem Libitinæ venerunt, Suet. Ner. 39. the weekly bill, a book in which was set down the money paid into the treasury at the death of any person, a custom as ancient as Servius Tullius.* (2) *Val. Max. 5, 2, 10.* (3) *Multa pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 7. interpr. Acron. sed commodè in seq. notione exponi potest. In urbe tanta fuit pestilentia, ut tunc vix libitina sufficeret, Liv. 40, 19.* (4) *Si Libitinam evaserit æger, Juv. 12, 122.*

Libitinarius, i. m. qui libitinam exercebat. (1) || *He that hath the survey and charge about interments; the steward, or provider and overseer of obsequys.* (2) *But most properly an undertaker, who selleth, or leteth to hire, all things necessary for a funeral.* (3) || *Also a decrepit old man that hath one foot in the grave.* (1) *Vett. Gloss. Libitinarius Έπιταφιας.* (2) *Sen. de Benef. 6, 38.* (3) *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Libitum, i. n. vel fert. rect. *Libitus*, us. verb. [à *libet*] *One's will and liking.* § *Vix leg. nisi in acc. || ad libitum, at his pleasure.* *Suaque ipsi libita velut in captos exercebant, Tac. Ann. 6, 1, 4.*

* **Libo**, āre. act. [*ἀλειω*, Gr. stillō] (1) *To taste, or sip.* (2) *To pour out in offering.* (3) *To sacrifice, or offer; to drop, to sprinkle.* (4) *To touch lightly.* (5) *To gather, or pick out, in reading.* (1) *Apes flumina libant, Virg. Geor. 4, 54.* (2) *In mentā laticum libavit honorem, Id. Aen. 1, 740.* (3) *Certas fruges certāsque baccae sacerdotes libanto, Cic. de Legg. 2, 8.* (4) *Ex variis ingeniis excellentissima quæque libavimus, Id. de Inv. 2, 2.* § *Cibum libare digitis, Ov. Amm. 1, 577.* dapes, *Liv. 39, 43.* uvam, *Tib. 1, 11, 21.*

* **Libor**, āri. pass. *To be tasted, &c.* Libantur singula flammis, *Ov. Fast. 2, 653.*

* **Libonotus**, i. m. [*ex Libs, & Notus*] ventus flans inter liba, *Sen. Nat. Q. 5, 16.* al. leg. *Leuconotus, ut sit albus Notus, ap. Hor. Od. 7, 15.* The south-west wind, in the midst betwixt south and west. *Vid. Libanotus.*

* **Libra**, æ. f. [*ex λίβρα*, linguā Siculā] (1) *A pound, the pound Troyweight of 12 ounces; a-wirdupois, 16; & a pound in money, 20 shillings.* (2) *Also a measure holding somewhat near a pound weight in liquids.* (3) *A balance, or pair of scales to weigh with.* (4) *One of the twelve signs.* (5) *A carpenter's line, or mason's rule; a plummet, or level.* (6) *A poise, counterpoise, or ballast.* (7) *The height and summit of a place.* (1) *Cui satis una farris libra foret, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 69.* (2) *Populo denos modios, ac totidem olei libras divisit, Suet. Cæs. 38.* (3) *Lance ancipitis libræ suspendere aliquid, Pers. 4, 11.* (4) *Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Virg. Geor. 1, 208.* (5) *Col. 8, 1.* (6) *Plin. 16, 36.* (7) *Cæs. B. G. 3, 11.*

* **Librālis**, e. adj. *That is of a pound weight, or measure.* Malum cotoneum pondere librāli, *Plin. 19, 2.* Conf. *Col. 6, 2.*

* **Librāmen**, inis. n. [*ex libro*] *A balanceing, or counterpoising; equal poise, or weight; standing, or even, weight; a ballasting, a bias, Liv. 42, 65.*

* **Librāmentum**, i. n. id. (1) *A counterpoise, or even weight.* (2) *The tongue of a balance; a level, floor, or pavement.* (3) *A string, or cord, to tie ordnance with.* (4) *A weight of lead; stone, &c. to make the motion more steady.* (5) *A forcer, to command water up hill.* (1) *Col. 1, 5.* (2) *Plin. Epist. 4, 30, 10.* *Vitr. 7, 4.* (3) *Tac. Hist. 3, 23.* (4) *Libramenti plumbi aut saxorum, Liv. 38, 5.* (5) *Plin. 31, 6.*

* **Librans**, tis. part. *Weighing, or poising.* Et fluetus suprà, vento librante, pendit, *Sil. Ital. 17, 278.* Librans terra per quæ pendet, *Plin. H. 2, 4.* ex alto sese aquila, *Id. 10, 3.* Conf. *Sil. 2, 622.*

Librāria, æ. f. [*à liber*] (1) *A library of books, a bookseller's shop.* (2) [*à libra*] *a woman weigher of wool, or flax; a servant maid.* (1) *Gell. 5, 4.* (2) *Juv. 6, 476.*

Librāriolus, i. m. dim. [*à librarius*] *A petty scrivener, or under clerk; a book-keeper, Cic. Att. 4, 4.* & de Legg. 1, 2.

Librārium, i. n. [*à liber*] *A gross register, a chest to keep books, or any such things, in; a library.* Exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum, *Cic. pro Mil. 12.*

Librārius, a, um. adj. [*à liber*] *Pertaining to books.* § *Scalprum librarium, a penknife, Suet. Vitell. 2.* Librarium atramentum, printing, or writing, ink, *Plin. 35, 6.* Libraria taberna; a bookseller's, or stationer's, shop, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 9.* Scriptor librarius, a transcriber, a writer of other mens works, *Hor. A. P. 534.*

Librārius, i. m. subst. (1) *A scrivener, a clerk, an amanuensis.* (2) *A bookwriter, a transcriber, a librarykeeper.* (3) *Also a keeper of books of accounts, a clerk of a company.* (4) *A printer, a bookbinder, or stationer.* (1) *Legi literas non tuas, sed librarii tui, Cic. Attic. 6, 6.* (2) *Mihi librarius mittatur, qui exscribat hypomnemata, Cic. Phil. ad Tir. 16, 21.* (3) *Veget. 4.* Ex usu hodierno satis commode.

* **Librārius**, a, um. adj. [*à libra*] *That weigheth a pound, of a pound weight.* Caro in trusta libraria conciditur, *Col. 12, 53.* *vid. & Vitr. 8, extr.*

* **Librātio**, ōnis. f. [*ab eodem*] *A weighing by the pound, a poising, or leveling, Vitr. 10, 8.* & 6, 1.

* **Librātor**, ōris. m. verb. [*à libro*] (1) *A conveyer of water from springs to conduits, by leveling the ground.* (2) *A slinger, a burler of stones in war.* (1) *Libratorem mittas, qui exploret sitne locus altior mari, Plin. Ep. 10, 50.* (2) *Libratoribus funditoribusque attributus locus, Tac. Ann. 13, 39.*

* **Librātus**, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Weighed, poised, leveled.* (2) *Met. Deliberated, advised.* (1) *Tellus ponderibus librata suis, Ov. Met. 1, 13.* Pondere ipso librator, *Liv. 30, 18.* (2) *Apul.*

* **Librāle**, is. n. *The beam of the balance, Fest. 1.* Scapus libræ.

Librilla, ōrum. pl. n. instrumenta bellica, *Fest. rectus Scal. legit Librilia, um.* Slings used heretofore in war to hurl stones, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 81.*

Librāpens, dis. m. [*ex libra, & pendo*] *A weigher; an officer that holdeth, or looketh to, the balance in weighing money between buyer and seller, whence it was called per æs & libram venditio, concerning which, as it relateth to an imaginary sale, see Boëth. comm. 3. and Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 69.* Librā mercaturæ ære, *Epist. 2, 2, 158.* Stipis ponderandæ pensatores, paymasters in the army; Libripentes dicuntur, *Plin. 33, 3.*

* **Libro**, āre. act. [*i. e. librā pondere*] (1) *To weigh, or poise.* (2) *To counterpoise, to counterbalance, to level; to try by plumb rule.* (3) *To divide equally.* (4) *To throw, sling, or swing.* (5) *To gauge.* (1) *Apes pondusculo lapilli se librant, Plin. 11, 10.* Stabat anxius heros, Librabatque metus, *Stat. Theb. 9, 166.* (2) *Lapillis apes sese per nubila librant, Virg. Geor. 4, 196.* (3) *Cum paribus Titan orbem libramerit horis, Col. 10, 42.* (4) *Summā telum librabat ab aure, Virg. Aen. 9, 417.* (5) *Librare aquam, Plin. 9.* Librat se ex alto aquila, the eagle bo- vireth on high, *Plin. 10, 3.* Librare glandes, to shoot, discharge, or carry, bullets; as guns do, *Veget.*

* **Libror**, āri. pass. *To be poised, &c.* Manus librator-artificis temperamento, *Plin. 12, 25.*

* **Libs**, libis, m. [*λίψ*, Gr. sc. ventus ex Li- byā; nempe Africus; ἀλιεύς] *The southwest wind, Plin. 18, 34.*

* **Libum**, i. n. [*ita dict. quod libratur prius- quam ederent*] *A cake made of honey, meal and oil; a wafer.* § *Leg. & libus, i. m. ap. Non.* Adorea liba per herbam Subjiciunt epulis, *Virg. Aen. 7, 109.* Conf. *Ov. Fast. 3, 735.*

Liburna, æ. f. sc. navis. [*à Liburnis*, pop. qui eā usi] *A light and swift ship; a foist, or pinnace; a privateer, a galley, Hor. Ep. 1, 1.* Luc. 4, 530.

Liburnica, æ. f. sc. navis. id. quod liburna, *Plin. 6, 16.* *Suet. Aug. 17.*

Liburnus, i. m. [*à similitudine libornicæ navis*] *A litter, or couch, made like a foist, or brigantine, for noblemen to be carried in softly and easily, Juv. 6, 476.*

Licēbile, fut. [*ab Imperf. licet*] pon. interdum pro conj. *Alitbo, alibit, Hor. Epod. 15, 19.*

Licēns, tis. part. [*à liceor*] *Offering a price, cheapening, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18.*

Licēns, tis. adj. ex part. or, comp. *Unconfined, licentious, extravagant, luxurycus.* Joci licentes, *Stat. Sylv. 1, ult.* Licentior & divitior fluxit dithyrambus, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 48.* Licentior vita, *Val. Max. 9, 1, 2.*

Licēter, adv. ius, comp. *Licentiously; over- freely, with too much liberty; overboldly, or rashly.* § *Ingredi liberè, non licēter errare, Cic. Orat. 24.* Licentiùs errare, *Virg. Aen. 7, 557.* & *Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 10, 29.* Jamque adeo licēter elu- debant, *Liv. 29, 31.*

Licētia, æ. f. *Licētia propriè est facultas se- cundum quam aliquid licet, ut quis faciat, vel omittat, vel impediat.* (1) *Licēse, liberty in a middle sense.* (2) *But commonly used for an ex- cess thereof, licentiousness.* (3) *Arbitrary proceed- ings.* (4) *Unrulyness, or boisterousness.* (1) *Om- nes deteriores sumus licētiā, Ter. Haut. 3, 1,*

74. — **Licētia** libertasque vivendi, *Cic. (2)* Civitas inter libertatem licētiāque divisa, *Tac. (3)* Eadem licētiā in plures annos ordina- vit, *Suet. Cæs. 76.* — **Lidido**, Id. ibid. (4) *Obruērat tumulos immanē licētia ponti, Ov. Met. 1, 309.* § *Infinita licētia, full power, an unlimited commission to do as he pleased, Sen. 11* Poētica licētia, a liberty assumed by poets of using some syllables, words, or phrases, in a pecu- liar manner; of coining new words, &c.

§ **Licētiātus**, a, um. part. doctus cum dig- nitate licētiæ, *Licensed, authorized, approved.* Ex usu hodierno.

Licētiōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Rash, licentious, dissolute, unruly.* (2) *Assuming, improper.* (1) *Ex moribus imperatoris miles aut intactus aut licētiōsus, Tac. (2)* *Quint. 1, 6.*

Licēo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. (1) *To be law- full.* (2) *To be prized, or valued; to be set at a price for what it is to be sold.* (1) *Felices quibus ista licet, Ov. 11* Sed hæc notio vix obtinet præterquam in tertiis personis. (2) *Parvo cum pre- tio diu licerent, Mart. 6, 6.* ex Gronov. ceteri perperam licerēt.

Licēor, ēri, itus sum dep. *To cheapen a thing, to bid money for it; to offer the price.* Jocos ridi- culos vendō; agite, licemini, *Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 39.* Ac ne in locatione novorum vestigalium, immoderatus licerentur, propalam monuit, *Suet. Jul. Cæs. 20.*

Licēriāna pyra, sive **Licernina**, ab auctore dicta, *Plin. 15, 15.*

† **Licēssit**, pro licuerit, *Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 13.* ut prohibēssit pro prohibuerit, *Cic.*

Licet, ēbat, licuit, licitum est. imperf. (1) *It is lawfull.* (2) *It is free; or possible; I, thou, he, we, &c. have power, authority, or leave, to do it; I am content, you may if you will.* (1) *Pec- care nemini licet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19.* (2) *Id licere dēimus, quod cuque conceditur, Ibid.* Modò liceat vivere, est spes, *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31.* § *Quæto tibi licet esse, you may set your heart at rest, Plaut.* Bibas licebit, you may drink if you please, *Cic. 5* Pugnes licet, *Varr.* Licet janitor exau- gues terreat umbras, *Virg. Aen. 6, 400.* § *Hæc formula ferè est elipsis tū ut.* § *Licet tibi esse bonam virum, Quint. & bono viro, Cic. 11* Per me licet, you may for all me, *Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 29.* Si per te licet, if you give me leave, *Plaut.*

Licet, assentiendi formula, sive concedentis, *Be it so, content.*

Licet, conjunct. adversat. quam sequitur ferè tamen, & regit subj. *Although, albeit.* Fixeit æripedem cervam licet, *Virg. Aen. 6, 802.* § *Sanctius, Faber, Litt. aliq; viri docti semper esse verbum subintellecū conjunct. ut diseret affir- mant; sed an hoc perpetuum sit, ex allato exemplo judicent licebit.*

* **Lichen**, ōnis. m. [*ἀλειχην*, Gr.] (1) *A tetter, or ringworm.* (2) *Also the herb liverwurt.* In plur. ferè morbum sign. lichenes. (1) *Sordidi lichenes, Mart. 11, 99.* § *Græcū est.* Men- ragram *Plin. seculo aliquis dixerunt, Latine teste ip- so, 26, 1.* ἀλειχην impetigo, *Gloss.* (2) *Plin. 26, 4.*

§ **Liciātorium**, i. n. *Lignum in quo licium in- volvitur, a weaver's beam, Hier. 1.* Jugum.

Licinā, æ. f. sc. olea. (1) *A kind of olives.* (2) *Also the herb star vervain.* (1) *Col. 11, 49.* Licinianam appellat Cato, c. 6. (2) *Apul.*

§ **Licinus**, a, um. adj. *Licinum quod sursum versus reflectitur.* Hinc § *licini boves, having their horns turned upwards, Serv.*

Licitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A setting out to sale to him that will bid most; a prizeing, or cheapening.* Exquisitis pretiis & licitationibus factis, *Cic. Verr. 2, 53.* Licitationem potius apponam, quam il- lud minoris veneat, *Id.*

Licitator, ōris. m. verb. *One that enhanceth the price, one that in cheapening outbiddeth others; a chapman, Cic. Offic. 3, 15.*

§ **Licitatrix**, icis. f. *A chapwoman, Dig.*

§ **Licēdē**, vel **Licēdō**, adv. *Lawfully, warrant- ably.* Inclinata Latinitatis vocab. 1. Legitime.

Licitor, āli. dep. freq. [*à liceor*] (1) *To cheapen, to offer a price, to bid for a thing, to sit*

a price upon. (2) || Also to outbid, to enhance the price and set it higher, to vie with one another, who shall bid most. (3) † To skirmish, to box, or buffet. (1) Licitamini hostium capita, Curt. 4, 1. (2) Calor licitantium vestigia ultra modum solitæ conductionis inflavit, Cæj. J. C. (3) Pars Saxa jactant, inter se licitantur, Enn. ap. Non. 2, 505.

Licitum est, præter. [à licet] imperf. I, thou, he, we, &c. might. ¶ Dum licitum est illi, as long as he might, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 12.

Liciturus, a, um, part. fut. [à liceo] That shall be lawfull. Quod nihil magis ei licitum esset plebeio, rempubl. perdere, quam, &c. Cic. Attic. 2, 1. Conf. Liv. 22, 21.

Licitus, a, um, part. [à licet] (1) Lawfull, allowable. Item part. [à liceo] (2) Cheapening, having cheapened, or bid. (1) ¶ Si esset licitum per nautas, if the seamen had been willing, Cic. (2) Id. ap. Litt. sed locum non reperio.

Licium, i. n. [licia sunt quibus stamina ligantur, qu. ligia, Isid.] (1) The woof about the beam, or the threads of the shuttle. (2) Thread, or yarn. (1) Licia telæ addere, Virg. Geor. 1, 2. (2) Terna tibi licia circundo, Id. Ecl. 8, 74.

Lictor, oris. m. [à ligo] ut à lego lictor, Voff. sc. à ligandis reis, Non.] I, lictor, colliga manus, Liv. a serjeant, or beadle; a macebearer, or virger: a consul had twelve of these officers to go before him; they carried each a bundle of rods tied up with an ax, this for capital, those for smaller crimes; a serjeant at arms, a marshal, an executioner, Cic. pro Rab. 4.

Lictorius, a, um, adj. Pertaining to a serjeant. Lictorii fasces, Plin. 7, 30.

Licuit, præter. [à licet] It was lawfull, or fit, Cic. § Item præter. à liqueo; unde delicit, Ov. Met. 4, 251. He melted.

Lien, enis. m. & Liēnis, is. The milt, the spleen. Seditionem facit lien, Plaut. Merc. 1, 14. Lienis ubi affectus est, intumescit, Cels. 4, 9.

¶ Liēnicus, a, um, adj. Sick of the spleen, splenetic, or that hath his spleen swollen, or a great pain in the milt, Plin. 29, 3. ubi tamen Harduin. leg. & emendat lientericus.

Liēnis. id. quod lien, quod vid.

Liēnōsus, a, um, adj. (1) Sick of the spleen. (2) Swollen, inflated; or according to some subject to a palpitation, or panting. (1) Pyrrhi pollicis in dextro pede tactus lienosis medebatur, Plin. 7, 2. (2) Cor lienosum habeo; jamdudum salit, Plaut. Cæs. 2, 6, 62.

* Lientēria, æ. f. [ex λείος levis, & έντερον intestinum] A lax, or looseness; a kind of flux, wherein the meat cometh from a man without any concoction, or digestion, as he took it. Levitas intestinorum λαιεντερία vocatur, Cels. 2, 1.

* Lientēricus, i. m. [λαιεντεριος, Gr.] That hath such a flux, or lax; troubled with a looseness, Plin. 29, 3. Vid. Lienicus.

¶ Liga, æ. f. [à ligo; unde ligii homines] A league. Ligius vassallus; Ligium feudum, ita dict. quod ad servitutem ligat, C.

¶ Ligaculum, i. n. A scovel, or malkin, Erasim.

Ligamen, inis. n. [à ligo] A band, or tie. Salices ad ligamina vitium, Col. 11, 2. Ligamina ventis Demere, Ov. Met. 14, 230.

Ligamentum, i. n. A band, or string, where with any thing is tied up; bandage for wounds, a ligament. Ligamenta vulneribus parare, Tac. Ann. 15, 54, 4.

Ligans, tis. part. Binding. Ligantes laqueo colla, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 32.

¶ Ligarius, i. A kind of fish, Litt. ex Aufon.

Ligatio, onis. f. A binding, or tying, Litt. ex Cels.

Ligatura, æ. f. (1) A binding, a ligature, or bandage. (2) ¶ An annulet. (1) Ligatura in vitibus locum debet mutare, Pallad. 1, 6. (2) Augustin.

Ligatus, a, um, part. (1) Bound, or tied, up. (2) Fettered. (3) Compact, joined together. (1) Crines ligatos impedire vittâ, Tibul. 1, 6, 66.

(2) Ligatus à prætoribus, Cic. Catil. 4, 6, 13. Mundus, dissolvi non potest, nisi ab eodem, quo est ligatus, Id. de Univ. 5. ¶ sed al. ieg. colligatus.

¶ Ligellum, i. n. Perperam habent aliqui libb. pro tigillo, ap. Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 22.

* Lignarium, i. n. A wood yard; pile, or stack, of wood, Varr.

Lignarius, a, um, adj. Belonging to wood, or timber. ¶ Faber lignarius, a carpenter, Liv.

* Lignarius, i. m. He that beweth, or purveyeth, wood; a woodmonger, a timbermerchant, Liv. 35, 41.

* Lignatio, onis. f. verb. (1) A fueling; a bewing, fetching, or purveying, of wood to burn. (2) Also a grove where wood may be taken. (1) Milites lignationi, causâ in sylvas discesserunt, Cæs. B. G. 5, 38. (2) Col. 1, 5.

* Lignator, oris. m. verb. He who goeth forth to get wood, and to provide fuel; a purveyor for wood, a woodmonger, a beaver of wood. Lignatores oppressi, Cæs. B. G. 5, 26. Pabulatores & lignatores tueri, Liv. 41, 1.

* Ligneolus, a, um, adj. dim. [à ligneus] Made of wood. Hæc scripsi ad lychnuchum ligneolum, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 7. ¶ Ligneolæ hominum figuræ, puppets, Apul. de Mundo, p. 741.

* Ligneus, a, um, adj. Wooden, made of wood, of timber. ¶ Soleæ ligneæ, wooden shoes, pattens, chapots, Cic. de Invent. 2, 50. Equus ligneus, Propert. 3, 9, 42.

¶ Lignile, is. n. A woodhouse, or woodloft; a stack of wood, Jun.

* Lignipes, edis. m. & Lignipedium, i. n. [ex lignum, & pes] A patten, a wooden shoe, Fest.

* Lignor, ari, arius sum. dep. To go to purvey and get wood, to gather fuel. Equites in oliveto, dum lignantur, interfecti sunt, Hirt. B. Hisp. 27.

* Lignōsus, a, um, adj. Hard like wood, woody. Radix lignosa, Plin. 12, 7.

* LIGNUM, i. n. [à legendo, de caduco enim propriè dicitur, Varr. L. L. 5, 7.] (1) Wood properly for fire, sometimes for other uses. (2) A log, chump, or block. (3) The stone, or kernel, in fruit. (4) ¶ Meton. Tables of stone to write on. (1) Aridum compone lignum, Hor. Od. 3, 17. Non ex quovis ligno Mercurius fit, Prov.

(2) Dissolve frigus; ligna super foco Large repōnens, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 5. Truncus ficulnus, inutile lignum, &c. Id. Sat. 1, 8, 1. (3) Plin. 12, 11. (4) Hott. JC.

Lico, are. act. (1) To bind, tie, or wrap; to tie up, to tie fast. ¶ (2) To bewitch and disable. (1) & Ligare vulnera, Ov. Met. 7, 850. aliquem legibus, Stat. Sylv. 4, 3, 75. (2) Isid. 8, 9.

Ligor, ari. pass. To be bound. Ligari vinculo propiore, Ov. Met. 9, 549.

Ligo, onis. m. A spade, a shovel, a mattock, a ploughshare, an iron rake, or such like instrument, to dig and delve with, Hor. Ep. 5, 30.

¶ Ligōnizo, arc. act. To dig, or cast, up earth with a pickax, Litt. ex Col. sed q.

* Ligula, æ. f. vel ¶ Lingula, Prisc. promiscui ferè usûs ap. vet. [dim. à lingua, per. Sync. rû n.] (1) ¶ A little tongue. (2) Propter similitudinem, The latchet of a shoe, a shoe tie. (3) ¶ A tenor. (4) ¶ The tongue of a pipe. (5) A spoon, scummer, or ladle; an apothecary's spatula. (6) A measure containing three drams and a scruple (quarta pars cyathi.) (7) ¶ A long sword, or dagger, made like a tongue. (8) A small slip, or neck, of land. (9) A word of contempt said of anything that is thin, slim, and slender. (10) ¶ The hollow, or flap, and tip of the ear. (11) ¶ The flap, or cover, of the throat. (1) In primo sensu vix occurrit. (2) Mart. 2, 29. (3) Vitruv. ap. Litt. (4) Id. ap. Eund. (5) Offas adipis liquamine tinctas lingula demittito, Col. 6, 2. (6) Duarum aut trium ligularum mensura, Plin. 20, 5. (7) Gell. 10, 25. (8) Oppida posita in extremis lingulis promontoriisque, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22. ita leg. Budreus. (9) Plaut. Pæn. 5, 5, 30. (10) Sidon. (11) Ex usu medd. = Epiglottis. ¶

Ligula astrictoria, vel simpliciter, ligula, a lace, or point, Jun.

Ligula cruralis, a garter, Id.

* LIGURIO, ire. neut. al. scribi. Ligurtio in vet. libb. [an à λυγρον; suave; aut à lingo, extrito?]. (1) To eat deliciously, to pick and choose, tid bits, to feed nicely and delicately. (2) To stabber up. (3) To banker after, or long for. (4) To consume, waste, and spend riotously; to play the glutton. (1) Quæ, cum amatore suo quum cenant, liguriunt, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 14. (2) Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 70. (3) Cum quidam agrariam curationem ligurent, disturbavi rem, Cic. Fam. 11, 21. (4) Non leviter improbißima lucra ligurare, Id. Verr. 3, 76.

* Ligurius, oris. f. verb. Greedyneß, gluttony, liquorishness, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.

* Liguritor, oris. m. A lickdish, a glutton, Aufon. Ep. gr. 120.

Ligusticum, ci. n. Lousage of Lombardy, Plin. 19, 8. Col. 12, 57.

Ligustrum, i. n. Privet, or primeprint; also white withywind, or withbind. Alba ligustra cadunt, Virg. Ecl. 2, 18.

* Liliaceus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, lily. ¶ Oleum liliaceum, oil of lily, Pallad. 6, 14.

* Liliærum, i. n. A place where lily grows, a lilybed, Pallad. 3, 21.

* LILIVM, i. n. [à Gr. λελίον] A lily, a flower of which there are several sorts. Candida lilia, Virg. Æn. 6, 709. Breve liliun, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 16.

* LIMA, æ. f. [ex limus, a, um. quod obliquis aciebus secatur, Mart.] (1) ¶ A file. (2) Met. Also the correcting, or mending, of any thing; as of a book, &c. (1) Nec limâ, nec torno, nec id genus serratibus, uti, Apul. Florid. 2, p. 778.

(2) Limæ labor & mora, Hor. A. Pœt. 291.

* Limadus, a, um, part. To be corrected, or amended. Hortor illi te expoliendum limandumque permittas, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. conf. Cels. 6, 12.

* ¶ Limatè. adv. ius. comp. Exactly, accurately, correctly, politely, neatly, finely, Amm. 15, ult. ¶ Accuratè.

* ¶ Limatio, onis. f. A filing, or polishing, Aug.

* ¶ Limatula, æ. f. A little file, Næv.

* Limatulus, a, um, adj. dim. bellè limatus, politus. Neat, subtle, accurate, fine, quaint. = Opus hîc est limatulo & polito judicio tuo, Cic. Fam. 5, ult.

* ¶ Limatūra, æ. f. Powder, or dust, that cometh of filing, Onom. vet. limatura βλινμα.

* Limatus, a, um, p. rt. & adj. or, comp. (1) Filed, polished. (2) Neat, trim, pure, elegant, curious. (1) Oratore limatus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 39. (2) Limatus dicendi genus, Id. de Cl. Orat. 34.

Limax, acis. m. Col. f. Plin. [ex limo in quo delitescit, vel quod de limo nascatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3. unde Plaut. Met. pro meretrice, quod miferos amantes καταφαγει, ut limax olera & folia plantarum arrodit] (1) A snail, a dewsnail, or slug. (2) A thievish wretch, a cutthroat, a quean, a harlot. (1) Implicitus conchæ limax, Col. 10, v. 324. Limaces lividæ, Plaut. ap. Varr. (2) Id. in Fragm.

¶ Limbator, oris. m. & trix, icis. f. An embroiderer, stuff for covering, or beeing, Litt. ex Catull. sed. q.

¶ Limbatus, a, um, part. Guarded, or purified; embroidered; Treb. Poll.

¶ Limbellus, i. m. dim. [à limbulus] A little hem, Plaut. ap. Litt. sed q.

¶ Limbolarius, i. m. [à limbulus] A maker of gards, or purses; an embroiderer, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

¶ Limbolarius, i. m. in vet. libb. pro limbolarius, Voff.

¶ Limbulus, i. m. dim. [à limbus] A little hem, or fringe, Litt. quâ auct. non dicit.

LIMBUS, i. m. A purse, a welt, a lace, a border, or guard. about a coat, or gown; a fringe, or selvedge. Aureus limbus obibat chlamydem, Ov. Met. 5, 51. ¶ Limbus duodecim signorum, Varr. ¶ Limbus schoasticis theologis est pars inferum.

LIMEN, inis. n. [à λειμν, portus; al. ex limus, quod transversè locatur, Fest. qu. luminis, aliter.

alter limen, est enim limen januae (1) *The lintel, or threshold, of a door.* (2) *A goal, a station, a limit.* (3) *An entry, or entrance.* (4) *Synecd. The house.* (1) *Limen superum, inferumque salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1.* (2) *Signo Corripit spatia audito, lumenque relinquunt, Virg. Aen. 5, 316. Unde & qui captus ab hostibus ad suos fines redit, postliminio redire dicitur.* (3) *Limen interni maris multi eum locum appellaverunt, Plin. 3, 1.* (4) *Exilio domos & dulcia limina mutant, Virg. Georg. 2, 511. ¶ Perfringere limina, to break down the gates, Id. Aen. 2, 480. Limina imperii, the frontiers, or marches. In limine impingere, Prov. to be out at first dash. Limine submoveri, to be turned out of waiting, to be no longer a client, Juv. 3, 124. A limine salutare disciplinas, to be a novice therein, to be a poor scholar, Sen. Ep. 49.*

* *Limenarcha, æ. m. [ex λιμὴν portus, & ἀρχὴ imperium] The warden of the ports, Dig.*

LIMES, itis. m. [à limus obliquus, vid. n. 2.] (1) *A bound, or limit; a border, or frontier; a boundary, or landmark.* (2) *A cross path.* (3) *A great broad way.* (1) *Limes agro positus litem ut discerneret agris, Virg. Aen. 12, 898.* (2) *Seclitus in obliquum limes, Ov. Met. 2, 130.* (3) *Vid. insignem locum ap. Liv. 21, 24.*

* *Limeum, i. n. æt. Limeum. [ἀπὸ τοῦ λουπῆ, i. e. à peste, quod sit venenosum] A poisonous herb, called also belenium, Plin. 27, 11.*

* *Limicola, æ. comp. gen. Bred, or living, in mud. Limicolæ ostrea, Auson. Ep. 7, 37.*

* *Limiger, æra, um. adj. Muddy, or bearing mud. ¶ Uvae limigeræ. Weeds covered over with mud, Auson. Mos. 45. ¶ Limotus.*

¶ *Liminare, is. n. A threshold.*

* *Liminaris, e. adj. Ad limen pertinens. Belonging to a threshold. Limiæ traves, Vitruv. 6, 4.*

¶ *Liminium, i. n. Banishment, or exile, Lex. ex Prud. 9. d. eliminium.*

* *Limis, e. adj. Crooked, askew, Fest. ¶ Limus.*

¶ *Limitaneus, a, um. adj. Belonging to the marches, bounds, or frontiers. ¶ Dux limitaneus, a marquis that is to defend the marches. Limitanei, sc. milites, soldiers in garrison upon the frontiers; qui & limitanes, Amm. ¶ Sæpe apud posteriores ævi scriptores reperitur.*

* *Limitaris, e. adj. Limitary, belonging to bounds. ¶ Iter limitare, A footpath five feet broad betwixt one man's ground and another's, Varr. L. L. 4, 4.*

* *Limitatio, òis. f. verb. A bounding, or limiting. Limitatio terræ vinealis, Col. 3, 12.*

¶ *Limitator, òis. m. A limiter, Lexicogr. ex Liv.*

¶ *Limitatus ager. A country, or county, divided into hides, or ploughlands, Fest. ¶ Limitibus descriptus.*

* *Limito, are. act. To bound, or limit; to divide and part, to set bounds and limits. Vineas limitari decumano oportet, Plin. 17, 22. ¶ Inven. & apud Cic. Ep. 3, 8. in vet. lib. teste Budæo, ubi al. leg. limavit.*

* *Limitor, ari, atus sum. dep. Idem. Vineas limitari decumano oportet, Plin. 17, 22.*

* *Limma, atis. n. [λεῖμμα, Gr. i. e. defectus] A half note in music; Macrobi. Somn. Scip. 2, 1.*

* *Limo, are. act. [à lima] i. e. lima polio. (1) To file, to take away what is superfluous, to polish. (2) To amend, to correct. (1) In arbores exacuunt limantque cornua elephantum, Plin. 18, 1. (2) Stylus ille maximè ornat ac limat, Cic. de Orat. 3, 49. ¶ Scalpere atque limare gemmas, to cut diamonds, Plin. 36, 7. Limare commoda, to file off, or pare away, one's profit, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37.*

* *Limo, are. neut. [à limus. adj.] ¶ Limare caput cum aliquâ, to join beads; also to askew, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 81.*

* *Limo, are. act. [à limus, subst.] unde oblimo, Virg. Georg. 3, 136. i. e. limo impleo. To fill with dirt, to daub.*

* *Limor, ari, atus. pass. To be filed, polished, &c. Curâ limari, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 6, 37.*

Limo, òis. m. A range, or beam, betwixt two horses in a coach, Litt. ex. Col.

* *Limod, adv. Askew, Solin.*

* *Limones, umi, pl. m. Lemons, Scil.*

* *Limonia, æ. f. [à λεῖμων pratum] herba, alterum genus Anemones, Plin. 21, 11.*

* *Limonia mala, Limons, or lemons.*

* *Limoniaus, is. m. [à λεῖμων pratum; ita dict. à pratens virore] A precious stone, the emerald, Plin. 37, 10.*

* *Limonion, i. n. vel Limonium. [ab eodem; quod pratis nascitur] The herb water-green, or wild beets, Plin. 22, 22.*

* *Limonitas, atis. Abundance of mud, muddy, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* *Limosus, a, um. adj. Full of mud, or slime; muddy, slimy. Limosus juncus, Virg. Ecl. 1, 49. lacus, Id. Aen. 2, 136.*

* *Limpidus, a, um. adj. [ex limpha, pro limpha, qu. limphidus, vel qu. à λεῖπας, ἀδός] Isimus, sup. Clear, bright, pure, transparent, clear as water. Lacus limpidi, Catull. 4, 24. ¶ Vinum defecatum & limpidissimum, Col. 12, 28.*

* *Limpitudo, òis. f. Clearness, brightness, Plin. 32, in fin.*

* *Limulus, a, um. adj. dim. Somewhat a wry, or askew, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 12.*

* *Limus, a, um. adj. & Limis, e. obliquus, transversus. [à λεῖμα, unde & limax λεῖμα animal cochleæ simile, tortuosum, Hesych.] Crooked, a wry, askew. ¶ Ego limis, sc. oculis, ipecto, I looked askew upon, or cast a sheep's eye at, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53.*

* *Limus, i. m. [al. ex λεῖος, lævis, lubricus; al. à λυμα, sordes, quæ abluntur; al. à λεῖμας, locus humidus; al. ex λυω, limo obduco, vid. λυμα, limus] (1) Mud, slime, clay, loam, mortar. (2) A kind of garment wore by those that waited on public officers, or at the sacrifices. (1) Darescit limus igni, Virg. Ecl. 8, 80. (2) Nig. & Hygin. ap. Serv. in Virg. Aen. 12, 120. ubi al. & fort. rectius, lino.*

* *Linamentum, i. n. (1) Linen, thread, that which is made of flax. (2) Lint, a tent for a wound. (3) The wick of a candle. (1) Col. 6, 11. (2) Cels. 8, 9. & alibi. Admoveere oportet naribus extinctum ex lucernâ linamentum, Cels. 4, 20. ¶ Linamenta, òrum. pl. Any thing made of linen, Plin. 7, 2.*

* *Linarium, i. n. A flaxplat, Col.*

* *Linarius, i. m. A flaxdresser, a flaxmerchant; he that selleth, or worketh, flax, or linen, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34.*

* *Linctus, a, um. part. [à lingo] Sucked, licked, Plin. 35, 50. ed Hard.*

* *Linctus, òs. m. [à lingo] A licking, or sucking down, softly; a lapping; a lobeck, or electuary. Multi tussim linctu salis discussere, Plin. 36, 17.*

* *Linea, æ. f. propriè est funiculus ex lino.*

(1) *A line, or any long string.* (2) *A carpenter's, or mason's, plumline; a sounding plummet.* (3) *A fishing line.* (4) *A line in a book.* (5) *A break.* (6) *A bound, a long cord, or rather a rail, dividing the ranks of citizens as they sat, to keep them in their places.* (7) *A degree of kindred, a lineage.* (8) *The lines in a dial, showing the hours; the points in the table.* (1) *Ligato pede longâ lineâ gallina custoditur, Col.* (2) *Linea & perpendiculari uti, Cic. 2. fr. 3, 1.* (3) *Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 22. Captum lineâ trahit piscem, Mart. 5, 57.* (4) *Apul. ¶ Versus, versiculus, Cic.* (5) *Plin. 35, 10.* (6) *Quid frustra refugis? cogit nos linea jungi, Ov. Amor. 3, 2, 19. & Met. Mors ultima linea rerum, Hor. Epist. 1, 16, ult.* (7) *Ap. JCC. vet. Plin. 2, 3.* (8) *Salmaf. ¶ Linea margaritarum, a string of pearls; a bracelet, or row, of pearls, Scav. ¶ Linea dives, the pit and boxes in the theatre, wherein the senators and equestrian order sat, Mart. 8, 78. Extremâ lineâ amare, to love at a distance, to love with never so little encouragement, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12.*

* *Linealis, e. adj. Lineal, in a line, Amm. 22, 40. ¶ Linearis.*

* *Lineamentatio, òis. f. The draught of the shape, or proportion, &c. Jul. Firm. ¶ Graphis.*

* *Lineamentum, i. n. (1) The form and figure; the proportion, draught, or shape, of a body or village; the strokes, or lines, drawn either to painting, or geometry. (2) A lineament, a diagram. (1) *Quæ compositio membrorum? quæ conformatio lineamentorum? Cic. N. D. 1, 18.* (2) *In geometriâ lineamenta formæ intervalla, &c. Id. de Orat. 1, 42.**

* *Linearis, e. adj. Pertaining to a line, drawn out in lines, Plin. 35, 3.*

* *Lineatio, òis. f. A drawing of lines, Vitruv. 9, 4.*

* *Lineator, òis. m. He that draweth lines, Boët.*

* *Lineatus, a, um. part. Drawn out by way of model, or plan, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 42.*

* *Lineo, are. act. To draw lines, to draw the figure of a thing in lines, Vitruv. 9, 4.*

* *Lineola, æ. f. A little line, or streak, Gell. 10, 1.*

* *Lineus, a, um. adj. Flaxen, or linen, made of flax. Linea vincula, Virg. Aen. 5, 510.*

* *Lineæ vestes, Plin. 12, 6.*

* *LINGO, ere, xi, etum. act. [à Gr. λεῖγω, fut. secund. λεχῶ. inserto n, unde & Angl. to lick. (1) To lick with the tongue. (2) To suck softly, and let go down by little and little. (1) Mel mihi videor lingere, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 21. (2) Plin. 37, 10.*

* *Lingua, æ. f. [ex lingo, quâ lingimus, quâ lingua] (1) A tongue. (2) Meton. A language, or speech. (3) Detraction, slander, calumny. (4) Eloquence. (5) A promontory, or narrow piece of land running into the sea. (6) The name of several herbs, as lingua bubula, lang de beuf, &c.*

(1) *Linguis micat ore trifurcis, Virg. Aen. 3, 439.* (2) *Doctus sermones utriusque linguæ, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5.* (3) *Vitemus oculos hominum, si linguas minus facile possumus, Cic.* (4) *Concedat laurea linguæ, ap. Eund. Offic. 1, 22.* (5) *Oppida posita in extremis linguis, promontoriisque, Cæsar. B. G. 3, 12. Eminent in altum lingua, in quâ sita est, Cic. 44, 11.* (6) *Plin. 24, 19. ¶ Linguam stitantis canis imitari, to toll out the tongue, Pers. Hæsitare linguâ, titubante linguâ loqui, to flammer, or stutter, Ov.*

* *Linguae, es. id. quod lingula, Plin. 25, 11.*

* *¶ Lingualis, a, um. adj. dim. [à linguax] Talkative, full of tongue, or tittle-tattle, Litt. ex Plaut. sed non reperio.*

* *Linguarium, i. n. (1) An instrument where-with one's tongue is kept, a gag, or as others say, a penalty imposed on one who hath a lavish tongue. Linguario indiget, Prov. vid. Sen. de Benef. 4, 36. Vid. Moret. explicat. in Variis, 12, 5. & Lips. in locum.*

* *¶ Linguat, a, um. part. That hath a good tongue, well languaged, well spoken, that hath skill in several languages, a linguist, Tert. ¶ Linguarum peritus.*

* *¶ Linguae, acis. adj. Long tongued, a blab, full of words, a great speaker, a prattler, or chatterer, Gell. 1, 15.*

* *Lingula, æ. quæ & Lingula, æ. f. dim. [à lingua] A little tongue, a lingel, a latchet; the tip, point, or end, of a bar, or lever, which is thrust into the rollers; a little tenon to put into a mortise; also a promontory or ridge of land running into the sea; a small measure, a spoon, or slice. Quarta cyathi pars, a skimmer, or ladle, the tongue of a balance; the herb seggi, or gladen. Vid. Ligula.*

* *Lingulaca, æ. f. (1) A sole fish. (2) A prattling gossip, a tattletale. (3) ¶ Also the herb adders, or serpents, tongue. (1) Vñ lingulas? sc. pisces, ST. (2) Quid opus est, quando uxor domi est? ea lingulaca est, Plaut. Cæsin. 2, 8, 67. (3) Plin. 25, 11. ubi al. leg. lingulata.*

* *Lingulatus, a, um. part. That hath a tongue, or tenon, Vitr. 8. c. uk.*

¶ *Lingulosus, a, um. adj. Full of tongue, talkative, Hier. ¶ Garrulus.*

* *Liniendus, a, um. part. To be anointed. Et, si purgandum ulcus videbitur, melle liniendum, Cels. 7, 26.*

¶ *Liniger, æra, um. adj. Bearing linen, or flax; one that weareth linen, a priest of Isis. Linigeri fugiunt calvi, Mart. 12, 29. Linigera juvenca, Ov. A. Am. 1, 77.*

Liniementum,

Linimentum, i. n. *Anointment, or liniment; as pledget*, Cels. 5, 26.

Linio, ire, iui & iis, ium. aēt. [*qu*, lenio, de-
linio] *To anoint, or besmear; to rub softly, to chafe gently*. Oleo linire, Col. 17. Luto liniuntur, Vitruv. 7, 3. Vid. Lino. Burmannus ad Quintil. Decl. 13, 5. p. 277. verbum linire nos inferioris ævi & indoctis librariorum calamis de-
bere putat, legendumque ubique linere.

|| *Liniplius*, i. m. *A frisk of flax*, Fest.

|| *Linis*, vas, solum. *A kimmel, bowl, or tray*, Turn. Vid. Lenis.

|| *Linium*, i. n. *The woc of whereunto the warp is applied*, Fest. || *Licium* transversum.

|| *Linnæ*, arum. f. pl. [*ita dict. quod ex lanâ*] *A kind of square rough mantles*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Lino, ere, lini, Quint. iui & levi (vul. q. à leo) litum. aēt. (1) *To anoint*. (2) *To daub, or paint*. (3) *To besmear, or bewray*. (1) *Dolia gummi liverunt*, Col. 12, 50. (2) || *Auro* tecta liniuntur, *the roofs are gilded, or gilt*, Ov. de Med. fac. 7. (3) *Linit ora luto*, Id. Fast. 3, 760. pice, Liv. 21, 8.

Līnor, ni, litur, pass. *To be daubed, cloted, besmeared, &c.* Col. Liniuntur auro tecta, Ov. Med. 7. Vid. Lino.

* || *Linositas*, aris, f. *Abundance of flax*, Plaut. test. Litt.

* *Linosiōphōn*, i. n. i. e. lini versio [*ex λίνου, linum, & φῶν, versio*] al. πλάσιον, al. marrubium v. c. *The herb horsehound*, Plin. 20, 22.

* *Līnozōstis*, is, f. [*ex λίνου, linum, & ζῶστος, cingulum*] *The herb mercury*, Plin. 25, 5.

Linquendus, a, um, part. *To be left*. Cum duce simul linquenda potestas, Claud. 2. in Ruff. 21.

Linquens, tis, part. *Departing, fainting*. Linquentem revocavit animum, Curt. 9, 5, 11. Conf. Sil. 11, 315.

Līnquo, ere, liqui, + licium. (1) *To leave, quit, or forsake*. (2) *To discard, or cast off*. (3) || *Neut. To faint, or shrink*. (1) *Fortuna potentes domos inimica linquit*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 23. (2) *Lingue severa*, Id. Od. 3, 8, 28. (3) Vid. Linquens.

Līnquor, i. pass. *To be left, &c.* || *Linqui* animo, *to swoon*, Suet. Cæsar. 45.

* || *Līnteāmen*, inis, n. *A linen cloth, a sheet*, Apul. Met. 11. || *Līnteum*.

* || *Līnteārius*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, linen*, Ulp. || *Līntearia* negotiatio, *the trade of a linendraper, the buying and selling of linen*, Dig. 14, 4, 5. || *Līnteo*.

* || *Līnteārius*, i. m. *A linen-merchant, a linen-draper; also a sempster*, Ulp. || *Līnteo*.

* *Līnteātus*, a, um, adj. *That wears a robe, surplice, or other linen vesture*. || *Līnteata* legio, *a regiment of the Samnites*, Liv. 10, 38. ubi vid. interpretes. *Līnteatus* senex, *one of the priests of Isis*, Sen. de Vitâ beatâ, 2.

* *Līnteo*, ōnis, m. *A linenweaver, a seller of linen*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38.

* *Līntēolum*, i. n. dim. [*à līnteum*] *A little piece of linen cloth, a rag, clout, or pledget*. *Līntēolum* cæsitium, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 46. *Līntēola* aceto imbuta, Col. 6, 16. Conf. Cels. 5, 26.

Līnter, tris, f. semel m. *Grammaticis est dub. gen. Varr.* (1) *A little boat, a freshwater boat, a wherry, a sculler*. (2) *Also a trough, or tray*. (3) *Also a basket to carry grapes into the vinepress*. (1) *Līntibus* in insulam materiam convexit, Cic. pro Mil. 27. *Līntres* magno remorum sonitu incitæ, Cæsar. B. G. 7, 60. *Exiguus linter*, Tibull. 2, 5, 34. (2) *Cavat arbore līntres*, Virg. Geor. 1, 262. (3) *Servabit plenis in līntibus uvas*, Tib. 1, 5, 23.

* *Līnteum*, i. n. [*qu*, lineum, ex lino] (1) *Any linen cloth, a towel, a napkin*. (2) *Meton. A sail*. (1) *Līnteum* cape, atque exterge tibi manus, Plaut. Moss. 1, 3, 110. (2) *Certum est dare līntea retro*, Virg. Æn. 3, 686. *Līntea* inferre fluctibus, Val. Flacc. 4, 83.

* *Līnteus*, a, um, adj. [*à līnum*] *Of linen, or līnt*. Vestis līntea, Cic. Verr. 5, 56. *Līntei* libri, Liv. 9, 40. || *Līntea* volumina, maps, and sometimes publick records, written upon linen.

|| *Līntriarius*, i. m. *A boatman, bargeman, or ferryman; a sculler*, Dig.

|| *Līntriūlus*, i. m. *A small boat*, Cic. Att. 10, 10. sed varr. codd. || *Līnum*, i. n. [*ex λίνου, Gr.*] (1) *Flax, linen*. (2) *Meton. Thread*. (3) *A rope in a ship*. (4) *A casting-net, or drag-net*. (5) *Pl. lina*. Purse nets, or bays. (1) *Urit līni campum* seges, Virg. Geor. 1, 77. (2) *Cels. 7, 14. & sæpe alibi*. (3) *Parant torto subducere carbasia lino*, Ov. Fast. 3, 587. (4) *Pelago alius trahit humida lina*, Vir. Geor. 1, 142. (5) *Nodosa tollite lina*, Ov. Met. 3, 151. || *Līni* semen, *linseed*. Plin. || *Līni* stupa, *tow, burds, or oakum*. *Līni* factum, *flax spun, yarn*, Ulp. infectum, *unwrought, unspun*, Id. *Līnum* catagraphum, i. e. līnteum variis figuris notatum, *such as damask, diaper, &c.* Catull. 23, 7. sed al. leg. catagraphos Thynos. *Līnum* incidere, *to cut the thread*, i. e. *to open a letter, for they tied their letters with thread, and sealed the knot with wax*, Cic. Cat. 3, 5.

* || *Līo*, are, [*ex λείω, λείω, lævigo*] *To make smooth*. || *Līare* cisternas, *to smooth them over*, Text. al. leg. *linire*, i. e. *gyphare, to stop with mortar, or terrace*. || *Līpāra*, æ, f. [*ex λειπάρης, pinguis*] *A salve, or soft plaster*. *Medicamenta quæ vocant liparas*, Plin. 33, 6. Conf. Cels. 5, 19, 25. *Gr. vocem retinuit, emplastra quæ λειπάρης Græci nominant*. || *Līpāris*, f. [*ab eodem*] (1) *A kind of lizard, or fish*. (2) *Also a certain gem*. (3) *A river of Cilicia*. (1) Plin. 32, 7. (2) Id. 37, 10. (3) Vid. Propr. || *Līpōthymia*, æ, f. [*ex λείπω, linquo, & θυμός, animus*] *A fainting, a swooning away*. Lat. *Deliquium, defectio animi*.

* *Līppiens*, tis, part. *Being blearyed, or dim-sighted*. *Calor autem adjuvat omnia quæ frigus infestat, item līppientes, si nec dolor, nec lachrymæ sunt*, Cels. 1, 9.

* *Līppio*, ire, iui, ium. n. *To be sandblind, purblind, or dim of sight; to be blearyed*. Cum leviter līppirem, has ad te dedi, Cic. Attic. 7, 14. || *Līppiant* fauces fame, *my jaws are clammy*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 39. *audacissima translatio*.

* *Līppitudo*, dīnis, f. *A waterish running of the eyes, or bloodshot of the eyes*. *Līppitudinis* meæ signum tibi sit librarii manus, Cic. Attic. 8, 13. Conf. Cels. 1, 5.

* *Līppitor*, imperf. *Ne omnino līppiatur, that he may not be sandblind, or blearyed*, Plin. 23, 8.

* *Līppus*, a, um, adj. [*qu*, λείος ὄμι, vel à λείω, stillo, quod līppientibus stillent oculi, Voss. à λείος, humor pinguis qui defluit ex oculis, Bec.] (1) *Blearyed*. (2) *Having dropping, or waterish, eyes; mopeyed, one whose eyes run with water*. (1) *Lippo* quasi oculo me herus meus manum abstinere haud quit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 11. (2) *Omnibus & līppis notum & tonsoribus*, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 3. *Oculis līppus inunctis*, Ibid. 1, 2, 25. || *Lippa* lacuna, *dropping, dribbling, or leaking*, Mart. 8, 53. *Lippa* ficus, *oozey, moist, of a white milky juice*, Id. 7, 19.

* || *Līptōte*, es, f. *vox barbara ap. recentiores gramm. pro litotes, quod vid.*

|| *Līquābilis*, e, adj. *Which may be melted, or made soft and liquid, as wax*. *Cera liquabilis*, Apul. Apol. p. 454.

Līquāmen, inis, n. [*à līquo*] (1) *Dripping, anything wherewith meat is basted, just melted and tried, grease, tallow*. (2) *Ointment, pickle*. (1) *Offæ adipis liquamine tinctæ*, Col. 6, 2. (2) Col. 7, 4. *Liquandus*, a, um, part. *To be loosened, &c.* || *Liquanda* alvus, *to be loosened, or made loose*, Cels. 4, 4. || *Liquasco*, are, incept. [*à līquo, ut à labo* labasco] *To melt away, to dissolve*, Voss. || *Liquatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A melting*, Aur. Vopisc. || *Liquator*, ōris, m. *A melter*, Lexicogr. ex Cels. *Liquatus*, a, um, part. *Melted, dissolved*. *Guttæ liquatæ* solis ardore, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. *Mella liquata* favis, Ov. Fast. 4, 152.

Liquescens, tis, part. *Melting*. *Liquescens* omentum in flammâ, Catull. 87, 6.

Liquescio, ere, feci, factum. i. e. *lique*re facio. *To melt, or make to melt; to dissolve, or make*

liquid. Quos nullæ faciles lætitiæ exultantes languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6. Ap. idoneos raro leg. nisi in participiis.

|| *Liquēfactio*, ōnis, f. *A melting*, Poster.

Liquēfactus, a, um, part. *Melted, dissolved, wasted, consumed, clarified, tried and settled, cleared*. *Legum æra liquefacta*, Cic. Catil. 3, 8. *Liquefactæ* glandes, Lucan. 7, 514.

Liquēfio, factus. *To be melted, or dissolved*. *Flammâ thura liquefiunt*, Ov. Met. 761.

Liquens, tis, part. id. quod *liquidus*, *Melting, liquid, moist*. || *Campi liquentes, the sea*, Virg. Æn. 6, 724. Sil. 14, 269.

Līqueo, ere, liqui, unde in comp. deliquit, Ov. primâ communi. [*à līx, i. e. aqua, quod contractè dicitur pro liquis*] (1) *To melt, to dissolve, to become liquid and moist*. (2) *Met. To be clear and plain*. (1) *Vina liquentia* fundam, Virg. Æn. 5, 238. Cum liquentia stipant Mella, Id. Æn. 1, 436. (2) *Si haberem aliquid, quod liqueret*, Cic. N. D. 2, 1. Sed hæc notio certis personis solum competit. *Pro liqueo, nisi in participiis, usurpatur potius liqueco*.

Liquescent, tis, part. *Melting, dissolving, as snow doth*. *Nix liquescens*, Liv. 21, 36. Hinc

|| *Liquescentia*, æ, f. *Melting*, Hermol.

Liqueco, ere, incept. [*à liqueo*] (1) *To melt like wax*. (2) *To run as metal doth*. (3) *To thaw as snow doth, to grow liquid and moist*. (4) *Met. To be dissolved, to grow soft and effeminate*. (5) *To relent, to faint*. (1) *Igni cera liquescit*, Virg. Ecl. 8, 80. (2) *Silax fornace liquescit*, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 122. (3) *Mens mea tabida facta De nive manantis more liquescit aquæ*, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 1, 68. (4) = *Voluptate cum liquescimus, suavisque mollitiâ*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22. (5) Vid. n. 3. || *Duresco*, Virg. = *Fluo*, Cic. Reg. abl. causæ.

Liquet, imperf. [*à liqueo*] *Liquet, i. e. liquidum, manifestum & clarum est*, Don. *It appar- eth, it is sure, clear, certain and manifest; it is apparent, or well known*. Absolvere non quivi, & propterea juravi non lique, Cic. || *Liquet* mihi dejerare, *I may take my oath of it*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3. *Liquet* inter nos, *we are sure of it*, Cic. N. L. i. e. non liquet, *it doth not appear, a form used when the jury brought in their verdict ignoramus, and the business was put off to another hearing*.

|| *Liquidè*, adv. ius, comp. iisimè, sup. *Plainly, clearly, manifestly, apparently*. *Liquidè* serenum cælum, Gell. 14, 1. || *Liquidò*. *Liquidus* de sensu tuo judicavi, Cic. Fam. 10, 10. || *Liquidissimè* constat, August.

Liquidusculus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat more mild and smooth*. *Liquidusculusque* ero, quàm ventus est Favonius, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 71.

Liquidò, adv. *Clearly, plainly*. || *Liquidò* jurare, *to swear pointblank, to swear with a safe conscience*, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 14.

|| *Liquidò*, are, aēt. *To make moist, or clear*, Pap. || *Liquefacio*.

|| *Liquidum*, i. n. subst. ex adj. *Water, moisture*. *Liquida* urna, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 54.

Liquidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sissimè, sup. [*à liqueo*] (1) *Liquid, moist, soft*. (2) *Clear, pure, without mud, of water*. (3) *Serene, calm, clear*. (4) *Evident, plain, manifest*. (1) *Liquidi* odores, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2. || *Crastræque* conveniunt liquidis, & liquida crassis, Lucr. 4, 1253. Ubi notandum licenter produxisse primam, ut in sequenti. (2) *Liquidus* humi aqua, Lucr. 3, 428. *Amnis liquidior*, Plin. 34, 8. (3) *Liquidissimus* æther, Lucr. 5, 501. & Met.

= *Animo liquido & tranquillo es*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 36. (4) *Ad liquidum explorata veritas*, Liv. 3, 8. || *Plumbum liquidum, melted lead*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 2. *Liquidus* venter, *a loose, or soluble, belly*, Mart. 13, 116. || *Iter liquidum, a voyage, or journey by sea*, Prop. 3, 21, 14. || *Sorores liquidæ, the nymphs*, Ov. Met. 1, 704. *Vox liquida, a clear shrill voice*, Lucr. 5, 1378. *Mens liquida, free from passion, or prejudice; undisturbed*, Catull. 61, 46. *Liquidus* ignis, *pure æther, al. fire*, Virg. Ecl. 6, 34. || *Literæ liquidæ, l, m, n, r, quod quasi sono liquecant*, Gramm.

Liquo, āre. act. *i. e.* liquere facio. [*à liqueo*] *To melt, to dissolve, to thaw.* Capulos solutis Perfudit gladiis, ereptaque pila liquavit, *Luc.* 7, 159. ¶ **Liquare** alvum, *to loosen, or make one loose,* *Cels.* 4, 4. **Liquare** vina, *to rack, or fine, wines, and take them off the lees; to strain, to decant, liquor out of one vessel into another,* *Hor.* *Od.* 1, 11, 6.

Liquor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be melted, &c.* *Mart.* 9, 3.

Liquor, ēris. Poët. car. præf. & sup. Depon. aut saltem passiv. abs. act. (1) *To be dissolved, or melted; to drop.* (2) *To run, or glide, along; as rivers do.* (3) *Met. To waste, or wear, a way; as time.* (1) *Liquitur ut glacies,* *Ov. Met.* 2, 808. (2) *Liquitur montibus humor,* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 43. (3) *In partem pejorem liquitur ætas,* *Lucr.* 2, 1140. Attenuatus amore *Liquitur,* *Ov. Met.* 3, 490.

Liquor, ōris. m. [*à liqueo*] (1) *Fluidity.* (2) *Any moisture, juice, or liquor.* (3) ¶ *The sea.* (1) ¶ *Causæ quæ vim habeant concretionis & liquoris,* *Cic. de Univ.* 14. (2) *Liquor mellis,* *Lucr.* 1, 937. aquæ, *Cic.* ¶ *Vitigenus liquor, wine,* *Lucr.* 5, 15. *Albus ovi liquor,* *Col.* 6, 38. (3) *Medius liquor Secernit Europen ab Afro,* *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 46.

LIRA, æ. f. (1) *A balk, or ridge of land between two furrows.* (2) ¶ *A furrow.* (1) *Col.* 2, 4. = Porca ibidem. (2) *Non.*

* **Liræ**, ārum. f. pl. [*à λῆροι, Gr.*] *Trifles, toys, fooleries, tittle-tattle, a flimsy.* = *Germanæ germanæ atque liræ, liræ, Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 1, 9.

Lirātim, adv. *In ridges, ridge by ridge, ridge-ways,* *Col.* 11, 3, 20.

* **Lirium**, i. n. [*à λείριον liliū*] *sc. unguentum sine oleum. Oil, or ointment, of lillies,* *Plin.* 21, 5.

¶ **Liripium**, i. n. M. Gr. vox barb. *vel qu. cleri ephippium, uti cingulum sacerdotale vulgari scommate dic. A tippet, which doctors and noblemen's chaplains wear with their gowns, a liriprop.* ¶ *Epomis.*

Līro, āre. act. [*à lira*] *sc. liras facio. To make balks, or ridges, in land; to plough land the third time.* Cum primò aratur proscindi dicitur; cum secundò offringi; cum tertio *lirari.* ¶ *To roll the ground and so to break the clods and cover the seed.* Tabellā aratro adnexā, quod vocant *lirare*, operientes semina. *Vid. plura ap. Plin.* 18, 20.

Līror, āri. pass. *To be made in, or separated by, ridges.* *Lirantur jugera,* *Col.* 11, 47.

Lis, lītis. f. certè olim lītis dicebatur in re-cto. [*an à λῆτις, vehemens obtestatio?*] (1) *Any strife, or dispute; a vehement contention.* (2) *A falling out, a quarrel, a brangle, a wrangling dispute.* (3) *A fact, process, or action, at law.* (1) *Philosophi ætatem in litibus conterunt,* *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 20. (2) *Inferiis imperandis, ut litibus & jurgis se abstinere, imperabatur,* *Id. de Div.* 1, 45. (3) = *Litium & rixæ cupidus protervæ,* *Hor. Od.* 3, 14, 26. ¶ *Litis contestatio, the producing of witnesses in court; redemption, an agreement upon composition; estimation, rating the costs and damages with the suit; sometimes an amercing,* *Nep.* *Lite persequi, to go to law,* *Cic.* *Litem intendere alicui, to sue one, or bring an action against him,* *Id.* *Litem capit in aliquem inferre, to question for his life,* *Cic. pro Clu.* 41. *In litem jurare, to swear to the truth of his action before he enter it,* *Id.* ¶ *Lite cadere, Fest.* *litem perdere, to lose his action, to be cast,* *Cic.* *Litem secundum tabulas alicujus dare, to give the cause on his side,* *Id.* *Nostra omnis lis est, we have got the day,* *Plaut.*

Lisæ, ārum. pl. f. *The great throat veins,* *Cels.* 4, 1.

* ¶ **Litāmen**, īnis. n. [*à lito*] *A sacrifice,* *Prud. præf. Ham.* 50.

* ¶ **Litānia**, æ. f. [*λειτουργία, Gr. i. e. supplicatio*] *a supplication, the litany,* *Eccl.*

* **Litans**, tis. part. *Appeasing by sacrifice.* *Circe Perusiam sacrificio non litante,* *Suet. Aug.* 96. *Litantes fibræ,* *Lucan.* 6, 524.

* **Litatio**, ōnis. f. verb. [*à lito*] *Appeasing of God by sacrifice.* *Hosia fine litatione cæsæ,* *Liv.* 27, 23.

* **Litātō**, adv. *Luckily, fortunately, with the good pleasure of the gods.* ¶ *Nec auspiciatō, nec litatō instrunt aciem,* *Liv.* 5, 38.

* ¶ **Litātor**, ōris. m. *He that offereth sacrifice and appeaseth God,* *Arnob.* ¶ *Qui litat.*

* **Litātus**, a, um. part. *Sacrificed, paid to the gods.* *Postce Deos veniam, sacrificque litatis,* *Indulge hospitio,* *Virg. Æn.* 4, 50.

¶ **Litemus**, i. m. *Amuseur, R. ex Plin.*

Lītēra, æ. f. Poët. littera. [*vel qu. legendo iteretur, Prisc. à lineaturā, per Sync. Scal. ut γράμμα & γραμμή, vel à λῆρος, quod fit tenuis & exilis ductus. Rect. à sup. litum, ut & litura, quia illinitur chartæ, unde oblittero.* ¶ *Litera est pars orationis individua, defin. Voss.]* (1) *A letter of a book, a letter of the cross-row.* (2) *One's handwriting.* (3) *A letter or epistle.* (4) *A bill, or scroll.* (1) *Ut iota literam tollas, & e plenissimum dicas,* *Cic. de Or.* 3, 12. (2) *Accedit ad similitudinem tuæ literæ,* *Id. Att.* 7, 2. (3) *A raptā Briscide litera venit,* *Ov. Epist.* 3, 1. (4) *Cic. Verr.* 3, 64. ¶ *Litera maxima, a capital, or upper case, letter; minuta, a small, or lower case, letter,* *Id.* *Litera salutaris, A, for absolutio. Litera trilis, G, for condemnatio. Trium literarum homo, i. e. FUR, a thief,* *Plaut. Apul.* 2, 4, 51. *Literam longam facere, to be banged, to make the letter I,* *Ibid.* 2, 1, 39. *Præformare literas, To set one a copy,* *Quint. Ad literam, to a tittle, word for word,* *Id.*

Lītēre, ārum. f. pl. (1) *An epistle, or letter sent to a friend, &c.* (2) *Writings, deeds, memoirs, evidences.* (3) *Learning, study, knowledge.* (4) *Arithmetick.* (1) *Pomptius literas de omnibus rebus diligenter dabis,* *Cic. Att.* 5, 4. (2) *Condite in ærario literæ,* *Id. Verr.* 6. (3) = *Refero me ad literas, & studia nostra,* *Id. Att.* 4, 16. (4) *Quas rationes si cognovis, intelliges nemini plus quam mihi literas profuisse,* *Id. in Pison.* 61. ¶ *Literas dare ad aliquem, to send one a letter,* *Id.* *Unis literis, in one letter,* *Id.* *Binæ continuæ literæ, two letters, not duæ,* *Id.* *Abdere se literis, to keep close to his book,* *Id.* *Literas nesciebat, he was no scholar,* *Id.* *Interiores & reconditæ literæ, deep learning,* *Id.* *Consignare literis, to write down, to set down in writing,* *Id.* *In literas publicas referre, to register,* *Id.* *Literas facere,* *Just.* 27, 2.

¶ **Litēralis**, e. adj. *Literal, to the letter.* *Sen sus literalis, Theol.*

¶ **Litēriaria**, æ. f. *sc. scientia. Grammar learning,* *Aug.*

Litērius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to letters and learning.* ¶ *Ludus literarius, A school,* *Plin.* 9, 8.

Litēratē, adv. iūs, comp. *Learnedly, scholar-like.* = *Literæ perscriptæ scitè & literatè,* *Cic. in Pison.* 35. *L. Philus perbene loqui Latine putabatur, literatiusque quam cæteri,* *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 28.

* **Litēratio**, ōnis. f. *Pedantry, A B C, learning.* ¶ *Afferunt aliqui ex Varr.*

Litērator, ōris. m. *A petty schoolmaster, a pedant, a teacher of boys in the A B C, a sorry grammarian, a smatterer,* *Suet. de illust. Grammat.* 4.

¶ **Litēratōrius**, a, um. adj. *Very well learned,* *Tert.* ¶ *Literatus.*

Litēratūra, æ. f. [*à literis*] (1) *Grammar learning, writing and reading.* *παιδεία.* (2) *Learning in general, scholarship, good literature.* (1) *Prima illa literatura, per quam pueris elementa traduntur,* *Sen. Epist.* 88. (2) *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 45.

Litēratūs, a, um. adj. or, comp. *learned, sup.* (1) *Marked with letters.* (2) *Learned, littered, able in scholarship.* (3) *Stigmatized, branded in the hand, or forehead.* (1) *Ensiculu'f aureolus literatus,* *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 102. (2) *Fratrem tuum literatissimum fuisse judico,* *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. (3) *Si hic literatus me sinet,* *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 49. ¶ *Otium literatum, time spent in study,* *Cic.* ¶ *Grammatici dicti sunt literati.* *Vid. Suet. de Clar. Gramm.* 4.

¶ **Litērio**, ōnis. m. *A smatterer in learning,* *Amm. Marc.* 17, 22.

¶ **Litēriōsus**, a, um. adj. *Greatly learned, Non. ex Cass.* ¶ *Homo bene literosus, q. d. a mere scholar.* ¶ *Literatus.*

Litērulæ, ārum. pl. f. (1) *A short letter from a friend.* (2) *Learning.* (1) *Hoc literularum ad te exaravi,* *Cic. Attic.* 12, 1. (2) *Id. Fam.* 16, 10. ¶ *Græcis literulis imbutus, a pretty good Græcian,* *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 7.

* **Lithanīcus**, i. m. [*à λίθος lapis*] *One that hath the stone in his reins, or bladder,* *Plin.* 20, 22.

* ¶ **Lithanthrax**, ācos. f. [*ex λίθος, lapis, & άνθραξ carbo*] *Pitcoal, or sea-coal,* *Camd.*

* **Lithargyros**, i. m. [*ex λίθος, lapis, & ἀργυρος, argentum; argenti spuma*] *Litharge, the scum, froth, or spume, of lead, silver, or gold,* *Plin.* 26, 9. *for there are three sorts, viz. the chrystitis, argyritis, and molybditis, ex eodem.*

* **Lithiālis**, is. f. [*à λίθος, lapis*] *The stone in the kidneys, or bladder.*

* **Lithizōntes**, um. m. pl. [*ita dict. quod lapidibus similes, à λίθος lapis*] *A kind of ordinary carbuncle,* *Plin.* 37, 7.

* **Lithocolla**, æ. f. [*λίθος, lapis, & κόλλα gluten*] *Cement wherewith stones are joined and as it were glued together; stone-glue,* *Plin.* 7, 56.

* ¶ **Lithoglyphos**, i. m. [*λίθος, lapis, & γλύφω sculpo*] *A graver in stone, a stonecutter.* ¶ *Lapidum sculptor.*

* **Lithōpermon**, i. n. [*ex λίθος, lapis, & σπέργμα semen*] *The herb grummil, graymull, or junecrop,* *Plin.* 27, 11.

* ¶ **Lithōstrōta**, ōrum. pl. n. [*λίθος, lapis, & στρωτός stratus*] *Places paved with fine little pieces of marble of several colours.* ¶ *Pavimenta tessellata.*

* **Lithōstrōten**, i. n. sing. [*ab eodem*] *A pavement made of small pieces of marble, of different colours.* *Nunc quod emblematum litho-*

stroton. *Varr. R. R.* 5, 2.

* **Lithōstrōmia**, æ. f. & **Lātōmia**, Gr. [*ex λίθος, lapis, & τέμνω, cædo*] *A mason's workshop, or a quarry; also a prison in Syracuse for malefactors,* *Cic. Lapidina, Varr. L. L.* 4, 32.

* **Lithōstrōmus**, i. m. [*ab eodem*] (1) ¶ *A mason, a stonecutter.* (2) *A surgeon that cuteth out the stone in the bladder.* (1) *Litt. ex Plin.* (2) *Cels.* 7, 26. *sed Græcis literis.*

Litōen, īnis. m. *A blower of a clarion,* *Varr. L. L.* 4, 16.

Litōgans, tis. part. *Wrangling, pleading.*

Litōgatio, ōnis. f. *A quarrelling, or brawling,* *Poster.*

Litōgator, ōris. m. verb. *A wrangler, quarrelor, or pettypleader; a barterer,* *Cic. pro Do-*

mo, 44.

¶ **Litōgātrix**, īcis. f. (1) *She that is a party in a suit, or action.* (2) *A fold, or quarrelsome and brawling woman.* (1) *Ap. JCC.* (2) *Suet. ap. Litt.*

Litōgātus, ūs. m. verb. *A debate, or quarrel; a wrangling in law.* *In hoc litigatu quodammodo tibi excidisti,* *Quint. Decl.* 6.

Litōgōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Litigious, quarrelsome, full of dispute and wrangling.* (2) *A thing in dispute.* (1) *Disputatio litigiosa,* *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 26. (2) *Litigiosus ager,* *Ov. Fast.* 2, 660.

Litōgium, i. n. [*à litigo*] *Strife, debate, controversy, quarrel.* *Cum viro litigium natum,* *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 16.

Litōgo, āre. act. *i. e.* *lites ago.* (1) *To debate, quarrel, strive, wrangle, scold, &c.* (2) *To sue one another, to go to law.* (1) *Cum illo litigat,* *Tert. Andr.* 5, 2, 12. (2) = *Noli pati litigare fratres, & judiciis conflictari,* *Cic. Fam.* 9, 25.

Litōgor, āri. pass. *To be debated.* *Exigebatur quadragesima summæ, de quâ litigaretur,* *Suet. Calig.* 40.

* *Līto*, āre. act. [*ἀ λῖτῆ*, preces] (1) *To sacrifice, or offer up in sacrifice.* (2) *To appease, or atone; to make satisfaction.* (1) § *Pastorexta litabat ovis, Prop. 4, 1.* (2) § *Animā litandum Argolicā, Virg. Aen. 2, 118.* ☞ *Me Juppiter faciat, ut semper sacrificem, nec unquam litem, Plaut. Most. 2, 42.*

* *Lītor*, āri. pass. *To be atoned.* Quid, cū pluribus diis immolatur, quī tandem evenit, ut litetur aliis, aliis non litetur? *Cic. de Div. 2, 17.*

Lītōrālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the sea-side, or shore.* *Vota litoralibus facta deis, Catull. 4, 1.*

Lītōreus, a, um. adj. *On the shore, or sea-side.* *Oves litoreæ, Virg. Aen. 12, 248.* are-næ, *Ov. Met. 15, 725.*

|| *Lītōricus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the sea shore, R. & G. ex Ov.*

Lītōrōsus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the sea shore.* || *Litorosum mare, the sea, or near upon the shore.* *Lapis litoroso mari similis, Plin. 37, 10.*

* *Lītōtes*, is. f. q. d. tenuitas. [*ἀ λῖτὸς*, tenuis] *A figure in rhetoric wherein by a negation of the contrary, less is expressed than is intended, as, Pythagoras non sordidus auctor naturæ, verique, i. e. præclarus, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 14.* ☞ *Vulgò malè scribitur liptotes.*

Littēra, littus, &c. *Var. Litera, litus, &c.*

Lītūra, æ. f. [*ἀ λῖνο*, litum] (1) *A daubing, or smearing.* (2) *A blot, streak, or dash, through any writing; a blur.* (1) *Col. 4, 24.* (2) *Lachrymæ fecere lituras, Ov. Epist. 3, 3.*

Lītūrārius, a, um. adj. *Liturarii, Aus. præf. in Cent. sc. libri quos Cic. Liturarum adversarios vocat. Blotting books, foul blurred cōpys.*

* || *Līturgia*, æ. f. [*ἀ λῖτῦργεῖν*, quæ est ἀ λῖτῦργεῖν, i. e. opus facere publicum, vel publicè, *Suid.*] *Publick service, a form of publick service; the Liturgy, or publick service of the church, Eccl.*

* || *Līturgicus*, a, um. adj. *ministerialis. Belonging to the liturgy, Eccl.*

* *Līturgus*, i. m. [*ἀ λῖτῦργος*, Gr. i. e. minister publicus] *qui facit opus publicum, præsertim circa res sacras, Eccl.*

|| *Lītūro*, āre. act. *To blot, or strike, out with the pen, Sidon. † Deleo.*

Lītus, a, um. part. [*ἀ λῖνο*] (1) *Anointed, smeared over, daubed.* (2) *Spotted, marked.* (3) *Met. Adorned, embellished.* (1) *Suet. Ner. 31.* *Celf. 6, 6, 20.* (2) *Paribus lita corpora guttis, Virg. Geor. 4, 99.* (3) *Lucietii poemata lita sunt multis luminibus ingenii, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 10.*

Lītus, ūs. m. verb. [*ἀ λῖνο*] *A besmearing, Plin. 33, 6.*

Lītus, & Poët. littus, ōris. n. quā fluctus eludit, al. leg. elidit, al. allidit, *Cic.* [*ἀ λῖδο*, i. e. frango, ut ἀ λῖτῆ ab ἀ λῖω, frango, *Perot. restans fort. ἀ λῖτο*, litum, quod fluctibus illinatur] *The shore, the sea side, the bank, or coast; land lying near the sea.* || *Arare littus, to labour in vain, Virg. = Amenitates orarum & litorum, Cic.*

Lītus, i. m. [*ἀ λῖτο*, quod sit litis, i. e. bellici certaminis testis & index] (1) *The augur's crooked staff, wherewith he used in his office to quarter the heaven.* (2) *A crooked trumpet for horse, a clarion, as the straight one was for foot.* (1) *Romuli lituus, id est, incurvum, & leviter à summo inflexum bacillum, Cic. de Div. 1, 17.* (2) ☞ *Lituo tubæ Permissus sonitus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 23.* *Lituum concentus, Val. Flacc. 6, 156.* *Ad lituos exsilire, Id. 6, 108.*

Līvens, tis. part. (1) *Black and blue, yellow.* (2) *Met. Envyous.* (1) *Livenies racemi, Prop. 4, 2, 13.* = *Margarita suffusca & livenia, Tac. Agric. 12.* *Pustulæ livenies, Plin. 20, 43.* *Liventia mella, Val. Flacc. 1, 63.* (2) *Fata livenia, Stat. Conf. Sil. 2, 668.* 10, 137.

Līveo, ēre. car. præter. neut. (1) *To be black and blue, or pale and wan; to grow black and blue.* (2) *To be rusty and foul.* (3) *Met. To envy, or grudge.* (1) *Liventia pectora tundunt,*

Ov. Met. 8, 535. *Catenis livent brachia, Prop. 4, 7, 69.* *Et Tyrii moderator livet aheni, Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 151.* (2) *Livent rubigine dentes, Ov. Met. 2, 776.* (3) *Livet Carinus, rumpitur, &c. Mart. 8, 61.*

Līvesco, ēre. incept. (1) *To wax blue.* (2) *Met. To envy, or repine.* (1) *Digitī liveſcunt in pedibus, Lucr. 3, 530.* (2) = *Haud equidem invideo, neque eum liveſcere fas est, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 3, 27.*

|| *Līvia*, æ. f. [*ἀ λῖvido colore*] *A stock dove, a blue woodpigeon, Jun.*

Līvia, seu *Līviāna*, charta, [*in honorem Līviæ Augustæ sic dict.*] *A sort of imperial paper, much thicker than the augusta, Voss. Livia charta, Plin. arbor, Col. 10, 414.*

Līviānum æs, *A sort of brass, so named from Livia the wife of Augustus.* *Livianum æs, Plin. 34, 2.*

|| *Līvidē*, adv. *Blueishly, envyously, Litt. quā auct. ipse videat.*

Līvidūlus, dim. [*ἀ λῖvidus*] *Somewhat envyous and spitefull.* *Quibus invidias, si lividulus sis, Juven. 11, 110.*

Līvidus, a, um. adj. or. comp. sīmus, sup. [*ἀ λῖveo*] (1) *Black and blue, pale and wan, of the colour of lead.* (2) *Dark, dusky.* (3) *Envyous, spitefull, backbiting.* (1) *Livida gestat armis brachia, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 10.* (2) *Animæ remis vada livida verrunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 320.* (3) *Omnibus invidias, livide, nemo tibi, Mart. 1, 41.*

Līvor, ōris. m. [*ex liveo*] (1) *Blueness, wanness, paleness; the trace, or mark, of a blow, or bruise.* (2) *Met. Spite, envy, malice.* (1) *Niger in vacæ pectore livor erat, Ov. Amor. 3, 5, 26.* *Oliva ex contusione livorem trahit, Col. 12, 47.* (2) *Pascitur in vivis livor, post fata quiescit, Ov. Amor. 1, 15, 39.* *Livor obtreſcat immortalia facta, Sil. Ital. 11, 612.*

Lix, līcis. f. *Anciently it signified water, or liquor in general. Also lie made with ashes.* *Lix cinis foci, Plin. 36, 27.*

Lixa, æ. m. [*ἀ λῖx*, aqua, *Non. quod eorum munus esset aquam ferre militibus ad castra; vel fortè à lixando, i. e. coquendo cibos militum*] *A scullion, or drudge, to carry water and dress meat, &c. in a camp, or kitchen; a soldier's knapsack boy, a sutler, a victualler at the camp.* *Non lixa sequebatur, non jumentorum ordo agmen extendebat, Liv. 39. Conf. 23, 16.* ☞ *Justinus coquos & pistores etiam & bistrones ita vocat.*

† *Lixa*, æ. f. ant. *Water, Non.*

† *Lixābundus*, a, um. adj. *Following the camp, playing the scullion, or doing any vile office, like a drudge; scullion like, Plaut. ap. Fest.*

|| *Lixāmen*, inis. n. & *Lixāmentum*, i. n. *Boiling, or seething in water, R. ex Papio.*

|| *Lixātūra*, æ. f. coctura. *A boiling, or seething, Sidon.*

Lixātus, a, um. part. *Boiled, Litt. ex Plaut. † Elixus.*

Lixīvia, æ. f. [*ex lix*] *Lie made of ashes, Col. 22, 16.*

Lixīvium, i. n. *Lie to wash with, Col. 1. citat. & Scrib. Larg. Comp. 182.*

Lixīvius, a, um. adj. *Of lie.* || *Cinis lixivius, lie ashes, Plin. 14, 20.*

Lixīvus, a, um. adj. [*quod colatur atque transfit, seu eliquatur per cineres*] *Of, or like, lie.* || *Lixivium mustum, the wine that runneth out of the grapes before they be pressed, Col. 12, 41. al. leg. lixivium.*

|| *Lixō*, āre. act. *unde elixo. To boil, or seethe.* † *Cequo.*

|| *Lixus*, a, um. adj. *Sod, boiled.* † *In aquā coctus, elixus.*

L ante O.

* *Lōba*, æ. f. [*ἀ λὸβος* siliqua] *The stalks, or stems, of Indian wheat, or millet, Plin. 17, 7.*

* || *Lōbus*, i. m. *ima auricula, [ἀ λὸβος, Gr.] The lap of the ear, the tip; also the pieces of the liver that jut out, Ap. Medd.*

|| *Lōcālis*, e. adj. *Pertaining to a place, local, Tert.* || *Adverbium locale, an adverb of place, Gramm.*

|| *Lōcālīter*, adv. *Locally, signifying place, Amm. 19, 12.*

Lōcandus, a, um. part. *To be let, or hired, out.* *Quod statuas segniūs locandas ponendāsque curāſſet, Suet. Claud. 3, 9.*

Lōcārium, i. n. [*ἀ locando*] (1) *Rent for lodgings, or bouse room; busferent; stallwages which one pays for standing in a fair, or market, and may be used for a waterman's fare; boat hire; money that one giveth to see plays, or publick shows, &c. Varr. L. L. 4, 2.*

Lōcārius, i. m. *He that placeth the people at publick shows; a clerk of the market, a p-wkeeper.* *Hermes divitiæ locariorum, Mart. 5, 25, 9.*

† *Lōcāſſint*, *pro locaverint, ap. Cic. de Legg. 3, 4.*

Lōcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The letting of a house, a setting to hire; a setting, or taking, work by the great.* || *Ut induceretur locatio, postulaverunt, that the bargain might be void, or as some that an abatement might be made, Cic. Attic. 1, 17.*

Lōcātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) || *A lessor, he that leteth a house, &c. he that seteth to hire, (2) or taketh any thing by the great.* (1) *Locator fundi, domus faciendæ, &c. Ap. JCC. (2) Plin. 7, 52.*

Lōcātūrus, a, um. part. *About to place, or hire, out.* *Quæque alia opus essent navalibus sociis, esset locaturus, Liv. 23, 48.*

Lōcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Placed, set, or laid.* (2) *Let out to hire.* (1) *Magni refert animi quali in corpore locati sint, Cic. Tusc. 1, 53.* (2) *Agri à censoribus locati, Id. de Legg. Agr. 19.*

|| *Lōcellāris*, vel *lūcellāris* servus, [*vel à loco, vel à lucro*] *A servant let to hire for gain, Fest.*

Lōcellus, i. m. dim. [*ἀ dim. locus*] *A little purse, or bag, Mart. 14, 13.*

Lōci, ōrum. m. pl. sc. muliebres, & *Lōca*, ōrum. n. *The secret parts of a woman, the womb, the matrice, Varr. L. L. 1, 2.* ☞ *Quod in feminā locos, in reliquis animalibus vulvam appellant, Plin. 11, 37.* ☞ *Qui tamen oblitus videtur Columellam de equabus 27, & de pavonibus, Digitis loca feminarum tentanda sunt, 8, 11.* *Loca viroium, Lucr. 4, 1037.* || *Loci dialectici, the topicks, or common places.*

Lōcīto, āre. freq. [*ἀ loco*] *To let to hire, to lease out.* *Paulum agelli, quod locitas foras, Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 26.*

Lōco, āre. act. [*ἀ locus*] (1) *To place, to sit, or lay.* (2) *To let, or set, to hire for rent; to let a lease, or farm out.* (3) *To lay out.* (4) *To bargain to have a thing done; to put, or set, out a thing by the great.* (5) *To bestow, or give, in marriage.* (1) *Alta theatri Fundamenta locant, Virg. Aen. 1, 432.* (2) § *Fundos colono locare, Cic. ☞ conducere, Id. Locare fruentum, Liv. 27, 11.* (3) *Triginta minas dedi, nec quicquam argenti locavi utquam æquè bene, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 144.* (4) *Tu secunda marmora Locas sub ipsum funus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 17.* (5) *Quid si filiam suam unicam locaret? Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 41.* || *Locare ædes, to let his house; castra, to pitch his tents, to encamp.* *Id. operam, to bestow his pains, Plaut.* *In numero veterum locare, to reckon among the ancients, Quint. 10, 1.* *Argentum senori locare, to put his money out to use, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 4.* *Locare operam pistori, to hire himself, or bind himself apprentice, to a baker, Id. infidias alicui, to lay a snare, to lie in wait for, Id. Rud. 2, 5, 17.*

Lōcor, āri. pass. *To be placed, or let, out for hire.* *Tabernacula, quæ publicè locari ſelebant, Suet. Aug. 36.* *Locatur sub rupe, Lucan. 6, 641.*

Lōcūlāmentum, i. n. (1) *A partition, or apartment; a box, or drawer, to put any thing in.* (2) *A locker for pigeons, a basket and pot for birds to breed in, a butch for rabbits.* (3) *The*

The comb in beehives. (4) *A case for books.*
 || *The bag and seed of herbs and flowers.* (1)
 = Tympani theca five loculamentum, *Vitr.*
 10, 8. (2) Col. 8, 8. (3) Id. 9, 12. (4)
 Librorum testis tenus extructa loculamento,
Sen. de Trarq. 9.

Löculāris, e. adj. *Kept in little bags.* Locu-
 laris resina, *Pallad. Fibr. tit.* 25.

|| Löculārius, i. m. *A pursemaker.* Litt. ex
 Catull.

Löculātus, a, um. adj. [denom. à locus] *That bath holes and places distinct one from another.* || Arca loculata, *a box of drawers that bath many tills in it, Varr.* Piscina loculata, *a fishpond with partitions for several sorts of fish, Id. R. R. 3, ult.*

Löculi, ōrum, pl. m. i. e. pecuniarum sacculus, *a pocket, by Varr. used in the singular.*

Löculōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of holes, or distinct places.* Putamen loculosum, *Plin.* 15, 22. de juglande, i. e. loculis plenum.

Löculus, i. m. dim. [à locus] (1) *A little place, a partition, a leather bag, purse, or little coffer.* (2) *A coffin, or bier.* (1) Gestit nummum in loculos demittere, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 175. & 1, 1, 56. Neque enim loculis comitantibus itur Ad calum tabulæ, *Juv.* 1, 89. Gemma quæ custoditur loculis eburnis, *Id.* 13, 139. (2) *Plin.* 7, 2.

Löcuples, ētis, adj. cum gen. or, comp. sūmus, sup. [à locus, i. e. ager, & ples, plenus, ut sit loci, i. e. agri, plenus, v. *Quint.* 5, 9. vel ut al. cujus loculi pleni. In abl. sing. locupletis, *Cic.* unde & in gen. plur. locupletum & locupletium] (1) *Wealthy, rich, well stored, well to pass, well lined, ab'e in estate.* (2) *Copious, plentyfull, abundant.* (3) *Substantial, sufficient, creditable, of good account.* (1) || Locupletissimi cujusque census extenuant, tenuissimi auxerant, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 55. = Copiosa & locuples mulier, *Id. Div.* in *Verr.* 17. = || Locuples copiis rei familiaris, & pecuniosus, *Id. pro Q. Rosc.* 15. (2) Locupletior Latina lingua quam Græca, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 3. Pythagoras & Plato locupletissimi auctores, *Id. de Div.* 2, 58. (3) Locuples aucter & testis, *Quint.* 5, 14.

Löcupletandus, a, um. part. *To be enriched, improved, amplified, enlarged.* = Quæ pertinent ad exaggerandam & locupletandam orationem, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 29.

Löcupletātus, a, um. part. *Enriched, increased, well stored, furnished.* Locupletatus mancipiis, argento, vase, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 31.

Löcupletissimè, adv. *Most richly.* Locupletissimè dotata, *Aur. Vict. Epit.* 9, 2.

Löcuplētō, āre, act. [à locuplēs] (1) *To make rich, to enrich.* (2) *To enlarge.* (1) || Multitudinem crebris excursionibus locupletavit, *Nep. Milt.* 2. (2) *Cic. Verr.* 5. || Locupletare aliquid egregiis picturis, *to furnish, or set off, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 1. = Exagere.

Löcus, i. m. pl. löci & löca. [ab ant. locum, *Macrob. ex Varr.* à λέγομαι, cubo, jaceo; unde λέχος lectus, locus cubandi, unde & Angl. to lodge; vel à λόχος, locus insidiis accommodus, *Sca. & Canin.*] (1) *A place, room, or stead.* (2) *A condition, circumstance, state, or case.* (3) *An occasion, or season.* (4) *Time, opportunity, leisure.* (5) *Account, repute in a good, or bad, sense.* (6) *A family.* (7) *House, or kindred.* (8) *A common place, or topick.* (9) *A point of the tables.* (10) *A tomb, or sepulchre.* (1) Locus est ubi quicquam consistit, *Varr. L. L.* Loca hæc circiter excidit mihi, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 2, 8. Devenere locus lætos, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 633. (2) Videtis quo in loco hæc res fiet, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 6. Quamquam est uno loco conditio melior externæ v. etoriæ, quam domesticæ, *Cic. Caril.* 4, 22. (3) Dulce est desipere in loco, *Hor. Od.* 4, 10. Epistolæ offendent non loco redditæ, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 16. (4) Valde gaudeo, si est nunculus gaudendi locus, *Cic. Att.* 9, 7. (5) || Quæ locum apud Cæsarem obtinuisti? quo fuisti? *Id. Philipp.* 2, 29. Phaniæ familiaritatem perspexisse videbar, & posse locum quem apud te is teneret, *Id.* Ipsi in hostium numero locoque du-

cemini, *Id.* (6) Loco fumino natus, *Liv.* 1, 34. (7) Eum Plautus locum reliquit integrum, *Ter. prol. Adelp.* (8) Consecrare in communes locos, *Cic.* 9. (9) Patronus, quoties poterit, instabit huic loco, *Quint.* (10) In veit. inscriptionibus freq. || Ex æquo loco agere, *upon equal terms, Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. Ex loco inferiore, *as a lawyer at the bar, Id. de Orat.* 3, 6. Ex superiore loco, *as a judge upon the bench, or a preacher in the pulpit, Ibid.* In'rea loci, *in the mean time.* Eo loci, *to that pass, Id. pro Sext.* 67. In loco beneficii numerare, *to take it as a courtesy, Id. 2, Fam.* 5. || Loci, auctorum partes. Horatius in neutro genere hoc sensu usurpasse videtur, *Ep.* 2, 1, 223.

Löcusta, æ, f. [de cujus etymo nihil certi asseritur] *A locust, a mischievous insect that doth a great deal of hurt to corn, and eateth up and spoileth all green things.* In some countrys, where they are large, they eat them. De his *Plin.* 11, 29. & *Liv.* 30, 2. *A lobster, ἄσκαρος, Plin.* 9, 51.

* Löcütio, ōnis, f. verb. [à loquor] *A speaking, speech, discourse, phrase, or manner of speech.* || Oratio, q. v. Locutio recta, emendata, *Latina, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 74.

* || Löcutor, ōris, m. verb. *A talker.* Importuni locutores, *Gell.* 1, 15.

* || Löcütileus, ēii, m. *A prater, a great talker, an errant tattletale, vid. Gell.* 1, 15. + Loquax, *Cic.*

* Löcüturus, a, um. part. *About to speak.* Plura locuturum tim do Peneia cursu Fugit, *Or. Met.* 1, 525. Quod apud intellecturum locuturus esset, *Just.* 11, 15.

* Löcütus, a, um. part. *Having spoken, or said.* Sic ore locuta, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 618.

* || Löcütus, ūs, m. *A speech, Apul. Florid.* 2, p. 794. + Locutio, *Cic.*

Löcücūla, æ, f. *A little sheet, or blanket, Suet.* Aug. 83. dim. à

Lödix, icis, f. [à lotum; quod sæpe lotæ, *Perot. ludices, à ludis theatricis, Ibid. qu. vestes scenicæ*] *A sheet, blanket, or coverlet.* Lodices mittet docti ubi terra Catulli, *Mart.* 14, 152. *Conf. Juv.* 7, 66.

* || Löddōria, æ, f. [à λοιδορία; convicium] *A bitter taunt, a reproach, Macrob. Sat.* 7, 3. + Convitium.

* || Lömōdes, is, adj. [à λοιμός; pestis] *Pestilential, Amm.*

* || Lögarion, i. n. [ex λόγος, ratio, vel collectio] *A book of accounts of what is laid out in small matters, a small reckoning, a tavern bill, &c. Ulp. Dig.* 33, 9, 3. + Diurnum.

Lögi, ōrum, m. pl. [λόγοι, Gr.] *Trifling words, foolerys.* Loges ridiculos vendo, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 68. vid. & *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 8.

* Lögica, æ, f. & Lögique, es, f. quæ vox & rationem, & orationem signif. [à λόγος; sermo] *Logick; the art of reasoning.* Ratio diffinendi interpr. *Cic. de Fato,* 1.

* || Lögica, ōrum, pl. n. *Subtile disputations according to the art of logick, Lat. Disputationes subtiliores, Cic.*

* || Löjicè, adv. *Logically, R. ex Quint.*

* Löjicus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to logick, Quint.*

* Lögion, i. n. [à λόγος sermo] *A theatre, or stage for actors, Vitr.* 3, 8.

* || Lögiticōicus, i. m. vel Lögiticōicum. neut. [i. e. λόγων ἱστορία.] *A book of Varro's so called, quoted by Gellius and Macrobius, uberein he giveth an account of many notable sayings.*

* Lögōdædālia, æ, f. [à λόγος sermo, & δαίδαλος ingeniosus] *A goodly show and flourish of words, without any great matter, Auf. Ita & logodædaius citatur ex Cic. Orat.* 12. sed Græcis elementis. *An affecter of new fangled words, a coiner of words.*

* || Lögōgiāphi, ōrum, pl. m. [ex λόγος sermo, & γράφω scribo] *Lawyers clerks, they that write pleas and causes in the law, Suid. clerks of account, Dig. Tabellarii, scribæ, logographi, censuales.*

* Lögos, i. m. [à λόγος, Gr. i. e. verbum,

oratio] *A word, a saying, a reason, an idle story. Vid. Logi.*

Löliaceus, a, um. adj. *Made of darnel, cockle, or tares.* Farina loliacea, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9.

Lölārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to tares.* || Cribrum loliarium, *a cocklesieve to get tares out of the corn, Col.* 8, 5.

Lölgīnōsur, a, um. adj. *Abundans loliginibus, full of that sort of fish called the loligo, or calamary.* Leg. & loligineus, *Rid. ex Plin.*

Lölīgo, gīnis, f. al. lollīgo. [à lolius, piscis; vel à volando, dict. quasi voligo, v. in l mutata, *Varr. de L. L.*] *A fish called a calamary; a cuttlefish, or the screwfish, a fish that flyeth; his blood is like ink, Ov. || Succus loliginis, Met. envy, Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 100.

Lölīguncūla, æ, f. Lölgīuncūla, vel ut al. leg. Lölgīuncūla, dim. *A little screwfish, Plaut. Caf.* 2, 8, 57.

* Lölium, i. n. [à λαῖον ὄλεον, i. e. fegetern perdere, vel à λαῖον ὄλεον, i. e. seges noxia] *A weed growing among corn, called ray, darnel, cockle, or tares; it is bad for the eyes. Mirum est lolio viciare te, tam vili tritico. P. A. Quid jam? SC. Quia lusciosus, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 51.

|| Lölius, i. m. *A kind of small fish like the loligo, Herm.*

Lömentum, i. n. [à lotu] *Beanmeal; also a kind of painter's colour, Cæ. ad Cic.* 8, 14. Lomento rugas condere, *Mart.* 3, 42.

* Lonchitis, idis, f. [ita dict. quod semen ejus λόγχι, i. e. lanceæ, sit simile] *The herb spleenwort, Plin.* 25, 11.

+ Longābo, ōnis, f. farciminis genus, al. longano, quod vid. *The arse gut, Voss. ex Varr.*

|| Longævitas, ātis, f. *Long life, or old age, Macrob. Sat.* 7, 5. + Senectutis diuturnitas, longinquitas ætatis.

* Longævus, a, um. adj. *Cujus longum est ævum, long lived, ancient, of many years continuance. Longæva sacerdos, Virg. Æn.* 6, 321. conjux, *Ibid.* 5, 620.

|| Longānīmis, e. adj. i. e. irætardus. *That suffereth long, long suffering, Eccl.* + In ulciscendo remissior, *Cic. lentus in irâ, Ov.*

|| Longānīmitas, ātis, f. *Long suffering, or forbearance, Theol.*

+ Longāno, ōnis, m. Intestinum rectum, *Varroni est longabo, Cæ. longao, Aurel. longave, Perot. longanon, Onom. The straight gut, the arse gut. Longanones porcini, Apic.*

Longè, adv. loci, ius, comp. iisimè, sup. (1) *Far from, a great distance off, a great way from.* (2) *A great while.* (3) *Exceedingly, very much, a great deal.* (1) Quam longè est hinc in saltum vestium Gallicanum? *Cic. pro Quint.* 25. § Longè gentium abest, *Id. Att.* 6, 3. (2) Quid longissimè meministi in patriâ tuâ? *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 52. Si quid longius in amicitia provecti sunt, *Cic.* (3) Res aliter longè evenit, *Liv.* || Prope, *Id.* || Nihil mihi longius fuit, quam ut te viderem, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 2. I was exceedingly desirous to see you.

Longè falleris opinione, you are quite deceived, or mistaken, *Cic.* || It is used with words of unlikeness, as dissimilis, dispar, diversus, alius, aliter, &c. and with comparatives for multo; and superlatives for valde. || Longè latèque, far and wide, or far and near, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 34. Longè longèque beator, beyond all compare, *Ov.* Longè plurimum, exceeding much, *Cic. Cæs.* || Longè esse, b. e. nihil juvare, vel prodesse, *Flor.* 2, 6, 34.

+ Longinque, ius, comp. id. quod longè; also far off, much distant, far asunder, *Enn. apud Non.* 12 49. Longinquis diutiusque adsit, *Gell.* 1, 22.

Longinquitas, ātis, f. (1) *Distance of place, or remoteness.* (2) *Length of time, or long continuance and lastingness.* (1) Nimiâ longinquitate locum commoveri, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 9. (2) Temporis longinquitatem timebat, *Cæ. B. C.* 1, 29.

Longinquus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. [à longè; ut propinquus à piope] (1) *Far off, at a great distance, strange.* (2) *Long.* (3) *Of long continuance.* (1) = Exterus hostis atque longinquus, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 13. (2) || Nec longinquiora brevioribus antependantur, *Id. de F. n.* 3, 14. (3)

Longinquo

Longinquo morbo est implicitus, *Liv. 1.* Longinquoire tempore bellum conficere, *Nep. Them. 4.* ¶ Ex longinquo venire, *to come a great way off*, *Plin. 10, 42.*

Longipes, ēdis, adj. Longos pedes habens, *vel longa crura, long footed.* Scarabæus longipes, *Plin. 30, 4.*

† Longisco, scēre, incept. *To grow long*, *Enn. ap. Non.*

† Longiter, adv. *Afar off, greatly*, *Lucr. 3, 682.*

¶ Longitrorfus. *Stretched out in length*, *Fest.*

¶ Longitudinālis futura, *The cross seam of the skull that goeth from the one side to the other*, *Anat.*

Longitudo, dīnis, f. (1) *Length of time.* (2) *or place.* (1) *Longitudo noctis*, *Cic. Verr. 5, 10.* (2) ¶ Immenſitas longitudinum, latitudinum, altitudinum, *Id. N. D. 1, 20.* ¶ Conſulere in longitudinem, *to provide for futurity aſorband, for a long time to come*, *Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10.*

Longiſcūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [à comp. longior] *Somewhat longer, somewhat of the longest.* Verſus longiſculi, *Cic. pro Arch. 10.*

Longulē, adv. *Somewhat long, or far off.* Ab urbe haud longulē, *Plaut. Men. prol. 64.* Longulē hinc, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 10.*

Longūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [à longus] *Somewhat long.* Longulum iter, *Cic. Att. 16, 13.*

Longum, adv. *For a long time, for ever and a day*, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 79.*

† Longurio, ōnis, m. [à ſimil. longuri] *A long gangrel, tall, long, ſlim fellow*, *Varr. ap. Non. 2, 484.*

Longūrius, i, m. *A long thwart pole, or piece of timber, loid, crailed, acroſs in bedges, &c. a rail.* A caſtris longurios, muſculos, &c. proferret, *Cæſ. B. G. 7, 84.*

LONGUS, a, um, adj. ior, comp. ſiſimus, ſup. (1) *Long, tall.* (2) *Of long extent, laſting long.* (3) *Tedious.* (1) *Homo eſt ſeſquipede quā tu longior*, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 58.* (2) *Longiſſimum agnien*, *Cæſ. B. G. 2, 21.* § *Longus pedes ſep-tem*, *Plin. 6, 34.* § *Areas longas pedum quin-quagenūm facito*, *Col. 2, 11.* § *Longum ſeſqui-pede, latum pede*, *Plin. Dies longi*, *Gell. anni, Ov. Longus exul*, *Stat. Theb. 2, 114.* Longum teneo, longūque tenebo, *Ibid. 429.* (3) ¶ *De omnibus longum eſt dicere, it would be too long, it would take up too much time*, *Cic. Verr. 1, 60.* Ne longum faciam, *to make the ſtory ſhort*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 137.*

* Lōpas, ēdis, f. [à λέπω ſquamam detraho] *A kind of ſhellfiſh*, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8.*

* Lōquacitas, ātis, f. *Much talking, or bab-bleing, talkati-veness, prateing.* Accii loquacitas ha-bet aliquid argutiarum, *Cic. de Legg. 1, 2.*

* Lōquaciter, adv. *Babbleingly, prateingly.* Loquaciter litigioſus, *Cic. pro Mur. 12.*

* ¶ Lōquacito, āre, neut. *To bubble, or talk much*, *Hier. † Garrio.*

* Lōquacūlus, i, m. dim. [à loquax] *A great talker that uſeth many words; a tattler*, *Lucr. 4, 11, 8.*

* Lōquax, ācis, adj. [à loquor] or, comp. ſiſimus, ſup. (1) *Full of words, prateing, talkative.* (2) *It is uſed of birds, frogs, &c. ſinging, croak-ing, &c.* (3) *Alſo of inanimate things, as of ri-vers, purling, murmuring, roaring, &c.* (1) *Senec-tus naturā loquacior*, *Cic. de Senect. 16.* (2) *Pſittacus loquax*, *Ov. Amor. 2, 6, 37.* Ranæ loquaces, *Virg. Geor. 3, 431.* (3) *Lymphæ lo-quaces*, *Hier. Od. 3, 13, 15.* Loquaces venti, *Lu-can. 5, 83.* Loquaciſſimus, *Cic. Att. 8, 4.*

* Lōquēla, æ, f. [à loquor, ut à queror quere-la] *Speech, talk, diſcourſe, language.* Suaves ex ore loquelas Funde, *Lucr. 1, 40.* Fallax loquela, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 25.* ex poētā.

* † Lōquēlāris ſervus. *A ſervant ſent to carry meſſages to and fro*, *Enn. ¶ Præp. inſepara-biles, um, con, re, ſe, di, diſ, vett. Gramma-tices loquelares dictæ, quod per comp. loquelis inhæreant, Prob. quibus opponit caſuales quas vocat.*

* Lōquendus, a, um, part. *To be talked, or ſpoken, of*, *Mart. 5, 26.*

* Lōquens, tis, part. *Speaking, &c.* Magiſtra-tus lex eſt loquens, *Cic. de Legg. 3, 1. conf. Sil. 13, 661.*

* Lōquentia, æ, f. *Talking, prateing, prattling.* ¶ *Satis loquentiæ, ſapientiæ parum*, *Sall. Sic enim legi oportere, Valer. Grammaticus probat ap. Gell. 1, 15.* ¶ *Aliud loquentia, aliud eloquen-tia*, *Plin. Epist. 5, 20.*

* † Lōquitor, āri, neut. *To ſpeak much, or often; to tattle*, *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 5.*

* † Lōquo, pro loquer, *Enn.*

* Lōquor, lōqui, lōcūtus, vel lōquūtus, dep. [à λόγος, Scal. ex Canin. ut ſit quaſi λογέω, λο-γῶ] (1) *To ſpeak.* (2) *To tell.* (3) *To talk, or diſcourſe.* (4) *To ſet forth, to report, to de-clare.* (1) ¶ *Non idem loqui eſt quod dicere*, *Cic. Orat. 32. cūm hoc ſit oratoris, illud cujuſlibet.* (2) ¶ *Loquere nomen tuum*, *Plaut. Mil. 5, 9, 7.* (3) § *Ita ſum cum illo loquutus*, *Cic. Fam. 1, 2.* (4) *Annales loquuntur*, *Id. Res ipſa loquitur, Id. pro Mil. 20.* § *Apud aliquem*, *Id. de Fin. 2, 22. cum aliquo*, *Id. Fam. 1, 2. adverſus ali-quem*, *Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 29. ad aliquem*, *Liv. 28, 27. inter ſe, de re al quā loqui, apertē, ad voluntatem*, *Cic. Malē loqui aſſenti*, *Ter. Pb. 2, 3, 15.*

Lōra, vel Lōrea, æ, f. i. e. vinum ſecundari-um. *A ſmall, or thin, wine, made of the buſks of grapes after they have been preſſed, laid to ſoak in water, and then ſqueezed again.* Lora pro vino operariis dato hyeme, *Varr. R. R. 1, 54. Cato, c. 25. loream vocat.*

Lōramētum, i, n. [à loris] *A great thong, or leather cord.* Alexander gladio loramenta cæ-dit, *Juſt. 11, 7, in fin.* ¶ *Loramētum ligne-um, a groundplat about the foundation of a build-ing*, *Hier.*

Lōrārius, i, m. [qui lorum fert, & eo cædit, liſtor] *A ſervant who bound and ſcourged others at his maſter's pleaſure*, *Plaut. a beadle; a mar-ſhal's man, an officer that whiped ſlaves doing a-miſs.* § *A ſtring which uſed to be put into the throat to cauſe a vomit*, *Cæſ. Vid. Gell. 10, 3.*

¶ Lōrātus, a, um, part. i. e. corrigiatus. *Wearing thongs, or ſtraps, of leather.* Lorata ju-ventus, *Auctor. Moreti, extr.*

¶ Lōrātus, ūs, m. *Trimming with thongs of lea-ther*, *R. & G. ex Vitruv.*

† Lōrētum, i, m. *A grove of baytrees*, *Plin. † Lauretum.*

Lōreus, a, um, adj. *Made of leather thongs.* Loreus funis, *Cato, 23.*

Lōrica, æ, f. [quod ex loris, ſc. corio crudo, Varr. antiquitus fieret, poſtea ē ferro] (1) *A coat of mail, a brigandine, a habergeon.* (2) *Alſo the coping, or head, of a wall, made to caſt off rain; a ſhed, or penthouſe, built over a wall.* (3) *In making earthen floors, the upper cruſt which was of marble pounded, lime, and ſand.* ¶ *Lorica teſtacea, ſuch a cruſt, or plaſter, made of tile ſherds.* (4) *A fort, or ſenſe, againſt the ſallys of the enemy; a parapet, or breaſtwork.* (1) *Lorica conſerta hamis*, *Virg. Æn. 3, 467.* (2) *Vitruv. 2, 8, 7, 1. & Curt. 9, 4, 30.* (3) *Vitruv. 4, 1. Pinnæ, loricaque ex cratibus atlexuntur*, *Cæſ. B. G. 5, 39.*

Lōricatio, ōnis, f. (1) ¶ *A harneſſing, an habergeon, a coat of ſenſe, or mail.* (2) *The filling of the walls with mortar.* (1) *Paul. (2) Vi-truv. 7, 1.*

Lōricātus, a, um, part. *Armed with a brigandine, or coat of mail; clad in armour.* Loricati milites, *Hirt. B. Hiſp. 4. Conf. Liv. 37, 40.*

Lōrico, āre, aēt. (1) *To put on a coat of mail, to arm.* (2) *To parget, or plaſter.* (1) *Ichneu-mon pluribus luti coriis ſe loricat*, *Plin. 8, 24.* (2) *Loricare ſolum granarii opere teſtorio*, *Varr. R. R. 1, 75, 1.*

Lōricūla, æ, f. dim. [à lorica] (1) *A little habergeon, or coat of mail.* (2) *A fortification, or bulwark; a ſconce, or breaſtwork about a camp; a gallery, or balcony, on a wallſide, with grates to keep one from falling.* (1) *Vid. Lorica.* (2) *Quorum frontes vimineā loriculā munirentur*, *Hirt. B. G. 8, 9.*

Lōripes, ēdis, c. g. [qui pedes in morem lori-

tortos habet] (1) *Bow leged, wry leged, haw-ving bandy legs.* (2) *Met. Slow, backward.* (1) ¶ *Loripedem rectus derideat*, *Juv. 2, 23.* (2) ¶ *Nequicquam hos patronos mihi elegi, loripe-des tardiffimos*, *Plaur. Pæn. 3, 1, 7.*

Lōrum, i, n. (1) ¶ *A thong of leather, a ſtrap.* (2) *Meton. A bridle, the rein of a bridle.* (3) *Horſe barneſs; a girth, or leaſh.* (4) *A whip, or ſcourge, made of thongs.* (5) *A bed-cord, the girths of ſtools and chairs.* (1) *Videba-mus Androclum & leonem tenui loro revinctum*, *Gell. 5, 14.* (2) *Corripe lora manu*, *Ov. Met. 2, 14.* (3) *Abrupta lora relinquant*, *Id. Met. 2, 315.* (4) *Uſque ad necem operiere loris*, *Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 28.* (5) *Recens ſella linteis loriſ-que*, *Mart. 2, 57.*

* Lōtio, ōnis, f. verb. [à lavo] *A waſhing.* Vitruv. 7, 9. = *Lavatio*, *Cic.*

† Lōtiolentē, adv. [à lotium, & olens] *Stink-ing like piſs*, *Titin. ap. Non. † Fædē, lutulen-tē, ſordidē.*

* Lōtium, i, n. [ex lavo lautum] *primā longā. Urine, piſs, or ſtale.* *Vid. Barthol. ad lib. 2. Stat. Theb. 646. & Suet. Flav. 23. Catull. 37, extr. Si lotium difficilis tranſibit*, *Cato, 121.*

* Lōtōmētra, æ, f. [ex λωτὸς lotus, & μήτρα mater, q. d. lotos grandior] *Bread made of the ſeed of the herb lotus, being like millet, and uſed by the Egyptians; alſo the herb itſelf*, *Plin. 22, 21.*

* ¶ Lōtor, ōris, m. verb. [à lavo] *A waſher*, *Fabrett. Inſcr. p. 435.*

* Lōtos, & Lōtus, i, m. [à Lotide nymphā, vid. Ov. Met. 9, 347. (1) *An herb of the ſeed whereof the Egyptians made bread.* (2) *The lote-tree, whoſe fruit is of the bigneſs of a bean, and very pleaſant.* (3) *Alſo a pipe made of the wood of it.* (4) *The herb melilot.* (1) *Vid. deſer. Plin. 13, 17.* (2) *Vid. eundem ibid.* (3) *Streperē ad Phrygiā loton*, *Sil. 11, 432.* *Palladius lo-tus ab ore ſonat*, *Mart. 8, 51.* (4) *Plin. ¶ Lotum guſtavi*, *Prop. in eos qui juſto diutius ap-exterat gentes peregrinantur, qui loti arboris fruētus tantæ eſt dulcedinis, ut advenæ eā cauſā illiſc ubi raſcitur, hæere ſolerent.*

* ¶ Lōtix, īcis, f. *A laundreſs, one that waſh-eth both linen and woollen cloth.* *Pendet ex aucto-rit. tū lotor, & vulgari ſaltē uſu obtinuit.*

¶ Lōtulentus, a, um, part. id. quod commic-tilis, *Bepiſt. Non.*

* Lōtura, æ, f. *A riſing, or waſhing*, *Plin. 33, 7.*

* Lōtus, i. *Vid. Lotos.*

* Lōtus, a, um, part. [à lavo] (1) *Waſhed, riſed, made clean.* (2) *Died.* (1) *Lotus in un-dā*, *Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 62.* (2) ¶ *Haud ſemel lotus, i. e. dibaphus, double died*, *Petr. Arb. 30.*

L ante U.

Lua, mater-dea, quæ luebat, i. e. purg-bat, *vid. Propr.*

Lūbens, tis, part. (1) *Willing, glad, ſain.* (2) *Merry, cheerful.* (3) *Alſo willingly.* (1) ¶ *Me veid lubente, with all my heart*, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 73.* (2) *Hilarum ac lubentem fac te in gnati nuptiis*, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 38.* (3) ¶ *Lubens fecero, I will do it with all my heart*, *Plaut. Caf. 5, 4, 14.*

Lūbenter, adv. ius, comp. iſſimē, ſup. *Will-ingly, gladly.* Nimiū lubenter audi vi ſermo-nem tuum, *Plaut. Omnes liberi libentiū ſu-mus, quā ſervimus*, *Id. Capt. 1, 2, 10. Vid. Libenter.*

Lūbentia, æ, f. (1) ¶ *Mirth, pleaſantneſs, a grace in words.* (2) *The goſſes of pleaſure and de-light.* (1) = *Lubentiæ gratiæque convivio-rum*, *Gell. 15, 2.* (2) *Onuſtum pectus porto lætitiā lubentiæque*, *Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 3. in-terpr. Pareo.*

Lūbet, imperf. *Idem ſerē quod libet. It pleaſeth, it liketh.* *Quānobrem? St. Quia lubet*, *Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 21.*

† Lūbīdinitas pro lubidine, vel libidine. *Lubidinitate labitur*, *Lab. ap. Non.*

Lūbīdo, dīnis, f. pro libido, *Pleaſure, liſt, luſt.* Lubido.

Lubido est observare quid agat, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 23. *Cæteras notiones vid. in Libido.*

Lubricè, adv. *Slipperly, waveringly, unconstantly, doubtfully, dangerously.* Lubricè versatus in bello est, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 24. *Sic leg. ex vet. cod.*

Lubrico, are, act. *To make slippery,* *Jun.* 11, 173.

Lubricum, i. n. *Slipperiness, inconstancy, unsteadiness.* In hoc lubrico ætatis, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 3. *Lubricitas, quæ usi sunt aliqui non indeceti, nullius est auct.*

Lubricus, a, um, adj. [*qu. labricus à labendo*] (1) *Gliding, or sliding, along.* (2) *Slippery, wavering, moving.* (3) *Met. Mutable, inconstant, variable, deceitful.* (4) *Dangerous, difficult.* (1) *Lubricus anguis, Virg. Æn.* 5, 84. *amnis, Ov. Amor.* 3, 6, 81. (2) *Lubrica tota via est, Prop.* 4, 4, 49. (3) *Lubricus adolescentia, Cic. pro Cæl.* 17. *Lubricus assensus, Id.* (4) *Lubricus & periculosus locus, Cic. Offic.* 1. = *Periculosus, perdifficilis, Id.* ¶ *Vultus lubricus aspici, dangerous to look at, Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 8. *Versari in lubrico, to be at a tickleish point, Cic. Orat.* 28.

Lucæ boves. [*à Lucaniæ regione, ubi primum conspexit, Pyrrhi bello*] *Boves à voc. quod maximam quadrupedem, quam ipsi haberent, vocarent bovem. Elephants so called. Lucæ boves turrito corpore, Lucr.* 5, 1301.

† *Lucānar, aris. n. A fox's, or badger's hole, Varr.*

Lucāni, òrum. m. pl. *scarabæorum genus. The stag fly, or horned beetle, Plin.* 11, 28.

Lucānica, æ. f. [*ita dict. quod milites Romani à Lucanis didicerunt*] *A sausage, a pudding made of flesh, as of pork, &c. Filia Picenæ venio lucanica porcæ, Mart.* 13, 35.

¶ *Lucānicum, i. n. Idem, Arnob.*

¶ *Lucānicus, i. m. A bellygod, a glutton, Amm. Marc.* 28, 4.

* *Lucānus, a, um, adj. [à lux] Pertaining to the light, or morning; unde antelucanus.*

Lucar, n. indecl. [*fort. à λῦω, solvo, nisi valet conjectura olim locar, ut sit pecunia quam pro loco solvant spectatores; pecunia theoricæ*] *Money bestowed upon plays and players, or as some say money given for one's place, or seat, at plays, Liv. lib.* 3.

Lucāria, òrum. pl. n. *Fests accustomed to be solemnized in holy woods, or groves. Propter lucem amissam, i. e. libertatem, vel vitam, vid. Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. *sed fort. rectius à luco, quod Romani à Gallis videri luco, qui est inter viam Salarium & Tiberim, se occultarint, Fest.*

¶ *Lucāris pecunia. Money given, or bestowed, in woods, or groves, upon plays, Fest. Vid. Lucar.*

¶ *Lucārius, i. m. A woodman, Fest.*

* † *Lucè, adv. ex abl. i. e. in, cum, vel de, luce. Openly, in the day time, Lex. ex Plaut.*

Lucellum, i. n. dim. [*à lucrum*] *A little gain, a small vantage. Dare aliquid lucelli, Cic. Varr.* 3, 30. *Dulce lucellum, Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 102.

* *Lucens, tis. part. Shining, glistening, bright, light. Lucens globus lunæ, Virg. Æn.* 6, 725. *noctibus totis Arctos, Lucan.* 6, 342.

* *Luceo, ère, xi. neut. (1) To give light, to shine, to glitter. (2) Met. To appear, or be apparent. (3) Also in an active sense to hold one the candle. (1) Lucere luce alienā dicitur luna, Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. *Lucet igne focus, Tib.* 1, 1, 6. (2) *Mea officia parum antè luxerunt, Cic. Att.* 3, 13. (3) ¶ *Lucetis novæ nuptæ facem, you shall light, or carry the light before, the bride, Plaut. Caf.* 1, 2, 30.

Lucères, um. pl. m. *The third part of the Roman people under Romulus, so called from one Lucumon their leader, see Varr. L. L.* 4, 10. *This threefold division is mentioned by Prop. Titens Ramnesque viri Luceresque coloni, l.* 4, 1, 81.

* *Lucērius, vel Lucētius, i. m. sc. lucis auctor, diespiter, vid. Propr.*

* *Lucerna, æ. f. [à luce, vel commodius à λυχή, lux, propter primam] (1) A candle, light, or lamp. (2) Also a fish, the lantern of the sea.*

(1) *Eadem lucernā hanc epistolam scripsi, Cic. Att.* 8, 2. ¶ *In sole lucernam adhibere, to burn daylight, Cic. Lumen lucernæ obscuratur luce*

solis, the sun obscureth the candle, Id. de Fin. 3, 14. *Vigil lucerna, a watchlight, Hor. Olet lucernam, Prov. an elaborate piece, Cic.* 2. *Att.* 1. *Plin.* 9, 26.

* ¶ *Lücernālis herba. The herb lungwort, otherwise called torch herb, Jun.*

* ¶ *Lücernārium, i. n. A candlestick, a sconce; also candlelighting, Aug.*

* ¶ *Lücernārius, i. m. He that carryeth a candle, Spart. † Qui cereum lucet.*

* *Lücescit, imperf. vel luciscit. It is day, it is bright day, it groweth light, Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1.

* *Lücesco, ère. incept. To wax clear. Novum terræ stupeant lucefcere solem, Virg. Ecl.* 6, 37.

* *Lücet, imperf. It is light, it is day, it is well known. ¶ Simul atque luceret, at daybreak, Cic. Philipp.* 8, 10. *Lucet hoc, inquam, it is broad day, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 63.

* *Lüci, adv. In the morning, in the daytime, by day. Quis audeat luci, Cic. Philipp.* 12, 10.

* ¶ *Lücißilis, e. adj. That is light of itself, that is apt to shine, Serv. ad Æn.* 6.

* ¶ *Lücidārium, i. n. [à lux, quia lucem nobis offendere videtur] A comment, or gloss, Fest. † Commentarius, scholium.*

* *Lücidè, adv. ius. comp. (1) Clearly, plainly. (2) Calmly, sedately. (1) Lucidè breviterque definire, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 25. (2) = *Animus lucidiùs tranquilliusque inter divina mansurus, Sen. Ep.* 65.

* ¶ *Lücidulus, a, um, adj. Somewhat bright. Habet Litt. unde N. L.*

* *Lücidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sñmus, sup. (1) Bright, light, glittering, sparkling. (2) Met. Clear, plain, perspicuous. (3) ¶ Frolicsome, jolly, debonaire. (1) Diana lucidum cæli decus, Hor. Carm. Sec.* 2. *Lucida gemma, Ov. Epist.* 15, 74. *Lucidior glacie, Id. Met.* 13, 796. *Lucidissima stella, Vitruv.* 9, 6. *Ædificio lucido habitare, Cels.* 1, 2. (2) *Lucidus ordo, Hor. A. P.* 41. (3) *Vid. Barth. ad Stat. Sylv.* p. 266.

* *Lücifer, èri. m. ferens lucem. (1) The day star, the morning star. (2) ¶ Lucifer, the arch devil. (1) Lucifer ortuserat, Ov. Met.* 4, 664. (2) *Ecclef.*

* *Lücifugus, a, um, adj. Idem. Val. Flacc.* 5, 371.

* *Lücifuga, æ. m. id. quod lucifugus, Sen. Epist.* 1, 122, sub fin.

* *Lücifugus, a, um, adj. [ex lux, & fugio] qui lucem fugit. That flyeth from the light, that de lighteth in darkness; that in ketb, skulkeib, or bideib, himself; one that sleepeth by day and waketh by night.*

Difficiles, lucifugi, maledici, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 18. *Lucifugæ blattæ, Virg. Geor.* 4, 243.

* ¶ *Lücißena, æ. m. qui luce genitus est. (1) Begotten in the day time, born in the day time. (2) That engendereth light. (1) Litt. ex. Sen. (2) Coop. nemine laudato.*

* † *Lücinium, i. n. [à lucendo] A glowworm, a candle, Varr. Vid. Cicindela.*

* ¶ *Lücinus, Lücicus, Luscinius. [à luce, i. e. vitio lucis oculos parvos habens] Which hath little eyes and small sight, pink eyed, Fest. ex Plin. Recf. Luscitius.*

* † *Lüciño, are. neut. To shine, glitter, or glister, Obfol.*

¶ *Lüciola, æ. f. The herb called adderstongue, Dod.*

* *Lücipor, òris. m. [ex lux, & ant. por] The servant of Lucius, as Marciporis of Marcus. Marcipores, Lucipores, dominoium gentiles, Plin.* 33, 1.

¶ *Lücißator, òris. m. The maker of light, Christ, Prod. Cath.* 3, 1.

* *Lücescit, id. quod lucefcit. It groweth light. ¶ Cum lucisceret, at break of day, Cic.*

* *Lücesco, ère. incept. Vid. Lucefcio. To shine bright. ¶ Luciscit hoc jam, it is broad day, Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 1.

* *Lücisus, i. m. He that seeth little in the evening and morning. Jam tibi lucisci loquerentur, Cic. Att.* 4, 15.

¶ *Lücius, i. m. [à λυχός, quia est quasi lupus inter pisces, V.] A pike, a jack. Cultor stagnorum lucius, Auson. in Mosellâ, 120. = Lupus.*

¶ *Lucrans, tis. part. Making a gain of. Ex annonæ quoque caritate lucrantium accrevit invidia, Suet. Neron.* 45.

¶ *Lücißator, òris. m. The maker of light, Christ, Prod. Cath.* 3, 1.

* *Lücescit, id. quod lucefcit. It groweth light. ¶ Cum lucisceret, at break of day, Cic.*

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* *Lücisus, i. m. He that seeth little in the evening and morning. Jam tibi lucisci loquerentur, Cic. Att.* 4, 15.

Lücratīvus, a, um, adj. That is gotten by the by, lucrative. ¶ Lucrativa opera ad scribendum, spare time to employ one's self in writing, Quint. 10, 7. = *Subsecivum tempus.*

Lücrifacio, ère, fēci, factum. act. To win, to gain, to get, to make gain of. Minus igitur lucrifacit, Cic. Fam. 11, 20. ¶ *Injuriam lucrifacere, to go off with it, not to be punished for it, Plin.* 7, 39. *Lucrifacere censoriam notam, to escape it, Val. Max.* 4, 1, 10. ¶ *Eleganter dividi & transponi potest, ut, Quæ ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucrî, Nep. Thrasylb.* 1.

Lücrifacitus, a, um, part. Gained, won, gotten. Pecunia ex ærario lucrifacita, Cic. Verr. 1, 75.

† *Lücrificābilis, e. adj. That bringeth gain, Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 46. † *Quæstuosus.*

¶ *Lücrifico, are. act. To gain, or get; to make after gain, Dig. † Lucrifio.*

Lücrificus, a, um, adj. Gainfull. Lucrifica facula, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.

Lücrifio, èri, factus sum. To be won, to be gotten in advantage, to be gained. Quid si ostendero lucriferi tritici modios centum? Cic. Verr. 3, 46.

Lücrifuga, æ. c. g. He, or she, that flyeth from profit, or gain, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 33.

¶ *Lucrî dii, i. e. lucrî præsides, Arnob.*

¶ *Lucriones, um. m. pl. & in sing. lucrîo, ònis. Lucrî cupidi, covetous men that seek gain by all manner of means, by hook, or by crook, Litt. ex Calep.*

† *Lucrîfeta, æ. m. An usurer. Lucrifeta facenerator, Plaut. Most. arg.* 6.

Lucror, ari, atus sum. dep. To gain, to win; to get advantage, or profit; to earn. Miliorum nautarum stipendium lucrari, Cic. Verr. 5, 24. *Lucrabe moram Fati, Stat. Theb.* 9, 779. *Lucratus nomen ab Africâ domitâ, Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 19.

¶ *Lucrösè, adv. Gainfully, Hier.*

Lucrösus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sñmus, sup. Full of gain, or lucre; profitable, gainfull. ¶ Cur mihi sit damno, tibi sit lucrosa voluptas? Ov. Amor. 1, 10, 35. *Nique est ulla fraus vitæ lucrosior, Plin.* 37, 12. *Annonâ utriusque anni uti est lucrosissimum, Id.* 18, 31.

LUCRUM, i. n. Lucre, gain, profit, advantage, earning. ¶ Haud scit hoc paulum lucrî quantum ei damni oportet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, extr. ¶ *In lucro ponere, C. C. Flacc.* 17. *deputare, Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 16. *to reckon it gain.*

¶ *Lucta, æ. f. A wrestling, or fighting; a struggling, or striving; a scuffle, Auson. Ep.* 93.

† *Luctamen, Virg. Luctatio, Cic.*

Luctāmen, ònis. n. A wrestling, a struggling, a striving, Virg. Æn. 8, 89. *V. Flacc.* 2, 234.

Luctans, tis. part. [à luctor] Struggling, striving. Luctantia caput Oicula, Ov. Metam. 4, 358. *lumina, b. e. somnolenta, Sil. Ital.* 7, 204. *Cum dat, Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 15. *Vid. Certare, Fab. Theb.*

Luctantes venti, Virg. Æn. 1, 57.

Luctatio, ònis. f. verb. A wrestling, struggling, striving, or contending. Cum Diodoro valente dialectico tibi magna luctatio est, Cic. de Fato, 6. *Sine adversario nulla est luctatio, Id. de Fato,* 13. *conf. Litt.* 21, 36.

Luctator, òris. m. ve. b. A wrestler. Vinum pedes captat primū; luctator colosu' it, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 6. *Ov. Ib.* 393.

Luctatus, a, um, part. Having wrestled, striven, or strained. Luctatus diu furem vincere non potuit, Ov. Met. 14, 701.

Luctatus, us. m. verb. Struggling. Scitille imparem sibi luctatum contra nexus, Plin. 32, 2.

Luctifer, èra, um, adj. That causeth mourning. Bubo luctifer, Sen. Herc. fur. 687. *Conf. Met.* 142, annus, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 454.

¶ *Luctificābilis, e. adj. That is sorrowful, mourning, or sad. Cor luctificabile, ap. Pers.* 1, 78.

Luctificus, a, um, adj. Mournfull, sorrowfull, dolefull, wofull. Luctifica clades, Vet. Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. *Luctificus pavor, Sil. Ital.* 6, 557. *Luctificum clangit tuba, Val. Flacc.* 3, 349.

¶ *Luctisönus, a, um, adj. Mournfull, wailing, pityfull, having a mournfull sound. = Et gemitu & lacrymis & luctisöno mugitu Cum Jove visa queri, Ov. Met.* 1, 733.

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¶ *Luctator,*

|| *Luclitor*, āri, ātus sum. dep. & *Luclito*, āre. 2^{us}. *To wrestle often*, Prisc.

Luclio, āre. 2^{us}. *To wrestle*. Dicit se ei annulum, dum luclat, detraxisse, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 31.

Lucltor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To wrestle, to struggle*. (2) *Meton. Also to endeavour, to strive, to contend*. (1) *Fulvā luclantur arenā*, Virg. Aen. 6, 643. (2) § *Non luclabor tecum*, Crasse, amplius, C. c. ¶ *Fatis luclari, to struggle with, or against, it*, Sil. 2, 514. *inter sese*, Plin. 17, 12. *equo*, Sil. 4, 240. *morti*, Id. 10, 267.

Lucltio ē adv. iūs. comp. *Lamentably, mournfully*, Aug. Imperatores vestri lucltiosius perierunt, Liv. 28, 39.

Lucltiosus, a, um. adj. [à lucltus] or, comp. *simus*, sup. *Lamen'able, sorrowfull, sad, mournfull, dolefull*. = *Acerbus & lucltiosus populo Romano dies*, Cic. *Lucltiosum est tradi alicui cum bonis, lucltiosius inimico*, Id. pro Quint. *Lucltiosissimum bellum*, Id. Philipp. 2, 32. *Lucltiosa victoria*, Sall. B. C. 58.

Lucltus, ūs. m. [à lugeo] (1) *Mourning, weeping, sorrow, heaviness, lamenting*. (2) *Mourning apparel*. (1) = *In squalore & lucltu supplicem videtis*, Cic. pro Planc. 8. (2) *Censuerunt P. C. ne feminæ ultra XXX dies in lucltu essent*, Liv.

† *Lucltus*, i. m. *Idem*, Accius.

* *Luclubrā*, tis. part. *Studying, or working, by candlelight*. Prælia aliquant'ō constantius inibat, quæties luclubrante se subito ac nullo propellente, didiceret lumen, & exstingueretur, Suet. Tit. 19. *Inter luclubantes ancillas*, Liv. 1, 57.

* *Luclubrātio*, ōnis. f. *A studying, or working, by candlelight; a sitting up to study, luclubration*. Ad luclubrationem vespertinam & antelucanam palos conficere, Col. 11, 2. *Multis luclubrationibus commentata oratio*, Id.

* || *Luclubrātiuncula*, æ. f. dim. *A little luclubration*, Gell. in Præf.

* *Luclubrātior*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging, to, studying, or working, by candlelight*. ¶ *Luclubratoria lecticula, a studying couch to sit up at night on*, Suet. Aug. 78.

* *Luclubrātus*, a, um. part. *Made by candlelight*. ¶ *Luclubrata nox, a night spent in study*. Mart. 4, 90, 9. ¶ *Luclbratum opusculum*, Cic. Parad. in proem.

* *Luclubro*, āre. 2^{us}. [à luce] *To study and do, or make, any thing by candlelight; to sit up at study, or work*. Ad Cleanthis lucernam luclbravi, Varr. *Luclbrare Vulcanalibus incipiebat*, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8.

* *Luclbrum*, i. n. & *Luclbra*, æ. f. [à luceo] *A match, or touchwood, to keep fire in*. Vid. Plin. 16, 40. & ibi Dalech.

* *Luclulentē*, adv. (1) *Clearly*. (2) *Merryly*. (1) *Luclulentē scripserunt, etiam si minus quam tu polite*, Cic. Att. 14, 21. (2) *Earnus intrō ad te, ut hunc hodie diem luclulentē habeamus*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 54.

* *Luclulenter*, adv. (1) *Clearly, plainly, evidently*. (2) *Bravely, at a high price*. (1) *Luclulenter se habere*, Plaut. (2) *Hoc quidem sanē luclulenter, ut ab homine perito definendi*, Cic. Off. 3, 60. ¶ *Græcē luclulenter scire, to be a good Græcian, to understand Greek very well*, Cic. de Fin. 2, 5.

* || *Luclulentia*, æ. f. *Clearness, brightness*. ¶ *Luclulentia verborum, trim and fine speeches*, Arnob.

* † *Luclulentitas*, ātis. f. *Brightness, beauty*, Cæcil. op. Non. 2, 510.

* || *Luclulento*, āre. 2^{us}. *To lighten, or give light; to watch*, Lex. cogn. ex Vitruv. † *Illuceo*.

* *Luclulentus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. *quod luce plenus*. *Clear, fair, beautyful, renowned, notable, creditable, rich, abundant, wealthy, bright, brave*. ¶ *Scriptor luclulentus, a handsome writer*, Cic. Art. 7, 17. *Luclulentus auctor, a creditable reporter*, Id. Att. 10, 16. *Luclulentum matrimonium, a rich match*. *Luclulenta plaga, a shrewd blow, a great gash, or wound*, Cic. Phil. 7, 17. *Caminus luclulentus, a bright fire*. *Conditio luclulenta, a fair proffer, a good match*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 6. *Luclulentioribus verbis rem compre-*

hendere, to express in plainer words, Cic. Att. 12, 21.

|| *Lūcūmōnes*, um. pl. m. *Certain mad people so called, because they made the places unhappy to which they came*, Fest. *The Tuscan kings so called*. Vid. Voff. Etym.

|| *Lūcūns*, tis. vett. & *Lūcūntūlus*, i. e. *a kind of meat, or rather some baked thing*, Non.

* *Lūcus*, ūs. m. *pro lux*. *Light, the morning*. *Rus cum primo lucu ibo hinc*, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 55.

Lūcus, i. m. *sylva sacra*. [à lucendo, quod crebris luminibus colluceat, religionis causā, Isid. fort. à Gr. λόχος, sylva, unde & λόχυν, lucus, λοχιάδης, αὶ ὕλαι, H. sych.] (1) *A grove, or wood, dedicated to some god, and kept uncut*. (2) *Also a temple, cloyster, or monastery, in a wood*. (1) *Caligans nigrā formidine lucus*, Virg. Geor. 4, 468. (2) *Vid. Annium de rebus Etruriæ pag. 472 & seqq.* ¶ *Quomodo differt à sylvā, nemore, & saltu*. Vid. Vallam, 4, 56.

Lūdēns, tis. part. *Playing, or sporting; in jest, or sport*. *Pueri ludentes*, Hor. Epist. 1, 5, 59. conf. 16, 238.

Lūdi, ōrum. m. pl. *Sports, pastimes, or plays; pageants, sight, or publick shows to delight the people*. ¶ *Ludi sacri, plays in honour of their gods; scenici, circenses, plays to oblige the people, as stageplays, and prizes of fencers*.

Lūdia, æ. f. *An actress that danceth upon the stage*. *Quæ ludia sumpserit hos habitus?* Juu. 6, 26.

|| *Lūdiubrōsus*, a, um. adj. *Reproachfull, shamefull, ridiculous*, Anm. Marc. 15, 13.

Lūdiubrium, i. n. [à ludo] *A mock, a mockery, a mocking stock, a maygame, a scorn, or sport*. ¶ *Ludibrio erant minæ tribuni, were laughed at*, Cic. ad Brut. 2. *Ludibria meorum nunciaturus es*, Curt. 4, 10, 27. Conf. 10, 1, 3.

Lūdiubundus, a, um. adj. *Full of play, playsome, sportive, in sport*. *Omnia ludibundus perficies*, Cic. Verr. 3, 67. Conf. Liv. 24, 16. & Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 30.

Lūdīcer, cra, crum. adj. *an ludicrus incert.* (1) *Belonging to play*. (2) *Sportive, in jest, ludicrous*. (3) *Vain, trifling*. (1) *Ludicræ tibie loto, offibūque asininis hunt*, Plin. 16, 36. (2) *Certamen ludicrum*, Sen. Agam. 935. (3) = *Neque enim levia, aut ludicra petuntur Præmia*, Virg. Aen. 12, 764. ¶ *Ars ludicra armorum, fencing*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 20. *Sermones ludicri, drollery*, Id. Acad. Q. 4, 2. *Meum cor cepit facere artem ludicram, went pit a-pat*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 3.

|| *Lūdīcrē*, adv. *Wantonly, sportingly*, Apul. Met. 9.

Lūdīcris, e. adj. *id. quod ludicer, in abl. ludicri*, Prisc.

Lūdīcrum, i. n. (1) *A play, or pastime*. (2) *An interlude*. (3) *A play, or show*. (1) *Ca-tull. 62, 21*. (2) *Ludicrum Olympiæ*, Liv. 1, 10. i. e. *ludi Olympici*. (3) *Indulcerat ci ludicrum*, Sælpudō, συνυκδὼν, Gloss. vet.

Lūdīcrus, vel *Lūdīcer*. *Habet Nizolius, sed neque hac, neque illa, terminatio reperitur*.

Lūdīficābilis, e. adj. *That maketh sport, or pastime; pleasant*. *Ludi ludificabiles seni nostro*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 3. *pro more suo*.

Lūdīficāns, tis. part. *Mocking, cajoling*. *Ludificante ducem Fabio*, Sil. 7, 214. Conf. 8, 642.

Lūdīficātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A deceiving, or mocking; abusiveness*. = *Omni morā, ludificatione, calumniā, senatūs auctoritas impedebatur*, Cic. pro Sext. 35. conf. Liv. 21, 18.

Lūdīficātor, ōris. m. *A mocker, or scorner*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 18.

Lūdīficātus, a, um. part. act. (1) *Mocking, or deceiving*. (2) *Pass. Mocked, or deceived*. (1) *Te ludificatus & me in perpetuum modum*, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 41. (2) *Ludificati incerto prælio*, Sall. B. Jug. 50.

Lūdīfīco, āre. 2^{us}. *Plaut. pro*

Lūdīfīcor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *ludum facio*. (1) *To mock, to make a fool of, to affront, to baffle*. (2) *To cajole, or chouse*. (1) *Quid superbius quā-*

ludificari omne nomen Latinum? Liv. *Ludificari fugā rostra*, Flor. 2, 2. *hostium opera*, Liv. 24, 34. (2) *Pacis morā consulē ludificare*, Sall. B. J. 36. & sic Plaut. sæpe actiōe dixit.

Lūdīmāgister, tri. m. *A schoolmaster*. *Ep'curi pater ludimagister fuit*, C. c. N. D. 1, 26.

Lūdīo, ōnis. m. Liv. & *Lūdīus*, i. m. [à Lydis, qui erant optimi sultatores] (1) || *A player at the long sword, or a flourisher of a twohanded sword before a show*. (2) *A puppetplayer, a young morricedancer; or at least shaved, &c.* (1) *Vid. Salm. ad Hor. 3, 20, 3*. (2) *Ludiones Hetruriā acciti ad tibicinis modos saltantes*, Liv. 7, 2.

Lūdīus, i. m. *A stageplayer, a dancer*. *Ludius æquatam ter pede pulsat humum*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 112. Vid. *Ludio*.

Lūdo, ēre, si, sum. act. [à Lydis, qui ludos invexere in Hetruriam] (1) *To play, to sport, to frisk, or dance*. (2) *To make pastime*. (3) *To play the wanton, to dally*. (4) *To banter, or be in jest*. (5) *To play at a game*. (6) *To play upon an instrument*. (7) *To write verses*. (8) *To cheat, to chouse, or beguile*. (9) *To prepare by way of essay, or exercise*. (1) *Trima equa campis Ludit ultimum*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 10. *In numerum Faunōsque ferāsque videres Ludere*, Virg. Ecl. 6, 28. *Sanguine hominis in convivio ludere*, Liv. 39, 43. (2) *Non illo veteri verbo, quod jure lusisti*, Cic. Fam. 7, 5. (3) *Ludite, ut lubet, & brevī liberos date*, Catull. 59, 211. (4) & *Ludere me putas, serdō peto*, Plin. (5) § *Ita vita hominum est, quasi cūm ludas tesserais*, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 21. § *Aliquando ut vincat ludit assidue aleam*, Poeta quidam de Augusto ap. Suet. 70. (6) *Ludere quæ vellem calamo permisit agresti*, Virg. Ecl. 1, 10. (7) *Læta & juvenilia lusi*, Ov. (8) *Quid natum falsis ludis imaginibus?* Virg. Aen. 1, 412. (9) *Ludere qui nescit, campestribus abstinet armis*, Hor. A. P. 379. ¶ *Hæc notione schola dicitur ludus*. ¶ § *Ludere aleā*, Cic. *aleam*, Suet. *to play at dice*. *Disputationem facietis ludere, to put it off with a droll*. *Ludere operam, to lose his labour*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 18.

Lūdōr, i, sus. pass. (1) *To be played at*. (2) *To be jeered, to be flouted*. (1) *Si luditur alea pernox*, Juu. 8, 10. (2) *Pater luditur arte*, Ov. *Cæteras notiones quære in Ludo*. ¶ *Opera luditur, our labour is lost*, Ter. & Plaut.

Lūdus, i. m. [à Lydis, Asiæ populis] (1) *A play, sport, or pastime*. (2) *A game*. (3) *A trick of youth, a feat, a prank*. (4) *A jest*. (5) *A show, or sight*. (6) *A school, or place of exercise*. (1) *Operam ludo & deliciæ dabo*, Plaut. ¶ *Si fui liceret ludo ætatis, pastime, suitable to my age*, Liv. 26, 50. (2) *Ludus pilæ vel tesserarum, vel talorum*, C. c. (3) = *Ludum jocūque d'ces esse illum alterum*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 8. (4) & *Amoto quæramus seria ludo*, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 27. (5) *Instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos*, Ov. Met. 1, 446. (6) ¶ *Dionysius dicitur Corinthi ludum aperuisse, to have set up a school*, Cic. 9, 18. *Dare ludum amori, to indulge it*, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 1. *Ludus gladiatoris, a fencing school*, Suet. J. Cæf. 13. *Ludus literarius, a grammar school*, Quint. 1, 4. *Ducere filium in ludum, to put his son to school*. *Ludos aliquem facere, to make a mocking stock of me; to gull, or chouse*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 48. *Ludi circenses, games, or exercises, senici, comedies, or tragedies*.

* † *Luclā*, æ. f. [à luo, ut à loquor, loquela] *Punishment*. *Sceleris lue'a carcer*, Lucr. 3, 1028.

* *Luclendus*, a, um. part. [à luo] (1) *To be punished, or atoned, f. r.* (2) *To be undergone*. (1) *Innocentium sanguis istius supplicio luendus est*, Cic. Verr. 1, 3. (2) *Pœna luenda*, Id. pro Mil. 4.

* *Luens*, tis. part. *Suffering punishment*. *Paricidium principum luentium supplicia*, Just. 17, 1.

* *Lues*, is. f. [à luo, quia corpora eā solvuntur, Prisc.] (1) *Pestilence in man, or the murrain in cattle; a common, or great, mortality*. (2) *A blight, or blasting*. (3) *Met. Plague, ruin, destruction*. (1) *Lucin sparsura pestis populis*, Sen. Thy.

Thy. 89. (2) *Miseranda venit arboribus satisque lues, Virg. Aen. 3, 138.* (3) *Ut eos ludos hæc lues impura pollueret, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 12.* ¶ *Lues veneræ, the French pox, Fern. = Differre à peste ut à specie genus primum docet exemplum.*

Lugendus, a, um. part. To be bewailed, or lamented. Vita lugenda, Ov. Trist. 4, 3, 39.

Lugens, tis. part. Bewailing, lamenting. Affidebat ei altera ex neptibus lugens, Curt. 10, 14. = Mæsta ac lugentia castra, Just. 18, 7.

LUGEO, ère, xi, etum. act. (1) To mourn, lament, or bewail. (2) || To imitate a mourner in his voice. (1) Quid ego nunc lugeam vitam hominum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 34. Junium Brutum, ut parentem, luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7. (2) Manil. 4, 845.

|| Lugesco, ère. incept. To begin to lament, Amm. 3, 3 ubi tamen valet ex MSS. leg. vigeant.

Lugetur. imperf. Thy weep and lament. Seu pii ad rogem filii lugetur, Catull. 37, 5.

Lugubre, adv. pro lugubriter. Lamentably, pity fully, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 47.

Lugubris, e. adj. Mournful, lamentable, sorrowful, grievous, pertaining to grief and mourning. || Lugubris ornatus, Cic. Verr. 1, 22. vestis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 45. Lugubria, abso. Sen. mourning apparel. Da lacrymas, lugubriaque indue, Ov. Met. 11, 669. Nunquam mater lugubria sumpsi, Propert. 4, 13, 97. Sicut lugubre, ita insigne documentum, Liv. 21, 19. § Lugubria induere, Ov. Met. 11, 669. sumere, Prop. 4, 12, 67.

|| Lugubriter, adv. Mournfully. Lugubriter ejulantes, Apul. Met. 3, p. 78.

† Lugubro, are. act. To make lamentable, Lucil.

|| Lugubrum, i. n. & lugubra, æ. f. A lamentation, Nigr. † Lucius, ejulatus.

** || Luitio, ònis. f. verb. [à verbo luo] A paying of ransom, an acquitting of a debt, Ulp. Dig. 38, 16, 1.*

** Luiturus, a, um. part. That shall pay, or suffer punishment. Luitura pœnas puppis, Claud. Conf. Hon. 6, 140.*

Luma, æ. f. A certain kind of thorn growing in meadows and moist places, Varr. L. L. 4, 31.

Lumarius, a, um. adj. Belonging to that kind of thorns. || Lumaria falx, a hedgebill to cut thorns with, Varr. L. L. 4, 31.

|| Lumbago, ginis. f. lumborum debilitas. Feebleness, pain, or aching, of the loins, Fest. † Lumborum vitium.

|| Lumbare, is. n. A covering of the privities, a garment about the loins, a girdle, an apron, Vulg. Interpr.

|| Lumbellus, i. m. dim. A little loin, Apic. 7, 1.

Lumbifragium, i. n. i. e. fractura lumborum, A breaking of the loins. Si me irritassis, lumbifragium auferes, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 298.

Lumbricòsus, a, um. adj. Full of worms, Aurel. † Lumbricis scatens.

Lumbricus, i. m. (1) An earthworm. (2) Also a bellyworm, a mayworm. (3) || A little fish in brooks like a lamprey. (4) Also the same with terræ filius. (1) Terram rimentur, effodiantque lumbricos, Col. 7, 9. (2) Cels. 4, 20. (3) Litt. ex Col. (4) Foras, lumbrice, qui sub terrâ erepisti modò, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 1.

Lumbulus, i. m. dim. A little loin, Plin. 28, 11.

LUMBUS, i. m. (1) The loin, haunch, or flank. (2) The reins, or privities. (1) Duros qui nequeunt movere lumbos, Catull. (2) Cùm carmina lumbum Intrans, Pers. 1, 10. U. stator est plur. quàm sing. || Dolare lumbos fuste, cudgel, or lamb, one well, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 22. || Lumbus vitulinus, a leg, or knuckle, of veal, Coop. Sed potiùs redcend. videtur, a loin of veal.

Lumectum, i. n. [à luma, ref. lumetum; ut à spinâ spinetum] A thicket, or bush of thorns and briars, Varr. L. L. 4, 31.

** Lumen, inis. n. [à luceo, qu. lucimen per Sync. ut fulmen à fulgeo] (1) Light. (2) Any light body, such as a lamp, candle, or torch. (3)*

A star. (3) An eye, especially in the plural.

(5) The lights, or windows. (6) Life. (7) Met. Explanation, illustration. (8) The light in a picture as opposed to shade. (9) A shining, or bright, colour. (10) An ornament, or embellishment; an excellency in any kind. (11) Light, inspiration. (1) Luna solis lumine collustrari putatur, Cic. de Div. 2, 43. X Tenebræ, Lucr. (2) Breve lumen candelæ, Juv. 3, 286. Piceum fert fumida lumen Tædæ, Virg. Aen. 9, 75. (3) Accendit luna Vesper, Id. Geor. 1, 251. (4) Monstrum, cui lumen ademptum, Id. Aen. 3, 658. Democritus, luminibus amissis, alba & atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39. (5) Cyrus aiebat viridationum διαφάσεις, latis luminibus non tam esse suaves, Cic. Attic. 2, 3. = Fenestræ, Id. ib. || Luminibus officere, to stop up lights, JC. Met. to eclipse the shining of another, Cic. (6) Lumine adempto animam moribundo corpore fudit, Lucr. 3, 1046. || Lumine cassus, dead, Virg. Aen. 2, 85. (7) Doctorem lumenque desiderant, Cic. Fam. 7, 20. (8) X Ars ipsa invenit lumen atque umbras, Plin. 35, 5. (9) Chlamydes veri luminis, Ex prob. aut. (10) Luminibus ornare orationem, Cic. de Orat. 2, 27. || Orationis lumina, beautiful figures, Id. Cl. 75. Lumina civitatis, brave, gallant, persons, Id. Cat. 3, 10. (11) Menti alicujus lumina præferre, to inspire, Id. anteq. ir. in exil. 4.

** Luminare, is. n. A light, any light body that giveth light, as the sun, moon, or stars; a luminary; Met. a brave, or gallant, person. Leg. duntaxat in posteriore sensu. Tot luminaribus extinctis, Cic. Philipp. 2, 21.*

** || Luminò, are. act. To light, or give light; to enlighten; also to linn; to die purple, or to add shreds, or guards, of purple to a garment. Ula est hoc verbo ferè posterior Latinitas.*

** Luminòsus, a, um. adj. (1) Full of light, or windows. (2) Met. Shining, bright. (1) Edificia luminosa ut sint, curari oportet, Vitruv. 6, 6. Luminosum ædificium, Id. Luminosæ & quasi actuosæ partes duæ, Cic. in Orat. 36.*

LUNA, æ. f. [à lucendo, quasi Lucina, Cic. per Syncop. nisi navis ab Hebr. נחל lun, pernoctavit] (1) The moon, any thing like the moon. (2) The mark, or letter, C upon a senator's shoe. (1) || Luna crecens, the moon in her increase, Plin. decrecens, Id. senescens, Varr. in her wane. dimiciata, intermedia, gibba, Plin. plena, filens, at her change, when she shineth not at all. Lunæ defectio, Cic. de Div. 2, 6. (2) Patricia claudit vestigia lunæ, Stat. Sylv. 5, 28.

|| Lunaria, æ. f. Moonwort, a kind of herb used by old women for love potions, Marc. Fic.

Lunaris, e. adj. Pertaining to the moon. || Lunaris cursus, the course of the moon, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5. globus, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 298. Lunaria incrementa, Lucan. 10, 216.

|| Lunaticus, a, um. adj. That is mad, frantic, or sick, at certain times of the moon; lunatick, Ap. posteriores. † Cerri us.

|| Lunatum, adv. [à luna] In fashion like the moon, moonlike, Recent. † Lunari formâ.

|| Lunatio, ònis. f. A crooking, or bending, like the moon; also a change of the moon, Litt. sed unde non dicit.

Lunatus, a, um. part. Made like a halfmoon, crooked, horned, or peaked, like the moon. Pelix lunatæ, Virg. Aen. 1, 494. Lunatis Bistones armis, Sil. 2, 76. Lunata classis, Luc. 3, 549. Lunatum agmen, Stat. Theb. 5, 145.

** || Lunchus, i. m. [à λῦχον, Gr.] A spear, Tert.*

Luno, are. To crook, or bend, like a halfmoon. Lunavit genu arcum, i. e. intendit, Ov. Amor. 1, 1, 24. Acies lunarat in arcus Nereus, Prop. 4, 6, 25.

Lunula, æ. f. dim. (1) A gem in a ring, a hoop, or ring, to put on the finger. (2) || A half-moon which the Roman senators wore on their shoes, called also luna. (1) Lunula atque aureolus anellus in digito, Plaut. Epist. 5, 1, 33. (2) Ibid. 19, 31.

|| Lunus, i. m. Deus, idem qui luna: nam deos

ἀρρονοθεῖς faciebant Gentiles. Vid. Spart. in Caracal. c. 7.

** Luo, ère, i, itum († ap. Lucil. lūvi) luo, i. e. solvo. [à λῦω, luo, i. e. lavo, unde abluo, eluo, &c.] (1) To pay. (2) To expiate, or atone. (3) To suffer punishment, or death. (4) To purge, or wash away. (1) Pluribus vestrum defuturum viaticum fuerit, ni res alienum luissem, Curt. 10, 2, 25. (2) § Illatum stuprum voluntariâ morte luit Lucretia, Cic. de Fin. 5, 22. (3) Obsides imperati, qui capite luerent, si pacto non flaretur, Liv. 5, 5. (4) Coacti sunt luere peccata sua, Id. 38, 48.*

** Luor, i. pass. To be atoned, or expiated. || Acerbum est parentum scelera filiorum pœnis lvi, that the father's sin should be visited upon the children, Cic. ad Brut. 12.*

** Lupa, æ. f. ant. pro Lupa. Lupus femina, Varr. ap. Quint. λῦκαινα. (1) A she wolf. (2) Also a harlot, a common whore, a bawd. (1) Rapidæ tradis ovile lupæ. Ov. A. Am. 3, 8. Conf. Liv. 1, 4. (2) X Divortunt mores virgini longè & lupæ, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 22. Conf. Cic. pro Mil. 21.*

** Lûpanar, aris. n. [à lupa, secundâ notione] (1) A brothel, or bawdyhouse; a common stew. (2) Also a harlot, whore, or strumpet. (1) Lûpanaris tulit ad pulvinar odorem, Juv. 6, 131. (2) Catull. Carin. 100, al. 37.*

** || Lûpanâris, e. adj. Pertaining to a brothel-house, Apul. Met. 9.*

** || Lûpanârium, i. n. A bawdyhouse, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 27. † Stabulum, prostibulum, ganea, lûstium, Vett.*

** || Lûpârius, i. m. A hunter of wolves, Serv. Lûpârum, i. n. A sharp bit for a horse. Negabunt duris parere lupatis, Virg. Geor. 3, 208. Lupata sanguinea, Lucan. 4, 758.*

** Lûpâtus, a, um. adj. Bridled with a sharp bit. || Lupatum frænum, a bitted, or curb, bridle, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 6.*

** || Lûpâtus, i. m. A bit, or snaffle, Solin. † Lupatum, Vir.*

** Lûpercal, alis. n. [à lupa, quæ illis Romulum & Remum nutriebat, Ov. vel qu. ibi sacrificarent Pani Lycæo ad arcendos à grege lupor, nim. ut à λύκος λυκαῖον, ita à lupo Lûpercal. (1) A place at the foot of the mount Palatine, dedicated to the god Pan. (2) The place where Romulus and Remus were fostered by a she wolf. (1) Vid. Serv. in Aen. 8, 343. (2) Ov. Fast. 2, 381.*

** Lûpercalia, um. n. pl. Solemn sacrifices and plays dedicated to Pan, kept the 15th of Febr. Hodierni dies res gestas lûpercalibus habebis, Cic. ad Q. frat. Conf. Suet. Aug. 31.*

** Lûperci, òrum, pl. m. The priests of Pan. Quid vetat Arcadiæ dictos à monte Lûpercos? Ov. Fast. 2, 423.*

** || Lûpînârii, òrum, pl. m. Sellers of pulse, Lamprid. † Lupinorum venditores.*

** Lûpînus, i. m. & Lûpînum, i. n. [à λύπῃ, tristitia] (1) A kind of pulse of a most bitter and harsh taste, lupines, or hops. (2) Comick money made thereof. (1) Tristis lupini fragiles calami, Virg. Geor. 1, 75. Conf. Col. 2, 10. Plin. 18, 14. (2) || Ignorat quid distant æra lupinis, like our proverb, He knoweth not a pig from a dog, Hor. Ep. 1, 7.*

** Lûpînus, a, um. adj. Of a wolf. Uberius lupinis inhiat, Cic. Cat. 3, 8.*

** || Lûpiò, ère. n. To be as hungry as a wolf. Lupiant fauces fame, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 39. ita aliqui legunt, ubi doctiores lippiunt. Vid. Lippio.*

** || Lûpôr, âri. To haunt bawdyhouses, to where, Non. † Abdo me in ganeum.*

** || Lûpûla, æ. f. A curst she wolf, Apul. Met. 5.*

** || Lûpûlatus, a, um. adj. That hath hips, &c. || Lupulatus potus, beer, Jun.*

** || Lûpûlus, i. m. dim. Jun. & Lûpus, Vulg. [à seq.] Hop, or hops.*

** || Lûpus, i. m. [ex λύκος, Gr. & in p mutato] (1) A wolf. (2) A fish, by some taken for a pike, by others for a surgeon. (3) A sharp bit, or snaffle. (4) A hook to draw things out of a well, a drag. (5) Hop, or hops, for beer. (6) A sort of spider. (1) || Auribus teneo lupum, Ter.*

Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 21. *Prov.* I know not which to turn me. *Ovum lupo commissum*, *Id. Eun.* 5, 1, 16. *Prov.* You have set the fox to keep the geese. *Lupus in fabulâ*, *Id. Adelpb.* 4, 1, 21. *Prov.* Talk of the devil. Non curat numerum lupus, *Prov.* (2) *Plin.* 32, 2. (3) *Equus duros accipit ore lupos*, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 6, 3. (4) *Liv.* 28, 3. (5) *Lupo salictario Germani suam condunt cerviciam*, *vid. Plin.* 21, 15. (6) *Id.* 11, 24. *Lupi cervarii*, i. e. lynces, *Plin.* ¶ *Lupus*, a certain constellation imagined to be like a wolf.

† *Lūra*, æ. f. os culei vel etiam utris, *Fest.* The mouth of a sack, or bottle; a leather sack, or bag, *Lucil.*

¶ *Lurcinor*, āris, dep. [à *lurcor*, ut à *pago*, *pago*] unde *collurcinatio*, ap. *Apul.* To devour, or eat greedily.

† *Lucro*, āre. *Pomp.* ap. *Non.* 1, 34. & *Lurcor*, āri, ātus sum. dep. To eat greedily, *Lucil.*

Lurco, ōnis, m. [ex *lurā*, i. e. os culei] A glutton, a bellygod, a greedygut, a great eater, a paunchbelly, a gourmandiser, or devourer. *Lurco edax*, *Plaut. Pers.* 3, 3, 16. = *Vivite lurcones*, comedones, vivite ventres, *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* 1, 34.

¶ *Lurconiānus*, a, um, adj. Belonging to, or fit for, gluttons. *Condimentis lurconianis*, *Tert.* ¶ *Gulofus*.

Lūridus, a, um, adj. [à *loro*, qu. *loridus*, fort. à *simil.* *loræ*, utris coriacei] Pale, wan, grizzly, ghastly, black and blue, dismal. *Luridus pallor*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 267. *Luridi dentes*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 10. *Lurida aconita*, *Ov. Met.* 146. *Lurida lunæ ora*, *Lucan.* 5, 549.

Lūror, ōris, m. [qu. à *luteo*, ut *pallor* à *pallor*; s. ex *luræ*, vel *lori*, i. e. crudi corii colore, *Voss.*] *Pallens*, swanness. *Lucr.* 4, 333.

Lūscinia, æ. f. [quod *lucens* canat] A nightingale. *Lusciniæ foliti* impensio *prandere* cōmpit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 245.

Lūscinola, æ. f. A little nightingale. *Metuo ne lusciniolæ descat cantio*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 4.

Lūscinius, i. m. A nightingale, *Phædr.* Fab. 3, 19. & 2, 11.

Lūscinus, i. m. *Dimisgited.* *Luscinus* *Fabri ciorum* fuit, uti *luscus* *Anniarum*, *one* *quo* *bat* *h* *urt* *his* *eyefight* *by* *accident.* *Luscini* *injuriae* *cog-* *nomina* *habuerunt*, *Plin.* 8, 37.

Lusciosus, *Plin.* & *Luscitiosus*, a, um, adj. qui ad lucernam non videt, *Non.* qui *vesperi* non videt, *Varr.* vel *contrā*, qui *clari* *vesperi* quā *m* *meridie.* *Dimisgited*, || *that* *cannot* *see* *by* *candle-* *light*, *Non.* or *at* *night*, *Varr.* or || *that* *seeth* *better* *at* *night* *than* *by* *day*, *Fest.* || *owleyed*, *that* *cannot* *see* *at* *a* *distance*, *purblind*, *Bud.* *vid.* *Plaut.* *Mil.* 2, 3, 51.

¶ *Luscitio*, ōnis, f. vitium oculorum, quod *clari* *vesperi* quā *m* *meridie* *cernit*, *Fest.* *Weak-* *ness* *of* *sight*, *Ulp.* *Dig.* 21, 1, 10. † *Nycti-* *lops.*

Luscus, a, um, adj. *Blind* *of* *one* *eye*, *be* *that* *bat* *but* *one* *eye*, *a* *blinkard*, *Cic.* *de* *Orat.* 2, 60. *Conf. Mart.* 4, 65, 2.

Lūsiō, ōnis, f. verb. [à *ludo*] *Playing*, *game-* *ing*, *diversion*, *recreation.* *Nobis* *senibus* *ex* *lu-* *sionibus* *multis* *talos* *relinquant*, & *teſſeras*, *Cic.* *de* *Sen.* 16. *Lusio* *pilæ*, *Id.* *de* *Orat.* 1, 16.

Lūsiō, āre. freq. To play often, to frisk and skip. *Patric* *is* *pueris* *monedulæ* *dantur*, quibus *cum* *ludent*, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 4, 6.

Lūſor, ōris, m. verb. A sporter, a deceiver. ¶ *Lūſor* *amorum*, a love poet, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 10, 1. *Conf. A. Am.* 1, 459.

¶ *Lūſorium*, i. n. A place to play in, a gaming ordinary, a theatre, or amphitheatre, *Lamprid.*

Lūſorius, a, um, adj. Belonging to play, merry, frolicksome, sportive, in jest, that maketh sport. ¶ *Alveus* *luforus*, a pair of tables, *Plin.* 17, 56.

Luforus *fulmen*, i. e. innoxium, *Sen.* *nomen*, i. e. *ridiculum*, *Id.* *de* *Benef.* 5, 8. ¶ *Luforia* *naves*, pleasure boats, or yachts, *Veg.* *Luforia* *arma*, spears, or swords, with points rebated, *Sen. Ep.* 117. ¶ *decretoria.*

¶ *Lūſtrāgo*, gnis, f. quod eā in *lustrando* o- *lim* *uterentur.* *Flat*, or *base*, *vervain*, *R.* *ex* *Apul.*

Lūſtrālis, e. adj. ad *lustrum*, i. e. quinquen- *nale* *tempus* *pertinens.* (1) *That* *which* *is* *done* *every* *fifth* *year*; vel *quod* *ad* *lustrum*, i. e. *pur-* *gationem* *adhibetur.* (2) *Having* *power* *to* *purge,* *or* *make* *holy.* (1) *Lūſtrale* *certamen*, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 4. (2) ¶ *Aqua* *lūſtralis*, holy water, *Ov.* *ex* *Pont.* 3, 2, 73. *Lūſtrale* *sacrificium*, a *purge-* *ing* *sacrifice*, *Liv.* 1, 28. *Lūſtralia* *exta*, *Virg.* *Æn.* 8, 183. i. e. *præpinguia*, of a grown ox of *five* *years* *old.* *Lūſtralis* *bellis* *animæ*, *Lucan.* 6, 786.

Lūſtrāmen, īnis. A search, or view, tumbling over the dead bodies in the field. *Ille* *mihi*, *quæ* *danda* *forent* *lūſtramina* *cæſis*, *Prodicit*, *Val.* *Flacc.* 3, 409. *Conf.* 6, 510.

¶ *Lūſtramentum*, i. n. Purgation, or a cleanse- *ing.* *Quod* *lūſtramenti* *cauſā* *dederint* *canthari-* *das*, 3 § 3 *Dig.* *ad* *leg.* *Corn.* *de* *Sic.* & *venef.* *ſed* *Hot.* *de* *verb.* *juris* *effrenat.* *rei* *Ven.* *cupidi-* *nem* *exponit.*

Lūſtrandus, a, um, part. To be viewed, super- *vised*, &c. In *lūſtrandā* *coloniā*, *Cic.* *de* *Dir.* 1. *Lūſtrans*, tis, part. Surveying, viewing, *Sil.* 10, 43. & 15, 787. *Vaſtata* *paſcua* *lūſtrans*, *Claud.* 3, *Rapt.* *Prof.* 168.

Lūſtratio, ōnis, f. (1) A going about on every *ſide* *to* *view.* (2) A purging by sacrifice. (3) ¶ *Alſo* *candlemas-day*, or the purſification. (2) = *Peragratio* *itinerum*, *lūſtratio* *municipiorum*, *Cic.* *Pſilipp.* 2, 23. (2) *Deſideratus* *lūſtrationum* *cæterorumque* *sacrificiorum* *mos*, *Col.* 2, 22. (3) *Eccl.*

¶ *Lūſtrator*, ōris, m. A rambler, or surveyor. *Heicules* *lūſtrator* *orbis*, *Apul. Apol.* p. 441.

Lūſtrātus, a, um. (1) Surveyed. (2) Puri- *fied.* (1) *Pede* *barbaro* *lūſtrata* *Rhodope*, *Hor.* *Carmin.* 3, 25. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 18. *Lūſtrata* *huma-* *nis* *crucioribus* *arbor*, *Lucan.* 3, 405. (2) = *Ut* *civitas* *expiata* & *lūſtrata* *videatur*, *Flor.* 1, 13.

Lūſtricus, a, um, adj. Purifying, or cleanse- *ing.* ¶ *Lūſtricus* *dies*, the day when children were *named*, which for male children was the ninth *day*, unde *dea* *Nundina*, *vid. Alacrob.* *Sat.* 1, 16. ¶ *For* *females* *the* *eighth*: *Futuræ* *infelicitatis* *ſignum* *evidens* *die* *lūſtrico* *extitit*, *Suet. Ner.* 6. ¶ *It* *may* *now* *be* *called* *the* *christening* *day.*

Lūſtrificus, a, um, id. quod *lūſtralis.* *Lūſtri-* *ficus* *cantus*, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 448.

Lūſtio, āre. *vid.* *lustrum*, expiare, quod ad *expiandos* *cives* *urbem* & *arva* *ambient*; unde *amburbium* & *ambarvale.* Item *ἀγρίζω*, i. e. *expiare*, *interdum* *illuſtrare.* (1) *To* *expiate*, *to* *purify.* (2) *To* *compaſs*, *to* *environ*, *to* *go* *round* *a* *cut*, *to* *ſurvey*, *to* *take* *a* *view* *of*, *to* *go* *the* *circ-* *uit*, *to* *travel* *over* *a* *place.* (3) *To* *weigh*, *conſi-* *der*, *and* *obſerve.* (1) = *Ego* *lūſtror* *ab* *illis*, *Et* *purgante* *reſas*, &c. *Ov. Met.* 1, 9, 1. *vid.* *locum.* *Poſtea* *Phæbeā* *lūſtrabat* *lampade* *terras*, *Virg.* *Æn.* 4, 6. *ubi* *Servius*, *aut* *illuſtrabat*, *aut* *rewe-* *ra* *lūſtrabat*, i. e. *purgabat*; *nam* *nox* *quodam-* *modo* *polluit* *mundum.* (2) *Expers* *vir* *nemora* *avia* *lūſtrat*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 479. (3) *Cum* *omnia* *ratione* *animoque* *lūſtraveris*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 17. ¶ *Exercitum* *lūſtrare*, *to* *muſſer*, *to* *cleanſe* *and* *pu-* *riſy*, *Liv.* 38, 12. *Lūſtrare* *veſtigia*, *to* *trail*, *track*, or *ſollow* *one*, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 12.

Lūſtror, āri, ātus, paſſ. To be expiated, puri- *fied*, *cleanſed*, &c. *Lūſtratis* *ſedibus* *deorum*, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, *ext.* 6. *Jam* *primū* *omnium* *urbs* *lūſtrata* *eſt*, *Liv.* 21, 62. *Lūſtrantur* *puræ* *tubæ*, *Ov. F.* 5, 726. *Vid.* *Lūſtro.*

Lūſtro, ōnis, m. [à *lustrum*] i. e. *ganeo.* A *lurden.* *Tamen* *iſpe* *eſt* *maximū* *lūſtro*, *Catull.* 112. *ſed* *warr.* *codd.*

Lūſtror, āri, dep. in *luſtris*, i. e. in *mertri-* *cum* *cellis* *verſor*, ſcortor, *to* *haunt* *barwyhouſes*, *or* *ſtews.* *Ubi* *fuisti*? *ubi* *luſtratus*? *ubi* *biſiſti*? *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 3, 29.

Lūſtrum, i. n. ſing. (1) The purgation, or *cleanſing*, *of* *the* *city* *by* *sacrifices* *every* *fifth* *year*, *hence* *it* *is* *uſed* *for* *the* *ſpace* *of* *four* *years*, *or* *ra-* *ther* *of* *fifty* *months* *fully* *ended* *and* *paſt*, *at* *which* *times* *the* *citizens* *were* *taken* *account* *of*, *and* *the* *city* *purified.* *The* *cenſors* *were* *ſaid* *condere* *lu-* *ſtrum*, *when* *at* *fifty* *months* *end* *(at* *which* *time* *they* *went* *out* *of* *office*, *and* *the* *ſeefarm* *rents*

were paid, whence *Varro* *derives* *luſtrum* *in* *this* *ſenſe* *à* *luendo*, i. e. *ſolvendo*) they ſacrificed a ſow, a ſheep, and a bull in *Mars's* *field*, *to* *atone* *the* *Gods*, *and* *purge* *the* *city.* (2) *The* *dens* *of* *wild* *beaſts* *in* *woods*, *in* *which* *ſenſe* *it* *is* *chiefly* *uſed* *in* *the* *plural* *number.* (3) *A* *barwyhouſe*, *or* *ſtew.* (1) *Exercitum* *omnem* *ſue*, *ove*, *taurili-* *bis* *(al. ſuovetaurilibus)* *luſtravit*; *idque* *condi-* *tum* *luſtrum* *appellatum*, *quia* *in* *cenſendo* *finis* *factus* *eſt*, *Liv.* 1, 44. (2) = *Saltus* & *luſtra* *ferarum*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 471. (3) *Te* *cuculum* *uxor* *ex* *luſtris* *rapit*, *Plaut. Afin.* 5, 2, 84.

Lūſūrus, a, um, part. About to play. *Lūſura* *manus*, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 1, 72.

Lūſus, a, um, part. [à *ludor*] Played; alſo *beguiled*, *mocked*, *deceived*, *jeered*, *deluded*, *or* *abused.* *Sophiſtas* *luſos* *videmus* *à* *Socrate*, *Cic.* *de* *Fin.* 2, 1.

Lūſus, ūs, m. verb. A play, a ſport, dalliance, *paſtime*, *recreation.* *Nec*, *juveni*, *luſus*, *qui* *plac-* *uere*, *placent*, *Ov. ex* *Pont.* 1, 4, 4.

* *Lūſtamentum*, i. n. A wall, or other work, *made* *of*, *or* *covered* *with*, *mud*, *loam*, *or* *clay*, *Cato* *R. R.* 128.

* *Lūſtārius*, a, um, adj. Living in the mud. *Lutaræ* *teſtudines*, *Plin.* 32, 4.

* *Lūſtātus*, a, um, part. [à *luto*] Daubed over, *beſmeared.* *Cralliſ* *amomis* *lutatus*, *Pers.* 3, 104.

* *Lutea*, æ. f. ſc. herba [quod in *lutofis* *locis* *naſcitur* *vel* *à* *colore* *luteo*] An herb growing in *watery*, *or* *fenny*, *places*, *alſo* *called* *carneo-* *la*, *or* *lyſimachium*, *Plin.* 33, 5.

* *Lūtenſis*, e. adj. That feedeth upon mud; as *ſome* *fiſh* *do*, *Plin.* 9, 7.

* *Lūteolus*, a, um, adj. Yellowiſh, ſomewhat *yellow.* *Luteolæ* *violæ*, *Col.* 9, 4, 4. *Luteolā* *pingit* *vaccinia* *calthā*, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 50.

* ¶ *Lūter*, ēris, m. vet. voc. A cup, or bowl, *wherein* *wine* *was* *allayed* *with* *water*, *S. Pont.*

* *Lūteſco*, ēre, i. e. *lūteus* *ſio.* To turn to clay, *to* *wax* *dirty.* *Stagna* *quæ* *limo*, *cænōque* *lutel-* *cunt*, *Col.* 8, 17.

* *Lūteum*, i. n. [à *colore* *luti* *herbæ*] ¶ *Lū-* *teum* *ovi*, the yolk of an egg, *Plin.* 10, 53. *Her-* *ba* *quæ* *luteum* *vocatur*, *wood*, *Vitruv.* 7, 17. *Croceo* *mutabit* *vellere* *luteo*, *ſic* *enim* *aliqui* *leg.* *ap.* *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 44.

* *Lūteus*, a, um, adj. (1) That is made of clay, *loam*, *mortar*, *mud*, *or* *dirt.* (2) *Dirty*, *ſorry*, *pityful.* (1) ¶ *Luteus* *paries*, a mud wall, *Cic.* *opus*, *Ov. Fiſt.* 1, 158. *Vaſa* *lutea*, earthen veſ- *ſels.* (2) *Luteum* *negotium*, a ſorry commodity, *poor* *wares*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 14. *Lutea* *meretrix*, a *dirty* *drab*, a naſty ſlut, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 1.

* *Lūteus*, a, um, adj. Pale, yellow, like the yolk *of* *an* *egg.* ¶ *Lutea* *pellis*, pale, like the yellow *jaundice*, *Pers.* 3, 95. *Aurora* *lutea*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 26. ¶ *Lutea* *flammea*, yellow veils, or hoods, *which* *brides* *wore* *at* *their* *weddings*, *Luc.* 2, 361. *Lutea* *viola*, the winter gillflower, *Plin.* 21, 6.

* ¶ *Lūtinæ*, ārum, pl. f. ſc. ædes, Houſes, butts, &c. made of loam and clay, *Charif.*

* *Lūto*, āre. To daub, to ſpot, or bewray. *Ne* *lutet* *immundum* *nitidos* *ceroma* *capillos*, *Marr.* 14, 50.

* ¶ *Lūto*, āre. freq. [à *luo*] To pay, or ſuffer, *often.* *Lutavi*, i. e. *ſolvi*, *Non.*

* ¶ *Lūtoſe*, adv. Dirtyly, *R. ex* *Mart.*

* *Lūtoſus*, a, um, adj. All dirty and muddy. *Terra* *lutofa*, *Plin.* 17, 19.

* *Lutra*, æ. f. vel *Lytra*. [à *genere* *fibrorum*, *ex* *luto* *quod* *in* *aquâ* & *lutofis* *locis* *degit*, *vel* *quod* *frequenter* *ſe* *in* *aquis* *lutet*] An otter, *Plin.* 8, 30.

* *Lūtilentus*, a, um, adj. (1) Mirey, dirty, *muddy.* (2) *Met.* *Vile* *and* *filthy.* (1) *Amnis* *lutulentus*, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 6, 95. (2) *Vitia* *lu-* *tulenta*, *Cic.* *in* *Pijon.* 1.

* *Lūtilo*, āre. aēt. To dirty, or bedaub. *Eodem* *lutulant*, *quos* *collaudant*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 15.

* *Lūtum*, i. n. [à *ſup.* *lutum*, à *luo*, i. e.

You are in the same danger, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 15. (2) *Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 54.* || In plur. luta, *Non ex Cic.* || Lutum ceratum, mortar, Fest. * Lutum, i. n. primā longā, *five* Luteum, Serv. [à luo, lutum, i. e. diluo] *An herb fit to die yellow withal; also a pale, or yellow colour.* Est enim luteus color croceus dilutus. Aries croceo mutabit vellera luto, Virg. Ecl. 4, 44. al. leg. luteo, per Synæresin.

* || Lutus, m. pro lutum, Claud. Ann.

* Lux, lūcis, f. [per Sync. ἀπό τῆς λύκας, nam ap. Vett. λύκη, lux, Macrob.] (1) *Light.* (2) *Day.* (3) *An eye.* (4) *Season.* (5) *Life.* (6) In plur. the stars glittering. (7) *A glistering, or shining.* (8) *The publick.* (9) *A word of endearment, my light! my life!* (1) ☿ Tenebræ & lux alterno tempore gignuntur, Luc. 5, 976.

(2) ☿ Et profectis lucibus & sacris, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 25. Centesima lux est hæc ab interitu Clodii, Cic. pro Mil. 35. (3) Effossæ squalent vestigia lucis, Stat. Theb. 11, 585. (4) Jactor in indomito brumali luce profundo, Ov. Trist. 1, 8, 39. (5) = Erit aliquando finis hujus lucis, & amissio omnium vitæ commodorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. (6) Illæ quæ fulgent luces ex ore corusco, Id. in Arato. (7) Viridi cum luce smaragdi, Lucr. 4, 1120. Pyrrhus exultat, telis, & luce coruscus ahenâ, Virg. Æn. 2, 470. (8) = Nec in luce modò, atque in oculis civium magnus, sed intus domique præstantior, Cic. (9) Hem, mea lux! meumque desiderium! Id. Terentia. || Cum primâ luce, by break of day, Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 55. § In abl. sing. luci ap. Cic. Philipp. 12, 10. & Plaut. Casin. 4, 2, 7.

* Luxi, præ. à lueo. (1) *I shone.* (2) *I mourned, à lueo.* (1) Mea officia & studia parum antè luxerunt, Cic. Att. 3, 13. (2) Luxere matres Iliæ, Hor. Epod. 17, 11. sed al. unxere.

* || Luxatio, ònis, f. *A loosening of a joint.*

Vet. Gloss. Luxatio στρέμμα

* Luxatus, a, um, part. *Put out of joint, loosened.*

Membraluxata, Plin. 25, 28. Et luxatum si quod est, bis die calidâ foveo, Cato, 157.

* Luxo, are, [fort. freq. à luo] (1) *To loosen.*

(2) *To put out of joint.* (1) Subarator imprudens luxavit radices, Plin. 17, 24. (2) Pars luxata in locum reponatur, Sen. Epist. 104.

* || Luxor, ari, dep. *To riot, R. ex Plaut.*

* Luxuria, æ, f. [ex luxo, vel freq. à luo quòd sit morum solutio, Fest.] (1) *All excess in carnal pleasure, sumptuous fare, or building; riot.* (2) *Rankness, superfluity, luxury.* (1) = Ut illius animum, qui nunc luxuriâ & lasciviâ diffuit, retundam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72. (2) ☿ Odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Cic. pro Muræ. 36. (2) ☿ Luxuria foliorum, Virg. Geor. 1, 191. humoris, Plin. 9, 1.

* Luxurians, tis, *Superfluous.* Luxuriantia compescet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102.

* Luxuriatus, a, um, part. *Having been loose, riotous, or profuse.* Litera nostra joco luxuriata suo, Ov. Trist. 5, 1, 44. Sanguine multo luxuriata fames, Stat. Theb. 2, 676. Tantumque studium ad frugalitatem multitudinis provocavit, ut aliquos ex his luxuriatos incredibile videretur, Just. 20, 4, 7.

* Luxuries, ei, f. id. quod luxuria. (1) *Lasciviousness, wantonness.* (2) *Profusion, lavishness.* (3) *Rankness, as of herbs, corn, &c.* (1) Perferre non possunt luxuriam, crudelitatem, &c. Cic. (2) In urbe luxuries creatur, ex luxuriâ avaritia, Id. pro S. Rose, 27. (3) Luxuries segetum, Virg. Geor. 1, 112.

* Luxurio, are, n. (1) *To grow rank.* (2) *To be wanton and riotous.* (3) *To swell out, to be lusty, brawny, &c.* (1) Luxuriat Phrygio sanguine pinguis humus, Ov. Epist. 1, 54. (2) Ne luxurient otio animi, Liv. 1, 19. Luxuriant animi rebus secundis, Ov. A. Am. 2, 436. Pecus luxuriat in pratis, Id. Fast. 1, 156. (3) Luxuriat toris animum pectus, Virg. Geor. 3, 81. de equo.

* Luxurior, ari, dep. *To grow rank, &c.* Ca-

cumina virgarum ne luxurientur demutilato, Col. de Arb. 11.

* Luxuriōse, adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. *Riotously, over rankly, excessively, superfluously.* § Luxuriōse vivere, Cic. de Fin. 2, 7. Luxuriōsus epulari, Nep. Pausan. 3. Luxuriōssimè bibere, August.

* Luxuriōsus, a, um, adj. [à luxuria] (1) *Rank, luxuriant.* (2) *Luxurious, sumptuous, riotous, wasteful, prodigal in diet.* (1) Luxuriōsa pabula pinguis soli non semper indicium habent, Plin. 17, 4. || Luxuriōssima pestis, Treb. Poll. (2) Lætitia luxuriōsa, Liv. 2, 21. Avarior redeo, ambitiosior, luxuriōsior, Sen. Ep. 7, de turbâ vitandâ.

* || Luxus, a, um, i. e. dissolutus. [à quo luxuriōsus, in re familiari solutus, Fest.] *Loose, slack, out of joint.* Luxo pede, Sall. int. fragm.

* Luxus, ūs, m. id. quod luxatio. (1) || *A dislocation, or putting out of joint.* (2) Met. *Riot, excess, profuseness, extravagancy.* (3) *Also state, magnificence.* (1) Apul. Met. 2. (2) Adolescens luxu perditus, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 42. (3) Domus regali splendida luxu, Virg. Æn. 1, 641. Tabernaculum omni luxu & opulentiâ instructum, Curt. 3, 11, 23.

* Lyæus, i, m. [à λύω solvo, quòd curas solvat] *A name of Bacchus, often used for wine, per Meton.* Ossa annofo spargant collecta Lyæo, Tibull. 3, 2, 19.

* Lyæus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to wine.* Regales inter mensas laticemque Lyæum, Virg. Æn. 1, 690.

* || Lÿcanthropsia, æ, f. [ex λύκος lupus, & ἄνθρωπος homo] *A deep melancholy which maketh men fancy themselves to be wolves, and therefore shun company, and go into the woods and desert places howling like wolves.* Vid. Voss. Etym. 269. in voce Lucumones. Those that are thus troubled are called Lycanthropi.

* Lÿcæon, ònis, m. [à Gr. λύκος lupus] *An Indian wolf with a mane, Plin. 8, 34.*

* Lÿchnis, idis, f. [λÿχνης, Gr. ex λύχνος, lucerna; ob lucidum colorem] *A kind of rose.* || Lÿchnis agria, i. e. sylvestris, calves suunt. Lÿchnis coronaria quam & rosam Græcam vocat Plin. 21, 1. Vulg. candelaria.

* Lÿchnites, æ, m. [à præced.] quòd maxime luceat lucernis accensis, Voss. *A gem which shineth best by candlelight, a kind of ruby, Plin. 36, 5.*

* Lÿchnitis, idis, f. [ab eadem] *An herb mentioned by Plin. 25, 10.*

* Lÿchnobius, i, m. [ex λύχνος, candela, & βίος, vita] *That turneth day into night and night into day, a nightwalker, Sen. Ep. 12, 2. sub fin.*

* Lÿchnuchus, i, m. [λÿχνύχος, Gr. sc. qui λύχνον ἔχει, i. e. lucernam sustinet] *A candlestick, a scence, a lookboy.* || Lÿchnuchus ligneolus, a wooden candlestick, or lantern, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 7. Lÿchnuchus pensilis, a branch to hang candles in, Plin. 34, 8.

* Lÿchnus, i, m. [à λύχνος, Gr.] *A lamp, a candle, a light, a link.* ☿ Lux alia est solis & lÿchnorum, Cic. pro Cael. 28. Dependens lÿchni laquearibus aureis, Virg. Æn. 1, 730.

* Lÿcisca, æ, f. [à λύκος lupus] *A dog engendered of a wolf and a bitch, or a shepherd's dog; a wolf dog.* Multum latrante lÿcisca, Virg. Ecl. 3, 18. Conf. Ov. Met. 3, 220.

* Lÿcium, i, n. [λύκιον, Gr. ita dict. quòd copiosissimè nascatur in Lyciâ Asiæ regione, Diosc.] *A medicine made of the roots of boxthorn, Plin. 24, 14. Conf. Cels. 6, 7.*

* Lÿcophthalmos, i, m. i. e. lupi oculus, [ex λύκος lupus, & ὀφθαλμός oculus] *A precious stone, like a wolf's eye, Plin. 37, 11.*

* Lÿcopis, idis, f. [ex λύκος lupus, & ὄψις visus, Garden bugloss, or the herb called bound-tongue, Plin. 27, 11.

* Lÿcos, i, m. [à λύκος, Gr. i. e. quo nomine aliter dict.] *The last kind of spider, Plin. 30, 6.*

Lÿdius lapis. *The touchstone whereunto gold is tried, Plin. 33, 8. al. voc. heraclum, al. indicem.*

Lÿdius modus. *An effeminate sort of musick used by the Lydians, Apul. Florid. 1, p. 764. Conf. ☿ Plin. 7, 36.*

Lygdinus, i, m. *A kind of stone fit for boxes to keep ointments in, Plin. 36, 8.*

* Lymphæ, æ, f. Poët. pro aqua. [à Gr. ὕμφοι, mutato n in l] *Water.* Obliquo laborat Lymphæ fugax trepidare rivo, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 12.

* Lymphans, tis, part. *Making one mad, or putting one beside himself.* It lymphante deo, vociferans, Stat. Theb. 7, 662.

* Lymphaticum, i, n. subst. *Rage, distraction, madness.* Fato actutum constiterit lymphaticum, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 133.

* Lymphaticus, a, um, adj. [lymphatici, quæ nymphae, i. e. spectri in fonte conspectu in furorē versi, quod antiqui credebant] *Mad, stark and staring mad, frightened out of his wits, as those that have seen spirits, or fairys.* || Lymphaticus pavor, a distracting fright, Liv. 10, 28. Lymphatica somnia, mad, frightful dreams, Plin. 26, 8. Lymphatici nummi aurei, gold that burneth in one's pocket, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 132.

* Lymphatio, ònis, f. *A fright, or terrour, by night, Plin. 37, 3.*

* Lymphatus, ūs, m. *A fantastical delusion.* Aspilate contra lymphatum habenda, Plin. 37, 10.

* Lymphatus, a, um, part. (1) *Mad, affrighted, furious, distracted, beside himself.* (2) *Intoxicated, or drunk.* (1) Discurrunt lymphatis similes, Curt. 6, 2. Lymphatâ præcipiti gradu turba, Lucan. 1, 496. (2) Mentem lymphatam mærotico Redegit in veros timores Cæsar, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 15. ☿ Cleopatram, nam mædò dixerat Fortunâ. Includitur tamen prima significatio in hoc exemplo, quia veros timores opponit pœta falsis quibus exagitantur lymphati. Nota etiam ὀξύμωρον lymphata vino.

* Lympho, are, act. [de etym. vid. in lymphaticus] *To disturb, fright, or scare out of his wits; to enrage, or make mad.* Deus ancipitem lymphaverat urbem, Val. Flacc. 3, 46. Conf. Stat. Theb. 7, 113.

* Lymphor, ari, âtus, pass. *To be intoxicated, or put beside himself.* Hæc herbâ epotâ lymphari homines, &c. Plin. 24, 17. Conf. Curt. 4, 12, 14.

* † Lymphor, ōris, m. *Water.* Impermittum lymphorem, Lucil. ap. Non. † Lymphæ.

* Lynceus, a, um, adj. *Of the lynx; also quick-sighted.* || Oculis lynceis contemplari, to spy, or look, through, vel à lynce, vel ut al. à Lynceo. Vid. Propr.

* Lynceus, i, m. sc. pro lynx, quod est animal visu perspicax quemodo uss & Cardanus. (1) *The beast called lynx.* (2) *One that is sharp-sighted, as the beast is, or as one Lynceus was.* (1) Ulter adeit Pallas & Lyncea perforat hastâ, Ov. Fast. 5, sub fin. (2) Vid. Propr.

* Lyncium, i, n. [ex lynx, & ὕρον urina] *A precious stone engendered of the congealed urine of the beast lynx, Plin. 8, 38. & 37, 3. de quo Ov. Met. 15, 413. & seqq.*

* Lynx, cis, f. Virg. (2 m. Hor.) [ἀπό τῆς λύκας, i. e. lue; perspicacissimum enim animal, Plin. 28, 8. vel quia in lutorum genere est numeratus, Id. à λύκος,] *lupus.* (1) *A beast of the nature of a wolf, having many spots like a deer, (2) and being very quick-sighted; an ounce.* (1) Maculosæ tegmine lynceis, Virg. Æn. 1, 327. (2) Timidos agitare lynces, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 40.

* Lÿra, æ, f. [à Gr. λύρα] (1) *A harp.* (2) || *A constellation.* (3) *Also a fish called cornuta.* (1) Themistocles, cum in epulis recusaret lyram, habitus est indoctior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2. Mercurius curvæ lyrae parens, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 6. (2) Ubi est hodie quæ lyra fulsit heu? Ov. Fast. 2, 75. (3) Plin. teste Litt.

* Lÿrica, ūrum, pl. n. *Lyric verses, or songs to the harp.* Scribit lyrica doctissima, Plin. Epist. 3, 1, 7.

* || Lÿricen, icis, m. *A harper, one that playeth upon the harp, or singeth to the harp, Hor. laudat.* Litt. perpetam, puto. Onomast. vet. fidicen, λÿραδδς. † fidicen, Hor.

* || Lÿricia, æ, f. al. leg. lyricina. *A woman harper, or fidler, Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

* Lÿricus, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to a harp.* || Lÿrici modi, strains with great variety of verse, Ov. Fast. 5, 386.

6 A

* Lÿristes,

* *Lyriftes*, æ. m. *vel* *Lyrifia*. [verbale à Gr. λυρίζω, i. e. lyrâ cano] *A harper, one that singeth to the harp.* λυρίτης, fidiciniarius. Cùm aut lyrifia aut comædus inductus eſt, *Plin. Epifl.* 9, 17.

* *Lyron*, i. n. [à lyra; ita dict. ob ſimilit. foliorum.] herba. = *Alisma*, quam alii *damaſonion*, alii *lyron* appellant. *An herb with veined leaves, like plantain,* *Plin.* 25, 10. fortaffe id. quod *Lyrium*, *Celf.* 5, 28, 16.

* *Lysmachia*, æ. f. [λυσιμάχιον, Gr. n. Dioſc. παρὰ τὸ λύειν τὴν μάχην, quia pugnam dirimit, quod jumentis diſcordantibus jugo impoſito aperi-ritatem cohibeat, *Plin.* 25, 7. *vel* ex *Lysmacho*

inventore, *Id.*] *Willow herb, or looſe ſtrife; water willow.*

* *Lysmachus*, i. m. [vid. præced.] *A precious ſtone with veins of gold in it,* *Plin.* 37, 10.

Lysis, is & ios. f. [à λύσις, Gr. i. e. ut ex-ponit Cic. ſolutio, à λύω, ſolvo] *A ſolution, or weakening, of the body by any illneſs,* *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 25. In architecture it is *the looſening, chinking, or gapeing, of a wall,* *Vitruv.* 6, 11. conf. *Lexic. Vitruv.* p. 67.

* || *Lyta*, æ. m. [λύτης, Gr. i. e. ſolutor, ita dict. à λύω, ſolvo, quod jam juris nodos ſolvere inciperet, *vel* quaſi λυτὸς, i. e. ſolubilis ſolven- dus, jam à præſinitâ ſtudioſorum ratione, *vid. Voſſ.*

A bachelor of civil law, when, after four years ſtudy, they were ſuppoſed to be able to answer any queſtion of the law, *Ap. JCC.*

* *Lytra*, æ. f. *An otter,* *Varr. L. L.* 4, 13. ſcrib. & *lutra*, quod vid.

* *Lytra*, *vel* *Lutra*, *Hecſtoris*. [à λυτὸν, Gr. i. e. pretium redemptionis] *Hecſtor's ranſom, the title of one of Ennius's plays.*

* *Lytta*, æ. f. [à λύσσα, *vel* λύττα, Gr. i. e. rabies] *Madneſs, properly of a dog,* *Plin.* Alſo *a worm under a dog's tongue, which maketh him mad if not taken out; we call it the greedy worm,* *Id.* 29, 5.

M Latin, Μ Greek, called Μῦ, either from its ſound, the Greek Μυῖα and the Latin *ugio* being formed from hence, or rather from μύω, *claudio*, becauſe it opens and ſhuts the lips; מ Hebrew in the begining and middle of words; ׀, or, if the vacant ſpace in the end of a line require it, ׀: it is perhaps called ׀ mem from its double form, open and ſhut, which is repreſented in writeing its name; or it may be from ׀ a blot, which the Arabians uſe for its figure; M in Engliſh and German black letter. Its ſound is inarticulate, being formed by the mouth through the lips. This letter, though a liquid, ſuffers no mute in Latin to ſtand before it in the ſame ſyllable, except g, and that only in one pure clafſical word, *viz. agmen*; although among the Greeks, who perhaps gave it a ſofter ſound, it follows δ, σ, and τ, as in δμῶν, ἑσθμα, τμήσις; but in different ſyllables it doth not reſuſe to uſher in its ſiſter labials b and p, as in *ambulo*, and *ampluſ*; and alſo itſelf n, in *mamma*, and *dammum*, but in no other: For in order to avoid the company of the reſt, it prevails with its neighbour n to be its ſubſtitute, as in *anceps*, *anfraſtus*, *anbelo*, *anquiro*, *anſanſtus* (but this is likewiſe writen *amſanſtus*) which are all compounded of the inſeparable prepoſition *am*: but the prepoſition *circum* for the moſt part keeps its m before all letters, though in ſome few words n is ſometimes uſed indifferently for it, as in *circundo*, or *circumdo*; and ſometimes loſeth it, as in *circueo*, *circuitio*, which however it may equally retain. Before it its ſiſter ſemivowels l and r, its cognates, ſoften the ſound. But m is not behindhand in office with its neighbour n, willingly takeing its place before the labials b, p, and m, as in *imbellis*, *impiuſ*, *immodeſtuſ*; *combibo*, *compleo*, *commendo*; and alſo in the Greek tongue, as in ἐμβάλλω, ἐμμένω, ἐμπνέω, and anciently likewiſe in divers words, as where we ſee in the Sigean Pſephiſm writen in honour of *Antiochuſ*, τῇ βασιλείᾳ, τῶν πραγμάτων, τῇ μὲν ἱερείᾳ. Alſo before t, d, and g, as in *tantum* for *tam tum*, *quendam* for *quemdam*, *quenquam* for *quemquam*. M too in Latin words is put for the Greek ν, as in *muſam* for μῦσαν, *organum* for ὄργανον, &c. But in Latin accuſatives of the third declenſion, which answers to the fifth of the Greek, m is often a formative only, as in *patrem*, and *matrem*, from πατήρ, μητέρα. It is likewiſe ſervile in forming tenſes of Latin verbs, as in *notabam*, *notarem*, from *notare*: Though this ſervility perhaps might be the reaſon why the ancients pronounced this letter very obſcurely, eſpecially before a vowel, as in *optimuſ*, and *factuſ*. *Cato* writ *die hanc* for *diem hanc*; and probably when not cut off by the poets, who then uſed it ſhort, as for example in *Cujus non hederæ circumiére caput*, *Propert.* this letter was not fully pronounced. M in numerals denotes one thouſand, from the firſt letter of *mille* according to *Prifcian*, but with more probability from its ancient Mark CIO, which by the negligence or ignorance of tranſcribers being drawn together and made M, the half of which, D, from hence ſtands for five hundred. In the compendious notes of the ancients, M. is uſed for *Manliuſ*, *Marcuſ*, *Martiuſ*, or *Muciuſ*; M' *Maniuſ*; M. B. *Mulier bona*; MAG. EQ. *Magiſter equitum*; MAG. MIL. *Magiſter militum*; MAT. P. FEC. & S. P. Q. *Mater pia fecit & ſuis poſteriſque*; M. M. P. *Manu, mancipio, poteſtate.*

M A C

M A C

M A C

M ante A.

MACCUS, i. e. fatuus, *Diom.* 1. 3. cap. de poëm. gen. In atellanâ inducuntur oſcæ perſonæ, ut *maccuſ*, *Diom.* 1. 3. *A fool, a fool in a play.* *Macci & bucconeſ*, *Apul. Apol.* p. 530.

Macellarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the ſham-bleſ.* ¶ *Macellaria taberna*, a butcher's, or *vieſtuali-er's*, *ſhop*, or *ſtall*, *Val. Max.* 3, 4, 3.

Macellarius, i. m. *A ſeller of any kinds of vic-tuals.* Ea quæ ad epulum pertinerent, quamvis *macellariis* oblectata, etiam domeſticatim appa-rabat, *Suet. Cæſ.* 26.

Macellum, i. n. [ita dict. à *Macello* quodam, ex cujuſ ædibus publicè dirutis, primum erat Romæ extructum, *vel* à μάκελλος, i. e. φεγγαρός ut ſit *macellum*, locus circumſeptuſ; ſi diſplicet utrumque, plura etyma invenies ap. *Voſſ.*] (1) *A marketplace for ſleſh, fiſh, and all man-ner of proviſions; a ſhambles, or butcher row.* (2) In plur. *macella.* *Daniſ bought in the market.* (1) *Quæ eſt iſta laus, quæ poſſit à macello peti?* *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 15. (2) *Fercula nullis ornata macellis,* *Juv.* 11, 64.

† *Macelluſ*, a, um. adj. dim. [à *macer*] *Some-what bare, or lean,* *Lucil. ap. Non.* &, ut al. vo-

lunt, Mart. 10, 96. *Conturbat macelluſ, ſed al. interpret.*

Μάκεο, ēre, ui. neut. [ab Hebr. מַק mak, tabeſ, macieſ, *Voſſ.*] *To be lean and thin.* Oſſa atque pellis totuſ eſt, ita curâ *macet*, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 28.

Macer, cra, crum. adj. *macrior*, comp. *mācer-riſmuſ*, ſup. [à *maceo*, ut à *rubeo* *ruber*] (1) *Lean.* (2) *Barren, unfruitfull.* (3) *Thin.* (1) ¶ *Tauruſ macer*, *lean*, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 100. *Macra cavum repetet,* *Hor. Epifl.* 1, 7, 33. (2) = *Exile & macrum ſolum*, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 25. *Macrior vitis*, *Col.* 4, 24. *Macerrima pars vi-neti*, *Id.* 4, 23. (3) ¶ *Macer libelluſ*, a thin book, *Marc.*

Māceratio, ōniſ. f. verb. *A watering, a ſleep-ing, a ſoaking in liquour,* *Vitruv.* 7, 2.

Māceratuſ, a, um. part. (1) *Consumed, or waſted away.* (2) *Soaked, ſteeped, watered, ſoften-ed by watering.* (1) *Siti maceratuſ*, *Curt.* 5, 13, 24. (2) *Macerato hoc ſunt pingueſ auro boveſ*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 2, 21. ſc. auro comico, i. e. lupiniſ.

Māceruſco, ēre. incept. *To lie in ſoak, or be ſteeped,* *Cato*, 99.

Māceria, æ. f. & *Mācerieſ*, ei. f. *Any wall, or mound about a ground.* Hanc in horto *maceriam* jube dirui, *Ter. Adelp.* 5, 7, 10. *Ma-*

cerieſ opere tectorio lævigatur extra intrāque Varr. ¶ De *maceriis ædificandis*, *vid. Caton.* c. 15.

Mācerieſ, ei. f. *A wall.* *Vid. Maceria.*

Mācero, āre, act. [à *macer*, i. e. attenuo, *macrum* *reddo*; *vel* *macero*, qu. τανερῶ à τανερῶ, liquatuſ, melliſ è liquatione, quod à τήνω liquefacio, *Voſſ.* Gl. *maceratuſ*, τετηγμένον, *A-lex.* à τήνω] (1) *To make ſoft by ſleeping.* (2) *To diſſolve, or melt away.* (3) *To make one pine away, as with hunger.* (4) *To fret, or teaze.* (1) *Macerare braſſicam in aquam*, *Cato*, 156, 5. (2) *Salfamenta fac macerentur probe*, *Ter. Adelp.* 3, 3, 27. (3) *Incluſuſ fame macerare*, *Liv.* 26, 13. (2) *Noli te macerare*, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 15.

Māceror, āri, ātuſ. paſſ. (1) *To be ſteeped.* (2) *To be consumed; to pine, or waſte, away.* (3) *To be fretted, or grievet.* (1) *Macerari aſſiduò liquore*, *Col.* 1, 6, 22. *Vid. Macero.* (2) *Ma-cerari lentis ignibuſ*, *Her. Od.* 1, 13, 8. (3) *Maceror interdum, quod ſum tibi cauſa doloriſ*, *Or. Epifl.* 20, 125. ¶ *Macerari fumo, to be reeked in ſmoke*, *Plin.* 28, 15.

Māceſcent, tiſ. part. *Growing lean.* *Maceſcen-tes boveſ*, *Varr.* 2, 1, 17.

Māceſco, ēre. n. (1) *To grow lean, or pine away.* (2) || *To grow poor, or barren.* (1) *Olea-maceſcit,*

macescit, *Cato*, 1, 55, 1. Macescunt opes propter laborem, *Id.* 3, 16, 20. (2) Arva macescunt, *Lex. ex Col.*

* Mächæra, æ. f. [μάχαιρα, Gr.] A sword, a dagger, a knife, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 85. *Conf. Suet. Cl.* 15.

* Mächærium, i. n. [à præced.] A little sword, a cock's knife, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 2, 9.

* Mächærophorus, i. m. [à μάχαιρα, gladius, & φέρω, fero] A swordsman, or attendant with the sword, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 2.

MACHINA, æ. f. [μηχανή, Gr. i. e. bellicum instrumentum, à μάχην, pugna] (1) An engine, chiefly of war. (2) A crane, or such like device. (3) A frame, or scaffold. (4) A scaffold for building. (5) The place over the stage where the gods appeared and spake, a machine. (6) Met. A device, trick, shift, invention to bring about some end, in which sense the plural is more used. (1) Rex ad moveri machinas jussit, *Curt.* 8, 10, 31. Portat nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 73. (3) *Plin.* 19, 2. Machina mundi discors, *Lucan.* 1, 80. (4) *Ulp.* (5) Hinc ¶ prov. E machinâ deus, help at a dead lift, & Machinam attrahere, to escape by a miracle. (6) = Nec quem dolum machinamve commoliar scio quicquam, ap. *Cic. N. D.* 3, 29, ex poetâ.

* Mächinâlis, e. adj. Belonging to engines. ¶ Machinalis scientia, skill in making engines, *Plin.* 7, 37. Machinale pondus, the weight of a millstone, *Auson. Epist.* 21, 34.

Machinamentum, i. n. (1) An engine to batter walls with. (2) Also a surgeon's instrument for setting broken bones. (1) Machinamenta quatiendis muris portabant, *Liv.* 24, 34. (2) *Cels.* 8, 20.

* Mächinârius, i. m. One who with machines, or engines and pulleys, draweth up stones for building, *Paul.*

* Mächinârius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, engines. ¶ Menfor machinarius, a measurer of work by rule, *Ulp.* Machinaria mola, a horse-mill, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 220. Asinus machinarius, an ass that turneth the mill round, *Dig.* 32, 60, 3. Machinarius commentor, an engineer, *Solin.*

* Mächinatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) Any mechanical instrument. (2) Met. A device, or artifice. (1) *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 31. = Impensâ magnâ eget in machinationes & tormenta, *Liv. Conf.* 27, 15. (2) Machinatio quædam & solertia, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48.

* Mächinâtor, òris. m. verb. (1) An engineer. (2) Met. A cunning deviser, a subtle contriver. (1) Archimedes machinator bellicorum tormentorum, *Liv.* 24, 34. (2) Machinator scelerum, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 3.

* Mächinâtrix, icis. f. A female contriver. Machinatrix malorum facinorum, *Sen. Med.* 266.

* Mächinâtus, a, um. part. (1) Having invented, or plotted. (2) ¶ Pass. Invented, contrived, devised with engines. (1) Alteri exitum per insidias machinata, *Jussin.* 39, 4, 6. (2) Simulacrum cum machinato strepitu tonitruum, *Sall. ap. Non.* 2, 859.

* Mächinâtus, ùs. m. A device, contrivance, means, ap. seq. ævi scriptt. † Machinatio.

* Mächinor, âri, âtus sum. dep. (1) To frame, or make. (2) To devise, to contrive, to plot. (1) & Deus machinatus est hæc omnia, *Cic.* (2) & Senatoribus perniciem machinabantur, *Sall. B. C.* 18. & Machinari pestem sibi, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 26. calamitatem alicui, *Ad. Merenn.* 4, 8.

* Mächinôsus, a, um. adj. Cunningly contrived. ¶ Machinofum navigium, a ship so contrived as to fall in pieces, *Suet. Ner.* 34. quod paulò antè dixerat solubilem navem.

Machlis, is. f. al. leg. achlis. [ab a priv. & χλινω, cubo, quodd non cubet, *Dalech.* sed nomen feræ, ut ipsa, est peregrinum] A beast in the north parts of Europe, see him described *Plin.* 8, 15.

Macies, ei. f. [à maceo] Leanness, bareness of flesh. ¶ Corruptis equis macie, spoiled with leanness, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 58. Macie confectus iupremâ, brought to skin and bones, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 590. Macies fœda situ, *Lucan.* 6, 516.

Macilentus, a, um. adj. Macie tenuatus, lean, thin, lank. ¶ Macilentis malis, thin jawed, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 3, 20. Macilento ore, *Id. Capt.* 3, 4, 114.

* Macir, indecl. *Plin.* 12, 8. al. macer, [à μάκερ, Gr. *Diosc.*] 7, 111. Macis, is. f. Offic. Mace, spice.

* Macis, idis. f. [Gr. το μάκερ, *Diosc.*] cortex aromaticus. Mace, the middle husk of the nutmeg, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 43.

¶ Macilis, *Vid. Machlis.*

† Macor, òris. m. [à macco] Leanness. Corpus meum tabo, morore, macore senet, *Pacuv. ap. Non.* 2, 525. † Macies.

¶ Macrêdo, ðinis. f. Leanness, *Lexicogr. ex Col.* † Macies.

Macresco, ère, macrui. incept. [à macreo, in-ufit.] (1) To wax lean, or thin. (2) To pine away. (1) Penuriâ cibi macrescit pecus, *Col.* (2) Invidus alterius rebus macrescit opimis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 57.

Macritas, âtis. f. *Idem.* Macritas arenæ, *Pitruv.* 2, 4.

Macritudo, ðinis. f. Leanness. Offa atque pellis sum miser macritudine, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 32.

¶ Macro, âre. aët. To make very lean, *Litt. ex Plin.* † Macero.

* Macrobius, i. m. [ex μακρός longus, & βίος vita] Long-lived, *Herm.*

Machrochira, æ. f. sc. tunica, *M. leg.* per e, tunicas macrocheras, ut sit adj. macrocheras, a, um. [à μακρός, longus, & χεῖρ, manus, five manica] A coat with long sleeves, *Lamp.*

* Macrocollum, i. n. Sic legendum videtur nonnullis, licet in *Cic.* & *Plin.* macrocollum legatur. [à μακρόκωλον, i. e. μακρόν κώλον, sc. longum membrum quodd longum schedæ membrum five schedion, vel longa membrana] The largest sort of paper, or skins, to write on; royal paper; qui vet. lection. amplectuntur à μακρόν & κόλλη, agglutinare deducunt, ut charta compinginata atque agglutinata sit. Loca *Cic.* sunt *Ep. ad Attic.* 16, 3. & 13, 25.

* † Macrocomus, i. m. [ex μακρός, & κόμη coma] Long haired, *Lex. ex Cat.*

* Macrologia, æ. f. [ex μακρός longus, & λόγος sermo] A tedious multiplying of words beyond what is necessary, *Isid.*

* Macroñsia, æ. f. [μακρονομία, Gr. ex μακρός longus, & νόσος morbus] A long sickness, *Aug.* † Aegritudo.

† Macror, òris. m. [à macreo, ut macor à maceo] Leanness, *Pacuv.* † Macies.

Macstabilis, e. adj. Causing death. ¶ Plaga macstabilis. A killing stroke, *Lucr.* 6, 805.

Macstendus, a, um. part. To be killed, or slain; as a sacrifice, *Sen.* ¶ Malo macstendus, to be punished, *Cic. in Vatin.* 15. Macstendus ultioni, to be sacrificed to revenge, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 13. *conf. Liv.* 30, 13.

Macstans, tis. part. [à macsto] Killing, or sacrificing. ¶ Macstans malo & damno vires, doing them harm and damage, *Plaut.* Macstans incuriâ, *Lucr.* 6, 1239.

Macstator, òris. m. verb. A killer, a slayer, a murderer. Perge macstator senum, *Sen. Troad.* 1002.

Macstatus, a, um. part. Sacrificed, killed in sacrifice. Hostia macstata, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 16. Macstatus ad aras, *Or. Met.* 15, 114. ¶ & Dente draconis macstata avis, a bird devoured by a dragon, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 9. ex poetâ.

Macstatus, ùs. m. verb. The killing a thing for sacrifice, *Lucr.* 1, 98.

Macste, voc. [à maustus, quod mauustus, i. e. magis auctus] Hinc adultam herbam *Cato* vocat maestom. & Maeste esto vox usurpata in sacris, ubi voc. ponitur pro nom. Atticè, uti ramum millefime ducis, *Pers.* 3, 28. Itaque hæc solennes formulæ, ¶ Maeste hocce vino esto, maeste hacce dape esto; quodd sacrificiis augeri Deorum felicitatem

putarent. Be thou honoured with this sacrifice &c. accept of it as a token of that honour we give thee. Maeste esto tædis, O Hymenæe, tuis, *Mart.* 4, 13. ¶ Transfertur & ad homines, & est dictio quæ adhortetur simul & laudet, and herè esto is often understood. & Regit abl. ¶ Maeste novâ virtute puer, go on as you have begun, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 641. Maeste virtute & maeste virtute esto, *Cic.* Item maeste, abl. *Id. Tusc.* 1. & Regit & genitivum. Maeste animi, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 37. & Pon. & pro acc. ¶ Juberem maeste virtute esse, i. e. maustum, I would wish you might proceed prosperously, &c. *Liv.* 2, 12. ¶ It. pro adverb. Maeste amare, i. e. valde, mightily, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 22.

* Maesteia, æ. f. pro mattea, uti leg. ap. *Sen.* vel Mattua, Maestya & mattya, uti ap. *Mart.* 10, 59. [à Gr. ματτύν] A delicate sort of food, *Suet. Cal.* 38.

* Maesteola, æ. f. corr. pro matticola, dicitur à mattea. A small dainty, *Arnob.*

¶ Maesticus, i. m. qui magnas habet malas & os patens, quod malaticus, *Fest. Vid. Mattici.*

Maeto, âre. aët. [à maetus, quodd quasi maustus, i. e. magis auctus; magis augere, Non. verbum medium, inquit *Martin.* nempe bono & malo augere] (1) To augment, ap. vett. ¶ ¶ maetare honoribus, *Non. ex Cic.* to heap honours upon one. & Maetare aliquem infortunio, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 39. malo & damno, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 61. to do a great deal of mischief. (2) *Meton.* & ματ' εὐφραμισμὸν, ne verbis mali ominis in sacris uti cogerentur, to kill in sacrifice, because they poured wine and put frankincense on the head of the victim before they killed it. & Maetare orem, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 546. ¶ ¶ Maetare honores aris, to sacrifice victims in honour, *Id. Æn.* 3, 118. & Maetare aliquem orco, to sacrifice one to Pluto, *Liv.* 9. Puerorum extis deos manes maetare, to sacrifice children to the infernal gods, *Cic. in Vatin.* 6. Maetare aliquos morte, to destroy, *Id. Cat.* 1, 27. supplicis, *Id.* ¶ Quod me maestat, which afflicteth me, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 8.

Maetor, òri. pass. To be slain in sacrifice. Summo supplicio maetari, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 11. *Met.* ¶ Jus civitatis maetatum est, the privilege of the Roman freedom was infringed, *Id.*

* Maetra, æ. f. [μάτρη, Gr.] A kneading-trough, a butch, or bin, for bread, *Petron.* c. 74.

Maetus, a, um. adj. qu. mauetus, i. e. magis auctus, *Fest.* sæpius leg. in voc. sing. quàm aliter. *Cato* tamen, maetus hoc sercto, c. 134. Herba maeta, i. e. adulta, *Id.* Maeti virtute esote, *Curt.* 4, 1, 18. Maeti ingenio este celi interpretes, *Plin.* 2, 12. ¶ Boves ferro malè maetæ, not stuck right by the popæ, *Lucr.* 5, 1338.

MACULA, æ. f. (1) A spot, or stain. (2) A natural spot, or mark. (3) A slur, or fault, in an author. (4) A mesh in a net. (5) Met. A stain of infamy. (1) Fullones maculas è vestibus tollunt, *Plin.* (2) Equus Thracius albis maculis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 49. (3) Non ego paucis Offendor maculis, &c. *Hor. A. Poët.* 301. (4) Reticulum minutis maculis, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 11. grandibus rete, *Col.* 8, 15, 1. (5) Hanc maculam nos decet effugere, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 8, 31.

Maculans, tis. part. Staining. Maculans sanguine sola terræ, *Catull.* 61, 7.

¶ Maculatio, ònis. f. verb. Infamy, reproach, &c. *Ful. Firm.* 3, 15. † Macula.

Maculatus, a, um. part. (1) Stained, soiled. (2) Spotted, died, speckled. (3) Defiled, blemished. (1) Maculatum sanguine ferrum, *Or. Met.* 15, 107. (2) Tigris maculata, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 704. (3) Stupro maculatus, *Cic.* Maculatæ crimine mentes, *Sil. Ital.* 11, 20.

Maculo, âre. aët. (1) To stain. (2) To defile, violate, or pollute. (1) Terram tabo maculare, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 29. (2) Castissimos ludos omni dedecore maculavit, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 13.

Macilor, âri. pass. To be spotted, &c. Videtur tu illi maculari corpus totum maculis luridis? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 63.

Mæciliōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Spotted, or blotched.* (2) *Naturally speckled, or spotted.* (3) *Stained, or spotted.* (4) *Infamous, scandalous.* (1) *Littera maculosa*, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 1, 15. (2) *Maculosa lynx*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 327. (3) *Vestis maculosa*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 59. (4) *Maculosi fenatores*, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 16. **Maculosum nefas**, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 22. **Avaritiā & libidine fœdū & maculosus**, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 7, 2. **Æ Pudicus**. **Maculosa oratio**, a gaudy style, and as it were finely speckled, *Petron. c.* 2.

Madefaciendus, a, um. part. *To be wetted, or moistened*, *Cels.* 3, 18.

Madefacio, ēre, feci, factum, aēt. i. e. *madere facio*. *To wet, or moisten*. *Virides madefecerat herbas*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 330. **¶ Vino vos vestrosque pantes madefacitis**, you fill your guts with wine, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 51.

Madefactus, a, um. part. *Made wet, or moist; corrupted*. **¶ Gladii sanguine imbuti, vel madefacti potūs**, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 6. **Madefactus luxu**, *Sil. Ital.* 12, 18.

Madefio, ēri, factus sum. neut. *To be made wet, or moist*. *Sepulchra madefient cæde*, *Ca-tull.* 62, 368.

Madens, tis. part. [*à mædeo*] *Wet, or moist*. **¶ Cæde madentes terras Astræa reliquit**, reeking with slaughter, *Ov. Met.* 1, 149. **Ense madens**, bloody with a wound received by a sword, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 230. **Oculis madens**, weeping. **Id.** **Madentes rore rami**, *Lucan.* 4, 316.

Madæo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To be wet, or moist; to be sprinkled.* (2) *To be boiled.* (3) *To be drunk*, *Met. to reel, or stagger.* (1) **Madebit cæde ensis**, *Ov. Met.* 13, 389. **¶ Madeo metu**, I am in a sweat for fear, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 1, 48.

¶ Socraticis madere sermonibus, well tintured with Socrates's philosophy, *Hor. Od.* 3, 21, 9. **¶ Arte madere**, *To be taught in an art*, *Lucr.* 4, 793. a metaphor from things died, or rather from the custom of anointing their bodies in their exercises. **¶ Tristi tempora felle madent**, are full of gall and bitterness, *Tib.* 2, 4, 12. (2) **¶ Collyræ facite ut madcant & colliphæ**; ne mihi incocta detis, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 12. **¶ Igni exiguo madere**, to simmer, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 196.

(3) **Madet homo**, the man is drunk, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 4, 7.

Madefco, ēre. incept. (1) *To grow wet, or moist.* (2) *To be boiled enough.* (1) **Tellus madescit nubibus**, *Ov. Met.* 1, 65. (2) **In cocturâ celerius madescit**, *Col.* 11, 3, 23. conf. 10, 398.

Madidans, tis. part. [*qu. à madido*] *Wringing wet, dripping*. **¶ Madidantes nectare pen-nas**, i. e. *madidas, dropping wet*, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 2, 88. **¶ Madens**.

¶ Madidatus, a, um. part. *Wetted, soaked and moistened*, *Arnob.* **¶ Madidus**.

Madidè, adv. *Moistly*. **Madidè madere**, *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 27.

Madidus, a, um. adj. [*à mædeo*] (1) *Wet, moist; dripping, or wringing wet.* (2) *Drunk.* (3) *Died.* (4) *Met. Tintured, or imbued.* (5) *Soden, or boiled.* (1) **Madidis notus evolat alis**, *Ov. Met.* 1, 264. (2) **¶ Faciam ut sit madidus sobrius**, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 4, 18. **Focus ex ambiguo**, i. e. *matellam in coput infundendo*. *Vid. Non. in voc. matellâ.* (3) **Cocco madida vestis**, *Mart.* 5, 24. (4) **Cecropæ madidus La-træque Minervæ Artibus**, *Mart.* 1, 40. (5) **¶ Nihil sunt crudæ, nisi quas madidas glutias**, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 12. & seqq.

Madifico, āre. aēt. id. *quod madefacio*. **Oculorum anguli subinde madificentur**, *Plin.* 28, 7. **¶ Rarè occ.**

Madon, i. n. *A kind of white wine, which goeth by several names*, *Plin.* 23, 1.

¶ Mador, ōris. m. verb. [*à mædeo*] *Moisture, dankness*, ap. *Sall. in Fragm.*

Madulsa, æ. m. vel c. g. *Madusa sine i, Fest.* **Madusa inquit ebrius à Gr. μαδῦν**, [al. leg. μαδῦν] vel quia madidus sit vino, a drunkard. *Propè ab eo madulsa*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 7.

¶ Mæander, & **Mæandrus**, i. m. [*μαίαν-*

δος, Gr. **Fluvius Phrygiæ admodum sinuosus & tortuosus**, (*vid. Propr.*) unde etiam omnia obliqua vett. **Mæandros appellârunt**] (1) *A river of Phrygia very crooked and winding*; whence (2) *Met. Turns, shifts, tricks.* (3) *A lace, or welt of purple, set round in crooks and turns about the border of a garment.* (4) **¶ Alfo fretwork in arched roofs.** (1) **Recurvatis ludit Mæander in undis**, *Ov. Met.* 2, 246. **Mæandrus oberrat**, *Sil.* 7, 139. (2) **¶ Quos tu mæandros? quæ diverticula flexionisque quæsis-ti?** *Cic. in Pison.* 22. (3) *Virg. Æn.* 5, 250. (4) *Hesych.*

¶ Mæandratus, a, um. adj. *Bent to and fro, turned, intricately wrought, engraven*, *Varr. apud Non.* 2, 550.

¶ Mæandrum, i. n. genus picturæ, dict. à similitudine flexûs amnis Mæandri. *Vid. Mæander.*

Mæna, æ. f. vel ut al. *mena*. (1) *A cackrel fish.* (2) Some take it for a kind of berring, or pilchard, of which they made pickle; (3) **¶** perhaps not unlike anchovy with us used for sauce, and kept in pots and jars for the table. (1) **Acipenserem mænæ non antepone**, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 28. (2) *Plin.* 31, 7. (3) *Litt. ex Pers.* **¶ De-glupta mæna**, you shoten berring, vox convicii, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 9, 33.

¶ Mænas, ædis. mænâdes, um. f. pl. [*à μαίνομαι*, furo] *A she priest of Bacchus, or a gelt priest of Cybele*. Sequitur medias, mænas ut acta, vias, *Prop.* 3, 8, 14. **Recepto mænas insanit deo**, *Sen. Med.* 382. **Orphei titulum rapuere theatri**, *Ov. Met.* 11, 22. **¶ § & Et Ilia mænas**, the Trojan prophetess, sc. *Cassandra*, *Propert.* 3, 13, 62.

Mæniana, reēt. meniana. **Ædificia Menio dicta**, *Fest.* **Balconys**, or open galleries, so called from one Menius, who, selling his house to Cato, reserved one pillar, on which he might fix a gallery to see the shows in. *Vid. Suet. Cal.* 18. & ibi interpp. **Salmas.** tamen *Mæniana* scribit, & à mænibus deducit.

¶ Mænömënon mel. [ita dict. ab infaniâ, quam gignit; nempe à μαίνομαι furo] *A kind of honey which maketh people mad who eat of it*, *Plin.* 21, 13.

Mæreo, mæstus, per æ ant. libb. & lapp. *Ad. sic & Varr.* qui ducit à marceo; ab Hebr. מרר marar, amarum, acerbum esse ducit *Voss.* **Re-ctius**, puto, qui per æ à μαίρεω, fatum. *Vid. Mæreo.*

¶ Mæfortium, i. n. **Ricinum quod nunc mafurtium dic.** *Non.* **Mufortium pro mavortium.** *A kind of gown which women wore, or a veil which they flung over their heads.* *Vid. Mavortis.*

¶ Mæga, æ. f. *A witch, or sorceress*, *Ov. laud. Litt. sed quære*, certè *Aug.* **Maga famosissima Circe.**

Mægilia, um. n. pl. casæ Afrorum, *Dion. id. quod mapalia [*à magar*, quod Punicâ linguâ villam five casam pastorem sign. *Serv.*] **Numidian cottages.** **Miratur molem Æneas magalia quondam**, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 425.*

¶ Magaria, sed rectius megaria, ōrum. pl. n. unde megaribus ap. *Plaut. prol. pæn.* 86. *A grove, or wilderness near Carthage.* *Vid. Appi-an. in Punic.*

¶ Mægè, pro magis. *More, rather.* **Mægè amo hanc quàm matrem**, *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 1, 17.

¶ Mæganum, i. n. [*Hegeſipp. μάγανον*, i. e. *machina μάγανον, μηχανήματα*, *Hesych.*] *An engine, instrument, or tool*, *Gl.*

¶ Mægia, æ. f. [*μαγεία*, Gr.] (1) *Natural magick, or divine knowledge*; as Plato calleth it. (2) **Alfo soothſaying, witchcraft, sorcery.** (1) *Vid. Cæſ.* 9, 23. & *Porphyr. lib.* 4. *μαγεία ἀποχρῆς ἐμψύχων.* (2) *Vid. Apul. A-polog.* p. 493.

¶ Mægice, es. f. [*μαγική*, Gr.] *Magick*, *Plin.* 30, 1.

¶ Mægicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, witchcraft, magick, or enchantment.* **Magicum carmen**, *Cic. os, Ov. Magicæ artes*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 493. **Magicis sopitum cantibus**, *Col.* 10,

367. **¶** In his veneficæ artes pollent, non magicæ, *Plin.* 30, 2.

¶ Magida, æ. f. [*à magis*] *A kind of broad platter*, *Varr.*

¶ Mægīnor, āri. dep. *Vid. Muginor.*

¶ Mægīriscium, i. n. dim. [*à μάγειρος*, co-quus] *A cook, or graven image resembling a cook; made by Pytheas*, *Plin.* 33, 12.

¶ Magis, īdis. f. [*μαγίς*, Gr. *à μάσσο*, subigo] (1) *A vat to knead bread in.* (2) **¶ A rundle, or rolling-pin, to make paste with.** (3) *A dish, or platter.* (1) *Plin.* 33, 11. (2) *Pollux* 1. 10. (3) *Plin.* 35, 11.

¶ Māgis, adv. [*à magior*, pro *magnior*, per *Sync. Scal.* vel à *majus*, g pro j conf. posito, vel immediatè à masc. *μέγα* magè, ut adj. ad-verbialſcat in utroque genere, quod apud Græcos fit] (1) *More*, before a positive adjective, or adv. for the comparative degree. (2) **With a comparative it is redundant.** (3) **Sometimes understood.** (4) *More at large, more fully.* (5) *More in number.* (6) *Rather.* (7) **Ne-que lac lacti magis simile est**, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 5, 54. i. e. *similius*. **Si dicandum est magis apertè**, i. e. *apertiùs*, *Cic.* (2) **Imò enim hic magis est dulciùs**, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 22. (3) **Tacita bona'ſt mulier semper, quàm loquens**, *Id. Rud.* 4, 4, 70. (4) **Mox magis tecum lo-quar**, nunc vale, *Plaut. Caf.* 2, 2, 40. (5) **An-nos natus magis quadraginta**, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 14. **Tibi nos dedimus colaphos, dabimùsque e-tiam magis**, *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 2, 66. (6) **Magis id adeò facilitate, quàm ullâ aliâ culpâ meâ con-tigit**, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 4. **Oscula poſcente magis gaudet eripi**, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12. **¶ Magis ex usu tuo**, more for your purpose, or turn, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 47. **Aliud magis ex ſeſe, that more nearly concerneth him**, *Id. Andr.* 5, 4, 52. **Magis ac magis**, *Cic. Att.* 14, 18. **magis, magisque**, *Id. Phil.* 1, 2. **Magis atque magis**, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 201. **Magis ac magis**, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 13. **¶ & Magis magis, more and more**, *Ca-tull.* 62, 274. **Eò magis, ſo much the more**, *Cic.* **Magis est ut moleſtè ferat**, there is more reason that, *Id. Verr.* 5, 1.

¶ Māgiſter, ſtri. m. [*Variis conjecturis torque-tur etymon hujus vocis, ut planè nescias an prima notio ſit poteſtatis, an ſapientiæ; illud diſertè affirmat ô πᾶνν, Voss. hoc doctiſſ. Jul. Cæſ. Scal. qui magiſter, qu. μαγίſτρω, five μαγείας ἐſωγ. ſonare nihil aliud quàm σοφὸν θεωρητικὸν autumat. Quo quidem etymo paulo reconditori non tam moveor, ut doctoris notio-nem rectoris ſignif. præponam, quum exemplo-ram multitudine huc facientium, cui accedit etiam *Serv.* auctoritas, magiſtri non ſolùm do-ctores artium, ſed & pagorum, ſocietatum, vi-corum, collegiorum, equitum dicantur] (1) *A maſter, ruler, or chief.* (2) *A pedagogue.* (3) *A ſchoolmaſter, a tutor.* (4) *A framer, or modeler.* (5) *A philoſopher.* (6) *A pilot of a ſhip.* (7) *An officer that maketh a publick ſale of debtors goods.* (1) **¶ Magiſter equitum**, a ge-neral of horſe, or the dictator's lieutenant, *Liv.* populi, the dictator, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 4. mo-rum, the cenſor, *Id. Fam.* 3, 13. curiæ, the maſter of a court, that divided money among thoſe that belonged to it, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 29. ſocie-tatis, the maſter, or warden, of a company, *Suet. ſcripturæ, be that had the letting out of publick pa-ſſures, and kept accounts of the ſame*, *Id. Att.* 5, 15. vici, the maſter of a ſtreet, a conſtable, *Mart. pecoris, a chief herdsman*, *Cic. & Virg.* **¶ col-legiorum, the head of a ſociety**, *Fest.* **pagi, a headborough**, *Suet. Aug.* 30. **Interp. auſt.** **¶ æ-ris five cenſus, a farmer of cuſtoms, &c.** *Ap. JCC.* **Magiſter artium liberalium**, *Cic. in Rull.* 1, 25. rei militaris, *Liv.* 24, 48. **ludi**, *Cic. Div.* 14. **¶ armorum, a general**, *Amm.* **¶ ad-miſſionum, a maſter of the ceremonies**, *Id.* **¶ of-ficiorum, an officer that received and treated with ambaffadurs**, *Id.* **¶ libellorum, a maſter of re-queſts**, *Id.* (2) **¶ Magiſtrone quinquam diſci-pulum minitari?** *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 44. (3) **puerum ſævo credas dictata magiſtro Reddere**, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 13. (4) **Stylus optimus di-cendi***

cendi effector & magister, Cic. de Orat. 1, 33. (5) Barbatur hoc crede magistrum, Pers. 4, 1. de Socrate. (6) Pronus magister Volvitur in caput, Virg. AEn. 1, 120. (7) Cic.

|| *Māgistrātia*, æ. f. *The office of the magister officiorum, Ann. Vid. Magister.*

Māgistrum, i. n. [à magister, ut à minister ministerium] *The place, or office, of a master, or governor. Magisterium equitum, Suet. Tib. 3. & Liv. 9, 26. peditum, Aur. Vict. de Cæs. 41, 26. & Magisterium morum, his office who was arbiter bibendi, Cic. in Catone maj. 14, 3. the place of the chief kind. In eo magisterio, Col. 11, 1. loquitur de villici officio; the office of him that governed young men, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 44. vid. & Most. 1, 1, 32. Magisteria sacerdotii, the places of masters, or governors in an order, or college of priests, Suet. Cal. 22. Magisteria municipalia, offices in a corporation, Suet. Aug. 2. § In pl. dictates, precepts. Mea redibunt vana magisteria, Tibull. 1, 4. a trial, or practice, in physic, Cels. 5, 27, 2.*

Māgistra, æ. f. *A mistress. || Ei ludo magistra hæc est, she is mistress of that school, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 7. § A teacher. Magistra parsimonie, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 27. & Discipulus venio ad magistras, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 48. Dux vitæ & magistra officiorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 15.*

|| *Māgistratus*, um. m. pl. *Magistratus & magistratus invenimus, Charis.*

|| *Māgistratōnes publicæ. Publick schools, Cod. Theod.*

Māgistratus, ūs. m. [à supino verbi *magistro*, i. e. rego, Fesl.] (1) *Civil government, magistracy, the office, or place of a magistrate. (2) A magistrate. (1) & Nemo cum imperio, aut magistratu, &c. Suet. Tib. 12. In urbe magistratum gerebat, Cic. pro Plan. 8. (2) Verè dici potest, magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum, Id. de Legg. 3, 1.*

|| *Māgistro*, ære. aët. [à magis, sc. magis possum quàm alii; sed fort. simpl. à magister, magistra, magistro] *To rule, to govern; also to teach, to discipline. Vitam militarem magistrare, Jul. Cap.*

* *Magma*, ātis. n. [*μάγμα*, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆ μάσσεως, quod liquidiore materiā expressā μάγμα relinquatur, spissior pars; vel quod in massam redigatur, M.] (1) *The dregs of an unguent. (2) The refuse, or dross, of a thing. (3) || Any perfumes made up dry, as pomanders, washballs, &c. (1) Fæcem unguenti magma appellant, Plin. 13, 2. (2) Croci magnatis, quod quasi recrementum ejus est, Cels. 5, 18. (3) Corr.*

* || *Magmentarius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to such unguents, &c. Magmentaria vasa, vessels wherein their offerings to the gods were put and brought to the altar, Gloss. vett.*

|| *Magmenum*, i. n. [i. e. majus augmentum; ut maectus, i. e. magis auctus, Fesl. quod ad religionem (regionem, Scal.) magis pertinet; vel quod, cum in deo polluerent, maecte dicerent, Varr. L. L. 4, 22. à μάγμα, i. e. farina subacta, quod Gr. μάζα, fit magmen, magmentum, M.] *That which they offered to their gods; the wine and frankincense, which was put upon the heads of the sacrifices before they were slain, Arnob.*

* || *Magnalia*, um. pl. n. *Great and wonderful works, Tert. || Magnifica opera.*

* *Magnānimitas*, ātis. f. *Valiantness of heart and courage, stoutness, magnanimity, greatness of spirit, Cic. Offic. 1, 16.*

* *Magnānimus*, a, um. adj. [qui magno est animo] *Magnanimous, he that hath the virtue of fortitude, courageous, brave. = Quos fortes & magnānimos, eodem bono & simpl. ces, veritatis amicos, minimèque falaces esse volumus, Cic. Off. 1, 19. || & Magnanimi equi, high mettled, Virg. AEn. 3, 704 magnanimus leo, a bold lion. Ov. Trist. 3, 5, 33.*

* || *Magnānus*, i. m. i. e. magnus negotiator. *A great dealer, or one that deals in the great; a merchant that buyeth and selleth all kinds of wares by wholesale, Apul. Magnes. 1. statim à princip.*

* || *Magnātes*, um. m. plu. [à sing. *magaas*] *Great men, nobles of greatest power and esteem, great peers of the realm, grandes, Onom. vet. Magnates magnificos, Vulg. interp. habet magnatorum & magnates in pl. quod à sing. magnatus. || Optimates, summates, primores.*

Magnes, ētis. m. [*μάγνης, μαγνῆτις*, seu *μαγνῆτις*, ab inventore ejus nominis, Plin. 36, 16. potius à *Magnesiā* Lydiæ regione, magnetum, quia sit patriis in finibus ortus, Lucr. 6, 909. ibi enim, circa Heracleam urbem, primum inventus est, unde Heraclius dicit.] (1) *The loadstone, which hath the property to draw iron unto it. (2) || Also another stone of this name, of the colour of silver. (1) Magnes ad se ferrum allicit & trahit, Cic. Div. 1, 39. Prop. 4, 5, 5. & Plin. 36, 16. (2) Theophr.*

* || *Magnētarches*, æ. m. [*ἀμαγνῆτις* *magnetes*, ordo senatorius apud Macedones, & ἀρχὴς princeps] *The chief magistrate of the Magnetes: so likewise he of the Magnetians was called, Inscript. Arundel.*

Magnēticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the loadstone. Venerem magnetica gemma figurat, Claud. de Magn. 26. || Magneticus index, the needle of the compass.*

* *Magnēticus*, a, um. adj. *Braving, boasting, that talketh big words. Dum tuis ausculto magnidicis mendaciis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 31. Conf. Mil. 3, 3, 49.*

Magnificatio, ōis. f. *factum. aët. To esteem, or value much, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 18. & Cic. Fam. 13, 16.*

|| *Magnificatio*, ōis. f. *An extolling, or magnifying, Macro. Sat. 5, 13. || Prædicatio.*

Magnificè, adv. *Magnificently. || Magnificè dicere, to speak with a lofty air, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 4. se efferre, to extoll himself mightily, Id. H. 4, 3, 31. jactare, Liv. 21, 41. incedere, to walk with a stately pace, Id. 2, 6. habitare, to have a noble seat, Cic. pro Domo, 44. vivere, to live honourably, Id. Off. 1, 92. se circumspicere, to view one's self haughtily, Id. tractare aliquem, to manage one cleverly, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 43. Magnificè utilis, very usefull, Plin. 23, 7.*

Magnificenter, adv. iūs, comp. iūs, sup. *Magnificently, stately, loftily, nobly. Oppidum magnificentè ædificatum, Vitruv. 1, 6. = Omnia excelsius & magnificentius & dicit & sentit, Cic. Orat. Cùm consulatum magnificentissimè gesseris, Id. Fam. 4, 7.*

Magnificētia, æ. f. (1) *A largeness of soul in conceiving and managing of great things. (2) Magnificence, grandeur. (3) Also a high value and esteem. (1) Magnificētia est rerum magnarum & excelsarum, cum animi amplā quādam, & splendidā propositione agitatio & administratio, Cic. de Inv. 2, 54. (2) & Odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Id. pro Muræa, 36. Tantum magnificentie visum est in iis, Liv. 9, 40. magnificentie ædium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 21. e pulchrum, Id. Orat. 25. ludorum, Just. 9, 6, 3. (3) & Magnificētia & despicientia rerum humanarum, Cic. Off. 1, 21. Magnificētia scēnæ, Id. verborum, liberalitatis, Id.*

Magnificentiōr, ris. adj. comp. iūs, sup. *More and most noble, stately, magnificent. || Ad magnificentiora nati sumus, we are born to more noble things, Cic. de Fin. 2. Magnificentissima ædilitas, Id. Offic. 2, 16.*

|| *Magnificēns*, adv. comp. [à magnificè] *pro magnificentius, Caro ap. Fesl.*

Magnifico, āie. aët. *Highly to praise, extoll, or commend; to magnify, to value one greatly. Puditia est eos magnificare, qui nos socios sumpserunt sibi, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 44. Venus voluit me magnificare, Id. Men. 2, 3, 19. Conf. Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 18.*

Magnificor, āri. pass. *To be highly extolled, &c. Magnificor alia turris, Plin. 36, 12.*

Magnificus, a, um. adj. entior, comp. entissimus, sup. *Magnificent, stately. Magnificus apparatus, Cic. Offic. 1, 8. Magnificæ ædes, urbes, Ov. || Mea est magnifica, mine is a*

stately dame, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15. Animus magnificus, a large soul, Cic. Off. 1, 23. Magnifica verba, great vaunting words, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 3. & Elegans, non magnificus, he loved neatness, not state, Nep. Attic. 13. A senatu sæpe magnificentissimis decretis ornati sumus, Cic. post red. in Sen. 1.

* *Magniloquentia*, æ. f. [ex magna, & loquentia] *A lofty and high strain, or manner of speaking, Cic. Fam. 13, 15. high vaunting talk. Rhodiorum legati magniloquentiam vix curia antè ceperat, Liv. 44, 15.*

* *Magniloquus*, a, um. adj. qui magna loquitur. (1) *He that hath a lofty style, or a high strain. (2) High flown, vaunting, boasting. (1) Magniloquus Homerus, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 62. (2) Ov. Met. 8, 391.*

Magnipendo, ēre. aët. *To have in great esteem, to set much by. Non magnipendo ne duit, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 54. || sed fort. divisè rectius scrib.*

Magnipendor, i. pass. *To be highly esteemed, valued and regarded. = A meis amari & magnipendi posulo, Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 25. || sed magni pendi fort. rectius.*

* || *Magnitas*, ātis. f. *pro magnitudo, Accius ap. Non. 2, 52.*

* *Magnitudo*, dōis. f. *Greatness in quantity, magnitude, the bulk of any thing, great, or small. Magnitudo non habet certum modum: comparatio illam aut tollit, aut deprimit, Sen. Epist. 43. Magnitudo solis, Cic. aquæ, Id. de Sen. 19. Plura persequi magnitudo operis prohibet, Nep. in præf. sub fin. || Orationis magnitudo, the length of an oration, Cic. Magnitudo æris alieni, the being deeply in debt, Suet. Jul. 13. periculi, judicii, injuriæ, animi, Id. || Hiemis magnitudo, the severity of winter, Cic. Magnitudo servitii, abundance of slaves, Id. Magnitudines in pl. Cic.*

Magnopere, adv. leg. & divisè *magno opere. With great care, or pains; greatly. || Magnopere providendum est, great care must be taken, Cic. pro Font. Magnopere interminari, to threaten severely, Ter. edictum est, there was a strict order given, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 59. censeo, I would have you by all means, Cic. eminere, to be very eminent, Liv. Quid magnopere potuit facere? what could he do to speak of? Cic. Non magnopere visus, rarely seen, Plin. Non magnopere quæretis, ye will not be eager to know, Cic.*

* *Magnūm*, adv. *Greatly, aloud. Magnūm c'amat, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 10. more Græc.*

* *Magnus*, a, um. adj. major, comp. maximus, sup. [ab inusit. μέγας, pro magnus] *Great, much, large, rich, powerful, hard, difficult. Acervus magnus, Virg. Geor. 1, 158. intervalla, Lucr. 2, 97. || numerus frumenti, a great many bushels, Cic. Verr. 4. amator mulierum, a mighty lover, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 43. Magna voce, with a loud voice, Cic. pro Cæc. 92. Dii magni, the great Gods, Virg. AEn. 3, 13. scil. Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, &c. Magni pueri, great mens sons, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 72. Magni & veteri profapia, of a rich and ancient family, Suet. Magnum opus & arduum, a difficult undertaking, Cic. Acad. 1, 4. Magni animi magnis sunt honoribus, Liv. 4, 35. || Vir magno natu, of great age, Liv. 3, 71. || Pectus magnum, a great heart, Virg. AEn. 4, 448. || Os magnum, a strong voice, Id. Geor. 3, 294. || Magna lingua, proud language, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 1. Magnum mare, a tempestuous sea, Catull. 27, 12. Magnum fecit, he did a great matter, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 20. In magno negotio habuit, he thought it a great matter, Suet. Magna ex parte, in a great measure, Id. Magna urbs, Rome, Tibull. 1, 6, 50. Magna dea, Catull. 61, 91. Magna mater, Cic. Cybele, mother of the gods.*

* *Magudaris*, is. m. [*μαγυδάρις*, Gr.] *Plaut. semen filipii, Gal. A kind of lacerpitium; the stalk of it only, Plin. the root, according to Dioscor. the juice, Hesych. and seed, Poll. In this last sense Salmasius taketh the place in Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 19.*

* *Magus*,

* *Māgus*, i. m. [*μάγος*, Gr. ab Heb. *magus* i. e. meditant, musitant] (1) *A philosopher and priest among the Persians*. (2) *A magician, or any sort of diviner*. (3) *An enchanter, or charmer; an empoyer*. (1) In Persis augurantur & divinant magi, Cic. de Div. 1, 41. Sapientum & doctorum genus magorum habebatur in Persis, Id. de Div. 1, 33. (2) Magi ex notis corporis responderunt, Patere. 2, 24. (3) Quis te solvere Theffalis magus venenis poterit? Hor. Od. 1, 27, 21.

* *Māgus*, a, um. adj. *Magical*. = Illa magas artes Ææaque carmina movit, Ov. Amor. 1, 8, 5.

* *Māja*, æ. f. [*μαία*, Gr.] Cancrī genus. A kind of sea crabfish, Plin. 9, 31. Maia dea, cui mense Maio res divina celebrabatur, i. e. Terra, à magnitudine; unde & magna mater voc. *Ma-crob.* ab ant. majus pro magnus, Voss.

* *Mājālis*, is. m. *A barrow pig, a hog*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 7.

* *Mājestas*, ātis. f. i. e. magnitudo, dignitas. *Majesty*. ¶ *Majestas populi Romani, the authority, power, and grandeur*, Cic. Phil. 3, 13. imperii, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 15. consulum, Liv. judicium, Cic. ¶ *dierum festorum, the solemnity*, Pers. Tanti majestas ducis, i. e. Tiberii, his imperial majesty, Phædr. Regia majestas, the king's majesty, Claud. Sancta majestas, his sacred majesty, Ov. Crimen majestatis, high treason, Suet. Claud. 16. Judicium majestatis, a trial about treason, Cic. § De majestate damnatus, majestatis damnatus, Id. ¶ *Majestatem lædere*, Suet. minuere, Quint. imminuere, Cic. to commit treason. Accusare majestatis, to accuse of treason, Liv. Majestatem conservare, to keep up his royal prerogative, Cic. pro Rab. 20. solvere, to let it fall, Liv. Retinere jus & majestatem viri, to keep up the power and dignity of the man, Id.

* *Mājor*, us, comp. [*μαζίων*, major, magnus facit magnior, magnius, & per Sync. magius, ac tandem majus, vel ab ant. majus, pro magnus, V.] (1) *Bigger, greater*. (2) *Elder*. (3) *More efficacious, more powerful, more vigorous*. (4) *Weighty, momentous, important*. (1) Major pedes calceus, Hor. Epist. 1, 10, 43. (2) Annos nata est sedecim, non major, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20. (3) Majorem ad res gerendas animum facit cura, Cic. Offic. 1. (4) Nihil majoris rei nisi auspiciō gerebatur, Id. de Div. 1, 16. ¶ *Major animus, greater courage*, Id. Major gratia, greater thanks, Hor. Bello major, more excellent in military affairs, Virg. Quod majus est, which is more, Cic. Major natu, elder, Id. Eum tibi majorem in modum commendo, more earnestly, Id. Major morbus, the falling sickness, Cels. Major consul, he that had the fasces, or he that was first declared, Fest. Prætor major, the city prætor, Id. Major hostia, pro maxima, Phædr. 1, 3, 11. ¶ *Majores Flamini appell. patricii generis, minores, plebi*, Fest. ¶ *Majora viribus audere, to venture beyond his strength*, Virg.

* *Mājōrātus*, ūs. m. *A majorality, or majority*, Justinian.

* *Mājōres*, um. pl. m. (1) *Ancestors, forefathers*. (2) *Noble ancestors*. (3) *Founders of a sect*. ¶ *Majores sunt qui à privato sunt, & ante hunc in infinitum, Justinian*. (1) Vir avo, patre, majoribusque suis dignissimus, Cic. Philipp. 3, 10. (1) Nullis majoribus orti, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 10. (2) Majores meos Aristotelem dico & Theophrastum, Apul. Apol. p. 463.

* *Mājūma*, æ. f. *Festivals, or sports at Rome and Ostia in honour of the goddess Maia, kept in the month of May; maygames*, Theod. Cod.

* *Mājus*, i. m. [*à majoribus, ut Junius à junioribus, Varr. vel à Maiā matre Mercurii*] The month called May. Mensis erat Majus majorum nomine dictus, Ov. Fast. 5, 427.

* *Māius*, a, um. adj. *Of May*. Maiæ calendaræ, nonæ, idus, Cic.

* *Mājūsculus*, a, um, adj. dim. [*à major*] (1) *Somewhat greater, or bigger*. (2) *Somewhat elder*. (1) Folia majuscula sunt quam hederæ, Plin. 26, 6. Thais quam ego sum majuscula est, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 21.

* *Māla*, æ. f. [*contractè ex maxillâ, ut ala ab axillâ, Cic. test. Orat. c. 45.*] (1) *The ball of the cheek, the cheek*. (2) *The jaw, or cheek, bone*. (1) Malas prisci genas vocabant; pudoris hæc sedes, Plin. 11, 37. Malas fuscante lanugine, Lucan. 10, 135. (2) Horribilis mala lèpnis, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 24. ¶ *Mandere malis, to eat*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 58. ex pœtâ.

* *Mālābathrum, rēzūis malobathrum, thri. n.* Plin. petalion, Plaut. (1) *A kind of leaf, or Indian spikenard*, (2) *of which a sweet ointment is made; vid. Malobathrum*. (1) Plin. 13, 26. (2) Coronatus nitentes Malabathro Syrio capillos, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 8.

* *Mālāche*, es. f. [*à μαλάχη, malva, qu. μαλακή, i. e. mollis*] scrib. & molochē. A kind of mallows. Malache profectitur, quæ vertice solem, Col. 10, 247.

* *Mālāchites, vel Mōlōchites*. m. [*à colore malvæ*] A stone of a dark green colour, Plin. 37, 9.

* *Mālachra*, æ. f. al. maldacon. A tree in Bactria of the bigness of an olive-tree, whereof cometh the gum called bdellium, Plin. 12, 9.

* *Mālācia*, æ. f. [*i. e. maris tranquillitas, à μαλακία, Gr. mollities*] (1) *A calm, when the sea is quiet and still, without the least breath of wind; calmness, quietness, stillness*. (2) *The longing of women with child; the green sickness, when young women eat chalk, ashes, &c.* (3) ¶ *Alto tardiness, or the affecting a gayish habit*. (1) = Tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas extitit, ut se loco movere non possent, Cæs. B. G. 3, 15. (2) Plin. 23, 6. (3) Non fort. ex usu Græc. ¶ *Stomachi malacia, Plin. 28, 7. i. e. languor & imbecilitas, a queasiness, or squeamishness of stomach*.

* *Mālācissō*, āre. act. [*à μαλακίζω, Gr. mollio*] To soften, to stroke; to make soft and gentle. Malacissandus es, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 31. Conf. Sen. Ep. 66.

* *Mālācus*, a, um. adj. [*à μαλακός, Gr. molli*] (1) *Soft*. (2) *Supple, pliant, flexible*. (3) *Easely, voluptuous*. (1) Pro lorica malacum sumam pallium, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 38. (2) Ad saltandum non cinædus malacus æquæ est atque ego, Id. Mil. 3, 1, 74. (3) Nostra agitur ætas in malacum modum, Id. Bacch. 2, 3, 121.

* *Mālagma*, ātis. n. Cels. & Col. ¶ *æ. f. Vag. [μάλαγμα, Gr. quod à μαλάττω, mollio]* An emollient poultice, wherewith imposthumes are softened and ripened, Cels. 3, 21. Col. 5, 17. Quomodo differunt malagmata ab emplastris & pastillis, vid. Cels. 5, 17.

* *Mālaxō*, āre. act. [*à μαλάσσω, fut. μαλάξω, i. e. mollio*] To soften, to supple, Lamber. ap. Gell. 7, 17.

* *Mālē*. adv. [*à malus*] (1) *Illy, wickedly*. (2) *Hurtfully*. (3) *Unhappily, unfortunately*. (4) *Amis, not rightly*. (5) *Greatly, much*. (6) *Scarcely, not at all*. (1) Malè suadendo & lustris lacerant homines, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 22. (2) Malè animatus erga principem exercitus, Suet. Vitell. 7. (3) Ubi suos labores malè cecidisse viderunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 15. (4) ¶ *Be-ne vertere & describere malè*, Ter. prol. Eun. (5) Malè metuo ne morbus aggravescat, Id. Hec. 3, 2. (6) Curvis malè temperat unda carinis, Virg. Geor. 1, 360. ¶ *Malè est mihi, it is very ill with me*, Catull. 14, 10. Vobis malè fit, a mischief take you, Id. 3, 13. Malè vertat tibi, much harm may it do you, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 36. Malè precari alicui, to curse one, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 11. Malè narras, you tell me ill news, Id. Hæc res me malè habet, it troubleth me, Ter. Malè animo est, malè maceror, It grieveth my heart, Id. Malè cogitare de aliquo, to design him ill, Cæl. ad Cic. mereri, to deserve ill of one, Cic. accipi, multari, to be used ill, Id. Malè factum est animo, he is in a swoon, Lucr. § *Ill, or amis*. Malè credere alicui, to trust one that is not to be trusted, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 76. docere, to teach amis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 40. Malè feriati, keeping holiday at an unfit time, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 14. Malè nati

versus, unhappily made, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 233. Malè audire, to be ill spoken of, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 12. Malè olere, to stink, Plin. ¶ *Sum. negatūe cum adj. significante rem bonam, malè fidos, malè gratus, unfaithfull, ungratefull*, Ov. Malè pinguis, barren, Virg. Geor. 1, 105. Malè sanus, mad, Cic. Malè sobrius, drunk, Ov. Fast. 6, 785. Malè conciliatus, dear bought, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2. Domus empta malè, dearly hired, Cic. Malè emere, Id. ¶ *Malè audire, to have a bad name*, Id. Malè animatus erga aliquem, disaffected to, bearing ill will to, Suet.

* *Mālēdicē*. adv. *Railingly, reproachfully, abusively*. = Cum de absentibus maledicē contumeliōtēque dicitur, Cic. Offic. 1, 37.

¶ *Mālēdicentia*, æ. f. *Slandorous and reproachfull speech, detraction, ill report*, Gell. 3, 3. + Contumelia, procacitas, Cic.

* *Mālēdicentior*, comp. ism. sup. [*à maledicus*] *More and most given to report slanderously, slanderous, backbiting, detraacting*. Hominem maledicentiorē quam te, novi neminem, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 31. Maledicentissimā civitate omne crimen effugit, Cic. pro Flacc. 3.

* *Mālēdicō*, ēre, xi, ūm. act. *To rail at, or call names*. ¶ *Maledicere alicui, to revile one*, Phædr. Maledicere liberius, to be freer of ill language. § *Verbo maledicere alicui*, Plaut. ¶ *Aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare*, Cic. pro Cæl. 3.

* *Mālēdicor*, i. pass. *To be railed at*. Pronunciavit, non oportere maledici senatoribus, Suet. Vespas. 9.

* *Mālēdictio*, ōnis. f. *Slander, railing, backbiting*. Maledictio nihil habet propositi præter contumeliam, Cic. pro Cæl. 3.

* *Mālēdictum*, i. n. *A railing accusation; abusive, or foul, language; opprobrious words*. = Vexare aliquem probris & maledictis, Cic. pro Flacc. 20. ¶ *Nihil loci est maledicto, quod laus omnia occupavit*, Id. pro Mur. 5.

¶ *Mālēdictus*, a, um. part. *Cursed, or banned*, Spartian. ad Eccles. pertinet. + *Devotus, execratus, Vett.*

* *Mālēdicus*, a, um. adj. *Foulmouthed, backbiting, reproachfull, slandering, reviling*. ¶ *Maledicus convitiator, a slanderous, railing, fellow*, Cic. pro Mur. 6. § *Maledicus in omnes, one that abuseth all people*, Quint.

* *Mālēfācio*, ēre, fēci, factum. act. *To do an ill, or shrewd, turn; to wrong, to abuse, to annoy*. Neque tu verbis unquam solves, quod mihi re malefeceris, your words shall never make amends for your deeds, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 10.

† *Mālēfactor*, ōris. m. *He that doth evil*. Malefactorem omitti satius quam relinqui beneficium, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 11. ¶ *Sed cum nemo puri sermonis amator ab illo usus fuerit, præstat cum Cic. dicere maleficus, quod ἀναλόγως respondet τῷ Plautino beneficus*.

* *Mālēfāctum*, i. n. *An ill deed, a shrewd turn, a discourtesy*. ¶ *Beneficia malè locata malefacta arbitror*, Enn. ap. Cic. Offic. 2, 18.

* *Mālēficē*. adv. *Mischievously, maliciously*, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 113.

* *Mālēficentia*, æ. f. *Mischievousness*, Plin. 9, 9.

* *Mālēficentissimus*, a, um. adj. *Most wicked and mischievous*. Solos ex omnibus Neronis emissariis nec maleficentissimos incolumes præstitit, Suet. Galb. Vid. Maleficus.

* *Mālēficōsē*. adv. *Mischievously*; al. rect. leg. *maliciously* ap. Cic. pro Cæcin. 7.

* *Mālēficiū*, i. n. (1) *Any wicked action*. (2) *Any act of hostility*. (3) *Witchcraft, or enchantment*. (1) Admittere, committere maleficiū, Cic. pro S. Rose. 22. ¶ *Injuria, scelus, Idem*. (2) In foro & porticibus sine maleficio confedit, Cæs. B. G. 2, 20. Sine maleficio iter facere, Id. B. G. 1, 7. (3) Tac. Ann. 2, 69, 3.

* *Mālēficus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Impious, mischievous, villainous*. (2) *Ill disposed, envious, malign*. (3) ¶ *Subst. A wizard, a sorcerer, or sorceress; an enchanter*. (1) Hominum maleficorum scelera horumque custodiæ, Cic. Verr. 5,

55. (2) *Hic tantus vir, ut naturam fau-
torem habuerat in tribuendis animi virtutibus, sic
maleficam naturam habuit in corpore, Nep. Ages. 8.*
(3) *Cod. Tit. 18. Leg. 9.*

Mālefīdus, a, um. adj. Not to be safely trusted.
¶ *Caput maleficum, a faithless wretch, Ov. in
Ibin. 85. Statio malefica carinis, an unsafe
harbour, Virg. Aen. 2, 23.*

*Mālefūdus, a, um. adj. Persuading to do a-
miss. Malefuda vitii lena, Plaut. Most. 1, 3,
56. ubi Grut. leg. vitilena al. vulg. lena. ¶
Malefuda fames, that tempts to it, Virg.
Aen. 6, 276.*

*Mālevōlens, tis, isīmus, sup. Illnatured, of an
envious temper, or illhumoured. = Est misero-
rum ut malevolentes sint, atque invadeant bonis,
Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 51. Malevolentissimae ob-
trectiones, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Salutem mit-
tunt benevolentibus, malam rem malevolenti-
bus, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 3, 48.*

Mālevōlentia, æ. f. Illwill, spite, or malice.
Malevolentia & obtrectione liberatus, Cic. ad
Q. fr. 1, 1, 15. Malevolentia est voluptas ex
malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Id. Tusc.
4, 9.

*Mālevōlus, a, um. adj. Bearing illwill, or
owing a grudge; malicious, spitefull, envious.*
Malevolis sermonibus credere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10.

* *Mālicōrium, i. n. [ex malum, & corium]*
The rind, or outward coat, of a pomegranate,
Plin. 23, 6.

* *Mālifērus, a, um. adj. [ex malum,
& fero] Producing apple-trees. Maliferæ mœ-
nia Abellæ, Virg. Aen. 8, 740.*

Mālificus, a, um. adj. Maleficent, Plaut.
Pseud. 1, 2, 61.

¶ *Māligans, tis, part. Maligning, a malig-
nant, Bibl. † Malevolus.*

*Māligne, adv. ius. comp. (1) Enviously, spite-
fully, maliciously. (2) Sparingly, or niggardly;
little. (1) Neque enim benefacta maligne De-
trectare meum est, Ov. Met. 13, 270. Rex
suspiciabatur malignius habitum esse sermonem,
Curt. 8, 1, 29. (2) Maligne virens, Plin. 34,
11. Maligne omnia præbentes, Liv. 39, 9.
¶ Maligne respondet fidelia, the jar doth not
ring well, Pers. 3, 21.*

*Māligntas, atis, f. (1) Malignity, illwill,
illnature. (2) Envy. (3) Sparingness, or nig-
gardyness. (1) Hic dies malignitate oneravit
omnes mortales mihi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 5.
(2) Obtrectat malignitas, Phædr. 5, prol. 15.
(3) Malignita. conferendi ex privato, Liv. 2,
42.*

¶ *Māligno, are, act. To make worse, to en-
rage, to exasperate, Amm.*

¶ *Mālignor, ari, atus sum. dep. To be mali-
cious, wicked, and spitefull, Hier.*

Mālignus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup.
[a malus, ut benignus ab ant. bonus] (1) *En-
vious, malicious, spitefull. (2) Peevish, morose,
sour. (3) Little, small, not plentyfull. (1) Ma-
lignum vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 39. Nec con-
chos metues maligniorum, Mart. 4, 87, 7. =*

*Malignissima capita & optimo cuique inimicissi-
ma, Sen. de vit. beat. 18. (2) Vid. Buchn. ad
Plin. Epist. 8, 12. n. 394. (3) Tepet igne
maligno Hic focus, ingenti lumine lucet ibi,
Mart. 10, 96, 7. Oculi maligni, Virg. Aen.
5, 654. ¶ Maligna suspicio, reserved and sly,
Phædr. 3, 10, 36. Mens maligna, not communi-
cative, Catull. 66, 37. ¶ Aditus maligni, nar-
row passages to a place, Virg. Aen. 11, 525.
Terra est malignior cæteris, doth not produce the
rest so plentifully, Plin.*

† *Māliōquax, acis, c. g. 3. adj. A slander-
er, Publ. Sym. † Maledicus.*

*Malina, æ. f. inundatio maris major, ut Li-
duna, vel Leduna, minor. vocab. Saxon. Be-
de. [ab Hebr. מלח, male, plenus] The spring-
tide of the sea, as Leduna is the neptide.*

* *Mālinus, a, um. adj. Of an apple-tree.*
Lignum malinum, Col. 2, 7. ubi tamen al. leg.
malign. Pruna malina, Plin. 15, 13.

¶ *Mālitās, atis, f. (sicut bonitas) Evilness,
Ulp.*

*Mālitia, æ. f. [ex mala] (1) Perverseness,
the doing mischief designedly. (2) Fraud and
craft. (3) Also vice, wickedness. (1) Malitia
præmiis exercetur, Sall. Orat. 2. de R. P. ordin.
(2) Malitia certi cuiusdam vitii nomen est,
vitiositas omnium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15. Malitia est
versuta & fallax nocendi ratio, Id. N. D. 3, 30.
¶ Prudentiam malitia imitatur, Id. Part. Orat.
23. = Infidiis & malitiâ laudem est adeptus,
Id. (3) Quicquid facimus aut malitiæ aut
virtutis gerimus imperio, Sen. Ep. 106. & sæpe
alibi. ¶ Malitia cæli, the hardness of the wea-
ther, Plin. soli, the ill temper of the ground, Varr.
¶ Sed qui malit cum Cic. loqui, se ab hoc usu
abstinebunt, vid. Tusc. 4, 15.*

*Mālitiosè, adv. ius. comp. (1) With a mali-
cious and mischievous design, spitefully. (2) De-
ceitfully, wilely, knavishly. (1) Nihil mali-
tiosè, quanquam scelestè agere, Cic. Attic. 133,
13. = Ut mihi malitiosè neque consulo fe-
cisse videatur, Id. (2) Quicquam agi dolosè
aut malitiosè potest? Id. Offic. 3, 13. Si rem
mandatam malitiosius gessisset, Id. pro Rose.
Am. 38.*

*Mālitiosus, a, um. adj. Cunning, crafty,
knavish. Hoc non est aperti, non simpli-
cis, non ingenui, non iusti, non viri boni, ver-
futi potius, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, malitiosi,
callidi, veteratoris, vafri, Cic. Offic. 3, 15. ¶
Malitiosa interpretatio juris, a wrested and crafty
exposition of the law, Id. Offic. 1, 30. Malitio-
sæ blanditiæ officiorum, Id.*

*Malleator, oris, m. [quod a verbo malleo,
as] (1) Working with a hammer, or beetle. ¶
Balucis malleator Hispanæ, a beater of sand gold.
(2) ¶ Also a minter, or coiner of money. (1) Sic
Salm. legendum videtur ap. Mart. 12, 57. vulg.
leat. Paludis malleator Hispanæ, a beater of
Spanish hemp. (2) Inscript. vett.*

*Malleatus, a, um. part. [quod a malleo, as]
Hammered; wrought, or beaten, with a hammer,
or beetle. ¶ Ex crudo, id est, non malleato
sparto, Col. 12, 19, 4.*

*Malleolaris, e, adj. Belonging to tender shoots,
or branches. ¶ Malleolaris virga, a twig, or
young branch, fit for planting, Col. de Arb. c. 3.*

*Malleolus, i. m. [dim. mallei] (1) ¶ A little
hammer, or mallet. (2) The small branches, or
shoots, of a vine, fit for planting. (3) Bundles of
hemp, or Spanish broom, besmeared with pitch and
other combustible matter. (4) ¶ The ankle, or ankle-
bones. (1) Col. test. Litt. (2) Cic. de Senect.
15. (3) Domus plena malleolorum ad urbis in-
cendia comparatorum, Id. pro Mil. (4) Mal-
leoli, τὰ σφυγὰ, Gorrh.*

*MALLEUS, i. m. (1) A mallet, a hammer,
a manl, or mall. (2) ¶ Also a disease in cattle.
(1) Navis sæpe excussa malleo, Plaut. Men. 2,
3, 52. (2) Veget.*

¶ *Malluviæ, arum, f. pl. [quod manulviæ,
ut pelluviæ, in quo pedes] A basin wherein to
wash the hands, Fest.*

*Mālo, vis, vult, plur. mālūmus, māvultis, mā-
lunt. præter. malui, infin. malle, [contract. a ma-
volo, quo usi sunt Plaut. & Ter. quod ex magis
& volo, Cic.] I had rather, I could rather wish.
¶ Quamquam illi omnia malo, quàm mihi, Cic.
¶ Mallem eduxisset, Id. ¶ Mallem ut ores,
Id. ¶ Viginti nummis non ego malo famem,
Mart. ¶ Maluit fieri, Cic.*

* *† Mālōbathrarius, i. m. qui malobathrum
vendit, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 37. al. leg. murroba-
thrarii, al. myrbathrarii, qui μύρω βρέχουσι, un-
guento capillitium unguent, M.*

* *Mālōbathrum, i. n. [μαλόβαθρον, Gr.]
Folium Indicum quod hodie tamalabatra Indi
vocant. al. quod crescat in regione Indiæ Ma-
labar dicta; videtur comp. ex Gr. μάλον, Dor.
μαλον, malum, & βάθος, profunditas, q. d. in
paludibus crescens, Hor. Syrium vocat, Od. 2,
7, 8. An Indian leaf whereof spikenard is made;
the unguent itself. Dat & malobathron Syria ar-
borem folio convoluto, arido colore, ex quo ex-
primitur oleum ad unguenta, Plin. 13, 26. Vid.
Malabathrum.*

Mālōpe, es, f. The greatest kind of mallows,

*reckoned among planted, or set, herbs, Plin. 20,
21.*

* *Maltha, æ. f. [μάλθα five μάλθη, Gr. i. e.
κηρός μεμαλαγμένος, cera mollita, Hes. pix
cum cerâ mista, Fest. πικροκήρος, Gloss. cera,
quâ illinerentur jud. cum tabellæ, Poll.] A com-
bustible mass of unslacked lime, wine, fat, and oil,
which being set on fire burneth vehemently, Plin.
36, 24. ¶ Softened wax, to draw upon writing
tables, Pollux. A kind of terrace made of quick lime
and bogs grease, Plin. Also liquid brimstone, Id.*

* *¶ Malthinus, i. m. Malthinus tunicis di-
missis ambulat, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 24. Turneb. in-
terpr. mollis & effeminatus. ¶ Sed videtur
esse nomen fictum.*

* *Maltho, are, act. i. e. malthâ solidare,
conglutinare. To dress with lime, or mortar; to
glue, or solder. Quod malthatur oleo perfrica-
tur anet, Plin. 36, 24. Vid. Maltha.*

* *Malva, æ. f. [μαλέχη five μάλη, Gr.
Hesych.] The herb mallosus, Beta, & malva, Cic.
Fam. 7, 26. ¶ Leves malvæ, purging, catbar-
tick, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 16. salubres, Id. Epod. 2,
58. virides, Ov. Fast. 4, 697.*

* *Malvaceus, a, um. adj. Like, or pertaining
to, mallosus; made of mallosus. Caulis malvace-
us, Plin. 21, 4.*

* *† Malvaceus, i. m. dim. [a malva] A
little mallow, Sosp. ex Varr.*

† *Māluginiatus, i. m. κακοδαίμων ἀνθρώπος.
Unlucky, or unfortunate; born under an unlucky
planet, Scal. ex Vett.*

* *Mālum, i. n. [a μάλον, Dor. pro μήλον]
An apple. ¶ Malum aureum, an apple of a
golden colour, some think a citron, orange, or
quince. Malum granatum, Col. 12, 41. Pu-
nicum, Plin. 26, 8. a pomegranate. Malum ter-
ræ, an herb called birchwort, Plin. 25, 8. Ma-
lum cotoneum, the quince, Id. 15, 11. Malum
Medicum, Assyrium, citreum, a lemon, or pome-
citron; Perficum, Id. a peach; Epioticum, an
apricot, Id. ¶ Caninum, the apple of the man-
drake.*

*Mālum, i. n. subst. ex adj. (1) Vice, sin,
wickedness. (2) Punishment. (3) A mischief, an
ill turn. (4) An evil, as pain, sickness, love,
&c. (5) Misfortune, difficulty, danger. (1)
Veterum malorum supplicia expendunt, Virg.
Aen. 6, 740. (2) Peperit misero garrula lingua
malum, Tibull. 4, 13, 20. (3) Quid facias illi,
qui dederit damnum, aut malum? Ter. Andr. 1,
1, 116. (4) Malum latè solet immedicabile
cancer Serpere, Ov. Met. 2, 825. Arte Apollin-
eâ levare malum, Id. Trist. 3, 3, 10. Jucun-
dum malum, Id. Remed. Am. 137. amorem vocat.
(5) Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito,
Virg. Aen. 6, 95. ¶ Malum nascens, a grow-
ing evil, Cic. Philipp. 5, 11. Majus malum, a
greater calamity, Phædr. 1, 2, 31.*

*Mālum, adv. Illy, omis. Ne gallina mālum
responset dura palato, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 18.*

*Mālum! interj. With a mischief, with a
pox! Quæ, malum! ista fuit ratio? Cic. Phil-
lipp. 20, 9.*

* *Mālus, i. f. arbor, [ex μᾶλεα, Dor. με-
λέα, ejus fructus malum] An apple-tree, Virg.
Geor. 2, 70.*

* *Mālus, i. m. [quod ex trunco mali, i. e.
arboris, fiat per Synec. species] A mast of a
ship. Alii malos scandunt, alii per foros cur-
sant, Cic. de Senect. 6.*

Mālus, a, um. adj. pejor, comp. pessīmus, sup.
(1) *Evil, sinfull. (2) Ill meaning, or de-
signing. (3) Unjust, fraudulent. (4) Sily, fool-
ish. (5) Poisonous. (6) Envenoming, illboding.
(7) Magical. (8) Mischievous, hurtfull. (9)
Gowardly, weak; as the Greeks use κακός. (10)
Ugly, deformed. (1) Via læva malorum Exer-
cet poenas, Virg. Aen. 6, 542. (2) O hominem
malum! ut dissimulat! Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 77.
(3) ¶ Hic inerunt viginti minæ bonæ malâ
operâ partæ, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 144. by tricking,
or cheating. (4) Stultorum incurata malus pudor
ulcera celat, Hor. Ep. 2, 16, 24. (3) Coluber
mala gramina pastus, Virg. Aen. 1, 471. (6)
Ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro, Id. Ecl. 7,
28.*

28. malus ales, *Hor.* (7) Sola tenere malas Medæ dicitur herbas, *Tibull.* 1, 2, 53. (8) Quid juvat modò nata malâ vellere poma manu? *Tib.* 3, 5, 19. Malâ vites incidere falce novellas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 11. (9) Terra malos homines nunc educat atque pufillos, *Juv.* 15, 70. (10) Formâ malâ mulier, *Plaut.* ¶ Mala mens, *madness*, *Catull.* 16, 14. Haud malum huic est pondus pugno, *this is a good weighty fist*, *Plaut.* *Amph.* 1, 1, 156. § Malam rem, *pro malum, a mischief*, *Ter.*

† Mamers, rtis. m. Linguâ Oscâ, Mars, dict. *Fest.* per r. dupl. *Scal.*

* Māmilla, æ. f. dim. [à mamma] (1) *A little teat, or breast.* (2) *A dug.* Mamilla omnis eminentia uberis; *papilla* breve illud, unde lac trahitur, *Serv.* (1) *Juv.* 13, 163. (2) *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3.

Māmiliāna, sc. ficus. [à mamillæ similitudine] *A kind of fig like a pap, or breast*, *Plin.* 15, 18.

* Māmillāre, ris. n. [à mamillæ] *A breast-cloth, a stomacher*, *Mart.* 14, 66. in lemmate.

* MAMMA, æ. f. [μάμμη ἡ μήτηρ τῶν γυνέων ἢ ὑποκόρισμα μῆριος; *Hef.* ex voce infantium μάμμη, μάμμη, μάζος, τίθηρ, *Θηλὴ.*] (1) *A breast; the pap of woman, or man.* (2) *Dugs of cattle.* (3) *A child's word calling mother, माम्म.* (4) *A grandam, or grannam; à μάμμη, avia, quod ab ἄμα mater.* (5) *The bump of trees, out of which the branches sprout.* (1) *Puer mammam appetens, Cic. de Div.* 2, 41. *Primam mammam dare, Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 17. (2) *Pressis manabunt flumina mammis, Virg. Geor.* 3, 310. (3) *Iratus mammæ lallare recusas, Pers.* 3, 18. (4) *Mart.* 1, 101. (5) *Plin.* 17, 16.

* † Mammeātus, a, um. adj. *Having teats, or dugs; or having great dugs, or breasts*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 181.

* † Mammo, ære. aēt. *To give a young one the dug*, *Aug.* † Dare mammam infanti, *Ter.*

‡ Mammona, vel Mamona, æ. f. m. vel n. & sæpe, indecl. *Richis, mammon, Bibb.*

* Mammōsus, a, um. adj. *Having great breasts, dugs, or paps*, *Mart.* 14, 149. *Canes mammosæ, Varr. R. R.* 2, 9, 33, 4. ¶ Mammōsa pyra, *a sort of pears*, *Plin.* 15, 15. Mammōsum thus, *female frankincense*, *Id.* 12, 14.

* † Mammothreptus, i. m. [μαμμόθρεπτος, *Gr.* ex μάμμη, nutrix, vel avia, & θρεπτός, nutritus] *A child sucking long, or a child wantonly brought up*, *Aug.* *A cockney, a milkop*, *Erasmo interprete.*

* Mammūla, æ. f. dim. *A little dug, or teat.* *Urinæ iter mammulæ simile, Cels.* 7, 26. *Mammulæ penfiles, Varr. R. R.* 2, 3.

† Mamphūla, æ. f. *A kind of bread in Syria*, *Lucil. ap. Fest.*

‡ Mamphur, ūtis. n. *A round piece of timber, which turns use in working with the wheel*, *Fest.*

Mānābilis, le. adj. *Api to pierce, or flow.* *Manabile frigus, Lucr.* 1, 535. *Plagæ manabilis instar, Id.* 6, 805.

* Manacus, i. m. *Vitruv.* 9, 8. *al. scrib. manachus, monachus corruptè*, *Turneb. leg. menæus, i. e. μνηστής. The orb of the moon, a month, whence by adding the Arabick article al, we have the word almanack*, *Scal. Vid. Dalechamp. ad Plin.* 2, 9.

‡ Mānāle, is. n. *Urceolum aquæ manale vocamus, quod eo aqua in trullam effundatur, id. quod aquiminale, non à manando, sed à manibus dict.* *An ewer to put water on one's hands*, *Scal.*

‡ Mānālis, e. adj. [vel à manibus, i. e. dīs inferis] *That which belongeth to the ghosts, or gods below*, *Non. ex Varr.* [vel à manando, i. e. fluendo] *That out of which water always floweth.*

‡ Manalem lapidem putabant esse cistum Orci, per quod animæ inferorum ad superos manarent, qui dicuntur manes, *Fest.* *the door of Hell, by which the souls were thought to ascend to this world.* *Manale sacrum erat decorum manum.* ¶ Manalis fons, *a fountain never dry*, *Fest.* *Manalis lapis, a stone out of which runneth a fountain, or spring; or whereout water gusheth*, *Id.* § Mana-

les petrae, *b. e. quas antiqui solebant in modum cylindrorum per limites trahere, pro pluviae commutandæ inopia.*

Mānans, tis. part. *βρύων. Flowing, gushing out; running, or trickling, down.* *Manante toro lacrymis, Ov. Epist.* 10, 55. *Arbores succo picem resinamque manantē, Plin.* 14, 20. ¶ Manantia ulcera, *spreading sores*, *Plin.* 22, 25.

Manceps, cīpis, c. g. dict. *qu. manuceps, quod manu capiat.* (1) *A farmer of any part of the publick revenue.* (2) *An undertaker of any publick work, that giveth security for its performance.* (3) *He that buyeth the goods of one proscribed.* (4) *A proprietor who selleth a thing upon warranty.* (5) *By a metaphor those are called manceps, that undertake to engage men to applaud an orator.* (6) ¶ *A postmaster.* (1) *Manceps à civitatibus pro frumento pecunias exegerunt, Cic. Div. in Verr.* 10. (2) *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31. (3) *Hemini studiosissimi nobilitatis manceps fit Chrysofonus, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 8. (4) *Ego mancepem te nihil moror, Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 29. (5) *Plin. Epist.* 38. (6) *Cod.* ¶ Manceps operarum, *one that hireth labourers under him, to get by their work*, *Suet. Vesp.* 1. *Manceps futinae, a master of the shop who buyeth by wholesale and selleth by retail, or because of his hiring servants to work under him*, *Plin.* 33, 4.

Mancipatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The parting with a thing and giving it up to another, a manner of sale before witnesses, by seisin and delivery.* ¶ *Scrib. & mancipatio, Plin.* 9, 35. *ut leg. Harduin. ex MS. Vid. Mancipium.*

Mancipātus, a, um. part. [à mancipor] *Sold, or given up to the power of another; engaged, enthrall'd, enslaved.* *Venditus atque mancipatus tribunatus, Cic. Phil.* 2, 21. ¶ *Senectus nemini mancipata, free, at no body's command*, *Id. de Sen.* 11.

Mancipātus, ūs. m. verb. *A selling, or sale, of a thing upon warranty; a solemn parting with a thing before witnesses*, *Plin.* 9, 35.

Mancipī, vel Mancipī [per Apoc. ex gen. mancipii] ¶ *Mancipī res, wherein a man hath the property and full possession, Cic. pro Mur.* *Mancipī emptio, a buying of a thing upon bargain and sale*, *Plin.* 32, 3.

Mancipium, i. n. [qu. manucapum, quod ab hostibus manu caperetur, *Varr.* vel à manceps mancipium; ut principium à princeps] (1) *Property, or right, of perpetual possession; as of free land, servants, &c.* (2) *Meton. The thing, or person, made over and bought; a slave, or dependent, on a great man.* ¶ *Mancipio dare, to warrant the title, &c. Sen. Ep.* 73. *accipere, to have a conveyance of an estate made to him, Varr.* *Sui mancipii esse, to be at his own disposal, Brut. ad Cic. Epist.* 16. § *Lex mancipii, the conditions in the making over any thing, Cic.* *In mancipo, in the act of conveying, Id.* (1) *Fundum mancipo alicui dare, Cic. domus, Id.* (1) *Davus amicum Mancipium demino & fugi, Her. Sat.* 2, 7, 2. ¶ *Vita mancipo nulli datur omnibus usu, Lucr.* 3, 985. *Ni sciret mancipia nobilium tribunos plebis legem impedituros, Liv.* 10, 37. ¶ *Fructus est tuis, mancipium illius, Cic.*

Mancipō, ære. aēt. [à manceps, i. e. in mancipium, *b. e. dominum alterius trado, vendo, obligo, vel quovis modo alieno*] *To give up his right and title to a thing to another, to give away, sell, alienate, or make over to another.* § *Torquatus filium in adoptionem D. Sillano mancipavit, Cic.* ¶ *Quædam mancipat usus, long possession giveth a title to some things, Her. Epist.* 2, 2, 159. *Mancipare alienos, to warrant the title to slaves in sale, where one hath none, Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 10. *Mancipare prædia, to sell farms, Quint.* 6, 3.

Mancipor, aī. pass. *To be sold, or made over.* *Tiberius mancipari singulos actori publico jubet, Tac. Ann.* 2, 30, 5.

† Mancipium, i. n. *Varr. id. quod mancipium [à manceps] quod vid.*

Mancus, a, um. adj. *qu. mancus. [à manu] prop. manu debilis. Mancus, manu ancus, vel manu cassus, Isid.* *Ancus, mancus, καλλός, λορδός, Gl.* *Ancus ab ἀγκυλόν, à vicio cubiti. De-*

inde mutilus quovis membro, καλλός, ὀπηρός. *Qui imbecillitate dextræ validius sinistrâ utuntur, non scævæ, sed manci dicuntur, Ulp.* (1) *Maimed, lame, defective in any limb, or member.* (2) *Met. Weak, wanting power.* (3) *Imperfect, inconsummate.* (1) = *Scævola mancus ac membris omnibus captus, ac debilis, Cic. pro C. Rab.* 7. (2) = *Manca ac debilis prætura, Id. pro Mil.* 9. (3) *Mancam fore putaverunt sine aliquâ accessione virtutem, Id. de Fin.* 3, 9.

Mandandus, a, um. part. *To be commanded, committed, &c. Liv.* 22, 35. & 24, 7. *Opus mandandum memoriæ, Paterc.* 2, 112.

Mandans, tis. part. *Commanding, committing, pushing on, &c.* *Utere mandantis simplicitate viri, Ov. Epist.* 16, 314. ¶ *Rem mandans lapidi maximo, trusting a blockhead with it, Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 47. *Mandante fame, Lucan.* 10, 158.

Mandātor, ōris. m. (1) ¶ *One who committeb a thing to another's charge.* (2) *One who suborneth an informer; also a kind of surety.* (1) *Tert.* (2) *Inter adversa temporum & dilatores, mandatoresque erant, Suet. Tit.* 8. *ubi vid. Torrent.*

Mandātrix, icis. f. *A female commander.* *Hanc animam altâ capitis fundavit in arce Mandatricem operum, Claud.* 4. *Conf. Hon.* 235.

Mandātum, i. n. *A commission, command, or charge.* *Veniunt cum mandatis, veniunt cum testimoniis publicis, Cic. Verr.* 2, 64. ¶ § *Mandata dare alicui ad aliquem, to charge one with a message to another, Id. Fam.* 3, 1. *de magnis rebus, to give one orders about great affairs, Id.* *Alicui mandata deposcere, to wait on one, to know his pleasure, Id. Att.* 5, 2. *In mandatis alicui aliquid dare, to give him orders, Cæf.* *Libera mandata, a commission at large, the power of a plenipotentiary, Liv.*

Mandāūrus, a, um. part. *About to command*, *Liv.* 31, 11.

Mandātus, a, um. part. *Commanded.* ¶ *Res mandata, a trust, Cic.* *Judicium mandata, a trial about a breach of trust, Id.* *Mandata imperia alicujus, office committed to one, Id.* ¶ *Mandata æternæ salutis, to put into a state of continuance, Lucr.* 6, 601.

† Mandātus, ūs. m. verb. *A bidding, a charge, or command.* *Mandatu prætoris, Suet. Cæs.* 7. † *Mancatum.*

Mandendus, a, um. part. *To be eaten, Cels.* 4, 3.

Mandens, tis. part. *Eating.* *Pamphagi omnia mandentes, Plin.* 6, 35. *Mandentem dapes videre, Ov. Met.* 14, 211. *Ne mandentis dentes irriter, Cels.* 6, 9. *Conf. Sil.* 1, 424. & 6, 52.

‡ Mandibūla, æ. f. [à mando, is] *The jaw, or mandible; wherein the teeth are set.* *Cibaria confecta mandibulis, Macrob. Sat.* 7, 4. † *Maxilla.*

‡ Mandibūlum, i. n. *id. quod mandibula, the jawbone, Gloss.*

MANDO, ære. aēt. *quasi manu do.* (1) *To commit a thing to one's charge.* (2) *To give one orders, to bid.* (3) *To commit to one's charge, or care.* (4) *To send away.* (1) = *Bona nostra hæc tibi committo, & tuæ mando fidei, Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 62. (2) § *Accersi illum mandavi, Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 3, 65. § *Mihi mandavit ut cerneretur, Id.* (3) § *Huic mandes, si quid rectè curatum velis, Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 19. (4) = *Quam incredibile est eum familiarissimum suum dimittere ab se, & mandare in ultimas terras? Cic. pro Sullâ,* 20. ¶ *Mandare honores alicui, Id. Verr.* 4, 27. *magistratum, Id. Verr.* 5, 14. *consulatum, to put one in office, Liv.* § *Mandare semina arenæ, Ov. Ep.* 5, 115. *tercæ, Col.* 1, 7. *hordea sulcis, Virg. Ecl.* 5, 36. *to commit.* § *Mandare aliquid memoriæ, to commit to one's memory, Cic. N. D.* 1, 4. *animis & mentibus, Id. Catil.* 1, 11. § *litteris memoriæque, to put down in writing, and deliver down to posterity, Id. Offic.* 2, 2. *scriptis, monumentis, Id. pro Domo,* 29. § *salutem alicui, to present his service, Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 6, 13. § *Mandare aliquem humo, to bury, Virg. Æn.* 9, 214. § *Mandare se fugæ, to run away, Cæf. B. G.* 5, 18. *vitam suam fugæ, solitudinique,*

solitudinique, to put himself into exile and solitude, Cic. § Mandare malis, to eat a thing, Lucr. 2, 637. § tenebris vinculisque, to fetter one in a dungeon, Suet. Fortunæ minaci Mandavit laqueum, be bid threatening fortune go and be hanged, Juv. 10, 53.

Mandor, āri. ātus. pass. (1) To be given in charge, to be ordered, or commanded. (2) To be committed. (3) To be exiled, or sent away. (4) To be appointed, ordered, or made. (1) = Ita mandatum atque imperatum est, Cic. (2) Hæc monumentis annalium mandantur, Id. pro Sext. 48. (3) ¶ Infra mortuos mandatur, persecuted beyond the grave, Id. pro Quint. 15. sed al. leg. amandatur. (4) Sacerdotia a populo mandantur, Id.

MANDO, ēre, di, sum. act. (1) To chew, or grind with the teeth. (2) To eat. (3) To champ. (1) ¶ Alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. ¶ Terram elephantibus edisse tabificum est, nisi sapius mandant, Plin. 8, 10. (2) Perdicem mandere sæpe soles, Mart. 13, 65. (3) Stat sonipes & fræna ferox spumantia mandit, Virg. Æn. 4, 135.

Mandor, i. pass. To be chewed. = Dentibus manditur, extenuatur, & mollitur cibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54.

† Mando, ōnis. m. A great eater, a devourer, Lucil. & Varr. ap. Non. 1, 58. = Edax.

Mandra, æ. f. (1) A bovel, lodge, or any such like place for any sort of cattle. (2) Meton. A company, or team, of horses, oxen, mules, or other beasts that bear burdens. (3) The points, or places where the chess-men stand. (4) ¶ A monastery, or convent. (1) Vix datur longas mulorum vincere mandras, Mart. 5, 23. (2) Stantis convicia mandræ, Juv. 3, 237. (3) Mart. 7, 71, 9. (4) Eccles.

* Mandragoras, æ. f. [μανδράγωρας, Gr.] A herb called mandrake. ¶ Semihominis mandragoræ flores, Col. 10. statim ab initio.

¶ Manducatio, ōnis. f. verb. A chewing, or eating, Hieron.

Manducatus, a, um. part. Chewed, eaten. Pullos columbinos manducato candido farciunt pane, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

Manduco, āre. act. [à mando] To chew, to eat. Balneo duas bacceas manducavi, Suet. Aug. 76. al. bacceas.

¶ Manduco, ōnis. m. A great eater. § Manducones, qui & manduci dicti sunt, & mandones, edaces, Non.

Manducor, āri. dep. To eat, or chew, Pomp. Lucil. & Afran. ap. Non. Sat ædepol certò scio, occisam sæpe sapere plus multò suam cum manducatur, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 105.

Manducum, i. n. [à manduco] Meat. A mandendo in Atellanis opsonium vocant manducum, Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Manducus, i. m. [à manducando] A great eater, Gloss. a bugbear, or hobgoblin, dressed up in a terrible shape, with wide jaws and great teeth granching, shown at plays. Si rectè saltem interpretetur Festus locum Plautinum. Quid si aliquò ad ludos me pro manduco locem? Rud. 2, 6, 51.

* MANDÈ. adv. [à manum, i. e. clarum] Early in the morning. ¶ Manè egredior, vespèrì domum revertor, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15. § Hodie manè, Cic. Att. 13, 9. Mane. subst. n. nom. acc. & abl. i. e. the morning, daylight. Clarum mane fenestras Intrat, Pers. 3, 1. Mane totum dormies, Mart. 1, 50, 36. ¶ Noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 17. sub obscuro mane, Col. 7, 12. A mane ad portum procedere, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 3, 37.

* MANDÈBITUR, imperf. I, thou, he, it, we, ye, they, will tarry, Cic. Att. 8, 3. Quare nec sine periculo maneatur, & languore militum & vigiliis periculum augeatur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 31.

MANDÈDUM, imper. [à maneo, & dum] ut adestum, Tarry awhile, Plaut. Agn. 3, 2, 39. Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4.

* MANDENDUS, a, um. part. To be stayed, Lucr. 3, 1088.

* MANDENS, tis. part. Continuing. Terra im-

mobilis manens, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5. Conf. Liv. 21, 32.

* MANDŌ, es, ēre, si, sum. neut. [à μένω] (1) To tarry, to stay. (2) To wait, or expect. (3) To stick, abide, or hold, to a thing. (4) To be inferred, to be consequential. (5) To expect, or stay for, one. (1) Revocantis particula. Mane, mane, inquam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 40. (2) ¶ Servus manet, ut moneatur, stayeth till he is bidden, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 1. (3) Immoti manent fata, continue fixed, Virg. Æn. 1, 261. Manet Sylvius omnibus cognomen, Liv. 1, 3. ¶ Lex manet, is in force, Cic. § abrogata est, Id. Manere in eo quod convenit, Cæs. (4) Maneat ergo, quod turpe sit, id nunquam esse utile, Cic. Offic. 3, 12. (5) Mansurus est patrem, dum adveniat, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 16.

Mānes, ium. pl. primā syll. longā, quam tamen solus, ut opinor, corripuit, Lucr. 3, 52. [ab antiq. manis, vel manus, i. e. bonus, quod eos venerantes manes vocarent, ut Græci χερσὺς. Hos deos, Hor. dios, Cic. diivos, Lucr. semideos, Id. vocat.] (1) An order of gods both celestial and infernal, the former whereof were believed to protect infants; it is most generally used in the latter sense. (2) A spirit, or ghost, or perhaps the genius of one living, or dead. (3) The furies, tormentors. (4) Meton. The place of the dead, manes profundi, Virg. Geor. 1, 243. imi, Id. (5) Dead bodys. (6) Crimes, sins, which Plato believed had existence after death, and punished their authours; or, as we christians, the remorse and sting of conscience. (1) Hisce manibus lacte fit, non vino, Cato. ¶ Æquitās una ad superos deos, altera ad manes, tertia ad superiores pertinet, Cic. Top. 23. (2) Virginiae manes feliciores mortuæ, quàm vivæ, Liv. 3, 58. fin. Magnā Manes ter voce vocavi, Virg. Æn. 6, 506. (3) Dementia ignoscenda, scirent si ignoscere manes, Id. Geor. 4, 489. (4) Hæc manes veniet mihi fama sub imos, Id. Æn. 6, 565. (5) Sepulcra diruti, nudati manes, Liv. (6) Quisque suos patimur manes, Virg. Æn. 6, 743.

MANDŌSIS, b. e. mane si vis, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3. * MANDŌTUR, imperf. To be tarried. ¶ Hic maneri diutius non potest, here is no longer staying, Cic.

* Mango, ōnis. m. [à aliq. f. [ita dict. quia τὸ μάγειρον, i. e. fūco, colorem mentitur, Quint. quod mancipia carius vendat] (1) A buyer and seller of boys and girls, or slaves, who pampereth and painteth them to set them off, and sell them the dearer. (2) A regrater, who buyeth and seteth off any kind of ware, to make it seem fairer. (3) A horsecourser, a jockey, a keeper of horses, mules, &c. (4) ¶ A breeder and keeper of dogs. (1) Millia pro puero centum me mango poposcit, Mart. 1, 52. Vid. Suet. Aug. 69. Spadonum mangones, Id. Dom. 7. (2) Mangones gemmarum, Plin. 37, 16. vid. & Sen. Ep. 80, in fin. Mango obstetrix erat, Plin. (3) Mangones equorum, Id. vid. & Suet. Vesp. 4. (4) Vet. Gloss. Mango, κνυδοπόδος.

* Mangonicus, a, um. adj. Belonging to the trade of regraters, who polish things for sale. Radix hyacinthi mangonicis venalitiis pulchrè nota, Plin. 21, 26. Ad mangonicos quæstus descendit, Suet. Vesp. 4.

* Mangonium, i. n. [à mango] (1) ¶ The trade of brokers, &c. (2) Brokery, the art of dressing meat and setting it off. (1) Ex vocis origine. (2) Plin. 10, 50.

* Mangonizatus, a, um. part. (1) Pampered, (2) Painted, or trimmed up; set off. (1) Equi mangonizati, Plin. 23, 1. (2) Mangonizata villæ, Id. 9, 54.

* Mangonizo, āre. act. To polish, paint, and trim up a thing to make it sell the better. Pueros mangonizavit Salpe obstetrix, Plin. 32, 10.

* † Māni. abl. [à mane] usque à mani ad vesperum, Plaut.

† Māniæ, ārum. f. pl. [à μανία, vel à manes, quia ab inferis ad superos manare credebantur, Fest.] Hobgoblins, deformed and misshapen images, bugbears with which nurses used to fright their chil-

dren, as rawhead and bloodybones; images of dough. Cato habet in dat. plur. maniabus, & facit eas infantum deas, quales Cunina & Rumi-na. Vid. Propr.

* ¶ Māniacus, a, um. adj. [à Gr. μανία, furor] Brainfick, mad, a maniac, Jun. † Insanus. Mānica, æ. f. [à manu] (1) A sleeve of a garment. (2) Manicæ, ārum. f. pl. Manicles to tie the bands. (3) Mittens, gloves. (4) Also grappling irons wherewith ships are fastened together in fight. (5) Also gauntlets and splints. (1) Tunicae manicæ habent, Virg. Æn. 9, 616. (2) Manicis jacentem occupat, Id. Geor. 4, 439. (3) Cujus manus hyeme manicis muniebantur, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. (4) Luc. 3, 560. (5) Juv. 6, 255. ¶ ¶ Manicis & compedibus tenere aliquem, to keep one bound hand and foot, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77. Manicas accipere, to yield himself prisoner, Cic. Phil. 11, 11.

Mānicatus, a, um. adj. denom. Having sleeves. ¶ Manicata tunica, Cic. Catil. 2, 10. quæ & manuleata, Plaut. a coat with sleeves. Pellis manicata, a muff, Col. 11, 1, 21.

* Mānicon, i. n. called also dorycnion: [à μανία, quod insanire facit] The herb nightshade, Plin. 21, 31.

Mānicula, æ. f. dim. [à manus] (1) A little band. (2) The ploughtail handle. (1) Ubi mamma maniculā opprimitur alia, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 16. ubi vult reponi mammicula vel mammillulā, Boxhorn. at nihil immutandum censet Scal. (2) Manicula transversa regula in stivā, ita dict. quod manu bubulci teneatur, Varr.

† Mānifestarius, a, um. adj. [à manifestus] Notorious, manifest, openly known. ¶ Fur manifestarius, a thief taken in the act, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 10. Absol. manifestarius, Id. Trin. 4, 2, 50. ¶ Manifestaria res est, it is a plain case, Id.

Mānifestè, adv. ius, comp. ¶ Isimè, sup. Manifestly, openly, plainly. Tota res manifestè deprehenditur, Cic. Catil. 3, 2. Manifestius apparere, Virg. Æn. 8, 16. Quod virtus manifestius spectaretur, Tac. Hist. 4, 23, 2. Ut omnibus manifestissimè pateat, Apul. Apol. p. 510.

Mānifestò, adv. Plainly, manifestly, openly. Teneor manifestò miser, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 66. Manifestò fur, Id. Pæn. 3, 5, 40.

Mānifesto, āre. act. To manifest, to make apparent, to betray, or discover. ¶ Insidias prode, manifestabitque latentem, Ov. Met. 13, 106.

Mānifestor, āri. ātus. pass. To be manifested, &c. Hoc etiam ipsorum vocabulo manifestatur, Just. 41, 1.

Mānifestus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. Isimus, sup. [à manu & antiq. fendo, unde offendo pro invenio; propriè igitur sumitur pro eo quod ita est clarum, ut manibus quasi palpari possit, Voss.] Manifest, clear, plain, evident, apparent. Manifestum furtum, Cic. Verr. 2, 20. Manifestus est, quàm ut, &c. Quint. 3, 8. Manifestissimum scelus, Id. Dul. 14. § Manifestus sceleris, Sall. Jug. 35. ¶ Manifestis in rebus teneri, to be taken in the fact, Cic. Verr. 4. Manifestum aliquem habere, to discover one's designs and get plain proof against him, Sall. § Spirans & vitæ manifestæ, showing evident tokens of life, Tac.

† Māniolæ, ārum. f. pl. dim. id. quod mania, Fest.

Māniplāris, e. adj. pro manipularis, sc. miles. A soldier, perhaps the standardbearer. Pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos, Unde manipularis nomina miles habet, Ov. Fast. 3, 117. Vid. Manipularis.

* ¶ Māniplus, i. m. pro manipulus, per Syncop. Armari Volscorum edice maniplis, Virg. Æn. 11, 463. Vid. Manipulus.

Māniplāris, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, a band of men; Subst. a common soldier, Cæs. B. G. 7, 50. ¶ Manipulares judices, judges chosen out of the soldiers, Cic. Philip. 1, 8. Vid. Manipularis.

Māniplārius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a common soldier. Manipularius habitus, Suet. Cal. 9.

Māniplātum, adv. (1) By bands, or companies. (2) Met. In heaps. (1) Manipulatim excurrent,

28. malus ales, *Hor.* (7) Sola tenere malas Medæ dicitur herbas, *Tibull.* 1, 2, 53. (8) Quid juvat modò nata malâ vellere poma manu? *Tib.* 3, 5, 19. Malâ vites incidere falce novellas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 11. (9) Terra malos homines nunc educat atque pufillos, *Juv.* 15, 70. (10) Formâ malâ mulier, *Plaut.* ¶ Mala mens, mad-
ness, *Catull.* 16, 14. Haud malum huic est pon-
dus pugno, *this is a good weighty fist*, *Plaut.*
Amph. 1, 1, 156. § Malam rem, pro malum,
a mischief, *Ter.*

† Mamers, rtis. m. Linguâ Oscâ, Mars, dict.
Fest. per redupl. *Scal.*

* Māmilla, æ. f. dim. [à mamma] (1) A
little teat, or breast. (2) A dug. Mamilla omnis
eminentia uberis; *papilla* breve illud, unde lac
trahitur, *Serv.* (1) *Juv.* 13, 163. (2) *Varr.*
R. R. 2, 3.

Māmiliāna, sc. ficus. [à mamillæ similitudi-
ne] A kind of fig like a pap, or breast, *Plin.* 15,
18.

* Māmillāre, ris. n. [à mamillæ] A breast-
cloth, a stomacher, *Mart.* 14, 66. in lemmate.

* ΜΑΜΜΑ, æ. f. [μάμμη ἡ μήτηρ τῶν γο-
νέων ἢ ὑποκόρισμα μῆπος; *Hes.* ex voce infantium
μάμμη, μάμμη, μάδος, τίθη, ὀκλή.] (1)
A breast; the pap of woman, or man. (2) Dugs
of cattle. (3) A child's word calling mother,
māmm. (4) A grandam, or grannam; à μάμμη,
avia, quod ab ἄμα mater. (5) The bump of trees,
out of which the branches sprout. (1) Puer mam-
mam appetens, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 41. Primam
mamam dare, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 17. (2)
Pressis manabunt flumina mammis, *Virg. Geor.*
3, 310. (3) Iratus mammæ lallare recusas,
Perf. 3, 18. (4) *Mart.* 1, 101. (5) *Pin.* 17,
16.

* † Mammeātus, a, um. adj. Having teats,
or dugs; or having great dugs, or breasts, *Plaut.*
Pæn. 1, 2, 181.

* † Mammo, ære. aët. To give a young one the
dug, *Aug.* † Dare mammam infanti, *Ter.*

‡ Mammona, vel Mamona, æ. f. m. vel n.
Sæpe, indecl. *Riches*, mammon, *Bibb.*

* Mammōsus, a, um. adj. Having great
breasts, dugs, or paps, *Mart.* 14, 149. Canes
mammosæ, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9, 33, 4. ¶ Mam-
mosa pyia, a sort of pears, *Pin.* 15, 15. Mam-
mosum thus, female frankincense, *Id.* 12, 14.

* † Mammothreptus, i. m. [μαμμόθρεπτος,
Gr. ex μάμμη, nutrix, vel avia, & θρεπτός,
nutritus] A child sucking long, or a child wan-
tonly brought up, *Aug.* A cockney, a milkop,
Erasmio interprete.

* Mammūla, æ. f. dim. A little dug, or teat.
Urinæ iter mammulæ simile, *Cels.* 7, 26. Mam-
mulæ penfiles, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3.

† Mamphūla, æ. f. A kind of bread in Syria,
Lucil. ap. Fest.

‡ Mamphur, ūtis. n. A round piece of timber,
which turners use in working with the wheel, *Fest.*

Mānābilis, le. adj. Apt to pierce, or flow.
Manabile frigus, *Lucr.* 1, 535. Plagæ manabi-
lis instar, *Id.* 6, 805.

* Manacus, i. m. *Vitruv.* 9, 8. al. scrib. ma-
nachus, monachus corruptè, *Turneb. leg. menæ-
us*, i. e. μνηστικός. The orb of the moon, a month,
whence by adding the Arabick article al, we
have the word almanack, *Scal. Vid. Dalechamp.*
ad *Plin.* 2, 9.

‡ Mānāle, is. n. Urceolum aquæ manale vo-
camus, quod eo aqua in trullam effundatur, id.
quod aquimale, non à manando, sed à manibus
dict. An ever to put water on one's hands, *Scal.*

‡ Mānālis, e. adj. [vel à manibus, i. e. diis
inferis] That which belongeth to the ghosts, or gods
below, *Non. ex Varr.* [vel à manando, i. e. flu-
endo] That out of which water always floweth.

‡ Manalem lapidem putabant esse ostium Orci,
per quod animæ inferorum ad superos manarent,
qui dicuntur manes, *Fest.* the door of Hell, by
which the souls were thought to ascend to this world.
Manale sacrum erat decorum manium. ¶ Ma-
nalis fons, a fountain never dry, *Fest.* Manalis
lapis, a stone out of which runneth a fountain, or
spring; or whereout water gusheth, *Id.* § Mana-

les petrae, b. e. quas antiqui solebant in modum
cylindrorum per limites trahere, pro pluviae com-
mutandæ inopiâ.

Mānans, tis. part. *ῥέων, Flowing, gushing
out; running, or trickling down.* Manante toro
lacrymis, *Or. Epist.* 10, 55. Arborea succo picem
resinamque manantē, *Plin.* 14, 20. ¶ Manan-
tia ulcera, spreading sores, *Plin.* 22, 25.

Manceps, cīpis, c. g. dict. qu. manuceps, quod
manu capiat. (1) A farmer of any part of the
publick revenue. (2) An undertaker of any publick
work, that giveth security for its performance. (3)
He that buyeth the goods of one proscribed. (4) A
proprietor who selleth a thing upon warranty. (5)
By a metaphor those are called manceps, that
undertake to engage men to applaud an orator.
(6) ¶ A postmaster. (1) Manceps à civitatibus pro
frumento pecunias exegerunt, *Cic. Div. in Verr.*
10. (2) *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31. (3) Hominis stu-
diosissimi nobilitatis manceps fit Chrysofonus,
Cic. pro S. Rosc. 8. (4) Ego mancepem te nihil
moror, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 29. (5) *Plin. Epist.*
38. (6) *Cod.* ¶ Manceps operarum, one that
hireth labourers under him, to get by their work,
Suet. Vesp. 1. Manceps futinae, a master of the
shop who buyeth by wholesale and selleth by retail,
or because of his hiring servants to work under him,
Plin. 35, 4.

Mancipatio, ōnis. f. verb. The parting with a
thing and giving it up to another, a manner of sale
before witnesses, by seisin and delivery. ¶ Scrib.
& mancipatio, *Plin.* 9, 35. uir. leg. *Harduin. ex
MS. Vid. Mancipium.*

Mancipātus, a, um. part. [à mancipor] Sold,
or given up to the power of another; engaged, en-
thralled, enslaved. Venditus atque mancipatus
tribunatus, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 21. ¶ Seneſtus nemi-
ni mancipata, free, at no body's command, *Id. de
Sen.* 11.

Mancipātus, ūis. m. verb. A selling, or sale,
of a thing upon warranty; a solemn parting with
a thing before witnesses, *Plin.* 9, 35.

Mancipī, vel Mancipī [per Apoc. ex gen.
mancipii] ¶ Mancipī res, wherein a man hath
the property and full possession, *Cic. pro Mur.*
Mancipī emptio, a buying of a thing upon bargain
and sale, *Pin.* 32, 3.

Mancipium, i. n. [qu. manucapum, quod ab
hostibus manu caperetur, *Varr.* vel à manceps
mancipium; ut principium à princeps] (1) Pro-
perty, or right, of perpetual possession; as of free
land, servants, &c. (2) Meton. The thing, or
person, made over and bought; a slave, or depen-
dent, on a great man. ¶ Mancipio dare, to war-
rant the title, &c. *Sen. Ep.* 73. accipere, to have
a conveyance of an estate made to him, *Varr.* Sui
mancipii esse, to be at his own disposal, *Brut. ad
Cic. Epist.* 16. § Lex mancipii, the conditions in
the making over any thing, *Cic.* In mancipio,
in the act of conveying, *Id.* (1) Fundum man-
cipio alicui dare, *Cic. domus, Id.* (1) Davus
amicum Mancipium domino & frugi, *Hor. Sat.* 2,
7, 2. ¶ Vita mancipio nulli datur omnibus usu,
Lucr. 3, 985. Nō sciret mancipia nobilium tri-
bunos plebis legem impedituros, *Liv.* 10, 37.
¶ Fructus est tuus, mancipium illius, *Cic.*

Mancipō, are. aët. [à manceps, i. e. in mancipi-
um, b. e. dominum alterius trado, vendo, obli-
go, vel quovis modo alieno] To give up his right
and title to a thing to another, to give away, sell,
alienate, or make over to another. § Torquatus
filium in adoptionem D. Syllano mancipavit, *Cic.*
¶ Quædam mancipat usus, long possession giveth a
title to some things, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 159. Man-
cipare alienos, to warrant the title to slaves in sale,
where one hath none, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 10. Man-
cipar prædia, to sell farms, *Quint.* 6, 3.

Mancipor, aī. pass. To be sold, or made over.
Tiberius mancipari singulos actori publico jubet,
Tac. Ann. 2, 30, 5.

† Mancipium, i. n. *Varr. id.* quod mancipi-
um [à manceps] quod vid.

Mancus, a, um. aët. qu. mancus. [à manu]
prop. manu debilis. Mancus, manu ancus, vel
manu cassus, *Isid.* Ancus, mancus, καλλός, λο-
δός, *Gl.* Ancus ab ἀγαν, à vitio cubiti. De-

inde mutilus quovis membro, καλλός, ἀνός. Qui
imbecillitate dextræ validius sinistra utuntur, non
scævæ, sed manci dicuntur, *Ulp.* (1) Maimed,
lame, defective in any limb, or member. (2) Met.
Weak, wanting power. (3) Imperfect, inconsum-
mate. (1) = Scævola mancus ac membris om-
nibus captus, ac debilis, *Cic. pro C. Rab.* 7. (2)
= Manca ac debilis prætura, *Id. pro Mil.* 9.
(3) Mancam fore putaverunt sine aliquâ acceli-
tione virtutem, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 9.

Mandandus, a, um. part. To be commanded,
committed, &c. *Liv.* 22, 35. & 24, 7. Opus
mandandum memoriæ, *Paterc.* 2, 112.

Mandans, tis. part. Commanding, committing,
pushing on, &c. Utere mandantis simplicitate vi-
ri, *Or. Epist.* 16, 314. ¶ Rem mandans lapidi
maximo, trusting a blockhead with it, *Plaut.*
Merc. 3, 4, 47. Mandante fame, *Lucan.* 10,
158.

Mandātor, ōris. m. (1) ¶ One who committeb
a thing to another's charge. (2) One who suborn-
eth an informer; also a kind of surety. (1) Tert.
(2) Inter adversa temporum & dilatores, manda-
toresque erant, *Suet. Tit.* 8. ubi vid. *Torrent.*

Mandātrix, icis. f. A female commander. Hanc
animam altâ capitis fundavit in arce Mandatricem
operum, *Clod.* 4. Conf. *Hon.* 235.

Mandātum, i. n. A commission, command, or
charge. Veniunt cum mandatis, veniunt cum
testimoniis publicis, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 64. ¶ § Man-
data dare alicui ad aliquem, to charge one with a
message to another, *Id. Fam.* 3, 1. de magnis re-
bus, to give one orders about great affairs, *Id.*
Alicui mandata deposcere, to wait on one, to
know his pleasure, *Id. Att.* 5, 2. In mandatis
alicui aliquid dare, to give him orders, *Cæf.* Li-
bera mandata, a commission at large, the power of
a plenipotentiary, *Liv.*

Mandāūrus, a, um. part. About to command,
Liv. 31, 11.

Mandātus, a, um. part. Commanded. ¶ Res
mandata, a trust, *Cic.* Judicium mandata, a
trial about a breach of trust, *Id.* Mandata im-
peria alicujus, office committed to one, *Id.* ¶ Man-
data æternæ salutis, to put into a state of continue-
ance, *Lucr.* 6, 601.

† Mandātus, ūis. m. verb. A bidding, a charge,
or command. Mandatu prætoris, *Suet. Cæf.* 7.
† Mandatum.

Mandendus, a, um. part. To be eaten, *Cels.*
4, 3.

Mandens, tis. part. Eating. Pamphagi omnia
mandentes, *Pin.* 6, 35. Mandentem dapes vi-
dere, *Or. Met.* 14, 211. Ne mandentis dentes
irritet, *Cels.* 6, 9. Conf. *Sil.* 1, 424. & 6, 52.

‡ Mandibūla, æ. f. [à mando, is] The jaw,
or mandible; wherein the teeth are set. Cibaria
confecta mandibulis, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 4. † Max-
illa.

‡ Mandibulum, i. n. id. quod mandibula, the
jawbone, *Gloss.*

MANDO, are. aët. quasi manu do. (1) To
commit a thing to one's charge. (2) To give one
orders, to bid. (3) To commit to one's charge, or
care. (4) To send away. (1) = Bona nostra hæc
tibi committo, & tuæ mando fidei, *Ter. Andr.*
1, 1, 62. (2) § Accersi illum mandavi, *Plaut.*
Pæn. 3, 3, 65. § Mihi mandavit ut emeretur,
Id. (3) § Huic mandes, si quid rectè curatum
velis, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 19. (4) = Quam in-
credibile est eum familiarissimum suum dimittere
ab se, & mandare in ultimas terras? *Cic. pro
Sullâ.* 20. ¶ Mandare honores alicui, *Id. Verr.*
4, 27. magistratum, *Id. Verr.* 5, 14. consula-
tum, to put one in office, *Liv.* § Mandare semi-
na aenæ, *Or. Ep.* 5, 115. terræ, *Col.* 1, 7. hor-
dea fulcis, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 36. to commit. § Man-
dare aliquid memorie, to commit to one's memory,
Cic. N. D. 1, 4. animis & mentibus, *Id. Catil.*
1, 11. § literis memoriæque, to put down in
writing, and deliver down to posterity, *Id. Offic.*
2, 2. scriptis, monumentis, *Id. pro Domo.* 29.
§ salutem alicui, to present his service, *Or. ex
Pont.* 4, 6, 13. § Mandare aliquem humo, to
bury, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 214. § Mandare se fugæ,
to run away, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 18. vitam suam fugæ,
solitudinique,

solitudinē, to put himself into exile and solitude, Cic. § Mandare malis, to eat a thing, Lucr. 2, 637. § tenebris vinculisque, to fetter one in a dungeon, Suet. Fortunæ minaci Mandavit laqueum, he bid threatening fortune go and be hanged, Juv. 10, 53.

Mandor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) To be given in charge, to be ordered, or commanded. (2) To be committed. (3) To be exiled, or sent away. (4) To be appointed, ordered, or made. (1) = Ita mandatum atque imperatum est, Cic. (2) Hæc monumentis annalium mandantur, Id. pro Sext. 48. (3) ¶ Infra mortuos mandatur, persecuted beyond the grave, Id. pro Quint. 15. sed al. leg. amandatur. (4) Sacerdotia a populo mandantur, Id.

MANDO, ēre, di, sum, act. (1) To chew, or grind with the teeth. (2) To eat. (3) To champ. (1) ¶ Alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. ¶ Terram elephantibus edisse tabificum est, nisi sæpius mandant, Plin. 8, 10. (2) Perdicem mandere sæpe soles, Mart. 13, 65. (3) Stat sonipes & fræna ferox spumantia mandit, Virg. Æn. 4, 135.

Mandor, i, pass. To be chewed. = Dentibus manditur, extenuatur, & mollitur cibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54.

† Mandō, ōnis, m. A great eater, a devourer, Lucil. & Varr. op. Non. 1, 58. = Edax.

Mandra, æ, f. (1) A bowel, lodge, or any such like place for any sort of cattle. (2) Meton. A company, or team, of horses, oxen, mules, or other beasts that bear burdens. (3) The points, or places where the chess-men stand. (4) ¶ A monastery, or convent. (1) Vix datur longas mulorum vincere mandras, Mart. 5, 23. (2) Stantis convicia mandræ, Juv. 3, 237. (3) Mart. 7, 71, 9. (4) Eccles.

* Mandrāgoras, æ, f. [μανδράγωρας, Gr.] An herb called mandrake. ¶ Semihominis mandragoræ flores, Col. 10, statim ab initio.

¶ Manducatio, ōnis, f. verb. A chewing, or eating, Hieron.

Manducatus, a, um, part. Chewed, eaten. Pullos columbinos manducato candido farciunt pane, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

Mandūco, āre, act. [à mando] To chew, to eat. Balneo duas baccas manducavi, Suet. Aug. 76. al. baccas.

¶ Mandūco, ōnis, m. A great eater. § Manducones, qui & manduci dicti sunt, & mandones, edaces, Non.

Mandūcor, āri, dep. To eat, or chew, Pomp. Lucil. & Afran. op. Non. Sat ædepol certò scio, occisam sæpe sapere plus multò suem cū manducatur, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 105.

Mandūcum, i, n. [à manduco] Meat. A mandendo in Atellanis opsonium vocant manducum, Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Mandūcus, i, m. [à manducatio] A great eater, Gloss. a bugbear, or hobgoblin, dressed up in a terrible shape, with wide jaws and great teeth granching, shown at plays. Si rectè saltem interpretetur Fescus locum Plautinum. Quid si aliquod ad ludos me pro manduco locem? Rud. 2, 6, 51.

* MANDĒ, adv. [à manum, i. e. clarum] Early in the morning. ¶ Manē egredior, vesperi domum revertor, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15. § Hodie manē, Cic. Att. 13, 9. Mane, subst. n. nom. acc. & abl. i. e. the morning, daylight. Clarum mane fenestras intrat, Pers. 3, 1. Mane totum dormies, Mart. 1, 50, 36. ¶ Noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 17. sub obscuro mane, Col. 7, 12. A mane ad portum procedere, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 3, 37.

* Mānēbitur, imperf. I, thou, he, it, we, ye, they, will tarry, Cic. Att. 8, 3. Quare nec sine periculo maneat, & languore militum & vigiliis periculum augeatur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 31.

Mānēdum, imper. [à maneo, & dum] ut adesdum, Tarry awhile, Plaut. Aſin. 3, 2, 39. Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4.

* Mānendus, a, um, part. To be stayed, Lucr. 3, 1088.

* Mānens, tis, part. Continuing. Terra im-

mobilis manens, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5. Conf. Liv. 21, 32.

* MĀNZO, es, ēre, si, sum, neut. [à μένω] (1) To tarry, to stay. (2) To wait, or expect. (3) To stick, abide, or hold, to a thing. (4) To be inferred, to be consequential. (5) To expect, or stay for, one. (1) Revocantis particula. Mane, mane, inquam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 40. (2) ¶ Servus manet, ut moneatur, stayerb till he is bidden, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 1. (3) Immoti manent fata, continue fixed, Virg. Æn. 1, 261. Manfit Sylvius omnibus cognomen, Liv. 1, 3. ¶ Lex manet, is in force, Cic. § abrogata est, Id. Manere in eo quod convenit, Cæs. (4) Maneat ergo, quod turpe sit, id nunquam esse utile, Cic. Offic. 3, 12. (5) Mansurus est patrem, dum adveniat, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 16.

Mānes, ium, pl. primā syll. longā, quam tamen solus, ut opinor, corripuit, Lucr. 3, 52. [ab antiq. manis, vel manus, i. e. bonus, quod eos venerantes manes vocarent, ut Græci χερσὺς. Hos deos, Hor. dios, Cic. diivos, Lucr. semideos, Id. vocat.] (1) An order of gods both celestial and infernal, the former whereof were believed to protect infants; it is most generally used in the latter sense. (2) A spirit, or ghost, or perhaps the genius of one living, or dead. (3) The furies, tormentors. (4) Meton. The place of the dead, manes profundi, Virg. Geor. 1, 243. imi, Id. (5) Dead bodys. (6) Crimes, sins, which Plato believed had existence after death, and punished their authours; or, as we christians, the remorse and sting of conscience. (1) Hisce manibus lacte sit, non vino, Cato. ¶ Æquitas una ad superos deos, altera ad manes, tertia ad superos pertinet, Cic. Top. 23. (2) Virginie manes feliciores mortuæ, quàm vivæ, Liv. 3, 58. fin. Magnā Manes ter voce vocavi, Virg. Æn. 6, 506. (3) Dementia ignoscenda, scirent si ignoscere manes, Id. Geor. 4, 489. (4) Hæc manes veniet mihi fama sub imos, Id. Æn. 6, 565. (5) Sepulcra diruti, nudati manes, Liv. (6) Quisque suos patimur manes, Virg. Æn. 6, 743.

Mānēsis, b. e. mane si vis, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3.

* Mānētur, imperf. To be tarried. ¶ Hic maneri diutius non potest, here is no longer staying, Cic.

* Mango, ōnis, m. [à aliq. f. [ita dict. quia τῷ μαστάρῳ, i. e. fūco, colorem mentitur, Quint. quod mancipia carius vendat] (1) A buyer and seller of boys and girls, or slaves, who pampereth and painteth them to set them off, and sell them the dearer. (2) A regrater, who buyeth and seteth off any kind of ware, to make it seem fairer. (3) A horsecourser, a jockey, a keeper of horses, mules, &c. (4) ¶ A breeder and keeper of dogs. (1) Millia pro puero centum me mango poposcit, Mart. 1, 52. Vid. Suet. Aug. 69. Spadonum mangones, Id. Dom. 7. (2) Mangones gemmarum, Plin. 37, 16. vid. & Sen. Ep. 80, in fin. Mango obstetrix erat, Plin. (3) Mangones equorum, Id. vid. & Suet. Vesp. 4. (4) Vet. Gloss. Mango, μυδολογός.

* Mangōnicus, a, um, adj. Belonging to the trade of regraters, who polish things for sale. Radix hyacinthi mangonicis venalitiis pulchrè nota, Plin. 21, 26. Ad mangonicos quæstus descendit, Suet. Vesp. 4.

* Mangōnum, i, n. [à mango] (1) ¶ The trade of brokers, &c. (2) Brokery, the art of dressing meat and setting it off. (1) Ex vocis origine. (2) Plin. 10, 50.

* Mangōnizatus, a, um, part. (1) Pampered, (2) Painted, or trimmed up; set off. (1) Equi mangonizati, Plin. 23, 1. (2) Mangonizata villæ, Id. 9, 54.

* Mangōnizo, āre, act. To polish, paint, and trim up a thing to make it sell the better. Pueros mangonizavit Salpe obstetrix, Plin. 32, 10.

* † Māni, abl. [à mane] usque à mani ad vesperum, Plaut.

† Māniæ, ārum, f. pl. [à μανία, vel à manes, quia ab inferis ad superos manare credebantur, Fest.] Hobgoblins, deformed and misshapen images, bugbears with which nurses used to fright their chil-

dren, as rawhead and bloodybones; images of dough. Cato habet in dat. plur. manibus, & facit eas infantum deas, quales Cunina & Rumina. Vid. Propr.

* ¶ Māniacus, a, um, adj. [à Gr. μανία, furor] Brainfick, mad, a maniac, Jun. † Infanus.

Mānica, æ, f. [à manu] (1) A sleeve of a garment. (2) Manicæ, ārum, f. pl. Manicles to tie the bands. (3) Mittens, gloves. (4) Also grappling irons wherewith ships are fastened together in fight. (5) Also gauntlets and splints. (1) Tunicae manicæ habent, Virg. Æn. 9, 616. (2) Manicis jacentem occupat, Id. Geor. 4, 439. (3) Cujus manus hyeme manicis muniebantur, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. (4) Luc. 3, 560. (5) Juv. 6, 255. ¶ ¶ Manicis & compedibus tenere aliquem, to keep one bound hand and foot, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77. Manicas accipere, to yield himself prisoner, Cic. Phil. 11, 11.

Mānicatus, a, um, adj. denom. Having sleeves. ¶ Manicata tunica, Cic. Catil. 2, 10. quæ & manuleata, Plaut. a coat with sleeves. Pellis manicata, a muff, Col. 11, 1, 21.

* Mānicōn, i, n. called also dorycnion. [à μανία, quod insanire facit] The herb nightshade, Plin. 21, 31.

Mānicula, æ, f. dim. [à manus] (1) A little band. (2) The ploughtail handle. (1) Ubi mamma maniculā opprimitur alia, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 16. ubi vult reponi mammicula vel mammillulā, Boxborn. at nihil immutandum censet Scal. (2) Manicula transversa regula in stivā, ita dict. quod manu bubulci teneatur, Varr.

† Mānifestarius, a, um, adj. [à manifestus] Notorious, manifest, openly known. ¶ Fur manifestarius, a thief taken in the act, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 10. Absol. manifestarius, Id. Trin. 4, 2, 50. ¶ Manifestaria res est, it is a plain case, Id.

Mānifeste, adv. ius, comp. ¶ Isimè, sup. Manifestly, openly, plainly. Tota res manifestè deprehenditur, Cic. Catil. 3, 2. Manifestiūs apparere, Virg. Æn. 8, 16. Quod virtus manifestiūs spectaretur, Tac. Hist. 4, 23, 2. Ut omnibus manifestissimè pateat, Apul. Apol. p. 510.

Mānifestò, adv. Plainly, manifestly, openly. Teneor manifestò miser, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 66. Manifestò fur, Id. Pæn. 3, 5, 40.

Mānifesto, āre, act. To manifest, to make apparent, to betray, or discover. ¶ Insidias prodet, manifestabitque latentem, Ov. Met. 13, 106.

Mānifestor, āri, ātus, pass. To be manifested, &c. Hoc etiam ipsorum vocabulo manifestatur, Just. 41, 1.

Mānifestus, a, um, adj. ior, comp. Isimus, sup. [à manu & antiq. sendo, unde offendo pro invenio; propriè igitur sumitur pro eo quod ita est clarum, ut manibus quasi palpari possit, Voss.] Manifest, clear, plain, evident, apparent. Manifestum furtum, Cic. Verr. 2, 20. Manifestiūs est, quàm ut, &c. Quint. 3, 8. Manifestissimum scelus, Id. Decl. 14. § Manifestus sceleris, Sall. Jug. 35. ¶ Manifestis in rebus teneri, to be taken in the fact, Cic. Verr. 4. Manifestum aliquem habere, to discover one's designs and get plain proof against him, Sall. § Spirans & vitæ manifesti, showing evident tokens of life, Tac.

† Māniolæ, ārum, f. pl. dim. id. quod mania, Fest.

Māniplāris, e, adj. pro manipularis, sc. miles. A soldier, perhaps the standardbearer. Pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos, Unde manipularis nomina miles habet, Ov. Fast. 3, 117. Vid. Manipularis.

* ¶ Māniplus, i, m. pro manipulus, per Syncop. Armari Volscorum edice maniplis, Virg. Æn. 11, 463. Vid. Manipulus.

Māniplāris, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, a band of men; Subst. a common soldier, Cæs. B. G. 7, 50. ¶ Manipulares judices, judges chosen out of the soldiers, Cic. Philip. 1, 8. Vid. Māniplāris.

Māniplārius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a common soldier. Manipularius habitus, Suet. Cal. 9.

Māniplātim, adv. (1) By bands, or companies. (2) Met. In heaps. (1) Manipulatum excurrunt,

current, *Liv.* 2, 53. (2) *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 48.

Mānīpūlus, i. m. & per Syncop. *Mānīplus*. [quod manum pleat, i. e. impleat, *Isid.*] (1) *A handfull, armfull, gripe, bottle, or bundle.* (2) *Symecd. The ensign of a band of soldiers, so called from a bundle of hay tied to the end of a pole, which the first Romans used instead thereof.* *Vid. Manipularis.* (3) *Meton. A band, or company of soldiers under one captain.* (4) *A small number of men under one division.* (5) It is taken also for a glove, or gauntlet. (1) *Stipulā filicumque marīplis Sternere humum, Virg. Geor.* 3, 297. (2) *Vid. Manipularis.* (4) *Disiectique duces, desolatique mānīpli, Virg. Aen.* 11, 370. (4) *Veget.* 2, 13. (5) *Manum manipulo involutam, Suet.*

Manliāna, ōrum. n. pl. *A kind of apples, so called from one Manlius, who first grafted them, Plin.* 15, 14.

Manna, indecl. n. ut & Gr. *μάννα*. It. *manna*, æ. f. ut *pascha*, &c. *Hebr.* מַן *præparare, vel a מן destinatio, portio, vel quod nescirent מן מן quid esset* (1) *Manna, the food of angels, or bread of heaven.* (2) *Alto a kind of honey dew, which is gathered in great plenty on mount Libanus, where it is called ros Syriacus.* (3) *The crumbs, wammocks, or dust, of frankincense.* (1) *Bibl.* (2) *Vid. Calep. & Diof.* & omnino *Cl. Scal.* de mannâ commentarium. (3) *Plin.* 29, 6.

Mannūlus, i. m. dim. *A little jennet, or ambling nag; a gallopway.* *Habebat manulos multos, Plin. Ep.* 4, 2.

Mannus, i. m. equus brevior. [ita dict. quod consuetudine manus familiaris sequatur] *A nag, a jennet, an ambling nag.* *Mart. paullos mulos vocat.* *Currit agens mannos ad villam, Lucr.* 3, 1076.

Mānans, tis. part. [à seq.] (1) *Flowing.* (2) *Also flowing with.* (3) *Spreading.* (1) *Manans alluit unda pedem, Catull.* 6, 6. (2) *Arbores succo picem refinamque manantes, Plin.* 41, 20, pr. (3) *Manantia ulcera, Id.* 22, 25.

MĀNO, āre. neut. & act. [à מן Chald. מן aquæ] (1) *To run in a small stream.* (2) *To trickle down, to let fall.* (3) *Act. To drop, to distill.* (4) *Met. To diffuse, to extend, to spread.* (1) *§ Tigris & Euphrates uno fonte manant in Armeniā, Sall. teste Tac.* = *Quæ natura manant & fluunt, C. C. N. D.* 1, 15. § *De venâ nive manat aqua, Ov. Trist.* 3, 2, 20. (2) *Sudor ad imos Manabat talos, Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 11. *Manabit olivo Cervix, Prop.* 3, 17, 31. *Met. Ingenium venâ quod paupere manat, Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 5, 21. (3) *§ Fidis enim manare poetica mella Te solum, Hor. Epist.* 1, 19, 44. *Gemma in atritu sudorem purpureum manat, Plin.* 37, 10. *Lachrymas etiamnum marmora manant, Ov. Met.* 6, 312. (4) *Vid. Manans, n. 3.* = *Serpet in uibe malum, & manat indies latius, Cic. Philipp.* 3, 2. *Fidei bonæ nomen marat latissimè, Id.*

* *Mānon*, i. n. [ἀπὸ τῆς μανόντης, i. e. à raritate] *A kind of sponge, somewhat thin and soft, Plin.* 9, 25.

* *Manſio*, ōnis. f. verb. [à maneo] (1) *A tarrying, or staying.* (2) *A continuance, as in life.* (3) *An inn.* (4) *A day's journey.* (5) *A kind of punishment, little ease.* (1) *§ Is mecum sæpe de tuâ mansione aut decessione communicat, Cic. Fam.* 4, 4. *Mansiones diutinæ Lemni, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 23. (2) *§ Excessus è vitâ, & in vitâ mansio, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 18. (3) *Ad primam mansionem febrim naclus, Suet. Vesp.* 10. (4) *Hoc spatium dividitur in mansiones camelorum LX. Plin.* 12, 14. (5) *Uip.*

* *Mansio*, āre. freq. [à maneo] *To tarry usualy.* *Mansitare sub eodem tecto, Tac. Ann.* 14, 42.

|| *Mansito*, āre. freq. [à mando, is] *To eat.* *Mansitare belluas, sup. Amph. Plaut.* v. 4. *interpr. Lexic. Ref. à maneo, to continue.*

† *Manſtūor*, ōris. m. *Plaut.* qui manu tueretur. *Meus leg. manututorem. A protector, or guardian.*

|| *Manſucius*, i. m. [à mandendo] *al. mansucus, fort. pro manducus. A gormandizer, a great eater, Fest.*

Manſueſcacio, is, ēre, fēci, factum. act. i. e. *mansuere five mansuescere facio. To make tame, gentle, or tractable.* *Mansuescere plebem, Liv.* 3, 14. *crudelitatem, Val. Max.* 4, 4, ext. 1.

Manſueſcactus, a, um. part. [à seq.] (1) *Tamed, or made gentle.* (2) *Softened and made gentle.* (3) *|| Husband-d and manured.* (4) *Mode malleable and soft.* (1) *Mansuescactus loco, Plin.* 8, 16. *Mansuescacæ oves, Varr.* *Mansuescacæ arietes feri, Col.* 2, 7, 4. (2) = *Mansuescacæ & exculti homines, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 25. (3) *Lexicogr. ex Cæs.* (4) = *Æs domitum & quasi mansuescacum, Plin.* 34, 9.

Manſueſcō, ēri, factus sum. n. pass. *To be made tame and tractable, to be tractable.* = *Afluere ad homines & mansuescere ne parvuli quidem uri excepti possunt, Cæs. B. G.* 6, 28.

† *Manſues*, ētis. c. g. pro *mansuetus*. *Non. ex Plaut.* in accus. *mansuetem, M. ex Apul.* *mansuem.*

Mansuesco, ēre, ēvi, incept. (1) *To grow tame, or gentle; to become tractable.* (2) *To grow mellow.* *Met. to grow soft and mild.* (3) *† To make tame.* (1) *Per hæc blandimenta boves mansuescunt, Col.* 6, 2. (2) *Tellus mansuescit arando, Virg. Geor.* 2, 239. *Corda nescia mansuescere precibus, Ibid.* 4, 470. (3) *Deprehendere animalia & mansuescere, Varr. R. R. si sana sit lectio, fort. mansuescere.*

Manſuetē, adv. *Gently, mildly, Cic. pro Marc.* 3. *Liv.* 3, 29.

Manſuetudo, dīnis. f. *Gentleness, mildness, clemency.* *§ = Illam clementiam mansuetudinemque nostri imperii in tantam crudelitatem mansuetudinemque esse conversam, Cic. Verr.* 5, 1.

Manſuetus, a, um. adj. ior. comp. sūmus, sup. ad manum fuetus. (1) *Tame.* (2) *Gentle, good-natured.* (1) *§ = Ex feris & immanibus mites reddidit & mansuetos, Cic. de Inv.* 1, 2. (2) *Mansueti animi officia, Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 87. *Pectus mansuetum, Val. Max.* 3, 8, ext. 2. ¶ *Amor mansuetus, Propert.* 1, 9, 12. *gentle love.* *Mansuetiores mulæ, Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *In moribus mansuetissimus visus est, Id. de Orat.* 2, 49. *Mansuetissimum ingenium, Val. Max.* 2, 7, 11.

Manſum, i. n. [ex mando, i. e. comedo] *Meat chewed by the nurse and given to the child, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 39.

* *Mansurus*, a, um. part. [à maneo] (1) *That will be, continue, or abide.* (2) *Act. That will stay for.* (1) *Monumenta mansura per ævum, Ov. Met.* 5, 227. *fama in secula, Luc.* 8, 74. *Opus mansurum post mea fata, Ov. Am.* 3, 15, 20. ¶ *Urbem mansuram da, a lasting city, Virg. AEn.* 3, 86. (2) *Mansurus patrum pater est, Ter. Phorm.* 3, 1, 16.

Manſus, a, um. part. [à mandor] *Chewed, cramped, Quint.* 10, 1.

* || *Manſus*, i. m. [à manendo, locus mansionis, Veg.] *A farm, a dwellinghouse with land belonging to it, Ap. JCC.*

† *Mantēlium*, & *Mantēlum*, & *Mantellum*, i. n. quasi *manuterium*, ubi manus terguntur, *Varr. L. L.* 6. *A towel.*

Mantēle, is. n. (1) *A towel, or napkin, to wipe the hands with.* (2) *Also a mantle.* (1) *Villis mantele solutis, Ov. Fast.* 4, 933. (2) ¶ *Nec mendaciis subdolis mihi usquam mantelium est meis, I have no cloak for my knavery, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 5. § *Cutibus cum capillo pro mantelibus ante pectora uti, to wear skins for defensive covers before their breasts, Plin.* 7, 2. *Vid. Mantile.*

* *Mantēum*, i. n. [μαντήριον, Gr. i. e. locus, unde oracula eduntur] *The places of oracles. Medicamenta tanquam de maneo promunt, Cic. de Fin.* 2, 22. *ubi rectius leg. narthecio, sed Plin.* 5, 29, *certissimè rep.*

Mantica, æ. f. pera viatoria. [quod manu geratur, *Perot.*] *sec. Casaub.* est vox peregrina, quæ in Arabum libris frequens est. (1) *A wallet, a little bag, or scrip.* (2) *A portmanteau, or cloak-bag.* (1) *Præcedenti spectatur mantica tergo, Pers.* 4, 24. *non vidimus manticae quod in tergo est, Catull.* 20, 21. (2) *Ire licet multo cui mantica lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 106.

* *Mantīcōra*, æ. f. *Mantichōra, vel Mantīōra.* [μαντιχόρας, Gr.] *A beast in India, having three*

rows of teeth, the face of a man, the body of a lion, and preyeth much upon man's flesh, Plin. 8, 21.

|| *Mantīcula*, æ. f. dim. [à mantica] *A little bag, or purse.* *Manticularum usus pauperibus in nummis recondendis, Fest.*

|| *Mantīculāria*, quæ ad manum sunt. *Things ready at hand, Fest.*

|| *Mantīculārius*, i. m. [ita dict. à manticulis, in quibus pecuniam recondabant] *A cutpurse, pick-purse, or pickpocket; a stealer of napery, Tert.*

Mantīculor, āri. dep. [manticulari dicuntur, qui furandi gratiā manticulas attrahant, Fest.] (1) *|| To pick a purse.* (2) *† To do a thing flyly.* (1) *Cum utrem ventosissimum manticularentur, Apul. Apol.* p. 494. (2) *Pacuv.*

Mantile, is. n. ant. *Mantēle.* [à manus] *Vid. Mantellum.* (1) *A tablecloth.* (2) *A hand towel.* (1) *Villosa tegant tibi lintea citrum, Mart.* 14, 138. (2) *Tonſisque ferunt mantilia villis, Virg. Geor.* 4, 377. *§ Mantile villosum erat, mappa non item: præterea tegendæ mensæ inserviebat; uti mappa tergendis manibus, Voss. ex Mart.*

* *Mantis*, is. m. *Cic.* in plur. *mantēs* [à μάντις, Gr.] *A diviner of things to come, a prophet.* = *Divini sacerdotes, quos mantēs vocant, Cic. de Div.* 1, 43.

Mantīſa, æ. f. seu *Mantīſſa*. [additamentum dicitur. linguâ Tuscâ, & tamen *Scal.* sic dici vult, quasi *manutensa*, eò quod manu porrigitur] *Over-measure, advantage; the vantage, or over-weight.* *Mantīſſa opsonia vincit, Lucil. ap. Fest.* *Magnam mantīſſam habere, Petron.* c. 65.

Mantīſcīnor, āri, ātus. dep. seu *Mantīcīnor*, i. e. *vaticinor.* *To prophesy, Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 116. *§ Sic habent lexica, ego propius à mente poetæ abesse puto, ut scribatur, vel panticinari à panticēs, ut legit Salm. cum p & m sape ap. vet. mutuas operas præstant; vel nullâ literâ mutatâ mantīcīnatus à mantīcâ, & reddantur Anglicè, to cater, to purvey.* *§ Perspecta loci indole judicent eruditi.*

* † *Manto*, āre. freq. [à maneo, manso, ut pulto pro pulso vel potius *Sync.* pro mansito, pulſito; manto, pulſto] *To stay, or tarry; to expect, or wait for.* *Nos herus mantat, Plaut. Paen.* 1, 2, 52.

Mānuāle, is. n. *ἐν χειρὶδιον.* *A handfull; a manual, a little book to carry in one's hand, Mart.* 14, 84. *in lemma.*

Mānuālis, e. adj. [à manus] (1) *Of, or belonging to, the hand.* (2) *That fillets the hand.* (1) ¶ *Pecten manualis, a handcomb, Plin.* (2) *Manuales scapi, stalks a bendfull big, Id. fasciculus, as much as one can carry in one's hand, Id.* 19, 1. *Saxa manualia, thrown-with the hand, Tac. Ann.* 4, 51, 1.

|| *Mānuārius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the hand.* ¶ *Æs manualium, money which one geteth by bandywork, Gell.* 18, 13.

† *Mānuārius*, i. m. *A thief, Laber.* † *Fur.*

Mānūbiæ, ārum. f. pl. [à manuum vi seu blâ, *Non.*] (1) *The captain's, or general's, share of the booty.* (2) *The spoils of war, or the money for which they were sold.* (3) *Booty, plunder, pillage.* (4) *Hurling of thunderbolts.* (1) *Quâ ex prædâ, aut manubiis, hæc abs te donatio constituta est, Cic. Verr.* 3, 80. (2) *Quod ad quemque pervenit, pervenerit ex prædâ, ex manubiis, ex auro coronato, Id. pro Leg. Agrar.* 1, 4. *interp. Non.* (3) *Manubias sibi tantas ex L. Metelli manubiis fecit, Id. vid. & Suet. Vesp.* 16. & ibi *Torrent.* item *Gell.* 13, 23. (4) *Fulmina dicunt à Jove mitti, & tres illi manubias dant, Sen. N. Q.* 2, 41. *unde & Fest.* *Manūbiæ Jovis tres dicuntur, &c. Vid. loc.* *§ Prædæ sunt corpora ipsa rerum, quæ capiuntur; manubiæ pecuniæ ex prædâ venditâ redactæ, Non.*

Mānūbiālis, e. adj. *Belonging to spoils, &c.* ¶ *Manubialis pecunia, money that the spoils of war were sold for, Suet. Aug.* 30.

† *Mānūbiārius*, a, um. adj. *Manubiaris amicus, Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 27. *§ al. leg. manubriarius.*

Mānūbiātus, a, um. adj. *That bath a baſt, or banale, Amm.* 25, 4. *Serrula manubriata, Pallad.* 1, 43. † *Habens manubrium.*

Mānūbrīolum, i. n. dim. [à manubrium] *A little baſt, or bandl, Cels.* 7, 6.

Mānūbrīum,

Manubrium, i. n. [*à manu. unde & al. leg. manubium apud Vet.*] (1) *The hilt, hilt, or handle, of any thing.* (2) *Met. Power, opportunity.* (1) *Trulla cum manubrio aureo, Cic. Verr. 4, 27.* (2) *Exemi ex manu manubrium, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 12.*

|| **Manubriatus**, a, um. part. *Taken in war, Glof. & ref. dict. manu captus.*

Manufactus, a, um. part. & *divisim manu- factus. Made by hand. Manufacta piscina, Varr. R. R. 3, 11.*

Manulea, æ. f. [*à manus*] *A sleeve, or flap, covering the hand, Plaut. Eit & ap. Viruv. ubi Turn. legit chelo; al. manulea.*

Manulearius, i. m. *A maker of garments, or clothes with sleeves, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 43.*

Manuleatus, a, um. part. (1) *Having, or wearing, long sleeves.* (2) *Met. Effeminate, beautiful.* (1) *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 43.* **Manuleatus & armillatus in publicum processit, Suet. Cal. 52.** **manicatus**, Cic. (2) *Hæc notione Epicu- rum manuleatum dicit, Sen. Ep. 33.*

* || **Manum**, i. n. [*à μανὺν, Gr. i. e. clarum*] *Unde clarum mane, clear day.*

Manumissio, ònis. f. [*qu. de manu, i. e. de potestate, missio*] *A making of a servant free, the giving him his freedom, a discharge from serving any longer, Cic. pro Cæl. 29.*

Manumissus, a, um. part. [*qu. manu missus*] *Made free, enfranchised, set at liberty, Cic. Att. 2, 18.*

Manumittendus, a, um. part. *To be made free, Liv. 41, 9.*

Manumitto, ère, si, issum. aët. *To manumise, enfranchise, or make a bondman free, Cic. pro Mil. 22.*

Manumittor, i. pass. *To be made free. Cum & de numero, & de conditione ac differentiâ eorum qui manumitterentur curiosè cavisset, Suet. Aug. 40.*

† **Manuor**, âri. *To filch, or steal. Manu au- fero, M. manuatus est, i. e. furatus est, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7.*

Manupretium, i. n. [*à manibus & pretio*] (1) *Wages for work.* (2) *A reward.* (1) *Cic. Verr. 1, 56.* & *Liv. 34, 7.* (2) *Provincia manupre- tium fuit eversee civitatis, Id.*

MANUS, ùs. f. [*de cujus etymo nihil comper- ti*] (1) *A hand.* (2) *Meton. Art, workman- ship, labour.* (3) *A blow, a fight.* (4) *Synecd. A workman.* (5) *Analog. An elephant's trunk.* (6) *Force, might, power.* (7) *¶ Manus ferrea, a grappling hook.* (8) *A throw at dice.* (9) *Ma- nagement, administration, conduct.* (10) *Power, pleasure, choice, disposal.* (11) *A band, or num- ber, of soldiers, or others.* (12) *A handwriting.* (13) *The action of an orator, or lawyer, in plead- ing.* (1) *Natura dedit homini manus aptas, & multarum artium ministras, Cic. Hinc va- ria manarunt loquendi genera, quorum hæc qui- dem præcipua.* (2) *Quædam ingenia facilia & expedita, quædam manu (ut aiunt) facienda sunt, Sen. Sive ebore exactæ, seu magis ærè manus, Propert. 3, 21.* (3) *Res ad manus atque ad pugnum veniebat, Cic. Quin & gladiatorum petitiones appellantur manus, vid. Quint. 5, 13.*

(4) *Hoc opus multas manus poscit, Plin. jun. 5.* (5) *Manus etiam data elephantis, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, extr.* (6) *Flor. 1, 11. & 4, 1.* (7) *Curt. 4, 2.* (8) *Manus remissi cuique, Aug. ap. Suet. 71.* *Sed intelligunt hic aliqui pecuniam in aleam collatum.* (9) *Lepidè hoc succedit sub manu negotium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, ult.* (10) *Terra autem in manibus nostris, Virg. Æn. 9, 132.* *Hæc non sunt in manu nostrâ, Cic. (11) Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando, vulnera passus, Virg. Æn. 6, 660.* *Oratorum ingens manus, Quint. Cuncta festinat manus, Hor. Od. 4, 11.* (12) *Lippitudinis meæ signum tibi fit librarii ma- nus, Cic. (13) Mart. 6, 19.* ¶ *Prima manus, the beginning, or first d-aught, of any thing, Quint. extrema, the finishing part, Cic. A manu, a waiting man, Id. In manibus, near at hand, Virg. Geor. 2, 45. i. e. in potestate nostrâ, v. & Æn. 9, 132. aliter quidem, sed perperam, explicat Serv. Sub manum, readily, expeditious-*

ly, Suet. Aug. 49. al. sub manu? manum de ta- bulâ, so much for this, Cic. Fam. 7, 26. **Manu mittere**, to make free, Id. *Disciplina tradita per manus, from hand to hand, traditional, Liv. 5.* **Ad manum habere**, to have in readiness, Nep. **Dedere manus**, to yield, to submit, Lucr. 2, 1052. **dare**, Plaut. **Inter manus auferre**, to carry in one's arms, Cic. **Afferre manus sibi**, to kill himself, Sen. Ben. 2, 5. **Manum non verte- re**, not to care, or matter, Cic. **Inferre & injicere manus alicui**, to seize, Id. **Conferre & conferre manus & manum**, to encounter, to engage, Id. **Tendere manus**, to supplicate, to entreat, Id. **ad- movere**, Liv. *Utrâque manu amplecti, joyfully, willingly, Mart. Præ manibus, in hand, in one's possession, Ter. Afferre manus, to rescue, Tac. Manibus pedibusque, with all one's power, Ter. 4, 1, 52.* **Manum adire**, to cheat, to impose upon, Plaut. ¶ **Manum ferulæ subducere**, to be no longer a schoolboy, to be a proficient, Juv. 1, 15.

Mapalia, òrum. pl. n. *mapalia, id. quod magalia, Serv. Vox Punica. Numidianæ cotages; built round like ovens, or like the keels of ships. Mapalia Afrorum, Lucan. 4, 684. non culta, Id. 9, 945. Adhuc infecta mapalia tabo, Claud. B. G. 360.*

MAPPÆ, æ. f. *Vox Punica, teste Quint. 1, 5, 7. A table napkin, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22.* ¶ *Me- galeiacæ spectacula mappæ, the games at which the throwing of a napkin was the sign for the horses to start, Juv. 11, 191.*

* **Mārathritēs**, æ. m. [*ita dict. quod mara- thrum infusum habet*] *Wine wherein fennel bath been infused, Col. 12, 35.*

* **Mārathrum**, i. n. [*μάραθρον, Gr.*] *The herb fennel, Plin. 20, 10.*

* **Mārāthus**, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *Fennel. Ma- rathos addere myrrhis, Ov. de Med. fac. 91.*

Marcens, tis. part. *Witbering.* ¶ *Marcenia guttura, a witbered throat. Dcayed, weak, Ov. ¶ Marcens visus, a weak sight, Sen. Agam. 789. Quotidianâ luxuriâ marcens, Just. 34, 2. Mar- centia vino brachia, Col. 10, 428.* ¶ *Potorem marcentem recreare, to refresh one that is drunk down, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 58.*

MARCEO, ère, ui. neut. (1) *To wither.* (2) *To pine away, or grow feeble.* (3) *To be faint, heavy, lumpy.* (1) *Sylva marcet comis, Stat. (2) § Corpus marcet annis, Lucr. 3, 959. Vir marcet ab annis, Ov. Amor. 1, 13, 41. (3) Marcet animus, Cels. 2, 2.*

Marcescens, tis. part. *Quaimish, feeble, faint, decaying. Marcescens stomacho cibi onere, Suet. Cal. 58. al. marcente. Conf. Cels. 7, 12.*

Marcisco, ère. incept. (1) *To pine away.* (2) *To purify.* (3) *To grow dull, or inactive.* (1) *Pecora morbo marcescunt, Col. 7, 7, 1. (2) Corpus occisæ statim marcescit, Plin. 10, 48. (3) Marcescit otio, desidiiâque civitas, Liv. 28, 35.*

|| **Marchio**, ònis. m. *Qui præest marchia, a marquis, who was by his place to look to the marches, or bounds of the country. Lat. Præ- sectus limitum.*

Marcidus, a, um. adj. [*à marceo*] (1) *Roten.* (2) *Dead, flat, that hath lost its strength.* (3) *Heavy and dull, lazy.* (4) *Hanging, flaging.* (1) *Vitruv. (2) Vina marcida, Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 33. (3) Marcidus somno hesternâque cænâ, Plin. Paneg. 63. (4) Fessis equis aures marcidae, Plin. 11, 37.* ¶ *Marcida luxu, inactive, Claud. de 3 Conf. Hon. 40. Marcida senectus, feeble old age, Val. Max. 7, 7, 4.*

† **Marcipor**, òris. m. *Marci puer, i. e. ser- vus. The servant of Marcus, or his page, v. Plin. 33, 2.*

Marcor, òris. m. [*à marceo*] (1) *Smuttyness, fading, tarnishing.* (2) *Drowsyness.* (3) *Met. Sluggishness, sloth.* *Vel panni marcior, Plin. (1) Segetum sine fruge surgentium marcior, Sen. N. Q. 3, 27. (2) = Marcior & inexpugnabilis dormiendi necessitas, Cels. 3, 20. Exercitus per- iit marcior ducis, Patern. 2, 119. (3) Cernitis expositas turpi marcior cohortes, Stat. Theb. 10, 269.*

Marcūlus, i. m. *A brasier's, tinker's, or cop- persmith's, little hammer, Mart. 12, 57.*

MARE, is. n. [*à mare vel à mār quod aquæ ejus amaræ sint*] (1) *The sea.* (2) *Sometimes a great river.* (3) *The vast expanse.* (1) *Mare inferum, i. e. Tyrrhenum, five Thuscum. Mare superum, i. e. Adriaticum, vel I nicum.* (2) *It mare præruptum, Virg. Æn. 1, 250. de fluvio Timavo.* (3) *Aëris magnum mare, Lu. 5, 277.* ¶ *Mari terrâque quærere, by sea and land, every where, Plaut. Mare cælo contundere, to make a great stir, Jun. 6, 282.* ¶ *Maria omnia cælo miscuit, Virg. Æn. 5, 791.* ¶ *In reliquis maribus, in the other seas, Cæf. Mare magnum, the ocean, Lucr. 2, 553. Mare oceanus, the ocean sea, Id.*

Marga, æ. f. *A kind of earth called marl. Voc. Britann. & Gall. teste Plin. 17, 6.*

* **Margāris**, idis. f. [*à Gr. μάργαρον unio*] *A kind of dates like pearls, Plin. 13, 4.*

* **Margārīta**, æ. f. [*ab eodem*] *A pearl, a precious thing, which groweth in a shellfish in the eastern seas, particularly in the Red sea, sometimes also found in our oysters and muscles. Ornatus margaritarum insignit, Cic. Orat. 23.*

* || **Margārītiarius**, i. m. i. e. negotiator & mango margaritarum. *Abuyer and seller of pearls, Firm. 7, 16.*

* **Margārītiſer**, èra, èr. um. adj. [*ex marga- rita, & fero*] *That bringeth forth, or bath store of, pearls. Margaritiſeræ conchæ, Plin. 32, 11.*

* **Margārītum**, i. n. *A pearl. Nec præcan- dida margarita quæro, Metanas ap. Suet. in vitâ Horatii. Gignit & oceanus margarita, Tac. Agr. 12, 9.*

Margīnandus, a, um. part. *To be edged, to have borders made to it, Liv. 41, 27.*

Margīnātus, a, um. part. *That hath a great border, broad brim, edge, or margin; broad brimmed. Tabula marginata, Plin. 35, 12.*

Margo, ginis. m. velf. [*à mari*] (1) *The brink, or bank, of any water.* (2) *The sides, or banks.* (3) *The margin in writing, or printing.* (4) *The ex- tremity, brim, or edge, of any thing.* (1) *Margi- nes lapidei fluminis, Varr. (2) Gamineus mar- go fontis, Ov. Metam. 3, 162. (3) Plenâ jam margine libri, Juv. 1, 5. (4) Margines terra- rum, Ov. Met. 1, 13. imperii, Plin. 12, 20.*

|| **Māriānus mulus**. [*à C. Mario inventore*] *A packfork; a forked, or crooked, stick, on which burdens and fardels were wont to be trussed and carried pickpack, Front.*

Mārinus, a, um. adj. [*à mare; quod mare incolit, vel quod ex mari est, Vail.*] *Of the na- ture of the sea, inhabiting the sea. Aqua marina, Plin. 14, 16. Fontes laticis penè marini, Ov. ex Ponto, 1, 1, 17. Thetis marina, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 13.*

Mārisca, æ. f. [*à mas, maris, ut à mare ma- riscus, qu. mascula; quod grandior, M.*] (1) *A great unfavoury fig; a fig that openeth so that the seeds may be seen.* (2) *The piles, or hemorrhoids; blisters, or tumours, in the fundament of a man.* (1) *Fatuæ mariscæ, Mart. 7, 24, 7. Fici ma- riscæ, Cato, c. 8. (2) Podice cæduntur tumidæ mariscæ, Juv. 2, 13.*

Māriscum, i. n. vel **Māriscus**, i. m. [*à mari, ut à Syro Syrisus, Voff.*] *A kind of bullrush, whereof they made mats and fishingweels, Plin. 21, 17.*

Mārīta, æ. f. sc. mulier. *A married woman. Marita rotundioribus ornata baccis, Hor. Epod. 8, 13.*

Mārītālis, e. adj. *Belonging to wedlock, or mar- ryage.* ¶ *Maritale conjugium, the wedlock band, Col. 12, 1. capistrum, the matrimonial noose, Juv. 6, 43.*

Mārītandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be married.* (2) *To be joined as vines to trees.* (1) *Legem retractavit de maritandis ordinibus, Suet. Aug. 33. (2) Maritandæ arbores. Col. 5, 5. & 4, 1.*

Mārītātus, a, um. part. *Married, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 11.*

Mārītūmus, a, um. adj. [*à mare*] *Of, or be- longing to, the sea. ¶ Fluctus maritimi, the sea waves, Nep. Attic. 6. cursus, voyages, Cic.*

Maritimi mores, *fickle, deceitful, or cruel*, Plaut. Maritimum bellum, *a war at, or on the, sea*, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 19. || praelium, *a sea fight*, Gell. Vita maritima, *a seafaring life*, Id. Maritimæ res, *maritime affairs*, Cic. Homines maritimi, *near, or adjoining to, the sea*, Id. Verr. 5, 27. Oræ maritima, *the sea coast*, Id. Tusc. 5, 14. oppida, *sea towns*, Cæf. Alpes, *lying near the sea*, Plin. Maritimum hospitium, Cic. fundus, Id. || In maritimis esse, *to live on the sea coast*, Id. æstus maritimi, Liv. 10, 2.

Mārīto, āre. act. (1) *To marry, to wed, to give in marriage*. (2) *Also to set vines, elms, or other trees*. (1) Vitellii filiam splendidissimè maritavit, dotavitque, Suet. Vesp. 14. (2) Maritare populos propagine vitium, Hor. Epod. 2, 9. Mas maritat fœminam, Plin. 13, 4. de palmis.

Mārītōr, āri. pass. (1) *To be married, to be coupled as vines are to other trees*. (2) *To be joined with the male, to be lined*. (3) *To be impregnated with young, &c.* (1) Vid. Maritandus. (2) Tum dicuntur catulire, id est, ostendere se velle maritari, Varr. || Equæ maritantur, Solin. Fœmina ovis post bimatum maritari debet, Col. 7, 3. (3) Col.

Mārītus, a, um. adj. (quasi ex part. ut à mas maris fiat mario, & inde maritus, q. d. married) *Belonging to wedlock, or marriage*. || Maritæ domus, *houses of married persons*, Liv. 27, 31. Facies maritæ, *bridal torches*, Ov. Epist. 11, 101. || Venus marita, *the marriage bed*, Id. Epist. 16, 283. fides, *the wedlock faith*, Propert. 4, 3, 11. fœdus, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 1, 73. || Arbores maritæ, *married trees*, i. e. which have vines married to them, Cat. 33, 2. Vites maritas populos complexæ, Plin.

Mārītus, i. m. subst. ex adj. (1) *A married man, a husband*. (2) *The male in beasts and other creatures*. (1) || Utrum cœlibem te mavis esse liberum, an maritum servum ætatem degere? Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 11. (2) Olentis uxores mariti, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7. Aves maritæ, Col. 8, 5.

* Marmārītis, īdis. f. [μαρμαρίτις, Gr. à μαρμαίρω rutilo, splendo] *The herb bear's-breech, or as Diosc. fumitory*, Plin. 24, 17.

* MARMOR, ōris. n. [à μαρμαρος, Gr. i. e. λευκὴ λίθος, Hefych.] (1) *A marble stone*. (2) *Meton. A statue*. (3) *The sea*. (1) Simulacrum è marmore, Cic. pro Domo, 43. (2) Nobilitatus marmore Praxiteles, Plin. 7, 38. (3) In sento luctantur marmore tonsæ, Virg. Æn. 7, 28. In pl. marmora, Hor. Quint.

* Marmōrārius, i. m. *One that worketh in marble*, Vet. Inscript. ap. Grut. p. 640. item adj. Marmorarius faber, Sen. Ep. 90.

* Marmōrātum, i. n. Tectorium è marmore & calce, sive marmor tusum cum calce, *Plaster of marble, mortar of lime and marble beaten together, terrace*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7.

* Marmōrātus, a, um. part. *Cased, or covered, with marble*. Tectorium marmoratum, Varr. R. R. 1, 57. Ingenti via marmorata dorso, Stat. Sylv. 4, 3, 96.

* Marmōreus, a, um. adj. (1) *Made of marble*. (2) *Met. White, smooth, or hard, as marble*. (1) Columna marmorea, Cic. pro Domo, 24. Opus marmoreum, Ov. Met. 4, 674. (2) Cervix marmorea, Virg. Geor. 4, 523. Candor marmoreus, Lucr. 2, 764. color, Ibid. 774. || gelu, Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 10.

* Marmōrōsus, a, um. adj. *Like marble for hardness*, Plin. 35, 6.

Maron, i. n. *A kind of spice*, Plin. 13, 1. || Mārōplācidæ, ārum. f. pl. vel Marplacidæ, C. i. e. navigia quorum usus mari placido. Steph. legie camaræ placidæ. *A kind of ships, or barge, in Sicily*, Gell. 10, 25.

MARRA, æ. f. *A mattock, pickaxe, weeding hook, or some such like tool; a hoe*. Herbam contundet marræ & fracti dente ligonis, Col. 10, 89. Ne marræ & farcula desint, Juv. 3, 311.

Marrubium, i. n. [ex מרר & בר Arab. propter amarum succum] *The herb borehound*. Marrubium nigrum, Plin. 20, 22.

Mars, tis. m. (1) *The planet Mars*. (2) *The beathen god of war*. (3) *Meton. War*. (4) *A*

fight, a battle. (5) *Warlike forces*. (6) *Strength, ability, industry*. (1) Vid. Cic. N. D. 2, 20.

(2) Legio Martia à Marte traxit nomen, Id. Philipp. 4, 2. Mars non concutit sua ipsius arma, Prov. Vid. Chiliadas. Apta magis Veneri, quàm sunt tua corpora Marti, Ov. Epist. 17, 253. Aperti copia Martis, Id. Met. 13, 208.

(3) Invadunt Martem clypeis, Virg. Æn. 12, 712. (4) Pugnatum longo agmine & incerto Marte, Tac. Hist. 4, 35, 4. Marte æquo, Curt. 4, 18. pari, Flor. 4, 2, 80. (5) Rex suo Marte res suas recuperavit, Cic. Philipp. 2, 37.

(6) Hanc partem explebimus, nullius adminiculis, sed Marte nostro, Id. Off. 3, 7. || Mars forensis, *eloquence*, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 29.

† Marspiter, Gell. 5, 12. i. e. Mars pater In gen. Marspitis, probante Varr. L. L. 8, 46.

Marsupium, i. n. *A purse, pouch, or bag, to put money in*. Potius marsupium domini exinanunt, quàm replent, Varr. R. R. 3, 17. || Exenterare marsupium, *to cut a purse*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 2.

Martes, is. f. [à Marte, ita dict. quod martia, vel ferox, bestiola sit, Gesner.] *A martens, a ferret, a kind of weasel, an ermin*. Venator captâ marte superbus adest, Mart. 10, 37. ubi al. mele.

Martialis, e. adj. *Belonging to Mars*. Flamen Martialis, Cic. de Har. Resp. 6. Ministri martiales, Id. pro Cluent. 15. Martiales lupi, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9. || Martiales, *the soldiers of the legio Martia*, Cic.

* Marticōla, æ. c. g. *Warlike*. Marticola Getes, Ov. Trist. 5, 3, 22.

* Martigēna, æ. c. g. *Begotten of Mars*. Quirinus martigena, Ov. Amor. 3, 6, 39.

|| Martiobarbūlus, i. m. *A kind of barbed dart, which soldiers were wont to exercise themselves with in slinging*, Veg. 1, 17.

Martius, a, um. adj. (1) *Dedicated to Mars*. (2) *Belonging to war*. (3) *Belonging to the month of March*. (1) Martia avis, Ov. Fast. 3, 37.

Martius campus, Cic. pro C. Rab. 4. Legio Martia, Id. Philipp. 4, 2. (2) Canor Martius rauci æris, Virg. Geor. 4, 71. || Castra Martia, Tibull. 1, 2, 70. || Martia bella, Hor. A. P. 402. ||

Vulnera martia, *wounds received in battle*, Virg. Æn. 7, 182. (3) Calendæ Martiæ, Cic. Martius mensis, Plin.

Martūlus, i. m. [à Marte inventore dict.] *A brasier's hammer*, Plin. 7, 57. al. marculus.

* || Martyr, tŷris. c. g. *Idid. [à μαρτυρ, Gr. i. e. testis] A witness, a martyr*. Martyres non pœna, sed causa, facit, Augustin. Lat. Testis.

* || Martŷrium, i. n. [μαρτύριον, Gr.] (1) *Martyrdom*. (2) *Also a church, or temple, where some martyrs relicks are, or that is dedicated to some martyr*. (1) Ad martyrii palmas gloriari, Tert. (2) Vid. Gloss. Spelm.

Marum, i. n. [dict. ex Hebr. מר amarum] *An herb like marjoram, but of a stronger smell*, Plin. 12, 24.

Mas, m̄aris. m. [cujus etym. incertum] (1) *The male in all kinds of creatures*. (2) *It is used also adjectively*. (1) || Ne genus humanum occideret, mas cum feminâ conjunctus est, Col. 12, pr. Bestiæ aliæ mares, aliæ feminæ, Cic. (2)

|| Animi mares, Hor. A. P. 403. || Mas strepitus, Pers. 6, 4. Mas vitellus, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 14.

Mascūlesco, ēre. incept. *To become of the male kind, to turn male*, Plin. 18, 13.

Mascūlētum, i. n. *A place where male vines grow, i. e. such as are let to grow on high, without loping or pleaching, them*, Plin. 17, 22.

Mascūlīnus, a, um. adj. *Of the male kind, masculine*. Masculina membra, Phædr. 4, 14.

Mascūlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à mas] (1) *Male, of the male kind*. (2) *Manly, stout, hardy*. (1) || Masculus agnus, *a ram lamb*, Phædr. 3, 15, 11.

Masculum thus, Plin. 12, 14. (2) Mascula bilis, Pers. 5, 144. || Pede mascula Sappho, *that composed in sounding, or masculine, numbers*, Hor. Epist. 1, 19, 28.

Mascūlus, i. m. subst. *A little male, a man, or manikin*. || Bona femina, malus masculus,

Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 39. Incertus, masculus an femina esset, Liv. 31, 12.

Masora, æ. f. [מסרה] *The Jewish masora, or philosophy, criticizing upon the Hebrew text of the Bible, taking notice of the various readings, and showing how often and in what form every word is met with throughout the Scripture*. It is thought to be made by the great synagogue wherein Esdras presided.

* Maspētum, i. n. [μασπετον, Gr.] *The leaf, or as some think the stalk, of laserpitium*, Plin. 19, 3.

* Massa, æ. f. [à μάζω, Gr. farina subacta, &c. massa] (1) *A mass, or lump, of paste*. (2) *Synecd. or of any other thing*. (3) *The body of a book*. (4) *A farm, or grange*. (5) *Also a weight to swing in one's hand, in order to provoke sweat in bathing*. (1) Gloss. vet. Massa, μάζα φύραμα, μάγμα. (2) Lentis Cyclopes fulmina massis Properant, Virg. Geor. 4, 170. (3) Mart. 14, 192. (4) Amm. 14, 11. (5) Lassata gravi ceciderunt brachia massâ, Juv. 6, 420. Picis massa, Virg. Geor. 1, 275. Massa ferri, Col. 12, 5. Ardens massa, Juv. 10, 130.

Malsaris, is. f. *A kind of wild-grape*, Plin. 12, ult.

* Malsūla, æ. f. dim. [à massa] *A little lump, or clot, of any thick matter*, Col. 12, 38, 2. || malsula salis, *a grain of salt*, Id. 12, 48, 5.

* Mastīche, es. f. [μαστίχη, Gr.] *The sweet gum called mastich*, Plin. 12, 17.

|| Mastico, āre. act. *To eat, or chew*, Macer. || Manduco, Sen. mando, Cic.

* Mastīgia, æ. m. [à μαστιγ flagellum] *A rogue, a slave that is used to be beaten or whipt*. Non manum abstines, mastigia? Ter. Adelph. 1, 5, 2. Lat. Verbero.

* || Mastigōphōrus, i. m. [ex μαστιγ flagellum, & φέρω fero] *A beadle, or officer, who at publick prizes carried rods, to clear the croud, and keep order*, Prud. in Symm. 2, 516.

* Mastos, i. f. [à μάστος mamma] (1) *The cock to a waterpipe*. (2) *An herb good for some dissemper in the breast*. (1) Masti salientes, Vitruv. 8, 3. Latine papilla, Varr. (2) Plin. 26, 15.

Mastrūca, æ. f. *A fur garment which the men of Sardinia used*. || Quem purpura non commovit, cum Sardorum mastruca mutavit, Cic. pro Scaur.

Mastrūcātus, a, um. adj. *He that weareth such a garment*, Cic. de Prov. Conf. 7.

Mastrūpāri, or, ātus. dep. [à mas, & stuprum, al. masturb] *Apagē & vocem & rem*.

* Mastus, i. m. [à μάστος, manna] *The cock, or teat, of a cistern, or pipe, by which the water runeth out*, Vitruv. 8, 3. Latine papilla, Varr.

Matara, æ. & Mataris, is. f. in abl. matari. *A Gallick javelin, or spear*. Mataras ac tragulas subiciebant, Cæf. B. G. 1, 26. Lævo humero matari propē trajecto, Liv. 7, 24. || scrib. & materis.

† Mātara, æ. f. *Raw silk, any silk, or thread; a rope, or cord, made of silk, or thread; thread wound in a bottom, a bundle of reeds*, Vitruv. 7, 3. Vid. Metaxa.

Mātella, æ. f. dim. [à matula] *A chamberpot, a pisspot, a little urinal, or waterpot*, Mart. 10, 11. = Aquarium vas.

Mātellio, ōnis. m. *A waterpot*. Matellio Corinthius, Cic. Parad. 5, 2.

Mātēōla, æ. f. [qu. marteola, à martulus] *A little wooden mallet, or beetle*, Cato R. R. 46.

MĀTER, tris. f. [μήτηρ, Gr. nempe à voc. Dor. μάτηρ, nam si à recto esset, produceretur ultima] (1) *A female which bringeth forth, whether animate, or inanimate; a mother*. (2) *A foster mother*. (3) *Adam*. (4) *A tree in respect of the boughs, which it produceth*. (5) *A maker, causer, &c.* (6) *A name given to matrons, by way of honour*. (7) *Maternal affection*. (8) *A name given to goddesses*. (1) Matre carentes privigni, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 17. (2) Mater non internōsse potuit, quæ mammam dabat, neque adeo quæ illos pepererat, Plaut. Men. prol. 21. (3) Prohibent à matribus hædos, Virg. Geor. 3, 398.

Fœta mater, Stat. de vaccâ. (4) Rami emicant

vastæ

vaſte matris corpore, *Plin.* 11, 5. (5) Apes mellis matres, *Varr.* *Luxuria avaritiæ mater*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 40. (6) Jubemus te ſalvere, mater, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 5, 5. (7) Mater totâ conjuge expulſâ redit, *Sen. Med.* v. 628. (8) ¶ Magna mater, the earth ſo called, or Cybele the mother of the gods, *Cic. Atque mater abſolute idem ſign.* *Virg.* ¶ Bona mater, the ſhip *Argo*; in cujus ventre Argonautæ, *Catull.* Mater matrimonia dicitur, quæ cum mater ſit, habet matrem viventem, *Fest.* ¶ Pia mater & dura mater, two membranes which enfold the brain, the inner of them ſoft, the other hard, *Ap. Med.*

* Mâtercûla, æ. f. dim. A little mother, *Cic. pro Flacco*, 36.

Mâterfamilias, gen. mâtriſfamiliâs, &c. *Cæſ.* vel mâterfamilias, i. e. totius domûs; nam more Græcorum familia gen. familiâs. (1) The lady, miſtreſs, or good wife, of the houſe. (2) ¶ The houſe-keeper, that hath rule of others in the family, whether ſhe be married, or ſingle, freeborn, or naturalized. (1) ¶ Hunc juſtâ matrefamiliâs, illum pellicæ ortum fuiſſe, *Liv.* 39. (2) Non interit nupta ſit, an vidua, ingenua an libertina, nam neque nuptiæ, neque natales faciunt matrefamiliarum, ſed boni mores, *Ulp. de verb. ſign.* ¶ Sed *Gell.* & *Fest.* hanc propriè ita dici, quæ in mariti manu, mancipioque, contendunt.

* Mâteria, æ. f. & Mâteries, ei. f. [quæſi à mater, ita dict. quod in corporum generatione habeat ſe inſtar matris] (1) Matter, or ſtuff, whereof any thing is made; materials; matter, in oppoſition to form. (2) Timber, or wood, for building. (3) A ſort of branch of a vine. (4) The ſubject, or argument, of a book, or diſcourſe; the ſubject of any art, or ſcience. (5) An occaſion, or cauſe. (6) A ſubject matter, or ground. (1) *Lucr.* 1, 173. Materiem ſuperabat opus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 5. (2) Multam materiam ceciderat miles, *Cæſ.* (3) *Col.* 5, 6. (4) Sumite materiam veſtris, qui ſcribitis, æquam Viribus, *Lior. A. P.* 38. Ea eſt oratori ſubjecta materies, *Cic.* (5) Gravius Saturnia juſto, Nec pro materiâ fertur doluiſſe, *Ov. Met.* 3, 334. (6) Benefaciendi materiam filio reſervavit, *Plin. Paneg.* 38.

* ¶ Mâteriâlis, e. adj. That is of ſome matter, material, *Macr. S. Scip.* 1, 12. ¶ Ex materiâ.

* ¶ Mâteriâliter, adv. Materially, *Sidon.* ¶ Vox dicitur ſumi materialiter, i. e. *τεχνην*, apud *Gramm.* quando pro ſeipſâ ponitur, non ſec. ſign. quæ eſt forma vocis, ut a in amo corripitur.

* Mâteriârius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, timber. Materiam fabricam *Dædalus* invenit, *Plin.* 7, 56. ¶ Ad materiam ſpectans.

* Mâteriârius, i. m. He that ſindeth timber, a timbermerchant, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 45.

* Mâteriatio, ònis. f. (1) ¶ The ſelling of timber for building, proviſion of timber-wood for uſe and ſervice in war. (2) Timber work. (1) *Litt. ex Cæſ.* (2) *Vitruv.* 4, 2.

* Mâteriâtura, æ, f. Timber work, or carpentry; the work, or trade, of carpenters, *Vitruv.* 4, 2.

* Mâteriâtus, a, um. part. Timbered. ¶ *Ædes* malè materiâtæ, made of bad timber, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 13.

* Mâteries, ei. f. id. quod materia; de ligno præſertim apud vett. Matter, or ſtuff, whereof any thing is made. Materies cædenda eſt à primo autumnio, *Vitr.* 2, 9. *Vid.* Materia.

* ¶ Mâterina terra, *Cato.* Turneb. exponit durum & ſolidam, & propriè ligneam; à materiâ dict. pro ligno, al. leg. macerina, quod ſit macra.

* Mâterior, ari. Eadem formâ quâ lignor. To make proviſion of timber for trenches, and other ſervice in war. Erat materiari & frumentari neceſſe, *Cæſ. B. G.* 7, 73.

§ Materis, is. f. A kind of ſpear, uſed by the old Gauls, which in French is ſtill called un materas. ¶ Gallia materiibus, Suevi lanceis configunt, *Sifen. ap. Non.*

* Mâternus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a mother; motherly, maternal. Maternus ſanguis, *Cic. pro S. Roſc.* 24. ¶ Avus maternus, the grandfather by the mother's ſide, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 258. Res maternæ, the eſtate which a mother leaveth her ſon, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 15, 26. Materna tem-

pora, the time that a woman goeth with child, *Ov. Met.* 3, 312.

Mâtertera, æ. f. Matris ſoror, [à mater] An aunt by the mother's ſide, as amita is by the father's; the mother's ſiſter, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 1.

* Mâthēmätica, æ. f. [à μάθημα doctrina] The mathematicks, *Vitr.* 1, 1. *Suet. Tib.* 69. *Sen. Epist.* 88. *Cic. 1. de Fin.* 72.

* Mâthēmäticus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the mathematicks. Mathematicæ diſciplinæ, *Plin.* 30, 1. *Conf. Vitr.* 1, 1.

Mâthēmäticus, i. m. (1) A mathematician, or one that is ſkillfull in arithmetic, geometry, and aſtronomy. (2) An aſtroleger, caſter of nativitiys, or fortuneteller. (1) *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 3. (2) Nota mathematicis generis tua, *Juv.* 14, 248.

* ¶ Mâthēſis, is, vel eos. f. [à μάθημα doctrina] Judicial aſtology, *Ap. rec.* Involvit mathēſi Dæmon magicas impellit in artes, *Prud.* in *Symm.* 2, 892. ¶ Hic obiter notandum venit, mediam, eſſi vocalem longam, corripit, neque id ignorantia, aut negligentia, ſed pro more iſtius ſeculi, qui ſæpe breves ponebant ſyllabas, ubi accentus non eſſet, & contra producebant, ubi eſſet, in Græcis vocabulis, neglectâ ratione vocalium.

Mâtrālia, um. n. pl. Matris Matutæ feſta, nonas Junii, a feaſt dedicated to the godeſs Mater. Matuta, or Leucothea; the feaſts of matrons, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 475.

* ¶ Mâtreſco, ère. incept. To grow like one's mother, *Pacuv. ap. Non.* 2, 526.

* ¶ Mâtrīcālis, e. adj. Belonging to the matrice. Matricalis vena. *Veget.* 1, 10.

* ¶ Mâtrīcāria, æ. f. Feverfew, whitewort, motherwort, *Jun.*

Mâtrīcīda, æ. c. g. [ex mater & cædo] A murderer of one's mother, *Cic. de Har. Reſp.* 18.

Mâtrīcīdium, i. n. The murdering of one's mother, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 13.

* ¶ Mâtrīcūla, æ. f. dim. [à matrix, quod eâ velut matrice contineantur milites, *V.*] A roll, or liſt, of names, wherein perſons are regiſtered and matriculated, *Veget.* 1, 26. ¶ Catalogus militum, album.

* ¶ Mâtrīcūlārius, i. m. Eccleſiæ œconomus, qui mariculam bonorum eccleſiæ ſervat. An officer that keepeth a regiſter of the church's goods, *Cujac.*

Mâtrīmonīālis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, marriage. Matrimonialis lectus, *Quint. Dec.* 1, ¶ Tabulæ matrimoniales, a contract of marriage, *Firm.* 7, 17. ¶ Nuptialis.

Mâtrīmonium, i. n. [à mater, ſc. femina nubit, ut mater fiat] (1) Wedlock, matrimony, marriage. (2) Meton. A wife. (1) Stable & certum matrimonium, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 18. ¶ Abire ex matrimonio, to be divorced, *Plaut.* Matrimonio mutare aliquam, to divorce one's wife, and beſides make her loſe her dowry, *Id.* Ducere aliquem in matrimonium, to marry, *Cic. pro Clu.* 44. dare, *Cæſ.* collocare, *Cic.* Locare aliquam in matrimonio, to give her in marriage, *Id.* (2) Ut ſeverius viri matrimonia ſua coërcerent, *Juſt.* 3, 4. *Vid.* & *Suet. Cal.* 25.

* Mâtrīmus, a, um. adj. Cui mater eſt ſuperſtes, ut patrimus cui pater. One whoſe mother yet liveth. Patrimi omnes matrimique ad id ſacrificium adhibiti, *Liv.* 37, 3.

* Mâtrix, icis. f. [à mater, ut Gr. à μήτηρ μήτρα, ita dict. quod mater ſit fœtus, vel quia matres facit] Ea pars quâ mulier mater eſt. (1) The matrix in a woman, wherein the child is conceived; the womb. (2) Any female kind that conceiveth and beareth, or is kept for breed. (3) ¶ In herbs and ſhrubs it is the piſt. (4) It is uſed of a tree with relation to the ſhoots, or cyons. (1) *Plin.* 27, 10. (2) *Ap. Varr.* alioſque rei ruſticæ ſcriptores. (3) *Theophrast.* (4) *Suet. Aug.* 94.

* Mâtrōna, æ. f. [à matre, ut patronus à patre] quæ in matrimonio cum viro jam convenit, etiamſi liberi non ſint ſuſcepti, *Gell. ſcil. ſpei & boni omniſis cauſâ*; utpotè quæ mater fieri poteſt, a matron, a wife. ¶ Matrona tonantis, *Juno*, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 33. Matrona potentis, a lady, or woman, of quality, *Id.* ¶ Matrona meretrici diſpar, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 18, 3.

* Mâtrōnālia, um. n. pl. Feſtum matronarum, the matrons feaſt, wherein they prayed to *Juno* for the preſervation of their husbands, kept upon the firſt of March, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 170.

* Mâtrōnālis, e. adj. Pertaining to a matron, or married woman; matronlike, modeſt. Matronalis gravitas, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 16, 2. dignitas, *Suet. Tib.* 35. Decus matronale, *Liv.* 26, 49.

* ¶ Mâtrōnātus, ūs. m. The ſtate, or port, of a lady; ladyſhip, *Apul. Met.* 4. ¶ Matronæ conditio.

* Mâtrūelis, is. c. g. The child of the aunt, or uncle, by the mother's ſide; the mother's ſiſter, or brother's child, *Dig.*

Matta, æ. f. [ex Hebr. מטה, i. e. lectus; quod eâ cubarent? à מטה inclinare] A mat, or matreſs. In plauſtro ſcirpea matta fuit, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 680.

Mattea, æ. f. al. mattya. [à μάζω, ſubigo; corr. maſtea ap. *Suet. Cal.* 38. primò fuit certum delicati cibi genus, quod è farinâ ſubactâ fieret, *V.*] Any dainty diſh of meat, *Suet. Calig.* 38.

* ¶ Matteola, æ. f. delicatus cibus, dim. [ex mattea, corr. maſteola] *Amm.*

Mattiææ piæ. [ita dict. quod præſtantiffimæ apud Mattiacum conficerentur, de quo *Plin.* 31, 2.] Soap balls, waſhing balls, *Mart.* 14, 27.

* Mattya, æ. f. (non ōrum. n. pl. ut quidam malè leg.) Mattya ſola juvant, *Mart.* 10, 59. [ſed ματτύν, Gr. ex ματτω, pinſo, *Cæſ. Rhod.*] A dainty diſh, any coſtly meat, or junket. Maſteas dixit *Suet. Cal.* 38. ubi vid. *Cafaub.* & *Torrent.*

Mâtūla, æ. f. [an qu. madula, ex madeo, quia excipit ſaccatum corporis humorem, ut loqu. *Lucr. P. Voſſ.*] (1) An urinal, or chamberpot. (2) A ſilly coxcomb. (1) Ego vos pro matulâ habeo, niſi matulam datis, *Plaut. Moſt.* 2, 1, 30. (2) Nunquam ego te tam eſſe matulam credidi, *Perſ.* 4, 3, 64. ¶ Matula virorum; ſcapium mulierum.

* Mâtūrandus, a, um. part. To be haſtened, Maturandum ſibi exiſtimavit, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 37. Ad maturanda cœpta, *Liv.* Cauſa Romano imperatori non alia major dicitur pacis maturandæ, *Id.* 33, 13.

* Mâtūrans, tis. part. Haſtening. Maturandi diem *Lucifer*, *Plin.* 2, 8.

* Mâtūrâtè, adv. Quickly, haſteily, *Liv.* 32, 16. *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 7, 58.

* Mâtūrâtio, ònis. f. verb. A haſtening, or making ſpeed, *Ad. Herenn.* 3, 2.

* Mâtūriātus, a, um. part. (1) Ripened, or ripe. (2) Full, perfect. (3) Haſtened, ſoon finiſhed. (1) Uva maturata dulceſcit, *Cic. de Sen.* 15. (2) Maturata concoctio, *Plin.* 11, 37. (3) Ni maturatum ab dictatore Romano eſſet, *Liv.* 8, 13. ¶ Maturato opus eſt, we muſt make haſte, *Id.* 1, 58.

* Mâtūrè, ius, comp. iſſimè & riimè, ſup. (1) ¶ In due time, ſeaſonably, neither ſooner nor later. (2) Early. (3) Quickly, very ſoon. (1) *Sic. Nigid.* ap. *Gell.* 10, 11. explicat, *vid. locum.* (2) ¶ Juſſâ maturiūs horâ Fac ſemper venias, nec niſi ſerus abi, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 223. (3) ¶ Hunc fructum maturè fortuna ademitt, nam brevi tempore *Fulcinus* mortuus eſt, *Id.* ¶ Maturiffimè judicanda eſt res turpiſſima, at ea in quâ exiſtimationis peticulum eſt, tardiſſimè judicatur, *Id.* pro *Cæcin.* 2. Rebus quàm maturimè occurrere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 33.

* Mâtūreſcens, part. Growing ripe, *Plin.* 21, 3.

* Mâtūreſco, ère. incept. (1) To ripen, or grow ripe. (2) To be ripe, or come to maturity. (3) Met. To come to a head, to be ready for action. (1) Frumenta incipiunt matureſcere, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 28. Uvæ matureſcere incipiunt, *Col.* (2) ¶ Lucus pleno maturuit anno, was of a full year's growth, *Ov. Met.* 11, 121. (3) Cœlium illud matureſcit, *Cic.*

* Mâtūrītas, ātis. f. (1) Ripeneſs, maturity. (2) A ripeneſs for breaking out into action. (3) Maturity and perfection. (4) A ſeaſon, time convenient. (1) Maturitas frumentorum, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 49. frugum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 28. (2) Metaph. ſclerum, furoris, & audaciæ, *Id. Catil.* 1. (3) Maturitas virtutis, *Id.* pro *Cæſ.* 31. Latine dicendi,

endi, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 43. (4) Inducendi senatūconsulti maturitas nondum est, *Id. Fam.* 1, 17. Ejus rei maturitas venit, *Id.* ¶ Festinata maturitas occidit celerius, *soon ripe, soon rotten, Quint.*

* Mātūro, āre, act. Maturum facio, & absol. maturus fio. (1) To ripen, or make ripe. (2) Met. To do a thing with convenient speed. (3) To hasten. (4) To make haste, or speed. (1) Annus in apricis maturat collibus uvas, *Tibull.* 1, 4, 19. (2) Mula forent, quæ mox cælo properanda sereno Maturare datur, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 261. (3) Falsis criminibus maturare necem alicui, *Hor. Od.* 3, 7. (4) Ter. *Andr.* 4, 2, 32.

* Mātūrō, āri, ātus, pass. To be ripened, *Plin.* 15, 18.

* Mātūrīme, adv. superl. With all speed, *Cæf. Vid. Maturē.*

* Mātūrīmus, a, um, adj. sup. Most ripe. *Vid. Maturus.*

* Mātūrus, a, um, adj. [à matuta, i. e. aurore, quæ bene manere fiant, maturē fiant; qu. matutus, *Scal.*] or, comp. sicutus & irimus, sup. (1) Mellow, properly of fruits. (2) Ripe, or fit, for any action, or thing. (3) Mature and perfect. (4) Opportune, timely, seasonable. (5) Early. (6) Quick, speedy. (7) Too soon, hastily. (1) Poma, si cuda sunt, vi avelluntur; si matura & cocta, decidunt, *Cic. de Sen.* 19. Semina quam maturissima eligi oportet, *Col.* 11, 3. (2) Robur ætatis maturimum, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 66. Maturum judicium, *Cic. pro Cæc.* 7. § Evo maturus, *Or. Met.* 8, 617. animi, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 246. ad arma, *Sil.* 16, 656. imperio, *Liv.* (3) Thucydides si psterior fuisset, maturior fuisset & mitior, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 83. Gloria matura, *Liv.* 2. ¶ Matura res magna & matura, great and complete, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 5. (4) Scribendi expectandum est tempus maturius, *Cic. Att.* 15, 4. (5) Ubi Galia ad septentrionem vergit, maturæ sunt hyemes, *Cæf. B. G.* 4, 20. Maturissima senectus, *Ad Herenn.* (6) Maturum reditum pollicentis patrum Sancto concilio redi, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 3. (7) Matura dies celerem properat mortem, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 205.

* Mātūta, æ. f. diei mater. [à manē, i. e. tempore, cui præest, qu. manuta, *Canin*] The guide of the morning, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 545.

* Mātūtinum, i. n. τὸ πρωῒον, id. quod Matuta. The morning. ¶ Matutino, *Plin.* 7, 53. i. e. tempore, in the morning. Matutinis omnibus, every morning, *Id.* 10, 43.

* Mātūtinus, a, um, adj. [à matuta, i. e. Aurora, *Prisc.*] Of, or in, the morning; early. Tempus matutinum, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. ¶ Lite:æ matutinæ, that come in the morning, *Id.* Matutina lumina solis, *Lucr.* 5, 463. ¶ Matutinalites, cocks. Æneas se matutinus agebat, was up early, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 465.

† Māvōlo, [i. e. magis volo] contr. maio; sic mavelim, pro malim, & mavellem, pro mallem. *Vid. Malo.*

Māvors, tis, m. [ex Mars, vel quod magna vorteret] Mars the god of war, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 26. *Vid. Propr.*

¶ Māvortius, a, um, adj. Warlike, belonging to Mars. Māvortia tellus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 462. mænia, *Id. Æn.* 1, 280. cuspis, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 838. facta, *Sil.* 1, 55.

* † Maurīcā, im, adv. After the fashion of the Moors, *Laber.*

* Maurus, i. m. [à μαῦρος, niger] A black Moor, *Soll. Vid. Propr.*

* Maurus, a, um, adj. Belonging to the Moors. ¶ Maura unda, the waves of the Mauritanian coast, *Hor. Od.* 2, 6, 3.

* ¶ Maurītiacus, & Maurīsius, a, um, adj. Of Mauritania. Gens Maurusia, *Mart.* 12, 67.

Mausōlĕum, i. n. (1) A famous tomb made by queen Artemisia for her husband Mausolus, recorded one of the wonders of the world, (2) whence any sumptuous, or stately, monument, or

sepulchre, may be so called. (1) *Plin.* 36, 5. (2) In mausoleum se *Cleopatra*, sepulcra regum sic vocant, recipit, *Flor.* 4, 11, extr. Cūm mausoleum Cæsarum derepentē patuisset, *Suet. Vesp.* 23.

Maxilla, æ. f. dim. [à mala, *Prisc.* sed contrā à maxilla, mala, *Cic.*] The cheek bone, or jaw bone; the mandible, *Cels.* 8, 1. ¶ Acomb. Maxillis pectore, *Pers.* 4, 37.

Maxillāris, e, adj. Belonging to the jaw bone. Maxillares dentes, *Plin.* 11, 37. ¶ Maxillaria ossa, *Veget.* 4, 1.

* Maximē, adv. superl. (1) Most, most of all; cūm posit. facit superl. Digna maximē, *Ter. i. e.* dignissima; cūm superl. maximē liberalissimus, maximē pessima corpora, *leg.* (2) Chiefly, especially, or for the most part. (3) Greatly, or mightily. (4) Never so much. (5) Yes, it shall be done. (1) Ut quisque maximē opīs indigeat, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 16. Quam estis maximē potentes, dices, fortunati, nobiles, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 57. Aberratio à dolore maximē liberalissima, *Cic. Att.* 12, 37. Sævior avis maximē pessima est, *Col.* 9, 3. (2) Id maximē sic temporibus hybernis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. Scribe aliquid & maximē, si, *Id. Att.* 7, 12. (3) Maximē equidem vellem ut, *Id. Philipp.* 8, 10. (4) Si cognata est maximē, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 65. (4) Duc me ad eam, *M. maximē, Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 13. ¶ Eleganter conjungitur particulis cūm, quā, & vel. Quæ nunc cūm maximē filium interfectum cupit, *Cic.* Quæ paret quā maximē mortuo, *Id. Offic.* 2, 7. Mihi videtur quā maximē confirmare, *Id.* ¶ Quā maximē abs te oro acque postulo, I most earnestly beseech you, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 4. Ut nunc maximē memini, to the best of my remembrance at present, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 59.

* † Maximītas, ā is, f. Vett. pro magnitudo. Excessive greatness, *Lucr.* 2, 497.

Maxīmōpĕrē, adv. & maximo opere, divinē. Very earnestly, very greatly. Abs te maximo opere quæso & peto, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 2. Thais à te maximo orabat opere, ut eas reddes, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 26.

* Maximus, a, um, adj. sup. [à magnus, contr. ex magnissimus] (1) Biggest, greatest, largest. (2) Very great, most mighty. (3) Eld-est. (1) Rescripti epistolæ maximæ, audi nunc de minucula, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1, 4. Vir maximi consilii omnium barbarum, *Nep. Tim.* 4. (2) Optimus maximus Jupiter, *Cic.* Tres exercitus maximos comparavit, *Nep. Hannib.* 3. Homo maximi corporis, *Nep. Dat.* 3. Maximum montem supervehitur, *Catull.* 64, 43. (3) Natorum Tyrrehi maximus Almon, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 532. Maxima natarum Piam Ilione, *Id.* 1, 657. ¶ Est maximo pretio, it is very dear, *Plin.* Maximi aliquem facere, to love one dearly, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 59. § Illud mihi multo inaximum est, I lay most stress upon that, *Id. Andr.* 3, 2, 46. § Maximus pontifex, the high priest, *Cic.* ¶ Maximī natales, the annuals of the pontifex maximus, *Fest.* ¶ Maximus curio, the chief of the curiones, *Id.* Maximus prætor dicitur, qui maximi imperii sit: alii qui ætatis maximæ, *Fest.* Maxima virgo, the chief of the vestal virgins, *Val. Max.* Optimus maximus fundus, freehold land, *Cels.* ¶ Minores, minimus. ¶ Eleganter præponuntur huic voci quā, & vel. Ignis faciunt quā maximos, *Nep.* Hujus victorias vel maxima fuit laus, *Id.*

* ¶ Maza, æ. f. [μάζα, *Gr.* Apollodorus ducit ex μαζάσαι, mandere, *Athen.* & *Eufat.* ex μάσσειν, subigere, pinere. pot. à μῆζα placenta, panis azymus] A thing made of water and oil, or as others say of milk and flour, which poor people used instead of bread; bawley pudding, flummery, &c.

* Mazōnōmum, i. n. [μαζόνιον, *Gr.* ita dict. quod mazæ in eo apponi solitæ] A platter, or charger, to carry meat in, *Hor. Serm.* 2, Sat. ult. v. 86.

M ante E.

Meābīlis, e, adj. [à meo] act. That runs, or passes, easily. Per cuncta meabilis, *Plin.* 3, 5. Bubus meabilis transitus, *Id.* 6, 1.

Means, tis, part. [à meo] Passing, or gliding, along, *Lucr.* 1, 438.

Meapte, ablat. fem. meā cum syllabicā adject. pte. ¶ Meapte causā, for mine own sake, upon mine own account, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 8.

Meātus, ūs, m. verb. [à meo, āre] (1) A movement, or course. (2) The manner of moving, or going. (3) A passage, the mouth of a river. (4) The pores of the body. (1) Meatus siderum, *Plin.* 2, 8. solis lunæque, *Lucr.* 1, 129. cæli, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 849. (2) Aves solæ vario meatu feruntur, & in terrā & in aëre, *Plin.* 10, 38. (3) Danubius in Ponticum mare sex miliaribus eumpit, *Tac. Germ.* 1, 4. (4) Succus malvæ decoctæ pori meatus suavit facit, *Plin.* 20, 21.

Mēcænæ, ātis, m. Sic debere scribi contendit Beckmannus de orig. ut sit à μῆν, non & νοῖος, communis, sed Mæcenas scribendum vetustiss. codd. & marmora evincunt. A certain nobleman of Rome in the time of Augustus, patron to Virgil and Horace, &c. from whom all benefactors to learning and friends to scholars are called Mæcenas; also effeminate persons, because Mæcenas was such an one.

Mēcāstor, jurandi adverb. vñ, vel μὰ, τὸν Κάστορα. By Castor. Ap. comicos frequenter. ¶ Observat *Gellius*, op. idoneos aut res nūquam virum dicere mecastor, aut feminam mehercules.

* Mēchānicus, i, m. [à μηχανή ars] A designer, an engineer, one who contrives as well as worketh, *Suet. Vesp.* 18. ¶ Cavendum pueris ne abutantur hoc vocab. pro & ῥό, quod cum dicimus Angli cū a mechanick.

* Mēcōnis, is, t. [à μέκων, papaver] A kind of lettuce, of a sleepy quality, *Plin.* 19, 8.

* Mēcōnites, æ. m. A precious stone like a poppy, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Mēcōmum, i. n. Juice of poppy, *Plin.* 25, 12. & 32, 3.

Mēcūm, pro cum me. De ratione postpositæ præpositiōnis, *vid. Cic. in Orat.* 45. With me, with myself. ¶ Mecum facit, it maketh for me, for my purpose, *Cic.* Mecum sentit, he is of my opinion, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 26. Nihil mecum tibi, you have nothing to do with me, *Plaut.* Indignabar mecum, I was angry within myself, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 93. Ut tacita mecum gaudeam, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 32. ¶ Colloquitur mecum unā, together with me, *Id.* Mecum unā simul, *Id.* Mecum simul, *Plaut.*

* Mēddix, ī is, m. Oscum. [ex μέδω, imperium teneo] The name of the chief magistrate among the people called Oscī. Summus ubi capitur meddix, *Enn. ap. Fest.* *Vid. Medastuticus.*

* Mēdēla, æ. f. A medicine, a remedy, a cure, *Gell.* 12, 5. ¶ Vix leg. ante *Gell.* tempora, quocirca mallem dicere medicina, medicamentum.

* Mēdendus, a, um, part. To be healed. Mēdendæ valetudini leniendisque morbis, nullam divinam humanamque opem non adhibuit, *Suet. Vesp.* 8. Ista superis medenda linquite, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 388.

* Mēdens, tis, part. Healing, curing. ¶ Verba medentia, *Stat. Subst. a physician.* Absynthia tetra medentes Cū dare conantur, *Iucret.* 1, 384. Esse in potestate medentium, *Curt.* 3, 5, 14.

* Mēdeor, ēri, depon. [ex μέδομαι, curo, *Canin.*] curo, consulo. To heal, cure, or remedy. § Morbo mederi, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 44. § cupiditates, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 4, 3. ¶ Contra serpentium ictus medentur, are a remedy, or good, against, *Plin.* 9, 31. reipublicæ afflictæ, to apply remedies to the diseases of the state, *Cic. pro Sext.* 13. Inopiæ frumentariæ, to avoid the inconveniencies of a dearth, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 24. vitiis, erroribus,

* *Meditans*, tis. part. [à meditor] (1) *Musing, considering, or thinking upon.* (2) *Designing, aiming.* (1) *Exilium medicans, Cic.* (2) *Meditans iustum, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 7.*

* *Meditatè*, adv. (1) *Upon premeditation.* (2) *Perfectly, at one's fingers ends.* (1) *Sen.* (2) *Novisse mores me tuos meditatè decet, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 40.*

* *Meditatio*, ònis. f. verb. [à meditor] (1) *Meditation, a thinking beforehand.* (2) *Study.* (3) *Practice, or exercise.* (1) *Stulta est meditatio futuri mali, Cic.* (2) ¶ = *Locos commentatione atque meditatione paratos habere debetis, Id. de Orat. 2, 27. by much thought and study.* (3) = *Multi etiam naturæ vitium meditatione atque exercitatione sustulerunt, Id. de Div. 2, 16.*

* ¶ *Meditativus*, a, um. adj. *Meditative.* *U. ¶ Meditativum verbum quod meditando naturam videatur habere, ut elusio, Prisc. Valla desiderativum voc.*

* *Meditatus*, a, um. part. (1) *Dep. Having mused, considered, or berought, himself.* (2) *Pass. Thought upon, studied, forecast, premeditated, prepared beforehand.* (3) *Addicted and exercised.* (1) = *Cum paratus meditatusque venisses, Cic. Verr. 2, 6.* (2) = *Attuleras meditatum & cogitatum scelus, Id. Philipp. 2, 4.* (3) *Ad hujus vitæ studium meditati labores, Id. Catil. 1, 10.*

Mediterraneum, i. n. subst. ex adj. *The middle of the land, or country, Plin. 3, 1.*

Mediterraneus, a, um. adj. [qu. in mediâ terrâ] (1) *In the middle of the land, far from the sea.* (2) *That liveth far from the sea.* (1) ¶ *Nascitur plumbum in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferium, Cic.* (2) *Mediterranci mare esse non credunt, Id. N. D. 1, 31.* ¶ *Mediterraneum mare, the sea which divideth Europe from Africa, Plin.*

¶ *Meditærræus*, a, um. adj. *Fest. ex Sisen. † Mediterraneus.*

* *Meditator*, ari, âtus sum. dep. [qu. meditor, à Gr. μελετᾶν, modulator, canto, meditor] (1) *To meditate, muse, think upon, or forecast.* (2) *To exercise, or practise.* (3) *To play upon an instrument.* (1) ¶ *Meditari secum, quo pacto ferant, to forecast with themselves, Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 12. Causam meditari, to study how to plead his cause, Id. Adelph. 2, 1, 41. § Causam adversus aliquem, Cic. ¶ Ad aliquid meditari, to study what to answer to a thing, Id. Fam. 2, 2. de sua ratione, how to order his matters, Id. Fam. 1, 8. de ducibus hostium, what defense to make concerning them, Id. Meditor esse affabilis, I study to be affable, Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 8. Meditabar quomodo loquar, I studied how to speak, Cic. § ut accusarem, to plot, or design, Plaut. Meditari exilium, to design, Cic. fugam, Col. 19, 8. ¶ insidias, dolum alicui, to contrive against one, Virg. Ecl. 5, 60. ¶ Ausidus diluviem meditatur agris, designeth a deluge over the fields, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 28. pœnam in fratrem, Cic. Tusc. 4. arma ad Indos, to design an expedition to India, Propert. 3, 3, 1. (2) *Ad cursuram meditabor me, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 34. ¶ Alio vultu, alio incessu esse meditabatur, be practised to alter his look and gait, Id. Meditari amorem, to practise love, Virg. AEn. 4, 171. (3) ¶ Musam meditari avenâ, Virg. Ecl. 1, 2. arundine, Ibid. 6, 8. to tune verses on a pipe. ¶ Meditor & melito; ut putat Plinius; meditantem esse secum cogitantem, melitantem, voce dicentem.**

Meditrina, æ. f. *The goddess of physick, Fest. nomen officii, Scal. ut sit meditrina studium & cura medendi, sicut lavatrina lavandi.*

Meditrinalia, òrum. n. pl. *Feasts, or sacred rites, of the goddess Meditrina. Quod hoc die solitum vinum novum & vetus degustari medicamenti causâ, Varr.*

Meditullium, i. n. [ex medium, & tullium, productio vocis, Cic. meditullium qu. meditellium, à Tellus, Fest.] Hinc μεσούγιον, meditullium, mediterraneum, Cels. the very middle.

* *Medium*, i. n. (1) *The midst, or middle of a thing.* (2) *That which is placed in the middle.* (3) *What is common to several.* (4) ¶ *The publick.* (1) *Per medium densi populi, Catull.* (2) *Virtus est medium vitiorum utrinque reductum, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 9. (3) ¶ Nec signare quidem, aut paritri limite campum Fas erat; in medium quærebant, Virg. Geor. 1, 126. (4) ¶ Aurum Italicis totum, medium provincialibus reddidit, Capitol. in Pio, c. 4. sed novè hoc dictum Casaub. observat. Medium campi, Tac. 1, 64. montium, paludum, Id. diei, Liv. Cic. in pl. media.*

* *Medius*, a, um. adj. [à Gr. μέσος] (1) *The middle.* (2) *Middling, ordinary, not singular.* (3) *Equally suited, or inclined.* (4) *Common, very frequent.* (5) *General.* (6) *Meditating, or determining.* (7) *Neutral, of neither part.* (8) *Middle aged.* (1) *Medius dies, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30. Media nox, Cæs.* (2) ¶ *Innocentiâ eximius, sanctitate præcipuus, eloquentiâ medius, Patere. 2, 29. (3) Medium erat Anco ingenium, Liv. 1, 32. Pacis eras mediûsque belli, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 28. (4) ¶ Non sunt quæsitæ ex occulto aliquo genere literarum, sed sumptæ de medio, Cic. pro Domo, 54. (5) *Medio responso, Liv. 39, 39. (6) = Sequenter ille & media litium manus, Quint. 12, 8. ¶ Mediis amicis iurgia finire, Cassiod. (7) = Ipse medius & neutrius partis, Suet. Cæs. 75. (8) Qui post mediam ætatem mediam mulierem ducit domum, &c. Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 40. ¶ Medium arripere, to seize one by the middle, Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 18. amplecti, to take one about the middle, Id. Andr. 1, 1, 106. disruncare, to cut one in two in the middle, Plaut. Medius disrumpi, to burst in the middle, Id. Poni contra medium diem, Col. Ad medium conversa diem, Virg. Geor. 3. towards the south. ¶ Media regio diei, the southern region, Lucr. 6, 723. Frigoribus mediis, in the middle of winter, Virg. Ecl. 10, 65. Medio æstu, in the heat of the day, Id. Geor. 1, 297. In mediâ potione, in the middle of her draught, Id. Medium sermonem abruptere, to break off in the middle of the speech, Virg. AEn. 4, 388. ¶ Mediâ nuborum in nocte, amongst the blackest clouds, Id. Geor. 1, 328. Medii hostes, & medius hostis, the midst of the enemy, Id. In mediâ morte, in the greatest danger of death, Id. AEn. 2, 533. Ex mediâ morte reservatus, rescued from the very jaws of death, Cic. Quæ sunt ex mediâ laude justitiæ, which are some of the most commendable things under the head of justice, Id. Quæ sunt è mediis C. Cæsaris partibus, they are as deeply engaged as any on Cæsar's side, Id. § Medius vir, Catull. obsecr. In medio omnibus palma est posita, free for every one to strive for, Ter. In medium aliquid afferre, for publick benefit, Cic. Off. 1, 22. Consulere in medium, for the publick good, Virg. AEn. 11, 335. Quærere in medium, to get for the common stock, Id. Geor. 1, 126. Tabulæ sunt in medio, are ready to be produced, Cic. Verr. 4. Dicendi omnis ratio in medio posita est, is plain, Id. de Orat. 1. Voluptates in medio sitæ sunt, easy to be had, Id. Ex medio comœdia res arcescit, taketh its subject from common life, Hor. E medio excedere, to die, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 14. De medio tolli, to be put to death, Id. E medio discedere, to retire to a private life, Suet. Recede de medio, interpose not yourself, Id. Proferre in medium, Id. dare, Lucr. to make publick. Procedere in medium, to make one's appearance, Cic. venire, Id. Rem in medio ponere, to give an account of a thing publickly, Id. Rem in medio relinquere, to leave it undetermined, Sall. In medio relinquere, to speak in general, naming no body, Cic. In medio sit, let it remain undecided, Suet. Inter bellum & pacem medium nihil est, there is no mean, Cic. ¶ Medius Titan venientis & actæ noctis, midnight, Ov. medius, one of neither faction, Cic. Medium tempus, time since a thing was done, Plin. jun. Mediæ artes, neither good nor bad, Quint. Media officia, that arrive at the perfection of virtue,**

Cic. Medium responsum, doubtful, Liv. 39, 39. sermo, Plin. jun. Plus mediâ parte, half, Ov. Met. 3, 43. Gratia media, small thanks, Liv. Mediarum facultatum dominus, owner of ordinary possessions, Col. ¶ Media vocabula, Gell. words used in a good, or bad, sense, as valetudo, facinus, gratia, &c.

Mediusfidius, adv. *id. quod mehercule, nam Dius Fidius est Διός, i. e. Jovis, Fidius, i. e. Filius, antiq. enim sæpe d literam pro l ponebant, Fest. Me verò vel pronomen est, ut sit ellipsis ita supplenda. Ita me Dius Fidius amet, ut Mehercules, Ita me Hercules juret, Fest. ¶ Mediusfidius virorum propria juratio, ut foeminarum ædopol, ecastor, ejuno, Charif. By Hercules, Cic.*

Medixtuticus, i. m. *The chief magistrate among the Campanians, Liv. Vid. Mediastuticus.*

* *Medulla*, æ. f. [à μελός, medulla, Can. inserto d] (1) *The marrow in the bones.* (2) *Analog. In herbs, or trees, the pitb, or heart.* (3) *Flour, meal.* (4) *Met. The quintessence, or prime, of any thing.* (1) *Olla vides regum vacuis exhausta medullis, Juv. 8, 90. Medullam lassitudo perbibit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 16. (2) Plin. (3) = Quæ frumenta sicca moluntur, plus farinæ reddunt, quæ falsâ aquâ (parfa candidiorem medullam, Id. 18, 9. (4) Medulla lanæ, Id. Suadæ medulla, Enn. ap. Cic. ¶ § Metaph. Mihi hæres in medullis, I love you in my heart, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. In medullis populi Romani ac visceribus hærebant, very dear to the Romans, Id. Philipp. 1, 15. In mediis litium medullis versantur, conversant about the chief points of causes, Quint. 2, 1. Medulla lini, the tear of flax, Plin.*

* ¶ *Medullaris*, e. adj. *Ad medullas pertiens, Apul. Met. 7. Ut usque plagarum mihi medullaris insideret dolor. Pertaining to the marrow, inward, medullary. † Intimus.*

* ¶ *Medullatus*, us. m. *Fat, full of marrow, Bibl.*

* *Medullitus*, adv. *i. e. ex intimis medullis. Intimately, to the very marrow, deeply, heartily, affectionately, cordially. Ut videas eam medullitus me amare, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 86. Versus propinas flammeos medullitus, Enn. ap. Non.*

* † *Medullo*, ære. æt. *To take out the marrow, Enn. † Emedullo, Plin.*

* *Medullifus*, a, um. adj. *Full of marrow. Medullifus humerus, Cels. 8, 1.*

* *Medullula*, æ. f. dim. ¶ *Anseris medullula mollior, softer than the finest down, Catull. 23, 2.*

* *Megälēsia*, òrum. n. pl. *Liv. Megälēsia, Cic. qui & ludi Megälēses; μεγάλησιον ejus templum, ὁ ναὸς τῆς μεγάλης θεᾶς, scil. Pessinunte, unde advecta Romam, Varr. Ploys in honour of Cybele, on the fourth day of April, Ov. Fast. 4, 355.*

* *Megälium*, ii. n. [μεγαλεῖον, Gr. à magnificentiâ sic dict. al. à Megaleo inventore] *A sweet ointment, Plin. 13, 1.*

* *Megäiōgraphia*, æ. f. [ex μέγας magnus, & γράφω scribo] *A drawing of pictures at large, Vitruv. 7, 4.*

* *Megistānes*, um. n. pl. [ex μέγιστος, maximus, q. d. maximates, uti optimates] *Princes, peers, states, nobles, grantees, Suet. Cal. 5.*

Meherclè, *Meherculè*, *Meherculēs*. adv. [q. d. Ita me Hercules juret, Fest. vel ut me sit à Gr. μεῖ, per Herculem] *So help me Hercules, Cic. ¶ Viri per Herculem, mulieres per Castorem, utrique per Pollucem, jurare soliti, Gell. 11, 6. ¶ Vid. Mediusfidius.*

Meiens, tis. part. [à seq.] *Pissing, Catull. 94.*

Meio, ère, miētum. neut. [vel à meo, quod urina per venas meat; vel à μῖ in formâ constructâ à μῖν aquæ, quæ & Latinis interdum urinam sign.] *To make water, or urine; to piss. ¶ Meiere eodem, cum eadem coire, Horat. Sat. 2, 7, 52.*

* *MEL*, mellis. n. [à μέλι, i. abscesso] (1) *Honey.* (2) *Met. Sweets of poetry.* (3) *The*

the juice of the flowers of lilies. (4) *A darling*, a word of endearment, *my sweetest, my honey*.

(1) *Melle dulcior*, *Cic. de Sen.* 10. (2) *Poëtica mella*, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 19, 44. (3) *Plin.* 21, 19. (4) = *Mel ac delicias tuas tulit*, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. Si absum laud recusem quin mihi male sit, mel meum, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 8. ¶ *Hoc juvat & melli est, extremely pleasing to me*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 32. ¶ In melle sunt linguæ litæ vestræ atque orationes, lacteque: corda felle sunt lita, atque acerbæ aceto, *your words are milk and honey, your hearts gall and vinegar*, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 76.

* *Melænaëtos*, i. m. [*ex μέλας niger, & αετός aquila*] *The black eagle, the least, but best, sort of eagles*, *Plin.* 10, 3.

* *Melampphyllon*, i. n. [*à foliorum nigredine dict. sc. à μέλας niger, & φύλλον folium*] *herbam quæ alio nomine dic. Acanthus*, *Plin.* 22, 22.

* *Melampōdion*, ii. n. [*à Melampode inventore*] *An herb called black bellflower*, *Plin.* 25, 5. *Lat. Veratrum nigrum*.

Melampsythium, ii. n. *Passi genus suum saporem, non vini, referens*, *Plin.* 14, 9.

* *Melampus*, i. m. [*i. e. nigripes, ex μέλας niger, & πῦς pes*] *Blackfoot, a dog's name*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 205.

* || *Melampyron*, i. n. [*ex μέλας niger, & πυρὸς triticum*] *atrum frumentum. An herb full of branches, having seed like fenugreek; a weed, hurtful to corn, called cowwheat, but by others horseflower*, *Dodon.*

* || *Melænaëtos*, i. m. *The hawk called a faker*, *Jun. Vid. Melænaëtos*.

* *Melanchætes*, æ. m. [*i. e. atripilus, ex μέλας niger, & χαίτη coma*] *Blackcoat, a dog's name*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 232.

* *Melanchlæus*, a, um. adj. [*μελάγχλαιος, Gr. sc. nigrâ chlænâ indutus; à μέλας niger, & χλαίνα tunica*] *A blackcoat, one that weareth black*, *Mela* 2, 1.

* *Melancholia*, æ. f. [*à μέλαινα χολή, sc. atra bilis*] *Melancholy, black choler, a kind of madness rising from madness*, *Plin. Lat. Atra bilis*.

* *Melancholiicus*, a, um. adj. *Melancholick, full of black choler, sad*. *Aristoteles ait omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 33.

* *Melancōryphus*, i. m. *ficedula avis [μελανκόρυφος, Gr. qu. κορυφήν μέλαιναν, i. e. verticem nigrum habet]*, *Plin.* 19, 29. *Lat. Atricapilla, Fesl.*

* *Melandrys*, yos. m. [*ex μέλας niger, & δρυς quercus*] *Lat. nigra quercus, thynni genus grandissimum, qu. carnem habet cæsis quernis affulis simillimam. The largest sort of tunny*, *Plin.* 9, 15.

* *Melandryum*, i. n. [*ab eodem*] (1) *An herb growing among corn and in meadows, with a white flower; some take it for the black pith of an oak, or for heart of oak*. (2) *Also the body of the tunnyfish cut into slices and powdered, the neck and belly being first taken away*. (1) *Plin.* 26, 7. (2) *Mart.* 3, 77.

* *Melania*, æ. f. [*à μέλας, niger*] *Blackness, a black speck, or spot*, *Plin.* 24, 8.

* *Melānion*, ii. n. *Theophr. Leg. & divifim, μέλανιον. The black violet*, *Plin.* 21, 21.

* *Melanthemon*, i. n. [*à μέλας, i. e. mali odore, & anthemis quod ab ἀνθος flos*] *Plin.* 22, 21.

* || *Melanthinum oleum*. è *Melanthio* factum; *ελαιον μελάνθινον*, *Diosc.* 1, 37.

* *Melanthion*, ii. n. [*à μέλας niger, & ἀνθος flos*] *The herb giub, coriander of Rome, pepperwort*, *Plin.* 20, 17. & *Col.* 10, 245.

* *Melānūrus*, i. m. [*ἀπὸ τῆς μελαίνης ἕρως, sc. à nigrâ caudâ dict.* *Col.*] *A kind of perches which some call ruffs; it is also taken for the sea bream*. ¶ *Ennius licenter producit primam, & corripit penultimam. Melanurum, turdum, merulam, timbramque marinam. Rectè Lipsius in 3 Opp. Haud facillè parvus melanurus fallitur arce. || Also a kind of serpent*

in Africk, less than a viper, but more deadly, *Cacl.* 25, 33.

* *Meliaprium*, ii. n. [*ex μέλον malum, & ἄριον pyrum*] *A pearmain, a pear apple, or apple pear*, *Plin.* 15, 14.

* || *Melœium*, i. n. dim. [*à mel*] *A coaxing word, my sweet honey*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* *Mèle*, nom. pl. n. à sing. melos. *Tunes, notes*. ¶ *Mufæ mèle*, *Lucr.* 2, 412. ¶ *Cyanea*, *Ibid.* 1, 504. *Vid. Melos*.

* *Mèleagris*, idis. f. *Col.* 8, 2. pl. *Mèleagrides*, um. f. pl. *Plin.* 10, 26. [*à sing. μελεαγρίς*] *Gallinæ Africanæ five Numidicæ, Varr. Has Ovid. sorores Meleagri fuisse fabulatur. A Guinea, or Turkey, hen*.

* *Mèles*, vel *Mēlis*, is. f. *Varr. bestia*. [*à μέλι, mel, quod favos petat, & assidue mella captet; vel ex μέλον, malum, quod sit corpore mali instar rotundo*, *Isid.*] *A badger, gray, or brock. Venator captâ melle superbus adest*, *Mart.* 10, 37. *conf. Plin.* 8, 38. *Borick. ad Petron.* p. 391.

Meliæteus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Meles, a river near Smyrna, whence because born there Homer had his name Melesigenes*. ¶ *Meliæteæ chartæ*, *Homer's verses*, *Tibull.* 4, 200.

* || *Meliætor*, ari. dep. [*à μελετώ*] *To sing, pipe, or play tunes, as fiddlers do* *Fulg.* 4. *Canō*.

* || *Mēlia terra*, *Plin.* 35, 6. *Lat. melinum, voc. [μελία γῆ vel μελῖς, Gr. à Melo insulâ]* *A kind of earth*.

Meliæus, a, um. adj. *Of Melibæa, a city of Magnesia, famous for the purple dye. Melibæa purpura*, *Lucr.* 2, 499. & *Virg. Æn.* 5, 251.

Melicæ gallinæ. *Turkey hens*, *Col.* 8, 2.

Melicembales, um. n. pl. vel *meliceribali, drum, as Dalechamptius readeth it. A kind of shellfish, twinkles*, *Plin.* 37, 2.

* *Meliçeria*, æ. f. *vid. Cels.* 5, 26. [*à favo, cui similis, qu. ex melle & cerâ*] vel *Meliçeris*, idis. f. *Plin.* 20, 21. ita dict. quod mellis crassitudinem & colorem refert. *A kind of imposthume, or sore, out of which runneth matter like honey*.

* *Meliçlōros*, i. m. [*ex μέλι mel, & χλωρός viridis*] *A sort of precious stone*, *Plin.* 37, 11.

* *Meliçhros*, otis. m. [*ex μέλι mel, & χρῶμα color*] *A precious stone of a yellow colour like honey*, *Lucr.* 4, 1153. *sed literis Gr.*

Meliçhrys, is. f. *gemma quæ ex India nascitur, quasi per aurum sincero melle translucens. [à μέλι, mel, & χρῶμα aurum]* *A stone in India of the topaz kind*, *Plin.* 37, 9.

* || *Meliçraton*, i. n. [*à μέλι, mel, & ἐράννυμι, misceo; Lat. aqua multa dict.*] *A drink made of water and honey boiled together, a kind of mead*, *Isid.* 20, 3. ¶ *Meliçraton ad usum præsentem fiebat; Hydromeli ad vetustatem servabatur*, *Gorrb.*

* *Mēicus*, a, um. adj. [*ex μέλος, carmen*] *Tuneful, harmonious. Melici sonores*, *Lucr.* 3, 335. *Poëma melicum*, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 1.

* *Mēilōtos*, i. f. [*qu. dulcis & mellea lotus*, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 440. *ex μέλι mel, & λωτός lotus*] *Lat. Sertula campana dic.* *Plin.* 34, 4. *The herb melilot*.

* *Mēlimēli*, reff. *Mēlōmēli*, n. [*est enim à μέλον & μέλι*] *The syrup of quinces preserved in honey*, *Col.* 12, 45.

* *Mēlimēlum*, i. n. [*ex μέλι mel, & μέλον malum*] (1) *A kind of sweet apple, the apple of paradise, a honey apple*. (2) *Some take it for the quince apple made into marmalade in the place cited*. (1) *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 31. *Mala mustea quæ nunc melimela dicuntur à sapore melleo*, *Plin.* 15, 14. (2) *Mart.* 7, 25.

* *Melina*, æ. f. [*μελίνα, Gr. vel à colore mali maturo, flavo, scil. vel à Melo insulâ dictum*] *A kind of garment of a yellowish, or whiteish, colour; [vel à μέλον ovis, ut sit id. quod μελωτή, i. e. pellis ovina; vel à mele, i. e. taxo, ut sit mellina pellis*, *Plaut. Epid.* 1,

1, 21.] = *Vidulus, Id.* || *a sheep, or badger, skin; a budget, or knapsack, made of such a skin*. *Manica scortea, Scal.* [*vel à μέλι mel, sc. potio ex melle*] *meath, or mead, a drink made of honey*, *Plaut.* [*vel à μέλος, canticum, carmen; est enim melina genus tibie acutissimi soni*], || *a kind of shrill pipe, a flageolet, Fesl.*

* *Mēline*, es. f. [*μελίνη, Gr. à μέλι mel*] *id quod melissophyllon, herba, quam, ut ait Varro, alii apiastrum, alii melinem appellant. Balmint, balmgentle*.

* *Mēlinum*, i. n. [*ex μέλον, malum*] (1) *An oil, or ointment, of the blossoms of apples, or quinces*. (2) *A very white colour used by painters*. (3) *Balmgentle, or mint*. (1) *Vid. Plin.* 23, 6. & 15, 1. (2) *Vid. Eund.* 35, 6. (3) = *Apiastrum alii meliphyllon, al. melissophyllon, quidam melinum appellant*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

* || *Mēlinus*, a, um. adj. [*non à μέλι, mel, sed à μέλον, malum, unde μελίνος, color mali maturi, sc. flavus, five helvus, non gilvus, ut vult Serv. dic. etiam Græcè μελίζων, μελωεὶδης, μελωφ*] *Tellur, Dig.*

* *Melinus*, a, um. adj. [*pertinens ad melem animal*] *Melina, scil. pellis*, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 21. ubi *Turneb.* leg. *me'lina, i. e. potio melle admixta, Scal. melinam interpr. manticam scorteam, Gr. μελωτήν à μέλον, ovis, sc. ex pelle ovina factam. Made of a sheep skin, made of a badger skin*.

Mēlior, & hoc *Mēlius*, comp. à bonus. [*ab ἀμείνων Tarentinis ἀμύνων, menior quod postea melior, Scal. à malo, ut optimus ab opto, Voff.*] (1) *Better, most excellent, superiour, more valiant*. (2) *More expert, or skillfull*. (3) *More just, or upright*. (4) *Better in beat*. (5) *Biger in quantity, or number*. (1) ¶ *Dexterior qui visus eum dede neci, melior vacuâ sine regnet in aulâ*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 90. *Cervus pugnâ melior*, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 10, 34. (2) *Jaculo incedit melior*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 68. (3) = *Non illo melior quisquam, nec amantior æqui*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 322. (4) *Neque vigilando melior fit æger, sed per se, si melior est, vigilat*, *Cels.* ¶ *Quando æger febricitat, quando melior est*, *Id.* 3, 6. (5) *Melior pars diei*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 156. *Melior pars quæritis quid expediat*, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 15. *De cæteris ut a nobis vide Bonus*. ¶ *Ager melior, more fertile*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 12. *Melior sententia, more proper*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 35. *canor, sweeter*, *Lucr.* 4, 182. *In causâ meliore esse, to be in a better condition*, *Id.* *Meliore conditione aliquid vituperare, with more reason*, *Brut.* *ad Cic. tempus, more seasonable*, *Hor. fides, truer*, *Ovid.* *Animo meliore aliquid ferre, more patiently*, *Id.* *Meliores cæpere, bonister*, *Phædr.* *In melius orsa reflectere, to change what one hath begun for the better*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 632. *In melius consilia referre*, *Id.* 1, 285. *Ad melius transcurrere, to more daintly far*, *Hor. Kinder, or better natured*, *Hor. ibat excellens*. § *Melior famâ, of a clearer reputation*, *Hor. Pedum melior motu, nimbler*, *Virg. Miseros meliora sequuntur, a happier fate*, *Id. Æn.* 12, 153.

Mēliōresco, Ære. neut. *To grow better, to improve, or mend*, *Col.* 2, 10.

|| *Mēliōio*, Ære. act. *To better a thing, or make it better; to meliorate, or improve*, *Ulp.*

* || *Mēliphylla*, drum. plur. n. ap. *Virg.* vulgò leg. corr. *pro melissophylla, idque per Sync. ex melissophylla. Vid. Melissophyllon. The herb balmint, balmgentle*.

† *Melipontus*, i. m. *Funes, torcules, melipontos, subductarios*, *Cato. Vid. Melipontus*.

* *Mēlis*, is. f. *Varr. ex meles; (sc. scrib. & meles, melis, ap. vett. & melo, Isid.) A gray, a brock, a badger. Vid. Meles*.

* *Melis hasta*. [*à ligno mali dicta, Fesl. à μελίς, malus, Scal. leg. melia, à μελία, fraxinus; ut sit hasta fraxinea, qualis Pelias hasta*, *Ov. Hom. de Achille, Σείων Πηλιάδα μελίην*]

μελίν] *A spear, pike, or lance, made of ash*, Mart. 10, 37.

* *Melissophyllum*, i. n. [ἀ μέλισσα, apis, ἔ φύλλον, folium] *The same with the apiastrum, or citrigo, an herb which bees are mightily taken with, balmgently, item parsley*, si Litt. audiamus. *Trita melissophylla*, Virg. Geor. 4, 63. sicut restituit Heinfs. è MSS. per Sync. Malè vulgò melissophylla cum damno quantitatis.

Melitæus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Malta*. [ex insulâ Melitâ] unde ¶ Catelli melitæi, lapdogs, Plin. 3, 26.

Melitensis, e. adj. Id. ¶ Vestis melitensis, a curious sort of garment made at Malta, Cic. Verr. 2, 72. Rosa melitensis, an excellent sort of rose growing there, Id.

* *Melites*, is. m. [ita dict. à colore mali cydonei, quod μέλον κατ' ἐξοχὴν dicitur] *A precious stone of the colour of an orange, or quince*, Plin. 37, 11.

Melitesius, a, um. adj. al. à Melite insulâ. *Melitesia coralia*, Grat. Cyn. 404.

* *Melittites*, is. m. [μελιτίτης, Gr. sc. οἶνος] (1) *A drink made of honey and wine, &c. a kind of metheglin*. (2) Also a precious stone yielding a liquor of a sweet taste like honey. (1) Quid distat à mulso, & modum conficiendi Plin. doct. 14, 9. (2) Melittites lapis succum dulcem melitumque tulus, Id. 36, 19.

* *Melittion*, ōnis. m. [ex μέλισσα, apiarium] *A place where bees are kept, or where their hives stand; a beegarden*. — Μελιττώνας ita facere oportet, quos alii Μελιττοφεία appellant, eandem rem quidam mellaria, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

* *Melitturgus*, i. m. [ἀ μέλι, mel, ἔ ἔργον, opus] *He that bath the charge and ordering of honey, a bee-merchant*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. Lat. Mellarius vocatur, Id.

* † *Melium*, i. n. [ἀ μέλον οvis] cingulum ex corio firmo cum clavis capitatis. *A dog's collar made of leather with nails in it*, Varr. R. R. 1, 5. In quibusdam edit. mælium, leg. q. v. vid. ἔ mulso quod rectius teste Festo.

Meliūs, adv. [comp. à bene] *Better in all respects*. ¶ *Meliūs dicere*, Hor. vivere, Id. § *Meliūs æquius, with more justice and equity*, Cic. *Meliūs se habent, they are in a better case*, Id. *Res meliūs it, it goes better*, Id. expedite, with better success, easily, swimmingly. *Suadere meliūs, to give better counsel*, Hor. *Meliūs, pejūs, profit, oblit, be it better, or worse*, Ter. *Meliūs canemus, more conveniently*, Virg. § *O rare causas meliūs, with greater eloquence*, Id. scribere, Hor. *Meliūs fecit magnas res, ordereth them more cleverly*, Id. *Malunt meliūs sibi esse, Ter. Meliūs est ei factum, be is amended, or recovered*, Cic. *Erit isti morbo meliūs, Plaut. Meliūs credo fore, I believe she will be better in health*, Id. § *Leni præcordia mulso Prolueris meliūs, Hor. Non compositus meliūs cum Bitho Bacchius, Id. Aurum irrepertum & sic meliūs situm, Id. Contractâ meliūs parvâ cupidine vestigalia porrigam, Id. Campestris meliūs Scythæ vivunt, Id. Soles meliūs nitent, Id. Hoc faciens vivam meliūs, Id. Valdiūs oblectat populum meliūsque moratur, Id. — Aucrūs arque Dī meliūs fecere, Id. Accipit nemo meliūs, Ter. Meliūs te posse negares, bis tēque exortum frustra, Id.*

Meliūsulē, adv. dim. [à meliūs] (1) *Somewhat, or a little, better in health*. (2) *More largely*. (1) Quom meliūsulē tibi esset, Cic. Fam. 16, 5. (2) Meliūsulē quā iam erat bibere, Plaut. Mest. 2, 4, 51.

Meliūsculus, a, um. adj. dim. [à melior] (1) *Something better*. (2) *In a state, or condition, something better*. (3) *Something better in health*. (1) Meliūsculus est, Plaut. Cure. 4, 2, 3. (2) Rem tuam facies ex malâ meliūsculam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 6. (3) Qui meliūsculus esse cœpit, adjicere debet exercitationem, Cels.

* ¶ *Melizōmum*, i. n. [ex μέλι mel, ἔ

ζωμός jusculum] *A decoction, or broth, made of honey*. Adjicere melizomum parum vini, Apic. 1, 2.

* *Mellarium*, i. n. *The place where bees are kept to make honey, a beestall*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

* *Mellarius*, a, um. adj. *Serueing, or belonging, to honey*. Vasa mellaria, quæ & apitaria, Plin. 21, 14.

* *Mellarius*, i. m. *A boneymaker, or seller; a beemaster*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

* *Mellatio*, ōnis. f. *The time of taking honey, or driveing of the hives*, Col. 11, 2. Plin. 11, 15.

* *Melleus*, a, um. adj. *Of honey, like honey, sweet; yellow, of a dark yellow*. Melleus sapor, odor, color, Plin. 15, 14. & 11, 16.

* *Melliculum*, i. n. dim. blandientis. [à mel] *My pretty little honey, my dear, my sweetheart*. Meum corculum, meum melliculum, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 14.

* *Mellifer*, era, um. adj. [ex mel, ἔ fero] *That beareth, bringeth, or maketh, honey*. Melliferæ apes, Ov. Met. 15, 383.

¶ *Mellificatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *The making of honey*, Varr. ap. Litt.

Mellificium, ii. n. *The making, or working, of honey*. Ad mellificium thymum aptissimum, Varr. 3, 16. in pl. Col. 3, 16.

Mellifico, are. act. i. e. mel facio. *To make honey*, In vitâ Virg. & Plin. 11, 18.

Mellificus, a, um. adj. *That maketh honey*. Opus mellificum, Col. 9, 13. Locus mellificus, Id. 9, 8.

* *Mellifluens*, tis. adj. *Sweet of speech, eloquent*. Mellifluens Nestor, Auson. Ep. 16, 14. ex illo Hom. τῷ καὶ μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέειν αὐδῇ.

¶ *Mellifluus*, a, um. adj. *Flowing with honey, that which dropeth honey, delicious, sweet*. Homerus melliflui oris, Boetib. 5, 2.

* *Melligenus*, a, um. adj. [ex mel, ἔ genus] *Of the same kind with honey, like honey*. Pilula melligeni succi, Plin. 16, 7.

Melligo, gnis. f. (1) *The gum, or juice, of trees, wherewith bees daub their hives on the inside*. (2) Also the juice of the unripe grape. (1) Plin. 11, 6. (2) Id. 12, 27.

* *Mellillus*, a, um. adj. dim. [à mellina, qu. mellinula, mellilla, Meurs.] *My sweetest, my darling, my honey*. Mea vita, mea mellilla, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 47.

* † *Mellina*, æ. f. sc. potio. *A kind of mead*, Plaut. al. scrib. melina, quod vid.

* † *Mellinum*, i. n. *A garment of the colour of honey*, al. leg. melinum. Vid. Melinus.

* ¶ *Mellinus*, a, um. adj. ¶ *Fomenta mellina, plasters, or poultices, perhaps of honey, to discuss acbes, or pains*, Veg.

* *Mellitulus*, a, um. adj. dim. ¶ *Corpusculum mellitulum, vox blandientis*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 19. *My sweetheart, my honey*. ¶ *Mellitula, my sweet mijs, my pretty honey*, Apul. Met. 3.

* *Mellitius*, a, um. adj. ¶ *ssimus, sup. (1) Preserved, or sweetened, with honey*. (2) *Of a honey taste*. (3) Met. *Delicious, lovely*. (1) Pane egeo jam mellitis potiore placentis, Hor. Epist. 1, 10, 11. (2) — Melittes lapis succum remittit dulcem mellitumque, Plin. 36, 19. Mellitissimum suavius, Apul. Asin. p. 46. (3) Mellitus, Cic. Att. 1, 18. passer, Catull. 3, 6. Mellita puella, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 47.

* ¶ *Mellona*, æ. f. *The goddess of bees and honey*, Arnob.

* *Mēlo*, ōnis. m. [à μέλον, malum, cui simile est] *A melon, a delicious sort of pompon, a muskmelon*. De eorum satione & culturâ, vid. Pallad. 1, 4. tit. 9.

* ¶ *Mēodus*, a, um. adj. [à μέλος, carmen, ἔ ὠδή, cantus] *Melodious, warbling, welltuned*. Ulysses linquit canentes melodas virgines, Auson. de Prof. 16. † *Suaviter modulans, harmonicos*.

* ¶ *Mēolontha*, æ. f. μενολόνη ἐκ τῆς τῆς

μελεῶν ονθήρας, Eust.] *A beetle, a maybug*, Joël. 2, 25. Jun.

* *Mēlōmēli*, indecl. [à μέλον, malum, præsertim cotoneum, ἔ μέλι, mel] *Quiddany, marmelade*, Col. 12, 45. ¶ *Al. scrib. melomel*.

* *Mēlōmēlum*, i. n. mali genus à sapore. [à μέλον, malum, ἔ μέλι, mel] *A sweeting, a sweet apple*, Plin. 15, 14.

* *Mēlōpēpo*, ōnis. m. in pl. acc. melopeponas. [à μέλον, malum, ἔ πέπον, pepo, quod sit pepo mali cotonei effigie, teste Plin.] *A melon, or garden cucumber; a sort of pompon like a quince, a muskmelon*, Plin. 19, 5.

* *Mēlos*, n. def. Hor. ablat. melo, pl. mele, Lucr. 2, 504. & alibi. [à μέλος, membrum, est enim oratio membræ incisa; vel à ἡλὸν dictio, uti ἔπος & verbum & carmen sign.] *Melody, harmony, a song, or tune; singing in measure, or tuneable singing; musick*. Longum melo dicere, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 2. ¶ *Scriptit egregium melos, wrote admirable verses*, Phædr. 4, 21, 2. Luscino melos datur, melody, Id. 3, 18, 11. † *Est & m. g. Habere debent quoddam melos*, Cat. ap. Non.

* ¶ *Mēlōia*, æ. f. [μελωτή, Gr. i. e. pellis ovina, à μέλον, ovis] *A sheepskin, or felt*, Bibl. † *Meltom, pro meliorem, dicebant vet. Fest. Rectius meliom, Scal.*

* † *Mēlum*, i. n. ductor melorum. *A song, or tune*, Isid. † *Melos*.

* *Membrana*, æ. f. [quod membra tegat, Prisc.] (1) *A membrane, the upper and little thin skin of any thing*. (2) *The peel of wood between the bark and the tree*. (3) *Parchment, or vellum*. (4) *The surface, or outmost shape, of a thing; the Epicurean effluvia*. (1) Oculos membranæ tenuissimis vestivit & sepelit, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. conf. Cels. 4, 1. (2) Plin. 16, 14. (3) Positis bicolor membrana capillis, Pers. 3, 10. ¶ *De inventione membranæ, quæ vice chartæ esset, vid. Plin. 12, 11. & B. Hieron. Ep. 43. ad Chromatum, Jovinum, & Eusebium, scribens*. (4) Lucr. 4, 48. *Vide, si placet, locum integrum*. ¶ *Ligneæ membrana, the ligneous substance in the middle of a walnut*, Plin. 15, 23.

* *Membranaceus*, a, um. adj. *Like parchment, or a thin skin, skinny*. ¶ *Membranaceæ pinnæ, skinny wings, such as a bat hath*, Plin. 10, 61. *Membranaceus cortex, a bark made up of several films, as is that of the vine*, Id. 16, 31.

* ¶ *Membraneus*, a, um. adj. *Made of parchment, or vellum*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 5.

* *Membranula*, æ. f. dim. [à membrana] *A little skin, a piece of parchment*, Cels. 7, 7.

* ¶ *Membranulum*, i. n. *A little membrane, or skin, that particularly about the heart*, Apul. Met. 6, p. 197.

* ¶ *Membranum*, i. n. *A parchment, or roll*, Ulp. † *Membrana*.

* *Membratim*, adv. (1) *Limb by limb, in pieces, piecemeal*. (2) *From point to point*. (3) *In short clauses, or colons*. (4) *Specifically, particularly*. (1) *Membratim cæsus, Plin. 9, 15. Sensus vitalem membratim deperdere, Lucr. 3, 526. (2) Membratim negotii explicatio, Cic. Part. Orat. 25. (3) § Incisim, membratimve dicere, Id. Or. 63. Membratim, cæsimve, Quint. 9, 4. (4) ¶ Animalium naturæ generatim, membratimque ita se habent, Plin. præm. 1. 12.*

* *Membratūra*, æ. f. *A forming, or shaping, of the limbs*. Aspiciantur, animoque advertantur, quâ membraturâ sint, qui circa eos fontes habitant homines, Vitruv. 8, 5.

* ¶ *Membror*, ari. pass. *To be formed limb by limb, to be shaped in every member, or part*, Censorin. † *Per membra formor*.

* *Membrōsus*, a, um. adj. ior. comp. *Having great members, well limbed, well bung*. Ruaber hortorum cultos, membrōsior æquo, sc. Priapus, Auson. carm. Priap. qui carm. 36. membratim dicitur.

* *MEMBRUM*, i. n. [ex μέρος, quod membra

Ant partes corporis, *qu.* per redupl. μέμερος] *The parts of any thing, (1) As of a human body, a member, a limb. (2) Of a statue. (3) Of the world, the elements. (4) Of an art, or science. (5) Of a house, as a room, a chamber. (6) Of a sentence, as a clause in a period, a colon. (7) Κατ' ἐξοχὴν* pro pudendis. (1) Membrorum, *i. e.* partium corporis alia videntur propter eorum usum à naturâ esse donata; alia, &c. *Cic. de Fin. 3, 18. (2) Suet. Vesp. 1. (3) = Maxima mundi membra, Lucr. 5, 245. (4) = Partes & membra philosophiæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 5. (5) Non adjuncta habere poterat cubicula & ejusmodi membra, Id. Q. frat. 3, 1. (6) Quum Græci κόμματα & μέλα nominant, nos incisæ & membra dicamus, Id. Orat. 66. (7) Alcinoi mirata est filia membrum, Pœt. phal. Epig. 69.*

Mēmēcydon, i. n. The fruit of the shrub κόμμενος, like a medlar, otherwise called arbutus, Plin. 15, 24.

Mēmēt. acc. à pron. Ego, me. *Met.* ad. jicitur. *Me, myself, Sall. B. 4.*

Mēmīni, memento, meminero, meminisse. verb. defect. [*ab ant. meno* fit per redupl. in præter. *memini*] (1) *To remember, or have in memory. (2) To make mention of. (3) To take care, to provide for. (4) An elegant word in giving thanks. (5) Memento, a form in threatening. (6) || In the ancient church, to pray, to remember in one's prayers. (1) § Si dies noctesque memineris, non obliviscere profectò, Cic. Cantando memini me condere soles, Virg. Ecl. 9, 52. Meminisse ut memineris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 52. Minus meminisse videbor constantiæ tuæ, Cic. Numeros memini, si verbo tenerem, Virg. Ecl. 9, 45. De pallâ memento, amabo, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 89. § Memini memoriâ, Plaut. memoriter, Id. Amph. 1, 1, 261. (2) Neque hujus rei meminit usquam poëta ipse, Quint. 11, 2. § De quibus multi meminerunt, Id. (3) Non solum administrator erat illius cupiditatum, verum etiam ipse sui meminerat æquè, Cic. (4) Dum sanitas constabit, pulchre meminero, Phædr. 4, 25. (5) In jus voco te. *LE.* non eo. *ME.* non is? memento, Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 74. ¶ Meminisse jacet, the memory lieth useless, Lucr. 4, 769. (6) Tantum oro, ut cum petitis, Tertulliani peccatoris memineritis, Tertull. de Baptism. extr.*

* *Memnōniæ aves, Solin. Memnōnides, um. pl. Ov. Metam. 13, 169. [à Memnone Æthiopum rege] Birds which came every year out of Æthiopia to Memnon's tomb at Troy, and there fought till they killed one another. Domus Memnoniæ, Prop. 1, 6, 4.*

Mēmōr, ōris. adj. omn. gen. [à memini] (1) *Mindfull, remembering. (2) Thankfull. (3) Proceeding from one mindfull. (4) Lasting, durable, or that makes itself remembered. (1) Fac sis promissi memor, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 66. (2) = Memorem me dices, & gratum, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 44. (4) Oratio memor, Liv. (4) Impressit memorem dente labris notam, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 12. ¶ MEI MEMOR ESTO, Forma receptissima in eccles. antiq. i. e. ora pro me. Vid. August. de Civ. Dei, 21, 27.*

Mēmōrābilis, e. adj. or comp. (1) Fit to be said, or spoken. (2) Fit to be talked of, memorable, note b'e. (3) Brave, renowned. (1) Horcine credibile est, aut memorabile? Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 1. (2) Non fit sine periculo facinus magnum & memorabile, Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 73. Bellicis quàm pacis artibus memorabilior, Liv. 36, 17. (3) = Memorabilis & divina virtus, Cic. Philip. 13, 19.

|| *Mēmōrācūlum, i. n. A memorial, or monument. Sanctissimè sacrorum signa & memoracula custodire, Apul. Apol. p. 497. + Monumentum.*

Mēmōrandus, a, um. part. (1) To be told, to be mentioned. (2) Fit to be told, or recorded; memorable. (3) Renowned, glorious. (1) Memoranda vobis facta, Ov. Met. 13, 13. (2)

Res memoranda novis annalibus, Juv. 2, 102. (3) Juvenis memorande, Virg. Æn. 10, 793. pastor, Id. Geor. 3, 1.

Mēmōrans, tis. particip. Saying, speaking of, relating. Hæc memorans, animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc, Virg. Æn. 10, 680. Memorantibus si fides, Lucan. 7, 192.

Mēmōrātor, ōris. m. verb. He that relateth, or giveth an account. + Tui casus memorator Homerus, Propert. 3, 1, 33.

Mēmōrātrix, icis. f. verb. A declarer, or showrer of. Memoratrix tibia pugnae, Val. Flac. 6, 142.

Mēmōrātus, a, um. part. & adj. || sīmus, sup. (1) Rebeared, spoken of, recounted. (2) || Much spoken of, famous. (1) Quid istis memoratis opus est? Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 40. (2) Ennius in illo memoratissimo libro, Gell. 19, 8. Sepulcrum memoratissimum, Id. 10, 18.

Mēmōrātu. abl. & ui. dat. A rebeared, a remembrance. Versus assiduo memoratu digni, Gell. 10, 4. Istæ lepida sunt memoratui, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 28.

+ *Mēmōrdi, pro momordi, Non. ex Enn. + Mēmōre, pro memoriter, Non. ex Pompil.*

Mēmōria, æ. f. [à memor] (1) Memory, the faculty. (2) Remembrance, a calling to mind. (3) Consciousness, reflection. (4) Memory, as relating to the thing remembered. (5) The time within which a thing is remembered, or the persons remembering in the time. (6) || Memorials, chronicles, records. (7) A sepulchre, or monument. (1) Memoria est per quam animus repetit illa quæ fuerunt, thesaurus rerum inventarum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 5. (2) § Non sum qui oblivionis artem quàm memoriæ malle, Id. (3) Memoria rectè factorum, Id. (4) Memoria prodenda liberis nostris, Id. ad Q. frat. 1, 1. Memoria turpitudinis, Id. nominis alicujus, Id. (5) Vestra patrumque memoriâ, Id. ad Quir. post red. 3. Omnis memoriæ princeps, Id. (6) In veteribus memoriæ princeps, Gell. 4, 16. (7) TROILUS se vivo comparavit memoriam sibi & suis, Liv. ¶ Ut mea memoria est, to the best of my remembrance, C. C. Att. 13, 31. In memoriâ residere, to be well remembered, Idem. Redire in memoriam, Id. Verr. 1, 46. regredi, Plaut. to betink, or recollect, one's self. Publicis literis consignata memoria, the evidence of records, Id.

Mēmōriālis, e. adj. Belonging to memory, or remembrance. ¶ Memorialis liber, a book of remembrance, Suet. Cæs. 56. || Memoriales adjutores, clerks of the treasury, Ap. JCC.

Mēmōriola, æ. f. m. [à memoria] A little, or small, memory. Γεγοντικώτερον est memoriolâ vacillare, Cic. Attic. 12, 1.

|| *Mēmōriōsè. adv. ius, comp. Fest. Mindfully.*

|| *Mēmōriōsus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. Fest. That hath a good memory, Corn. Front. + Bonâ memoriâ præditus.*

Mēmōriter. adv. (1) By heart, without book. (2) Readily, perfectly. (3) Extempore, without premeditation. (1) Memoriter habita oratio, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 19. (2) Cognoscere memoriter, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 6. proferens, Id. Phorm. 2, 2, 47. Meminisse memoriter, Plaut. (3) § Memoriter respondere, Cic. in Vatin. 4. narrare, Id. ¶ Memoriter salutare, without a monitor, or nomenclator, Suet. Nero, 10.

Mēmōro, are. aët. [à memor] (1) To remember. (2) To tell, rehearse, or recite; to make mention, or speak, of. (3) To call, or name. (1) Memorare sign. nunc dicere, nunc memoriæ mandare, Fest. ¶ An certum bujus sign. exemplum ex classe adduci potest, intertus sum. (2) § Nomen tuum primum memora mihi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 42. Mihi causas memora, Virg. Æn. 1, 12. Virozum honoratorum laudes in concione memorare, Cic. de Legg. 2, 24. Cujus de potentiâ memorabo, Tacit.

Ann. 11. (3) Anaxagoræ scrutemur hominem, quam Græci memorant, Lucr. 1, 831. ¶ Memorant, they say, Liv. De naturâ memoravit, he writ of, Cic.

Mēmōror, ari, arius. pass. (1) To be rehearsed, or spoken of. (2) To be a report, or common saying. (3) || To remember. (1) Experiri istuc mavellem me, quàm mi memorarier, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 14. (2) Verum est verbum, quod memoratur, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 32. (3) Vulg. Interpr.

Mēna, æ. f. A little fish, black, or blue, in summer, and white in winter, Plin. 19, 26. Gazza taketh it for a herring, or pilchard.

Mēnda, æ. f. & Mendum, i. n. [cujus de etymo nihil compert.] (1) A blemish, a spot. (2) A fault, a mistake, an error, or escape, in writing. (1) In tote nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov. Amor. 1, 5, 18. (2) Mendum scripturæ lituræ tollitur, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2.

+ *Mendaciōquus, a, um. adj. unde mendaciloquior, us. Telling lies. Nihil mendaciloquius, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 163.*

Mendācium, i. n. [à mendax] An untruth, a deceiving, a story, a lie. Blandæ mendacia linguæ, Ov. Epist. 15, 55. Calidum audiui, herclè, optimum esse mendacium, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 136. Magnum & impudens mendacium, Cic. pro Cluent. 60. ¶ Inter mentiri & mendacium dicere sic distinguit Gell. ex Nig. 11, 11. vir bonus præstare debet, ne mentiat, prudens ne mendacium dicat. Sæpe tamen confunduntur. Sic enim Nep. Mendacium neque dicebat, neque pati poterat, Attic. 15, 1.

Mendāciuncūlum, i. n. ant. Mendāciuncūla, æ. f. A little lie, or invention, Cic. Orat. 2, 59. ubi alii mendaciolis. ¶ Rarò occ.

+ *Mendāculus, i. m. A liar, one apt to tell lies, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Mendax, ācis. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [à mendum, Scal. quod ille à minus ducit; à mendā, Perot.] (1) Lying, deceitfull. (2) Met. Faise, counterfeit, deceiving. (3) Pass. Faise, invented. (1) Mendaci homini, ne verè quidem dicenti credere solemus, Cic. de Div. 2, 71. Tum ego ero mendacissimus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 49. (2) ¶ Fundus mendax, disappointing the expectation, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 30. (3) Parthis mendacior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112. Fui mendax pro te mihi, I deceived my self on your behalf, Ov. Ep. 2, 11. In parentem mendax, lying to her father, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 35. Hujus rei mendax, false in this thing, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 3. Mendax somnus, deceiving by dreams, Tibull. 3, 4, 12. ¶ Murice mendax, that dieth with purple, Mart. 12, 64, 4.

Mendicābūlum, i. n. ¶ Mendicabula hominum, those begerly fellows, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 3.

Mendicans, tis. part. Beging. Ille mendicans penè inventus interiit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 26.

Mendicatio, ōnis. f. verb. A beging, Sen. Ep. 101.

Mendicè. adv. Begerly, Sen. Ep. 33.

Mendicātus, a, um. part. Beged, gotten by beging. Mendicato pascitur ipse cibo, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 14.

+ *Mendicāmonium, ii. n. Beging, the art and trade of beging, begerlyness, Laber. op. Non. + Mendicitas.*

Mendicitas, ātis. f. Extreme poverty, begerlyness. Mendicitatem multi perpetiuntur, ut vivant, Cic. de Fin. 5, 11. ¶ Expugnata paupertas novâ mendicitate revocanda est, Petron. c. 123.

|| *Mendicium, i. n. al. leg. Mendicum. [quod id minus esset velum] A sail which is set in the forepart of a ship, Fest.*

Mendico, are. aët. To beg, to ask alms. ¶ Mendicare in aurem, to beg in one's ear, Juv. 6, 542. Ab aliquo mendicare malum, to provoke one to beat him, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 12.

+ *Mendicor, ari, arius sum. dep. To beg, Non. ex Plaut.*

+ *Mendicūla, æ. f. vestis, scil. A kind of garment fit for a beger, a patched coat, Quid erat induta?*

μελίον] *A spear, pike, or lance, made of ash*, Mart. 10, 37.

* *Mēlisōphyllon*, i. n. [ἀ μέλισσα, apis, & φύλλον, folium] *The same with the apiastrum, or citrigo, an herb which bees are mightily taken with, balmgently, item parsley*, si Litt. audiamus. *Trita melisphylla*, Virg. Geor. 4, 63. sicut restituit Heins. ē MSS. per Sync. *Malē* vulgō *melisphylla* cum damno quantitatis.

Mēlītēus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Malta*. [ex insulā Melitā] unde ¶ *Catelli melitæi*, lapdogs, Plin. 3, 26.

Mēlītēnsis, e. adj. *Id.* ¶ *Vestis melitenis*, a curious sort of garment made at Malta, Cic. Verr. 2, 72. *Rosa melitenis*, an excellent sort of rose growing there, Id.

* *Mēlites*, is. m. [ita dict. à colore mali cydonei, quod μέλον κατ' ἐξοχὴν dicitur] *A precious stone of the colour of an orange, or quince*, Plin. 37, 11.

Melitesius, a, um. adj. *al. à Melite insulā*. *Melitesia coralia*, Grat. Cyn. 404.

* *Mēlītēs*, is. m. [μελιτῆς, Gr. sc. οἶνος] (1) *A drink made of honey and wine, &c. a kind of metbeglin.* (2) *Also a precious stone yielding a liquor of a sweet taste like honey.* (1) *Quid distat à mulso, & modum conficiendi* Plin. doctet 14, 9. (2) *Melites lapis succum dulcem melitumque tufus*, Id. 36, 19.

* *Mēlītton*, ōnis. m. [ex μέλισσα, apiarium] *A place where bees are kept, or where their hives stand; a beegarden.* = *Μελιττώνας* ita facere oportet, quos alii *Μελιττοφεία* appellant, eandem rem quidam *mellaria*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

* *Mēlīturgus*, i. m. [ἀ μέλι, mel, & ἔργον, opus] *He that hath the charge and ordering of honey, a beemerchant*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. *Lat. Mellarius vocatur*, Id.

* † *Mēlium*, i. n. [ἀ μέλον ovīs] *cingulum ex corio firmo cum clavis capitatis. A dog's collar made of leather with nails in it*, Varr. R. R. 1, 5. *In quibusdam edit. mælium, leg. q. v. vid. & mulso quod rectius teste Festo.*

Mēliūs, adv. [comp. à bene] *Better in all respects.* ¶ *Meliūs dicere*, Hor. vivere, Id. & *Meliūs æquius, with more justice and equity*, Cic. *Meliūs se habent, they are in a better case*, Id. *Res meliūs it, it goeth better*, Id. *expeditē, with better success, easily, swimmingly.* *Suadere meliūs, to give better counsel*, Hor. *Meliūs, pejūs, prodest, obstat, be it better, or worse*, Ter. *Meliūs canemus, more conveniently*, Virg. & *O rare causas meliūs, with greater eloquence*, Id. *scribere*, Hor. *Meliūs fecat magnas res, ordereth them more cleverly*, Id. *Malunt meliūs sibi esse, Ter. Meliūs est ei factum, be is amended, or recovered*, Cic. *Erit isti morbo meliūs, Plaut.* *Meliūs credo fore, I believe she will be better in health*, Id. & *Leni præcordia mulso* *Prolueris meliūs, Hor.* *Non compositus, meliūs cum Bitho Bacchius, Id.* *Aurum irreperitum & sic meliūs situm, Id.* *Contractā meliūs parvā cupidine vestigalia porrigam, Id.* *Campestres meliūs Scythæ vivunt, Id.* *Soles meliūs nitent, Id.* *Hoc faciens vivam meliūs, Id.* *Valdiūs oblectat populum meliūsque moratur, Id.* = *Auctiūs atque Dī meliūs fecere, Id.* *Accipit nemo meliūs, Ter.* *Meliūs te posse negares, bis tēque exortum frustra, Id.*

Mēliūscūlū, adv. dim. [à meliūs] (1) *Somewhat, or a little, better in health.* (2) *More largely.* (1) *Quum meliūsculē tibi esset, Cic.* *Fam.* 16, 5. (2) *Meliūsculē quā iam erat bibere, Plaut. Mest.* 2, 4, 51.

Mēliūscūlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à melior] (1) *Something better.* (2) *In a state, or condition, something better.* (3) *Something better in health.* (1) *Meliūsculum est, Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 3. (2) ¶ *Rem tuam facies ex malā meliūsculam, Plaut. Capt.* 5, 2, 6. (3) *Qui meliūsculus esse cœpit, adjicere debet exercitationem.* Cels.

* ¶ *Mēlīzōmum*, i. n. [ex μέλι mel, &

ζωμὸς jusculum] *A decoction, or broth, made of honey.* *Adjicere melizomū parum vini*, Apic. 1, 2.

* *Mellārium*, i. n. *The place where bees are kept to make honey, a beehall*, Varr. R. R. 31, 16.

* *Mellārius*, a, um. adj. *Serveing, or belonging, to honey.* *Vasa mellaria, quæ & apitaria*, Plin. 21, 14.

* *Mellārius*, i. m. *A boneymaker, or seller; a beemaster*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

* *Mellātio*, ōnis. f. *The time of taking honey, or driveing of the hives*, Col. 11, 2. Plin. 11, 15.

* *Melleus*, a, um. adj. *Of honey, like honey, sweet; yellow, of a dark yellow.* *Melleus sapor, odor, color*, Plin. 15, 14. & 11, 16.

* *Mellīcūlum*, i. n. dim. *blandientis.* [à mel] *My pretty little honey, my dear, my sweetheart.* *Meum corculum, meum melliculum*, Plaut. Caf. 4, 4, 14.

* *Mellīfer*, ēra, um. adj. [ex mel, & fero] *That beareth, bringeth, or maketh, honey.* *Melliferæ apes*, Ov. Met. 15, 383.

¶ *Mellīficatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *The making of honey*, Varr. ap. Litt.

Mellīficiūm, ii. n. *The making, or working, of honey.* *Ad mellificum thymum aptissimum*, Varr. 3, 16. in pl. Col. 3, 16.

Mellīfīco, āre. act. i. e. *mel facio. To make honey*, In vitā Virg. & Plin. 11, 18.

Mellīfīcus, a, um. adj. *That maketh honey.* *Opus mellificum*, Col. 9, 13. *Locus mellificus*, Id. 9, 8.

* *Mellīfluens*, tis. adj. *Sweet of speech, eloquent.* *Mellīfluens Nestor*, Auson. Ep. 16, 14. ex illo Hom. τῷ καὶ μέλιτος γλυγῶν ῥέειν αὐδῇ.

¶ *Mellīfluus*, a, um. adj. *Flowing with honey, that which dropeth honey, delicious, sweet.* *Homerus mellīfui oris*, Boët. 5, 2.

* *Mellīgēnus*, a, um. adj. [ex mel, & genus] *Of the same kind with honey, like honey.* *Pilula melligeni succi*, Plin. 16, 7.

Mellīgo, gēnis. f. (1) *The gum, or juice, of trees, wherewith bees daub their hives on the inside.* (2) *Also the juice of the unripe grape.* (1) Plin. 11, 6. (2) Id. 12, 27.

* *Mellīlus*, a, um. adj. dim. [à mellina, qu. mellinula, mellilla, Meurs.] *My sweetening, my darling, my honey.* *Mea vita, mea mellilla*, Plaut. Caf. 1, 1, 47.

* † *Mellīna*, æ. f. sc. *potio. A kind of mead*, Plant. al. scrib. *mellina, quod vid.*

* † *Mellīnum*, i. n. *A garment of the colour of honey*, al. leg. *melinum.* *Vid. Melinus.*

* ¶ *Mellīnus*, a, um. adj. ¶ *Fomenta mellina, plasters, or poultices, perhaps of honey, to discuss acbes, or pains*, Veg.

* *Mellītūlus*, a, um. adj. dim. ¶ *Corpusculum mellitulum, vox blandientis*, Plaut. Caf. 4, 4, 19. *My sweetheart, my honey.* ¶ *Mellitula, my sweet mifs, my pretty honey*, Apul. Met. 3.

* *Mellītus*, a, um. adj. ¶ *ssimus, sup.* (1) *Preserved, or sweetened, with honey.* (2) *Of a honey taste.* (3) *Met. Delicious, lovely.* (1) *Pane egeo jam mellitis potiore placentis*, Hor. Epist. 1, 10, 11. (2) = *Melites lapis succum remittit dulcem melitumque*, Plin. 36, 19. *Mellitissimum suavium*, Apul. Afin. p. 46. (3) *Mellitus, Cic. Att.* 1, 18. *passer, Catull.* 3, 6. *Mellita puella*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 47.

* ¶ *Mellōna*, æ. f. *The goddess of bees and honey*, Arnob.

* *Mēlo*, ōnis. m. [ἀ μέλον, malum, cui simile est] *A melon, a delicious sort of p mpton, a muskmelon.* *De eorum satione & culturā*, vid. Pallad. 1, 4. tit. 9.

* ¶ *Mēōdus*, a, um. adj. [ἀ μέλος, carmen, & ὠδή, cantus] *Melodious, warbleing, welltuned.* *Ulysses linquit canentes melodas virgines*, Auson. de Prof. 16. † *Suaviter modulans, harmonicos.*

* ¶ *Mēlōlontha*, æ. f. *μηλολόνη ἐκ τῆς τῆ*

μελεῶν οὐδ' ἡρώας, Eust.] *A beetle, a maybug*, Joël. 2, 25. *Jun.*

* *Mēlōmēli*, indecl. [ἀ μέλον, malum, præsertim cotoneum, & μέλι, mel] *Quiddany, marmade*, Col. 12, 45. ¶ *Al. scrib. melomel.*

* *Mēlōmēlum*, i. n. *mali genus à sapore.* [ἀ μέλον, malum, & μέλι, mel] *A sweetening, a sweet apple*, Plin. 15, 14.

* *Mēlōpēro*, ōnis. m. in pl. acc. *melo-ponas.* [ἀ μέλον, malum, & πέρον, pero, quod sit pero mali cotonei effigie, teste Plin.] *A melon, or garden cucumber; a sort of pompion like a quince, a muskmelon*, Plin. 19, 5.

* *Mēlos*, n. def. *Hor. ablat. melo, pl. mele*, Lucr. 2, 504. & alibi. [ἀ μέλος, membrum, est enim oratio membris incisa; vel à πῶλον dictio, uti ἔπος & verbum & carmen sign.] *Melody, harmony, a song, or tune; singing in measure, or tuneable singing; musick.* *Longum melo dicere*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 2. ¶

Scripsit egregium melos, wrote admirable verses, Phædr. 4, 21, 2. *Luscinio melos datur, melody*, Id. 3, 18, 11. † *Est & m. g. Habere debent quoddam melos*, Cat. ap. Non.

* ¶ *Mēlōia*, æ. f. [μηλωτή, Gr. i. e. pellis ovina, à μέλον, ovīs] *A sheepskin, or felt*, Bibl.

† *Meltom, pro melicrem, dicebant vet. Fest.* *Reclius meliom*, Scal.

* † *Mēlum*, i. n. *ductor melorum. A song, or tune*, Isid. † *Melos.*

* *Membrāna*, æ. f. [quod membra tegat, Prisc.] (1) *A membrane, the upper and little thin skin of any thing.* (2) *The peel of wood between the bark and the tree.* (3) *Parchment, or vellum.* (4) *The surface, or outmost shape, of a thing; the Epicurean effluvia.* (1) *Oculos membranis tenuissimis vestiit & sepsit*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. *conf. Cels.* 4, 1. (2) Plin. 16, 14. (3) *Positis bicolor membrana capillis*, Pers. 3, 10. ¶ *De inventione membranæ, quæ vice chartæ esset, vid. Plin.* 12, 11. & B. Hieron. Ep. 43. *ad Chromatum, Jovinum, & Eusebium, scribens.* (4) *Lucr.* 4, 48. *Vide, si placet, locum integrum.* ¶ *Ligneæ membrana, the ligneous substance in the middle of a walnut*, Plin. 15, 23.

* *Membrānaceus*, a, um. adj. *Like parchment, or a thin skin, skinny.* ¶ *Membranaceæ pinnæ, skinny wings, such as a bat hath*, Plin. 10, 61. *Membranaceus cortex, a bark made up of several films, as is that of the vine*, Id. 16, 31.

* ¶ *Membrāneus*, a, um. adj. *Made of parchment, or vellum*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 5.

* *Membrānūla*, æ. f. dim. [à membrana] *A little skin, a piece of parchment*, Cels. 7, 7.

* ¶ *Membrānūlum*, i. n. *A little membrane, or skin, that particularly about the heart*, Apul. Met. 6, p. 197.

* ¶ *Membrānum*, i. n. *A parchment, or roll*, Ulp. † *Membrana.*

* *Membrātim*, adv. (1) *Limb by limb, in pieces, piecemeal.* (2) *From point to point.* (3) *In short clauses, or colons.* (4) *Specifically, particularly.* (1) *Membratim cæsus*, Plin. 9, 15. *Sensum vitalem membratim deperdere*, Lucr. 3, 526. (2) *Membratim negotii explicatio*, Cic. Part. Orat. 25. (3) & *Incisim, membratimve dicere*, Id. Or. 63. *Membratim, cæsimve*, Quint. 9, 4. (4) ¶ *Animalium naturæ generatim, membratimque ita se habent*, Plin. præam. 1, 12.

* *Membrāūra*, æ. f. *A forming, or shaping, of the limbs.* *Aspiciantur, animoque advertantur, quā membraturā sint, qui circa eos fontes habitant homines*, Vitruv. 8, 5.

* ¶ *Membror*, āri. pass. *To be formed limb by limb, to be shaped in every member, or part*, Censorin. † *Per membra formor.*

* *Membrōsus*, a, um. adj. *ior, comp. Having great members, well limbed, well hung.* *Ruber hortorum custos, membrorior æquo, sc. Priapus*, Auson. carm. Priap. qui carm. 36. *mentulatio dicitur.*

* *MEMBRUM*, i. n. [ex μέρος, quod membra

ant partes corporis, *qu.* per redupl. μέμμερος] *The parts of any thing, (1) As of a human body, a member, a limb. (2) Of a statue. (3) Of the world, the elements. (4) Of an art, or science. (5) Of a house, as a room, a chamber. (6) Of a sentence, as a clause in a period, a colon. (7) Κατ' ἐξοχὴν pro pudendis. (1) Membrorum, i. e. partium corporis alia videntur propter eorum usum à naturâ esse donata; alia, &c. Cic. de Fin. 3, 18. (2) Suet. Vesp. 1. (3) = Maxima mundi membra, Lucr. 5, 245. (4) = Partes & membra philosophiæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 5. (5) Non adjuncta habere poterat cubicula & ejusmodi membra, Id. Q. frat. 3, 1. (6) Quum Græci κόμματα & μέλα nominant, nos incisâ & membra dicamus, Id. Orat. 66. (7) Alcinoi mirata est filia membrum, Pœt. phal. Ep. g. 69.*

Mēmēcydon, i. n. *The fruit of the shrub κόμματος, like a medlar, otherwise called arbutus, Plin. 15, 24.*

Mēmēt. acc. à pron. Ego, me. Met. adjicitur. *Me, myself, Sall. B. 4.*

Mēmīni, memento, meminero, meminisse. verb. defect. [ab ant. meno fit per redupl. in præter. memini] (1) *To remember, or have in memory. (2) To make mention of. (3) To take care, to provide for. (4) An elegant word in giving thanks. (5) Memento, a form in threatening. (6) || In the ancient church, to pray, to remember in one's prayers. (1) § Si des noctesque memineris, non obliviscere profecto, Cic. Cantando memini me condere soles, Virg. Ecl. 9, 52. Meminisse ut memineris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 52. Minus meminisse videbor constantiæ tuæ, Cic. Numeros memini, si verbo tenerem, Virg. Ecl. 9, 45. De pallâ memento, amabo, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 89. § Memini memoriâ, Plaut. memoriter, Id. Amph. 1, 1, 261. (2) Neque hujus rei meminit usquam poeta ipse, Quint. 11, 2. § De quibus multi meminerunt, Id. (3) Non solum administrer erat illius cupiditatum, verum etiam ipse sui meminerat æquē, Cic. (4) Dum sanitas constabit, pulchrè meminero, Phædr. 4, 25. (5) In jus voco te. LE. non eo. ME. non is? memento, Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 74. ¶ Meminisse jacet, the memory lieth useles, Lucr. 4, 769. (6) Tantum oro, ut cum petitis, Tertulliani peccatoris memineritis, Tertull. de Baptism. extr.*

* Memnōniæ aves, Solin. Memnōnides, um. pl. Ov. Metam. 13, 169. [à Memnone Æthiopum rege] *Birds which came every year out of Æthiopia to Memnon's tomb at Troy, and there fought till they killed one another. Domus Memnoniæ, Prop. 1, 6, 4.*

Mēmōr, ōris. adj. omn. gen. [à memini] (1) *Mindfull, remembering. (2) Thankfull. (3) Proceeding from one mindfull. (4) Lasting, durable, or that makes itself remembered. (1) Fac sis promissi memor, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 66. (2) = Memorem me dices, & gratum, Ter. Adelp. 2, 2, 44. (4) Oratio memor, Liv. (4) Imprescit memorem dente labris notam, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 12. ¶ MEI MEMOR ESTO, Forma receptissima in ecclef. antiq. i. e. ora pro me. Vid. August. de Civ. Dei, 21, 27.*

Mēmōrābilis, e. adj. or comp. (1) *Fit to be said, or spoken. (2) Fit to be talked of, memorable, note be. (3) Brave, renowned. (1) Horcine credibile est, aut memorabile? Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 1. (2) Non fit sine periculo facinus magnum & memorabile, Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 73. Bellicis quàm pacis artibus memorabilior, Liv. 36, 17. (3) = Memorabilis & divina virtus, Cic. Philip. 13, 19.*

|| Mēmōrācūlum, i. n. *A memorial, or monument. Sanctissimè sacrorum signa & memoracula custodire, Apul. Apol. p. 497. † Monumentum.*

Mēmōrandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be told, to be mentioned. (2) Fit to be told, or recorded; memorable. (3) Renowned, glorious. (1) Memoranda vobis facta, Ov. Met. 13, 13. (2)*

Res memoranda novis annalibus, Juv. 2, 102. (3) *Juvenis memorande, Virg. Æn. 10, 793. pastor, Id. Geor. 3, 1.*

Mēmōrans, tis. particip. *Saying, speaking of, relating. Hæc memorans, animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc, Virg. Æn. 10, 680. Memorantibus si fides, Lucan. 7, 192.*

Mēmōrator, ōris. m. verb. *He that relates, or gives an account. † Tui casus memorator Homerus, Propert. 3, 1, 33.*

Mēmōrātrix, tris. f. verb. *A declarer, or shewer of. Memoratrix tibia pugnae, Val. Flac. 6, 142.*

Mēmōrātus, a, um. part. & adj. || *Isimus, sup. (1) Rehearsed, spoken of, recounted. (2) || Much spoken of, famous. (1) Quid istis memoratis opus est? Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 40. (2) Ennius in illo memoratissimo libro, Gell. 19, 8. Sepulcrum memoratissimum, Id. 10, 18.*

Mēmōrātu. abl. & ui. dat. *A rehearse, a remembrance. Versus assiduo memoratu digni, Gell. 10, 4. Istæ lepida sunt memoratui, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 28.*

† Mēmordi, pro momordi, Non. ex Enn.

† Mēmōre, pro memoriter, Non. ex Pompil.

Mēmōria, æ. f. [à memor] (1) *Memory, the faculty. (2) Remembrance, a calling to mind. (3) Consciousness, reflection. (4) Memory, as relating to the thing remembered. (5) The time within which a thing is remembered, or the persons remembering in the time. (6) || Memorials, chronicles, records. (7) A sepulchre, or monument. (1) Memoria est per quam animus repetit illa quæ fuerunt, thesaurus rerum inventarum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 5. (2) § Non sum qui oblivionis artem quàm memoriæ mallet, Id. (3) Memoria rectè factorum, Id. (4) Memoria prodenda liberis nostris, Id. ad Q. frat. 1, 1. Memoria turpitudinis, Id. nominis alicujus, Id. (5) Vestra patrumque memoriâ, Id. ad Quir. post red. 3. Omnis memoriæ princeps, Id. (6) In veteribus memoriæ princeps, Gell. 4, 16. (7) TROILUS se vivo comparavit memoriam sibi & suis, Liv. ¶ Ut mea memoria est, to the best of my remembrance, C. C. Att. 13, 31. In memoriâ residere, to be well remembered, Idem. Redire in memoriâ, Id. Verr. 1, 46. regredi, Plaut. to betink, or recollect, one's self. Publicis literis consignata memoria, the evidence of records, Id.*

Mēmōriālis, e. adj. *Belonging to memory, or remembrance. ¶ Memorialis liber, a book of remembrance, Suet. Cæf. 56. || Memoriales adjutores, clerks of the treasury, Ap. JCC.*

Mēmōriōla, æ. f. m. [à memoria] *A little, or small, memory. Γεγονυκώρετος est memoriōla vacillare, Cic. Attic. 12, 1.*

|| Mēmōriōsè. adv. ius, comp. *Fest. Mindfully.*

|| Mēmōrōsus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. *Fest. That hath a good memory, Corn. Front. † Bonâ memoriâ præditus.*

Mēmōriter. adv. (1) *By heart, without book. (2) Readily, perfectly. (3) Extempore, without premeditation. (1) Memoriter habita oratio, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 19. (2) Cognoscere memoriter, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 6. proferens, Id. Phorm. 2, 2, 47. Meminisse memoriter, Plaut. (3) § Memoriter respondere, Cic. in Vatin. 4. narrare, Id. ¶ Memriter salutare, without a monitor, or nomenclator, Suet. Nero, 10.*

Mēmōro, āre. act. [à memor] (1) *To remember. (2) To tell, rehearse, or recite; to make mention, or speak, of. (3) To call, or name. (1) Memorare sign. nunc dicere, nunc memoriæ mandare, Fest. ¶ An certum bujus sign. exemplum ex classe adduci potest, incertus sum. (2) § Nomen tuum primum memora mihi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 42. Mihi causas memora, Virg. Æn. 1, 12. Virorum honoratorum laudes in concione memorare, Cic. de Legg. 2, 24. Cujus de potentiâ memorabo, Tacit.*

Ann. 11. (3) *Anaxagoræ scrutemur hominem, quam Græci memorant, Lucr. 1, 831. ¶ Memorant, they say, Liv. De naturâ memoravit, he writ of, Cic.*

Mēmōror, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be rehearsed, or spoken of. (2) To be a report, or common saying. (3) || To remember. (1) Experiiri istuc mavellem me, quàm mî memorarier, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 14. (2) Verum est verbum, quod memoratur, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4; 32. (3) Vulg. Interpr.*

Mēna, æ. f. *A little fish, black, or blue, in summer, and white in winter, Plin. 19, 26. Gaxa taketh it for a herring, or pilchard.*

Mēnda, æ. f. & Mendum, i. n. [cujus de etymo nihil compert.] (1) *A blamish, a spot. (2) A fault, a mistake, an error, or escape, in writing. (1) In toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov. Amor. 1, 5, 18. (2) Mendum scripturæ literæ tollitur, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2.*

¶ Mendācīlōquus, a, um. adj. unde mendaciloquior, us. *Telling lies. Nihil mendaciloquius, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 163.*

Mendācium, i. n. [à mendax] *An untruth, a deceiving, a story, a lie. Blandæ mendacialinguae, Ov. Epist. 15, 55. Calidum audi, hercle, optimum esse mendacium, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 136. Magnum & impudens mendacium, Cic. pro Cluent. 60. ¶ Inter mentiri & mendacium dicere sic distinguit Gell. ex Nig. 11, 11. vir bonus præstare debet, ne mentiatur, prudens ne mendacium dicat. Sape tamen confunduntur. Sic enim Nep. Mendacium neque dicebat, neque pati poterat, Attic. 15, 1.*

Mendāciuncūlum, i. n. ant. Mendāciuncūla, æ. f. *A little lie, or invention, Cic. Orat. 2, 59. ubi alii mendaciolis. ¶ Rarò occ.*

† Mendācūlus, i. m. *A liar, one apt to tell lies, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Mendax, ācis. adj. or, comp. *Isimus, sup. [à mendum, Scal. quod ille à minus ducit; à mendax, Perot.] (1) Lying, deceitfull. (2) Met. False, counterfeit, deceiving. (3) Pass. False, invented. (1) Mendaci homini, ne verè quidem dicenti credere solemus, Cic. de Div. 2, 71. Tum ego ero mendacissimus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 49. (2) ¶ Fundus mendax, disappointing the expectation, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 30. (3) Parthis mendacior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112. Fui mendax pro te mihi, I deceived my self on your behalf, Ov. Ep. 2, 11. In parentem mendax, lying to her father, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 35. Hujus rei mendax, false in this thing, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 3. Mendax somnus, deceiving by dreams, Tibull. 3, 4, 12. ¶ Murice mendax, that dieth with purple, Mart. 12, 64, 4.*

Mendicābūlum, i. n. ¶ Mendicabula hominum, those begerly fellows, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 3.

Mendicans, tis. part. *Begging. Ille mendicans penè inventus interiit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 26.*

Mendicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A begging, Sen. Ep. 101.*

Mendicè. adv. *Begerly, Sen. Ep. 33.*

Mendicatus, a, um. part. *Begged, gotten by begging. Mendicato pascitur ipse cibo, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 14.*

† Mendicimōnium, ii. n. *Begging, the art and trade of begging, begerlyness, Laber. ap. Non. † Mendicinas.*

Mendicitas, ātis. f. *Extreme poverty, begerlyness. Mendicitatem multi perpetiuntur, ut vivant, Cic. de Fin. 5, 11. § Expugnata paupertas novâ mendicitate revocanda est, Petron. c. 123.*

|| Mendicium, i. n. al. leg. Mendicum. [quod id minus esset velum] *A sail which is set in the forepart of a ship, Fest.*

Mendico, āre. act. *To beg, to ask alms. ¶ Mendicare in aurem, to beg in one's ear, Juv. 6, 542. Ab aliquo mendicare malum, to provoke one to beat him, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 12.*

† Mendicor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To beg, Non. ex Plaut.*

† Mendicūla, æ. f. vestis, scil. *A kind of garment fit for a beger, a patched coat, Quid erat induta?*

induta? an regillam induculam, an mendiculam? *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 39. sed risum capians.*

Mendiculus, i. m. dim. [*à mendicus*] *A little begger, a tatterdemallion.* ¶ Exercitus collectus ex rusticis mendiculis, *a ragged regiment, Cic. Catil. 2, 3.*

† Mendicum, *Fest. Vid. Mendicium.*

Mendicus, i. m. *A begger, a common begger.* Placet ille mihi mendicus, *Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 76.*

Mendicus, a, um. adj. *Begger like, sorry, mean, pityfull.* = Quid te egestuosus? Quid mendicius? *Ambr. Sapienter si mendicissimi divites, Cic. pro Mur. 29.*

Mendosè, adv. *Isimè, comp. (1) Incorrectly, corruptly. (2) Falsely, erroneously, unskillfully.* (1) Latina mendosè & scribuntur & veneunt, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 5.* (2) ¶ Reddere mendosè causas, *not to give the causes aright, Lucr. 4, 506.* Mendosè colligis, *Perf. 5, 85.* Ejus ars mendosissimè scripta videtur, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 6.*

Mendosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Full of blemishes. (2) Lewd, or vitious. (3) Erroneous. (4) Blundering.* (1) Facies mendosa, *Ov. Met. 12, 399.* (2) Vitiis mendosa natura, *Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 67.* (3) His laudationibus historia rerum nostrarum est facta mendosior, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 62.* (4) Servus qui confecit tabulas in Verrutii nomine mendosus est, *Id.*

Mendum, i. n. *A fault. Vid. Menda.*

† Mēnervo, *are. act. ant. pro moneo in Saliari carmine, Scal. & Mēneiva, æ. f. ap. vet. quæ postea Minerva.*

Mēniāna, *trum. pl. n. Cic. ædificia. [à Menio, qui primus ultra columnas extendit tigna, quod ampliarentur superiora, Fest.] Scrib. per æ, æ; & e. A building of pleasure, jutting out for prospect; balconys, or galleries; standings to see shows out of, Suet. Cal. 18. vide & Alcon. in Div. Verr.*

¶ Menida, *æ. f. Theod. Prisc. id. quod mena.*

* Mēnix, *gis. f. [μηνυγξ, Gr.] A thin membrane, which enfoldeth the brains; whereof there are two, the one thicker, called dura mater, the other thinner, called pia mater.*

* Mēnis, *idis. f. Auson. [à μηνίς, Gr. i. e. lunula] Videntur antiqui initio libri lunulam apposuisse, quæ cum corniculata sit, idcirco & ea librorum ornamenta cornua vocabant. Censet Vinct. menis eò pro initio sumi, quia sit initium Iliad. Hom. Μηνὺν ἀειδε Σέα, Voss.] The beginning, or first side of a book.*

† Mēno, *delect. To remember, † Hinc reminiscor.*

* MENS, *tis. f. [ut à γένος, gens, sic à μένος, mens. Est autem μένος, impetus animi; item animus ipse; unde ἐμμένος, bene animatus; à μηνίων, indico, Jul. Scal. quia est indicatrix rationum] (1) That part of the rational soul which is the seat of natural parts and acquired virtues. (2) Meton. The reason, the understanding. (3) Thought, judgement, opinion. (4) Affection, inclination. (5) Providence, thought, design, intention. (6) Resolution, purpose. (7) The temper of the mind. (8) The memory. (9) Advice, counsel. (10) Heart, or courage. (11) A goddess so called. (1) Animi partis, quæ princeps est, quæque Mens nominatur, plures sunt virtutes, Cic. de Fin. 5, 13. Operæ est videre locum integrum. Hominis mens discendo alitur, & cogitando semper aliquid aut inquit, aut agit, &c. Id. Offic. 2. (2) Differor, distrahor, dissipor, ita nubilam mentem animi habeo, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5. Si tuæ mentis compos fuisses, Cic. in Pison. 20. ¶ Deus non sensu, sed mente cernitur, Id. N. D. 1, 18. (3) = Ut vestire mentes, atque sententiæ cura populis Romanis voluntate, suffragiisque consentiant, Id. Explorant mentes deorum, Sil. 5, 60. Me linque mææ menti, Id. (4) Aversa deæ mens, Virg. Æn. 2, 170. Habes totâ quod mente peristi, Id. Æn. 4, 100. Alio meates, aliò divisimus aures, Catull. 60, 15. (5) = Deorum mente ac ratione mundus omnis administratur, Cic. N. D. 1, 2. Furti-*

væ conscia mentis litera, *Ov. Epist. 17, 265.* Mens omnibus una, *Virg. Geor. 4, 212. (6) Istam, oro, exue mentem, Id. Æn. 4, 319. Immuta manet mens, Id. Æn. 4, 449. (7) Munera Bacchi Duram laxarunt mentem, Sil. 11, 288. (8) Hæc mihi in mentem veniebant, Cic. Manet aliâ mente repòstum Judicium Paridis, Virg. Æn. 1, 30. (9) Quâ facere id possis nostram nunc accipe mentem, Id. Æn. 1, 680. (10) Demittunt mentes, Id. Æn. 12, 609. (11) Mens quoque numen habet, Ov. Fast. 6, 241. Mens bona, si qua dea es, tua me in sacraria dono, Prop. 3, 24, 19. ¶ Mentis suæ esse, to be in his senses, Cic. Suæ menti aliquem relinquere, to et him take his own course, Sil. 11, 326. ¶ Anima, quâ vivimus; Mens, quâ cogitamus, Laëtant.*

* Mensa, *æ. f. [à μέσση, quod media sit inter eos, qui cibum unâ capiunt, Varr. sc. ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν μέσῳ θέσεως, Plut.] (1) A table, or board, to eat on. (2) Meion. A meal, dinner, or supper. (3) A service, or course, of dishes. (4) A trencher, or plate. (5) A counter, or board, on which bankers tell their money. (6) A table whereon fish is sold. (1) Pars epulis onerant mensas, Virg. Geor. 4, 378. Tutus mensâ capitur angustâ cibus, Sen. Thyest. 452. (2) Lucis pars optima mensæ Est data, Ov. Met. 7, 662. Verecundâ laxamus seria mensâ, Perf. 5, 44. (3) ¶ Circumdata diu mensis scribita secundis, Mart. 3, 17. the dessert. Alteras mensas vocat Hor. (4) Te famas Accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas, Virg. Æn. 7, 125. (5) Stipendium mensis palam propositis numeratum, Cic. in Pison. 36. (6) Nec satis est carâ pisces averrere mensâ, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 37. ¶ Mensa Delphica, Cic. i. e. tripes, Horat. a three-legged table, like the tripes at Delphi. Mensa Ianonia, an executioner's chopping block, Suet. Claud. 15.*

* ¶ Mensâlis, *e. adj. Of, or belonging to, a table. Argentum mensâle, Vopisc. Vinum mensâle, Id. † Ad mensam.*

* Mensarius, *ii. m. (1) A banker that receiveth and payeth publick money. (2) ¶ An exchanger of money. (1) Quinque viri creati, quos mensarios ab dispensatione pecuniæ appellârunt, Liv. 7, 21. (2) Fest.*

* Menses, *ium. m. plur. The flowers, or monthly terms of women, Plin. 21, 25.*

* Mensio, *ōnis. f. verb. [à metior] A measuring. In se continet vœcum omnium mentionem, Cic. Or. 53. ¶ Rarò occ.*

* Mensis, *is. m. [à mensione. Lunæ cursus, qui, quia mensa spatia conficiunt, menses nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. vel ἀπὸ τῆς μηνός, à lunæ motu, qui mensem definit, Macrob. vel à μηνί, μηνός, mensis] A month, i. e. the time the sun goeth through one sign of the Zodiack, or the moon through all twelve: properly (1) the time from the new moon to its change again. (2) Womens monthly courses. (1) Cic. ut videre est in primo clymo allato. (2) Mulier incitati mensis, Plin. 17, 28. Menses mulierum abundant, vel subsidunt, Id. 22, 8.*

* Mensor, *ōris. m. verb. [à metior, μέτρος, Gr.] (1) A measurer, or surveyor, of land. (2) A geometer. (3) ¶ Mensores, whom alio Budæus calleth metatores, Quartermasters who lay out the ground for the soldiers pitching their tents in the fields, or taking up their quarters in towns. (1) Quod ego non agricolæ, sed mensoris, esse dicebam, Col. 5, 1. Cautus humum longo signabat limite mensor, Ov. Met. 1, 136. (2) Maris & terræ numeròque carentis arenæ mensor, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 2. (3) Veg. 2, 7.*

* Menstrua, *trum. pl. n. [à mensis] The monthly flux of womens terms. In mensuris esse, Col. 11, 3.*

* Menstruâlis, *le. adj. (1) Monthly, or every month; lasting for a month. (2) Belonging to the terms. (1) Solebam menstruales epulas adipiscier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 23. (2) Solum animal menstruale mulier est, Plin. 7, 15.*

* Menstruans, *tis. part. ¶ Mulier menstruans, Pallad. R. R. 1, 25. a woman that bath the terms. † Menstrua.*

* † Menstruata, *æ. f. sc. mulier. Having the flowers, Vulg. interpr. † Menstrua.*

* Menstruum, *i. n. (1) A monthly allowance for maintenance. (2) ¶ Alimony. (1) Consul menstruum jussit militem secum ferre, Liv. 44, 2. (2) Ulp.*

* Menstruus, *a, um. adj. unius mensis. Of, or for, a month; monthly. Menstruum spatium, Cic. N. D. 1, 31. cursus, Catull. 32, 17. ¶ Menstrua cibaria, Cic. Verr. 5, 30. usura, Id. lasting for a month. Adversaria menstrua, Cic. ¶ Menstrua luna, performing her course in a month, Virg. Geor. 1, 355. Thora menstrua reddere Lari, every month, Tibull. 1, 3, 34.*

* Mensûia, *æ. f. dim. [à mensa] A little table. Puer, appone hîc mensulam, Plaut. Mosq. 1, 3, 150.*

* Mensûarius, *i. m. A banker, Sen. Contr. 4, 24. † Mensarius.*

* Mensum, *i. n. A measured quantity. Mensum unguinis, Cato.*

* Mensûra, *æ. f. [à metior, mensus. in part. fut. mensurus. Propè accedit Hebr. מִשְׁוֹרָה] (1) A measure, or the quantity of the thing measured. (2) The measure whereby any thing is measured. (3) Meton. Dignity, place, authority. (4) Capacity, ability. (5) Met. A proportion. (1) Mensura agrorum, Col. roboris, Ov. (2) Mensura & pondera Phædon invenit, Plin. 7, 56. (3) Nec consularis legati mensura, sed omnia in majus accipiebantur, Tac. Hist. 1, 52, 3. (4) Buccæ noscenda est mensura tuæ, Juv. 11, 34. (5) Ut rebus lætis par sit mensura malorum, Id. 10, 19.*

* ¶ Mensurâbilis, *e. adj. Measureable. Spatium non mensurabile, Prud. Apoth. 813.*

* ¶ Mensurâtor, *ōris. m. A measurer, Bud. a quartermaster, Veg. † Mensor.*

* ¶ Mensûro, *are. act. To mete, or measure, Veg. 1, 25. † Metior.*

* Menius, *a, um. part. pass. [à metior] Measured. Mensa spatia, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. Mensus se & Romam, Lucan. 8, 346. Mensi avia horrenda, Val. Flacc. 5, 476.*

* Menta, *æ. f. [quasi μηνυγξ, index, quia discrimen sexûs indicat] (1) A man's privy part. (2) Also mint. (1) Vid. Voss. Etym. 318. & exempla in Priap. (2) Vid. Mentha. Mentagra, *æ. f. vox hybrida. [ex mentum, & ἄγχα, captura] A fiul letter, or scab like a ringworm, which begineth at the chin, and runeth over the face, neck, breast, and hands. Hanc luem primum sensit Italia medio Claudii tempore, cum mentum imprimis caperet, joculari lasciviâ mentagram appellârunt: postea seriò usurpari cœptum est vocab. elegantius Græco nomine vocatur Leichenæ. Vid. Plin. 26, ineunte.**

* Mentha, & Menta, *æ. f. [à nomine Minthes Cocyti filiæ, in hanc herbam mutatæ, Ov.] The herb called mint, or mints. Ruta, & menta, rectè utrumque, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. ¶ Leg. etiam in plur. Ov. Met. 10, 122.*

* Menthastrum, *i. n. & Mentastrum. [ita dict. quod mentham imitatur] Wild mint, Plin. 20, 14.*

† Mentibor, *pro mentiar, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 35. ut multis aliis hujusmodi.*

Mentiens, *tis. part. [à mentior] Lying. Sed non est improvisa vobis mentientium vanitas, Curt. 9, 6.*

Mentigo, *ginis. f. [quod mentum pecudis occuparet] A scab amongst sheep about their mouths and lips, called the pock. Est etiam mentigo quod pastores ostiginem vocant, Col. 7, 5. sub fin.*

Mentio, *ōnis. f. [à sup. mentum, quod à meno, ant. pro memini] Mention, or a speaking of. Casu in eorum mentionem incidi, Cic. Div. in Q. Cæc. 15. ¶ Mentionem facere in sponsalibus est sponsam poscere; qui respondet repromittere dicitur, vid. Taub. in Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 27.*

Mentior, īri, ītus sum dep. [à sup. mentum, unde & mentio, ut sit comminisci & mente fingere]. (1) *To lie*. (2) *To break one's word*. (3) *To counterfeit, or resemble*. (4) *To invent, or feign, as poets do*. (5) *To deceive, or impose upon*. (6) *To feign, or pretend falsely*. (1) In virum bonum mentiri non cadit emolumentum sui causâ, *Cic. Offic. 3, 20*. (2) Nox longa quibus mentitur amica, *Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 20*. (3) Mentiris juvenum capillis, *Mart. 3, 43*. (4) Atque ita poëta mentitur, *Hor. Art. Poët. 151*. (5) Frons, oculi, vultus persæpe mentiuntur, oculi vero sæpissime, *Cic.* (6) Causam fugæ mentitur, *Ov. Met. 11, 281*. § Quid distat mentire & mendacium dicere, *vid. in Mendacium*. ¶ § Adverius aliquem mentiri, *to tell one a lie*, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 9*. in aliquem, *to invent lies against one*, *Cic. in Sall. al. cui, to lie to one*, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 6*. ad aliquem, *Gell. de aliquo, Cic.* ¶ Mentiar nisi videritis, *let me not be credited unless, &c.* *Ov.* ¶ E thuris arbore utrumque nasci mentiuntur, *they falsely write that, &c.* *Plin.* Non mentiar, *I will not deny*, *Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 32*.
† **Mentis**, is. f. *id. quod mens, quod vid. Enn. ap. Varr.*

Mentitio, ōnis. f. *A lying, or telling a lie*, *Ad Herenn. 3, 2*.

Mentitūrus, a, um. part. *That will lie, or be false*. Non mentiturâ tu tibi voce xeler, *Ov. Trist. 4, 3, 16*.

Mentitus, a, um. part. dep. (1) *Having lied, having deceived*. (2) *Pass. Feigned, false*. (1) Dabo operam, ut in hunc minimè mentitus esse videar, *Cic. in Sall. 1*. (2) Mentita & falsa, plenaque erroris, *Id. N. D. 2, 21*. ¶ Spem mentita seges, *that hath disappointed the hopes*, *Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 87*. Portat mentitæ lignea monstra bovis, *Prop. 4, 7, 58*.

Mentūla, æ. dim. [à menta] *A man's privy parts*. *Vid. Menta, & exempla in carm Phall.*

Mentulatus, a, um. adj. ior. comp. *That hath a large privy member, well hung*. Priapo mentulatio, *ap. Poët. Phall.*

MENTUM, i. n. [cujus etym. incert.] (1) *The chin*. (2) *The same part in beasts, as cows, &c.* (1) Mento summam aquam attingens siti eneetus Tantalus, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 5*. (2) Mento palcaria pendet, *Virg. Geor. 3, 53*.

* **Means**, tis. part. *Going, or passing*. Res per se means, *Lucr. 1, 438*.

* **MEO**, ære. neut. [à vëw, Gr.] *To go, or pass, any manner of way*. ¶ **Mobilitas** meandi per inane, *swiftness of motion through the vacuum*, *Lucr. Spiritus arctè meat, hath a narrow and difficult passage*, *Curt. 3, 6, 14*. Liberè, *Idem*. Per inane meat vacuum, *Lucr. 2, 150*. ¶ In membra meare, *to diffuse itself*, *Lucr. 3, 935*.

Meopte, abl. adj. opte. ¶ **Meopte ingenio**, *by my own wit, or contrivance*, *Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 77*.

¶ **Mēpālia**, *Fest. Vid. Mapalia*.

¶ **Mēphīticus**, a, um. adj. *Stinking, nasty, ramish*, *Sidon.*

Mēphītis, is. f. *A stink, or ill savour; a damp, or strong sulphureous smell, proceeding from corrupt water, or mouldy earth, that hath not been long dried*. ¶ **Sæva memphitis**, *Virg. Æn. 7, 84*. in pl. Sulphureæ mephites, *Perf. 3, 98*.

* **Mērācilus**, a, um. adj. dim. [à meracus] *Pretty pure, very little mixed with water*. Vinum meraculum, *Plin. 20, 19*.

* **Mērācus**, a, um. adj. or. comp. ¶ **Isimus**, sup. [ex merus] (1) *Pure, clean, without mixture*. (2) *Yielding pure wine*. (1) Meracius vinum senibus, pueris dilutius, *Cels. 1, 3*. (2) Ah! pereat quicumque meracas repperit uvas, *Prop. 2, 33, 27*. ¶ Anticyræ meracæ, *whole isles of pure bellebore*, *Perf. 4, 16*. Meracæ potiones, *draughts of pure wine*, *Plin. 23, 1*. Meracissimus scientiæ fons, *Sidon. 3, 10*.

Mercābilis, e. adj. *That may be bought, or hired*. Meretrix certo cuivis mercabilis ære, *Ov. Amor. 1, 10, 21*.

† **Mercālis**, e. adj. [à merx] *That may be bought, saleable, merchantable*, *Col. 7, 6, ubi al. leg. mercantibus, pro mercalibus*.

Mercandus, a, um. part. *To be purchased, or bought*. Ego verò hæc officia mercanda vitâ puto, *Cic. Att. 9, 5*.

Mercans, tis. part. [à mercor] *He that buyeth, a chapman*, *Col. 7, 6, ubi al. mercalibus, Conf. Liv. 41, 2*. Solebat incerto casu spem mercantium vel frustrari, vel expleere, *Suet. Aug. 76*.

¶ **Mercatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A buying, trading, dealing, chaffering, playing the merchant*. Pecunia in mercationibus perditâ, *Gell. 3, 3*. † **Mercatura**.

Mercātor, ōris. m. verb. *A merchant, one that buyeth and tradeth in any thing*. Extremos currit mercator ad Indos, *Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 45*. Mercator signorum tabularumque pictarum, *Cic.* ¶ **Mercatores** provinciarum, *buyers*, *Id.* Alfo sutlers to a camp, *Cæf. B. G. 6, 36*.

Mercātorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to merchandising*. ¶ **Mercatoria navis**, *a merchantman*, *Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2*.

Mercātūra, æ. f. *The trade of merchandise*. Mercatura, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est, *Cic. Offic. 1, 42*. ¶ In plur. Mercaturas facere, *to trade as a merchant*, *Id. Verr. 5, 28*. Met. Mercatura bonarum artium, *Id. Offic. 3, 2*. a place of traffick for learning.

Mercātus, a, um. part. act. (1) *Having bought, or purchased*. (2) *Pass. Bought, or purchased*. (1) Agrum mercatus aravit, *Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 12*. (2) Trulla non ante multos annos mercata, *Plin. 37, 2*.

Mercātus, ūs. m. (1) *A buying and selling, the trade of merchandise*. (2) *A market*. (1) Turpissimo mercatu omnia venalia, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 3*. (2) Mercatus frequens, *Liv. 1, 30*. ¶ **Mercatus prætoris**, *held by the prætor*, *Cic. Verr. 2, 53*.

* ¶ **Mercēdivus**, i. m. mercenarius; quod mercede se tueatur, *Fest.*

* ¶ **Mercēdonius**, a, um. adj. [mercedonius dixerunt à mercede solvendâ, *Fest.* Ibi Scal. mercedonias subintelligit dies] *The intercalary month, put into the account every other year, appointed by Numa for the payment of rent, wages, &c.* ¶ **Mercedoniæ dies**, *pay days, instead of that month; appointed by Julius Cæsar, 6 in July, 4 in September, and 3 in November; which days were all marked in the old calendar MERK, on the side*.

* **Mercēdūla**, æ. f. dim. [à mercers] *A small hire, or little fee*. Infirmi homines, mercedula ad ducti, ministros se præbent in judiciis oratoribus, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 45*. ¶ **Mercedulæ prædiorum**, *the small rents of farms*, *Id. Att. 13, 11*.

* **Mercēnarius**, a, um. adj. (1) *Hired, corrupted with money, suborned, mercenary, bribed, feed*. (2) *Designed for the making of gain*. (3) *Belonging to trade*. (1) § Quid? liberalitas gratituitane est, an mercenaria? *Cic. de Legg. 1, 18*. (2) Caput multis verbis mercenaria præmia ornatum, *Id. Verr. 1, 43*. (3) Mercenaria vincula, *Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 67*.

* **Mercēnarius**, i. m. (1) *A hireling*. (2) *One of a working, or drudging, trade*. (3) *A soldier hired for another country*. (1) § Si tuus servus nullus fuerit, sed omnes alieni ac mercenarii, &c. *Cic. pro Cæc. 20*. (2) = Sordidi & illiberales quæstus mercenariorum cunium, *Id. Offic. 1, 42*. Apud nos revera, sicut sunt, mercenarii scribæ existimantur, *Nep. Eum. 1*. (3) Mercenarii milites, *Nep. Ham. 2. vid. & Liv. 29, 49*.

* **MERCES**, edis. f. [à mereo מֵרָו venditio, pretium] (1) *Wages, or hire; allowance for pains*. (2) *A recompense for any action, good, or bad; a punishment*. (3) *Interest, or use-money*. (4) *Rent of farms, houses, or lands*. (5) *Profits, or gains, of a calling, or trade*. (6) *The rent, or income, of an estate*. (7) *Rate, cost, pains*. (8) *Condition, consideration*. (1) Pactiones mercedum, *Cic.* Mulier mercede conducta, *Nep. in Pref. Scire volunt omnes, mercedem solvere nemo*, *Juv. 7, 157*. (2) Virtus sibi met pulcherrima merces, *Sil. 13, 663*. Magnam spreti numinis habere mercedem, *Liv. 2, 36*. (3) § Quinque mercedes capiti exsecrat, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 14*. Mercedem aut nummos undecunque extricat, *Id.*

Sat. 1, 88. (4) Mercedes prædiorum, *Cic. de Fin. 26. extr.* Inscripti ædes mercede, *Ter. Haut. 1, 1, 92*. (5) Si præco aut coactor parvas mercedes sequeretur, *Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 87*. (6) Gaudeo te eam fidem cognoscere hominum, non ita magnâ mercede, quam ego maximo dolore cognoviam, *Cic. Ep. ad Lentul. 1, 1, 9*. (7) Vites multâ mercede demandæ, *Virg. Geor. 2, 62*. (8) Non aliâ bibam mercedem, *Hor. Od. 1, 27, 14. vid. & Virg. Geor. 4, 150*. ¶ **Loqui sine mercede**, *to speak a thing without proof*, *Phædr. prol. lib. 4, 8*. = **Gratis dictum**.

Mercimonium, ii. n. [à merx, mercis] *That which is returned in buying and selling ware, goods, traffick*. In mercimoniis emundis vendundisque, *Plaut. Amph. prol. princ.*

Mereor, æri, ætus sum. dep. [à merx] *To buy, to purchase*. § **Mercari** aliquid ab, *vel de, aliquo*, *Cic. fide Græcâ, Plaut. Afin. 1, 3, 46*. ¶ **librâ & ære**, *Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 158. with ready money, presenti pecuniâ*, *Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 8*. Hoc magno mercetur Atridæ, *would give never so much to have this done*, *Virg. Æn. 2, 104*.

Mercūriā'is, is. f. *The herb called mercury [à Mercurio inventore]* *Plin. 25, 5*.

¶ **Mercūrius**, i. m. *Quicksilver, for its volatile nature called Mercury*, *Ap. Chym.* † **Argentum vivum**.

* **Merda**, æ. f. [à μῆρδῆ, Gr. quod à μῆρδω, pedo; & faciliè in cognatam m transeunte] *Gr-dure, or dung; a fir-reverence, a turd*. Merdæ corvorum, *Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 37*. canom, *Plaut. 4, 17, 25*. Merdis inquinari, *Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 37*.

* **Mërè**, adv. *Purely, without mixture*. ¶ **Amoris poculum accipere mërè**, *to take a strong potion of love*, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 22*.

* **Mërènda**, æ. f. [à merendo, sc. quæ dabatur mercenariis à conductore antequam labore mitterentur, *Scal.*] *A beaver, or afternoon's drinking; a collation, or refreshment betwixt dinner and supper*. In merendâ meliùculè quàm satis fuerit, bibere, *Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 51*. ¶ **Rarè occ.**

* **Mërèndarius**, i. m. ¶ **Offende nobis mërèndarios tuos**, *Sen. Contr. i. e. alumnos, your hinchboys*.

* **Mërèns**, tis. part. [à seq.] (1) *Deserving*. (2) *Serving*. (1) Bene de republicâ mërèns, *Cic. Phil. 5, 11*. (2) Merens parvo, *Luc. 10, 409*.

* **MÉREO**, ère, ui, itum. & **MÉROR**, èri, itus, depon. [à μείρω, nancitor, fortior, nam qui meretur dignus est consequi, *M.*] (1) *To earn, or gain*. (2) *To deserve either good, or evil; est enim vocab. μέσσω*. (3) *To take pay for service in war*. (4) *To purchase, or get; whether by desert, or otherwise*. (5) *To take by way of reward*. (1) Merere non amplius poterant duodecim æris, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 10*. § Merere festivitas, *Varr.* Quantum quæque uno concubitu mereret, *Suet. Calig. 40*. Meruit famam Alcibiades, *Plin.* (2) § **Laudem mereri**, *Cæf. B. G. 1, 39*. Bene de te merui, *Virg. Æn. 4, 317*. § **Mereri exitium**, *Ov. odium, Quint.* Te ego perdam, ut de me meres, *Plaut. Afin. 1, 2, 22*. (3) Sub Hasdrubale imperatore meruit, *Liv. 21, 4*. In castris ductor meruit, *Tac. Ann. 2, 10, 4*. (4) Quid merear, quæm obrem mentar? *Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 71*. ¶ **Legatum mereri**, *donationem merere*, *Ap. JCC.* ¶ **Edere deum merita virgo**, *Prud. Catb. 3, 151*. Uxores vos dote meruerunt, *Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 124*. (5) Quid mereas, ut Epicureus esse desinis? *Cic. N. D. 1, 24*. § **Merere cum aliquo**, *Il. patre suo imperatore*, *Id. apud Hieronymum sub eis, Liv. al. cui. Stat. Thib. 4, 237. zere parvo, Luc.* ¶ **Memores facere merendo**, *by obliging, or deserving well of, them*, *Plaut.* § **Nunquam quicquam erga me commerita est**, *quod nollem; & sæpe, quod vellem, meritam scio*, *Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36*. ¶ **Hic mereri & commereri distinguit Donat.** ut hoc in bonam, illud vero in malam partem sumatur, quod tamen non est perpetuum. Mereor, *to be deserved*. *Pass.* Ignarus, laus, an pœna merita esset, *Liv.* Sed in hac natione rar. occur.

* *Mēreticiē*, adv. *Whoreishly, barlot like*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 57.

* *Mēreticium*, i. n. *The trade of whoredom*, Suet. Cal. 40.

* *Mēreticius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a whore*. *Meretricios amores nuptiis conglutinas*, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 10. *Domus meretricia*, Id. Eun. 5, 5, 18.

* *Mēreticor*, āri. dep. *To whore, or go a whoring*, Col. 11, 1.

* *Mēreticulā*, æ. f. dim. [*à meretrix*] *A little whore*. *A meretriculā commendatus*, Cic. N. D. 1, 33. *Soror credita meretricula*, Ter. Andr. Arg. 1.

* *Mēretrix*, īcis. f. [*à merendo, quæ corpore meretur*] *A whore, a strumpet, a barlot, a courtesan*. *Mercabilis ære certo meretrix*, Ov. Amor. 1, 10, 21. *Meretricem ego item esse reor, mare ut est; quod des, devorat*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 16.

Merga, æ. f. *Mergæ ferrulæ*, quibus acervi frugum fiunt. [*à mergo, quod eam in segetes mergunt, ut elevare possint manipulos; vel à rursulā quā mergites elevantur*] (1) *A pitchfork, or prong, to cast up sheaves, or suckles, of corn with*. (2) *A kind of reaping hook, or sithe*. (1) Si attigeris ostium, tibi messis in ore fiet mergis pugneis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 58. (2) Col. 2, 21.

Mergens, tis. part. *Sinking, drowning*. Hoc solum fluctu terras mergente cacumen Eminuit, Lucan. 5, 57. Conf. Sil. 8, 286.

Merges, itis. f. [*manipulis spicarum, quantus scil. mergā, i. e. furcā simui tolli, vel mergā, i. e. instrumento messis rio simul meti potest; al. à mergo, quia ligatus mergitur in terrā*] (1) *A gripe, or bandfull, of corn in reaping; or so much corn as one can with a pitchfork take up at a time*. (2) *A kind of iron ditch-l, or ripple, to take off the ears of corn*. (1) *Cerealis mergite culmi*, Virg. Geor. 2, 517. (2) *Inter duas mergites spica distingitur*, Plin. 38, 30.

MERGO, ēre, si, sum. act. [*à mare, Scal.*] (1) *To put under water, or any other liquid thing; to sink, dip in, duck, or plunge over head and ears; to immerse*. (2) *Met. To overwhelm*. (3) *Met. To sink, ruin, or destroy*. (4) *|| To rise up as smoke doth*. (1) *Mergit se limo*, Plin. 8, 24. § *se sub æquore*, Virg. Æn. 6, 342. *Aves se in mare mergunt*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. *Mergit in ima ratem*, Ov. Met. 11, 557. § *Brachia mergere in aquas*, Id. aquis, Id. ex Pont. 2, 3, 40. *se in flumen*, Varr. (2) *Lumina somno Mergimus*, Val. Flacc. 8, 66. (3) *Nullus mortalis æstimatur pleris, quān qui peritissimè centum domini mergit*, Plin. 9, 17, fine. (4) *Apul. || Ultimis mergere supplicis, to bring under capital punishment*, Plin. 7, 40. *malis, to involve in calamity*, Virg. Æn. 6, 572. § *Atra dies funere merfit acerbo, plunged in immature fate*, Id. Æn. 6, 429. *Mergit, ruinetur*, Juv. 10, 57.

Mergor, i, fus. pass. (1) *To be put under water, &c. to be dipped, or sunk*. (2) *To disappear by going under ground*. (3) *To be immersed*. (4) *|| To be over head and ears in debt*. (1) *Mergi eos in aquam iussit*, Cic. in amnem, Curt. 10, 4, 2. (2) *Flumen specu mergitur*, Plin. Ep. 8, 20. (3) *Met. Nimia felicitate mergi in voluptates*, Curt. 10, 3, 9. (4) *Neque in hoc administrantur tutelæ, ut mergantur pupilli*, Ulp. § *Mergitur undā Delphinus, the dolphin seeth*, Cic. in Arat. pars maxima classis, is sunk, Lucan. 3, 754.

|| *Mergulus*, i. m. dim. [*à seq.*] *A little diver, or dapper*, Bibl.

Mergus, i. m. avis. [*quod mergendo in aquam captat escam, Varr.*] (1) *A name of sundry sea birds, but especially of the cormorant*. (2) *Also a wine branch turned bow wise, with the top set in the ground*. (1) *Celeres revolant ex æquore mergi*, Virg. Geor. 1, 161. *Mergus amat siccum*, Lucan. 5, 553. (2) Col. 4, 15.

* || *Mēribūlus*, a, um. adj. [*ex merum, & bibulus*] *One that drinketh wine without water*, August. † *Merobibus*.

* || *Mēriā is*, e. adj. *Southern, on the south side*. *Meridialis ventus*, Gell. 2, 22.

* *Mēridians*, part. *Sleeping at noon*, Suet. Ner. 6.

* *Mēridiānus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Pertaining to noon, noontide, at noontide*. (2) *Meridians, sword-players, or fencers, because they exercised at noon, as the bestiarii did in the morning*. (3) *Southern*. (1) *Meridiano tempore*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 5. (2) Suet. Claud. 34. (3) *Meridiani cæli pars*, Varr. § *Meridianus circulus, the meridian line, to which when the sun cometh he maketh high noon*, Sen.

* *Mēridiatio*, ōnis. f. verb. [*à meridiō*] *Noon-rest, the taking a nap after dinner*. In plur. *Meridiationes*, Cic. de Div. 2, 68.

* *Mēridies*, ei. m. [*qu. medidies, i. e. medius dies, Varr. vel quod sit merus, i. e. purus dies*] (1) *Noontide, midday*. § *Meridies noctis*, Varr. ap. Non. καλεχρησμός. *Midnight*. (2) *Also the south, or southern, parts of the world*. (1) *Ipsū meridiem cur non medidiem? credo quod erat insuavis*, Cic. Or. 47. *Inclinare meridiem sentis*, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 5. (2) § *Sol cursum flectit tum ad septentrionem, tum ad meridiem*, Cic. N. D. 2, 19.

* *Mēridio*, āre. & *Meridior*, āri. dep. *To take a nap, to sleep at noon, before, or after, dinner*. Longis diebus meridiari potius ante cibum, utilius est, Cels. 1, 2. *Dum ea meridiaret*, Suet. Calig. 38.

* *Mēritissimō*, adv. sup. *Most deservedly*. Scævola amare omnes meritisimō debemus, Cic. de Or. 1, 55. sed potius est nomen ablat. casus.

* † *Mēritissimum*, i. n. *A great, high, or extraordinary, merit, or desert*. *Meritissimo ejus quæ volet faciemus*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 147.

* *Mēritō*, adv. [*à meritis*] *Worthily, deservedly, on a good account, with very good reason*. *Meritō amo te*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 106. *Meritō sum iratus Metello*, Cic. Verr. 5, 68.

* *Mērito*, āre. freq. [*à mereo*] (1) *To earn, or get gain*. (2) *To be rented at, or bring in by way of rent*. (3) *To serve*. (1) *Roscio histrio quinquaginta H. S. annua meritavit*, Plin. 7, 39. (2) *Fundus qui festertia dena meritasset*, Cic. Verr. 5, 50. (3) *Damnatis Siculas longè meritare per oras Impositum*, Sil. 10, 656.

* *Mēritōrium*, ii. n. [*à merendo, locus qui mercede locatur*] (1) *A house, or place, of entertainment, whither people resort for their money; an inn, tavern, or publick house*. (2) *|| Also a shop that is hired, or taken, for rent*. (3) *|| A barndy-house*. (1) *Quæ meritoria sōmnum admittunt?* Juv. 3, 234. (2) Ulp. (3) *Mulier de meritorio detracta*, Firm. 6, 31.

* *Mēritōrius*, a, um. adj. (1) *That earneth, or bringeth in, money, or gain*. (2) *Designed for advantage*. (3) *That is let, or set, for advantage*. (1) § *Ingenui pueri cum meritoriis versabantur*, Cic. Philpp. 2, 41. *with catamites*. (2) *Meritorium salutatio*, Sen. B. V. 6, 14. (3) *Meritorium cœnaculum*, Suet. Vitell. 7. *Meritoria vehicula*, Id. Cal. 39.

* *Mēritum*, i. n. [*à mereor, atque ita vocab. μέσος, & tam in malam, quān bonam, partem sum.*] (1) *A hire, stipend, or reward*. (2) *Desert, or merit; in a good, or bad, sense*. (3) *A kindness, favour, pleasure, or good turn*. (4) *The worth, value, or excellency, of a thing*. (1) *Non id tempus, ut merita tantum exolverentur*, Liv. 2, 29. (2) *Merito vestro amo vos*, Plaut. L. niter ex merito quicquid patiare ferendum est, Ov. Epist. 5, 7. (3) *Meriti tanti non immemor unquam*, Virg. Æn. 9, 256. (4) *Et quo sit merito quæque notata dies*, Ov. Fast. 1, 8. *Grande loci meritum est*, Mart. 8, 65. *Secundi meriti ager*, Pallad. R. R. 1, 5. *Secundi & tertii meriti mella*, Ibid. tit. 37.

* *Mēriturus*, a, um. part. *About to deserve*. § *Bere meriturus mihi videris de tuis civibus si — you will lay a great obligation on your countrymen, if —* Cic. Acad. Q. 1, 7.

* *Mēritus*, a, um. part. [*à mereor*] act. (1) *Deserving, or having deserved*. (2) *Pass. Deserved, merited, gained by desert*. (3) *It. nomen ej. ex part sup. sīmus. Dūc, sic, convenient, seemy, suitable, worthy*. (1) § *Meritus novissi-*

ma exempla, Tac. Ann. 12, 20, 4. *majora*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 120. *Erat infinitum bene de me meritis omnes nominare*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. (2) *Qui duxit ab oppressā meritum Carthagine nomen*, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 66. (3) *Meritos aris mastravit honores*, Virg. Æn. 3, 118. *Meritissimā famā frui*, Plin. Epist. 5, 15, 3.

* § *Mērobibus*, a, um. adj. *qui merum bibit, [ex merum, & bibo] That drinketh wine without water, pure and unallayed*, Plaut. Curt. 1, 1, 77.

† *Meroctes*, is. m. *A precious stone so called*. *Meroctes porraceo lacte sudat*, Plin. 37, 10. *ubi Dalechamp. leg. merochites*.

Mērois, īdis. f. [*à Meroë rege Æthiopiūm, unde & Æthiops dic.*] *An herb growing about Meroë, with a leaf like a lettuce, good for the dropsy*, Plin. 24, 17.

Mērops, ōpis. m. [*avis quæ & epiastra & apiafter, quia apes comedit, Serv. dict. à partitione cantilenæ, Pomp. Sabin.*] *A bird that eateth bees*, Virg. Geor. 4, 14. *and whose nature is to feed and keep its dam, which never cometh abroad, it seemeth; perhaps a woodpecker, martinet, or some such small bird; it is described by Plin. 10, 33*.

* || *Mērosus*, a, um. adj. *He that drinketh wine not allayed*, Litt. ex Stat. sed q.

- *Mersāus*, a, um. part. *Dipped*. *Mersatus condimento*, Sen. Q. N. 4, ext.

|| *Mersio*, ōnis. f. *A drowning*, Sidon.

|| *Mersito*, āre. freq. [*à merso*] *To dip into the water, as a horse doth his nose, when he drinketh*, Solin. 45.

Merso, āre. freq. [*à mergo, mersum*] (1) *To wash, to dip often, &c.* (2) *Met. To drown, or overwhelm*. (1) *Mersatur ovis*, Col. 7, 4. (2) § *Rerum copia mersat, overwhelmet, and ruinet*, Lucr. 5, 1006. § *balantum gregem fluvio*, Virg. Geor. 1, 272.

Mersor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be plunged, washed, &c.* (2) *Met. To be overwhelmed, or sunk deep into*. (1) *Aries in gurgite mersatur*, Virg. Geor. 3, 446. (2) § *Mersor fortunæ fluctibus*, Catull. 66, 13.

Mersurus, a, um. part. *About to drown*. *Mox eadem Teucras fuerat mersura carinas*, Ov. Met. 14, 72.

Mersus, a, um. part. [*à mergor*] (1) *Drowned, sunk*. (2) *Met. Overwhelmed, lost*. (3) *Hidden, covered*. (1) *Mersus foret ille profundo*, Luc. 3, 631. *Mersus omni flagitiorum conscientia*, Patric. 2, 91. § *Campus mersus cruore*, Sil. 1, 50. (2) *Mersus secundis rebus Alexander*, Liv. 9, 18. (3) § *Res altā terrā & caligine mersæ*, Virg. Æn. 6, 267. § *Ferrum mersum in robora, struck deep into, biden*, Luc. 3, 435. § *Dolor mersus in corde, sunk deep into*, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 201.

† *Merto*, āre. freq. *pro merso, antiq. dicebant*, Fest.

* *Mērūla*, æ. f. avis. dim. [*à mera, i. e. sola, quod mera, i. e. sola volitat, uti graculi gregatim, Varr.*] (1) *The bird called a black mask, or ouzel with a yellow beak, a merle, a blackbird*. (2) *An instrument of musick which played by the motion of water*. (3) *A fish called a merling, a whiteing*. (1) *Vid. Cic. de Fin. 5, 15. & Plin. 10, 29.* (2) *Vitruv. 10, 12.* (3) *Plin. 32, 7. & 9, 15.*

* † *Mērūlus*, i. m. *pro merula, Aust. Phil. v. 14. Lat. dic. corvus, non corva; contra, dic. merula, non merulus, Varr.*

* *Mērum*, i. n. sc. *vinum; uti habet Plaut. subst. ex adj. Plin. vinum purum, non mistum. Pure wine, as it is pressed out of the grape, without mixture, or allay; racey, neat wine. Nocturno certare mero. Hor. Epist. 1, 19, 11. § Ingurgitare in se merum, Plaut. Curt. 1, 2, 35. Diluitur cura mero, Ov. A. Am. 1, 238.*

* *Mērus*, a, um. adj. *Merum antiq. dicebant solum, at nunc merum purum apocilamus, Fest. [à μέσος, divido, divisus]* (1) *Very, mere, plain, stark, alone*. (2) *Pure, unmixed, neat*. (3) *Bare, naked*. (1) *Nugæ meræ*, Cic. Att. 6, 3. *Jus mērum*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 94. § *Mera solitudo*,

solitudo, mere solitude, Cic. Att. 1, 15. bellum, Id. Att. 9, 13. Mora mera, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 36. Claror merus, Id. Most. 3, 1, 112. (2) Mera veraque virtus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18. Hirneam vini eduxi meri, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 274. (3) Observant ubi festa mero pede sabbata reges, Juv. 6, 158.

MERX, cis. f. antiq. mercis in nom. [ex מרש res venalis, per Metath.] (1) Any kind of merchandise, chaffer, ware that is bought and sold, goods, commodities. (2) Meton. A slave dear bought, a good for nothing fellow, or woman; one not worth hanging. (1) Proba merx facile emptorem reperit, Plaut. Paen. 1, 2, 129. Non ego mutandis mercibus æquor aro, Ov. Trist. 1, 2, 76. (2) Vid. Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 61. Perf. 2, 2, 56. Pseud. 4, 1, 44.

* Mēsa, æ. f. [ἀ μέσος, medius] The middle part, Plin. 19, 9. & pl. n. the middle parts of a house, Vitruv. = Medianæ, Id.

* || Mēscāyllum, i. n. [ex μέσος, medius, & ἀγκύλη, amentum] teli missilis genus, Fest. pro quo vulgò mal. leg. Mēscāyllum, i. e. medio amento quod in medio amentum haberet. A kind of dart to be hurled, or thrown, Gell. 10, 25.

* Mēsaula, æ. f. [ex μέσος, medius, & αὐλή, atrium] i. e. statio, &c. vel Mēsaulus, i. e. M. janua media inter duas aulas. An entry, or passage between the hall and the parour, or any other rooms in the house; the gallery, lobby, or space from chamber to chamber, vid. Vitruv. 6, 10. & Bald. Lexic. Vitruv. p. 70.

* Mēse, es. f. [μέση, Gr. sc. χορδή] The middle string, which in seven is the fourth, and therefore Boethius maketh it to be the sun's note. In the musick scale now it goeth for a, la, mi, re, Vitruv. 5, 4. vid. Bald. Lexic. Vitruv. 71.

* Mēses, æ. m. acc. meten, venti nomen. [quod sit μέσος καὶ καὶ ἀπαρκῆς, Arist. i. e. medius inter Boream & Cæciam] The northwest wind and by north, Plin. 2, 47.

* Mēsōchōrus, i. m. [ἀ medio choro dict.] He that standeth in the midst of the company, giveth to others a sign to sing, or to do any other thing; the chanter, or orderer of the choir, Plin. Epist. 2, 14, 6. vid. & Rhod. 4, 14. On shipboard he is called portifculus, Plaut. Añ. 3, 1, 15.

* Mēsōlānum, & Mēsōlābium, ii. n. [ἀπὸ τῆς λαβῆς μέσος, i. e. ἀ capiendis mediis] An instrument to find out one, or many, middle proportional lines, Vitruv. 9, 3.

* Mēsōleucus, i. m. [ita dict. quod in medio albam habet lineam; sc. ex μέσος, medius, & λευκός, candidus] (1) A precious black stone, having a white stroke in the middle. (2) An herb like red mercury, with a white stroke through the middle of the leaf. (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) Id. 27, 11.

* Mēsōmēlas, æ. m. [ita dict. quod in medio albam habet lineam; sc. ex μέσος, medius, & μέλας, niger] A precious stone, having a black vein parting every colour in the midst, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Mēson, i. n. μέσον, Gr. sc. πρόσωπον, Meson persona comica appell. aut coci, aut nautæ, aut ejus generis; dici ab inventore ejus Mesone comædico ait Aristoph. Gram. [ἀ μέσον, medium; quod hujusmodi persona medium inter servos & liberos locum obtinet] The person of a cook, mariner, or such like, in a play, Fest.

* || Mēsōnauta, æ. m. [ἀ μέσος, & ναύτης, qui medium inter nautas, i. e. remiges, locum obtinet. Hot.] He that doth some work, and yet payeth something as a passenger, Ulo.

* Mēsōphæum, i. n. [ex μέσος, medius, & σφαῖρα, sphaera: sed vid. in Microsphaerum] A sort of Indian spikenard of the middleing leaf and taste, Plin. 12, 12.

* Mēsōpīlum, i. n. [μεσπίλον, Gr.] A medlar, or openarse, vid. Plin. 15, 20.

* Mēsōpīus, i. f. [ἀ quinque officulis] A medlar tree, Plin. 17, 24.

Mēsōs, æ. m. [μεσός, Gr. ab Hebr. משיח unctus] A Hebrew name of our blessed Lord and Saviour, signifying the same as Christ doth in Greek, viz. the anointed.

* Mēsō, ōnis, f. verb. [ἀ meto] The action

of reaping, or mowing, Vulg. Int. Job. 29, 19.

Mēssis, is. f. [ἀ meto, messui, messum] in acc. messim, Plaut. (1) A harvest, or crop, of ripe corn, or of any thing else. (2) Syn. Corn at large. (3) Meton. Harvest, or harvest time. (4) Harvest work, or mowing and reaping. (5) Met. Advantage, gain, booty. (6) Plenty, or store. Mēssis proprie dicitur in iis quæ metuntur, maximè in frumento, Varr. R. R. 1, 50. (1) Spicea jam campis cum mēssis inhorruit, Virg. Geor. 1, 314. Mēssis amara, scil. absinthii, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 1, 24. (2) Quæ villa non vidit in granariis mēssim, Varr. R. R. 3, 2. Rupēunt horrea mēsses, Virg. Geor. 1, 49. (3) Ante focum, si frigus erit, si mēssis, in umbra, Id. Eccl. 5, 70. (4) Semente prohibitâ, aut mēsse amissâ, fructus annuus interit, Cic. Verr. 3, 54. (5) Syllani temporis mēssis, Id. Parad. 6, 2. (6) Morum malorum mēssis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 11. ¶ Tua mēssis in herba est, your hopes are but in the bud, Ov. Epist. 17, 263.

Mēssor, ōris, m. verb. [ἀ meto] A reaper, or mower. Nonviatores, sed mēssores videtis imitari, Cic. de Orat. 3, 12. ¶ Metaph. Scelerum mēssor, one employed in the husbandry of villany, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3.

Mēssōrius, a, um, adj. Pertaining to reaping, or mowing. Mēssoriâ se corbi intexit, Cic. pro Sexr. 38. Mēssoria opera, Col. 2, 13, 2. || Mēssoria fax, Ulp.

* || Mēssura, æ. f. A reaping, or mowing, Diom. + Mēssis.

Mēssus, a, um, part. Mowed, reaped. Herbæ mēssæ scilicet, Virg. Æn. 4, 513.

Mēta, æ. f. [ἀ metiendo, Perot. vel fort. ἀ Syr. מטה perveni] (1) A pillar in form of a cone, at the end of a place in racing, where the chariots turned, as carceres were the places of starting. (2) Any goal, though not in the same form; the upper millstone, as catulus is the lower. (3) Any thing in a conical form. (4) A turning, or place of turning. (5) || A boundary. (6) Met. The limit, or end of any thing. (1) Meta tervidis Evitata rotis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 5. (2) Metas imitata cupressus, Ov. Met. 10, 106. Viridis frondenti ex ilice meta, Virg. Æn. 5, 129. (3) In metas exstrui sœnum conveniet, Col. 2, 19. vid. Scal. ad Manil. ubi falsi insinuat Paul. J. C. qui scriberat molem inferiorem molæ partem, catillum verò superiorem. (4) Meta viarum, Virg. Æn. 3, 714. (5) Front. de coloniis. (6) Hic ego nec metas rerum, nec tempora pono, Virg. Æn. 1, 278. Voluptas ad metas venit, Ov. Rem. Am. 413. Metæ vitæ, Id. Trist. 1, 8. ævi, Virg. ¶ Fama adolescentis paulam hæsi ad metas, his reputation met with a rub at the very goal, Cic. pro Cœl. 31. ¶ Sol. ex æquo metâ distabat utraq;e, high noon, Ov. Met. 3, 145.

* Mētalēpsis, is. f. [ἀ μετά, trans, & λαμβάνω, capio] Lat. transumptio, Quint. 8, 6. apud rhetores est status quidam, nempe controversia quædam judicium præcedens, Cic. in Partit. Alias Mētalēpsis est unâ voce continuatio tropi per successionem significationum, ut Post aliquot, mea regna videns, mirabor, aristas, Virg. Eccl. 1, 70. ubi aristâ pro segete, seges pro mēssis, mēssis pro æstate, & æstas pro anno ponitur, i. e. post aliquot annos. Vid. libros de schematicis.

* || Mētailānus, ii. m. A metāman, or one condemned to the mines, Dig.

Mētailicus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, metals; metallick. Natura metallica, Plin. 27, 4.

Mētailicus, i. m. A digger, worker, or refiner, of metals, Plin. 34, 16.

* || Mētailiter, a, um, adj. That bringeth forth metal, Sil. 15, 4. 8. Anne metalliteræ repetit mea mœnia lura? Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 23.

Mētallum, i. n. [quæ vel ἀ τῆς lamina ferrea, interpr. Hier vel ita dict. quod μετ' ἄλλα, i. e. aliud post aliud invenitur. Ubique una inventa vena est, non procul invenitur alia; unde metalla Græci videntur dixisse, Plin. 33, 6.] (1) Metā, all that is digged and fetched out of the

earth, as gold, silver, brass, marble; also stone,

sand, all kind of ore. (2) A mine, a vein. (1) Potior metallis libertas, Hor. Epist. 1, 10, 39. Fulvum metallum, Sen. sc. aurum, Agam. 9. Nivea metalla sc. marmora, Sil. 8, 481. ¶ De divers. gen. vid. Plin. 33, 6. (2) Pecunia publica, quæ ex metallis redibat, Nep. Them. 2. Metallum aurarium, argentarium, plumbarium, minarium, Plin. ¶ Damnatus in metallum, condemned to labour in the mines, Plin. Epist. 2, 11, 8.

* Mētamorphōsis, is. f. [ex μεταμορφῶ, transformo] A transformation, a change of shape and figure. Ovidius lascivire in metamorphosi solet, Quint. 4, 1. Lat. Transformatio.

* Mētāncea, æ. f. [ἀ μέλα, trans, & νῆς, mens] Mentis mutatio, repentance, Auon. 12, 12. || Also a figure in rhetoric.

Mēans, tis, part. Measuring, Liv. 37, 38.

* Mētāplōra, æ. f. [ex μετά, trans, & φέρω, fero] A metaphor, a trope, when a word is translated from its proper signification to another mere ornamenta, or acute. Nihil cum gratius est, tum delectat magis, quam metaphoræ in loco usurpatæ, Cic. de Orat. 3, 18. ¶ Vid. Fest. & Quint. 8, 6.

* Mētāplasmus, i. m. [ex μετά, trans, & πλάσσω, fingo] A figure when some letter in a word is changed upon the account of verse, ornament, or necessity, Quint.

* || Mētāthēsis, is. f. i. e. transpositio sc. literæ vel syllabæ [ex μετά, trans, & θέσις, positio] A transposition of a letter, as Tymbre for Tymber, pistris for pritis, Virg.

Mētatio, ōnis, f. verb. [ἀ metor, ari] The measuring, or ordering, of land for planting, &c. In quincuncem vinearum metatio, Col. 3, 15.

Mētator, ōnis, m. (1) A surveyor, or measurer, of land; a land meter. (2) A quartermaster that meteth out the ground for pitching the camp in the field. (3) He who measurith, or setteth, out ground for planting; a planter. (1) Peritus metator & callidus decempedâ suâ saxa diviserat, Cic. Phil. 14, 4. (2) Castrorum metator, Id. Philipp. 11, 5. (3) Metator oliveti, Plin. 18, 33. ¶ Metator urbis, that quartereth out the city for soldiers p under, Il.

* || Mētātorius, a, um, adj. Belonging to measuring, or providing quarters. ¶ Metatoria epistola, a letter sent beforehand to bespeak one entertainment, Sidon.

Mētāus, a, um, part. Meted, measured out. Decempedis metata porticus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14. ¶ Agellus metatatus, measured out for, and given to a soldier for his share, Id. Stat. 2, 2, 114. interpr. Torrent.

* || Mētāxa, æ. f. [μέταξα, Gr.] al. mataxa. Raro filæ, thread, a rope, or cord; a clue, or bottom, of silk, or thread. ¶ Lini metaxa, a rope, or string, Dig. Lat. Sericum.

* || Mētāxarius, ii. m. He that selleth silk, a mercer, a silkman, Justinian.

* || Mētēla, æ. f. al. leg. metila, al. metula. [d m. ἀ meta] A basket filled with stones, to throw down from the wall upon the scalers heads, M. ex Veg. 4, 6.

* || Mēllus, i. m. A mercenary soldier, Fest.

* Mētempsycōsis, is. f. [μετεμψύχωσις Gr. ex μετά trans, & ψυχή anima] translatio animæ. A passing of the soul from one body to another, an opinion which Pythagoras held, Hier.

* Mētendus, a, um, part. pass. To be reaped, mowed, or cut down. ¶ Vita omnibus mētenda, ut fruges, Vet. Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 25. Vitæ hominum mētenda; eccata, Cic.

* Mētens, tis, part. Reaping, or mowing. Mērentes, Stat. Tbib. 10, 319. conf. Liv. 28, 11.

* Mēthōdice, es. f. The part of grammar teaching the way of speaking, Quint. 1, 15.

* Mēthōdicus, a, um, adj. Observing a method. ¶ Methodici sc. medici, physicians who considering some common symptoms and general rules in diseases, condemn experience, Cels. præf. lib.

* Mēthōdium, ii. n. A trick, a cheat, a cunning fetch, Petron. c. 36.

* || Mēthōdus, i. f. [ex μετά, trans, & ὁδός, via] A method, or ready way, to teach, or do, any thing.

Via, ars, ratio, interpr. Cic. Breve discendi compendium, Quint.

Meticulosus, a, um, adj. [à me'us] (1) Fearful, timorous. (2) Hazardous, frightful. (1) Nullus est hoc meticulosus æquæ, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 137. (2) Meticulosa res est, ire ad iudicem, Id. Most. 5, 1, 52.

* Metiendus, a, um, part. pass. To be measured, or esteemed. Syllabis metiendos pedes non intervallis existimat, Cic. Orat. 57.

* Metiens, tis, part. Measuring, passing over, Met. estem. Sacram metiens viam, Hor. Epod. 4, 7. Metiens aliorum in se odium suo in alios odio, Liv. 3, 54.

* METIOR, īri, mensus sum. & mētītus, Claud. 7, 14. dep. [à μετρίω, Gr. utrumque verò ab Hebr. מָדַד] (1) To mete, or measure; to survey, or take measure of. (2) To measure out, or deliver by measure. (3) To pass, or go, over. (4) To take a survey of. (5) To bound, or limit. (6) To value, esteem, or judge of; to place the quality of a thing in. (1) § Metiri solem, Cic. agrum, Id. Fam. 9, 17. Intervallis æqualibus aliquid, Id. (2) Frumentum parce & paulatim metiri, Cæs. B. G. 7, 71. (3) Metitur litora cornix Gressu, Luc. 5, 556. (4) § Metiri terras oculis, Luc. 6, 32. prospectu æquora, Ov. Epist. 10, 28. animo aliquid, to guess at the quantity, Id. Met. 2, 188. Quin hinc metimur gradibus militariis, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 4, 11. § aquas carinâ, Ov. Met. 9, 447. (3) Longum metior annum, Id. Met. 4, 226. de sua. (6) Omnia metiri officio, Cic. Att. 8, 16. § Honestate summum bonum metiri, to place the chief good in probity, Id. Offic. 1, 2. res expectandas indolentiâ, to place the desirableness of things in the absence of pain, Ibid. 3, 3.

* Mētītus, a, um, Having measured, or measuring. Percurrit proprium metitus signifer annum, Claud. Epigr. 18, 9. † Mensus.

* METO, ēre, mēssui, mēssum, act. [ab ἀμείω, mēssui, pro ἀμείω, qu. à μέω, meto, sit ἀμείω, ἀμείω, inde Meto] (1) To reap, mow, or cut down. (2) To crop, gather, or strike off. (3) Met. To mow down, to cut off. (1) § Ut se mentem feceris, ita & metes, Cic. de Orat. 2, 65. § Ruri sibi quisque metit, every man for himself, Prov. Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 112. (2) Proxima quæque metit gladio, Virg. Æn. 10, 513. (3) = Gregem metite imbellem, & succidite ferro, Sil. 14, 135. § Acerbum est, pro benefactis cum mali mēssum metas, are rewarded with evil for good, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 52. Fructum metere, to receive the benefit, Cic. Anteq. ir. in exil. 2. In metendo occupati, Cæs. B. G. 5, 32. Pabula falce metere, Ov. Met. 6, 84. § In vestris ossibus aiva metunt, They mow the fields where your bones lie, Prop. 4, 11, 30.

* Mētor, ēris, pass. To be moved. Metitur carcamorum eodem modo & in Arabiâ, Plin. 12, 13. § Mihi istic nec feritur, nec meritur, I am no way concerned, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 80.

* Mētēcus, i. m. [à μετὰ, trans, & οἶκος, domus, qui domum trans'et.] He that cometh out of one country, and dwelleth in another; especially that is banished and confined to another place, Pompon. † Advena.

* Mētōnymia, æ. f. [μετωνυμία, - Gr. ex μετὰ trans, & ὄνομα] nominis pro nomine posito. A trope when the cause is put for the effect, the subject for the adjunct, or contrarily, &c. Cum summantur verba pro verbis, Metonymiam grammatici vocant, quod nomina transferuntur, Cic. Orat. 27. Exempla quære in libellis de schem. Lat. Translatio.

* Mētōpa, æ. f. [μετόπη, Gr. ex μετὰ inter, & ὅρα foramen] The distance, or space, between the mortiseholes of the rafters and the planks, Vitruv. 4, 3. vid. & Baldi Lexic. Vitruv. p. 71.

* Mētōpion, i. n. [μετόπιον, Gr. ex μετὰ inter, & ὤφ oculus] (1) Oil of bitter almonds. (2) A tree in Africa from which the ammoniac gum dropeth. (1) Plin. 15, 7. (2) Id. 12, 23.

* Mētōnoscopus, i. m. i. e. frontispex. [à μέτωπον, frons, & σκοπέω, inspicio] A physiognomist, one who by looking on one's face can tell one's fortune, Suet. Tit. 2.

Mētor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [à meta] (1) To set out, divide, dispose, order, or limit by measure. (2) To set out a camp, to encamp. (3) To set, or lay, out for planting. (1) Templum iis regionibus, quas modò animo metatus sum, Liv. 1, 10. (2) Ipso loco metari suos castra iusserat, Curt. 3, 8, 19. (3) § Pinguis agros metabere campi, shall make your vineyard in a rich soil, Virg. Geop. 2, 274. § Cælum metari, to quarter and divide the heaven into regions, as astronomers do.

* Metiēta, æ. f. [à μέτρον mensura] A vessel, or measure, containing about twelve gallons; a kilderkin, firkin, or rundlet. Oicum in metretam novam indere, Cato R. R. 100. Vid. Rhod. g. ant. lect. 29, cap. 9. Athen. 10, 12.

* Metrius, a, um, adj. According to, or keeping, line and measure. Leges metricæ, Plin. 11, 37. Pedes metrici, Quint. 9, 4.

* || Mētrōcōmia, æ. f. [qu. μέτρος τῶν κομῶν, sc. mater vicorum, sive matrix villa] A shire town, Justinian.

* || Mētrōpōlis, eos. f. [μετρώπολις, Gr. à μέτρος, mater, sive μέτρα, matrix, & πόλις, urbs] The chief head, or mother city, or town. Lat. Urbis primaria.

* || Mētrōpōlitānus, i. m. The bishop of the chief city; an archbishop, or metropolitan, Isid.

* Metrum, i. n. [à μέτρον, i. e. mensura, carmen ita dict. quod certis pedum mensuris terminetur] A measure, Met. mēre, or verse. Nullo scripto proditum exceptis metris Virgili, Col. 3, 10. Compositi metro Tibulli libelli, Mart. 4, 6. vid. Quint. 9, 4.

* Mētūendus, a, um, part. [à metuo] To be feared, dreadful, terrible. § Eques metuendus hastâ, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 4.

* Mētūens, tis, part. Fearing, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 6. Phædr. 2, 4, 21. § Inopi metuens formica senectæ, being concerned for, Virg. Geor. 1, 186. Adject. or, comp. Fearful, regardful. Legum metuentes, Cic. post. red. in Sen. 4. Nero metuentior factus milites sibi circumdedit, Tac. Ann. 13, 25, 4. Metuentior unda, Ov. Epist. 19, 83.

Mētūla, dim. [à meta] A little butt, or mark, Plin. Epist. 5, 6, 35.

* Mētuo, ēre, ui, (ant. ūtum) act. [à metu, ut à statu statuo, Varr] (1) To fear, be afraid; or be in a fear. (2) To be solicitous, to be concerned. (3) To take care, to be cautious, to avoid. (4) To doubt. (1) = Plus est in metuendo mali, quàm in illo ipso quod timetur, Cic. § Metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Id. (2) Haud metuo qualem tu me esse hominem existimas, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 20. i. e. flocci facio. (3) Culpari metuit fides, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 10. Equa trima campis Ludit exultim, metuitque tangi, Ibid. 3, 11, 10. (4) Non metuo, quin meæ uxori latæ suppetiæ sint, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 54.

Ne dolorem preferre non possent metuebat, Cic. § De lanificio neminem metuo, I fear no one's outdoing me at spinning, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 22.

§ calamitatem pupillo, to fear lest calamity befall the orphan, Cic. Ab eo reip. nihil metuas mali, you need not fear the harming the publick, Id. Att. 1, 8. § Metui à Chryside, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 79.

§ Metuo patres, quot scire, I wonder how many fathers there were, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 35. Metuere de vitâ, to be afraid of his life, Cic. Att. 10, 4. Metuo abs te de verbis tuis, I am afraid of you because of your words, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 41.

Metuo ne magis morbus aggravescat, I fear lest, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2. Metuo ut subleat hospes, I fear lest he should not abide by what he hath said, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 11. § Metuo ut ne pereat, lest he should not perish, Cic. Metuit ut non posset, he doubted whether he should be able, Id.

* Mētuo, pass. To be feared, &c. Cic. § Ne non sat esses leno, id metuebas miser, you shall not answer your character, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 4.

* Mētus, ūs, m. [à μέθος, quod inter alia φόβος sign. Jof. Scal. & cum eo Voss.] (1) Fear, dread. (2) Care, or concern. (3) Religious awe, or fear. (1) Metus virorum existimationis, Cic. Evoë recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. Od. 2, 5.

* Mētus, ūs, m. [à μέθος, quod inter alia φόβος sign. Jof. Scal. & cum eo Voss.] (1) Fear, dread. (2) Care, or concern. (3) Religious awe, or fear. (1) Metus virorum existimationis, Cic. Evoë recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. Od. 2, 5.

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§ Metu magis quàm benevolentia subjecti, Tac. 6, 36. (2) Metus duplex, quem patimur, & quem facimus, Quint. 6, 3. (3) Multos metu servata per annos, de lauru, Virg. Æn. 7, 60. In pl. Lætitia misti metus, Ov. Epist. 16, 6. § Spem metumque inter dubii, Virg. Æn. 1, 222. § Adducere aliquem in metum, Tac. Ann. 15, 50. Afferre metum alicui, Cic. Verr. 4. Metu aliquem afficere, Id. In metum aliquem conjicere, metum alicui facere, Tac. inferre, Liv. injicere, Cic. incutere, Cæl. Cic. to put one in fear. Metum abstergere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. adimere, amovere, Quint. auferre, Virg. demere, Ov. excutere, Id. exsolvere, Luc. 5, 259. to shake it off, or cast it away.

* Mētātus, a, um, part. [à metuo] Feared. Cupidè conculcatur nimis ante metutum, Lucr. 5, 1139.

* Mēu, vel mēum. [μῆον, & μέιον, i. e. minus, & parvulus foliis, M.] An herb with a stalk and leaves like anise; μέν, spicknel, wild dill, Plin. 20, 23.

* Meus, a, um, [ἐμός pron. poss. à gen. mei] (1) My, mine, mine own, by being a part of me. (2) At my own disposal, free, my own man. (3) Mine own by conquest, (4) by right, (5) by blood, (6) also by performance. (7) Of mine own making, or contrivance. (8) Mine by nature, (9) by being with me, (10) by belonging, or appertaining, to me, (11) by purchase, (12) by being of the same family, or country, (13) by mutual agreement, or consent. (1) Mea mens, meum corpus, Tibull. (2) Vindictâ postquam meus à prætoris recessi, Pers. 5, 88. (3) Hæc mea sunt; veteres migrate coloni, Virg. Ecl. 9, 4. (4) Meus ille caper fuit, Virg. Ecl. 3, 23. (5) Meus frater Q. Cic. (6) Neque semper meâ manu literas expectabis, Cic. Att. 5, 14. Scripta mea, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 22. (7) Mea culpa, Phædr. 1, 23, 8. (8) § Hominum avaritiâ ego sum factus improbius coquus, non me opte ingenio, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 13. (9) Pompeium à meâ familiaritate disjunct, Cic. Philipp. 2, 10. (10) Non est mentiri meum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38. Non mea est simulatio, Ibid. 4, 5, 34. (11) Remitte pallium mihi meum, Catull. 23, 6. (12) Ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 21. Dulces meorum reliquæ, Virg. Æn. 4, 342. (13) Quod tuum est meum est, omne meum est autem tuum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 75. § Hoc meum est ut faciam sedulô, it concerneth me to do this, Id. Si intelligis quàm meum sit scire, if you understand how deeply I am concerned to know it, Cic. In vocat. blandientium est. Mi vir, my dear husband, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 2. Anime mi, my sweet soul, Id. Adelph. 3, 1, 2. Mi Chremes, Id. Mea Pythias, Id. Mea tu, Id. Eun. 4, 3, 14. § Meus homo, my honest blunderer, this special fellow of mine, Phædr. 5, 7, 32. Nihil addo de meo, nothing of my own invention, Cic. de Har. Resp. 40. § Cum gen. Mea lex hominis inimici, i. e. mei qui sum homo inimicus, Id. § Meus carnifex, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 27. i. e. in me carnifex. Don. Deo irato meo, i. e. in me irato, Id. § Subst. Meus hic dies est, eleg. formula ap. Plaut. a jovial day, I will be merry this day. Meus hic est, hamum vorat, I have him sure, I have gulled him, Id. Curc. 3, 61.

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Aurum micans, *Ov. Met.* 2, 2. (2) Fert suspensus corde micante gradus, *Id. Fast.* 6, 338. (3) Crura micantia, *Id. Met.* 9, 37.

* *Micotrōgus*, i. m. al. *microtrogus*. [*ἀμικτρών*, Gr. qui paulum edit, qui escas alienas rodit, instar muris] *A nibbler*, a nickname of a parasite, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 89.

* † *Michi pro mihi*, ant. ut disparetur à vocativo *mī*, *Cael.* 24, 5. Pot. ex vitio pronunciationis ortum videtur.

* *Mico*, āri, ui. car. sup. neut. [*ἀ mica*, i. e. auri *φῆμα* in arenā fulgens, nam micare est subinde & per intervalla, ut micæ faciunt, fulgere. Et quoniam talis quædam variatio, dum digitis sortitur, apparet, *micare digitis* accip. pro *digitis sortiri*, *λαγχάνω*, *Perot.*] (1) *To glitter, glister, sparkle, or shine.* (2) *To move briskly, to wag up and down swiftly.* (3) *To pant, or beat*; as the heart, or pulse, doth. (4) *To move the fingers up and down very swiftly*; the number of which, or several fingers, were guessed at for the determining things in question, as they hit, or mistook, the number of fingers. (5) || It was used to determine the price in buying and selling, which afterwards was taken away by a law; whence that proverb, *Dignus quicum in tenebris mices*, *Cic. de Off.* 3, 19. spoken of a right honest man, who may be trusted in the dark, or with untold gold, as we say: Some take it for a common sport, or play, but I think not rightly. (1) *Micæ* Julium sidus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 46. æreus enis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 743. gemma, *Id. Æn.* 10, 134. cæbris ignibus æther, *Ibid.* 1, 94. *Erebræ micant hæstæ*, *Liv.* 7, 33. (2) *Venæ & arteriæ micare non desinunt*, quasi quodam igneo motu, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. (3) *Vid. Micans*, n. 2. (4) *Quid enim fors est? idem propemodum quod micare*, quod talos jacere, quod tesseræ, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 85. — *Surculum vitis sagittam* vocant rustici, quia longus recessit à matre, & quasi micat atque profilit, *Col.* 3, 17. (5) Ex auctoritate *Turci Aproniani V. C. præfecti urbis*, ratio docuit, utilitate suadente, consuetudine micandi summotâ, sub exagio potius pecora vendere, quam digitis concludentibus tradere, *Gruter.* p. 647. n. 6. *Imperf.* *Micandum erit cum Græco*, utrum &c. *Varr. ubi non respicit lusionem, sed consuetudinem transigendi de pretio in emptione.*

* *Micropsychus*, a, um. adj. [*ἐκ μικρός*, parvus, & *ψυχή*, anima] *Fainthearted, low spirited, mean spirited, covetous.* Homines animi humilis ac præparci, quos illi dixere *micropsychos*, *Plin.* 22, 24.

* *Microsphærum*, i. n. [*μικρόσφαιρον*, Gr. à parvâ rotunditate dict. sc. à *μικρός* parvos, & *σφαῖρα* sphaera] Tria genera nardi, *Hadrosphærum*, majore folio, *Mesosphærum*, minore, *Microsphærum*, minimo: & tamen maximi pretii. *The leaf of spikenard*, as the least of the three kinds, so far the best, *vid. Plin.* 12, 12.

* || *Mictūra*, æ. f. al. *leg. mictura*. *Water, piss, Veg.* † *Urina.*

* *Micturio*, āre, īvi & īi, ītum. verb. meditat. vel desiderat. [*à mingo*, mictum, micturio] *To have a list to piss, or a desire to make water, or simply, to make water.* *Micturiunt hic*, *Juv.* 6, 308.

* *Micula*, æ. f. dim. [*à mica*] *A very small crumb.* Aut si quasdam quali miculas repræsentat, *Celf.* 2, 5.

* || *Midas*, æ. f. [*μίδας*, Gr.] *The luckiest cast at dice*; alio a *lute worm that breedeth in beans*, *Hermol. in Plin.*

|| *Midion*, i. n. genus navigii apud *Fest.*

Migdoilibs, libis. m. g. d. mixtus Libys, i. e. partim Tyrius, partim Aler. [*ἐκ μίγνυμι* misceo, & *λίβ* libis] *A Carthaginian, being mongrel both by nation and language*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 2, 73.

* || *Migma*, āis. n. [*ἀ μίγνυμι* misceo] *Fodder mixed, or mingled, for cattle, barley and chaff together*; *horsebread*, *Bibl.*

Migrans, tis. part. *Departing to another country.* *Migrantes cernas*, totâque ex urbe ruentes, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 401. || *Cornua in mucronem migrantia*, naturally tending to a sharp point, *Plin. Migrantia plaustra*, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 221. *Vid. Migro.*

† *Migrāsit*, ant. *pro migraverit*, ap. *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 4.

Migratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A departing from one dwelling to another, a changing the habitation.* *Mors quasi migratio est*, commutatioque vitæ, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 41. || § *Migrations in alienum*, a word metaphoricaly used to things of a different nature from its own signification, *Id. Fam.* 16, 7.

Migratur, imperf. *It is removed.* || *Utin alium quendam locum ex his locis morte migretur*, that we must remove by death from these places, to dwell in some other, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 41. *Romani inde migratum est*, à parentibus they went thence to live at Rome, *Liv.* Etiam si tunc migrandum fuisset, although it had then been fit to leave our city, *Id.*

* *Migrāturus*, a, um. part. *About to remove from one place to another*, *Suet. Cæsar.* 79.

Migrātus, ūs. m. *A transporting, or carrying away.* *Relicta quæ migratu difficilia essent*, *Liv.* 10, 34.

Migro, āre. neut. [*ἀ μίγρο* peregrinatio; unde & *μέγρο*, nam migrare propriè est domicilium mutare, *Perot.*] (1) *To remove from one place to another to dwell in, to shift his habitation, to change his quarters.* (2) *To be altered, or changed.* (3) *Act. Met.* *To go, or depart, from; not to keep.* (4) *To go, pass, or glide.* (1) *Veteres migrate coloni*, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 4. *Atticus non ex vitâ, sed ex domo in domum videbatur migrare*, *Nep. Lit.* 22. § *Migrare mensâ*, *Fest.* ad severos, *Catull.* quod volo, *Plaut.* hinc, *Id.* è fano foras, de vitâ, *Cic.* ex vitâ, *Id.* ad aliquem, *Id.* (2) *Cæcula quæ sunt Nunquam in marmoreum possunt migrare colorem*, *Lucr.* 2, 774. — *Non manet ulla sui similis res*, omnia migrant, *Id.* 5, 828. (3) || *Promissa facere & quæ pertinent ad veritatem, & fidem*, ea migrare interdum, & non servare, est iustum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. *Civile jus migrare*, *Id.* (4) || *Fac si vacas aedes aurium*, mea ut migrare dicta possint, quod volo, that my words may pass whither I would have them, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 54. *A me officium migrat*, I forget my duty, *Id. Trin.* 3, 2, 13. † *Fluvius migrat adverso meatu*, *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Hon.* 482.

Migro, āri, ātus. pass. *To be gone, to be removed.* *Migrantur Rhætia regna*, *Sil.* 7, 431. *Relicta quæ difficilia migratu essent*, *Liv.* 10, 34.

* *Mihi*, dat. à nom. ego cont. (1) *To me, sc. to my advantage, or detriment.* (2) *To me, or with me, sc. in my opinion.* (3) *For me, or with relation to me.* (4) Sometimes it is very gracefully redundant. *Vid. Ego.* (1) *Hic mihi quanto plus sapit, quam egomet mihi?* *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 101. Si quid peccat, mihi peccat, *Ter. Adelp.* 1, 2, 35. (2) *Is mihi servus est spectatus satis*, cui dominus curæ est, *Id. Adelp.* 5, 6, 5. (3) *Quid mihi hic faciet patri?* *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 85. (4) *Qui mihi, ubi ad uxores ventum est, tum sunt senes*, *Id. Phorm.* 5, 8, 21.

Mihimetipsi, *To me my self*, *Cic.*

† *Mihipte*, *pro mihi ipsi*, *Caro ap. Fest.*

* *Miles*, itis. c. g. [*à mille*, quod ap. vet. scrib. mile; quodd trium millium primò legio fiebat. ac singulæ tribus millia singula militum mittebant, *Varr.*] (1) *A soldier.* (2) *Particularly a foot soldier.* (3) *Collectively the soldiery.* (4) *An attendant.* (5) *A novice, one not used to a thing.* (6) || *A serjeant, beadle, or summoner belonging to a magistrate.* (1) *Caius Marius P. Africani discipulus & miles*, *Cic. pro C. Balbo.* 20. (2) *Cæf. B. C.* 2, 40, 42. & alibi. (3) *Uterum armato milite complent*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 20. *Nonnulla ab imperatore miles*, plurima verò fortuna vindicat, *Nep. Tbrasyl.* 1. (4) || *Hæc miles erat Phæbes, she attended Diana in hunting*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 415. (5) || *Met.* † *Rudis ad partus & nova miles eram*, it was my first time, and I was but raw at childbearing, *Ov. Epist.* 11, 48. (6) *Ulp.* || *Miles stipendiorum legitimorum* that has served the full time appointed by law, *Liv.* *Miles ad naves*, a sea soldier, or marine, *Id.*

Milæsius, a, um. adj. *Of the city Miletus.* || *Milësia rosa*, the red rose, *Plin.* 21, 4. *Vid. Miletus in Propr.*

* *Miliaria*, æ. f. avis. [*à milium*] (1) *A bird that feedeth upon millet, a linnet.* (2) *An herb, or weed, which winding about millet killeth it.* (1) *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. (2) *Plin.* 22, 25.

* *Miliarium*, ii. n. (1) *A vessel belonging to an oil mill.* (2) *A high vessel narrow at the top.* (3) *A vessel contrived with brazen pipes twining it, in which water was heated, running many times round the fire.* (1) *Cato.* (2) *Col. Pallad.* (3) *Vid. Senec. Qu. N.* 3, 24. & 4, 9. & quæ ibi *Muret. Vet. Gloss.* *θερμαίνων χαλκείον.* || *Miliarium aureum*, *Turneb.* dict. quodd ab eo milliarium numerus inciperet. *A golden pillar in Rome near Saturn's temple, whence the account of their miles began.* *χρυσὸν μίλιον*, *Tac.*

* *Miliarius*, a, um. adj. *Of millet.* *Miliaria avis*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5.

* *Militans*, part. *Being a soldier.* || *Græcia mercede apud Persas militantibus, serving among the Persians for pay*, *Curt.* 6, 5, 7.

* *Militāis*, e. adj. *Belonging to a soldier, or to war; warlike, martial, military.* *Via militaris*, *Varr.* (vel quodd à militibus strata, vel quodd milites per eam iter fecerunt) || *Ætas militaris*, the age of seventeen, when persons were capable of being listed, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 60, 4. *Sepimentum militæ*, a military fence; a rampart, or ditch, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 14. genus, the soldiery, *Liv.* *Res militaris*, *Nep.* disciplina, the art, of war, *Id.* *Militare manus*, *Id.* *Militaris opera*, the office, or part, of a soldier, *Liv.* 54. *Militaris equus*, a war horse, *Idem.* † *Daunia, the warlike Daunia, that breedeth soldiers*, *Hor. opera, military achievements*, *Liv.* 34, 34. *Signa militaria, standards*, *Cic. Catil.* 2.

* *Militāriter*, adv. *After the manner of a soldier.* *Oratio militariter gravis*, *Liv.* 4, 41. *Tecta militariter ædificare*, *Id.* 27, 3.

* † *Militārius*, a, um. adj. *pro militaris.* *Soldier like*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 4, 11.

* *Militāurus*, a, um. part. *About to serve in war.* *Mercede militaturi*, *Curt.* 7, 38. *conf. Liv.* 10, 10. & 24, 14.

* *Militia*, æ. f. (1) *The being a soldier, warfare.* (2) *Any toil, employment, or service.* (3) *The militia, or soldiery.* (1) *Cujus magna pars matura militiæ esset*, *Liv.* 42. (2) *Militia urbana*, *Cic. pro Mur.* 22. *togata*, *Ov.* (3) || *Anticel us cum omni militiâ interficitur*, with all his soldiers, *Just.* 32, 2, 2. *Imaginaria militia*, soldiers that received pay without appearing in service, *Suet. Claud.* 25. † *Militia Veneris*, the warfare of Venus, *Propert.* 4, 1, 137. *Lentæ militiæ, tedious amours*, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 82. *Militia soli*, the labours of husbandry. || *Militiæ genit.* quasi adverbialiter. || *Quorum virtus erat domi militiæque cognita*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 19. || *Dare nomen militiæ*, to list himself for a soldier, *Id.* || *Quoniam militia equestris vulgò sonat militia in equo*; ap. *Suet.* tamen *Claud.* eam notat, quam equestri loco nati juvenes, quâ pedibus, quâ equo obibant.

* *Milito*, āre. act. (1) *To go a warfareing, to be a soldier.* (2) *Met.* *To pursue any person, or thing.* (1) *Juventus omnis sub signis militat tuis*, *Liv.* 23, 42. (2) || *Militat in sylvis catulus*; bunteth in woods, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 2, 66. — *Militat omnis amans*, & habet sua castra *Cupido*, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 9, 1. || *In eadem legione militare*, to belong to the same regiment, *Cic.* † *Militavi non sine gloriâ, served under Venus not without reputation*, *Ov.* || *Ap. recentiores*, qui ministerio, vel officio, qualicunque fungitur militare dicuntur.

* *Militor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be waged, as war.* *Libenter hoc & omne militabitur bellum in tuæ spem gratiæ*, *Hor. Epod.* 1, 25.

* *Milium*, i. n. [*à mille* dict. propter multitudinem granorum, *Isid.*] *A kind of small grain, or corn, called millet.* *Milio venit annua cura*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 216. *Liba de milio*, *Cic. Orat.* *Fiscella milii*, *vid. descript.* ap. *Plin.* 7, 6. *factionem & culturam*, ap. *Col.* 2, 9.

* **MILLE**, & millia. adj. pl. & op. *Vat.* *mīle*. [à Gr. χίλος] (1) *A thousand*. *Tritici medios centum viginti millia*, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 18*. ¶ *Mille passus, a mile*, *Plaut. Mille & quingentos passus, A mile and a half*, *Col. Quatuor millia funditores*, *Liv. Peditibus tribus millibus*, *Curt. Sex millibus equitibus*, *Id. Mille agnæ*, *Virg. Ecl. 2, 21. Sestertia quingenta millia*, *Cic. Stadiis quatuor millibus*, *Plin. Dena millia sestertia*, *Varr. Quadraginta millibus sestertiis*, *Id. Ex positis aliisque, quæ adduci possent, liquet object. mille nec indeclinabile esse, nec millia subst. suis semper postponi, ut multi crediderunt.* (2) *An infinitive, or great number.* (1) *† Uno milli nummum potest quærere centum*, *Lucil. ap. Gell. 1, 16. Xerxis classis mille & ducentarum navium longarum fuit, quam duo millia onerariarum sequebantur*, *Nep. Themist. 2. § Mille caprarum*, *Col. annorum*, *Id. Hic observandum venit, posterius substantivum sæpe retineri.* Multis cum millibus ibat, *sc. hominum*, *Virg. Æn. 5, 75. Millia progressi quatuor, sc. passuum*, *Cæs. Millia frumenti centum modiorum*, *Hor. 1, 1, 45.* (2) *† Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores*, *Virg. Æn. 4, 701. Da mille basia, dein mille altera*, *Catull. 5, 7.*

* **Mille**, & ant. *mīle*. n. caret gen. & dat. singul. in abl. *mīli*. in plur. hæc millia, ium, ibus. *A thousand*. ¶ *Mille-annorum, a thousand years*, *Plaut. Mille hominum versabatur*, *Cic. Animarum millia multa*, *Lucr. 3, 724.*

* **Millefolia**, æ. f. *Herba militaris, à sanandis vulneribus*, *Plin. 25, 5.*

* **Millefolium**, ii. n. *sc. multis foliis*, [ex mille, & folium] *The herb milfoil, yarrow, or rosebleed.* Dicitur & *militaris*, quod militum vulnera sanat, *Plin. 24, 16.*

¶ **Milleformis**, e. adj. *Of a thousand shapes, or fashions.* Polla pestis lubricorum milleformis daemonum, *Prud. Cath. 9, 55.*

¶ **Milleñarii**, ò um. m. pl. *The millenars, who hold that Christ shall reign a thousand years on earth, before the end of the world*, *D. D. Hier. & Aug. vocantur etiam Millenarii.*

* **Millepæda**, æ. f. [quæ est centipeda, & multipeda, quod mille, i. e. multos pedes, habet] *A worm having a great number of feet, and furry; a polmer.* See it described by *Plin. 29, 6. eruca hirsuta*, *Col. Some take it for the same as cutio & porcellio, a sow, or wordouse; but this is the multipeda, the other the mulepæda.*

* **Millesimus**, a, um. adj. *The thousandth.* Ex quo millesimam partem vix intelligo, *Cic. Attic. 2, 4. Millesima pagina*, *Juv. 7, 100. ¶ Stemmate qui Tusco ramum millesime ducis, pro millesimo, more Græc. voc. pro non. tubo derivate by pedigree from a thousand ancestors*, *Perf. 3, 28.*

* **Miliare**, is. n. *A mile si lar, or stone; a mile consisting of a thousand paces. Hanc formam miliare adferunt ex principi lib. 6. Cic. ad Attic. Ad quintum milifare Laodiceæ, sed rectius a. d. quintum Terminalia.*

* **Miliarium**, ii. n. (1) *A mile.* (2) *Alfo a vessel, &c.* (1) *Audivi à tertio miliario tum eum esse*, *Cic. Attic. 8, 5. Hannibalis inter tertium miliarium castra*, *Paterc. 2, 27. habet & Val. Max. 1, 8, 4. & plerique recentiores, sed vet. plerique M. P. mille passus, vel passuum dicebant.* (2) *Cato R. R. c. 22.*

* **Miliarius**, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a thousand; or weighing a thousand pounds; as, ¶ greges ovium miliarios, sheep a thousand in a flock*, *Varr. R. R. 2, 10. Milliaris apros*, *Sen. i. e. mille librarum. Lips. interpr. buge sat bravus. Millaria olea, that yieldeth a thousand pounds of oil in a year*, *Plin. 17, 12. Porticus miliaria, of a mile long*, *Suet. Neron. 31.*

* **Millies**, adv. *A thousand times, very often.* Quinquies millies, *Plin. 2, 23. Plus millies jam audiavi.* *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 32.*

† **Millus**, i. m. & **Millum**, i. n. *A mastiff, a collar made of leather stuck full of nails*, *ap. Varr. R. R. 2, 9. al. millum, al. mælium, al. melium leg. Scipio Æmilianus ad populum: Vobis, inquit, reique publicæ præsidio eritis, quasi-millus ani*, *Fest.*

* **Miltus**, i. f. *A sort of red-colour, or vermilion.* Cera ex miltio, *Vitruv. 9, 3.*

* **Milvago**, ginis. f. *A fish that useth to fly.* Milvago extra aquam volitans, &c. *Plin. 32, 2.*

¶ **Milvina**, æ. f. *Genus tibiæ acutissimi soni, Fest. [à milvo dict. qui jugeret scil. Apul. (quæ vox est milvorum, Fest.) i. e. quæ in accentus exiret tenuissimos] A shrill kind of pipe, with a squeaking note like a kite*, *Solin.*

* **Milvinus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, a kite.* Milvinæ ungulæ, *Plaut. Psud. 3, 2, 63. ¶ Milvinus pes, the herb kite's foot*, *Col. 2, 7. Milvinus pullus, a young kite, an extortioner, a committeeman's son*, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 2. Milvina, sc. appetentia, a stomach like a kite*, *Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29.*

* **Milvius**, ii. m. id. qui milvus. (1) *A kite, a glead, a puttock.* (2) *One of the stars into which the kite was feigned to be turned, for fetching away the entrails of the bull which Briareus was sacrificing.* (3) *A fictitious name.* (1) *Rete non tenditur accipitri, neque milvio, rectius miluo per Diaref. pro milvio*, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 16.* (2) *Ov. Fast. Rectius tamen ibi leg. milvus.* (3) *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 36.*

* **Milvus**, vel potius, *mīlvus*, m. [à sono, V. qui pote? nam cum vocem edit jugere dicitur. Mihi vid. ut à μάλαχον, malva, ita ab ἀμείλιος, i. e. immitis, quod sit rapacissimus, milvus dici, Litt.] (1) *A kite.* (2) *A rapacious fellow.* (3) *A horned fish that lieth upon the top of the water, with a fiery tongue that shineth in a calm night.* (4) *A sign in the heaven.* (1) *Milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 49.* (1) *Mald ego metuo milvos, mala illa bestia est; ne sortè auferat pullum tuum*, *Plaut. Pæn. 5, 5, 13.* (3) *Plin. 9, 27.* (4) *Ov.*

* **Mīma**, æ. f. [à mimus] (1) *A wanton wretch, counterfeiting the carriage and behaviour of others.* (2) *An actress upon the stage.* (1) *Cic. Philipp. 2, 24.* (2) *Luceia mima centum annis in scenâ pronuntiavit*, *Plin. 7, 48.*

* **Mīmallōnes**, um. f. pl. [à μιμῶσαι, Gr. quod Bacchum imitarentur æcrua serentes; M.] *Mad-women waiting upon Bacchus*, *Stat. Theb. 4, 660. = Mīmallonides*, *Ov. Bætarides*, *Perf. Thyades*, *Virg.*

* **Mīmallōnius**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the Mīmallonides.* Mīmallonii bombi, *ap. Perf. 1, 99.*

* **Mīmēsis**, is. f. [μίμησις, Gr. à μιμῶμαι imitor] *A figure called imitation, that is, the counterfeiting, or representing other mens words and gestures*, *Donat. = imitatio morum alienorum*, *Quint.*

* **Mīmiambus**, i. m. [ex μιμῶμαι imitor, & ἱαμβος Iambus] *A kind of verse used in lampoons, farces, and the like*, *Plin. Epist. 6, 21, 3.*

* **Mīmīcē**, adv. *Mimicly, apeishly.* ¶ *Mīmīcē incedere, to walk like an actress, affectedly*, *Catull. 4, 3.*

* **Mīmīcus**, a, um. adj. [μίμικος, Gr. Mimick, apeish, wanton. ¶ Mīmicum nomen, the name of a bore when an actress, Cic. Philipp. 2, 22. Jocus mimicus, a bawdy jest, Id. de Orat. 2, 59. Mimica & inepta, Plin. Epist. 7, 29, 3.

* **Mīmūlus**, i. m. *An herb called rattle, or lousewort.* Herba in prato pessima mimulū, *Plin. 18, 28.*

* **Mīmogrāphus**, i. m. [ex μῖμος mimus, & γράφω scribo] *A writer of plays, or farces.* Hic initio circa scenam versatus est, dum mimographus adjuvat, *Suet. Ill. Gram. 13.*

* **Mīmūta**, æ. f. dim. [à mima] *A little actress, a miss.* Venisti in sinum & complexum tuæ mimulæ, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 25.*

* **Mīmūs**, i. m. [à μιμῶσαι, ab imitando] (1) *A mimick, a scurrilous buffoon, or jester; who generally acted obscenely and lasciviously, or on the contrary, one who being to act in the second, or third, place, by performing on purpose ridiculously and scoliſhly, set off and graced the action of him, or them, who had acted before him.* (2) *Abusive, or wanton, play; any farce, or ridiculous story.* (1) *Mimi Isidori filia*, *Cic. Verr. 3, 34. ¶ Non Attellanum, sed mimum introdux-*

xisti, *Id. Fam. 9, 16. scil. Ille modestus, hic liberius dicax; ille Oscæ, hic Romanâ, linguâ; ille cum pluribus, hic solus; ille cum exodiis, hic cum perpetuâ actione; ille ingenuus, hic servus, aut peregrinus; unde Laherius eques queritur tanquam de injuriâ, ap. Macrobi. quod Cæsaris jussu mimum suum egerit.* (2) *¶ Mimi ergo est jam exitus, non fabulæ, Cic. pro Cæs. 27. Scribere si fas est imitantes turpia mimos*, *Ov. Trist. 2, 515.* (2) *Vid. Suet. Cal. 45. & eundem Oth. 3.*

* **Mīna**, æ. f. [à Gr. μνῆα μνᾶ, quod ab Hebr. מנה à מנה numeravit μνᾶ] *vetus mina erat 75 drachmarum; nova à Solone instituta 100, Agric. Mina medica habet unicas 16. Libra verò uncias 12, Id. Ergo cum uncia habet drachmas 8, hæc mina erit 128 drachmarum. Porro 60 minæ faciunt talentum Atticum.* (1) *A pound.* It is taken both for a coin and a weight, made up of a hundred drachmæ. In our money it is three pounds sterling; in weight it is twelve ounces. (2) *¶ Alfo a measure of ground, containing 120 feet in length, and as many in breadth.* (3) *¶ A breast, or teat, without milk.* (1) *Mina, quam nostri minam vocant, pendet drachmas Atticas centum*, *Plin. 1, 22, in fine. Drachma Attica denarii argentei habet pondus; eademque sex obolos pondere efficit, obolus decem chalcos*, *Idem ibid.* (2) *Actus quadratus, qui & latus est pedes 120, & longus totidem; is modius ac mina Latine appell. al. pro ac mina leg. acnuæ*, *Id. 2, 10. quam inter agrorum mensuras ponit*, *Col. 5, 1, 5.* (3) *Fest. ex Ælio.*

* **Mīnācia**, arum. f. pl. *Threatenings, menaces*, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 16. & alibi. † Mīnā.* * **Mīnāciter**, adv. ius, comp. *Threatening, with menacing and sharp words.* ¶ *An potius tentem leniter, an minaciter? shall I use fair means, or foul?* *Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 21. Num putat dixisse cum minaciū, quam futurum fuisse?* *Cic. Philipp. 5, 8.*

* **Mīnæ**, arum. f. pl. [contr. à μνῶ, i. e. commonefacio, ut à μνᾶ, mina, Litt.] (1) *Threats, menaces, either by words, or otherwise.* (2) *¶ Terrours, storms.* (1) *¶ = Virtus institutio ac persuadendo, non minis, & vi, ac metu traditur*, *Cic. Orat. 1, 58. ¶ Mare ponebat minas inanes*, *Lucr. 5, 1001. ¶ Hybernæ minæ*, *Tibull. 2, 3, 50. Coluter tollens minas*, *Virg. Georg. 3, 421.* (2) *Sic utuntur recent. Solin. Amm. & Rufinus. A Virg. Minas murerum ingentes, de molibus quibuslibet imperfectis, quæ in cœlum minari viderentur, in medio relinquo.*

* **Mīnans**, tis. part. (1) *Threatening, menacing.* (2) *Promising, warranting.* (1) *Indignanti similis, similique minanti*, *Virg. Æn. 8, 649.* (2) *¶ Virtus erat multa & præclara minantis, threatening mighty performances.* *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 9.*

* **Mīnāter**, adv. *Threateningly.* ¶ *Multa submissè, multa minaciter agat*, *Ov. A. A. 3, 582.*

* **Mīnatio**, ōnis. f. *A threatening*, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 71. = Execratio*, *Cic.*

* **Mīnātus**, a, um. part. *Having threatened.* Huc usque minatus hærebat, *Claud. 1. in Ruf. 267.*

* **Mīnax**, acis. adj. or. comp. *Threatening, menacing with words, or otherwise.* (2) *Haughty, surly.* (1) *Puerum minaci voce dum terret*, *Hor. Od. 1, 10, 10. Minacior quàm perniciosior*, *Liv. 4, 52. = Minaces & acerbæ literæ*, *Cic. Fam. 16, 10. ¶ Nubibus aër minax*, *Ov. Trist. 1, 2, 24. Minax unda*, *Hor. Od. 1, 12, 31.* (2) *Regum colla minacium*, *Id. Od. 2, 12, 12. Minaces animi*, *Ov. Met. 6, 688. ¶ Vis minacissimæ plebis*, *Amm. 19, 21. Adversus Barbaros quoque minacissimos*, *Suet. Calig. 51.*

† **Mīneo**, ēre. neut. (unde immineo, promineo) [à minæ] *To hang ready to fall*, *Luc. 6, 562. & xi, 94.*

† **Mīnerrimus**, pro minimus, *Paul. ex Fest. [à minor, vel potius, qu. à miner]*

* **Mīnerva**, æ. f. (1) *The goddess of wisdom, learning, arts, and arms.* (2) *Meton. Nature, wit, craft.* (3) *Spinnstry.* (4) *Weaveing.* (1) *Tibi cor Jimante Mīnervâ Acrius*, *Mart. 6, 64.* (2) *Inventis*

[2] Inventrix olæ Minerva, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 19. — Tibi telas, operosæque Minervæ Studium aufert, *Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 5. Bellatrix Minerva, *Ov. Met.* 8, 264. armifera, *Ibid.* 14, 475. (3) Tolerare colo vitam, tenuique Minervâ, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 409. (4) Penelope conjugium falsâ poterat differre Minervâ, *Propert.* 2, 9, 5. ¶ Crassâ Minervâ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 3. plainly, without nicety, rudely. Invitâ Minervâ, against nature, *Id.* A. P. 385.

Minerval, vel Minervale, is. n. [à Minerva: ejus imago in scholis poni solita, *Varr.*] Enterance money, which scholars paid to the master at their first coming to school. Quin, simul ac promiseris Minerval incipiam, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2, sub fin.

* MINGO, Ære. xi. ietum. aët. [à μινγω, mingo, ut à θινγω tingo, quod in urinâ totius corporis humores misceantur] To piss, to make water. Minxisti semel, &c. *Mart.* 3, 7. In me veniunt mistum atque cacatum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 38. ¶ Mingere in gremium nati, to commit incest with, *Catull.* 65, 30. *Vid.* Meio.

* Mingor, i. pass. To be pissed. Cum urina super potionum modum mingitur, *Cels.* 4, 20.

Miniaceus, a, um. adj. Of, or with, vermilion. ¶ Expolitio miniacea, a varnish with vermilion, *Vitruv.* 7, 9. Cunei miniaci, *Id.* 7, 4.

Miniaudus, a, um. part. To be painted with vermilion. A cenforibus Jupiter miniaudus locatur, *Plin.* 33, 25.

Miniaria, æ. f. The place where vermilion is diged, *Plin.* 33, 7.

Miniaarius, a, um. adj. Of fineple, or vermilion. Metallum miniarium, *Plin.* 33, 7.

Miniatulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à seq.] Marked with red wax, which they put to the side of books, where they did not approve what was written. Cerulas tuas miniatulas pertimescebam, *Cic. Att.* 16, 11.

Miniatius, a, um. part. [à minio] Red, of the colour of fineple and vermilion. Torquis miniatius, *Plin.* 10, 42. ¶ Miniatâ cerulâ notandus, to be marked as faulty, *Cic. Att.* 15, 14.

¶ Miniculator, Æris. m. A limner, or painter, of books with red letters, *Ulp.*

Minimè. adv. [à minimus] (1) Least, or fewest. (2) Not at all, in no case, in no wise, by no means. (3) At least. (4) Much less, or least of all. (1) Minimè multos lædere, *Ter. Eun.* prol. 2. (2) Quod minimè vultis, *Cic. Excusatio* minimè accipienda, *Id. de Am.* 40. ¶ Minimè mirandum, it is no wonder, *Nep.* Minimè gentium diest. pro eo quod omnium gentium judicio minimè est faciendum, *Fest.* vel pro nusquam gentium, i. e. minimè apud ullas gentes, nullo modo apud ullas gentes, *M.* By no means in the world. § Minimè verò, & minimè, negantis sunt in responsione. (3) Latus pedes decem, vel minimè novem, *Col.* (4) Nullius rei, minimè beneficiorum, honesta largitio est, *Sen.* Ad te minimè omnium pertinebat, *Cic.* ¶ Quàm minimè, as little as may be. Ut quàm minimè ignis fieret in castris, *Nep. in Eum.* 5. ¶ Quàm minimè multa vestigia servitutis manerent, as few as possible, *Id.* Minimè multa decrant, the smallest number, *Cic.* Minimè multa stipendia, *Liv.* ¶ Minimè obscure, with the greatest clearness, *Cic.* Minimè sæpe, seldomest, *Cæf.*

¶ Minissimus, a, um. adj. superl. [ex superl. minimus] Smallest. Minissimus digitus, it. digitorum, *M. ex Arnob.*

† Minimopere dixerunt veteres, uti maximopere, by no means, *Licin. ap. Prisc.*

Minimum, i. n. The least, subst. ex adj. Minimum firmitatis, minimum virium, *Cic. de Am.* 13.

Minimùm. adv. (1) At the least. (2) ¶ Non minimùm, very much. (3) Little. (1) Singulæ minimùm in duas dividuntur species, *Varr.* (2) Dignitas corporis non minimùm commendat, *Nep. Dion.* 1. (3) Aulon minimùm Falernis invidet uvis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 6, 19.

Minimus, a, um. adj. [superl. à parvus, minor] The least, or smallest. ¶ Summa minimaque rerum, *Lucr.* 1, 613. ¶ Minimi pretii homo, a sorry fellow, a scoundrel, *Plaut. Men.* 3, 2, 24. Emi potest minimo, i. e. pretio, at

the smallest rate, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 110. Redimas te quàm queas minimo, as cheap as you can, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 29. § Minimus quisque natus, the youngest, *Liv.* 2. § Minimo me provocat, sc. digito, he holdeth his little finger at me, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 14.

Minio, Ære. aët. To paint, or colour with vermilion, to colour red, *Plin.* 10, 26. & 35, 12.

* Minister, stri. m. [à minis, ut à magis magister, quia minor est domino] An attendant, servant, minister, waiter, servitor, or assistant; a helper, or furtherer. Succincti ministri, *Luc.* 1, 612. Centum famulæ, totidemque pares ætate ministri, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 709. ¶ Minister in maleficio, a person employed in the villany, *Cic. in judiciis*, an assistant to a pleader, *Id.* libidinis, a pimp, a procurer, *Id.* Ministri publici Martis, publick servants sacred to Mars, *Id.* Minister Falerni, a cupbearer, *Catull.* 25, 1. Minister, absol. a cupbearer, *Tibull.* 3, 7, 25. Operâ vehementer minister, one that is too obligeing, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 13, 5.

* Minister, tra, rum. adj. Assistant, attendant. ¶ Ardore ministro, by the efficacy of heat, *Lucr.* 5, 289. Ministro baculo, by the assistance of his staff, *Ov. Ibis*, 259. Lumina ministra, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 114.

* Ministerium, ii. n. (1) Service, attendance. (2) An honourable office, or employment. (3) Performance, labour, pains. (4) ¶ A service, or cupboard, of plate. (5) Servants themselves, particularly waiters at the table. (1) Verna ministeriis ad natus aptus heriles, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 6. (2) Publicum agens ministerium, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 9. Ministerio Catonis, *Paterc.* 2, 38. (3) Pedum ministerium, *Plin.* Diutis ministeriis fessa membra, *Ov. Metam.* 4, 216. (4) Lamprid. (5) ¶ Quindecim convivarum ac ministerii capax triclinium, *Plin.* 10, 71. ¶ Magicum ministerium, magick rites, *Tibull.* 1, 2, 44. As servitium, magisterium, &c. are likewise used.

Ministra, æ. f. A mistress, a waitingmaid, one employed in any office. Carpebant pensa ministra, *Propert.* 3, 6, 15. Epulas ipsa ministra gerat, *Tibull.* 1, 5, 34. — Ministra deum & Cybeles famula ferat, *Catull.* 61, 68. Artes ministræ oratoris, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 17. Ministræ & satellites voluptatum, virtutes, *Id. de Fin.* 2. Manus, cædis, scelerumque ministræ, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 7, 27.

* Ministrans. part. Serving, administering. ¶ Ministrans platanus potentibus umbras, serving them with, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 164. Juventæ pocula ministrans, *C. C. Tusc.* 1, 26.

* ¶ Ministratio, Æris. f. Attendance, or service, *Tert.* † Ministerium.

* Ministrator, Æris. m. verb. (2) A servant, an attendant. (2) One that is employed by another to do his business, as a pleader by his client. (3) He that feedeth, or serveth with meat. (1) Cum auriganti Cajo ministratorem exhiberet, *Suet. Vitell.* 17. (2) *Cic. de Orat.* 2. (3) Parvus cochleis cibus opus est, & is sine ministratore, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 14.

* Ministratorius, a, um. adj. Ministratory. ¶ Ministratorii uccoli, With which the waiters serve water, *Mart.* 14, 105. limate.

* Ministratrix, Æris. f. verb. An attendant, or waiter. fem. Artes ministratrices oratoris, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 17.

* Ministratur. imperf. It is served. ¶ Cum maximis poculis ministraretur, when they were served with cups of the largest size, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 44.

* Ministro, Ære. aët. [à minister] (1) To attend, serve, or assist. (2) To perform as a waiter, or minister. (3) To manage. (4) To afford, yield, or give, help to one. (5) To serve with at table. (6) ¶ Ministrare, absol. To feed. (1) Tute tabellas consignato, hic ministrabit, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 90. (2) Medicorum jussa ministrare, *Ov. Epist.* 20, 133. (3) Res omnes timide gelidæque ministrat, *Hor. A. P.* 171. (4) Neque quantum opus est, natura ministrat, *Lucr.* 2, 1148. ¶ Fluvios ministrant farraque, they water and feed, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 126. Fraga ministrant cibos, *Sen.* (5) ¶ Bacchum ministrant, they serve

with wine, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 181. (6) *Varr. ap. Litt.*

* Ministror, Æri. aëtus pass. (1) To be served up. (2) To be carefully looked after. (1) Cæna ministratur pueris tribus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 116. (2) Si quis valetudine afficiatur, videndum erit, ut in quàm commodissimè ministraretur, *Col.* 12, 1. ¶ Sed hoc novè dictum.

* † Ministabiliter. adv. Threateningly. Acc. ap. Non. † Minaciter.

* Ministabundus, a, um. adj. With great threats and menaces, *Liv.* 39, 41. & Tac. Ann. 2, 10, 4.

* Ministans. part. [à ministro] (1) Menacing. (2) Threatening often. (1) Ministans urbi ferrum, flammamque, *Cic. Conf. Liv.* 24, 24. & 41, 10. (2) Metaph. Ministans vulnera cuspide, *Ov. Met.* 2, 199. Nec ministanti Murmure compressit cælum, *Lucr.* 1, 69.

* † Minito, Ære. aët. To threaten. Familia-riorem oportet esse hunc, qui minitat malum, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 12. pro.

* Minitor, Æri. dep. To threaten sore, to menace. § Omnibus bonis cruces ac tormenta minitatur, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 9. Se ad urbem venturum esse minitatur, *Id.*

MINIUM, ii. n. [à Minio Hispaniæ fluvio, *Vitruv.* nisi ipsi fluvio minium nomen dederit, al. à μιντω, vel ab ἀμνιον pro quo ap. *Dioscor.* leg. & ἀμνιον & μινον ab Hisp. mina, i. e. vena metallica, five mineralis] Simple, red lead, or vermilion. Sincero minio cocci color esse debet, *Plin.* 33, 7. ubi abundè de minio tractat. ¶ Minii gleba, terra, five rubrica Lemnia, the red earth, out of which the vermilion is taken, *Cels.*

* Mino, Ære. aët. id. quod minor, *Prisc.* postea pro pecus agere five ante se pellere, quia hoc minis plerumquè fit; consentaneum huic stimulo tardos increpuisse boves, dixit *Tibull.* 1, 1, 12. To drive cattle. Inde Helicon sequitur senior baculoque minatur, *Germ. Cæf.* in Arateis. ¶ Hæc forma vocis diu desuasebat, ap. sequioris tamen sæculi scriptores freq. occ.

* Minor, us, comp. à parvus. [à μινωδς, i. e. μινωδς, *Eust.* unde minuo] (1) Less, smaller in any kind. (2) Meaner, lower. (3) Less in degree, inferior. (4) Younger. (1) Minor modus agri, *Lucr.* 2, 1169. Minora corpora luminis, *Id.* 2, 389. elementa, *Id.* 3, 375. (2) ¶ Arrogans minoribus, inter pares difficilis, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 21. Magnus bello Themistocles, neque minor in pace, *Nep. Them.* 6. (3) Minores pontifices, *Liv.* 22. ¶ Minori puero major est pater, minor majori, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 22. (4) Hannibal minor 25 annos natus, *Nep. vitæ ejus*, 3. ¶ Quali illic minor mea res agatur, as if I were less concerned in it, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 113. Minor dictu, sounding less, *Plin.* 11, 21. § Minoris vendere, i. e. pretii, to sell at a lower rate, *Cic. Verr.* 3. æstimare, to value less, *Id.* Fam. 4, 5. ¶ Æternis minori consiliis an mas, not able to comprehend, or alter divine decrees, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 11. § Capitis minor, degraded from the state of a freeman, *Id.* *Ibid.* 3, 5, 42. Homo paulo minore natu, something younger, *Cic.*

* Minor, Æri. dep. [à nom. mina.] (1) To threaten, or menace. (2) To be lifted up in a threatening manner. (1) ¶ Metaph. Centaurus saxum undis immane minatur, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 196. (2) ¶ Minantur in cælum scopuli, raise their threatening heads to the sky, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 166. Terret nos ac minatur, *Cic.* § Abiturum se minabitur, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 80. sese abire, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 14. Minatur dejecturum arces, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 655. Minari divisoribus, *Cic.* Ei rex crucem minatur, *Id.* ¶ Judicio fisci Sicilientes minabantur, threatened to prevent the proceedings by corruption, *Id.* Bellum amentia minatur, portend war, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 540. Ornus accisa minatur, threateneth to fail, *Id.* Æn. 2, 618. Venti in caveis ferarum more minantur, *Lucr.* 6, 197.

* ¶ Minoratus, a, um. part. Made less, or diminished, *Tert.* † Diminutus.

* Minores, um. pl. subst. ex adj. (1) Our successors, posterity, or offspring. (2) The younger men. (1) Utcunque ferent ea facta minores, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 822. (2) Vel quia turpe putant parere minoribus, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 84.

* **Mīnoritas**, ātis. f. *Minority, nonage, or the being under age*, Justin. † *Pupillares anni*.
 * **Mīnthos**, i. m. [à μινθος, stercus] *The dung of goats*, v. d. Calp. & Cael. Rhod. 10, 22.
 † **Mintro**, āre. act. *vel ut al. Mintrio*, īre. *To chirp, or squeak, as a mouse doth*, Auct. Philom. 61.
 * **Mīnuendus**, a, um, part. *To be diminished*.
 † **Cura minuendi** aeris alieni, *care of making their debts fewer, by paying some of them*, Plin. Ep. 9, 57. *Minuenda dignitas*, Patere. 2, 68.
 * **Mīnuens**, tis. part. act. (1) *Diminishing, making less*. (2) *Neut. Abating, decreasing*. (1) *Studium minuens laborem*, Ov. Met. 4, 295. (2) *Minuente æstu*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 12. † *Minuente lunâ, in the wane of the moon*, Pallad. Feb. tit. 24.
 * **Mīnuo**, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [à minus, i. e. minus facio] (1) *To make a thing less*. (2) *To diminish, diminish, lessen, or make less; to abate, or impair*. (3) *To violate, or derogate from*. (1) *Non tam mirabile quicquam Principio, quod non minuant mirari omnes Paulatim*, Lucr. 2, 1028. i. e. *minūs mirentur*. Nec tu eā causā minueris hæc quæ facis, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 18. i. e. *minūs facies*. (2) † *Ignes faciunt quāmaximos, atque hos secundā vigiliā minuunt*, Nep. Eum. 9. † *Minuere amicitiam*, Cic. sumptus, Id. irani, Id. furorem, Hor. dolorem, Cic. † *Vereor ne cūm amplificare velim, minuat etiam gloriam*, Id. Acad. 2, 2. (3) *Majestate minuere est de dignitate aut amplitudine, aut potestate populi, aut eorum quibus populus potestatem dedit, aliquid derogare*, Id. de Inv. 2, 17. *Majestatem minuere est aliquid de rep. cūm potestatem non habeas, administrare*, Id. † *Magistratum minuere, to lessen the power and continuance of it*, Liv.
 * **Mīnuor**, ui, ūtus. pass. *To be diminished, impaired, abated, or lessened*. *Minuuntur atque Carmine curæ*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 35. † *Per quæ Crescere res posset, minui damnosa libido*, Id. Epist. 2, 1, 107.
 * **Mīnurio**, īre. act. [à μινυρίζω, in fut. μινυρίσω] *De palumbe Spart. usurpat; de hiru dine, Sidon. to sing small, or with a low voice; to coo, as a ringdove doth; to chatter, as a swallow*. Leg. corr. ap. Sid. *minurio & minarrio*, Cal. leg. *minurizo*. *Minuritiones appell. avium minorum cantus*, Fest. μινυρίσματα, Cal. leg. *minurizationes. The chirping, or singing, of small birds*. † *Minuritionem citare*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 59. *sicut resituit Turneb. to sing with a soft low voice*.
 † **Mīnus**, a, um. adj. *mina ovis, b. e. quæ minus habet lanæ, eadem quæ & apica ovis, i. e. ἀπειρος, glabra, quæ κολέρα, Arist.* (1) *A pilled ewe*. (2) † *An empty breast, a wind bag*. (1) *Mina ovis, i. e. glabro ventre*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2. (2) *Mina mamma, lacte deficiens*, Fest. † *Minificem mammam voc. Plin. quæ lac præbet*.
 * **Mīnus**, ōris. n. [à comp. minor] § *cum gen.* *Vitæ minus & minus undique restat*, Lucr. 3, 546. † *Plus dapis, & rixæ multo minus*, Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 51. *Restat minus ire*, Lucr. 1, 1004.
 * **Mīnūs**, adv. [à comp. minor] (1) *Less*. (2) *Less than*. (3) *Fewer, in less time than*. (4) *Not so well, not as well*. (5) *Not so very*. (6) *Not so often, seldom*. (7) *Not at all*. *Quod minūs, with a verb, that — not, not so well*. (1) † *Minūs aut magis endopeditē*, Luc. 1, 241. (2) *Nunquam nix minūs quatuor pedes alta jacuit*, Liv. (3) § *Minūs quinquennium est, quod*, Plin. 15, 25. *Minūs tribus horis perfece runt*, Cæs. B. B. 5, 41. (4) *Id minūs per se potest*, Cic. *Quis minūs?* Lucr. 2, 988. (5) *Piperis albi si sit, si minūs albi, uncie tres*, Col. 1, 12. sub fin. (6) *Minūs in senatum venit*, Cic. Fam. 12, 2. (7) *Id est in causā quod minūs faciam*, Id.
 * **Mīnuscūlus**, a, um. adj. dim. [à minor] *Less, little*. † *Rescripti epistolæ maximæ, nunc audi de minusculâ*, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 1, 4. *Si minusculo digito increpucint fores, &c.* Plaut.

Minuscula quinquatrus appellabantur *Idus Ju ni*, quod is dies festus erat tibicinum, qui Minervam colebant. Quinquatrus propriè dies festus erat Minervæ, Martio mense, Fest.
 * **Mīnūtā**, ālis. n. [à minu] *A dish made with herbs and other things chopped together, minced meat, a gallimaufry, a hash*, Juv. 14, 128.
 * **Mīnūtān**, adv. (1) *Piecemeals, in bits, in gobbets*. (2) *Drop by drop, very sparingly*. (3) *By little and little, by degrees*. (1) *Nasturtium minutatim confectum*, Col. R. R. 8, 14. sub fin. *Cascum minutatim concidit*, Ibid. 12, 57. (2) *Minutatim fundere & sumere vinum*, Varr. J. L. 4. (3) *Boves minutatim affuefacere*, Id. L. 1, 20. = *Cūm aliquid minutatim ac gradatim additur, aut demitur*, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 16. *Ætas minutatim frangit vires*, Lucr. 2, 1131.
 * **Mīnūtē**, adv. idē, comp. issimē, sup. (1) *In small pieces*. (2) *Nicey, precisely*. (3) *Meanly, low, poorly*. (1) *Fœnum Græcum commolito minutissimē*, Col. 12, 28. *Dens aratri-minuē diffundit humum*, Id. 2, 4. (2) *Minutiūs & scrupulosius scrutari omnia*, Quint. 5, 14. (3) † *Dicere grandia minutē, to handle grand subjects in a poor low style*, Cic. Orat. 36.
 * **Mīnūtia**, æ. f. [ab adj. minutus] *The smallest thing that may be seen, a mite*. *Grana in minutiam frequenter trita redigantur*, Sen. Ep. 91. In plur. *Little ricetys*, Pallad.
 * **Mīnūties**, ei. f. *Smallness, littleness*, Apul. Met. 9, p. 295.
 * **Mīnūtū**, adv. [à minuo] *In little pieces, or morsels; crumbs*. † *Materiam crassam concidit* minutim, Caro R. R. 123.
 * **Mīnūtio**, ōnis. f. verb. [à minuo] *A minish ing, or lessening*. † *Omnis amplificatio, minu tio, &c.* Quint. † *Capitis minutio*, Gell. 1, 12. *Vid. Diminutio*.
 * **Mīnūtūlus**, a, um. adj. dim. [à minutus] *Little, pretty*. *Pueri infantes minutuli*, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 28.
 * **Mīnūtus**, a, um. part. (1) *Minished, lessened*. (2) *Metaph. Disheartened, dispirited*. (3) *Subtile, nice*. (1) *Spes minuta*, Tac. Agric. 17. (2) *Consul equestri prælio uno & vulnere suo minutus*, Liv. (3) *Minutæ interrogatiunculæ*, Cic. Parad. 1. = *Genus sermonis minutum & concisum*, Id. adj. ior, comp. issimus, sup. (1) *Met. Low, mean, poor spirited*. (2) *Small, little*. (1) = *Minuti semper & infirmi est animi, exiguæque voluptas*, Ultio, Juv. 13, 189. (2) *Minutæ aves*, Col. minuti napi, Id. † *Diū omnes magni, minutique, & patellarii saxant*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 46. † *Elegantior jungitur dimin.* *Curculi uncules minutos tabulare*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 38. *Pisciculi minuti*, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 32. *Minuti oris est curæ*, Quint. 8, 6. *Minutissimi ictus*, Suet. Vit. 15.
Minyantes, æ. m. *A kind of tressil*, Plin. 21, 9.
Mīrābilis, e. adj. cr, comp. issimus, sup. *Wonderfull, strange, marvelous, to be wondered at*. § *India ferarum molibus mirabilis*, Col. 3, 8. *Quod omnibus mirabile est visum*, Nep. Eum. 5. *Quod mirabiliora fecisti, eod me major expectatio tenet*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 18. § *Mirabilissimam sobolem formā, vel sexu, progenerat*, Col. 6, 36. † *Mirabilia exempla, admirable ones*, Cic. § *Mirabile donum*, Virg. Æn. 1, 656. † *Illa in illo homine mirabilia fuerunt, these extraordinary things*, Cic. *Dictu mirabile monstrum, a prodigy that soundeth strangely*, Virg. Æn. 2, 680. *absol. a strange story*, Id. *Mirabile visu opus, wonderfull to be seen*, Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 91. *Tu mirabilis illi, you are to be admired and taken for a pattern by him*, Id. ibid. 1, 6, 23.
 † **Mīrābilitas**, ātis. f. *Admiration*, Non. *Ciceroni etiam tribuit Nizolius*, Offic. 2, 11. *ubi al. admirabilitas*.
Mīrābilitē, adv. (1) *Admirably, wonderfully, marvelously*. (2) *Exceedingly*. (3) *Honourably*. (1) *Mirabiliter epiphoris medetur*, Plin. *Mirabiliter vulgi immutata est voluptas*, Nep. Dion. sub fine. (2) *Mirabiliter, mi Brute, lætor*, Cic. Fam. 11, 14. (3) *Mirabiliter de te & loquuntur & sentiunt*, Id. Fam. 4, 13.

Mīrābundus, a, um. adj. *Full of admiration, much marveling*. *Plebs mirabunda*, Liv. 3, 38. conf. 39, 10.
 † **Mīrācula**, æ. f. *scortum turpe*. [à miris, i. e. monstris, unde & miriones personas distortis oribus defern es vocat Aelius teste Varrone, qui & locum ex Plauti Cistell. adfert.] *Dicbolares, scœ nicolæ, miraculæ*, Plaut. in Fragm. *an ugly whore, an illfavored courtesan*. *Miracula, quæ nunc digna admiratione dicimus, antiqui in rebus turpibus ponebant*, Vid. Taubm. ad Plaut. p. 1456.
 † **Mīrāculōsē**, adv. *After a marvelous manner*, Aug. † **Mirē**.
Mīrāculū, i. n. *A miracle, a wonder, or marvel, natural, or artificial, præter or super, natural*. *Ingeniosa miracula fecit natura*, Plin. 7, 2. † *Quæ idem vocat mundi miracula*, vid. 36, 11. & seqq. *Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum*, Virg. Geor. 4, 441. = *Terrores magicos, miracula, sagas, &c.* Hor. Ep. 3, 2, 208.
Mīrācūlus, a, um. adj. *Vid. Miracula*.
Mīrandus, a, um. part. *Marvelous, wonderfull; to be wondered, or marveled, at*. *Haud miranda facta dicis*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 15. *Magnus mirandusque cliens*, Juv. 10, 161. *Miranda conjux*, Prop. 3, 12, 23. † *Mirandum in modum, wonderfully*, Cic. Att. 9, 6. § *Miranda loqui*, Sil. 3, 610.
Mīrans, tis. part. [à miror] (1) *Marveling, wondering*. (2) *Delighted with*. (1) *Domum mirans geneticis*, Virg. Geor. 4, 362. (1) *Propert. 2, 11, 3*.
Mīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wondering, admiration*. *Causarum ignoratio mirationem facit*, Cic. de Div. 2, 22. † *sed rarò occ.*
Mīrātor, ōris. m. verb. *An admirer, or wonderer; an approver*. § *Mirator Catonis*, Luc. 9, 810. *sui*, Sen. de Vit. beat. 8. *formæ*, Prop. 2, 13, 9.
Mīrātrix, icis. f. *She that admireth, or marvels*. † *Turba miratrix, the gaping crowd*, Juv. 4, 62. *Fama miratrix senioris ævi*, Sen. Hippol. 742. *Vetustas miratrix sui*, Luc. 4, 655.
Mīrātūrus, a, um. part. *That marvels, or is about to marvel*. *Miraturus erat nasci potuisse columbam*, Ov. Met. 7, 370.
Mīrātus, a, um. part. dep. (1) *Admiring, wondering*. (2) *Pleased with*. (1) *Pater Idaliæ miratus Cæsar ab antro*, Prop. 4, 6, 59. (2) *Hor. A. Poët. 272*.
Mīrē, adv. (1) *Wonderfully, strangely*. (2) *Exceedingly, extremely*. (1) *Syrus mirē finxit filium*, Ter. Haut. 5, 1, 25. (2) *Tenuis mens est, & mirē mobilis*, Lucr. 4, 752.
Mīrificē, adv. (1) *Strangely, wonderfully*. (2) *Rarely well*. (1) *Mirificē conturbatum vidi puerum*, Cic. Att. 6, 3. (2) *Mirificē sperabat se esse locutum*, Catull. 82, 3. † *Mirificē est natus, in a very pretty manner*, Id. 69, 4.
 † **Mīrifico**, āre. neut. & act. *To be marvelous, &c. to deal strangely, or do strange things*, Eug. Tolet. trih. etiam Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 46. *Sed MSS. rumificant. Vid. Lambin.*
Mīrificus, a, um. adj. sup. issimus, & entissimus, *Marvelous, wonderfull, strange, extraordinary*. *Cæsaris pueri mirifica indoles virtutis*, Cic. Att. 14, 13. *Atqui mirificissimum*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 32. *Ficte magis ad analogiam Augustin.* *Alexandri mirificentissima potentia*, Civ. Dei, 18, 42, pr.
 † **Mīrio**, ōnis. m. [à miris, i. e. monstris; à quo Act. ait, personas distortas, oribus defornes, miriones, Varr.] *Vid. Miracula, æ*.
 * **Mirmillo**, ōnis. m. [à μύρμος, formica, quod gravitate armaturæ viderentur repere, non incedere, sicut formicæ onustæ solent; unde & crupellarii & prorepes, vocab. Lips.] *Mirmionicum genus armaturæ Gallicum est, ipsique mirmillones antè Galli appellab. in quorum galeis piscis effigies inerat*, Fest. *ut sit à μύρμυρος, genus piscis*. = † *Gladiatorum alter mirmillo Gallus, & sequutor dict. alter Retiarius & Thrax. A fenser, or swordplayer, armed with a shield, sithe, and headpiece, with a picture of a fish upon the crest; as the other that fought against*

him was with a net and fork. Cicero L. Antonium mirmillonem & gladiatorem saepe vocat, Philipp. 6.

† Mīro, āre. ant. neut. pro miror. Hospes quid miras? Varr. ap. Non.

Mīror, āri, ātus sum. dep. [ā mirus, i. e. pro re mirā habeo] (1) To wonder, marvel, admire, think strange, or make strange at. (2) To be fond of, to be taken with. (3) To admire so as to imitate. (1) Illum placuisse apibus mirabere morem, Virg. Geor. 4, 197. (2) § Justitiāne prior mirer belline laborum? Id. Aen. 11, 126. Græcā synt. § De impudentiā singulari, sunt qui mirentur, Cic. § Nemo mirabatur in Africano illo, quod in me simulant sese mirari, Id. (3) Primis & te miretur ab annis, Virg. Aen. 8, 517. Miror non jussisse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 48. ¶ Mirabar, hoc si sic abiret, I should have marvelled if it had gone off so, Id. Andr. 1, 2, 4. Miraretur quis, quæ res eos tutaretur, Liv. Miror quapropter, Plaut. Amph. prol. 89. ¶ Arbos miratur novas frondes, & non sua poma, Virg. Geor. 2, 82. ¶ Mirantur & undæ, Id. Aen. 8, 91. ¶ Per mare ut vectus, nunc oculi terram mirantur tui, after your voyage your eyes do not well bear the land, Plaut. Meic. 2, 3, 37.

* Mirtētum, i. n. A myrtle grove, Col. Recens mirtetum, quod vid.

Mīrus, a, um. adj. [ab ἄρῃ timuit, in part. P. h. vel Hoph. מִירָא timendus] (1) Wonderful, marvelous, strange. (2) Exceeding, excellent, mighty. (3) Prodigious, portentous. (1) Id. quum omnibus mirum videretur, Nep. Iphicr. 3. Mirum si de me juve triumphat amor, Prop. 2, 8, ult. (2) Mirā pietate parens, Catull. 65, 29. Ensis mirā quem fecerat arte Lycaon, Virg. Aen. 9, 304. Miro incensum pectus amore, Id. ib. 3, 298. (3) Si quid miri faciat natura, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 102. § Mirum quid secum ille agat, Plaut. Mirum quin faciat, Id. ¶ Mira sunt, nisi, it is a wonder, but— Id. § Mirum quantum fuerit, Liv. 1. Mirum est quod credimus, Plin. 12, 4. Mirum in modum, Plaut. Amph. 1, 7.

† Mis. antiq. genit. pro mei, Litt. ex Plaut.

* Miscellānea, ōrum. n. pl. [ā miscendo, Vet. schol.] (1) A mixture of things without any order; a gallymaufry, or hotchpotch; such as the sword-players used to eat: (2) or rather a sort of mixed plays, or shovus, wherein no order was kept either in the performance of the exercises, or the sitting of the people. (3) ¶ Notebooks, miscellanys, collections without method. (1) Sic veniunt ad miscellanea ludi, Juu. 11, 20. (2) Vid. Torrent. in Suet. locum mox laudandum in Miscellus, a, um. (3) Ap. Poster.

* ¶ Miscellāneus, a, um. adj. [ā miscellus] Messin, mixed, confused, jumbled together, in a buddle. ¶ Turba miscellanea, the rabble rout, Apul. Met. 3, init.

* Miscellus, a, um. adj. dim. [qu. ā misculus, quod ā misceo, ut sedulus ā sedeo] Mixed, or mingled, of diverse kinds together. ¶ Miscelli ludi, qui varii generis, ā Caligulā instituti in Galliā, Lugduni ad aram Augusti Cæsaris, diverse sorts of plays and exercises performed yearly at Lyons in France, Suet. Calig. 20. Miscella uva, a kind of black grape. Varr. R. R. 1, 54. Miscellæ vites, vines that will grow in any soil, Cato R. R. 6, in fin. ¶ Alter leg. miscellæ, quodd essent villiores; unde μίσκελλος τελέος καὶ μέλας οἶνος, Heyseb. ¶ Miscellum genus columbarum ex agrestis & domesticis natum, Varr. R. R. 3, 7. a kind of runt pigeons.

* Miscendus, a, um. part. To be mingled, or mixed with. = Miscendi pedes & temperandi inter se, Cic. Or. 197. Miscenda cum Styge vina bibas, Ov. Met. 12, 321. ¶ Major mihi moles, majus miscendum est malum, I must prepare a stronger potion of revenge, Cic. ex Poët.

* Miscens, tis. part. Mingling, enterlacing. Hosti dolorem damno miscens sanguinis, Phædr. 1, 28, 10. Miscens adversa secundis, Lucan. 5, 2. Miscente Perseo inter Dardanos Baltharnasque certamina, Liv. 41, 19.

* Misceo, ēre, ui, mistum & mixtum. act. [ā μίσγω, quod ā μίω vel μίω] (1) To mingle,

to mix, or enterlace; to blend, to put together, to intermix. (2) To disorder, to disturb, to put into confusion. (3) To intersperse, to chequer, to diversify. (4) To sink, to be a cupbearer. (5) To contrive, dispose, or order. (6) To communicate. (7) Pertinet etiam ad res veneras. (1) Miscet aconita novercæ, Ov. Met. 1, 147. Multi largo sale miscet pabula, Col. § Ad amurcam miscere helleborum, Id. pellem serpentis cum vino, Id. vinum aquā, Plin. 7, 56. aquam vino, Id. Canities miscuerat comas, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 94. (2) Absol. Pompeius abest, Appius miscet, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 24. Plurima miscere cepit, Nep. Paus. 1. = Omnia paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic. de Legg. 3, 9. (3) Miscet gaudia curis, Catull. 62, 95. Cum duris venatibus otia miscet, Ov. Met. 4, 309. (4) Nescit tot millibus emptus Pauperibus miscere puer, Juu. 5, 61. (5) Ita tu isthæc tua misceto, ne me admisceas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 35. (6) Cum amico omnes curas, omnes cogitationes tuas misce, Sen. Consilia cum Vestino non miscuerat, Tac. Ann. 15. (7) Mistra deo mulier, Virg. Aen. 7, 661. quomodo φιλότητι μίγνεται, Hom.

* Misceor, ēri. pass. To be mingled, or mixed, together; to be disordered, &c. Miscetur iustitia lætis, Ov. ¶ Fors & virtus miscetur in unum, are confounded, Virg. Aen. 12, 714. An Jupiter misceri probat populos, to be incorporated, Id. Aen. 4, 112. Mœnia miscetur luctu, a full of lamentable confusion, Id. ¶ pectora vario motu, ruffled with various passions, Id. Aen. 12, 217. = Nova quædam misceri & concitari mala videbam, I saw there was a new storm of mischief and confusion arising, Cic. Catil. 4, 3.

Misellus, a, um. adj. dim. [ā miser] (1) Poor, miserable, wretched. (2) Pityfull, sorry, (3) Shabby. (1) Nihil Ciceroni meo misello relinquo præter invidiam & ignominiam, Cic. Attic. 3, 23, sub fin. (2) Spes misella, Lucr. 4, 1089. (3) Misellum palium, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 66.

* Miser, ēra, um. adj. or, comp. īmus, sup. [ā μισῶ, odi, qu. μισῶς, odiosus, exosus] (1) Miserable, pityfull, wofull, in a sad plight. (2) Meton. That maketh miserable. (3) Sorry, pality, mean, abject, pityfull. (4) Sick, afflicted. (5) Meton. Innocent. (6) Very stingy, miserably covetous. (1) Quod magis sum non dicam miser (natura quidem abhorret ā virtute verbi) sed certè exercitus, Cic. ¶ Laboriosos, non miseros, qui magnos dolores perferunt, solemus dicere, Id. Philipp. 11, 4. = Ærumnosus, infelix, miser, Id. in Parad. Nemo est inferior me, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22. Mortem miserimus opto, Virg. Aen. 2, 655. ¶ Miserimus fui fugitando, weary and faint, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 8. interpr. Denaro. (2) Ambitio misera, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 26. (3) Carmen miserum, Virg. Ecl. 3, 27. Miserum ingenium, Cic. Misere preces, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 58. divitiæ. Id. Sat. 2, 8, 18. (4) Lateris miseri dolor, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 29. (5) Defensio miserorum, odium improborum, Cic. interpr. Afcon. (6) Sed habet patrem quendam avidum, miserum, atque aridum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15. ¶ Miseros nos! unhappy as we are! Cic. Miseri modis, in a miserable manner, Lucr. 3, 506. Miseri mortales, Virg. Geor. 3, 66. nautæ, Manil. 1, 294. ¶ Miserum memoratu, a sad story, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 15. Meton. Misera vinea, a vineyard out of heart, Pallad. R. R. 9, tit. 2. Dominus pauper misereque, Id. ¶ Miserum! O sad, Virg. Aen. 6, 21. interpr. Serv.

* Misérabile, pro miserabiliter. Wofully, miserably. Miserabile cæsis Hostibus insultans, Virg. Aen. 12, 338, i. e. miserabiliter, more Græc.

* Misérabilis, e. adj. (1) That deserveth, or raiseth, compassion; miserable, lamentable, wretched. (2) Pityed, lamented. (1) ¶ Nihil est tam miserabile, quàm ex beato miser, Cic. Part. Orat. 17. Miserabiles elegi, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3. Miserabile carmen, Virg. Geor. 4, 514. vulgus, Id. Aen. 2, 798. exitium, Id. Geor. 4, 532. § visu, Id. Aen. 1, 115. (2) § Nec sit miserabilis ulli, Ov. Ib. 117.

* Misérabiliter. adv. (1) Pityfully, so as to raise commiseration, lamentably. (2) Sadly, miserably. (1) Vitam miserabiliter exigere, Val. Max. 4,

1, extr. 4. Epistola scripta miserabiliter, Cic. Att. 10, 10. § Miserabiliter orbatatem deslere, Liv. 45, 42. laudatus, Cic. Att. 14, 10. (2) Non miserabiliter vir clarus emoritur, Id. Tusc. 1, 40.

* Misérandus, a, um. part. (1) To be pityed, or lamented. (2) Moving pity, lamentable. (1) ¶ Aliis miserandus, aliis ridendus videtur, Cic. de Orat. 1, 37. Res miseranda omnibus, Id. (2) Miserandum carmen, Manil. 5, 559.

* Misérans, tis. part. Moved with pity, pitying, &c. Ab humo miserans attollit amicum, Virg. Aen. 5, 452. Miserans inopem, Id. Geor. 2, 499.

* ¶ Miséranter. adv. So as to raise pity, Gell. 10, 3. ¶ Miserabiliter.

* Misératio, ōnis. f. Complaining to raise compassion. Miseratione mens judicium permovenda est, Cic. ¶ Miserationes, closes of speech to raise compassion, Id. Orat. 38. § Fragilitatis humanæ misératio, pity for human frailty, Plin. Ep. 3, 7.

* Misératus, a, um. part. [ā miseror]. Having compassion, or pity, on. § Venus immeritæ neptis miserata lubores, Ov. Met. 4, 530. Instantis fati miseratus, Manil. 1, 872. ¶ Sed prior synt. est multo usitatio.

* Misère. adv. (1) Wretchedly, miserably, pityfully, sadly. (2) Mightily, exceedingly, desperately, with much pains and labour. (1) ¶ Quæ nihil valeret ad beatè misèreque vivendum, Cic. de Fin. 3, 15. ¶ Quoi misère ægrèque est, be who is ill, Lucr. 3, 874. (2) Misère hoc esse cupio verum, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 63. Misère cupis abire, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 14. Oculos misère tenere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23.

* † Misèreo, ēre. ant. neut. [ā miser, unde nunc in usu miseret] To pity, to take pity, or compassion on. ¶ Ipse sui miseret, Lucr. 3, 894. Vid. Miseret.

* Misèreor, ēri, ertus. dep. To take pity of one, to have mercy on him, to be sorry for him. § Misereri supplicum, Cic. de Inv. 1, 30.

* Misèrescit. imperf. It pityeth. ¶ Inopis nunc te misèrescat mei, take pity of helpless me, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 3.

* Misèresco, ēre. incept. [ā misereo] To pity, or compassionate. Arcadii misèrescite regis, Virg. Aen. 8, 573.

* Misèret, misertum, & misèritum est. imperf. It pityeth me; I am sorry, or troubled, for. § Misèret me tui, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 32. Me ejus misèritum est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 29. Misèritum est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 54. Cave te fratrum obsecrantium misereat, Cic. pro Ligar. 5. ¶ Menedemi vicem miseret me, I pity his case, &c. Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 1.

* † Misèretur. ant. pro miseret, Non.

* Miséria, æ. f. (1) Wretchedness, misery, distress, affliction, trouble. (2) Uneasyness. (1) = Miseriis & calamitatibus opem terre, Cic. anteq. iret in exil. 11. Miseriæ & ærumnæ premunt omnes, Id. Parad. 2. ¶ In miseriis esse, to be under afflictions, Id. (2) Ubi illam expuerat miseriam ex animo, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 16.

* Miséricordia, æ. f. [ā misericors] (1) Mercy, compassion, pity. (2) ¶ Charity, alms. (1) Misericordia est ægritudo ex miseriā alterius injuriā laborantis, Cic. Tusc. 4. = Clementiā & misericordiā singulari vir, Id. § Misericordias jam habere haud hominem oportet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 114. (2) Ap. Christ. scriptt. ¶ Misericordia hujus, the compassion I have for her, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 27. Misericordia vulgi, pity shewn by the vulgar, Cæf.

* ¶ Miséricorditer. adv. Mercyfully, pityfully, Laet. 6, 18. ¶ Clementer, Cic.

* Miséricors, dis. adj. ior, comp. [ā miserans & cor] (1) Mercyfull, pityfull, compassionate, tender hearted. (2) Proceeding from compassion. (1) = Mitis & misericors animus auditoris, Cic. de Inv. 1, 55. Misericordior nulla me est seminarum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 5, 23. (2) Honestum & misericors mendacium, Cic. pro Ligar.

* Misèriter. adv. Pityfully, miserably, sadly. Patriam adlocuta mœstā est ita voce miseriter, Catull. 6, 49.

* † Misèritudo,

* † Misēritudo, dñis. f. pro miseria, Acc. ap. Non.

* † Misēro, āre. ant. neut. pro miseror, Acc.

* Misēror, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) To deplore, lament, bewail. (2) To pity, or compassionately. (1) Commune periculum miserabantur, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 39*. Mulier ipsa se miseratur, *Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 7*. (2) Res miserabere fractas, *Virg. Georg. 4, 240*. *¶* Misferari est lamentari & deplorare; misereri, alterius infelicitate moveri; ita miseramur casum nostrum aut communem, miseremur semper aliorum, *Auf. Popm.* Illud sign. act. hoc pass. Non. *¶* Sed poēta has voces confundunt, & promiscue utuntur, neque Servius ullam differentiam præterquam constructionis agnoscit, quem vide ad *Æn. 1, 607*.

* || Misērulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à miser] Poor, helpless, wretched. Anima miserula, *Ca-tull. ap. Non. 11, 63*.

|| Missa, æ. f. The mass, at first used for the dismissal, or sending away, of the people, and that either before the communion, or after; hence it came to signify the whole church service, or common prayer; more particularly the communion service; the office of the sacrament, after the rest of the people were dismissed, *Eccl.*

† Missicūlo, āre. act. i. e. crebrò vel minutim mitto, ut sit vel frequ. vel dim. à missum, ut à pensum, pensicūlo. To send often. Ad me literas missicūlabas, *Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 29*.

Missile, is. n. [à mittendo] A dart, or other thing to be cast, or thrown. Lacedæmonii missilibus pugnabant, *Liv. 34, 39*. Missile crinitum multā flammā, *Stat. Theb. 5, 387*.

Missilia, um. pl. n. dona à principe in populum sparsa, sive missa. Gifts which the emperors were wont to throw among the people, as sweetmeats, perfumes, &c. *Suet. Calig. 23*.

Missilis, e. adj. [à mitto, missum] (1) Pass. That may be thrown, cast, hurled, or flung. (2) Act. A jerk that throweth. (1) Missiles lapides, *Liv. 1, 43*. Res missiles, *Suet. Aug. 98*. (2) *Plin. 8, 23*.

Missio, ōnis. f. verb. [à mitto] (1) A sending, a sending away, a despatch. (2) A throwing, or hurling. (3) A discharge of soldiers, which was either honesta, honourable, after they had served the just number of years; or causaria, by reason of sickness, or infirmity; or ignominiosa, by way of punishment. (4) A setting a prisoner free. (5) The privilege of being his life, sometimes indulged to a conquered gladiator. (1) De literarum missione abs te accu-sor, *Cic. Attic. 1, 5*. Legatorum missione semper timui, *Id. Philipp. 7, 1*. (2) Extra telorum missionem, *Plin. 2, 9*. (3) *Vid. Liv. 26, 1. Suet. Cæs. 7. & Sigon. de ant. jure civ. Rom. 15. nec non Lips. Dial. 5, 9*. (4) Sile-nus à Midā captus, hoc ei muneris pro suā mis-sione dedisse scribitur, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 43*. *¶* Mis-sio sanguinis, bloodletting, *Cels. 2, 10*. Ludorum missio, the conclusion, or breaking up, of games, *Cic. Fam. 5, 12*. (5) Gladiatores sine missione edi prohibuit, *Suet. Aug. 45*.

Missitatus, a, um. part. Often, or frequently, sent. Codicilli missitati, *Plin. 33, 1*.

Missito, āre. act. freq. [à mitto] To send often. Missitaverant Samniti auxilia, *Liv. 9, 45*.

Missurus, a, um. part. About to send. Se missuros legatos esse dixerunt, *Nep. Them. 6*. Pocula missurus amico, *Juv. 5, 32. Conf. Liv. 9, 4*.

Missus, a, um. part. [à mitto] (1) Sent. (2) Thrown, shot, &c. (3) Pardoned, forgiven. (4) Sent forth, uttered, let out. (5) *¶* Missum, am, os, a, a, facere, to let alone, not to meddle with. (6) Dismissed, discharged, disbanded, chiefly with the verb facio. (1) *¶* Missi dant negotium, ut eum interficiant, *Nep. Alcib. 10*. *¶* Dux missus in bellum, *Hor. A. P. 315*. ad bellum, *Cic. auxilio, Id. Trire-*

mis missa ad deportandum, *Id.* Literæ sunt ei missæ, *Id.* ad Atticum, *Id.* alicujus rei gratiā, *Id.* Sub magna pericula missus, *Virg. Æn. 9, 483*. de magnis rebus, *Hor.* (2) E-minus telis missis, eum interfecerunt, *Nep. Alcib. 10*. (3) *¶* Quin aut interfici, aut mis-sum fieri juberet, *Nep. Eum. 11*. (4) Neicit vox missa reverti, *Hor. A. P. 390*. Missæ o-raculo voces, *Liv.* Missus è corpore sanguis, *Lucr. 2, 194*. *¶* è caveā leo, *Ad Heren.* (5) Pompeii profectum missum feci, *Cæs. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 8*. Missos facere nautas, *Id.* Mis-sorum stipendia lucrari, *Id.* (6) Me missum face, *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 57*. Missum facere a-morem, *Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 83*. iram, *Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 14*. Missos nos face, *Plaut.* Missa hæc facio, *Cic.* *¶* Missam facere uxorem, to di-vorce her, *Suet. Cal. 25*. Missa aulæo, i. e. demisso, the hangings being let down, *Phædr. 5, 7, 23*. Corpora missa neci, dead bodies, *Ov. Fast. 5, 624*. *¶* Missa est, scil. concio, the assembly is broke up, or may break up, *Eccl.* In ecclesiis, palatiisque sive prætoriis, MISSA fieri pronuntiatur, cum populus ab observatione di-mittitur, *Alcim. Avit.*

Missus, ūs. m. verb. [quia mittitur in men-sam, Non. uti ipsa mensa Hebr. dicitur מִשְׁכָּה אֶת הַבָּרֶכֶת] (1) A sending, or despatch. (2) A cast; a hurl, or throw. (3) *¶* A miss, a course, or service, of meat. (4) A course, or turn; the playing of beasts by turn, or order; as at horse-races, bear-baitings, &c. (1) Du-as venissæ legiones missu Cæsaris cognoscunt, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 6*. *¶* Sed non occurrit in hæc notione nisi in ablat. sing. (2) Pileum haud paulò, quàm hasta, vehementius ètu missuque telum, *Liv. 9, 19*. (3) Novem libras carnis per tres missus ponebat, *Capitol.* (4) Spectacu-lum multiplicatis missibus in serum prostraxit, *Suet. Ner. 22*.

* † Misārius, i. m. A pot wherein wine and water were mixed. Urceus, aut longā ge-minus misariis ansā, *Lutit. al. leg. misariur, al. misarius*.

* Missim. adv. Mixedly, by mingling. Per venas & viscera missim, *Lucr. 3, 565*.

* Missūa, æ. f. (1) A mixture, an inter-sperseing. (2) A mixture, things mingled, a compound. (1) Reum misurā, *Lucr. 2, 977*. (2) Eā misurā totum os perficitur, *Col.*

* Mistus, a, um. part. [à miscer] Mingled, mixed, tempered, blended, put together, joined to-gether. = Varium, mistum, & tureulentum genus hominum, *Cic. Catil. 2, 10*. *¶* Mistus candore ruber, *Id. N. D. 1, 27*. Lachrymæ mistæ risu, *Stat. S. 2, 1, 47*. Verbera mista cum verbis, *Ov. Epist. 10, 38*. ex dissimilibus, *Cic. N. D. 1, 27*.

* Mistus, ūs. m. verb. A mixture. Avitus color primordii sanguinis mistu redditur nepo-tibus, *Col. 6, 37*.

* Misy, yos. n. [μίσυ, Gr. ex Syr. מִשְׁיָא] unctio, quod inunctioni oculorum serviat, *M. ex Hippocr.* That which apothecarys call vi-triol; also a kind of delicious musbroom, *Plin. 19, 3, princ.*

Mitella, æ. f. dim. [à mitra] (1) A little mitre, a turban, a sash, an ornament of the head. (2) Also a scarf, or napkin, to wrap one's arm in, when it is hurt. (1) Quosdam se-natores cum mitellâ saepe videmus, *Cic. pro Rab. Post. 10*. (2) Brachium involutum mitellâ commodissimè excipitur, *Cels. 8, 10*.

Mitescens, tis. part. (1) Waxing mild. (2) Growing ripe. (1) Mitescencia hyeme, *Liv. 23, 19*. (2) Prima mitescencia, *Plin. 15, 13*.

Mitescere, ēre. incept. [à mitis] (1) To grow tame, gentle, or tractable. (2) To be appeased, pacified, or reconciled. (3) To grow more mode-rate. (4) To become calm. (5) To grow mel-lorv and soft, to lose their crudity, as fruits, or flesh, by being boiled, roasted, &c. (6) To grow ripe. (1) Nemo adeò ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, *Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 39*. Dixit, ut feras quasdam nunquam mitescere, sic immi-tem, implacabilem ejus viri animum esse, *Liv.*

33, 45. (2) = Referam quibus flecti & mi-tescere possis, *Ov. Met. 14, 697*. (3) Frigora mitescunt Zephyris, *Hor. Od. 4, 7, 9*. (4) Freta mitescunt, *Ov. Epist. 7, 179*. (5) Mi-tescere multa videbant Verberibus radiorum, *Lucr. 5, 1102*. (6) Uvæ caloribus mitescunt, *Col. 3, 1*.

* Mithras, vel Mitras, æ. m. [ab eodem cum sequent.] The sun worshipped by that name among the Persians, *Stat. Theb. 1, 720*.

* Mithrax, scrib. & Mitrax, it. || Mithri-dax, æcis, m. nascitur in Perside. [à μίθρα, Persicè sol, q. d. gemma solaris] A stone of a rose colour, but changeable against the sun, *Plin. 37, 10*.

Mithridaticum antidotum. [à Mithridate rege inventore] Mithridate, a singular good confection used in phsyick, *Plin. 25, 2*.

* || Mithridax, æcis, m. *Solin. c. 50. Vid. Mithrax.*

Mitificatus, a, um. part. Concocted, digested. In omne corpus divisus & mitificatus cibus, *Cic. de Div. 2, 26*.

* Mitifico, āre. act. To soften, *Gell. 2, 12*.

Mitifico, āri. pass. To be tamed, or made gentle. Elephanti capti mitificantur hordei suc-co, *Plin. 8, 7*.

Mitificus, a, um. adj. Making mild, or gentle. Mitifica mens, *Sil. Ital. 12, 478*.

* Mitigandus, a, um. part. To be boiled, or roasted; as meat is. Igne ad mitigandum ci-bum utimur, *Cic. N. D. 2, 60*. iram, *Liv. 36, 28*.

* Mitigatio, ōnis. f. verb. A mitigation, or easing; an appeasing, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 30*. *¶* Mitigationes, softening expressions. *¶* Licentia, si nimium videbitur acrimonie habere, mitiga-tionibus lenietur, *Ad Herenn. 4, 37*.

* Mitigātorius, a, um. adj. Having virtue to assuage, or ease, pain, *Plin. 28, 6*.

* Mitigāvus, a, um. part. [à seq.] (1) Ta-med. (2) Became mild, or calm. (3) Pacify-ed, appeased. (1) *¶* = Quod genus anse-rum à fero mitigatum, domesticum factum est, *Col. 8, 14*. (2) Mitigata hyems, *Curt. 9, 104*. (3) Mitigatus animus, *Cic. Fam. 6, 1. Vid. Mingo*.

* Mūigo, āre. act. [à mitis] (1) To tame. (2) To civilize. (3) *¶* To make ripe, or mil-lorv. (4) To mitigate, assuage, allay, or ease. (5) To pacify, to reconcile. (6) To boil, or roast, meat. (1) Feras inclusas longior dies mi-tigat, *Curt. 6, 3, 8*. (2) *¶* = Quibus ex a-gressi immanique vitā exculci ad humanitatem & mitigati sumus, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 24*. (3) Non. ex *Cic. de Repub. 1, 4*. (4) Dolores mitigantur vetustate, *Cic. Attic. 3, 15*. (5) = Reconciliare & mitigare sibi aliquem, *Id. Fam. 1, 9*. (6) *Cic. de N. D. 2, 60*. *¶* *¶* Metaph. Sylvestrem flammis & ferro mi-tigat agrum, fitet it for tillage, *Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 186*.

* Mūigor, āri, ātus, pass. To be tamed, or made gentle; to be assuaged, appeased, abated, &c. Labores magnā compensati gloriā miti-gantur, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 4*.

Mītis, e. adj. or. comp. Isimus, sup. [qu. μῆδης, vel μῆδης, part. à μῆδης, remitto; lenis & remissus] (1) Mellorv, ripe, softer. (2) Gentle, tame, mild, quiet. (3) Calm, still. (4) Soft, pliant, flexible, easy to be moulded. (5) Goodnatured, kind, gracious. (1) Mitia poma, *Virg. Æl. 1, 81*. sorba, *Petr. c. 135*. Mite so-lum, *Hor. Od. 1, 18, 2*. In nudo vitis quæ nas-citur arvo, Nunquam matrem educat uvam, *Ca-tull. 60, 50*. (2) Taurum quanvis mitem me-tuit contingere puer, *Ov. Met. 2, 860*. (3) = Mitis in morem flagni placidæque paludis, *Virg. Æn. 8, 88*. (4) Natura mitior illis, sc. faxis, contigit, *Ov. Met. 1, 403*. *¶* Mite nec in ri-gido pectore pone caput, *Id. Am. 1, 4, 46*. (5) = Si mitis & æquus debuit illius misereri, *Ov. Met. 8, 598*. Mitissimus dominus, *Curt. 10, 5, 9*. = Miti lenia verba sono, *Tibull. 1, 8, 2*.

* Mītius,

* *Mitiūs*, adv. comp. *ſimē*, ſup. (1) *More evenly; more patiently.* (2) *More eaſily, moſt courteouſly, moſt gently.* (1) *Aliorum reſpice caſus, Mitiūs iſta ſeres, Ov. Met. 15, 499.* (2) *Mitiūs ille perit ſubitā qui mergitur undā, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 7, 29. Cæſar quā mitiſſimē poteſt, legatos appellat, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 43.*

Mitra, æ. f. [מִטְרָא ſunis, Scal. Chald. מִטְרָא mitra, ut id. ſit quod Gr. διάδημα, Lat. vitta, à vinciendo] (1) *A bonnet, or turban; an attire for the head, with labels hanging down, uſed formerly by women and effeminate perſons.* (2) *Meton. Effeminate perſons, or women wearing ſuch.* (3) *A kind of girdle, which women at their firſt birth conſecrated to Diana.* (4) *A biſhop's, or abbot's, mitre.* (1) *Pictā redimitus tempora mitrā Aſſimilavit annum, Ov. Met. 14, 654.* (2) *Paris cū ſemiviro comitatu Mæoniā mentum mitrā cinctumque madentem Subnexus, Virg. Æn. 4, 215. ad quem locum vid. Serv.* (3) *Mart. 2, 36.* (4) *Ex uſu Ecceſ. Picta virorum; mitræ feminarum, quas calanticas dicunt, Serv. Imò & ſacerdotum, quæ & cidaris dic. ¶ Redimicula mitræ, the ties, or ſtays, with which it was made faſt, Virg. Æn. 9, 610.*

Mitratus, a, um. part. *Wearing a bonnet, or mitre.* § *Mitrati chori, Prop. 4, 7, 62.*

* *Mitrax.* *Vid. Mithrax.*

Mittendus, a, um. part. *To be ſent, to be let out, Celf. 2, 10. & 5, 27. Decernunt auxilia Cyro mittenda, Juſt. 6, 11.*

Mittens, tis. part. *Sending, caſting, flinging, throwing, &c. Cic. part. à*

Mitto, ère, miſi. (* *miſſi pro miſiſſi*) *miſſum*, aſt. [à μένω five μένωμι, idem, V. vel potiùs à Chald. מִטְרָא pervenit, M.] (1) *To ſend.* (2) *Abſol. To ſend ambaffadors, or meſſengers.* (3) *To ſend an account, to certify, to write.* (4) *This verb is often uſed for its compounds, for dimitto, to diſmiſs, to ſend away; Met. to caſt off, to throw off: (5) For demitto, to let down. (6) To caſt, or throw; to hurl, or fling, as javelins, ſtones, &c. (7) To throw, as cockleſtones, dice, &c. (8) To throw away, to caſt away. (9) To put in, Met. to put. (10) To preſent with, to make a preſent to. (11) To offer, to make an oblation. (12) To make to paſs, or go. (13) For tranſmitto, to ſhoot over. (14) For omitto, to let alone, to ſuperſede, to ceaſe, to forbear. (15) For remitto, to forgive, to pardon. (16) A word in the Roman circus, when the racers had the ſignal to ſtart. (17) For emitto, to put forth, to bring forth, to let out, Met. to utter, to ſhow. (18) For admitto, to put the male to the female. (19) For ſuſum mitto, to lift up, to ſet up, to raiſe. (20) For immitto, to let looſe, to ſucken. (1) § Legatos ad Cæſarem mittunt, Cæſ. B. G. 1. Orant ut ſibi præſidium mittat, Hirt. B. Afr. 36. In civitatem mittere qui præſit, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 20. aliquem oratum, Plaut. orare, Ter. legatos ſeventurum ad cenam, Cic. milites in expeditionem, Cæſ. ed obſides, Id. per aëra juvenem, Ov. legatos circa reges, Liv. alicui muneri, Catull. 12, 15. * Libellum ad tuum Catullum miſſi, Id. 14, 14. ¶ Ad nomen mittere filios, to ſend them to the war, Quint. (2) Miſerunt Delphos conſultum, Nep. Them. 2, 6. Alium rogantes regem miſcere ad Jovem, Phædr. 1, 2, 22. (3) Nunquam ad ſuorum quenquam literas miſſi, quā Attico mitteret, quid ageret, Nep. in vitā ejus. (4) Non ego te gaudens lætanti pectore mittam, Catull. 62, 221. In notione judiciali & comitali. In conſilium mittere, Cic. pro Cluent. 30. ubi vid. Aſcon. in ſuffragia, Sen. ¶ Mitte hanc de pectore curam, trouble not yourſelf about it, Virg. Æn. 6, 85. (5) Mittere aulæum, Phædr. 5, 7, 23. (6) Mittis in æquor corpora, Ov. Met. 4, 23. Eum volo de tuo ponte mittere pronum, Catull. 18, 22. Haſtam miſſi in ora, Ov. Met. 6, 659. Partem è monte revulſam mittit, Id. Met. 13, 882. (7) Cūm auderet mittere falos, Sen. de morte Claud. Ut*

quique canem aut ſenionem miſerat, Aug. ap. Suet. c. 71. (8) In mare proximum Gemmas & lapides, aurum & inutile Mittamus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 50. Mei. Timorem mittite, Virg. Æn. 1, 207. Mitte civiles curas, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 17. (9) Myrti baccas mittis in linteis, Pol. lad. 3. tit. 31. Pyra mittuntur in vaſculo, cui fontana aqua miſcetur, Id. 3. tit. 25. ¶ In aſta mittere, to record, or regiſter, Sen. de Ben. 2. ſub jugum, to bring under ſubjection, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 11. animas in aperta pericula, to put them in manifeſt danger, Virg. Æn. 9, 663. (10) Non habet quod mittat am cō, Quintillæ quod donet, habet, Juv. 7, 74. Hos illi mittimus hædos, Virg. Ecl. 9, 6. (11) Nigras macient pecudes, & manibus diviſis Interias mittunt, Lucr. 3, 53. Tumulo ſolennia mittent, Virg. Æn. 6, 380. (12) ¶ Impiger Mittere equum medios per ignes, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 22. to charge through. (13) Fundum Varro vocat, quem poſſum mittere fundā, Cic. ap. Quint. (14) ¶ Mitte id quod ſcio, dic quod rogo, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 25. Mitto de illo & ad te redeo, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 101. Sepulchri Mitte ſupervacuos honores, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 24. (15) Hanc noxiam mitte, ſi aliam unquam admiſero, occidito, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 14. (16) Expeſtant veluti conſul cū mittere ſignum Vult, Enn. ap. Cic. de Div. 1. § Mittere mappam, Suet. Ner. 22. (17) Radices è capite, quæ reſciſum eſt, æquè mittit, Col. 3, 18. Fructum è cortice mittit, Plin. 12, 6. Sanguinem incisā venā mittere novum non eſt, Celf. 2, 10. ¶ Met. Timoris ſigna mittere, to ſhow ſigns of fear, Cæſ. Vocem pro Repub. to utter, Cic. pro Sext. 4. (18) Mute in Venerem pecuaria palmus, Virg. Geor. 3, 64. (19) Ciamorem ad ſidera mittere, Stat. (20) Mittere habenas, Petr. Arb.

Mittor, èris. paſſ. *To be ſent, blaſted, &c.*

Mitiūs, i. m. *A kind of ſhell fiſh called a limpin, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 28. Vid. Mytilus.*

* *Mixtiūs*, a, um. adj. *Mingled, Hier. 4. Mixtus.*

* *Mixtura*, æ. f. *A mingling together, Plaut. Mixtura Veneris, Lucan. 9, 900. Vid. Mixtura.*

* *Mixturus*, a, um. part. *About to mix. Mixturus oſſibus aſtra rogos, Luc. 7, 814.*

* *Mixtus*, a, um. part. [à miſceor] *Mixed, mingled. Vid. Miſtus.*

M ante N.

* *† Mina*, æ. f. *præmina, Meurſ. ex Plaut. [μνᾶ, Gr.] A pound in money. Vid. Mina.*

* *Mnēmōnica*, ōrum. n. pl. [μνημονικά, Gr. ex μνάομαι commemoro] *Precepts, or rules and commonplaces, for memory, Ad Herenn. 3, 17.*

* *Mnēmōſyne*, es. f. [ex μνήμων, Gr. memor] *Memory, Auſon. Ep. 5, 62.*

* *Mnēmōſynum*, i. n. [μνημόσυνον, Gr.] *A memorial; a token, or pledge, left with one's friend in remembrance of one. Mnemofynon mei ſodalis, Catull. 12, 13.*

M ante O.

Mobilis, e, adj. or, comp. *ſimius*, ſup. (1) *That may be, or is, moved; moveable.* (2) *Eaſily moved, wagging.* (3) *Rolling, quick.* (4) *Tractable, manageable.* (5) *Inconſtant, ſickle, variable, not laſting.* (6) *In a good ſenſe, having a quick turn of thought, acute, ſharp, ſmart.* (1) Nervie alienis mobile lignum, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 81. Mobilior ætér, Lucr. 4, 344. (2) Mobilia folia, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 5. (3) = Lubrici & mobiles oculi, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. (4) = Viam inſiſte domandi, Dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis ætas, Virg. Geor. 3, 165. (5) = Mobilis & varia eſt ferme natura maiorum, Juv. 13, 236. Gens mobilis ad omnem auram ſpei atque inſida, Liv. 29, 3. ¶ Homo mobilis, imò conſtantiffimus, Cic. pro Roſc. Com. 49. Mobiliffimus ingenio, Tac.

Hiſt. 1, 24, 2. = Caduca & mobilia fortunæ munera, Id. (6) = Architectus erit ingenio mobili, ſolertiſque non fuerit viduatus, Vitruv. 5, 7. ¶ Mobiles res, quæ animā carent; ut vaſa, veſtes, &c. Movenes quæ per ſe moventur, ut ſervi, pecudes.

Mobilitas, aſis. f. (1) *Mobility, moveableneſs.* (2) *Swiftness of motion, quickneſs, activity.* (3) *Inconſtancy, fickleneſs.* (1) ¶ *Mobilitates dentium, loſeneſs of teeth, Plin. 20, 21. (2) Quod longo venit impete ſumere debet Mobilitatem, Lucr. 6, 340. (3) = Quid eſt inconſtantiā, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3. ¶ Mobilitati navium locus dabatur, there was ſea room, Cæſ. B. C. 2, 6. = Linguae mobilis, verberum celeritas, Cic. de Orat. 1, 28. Crebra mobilitas, Ov. Ep. 15, 48.*

Mobilis er. adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Swifly, with quickneſs.* (2) *Lightly, ſickly, inconſtantly.* (1) = *Mobiliter ſumma levitate feruntur, Lucr. 4, 749. Ut hæc ad ſignum quodque reverti mobilis videatur, Id. 5, 635. (2) ¶ Ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, with much levity and ſuddenneſs, Cæſ. B. G. 3, 10.*

† *Mobilito*, aſis. aſt. *To make moveable, to give motion. Lætitia me mobilitat, Cæc. ap. Nen. 4, 300.*

Mobilitor, aſis. paſſ. [ſcil. ut à nobilis nobilitate] *To be made moveable, &c. Inde aër, inde omnia mobilitantur, Lucr. 3, 249.*

* *¶ Mōcoſus*, a, um. adj. [à μέκος, ſanna] *Saim. ex Cic. genere illo mōcoſo, ubi vulgò leg. moroſo, it. ex Quint. aſionem mōcoſam, ubi vulg. inotioſam, a. j. colam, full of mockery, or ridicule. Inotioſam aſionem edidit Claud. Capperonnerius, Quint. 11, 3. Videtur Popilius vertiſſe ἀρχολον ὑπόκριτον, id eſt, inotioſam aſionem, quæ multis negotiis geſticulandi vultumque fincendi occupatur, Turneb. Pro inotioſam legendum omnino mōcoſum, ut è colice MS. à Bon-garſio commodata emendavit Salmaſius ad Treb. Pol. Gallien. c. 8. Actio mōcoſa eſt ἡ μωκώδης, mimica & geſticulatoria, Colomeſ. Sed reſutavit iſam Salmaſii & Colomeſii lectionem Gronovius ad Senecam 1, Natural. Quæſt. 1. Capperon. in locum.*

Mōderabilis, e, adj. *Moderate, meaſurable, governable. Nox, & amor, vinumque nihil moderabile ſuadent, Or. Amor. 1, 6, 59.*

Mōderāmen, inis. n. *Management, conduct, guidance. § Moderāmen equorum, Ov. Met. 2, 48. ¶ Moderamina, ſi. navis, the helm, Id. Met. 3, 644. Prona via eſt, & eget moderamine certo, a ſteady rein, Id. 2, 67.*

¶ *Mōderāmentum*, i. n. *An accent. Quas Graeci προσώδιας dicunt, eas veteres docti tum notas vocum, tum moderamenta, tum accentuiculas, tum vocaliones appellabant, Gell. 13, 6.*

Mōderandus, a, um. part. *To be moderated, managed, &c. Actio vocis conformatione moderanda eſt, Cic. de Orat. 1, 5. Conf. Sil. 17, 535.*

Mōderans, tis. part. [à moderor] (1) *Ruleing, governing, bounding.* (2) *Moderateing, bringing within reaſonable compaſs.* (1) *Officia conſilio moderantes, Cic. de Fin. 2, 81. ¶ Moderans fræna theatrī, Juv. 10, 128. (3) Moderans honores ſuos, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 12. Conf. Sil. 9, 573.*

Mōderanter, adv. ¶ iūs, comp. (1) *With due government, like a ſkilful charioteer.* (2) *Moderately, leiſurely.* (1) *Habere moderanter habenas, Lucr. 2, 1095. (2) Inſequi moderantius, Ov. Met. 1, 510. Sed caſtigatores membræ tam bñc, quā aliis Ov. locis, habent moderantius.*

Mōderatē, adv. iūs, comp. *ſimē*, ſup. (1) *Evenly, moderately, patiently, modeſtly.* (2) *Fair and ſoftly, leiſurely, by degrees.* (1) = *Omnia humana placatē & moderatē ferre, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. (2) Senſim & moderatē adrepere, Id. Verr. 3, 68. Iſocrates feſtivities moderatius imperavit, Id. Orat. 52. Res moderatiſſimē à maioribus conſtitutæ, Id. de Legg. 3, 5. ¶ Sanctē*

aut moderatè dictum, *delivered without perjury, or exaggeration*, Id.

Moderatim, adv. *Leisurely, gently*, Lucr. 1, 324.

Moderatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *Governance, management*. (2) *Moderation, evenness, sedateness*. (3) *A proportion, a moderate degree*. (1) Omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertentur, Cic. Moderatio cupiditatum, Id. (2) = Novi moderationem animi tui, & æquitatem, Id. de Senect. princ. & Moderatio in privatis rebus, splendor in publicis, Id. (3) ¶ Moderatio virium, a moderate degree of strength, Id.

Moderator, òris. m. verb. *A gouverneur, a guide, a ruler, a master*. Moderator operis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35. juventæ, Mart. 2, 93. ¶ Moderator arundinis, a fisherman, Ov. Met. 8, 856. = Moderator quidem aut gubernator, Cic. Fam. 2, 6. ¶ Curvi moderator aratri, Lucr. 5, 931. equorum, Luc. 8, 199.

Moderatrix, icis. f. *A governess*. Materix universæ fœdrix & moderatrix divina providentia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39. Temperantia moderatrix omnium commotionum, Id. Tusc. 5, 14. ¶ Cynthia noctis, the mistress of the night, Stat. Theb. 10, 359. ¶ Moderatrix judicis hasta, Id. Sylv. 4, 4, 43.

Moderatus, a, um. part. (1) *Act. That governed*. (2) *Pass. Governed, regulated, moderated*. (1) Rei frumentariæ inopiam moderatus, Patere. 2, 94. (2) Virtutes omnes mediocritate quâdam sunt moderatæ, Cic. pro Mur. 30.

Moderatus, a, um. adj. ex part. or. comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Moderate, well governed, well ordered, discreet, within compass, sober, temperate*. (2) *Mild, moderate, not too severe*. (1) = Moderatus & temperans in omnibus vitæ partibus, Cic. pro Font. 30. Convivium moderatum atque honestum, Id. pro Mur. 6. (2) § Moderata ira, Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 55. Moderati venti, Ibid. 4, 4, 57. Nec solet irasci, neque enim moderatior alter, Ibid. 1, 8, 25. Moderatissimi sensus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24. ¶ Nihil pensi, neque moderati habere, to make no difference, or keep no bounds, in things, Sall. B. C. 12.

¶ Modernus, a, um. adj. [qu. ab hodiernus, vel pot. ab adv. modò, modernus, ut à die, diurnus] *Modern, of this time*. ¶ Recens.

† Mòdò, ñre. aët. [à modus] *To moderate, govern, set bounds, keep within compass*. Disce moderare animo, ne sis cupidus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 16. sed variè leg. Ego voci moderabo me, Ibid. 2, 2, 115.

Mòdòror, ñri. dep. (1) *To moderate, limit, bound, refrain*. (2) *To govern, rule, manage, guide, order*. (1) § Si hoc moderari possemus, ut, &c. Cæli. ad Cic. Ep. Fam. 8, 5. Linguae moderari, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 25. ¶ Cursui, to slacken his speed in sailing, Tac. Ann. 2, 70. (2) = Te hortor ut omnia gubernes, & moderere prudentiâ, Cic. Fam. 7, 2. Animo & orationi moderari, cum sis iratus, non mediocris ingenii est, Id. ad Q. fr. 1, 1, 13. Ex sua libidine moderantur, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 4. ¶ Moderari equum frænis, to manage a horse, Lucr. 5, 1297. ¶ Blandiùs Orpheo fidem moderari, to tune it more sweetly, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 14.

Mòdestè, adv. iùs, comp. sîmè, sup. (1) *Moderately, keeping a mean*. (2) *With temper, without oppression*. (3) *Modestly, shamefacedly*. (4) *Demurely, humbly*. (1) & Servo homini modestè meliùs facere sumptum, quàm ampliter, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 10. Quid tum postea, si modestè ac rarò hoc fecit? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 36. Modestiùs appetere, Curt. 10, 6, 19. (2) Beatus, nî unum hoc desit, animus qui modestè isthæc ferat, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 18. (3) Modestissimè dignitate uti, Plin. Epist. 1, 19. Modestè & abstinenter se gerere in aliquâ dignitate, Cic. in Sall. 7. (4) Cæsar jubet milites intra munitiones minutatim modestèque sine tumultu ac terrore se recipere, Hirt. B. Afr. 31. § Modestè parere, Cic. de Legg. 3, 2. Terram in-

tuens modestè, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32. Lingua non modestè uti, Ov. Fast. 2, 607.

Mòdestia, æ. f. (1) *Temperance, moderation, sobriety, calmness*. (2) *Orderly behaviour, observation of decorum as to time and place of actions*. (3) *Modesty, shamefacedness, bashfulness*. (1) Modestia est in animo continens moderatio cupiditatum, Ad Herenn. 3, 2. (2) Modestia scientia est opportunitatis idoneorum, ad aiquid agendum, temporum, Cic. Offic. 1, 40. Deum benignitate, & modestiâ hiemis rebus extremis subventum, Tac. Ann. 12, 4, 3. (3) § Virginalis modestia, Cic. de Div. 1, 66. Sententiarum compositionis, vocis, vultus modestia, Quint. 4, 1. ¶ Vacui modestia lecti, Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 162.

Mòdestus, a, um, adj. or. comp. sîmus, sup. [à modus, ut ab honos, honestus, qui servat modum] (1) *Moderate, sober, that keeps within due bounds*. (2) *Not large, moderate*. (3) *Modest, bashful*. (4) *Civil, courteous, good humoured*. (5) *Close, reserved*. (1) = Modestus & prudens homo, Cic. Brut. 13, 11. (2) Cæsar's agri modesta servitia, Tac. Ann. 4, 7, 1. (3) Modestissima adolescentia, Cic. pro Mur. 26. (4) Hoc dîs dignum est, ut semper mendicis modesti sint, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 12. (5) Plerumquè modestus Occupat obscuri speciem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94.

Mòdiâlis, e. adj. *Which containeth a bushel*. ¶ Calices modiales, large cups, q. d. as big as bushels, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 8.

¶ Mòdiatio, ònis. f. *A measuring by the bushel*, Dig.

Mòdicè, adv. (1) *Moderately, indifferently, tolerably*. (2) *But little, not much*. (3) *With temper, moderation, patiently*. (4) *Modestly*. (5) *By rule and measure*. (1) Aër modicè temperatus, Varr. Furfures modicè obijciuntur, ne parum aut nimium saturentur, Id. ¶ Modicè hoc faciam, aut certè intra modum, I shall do it moderately, or perhaps less than moderately, Cic. Fam. 4, 4. (2) Modicè me tangunt, Id. Att. 2, 19. (3) Sapientia ipsius fortunæ modicè ferre docet injurias, Id. de Fin. 1, 14. (4) A me timidè modicèque dicetur, Id. pro Sylla, 29. Quare dignus sim. ipse modicè dicam, Id. (5) Lucr. 5, 537. ¶ Modicè utile, somewhat usefull, Cic. Aedificia modicè ab humo extantia, of an indifferent height, Plin. 6, 22.

Mòdicellus, a, um. adj. dim. [à modicus] *Very little, mean, or small*. Modicella culcitra, Suet. Ner. 48.

Mòdicum, i. n. subst. ex adj. *A little*. Modico contentus, Juven. 9, 9.

† Mòdicum, adv. *But a little*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Mòdicus, a, um. adj. [à modus] (1) *Moderate, in quantity, or quality; not very big, middleing, mean, ordinary, not great*. (2) *Brief, concise*. (3) *Temperate, moderate*. (4) *In pl. But a few, not many*. (1) Ignis modicus, Plin. 10, 55. Sacellum modicum, Tac. Hist. 2, 74, 2. = Humilis & modica corporatura pecoris operarii debet esse, Col. 6, 2. § Modicus originis, Tac. Ann. 6, 39. (2) Sed tamen modici fuimus in imòdèci, Cic. Att. 4, 5. (3) § Animus modicus, Plaut. Medicus cultu, in cultu, Plin. jun. Conf. Tac. Agric. 40. (4) In angipotu turba est, domum modici introierunt, Plaut. ¶ Pecuniæ modicus, of a competent estate, not very big, Tac. Ann. 3, 72, 2. originis, of an ordinary family, Ibid. 6, 39, 3.

Mòdificatio, ònis. f. verb. *A measuring, or bringing into measure*. Versuum lex & modificatio, Sen. Epist. 88.

Mòdificatus, a, um. part. pass. *Put into a mode, or dress; fashioned, or shaped; digested*. = Vocabula modificato & inflexa quodam modo, Cic. Part. Orat. 5.

¶ Mòdificor, ñri, ñtus sum. depon. (1) *To take the measure, or proportion, of a thing; to measure*. (2) *To rule, or govern*. (1) Membrorum omnium inter se competentiam modificatus est, Gell. 1, 1. (2)

Liberum desideriis modificari, Apul. Met. 11, p. 384.

Mòdimpërator, òris. m. [qu. modum imperans] Varr. qui & magistrum, sc. convivii voc. L. L. 4. strategum, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 20. diatorem, Pers. 5, 1, 18. voc. One appointed to see good order and measure kept at meetings, the steward of the feast. Vid. Lips. lib. 3. antiq. lect. & Non. c. 2. 565.

Mòdi'us, i. m. dim. [à modius] (1) *A little bushel, the fourth part thereof*. (2) *A bucket, to take and draw water out of a well*. (1) Interpr. Perot. (2) Vitr. 16, 12. ¶ Modiolus vini, a rundlet of wine, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 7. Estque duplex, acceptorius, & erogatorius, Front. ¶ A little cup to drink in, like a goblet. Trullæ, scyphi, modiolii, phialæ, Digest. Also an instrument which surgeons use to cut out small bones withall, called a trepan iron, or the round saw of Hippocrates, Cels. 8, 3. ¶ Modiolus rotæ, the stock, or nave, of a cartwheel, wherein the spokes are fastened, Plin. 9, 4.

† Mòdipërator, òris. m. qu. modi perator, uti M. leg. ap. Non. id. qui modimperator, quod vid.

Mòdium, ii. n. *A bushel*, Plin. 18, 6. & ante cum Plaut. sed frequentius

Mòdius, ii. m. [à מדר mensuravit] *Modius* continet libras 26, uncias 8, semimodius libras 13, uncias 4; sextarius uncias 20; bema 16; acetabulum, duas & dimidium; cyathus, fescunciam, drachmam & scrupulum; lingula, drachmas tres & scrupulum unum. (1) *A measure, that which we call a bushel, but was indeed, as some reckon, but our peck and half, holding 16 sextiers; not only of dry things, as salt, Cic. beans, Hor. wheat, Cæf. peas, acorns, &c. Col. but of liquids also*. (2) *Abfol. A bushel of wheat*. (1) Assè modium populo dedit, Cic. Offic. 2, 17. Modius vini Parisinus tricenos senos sextarios nostros capit, sextarius autem octonas eas quas pintas dicimus, Bud. i. e. eight quarts English, Coop. If so, it was 256 of our quarts, which differeth much from the account given by him before of dry things, viz. that the modius contained 16 sextiers, and every sextier according to Bud. 24 ounces, i. e. one pint and a half; so that the modius, says he, is just three gallons, i. e. our peck and half. But in wine being 256 quarts it maketh 64 gallons, i. e. 32 pecks, or eight bushels. However, the modius in liquids being the third part of an amphora, it may well be rendered a tierce. ¶ Pleno modio verborum honorem, they give me honourable words by the bushel, Cic. Multi modii salis simul edendi sunt, ut amicitie munus expletum sit, Id. de Amic. c. 19. ¶ ¶ Modius agri, the same with quadratus actus, a square piece of ground, sixscore feet in length, and as many in breadth. Also the bottem of a mast in a ship, i. e. the hole, or place wherein it is put, because it had the form of a bushel, Ibid. Also the title of one of Varro's satires.

Mòdò, adv. i. e. cum modo. (1) *Just now, even now*. (2) *A while ago, a little while since, but of late*. (3) *Geminata. One while, another while; sometimes, sometimes—*. (4) *In case that, provided that*. (5) *Only, but*. (6) ¶ Modò non, almost. (7) *At least*. (8) *Non modò, f. r non modò non*. (9) *Sometimes*. (1) & Quid dico modò? imò verò nuper planè paulò antè vidimus, Cic. Verr. 6, 3. (1) Modò quæ fuerat rudis tellus, Ov. Met. 1, 87. & Modò quâ gramen carpsere capellæ, Nunc ponunt sua corpora phocæ, Ibid. 1, 300. (3) & Cælo modò sol, modò luna ministrat, Prop. 2, 22, 35. & Dicere modò unum, tum autem plures deos, Cic. Posterioris vicem aliquando supplet interdum. Pars hominum natat modò recta capellens, Interdum pravis obnoxia, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 8. Modò acriter, modò clementer, Ad Herenn. (4) Superet modò Mantua nobis, Virg. Ecl. 9, 27. Modò vita supersit, Id. Geor. 3, 10. ¶ In hac notione sæpe præmittitur si. Si modò factum fortuna sequatur, Id. Æn. 9, 109. &

& 3, 25. (5) Tu modò nascēti puero Casta fave Lucina, *Id. Ecl. 4, 10.* ¶ Non modò uti — sed, *Id. Geor. 2, 284.* not only that, &c. but. (6) Modò non montes auri pollicens, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 18.* (7) Nemo aliter sensit, in quo modò esset auctoritas, *Cic. Nihil quod modò probabile fuit, Quint. 6, 3.* = Sæpe notatus Cum tribus annellis modò læva Priscus inani, *Vixit inæqualis, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 9.* (8) Ut vobis non modò dignitatis retinendæ, sed ne libertatis quidem recuperandæ, spes relinquatur, *Cic. (9) Modò unum, tum autem plures, Id. N. D. 1, 31.* ¶ Paulum modò, never so little, *Id. Fam. 1, 5.*

Mödlāmen, īnis. n. *A tune.* Aliæ volucres modulamina tentent, *Auf. Philom. 5.*

¶ Mödlāmentum, i. n. *A measure,* as in oratorial compositions, *Gell. 1, 7.*

Mödlāndus, a, um. part. (1) ¶ *To be measured, or proportioned.* (2) *To be tuned, or played to tunes.* (1) In repentiendā modulandāque statūs longitudinisque Herculis præstantiā, *Gell. 1, 1.* (2) Verba modulanda fidibus, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 143.*

Mödlāns, tis. part. *Tuning.* Carmina descripsi, & modulans alterna notavi, *Virg. Ecl. 5, 14.* *Conf. Sil. 11, 467.*

Mödlātē, adv. ¶ iūs, comp. *Tuneably.* Quāmodulātē & dulciter hæc enunciāsti? *Cic. N. D. 2, 8.* Collocata verba accuratius modulatiūque, *Gell. 11, 13.*

Mödlātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à modulator*] *A tuning, a composing in music, or a setting of notes.* Vocis modulationem finibus & tibiis adjuvemus, *Quint. 11, 3.* Columnæ ex ratione modulationis Doricæ perfectæ, *Vitr. 5, 9.*

Mödlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A tuner, a composer, a songster.* = Cantor atque optimus modulator Hermogenes, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 129.* *conf. Col. præf. 1.*

¶ Mödlātrix, icis. f. *She that singeth, or tuneth; a songstress,* *Lexicogr. ex Stat.*

Mödlātus, a, um. part. pass. (1) *Set, composed, tuned.* (2) *Aët. Tuned, having tuned on.* (1) Obstrepiat modulatis buccina nervis, *Or. ¶* Modulata carmina, symmetrical, well proportioned, harmoniously, compact; well tuned, or disposed; agreeable in parts; tuneful, *Suet. Aug. 57.* (2) Gracili modulatus avenā Carmen, *Virg. Item adj. ¶ or, comp. ssumus; sup. ¶ = Homo totus modulatus & musicus, Apul. p. 588.* Modulatores animi, *Gell. 1, 11.* Modulatissimus tibiæ aut fidium cantus, *Flor. 2, 7, 15.*

Mödlātus, ūs. m. *A tuning, or singing in measure.* Canorus modulatus, *Sen. Herc. Fur. 263.*

Mödlor, āri. dep. [*à modulus*] (1) *To measure sounds; to compose, or set to tune; as musicians do.* (2) *To sing, to warble, to trill.* (3) *To play a tune upon any instrument.* (1) Natura quasi modulator hominum orationem, *Cic. Orat. 18.* Femineâ modulatur carmina voce, *Or. Met. 14, 341.* (2) Leve ceratâ modulatur arundine carmen, *Id. Met. 11, 154.* (3) Carmina pastoris Siculi modulator avenā, *Virg. Ecl. 10, 51.*

Mödlus, i. m. dim. [*à modus*] (1) *A size, quantity, or measure, of a small thing.* (2) *A measure wherewith a thing is measured.* (3) *A measure of proportion for the making and probation, of work in building; a model.* (4) ¶ *A measure, or allowance, of water, drawn from the head of a public aqueduct to a private possession.* (5) *Musical notes.* (1) Totus moduli bipedalis, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 309.* (2) Metiri se suo modulo ac pede, *Id. Epist. 1, 7, 98.* (3) *Vitr. 3, 2.* (4) Qui modulorum aut rivi faciendi causâ opus facit fatisdare debet, quia in alieno solo facit, *Ulp.* (5) Lydios modulos Amphion invenit, *Plin. 7, 56.*

Möbus, i. m. [*à מדר unde מדר mensura*] (1) *A due proportion, neither more, nor less.* (2) *Measure, limits, bounds.* (3) *A rule, order, method, way, or manner.* (4) *The quantity, size, bigness, or number, of any thing.* (5) *A man-*

ner, guise, fashion, or way, of doing. (6) *Rank, degree, state, condition.* (7) *Time, or measure, in singing; a note, or pitch, in speaking.* (8) ¶ *Also the mood of a verb, i. e. manner of speaking; by way of discourse, or command, &c.* (1) Suus cuique modus, tamen magis offendet nimium quàm parum, *Cic. Orat. 73.* Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, *Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 106.* ¶ Non tam copia, quàm modus in dicendo quærendus est, *Id.* (2) Antiquus modus sectionis, *Cic. Natura modum dedit, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 37.* (3) = Modum quendam adhibentes & ordinem, honestatem, & decus conservabimus, *Cic. ¶* Habere vitæ suæ modum, *to have the government of himself, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 68.* (4) Pomorum regens modus nascitur, *Curt. 6, 4, 21.* Maximus in vinculis ferri modus, *Id. 3, 310.* (5) Apis more modoque, *Hor. Od. 4, 2, 28.* = *Acem more nostro & modo instruximus, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 66.* ¶ Miris modis odisse, *Id. greatly, extremely, perfectly.* Bono modo facere, *with moderation, Cic. (6) Prefecti modum, Curt. 6, 1, 35.* Privati fugisse modum, *Claud. Ruf. 11, 316.* (7) Longa canoros Dant per colla modos, *Virg. Æn. 7, 700.* = Numeris modifque licentia major, *Hor. A. P. 211.* Varietas & modos vocum surdus noscere non potest, *Cic. (8) Ap. Gramm.*

* *Mæcha, æ. f. (1) A whore, or harlot; a strumpet, or courtesan. (2) An adulterous woman, an adulteress. (1) Ne Paris abductâ mæchâ otia degeret, Catull. 66, 103. (2) ¶ Ne sequeretur mæchas, concessâ quum venere uti Possim, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 113.*

* ¶ *Mæchatio, ōnis. f. Adultery, barlotry, Aug. ¶ Adulterium.*

* ¶ *Mæchator, ōris. m. An adulterer, a leacher, a whoremaster, Litt. ex Plaut. sed non inven.*

* ¶ *Mæchia, æ. f. Adultery, whoring, debauching of women, Tert.*

* *Mæchile, is. n. A brothel. Duo mæchilia, Cato ad Cinn. m. Redierat in animum mæchile, Petr. c. 113.*

* ¶ *Mæchimonium. Adultery. Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7.*

* *Mæchisso, ære. neut. [qu. à μωχίζω, quod est ap. Suid.] To commit adultery. Dum mæchissat, Casinam perdidit, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 7.*

* *Mæchor, āri. dep. [à mæchus] To commit adultery with matrons. ¶ Sallustius in libertinas non minùs insanit, quàm qui mæchatur, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 49. To play the whoremaster, Catull. 91.*

* *Mæchus, i. m. [à μωχός, Gr.] (1) An adulterer; one that debaucheth matrons, or virgins. (2) A whoremaster, or debauchee. (1) ¶ Illa illum censet virum suum esse, quæ cum mæcho est? Plaut. (2) Mæchos anus arrogantes Flebis, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 9.*

† *Mæne, is. n. sing. murus, Ennio, sed freq.*

Mænia, um. (¶ drum, Scal.) n. pl. [à munio, ant. mænio; qu. munia, à muniendo. Opere munibant mænia, quòd munitus esset oppidum, Varr. L. L. 4.] (1) The works of a town, castle, city, camp, &c. (2) The walls. (3) Met. Cities, or towns. (1) ¶ Dividimus muros, & mænia pandimus urbis, Virg. Æn. 2, 234. ¶ Cum penè inædificata in muris ab exercitu nostro mænia viderentur, Cas. B. C. 2, 15. ¶ Zama est civitas Afrorum, cujus mænia rex Juba duplici muro sepexit, Vitr. 8, 4. ¶ Quid distant mænia à muris? Valla docet. (2) = Edificant muros pacto pro mænibus auro, Or. Met. 11, 204. (3) Hic igitur mænia muro amplexus est, Flor. 1, 4.

† *Mænio, is. æt. ant. pro munio, unde mænitus ap. Plaut. to wall in, or about. Corinthi mæniant Syracusas, Tert.*

† *Mænitus, a, um. part. Walled about. Pergamum divinâ mænitu manu, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 2. ¶ Munitus.*

† *Mænus, ōris. neut. pro munus. Mænere belli, Lucr. 5, 1308.*

* ¶ *Mæra, æ. f. [à μαιζω divido] A degree of a sign in the Zodiac, of which there are*

thirty in each sign, so that in all the twelve there are 360, *Sidon.*

Mærens, tis. part. Lamenting, mourning, grieving, sorrowful, sad and heavy. Vidi juvenem Mærentem stultos præteritæ dies, Tibull. 1, 4, 34. ¶ Rhénus Saucia mærenti corpora vestiet aquâ, Prop. 3, 3, 46. ¶ Francem mærens, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 7. alienis bonis, Cic. pro C. Balbo, 25.

MOEREO, ēre, mæsus. neut. pass. [à מדר amarum esse, quo sensu מדר מר amarum animæ, tristis, mæsulve dic.] (1) To be pensive and sad. (2) To lament, mourn, weep, grieve, be sorry for, or grieved at, a thing; to take on. (1) Mæreat hæc genero, mæreat illa viro, Tibull. 3, 2, 14. Cum graviter filii mortem mæreret, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. (2) Quid possum aliud, nisi mæcere, nisi flere? Id.

¶ *Mæcor, ēri. dep. Vos taciti mæcoramini, Cic. Leg. Lamb. mirabamini. To be sorrowful, or sad.*

† *Mæro, ære. æt. To make sorrowful and sad, Pacuv. ap. Non. ¶ Mæsum facio.*

† *Mæror, āri. pass. To be made sad, Lucr. ¶ Mæsus fio.*

Mæror, ōris. m. [à mæreo, ut à timeo, timor] (1) The expression of grief, lamentation, weeping. (2) Sadness, sorrow, heaviness of heart. (1) Mæror est ægritudo flebilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13. (2) Mærores exedunt animos, Id. de Fin. 1, 18. Nulla dies nobis mærore pectore demet, Lucr. 3, 921. ¶ Mærorem minui, dolorem non potui, Cic. Att. 12, 21.

* ¶ *Mærus, i. ant. pro murus. [murus, prius mærus, à μωρ, quòd quisque pro rata parte eos servaret, Scal.] A wall. Aggeribus mærorum, Virg. Æn. 10, 24. ex fide MSS. mæri pro muri leg. Lips. ap. Plaut. prol. Truc. 2. hinc pomarium, i. e. post muros.*

Mærdē, adv. Sadly, sorrowfully, grievously, heavily. = Mærdē, hilariter, Hor. in cines par es commutabimur, Ad Ierem. 3, 14.

¶ *Mærditus, a, um. adj. That maketh sorry, sadening, Non. 2, 531.*

† *Mærditer, adv. Mournfully. Mærditer velatus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 7. ¶ Mærdē.*

Mærditia, æ. f. Sadness, heaviness, pensiveness, mournfulness. Sapientia mærditiam pellit ex animis, Cic. de Fin. 1, 13.

Mærditudo, dinis. f. Sorrow. Cui tanta mærditudo obtigit, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 2.

Mæstus, a, um. adj. [à mæreo, r in s verso, ut ab uro ustus] (1) Sorrowful, mournful, sad, lamentable, discontented, woeful, pensive. (2) Met. Causeing, or expressing, grief. (1) Genæ mæstæ, Or. ex Pont. 2, 3, 84. Mæsti ululatus, Id. Met. 8, 447. ¶ fig. ¶ Ebur mæstum Illachrymat templis, Virg. Geor. 1, 480. (2) = Cum tristis Chalcis esset, mæstior Ulysses, Cic. Orat. 22. Mæstissimus Hector, Virg. Æn. 2, 270.

* *MÖLA, æ. f. [à μύλη, id. à molendo, Varr. L. L. 4.] (1) A mill. (2) In sing. A millstone. (3) A mortuary, a piece of flesh without shape in a woman's womb, causing her to seem with child. (4) Meal, or flour, sprinkled with salt upon the sacrifice. (5) ¶ A grinder, or jaw tooth. (6) The patte bone, or whirle bone, on the top of the knee. (1) In pl. ¶ Molæ asinariae unæ, one asinill, Cato, 10, 3. trusatiles, Id. versatiles, Plin. 36, 18. a handmill; aquariae, a watermill, Pallad. (2) Digni molam versare nepotes, Juuv. 8, 67. Mola scabra, Or. A. Amer. 3, 290. (3) In mulieris utero mola vocatur caro informis, inanimata, Plin. 7, 15. (4) Simul ac molam & vinum insperferis, Cic. de Div. 2, 16. Spargis molâ caput salâ, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 200. (5) Vulg. interpr. (6) Cels.*

* *Mölaris, e. adj. [à mola] (1) Pertaining to a mill. (2) A stone as big as a millstone, a very great stone. (3) A chock tooth. (1) ¶ Lapis molaris, that sort of stone wherewith millstones are made, Plin. 36, 23. (2) Librati saliant vortarum in claustra molares, Stat. Theb. 5, 571. (3) Inter molares Difficili crescente cibo, Juuv. 13, 212. scil. à molâ notione quintâ.*

* *Mōlārius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a mill.* *Afinus molarius, Cato, R. R. 11.*

* || *Mōlendinārius*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a mill.* || *Molā molendinaria, a grist mill, Pallad.* *Afina molendinaria, a mill ass, Dig.*

* *Mōles*, is, f. [*à mola, i. e. lapis molaris, qui nunquam pusillus est, Scal.*] (1) *A mass, heap, bulk, any thing huge and vast, a great pile, or fabrick.* (2) *A mole, a pier; any work made in the sea.* (3) *The heavy motion of a great body; Met. à prim. notione, a vast quantity, or weight; forces, or power of men.* (4) *A defence, or bulwark, against.* (5) *Met. à tert. Earnest endeavour, difficulty, pains.* (6) *Grandeur, cumber.* (1) *Prima fuit rerum confusa sine ordine moles, Ov. A. Amor. 2, 467.* *Moles gigantum, Cc.* *Inda perhibetur molibus ferarum mirabilis, Col. 3, 8.* = *Quid undas Arguit & liquidam molem, campoque natantes? Lucr. 6, 404.* (2) *Contracta pisces æquora sentiunt, Jactis in altum molibus, Hor. 3, 1, 33.* *Se per molem in mare præcipitaverunt, Hirt. B. Alex. 18.* *Adjacet undis Facta manu moles, Ov. Met. 11, 728.* (3) *Herculem quamvis tardâ se mole ferentem, Vix cursu tener æquat Hylas, Stat. Theb. 5, 443.* *Volat moles adducto concita nervo, cum petit muros, Ov. Met. 8, 357.* *Artabanus totâ mole regni ultum iit, Tac. Ann. 6, 36.* (4) *Eandem Capuam molem contra rempub. comparant, Cic. contr. Rull. 2, 33.* (5) *Aspice quantâ mihi mole parentur Infidie, Ov. Met. 5, 765.* *Minor moles in transitu, Liv.* *Non sine magnâ mole discutitur, Cels.* (6) *Omissis excubiis, & fortunæ suæ mole, Tac. Ann. 15, 52.*

|| *Mōlestatio*, ōnis, f. *Molestation; a troubling, or molesting, Dig.*

Mōlestē, adv. ius, comp. *isimē*, sup. *Grievously, discontentedly, painfully.* = *Patior, & non molestē fero, quoniam ea molestissimē ferre homines debent, quæ ipsorum culpâ contracta sunt, est quiddam in hac re mihi molestius ferendum, quàm tibi, Cic. ad Quint. fr. 1, 1.* || *Molestē ferre aliquid, to take a thing unkindly, or to heart; to be troubled at it.* § *Incedere molestē, with an affected gait, Catull. 40, 8.*

Mōlestia, æ, f. (1) *Trouble, or troublesomeness, in doing a thing.* (2) *Uneasiness, trouble, or disquiet of mind.* (1) *Habent fasces molestiam, Cic. Attic. 8, 3.* (2) *Molestia est ægritudo permanens, Id. Tusc. 4, 8.* || *Quod sine molestiâ tuâ fiat, if you can conveniently, Cic. Fam. 13, 14.*

Molestio, ære. aet. *To trouble, or disquiet, to aggrieve, or molest.* *Aut tace, aut meliorem noli molestare, Petron. Frag. Trag. p. 30.* || *Sed cum raro occ. prioribus seculis, malles cum Cic. dicere.* † *Molestiam exhibere.*

Molestus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *isimus*, sup. [*à moles, mutatâ quant. quod & ibi factum prius, si quidem à molâ descendisset*] (1) *Troublesome, uneasy, offensive, unseaforable, interrupting.* (2) *Affected.* (1) = *Odiosum & molestum est cupidis carere, Cic. de Sen. 14.* *Ne vobis multitudine literarum molestior essem, Id. Fam. 5, 3.* *Omnis arrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiæ multò molestissima, Id. Divinat. in Terr. 11.* (2) *Negotiosa & molesta provincia, Cic. pro Mur. 8.* || *Tunica molesta, a coat lined with pitch and such like combustible matter, to be put on those who were to be executed, for their greater torture, by setting it on fire, Juv. 8, 235.*

* † *Mōlestrina*, æ, f. [*à molendo*] *The place where they grind their corn, Cato ap. Non. 1, 320.* = *Pistrinum, Non.*

Molendus, a, um. part. *To be raised, excited, or attempted.* *Hæc ferè maximè sunt in judicium animis oratione molienda, Cic. de Orat. 2, 51.*

Molientis, tis. part. (1) *Striveing to pull down, or out.* (2) *Designing, contriving, going about.* (1) *Infuper nunciatur, siglum omni vi moliente signifero convelli nequire, Liv. 22, 3.* (2) *Videtis ut senectus sit operosa & semper aliquid agens & molientis, Cic. de Sen. 8.* || *Mo-*

liens hinc Hannibal, prepareing to leave this place, Liv.

* *Mōile*, is, n. [*vel à mola, ut à libra librile; vel à modo, ut à cubo cubile*] *An instrument put on the neck and shoulders of a man, horse, or ass, to draw the mill about, Cato R. R. 10, 4.*

Mōlimen, inis, n. [*à molior*] (1) *The greatness of an attempt, or undertaking.* (2) *A struggling, or tugging.* (3) *A bearing one's self with great pomp, or state.* (1) *Ipso sceleris molimine Tereus Creditur esse pius, Ov. Met. 6, 473.* *Tanto molimine lucter, Ibid. 694.* *Res tamen sua ipsa molimine gravis, Liv. 2, 56.* (2) *Dum revellere pinum magno molimine tentat, Ovid. Met. 12, 357.* (3) *Adspice quanto molimine circumspicemus ædem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 93.*

Mōlimentum, i, n. id. *quod molimen.* || *Sine magno molimento non posse, Cæf. B. G. 1, 34.* *without abundance of difficulty.* *Parvi molimenti adminiculis amoveri sede sua, Liv. 5, 22.*

Mōlior, iri, itus sum. dep. [*à moles*] (1) *To move, or stir.* (2) *To toil, toil, or take pains and labour about.* (3) *To heap up, throw, cast, manage, order, properly, some great thing.* (4) *To build, or raise, properly a great structure; to rig.* (5) *To prepare, or make ready, for.* (6) *To enterprise, or undertake; to go about, or endeavour, to do a thing; to design, meditate, plot, or contrive.* (7) † *To be steeped, or hindered.*

(1) *Moliri obices portarum, Liv. 6.* *Concurfu facto moliantur fores, Tac. Ann. 1, 93, 3.* || *Dum cultores agri altius moliantur terram, plough it deep, Liv. 36.* *Montes moliri suâ sede, Id. 9, 3.* || *Pars sopiti affecta labore ac vigiliis corpora ex somno moliebantur, raised themselves heavily, Id.* *Moliri terram, Col. to raise the earth, to plough.* *Minoribus aratris moliri, Id.*

(2) *Met.* = *Vidētur ut misere moliantur, neque queunt ornari satis? Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 32.* (3) *Validam in vites molire bipennem, Virg. Geor. 4, 331.* § *Molire fulmina, Id. 1, 323.* *habenas manibus, Id. Æn. 12, 327.* *Infantum magnum molior negotium, Plaut. Pacch. 4, 5, 1.* (4) *Muros optatæ molior urbis, Virg. Æn. 3, 132.* § *Moliri arcem, Ibid. 1, 428.* *testa, Ibid. 7, 127.* *classem, Ibid. 4, 309.* (5) || *Met.* *Dum moliantur, dum comuntur, annus est, whilst they are riging, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11.* *Cur invidendis possibus & novo Sublime ritu molitis atrium? Hor. Od. 3, 1, 45.* (6) *Nil moliri ineptē, Id. A. P. 140.* *super suâ laude laborem, Virg. Æn. 4, 273.* *Philippus jam tunc valens Macedo multa moliebatur, Nep. Tim. 3.* § *Moliri infidias filio, Cic. avibus, Virg. Georg. 1, 271.* *Omnia moliris & tentas, Liv. 40, 9.* (7) *Lucil. ap. Non.*

Mōlitio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *The labour in moving, or pulling down, of a thing.* (2) *A casting, or throwing, up.* (3) *The labour of ordering things for building, a framing, or moving, with tools.* (4) *An enterprise, undertaking, or design.* (1) *Facilis molitio eorum valli erat, Liv. 33, 5.* (2) *Molitionem terrenam differant, Col. 11, 2.* *Molitio agrorum, folique, Id. sub fin. præm.* (3) *Quæ molitio, quæ ferramenta tanti muneris fuerunt? Cic. N. D. 1, 8.* (4) *Inter molitionem propositi oppressus, Val. Max. 1, 3, 1.*

Mōlitor, ōris, m. verb. [*à molior*] (1) *A plotter, designer, contriver.* (2) *An author, framer, contriver, or builder.* (1) *Molitores rerum novarum, Suet. Dom. 10.* *scelerum, Sen. de Tranq. 7.* (2) *Primæ ratis molitor Iason, Ov. Met. 8, 302.* = *Effector mundi, molitorque Deus, Cic. de Univ. 5.*

Mōlitor, ōris, f. verb. [*à molior*] *A she plotter, or contriver, Suet. Ner. 36.*

* *Mōlitoria*, æ, f. *A grinding, Plin. 18, 9.*

* *Mōlitus*, a, um. part. [*à molor*] *Ground.* *Molita cibaria, Cæf. B. G. 1, 5.*

Mōlitus, a, um. part. [*à molior*] (1) *Having endeavoured, attempted, &c.* (2) *Having made, or performed, with difficulty.* (1) *I nunc magnificos victor molite triumphos, Ov. Amor. 1, 7, 38.* (2) † *Hasta viam clypei molita peroras, Virg. Æn. 10, 477.*

* *Mollesco*, Ære. incept. [*qu. à molleo*] (1) *To grow soft, to wax mild, or gentle.* (2) *To become effeminate.* (1) *Mollescunt colla juvenis, Catull. 62, 38.* (2) || *Pectora mollescunt, asperitasque fugit, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 6, 7.*

* || *Mollestra*, æ, f. [*à mollis*] *A sheep's felt, Fest.*

* *Mollicellus*, a, um. adj. dim. [*à mollicululus*] *Softish; somewhat tender, or delicate.* *Nates mollicellæ, Catull. 23, 10.*

* *Molliculus*, a, um. adj. dim. [*à mollis*] (1) *Soft, delicate, tender, nice.* (2) *Wanton, effeminate.* (1) *Volo molliculas escas, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 58.* *Mollicula est, Ibid. (2) Versus molliculi, Catull. 17, 4.*

* *Molliendus*, a, um. part. *To be softened, to be made less harsh.* *Ufu mollienda nobis verba sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 34.*

* *Molliens*, tis. part. *Softening.* *Mollientes verba dentes, Plin. H. 7, 15.*

* *Molliementum*, i, n. *A softening, mitigating, or mitigation.* *Natura calamitatum molliementum, Sen. de Tranq. vit. 10.*

* *Mollio*, ire, iri, itum. aet. (1) *To soften, or mitigate; to make soft, tender, or supple.* (2) *To be cultivated.* (3) *To render weak and effeminate.* (4) *To calm, or appease; to pacify.* (5) *To move to compassion.* (6) *To ease, mitigate, or abate.* (1) *Ferrum molliit ignis, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 20.* *Est mihi, quæ lanas molliat, apta manus, Ov. Epist. 3, 70.* (2) *Ingenium placidâ mollietur ab arte, Id. A. Am. 3, 545.* § † *Molliare mare, Acc. ap. Non.* = *Mollietque animos, & temperat iras, Virg. Æn. 1, 61.* (3) *Molliant animos lectus & umbra meos, Ov. Amor. 1, 9, 42.* = *Hoc nuncio Martia legio languescet & mollietur, Cic. Philipp. 12, 3, conf.* *Liv. 21, 54.* (4) † *Quâ mons molliat mare, Acc. ap. Non.* *Mollient modò iras, Liv. 1, 9.* (5) *Quale posset impia Molliare Thracum pectora, Hor. Epod. 5, 14.* (6) || *Molliare dolorem, Cic. panam, Ov. Trist. 3, 5, 54.*

* *Mollior*, iri. pass. *To be softened, mitigated, cultivated, weakened, appeased, &c.* *Cic. Mollii herbae flammâ possunt, Ov. Met. 15, 79.* *Vid. Mollio.*

Mollipes, edis. adj. [*ex mollis, & pes*] *Having flexible feet.* *Mollipedes boves, Cic. de Div. 1, 9.*

* *MOLLIS*, e. adj. or, comp. *isimus*, sup. ant. *mollus, unde molluscus [à μαλακός]* (1) *Soft.* (2) *Plyant, flexible.* (3) *Calm, gentle, temperate, mild, exorable.* (4) *Easey, facile, plain.* (5) *Sweet, pleasant, delightful.* (6) *Weak, tender.* (7) *Effeminate, womanish, wanton, amorous.* (8) *Soft, easey, natural, done to the life.* (9) *Smooth tasted, mellow, ripe.* (10) *Lazy, restive.* (1) *Mollis pluma, Virg. Æn. 10, 192.* || *Mollia cum duris pugnabant, Ov. Met. 1, 20.* (2) *Mollissimam ceram ad nostra arbitria formamus & fingimus, Cic. de Orat. 45.* *Mollis animus & ad accipiendam & leponendam offensionem, Id.* = *Mollia, tædera & ita flexibilis oratio, ut sequatur quodcumque torqueas, Id. Or. 16.* (3) *Est mollis flamma medullas, Virg. Æn. 4, 66.* *Hyema mollis, Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 83.* *Met.* = *Oratio mollis & liberalis, Cic.* || *Prece molli vincuntur pectora dura, Tibull. 3, 4, 76.* || *Mollissimæ aures, modest cars, Plin. Paneg. 68.* *Prov. Auriculâ infirmâ mollior, as gentle as can be, Cic. ad Qu. fr. 2, 14.* *Molli brachio objurgare, gently, Id. Attic. 2, 6.* (4) *Molle iter, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 20.* *Mollior ascensus, Liv.* *Utram putas legem molliorem? Cic. in Vatin.* *Mollior aura, Id. Epist. 3, 44.* = *Cælum mollius mitiusque solito videbatur, Flor. 4, 12.* (5) § *Mollis somnus, Lucr. 3, 113.* *quies, Id. 4, 983.* *umbra, Virg. Geor. 3, 464.* *senectus, Cic.* (6) *Mollis pes de equo, Hor.* || *Molles oculi, tender eyes, Ov. Rem. Am. 340.* (7) = *Solutus & mollis in gestu, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 62.* *Molles & effeminati, Suet. Cal. 5.* || *Molles versus, wanton, Ov. Trist. 2, 307.* *Molle pectus, amorous, Id. Fast. 4, 4.* (8) *Molle atque facetum Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camænæ, Her.*

Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 45. Vid. Molliter. (9) Molliter morum, *Id. Molliter* slavefket campus arista, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 28.* (10) Est mollioris generis bos, qui decumbit in fulco, *Col. R. R. 6, 2.*

* Molliter, adv. ius, comp. scilicet, sup. (1) *Safely.* (2) *Gentlely, moderately, but a little.* (3) *Gingerly, without noise.* (4) *Easily, without pain.* (5) *Calmly, evenly, patiently, lightly.* (6) *Rarely, delicately, nicely.* (7) *Easily, to the life, naturally.* (1) Tethys miserata cadentem Molliter excepit, *Ov. Met. 11, 785.* ¶ Molliter offa cubent, *Id. Epist. 7, 162.* quiescant, *Virg. Ecl. 10, 33.* Formula bene precandi mortuis, ut nos, *GOD rest his soul.* (2) Ager mollissimè devexus, *Col. 1, 2.* (3) Molliter impresso adire toro, *Propert. 1, 3, 12.* (4) § Solvere partus Molliter, *Ov. Fast. 3, 258.* (5) Quod ferendum est molliter sapienti, *Cic. de Sen. 2.* (6) = Delicatè & molliter vivere, *Id. Curat. te molliter, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 1.* (7) Excudent alii spirantia mollis aera, *Virg. Aen. 6, 847.*

* Mollitia, æ. f. es, ei. f. (1) *Softness.* (2) *Gentleness, mildness.* (3) *Calmness.* (4) *Weakness, unssteadiness, or want of resolution of the mind; an aptness to be overcome by temptation.* (5) *Niceness, wantonness, effeminacy.* (1) Auriculæ & nares eminent flexili mollitiâ, *Plin. 11, 87.* (2) = Lenitas & mollitia animi, *Cic. Part. Orat. 23.* (3) Per mollitiem maris anguis proximum Æsculapii sanum petiit, *Plin.* (4) Animi inertia & mollitiâ alius alium expectantes cunctamini, *Sell. B. Catil. 56.* (5) Ejicienda est hæc mollities animi, nimis me indolgeo, *Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 16.* Leg. etiam in pl. Sardanapalus, mollitiis fluens, *Paterc. 1, 6.*

* Mollities, ei. f. *Vid. Mollitia.*

* Mollitudo, dñis. f. id. quod mollitia. *Softness.* Ad similes spongiæ mollitudo, *Cic. N. D. 2, 55.* ¶ Vocis mollitudo, the tuneableness of the voice, *Ad Herenn. 3, 11.*

* Mollitus, a, um. part. *Softened, charmed, made gentle, effeminated.* Saxa mollita cæpere ducere formam, *Ov. Met. 1, 401.* Cuncta tella forent cantu mollita, *Id. 11, 15.*

* Molluscus, a, um. adj. dim. *Pretty easy, soft, gentle.* *Plin. Epist. 1, 16, 5. sed var. lect.*

* Mollugo, gñis. f. Lappaginis ea species quæ mollis; sicut quæ asperioribus foliis est asperugo dic. *A kind of herb.* *Plin. 20, 10.*

* Mollusca, æ. f. scilicet. *A nut with a soft shell, a fiberd, or rather a kind of walnut.* *Plin. 15, 22.*

* Molluscum, i. n. [à mollitiè] *The bunch of the tree acer.* *Plin. 16, 16.*

* Mollo, Ære, ui, itum. act. (1) *To grind.* (2) Item in sensu obs. (1) Ego pro te molam, *Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 29.* (2) *Hor. & Varr. op. Non.*

* Mollöche, es. f. quæ. & malache, utrumque Græcum, nam & μολόχη & μαλάχη, malva dic. *The great malloss, or bolycock.* *Col. 10, 247.* § Moloche agria, the same with hibiscum, *Plin. 20, 4.*

* Mollöchinarius, ii. m. *A dier of a kind of purple.* *Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40.*

* † Mollöchinus, a, um. adj. *Of a colour like the flower of mallows, a whitish purple.* *Cæcil. op. Non.*

* Mollöchites, æ. m. [à colore malvæ dict. à μολόχη, malva] *A kind of precious stone of a thick greenish colour, like mallows.* *Plin. 37, 8.*

* Mölör, Æris. pass. *To be ground.* Molitur farina, *Plin. 16, 5.*

† Mölörchus, al. Mölörthus, i. m. (à μολύβδος, plumbum, & δολός, rectus, ut quidam legunt & intelligunt ap. Stat. Sed cum neque conveniat de lectione, neque intellectu, incerta notatio sit, necesse est.) Some take it for an instrument to sound the depth of the sea, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 30.*

¶ Mölöfius, i. m. (ut pes moloßus à gente Moloßis, hujusmodi enim carmine Pyrrhi regis sui laudes canebant.) *A foot consisting of three long syllables.* *Gramm.*

* Mölly, yos. n. [à Gr. μῶλυ] *An excellent herb, but unknown; some take it for allbeal, or*

woundwort; some for rue. *Mörry* showed its virtue against poison and charms; see *Homer's Odyssey. 10, 302.* Hebarum laudatissima moly, *Plin. 25, 4.*

* Möllydæna, æ. f. [à μολύβδος, vel μολύβδος, plumbum] (1) *A vein of silver and lead.* (2) *A matter like it, sticking to the furnaces where gold and silver are melted.* (3) Also the name of an herb, in Latin plumbago, from its curing a disease in the eyes. (1) = Molybdæna, quàm alibi galenam vocavimus, plumbi & argenti vena communis, *Plin. 31, ult.* (2) *Id. ibid.* (3) = Crescit molybdæna, id est, plumbago in arvo, &c. *Id. 25, 13.*

* Möllydītis, is. f. [ab eodem] *The spume of lead.* Fit molybditis ex plumbi ipsius fusurâ, *Plin. 33, 6.*

¶ Momar. *A Sicilian name for a fool, a mome, Felt.*

Mömeo, īnis. n. [à moveo] *A motion, or impulse.* = Pars animæ ad numen mentis motuque movetur, *Lucr. 3, 145.*

¶ Mōmentārius, a, um. adj. *Apul. Met. 5.* Mōmentāreus, a, um. *Tert. Momentaneus, very short.* † Perbievis.

Mōmentōsus, a, um. adj. *Of weight, or moment.* *Quint. Decl. 13.*

Mōmentum, i. n. [qu. motamentum, à motum, quod à moveo] (1) *That which causeth motion, as a touch, push, weight, &c.* (2) § *The tongue of a balance.* (3) *A small bit, or quantity, of a thing; as it were to turn the scale.* (4) ¶ *A small point from which a thing moveth.* (5) *Met. Force, value, power, advantage, moment.* (6) *A moment, or minute.* (7) *A change, turn, or alteration.* (1) Arbores momento levi impulse occiderunt, *Liv.* Ea est natura quatuor omnia gignentium corporum, ut quasi partita habeant inter se & divisa momenta, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 17.*

(2) Stateræ momentum, si in unam partem depresseris, leviorē sine dubio alteram feceris, *Zeno Viterb.* (3) Cinis bibatur in vino, addito resinæ momento, *Plin. 30, 7.* (4) Sol quotidie ex alio cæli momento, quàm pridie oritur, *Id. 18, 34.* (5) Paria in contrariis partibus rationum momenta, *Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 12.* Petunt aliquid publicani? cave quicquam habeat momenti gratia, *Id. pro Mur. 30.* Hæc res nullum habet momentum ad beatam vitam, *Id. de Fin. 4, 17.* (6) § Horæ momentum, *Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 8.* temporis, *Liv. 21, 33.* turbinis, *Perf. 5, 78.*

horæ, *Liv. 40, 15.* (7) Non ignoras quanta momenta sint in repub. temporum, *Cic. ad Brut.*

* ¶ Mōmus, i. m. [à μῶμος, Gr. reprehensio] *One who enayeth, or findeth fault.* ¶ Vix leg. in serie appellat. Quære igitur in propriis.

* ¶ Mōnāchus, i. m. [i. e. solitarius, à μόνος solus] *A monk, an anchorite; a recluse.* *Eccl. 4, 17.* Solus degens, vitam agens.

* ¶ Mōnas, ādis. f. [ab eodem] *The number one, an unite.* *Macrob. Scip. 1, 6.*

* Mōnaulus, i. m. [à μόνος, solus, & αὐλός, tibia] *A pipe, or flageolet.* *Plin. 7, 56.* & Mart. 14, 64.

Mōnēdūla, æ. f. [à Junone Moneta; cui sacra est, ducit Scal. Rectius puto, à monendo, quod augures in captandis auguriis moneret, *Voss.*] *A jackdaw, a cadess.* *Ov. Met. 7, 740.* & Cic. pro Flacc. 31.

* Mōnendus, a, um. part. *To be admonished, &c.* Monendi sæpe amici sunt & objurgandi, *Cic. de Amic. 24.*

* Mōnens, tis. part. *Admonishing.* Injecit manibus jurgantes monentesque conabantur abducere, *Curt. 8, 5. conf. Sil. 8, 346.*

* Mōneo, ui, itum, Ære. act. [à μνᾶω, Gr.] (1) *To admonish, or put one in mind; to bring to one's remembrance.* (2) *To advise, or counsel.* (3) *To warn, to give warning.* (4) *To rebuke, to chide.* (5) *To teach, to instruct.* (1) § Terentiam moneas de testamento, *Cic. Att. 11, 16.* § Habeo pro illâ re illum quod moneam præbē, *Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 15.* (2) Virgo scit se non falsò mponeri, *Ov. Met. 10, 427.* moneo quid factò usus fiet, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 75.* (3) = Moneo,

prædico, an. denuncio, *Cic. Philipp. 7, 7.* To. ntru lenique pioceila Contentus monuilla, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 160.* (4) Adhibeatur ad monendum, non modò apertè, sed etiam acriter, si res postulabit, *Cic. de Am. 60.* (5) = Blandas voces edocebant parvulos; reddebant illi, quæ monerantur, *Plin. Paneg. 26.*

* Mōncor, Æri. itus. pass. *To be reminded, advised, taught, &c.* ¶ Ille se prodi, non moneri ratus, *Curt. 8, 12.*

* Mōnēris, is. f. [μονήρης, Gr. ex μόνος, solus, & ἑρέσω remigo] *A galley having but one bank of oars.* *Liv. 38, 38.*

Mōnēta, æ. f. [sic dict. quod templa Junonis moneta cuderetur V. in voce Monēta, nisi fortè malis simpl. à monendo, secundum *Isid.* ducere, quod illius nota tam de pretio, quàm auctore monent. Propriè enim nota numinis impressi moneta est.] (1) ¶ *The stamp, or impression, upon money, which anciently was the effigies of some god, or goddess, that looking upon it, they might be put in mind of the deity.* (2) *Synecd. Money, coin.* (3) ¶ *The mint, or place where it is coined.* (4) *A style in writing.* (1) Denarii sunt duo, sed unâ monetâ impressi, *Zeno Viterb. v. & Salm. ad Lampr. p. 218.* *Vid. quoque n. 4.* (2) Vicla concedit prisca moneta novæ, *Ov. Fast. 1, 222.* (3) *Ap. Justinian. & Amm. Marc.* (4) Communi ferire carmen triviale monetâ, *Juv. 7, 55.* *Met. Græcæ vocēs Latinâ voce percussæ, Apul. De Junone Monetâ, vid. Propria.*

Mōnētālis, e. adj. (1) ¶ *Of, or pertaining to, money.* (2) *A moneyer, an usurer.* (1) Monetæles triumviri, *Pomp. JC.* (2) Monetali re-

scripsi, *Cic. Attic. 10, 11.*

Mōnētārius, ii. m. *A mintmaster, a coiner.* *Monētārioi, oi πειρ το νόμισμα τεχνίται, Suid. Vid. Eutrop. 9, 6. & Firm. 8, 17.*

Mōnīle, is. [cujus etym. incert.] * *An ornament for any part of the body.* (1) Chiefly the neck, a necklace, a collar of SS. (2) *A paitrel for a horse.* (1) * *Vid. Earb. ad Stat. Sylv. p. 39. & Theb. 2, v. 296.* ¶ Monile bacca-

tum, a pearl necklace, *Virg. Aen. 1, 659.* Suspenda monilia collo, *Ov. Ep. 9, 57.* (2) Aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent, *Virg. Aen. 7, 278.*

* Mōnīmentum, al. Mōnūmentum, i. n. [à moneo] (1) *A monument, a memorial, of any person, or thing, good, or bad; a sign, or pledge.* (2) *A chronicle, or record.* (3) *Any author's work, or writings.* (4) *A monument, or sepulchre; a statue, or any thing to preserve the memory of any one.* (5) *A token put upon children exposed, in order to discover their parentage whether mean, or not; or that they might be known again.* (1) = Monumenta regis Templaque Vestæ, *Hor. Od. 1, 2, 15.* (2) =

Judicia & monumenta furtorum, *Cic. Abolere nefandi Cuncta viri monumenta jubet, monstratque sacerdos, Virg. Aen. 4, 497.* = Moni-

mentum & pignus amoris, *Ibid. 5, 538.* (3) = Rerum gestarum monumenta, & vetustatis exempla oratori nota esse debent, *Cic. Orat. 146.* Scriptores monumenta hujus belli composuerunt, *Tac. Hist. 2, 101, 1.* (4) Carmina erunt formæ tot monumenta tuæ, *Prop. 3, 2, 18.* Con-

detur tuum monumentis corpus avitis, *Ov. Met. 15, 524.* Statua ex auro Philippeo factis monumentum suis, *Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 71.* (5) Abitu cistellam, Pythias, dono effert cum monumentis, *Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16.*

* Mōnītio, ōnis. f. verb. *Admonition, counsel, advice, warning.* Monitio acerbitate, objurgatio contumeliâ careat, *Cic. de Am. 24.*

* Mōnītor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A remembering, one who remindeth another, a monitor.* (2) *A nomenclator, a servant who acquainteth his lord with the names and qualities of persons, that he may salute them.* (3) ¶ *A prompter to players,*

(4) or oratours. (5) *A counselor, an adviser.* (6) *An instructor, or tutor.* (7) ¶ *A country bailiff, or overseer.* (8) ¶ *A note book.* (1) Nihil opus fuit monitore, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, ult.* (2)

Appellare cives per monitorem, *Cic. pro Mur. 6 E. 2*

26.

36. interpr. *Budæo*. (3) *Fest.* (4) Video mihi non te, sed hunc librum esse responsum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, *Cic. Dio. in Verr.* 16. (5) Vos ego habui omnium mearum actionum monitores, *Id. in Sall.* 4. (6) *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 3. (7) *Col. ap. Litt.* (8) *Fest.*

* *Mōnitorius*, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, warning, or denouncing. *Monitorium* tulmen, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 49.

* *Mōnitorum*, i. n. (1) *Advice, counsel.* (2) *A denunciation, or warning; a prediction.* (3) *A commend.* (4) *A lesson, or instruction.* (1) *Monita & consilia scripta ad summos viros, Cic.* (2) *Acies monitis exterrita divum, Virg. Aen.* 8, 504. (3) *Cælestibus ambo Dissidunt monitis, Virg. Met.* 1, 397. *de iisdem, iussuque desim parere recusant, pœdè antè dixerat.* (4) *Hæc quoque pars monitis erudienda tuis, Ov. Am.* 3, 48.

* *Mōnitus*, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A counseling, advising, or admonition.* (2) *A warning, or denouncing; a predicting, or foretelling.* (3) *A command.* (4) *A lesson, or instruction.* (1) *Virg. Aen.* 9, 501. (2) *Vatum monitus timeo, Ov. Epist.* 17, 239. = *Necdum etiam responsa dūm monitusque vetusti Exciderant, Stat. Theb.* 5, 645. (3) = *Attonitus monitu, imperioque decorum, Virg.* 4, 282. (4) *Lævo monitu pueris producit avaros, Juv.* 14, 228. *Hæc vox ferè in rebus sacris locum habet.*

* *Mōnitus*, a, um. part. (1) *Advised, admonished.* (2) *Commanded.* *Vid. Moneo.* (1) *Monitus multumque monendus Privatas ut quærat opes, Hor. Epist.* 1, 3, 15. (2) *Cedamus Phœbo, & moniti meliora sequamur, Virg. Aen.* 3, 181.

* || *Mōnobillos, vel Mōnobilion*, i. n. [*ex μόνος solus, & βίβλος liber*] *A single book, Dig. Propertii liber primus olim sic dictus, vid. Scal. notas ad Prop.* p. 190. *Lat. Liber singularis.*

* *Mōnduceros*, ōtis. m. [*à μένον unum, & κέρα cornu*] *An unicorn, Plin.* 8, 21. *Lat. Unicornis.*

* *Mōnochromāton*, i. n. [*à μόνος solus, & χρώμα color*] *A kind of picture all of one colour, Plin.* 35, 8.

* || *Mōnodus*, i. m. [*ex μόνος unus, & ὀδὸς dens*] *He that hath but one continued tooth in his head, as king Pyrrhus, and the son of Prusias, Fest.*

* || *Mōnōgāmia*, æ. f. [*ex μόνος solus, & γαμέω uxorem duco*] *A marrying to one wife and no more, all his life long, Hier.*

* *Mōnogrammus*, a, um. adj. [*à μὲν una, & γραμμὴ linea*] *¶ Monogrammi dei, sketches of gods, Cic. N. D.* 2, 23. || *Monogramma pictura, the outlines of a picture, Lex. ex Plin.*

* *Mōnōpōdium*, ii. n. [*ex μόνον unum, & πῶς pedum*] *A table with only one foot, Plin.* 34, 3.

* *Mōnōpōdium*, ii. n. [*ex μόνος solus, & πωλέω vendo*] *A monopoly; a regrateing, or engrossing, any commodity, in order to sell it dear; whence it hath been in all nations forbidden. Habes murrinam & calamum, potes monopolium instituire, Plaut. Monopolium nominaturus prius veniatis postulavit, quod sibi verbo peregrino utendum esset, Suet. Tib.* 71.

* || *Mōnōptōton*, i. n. [*ex μόνος unus, & πτώσις casus*] *A monoptote, a word read only in one case; as inficias, dicis, Gramm.*

* *Mōnōstichia*, ōrum. n. pl. [*ex μόνος solus, & σίχος versus*] *Epigrams consisting of one single verse, Auson. de Cæf.* 3.

* *Mōnōsyllābus*, a, um. adj. [*ex μόνος unus, & σύλλαβος syllabus*] *Having but one syllable, Auson. Eidyll.* 12. *Quint.* 9, 4.

* *Mōnotriūglyphus*, a, um. adj. [*ex μόνος solus, & τρεῖς tres, & γλύφω sculpo*] *Having only three graveings, Vitruv.* 3, 3.

* *Mōnotriōphus*, i. m. [*ex μόνος solus, & τρέφω nutrio*] *One who waiteth on himself at meals, Interpr. Turneb. & Taubm. locum Plauti, qui est Stich. 5, 4, 7. Alii monotriphē ibi legunt, & explicant, Like those who for want of servants help themselves at meals.*

* *Mōnocyclus*, a, um. adj. [*ex μόνος solus,*

κύκλον lignum] *¶ Monocylus linter, a boat made out of one piece of timber, Plin.* 6, 3.

Mons, tis. m. [*à μένω, præf. med. μένω, à manendo, nempe quod maneat, nec moveri possunt, ducunt aliqui, sed etym. planè incert.*] (1) *A mountain, a great bill.* (2) *A great quantity of any thing.* (1) *Vestitus densissimi montium, Cic.* (2) *Montes frumenti, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2. ¶ *Mntes aurei. Hyperb. vasti treasures, Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 18. *Præruptus aquæ mons, a huge wave, Virg. Aen.* 1, 105.

Monstrābilis, e. adj. *Worthy to be shown, or taken notice of.* *Vir ingenii elegantia monstrabilis, Plin. Epist.* 6, 31.

Monstrans, tis. part. *Showing, or pointing at.* *Eriphylen Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera cernit, Virg. Aen.* 6, 446.

Monstratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A showing; a telling, or showing, the way; a directing.* *Te cum tuū monstratiōne magnus perdat Jupiter, Ter. Adelph.* 4, 6, 2.

Monstrator, ōris. m. verb. *A shewer, teacher, or discoverer, of a thing.* *Unci puer monstrator aratri, Virg. Geor.* 1, 19. *de Osiri. interpr. Serv.*

Monstrāturus, a, um. part. *About to shew.* *Nunciabant ipsos brevius iter monstraturos, Curt.* 5, 34.

Monstratus, a, um. part. (1) *Shewed.* (2) *Taught, invented.* (1) *Monstrata saxa, Ov. Epist.* 15, 175. (2) *Monstratis crudeliter ignibus ustus, Id. Trist.* 3, 11, 53. *Vitæ monstrata via est, Hor. Art. Poët.* 404.

|| *Monstratus*, ūs. m. verb. *A showing, or telling, Sen. ap. Litt. certè Apul. Monstratu puellam cognosceret, Met.* 5, p. 168.

Monstrifer, ūra. um. adj. *Monstrous, producing monsters, huge, vast.* *Monstriferæ animalium effigies, Plin.* 8, 30. *Monstriferos sinus agit unda, Luc.* 5, 620. *Monstrifero tumultu, Id.* 2, 3.

† *Monstrificābilis*, le. adj. *Very strange, monstrous, fit to be looked on as a monster, Lucil. ap. Non.* 2, 540. † *Prodigiosus.*

Monstrificè, adv. *Strangely, monstrously, prodigiously.* *Monstrificè repræsentare, Plin.* 28, 11.

|| *Monstrifico*, āre. act. *To make a thing monstrous, Frag. Poët.*

Monstrificus, a, um. adj. *Monstrous and strange.* *Monstrifica hominum ingenia, Plin.* 25, 5.

Monstro, āre. act. [*à monstrum, Cic. Serv. & Non. al. à moneo*] (1) *To shew, declare, or tell.* (2) *To teach, or instruct; to inform.* (3) *Met. To put upon, or persuade.* (4) *To shew a thing, or point at.* (5) *To accuse.* (1) *Qui erranti cernit monstrat viam, Enn. ap. Cic.* (2) *Inulas ego primus amarus Monstravi incoquere, Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 51. *Rectè hic monstrat, Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 43. *Si quid librarii non intelligent, monstrabis, Cic.* (3) *Conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat, Virg. Aen.* 9, 44. (4) *Quem cum digito monstraret, &c. Nep. Datam, in fine.* ¶ *Nunquam hodie monstrabo, I shall not direct you to him, Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 31. (5) *Vid. Monstror, n. 4.*

Monstror, āri. ātus. pass. (1) *To be shewed.* (2) *To be invented and taught.* (3) *To be shewed, or pointed at.* (4) *To be accused.* (1) *Nec procul hinc monstrantur lugentes campi, Virg. Aen.* 6, 440. (2) *Vitæ monstrata via est, Hor. A. P.* 404. (3) = *Pulchrum est digito monstrari, & dicier, Hic est, Pers.* 1, 28. (4) *Alii ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac. Hist.* 4, 1, v. & 1, 4.

|| *Monstruè*, adv. *Strangely, monstrously.* *Nihil tam monstruè (al. monstruosè) cogitari potest, Cic. de Div.* 2, 71.

Monstruosus, a, um. adj. *strimous, sup. Monstrous, beside the course of nature, strange.* ¶ *Monstruosi hominum partus, monstrous births, Luc.* 1, 557. *Simia monstruissima bestia, Cic. de Div.* 2, 32.

Monstrum, i. n. [*à moneo, monestrum, quod monstrat futurum, & moneat voluntatem*

deorum, Fest. à monstrum, monstro, non contra, quod ait Cic. item Serv. & Non.] (1).

Any strange effect that forebodeb things to come. (2) *Any thing prodigious, or wonderfull.* (3) *A monster, or any thing that is against, or beside, the common course of nature.* (4) *Any vast, huge, or deformed, body.* (5) *A person prodigiously wicked, or mischievous.* (1) *Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstis, Virg. Aen.* 2, 171. *Majora monstra putares, Si mulier vitulum, vel si bas ederet æstum? Juv.* 123.

(2) *Immania monstra Perferimus, Virg. Aen.* 3, 583. (3) *Monstrum hominis, Ter. Eun.* 1, 4, 29. *de eunuchis.* ¶ *Aliquid monstri alunt, semel fœul, or deformed, creature, Id. Andr.* 1, 5, 16. *Monstrum infelix, de equo Trojano, Virg. Aen.* 2, 245. (4) *Sæva monstra ponti, de cetis, Sen. Hippol.* 1204. *Insecta monstis terra dolet suis, Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 73. (5) = *Monstrum & prodigium vocat Catilinam Cic. Catil.* 2. *Daret ut catenis Fatale monstrum, Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 21. *sc. Cleopatram.*

Monstruosus, a, um. adj. *Suet. (¶ monstruosissimus, ut quidam leg. ap. Cic.) id. quod monstruosus, quod vid.*

Montana, ōrum. n. pl. *sc. loca. Uplandish places, or a hilly country, Liv.* 21, 34.

Montānus, a, um. adj. (1) *Dwelling upon the mountains, mountaineers; feeding, or ranging, being, standing, or situate, thereon; descending from, or growing on, the mountains.*

(2) *Mountainous, or full of mountains.* (1) *Montanum vulgus, Juv.* 2, 74. *Montana uxor, Id.* 6, 5. *Montana armenta, Ov. A. Am.* 1, 305. *Montanæ feræ, Id. Fast.* 2, 216. *Castella montana, Virg. Aen.* 5, 440. *Montanum flumen, Id.* 2, 305. *Montana fraga, Ov. Met.* 1, 104. ¶ *Montana cacumina, the tops of mountains, Id.* 1, 310. *Montana numina, presiding over the mountains, Id. Epist.* 4, 170. (2) *Montana nunc sunt omnia, Plin.* 5, 27.

¶ *Monticola*, æ. c. g. *That inhabiteth, or dwelleth, on a hill, or mountain; a mountaineer.* *Monticolæ Sylvani, Ov. Met.* 1, 193.

Montivagus, a, um. adj. *Wandering, or ranging, on the mountains, or hills.* *Montivagi cursus, Sil.* 3, 546. *Montivagæ feræ, Lucr.* 1, 405. ¶ *Dea montivaga, sc. Diana, Stat. Achill.* 1, 450. *Montivagum genus ferarum, Lucr.* 2, 1080.

Montosus, a, um. adj. *five ut al. leg. montuosus.* (1) *Hilly, full of hills, mountainous.* (2) *Standing, or growing, on the mountains.* (1) ¶ *Plani, an montosi loci, Cic. Part. Orat.* 10. (2) *Montosæ Nursæ, Virg. Aen.* 744. *Montosa ulmus, Plin.* 16, 17.

* || *Mōnumentārius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to, or about, sepulchres, or monuments.* ¶ *Monumentarii cerarii, cornetiers employed about funerals, Apul. Florid.* 4, p. 765.

* *Mōnumentum*, i. n. [*à moneo, ut à doceo, documen, documentum*] *aliqui per i. scrib. Vid. Monumentum.*

Mōra, æ. f. [*etym. incert. nisi fortè à μωρα, Dor. pro μωρῶ, mansio, n literā in r mutata: μωρὴν ποιεῖν δαι; Thucyd. est morari*] (1) *A delay, stay, stop, let, or hindrance.* (2) *A pause, or stop, in speaking.* (3) *A stay used by surgeons in splinting of legs, &c.* (4)

* *Mora* [*à μέγω partior*] *a body of men in the Spartan army, consisting of 200, or 500, or, as some say, of 50 men; others take it for a tribe.* (1) = *Quid erat moræ aut tergiversationis? Cic. pro Mil.* 20. ¶ *Postquam videt paratas nuptias, nec moram ullam, quin ducat, dari, Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 51. *Nulla ad decedendum mora, Cic. Mora nulla, quò minùs, Juv.* 6, 332. ¶ *¶ Moram facere, Liv.* 31, 32. *afferre, Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 4. *creare, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 159. *injicere, Cic. pro Cæc.* 4. *interponere, Id. Phil.* 8, 17. *moliri, Virg. Aen.* 1, 415. *trahere, Cic. neciere, Val. Flacc.* 3, 374. *Mora esse, Ter. Moræ esse, Plaut. to put off, to delay. Moras abruptere, Stat. dimovere, Sen. Hipp.* 4, rumpere, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 13. *movere*

ab se, *Plaut.* moram tollere, to do a thing out of hand, to make no delay. Moras portarum frangere, to break the gates that stop, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 390. In morâ esse alicui, to make one wait, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 9. Nec mora, and presently, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 110. Haud mora, immediately, *Id. AEn.* 5, 749. (2) *Distincta & interpuncta intervalla, morae, respirationesque alios delectant, Cic. Orat.* 16. (3) *Celf.* 8, 10, 20. (4) *Moram Lacedaemoniorum interfecit, Nep. Iphicr.* 2. † *Moracinae nuces, i. e. durae, unde fit d'm. moracillum, Fgß.*

Moralis, e. adj. Mural, belonging to manners. Eam partem philosophiae, de moribus appellare solimus: sed deest augmentum linguam Latinam nominare moralem, Cic. de Fato, 1.

‖ *Moralitas, acis. f. (1) Morality, humour, disposition. (2) Gentleness, meekness, (1) Macr. Sat.* 5, 1. (2) *Ambr.*

‖ *Moraliter. adv. In a moral sense, Aug.* 4. *Sensu morali.*

‖ *Moramentum, i. A stop, or stay, Apul. Florid.* 4. † *Mora.*

Morandus, a, um. part. [à moror] To be stopped. ¶ Aliquâ fraude morandus, to be detained, or kept from going away, Ov. Trist. 3, 9, 20. *Illecebris & gratâ novitate morandus, to be drilled, on, to be cajoled, Hor. A. P.* 223.

Morans, tis. part. (1) Delaying, loitering, staying behind. (2) Stopping, or binding. (1) Apes morantes aeris rauci canor increpat, Virg. Geor. 4, 71. (2) *Dimovit populum reditus morantem, Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 52. *Conf. Sil.* 5, 186. ¶ *Morantem diem frangere, to spend a long summer's day, or rather to ease the cares and troubles of the day, Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 6.

Morâ. è. adv. hinc comp. Morâtius. By degrees. Febris alias partes morâtius impellit, Sen. N. Q. 6, 14.

† *Morâtim. adv. By leisure, delays and stops, Solin. c.* 3. † *Paulatim.*

Morâtio, ònis. f. A staying, or tarrying. Morationibus impeliri, Vitr. 9, 4.

*Morâtor, òris. m. verb. (1) A loiterer, one who stays behind. (2) A slayer, or binder. (3) ¶ A troublesome lawyer, or accuser. (4) ¶ One who took care that the racers in the circus should start all together. (1) Duo millia aut moratorum, aut palantium, *Liv.* 24, 41. (2) *Morator publici commodi, Liv.* 2, 44. (3) *Moratores forenses, Amm.* 30, 10. (4) *Ex fide vet. inscript. ap. Græv.**

‖ *Morâtorius, a, um. adj. Belonging to respite, or delay. ¶ Moratoria cautio, a caveat to stop proceedings, Paul.*

Morâturus, a, um. part. About to stop, or stay. Moratura lux, Prop. 3, 20, 12. *Moratura luminis, Id.* 1, 3, 32.

*Morâtus, a, um. part. [à moror] Having tarried, stayed, or made delay. ¶ Haud multa moratus, after a short pause, *Virg. AEn.* 3, 610. Nec plura moratus, without farther delay, *Id.* 5, 381. Non multis moratus, using a few words, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 61. Ibi unum moratus diem, *Liv.* 40, 22. ¶ Quantum oscula sunt labris nostra morata tuis, stayed on, *Propert.* 2, 15, 10. Vultus paulum tellure moratus, fixed on the earth a short time, *Ov. Metam.* 13, 125. ¶ Expensis planta morata gradu, a slow step, *Prop.* 2, 4, 6.*

Morâtus, a, um. [à mos] Endued with manners, good, or bad, more usually the former; of good mora's, temper, or humour. Ita moratus, ut ratio postulat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. Bene morata civitas, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 2. Bene morati reges, *Id. Offic.* 2, 12. Quid mulieris uxorem habes, aut quibus moratam moribus? *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 22. of what temper? In malam partem. Is ex se hunc reliquit filium pariter moratum, ut pater, avisque hujus fuit, *Plaut. prol. Aul.* ¶ Ita nunc adolescentes morati sunt, have such ill humours, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 5. Per Catachresin. Ita hæc morata est janua, such is the humour of this door, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 3, 10. = Vorax & malè moratus venter, an ill tempered unreasonable belly, *Ov. Met.* 15, 95.

* ‖ *Morbide. adv. Sickly, diseasedly, Hier.* † *Morbosè.*

* *Morbidus, a, um. adj. (1) Sickly, faint, diseased. (2) Belonging to a disease. (3) Infectious, apt to breed diseases. (1) Apes morbidæ, Varr. Morbidum corpus, Plin.* 8, 26. (2) ¶ *Vis morbida, the power of the disease, Lucr.* 6, 1090. (3) *Morbidus aer, Luc.* 6, 1095.

* *Morbūtia, æ. f. A mischief. ¶ Ito morbo niam, in malam crucem, go and be hanged, Suet. Vesp.* 14.

* ‖ *Morbescē. adv. Sickly, infirmly, Lex. ex Celf.*

* *Morlōsus, a, um. adj. (1) Sickly, or full of diseases. (2) Met. Full of vices, or unreasonable humours. (3) Passionate, apt to be enraged. (1) Servus morbosus, *Cato.* 2. Pecus morbosum, *Varr.* (2) *Morbisi pariter, sc. Mamura & Cæsar, Catull.* 55, 6. (3) Bene nostri, cum omnia essent in morbis vitia, quod nullum erat iacundiâ fœdus, iracundos solos morbosos nominaverunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 24.*

* *MORBUS, i. m. [à μέγος, i. e. vîcos, Hefych. interposito b] (1) A disease, sickness, or distemper. (2) Any defect in the body. (3) Any odd humour, unreasonable passion, or vice. (4) Trouble, grief. (1) Qui in morbo sunt, sani non sunt, Cic. Tusc.* 3, 4. Interest fatigatio morbum, an sitis, an frigus, an calor, an vigilia, an fames fecerit, *Celf.* ¶ *Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem; Ægrotationem, morbum cum imbecillitate; vitium, cum partes corporis inter se dissident; ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas, Cic. Tusc.* 4, 13. ¶ *Morbus major, the falling sickness, Celf. qui & comitalem vocat. Morbus regius, the jaundice, Hor. A. P.* 453. argutus, *Celf.* Campanus morbus, great bunches, or warts, in the face, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 62.

(2) *Contaminato cum grege turpium Morbo virorum, Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 9. sc. eunuchorum. (3) Quodcumque agit renidet, hunc habet morbum, *Catull.* 37, 7. vid. locum. Si te scirem judicio magis quam morbo animi petulantia istâ uti, *Sall. in Cic. init. vid. & Hor. Ep.* 1, 33. & sequentia. (4) Idem mihi morbus in pectore est, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 24.

* *Mordacitas, atis. f. Abiteing, or stinging, quality. Urticarum foliis inest aculeata mordacitas, Plin.* 21, 15.

* ‖ *Mordaciter. adv. ius, comp. Biteingly, sharply, Macrob.* 7, 3. Eam materiam mordaciùs scripsit, *Laet.* 5, 2.

* † *Mordaculus, a, um. adj. Somewhat biteing, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

* *Mordax, acis. adj. or, comp. sîmus. sup. (1) Bitting, or giving to bite. (2) Biteing, stinging. (3) Cutting, or sharp. (4) Pinching, disquieting. (5) Gnawing, detraiting. (1) Mordax homo, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 59. canis, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 27. (2) Vis pruritu mordax, eademque quæ terrestis urticæ, *Plin.* 9, 45. (3) Mordaci ista ferro pinus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 9. (4) ¶ *Mordax carmen, satirical, Ov. Trist.* 2, 563. Mordaces sollicitudines, *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 4. (5) Mordax invidia, *Phædr.* 5, 1, 9. = Lividus & mordax, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 93. Mordacior, *Phædr.* 4, 7, 1. Mordacissimus, *Plin.* 17, 8.

* *Mordendus, a, um. part. To be reflected on satirically. Non mordenda mihi turba fidelis erat, Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 14, 46.

* *MORDEO, ère, mēmordi, (S ant. mēmordi, Cæf. & Cic. ap. Gell. S morfi, unde præmorsisset, Gell. ex Plaut.) morsum, act. qu. μέγος ἔδω, i. e. partem edo, nam qui mordet, separat & abscindit portionem, Scut. vel qu. μέγος ἔδω, divido edens, M. nam dentes morsu dividunt escas, Cic. [à μopeω, quod à μopeς, à μέτω, divido interposito d, ut à μέτω, tendo] (1) To bite, or gnaw. (2) To chop. (3) To bite, or have a sharp taste. (4) To nip, wring, or pinch; as cold. (5) To pierce through and take hold. (6) To wear gently. (7) To hurt, or damage. (8) To sting, nettie, or vex. (9) To backbite and speak ill of one. (1) Latrant & mordent canes, *Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 20. Arenas ore momordi, *Ov. Met.* 9, 61. (2) Frenos ore momordi equus, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 42. ¶ *Mor. Frena momordit, received the bridle, submitted, Stat.* (3) Leniter mordet cassia, *Plin.* 33, 13. (4) Matutina minus cautos jam frigora mordent, *Hor. Sat.* 2,*

6, 45. (5) Summam mordebat fibula velle, *Ov. Met.* 8, 318. (6) Rura, quæ quietâ Mordebat aquâ taciturnus annis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 8. (7) ¶ *Oleam momordit æstus, bath d. maged, Id. Epist.* 1, 8, 5. (8) Si id te mordet, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 21. (9) Invidere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum, *Id. Eun.* 3, 1, 21.

* *Mordens, tis. part. (1) Of a biteing taste. (2) Met. Stinging, pinching. (1) Mordens scilum, *Fin.* 22, 14. (2) Mordens est optimum conscientiae post commissum facinus, Cic.*

* *Mordeor, tri. pass. To be bitten, &c. Met. to be concerned at, to be stung. Deme moreor invado, Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 16. Morderi exprobris falsis, *Id. Tjss.* 1, 16, 33. ¶ *Mordetur gallina marito, the cock treadeth the hen, Juv.* 3, 91.

* *Mordices, um. m. pl. [qu. à sing. morder, dentes quibus mordemus] Biter, the teeth, or fangs. Asini me mord. cibus scindant, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 57.

* *Mordicus. adv. [qu. ipis mordicibus] (1) Ey biteing with the teeth. (2) Met. Teeth and nail, violently, strongly, obstinately. (1) Oportebat jam casum abreptum mordicus, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 12. ¶ *Paludamentum mordicus trahens, in his teeth, Suet. Jul. Cæs.* 64. (2) Mordicus verba teneat, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 16.*

* *Morè. adv. [ab adj. morus] Simply, foolishly. Morè hæc fit atque stultè, Plaut. Stich.* 5, 1, 1.

* *Morētum, i. n. [qu. μεντήν. i. e. divinum, quod ex herbis, &c. divinis, scilisque fiat, Al.] A kind of salad made of herbs, milk, wine, oil, cheese, garlick, &c. Non pudet herbosum posuisse moreum, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 367.*

* *Moribundus, a, um. adj. Dying, ready to die. Fulvâ moribundum extendit arenâ, Virg. AEn.* 5, 374. ¶ *Humum moribundo vertice pulsât, Ov. Met.* 5, 84. ¶ *Moribunda membra, dying limbs, Virg. AEn.* 6, 732.

* *Moriens, tis. part. [à morior] (1) Dying, expiring. (2) Flat, insipid. (3) Withering. (1) Finierat moriens pariter cum voce dolorem, *Ov. Met.* 6, 272. ¶ Non vixit malè qui natus moriensque fessellit, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 17, 10. (2) Pannosam faciem morientis sorbet acetum, *Perf.* 4, 32. (3) Vitio moriens fuit æris herba, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 57.*

Moriger, anal. gicè cer. è, Morigerus, a, um. adj. qui morem gerit. Obedient, complaisant, pleasant. ¶ Ut tibi morigerus hodie! ut voluptati fui! Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 29. Morigera ad fuges augendus, *Lucr.* 5, 81.

‖ *Morigerâter, òris. m. He that cleyleth, or complies, Sdon. ¶ Qui morem gerit.*

‖ *Morigerè. adv. Obediently, Sdon. ¶ Obedenter.*

Morigero, are. act. sed usitatius.

Morigeror, are. dep. To humour one, or endeavour to please him. Cum hac usuraria uxore mihi morigero, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 26. Si adolescenti esses morigeratus, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 20. Voluptati aurium morigerari debet cratio, *Cic. Orat.* 48.

Morigerus, a, um. adj. Vid. Moriger.

* *Morio, ònis. m. Stultus [inde μοργών dim. Bud.] Agreat man's fool, a jester. Morio dictus erat, viginti millibus emi, *Mart.* 3, 13.*

† *Morio's, æ. f. al. lg. loriola, ut fit dim. à lora. A kind of small wine, Varr.*

* *Morion Indicum, gemma quæ nigerrimo colore transluet. [à μωργός, obscurus, unde & merus, niger] (1) A certain precious stone. (2) The white seed of the apple of the mandrake. (3) A superfluous person. (1) *Plin.* 37, 10. (2) *Id.* 25, 13. (3) *Id.* 21, 31.*

* *Morior, n. òri, mortuus. d. p. neut. [à morte qu. mortior, ut à forte-fertior] lg. & moriri in infin. ap. Ov. Met.* 14, 215. (1) To die. (2) To wither. (3) Per Catachresin, To be spent, to be worn out. (4) To die, or lose its strength, sinour, smell, &c. (5) To be forgotten, or out of memory. (6) To do a thing with the greatest passion and pleasure. (7) *Morior jura di verbum, Let me die, let me not live. (1) Mori nemo sapiens miserum dixit, Cic. Fam.* 6, 3. (2) *Vid. Moriens, n. 3. (3) Væ illis virgibus, quæ hodie in tergo morientur meo, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 117. (4) Unguentis

36. interpr. *Budæo*. (3) Fesl. (4) Video mihi non te, sed hunc librum esse responsum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 16. (5) Vos ego habui omnium meorum actionum monitores, *Id. in Sall.* 4. (6) Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 3. (7) Col. ap. Litt. (8) Fesl. * *Mōnitorius*, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, warning, or denouncing. *Monitorium* iulmen, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 49.

* *Mōnitum*, i. n. (1) Advice, counsel. (2) A denunciation, or warning; a prediction. (3) A commend. (4) A lesson, or instruction. (1) *Monita* & consilia scripta ad summos viros, *Cic.* (2) *Acies* monitis exterrita divum, *Virg. AEn.* 8, 504. (3) *Cælestibus* ambo Diffidunt monitis, *Uv. Met.* 1, 397. de *isidem*, iussisque desim parere recusant, *paulū ante dixerat*. (4) Hæc quoque pars monitis erudienda tuis, *Ov. Am.* 3, 48.

* *Mōnitus*, ūs. m. verb. (1) A counseling, advising, or admonition. (2) A warning, or denouncing; a predicting, or foretelling. (3) A command. (4) A lesson, or instruction. (1) *Virg. AEn.* 9, 501. (2) Vatum monitus timeo, *Ov. Epist.* 17, 239. = Necdum etiam responsa dūm monitūque verus Exciderant, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 645. (3) = Attonitus monitu, imperioque decorum, *Virg.* 4, 282. (4) Lævo monitu pueris producit avaros, *Juv.* 14, 228. *Hæc vox ferē in rebus sacris locum habet.*

* *Mōnitus*, a, um. part. (1) Advised, admonished. (2) Commanded. *Vid. Moneo.* (1) *Monitus* multūque monendus *Privatas* ut quærat opes, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 3, 15. (2) *Cedamus Phæbo*, & moniti meliora sequamur, *Virg. AEn.* 3, 181.

* || *Mōnobillos*, vel *Mōnobilion*, i. n. [*ex μένος solus, & βίλος liber*] A single book, *Dig. Propertii* liber primus olim sic dictus, *vid. Scal. notas ad Prop.* p. 190. *Lat. Liber* singularis.

* *Mōnōceros*, ōtis. m. [*à μένον unum, & κέρας cornu*] An unicorn, *Plin.* 8, 21. *Lat. Unicornis.*

* *Mōnochrōmaton*, i. n. [*à μένος solus, & χρώμα color*] A kind of picture all of one colour, *Plin.* 35, 8.

* || *Mōnōdus*, i. m. [*ex μένος unus, & δὸς dens*] He that hath but one continued tooth in his head, as king *Pyrrhus*, and the son of *Prusias*, *Fesl.*

* || *Mōnōgāmia*, æ. f. [*ex μένος solus, & γαμέω uxorem duco*] A marrying to one wife and no more, all his life long, *Hier.*

* *Mōnogrammus*, a, um. adj. [*à μένη una, & γραμμή linea*] ¶ *Monogrammi* dei, sketches of gods, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 23. || *Monogramma* pictura, the outlines of a picture, *Lex. ex Plin.*

* *Mōnōpōdium*, ii. n. [*ex μένον unum, & πόδιον pedium*; them. πῆς pes] A table with only one foot, *Plin.* 34, 3.

* *Mōnōpōlium*, ii. n. [*ex μένος solus, & πωλέω vendo*] A monopoly; a regrateing, or engrossing, any commodity, in order to sell it dear; whence it hath been in all nations forbidden. *Habes murrinam & calamum*, potes monopolium instituere, *Plaut.* *Monopolium* nominaturus prius veniæ postulat, quod sibi verbo peregrino utendum esset, *Suet. Tib.* 71.

* || *Mōnōptōton*, i. n. [*ex μένος unus, & πτώσις casus*] A monoptote, a word read only in one case; as *inicias*, *dicis*, *Gramm.*

* *Mōnōstichia*, ōrum. n. pl. [*ex μένος solus, & στίχος versus*] Epigrams consisting of one single verse, *Auson. de Cæsar.* 3.

* *Mōnōsyllabus*, a, um. adj. [*ex μένος unus, & σύλλαος syllabus*] Having but one syllable, *Auson. Eidyll.* 12. *Quint.* 9, 4.

* *Mōnotriphus*, a, um. adj. [*ex μένος solus, & τρεῖς tres, & γλύφω sculpo*] Having only three grovings, *Vitruv.* 3, 3.

* *Mōnotrophus*, i. m. [*ex μένος solus, & τρέφω nutrio*] One who waits on himself at meals, *Interpr. Turneb. & Taubm.* locum *Plauti*, qui est *Stich.* 5, 4, 7. Alii *monitrophē* ibi legunt, & explicant, *Like those who for want of servants help themselves at meals.*

* *Mōnoxylus*, a, um. adj. [*ex μένος solus,*

ξύλον lignum] ¶ *Monoxylus* linter, a boat made out of one piece of timber, *Plin.* 6, 3.

Mons, tis. m. [*à μένω, præter. med. μένω, à manendo, nempe quod maneat, nec moveri possunt, ducunt aliqui, sed etym. planè incert.*] (1) A mountain, a great bill. (2) A great quantity of any thing. (1) *Vestitus densissimi montium*, *Cic.* (2) *Montes frumenti*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2. ¶ *Montes aurei*, *Hyperb.* vast treasures, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 18. *Præruptus aquæ mons*, a huge wave, *Virg. AEn.* 1, 105.

Monstrābilis, e. adj. *Worthy to be shown, or taken notice of.* Vir ingenii elegantia monstrabilis, *Plin. Epist.* 6, 31.

Monstrāns, tis. part. *Showing, or pointing at.* *Eriphylum* *Crudelis* nati monstrantem vulnera cernit, *Virg. AEn.* 6, 446.

Monstrātio, ōtis. f. verb. *A showing; a telling, or showing, the way; a directing.* Te cum tuā monstratiōne magnus perdat *Jupiter*, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 6, 2.

Monstrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A shewer, teacher, or discoverer, of a thing.* *Unci* puer monstrator aratri, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 19. de *Osiri.* interpr. *Serv.*

Monstrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to shew.* *Nunciabant* ipsos brevius iter monstraturos, *Curt.* 5, 34.

Monstrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Shewed.* (2) *Taught, invented.* (1) *Monstrata* saxa, *Ov. Epist.* 15, 175. (2) *Monstratis* crudeliter ignibus ustus, *Id. Trist.* 3, 11, 53. *Vitæ* monstrata via est, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 404.

|| *Monstrātus*, ūs. m. verb. *A showing, or telling.* *Sen. ap. Litt. certē* *Apul.* *Monstratu* puellam cognosceret, *Met.* 5, p. 168.

Monstrifer, ēra, um. adj. *Monstrous, producing monsters, huge, vast.* *Monstriferæ* animalium effigies, *Plin.* 8, 30. *Monstriferos* sinus agit unda, *Luc.* 5, 620. *Monstrifero* tumultu, *Id.* 2, 3.

† *Monstrificābilis*, le. adj. *Very strange, monstrous, fit to be looked on as a monster.* *Lucil. ap. Non.* 2, 540. † *Prodigiosus.*

Monstrificē, adv. *Strangely, monstrously, prodigiously.* *Monstrificē* repræsentare, *Plin.* 28, 11.

|| *Monstrifico*, āre. act. *To make a thing monstrous.* *Frag. Poët.*

Monstrificus, a, um. adj. *Monstrous and strange.* *Monstrifica* hominum ingenia, *Plin.* 25, 5.

Monstro, āre. act. [*à monstrum, Cic. Serv. & Nün. al. à moneo*] (1) *To shew, declare, or tell.* (2) *To teach, or instruct; to inform.* (3) *Met.* *To put upon, or persuade.* (4) *To shew a thing, or point at.* (5) *To accuse.* (1) *Qui erranti comiter monstrat viam*, *Enn. ap. Cic.* (2) *Inulas* ego primus amarus *Monstravi* incoquere, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 51. *Rectē* hic monstrat, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 43. *Si* quid librarii non intelligent, monstrabis, *Cic.* (3) *Conferre* manum pudor iraque monstrat, *Virg. AEn.* 9, 44. (4) *Quem* cum digito monstraret, *Ec. Nep. Datam.* in fine. ¶ *Nunquam* hodie monstrabo, *I shall not direct you to him*, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 31. (5) *Vid. Monstror*, n. 4.

Monstror, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be shewed.* (2) *To be invented and taught.* (3) *To be shewed, or pointed at.* (4) *To be accused.* (1) *Nec* procul hinc monstrantur lugentes campi, *Virg. AEn.* 6, 440. (2) *Vitæ* monstrata via est, *Hor. A. P.* 404. (3) = *Pulchrum* est digito monstrari, & dicier, *Hic est, Pers.* 1, 28. (4) *Alii* ab amicis monstrabantur, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 1, v. & 1, 4.

|| *Monstrōsē*, adv. *Strangely, monstrously.* *Nihil* tam monstrōsē (*al. monstruosē*) cogitari potest, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 71.

Monstrōsus, a, um. adj. *Isimus, sup. Monstrous, beside the course of nature, strange.* ¶ *Monstrōsi* hominum partus, *monstrous births*, *Luc.* 1, 557. *Simia* monstrōssima bestia, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 32.

Monstrum, i. n. [*à moneo, monestrum, quod monstrat futurum, & moneat voluntatem*

deorum, Fesl. à *monstrum*, *monstro*, non contra, quod ait *Cic.* item *Serv. & Non.*] (1) *Any strange effect that forebodes things to come.* (2) *Any thing prodigious, or wonderful.* (3) *A monster, or any thing that is against, or beside, the common course of nature.* (4) *Any vast, huge, or deformed, body.* (5) *A person prodigiously wicked, or mischievous.* (1) *Nec* dubiis ea signa dedit *Tritonia* monstris, *Virg. AEn.* 2, 171. *Majora* monstra putares, *Si* mulier vitulum, vel si *his* ederet agnum? *Juv.* 133. (2) *Immania* monstra *Perferimus*, *Virg. AEn.* 3, 583. (3) *Monstrum* hominis, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 29. de *euncho.* ¶ *Aliquid* monstri alunt, *seme foul, or deformed, creature*, *Id. Andr.* 1, 5, 16. *Monstrum* infelix, de *equo Trojano*, *Virg. AEn.* 2, 245. (4) *Sæva* monstra *panti*, de *etis*, *Sen. Hippol.* 1204. *Insecta* monstris terra dolet suis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 73. (5) = *Monstrum & prodigium* vocat *Catilinam* *Cic. Catil.* 2. *Daret* ut *catenis* *Fatale* monstrum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 21. *sc. Cleopatram.*

Monstruosus, a, um. adj. *Suet.* (¶ *monstruosissimus, ut quidam leg. ap. Cic.*) *id. quod monstruosus, quod vid.*

Montāna, ōrum. n. pl. *sc. loca.* *Uplandish places, or a billy country*, *Liv.* 21, 34.

Montānus, a, um. adj. (1) *Dwelling upon the mountains, mountaineers; feeding, or ranging, being, standing, or situate, thereon; descending from, or growing on, the mountains.* (2) *Mountainous, or full of mountains.* (1) *Montanum* vulgus, *Juv.* 2, 74. *Montana* uxor, *Id.* 6, 5. *Montana* armenta, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 305. *Montanæ* feræ, *Id. Fast.* 2, 216. *Castella* montana, *Virg. AEn.* 5, 440. *Montanum* flumen, *Id.* 2, 305. *Montana* fraga, *Ov. Met.* 1, 104. ¶ *Montana* cacumina, the tops of mountains, *Id.* 1, 310. *Montana* numina, presiding over the mountains, *Id. Epist.* 4, 170. (2) *Montana* nunc sunt omnia, *Plin.* 5, 27.

¶ *Monticola*, æ. c. g. *That inhabiteth, or dwelleth, on a bill, or mountain; a mountaineer.* *Monticolæ* *Sylvani*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 193.

Montivagus, a, um. adj. *Wandering, or ranging, on the mountains, or hills.* *Montivagi* cursus, *Sil.* 3, 546. *Montivagæ* feræ, *Lucr.* 1, 405. ¶ *Dea* *montivaga*, *sc. Diana.* *Stat. Achill.* 1, 450. *Montivagum* genus ferarum, *Lucr.* 2, 1080.

Montosus, a, um. adj. *five ut al. leg. montuosus.* (1) *Hilly, full of hills, mountainous.* (2) *Standing, or growing, on the mountains.* (1) ¶ *Plani*, an *montosi* loci, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 10. (2) *Montosæ* *Nuræ*, *Virg. AEn.* 744. *Montosa* ulmus, *Plin.* 16, 17.

* || *Mōnumentārius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to, or about, sepulchres, or monuments.* ¶ *Monumentarii* *cerarii*, *cornetiers employed about funerals*, *Apul. Florid.* 4, p. 765.

* *Mōnumentum*, i. n. [*à moneo, ut à doceo, documen, documentum*] aliqui per i. scrib. *Vid. Monimentum.*

Mōra, æ. f. [*etym. incert. nisi fortè à μωρα, Dor. pro μωρῇ, mansio, n. literā in r mutata: μωρὴν ποιεῖσθαι; Thucyd. est morari*] (1) A delay, stay, stop, let, or hinderance. (2) A pause, or stop, in speaking. (3) A stay used by surgeons in splinting of legs, &c. (4) * *Mora* [*à μείζω partior*] a body of men in the Spartan army, consisting of 200, or 500, or, as some say, of 50 men; others take it for a tribe. (1) = *Quid* erat *moræ* aut *tergiversationis*? *Cic. pro Mil.* 20. ¶ *Postquam* videt paratas nuptias, nec *moram* ullam, quin ducat, *dari*, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 51. *Nulla* ad *cedendum* *mora*, *Cic.* *Mora* nulla, quod *minùs*, *Juv.* 6, 332. ¶ § *Moram* facere, *Liv.* 31, 32. *afferre*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 4. *creare*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 159. *injicere*, *Cic. pro Cæc.* 4. *interponere*, *Id. Phil.* 8, 17. *moliri*, *Virg. AEn.* 1, 435. *trahere*, *Cic. necdere*, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 374. *Mora* esse, *Ter. Moræ* esse, *Plaut.* *to put off, to delay.* *Moras* *abrumperet*, *Stat. dimovere*, *Sen. Hipp.* 4. *rumpere*, *Virg. AEn.* 9, 13. *movere* ab.

ab se, *Plaut.* moram tollere, *to do a thing out of hand, to make no delay.* Moras portarum frangere, *to break the gates that stop.* Stat. Theb. 10, 390. In morâ esse alicui, *to make one wait.* Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 9. Nec mora, *and presently.* Virg. Geor. 3, 110. Haud mora, *immediately.* Id. AEn. 5, 749. (2) Distincta & interpuncta intervalla, morâ, respirationisque alios delectant, Cic. Orat. 16. (3) Celsi, 8, 10, 20. (4) Moram Lacedæmoniorum interfecit, Nep. Iphicr. 2. † Moraciæ nucer, i. e. duræ, unde fit d'm. moracillum, Fest.

Morâlis, e. adj. *Moral, belonging to manners.* Eam partem philosophiæ, de moribus appellare solemus: sed decet augmentem linguam Latinam nominare *moralem*, Cic. de Fato, 1.

|| Morâlitas, âcis. f. (1) *Morality, humour, disposition.* (2) *Gentleness, meekness.* (1) Macr. Sat. 5, 1. (2) Ambr.

|| Morâliter, adv. *In a moral sense.* Aug. 4. Sensu morali.

|| Morâmentum, i. *A stop, or stay.* Apul. Florid. 4. † Mora.

Morandus, a, um. part. [à moror] *To be stopped.* || Aliquâ fraude morandus, *to be detained, or kept from going away.* Ov. Trist. 3, 9, 20. Illecebris & gratâ novitate morandus, *to be drilled, on, to be cajoled.* Hor. A. P. 223.

Morans, tis. part. (1) *Delaying, loitering, staying behind.* (2) *Stopping, or hindering.* (1) Apes morantes æris rauci canor increpat, Virg. Geor. 4, 71. (2) Dimovit populum reditus morantem, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 52. Conf. Sil. 5, 186. || Morantem diem frangere, *to spend a long summer's day, or rather to ease the cares and troubles of the day.* Hor. Od. 2, 7, 6.

Morâre, adv. hinc comp. Morâtiùs. *By degrees.* Febris alias parces moratiùs impellit, Sen. N. Q. 6, 14.

† Morâtim, adv. *By leisure, delays and steps.* Solin. c. 3. † Paulatim.

Morâtio, ônis. f. *A staying, or tarrying.* Morationibus impeliri, Vitr. 9, 4.

Morâtor, ôris. m. verb. (1) *A loiterer, one who stays behind.* (2) *A stayer, or hinderer.* (3) || *A troublesome lawyer, or accuser.* (4) || *One who took care that the racers in the circus should start all together.* (1) Duo millia aut moratorum, aut palantium, Liv. 24, 41. (2) Morator publici commodi, Liv. 2, 44. (3) Moratores forenses, Ann. 30, 10. (4) Ex fide vet. inscript. ap. Græv.

|| Morâtorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to respite, or delay.* || Moratoria cautio, *a caveat to stop proceedings.* Paul.

Morâtûrus, a, um. part. *About to stop, or stay.* Moratura lux, Prop. 3, 20, 12. Moratura lumina, Id. 1, 3, 32.

Morâtus, a, um. part. [à moror] *Having tarried, stayed, or made delay.* || Haud multa moratus, *after a short pause.* Virg. AEn. 3, 610. Nec plura moratus, *without farther delay.* Id. 5, 381. Non multis moratus, *using a few words.* Ov. Fast. 1, 61. Ibi unum moratus diem, Liv. 40, 22. || Quantum oscula sunt labris nostra morata tuis, *stayed on.* Propert. 2, 15, 10. Vultus paulum tellure moratus, *fixed on the earth a short time.* Ov. Metam. 13, 125. † Expenso planta morata gradu, *a slow step.* Prop. 2, 4, 6.

Morâtus, a, um. [à mos] *Endued with manners, good, or bad, more usually the former; of good mora's, temper, or humour.* Itamorus, ut ratio postulat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. Bene morata civitas, Id. de Cl. Orat. 2. Bene morati reges, Id. Offic. 2, 12. Quid mulieris uxorem habes, aut quibus moratam moribus? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 22. of what temper? In malam partem. Is ex se hunc reliquit filium pariter moratum, ut pater, avisque hujus fuit, Plaut. prol. Aul. || Ita nunc adolescentes morati sunt, *have such ill humours.* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 5. Per Catachresin. Ita hæc morata est janua, *such is the humour of this door.* Plaut. Afin. 2, 3, 10. = Vorax & malè moratus venter, *an ill tempered unreasonable belly.* Ov. Met. 15, 95.

* || Morbidè, adv. *Sickly, diseasedly.* Hier. † Morbosè,

* Morbidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Sickly, faint, diseased.* (2) *Belonging to a disease.* (3) *Infectious, apt to breed diseases.* (1) Apes morbidæ, Varr. Morbidum corpus, Plin. 8, 26. (2) || Vis morbida, *the power of the disease.* Lucr. 6, 1090. (3) Morbidus aër, Luc. 6, 1095.

* Morbûcia, æ. f. *A mischief.* || Ito morbo nam, in malam crucem, *go and be hanged.* Suet. Vesp. 14.

* || Morbûsè, adv. *Sickly, infirmly.* Lex. ex Celsi

* Morbûsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Sickly, or full of diseases.* (2) Met. Full of vices, or unreasonable humours. (3) *Passionate, apt to be enraged.* (1) Servus morbosus, Cato, 2. Pecus morbosum, Varr. (2) Morbosi pariter, sc. Mamura & Cæsar, Catull. 55, 6. (3) Bene nesciri, cum omnia essent in morbis vitia, quod nullum erat iracundiæ scdus, iracundos solos morbosos nominaverunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24.

* Morbus, i. m. [à μῆσος, i. e. νόσος, Hefych. interposito b] (1) *A disease, sickness, or distemper.* (2) *Any defect in the body.* (3) *Any odd humour, unreasonable passion, or vice.* (4) *Trouble, grief.* (1) Qui in morbo sunt, sani non sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4. Interest fatigatio morbum, an sitis, an frigus, an calor, an vigilia, an fames fecerit, Cels. || Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem; Ægrotationem, morbum cum imbecillitate; virium, cum partes corporis inter se dissident; ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13. || Morbus major, *the falling sickness.* Cels. qui & comitalem vocat. Morbus regius, *the jaundice.* Hor. A. P. 453. arquatus, Cels. Campanus morbus, *great bunches, or warts, in the face.* Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 62. (2) Contaminato cum grege turpium Morbo virorum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 9. sc. eunuchorum. (3) Quodcumque agit renidet, hunc habet morbum, Catull. 37, 7. vid. locum. Si te scirem judicio magis quam morbo animi petulantia istâ uti, Sall. in Cic. init. vid. & Hor. Ep. 1, 33. & sequentia. (4) Idem mihi morbus in pectore est, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 24.

* Morbûcitas, âtis. f. *A biting, or stinging, quality.* Urticarum foliis inest aculeata morbûcitas, Plin. 21, 15.

* || Morbûciter, adv. ius, comp. *Bitingly, sharply.* Macrob. 7, 3. Eam materiam morbûcitus scripsit, Laet. 5, 2.

* † Morbûculus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat biting,* Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.

* Mordax, âcis. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Biting, or giving to bite.* (2) *Biting, stinging.* (3) *Cutting, or sharp.* (4) *Pinching, disquieting.* (5) *Onawing, detraiting.* (1) Mordax homo, Cic. de Orat. 2, 59. canis, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 27. (2) Vis pruritu mordax, eademque quæ terrestriis urticæ, Plin. 9, 45. (3) Mordaci ista ferro pinus, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 9. (4) || Mordax carmen, *satirical.* Ov. Trist. 2, 563. Mordaces sollicitudines, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 4. (5) Mordax invidia, Phædr. 5, 1, 9. = Lividus & mordax, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 93. Mordacior, Phædr. 4, 7, 1. Mordacissimus, Plin. 17, 8.

* Mordendus, a, um. part. *To be reflected on satirically.* Non mordenda mihi turba fidelis erat, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 14, 46.

* MORDEO, ère, mēmordi, (æ ant. mēmordi, Cæf. & Cic. ap. Gel. & morfi, unde præmorsisset, Gel. ex Plaut.) morsum, act. qu. μῆσος ἔδω, i. e. partem edo, nam qui mordet, separat & abscondit portionem, Scæ. vel qu. μῆσος ἔδω, divido edens, M. nam dentes morsu dividunt escas, Cic. [à μῆσος, quod à μῆσος, à μῆσος, divido interposito d, ut à τῆσος, tendo] (1) *To bite, or gnaw.* (2) *To champ.* (3) *To bite, or have a sharp taste.* (4) *To nip, wring, or pinch; as cold.* (5) *To pierce through and take hold.* (6) *To wear gently.* (7) *To hurt, or damage.* (8) *To sting, nettie, or vex.* (9) *To backbite and speak ill of one.* (1) Latrant & mordent canes, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 20. Arenas ore momordit, Ov. Met. 6, 61. (2) Frenas ore momordit equus, Tibull. 1, 3, 42. || Mor. Frena momordit, *received the bridle, submitted.* Stat. (3) Leniter mordet casia, Plin. 33, 13. (4) Matutina minus cautos jam frigora mordent, Hor. Sat. 2,

6, 45. (5) Summam mordebat fibula velle, Ov. Met. 8, 318. (6) Rura, quæ quietâ mordet aquâ taciturnus amnis, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 8. (7) || Oleam momordit æstus, *batb d-maged, sc.* Epist. 1, 8, 5. (8) Si id te mordet, Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 21. (9) Invidere omnes mihi, moracre clanculum, Id. Eun. 3, 1, 21.

* Mordens, tis. part. (1) *Of a biting taste.* (2) Met. *Stinging, pinching.* (1) Mordens solum, Fain. 22, 14. (2) Mordens est optimum cunctientia post comitiam facinus, Cic.

* Mordet, ère, pass. *To be bitten, &c.* Met. *to be concerned at, to be stung.* Denique mordet invidio, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 16. Mordet osprobriis falsis, Id. Epist. 1, 16, 38. || Mordetur gallina marito, *the cock treadeth the hen.* Juv. 3, 91.

* Mordices, um. m. pl. [qu. à Eng. mordet, dentes quibus mordemus] *Biters, the teeth, or fangs.* Asini me mord. cibus scindant, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 57.

* Mordicus, adv. [qu. ipis mordicibus] (1) *By biting with the teeth.* (2) Met. *Teeth and nail, violently, strongly, obstinately.* (1) Oportebat jam casum abieptum mordicus, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 12. || Paludamentum mordicus trahens, *in his teeth.* Suet. Jul. Cæs. 64. (2) Mordicus verba tenere, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 16.

* Morè, adv. [ab adj. morus] *Simply, foolishly.* Morè hæc fit atque stultè, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 1.

* Mordetum, i. n. [qu. μῆσος, i. e. divinum, quod ex herbis, &c. divinis, scilicetque fiat, A.] *A kind of salad made of herbs, milk, wine, oil, cheese, garlick, &c.* Non pudet herbosum posuisse moreum, Ov. Fast. 4, 367.

* Moribundus, a, um. adj. *Dying, ready to die.* Fulvâ moribundum extendit arenâ, Virg. AEn. 5, 374. † Humum moribundo vertice pulsat, Ov. Met. 5, 84. || Moribunda membra, *dying limbs.* Virg. AEn. 6, 732.

* Moriens, tis. part. [à morior] (1) *Dying, expiring.* (2) *Flat, insipid.* (3) *Mourning.* (1) Finierat moriens pariter cum voce dolorem, Ov. Met. 6, 272. || Non vixit malè qui natus moriensque fessellit, Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 10. (2) Pannosam faciem morientis sorbet aceti, Pers. 4, 32. (3) Vitio moriens sitit aëris herbe, Prop. Ecl. 7, 57.

Moriger, anal. gicè cer. è, Morigerus, a, um. adj. qui morem gerit. *Obedient, complaisant, pleasant.* § Ut tibi morigerus hodie! ut voluptati fui! Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 29. Morigera ad fuges augendus, Lucr. 5, 81.

|| Morigerâter, ôris. m. *He that obeyeth, cr. complier.* Sidon. † Qui morem gerit.

|| Morigerè, adv. *Obediently.* Sidon. † Obedenter.

Morigero, âre. act. sed usitatus.

Morigeror, âri. dep. *To humour one, or endeavour to please him.* Cum hac usuraria uxore mihi morigero, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 26. Si adolescenti esses morigeratus, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 20. Voluptati aurium morigerari debet cratio, Cic. Orat. 48.

Morigerus, a, um. a'j. Vid. Moriger.

* Morio, ônis. m. *Stultus* [inde μωρίων dim. Bud.] *A great man's fool, a jester.* Morio dictus erat, viginti millibus erui, Mart. 3, 13.

† Moriola, æ. f. al. l'g. loriola, ut fit dim. à lora. *A kind of small wine.* Varr.

* Morion Ind cum, gemma quæ nigerrimo colore tranflucet. [à μωρίς, obscurus, unde & morus, niger] (1) *A certain precious stone.* (2) *The white seed of the apple of the mandrake.* (3) *A soporiferous person.* (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) Id. 25, 13. (3) Id. 21, 31.

* Morior, n ôri, mortuus. dep. neut. [à morte quæ mortier, ut à forte fortior] leg. & moriri in infin. ap. Ov. Met. 14, 215. (1) *To die.* (2) *To wither.* (3) *Per Catachresin, To be spent, to be worn out.* (4) *To die, or lose its strength, strength, smell, &c.* (5) *To be forgotten, or out of memory.* (6) *To do a thing with the greatest passion and pleasure.* (7) *Moriar jurandi verbum.* Let me die, let me not live. (1) Mori nemo sapiens miserum dixit, Cic. Fam. 6, 3. (2) Vid. Moriens, n. 3. (3) Væ illis virgibus, quæ hodie in tergo moriantur meo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 117. (4) Unguentis

(4) Unguenta suis moriuntur horis, *Flu.* (5) Ne suavisimi hominis memoria moreretur, *Cic. in Pison.* 38. Meriti morietur gloria vestri, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 2, 27. (6) Mori videbamur in studio, &c. *Cic.* (7) Moriar, si magis gauderem, si id mihi accidisset, *Id. Att.* 8, 6.

* *Mōritūrus*, a, um, adj. (1) *Ready to die, or that will die, or expire.* (2) *Resolved to die.* (1) Jam venio moriturus, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 481. Moritura colligit iras, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 335. (2) Moritura Anna, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 415.

|| *Mōrius*, ii. m. *A haddock*, *Litt. ex Apul.* * *Mormyra*, æ. f. [*ἀμορμύρα*, Gr. *murmuro*] *A sea fish of divers colours*, *Plin.* 23, 11.

* *Mōrōlogus*, a, um, adj. [*ἐξ μωρῶς*; *stultus*, & *λόγος* *sermo*] *Idle, foolish, impertinent*. *Scimones morologi*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 20.

Mōror, āri, dep. [*à mora*, i. e. *moram traho*; vel neut. i. e. *moram injicio*, & act. *pro remoror*] (1) *To stay, tarry, delay, linger, or spin out the time.* (2) *To dwell.* (3) *To stay, stop, or hinder; to make one wait.* (4) *To be troublesome to one, particularly in law matters.* (5) *To detain without delight, to endure, to wear out.* (6) *To value, esteem, or regard*, cum negat. (1) Sed moraris, abit dies, *Catull.* 59, 84. Circa vilem patulumque morari Orbem, *Hor. A. P.* 132. ¶ *Paulisper* apud oppidum morati, *hawking fluid*, *Cres. B. G.* 2, 7. Per læve morari, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 87. ¶ *Quid multis moror?* *to be short*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 87. Ne multis morer, *not to be tedious*, *Cic.* Bellum moramur inferre, *Id.* Dum ferre moror, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 106. (2) In Galliā morari constituit, *Cæs.* Diutius apud se morari confidebant, *Id.* Invitus moror urbe meā, *Ov. Epist.* 18, 124. Sub dio morari, *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 23. *Met.* Non bene conveniunt, nec in unā sede morantur Majestas & amor, *Ov. Met.* 2, 846. (3) Ne assinem morer, quin, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 2, 5. ¶ § *Morari* aliquem ab spe, *to dash one's hope, to cause one to despair*, *Id.* = *Morari* atque iter impedire incipiunt, *Cæs.* Ne longis ambagibus morer, *not to detain you with*, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 82. Non te plura morabor, *Lucr.* 6, 244. (4) ¶ *Ne quis* militis liberos nepotesve moraretur, *that no one should sue them*, *Liv.* Insequeris hunc, & lite moraris iniquā, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 19. (5) Vitam moror invitam, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 177. (6) Nec dona moror, *Id. Aen.* 5, 400. Nihil moror officium, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 264. ¶ *Nihil* moror eos salvos esse, *I am content that*, *Cic.* Eburata vehicula, pallas, purpuram, nihil moror, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 46. Passi imperf. ¶ *Ut plūs biennium* in his triciis moretur, *so that above two years will be spent in these trifles*, *Cæc. ad Cic.*

* *Mōror*, āri, dep. [*à morus*, i. e. *stultus*] *To play the fool*. Hanc vocem finxit Nero, qui Claudium mortuum designaturus, morari descisse inter homines dixit, *vide Suet. Ner.* 33.

Mōrosē, adv. *isimē*, sup. (1) *Morosely, peevishly, humorously, severely.* (2) *Nicely, carefully, cautiously.* (1) § *Piso* respuebat ineptias hominum, sive morosē, sive ingenuo liberōque fastidio, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 66. (2) Judicium morosissimē pensitare, *Suet. Aug.* 66. ¶ *Rapum* terram non morosē eligit, *will grow in any soil*, *Plin.* 18, 13.

Mōrositas, ātis, f. *Moroseness, forwardness, fretfulness, peevishness, hardness to please, difficulty in choosing.* *Morositas* habet aliquid excusationis, *Cic. de Sen.* 18. = *Affectatione & morositate* obscurabat stylium, *Suet. Tiber.* 70.

Mōrosus, a, um, adj. or, comp. [*qui sui moris est*, *Don.*] *Humorous, morose, hard to please, nice, cross, peevish, testy, forward, wayward.* = *Difficilem & morosum* Offendat garrulus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 90. Morosior circa curam corporis, *Suet. Cæs.* 53. ¶ *Met.* Vitis in eligendo solo morosa, *not fit for every soil*, *Plin.* 14, 2.

* *Morphnus*, i. m. [*ἀμορφνός*, Gr. *sc. fulvus*, vel *obscurus*] *A kind of eagle, living chiefly about fens and lakes*, *Plin.* 10, 3.

* *Mors*, tis, f. [*ἀ μόρος*, quod exponit *Hesych.* per φόνος, θάνατος] *Death*. *Mors*, uia laxum Tantalō, semper impendit, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 60. in plur. *mortes*, *Cic. mortium*, *Quint. mortibus*,

Col. Omnes per mortes animam fontem dare, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 854. & *Mors* honesta sæpe turpem vitam exornat, *Cic.* ¶ *Met.* *Mors* memorie, *destruction of memory*, *Plin.* *Mors* suā defungi, *Suet. Cæs. extr.* *to die a natural death*.

* || *Morsicans*, tis, part. *Biting*. ¶ *Limis & moricantibus oculis*, *wanton, nipping*, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 46.

* † *Morsicātim*, adv. *Biting like doves, as it were biting one another.* In labellis morsicātim lufitāt, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 547.

* || *Morsico*, āre, act. [*à mordeo*, *morsum*] *To bite often, or a little; to nibble.* Ore improbo morsicat, *Apul. Met.* 2.

* || *Morsificatio*, ōnis, f. *Scal.* & *morsificatio*, *Fest.* *A biting, or chawing.*

* || *Morsificātor*, ōnis, m. *He that biteth greatly, or often*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

* || *Morsilis*, e, adj. *That which is apt to bite, or to be bitten*, *Sidon.*

* *Morsicula*, æ, f. *A little bite, or snap; the billing of lovers.* *Molles morsiculae*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 65.

* *Morsum*, i. n. *That which is bitten off.* *Lanceae aridulis hærebant morsæ labellis*, *Catull.* 62, 316.

* *Morsus*, a, um, part. [*à mordeor*] *Biten, gnawed.* Datur morsis à rabioso, *Plin.* 29, 3.

* *Morsus*, ūs, m. verb. [*à mordeo*] (1) *A bite.* (2) *A stinging.* (3) *The hold that a butt-taketh of a thing.* (4) *The biting, or tenacity, of that in which a thing sticketh.* (5) *The hook of an anchor, that part which taketh hold of the ground.* (6) *The sting, gripe, or anguish.* (7) *Met.* *A taunt, backbiting, or slander.* (1) *Viperinus morsus*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 7. *serpentum*, *Id. de Div.* 1, 10. § *morsu* frangere, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 459. (2) *Apes venenum* *Moribus* inspirant, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 237. (3) ¶ *Fibula* morsus lorice resolverat, *Sil.* 7, 624. (4) *Morsus* roboris, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 782. (5) *Unco* non alligat anchora morsu, *Id. Aen.* 1, 173. (6) *Doloris* est morsus accerrimus, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 22. ¶ *Morsus* animi, *Liv.* *anguish.* *Ægritudo* erit sublata illa moriens, morsus tamen & contractiunculae quædam animi relinquentur, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 34. (7) = *Non odio obscuro*, morsuque veniant, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 14, 33.

* || *Morta*, æ, f. [*à mors*] *One of the destinies*, *Fate.* *Vid. Gellium*, 3, 36.

* *Mortalis*, e, adj. or, comp. (1) *Mortal, subject to death, dissolution, decay, perishable, extinguishable.* (2) *Showing mortality.* (3) *Belonging to mortals; done, made, or managed, by mortals; humane.* (4) *Earthly, of this lower world.* (1) =

§ *Mortale & caducum*, divinum & æternum, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 23. = *sempiternus*, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8. (2) *Acta mortalia*, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 97. *facta*, *Hor. A. P.* 68. (3) ¶ *Mortalia arma*, *wielded by a mortal*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 546. (4) In clarissimum solem mortale lumen inferre, *Quint.* ¶

Genus mortale, *monkind*, *Ov. Met.* 6, 188. = *Leges mortales & temporibus mutabiles*, *subject to abrogation and alteration*, *Liv.* *Mortalis* mundus, *subject to dissolution*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 9. ¶

Mortales turmæ, *the multitudes of men*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 47. *Non nostio* fato mortalis est siderum fulgor, *the stars perish not with us*, *Plin.* 2, 8.

Nihil mortale loquar, *nothing in a manner not divine*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 25, 18. *Nec mortale* sonans, *speaking with a divine energy*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 50.

* *Mortalis*, is, subst. *A man, a mortal*, *vid. Gell.* 13, 38. *Multos mortales* occidit, *Liv.* 3, 30. *Illum omnium mortalium* sententiis condemnavi, *Cic.* ¶ *Unus omnium mortalium* deterimus, *the worst man alive*, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 26.

* *Mortalitas*, ātis, f. (1) *Mortality, frailty, a state subject to decay, or death.* (2) *Mortal man, or mankind.* (3) || *A mortality, or plague.* (1) *Supra mortalitatem* tibi sunt omnia tributa, *Cic. ad Octav.* (2) *Inter obsequia fortunæ*, contra quam non sa is cauta mortalitas est, *Curt.* 8, 4, 24. (3) *Ecclef.*

* *Mortārium*, i, n. dim. [*à mortarium*, *Her.*] *A little mortar, an incense pot.* *Semen in mortariolo tritum*, *Macer.* 1, 8.

* *Mortārium*, ii. n. [*qu. moretarium*, quoddam in eo moreta fierent, *Turn.*] (1) *A mortar wherein things are brayed.* (2) *A place, or vessel, wherein lime and sand are mixed to make mortar.* (1) *Pistillum*, *mortarium*, quæ utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 17. In mortariis plumbeis teritur, *Plin.* 34, 81. (2) *Vitr.* 7, 3. *Vid. locum.*

* *Morticiāni*, ōrum, pl. m. [*quoddam velut morticina caro sit*] *Agnails*, or rather *corns*, especially on the feet and toes. *Clavi pedum* vulgō *morticiāni* appellantur, *Plin.* 22, 23.

Morticiānus, a, um, adj. [*à mors*, & *cædo*, vel *cado*] (1) *That dieth of itself, carrion.* (2) *That hath an illfavoured and dour countenance.* (1) *Morticiāne* oves non patiuntur veici carne, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9. (2) *Non metuum*, *morticine*, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 4, 12.

* *Mortifer*, vel *Mortiferus*, a, um, adj. [*ex mors*, & *fero*] *Deadly, mortal, causing death.* = *Infanabilis & mortifera* plaga, *Cic. pro Sext.* 19. *Gravis & mortifer* morbus, *Id. de Div.* 1, 30. *Mortifer* serpentis ictus, *Col.* 6, 17. *Mortiferus* dolor, *Cæs.* 4, 2.

* *Mortificē*, adv. *Deadly, to death.* ¶ *Ægrota-* bat mortificē, *was sick to death*, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 16, 3.

|| *Mortificatio*, ōnis, f. *Mortification, amaking dead, a mortifying*, *Ter.*

|| *Mortificātus*, a, um, part. *Mortified.* *Corpora mortificata*, *Erud. Catb.* 10, 95. † *Morte* affectus.

|| *Mortifico*, āre, act. *To mortify*, *Ecclef.* † *Morte* afficio.

* *Mortuālis*, um, n. pl. omnia quæ ad mortuos pertinent, vestimenta quæ sumuntur in luctu, *Næv. It. carmina*, seu *œniæ præficarum*. (1) *Mourning weeds, funeral rites and ceremonies, &c.* (2) *The dirges and songs which the women sang at funerals.* (1) *Næv.* (2) *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 1, 63.

* † *Mortuārius*, a, um, adj. *Dead, obsolete, out of date.* ¶ *Mortuaria* gloriaria, *sc. qualia præficarum carmina, idle talk, pious stories, prittie prattle.* *Mortuaria* gloriaria, *Cato, ap. Gell.* 18, 7.

* *Mortuus*, a, um, part. [*à morior*, deinde *adj.* pro *moritus*, per *Sync.* *mortus*, & in *erio* u *mortuus*, ut *à fatus* *fatus*, *V. à Gr.* *μωρτός*, i. e. *Συντός*, *Hesych.* quod *à μέμνηται*, ut *à μέμνηται* *μωρτός*, *M.*] *venēs.* (1) *Dead.* (2) In plur. *mortui.* *The dead, or place of the dead.* (3) *Met.* *Antiquated, obsolete.* (4) *Lifeseless, without vigour, faint, senseless.* (1) *Mortuum* me, quam ut id patiar, *mavelim*, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 29. *Mortuus* veneno concidit *Themistocles*, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 11. *Proverb.* *Verba sunt mortuo*, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 26. ¶ *Mortuo* verba facit, *he talketh to the wind, he spendeth his breath to no purpose*, *Plaut. Pœn.* 4, 2, 18. (2) ¶ *Excitare* aliquem à mortuis, *to raise one from the dead*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 27. *Infra mortuos* amandare, *to send below the shades*, *Id. pro Quint.* 15. (3) = *Antiquæ* sunt istæ leges & mortuæ, *Id.* (4) *Lacerti* mortui, *Id.* *Mortuus* plausus, *Id.* = *Exanguis & mortuus* concidisti, *Id. in Pison.* 36.

|| *Mōrula*, æ, f. dim. [*à mora*] *A little delay, or stay*, *Aug.*

* *Mōrulus*, a, um, adj. dim. [*à morus*, quod *à μωρτός*, *niger, obscurus*] *Somewhat like a black-Moor, black and blue.* *Pugnis* faciam ut sit *mōrula*, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 5, 10. *h. e.* ut sit *mauræ* instar *nigræ*, *V. vel, ut Alc.* instar *mori* maturi.

* *Mōrum*, i. n. (1) *A mulberry.* (2) *A blackberry.* (1) *Nigris* prandia moris finire, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 21. (2) In du. is hærentia mora rubetis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 103.

* *Mōrus*, i. f. [*à morus*, i. e. *μωρτός*, *niger*, qui color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, *Ov.*] (1) *The mulberry tree.* (2) || *A blackberry bramble.* (1) *Arborum sapientissima* morus, *Plin.* 16, 25. (2) *Morus sylvestris*, *Isid.*

Mōrus, a, um, adj. [*à μωρτός*, *stultus, fatuus*] *Foolish, silly.* *Amor* moros hominum moros & morosos efficit, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 43. =

Stulta & mora, *Id. Mil.* 2, 4, 17.

Mos, mōris, m. [*à modus*, i. e. *ratio agendi*, per *Sync.* *Perot.* & *Scal.*] (1) *A manner, way,*

fashion,

fashion, or custom. (2) *A settled custom, or pre-script; the institution observed by a body of men.* (3) *A temper, humour, or nature.* (4) *Mores, in plur. Moral virtue, or vice.* (5) *A law, ordinance, or order.* (6) *Order, decency.* (7) ¶ *Morem gerere, to comply with, or humour.* (1) = Non mos, consuetudoque servata, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 35. Ut mos est, & fieri solet, *Id. Verr.* 5, 26. = Apis Matinæ more modoque, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 28. Mos erat antiquus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 41. Mos est hominum, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 21. Scuta jace-re, fugereque hostes, more habent licentiam, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 27. ¶ Ut mos est, ut moris est, *Cic. as is usual.* ad morem. *Quint. de more,* *Virg. ex more, Hor. in more, Cic. more, Virg. in morem, according to the way, custom, or manner, Id.* (2) = More agere, institutisque civilibus, *Cic. In enumeratione juris civilis, morem etiam nominat, Id. Top.* 5. quem jus sine scripto vocat *Justinian.* Ambitio more sancta est, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 26. etiam in plur. Ut moribus deductio fieret, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 10. (3) Cujus mos est consimilis vestrum, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 13. Conveniunt mores, *Id. Andr.* 4, 2, 13. Doctus imitator morum, *Hor. A. P.* 318. Transfertur etiam ad inanimat. ut, Cæli & anni præfentes mores in-tueatur, *Col.* (4) ¶ Moreque creati & vitia, *Manil.* 4, 18. Uxorem his moribus dabit nemo, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 21. (5) Moribus eorum inter-dici non poterat socero gener, *Nep. Han.* 3. Mo-resque viris & mænia ponet, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 268. (6) Raptæ sine more Sabinæ, *Id. Æn.* 8, 635. Sine more furit lymphata per urbem, *Id. Æn.* 7, 377. ¶ *Met.* Tempestas sine more furit, *vi. c. 12.* *Id. Æn.* 5, 694. (7) Gestus est ei mos, *Nep. Them.* 7. ¶ Pater suo animo morem gerit, *enjoyeth himself, Plaut. Amph.* prol. 131.

* ¶ *Moschatus, a, um. adj. [à moschus] Moschata nux, a nutmeg; quam Moschocaryon voc. Coop.*

* *Moscheuton, i. n. [à suavitate odoris, vel quoddam avulsis furellis plantetur, quod est μωσχεύειν; them. μωσχος ramulus tenellus] A rose that hath a stalk like a mallow, Plin.* 21, 4.

* ¶ *Moschus, i. m. [à μωσχος, Gr.] Musk; also a little beast like a goat, or a gazel, in Pegu, zob. reef musk cometh, Gesner.*

† *Moscūlus, i. e. parvus mos. dim. à mos, Cato, aiente Festo. A little custom.*

Mostellaria, sc. comœdia, phasma etiam dicta, A play in Plautus, where in the old man is made to believe the house is haunted with spirits.

† *Mostellum, i. n. dim. ut semestre pro seme-nstre. [vel ab ant. dim. mostrum pro monstrum] Gloss. vet.*

Mostellānus vicus in urbe Româ, Varr.

¶ *Mōtābilis, e. adj. Moveing, moveable, Bibl.*

† *Mōtācilla, æ. f. [à moto, as, quoddam semper mo-vet caudam, Varr. vel quoddam mutonem cilleat; hinc quoniam ei motui libidinis inest significatio, Galenus κίναidon voc. Voss.] A wagtail, a bird. Vid. Plin.* 37, 10.

Mōtans, part. Moveing, shakeing, &c. Virg. Ecl. 5, 5.

¶ *Mōtātiō, ōnis. f. Often moveing to and fro, Tert.*

¶ *Mōtio, ōnis. f. verb. [à moveo] A motion, firing, or moveing. Principium motionis, Cic. de Fato, 19. Corpus motio, Id. Animi mo-tiones, i. e. affectus, Id. Acad. 2, 1, 8.*

Mōtiuncula, æ. f. dim. [à præced.] A little firing, or jogging, Sen. Epist. 53. & *Suet. Vesp.* 24.

Mōto, āre. freq. [à moveo] (1) To move oft-en; to wag, or shake. (2) To move out of its place. (1) Motant cacumina quercus, Virg. Ecl. 6, 28. (2) Neque se luna quodquam motat, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 117.

Mōtor, āri. pass. To be moved to and fro, Stat.

Mōtor, ōris. m. verb. [à moveo] A mover, or firer. ¶ Cunarum motor, the rocker of a cradle, Mart. 11, 40.

¶ *Mōtorius, a, um. adj. Don. Vid. Statuarius.*

Mōturus, a, um. part. (1) That will move. (2) That will move, or work, upon; or be service-

able to. (1) Verba lyræ motura sonata, Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 86. ¶ *Moturus castra, about to decamp, Cæf. B. G.* 1, 40. (2) *Motura duos verba que-ror filices, Ov. Met.* 9, 303. Expectaturus ma-gis eventum, quàm inde quicquam moturus, *Liv.* 25, 27.

*Mōtus, a, um. part. (1) Moved, fired, &c. changed, altered. (2) Violated. (3) Attempted. (4) Put into a commotion. (5) Mentioned. (1) Aded nihil motum ex antiquo probabile est, *Liv.* ¶ *Castis motis, having decamped, Hirt. B. Hisp.* 27. (2) Quoties ab his fides mota fœderis esset, *Liv.* (3) Nihil majoris rei motum volebat, *Liv.* (4) Moti fluctus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 139. Vid. Moveo. (5) Motis apud Ilerdam deditiones condi-tionibus, *Suet. Cæf.* 75.*

*Mōtus, ūs. m. verb. [à מוט, Aven.] (1) A motion, or moveing. (2) Violent motion, as in an earthquake. (3) Gesture, carriage of the body, danceing. (4) A stir, trouble, rising, commotion, disturbance, mutiny. (5) Any motion, or passion of the mind, enthusiasm. (6) Rage, madness. (7) A cause, motive, reason, design, or occasion. (1) Totius mundi motus, *Cic. remorum, Cæf. Cele-res motus animi & ingenii, Id.* (2) Terra in-genti concussa motu est, *Liv.* Crebris terræ motibus fatigati, *Curt.* 4, 4, 20. Insolitis tre-muerunt motibus Alpes, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 475. ¶ *Terræ motus, an earthquake, Liv.* (3) Corporis motus est corporis gestus, & vultus moderatio quædam, *Ad. Herenn.* Palæstrici motus, *Cic. Mo-tus doceri gaudet Ionicos, Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 21. Haud indecoros motus more Thusco dabant, *Liv.* (4) Repentini Galliæ motus, *Cæf. De consiliis* motusque Gallorum nuncium accipies, *Id.* ¶ *Agan-tur ut res maxime minimo motu, with the least disturbance, Id.* Nullus in eorum reditum motus manipulorum factus, *Id.* ¶ *Lex nunquam sine maximis motibus rerum agitata, without mighty disorders, Id.* (5) Motus turbulentus, jactatio-neque animorum incitatus, *Cic.* (6) ¶ *Bellonæ motu agitata, with madness inspired by her, Ti-bull.* 1, 6, 45. (7) ¶ *Augusti consilii mei motus, that which put me upon this design, Plin. Epist.* 3, 4, 9. Aut opprimit hominem, aut omnes ejus motus conatusque prohibebit, *Cic.**

Mōvendus, a, um. part. (1) To be fired, or moved. (2) To be appeased, &c. (1) Movendus pulvis, Virg. Geor. 2, 418. (2) Dianæ non mo-venda numina, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 3.

*Mōvens, tis. part. (1) Moveing, turning up, firing. (2) Shakeing. (3) Brandishing, tossing. (4) Wielding. (5) Moveable. (6) Met. Con-tributeing, plotting. (7) Moventia, motives. (1) Labefacta movens jugera fossor, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 264. Movens bella, *Id. Æn.* 12, 333. (2) Cuncta supercilio movens Jupiter, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 8. (3) Saxum immane movens, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 904. (4) Arma moventes viri, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 99. (5) ¶ *Præda quæ rerum moventium sit, a booty of things moveable, Liv.* 5, 25. (6) Omne nefas animo moventes, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 68. (7) Proponenda sunt quedam quasi moventia, *Cic.* ¶ *Multa movens animo, revolveing, Virg. Æn.* 3, 38. Vid. Moveo.*

*Mōveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum. act. [ab Hebr. מוט, quod idem sign. Canin. sc. moveo, motum, ut à מוט nuo, nutum] (1) To move, stir, shake, or wag. (2) To stir the earth, to dig, or plough. (3) To move, or strike, a musical instrument. (4) To brandish, to toss. (5) To wave in sacrificeing. (6) Absol. To be shaken. (7) To affect, to influ-ence. (8) To stir up, to provoke. (9) To cause, or effect. (10) To enrage, to incense. (11) To raise arms, or war. (12) To make a stir in, to make ado about. (13) ¶ *Movere se, to rouse, to rise in arms. (14) ¶ Movere simpl. & movere se, to depart from, to leave a place. (15) To take away, to remove. (16) To rescind, alter, or make void. (17) To turn out, to cast out, to eject, to degrade. (18) ¶ Movere aliquem, to put into any concern by anger, fear, love, &c. (19) To em-ploy, exercise, or engage. (20) To attempt, to plot, or contrive. (21) To begin. (22) To say, or sing, a thing in a solemn manner. (1) Move-**

re, Ov. Met. 9, 65. sese à gremio, *Catull.* 3, 8. caput, *Ov. Epist.* 19, 46. cuncta supercilio, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 8. per aëra caudas, *Ov.* ¶ *Spiritus, to take breath, Cels. ventum flabello, Ov. arma fri-tillo, the dice in the box, Juv.* 14, 5. membra, to dance, *Tibull.* 1, 7, 38. (2) Primus per artem Movit agros, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 123. vid. & Movens. (3) ¶ *Citharam movere, Ov. Met.* 5, 112. ¶ *Ad citharam vocalia ora movere, to sing to it, Id. Met.* 5, 332. (4) Vid. Movens, n. 3. (5) Fœctum Jovi moveto & mactato, *Cato R. R.* 134. (6) ¶ *Terram movisse nunciari solet, eaque res procu-ratur, Gell.* 4, 6. Terra dies duodequadraginta movit, *Liv.* 35, 40. (7) Quam non forma mo-vere potest, certè mea pectora movit, *Ov. Met.* 7, 28. (8) ¶ *Movere tussim, alvum, urinam, sudo-rem, dolorem, Cels. viros in arma, Virg. Æn.* 6, 113. (9) *Met.* Admiraciones, clamores, plau-sus, non approbationes solum, movere debet ora-tor, *Cic. Orat.* 71. (10) Movere catulos lænæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 20, 1. (11) ¶ *Movere bellum, Liv.* bella, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 333. (12) Omnes terras, omnia maria moveite, *Cic. Att.* 8, 11. Ego ill-hæc moveo, aut curo? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 13. (13) Opto ne se illa gens moveat, *Cic.* (14) Ut te moveas tam infirmâ valetudine, *Id. Fam.* 5, 21. Postquam ille Canusio moverat, *Id. Attic.* 9, 1. ¶ *Castra movere, Cæf. quod simpl. movere, Suet.* Cùm minimè quis moturum putaret *Cæsar, Id.* *Cæf.* 60. (15) Si ullam literam moveris, *Cic.* (16) Ea non muto, non moveo, *Id.* Quinqua-ginta annorum possessiones movere, *Id. Offic.* 2, 23. (17) Nonnullos signiferos loco movit, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 73. Primo impetu movere loco hostium aciem, *Liv.* Tribu eum movit, *Id.* (18) = Quem non ulla injecta movebant tela, nunc om-nes terrent auræ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 726. Men' mo-veat cimec Pantilius? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 73. (19) Ingenium movit sola Corinna meum, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 10, 59. (20) Majus opus moveo, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 45. ¶ *Movere ac moliri aliquid, Liv.* 23, 39. (21) Ab Jove, musa parens, carmina nostra mo-ve, *Ov. Met.* 10, 148. (22) Solenni satis est voce movere preces, *Id. Fast.* 6, 621. fatorum arcana, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 266.

*Mōveor, ēri. pass. (1) To be moved, fired, &c. (2) To be troubled as the sea. (3) To be shaken with an earthquake. (4) To be made to cease, or to be changed and altered. (5) To be fired up to an insurrection, to mutiny. (6) To be concerned. (7) To dance. (8) To be plotted. (1) Organicè & mechanicè moveri, *Vitr.* 10, 1. ¶ *Cùm primùm aurora movetur, as soon as it is light, Ov. Met.* 6, 48. (2) ¶ *Pontus movetur, Virg. Geor.* 1, 130. (3) Totus moveri Mons cir-cùm, *Id. Æn.* 9, 1. (4) = Sin totum mo-veri, mutative putus bellum, *Id. Æn.* 10, 626. (5) Moveri captum est servitium aliquot locis, *Cic.* (6) Nil super imperio moveor, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 42. (7) Festis matrona moveri jussa diebus, *Hor. A. P.* 232. (8) Res magnæ moventur, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 3. cetera vid. in Moveo.*

*Mox, adv. [à moveo, i. e. tam citò, quàm te moveas five vertas] (1) By and by, quickly, anon, presently, straight. (2) Afterwards, some while after. (3) In the next place, next of all. (1) Discedo parumper à somnis ad quæ mox revertar. *Cic. de Div.* 1, 23. (2) ¶ *Nec magis ut nunc Est, nec erit mox quàm fuit antè, Lucr.* 5, 1134. (3) Probatissimus alabastrites in Carmaniâ nasci-tur, mox in Indiâ, *Plin.* 36, 8. Primus Ægyp-ti rex cogitavit, mox Perfarum, *Id.* 6, 29. Prox-imè—mox—tertio loco, *Id.* Primùm—mox—deinde, *Id.**

M ante U.

* † *Mu. indecl. [à μῦ, Gr.] (1) The birring of dogs before they bark. (2) Any little thing. (3) An interjection of fear. (1) Charif. unde & mu-tire, *It. Scal. in Conject.* (2) Quod minimum est, neque, ut aiunt, mu facere audent, *Eun. ap. Varr. pro quo mut citante Apul. mut facere, i. e. mutire; utitur & Lucil.* (3) *Mu, perit, herclè, Charif. ex Plaut.**

¶ *Muccinium, ii. n. [à mucro] A muckereber, or muckender, Arnob. † Sudarium.*

† *Muccosus,*

† *Mucōsus*, a, um. adj. *Snotty, full of snot, or snivel*, Fest. † *Mucosus*.

‖ *Mucēdo*, dīnis. f. *Musyness*, Lex. ex Apul. † *Mucor*.

Mūceo, ēre. neut. præt. & sup. caret. [à mucus, vel à πῦρ tabescō] (1) *To be musty, or mouldy; vineyard, or boary.* (2) *To be flat, or dead; to be draggy.* (1) *Vid.* *Mucidus*. (2) *Vinum quod neque accat, neque muceat, Cato R. R. 148.*

Mūce'co, ēre. incept. *To grow draggy, mouldy, musty, or vineyard.* Proprium est inter ceteros liquores vina murescere, aut in acetum verti, *Plin. 14, 20.* Exporrigi in sole super linteam, quod nisi festinatō peragatur, lurido colore murescere, *Id.*

‖ *Mūcīcē*. adv. *Nastily, mustily*, Litt. ex Col. *Mūcīlus*, a, um. adj. [à muceo] (1) *Hoary, musty, mouldy, & newed.* (2) *Palled, or dead, of liquors.* (1) *Mucida frusta farinæ, Juv. 5, 68.* cerulei panis, *Id. 14, 128.* (2) *Garrulus verbis mucida vina facit, Mart. 8, 6, 4.*

Mūcor, ōris. m. [à muceo] *Mouldyness, bearyness*, such as is on bread, or meat, long kept; *mustyrefs*. Ne sita pecora mucorem contrahant, *Col. 12, 4.*

Mūcōsus, a, um. adj. [à mucus] *Slimy, full of matter.* Exulceratio mucosa, *Cels. 5, 28.* *Mucosa ventris proluvies, Col. 6, 7, 1.*

* *Mūcro*, ōnis. m. teli cuiusvis acumen. [à μῦρον, longus, à longitudo. *Id.* qu. μῦρον, ὄνκος, ex μῦρον, tenue, nil enim tenuius] (1) *The sharp point of any thing, usually of a sword, or other weapon.* (2) *A sword, dagger, or other weapon.* (1) = *Falcis apex pronus imminens mucro dicitur, Col. 4, 25.* § *Mucro unguium, Plin. 8, 15.* Hebeti mucrone retusum aurum, *Lucr. 5, 1273.* Hebrae in mucronem desinentes, *Plin.* (2) *Dextræ mucronem extorquet, Virg. Æn. 12, 357.*

* *Mūcīōnātus*, a, um. adj. ex part. *Pointed, sharp pointed.* *Mucronata folia, Plin. 25, 13.*

† *Mūcūla*, æ. f. *Perfic. A precious stone of the colour of a heart, Plin. 37, 10.*

‖ *Mūcūlentus*, a, um. adj. *Full of snot, snotty.* *Muculentus nares, Frud. Pers. 2, 282.*

Mūcus, i. m. *Scrib. & mucus* [à mugeo, quod pro mungo, idque à μύσσω, μύζω, fut. secund. μύσσω, vel à μύζα, mucus, quod à μύσσω, vel à πῦρ] *Snivel, or snot; the filth of the nose.* *Mucus à malâ pituitâ nasi, Catull. 23, 16.* Hinc Anglicè *Muck*.

‖ *Mūger*. indecl. [qu. *mucer, à mucus; vel muciger*] *A snotty, sniveling, fellow*, Fest.

* *Mūgiens*, tis. particip. [à mugio] (1) *Bel-lowing, lowing.* (2) *Roaring.* (1) ‖ † *Mugientium greges, herds of kine, Hor. Epod. 2, 13.* (2) *Mugienti fremitu loca retonent, Catull. 61, 82.* ‖ *Mugiens litera, the letter M. Quint. 12, 10. de cat. vid. Mugio.*

Mūgil, & *Mūgīlis*, is. m. [à muco; pisces suo muco victitans, *Arist.*] *A mullet, a kind of sea fish, which in fear hideth its head, and then thinketh itself safe, vid. descrip. Plin. 9, 17.* & 32, 2. used for a punishment of adulterers, when they were taken. Quosdam mæchos & mugilis intrat, *Juv. 10, 317.*

Mūgīlis, lis. id. quod *Mugil*.

* ‖ *Mūgīnābundus*, a, um. adj. *Museing, in a brown study*, Frag. Poët.

* ‖ *Mūgīnātor*, ōris. m. *A musser*, Frag. Poët.

* *Mūgīnor*, āri. dep. [à mugio, i. e. boūm mugitum imitor, al. muginari est nugari, & tardē conari, Fest. qu. nuginari, V. al. causari, Gloss. i. e. tergiversari, murmurare, Non. (1) † *To grumble.* (2) *To dally and trifle away the time.* (1) *Lucil. interp. Non.* (2) *Cic. Att. 10, 12.*

* *Mūcro*, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. sc. [à μυνάω, verbum fictitium à sono μῦ, quam literam mugientem voc. *Quint.*] (1) *To low, or bellow, as kine do.* (2) *To yield a hollow, or dreadful, sound.* (3) *To crack.* (1) *Inde cum alicui boves mugissent, &c. Liv. 1, 7.* In primos mugiverat aures, *Propert. 2, 28, 17.* (2) *Sub pedibus mugit solum, Virg. Æn. 6, 256.* terra, *Id. Æn. 4, 450.* Garganum remus, *Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 202.* & *Adytis certina reclusis, Virg. Æn. 3, 92.* tu-

ba, *Lucr. 4, 547.* (3) *Si mugiat Africis malus procellis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 57.*

* *Mūgītor*, ōris. m. *A lowing, or bellowing.* *Mugitor Veluvius, Val. Flacc. 3, 208.*

* *Mūgītus*, ūs. m. verb. [à mugio] (1) *The lowing, or bellowing, of kine.* (2) *The mencceros, or sea calf.* (3) *A hollow, dreadful, or roaring, sound.* (1) *Conatoque queri mugitus edidit ore, Jc. Io, Ov. Met. 1, 637.* (2) *Plin. 8, 25.* & 9, 13. (3) = *Terræ fremitus & mugitus, Cic. de Div. 1, 18.* nemoium, *Plin. 18, 35.*

* *Mūla*, æ. f. *A she mule.* Gignitur mula ex equo & asino, *Plin. 3, 44.* *Missa pastum mula, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 18.* Cum mula pepererit, *Prov. ap. Suet. Galba, 4.* ubi vid. *Beroaldum.* Sanctum virum fætæ comparo mulæ, i. e. prodigio procurando, *Juv. 13, 66.*

* *Mūlāris*, re. adj. *Pertaining to a mule, Col. 6, 27.* ‖ *Herba mularis, vid. Plin. 24, 19.* quæ & nodia dicitur.

* *Mulcātus*, a, um. adj. *pro quo sape leg. mul-tatus, quod vid.*

* ‖ *Mulcēdo*, dīnis. f. [à mulceo] *Sweetness, or smoothness.* Linguam quæ nullam mulcedinem Venris atque musæ haberet, *Geil. 19, 9.* † *Dulcedo.*

* *Mulcendus*, a, um. part. (1) *To be stroked, or gently handled.* (2) *Met. To be pleased, delighted, asswaged, mitigated, or soothed.* (1) *Mulcenda colla manibus præbere solebat, Ov. Met. 10, 118.* (2) *Canor mulcendas natus ad aures, Ov. Met. 5, 561.*

* *Mulcens*, tis. part. *Strokeing, soothbeing, refreshing, making gentle, &c.* Somnus mulcens pectora, *Ov. Ep. 18, 27.* *Mulcens tigris, Virg. Geor. 4, 510.* ‖ *Mulcens dictis, softening with words, Id. Æn. 5, 464.* § *Strikeing evenly, or smoothly, Cic. Feras mulcens procellas, calming them, Id. in Arat.*

* *Mulceo*, ēre, si, sum. & *mulctum*, *Prisc. act.* [à mulgeo, propterea quod mulcendo ex uberibus lac elicitur, *Gronov.*] (1) *To stroke, or lick.* (2) *To sooth gently, or tenderly; to cherish, or comfort.* (3) *To charm, please, or delight.* (4) *To make gentle, or tame; to appease, to assuage, to calm.* (1) *Cervix dextra mulcetur, Cic. in Arat. Vid. Mulcendus.* = *Mulcere alternos & fingere corpora linguâ, Virg. Æn. 8, 634.* (2) *Mulcet aura rosas, Propert. 4, 7, 60.* Æthera mulcebant cantu, *Virg. Æn. 7, 34.* Voluptas animum mulcet, *Ov. Rem. Am. 197.* Variâ vulnera mulcet opt, *Id. Fast. 5, 402.* Dictis mœrentia pectora mulcet, *Virg. Æn. 1, 201.* (3) *Pastor arundineo carmine mulcet oves, Ov. Trist. 4, 1, 12.* § *Carminē mulcere puellas, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 24.* (4) ‖ *Viperei generis, &c. mulcebat iras, charmed the rage, Virg. Æn. 7, 755.* Feras mulcere, *to tame, Ov. Met. 14, 339.* § *Pectus inaniter angit, irritat, mulcet, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 212.* ‖ § *Mulcere dedit fluctus & tollere vento, to calm, and raise, Virg. Æn. 1, 70.*

* *Mulceor*, ēri. pass. *To be stroked, soothed, delighted, tamed, charmed.* § *Mulceri jure, Ov. Fast. 1, 155.* *Vid. Mulceo.*

* *Mulciber*, ēri. m. [à mulcendo, i. e. molliendo ferro] *An epithet of Vulcan. Vid. Propr.*

* *Mulco*, āre. act. [à mulgeo, ut à sedeo, sedo, quod enim verberatur mollitur] *To strike, to beat, to pay one off, to pay one soundly.* Prostratas verberibus mulcant, *Tac. Ann. 1, 32, 3.* ‖ *Aliquem usque ad mortem majè mulcare, to beat him to death, Plaut. Leg. ferè semper ap. Ter. Cic. Vir. &c. multo aut mulcto, pro mulco, in exemplaribus hodie impressis, an rectè eruditorum esto judicium, operæ est vid. Voff. Instit. Orat. 3, 5, 8.*

* ‖ *Mulcor*, āri. pass. *To be beaten, &c.* § *Mulcari verberibus, multari multâ pecuniariâ, Serv.*

* *Mulcta*, æ. f. [à mulgeo, quod quasi emulgetur pecunia] *A fine of money set upon one, a mulct.* § *Scrib. saepe multa, quod vid.*

* *Mulcto*, āre. act. *To fine, &c. Vid. Multo.*

* *Mulctra*, æ. f. [à mulgeo, mulctum] (1) *A sort of milk meat.* (2) *A milkpail.* (1) *Cibi forbilibus proximi, ut mulctra & recens caseus,*

Col. 8. sub fine, nisi fortè sit plur. referendum ad mulctrum. (2) *Mulctra repleta lacte, non sine tepore debet esse, Col. 7, 8.*

* *Mulctrale*, is. n. [à mulctra] *A milking pail.* Implebunt mulctralia vaccæ, *Virg. Geor. 3, 177.* § *Mulctra tempus mulgendi, mulctrale vas in quo mulgetur, Serv.*

* *Mulctrum*, i. n. id quod *mulctra. A milkpail.* Veniunt ad mulctra capellæ, *Hor. Epod. 16, 49.* *Mulctra sua ditant, Val. Flacc. 6, 145.* *Vid. & Mulctra, n. 1.*

* *Mulgeo*, ēre, si, sum, & xi, sum. act. [ab ἀμέλω] *To milk.* § *Mulgere oves, Virg. Ecl. 3, 5.* ‖ *Mulgere hircos, Id. Geor. 3, 400.* *Prov. to act absurdly.*

† *Mulgo*, āre. act. [qu. vulgo, unde comp. promulgo] *To publish, to divulge, Lexicogr. ex Plaut.*

* *Muliebria*, um. pl. sc. *purgamenta; i. e. menstrua.* (1) *The flowers, or monthly terms, of women.* (2) *Mulierum natura.* (1) *Bibl. Habet & Cels. muliebrium fluxum.* (2) *Tac. Ann. 14, 60, 3.* ‖ *Muliebria pati, de præpostera libidine, Curt. 6, 6, 8.*

* *Muliebris*, e. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, a woman, or women.* (2) *Meton. Womanish, womanlike.* (3) *Effeminate, wanton, nice, dainty, light, inconstant, &c. timorous.* (1) *Tutelâ muliebri res Latina stetit, Liv. 1, 3.* (2) *Vos etenim juvenes animum geritis muliebrem, Enn. ap. Cic. Offic. 1, 18.* (3) = *Muliebris & delicatus comitatus, Cic. pro Mil. 10.* = *Enervata & muliebris sententia, Id. Tusc. 2, 6.* *Muliebri animo sum, metus membra occupat, Id.*

* *Muliebriter*. adv. (1) *Like women, womanishly.* (2) *Weakly, fearfully, effeminately.* (1) *Nec muliebriter Expavit ensem, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 22.* (2) *Ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus in dolore, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.*

* *Muliebriōsus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a woman, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 5, 24.*

* *Mulier*, ōris. f. [ab hujus sexūs mollitie, qu. *mollior, Varr.*] (1) *A woman.* (2) ‖ *A grown maid.* (3) *More particularly, one that is not a maid.* (4) *A wife.* (5) *A sarcasm upon eunuchs.* (6) *A word in upbraiding the sex with its infirmities and vices.* (1) *Qui potest mulieres vitare, viret, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 64.* (2) *Mulieris appellatione etiam virgo viripotens continetur, Ulp.* (3) § *Si ego me virginem emissem putarem, cum esset mulier, emptio valebit, Cic.* (4) *Unico gaudens mulier marito, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 5.* (5) *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 65.* (6) *Pergin' mulier esse? Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 9.* ‖ *Mulier es, audacter juras, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 206.* q. d. *you are a right woman.*

* *Mulierārius*, a, um. adj. *Appertaining to a woman.* ‖ *Mulieraria manus, a body of women soldiers, Cic. pro Cael. 28.*

* *Muliercūla*, æ. f. dim. [à mulier] *A little woman, a poor sorry woman, a weak woman.* In unius mulierculæ animulâ iactura facta est, &c. *Sulp. Cic. inter Ep. Fam. 4, 5.* Bene colligit hæc pueris, & mulierculis, & servis esse grata, *Cic. Offic. 2, 16.*

* † *Muliero*, āre. act. *To make a whore of one, to debauch.* *Hic ephebum mulieravit, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 552.* † *Stupravit.*

* *Mulierōsitas*, ātis. f. *A banking love, or an unlawfull lust, after women.* *Mulierositas, ut ita appellem eam, quæ Græcè φιλογυνεῖα dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.*

* *Mulierōsus*, a, um. adj. *Given too much to the love of women.* *Hunc scribunt & ebriosum & mulierosum fuisse, Cic. de Fato, 5.* § *Raid occ.*

* *Mulio*, ōnis. m. [à mulus] (1) *A driver, or keeper, of mules, or asses; a muleteer.* (2) *A kind of gnat.* (1) *Mihi commotâ mulier virgâ innuit, Juv. 3, 317.* (2) *Plin. 11, 18.*

* *Mulōnius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a muleteer.* ‖ *Mulionia penula, a muleteer's frock, Cic. pro Sextio, 38.*

‖ *Mulleolus calceus*. dim. [à seq.] *A scarlet, or purple, shoe, Tert.*

Mulleus, i. m. [*à mullando, i. e. suando, Fesl.* addito *calceus*, à colore mulli piscis, i. e. purpureo, quomodo quibusdam placet dici, *Isid.*] Est nom. adj. *Titinius* tamen ap. *Fesl.* substantivè utitur. *A kind of red, or purple, shoe, used at first by the kings of Alba, after by the senators and great persons. Vid. Caton. de Orig. 7. & Plin. 9, 17.*
* **Mullo**, ãre. act. [*à μύλλω, Gr. suo*] To sew, or stitch, *Scal. ad Varr.*

Mullulus, i. m. dim. [*à mullus*] *A little barbel, or mullet, Cic. Parad. 5, 2.*

Mullus, i. m. & **Mullus barbatus**. *A barbel, hence a mullet. Laudas insigne trilibrem Mullum, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 34. Hujus piscis descript. vid. ap. Plin. 9, 17.*

* **Mulseus**, a, um. adj. *Savouring, or tasting, of, or mixed with, mead, or sweet wine; sweet as honey. Mulseus sapor, Col. 14, 45. à*

* **Mulsum**, i. n. sc. vinum. [*à mulcendo, quòd venas lenitate sua mulceat*] *A drink chiefly made of water, wine, and honey, mixed and foden together. Huic calix mulsi impingendus est, ut plorare desinat, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. De confectiione mulsi adi, Plin. 22, 24.*

* **Mulsus**, a, um. part. [*à mulceo, quòd melle mulcetur*] (1) *Mixed with honey. (2) Sweet, pleasant, delicate. (1) Aqua mulsæ, a composition of water, honey, and other ingredients, Col. 9, 12. Lac mulsum, milk mixed with honey, &c. Plin. 22, 24. (2) Mulsæ mea, my honey, my sweetening, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14. Mulsæ loqui, Id.*

* **Multa**, æ. f. vocab. *Sabinum, Varr. Osecum, Fesl.* [potius Lat. pro multa à mulgeo, quod vid.] (1) *A penalty, or fine; an amercement, or forfeiture. (2) Any punishment. (3) Meton. A fault whereby one incurrerit a penalty. (1) Irrogatio multæ, an amercing, or fining, Cic. pro C. Rab. 3. Legis multa, a penalty imposed by the law, Id. pro Cæcin. 33. Populus multæ novem partes detraxit, Nep. Tim. 4. Multa erat Veneri, a fine was to be paid to Venus, Cic. (2) Hæc multa ei esto, vino ut careat, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 56. (3) Ut illam multam non commiserit, Cic. pro Cluent. 37.*

* **Multandus**, a, um. part. [*à multo*] *To be punished. Morte multandus, Cic.*

Multangulus, a, um. adj. *Multos angulos habens. That hath many corners, full of angles. Modis multis multangula quædam, Lucr. 4, 658.*

* **Multans**, tis. part. *Amercing, punishing, avenging. Facta virum multantes vindice pœnâ, Catull. 62, 192.*

* **Multatio**, ònis. f. verb. *A putting to a fine, a punishing, a taking of forfeits. Multatio misera bonorum, Cic. pro C. Rab. 5.*

* **Multatitius**, a, um. adj. *Goten by forfeits, or fine. Multatitia pecunia, money raised by fine, Liv. 10, 23, extr. & 24, 16. Multatitium argentum, Id. 30, 39.*

* **Multator**, òris. m. *He that puteth to a fine, or forfeit, Dig. Qui multam irrogat.*

* **Multatus**, a, um. part. *Fined, amerced, punished, ruined. Agris, urbibusque multati, Cic. pro Font. 1. Tristi multata morte Camilla, Virg. Æn. 11, 839. exilio, Cic. pro Cæcin. 34. A fortunâ confilia multata, Id. pro Rab. Post. 1.*

Multesimus, a, um. adj. sup. *One of many. Quam sit parvula pars, & quam multesima, one of many, q. d. one part of a thousand, Lucr. 6, 651. Perperam quantitatem infinitam exponit, Non.*

Multibarbus, a, um. adj. *That weareth a great beard, or hath much hair on his face, Litt. ex Apul. Homo prolixâ barbâ.*

* **Multibibus**, a, um. adj. *A tippler, or great drinker; one that is given to drink, or that drinketh much. Multibiba anus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 1. lena, Id. Curc. 1, 1, 77.*

Multicavatus, a, um. part. *Full of holes. Favus multicavatus, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.*

Multicaulis, e. adj. *Having many stalks, Plin. 21, 16.*

Multicavus, a, um. adj. *Full of holes. Pumice multicava atria structa, Ov. Met. 8, 561.*

Multicius, a, um. adj. *Finely wrought. Unde multicia, sc. vestis.*

Multicia, òrum. n. pl. *Vestes subtili arte contextæ, Juv. [quòd eas pecten multum soleat icere; qu. multicia, contr. multicia Salm. al. qu. multicia. à multis liciis, five filis] scrib. & multicia. Garmenis finely and curiously wrought, so fine that the body might be seen through them, like taffata. Quæro an deceant multicia testem, Juv. 2, 76.*

Multicòler, òris. adj. *Of divers colours, Plin. 37, 10.*

† **Multifacio**, fëci, ëre. *To make much account of, to esteem much of, Cato ap. Fesl. Magni facio.*

Multifariam, adv. ex adj. sc. viam. (1) *In many places. (2) Many ways, or fashions; variously. (1) Aurum multifariam desessum, Cic. de Orat. 2, 41. conf. Liv. 10, 31. (2) Multifariam diversèque tendebant, Suet. Galbâ, 19.*

Multifariè, adv. *Sundry ways. Panis multifariè fit, Plin. 18, 7.*

Multifarius, a, um. adj. [*quod multis modis est fari*] *Of divers, or sundry, sorts. Militares coronæ multifariæ sunt, Gell. 5, 6.*

Multifer, ëia, um. adj. *Multa ferens. (1) Fearing many sorts of things. (2) Also bearing in abundance. (1) Tam multifera sunt, & torres præter glandem pariunt robora, &c. Plin. 19, 8. (2) Nullo æquè genere multifero, donec sua fertilitate consumatur, sc. brassica, Plin. 16, 8.*

Multifidus, a, um. adj. [*ex multus & findo*] *Having many flets, clefts, or crevices. Multifidi pedes, feet, or hoofs, divided into several parts, Plin. 11, 37. Multifido buxus dente, a comb with many teeth, Mart. 14, 25. Ister multifidus, with many mouths, or streams, Lucr. 3, 202. Multifides faces, Id. 2, 687. linguæ, Val. Flacc. 1, 61.*

Multiforabilis, e. adj. *That hath many holes, Apul. Met. 10, sub fin. Multorum foraminum.*

Multiforabilis, e. adj. id. ac multiforabilis, *Apul. Florid. 1.*

Multiforis, e. adj. *That hath many holes, or enterances, to go in at. Specus multifores in terâ, Plin. 8, 55.*

Multiformis, e. adj. *Multas formas habens. Of many fashions, shops, or sorts. Qualitates variae sunt, & quasi multiformes, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 7. Partus multiformes, of many shapes, Plin. 8, 16. Oculi contuitu multiformes, Id. 11, 54.*

Multiformiter. *Diversely, in divers fashions and several ways. Suffitu multiformiter auxiliari, Plin. 36, 27.*

Multiforus, a, um. adj. *That hath many holes, as a pipe to play on. Multifori tibia buxi, Ov. Met. 12, 158. Tibia multifora, Sen. Agam 348.*

† **Multigener**, ëris. adj. *Of many, or sundry, kinds. Multigenibus opus est tibi militibus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 56. Multorum generum.*

Multigenus, a, um. adj. *Of divers kinds, of many and sundry sorts and fashions. Multigena terrestrium volucrum vita, Plin. 11, 1. Multigenæ figuræ, Lucr. 2, 335.*

Multijugis, e. adj. [*ex multum & jugum*] *Many together in a bundle. Tuas literas multijugis accepi uno tempore, Cic. Attic. 14, 9.*

Multijugus, a, um. adj. *Several joined together in the same harness. Iret sublimis curru, multijugis si vellet equis, Liv. 28, 9.*

Multiloquax, ãcis. adj. *Talking much. Multiloquaces mulieres, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 5.*

Multiloquium, ii. n. *Much babbling, a great deal of talk, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 5.*

Multiloquus, a, um. adj. *Full of speech, one that useth many words, talkative. Multiloqua anus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 1. Coquus multiloquus, Id. Pseud. 3, 2, 5.*

Multimòter, tri. m. *A verse of divers metres. Numerosus.*

Multimodis, adv. *Many ways, variously, after several manners. Ducere multimodis voces, Lucr. 5, 1405.*

Multimodus, a, um. adj. *Of divers sorts, fa-*

shions, manners, various. Multimodi motus materiarum, Lucr. 2, 869. Oppidani ad omnia tuenda atque obeunda multimodâ arte distineri cœpit sunt, Liv. 21, 8.

|| **Multinodus**, a, um. adj. *Full of knots, or joins, Apul. Met. 5. Multorum nodorum.*

|| **Multinominis**. *That hath many names, or titles, Apul. Met. 11.*

† **Multinubus**, a, um. adj. *He, or she, that hath been married to many, Cornut. Quæ multis nubuit. Qui multas duxit.*

† **Multinummus**, vel **Multinumus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Earning much money. (2) Cosing much money. (1) Multinummi asini, Varr. R. R. 17. (2) Multinumus piscis, Id.*

Multipartitus, a, um. part. *Divided into many parts. Vita multipartita degitur, they have many ways of life, Plin. 6, 19.*

† **Multipatens** pectus. *Large and full of subtle fetches, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 9. ubi al. leg. multipotens.*

Multipēda, æ. f. *Eandem esse dicit Plin. quæ & millipeda, & centipeda dic. An insect that hath many feet, a cheesep, a scow, Plin. 29, 6.*

Multipes, ēdis. adj. *That hath many feet, Plin. 11, 45.*

Multiplex, icis. adj. [*è multis plicis constans*] (1) *Consisting of many folds. (2) Having many turnings and windings. (3) Various, full of variety, of divers sorts and ways, different. (4) Many times as much, or more. (1) Auri multiplicis thoraca tulit, Sil. 16, 583. (2) Multiplex domus, Ov. Met. 8, 158. Ingenium multiplex & tortuosum, Cic. de Am. 18. (3) Si non in unoquoque unus animus erit idemque semper, sed varius, commutabilis, multiplex, Id. de Amic. 25. Præturæ jurisdictio res varia & multiplex ad suspiciones & similitates, many ways exposed to, Id. pro Flac. 3. (4) Multiplex spatium, Lucr. 2, 162. Quicquid communis Mars belli aufert, multiplex, quàm pro numero, damnum est, the loss is much greater than it should seem by the number, Liv. Multiplex proavis, of a nob'e family, Sil. 5, 544.*

Multiplicabilis, e. adj. *That hath many windings and twistings. Tortu multiplicabile draco, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9. ex pœnâ.*

Multiplicandus, a, um. part. *To be multiplied. Multiplicandis usuris crescere, Nep. Attic. 2.*

Multiplicans, tis. part. *Multiplying. Atque hunc numerum revocabis in ipsum multiplicans decies, Manil. 3, 305.*

Multiplicatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A multiplying, or augmentation. (2) Multiplication according to arithmetick. (1) Multiplicatio frugum, Col. 3, 2. (2) Summa ex multiplicatione effecta, Id. 5, 2.*

|| **Multiplicator**, òris. m. *He that multiplieth, Aug. Qui multiplicat.*

Multiplicatus, a, um. part. (1) *Multiplying, augmented, made much more, or greater. (2) Multiplied arithmetically. (1) Augustus exercitus, auxilia multiplicata, P'anc. Cic. Epist. Fam. 10, 8. Multiplicato sono, with many echoes, Curt. 3, 10, 2. Exercitus quoque multiplicati sunt, Liv. 2, 236. (2) Col. 5, 1.*

Multipliciter, adv. idus, comp. *Diversly, manifoldly, very much. Multipliciter animus curis fatigatur, Sall. de rep. ordin. De eodem multipliciter, more fully, or particularly, Plin. 7, 14. in lemmate.*

Multiplico, ãre. act. [*à multiplex*] (1) *To multiply, to make much greater. (2) To multiply arithmetically. (1) Multiplicare honorem, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 9, 67. vires, Id. Trist. 5, 1, 64. Multiplicare, to run into debt, Cæc. B. C. 3, 32. (2) Duas summas inter se multiplicare, Col. 5, 1. Multiplicare, unum in se, with itself, Id. Multiplicare cum numero, Id.*

Multiplicor, ãri. pass. *To be multiplied, increased, enlarged. Flumina collectis multiplicantur aquis, Ov. Rem. Am. 98.*

Multipotens, tis. adj. *Of great power and might. Multipotens Jovis frater Neptunus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1. Venus, Id. Cas. 4, 4, 17.*

|| Multifidus, a, um. adj. *One that knoweth much, or is skilled in many things*, Apul. Met. 9. † Multa sciens.

♣ Multisonorus, a, um. adj. *Sounding loud, or making a great noise; creaking like a cart, or wain. Multae effeda multisonora trahunt*, Claud. Epigr. 1, 18.

♣ Multisonus, a, um. adj. *Sounding much.* || Multisonæ catenæ, *having many tunes, or notes*, Stat. Theb. 8, 25. Multisonum fistram, Id. Sylv. 3, 2, 103. Multisona Attis, Mart. 1, 54.

Multitudo, & Multitius. *Vid.* Multicius.

Multitudo, dñis. f. [à multus] (1) *A great company, or number; a multitude, great store.* (2) *The multitude, the many, the mob, the rabble.* (1) = § Hominum numerus, & multitudo, Cic. de Prov. Conf. 31. causarum, Id. armorum, Cæs. (2) § Fugiens multitudinem philosophia paucis iudiciis contenta est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1. Testimonium multitudinis non gravissimum est, Id. de Fin. 2, 25. Multitudo aut servit humiliter, aut superbè dominatur, Liv. 24, 25.

Multivagus, a, um. adj. [multum vagans] *Wandering, or straying, much abroad; straggling up and down.* Columba avis multivaga, Plin. 10, 37. Domus Scytharum multivagæ, Sen. Herc. fur. 533. conf. Stat. Theb. 6, 1.

|| Multivira, æ. f. *A woman that hath married, or lain, with many men*, Arnob. † Quæ cum multis viris rem habuit.

|| Multivius, a, um. adj. *That hath many ways, manifold*, Apul. Metam. 9. † Multitplex.

♣ Multivölus, a, um. adj. || Multivola mulier, *loving passionately, or inconstant in love*, Catull. 66, 128.

* Multo, are. act. i. e. multam, sc. pecuniam irrogo. *Multare*, ant. numerare, five multiplicare, Plaut. Prop. Erat in auctionibus pluris liceri, quàm cæteri, quod Gr. similiter πλειονεύειν dic. à πλείος, cùm emptores inter se contenderent, & alii alios multarent pecuniâ, Scal. Salm. aliter tamen Gron. quem adi. (1) *To fine, or put a fine upon one; to amerce.* (2) *To punish, to inflict punishment upon.* (3) *To beat, or trounce one; to maul and pay him off, to handle one ill.* (1) Pecuniâ multare, Nep. Pelop. 1. Hoc ego te multabo holo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 70. || Met. Aliquam multare matrimonio, Id. *to divorce one without returning her portion.* Dote multare, *to adjudge her portion forfeit to her husband*, Plin. (2) § Vitia hominum atque fraudes, damnis, ignominiiis, vinculis, verberibus, exiliis, morte, mulantur, Cic. de Orat. 1, 43. (3) Ipsum dominum atque omnem familiam multavit usque ad mortem, Ter. Adelp. 1, 2, 10. Sed in hac notione mulcare verissima lectio esse videtur.

Multò. adv. *By much, far, long, a great deal, or while.* || Aliter multò, Ter. Andr. prol. 4. Multò secus, Cic. Fam. 4, 9. *far otherwise.* autè, Ter. post. Cic. Nec ita multò post, Id. Multò antepone, Id. Multò præstat, Sall. Multò prius, Lucr. 3, 791. Multò plura, Ovid. Multò minoris vendidit, Cic. sapientissimus, Plaut. Multò maxima pars, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 18.

Multòpère. adv. *Very greatly*, Plaut. sed possis divise multo opere.

* Multor, ari. pass. (1) *To be fined, or amerced.* (2) *To be punished.* (3) *To be beaten, or ill handled.* (4) Item dep. *To fine, or punish.* (1) § Pecuniâ multari, Nep. Milt. 7. Stultitia famâ multatur, Cæcin. ad Cic. || § Nisi posuisset Veneri Erycinæ esse multatum, *he was to pay a fine for her service*, Cic. Ager pessimè multatur, *cujus dominus, &c. is ill used*, Id. (2) *Vid.* Multo, are; n. 2. (3) In turbâ ita est multatus, ut vitam amisit, Cic. § Multari virgis, Liv. Sed in hac notione mulcor pot. legendum videtur. (4) Neque rebellantes graviore multatus est Hannâ, Suet. Aug. 2.

Multoties. adv. *Ofentimes, many a time*, Liv. Epit. 58. † Sæpe.

Multum. adv. (1) *Much.* (2) *Frequently, very often.* (3) *Long before, or far forward.* (4) Cum adj. *Very, exceeding.* (1) § Multum jactatus, Virg. Æn. 1, 7. doliturus, Hor. Epod. 15, 11. latrans, Virg. Ecl. 3, 18. discrepare, Id. Salve multum, Id. vale, Id. (2) || Aliquo uti multum, *to be very intimate with one*, Cic. Vivam tecum multum, Id. Fam. 7, 34. Multum est in his locis, Id. Multum sunt in venationibus, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1. Cum aliquo multum à puero esse, Cic. (3) Multum in posterum providere, Id. (4) Multum celer atque fidelis, Hor. dilectus, Juv. miser, Ov. securus, Tibull.

MULTUS, a, um. adj. ant. moltus [à mole, al. à πλῆ plenitudo] (1) *Many, with a substantive sing. or plur.* (2) *Much, great, thick.* (3) *Frequent, often.* (4) *Long, or too long; prolix, tedious.* (1) || Multa litura, *many a blot*, Hor. A. P. 293. Multa dies, *many a day*, Id. Multas vis possidet in se, Lucr. 2, 586. sine sub. || Qui multa deos venerati sunt, contra ejus salutem, *made many prayers for his destruction*, Cæcin. ad Cic. Multa ille ad hæc, *returned many things in answer*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 65. Haud multa reluctans, Virg. Geor. 4, 301. || Quid multa? Phædr. 2, 4, 23. Ne multa, Cic. Ne multis, Id. *to be brief.* Filium multis modis expecto, Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 7. mightily. Multò tantò, multò, more by many times, Plaut. Ego multò tantò miserior, quàm tu, Id. (2) § Cædes multa, Virg. Æn. 1, 475. ars, Id. 5, 270. aura, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25. herba, laus, libertas, merces, Id. risus, Id. sudor, Cic. || Alicui dicere multam salutem, *to wish one much health*, Plaut. Multa pars mei, *great part of me*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 6. Multi nominis, *of great renown*, Id. Od. 3, 9, 7. Multus amictus, *thick*, Virg. Æn. 1, 416. Multa grando, Id. Æn. 5, 459. falling thick. Multo die, *the day being far spent*, Cæs. Ad multum diem, *far spent*, Cic. Att. 13, 9. Multo mane, *very early*, Id. Att. 5, 4. Multa nocte, *late*, Cic. Qu. frat. 2, 8. De nocte multâ, *late in the night*, Id. Multo jam noctis, Tac. Multi existimare, *to value highly*, Id. Potes in toto multa jacere toro, Ov. Ep. 16, 316. (3) A sollicito multus amante legar, Id. Amor. 1, 15, 38. Multi viri virtus, multusque recurat Gentis honos, Virg. Æn. 4, 3. In orationibus multus, Cic. (4) Est multus in laudandâ magnificentia, Id. Nolo multus vobis videri, *that I may not seem tedious to you*, Id. Multus & insolens ne sim, Id.

Mulviānus, a, um. adj. Genus mulvianum, *a sort of quince*, Plin. 15, 11.

* Mulus, i. m. [à μῆλος, labor, quod sit animal viribus in labore eximium, Plin.] *A mule.* || Pro. Curto mulo ire, Hor. 1. Serm. 6, 104. || Muli Mariani, Fest. *Vid.* Marianus.

* Mundānus, a, um. adj. [à mundus] (1) *An inhabitant of the world.* (2) || Celestial. (1) Socrates interrogatus, *cujas esset, mundanum se esse respondit*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37. (2) Mundanæ oræ, Avien. in Arat. 216.

* Mundandus, a, um. part. *To be cleansed, or made clean.* Vasa mundanda, Plin. 15, 6.

* Mundatus, a, um. part. *Cleansed, or made clean.* Mundata oliva, Col. 12, 50.

* Mundè. adv. *Clearly, decently.* Parum mundè, & parum decenter, Sen. Ep. 70. juxta edit. Gron.

* || Mundialis, le. *Worldly, worldly minded, belonging to the world*, Sidon. Mundialis lux, Tert. gloria, Prud. Cath. 1, 90. † Mundanus.

* || Mundicius, æ. f. *Cleanness, whiteness*, Apul. Apol. p. 408. † Munditia.

* Munditer. adv. *ssimè, sup. Cleanly, neatly.* Munditer nos habemus, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 26. Aromata quàm mundissimè contundito, Col. 12, 51.

* Munditia, æ. f. [à mundus] (1) *Clean-*

ness. (2) *Neatness, cleanness.* (3) *Neatness in dress, or habit.* (4) *Niceness of taste, delicateness.* (1) || Munditias facere, *to make things clean*, Cato. (2) Munditia illecebra animi est animantium, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 4. Transl. = Elegantia modò & munditia remanebit, Cic. Orat. 79. || Sunt quædam circa proprietatem significationemque munditiæ, *cleanness of language in the propriety of words*, Quint. (3) § Simplex munditiis, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 5. Munditiis capimur, *ne sint sine lege capilli*, Ov. A. Am. 3, 133. (4) Quâ munditiâ homines, Cic. Non Græcâ facundiâ, neque urbanis munditiis sese excoquit, Sall. B. J. 67.

* Mundities, ei. f. *Cleanness.* Mundior mundities, Catull. 21, 18.

* || Mundilè. adv. *Neatly, cleanly.* Lineâ tunicâ mundilè amicta, Apul. Met. 2. p. 43. † Munditer.

* Mundulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à mundus] *Neat, fine, trim, spruce, snug*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 13.

* † Mundum, i. n. *Womens ornaments.* Legavit quidem uxori mundum omne, Lucil. ap. Non. † Mundus.

* MUNDUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. ssimus, sup. [ab ἀμύαντος, intaminatus, fit mundus abjectâ per Aphæ. quod amat fieri, a priv. Litt.] (1) *Cleanly, neat, fine, decent.* (2) *Trim, spruce in habit.* (3) *Nice, delicate.* (1) Munda supellex, Hor. Epist. 1, 5, 2. (2) Mundus demissis infitor in tunicis, Prop. 4, 2, 38. Mundior justo cultus, Liv. 8, 15. (3) Cic. de Fin. 1. = Quæ meretrices, dum foris sunt, nihil videtur mundius, nec magis compositum quicquam, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 12. Mundissimum cubile, Col. 9, extr.

* Mundus, i. m. [à mundus, à munditiis] *five ornatu*, Varr. L. L. 4, 20. Gr. κόσμος] (1) *The world, the universe.* (2) *The sky, or firmament.* (3) *A woman's ornaments.* (4) *All kinds of provision.* (1) Quem κόσμον Græci nomine ornamenti appellaverunt, eum & nos, à perfectâ absolutâque elegantia, mundum, Cic. (2) Æthereus mundus, Tib. 3, 4, 18. (3) Munditiæ & ornatus, & cultus, hæc fœminarum insignia sunt: hunc mundum muliebrem appellarunt majores nostri, Liv. 34, 7. † Virginalis mundus, Acc. (4) Rusticus mundus, Plaut. || In mundo, i. e. in expedito, ac citò, *ready at hand, and soon to be had*, Charis. int. Pistrinum in mundo fore, Plaut. Ego, cui libertas in mundo sita est, Id. Mihi in mundo sunt virgæ, Id.

† Mūnērālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to gifts and bribes.* || Mūnērālis lex. Lex quâ Cincius cavet, ne cui liceret munus accipere, *a law forbidding orators to take fees*, Fest. ex Plaut.

Mūnērārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to gifts, or bribes*, Sen. Contr. 4, in præf.

Mūnērārius, ii. m. [à munere] *He that seteth forth at his own charge the sight of sword players, or other like games unto the people.* Munerarium Augustus primus dixit, Quint. 8, 3. *vid.* Col. 7, 2, 4.

|| Mūnērātio, ōnis. f. *A giving, or bestowing, of gifts*, Ulp.

Mūnērātor, ōris. m. *A rewarder, or giver, of gifts*, Flor. 3, 20, 9.

|| Mūnērātrix, icis. f. *She that rewardeth, or giveth gifts*, Dig. † Quæ dat munera.

† Mūnērīgūlus, i. m. *A bringer, or carrier, of gifts, or presents*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 48. † Qui gerit moneta.

Mūnērō, are. act. [à munere] (1) *To give gifts, or presents.* (2) *To reward, recompense, or requite; to pay, or return, a kindness.* (1) Affectatur, affidet, munerat, Cic. (2) § Ut beneficium bene merenti nostro mente muneret, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 15.

Mūnērōr, ari. dep. (1) *To give, bestow, or present.* (2) *To offer in sacrifice.* (3) *To bribe, or fee.* (4) || Absol. *To bear office.* (1) Alexion me opiparè muneratus est, Id. Aut. 7, 2. (2) Uva quâ muneretur te, Priape, &c. Hor. Epod.

Epod. 2, 21. (3) Disciplina est eisdem, munerarier ancillas, ad dominas qui affectant viam, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 59. (4) Ulp.

† Mūnērōsus, a, um. adj. *Liberal, bounty-full, openhanded*, *Litt. ex Plaut.* † Liberalis.

* Mūngō, ēre, xi, ctum. [ant. mugo, quod à μύζω, μύζω, μύγω] *To make the nose clean, to wipe, or snift it.* Cerebrum ē capite mungere, *Plaut. emungere usit.*

* Mūnia, ōrum. n. pl. [ob adj. munis, e. plur. munia, sc. officia & obsequia lege debita, *Scal. à μόνια pars*; ut quisque sui officii partes impleat: *binc mōrii, dein mōnia, post munia*] *Offices, charges, places of trust, or duties which any man in his place, especially in the publick, ought to do.* Vegetus præscepta ad munia surgit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 81. Belli pacisque munia, *Liv.* 1, 42. § Regis munia, *Id. candidatorum, Cic. pro Mur.* 35. consulatūs, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 26, 6. ducis, *Id. Hist.* 1, 62, 3. urbis & militiæ, *Id. Ann.* 6, 8, 3. § Diligenter exsequi munia sua, *Col.* 11, 1.

Mūnīceps, ipis. c. g. [qui capit munia] *One of a town whose inhabitants were free of the city of Rome, and had a right to the privileges and offices there.* Vidi ego fortissimum virum, municipem meum, C. Marium, *Cic. post red. ad Quir.* 8. sc. Arpinatem. ¶ Municipēs siluros, *Juv.* 4, 33. dixit adj. q. d. the cryer's own countrymen. Hanc testam municipem misit casta Sibylla suam, i. e. made at Cumæ, *Mart.* 14, 114.

Mūnīcipālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a town, or corporation; free of the city of Rome.* ¶ Utinam in summā repub. nobiscum versari, quā in municipali, maluisset, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 16. A materno genere municipalis, *Id. pro Sullā*, 8. ¶ Municipalis vita, *a private country life*, *Mart.* 4, 66, 1. Municipales homines, *the plain ignorant men of these country towns*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 24. Municipalia prodigia, *villainous fellows coming from thence*, *Flor.* 3, 18. interp. *Bud.* ¶ Municipalia sacra, *were peculiar rites of worshipping their gods, after the manner of particular places*, *Fest.*

¶ Mūnīcipālīter natus. *Born in a country town*, *Sidon.*

¶ Mūnīcipārius, ii. m. *Belonging to the freedom of a borough*, *Dig.* † Municipalis.

Mūnīcipātīm, adv. *Town by town, in every borough.* § Municipatim dividere, *Suet. Caf.* 14.

¶ Mūnīcipātus, ūs. m. *The freedom, or privilege, of a corporation; a burghership*, *Aug.* † Jus municipale.

Mūnīcipium, ii. n. *Any city, or town, corporate; that had some, or all, the privileges and liberties of Rome; and yet had particular laws and customs of its own to be governed by.* Sui municipii primus, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 6. *Vid. Gell.* 16, 31.

¶ Mūnīco, āre. act. ap. *Fest.* *Vid. Communico.*

Mūniendus, a, um. part. *To be strengthened, or secured.* Novarum necessitudinum fidelitate contra veterum perfidiam muniendus, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 14. *Vid. Munio.*

Mūniens, tis. part. *Fortifying, building, &c.* *Curt.* 4, 2, 13. *conf. Liv.* 21, 7.

Mūnīfex, icis. c. g. [à munere faciendo, *Sosp.*] *He that is not exempted from his charge, but is in office.* ¶ Munifices milites, qui munia facere coguntur, *soldiers tied to duty*, *Veget.* 2, 7. ¶ Beneficarii milites, qui vacabant muneris beneficio: *munifices*, qui non vacabant, sed munus reip. faciebant, *Fest.* ¶ Munifex mamma, *performing its office, giving suck*, *Plin.* 11, 40.

Mūnīficē, adv. *Bountyfully, freely, largely.* § = Munificē & largē dari, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 27. tueri, *Id. de Fin.* 5, 23. aliquem adjuvare, *Liv.* 22, 37.

Mūnīficentia, æ. f. *Munificence, liberality.* Ad copiam rerum addidit munificentiam, *Liv.* 7, 16. Sine munificentia præterire, *Id.* 22, 61.

† Munīficior, c. g. ōris. adj. [comp. à munificus] *More magnificent*, *Fest. ex Catone.* † Munificentior.

Mūnīfico, āre. act. *To enrich.* ¶ Munificat mortales salute, *Lucr.* 2, 625.

Mūnīficus, a, um. adj. [à munera largē faciendo, *Sosp.*] ¶ entior, comp. entissimus, sup. (1) *Liberal, bountyfull, free of gifts.* (2) *Yielding great fruit and profit.* (3) *Bounteously bestowed.* (1) = Semper liberalissimus munificentissimusque fuit, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 8. ¶ Ut munifica sim bonis, *ready and free to help them*, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 212. Munificus largi auri, *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Honor.* 499. (2) Munifica sylvarum genera, *Plin.* 3, 4. (3) ¶ Munificæ opes, *Or. ex Pont.* 4, 1, 24. Munificentior, *Fest.* ¶ Munificus munera largitur; munifex munere fungitur, *Charis.*

Mūnīmen, inis. n. [à munio] (1) *A fortification, a rampart, any work in fortifying.* (2) *A shelter, defense, or covering.* (1) Fossas munimine cingo, *Or. Met.* 13, 212. Munimen nullo quassabile ferro, *Luc.* 6, 22. (2) ¶ Effusos munimen ad imbres, *a defense against violent rains*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 352.

Mūnīmentum, i. n. (1) *A fortification, or work; a rampart, military defenses.* (2) *Any thing that defendeth, or covereth.* (3) *A fense, or mound.* (1) Quæ munimenta inchoaverat, permuniit, *Liv.* 30, 16. (2) ¶ Munimento corporis sumpto, *having taken his armour*, *Curt.* 4, 13, 24. valido, *Id.* 8, 2, 20. Pingues laceræ, munimenta togæ, *a defense, or covering, for one's gown*, *Juv.* 9, 29. (3) Hortorum munimenta, *Pall. Febr. tit.* 24.

Mūnio, īre. act. [à mœnia, ut à pœna punio, ant. mœnio à mœne sing. unde pl. mœnia, ut sit propr. mœnia cingo] (1) *To fortify.* (2) *Met. To strengthen, arm, or secure.* (3) *To enclose with a fense, or mound.* (4) *To make good and strong; to repair, or pave, a highway, or passage.* (5) *To make, or prepare, a passage.* (1) Magna munis mœnia, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 73. § Castra munire, *Caf. B. G.* 2, 5. communem arcem, *Cic. pro Sullā*, 28. Multā vi muniet Albam, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 275. Munientibus coria velaque iussit obtendi, *Curt.* 4, 2, 13. (2) § Præfidiis, custodiis, vigiliisque munire coloniam, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 3. Frumentaria subsidia reipub. præfidiis classibusque munire, *Id. pro Leg. Manil.* 12. se firmissimis opibus contra scelus inimicorum, *Id.* Munio me ad hæc tempora, *Id. Fam.* 9, 18. A frigore & tempestatibus munire, *Col.* (3) Hortum ab incurfu hominum pecudumque munire, *Id.* (4) Per montes præmissis qui munirent viam, *Liv.* (5) Appius cæcus viam munivit, *Id.* 9, 29.

Mūnior, īri. pass. *To be fortified, defended, &c.* Munitur nobis ad retinendas opes nostras tuta via, *Cic. Att.* 1, 17. *Vid. Munio.*

* † Mūnis, is. c. g. qui munus, i. e. officium, facit. Munem significare certum est officium, unde è contrario immunis dicitur, qui nullo fungitur officio, *Fest.* Munus ap. vett. dict. non à largitione, quæ ignota erat, sed consentientes ad ea, quæ amici velint, *Non.* scil. à munus quatenus officium sign. non donum. (1) ¶ Bearing office, or tied to duty; actually in service. (2) Respeccfull, kind, ready to do good offices, or turns. (1) *Fest.* hinc & immunis. (2) = Munifici munisque viri, *Lucil.* Dico ejus pro meritis, gratum me & munem fore, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 101.

Mūnītio, ōnis. f. verb. [à munio] (1) *The action of fortifying.* (2) *Ammunition, fortification, or works.* (3) *A repairing, or raising, of highways.* (1) Munition Thessalonice, *Cic. in Pison.* 17. (2) = Mutinam operibus munitionibusque sepfit, *Id. Philipp.* 13, 9. Operis munitione & telis repulsi, *Caf. B. G.* 1. (3) Ex viarum munitione quæstum facere, *Cic. pro Font.* 4.

Mūnītiōr, ōris. c. 3. comp. *Better fortified.* Cujus loci ea conditio est, ut neque mu-

nitiōs quicquam esse, neque amœnius possit, *Just.* 41, 5. *Vid. Munitus.*

Mūnīco, āre. freq. [à munio] ¶ Viam munitare, *to prepare and secure a passage with great pains and endeavours.* *Met.* Quæ de minatio quam viam munitet, quod iter affectet, videtis, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 48.

Mūnītor, ōris. m. verb. [à munio] *A fortifier, a pioneer that worketh in fortifying, or mining.* Hastati pro munitioribus armati steterunt, *Liv.* 7, 23.

Mūnītūrus, a, um. part. *About to fortify.* Videret eas valles, quibus regi castra munirentur, eodem intervallo sua castra munituras, *Hirt. B. Al.* 73.

Mūnītus, a, um. part. & adj. ex part. (1) *Fortified, fensed.* (2) *Made strong and serviceable; repaired, de viâ.* (3) *Harnessed, armed.* (4) *Defended, strenghtened, armed, secured.* (1) Castella munita, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 10. Arx munitissima, *Liv.* 26, 48. (2) Id quod munitum esset, ne improbareret, *Cic.* ¶ Munita via, *Lucr.* 3, 103. *a secure, or common, way.* *Met.* Ad omnium familiaritates munitæ, *Cic.* (3) Munita ad consulatum via, *Id. pro Mur.* 23. ¶ Munitus equus, *an armed horse*, *Prop.* 4, 3, 8. (4) Palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum munitæ sunt, *Id. N. D.* 2, 57. = Domus tot senatusconsultis munitæ atque septa, *Id. de Har. Resp.* 7. Effectum ut esset vita munitior, *Id. Offic.* 2, 4.

Mūnus, ōris. n. [cujus etym. incert. nisi fortè à מנן munus, oblatio, *Becm.* quicquid offertur, sc. sive officium, sive donum] (1) *A gift, or present.* (2) *A gift, or blessing, of the gods, or nature.* (3) *A gift, or sacrifice.* (4) *A gift, a reward, a retribution, a punishment.* (5) *A bribe.* (6) *A benefit, a favour.* (7) *A part, duty, or office.* (8) *An employment, or business; publick, or private.* (9) *An imposition, duty, or tax.* (10) *A show, or publick sight, set forth by the magistrate for the entertainment of the people; such as games, sports, swordplaying, the fighting with beasts, and the like.* (11) *Meton. The gladiators themselves.* (12) *Also the place, or theatre, where the shows were made.* (1) Acceptissima munera sunt, auctor quæ pretiosa facit, *Or. Epist.* 17, 72. ¶ Muneris esse alicujus, *to owe his all to any one*, *Hor.* (2) Deorum munera, *Cic.* Ad publica munera veni, quæ tamen ut detis supplex peto, *Or. Met.* 6, 351. Quicunque terræ munere vescimur, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 10. (3) Date munera templis, *Or. Met.* 9, 790. (4) Promissa munera, dictos poscit eques, *Id. Met.* 11, 213. Quoniam parvi tibi gratia nostra est, Accipe munus, *Id.* 4, 655. (5) Odi dolosa munera, & malas artes, *Mart.* 5, 18, 6. (6) Munus supremum Hoc petit à superis, ut tempore lugeat omni, *Or. Met.* 10, 135. (7) Animus munus est ratione uti, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 7. (8) § Reipub. munus explere, *Id. de Prov. Conf.* 14. Grande munus Cecropio repetes cothurno, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 12. (9) = Si hoc munus & vestigal aratio tolerare potest, *Cic.* (10) ¶ Pompeii munera, *set forth by him*, *Id.* Munera nunc edunt populariter, *Juv.* 3, 37. Bestiæ ad munus populi comparatæ, *Suet. J. Caf.* 75. (11) Gladiatorum munus, quod novissimè pugnavit, *Plin.* (12) Pompeii munera absumpta igni restituit, *Vell.* 2, 130. *vid. & Or. de A. Am.* 1, 69.

Mūnuscūlum, i. n. dim. [à munus] *A little gift, or present.* Non ingrata munuscula, *Catull.* 62, 103. *conf. Cic. Att.* 1, 8.

* ¶ Mūnychion, ōnis. m. [à Munychis Athenarum portu, vel à Munychio rege quodam ejus auctore] vocab. variè lectum & intellect. *A kind of song, or hymn; probably to Diana, who is called Munychia, if this be the right reading.*

* Mūnæna, æ. f. [à μύγω, fluo, quod in summā aquâ fluitet] (1) *A lamprey.* (2) ¶ A chain for the neck. (1) *Plin.* 9, 23. (2) *Id.*

* ¶ Mūnænula, æ. f. dim. *A small collar,*

or fine chain, of beaten gold, which women used to wear about their necks, Hier.

* Mūrālis, e. adj. Pertaining to a wall. ¶ Tormentum murale, a battering ram, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 921. ¶ Muralis ictus, a blow from an engine upon a wall, Sil. 6, 269. ¶ Falx muralis, a long beam with a hook at the end, to pull stones out of a wall, Veg. Pila muralia, javelins to defend a wall with, Cæs. Corona muralis, the crown worn by Cybele, representing the battlements of walls, Lucr. 2, 606. Corona muralis, a crown given to him who first scaled the wall, and entered the town, Liv. 23, 18. ¶ Muralis honos, the honour of such a crown, Claud. Laus Seren. 182.

* † Mūrātus, a, um. adj. Walled, Vet. interpr.

* Murcia Dea [ab adj. murus] quæ prius Myrtea, Plin. 15, 29. sc. Venus Verticordia. A name of Venus the goddess of chastity, Scal.

* Murcidus, a, um. adj. Murcidum, ignavum, stultum, Fest. sc. à marcus & murcus fit marceo & murceo; hinc murcidus & murcidus; unde & Murcize fœcunditæ dea, Scal. A sorward, slothful, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 12.

¶ Murciolūm, i. n. The seed of the mastich tree, Lex. ex Col.

* † Murcus, i. m. [à μαλακός, mollis, ignavus fit μαλακός, *Æol.* μυλκός] A sluggard, a sorward, a dastardly fellow, one who, to excuse himself from being a soldier, cut off his thumbs, Amm. Marc. † Murcidus, ignavus.

* Mūrēx, īcis. m. [à mure, quem acumine refert, quā de causā & aliās musculus dict. M.] (1) A shellfish of the liquor whereof a purple colour is made; the burret. (2) The shell of that fish, wherein the unguents were put. (3) The purple colour itself. (4) A garment, or robe, of purple. (5) A trumpet made of the shells of this fish. (6) Also a sharp rock, or the very point and edge of a rock. (7) Murices, um. Caltraps, like the rotwels of spurs, cast in the way to keep off the enemies horse. (1) Vid. descript. ap. Plin. 9, 36. Idonea est conchyliis, muricibus & ostreis limosa regio, Col. 8, 16. (2) Mart. (3) Tyrio ardebat murice læna, Virg. *Æn.* 4, 262. etiam in plur. Muricibus Tyriis iteratæ vellera lænæ, Hor. *Epod.* 12, 21. (4) Humeros innato murice tectum Cæuieum Tritona vocat, Ov. *Met.* 1, 332. (5) Immanes intorto murice phocas Contrahit, Val. *Flacc.* 3, 727. (6) Acuto in murice remi Obnixi crepère, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 205. interpr. Perot. vid. & Sil. 17, 281. (7) Murices ferrei in terram defixi, Curt. 4, 13, 36.

† Murgināri, tardare, Perot. vel à murcus, vel fortè insert. r, pro muginari, Col. 8, 18. & Plin. 9, 20.

¶ Murgīso, ōnis. m. An idle, or slothfull fellow; a shifter, or crafty companion, Fest.

* Mūrīa, æ. f. [à mari, dict. Scal. pot. à μύρω, fluo, propterea quod ex thynno pisce fluit] (1) A kind of sauce, or pickle, made of the tunny. (2) Brine, salt water. (3) ¶ Mūrīa dura, very strong pickle, or brine, made of water and salt, so strong that no more salt will melt in it. (1) Vid. Mart. 13, 103. (2) Interit magnitudine maris stilla muræ, Cic. de *Fin.* 3, 14. vid. & Col. 12, 25. (3) Col. 12, 4.

* † Mūrīāticus, a, um. adj. Powdered, lying long in brine, or pickle. Muriatica fœcumenta, Plaut. *Pæn.* 1, 2, 32.

* Mūrīātus, a, um. adj. ex part. Soufed, pickled. Muriatos lacertos, M. ex Mart. Leg. rest. rutatos.

* Mūrīcātūm. adv. Wreathed at the top like the fish murex. Vertice muricatūm intorto, Plin. 9, 33.

* Mūrīcātus, a, um. part. Full of sharp points, or prickles. Carduis folia muricatis cacuminibus, Plin. 20, 23. ¶ Met. Muricati gressus, qu. per murices ferreos, timorous, or fearfull steps, Fulg.

* † Mūrīcidus, a, um. adj. A mouse killer. Væ tibi, muricide homo, Plaut. *Epid.* 3, 1, 12. ubi tamen Mæurs. libentiū leg. murcide,

* Mūrīes, ei. f. Brine, salt liquor, the same with muria dura, Cato, 8, 8.

* † Mūrīlēgulus, i. m. [ex muræ, & λέγω colligo] A gatherer of purple fishes, a fisher for purple. † Qui legit murces.

* Mūrīna, æ. f. portionis genus, quod Græci neētar voc. ab uvæ murrinæ nomine, Fest. al. scrib. myrina, ut sit v. num unguentarium, al. myrrhina five murrhina, Non. ex Plaut. & Varr. ut sit vinum myrrhæ odore conditum. A noble delicious sort of wine, sweet but not strong, hippocras, faith Col. rather like Verdea, Monte fiasco, or Frentiniac, tempered with myrrh, or other precious odours, Plin. 14, 23. of which the Roman ladies used to drink, Gell. 10, 23.

* Mūrīnus, a, um. adj. (1) [à mur, muris] Of, or belonging to, a mouse. ¶ Color murinus, Col. 6, 37. ¶ Pelles murinæ, martin skins, or the skins of other small furred beasts, Justin. 2, 2. (2) It. [à μύρον, unguentum] Arabicus murinusque odor, Plaut. (3) It. [à muro] Murinum hordeum, a weed like barley, growing common on walls, Plin. 22, 25.

* † Mūrīstrūcula, æ. f. A mousetrap, Cato. † Muscipula.

* MURMUR, is. n. († m. Non.) [à μορμύρον five μυρμύρον, murmuro, quæ tamen est vox ficta à sono] (1) The noise of water running, the purling of a brook. (2) A humming, or buzzing, noise. (3) Met. A whisper. (4) The whispering, or rustling, of trees shaken by the wind. (5) An approbation of applause. (6) A muttering. (7) Any terrible noise, as the roaring of the sea, of a lion, a tiger, or other beast; the noise of thunder, earthquakes, or the winds. (8) The sound of a trumpet, &c. (9) A muttering, or grumbling. (1) Murmure labens Rivus, Ov. *Rem. Am.* 177. (2) Murmure apum cæca intus laxa sonant, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 591. (4) = Haud facile est murmurque humilisque susurros Tollere de templis, & aperto vivere voto, Pers. 2, 6. (4) Ventosi ceciderunt murmuris auræ, Virg. *Ecl.* 9, 58. Murmur nemorum increbrescit, Id. *Geor.* 1, 359. (5) Vulgi secutum ultima murmur erat, Ov. Dares magno virum se murmure tollit, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 369. (6) Secreta murmura vulgi, Juu. 10, 89. (7) Intremere omnem Murmure Trinacriam, Virg. *Æn.* 3, 581. (8) Minax murmur cornuum, Hor. *Od.* 2, 1, 17. Tubicen sera murmure conde, Prop. 4, 4, 61. (9) Quanto porrexit murmur panem Vix fractum, Juu. 5, 67.

* † Murmurābundus, a, um. adj. Murmuring, muttering, or grumbling, Apul. *Met.* 2, p. 54.

* Murmurans, tis. part. (1) Muttering. (2) Roaring as the sea. (3) Crackling as fire doth. (1) Murmurans servus, Plaut. (2) Fremitus murmurantis maris, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 40. (3) Murmurans ignis, Plin. 18, 35.

* Murmuratio, ōnis. f. verb. A murmuring, or low sound. Melænaetos sola sine clangore, sine murmuratione, Plin. 10, 3, conf. Sen. *Ep.* 107.

* † Murmurātor, ōris. m. A murmurer, mutterer, or grumbler, Aug.

* † Murmurillo, āre. aēt. To mutter, or speak softly, to one's self. Quid murmurillas tecum? Plaut. *Rud.* 5, 3, 61.

* Murmurillum, i. n. dim. [à murmur] A little noise, or whispering. Nolo murmurillum, Plaut. *Rud.* 5, 3, 48. sed mel. libb. murmur ullum.

* Murmūro, āre. neut. [à murmur] (1) To yield a low and hollow sound. (2) To murmur, repine, or grumble. (3) To roar like the sea. (1) ¶ Flebile lingua Murmurat exanimis, Ov. *Met.* 11, 52. ¶ Mihi inanitate intestina murmurant, my belly crieth cupboard, Plaut. *Caf.* 4, 3, 6. (2) Ut icelēta sola secum murmurat? Id. *Aul.* 1, 1, 13. (3) Spumea sub pectore murmurat unda, Virg. *Æn.* 10, 212.

* † Murmūror, āri. dep. Varr. ap. Non. pro murmuro.

Murra, æ. f. al. murrha scribi: unde murrhina vasa. A stone of divers colours clear as crystal, of which they made cups to drink in, or as

some, porcelain dishes. Ardentī murra Falerni Conventit, Mart. 14, 113.

* † Murrātus, a, um. adj. Mingled with myrrh, or sweet ointment. § Murrata potio, ap. ant. Fest. † Murrinus.

Murreus, a, um. adj. Made of the stone murrha, and sent out of Parthia; porcelain. Murræ in Parthis pocula cocta focus, Prop. 4, 5, 26. † Murrheus.

* † Murrha, vett. pro myrrha.

* Murrhina, æ. f. A kind of sweet aromatick wine, Plaut. Vid. Murina.

* † Murrhīnus, a, um. adj. Made of murrha. § Ex myrrhā conditus, Plin.

* † Murrhobathrīii, ōrum. m. p. al. myrobrecharii. Perfumers of womens shoes, Plaut. *Aul.* 3, 5, 37. interpr. Turneb.

† Muricidum, i. n. Vid. Muricidus & murcidus.

Murrinus, a, um. adj. [à murra, hinc murrina, sc. pocula, Mart. à murrā, fossili materiā, unde fiunt] At quæ, à myrrhā aromatis genere, myrrhina. Cups made of a sort of fossil matter, like China ware, or porcelain dishes. Murrina & crystallina pocula ex eadem terrā effodimus, quibus pretium face. et ipsa fragilitas, Plin. 33. præm. ubi vid. Harduin. Perperam al. qui cum onychinis confundunt, vid. & Plin. 37, 2.

* † Murta, æ. f. id. quod myrtus, Cato. Vid. Myrta, unde.

* † Murrātum, i. n. A kind of pudding made of a thick gut, with myrtle berries in it instead of pepper, Plin. 15, 29. leg. & myrtatum.

* Mūrus, i. m. ant. mærus, Virg. unde & pomærium mansit. [à μύρα, pars; quod quicque pro parte suā eos extruxerit, reficeret, servare, Scal.] (1) A wall of a city, or any other place, for its defense. (2) A bank raised against the water. (3) A protection, or security. (1) Percussit murum aries, Cic. *Offic.* 1, 11: Minæ murorum Irgentes, Virg. *Æn.* 4, 89. (2) Ne flumen agris noceat, aggeres faciunt sine fossā: eos quidam vocant muros, Varr. (3) = Propugnacula, murique tranquillitatis, atque otii, Cic. in *Pison.* 4. ¶ Grajūm murus A-hilles, Ov. *Met.* 12, 281. ¶ Crinalis murus, Cybele's crown made in the form of battlements, or towers, Claud. in *Eutrop.* 2, 284.

* Mus, mūs. m. [à μῦς] A mouse. Cogitato mus pusillus quā sit sapiens bestia, Plaut. *Truc.* 4, 4, 15. Mures marini, Plin. 9, 19. ¶ Sagittis tanquam mus in matellā, as busy as a bee. ¶ Mus araneus, Col. dict. quod aranci modo tenuissimum filum & gladii aciem conscendit; Gr. μυγάλη dict. à μῦς & γαλή, quod sit muria magnitudine, & ex mure & mustelā gignitur. The brew mouse, Col. 6, 17.

* Mūsā, æ. f. [μῦσα, Gr.] (1) A muse. (2) A song, or poem. (5) Study, good letters, learning. (1) Musis amicus, Hor. *Od.* 1, 26, 1. Aversus à musis, Cic. pro *Arch.* 9. Musarum & Apollinis æde relicta, Juu. 7, 37. Imbellis lyrae musa potens, Hor. *Od.* 1, 6, 10. (2) Agrestem tenui meditabor arundine musam, Virg. *Ecl.* 6, 8. (3) Qui cum musis, id est, cum humanitate & doctrinā, habet aliquod commercium, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 13. ¶ Carmina scribere Musis & Apolline nullo, without the assistance of any muse, Mart. 2, 39. vid. Prop. Musarum volucres, bees, Varr. *R.* 3, 16. De Musis vid. Cic. de *Nat. Deor.* 3.

* Mūsæum, i. n. rect. musæum, quod vide.

* Musæus, a, um. adj. Vid. Museus.

* Musca, æ. f. [à μῦς per dimin. μύσκον, musca] (1) A fly. (2) Meton. A curious inquisitive man. (3) An impudent person, parasite. (1) Liguriunt muscæ, Varr. (2) Musca est meus pater, nihil potest clam illum haberi, Plaut. *Merc.* 2, 3, 26. (3) Puer, abige muscæ, Cic. de *Orat.* 2, 60. per jocum scilicet, vid. Plaut. *Pæn.* 3, 5, 76. Particula diminuendi, musca nulla fœmina est in ædibus, i. e. prorsus. Ne musca quidem, jocus Vibii Crispi in Domitianum.

* Muscārium, ii. n. & Muscāria, æ. f. (1) A flap to drive away, or kill, flies. (2) The top, or round tuft, of any herb, wherein the seed lieth. (1) Muscaria

(1) *Muscaria pavonina*, Mart. 14, 67. in lemmate. (2) *Semine muscaris dependente*, Plin. 12, 26.

* *Muscarius*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to flies*. ¶ *Araneus muscarius*, a spider that catcheth flies, Plin. 29, 6. *Muscarius clavus*, a beset nail, Vitruv. 7, 3.

* *Muscarda*, æ. f. [à mus, & cerno, i. e. excerno] *Rect. ad analogiam s. rib. mucerda, ut succerda, bucerda. Mouse dung.* = *Præterea*, ut Varro nosse tradit, murinum finum, quod item muscerdas appellat, Plin. 29, 6.

Muscipula, æ. f. [à mus, & capio] *A mousetrap*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1.

* *Muscifus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Mossy*, or full of moss. *Muscifus fontes*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 45. *Muscifus solum*, Prop. 3, 2, 26. *Apodyterio nihil muscosius*, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1, 2.

* || *Muscula*, æ. f. *A little fly*, August. * *Muscilofus*, a, um. adj. *Brawny*, full of muscles and sinews. Cor naturâ musculosum, Cels. 4, 1. peclus, Id. 6, 37. conf. Col. 8, 2, 10.

* *Musculus*, i. m. dim. [à mus] (1) *A little mouse*. (2) *A little fish called a musle*. (3) *A fish that guideth the whale*. (4) *A muscle in the body*. (5) *An engine of war, under which men safely approach to the walls of a town, to fill the ditches*. (1) *Ruin's imminentibus*, muscoli præmigrant, Plin. 8, 28. (2) *Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9*. (3) *Plin. 9, 62*. (4) *Cicatrix in dextro musculo*, Plaut. Amph. 4, 4, 60. *Musculorum tiri*, Col. 6, 20, 2. (5) *Musculi formam vid. ap. Cæsarem*, B. C. 2. & Veget. 4, 16.

* *Muscus*, i. m. [à μῦσχος, Gr. quod & vitulum & tenellum arboris ramum sign. fit prop. arborum lanugo, muscus] (1) *Moss growing upon trees, walls, rocks by the seaside, and brins of rivers, &c.* (2) || *Musk which cometh from an impositume, or the sweat of an Indian beast*. (1) *Musco circumdat amaræ Corticis*, Virg. Ecl. 6, 62. *Saxe circumlita musco*, Hor. Epist. 1, 10, 7. *Virentia stagna musco*, Virg. Geor. 4, 18. (2) *Hieron.*

* *Musæum*, i. n. [μῦσῆον, Gr.] (1) *A study, or library*. (2) *A place for the resort of learned men*. (1) Varr. (2) *Confluit amnis ad summum flumen, ubi est musæum*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5. vid. & Suet. Claud. 42. & ibid. interpretes.

¶ *Mus a mele*, Lucr. 2, 212. *Musæo lepore cuncta contingens*, Id. 1, 933.

* *Musæus*, a, um. adj. *ad musam pertinens*. *Proceeding from the muses, poetical, sweet, pleasant*.

* *Mūsica*, æ. f. sc. ars, ap. antiq. humaniores literas sign. ap. post. modulationem numerorum, Bud. *The art of musick*. § *Tractare musicam*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 33. *Musica Amphion invenit*, Plin. 7, 57. ¶ *Antiquorum troporum musicorum cum scilicet musica nostri temporis collationem vid. ap. Vitr. 5, 4. p. 85. edit. à J. de Laët. 1649.*

* *Mūsica*, òrum. n. pl. *The study, or science, of musick*. In musicis numeri, & voces, & modi, Cic. de Orat. 1, 42.

* *Mūsice*, es. f. *Musick*. Scimus musicen nostris moribus abesse à principis personâ, Nep. Epam. 1.

* *Mūsicè*, adv. *Pleasantly, or merrily*. *Musicè herclè*, agitis ætatem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 99.

* *Mūsicus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Poetical, or pertaining to poetry*. (2) *Musical, belonging to musick*. (3) *Addicted to musick*. (1) *Stadium musicum*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 23. ¶ *Artem tractare musicam, to write plays*, Id. Phorm. prol. 18. (2) *Musicæ arti amicis delphinus*, Plin. 9, 8. *Aut musicis notis cantica excipiat*, Quint. 1, 12. (3) *Non tam concinnus helluo, nec tam musicus*, Cic. in Pism. 10.

* *Mūsicus*, i. m. *A musician*. In Græciâ musicî floruerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12. Conf. Offic. 1, 246.

* † *Mūsmon*, ònis. m. qui & *Musmon*. μῦσμονας vocat Strabo. *A mungrel creature engendered of a ram and a she-goat; a kind of ass, mule, or horse*. Equum musimonem, Lucil. Equum

aut musimonem aut arietem, Cato. Vid. Musmon.

|| *Musivarius*, i. m. *An artist that maketh Mosaic work*, Cod. & Firm.

|| *Musivum*, i. n. opus. *Mosaic work in the roof of buildings*, Spart. Lat. Opus tessellarium.

* *Musmon*, ònis. m. *A kind of rams in Spain and Corsica, which bore goats hair instead of wool*. Genus musimonum carprino villo, quàm pecoris velleri, propius, quos & umbros vocat, Plin. 8, 49. ¶ *Extenditur & ad asinos, mules, equos*. Vid. Musimon.

Muslans, tis. part. *Muttering, not speaking out, not acting openly for fear*. *Muslantes inter se*, Liv. 7, 25. *Cum muslantes medicos vidissem*, Plin. Epist. 7, 1, 5.

Musitandus, a, um. part. *To be winked, or connived, at; to be put up quietly*. *Musitanda est injuria*, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 53.

Musitans, tis. part. *Whispering, muttering, grumbling*. *Clam musitantes*, Liv. 1, 50.

|| *Musitator*, òris. m. *A mutterer*, B. bl. † *Muslans*.

Muslito, are. freq. [à musle] (1) *To speak low, or mutter to one's self*. (2) *To be silent for fear*. (1) *Non à me scibas esse pistinum in mundo tibi, cum ea muslitabas?* Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 8. (2) *Herclè quicquid est, muslitabo potius, quàm inteream malè*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 40.

Muslo, are. act. [à mutio, ut à quatio quassio, V. vel à μύζω, quod à μῦδ Varr.] (1) *To make a low buzzing noise, as bees do at night*. (2) *To mutter, or grumble; to keep to himself, not to speak openly, to doubt*. (3) *To be silent for fear, interest, &c.* (1) *Muslant oras & limina circum*, Virg. Geor. 4, 183. (2) *Cum ceteri per metum, aut ambitionem, muslarent*, Liv. Muslato rex ipse Latinus Quos generos vocat, Virg. Aen. 12, 657. (3) *Muslabat tacito medicina timore*, Lucr. 6, 1177. *Muslanda est injuria adolescentium, ut aliqui leg.* Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 53. ¶ *Muslare hominum est occultè & depressâ voce loquentium, quod celatum velint: murmurare autem majoris soni est, proximi ad tumultum*, Non.

Muslar, ari. pass. *Not to be spoken out freely; to be concealed, or kept in*. = *Neque occultum haberi, neque per metum muslari*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 12.

Muslæcea, æ. f. [quod mustaceis subjiciatur] *A sort of laurel, with a very great, flaging, and whitish leaf*, Plin. 15, 30.

Muslæcum, ei. n. *A kind of cake used at weddings, a bridecake*. See how it is made in Cato, R. R. 121. ¶ *Laureolam in mustaceo querere, to seek for glory in pittyfull performances*, Cic. Att. 5, 20.

Muslæceus, ei. m. *Idem*. Cato ubi suprâ.

* *Muslarius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to must, or new wine*. ¶ *Urcei mustarii, to put new wine in*, Cato R. R. 11.

* *Muslæla*, æ. f. scrib. & *mustella*. [simpl. à mus, ut tela sit vocis productio] (1) *A weasel*. (2) *A greedy fish; a sea lamprey, an eelpout*, Jun. (1) Plin. 9, 17. (2) ¶ *Sed diversum ab utroque docet Ausonii descriptio, in Mosellâ, quam si libet, lege*. Vid. Col. 8, ult. Plin. 9, 17.

* *Muslælinus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, a weasel*. ¶ *Muslælinus color, atawny, or yellowish, colour*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 22. *uriculus*, Plin. 30, 14.

* *Muslæus*, a, um. adj. *pro quo ap. vet. mustus*. (1) *Sweet as must, or new wine*. (2) *Fresh, new, late made*. (3) *Met. A book lately made, newly come forth, or set out*. (1) *Mala muslæa*, Varr. R. R. 1, 59. & Col. 5, 10. *Dieta muslæa inquit Plin. à celeritate mitescendi*. *Muslæa pyra*, Cato. (2) ¶ *Succinum muslæum, newly dropt from the tree*, Plin. *Casus muslæus, green, or soft, cheese*, Id. 2, 4. *Piper muslæum, green pepper*, Id. 12, 7. *Mellis muslæus fructus, honey that hath not purified itself by working*. (3) *Muslæus liber*, Plin. Epist. 8, 21, 6.

* † *Muslæcula*, æ. f. [à mus, & trica, ubi mus intricatur, M.] (1) *A mousetrap*. (2) *A shoemaker's last*. (1) *Gloss. Isid.* (2) *Muslæcu-*

lam in dentes indam tibi, Afran. cit. & interp. Feslo. Leg. & multricola.

|| *Muslulentus*, a, um. adj. *Smelling strong*. *Muslulentus æstus nares attingit*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 90. *Sed in MSS. ista verba non cemparentur, quæ tamen à Nonio citantur*, Apul. tamen *Muslulentus Autumnus*, Met. 1, p. 40.

* *Mustum*, i. n. sc. vinum. [à seq. mustus]

* † *Mustus*, a, um. adj. [à μῦσχος, tener] *Vinum mustum*, Cato, i. e. novum. ¶ *Mustum aut magnæ vetustatis valentissimum*, Cels. 2, 18. *Mustum non solum vinum, verum novellum quicquid est, rect. Non. hinc † Virgo musta*, Nev. & *agna musta*, Cato ap. Prisc.

|| *Mut facere non audet*, Apul. ap. Charis. id. quod Mu.

Mutabilis, e. adj. (1) *Mutable, that may be changed*. (2) *That is easily, or often, changed; inconstant, variable, unsteady, wavering*. (3) *Variis, differing*. (4) *Act. Changeing*. (1) = *Sed flecti poterit, mens est mutabilis illi*, Tib. 3, 4, 63. (2) = *Varium & mutabile semper Fœmina*, Virg. Aen. 4, 569. (3) *Vultu mutabilis*, Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 189. (4) ¶ *Varius labor mutabilis ævi*, Virg. Aen. 11, 425.

Mutabilitas, atis. f. *Mutability, changeableness, wavering, inconstancy*. *Mutabilitate partum*, Lucr. 2, 931. = *Inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35.

† *Mutabiliter*, adv. *Mutably, ficklely, unsteadily, changeably*, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 546.

Mutandus, a, um. part. *To be changed, or varied*. *Mutandus locus*, Hist. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 44. *Mutanda dies*, Ov. ¶ *Lactens porcus ære mutandus, to be sold*, Col. 7, 9.

Mutans, tis. part. (1) *Changeing*. (2) *Altered, changed*. (1) *Mutantes sedem*, Plin. 2, 37. (2) *Diu mutantibus verbis repugnandum; sed abolita atque abrogata retinere insolentia est*, Quint. Inst. 1, 10. *Diuturnitate in superbiam mutans*, Tac. Ann. 12, 29. *Quod etiam in verbo fit*. Vid. Muto.

† *Mutâllis pro mutaveris*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 49.

Mutâto, ònis. f. verb. *A changeing, altering, or shifting*. = *Motibus & mutationibus suisiciens omnia & agitans natura*, Cic. N. D. 3, 11. *Morum institutorumque mutatio*, Id. Offic. 1, 33. *Magna mutatio loci, non ingenii*, Id. pro Quint. 3. § *Rerum mutationes*, Sall. B. J. 3. ¶ *Mutatio vestis, a going into mourning*, Cic. castrorum, a decamping, Cels. B. C. 2, 31. *officiorum, mutual intercourse*, Cic. Offic. 1, 22.

Mutâtor, òris. m. *He who changeth*. § *Mercis mutator Eor*, Lucr. 8, 854. *equorum*, Val. Flacc. 6, 161.

|| *Mutâtorius*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to change, changeable*. *Mutatorie vestes, mutatoria vestimenta*, Bibl. & || *Abjel. Mutatoria, Hist. change of raiment*.

|| *Mutâtrix*, icis. f. *She that changeth*, Fragm. Poët.

Mutâtrix, a, um. part. *That will change*. *Semel insertas non mutaturus habenas*, Stat. Sylw. 3, 5, 27. conf. Theb. 6, 544.

Mutâtus, a, um. part. (1) *Altered, changed, turned, transformed*. (2) *Transplanted*. (3) *Changed for the worse, harsh, sour*. (4) *Words used metonymically*. (1) *Mutato ordine*, Lucr. 1, 687. *Mutatis inter se elementis*, Id. 1, 912. *Mutatis ad celeritatem jumentis*, Cels. B. C. 3, 11. ¶ *Mutato consilio, altering his mind, taking other measures*, Id. M. *Rufus Calidii sententiam, paucis seie mutatis verbis, sequebatur, varying only in a few words*, Cels. B. C. 1. (2) *Virg. Geor. 2, 50*. (3) *Ac nisi mutatum parcat defundere vinum*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 58. (4) *Mutata verba ea dico, in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet, sumptum ex re aliquâ consequenti*, Cic. cat. vid. in Muto. ¶ ¶ *Mutato fydere, at a different season*, Virg. Geor. 1, 73. *Faciem mutatus & ora*, Id. Aen. 1, 662.

† *Mutesco*, ere. incept. [qu. à mutco] *To be, or wax, dumb*, Mart. Cap. † *Obmureo*.

* *Mūsicus*, a, um. adj. [à mutius] *Spica musica*

tica dict. quæ non habet aristas; ex enim quæ cornua sunt spicarum. *An ear of corn without a beard*, Varr. R. R. 1, 48.

* Mutilans, tis part. *Maiming, lipping*. Mutilantes verba dentes, *Plin. H. 7, 16*.

* Mutilatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A maiming*. Levis mutilatio, *Celf. 7, 9*.

* || Mutilator, ōnis, m. verb. *He that mangleth, or maimeth*, *Lexicogr. ex Celf.*

* Mutilatus, a, um, part. (1) *Maimed, mangled, or cut off*. (2) *Met. Broken*. (3) *Diminished*. (1) Naso auribusque mutilatis, *Liv. 29, 9*. Altero dente mutilato, *Plin. 8, 5*. Salire solet mutilatæ cauda colubræ, *Ov. Met. 6, 559*. (2) Multulati rami, *Id. in Nuce, 37*. (3) Mutilatus exercitus, *Cic. Philipp. 3, 12*.

* Mutilo, ære, aët. *To maim, or mangle*. = Spoiles, mutiles, laceres, quenquam nacta sis, *Ter. Hecyr. 1, 1, 8*.

* Mutilor, ari, aëtus, pass. *To be maimed*. Majore membrorum parte mutilari, *Curt. 5, 5, 14*.

* Mutilus, a, um, adj. [*à Gr. μῦλος, i. e. ἀκέρως, cornibus destitutus*] (1) *Having his horns broken off*. (2) *Also wanting horns*. (3) *Met. Broken*. (1) O tua cornu Nî foret exsecto frons, inquit, quid faceres? cùm Sic mutilus minutaris? *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 60*. (2) || Mutilos oportebit esse gregum maritos, non cornutos, *Col. 7, 6*. (3) Mutila quædam & hiantia loqui, *Cic. Or. 9*. || = Animus aurium nuncio mutua sentit quædam, & quasi decurtata, *the broken and as it were crompt periods*, *Ibid. 53*. Navis mutila, *Liv. 33, 24*.

* Mutilus, i, m. concha muri similis, *al. scrib. mytilus, quod vid. A kind of shellfish like a mussel, or muscle. Quomodo mys, mutilus, & myscus differunt, vid. Plin. 32, 11*.

† Mutinum, vel Mœtinum, i, n. *Lucil. Vid. Mutunum*.

|| Mutinus, qui mutunus, *id. qui Priapus, Fest. à mutone, sc.*

Mutio, vel Muttio, ire, iui, aët. [*à mutus, Becm. qu. obmutesco, al. scrib. muttio, à mutum quod γῆ, muttire γῆζων, Gloss. vet. vel à μῦ, quod canum est, Varr.*] (1) *To speak softly as with an imperfect voice, to mutter*. (2) *To creak*. (1) Nihil jam mutire audeo, *Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25*. Muttire unum verbum audes? *Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 11*. muttivero, *Id. Mil. 2, 6, 83*. (2) Num muttit cardo? *Id. Curc. 1, 1, 94*.

Mutitans, tis, part. *Muttering*, *Plaut. Merc. prol. 52*.

† Mutitio, ōnis, f. *A muttering, or grumb'ing*. Quid tibi hanc curatio est rem, aut mutitio? *Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 21*.

|| Mutito, al. mutuito, ære, as, aët. *To feast one another by turns*, *Gell. 2, 24*.

Mutitus, a, um, part. ex eadem synt. quæ maturato, senatusconsulto, &c. || Neque opus est ad id mutito, nor indeed is there any occasion that the least word should be made of it, *Ter. Hecyr. sc. ult. 26*.

Muto, ære, aët. freq. [*à movere, qu. moto, ab Hebr. מוט mutare, Canin.*] (1) *To change, by taking, or giving one thing for another. to exchange*. (2) *To change, in trading; to barter, to traffick*. (3) *To take successively, to shift*. (4) *To change, or alter*. (5) *Abol. To be exchanged, or altered*. (6) *To change by doing of a thing*. (7) *To rescind, disallow, not to hold ratified, to violate*. (8) *To cause one to alter his mind*. (9) *To turn, or transform*. (10) *To remove from one place to another*. (11) *To pass by, or to cressi*. (1) || Mutare corpus, locum, speciem, gestum, tempora, vitam priorem, *Lucr.* Mutat cœnacula, lectos, balnea, tonsores, *Hor. lares & urbem, Id. se mutare habitu, to change one's attire, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 64*. || Mutibus mutare tristitia, *Id. Cd. 1, 6, 26*. bellum pro pace, *Sall.* || Quem cum rebus, quas totus possidet orbis, Mutasse velim, *for whom I would give the whole world, Ov. Met. 7, 59*. (2) Nec nautica pinus Mutabit merces, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 59*. Mercibus hic Italica mutat sub sole recenti Rugosum piper, *Perf. 5, 55*. || Mutare ære, to sell. Cætera ova reponantur, vel

ære mutantur, *Col. 8, 5*. Pecus & mancipia mutare cum mercatoribus vino, *Sall. B. J. 48*. (3) || Mutare solum, to go into exile, *Cic. Mutare vestem, to go into mourning, Liv. 43, 16*. (4) = Nîl ego non patiar, nunquam me injuria mutatur, *Prop. 2, 24, 39*. Nihil in ipso te fortuna mutavit, *Plin. Paneg. 24*. || Mutare animum, consilium, mentem, voluntatem, sententiam, *Cic. mores, Ter. tabulas, Juv. 14, 55*. (5) || Quæ profodiæ fuerunt manent, reliquæ mutant, *Varr. vid. & Mutans*. Mores populi Romani quantum mutaverint, vel hic dies indicio erit, *Liv.* (6) Croceo mutabit vellera luto, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 44*. (7) || Mutare decretum, *Cic. Verr. 1, 46*. Haud muto factum, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 13*. De uxore nihil mutat, *Ibid. 5, 4, 46*. || Cum aliquo mutare fidem, *Id. Phorm. 3, 2, 27*. (8) Non illum nostri possunt mutare labores, *Virg. Ecl. 10, 64*. (9) Crinem mutavit in hydros, *Ov. Met. 4, 800*. Mutant cum papillione figuram, *Id. 15, 374*. || In contraria mutare, *Id.* In formam avicujus, *Plaut.* (10) Fac ut te aliquod cum omni familiâ mutes, *Varr.* Neque se luna quicquam mutat, *Plaut.* (11) || Mutare montes, to pass by, *Lucr. 4, 461*. || Pinguis Phrygiæ Mygdonias opes Permutare velis crine Liciniæ? *Hor. Od. 2, 12, 22*. b. e. crinem Liciniæ Mygdonias opibus. Utroque constructionis genere utuntur veteres poëtæ. *Vid. Hor. Epod. 9, 27*.

Mutor, ari, pass. *To be changed, &c.* || Civitate mutari, to be made a citizen of another city, *Cic. pro C. Balbo. 12*. *Vid. cæt. in Muto*.

Muto, ōnis, m. *The privy member of a man*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 68*.

Mutuat, a, um, adj. *Well hung*, *Mart. 11, 54*. || in Priap.

* Mutuum, i, n. [*à mutio, quod & muttio scrib. five à mu, vel mut*] Proverbialiter dicimus, || Mutuum nullum emiseris, *not a word*, *Cornut.* Hoc est ne mu quidem vel mut facere. *Hinc Gallic. un mot*.

† Mutuarius, a, um, adj. *Interchangeable, one for another, reciprocal*. Mutuarias operas cum vicinis cambire, *Apul. Florid. p. 430*.

Mutuatio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à mutuor*] *A borrowing*. Sine mutuatione & versurâ dissolvere, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 42*. || Non est hoc depositum, sed mutuatio, *Quint.*

|| Mutuatitius, a, um, adj. *Borrowed; money hired, or taken, upon use*. Pecunia mutuatitia, *Gell. 21, 1*.

|| Mutuator, ōnis, m. *He that borroweth*, *Dig.*

Mutuatus, a, um, part. (1) *Having borrowed*, (2) *or having taken from some other*. (1) Maximas pecunias mutuati, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 60*. (2) A viris virtus nomen mutuata est, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 18*.

Mutuè, adv. *id. quod. mutuo*, *Cic. Offic. 5, 7*.

† Mutuatans, tis, part. [*tanquam à freq. mutuo*] *Desiring to borrow*. Mutuatanti credere, *Plaut. Merc. prol. 52*.

|| Mutuito, ita leg. *Turneb. ap. Gell. Vid. Mutito*.

† Mutuiter, pro mutuo, *Varr. ap. Men. 11, 30*.

Mutulus, i, m. qui & mutilus. [*qu. trabs mutila*] *A stay cut out of stone, or timber, in building, to bear up the summer, or other part: In masonry it is called a corbel; in timber work a bracket, or bragger*. Mutuli columnis impositi, *Col. 3, 5*. per parietem defixi, *Id. 8, 9*.

† Mutunum, i, n. sc. fascinum, quod & mutonium, & mutinum, à mutone dict. *A flibby charm*, *Lucil.*

|| Mutunus, i, m. [*à mutone dict.*] (1) *A name of Priapus*. (2) *Also the privy member*. (1) Arn. Laët. & Aug. (2) Rubro, Priape, furibus minare mutuno, *Pœt. Phall. carm. 73*.

Mutuo, adv. *Together, mutually. one with another*, *Cic.* = Gratum est utrique nostrum, quod cupis, mutuo, mehercule; nam invicem desiderio vestri tenemur, *Plin. Epist. 4, 1, 2*. Me mutuo deligas, *Cic. Fam. 10, 9*.

† Mutuo, ære, aët. *To borrow*, *Non. ex Cræcil.* Quod regem à finitimis potius mutuasset, *Val. Max. 3, 4, 2*. Sed leg. etiam mutuata esset.

Mutuor, ari, dep. *To borrow*. A Calio mutuabimur, *Cic. Attic. 7, 3*. || Cræsus non mutuatus est alunde laudem, sed sibi ipsi peperit, *Id. Met. To borrow, or take, from another person, or thing*. Mutuemur hoc quoque verbum, dicaturque tam æther Latinè, quàm dicitur æër, *Cic. N. D. 2, 36*. Subtilitatem ab academiâ mutuatur orator, *Id.* Ab amore temerarium mutuari consilium, *Liv. 30, 12*.

* Mutus, a, um, adj. [*à μῦτος, μῦδος, vel μῦτῆς, i. e. ἀφωνος, vel à sono, quem muti edunt, Varr.*] (1) *Mute, dumb, that cannot speak by nature, senseless*. (2) *Struck dumb, or speechless; mute*. (3) *Without words*. (4) *That cannot make an articulate sound*. (5) *Silent, still*. (1) Imago etiam muta à tanto scelere revocare debet, *Cic. Catil. 3, 5*. = Res inanimatæ atquæ mutæ, *Id. N. D. 1, 14*. (2) *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27*. Mutus metu, *Lucr. 1, 93*. (3) || Mutus aspectus, *the bare sight*, *Quint. 6, 1*. (4) Muta agna, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 219*. Mutæ bestię, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 71*. (5) = Forum mutum, elinguem curiam, tacitum & fræctum civitatem videbatis, *Cic. post red. in Sen. 3*. || Muta est hujus temporis accusatio, *for all this time you accuse him of nothing*, *Id. pro Flacc. 6*. Tempus mutum à literis, *time silent as to writing*, *Cic. Att. 8, 22*. || Spicula muta, *silent arrows, not singing through the air*, *Stat. Mutæ artes, noi greatly famed*, *Virg. Æn. 12, 396*. || Hæ quasi mutæ artes, &c. *as it were silent arts*, *Id.* (speaking of statuary and painting, in opposition to oratory.) || Mutæ literæ, consonants that cannot be pronounced without a vowel, *so as to give any sound*, *Fest.* Muti lapides, *stones without any number inscribed*, *Hyg.* || Muta exta, *when they can gather no divination from the entrails*, *Fest.* || Adjutoria.

Mutuum, i, n. [*à mutuis*] (1) *A loan, that which is borrowed*. (2) *An equal return*. (1) Mutuum dare, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 101*. Mutuo appendere aliquid, *Plin.* (2) || Mutuum mecum facit, *he is but even with me*, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 37*. Mutua sunt à me, *I am of the same mind towards you*, *Id. Perf. 5, 1, 14*.

Mutuis, a, um, adj. [*à Siculâ voce μῦτρον, Varr. vel à muto, ut à pascio pascuus; quia mutuum redditur eadem materiâ, sed mutatâ specie*] (1) *Lent, or borrowed*. (2) *Mutual, reciprocal, equal on both sides, one another*. (1) Miser sum, argentum nusquam invenio mutuum, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 52*. Nec mutuis nostris Verba refers, *Ov. & Mutua rogare sefertia, Mart. 6, 20*. Alicui dare pecuniam mutuam, *Cic. Æris mutua summa, Ov. Rem. 56*. Civitatibus mutuum frumentum dedit, *C. c. Agr. 2, 30*. (2) || Terrigenæ pereunt per mutua vulnera fratres, *kill one another*, *Ov. Met. 7, 141*. Mutuus affectus, *Juv. 15, 149*. amor, *Hor. Epod. 15, 10*. love equally returned. Mutuis animis amant. amantur, *Catull. 43, 20*. || Fax mutua, *an equal flame of love*, *Hor. Od. 3, 9, 13*. || Gaudia mutua, *Ov. Amor. 3, 6, 27*. dicta, certamina, vulnera, *Id. conviv. Virg. voluntas, Cic.* || Tradunt operas mutuas, *they assist each other*, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 37*. Pedes per mutua nexi, *linked in each other*, *Virg. Æn. 7, 66*.

M ante Y.

* Myagros, i, f. [*à μῦς & ἄγος, quod prætervelantes muscas, ramulis implicitas, capiat, ut mûcipula mures*] *An herb with a stalk like fenel, and leaves like madder; cameline*, *Plin. 27, 12*.

* Myax, æcis, m. [*ex μῦς, μῦς ob obliq. similitudinem*] *A kind of shellfish, like the purple fish*, *Plin. 32, 9*.

* || Mycætiæ, æ, m. [*à μύκημα, Gr. mugitus*] *A kind of earthquake, with roaring and bellowing*, *Amm. Marc. 17, 7*.

* || Mycætiæ, æ, m. [*à μυκάω, mugio, cùm sub pedibus mugit solum, Virg.*] *An earthquake with a bellow, bellowing noise*, *Apul. p. 730*.

* || Mygale, es, f. [*ex μῦς, mus, & γάλην, mûstela; à similit. Lat. Mus araneus*] *A field mouse, called a shrew*, *Veg. 3, 4*.

* || Myinda,

* || Myinda, æ. f. [ex μύω, Gr. conniveo] *The play called hood-man-blind, blind-bob, or blind-man-buff, Jun.*

* Mylæcus, i. m. [ex μύλη, mola, & οἶκος, domus] *A kind of worm breeding in mills, Plin. 29, 6.*

* Myōbarbum, i. n. [ἀμύς, mus, & barba, Scal.] *A kind of cup which Bacchus bath pictured in his hand, Aufon. Ep. 3, in lemmate.*

* Myocētonos, i. f. [ex μύς, mus, & κλένω, occido] *Herba ita dict. quod è longinquo odore mures necet. Aconite, vid. Plin. 27, 3.*

* Myōpāro, ōnis. [μυοπάρων, Gr. i. e. navicula piratarum, Non. cujus de etymo autem parum convenit inter doctos] *A kind of long light ship with oars, used often by pirates. Myoparone piratico capto, dux liberatur, Cic. Verr. 3. vid. & Val. Max. 2, 8, 5.*

* Myōphēnos, i. m. [ex μύς, mus, & φόνος, cædes] *An herb that killeth mice, Plin. 21, 9.*

* Myōsōta, æ. f. vel Myōsōtis, is. f. Plin. 27, 12. & Myōsōton, i. n. Id. 27, 4. [ex μύς, & ὠτός, auris] *The herb mouse-ear, or blood-strange.*

* Myrāpium, i. n. [ex μύρον, unguentum, & ἄπιον, pirum] *A musk pear, Plin. 15, 15.*

* || Myrias, ādis. f. [ἀ μυριάς, Gr.] *Ten thousand, a myriad, Erasim.*

* Myrica, æ. f. vel Myrice, es. f. [μυρίκη, Gr.] *quam alii Tamaricen voc. A loco sicuti vocat tamarisk. Myricen & Italiā quam alii tamaricen vocant, Achaiā autem bryan silvestrem, Plin. 13, 21. Humiles myricæ, Virg. Ecl. 4, princ.*

* Myrinus, i. m. [μύρινος, Gr.] *The male kind of the lamprey, Plin. 9, 23.*

* || Myriomorphos, i. f. [ex μυριάς, mille, & μορφή, forma] *Of a thousand shapes, Lex. ex Apul.*

* Myriōphyllon, i. n. [dict. à multitudine tenuium foliorum, sc. à μυριάς, mille, & φύλλον, folium] *The herb milfoil, or yarrow, Plin. 24, 16.*

* || Myristicus, a, um. adj. [ἀ μυρίζω, unguentis imbuo] *(muscata five moschata, Offic.) ob odoris suavitatem. ¶ Nux myristica, a nutmeg.*

* Myrmecias, æ. m. gemma [ita dict. quod nigrae habet eminentias, μυρμηκίαις, i. e. verrucis similes] *A precious stone with little knots like warts, Plin. 37, 10.*

* Myrmecion, ii. n. [sic dict. quod caput habeat formicæ simile quæ Gr. μύρμηξ] (1) *A kind of spider.* (2) *A sort of little wart.* (3) *Allo an ant bill.* (1) Plin. 29, 4. (2) Cels. 1, 5. c. ult. (3) *Μυρμηκία ἀγαθὴν, Pro Vid. Chiliad.*

* Myrmecites, æ. m. *A stone having in it the figure of an ant, or pismire, Plin. 37, 11.*

* || Myrmecōleo, ōnis. m. [voc. ex formicæ & leonis nominibus composit.] *A little creature which preyeth upon ants and pismires, Aug.*

* || Myrmicē, [ἀ μύρμηξ, vel μύρμηξ, formica] *Pismire like. ¶ Myrmicē incedere, Catuli. 43. quod formicinum gradum movere dixit, Plaut. to go like a pismire, to creep softly along. ¶ Leg. & mimicē, quod rectius.*

* Myrmillo, ōnis. m. Suet. *Vid. Mirmillo.*

* Myrōbalānum, i. n. [ἀ μύρον, unguentum, & βάλανος, glans] *A fruit called by the apothecaries myrobalan, Ben, or a fruit of Ægypt, about the bigness of a filberd, of whose kernel is made an oil used in precious ointments, Plin. 12, 21.*

* || Myrobiēcharii, ōrum. m. pl. [ἀ μυροβήχης, unguento delibutus] *Those that anointed their heads and perfumed their hair, Plaut. Those that perfumed womens shoes, Turn. al. Malobathra.ii.*

* Myrōpōla, æ. m. [ex μύρον, unguentum, & πωλέω, vendo] *A seller of sweet oils, ointments, or perfumes, Plaut. Caf. 2, 3, 10.*

* Myrōpōlium, ii. n. *A place where oils are sold, a perfumer's shop, Plaut. Amph. 4, 1, 3.*

* Myrrha, æ. f. [ἀ μύρρα, Gr. מור myrrha, quod à מרר amarum esse] (1) *A sweet gum called myrrh, which dropeth from a tree of the same name.*

(2) *Also a sweet potion to cure drunkenness. (1) Madentes myrrhā comæ, Virg. Æn. 12, 100. (2) Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 51.*

* Myrrhāpium, i. n. id. quod Myrapium, Cels. 4, 19.

* Myrrhātus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Mingled with myrrh. Ora virum myrrhata, Sil. 13, 478.*

* Myrrheus, a, um. adj. *Of the colour of myrrh, or perfumed with myrrh. Myrrhea coma, Tib. 3, 4, 28. & Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22.*

* Myrrhīnus, a, um. adj. *Of myrrh, made of myrrh, scented with myrrh. Juv. 6, 155. Mart. 3, 26. & 13, 110.*

* Myrrhis, is. vel idis, f. [ἀ myrrha quam alii smyrniziam, alii myrrham vocant. Mock-chewil, an herb like hemlock. Some call it kex, or kexes, affarsley, Plin. 24, 16.

* Myrrhītes, æ. m. [ἀ colore myrrhæ] *A precious stone, having the colour of myrrh, and the smell of sweet ointment, Plin. 37, 10.*

* Myrsīneum, i. n. [ab odore myrsines, i. e. myrti] *leg. myrrhineum, vel myrrhinum, Wild-fennel, Plin. 20, 23.*

* Myrsīnites, æ. m. [μυρσινίτης, Gr.] *mel-leum colorem habens, myrti odorem. (1) A precious stone. (2) Also an herb of the kind of spurge. (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) Herba ex genere tithymalli, foliis myrti acutis, & pungentibus, &c. Id. 20, 8.*

* || Myrta, æ. f. *Cato & Varr. pro myrtus dixere. ¶ Scrib. & murta.*

* Myrtaceus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to myrtle. Myrtaceum folium, Cels. 7, 17.*

* Myrtātum, i. n. Plin. 15, 29. *Vid. Mur-tatum.*

* Myrtātus, a, um. adj. ¶ *Myrtata ladana, sophisticated with myrtle, Plin. 12, 17.*

* || Myrtēta, æ. f. *A myrtle grove, Prisc. ex Plaut. ¶ Myrtetum.*

* Myrtētum, i. n. *A myrtle grove, a number of myrtle trees. Littora myrtetis lætissima, Virg. Geor. 2, 112. conf. Cels. 2, 17.*

* Myrteus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of myrtle. (2) Made of myrtle. (3) Of the colour of myrtles. (1) § Myrtea sylva, Virg. Æn. 6, 443. virga, Ov. Amor. 3, 1, 34. (2) Myrteum oleum, Plin. 13, 1. (3) Myrtea gausapila, Petron. Arb. 21.*

* Myrtidānus, a, um. adj. *Myrtidanum, sc. vinum. A sort of made wine, Plin. 15, 29.*

* Myrtīnus, a, um. adj. *Made of myrtle. Oleum myrtinum, Pin. 23, 4.*

* Myrtītes, æ. m. sc. οἶνος. *Wine made with myrtleberries infused, Plin. 14, 6. & Col. 12, 37.*

* Myrtōpētālūm, i. n. [ita dict. quod folia habet myrtinis similia, sc. à myrtus, & πῆταλον, folium] *An herb called also polygonaton, Plin. 27, 12.*

* Myrtum, i. n. *A myrtleberry. Cruenta myrta, Virg. Geor. 1, 306.*

* || Myrtuōsus, a, um. adj. *Like myrtle, or of the colour of myrtle, Scal. leg. myrteolus, Plin. 12, 13.*

* Myrtus, i. f. [vel à μύρον, vel à μύρρα, ob odoris suavitatem] (1) *A myrtle tree. (2) Mecon. A myrtle garland. (1) Gratissima myrtus Veneri, Virg. Ecl. 7, 62. (2) Nitidum caput impedire myrto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9.*

* || Myrtus, ūs. f. idem, Scal. in Catull.

* Mys, yos. m. [ἀ μύς, Gr. murus, ob similit unde etiam mus aquaticus] *A shellfish of the muscle kind, breeding a sort of small red pearl, Plin. 32, 11. & 9, 35.*

* Myscus, i. [ab eodem] *A kind of shellfish like a mouse, by some called a barbel, Plin. 32, 11.*

* Mysta, dic. & Mystes, æ. m. [μύστης, Gr. à μύω, claudio, initiati enim, qui Gr. μυσταί, quadriennium filebant] *A priest, he that is learned himself, or instructeth others, in the mysteries of religion. ¶ Lascivi mystæ, priests of Bacchus, Sen. Oedip. 431. Attici mystæ, Id. Herc. fur. 487. ¶ Insulatus mysta, a prelate, Sidon.*

* Mystagōgus, i. m. [μυσταγωγός, Gr. ex μύστης, mysta, & ἀγωγός, inducitor] *He that sheweth strangers the rarities of a temple, Cic. Verr. 2.*

* || Mystēriarches, æ. m. [qui τῶν μυστηρίων ἀρχαί, sc. qui mysteriis præest] *A chiefpriest, the orderer of holy rites, a prelate, Prud. Peristeph. 2, 350.*

* Mystērīum, ii. n. [μυστήριον, Gr. Lat. Arcanum, à μύω, claudio, alludit Hebr. -סוד mis-ter, i. e. absconditio, five res abscondita. Aven.]

(1) *A mystery, or secret, in religion and holy rites, whereunto the common sort might not come. (2) Any great secret. (1) Tacitum tanquam mysterium tenere aliquid, Cic. de Orat. 3, 17. vid. Exercit. Casaub. contra Baron. & Scal. ad illud Tibulli, 3, 5, 7. (2) Epistolæ nostræ tantum habent mysteriorum. Cic. Att. 4, 18. ¶ Romana mysteria, the sacred rites of Bona dea, Id. Absol. Mysteria, the rites of Ceres, Proserpine, &c. Id.*

* Mysticus, a, um. adj. *Mystical, mysterious and hidden. Mystica sacra, Or. Epist. 2, 42. Vitis mystica, Tibull. 3, 6, 1. hostia, Id. 1, 10, 28.*

* Mystrum, i. n. [ἀ μύς, i. e. conchylium; μυστρον, ligula, Gloss.] *A kind of mussure, the fourth part of a cyathus, about a sponful.*

* || Mythus, i. m. pro myctus [ab eodem] *A kind of fish called a sea-mouse, Cal. ex Plin. c.rr. pro myctus.*

* || Mythistōria, æ. f. [ex μύθος, fabula, & ἱστορία, historia] *A history mixed with fictions and fabulous stories. Vopisc. ¶ Historia fabula referta.*

* Mytilus, i. m. ut aliqui scribunt. [qu. ex μύς per dim.] scrib. & mutilus & mytilus. *A shellfish, a limpin, Mart. 3, 59.*

* Myxa, æ. f. [prop. mucus, à μύζω, mungo] *Myxa prunorum species ex quibus in Ægypto & vina fiunt, ob mucosum lentorem ita dict. (1) A kind of prunes, or plums, like damascenes. (2) The wick of a candle, or lamp. (1) Plin. 13, 5. It. 13, 28. (2) Cum tot geram myxas una lucerna vocor, Mart. 14, 41. ubi al. myxos & interpret. promineatam partem lucernæ, cui inscul- tur ellychnium.*

* Myxon, i. n. [μύζων, Gr. qu. mucosus, Gasa vertit muco] *A fish of the mullet kind. Fel banchi, quem quidam myxonem vocant, Plin. 32, 7. vid. & 35, 12.*

N n Roman, N n Italick; both which, as all the other letters, are frequently used in most of the modern languages of Europe; especially in such as descend from the Latin. The English indeed, besides these, have a black character somewhat like the German, in which this letter is thus expressed, *nn*; but of no great antiquity, and seldom used but in printing statutes and proclamations; for our Saxon ancestors used a letter very little differing from the Roman. The Hebrew tongue hath a double form of this letter; the one initial and medial *נ*, the other final *ן*, which might be the cause of calling it *nn*, which is expressive of both forms; in analogy to *ממ*, which probably was so called from the same cause. Indeed there is a great show of reason why it should be called *nn* from the signification of the word,

lica dict. quæ non habet aristas; ex enim quæ cornua sunt spicarum. *An ear of corn without a beard*, Varr. R. R. 1, 48.

* Mutilans, tis part. *Maiming, lipping*. Mutilantes verba dentes, *Plin. H. 7, 16*.

* Mutilatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A maiming*. Levis mutilatio, *Cels. 7, 9*.

* || Mutilator, ōnis. m. verb. *He that mangleth, or maimeth*, *Lexicogr. ex Cels.*

* Mutilatus, a, um. part. (1) *Maimed, mangled, or cut off*. (2) *Met. Broken*. (3) *Diminished*. (1) Naso auriisque mutilatis, *Liv. 29, 9*. Altero dente mutilato, *Plin. 8, 5*. Salire solet mutilatæ cauda colubræ, *Ov. Met. 6, 559*. (2) Mutilati rami, *Id. in Nuce, 37*. (3) Mutilatus exercitus, *Cic. Philipp. 3, 12*.

* Mutilo, ære. act. *To maim, or mangle*. = Spoiles, mutiles, laceres, quenquam nacta sis, *Ter. Hecyr. 1, 1, 8*.

* Mutilor, ari, ætus. pass. *To be maimed*. Majore membrorum parte mutilari, *Curt. 5, 5, 14*.

* Mutilus, a, um. adj. [*ἀμιγύλος, i. e. ἀμείγως*, cornibus destitutus] (1) *Having his horns broken off*. (2) *Also wanting horns*. (3) *Met. Broken*. (1) O tua cornu Nî foret exsecto frons, inquit, quid faceres? cum Sic mutilus minitaris? *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 60*. (2) Mutilos oportebit esse gregum maritos, non cornutos, *Col. 7, 6*. (3) Mutila quædam & hiantia loqui, *Cic. Or. 9*. || = Animus aurium nuncio mutia sentit quædam, & quasi decurtata, *the broken and as it were crompt periods*, *Ibid. 53*. Navis mutila, *Liv. 33, 24*.

* Mutilus, i. m. concha muri similis, *al. scrib. mytilus, quod vid. A kind of shellfish like a mussel, or muscle*. *Quomodo mys, mutilus, & myscus differunt*, *vid. Plin. 32, 11*.

† Mutinum, vel Mœtinum, i. n. *Lucil. Vid. Mutunum*.

|| Mutinus, qui mutunus, *id. qui Priapus, Fest. à mutone, sc.*

Mutio, vel Muttio, ire, iui. act. [*à mutus, Becm. qu. obmutesco, al. scrib. muttio, à mutum quod γῆρ, muttire γῆρζων, Gloss. vet. vel à μῦ, μῦ, quod canum est, Varr.*] (1) *To speak softly as with an imperfect voice, to mutter*. (2) *To creak*. (1) Nihil jam mutire audeo, *Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25*. Muttire unum verbum audeo? *Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 11*. muttivero, *Id. Mil. 2, 6, 83*. (2) Num muttit cardo? *Id. Curc. 1, 1, 94*.

Mutitans, tis part. *Muttering*, *Plaut. Merc. prol. 52*.

† Mutitio, ōnis. f. *A muttering, or grumbling*. Quid tibi hanc curatio est rem, aut mutitio? *Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 21*.

|| Mutito, al. mutuito, ære, as. act. *To feast one another by turns*, *Gell. 2, 24*.

Mutitus, a, um. part ex eadem synt. quæ maturato, senatusconsulto, &c. || Neque opus est adeo mutito, nor indeed is there any occasion that the least word should be made of it, *Ter. Hecyr. sc. ult. 20*.

Muto, ære. act. freq. [*à movere, qu. moto, ab Hebr. מוט mutae, Canin.*] (1) *To change, by taking, or giving one thing for another, to exchange*. (2) *To change, in trading; to barter, to traffick*. (3) *To take successively, to shift*. (4) *To change, or alter*. (5) *Absol. To be exchanged, or altered*. (6) *To change by dieing of a thing*. (7) *To rescind, disallow, not to hold ratified, to violate*. (8) *To cause one to alter his mind*. (9) *To turn, or transform*. (10) *To remove from one place to another*. (11) *To pass by, or to cress*. (1) § Mutare corpus, locum, speciem, gestum, tempora, vitam priorem, *Lucr.* Mutat cœnacula, lectos, balnea, tonsoras, *Hor. Iares & urbem, Id. se mutare habitu, to change one's attire, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 64*. § Mitibus mutare tristitia, *Id. Od. 1, 6, 26*. bellum pro pace, *Sall.* || Quem cum rebus, quas totus possidet orbis, Mutasse velim, *for whom I would give the whole world, Ov. Met. 7, 59*. (2) Nec nautica pinus Mutabit merces, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 59*. Mercibus hic Italus mutat sub sole recenti Rugosum piper, *Perf. 5, 55*. || Mutare ære, to sell. Cætera ova reponantur, vel

ære mutantur, *Col. 8, 5*. Pecus & mancipia mutare cum mercatoribus vino, *Sall. B. J. 48, (3)* || Mutare solum, to go into exile, *Cic.* Mutare vestem, to go into mourning, *Liv. 43, 16*. (4) = Nîl ego non patiar, nunquam me injuria mutar, *Prop. 2, 24, 39*. Nihil in ipso te fortuna mutavit, *Plin. Paneg. 24*. § Mutare animum, consilium, mentem, voluntatem, sententiam, *Cic. mores, Ter. tabulas, Juu. 14, 55*. (5) Quæ profodiæ fuerunt manent, reliquæ mutant, *Varr. vid. & Mutans*. Mores populi Romani quantum mutaverint, vel hic dies indicio erit, *Liv.* (6) Croceo mutabit vellera luto, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 44*. (7) || Mutare decretum, *Cic. Verr. 1, 46*. Haud muto factum, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 13*. De uxore nihil mutat, *Ibid. 5, 4, 46*. § Cum aliquo mutare fidem, *Id. Phorm. 3, 2, 27*. (8) Non illum nostri possunt mutare labores, *Virg. Ecl. 10, 64*. (9) Crinem mutavit in hydros, *Ov. Met. 4, 800*. Mutant cum papillione figuram, *Id. 15, 374*. § In contraria mutare, *Id.* In formam alicujus, *Plaut.* (10) Fac ut te aliquod cum omni familiâ mutes, *Varr.* Neque se luna quicquam mutat, *Plaut.* (11) || Mutare montes, to pass by, *Lucr. 4, 461*. || Pinguis Phrygiæ Mygdonias opes Permutare velis cune Licinæ? *Hor. Od. 2, 12, 22*. h. e. crinem Licinæ Mygdoniis opibus. Utroque constructionis genere utuntur veteres poëtæ. *Vid. Hor. Epod. 9, 27*.

Mutor, ari. pass. *To be changed, &c.* || Civitate mutari, to be made a citizen of another city, *Cic. pro C. Balbo. 12*. *Vid. cæt in Muto*.

Muto, ōnis. m. *The privy member of a man*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 68*.

Mutuat, a, um. adj. *Well hung*, *Mart. 11, 54*. & in Priap.

* Mutuum, i. n. [*à mutio, quod & muttio scrib. five à mu, vel mut*] Proverbialiter dicimus, || Mutuum nullum emiseris, not a word, *Cornut.* Hoc est ne mu quidem vel mut facere. *Hinc Gallic. un mot*.

† Mutuarius, a, um. adj. *Interchangeable, one for another, reciprocal*. Mutuarias operas cum vicinis cambire, *Apul. Florid. p. 430*.

Mutuatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à mutuo*] *A borrowing*. Sine mutuacione & versurâ dissolvere, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 42*. § Non est hoc depositum, sed mutuatio, *Quint.*

|| Mutuatus, a, um. adj. *Borrowed; money hired, or taken, upon use*. Pecunia mutuatitia, *Gell. 21, 1*.

|| Mutuator, ōnis. m. *He that borroweth*, *Dig.*

Mutuatus, a, um. part. (1) *Having borrowed*, (2) *or having taken from some other*. (1) Maximas pecunias mutuati, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 60*. (2) A vins vintus nomen mutuata est, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 18*.

Mutuè. adv. *id. quod. mutuò*, *Cic. Offic. 5, 7*.

† Mutuans, tis part. [*tanquam à freq. mutuito*] *Desiring to borrow*. Mutuitanti credere, *Plaut. Merc. prol. 52*.

|| Mutuò, ita leg. *Turnb. ap. Gell. Vid. Mutito*.

† Mutuiter, pro mutuò, *Varr. ap. Men. 11, 30*.

Mutulus, i. m. qui & mutilus. [*qu. trabs mutila*] *A stay cut out of stone, or timber, in building, to bear up the summer, or other part: In masonry it is called a corbel; in timber work a bracket, or bragger*. Mutuli columnis impositi, *Col. 3, 5*. per parietem defixi, *Id. 8, 9*.

† Mutunum, i. n. sc. fascinum, quod & mutonium, & mutinuro, à mutone dict. *A filthy charm*, *Lucil.*

|| Mutunus, i. m. [*à mutone dict.*] (1) *A name of Priapus*. (2) *Also the privy member*. (1) Arn. Laet. & Aug. (2) Rubro, Priape, suribus minare mutuno, *Pœt. Phall. carm. 73*.

Mutuò. adv. *Together, mutually. one with another*, *Cic.* = Gratum est utrique nostrum, quod cupis, mutuò, mehercule; nam invicem desiderio vestri tenemur, *Plin. Epist. 4, 1, 2*. Me mutuò deligas, *Cic. Fam. 10, 9*.

† Mutuo, ære. act. *To borrow*, *Non. ex Cæcil.* Quod regem à finitimis potius mutuasset, *Val. Max. 3, 4, 2*. Sed leg. etiam mutuata esset,

Mutuo, ari. dep. *To borrow*. A Cælio mutuabimur, *Cic. Attic. 7, 3*. § Cræsus non mutuatus est alunde laudem, sed sibi ipsi peperit, *Id. Met. To borrow, or take, from another person, or thing*. Mutuemur hoc quoque verbum, dicatque tam æther Latinè, quàm dicitur ær, *Cic. N. D. 2, 36*. Subtilitatem ab academiâ mutuatur orator, *Id.* Ab amore temerarium mutuari consilium, *Liv. 30, 12*.

* Mutus, a, um. adj. [*ἀμῦτος, μῦδος, vel μῦτῆς, i. e. ἀφωνος, vel à sono, quem muti edunt, Varr.*] (1) *Mute, dumb, that cannot speak by nature, senseless*. (2) *Struck dumb, or speechless; mute*. (3) *Without words*. (4) *That cannot make an articulate sound*. (5) *Silent, still*. (1) Imago etiam muta à tanto scelere revocare debet, *Cic. Catil. 3, 5*. = Res inanimatæ atquæ mutæ, *Id. N. D. 1, 14*. (2) *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27*. Mutus metu, *Lucr. 1, 93*. (3) || Mutus aspectus, *the bare sight*, *Quint. 6, 1*. (4) Muta agna, *Her. Sat. 2, 3, 219*. Mutæ bestię, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 71*. (5) = Forum mutum, elinguem curiam, tacitum & fractum civitatem videbatis, *Cic. post red. in Sen. 3*. || Muta est hujus temporis accusatio, for all this time you accuse him of nothing, *Id. pro Flacc. 6*. Tempus mutum à literis, time silent as to writing, *Cic. Att. 8, 22*. || Spicula muta, silent arrows, not singing through the air, *Stat.* Mutæ artes, noi greatly famed, *Virg. Æn. 12, 396*. § Hæ quasi mutæ artes, &c. as it were silent arts, *Id.* (speaking of statuary and painting, in opposition to oratory.) || Mutæ literæ, consonants that cannot be pronounced without a vowel, so as to give any sound, *Fest.* Muti lapides, stones without any number inscribed; *Hyg.* || Muta exta. when they can gather no divination from the entrails, *Fest.* § Adjutoria.

Mutuum, i. n. [*à mutuus*] (1) *A loan, that which is borrowed*. (2) *An equal return*. (1) Mutuum dare, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 101*. Mutuo appendere aliquid, *Plin.* (2) || Mutuum mecum facit, he is but even with me, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 37*. Mutua sunt à me, I am of the same mind towards you, *Id. Perf. 5, 1, 14*.

Mutuus, a, um. adj. [*à Siculâ voce μῦτρον, Varr. vel à muto, ut à pascō pascuus; quia mutuum redditur eadem materiâ, sed mutatâ specie*] (1) *Lent, or borrowed*. (2) *Mutual, reciprocal, equal on both sides, one another*. (1) Miser sum, argentum nusquam invenio mutuum, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 52*. Nec mutuis nostris Verba refers, *Ov. § Mutua rogare sestertia, Mart. 6, 20*. Alicui dare pecuniam mutuam, *Cic.* Æris mutua summa, *Ov. Rem. 56*. Civitatibus mutuum frumentum dedit, *C. C. Agr. 2, 30*. (2) || Terrigenæ pereunt per mutua vulnera fratres, kill one another, *Ov. Met. 7, 141*. Mutuus affectus, *Juu. 15, 149*. amor, *Hor. Epod. 15, 10*. love equally returned. Mutuis animis amant. amantur, *Catull. 43, 20*. || Fax mutua, an equal flame of love, *Hor. Od. 3, 9, 13*. § Gaudia mutua, *Ov. Amor. 3, 6, 87*. dicta, certamina, vulnera, *Id. conviv. Virg. voluntas, Cic.* || Tradunt operas mutuas, they assist each other, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 37*. Pedes per mutua nexi, linked in each other, *Virg. Æn. 7, 66*.

M ante Y.

* Myagros, i. f. [*à μῦς & ἄγρος, quod prætervolantes muscas, ramulis implicitas, capiat, ut muscipula mures*] *An herb with a stalk like fenel, and leaves like madder; cameline*, *Plin. 27, 12*.

* Myax, æcis. m. [*ex μῦς, μῦδος ob obliq. similitudinem*] *A kind of shellfish, like the purple fish*, *Plin. 32, 9*.

* || Mycēmatias, æ. m. [*à μύκημα, Gr. mugitus*] *A kind of earthquake, with roaring and bellowing*, *Amm. Marc. 17, 7*.

* || Mycētiās, æ. m. [*à μυκάω, mugio, cum sub pedibus mugit solum, Virg.*] *An earthquake with a bellow, bellowing noise*, *Apul. p. 730*.

* || Mygale, es. f. [*ex μῦς, mus, & γάλην, muſtela; à similit. Lat. Mus araneus*] *A field-mouse, called a shrew*, *Veg. 3, 4*.

* || Myinda,

* || Myinda, æ. f. [ex μύω, Gr. conniveo] *The play called hood-man-blind, blind-bob, or blind-man-buff, Jun.*

* Mylæcus, i. m. [ex μύλη, mola, & οἶκος, domus] *A kind of worm breeding in mills, Plin. 29, 6.*

* Myōbarbum, i. n. [ἀ μύς, mus, & barba, Scal.] *A kind of cup which Bacchus hath pictured in his hand, Auson. Ep. 3, in lemmate.*

* Myocēdonos, i. f. [ex μύς, mus, & κλέινω, occido] *Herba ita dict. quod è longinquo odore mures necet. Aconite, vid. Plin. 27, 3.*

* Myōpāro, ōnis. [μυοπαρών, Gr. i. e. navicula piratarum, Non. cujus de etymo autem parum convenit inter doctos] *A kind of long light ship with oars, used often by pirates. Myoparone piratico capto, dux liberatur, Cic. Verr. 3. vid. & Val. Max. 2, 8, 5.*

* Myōphōnos, i. m. [ex μύς, mus, & φόνος, cædes] *An herb that killeth mice, Plin. 21, 9.*

* Myōsōta, æ. f. vel Myōsōtis, is. f. Plin. 27, 12. & Myōsōton, i. n. Id. 27, 4. [ex μύς, & ὤς, ὠτός, auris] *The herb mouse-ear, or blood-fringe.*

* Myrāpium, i. n. [ex μύρον, unguentum, & ἄπιον, pīrum] *A musk pear, Plin. 15, 15.*

* || Myrias, ādis. f. [ἀ μυριάς, Gr.] *Ten thousand, a myriad, Erasim.*

* Myrīca, æ. f. vel Myrīce, es. f. [μυρίκη, Gr.] *quam alii Tamaricen voc. A low shrub called tamarisk. Myricen & Italiā quam alii tamaricen vocant, Achaiā autem bryan silvestrem, Plin. 13, 21. Humiles myricæ, Virg. Ecl. 4, princ.*

* Myrīnus, i. m. [μύρινος, Gr.] *The male kind of the lamprey, Plin. 9, 23.*

* || Myriomorphos, i. f. [ex μυριάς, mille, & μορφή, forma] *Of a thousand shapes, Lex. ex Apul.*

* Myriōphyllon, i. n. [dict. à multitudine tenuium foliorum, sc. à μυριάς, mille, & φύλλον, folium] *The herb milfoil, or yarrow, Plin. 24, 16.*

* || Myristicus, a, um. adj. [ἀ μυρίζω, unguentis imbuo] (muscata five moschata, Offic.) *ob odoris suavitatem. ¶ Nux myristica, a nutmeg.*

* Myrmēcias, æ. m. gemma [ita dict. quod nigrae habet eminentias, μυρμηκίαις, i. e. verrucis similes] *A precious stone with little knots like warts, Plin. 37, 10.*

* Myrmēcion, ii. n. [sic dict. quod caput habeat formicæ simile quæ Gr. μύρμηξ] (1) *A kind of spider.* (2) *A sort of little wart.* (3) *¶ Also an ant bill.* (1) Plin. 29, 4. (2) Cels. 1, 5. c. ult. (3) *Μυρμηκία ἀγαθὴν, Pro Vid. Chiliad.*

* Myrmēcites, æ. m. *A stone having in it the figure of an ant, or pismire, Plin. 37, 11.*

* || Myrmēcōico, ōnis. m. [voc. ex formicæ & leonis nominibus composit.] *A little creature which preyeth upon ants and pismires, Aug.*

* || Myrmicē, [ἀ μύρμηξ, vel μύρμηξ, formica] *Pismire like. ¶ Myrmicē incedere, Catuli. 43. quod formicinum gradum movere dixit, Plaut. to go like a pismire, to creep softly along. ¶ Leg. & mimicē, quod rectius.*

* Myrmillo, ōnis. m. Suet. Vid. Mirmillo.

* Myrōbālānum, i. n. [ἀ μύρον, unguentum, & βάλανος, glans] *A fruit called by the apothecaries myrobalan, Ben, or a fruit of Ægypt, about the bigness of a filberd, of whose kernel is made an oil used in precious ointments, Plin. 12, 21.*

* || Myrobricharii, ōrum. m. pl. [ἀ μυροβριχαίς, unguento delibatus] *Those that anointed their heads and perfumed their hair, Plaut. Those that perfumed womens shoes, Turn. al. Malobathrii.*

* Myrōpōla, æ. m. [ex μύρον, unguentum, & πωλέω, vendo] *A seller of sweet oils, ointments, or perfumes, Plaut. Caf. 2, 3, 10.*

* Myrōpōlium, ii. n. *A place where oils are sold, a perfumer's shop, Plaut. Amph. 4, 1, 3.*

* Myrrha, æ. f. [ἀ μύρρα, Gr. מירר myrrha, quod à מור amarum esse] (1) *A sweet gum called myrrh, which dropeth from a tree of the same name.* (2) *Also a sweet potion to cure drunkenness.* (1) Madentes myrrhā comæ, Virg. Æn. 12, 100. (2) Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 51.

* Myrrhāpium, i. n. id. quod Myrapium, Cels. 4, 19.

* Myrrhātus, a, um. adj. ex part. Mingled with myrrh. Ora virūm myrrhata, Sil. 13, 478.

* Myrrheus, a, um. adj. Of the colour of myrrh, or perfumed with myrrh. Myrhea coma, Tib. 3, 4, 28. & Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22.

* Myrrhīnus, a, um. adj. Of myrrh, made of myrrh, scented with myrrh. Juv. 6, 155. Mart. 3, 26. & 13, 110.

* Myrrhis, is. vel idis. f. [à myrrha quam alii smyrnizam, alii myrrham vocant. Mock-chervil, an herb like hemlock. Some call it kex, or kexes, allsparsley, Plin. 24, 16.

* Myrrhītes, æ. m. [à colore myrrhæ] *A precious stone, having the colour of myrrh, and the smell of sweet ointment, Plin. 37, 10.*

* Myrsīneum, i. n. [ab odore myrsines, i. e. myrti] leg. murrhineum, vel myrrhinum, Wildfennel, Plin. 20, 23.

* Myrsīnītes, æ. m. [μυρσινίτης, Gr.] mellem colorem habens, myrti odorem. (1) *A precious stone.* (2) *Also an herb of the kind of spurge.* (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) *Herba ex genere tithymalli, foliis myrti acutis, & pungentibus, &c. Id. 20, 8.*

* || Myrta, æ. f. Cato & Varr. pro myrtus dixere. ¶ Scrib. & murta.

* Myrtaceus, a, um. adj. Belonging to myrtle. Myrtaceum folium, Cels. 7, 17.

* Myrtātum, i. n. Plin. 15, 29. Vid. Muratum.

* Myrtātus, a, um. adj. ¶ Myrtata ladana, sophisticated with myrtle, Plin. 12, 17.

* || Myrtēta, æ. f. *A myrtle grove, Prisc. ex Plaut. ¶ Myrtetum.*

* Myrtētus, i. n. *A myrtle grove, a number of myrtle trees. Littora myrtetis lætissima, Virg. Geor. 2, 112. conf. Cels. 2, 17.*

* Myrteus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of myrtle.* (2) *Made of myrtle.* (3) *Of the colour of myrtles.* (1) § Myrtea sylva, Virg. Æn. 6, 443. virga, Ov. Amor. 3, 1, 34. (2) Myrteum oleum, Plin. 13, 1. (3) Myrtea gausapila, Petron. Arb. 21.

* Myrtidānus, a, um. adj. Myrtidanum, sc. vinum. *A sort of made wine, Plin. 15, 29.*

* Myrtīnus, a, um. adj. Made of myrtle. Oleum myrtinum, Pin. 23, 4.

* Myrtītes, æ. m. sc. cōnos. Wine made with myrtleberries infused, Plin. 14, 6. & Col. 12, 37.

* Myrtōpētālūm, i. n. [ita dict. quod folia habet myrtinis similia, sc. à myrtus, & πῶταλον, folium] *An herb called also polygonaton, Plin. 27, 12.*

* Myrtum, i. n. *A myrtleberry. Cruenta myrta, Virg. Geor. 1, 306.*

* || Myrtuolus, a, um. adj. Like myrtle, or of the colour of myrtle, Scal. leg. myrteolus, Plin. 12, 13.

* Myrtus, i. f. [vel à μύρον, vel à μύρρα, ob odoris suavitatem] (1) *A myrtle tree.* (2) Mecon. *A myrtle garland.* (1) Gratissima myrtus Veneri, Virg. Ecl. 7, 62. (2) Nitidum caput impedire myrto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9.

* || Myrtus, ūs. f. idem, Scal. in Catull.

* Mys, yos. m. [à μύς, Gr. murus, ob similit unde etiam mus aquaticus] *A shellfish of the muscle kind, breeding a sort of small red pearl, Plin. 32, 11. & 9, 35.*

* Myscus, i. [ab eodem] *A kind of shellfish like a mouse, by some called a barbel, Plin. 32, 11.*

* Mysta, dic. & Mystes, æ. m. [μύστης, Gr. à μύω, claudio, initiati enim, qui Gr. μυσταί, quadriennium filebant] *A priest, he that is learned himself, or instructeth others, in the mysteries of religion. ¶ Lascivi mystæ, priests of Bacchus, Sen. Oedip. 431. Attici mystæ, Id. Herc. fur. 487. ¶ Insulatus mysta, a prelate, Sidon.*

* Mystagōgus, i. m. [μυσταγωγός, Gr. ex μύστος, mysta, & ἀγωγός, inductor] *He that sheweth strangers the rarities of a temple, Cic. Verr. 2.*

* || Mysteriarches, æ. m. [qui τῶν μυστηρίων ἀρχαί, sc. qui mysteriis præest] *A chiefpriest, the orderer of holy rites, a prelate, Prud. Peristeph. 2, 350.*

* Mysterium, ii. n. [μυστήριον, Gr. Lat. Arcanum, à μύω, claudio, alludit Hebr. -סוד mis-ter, i. e. absconditio, five res abscondita. Aven.] (1) *A mystery, or secret, in religion and holy rites, whereunto the common sort might not come.* (2) *Any great secret.* (1) Tacitum tanquam mysterium tenere aliquid, Cic. de Orat. 3, 17. vid. Exercit. Casaub. contra Baron. & Scal. ad illud Tibulli, 3, 5, 7. (2) Epistolæ nostræ tantum habent mysteriorum, Cic. Att. 4, 18. ¶ Romana mysteria, the sacred rites of Bona dea, Id. Absol. Mysteria, the rites of Ceres, Proserpine, &c. Id.

* Mysticus, a, um. adj. Mystical, mysterious and hidden. Mystica sacra, Ov. Epist. 2, 42. Vitis mystica, Tibull. 3, 6, 1. hostia, Id. 1, 10, 28.

* Mystrum, i. n. [à μύς, i. e. conchylium; μυστρον, ligula, Ghaff.] *A kind of measure, the fourth part of a cyathus, about a spoonful.*

* || Mystus, i. m. pro myscus [ab eodem] *A kind of fish called a sea-mouse, Cal. ex Plin. corr. pro myscus.*

* || Mythistōria, æ. f. [ex μύθος, fabula, & ἱστορία, historia] *A history mixed with fictions and fabulous stories. Vopisc. ¶ Historia fabula referta.*

* Mytilus, i. m. ut aliqui scribunt. [qu. ex μύς per dim.] scrib. & mutulus & mytilus. *A shellfish, a limpin, Mart. 3, 59.*

* Myxa, æ. f. [prop. mucus, à μύξω, mungo] *Myxa prunorum species ex quibus in Ægypto & vna fiunt, ob mucosum lentorem ita dict. (1) A kind of prunes, or plums, like damascenes. (2) The wick of a candle, or lamp. (1) Plin. 13, 5. It. 13, 28. (2) Cum tot geram myxas una lucerna vocor, Mart. 14, 41. ubi al. myxos & interpret. prominentem partem lucernæ, cui inscul- tur ellychnium.*

* Myxon, i. n. [μύξων, Gr. qu. mucosus, Gaza vertit muco] *A fish of the mullet kind. Fel banchi, quem quidam myxona vocant, Plin. 32, 7. vid. & 35, 12.*

N n Roman, N n Italick; both which, as all the other letters, are frequently used in most of the modern languages of Europe; especially in such as descend from the Latin. The English indeed, besides these, have a black character somewhat like the German, in which this letter is thus expressed, *nn*; but of no great antiquity, and seldom used but in printing statutes and proclamations; for our Saxon ancestors used a letter very little differing from the Roman. The Hebrew tongue hath a double form of this letter; the one initial and medial נ, the other final ן, which might be the cause of calling it ןן, which is expressive of both forms; in analogy to םם, which probably was so called from the same cause. Indeed there is a great show of reason why it should be called ןן from the signification of the word,

word, which is a *child*, as being the undoubted daughter of the mother *N*. The Greeks, in taking these two letters from them, seem to have had regard to both these reasons, discarding the finals in both, as having no occasion for them in their tongue; and yet, to show their near relation, gave them an articulation, calling the latter *Nū*, as they did the former *Mū*. Nor are these two liquids nearer in name, than they are in their figure, sound, and mutual offices in Greek and Latin. With respect to their figure, they differ just so much and no more, both in the capital and small form, as they do in their sound; *M* *m* being a fuller sound, and having one line more than *N* *n* in the smaller sound, without any other difference. Their nearness in sound is more remarkable because made by distinct organs, the former being a labial, the latter a dental; which is caused by their equally touching the palate. Nor is their reciprocal use in languages less obvious: the plural termination *ων* in Hebrew, in the Chaldee dialect is *ן*; as on the contrary, the terminations *ον* and *ων* in Greek, are *um* in Latin; as *ὠν οὖον*; *κεινὸν cœnum*; *βραχίον brachium*: *ων* and *ην*, the terminations of the accus. sing. of the second declension of the Greeks, *am* in the first declension of the Latins; as *μῦσαν, Ἰχθύν, μυσάν, σχολάν*. In Latin derivatives from the Greek, as *v* is sometimes changed into *m*, as in *νέω, mco*; so on the contrary *μ* into *n*, as in *μειδέω, nideo*: and as before the first rank of the mutes, and their sister labial *m*, *n* is changed into *m* for the better sound, as in *imbellis, impius, immodicus*; so on the contrary, in the second and third order, *m* is converted into *n* before *c, q, d, t*; as in *anceps, nunquis, quendam, tantum*: which also is done before *f* and *b*, as in *anfractus, anhelus*. The change of this letter into her other sister liquids *l* and *r*, before another *l* and *r*, as in *illudo, irrideo*, is common, as being only made for the better sound in pure Latin words; but the same is also done in Latin derivatives from the Greek tongue, as in *ne* from *νή*, *lymphæ* from *λύμψη* (whence our Master *Priscian* accounts for the use of the Latin numeral *L*, instead of *N* the Greek numeral for 50. *The most antient Greeks, saith he, used L for N, which we still herein retain*) in *mora*, from *μονή*, in *crisso*, from *κρίσω*. As *γ*, before *κ, γ, χ*, is in Greek sounded like *n*, so in Latin words derived from such, *n* is substituted for *γ*; as *ancora, angelus, Anchises*, for *ἀγκυρα, ἄγγελος, Ἀχιλλεύς*, though the more ancient Latins, in particular *Accius*, as *Varro* acquaints us, retained *g*, writing *aggulus, aggens, agguilla, iggerunt*; and this not only in derivatives from Greek, but perhaps in some of their own words. In many Latin words from Greek families, *n* is inserted, especially before mutes of the second and third order, as in *mingo, lingo, jungo, scando, frango*, from *μυγῶ, λιγῶ, ζυγῶ, κραδῶ, ἐρωγῶ*, the second future tense of *μυγέω, λιγέω, ζεύω, κλάω, ἔρρω*, which epenthetical custom is worthy to be noted, as by means thereof from verbs barytones the Latins naturalized many Greek words. But this inserted *n* disappears often in their derivatives, as in *midurio, ligurio, jugum, conjux, fragor, fragilis*; as also before *gn*, as *ignarus, ignavus, cognosco*, and others. Besides the letters already mentioned, *n* admits after *itself, s* and *x* (a compound of *s*, and the second order of the mutes) as *annus, ansa, anxius*; and in composition *j* and *v*, as *conjicio, convoco*. In writing some Latin proper names, where *ns* concur either in the middle or end of words, the Greeks, to soften the sound, leave out *n*, as *Ὅρτῆσις, Κλήμης, Πύδης*, for *Hortensius, Clemens, Pudens*. This letter is often omitted by the Latins, when they enfranchise Greek words ending in *ων*; as *Leo, Draco*, for *Λέων, Δράκων*: but contrarywise, to Latin words ending in *o*, the Greeks add *n*, writing *Κάτων, Νέρων*, for *Cato, Nero*. In some inscriptions of the middle age, and transcripts of that time from elder originals, we find this letter inserted in the long syllables of many words; as *Atlans, gigans, elephants*: which perhaps may have happened through the ignorance of the transcribers, mistakeing a mark set over such syllables by some of the ancient writers only to show their quantity, for the letter *n*. I should have thought they might have affected to put this letter in the direct case of such words, because they found it in the oblique cases, had not such words as *formosus* and *thensaurus* checked that opinion. In the notes of the ancients, *N* is read *Nec, nepos, non, num, Nonius, noster, nomisma, nisi, nummorum, numerator*; *NAV. Naves, navibus, navicula*; *NC. Nunc*; *N.C. Non certè, vel Nero Cæsar, vel Nero Claudius*; *NC. SN. CO. S.D.E. Notis civibus senatus consulti suffragium datum est*; *N. C. N. P. Non clam, nec precariò*; *N.C.C. Non calumniæ causâ*; *NBL. Nobilis*; *N.L. Non liquet*; *NO. Nobis*; *N.P. Netarius publicus*.

N Æ

N.

N in fine vocis pro ne interrog. *Pyrrhin' connubia servas? Virg. Æn. 3, 319. & alibi.*

Nābis, is. f. vocab. *Æthiopicum, Æthiopes* sic vocant camelopardalin. *A beast of Æthiopia, the giraffa.* It hath a neck like a horse, legs and feet like a cow, a head like a camel, of a red colour spotted with white, *vid. Plin. 8, 18.*

† *Nabla*, æ. f. *vel Nablum*, i. n. unde in abl. pl. *nab'is, Vul. interp. [à נבל Chald. נבל]* *A psaltery. Vide*

† *Nablium*, ii. n. *A psaltery. Duplici genialia nabia palmâ Verrere, Ov. de Art. Am. 3, 327. potiùs leg. naulia.*

* † *Naccæ*, ærum. m. pl. *vel, ut al. nattæ, Fest. Pellis lanata, vānn, Gl. Fullers of cloth, † Fullone..*

* † *Nacta*, æ. m. *Perf. (ubi rectius leg. natta) scrib. & nacca. A sordid felicitas of a nasty trade, such as fullers, feltmakers, &c. Vid. Natta.*

Nactus, a, um. part. [*à nanciscor*] (1) *Having found, or lighted upon.* (2) *Having gotten, or obtained.* (3) *Pass. Gotten, obtained.* (1) *Nacta gravem vino Cinyram malè sedula nutrix, Ov. Met. 10, 438.* (2) *Nacta locum tempusque, Id. Met. 14, 372.* (3) † *Nactâ libertate, Apul. Met. 7, p. 219. Eâ occasione nactâ, Flygin. fab. 28.*

* *Næ*, adv. affirmandi. [*ex Gr. ναί*] *Veryly, really, on my word. Næ, illi vehementer errant, Æc. Catil. 2, 3.*

N A M

* *Nænia*, æ. f. *re. nenia, quod vid.*
Næviānum pirum, a sort of pear, Cels. 2, 24.
 † *Nævulus*, i. m. dim. [*à seq.*] *A little excrecence, a little natural blemish. Venustiores nævuli, Gell. 12, 1.*

Nævus, i. m. [*φανός πορώπης, Gloss. i. e. lens faciei: vel pot. à natu, qu. natus, vel à geno, qu. gnævus. Gnævus corporis insigne, & prænomen à generando dicta esse, & ea ipsa ex Gr. γένεσις, Fest.*] (1) *A natural mark, spot, or excrecence, in the body.* (2) *A blemish, a fault.* (3) *A knot in wood.* (1) *Nævus in articulo pueri, Cic. N. D. 1, 28. Est macula corporis nævus, Ibid. (2) Nullus in egregio corpore nævus erit, Ov. Trist. 5, 13, 14. (3) Sen.*

* *NAM*, conj. causalis [*ex μὲν, Dor. μὰν, per inversionem nam, Becm.*] (1) *For, in giving a reason, put generally in the first place.* (2) *But, sometimes in the second or third, place.* (3) *For, as for.* (4) *An elegant particle in asking.* (5) *For etenim, or siquidem, seeing that.* (6) *It is also used in transitions.* (7) *Also of affirming with vehemency.* (1) *Passerum plūs ilia oculis suis amabat, nam mellitus, &c. Catull. 3, 6.* (2) *Milite nam tuo, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 9.* (3) *Siccis omnia nam dura proposuit, Id. Od. 1, 18, 3.* (4) *Nam subitæ matrem certam fecere ruinæ — Nam pater Amphion, ferro per pectus adactò, Finiêrat, &c. Ov. Met. 6, 263, &c.* (5) *Nam quosque? Plaut. Nam quid ita? Ter. (c) Hor. Carm. 3, 11. initio, Id. Epod. 6, 5.* (6) † *Nam is postquam excessit ex ephebis, nōw be, &c. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 24. Nam herus me post-*

N A M

quam rus misit, now since, Plaut. (7) Nam herclè inquit Minutius, me quoque Petilius — rogavit, nay truly be desired me too, &c. Cic.

* *Namque*, conj. causalis [*ex nam & que enclit.*] (1) *For, generally in the first, but sometimes in the second place.* (2) *For, as for.* (3) *It is used in interrogative transitions.* (4) *Pro siquidem.* (1) *Namque ferunt, &c. Prop. 1, 20, 17. Cynthia namque, &c. Id. 4, 7, 3. Victos namque se fatebantur, Liv. (2) Nutricem affata Sichæi, Namque suam, &c. Virg. Æn. 4, 632. (3) Namque illud quare, Scævola, negasti te fuisse laturum? Cic. de Orat. 1, 16. (4) *Vid. Nep. Milt. 8.**

* † *Nāna*, æ. f. [*à nanus*] *A woman dwarfs, Lampr.*

† *Nancio*, is, ivi, ire. act. ap. vett. in usu. *Si nanciam populi desiderium, Prisc. ex Graccho.* † *Pro nuncior, dep.*

Nanciscor, i. nactus sum. dep. [*ab ant. nancio, Prisc. ut ab apio, apiscor*] *In bonum & malam partem accipitur.* (1) *To light upon, to find, to meet with.* (2) *To come by, attain, get, catch.* (1) *Ni nactus Venerem essem, hanc Junonem dicerem, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 29. Nacti te sumus otiosum, Id. § Nancisci causam idoneam, Nep. Thom. 6. (2) Nanciscitur pretium nomenque poetæ, Hor. A. P. 299. § Nacta est sibi putorem tellus ex imbris, Lucr. 2, 871.*

‡ *Nancitor, pro nancitur, i. e. nanciscitur, Fest.*

* *Nans*, tis. part. [*à no*] (1) *Swimming.* (2) *Rolling, flowing.* (1) *Nantes in gurgite vasto, Virg.*

Virg. Aen. 1, 122. (2) *Undæ nantes, Catull. 62, 275. conf. Sil. 14, 550.*

Nanctus pro nactus, Liv. 27, 28. & f. 7. § 12. de interdictis, relegat, &c.

* *Nānus, i. mī. [νᾶνος, Gr.] quo nomine Gr. pumiliones appellant. (1) A dwarf. (2) || A little horse, or mule. (1) *Prepr. 4, 9, 15. X Nanum cuiusdam Atlanta vocamus, Juv. 8, 32. (2) Binis rheda rapit citata vocamus, Gell. 19, 13. ex Helvio Cinnā. ¶ Nanus barbat, A kind of vessel, or cup, Varr.**

* *Nāpe, es. f. [ἀ νᾶπν, Gr. saltus] Forrester, ranger, a dog's name, Ov. Met. 3, 214.*

* *Naptha, æ. f. [νᾶφθα, Gr. a Chald. נַפְתָּה quod à ἵππῳ stillare, profluit enim bituminis modo] A kind of marly, or chalky, clay, or slime, whereunto if fire be set, it burneth so vehemently that water cannot quench it; a stuff like brimstone, liquid petrol. *Vid. Plin. 2, 105. & 35, 15.**

* || *Naphthas, æ. n. seu pot. indecl. genus olei cedro simile, Prob. ex Sallust. Hist. 4.*

* *Naphthe, es. f. id. quod naptha, Plin. 35, 15.*

* *Nāpīna, æ. f. The bed wherein naphew, or turnep, is sown, Col. 11, 2.*

* *Nāpus, i. m. [ἀ simil. rapi, qu. rapus! nam & utriusque semen in alterum vicissim mutatur, Plin.] Turnep, or naphew; naphew gentle, or long rapus. Napus devexam terram amat, Col. 2, 10.*

* *Narcissinus, a, um. adj. Of daffodil. Narcissinum oleum, Plin. 2, 19. unguentum, Id.*

* *Narcissites, æ. m. [ἀ Narcissi colore] A precious stone of the colour of daffodil, resembling the veins of ivy, Plin. 37, 11.*

* *Narcissus, i. m. [ἀ torpore, Gr. νᾶρξιν, quem adfert, Plin.] Daffodil. Croceum pro corpore florem Inveniunt, foliis medium cingentibus albis, Ov. de Narcisso. Narcissi duo genera in usu medici recipiunt, unum purpureo flore, & herbaceum, Plin. 21, 19. *vid. & eundem 31, 1. Purpureus Narcissus, Virg. Ecl. 5, 28.**

* *Nardinus, a, um. adj. (1) Made of spike-nard. (2) or smelling like it. (1) Unguentum nardinum, Plin. 13, 1. (2) Ab odore, myraria, laurea nardina, Id. 15, 15.*

* *Nardum, i. n. & Nardus, i. f. [νᾶρδον, Gr. ab Hebr. נֶרְד] (1) Nard, the shrub in India, elsewhere the herb bearing spike-nard, and precious leaves. (2) Another sort growing near Ganges, of a poisonous smell. (3) The ointment made of it. (1) Plin. 12, 12. (2) Id. ubi suprà. (3) Nardum Syriacum, Gallicum, Creticum, rusticum, Id. 12, 12. Illius puro distillent tempora nardo, Tibull. 2, 2, 7. Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 17. Achæmenia nardus, Id. Epod. 13, 13. ¶ Quare annon nardus de frutice solo, nardum de unguento solo propriè dicatur.*

* *Nardus, i. f. An unguent made of nard, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 16.*

† *Nārīca, æ. f. rectius narita, quod vid.*

NARIS, is. f. [ῥίς, unde per Metath. ῥίγες, nares, Canin. à naritate five gnaritate, Fest. quod per eas odorum gnari reddimur, unde & olfacere pro cognoscere, Isid. rect. ab Hebr. נֶרְד נָרִיס] (1) The nostril, the holes of the nose. (2) Synecd. The nose. (3) Meton. Judgement. (4) Bantering, scoffing. (1) Inque cavā nullus flet tibi nare pilus, Ov. A. Am. 1, 523. Rectè fursum sunt nares, quod odor omnis ad supera fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. (2) Balbā de nare locutus, snuffling through the nose, Pers. 1, 33. Spicamina naris, Luc. 2, 183. Foramina narium, Plin. 7, 2. (3) Emunctæ naris Lucilius, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 8. ¶ Naria emunctæ senex, of a clear shrewd judgement, Phædr. 3, 3, 14. (4) Minus aptus acutis Naribus hominibus, not able to bear their severe jeers, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 30. Nimis uncis Naribus indulges, you allow yourself too much in ridiculing every thing, Pers. 1, 41.

* *Nārīta, æ. f. Vid. Nerita.*

Narrābilis, e. adj. That can be told, or declared. Lingua, sile; non est ultra narrabile quidquam, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 2, 61.

Narrandus, a, um. part. To be told, or related.

De origine regni ejus pauca narranda sunt, Just. 17, 3.

Narrans, tis. part. Telling, recounting. Audiam te Iberum narrantem loca, Catull. 9, 7. conf. Sil. 8, 138.

Narratio, ōnis. f. verb. [ἀ narro] (1) A narration, account, or story, of a thing. (2) The narration, that part of an oration wherein an account is given of matter of fact. (1) Narratio verisimilis sit, aperta, brevis, Cic. de Orat. 2, 19. (2) Narratio obscura totam occæcat orationem, Id. de Orat. 2, 82.

Narratiuncula, æ. f. dim. A little story, a short narration. Narratiunculæ à poetis celebratæ, Quint. 1, 9.

Narrator, ōris. m. verb. A teller, or reporter. Imitatores & narratores faceti, Cic. de Or. 2, 54.

Narrāturus, a, um. part. About to tell, or recount. Verbaque dilectæ fert narraturus Hetruscæ, Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 207.

Narrātus, a, um. part. [ἀ narror] Told, reported. Narrata res, Phædr. 4, 24, 31.

Narrātus, ūs. m. verb. The telling of a story. Veniet narratibus hora Tempestita meis, Ov. Met. 5, 499.

Narro, āre. act. ant. gnaro [a gnarus, quod vult Velius notum five narum facio, Scal. gnarrat, narrat. διμνῆται, Vett. Gl. gnarruisse narrāsse, Fest.] (1) To tell, relate, give account of, report, recount. (2) Cum correptione, contemp-tione, admiratione, rei impossibilis, falsæ, frivolæ, miræ. (3) To make the narration in an oration. (4) To declare, affirm, or tell plain. (1) § Siculi poetæ narrabo interitum, Hor. A. P. 463. = Bellerophonī Maturare necem refert; narrat penè datum Pelea Tartaro, Id. Od. 3, 7, 17. ¶ Prov. Surdo narrare fabulam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 10. asello, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 199. to speak to one that doth not mind. Narrat de Corneli amore, Catull. 65, 35. arator de tauris, Propert. 2, 1, 43. (2) Quid, malum! bone vir, mihi narras? Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 18. P. Non opinor, Dave. D. Opinor, narras? non rectè accipis; certa res est, Id. Andr. 2, 2, 28. ¶ CH. Nihil nimis bibi. SI. Nihil nimis narras, horu? nothing quotha! Id. Heaut. 3, 2, 9. Quas tu mulieres mihi nar-ras? ubi musca nulla femina est in ædibus? Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 29. (3) Ut dilucidè probabili-terque narremus, Cic. (4) Quid epistola ista narrat? Plaut. Narro tibi planè, relegatus mihi videor, &c. Cic. X Dicimus, qu. volumus, lo-quimur invicem, narramus, quod ignoratur, Front. Sed hoc non esse perpetuum exempla adducta docent.

Narror, āri. pass. To be reported, related, told, &c. Aqua accendere lignum narratur, Ov. Met. 15, 311. Narratur & prisci Catonis Sæpe mero caluisse virtus, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 11.

* *Narthecia, æ. f. [dict. narthecia per-dim. à narthex, à fruticis humilitate] Narthecia ab al. ferulago appellatur. A kind of fennel growing al-ways low, Plin. 13, 22.*

* *Narthecium, ii. n. [ναρθήκιον, Gr. i. e. vasculum medicamentarium, ita dict. quod nar-thecis lignum, medullā exemptā, cavum erat (hinc Hesiod. ἐν κοίλῳ νάρθηκι) & ideo ad me-dicamenta aservanda accommodatissimum. Hinc Rabb. נָרְדִּין vigina] A box, or place, to keep me-dicines in. Doloris medicamenta tanquam de narthecio promere, Cic. de Fin. 2, 7.*

* *Narthex, ecis. m. [νάρθηξ, Gr. ferula, stirps quædam, A sort of tree like fennel giant, Plin. 13, 22.*

Nāsāmōnites, æ. m. [ἀ Nasamonibus pop. Libyæ, in orā Syrtis] A stone of a bloody colour with little black veins, Plin. 37, 10.

* *Nascens, tis. part. [ἀ nascor] (1) Being in its birth, coming into the world. (2) Spring-ing, growing, in vegetables. (3) Met. Rising, increas-ing; begining to rise, or grow. (1) Nas-centibus insinuetur natura animai, Lucr. 1, 114. ¶ Nascentem placido lumine videre, to favour one's birth with a benign aspect, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 2. (2) Humi nascencia fraga, Virg. Ecl. 3, 92. Nascens uvæ, Ov. de Nuce, 27. (3) X Athe-nis non nascentibus, sed jam adultis, fuit The-mistocles, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 7. Troja nascens,*

*Virg. Aen. 10, 75. ¶ Omne malum nascens facillè opprimitur, in the bud, Cic. ¶ Tempora nascentia, the begining of the year, Ov. Fast. 1, 167. Nascentes lunæ implent conchyliæ, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 30. Nascens laus, blooming reputation, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Favonius nascens, rising, Id. * Nascencia, æ. f. Birth, the time of one's birth, Vitruv. 9, 7.*

* *Nascitūrus, a, um. part. About to come to life. Ubi nascituri regis signum inveneris, Pall. 7. tit. 7.*

* *NASCOR, i. nātus sum. ant. gnascor, gnatus. [ἀ γενᾶω γενᾶσθαι, ut ἀ γινώσκω, nosco, notus] (1) To be born. (2) To be born, or framed by nature. (3) To spring, or grow. (4) Met. To arise, or proceed, from; to be produced; to begin, or take begining; to rise as stars, to rise up in beighr.*

(1) Hanc Athenis esse natam, Plaut. X Nati Carthagini, sed oriundi Syracusis, Liv. 24, 6. ¶ § Summo genere natus est, of a very good fa-mily, Id. Per scelera natus est, Sen. Qui nas-centur ab illis, Virg. Aen. 3, 98. Fuerat de pellice natus, Ov. Metam. 2, 469. Ex me at-que ex hac natus es, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 7. ¶ A-ves omnes in pedes nascuntur, come forth with feet foremost, Plin. Annos nata est sedecim, she is sixteen years old, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20. Annos sexaginta natus es, aut plūs eo, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 10. Cum annos ad quinquaginta natus esset, Cic. (2) ¶ Is qui ita natus est, & ita consuevit, such by nature and custom, Cic. Ita nati sumus, ut & blandiri, &c. possimus, Id. § Nos nume-rus sumus, & fruges consumere nati, Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 27. Non solum suis commodis natum se arbitrabatur, Cic. Qui cum ejusmodi virtutibus natus sit, Plaut. ¶ Cum abl. Ego sum animo leni natus, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 29. ¶ Cum præp. cum. Cum istius modi virtutibus, operisque na-tus qui sit; Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 13. ¶ Sine. Vitiis nemo sine nascitur, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 68. ¶ Cum præp. ad. Ad societatem nati sumus, Cic. de Fin. 4, 2. Reperiebam hunc ad istius flagitiosas libidines natum atque aptum fuisse, Id. Verr. 2, 54. Ego profectò ingenio egregiè ad miseras natus sum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 12. (3) ¶ Ab his plūs aliquantò ablatum esse, quàm na-tum sit, that they were obliged to give more corn than their crop, Cic. Alni nascuntur paludibus, Virg. Geor. 2, 111. Nascuntur seorsus odores, Lucr. 4, 497. Nascuntur leves per digitos plu-mæ, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 12. Ardua palma nasci-tur, Virg. Geor. 2, 68. ¶ Nascitur plumbum al-bum, there are mines of it, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12. ¶ Fluminibus salices nascuntur, Virg. Geor. 2, 110. Plantis eduræ coryli nascuntur, grow from, Ibid. 65. (4) Facinus apud nos natum est novum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 10. Pestis homini ab homine nascitur, Cic. Offic. 2, 5. ¶ = Ex quo hæc omnia nata & profecta sunt, have proceeded, Id. = Oritur ex se & suā sponte nascitur amor, Id. de Fin. 2, 78. Culpā meā civile bellum esse na-tum, Id. ¶ Maxima de nihilo nascitur historia, groweth from nothing, Prop. 2, 1, 16. Ut mihi nascatur epistolæ argumentum, that matter may arise to, Cic. Ita nascetur exordium, Id. Mag-nus ab integro seclōrum nascitur ordo, Virg. Ecl. 4, 5. ¶ Et qui nascuntur ab illis, and the suc-ceeding days, Id. Aen. 3, 98. Unde Auster nas-citur, whence it bloweth, Id. Geor. 3, 279. Si-ris ardor nascitur, riseth, Id. Aen. 10, 275. = Nascere præque diem veniens æge, Lucifer, alnum, Id. Ecl. 8, 17. Ab eo flumine pari ac-clivitate collis nascebatur, rose up from the river's side with the like ascent, Cæs. B. G. 2, 18.

* *Nāsīterna, æ. f. al. leg. nassiterna [qu. nasos ternos, i. e. tres anfas, haberet] A vessel with three handles and a wide mouth. Equis huc affert nassiternam cum aquâ? Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 28. Vid. Nasus, n. 3.*

* || *Nāsīternātus, a, um. adj. ex part. Carrying a waterpot to fetch water in, Caleph. ap. Non.*

Nassa, æ. f. [qu. νᾶσσα, à νᾶω, no, nato; unde anas νᾶσσα dic. & insula νᾶσος, quod aquis utraque innatet; al. à νᾶω seduxit, quod deci-piat pisces] (1) A weel, or bow net; a net made of twigs, with a bait put into it, to catch fish. (2) A

(2) *A net, a snare.* (1) Piscator texens de vimine nassam, *Sil.* 3, 47. ubi eleganter descripsit. (2) Ex hac nassa exlic constitui, *Cic. Att.* 15, 20. ubi leg. & naxa.

Nasturtium, ii. n. [*qu. nasturtium, quod nasum terqueat, Varr.*] The herb called cresses, or nose smart. Adhibent ad panem nil præter nasturtium Persæ, *Cic. Tus.* 5, 34. ¶ || Nasturtium aquaticum, *water-cresses, Offic.*

* Nāsum, i. n. *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 6, 41. & *Curt.* 1, 2. sagax nasum, *id. quod*

* Nāsus, i. m. [*à nando, per quem scil. humor nata ac fluit; ut pñ à pñw, al. à vāos, fluo, qu. vāos propter fluorem mucci*] (1) *A nose.* (2) Meton. *Sly jeering, mockery, a vein of gibing and scoffing.* (3) *Anger, wrath.* (4) *A handle, or ear of a cup.* (1) Pituita mala nasi, *Catull.* 21, 17. Sagax nasum habet, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 17. (2) § Suspendere omnia naso, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 64. Nasus Atticus, *Sen. Suas.* 1. Nasutus si: usque licet, sis denique nasus, *Mart.* 13, 2. Non cuique datum est habere nasum, *Id.* 1, 42. (3) Fumans nasus usi, *Id.* 6, 64. Lucilius primus condidit styli nasum, *Plin.* 1, princ. (4) Succabis calicem nasorum quatuor, *Juv.* 5, 47. ab *luc. notione* & nasiternā.

* Nāsūtē, adv. *With scornfull mockery.* § Nasūtē scripta distringere, *Pbadr.* 4, 6, 1.

* || Nāsūtulus, a, um, adj. *Sbrowd, witty, Lex. ex Apul.*

* Nāsūtus, a, um, adj. [*qu. nasutus, à nasus*] or, comp. isinus, sup. (1) *One that hath a great nose.* (2) *Very censorious, or jeering.* (1) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 93. *Ud. Nasus, n. 2.* (2) = Nil nasutus hāc, maligniusque, *Mart.* 2, 54. § Homo nasutissimus, *Sen. Suas.* 7.

* Nāra, æ. f. [*à natus*] *A daughter.* Maxima natarum Priami, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 658.

* || Nātābūlum, i. n. *A swimming place.* Gratiissima sanis Natabuia, *Apul. Florid.* 16, p. 797.

* || Nātāle, is. n. *A place of birth, Litt. ex Plin.*

* Nātāles, ium. pl. m. (1) *The flock, lineage, or family, whereof one cometh; the original, or beginning; parentage, descent, or extraction.* (2) *A birth-day.* (1) Mulier natalibus clara, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 18. ¶ Natalibus reſtituti, ap. *Plin. jun. & JCC.* of those who not only themselves, or their ancestors, have been slaves, but also plebeians, when they were made patricians, or ennobled, as intimating thereby that all men were originally free, and upon a level. (2) Brutorum & Cæsā natalibus, *Juv.* 5, 37. ¶ Ter quinque natalibus actis, being fifteen years old, *Ov. Met.* 2, 497. ¶ Periti natalium, the skillfull in nativities, astrologers, *Sen.*

* Nātālis, e. adj. (1) *Belonging to a man's birth, or nativity.* (2) *Born in, a native.* (3) *Produced, or growing.* (4) *From the beginning, natural.* (1) Natalis dies, *Nep. Tim.* 5. ¶ Natalis hora, the hour of one's nativity, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 19. astrum, the ascendant of one's nativity, *Id. Epist.* 2, 2, 187. Natalis deus, the Genius, *Tibull.* 4, 5, 19. Natalis Juno, invoked by women on their birthday, *Id.* 4, 6, 1. (2) Pueri natales diversarum gentium, *Plin.* (3) In auro non nisi excellentissimo natalis, *Id.* (4) = Natali & ingenitā sterilitate labrantes, *Col.* 3, 7, 2. Natalem suum celebrare, *Val. Max.* 1, 5, 7.

* Nātālis, is. m. (1) *One's birthday, the day of one's nativity.* (2) It is said also of inanimate things. (1) Natali meo, *Cic. Att.* 7, 5. Meus est natalis, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 76. (2) ¶ Natali urbis 634, the 634th year from the foundation thereof, *Plin.*

* Nātālītia, ōrum. n. pl. (1) *A calculating of nativities.* (2) *A birthday feast.* (1) Qui Chalæorum natalitia defendunt, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 42. (2) Dat natalitia in hortis, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 6.

* || Nātālītium, ii. n. *A present, or gift, sent to one on the day of his birth, Censorin.*

* Nātālītius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, one's nativity, or birthday.* ¶ Sydera natalitia, ruling at one's birth, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 43. Natalitia sardonix, worn, or presented to one, on one's birthday, *Pers.* 1, 16. Natalitius dies,

Mart. 7, 38, 12. Lardum natalitium, *Juv.* 11, 84.

* Nātans, tis. part. (1) *Swimming.* (2) *Swimming, as sleepy and dying eyes.* (3) *Waving, moving like waves.* (4) *Keeping on the top, spreading on the superficies.* (1) Natantis pectora tangebam, *Ov. Met.* 8, 605. ¶ Mutæ nantes Squamigerum pecudes, *fish, Lucr.* 2, 342. Genus omne natantum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 541. ¶ Natantis trabis impetus, of a vessel under sail, *Catull.* 4, 3. (2) Natantia lumina solvit, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 856. Moriens oculis: sub nocte natantibus atrā, *Ov. Met.* 5, 71. (3) Segetes altæ campique natantes Lenibus horrescunt flabris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 198. (4) Primā parte terræ natantibus radicibus, *Col.*

* † Nātātīle, is. n. *A hollow place by the water-side for ducks, fish, &c.* Natatilia sunt excavata anatum stabula, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. leg. & navalia.

* || Nātātīlis, e. adj. *That swimeth, or can swim, Prud. Rom.* 332.

* Nātatio, ōnis. f. *A swimming.* Natationes atque cursus, *Cic. de Sen.* 16. Si æstas est, frigidis natationibus utendum, *Cels.* 3, 24. In omni tussi utilis est natatio, *Id.* 4, 4.

* Nātator, ōris. m. verb. *A swimmer.* Pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 122.

* || Nātātōria, æ. f. *A swimming place, a fish-pool, Sidon. Epist.* 2, 2.

* Nātātūrus, a, um, part. *About to swim.* Triste nataturo nec querar esse fretum, *Ov. Epist.* 18, 212.

* Nātātus, a, um, part. *Swum away.* Atque amnes quærent armenta natatos, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 704.

* Nātātus, ūs. m. verb. [*à nato*] *A swimming, Pallad.* 1, 17.

Nātes, is. *Hor. & pl. Nates, ium. f. A buttock, a haunch.* Diffisā nate pepedit, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 46. Aridæ nates, *Id. Ep.* 8, 5.

* || Nātīnatio, ōnis. f. *A trading, Fest. † Negotiatio.*

* || Nātīnātōres, um. m. pl. *seditionis, negotia gerentes. Busy and seditious persons, Fest.*

† Nātīno, āre. act. [*à nato, ut à lurcor, lurcinor; natinare, negotiari, Gl. Isid.* More natantium semper in negotiis fluctuare, *Scal.*] To be busy. § Natinari, *Cato, i. e. tumultuari.*

* Nātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à nascor*] Genus hominum qui non aliunde venerunt, sed ibi nati sunt, *Fest.* (1) *A nation, people, or country.* (2) *A company, sect, clan, or party.* (3) *Breed, or young.* (4) || Natones, the Gentiles. (5) *The name of a goddess.* (1) Natio cœmœda est, *Juv.* 3, 100. de *Græcis.* = Exteræ nationes & gentes, *Cic. pro Font.* 11. § Nationis nomen, non gentis, evaluit paulatim, *Tac. cap. 2. de Germ.* Cætorum gens propriis nationibus nominibusque discreti, *Id.* 38. § Cognomine nationis magis, quàm generis uti, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 26. (2) § Natio ardelionum, *Pbadr.* 2, 5, 1. candidatorum, *Cic. optimatum, Id.* Deteriores, quorum quidem magna est natio, *Id.* (3) Venter labore nationem reddit deteriorem, *Varr.* (4) § Petrus in circumcisionem, Paulus in nationes, *Tert.* (5) *Vid. Propr.*

* || Nātīvitas, ātis. f. *Birth, or the being born in a place.* § Municipem aut nativitas facit, aut manumissio, non adoptio, *Ulp. Dig.* 50, 1, 1.

* || Nātīvitas, adv. *ex nativitate, By birth, Tert.*

* Nātīvus, a, um, adj. (1) *Having a beginning, birth, or original.* (2) *Natural, native, inbred, not artificial.* (1) § Nativi animantibus & mortales animi, *Lucr.* 3, 418. Anaximandri opinio est nativos esse deos orientes occidentesque, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10. § nativum corpus, *Lucr.* 2, 542. (2) § Nativa coma, *Ov. Am.* 1, 14, 56. Moles nativa, *Id. Fast.* 5, 149. Nativus arcus, *Id. Met.* 3, 160. pumex, *Id. Met.* 10, 692. ¶ Nativæ testæ, shells growing with the fish, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. Sylva pro nativo muro objecta, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 9. § Nativus lepor, non adscitus, *Nep. Att.* 4. ¶ Nativi lapilli, growing there, *Propert.*

1, 2, 13. Montes nativi salis, *Plin.* ¶ Verba nativa, ea, quæ significata sunt usu, words in their natural and usual signification, *Cic.*

* Nāto, āre. freq. [*à no, natum*] (1) *To swim.* (2) *To swim over.* (3) *Act. To swim upon.* (4) *To swim, or float, with.* (5) *To move with a fluctuating motion.* (6) *To move to and fro, to be loose.* (7) *To fluctuate, doubt, or be unsettled, in one's opinions, or resolutions.* (8) *To totter, or go upon no grounds.* (9) *To swim as the eyes do.* (1) Quasi in oceani fluctu testudo nataet, *Juv.* 11, 94. (2) Imperii fines Tiberinum virgo natavit, *Id.* 8, 265. (3) Placidis natant Nereides undis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 899. Suas melius charta natabit aquas, *Mart.* 14, 196. = Hoc natat in labris, & in udo est, *Pers.* 1, 105. (4) Natat carina, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 398. Ruia natant fossis, *Id. Geor.* 1, 372. Natabant pavimenta vino, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41. (5) Ante oculos natant tenebræ, *Ov. Met.* 12, 136. (6) Nec vagus in laxâ pes tibi pelle natet, *Id. A. Am.* 1, 516. (7) Pars multa natat, modò recta capeſſens, Interdum pravis obnoxia, *warvereth, or fluctuateth, Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 7. (8) Magis tu mihi natare visus es, quàm ipse Neptunus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 24. (9) Vinis oculique animique natabant, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 673.

* Nātor, āri. pass. *To be swum in.* Multis piscibus unda natatur, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 2, 25. Sacris piscibus hæ natantur undæ, *Mart.* 4, 30, 3.

* Natrix, icis. m. & f. [*à natum, sup. à no*] (1) *A water snake, or serpent.* (2) *Met. A pestiferous and destructive person.* (3) † *A whip, from the form.* (4) *An herb so called.* (1) Cur deus tantam vim natricum viperarumque fecerit? *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 38. (2) Tiberius sic vocat Caligulam ap. *Suet. vitæ ejus, c. 11.* (3) Si natrix impressit natricem crassam & capitatam, *Lucil. ap. Non. sc. sinuatam & mordentem instar natrix serpentis.* (4) Natrix herba cujus radix evulsa virus hirci redolet, *Plin.* 27, 12.

* Natta, æ. m. in vett. membranis pro nacta, qu. νάκτος, i. e. coactiliarius. One of a sorry, mean trade, a dirty mechanick. Potius est nomen immundi & disincti cujusdam cerdonis, de quo, *Hor. Sat.* 6, 580. *Pers.* 3, 31. *Juv.* 8, 95.

* Nātu. nomen monoptoton [*qu. ex natus, ūs. m. ex nascor*] *By birth.* Non nisi in abl. reperitur, & cum adjunct. magno natu, *Nep. Paus.* 5. Maximus natu, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 17. ¶ Grandis natu, major natu, elder, *Cic.* Majores natu, elderly, or old men, *Id.* Minor natu, younger, *Id.* Minor triginta annis natu, *Id.* Minimus natu, *Id.* ¶ Quāto tuus est animus natu gravior, more solid and understanding by age, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 32.

* Nātūra, æ. f. [*à nascor, natus, ut à φύω, φύσις*] (1) *Nature, the power from whence all others are derived.* (2) *Nature, or the inclinations, dispositions, faculties, properties, qualities, or affections, which any thing hath originally.* (3) *A way, or method.* (4) *A site, or situation.* (5) *Shape.* (6) *The privy parts of a man, woman, or other animal.* (7) *Substance.* (8) *Nature, or the law of nature.* (1) = Litem deus & melior natura diremit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 21. = Nihil aliud est natura quàm DEUS, & divina quædam ratio toti mundo & partibus ejus inserta, *Sen. Quem ut sapientissimum laudat Laſiant. qui sic scriberet.* § Simulaverat artem Ingenio natura suo, *Ov. Metam.* 3, 159. Artifex ipsius mundi natura, consultrix & provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 22. (2) = Si aliquem nacti sumus, cujus cum moribus & naturâ congruamus, *Id. de Amicit.* 8. Admirabilis ad dicendum natura, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 81. Simples voces primâ positione naturâ suâ constant, *Quint.* § Natura fluminis, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 17. Virtute vicit incommodum naturæ, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 44. sc. valetudinis. Naturam sapius sine doctrinâ, quàm sine naturâ valuisse doctrinam, *Cic.* Curâ natura potentior omni, *Juv.* 10, 303. = Voluntates hominum occultæ triplicesque naturæ, *Cic.* Ominum rerum naturâ cognitâ, *Id.* Persequutus est Theophrastus stirpium naturas, *Id.* Naturas apibus quas Jupiter addidit, *Virg. Geor.*

4, 150. Tetra natura absynthi, *Lucr.* 2, 40. Victoria quæ naturâ insolens & superba est, *Cic.* (3) Vetat hoc natura medendi, *Perf.* 5, 101. Natur totius negotii, *Cic.* (4) Loci naturam ignorabat, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 9. Qualis esset natura montis, *Ibid.* 1, 21. Pontus ipsâ naturâ regionis vallatus, *Cic.* (5) Insula naturâ triquetra, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 13. (6) § Virilis natura, *Rutil. Sup.* Vifa est in quiete obsignatam habere naturam, *Cic.* Foramina naturæ, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 12, de lepore. Cum eâ re tangunt naturam equæ, *Id.* 2, 7. Hircus capris naturam ligurit, *Suet. Tib.* 45. Arum partus animalium extrahit naturæ circumlitum, *Plin.* 24, 16. (7) Diviserunt naturam hominis in animum & corpus, *Cic.* Quatuor naturas ex quibus omnia constare vult, divinas esse censet, *Id.* Aristoteles quintam quandam naturam censet esse, è quâ sit mens, *Id.* ¶ Natura mundi (& multa similia) the world, or substance of the world, *Lucr.* ¶ Rerum natura, the whole world, the universe, *Cic.* ¶ Hâc in rerum naturâ tria sunt, it can possibly be but these three ways, *Id.* (8) ¶ Naturæ satisfacere, *Cic.* concedere, *Sall. to die.* Anima naturæ cessit, is departed, *Id.*

* || Nātūrābilis, e. adj. Naturabilia, natural things, *Apul. Flor.* p. 795. sed usitat. Naturale, is, n.

* Nātūrālia, um. pl. n. The primitives. Carunculae simile inter imas oras super naturale positum, *Cels.* 7, 26. Equæ naturalia, *Col.* 6, 27. pullo- rum gallinaceorum, *Id.* 8, 5.

* Nātūrālis, e. adj. (1) Natural; of, or be- longing to, nature; innate, implanted by nature. (2) Agreeable to, or sufficient for, our nature. (3) Concerning nature. (1) = Naturalis atque insita animis nostris notio, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 9. Motus, lex, societas naturalis, *Id.* ¶ Filiorum neque naturalem Drusum neque adoptivum Drusum dilexit, *Suet. Tib.* 52. ¶ Naturale bonum, an innate goodness, *Nep. Thraly.* 1. Naturale prin- cipium, *Cic. munimentum, Liv.* 24, 39. ¶ Naturalia desideria, a desire to ease nature, *Col.* (2) Naturales divitiæ, not contrary to nature, *Cic.* Naturale malum saltem & de more dedissent, *Or. Met.* 9, 972. (3) § Quæstiones naturales, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 18.

* Nātūrāliter, adv. Naturaliter. Quod homini na- turaliter insitum est, eo uti debet, *Cic. de Sen.* 9.

* Nātus, a, um. part. [à nascor] (1) Born, bred, brought forth. (2) Created. (3) Framed by nature, appointed. (4) Which hath grown, pro- ceeded, or risen. (1) ¶ Hippocrates & Epicides nati Carthagine, sed oriundi à Syracusis, exule avo, *Liv.* 24, 6. ¶ Athenis est & natus, & mortuus, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 63. Natus antiquissimâ familiâ, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 32. Quo de genere na- tus est illic Philocrates? *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 27. § Ex fratre & sorore nati, *Nep. Intendendi locutio.* ¶ Nemo natus in ædibus servat, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 2, 21. no liveing soul. Iterum natus videor, I am quite a new man, I am overjoyed, *Id. Capt.* 4, 2, 10. Diffensionis initium natum, *Cæs.* (2) = Natus homo est, sive hunc divino femine fecit ille opifex rerum, *Or. Met.* 1, 78. (3) § Natus abdomini, non laudi, atque gloriæ, *Cic.* In otia natus, *Or.* Nati sine femine flores, *Id.* Alius ager bene natus, alius malè, *Varr. R. R.* 6. Nati in usum lætitiæ scyphi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 1. Ad furta nata manus, *Or. Met.* 13, 111. Foro nata eloquentia, *Cic.* (4) = Ex quo omnia hæc nata & profecta esse concedit, *Cic.* Voluptas nata, *Lucr.* 2, 391. ¶ Pro re natâ, as matters have fallen out, seeing things are as they are, *Cic.* E re natâ, *Ter.* Vid. Nascor.

* Nātus, i. m. subst. [à nascor, nātus] (1) A young one of any creature. (2) Most frequently a son. (3) ¶ A nephew. (4) Posterity. (1) Ge- nus pecudis scil. equinum, amore natorum, nox- am trahit, *Ec. Col.* 6, 27. Albi circum ubera nati, sc. nefrendes, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 392. Natos suos rana interrogavit, *Phædr.* 1, 24, 4. (2) Charitas inter natos & parentes, *Cic. de Am.* 8. (3) Appellatio natorum ad nepotes extenditur, *Modest.* (4) Nati natorum & qui nascentur ab illis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 98.

* Nāvāle, is. n. subst. The dock where a ship is laid up, made, built, or repaired; the arsenal, where the fleet is laid up in time of peace. § Sic cum navale, *Or. Met.* 3, 661. In cava ducun- tur quassæ navalia puppes, *Id. Trist.* 4, 8, 17. Navaliorum in gen. pl. dixit, *Vitr.* 5, 12. ¶ Navalis porta, *Fest.* regio, *Id.* hinc nata videntur, qu. the arsenal gate, towerstreet, ut nos dicimus.

* Nāvālis, e. adj. ad navim pertinens. Naval; belonging to ships, or maritime affairs. ¶ Navalis materia, necessities for building and riging of ships. *Liv.* pugna, *Cæs.* Navale prælium, a seafight, *Id.* duumviri navales, *Liv.* 41, 1. commissioners. § Navalis apparatus, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 8. ¶ Navales socii, Mariners, rowers, *Liv.* 21, 50. ¶ Nava- les pedes, oars, interpr. Non. sea slaves, Turneb. exponit. Navale certamen, rowing for a prize, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 493. æs, the beaks of ships, *Id.* *Geor.* 3, 29. ¶ Navalis corona, a crown formed like the beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded an enemy's ship, or by whose means a sea victory was first obtained, *Fest.*

* Nāvāndus, a, um. part. To be strenuously en- deavoured, or performed. Navandæ operæ avi- dior, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 42, 3.

* Nāvarchus, i. m. [ex ναῦς, navis, & ἀρχός, princeps] The captain of a man of war, or galley, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 80.

* Nāvātūr, tert. pers. It is vigorously endea- voured. Ut ad reconciliandam pacem consuli opera navaretur, *Liv.*

* Nāvātūrus, a, um. part. About to endeavour strenuously. Cæteris gratiæ actæ, quod ad reliqua belli navaturos operam pollicebantur, *Curt.* 7, 20.

Nauci, gen. & naucos, abl. [à recto vet. nau- cum, vel naucus] (1) † The kernel of an olive; the shell, or peel, of a nut; the skin, or partition, in the midst of a walnut. (2) Met. All trifling things that are of no value. (1) Vid. *Fest.* & *Gloss.* Noctem narco ducere, i. e. nugis, *Narv. ap. Fest.* (2) ¶ Nauci non habere, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 58. facere, not to value a straw, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 16.

* Nauclicus, a, um. adj. Belonging to the shipmaster (al. leg. nauclicus, al. nauclicus) ¶ Nauclicus ornatu, a shipmaster's habit, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 54.

* Nauclicus, i. m. [ex ναῦς, navis, & κληρός, fors] The master, patron, or pilot, of a ship; the owner of a ship, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 16.

* Naufragium, ii. n. [qu. navisfragium, à na- vis & frango] (1) A shipwreck, or wreck on the sea. (2) Ruin, undoing, sequestration. (1) ¶ Nau- fragio perire, to be cap away at sea, *Cic.* Nau- fragium facere, *Id. Fam.* 16, 9. pati, *Sen. Herc. Pet.* 118. to suffer shipwreck. (2) Rei familiaris naufragia, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. ¶ Prov. Ex naufragio tabula, small remains of a mighty loss, *Id. Att.* 4, 17.

* || Naufrāgo, æ. neut. To suffer shipwreck, Sidon. † Navem frango.

* Naufrāgus, a, um. adj. (1) Having suffered shipwreck, or drowned by shipwreck. (2) Act. Causing shipwreck. (1) Naufragus ebibat undas, *Prop.* 2, 24, 27. § Naufraga Græcia, *Id.* 3, 7, 40. Naufraga puppis, *Or. Trist.* 2, 18. (2) § Mare naufragum, *Her. Od.* 1, 16, 10. Naufraga unda, *Tib.* 2, 4, 10. tempestas, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 584. * Naufrāgus, i. m. [pro navisfragus per Sync.] (1) One having suffered shipwreck. (2) Met. Ruined, &c. (1) *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 51. (2) ¶ Patrimonio naufragus, of broken fortunes, *Cic. pro Sullâ.* 14. Absol. Naufragus, one of broken fortunes, *Id. Offic.* 3, 23.

* † Nāvīa, æ. f. navia est uno ligno exsculpta, ut navis. A vessel, or trough, made of a tree, used in the gathering of grapes, *Fest.*

* || Nāvīcella, æ. f. dim. [à navis] A little boy, or werry; a skiff, *Martian.*

* Nāvīcūla, æ. f. dim. [à navis] A little ship, or boat; a small bark, a pink, a gondola, a werry, a pair of oars. Nos ad naviculas nostras deicen- dimus, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 48.

* Nāvīcūlāria, æ. f. sc. ars. The art, or trade, of shipping. ¶ Naviculariam facere, to let out ships for hire, for the carrying of merchandize, *Cic. Vetr.* 5, 17.

* || Nāvīcūlāris, e. adj. Pertaining to ships, Dig.

* Nāvīcūlārius, ii. m. The master, or owner, of the ship, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 55.

* Nāvīcūlātor, ōris. m. verb. [à naviculus] The master, or owner, of a vessel, *Cic. pro Leg. Ma- nil.* 5.

* Nāvīcūlor, āri. dep. To govern a ship; to go on the water in a ship, or boat, *Mart.* 3, 20. ubi potius leg. nauculatur.

* † Nāvīfrāgus, a, um. adj. Making ship- wrecks, that breaketh ships. § Navisfragum Scylacæ- um, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 553. fretum, *Or. Met.* 14, 6.

* Nāvīgābilis, e. adj. (1) Navigable, where ships may pass, that may be sailed in, that will bear a ship. (2) That may be sailed on without extreme danger. (1) § Navigabilia flumina, *Sen. Ben.* 3, 8. amnis, *Liv.* 38, 3. (2) Nam simul primum anni tempus navigabile præbuit. mare, *Liv.* 35, 4.

* Nāvīgāndus, a, um. part. To be sailed. ¶ Navis navigandæ causâ, to sail the ship, or work it, *Ulp.* † Regendæ.

* Nāvīgāns, tis. part. (1) Sailing. (2) A passenger by sea. (1) § In alto navigans, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 23. (2) Non domini est navis, sed navigan- tium, *Id. Offic.* 3, 23.

* Nāvīgātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A sailing. (2) A voyage. (1) Ut navigationis gubernatio, sic vivendi ars est prudentia, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 6. (2) Ego, si me navigat: non terribitur, te propedi- em videbo, *Id. Fam.* 15, 11.

* Nāvīgātor, ōris. m. He that saileth. Infelix navigator es, cujus votis auræ non respondent, *Quint. Declam.* 12.

* Nāvīgātūrus, a, um. part. About to sail. Im- perat rex, haud procul a ne, per quem erat ipse navigaturus, copas duceret, *Curt.* 9, 14. Ut pol- icetur, constitit, se, si juberet, Rhodium na- vigaturum, *Suet. Tib.* 13.

* Nāvīgātus, a, um. part. Sailed over. Locus Romanis classibus navigati, *Tac. Germ.* 34, 2.

* Nāvīgātur, imperf. There is sailing. Reliquis navibus ut navigari commodè posset, efficit, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 31.

* Nāvīger, ěra, um. adj. [ex navis & gero] That beareth, or will bear, a ship, or ships; as the sea doth. § Mare navigerum, *Lucr.* 1, 3. || Navigeri amnes, *Verget.* 3, 7.

* Nāvīgīolūm, i. n. dim. [à navigium] A little boat, a small bark, or ship. Lenticulus ad se- natum, *ap. Cic. Fam.* 12, 15. Navigiolum par- vum conscendit, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 63.

* Nāvīgīum, ii. n. Any sort of ship, or vessel, to row in. Lignum utile navigiis pinus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 442. ¶ Speculatoria navigia, brigantines, ships for espyal, ketches, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 26.

* Nāvīgo, āre. act. [à navis & ago] (1) To sail. (2) To sail upon. (3) Met. To pass over speedily. (1) Naves habent, quibus in Britanni- am navigare consueverunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 8. § Difficultas navigandi, *Ibid.* 3, 22. (2) Gens in- imica mihi Tyrrenum navigat æquor, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 71. (3) Quam celeriter Cn. Pompeio duce belli impetus navigavit? *Cic. pro Legg. Manil.* 12. ¶ In portu navigare, to be secure, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 22.

* Nāvīgor, āri. pass. To be sailed on. Totus ho- die navigatur occidens, *Plin.* 2, 67.

* Nāvīs, is. f. [à ναῦς, G. ναὺς, insecto di- gamma; ut à βῆς, βός, bos tovis] A ship, a bark; any vessel of the sea, or river. ¶ Actuaria navis, a row barge, a galley, *Liv.* 25, 30. § Naves æratæ, *Hirt. B. Al.* 44. ¶ onerariæ, merchant ships, *Cic. fluviatiles, boats, Liv.* 10, 2. piraticæ, *Quint.* 2, 14. prædatoriæ, *Liv.* 29. a pirate, or pickaroon; piscatoriæ, fisherboats; speculatoriæ, ships of espyal, *Id.* 36, 42. Prætoria navis, the admiral, *Id.* 21, 50. Naves tabellariæ, advice boats, *Sen. Ep.* 77. Met. Una navis jam bo- norum omnium, all good men are embarked in one bottom, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 24. § Reipublicæ navis, *Id.* ¶ In eadem es navi, you are in the same bottom, *Id. Fam.* 1, 5. † § Nave agere oportet, quod agas, non ductariè, *Fest. ex Plaut.* Nave agi est cum navis cum remigio aut ventis agitur; ducta- riè,

vid, cum adverso amne funibus trahitur, Scal.
speedily, not creepingly. *De hac continua allegoria scriptam legem Oden, Hor. 1, 14.* § Conscendere na vem, *Cic. Fam. 12, 25.* in navem, *Liv. 25, 29.* deprimere, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 6.*

* *Nāvita*, æ. m. [à nave, unde per contr. nauta, ut à ναύτης, nauta, ita à Ποῦτ. ναύτης, navita] *A mariner, a seaman.* Nihil piētis timidus navita puppibus Fidit, *Hor. Od. 1, 14, 14.* Vela dabat ventis navita, *Or. Met. 1, 132.*

* *Nāvitas*, ātis. f. [ex navus] *Industry, active-ness.* = Operam tuam, navitatem, animum in rempub. celeritati præturæ anteponendum judico, *C. C. Fam. 10, 23.*

* *Nāviter*, adv. (1) *Industriously, stoutly, resolutely.* (2) *Perfectly, quite, altogether.* (1) ¶ Tempus esse bellum naviter geri, in good earnest, *Liv. 24, 23.* Naviter perficere, to go through it resolutely, *Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 6.* Eum bene & naviter oportet esse impudentem, stoutly impudent, *Cic. Fam. 5, 12.* (2) Corpus nec plenum naviter extat, nec porro plenum, *Lucr. 1, 526.*

* || *Nāvities*, ei. f. *Industry, Gloss.* † *Navitas.*

* *Naulium*, ii. n. [à ναύλιον, Gr.] *Aspaltary.* Disce etiam duplici genalia naulia palmā Verrere, *Or. A. Am. 2, 327.*

* *Naulum*, i. n. [à ναῦς navis] *The freight, or fare, paid for passage over the sea in a ship.* ¶ Furor est post omnia perdere naulum, *Prov. To throw the belve after the hatchet, Juv. 8, 97.*

* *Naumächia*, æ. f. [ex ναῦς navis, & μάχη pugna] (1) *The representation of a sea-fight.* (2) *The place where a sea-fight is represented.* (1) *Suet. Claud. 21.* (2) *Id. Ner. 27.*

* *Naumächārius*, a, um. adj. *Appertaining to the representation of a sea-fight.* ¶ Pons naumachiarius, a bridge over the place where a sea-fight is represented, *Plin. 16, 39.*

* *Naumächiārius*, ii. m. *He that fighteth in the representation of a battle at sea, Claud. Suet. 21.*

* *Nāvo*, āre. act. [ex navus] *To perform vigorously, earnestly, or diligently.* § Navare aliquid & efficere, *Cic. Fam. 6, 1.* Navare operam, *Cæs. operam militarem, Liv. benevolentiam, Cic. flagitium, Tac. opus, Cic.* ¶ § Navare operam reipublicæ, to labour for its service, *Id. Fam. 10, 25.* Utinam operam meam studiumque navarem, labour to assist you with my performances and affection, *Id. 15, 12.* Navarat miles operam imperatori, had done him good service, *Id. de Cl. Orat. 80.* Mihi videor navasse operam, quod huc venerim, *I think I have made it worth my while in coming hither, Id. de Orat. 2, 7.* Cum pro se quisque operam navare cuperet, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 25.* § Navare benevolentiam in aliquem, *Cic. Fam. 2, 10.* Navat opus ferro dextra, *Val. Flacc. 3, 145.*

* || *Naupēgus*, i. m. [ex ναῦς navis, & ἰνυῖσσι pro πηγνύω figo] *A shipwright, or shipcarpenter, Firm. 4, 17.*

* *Nauplius*, ii. m. [ex ναῦς, navis, & πλέω, navigo; ita dict. quod navigantis effigiem habet] *A scabb. like a cuttle, vid. Plin. 9, 30.*

* † *Nauscio*, īre. act. [nausci cum granum sabæ se aperit nascendi gratiā, quod sit non diffinitie navis formæ, *Fest.*] *When a bean openeth itself in the earth to spring.*

* *Nausea*, æ. f. [à ναῦς, navis, quod navigantibus præcipue contingit; ναυρία, Ion. ναυσία.] (1) *A being seasick.* (2) *Cruditie; a qualm, or list to vomit.* (1) Navigavimus sine timore & nausea, *Cic. Attic. 5, 13.* (2) Quod sustantem nauseam coërceat, Metire nobis Cæcubum, *Hor. Epod. 9, 35.* quod inbibere dixit *Plin. 20, 14.* ¶ Languor boīum & nausea diffinitur, *Col.* ¶ Nauseam facere, to vomit, *Cic.*

* *Nauseābundus*, a, um. adj. *Seasick.* Gubernator in tempestate nauseābundus, *Sen. Ep. 108.*

* *Nauseans*, tis. part. [à nausco] *Ready to*

vomit, oppressed with qualms. Vidit me nauseantem, *Cic. Fam. 7, 6. conf. Col. 7, 10, 4.*

* *Nauseātor*, ōris. m. verb. *One that is inclined to be sick on the sea, Sen. Epist. 53.*

* *Nauseo*, āre. neut. & act. (1) *To be seasick.* (2) *To vomit, or be ready to vomit.* (3) *To be uneasy, and out of humour with one's self.* (1) Lassus sum, & navi ut vestus huc sum, etiam nunc nauseo, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 173.* (2) *Vid. Nauseans.* (3) = Nauseare, atque ipsum sibi displicere, *Cic. N. D. 1, 85.*

* *Nauseōla*, æ. f. [à nausea] *A little pain in the stomach.* Nauseolam causam otii dedit, *Cic. Att. 14, 8.*

* *Nauseōsus*, a, um. adj. *That provoketh vomiting, nauseous.* § Radix nauseosa, *Plin. 26, 8.*

* † *Nausum*, i. n. vel *Nausus*, i. m. *A French pinnace.* Nauso aliāve quavis navi, *Auson. Epist. 22. & Epist. 38.* § Nauso devehere.

* *Nautæ*, æ. m. [à Gr. ναύτης, nom. contr. à navita] *A sailor.* § Nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 9.*

* † *Nautālis*, e. adj. *Belonging to a mariner, or seaman, Auson. Mosell. 223.* † *Nauticus.*

* *Nautea*, æ. f. [ναυρία, Gr. à nautis, Non.] (1) *The filth issuing out of the pump of a ship.* (2) *Or according to others, Curryers black, or an herb having black berries, which curryers use; the black briony.* (3) *According to others, a red thing wherewith priests garments were coloured;* (4) *Or as others, foul water, in which hides have been tanned.* (1) Nauteam bibere malim, quàm illam oscularier, *Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 45.* (2) *Id. ib. interpr. Fest.* (3) *Id. ib. conjecturâ Nonii.* (4) *Id. ex sentent. Labon. comment. juris Pont.*

* || *Nautēpibātæ*, ārum. m. pl. [ex ναύτης nauta, ἐνι super, & λαίω eo] *They that take ship, and, instead of paying their fare, do the duty of mariners, Ulp.*

* *Nauticus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ships, or mariners.* ¶ Pubes nautica, the young seamen, *Sil. Nauticus cantus, the seamen's hollow, or buzzza, Cic. N. D. 2, 35.* § strepitus, *Liv. clamor, Virg. Aen. 3, 128.* ¶ Panis, *Plin. 27, 25.* sea biscuit. *Nautica pinus, a ship, Virg. Ecl. 4, 38.* § vela, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 106.* ministeria, *Liv.* ¶ Verbum nauticum, a seaman's term, *Cic. Att. 13, 21.* Nauticæ res, *Cæs. Nautica res, the art, or business of navigation, Cic. N. D. 2, 152.* Nauticæ exuvie, spoils of a sea victory, *Id. pro Leg. Manil. 55.* § Castra nautica, *Nep. Alcib. 8.*

* *Nauticus*, i. m. [ναύτης, Gr.] *A shipman, or mariner, Liv. 37, 28.*

* *Nautilus*, i. m. [à navigo, quod navigantis effigiem habeat] *A certain fish that swimeth with the belly upwards, like a boat with a sail, Plin. 9, 29.*

* *Nāvus*, a, um. adj. [à νηαῖος, quod ἡεσυχ. ἀνδρεῖος, gnavus & navus, ut à νηώσκη, nosco, à νηνάσκη, nascor; unde in comp. cognosco, cognatus. Porro ut gnatus & natus dic. ita navus & gnavus, *Litt.*] (1) *Industrious, active, stirring, diligent, strenuous.* (2) *Laborious, that requireth diligence.* (1) = Navus & industrius homo, *Cic. Verr. 4, 21.* § Ignavus, cessator, *Col.* (2) = Nava virilisque opera, *Vell. Patere. 2, 120.*

N ante E.

* *NE*, [à vè vel vñ, in comp. unde & Lat. interdum corripitur, ut nefas; interdum producit, ut nequam] (1) *Adv. prohibentis, vel dehortantis, Not.* (2) *Yet sometimes it is used for non, and is an adv. of denying.* (3) *Execrandi formula.* (4) *Cum subjunctiv. formula concedendi.* (5) *Ne conj. pro ut non, that not.* (6) *Ne pro quod non.* (7) *So as not.* (8) *(Adv.) ne pro non.* (9) *Utne, and sometimes ne ut.* (10) *Utinam ne pro utinam non.* (11) *Ne quidem, no not, no not even, neither even, not so much as.* (12) *Note, the*

particle *ne quidem*, when the verb followeth transferreth the force of the negative to it; but when the verb cometh before, the negation belongeth to it. (13) *Conj. Left, lest that.* (14) *Ne after a verb of fear, for ne non.* (15) *Much less.* (16) *Sometimes it seemeth redundant, and—not, or at least used as the Greek vè, utique, certè.* (1) *Ne ac non adverbia; qui tamen ne feceris dicat pro non feceris, in vitium incidat, quia alterum (sc. non) negandi est, alterum (sc. ne) vetandi, Quint.* *Ne doleas plus nimio, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 1.* *Ne contemplare oculis, Id. Sat. 2, 1, 91.* *Ne sævi, Virg. Aen. 6, 544.* *Ne quæsieris, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 1.* (2) *Ex quo efficitur, non ut voluptas; ne sit voluptas, sed ut voluptas non sit summum bonum, Cic. de Fin. 2, 8.* (3) ¶ *Ne viam, si scio, lē me dē, if, Id. de Fato, 15.* *Ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, Id. Attic. 16, 13.* (4) ¶ *Ne sit sanè, videri certè potest, i. e. fac ut non sit, well, suppose it not to be, Id.* *Ne sint vera, quæ dixerunt, Liv. i. e. concedamus ut non sint.* (5) *Ne sibi dura foret, oravit, Or.* *Od. 3, 7, 24.* *Conturbabimus basia, ne sciamus, Catull. 5, 11.* ¶ *Ne longum faciam, not to be tedious, Hor.* *Ne diutius teneam, Cic.* *Ne multa, Id.* *Ne multis, Id. to be brief.* *Ratio est herclè inepta, ne dicam dolo, atque absurda, to speak the plain truth, Ter. Adelph. 4, 1, 12.* *Qui nos, ne dicam gravius, afflixerat, to say no worse, Cic.* *In tam leves, ne dicam in tam ineptas sententias, incidisse, not to say silly, Id.* *Crudelis Castor, ne dicam scelestum & impium, Id.* *An sperasset, hoc vivo, ne dicam consule Milone, Id.* (6) ¶ *In culpā, es, ne cernere possis, it is your fault that you cannot see, Lucr. 4, 913.* (7) *Cannensem exercitum in Siciliam deportatum, ne prius inde dimittatur, quàm, &c. Liv.* (8) *Ego id agam, mihi quæ ne detur, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 37.* (9) *Obsecro ut ne ducas, Id. Andr. 2, 1, 29.* *Ut ne addam, quod sine sumptu ingenuam nactus es, Id. Phorm. 1, 3, 16.* *Tragicis concederem, ut ne omnibus locis eadem contentione uterentur, Cic.* *Et ne terreat ut manes Sarmatis umbra mcos, Or. ex Ponto, 1, 2, 113. vid. Tac. Hist. 4, 13, 3.* (10) *Utinam ne cæsa cecidisset trabes, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Herenn. 2, 22.* (11) *Ne istius quidem laudis sum cupidus, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 1.* *Ne pilum quidem, Id. Att. 5, 20.* ¶ *Ne tantillum quidem, not in the least, Id.* *Nihil in locis communibus, ne fanis quidem reliquit Verres, not so much as.* (12) *Vitam ne nocte hac quicquam turbaverint, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 24. pro turbaverint, sed hoc est rarum.* *Nobis, ne, si cupiamus quidem, distrahere vocales conceditur, Cic.* *Non habeo ne me quidem ipsum, quicum, &c. Id.* (13) *Ne fortè recuses, Virg. Ecl. 3, 29.* *Verbum unum cave de nuptiis, ne ad morbum hoc etiam, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 67.* (14) *Vereor ne exercitum firmum habere possit, Cic.* (15) *Me verò nihil istorum, ne juvenem quidem, movit unquam, ne nunc senem, Id. 16.* (16) *Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 21. vid. ibi notas Xylandri, & Prisc. 16, 1.* ¶ *Ne quidem pro nec quidem.* *Sequitur aliam vocem negantem, Cic. Off. 3, 9. Plin. Ep. 12, 1.*

* *Ne encliticum.* [ab ñv vel ðv, si, & an quæ à Syr. [κ] Denoteth (1) an interrogation in general. (2) When it is used by way of ellipsis, it expresseth an interrogative affirmation, mixed with anger and admiration. (3) *Whether.* (4) *Repeated, whether—or.* (5) *Whether or no.* (1) *Estne novis nuptis odio Venus? Catull. 64, 15.* (2) ¶ *Nihilne esse proprium cuiquam? Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 1.* *Strange, that nothing should be, &c.* (3) *Honestumne factu sit; an turpe dubitant, Cic.* (4) *Deorumne immortalium, populine Romani, vestramne hoc tempore fidem implorem? Id.* (5) *Ut videamus satisne ista sit justa defectio, Id.*

* *Nebris*, īdis. f. [à Gr. νεβρίς] *A skin of a red, or fallow, deer worn by the Bacchæ at their*

their solemnities, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 664. *Claud. Conf. Honor.* 4, 606.

* Nebrites, æ. m. [*à præced.*] *A precious stone dedicated to Bacchus*, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Nebrôphônos, i. m. [*ex venêðs hinnulus, & φένω ocido*] *A hunting dog's name*, *Kill-fawn*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 211. *Lat.* Interfector hinnulorum.

* Nébula, æ. f. [*à νεφέλη, quod ab ἄν κα- ligo*] (1) *A mist, or fog.* (2) *A cloud.* (1) = Obscuro & aere & multo nebulæ amictu, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 415. Pinguem nebulam vomu- ère lucernæ, *Perf.* 5, 181. Livens nebula ve- neni, *Stat.* Oria ex lacu nebula, *Liv.* 22, 4. nebula matutina texerat inceptum, *Id.* 42, 2. (2) Resolvuntur nebulæ ventis & sole, *Ov. Met.* 14, 400. *Met.* Define steliis nebulam spar- gere candidis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 15, 6. *Met.* Ne- bulas Helicone legunto, *clouds, swelling vani- ties, big insignificant words*, *Perf.* 5, 7. Cujus ego nebulæ cyatho septem noctes non emam, *will not give the least thing that is*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 62. Nebula linea, *a fine and very thin veil*, *Petron.* 274. Nebula haud est mollis, at- que hujus cutis est, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 4, 21.

* † Nébülarium, ii. n. [*à nebula*] Locus in quo vina instituebantur ebibere fumum, ut vi- tium exuerent, *Scal. in Col.* 1, 6.

* † Nébülatus, a, um. adj. *Covered with clouds*, *Frag. Poët.* † Nebulosus.

* Nébulo, ònis. m. [*quod inanis sit & vanus ut nebula, Donat.* vel qui loquitur & agit ne- bulas, i. e. nugas, *V. ex Perf.*] (1) *An idle rascal, a paltry fellow, a scoundrel, a lying ras- cal.* (2) *An unthrifty, or vain prodigal.* (3) *A mere outside, a shadow of a man, a bector, a cowardly bully.* (1) Ex magno nebulone ali- quid audire, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. † = Nugator ac ne- bulo fit maximus multo, *Lucil.* (2) *Met.* = Non ego avarum cum veto te fieri, vappam ju- beo ac nebulonem, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 104. Mer- gere ficedulas didicit nebulone parente, *Juv.* 14, 9. (3) *Met.* Sanè quod tibi vir videatur esse, hic nebulone magnus est, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 8, 15.

* Nébülösus, a, um. adj. or. comp. (1) *Misty, foggy, thick, boazy.* (2) *That sendeth out mists, or fogs.* (1) = Nebulosum & cali- ginosum cælum, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 25. (2) = Qui locus crassior aut nebulosior erit, *Cato R. R.* 6. Emissus nebulosi littore Averni, *Ov. ad Liviam*, 445. § Nebulosa palus, *Sil.* 8, 381. Mevania, *Prop.* 4, 1, 123.

Nec. conj. [*ex neque per apoc. ut ac ex at- que*] (1) *Neither.* (2) *Nor.* (3) *And yet, —not, notwithstanding that.* (4) *Not even, no not, not so much as.* (5) *Met.* Nec quidem, *no not even.* (6) *Met.* Nec verò, *nor yet, nor.* (7) *Met.* Nec non, *and also.* (8) *Nec positum ab antiq. pro non.* (1) Quæ tu volebas, nec pu- ella nolebat, *Catull.* 8, 7. Nec timuit præcipi- tem Aficum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 12. *Met.* Nec inju- riâ, *and not unjustly, not without cause*, *Cic.* Nec ed minùs, *and besides, and notwithstanding that*, *Suet. Oth.* 4. (2) *Nec minimo puella naso, nec bello pede, nec nigris ocellis, ne longis di- gitis, nec ore sicco, nec, &c.* *Catull.* 41, 1. *Met.* Nec caput, nec pedes, *Proy. when an affair is very intricate*, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32. Nec—neque. Nec nummus argenti, neque libellæ spes, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 96. Quas nunquam P. R. neque laceffendas bello, neque tentandas putavit, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 8. Vid. etiam *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 34. & *ib.* 3, 3, 31. Si neque tibi as Euterpe cohibet, nec Polyhymnia, &c. *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 33. (3) Jam non dubitas fallere, perfide; Nec facta impia fallacum hominum Cælicolis placent, *Catull.* 28, 3. (4) Nec enim illa prima vera est, *Cic. de Am.* 57. (5) Nec illi quidem sep- tem, *Id.* Sine quâ nec utilitas quidem esse po- tuiſſet, *Id.* *Sed in his & cæteris quæ afferun- tur exemplis, alii legunt ne—quidem.* (6) Nec verò dialecticis modò sit instructus, *Id.* *Met.* Negat ullam vocem, &c. nec verò se adduci posse, &c. *nor, Id.* (7) Nec non vernaliter ipsis Fun- gitur officiis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 108. (8) Nec rectè si illi dixeris, *Plaut.* § Nec obediens, *Cic.*

Nec opinatus, *Liv.* Nec pro & non, & cum nomine proximo, non cum verbo construi- tur. Nec patientem sessoris alterius, primus af- cendit, *Suet. J. Cæs.* 61. Sic, Nec turpi ignosce senectæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 96. Non tamen nec vivi nec post mortem inulti sunt, *Liv.* 4, 58.

* Necandus, a, um. part. *To be destroy- ed.* Quæ homines in ventre necandos condu- cit, *Juv.* 6, 595. & *Met.* Antiquissimam & sanctissimam parentem patriam fame necandam putant, *Cic.*

* Necans, tis. part. *Murdering.* Vidissem nullas, matre necante; dies, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 14, 22. *Met.* Necans ervum & legumina, *killing*, *Plin.* 22, 25.

* † Necator, òris. m. *A killer, or slayer.* *Macr. Sat.* 1, 12.

* Nécâtûrus, a, um. part. *That will kill.* Ore necaturus accipiemus aquas, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 36.

* Nécâtus, a, um. part. *Put to death, mur- dered, or destroyed.* Quæ tibi virginum, Sponso necato, barbara serviet? *Hor. Od.* 1, 29, 6. § In tormentis necatus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 33. Veneno necatus, *Id.* *Met.* Apes cum stirpe necatæ, *de- stroyed*, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 363.

Necdum, neque adhuc [*à nec & dum, i. e. adhuc*] *Nor as yet.* Necdum omnis abacta Pau- peries epulis regum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 44. Nec- dum illis labra admovi, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 43.

Necessariè. adv. *By necessary consequence, neces- sarily.* *Met.* Aut probabiliter ostendens, aut ne- cessariè demonstrans, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 29.

Necessariò. adv. *Necessarily, of necessity.* Ne- cessariò se aperiant & timent, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 8. *Met.* Expeditiones partim sponte, partim ne- cessariò susceperunt, *Suet. Dom.* 6.

Necessarius, a, um. adj. (1) *Necessary, or unavoidable.* (2) *Of necessity.* (3) *Necessary, or needfull.* (1) = Necessarius & fatalis penè casus, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 9. *Met.* Illa superior fuit oratio necessaria, hæc erit voluntaria, *Id.* pro *Q. Rosc.* 5. (2) *Met.* Necessarium tempus, *a time of necessity*, *Cæf. B. G.* 1, 18. (3) *Met.* Inquire omnia, quæ ad vitam necessaria sunt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. Præcepta cognitioni sunt ne- cessaria, *Quint.* *Met.* Dicta necessaria, *needfull to be spoken*, *Pun.*

Necessarius, ii. m. *A particularly engaged, or near, friend; a particular acquaintance, a closely united confederate.* Sextium Cæsarem amicum, & necessarium suum, legionibus, Syriæque præ- ficit, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 66.

Necessè. adj. n. [*ab ant. necessis, Donat.*] *Absolutely necessary.* *Met.* Emas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse, *Cato ap. Sen.* Corpus mortale interire necesse est, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 57. § Necesse fuit mihi adversus patrem tuum bel- lare, *Nep. Theb.* 9. Necesse est venerari te regem, *Id. Canon.* 3. Pugna immortalis sit, necesse est, *Id. Epam.* 10. Non verbum pro verbo necesse habui reddere, *Cic. de Opt. Gen. Orat.* 5.

† Necessis. adj. ant. *Don.* unde necessitas.

Necessitas, âris. f. (1) *Necessity, or fate.* (2) *Necessity, force, or constraint.* (3) *Use, or occasion.* (4) *The tie of relation, or band of friendship.* (5) *Any great exigencies, want, or very severe circumstances.* (6) *Office, duty, ser- vice.* (7) *Necessitates, necessary charges.* (1) *Met.* Equâ lege necessitas sortitur insignes & imos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 15. (2) *Necessitate coactus, domino navis quis sit, aperit, Nep. Theb.* 8. *Met.* Necessitate, *of necessity*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 3. § Necessitas temporis, *Cæf. B. G.* 2, 22. dimicandi, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 79. Ultimum & maximum telum, *necessitas*, *Liv.* 4, 28. (3) *Met.* Necessitatibus subvenire, *Tac. de Germ.* 15. *ubi vid.* *Lips.* (4) Semper se reipub. com- moda privatis necessitatibus habuisse potiora, *Cæf. B. G.* 1, 8. = Si accusatione suâ ne- cessitatem familiaritatemque violâſſet, *Cic. pro Sullâ.* 1. (5) Famem & cæteras necessitates toleraverat, *Suet. Cæs.* 48. (6) Intermittas propter aliquas civiles necessitates, ordo exerci- tationis corpus affligit, *Cels.* 1, 1. (7) Tributa

& vectigalia, & necessitates & largitiones, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 11.

Necessitudo, ðnis. f. (1) *Unavoidable ne- cessity, great need.* (2) *Strict friendship, close amity, near kindred, or alliance.* (3) *An obli- gation, or tie, to close conjunction, or amity.* (4) *Meton.* A person under such obligations, *a near friend, or kinsman.* (1) *Pur.* hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nullâ vi resisti potest, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 57. (2) Familiaritatem consuetudo attulit, summam verò necessitudinem magna ejus officia in me effecerunt, *Cic. pro Deiot.* extr. § Necessitudo contubernii, *Id.* pro *Plane.* 27. legationis, *Cæs.* Necessitudo fraterna, *Cic. pro Quint.* 16. liberorum, *Id.* *Fam.* 13, 11. Jugurthæ filia Bacchi nupserat, verum ea ne- cessitudo levius ducitur, *Sall. B. J.* 82. (3) Quicum mihi erant omnes amicitiae necessitu- dines, *Cic. pro Sext.* 17. (4) = Remisit An- tenio necessitudines, amicosque omnes, *Suet. Aug.* 17. Odium adversus necessitudines, *Id.* *Tib.* 50. Quò majores parentem necessitudines, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. Bell. Gall.* 8, 57.

Necessum. n. indecl. [*qu. à necessus, a, um*] *Necessary.* § Necessum est paucis respondere, *Liv.* 34, 5. Necessum est omnia fieri, *Lucr.* 4, 519.

Necne, pro annon. *Or no.* Tum inquirunt conducatur id, necne, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 3. Deliberant utrum trajiciant legiones, necne, *Id.* Emitte- rene, necne eum servum tuum? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 55.

Necnon, vel divisè nec non. *Also.* Necnon etiam propter n. mium laborem, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1.

* Neco, âre, âvi, âtum. act. *rare* vi, etum, leg. in simpl. [*à nex, necis*] (1) *To slay, to kill.* (2) *Met.* To destroy. (1) Homines innocentes necavit, *Cic.* (2) *Met.* Hos pestis ne- cuit, *Enn. ap. Prisc.* Colubra necuit homi- nem, *Phædr.* 4, 18, 4. *Met.* Hujus termina- tionis præteriti vix alia supersunt exempla, illius affatim congestis nobis vir doctus, solers & gnarus, *Johnson. Gramm. comment.* p. 367.

* Necor, âri. pass. (1) *To be killed, or slain.* (2) *Met.* To mar, or spoil. (1) Pars cum cru- catu necabatur, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 44. Quid re- fert uri virgis, feròque necari? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 58. (2) Qui necas rectam indolem, *Sen. Hippol.* 454. Sic omnes radices herbarum præ- ruptæ necantur, *Col.* 2.

* † Necrômantia, æ. f. vel Nécrymanteia, [*à νεκρὸς mortuus, & μάντις vates*] *Necro- mancy, divination by calling up the spirits of the dead*, *Isid.*

* Necrômantia, òrum. n. pl. *Answers gi- ven by spirits called up*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 16. *sed Græc. lit.*

* † Necrômanticus, i. m. *A necromancer*, *Isid.*

* † Necrôthaptes, æ. m. [*ex νεκρὸς, nec- tuus, & θάπτω, sepello*] *He that buryeth the dead*, *Ulp.*

* † Necrôthytus, a, um. part. [*ex νεκρὸς, mortuus, &θύω, sacrifico*] *That which was sacrificed to the dead*, *Tert.*

* Nectar, âris. n. [*ἐντάρ, Gr. ex νεκρ inde νεκρὸν odoratum, suffitum, Met.*] (1) *A pleasant liquor feigned to be the drink of the gods, nec- tar.* (2) *Metaph.* Honey. (3) *A very sweet smell.* (1) *Cic. Hor. Vir.* (2) § Hyblæum nec- tar, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 118. *Met.* Dulci distillant nectare cellas, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 437. = Vina novum fundam calathis Arvisia nectar, *Id. Ecl.* 5, 71. Nectare plenæ Cellæ, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 396. (3) Nardi florum nectar qui naribus hæ- lant, *Lucr.* 2, 487.

* Nectærea, æ. f. sc. herba. [*à nectare, ob ex- cellentiam*] *The herb elecampane*, *Plin.* 14, 16.

* Nectæreus, a, um. adj. *Sweet as nectar, di- vine.* *Met.* 7, 707 § Nectareum Falernum, *Mart.* 13, 108. *Met.* Fontes nectarei, *Claud. de Nupt. Hon.* *Met.* 209. *wonderfull sweet.*

* Nectârites, æ. m. *A drink, or wine, made of elecampane*, *Plin.* 14, 16.

Nectendus,

Nectendus, a, um. part. *To be knit, or tied together.* Nectendis apium coronis, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 3.

Nectens, tis, part. *Connecting, linking to it.* Cætera series deinde sequitur majora nectens, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 7. fraudem, *Sil.* 6, 326.

Νεκτο, ēre, xui & xi, xum. act. (1) *To hang one thing upon another, to link, to join together; as in chains, nets, &c.* (2) *To knit, tie, join, or fasten, together.* (3) *To bind, encircle, or entangle.* (4) *To congeal.* (5) *Met. To pot, frame, or contrive.* (1) & Nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab altâ, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 603. Quod vincula nectitis? *Id. Ecl.* 6, 23. Aranea sub trabe nectit opus, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 14, 8. & Chorus nectere, i. e. brachia in choris, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 367. & Sponsæ laqueum famoso carmine nectit, *twisteth a rope for her, endeavoureth to make her hang herself,* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 31. (2) Necte tribus nodis ternos colores, *tie in three knots,* *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 77. Pedibus talaria nectit, *ties them to his feet,* *Id. Æn.* 4, 239. Votis nectere vota, *to join vows to vows,* *Lucr.* 5, 1201. Mutua queis nectant inter se gaudia, *Id.* 5, 852. (3) Quare sibi nectat uterque coronam, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 96. (4) & Africus in glaciem frigora nectit aquas, *freezeth them,* *Propert.* 4, 3, 48. (5) & Moras nectere, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14, 1. & Causas nequicquam nectis inanes, *frame a long train of excuses,* *Virg. Æn.* 9, 219. Modò jurgia nectat, *pretend to rail at you,* *Ov. Amor.* 2, 9, 45. Qui nostro nexisti retia lecto, *Prop.* 3, 6, 37. *framed a plot on my bed.*

Nector, i. pass. (1) *To be linked together, to hang one upon another, to have a mutual connexion and dependence.* (2) *To be encircled, to be crowned.* (3) *To be delivered bound to serve one's creditor for default of payment.* (4) *To be framed, or contrived.* (1) = Virtutes inter se nexæ & jugatæ sunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 8. (2) Flavâ caput nectentur olivâ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 309. (3) & Ita nexi soluti, cautumque in posterum, ne necterentur, *Liv. Conf.* 8, 28. (4) Undique regi dolus nectitur, *Id.* 27, 28.

Necubi. adv. in loco. [*à nequis, non ex nec & ubi, Varr.*] *Left in any place.* Necubi effecto ponte Romani copias transducerent, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 35. *conf. Liv.* 22, 2.

Necunde. adv. de loco. [*à nequis, i. e. nequo ex loco*] *Left from any place, or part.* Necunde ab stationibus Punicis conspiceretur, *Liv.* 28, 1.

|| Necunquem, pro nec unquam quenquam, *Fest.*

* Necydælus, i. m. [*νεκύδαλος, Gr.*] *An insect which turneth into a silkworm,* *Plin.* 11, 22. *Arist. Hist.* 5, 19.

* Necyōmantes, æ. m. [*νεκυομάντης, Gr.* ex νέκυς mortuus, & μάντης vates] *A necromancer,* *Dig.*

Nedum. conj. (1) *Much less.* (2) *Not so say.* (3) *Not only.* (1) Satrapes nunquam fuisse ejus sumptus queat, nedum tu, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 43. (2) Erat domicilium hujus urbis aptius humanitati tuæ, quam tota Peloponnesus, nedum Patriæ, *Cic.* (3) Nedum hominum humilium, ut nos sumus, sed etiam amplissimorum virorum consilia ex eventu probari solent, *Ba'bus & Oppius Cic. int. Epist. ad Attic.* 9, 8. Tu quoniam quartanâ cares, & nedum morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem, &c. *Cic. Att.* 10, 16. & Sed in hoc pessimo exemplo plerisque licet *MSS. confirmato, al. alit. leg.*

Nefandus, a, um. adj. s̄simus, sup. [*quod non est fandum*] *Impious, base, horrible, heinous; not to be spoken, or named; abominable.* Nefandi viri monumenta, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 497. & Nefandissimus senex, *Quint.* Nefandissima quæque tyrannicæ crudelitatis excucit, *Just.* 16, 4. & Concubitus nefandus, *Ov. Met.* 6, 540. & Sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 547.

† Nefans, tis. adj. *Abominable, Non. ex Lucil. & Varr.* † Nefandus,

Nefarië. adv. *Impiously, villainously, detestably.* Pestem patriæ nefarië moliri, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 1.

Nefarius, a, um. adj. [*à nefas*] *Abominable, impious, base, villainous.* = Nocentem aliquando & nefarium & impium defendere, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 14. & Facinus nefarium, *Id. pro Rosc. Am.* 13. & Scripta nefaria, *villainous writings,* *Catull.* 42, 18.

Nefas. n. indecl. (1) *An unlawfull, villainous, or wicked, action; an impious thing, an impiety, or villainy.* (2) *It is elegantly used by way of interjection, as malum.* (3) *Meton. An impious person.* (4) *The guilt of wicked actions.* (5) *An impossibility.* (1) & Nefas dirum, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 563. immane, *Id. Æn.* 6, 624. maculosum, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 22. & Fas atque nefas exiguo sine libidinum Discernunt avidi, *Id. ib.* 1, 18, 10. (2) & Antonius Bactra venit, sequiturque, nefas! *Ægyptia conjux, abominable shame,* *Virg. Æn.* 8, 688. Quousque, nefas! omnes infandâ in morte reliqui, *horrible act!* *Id. Æn.* 10, 673. Vifa, nefas! longis comprehendere crinibus ignem, *wonderfull prodigy!* *Id. Æn.* 7, 73. (3) Extinxisse nefas! tamen, & sumpsisse merentis Laudabor poenas, *Id. Æn.* 2, 585. (4) Solvi nefas, dixit, solvit & ille nefas, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 44. (5) & Levius sit patientiâ, Quicquid corrigere est nefas, *Hor. Od.* 1, 24, 20.

Nefastus, a, um. adj. [*à ne & fastus*] (1) & Nefasti dies, certain days accounted inauspicious, wherein no law matters were heard, or any assemblies of the people held. (2) *Inauspicious, of evil omen.* (3) *Polluted, defiled, profane.* (4) *Piacular, polluting.* (5) *Dire, sacred to the manes, or infernal gods.* (1) & Numa nefastos dies fastosque fecit: quia aliquando nihil cum populo agi utile fuerat, *Liv.* 1, 19. || Nefasti dies N literâ notabantur, *Fest.* Ille nefastus erit, per quem tria verba silentur, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 47. & Met. Istorum nullus nefastus est, none of them but is constantly in the Forum, *Plaut.* (2) Quæ augur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira defixerit, irrita, infecta, funto, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 8. Prohibere diis nefastum habetur vino, &c. *Plin.* & Nequa terra nefasta sit victoriæ suæ, *Liv.* 6, 28. (3) & Quid in tactum nefasti Liquimus? *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 35. & Terra nefasta, *Liv.* 6, 28. Loci nefasti, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 274. Spiritum nefastum ferro exige, *Sen. Oedip.* 1027. (4) & Nefastum facinus, *Id.* (5) & Acheron nefastus, *Stat.* Nefasti frutices, *Plin.* 20, 11.

|| Nefrendis, is. m. [*Nefrendes arietes sic dicti, quod dentibus frendere non possunt, Fest.* al. infantes nondum frendentes, i. e. frangentes, *Id. ex Liv. Andr.*] *A pig newly weaned, a barrow pig, &c.* Amisso nomine lactantis dicuntur nefrendes; ab eo quod nondum fabam frendere possint: id est, frangere.

|| Nefrens, dis. *Vid. Nefrendis.*

* || Nephro, ònis. m. [*à νεφρός, ren*] Prænestini testiculos nephrones vocant, *Fest.* & Nefunera funera, *Catull.* 62, 83. q. d. funerals and no funerals, uti *Gr. δῶρον ἄδωρον, γάμος ἄγαμος.*

† Nēgābundus, a, um. adj. *Fest. ex Catone.* † Negans.

Negandus, a, um. part. *To be denied.* Pars negandum non putat auxilium, *Ov. Met.* 16, 648.

Negans, tis. part. (1) *Denying, being negative.* (2) *Per Ellipsin, Refusing obedience.* (1) & Sunt etiam valde contraria alia, quæ appellantur negantia: ea ἀποφατικά *Græci*, contraria aientibus: ut; Si hoc est, illud non est, *Cic. Top.* 11. (2) & Cornipes stimulis negans, *Luc.* 8, 3. i. e. obsequium.

Negantia, æ. f. *Negation.* Deinde addunt conjunctionum negantiam, sic: Non & hoc, & illud: hoc autem; non igitur illud, *Cic. Top.* 14.

Negatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A denying.* (2) *A negation, a negative form of speech.* (1) = Negatio inficiatioque facti, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 29.

(2) Disparatum est quod ab aliquâ re per oppositionem negationis separatur, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 28. Negatio infinitarum conjunctionum, *Id. de Fa-* to, 8.

|| Nēgātīvus, a, um. adj. *Negative.* & Actio negativa, *Dig.* 6, 7, 5. *Vid. Negatorius.*

|| Nēgātor, òris. m. *He that denyeth,* *Prud. Cath.* 1, 58.

|| Nēgātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, denying; negative.* Negatoria actio (quæ & negativa *Justiniano*) in rem actio est, quâ libertatem prædiorum nostrorum defendimus, ac tuemur, negantes aliquam ab his servitutem debere, *Dig.* 8, 5, 2. & Confessoria.

|| Nēgātrix, icis. f. *She who denyeth,* *Prud. Apoth.* 549.

Nēgātur. imperf. *It is denied, or cannot be.* & Si tibi per tutum placitumque negabitur ire, if you shall not be able to get entrance, &c. *Ov. A. Amor.* 1, 243.

Nēgātūrus, a, um. part. *That will deny,* *Liv.* 38, 43. Haud negatura, si qua omnino fuisset, *Suet. Vespas.* 10.

Nēgātus, a, um. part. (1) *Denied.* (2) *Difficult.* (1) Mercede operis negatâ, *Ov. Met.* 11, 214. & Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 181. & In terrâ domibus negatâ, uninhabited, *Id. Od.* 1, 22, 22. & Virtus negatâ tentat iter viâ, *Id. Od.* 3, 2, 22. Venter negatas artifex sequi voces, *Perf. prol.* 11.

Nēgito, āre. freq. [*à nego*] *To deny often, or stoutly.* Nî fieri negites, *Lucr.* 1, 911. Vix negito, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 76. *Conf. Sall. B. J.* 3.

|| Neglectim. adv. *Carelessly, negligently, slightly,* *Donat.* † Negligenter.

Neglectio, ònis. f. [*à negligo*] *Aneglecting, or disregard.* Amicorum neglectio improbitatem coarguit, *Cic. pro Mur.* 4. & Raro occ.

Neglecturus, a, um. part. *About to neglect.* Quod sibi Cæsar denunciaret, se Æduorum injurias non neglecturum, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 36.

Neglectus, a, um. part. it. adj. s̄simus, sup. (1) *Neglected, disregarded, slighted.* (2) *Untrimmed, not cultivated.* (1) & Fides neglecta, *Ov. Epist.* 21, 234. forma, coma, facies, *Id.* Neglecti capilli, *Id.* = Cùm ipsi inter nos viles, abjecti, neglectique simus, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 20. & Neglectissima progenies, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 165. (2) Neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 37.

Neglectus, ūs. m. verb. [*à negligo*] *A neglected, carelessness.* Neutiquam hæc res neglectui est mihi, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 116.

† Neglēgo, ap. vett. pro negligo, *Plaut. Ter.*

Negligendus, a, um. part. *To be neglected.* Ea ab hoste dicebantur, non tamen negligenda existimabant, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 28.

Negligens, tis. adj. or, comp. s̄simus, sup. [*non legens, neque delectum habens, quid facere debeat, omisâ ratione officii sui, Fest.* (1) *Negligent, reckless, that careth not for any thing, that maketh no account of.* (2) *Careless, heedless, neglectfull.* (1) = Improvidi & negligentes duces, *Cic. Att.* 7, 19. = Socors & negligens natura, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 68. & Me in se negligentem putabit, *Id. Fam.* 13, 1. De alieno negligentem, *Plin. jun.* in amicis eligendis, *Cic.* Sociorum negligentior, *Id. Verr.* 3, 62. Postilla obtigere eam negligens fui, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 61. ant. pro negligens. (2) Non potui in illo sumptu non necessariò negligens esse, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. & Modò parciore, modò negligentior, *Suet. Galb.* 14. fort. per Ellipsin sc. impensæ, quomodo & nos, not valuing what he spent, sed al. leg. remissior.

Negligenter. adv. iūs. comp. (1) *Negligently, carelessly, slightly, slightly.* (2) *Through contempt.* (1) Minuta non negligenter tractanda sunt, *Cic. Or.* 23. & Quid est quod negligenter scribamus ad verbaria? quid est, quod diligenter conficiamus tabulas? *Id. pro Q. Rosc.* 2. = Temerè ac fortuito, inconsideratè negligentèrque nequid agamus, *Id. Offic.* 1, 29. (3) Querelas quas professores negligenter ab ambitione

bitione parentum acciperent, *Suet. de Clar. Gramm.*

Negligentia, æ. f. *Negligence, carelessness, ill looking to a thing, carelessness, heedlessness, disrespect.* In re familiari laboriosior est negligentia quam diligentia, *Col. 12, 2.* § Cognatorum negligentia, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 44.* ¶ Nam neque negligentia tuâ id fecit, &c. out of disregard to you, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 27.*

Negligor, ære. act. [qu. nec lego, i. e. eligo] *To neglect, or have little regard to; to slight; not to care, or regard; to contemn, or take no notice of; to make very light of.* Quorum ego nec auctoritatem aspernari, nec negligere debeam, *Cic. ¶ Pecuniam in loco negligere, to pass by, or slight, Ter. Adelph. 2, 3.* Negligunt vile hordeum, *they care not for it, Phædr. 2, 7, 9.* Verba etiam verbis quasi coagmentare negligat, *not mind to, Cic. Or. 23.* Negligat hibernas piscis adesse minas, *not to be moved at their approach, Tibull. 2, 3, 50.* Amo te, & non neglexisti habeo gratiam, *that you have taken care of it Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 4.*

Negligor, i. pass. *To be neglected.* ¶ Quum ejus tam negliguntur internuntii, *are in so mean a garb, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 58.*

Nego, ære. act. [à ne, i. e. non, & ago, i. e. dico. Potius, Nec alo. Negat quis, nego: Ait, aio, *Morl.*] (1) *To deny, to refuse.* (2) ¶ Hoc verbum in priore sententiâ membro negat, in sequentibus propter ellipsin aliquam sæpe affirmat. (3) *To affirm no, or not.* (4) Some word easily understood is included in this verb. (5) *Not to give, or yield; to refuse to give.* (1) ¶ Negat quis, nego: ait, aio, *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21.* § Nunquam reo cuiquam tam præcisè negavi, *Cic. Att. 8, 8.* § Non faciliè Gallos Gallis negare potuisse, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 27.* § Cum se contra imperium populi Romani pugnatos esse negarent, *Id. B. C. 3, 11.* Si tu negâris ducere, *Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 5.* (2) Illi verò datus obfides se negare; neque portas consuli præclusuros, neque, &c. i. e. asseverare non præclusuros, &c. *Cæs. B. C. 3, 12.* Plerique negant Cæsarem in conditione mansurum; postulataque hæc ab eo interposita esse, quod minus, quod opus esset ad bellum, à nobis pararetur, i. e. & aiunt postulata, &c. *Cic. Att. 7, 15.* (3) Negant tributum pendi posse, *Plaut. Epist. 2, 2, 43.* Negant ullam vocem potuisse reperiri, &c. *Cic. Negant quenquam bonum virum esse, nisi sapientem, Id. Nego quenquam esse vestrum, quin sæpe audierit, Id. (4) Lautorum cœnis sæpe negare potes, Mart. 13, 7, i. e. negare te, five te affuturum. Negat ille mihi sese ad cœnam venturum, Hor. Ep. 2, 7, 68. Per iter tenebrosos, unde negant redire quenquam, Catull. 3, 12. (5) Negat sibi ipse, qui, quod difficile est, petit, Publ. Syr. ¶ polliceor, Ter. ¶ Negavit civitatem, immunitatem obtulit, Suet. Aug. 40. Frondisque negant, & fontibus arcent, Virg. Geor. 3, 131. Patriæ rigidâ mente negavit opem, Ov. Epist. 3, 96. ¶ Victum seges ægra negabat, Virg. Æn. 3, 142. Nec candida cursum Luna negat, Id. Æn. 7, 9. Si natura negavit mihi formam, Ov. Epist. 15, 31. ¶ Canes arma negant, will not fight, Grat. Cyneg. 156. § Cum Ellipsi. Collis Cerei negat, i. e. se negat, will not bear corn, Stat. Ridentum corda negant, i. e. non addiunt, are inauspicious, Id.*

Nëgor, æri. pass. *To be denied.* In Tarentino agre negatur esse picus Martius, *Plin. 10, 29.*

Nëgōtiālis, le. adj. *Of the matter in general, abstracted from the circumstances of persons, &c. vid. Cic. de Inv. 1, 11. & 2, 21. Quint. 1, 3, c. 8.*

Nëgōtiāns, tis. part. & nom. *A merchant, an usurer.* Negavi me cuiquam negotianti dare, *Cic. Attic. 5, 21.*

¶ Nëgōtiārius, a, um. adj. *Trading.* ¶ Naves negotiariæ, *merchant ships, Spart. † Onerarius.*

Nëgōtiatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à negotior] *A negotiating, or managing; merchandise, traffick.* § Negotiatio Asiatica, *Cic. Fam. 6, 8.*

Nëgōtiator, ōris. m. *A merchant, a dealer, or*

trader in. Cives Romani negotiatores, *Hirt. B. Afr. 90. § Mancipiorum negotiatores, Quint.*

¶ Nëgōtiātorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to trade, or traffick.* ¶ Aurum negotiatorium, *which merchants pay to the exchequer, Lampr. † Aurum fisci.*

¶ Nëgōtiātrix, icis. f. *A woman trader, a she dealer, Paul. JC.*

¶ Nëgōtinummius, a, um. adj. *About busyness of money, Apul. Mer. 10, p. 336.*

Nëgōtiolum, i. m. dim. [à negotium] *A little busyness, or matter.* Erit nescio quid negotioli, *Cic. Q. fr. 3, 4, fin.*

Nëgōtiōr, æri. dep. (1) *To merchandise, to traffick, to trade in.* (2) *To negotiate, or be employed in any affair.* (1) ¶ Quum se Syracusas mandandi (ut ipse dicere solebat) non negotiandi causâ contulisset, *Cic. Off. 3, 14.* Vel rusticari, vel navigari, vel etiam alio genere negotiari, necesse erat ut aliquas facultates acquireremus, *Col. præf. lib. 12.* (2) ¶ Animas negotiari. *Plin. 29, 1. de medicis, to trade in mens lives, to get money by dispatching them.*

¶ Nëgōtiōsitas, atis. f. *Multiplicity of busyness.* Sic interpretatur πολυπραγμοσύνη, *Gell. 11, 16.*

Nëgōtiōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Troublesome, or full of busyness.* (2) *Serious, or weighty.* (1) = Provincia negotiōsa & molesta, *Cic. pro Mur. 8.* ¶ Oportet dividi sacros, & negotiosos dies, quos divina colerentur, & humana non impedirent, *Tac. Ann. 13, 41, 7.* Quid crudelitate negotiosius? *Sen. de Irâ, 2, 13.* Negotiosi eramus nos nostris negotiis, *Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 79.* ¶ Negotiosum tergum, *soundly and frequently whipt, Id. Mil. 2, 5, 37.* (2) Negotiosa cogitatio vel actio, *Cels. ¶ Aedepol, rem negotiosam, a weighty busyness! Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 31.*

Nëgōtium, ii. n. [à nec & otium, c in g verbo] (1) *The state, or time, of busyness.* (2) *Any affair, matter, or thing.* (3) *Busyness, or any thing to be done.* (4) *An office, or employment; the busyness of one's place.* (5) *Difficulty, trouble.* (6) *Employment in matters of law.* (7) *Affairs of merchandise.* (8) *The busyness of the farmers of publick revenues.* (9) *A law cause considered with all its circumstances.* (1) ¶ Ut in otio esset potius, quam in negotio, *Ter. Hec. prol. 26.* ¶ Sic verba hîc facio, quasi negotii nihil fiet, as if I had nothing to do, *Plaut.* Tantò majores humana negotia ludi, *Juv. 14, 264.* Aliena negotia centum Per caput & circa saliant latus, *Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 34.* (2) Non horum temporum, non horum hominum, atque morum negotium, *Cic. (3) Post decisa negotia, Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 59. Mirabar quid hîc negoti esset tibi, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 8. ¶ Transcurre curriculo ad nos, ita negotium est, it is necessary so to do, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 43. (4) Cum tot sustineas & tanta negotia solus, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, ad August. Cum majoribus reipublicæ negotiis M. Fonteius impediretur, Cic. (5) Quo facto, sine negotio cum voluerunt, nos oppriment, *Nep. Ages. 5, fin.* ¶ Nihil esse negotii arbitror, I suppose it to be a very easy matter, *Cic. Neque de hac re negotium est, quin malè occidam, in this matter all things run smoothly to my destruction, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 10. Negotium facessere alicui, to teize, or vex, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. Negotium magnum est navigare, Id. Att. 5, 12. Diî nec habent negotium ipsi, nec alteri exhibent, Id. N. D. 1, 30. (6) Si clientum longa negotia, Dijudicatâ lite, relinqueret, *Hor. Od. 3, 5, 54. Accusatorum & quadruplatorum quicquid habebat in potestate, quod cuique negotii consilium volebat, nullo labore faciebat, Cic. (7) Ne Bithyna negotia perdas, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33. In tuâ provinciâ magna negotia, & ampla, & expedita habet, Cic. Fam. 1, 3. (8) Videtis non negotii gerendi inscientiâ everfos publicanos, Id. Fuit maximus publicanus: cujus in negotiis gerendis, &c. Id. Amicos mittere in negotium, Id. (9) Negotium est congregatio personarum, locorum, temporum, causarum, modorum, casuum, factorum instrumentorum, sermonum, scriptorum, & non scriptorum; causam nunc intelligimus ὑπόθεσιν, negotium πρὸς αὐτὴν, Quint. 3, 5. ¶ Negotium***

de homine dixit Cicero, ut Græcè πρὸς αὐτὸν; vel ὑπόθεσιν, *Muræ: Var. Lect. 2, 5.*

* ¶ Nēma, atis. n. [νῆμα, Gr.] *netum, Gl. i. e. filum. A thread.* ¶ Nema fericum, *filæ thread, Dig.*

* † Nēmen, inis. n. [à preced.] *A web, or spinning, Ant. inscript.*

Nēmo, inis. c. g. [contr. ex ne & homo] *conet vocativo & numero plurali.* (1) *Nemo, or woman, no body.* (2) ¶ Unus nemo & nemo unus, *no one man.* (3) ¶ Nemo quicquam, *no one in the world.* (4) *Nemo admitteth homo after it for greater emphasis.* (5) *Nemo in the former part of a sentence maketh a negation, in the latter, by reason of a general affirmative elegantly suppressed, an affirmative.* (6) *Nemo for nullus, no one.* (7) *Nemo admitteth of non and nec after it, by way of pleonasmus.* (8) *A fellow of no account.* (1) § Adversus nemini, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 37. Hoc ego scio unum, neminem perperisse hîc, Ibid. 3, 2, 26. Nemini miseri certum est, quia mei miseret neminem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 107. Nemo nostrum est, quin sciat, Id. (2) Unus omnes artis partes consequi nemo potuit, Ad Herenn. § Ad neminem unum Cæs. Nemo unus, Virg. Quia nemo unus facis dignus regno visus sit, Liv. 2, 6. Nemo unus erat vir, quod magis, &c. Id. (3) Ecquis me vivit hodie fortunatio? nemo herclè quicquam, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 1. (4) Nemo hominum est, Id. Eun. 4, 6, 19. (5) Nemo extulit eum verbis, qui ita dixisset, ut qui adessent, intelligerent, quid diceret, sed contempsit eum, qui minus id facere potuisset, Cic. i. e. sed unusquisque contempsit eum, &c. Adversaria in judicium protulit nemo: codicem protulit, Id. Quî fit, Mæcenâs, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem, &c. illâ Contentus vivat: laudet diversa sequentes? Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 1. sc. quisque nemo for nullis, nullus vel nulla. Divum nemo, Virg. Æn. 9, 6. (6) Vicinam neminem amo, Plaut. (7) Nemo non linguâ, non manu promptior, Liv. Ut nemo, illo invito, nec bona, nec patriam, nec vitam retinere, posset, Cic. (8) Sed me moverat nemo magis, quam is, quem tu neminem putas, Id. ¶ Nemo ponitur pro ullus, præcedente negatione. Contigit tibi, quod haud scio an nemini, Id. Att. 14, 17.*

* Nēmōrālis, e. adj. *Of a grove, or wood; woody; encompassed with woods, or groves.* § Nemorales umbræ, *Ov. Am. 3, 1, 5. Nemoralis sedes, Id. Amor. 2, 6, 57. Aricia, Mart. 13, 19. Templum nemorale, Ov. A. Am. 1, 259. Antrum, stagnum nemorale, Id.*

* Nēmōrensis, e. adj. *Pertaining to a wood, or grove.* ¶ Nemorense mel, *forest honey, Col. 9, 4, 7. Rex nemorensis, the chief priest in the sacrifices of Diana Aricina, Suet. Col. 35.*

¶ Nēmōricultrix, icis. f. *An inhabitant of the wood.* § Sus nemoricultrix, *Phædr. 2, 4, 3.*

¶ Nēmōrivāgus, a, um. adj. [ex nemus & vagor] *Wandering in woods, or forests.* § Aper nemorivagus, *Catull. 61, 72.*

* Nēmōrōsus, a, um. adj. *Woody, or full of woods, groves, or trees.* § Montes nemorosi, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 427. Nemorosa latibula, Phædr. 2, 8, 1. ¶ Antiquâ cupressu nemorosus, full of thickets, Plin. Epist. 8, 8. Nemorosus arboribus locus, Col. 2, 2, 8.*

Nempe, adv. [ex nam & pe, qu. à Gr. πᾶ, vel πᾶς] (1) *What then? well then? what do you mean?* (2) *I suppose.* (3) *However, for all that.* (4) *It is to be granted, I grant, I confess, or it is true.* (5) *Yea surely.* (6) *For example.* (7) *That is, to wit, namely.* (8) *For; seeing that, or perhaps because.* (9) *Why, why indeed, in responses.* (10) *Sometimes it seemeth to be only an ornamental particle.* (1) *Nempe negas, ad beatè vivendum satis esse virtutem? well then, you deny, &c. Cic. Tusc. 5, 5. Liber esto, atque ito quod voles, M. nempe jubes? you bid me then? Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 41. Nempe in somnis? TR. ita, Id. Most. 2, 2, 60. (2) Sed jam ad reliqua pergamus, C. nempe ea sequuntur, &c. I suppose those things are next, Cic. Nempe, de tuo, you mean of your own, or provided it be of your own, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 47. (3) Nempe, tenens quod*

amo per freta longa ferar, *Ov. Met.* 7, 66. *vid. lacum.* (4) Nempe, vir bonus & prudens dici delector ego, ac tu, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 16, 32. Nempe, incomposito dixi pede currere versus Lucili, *Id. Sat.* 1, 10, 1. (5) Causa optima est, nisi quid pater aliud ait, *P. nempe, Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 47. (6) Nempe, hoc sic esse opinor dicturum patrem, *Id. Andr.* 2, 3, 13. (7) Dictum puta: Nempe, ut curentur recte hæc, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 3. Taurum dilexit filia solis, Femina nempe marem, *Ov. Met.* 9, 736. Placavi sanguine divos. Nempe, tuo, furiose, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 207. Aras frequentas, nempe abigeris quò venis, *Phædr.* 4, 23, 15. (8) Haud impudè feres, adimam tibi nempe figuram, *Ov. Met.* 2, 474. In equam vertor; Tota tamen quare? pater est mihi nempe biformis, *Ibid.* 2, 664. (9) Quid juvenis, magnum cui versat in offibus ignem Durus amor? Nempe, abruptis turbata procellis Nocte natat cæcâ ferus freta, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 58. In quibus actis consistit? nempe, in legibus, *Cic.* (10) *Id. Lucr.* 1, 386. & 2, 907.

* NĒMUS, ōris. [à Gr. νέμος, quod à νέμω, pasco] (1) A wood, or grove. (2) Synecdoche. The trees of a wood, forest, grove, orchard. (1) § Nemusfrondiferum, *Lucr.* 2, 359. atrum horrenti umbrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 169. umbratum, *Ov. Met.* 7, 75. Odoratum lauri nemus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 658. (2) Cereale nemus violasse securi dicitur, *Ov. Met.* 8, 741. Omne levandum Fronde nemus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 400. de vitibus. Totum involvit flammis nemus, *Id. Geor.* 2, 308. de oleis.

* NĒNIA, æ. f. τὸ δὲ Νῆνιά ἐστι μὲν φεγγύιον Ἰπποκράτης δὲ ἀδρῶ μνημονεύει, *Poll.* (1) A funeral song, a dirge, or dirge. (2) Trogical, or mournful, verse. (3) A silly trifling song, or writing. (4) Any verse, or song. (5) ¶ Marfa nenia, a magick song, a charm. (6) Also the name of a goddess. (1) *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 24. *vid. loc. inieg.* (2) ¶ Ne rel. etis jocos, retractes munera neniæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 38. (3) § Puerorum neniæ, *Id. Ep.* 1, 1, 63. Viles neniæ, *Phædr.* 3. prol. 11. *vid. & Scal. Not. conjec. in Varr. L. L. p. 142, 143.* (4) Dicitur merita nox quoque neniâ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 28, 16. (5) *Id. Epod.* 17, 29. (6) *Id. Prop.*

* NENS, part. Spining. Parcæ fatalia nentes Stamina, *Tibull.* 1, 7, 1. Invenit eum purpuram colo nentem, *Just.* 1, 3.

* NĒNU, adv. [à μὲν νῦν] Not. Nenu potest, *Lucr.* 3, 20. Nenu queunt, *Id.* 4, 716. *Habet etiam Non. ex Lucil. & Varr.*

* NEO, ēre, nēvi, nētum. [à νέω, unde νέω, *Id.*] To spin. Anus subtemen nebat, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 52. Donum quod nostræ nevēre manus, *Sil.* 7, 81. Tunicam molli mater quam neverat auro, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 818. † Neunt pro nent. Tristes sorores Stamina quæ ducunt, quæque futura neunt, *Tibull.* 3, 3, 36. *ubi vid. Scal. comment.* Sed propius à vero videtur esse Basti. Fabri conjectura, quam in Thesaurio, si libet, lege.

* NEOR, nēris, pass. To be spun. Aurum netur & textur lanæ medo, *Plin.* 33, 3.

* NĒOCŌRUS, i. m. [qui νέων κορεῖ, i. e. ædes ornat] He that looked to, or had the charge of, a temple, *Jul. Firm.* 3, 7. *Lat. Æditiuus.*

* NĒOMĒNIA, æ. f. [sc. νέα μῆνη, *Lat.* novus mensis] The time of the newmoon. § Ad neomenias Latinas, *Prov. ap. Hieron.* Eadem ratione quâ ad Calendas Græcas, dicitur. Latine Novilunium.

* NĒOPHYTUS, a, um, adj. [qu. νέων φυτὸν, i. e. novum germen] New, and lately, planted, or set; one newly entered into any profession, a novice; one lately converted, or turned, to the faith, *Vulg. Interpr. Lat. Novitius.*

* NĒOTĒRICĒ, adv. Newly, after the fashion of later times, *Ascon. Lat. More recenti.*

* NĒOTĒRICUS, a, um, adj. [νεωτερικὸς, *Gr.*] New, modern, *Claud. Mamert.*

NĒPA, æ. m. [nepa Afrotum, vocab. Non.] (1) A scorpion. (2) The constellation of the Scorpion. (3) The crabfish. (4) ¶ The herb butchers' room. (1) Nepas uti aculeis videmus, *Cic.* (2) Magnis nepa sese lucibus effert, *Id. in Arat.*

(3) Reccissim cedam ad parietem, imitabor nepam, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 8, 7. (4) Gaza.

* NĒPENTHES, is. n. [ex νῖ non, & πένθος lectus] An herb which being infused in wine driveth away sadness; some take it for bugloss, or wild pennyroyal, *Plin.* 21, 21. & 25, 2.

NĒPĒTA, æ. f. An herb, wild pennyroyal, cats mint, ncp, or nip; good against the stinging of scorpions, *vid. Plin.* 10, 14. *conf. Col.* 7, 5, 18. & 12, 7, 1.

* NĒPOS, ōtis. m. [à νέπος, i. e. ἀπόγονος, quod est ap. Theocr. dic. autem νέπος, à νε neg. & πῆς, pes quod non sit ipse generis fundamentum, *Scal.*] (1) A grandson. (2) † Fem. A granddaughter. (3) Nepotes, posterity, descendants. (4) A wasteful spendthrift; a luxurious, or riotous, person. (5) The second descent in the breed of beasts. (6) Suckers on the branches of a vine. (1) ¶ Qui nepos avum in discrimen capitis adduxerit, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 1. § Africani nepos, *Id. Sororis nepos, Tac. Suet.* Ex filia nepos, *Cic.* (2) Ilia dia nepos, *Enn. ap. Non.* (3) Me inter feros laudabit Roma nepotes, *Prop.* 3, 1, 35. Arbor seris factura nepotibus umbram, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 58. (4) Quis tam perditus ac profusus nepos, ut fuit Sextus Nævius? *Cic. pro Quint.* 12. Disinctus aut perdam, ut nepos, *Hor. Epod.* 1, 3, 4. (5) ¶ Ejusmodi admistrarius onager nepotibus, magis quàm filiis, utilior, *Col.* 6, 37. (6) *Id.* 3, 6, 2. & 46, 5. ¶ Nepos aliquando patruo respondet. *Ulp.* l. 27. § 2. ff. de inoff. test. De inofficioso testamento nepos contra patrum suum egerat. Sed de avi testamento hîc potuit agi, vocemque nepotem ad eum referri.

* NĒPŌTĀLIS, e. adj. Riotous, lawish. § Luxus nepotalis, *Amm.* 31, 13.

* NĒPŌTĀTUS, ūs. m. pro luxur. e. [à nepotor] Riotous, or superfluous, wasteful, or spending; debauchery, *Plin.* 14, 4.

* NĒPŌTĪNUS, a, um, adj. Riotous, profuse. § Nepotini sumptus, *Suet. Calig.* 37.

* NĒPŌTOR, āri. dep. To be profuse, or extravagant. Veto liberalitatem nepotari, *Sen. de Benef.* 1, 15.

* NĒPŌTĪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. [à nepos] A little grandson, *Plaut. Mil.* 5, 20, 28.

* NĒPTIS, is. f. [à nepos] A son's, or daughter's, daughter; a granddaughter, *Catull.* 62, 29.

¶ NĒQUA, pro nequam, *Charif.*

NĒQUA, adv. sc. viâ, ratione; vel divisè ne quâ. [à nequis] Left any way, left by any means. Nequâ scire dolos possit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 686.

¶ NĒQUĀLIA detrimēta, *Fest.* à nequam.

NĒQUAM, adj. indecl. ior, comp. scimus, sup. [fort. à nequis nequam indecl. nequam non malum significat, sed inutilem, *Fl. Caper.*] (1) Naught, good for naught. (2) Untrifling, lazy, idle, without industry. (3) Unfruitful. (4) Lewd, that spendeth his estate lewdly. (5) Careless, inconsiderate. (6) Lewdly, pro nequiter. (7) Subst. A mischief, a bad thing. (1) = Nequam esse oportet, cui tu integumentum improbus es, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 2, 20. Ego sum in usu factus nimio nequior, *Id. Most.* 1, 2, 66. (2) ¶ Iisdem verbis aut laudare servum fugi possumus, & si nequam est, joculari, *Cic.* = Nequam & cessator Davus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 100. Nulla est vel nequissimi hominis amplior custodia, quàm quotidiana operis exactio, *Col.* 11, 1, 26. (3) Surculus vitis nequam, *Id.* 3, 10. (4) Verres homo nequam, *Cic.* Quid nequius aut turpius effeminato viro? *Id. Tusc.* 3, 17. (5) Homo non nequam, *Id. de scriptore probe.* (6) Ubi nequam faciat clam, *Plaut.* (7) Vin' tu illi nequam dare? *AG. Cupio. MI. En! me dato, Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 31.

NĒQUANDO, adv. [ex ne & quando] Left at any time. Metuit nequando tu aliò fructum conferas, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 60. Nequando ea arx hostium esset, *Liv.*

NĒQUĀQUAM, adv. negandi. [à ne non, & abl. fem. quâquam, q. d. non quâquam viâ] By no means, in no wise, far from. Nequaquam ista amicitia est, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 24. Nequaquam poterit, *Id.* § Nequaquam omnes, *Id.* Nequaquam satis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 48.

NĒQUE, conj. [ex ne, i. e. non, & enclitico que] Neiber, nor, &c. *Ter. Cic. &c. Vid. Nec,* cui per omnia ferè simile est Neque, præterquam in sequentibus. § Neque—etiam. Sibi neque opus esse, animum etiam superesse, *Liv. & opes non deesse, & animum vel superesse.* ¶ Neque enim, for—not. ¶ Rarè invenitur, nisi in parentibus, & earum similibus. Æneas (neque enim patriam consistere mentem Passus amor) &c. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 647. Dicite, Dardanidæ (neque enim novimus, &c.) *Id. Æn.* 7, 195. Neque enim hoc possum negare, *Cic.*

NĒQUĒDUM, conj. Not yet, not as yet, *Cic. Leg. etiam divisim.*

NĒQUEO, ire, īvi, ītum, neut. [à ne & queo] I cannot, I am not able. ¶ Loci ferè diu nequiere Jovem, could not brook the unwelcome air, *Ov. Met.* 9, 707. Quod cum vitare nequiret, *Id. Met.* 12, 385. Cum pisces ire nequibant, *Lucr.* 1, 381. ¶ Nequeo quin lachrymem, I cannot but weep; *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 25. Nunciatur signum nequire convelli, *Liv.* 22, 3. Nequissè pro nequivissè, *Id.* 21, 56.

NĒQUEOR, īri. dep. Cannot. Quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, *Sall. B. J.* 31. Ut nequitur comprimi! *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 20. † Retrahi nequitur, *Fest. ex eod.* Nequitum est exaugurari, *Cato in Orig.*

NĒQUICQUAM, adv. i. e. non quicquam, frustra. (1) In vain, to no purpose. (2) By no means, not in the least. (3) Scoffree. (1) Hastam nequicquam in Persea misit, *Ov. Met.* 5, 33. = Frustrâ ac nequicquam credite, amici, *Catull.* 75, 1. (2) Telum summo clypei nequicquam umbone pendit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 546. *Interpr. Serv.* Rationes dominicas conficere nequicquam rectè potest, *Varr.* (3) Ne istuc nequicquam dixeris tam indignum dictum in me, *Plaut. Afn.* 3, 3, 108.

¶ NĒQUIDQUAM, id. ac nequicquam, quod vid.

¶ NĒQUIENS, part. [à nequeo] Not being able. Nequiens idoneum exitum præfenti cladi reddere, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 246.

¶ NĒQUINO, āre. act. [pro nequeo ant. ut pro nato natino] Nequiant, nequeunt, *Fest. ex Liv.* in odysseâ. To deny; also to play the wanton, *Sipont.*

NĒQUIS, nēqua, rar. nēqui, nēquid, vel nēquod. [à ne, non, & quis, aliquis] (1) Left any one, or thing. (2) Cum ut, No one, or thing. (1) Nequis tua pectora Vulneret imprudens, *Ov. Met.* 8, 64. Nequi porcellus à matre opprimatur, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. Nequa hostilis facies occurrat, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 407. Ne quid inausum fuisset, *Id. Æn.* 8, 205. ¶ Sed scrib. ferè divisè, ne quis, ne qua, ne quid. (2) Ut nequis te de sententiâ possit dimovere, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 17. Ut nequid hujus ignores, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 28. ¶ Nequis, de duobus. Nequis sexus à laude cessaret, *Flor.* 1, 10, 7.

NĒQUISSIMĒ, adv. Most cunningly, or slyly. Balsamum vitiatur nequissimè gummi, *Plin.* 12, 25.

NĒQUITER, ius, comp. issimè, sup. adv. [à nequam] (1) Wastefully, prodigally. (2) Lewdly, wantonly, roguishly. (3) Craftily, slyly, cunningly. (1) Utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultius gestum, dici non potest, *Liv.* 41, 7. Quod bene, id rectè, frugaliter,—nequiter, turpiter, cœnabat, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 17. (2) Nunquam, herclè, facerem, genua nî tam nequiter fricares, *Plaut. Afn.* 3, 3, 88. (3) *Plin.* 12, 25.

NĒQUITIA, æ. f. [à nequam] (1) Remissness, negligence, neglect of one's business. (2) Lewdness, wasteful debauchery, vitiousness. (3) Wantonness, lewd amours. (4) Sly malice, craft. (5) Tartness, eagerness. (6) ¶ Roguery, jelling. (1) = Sed jam meipsum inertie nequitieque condemnò, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 2. (2) Alter Verres cum luxuriâ atque nequitia, *Id.* (3) Nequitia est, quæ te non sinit esse senem, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 414. (4) ¶ Vis & nequitia quicquid oppugnant, ruit, *Phædr.* 2, 6, 3. (5) § Aceti nequitia, *Plin.* 14, 20. (6) *Id. Barib. ad Claud.* p. 806.

NĒQUITIES, ei. f. Wastefulness, profuse debauchery. Illum nequities expulit, *Hor.* 2, 2, 131.

¶ NĒQUITO, āre. neut. vel NĒQUITOR, āri. pass. i. e. nequam esse. To live lewdly, *Prisc.* l. 8.

¶ NĒQUITUS,

|| *Nēquītus*, *pro nequiter*. adv. *Non*.
* *Nērita*, æ. m. [*νήριος*, Gr.] *A speltfish that sails on the sea*, Plin. 9, 33.

* *Nērium*, ii. n. [*νήριον*, Gr.] *A tree, or shrub, with leaves like an almond, which some call oleander, some rose-laurel, or rose-tree*, Plin. 24, 11.

Nēiōniānus lapis. *Vid. Propr.*

* || *Nervālis*, le. adj. *Plantain*. *Herbam quam Græci πολύευγον, nos nervalem appellamus*, *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 12.

* || *Nervatio*, ōnis. f. *A joining together, a strengthening as it were by sinews*, *Litt. ex Cels. sed q.*

|| *Nervator*, ōris. m. *He that joineth, or sineweth*, *Litt. ex Cels. sed q.*

* || *Nervia*, æ. f. [*quod ex nervis fieret*] *The string of an instrument, or a stringed instrument*, *Non. ex Varr. & Suet. ap. Gell.* 9, 7.

* || *Nervicus*, a, um. adj. *Made of a sinew, or string*. || *Nervicis* funibus, *with bowstrings*, *Jud.* 16, 17. *Vulg. Interp.*

* *Nervicus*, i. m. *Having the gout, or pain in the sinews*, al. rectius leg. *neuricus*, quod vid.

|| *Nervina*, crumena, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 64. [*à nervo, quod obligatos nummos ferret: al. leg. pecua nerumina, quæ non ruminant; sc. nummi argentei ovium imagine signati*]

* || *Nervinus*, a, um. adj. *Made of sinews*. *Nervini* funes, *Veget.*

* || *Nervium*, ii. n. [*à nervis*] *The string of an instrument*, *Varr. ap. Non.*

* *Nervosè*. adv. ius, comp. *Strongly, stoutly, vigorously*. *Ut vigilanter, nervosèque nos subornes*, *Planc. Cic. Epist. Fam.* 10, 23. || *Qui ista nervosius differunt, with greater strength of argument*, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 29.

* *Nervositas*, atis. f. *Strength, toughness*, *Plin.* 19, 1. *de lino.*

* *Nervosus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Sinevvy, full of sinews*, (2) *Full of fibres*. (3) *Stiff, or unpliant of body*. (4) *Met. Pitby, having strength of argument*. (1) *Nulla est ei caro, sed nervosa exilitas*, *Plin.* 11, 37. *Vesica in ipso sinu nervosa & duplex*, *Cels.* 4, 1. (2) *Radice nervosa*, *Plin.* 27, 12. (3) *Nervosa & lignea doguâs*, *Lucr.* 4, 1154. (4) *Quis Aristotele nervosior? Theophrasto dulcior?* *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 31.

* *Nervulus*, i. m. dim. [*à nervus*] *A little sinew, strength, or vigour*. *Mét.* Si nervulos tuos adhibueris, *Cic. Att.* 16, 16.

* *Nervus*, i. m. [*à Gr. νῆρυς, Gell. per Metath. ut à νῆρυς, parvus*] (1) *A nerve, or sinew*. (2) *The string of a bow, catapult, &c.* (3) *The string of a lute, or other instrument*. (4) *A pair of stocks, or pillory; or something like a cord, or iron, for the neck, or feet, in torture*. (5) *A man's yard*. (6) *Nervi plur. Strength, force, might, power, vigour, industrious application of mind*. (7) || *In nervum erumpere, To break and deceive, as a string doth overstretch*. (8) *Strength, or that wherein the strength of a thing consisteth*. (9) *The spirit and vigour of one's life*. (1) *Animantem ossa, cruor, venæ, calor, humor, viscera, nervi, constituunt*, *Lucr.* 2, 668. (2) *Nervo stridente sagitta Diverberat auras*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 503. *Nervis temperat arcus*, *Ov. Met.* 10, 108. *Volat moles adducto concita nervo, Cum petit muros*, *Id. Met.* 8, 357. (3) *Per me concordant carmina nervis*, *Id. Met.* 1, 518. *Sonant ita in fidibus nervi, ut à digitis sunt pulsi*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3. *Cithara intenta nervis*, *Quint.* (4) *Ut apud te me in nervo en cem*, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 13. *Nervo victus custodibitur*, *Id. Capt.* 3, 5, 71. *In nervum potius ibit*, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 15. i. e. in vincula. (5) *Repente nervus excitat libidinem*, *Tib. ad Priap.* Illiterati non minus nervi rigent, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 17. (6) = *Quantum in cuiusque animo roboris est atque nervorum*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 1. || *Contendere nervos*, *Id. Verr.* 2, 12. *intendere*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 20. *to do one's utmost*. (7) *Vereor, ne isthæc fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique*, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 11. *interpr. Don.* Sed potius pertinere ad quartam notionem videtur. (8) *Vestigalia nervos esse reipublicæ diximus*, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 2. (9) *Sine nervis altera, quicquid Composui, pars*

esse putat, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 2. *Horum oratio neque nervos, neque aculeos oratorios ac forenses habet*, *Cic. Orat.* 19.

|| *Nēsāpus*, i. m. qui non sapit, *Scal. in Catull.*
Nesciens, tis. part. *Not knowing*. Magni æstimo dignitati ejus aliquid adstruere inopinantis, *nescientis*, imò etiam fortasse nolentis, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 2.

|| *Nescienter*. adv. *Ignorantly*, *August.* || *Ignoranter*.

|| *Nescientia*, æ. f. *Ignorance*, *Cl. Mamert.* 1, 11.

Nescio, ire, ivi, itum. neut. [*ex ne, i. e. non, & scio*] (1) *To be ignorant, not to know, wot, or tell*. (2) *Nescio quis, nescio quid, &c. quasi pro nomine usurpantur. A form used either in ignorance, or contempt; one, or other, somebody, something, or other*. (3) *Not to be able, not to endure*. (1) || *Nîl sciri si quis putat, hoc quoque nescit*, *An sciri possit, quom se nîl scire fatetur*, *Lucr.* 4, 471. *Tu, pol, si sapias, quod scis, nescis*, i. e. præ te feres nescire, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 55. *Nescio deos, i. e. quid facient, usitatâ ellipsi*, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 4, 15. *quam sententiam perperam trahunt al. ad ignorationem deorum, eodem modo nescio alias, i. e. aliæ quæ faciunt*, *Ibid.* 2, 4, 16. *Nescimus istum qui fiet*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 3, 36. *Nescire fat scio de illâ amicâ*, *Id.* (2) *Delia furtim Nescio quem tacitâ callida nocte sovet*, *Tibull.* 1, 6, 6. || *Nescio quid profectò mihi animus præfagit mali, præfagetb some evil, or I know not what evil*, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 7. *Timonem nescio quem accepimus*, *Cic. de Amic.* 23. *Nescio quid impendit*, *Id.* *Nescio, herclè, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 13. *a negation followeth this, elegantly redundant*. *Nescis nec in pace, nec in bello vivere*, *Cic.* (3) *Nescit vox missa reverti*, *Hor. A. P.* 390. *Stoici omnino irasci nesciunt*, *Cic.* || *Nescit amor priscis cedere imaginibus*, *Prop.* 1, 5, 24. *Augmen cur nesciat æquor*, *Lucr.* 6, 607. || *Nescio quomodo, quum, &c. I know not how it happened*, *Nep. Thras.* 1.

Nescitur. imp. *They know not, it is unknown, we cannot tell*. *Ut stellarum numerus, par an impar sit, nesciatur*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 10.

Nescius, a, um. adj. (1) *That knoweth not, ignorant, unexperienced*. (2) *That knoweth not how, or cannot*. (3) *Unknown*. (1) *Non sum nescius, quanto periculo vivam*, *Cic.* *Iratum te fuisse non erant nescii*, *Id. pro Deiot.* 3. *non eram nescius fore, ut, &c.* *Id.* *Sese haud nescia morti injicit*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 552. *Nescia mens hominum fati*, *Id. Æn.* 10, 501. || *Ille liquer venum movit ad certos nescia membra modos*, *Tib.* 1, 7, 38. || *Illa simulationum nescia, unpractised, or unexperienced*, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 54, 2. *Oia frænorum nescia, never bridled*, *Lucan.* 4, 683. (2) *Nescii fari pueri*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 18. *Cedere nescius*, *Id. Od.* 1, 6, 6. *Vinci nescius armis*, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 9, 45. (3) *In locis nesciis sumus*, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 5, 17. *Neque nescium habebat*, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 14, 2. *Aliis gentibus esse nescia tributa*, *Id. Ann.* 1, 59, 6.

|| *Nesi*, *pro sine*, positum est in lege ædis *Dianæ Aventinensis*, *Fest.*

* *Nesiotiōpiurna*, ii. n. [*ex νῆσσα anus, & τρέφω nutrio*] *A place, or yard where ducks are kept to be fat*, *Col.* 8, 15.

* *Nēte*, indecl. [*à νῆτυ, Gr. i. e. νῆατυ sc. novissima*] *The sound of the seventh string of a musical instrument*. *Nete synemmenon*, *Vitr.* 5, 4. *D, la, sol.* *Nete diezeugmenon*, *E, la, mi, re*, *Id.* || *Hypate*, *Id.*

* || *Nētus*, a, um. part. p. *ex neo*. *Spun, or twisted*, *Ulp.*

* || *Nētus*, ūs. m. *Ex cadentis byssi netibus*, *Mart. Cap.* *Spining yarn, thread*.

Neu. contr. *ex neve*. (1) *Nor, neither*. (2) *Pro & ne; and not*. (3) *Left either, or left*. (4) *And left*. (1) || *Neu sibi, neve mihi nocitura*, *Prop.* 2, 29, 28. *Neu—ne*, *Id.* 1, 13, 23. *Ne—neu*, *Catull.* 30, 6. (2) *Cohortatos, ut suæ pristinæ virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo*, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 21. (3) *Intrò abite, ne hîc vos mecum conspicetur leno,*

neu fallaciæ præpedimentum obiciatur, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 2, 29. *Neu conarereicere muscâ caput*, *Catull.* ult. 4. (4) *Neu regio f ret uila suis animantibus orba*, *Astra tenent, &c. Ov. Met.* 1, 72.

Nēve. [*comp. ex ne & ve*] *Nor, neither, and not; left either, or left, and left*. It is used as *neu*, whereof examples are very frequent.

Nēvis, *pro nonvis*, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 82.

* *Neunt*, *pro nent*, *Tibull.* 3, 3, 36. *Vid. Neo.*

* *Neuras*, adis. f. [*à νῆρυς nervus*] *An herb, or shrub, good against the poison of the rubeta, weakness of the nerves*, *Plin.* 25, 10. & 27, 12. = *Poterion Phrynon*, *Id.*

* *Neuricus*, a, um. adj. qui ex nervis laborat, al. leg. *nervicus, sed perperam*. *Having the gout, or pain in the sinews; sinew-shrunk*. *Nervi inflatione turgentes, aut neuricos aut podagricos efficiunt homines*, *Vitr.* 8, 3.

* || *Neurōbāta*, æ. m. [*à νῆρυς nervus, & βαίνω eo*] *A walker on cords, or ropes, stretched out in length; a dancer on the ropes*, *Firm.*

* || *Neurōbātes*, æ. m. *Idem*, *Vopisc.*

* *Neuroides*, is. n. [*ex νῆρυς nervus, & εἶδος species*] *Wild beet*, *Diosc. & Plin.* 20, 8. = *Limonium*, *Id.*

* *Neurospaston*. n. indecl. [*ex νῆρυς nervus, & σπάω traho*] (1) *An herb called rubus caninus. It hath a leaf like unto a man's step, a black grape, and a sinew in the kernel thereof*. (2) || *It. lignicola figura, a puppet*. (1) *Plin.* 24, 14. = *Cynospaston, cynospaston*, *Id.* (2) *Cæl. Rhod.* 7, 16. = *Nervis alienis mobile lignum*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 82.

Neuter, tra, um. gen. ius, dat. i. [*à ne, non, & uter*] *Neither the one nor the other; neither of the two*. *Neuter illorum*, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 1. *Neutrūque & utrūque videri*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 379. || *Neuter anguis, neither of the snakes*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 29. *Neutra arma sequi*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 91. *Neutrum partis esse*, *Suet. Jul.* 75. *Neutram partem sequi*, *Id. N.* 2. *in neutris partibus esse*, *Sen. de Irâ*, 2, 23. *Neutri parti se conjungere*, *Liv.* 35, 48.

Neutiquam. adv. [*ex ne & utique*] *pro nequaquam, Donat.* *By no means, not in the least, in no wise, at no hand*. *Cui te socium neutiquam esse puto oportere*, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 12.

Neutrālis, e. adj. *Neutral, neuter, of the neuter gender*. || *Nomina neutralis, nouns of the neuter gender*, *Quint. verba*, *Id. verba neuter*.

|| *Neutrāliter*. adv. *Neutrally, in the neuter gender*, *Charif.*

Neutrò. adv. *Neither to the one part, nor unto the other; neither way*. *Neutrò inclinata spes est*, *Liv.* 5, 26.

|| *Neutrōbi*. adv. *rect. neutrubi*. *In neither place*. *Neutrubi habeam stabile stabulum*, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 56.

|| *Neutro-passiva*, *Audeo, ausus sum, &c.* *Prisc.*

|| *Nēvult*, *pro non vult*, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 29.

* *Nex*, rēcis. f. [*à νῆρυς, i. e. mortuus*] (1) *Death, violent, or natural*. (2) || *Ruin, undoing of one*. (1) *Neci similis somnus*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 328. *Viri in uxores vitæ necisque habent potestatem*, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 13. *In necis electu parva futura mora est*, *Ov. Epist.* 2, 144. (2) *Si quis imposturam fecerit, vel collusionem, in necem alterius*, *Ulp. interpr. Pud.* || *Neces in plur.* *Fat ideo miscere neces*, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 381. || *Neci datus propr. without wound, as by poison, or famine*, *Fest.* *Sed hoc non est perpetuum*. *Vid. Suet. Cæs.* 14.

Nexans, tis. part. pr. [*à nexo*] *Knitting, tying*. *Nexans nodos*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 279.

|| *Nexibilis*, e. adj. *That may be knit, or tied*, *Amm.* 29, 13. *pro*

Nexilis, e. adj. [*à nexo, nexum*] (1) *Knit, tied, or wreathed together*. (3) *Twining, or winding about*. (1) *Nexiles plagæ*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 499. *coronæ*, *Sen. Agam.* 562. (2) *Ultima pars telæ Nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos*, *Ov. Met.* 6, 128.

Nexo, are. freq. [*à nexo, unde nexor, ari. pass.*] *To be connected*, *Lucr.* 2, 98.

† Nexo, ēre. neut. Idem, Prisc. ex Liv. Andr. & Acc. † Neōto.

Nexum, i. n. [à neōtor] (1) *A mortgage, a conveyance according to the formalities of the Roman law.* (2) *A possession upon such a title.* (1) Nexum Manilius scribit omne quod per libram & aes geritur, in quo sint mancipi: Mucius Scævola, quæ per æs & libram fiant, ut obligentur, præterquam quæ mancipio dentur. Hoc verius esse, ipsum verbum ostendit, de quo quæritur. Nam idem quod obligatur per libram, neque suum fit, inde nexum dictum, Varr. L. L. 6. p. 82. Nexum, quod per libram agitur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 40. (2) Horum nexa atque hæreditates, Id. pro Cæcin. 35. Vid. Sigon. de ant. jure civium Rom. 2, 11. & Cæl. Rhod. ant. lect. 12, 20.

Nexus, a, um. part. [à neōtor] (1) *Linked together, hanging one upon another, having a mutual connexion.* (2) *Tied, fastened, bound, or joined, together.* (3) *A person delivered bound to serve his creditor, for default of payment, till satisfaction was made.* (1) Manus nexæ ex ordine, Ov. Met. 8, 747. Pedibus per mutua nexis, Virg. Æn. 7, 66. Rerum causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ & necessitate nexæ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25. Nexi torques, Virg. Geor. 4, 276. (2) Causa causæ nexa rem ex se gignit, Cic. de Div. 1, 55. Nexæ ære trabes, Virg. Æn. 1, 452. (3) Nec ut pater carcerem nexis, sed cædibus civitatem replet, Just. 21, 2. Nexum æs. Vid. Æs. ¶ Res nexa pignoris, laid to pledge, pawned, Martian. conf. Liv. 2, 23.

Nexus, ūs. m. verb. [à neōto] (1) *Atieing, knitting, binding, winding, or twineing, about.* (2) *A lock in wrestling.* (3) *The condition of a freeman serving for debt.* (4) *A legal solemnity by which possession was given, and the former owner bound to make good the title.* (1) Firmis nexibus compagem superstruere, Tac. Ann. 3, 28, 6. ¶ Creberrima nexu, bound close, or thick, Grat. (2) Contulerant arcto luctantia nexu Pectora pectoribus, Ov. Met. 6, 242. (3) ¶ Alicui nexum dare, to become one's bondman on that account, Liv. Nexum inire, to submit to that condition, Id. 7, 19. Nexu vincti, solutique se undique in publicum proripiunt, Id. 2, 23. (4) In rebus repetendis, quæ mancipi sunt, is periculum iudicii præstare debet, qui se nexu obligavit, Cic. pro Mur. 2. Traditio alteri nexu, Id. Topic. 5. ¶ Sum γένοιτο μέν tuus, κτήσιν δὲ Ἀττικῶν ἡμεῶν; ergo fructus est tuus, mancipium illius, Curio Ciceroni Epist. Fam. 7, 9. huc sc. respiciens.

N ante I.

Nî. conj. [à nisi, per contr. non per apoc. quod ostendit quantitas] *If not, except, save that, but, but that, unless.* ¶ Nî ita se haberet, if it were not so, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39. Nî in noctem prælium esset conjectum, Hirt. B. Afr. 52. ¶ Mirum, nî domi est, it is a great chance but he is at home, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 19. Nî facient quæ illos æquum est, haud sic auferent, Id. Adelph. 3, 4, 8. ¶ Pro ne, Iussa monent Heleni, nî teneant curfus, Virg. Æn. 3, 686.

Nicērotiānum, i. n. dict. ab artifice Nicerote. *A very sweet and pleasant ointment*, Mart. 6, 65.

* Nicēterum, ii. n. [à Gr. νίκην victoria] *Rewards for victories, as rings, collars of gold, &c. prizes.* Ceromatico fert niceteria collo, Juv. 3, 68.

Nicolai, daetylia. [à Nicolao Damasceno peripatetico, sic primo vocavit Cæsar Aug. in ejus viri honorem, à quo crebro sibi è Syriâ mitterentur, Athen.] *A kind of dates.* Cariotarum Judæicarum genus.

* Nicophōros, i. m. [fort. quod victores eâ coronarentur, sc. ex νίκην victoria, & φέρω fero] *A kind of ivy, called also smilax*, Plin. 24, 10.

¶ Nicotiana, æ. f. [sc. herba, ab homine quodam sic dicta, qui primus usum ejus ostendit] *Tobacco, yellow benbâne*, Gerard. ¶ Rei novæ novum verbum d-betur; Americani patum vocant.

† Nicetaculus, sc. canis, ut leg. Scal. ap. Varr. [à nicetendo] *al. leg. nocticulas, al. noctuculus, A barking dog.*

Nictans, tis. part. *Twinkling, or winking.* ¶ Nictantia fulgura flammæ, *Lightening that is as quick as the twinkling of an eye*, Lucr. 6, 181. Impellens nictantibus aëra pennis, Catull. 64, 53.

Nictatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à seq.] *A winking, or twinkling with the eyes*, Plin. 11, 37. Solin. c. 40. Nicto, āre. act. [freq. à prisco verbo niveo, nixi, nictum, ut à dixi, dictum, dicto; est enim propriè oculorum nictare] (1) *To wink, or make signs with the eyes.* (2) *To twinkle, or wink often; as those do whose eyes are weak.* (1) Neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 39. Non usquam quicquam nuto. neque nicto tibi, Id. Men. 4, 2, 49. (2) Plin. 11, 37.

† Nicto, ēre. act. ex voce canum. *To vent, or open, as a hound, or spaniel, doth, when he taketh the first scent of his game.* Venatica voce suâ nictit, Enn. ap. Fest.

Nictor, āri. dep. id. quod nicto, āre. *To wink*, Plin. 11, 37.

† Nictus, ūs. m. [à niveo] *A winking, a wink of the eye*, Fest. ex Cæcil.

* Nictula, æ. f. dim. [à nix] *A fleet of snow*, Med. Gram.

Nidamentum, i. n. *The stuff with which birds make their nests.* Mille hodie nidamenta congeret, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 51.

* Nidēo, ēre. neut. [à νειδῶ, M.] *To shine, to glister, or glitter.* ¶ Vix inven. sed hinc Renideo, quod vid.

Nidificans, tis. part. *Building a nest.* Turdi in cacuminibus arborum luto nidificantes, Plin. 10, 52.

¶ Nidificatio, ōnis. f. *A building of nests*, Aug. ¶ Nidificium, ii. n. *A nest.* ¶ Formicarum nidificia, hillocks, Apul. Met. 8, p. 254.

Nidifico, āre. āvi. act. [ex nidus, & facio] *To build, or make a nest.* Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves, Ex epigr. inscript. Virg. inven. etiam ap. Plin. 9, 26. & Col. 8, 8.

¶ Nidificus, a, um. adj. *Making a nest.* ¶ Ver nidificum, the spring time, when birds make their nests, Sen. Med. 714.

* Nidor, ōris. m. [à νίς, vel νίος, qu. enidor] (1) *The savour, scent, or smell, of any thing roasted, or burnt.* (2) *A stench, or strong smell.* (3) *The stink of a candle put out.* (4) ¶ The stink of dung. (1) Non in caro nidore voluptas Summa, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 19. Captum te nidore suæ putat ille culinæ, Juv. 5, 162. ¶ Nidorem veriùs quàm odorem nōsse, Plin. 13, 1. Dis acceptus nidor, Ov. Met. 12, 153. ¶ Nasum nidore supinari, to snuff up the smell of meat with pleasure, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 38. (2) Illi ingens barba reluxit, Nidorémque ambusta dedit, Virg. Æn. 12, 301. Ganearum tuarum nidor atque fumus, Cic. in Pison. 6. (3) Recens extinctum lumen acri nidore offendit nares, Lucr. 6, 792. (4) Apul. Met. 4, p. 104.

Nidulor, āri. dep. (1) ¶ *To build, or make, a nest.* (2) ¶ *To sit a brood.* (3) ¶ *To place in a nest.* (1) = Cassita habitat nidulatūque in segetibus, Gell. 2, 29. (2) Dies quibus halcyones hyeme in aquâ nidulantur, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 589. (3) Parvos in iis contra rigorem hyemis vermiculos fectus sui nidulantur, Plin. 11, 28.

Nidulus, i. m. dim. [à nidus] *A little nest*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 44. Nidulum suæ senectutis vocare consueverat, Plin. Ep. 6, 10.

Nidus, i. m. (1) *A nest.* (2) *A bee-biwe.* (3) *The young in a nest.* (4) *A little child in the cradle.* (5) *A litter of pigs.* (6) ¶ *A cup, or vessel, like a nest.* (7) *A shelf, or partition of a shelf, in a library, or bookseller's shop.* (1) Fingunt & construunt nidos volucres, Cic. de Orat. 2, 6. (2) ¶ Nidosque sovent apes, Virg. Geor. 4, 56. (3) Ipse loquaci Gaudebit nido, Juv. 5, 152. In plurale. Pabula parva legens, nidisque loquacibus escas, Virg. Æn. 12, 475. Ipsaque volantes Ore ferunt, dulcem nidis immitibus escam, Id. Geor. 4, 17. (4) Vid. exemplum proximè allatum ex Juv. (5) Suam quisque matrem nidus expectat, Col. 7, 9, 13. (6) Non. ex Varr. (7) Mart. 1, 118.

* Nigella, æ. f. [ita dict. quia nigrum ejus

semē] *An herb called gith; also the guiney pepper plant*, Offic. & Jun.

* Nigellus, a, um. adj. dim. [à niger] *Blackish, somewhat black*, Auson. Ep. 4, 72.

* NIGER, gra. um. or. comp. erimus, sup. [à νεγρός, i. e. mortuus, mortui enim nigrescunt; unde Lucr. mortis nigrorem voc.] (1) *Black, dark, dusk.* (2) *One of a black, or swarthy, complexion.* (3) *Of a dark purple, green, &c.* (4) *Dark, shadowy, thick shaded.* (5) *Black, or deep.* (6) *Inauspicious, unfortunate.* (7) *Pertaining to funerals.* (8) *Il natured, false, a knave.* (1) ¶ Nescio qui possit quæ alba sunt, quæ nigra dicere, Cic. de Div. 2, 3. Folia nigriora, Plin. 24, 15. Niger imæ uvæ, Catull. 18, 16. (2) ¶ Quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus es, Virg. Ecl. 2, 16. (3) Nigræ violæ, Id. Ecl. 10, 39. (4) Nigri colles, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 11. (5) Spelunca tuta nigro lacu, Virg. Æn. 6, 238. (6) Me mutabit, non labor Alcideæ, non niger ille dies, Prop. 2, 24, 34. Hunc sine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi? Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 72. (7) Nigra superstitio, Stat. Theb. 6, 11. (8) Nec minus niger, nec minus confidens quàm Terentianus ille Phormio, Cic. pro Cæcin. 10. Hic tibi comis, & urbanus, libere videtur Infesto nigris, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 90.

Nigina, æ. f. *An herb with leaves like endive*, &c. Plin. 27, 12.

* Nigrans, tis. part. [à nigro] (1) *Blackish, inclining to black.* (2) *Black.* (3) *Dark, cloudy, or shadowy.* (4) *Of a rich deep red.* (1) Nigrantia cornua, Varr. B. R. 2, 5. conf. Sil. 2, 659. (2) Nigrantes terga juveni, Virg. Æn. 5, 97. (3) Antra nigrantia, Stat. Theb. 10, 129. (4) Nigrans rosa, Plin. 9, 60.

* Nigrēdo, dñis. f. *Blackness*, Mart. Capella. † Nigror.

Nigrēto, ēri. factus sum. neut. pass. *To be made black.* Quamdiu oleum pinguescat & nigrefiat, Off. Hor. 1, 5.

* Nigreo, ēre. ui. neut. *To be blackish, to grow black.* Olivæ cum nigruerint, Col. 12, 48, 1.

* Nigrescens, tis. part. *Waxing black, or becoming black about with blackness*, Plin. 17, 5.

* Nigresco, ēre. ui. incept. *To wax black, to turn black.* Vidit nigrescere sacros, Virg. Æn. 4, 454. Tenebris nigrescunt omnia, Id. Æn. 11, 824. culmina, Val. Flacc. 4, 260.

* Nigricans, tis. part. *Drawing to a black colour, blackish.* Colore nigricans, Plin. 10, 8.

* Nigrico, āre. neut. *To be somewhat black.* Vix leg. nisi in particip.

* Nigritia, æ. f. *Blackness*, Plin. 13, 9.

* Nigrities, ei. f. *Blackness.* Nigrities colligipotest etiam ex dolore, & ex febre, Cels. 8, 2.

* Nigritudo, dñis. f. *Idem.* Nulla nigritudo in rostro, Plin. 10, 36.

* Nigro, āre. āvi. neut. *To be black.* Nigrant nigro de femine nata, Lucr. 2, 732.

* Nigror, ōris. m. *Blackness, or duskynefs; darkness.* Nigrorem in ulceribus excitat, Cels. 2, 1. Omnia suffundens mortis nigrore, Lucr. 3, 39. Noctisque & nimbium occæcat nigror, Cic. de Div. 1, 14. ex Pacuv.

Nihil. n. indecl. [per apoc. à nihilum, Prisc.] (1) *Nothing.* (2) *Nihil aliud, quàm; nihil præterquam;* ¶ *nihil ampliùs quàm*, by an ellipsis may be englished by *except, or only.* (3) *Nihil quàm for nihil aliud quàm.* (4) *Met. No body at all.* (5) ¶ *Nihil ad, Nothing, if compared with.* (6) ¶ *Nihil quod, quamobrem, cur. No reason why.* (7) *Nothing; or a thing of no foundation, or truth.* (8) *Not at all, not in the least, in nothing.* (1) Demonstrant præter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, Cæs. B. G. Nihil est ab omni Parte beatum, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 26. Si nihil aliud fecerunt, nisi rem detulerunt, Cic. ¶ *Nihil audio, I mind not what you say*, Ter. Nihil agis, you labour in vain, Cic. (2) Nihil aliud quàm objicitur esca, Col. 8, 9. Hostes, nihil aliud, quàm perfusis vano timore Romanis, abeunt, Liv. Illa nocte nihil præterquam vigilatum est in urbe, Id. Nihil ampliùs, quàm continere se statuit, Suet. Galb. 19. (3) Nihil totâ viâ, quàm esset ne sibi sal-

vum imperium, requirens, Suet. Tib. 36. ¶ Nihil quicquam,

quicquam, *nothing at all*. Nihil quicquam egregium in vitâ, *Cic.* Nihil vidi quidquam lætius, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 13. Nihil quidquam tibi eredo, *Id. Eun.* 5, 2, 45. (4) Σ Isto ipso genere, in quo aliquid posse vis, te nihil esse cognoscere, *Cic.* Nimis homo nihil est, qui piger est, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 15. Esto: ipse nihil est, nihil potest, *Id.* (5) At; nihil ad nostram hanc, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 69. Virum non illiteratum, sed nihil ad Persum, *Cic.* (6) Nihil est quod metuas, *Id.* Quamobrem Roscium similem sui existimavit, nihil videtur, *Id.* (7) Nec cognovi quendam, qui majore auctoritate nihil diceret, *Cic.* (8) Nihil moror cupedia, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 32. Nihil mea carmina curas, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 6. Nihil indiga nostri deum natura, *Lucr.* 1, 61. Nihil doli subesse credens, *Nep. Them.* 4. Nihil circuitione uses es, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 31. Σ Dicitur nonnunquam, *nihil nisi*, omisso verbo unde pendet vox *nihil*. Eodem modo *nihil præter* dixisse videtur, *Liv.* Quandoquidem nihil præter tempus noxæ lucrarentur, 2, 59.

Nihildum, i. e. nihil adhuc. *Nothing as yet*. Nihildum audieramus, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 12. Ad me nihildum suspicantem vocavi, *Id. Catil.* 3, 3. profuerat, *Liv.* 24, 20.

Nihilominus, adv. (1) *No less, nothing less*. (2) *Notwithstanding, nevertheless*. (1) Dico animus esse hominis partem, nihilominus ac manus & pes, *Lucr.* 3, 96. (2) Conatus est nihilominus de pace agere, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 18. Σ Scribi. & divisè.

Nihilum, i. n. [*ex ne & hilum, quod vid.*] *Nothing*, *Ter. Cic. Hor.* Σ Homo nihili, *one good for nothing*, *Cic.* Haud redit ad nihilum res ulla, *Lucr.* 1, 249. Σ Nihili esse, *to be good for nought*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7. Σ Nihili facere, *Id. Bacch.* 1, 1, 56. Σ Nihili fieri, *to be gelded*, *Id. Mil.* 5, 1, 56. Nihili pendere, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 14. putare, *Cic.* ducere, *Id.* habere, *Id.* not to regard, or value. Merita ad nihilum ventura, *that will come to nothing*, *Id. Fam.* 11, 12. Nihilo beator, diligentior, &c. *not at all the less*, *Id.* Nihilo magis, *nothing more, never the more*, *Id. de Div.* 2, 104. Nihilo minus, *nevertheless, notwithstanding*, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 3, 9. Nihilo plus, *nothing more*, *Id. Eun.* 1, 1, 17. secius, vel sequius, *nevertheless, for all that*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 26. segnius, *nevertheless vigorously, or actively*, *Id. B. C.* 3, 7. pro neutiquam. Σ Est genus unum stultitiæ nihilum metuenda timentis, *not at all*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 54.

Nîl, contr. pro nihil. indecl. (1) *Nothing*. (2) *Not at all*. (1) Ubi viderimus nîl posse creari de nihilo, *Lucr.* 1, 156. *Vid. Nihil.* (2) Nîl attigit præter arma, *Nep. Thrasyl.* 2.

* Nîlion, i. n. [*à Nîlo fluvio, in cujus litibus gignitur*] *A stone like a topaz, but more dusky*, *Plin.* 37, 8.

Nîlum pro nihilum, per Sync. *Nothing*. Ad nîlum haud possunt quæque reverti, *Lucr.* 2, 138.

* Nîlus, i. m. & Nîli, òrum, pl. m. [*à Nîlo fluv. per metaph.*] *A channel, or channels, of water brought by aqueducts to great mens houses for pleasure, running in curious windings and figures*, *Cic. ad Q. frat. Ep.* 3. ult.

Nimbatus, a, um, adj. *Wearing a sort of false hair, hair which women wore to make their foreheads seem smaller; for a small forehead was then esteemed beautiful. Quàm magis aspecto, tam magis est nimbata*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 135. *ubi vid. Meurs.*

Nimbifer, a, um, adj. *Bringing clouds*. Nimbifer ignis, *Öv. Pont.* 4, 8, 60.

Nimbosus, a, um, adj. (1) *Rainy, stormy*. (2) *That causeth, or bringeth, rain, or storms*. (3) *Covered; wrapped about with rainy clouds, or mists*. (1) Bruma nimbosa, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3, 89. (2) Nimbosus Orion, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 535. turbo, *Öv. Met.* 11, 551. ventus, *Id. ex Pont.* 2, 3, 27. Nimbosi hædi, *Id. Trist.* 1, 10, 13. (3) Campus est subjacens montibus nimbosis, *Plin.* 18, 11.

NIMBUS, i. m. [*à nimpha, i. e. limpha, V.*] (1) *A rainy black cloud driven with storms*. (2) *A great quantity of any thing*. (3) *A bright cloud accompanying the appearance of the gods*. (4) *A violent storm of rain, a sudden shower; a sound, or fierce fall, of rain, or hail*. (5) *Met. A sudden tumult, disorder, or confusion*. (6) *A glass vessel with a narrow mouth, out of which wine is spouted and poured*. (7) *Saffron water spouted up on high, falling like a shower on the spectators, in the amphitheatre, and at other publick shows*. (8) *A scarf embroidered with gold, which women used to wear on their foreheads, a rich forehead cloth, by us called a shadow, to make the forehead seem less, which was reckoned a piece of beauty*. (9) Σ *The glory painted about the heads of angels*. (1) Nimbi involvere diem, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 198. = Nimborum tempestatumque potens, *Id. Æn.* 1, 84. Tanti cinxerunt æthera nimbi, *Id. Geo.* 5, 13. (2) Insequitur nimbus peditum, *Id. Æn.* 7, 793. Fulvæ nimbus arenæ, *Id. Æn.* 3, 110. (3) Pallas nimbo effulgens & Gorgone sævâ, *Id. Æn.* 2, 616. Ingens Visus ab aurorâ cælum transcurrere nimbus, Idæique chori, *Id. Æn.* 9, 111. (4) Commistâ grandine nimbus, *Id. Æn.* 4, 161. Quàm multâ grandine nimbi Culminibus crepitant, *Id. Æn.* 5, 459. (5) Hunc quidem nimbum citò transisse lætor, *Cic. Att.* 15, 10. (6) Vitreus nimbus, *Mart.* 14, 112. (7) Rubro pulpitâ nimbo Spargere, *Id.* 5, 36, 7. Cilices nimbis maduere suis, *Id. Spectac.* 3, 8. (8) Imminuerunt frontes nimbi, *Arnob. al. leg. limbis, ut ap. Stat.* Gemmatis aut nectant tempora limbis. (9) *Id.*

* Σ Nîmiè, adv. *Too much, over much, above measure*, *August.* \downarrow Nimio.

* Nîmiêtas, âtis, f. *Too great store, too great abundance, superfluity, excess*. Nîmiêtate verni pabuli pecudes exhilaratæ lascivunt, *Col.* 6, 24, 2. Σ Inter omnes nîmiêtas temperamentum tenebat, *Pall.*

* Nîmio, abl. comparativis sæpe jungitur, sed & aliis vocabulis, *By a great deal, exceeding much*. Nîmio plus, *Cic. magnus, Plaut. Truc.* 4, 1, 6. mavolo, *Id. Pæn.* 1, 2, 90. Σ Nîmio æquius, *Id. more than is meet, or fit*. Nec nîmio post, *nor very long after*, *Lucr.* 6, 1194.

Nîmioperè, adv. *With too much labour*, *Cic. Verr.* 7, 57.

Nîmîum, adv. confirmandi. [*ex ne antiq. ni, & mirum*] (1) *Doubleless, certainly, surely*. (2) *That is to say, to wit*. (3) In responsionibus, *Why certainly*. (1) Nîmîum hæc illa Charybdis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 558. (2) Opinor esse in lege, quam ad diem proscriptiones, venditionesque fiant, nîmîum ad calendas Junias, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 128. (3) Uter melior dicetur orator! nîmîum qui homo quoque melior, *Quint.* 12, 1. Sed igitur venti nîmîum corpora cæca, *Lucr.* 1, 278.

* Nîmis, adv. (1) *Too much, or too little; too, overmuch, extremely*. (2) *Very much, exceedingly, very*. (1) Nîmis insidiarum adhiberi videtur, *Cic.* Σ NE QUID NÎMIS, *too much of one thing is good for nothing*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 34. Nîmis acer, *Hor.* Nîmis serò, *Cic.* Teneræ nîmis mentes, *Hor.* (2) Legiones nîmis pulchris armis præditæ, *Plaut.* Σ Nîmis homo nihil est, qui piger est, *is just good for nothing*, *Id.* Fundum tibi nunc nîmis vellem dari, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 16.

* Nîmîum, adv. (1) *Too much, overmuch, excessively, too far*. (2) *Very much, exceedingly, very*. (1) Σ Mediocritas est inter nîmîum & parvum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 25. Nenio nîmîum beatum est, *Id. de Fin.* 5, 27. Nîmîum foro distare carinas queritur, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 48. (2) Amat hominem nîmîum lepidum, *Plaut.* Σ *This word is elegantly doubled*. Iratus nîmîum, nîmîumque severus, *Tibull.* 3, 6, 21. O nîmîum, nîmîumque oblite tuorum, *Öv. Epist.* 1, 41. Σ Nîmîum quantum, *exceedingly*, *Gell.* 16, 6. vett. more. *Vid. Nîmîus, n. 2.*

* Nîmîus, a, um, adj. nîmîum. [*à νῆμα, qu. dicas, non minus, Voss.*] (1) *Too much, excessive; very, or over, great; overmuch, redundant, superfluous, above measure, enough and to spare*. (2) *Exceeding great, very much, very*. (1) Σ Nîmîo opere, *excessively*, *Cic.* Ne vitis in omnes partes nîmia fundatur, *should be too luxuriant*, *Id. de Sen.* 15. Σ Nîmîum feritatis in illo, *Öv. Met.* 3, 304. Nîmîus mero, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 5. Σ In honoribus decernendis nîmîus & tanquam prodigus, *too liberal*, *Cic. ad Brut.* 15. Verear ne nîmîus in hoc genere videar, *too tedious*, *Id.* Σ Te nîmîo plus diligo, *Anton. Cic. Attic.* 10, 8. (2) Ne doleas plus nîmio, *Hor. Od.* 1, 33, 1. Σ Nîmîus imperii, *possessed of too great power*, *Liv.* 3, 26. fermonis, *too free of speech*, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 75, 2. Differre inter honestum & turpe nîmîum quantum, *that there is a vast difference*, *Cic.*

* Nîngo, ãre, xi, act. [*à νῆμα*] *To snow*. Toto aëre nîngit, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 367. Σ Met. Nîngunt rosarum floribus, *throw down roses as thick as snow*, *Lucr.* 2, 627. Σ Σ Pass. Apul. Florid. 1.

* Σ Nîngor, òris, m. *Snow, a fall of snow*. al. nînguor, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 720. \downarrow Casus nîvis.

* Nînguîdus, a, um, adj. *Where much snow is, snowy, covered with snow*. Σ Nînguîdus Boreas, *Prud. Apoth.* 665. Juga nînguîda, *Auf. Epist.* 24, 68.

* \downarrow Nînguis, is, f. ant. [*à nîngo, vel nînguo*] *Snow*. In campos albas descendere nîngues subigit sol, *Lucr.* 6, 736. \downarrow Nîx.

\downarrow Nîngûlus pro nullus. Ne nîngulus mederi queat, *Enn. ap. Fest.*

* Σ Nînguo, ãre, ant. *To snow*. *Vid. Nîngo*.

* Nîptrum, i. n. [*à νῆμα λῶο*] *A basin, a laver*. Nîptrâ, pl. i. e. lavacra. *A tragedy of Pacuvius so called*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21.

Σ Nîquis scivit. *A division, or tribe instituted by Servius Tullius*. See the reason and privileges thereof in *Festus*.

Nîsi, conjunct. [*ex ne non, & si, i. e. si non*] *Nîsi* quoties principium sententiæ est, indicativum desiderat, alàs etiam subjunctivum, *Vall.* Sed hoc sæpe fallit. (1) *If not, except, unless, saving, but that*. (2) Σ Nîsi quòd, *Except that, but that*. (3) *Nîsi* by an elegant pleonasmus, often admitteth of *si*. (4) *Nîsi* pro *nîsi quòd*, vel *sed*. *But only, except that*. (1) Nîsi cortex cortici applicetur, nequit coalescere, *Col.* Tu, nîsi ventis Debes ludibrium, cave, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 15. Uxor non adhibetur in convivium, nîsi propinquorum, *Nep. in præfat.* Ecce autem de integro, nîsi quicquid est volo scire, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 73. (2) Nîhil video quod timeam, nîsi quòd omnia sunt incerta, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. (3) Nîsi si id est, quod suspicor, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 13. Nîsi si dumosi glareosique montes glandem magis, quàm castaneum, postulabunt, *Col.* 4, *extrem.* Neque anomalia neque analogia est repudianda, nîsi si non homo est ex animâ, quòd est homo ex corpore & animâ, *Varr. L. L.* 8, princ. (4) Non dubium est, quin mihi magnum ex hac re sit malum: nîsi quia necesse fuit hoc facere, id gaudeo, *Ter.* Nec cur ille contendat tantopere video, nec cur tu repugnes; nîsi tamen multò minùs tibi concedi potest, quàm illi, laborare sine causâ, *Cic.* Σ Affertur etiam *nîsi* pro *non nisi* ex *Cic. Liv. Col. &c.* Sed lectione semper suspectâ. Σ Nîsi pro *sed*. Apparebat non id modestiâ militum aut ducis, nîsi ad conciliandos Tarentinorum animos, fieri, *Liv.* 24, 20. *Vid. etiam Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 7. *Id. Ad.* 1, 2, 74. Ecce autem de integro: nîsi quicquid est volo scire. Ubi alii subdistingunt post *nîsi*.

Nîsûrus, a, um, part. [*à nitor*] *That will endeavour, or attempt*. Nîhil contra se regem nîsûrum existimabat, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 37.

Nîsus, i. m. [*fort. ab Hebr. נשר aquila*] *A sparrow hawk commonly; ex a merlin that* 6 H 2 *catcheth*

catched larks, takeing ciris to be the lark; an osprey, or falcon, Scal. that preyeth on herons, Virg. Geor. 1, 404. Vid. Propr.

Nisus, ūs. m. verb. [*à nitor*] (1) *Endeavour, labour to do a thing, an effort, or strain.* (2) *The force by which it moveth itself; motion, or the spring and force, by which it is performed.* (3) *Climbing.* (4) *A firm posture of standing.* (5) *Tendency, inclination.* (1) *Intendit cutem majore nisu, Phædr. 1, 24, 7.* (2) *Hastam præpropere nisu jactit, Sil. Dea se rapido pulcherrima nisu, Virg. Æn. 11, 582.* ¶ *Pedum nisu, leaps, or strides, Lucr. 5, 912.* *Pennarum nisu, motion of the wings in flying, Id. 6, 834.* § *Alitem verni insolitos docuere nisu venti, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 8.* (3) *Dubia nisu, Sall. B. J. 99.* (4) *Nisu immotus eodem, Virg. Æn. 5, 437.* (5) *Pari in diversa nisu vi sua quæque consistere, Plin. 2, 5.*

Nisus, a, um. part. [*à nitor*] *Leaning upon, supporting itself with.* *Vestrâ æquitate nisu, Cic. pro Cluent. 57.* *Nisus lævâ, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 48.*

* **Nitēdūla**, æ. f. [*à nitore pilorum & cutis, Dalec.*] *A field-mouse that liveth among the bushes, and sleepeth in the winter, Cic. pro Sext. 33. & Plin. 8, 57.*

* **Nitēla**, æ. f. & **Nitella**, nitela sciurus, Gl. vett. al. eadem quæ *nitedula*, vel qu. scandendo nitatur. *Auream nitellam vocat Mart. Utrobique videtur intelligendum de sciuro.* (1) *A full mouse of a yellow colour; a squirrel.* (2) ¶ **Nitela** [*à niteo*] *Glittering brightness.* (1) *Nitela sciurus, Gloss. vett. Quæ crine vincit auream nitellam, Mart. 5, 38.* (2) ¶ **Nitela** armorum, *Solin. Niteæ pulveris, bright, glittering, sand, as pindust, &c. Id.*

* **Nitēlinus** color, pro rufo & rutilo. *Hinc nitelina salix. Of a bright golden yellow colour, Plin. 16, 37. interp. Voss.*

* ¶ **Nitella**, æ. f. [*à niteo*] *A dentifrice, or fine powder to rub, scour, and cleanse the teeth withall, Apul. al. leg. nitela.*

* **Nitens**, tis. part. [*à niteo*] or, comp. (1) *Being clean, neat, &c.* (2) *Shining, looking bright, glittering, glistering.* (3) *Bright, looking bright, fair and beautyfull.* (4) *Slick, well fed, fat.* (5) *Flourishing, looking gay.* (6) *Glaring, affectedly nice.* (7) *Appearing, showing itself.* (8) *Living splendidly, or deliciously.* (1) *Vid. Nitico.* (2) *Galea nitens, Virg. Æn. 9, 457.* *Nitens Lucifer, Tibull. 1, 3, 93.* *Squamigeri nitentes, Lucr. 1, 373.* *Flos nitentior ostro, Ov. Metam. 10, 211.* *Nitentes Malabathro Syrio capilli, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 8.* (3) *Uxor ore floridulo nitens, Catull. 59, 193.* *Oculi nitentes, Virg. Æn. 1, 232.* (4) *Nitentem mactabam in litore taurum, Id. Æn. 3, 20.* *Nitens juvenca, Ov. Met. 1, 610.* *Nitentes equi, Virg. Æn. 6, 654.* (5) *Campi nitentes, Id. Æn. 6, 677.* *Nitentia culta, Id. Geor. 1, 153.* (6) ¶ *Non valde nitens, non planè horrida oratio, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 67.* (7) *Interfusa nitentes Vites æquora Cycladas, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 19.* ¶ *Quicquid sub terrâ est in apricum profert ætas, Defodiet condetque nitentia, Id. Ep. 1, 6, 24.* (8) *De hac notione, vid. si placet, nitico. n. 6.*

Nitens, tis. part. [*à nitor, eris.*] (1) *Endeavouring, labouring, striving, straining, &c. as a stool, &c.* (2) *Thrusting, or pushing against, forcibly.* (3) *Labouring under with difficulty, resisting the force of a weight.* (4) *Moving with difficulty.* (5) *Relying, or depending, on.* (1) *Vultu veluti nitentis, Suet. Vesp. 20.* *Deturbant nitentes per ardua hostes, Liv. 25, 13.* *Vid. Nitor.* (2) *Impressio genu nitens, terræ applicat ipsum, Virg. Æn. 12, 303.* (3) ¶ *Valido nitens sub pondere faginus axis, Id. Geor. 3, 172.* (4) *Alternos longâ nitentem cuspide gressus, Id. Æn. 12, 386.* *Paribus nitens Cyllenius alis, Id. Æn. 4, 252.* (5) *Viribus suis nitens res publica, Cic. ad Brut. 4.* ¶ *Nitens nave, sailing, trusting himself to, or venturing, in a ship, Catull. 62, 84.* *Nitens humi, Virg. Æn. 2, 380. i. e. ianitens, walking, or treading, on.*

¶ **Nitentiūs**. adv. *More bright and shining, Capell. † Nitidius.*

* **Nitēo**, ēre, ui. [*à νίπω vel νίζω, lavo, unde lautus, nitidus, Scal. sc. à νίζω, fut. secund. νιδω, Ion. νιδω*] (1) *To be neat, fine, clean, spruce, or elegant.* (2) *To shine, to look bright, to glister, or glitter.* (3) *To be slick, or in good liking; to be fair and plump.* (4) *To look fair, bright, and beautyfull.* (5) *To appear and show itself.* (6) *Met. To live well and plentyfully.* (7) *To flourish.* (8) *To be elegant, well composed, or written.* (1) *Ut olet! ut nitidè nitet! Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 3.* *Tibi hoc præcipio, ut niteant ædes, Id. Pseud. 1, 2, 28.* (2) = *Nitent unguentis, fulgent purpurâ, Cic. Catil. 2, 3.* *Nitet diffuso lumine cælum, Lucr. 1, 9.* *Ut terhis niteant talaria plantis, Ov. Met. 2, 736.* *Nitebant circum tempora bæccæ, Id. Met. 10, 115.* (3) *Unde sic nites, aut quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis? Phædr. 3, 7, 4. vid. & nitens, n. 4.* (4) *Miseri, quibus Intentata nites, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 13. vid. & nitens, n. 3.* (5) *Vid. Nitens, n. 7.* (6) *Vicini quo pacto niteant, id animadvertito: in bonâ regione bene nitere cportebit, Cato. Quantum aut ego parcius, aut vos, O pueri, nituistis, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 28.* (7) *Nituerunt oratores, Patere. 2, 9.* *Non dico hoc solum vestigal esse, quod in pace niteat, &c. Cic. (8) Ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis Offendar maculis, Hor. A. P. 352.*

* **Nitēscens**, tis. part. *Shining.* *Terra post vomerem nitescens, Plin. 17, 5.*

* **Nitēscō**, ēre, neut. (1) *To shine, or be bright.* (2) *To grow slick and fat.* (3) *To flourish, or thrive; de p'antis.* (4) *To be improved.* (1) *Stellarum candore nitescit, Cic. in Arat. Gemmæ nitescunt, Plin. (2) Armenta herbis & tepore verno nitescunt, Id. Epist. 2, 17, 3.* (3) § *Balsamum rastro nitescit, Id. 12, 25.* (4) *In artibus fit, ut doctrinâ & præceptione natura nitescat, Ad Herenn. 1, 16.*

¶ **Nitēbundus**, a, um. adj. *Relying on, firmly supported with.* *Mentium animorumque conspiratu tacito nitibundi, Gell. 1, 11.*

* **Nitidē**. adv. *Cleanly, gayly, trimly, neatly, finely, handsomely.* *Ut olet! ut nitidè nitet! Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 3.* *Ita in prandio nos lepidè & nitidè accepisti, Id. Cist. 1, 1, 11.*

† **Nitiditas**, atis. f. *Cleanliness, brightness, trimness, gayety, finery, bravery, Non. 2, 578. ex Acc. † Elegancia.*

* **Nitidiusculē**. adv. *Somewhat trimly, cleanly, neatly.* ¶ *Curare aliquem nitidiusculē, to keep one handsome, or clean and fine, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 1, 8.*

* **Nitidiusculūs**, a, um. adj. *Somewhat more shining, or better anointed with unguents.* *Num quopiam est hodie tuâ tuorum operâ conservorum nitidiusculum caput? Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 64.*

* † **Nitido**, āre. act. *To make neat, or clean.* *Eunt ad fontem, nitidant corpora, Non. ex Enn.*

* **Nitidor**, āri. pass. (1) *To be made neat, or clean.* (2) *To be made bright.* (1) *Non. ex Acc. (2) = Ut ferramenta deterfa nitidentur, & ferrugine liberentur, Col. 3, 12, 9.*

* **Nitidus**, a, um. adj. or, comp. *śmūs*, sup. (1) *Neat, clean.* (2) *Spruce, trim, gay, fine; genteel in dress, or manners.* (3) *Kept fine and clean, delicately looked after.* (4) *Bright, shining, glistering, glittering.* (5) *Looking bright, fair and beautyfull; also smooth, splendid, delicate; also elegant.* (6) *Slick, well fed, fat, plump.* (7) *Flourishing.* (1) *Nitidiores ædes meæ sunt, cum redeam domum, Plaut. (2) Rectius facies, si nitidior sis filix nuptiis, Id. Aul. 3, 6, 4.* ¶ *Ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 83.* *Nitidâ remotus ab aulâ colebat rura, Ov. Met. 11, 764.* (3) *Nitidam gestare amet agnam, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 214.* (4) ¶ *Sol caput obscurâ nitidum ferrugine textit, Virg. Geor. 1, 467.* *Phæbus nitidissimus, Ov. Met. 4, 438.* § *Nitidus dies, Id. anis, Id.*

Nitidi capilli, *Hor. Epist. 1, 14, 32.* *Nitidæ virgines, Id. Od. 2, 12, 19.* *Nimis nitida femina, Plaut. (5) ¶ = In picturis alios, horrida, inculta, abdita & opaca: contrâ, alios nitida, læta, colustrata delectant, Cic. Orat. 11. = Nitidum quoddam genus est verborum, & lætum, Id. (6) *Nitida vacca, Ov. Met. 2, 694.* *Equi nitidi, Virg. Æn. 7, 275.* = *Me pinguem & nitidum, bene curatâ cute, vises, Hor. Epist. 1, 4, 15.* (7) *Nitidæ fruges, Lucr. 2, 253.* = *Nitidissimi viridissimique colles, Cic. Verr. 3, 19.**

NITOR, i. nixus & nisus sum. [*à נטה inclinare, incumbere, unde נטה baculus, icipio, cui quis innititur, M.*] (1) *To endeavour, labour, strive, or strain; as at stool, or a woman in travail, &c.* (2) *To thrust, or heave, against, &c.* (3) *To tend towards vigorously, to have a tendency towards; to move, rise, or mount, forwards.* (4) † *To travail, or move, with difficulty.* (5) *To lean, or rest upon; to be supported.* (6) *Met. To depend, to rely on, to trust to, or confide in.* (1) *Vid. Nitens, n. 1. & Ov. Met. 9, 302.* *Centeno gutture niti, Pers. 5, 6.* *Tantum, quantum, quisque potest, nitatur, Cic. Sed plurimi contrâ nituntur, Id. Aliquid, in quo nitamur, conquirimus, Patere. 1, 7.* § *Niti præstanti labore, Lucr. 2, 12.* *ad immortalē gloriam, Cic. de cau. â regiâ, Id. de æquitate pro C. Lælio, Liv. contra alicujus honorem, Cic. debilem adjuvare, Phædr. 4, 25, 17.* (2) *Corporibus & umbonibus niti, Tac. Hist. 2, 42, 4.* *Quod Sisyphum visat saxum sudans nitendo, neque proficit hilum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. ex poetâ.* (3) = *Vitis per omne tectum, in culmen nititur, & ascendit, Pin. Epist. 5, 6.* *Ad imperia & honores niti, Sall. ¶ Poma ad sydera raptim, Vi propriâ nituntur, Virg. Geor. 2, 428.* *Aves motis nituntur in aëra pennis, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 7, 27.* *Nitor in adversum, Id. ¶ Niti gradibus, to mount by steps, Virg. Æn. 2, 443.* (4) *Ardua per loca agresti ac trepidante gradu nititur, Non. ex Pacuv.* (5) *Omnes partes ejus nituntur æqualiter, Cic. Purâ juvenis qui nititur hastâ, Virg. Æn. 6, 760.* (6) = *Qui hoc unico filio nititur, in hujus spe requiescit, Cic. pro Cael. 32.* § = *Niti & confidere aliquâ re, Id.* *Nititur conjecturâ divinatio, Id. de Div. 2, 26.* *Græciæ nomen hujus urbis laude nititur, Id. Tu eris unus, in quo nitatur civitatis salus, Id. de Scmn. Scip. 2.*

* **Nitor**, ōris. m. [*à niteo*] (1) *Neatness, decency, trimness, finery, gayety; natural, or artificial.* (2) *Gallantry, a genteel way of living.* (3) *Gracefulness, elegance.* (4) *Brightness, or shining.* (5) *Clearness, transparency.* (6) *Brightness, or beauty.* (7) *Splendour, excellence, greatness.* (1) *Intuens purpuram ejus & nitorem corporis, Cic. de Sen. 17.* *Demens insectos imitare Britannos, Ludis & externo tincta nitore caput, Prop. 2, 18, 24.* *Met. ¶ Naturalis, & non fucatus nitor, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 9.* *Nullus totâ nitor in cutē, Juven. 9, 13.* (2) *Hic ultra vires habitus nitor, Id. 3, 180.* *Pro re nitorem qui habent, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 5.* (3) *Nitor orationis, Cic. Att. 13, 19.* = ¶ *Antipater habuit vires agrestes, atque horridas, sine nitore ac palæstrâ, Id. Eloquii nitor, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 2, 51.* (4) § *Solis nitor, Catull. 64, 3.* *smaragdi, Plin. ¶ auroræ, Lucr. 4, 542.* *galeæ, Ov. Met. 13, 105.* (5) *Gemmæ nitore & auri splendore aspectus perstringere, Ad Herenn. ¶ Splendor murrinis sine viribus, nitorque veriùs quàm splendor, Plin. 37, 2.* (6) *Urit me Glyceræ nitor, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 5.* *Liparæi nitor Hebri, Id. Od. 3, 12, 6.* (7) *Nitor tui generis, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 9, 17.*

* **Nitraria**, æ. f. *A place where nitre is found, Plin. 31, 10.*

* **Nitratus**, a, um. adj. *Mixed with nitre.* *Nitratum aquam suffundito, Col. 12, 55.*

* **Nitrosus**, a, um. adj. *Having the savour of nitrum, having stuff in it whereof nitre is made, full of nitre.* *Aquæ nitrosæ pluribus locis reperiuntur, Plin. 31, 10.*

10. Est aquæ frigidæ genus nitrosum; *Vitr. 8, 3.*

* Nitrum, i. n. [νίτρον, Gr.] Nitre, salt-petre. De nitri generibus, & usu, vid. Plin. 31, 10.

* Nivalis, e. adj. [νιψέης, Gr.] (1) Snowy weather. (2) Snowy, that cometh from snow, or is made of snow. (3) Bringing, or accompanying, snow. (5) As cold as snow, or exceeding cold. (1) Nivalis dies, *Liv. 21, 54.* ¶ Candor nivalis, snowy whiteness, *Virg. AEn. 3, 538.* (2) Nivales undæ, *Mart. 14, 118.* ¶ Hebrus nivali compede victus, flowing with snow water, or very cold, *Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3.* (3) § Ventis nivalis, *Virg. Geor. 3, 318.* auræ, *Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18.* (4) Nivalis vertex, *Virg. AEn. 12, 702.* Nivalia loca, *Plin. 26, 8.* Tumuli nivalis, *Cic. de Div. 1, 11.* ex poetâ. Victima quæ nivali pascitur Algidus, *Hor. Od. 3, 23, 9.* In campis nivalis Aemonia, *Id. Od. 1, 37, 19.* (5) § Cælum neque nivale vinea, neque rursus æstuosum desiderat, *Col. 3, 1.* in fin.

* Nivarius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, snow. ¶ Nivarum colum, a strainer for snow, *Mart. 14, 103.* in lemma. Saccus nivarius, *Id. ib.*

* Nivāicum, i. n. A snowball, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* Nivātus, a, um. adj. Of snow melted. ¶ Nivatae potiones, draughts of snow water preserved, *Sen. Q. Nat. 4, 13.* piscinæ, consisting of such water, *Suet. Ner. 27.* Aqua nivata, *Petr. Arb. c. 31.*

* Nivens, tis. part. Winking. Niventes oculis, *Petr. Arb. 115.*

* Niveo, ēre. act. [à νίψω, fut. sec. νίψω, Ion. νίψέω] Sagittis, plumbo, & faxis gandinat, nivet, *Pacuv. ap. Non. To snow.* † Ningo.

† Niveo, ēre, nivi, nixi, etum. ant. unde nixto obsol. sed manet in comp. conniveo.

* Nivesco, incept. [à nive, niveo] To grow white as snow, *Tert.* † Niveus fieri.

Niveus, a, um. adj. (1) Of snow. (2) Snowy, white as snow, shining, fair. (3) Very bright, i. e. auspicious, happy. (1) Aggeres nivei, *Virg. Geor. 3, 354.* ¶ Salis niveus liquor, the foam of the sea, *Cic. de Div. 1, 7.* ex poetâ. (2) § Niveus libellas, *Tib. 3, 1, 9.* ales, *Id. 3, 6, 8.* pes, *Id. 1, 5, 66.* Ebur niveum, *Or. Met. 10, 247.* Niveus Adonis, *Prop. 2, 13, 53.* (3) O niveam lucem, *Tibull. 3, 3, 25.*

* Nivit, imperf. [νίπει, Gr.] It snoweth, *Non. ex Pacuv.*

* Nivōsus, a, um. adj. (1) Snowy, full of snow, covered with snow. (2) Causeing snow. (3) Mixed with snow. (1) Hyems nivosa, *Liv. 5, 13.* (2) ¶ Sidus nivosum, *Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 95.* (3) Nivosa grando, *Liv. 21, 58.*

* Nix, nixis. f. [ob ant. νίψ, unde νίψέης, nivofus] (1) Snow, in sing. & plur. (2) A fall of snow. (1) Nix alta jacet, *Virg. Geor. 1, 310.* Positas glaciatis nives Jupiter, *Hor. Od. 3, 10, 7.* (2) Fundunt simul undique tela Crebra nivis ritu, *Virg. AEn. 11, 611.* ¶ Capitis nives, hoary hairs, *Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12.*

Nixans, tis. part. Labouring, striving and straining; heaving at, or against. Adverso nixantem trudere monte Saxum, *Lucr. 3, 1014.*

Nixi dii appellantur tria signa in capitolio ante cellam Minervæ, genibus nixa, velut præfidentes parientium nixibus, *Fest.* Ovidius duos tantum facit, Lucinam nixosque pares clamore vocabam, *Met. 9, 294.*

Nixor, āri. freq. [à nitor] To lean, or rest upon. § Fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita, falsusque, *Lucr. 5, 508.*

Nixus, a, um. part. [à nitor] (1) Leaning, or resting on. (2) The constellation of Hercules, called Engonasis. (3) Trusting to, confiding in, depending on, supported by. (1) Nixus cubito Calydonius amnis, *Or. Met. 8, 727.* § Muli Hercula nixus in litore, *Cic. hastili, Id.* ¶ Nixi genibus ab senatu petiverunt, kneeling on their knees, *Liv. 43, 2.* ¶ Nixa caput manibus, supporting her head with her hands, *Prop.*

1, 3, 8. In laxa nixa pedem solea, setting her foot in, *Id. 2, 29, 40.* Auratâ nixus ad antra lyrâ, *Id. 3, 3, 14.* Posito pede nixus & hastâ, *Virg. AEn. 10, 736.* Cum in & acc. Ingen-tem nixus in hastam Aeneas, *Id. AEn. 12, 398.* (2) Nixus genu, *Or. Cic.* (3) Vestrâ æquitate nixi, *Cic. pro Cluent. 57.* Nixa honesta virtus, *Id. de Fin. 1, 61.* Nixa ex mendacio, *Id. de Orat. 2, 30.* Opibus auxilium nixum, *Id. an- teq. ir. in ex 5.*

Nixus, ūs. m. verb. (1) Force, straining, labour to do a thing, an effort. (2) Straining in producing a birth; labour, or travail in bringing forth. (3) Inclination, the tendency of a thing any way. (1) Majore hastilia nixu Aggredior, *Virg. AEn. 3, 37.* (2) *Cic. in Arat. 373.* & 400. & *Or. Met. 8, 182.* O utinam In medio nixu viscera rupta forent, *Id. Epist. 4, 126.* & in plur. Nixibus ex alvo matris natura profudit, *Lucr. 5, 226.* (3) ¶ Astra, quæ se & nixu suo conglobata continent, &c. by the tendency of all parts to the centre, *C. C. N. D. 2, 46.*

N ante O.

* No, nāre, nāvi. act. [à νέω, vā, nato, vel à νάω, fluo.] (1) To swim. (2) ¶ To sail. (3) ¶ To fly. (1) Nat lupus inter oves, *Or. Met. 9, 110.* Contra aquam nando meat, *Plin. 9, 17.* Navit juvenus per medium Atho, *Catull. 64, 46.* (2) ¶ Pinus dicuntur liquidas Neptuni nāsse per undas, *Catull. 62, 2.* § Stygiâ nabat cymbâ, *Virg. Geor. 4, 506.* § In liquidâ nat tibi inter aquâ, *Tibull. ¶* Nabis sine cortice, *Prov. You will shift for yourself, not need my help and advice, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 120.* (3) Nat per æstatem apium agmen, *Virg. Geor. 4, 59.*

* Nōbilis, e. adj. [à novi, nōtum, ut à movi, motum, mobilis] (1) Known, or well known. (2) Noted, remarkable, notable, famous, renowned, notorious; in bonam & in malam partem. (3) Noble, high born, of high birth. (4) Substant. A nobleman. (5) Generous, of good breed, sort, or original. (6) Principal, chief. (1) Cum iis nec locus, nec sermo convenit, iis nunquam nobilis fui, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 10.* § Ex doctrinâ nobilis & clarus, *Cic.* (2) § Nobilis in philosophiâ, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 11.* Nobiles ad venandum canes, *Curt. 9, 1, 30.* In omne virgo Nobilis ævum, *Hor. Palmyra urbs nobilis situ, Plin. =* Illustre & nobile municipium, *Cic. In malam.* Insignes genere nequaquam sunt quàm vitiis nobiles, *Q. Rud. 3, 2, 5.* Cum sint nobilissimæ sibi cum consule inimicitiae, *Liv. Nobile scortum, Id. 39, 9.* (3) Nobili genere natus, *Sall. Nobili loco, Cic. =* Evander quanquam clarus utroque Nobilior sacræ sanguine matris erat, *Ovid. Fast. 1, 472.* Nobilior Latonæ gente, *Juv. 6, 175.* § Cæteri homines apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles, *Cic. Nobilium juvenum cliens, Hor. Cd. 4, 12, 15.* (4) Quidam nobilis, *Phædr. 5, 7, 16.* Quidam dives nobilis, *Id. 5, 5, 4.* Solet hic defendere causas Nobilis indocti, *Juv. 8, 49.* (5) Nobilium greges equarum, *Or. Met. 2, 691.* Nobilis hic equus, quocunque venit de gramine, *Juv. 8, 60.* Tecta nobilis, *Phædr. 3, 1, 2.* ¶ Nobiles dei, *Or. i. e. majorum gentium.* § Novus, *Cic. Sall. NOB. CAES. a title of the emperors younger sons, brothers, and others, who were adopted, and wore the purple; and nobilissima to women, Vett. inscript. & numismat. circa Constantini tempora ante dict. & PRINCIPES JUVEN- TUTIS.* ¶ Nobilem ant. pro noto ponebant, & quidem per g litteram, *Fest.*

* Nōbilitas, ātis. f. (1) The being remarkable, or well known; fame, reputation, renown, glory. (2) Nobility, nobleness, honour. (3) Meton. The nobility, or noblemen; the noblest. (4) Generousness; excellence of sort, or breed. (5) Generosity, bravery, or gallantry of mind; excellence, virtue. (1) = In eo ipso, in quo

prædicationem nobilitatemque despiciunt, præd- cari de se ac nominari volunt, *Cic. pro Arch. poet. 11.* § Nobilitas urbis, *Id. coronæ, Id.* (2) Genere ac nobilitate suæ civitatis primus, *Id. pro S. Rosc. 6.* (3) Nobilitas consulesque consistunt, *Liv. =* Ne nobilitatis discessu plebs laboretur, *Cæf. B. G. 5, 3.* Fautor nobilitatis Roscius, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 6.* & in plur. Clau- dius nobilitatibus externis mitis, *Tac. Ann. 12, 20.* (4) Deprehendi potest nobilitas vini in gu- stu, *Col. 2, ult.* Nobilitas columbarum, *Plin. 10, 37.* (5) Morum nobilitas, *Or. Trist. 4, 4, 2.* Non ea nobilitas animo est, *Id. Met. 7, 44.* Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus, *Juv. 8, 20.*

* Nōbilitātis, a, um. part. Ennobled, famed, or notable; noted, or taken notice of; much talk- ed of, renowned; in bonam & in malam par- tem. = Clari & nobilitati labores, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 25.* Obsidio nobilitata periculo regis, *Curt. 4, 6, 30.* Nobilitatus marmore Praxiteles, *Plin. 7, 38.* Phalaris cujus est præter cæteros nobilitata crudelitas, *Cic. Offic. 2, 7.* Adulterio Messalinæ nobilitatus, *Plin. 29, 1.*

* Nōbilitē, adv. sīmē. sup. Bravely, admi- rably, excellently, nobly. Nobiliter architectatus Jovis ædem Collutius, *Vitr. præf. lib. 7.* No- bilissimè tumultatus, *Epit. Liv. 54.*

* Nōbilitō, āre. act. To make known, remark- able, famous, renowned, tam in (1) bonam, quàm in (2) malam, partem. (1) Me in perpetuum victoria nobilitabit, *Curt. 5, 8, 17.* (2) ¶ Stul- tum adolescentulum nobilitas flagitiis, you make him scandalous, *Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 20.*

* Nōbilitor, āri. pass. To be made remarkable, famous, &c. Disciplinâ militari nobilitatus est, *Corn. Nep. Iphicr. 1.* Phalaris, cujus est præter cæteros nobilitata crudelitas, *Cic. Offic. 2, 7.*

* Nobis, dat. pl. To us. *Vid. Ego.*

* Nōbiscum, With us.

Nōcens, tis. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) Hurtful, mischievous, noxious, pernicious. (2) Guilty; a criminal, or guilty person; an offender. (3) Poisonous, deadly, infectious. (1) Nocens ferrum ferroque nocentius aurum, *Or. Met. 1, 141.* Si nocentissimus homo damnari pos- sit, *Cic. Verr. 2, 16.* Dixit, nunquam deos ipsos admoveere nocentibus manus, *Liv. 5, 11.* = Ita habendum est religioni nocentem ali- quando & nefarium impiumque defendere, *Cic. Off. 2, 51.* § Innocens, si accusatus sit, ab- solvi potest; nocens, nisi accusatus fuerit, con- demnari non potest, *Id. pro S. Rosc. 20.* (3) ¶ Herbæ nocentes, *Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 22.* taxi, *Virg. Geor. 2, 257.* § Virus nocens, *Or. Met. 2, 800.* Cælum nocens, *Luc. 7, 798.*

Nōcenter, adv. Mischievously, or so as to do mischief. Crura gallorum infectis velut sudibus nocenter armata, *Col. 8, 2, 10.*

Nōcēo, ēre, ui. itum. act. [à נכח percutit, M. unde Syr. נכח nocuit] To hurt, to in- con- mode, to endamage, to harm, to annoy, to wrong, to mischief. § Nec venti tantum Cereri nocu- ēre, nec imbres, *Or. Fast. 4, 917.* § Absol. Nocet emptia dolore voluptas, *Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 55.* Tantum ne noceat, quid, &c. *Or. Fast. 6, 501.* De quo nihil nocuerit, si eris locutus, *Cic. Att. 12, 46.* Nocet esse deum, *Or. Met. 2, 662.* § Neve mihi noceat, quod vobis profuit, ingenium, *Id. Met. 13, 136.* Ne ca- piti soles, ne noceant nives, *Tibull. 1, 4, 2.* § Jura te nociturum esse homini hæc de re nemi- ni, *Plaut. Mil. 5, 13.* Quam nocuit serpens, *Samn. ¶* § Ob eam rem nocuerunt, in so do- ing have made themselves criminal, *Liv. 9, 10.* ¶ Aliquando passivè seu impersonaliter, vid. *Pater 2, 114.*

Nōcēor, ēri. pass. To be hurt. Græci dicunt fabæ semina macerata herbis adversantibus non noceri, *Palæd.* Larix à carie non nocetur, *Vitr.* Nullâ incolumi reliquâ re, cui ferro aut igni noceri posset, *Liv. 5, 14.* Ut tantum in agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis hostibus no- ceretur, *Cæf. B. G. 5, 19.*

Nōcētur, imperf. There is hurt done. Mihi nihil ab istis noceri potest, *Cic. Catil. 3, 12.* 126

Ipsi nihil nocitum iri, Cæs. B. G. 5, 36. Nihil enim nocebitur ei nocturnis roribus, aliisve ex causis, Col. 2, 10.

Nocitūrus, a, um. part. That will hurt, damage, or mischief. Munera nocitura solvit Liber, Ov. Met. 11, 104. Pocula privigno non nocitura, Prop. 2, 1, 52. Nocitura petuntur malitiā, Juv. 10, 8.

Nocivus, a, um. adj. Hurtful, pernicious, destructive. Nocivum periculum, Pbædr. 1, 30, 3. Pecori nociva, Plin. 20, 2.

* *|| Noctes Atticæ, Gellii opus ita appellatum, quod hybernis noctibus in agro Attico fuerit elucubratur. A book of A. Gellius so called.*

* *|| Noctesco, ēre. incept. To grow dark. Omnia noctescunt tenebris caliginis atræ, ex Furii Antiatii poem. Gell. 18, 11, & Non.*

Nocticolor, adj. Of a dark, or black, colour, like the night, Auson. Technop. de Diis, 11.

† *Nocticulus, Varr. Vid. Nictaculus.*

* *Noctifer, ēri. m. [νυκτοφόρος, Gr.] The evening star. Eoos ostendit noctifer ignes, Catull. 60, 7.*

Noctilūca, [ab luce, Varr. L. L. 5.] (1) The moon. (2) A candle. (1) Canentes Ritē crescentem face noctilucam, Hor. Epod. 4, 6, 38. Luna dicta noctiluca in palatio: nam ibi noctu lucet templum, Varr. L. L. 4. (2) Noctilucam tollo, ad focum fero, inflo, anima reviviscit, Id. in Bimarco.

|| Noctilūcerna, æ. f. A glow worm, Lex. ex Apul.

† *Noctilūgus, a, um. adj. Screeching by night, Epith. noctuæ ap. Lucil.*

† *Noctipūga, sic Lucilius vocavit obscena, quod noctu pungant, atque excitant Venerem, Cal.*

Noctivāgus, a, um. adj. Wandering, or moving, in the night. Curru noctivago Phæbe medium pulsabat Olympum, Virg. Æn. 10, 216. || Deus noctivagus, the god of sleep, Stat. Theb. 10, 152. Faunos, quorum noctivago strepitu, &c. noise sounding through the darkness of night, Lucr. 4, 586.

* *Noctu. monopt. abl. In the night, by night. Die noctūque tentare, Sall. B. Jug. 38. † Concubia noctu, Enn. ap. Macrob. || Hæc noctu, Macr. 1, 4. || Interdiu, Cels. 1, 1.*

* *Noctua, æ. f. [qu. noctu canit ac vigilat, Varr.] An owl. || Prox. Athenas noctuas, coals to Newcastle, Cic. ad Qu. frat. 2, 15, fin. & alibi.*

* *Noctuābundus, a, um. adj. He that travels, or is abroad, late in the night. Noctuābundus ad me venit tabellarius, Cic. Att. 12, 1.*

* *Noctuīnus, a, um. adj. Of an owl. || Oculi noctuini, owl eyes, gray eyes, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 35. al. leg. nocturni.*

* *Nocturnus, a, um. adj. [à noctu] (1) Of, or pertaining to, night. (1) By night, or done, &c. (3) Item. subst. (1) Nocturnum tempus, Cic. spatium, Id. Nocturna sacra, Id. || N. diurnique labores, Id. de Sen. 23. (2) Nocturnus fur, Virg. Geor. 3, 407. metus, Cic. quæstus, Id. dolus, Ov. Ep. 1, 42. lupus, Virg. Geor. 3, 538. || Nocturna pagina libri, fit to be read at night amongst one's cups, lewd, Mart. (3) Deus noctis, Hesperus, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 116. al. leg. nocturninus. Sed & habet Stat. Theb. 6, 240.*

† *Noctuīgīa, Venus [quia Venus amat per-vigilia] Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 4.*

|| Nocūmentum, i. n. Harm, Quint. || Nocūmenta documenta, Prov. A burnt child dreads the fire.

Nocuus, a, um. adj. [à noceo, ut ab affideo afficius] He that offends, or is guilty; hurtful, criminal. Magistratus nec obedientem, & nocuum civem mulctā, vinculis, verberibusque coërcito, Cic. de Legg. 3, 3. ubi leg. nexum.

Nodatio, ōnis. f. Knottiness, or the greaving of knots in trees. Propter nodationē duritiem, Vitruv. 2, 9.

|| Nodātor, ōris. m. He that ties up in a knot, Litt. ex Col. sed q.

Nodatus, a, um. part. (1) Tied, or enclosed, in a knot, or noose. (2) Knotted as trees are. (1) Alius collum laqueo nodatus ab arcto, Ov. Rem. Am. 17. (2) Ferula geniculatis nodata scapis, Plin. 13, 22.

Nodia, æ. f. The herb called mulary, used by curryers, Plin. 24, 19. = Mularis.

Nodo, āre. act. unde Nodor, āri. pass. (1) To be knotted, or made into knots; to be gathered into, or tied in, a knot. (2) To be tied to. (1) Retia succinis nodarentur, Plin. 37, 3. Crines nodantur in aurum, Virg. Æn. 4, 138. (2) Vites bene nodentur per omnes ramos diligenter, Cato R. R. 33.

Nodofus, a, um. adj. (1) Knotty, or made up in knots. (2) Full of knots, knurs, knobs, or bumps, or causing them. (3) Knotty, as wood, cane, &c. is. (4) Hampering a man, or tying him fast in obligations of law. (5) || Knotty and difficult. (1) || Nodosa lina, nets, Ovid. Met. 3, 153. Nodosi rami, Sen. Epist. 12. (2) Nodosa chiragra, Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 31. podagra, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 3, 23. || = Nodosa & scabra plaga, knobby and rough, Col. 4, 24. Nodosi roboris uncus, Val. Flacc. 8, 298. (3) Nodofus stipes, Ov. Ep. 10, 101. Nodosa robor, Id. Met. 6, 691. || Nodosa vitis, where-with the centurion chastised the Roman soldiers, Juv. 8, 47. Scipio, quem militem extra ordinem deprehendit, si Romanus esset, nodosis vitibus cædebat, si extraneus, fustibus, Liv. || Meton. Nodosa arundo, a pen anciently made of reed, quam & fistulam & calamum appellat Perfluus. (4) Adde Cicutæ Nodosi tabulas centum, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 70. (5) = Nodofæ & anxiz quæstiones, Macr. Sat. 17, 1.

Nodulus, i. m. dim. [à nodus] A little knot, as in the stalk of a lily, Plin. 21, 5.

Nodus, i. m. [ab Hebr. ענף ligavit] (1) A knot. (2) || Cælestis nodus, the constellation of pisces, tied together with chains, feigned to be fastened to their tails. (3) || Anni nodus, the place of aries, or libra, in the equinoctial line. (4) || Nodus Herculis, a kind of very strait knot, invented by Hercules, and esteemed sacred. (5) A noose. (6) A bond, a connexion. (7) A knot in any tree, cane, shrub, or plant, &c. a knurl. (8) The prominence of a joint. (9) The ligature, or connexion, of a joint; a joint. (10) A bulla of leather, a note of freemen, worn by the poorer sort of children, as that of gold was by those of the nobility. (11) || A close body, not easily broken. (12) Met. à primâ signif. A difficulty, an intricate matter, a strait, a quirk in law. (13) || Met. à septimâ sign. Proverb. (1) = Modos & vincula linæa rupit, Quis innexa pedem maio pendebat ab alto Ales, Virg. Æn. 5, 510. (2) Cic. in Arat. (3) Nodus anni exequat lucibus umbras, Lucr. 5, 687. (4) Plin. 28, 6. (5) Nodum informis lethi trabe necit ab altâ, Virg. Æn. 12, 603. (6) Aheni nodi, Id. Æn. 1, 299. || Aeterni chalybum nodi, Luc. 6, 797. Materies vitales animæ nodos è corpore solvit, Lucr. 2, 949. = Exsolvit glaciem, nodosque relaxat, Id. 6, 878. Segnes nodum solvere Gratiz, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 22. Amabilissimus nodus amicitiz, Cic. de Am. 51. || Validos Veneris perumpere nodos, the strongholds of love, Lucr. 4, 1142. (7) Baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, Liv. Arundinei nodi, Claud. Torped. 21. || Prov. Nodum in scirpo quæris, you seek a knot in a bulrush, or you are scrupulous without a cause, Ter. And. 5, 4, 39. (8) Crura sine nodis articulique habent, Cæs. B. G. 6, 26. (9) Quibus cervix articulorum nodis jungitur, Plin. 11, 37. (10) Etruscum puero si contigit aurum, Vel nodus tantum, & signum de paupere loto, Juv. 5, 165. Vid. Macr. Saturn. 1, 6, & Alex. ab Alex. 2, 19, & 25. (11) Nodus in exercitu dicitur densa peditum multitudo, quod non facile possit resolvi, Siph. 1. (12) = Qui juris nodos, legumque ænigmata solvat, Juv. 8, 10. Incideramus in difficilem nodum, Cæl. ad Cic. Dum hic nodus expediatur, Cic. Att. 5, 21. Maximus in rep. nodus est inopia rei pecuniariæ;

Nodus, i. m. dim. [à nodus] A little knot, as in the stalk of a lily, Plin. 21, 5.

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Id. ad Brut. 18. (13) || Malo nodo malus canis, vid. B. Hieron. in Matt. 21. when a person, or thing, is served as it deserves.

|| Nageum, i. n. [à נגה nogah, splendor, Scal.] A white napkin, or thin garment, wellied with purple, like an albe. Simul ac lacrymas de ore nageo deterfit, i. e. candido, F. fl.

|| Nola, æ. f. vas fusile minus. [à Nola civitate dict. uti vas majus, à regione Campaniâ dict. quod Paulinus Nola in Campaniâ episcopus Hieronymi æqualis, primus vel invenerit, vel ad pios usus transtulerit] A little bell, a less sort of bell. Walfr. Strab. || In triclinio coa, in cubiculo nola, Quint. ænigmatis loco, de femina quæ simulet se paratum ad coitum, & tamen nolis; de quâ & nos dicimus, she will, and she will not.

Nolens, tis. part. Unwilling. Nolens surgere Nilus, Juv. 15, 123. Nolente senatu, Luc. 1, 274.

Nolo, nonvis, nonvult, pl. nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt, infin. nolle. [ex n & volo, nēvis, Plaut. nēvult, Id. (1) To be unwilling, not to will. (2) In the former part of a sentence it denyeth, in the latter, sometimes by an ellipsis, it affirmeth. (3) Not to favour, or be of one's side, to be against one. (1) || Nolunt, ubi velis; ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43. Nolite hos vestro auxilio spoliare, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77. Nolo me videat, Ter. Andr. 4, 6, 24. mentiare, Id. Heaut. 4, 3, 23. suppressio ut. † Nisi tu nevis, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 32. || Nec puella nolebat, and she was willing, Catull. 8, 7. † Multa eveniunt homini, quæ vult, quæ nevolt, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 80. Nolle succellum, non patribus, non consulibus, Liv. || Ubi observa etiam pleonasmum geminæ negationis. (2) Noli impudens esse, nec mihi molestiam exhibere, & à me literas crebriores flagitare, Cic. i. e. neque velis exhibere, &c. (3) || Cum dat. Cui qui nolunt, iidem tibi non sunt amici, Id. Fam. 1, 2.

Nemæ, arum. f. pl. Corroding sores, which by creeping on, eat and consume the body. Malla corporis quæ serpunt, nemas vocant, Plin. 20, 9.

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maxima, *Nep. Mil.* 8. Nomen ingenio quaesitum non excidet, *Lucr.* Magnum nomen in oratoribus habuerunt, *Cic.* — Et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 90. (5) Optima nomina non appellando sunt mala, *Col.* 1, 7. Adduxi ut totum nomen solvere vellet, *Cic.* ¶ Nomen facere, *to contract a debt*; locare, *to pass one's word*, *Phædr.* 1, 16, 1. Non refert parva nomina in codices? Immo omnes summas, *Cic.* (6) Recita nomina Q. Tadii, *Id.* (7) Meis rebus gestis hoc sum affecutus, ut bonum nomen existimer, *Id.* (8) Qui tibi certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, *Id.* (9) ¶ Campani magis nomen quam vires cum attulissent, *Liv.* 7, 29. Breve in exiguo marmore nomen ero, *Prop.* 2, 1, 72. (10) Otii nomine servitutem concilias, *Nep. Epam.* 5. Apollonium belli fugitivorum nomine, indicat causam, in vincula conjecit, *Cic.* Omni totius provinciae pecore compulso pelium nomine, *Id.* Te id quod promulgasses misericordiae nomine, ad crudelitatis tempus distulisse, *Id.* (11) Imperare nomine classis pecuniam civitatibus, *Id.* Hoc vitii est multis nominibus notandum, *Id.* Ego eo nomine sum Dyrachii, ut audiam, &c. *Id.* (12) Etenim, credo, iste centurio bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, *Id.* (13) Quint. (14) Nec fidum femina nomen, *Tib.* 3, 4, 61. (15) Ut jugulem curas, nomen utrumque bibam, *Mart.* 8, 51, 26. ¶ Mihi nomen est Julius, Julio, &c. *Gell.* 15, 29.

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* Nomenclator, ōnis. m. [*à nomine calando, i. e. vocando; qu. calator nominis*] (1) *A servant assisting candidates and others, on popular occasions, by whispering to them the names of all they met, that they might salute them by name.* (2) *Also one gathering catalogues of the names of his master's clients and dependents, to assist him with at his receiving their morning salutations; he also picked out of them such as by their officiousness recommended themselves chiefly to be his master's guests.* (3) *Any one that is ready at saluting every one by his name.* (1) *Suet. Aug.* 19. & *Cal.* 14. Ad urbem ita veni, ut nemo ullius ordinis homo, qui nomenclatori notus fuerit, mihi obviam non venerit, *Cic. Att.* 4, 70. (2) *Sen. vid. & Plin.* 33, 1. ¶ *Popma de oper. Serv.* (3) *Q. Cic.*

* Nomenclatura, æ. f. *The names by which things are called, a set of names.* Sit quædam in his nomenclatura, *Plin.* 3, *proem.*

* Nomenclator, ōnis. m. & sic in vett. libb. unde nomenclator [*à calandis nominibus, a in a verso, ut à calco conculco*] *An officer of names, Mart. Vid. Nomenclator.*

* ¶ Nominālia, dies quo puero nomen imponebatur, *Christening days, or feasts, when the child was named, Tert. de Idol.* 16. *vid. Casaub. in Pers.* 2. ¶ *Lustrici dies.*

* Nominālis, e. adj. *Belonging to a noun.* Nominalis gentilitas, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 2.

Nominandus, a, um. part. *To be named.* Ergo age noscendis animum compone sagacem cardinibus, *Manil.* 3, 787. Cum quaerenti socios, vel falsò fuerim nominandus, *Curt.* 6, 29.

* Nominans, tis. part. *Naming.* Num hodie dicerem causam, nullo me nominante? *Curt.* 6, 29.

* Nominatim, adv. (1) *By name.* (2) *Expressly, or particularly.* (1) ¶ Non nominatim, sed generatim proscriptio est informata, *Cic. Att.* 11, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 62. (2) Duo te nominatim rogo, primum, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 13, 28.

* Nominatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A nomination, or designation; a naming in elections.* (2) *A coining of a name, or making a word to express a thing by.* (1) Nominatio in locum ejus non est facta, *Liv.* In paternum auguratus locum meam nominatione cooptabo, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 5. (2) *Ad Herenn.* 4, 32.

* Nominativus, sc. casus. Prima terminatio

nominis quod declinatur, ex qua cæteræ cadunt. [*ita dict. quod nominativo res nominentur directè*] *The nominative case, vid. Varr. L. L.* 7, 29. & lib. 9. & *Scal.*

* ¶ Nominātor, ōris. m. *He that nameth, or appointeth, Ulp.*

* Nominātor, a, um. part. *About to name.* Aded ut monopolium nominaturus, prius veniam postularet, quod sibi verbo peregrino utendum esset, *Suet. Neron.* 71.

* Nominatus, a, um. part. & adj. *Isimus, sup.* (1) *Called, named.* (2) *Mentioned.* (3) *Famed, or talked of.* (1) Ab Aristippo Cyrenaici philosophi nominati, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 33. *conf. Liv.* 21, 17. (2) Quem ego hominem honoris potius, quam contumeliæ, causam nominatum volo, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 7. (3) Vicina est Bactriana, in qua bellum nominatissimum, *Plin.* 12, 9.

* Nominatus, ūs. sub. *The forming of a word grammatically.* Ad nominatum similitudines animadvertendæ, *Varr. L. L.* 9, 1.

* Nominandus, a, um. part. *To be named, termed, or called, Lucr.* 4, 48. & 6, 373.

* Nominato, are. freq. *Usually to name, or call.* Motus, quem sensum nominatamus, *Lucr.* 3, 353.

* Nominō, are. act. [*à nomen*] (1) *To call, or name.* (2) *To nominate, or elect.* (3) *§ To name, or mention.* (1) Quis me nominat? *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 6, 30. (2) *Liv.* 31, 17. *Suet. Cæs.* 17, 20. & in *Tib.* 72. (3) In cooptandis per collegia sacerdotibus neminem nisi juratus nominavit, *Suet. Claud.* 22. utitur & *Plin. jun.* non semel.

* Nominor, ari. pass. (1) *To be called, or termed.* (2) *To be mentioned, or told.* (3) *To be derived, or formed.* (1) Nominor uxor, *On. Epist.* 9, 27. Nominor quia leo, *Phædr.* 1, 5, 7. (2) *Cic. pro Arch. Poët.* 11. (3) Amor, ex quo amicitia nominata est, *Id. de Am.* 8.

* Nominisma, atis. n. [*νόμισμα, Gr.*] *Vid. Numisma.*

* Nōmos, i. m. [*à νέμω, divido*] *A division of a country, particularly of Ægypt; a district, jurisdiction, or province.* (2) *A tune in music.* (1) Dividitur in præfecturas oppidorum, quas nōmos vocant, *Plin.* 5, 9. & 36, 13. Tu ex quo nōmo fit notum mihi facere debes, *Trajan. ap. Plin. Epist.* 10, 23. (2) Non antè cantare destitit, quam inchoatum absolveret nōmon, *Suet. Ner.* 20.

* ¶ Nōmus, pro novimus, *Diomed. ex Enn.*

Non. adv. negandi. [*ab ant. nenu, ut à benus bonus*] (1) *Not.* (2) *Non non, denyeth more emphatically.* (3) *Non modò for nedum.* (4) *Non, with an adjunct, or participle, intimateth the contrary.* (5) *Sometimes not so much, but a medium; not quite, not altogether.* (6) *Non modò, non solum, neque modò, for non modò non, non solum non, &c.* (7) *By way of interrogation, or admiration, — not —.* (8) *Adv. prohibendi, — not —.* (9) *Sometimes it is joined to other words with an hypphen.* (1) § Non injuriā, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 60. Non ita multis ante annis, *Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 23. Huic habeo, non tibi, *Ter.* Si cades, non cades, quin cadam tecum, *Plaut.* Non nollem, *Cic.* Non facerem, *Plaut.* Non ab re esse visum est, *Liv.* Non diu, *Plaut.* Non modò apertè, sed etiam acriter, *Cic.* (2) Non, non sic futurum est, non potest, *Ter.* (3) Non nescis quàm tuis etiam minimis commodis, non modò tanto bono gaudeam, *Treb. Cic.* (4) Non pauca tuis donabat, *Cic.* (5) Chæriphylum obrui oportet non frigidissimo loco, *Col. i. e. temperato.* Me consiliario fortasse non imperitissimo usus es, *Cic.* (6) Regnum non modò Romano homini, sed ne Persæ quidem cuiquam tolerabile, *Id. Att.* 10, 7. Cætera, ne linguis sim, pete à Basil. Fabri Lexic. (7) Non loquor? non vigilo? Non hic homo modò pugnis me contudit? *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 251. Non visas, nec mittas quenquam! *Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 7. Non sibi clam vobis salutem petivit? non proditi per illum, Cæsaris beneficio estis conservati? *Cic. Vid. plura in Borrich. Cogit. congesta, p. 178.* quem tamen loquendi morem reprehendere videtur, *Quint.* 1, 5. (8) Non illā quisquam me

nocte per altum Ire, neque à terriā moneat convellere funem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 456. (9) Gigni ex non sensibū sensus, *Lucr.* 2, 929. ¶ *Non cum potentiali modo.* Non visas? *Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 7. ¶ *Interogat negativè, & intelligitur affirmatio.* Et sic differt à num, *Dol.*

* Nōna, æ. f. sc. hora. *Meal time, three in the afternoon, Mart.* Some Epicures began dinner an hour sooner. Exul ab octavā Marius bibit, *Juv.* 1, 49.

* Nōnæ, arum. f. pl. [*à nonus; quod ab eo die semper ad Idus noveni dies putentur*] *The nones of every month, i. e. the seventh day of March, May, July, and October; and the fifth of the rest of the months; as, Nonæ Decembres, Cic. pro Flacc.* 40.

* Nōnāgenārius, a, um. adj. (1) *The ninetyeth,* (2) ¶ *Ninety years old.* (1) Motus stellæ Martis nonagenarius, *Plin.* 2, 15. (2) Nonagenarius fenex, *Spart.*

* Nōnāgēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Ninety.* Trecentis nonagenis, *Curt.* 7, 15.

* Nōnāgēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The ninetyeth.* Isocrates librum quarto & nonagesimo anno scripsisse dicitur, *Cic. de Sen.* 5.

* Nōnāgies, adv. [*ex nonaginta*] *Fourscore and ten times.* Ferme ad nonagies sceleritum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 70.

* Nōnāginta, adv. [*à nonus, & ginta; quod pro nōna, ponitur*] *Ninety, fourscore and ten.* Nonaginta annos natus, *Cic. de Sen.* 10.

* Nōnānus, a, um. adj. [*à nonus*] *The ninth.* ¶ Miles nonanus, *the soldiers of the ninth legion, Tac. Ann.* 1, 23, 6. Nonanus absol. *Id. Idem.*

* Nōnārius, a, um. adj. [*à nonā, sc. horā*] *Belonging to the ninth hour.* ¶ Meretrix nonaria, *a common strumpet: It being the custom of such horā nonā, i. e. at three in the afternoon, to open their houses, and let men come to them. Si Stoico barbani petulans nonaria veliat, Pers.* 1, 133.

Nonassis, is. f. *vel nonuiss.* Nine asses in money, *Varr.*

¶ Noncolæ, arum. plur. f. *Fest. Vid. Noneolæ.*

Nondum, adv. *Not yet, not as yet.* Nondum satis constitui, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 28. Nondum planè est expeditus, *Id. Att.* 4, 16.

¶ Noneolæ, arum. f. pl. *voc. papillæ, quæ ex faucibus caprarum dependent, Fest. al. leg. noncolæ, al. nomenclæ, al. leg. nævolæ.* Has Varro sub rostro mammillas peniles vocat, & *Plin. lacinias à cervice binas dependentes, faminarum generositatis insigne. Two wattles, or little teats, which hang down from the neck of a she goat.*

* Nongenti, æ, a. pl. *Cic. per Sync. pro nongenti. Nine hundred.* Emerat millibus nongentis, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 37.

* Nongentus, i. m. *An officer that kept the suffrage box in elections, Plin.* 33, 2.

Nōningenti, æ, a. adj. pl. *Nine hundred.* Mille & noningentis seie armatis, *Liv.* Quatuor millia & noningenti, *Col.* 5, 2, 7.

Nōningenties, adv. *Nine hundred times.* Millies mille & noningenties mille passus, *Vitr.* 1, 6.

¶ Nonna, æ. f. [*voc. Ægyptium, quod Ægyptus monachis abundaret*] *A nun. — Castæ vocantur & nonnæ, Hier.*

Nonne, adv. interrog. [*comp. ex non & ne, enclit.*] (1) *— not?* (2) *If — not.* (1) Nonne extremam pati fortunam paratos, projecit ille? *Cic.* Nonne fuit salius tristes Amaryllidis iras? *Nonne Menalcan? Virg. Ecl.* 2, 14. (2) Quum esset ex eo quaesitum, nonne beatum putaret, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 12.

Nonnēmo, inis. c. g. *Some one, Cic. pro L. g. Manil.* 21.

Nonnihil, n. indecl. *Some what, a little.* Nonnihil temporis tribuit literis, *Nep. Hannib.* 13. Ut militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 17. Nonnihil molestiæ, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 62.

Nonnullus, a, um. adj. *Some, something, a little.* Nonnulla pars militum discedit, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 13. Nonnulli pudore adducti remanebant, *Id. B. G.* 1, 39. Nonnullius in literis nominis, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 20.

Nonnunquam.

N O M

Nēdāter, ōris. m. *He that ties up in a knot*, Litt. ex Col. *sed q.*

Cic. Dum hic nodus expediatur, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21
 Maximus in rep. nodus est inopia rei pecuniariae

876. *Miltiadi* nobile nomen, laus rei militaris
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maxima, *Nep. Mil.* 8. Nomen ingenio quaesitum non excidet, *Lucr.* Magnum nomen in oratoribus habuerunt, *Cic.* — Et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 90. (5) Optima nomina non appellando sunt mala, *Col.* 1, 7. Adduxi ut totum nomen solvere velent, *Cic.* ¶ Nomen facere, *to contract a debt*; locare, *to pass one's word*, *Phædr.* 1, 16, 1. Non refert parva nomina in codices? Immo omnes summas, *Cic.* (6) Recita nomina Q. Tadii, *Id.* (7) Meis rebus gestis hoc sum affecutus, ut bonum nomen existimer, *Id.* (8) Qui tibi certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, *Id.* (9) ¶ Campani magis nomen quam vires cum attulissent, *Liv.* 7, 29. Breve in exiguo marmore nomen ero, *Prop.* 2, 1, 72. (10) Otii nomine servitute concilias, *Nep. Epam.* 5. Apollonium belli fugitivorum nomine, indicatâ causâ, in vincula conjecit, *Cic.* Omni totius provinciae pecore compulso pellium nomine, *Id.* Te id quod promulgâtes misericordiae nomine, ad crudelitatis tempus distulisse, *Id.* (11) Imperare nomine classis pecuniam civitatibus, *Id.* Hoc vitii est multis nominibus notandum, *Id.* Ego eo nomine sum Dyrrachii, ut audiam, &c. *Id.* (12) Etenim, credo, iste centurio bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, *Id.* (13) Quint. (14) Nec fidum femina nomen, *Tib.* 3, 4, 61. (15) Ut jugulem curas, nomen virumque bibam, *Mart.* 8, 51, 26. ¶ Mihi nomen est Julius, Julio, &c. *Gell.* 15, 29.

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* Nominisma, atis. n. [*νόμισμα, Gr.*] *Vid. Numisma.*

* Nomos, i. m. [*à νέμω, divido*] *A division of a country, particularly of Ægypt; a district, jurisdiction, or province.* (2) *A tune in music.* (1) Dividitur in præfecturas oppidorum, quas nomos vocant, *Plin.* 5, 9. & 36, 13. Tu ex quo nomo fit notum mihi facere debes, *Trajan. ap. Plin. Epist.* 10, 23. (2) Non antè cantare destitit, quàm inchoatum absolveret nomon, *Suet. Ner.* 20.

* ¶ Nomus, pro novimus, *Diomed. ex Enn.*

Non. adv. negandi. [*ab ant. nenu, ut à bonus bonus*] (1) *Not.* (2) *Non non, denyeth more emphatically.* (3) *Non modò for nedum.* (4) *Non, with an adjunct, or participle, intimateth the contrary.* (5) *Sometimes not so much, but a medium; not quite, not altogether.* (6) *Non modò, non solum, neque modò, for non modò non, non solum non, &c.* (7) *By way of interrogation, or admiration, — not —.* (8) *Adv. prohibendi, — not —.* (9) *Sometimes it is joined to other words with an hypphen.* (1) ¶ Non injuriâ, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 60. Non ita multis ante annis, *Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 23. Huic habeo, non tibi, *Ter.* Si cades, non cades, quin cadam tecum, *Plaut.* Non nollem, *Cic.* Non facerem, *Plaut.* Non ab re esse visum est, *Liv.* Non diu, *Plaut.* Non modò apertè, sed etiam acriter, *Cic.* (2) Non, non sic futurum est, non potest, *Ter.* (3) Non nescis quàm tuis etiam minimis commodis, non modò tanto bono gaudeam, *Treb. Cic.* (4) Non pauca suis donabat, *Cic.* (5) Chæriphyllum obrui oportet non frigidissimo loco, *Col. i. e. temperato.* Me consiliario fortasse non imperitissimo usus es, *Cic.* (6) Regnum non modò Romano homini, sed ne Persæ quidem cuiquam tolerabile, *Id. Att.* 10, 7. Cætera, ne linguis sim, pte à Basil. Fabri Lexic. (7) Non loquor? non vigilo? Non hic homo modò pugnis me contudit? *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 251. Non visas, nec mittas quenquam! *Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 7. Non sibi clam vobis salutem petivit? non proditi per illum, Cæsaris beneficio estis conservati? *Cic. Vid. plura in Borrich. Cogit. congesta, p. 178.* quem tamen loquendi morem reprehendere videtur, *Quint.* 1, 5. (8) Non illâ quisquam me

nocte per altum Ire, neque à terriâ moneat convellere funem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 456. (9) Gigni ex non sensibilibus sensus, *Lucr.* 2, 929. ¶ Non cum potenciali modo. Non visas? *Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 7. ¶ Interrogat negativè, & intelligitur affirmatio. Et sic differt à num, *Dol.*

* Nona, æ. f. sc. hora. *Meal time, three in the afternoon, Mart.* Some Epicures began dinner an hour sooner. Exul ab octavâ Marius bibit, *Juv.* 1, 49.

* Nonæ, arum. f. pl. [*à nonus; quod ab eo die semper ad Idus novem dies putentur*] *The nones of every month, i. e. the seventh day of March, May, July, and October; and the fifth of the rest of the months; as, Nonæ Decembres, Cic. pro Flacc.* 40.

* Nonagēnarius, a, um. adj. (1) *The ninetyeth, (2) ¶ Ninety years old.* (1) Motus stellæ Martis nonagenarius, *Plin.* 2, 15. (2) Nonagenarius senex, *Spart.*

* Nonagēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Ninety.* Trecentis nonagenis, *Curt.* 7, 15.

* Nonagēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The ninetyeth.* Isocrates librum quarto & nonagesimo anno scripsisse dicitur, *Cic. de Sen.* 5.

* Nonāgies, adv. [*ex nonaginta*] *Fourscore and ten times.* Ferme ad nonāgies seclertium, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 70.

* Nonāginta, adv. [*à nonus, & ginta; quod pro xōla, ponitur*] *Ninety, fourscore and ten.* Nonaginta annos natus, *Cic. de Sen.* 10.

* Nonānus, a, um. adj. [*à nonus*] *The ninth.* ¶ Miles nonanus, *the soldiers of the ninth legion, Tac. Ann.* 1, 23, 6. Nonanus absol. *Id. Idem.*

* Nonārius, a, um. adj. [*à nonā, sc. hora*] *Belonging to the ninth hour.* ¶ Meretrix nonaria, *a common strumpet: It being the custom of such borā nonā, i. e. at three in the afternoon, to open their houses, and let men come to them.* Si Stoico barbam petulans nonaria veliat, *Pers.* 1, 133.

Nonassis, is. f. vel nonuiss. *Nine asses in money, Varr.*

¶ Noncolæ, arum. plur. f. *Fest. Vid. Noneolæ.*

Nondum, adv. *Not yet, not as yet.* Nondum satis constitui, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 28. Nondum planè est expeditus, *Id. Att.* 4, 16.

¶ Noneolæ, arum. f. pl. voc. papillæ, quæ ex faucibus caprarum dependent, *Fest. al. leg. noncolæ, al. nominculæ, al. leg. nævolæ.* Has Varro sub rostro mammillas peniles vocat, & *Plin. lacinias à cervice binas dependentes, fæminarum generositatis insigne. Two wattles, or little teats, which hang down from the neck of a she goat.*

* Nongenti, æ, a. pl. *Cic. per Sync. pro nongenti. Nine hundred.* Emerat millibus nongentis, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 37.

* Nongentus, i. m. *An officer that kept the suffrage box in elections, Plin.* 33, 2.

Nōningenti, æ, a. adj. pl. *Nine hundred.* Mille & noningentis fere armatis, *Liv.* Quatuor millia & noningenti, *Col.* 5, 2, 7.

Nōningenties, adv. *Nine hundred times.* Millies mille & noningenties mille passus, *Vitr.* 1, 6.

¶ Nonna, æ. f. [*voc. Ægyptium, quod Ægyptus monachis abundaret*] *A nun. = Castæ vocantur & nonnæ, Hier.*

Nonne, adv. interrog. [*comp. ex non & ne, enclit.*] (1) *— not?* (2) *If — not.* (1) Nonne extremam pati fortunam paratos, projecit ille? *Cic.* Nonne fuit satius tristes Amaryllidis iras? Nonne Menalcan? *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 14. (2) Quum esset ex eo quaesitum, nonne beatum putaret, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 12.

Nonnēmo, inis. c. g. *Some one, Cic. pro L. G. Manil.* 21.

Nonnihil, n. indecl. *ti. Somewhat, a little.* Nonnihil temporis tribuit literis, *Nep. Hannib.* 13. Ut militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 17. Nonnihil molestiæ, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 62.

Nonnullus, a, um. adj. *Some, something, a little.* Nonnulla pars militum discedit, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 13. Nonnulli pudore adducti remanebant, *Id. B. G.* 1, 39. Nonnullius in literis nominis, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 20.

Nonnunquam.

Nonnunquam. adv. *Sometimes, now and then.*
 Nonnunquam interdiu, sæpius noctu, *Cæs.*
B. G. 1.

† Nonnus, qui sanctus [vox Ægyptiaca quod Ægyptii primi vitam monasticam excoluerint] *A mark, Arnob.*

Nonnusquam. adv. *In some place, somewhere.*
 Nonnusquam vini facce acetove, condunt, *Plin.*
14, 19.

† Nonuncium, ii. n. *A weight of nine ounces,*
Fest. † Dodrans.

* Nōnus, a, um. adj. [contr. ex novenus, à novem] *The ninth.* ¶ *Nona dies, & absol. nona, Virg. market day. Hora nona, which was about three in the afternoon, their meal, or supper time, Mart.*

Nōnussis, *Varr. Vid. Nonassis.*

* NORMA, æ. f. [five γνῶσιμα, *Scal. qu. gnorma, quod notam faciat angulorum rectitudinem; vel à nōro, unde ignoro; quod sit instrumentum norandi, i. e. cognoscendi aliquid, M.*]

(1) *A square used by builders, &c.* (2) *Met. Law, prescript, form, pattern.* (3) ¶ *A shoemaker's last.* (1) ¶ *Longitudines ad regulam & lineam, altitudines ad perpendiculam, anguli ad normam, respondentes exigantur, Vitruv.* (2) *Non ita Romuli Præscriptum, & intonsi Catonis Auspicis, veterumque normâ, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 11.* — *Demosthenes ipse i. le norma oratoris & regula, Plin. Epist. 9, 26. loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72.* Nunquam ego dicam C. Fabricium, &c. ad istorum normam fuisse sapientes, *Cic.* (3) *Gl. Phil.*

* Normâlis, e. adj. *Right by the rule; made by the square, or rule.* Normalis angulus, *Quint.*
11, 3. virgula, Manil. 2, 289.

* Normatus, a, um. adj. *Made by rule and square, or rule, Col. 3, 13.*

* Nos, nostrum, vel nostrî, nobis plur. à sing. ego [à vō, nos, *Canin.*] *We, passim occ.* ¶ *It is joined to a singular. Insperanti ipsa refert te nobis, Catull. 104, 5. Nobis inimica merenti, Tib. 3, 7, 23. ¶ Also often used for the singular. As Ii tibi nos erimus, Prop. 2, 24, 51. pro is tibi ego ero.*

* Noscendus, a, um. part. *To be known, or acknowledged; to be taken cognisance, or account, of.* Noscendus veniam, *Or. A. Am. 1, 123. conf. Stat. Theb. 9, 357. Sil. 13, 647.* Dum ad noscendum hostem paucos sibi sumeret dies, *Liv. 28, 46.* Percontatus igitur Phagelam, quæ noscenda erant, *Curt. 9, 5.* Reliquum anni noscendis singularium urbium causis consumpsit, *Liv.*

* Noscens, tis part. *Knowing.* Noscens Juno furta Jovis, *Catull. 66, 140. Vid. Nosco. conf. Sil. 5, 176.*

* ¶ Nōscitābundus, a, um. adj. *Looking wistfully as if he knew, taking acquaintance of one seen before, Gell. 5, 14.*

* Nōscitans, tis. part. *Knowing by sight, knowing again, distinguishing.* Facie nōscitans, *Liv. 22, 6.* Inter eos insignem veste armisque Manilium nōscitans, *Id.*

* Nōscito, are. act. (1) *To know, or distinguish, by sight; to see, or know.* (2) *To observe, to look upon, or take notice of.* (1) *Quemadmodum nunc nōscitatis in me patris patruisque similitudinem oris, vultusque, Liv. 24, 41. Ducum nomina nōscitare, Curt. 3, 11, 20.* (2) *Vestigia, nōscitabo, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 14. Contemplant, spectat, atque ædes nōscitat, Id. Trin. 4, 2, 21.*

* Nōscitor, ari. pass. *To be known by sight, or face; to be distinguished.* Facile insciis subiecti oculis imperatoris nōscitari poterant, *Liv.* Nōscitur ab omnibus, *Catull. 59, 223.* Inter hos præfecti nōscitabantur, *Curt. 3, 11, 10.*

* Nōscitūrus, a, um. part. *About to know, or take notice of, Liv. 8, 32.*

* Nosco, ere, nōvi, nōtum [ab ant. gnosco, *Prisc. unde & in comp. agnosco, cognosco, &c. Diu à γινώσκω*] (1) *To know, understand, or be acquainted with; to get knowledge of, to take notice of.* (2) *It is used of things as well as persons.* (3) *To form an idea, or notion, of.* (4) *To know by sight, to distinguish, to discern.* (5) *For agnoscere, to know again, to remember.* (6) *To be skillful, or knowing, in; to apprehend, to understand.*

(7) *To admit, or allow of.* (8) *To celebrate, to extoll.* (1) *Qui scire posses, aut ingenium noscere? Ter. Anar. 1, 1, 26. Nosmetipsum noscere difficillimum est, Cic. Non potes celare rem, novi probè, Plaut. (2) Parin vix sua nōset humus, Prop. 3, 1, 30. Nondum Aleræos nōrunt mea carmina fontes, Id. 2, 10, 25. ¶ Ista meam nōrit gloria canitiem, let me enjoy it till old age, Id. 1, 8, 46. (3) Deus ille quem mente noscimus, Cic. (4) Actutum nosces servum illum tuum Sofiam, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 80. De tormâ non queo novisse, Id. Nōrunt matres hædi, Lucr. 2, 368. Quem tu ne de facie quidem nōsti, Cic. (5) Alarum verbera nosco, Lethalemque sonum, Virg. Æn. 12, 876. (6) Pomum sapore ferino, quem ferme in apris novimus, Plin. 13, 4. Non ita institutus, ut officia certi patrisfamilias nōsse posset, Cic. Linguam Hetruscam probè noverat, Liv. (7) Vereor ne istam caulam nemo noscat, Cic. — *Ilam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo, Id. (8) Me ultimi nōsent Geloni, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 19. Te omnia sæcla Noscent, & qui sis, fama loquetur anus, Catull. 76, ult.**

* Noscor, ci, nōtus. pass. *To be known, &c.* Philosophiæ partes noscuntur, *Cic. N. D. 1, 4.*

Nosmet. *Ourselves, we ourselves.* Nos nosmet perdimus, *Plaut. Cariorem esse patriam nobis, quam nosmetipsum, Cic. de Fin. 3, 19.*

* ¶ Nōsōcōmion, ii. n. [νοσοκομειον, Gr. ex νόσος, morbus, & κομειω, curo] *A hospital, or spital, for the sick.* ¶ *Languentium villam expon. a hospital, or spital, for the sick and diseased, Hier.*

* Noster, stra, strum [pronom. poss. à nos]

(1) *Ours, our own,* (2) *My, mine.* (3) *Of our family, or dependents; our friend.* (4) *Of our country.* (5) *Of our order.* (6) *Of our side, propitious.* (1) *Noster exercitus, Cæs. Nostra fama, Cic. Nostrum agmen, Cæs. Nostræ naves, Id. (2) Certa quidem nostra est, nostrâ tamen una sagittâ Certior, Or. Met. 1, 519. Nihil ad nostram hanc, Ter. (3) Senex noster, Id. Bonus est, noster est, Id. Socrer noster venit, Id. ¶ Nos nostri, an alieni sumus, Plaut. ¶ Absol. Noster, our young master, Ter. Noster, our outbour, Id. (4) Haud similis virgo est virginium nostrarum, Id. Eun. 2, 3, 21. Noster eris, Virg. Non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris, Quam carpit Lesbos, Id. ¶ Nostri externique prodiderunt, Plin. (5) Noster ludos spectaverat unâ, Luscrat in campo, Hor. 2, 6, 48. (6) Nostra omnis lis est, Plaut. i. e. vicinus. Nostro omine it dies, Id. Pauci de nostris cadunt, Cæs.*

Nōstrâp.e. *Through our own fault.* Nōstrapte culpâ facimus, ut malis expediat esse, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 1.*

* Nostras, âtis. olim Nostrâtis, e. adj. [à noster] *Of our, or our own, country, sect, party, opinion, or side.* Tarentina folio minuto, nostras parulo, *Plin. 15, 37. Facetis maxime nostratibus capior, Cic. Fam. 9, 15. Nostrates philosophi, Id. Tusc. 5, 32. Nostrata verba, Id. Fam. 2, 11.*

* ¶ Nōstrâtim. adv. *After our manner, Charis. ex Sifenn.*

* Nōtia, æ. f. [à nosco, nōvi, nōtum; mutatâ quantitate] (1) *A mark, natural, or otherwise; a note.* (2) ¶ *The ancients marked fortune days with white, unfortunate with black.* (3) *A memorial mark, a sign used in the art of memory.* (4) *A sort of wine, the age and goodness being marked upon it; also of any other thing.* (5) *Met. A sort, or degree.* (6) *A character in writing, sculpture, &c.* (7) *A name.* (8) *No-tæ, characters in short-hand.* (9) *Ciphers.* (10) *Characters, symbols.* (11) *A sign, mark, argument, evidence, note, or token.* (12) *A mark of disgrace, or ignominy; particularly set upon men by the censors.* (13) ¶ *Met. A mark, or brand, set upon thieves and fugitive slaves.* (14) *Met. A mark, or notice, for reproach.* (15) *A form, or sort.* (1) *Vitulus, quâ notam duxit, niveus videi, Cætera fulvus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 59. Pice liquida scrofæ notam imponat, Col. 7, 9. Nulla puella Det mihi plorandas per tua colla notas, Prop. 4, 3, 26. Nota nummi, Suet. Ner. 25. Notæ mulicæ, Vitruv. Compunctus notis Thiei-*

clis, *Cic.* (2) *Crescâ ne careat pulchra dies notâ, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 10. O lucem candidiore notâ, Catull. 104, 6.* (3) *Quint.* (4) ¶ *Aniciana nota, wine made in the consulate of Anicius, Cic. Interior nota Falerni, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 8. Vini nota optima, Col. ¶ Primæ notæ oleum, of the first pressing, Id. Secundæ notæ mel, Id. Cujusque notæ caseus, Id. Diversæ notæ stirpes, Id. Saxatilis notæ piscis, Id. (5) ¶ Quisquis de meliore notâ, all of the better sort, Catull. 66, 28. Successori nos de meliore notâ commenda, with more than common diligence, Curius ad C. c. (6) *Mensæ ducat in orbe notas, Tib. 1, 6, 20. Lapis inscriptis stet super ossa notis, Id. 1, 3, 54. Incisa notis marmora publicis, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 13. (7) Numantina Scipio traxit ab urbe notam, Ov. Fast. 1, 596. — Inusta vapore signa, notæque, Lucr. 6, 220. (8) ¶ Notis excipere velocissime, Suet. Vesp. 3. (9) ¶ Notæ literarum, Gell. in tit. Per notas icripit, Suet. Cæs. 56. & Aug. 88. (10) Sunt verba rerum notæ, itaque hoc idem Aristoteles (νῦσολον appellat, quod Latine est nota, Cic. (11) Non satis occultis erubui notis, Ov. Ep. 17, 84. — Ut multis in locis notas ac vestigia scelerum suorum relinqui velint, Cic. Ede notam tanti generis, Ov. Met. 1, 761. ¶ Neque tamen ignorare oportet in acutis morbis notas & salutis & mortis, symptoms, Cels. 2, 6. (12) Censores motis à lenatu adscribebant notis, Liv. (13) Ap. JCC. (14) Censoriæ severitatis notâ non inuretur? Cic. pro Cluent. 46. Hæc inusta est à te Cæsari nota ad ignominiam, Id. Philipp. 1, 13. (15) Æris notam pretiosiorē ipsa opulentissimæ urbis fecit injuria, Flor. 2, 16, 7. de Corintho loquens.**

* Nōtābilis, bile. adj. or. comp. (1) *Notable, remarkable, memorable, extraordinary.* (2) *To be noted as a fault.* (1) — *Conspicius cunctisque notabilis, Juu. 6, 373. § Candore notabilis, Ov. Met. 1, 169. Notabilior paupertas, Tac. de Orat. 8, 5. (2) Illic minus sunt notabiles, qui sermonis genus proprium est, Quint.*

* Nōtābiliter, adv. *Notably, evidently, visibly, considerably, remarkably, Plin. Ep. 5, 17. Notabilius turbantes, Tac. Hist. 1, 55.*

* ¶ Nōtāmen, inis. n. *A mark, note, or sign, Isid. † Nota.*

* Nōtandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be marked.* (2) *To be noted, or taken notice of.* (3) *To be marked as good, or evil.* (4) *To be branded with a mark of infamy.* (1) *Pars ovorum atramento notanda est, Col. 8, 11. (2) Ætatis cuiusque notandi sunt tibi mores, Hor. A. P. 156. (3) Ab eventu facta notanda, Ov. Epist. 2, 87. (4) Notandam putavi nimiam libidinem, Cic. de Sen. 12.*

* Nōtans, tis. part. (1) *Noting, marking, setting down, observing.* (2) *Being for branding, or condemning.* (1) *Notante iudice populo, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 14. (2) Senatusconsulto notantes præfectum, Liv.*

* Nōtarius, ii. m. qui notis scribit, etiam ταχυγράφοι, qui notis linguam superet, *Manil. 4, 198. An amanuensis, or short-hand writer; a notary, Mart. 5, 53. ¶ Tribunus & notarius, the chief of the emperor's notarys, as it were secretary of state.*

* Nōtatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A marking, or putting a mark upon, a thing; a colouring.* (2) *A remarking, observing, or taking notice of.* (3) *The describing a man's humours and actions.* (4) *The drawing of an argument from the original signification of a word.* (1) *Alia vehemens erat in iudiciis ex notatione tabulam invidia versata, Cic. pro Cluent. 47. (2) Eligunt ea quæ notatione & laude digna sunt, Id. de Cl. Orat. 17. (3) Notatio est, cum alicujus natura certis describitur signis, quæ sicuti notæ quædam, naturæ sunt attributa, Ad. Herenn. (4) Notatio est, cum ex vi nominis argumentum elicitur, quam Græci ἐτυμολογίαν vocant, Cic. Top. 8.*

* Nōtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Marked, stigmatized.* (2) *Written, cut, &c.* (3) *Noted, marked, observed.* (4) *Marked out, digested into order.* (5) *Bounded, confined, limited.* (6) *Expressed.* (7) *Marked, branded, disgraced.* (8) *Reflected on, touched.*

scutched. (1) Frons calamitatis notata vestigiis, Cic. *post. red. in senat.* 7. Proscriptum famulus servavit fronte notatus, Mart. 3, 21. (2) Dignitas charta nota a meis, Ov. *Epist.* 1, 62. = Antiquitas in monumentis incisa ac notata, Cic. Legor Oenone falce notata tuâ, Ov. *Epist.* 5, 22. (3) Nep. Attic. 18. (4) Quibus bona, fortunæque nostræ notatæ sunt, Cic. (5) Luna oris extremis notata, Lucr. 5, 583. (6) Multo melius hæc notata sunt verbis Latinis, quam Græcis, Cic. (7) Ob hæc omnes res sciâne te tribunalium tuorum iudicio notatum? Id. (8) Vifa est se indeluisse notatam, Ov. *Met.* 9, 261. Notatissimus omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis, Cic. *pro Dom.* 23.

* Nōtesco, ēre. incept. [ab inus. noteo] (1) To be made, or become, known. (2) To be well known, noted, or famous. (1) Causa notescet nunc primum fabellâ meâ, Phædr. 3, 3, 3. § Ut verò cuneis notuit res omnibus, Id. 5, 7, 35. Quæ ubi Tiberio notuere, Tac. *Ann.* 1, 73, 3. (2) Nec minus hæc nostri notescent fama sepulchri, Prop. 2, 13, 37. Malis facinoribus notescere, Tac. *Ann.* 12, 8, 3.

* Nōthor, a, um. adj. [à νόθος, Gr.] Of mixed, or bastard, breed, or kind. Nothi pulli sunt optimi, Col. 8, 2. Alipedes nothi, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 283. Nothæ declinationes, Varr. *L. L.* 9. ¶ Nothum lumen, borrowed light, Catull. 32, 15. de lunâ. Hæc Atys cecinit nothia mulier, Id. 61, 27. Atys quippe puer, sed castratus & sexum mentitus. Ne caperes regna peterna Nothus, Ov. *Epist.* 4, 122.

* Nōthus, i. m. Abastard. Nōthov, qui non sit legitimus, vocant Græci, Latinum rei nomen, ut testatur Cato, non habemus, Quint. 3, 8.

* Nōtia, æ. f. [νότια, Gr. à νότις, humor] A precious stone falling down amidst showers of rain, Plin. 37, 10.

† Nōtifico, āre, āvi. act. To notify, or make known. Auducitur verbum ex Gell. 9, 3. sed ibi lig. vocificant; & ex Ov. ex Pont. 1, 2. sed versus est suppositus. Nunc te obsecro stirpem ut evolvas, meorumque genus notifies mihi, Non. ex Pomponio. † Certiorem facio, monstro.

* Nōtio, ōnis. f. [à nosco, nōvi, nōtum] (1) A notion, conception, or idea. (2) The genus of a thing, in logic. (3) The bearing, or trying, of a matter; the cognisance of a matter. (1) Naturalis & quasi insita animis nostriis notio, Cic. *de Fin.* 1, 9. Dei notionem nullum animal est quod habet, præter hominem, Id. Cùm rerum notiones in animis sunt, Id. (2) Notio sic quæritur, sitne id æquum, quod ei qui plus potest, utile est, Id. *Top.* 22. (3) = Censorium iudicium ac notio, Id. *de Prov. Cons.* 19. = Notiones animadversionesque censorum, Id. Notioni quindecimviriū is liber subijcitur, Tac. *Ann.* 6, 12, 6. Non ad senatum notionem de eo pertinere dicentes, Liv.

* Nōticia, æ. f. [à notus] (1) Knowledge. (2) Carnal knowledge. (3) Knowledge, or a being known. (4) Acquaintance. (5) An idea, notion, or conception. (1) Notitia antiquitatis, Cic. Optimum est ea, dum ægrotant, eorum notitiæ iubarere, Cels. (2) Fæminæ notitiam habuisse, Cels. *B. G.* 6, 20. (3) Mea fortuna tuis notitiæ quàm fuit antè, dedit, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 1, 50. (4) Notitiam, primosque gradus vicinia fecit, Id. *Met.* 4, 59. Hæc inter nos nupera notia admodum est, Ter. *Heaut.* 1, 1, 1. Notitiam pars est inficiata mei, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 6, 42. (5) Ingenuit notitias parvas rerum maximarum natura, Cic. *de Fin.* 5, 21. Notitiæ rerum, quas Græci τὸν ἐννοίαν, ium ἐννοίαν vocant, Id. *Top.* 7. ¶ Notitia imperii, an account of the empire; so the Present State of England is called notitia Angliæ.

* Nōtities, ūi. f. Fame, or a being well known. Notities parum est affectu, Virr. in *proem.* lib. 6.

* Nōto, āre. act. [à nota] (1) To mark, to brand, to stain. (2) To write. (3) To write down, note, or record. (4) To note, mark, or observe. (5) To mark out. (6) To mark out for division, to set forth. (7) To distinguish, or divide,

(8) To term, or call by; to express. (9) Met. à primâ sign. To mark with infamy, or disgrace, as the censors did immoralities and indecencies; to brand. (10) To reflect on, to rebuke, to reprimand and find fault with. (1) Tempora ferro Summa notant pecudum, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 174. Cum digitis scripta silenda notas, Prop. 3, 8, 26. Illa prius cietâ, mox hæc carbone notâsti, Pers. 5, 108. Neu notet informis pallida membra color, Tib. 4, 4, 6. (2) Quint. 1. præfat. Duces non nominavit, sed sine nominibus res notavit, Nep. *Cat.* 1. Litera hæc in celebri carmina fronte notet, Tib. 3, 2, 28. (3) ¶ Notârunt hoc annales, it is recorded there, Plin. (4) Ea loca diligenter notat, Nep. *Epam.* ult. Animadvertunt & notant sidera Chaldaei, Cic. Argenti vascula puri Sed quæ Fabricius censor notet, Juv. 9, 142. Nonnullos signiferos ignominia notavit, Cels. *B. G.* 3, 74. Ceu notamus in muscis, Plin. ¶ Cum præp. ad. Notare ad imitandum, Quint. (5) = Notat & designat oculis ad eadem unumquemque nostrum, Cic. *Catil.* 1, 1. (6) Possessiones notabat, & urbanas & rusticas, Id. *Philipp.* 5, 7. (7) Quæ temporis quasi naturam notant: ut hiems, ver, &c. Id. (8) Verba quibus voces sensusque notarent, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 3, 103. Agricultura eas res, in quibus versatur, nominibus notavit novis, Cic. (9) Hanc ejus temeritatem senatus supplicatione negatâ notavit, Id. (10) = Arguet ambiguum dictum, mutanda notabit, Hor. *A. P.* 449. Si sciet regibus uti, fastidiret olus, qui me notat, Id. *Epist.* 1, 17, 14. ¶ Venus notat injusos, supplicibûque favet, Tib. 4, 13, 24.

* Nōtor, āri. pass. To be marked, censured, observed, &c. = Notari & vituperari satis insigniter improbus non potest, Cic. *de Orat.* 2. Vid. Noto.

* Nōtor, ōris. m. He that knoweth and giveth an account of another, that passeth his word for his quality in a strange place. Qui notorem dat, ignotus est, Sen. *Epist.* 39. Nisi notorem dedissem, Petr. *Arb.* c. 92.

* Nōtōria, æ. f. sc. An information, declaration, or indictment, Ap. JCC. = Elogium, Dig.

* Nōtōria, ōrum. pl. n. Testimonies, or evidences, in accusations, or impeachments, Ap. JCC.

* Nōtōrius, a, um. adj. Manifest, notorious, evident. ¶ Notoria iudicia, plain, clear, evidences, or proofs, Paul.

* Nōtōzēphyrus, i. m. [ex Notus, & Zephyrus] The south-west wind, Lex. ex Apul.

* Nōtus, i. m. [à νότος, Gr.] (1) The south wind. (2) Synecd. Any wind. (1) Eurus notusque jactat vota, Tib. 1, 5, 35. (2) Tulit iratos mobilis una notos, Prop. 4, 6, 28. sc. Delos. Lat. Ausler.

* Nōtus, a, um. part. & adj. [à noscor, antiq. gnotus, Prisc.] (1) Known, that one is acquainted with, well known. (2) He that knoweth. (3) Subst. An acquaintance. (1) Pelopidas magis historis quàm vulgò notus, Nep. *Perop.* 1. Regio nullâ famâ nota, Cic. ¶ Tua virtus historicis est notior, populo verò obscurior, Id. Dignitas clarissima notissimaque, Hirt. *B. Afr.* 22. Notus animi paterni, i. e. propter animum paternum, Hellenism, Hor. *Od.* 2, 2, 6. Hinc usque ad sidera notus, Cic. *Cum. abl.* Notus improbitate & vitiis, Id. (2) Quem notum aut municipem habebat, conquirat, Cels. *B. C.* 1, 74. (3) Li suos notos hospitesque quærebant, Id. *B. C.* 1, 74.

* Nōvācula, æ. f. [à novando, Scal. i. e. radendo, quod faciem quodammodo novam facit] (1) A razor. (2) Any knife. (1) Cos novacula discissa, Cic. *de Div.* 1, 17. (2) Rapacem summam cutem novacula decerpito, Col. *vid.* & Plin. 22, 23.

* Nōvāle, is. n. [à novando] (1) Land first broken up for tillage. (2) Land that resteth a year after the first ploughing. (1) Talis ferè est in novilibus, cæsâ vetere sylvâ, Plin. 17, 5. Impius hæc tam culta novalia miles habebit? Virg. *Ecl.* 1, 71. ubi vid. Serv. (2) Quidam utique ab æquinoctio verno prociendi volunt: — Hoc in novali æquè necessarium est. Novale est, quod al-

ternis annis feritur, Plin. 18, 19. Sequeris autem novalia non solum herbida; sed quæ plerumque vidua sunt spinis, Col. 7, 3.

* Nōvālis, e. adj. That resteth a year after the first ploughing, that lieth fallow. Quum ille quàm maximè subactō & puro solo gaudeat, hic novali graminosoque, Col. *lib.* 6. *proem.*

* Nōvālis, is. m. subst. sc. terra. Land that resteth a year after the first ploughing. Novalis dicitur, ubi satum fuit, antequam secundâ aratione renovetur, Varr. *R. R.* 1, 29. Alternis idem terras cessare novales paciere, Virg. *Geor.* 1, 71.

* Nōvandus, a, um. part. To be altered, changed, or transformed. Quæ sit rebus causa novandis, Virg. *Æn.* 4, 290. Naturæ jura novanda meæ, Ov. *A. Am.* 2, 42. Novandus ritus vitæ, Val. *Max.* 3, 6, 1.

* Nōvans, tis. part. (1) Making new, or building new. (2) Innovating, acting to the overthrowing of the government. (1) Virg. *Æn.* 4, 260. (2) Duæ faces novantibus res ad plebem in optimates accendendam, Liv. 32, 38.

* Nōvatio, ōnis. f. [à novo, i. e. rado] The entering into a new obligation in law, to take off a former; also the transferring of an obligation from one person to another, utrumque ap. JCC. ¶ Novatio pudendorum, the shaming of them.

* Nōvator, ōris. m. verb. [à novo] He that maketh a thing new, an innovator. Novator verborum, sic Gell. 1, 15. vocat Sall.

* Nōvātrix, ūcis. f. She that reneweth, altereth, or repaireth. Rerum novatrix ex aliis alias reparat natura figuras, Ov. *Metem.* 15, 252.

* Nōvātūrus, a, um. part. About to make new, or renew. Nō occupetur impotens animus, res novaturum, Curt. 10, 20.

* Nōvātus, a, um. part. (1) Altered, transformed, changed. (2) Renewed. (3) ¶ Ager novatus, ploughed again, tilled. (1) Pariter novata est & vox & facies, Ov. *Met.* 2, 674. (2) Novato clamore, Liv. Vultus novatum scinditur, Ov. *Rem. Am.* 729. (3) Subactō mihi ingenio opus est, ut ager non semel arat, sed novato & iterato, Cic. *de Orat.* 2, 30.

* Nōvātus, ūis. m. Divers changes and alterations, Anon. *Endyll.* 14, 39. † Mutatio.

* Nōvè, adv. ismè, sup. Newly, after a new manner, contrary to the old fashion. Nequid ambiguit, nequid novè d camus, Ad. *Hircen.* 1, 9. Vid. Novissimè suo loco.

* Nōvellētum, i. n. A plantation, or nursery, of young vines, Paul. *JC. Dig.* 25, 1, 6.

* Nōvè lo, āre. act. To plant young vines, to make a vineyard. Edixit ne quis in Italiâ novellaret, Suet. *Dom.* 7.

* Nōvellus, a, um. adj. dim. [qu. à novulus] (1) Very young, young and tender. (2) Tender, or of young growth. (3) Used, or managed, by one that is young; first. (1) Novelli juveni, Varr. *baves.* Id. Nova proles lacte mero meatibus percussa novellas, Lucr. 1, 26. ¶ Turba novella, many young children, Tib. 2, 2, 22. (2) Arborem & novellam dicimus, Cic. *de Fin.* 3, 14. Vites novellæ, Virg. *Ecl.* 3, 11. Agna novella, Ov. *A. Am.* 1, 118. (3) Cùm regerem tenerâ fræna novella manu, Id. ex Pont. 4, 12, 24.

* Nōvem, adj. indecl. plur. [ex novus, i. e. ultimus, quia sit ultimus numerus, post enim sit repetitio priorum] Nine. Novem jugera dispensis membris obtinere, Lucr. 3, 1001.

* Nōvembris, bris. m. [à novem, quia novus à Martio] The month of November. † Novembris, in recto, Cato ap. Prisc.

* Nōvembris, bre. adj. Of the month of November. Idus Novembris, Cic. *kalendæ.* Id.

* Nōvénarius, a, um. adj. Of nine, consisting of the number nine. ¶ Novenarius numerus, the number nine, Varr. *R. R.* 2, 1. ¶ Novenaria regula, the rule of nine units, Mart. *Cap.* Novenarius sulcus, a trench nine feet deep, and as many wide, Plin. 17, 11.

* Nōvendialis, e. adj. [ex novem, & dialis] Of nine days space, or continuance. Novendiale sacrum, Liv. 1, 31. & 21, 62. Novendiales feriæ, nine days together kept holy, for the expiation of the prodigy of raining stones, Cic. *ad Q.*

fr. 3, 5. § Novendiales cineres, *the ashes of the dead yet unburied, or very newly buried*; for the body was kept seven days at the house, burnt on the eighth, and buried on the ninth, *Hor. Epod. 17, 48.*

* Nōvēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [à novem] *Nine*. Virgines ter novenæ, *Liv. 27, 37.* Terga novena boūm, *Ov. Met. 12, 97.* Novenorum conceptu dierum, *Plin. 3, 7.*

Nōvensiles, um. pl. Novensiles à Sabinis, *Varr. L. L. 4.* [à novem & Salio, *Calcagn. qu. novem salientes, al. qu. novem sedentes, Cuvieria, pro quo in Mart. Cuvia; legit Salm.* Dis novem in Sabinis apud Trebiam constituti, quos Granius *Novas* putat, *Arnob. al. à novus; qu. novitatum prædices, quod curantibus his, omnia novitate integrentur & consent, Id. vel quod peregrini dī essent, ex ipā novitate sic appellati, Id.]* Incertum planè qui sint, & unde.

Nōverca, æ, f. [cujus etym. incert. à nova, sc. mater, qu. *vēa ἀρχή, Beem. i. e. nova gubernatrix, live mater-familias, Jul. Scal. à novem & erectum, quia nova accedit hæreditas.* Fort. absol. à novus] *A step mother, or mother in law; a step dame.* Novercæ filii, *Cic. pro Cluent. 70.* Quid ut noverca me intueris? *Hor. Epod. 5, 9.* Taceant quibus Italia noverca est, non mater, *Plin. ¶ Volucris nidis noverca suis, forsaking her young, Prop. 4, 5, 10.*

Nōvercalis, e. adj. *Of a step-mother.* Quid alterum novercalibus oculis intueris? *Sen. Contr. 4.* Novercalia odia, *Tac. Ann. 1, 6, 4.*

¶ Nōvercor, āri. dep. *To play the, or do like a, mother in law, Sidon.* ¶ Novercalia odia exercere, & novercante fortunā pro adversā meri: d notat *Voss. ut parum Latina.*

* Nōvies, adv. *Nine times.* Hoc ter novies cantare jubet, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2.*

¶ Nōviliūm, ii. n. *The new moon, Lex. ex Apul. ¶ Nova luna.*

* Nōvissimè, adv. (1) *The last time, last of all.* (2) *In the end, at the last.* (3) *Lastly, finally.* (1) Quo ego interprete novissimè ad Lepidum sum usus, *Plancus ad Cic. Epist. Fam. 10, 24.* (2) Nam desperant, & dolent, & novissimè oderunt, *Quint.* Quoties respexit patronus, offerebant palam & prolata novissimè, *Sc. Id.* (3) Primum — deinde, novissimè, *Sc. Sen. de Irā, 3, 5.* Maximè — tum — novissimè. Hæc ex tuā voluntate maximè ingressus, tum siqua ex nobis ad juvenes bonos pervenire possit utilitas, novissimè, *Sc. Quint.*

* Nōvissimus, a, um. adj. superl. (1) *The last, the hindmost.* (2) *The utmost, farthest, most distant.* (3) *Met. The last, or meanest.* (4) *The most extreme, severe.* (5) *Novissima, drum. pl. Death.* (1) Ne ex omnibus novissimi venisse videntur, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 53.* ¶ Novissimum agmen, *the rear, Id. B. G. 1, 18.* Novissima luna, *the last quarter of the moon, Plin.* (2) Cū veniret à mare novissimo, *Caio. Terrarum pars penè novissima, Ov. Trist. 3, 13, 27.* (3) ¶ Qui ne in novissimis quidem erat histrionibus, ad primos pervenit comædos, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 11.* (4) ¶ In novissimo casu contemptam habuit, *in the most pressing necessity, Catull. 58, 4.* Meritus novissima exempla, *having deserved the severest punishments, Tac. Ann. 12, 20, 4.* (5) Cū superesse tempus novissimis crederent, *Tac. Ann. 5, 7, 1.* Cæsar novissima expectabat, *Id. Ann. 6, 50, 8.*

* Nōvitas, ātis, f. [véorns, Gr.] (1) *Newness, a being not made known before seen, &c.* (2) *Strangeness.* (3) *A being the first great man in a family.* (4) *Any new art, or device.* (5) *The first entrance upon any place, or business.* (1) ¶ Mundi novitas, *the infancy of the world, the world presently after it was made, Lucr. 5, 816, anni, Ov. Fast. 1, 160. regni, Virg. Æn. 1, 563. nominum, Cic. rerum, Id. Novitates non sunt repudiandæ, Id. de novis amicitiiis.* ¶ Cedit novitate extrusa vetustas, *Lucr. 3, 977.* (2) Monstri novitate moventur, *Ov. Met. 12, 175.* Exterritus novitate, *Lucr. 2, 2039.* (4) Contemnunt novitatem meam,

ego illorum ignaviam, *Sall. B. 7, 88.* Video non novitati esse invisum meæ, *Cic. Fam. 1, 7.* (5) Proposito cunctos invitavit præmio, quam quisque posset, ut novitatem ostenderet, *Phædr. 5, 5, 6.* (5) Ne quid in novitate acerbius fieret, *Suet. Tib. 25, adi locum.*

* ¶ Nōvitiolus, i. m. *A young Christian, a catechumen, a novice, who hath not yet learned the principles of religion, Tert. ¶ Tiro.*

* Nōvitiū, a, um. adj. [à novus] (1) *Newly invented, or made.* (2) *Newly come, unacquainted.* (3) *A slave newly bought, raw and ignorant.* (1) Novitium mihi quæstum institui, *Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 92.* ¶ Novitium inventum, *a device, or fashion, newly come up, Plin. 17, 21.* Vinum novitium, *wine upon the must, Id. 23, 1.* (2) Tetrum novitius horret Porthmea, *Juv. 3, 265.* (3) Syrum nescio quem de grege novitiurum, *Cic. in Pison. princip.*

* Nōvitiū, i. m. subst. (1) ¶ *A slave to be sold that never served before.* (2) *A slave newly bought.* (1) = Veniliarii interpolant veteratores, & pro novitiis vendunt, *Ulp.* (2) Vernalis novitiū, *Quint. 8, 2.*

* Nōvo, āre. act. [à novus] (1) *To make new.* (2) *To renew.* (3) *To repair, refit, to form anew.* (4) *To change, alter, or transform.* (5) *To make changes in the state, to make alterations in the publick.* (6) *To make clean and trim.* (1) Stoici plurima verba novārant, *Cic.* (2) Meritos novamus honores, *Virg. Æn. 8, 189.* Constitui furta novare mea, *Prop. 4, 9, 8.* (3) Positis incudibus urbes Tela novant, *Virg. Æn. 7, 629.* Transira novant, *Id. Æn. 5, 752.* (4) ¶ Fortuna fidem mutata novavit, *Id. Æn. 5, 604.* § Scripta novare, *Mart. 14, 7.* Multa enim in communi rerum usu novavit, *Suet. Domit. 7.* Nomēque simul faciēque novavit, *Ov. Met. 13, 541.* (5) Ne quid novaretur, *Sall. B. C. 58.* Multitudo avida novandi res, *Liv.* Qui omnia novare cupiebant, *Id. 24, 27.* (6) Vivā nitentia lymphā Membra novat, *Val. Flacc. 3, 423.* ¶ *To transfer an obligation, &c. J. C. Vid. Novatio.*

* Nōvor, āri. pass. *To be made new, to be changed, innovated, &c.* Sic rerum summa novatur, *Lucr. 2, 74.* In his nihil novatum est, *Liv. 45, 31.*

* Nōvus, a, um. adj. [à véos, interpos. digamma.] (1) *New.* (2) *Repaired, renewed, or furnished with new matter.* (3) *Coming new, unconcerned, or unprejudiced, to.* (4) *News.* (5) ¶ Novus homo, *the first nobleman of his family.* (6) ¶ Tabulæ novæ, *a law for the general remission of debts.* (7) ¶ Res novæ, *change of government; alteration of the government, or state.* (8) *Strange, wonderful, unheard of, unexpected.* (9) *Admirable, excellent, extraordinary, wonderful.* (10) *Fresh sprung, new grown.* (11) *Young, youthful, brisk.* (1) Civibus veteribus sua restituit, novis bello vacuefactas possessiones divisit, *Nep. Timol. 3.* Nova nupta, *Catull. 59, 80.* Novum munus, *Id. 14, 8.* = Nihil inauditum, aut novum, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 137.* Lac novum, *Virg. Ecl. 2, 22.* ¶ Æstas nova, *the beginning of it, Id. Æn. 1, 434.* ¶ Mens nova, *divinely inspired, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 3.* (2) Nec enim omnia effudam; ut si læpius decertandum sit, ut erit, semper novus veniam, *Cic.* (3) Delictis hostium novus, *Tac. Hist. 4, 8, 2.* (4) Percunctantibus nobis, si quid fortè Romæ novi, *Cic.* (5) ¶ Videmus in quanto odio sit apud quosdam homines nobiles novorum hominum virtus & industria, *Id. Verr. 5, 71.* (6) Vid. *Cæs. B. G. 3, 1.* Tabulæ novæ quid habent argumenti, nisi ut emas meā pecuniā fundum, & cū tu habeas, ego non habeam pecuniam? *Cic.* (7) Quam intelligeret omnes ferè Gallos novis rebus studere, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 10.* (8) Novum prodigium, *Virg. Æn. 3, 365.* Quin novo modo ei faceres contumelias, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 79.* (9) ¶ Pollio & ipse facit nova carmina, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 86.* De pa-

terā novum Fundena liquorem, *Hor. Od. 1, 31, 2.* Novum nectar, *Virg. Ecl. 5, 71.* (10) Novæ fruges, *Id. G. 1, 22.* Fronde virere novā, *Id. Æn. 6, 206.* (11) Anguis positus novus exuviis, *Id. Æn. 2, 473.* Ut novus serpens, positā cum pelle senectā, Luxuriare solet, *Ov. Met. 6, 266.* ¶ Nova arbor, *a young flourishing tree, Hor.*

* Nox, ātis, f. [à Gr. νύξ] (1) *Night.* (2) *A night, or the whole night.* (3) *Metam. A night's lodging, pro concubitu.* (4) *Nocturnal pollution.* (5) *Thick darkness.* (6) *The mist, darkness, and confusion of mind, in a swoon.* (7) *Obscurity.* (8) *Blindness.* (9) *Darkness, or ignorance.* (10) *Darkness and confusion.* (11) *Sleep, rest.* (12) *Death.* (13) *Nox pro noctu, adv.* (14) *A goddess so called.* (1) ¶ Confinia lucis & noctis, *Ov. Met. 4, 401.* Stertit noctesque & dies, *Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 49.* Nox ad quietem data naturæ beneficio mortalibus, *Liv. 40, 10.* (2) Noctem vario sermone trahebat, *Virg. Æn. 1, 752.* (3) Offendi ibi militem ejus noctem orantem, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 124.* Pactæ noctes, *Prop. 4, 3, 11.* Alicujus noctes emere, *Plaut. de amatoribus.* (4) Noctem flumine purgas, *Perf. 2, 16.* (5) Nimborum nox, *Virg. Geor. 1, 328.* Ad umbras Erebi noctemque profundam, *Id. Æn. 4, 26.* Ponto nox incubat atra, *Id. Æn. 1, 93.* Cæruleus imber noctem hyememque ferens, *Id. Æn. 3, 195.* Noctem peccatis & fraudibus objice nubem, *Hor. Epist. 1, 16, 62.* (6) Oculis sub nocte natantibus atrā, *Ov. Met. 5, 71.* (7) Mei versus aliquantum noctis habebunt, *Id. ib. 61.* (8) Aternā damnavit lumina nocte, *Id. Met. 3, 335.* (9) Quantum mortalia pectora cæcæ Noctis habent, *Id. Metam. 6, 472.* (10) = In illā tempestate ac nocte reipublicæ, *Cic.* (11) Oculisve aut pectore noctem accipit, *Virg. Æn. 4, 335.* Abrupere oculi noctem, *Stat.* (12) Omnes una manet nox, *Hor. Od. 1, 28, 15.* Jam te premet nox fabulæque manes, *Id. Od. 1, 4, 16.* (13) In XII Tabb. Nox, si voles, manebo, *Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 7.* (14) Nocte deæ Nocti cristatus cæditur ales, *Ovid. Fast. 1, 455.*

Noxa, æ, f. [à nocendo] (1) *Hurt, damage, mischief, plague, ruin.* (2) *A smaller fault, or crime; guilt, or trespass.* (3) *Punishment for a crime, execution.* (4) *An offender, or criminal.* (5) *A brawl, or scuffle.* (1) Sive quis fauciatus in opere, noxam cepit, adhibeat fomenta, *Col. 11, 1, 18.* Nocte nocent potæ, sine noxâ luce bibuntur, *Ov. Metam. 15, 334.* (2) = In minimis noxis, & levioribus peccatis, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 22.* Noxæ pœna par esto, *Id.* Unius ob noxiam, *Virg. Æn. 1, 45.* Omnis penes milites noxa erat, *Liv. 3, 42.* (3) Noxæ tibi deditus hostis, *Ov. Fast. 1, 359.* (4) Noxa est corpus quod nocuit, id est, servus; noxia ipsum maleficium veluti furtum, &c. *Cic. Verr. 5, 75.* Justinian. de noxal. act. § 1. Summā autem ratione permittum est noxæ de ditione fungi. d. t. § 2. b. e. ditione servi. (5) In mediam perfertur noxam, *Petr. Arb. c. 96. leg. & rixam.* § Detrahare invidiam noxæ, *Ov. Epist. 7, 106.* Liberare aliquem noxâ, *Quint.* Elevare noxam alicujus, *Tac. Eximere noxæ, b. e. gratiam criminis facere, Liv. 8, 33.*

¶ Noxālis, le. adj. *Belonging to an offense, fault, or punishment.* ¶ Noxalis actio, *Caius.* An actio against one for an offense done by his bondman, or cattle; in which case the slave or beast which had done the trespass, or mischief, might be given up for reparation, as now in deodands. Causa noxalis, *Paul.* Judicium noxale, *Ulp.*

¶ Noxiatio, ōnis, f. *Punishment, Gloss.* Noxia, æ, f. sc. culpa, causa. (1) *A crime, fault, offense.* (2) *Disagreement, quarrel.* (1) Unam hanc noxiam mitte, *Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 13.* ¶ Nihil eam rem noxiæ futuram, quod se hostibus junxissent, *should not be imputed as a crime, Liv. 34, 19.* (2) Sæpe in conjugis noxia, si nimia est dos, *Auson. Inconn. 1.*

Noxiōsus, a, um, adj. scimus, sup. *Hurtful, full.*

Nūdiusquartus. adv. ¶ Nudius quartus *nunc dies quartus* dicitur, *Charif. four days ago*, Plaut. *Moff. 4, 2, 20.*

Nūdiusquintus. adv. *qu. Nunc dies quintus, five days ago*, Plaut. *Truc. 2, 6, 28.*

† Nūdius sextus. adv. *qu. Nunc dies est sextus, six days ago*, Lex. ex Paut.

Nūdiustertius. adv. *qu. Nunc est dies tertius, the day before yesterday, three days ago*, Cic. *Att. 14, 11.* ¶ Nūdiustertius decimus, *thirteen days since*, Id. *Philipp. 5, 2.*

Nūdo, āre. act. (1) *To make naked, or bare; to strip off.* (2) *To shell, or take out of the husk.* (3) *To deprive of the defense of, to pillage.* (4) *To expose, to discover, to show, or lay open.* (1) Pectora nudavit, *Virg. Aen. 1, 360.* Viscera nudant, *Id. Aen. 1, 215.* § Armis nudare jacentem, *Ov. Met. 12, 439.* ¶ Gladius nudarunt, *drew their swords*, Id. *Fast. 2, 693.* Montem nudare sylvis, *to beat down the woods*, Sil. 8, 503. (2) ¶ Nec tu dubita nudare lupinos, *Ov. Med. Fac. 69.* ¶ Leg. & torrere. (3) Præsidio perditos magistratus nudare, *Cic. Nudavit ab eā parte aciem equestri auxilio*, *Liv. = Spoliavit nudavitque omnia*, *Cic. Ferr. 2, 14.* (4) Terga fugā nudant, *Virg. Aen. 5, 586.* Nudant tua facta tabellæ, *Ov. Amor. 2, 5, 5.* § Nudare animos, *Liv. 34, 24.* quid vellent, *Id. 24, 27.* Magis in dies Aetoli defectionem nudarunt, *Id. Postquam nudavit cassida frontem*, *Præp. 3, 11, 15.*

Nūdor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be stripped, or left naked, &c.* (2) *To be made bare of lewos.* (3) *To be deprived, as of defense, &c.* (4) *To be robbed, or pillaged, of; to have all taken away.* (1) Nudari, deligari, & virgas expediri jubet, *Cic. (2) Quædam arbores inter novissimas nudantur*, *Plin. (3) Murus defensoribus nudatus est*, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 6.* Utinque equite nudata erat acies, *Liv. (4) = Tu facis, ut spoliū ne sim, neu nuder ab illis*, *Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 7.*

¶ Nūdulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à nudus] *Poor, naked.* ¶ Animula nudula, *Haar. ap. Spart.*

Nūvus, a, um. adj. or comp. [à ne, i. e. non, & duo inus. unde induo] (1) *Naked, uncovered, bare of its natural, or artificial, covering.* (2) *Open.* (3) *Empty.* (4) *Destitute, without, bare of.* (5) *Robbed, plundered, pilaged, cleared, or deprived of all.* (6) *Without ability, or power.* (7) *Defenseless, helpless.* (8) *Without defensive arms.* (9) *Bare, mere, only.* (10) *Bare, or without ornament.* (11) *Natural, unaffected, plain, naked.* (12) *Feeble, nice, subtle.* (1) Nudus ara, fere nudus, *Virg. Geor. 1, 299.* Nudo corpore, *Phædr. 5, 8, 2.* Ensis nudus, *Virg. Aen. 12, 306.* ¶ Nudum ferrum, *a naked sword*, *Ov. Met. 6, 236.* Radices nudæ, *Plin.* ¶ Nudi capilli, *loose, not covered, or adorned*, *Ov. Met. 4, 261.* Nudum arvam, *without trees, or open*, *Catull. 60, 49.* Nuda vallis, *without trees, or bushes*, *Liv. Lapis nudus, not covered with earth, or grass*, *Virg. Ecl. 1, 48.* Nudi pisces, *out of the water*, *Id. Ecl. 1, 61.* Nudi dentes, *open mouth*, *Id. Geor. 3, 514.* Nudus in ignotâ jacebis arenâ, *unburied*, *Id. Aen. 5, 871.* ¶ Cum acc. *Hellenism.* Tempora nudus, *Id. Aen. 11, 489.* membra, *Id. Aen. 8, 425.* brachia ac lacertos, *Tac. Germ. 17, 5.* ¶ Cum gen. Loca nuda gignentium, *Sail. B. J. 81.* ¶ Nudus arboris Othrys erat, *bare of*, *Ov. Met. 12, 512.* Prox. Nudo detrahete vestimenta, *to rob the spital*, *Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 79.* (2) ¶ Nudo sub ætheris axe, *under the open sky, or air*, *Virg. Aen. 2, 512.* (3) = Consulares partem istam subelliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt, *left them empty with no body sitting*, *C. C.* (4) ¶ Cum ablat. Nudus agris, nudus nummis paternis, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 184.* Nudum remigio latus, *Id. Od. 1, 14, 4.* Et *Præp. ab.* = Messina ab his rebus vacua atque nuda est, *Cic. (5) E patrimonio nudum expulisti*, *Id. = Nudus inopsque*, *Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 6.* ¶ Nudior leberide, *Prov. Vid. Chil. (6) Neque ad*

auxilium patriæ nudi cum bonâ voluntate, sed cum facultatibus accederemus, *Plancus ad Cic. (7) Oenæa desertum nuda senecta premit*, *Ov. Epist. 9, 154.* § Urbs nuda præsidio, *Cic. Ducibus mœnia nuda suis*, *Ov. Fast. 2, 710.* Nudus à propinquis, *Cic. Nuda respublica à magistratibus*, *Id. (8) Nudo corpore pugnare*, *Cæs. (9) Nuda Cæsaris ira malum est*, *Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 17.* Nudum certamen, *Id. Met. 13, 159.* Nuda ista si ponas, *judicare qualia sint non facillè possunt*, *Cic. (10) = Domum ejus exornatam atque instructam ferè jam iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem*, *Id. (11) Nuda simplicitas*, *Ov. Am. 1, 3, 14.* veritas, *Her. Od. 1, 24, 7.* (12) Nudæ artes, *Quint. proæm. lib. 1.*

NŪGÆ, ārum. pl. f. [à נוגה mæror, quod à נוג mæstus fuit] (1) *Verses in praise of deceased persons, sung by women hired at funerals to sing them before the corps; which, because they were very silly and trifling, this word generally signifyeth, (2) any trifling, silly verses.* (3) *Trifles, toys, gewgaws, fopperys, idle stories.* (4) *Lies, raguerys, tricks, cheats.* (5) *Meton. A trifier, a fellow of no ability.* (1) Hæc non sunt nugæ, non enim mortualia, *Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 63.* Vid. Nenia. (2) In nugis præ am non audio, *Cic. Parad. 3.* Nescio quid meditant nugarum, *Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 2.* Tu solebas meas esse aliquid putare nugas, *Catull. 2, 4.* (3) Magno conatu magnas nugas dicere, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 8.* Tragœdias agarrus in nugis, *C. C. Orat. 2.* (4) Hanc amas, meras nugas, *Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 43.* (5) Amicos habet, meas nugas, *Cic. Att. 6, 3.*

¶ Nŭgālis, e. adj. *Trifling, frivolous, fopish, silly, idle.* Theoremata nugalia, *Gell. 1, 2.* † Nugatorius.

¶ Nŭgāmentum, i. n. *A trifle, a toy*, *Apul. Met. 1, sub fin.* † Nugæ.

† Nŭgārius, a, um. adj. *Womens ointment belonging to their dress.* Nugarium (*al. leg. nugatorium*) unguentum, *Varr. L. L. 6.*

† Nŭgas. indecl. *Prisc. (Monopt. Charif.)* Ut fas, nefas; pro nugax. Non nugax saltatoribus in theatro fieret, *Varr. de Actæone. A sport, or maygame; a ridicule, a silly fellow.* Nugas, *καπεδός, ἀσελγής, Gl. Vett.*

Nŭgātor, ōris. m. verb. [à nugor] (1) *A trifier, a silly fellow, an impertinent coxcomb.* (2) *A cheater, a lying rogue.* (1) Neque in istum nugatorem invehar, *Cic. pro Flacc. 16.* (2) ¶ Nugari nugatori postulas, *you would cheat the cheater*, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 130.*

Nŭgātorie. adv. *Frivolously, vainly*, *Ad Hærenn. 4, 36.*

Nŭgātorius, a, um. adj. *Vain, trifling, silly, slight, impertinent.* = Res infimæ & nugatoriæ, *Cic. pro Cæcin. 23.* = Illud valde leve est & nugatorium, *Id. Fam. 11, 2.* Nugatoriæ artes, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 2.* ¶ § Nomen nugatorium, *a name proper for a knave, or cheat*, *Id. Trin. 4, 2, 95.*

Nŭgax, ācis. adj. e. g. *A trifier, a weak fellow*, *Petr. Frag. Trag. p. 23.*

† Nŭgigētilus, i. m. *He that selleth ornaments, or finery, for women*, *Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 51.* Sed leg. *nugivendus, ut Nonius legit.*

Nŭgivendus, i. m. *He that selleth womens finery, or trinkets; an exchange man, or millener*, *Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 51.*

Nŭgor, āri, ātus. sum. dep. [à nugæ] (1) *To trifle, to toy, to joke, or jest, to talk impertinently, to play the fool, or wag.* (2) *To cheat, trick, or bubble.* (1) Democritus non inscitè nugatur, *Cic. de Div. 2, 13.* § Nugari cum aliquo, *Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 73.* (2) § Non mihi nugari potes, *Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 42.*

¶ Nullātēvus. adv. *In no wise, at no hand, by no means.* Cassiodor. sæpissimè. † Neutiquam, *nequaquam, nullâ ratione.*

Nullibi. adv. *In no part, or place*, *Vitr. 7, 1.* ¶ Haud scio an alibi.

Nullus, a, um. adj. gen. nullius, dat. nulli (*vett. nulli, æ. i. in gen.*) Nulli coloris, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 58.* sed var. codd. Nulli consilii, *Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 8.* In dat. Nullæ, *Plaut. Cæs.*

5, 4, 11. [ex ne non & ullus] (1) *None, no.* (2) *No body.* (3) *Void, null, of no force.* (4) *None, or no, i. e. of no moment, account, value, or fame.* (5) *Nullus, nulla, for non, nequaquam, or ne.* (6) *Lost, undone, ruined.* (1) *Nullus ordo, nullum imperium certum*, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 51.* ¶ Homo nullorum hominum, *fit for nobody's acquaintance, or that hath no fool like him*, *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19.* § De virtutibus nulla desit, *Cic.* ¶ Nullo numero homo, *of no account*, *Id. Philipp. 3, 26.* Nulli consilii sum, *a man of no thought*, *Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 2.* Nullius usûs imperator, *good for nothing*, *Cæs.* Nullæ aliæ rei studiosus fuit, *Plaut. Ita & scripsit Lucretius.* (2) Etiam si à nullo laudetur, *Cic. (3) Argumentum id quidem nullum est*, *Id. Tusc. 2, 5.* Igitur tu Titias & Apuleias leges nullas putas? *Id. de Legg. 2, 6.* (4) Tuus libertus nullo tuo præpositus negotio, *Id. Servius Tullius patre nullo, matre servâ*, *Liv. 4, 3.* (5) Quò ab armis nullus discederet, *Cic.* Liberatus sum hodie, *Dave, tuâ operâ*, *D. At nullus quidem*, *Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 33.* Memini, tamen si nullus moneas, *Id. Eun. 2, 1, 10.* Nullus dixeris, *Id. Illec. 1, 2, 4.* Philotimus non modò nullus venit, *Cic. Att. 11, 22.* Nulla viam fortuna regit, *Virg. Aen. 12, 405.* Tu dolebis, cum roga beris nulla, *Catull. 8, 14.* (6) Nullus sum, *Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 20.* Nulla, nulla sum, *Plaut. Cæs. 3, 5, 1.* Ipse vindex vester, ubi visum inimicis est, nullus repente fui, *Liv.* Si id factum est, ecce me nullum senem, *Plaut.* ¶ Nullum absolue pro nullo negotio. Sacra nullo magis quàm silentio solennia, *Just. 5, 1. vid. & Flor. 3, 10, 13.*

¶ Nullusdum. *No man as yet*, *Boët. § Leg. divisè ap. Liv.* ¶ Alpes nullâ dum viâ superata, *by no passage till then.*

* Num. adv. [fort. à נאמן, per Metath.] (1) *Whether, or no?* (2) *Indefin. Whether.* (1) Num te leæna procreavit? *Catull. 58, 3.* (2) Ut renunciaret, num eodem modo undique obsideretur, *Nep. Hannib. 12.*

Nŭmella, æ. f. [etym. incert.] (1) *An engine of wood, in which the neck and feet of offenders were put.* (2) *A kind of collar for dogs.* (3) *A yoke, or collar, wherein the necks of beasts were put, when they were to be cured of a disease, or milked.* (1) *Vid. Plaut. Afin. 3, 2, 5.* (2) Catuli alligati levibus numellis, *Varr. (3) Col. 6, 19. ubi tamen leg. aliq. numelius, i. m. Id.*

* Nŭmen, inis. n. [à nuo] (1) *A ned.* (2) *Met. A tendency, or inclining one way, or other.* (3) *Will, pleasure, a determination, a decree of the gods.* (4) *Power, authority.* (5) *The divine protection, or favour.* (6) *The evidence of the divine presence.* (7) *The divine impulse.* (8) ¶ *Influence.* (9) ¶ *A deity, a god, or goddess.* (10) ¶ *A title given to the later Roman emperors, much like that of sacred majesty to our kings.* (11) Numina, pl. *A god.* (1) Terrificas capitum quatientes numine cristas, *Lucr. 2, 362.* (2) Ad numen mentis, nomenque movetur, *Id. 3, 145.* (3) Non hæc sine numine divum Eveniunt, *Virg. Aen. 2, 777.* (4) Numen vestrum, *Quirites, mihi grave & sanctum*, *Cic. ad Quirit. post redit. 8.* (5) Vestro in numine Troja est, *Virg. Aen. 2, 703.* (6) Multo suspensus numine, *Id. Aen. 3, 372.* (7) Ne quo se numine mutet, *Id. Aen. 1, 678.* (8) Postas glaciati nives Puro numine Jupiter, *Hor. Od. 3, 10, 7.* (9) Neptunus numen aquarum, *Ov. Met. 4, 531.* Rustica numina, *Fauni*, *Id. Met. 1, 192.* (10) Præcipua quidem numinis vestri beneficia populus Romanus expectat, *Symmach. ad Theod. & Arcad. (11) Eunnæ numina divæ, sc. Proserpina*, *Sil. 1, 93.*

Nŭmērābilis, e. adj. *That may be numbered, or counted.* Populus numerabilis, utpote parvus, *Hor. A. Poët. 206.* Numerabilis calculus omnis erat, *Ov. Met. 5, 588.*

¶ Nŭmērālis, e. adj. *Numeral, of number.* Numeralia nomina, *Gramm.* † Numerum significantia.

¶ Nŭmērātie,

Nūmērātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A numbering.* (2) *A paying down of money.* (1) Ubi æris exigitur numeratio, *Col. 11, 1, 24.* (2) Ab isto fiet numeratio, *Sen. Ep. 18.*

Nūmērātō, adverbii vice. *By way of payment in money.* ¶ Numeratō malim quam æstimatione, *I had rather pay money for it, than the value some other way, Cic. Attic. 12, 25.*

Nūmērāndus, a, um. part. *To be numbered.* Egregium opus, & inter primæ gloriæ vestræ numerandum posteritati famæque tradetis, *Curt. 6, 6.* Numeranda funera; *Stat. Theb. 3, 163.*

¶ **Nūmērārius**, i, m. (1) *An accountant, an auditor of accounts.* (2) *A muster-master.* (1) *Cod. Inf.* (2) *Amm.*

¶ **Nūmērātor**, ōris. m. *A numberer.* Aug. † Qui numerat.

Nūmērātus, a, um. part. (1) *Numbered, counted.* (2) *Surveyed, mustered.* (3) *Of money, paid down, ready.* (4) In this sense it is used substantively in the abl. case for *ready cash.* (5) Also for *readyness.* (1) Fila sectivi numerata includere porri, *Juv. 14, 133.* (2) Milite numerato repetebat castra, *Sil. 7, 730.* (3) Laco pecuniam numeratam accepit, *Nep. Timoth. 1.* ¶ Pecuniam sibi esse in nominibus, numeratam non habere, *in bills, not in money, Cic.* (4) In numerato reliquit HS. DC. *Plin. 33, 10.* (5) In numerato habere ingenium, *Quint. 6, 3.*

Nūmērō, adv. (1) *Forthwith, presently.* (2) *Too soon, too fast.* (3) † *Exactly.* (1) Numerō mihi in mentem fuit, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 25.* (2) Numerō huc advenis in prandium, *Id. Monach. Cur numerō estis mortui? Id. Pæn. 5, 4, 102.* Numerō purgitas, *Id. Vid. Fest. in numerō, & ibi Scal.* (3) Neminem vide, qui numerō sciret, *Næv. Quid distant numerē & numerō, docet Gell. 10, 24.*

Nūmērō, āre. act. [a numerus] (1) *To number, to count.* (2) *To pay, or tell out.* (3) *To reckon, account, take for, rank in the number of, or esteem.* (1) Pauperis est numerare pecus, *Ov. Met. 13, 824.* Imbres hibernos citius numeraveris, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 97.* (2) HS. decies centena millia numeravit, *Cic.* (3) Me uterque numerat suum, *Id. Fam. 7, 1.*

Nūmērur, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be counted, or numbered.* (2) *To be told out, to be paid.* (3) *To be reckoned, held, or accounted.* (1) Avi numerantur avorum, *Virg. Geor. 4, 209.* (2) Ut numerabatur fortē argentum, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 52.* (3) Inter felices numerabar, *Prop. 1, 18, 7.*

Nūmērōrē, iūs, sīmē, adv. (1) *In great number.* (2) *In oratorical numbers, fluently, with gracefull cadences.* (3) *Tuneably, melodiously, harmoniously, musically.* (1) Non licebit numerosius onerare vitem, *Col. R. R. 4, 21.* (2) Sententia numerosē cadit, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 66.* Sententias numerosissimē versare, *Quint. 10, 5.* (3) Fidiculæ numerosē sonantes, *Cic. N. D. 2, 9.*

¶ **Nūmērōsitas**, ātis. f. *Multitude, numerousness,* *Macrob. 5, 20.* † *Multitudo, copia.*

Nūmērōsus, a, um. adj. [a numerus] ior. comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Numerous, many.* (2) *Manyfold, great.* (3) *Fruitfull.* (4) *Large, roomy, spacious; Met. ample, copious.* (5) *Oratorical, harveing round cadences, or periods.* (6) *Varyous in numbers, tunefull, musical, harmonious.* (1) Hoc opus numerosas poscit manus, *Plin. Ep. 9, 37.* ¶ Aliis ciebrior factus, aliis numerosior, *Id. avunc. 10, 58.* Numerosa donorum pompa, *Val. Max. 3, 2, 24.* posteritas, *Id. 2, 9, 1.* (2) Numerosa varietas, *Plin. 9, 17.* laus, *Ov. ad Pison. 66.* (3) Numerosus hortus, *Col. 10, princ.* Lernæ monstra, numerosum malum, *Sen. Herc. fur. 241.* (4) Numerosa subsellia, *Plin. Ep. 2, 14.* = Gymnasium laxius, numerosiusque, *Id. Ep. 10, 48.* Numerosissima causa, *Id. Ep. 2, 9.* (5) Quod dicitur in oratione numerosum, id utrū numero solū efficiatur, an etiam vel compositione quādam, vel genere verborum, *Cic.* (6) Detinuit nostras numerosus Horatius aures, *Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 49.*

Nūmērūs, i, m. (1) *A number, or word signifying number.* (2) *A number, i. e. a collec-*

tion of units. (3) *Quantity, or store, of any thing.* (4) ¶ Numerus eburnus, *a die.* (5) *Measure, or feet, in verse, (6) or prose; an oratorical composition.* (7) *A note in music.* (8) *Measures in singing, or playing.* (9) *A dance.* (10) *A regular motion.* (11) *Met. Order, decency.* (12) *Military order, rank and file.* (13) *A cohort, or band.* (14) ¶ *A legion.* (15) *A list of soldiers names.* (16) *A rank, degree, place, condition, value.* (17) *The parts, or circumstances, that make a thing perfect.* (18) *Ad numerum, numerically.* (1) Hæc sunt tria numero, *Cic.* Numerus innumerabilis, *Lucr. 6, 484.* Fretus numero copiarum, *Nep. Milit. 5.* ¶ Hæc tibi laudatio procedat in numerum, *serve for one, make up the number, Cic.* † Nos numerus sumus, *only for sale, or to make up the number; of no other use, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27.* (2) Omnes numeri a duobus sursum versus multitudinis sunt, *Varr. L. L. 8.*

Número dens impare gaudet, *Virg. Ecl. 8, 75.* (3) Magno invento herdei, olei, vini, fici numero, paucos tritici, *Hirt. B. Afr.* (4) Numeros manu jactabit eburnos, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 203.* (5) Omni ferē numero poemata fecisti, *Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 3.* § Explere numerum, & conficere versum, ejus est, qui fidibus utitur, *Id. Acad. 2, 4, 7. Id.* (6) = Modum & numerum in oratione solutā servari oportet, *Id. de Cl. Orat. 8.* Isocrates verbis solutis numeros primus adjunxit, *Id. Orat. 52.* (7) In fidibus pluribus, si nulla earum ita contenta numeris sit, &c. *Id. de Fin. 4, 27.* (8) In numerum exultant, *Lucr. 2, 621.*

Numeros memini, si verba tenebam, *Virg. Ecl. 9, 45.* Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, *Id. AEn. 6, 646.* § Numeros intendere nervis, *Id. AEn. 9, 776.* (9) Extra numerum membra moventes Duriter, *Lucr. 5, 1400.* In numerum Faunosque ferasque videres Ludere, *Virg. Ecl. 6, 27.* (10) Illi inter sese magnā vi brachia tollunt in numerum, *Id. Geor. 4, 174.* In numerum pulsā brachia versat aquā, *Ov. Trist. 4, 1, 10.* (11) = Quamvis nūl extra numerum fecisse modūque Curas, *Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 59.* Confusæ ingentem cæd s acervum Nec numero, nec honore cremant, *Virg. AEn. 11, 207.* Na vita tum stellis numeros & nomina fecit, *Id. Geor. 1, 137.* (12) Compositi numero in turmas, *Id. AEn. 11, 559.* (13) Nondum distributi in numeros erant, *Plin. Ep. 10, 38.* Nondum per numeros distributi sunt, *Trajanus ad eund. Revocatis ad officium numeris, Suet. Vesp. 6.* (14) Si vel unius numeri consensus accelet, *Jul. Capit. Tā Ποικίλον τάγματα & νῦν ἀριθμὸς καλῶσιν, Sæxomen.* (15) Neque enim adhuc nomen in numeros relatum est, *Plin. Epist. 3, 8, 4.* (16) Ex suo numero legatos ad Q. Marcium regem mittit, *Sall. B. C. 34.* § Numero beatorum eximere, *Hor. Od. 2, 2, 18.* Hunc ad tuum numerum libenter adscribito, *Cic.* Homo ex numero desertorum, *Id.* Bambalio quidam homo nullo numero, *Id.* In hostium numero putretur, *Id.* Quem possumus imperatorem alio in numero putare, cojus, &c. *Id.* Fratrem meum eo numero cura ut habeas, quo me, *Id.* In patronorum numerum pervenerat, *Id.* ¶ Esse aliquo numero, *to be something, to be looked upon as somebody, &c.* Ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quā istic ubi solus sapere videare, *where you may have some equals, than, &c. Id.* (17) Per suos intus numeros componitur infans, *Ov. Met. 7, 126.* Quod omnes habet in se numeros veritatis, *perfectly true, Cic.* = Quod expletum sit omnibus suis numeris & partibus, *Id.* (18) Neque speciem dei eandem ad numerum permanere, *Id.*

* **Nūmīdiāna** pyra [a Numidiā, ubi nata] *African pears,* *Plin. 15, 15.*

* **Nūmīdica**, æ. f. [a Numidi dict. sc. gallina] *quæ & Africana & Garamantica, & Melica seu Medica dic. A Guinea, or Turkey, ben. Vid. Col. 8, 2. ubi descript. reperies.*

* **Nūmīdicus** lapis (silicem Libycum vocat. *Stat. ex Numidiā*) *A kind of marble in Africa,* *Plin. & Suet. Cæs. 83.*

* **Nūmīdica**, ātis. n. leg. & nomisma. (1) *Money, coin; a piece of money, particularly of*

gold, the same with solidus, Gloss. which word however was not in use till after Dioclesian's time. (2) ¶ Also the stamp, or impression, of a coin. (1) Retulit acceptos regale numisma Philippo, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234.* Data sunt equitibus bis quina numismata, *Mart. 1, 12.* ¶ Hic poni videtur pro numo sc. sestertio; summa igitur in nostrā pecuniā est 1s. 6 d. ob. q. (2) En Cæsar agnoscit suum numisma nummis inditum, *Prud. Peristeph. 2, 95.*

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Nūnami hæc audivit? *did he hear what I said, I wonder*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 6. **Nūnami** perituros? *Id. Andr.* 3, 4, 12.

Nūmne, adv. *Whether*. (1) Interrog. Quid? Deum ipsam nūmne vidisti? *Cic.* (2) Indefin. Sed quæro nūmne tibi faciendum idem sit, *Id.*

Nūmquā, adv. *If any where*, Plaut.

Nūmquis. *Vid. Nunquis.*

Nūmus, *Vid. Nummus.*

* **Nunc**, adv. temporis [*à νῦν*, Scal.] v. **Tunc**. (1) *Now, at present, at this time.* (2) ¶ **Nunc** jam, *just now, immediately.* (3) ¶ **Nunc** ipsum, *at this very time.* (4) *For modò.* (5) ¶ **Nunc** nuper, *even now, very lately.* (6) ¶ **Nunc**, nunc, *now is the time, now or never.* (7) *But as it is ordered now, as things go now.* (8) ¶ **Nunc** homines, *the people of the present age.* (9) ¶ **Nunc**—nunc, *one while—another while.* (10) *But.* (11) **Nunc**, *for nunc demum.* (12) *Therefore.* (13) **Nunc** *for tunc.* (14) **Nunc** redundant. (15) **Nunc** *for nunc primum.* (1) ¶ Honores quondam fuerunt rari, nunc autem effusi, *Nept. Milit.* 6. ¶ Erat tunc excusatio, nunc nulla est, *Cic.* ¶ Non, si malè nunc, & olim sic erit, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 17. (2) **Nunc** jam sum expeditus, *Cic.* Redi nunc jam intrò, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 3. (3) **Nunc** ipsum ea lego, &c. *Cic.* **Nunc** ipsum non dubito rem tantam abjicere, *Id.* **Nunc** tamen ipsum sine te esse non possum, *Id.* (4) ¶ Vidi nuper, & nunc videbam de eâ re, *Id.* ¶ Calet juvenus **Nunc** omnis, & mox virgines tepebunt, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 20. (5) Idem Menandri Phasma nunc nuper dedit, *Ter. Eun. prol.* 9. (6) **Nunc**, nunc infurgite remis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 189. **Nunc**, nunc adeste, nunc, &c. *Hor. Epod.* 5, 53. (7) Vix nunc obsistitur illis, Cùm sua, &c. quin laniant mundum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 58. **Nunc** conde ferrum, &c. *Phædr.* 5, 2, 13. (8) Non tu nunc hominum mores vides? *Plaut.* (9) **Nunc** viridi sub arbuto, nunc, &c. *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 21. Arbore nunc aquas Culpante, nunc sydera, nunc hiemes, *Id. Carm.* 3, 1, 31. **Nunc** hos, nunc illos aditus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 441. **Nunc** huc, nunc illuc, *Lucr.* 2, 130. (10) Nam bona facilè mutantur in pejùs: nunc quando in bonum verteris vitia? *Quint.* 1, nunc ingratis offer te, in ius, periculis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 425. I nunc, & ventis animam committe, *Juv.* 12, 57. (11) **Nunc** ego & illam scelestam esse, & me miserum scio, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 26. **Nunc** scio quid sit amor, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 43. (12) Haud mansisti, dum ego darem illam; tute sumpsisti tibi: nunc habes ut nascus, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 69. (13) Copiis integris etiam nunc quas secum detinuerat, *Suet. Otho.* (14) O frater, frater, quid ego nunc te laudem? *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 3, 3. *Intrepr. Donato.* (15) Mentire ædepol, gnate; atque id nunc facis haud consuetudine, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 83. ¶ I nunc, *a form of expressing anger and contempt*, *Passim.*

Nuncine, adv. interr. *What now?* **Nuncine** demum? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 60.

* **Nuncia**, æ. f. *She that bringeth word, or tidings; a messenger, or reporter.* Iri, meæ fidissima nuncia vocis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 585. **Nuncia** lucis episkola, *Id. ex Pont.* 4, 11, 9. **Historia** nuncia vetustatis, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 9.

* **Nuncians**, tis. part. *Telling, declaring, reporting.* Hujus unius literis nunciantibus non crederet? *Cic. de Pison.* 19. *conf. Liv.* 24, 40. & 31, 2.

* **Nunciatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A denunciation, or solemn declaring, of the auspicia.* ¶ Nos nunciatioem solam habemus; consules & reliqui magistratus etiam inspectionem, *Phil.* 2, 32.

* ¶ **Nunciator**, ōris. m. *A reporter, or teller.* **Arnob.** ¶ **Nunciatores** qui per notoria indicia produnt, *evidences, deponents*, *Paul. JC.*

* ¶ **Nunciatum**, i. n. *A report, or message.* **Aug.**

* **Nunciatur**, imperi. *News is brought.* Ita Romam erat nunciatum, *Cic.* Cui ut est nunciatum de cæde avunculi, *Paterc.* 2, 59.

* **Nunciaturus**, a, um. part. *Going, or about, to bring news of.* Tanquam victoriam nunciaturi Romam essent, *Liv.* 29, 22. Num, quod maxime suspicor, & loqui timeo, ludibria meorum nunciaturus es? *Curt.* 4, 42.

* **Nunciatus**, a, um. part. *Told; reported.* Hoc prælio nunciato, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 54.

* **Nuncio**, ære. act. [*à nuncius*] (1) *To tell, or relate; as a messenger; to bear tidings, to carry news.* (2) ¶ **Salutem** nunciare, *to present the service of one absent.* (3) *To carry orders; to bid, or command.* (4) *To tell, bring word of, to show or advise.* (5) ¶ **Verbum** augurale, *to declare, or denounce, what the auspicia were.* (1) **Langue** puellam nunciat, *Tib.* 2, 6, 49. **Quæ** jussi nunciate, *Plaut.* ¶ **Alicui** nunciare, *Cic.* ad senatum, *Liv.* Pompeio in hortos, *Id.* (2) **Misit** ad me statim, qui salutem nunciaret, *Id.* **Salutem** verbis tuis mihi nunciaret, *Id.* **Salutem** tibi ab sodali solidam nuncio, *Plaut.* (3) **Senatus** consulto factum est, ut legati Romani nunciarent ei, ut redderet, *Liv.* (4) **Qui** hæc libenter nunciant, *Ter.* Ne sensus quidem vera nunciant, *Cic.* **Clamore** opus est, ut sentiat auris **Quot** puer nunciet horas, *Juv.* 10, 216. (5) **Dum** sacra secundus aruspex **Nunciet**, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 740. *Vid. Nunciatio.*

* **Nuncior**, ari, ātus. pass. *To be told, or reported.* **Quorum** ductu res malè gestæ nuncientur, *Nep. Datam.* 5. **Id** Lacedæmonius est nunciatum, *Id. Conon.* 4. **Utinam** meus nunc mortuus pater ad me nuncietur, *Plaut. Mof.* 1, 3, 76.

¶ **Nuncium**, ii. n. *Tidings, news.* **Geminas** deorum ad aures nova nuncia referens, *Catull.* 61, 75. *edente Græv.* ¶ **Hunc** tamen versum **Scaliger** immutat; in totum damnat **Muretus**: dissentiit **Isaac Vossius**: **Nonius** ita: **Nuncius** generis masculi: neutro apud antiquos non receptæ auctoritatis sed doctes. *It. vocab. augur.* ¶ **Ubi** noctu in templum censura auspicatur, atque de cælo nuncium erit, *Varr.* 1, 5, 9. *Vid. Nunciatio.* ¶ **Multi viri docti** hoc vocab. ab **Latine** exterminari volunt; alii rursus non inauspicatò, ut videtur, liberali causâ offerunt; tutius tamen utamur **nuncius** masc. id quod probant omnes.

* **Nuncius**, ii. m. qui sc. novi aliquid affert, [ut ab eis ἐνδὸς ἑστία, unica; sc. à νέος νέγκιος **Siculi** declinârunt. *Lat. Nuncius, Jos. Scal.*] (1) *A messenger, or bringer of tidings.* (2) **Nuncius** pro nuncio missus, nuncius venit, aut fert. (3) *A message, news, or tidings.* (4) *A bill of divorce sent from the husband to the wife, or from the wife to the husband, the form whereof was HABE TIBI RES TUAS.* (5) ¶ **Met.** **Nuncium** remittere, *to take leave of.* (1) ¶ **Sceleris** tui nuncius, *Cic. prætoris, Id. cladis, Ov. Met.* 11, 349. ¶ **Nuncius** ibis **Pelidæ** genitori, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 547. **Ab aliquo** nuncius, *Plaut.* **Nuncium** ad **Scipionem** misit, &c. *Liv.* (2) **Tunc** demum nuncius ad tertiam legionem revocandam, & Gallorum præsidium, *Liv.* **Donec** de avunculo nuncius, *Plin. Epist.* 6, 20. (3) **Tristes** de **Bruto** nuncii, *Cic.* **Horribilis** nuncius affertur, *Catull.* 82, 10. (4) **Si viri** culpâ factum est divortium, etsi mulier nuncium remittit, *Cic. Top.* 4. (5) **Biennium** est, cùm tu nuncium virtuti remisisti, *Id. Ep.* 15, 16. per jocum, i. e. valere jussisti.

* **Nuncius**, a, um. adj. (1) *Bringing tidings of, carrying a message of, reporting.* (2) **Met.** (3) **Voc.** augurale, *foretelling.* (1) **Pars** cætera **Nuncia** ventura **Afcanio** rerumque patrisque, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 550. ¶ **Fama** nuncia veri, *Id. Æn.* 4, 188. (2) **Nec** plaga calida ad sensum decurrit nunciærum, *Lucr.* 4, 708. ¶ **Leg.** & decurrunt, tum referendum ad nuncium, ii. **Laurus** victoriarum nuncia, *Plin.* (3) **Venturæ** nuncia fortis exta, *Tibull.* 3, 4, 5. **Vidē** ut felicibus extis **Significat** placidos nuncia fibra deos? *Id.* 2, 1, 26. *Vid. Nunciatio, & Nuncio, n. 5.*

Nuncubi, adv. loci [*à nuncquis, & ubi; ut à siquis, sicubi; num alicubi?*] Interrog. *Did—* ever? ¶ **Nuncubi** meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? *Did you ever find me backward in making presents?* *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 84.

Nuncupandus, a, um. part. *To pronounce, or offer up.* **Profectus** in Capitolium ad vota nuncupanda, *Liv.* 21, 63.

Nuncupans, tis. part. (1) *Pronouncing, or declaring, in solemn words.* (2) *Declaring one heir.* (1) **Vota** nuncupans, *Liv.* 35, 48. (2) **Principem** nuncupans, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 48, 2.

¶ **Nuncupātim**, adv. *By name, Sidon.* ¶ **De nomine.**

Nuncupatio, ōnis. f. (1) *The pronouncing, or declaring, in a solemn form of words.* (2) *The dedicating of a book.* (3) *The setting, or naming, of a price.* (4) ¶ *The declaring an heir by word of mouth.* (5) ¶ *The form of publishing and declaring one's last will and testament.* (1) **Et** Capitolium & solennis votorum nuncupatio, *Liv.* 21, 63. **Cùm** ædem pontifex dedicaret, interque nuncupationem solennium verborum postem tenens, *Val. Max.* 5, 10, 1. (2) **Hæc** ego mihi nunc patrocina ademi nuncupatione, *Plin.* 1, 1. (3) *Id. ap. Litt.* (4) **JCC.** (5) **Nuncupatio** est, quam in tabulis cerisque testator recitat, dicens. *Hæc, ut in his tabulis cerisque scripta sunt, ita videtur, ita dico, ita lego: itaque vos, cives Romani, testimonium mihi perhibete.* **Et** hoc dicitur nuncupatio, *Isid.*

Nuncupāturus, u, um. part. *About to pronounce, or declare.* **Adjurat**, nuncupaturum se eam regnam, *Just.* 34, 3.

Nuncupātus, a, um. part. (1) *Called by name.* (2) *Pronounced, or declared publicly, in solemn words.* (3) *Engaged by an expression of words.* (1) **Dicit** ipsas res utiles & salutare deorum esse vocabulis nuncupatas, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15. (2) **Vota** nuncupata, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. **Quum** ex XII Tabulis factis esset ea præstari, quæ essent linguâ nuncupata, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 16. (3) **In** legibus, ubi, nuncupata pecuniæ, sunt scripta, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. ¶ **Testamentum** nuncupatum, *a nuncupatione will, or a will declared and published by word of mouth*, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 18. ¶ **Voce** nuncupatus hæret, *declared heir by word of mouth*, *Justinian.*

Nuncupo, ære. act. [*ex nomen, & capio; v. certè à capio, eadem formâ quâ occupo, aucupor*] (1) *To name, or call.* (2) *To recite, or rehearse.* (3) *To pronounce, or declare publicly, in solemn words.* (4) ¶ **Hæredem** nuncupare, *by word of mouth, without writing to declare last wills, or testaments.* (1) **Quem** locum vos orbem lætæm nuncupatis, *Cic. de Domn. Scip.* 3. **Quem** turba **Quirini** **Nuncupat** indigitem, *Ov. Met.* 14, 608. (2) **Ad** decus Imperii Romani pertinet Pompeii M. titulos omnes, &c. nuncupare, *Plin.* 7, 26. ¶ **Vota** nuncupare, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 4. (3) **Sicut** verbis nuncupavi, ita pro republ. **Quiritum**, &c. legiones auxiliaque hostium, mecum **Diis** manibus, **Telurique** devoveo, *Liv.* 8, 9. (4) **Hæredem** inter tertios è parte sextâ nuncupavit, *Suet. Claud.* 4.

Nuncupor, ari, ātus. pass. *To be named, declared, &c.* ¶ **Consultatum** inde an in senatu, an in castris adoptio nuncuparetur, *should be solemnly declared*, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 17, 2.

Nundina, æ. f. *Vid. Propr.*

Nundinæ, ārum. f. pl. [*à nono die dict. qu. novendinæ*] (1) *A fair, a mart, or market, which in Rome was kept every ninth day, to which the people resorted, to buy and sell, and inform themselves what laws were enacted, and proclaimed.* (2) *The place where a market, or fair, is kept.* (1) **Nundinarum** etiam conventus manifestum est propterea usus patos, ut nonis tantummodo diebus urbanæ res agerentur, reliquis administrarentur rusticæ, *Col. præm.* 1, 18. (2) **Nundinæ** rusticorum **Capua**, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 33. **Non** urbem, non ullas nundinas, nisi vendendæ aut emendæ rei necessariæ causâ, frequenter, *Col.* 11, 1, 23. *Met.* **Cujus** domus est agrorum, oppidorum, immunitatum, vectigalium flagitiosissimæ nundinæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 14. **Certi** dies ad recognitionem mutuam nundinis dantur, *Plin.* 11, 30.

Nundinālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to a fair, or market.* ¶ **Cocus** nundinalis, i. e. novendialis, *Fest.* *an ignorant cook, fit to dress nothing but the feral suppers, by them called silicernia, and set upon a flint*, *Serv. or tileshard*, *Ov.* (which were set forth at the sepulchres in honour of the dead, and eaten by the poorer sort of people) *Vid. Novendialis.* **Cocus** ille nundinalis est; in nonum diem solet ire coctum, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 45. *ubi vid. interp.*

Nundinans, tis. part. *Marketing*. Pœnum vendere ad Cannas, in captivorum pretiis prædâque aliâ, nec victoris animo, nec magni ducis more nundinantem, *Liv.* 22, 56.

Nundinarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, or serving for, markets*. Oppidum nundinarium, a fair, or market, town, *Plin.* 12, 17. Forum nundinarium, the market-place, or place where the fair is kept, *Id.* 8, 51.

Nundinatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à nundinor*] *Publick, open, scandalous, corruption and sale of justice, as if it were in a market*. Quam in omnibus locis nundinationem juris ac fortunarum fore putatis? *Cic. Agrar.* 1, 3. = Quin eam rem tu ad tuum quæstum, nundinationemque hominum, traduxeris, *Id.*

|| **Nudinātor**, ōris. m. verb. *A market man, be that cometh to market*. Nefas erat cum populo agi, ne interpellarentur nundinatores, *Fest.*

Nundinor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*à nundinæ*] *pro quo nundino, Firm.* (1) *To buy publickly.* (2) *To sell publickly for bribes.* (3) *To assemble together as people do at a market.* (1) Pueri annorum senū septenūque denū senatorium nomen nundinati sunt, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 49. Totum imperium populi Romani nundinabantur, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 4. (2) = Constat in concionibus patris nundinari præmiarique solitum, *Suet. Vesp.* 7. (3) Ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 31.

Nundinum, i. n. (1) *The market, i. e. every ninth day, when the country came in, and there was a general concourse.* (2) || *The day for making consuls.* (1) Comitia decem viris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, *Liv.* 3, 35. *leg. & trinundinum.* (2) Nundina vetera ex ordine instituit, *Lamprid.* Primo nundino sibi alios semper suffecit, *Id.* Senatus omnia nundina suffectorum consulum clauserat, *Vopisc.* Leg. in omnibus his exemplis nundinium.

Nunquam. adv. [*ex ne non, & unquam*] (1) *Never.* (2) || *Nunquam non, constantly, always.* (3) It is elegantly put in the close of a sentence. (4) || *Nunquam hodie, by no means.* (5) || *Nunquam quidquam, Nothing in the world, nothing at all.* (1) Nunquam ego te aspiciam posthac? at eertē semper amabo, *Catull.* 63, 11. Illum nunquam post illa vidi, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 43. (2) Nunquam non erubuit, *Sen.* Nunquam non utriusque sese libertum edidit, *Suet. de Gramm.* 12. (3) || *Eloquentiam sine sapientiâ nimidū obesse plerumque, prodesse nunquam, Cic.* Itane adtemperatē venit hodie in ipsis nuptiis, ut veniret antehac nunquam? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4. (4) Id quidem hodie nunquam poterit dicere, *Plaut.* Scio ubi sit, verū hodie nunquam monstrabo, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 31. Nunquam hodie effugies, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 49. (5) Homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustius, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 18. Nihilne in mentem? *G.* Nunquam quidquam, *Id.* || *Nunquam unquam, never.* Nunquam commodius unquam herum audiui loqui, *Id. Heaut.* 3, 3, 48.

Nunquando. *Whether ever, whether at any time.* Existit hoc loco quædam quæstio subdificilis, nunquando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, *Cic. de Am.* 19.

Nunquid. adv. (1) *Whether.* (2) Also interrogat. (1) Atque nunquid redeat incertum hodie, *Supposit.* *Plaut.* (2) Nunquid non pelles ferarum à frigore defendere queunt? *Sen. Epist.* 90.

Nunquis, quæ, quid. (1) *Is there any, &c.* (2) || *Nunquid vis, an usual form in taking leave.* (3) *If any.* (1) Nunquis hic est? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4. Nunquem evocari hinc vis foras? *Id. Eun.* 2, 2, 52. Nunquæ rogatio lata? Num quæ nova quæstio decreta est? *Cic. pro Mil.* 7. Nunquid habes quod contemnas? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 22. (2) Quid! me nunquid vis? *M. Vale, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 53. Rogo nunquid velit, *Recte*, inquit, abeo, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 42. Nec cum inde discederet, nunquid vellem, rogavit, *Cic.* Frequentia prosequuntur, rogantiumque nunquid vellet, *Liv.* || *In his omnibus aliquæ edd. divisè, num quis, num quæ, num quid habent.*

Nunquidnam? *id. quod nunquid.* Nunquid-

nam, inquam, novi? *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 3. Nunquidnam hic, quod nolis, vides? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 43. || *Scrib. & divisè.*

* **Nuntio**. Nuntius, &c. *Vid. Nuncio, &c.*

* † **Nuo**, ēre, nui, nūtum. [*à νῦν*] *To nod, Met. to approve, Obsolete, hinc tamen, nutus, annuo, innuo, &c.*

Nuper. adv. temp. erimē, sup. [*qu. noviper vel noviter, Fest. vel. qu. novo opere, Scal. fort. νῦν μεγ νῦν μεγ, Morl.*] *Lately, of late, not long since, a few hours, days, years, ages ago.* || *Quid dico nuper? immo verò modò ac planè paulò antè, Cic. Verr.* 4, 3. Nuper me in littore vidi, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 25. Exordiemur ab eo quod ille nuper rimè dixerit, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 16. Menedemus hospes qui nuper Romæ fuit, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 19. Cinnam nuper quæ res ad consulatum recepit, *Sen. Qui sub Nerone scripsit.* Cinna autem confusus fuerat anno U. C. DCCCLVII. Quid ea quæ nuper, id est, paucis ante seculis, medicorum ingeniis reperta sunt? *Cic. N. D.* 2, 50.

Nūperus, a, um. adj. [*ab adv. nuper*] (1) *Late, or new.* (2) *Newly come, or taken.* (1) Quamquam hæc inter nos nupera notitia admodum est, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 1. (2) = Recens captus homo, nuperus & novitius, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 60. Elephanti nuperi à sylvâ, *Flor.* 4, 2, 67. Nupta, æ. f. sc. mulier. *A wife.* Pudica nupta, *Or. Fast.* 2, 794. Viro contentas vivere solo nuptarum laus, *Catull.* 108, 2. Plures singulis solent esse nuptæ, *Cic.* || *Nova nupta, a bride, a new married wife.* Prodeat nova nupta, *Catull.* 59, 80.

|| **Nuptālītius**, a, um. adj. *id. quod nuptialis.* || *Donum nuptalitium, an offering at a wedding, Ulp.*

Nuptiæ, ārum. f. pl. (1) *A wedding, or marriage.* (2) *The marriage solemnities.* (3) *A wedding day.* (4) *The marriage state.* (5) *Concubinage.* (6) || *Nuptias facere, de nuptiarum solennia imitantibus in apparatu stupri.* (1) Eas nuptias M. Cicero conciliârat, *Nep. Attic.* 5. || *Vetula multarum nuptiarum, often married, Cic. Att.* 13, 29. (2) Dum nimis sanctas nuptias student facere, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 1. (3) Cū ejus in nuptiis multitudo hominum pranderet, *Cic.* (4) Fœcunda culpæ secula nuptias Primū inquina-vêre, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 17. (5) Paris Helenam innuptis sibi junxit nuptiis, *Vet. Poëta ap. Cic. de Orat.* 3. sub. fin. Græcia Conjurata tuas Paridis rumpere nuptias, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 7. *Vid. Nubo, n. 4.* (6) *Petron.* 25, & 121.

Nuptiālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to marriage, nuptial, bridal.* Cœna nuptialis, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 62. fax, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 33. vox, *Liv.* 1, 9. Nuptiales faces, *Id. tibiæ, Ad Herenn.* 4, 45. tabulæ, *Tac.* Nuptialia carmina, *Catull.* 59, 12. dona, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 6.

|| **Nuptūrio**, īre. desider. *To long to be married, to have an earnest desire to marry, Apul. Apol. p.* 516.

Nuptūrus, a, um. part. *Ready, or about, to be married.* Nupturæ toties languida membra cadunt, *Or. Epist.* 21, 156.

Nuptus, ūs. m. *Marriage.* Minorem deinde filiam nuptui collocasse, *Col.* 4, 3. Nuptu solenni filias locare, *Aur. Victor. de viris illustr.* 59, 2. = Illa quidem nuptum prior, tædasque marito Passa alio, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 45.

Nuptus, a, um. part. [*à nubo*] *Married, wedded.* Mulier uni nupta, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13. Nupta senatori Hippia, *Juv.* 6, 82. || *Nupta verba, obscene words.* Virgo sum, nondum didici nupta verba dicere, *Plaut. in Dyscolo, cit. Fest.*

Nuptus, i. m. || *Novus nuptus, a man in woman's clothes, married instead of a woman, a male bride.* Lubet Chalinum quid agat scire, novom nuptum cum novo marito, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 1, 6.

* **Nūr** vs, ūs. f. [*à Gr. νύξ, quod & νύμφη est; i. e. nova nupta. & νύξ γυνή, i. e. filii uxor*] (1) *A son's wife, a daughter in law.* (2) *A young married lady, or perhaps, Synecd. any unmarried woman.* (1) || *Uno omnes animo socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 4. (2) || *Electra nuribus gestanda Latinis, Or. Met.* 2, 366. || *Inter Latias gloria prima nurus, Mart.* 4, 75. Romanas erudiunt nurus, *Or. Trist.* 2, 244.

|| **Nuscitio**, ōnis. f. *Not being able to see by candlelight.* Popilius Aurelius ait, nuscitiones esse cæcitudines nocturnas, *Fest.*

|| **Nuscitiōsus**, a, um. adj. *pro luscitiosus, l in n converlo. Poreblind, Fest.*

Nusquam. adv. [*ex ne, & usquam*] (1) *In no place, no where.* (2) *In no thing, in no point.* (3) *Never.* (4) *No whither, to no place.* (1) || *Sive lex est illa scripta usquam, sive nusquam, Cic. de Leg.* 1, 16. || *Quam non invenit usquam, Esse putat nusquam, Or. Met.* 1, 586. || *Nusquam gentium, no where in the world, Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2. Nusquam esse, *to be dead, Id.* (2) Nusquam equidem quicquam deliqui, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 30. (3) Ad ades nostras nusquam adiit, *Id. Aul.* 1, 2, 24. (4) *GN.* Tu profecturus aliò fueras. P. Nusquam, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 49.

* **Nūtāmen**, īnis. n. *A nodding, a waving.* Albentes niveæ tremulo nutamine pennæ, *Sil.* 2, 399. *de crisiis galeæ.*

* **Nūtans**, tis. part. (1) *Nodding, as in sleep; nodding, or waving backward and forward with the wind.* (2) *Seeming to nod, or herd, by reason of its vast bright.* (3) *Nodding, or threatening to fall.* (4) *Moving up and down.* (5) *Wavering, or not standing firmly; ready to fall, or give way; fluctuating.* (6) *Making signs, or tokens, for assistance.* (7) *Met. Wavering, fickle, or unsettled; unresolved, not determined to either side.* (8) *Ast. Shaking.* (1) Falcato nutantem vulnerat ense, *Or. Met.* 1, 717. || *Nutans platanus, Catull.* 62, 290. Nutantia longè venientis vela carinæ, *Luc.* 8, 43. (2) Phario nutantia pondera saxo, *Mart.* 1, 89, 3. (3) Percutens nutanti pectoramento, *Or. Met.* 11, 620. Ruinā nutantes pendere domos, *Luc.* 1, 494. Nutantia templa, *Plin. jun.* (4) Impellens nutantibus aëra pennis, *Catull.* 64, 53 *sed al. al. leg.* (5) Protegere a mis nutantem vulnera civem, *Juv.* 15, 155. Nutante in fugam exercitu, *Flor.* 3, 10. Nutantem aciem victor equitatus incurset, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 18, 4. (6) Nutans, Disforquens oculos, *Her. Sat.* 1, 9, 64. (7) Curis nutantem Colchida vidit, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 153. Gallia nutantes, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 2, 2. (8) || *Magna molossūm Molliā nēt tremunt duros nutantia dentes, Lucr.* 5, 1063. *sed al. leg. nudantia.*

* **Nūtatio**, ōnis. f. (1) *A nodding, when one is sleepy.* (2) *The moving, or throwing, of the body from one side to the other.* (1) || *Capitis nutatio, Plin.* 11, 57. *republicæ, Id. Paneg.* 5. (2) *Frequens & concitata in utramque partem nutatio, Quint.*

* **Nūtātūrus**, a, um. part. *That will nod, or shake; as a plume in a helmet.* || *Est agmina supra Nutaturus apex, Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 68. Delectum corpore caput, nutaturumque instabili pondere tuetur, *Plin. Pan.* 26.

* **Nūto**, āre. freq. [*à nuo inuf.*] (1) *To beckon, shake, or wag, the head; to nod.* (2) *To bend, to incline.* (3) *To wave to and fro in the wind.* (4) *To nod, or threaten to fall.* (5) *Met. To tend, or incline.* (6) *Met. To totter, to shake, to be in danger.* (7) *To be uncertain, or doubtful.* (8) *To doubt, waver, or be unsettled.* (1) Nutat, ne loquar, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 48. || *Capite nutat, Id. Mil.* 2, 2, 52. Adjuro me isti non nutasse, *Id. Men.* 4, 2, 53. (2) Rami pondere nutant, *Or. A. Am.* 2, 263. (3) Geminæ quercūs sublimi vertice nutant, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 682. (4) = Nutant altè, populoque minantur, *Juv.* 3, 256. tecta ædificia, *Luc.* 6, 136. Tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 629. (5) Regnum animos & pondera belli Hæc nutare videt, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 197. Timor nutat utroque, *Id. Theb.* 8, 614. (6) Tanto discrimine urbs nutabat, ut decem haud ampliùs diem frumentum in horreis fuerit, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 52, 6. (7) Cū victoria nutaret, *Suet. de viris illust.* (8) Dico ipsum Epicurum nescire, & in conutare, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 121. Mihi Democritus nutare videtur in naturâ deorum, *Id. N. D.* 1, 43.

* **Nūtrīcandus**, a, um. part. *To be nursed up, Col.*

* **Nūtrīcans**, tis. part. *Bringing, or breeding, up.* Mulum aut mulam nutricantes educamus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8.

* || **Nūtrīcācio**,

Numnam hæc audivit? *did he hear what I said, I wonder*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 6. Numnam perit-
raus? *Id. Andr.* 3, 4, 12.

Numne, adv. *Whether*. (1) Interrog. Quid? Deum ipsum numne vidisti? *Cic.* (2) Indefin. Sed quæro numne tibi faciendum idem sit, *Id.*

Numquā, adv. *If any where*, Plaut.

Numquis. *Vid. Nunquis.*

Nūmus. *Vid. Nummus.*

* **Nunc**, adv. temporis [*à νῦν*, Scal.] v. Tunc. (1) *Now, at present, at this time.* (2) ¶ Nunc jam, *just now, immediately.* (3) ¶ Nunc ipsum, *at this very time.* (4) For modò. (5) ¶ Nunc nuper, *even now, very lately.* (6) ¶ Nunc, nunc, *now is the time, now or never.* (7) But as it is ordered now, as things go now. (8) ¶ Nunc homines, *the people of the present age.* (9) ¶ Nunc—nunc, *one while—another while.* (10) But. (11) Nunc, for nunc demum. (12) Therefore. (13) Nunc for tunc. (14) Nunc redundant. (15) Nunc for nunc primum. (1) ¶ Honores quondam fuerunt rari, nunc autem effusi, *Nept. Milt.* 6. ¶ Erat tunc excusatio, nunc nulla est, *Cic.* ¶ Non, si malè nunc, & olim sic erit, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 17. (2) Nunc jam sum expeditus, *Cic.* Redi nunc jam intrò, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 3. (3) Nunc ipsum ea lego, &c. *Cic.* Nunc ipsum non dubito rem tantam abjicere, *Id.* Nunc tamen ipsum sine te esse non possum, *Id.* (4) ¶ Vidi nuper, & nunc videbam de eâ re, *Id.* ¶ Calet juvenus Nunc omnis, & mox virgines tepebunt, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 20. (5) Idem Menandri Phasma nunc nuper dedit, *Ter. Eun. prol.* 9. (6) Nunc, nunc insurgite remis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 189. Nunc, nunc adeste, nunc, &c. *Hor. Epod.* 5, 53. (7) Vix nunc obsistitur illis, Cùm sua, &c. quin laniant mundum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 58. Nunc conde ferrum, &c. *Phædr.* 5, 2, 13. (8) Non tu nunc hominum mores vides? *Plaut.* (9) Nunc viridi sub arbuto, nunc, &c. *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 21. Arbore nunc aquas Culpante, nunc fydera, nunc hiemes, *Id. Carm.* 3, 1, 31. Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 441. Nunc huc, nunc illuc, *Lucr.* 2, 130. (10) Nam bona facilè mutantur in pejùs: nunc quando in bonum verteris vitia? *Quint.* I, nunc ingratiss offer te, iriſe, periculis, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 425. I nunc, & ventis animam committe, *Juv.* 12, 57. (11) Nunc ego & illam scelestam esse, & me miserum scio, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 26. Nunc scio quid sit amor, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 43. (12) Haud mansisti, dum ego daem illam; tute fumpſisti tibi: nunc habes ut naclus, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 69. (13) Copiis integris etiam nunc quas secum detinuerat, *Suet. Oibo.* (14) O frater, frater, quid ego nunc te laudem? *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 3, 3. *Intrepr. Donato.* (15) Mentire ædepol, gnate; atque id nunc facis haud consuetudine, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 83. ¶ I nunc, *a form of expressing anger and contempt*, Passim.

Nuncine, adv. interr. *What now?* Nuncine demum? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 60.

* **Nuncio**, æ. f. *She that bringeth word, or tidings; a messenger, or reporter.* Iri, meæ fidissima nuncia vocis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 585. Nuncia lucis epistola, *Id. ex Pont.* 4, 11, 9. Historia nuncia vetustatis, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 9.

* **Nuncios**, tis. part. *Telling, declaring, reporting.* Hujus unius literis nunciantibus non crederet? *Cic. de Pison.* 19. *conf. Liv.* 24, 40. & 31, 2.

* **Nunciatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A denunciation, or solemn declaring, of the auspicia.* ¶ Nos nunciationem solam habemus; consules & reliqui magistratus etiam inspectionem, *Phil.* 2, 32.

* ¶ **Nunciator**, ōris. m. *A reporter, or teller.* Arnob. ¶ Nunciatores qui per notoria indicia produnt, *evidences, deponents*, Paul. JC.

* ¶ **Nunciatum**, i. n. *A report, or message*, Aug.

* **Nunciatur**, imperf. *News is brought.* Ita Romam erat nunciatum, *Cic.* Cui ut est nunciatum de cæde avunculi, *Patere.* 2, 59.

* **Nunciaturus**, a, um. part. *Going, or about, to bring news of.* Tanquam victoriam nunciaturi Romam essent, *Liv.* 29, 22. Num, quod maxime suspicor, & loqui timeo, ludibria meorum nunciaturus es? *Curt.* 4, 42.

* **Nunciatus**, a, um. part. *Told, reported.* Hoc prælio nunciato, *Cæf. B. G.* 1, 54.

* **Nuncio**, ære. act. [*à nuncius*] (1) *To tell, or relate; as a messenger; to bear tidings, to carry news.* (2) ¶ Salutem nunciare, *to present the service of one absent.* (3) *To carry orders; to bid, or command.* (4) *To tell, bring word of, to show or advise.* (5) ¶ Verbum augurale, *to declare, or denounce, what the auspicia were.* (1) Languere puellam nunciat, *Tib.* 2, 6, 49. Quæ jussi nunciate, *Plaut.* ¶ Alicui nunciare, *Cic. ad senatum, Liv.* Pompeio in hortos, *Id.* (2) Misit ad me statim, qui salutem nunciaret, *Id.* Salutem verbis tuis mihi nunciaret, *Id.* Salutem tibi ab sodali solidam nuncio, *Plaut.* (3) Senatuf-consulto factum est, ut legati Romani nunciarent ei, ut redderet, *Liv.* (4) Qui hæc libenter nunciant, *Ter.* Ne sensus quidem vera nunciant, *Cic.* Clamore opus est, ut sentiat auris Quot puer nunciet horas, *Juv.* 10, 216. (5) Dum sacra secundus aruspex Nunciet, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 740. *Vid. Nunciatio.*

* **Nuncior**, ari, ātus. pass. *To be told, or reported.* Quorum ductu res malè gestæ nuncientur, *Nep. Datam.* 5. Id Lacedæmonis est nunciatum, *Id. Conon.* 4. Utinam meus nunc mortuus pater ad me nuncietur, *Plaut. Mof.* 1, 3, 76.

¶ **Nuncium**, ii. n. *Tidings, news.* Geminas deorum ad aures nova nuncia referens, *Catull.* 61, 75. edente Græw. ¶ Hunc tamen versum Scaliger immutat; in totum damnat Muretus: dissentit Isaac Vossius: Nonius ita: Nuncius generis masculi: neutro apud antiquos non receptæ auctoritatis sed doctes. *It. vocab. augur.* ¶ Ubi noctu in templum censura auspicatur, atque de cælo nuncium erit, *Varr.* 1, 5, 9. *Vid. Nunciatio.* ¶ Multi viri docti hoc vocab. ab Latine exterminari volunt; alii rursus non inauspicatò, ut videtur, liberali causâ offerunt; tutius tamen utamur nuncius masc. id quod probant omnes.

* **Nuncius**, ii. m. qui sc. novi aliquid affert, [*ut ab eis ἐνός ἄνθρωπος, unica; sc. à νέος νέμιος* Siculi declinârunt. *Lat. Nuncius, Jos. Scal.*] (1) *A messenger, or bringer of tidings.* (2) Nuncius pro nuncius missus, nuncius venit, aut fert. (3) *A message, news, or tidings.* (4) *A bill of divorce sent from the husband to the wife, or from the wife to the husband, the form whereof was HABE TIBI RES TUAS.* (5) ¶ Met. Nuncium remittere, *to take leave of.* (1) ¶ Sceleris tui nuncius, *Cic. prætoris, Id. cladis, Ov. Met.* 11, 349. ¶ Nuncius ibis Pelidæ genitori, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 547. Ab aliquo nuncius, *Plaut.* Nuncium ad Scipionem misit, &c. *Liv.* (2) Tunc demum nuncius ad tertiam legionem revocandam, & Gallorum præsidium, *Liv.* Donec de avunculo nuncius, *Plin. Epist.* 6, 20. (3) Tristes de Bruto nuncii, *Cic.* Horribilis nuncius affertur, *Catull.* 82, 10. (4) Si viri culpâ factum est divortium, etsi mulier nuncium remisit, *Cic. Top.* 4. (5) Biennium est, cùm tu nuncium virtuti remisisti, *Id. Ep.* 15, 16. per jocum, i. e. valere jussisti.

* **Nuncius**, a, um. adj. (1) *Bringing tidings of, carrying a message of, reporting.* (2) Met. (3) Voc. augurale, *foretelling.* (1) Pars cætera Nuncia ventura Alcanio rerumque patrisque, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 550. ¶ Fama nuncia veri, *Id. Æn.* 4, 188. (2) Nec plaga calida ad sensum decurrit nunciatorum, *Lucr.* 4, 708. ¶ Leg. & decurrunt, tum referendum ad nuncium, ii. Laurus victoriarum nuncia, *Plin.* (3) Venturæ nuncia sortis exta, *Tibull.* 3, 4, 5. Vidē' ut felicibus extis Significat placidos nuncia fibra deos? *Id.* 2, 1, 26. *Vid. Nunciatio, & Nuncio, n. 5.*

Nuncubi, adv. loci [*à numquis, & ubi; ut à siquis, sicubi; num alicubi?*] Interrog. *Did—ever?* ¶ Nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? *Did you ever find me backward in making presents?* *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 84.

Nuncupandus, a, um. part. *To pronounce, or offer up.* Profectus in Capitolium ad vota nuncupanda, *Liv.* 21, 63.

Nuncupans, tis. part. (1) *Pronouncing, or declaring, in solemn words.* (2) *Declaring one heir.* (1) Vota nuncupans, *Liv.* 35, 48. (2) Principem nuncupantes, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 48, 2.

¶ **Nuncupatim**, adv. *By name, Sidon.* ¶ De nomine.

Nuncupatio, ōnis. f. (1) *The pronouncing, or declaring, in a solemn form of words.* (2) *The dedicating of a book.* (3) *The setting, or naming, of a price.* (4) ¶ *The declaring an heir by word of mouth.* (5) ¶ *The form of publishing and declaring one's last will and testament.* (1) Et Capitolium & solennis votorum nuncupatio, *Liv.* 21, 63. Cùm ædem pontifex dedicaret, interque nuncupationem solennium verborum postem tenens, *Val. Max.* 5, 10, 1. (2) Hæc ego mihi nunc patrocina ademi nuncupatione, *Plin.* 1, 1. (3) *Id. ap. Litt.* (4) JCC. (5) Nuncupatio est, quam in tabulis cerisque testator recitat, dicens. *Hæc, uti in his tabulis cerisque scripta sunt, ita videtur, ita dico, ita lego: itaque vos, cives Romani, testimonium mihi perhibete.* Et hoc dicitur nuncupatio, *Isid.*

Nuncupaturus, u, um. part. *About to pronounce, or declare.* Adjurat, nuncupaturum se eam regiam, *Juss.* 34, 3.

Nuncupatus, a, um. part. (1) *Called by name.* (2) *Pronounced, or declared publicly, in solemn words.* (3) *Engaged by an expression of words.* (1) Dicit ipsas res utiles & salutare deorum esse vocabulis nuncupatas, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15. (2) Vota nuncupata, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. Quum ex XII Tabulis factis esset ea præstari, quæ essent linguâ nuncupata, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 16. (3) In legibus, ubi, *nuncupatæ pecuniæ*, sunt scripta, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. ¶ Testamentum nuncupatum, *a nuncupatæ villi, or a will declared and published by word of mouth*, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 18. ¶ Voce nuncupatus hæres, *declared heir by word of mouth*, *Justinian.*

Nuncupo, ære. act. [*ex nomen, & capio; v. certè à capio, eadem formâ quâ occupo, aucupor*] (1) *To name, or call.* (2) *To recite, or rehearse.* (3) *To pronounce, or declare publicly, in solemn words.* (4) ¶ Hæredem nuncupare, *by word of mouth, without writing to declare last wills, or testaments.* (1) Quem locum vos orbem lætæum nuncupatis, *Cic. de Dom. Scip.* 3. Quem turba Quirini Nuncupat indigitem, *Ov. Met.* 14, 608. (2) Ad decus Imperii Romani pertinet Pompeii M. titulos omnes, &c. nuncupare, *Plin.* 7, 26. ¶ Vota nuncupare, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 4. (3) Sicut verbis nuncupavi, ita pro republ. Quiritum, &c. legiones auxiliaque hostium, mecum Diis manibus, Telurique devoveo, *Liv.* 8, 9. (4) Hæredem inter tertios è parte sextâ nuncupavit, *Suet. Claud.* 4.

Nuncupor, ari, ātus. pass. *To be named, declared, &c.* ¶ Consultatum inde an in senatu, an in castris adoptio nuncuparetur, *should be solemnly declared*, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 17, 2.

Nundina, æ. f. *Vid. Propr.*

Nundinæ, ārum. f. pl. [*à nono die dict. qu. novendinæ*] (1) *A fair, a mart, or market, which in Rome was kept every ninth day, to which the people resorted, to buy and sell, and inform themselves what laws were enacted, and proclaimed.* (2) *The place where a market, or fair, is kept.* (1) Nundinarum etiam conventus manifestum est propterea usurpatos, ut nonis tantummodo diebus urbanæ res agerentur, reliquis administrarentur rusticæ, *Col. præm.* 1, 18. (2) Nundinæ rusticorum Capua, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 33. Non urbem, non ullas nundinas, nisi vendendæ aut emendæ rei necessariæ causâ, frequentaverit, *Col.* 11, 1, 23. *Met.* Cujus domus est agrorum, oppidorum, immunitatum, vectigalium flagitiosissimæ nundinæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 14. Certi dies ad recognitionem mutuam nundinis dantur, *Plin.* 11, 30.

Nundinalis, e. adj. *Pertaining to a fair, or market.* ¶ Cocus nundinalis, i. e. novendialis, *Fest.* an ignorant cook, fit to dress nothing but the feral suppers, by them called *silicernia*, and set upon a flint, *Serv. or tileshard*, *Ov.* (which were set forth at the sepulchres in honour of the dead, and eaten by the poorer sort of people) *Vid. Novendialis.* Cocus ille nundinalis est; in nonum diem solet ire coctum, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 45. ubi vid. interp.

Nundinans, tis. part. *Marketing*. Pœnum vendere ad Cannas, in captivorum pretiis prædâque aliâ, nec victoris animo, nec magni ducis more mundinantem, *Liv.* 22, 56.

Nundinarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, or serving for, markets*. ¶ Oppidum nundinarium, a fair, or market, town, *Plin.* 12, 17. Forum nundinarium, the market-place, or place where the fair is kept, *Id.* 8, 51.

Nundinatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à nundinor*] *Publick, open, scandalous, corruption and sale of justice, as if it were in a market*. Quam in omnibus locis nundinationem juris ac fortunarum fore putatis? *Cic. Agrar.* 1, 3. = Quin eam rem tu ad tuum quæstum, nundinationemque hominum, traduxeris, *Id.*

¶ Nudinātor, ōris. m. verb. *A market man, he that cometh to market*. Nefas erat cum populo agi, ne interpellarentur nundinatores, *Fest.*

Nundinor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*à nundinæ*] *pro quo nundino, Firm.* (1) *To buy publickly*. (2) *To sell publickly for bribes*. (3) *To assemble together as people do at a market*. (1) Pueri annorum senū septenūque denū senatorium nomen nundinati sunt, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 49. Totum imperium populi Romani nundinabantur, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 4. (2) = Constat in concionibus patris nundinari præmarique solitum, *Suet. Vesp.* 7. (3) Ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 31.

Nundinum, i. n. (1) *The market, i. e. every ninth day, when the country came in, and there was a general concourse*. (2) *The day for making consuls*. (1) Comitria decem viris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, *Liv.* 3, 35. *leg. & trinundinum*. (2) Nundina vetera ex ordine instituit, *Lamprid.* Primo nundino sibi alios semper suffecit, *Id.* Senatus omnia nundina suffectorum consulum clauserat, *Vopisc.* ¶ *Leg. in omnibus his exemplis nundinum*.

Nunquam. adv. [*ex ne non, & unquam*] (1) *Newer*. (2) ¶ *Nunquam non, constantly, always*. (3) *It is elegantly put in the close of a sentence*. (4) ¶ *Nunquam hodie, by no means*. (5) ¶ *Nunquam quidquam, Nothing in the world, nothing at all*. (1) Nunquam ego te aspiciam posthac? at eertē semper amabo, *Catull.* 63, 11. Illum nunquam post illa vidi, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 43. (2) Nunquam non erubuit, *Sen.* Nunquam non utriusque sese libertum edidit, *Suet. de Gramm.* 12. (3) ¶ *Eloquentiam sine sapientiâ nimium obesse plerumque, prodesse nunquam, Cic.* Itane adtemperatē venit hodie in ipsis nuptiis, ut veniret antehac nunquam? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4. (4) Id quidem hodie nunquam poterit dicere, *Plaut. Scio ubi sit, verum hodie nunquam monstrabo, Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 31. Nunquam hodie effugies, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 49. (5) Homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustius, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 18. Nihilne in mentem? *G.* Nunquam quidquam, *Id.* ¶ *Nunquam unquam, newer*. Nunquam commodius unquam herum audivi loqui, *Id. Haut.* 3, 3, 48.

Nunquando. *Whether ever, whether at any time*. Existit hoc loco quædam quæstio subdificilis, nunquando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, *Cic. de Am.* 19.

Nunquid. adv. (1) *Whether*. (2) *Also interrogat.* (1) Atque nunquid redeat incertum hodie, *Supposit.* *Plaut.* (2) Nunquid non pelles ferarum à frigore defendere queunt? *Sen. Epist.* 90.

Nunquis, quæ, quid. (1) *Is there any, &c.* (2) ¶ *Nunquid vis, an usual form in taking leave*. (3) *If any*. (1) Nunquis hic est? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4. Nunquem evocari hinc vis foras? *Id. Eun.* 2, 2, 52. Nunquæ rogatio lata? Num quæ nova quæstio decreta est? *Cic. pro Mil.* 7. Nunquid habes quod contempnas? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 22. (2) Quid! me nunquid vis? *M. Vale, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 53. Rogo nunquid velit, Rectē, inquit, abeo, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 42. Nec cum inde discederet, nunquid vellem, rogavit, *Cic.* Frequentia prosequuntur, roganturque nunquid vellet, *Liv.* ¶ *In his omnibus aliquæ edd. divisæ, num quis, num quæ, num quid habent.*

Nunquidnam? *Id. quod nunquid. Nunquid-*

nam, inquam, novi? *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 3. Nunquidnam hîc, quod nolis, vides? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 43. ¶ *Scrib. & divisæ.*

* Nuntio. Nuntius, &c. *Vid. Nuncio, &c.*
* † Nuo, ēre, nui, nūtum. [*à νῦω*] *To nod, Met. to approve, Obsolete. hinc tamen, nutus, annuo, innuo, &c.*

Nuper. adv. temp. errimē, sup. [*qu. noviper vel noviter, Fest. vel. qu. novo opere, Scal. fort. vov neg vov neg, Morl.*] *Lately, of late, not long since, a few hours, days, years, ages ago*. ¶ *Quid dico nuper? immo verò modò ac planè paulò antè, Cic. Verr.* 4, 3. Nuper me in littore vidi, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 25. Exordiemur ab eo quod ille nuper rimē dixerit, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 16. Menedemus hospes qui nuper Romæ fuit, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 19. Cinnam nuper quæ res ad consulatum recepit, *Sen. Qui sub Nerone scripsit. Cinna autem consui fuerat anno U. C. DCCCLVII.* Quid ea quæ nuper, id est, paucis ante seculis, medicorum ingeniis reperta sunt? *Cic. N. D.* 2, 50.

Nūperus, a, um. adj. [*ab adv. nuper*] (1) *Late, or new*. (2) *Newly come, or taken*. (1) Quamquam hæc inter nos nupera notitia admodum est, *Ter. Haut.* 1, 1, 1. (2) = Recens captus homo, nuperus & novitius, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 60. Elephanti nuperi à sylvâ, *Flor.* 4, 2, 67.

Nupta, æ. f. sc. mulier. *A wife*. Pudica nupta, *Or. Fast.* 2, 794. Viro contentas vivere solo nuptarum laus, *Catull.* 108, 2. Plures singulis solent esse nuptæ, *Cic.* ¶ *Nova nupta, a bride, a new married wife. Prodeat nova nupta, Catull.* 59, 80.

¶ Nuptālītus, a, um. adj. *id. quod nuptialis*. ¶ *Donum nuptalitium, an offering at a wedding, Ulp.*

Nuptiæ, ārum. f. pl. (1) *A wedding, or marriage*. (2) *The marriage solemnities*. (3) *A wedding day*. (4) *The marriage state*. (5) *Concubinage*. (6) ¶ *Nuptias facere, de nuptiarum solennia imitantibus in apparatu stupri*. (1) Eas nuptias M. Cicero conciliarat, *Nep. Attic.* 5. ¶ *Vetula multarum nuptiarum, often married, Cic. Att.* 13, 29. (2) Dum nimis sanctas nuptias student facere, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 1. (3) Cum ejus in nuptiis multitudo hominum pranderet, *Cic.* (4) Fœcunda culpæ secula nuptias Primū inquina-vēre, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 17. (5) Paris Helenam innuptis sibi junxit nuptiis, *Vet. Poëta ap. Cic. de Orat.* 3, sub. fin. Græcia Conjurata tuas Paridis rumpere nuptias, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 7. *Vid. Nubo, n. 4.* (6) *Petron.* 25, & 121.

Nuptiālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to marriage, nuptial, bridal*. Cœna nuptialis, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 62. fax, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 33. vox, *Liv.* 1, 9. Nuptiales faces, *Id. tibiæ, Ad Herenn.* 4, 45. tabulæ, *Tac.* Nuptialia carmina, *Catull.* 59, 12. dona, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 6.

¶ Nuptūrio, īre. desider. *To long to be married, to have an earnest desire to marry, Apul. Apol.* p. 516.

Nuptūrus, a, um. part. *Ready, or about, to be married*. Nupturæ toties languida membra cadunt, *Or. Epist.* 21, 156.

Nuptus, ūs. m. *Marriage*. Minorem deinde filiam nuptui collocasse, *Col.* 4, 3. Nuptu solenni filias locare, *Aur. Victor. de viris illustr.* 59, 2. = Illa quidem nuptum prior, tædasque marito Passa alio, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 45.

Nuptus, a, um. part. [*à nubo*] *Married, wedded*. Mulier uni nupta, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13. Nupta senatori Hippia, *Juv.* 6, 82. ¶ *Nupta verba, obscene words*. Virgo sum, nondum didici nupta verba dicere, *Plaut. in Dyscolo, cit. Fest.*

Nuptus, i. m. ¶ *Novus nuptus, a man in woman's clothes, married instead of a woman, a male bride*. Lubet Chalinum quid agat scire, novom nuptum cum novo marito, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 1, 6.

* Nūrus, ūs. f. [*à Gr. νύξ, quod & νύμφη est; i. e. nova nupta. & νύξ γυνή, i. e. filii uxoris*] (1) *A son's wife, a daughter in law*. (2) *A young married lady, or perhaps, Synecd. any unmarried woman*. (1) ¶ *Uno omnes animo socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 4. (2) ¶ *Electra nuribus gestanda Latinis, Or. Met.* 2, 366. ¶ *Inter Latias gloria prima nurus, Mart.* 4, 75. Romanas erudiunt nurus, *Or. Trist.* 2, 244.

¶ Nuscitio, ōnis. f. *Not being able to see by candlelight*. Popilius Aurelius ait, nuscitiones esse cæcitudines nocturnas, *Fest.*

¶ Nuscitiōsus, a, um. adj. *pro luscitosus, l in n converso. Poreblind, Fest.*

Nusquam. adv. [*ex ne, & usquam*] (1) *In no place, no where*. (2) *In no thing, in no point*. (3) *Neur.* (4) *No whither, to no place*. (1) ¶ *Sive lex est illa scripta uspiam, sive nusquam, Cic. de Leg.* 1, 16. ¶ *Quam non invenit usquam, Esse putat nusquam, Or. Met.* 1, 586. ¶ *Nusquam gentium, no where in the word, Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2. Nusquam esse, *to be dead, Id.* (2) Nusquam equidem quicquam deliqui, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 30. (3) Ad ædes nostras nusquam adiit, *Id. Aul.* 1, 2, 24. (4) GN. Tu profecturus aliò fueras. P. Nusquam, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 49.

* Nūtāmen, inis. n. *A nodding, a waving*. Albentes niveæ tremulo nutamine pennæ, *Sil.* 2, 399. *de cristis galeæ.*

* Nūtans, tis. part. (1) *Nodding, as in sleep; nodding, or waving backward and forward with the wind*. (2) *Seeming to nod, or herd, by reason of its vast height*. (3) *Nodding, or threatening to fall*. (4) *Moving up and down*. (5) *Wavering, or not standing firmly; ready to fall, or give way; fluctuating*. (6) *Makeing signs, or tokens, for assistance*. (7) *Met. Wavering, fickle, or unsettled; unresolved, not determined to either side*. (8) *Act. Shaking*. (1) Falcato nutantem vulnerat ense, *Or. Met.* 1, 717. ¶ *Nutans platanus, Catull.* 62, 290. Nutantia longè venientis vela carinæ, *Luc.* 8, 43. (2) Phario nutantia pondera faxo, *Mart.* 1, 89, 3. (3) Percutens nutanti pectoramento, *Or. Met.* 11, 620. Ruinā nutantes pendere domos, *Luc.* 1, 494. Nutantia templa, *Plin. jun.* (4) Impellens nutantibus aëra pennis, *Catull.* 64, 53 *sed al. al. leg.* (5) Protegere armis nutantem vulnera civem, *Juv.* 15, 155. Nutante in fugam exercitu, *Flor.* 3, 10. Nutantem aciem victor equitatus incurset, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 18, 4. (6) Nutans, Distorquens oculos, *Her. Sat.* 1, 9, 64. (7) Curis nutantem Colchida vidit, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 153. Gallie nutantes, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 2, 2. (8) ¶ *Magna molossūm Molliā nēta fremunt duros nutantia dentes, Lucr.* 5, 1063. *sed al. leg. nudantia.*

* Nūtatio, ōnis. f. (1) *A nodding, when one is sleepy*. (2) *The moving, or throwing, of the body from one side to the other*. (1) ¶ *Capitis nutatio, Plin.* 11, 57. *reipublicæ, Id. Paneg.* 5. (2) *Frequens & concitata in utramque partem nutatio, Quint.*

* Nūtātūrus, a, um. part. *That will nod, or shake; as a plume in a helmet*. ¶ *Est agmina supra Nutaturus apex, Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 68. De-fectum corpore caput, nutaturumque instabilē pondere tuetur, *Plin. Pan.* 26.

* Nūto, āre. freq. [*à nuo inuf.*] (1) *To beckon, shake, or wag, the head; to nod*. (2) *To bend, to incline*. (3) *To wave to and fro in the wind*. (4) *To nod, or threaten to fall*. (5) *Met. To tend, or incline*. (6) *Met. To totter, to shake, to be in danger*. (7) *To be uncertain, or doubtful*. (8) *To doubt, waver, or be unsettled*. (1) Nutat, ne loquar, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 48. ¶ *Capite nutat, Id. Mil.* 2, 2, 52. Adjuro me isti non nutasse, *Id. Men.* 4, 2, 53. (2) Rami pondere nutant, *Or. A. Am.* 2, 263. (3) Geminæ quercūs sublimi vertice nutant, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 682. (4) = Nutant altè, populoque minantur, *Juv.* 3, 256. tecta ædificia, *Luc.* 6, 136. Tremefacta comam concussio vertice nutat, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 629. (5) Regnum animos & pondera belli Hæc nutare videt, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 197. Timor nutat utroque, *Id. Theb.* 8, 614. (6) Tanto discrimine urbs nutabat, ut decem haud amplius diem frumentum in horreis fuerit, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 52, 6. (7) Cum victoria nutaret, *Suet. de viris illust.* (8) Dico ipsum Epicurum nescire, & in eo nutare, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 121. Mihi Democritus nutare videtur in naturâ deorum, *Id. N. D.* 1, 43.

* Nūtrīcandus, a, um. part. *To be nursed up, Col.*

* Nūtrīcans, tis. part. *Bringing, or breeding, up*. Mulum aut mulam nutrīcantes educamus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8.

* ¶ *Nūtrīcātio,*

* || Nutricatio, ònis. f. *The nursing of a child.* Met. Munus nutritionis, *Gell.* 12, 1.

* || Nutricator, òris. m. *He that nourisheth.* Lex. ex Plin.

* Nutricatus, ùs. m. (1) *A nursing, or bringing up.* (2) *The time that grass groweth designed for hay.* (1) De nutricatu pecoris, quæ observari oporteat, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. Gallinæ in nutricatu occupatæ, *Id.* 3, 9. O lepidum senicem, atque equidem planè edoctum in nutricatu Venero, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 55. (2) Herba in pratis ad spem foenificiæ nata, non modò non evelenda in nutricatu; sed etiam non calcanda, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 47.

* || Nutricia, òrum. pl. n. *A nurse's wages.* Ulp. § Translat. ¶ Precium cælo sua per nutricia ferre, *to pay the reward of preservation by the influences of heaven.* Manil. 4, 877. *Vid.* Nutritius.

* Nutricium, ii. n. *The nursing of one that is sick.* Illius pro maternoque nutricio per longum tempus æger convalescit, *Sen. ad Helv.* 17.

* Nutrico, ñre. act. *To nurse, or breed up young.* Non didici pueros nutricare, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 1, 11. Quaternis mensibus sus fert ventrem, binis nutricat, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

* Nutricor, ñri. pass. *To be nourished.* Ea sole nutricantur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 23.

* Nutricor, ñri. dep. *To nourish.* Mundus omnia sicut membra & partes suas nutricatur & continet, *C. N. D.* 2, 34.

* Nutricula, æ. f. dim. [*à nutrix*] (1) *A little nurse; a little busy, or simple, nurse.* (2) *A busy prating encourager, or abeter.* (3) Met. *A breeder, or bringer, up.* (4) *A help, or support.* (1) ¶ Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? *Hor. Epist.* 1, 4, 8. Repositus in cunas à nutricula, *Suet. Aug.* 94. (2) Gellius nutricula seditionis omnium, *Cic. in Vat.* 2. Epirota tenellorum nutricula vatum, *Demit. Marfus ap. Suet. de Clar. gram.* 16. de Cæcilio. (3) Nutricula caudicorum Africa, *Juv.* 7, 140. (4) His agrum Campanum largitus est An'oni, ut haberent reliquorum nutriculas prædiorum, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 5.

* Nutriendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be strengthened with restoratives.* (2) *To be physicked, or dieted.* (3) *To be dressed, as an ulcer, wound, &c.* (4) Met. *To be remedied, or corrected, by gentle methods.* (1) Medus diebus vires ejus erunt nutriendæ, *Cels.* 2, 25. (2) Pestilentia coorta cogitationes hominum à foro certaminibusque publicis ad domum curamque nutriendorum corporum avertit, *Liv.* (3) Ulcera recentia æquè lenibus medicamentis nutrienda sunt, *Cels.* 6, 6. (4) Quod naturæ damnum virum nutriendum patri, &c. *Liv.* Turn demum is levibus cibis nutriendus, *Cels.* 3, 7.

* Nutriens, tis. part. *Nourishing.* Pomorum quoque varii salubresque succi sunt, suâ sponte fortiorum seminum fruges homo nutriente, *Curt.* 3, 33.

* Nutrimen, inis. n. *Nourishment, or fuel.* Nasuræ suum nutrimentum deerit edaci, *Qv. Met.* 15, 354.

* Nutrimentum, i. n. (1) *Food, properly for nourishing young; Met. any nourishment.* (2) Met. *A nursing up.* (3) Nutrimenta, *a way of education.* (4) *Fuel, nourishment for fire, any thing that burneth easily.* (5) *Dressing, pruning.* (1) Met. Nutrimenta & incunabula culpæ, *Val. Max.* 6, 3, 11. Nec reddita caro Nutrimenta patri, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 571. Nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, *Suet. Aug.* 2, 6. *vid.* & eundem *Gal.* 9. (2) Sed quod educata epididictici generis nutrimentis eloquentia ipsa se postea colorat & roborat; non alienum fuit de oratoris quasi incunabulis dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 13. (3) Quantum præterea per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem amore & gratiâ valuerit, *Suet. Calig.* 9. (4) Luccepit ignem foliis, atque arida circum Nutrimenta dedit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 180. Vicum suum, collatis undique nutrimentis, ignis incendit, *Val. Max.* 6, 6, ext. 1. (5) Pro nutrimento omni est raritas vulneris, *Plin.* 17, 23. *de Vite.*

* Nutrio, ñre, ñvi, ñtum. act. [*qu. νουσιέω, i. e. juniores alo*] (1) *To nurse, suckle, or feed, young.* (2) *To feed, or nourish.* (3) *It is said of inanimates.* (4) *To support, keep up, cherish, advance, encourage, or abet.* (5) *To educate, or breed up.* (6) *To increase.* (7) *To dress, or ap-*

ply medicines to. (1) Quæ me nutrit admoto ubere, *Phædr.* 3, 15, 7. Serpente ciconia pullos Nutrit, *Juv.* 14, 75. Mammis & lacte ferino Nutribat, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 751. Balenæ vitulique mammis nutriunt factus, *Plin.* 11, 40. (2) Ambrosia fesa diurnis Membra ministeriis nutrit, *Qv. Met.* 4, 216. (3) Ignes foliis & cortice sicco Nutrit, *Id. Met.* 8, 643. (4) Multi privatorum audacias nutriverunt, *Cic. Declam. in Sall.* Sperando nutrit amorem, *Qv. Met.* 1, 496. (5) ¶ Liberos suos nonnulli avarè nutriunt, nec disciplinis aut cæteris corporis excolunt instrumentis, *græve them but a riggardi education.* Col. 4, 3. Indulgentiâ nostrâ nutriamus, *Liv.* Quos Imbrasus Nutriat Lyciâ, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 344. Cervum pueri matris ab ubere raptum Nutribant, *Id. Æn.* 7, 485. (6) Nominis quos hîc quincunce modesto Nutrietas, *Perf.* 4, 149. (7) Atque ut cætera usta, ulcus nutrire, *Cels.* *Vid.* Nutriendus, n. 3.

* Nutrior, ñri. pass. (1) *To be nursed, or kept.* (2) *To be fed, or strengthened.* (3) *To be nourished, or receive nourishment, from the earth; to grow up.* (4) *To be dressed, or have things applied for cure.* (5) *To be cured, of wine in danger of being upon the fret, that it may keep.* (1) Cum nutrirî alitem placuisset, *Suet. Galb.* 1. Nutrirî lacte ferino, *Qv. Trist.* 3, 11, 3. (2) ¶ Nutri ut vento, vento restinguitur ignis, *Id. Rem. Am.* 807. (3) Plurima Threicii nutritur vallibus Hebri Cornus, *Grat. Cyneg.* 128. (4) Hactenus oculorum morbi lenibus medicamentis nutriuntur, *Cels.* 6, 6, 16. *Vid.* Nutriendus, n. 3. (5) Quanto major ællus erit, eò sæpius convenit vinum nutrirî, refrigerarique & ventilari, *Col.* 12, 30.

* Nutrior, ñri. dep. *To nourish, or cultivate; to make to grow.* Hoc pinguem & placitam paci nutritor olivam, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 452.

* || Nutritia, òrum. pl. n. *A nurse's wages.* Ulp. § Translat. ¶ Precium cælo sua per nutritia ferre, *to pay the reward of preservation by the influences of heaven.* Manil. 4, 877. *Vid.* Nutricia.

* Nutritius, a, um. adj. *Nursing, or cherishing.* Nutritio sinu recipere, *Col.* 3, 13. *Vid.* Nutriticus.

* Nutritius, ii. m. *A tutor, or governor.* Potinus nutritius pueri, *Cas. B. G.* 3, 107. Per eunuchum nutritum tuum, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 4.

* Nutritor, òris. m. verb. [*à nutrio*] (1) *He that bred up one from a child.* (2) Met. *He that breedeth, or keepeth, cattle.* (3) *A servant employed in dressing, baking, &c.* (1) A nutritore suo manumissus, *Suet. de Clar. Gram.* 7. (2) Tartessus stabuli nutritor Iteri Bætis, *Mart.* 8, 28, 5. Volucrum nutritor equorum, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 228. (3) Nutritorem puellæ tradidit, *Claud. in Eutr.* 1, 104.

* Nutritus, a, um. part. (1) *Nursed, or suckled.* (2) *Wine ordered so as to make it keep.* (1) ¶ Nutritus lacte ferino, *fed.* *Qv. Trist.* 3, 11, 3. Qui nutritus illo cibo est, *Phædr.* 5, 4, 6. (2) Nutritum vinum operimus atque oblinimus, *Col.* 12, 21, 3. *Conf.* 12, 30, 1.

* Nutritus, ùs. m. verb. *Nourishment.* Multi senectam longam multum tantum nutritu toleravere, *Plin.* 22, 24.

* Nutrix, icis. f. verb. [*à nutritum, pro nutritrix, per Sync. Prisc.*] (1) *A nurse, any female bringing up her young.* (2) Met. *That feedeth, or maintaineth.* (3) *A summary, nursery, or place whither young trees are transplanted the first time, before they are set in the place designed for their continuance.* (4) *Nutrices, the breasts, or paps.* (1) Cum lacte nutricis errorem fuisse videamur, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 1. Magna dati nutrix præmia lactis habet, *Qv. Fast.* 2, 422. *de lufâ.* Gallinæ quæ parum bonæ nutrices sunt, *Col.* 8, 5, sub. fin. (2) Cato nutricem plebis Romanæ Siciliam nominavit, *Cic.* Curarum maxima nutrix Nox, *Qv. Met.* 8, 81. ¶ Jubæ tellus leonum Arida nutrix, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 15. (3) Plin. 17, 10. (4) ¶ Nutricum tenus extantes nympha: marinx, *Catull.* 62, 17.

* Nutus, ùs. m. verb. [*à nuo*] (1) *A sign made with his eyes, or head; a beck, a nod.* (2) ¶ Met. *The part wherewith one nodeth.* (3) Met. *Will, pleasure, consent, or the least signification of them.* (4) *Tendency, or inclination, downwards.* (5) *Weight.* (1) Annuit, & totum nutu treme-

fecit Olympum, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 106. Non te decipiat nutu, *Tib.* 1, 6, 19. (2) Litt. ex Lucr. *sed q.* (3) Nutus Scipionis pro decretis patrum, pro populi jussis esse, *Liv.* Nulla res per triennium, nisi ad nutum istius, judicata est, *Cic.* ¶ Ad nutum, immediately after command given, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 31. Auctoritate nutuque legum domitas habere libidines, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 43. Regios omnes nutus tuemur, *Id. Fam.* 12, 1. (4) = Ut terrena & humida suo pte nutu & suo pondere ad patres angulos in terram, & in mare ferantur, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 17. Terra undique ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata, *Id. N. D.* 2, 36. (5) Nutu cadens, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 382.

Nux, nûcis. f. (*unde nuceris*) quod & amygdalum in specie, & in genere nucem sign. (1) *All fruits that have a hard shell, a nut.* (2) *Any nut tree.* (3) *An almond tree.* (4) *Any kind of nut.* (1) Cæteris quicquid est, solidum est, ut in ipso nucum genere, *Plin.* 15, 21. ¶ Qui è nucis nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem, *Prov. be that would have the gain, must take the pain.* Plaut. *Cure.* 1, 1, 55. Nux cassia, *a wormeaten nut, the most worthless thing.* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 36. Vindis cortex nucis, *Tib.* 1, 8, 44. *a walnut.* Nux pinea, *Cato.* 48. *Col.* 4, 22. *Plin.* 15, 10. & 23. ¶ Noces amaræ, bitter almonds, *Cels.* 5, 11. (2) Annosam si fortè nucem deiecerit Eurus, *Juv.* 11, 119. (3) *Virg. Geor.* 1, 187. ut volunt R. R. scriptores. (4) Nux Græca, *Col. de Arb.* 22 & *Plin. an almond.* Nux Thasia, *Id.* Nux Avellana, *Cato.* 132. *Col.* 4, 22. Abellina, *Plin. a small nut, or filberd.* Nux Prænestina, *Cato, & Plin. ibid. a sort of filberd.* Nux castanea, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 52. ¶ Heracleotica, *Macr. Saturn.* 3, 18. *a chestnut.* (sed Heracleotica eadem est cum Ponticâ.) Nux jugians, *Varr. Col. Persica, basilica, Plin. a walnut.* Nux Tarentina, *any sort of nuts with soft shells.* *Col.* 5, 10, 14. ¶ De nucum generibus *vid.* *Plin.* 15, 22. & *Cato.* 88. ¶ Nucibus relicis, *when we cease to be children.* *Peri.* 1, 10.

N ante Y.

* Nyctilops, òpis. c. g. [*ex νυκτῆς, noctem amans, & ὤψ, oculus*] *Purblind.* *Plin.* 3, 50. *Lat. Lusciosus.* *Id.* 28, 11.

* Nyctegretum, i. n. [*ex νύξ, nox, & ἐγείρω, excito*] *A kind of herb.* *Plin.* 21, 11.

* Nyctæris, idos. f. acc. Nyctærin. [*νυκτερίς, Gr. à νύξ, nox*] *A rearmouse, a bat.* *Plin.* 11, 47.

* || Nycticorax, ñcis. m. [*νυκτινόραξ, i. e. nocturnus corvus, à νύξ, nox, & κόραξ, corvus*] *Heb. כורס* *An owl.* Hieron. Nycticorax ipsa est noctua, *Isid.*

* || Nyctilops, òpis. f. [*de etym. vid. in Nyctalops*] Herba sic dicta, quoniam è longinquo noctibus fulgeat, *Plin.* 21, 2. *al. leg. nyctilampa, An herb so called.*

* Nympha, æ. f. [*à νύμφη, Gr. aqua*] (1) *A nymph, a goddess of the waters, fountain, rivers, lakes.* (2) *A nymph, or any rural goddess.* (3) *Fresh, or river, water.* (4) *Nymphæ, young bees just formed.* (1) Earum, *Nympharum,* templum inflammavit dearum, quarum ope etiam alius incendiis subvenitur, *Cic. Nympha Peneis, Qv. Met.* 1, 472. Stagnum nympha colit, *Id. Met.* 4, 302. Genitor nympharum Oceanus, *Catull.* 85, 6. (2) ¶ Nymphæ Libethrides, *the Muses.* *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 21. Agrestes nymphæ, *Id. Æn.* 3, 34. (3) ¶ E terris occurrit dulcis amaro nympha mari, *Stat.* (4) *Plin.* 11, 16.

* Nymphæa, æ. f. Nymphæa Heraclia, *Plin.* 26, 10. [*à νύμφη, aqua quod locis aquosis gaudeat*] *A water lily, a water rose, yellow and white nympha.* = Heraclion, rhopalon, madon, *Plin.* 25, 7.

* Nymphæum, i. n. [*ab eodem*] (1) ¶ *An artificial publick fountain.* *Jul. Capit. (apud quem tamen melius leg. nymphium, vel nymphæum, sc. à νυμφεῖον.)* (2) *A temple of the nymphs.* (1) Memoratas fistulas thermis tantum & nymphæis volumus inservire, *Cod.* (2) Eum servatum in nymphæo, donec Corinthum Mummius everterat, tradunt *Plin.* 35, 12.

Nymphærena, æ. f. *A precious stone.* Nymphærena urbis & gentis Persicæ nomen habet, similis hippopotami dentibus, *Plin.* 37, 10.

O, immediately derived from the original Greek of the same form, in which form it continues in most of the languages of Europe, at least in all which confess a Greek; or Latin, descent, is the fourth vowel, and fourteenth letter in the Latin and English alphabets, and had a double sound, both short and long, which, if we had not been told so by *Quint. Inst. I, 13*, is evident in itself. For it could not be otherwise before the invention of *ω*, several ages after the days of *Cadmus*; which indeed is not a different letter from *ο*, but the same, with the connotation of a different quantity, or double time, and that also often not observed by the Greek poets; or perhaps doubled, as its small figure *ω* seems to evince; and its sound, which differs very little from that of *ου*, which most anciently was sometimes expressed by a simple *ο*, as *Fabius* tells us, and we are further assured from the *Βεττοφνηδον* and *Delian* inscriptions: in the former whereof we meet *ΦΑΝΟΔΙΚΟ ΕΙΜΙ ΤΟ ΗΕΡΜΟΚΡΑΤΟΣ*, &c. for *Φανοδοίκου εἰμι τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους*, and in the latter, *ΤΟ ΑΪΤΤΟ ΔΙΘΟ ΑΝΔΡΙΑΣ*, for *τῷ αὐτῷ λίθου*. And the name of *ο* itself was originally *ου*, as *Quintilian* intimates. What I have said of this fourth vowel may be likewise affirmed of the second *ε*, which had also two sounds before the invention of *η*; at which time, as *ο* had both the sound and name of *ου*, *ε* seems to have had the sound, and sometimes the name of *ει*, for anciently they writ and read *ΤΕΙ ΑΓΑΘΕΙ ΤΥΧΕΙ* for *τῇ ἀγαθῇ τυχῇ*, as the more modern Greeks writ: wherein, and in the like words, they however subscribed the exterminated *ι*. Indeed this increase of the number of vowels seems rather introduced from an affectation of novelty, than any real necessity; seeing the Latins, who took a great part of their language from them, never imitated, and indeed never found any occasion for such an innovation. But the Greeks rested not here, for they invented also six supernumerary consonants *ζ*, *ξ*, *ψ*, and *φ*, *χ*, *θ*, all which are rather *nexus literarum* than real letters; the three former being only a connecting of the three orders of the mutes and the letter *σ*; the three latter a connecting the same orders and the letter *Η*. Thus *ζ* connects the third order with *σ*, *ξ* the second order; and *ψ* the first. In like manner, *θ* includes *Η* in the sister mutes of the third order; *χ* includes the same in the mutes of the second; and *φ* doth the same in the first order: and all these were writ in the first Greek alphabet with two distinct letters. For the letter *β* held the same place in the Greek alphabet as it doth now in the Latin and ours, at the time when these letters, or, more properly, compendious ways of writing, were invented. And here we may observe, that of all these eight new letters, as the Greeks pleased to call them, the Latins only espoused two *κ* and *χ*, the former whereof they seldom used, as indeed having no occasion for it, the latter chiefly in Greek words, and servile uses; so unnecessary they accounted these innovations. This I judged proper in this place to observe once for all, to show the perfection of the Cadmean alphabet; and now proceed to a further dissertation on the letter *O*. The Greeks, as they framed theirs wholly from the Hebrew alphabet, so undoubtedly had this letter from the Hebrew *ו*, to which it answers both in the order of the letters and numerals, which in both is seventy. How *ο* by the Greeks came to be adopted for this Hebrew guttural, was sagaciously found out, and judiciously accounted for, by the learned Dr. *Littleton*; who observes, that the Greeks took their three doubtful vowels *α*, *ι*, *υ*, from the Hebrew *א*, *י*, *ו*, to which three consonants they assigned the parts of vowels, by the help whereof they read before the invention of points; for *א* reading *a*; for *י*, *e* and *i*; for *ו*, *o* and *u*. Now the Greeks observing that the Hebrews had given their first guttural *א* a vocal power, not knowing how better to transplant them, gave the same power to the three remaining gutturals, making *ε* from *א* *he*; *η* from *א* *heth*, Chald. *hetha*; and *ο* from *ו*, which, as we said above, was first sounded *ou*, but afterwards, that *ο* might be upon a level with *ε*, to which as having a double sound they had given a double character, to the long sound of *ο* they assigned likewise a double figure *Ω*, which from its largeness in respect to the *ο* they called *Ω μέγας*, or the great *ο*, and consequently the primitive *ο* began to be called *ο μικρόν*, or the little *ο*. As to the form of *ο*, this account may be given: its mother *ו* signifies either *an eye* or *a fountain*, which this figure in some sort represents; the former with its corner, the latter with its stream. The Greeks neglecting the adjuncts, drew the eye or fountain orbicular, to express the round form of the mouth in making the sound. This vowel is changed into every other vowel, and every vowel into it; as from *ἀράχον aratum*, so from *σπάρτον spartum sporta*: as from *γόνυ genu*, so from *πῶδο pondus*; as from *κίς cinis*, so from *πύθος post*; as from *ἀλὸ alumnus*, so from *νόξ nox*. This vowel was not in use among some nations of *Italy*, as *Pliny* informs us, namely the *Tuscans*, and more ancient *Umbrians*, and therefore *u* was substituted for it. And indeed the ancient Roman writers sometimes do the same, as *Acherunte*, *bubus*, *frundescere*, &c. *Lucr.* On the contrary, others used *ο* more frequently for *u*, writing *advorsus*, *quom*, *seruom*, *voltis*, *volutus*, &c. for *adversus*, *quum*, &c. *O* is also used by the ancients for *au*, as *codex*, *colix*, *plodo*, *plastrum*, for *caudex*, *caulis*, &c. In the notes of the ancients, *O. CON.* is read *Opus conductum*; *O.C.Q.* *Opera, consilioque*; *O.D.M.* *Operæ donum, munus*; *O.L.O.* *Opus locatum*.

O

O.

O [à Gr. *ὦ*] adv. *O*, (1) used in *invocating*; (2) *calling to witness*; (3) *rejoicing*; (4) *grieving*; (5) *calling, or speaking to*; (6) *admiring*; (7) *in surprise*; (8) *pitying*; (9) *abominating*; (10) *wishing*; (11) *deriding*; (12) *praising*; (13) *gently rebuking*. (14) It is often understood both before an accusative and vocative. (1) *O*, qui res hominumque Deumque, Æternis regis imperiis! *Virg. Æn. 1, 234*. Huc, pater ò Lenæe, veni, *Id. Geor. 2, 7*. (2) *O* nonæ illæ Decembres, quæ me consule, fuistis! *Cic. pro Flacc. 40*. *O* nox illa! *Id. 3*. *O* Bruti amant scriptas literas! *Id. Att. 15, 10*. *O* factum bene! *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 78*. (4) *O* me perditum! *Cic. Fam. 14, 4*. *O* meam calamitosam feneſtutem! *Id. ad Octav. 5*. Audite, ò proceres, ait, *Virg. Æn. 3, 103*. Huc ades, ò Melibœe, *Id. Ecl. 7, 9*. Tuas partes sublevavit Appius, ò Merule noster, *Varr. R. R. 3, 14*. (6) *O* faciem pulchram! *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 4*. *O* qualis facies! *Juv. 10, 157*. (7) Quis homo

O B

est? *P. Ego sum. D. O Pamphile! Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 2*. Jubeo Chremetem. *C. O! teipsum quærebam, Id. Andr. 3, 3, 1*. (8) Infelix ò semper oves pecus! *Virg. Ecl. 3, 3*. *O* gens infelix! *Id. Æn. 5, 625*. *O* soror! ò conjux! ò femina sola superstes! *Öv. Met. 1, 351*. *O* quam indigna perpeteris, Phocion! *Nep. Phoc. 4*. (9) *O* portentum in ultimas terras asportandum! *Cic. 10*. *O* qui me gelidis in vallibus Hæmi sistat? *Virg. Geor. 2, 489*. *O* si sub raſtro cecpet argenti mihi seria, *Perſ. 2, 11*. *O*, quantum est auri, pereat, *Tib. 1, 1, 51*. (11) *O* præclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum, *Cic. Philipp. 3, 11*. (12) *O* crus! ò brachia! *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 92*. (13) *O* mi Furni, quam tu causam tuam non nôſti, qui alienas tam facile discas! *Cic. 14*. Hominem verditum, miserumque; & illum sacrilegum! *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 20*. bone vir, *Id. bone Egnati, Catull. 37, 9*. *More Græco aliquando corripitur, ut. Te Corydon, ò Alexi, Virg. Ecl. 2, 65*. * *O. B.* præp. [*ἀπὸ*, cum apostropho *ἐπ'*, ut *ἀπ' ab, ἐπ' sub*.] (1) *For, i. e. for the effecting, or attainment of.* (2) *For, i. e. on the account of.*

O B

(3) *By reason of, i. e. by the power, or force, of.* (4) *For, denoting both the efficient and final cause.* (5) *For, i. e. in defence of.* (6) *According to.* (7) *Before, or over against.* (8) *About.* (9) *† To, or towards.* (1) *Qui ob aliquid emolumentum suum cupidius aliquid dicere videntur, Cic. pro Font. 8*. (2) *Servatam ob navem lætus, Virg. Æn. 5, 283*. *Themistocles ob eundem timorem, quo damnatus erat Miltiades, è civitate eſectus, Nep. Them. 8*. *Alter ob alterius funera mœſtus erat, Öv. Trist. 4, 4, 76*. *Sine te verberem, item ut tu mihi fecisti, ob nullam noxiam, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 1, 15*. *Avarus fixum se dimittit ob alſem, Hor. Epist. 1, 16, 64*. (3) *Unius ob iram Prodimur, Virg. Æn. 1, 255*. (4) *Ergo pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 4*. § *A quo pecuniam ob absolvendum acceperis, Cic. Verr. 2, 32*. (5) *Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi, Virg. Æn. 6, 660*. ¶ *Ob industriam pro de industria, on set purpose, designedly, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 58*. *Illa quasi ob industriam mihi adversatur, Id. Cas. 2, 3, 8*. *Nam quid illæc nunc tamdiu intus remoratur, quasi ob industriam?* *Ibid. 4, 3, 7*. (6) *Haudquaquam ob meritum pœnas*

poenas suscitatur, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 454. i. e. pro merito, ut interpretantur Serv. & Prisc. (7) Dolis glaucomam ob oculos obijciemus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 70. Qui lanam ob oculum habebat, *Id. Mil.* 5, 37. Ob oculos mihi exilium verfabatur, *Cic. pro Sext.* 21. (8) Follem obstringit ob gulam, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 43. (9) Ob Romam noctu legiones ducere cepit, *Fest. ex Enn.* Cujus ob os Graii ora obvertebant sua, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 18. ex *cod.*

|| Obacerbo, āre. act. *To exasperate, or make angry, Fest.* † Exacerbo.

* || Obacerbo, āre. act. [ex ob, & acus, ēris] *To stop one's mouth as it were with chaff, that he cannot tell out his tale, Fest.* † Obioquor.

Obaeratus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *A debtor obliged to depend on, and serve, his creditor, till payment was made.* Liber, qui suas operas in servitute pro pecuniā, quam debeat, dum solveret, nexus vocatur, ut ab aere obaeratur, *Varr.* Omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit, *Cæs. B. G.* 1. Quāto quis obaeratio, aegrius distrahebant, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 17, 4.

Obambulans, tis. part. (1) *Walking up and down.* (2) *Walking before.* (3) *Walking with one, or by one's side.* (1) Obambulantes ante vallum portāsque, *Liv.* 25, 39. (2) Gymnasia interdum obambulans, *Suet. Tib.* 11. (3) Dextram obambulantem continuit, *Id. Tib.* 25.

Obambulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A walking about, or up and down.* Obambulatio hominum, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 19.

|| Obambulator, ōris. m. *He that walketh about, or up and down, Recent.*

|| Obambulator, ōris. f. *She that walketh about, a gadding gossip, Recent.*

Obambulo, āre. act. [ab ob, i. e. circum, vel per totum, ut in obfero, obliuo, & ambulo] (1) *To walk about, or up and down.* (2) *To walk before, or round.* (3) *To walk with, or to jostle one in walking.* (1) Totam fremebundus obambulat Aetnam, *Ov. Met.* 14, 188. (2) Scit cui latere ur, cum solus obambulat ipse, *Id. Trist.* 2, 459. Nec gregibus nocturnus obambulat, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 538. Obambulare muris, ut facile nosceretur ab Aetolis, cepit, *Liv.* 36, 34. (3) *Vid.* Obambulans, n. 3. (4) *Fest.* Hæc fortè prima fuit notio, est minus usitata.

* || Obāter, ōris. m. *He that plougheth about, Serv.*

|| Obāresco, ē e. neut. i. e. circumaresco. *To grow dry, Laet.* † Inaresco.

Obarmo, āre. act. *To arm.* § Mos undeductus per omne Tempus Amazoniā securi Dextras obarmare, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 20. † Raro occ.

* Obāro, āre. act. [ex ob, & aro] *To plough up all around.* Quin hostes obarārent quidquid herbidum terreni extra murum erat, *Liv.* 23, 19.

* || Obāror, āri. pass. *To be tilled about, Litt. ex Col.*

Obāter, tra, trum. adj. *Black about.* Luna si cornu superiore obatro surgat, *Plin.* 18, 35. † Raro occ.

|| Obāresco, ē e. neut. *To be black all over.* Lacus liventibus spumis obatrescit, *Firm.*

* || Obāudio, īre. neut. act. [ex ob, & audio] obedire, obaudire, *Fest.* *To obey, Gloss.* † Obedio.

|| Obauratus, a, um. part. *Gilt over.* Socis obauratis, *Apul. Met.* 11. p. 363.

Obba, æ. f. [ex Hebr. אבא, dolium, Basm. Chald. אבא] *A cistern, a bowl with a great belly, a bottle, a jug, a neggin.* Scissilis obba, *Perf.* 5, 148. Hinc item

|| Obbatus, a, um. adj. *Having the form of the obba.* Cassides obbatæ, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 347.

* † Obbibō, ē ē. act. [ex ob, & bibo] *To drink up all at once.* Cum venerum, ut sitiens, obbibisse, *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, 40. † Sed obduxisset reportant V. etor, & Gryn. ad fām MSS. prevocantes.

|| Obbrūto, ēre, ui. neut. [ex ob & brutus] *To be thunderstruck.* [ā bruto, quod antiqui pro gravi, interdum pro stupido dixerunt, *Afran.*] *To be astonished, to be stupid.* Non possum verbum facere, obbrūtui, *Fest.*

† Obbrūtesco, ēre. incept. [ex ob, & brutus, i. e. stupidus] *To grow senseless, or lifeless, Lucr.* 3, 544.

Obcæcans, tis. part. *Blinding.* Resperu penarum hostem obcæcantes, *Plin.* 10, 3.

Obcæcatus, a, um. part. *Blinded.* Stultitiā obcæcatus, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1. ignorantia tenebris, *Col.* 3, 7. cupidine, *Id.* 6, 36. In obcæcatur pulvere effuso hostem pugnaturi, *Liv.* 22, 43.

Obcæco, āre. act. *To blind, to darken.* (2) *To cover.* (1) Denfa caligo obcæcaverat diem, *Liv.* 33, 7. *Met.* Obcæcat animos fortuna, *Id.* 4, 37. (2) *Vid. seq.* Obcæcor. || Obcæcare semina terrā, unde occasio nominata est, *to cover them by harrowing, Cic. de Senect.* 15.

Obcæcor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be covered over, or hid; as ditches, or trenches.* (2) *Met.* *To be darkened, to become scarce visible, or distinguishable.* (1) || Aliquæ fossæ fiunt patentes, aliquæ etiam obcæcantur, *Col.* 2, 2. (2) || Ne aut obcæcantur tenebris imagines, aut splendore præfulgeant, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 19.

† Obcædes, is. f. i. e. occisio. *Slaughter.* Nolo obcædes, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 5. Palmer. vult nolo obcæves, i. e. avidius vescaris.

Obcalleo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To grow hard, or callous.* (2) *Met.* *To be hardened, or insensible.* (1) Si tumor jam etiam obcalluerit, *Cels.* 4, 27. Si verò tumores obcalluerunt, & dolent, *Id. ib.* || Non dissimulandum tamen utrobique legi cum unā l, quæ leſio non spernenda est, eodem enim modo apud *Plin.* loco mox citando, omnes libri habent occalui, & ap. *Cic.* locum subjiciendum in duobus MSS. occalui. (2) Mores obcalluere, *Col.* 8, 16. Longā patientiā obcalui, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 15. De aliis rebus angor quidem, sed jam prius occalui, *Cic. Att.* 2, 18. extr. ubi haud scio an rectius obcallui.

|| Obcāno. *Vid.* Oceano.

|| Obcantatus, a, um. part. *Bewitched, enchanted, mad.* Mulier obcantata, *Apul. Apol.* p. 533.

* Obditus, a, um. part. *Crossed with bars, shut, or barred.* Fores obditæ ferratis trabibus, *Plin.* 6, 11.

* Obdo, ēre, didi, itum. act. [ex ob, & do] (1) *To oppose, or place against.* (2) *To interpose, put to, close, stop, or shut.* (3) *To put across, to bar.* (1) Nollī malo latus obdit apertum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 59. (2) Forem obdo, ne senex me opprimat, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 2, 16. || Sapiens eris, si clauderis aures, quibus ceram parum est obdere, *to stop them with wax, Sen. Epist.* 31. (3) Postibus obde seras, *lock the door, Ov. A. Am.* 2, 636. Anus foribus obdit pessulum, *barretb the door, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 37.

Obdormio, īre, īvi, itum. neut. (1) *To fall asleep.* (2) *To sleep out, or digest by sleeping.* (1) Endymion, nescio quando in Latino, obdormivit nondum, opinor, expectatus est, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 38. (2) Ubi somnum sepelivi omnem, atque obdormivi crapulam, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 1.

Obdormisco, ēre. incept. *To fall asleep.* Quid melius, quā in mediis vitæ laboribus obdormiscere, & ita conniventem somno consopiri sempiterno? *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 49. Quoties post cibum obdormisceret, quod ei ferè accidebat, &c. *Suet. Claud.* 8.

Obduco, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To lead against.* (2) *To bring, throw, lay, or put, over.* (3) *To have growing over it.* (4) *To cover over.* (5) *To draw out in length over against.* (6) *To drink off at a draught.* (1) Mecum exercitum protinus obducam, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 1, 13. || Mihi videtur non esse obducere. Curum obducere, *to set him up as a candidate, Cic. Att.* 1, 1. (2) Ferro rubiginem obducit, *Plin.* 17, 4. Omnibus fulgore

quodam suæ claritatis tenebras obduxit, *Quint.* Ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit doloris, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 15. || Obducere frontem, *to knit the brows, Quint.* 10, 3. (3) Radices cum creverunt, cicatricem obducunt, *Col.* 3, 18. Crustam, verius quā cutem, obducunt, *Plin.* 12, 4. (4) Terra tuum spinis obducatur sepulcrum, *Prop.* 4, 5, 1. sentibus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 411. Arvum obducatur natura, *Lucr.* 5, 238. Plagam limorursus obducit, *Plin.* 8, 27. (5) || Ab utroque latere ejus collis transversam fossam obduxit, *be opened a trench across the field, right against the enemy, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 8. Obduxi posterum diem, *I continued and spent the next whole day, Cic. Att.* 16, 6. § Obducere aperire, *Lucil.* 1, 29. (6) Cum venenum Socrates obduxisset, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 40. Illam potionem Socrates, non aliter quā medicamentum immortalitatis, obduxit, *Sen. de Provid.* c. 3.

Obducor, i. pass. *To be put over, covered, &c.* Vestis non toto Amazonum corpore obducitur, *Curt.* 6, 5, 27. Obducuntur libro, aut cortice trunci, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47.

Obductio, ōnis. f. g. verb. *A covering.* || Obductio capitis, *the hoodwinking, or blindfolding, a man when he is to be executed, Cic. pro Rab. perduell.* 5.

† Obducto, āre. act. unde Obductor, āri. pass. *To be brought before one's face, to be brought to nose one.* Nec patiar meas in aedes sic scorta obductarier, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 4, 46.

Obductus, a, um. part. [ab obducor] (1) *Brought, thrown, or put, over; spread over, or before, any thing.* (2) *Closed together, or over.* (3) *Shut against.* (4) *Hidden, covered.* (5) *Clouded, or frowning.* (1) Obductis committam mene tenebris? *Prop.* 3, 16, 5. § Nubes obducta tuenti? *Virg. Aen.* 2, 604. Specularibus & velis obductis, reductisve, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17, 21. (2) Ne refricare obductam jam reipublicæ cicatricem viderer, *Cic. contra Rull.* 3, 2. (2) Surdus in obductam somniet usque feram, *Prop.* 4, 5, 48. (4) Plūmā animantes obductæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. Obductum verbis vulgare dolorem, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 64. (5) Obducta solvatur fronte senectus, *Hor. Epod.* 13, 7. Interrogavit quæ causa frontis tam obductæ, *Quint.*

Obduratur, imperf. || Quare obduretur horum triduum, *let us harden ourselves, Cic. Attic.* 12, 3.

Obdureſco, ēre. incept. (1) *To grow hard, to be hard, or callus.* (2) *Met.* *To become hardened, or insensible; to be wholly regardless, or not to be moved.* (1) Earum semen diuturnitate obdureſcit, *Varr.* Gorgonis & satyris fuit obdureſcere vultu? *Prop.* 2, 25, 13. Cum in patientiā turpitudinis, alienā, non suā fatietate obduruiſſet, *Cic. i. e. exoletus factus est.* (2) Exanimavit omnes, qui mecum erant: nam ipse obdurui, *Id. Att.* 10, 10. = Jam usu obduruerat & percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia, *Id. pro Milon.* 28. § Obduruisse sese contra fortunam arbitrantur, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 28. § Nisi obduruiſſet animus ad dolorem novum, *Id. Fam.* 2, 16.

Obduro, āre. act. *To harden one's self, or be hardened and immovable, by patience, resolution, impudence, &c.* = Perfer & obdura; dolor hic tibi proderit olim, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 11, 7. Jam Catullus obdurat, *Catull.* 8, 12. Perſta atque obdura, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 39.

* Obēdiens, entis. part. & adj. or, comp. ſimus, sup. (1) *That obeyeth, obedient.* (2) *Plyable, apt, fit.* (3) *Prosperous, successful, favourable.* (1) Homo naturæ obediens homini nocere non potest, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 5. Nemo obediētiōr me uno fuit, *Liv.* 8, 8. Ut nemo non minus validus exiret, obediētiſſimi verò efferrentur, *Plin.* 29, 1. Obedientiſſimus miles, *Liv.* 7, 13. (2) Obedientiſſima in quocunque opere fraxinus, *Plin.* 16, 43. § Appetitiones obediētes efficere rationi, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 5. Pecora, quæ natura prona atque ventri obediētia finxit, *Sall. B. C. princip.* (3) = Omnia vobis ſecunda, & obediētia ſunt, *Id. B. J.* 17.

* Obēdienter,

* *Obēdienter*, iūs, comp. adv. *Obediently, submissively, dutifully.* § *Obedienter* imperata facere, *Liv.* 21, 34. venire, *Id.* 3, 39. Nihil *obedientiū* fecerunt, *Id.* 38, 34.

* *Obēdientia*, æ. f. *Obedience, submission.* Si servitus sit, sicut est, *obedientia* fracti animi & abjecti, & arbitrio carentis suo, &c. *Cic. Parad.* 5, 1. § *Obedientiam* abjicere, *Id. Of. fic.* 1, 29.

* *Obēdio*, īre, īvi, neut. [*ex ob pro ad, & audio, obedire, obaudire, Fess.*] (1) *To obey, or give obedience to.* (2) *To follow one's counsel, or advice.* (3) *To comply with.* (1) Deo obediunt maria terræque, *Cic.* = Ut obtemperent obediāntque magistratibus, *Id. de Legg.* 3, 2. = § *Obedire* & parere voluntati Dei, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8. ☞ Egomet sum mihi imperator, idem egomet mihi obedio, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 12. (2) Quibus rex maximè obediāt, *Nep. Datam.* 5. Obedibo for obediām. † = Meo ut obsequar amori, obedibo tibi, *Afran.* (3) = Multorum obedire tempori, multorumque vel honori, vel periculo servire, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 69.

* *Obēdītūr*, imperf. *Obedience is given to.* Utrinque obnixè obeditum dictatori est, *Liv.* 14, 26. Obeditum est imperio, *Paterc.* 1, 10.

* *Obēdītūrus*, a, um, part. *About to obey.* Ramus oleæ quàm maximè sequax atque obediturus, *Plin.* 17, 19.

* *Obēliscōlychnium*, ii. n. [*ex ὀβελισκος, obeliscus, & λύχνος, lucerna*] *A lantern and candle at the end of a long pole like a spit, to light night-passengers on their way, Quint.* 8, 6. uti leg. Turneb.

* *Obēliscus*, i. m. [*ex ὀβελός, veru, magis nomine, quàm re*] *A great square stone, broad beneath, and growing smaller and smaller towards the top, of a great height; an obelisk, Plin.* 26, 40, 36, 8, 9, 10, 11.

* *Obēlus*, i. m. i. e. virgula jacens; apponitur in verbis vel sententiis superflue iteratis, sive in iis locis, ubi lectio aliquā falsitate notata est; ut quasi sagitta jugulet supervacua, atque falsa confodiat. *Sagitta enim Græcè ὀβελός dicitur, Isid.* *A dagger, or critical mark, set before any word, or sentence, of false, or suspected, authority; also where any thing is superfluous. Vid.* *Isid.* 1, 20. *Obelus* supernè appunctatus ponitur in iis, de quibus dubitatur, utrum tolli debeant, necne, *Id. Conf. Aufon. Sap. præf.* 13.

* *Obeo*, īre, īvi, ītum. [*ex ob, & eo*] (1) *To go to, or be ready at; to come by, or at, such a time.* (2) *To go to, or visit, by passing from place to place.* (3) *To go round, to encompass.* (4) *To move up and down, or to and fro.* (5) *To go through, or all over; to go all about.* (6) *To go over with the eye.* (7) *Abfol.* *To look over, or view.* (8) *To go through in enumerateing.* (9) *To cover, or be round a thing.* (10) *To go through with, discharge, execute, or perform.* (11) *To undertake the discharge, or performance, of.* (12) *To make use of, close with, or follow.* (13) ☞ Mortem, lethum, vel diem obire, & absol. obire, to die, alludeing to the 10th signif. as being the same with *desungor.* (14) *To go down, or set, as the sun and stars do.* (1) Antonius diem edicti obire neglexit, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 8. Obire auctionis diem facile poterant, *Id. Fam.* 13, 14. Obieris Q. fratris comitia, *Id. Attic.* 1, 3. Vadimonium mihi non obiit, *Id.* Apud regem liberaliter dextræque obibat officia, *Liv.* 1, 34. (2) § Omnes provincias obire, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 13. Cùm obeunt plures competitores, Q. *Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 9. (3) Cur Pythagoras tantas barbarorum legiones pedibus obivit? *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 29. (4) Luna Mensibus id spatium videatur obire, *Lucr.* 5, 617. (5) Indutus chlamydem quam limbus obibat, *Qv. Met.* 5, 51. Ego Siciliam totam quinquaginta diebus obiit, *Cic. Att.* in *Verr.* 2. (6) Obiit truci procul omnia visui, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 447. (7) Obiit projecta cadavera, *Liv.* (8) Nolite expectare dum omnes obeam oratione meâ civitates, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 51. (9) Cùm pellis toties obeat cir-

cumdata tauri, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 483. (10) § Obire negotia, *Cic. pro Manil.* 12. res suas, *Id. pro Arch.* 13. legationes, *Nep. Dion.* 1. officia, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 1, 11. *Conf. Liv.* 1, 34. rusticum opus, *Col.* 12, 3. Qui tantum modò reciperet, quantum videret se obire posse, *Qv. Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 12. (11) Judicia privata magnarum rerum obire, &c. insignis est impudentiæ, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 38. (12) Multa mihi ipsi ad mortem tempestiva fuerunt: quæ utinam potuissim obire, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 45. (13) § Obire mortem, *Id. Philipp.* 9, 1. morte, *Suet. Aug.* 4. Diem obiit circiter 55 annos natus *Dion.* *Nep. Dion.* 10. Diem obiit supremum, *Id.* Diem suum obiit, *Plaut.* Epicurus obiit, decurso lumine vitæ, *Lucr.* 3, 1055. Ut lethum insidiis obiret, *Id.* 5, 1419. ☞ *Ad secundam notionem refert Fess.* ut dicatur quomodo ob Romanis legiones duxit, sc. pro ad. Crede, si placet. (14) Cassiopea obiit inclinata, *Cic.* In undis sol sit, uti videatur obire, & condere lumen, *Id.* § Obiit infera Perseus in loca, *Id. in Arat.*

* *Obeor*, īri, ītus, pass. *To be attended, or come to.* (2) *To be covered, &c.* (3) *To be surrounded.* (1) Quâ tibi horâ vadimonium non fit obitum, *Cic.* (2) Obiri umbrâ foliorum, *Plin.* (3) Campus obitur aquâ, *Qv. Fast.* 1, 464. ☞ Velit—se obiri, desires to be caressed, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. *Vid.* *Obeo.*

* *Obēquito*, āre, act. (1) *To ride over, about, against, or before.* (2) *To oppose by riding before.* (1) § Obequitare jubet hostium portis, *Liv.* 21, 54. Cùm agmen obequitaret, *Curt.* 3, 10, 4. (1) Satis esse obequitando agmen teneri, *Liv.*

* *Oberrans*, tis, part. *Wandering.* Crebris oberrantibus rivis, qui ex radicibus montium manant, *Curt.* 3, 10.

* *Oberro*, āre, act. (1) *To run, or wander, up and down, or about.* (2) *Met.* *To spread about in a wanton, or irregular, manner.* (3) *To fly over.* (4) *To mistake.* (1) Mustela, quæ in domibus nostris oberrat, *Plin.* 29, 4. (2) Amore solis humorisque in summâ tellure oberrant, *Plin.* 17, 19. *de radicibus.* (3) § Quantum non milvus oberret, *Perf.* 4, 26. (4) ☞ Citharædus Ridetur, chordâ qui semper oberrat eadem, blundereth on the same string, *Hor. A. P.* 356.

☞ *Obescit, oberit, vel aderit, Fess.* *Obesco*, āre, act. [*ex esca*] *To feed fat, to cram foul, al. leg. obesant ap. Col.* 8, 7, 4.

* *Obēsitas*, ātis, f. [*ex obesus*] *Fatness, grossness.* Nimia corporis obesitas, *Col.* 6, 14. Obesitas ventris, *Suet. Domit.* 18.

* *Obēso*, āre, act. *To fatten; feed, or cram, fowl, Col.* 8, 7, 4. *al. obesco.*

* *Obēsus*, a, um, adj. *Isimus, sup. [ab Hebr. דבא, saginatus, altilis, pinguefactus]* (1) *Fat, plump, gross.* (2) *Swollen.* (3) *Heavy, dull, stupid.* (4) ☞ *Lean, spare, slim, as it were gnawn, or eaten, round about.* (1) ☞ Alii graciles, alii obesi sunt, *Cels.* turdus obesus, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 15, 40. Minus solertes quibus obesissimus venter, *Plin.* 11, 37. Corporatura robusta, non adipibus obesa, *Col.* 6, 2. sub fin. (2) Quatit ægros Tullia anhela suæ, & faucibus angit obesis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 497. (3) Nec firmus juvenis, nec naris obesæ, *Hor. Epod.* 12, 3. (4) *Vid.* *Gell.* 19, 7. qui hanc notionem vult esse primariam.

* *Obeundus*, a, um, part. (1) *That must be gone to.* (2) *To be gone through, or visited.* (3) *To be done, performed, looked after.* (1) Obeunda Marſya, *Hor. Sat.* 6, 120. (2) Propterea quod tum putant obeundam esse maximè provinciam, *Cic.* Sceptra finibus impensis vix obeunda, *Qv. Ep.* 16, 176. (3) Jacere humi ad tacinus obeundum, *Cic.* Quantum cæteris ad suas res obeundas conceditur temporis, *Id.* In ipsâ curâ & meditatione obeundi sui muneris, *Id.* Bella planè accinctis obeunda, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 34. Hæreditatum obeundarum causâ, *Cic.*

* *Obex*, īcis, m. & interd. f. [*ab objiciendo, quicquid objicitur seu opponitur*] In obliquis pri-

ma syllaba est plerumquæ pro longâ; & scribunt alii quidem *objicis, objicibus, &c.* alii *oblicis, oblicibus, &c.* Sed *vid. Gell.* 4, 17. (1) *Any thing that shuteth in, or out; any thing placed in the way, that hindereth passage.* (2) *A gate, a bale, or bar, &c. that secures a gate.* (3) *A stop in the way, de homine.* (1) Per obices viarum, *Liv.* 9, 3. Torrens ab obice sævior ibat, *Qv. Met.* 3, 571. Hinc victâ prærupat obice Nereus, *Claud. in Eutrip.* 2, 34. Fidos certant obices arcellere sylvâ, *Sil.* (2) Fultos emuniit oblice postes, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 227. Portæ, quas obice firmâ Clauserat, *Qv. Met.* 14, 780. Nullæ obices, nulli contumeliarum gradus, *Plin. Paneg.* 47. (3) Tibi denique lætitiâ am iste pariet obex, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 72. ☞ *Sed al. alit. leg.*

* *Obfirmatē*, adv. *With fixed resolution, firmly, immovably.* Obfirmatē resistere, *Sueton. Tib.* 23.

* *Obfirmatus*, a, um, seu *Obfirmatus*, part. & adj. or, comp. *Fixed, settled, resolved, or resolved against.* An mus fortis atque obfirmatus, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 15. = Voluntas obstinator & in hac iracundiâ obfirmator, *Cic. Att.* 1, 11.

* *Obfirmo*, āre, seu *Offirmo*, act. *To resolve, to harden one's self in any determination, to become obdurate and inflexible.* Censeri posse me obfirmare & perpeti, ne redeam interea? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 11. Age, quæso, ne tam obfirmate, *Chreme, Id. Heaut.* 5, 5, 8. Certum obfirmate est viam me, quam decrevi, persequi, *Id. Hec.* 3, 5, 4.

* *Obgannio*, seu *Ogganio*, īvi, īto, neut. (1) *To yelp, as a wolf, or dog.* (2) *To yelp, or maunder, to one; to mutter in one's ear.* (1) Oggannis, *SO.* Nec gannio, nec latro, *supp. sit. Plaut. v. Varr. L. L.* 6. in fin. & *Non.* c. 6. n. 10. (2) Habet hæc, ei quod, dum vivat, usque ad aurem obganniat, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 41.

* *Obhæreo*, ēre, si, sum, act. (1) *To stick at.* (2) *To stick fast, or stand still.* (1) Confurgenti ei primum lacinia obhæsit, *Suet. Ner.* 19. (2) Ubi in medio nobis equus acer obhæsit flumine, *Lucr.* 4, 422. Quæ *Claudia* navem cum sacris deum Idææ obhærentem Tiberino vado extraxit, *Suet. Tib.* 2.

☞ *Obhæresco*, ēre, incept. *To stick fast.* Lanosum aurum, quod passim stirpibus connexum obhærescit, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 185. † *Inhæresco, Cic.*

† *Obherbesco*, ēre, incept. *To be grown over with grass, Fess.*

* *Obhorreo*, ēre, ui, neut. *To look fierce, or cast a dreadful colour.* Cujus alterum genus sanguinis punctis obhorret, *Plin.* 37, 8.

* *Objacens*, tis, part. [*à seq.*] *Lying before, or lying in the way and stopping the passage; lying up and down.* Sarcinæ objacentes pedibus fugientium, *Liv.* 10, 36. Infula, quæ illatum vento mare objacens frangit, *Plin. Epist.* 6, 31. Cespitibus objacentibus impeditum arvum, *Col.* 2, 4.

* *Objaceo*, ēre, ui, neut. (1) *To lie in the way.* (2) *To lie against, or be exposed to.* (1) Omnes lapides, & siqua objacent falcibus obnoxia, colligi debent, *Col.* 2, 18, 2. (2) Quia isthmus alto Objacet, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 61. Græcia Ioniis fluctibus objacet, *Mela.*

* *Objectaculum*, i. n. *A dam, or sluice, to let the tide in and out.* Objectaculum, quo testus introire ac redire rursus in mare posset, *Varr. R. R.* 17, 9.

☞ *Objectamentum*, i. n. *A charge, reproach, or reflexion.* ☞ Non tam crimina iudicio, quàm objectamenta jurgio prolata, *Apul. Apul.* p. 401.

* *Objectans*, tis, part. *Objecting, exposing.* Objectans illis, *Just.* 2, 7. *Stat. Theb.* 2, 602. *Sil.* 2, 194.

* *Objectatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *An upbraiding, or charging, one.* Ex aliorum objectionibus, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 60.

☞ *Objectator*, ōris. *He who upbraides, or reproaches, Ascon.*

* *Objectatus*, a, um, part. *Laid to one's charge, objected.*

objeſted. Contagio ejus, quod quærebat, ipſi criminis obiectata ab inimicis eſt, *Liv.* 9, 34.

Obiecto, āre, freq. [*ab obicio*] (1) || *To throw.* (2) *Met. To give, to ſatisfy.* (3) *To thruſt, or daſh, againſt.* (4) *To place before in defence of.* (5) *To expoſe to.* (6) *To obiect, up braid, or caſt in one's teeth.* (1) ¶ *Primam hanc eſſe notionem, eſt exemplum deſideretur, docet obicio, & quæ ſequitur tranſlatio.* (2) § Congiarium plebis animis obiectabant, *Plin. Pan.* 28. (3) Nunc caput obiectare fretis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 386. (4) Corpora bello Obiectant, *Id. Geor.* 4, 213. (5) Statuit eum obiectare periculis, *Id. Æn.* 2, 751. (6) Probrum mihi nullum obiectas, *Cic. pro Demo.* 29. Natum obiectat & imputat illis, *Or. Met.* 2, 400.

Obiector, āri, paſſ. *To be charged upon, or upbraided, &c.* Mihi fortuna, illis probra obiectantur, *Sall. B. J.* 88.

Obiecturus, a, um, part. *About to oppoſe, or place againſt.* A mari quoque alios obiecturus, ut undique urgeret, *Curt.* 3, 8, 30. *conf. Liv.* 37, 10. & 40, 35.

Obiectus, a, um, part. [*ex obicio*] (1) *Thrown to.* (2) *Met. Caſt in the way.* (3) *Lieing, or being, in the way.* (4) *Oppoſed to.* (5) || *Obiectum*, ſubſt. *that which is placed in the way, an obſtacle.* (6) *Expoſed, or liable, to.* *Vid. Obicio.* (1) Obiecto tentans an cibo poſſet capi, *Phædr.* 1, 23, 4. *Met.* Plutus obiecto cuncta corrupit lucro, *Id.* 4, 11, 8. (2) Viſum obiectum eſt à deo dormienti, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 16. *Met.* Nul à utilitate obiecta delectari, *Id. de Fir.* 5, 50. Munitiones quæ vallo obiecto claudabant exitus, *Liv.* 3, 26. (3) Flumina obiecta retardant equos, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 503. (4) = Oppoſitum & obiectum hoſtibus propugnaculum, *Cic. pro Pont.* 1. (5) Obiecta rupium, *Solin.* ¶ *Met. a thing objected.* De obiectis non confiteri, *Cic. pro Dome.* 35. (6) Ad omnes caſus obiectus, *Id. Fam.* 6, 4.

Obiectus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A placing between, or againſt; an interpoſition, or that which is interpoſed, or placed againſt.* (2) *A placing before, or againſt, for defence; or that which is ſo placed.* (3) *A ſpectacle, or ſight.* (1) Maniſteſtum eſt, occultari lunam terræ obiectu, *Plin.* 2, 10. Obiectus montis, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 67, 3. molium, *Id. Ann.* 14, 8, 1. Obiectus peſtorum, *Id. Germ.* 8, 1. (2) Non incommodè arcentur ſol & ventus, obiectu veſtis, aut cujuſlibet denſi teguminis, *Col.* 3, 19. (3) Quo repentino obiectu viſo, *Nep. Hannib.* 5.

* *Obiens*, euntis, part. (1) *Going over and ſurveying.* (2) *Surrounding, or encompassing.* (3) *Executeing, diſchargeing.* (4) *Seting, going down.* (1) Ab angulis membranæ obeunte, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) Magnas obeuntia terras Tot maria intiaui, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 58. (3) Militaria opera pugnano obeunti Alexandro ceſſiſſet, *Liv.* (4) ¶ In obeuntis, vel orientis, ſolis ultimis partibus quis nomen tuum audiet? *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6. Obiens Capticornus, *Id.*

† *Obiexim*, pro objecerim, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 3, 37. § *obiexis* pro objeceris, *Id. Caſ.* 2, 6, 52.

* || *Obiſſat.* antè agitatur, ut obambulat, *Feſt.*

Obiſciendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be put into, raiſed, or cauſed.* (2) *To be objected, or upbraided.* (1) Erroris obſciendi cauſa, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 19. (2) Cùm tu mihi Cornelii deſenſionem in maledictis obſciendam putâris, *Cic. in Vatini.* 2. Parciûs iſta viris tamen obſcienda memento, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 7.

Obiſciens, tis, part. *Placeing overagainſt, or interpoſeing.* Luna obſciens cæcum radiis ardentibus orbem, *Lucr.* 5, 754.

Obiſcio, ère, jeci, cctum, aſt. [*ab ob, & jacio*] (1) *To throw to, to throw to be eaten.* (2) *Met. To pay, or give.* (3) *To put to, or ſhut againſt.* (4) *To put, or lay, in the way; to interpoſe.* (5) *To put againſt, or before.* (6) *To lay before one's ſenſes, or mind.* (7) *To uppoſe to, or place againſt.* (8) *To obiect, or lay to one's charge; to mention as one's crime, or diſgrace.* (9) *To place, or hold, againſt, for one's*

deſenſe. (10) *To expoſe to.* (11) *To put into, to raiſe, or cauſe, in one.* (12) *To cauſe to, or be the cauſe of to.* (13) *To put one upon, to cauſe to do.* (14) *To obiect a thing, with a deſign of diſverting one from any attempt.* (1) Noluerunt feris corpus obſciere, *Cic. pro S. Roſc.* 26. Cerbero offam obſciit, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 421. ¶ Nec jejunis & inanibus non tam apponis, quàm obſciis cibos, *Plin. Paneg.* 49. (2) Argentum obſciis lenæ, *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 2, 5. (3) Ibi poſiti erant, qui fores portæ obſciarent, *Liv.* 28, 6. (4) Fores hæ ſonitu ſuo mihi moram obſciunt incommodè, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 1, 8. (5) Nubem oculis obſciit, *Or. Met.* 12, 33. Obſciere his viſa quædam tortuoſe, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 63. (6) Oculis animoque obſciit Erynnin, *Or. Met.* 1, 725. *It. Abſol.* Unum ex judicibus ſelectis obſciabat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 122. (7) § Dictator Romanus ei ſe obſciit, *Nep. Hannib.* 5. Singulas binis navibus obſciabant, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 58. § Obſciunt equites ſeſe ad divortia nota, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 379. (8) Neque ille haud obſciit mihi pedibus ſeſe provocatum, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 56. Quin tu hoc crimen aut obſciere, ubi licet agere; aut jacere noli, ubi non oportet, *Cic.* Quin nobis de morte Cæſaris obſciere, *Brutus & Caſſius*, ap. *Id. Fam.* 11, 3. Vebis digna pudore obſciit, *Or. Met.* 13, 308. § Si neque avaritiam, neque ſordes Obſciit verè quiſquam mihi, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 68. Mihi auſus es eloquentiam, uñ vitium, obſciere, *Decl. in Sall.* ¶ *Cum gemin. dat.* Camillo crimini obſciit, *Plin.* 34, 3. (9) Pro vallo carros obſciarent, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 26. Clypeos ad tela ſiniſtris Proteſti obſciunt, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 444. (10) Timebat flumini exercitum obſciere, *Cæſ. B. C.* 1, 64. § Obſciere aliquem Aquilonibus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 3. Obſciere ſe impetus proſtigatorum hominum, *Cic.* Ad omnes caſus obſciere, *Id.* (11) Eam pudet me tibi in ſeneſcâ obſciere ſollicitudinem, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 29. Quæ res igitur tantum ſurorem Sexto Roſcio obſciit? *Cic. pro S. Roſc.* 14. Quo plus terroris hoſti obſciaret, *Liv.* 27, 1. Subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo Obſciit, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 480. (12) Qui multa Thebano populo acerba obſciit funera, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 35. (13) Me tibi iſtuc ætaris homini facinora puerilia obſciere, *Id. Mil.* 3, 1, 25. (14) Ut præſecto illi religionem Veneris, nomenque obſciaret, *Cic.* Religionem illuc obſciit, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 40.

Obſciior, i, paſſ. (1) *To be caſt, or thrown, to, &c.* (2) *To be ſhown, or laid before, one; whether good, or evil.* (3) *To be expoſed.* (4) *To be thrown, forced, laid, or put, upon.* (5) *To be interpoſed.* (6) *To be impreſſed on, or carried, to the mind, or any of the ſenſes; to become the object of.* (7) *To be objected againſt.* (1) Offa cani obſciitur, *Varr. v. & Obſcio.* (2) Etiam argentum eſt ultro obſciitum ei, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 2, 4. Aliud majus miſeris, multoque tremendum Obſciitur magis, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 200. (3) Facinoroſorum armis meos cives pro me obſciit noli, *Cic. pro Mil.* 14. (4) Quibus eſt aliunde obſciit labos, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 6. (5) Obſciit erat portis ericius, *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 67. (6) Obſciuntur formæ, quæ reapte nullæ ſunt, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 37. (7) Ita conſiſtendum eſt, ut quod obſciitur factum neges, *Id. Part. Orat.* 29. *Vid. Obſcio.*

† *Obſciânis*, e, adj. *Somewhat empty.* Aiunt cùm ad lumen ſuſtuleris, quod perlucet, id eſſe obſciâne, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. ¶ *Leg. & diſciſe, ſed conjungit Scal.*

Obſciſcens, tis, part. *Angry with, or againſt.* § *Obſciſcens fortunæ animus, Sen. de Tranq. an.* 2.

|| *Obſciſcor*, i, dep. *To be angry on ſome account.* = Cùm malè audiunt, commoventur & obſciſcuntur, *Apul. Apol.* p. 404.

Obſciatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A being angry.* Nebulonis obſciatione ſi Brutus moveri poteſt, *Cic. Att.* 6, 3. ſub. fin. ubi vid. *Græv.*

Obſciatus, a, um, part. *Angry, or enraged,*

againſt one that is angry. Fortunæ obſciati cultum reliquerant decorum, *Liv.* 1, 31.

Obſciiter, adv. [*ex ob, & iter, Prisc.* in tranſcurſu quaſi in itinere, & ob viam] (1) *In going along, or as one goeth along.* (2) *By the by, by the way.* (3) *By chance.* (1) Obſciiter cantare, *Petron.* 31. Obſciiter leget aut ſcribet, vel dormiet intus, *Juv.* 3, 241. Rotis, quas aqua verſet obſciiter, & molat, *Plin.* 18, 10. (2) Hæc obſciiter indicata ſint, *Id.* 31, 8. Ut obſciiter caveam iſtos Homeromastiſas, *Id. in Proem.* (3) Occurrentia obſciiter, *Sen.* Obſciiter incidentia facilè declinant, *Plin.* ¶ *Hanc vocem Scioppius auctoritate Scauri Gramm. antiq. & imper. Hadriani reprebendit; ſed auctores alii ſortes minimè plebiæ, amaverunt, quibus modò opus fuerit, in ſubſidiis aderit Auguſtus Cæſar, ſi de concinnitate quærat; ſi verò de antiquitate, Pacuvius.*

* *Obſciurus*, a, um, part. *That will perform, or execute.* Eum obſciurum alia regis munia eſſe, *Liv.* Antonius tranſmarinas obſciurus provincias, *Paterc.* 7, 74. Et citò mortem etiam obſciurus, *Suet. Tib.* 39.

* *Obſcius*, a, um, part. [*ab obeor*] (1) *Performed, diſcharged, managed.* (2) ¶ *Morte obſci, after death, when one is dead.* (1) Legationibus flagitioſè obſciis, *Cic. pro Font.* 11. (2) *Id. pro Sext.* 38.

* *Obſcius*, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A coming to, or meeting.* (2) *Death, deceaſe.* (3) *A ſeting, or going down.* (1) Obſcius dicebant pro aditus, *Feſt.* Obſcius adventus. Acc. Antigona: *Atat, niſi me fallit in obſciit ſonitus.* *Turp. Epiclero:* Ecquis eſt qui interrumpit ſermonem meum obſciit ſuo? *Non.* Ut voluptati obſciit, fermo, adventus tuus, quocunque adveneris, ſemper fiet, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 4, 18. ubi vid. *Donat.* (2) = Interitus atque obſciit omnium rerum, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 16. (3) ¶ *Ortus*, obſciit, motuſque ſiderum, *Id. de Div.* 1, 56. ¶ *Stellarum ortus atque obſciit, Catull.* 64, 2. Signorum obſciit & ortus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 257. Solis obſciit, *Lucr.* 5, 707.

Obſciurgandus, a, um, part. *To be reproved, blamed, rebuked, or chiden.* Monendi amici ſæpe ſunt, & obſciurgandi, *Cic. de Am.* 24.

Obſciurgans, tis, part. *Rebukeing, blameing, or upbraiding.* ¶ *Obſciurgans me à peccatis, on account of my faults,* *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 54.

Obſciurgatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A chideing, or rebukeing.* = Caſtigatio & obſciurgatio dignus, *Cic. Att.* 3, 10. ¶ *Monitio acerbitate, obſciurgatio contumeliâ carere debet, Id. de Am.* 24. ¶ *Admonitio quaſi lenior obſciurgatio, Id. de Orat.* 2, 83.

Obſciurgator, ōris, m. verb. *A rebuker, reprover, or chider.* ¶ *Benevolos obſciurgatores placare, invidos vituperatores conſutare poſſumus, Cic. N. D.* 1, 2.

Obſciurgatorius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to chideing.* ¶ *Obſciurgatoria epiſtola, a chideing letter,* *Cic. Att.* 13, 6.

Obſciurgatus, a, um, part. [*qu. à deponent. obſciuror*] *Haveing reproved, or chiden.* Curionem prorsus non mediocriter obſciurgatus, *Cæſ. ad Cic. Fam.* 8, 9. ¶ *Sic MASS. penè omnes; leg. tamen & aliter.*

Obſciurgito, āre, freq. *To chide much, or often.* Malis te ut verbis multum obſciurgitem? *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 30. Tene obſciurgitem? *Id.* ¶ *Vix alibi.*

Obſciurgo, āre, aſt. (1) *To chide, rebuke, blame, or reprove.* (2) *To upbraid, or jeer.* (3) *To chaſtiſe, or correct.* (1) § *Obſciurgavit M. Cælium ſicut neminem unquam parens, Cic. pro Cæſ.* 11. Ne in quo te obſciurgem, id ipſum videar imitari, *Id. Fam.* 3, 8. Meam in rogando verecundiam obſciurgavit, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1. Venator canem obſciurgabat, *Phædr.* 5, 10, 6. ¶ *Cum præp. de.* Me quodammodo molli brachio de Pompeii familiaritate obſciurgas, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1. (2) Leporem obſciurgabat paſſer: Ubi pernecitas nota illa tua eſt? *Phædr.* 1, 9, 4. (3) Servulum iſtum verberibus obſciurga, *Sen. Vid. &*

Obſciuror,

Objurgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be chastised, or corrected.* Prodigus & procax, aded ut saepe flagris objurgaretur à patre, *Suet. Otho*, 11. § Ferulis objurgari, *Id. Calig.* 20. soleâ rubrâ, *Perf.* 5, 169. de cæt. vid. *Objurgo*.

Oblanguo, ěre, ui, sive *Oblanguesco*, ěre. neut. *To be enfeebled, or wholly to lose its vigour.* Litterulæ meæ, sive nostræ, tui desiderio oblanguerunt, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12.

* || **Oblatio**, ōnis. f. [à sup. oblatum] (1) *An oblation, or offering.* (2) *A benevolence, or aid of tribute-corn, freely given by subjects.* (1) Oblatio vocatur, quia offertur, *Id.* (2) Omne genus pensitationum in hoc capite positum est, Canonis, oblationis, indictionis, *Ascon.* Canon, est ordinarium tributum: Oblatio voluntarium: Indictio novum & superadditum, *Lips.*

* || **Oblatiuncula**, æ. f. *A little offering*, *Laet.*

* **Oblātrans**, tis. part. *Barking against.* Demetrium Cynicum — oblatrantem nescio quid, satis habuit canem appellare, *Suet. Vesp.* 13.

* **Oblātrātrix**, icis. f. verb. *A woman that barked, railed, or scolded, at one.* § Nolo mihi oblatatricem in ædes intromittere, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 85.

* **Oblātro**, āre. act. *To bark against one, to rail at one.* § Intima dum vulgi fovet oblatratque senatum, *Sil.* 8, 250.

* **Oblātūrus**, a, um. part. [ex offero] *That will offer.* Ne ferrum quidem ad bene moriendum oblatūrus est hostis, *Liv.* 9, 3. Et quod modestius, quod expectabat, appeteret, pervaciū oblaturos esse credebatur, *Curt.* 10, 17.

* **Oblātus**, a, um. part. [ab offeror] (1) *Brought to, or before.* (2) *Met. Absol. That which is brought before the eyes, shown, appearing, that which is the object to any of the senses.* (3) *Injected, or put into the mind.* (4) *Offered, proffered, freely put into one's power.* (5) *Brought upon, or that hath come upon, or happened to.* (6) *Struck, inflicted, given.* (7) *Forced, done, or performed upon, or by violence.* (8) *Done by design, or on purpose.* (1) Nec diis cordi fuisse penam ejus oblatam propè oculis suis, *Liv.* (2) Novo genere pugnae oblato, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 15. Casu ministrum oblatum promissis onerat, *Sall. B. J.* 12. Nova res oblata timorem lenit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 455. Ad fratrem casu lumina flexa tulit: Cujus ut oblata est præsentia *Ov. Trist.* 3, 9, 23. (3) Terror oblatus à ducibus, *Cæs.* Diffugiunt metu oblato, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1. Oblata religio Cornuto est pullariorum admonitu, *Id.* Fateri facinus oblatae vani furti invidiae, *Liv.* (4) Fortè dominationem oblatam insolentes agitant, *Sall. de Rep. ordin.* Oblatum à senatu honorem recusavit, *Suet. Dom.* 14. Oblati victoribus aurei, *Id. Claud.* 21. Oblatam sibi facultatem putavit, ut, &c. *Cic.* Desperantibus oblato salus, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 90. Germanos sibi Cæsar oblatos gavisus retineri jussit, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 13. (5) Nemini ego plura acerba esse ex amore homini unquam oblata credo, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 1. Oblatum Cæsari anceps periculum, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 59, 1. (6) Ictus oblatus, *Lucr.* 2, 952. (7) Quæ stuprum per vim oblatum voluntariâ morte luere, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 22. Incredibile est mortem oblatam esse patri à filio, *Id.* (8) § Domus ardebat in Palatio non fortuito, sed oblato incendio, *Id. pro Domo*, 24.

Oblatāmen, inis. n. verb. *That which delighteth, or pleaseth.* Carpsit, quos oblectamina nato Porrigeret, flores, *Ov. Met.* 9, 342. Oblatamina vitæ, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 95.

Oblatāmentum, i. n. *That which delighteth, pleaseth, or recreates; solace, delight, recreation.* — Ut illi haberent hæc oblectamenta, & solatia servitutis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 60. Oblectamenta regia, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 16, 3. verum rusticarum, *Cic. de Sen.* 16. Erat ei in oblectamentis serpens draco, *Suet. Tiber.* 72.

Oblatatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A delighting; pleasure, delight, recreation.* § Oblectatio animi, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 2. beatæ vitæ, *Id. ciii. Id.*

Oblecto, āre. act. [ex ob, & laeto, freq. à lacio] (1) *To attract, allure, or invite, by its*

pleasantness. (2) *To detain, take up, or entertain, by imposing upon by some discourse.* (3) *To entertain, delight, solace, please.* (4) *To make to pass pleasantly.* (1) Nec me Oblectat cultu terra novata suo, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 2, 44. Quid agis, & ut te oblectet, scire cupio, *Cic.* Nec flumina ulla queunt summis labentia ripis, Oblectare animum, *Lucr.* 2, 363. Rura oblectant animos, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 169. (2) Me idcirco hæc tanta facinora promittere, quæ vos oblectem, hanc fabulam dum transigam, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 151. (3) Oblectant animum jactata petauco Corpora, *Juv.* 14, 265. Ubi te oblectasti tam diu? *Ter. Hec.* 1, 1, 9. § Ne te oblectes, *Id. Eun.* 1, 2, 115. Habebunt certè quo se oblectent posteri, *Phædr.* 3, prol. 33. Tu cum illâ te intus oblecta interim, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 20. § In eo me oblecto, *Id. Adelph.* 1, 1, 24. (4) Habebis quæ tuam senectutem oblectet, *Id. Fborm.* 2, 2, 87. Hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, Senectutem oblectant, *Cic. pro Arch. poet.* 7. Oblectare tempus studio, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 12, 1.

Oblector, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be delighted.* (2) *To be comforted.* (1) Si nosmetipsi ludis oblectamur, & ducimur, *Cic. pro Mur.* 19. (2) In communibus miseriis hæc tantum oblectabar speculâ, *Id. Fam.* 2, 16.

Oblēnio, ire, iui. [ex ob, & lenio] *To soften, or make gentle.* — Lectio illum carminum obleniat, & historia fabulis detineat, *Sen. de Ira*, 3, 9.

Oblido, ěre, si, sum. act. [ex ob, & lædo] *To be too close for, to squeeze things in one against another, by being too strait.* Ut hyeme calida sint stabula, nec angustia eorum fœtus oblidant, *Col.* 7, 3.

Obligandus, a, um. part. *To be obliged, or bound.* Neque obligandus sed remunerandus est in amoris officio, qui prior cæpit, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 31. Amore captivæ victor captus, datâ dexterâ in id, quod petebatur obligandæ fidei, in regiam concedit, *Liv.* 30, 12.

Obligans, tis. part. *Obliging by good turns.* Obligantium & obligatorum animus, *Sen. de Benef.* 1, 4.

Obligatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) || *A tying close up.* (2) *The engaging, or giving for security.* (1) Obligatio linguæ, *Firm.* (2) Est gravior & difficilior animi & sententiæ pro altero, quam pecuniæ, obligatio, *Cic. Bruto*, Ep. 18.

|| **Obligātor**, ōris. m. *He that bindeth*, *Ap. JCC.*

Obligātūrus, a, um. part. *About to oblige, or bind.* Interroganti, quo pignore fidem obligaturi essent, dixerunt, *Curt.* 7, 37.

Obligātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Tied, or bound, about.* (2) *Tied to.* (3) *Knit together, joined in embraces.* (4) *Met. Engaged, pawned, or mortgaged.* (5) *Due by engagement, vowed solemnly, or promised.* (6) *Bound, or engaged, by security given.* (7) *Engaged, tied up, or hindered.* (8) § *Obliged, or bound to; engaged by kindness.* (1) Venæ obligatæ, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 19, 2. — Obvolutus & obligatus corio, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 13. (2) § Prometheus obligatus aliti, *Hor. Epod.* ult. (3) Amatores obligati noctibus totis, *Petr. Arb.* 8. (4) *Met.* Nam fundi & ædes obligatæ sunt ob amoris prandium, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 1, 4. (5) Obligatam redde Jovi dapem, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 17. (6) Magnis & multis pignoribus eum resp. obligatum tenet, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 4. recent. tamen edd. illigatum hab. (7) — Quod eos intelligere videbam, me hoc judicio districtum atque obligatum futurum, *Id. Afr. in Verr.* 9. (8) Magno beneficio ejus, magnoque merito sum obligatus, *Id. Fam.* 11, 16. Quantò quis melior & probior, tantò mihi obligator abit, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 2.

Obligō, āre. act. (1) *To bind, or tie up; to tie round, or about.* (2) *To render obnoxious to guilt, or punishment.* (3) *To engage, pawn, or lay at stake.* (4) || *Obligare religione, to make a thing sacred, and exempt from private use.* (5) *To engage, or oblige, by the ties of promise, oath, form of law, &c. or by any security given.* (6)

To oblige, engage, or bind, by kindness. (1) Ait se obligasse crus fractum Æsculapio, Apollin autem brachium, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 3, 9. Age oblige, obsigna citò, *Id. Bacch.* 4, 4, 96. sc. *epistolam quam lino obligabant, deinde obsignant.* Nec minus mille ducentos manipulos unus obligat, *Col.* 11, 2. (2) § Cum populum Romanum scelere obligasset, *Cic. pro Domo*, 8. Simul obligasti Perfidum votis caput, *Hor. Od.* 2, 8, 5. Furti se obligavit, *Gell.* 7, 15. ex *Q. Scævolâ.* (3) Audebo obligare fidem meam, P. C. vobis, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 18. (4) Domum in posterum tempus sempiternâ religione obligare, *Id. pro Domo*, 40. (5) Ut secundo eum obligaret militiæ sacramento, *Id. de Offic.* 1, 11. Quâ in re verbo se uno obligavit, *Id. pro Cæcin.* 3. Qui se nexu obligavit, *Id. pro Mur.* 2. Unum vadum tribus millibus æris obligant, *Liv.* 3, 13. § Obligare se votis, *Id.* 21, 21. (6) Quem fac, ut tuâ liberalitate tibi obliges, *Cic. Q. frat.* 3, 13. Scaurum beneficio defensionis valde obligavi, *Id. Q. frat.* 3, 1.

Obligor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be tied, or bound, up, or about.* (2) *To be made liable, or obnoxious, to punishment, &c.* (3) *To be bound, or under an engagement.* (1) Varr. R. R. 1, 40. (2) Judiciorum pœnis obligari, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 14. (3) Obligentur non solum jurisjurandi atque exstimationis periculo, sed etiam communi inter se conscientia, *Id. Verr.* 2, 72. Populus Romanus injussu suo, nullo pacto potest religione obligari, *Id. pro C. Balbo*, 15. Si quid est, in quod obligari populus possit, in omnia potest, *Liv.* Obligor ut tangam Sævi fera littora Ponti, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 83.

|| **Obligūrio**, ire, iui, itum. act. *To waste and spend riotously.* Perperam leg. ap. *Cic. & Ter. pro abligurio, quod vid.*

Oblimātus, a, um. part. *Covered with mud.* Nilus mollitos & oblimatos agros ad ferendum relinquit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. vid. & *Suet. Aug.* 18.

Oblimo, āre. act. [ex ob, & limus] (1) *To cover with mud.* (2) *Met. To make inactive, heavy, or dull.* (1) Nilus juvat agros duabus ex causis & quod inundat, & quod oblimat, *Sen.* (2) § Nimio ne luxu obtusior usus sit genitali arvo, & sulcos oblimet inertes, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 136. Quod diffusor honesti Luxus, & humanas oblimet copia mentes, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 29.

Oblīmo, āre. act. [ex ob, & limo, as; à lima] *To consume, or waste, an estate.* Rem patris oblimare, *Her. Sat.* 1, 2, 62.

Oblīnio, ire, iui, itum. act. *To anoint, or smear, over; to daub over.* § Oblīniere argillâ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 41. fimo & cinere, *Col.* 5, 9.

Oblīnitus, a, um. part. *Smeared over.* Passum secundarium vasis oblinitis includere, *Col.* 11, 39, 2.

Oblīno, ěre, lēvi, litum. act. (1) *To daub, smear, or lay, over with.* (2) *Met. To defame, or cover, with infamy.* (3) *To sully, tarnish, or defile.* (1) Cum accipitres se obleverint visco, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 7. Cedo cerusiam, qui malas oblinam, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 101. Sanguine gladium oblinere, *Sall. B. J.* 107. (2) Quem versibus oblinatratris, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 19, 30. (3) Eloquentia ita pretegrinata totâ Asta est, ut se externis oblineret moribus, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 13.

Oblīquans, tis. part. (1) *Placing obliquely.* (2) *Turning aside, or askew.* (1) Oblīquans caput, *Luc.* 4, 726. (2) Oblīquantem oculos Cerberon abstraxit, *Ov. Met.* 7, 413.

|| **Oblīquatio**, ōnis. f. *A winding about obliquely.* Per obliuationem circumfusæ hederæ latente mucrone, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 1.

|| **Oblīquātus**, a, um. part. *Running crookedly.* Oblīquato aspectu, *Amm.* 28, 4. & alibi.

Oblīquē, adv. (1) *Obliquely, across, athwart.* (2) *Met. Indirectly, slyly, covertly, by hints, or obscure insinuations.* (1) § Atomī quæ rectè, quæ obliquè feruntur, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 6. (2) § Oblīquè perstringere, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 2, 3. || *agere.* *Gell.* 7, 17.

Oblīquitas,

Oblīquitas, ātis. f. *Obliquity, or a going awry*, Plin. 3, 5.

Oblīquo, āre. aēt. (1) *To make, place, or turn, oblique, or sideways.* (2) *To make to run transverse.* (3) *To drive obliquely, or turn aside.* (4) *To direct, or turn, obliquely.* (1) ¶ Oblīquat sinus in ventum, *weereb the sails windward*, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 16. Flexo navita cornu Oblīquat lævo pede carbasā, Luc. 5, 418. (2) Vastos obliquent flumina fontes, Luc. 4, 117. (3) Ille paventes Oblīquavit equos, Stat. *Theb.* 12, 749. (4) In latus ensē Oblīquat, Ov. *M.* 12, 486. ¶ Oculos obliquare, *to cast oblique glances*, Stat. *Theb.* 1, 672. Obliquare preces, *to insinuate one's desires by speaking of the matter at a distance*, Id. *Theb.* 3, 382.

Oblīquor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be formed in an oblique figure.* Lunatis obliquatur cornibus, Plin. 6, 13. *de Caspio mari.*

Oblīquus, a, um. adj. [*ex ob, & ant. liquus, five liquis, i. e. transversus. Vid. Scal. ad Fest. in voce subdiles*] (1) *Oblique, sideways.* (2) *Moving obliquely.* (3) *Entering obliquely.* (4) *Striking obliquely.* (5) *Looking obliquely.* (6) *Transverse, or across.* (7) *Crooked, bending.* (8) Met. *Crooked, compassing its ends by indirect means, sly, malicious.* (9) *Envious.* (10) *Illegitimate, or spurious.* (11) ¶ Oblīquus casus, *the oblique case.* (1) ¶ Partim obliqui, partim versi, partim adversi, Cic. *Publicæ obliquæ adigebantur*, Cæs. *B. G.* 4, 17. Sectus in obliquum est limes, Ov. *Met.* 2, 130. Mixtis obliquo pectore remis, Luc. 3, 604. Obliquior positio, Plin. *H.* 2, 79. (2) Obliquus signorum ordo, Virg. *Geor.* 1, 239. (3) Quatuor addunt, Quatuor à ventis obliquā luce tenetras, Id. *Geor.* 4, 198. (4) Verres obliquum meditans istum, Hor. *Od.* 3, 22, 7. (5) Deam obliquo fugientem lumine cernens, Ov. *Met.* 2, 787. (6) In obliquum sonipes opponitur amnem, Luc. 1, 220. Ærea serpentem obliquum rota transiit, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 274. (7) Obliquo laborat Lympha fugax trepidare rivo, Hor. *Od.* 2, 3, 11. (8) Cato adversus potentes semper obliquus, Pl. *r.* 4, 2. (9) Drancem gloria Turni Obliquā invidiā agitabat, Virg. *Æn.* 11, 337. Non isthic obliquo oculo mea commoda quīquam Limat, Hor. *Epist.* 1, 14, 38. (10) Obliquum à patre genus, Stat. *Theb.* 5, 222. (11) *Vid. Quint. Instit. Orat.* 1, 6.

Oblīsus, a, um. part. [*ab oblidor*] (1) *Pressed down, or broken, with weight.* (2) *Squeezed together.* (1) Operti alioqui, atque etiam oblīsi pondere essemus, Plin. *Epist.* 6, 20, 16. (2) ¶ Faucibus oblīsis, *they being strangled*, Tac. *Ann.* 5, 9, 3.

Oblīterandus, a, um. part. *To be wiped out of memory, or forgot.* Quod maximis rebus, quas postea gessit, oblīterandum, Cic. in *Vatin.* 6.

Oblīterans, tis. part. *Wiping, or blotting, out.* Suo beneficio paternas similitates oblīterans, Liv. 41, 24.

Oblīteratio, ōnis. verb. *Decay, degeneracy, the loss of an art.* Tantò magis deprehendi æris oblīteratio potest, Plin. 34, 7.

Oblīteratus, a, um. part. (1) *Worn out of memory, forgotten.* (2) *Obsolete, grown out of use.* (1) = Neque vetera peccata repeti jam oblīterata placet, Liv. 3, 59. ¶ Se rem veritate oblīteratam, cæteriū suæ memoriæ infixam afferre, Id. 3, 71. ¶ Memoria patribus renovata rei propè jam oblīteratæ, Id. Oblīterata jam nomina, Tac. *Hist.* 1, 55, 4. Damnum majoribus aliarum urbium cladibus oblīteratum, Id. *Hist.* 2, 66, 5. (2) Oblīterata ærarii monumenta, Id. *Ann.* 13, 22, 4.

Oblītero, āre. aēt. [*ex ob, & litera, unde & literatus, ut sit literis aliquid superducere, ut priores deleantur, V.*] *To blot, or rase, out; of books, records, or memory.* Non tamen oblīterare famam rei malè gestæ potuit, Liv. 39, 20. ¶ Hæc vigeant mandata, nec ulla oblīteret ætas, Catull. 62, 232. Publici mei beneficii memoriā privatum offensionem oblīteraverant, Cic. *post red. in Senat.* 8. Bona juventæ senectus flagitiosa oblīteravit, Tac. *Ann.* 6, 37, 2.

Oblīteror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be blotted out of memory.* Adversæ pugnæ in Hispaniā nullius in animo, quàm meo, minùs oblīterari possunt, Liv. 26, 41. Hæc iræ data oblīterentur, Sen. *Med.* 556.

† **Oblīterus**, a, um. adj. *Id. quod oblīteratus.* Notavimus quòd oblīteram gentem Leviùs pro oblīterata dixit, Gell. 19, 7.

* **Oblītesco**, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex ob, & la teo*] *To lie hid, to be concealed.* Ne in rimis ejus grana oblītescant, Varr. Quibus temporibus sydera à nostro aspectu oblītescant, Cic. *de Univ.* 10.

Oblītus, a, um. part. [*ab oblinor*] (1) *Daubed, smeared, or covered, over.* (2) Met. *Defiled, polluted, stained, disgraced.* (1) § Ut non cerā, sed cæno, obliti esse videantur, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 68. Oblita spumis Fræna, Ov. *Met.* 15, 519. Oblītus musto feriet pede rusticus uvas, Tibull. 2, 5, 85. Lupus Oblītus & spumis & spisso sanguine rictus Fulmineos, Ov. *Met.* 11, 367. § Oblītus à dominæ cæde libellus erit, Id. *Ep.* 11, 2. (2) Nondum tanto parricidio oblītus, Cic. *Philipp.* 11, 12. Libido flagitiosa, quā Antoniorum oblita est vita, Id. *Philipp.* 14, 3. Sallustii scripta nimīa priscorum verborum affectatione oblita, Suet. *de Clar. Gram.* 10.

* **Oblītus**, a, um. part. [*ex obliviscor*] (1) *Having forgot, forgetfull.* (2) Met. ¶ *Having lost.* (3) Pass. *Being forgot.* (1) § Oblītus instituti, Cic. *Att.* 4, 15. § Curio subito oblītus totam causam, Id. *de Cl. Orat.* 60. (2) Poma succos oblita priores, Virg. *Geor.* 2, 59. (3) Non adeò leviter noster puer hæsit ocellis, Ut meus oblito pulvis amore vacet, Prop. 1, 18, 6. § Nunc oblita mihi tot carmina, Virg. *Ecl.* 9, 53.

* **Oblīvio**, ōnis. f. (1) *A forgetting, or slipping out of memory.* (2) *The having forgot.* (3) *The being forgot.* (4) *Forgetfulness.* (5) *An amnesia, or act of oblivion.* (6) *Obliviones, pl. Certain goddesses of forgetfulness.* (1) Oblīvio totius negotii, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 35. (2) Non oblivione tui factum est, Id. (3) Multos oblivio obruet, Tac. *Agr.* 46, 6. (4) ¶ Meam tuorum in me meritorum memoriam nulla delebit oblivio, Cic. *Fam.* 2, 1. (5) Thrasylulus legem tulit, ne quis anteaclarum rerum accusaretur, eamque illi legem OBLIVIONIS appellārent, Nep. *Thras.* 3. (6) Non tuos patiar labores Impunè carpere lividas Obliviones, Hor. *Od.* 4, 9.

* **Oblīvīosus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Very forgetfull.* (2) *Causeing forgetfulness.* (1) ¶ Memor, an oblīvīosus, Cic. *de Inp.* 1, 24. (2) Oblīvīosum Massicum, Hor. *Od.* 2, 7, 21.

* **Oblīvīscendus**, a, um. part. *To be forgotten.* Oblīvīscendus ab illis, Hor. *Epist.* 1, 11, 9. Conf. *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 46.

* **Oblīvīscens**, tis. part. *Forgetting.* Ne fugiens seclis oblīvīscensibus ætas illius hoc cæcā nocte tectat studium, Catull. 66, 42.

* **Oblīvīscor**, i. itus sum. dep. [*ex ob, & antiq. livisco, quod à λίσσω*] (1) *To forget, to lose the remembrance of.* (2) *To omit, to pass by.* (1) ¶ § Memini, nec unquam oblīvīscar illius noctis, Cic. *pro Planc.* 42. § Nihil oblīvīsci soles nisi injurias, Id. (2) Quàm sis audax, ut alia oblīvīscar, hinc omnes intelligere poterunt, Id.

* **Oblīvium**, i. n. Rara vox in sing. ¶ In plur. Oblīvia, ōrum. freq. *Forgetfulness, oblivion.* Eam sententiam modestissimus quisque silentio, deinde oblivio transmissit, Tac. *Hist.* 4, 9, 4. § ¶ Longa oblīvia potare, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 715. Oblīvia rerum, Lucr. 3, 840. vitæ, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 6, 62. pænæ, V. *Flacc.* 4, 536.

* **Oblīvius**, a, um. adj. *Forgotten, out of date, obsolete.* Verba Latina sunt aut nostra, aut aliena, aut oblīvia, Varr. *L. L.* 4, 1.

Oblōcātus, a, um. part. *Let out, or to be done, for hire.* Quæ ad epulum pertinebant macellaris oblocata, Suet. *Cæs.* 26.

Oblōco, āre. aēt. *To let out for hire, to hire.* Cùm operam oblocare ad putcos exhauriendos solitus esset, Just. 11, 10.

* **Oblōcutor**, ōris. m. verb. [*ex ob, & locutor*] *An interrupter, or gainsayer.* Oblōcutor non sum alteri in convivio, Plaut. *Mil.* 3, 1, 48.

¶ **Oblongulus**, a, um. adj. *Somewhat oblong.* Surculi duo teretes oblonguli, Gell. 17, 9.

Oblongus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a figure inclining to long.* (2) *Of a pretty good length.* (1) Figura oblonga, Plin. 37, 12. Mapalia oblonga, Sall. *B. Jug.* 21. (2) Varr.

* **Oblōquor**, i, cūsus. dep. [*ex ob, & loquor*] (1) *To speak whilst another is speaking, to interrupt.* (2) *To give bad language.* (3) Met. *To reproach.* (4) *To say in numbers, to sing.* (1) Mentiris, PH. Ne obloquere, L. A. Taceo. PH. Mulier, perge dicere, Plaut. *Cist.* 4, 2, 85. = *interpellare*, Cic. § Te morare, mihi cū obloquere, Id. *Men.* 1, 2, 46. = Gannit & obloquitur, Catull. 81, 4. (2) Plaut. *Cur.* 1, 1, 41. (3) Tacita vestra expectatio, quæ mihi obloqui videtur, Cic. *pro Cluent.* (4) Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 646.

* **Oblōquitor**. *Vid. Oblocutor.*

Obluctans, tis. part. (1) *Struggling, or labouring, against.* (2) Met. *Hard to be removed.* (1) In modum hami repugnat obluctanti fossori, Col. 3, 18. (2) ¶ Obluctantia saxa Summove, Stat. *Sylv.* 3, 1, 20.

Obluctatus, a, um. part. *Having struggled against.* § Obviæ radici obluctatus, Col. Pars turbæ jactatis morti obluctata lacertis, Luc. 3, 657. conf. *Sil.* 12, 426.

Obluctor, āri. dep. (1) *To struggle, or strive at, or against; to pull at.* (2) Met. *To contend with.* (1) Fruticibus obluctatur ita pertinaciter, ut collum abruptat, Col. 8, 14, 8. (2) Soli Fabio obluctandum, *Sil.* 8, 10.

† **Oblūdo**, ēre, si, sum. *To play upon, to banter*, Plaut. *Truc.* 1, 2, 10. ubi al. obludeant & alludiant.

Oblūliendus, a, um. part. *To be opposed, or set against*, Liv. 37, 32.

† **Oblūlior**, iri, itus sum. dep. *To set against, in order to stop, or shore, up.* Non erat in promptu quod obmolirentur, Liv. 33, 5. Arborum truncos, & saxa obmoliuntur, Curt. 6, 6, 24.

Oblūveo, ēre. neut. (1) † *To move to, to apply.* (2) *To move, or wave in sacrifice.* (1) Fest. (2) Cato, 142, 4.

* **Oblūmūro**, āre. aēt. [*ex ob, & murmuro*] (1) *To groan out, to murmur against.* (2) *To roar against.* (1) Suet. *Othone*, 7. (2) Precibus meis obmurmurat Boreas, Ovid. *Epist.* 18, 47.

Oblūtesco, ēre, ui. incept. (1) *To become dumb.* (2) *To be struck dumb.* (3) *To hold one's peace, to be silent.* (4) *To be out of use.* (1) Si homines obmutuissent, Cic. (2) Censē me potuisse verbum proloqui?—obmutui, Ter. *Andr.* 1, 5, 22. Lingua obmutuit, manus obtorpuit, Cic. (3) Nulla de me obmutescet vetustas, Id. *pro Mil.* 35. (4) Lydium Sardibus emebatur, quod nunc obmutuit, Plin. 33, 13.

* **Obnātus**, a, um. part. [*ex ob, & natus*] *Grown, or growing, about.* § Inter obnata ripis salicta, Liv. 23, 19.

¶ **Obnecto**, ēre. aēt. *To tie close together, to bind fast*, Fest. ¶ Frequens in nuptiis & mancipiis. † Conjungo, obligo.

¶ **Obniger**, gra, grum. adj. *Very black*, Plin. 20, 23. Si sana lectio. *Vid. Harduin.*

Obnitens, tis. part. [*Struggling against.*] Cū sæpe obnitens repugnasset, Patere. 2, 89.

Obnitor, ti, obnixus sum. dep. (1) *To bear up, or struggle, against.* (2) Met. *To strive, to endeavour.* (1) Videntur navigia obnitiier undis, Lucr. 4, 439. Obniti hostibus, Tac. *Hist.* 2, 5, 1. (2) Triumphum Pauli impedire obniti, Patere. 1, 9.

Obnixè, adv. *Earnestly, mightily.* Manibus pedibusque obnixè omnia facere, Ter. *Andr.* 1, 1, 134. Obnixè te rogo, Sen. *Ep.* 34.

Obnixus, a, um. part. [*ab obnitor*] (1) *Trusting, or bearing, against; shoving along.* (2) *Beating against.* (3) *Standing firm against.* (4) *Resolute,*

(4) *Resolute, steady.* (1) Obnixa scutis corporibusque urgebant, *Liv.* Stant obnixa Samnites, quamquam plura accipiunt quam inferunt vulnera, *Id.* 7, 33. Portas cardine torquet Obnixa latis humeris, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 725. Formicæ grandia tradunt Obnixæ frumenta humeris, *Id.* *Aen.* 4, 406. (2) Ventus urget obnixus magnis speluncas viribus, *Lucr.* 6, 558. (3) Versa in obnixos urgentur cornua vasto Cum gemitu, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 222. (4) Obnixus curam sub corde premebat, *Id.* *Aen.* 4, 332.

Obnoxie, adv. (1) *Fearfully, not freely, but as brow-beaten by another.* (2) *Gently, so as to be beholden to any one for favour.* (1) Obnoxie dictæ sententiæ, *Liv.* 3, 30. (2) Perit, herclè, planè, nihil obnoxie, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 41.

Obnoxiosè, adv. *Favourably, as if it would have another obliged to him.* Perit, herclè, planè, nihil verò obnoxiosè, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 29.

Obnoxiosus, a, um, adj. *Haughty, expecting others should be at his beck, and subject to him.* Mores leges perdixerunt jam in potestatem suam, magis quis sunt obnoxiosi, quam parentes liberis, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 31.

Obnoxius, a, um, adj. [pœnæ obligatus obnoxiam, *Fest.*] (1) *Under fear of some person, conscious of his crimes, and consequently not daring to disoblige him.* (2) *Conscious, under an apprehension of guilt.* (3) *Under awe, and so not acting freely.* (4) *Complying with, doing as another pleases.* (5) Met. *In a fearful posture.* (6) *Beholden to, obliged, attached, or under an obligation, for some kindness received.* (7) *Obnoxious, liable, or exposed, to.* (8) *Subject to be hurt, spoiled, or damaged.* (9) *Prone, or inclined, to.* (10) *Precarious.* (1) = Obnoxium esse me tibi fateor, culpæ compotem, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 61. || Obnoxius est, qui habet aliquem noxiæ, i. e. culpæ suæ conscium, *Gell.* 7, 17. ubi vid. *plura.* (2) Nec turpi mens est obnoxia facta, *Tib.* 3, 4, 15. (3) Vivat, hercule, Cicerò, qui potest, supplex & obnoxius, *Brut. Cic.* (4) Minari ferro, nî sibi Fulvia obnoxia foret, *Sall. B. Catil.* 24. (5) Facies obnoxia mansit, *Quint. Met.* 5, 235. (6) Ut nobis sint obnoxii, nostro devincti beneficio, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 18. Facies nullis obnoxia gemmis, *Prop.* 1, 2, 22. Illa tantum memorata, quam totam Græciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis esse, tum eam civitatem præcipuè, *Liv.* 35, 51. (7) Ventis obnoxia cautes, *Tib.* 2, 4, 9. Terra nulli bello obnoxia, *Ovid. ex Pont.* 1, 8, 73. (8) Capita vitium neque aratro, neque bobus obnoxia sunt, *Col.* 3, 1. Quæcunque obnoxia morti Abluere, *Quint. Met.* 14, 600. (9) Adversus gratiæ, an obnoxius, *Quint.* 3, 11. (10) Civitas emerfit ex obnoxia pace illius consilio & operâ, *Liv.*

Obnubilò, Ære, aët. unde obnubilor, Æri. pass. *To be darkened, or obscured,* *Gell.* 1, 2, 4. Obscurari.

Obnubilus, a, um, adj. *Dusky, overcast, cloudy.* = Obnubila & obsita tenebris loca, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 21. ex pœdâ.

Obnubo, Ære, pfi, tum. aët. [ex ob, & nubo] (1) *To veil, or muffle up.* (2) *To hide, or cover.* (1) I, licetor, colliga manus, caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 4. Formula damnationis ad capitale supplicium. || Caput obnube, *Fest. de sponsâ.* § Obnubere caput, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 584. Arsuras comas obnubit amictu, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 77. de eluto ad rogam. (2) Obnubit mare terras, ut nubes cælum, *Varr.*

Obnubor, i. pass. *To be veiled.* Obnubitur atrâ veste caput, *Sil. Ital.* 11, 259.

Obnuncians, tis, part. *Declaring.* Obnunciantem collegam armis foro expulit, *Stat. Jul. Cæs.* 20.

Obnunciatio, ònis, f. verb. *A denunciation that the time is inauspicious, or incommittate, and therefore that the court was actually adjourned.* Marco Crasso quid acciderit videmus, dirarum obnunciatione neglectâ, *Cic. de Div.* 1. Ob-

nunciationibus per Scævolam interpositis, *Id.* *Att.* 4, 16.

Obnunciatur, imperf. *It is declared that the time is inauspicious.* Obnunciari collegæ jussit, *Liv.*

Obnuncio, Ære, aët. *To declare publicly, chiefly by the augurs, and sometimes by the magistrates, by word of mouth, that it was a festival, or that the omens were bad, and the time inauspicious to enter upon publick affairs, and so to adjourn the consideration thereof.* (2) *Also to tell evil news, to show it is at hand.* (1) § Augur auguri, consul consuli obnunciâsti, *Cic. Philip.* 2, 33. § Obnunciare concilio & comitiis, *Id.* § in campum, *Id.* per edicta, *Suet. Cæs.* 20. ubi vide *Torrent. & Bernegg.* (2) Primus mala nostra rescisco, primus porro obnuncio, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 8.

Obnuptio, ònis, f. verb. *A veiling, or muffling, the offender's head, in order to execution.* Carnifex verò, & obnuptio capitis, & nomen ipsum crucis, &c. *Cic.*

Oböleo, ui, Ære, itum. aët. *To smell strong, or stink of.* (2) Neut. *To be smelt.* (1) Cum ille antidotum oboluisse, *Suet. Cal.* 23, 7. Mallem altium oboluisse, *Id. Vesp.* 8. (2) Nummam ego obolui? *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 165. § Oboluit marsupium huic isthuc, quod habes, *Id. Menæch.* 2, 3, 33.

* Obölus, i. m. [ὀβολός, Gr.] *A small Athenian coin, of silver, as it should seem, weighing about 12 grains, some whereof are still preserved, worth eight chalci, or pieces of brads, being the sixth part of their drachma, and the Roman denarius, in our money five farthings.* Conveni puerum olera, & pisciculos minutos ferre obolo in cœnam seni, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 32. Obölus, nummus Græcorum æreus, *Vitr.* 3, 1. Spanhem. *De U. & P. N. t.* 1. p. 149. In æreis duorum qui adhuc supersunt, nummis signari paulò antè vidimus ACCAPIATPIA, OBOLOC, quæ nummorum illorum pretium statim indicant. Pag. autem 248 nummos istos in cœmeliarchio Mediceo inveniri dixerat.

Obörior, Æri, ortus sum. dep. (1) *To arise, to spring up, to approach, to draw on.* (2) Met. *To shine forth, or display itself.* (1) Lux oboritur, *Sil.* 17, 481. Nox oborta est, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 823. (2) § Lux sapientiæ mihi apud te dicenti oboritur, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 3.

Obortus, a, um, part. (1) *Arisen, broke forth, sprung.* (2) *Overspread.* (3) Met. *Caused, produced.* (1) Oborta sydera, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 32. Hos ego digrediens lachrymis affabar obortis, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 492. (2) Antigonus, tenebris obortis ignes conspicatur, *Nep. Eum.* 9. Saxo dureris oborto, *Quint. in Ibin.* 585. (3) Terræ motus obortus, *Lucr.* 6, 586.

Oboscülör, Æri. dep. *To kiss.* Viderint matronæ, quæ flagellorum vestigia obosculantur, *Petrön. c.* 126. vix alibi leg.

* Obrepens, tis, part. *Creeping on.* Obrepens fonnus, *Quint. Ep.* 19, 46.

* Obrëpo, Ære, pfi, ptum. neut. [ex ob, & repo] (1) *To creep in privately.* (2) *To creep upon, to steal by degrees, to surprise.* (3) *To come beyond, to snap one, to over-reach craftily.* (1) Inscentibus nobis sæpe Cratippus obrepit, *Cic. Fil.* (2) § Obrepit pueritia adolescentiæ, *Id. de Senect.* Obrepit non intellecta senectus, *Juv.* 9, 129. Met. § Obrepisti ad honores errore hominum, *Cic. in Pison.* 1. (3) Tu mihi imprudenti obrepisti, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 23.

* || Obreptio, ònis, f. verb. *A secret and crafty coming into any thing,* *Ulp.* † Latens & fallax aditio.

* Obrepto, Ære, freq. [ex ob, & repto] *To creep, or steal, in, or upon,* *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 2, 27. Ratò occ.

Obrëtor, Æri. pass. *To be caught in a net, to be entangled.* Nec aranei tenuia fila Obvia sentimus, quando obretimur euntes, *Lucr.* 3, 335. Ratò occ.

* Obrigeo, Ære, neut. [ex ob, & rigeo] (1) *To be frozen, to be stiff.* (2) *To be without sense, or motion,* (1) Pars tenarum obrigit

nive, & pruinâ, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10. Obrigit frigore, *Col.* 4, 32, 5. (2) Tarda nimium, ut lapis obrigit, *Supposit. Plaut.*

* Obrigesco, Ære, rigui. incept. [ex ob, & rigesco] *To become stiff, or motionless.* Viro non vel obrigescere satius est, *Sen. Ep.* 82.

Obrüdo, Ære, si, sum. aët. *To gnaw upon.* Ut, quod obrodatur, sit, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 92. Ratò occ.

Obrögatio, ònis, f. verb. *The proposing, or making a motion, that a new law be made, contrary to a former, or some clause of it,* *Ad. Herenn.* 2, 10.

Obrögatur, imperf. *A motion is made for a new law to be enacted, contrary to a former, or at least to some clauses of it.* Obrogatur legibus Cæsaris, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 9. Cui legi obrogatum vel derogatum est, *Liv.*

Obrögo, Ære, aët. *To propose the enacting of a law contrary to a former, or some clause thereof.* § Semper antiquæ legi obrogat nova, *Liv.* Capiti Papiæ legis à Tiberio Cæsare addito, obrogavit, *Suet. Claud.* 23. § Ausus obrogare de legibus Consul Philippus, *Flor.* 3, 17.

† Obrösus, a, um, part. *Gnawed about.* Obroso margine, *Plin.* 27, 2. ubi al. leg. abrafo.

Obruendus, a, um, part. *To be entirely covered, or disguised.* Firmamenta ad fidem posita aut diruenda, aut obscuranda, aut digressionibus obruenda, *Cic. Partit.* 103.

Obruens, tis, part. *Covering over.* Obruenter ora superjectâ humo, *Liv.*

† Obrumpo, Ære, rüpi, ptum. [ex ob, & rumpo] *Adducitur ex Varr. R. R.* 3, 10. sed rectius leg. illic abrumpunt.

Obruo, Ære, ui, utum. aët. [ex ob, & ruo] (1) *To cover over, or overwhelm.* (2) *To put, lay, or hide, in the ground.* (3) *Also, To bury.* (4) *To sink, or drown.* (5) Met. *To drown, or overcharge with wine.* (6) *To bury in oblivion, or efface the memory of.* (7) *To sink, confound, or ruin.* (8) *To overcast, or overspread.* (9) *To fall upon, and bury in its ruins.* (10) *To beat, or strike, down; to overthrow.* (11) *To weaken, or lessen; to cause no notice to be taken of.* (12) *To avert, or abolish.* (1) Stirpes obruit arvo, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 24. (2) Ciocodili in terrâ obruunt ova, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. Quis sciet ubi quidque positum sit, is etiam, si quid obrutum erit, poterit eruere, *Id. de Fin.* 4, 4. (3) Vid. secundum exemplum, n. 1. in pass. Obruo. (4) Humor quondam multas obruit urbes, *Lucr.* 5, 412. Per æquora vectos Obruit Ausler, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 336. Hanc tribuni orationem obruit, commemoratione rerum suarum, *Liv.* 27, 21. (5) § Vino se obruere, *Cic.* Nec obruat vino mentis calorem, *Petrön. c.* 5. (6) = Quæ unquam vetustas obruet, aut quæ tanta delebit oblivio? *Cic. pro Deiot.* 13. = Idem tumulus, qui corpus ejus contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset, *Id. pro Arch. poet.* 10. (7) Opinio ipsa & fama vestriæ severitatis obruet scelerati gladiatoris amentiam, *Cic.* Ne ille verbis te obruet, *Id.* Ut testem omnium risus obrueret, *Id.* (8) Ubi roriferis terram nox obruit undis, *Lucr.* 6, 864. (9) Domus ætatis spatio ne fessa vetusto Obruat, *Id.* 3, 776. (10) Tuâ hîc obrue dextrâ, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 692. Totis fratrem gravis obruit armis, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 573. (11) Alterius successoris curam famamque obruisset, *Tac. Agric.* 17. (12) Quod dis omen obruant, *Cic. de Har. R.* 42.

Obruo, i. pass. (1) *To be covered, overwhelmed, buried, &c.* (2) *To be overwhelmed, overlaid, or overcome.* (3) *To be engaged, or immersed, in; and wholly taken up with.* (4) *To be overthrown with the multitude of.* (5) *To be overcome by, and be inconsiderable in comparison of.* (1) Tetra bellua, quæ quoniam in foveam incidit, obruatur, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. Duo Philæni vivi obruebantur, *Sall. B.* 7, 81. (2) Illicet, obruimur numero, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 414. (3) Neve te obrui, tanquam fluctu sic magnitudine negotii, sinas, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1. (4) Ne peregrinorum suffragiis obruare, *Id.* § = Opprimi, & obrui criminibus, & testibus, *Id.* (5)

Ea mala virtutis magnitudine obruebantur, *Id. Vid. Obruo.*

† Obrussa, æ. f. Obrūsa, Obrīsa, Obrŷsa, vel etiam Obrŷza. *Incert. etym. propter incertam scribendi rationem.* (1) *The test, or essay, for gold, whether it be fine, or no.* (2) *Met. Probation, or tryal.* (1) Adhibenda tanquam obrussa ratio est, *Cic. Brut. 74.* (2) Res dura animi obrussa est, *Sen. 33.*

† Obrussus, a, um. adj. [ab ὀβρυσος, æ in ff, ut solet, conversum, *Hermol. in Plin. sed de variâ hujus voc. tum scripture, tum etymo, omnino consule Cl. Torrent. in Suet. Ner. 44.*] *id. quod obryzus.* Aurum obryzum, *finest gold, Plin. 33, 3. ubi pro obryzum recte obrussam leg.* Aurum ad obrussam, *Suet. Ner. 44. ubi tamen pro divers. MSS. fide al. atque al. elementis scrib.*

Obrutus, a, um. part. [ex obuer] (1) *Covered over.* (2) *Overwhelmed, drowned.* (3) *Raked over.* (4) *Sown.* (5) *Damed up.* (6) *Buried.* (1) Noces in terrâ obrutas habeat *Cato.* § Strage obruta itinera, *Liv.* (2) Obrutus aquis, *Ov. Epist. 1, 6.* Miles nivibus pruinisque obrutus, *Liv. 5, 2.* (3) ☞ Malè obrutum surrexit incendium, *Flor. 3, 21.* (4) Semina obruta sulcis, *Ov. Met. 1, 124.* (5) Amnis obrutus ingessâ silvâ, *Flor. 4, 3, 12.* (6) Philæni vivi obruti, *Sall. B. J. 81.* ☞ Met. Obruta somno legio, *fast asleep, Stat. Theb. 10, 104. quomodo urbem somno vinoque sepultam dixit Marro, Æn. 2, 265.*

† Obryza. *Vid. Obrussa.*

|| Obryzatus, a, um. adj. *Made of purest gold.* Cod. † Ex auro ad obrussam.

|| Obsâtio, as. act. *To offer himself to salute.* Fest. p. 342. † Salutandum se offerre.

Obsâtio, unde obfaturor, âri. pass. *To have enough of.* § Næ tu propediem istius obfaturabere, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 29.*

Obscæna, ōrum. pl. n. (sc. membra) (1) *The privities.* (2) *The breech.* (1) Quidam per obscæna ferrum adegerunt, *Suet. Cal. 58.* Immisso per obscæna igne, *Id. Dom. 10.* (2) *Sen. Ep. 70. sub fin.*

Obscænè. adv. *Obscenely.* Dicitur non obscænè, *Cic. Offic. 1, 35.*

Obscænitas, âtis. f. *Obscenity, or filthiness, in things, or words.* = Verborum turpitudine & rerum obscænitas vitanda, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 59.* Orationis obscænitas, *Id. Fam. 1, 5.*

† Obscæno, âre. act. *rectius obscævo, quod vid.*

Obscænus, a, um. adj. obscænus, vel etiam obscænus, || sîmus. [pro diversâ scripturâ diversâ adducuntur etyma. In primâ, qu. contr. ex obscævinus, quod bonæ scævæ, i. e. bono omni obset, vel obset. In secundâ ex ob & scæna, propter licentiam, & turpitudinem scenarum. In tertiâ ex ob & voce scænum pro cænum, quod à κοινόν] (1) *Inauspicious, ominous, illboding.* (2) *Foreboded by a dire omen.* (3) *Detestable, unnatural.* (4) *Nasty, not fit to be eat, or drunk.* (5) *Obscene, ribaldrous, beastly, lewd, in persons, things, or actions.* (6) *Baudy, obscene in words.* (7) *Causeing boudry and obscenity.* (1) Ne me terrete timentem, Obscænae volucres, *Virg. Æn. 12, 876.* Obscæni canes, *Id. Geor. 1, 471.* = Obscænum & funestum omen, ap. *Varr.* Obscænior & obiectior vita scortis, *Val. Max. 3, 5, 4.* Aliensis dies obscænissimi ominis, *Fest.* (2) Obscæna fames, *Virg. Æn. 3, 367.* (3) Accipit obscæno genitor sua viscera lecto, *Ov. Met. 465.* Obscænum adulterium, *Id. Trist. 2, 212.* (4) Pisces obscænus alibi, *Plin. 9, 18.* Obscæna pastu avis, *Id. 10, 29.* Haustus obscæni, *Luc. 4, 312.* (5) Obscænus conjux, *Prop. 3, 11, 31.* Obscænus adulter, *Id.* Obscæna carmina, *Id. 1, 16, 10.* Obscænae voluptates, *Cic. N. D. 1, 40.* Obscænae tabellæ, *Prop. 6, 2, 27.* (6) = Nihil obscænum, nihil turpe dictu, *Cic.* Re honestum est, nomine obscænum, *Id.* (7) Peregrinos obscæna pecunia mores intulit, *Juv. 6, 297.* ☞ Partes obscænae, the privities, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 584.* ☞ Obscæna, substantivè partes eæ, quibus sexus discernitur. In singulari numero hoc sensu utitur, *Juv. 6, 514.*

† Obscævo, âre. act. [quasi scævum, i. e. malum omen afferre, *Non*] *To forebode ill to.* Cum dat. § Metuo, quod illic obscævavit meæ falsæ fallaciæ, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 1. fin.*

* Obscūrāndus, a, um. part. *To be weakened, or disguised.* *Vid. Obruendus.*

* Obscūrāns, tis. part. (1) *Covering, muffleing.* (2) *Obscureing, lessening.* (1) Caput obscūrante lucernâ, *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 55.* (2) *Cic.*

* Obscūrātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A darkening, or hiding.* (2) *The making to appear inconsiderable, the appearing of no moment, or value* (1) In illâ obscuratione circumcludunt Cæsars, equites, *Hirt. B. H. 6.* ☞ Solis obscuratio, an eclipse, *Plin. 35, 27.* (2) Obscuratio propter exiguitatem rerum consequitur, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 13.*

* Obscūrātūrus, a, um. part. *That will render obscure, or cover.* Ut laudes tuas nulla unquam obivio sit obscuratura, *Cic. pro Marcello. 10.*

* Obscūrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Darkened.* (2) *Covered.* (3) *Lost, forgotten.* (1) Cælum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, *Sall. B. J. 42.* (2) Obscuratum dextrâ caput, *Petron. 134.* ☞ Obscūrati signa, militaria, *hiding their standards, Sall. B. J. 53.* (3) Omnisæorum memoria sensim obscurata est, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 23.*

* Obscūrè. adv. ius, comp. (1) *Darkly, not plainly, or manifestly.* (2) *Obscurely, without perspicuity, with dark expressions.* (3) *Coverily, closely, dissemblingly.* (4) *Without publick notice.* (1) ☞ Deos aiunt auctores fuisse, alterum palam, alterum, ut suspicamur, obscurius, *Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 13.* (2) Plato in Timæo hoc dixit, sed paulò obscurius, *Id. Acad. 4, 123.* (3) Neque obscurè hæ duæ legiones uni Cæsari detrahuntur, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 54.* ☞ Partim obscurius iniqui, partim non dissimulantes irati, *Cic. Fam. 1, 5.* ☞ Non obscurè ferre aliquid, *to make no secret of it, Id. pro Cluent. 19.* (4) = Perire tacitè obscurèque, *Id. pro Quint. 15.*

* Obscūrītas, âtis. f. (1) *Duskyness, the being without much light.* (2) *Darkness, or dimness.* (3) *Obscurity of expression, want of perspicuity.* (4) *Obscurity, difficulty to be found out, or understood.* (5) *Meanness of birth, or quality.* (1) Obscuritas temporis, *Petron. 12. est terrori, Curt. 5, 4, 25.* (2) Obscuritates & vitia oculorum sanat, *Plin. 20, 2.* (3) ☞ = Ne oratio quæ adhibere lumen rebus debet, ea obscuritatem & tenebras adferat, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 47.* (4) Causa latet obscuritate involuta naturæ, *Id. de Div. 1, 35.* = Obscuritates & ænigmata somniorum, *Id. Div. 2, 64.* (5) = Quorum prima ætas propter humilitatem, & obscuritatem in hominum ignoratione versatur, *Ec. Id.* Servii Tullii obscuritas matre servâ creti, *Flor. 1, 6.*

* Obscūro, âre. act. (1) *To darken.* (2) *To hide, conceal, or keep from discovery.* (3) *To make dim, or weak of apprehension.* (4) *To render hard to be understood, to disguise, perplex, or make obscure.* (5) *To render obscure, or inglorious; to make less famous.* (6) *To cause to appear inconsiderable, to make to seem little.* (1) Tenebræ regiones obscuraverunt, *Cic. † Sublima nebula cælum obscurabat, Non. ex Sall.* (2) = ☞ Omnia illa, quæ bona tu vocas, necesse est obscurari, & non apparere, *Id.* (3) Scio amorem tibi pectus obscurasse, *Plaut.* (4) Nihil obscurare dicendo, *Cic. pro Cluent. 1.* Quæ scribam, ἄλ ληγοῦμαι obscurabo, *Id. Att. 2, 20.* (5) ☞ Fortuna res cunctas, ex lubricine magis, quàm ex verò, celebrat obscuratque, *Sall. B. C. 8.* (6) Tanta vis est honesti, ut speciem utilitatis obscuret, *Cic.* Acta nova obscurant veteres triumphos, *Luc. 1, 121.*

* Obscūrōr, âri, âtus. pass. (1) *To be darkened, obscured.* (2) *Hidden, concealed, disguised.* (3) *Made inconsiderable.* (1) Nitor solis obscuratur, *Catull. 64, 3.* (2) Non dissimulandum, quod obscurari non potest, *Cic. pro Arch. 26.* (3) Minora majoribus obscurantur, *Id. de Fin. 5, 21.*

* Obscūrūm. adv. ex adj. *more Græc. Darkly; with but-little, or dusky, light.* ☞ Obscūrūm nimboſus aër, *Luc. 5, 631.*

* Obscūrus, a, um. adj. [ἀ σκῦρὸς, quod ἄ σκῦς, umbra, qu. ἐμῖονιστος, obscurus] ior, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Blackish, dark coloured.* (2) *Dusky, darkish, with little light.* (3) *Obscurum for obscuritas.* (4) *Shady, dark with shades.* (5) *Misty, covered with mists.* (6) *Hidden, or covered.* (7) *Not understood, little known.* (8) *Doubtful, dubious.* (9) *Obscure, or hard to be understood.* (10) *Obscure, not perspicuous in expression, not clearly expressed.* (11) *Speaking things enigmatically, or by way of riddle.* (12) *Secret, mysterious.* (13) *Cloſe, secret, reserved, shy.* (14) *Subtle, crafty.* (15) *Obscure, ignoble, of mean parentage, poor, mean, low, pitiful.* (1) Obscura ferrugo, *Catull. 62, 227.* Mauro obscurior Indus, *Juv. 11, 125.* (2) Errat ad obscuros pallida turba lacus, *Tibull. 1, 10, 40.* ☞ Jam obscurâ luce, in the twilight, *Liv.* (3) ☞ Obscurum adhuc cæptæ lucis, *Tac. Hist. 4, 50, 2. the morning twilight.* Obscurum noctis, *Virg. Geor. 1, 479.* (4) Obscuræ convalles, *Id. Æn. 6, 139.* valles, *Id. Æn. 9, 244.* (5) Obscuri colles, *Id. Æn. 3, 522.* (6) Sydera nullis obscura tenebris, *Prop. 2, 26, 55.* (7) Fama est obscurior annis, *Virg. Æn. 7, 205.* Videre res obscurissimas, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 36.* ☞ Tua nobilitas literatis & historicis est notior, populo verò & suffragatoribus obscurior, *Id. pro Mur. 16.* (8) = Nolo suspensam & incertam plebem obscurâ spe, & cæcâ expectatione pendere, *Id. Leg. Agr. 2, 55.* (9) ☞ = Jus applicationis obscurum, & ignotum patefactum iudicio, & illustratum à patr no, *Id. de Orat. 1, 177.* (10) Nimis obscurus Euphorion poëta, at non Homerus, *Id.* = Flexiloqua, obscura, & ambigua oracula, *Id.* (11) ☞ Obscuri ambages oris, *Ov. Ib. 377. de Sphinge.* (12) Pars obscura cavis celebrabant orgia cistis, *Catull. 62, 259.* (13) Plerumquè modestus Occupat obscuri speciem, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 95.* (14) Obscurus in agendo, *Cic. Odium obscurum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 38.* (15) Obscuro loco natus, *Liv. 26, 6.* = Neque enim obscuris personis, nec parvis causis res agatur, *Cic. Fam. 3, 3.* Obscurissimis initiis natus, *Pa'erc. 2, 76.*

Obscrandus, a, um. part. *To be entreated, or begged.* Venia obscrandanda est, *Plin. Ep. 9, 29.*

Obscrans, tis. part. *Beseeching.* Sæpe obscrans me, ut veniam, frustra veniet, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 3.*

Obscraſtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A supplication, or solemn prayer to the gods.* (2) *An earnest begging, conjuring, or beseeching; a suppliant entreaty.* (3) *A set form of begging, by way of adjuration.* (1) = Constituenda nobis sunt procuraciones & obscraſtio, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 28.* Obscraſtio in unum diem populo indicta, *Liv. 26, 23. Conf. 27, 13.* (2) Obscraſtio illa iudicum per charissima pignora, *Quint.* (3) = Prece, & obscraſtione humili, & supplice uti, *Cic. de Inu. 1, 16.*

Obscraſtūrus, a, um. part. *That will beseech, Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 36.*

Obscraſtus, a, um. part. (1) *Prayed to with solemn supplication.* (2) *Earnestly besought, vehemently entreated.* (1) Obscraſti circa omnia pulvinaria dii, *Liv.* (2) Evocati nominatim atque obscraſti navem conscenderent, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 5.*

Obscero, âre. act. [ex ob, & sacer, qu. per sacra rogo, vel opem à sacris peto, *Fest.*] (1) *To beg, or conjure, by all that is sacred; to beseech, or beg, for God's sake.* (2) *A form in vehement admiration.* (3) *in surprise.* (1) ☞ Non rogavit solūm, verūm etiam obscraſcit, *Cic. ad Quirit. post redit. 7.* § Si me fas est obscrare abs te, *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 102.* § Te obscero iisdem precibus, *Id.* § Obscero, adhibeatis in hominis fortunis misericordiam, *Id.* § = Per genium, dextramque, deoque Obscero, & obtestor, *Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 95.* § = ☞ Cum

Cum multis lacrymis eum oraret & obsecraret, impetrare non potuit, *Cic. Rescero, mater, quod dudum obsecraveram, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 4.* (2) ¶ Videam? obsecro, quem? *Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 9. See quotha! whom, pray ye? Obsecro, herclè, quantus & quàm validus est! Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 143. O wonderful! what a huge, brawny fellow! Hera mea, tace, obsecro, saluæ sumus, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25.* (3) ¶ Perii, obsecro, tam infandum, *Ec. Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 22. O ye gods!*

¶ Obsecundanter. adv. *Compliantly, obediently.* § Obsecundanter naturæ vivere, *Non. ex Nigidio.* † Ex lege.

Obscundo, are. act. *To humour, to comply with, to do readily as one is bid.* Obscundato in loco, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 23.* § Ut ejus semper voluntatibus—venti tempestatesque obscundarent, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 16.*

Obscūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to humour.* In hoc præcipue non obscūturi, si in ullâ re putasset fas esse non obsequi, *Plin. Ep. 8, 6.*

Obscūtus, a, um. part. *Having submitted to, or complied with.* Obsecutus mihi, *Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 66.*

Obsēpio, ire, pfi, ptum. act. [*ex ob, & sepio*] (1) *To stop, or shut, up against; to block up.* (2) Met. *To binder, to preclude.* (1) ¶ Aperire quæ vetustas obsepserat, *Tac. Ann. 15, 27, 1.* Hostium agmina obsepunt iter, *Liv. 22, 50.* (2) Hæc omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, adipiscendi obsepiebant, *Cic. pro Mur. 23.* Hæc plebi ad curules magistratus iter obsepfit, *Liv. 4, 25.*

Obsēpio, iri. pass. *To be stoped up.* § Ibi nunc oppidò obseppta est via, *Plant. Pseud. 1, 5, 10.* Met. Obseptum plebi ad honores iter, *Liv.*

Obseptum, i. n. *A hedge, stoppage, or impediment.* Obseppta viarum, *Sil. 12, 110.*

Obseptus, a, um. part. (1) *Hedged, or shut up against.* (2) *Stoped, precluded.* (1) Alii, obseptis itineribus, super vallum saliant, *Liv. 25, 39.* (2) § Postquam dolo viam obseptam vidit, bellum apertè moliendum ratus, *Cic.*

Obsēquēla, æ. f. *Compliance, a humouring.* Parentes liberis suis facient obsequelam, *Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 50.*

Obsēquens, tis. adj. ior. comp. s̄simus, sup. *Compliant, obedient, dutiful, submitting to.* Patri minùs obsequens, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 18.* Filia obsequentior tibi quàm parenti par est, *Sall. in Cic. de Inanim.* Italia curæ mortaliū obsequentiſſima, *Col. 3, 8.* ¶ Voluptati obsequens, *given to pleasure, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 9.*

Obsēquenter. adv. iſſimè, sup. (1) *With compliance.* (2) *Dutifully.* (1) Hæc obsequenter collegæ facta sunt, *Liv. 41, 10.* (2) Obsequentiſſimè aviæ contubernio vixit, *Plin. Ep. 7, 24.*

Obsēquentia, æ. f. *Compliance.* Nimia obsequentia reliquorum, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 29.* ¶ Vix alibi occ.

¶ Obsēquibilis, le. adj. *Ready to serve, or assist, Gell. 2, 29.* † Obsequens.

Obsēquiosus, a, um. adj. *Obsequious, servicable, very ready to assist, or obey.* Mihi obsequiosus semper fuisti, *Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 57.*

Obsēquium, ii. n. [*ex obsequor*] (1) ¶ Properly *a waiting upon a dead corpse to buryal.* (2) Met. *Obsequiousness, or attendance on some great person.* (3) *An obligation, or kindness.* (4) *Compliance, a humouring, or giving way to one's humour.* (5) *The desire of coition in females.* (6) Met. *Gentle management, or usage.* (7) *Flattery.* (8) *Smoothness, easyness to be farded.* (9) *Indulgence to, or a making much of one's self.* (10) *Indulgence to children.* (11) *Ready submission, obedience, loyalty, subjection.* (12) *Slavery.* (1) Dum funeri obsequium parabat, ipse funus sine obsequio manebat, *Paul. Diac. de peste quâdam.* Ego quoque in funus prodeo, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 88. hoc est, in obsequium funeris, Euphrasius in loc.* (2) Antonium patientiâ, & obsequio mitigavi, *Cic. in Pison. 2.* (3) Obsequium grandæ tuli, *Op. Epist.*

6, 18. (4) Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 41.* ¶ Invidiam ille non lenire obsequio, sed acerbitate opprimere studuit, *Nep. D. on. 6.* (5) Afellus admovetur, qui sollicitet obsequia feminæ, *Col. 6, 37.* (6) Flebitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, *Or. A. Am. 2, 179.* Obsequio tranantur aquæ, *Id. 2, 181.* (7) Blandi carminis obsequium, *Propert. 1, 8, 40.* Inter obsequia fortunæ, *Curt. 8, 4, 24.* (8) Obsequio differri spernit aquarum, *Or. Met. 9, 117.* (9) Animo obsequium sumere, *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 7.* = Corporis obsequium indulgentiæque, *Cic. de Legg. 1, 70.* Obsequium ventris, *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 104.* (10) Omne meum obsequium in il'um fuit cum multâ severitate, *Cic. Attic. 10, 4.* (11) ¶ Obsequio pereunte perit imperium, *Tac. Hist. 1, 83, 6.* (12) Subeas alternus oportet ancipiti obsequio, *Perf. 5, 156.*

Obsēquor, i, cūsus sum. dep. (1) ¶ *To follow, or attend; particularly at funerals.* (2) Met. *To follow, or attend to.* (3) *To humour, c. comply with; to submit to.* (4) *To be assiant to; to do good, or friendly, offices; to serve.* (5) *To humour, or please.* (6) *To flatter, or cringe to.* (1) Restabat ipse insepultus, & dum obsequebatur, perimebatur, *Paul. Diaconus. Vid. Obsequium, n. 1.* (2) Idoneum tempus ratus studiis obsequendi suis, *C. Nep. Att. 2.* Obsequar studiis nostris, *Id. (3) § Imperio obsequi, Juu. 10, 343.* pudori, amoris, parenti, *Tac. consuetudini, naturæ, bonitati, Cic. ¶ Quæ obsequi non oportet, Gell. 2, 7. Met. Tempestati obsequi artis est, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* (4) Senes est æquum senibus obsequi, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 10.* = inservire, *Id. (5) § Hellenist. Id ego percipio obsequi gnato meo, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 61.* (6) Quem maxumè odisti, maxumè obsequeris, *Sall. in Cic. ¶ Animo obsequi, Plaut. Ter. To indulge one's self, or make merry.*

Obsēvātus, a, um. part. (1) *Locked, or barred, up.* (2) Met. *Shut up.* (1) Foribus ædium obferatis, *Curt. 4, 4, 12.* ¶ Ædificiis obferatis, patentibus atriis, *Liv. 5, 41.* (2) ¶ ¶ Obferatæ aures, *deaf, pitiless, Hor. Epod. 18, 1.*

Obsēro, are. act. [*ex ob, & fero*] (1) *To lock, or bolt, a door fast.* (2) *To shut in.* (3) *To binder, by shutting in.* (4) Met. *To close up.* (1) Abi, atque ostium obfera intus, *Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25.* (2) Obferat herbosus lurida porta regos, *Prop. 4, 12, 8.* (3) Ramices, qui exitus ferarum obferent, *Col. 9, 1.* (4) Si vis, licet obferes palatum, *Catull. 53, 21.*

Observābilis, e. adj. *Observable, that may be foreseen, or prevented.* Tectæ manus minùs sunt observabiles, *Quint. 9, 1.*

Observandus, a, um. part. *To be observed, Cic.*

Observans, tis. part. & adj. or. comp. s̄simus, sup. (1) *Observing, taking notice of; as the augurs.* (2) *Finding.* (3) *Observant, minding what one saith, careful to please.* (1) Observans quæ signa ferant columbæ, *Virg. Æn. 6, 198.* (2) Durus arator Observans implumes fatus nido detraxit, *Id. Geor. 4, 513.* (3) § Observantior æqui, *Claud. 4. Conf. Honor. 296.* = Observantissimus studiosissimûsque nostri homo, *Cic. Fam. 13, 3.* ¶ De cæteris not. vid. Obervo.

Observantia, æ. f. (1) *Observation, a curious minding.* (2) *Regard, esteem, honour.* *Æt. & Pass. (1) Observantia temporum, Patet. 2, 106.* (2) Quæ magnitudo observantiæ tot beneficiis respondere poterit? *Cic. Observantia ejus cara fuit omnibus, Nep. Attic. 6. sc. quâ ipse alios observabat.* Obsequio & observantiâ in regem cum omnibus, benignitate erga alios cum rege ipso certasset, *Liv. 1, 35.*

Observatio, ōnis. f. (1) *A watching, or looking to; an observing.* (2) *A noting, or marking; observation.* (3) *A keeping to rule, or custom.* (4) *The framing of general rules from observation.* (5) *Rules drawn from observation.* (6) *A religious adherence to, or strict observance of, laws, customs, &c.* (7) *Sens. Augur. (1)*

Certum est nunc Observationi operam dare, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 5.* (2) Observatio constans atque diutina, quid evenire, aut quid sequi, soleat, *Cic. Observatio quæ res aut prodesse soleant, aut obesse, Id. crebri, aut languidi iſſus, Plin. (3) Quondam in observatione erat ut defringerentur ex imputatâ bucco, Id. 17, 21.* (4) Ex observatione eorum effecerunt artem, *Quint. (5) Quæsi verò horum ipsorum ars ulla sit; observatio quædam est earum rerum, Ec. Cic. (6) Summa observatio in bello movendo, Id. 1. Off. 36.* (7) Augurum observatio, *Val. Max. § Inveniri observatione, Cic. de Divin. 147.* Habere observationem, *Quint. 6, 3.* Mira observatio operis, *Plin. 11, 10.* antiqui sermonis, *Suet. de Clar. Gramm. 24.* Perpetuâ observatione dignum, *Quint. 2, 12.* Observatione fieri, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 33.* Prudentium observatione, *Id. in Orat. 178.* Diutina observatio, *Id. 2. de Divin. 146.*

Observator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *An observer, a witness, one that taketh account, a register.* (2) *A publick officer, or inspector.* (1) Sacer intra nos spiritus sedet, bonorum, malorumque nostrorum observator, & custos, *Sen. (2) Nemo observator, nemo castigator affistet, Plin. Pan. 40.*

Observātūrus, a, um. part. *About to observe, Liv. 9, 30.*

Observātus, a, um. part. (1) *Watched, marked.* (2) Met. *Heeded, minded, observed, put in execution.* (1) = Vestigia Observata sequor per noctem, & lumine lustro, *Virg. Æn. 2, 754.* (2) Quo præcepto diligenter ab iis observato, quum, &c. *Cæs. B. G. 5, 35.* Vid. Obervo.

Obervātus, ūs. m. verb. *Observation, experiment.* Ex observatu dicunt, *Varr. R. R. 27.*

Obervo, are. act. [*ex ob, & servo*] (1) *To mind heedfully, to watch.* (2) *To keep, or look after, cattle.* (3) *To lie perdue, on the catch.* (4) *To wait a time, or opportunity.* (5) *To stand to, to keep, to observe a rule, custom, law, &c.* (6) *To esteem, honour, reverence.* (1) Observes filium, quid agat, quid consilii capter, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, ult.* (2) Non hîc atmenta gregesve Horridus observo, *Or. Met. 1, 514.* (3) Aliæ ut ex inopinato observant, & si quid incidit, arripiunt, *Cic. N. D. 2, 124.* (4) Ut tempus observaret epistolæ tibi reddundæ, *Id. Fam. 11, 16.* (5) Quod quidem lingua Latina sic observat, ut, &c. *Id. § Observare leges, Id. animadversionem censoriam, Id. (6) = Omnes me observant & colunt, Id. = Amare, diligere, Id. Annorum initia sic observant, ut noctem dies subsequatur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 17.*

Observer, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be observed, attended to, or taken notice of.* (2) *To be pryed into, to be sifted narrowly.* (3) *To be provided against.* (4) *To be honoured, or esteemed, &c.* (1) Res observari, animadvertique possunt, *Cic. Div. 2, 47.* (2) Postquam poëta sensit scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, *Ter. Adelph. prol. (3) Quod, ne accidat, observari non potest, Cic. (4) = Coli & observari ab aliquo, Id. de Amic. 8.*

Obfes, ūdis. m. & f. [*quodd is, tanquam pignus obsidetur, i. e. custoditur*] (1) *A hostage, given as a security, or pledge, for performance of covenants in war, or peace.* (2) Met. *Any pledge, or security.* (1) Cæsar obfides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 27.* Obfides uti inter se denique perficit; Sequani, ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant; Helvetii, ut sine maleficio, & injuriâ transeant, *Id. ib. 18.* (2) = Hymenæus conjugii sponſor & obfes, *Or. Ep. 2, 34.* Habemus à Cæsare sententiam, tanquam obfidem perpetuæ in rempub. voluntatis, *Cic. Catil. 4, 5.* ¶ Vel obfides periculi, vel pignora voluntatis, *Id. pro Cæl. 32.*

Obsessio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A blocking up any place.* (2) *A besieging, a beleaguering.* (1) § Obsessio militaris viæ, *Cic. in Pis. 17.* templo-rum, *Id. (2) Antonius turpiter Mutinæ obsessionem reliquit, Id. Fam. 10, 33.*

Obsessor, ōris. m. verb. [ex obsideo] (1) *A constant frequenter.* (2) *He that keeps a place from others.* (3) *A besieger, or blocker up.* (1) Obsessor fori, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 18. (2) Obsessor curiæ, *Cic. pro Domo*, 5. (3) Obsessor Luceriæ urbis, *Liv.* 9, 15.

Obsessurus, a, um. part. *About to besiege.* *Liv.* 30, 7.

Obsessus, a, um. part. [ex obsideo] (1) *Beset, closed as with a guard.* (2) *Besieged, blocked up.* (3) *Met. Straitened, beset, surrounded.* (4) *Frequented, thronged, full of.* (1) Trachas obsessa palude, *Ov. Met.* 15, 717. (2) Ignis Accendit obsessam Iliam, *Hor. Epod.* 14, 14. (3) Omnibus rebus obsessi colloquium petunt, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 84. (4) Tyrio tellus obsessa colono, *Tib.* 4, 1, 139.

|| Obsibilo, Ære. act. *To whistle as wind in trees.* *Apul. p.* 368. † Insibilo.

Obsideo, Ære, sēdi, Ære. neut. & act. [ex ob, i. e. circum, & sedeo] (1) *To sit about, to take up a place by sitting.* (2) *Met. To cover, to overspread.* (3) *To wait, or attend before.* (4) *To sit waiting at a place for one, that he may be sure not to miss him.* (5) *To fix in, to take up in a place.* (6) *To secure, or guard; to keep a strict eye over.* (7) *To plot, or have a design upon.* (8) *To besiege, to block up.* (9) *To surround, to environ.* (1) Servine obsideant, liberis ut sit locus, *Plaut. Pæn. prol.* 23. (2) Cūm Cinnaræ, Marianæque partes Italiam obsiderent, *Paterc.* 2, 24. (3) Tacitum obsedit limen Amariæ, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 343. (4) Nunc verò domi certum obsidere est, usque donec redierit, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 6. (5) Ira feras mentes obsidet, eruditæ præterlabitur, *Petron. c.* 99. (6) Opportuna loca armatis hominibus cæpit obsidere, *Cic.* (7) Cūm speculatur atque obsidet rostra vindex libertatis curia, *Id. pro Flacc.* 57. *Met.* Qui meum tempus obsideret, *Id.* (8) Mutinam, & consulem designatum obsedit, *Id. Phil.* 7, 15. (9) *Met.* Varia & incerta pericula humanam vitam obsident, *Id.* Inter obsidere & oppugnare urbem differentia hæc est, quòd illud sit morâ, *Angl. a blockade, hoc impetu, Angl. a siege.* Consiliis ab oppugnandâ urbe ad obsidendam versis, *Liv.* 2, 11.

Obsidecr, Æri, fessus. pass. (1) *To be taken up by sitting in.* (2) *To be overspread.* (3) *Met. To be wholly shut up, or prepossessed.* (4) *To be besieged.* (5) *To be charmed, taken, or pleased with.* (1) *Vid. Obsideo.* (2) Mare superum obsidetur classe, *Cic. Att.* 10, 1. Corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, *Id. N. D.* 1, 65. (3) Cūm obsideri patris aures à fratre videret, *Liv.* 40, 20. (4) Obsideri immensis copiis, *Paterc.* 2, 120. (5) Cūm is qui audit, ab oratore obsessus est & tenetur, *Cic. Orat.* 62.

Obsidiânum vitrum [ex Obsidio quodam inventore] *A kind of black thick glass sometimes transparent, of which images and other things were made.* *Plin.* 36, 26. & 27, 13.

Obsidio, ōnis. (1) *A surrounding, or besieging in.* (2) *A siege, a blockade.* (1) Cæsar Pompeii castra obsidione munimentisque completabatur, *Paterc.* 2, 50. (2) Urbes partim vi, partim obsidione cepit, *Cic. pro Mur.* 9.

Obsidiônâlis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a siege.* Corona graminea obsidiônâlis, *Liv.* 7, 37. *a chaplet, or garland, made of the grass that grew in the place besieged, and given to him who had raised the siege.* *Vid. Plin.* 22, 45. *Gell.* 4, 6. & Fest. Scipio obsidiônâli coronâ donatus est, *Paterc.* 1, 12.

Obsidiôr, Æri, âtus sum. dep. *To lie in wait.* *Col.* 9, 14. *ubi tamen al. insidiantur.*

Obsidium, ii. n. (1) *A siege, a blockade.* (2) *Met. A watching, or looking after.* (3) *An ambush.* (4) *Apparent danger.* (1) Obsidium dictum est ab obsidendo, quòd minùs hostis egredi posset inde, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 16. § Obsidium solvere, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 73. (2) Apum fœtus, nisi curatoris obsidio excepti sint, diffugiunt, *Col. R. R.* 9, 9. (3) Ne obsidiis hominum, aut insidiatorum animalium diripiantur, *Id.* 8, 2, 7.

(4) Vidē' hostes tibi adesse tergōque tuo obsidium? *Plant. Mil.* 2, 2, 64.

Obsidium, i. n. [ab obses] *A hostage.* Matherdates nobis obsidio datus, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 10, 7.

Obsido, sēdi, Ære. neut. [ex ob, & fido] (1) *To seat himself in, to possess himself of.* (2) *To lie in ambushade.* at. (3) *To keep blocked up.* (1) § Obsidere vias, *Lucr.* 4, 351. partes, *Id.* 1085. (2) Bivias obsidere milite fauces, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 516. (3) Viglum excubiis obsidere portas, *Id. Æn.* 9, 159. *Met.* Obsidere vias oculorum, *Lucr.* 4, 352.

Obsignandus, a, um. part. *To be sealed up.* Literas obsignandas publico signo curavi, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 63.

Obsignâtor, ōris. m. verb. *A sealer, one that signeth and seals.* Obsignator testamenti, *Cic. Att.* 12, 18.

Obsignâtus, a, um. part. (1) *Sealed against.* (2) *Sealed up.* (3) *Met. Sealed, or safely laid, up in memory.* (1) § Cui nihil obsignatum, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 61. (2) Obsignatâ epistolâ superiore, *Id. Attic.* 8, 6. (3) = Obsignatum, & memori mandatum mente tenere, *Lucr.* 2, 581. ¶ Tabellis obsignatis agere cum aliquo, *to hold one to his bargain, to take him at his word.* *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 11.

Obsigno, Ære. act. (1) *To seal up against.* (2) *To seal up.* (3) *To seal, as by witnesses.* (1) § Qui salinum servo obsignant cum sale, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 3, 15. § Contra M. Scaurum obsignaverat stateras, *Cic.* (2) Pauca conscribit obsignatque, & liberto dat, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 15, 5. (3) Ejus rei conditionisque tabellas obsignaverunt viri boni complures, *Cic. pro Quint.* 67.

Obsignor, Æri. pass. *To be sealed up, &c.* *Nep. Lysand.* 5. Obsignari nihil inane solet, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 70.

Obsipo, Ære. act. [ex ob, & antiq. sipo, unde & dissipio, i. e. dispergo] *To scatter, throw on, or sprinkle.* ¶ Aquulam obsipat, *be sprinkled water on me; Met. be revived me.* *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 3, 37.

* Obsistens, tis. part. *Standing in the way, crowding.* Obsistentibus ad exitum Celtiberis, *Liv.* 41, 26. Magnâ cum clade obsistentium, *Paterc.* 2, 115. Voto suo obsistentes filios ejus dolo aggreditur, *Juss.* 3, 1.

* Obsistitur. imperf. *Opposition, or resistance, is made.* § = Magnitudine animi repugnari obsistitur potest fortunæ, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 7.

* Obsisto, Ære, sstîti, sstîtum. [ex ob, & sisto] (1) *To stand, or post one's self, in the way.* (2) *To stop, or hinder.* (3) *Met. To oppose, to withstand.* (1) § Ne quisquam sit, qui mihi obsistat in viâ, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 5. Hic obsistam, ne imprudenti huc ea se surrepsit mihi, *Id. Mil.* 2, 3, 62. (2) Neque mihi ulla obsistet annis, neque mons, nequo adeò mare, *Id. Merc.* 5, 2, 18. (3) = Catilinæ occurri atque obsisti, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 7. § Obsistere malis, *Liv.* 23, 20.

Obsitus, a, um. part. [ex obsoror] (1) *Sown over with seed.* (2) *Set, or planted.* (3) *Overrun, or overgrown, with.* (4) *Covered all over.* (5) *Met. Full of, oppressed with.* (1) *Litt. ex Varr. & Cic.* (2) Obsita pomis Rura, *Ov. Met.* 13, 719. (3) Obsita virgultis loca, *Liv.* 21, 54. Obsita fetis Io, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 790. (4) Iter obsitum nivibus, *Curt.* 5, 6, 13. Obsita squalore vestis, *Liv.* 2, 23. (5) Obsitis annis, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 5. Rex obsitus ævo, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 307.

Obsolēfācio, unde Obsolēfio, Æri. neut. pass. *To become obsolete.* *Met. To be debased, to grow into contempt, be vilified, or made cheap.* Augustus admonebat prætores, ne paterentur nomen commissionibus obsolēfieri, *Suet. Aug.* 89.

Obsolēfactus, a, um. part. ex præced. *Grown obsolete, old, or unfit for use.* Toga maculis obsolēfacta, *Val. Max.* 3, 5, 1.

* Obsoleo, ui & evi, Ære. neut. [ex obs, & olēo, perdo] (1) *To grow out of use, or fashion; to decay.* (2) *To lose its grace, and authority.* (1) Propter vetustatem obsolēverunt

res, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1. (2) In homine turpissimo obsolēbant dignitatis insignia, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 41.

Obsolēfco, Ære. incept. (1) *To grow out of use, or memory.* (2) *To lose its reputation, value, &c.* (3) *To be dishonoured, disfrained, or polluted.* (1) & Hæc, ne obsolēfcerent, renovabam legendo, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 3. Obsolēvit jam ista oratio, *Id. pro Leg. Manil.* 17. (2) Citò laus obsolēfuit in sordidis hostibus, *Curt.* 9, 6, 14. (3) Virtus nunquam alienis sordibus obsolēfuit, *Cic. pro Sext.* 28.

Obsolētē. adv. unde comp. Obsolētius. *Very old fashionedly.* Obsolētius vestitus, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 58.

Obsolētus, a, um. adj. [ab obsoleo] or, comp. || ssumus, sup. (1) *Grown out of use, antiquated, obsolete.* (2) *Stale, common, vulgar.* (3) *Disregarded, worthless.* (4) *De veste, Dirty, sorry.* (5) *Stained, dishonoured.* (1) = Vereor ne hæc nimis antiqua & obsoleta videantur, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 21. (2) = Abjecta & obsoleta verba fugienda, *Id. de Or.* 3, 37. & = Honores olim rari & tenues, ob eamque causam gloriosi, nunc autem effusi & obsoleti, *Nep. Milt.* 6. (3) Obsoleta spolia, *Curt.* 9, 1, 2. (4) Obsoletior vestitus, *Cic. contra Rull.* 5. Obsoletissimus vestitu, *Apul. Florid.* 19, p. 819. (5) Dexterâ obsoleta sanguine, *Sen. Agam.* 977.

Obsolēdātus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Made hard, hardened.* Tectorio inducto rigidēque obsolēdato, *Vitr.* 2, 3.

* Obsônâtor, ōris. m. verb. *A caterer, or purveyor.* Obsônator optimus, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 73.

* Obsônâtus, ūs. m. verb. *A catering, or buying of victuals.* Priusquam ego obsônatoradeo, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 5.

* Obsônium, i. n. [ὀψώνιον, Gr.] (1) *Any victuals eaten with bread.* (2) *especially fish.* (1) Convertam me domum cum obsônio, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 22. Omnia conductis coëmens obsônia nummis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 9. (2) ὀψών & ὀψάγιον Græci non temerè nisi de piscibus efferunt, & sanè sic intelligi videtur locus *Nepotis, Themist.* c. 10.

Obsôno, Ære. act. *To cater, to buy victuals.* Postquam obsônavit herus, & conduxit coquos, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 1.

* Obsônor, Æri. part. *To be provided, or catered.* § Obsônatum nobis sit opulentum obsônium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 64. An hoc ad eas res obsônatum est? *Id. ib.* 1, 2, 35.

* Obsôno, Ære. act. *To speak whilst another is speaking, so that he cannot be heard.* § Sermone huic obsônas, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 74.

† Obsônus, a, um. adj. *Harsh, ill sounding.* Humili, obsônâ, & tremulâ voce, *Varr. Fort. legend. absonâ.*

|| Obsôpio, Ære, Ævi. act. *To cast into a sleep, unde*

Obsôpiôr, Æri. pass. *To fall asleep.* A somno tempore prohibere, ne obsôpianur, *Scrip. Larg. Comp.* 180.

Obsorbeo, ui & psi, Ære. neut. *To sup up, or suck in.* Da obsorero, herclè, obsorbeam aquam, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 3, extr. & Ter die obsorbebat, tēque eructabat, *Hyg. Fab.* 125.

† Obsordeo, ui, Ære. neut. *To be little set by, &c.* Obsorduit jam hæc in me ærumna miseria, *Cæcil. ap. Non.*

* † Obsolēculum, li. n. *An obstacle.* Adducitur ex *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 10. *sed mel. libb. obsepta est via.* Obsolēculum ἐμπόδιον, *Gloss.* † Impedimentum.

* Obstans, tis. part. *Hindering, letting, standing in the way.* Obstantes catervæ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 43. Obstantes pellē moras, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 11, 8. Obstantia fata, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 4. Obstantia silvarum amoliri jubetur, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 50, 4.

* Obstantia, æ. f. *Opposition.* Propter obstantiam aëris, *Vitr.* 1, 6, vid. & 8, 1. & 10, 14. † Oppositio.

* Obsâtur,

* *Obstatur*, imperf. *Opposition is made.* *Æ* Nec, si non obstatur, propterea etiam permittitur, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 14.

* *Obstāturus*, a, um. part. *That will withstand, or oppose.* § *Obstatura* Pelasgis vexilla, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 247. Sævis obstatura animis, *Id. vid. & Quint.* 2, 12.

* || *Obsterno*, ēre, strāvi. aēt. [ex ob, & ærno] *To lay down before one.* § = *Mulierem puero objicit & obsternit*, *Apul. Apol.* p. 554.

* *Obstetrīcium*, ii. n. *Midwifery*, *Plin.* 35, 11.

* *Obstetrix*, īcis. f. *pro obstitrix.* [ab obstito, obstiti, obstitum, quod obstitat, *Prisc. i. e.* ad-sistat puerperæ; ob, enim ant. pto ad] *A midwife.* An tu fuisti meæ matri obstetrix? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 96.

Obstināte, adv. iūs, sīmē. *Resolvedly, resolutely, constantly, stiffly, strongly.* § *Obstinatē operam dare*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 8. negare, *Cic. Obstinatius omnia agere*, *Suet. Cæs.* 29. *Obstinatissimē recusare*, *Id. Tib.* 67.

Obstinatio, ōnis. f. (1) *Inflexible resolution, firmness of purpose.* (2) *Obstinacy, or stubbornness.* (1) *Obstinatio* quædam sententiæ, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 17. Preces ejus taciturnā obstinatione repressit, *Nep. Attic. ult.* (2) *Obstinatio* viris feminisque *Judæorum* pars, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 13, 5.

Obstinātum est. imperf. *It is firmly resolved and fixed.* = Quando id certum atque obstinatum est, *Liv.*

Obstinātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) In a good sense, *steady, fixed, unmoved.* (2) In a middle sense, *self-willed, determined.* (3) In a bad sense, *resolute, obstinate.* (1) *Popularium* virtus pro regno suo obstinatissima, *Sen. Ep.* 71. § *Obstinati* animi ad decertandum, *Liv.* 6, 3. mori, *Id.* (2) *Tiberium* sine miseratione, sine irā, obstinatum, clausumque vidit, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 15, 4. *Met.* *Obstinatæ aures*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 8. (3) *Appius* obstinato animo tribunal adscendit, *Liv.* 3, 47. = *Voluntas* ejus obstinator videtur, & iracundia obfirmior, *Cic. Att.* 1, 11.

† *Obstineo*, ēre. aēt. *Obstinet* dicebant antiqui, quod nunc offendit; ut in veteribus carminibus: *Sed jam se cælo candens Aurora obstinet suum patrem*, *Fest.*

* *Obstīno*, āre. aēt. [ex ob, & ant. stano seu stino, quod a sto, unde destino, præstino] (1) *To be obstinate, to persist firm in a purpose, to make a firm resolution.* (2) *To ask so as to take no denial.* (1) § *Obstinaverant* animis vincere, aut mori, *Liv.* 23, 29. (2) *Eā* affinitatem hanc obstinavit gratiā, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, fin.

* *Obstīpus*, a, um. adj. [ex ob, & stipes, i. e. stipitis instar immotus ac rigidus] (1) *Stiff, or that is carryed stiff on one side.* (2) *Crooked, a wry.* (3) *That carryeth his head stiff on one side.* (1) *Obstipo* capite, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 92. Incedebat cervice rigidā, & obstipā, *Suet. Tib.* 68. (2) *Omnia* mendosē fieri atque obstipa necessum est, *Lucr.* 4, 519. Leg. autem *Fest.* obstita. (3) *Cum* obstipæ fues transversa capita ferant, *Col.* 7, 10, 1.

* *Obstītum*, i. n. (1) *A place struck with thunder, or lightening.* (2) || *Obliquity.* (1) *Fulgura* atque obstita pianto, ap. *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 9. (2) *Obstītum* circulorum, *Apul. de Deo Socrat.* p. 666.

† *Obstītus*, a, um. part. [ab obstitendo. Est enim obstire pro obstare] (1) *Thunderstruck, or blasted with lightning.* (2) *Struck with a panick terror, affrighted into madness by an apparition.* (3) *Oblique, crooked.* (1) *Obstītum* Cloatius & Ælius Stilo esse aiunt violatum attactumque de cælo, *Fest.* (2) *Obstītum* Cincius esse ait eum, qui deo deæque obstiterit, i. e. qui viderit, quod videre nefas esset, *Id.* (3) *Id.* ex *Enn. Licinio & Lucr.*

* *Obsto*, āre, stiti, stitum & stātum. aēt. [ex ob, & sto] (1) *To stand before, or over-against; to be in the way, or interpose.* (2) *Met.* *To interpose.* (3) *To stand as a limit, or bound-*

dary. (4) *To withstand, or oppose; to make effectual opposition.* (5) *To let, or hinder; to be an impediment, or hinderance, to.* (6) *To be prejudicial, or averse, to; to stand in the way of.* (1) *Obstitit* in mediā candida pompa viā, *Or. Fast.* 4, 906. § *Velim* à sole mihi non obstes, *Val. Max.* 4, 3, ext. 4. (2) *Recens* meritum factō obstabat, *Liv.* 1, 26. (5) *A latere* Oceani obstare ipsum quod vocant inane, *Plin.* (4) = *Contrā* pugnare & obstare, *Lucr.* 1, 3, 8. Quod ne fieret, obstiterat, *Cic.* § *Famam* obstare furori, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 91. Terrore mortis, ac periculo capitis, ne accederes, obstat, *Cic. Senfit* peritus dux, quæ res victoriæ obstaret, *Liv.* 8, 36. (5) § *Quid* obstat, cur non veræ fiant? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 76. § *Paulum* hoc negoti mihi obstat, *Id. Heaut.* 3, 1, 93. § *Sine* possim, &c. *Frigidus* obstiterit sanguis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 484. (6) § *Ita* iracundia obstat oculis, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 45. *Consiliis* obstat fortuna, *Nep.* Ne cui meæ longinquitas ætatis obstet, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 2, 20. = *Commodis* alicujus officere, & obstare, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 38.

Obstatur, imperf. *An opposition is made.* *Indignatur* amans invitum vivere cogi, *Obstarique* animæ miserā de sede volenti *Exire*, *Or. Met.* 11, 787.

* *Obstrāgūlum*, li. n. [ab ob, & stragulum] *That which covereth.* ¶ *Crepidarum* obstragulis margaritas, the upper leathers, or parts, of a slipper, *Plin.* 9, 35.

Obstreps, tis. part. (1) *Making a noise that one cannot be heard, &c.* (2) *Roaring loudly as the sea before.* (3) *Met.* *Making deaf to advice.* (1) *Obstrepenste* pluvīā nihil sensere *Pæni*, *Liv.* 21, 6. (2) *Mare* *Baiis* obstrepsens, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 20. (3) *Clausæ* erant aures, obstrepenste irā, *Curt.* 8, 1, 49.

|| *Obstreperus*, a, um. adj. *Obstreperous*, vulg. *obstropelous.* ¶ *Obstreperum* carmen cicadarum, the chirping note of grasshoppers, *Apul.* p. 786. † *Obstreps*.

Obstreptur, imperf. *They cry out, or bawl against.* § *Decemviro* obstreptur, *Liv.* 3, 49.

Obstrepo, ēre, ui, itum. aēt. (1) *To make a noise against, or before.* (2) *To sound, or make a noise to.* (3) *To make a noise, to hinder the being heard.* (4) *To interrupt by noise.* (5) *To disturb, or interrupt.* (1) § *Inordinati* atque in-compositi obstreputant portis, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 13. (2) ¶ *Fontes* lymphis obstreputant, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 27. (3) *Turba* obstrepat, *Tib.* 2, 1, 36. § *Ululatus* obstrepuere sono citharæ, *Or. Met.* 11, 18. (4) *Ipsi* sibi in dicendo obstreperere videntur, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 13. (5) *Tibi* literis obstreperere, *Id. Fam.* 5, 4. ¶ *Met.* Ne tuæ laudi obstrepat, may not lessen the sound of your praise, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 1031.

Obstrepor, i. pass. (1) *To have a noise made about it, so that it cannot be heard.* (2) *To have a sound made about it.* (1) § *Ejusmodi* res, nescio quo modo obstrepi clamore militum videntur, & tubarum sono, *Cic. pro Marc.* 2. (2) Si nemo non obstreperetur aquis, *Or. Fast.* 6, 10.

Obstrictus, a, um. part. [ab obstringor] (1) *Bound, or tied hard about.* (2) *Met.* *Obliged, engaged, &c.* (3) *Entangled, fast ensnared.* (1) *Collo* obstricto trahere, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 72. (2) = *Addictum*, deditum, obstrictum alquem habere, *Cic. pro Cael.* 31. ¶ *Excogitavi* quam-obrem viderer maximis beneficiis vinculis obstrictus, cum liber essem, & solutus, *Id. pro Planc.* 30. (3) Se obstrictum scelere non sentit, *Id. Verr.* 4, 32. ¶ *Obstrictus* patriæ, owing to his country the suffering of the punishment for attempting its destruction, *Id. pro Sullā*, 2.

Obstrictus, ūs. m. *Closeness, or narrowness, of a passage*, *Sen. N. Q.* 5, 14.

† *Obstrīgillātor*, ōnis. m. verb. *He that detracteth from, or reflecteth on.* *Æmulus* illius artis atque obstrīgillator, *Varr. ap. Non.* 8, n. 73. † *Malevolus.*

Obstrīgillāturus. *Vid. Obstringillaturus.*

Obstrīgillo, āre. aēt. seu *Obstringillo* [ex ob, & strigulo] (1) † *To hamper, or entangle; to*

be severe upon. (2) *To reflect, or be bitter, upon; to jeer.* (3) *To stand in the way.* (1) ¶ *Lex* neque innocenti propter similitudinem obstrīgillat, neque nocenti propter amicitiam ignoscit, *Non. ex Varr.* (2) *Obstrīgillandi* causā figulinas reprehendis, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2, 24. (3) *Nunc* multa obstrīgillant, *Sen. Epist.* 115.

|| *Obstrīgillum*, li. n. *The bezil, or hollow, of a ring, wherein the jewel is set.* *Obstrīgillum*, σφραγιζοφύλαξ, *Gloss.*

|| *Obstrīgillus*, li. m. *A sort of shoe tied upon the foot with a latchet.* *Obstrīgilli* sunt, qui per plantas confuti sunt, & ex superiore parte corrigia trahitur, ut constringantur, unde & nominantur, *Isid.*

† *Obstringillāturus*, a, um. part. *That will binder, or oppose.* *Obstringillaturus*, ne triumphus decerneretur, *Non. ex Varr.*

Obstringillo, āre. *Vid. Obstrīgillo.*

Obstringo, ēre, xi, itum. aēt. [ex ob, & stringo] (1) *To tie about hard.* (2) *Met.* *To oblige highly.* (3) *To plight, or pawn, a thing.* (4) *To bind, or engage, one.* (5) *To entangle, or engage, in debt.* (6) *To bring under the power, or trouble, of.* (7) *To bring under the guilt of.* (8) *To violate and profane, by swearing falsely by.* (1) *Follem* sibi obstringit ob gulam, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 23. *Meum* laqueo collum quando obstrinxero, *Ibid.* 1, 1, 39. (2) § *Cluentium* vobis in perpetuum liberisque vestris obstringere, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 71. (3) § *Fidem* obstringere, *Liv.* (4) § *Jurejurando* civitatem obstringere, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 31. *Cum* sex libris tanquam prædibus me obstrinxerim, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. *Alii* matrimonio obstrinxisse, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 53, 5. ¶ || *Obstringere* se hereditati, to oblige himself to the performance of what the law requireth of an heir, *Dig.* (5) *Ut* amicos ære alieno obstrinxerim, *Brutus* ad *Cic. Fam.* 11, 10. (6) *Ementitus* es auspicia; obstrinxisti religione populum, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 33. (7) § *Se* obstringere scelere, *Id. Offic.* 3, 19. mendacii religione, *Cæs. B. B.* 1, 11. perjurio se suumque caput, *Liv.* (8) *Obstringere* perjurio signa militaria, & aquilas sacramentique religionem, *Id.* 26, 48.

Obstringor, i, obstrictus. pass. (1) *To be highly obliged.* (2) *Met.* *To be held fast, to be captivated.* (3) || *To be under the guilt, or obliged to the punishment, of.* (1) *Me* omnium officiorum religione obstringi arbitror, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 14. (2) *Voluptatibus* obstringi, *Id. pro Cael.* 47. (4) *Furti* obstringitur, *Gell. ex Sabino*, 11, 18.

* *Obstruētio*, ōnis. f. verb. *That which stoppeth, or covereth*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 9, fin.

* *Obstruēturus*, a, um. part. *That will stop up by building against.* § *Primò* se luminibus ejus esse obstruētum minabatur, *Cic. pro Demo.* 48.

* *Obstruētus*, a, um. part. [ab obstruor] (1) *Built, or heaped, up.* (2) *Stoped, or shut, up.* (3) *Obstruētus*, or rendered difficult to attain. (4) *Prejudiced, hard to be persuaded.* (1) *Muros* raptim obstruētis saxis refecerunt, *Curt.* 4, 3, 13. (2) § *Amnes* obstruētī siagibus, *Sil.* 13, 743. = *Partes* corporis obstruētæ & obturatæ, *Cic. de Fato*, 5. (3) *Omnis* cognitio multis est obstruētā difficultatibus, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 2. (4) *Obstruētæ* mentes, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 21, 3.

Obstrūdo, ēre. aēt. (1) *To thrust, or cram, down; to eat hastily, or greedily.* *Stans* obstruero aliquid strenuē, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 13.

* *Obstruo*, ēre, xi, itum. aēt. [ex ob, & struo] (1) *To stop up by building against.* (2) *To fill, or dam, up.* (3) *To barricade, to shut up.* (4) *To stop the way to.* (5) *To interpose.* (6) *Met.* *To render weak, or dull of apprehension.* (7) *To eclipse, to render less noted, or admired.* (1) *Se* luminibus ejus esse obstruētum minabatur, *Cic. pro Demo.* 48. (2) § *Cæsar* rivos operibus obstruxit, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 49. ¶ *Obstruimus* orbem Terrarum nobis, ut Crete sola pateret, *Or. Met.* 8, 117. (3) *Ne* exire possit valvas ædis *Ephori* obstruxerunt, *Nep. Pauf.* 5. *Iter* *Pænis* vel corporibus suis obstruere

voluerunt, *Cic. de Sen.* 20. Aures morbus obstruxit, *Sen. Ben.* 3, 16. *conf. Val. Flacc.* 7, 296. (4) § Obstruite perſugio improborum, *Cic.* (5) Luna à terris altum caput obſtruit eji ſol, *Lucr.* 5, 753. (6) Ne ſenſus nimia dulcedine obſtrueret, *Plin.* 35, 10. (7) Catonis luminibus obſtruxit hæc poſteriorum quaſi exaggerata altiùs oratio, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 17.

* Obſtruor, i. paſſ. *To be barricaded, or ſtopped up.* Portas obſtrui jubet, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 48.

† Obſtrufus, a, um. part. *Adducitur ex Plaut. Ov. &c. ubi bod. leg. obſtrufus.*

Obſtupéfäcio, ñe, fëci. aët. *To aſtoniſh, or abaſh; to amaze, or confound.* § Conſtantiâ ſua tribunos obſtupéfecit, & plebem, *Liv.* Timidum obſtupéfecit pudor, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 54.

Obſtupéfäctus, a, um. part. (1) *Benumbed.* (2) *Aſtoniſhed.* (3) *Made heavy, or dull; beſotted.* (1) = Obſtupéfäctis nervis, ac corpore hebetatis artubus, *Val. Mux.* 3, 8. ext. 6. (2) = Non obſtupéfäctus ac perterritus, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 7. (3) Illa pars animi cùm ſit immoderato obſtupéfäcta potu atque paſtu, *Id. Div.* 1, 29.

Obſtupéo, ui, ère. neut. *To be motionleſs, to be amazed, or ſtounded; and have no ſenſe left.* Obſtupuit hominis improbi dicto, *Cic.* Obſtupüere animi, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 120. Animus timore obſtupuit, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 3.

Obſtupéſco, ère. incept. (1) *To grow dizzy, or drunk.* (2) *To be aſtoniſhed, &c.* (1) Apes obſtupéſcunt potantes, *Varr.* (2) Beneficia quibus illi obſtupéſcunt, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21.

Obſtupídus, a, um. adj. *Motionleſs, bereft of his ſenſes.* Quid adſtitit obſtupida? cur non pultas? *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 6, 39.

Obſum, es, fui, eſſe. n. *To hurt; to be hurtful, or prejudicial; to make againſt.* § Pudor non modò obſuit orationi, ſed etiam profuit, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 26. § adjumento eſſe, *Ad Herenn.*

Obſuo, ère, ui, ùtum. [ex ob, & ſuo] *To cover round, and cloſe upon; to ſtitch up as it were.* Creſcens arbor Peſtora obſuerat, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 495. ubi vulgò obruerat.

Obſuor, paſſ. *To be ſtopped, or ſtitched in.* Spiritus oris Multa reluctanti obſuitur, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 301. *Sic MSS. vetuſſis.*

Obſurdeo, ère, ui. n. *To become deaf.* Hoc ſonitu oppletæ aures hominum obſurduerunt, *Cic. Summ. Scip.* 5.

Obſurdeſco, ère. incept. *To grow, or be deaf; or not to be perſuaded.* Obſurdeſcunt magis quotidie ad vocem tributi, *Cic.* Obſurdeſcimus tamen. nescio quomodo, nec ea, quæ ab eâ monemur, audimus, *Id. de Am.* 24.

Obſütus, a, um. part. [ab obſuor] *Stitched, ſewed, or cloſed, up.* Obſutum mænæ torret in igne caput, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 578. Obſuta lectica, *Suet. Tib.* 64.

* Obteëtus, ùs. m. *That which covereth, or weileth.* Triftis veſtis obteëtus, *Sen.*

* Obteëtus, a, um. part. [ab obtegor] (1) *Covered, ſhaded.* (2) *Covered, diſguiſed.* (3) *Defended, ſheltered, ſaved.* (1) Domus arboribus obteëta, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 300. (2) *Tac. Ann.* 6, fin. (3) Meliorum precibus obteëtus, *Id. Hiſt.* 16, 5, 5.

* Obteëndus, a, um. part. *To be covered, or aid.* Os obteëndum, fauces velandæ, tuſſicula ſuis remediis finienda, *Celf.* 3, 22.

* Obteëgens, tis. part. *Hiding, concealing.* § Divina humanaque obteëgens, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 76, 2. § Animus ſui obteëgens, *Id. Ann.* 4, 1, 5.

* Obteëgo, ère, xi, ètum. aët. [ex ob, & tegeo] (1) *To cover over.* (2) *To bide, or conceal.* (1) Cato, 40. (2) Nunc te hoc pacto credis poſſe obteëgere errata? *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 23.

* Obteëgor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be covered with earth.* (2) *To be hidden, or concealed.* (1) Terræ os obteëgatur, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 22. glebis, *Col.* Vetuſtas obteëgitur denſâ caligine, *Sil.* 8, 45. (2) Ut adoleſcentiæ turpitudine ſordibus ſuis obteëgatur, *Cic. in Vat.* 5.

Obtemperätio, ñis. f. verb. *The ſubmitting to,*

or complying with. § Si juſtitia eſt obtemperatio ſcriptis legibus inſtituiſque populorum, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 15.

Obtemperätur. imperf. *Obedience is paid to.* Ne auſpiciis obtemperaretur, *Cic.* In quo ſi obtemperatum eſſet, *Id.*

Obtemperäturus, a, um. part. *That will comply with.* Tibi deos certè ſcio obtemperaturos magis, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 70.

Obtempero, ñre. aët. [ex ob, & tempero]

(1) *To comply with, to aët according to.* (2) *To be civil to.* (1) = Ut ejus ſemper voluntatibus cives adſenſerint, ſocii obtemperärint, hoſtes obedierint, *Cic. pro Legg. Manil.* 16. § Ut ratio præſit, appetitus obtemperet, *Id.* (2) *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 2, 15.

* Obtendens, tis. part. *Uſeing for an excuſe.* Diverſas fugæ cauſas obtendentes, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 12, 3.

* Obtendo, ñre, di. ſum & tum. aët. [ex ob, & tendo.] (1) *To ſpread; or place, before; ſo as to hide, or cover.* (2) *To caſt an excuſe, or pretenſe, over a thing.* (1) Pro viro nebulam & ventos obtendere, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 82. (2) Rationem turpitudini obtendere, *Plin. Epift.* 8, 6. § Ad ea Drufus cùm arbitrium ſenatûs & patris obtenderet, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 26, 2.

* Obtendor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be ſpread, or hung, before; to be put over as a covering.* (2) *To be extended, or ſtretched, in length oppoſite to.* (3) *To be pretended, to be uſed as a reaſon.* (1) Coria velaque juſſit obtendi, *Curt.* 4, 2, 23. = Multis ſimulationum involucris tegitur & quaſi velis quibuſdam obtenditur uniſcujuſque natura, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1, 5. (2) In occidentem Hiſpaniæ obtenditur, *Tac. Agric.* 10, 2. (3) Eructa libertatis vocabulum obtendi ab eis, *Id. Ann.* 11, 17, 2.

* Obtento, ñre. freq. [ab obtineo] *To take hold of, or poſſeſs, frequently.* Spes quædam me obtentabat, *Cic. Att.* 9, 10. § L. g. & ſuſtentabat.

* Obtentum eſt. imperf. *It was obtained.* Ut ægrè ſit ab eo obtentum, ut vellet vivere, *Juſt.* 12, 8.

* Obtenturus, a, um. part. [ab ob in eo] *Ready to get.* Imperium civitatis obtenturus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1.

* Obtentus, a, um. part. [ab obtendor] (1) *Spread over.* (2) *Held before.* (1) Obtentâ nocte, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 248. (2) Obtentâ pallâ, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 718.

* Obtentus, a, um. adj. [ab obtineor] *Obtained.* Obtentâ in præmium captivâ, *Juſt.* 2, 4.

* Obtentus, ùs. m. verb. [ab obtendo] (1) *The placing, or ſpreading, over.* (2) † *A colour, pretext, or diſguiſe.* (3) *A cover, or ſhelter.* (1) § Obtentu frondis inumbrare, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 66. nubium, *Plin.* (2) Secundæ res miræ ſunt vitiis obtentui, *Sall. Lepid. Orat. cont. Sull.* (3) Obtentus fugientibus, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 14, 9.

* Obteëndus, a, um. part. *To be cruſhed, or haraſſed.* Domæſticis bellis Græcia obteënda, *Juſt.* 5, 2.

* Obteëro, ñre, trivi, ñtum. aët. [ex ob, & teero] (1) *To cruſh, bruise, or trample upon.* (2) *To overrun; to cruſh, or deſtroy, ſuddenly with numbers.* (3) *Met. To trample upon, to bear down with violence and contempt.* (4) *To condemn and baſſe.* (5) *To run down, diſparage, or undervalue.* (1) Proculcatas obteëret ranas pede, *Phædr.* 1, 30, 10. Pabula currens obtrivit eques, *Luc.* 6, 82. (2) Ordovicum civitas alam, in finibus ſuis agentem, propè univerſam obtriverat, *Tac. Agric.* 18. (3) Qui omnia jura populi obtriſſet, *Liv.* 3, 56. (4) = Ita calumniâ ſtultitiâque obtrivit ac contudit, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 7. (5) Invidiâ laudem virtutis obteëbant, *Nep. Timol.* 1. Majeſtatem populi Rômani ſenſcentem obteëre, *Liv.* 23, 43.

* Obteëror, obtriſtus. paſſ. (1) *To be broken in pieces, or ſqueezed to death.* (2) *To be trampled under foot, to be trod to death.* (3) *To be deſpiſed,*

to lie diſregarded: (4) *To be eaſily overcome, or ſurmounted.* (5) *To be run down, or diſparaged.*

(1) § Quinquaginta hominum millia eo caſu debilitata, vel obrita, ſunt, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 63, 4. (2) Elephantorum pedibus ob eri, *Liv.* Multi in præcipiti fugâ, ruentes ſupra alios alii, in anguſtiis portarum obriti ſunt, *Id.* 30, 5. (3) Religio pedibus obteëritur, *Lucr.* 1, 80. (4) Quæ dura, difficilia, adverſa videantur, ea virtutibus iis obteri poſſe, *Cic.* (5) Criminibus avaritiæ obteëre laudem imperatoriam, *Id. Verr.* 5, 1.

Obteëſans, tis. part. (1) *Calling to witneſs, or aſſiſtance.* (2) *Beſeeching paſſionately, praying heartily.* (3) *Alledgeing.* (1) Tuam in me benevolentiam obteëſans, *Cic. Brut.* 13. (2) Obteëſans omnes deos, &c. *Id. Fam.* 3, 10. (3) Famam perditam, pecuniam exhaustam obteëſans, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 45, 3.

Obteëſatio, ñis. f. verb. (1) *An injunçtion in earneſt and ſolemn words.* (2) *An earneſt ſupplication.* (3) *An injunçtion laid upon one by will, or the deſire, of a perſon upon his death-bed.* (1) Obteëſatio legis, *Cic. pro C. Balbo.* 14. (2) = In preces obteëſationeſque veræ mulieres, *Liv.* 27, 50. (3) Mulier obteëſatione viri domo exire non debuit, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 35.

Obteëſatus, a, um. part. *That hath conjured, or earneſtly beſought.* Collegam obteëſatus per literas, ut, &c. *Liv.*

Obteëſtor, ari, atus ſum. dep. [ex ob, & teſtor] (1) *To call to witneſs.* (2) *To proteſt.* (3) *To conjure, or beſeech; particularly on one's death-bed, or by one's laſt will.* (4) *To implore, or call upon one for ſuccour.* (1) *Serv. in illud Virgil.* Obteëſanturque Latinum, *Æn.* 7, 576. (2) Ego, quod facio, &c. me pacis cauſâ tacere clamo atque obteëſtor, *Cic.* (3) = Te obteëro, obteëſtorque per ſenectutem & ſolitudinem meam, nihil aliud, niſi ut, &c. *Id. Verr.* 5, extr. Per tuam fidem perque hujus ſolitudinem te obteëſtor, ne, &c. *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 57. § Illud te Pro Latio obteëſtor, pro majeſtate tuorum, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 820. (4) Veſtram fidem obteëſatur, *Cic. pro Mur.* 40.

Obteëſens, tis. part. *Covering over as with a garment.* Per nubes cælum aliud obteëſens, *Plin.* 1, 30.

Obteëxo, ère, ui, tum. aët. *To cover.* Poſt illa eam obteëxere negligens fui, *Plaut. Moſt.* 1, 2, 61.

Obteëxor, i. paſſ. *To be covered, darkened, or ſhaded.* Cælum obteëxitur umbrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 611. fretum, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 115.

Obthürämentum, Obthürätus, Obthüro. *Vid. Obturamentum, &c.*

Obtöcentia, ñe. f. *A figure in rhetoric, called alſo by the Greek name Apoptoſiſ. Ἀποτοσίσις, quam Cicero Reticentiam, Cæſus Obtöcentiam, nonnulli Interruptionem appellant, Quint.* 9, 2.

Obtöceo, ère, ui. neut. [ex ob, & taceo] (1) *To be ſtruck ſilent, to ſpeak never a word, to leave off ſpeaking.* (2) *Met. Not to be heard, to be left off, or laid aſide.* (1) Virgo obtöcet, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 5, 4. Chorus Turpiter obtöcuit, *Hor. A. P.* 284. (2) Queritur nugæ obtöcuſſe meas, *Mart.* 10, 17.

* Obtöcendus, a, um. *To be retained, &c.* Provinciæ obtöcendæ cauſâ relictus, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 48.

* Obtöcens, tis. part. (1) *Governing, obtaining, &c.* (2) *Poſſeſſing, extending over.* (3) *Being maſters at ſea.* (1) Salluſtio interiorem Africam obtöcens, *Cic. in Sall.* (2) Platanus agros longis obtöcens umbris, *Plin.* 12, 1. Omnia obtöcentibus aquis, *Liv.* (3) Obtöcentibus maria prædonibus, *Paterc.* 2, 45.

* Obtöceo, ère, ui, tentum. aët. [ex ob, & teneo] (1) *To hold, keep, or retain; to continue in the poſſeſſion, or practice, of.* (2) *To continue, to laſt.* (3) *To maintain, defend, ſupport.* (4) *To have, to be in.* (5) *To ſupply.* (6) *To carry, win, get.* (7) *To bear, to manage.* (8) *To obtain by entreaty.* (9) *To prevail upon, or be too ſtrong for.* (10) † *To be in the government of, to keep under his power, to continue in the government of.*

of. (11) *To obtain, to accomplish, effect, or bring about.* (12) *To extend over, to take up.* (13) *To evince, to make good.* (14) *To hold, rule, or govern.* (1) Suam quisque domum tum obtinebat, *Cic. Phil.* 19. Rationem antiquam obtine: conserva, quære, parce, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 27. Antiquum obtines, *Id. Andr.* 4, 6, 22. Firmitudinem animi obtinere, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 54. ¶ Obtinere colorem, *to keep one's colour without blushing*, *Id.* (2) Noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, *Liv.* (3) Viri jus suum ad mulieres obtinere haud queunt, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 2, 21. Ubi nostrum jus contra illos obtineremus, *Cic.* (4) Quantam lenitatem tu per te obtines, *Id. pro Ligar.* 5. Romana pubes mestum aliquamdiu silentium obtinuit, *Liv.* § Obtinere principem locum, *Cæs.* Salutem legibus obtinemus, *Cic.* ¶ Aliquem numerum obtinere, *to be in some repute*, *Id.* Proverbiū locum obtinere, *to go, or pass, for*, *Id.* (5) Turres editæ & conjunctæ muri locum obtinebant, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 18. (6) Pompeius malas causas semper obtinuit, in optima concidit, *Cic. Att.* 7, 24. (7) Qui hoc judicio partes accusatoris obtinet, *Id. pro Quint.* 2. (8) Omnia, quæ voles, tu obtinebis, *Id. Fam.* 1, 8. (9) Quod & plures tradidēre auctores, & famā obtinuit, *Liv.* (10) Populus Romanus antea obtinebat regna atque imperia Fortunam dono dare, *Sall. de Repub. ord. princ.* (11) His obtinuit, ut, &c. *Liv. Vid. Obtineor.* Cūm admitti magnā ambitione ægrè obtinuisset, *Just.* 1, 3. (12) Qui novem dispensis jugera membris obtineat, *Lucr.* 3, 1002. Obtinebant longo agmine prope quinque millia passuum, *Liv.* (13) Stoici se posse putant duas contrarias sententias obtinere, *Cic.* Si non obtinuerit aut verum esse, aut falsum, *Id.* (14) § Regnum obtinere, *Cæs. provinciam*, *Cic. imperio*, *Id. Galliam armis obtinere*, *Liv.* ¶ Academiam Carneades & Clitomachus & Æschines obtinebant, *vera preceptores there*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1. ¶ Obtinere vulgè ponitur pro *acquirere*, *consequi*; sed nullo veterum exemplo, ut censent nonnulli. Sed vid. *Liv.* 3, 1. & *Cic. de Orat.* 17.

* Obtineor, ēri. pass. *To be held, gained, affected, &c.* Regnum quod à Tantalo proditum jure obtinebatur, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 21. Judicabat liberis sententiis patrum concriptorum causam suam facile obtineri, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 52. Non potest hæc res ellebori jugere obtineri, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 15.

* ¶ Obtinet. imperf. *It obtaineth.* Hodie obtinuit Indifferenter quæstores creari, *Ulp.*

* Obtinetur. imperf. *It is obtained, it prevails.* Nam si perseverant, & obtinetur, quid nobis futurum sit, vides, *Cic. Att.* 11, 7.

Obtingit, ēbat. præter. obtingit. [*ex ob, & tango*] ¶ Leg. tantum in tertiis personis. (1) *To happen, chance, or fall out, to.* (2) *To fall to by lot.* (3) *To be allotted to by the order of nature.* (1) Exoptata obtingent, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 136. Obtingit mihi præter spem, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 9. Obtingit istud ex sententiā, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 3, 5. Hoc confiteor jure obtingisse, *Id. Andr.* 3, 5, 2. Obtingant ex te, quæ exopto mihi, *Id. Hec.* 4, 2, 3. Ut hæc res obtingit de filiā, *Plaut.* (2) Cūm tibi provincia forte obtingisset, *Cic. in Vatin.* 5. Mihi quæstor te optatior obtingere nemo potuit, *Id.* (3) Lupis & agnis quanta sortitō obtingit discordia, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 1.

Obtingit. imperf. *It falleth to by lot.* Cūm L. Paulo obtingisset, ut, &c. *Cic. de Div.* 1, 46. Cūm tibi fortē obtingisset, ut, &c. *Id.*

¶ Obtinnio, īre. īvi. itum. neut. *To tingle.* Ecquid illi aures obtinnirent? *Apul. Apol.* p. 483. † Tinnio.

Obtorpeo, ēre, vel Obtorpesco, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex ob, & torpeo*] (1) *To grow, or be, stiff, or numb; to be void of motion, or strength.* (2) *To be hardened, or insensible.* (3) *To be without resolution, or sense, to act; to be under a great consternation, dispirited, or cowed.* (1) Miror manum non obtorpuisse, *Cic. pro Domo.* 52. (2) Jam subactis miseris obtorpuī, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 28. ex poetā. (3) Obtorpuerant quo-

dammodo animi, *Liv.* 32, 20. Abi, nuncia, signum effodiant, si ad convellendum manus præ metu obtorpuerint, *Id.* 22, 3.

Obtorqueo, ēre, si, tum. act. [*ex ob, & torqueo*] (1) *To wrest, or writhe, round forcibly.* (2) *To turn against swiftly.* (1) Consuli collum obtorsit, *Plin. de Vir. illustr.* (2) Dextras obtorquet in undas Proram, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 414.

Obtortus, a, um. part. [*ab obtorqueo*] (1) *Wreathed, or put round.* (2) *Twisted forcibly round, wrested about.* (1) Obtortū circulus auri, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 559. (2) Obtortū gulā, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 10. Obtorto collo, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 5, 45.

Obtrectans, tis. part. (1) *Envying.* (2) *Detraacting from, diminishing, disparaging.* (1) ¶ Cūm sit æmulantis angī alieno bono, quod ipse non habeat; obtrectantis autem, alieno bono, quod id etiam alius habeat, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 26. (2) § Arcefilas Zenoni obtrectans, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 6. § Lautitiam ejus obtrectans, *Plin.* 9, 35.

Obtrectatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An envying another what himself hath, or desireth.* (2) *A detraacting, or disparaging.* (3) *Malevolent opposition.* (1) ¶ Efficiebat ut inter quos tantæ laudis esset æmulatio, multa intercederet obtrectatio, *Nep. Attic.* 6. (2) ¶ Inter quos maximarum rerum non solum æmulatio, sed obtrectatio tanta intercedebat, *Cic. Att.* 28. = Vitiōsa æmulatio, *Id. ζηλοτυπία* eodem vertente. (3) Obtrectatio laudis, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 7. § = Invidiā & obtrectatione impediri, *Nep. de Inn.* 1, 11. = livor, *Tac.*

Obtrectator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A diminishing, or disparager.* (2) *An envious, or malicious, opposer.* (1) = Adversarius & obtrectator laudum mearum, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 1. (2) Sermoni obtrectatorum locum non relinquere, *Id. pro Flacc.* 28.

Obtrectatur. imperf. (1) *Aslur, or disgrace is maliciously put upon.* (2) *Opposition is spitefully made to.* (1) Ut obtrectaretur laudibus duois, impedita victoria est, *Liv.* 8, 36. (2) Si obtrectabitur, utar auctoritate senatūs, *Cic. Att.* 3, 1.

¶ Obtrectatus, ūs. m. verb. *Detraction, or a disparaging of others*, *Gell.* 20. *exerem.* † Obtrectatio.

Obtrecto, āre. [*ex ob, i. e. contra, & tracto*] : *Obtrectat*, contra sententiam tractat, *Fest.* (1) *To disparage, or speak against, through envy.* (2) *To oppose, dispute, or act against; out of envy, or emulation.* (1) § Libellum obtrectare si volet malignitas, *Pbædr.* 5, prol. 15. § Invicem se obtrectaverunt, *Tac. de Or.* 28. (2) § Obtrectarunt inter se, *Nep. Aristid.* 1. § Qui huic obtrectant legi atque causæ, *Cic. pro Legg. Manil.* 8.

* Obtritus, a, um. part. [*ab obteror*] (1) *Broken to pieces.* (2) *Trod to death.* (3) *Stamped, or beat, into powder.* (4) *Met. Disregarded, slighted, despised.* (1) Obtritus pondere terræ, *Lucr.* 3, 906. (2) Non posse obtritos internoscere, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 86. (3) Pellem serpentis obtritā cum vino miscent, *Col.* 6, 4. (4) Mææ pugnx obtritæ jacent, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, 17.

* Obtritus, ūs. m. verb. *A treading under foot, a bruising.* Ne herbæ vellantur, obtritūque hebetentur, *Plin.* 18, 28.

Obtrūdo, ēre, si, sum. act. [*ex ob, & trudo*] (1) *To thrust, or shut, against.* (2) *To put, or force, upon.* (3) *To thrust down, to guttle down, eat, or drink busily.* (1) Abist, obtrudit fores, *Plaut. Men.* 3, 3, 26. (2) § Nunquam ausus sum recusare eam, quam mihi obtrudit pates, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 16. ¶ Obtrudere palpum alicui, *to cajole, or wheedle, one*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 35. (3) Aliquid prius obtrudamus, pernam, sūmen, glandium, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 87.

Obtrūdor, i. pass. *To be put, or thrust, upon one, whether he will or no.* Nemini ea obtrudi potest, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 16.

Obtruncatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The cutting off the head of a tree.* Totius obtruncatio vitis, *Col.* 4, 29.

Obtruncāturus, a, um. part. *About to behead.* Veluti jacentem obtruncaturus, *Just.* 33, 2.

Obtruncātus, a, um. part. *Beheaded.* Obtruncato armigero, *Liv.* 22, 6.

Obtrunco, āre. act. [*qu. corpus membris mutilatis truncum reddo*] (1) *To cut off the head, or limbs.* (2) *To kill outright.* (1) Puerum obtruncat, membræque articulatim dividit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 26. ex poetā. (2) Capiō fustem, obtrunco gallum, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 4, 10. Obtruncat ad aras, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 332.

Obtruncor, āri. pass. *To be beheaded.* Ab altero obtruncatur, *Just.* 26, 5.

Obtueor, ēri, ūtus sum. dep. [*ex ob, & tueor*] (1) *To look at, to look steadfastly, to fasten the eyes on, to look in the face.* (2) *To discern, to distinguish.* (1) At tu istō ad vos obtueere, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 151. § Inimicus ausa sum semper obtuerier, *Id. Amph.* 3, 2, 19. (2) Ætate non quis obtuerier, *Id. Most.* 3, 2, 154.

Obtundo, ēre, iūdi, iūsum. act. [*ex ob, & tundo*] (1) *To beat, thump, or buffet all over.* (2) *To break, or blunt, the edge, or point, of a thing.* (3) *To weaken, or render less smart, or apprehensive.* (4) *To make heavy, or dull.* (5) *To tease, tire out, or stupefy with tediousness, or frequent repetition.* (1) § Obtundere os alicui, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 2, 50. *Vid. Obtusus, n. 1.* (2) *Id. n. 2. Met. = Quod obtundat enervetque ægritudinem*, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 16. (3) ¶ Multa, quæ acuant mentem; multa, quæ obtundant, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 33. (4) ¶ Aciem oculorum obtundit, *maketh dim*, *Pun.* 22, 25. auditum, *Id.* 24, 12. Vocem obtundere, *to weaken, or make hoarse*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 282. (5) § Deos gratulando obtundere, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 6. rogitando, *Id. Eun.* 5, 5, 6. Obtundere aures frustrā, *Lucr.* 5, 1054. Longis epistolis aliquem obtundere, *Cic. Att.* 8, 1.

Obtundor, i, iūsus. pass. (1) *To be broken, or blunted, at the point.* (2) *To be confused, inarticulate, or feried.* (3) *Met. To be dulled.* (1) In terrā cur telum perpetiuntur obtundi, *Lucr.* 6, 398. (2) Vox obtunditur, *Id.* 4, 617. de sonitu. (3) Ingenia obtundi nolui, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 91.

¶ Obtunio, ōnis. f. *The pecking of a bird; the striking, or wounding, with the beak*, *Lampr.*

Obtusus, vel Obtusus, a, um. part. (1) *Buffeted, bruised, or beaten all over.* (2) *Blunted, cloyed.* (1) Obtuso ore nunc pervelim progredi senem, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 1, 8. (2) Stomachus obtusus est, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 2.

Obtūramentum, i. n. (1) *A staple, any thing that st per.* (2) *A dam, or sluice.* (1) Cadorum obturamenta, *Plin.* 16, 8. (2) *Id.* 33, 4.

Obtūrāus, a, um. part. *Stoped up.* = Socrates jugula concava non habebat, nam obstruere illæ partes & obturare fuerunt, *Cic. de Fato*, 5. sic mel. leg. mel. libb. al. obduratæ. Dolia obcurata, *Vitr.* 7, 13.

Obturbans, tis. part. *Greatly disordering, confusing, or disturbing.* Consilia obturbans, *Sen.*

Obturbatur. imperf. *Interruption is given, such a noise is made that there is no being heard.* = Obturbatur, obstruitur, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 13, 19.

Obturbātus, a, um. part. *Greatly disordered, muddled.* Obturbatus militum vocibus Aponius, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 10, 3. Obturbata aqua, *Plin.* 8, 18.

Obturbo, āre. act. [*ex ob, & turbo*] (1) *To disorder, or break.* (2) *To beat down, or run over.* (3) *Met. To disturb, or disquiet.* (4) *To interrupt rudely in speaking.* (5) *To interrupt, or break in upon.* (1) Denso agmine obturbat, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 25, 2. (2) Equus clamore territus quosdam occurrentium obturbavit, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 66, 1. (3) ¶ Me scriptio & literæ non leniunt, sed obturbant, *Cic.* (4) Itāne verō obturbat? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 23. Obturbabant, neque relatum de negotio, &c. *Tac. Ann.* 6, 24, 4. (5) Solitudinem non obturbavit, *Cic. Att.* 12, 18.

Obturgesco, ēre. neut. *To swell up.* Obturgescit subito pes, *Lucr.* 6, 658.

Ob ūro, āre. act. [*à Sūga, i. e. osium, Fest.* qu. ἐπιSύγω; seu potius ex ob, & ture, i. e. thure. Sacerdotes aures suas ture replebant, ne peregrinis

peregrinis verbis intercedentibus, confusâ carminum memoriâ turbarentur, Varr. op. Non.] To stop up. § Obturare aures, *Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 105.* Etiamne obturat inferiorem gutturem, ne quid animæ fortè amittat, dormiens? *Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 25.* ¶ Capitur cibus, ut amorem obturet edendi, *may satisfy hunger, Lucr. 4, 867.*

Obtusiùs, adv. comp. *More flatly, dully, or bluntly.* Nihil dici potest obtusiùs, *Cic. N. D. 1, 29.*

Obtusius, a, um, part. [*ab obtundor*] (1) *Beaten, buffeted, bruised all over.* (2) *Dulled, blunted.* (3) *Blunt, of a blunt figure, obtuse.* (4) *Dim, faint.* (5) *Rendered weak, languid, dull.* (6) *Senseless, ignorant.* (1) Sum obtusus pugnis pectum, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 59.* (2) Obtusa hebésque falx putatorem moratur, *Col. 4, 24.* (3) Angulus obtusus cernitur, *Lucr. 4, 356.* (4) Stellis acies obtusa videtur, *Virg. Geor. 1, 396.* (5) Obtusæ vites, *Lucr. 4, 356.* aures, *Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 171.* Vigor animi obtusus, *Liv. 5, 18.* Obtusus illis stomachus, *Plin. Epist. 7, 3.* (6) Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora, *Virg. Aen. 1, 571.* Animus cui obtusior sit acies, *Cic. de Sen. 23.*

Obtusius, ūs, m. [*ab obtueor*] (1) *A looking at, an earnest beholding, an intent posture of the eyes.* (1) *A cast of the eyes.* (1) Animus obtutum effugit oculorum, *Cic. de Univ. 8.* (2) Quodam obtutu oculorum duo pro uno lucernæ lumina videntur, *Id. de Div. 2, 58.*

Obvāgio, ire, ūvi, ūtum, neut. [*ex ob, & vagio*] *To interrupt, or be troublesome by crying, or squalling; as a child, or any young creature, doth.* Neve hīc pueri quasi hūdi obvāgiant, *Plaut. Pæn. prol. 31.*

† Obvāgūlor, āri, dep. *To demand one's own back by outcries.* Ob portum obvāgūlatum ito, *Fest. ex XII Tab.*

Obvallātus, a, um, part. *Guarded strongly about.* Locus omni ratione obvallatus, *Cic. pro Leg. Agr. 2, 1.*

Obvenio, ire, ēni, entum, neut. [*ex ob, & venio*] (1) *To meet, or come to one by chance.* (2) *To happen, or fall out.* (3) *To come to; to fall, or descend, to.* (4) *To fall, or happen, to by lot.* (1) Qui mihi primus obvenisset, *Cic. Att. 2, 12.* al. obviām venisset. (2) Occasio obvenit, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 15.* Id obvenit vitium, quod tu prævideras, *Cic. Phil. 2, 24.* (3) Si mihi fundus hæreditate obvenit, *Varr. R. R. 1, 12.* (4) Index quæstionis cum iis iudicibus, qui ei obveniant, *Cic. pro Cluent. 166.*

¶ Obventio, ōnis, f. verb. *Revenue, that which falleth to one, or ariseth from a publick toll, Ulp.*

Obventūrus, a, um, part. *That will come to at, or by, a time.* Se in tempore pugnæ obventurum, *Liv. 29, 35.*

Obversans, tis, part. *Being up and down, or conversant.* Eo in urbe inter cætus & sermone hominum obversante, *Tac. Ann. 3, 37, 2. conf. Sil. 9, 47. & Liv. 34, 61.*

Obversātus, a, um, part. *Appearing, or having appeared, before.* § Egro animi eadem illa in somnis obversata species, *Liv. Obversata sibi imago, Suet. Aug. 94.*

Obversor, āri, dep. [*ex ob, & versor*] (1) *To be up and down frequently, or in great numbers; to be present under people's view and notice.* (2) *To appear before one; to be, or seem, present to one's mind, or senses.* (1) Magnam partem eorum palam Carthagini obversari, *Liv. Dum obversaretur mihi es, Id.* (2) § Claudinæ cladis memoria non animis modò, sed propè oculis, obversabatur, *Liv. 35, 11.* His publicum imperium servitiumque obversatur animo, *Id. 1, 25.* § Eadem obversantur ante oculos, *Lucr. 4, 975.* Obversentur species honestæ animo, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 22.* ¶ § Nomen dulce obversatur ad aures, *scemeth perpetually sounding in the ears, Lucr. 4, 1055.*

¶ Obversus, præp. *Towards, over against,* *Apul. Met. 2, p. 65.* † Adversus.

Obversus, a, um, part. *Overagainst.* (1) *Turned, or turning, towards, or against.* (2) *Take up with, or busyed in.* (3) *That faceth, or*

standeth opposite to. (1) Huc obversus & huc, *Virg. Aen. 11, 601.* Obversis militum studiis, *Tac. Hist. 3, 11, 5.* (2) § Milite ad cædem & sanguinem obverso, *Id. Hist. 3, 83, 2.* (3) Profligatis obversis, *Id. Ann. 12, 14, 4.* § Obversos stare, *Plin. 9, 57.*

Obverto, ēre, ti, sum, act. & neut. [*ex ob, & verito*] (1) *To turn towards, or against.* (2) *To stand, or be situate, towards, or overagainst.* (3) *To turn about.* (1) § Obvertunt pelago prioras, *Virg. Aen. 6, 3.* Ne in re secundâ nunc mihi obvertet cornua, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 3, 5.* § Obvertere ordines, *Liv. 27, 19.* Cujus ob os ora obvertebant, *Cic. ex Enn. (2) Quæ terga obverterit axi, Virg. Geor. 2, 271.* (3) Cornua obvertimus antennarum, *Id. Aen. 3, 549.*

Obvertor, i, pass. *To be situate over against.* Fenestras obverti in aquilonem oportere, *Plin. 14, 27.*

Obviām, adv. i. e. contra viam. (1) *In the way.* (2) *In the way, or to meet one.* (3) *In a military way.* (4) *At hand, to be come at.* (5) *Opposing open'y, hindering, putting a stop to.* (1) Ne quis mī obstitit obviām, *Plaut. Cap. 4, 2, 11.* (2) At ego obviām conabar tibi, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 2.* Omnibus ordinibus obviām effusis, *Liv. 5, 23.* § Obviām itio, *Cic. Att. 11, 16.* abire, currere, *Ter. properare, procedere, mittere, Cic. esse, Plaut. Mihi accessit obviām, Id. venit, Ter. Met. Si tibi nulla est ægritudo animo obviām, Plaut. (3) Ea pars quæ obviām se effuderat exercitu, Patere. 2, 112. vid. & Nep. Hann. 4. (4) Te scio facillè abstinere posse, si nihil obviām est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 19. (5) Specie pietatis obviām itum dedecori, Tac. Ann. 15, 5, 3. ¶ Obviām eundo periculis, by exposing himself to them, Sall. B. J. 7. Infecunditati terrarum aut asperis maris obviām iit, remedied, Tac. Ann. 4, 6, 7.*

Obvigīlo, āre, neut. unde part. obvigilatus, *watched against, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 14.*

Obvius, a, um, adj. [*ex ob, & via*] (1) *Meeting in the way.* (2) *Hindering, or opposing.* (3) *Hostile.* (4) *Offering itself.* (5) *Free, easy, forward.* (6) *Affable, courteous.* (7) *Exposed to, obnoxious.* (8) *Going against an enemy, opposite.* (1) § Si ingredienti obvius fueris, *Cic. pro Cæc. 27.* Turba obvia mī venerat, *Prop. 2, 29, 3.* ¶ Medium coëamus in æquor, Obviā qua in summis oscula demus aquis, *Or. Epist. 19, 167.* ¶ § ¶ Labentibus obvius undis, Carpe viam, go upon the bank up stream, *Id. M. 11, 138.* (2) Nisi tute tibi obvius obtes, *Lucr. 4, 1144.* (3) Absol. Obvia pilo perfringere, *Tib. 4, 1, 90.* (4) Si qua fortè ferant oculis sese obvia nostris vestigia, *Virg. Ecl. 6, 57.* (5) Obvium obsequium, *Tac. Hist. 1, 19, 1.* (6) = Est obvius & expositus, plenūque humanitatis, quam præcepit, *Plin. Epist. 1, 10, 2.* (7) Troja, quæ fuerit minūs obvia Graiis, *Virg. Aen. 3, 499.* (8) Qui firmioribus animis obvii hostibus fuerant, *Sall. B. J. 54.*

Obumbrans, tis, part. *Overshadowing.* Obumbrante nubilo, *Plin. Hist. 2, 41.*

Obumbrātus, a, um, part. *Shadowed over.* Obumbratus amnis pressio in solum dilabitur alveo, *Curt. 5, 4, 8.* Germina obumbrata, *Pal-lad. 12, tit. 1.*

Obumbro, āre, act. [*ex ob, & umbra*] (1) *To overshadow, or cover with shade.* (2) *To cover, or darken.* (3) *Met. To hide, or conceal.* (4) *To disguise.* (5) *To render obscure.* (6) *To screen, defend.* (1) § Oleaster vestibulum obumbrat, *Virg. Geor. 4, 20.* § Sibi ipsa non obumbrat, *Plin. 17, 21.* (2) Obumbrant æthera telis, *Virg. Aen. 12, 578.* solem, *Plin. 2, 42.* (3) Simulationem & lacrymis & vultus confusione obumbrare, *Petron. c. 301.* (4) Erroris sub imagine crimen obumbrat, *Or. ex Ponto, 3, 3, 75.* Error, qui facti crimen obumbrat, *Id. Epist. 17, 48.* (5) Sensus obumbrant, *Quint. proæm. lib. 8.* (6) Magnum reginæ nomen obumbrat, *Virg. Aen. 11, 223. interp. Serv.*

Obumbror, āri, pass. *To be overshadowed.* Cujus palmitis omnis Aëa obumbraretur, *Just. 1, 4.*

Obuncus, a, um, adj. [*ex ob & uncus*] (1) *Hooked, crooked.* (2) *Made by that which is crooked.* (1) Rostro immanis vultur obunca, *Virg. Aen. 6, 597.* (2) Morsus obuncus, *Claud. Bell. Gild. 470.*

Obundatio, ōnis, f. *An overflowing.* Interim obundatione verni fluminis, com meatibus prohibetur, *Flor. 4, 2, 27.*

Obundo, āre, neut. *To overflow, to meet with its waters.* ¶ Latè deæ Sperchios obundat, *Stæ. Achill. 1, 102.*

Obvolvendus, a, um, part. *To be muffled up.* Pictor vidit obvolvendum esse caput Agamemnonis, *Cic. Orat. 22.*

Obvolvo, ēre, vi, ūtum, act. [*ex ob, & volvo*] (1) *To muffle.* (2) *Met. To disguise, to hide, to palliate, or conceal.* (1) § Obvolvere caput, *Cic. (2) Verbis decoris Obvolvas vitium, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 42.*

Obvolūtus, a, um, part. [*ab obvolvor*] (1) *Muffled up, hoodwinked.* (2) *Covered all over.* (3) *Bedaubed, besmeared.* (1) Obvolutis capitibus ad necem rapiebantur, *Cic. Verr. 5, 28.* (2) § = Obvolutus & obligatus corio, *Ad Herenn. 1, 13.* (3) Fax obvoluta sanguine atque incendio, *Cic. de Div. 1, 31. ex poetâ.*

Obustus, a, um, part. [*ab oburor*] (1) *Pinched with cold, parched.* (2) *Burned before, or at, the point; hardened in the fire.* (1) Gleba carenti gelu obusta, *Or. Trist. 5, 2, 66.* (2) Sude figis obustâ, *Id. Met. 12, 299.*

O ante C.

¶ Occa, æ, f. *A barrow, or drag with teeth, wherewith clods are broken.* ¶ Affertur ex Col. 1. 2. c. 18. ubi tamen aliqui libri Crates habent; extat tamen in Onomastico occa Βωλοκόπημα.

¶ Occacāio, ōnis, f. *A blinding, Cic. ap. Non.*

Occacans, Occacātus, Occacō, Occacōr. *Vid. Occacans, &c.*

¶ Occallatio, ōnis, f. *The making a thing hard and branny, Litt. ex Cels.*

Occallātus, a, um, part. *Hardened, rendered senseless.* Fauces occallatæ cibis ardentibus, *Sen. Q. N. 8.*

Occalleo, ēre, ūi, neut. [*ex ob, & calleo*] (1) *To grow hard, or branny; to be hardened, or callous, all over.* (2) *To become hardened, fixed, or immovable.* (3) *To become insensible.* (1) Latera occalluere plagis, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 13.* Tumor occalluit, *Sen. de Irâ, 3.* (3) Angor, sed prorsus occallui, *Cic. Att. 2, 18.*

Occallesco, ēre, incept. *To grow hard, or branny.* Os sensu pando occallescere rostro, *Or. Met. 14, 282.* § Occallescere in odium, *Sen. de Irâ, 3, 41.*

Occāno, ēre, ūi, entum, act. [*ex ob, & cano*] *To sound against, or all round.* Occanere cornua tubasque jussit, *Tac. Ann. 2, 81.* † Jussu Metelli cornicines occanuerunt, *Prisc. Serv. & Diom. ex Sal.*

Occāsiō, ōnis, f. [*ab occido, occasum; scil. opportunitas temporis casu quodam provenientis, Fest.*] (1) *Occasion, season, or opportunity; fit and convenient time to do any thing.* (2) *The being to be had readily, the being to be found easily.* (3) *The gods of opportunity.* (1) Tempus actionis opportunum, Græcè σὺναίγια, Latine appellatur occasio, *Cic. Offic. 1, 40.* ¶ Sed rectene satis disputat Scal. Exerc. 364. Scit. 2. Et ceriè Auson. Sum dea, cui nomen nec Cicero ipse dedit, *Ep. 12, 10.* In omnem occasionem intenti, *Liv. 41, 2.* Ne mihi obvertat cornua, si occasionem capsit, cautio est, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 3, 5.* § Imminere occasioni, *Curt. 5, 11, 2.* (2) Stagnum excidit in petrâ, cujus rarissima est occasio, *Col. 8, 17.* Oleæ rara est occasio, *Id. (3) Vid. Propr.*

Occāsiuncula, æ, f. dim. [*ab occasio*] *A little opportunity, a nick of time, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 132.*

Occāsūrus, a, um, part. *That will decay, or come to nothing.* Vestra beneficia in hujus exitio occasura, *Cic. pro Mil. 36.*

Occāsus,

Occāsus, a, um. part. *Fallen, set.* Ante solem occasum, *Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 41.* † Sole occaso, *Prisc. ex Lucil.*

Occāsus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab occido, occasum*] (1) *The going down of the sun.* (2) *Abol.* *Sun-set.* (3) *The west.* (4) *Fall, ruin, destruction.* (5) *Death.* (6) † *An occasion, or opportunity.* (1) ☞ Solis exortus, cursus, occasus nemo admiratur, quod quotidie fiunt, *Ad Herenn. 3, 22.* Occasus delphini, *Col. 11, 2, 57.* Maiae, *Virg. Geor. 1, 225.* Vergiliarum, *Plin. 18, 31.* (2) Praecipiti in occasum die, *Tac. Hist. 4, 3, 86.* (3) ☞ Alterum fidus ab ortu ad occasum commens, *Cic. N. D. 2, 19.* (4) = Urbis occasus & ruinæ, *Virg. Aen. 1, 242.* = Occasus, & interitus reip. *Cic. pro Sulla, 11.* imperii, *Id. Trojæ, Virg.* (5) Post Aeli nostri occasum, *Cic. Acad. 1, 8.* (6) = Ast occasus ubi tempusque audere repressit, *Enn. Annal. 1, 3.*

Occatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A barrowing, or breaking of clods.* = Pulverationem faciunt, quam vocant rustici occationem; quum omnis gleba in vineis refringitur, *Col. 11, 2.*

Occātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A barrower.* (2) || *Also the god of barrowing.* (1) *Col. 2, 13.* (2) *Serv. ex Fabio Pictore.*

Occātorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to barrowing.* Opera occatoria, *Col. 2, 13.*

Occātus, a, um. part. *Harrowed.* Primum id occatum prohibet, *Cic. de Sen. 15.* ☞ Sed al. leg. *occæatum.*

Occēdo, ēre, flum. neut. *To meet in the way.* § Bona scæva strenaque obviā occēssit mihi, *Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 25.* § In conspectum illius occedere, *Id. Most. 5, 2, 4.*

† **Occensus**, a, um. part. *pro accensus, Fest. ex Enn.*

† **Occentāssint**, ant. *pro occentaverint, i. e. convivium fecerint, Fest.*

Occento, āre. freq. [*ab ob, & canto*] (1) *To sing before, to serenade.* (2) *To rail before.* (1) *Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 73.* (2) Noctu occentabunt ostium, exurent fores, *Id. Pers. 4, 4, 20.* vid. ☞ *Fest.*

Occentus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab occino*] *An ill-boding squeak, or cry.* Occentus foricis auditus, *Val. Max. 1, 1, 5.*

† **Occēpto**, *pro occepero.* *I shall begin, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 4.*

Occēpto, seu **Occēpto**, āre. act. *To begin.* Occēptat insanire primulum, *Plaut. Menæch. 5, 5, 18.*

Occidendus, a, um. part. *To be slain, killed, or murdered.* Nullus modus occidendi hominis, *Cic. pro Rosc. 35.*

Occidens, tis. part. (1) *Setting, going down.* (2) *Going out, ready to be extinguished.* (3) *Dying, decaying, ready to depart.* (4) *Ready to fall, or be ruined.* (1) Propē jam occidente sole, *Cic. de Div. 1, 14.* ex poetā. (2) Lucernæ occidentes, *Petr. c. 22.* (3) Naturā occidentem maturius extinguere vulnere, *Cic. pro Cael. 32.* (4) Occidenti reipub. aliquid opis ferre, *Id. Fam. 4, 1.*

Occidens, tis. m. sc. sol. *The west, or western parts.* ☞ Qui terras ab oriente ad occidentem colunt, *Cic. N. D. 2, 66.* Ultima insula occidentis, *Catull. 29, 13.*

Occidentālis, le. adj. *Belonging to the west, western.* Occidentale latus, *Plin. 18, 34.*

Occidio, ōnis. f. [*ab occido*] *An universal slaughter, a cutting off.* Occidione occisus, *Cic. Fam. 15, 4.* Copiæ occidione occubissent, *Tac. Ann. 12, 38, 3.* § Occidione occidere, *Liv. 9, 44.*

Occidio, ōnis. f. [*ab occido, ut fort. præcedens*] *A perishing, or dying, of all.* § Occidio gregis, *Col. 7, 5.* Nec ad occidionem gens fucorum interimenda est, *Id. 9, 15.*

Occido, ēre, di. sum. act. [*ex ob, & cædo*] (1) *To kill, or slay; to murder.* (2) *To be the death of, or cause of one's death.* (3) *To beat almost to death.* (4) *To ruin, or undo.* (5) *To weary, or plague; to weary one out, or tire one to death.* (1) Si quicquam mentitum invenies, oc-

cidito, *Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 22.* L. Virginius filiam suam suā manu occidit, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 20.* Multos ferro, multos veneno occidere, *Id. pro Rosc. Am. 99.* Nī me in illius securitatem occidas, *Liv. 40, 15.* (2) Malo mortuum impendere, quā vivam occidere, *Petr. c. 112.* (3) Ctesiphon me pugnis occidit, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 19.* Occidunt me equidem, dum nimis sanctas nuptias student facere, *Id. Adelph. 5, 7, 1.* (4) ☞ Morientes occidere, *to undo the undone, Petr. c. 98.* (5) Occidis sæpe rogando, *Hor. Epod. 14, 5.* legendo, *Id. A. P. 475.*

Occidor, ī. pass. (1) *To be killed.* (2) *To be ruined.* (1) Metuit ne ipse posterius occideretur, *Cic.* (2) Nimirum occidor, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 8.*

Occido, ēre, cīdi, cāsum. n. [*ex ob, & cado*] (1) *To fall down.* (2) *To fall, or descend.* (3) *To set, or go down.* (4) *To go out, to be extinguished.* (5) *To die, to be slain.* (6) *To perish.* (7) *To be destroyed, or overthrown.* (8) *To be ruined, or undone.* (9) *To be spoiled, left, or come to nothing.* (10) *To be answered, or come to no effect; to be lost.* (11) *To be wasted, or gone.* (12) *To droop, fail, or decay.* (13) *To be lost, or forgotten.* (14) *To be past, or gone over.* (1) ☞ Exfurgite, qui terrore meo occidistis præ metu, *Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 14.* (2) Signa alia de cælo ad terram occidunt, *Id. Rud. prol. 8.* Leg. ☞ accidunt. (3) ☞ Soles occidere & redire possunt, *Catull. 5, 4.* (4) Occidit brevis lux, *Id. 5, 5.* Occidit oculi lumen, *Lucr. 3, 416.* (5) Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen, *Hor. Od. 3, 8, 18.* Met. Herba occidet, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 24.* (6) Quod in nihilum subito occidat, *Cic. ☞ ex nihilo oriri, Id.* (7) Occiderit cum nomine Troja, *Virg. Aen. 12, 828.* = Occidit una domus, sed non domus una perire digna fuit, *Or. Met. 1, 240.* (8) Tota, tota occidi! *Plaut. Caf. 3, 5, 1.* (9) Occidit, occidit spes omnis, & fortuna nostri nominis, *Hor. Od. 4, 4, 70.* (10) Causa occidit, *Lucr. 2, 789.* (11) Non herclē occiderunt mihi etiam fundi & aedes, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 72.* Sin planē occidimus, *Cic. (12) Celerius occidit festinata maturitas, Quint. prol. 6.* (13) Rerum recordatio & memoria si occidisset, *Cic. de Am. 104.* (14) Spatium hoc occidit, *Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 35.*

Occiduus, a, um. adj. [*ab occido*] (1) *Setting, or going down.* (2) *Western.* (3) *Declining, decaying.* (4) *That deth.* (1) Occiduus sol, *Or. Met. 1, 63.* (2) Occiduus orbis, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof. præf. 2, 38.* Occidua domus, *Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 73.* Occidua aquæ, *Or.* (3) Occidua senectū, *Id. Met. 15, 227.* (4) Turba scansili annorum lege occidua, *Plin. 7, 49.*

† **Occillo**, āre. act. dim. [*ab loco, ut sit qu. occā contundere; vel ab ob, & cillo; unde incillo, Lucr.] To buffet, or beat and maul.* Qui mī os occillet probē, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 28.* ☞ Leg. ☞ occilet. † **Obrundo.**

Occinens, tis. part. *Chirping inauspiciously.* Occinens in eum adversum corvi, *Val. Max. 1, 4, 2.*

Occino, ēre, ui. neut. (ui *Dicm.*) entum. *To chirp, or sing, inauspiciously; as birds do.* Quid enim est, si occinuerit avis? *Luc. 6, 41.*

Occipio, ēre, cēpi, cæptum. act. & neut. [*ex ob, & capio.*] (1) *To begin, or enter upon.* (2) *To begin, or go to, do.* (3) *Neut. To begin.* (1) Quæstum occipit, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52.* cum illo sermonem, *Id. Enn. 4, 1, 8.* magistratum, *Id. Ann. 3, 2.* (2) Agere porrō occipit, *Liv. 3, 887.* Hyems occipiebat, *Tac. Ann. 12, 12, 5.*

Occipitium, ii. n. [*ab occiput*] *The binder part of the head.* Quæ in occipitio quoque oculos habet pessuma, *Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 25.* Prov. Frons occipitio prior est, *Cato, 4.* ☞ ☞ Frontem domini plūs prodesse quā occipitium, *things are better managed in the master's presence than absence, Plin.*

Occiput, itis. n. [*ex ob, & caput*] *Sincipiti nempe opponitur. The binder part of the head.* Quos vivere fas est occipiti cæco, *Pers. 1, 62.*

Occisio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab occido*] *Slaughter,*

kill, murder. = Tu vim negabis esse factam? si cædes, & occisio non erit? *Cic. pro Cæc. 14.*

† **Occisio**, *pro occiderit, Fest. ex leg. Numa.* † **Occisitantur**. pass. *Are commonly murdered.* Homines liberi nunc in oppido occisitantur, *Fest. ex C. Graccho.*

Occisor, ōris. m. *A slayer.* Occisor regum, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.*

Occisurus, a, um. part. *That will kill, Plaut. Caf. 3, 5, 37.* conf. *Liv. 40, 10.*

Occisus, a, um. part. & adj. sūmus, sup. [*ab occido*] (1) *Slain, killed, murdered.* (2) *Ruined, undone.* (3) *Mixed, spoiled.* (1) Latrone occiso, *Phædr. 5, 2, 7.* Occisus anser, *Petr. c. 136.* (2) Occisus hic homo est, *Plaut. Bacch. 1, 21, 53.* Occisissimus sum omnium qui vivunt, *Id. Caf. 3, 5, 52.* (3) Occisa est hæeres, *Id. Capt. 3, 4, 7.*

Occlāmīto, āre. freq. [*ex ob, & clamito*] *To make a noise against one, to disturb by bawling.* Dormio, ne occlamites, *Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 27.*

Occlūdendus, a, um. part. *To shut up, or against.* Occlūdendæ aedes, *Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 14.*

Occlūdo, ēre, si, sum. act. [*ex ob, & claudio*] (1) *To shut against.* (2) *To shut up, or shut close.* (1) Occludunt aedes, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 11.* (2) Occlude sis fores ambobus pessulis, *Id. Aul. 1, 2, 25.* ☞ Occlūsti linguam, *you have closed my mouth, Id. Trin. 1, 2, 151.*

Occlūdōr, ī. fus. pass. *To be shut up.* Occludi tabernas jubes? *Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 47.*

Occlūsus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Shut up.* (2) *Shut against.* (3) *Close, secret.* (4) *Stifled, repressed.* (1) Quæstus, occlūsis tabernis, minui solet, *Cic. Catil. 4, 8.* Ostium occlūssimum, *Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 15.* (2) = Cui nihil sit nec obsignatum, nec occlūsum, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 62.* (3) Occlūsiorem habeant stulti loquentiam, *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, extr.* (4) Dum ejus lubido occlūsa est contumeliis, *Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 25.*

Occo, āre. act. [*ab occæcando fruges, Cic. ab occido, Varr.*] (1) *To harrow, to break the clods in a ploughed field, that the ground may lie even and the grain be covered.* (2) *To cover the roots of trees that have been laid open.* (1) ☞ Tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi feris, tibi eidem metis, *Plaut. Merc. prol. 70.* § Villicus occat segetes, *Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 160.* (2) *Var. R. R. 1, 31.* Duo jugera tres operæ commode occabunt, arboreque quæ intererunt ablaqueabunt, *Col. 11, 2, 82.* Arbores & vites occare, *Pallad. = opprime, Id.*

Occæpi, dep. [*ex ob, & cæpi*] *I began.* Occæpit loqui, *Phædr. 1, 13, 5.* Ubi delectum agere Pacarius occæpit, *Tac. Hist. 2, 16, 4.*

Occor, āri. pass. *To be harrowed.* Quamvis antiqui singulis operis singula jugera farrini & occari velint, *Col. 11, 2, 82.*

Occūbo, āre, ui, ūtum. (1) *To lie dead in, or at.* (2) *To be dead.* (1) Ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, *Virg. Aen. 5, 371.* Urbe paternā Occubat, *Id. Aen. 10, 706.* (2) Neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris, *Id. Aen. 1, 551.*

Occulcatus, a, um. part. *Trod under foot, trampled down.* Partim occulcatis, partim dissipatis terrore, qui circā erant, *Liv. 27, 14.*

Occulco, āre. [*ex ob, & calco*] *To stamp upon, or to tread in.* Vineam operito, & bene occulcato, *Cato, 49.*

Occūlo, ēre, ui, tum. act. [*ex ob, & colo, i. e. colendo five arando obtegere, M.*] (1) *To cover all over in the earth.* (2) *To hide, or conceal, one's self.* (3) *To keep from view, or knowledge.* (4) *To keep secret, or private.* (5) *To cause not to be taken notice of.* (1) Virgulta multā occulte terrā, *Virg. Geor. 2, 346.* (2) Caput in terris occultuit Nilus, *Tib. 1, 7, 24.* Met. Pun-cta argumentorum ut occultas, ne quis numerare possit, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 41.* (3) Homines novēre deos, quos arduus æther occultit, *Or. ex Ponto, 2, 8, 64.* (4) Fido pectore arcana occultam, *Sen. Hippol. 875.* (5) ☞ Fortuna culpam parentum occultuit, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 46.*

Occūlor, ī. pass. (1) *To be hid, or concealed.* (2) *To*

(2) *To be kept private, or under covert.* (1) Appii vulnera non refrico, sed apparent, nec oculi possunt, *Cic. Att. 5, 15.* (2) Quæ parietum umbris occultantur, *Id. Tusc. 2, 15.*

Occultandus, a, um. part. *To hide, or be hidden.* Reliqua pars scrobis ad occultandas insidias viminibus ac virgultis integebatur, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 73.*

Occultans, tis. part. *Hiding.* Avaritiam ac libidinem occultans, *Tac. Ann. 16, 32, 3. conf. Sil. 2, 479. Liv. 29, 14.*

Occultatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Abiding.* (2) *A concealing.* (1) *Ex animantibus,* morfu leones, aliæ fugâ, aliæ occultatione tutantur, *Cic. N. D. 2, 50.* (2) Cujus rei nulla est occultatio, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 20.*

Occultator, ōris. m. verb. *That often hideth, or is fit to hide, or conceal,* pro Adj. Ille latronum occultator & receptator locus, *Cic. pro Mil. 19.*

Occultatus, a, um. part. *Hidden, kept close, or secret; concealed.* Numidæ occultati humilitate arborum, *Sall. B. J. 53.* = Latent ista omnia crassis occultata & circumfusa tenebris, *Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 39.*

Occultè. adv. iūs. sīmē. (1) *Privately, secretly, privacy.* (2) *Closely, cunningly.* (3) *Imperceptibly, imperceptibly.* (1) Castra quam potest occultissimè locat, *Liv. 9, 2.* In navem clam imponenda, occultè exportanda curabat, *Cic. Occultius conari, Id. pro Deiot. 6.* (2) Quæ res apertè petebatur, ea nunc occultè cuniculis opugnatur, *Id. contra Rull. 1. princ.* = sine teste & conscio, *Id.* (3) Labitur occultè, fallitque volatilis ætas, *Ov. Met. 10, 519.*

† Occultò. adv. *Privately,* Charis. ex Afranio.

Occulto, āre. freq. [ab oculo] (1) *To hide, or cover.* (2) *To hide, or keep, from the sight.* (3) *To keep close.* (4) *To hide, or disguise.* (5) *To keep secret, or conceal.* (1) = Quæ natura occultavit, eadem omnes, qui sanâ mente sunt, ab oculis remonent, *Cic. Offic. 1, 35.* (2) Occultant spineta lacertos, *Virg. Ecl. 2, 9.* (3) Se Cappadociæ latebris occultare, *Cic. pro Lig. Manil. 3.* (4) = Occultare & dissimulare appetitum voluptatis propter verecundiam, *Id. Offic. 1, 30.* (5) Occultare consilium fugæ, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 102.* Rer, quam occultabam tibi dicere, *Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 22.*

Occultor, āri. pass. (1) *To be hidden, or kept secret.* (2) *To disappear, or set.* (1) = Eò magis elucet, quò magis occultatur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 31.* Intemperantis est scribere, quod occultari velis, *Id. Acad. 2, 1, 1.* (2) = Hæ stellæ cùm occultantur, tum rursus aperuntur, *Id. N. D. 2, 20.*

Occultus, a, um. [ab oculo] part. & adj. or. comp. sīmus, sup. Occultum offerre sign. sub terram ferè ponere, *Fest.* (1) *Hidden.* (2) *Kept private, not made public.* (3) Adj. *Secret, internal.* (4) *Obscure, abstruse, hard to be found out, or understood.* (5) *Scarcely to be perceived, not taken notice of, passing insensibly.* (6) *Dark.* (7) *That is close, dissembling, crafty and disguised.* (8) *That doth a thing privately.* (1) = Occultior atque tectior cupiditas, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 36.* = Occultus, conspicuusque polus, *Ov. Trist. 5, 30, 108.* = Res occultæ & penitus abdita, *Cic. N. D. 1, 18.* (2) Vires occultas concipiunt terræ, *Virg. Geor. 1, 86.* Met. Occultum, intestinum, & domesticum malum, *Cic. Verr. 3, 15.* (3) Amores occulti, *Ov. Fast. 2, 81.* dolores, *Prop. 1, 18, 3.* Occultiora delicta, *Sall. B. J. 42.* Res occultissimas in lucem proferre, *Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 19.* (4) = Res occultæ, & ab ipsâ naturâ involutæ, *Id. Acad. 2, 1, 4.* (5) Crescit occulto velut arbor ævo fama Marcelli, *Hor. Od. 1, 12, 45.* (6) Occulta itinera, *Cic. = via illustis, Id.* = Occultum soporis iter, *Prop. 3, 11, 54.* (7) = Occultum & subdolum esse fingendis virtutibus, *Tac. Ann. 6, 51, 5.* = Non occultus odii, *Id. Ann. 4, 7, 3.* (8) Occulti lætabantur, *Id. Ann. 4, 12, 1.* = Sine Subst. Occulta, secrets, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14.* In occulto, in obscurity, *Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 62.* Rer occultum, privately, *Id.* Ex occulto, from place by way of surprise, *Plin. 9, 24.*

Occumbens, tis. part. *Dying, falling.* Pro victoriâ morte occumbens, *Liv. conf. Val. Flacc. 189.*

Occumbo, ěre, cūbui, ĩtum. n. [ex ob, & cumbo] (1) *To fall upon.* (2) Meton. *To die.* (1) = Occumbere in gladium, *Paterc. 2, 79.* (2) Occumbere morti, *Virg. Æn. 2, 62.* mortem, *Liv. 31, 18.* morte, *Id. factis clavis, Val. Flacc. 6, 286.*

Occupandus, a, um. part. *To be seized, &c.* vid. Occupo. Occupanda urbs, *Tac. Hist. 1, 62, 2.* ripa, *Id. Hist. 11, 2, 5.* Inter quæ, si sanguis fertur, spongiâ subinde in aceto tinctâ cohibendus est, occupandusque objectis linamentis, & caput altius excitandum, *Cels. 8, 4.*

Occupans, tis. part. (1) *He that seizeth, or cometh first.* (2) *Being possessed of.* (1) Faciles occupantibus & melioribus incuriosi, *Tac. Hist. 2, 17, 1.* (2) Multa quæ libera fuerunt, transiunt in jus occupantium, *Quint. Decl. 13.*

Occupatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The taking possession of what is vacant.* (2) *Violent seizure, possessing, or holding.* (3) *Busyness, employment that taketh up one's time.* (4) = Antè occupatio, the preventing an objection. (5) *Preterition, a figure in rhetoric.* (1) Sunt privata nulla naturâ, sed aut veterere occupatione, ut qui quondam in vacua venerunt, &c. *Cic. Offic. 1, 7, 2.* Obfessio templorum, occupatio fori, &c. *Id. pro Dom. 3.* (3) In maximis occupationibus nunquam intermittis studia doctrinæ, *Id. Orat. 10.* (4) In hilaritatem impulsio, ante-occupatio, *Id. Orat. 3, 53.* (5) Occupatio est, cùm dicimus non præterire, aut non scire, aut nolle dicere id, quod tunc maximè dicimus, *Ad Herenn. 4, 27. pr.*

|| Occupatitius ager dicitur, qui desertus à cultoribus propriis, ab aliis occupatur, *Fest.*

† Occupatōrius ager, qui & Arcifinilis, seu arcifinius, *Siculo Flacco.* dict. quòd in tempore occupatus sit à victore populo, *vid. Calv. Lexic. Jurid.*

Occupatūsus, a, um. part. *That will take up, or seize upon.* Colles vineis vel arbutis occupaturus, *Col.* Occupaturi omnia, quæ hostium sunt, *Curt. 4, 15, 7. conf. Liv. 4, 29, 32, 36.*

Occupatus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Seized, apprehended, prevented.* (2) Met. *Enraged, prepossessed, entangled.* (3) *Taken up, employed.* (4) *Troubled, turmoiled.* (5) *Busy, not at leisure.* (6) *Employed, laid out.* (1) A quibus occupatus, vivus in cubiculo crematus est, *Just. 5, 9.* (2) Beneficiis occupati animi, *Liv. 27, 21.* In alio occupatus amore, *Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 10.* (3) = Neque occupatâ operâ, neque impedito animo res tanta suscipi potest, *Cic. de Legg. 1, 3.* Occupata tempora, *Id.* In eo studio occupati, *Cato.* = Auditioni occupatus, *Plin. 26, 2.* = Occupatus animus, full of thoughts and busyness, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 22.* (4) Occupata seditionibus urbs, *Hor. Od. 3, 6, 13.* (5) = Ut si occupati profuimus aliquid civibus nostris, profuimus etiam, si possumus, otiosi, *Cic.* Quia festinabam, & eram occupator de Q. filio, *Id.* Non dubito quin fueris occupatissimus, *Id. Att. 12, 38.* (6) Id non decem occupatum tibi erit argentum dies, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 13.*

Occipio, āre. aēt. [ex ob, & capio; vel ab occipio in tertiâ, sit occupo in primâ; ut à conspicio, conspicio] (1) *To take hold of before.* (2) *To seize, or enter, upon what is vacant.* (3) Met. *To make the first interest in.* (4) *To take possession before another.* (5) *To seize upon forcibly, or without right.* (6) *To hold, or be in.* (7) *To get into one's power, to hold.* (8) *To seize upon, as any passion doth.* (9) *To get into one's possession by numbers, to overspread, to take up.* (10) *To take up place, or time.* (11) *To overwhelm.* (12) *To fill, to take, or employ.* (13) *To engage one's self in.* (14) *To disturb, or take off from busyness.* (15) *To put out money to use.* (16) *To do a thing before another.* (17) *To anticipate, by offering first.* (18) *To take advantage of before one is hindered.* (19) *To prevent.* (20) *To get at an advantage, to get under.* (21) *To do any thing by way of prevention.* (1) Calvum occuparis, teneas; elapsum semel non ipse

possit Jupiter reprehendere, *Phædr. 5, 8, 2.* (2) Occupat aditum, *Virg. Æn. 6, 424.* agros, *Tac. Ann. 13, 55, 1.* (3) Spes occupandi principem adhuc vacuum, *Id. Hist. 5, 1, 4.* (4) Occupare possessionem laudis, *Cic. Fam. 10, 7.* prædam, *Curt.* (5) Occupare tyrannidem, *Id. Offic. 3, 23.* (6) Fortiter occupa Portum navis, *Hor. Od. 1, 14, 2.* = Occupat obscuri speciem, *goeth for, Id. Epist. 1, 18, 95.* (7) = Occupavi te, Fortuna, atque cepi, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 9.* Mors occupat eam, *Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 63.* = Totum præpè faucibus occupat amnem, *drinketh up a river, Lucr. 4, 1019.* = Hostem ruber occupat humor, *lighteth on, Id. 4, 1045.* (8) Metus membra occupat, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 24.* fuga animos, *Liv. 5, 38.* terror, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 39.* pavor, *Liv. superstitio mentes, Id. eum furor, Vell. Paterc. 2, 6.* tremor artus, *Virg. Geor. 4, 19.* (9) = Rullus totam Italiam suis præfidiis obsidere & occupare cogitat, *Cic. de Leg. Agrar. 2, 28.* (10) Cæmentis licet occupes Tyrhenum omne, *Hor. Od. 3, 24, 3.* Hæc causa primos menses occupabit, *Cæ. ad Cic.* (11) Ingenti fragmine montis Occupat os, *Virg. Æn. 10, 658.* (12) Fama occupat aures, *Id. Æn. 3, 294.* Omnium animos oculosque occupaverat certamen, *Liv.* In funambulo animum occuparat, *Ter. prol. Hec. 5.* (13) Ne quo te ad aliud occupes negotium, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 135.* (14) Qui oratione hîc nos occupatos occupes, *Id. Rud. 1, 2, 21.* (15) = Pecuniam adolescentulo grandi fœnore occupavisti, *Cic. pro Flacc. 21.* = Pecunias occuparat apud populos, *Id. Verr. 1, 36.* (16) Quid si necesse sit, eum aut occupare, aut mori? *Id.* Ferre adversum hominem occupemus osculum, *Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 32.* (17) = Pacem non dare solum, sed etiam occupare debes, *Curt. 4, 11, 7.* = Occupat Tullius in agum Sabinum transire, *Liv.* (18) Occupant liberum mortis arbitrium, *Curt. 4, 4, 12.* (19) Hostium manus voluntariâ morte occupare, *Id. 5, 6, 7.* (20) Manicis jacentem senem occupat, *Virg. Geor. 4, 440.* = Familiam occupare, to get into, or make it his own by affinity, *Plaut.* Domus adfinitate occupaverat, *Tac. Ann. 6, 8, 4.* (21) Occupo aliquid mihi consilium, *Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 94.* Occupant bellum facere, *Liv. 1, 14.*

Occupor, āri. pass. *To be seized, to be possessed, to be anticipated, &c.* *Cic. Vid. Occupo.*

Occurrens, tis. part. (1) *Running towards.* (2) *Meeting.* (3) *Appearing to.* (1) Video parasitum tuum occurrentem, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 28.* (2) Petron. c. 79. (3) Tristis imago Sapius occurrens, *Virg. Æn. 6, 696.*

Occurritur. imp. (1) *Hostile opposition is made to.* (2) *A stop is put to, resistance is made to.* (3) *Objection is made to.* (1) Cui vi & armis ingredienti sit occursum, *Cic.* (2) Et si ab nostris occurrebatur, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 16.* (3) Occurritur nobis, & quidem à doctis & eruditis, quærentibus, satisne, &c. *Cic. Offic. 2, 2.*

Occurro, ěre, ri. (Occurri, *Plaut.*) sum. neut. [ex ob, & curio] (1) *To run to.* (2) Absol. *To run to their assistance; to run, or hasten, to the assistance of.* (3) *To hasten to.* (4) *To come to.* (5) *To come together, or be present, at such a time.* (6) *To meet, or run to meet.* (7) *To appear before.* (8) *To show itself, to appear.* (9) *To run against, to go to resist, to oppose in fight, to charge, to stand against, to expose himself to.* (10) *To oppose, or resist; to put a stop to.* (11) *To interrupt, to prevent further questions.* (12) *To check, restrain, or correct.* (13) Met. *To fall upon, or assault.* (14) *To answer, or refuse.* (15) *To prevent, to anticipate.* (16) *To answer by way of prevention, to meet with an objection foreseen.* (17) Met. *To find a remedy before.* (18) *To occur, or come readily into one's mind.* (19) *To come into one's mind as an objection.* (20) *To show itself readily, to offer itself unsought.* (21) *To light, or happen into one's hands.* (22) *To be good against, to cure.* (1) Quum eò multitudo occurreret ad defendendum, *Liv.* = Alicui subsidio occurrere, *Hirt. B. Afr. 85.* (2) Alam mittit qui satagentibus celeriter occurreret,

occurrerent, *Id. B. Afr.* 78. (3) Aliam civitatem occurrere, *Cic.* (4) Eodem sagitarii M. uno comineatu Cæsari occurrere, *Hirt. B. Afr.* (5) § Occurrere ad concilium, *Liv.* Occasioni occurrere, *Brut. ad Cic.* (6) § Breuiore itinere occurrere ei, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 41. § Ut mihi Heracleam occurreret, *Brut. ad Cic.* ¶ Jugulo occurrere, *to meet the weapon with his throat, Tac. Ann.* 16, 15, 3. (7) Ei visa quietis occurrent tranquilla, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 29. Occurrebant oculis tot paludes, *Col.* 2, 2. (8) Occurrant oculis intumescit tuis, *Or. Epist.* 2, 136. *It. absol.* Nec jam amplius ulla Occurrit tellus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 9. (9) = Obuius adversoque occurrit, seque viro vir Contulit, *Id. Æn.* 10, 734. § Telis occurrere, *Id. Æn.* 11, 808. (10) = Consiliis Catilinæ occurri atque obstiti, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 7. (11) = Occurri, atque interpello, matri te ancillam emisse, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 66. (12) Parentes liberis si occurrant, *Curt.* 1, 7, 23. (13) Sæpe imprudenti fortuna occurrit amanti, *Prop.* 1, 20, 3. (14) Chrysippus illi rationi sic occurrit, *Si, &c. Cic. de Fato,* 18. Quod meditatae orationi tuæ statim occurram, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 55. § Occurrere magnitudini criminis, *Cic.* (15) Occurrant expectationi, *Id. pro Cluent.* 23. (16) Huic Talibus occurrit dictis, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 625. (17) Expectare tempus, ac non rei ei sapientiâ occurrere, *Sulpit. ad Cic.* (18) = Hæc contemplantibus omni acie ingenii ostendunt se & occurrunt, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 33. ¶ Nihil te effugiet, atque omne quod erit in re occurret, atque incidet, *Id. ibid.* 2, 34. (19) De itinere nostro permulta in utramque partem occurrunt, *Id. Att.* 15, 23. (20) Misericordia occurrere ipsa solet supplicibus, nullius oratione evocata, *Id. pro Deiot.* 14. (21) Doctus illis occurrit labor, *Phædr.* 2, 9, 15. (22) § Occurrit pernionibus herba hæc, *Plin.* 20, 8.

Occursans, tis, part. (1) *Running to, or against.* (2) *Running in the way, or before.* (3) *Flying at, or against.* (4) *Putting forth opposite branches, growing entangled one in another.* (1) Ad tria diversa bella occursantes, *Liv.* 38, 8. (2) = Corpus Labitur omnimedias occursans, officiensque, *Lucr.* 5, 717. (3) *Plin.* (4) Palmites occursantes, *Plin.* 17, 22. *conf. Sil.* 9, 507.

Occursatio, ōnis, f. verb. *The running to meet and attend one for his honour.* Occursatio & blanditia popularis, *Cic. pro Planc.* 12.

Occursio, ōnis, f. *A meeting, Sidon. Epist.* 7, 10.

Occurro, are, freq. [*ab occurro*] (1) *To run to often.* (2) *To run before, or against.* (3) *To run in the way of.* (4) *To run at, or upon.* (5) *To be ready at will, to flow readily.* (6) *To be frequently in one's mind.* (1) Quid tu huc occursas? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 27. (2) Occursant portis, *Liv.* 2. (3) Occursare capro caveto, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 25. (4) Advenas feras occursare, *Plin.* 6, 22. (5) Occursant verba, *Id. Epist.* 2, 3. (6) Ita me occursant multæ, meminisse haud possum, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 56.

Occursorius, a, um, adj. ¶ Occursoria potio, *that draught which is drank immediately before eating, Apul. Met.* 9, p. 291.

Occursurus, a, um, part. *About to meet.* Non quod me ad tempus occursum putarem, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 4. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 32. Dixit, At ubi appropinquavit tres duces audisset, occursum ei extemplo domesticorum servorum memoriam, *Liv.* 26, 51. *conf. 42, 13.*

Occursus, ūs, m. (1) *A meeting, or running to.* (2) *The meeting a thing in its course; a stopping, or being in the way.* (3) *The meeting, or striking, upon one another.* (4) *Opposition, or malign influence.* (1) Ursique læque Occursu fecere metum, *Or. Met.* 14, 256. (2) Rota Stipitis occursu fracta, *Id. Met.* 15, 523. (3) Dentès serrati peccinatim coeuntes, ne contrario occursu atterantur, *Plin.* 11, 37. (4) Occursus maleficorum siderum, *Id.* 7, 49.

Ōceanus, i, m. subst. sed est propriè adj. *vid. seq. [μαγά το ὠκεῖος νεῖσθαι]* (1) *The god of the ocean.* (2) *The ocean, or main sea encompassing the earth.* (3) *Synecd. The sea, as deno-*

minated from the shores it washeth, or otherwise distinguished. (4) ¶ *A bathing place in prodigious great baths.* (1) *Vid. Propr.* (2) Oceani humoribus alitur sol igneus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 15. Fuso Britannus Navigat oceano, *Luc.* 4, 134. (3) Oceanus Gaditanus, Persicus, &c. ap. probos auctores, *ruber, Hor.* (4) *Lamprid.*

* Ōceanus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Ocean.* Mare oceanum, *Cæs.* Oceanus fluctus, *Juv.* 11, 94. Oceanum littus, *Id.* 11, 113.

* Ōcellatus, i, m. [*sc. calculus, seu pro ocellus, i. e. litoralis lapillus oculi specie nitens; Νυμφῶν ὄμμα, Salm.*] *Some kind of pretty little stones, or the like, to play with.* Modò talis aut ocellatis, nucibusque ludebat cum pueris minutis, *Suet. Aug.* 83. *interp. Casaub. & Torr.* ¶ *Sed al. alit. leg. & expon.*

* Ōcellus, li, m. dim. [*ab oculus*] (1) *A little eye, an eye.* (2) *Vox amatorculorum, my dearest, my life, my pigmy.* (3) *The most neat and pretty.* (4) *A bud, or knob whence a bud ariseth.* (1) Nostros vidisti flentis ocellos, *Or. Epist.* 5, 45. (2) Volo placere meo ocello, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 11. (3) Peninsularum, Sirmio, insularumque ocelle, *Catull.* 29, 2. Ocelli Italiæ, villulæ meæ, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 6. (4) Ocelli radicis, *Plin.* 21, 4.

* Ōchra, æ, f. [*ab ὀχρὸς pallidus*] *Ochre, Plin.* 35, 6. *Vitr. pro fili Attico usurpavit, vid. Bald. Lexic.* p. 75.

* Ōcimum, vel Ōcimum, ni, n. & Ōcimus, i, m. *Macer.* [*ὀκίμω, Gr. ab ὠκὺς celer*] *The herb garden basil, basil royal, basil gentle, Varr. R. R.* 1, 31. ¶ *Cantare ocima vernæ, to rail at him, Pers.* 4, 22. It being the common opinion that this herb grew best, if sown with cursing and railing, *Plin.* 19, 7.

Ōcior, Ōciōsè, Ōciōsus, Ōcium. *Vid. Otior, &c.*

* Ōcior, ius, vel Ōcyor, yus, comp. s̄simus, sup. [*à Gr. ὠκὺς*] digladiantur enim critici de scripture probabilibus hinc inde argumentis; nec opis est nostræ. *More swift, quick, speedy.* Fulminis ocior alis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 319. Euro, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 24. Senectus ocissima, *Plin.* 16, 31.

* Ōciūs, adv. comp. s̄simè, sup. (1) *More speedily, sooner.* (2) *Quickly, very speedily.* (1) Desilemur ocūs à reipub. quàm re familiari, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3. ¶ In morbum incidunt tardius, & recreantur ocūs, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 14. Tantò ocūs ut te poscat, & tu id, quod cupit, ocissimè ut des, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 27. (2) Nemon' oleum fert ocūs? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 34.

¶ Ocquinisco, ēre, incept. *To bend down to, to incline, Non. ex Pompon.* † Quinico.

Ocrea, æ, f. [*quod crus tegit, Varr.*] *A boot, a greave.* Sinistram crus ocreâ tectum, *Liv.* 9, 40. Leves ocreæ, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 634.

Ocreatus, a, um, adj. *Booted.* In nive Lucanâ dormis ocreatus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 234. Ocreata crura, *Plin.* 19, 2.

* † Ocris, is, m. i. e. mons confragosus, *Fest. ex Accio.* Philologos ὀκρίς. [*unde oppida Italiæ Interocrea & Ocriculum dict.*] *A rough, or craggy, bill.*

* Ōctans, tis, m. *An eighth part, Vitr.* 10, 11.

* Ōctaphōrum, i, n. *A sedan carried by eight, Mart.* ¶ *Residuum octophorum, quod vid.*

* Ōctātylos, i, f. [*ex octo, & τύλος columna*] *Having eight pillars in front, Vitr.* 3, 2.

* ¶ Ōctāva, æ, f. sc. pars. *The eighth, a gabel laid on things bought and sold, Cod.*

* ¶ Ōctāvārii, ōrum, pl. m. *Those that gathered the toll, being the eighth part of the price of things sold in the market, Cod.*

* Ōctāvum, adv. *The eighth time, Liv.* 6, 36.

* Ōctāvus, a, um, adj. *The eighth.* Sapientum octavus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 296. ¶ Ōctava hora, *two a clock in the afternoon, Id.*

* Ōcties, adv. *Eight times.* Ōcties septem foliis anfractus, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 2.

* Ōctingēnarius, a, um, adj. *Consisting of eight hundred.* Ōctingenarii greges, *Varr. R. R.* 10, 9.

* Ōctingētēsīmus, a, um, adj. *The eight hundredth.* Ōctingentesīmus annus, *Cic. de Sen.* 2,

* Ōctingenti, æ, a, adj. pl. [*ex octo, & centum; c in g mutato*] *Eight hundred.* Mille & octingenta stadia, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 25.

* Ōctīpes, ōdis, adj. [*ex octo, & pes*] *That bath eight feet.* Ōctipedis brachia cancri, *Or. Fast.* 1, 313.

* Ōcto, adj. indecl. [*ὀκτώ, Gr.*] *Eight.* Octo pœnarum genera, *Cic. de Legg.*

Ōctōber, ōbris, m. [*ita dict. quod octavus sit mensis, ab octo, cum term. ber*] *October, Pat.* 2, 56.

Ōctōber, bris, bre, adj. *Born in October, or belonging to October.* ¶ *October æquus appellatur, qui in campo Martio mense Octobri immolatur quotannis Marti, bigarum victricium dexterior, Fest. Kalendis octobribus, Cic.*

* Ōctōdēcī, m. adj. indecl. [*ex octo, & decem*] *Eighteen, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 23.

* Ōctōgēni, æ, a, adj. pl. (1) *Eighty each.* (2) *Eighty at a time.* (1) Ōctogeni bini æris militibus dati, *Liv.* 10, 30. (2) Ōctogenos lætus habens torpedo invenitur, *Plin.* 9, 51.

* Ōctōgēsīmus, a, um, adj. *The eightyeth.* Ōctogesīmus annus, *Cic. de Sen.* 10.

* Ōctōgies, adv. *Fourscore times.* HS centies & octogies, *Cic. in Pison.* 35.

* Ōctōginta, adj. indecl. [*à Gr. ὀκτώκοντα, & Ion. ὀκτώκοντα*] *Fourscore.* Ōctoginta regnavit annos, *Cic. de Sen.* 19.

* Ōctōjūgis, ge, adj. [*ab octo, & jugum*] *Eight together, eight at a time, Liv.* 5, 2.

* Ōctōnārius, a, um, adj. *Of the number Eight.* ¶ *Fistulæ octonariæ, eight fingers round, Plin.* 31, 6.

* † Ōctōnārius, ii, m. [*sc. versus*] *A sort of verse consisting of eight feet.* Ōctonarius est, ut Varro dicit, cum duo Iambi pedes Iambico metro præponuntur, *Dim.*

* Ōctōni, æ, a, adj. pl. *Eight, eight each.* ¶ Ōctonæ Idus, *falling the eighth day after the nones, Hor.* ¶ Ōctonis mensibus ferunt partus, *every eighth month, Plin.* 32, 1.

* Ōctōphōrum, i, n. [*ὀκτόφορον, Gr. ex octo, & φέρω*] *A litter, or sedan, carried by eight servants.* Hominem octophoro portate, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 9.

* ¶ Ōctuagēsīmus, Genforin. Ōctuaginta, *Id. Vitr. Gell.* *Vid. Octogesīmus, & Octoginta.*

* Ōctuplicātus, a, um, adj. [*ex octo, & plico*] *Eight times doubled.* Ōctuplicatus senatus, *Liv.* 4, 24.

* Ōctuplus, a, um, adj. *Eight times as much.* Judicium in octuplum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 10. Ōctupli, *Id.* ¶ *Pena octupli, by which the wrong was to be repaired eightfold.* § *Pars octupla primæ partis, Id. de Univ.* 7.

Ōctussis, is, m. [*i. e. octo asses*] *Eight asses in money.* Emptæ octussibus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 136. ¶ *Sed al. leg. octo assibus.*

* Ōcūlārius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the eyes.* ¶ *Ocularus medicus, an oculist, Cels.* 6, 6. *Ars ocularia medicina, the art of an oculist, Hyg.*

* Ōcūlārius, ii, m. [*sc. medicus*] *An oculist, Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 37, & seq.

* Ōcūlāta, æ, f. [*ab oculorum magnitudine sic dict.* Gr. ὀφθαλμία, eāp̄le de causâ Ophthalmia, *Plaut.*] *A kind of scab like a lizard, with great eyes, Plin.* 32, 7. *it. Cels.* 2, 18.

* Ōcūlātiō, ōnis, f. *The taking away of superfluous wine-buds.* Pampinatio & oculatio, *Plin.* 17, 21. *ubi al. occatio.*

* Ōcūlātus, a, um, adj. *Malè oculatus, that bath bad eyes, Suet. Rhet.* 5. ¶ *Oculatus testis, an eyewitness, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 8. ¶ *Eme die cœcâ olivum; id vendito oculatâ die, buy upon trust, felt for ready money, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 7, 67. *Oculatæ manus, that are content with nothing but what they see, Id. Asin.* 1, 3, 50.

* Ōcūleus, a, um, adj. *All eyes, all over eyes.* Argus lotus fuit oculeus, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 19. Salve, oculissime homo, *Id. Curc.* 1, 2, 38. *al. perspicacissimè, al. charissimè interpretantur.*

† Ōcūlicrēpida, ārum, pl. m. nom. propr. *fiēt. à Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 14. *i. e. quorum oculi crepant, i. e. pugnis contundi solent.*

* † Ōcūlitus, adv. *As dear as the eye is one's bead.* ¶ Ōcūlitus amare, *to love one as dear as one's eyes*, Plaut. *ap.* Non.

* || Ōcūlo, āre. act. *To enlighten one, or clear his sight.* Deceptos in agnitionem veritatis oculare, Tert. † Oculatos reddere, ¶ Vestes purpurā oculare, *to beautify them with round figures made of purple*, Id. † Prætexere.

* Ōcūlus, li. m. dim. [ab ὀκνος, i. e. ὀφθαλμός, Hesych.] (1) *An eye.* (2) *View, or sight.* (3) ¶ Ōcule mi, *my dearest.* (4) *The ornament, beauty, or glory, of.* (5) *A bud just putting forth, or the knob out of which the bud riseth.* (1) Oculi, tanquam speculatores, altissimum locum obtinent, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 56. Sensus oculorum accerrimus, Cic. *de Fin.* 2, 16. ¶ Oculi natantes, *doxing eyes*, Ov. *Met.* 3, 71. † Amare aliquem plūs suis oculis, *to love him dearly*, Ter. Gestare in oculis, Id. *Eun.* 3, 1, 11. ferre, Cic. *ad Q. fr.* 3, 1, 3. (2) Ut ego oculis rationem capio, Plaut. *Pseud.* 2, 2, 2. ¶ In oculos incurrere, *to be present before one*, Cic. *Att.* 12, 21. In oculis civium, *in publick*, Id. Cū ad omnia vestra cupiditatis oculos adjecissent, Id. ¶ Adjectus est oculus hæreditati, *there was a design upon the estate*, Id. *Verr.* 4, 37. A rep. non deicere oculos, *to have his care perpetually fixed upon it*, Id. *Phil.* 1, 1. Quā maximè intentis oculis, *with the most intense application of mind*, Id. Sit ante oculos Nero, *remember his example*, Tac. (3) Bene vale, oculo mi, Plaut. *Curc.* 1, 3, 47. (4) Corinthus, Karthago, — duo illi oculi oræ maritimæ, Cic. *N. D.* 3, 38. ¶ Mundi oculus, *of the sun*, Ov. *Met.* 4, 228. Stellarum collucientium illi oculi, Plin. ¶ Macularum oculi, *the spots of panthers*, Plin. Pavonum caudæ oculi, *the round spots, or spangles, in a peacock's tail*, Id. 13, 15. (5) Interest plures oculos, quibus egerminet, inesse, Col. 4, 29. ¶ Oculos imponere, *to irascute*, Virg. *Geor.* 2, 73.

* Ōcymum, Ōcyor, &c. *Vid.* Ocimum, &c.

O ante D.

* Ōde, es. vel Ōda, æ. f. [ὠδή, Gr. ab ἄλδωcano] (1) *An ode, a song.* (2) *A copy of lyric verses.* (1) Et merulus modulans tam pulchris concinit odis, *Auf. Philom.* 25. (2) Tit. lyricorum Horatii.

* Ōdēum, ei. neut. [à præced.] *A musick-room; a place for rehearsal and practice, before they were presented upon the theatre, of which there were four at Rome, vid. Vitr.* 5, 9. & ibi Philandrum. ¶ Adducitur etiam ex Cic. & Suet. *sed var. lect.*

* Ōdi, ūti, it. scil. ab odivi, quo usus Antonius *ap.* Cic. & ōsus sum, vel fui, Plaut. ōderam, erim, & erem, || Charif. ero, odisse. verb. defect. [ab inuf. odio; quod à Gr. inuf. ὀδύω, unde ὀδυσομαι, irascor] *I hate, or I have hated.* Met. *Not to endure.* Oderunt hilarem tristes, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 18, 89. ¶ Et oderit se & firmul diliget, quod fieri non potest, Cic. *de Fin.* 5, 10. ¶ Inimicos oſa sum semper obtuerier, Plaut. *Amph.* 3, 2, 39. ¶ favero, Id. *amare, Id.* ¶ Odisse quem odio Vatiniano, Catull. 14, 3. *male, Cic. to hate him mortally.* ¶ Non ita deficere hoc verbum, ut quidam Grammatici existimant, docet Voss. *de Analog.* 3, 39.

* || Ōdibilis, le. adj. *Odious, hateful.* Virā, moribus, improbitate ita odibilis, &c. Lampr. † Detestandus.

* Ōdīnōlyon, tis. n. [ὀδινολύον, Gr. ab ὀδιν dolor parturiendi, & λύω solvo] *The Greek name for the fish remora, given to it because it was supposed to cause a speedy delivery to women in travail, if applied salted*, Plin. 32, 1.

* || Ōdior, ūri. pass. *To be hated, &c.* Tert.

* Ōdiōsē. adv. (1) *Troublesomely.* (2) *Tediously.* (3) *Unseasonably, impertinently.* (4) *Affectedly.* (1) Nolo aurum credi mihi. *N. Odiosè facis*, Plaut. *Bach.* 4, 9, 39. (2) Æschinus odiosè cessat; prandium corrumpitur, Ter. *Adelph.* 4, 2, 49. (3) Odiosè interpellare, Cic. *Orat.* 2, 262. (4) Vivis invidiosè, delinquis studiosè, loqueris odiosè, *Ad Herenn.*

* † Ōdiōsicus, a, um. adj. *Very troublesome and intruding; ex fabricā* Plaut. *Capt.* 1, 1, 119.

* Ōdiōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Hateful, odious.* (2) *Unwelcome, unacceptable.* (3) *Troublesome, teasing, impertinent.* (4) *Tiresome, irksome, not to be borne.* (5) *Dis-honourable, scandalous, base, indecent.* (6) *Dis-tasteful, that savoureth of arrogance and assuming.* (7) *Offensive, provoking.* (8) *Affected.* (9) *Nice, curious.* (10) *Tedious and slow in doing any thing.* (11) *Taken ill, resenting.* (1) Quorum alterum est gravius & odiosius, alterum levius, & facilius, Cic. *pro Q. Rosc.* 6. (2) Odiosa hæc est ætas adolescentulis, Ter. *Hec.* 4, 3, 13. (3) Non dubito quin odiosæ sunt epistolæ quotidianæ, Cic. *Att.* 8, 22. Si porro esse odiosi pergitis, Ter. *Pborm.* 5, 9, 44. (4) = ¶ Cupidis rerum talium odiosum & molestum est carere, satiatas verò & expletis jucundius est carere, Cic. *de Sen.* 14, 14. (5) Multos amavit, in quorum amore multa odiosa fecit, Nep. *Alcib.* 2. (6) Omnis arrogantia odiosa est, Cic. *Div. in Cæcil.* 11. (7) Paleæstrici motus sæpe sunt odiosiores, Id. *Offic.* 1, 36. (8) = Verbum odiosum & insolens, Id. *Orat.* 8. (9) Lucr. 4, 1158. (10) Ubi sita est? T. In risco, odiosa, cessas? Ter. *Eun.* 4, 6, 17. (11) In fragili corpore odiosa omnis offensio est, Cic. *de Sen.* 18.

* Ōdium, ii. n. [à verb. odi] (1) *Hatred, grudge, illwill.* (2) *Hatred arising from.* (3) *That which is the subject of hate, or aversion.* (4) *Dislike, unacceptableness.* (5) *Wearyness, or a being tired with.* (6) *Importunity, perpetual teasing and duning.* (7) *Tediousness, overmuch inculcating, and repeating a thing.* (8) *Trouble arising from impertinence and intrusion.* (1) Odium est ira inveterata, Cic. *Tusc.* 4, 9. Odium in hostem immane, Id. *pro Planc.* 29. ¶ Cū odio Neronis, tum favore in L. Pisonem, Tac. *Ann.* 5, 48. ¶ gratia, Phædr. 3, 10. fin. (2) ¶ Odio finire amorem, Ov. *Rem. Am.* 657. ¶ Conveniunt quibus aut odium crudele tyranni, Aut metus acer erat, Virg. *Æn.* 1, 365. § Odium terræ inambulat, Plaut. *populi, Id.* (4) Odium libellis importare, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 13, 4. (5) Agri, ubi, negotiū odium, Ter. (6) Tudendo, atque odio denique efficit senex, Id. *Hecyr.* 1, 2, 48. (7) Ah, odio me enicas, Plaut. *Perf.* 1, 1, 49. (8) Quis meprehendit pallio? E. *Familiaris, T. Fateor: nam odio es nimium familiariter, Id. Epid.* 1, 1, 2.

* Ōdontides, is. m. [ab ὀδὺς dens] *The name of an herb*, Plin. 27, 12.

* Ōdor, ōris. m. [ab inuf. odeo, i. e. oleo; quod ab ὀδμή] (1) *A savour, scent, or smell, good, or bad.* (2) *Meton. Any sweet odour, unguent, perfume, frankincense.* (3) *A hope, guess, slight hint, or ground of.* (1) Unguentorum odor, Cic. *post Red. in sen.* 7. Suaves odores miscent herbæ, Virg. *Ecl.* 2, 55. Teter odor, Id. *Æn.* 3, 228. Fædi odoris fames, Cels. ¶ Lucri bonus est odor ex re quâlibet, any thing for gain. Vespasiani adagium *ap. Juv.* 14, 204. (2) Incendere odores, Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 18. Multo odore fumat ara, Hor. *Od.* 3, 18, 8. ¶ Met. Odor urbanitatis, *sweetness*, Cic. (3) Quidam odor suspicionis, Id. *pro Cluent.* 27. Est nonnullus odor diſtaturæ, Id.

* || Ōdōramen, inis. m. *A perfume, or unguent*, Macr. *præf. Sat.* 1. unde

* Ōdōramentum, ti. n. *A perfume, or any sweet thing.* Odoramenta, quibus condire vinum consueverint, Col. 11, 2.

* Ōdōrandus, a, um. part. *To be smelt, or scented out.* Met. *To be discovered by search.* Albiana pecunia vestigiis nobis odoranda est? Cic. *pro Cluent.* 30.

* Ōdōrans, tis. (1) *Smelling out, following the scent.* (2) *Finding out by suspicion.* (1) Ibo odorans quasi canis venaticus, Plaut. *Mil.* 2, 2, 113. (2) Vestigiis odorantes ingressus, Cic. *in Pison.* 34.

* Ōdōrarius, a, um. adj. *Sweet, or strong, smelling.* ¶ Myrrha odoraria, *a particular sort of myrrh*, Plin. 12, 16.

* Ōdōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A smelling.* Voluptas odoratorum, Cic. *Tusc.* 4, 9.

* Ōdōrātus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Smelling, freq. sweet-smelling, odoriferous, fragrant.* (2) *Perfumed.* (1) Male odoratum os, Ov. *A. Am.* 1, 521. Odorata cedrus, Virg. *Geor.* 3, 414. Vina mustis odoratoria, Plin. 21, 7. Hortensium odoratissima, quæ sicca, Id. *ib.* (2) Capilli odorati, Ov. *Fast.* 2, 309. crinis, Val. *Flacc.* 6, 129.

* Ōdōrātus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *The act of smelling.* (2) *The sense of smelling.* (1) Pomorum odoratus, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 63. (2) Nihil necesse est de gustatu & odoratu loqui, Cic. *Acad.* 2, 4, 7.

* Ōdōrifērus, vel Ōdōrifēr, ēra, ērum. adj. [ex odor, & fero] (1) *That in which odours, or perfumes, are carried.* (2) *That produceth them.* (3) *That inhabiteth where they grow.* (5) *Odoriferous, sweet.* (1) Odoriferæ lances, Prop. 2, 13, 23. (2) Arabia odorifera, Plin. 5, 11. (3) Gens odorifera, Ov. *Met.* 4, 209. (4) Odoriferis adspersit floribus aras, Sil. 16, 309.

* Ōdōro, āre. act. (1) *To give a fragancy to.* (2) *To perfume, or make to smell sweet.* (1) = Colorare, & odorare mella, Col. 9, 4. (2) Odorant aëra fumis, Ov. *Met.* 15, 734.

* Ōdōror, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To smell to.* (2) *To smell, or hunt, out.* (3) *To search out by secret means; to get, or pump, a thing out of one.* (4) *To guess at the meaning of a thing.* (5) *To smell the sweetness of, to have a design upon.* (1) = Odorare hanc pallam; quid olet? Plaut. *Men.* 1, 2, 25. (2) = Odorantur canes venatici & perveſtigant omnia, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 23. (3) = Ex Fabio odorere, & convivam istum tuum degustes, Id. *Att.* 4, 8. (4) Illud μυριώτερον ad te scribam, tu sagaciūs odorabere, Id. *Attic.* 6, 4. (5) Odorari decemviratum, Id. *de Leg. Agr.* 2, 64.

* Ōdōrus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a sweet, or pleasant, smell.* (2) *Of a strong smell.* (3) *Quick-scented.* (1) Flos odoratus, Ov. *Met.* 9, 78. (2) Sulphur odorum, Claud. *de 6 Conf. Hor.* 325. (3) ¶ Odora canum vis, Virg. *Æn.* 4, 132.

* Ōdos, ōris. m. *Smell.* Permanat odos, Lucr. 6, 952. Naribus obiectus est odos, Plaut. *Curc.* 1, 2, 1. Odores jactare croceos, Val. *Flacc.* 5, 591.

* Ōdyſſēa, æ. f. [Ὀδύσσεια, Gr. ab ὀδυσομαι Ulyſſes] *The Odyssey of Homer*, Cic. *de Cl. Orat.* 18.

O ante E.

* Oecōnōmia, æ. f. [ab οἶκος domus, & νέμω distribuo] *A certain æconomy, or order, in the disposal of parts necessary for orators and poets*, Quint. 3, 3.

* Oecōnōmicus, a, um. adj. *The title of Xenophon's book of family government, translated by Cicero.* Xenophontis liber, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, Cic. *Offic.* 2, 24. ¶ Latine vertit idem, De tuendâ familiâ.

* Oecus, i. m. [ab οἶκος domus] *A large dining-room*, Vitr. 6, 10. *vid.* & Plin. 36, 25. & Bald. *Lexic.* p. 77.

* Oenanthe, es. f. [οἰνανθῖ, Gr. ab οἶνος vinum, & ἄνθος flos] (1) *The grape and flower of the wild vine.* (2) *An herb.* (3) *A bird.* (1) Plin. 12, 28. (9) Id. 21, 34. (3) Id. 10, 29.

* Oenanthinus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the same.* ¶ Oenanthinum oleum, *an unguent made of the grape and flower of the wild vine*, Plin. 23, 4. Vinum œnanthinum, *a compound wine made of must and the flowers of wild vine*, Id.

* Oenophōrum, ri. n. [οἰνόφορον, Gr. ab οἶνος vinum, & φέρω fero] *A wine bottle, a vessel to carry wine in.* Vinum diffusum è pleno œnophoro, Cic. *de Fin.* 2, 8. Oenophorum sitiens, Juv. 6, 425.

* Oenopōlium, ii. n. [ab οἶνος vinum, & πωλέω vendo] *A shop where wine was sold.* Petimus

Petimus vinum ex œnopolio, *Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 48.*

* Oenôthēra, æ. m. [*ab olivis, & θυγατρὶς* venor] The name of an herb, *vid. Plin. 26, 21, & 14.*

* Oenôthēris, idis. *Idem, Plin. 24, 17.*

* || Oestrum, i. n. *Fest. Isid. id. quod*

* Oestrus, str. m. *Latine Asinus, Virg. (1) A gadbee, a dunfly, a breeze, which in the summer time vexeth cattle, and breedeth in the outermost combs in hives, and beateth the bees. (2) Met. Poetick rage; inspired fury in any kind. (1) Vid. Col. 9, 14. & Plin. 11, 16. (2) Laurigero tua fortior œstro Facta canam, Stat. Theb. 3, 32. Oestro percussus, Bellona, tuo, Juv. 4, 123.*

* Oesypum, pi. n. [*ab eodem cum seq. A medicament made of the filth and sweat that is on sheep's wool, Plin. 29, 2. Oesypa in tepidos lapsa sinus, Ov. A. Am. 1, 353.*

* Oesypus, i. m. [*οἶστρος, Gr. ab οἶς ovis*] The filth and sweat sticking to the wool on the flanks and shoulders of sheep, *Plin. 29, 2.*

Oetum, ti. neut. An Egyptian herb, *Plin. 21, 15.*

⊙ ante F.

* OFFA, æ. f. [*ex Æolico ὄψα, pro ὄψων, Hesych.*] (1) || Pudding, or such like, made of pulse. (2) Paste which fowl are fed with. (3) Pellets of paste which fowl peck, or are cramed with. (4) A cake, or any like composition. (5) A collop, or piece, of any meat; a chop, or steak; particularly of pork. (6) A round lump of any thing. (7) A bump, or swelling, arising from a bruise. (8) An embryo, an immature birth. (9) A mis-shapen, or ugly, creature. (10) A thing that is swollen, massy, and deformed. (1) Offa & pulsem significat, & quicquid est in pultis morem redactum, *Sipont.* (2) Cadit offa ex ore pulli, *Cic. de Div. 1, 15.* (3) Formantur offæ, quibus aves faginantur, *Col. 8, 7.* (4) Melle soporata, & medicata frugibus offa, *Virg. Æn. 6, 423.* (5) *Vid. Varr. L. L. 4, 22. & Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165.* (6) *Col. 12, 38. = massula, Id. ib.* (7) Ostendere nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam, *Juv. 16, 11.* (8) Ut patruo similes effunderet offas, *Id. 2, 33.* (9) *Plin. 9, 48.* (10) Robusti carminis offæ, *Perf. 5, 5.*

* Offatim, adv. In little bits, from limb to limb. || Te offatim conficiam, *mince you as small as herbs for the pot, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 52.*

|| Offector, ōris. m. A restorer of that colour which was lost. || Insectoris, qui alienum colorem in lanam conjiciunt; offectores, qui è colore proprio novum efficiunt, *Fest.*

Offectus, a, um. part. [*ab officior*] Stopped, or hindered. || Offecto lumine, the light stopped, *Lucr. 5, 774.*

Offectus, ūs. m. That which mischiefs; hurt from witchcraft. = Offectus, oculique venena maligni, *Grat. Cyneg. 406.*

* Offella, æ. f. [*à dim. offula; ut à mammula, mammilla*] A collop, a little piece of flesh, a steak. Me meus ad subitas invitet amicus offellas, *Mart. 12, 48.* Quæ non egent ferro structoris offellæ, *Id. 10, 48, 15.*

Offendendus, a, um. part. To be disparaged. Existimatio offendenda est, *Cic.*

Offendiculum, li. n. That which is somewhat obnoxious to misinterpretation, something apt to give offense. Sunt in hac materiâ offendicula nonnulla, *Plin. Epist. 9, 11, 1.*

|| Offendix, icis. f. Offendices ait Titius esse nodos, quibus apex retineatur & remittatur. At Veranius coriola existimat, quæ sint in loris apicis, quibus apex retineatur & remittatur, quæ ab offendendo dicantur: nam cum ad mentum perventum est, offendit mentum, *Fest.* vel quia cum ab utroque pilei latere amentum dimitteretur, utroque concurrente infra mentum, se mutuo ibi offenderent, *Voss. ex M. Offendices nodi quibus libri signantur, Lat. Gloss.*

† Offendo, offensio, Non. ex Afran.

Offendo, di, sum, ěre. act. [*ex ob, & inuf.*

ferre, i. e. ico, vel ad iram concito; unde offensio, iratus, *Gl. Isid.*] (1) To hit, or strike, a thing unawares against. (2) To strike with. (3) To strike upon, or run against. (4) Absol. To strike upon a rock, founder, miscarry. (5) To hurt with a fall, blow, &c. (6) Met. To run, or fall, into; to be wrecked on. (7) To mistake, stumble, or make a false step. (8) To meet with a rub, to have some ill success. (9) To offend, to displease. (10) To be cast in law. (11) To lose one's credit with, to give offense to. (12) To be faulty, to be blame-worthy. (13) To be offensive to. (14) To light upon, or find. (15) To find a fault, or cause of exception, or distaste; to be displeased with. (1) § Ne coxam bos offendat, *Col. 5, 9.* § Dentem Offendet solido, *Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 78.* § Neve cornu bos ad stipitem vehementius offendat, *Col. 2, 3.* (2) Ne quem aut pectore offendam, aut genu, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 3.* (3) Scopulum offendis, *Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 79.* (4) In quibus offendit naufraga puppis, aquæ, *Ov. ex Pont. 4, 14, 22.* (5) Ex equo cecidit, & latus offendit vehementer, *Cic. pro Cluent. 62.* § Met. Existimationem offendere, *Id. pro Planc. 2, rem, Id.* (6) Minus in arrogantiam offenderent, *Id. de Inv. 2, 2.* (7) Quis est, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? *Id. Fam. 9, 2.* = Multa circumspicienda sunt, ne quid offendas, ne quod irruas, *Id. de Orat. 2, 74.* (8) Cum multi & terrâ & mari sæpe offenderint, *Id.* || Naves in redeundo offenderunt, *were unfortunate, fell into the enemy's hands, Cæs. B. C. 3, 8.* (9) Neminem re, vultu, verbo, offendere, *Cic.* || Plura sæpe peccantur dum demeremur, quam dum offendimus, *Tac. Ann. 15, 21.* Offendit ea res populorum Etruriæ animos, *Liv. 5, 1.* (10) Qui bis apud eosdem judices offendissent, *Cic. pro Cluent. 23.* (11) Offendebant apud honestos, *Id.* (12) In quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendere, *Id. pro Cluent. 36.* (13) *Lucr. 4, 1174.* (14) Pater jam hinc me offendet, miserum adveniens ebrium, *Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 31.* || Non offendes eundem bonorum sensum, quem reliquisti, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* || Imparatos offendere, to come upon unawares, *Nep. Agel. 2.* (15) In me offenditis, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 32.* Si in me aliquid offendistis, *Cic.*

Offendor, i, sus. pass. To be offended, to be offended at. § Ut non offendar subripi, *Phædr. 4, 10, 6.* An offendi in his consuerint, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 28. vid. Offendo.*

Offensa, æ. f. (1) A stumble, or trip. (2) Miscarryage, the giving offense. (3) A disagreeableness, unpleasantness. (4) A disgust, distaste, displeasure. (5) An ill disposition, or illness. (1) Ægri non sine offensâ proferuntur, *Sen. Epist. 7.* (2) Ut producti boves non aliquâ vitientur offensâ; *Pallad. Mart. tit. 12.* (3) Offensa nostri ordinis ac judiciorum, *Cic.* (4) || Quin magnâ in offensâ sum apud Pompeium, *but that he is highly displeased with me, Id. Attic. 9, 2.* (5) Si quid offensæ in cenâ sensit, *Cels.* Obnoxia offensæ infirmitas est, *Id.* || Offensa & Offensio in eo differunt, quod offensâ sit ejus, qui offendit; offensio vero illius qui offenditur. Neque hæc postrema vox animo tantum tribuitur, sed corpori etiam convenit, cum vel læditur, vel concutitur, *Cic.* In corpore ægro odiosa est omnis offensio, *Dolet.*

|| Offensaculum, li. n. (1) A trip, or stumble. (2) A stumbling block. (1) *Apul. (2) Laet.*

Offensans, tis. part. (1) Stumbling, falling, or hurting one's self, against. (2) Tripping, faulting. (3) Miscarrying, being indisposed. (1) Offensantes in ipsâ, quæ desideramus, *Sen.* (2) Quint. 10, 7. (3) Offensanti subinde Veneri argentum vivum dedit, *Plin. 20, 5.*

Offensatio, ōnis. f. (1) A biting, or striking, against, any thing. (2) A tripping, or faulting. (1) Si subtriti sint, contusive offensatione, *Plin. 28, 16.* (2) Offensationes labentis memorizæ, *Sen. de Benef. 5, 25.*

Offensio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A trip, or stumble. (2) Ill success, misfortune, miscarryage. (3) || The losing of a cause. (4) Indisposition, disorder, or disemper of body. (5) Disagreeableness, offensive-

ness, unpleasantness. (6) Offending, or displeasing. (7) Disgust, distaste, dissatisfaction, displeasure. (8) Dislike. (1) Offensio pedis, *Cic. de Div. 2, 40.* (2) Non offensionibus belli, sed victoriis, *Id. pro Leg. Manil. 10.* (3) *Id. ap. Litt.* (4) Corporum offensiones sine culpâ accidere possunt, animorum non item, *Id. Tuscul. 4, 14.* (5) Turpitudine corporis habet aliquid offensionis, *Id. Offic. 3, 29.* || Met. Non moveri & offensione turpitudinis, *Id.* (6) *Cæs. B. G. 1, 19, fin.* (7) In medio cultu amicitias, exortâ aliquâ offensione, dirumpimus, *Cic. de Am. 22.* Offensiones domesticæ, *Varr.* (8) *Cic.* || gratia, Plin. benevolentia, *Cic.* = fastidium, *Id.*

Offensuncula, æ. f. dim. (1) Some little disgrace, or failure. (2) Some little disgust, or offense. (1) Offensunculâ in ædilitate acceptâ, *Cic. pro Planc. 21.* (2) Si qua offensuncula facta est animi perversitate aliquorum, *Id. Fam. 13, 1.*

Offenso, are. freq. (1) To knock, or strike, a thing often against. (2) To meet, and hit, against one another often. (1) Flere omnes repente, & offensare capita, *Liv. 25, 37.* (2) *Lucr. 6, 1051.*

Offensum, si. n. The absurdity of speaking things disagreeable to his audience. Offensum est, quod eorum, qui audiunt, voluntatem lædit, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 49. Vid. Offensa.*

Offensum est, imp. A faux pas is made. || Quoties in exercitu offensum, when ill success befall, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 72.* Si quid erit offensum, if any thing scandalous shall be committed, *Id.*

Offensurus, a, um. part. About to offend, or find. Ratus, perseverantem sub judicii tempus plebem offensurum, *Liv. 4, 44.*

Offensus, a, um. part. (1) Struck against any thing by chance; having met, or hit, a thing. (2) That which is stumbled against. (3) Dissatisfied, disgusted, displeased. (4) Disparaged. (5) Offensive, disliked, that is in disgrace. (6) Distempered, out of order. (1) Miles offenso scuto præbuit sonitum, *Liv. 7, 36.* || Offensus in portâ pes, tripping at, *Tib. 1, 3, 20.* (2) Offensum limen, *Ov. Ep. 13, 88.* (3) Animum ejus offensionem arbitrabar, *Cic. Att. 1, 5.* § Offensû in eum militum voluntate, *Nep. Dion. 7.* § Offensus mihi, *Plautus ad Cic.* § Offensus urbi propriâ irâ, *Tac. Ann. 2, 55, 2.* (4) Existimatio offensa, *Cic.* (5) Etiam si is invidiosus, multis offensus sit, *Id.* Nihil peræquè cunctibus offensum quam hic status, *Id.* || Offensa forma, against which one hath been provoked, *Hor. Epod. 15, 15.* (6) Quoties offensum corpus est, vitiosa pars maximè sentit, *Cels.*

Offensus, ūs. m. verb. (1) The meeting, striking, or clashing, of things in motion. (2) The meeting with a rub, or stop. (3) Met. Dissatisfaction, displeasure. (1) Cogit hebescere ietum crebris offensibus ær, *Lucr. 4, 360.* (2) Non multis offensibus in remorando hæsitat fulmen, *Id. 6, 332.* Per hujusmodi offensum emetiendum est iter, *Sen. Ep. 108.* (3) Si vita in offensus sit, cur amplius addere queris? *Id. 3, 954.*

Offendus, a, um. part. To be offered, *Sen.* Offērens, tis. part. Offering, &c. Se acriter ipsos morti offerentes, *Cic. pro Mil. 34. Conf. Liv. 27, 46. 40, 23.*

Offero, ferre, obtuli, oblātum. act. (1) To bring to, or before. (2) To present before one's eyes, or imagination. (3) To offer one's assistance. (4) To put, or obtrude one's self upon. (5) To show. (6) To hold forth, to show designedly and confidently. (7) To give, or bring, to one's assistance. (8) To offer, or put, to one. (9) To give up to. (10) To raise in, or put into, the mind. (11) To bring upon, or occasion to. (12) To do, or bring upon, by violence. (13) To oppose to, to hold forth against. (14) To put himself in the way, to interpose. (15) To expose to. (1) || Opportunè te offers, I am very glad to meet with you, *Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 10.* § Se offerre venientibus, to meet, or come up to, designedly, *Virg. Æn. 2, 59.* (2) Obtulit illam speciem Simonidi, *Cic. de Div. 1, 69.* || Obtulit hospita tellus Puppi-bus accessus faciles, *Luc. 3, 43.* (3) = Nostræ causæ

causae non videntur homines defuturi; mirandum in modum profitentur, offerunt se, pollicentur, *Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2.* (4) In societatem gloriae se non offert, *Id. pro Marc. 7.* (5) Blandos offers mihi vultus, *Tib. 1, 6, 1.* (6) Qui os tuum non modò ostenderes, sed etiam offerres, *Cic. Id.* (7) Quis nobis obtulit hunc adolescentem deus? *Id.* (8) Jusjurandum offerre, *Suet. ¶ Offerre percussoribus jugulum, to streich forth, or hold out, Tac. Hist. 1, 41. 3.* Obtulere se hosti incautè, *gave the enemy the advantage over them, by charging them unwarily, Id. Hist. 2, 14, 6.* (9) Nunc te melioribus offer, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67.* § Offerre se gratulationi, *Cic. Att. 9, 4.* adulantibus, *Tacit.* (10) Spem speratam offerre, *Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 13.* metum, *Cic. omnia optata, Ter. (11) § Lucum offerre alicui, Catull. moram; merorem; mendacitatem, Plaut. crimen, Cic. (12) ¶ Cui per vim vitium obtulerat, bad rewarded, Ter. Adelph. 2, 3, 10.* mortem offerre, *Cic. suis manibus necem, to kill, Id. (13) Strictam aciem venientibus effert, Virg. Aen. 6, 291.* (14) Me obtuli Antonii sceleri atque demeritiae, *Cic. (15) § Se offerre invidiae periculisque omnibus, Id. vitam poenae, Id. caput vitati, Plaut. majestatem contumeliae, Liv. se pro patriâ ad mortem, Cic. morti, Id. salutem in discrimen, Id.*

Offëror, rri. pass. *To be offered.* Occasionem non tam pio animo, quam offerebatur, arripuit, *Just. 27, 2.* Cum leves coronae aureae Pisoni & cæteris offerrentur, *Tac. Ann. 2, 57, 6.*

† Offertissimus, a, um. adj. *Very plentyfull.* Hereditas offertissima, *Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8.* Sed mel. libb. habent offertissima.

Offërumen-tæ, ærum. f. pl. *Stripes, or blowes; lashes and jerks with wheels.* Offërumentas habere in tergo, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 48.* vid. Fest.

¶ Offërumentum, i. n. *An offering to God.* Offerumenta dicebant, quæ offerebant, *Fest. † Oblatio.*

¶ Officiâlis, is. m. *An officer; a servant of, or attendant upon, a magistrate, Cod.*

Officiens, tis. part. [ex ob, & faciens] (1) *Makeing against, hurtfull.* (2) *Obstruëing.* (1) Abstinere pomis, cibisque officientibus, *Suet. Ner. 20.* (2) = Omnimodis occurrans officiensque, *Lucr. 5, 713.* Terræ umbra soli officiens, *Cic. N. D. 2, 19.*

Officina, æ. f. [ab officere, qu. olim id. quod efficere; vel per Sync. pro opificina. (1) *A workhouse.* (2) *A shop where goods are sold.* (3) *A house where any things are openly sold.* (4) *A publick school.* (5) *A benroost.* (1) Opifices omnes in sordidâ arte versantur, nec enim quicquam ingenuum potest habere officina, *Cic. Offic. 1, 42.* (2) Officinas promercalium vestium exercere, *Suet. de Ill. Gramm. 23.* (3) Falsorum commentariorum & chirographorum officina, *Cic. Phil. 2, 14.* (4) Officina sapientiae; dicendi, rhetoris, *Id. vitiorum, Col. in præf.* (5) = Totius officinae, id est ornithonis tres continuæ extruuntur cellae, *Id. 8, 3.*

Officinâtor, ôris. m. (1) ¶ *The master, or overseer, of a workhouse.* (2) *The overseer of workmen in building, he that is next in place to the architect.* (1) *Apul. p. 272.* (2) *Vitr. 6, extr.*

Officio, ëre, fëci, fëctum. act. [ex ob, & facio] (1) *To binder.* (2) *To be hurtfull to.* (3) *To stand in the way.* (4) *To stop, or obstruct.* (5) *To obstruct by binding the prospect.* (6) *Met. To obscure.* (1) Nihil officunt obstantique figurae dissimiles, *Lucr. 2, 784.* § Ei pecuniae Sexti Roscii vita officere atque obstruere videatur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 2.* (2) Officere claritati oculorum tradiderunt, *Plin. 20, 7.* § Officiant lætis ne frugibus herbæ, *Virg. Geor. 1, 69.* (3) Offecerat apicanti, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 32.* Cum in angustiis sibi properantes officerent, *Sall. B. J. 62.* (4) Timer animi auribus officit, *Id. B. C. 60.* § Excursionibus iter officite, *Hirt. B. Afr. 61.* (5) Quorum altitudo officeret auspiciis, *Cic. Off. 3, 16.* (6) § Nomini officere, *Liv. præf. op. de cori. Id. 1, 53.*

Officior, ëris. pass. *To be hindered,* *Cic. de Orat. 1, 39.* *Lucr. 2, 155.*

Officiôsë, ius, comp. ¶ sismë, sup. adv. *Friendly, serviceably, obligingly, respectfully, courteously.* = Suaviter, officiosë, humaniter scribere, *Cic. Officiôsius facere, Id. Att. 6, 1.* = Officiôsissimë & honestissimë meminisse, *Apul. Apol. p. 553.*

Officiôsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sismus, sup. (1) *Obligëing, ready to serve.* (2) *Officiôsous, complimental, ready to wait on, or attend.* (3) *Subst. A servant, a waiter.* (4) *In obsecanis.* (1) Debit in te officiosior esse, *Cic. Fam. 14, 12.* § Summë in omnes officiosi, *Id. Verr. 1, 24.* (2) ¶ § Sempër inhumanos habet officiosus amicos, *the more officious the client, the less kind the patron, Mart. 5, 23, 13.* (3) Vestimenta ab officioso in balneis recipere, *Petron. c. 92.* (4) *Vid. Senec. Præf. 1. 4. Controv. Ad inguina mea movit officiosum manum, Petron. Arb. c. 100.*

Officium, ii. n. [ab officio, antiq. id. quod efficio. (1) *Business proper to one's condition, employment.* (2) *The part of; that which becometh, or is to be expected from, me.* (3) *The part, or function, of a person, or thing.* (4) *Moral duty.* (5) *An engagement obligëing one to serve another.* (6) *An act of friendly kindness.* (7) *Heartynefs, constancy in discharging one's obligations.* (8) *A kindness, or obligation.* (9) *Service, duty of servants.* (10) *Due obedience.* (11) *Dewoir, honour, or respect.* (12) *Civility, courtesy.* (13) *Salutation, a waiting upon, compliment.* (14) *An office, or publick employment.* (15) *Solemn attendance on any publick occasion.* (16) *Obsecan. Performance.* (1) Ne moneatis; memini ego officium meum, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 1.* (2) Humani ingenii mansuetique animi officia, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 87.* liberi hominis, *Id.* (3) = Officium & munus oculorum sine oculis extare non potest, *Cic. ¶ Removebitur omne Tegminis officium, the defense of armour, Ov. Met. 12, 91.* (4) § In officio colendo sita vitæ est honestas omnis, & in negligendo turpitudine, *Cic. Off. 1, 2.* Officiis scientiæ præponenda sunt officia justitiæ, *Id.* (5) Pomponius homo omnium in te studiorum & officiorum conscius, *Id. Quos natura ipsa in officio retinere non potuit, Id.* (6) § Magna ejus in me, non dico officia, sed merita potius, *Id.* (7) Vir summo officio præditus, *Id.* (8) Officia meminisse debet is in quem collata sunt, non commemorare, qui contulit, *Id. de Amic. 20.* § Injuria, *Col. 2, 15.* § maleficia, *Cic.* (9) Officium vestrum ut vos malo cogatis commoner, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 17.* (10) In officio futurus, *Cæf. tenere, continere, Id.* (11) = Patriæ benevolis officium & diligens tribuitur cultus, *Cic.* (12) *Petron. Arb.* (13) Præcedentia longi Agminis officia, *Juv. 10, 45.* v. & *Sat. 2, 132.* (14) Officium militare, *Paterc. 2, 105.* Collega officii, *Id.* Philippus ab officiis octavam circiter horam Dum redit, *Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 47.* (15) Officium exequiarum, *Tac.* Officium triste, *Ov.* Suprema in matrem officia, *Tac. Ann. 5, 2.* Vocati lucis ad officium, quæ tibi prima fuit, *Mart. 11, 66.* ¶ Officium nuptiale, *Petron. & absol.* Officium, the marriage solemnity, *Suet. Cal. 25.* (16) Ter officio continuata meo, *Ov. Am. 3, 7, 24.*

¶ Offigo, xi, ëre. act. *To fasten to.* Clavo offigit ad tabulam manum, *Apul. p. 112.* † Affigo.

Offigor, i. pass. *To be fastened, or nailed to,* *Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 13.* ¶ Leg. & Affigor.

Offirmatus, a, um. part. vid. Obfirmatus.

Offirmo, ãre. act. vid. Obfirmo.

Officëto, xi, xum, ëre. act. *To turn a thing about, or the other way,* *Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 74.*

Offocandus, a, um. part. *To be strangled.* Cum offocandas invicem fauces præbuisent, *Flor. 2, 11, 6.* ¶ Al. leg. Effocandas.

¶ Offoco, ãre, ãvi. act. [ex ob, & fauces] *To pour water into the mouth, Fest. To choke, or strangle, Ἀποπνύω.* Offoco, suffoco, *Gl. Cyr. Vid. & Offocandus.*

Offrænatus, a, um. part. (1) *Led like an ass in a halter;* *Met. bantered, abused, fooled.* (2) ¶ *Having his mouth sloped, charmed, de-*

ceived. (1) Usque offrænatum suis me ductarent dolis, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 97.* (2) Offrænatus unius offulæ prædâ, *Apul. p. 190.* de Cerbero.

Offringo, ëre, ãgi, actum. act. [ex ob, & frango] *To break the clods of land by ploughing over again; to troy-fallow, or stir land; to plough the second time; or across.* § Rursum terram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant, cum iterum, offringere dicunt, *Varr. R. R. 1, 29.* Glebas offringito, *Col. 2, 11, 3.*

Offringer, i. pass. *To be ploughed up a second time,* *Varr.* Offringi terra dicitur, cum iterum transverso sulco aratur, *Fest.*

Offucia, æ. f. [ex ob, & fucus] (1) *Any way, or point.* (2) *Metaph. Offucia, cheats, tricks, or juggles.* (1) Neque ceruissam, neque melinum, neque ullam aliam offuciam, *Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 106.* (2) Mibi ut suis sublevare offuciis, *Id. Capt. 3, 4, 123.*

* Offula, æ. dim. [ab offa] (1) *A little chop, or piece, of flesh.* (2) ¶ *A little cake, or lump of paste.* (1) Offu'a suilla, *Varr. R. R. 2, 4.* Rogo vos, quis potest sine offulâ vivere? *Suet. Cl. 40.* ¶ Hinc fortè Angl. offal. (2) *Apul.*

¶ Offulcio, si, ãre. ãvi. act. [ex ob, & felicio] ¶ *Leg. saltem in particip. offulciens, sloping, or craming; & offultus, sloped, or cramed.* Vulnus spongiâ offulciens, *Apul. p. 21.* Multis laciniiis offulto vulnere, *Id. p. 113.*

Offundo, ëre, fudi, fûsum. act. (1) *To pour, or sprinkle, upon.* (2) *To spread, or throw, over.* (1) § Offundere aræ sanguinem, *Tac. Hist. 2, 3, 5.* Aquam offundere alicui, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 84.* (2) Quam altitudo caliginem oculis offudisset, *Liv. 26, 45.* † Tu tuis vitâ, quam turpiter egisti, magnas offudisti tenebras, *Cic. in Sall.*

Offundor, ëris. pass. (1) *To be sprinkled upon.* (2) *To be spread before.* (1) Crassus aer nubis offunditur, *Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 25.* (2) ¶ *Met.* Nequis error vobis offundatur, lest you should be deceived, or in the dark, *Liv. 34, 6.* Obscuratur & offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ, is overcome, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 45.* to be presented suddenly to one's imagination, senses, or thoughts, in a manner apt to confound one. Hosti sonus tubarum, fulgor armorum, quantò inopina, tantò majora offunduntur, *Tac. Ann. 4, 68.* Multa simul offundebantur, *Ibid. 11, 20.*

Offusus, a, um. part. (1) *Sprinkled.* (2) *Presented to the sense, or mind, in a moveing, or astonishing manner.* (3) *Overwhelmed.* (1) Cum animum agebat, tum esse aquam offusam oportuit, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 85.* (2) Offusa religio oculis & animis sacerdotum, *Liv. 2, 40.* (3) Pavore effusus, *Tac. Ann. 11, 31, 3.*

O ante G.

Oggannio, is, ñe, ãvi. neut. (1) *To birra as a dog, or wolf, to grin.* (2) *Met. To maunder, or grumble at.* (1) Oggannis. S. Nec latro, nec gannio, *Plaut.* (2) *Id. Añ. 2, 4, 16.*

Oggëro, is, ñi, ñum, ëre. act. *To give, or put, in plenty.* § Osculum amicæ usque oggerit, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 1.* Amarum ad satietatem usque oggerit, *Id. Cist. 1, 1, 72.*

O ante H.

* Oh. [ô, ô, a. Gr.] interj. (1) *An interjection of surprise;* (2) *of one angry, by way of contempt,* (3) *or complaining;* (4) *of reproving with grief;* (5) *of one grieving;* (6) *or professing;* (7) *rejoicing.* (1) Sed eccum Demeam, salvus fies, D. Oh! qui vocare? *Ter. Adelph. 5, 6, 3.* (2) *Id. Andr. 3, 5, 12.* (3) *Plaut.* (4) *Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 8.* (5) Oh, oh, oh, *Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 6.* (6) *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 49.* (7) Oh, oh, ocellus es meus, *Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 12.* ubi al. ohcho, *Cas. 2, 3, 32.* *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 12.* & 2, 5, 96.

Ohe. interj. [ô, ôlis, Gr.] *Enough, oh enough.*

* Oho. interj. *Agnoscentis.* [ab oh] Oho! purus putus est ipse, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 2, 31.*

O ante I.

Oi. interj. *Exclamantis.* Oi hui! Ter. *Leg. & hoi.*

O ante L.

* † Ōlat & Ōlant, *pro oleat & oleant, Non. ex Afranio & Pomponio.*

* ŌLEA, æ. f. [*pro elea, Varr. ex Gr. ἐλαία*] (1) *An olive-tree.* (2) In plur. *Oleæ, Synecdoch. olive branches;* (3) Meton. *Olivæ, the fruit.* (1) Olea prima omnium arborum est, *Col. 5, 8.* Æstus mordet oleam, *Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 5.* ¶ Extra oleas, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31. to go beyond the bounds.* Oleæ ossa, *the stones, Suet.* Nihil intra est oleam, nihil extra est in nuce duri, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31. Adagium in eum, qui non persuadetur, etiam si suaseris.* (2) Oleæ paces, *Or. Met. 6, 101.* (3) Olea distringenda est, ex qua velis oleum viride efficere, *Col. 11, 2.*

* Ōleaceus, a, um. adj. *Olive.* ¶ Folia oleacia, *like those of an olive-tree, Plin.* Liquor oleaceus, *oily, like oil, Id. 35, 13.*

* Ōleagineus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Oleaginea femina, *Varr. R. R. 1, 40.*

* Ōleāginus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of an olive tree.* (2) *Of the colour of an olive tree.* (1) Oleagineæ virgulæ, *Nep. Thrasyl. 4.* Radix oleagina, *Virg. Georg. 3, 21.* (2) Uvæ oleaginæ, *Plin. 14, 3.*

* || Ōleāgo, gñis. [*γλοιός, Gr.*] *sordes olei, frumenta, Gloss.*

* Ōleāmen, īnis. n. *An anointing, Scrib. Larg. 104, 269.*

* Ōleāmentum, i. n. *Idem, Scrib. Larg. 86, 222.*

* Ōleāris, e. adj. [*ἐλαιώδης, Gr.*] *Of an olive tree.* ¶ Oleares cotes, *stones anointed with oil to set the finer edge, Plin. 33, 14.* X Aquariæ.

* Ōleārius, a, um. adj. *Where oil is kept.* Olearia cella, *Cic. Top. 3. dolia, Plin. 15, 8.*

* Ōleārius, ii. m. (1) *A maker,* (2) *or seller, of oil; an oilman.* (1) Diligentes olearii baccam integram prælo non subjiciunt, *Col. 12, 50.* (2) Omnes compactō rem agunt, quasi in velabro olearii, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 29.*

* Ōleāstellus, i. m. dim. [*ab oleaster*] *A little low sort of olive tree.* Oleam Calabricam propter similitudinem oleastellum vocant, *Col. 12, 49.*

* Oleaster, tri. m. *A wild olive tree.* Heminem corripit ac suspendi iussit in oleastro quodam, *Cic. Verr. 3. cap. 23.* ¶ *Al. leg. quādam, sed contra ed. vett.* Oleaster Plurimus, *Virg. Georg. 2, 182.* || Et f. apud Irenæum. Adj. ¶ Oleastrum genus buxi, *a sort of box, Plin. 16, 16.*

* Oleastrensis, e. adj. *Of, or like, an olive; of an olive colour.* ¶ Oleastrense plumbum, *a kind of black lead, Plin. 34, 17.*

* Ōleitas, ātis. f. *The time of gathering olives and making oil, Cato, 68.*

|| Ōlens, tis. part. (1) *Smelling, scenting.* (2) *Smelling strong.* (3) *Smelling sweet.* (4) *Smelling grossly, stinking.* (1) Ammaracus suavē olens, *Catull. 59, 7.* (2) Latē olentia Serpylla, *Virg. Georg. 4, 30.* (3) *Id. Georg. 1, 188.* Olens myrrhæ corpus, *Val. Flacc. 8, 347.* (4) Olenti in fornice, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 30.*

ŌLEO, es, ē. e. ui & ēvi, itum & etum. n. & act. tria sign. (1) *Crescere* [*ab alo, ere*] unde & vett. olo, ere; unde olera, &c. dicta sunt. (2) * *Odorem emittere* [*ab ὀζω, fut. secund. ὀδω Ion. ὀδω. antiq. odes, Fest. unde & odor; notius ab ἄλειν, valere, Morl.*] (3) * *Perdere* [*ab ὀλέω, unde aboleo ἀπολέω*] (1) *To grow.* (2) *To smell, savour, or scent, of; to yield a smell, or savour.* (3) *Absol. To stink, or smell strong.* (4) *Met. To savour of, to give some indications of.* (5) *To be smelt out, or guessed at.* (1) Vix inv. in primā signif. nisi incompos. & derivat. *oleſco, inoleſco, exoleſco, inoleſco, suboleſco, oboleo, olus, &c.* (2) *Absol. Aliter catuli*

longē olent, aliter fuer, *Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 9: § Quod ceram, quam quod crocum olet; unguentum magis laudatur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 25.* Olet unguenta de meo, *Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 27.* (3) ¶ Olere hircum, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 27.* (4) Nonne ipsum caput & supercilia illa penitus abraſa olere malitiam videntur? *Cic. pro Rosc. 7. § Nihil olet ex Academia, Id. N. D. 1, 16.* (5) Olet fortum, *Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 59.* scortum, prandium, *Id. ¶ Aurum huic olet, be bath got some inkling of my gold, Id. Aul. 2, 2, 39.*

* Ōleōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of oily substance.* (2) *Fat, oily.* (1) Oleosum semen, *Plin. 27, 12.* (2) Quod supernat butyrum est, oleosum naturā, *Plin. 28, 9.*

Ōlēraceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like unto, pot herbs.* Oleraceus frutex, *Plin. 26, 8.*

Ōleſco, is. [*ab oleo*] *To grow.* Ōleſco, cresco, Fest. Donicum oleſcendi iummum tetigere cacumen, *Lucr. 2, 1129.*

* † Ōlēto, āre. act. [*ab oletum*] *To defile with fir-reverence, or the like. Lex. ap. Front. de Aqueduct. 2.*

* Ōlētum, i. n. [*ab olea*] *A place where olives grow, an olive yard, Cato, 1, 3.*

* Ōlētum, i. n. [*ab olendo*] *A pissing, or spitting, place.* § Olētum facere, *Perf. 1, 112.*

* ŌLEUM, ei. n. [*à Gr. ἐλαιον*] (1) *Oil.* (2) *Met. That which is for exercise and show on ly.* (1) Oleum in metretam novam indere, *Cato.* (2) = Nitidum quoddam genus est verborum & lætæm, sed palæstræ magis & olei, quàm huius civilis turbæ ac fori, *Cic. ¶ Oleo tranquillor, as gentle as a lamb, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 66.* Oleum addere camino, *vice upon vice, worse and worse, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 321.* Et oleum & operam perdidit, *hæc lost both cost and pains, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 119.* ¶ *A lud. ad rem culinariam.*

In quibus confitetur le & operam & oleum perdidit, *Cic. Fam. 7, 1.* ¶ *Allud. ad unctorem athletarum.* De eodem oleo & operâ exaravi, &c. *Id. Att. 13, 38.* Ne & opera & oleum philosophæ nostræ periret, *Id. Fam. 2, 27.* ¶ Ego eram decus olei, *Catull. 61, 64. the glory of the Palæstra.* Conditum oleum, pro viridi appositum, *old instead of fresh, Suet. J. Cæs. 53, 3.*

Ōlfaciendus, a, um. part. [*à verbo olfacio, ère, quod ab oleo, & facio*] *To be smelt to.* Lethargicis ex aceto olfaciendum, *Plin.*

Ōlfacio, is, ère, fēci, etum. [*ex oleo, & facio*] (1) *To give a scent to.* (2) *To smelt to, to snuff up.* (3) *To smelt.* (4) *To smelt out, to find by sagacity.* (5) *To scent, to be in pursuit of, to have a longing and design to get.* (1) Oportet olfacere labra lacte, *Varr.* (2) Canis culum olfacit, *Phædr. 4, 17. ult.* § Olfacere unguentum, *Catull. 13, 13.* (3) Plaut. (4) An non sex totis mensibus prius olfecissem, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 43.* (5) Nunc quisnam tam abstrusus usquam nummus videtur, quem non olfecerint? *Cic. contra Rull. 1, 4.*

Ōlfactandus, a, um. part. *To be smelted to.* Pullegii ramum olfactandum dare, *Plin. 20, 14.*

Ōlfactans, tis. part. *Often, smelling to.* Olfactantes cælum boves, *Plin. 18, 88. ed. Harad.*

Ōlfactārix, icis. f. *Vid. Olfactrix.*

Ōlfactātus, a, um. part. *Smelted to, Plin. 28, 16.*

Ōlfactō, āre. freq. *To smelt to often.* Summum olfactare oportet vestimentum muliebre, *Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 56.*

Ōlfactōrium, ii. n. *A box wherein to carry perfumes, or the like, about one, Plin. 20, 9.* ¶ Olfactoria, *things good to smelt to, Id. 30, 11.*

Ōlfactrix, icis. f. *That hath the faculty of smelling.* Olfactrix enim intelligitur esse vitis, *Plin. 17, 24. ubi al. leg. olfactrix.*

Ōlfactus, ūs, m. verb. *The smelt, or act of smelling.* Basiliscus olfactu necat, *Plin. 29, 4.* Olfactus ejus generis hominum, *Id.*

* Ōlidus, a, um. adj. *Stimulus, sup. (1) Smelling strong.* (2) *Of a ramish, or rank, smell.* (1) Vasa bene olida, *Col. 12, 17.* Olidæ vestes mulice, *Mort. 1, 60.* (2) Olidus senex, *Suet. Tib. 15.* Olidissima basia, *Petron. c. 21.*

ŌLIM, adv. [*ab ὀλῡν sæculum, quod id, in-*

terd. sign.] *notat omne tempus, sed sæpiſſime præteritum.* (1) *In time past, a good while ago, long since.* (2) *Some time since, lately, not long ago.* (3) *Fabulæ proprium, Den. Once upon a time, in former days.* (4) *Now for a long time together, this good while.* (5) *Sometimes, usually.* (6) *At any time.* (7) *Hereafter, long hence, in after times.* (1) Sic olim loquebantur, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 41.* X Saturnini olim, post Sulpicii, dein Marii, nunc Lepidi satellites, *Sall. fragm.* (2) Honorem à me neglectum olim, nunc mihi expetendum puto, *Cic. Alium esse censes nunc me, atque olim, quum dabam? Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13.* (3) Panthera imprudens olim in foveam decidit, *Phædr. 3, 2, 2.* (4) Olim jam nec perit quicquam mihi, nec acquiritur, *Sen. Epist. 77.* Audio quid veteres olim moneatis am ei, *Juv. 6, 345.* (5) Ut pueris olim dant crustula, *Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 25.* Saxum, quod tunditur olim Fluctibus, *Virg. Æn. 5, 126.* (6) Splendor clypei clarior, quàm solis radii esse olim, cum sudum est, solent, *Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 2.* An quid est olim homini salute melius? *Id.* (7) X Non, si malè nunc, & olim Sic erit, *Hor. Od. 2, 10, 17.* Forſan, & hæc olim meminisse juvabit, *Virg. Æn. 1, 207.*

Ōlitor, ōis. m. *A gardener, a seller of herbs.* Olitorem commovebis, *Cic. Fam. 26, 18.* Ipse ferens olitor diducet pondere quales, *Col. 10, 83.*

Ōlitorius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a garden of pot herbs.* ¶ Olitiola olitoria, *little doors used in the partitions of gardens, Plin. 19, 8.* Forum olitorium, *the herbmarket, Liv. 21, 62.*

* Ōlīva, æ. f. [*à Gr. ἐλαία, inferi, digamma*] (1) *The olive tree.* (2) *A chaplet, or crown, of olive branches.* (3) *An olive, the fruit of the olive tree.* (1) Germinat & nunquam fallentis ternes olivæ, *Hor. Epod. 16, 45.* (2) Viridi Mnætheus evinctus olivâ, *Virg. Æn. 5, 494.* (3) Olivæ constant nucleo, oleo, carne, amurcâ, *Plin. 15, 3. ed. Harad.*

* Ōlīvans, tis. part. *Olivantibus lex antiqua fuit; Oleum ne stringito, neve verberato. Gathering olives, Plin. 15, 3.*

* || Ōlīvāris, re. adj. *Of, or belonging to, olives.* ¶ Molæ olivares, *oilmills, Serv. † Olivarie, Cic.*

* Ōlīvārius, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Olivarie metretæ, *Col. 12, 47.*

* Ōlīvētum, i. n. *The place where olives grow, an olive-yard.* Quid de vitibus, olivetis, que dicam? *Cic. N. D. 2, 62.*

* Ōlīvifer, a, um. adj. [*ex oliva, vel olivum, & fero*] (1) *Where many olive trees grow.* (2) *That beareth olives.* (1) ¶ Arva olivifera, *Or. Fast. 3, 151.* (2) Bætis oliviferâ crinem iedimite coronâ, *Mart. 12, 100.*

* Ōlīvina, æ. f. *An olive-yard, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 76.* Ex MSS. sic leg. Taubm.

* † Ōlīvita seu Ōlīveta, æ. f. *The time of gathering olives, Fest. ex ant.*

* Ōlīvitas, ātis. f. (1) *A rop, or harvest, of olives, or oil.* (2) *The time of gathering olives, an anointing with oil.* (3) *A stock of oil.* (1) Latissimæ olivitates, *Col. 1, 1, 5.* (2) *Col. 12, 50, 15.* (3) *Non. ex Varr. Olivitate curantur dolia, Col. 12, 50, 15.*

* Ōlīvum, i. n. *Oil of olives.* Corruptitur usus olivi, *Virg. Georg. 2, 466.* § Olivo splendescere, *Sil. Ital. 14, 138.*

OLLA, æ. f. & apud vett. qui non germinabant literas, *ola: ab olere, quod in eâ coquitur, M. unde prov. Ipsa olera olla legit, Catull. 91. ant. aula, Fest. inde ola five olla: ut à lautum, lotum, à caudex, codex. A pot chiefly of earth, but sometimes of metal.* Ollas calceque confregit, *Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 8.* Bibulæ & malæ coctæ ollæ, *Col. 12, 43.* Ficulis olla, *Idem.* ¶ Vid. & Avien. Fab. 11. ¶ Convenit ollis, *is proper to be potted, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 71.* Aula auri, *a pot full of gold, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 33.*

† Olla pro illa, *Varr.*

† Ollar, āris. n. *Varr. ut leg. Scal. v. Au-lar. A cover of a pot, or barrel.*

Ollāris, re. adj. *That is kept, or preserved, in pots.* Uvæ ollāres, Col. 12, 43.

Ollārius, a, um. adj. *That is made, or prepared, in a pot.* ¶ Temperatura æris ollaria, *brass of a certain mixture*, Plin. 34, 9.

† Ollī, adv. *pro illi, i. e. illūc.* *Thēn.* Ollī subridens, Oscula libavit natæ, Virg. *Æn.* 1, 260.

† Ollī, ollis, *pro illi, illis*, Virg. *Cic. Lucr.*

¶ Ollīc, *pro illūc, Fēst.*

Ollūla, æ. f. dim. *A little pot, or pipkin*, Varr. R. R. 1, 54.

† Ollus, a, um. adj. *pron. pro ille*, Varr. *ex ant. formulis.*

† Oloēs, *pro illis.* antiqui enim literam non geminabant, *Fēst.* æs est ex Gr. terminatione ois, sic ἀδελφοὶ adelphoe, *vid. Donat. in Ter.*

* Ollōlyzon, ontis. m. [*ab ὀλλύζω, Gr. u-lulo*] *The male frog, called so when he croaketh in spawning time*, Plin. 11, 37.

Olor, ōris. m. *A swan.* Argutos inter strepit anser olores, Virg. *Ecl.* 9, 36. Purpurei olores, Hor. *Od.* 4, 1, 10. Albus olor, Ov. *Ep.* 7, 2. Olores nivei, Val. *Flacc.* 6, 102.

* ¶ Olor, ōris. m. [*ab oleo*] *An offensive strong smell*, Apul. p. 24. † Odor.

Olorifer, ēra, ērum. adj. *On which many swans swim.* † Oloriferi amnis Padi, Claud. *Ep. ad Sereu.*

Olorīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, a swan.* Pennæ olorinæ, Virg. *Æn.* 10, 187. alæ, Ov. *Met.* 6, 109.

Olus, ōris. n. [*ab oleo, i. e. cresco, Scal. ab olla, Varr.*] (1) *Any gardenherbs for food, potherbs.* (2) *More especially cauliculis.* (1) Nec modicā cenare times olus omne patellā, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 5, 2. (2) Vitis adfita ad olus introrsum se reclinat, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, fin. Hic olus, & latē fundentes brachia betæ, *Auct. Moreti.*

Olus atrum, tri. n. *An herb called loveage, with black leaves, alifander*, Plin. 19, 8. & 20, 31. = Pullum olus, Col. 10.

Olusculum, i. n. dim. [*ab olus*] *Small herbs good to eat, sallading, a little salad.* Olusculis nos soles pascere, Cic. *Att.* 6, 1.

* Olympia, ōrum. n. pl. *Id. Propr.*

* Olympias, ādis. f. *The space of four years complete.* *Id. Propr.*

* Olympias, æ. m. *A strong western wind that bloweth from mount Olympus*, Plin. 17, 24.

* Olympiōnāces, æ. m. [*ex Ὀλυμπος Olympus, & νικάω vinco*] *A victor at the Olympick games.* Nobilis Olympionices Diagoras Rhodius, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 46. Olympionicæ equæ, Col. 3, 6.

* † Olympus, i. m. *Heaven, the seat of the gods*, Virg. *Ov. Id. Propr.*

* Olyra, æ. f. [*ὄλυσσα, Gr.*] *A kind of wheat growing in Ægypt and elsewhere.* = Olyram arincam diximus vocari, Plin. 22, 25.

O ante M.

Omāsum, si. n. [*vocab. Gallicum.*] *The thick and fatty part of the belly of a beef, a fat tripe.* Patinas cenabat omasi Vilis, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 15, 34. *Conf. Stat.* 2, 5, 40.

* Ombria, æ. f. [*ab ὀμβρος, Gr.*] *A precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10.

Omen, īnis. n. [*omen, qu. oremen, quod ex ore primum elatum est, Fēst.*] (1) *An omen; a token of good, or bad, luck; gathered from words, sights, or any accident.* (2) *A good omen.* (3) *An evil, or unlucky, omen.* (4) *An augury.* (1) Omen fati, Cic. *Philipp.* 9, 4. Omen communis famæ atque sermonis, *Id.* Neque solum Deorum voces Pythagorei observaverunt, sed etiam hominum, quæ vocant, omina, *Id. de Div.* 1, 45. (2) Omine, quo firmans animum, sic incipit ipsa, Virg. *Geor.* 4, 386. (3) Quod Di prius omen in ipsam Convertant, *Id. Æn.* 2, 190. (4) Omīna nū repetant Argis, *Id. Æn.* 2, 178. § Omen dextrum, Sil. 13, 114. dirum, Ov. *Met.* 5, 550. faustum, *Id.* 9, 784. infustum, *Id.* 6, 448. optimum, Cic. *Fam.* 3, 12. secundum, Hor. *Od.* 3, 11, 50. sinistrum, Ov. *Ep.* 13, 49. triste, *Id. Am.* 3, 12, 1.

¶ Omentatus, a, um. part. *Mixed, made of, or stuffed with, suet.* Omentata ificia, Apic. 2, 1.

Omentum, i. n. [*qu. operimentum, i. e. ob five circum aliquid manto five maneo, quod habet Fēst. ex Liv. Andr. vel μόνυξ, i. e. ὀμνν τῷ ἐγκεφάλῳ & ἐπίπλῳ, Hes.*] (1) *The caul wherein the bowels are wrapped.* (2) ¶ *The membrane wrapping the brain, called pia mater.* (1) Ventriculus atque intestina pingui ac tenui omento integuntur, Plin. 11, 37. (2) *Macrob.* 7, 9. ¶ *Sed locus est suspectus.*

Ominans, tis. part. *Presaging.* Audiūt ex proximis castris clamorem militum, & sibi adversa, & Galbæ prospera ominantium, Suet. *Neron.* 48.

Ominātor, ōris. m. verb. *A foreboder.* Ob istud omen, ominator, capies quod te condecet, Plaut. *Amph.* 2, 2, 90.

Ominātus, a, um. part. *That hath presaged, presageth, or wisheth.* Clamore & favore ominati extemplo sunt felix faustumque imperium, Liv. 26, 18.

Ominor, āri. dep. [*ab omen, ominis*] (1) *To speak words of happy, or evil, import, or presage.* (2) *To presage, or forebode, by wishes, or fears, and using words supposed of good, or evil, report.* (3) *To forebode, or give omen of, evil.* (1) Varro vera de exitu Antonii ominatus est, *Paterc.* 2, 71. (2) Lætis precationibus faustum ominari, Plin. 28, 2. § Ominari alicui honores, *Id. Ep.* 4, 15, 5. (3) Suo capiti ominetur, Cic.

Ominosē. adv. *Ominously, by an omen.* Ominosē retentus est, Quint. *Deciam.* 6.

Ominosus, a, um. adj. *Inauspicious, ominous, illboding.* Ominosa res accidit, Plin. *Epist.* 3, 14, 6. Mons avibus obscuris ominosus, Gell. 13, 14, ex *Meffala.*

Omissio, ōnis. f. *Loss, a foregoing.* Omissio prædarum, *Aur. Viē. de Cæsar.* 11, 11.

Omissurus, a, um. part. *That will, or is about to, forego.* Quæ ingenua ipsi omissuri sint suâ sponte, Curt. 5, 5, 19. *conf. Liv.* 37, 10.

Omissus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Left off, laid aside, passed by, omitted.* (2) *Remiss, careless.* (1) Noli putare id a me esse, omissum, Cic. *pro Sull.* 16. Omissis deliciis, Hoc age, Hor. *Epist.* 1, 6, 31. (2) Animo esse omissio, Ter. *Heaut.* 5, 2, 9. § Ab re omissior, *Id. Adelp.* 5, 3, 45.

Omittendus, a, um. part. *To be let alone, or neglected.* Omittenda est cura omnibus, Sall. *de Rep. ordin.* Omittendum institutum deorum cultum putavit, Val. *Max.* 5, 10, ext. 2.

Omittens, tis. part. *Omitting.* Ne minimam quidem occasionem quoquam omitte in testificandâ sollicitudine & curâ de incolumitate ejus, Suet. *Calig.* 14.

Omitto, ēre, mīsi, sum. act. [*ex ob, & mitto, eliso b, ut prima brevis sit*] (1) *To lay aside, throw away, or not use.* (2) *Met. To put away, or lay aside; to throw away.* (3) *To send away, to pack off.* (4) *To leave behind.* (5) *To let one alone; to leave speaking to, or troubling, one.* (6) *To let one go, not to punish.* (7) *To say nothing of, to pass by, not to mention, to omit.* (8) *To put off, to defer.* (9) *To leave out.* (10) *To neglect, to slight.* (11) *To leave off.* (1) Pila omissunt, gladiis res geritur, Sall. *B. C.* 63. (2) Pompeii insequendi rationem omissit, Cæf. *B. C.* 1, 30. (3) Non potest hæc hæc in ædes recipi, quam illam omiserim, Plaut. *Mil.* 4, 3, 3, al. amiserim. (4) Certos omissit homines ad infimos montes, Nip. *Eumen.* 9. (5) Vah! manta, B. Omitte, Plaut. *Pseud.* 1, 3, 23. (6) Nunc omitte, quæso, hunc, cæterum, posthac si quicquam, Ter. *Phorm.* 1, 2, 91. (7) Ut alia omitteram, hoc satis est, Cic. *pro Quint.* 22. (8) Pleraque differat, & presens in tempus omitterat, Hor. *A. P.* 44. (9) Quo pacto divinabit, quidnam omitterim, Phadr. *prol.* 1, 5. (10) An id omississet curate in hospite? Cic. *pro Cæl.* 22. § Quod petiit, spernit; repetit, quod nuper omisit, Hor. *Epist.* 1, 1, 98. § Honores omiserit, receperitve, in incerto est, Tac. 6, 45. (11) O-

mitte mirari, Hor. *Od.* 3, 29, 11. Omittite de te dicere, Ter. *Eun.* 5, 5, 19.

Omittor, i. pass. *To be let alone, passed by, &c.* § Voluptates omittantur majorum voluptatum adipiscendarum causâ, Cic. *de Fin.* 1, 10.

† Omnicarpus, a, um. adj. *Capra, carpa; a quo scriptum omnicapræ capræ.* *That cropeth every thing*, Varr. *L. L.* 4, 19.

¶ Omnifariam. adv. [*qu. omnibus modis est fari*] *All manner of ways, on every side*, Gell. 12, 13. = undique, *Id.* † Ex omni parte, *Id.* = Omnino, *Id.*

* † Omnifer, ēra, ērum. adj. [*ex omnis, & fero*] *That beareth, or bringeth forth, all things, or of all kinds.* Terra sustulit omniferos vultus, Ov. *Met.* 2, 275.

¶ Omniformis, me. adj. *Of all kinds of shapes.* Verbo creavit omniformem machinam, Prud. *Rom.* 339.

* † Omnigenus, a, um. adj. [*ex omnis, & genus*] *Of all kinds, or sorts.* Omnigeni colores, Lucr. 2, 758. Omnigenum Deum monstra, Virg. *Æn.* 8, 698.

† Omnimodis. adv. *i. e. omnibus modis.* *All manner of ways, wholly, totally*, Lucr. 1, 684. 2, 488. § Magnâ parte, *Id.*

Omnimodo. adv. *By all means.* Denique omnimodo frigus evitet, Cels. 1, 7.

¶ Omnimodus, a, um. adj. *Of all sorts, tunes, or notes.* Omnimodæ vocalæ, Apul. p. 164. † Omnigenus.

* Omnino. adv. [*ab omnis*] (1) *In all, but.* (2) *Wholly, entirely, altogether, utterly.* (3) *Very, by far.* (4) *In general.* (5) *Whatever.* (6) *With a negative, at all.* (7) *By all means, surely.* (8) *Indeed, or as others say, in short.* (1) Duo omnino, Cæf. *B. G.* 1. Quinque omnino, Cic. (2) Omnino est amans sui virtus, *Id. Am.* 76. § Omnino, aut magnâ ex parte liberatus, *Id.* § Vix aut omnino non posse ferri, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 5. § Non multum, aut nihil omnino, *Id.* (3) Aptissima omnino sunt arma senectutis artes, &c. *Id.* (4) Plurimum poetis nostris, omninoque Latinis literis luminis attulisti, & verbis, *Id.* (5) Ullâ omnino in re, *Id.* Omnino omnis argumentatio, *Id.* (6) Ut nihil omnino gustaremus, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 8, 94. Omnino nusquam reperiuntur, Cic. *Nequis omnino, Id.* (7) Omnino excipiam hominem, *Id.* (8) Omnino Brutius Romæ mecum est, sed tamen, &c. *Id. Fam.* 13, 38.

† Omniparens, tis. adj. *Which beareth and bringeth forth, all things; the father, or mother, of all things.* Terræ omniparentis alumnus, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 595.

Omnipotens, tis. part. *Omnipotent, allmighty.* Teque, Neptune omnipotens, invoco, Cic. *Tusc.* 4, 34. *ex poetâ.* ¶ † Rex omnipotentis Olympi, *where the omnipotent gods inhabit*, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 791.

¶ Omnipotentia, æ. f. *Allmightyness*, Macr. *Sat.* 5, 16.

* OMNIS, e. adj. [*ἀπὸ τῷ ὁμῶς, simul*] unde ὁμᾶς, universitas, collectio specierum. (1) *All.* (2) *The who'e.* (3) *Any.* (4) *Every.* (5) *Utmost, most earnest.* (6) *The universe.* (1) Macedonum seie omnibus persuasit, Liv. 31, 45. ¶ Omnes tres status, *all the three*, Quint. Demetrius iis unus omnia est, *Id.* 40, 11. Omnes extra te unum, Plaut. *Sall.* (2) = Totâ mente, atque omni animo aliquem intueri, Cic. *de Orat.* 2, 21. In profundendâ voce omni corpus intenditur, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 23. Eo tempore omni Neapol. fui, *Id.* Quod scio, omne ex hoc scio, *Id.* Omne cælum, *Id.* (3) Sine omni periculo, Ter. *Andr.* 2, 3, 17. (4) Fortuna sit hujus diei; nam volet in omnes dies, Cic. Audimus quidem te omne munus consulis obisse, Plin. *jun.* Non omnis fert omnia tellus, Virg. (5) Omnibus precibus petere, Cæf. *B. G.* 5, 6. Omni contentione, Cic. *pro Clu.* 41. (6) Omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 75.

* Omnituens, tis. part. epith. solis, *πᾶν* *ἑφ' ὅν*, Hom. [ex omnis & tuor] All-seeing. Omnituens sol, Val. Flacc. 5, 247.

* Omnituens, tis. part. [ex omnis & tue-or] All-consevering. Omnituens sensus, Luc. 2, 941.

* Omnivagus, a, um. adj. Wandering every where. Omnivaga Diana, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. ex poetâ. Leg. tamen & annivaga.

* Omnivolus, a, um. adj. Coveting, or falling in love with, all beautyfull women. Omnivoli furta Jovis, Catull. 62, 140.

Omnivorus, a, um. adj. That eateth all sorts. Boves omnivoræ sunt in herbis, Plin. 25, 8.

* Omoplata, ærum. pl. f. [ex ὀμός humerus, & πλατὺς latus] The shoulder blades, Cell. 8, 1.

* Omphacinus, a, um. adj. Belonging to unripe grapes. Omphacinum oleum, the oil made of unripe olives, Plin. 23, 4.

* Omphacius, a, um. adj. [ex omphaces fructus immaturi, Idem. Gr. ὀμφακες] Oleum omphacium, Plin. 12, 27. Omphacium, sc. vinum, Id. A medicinal wine made of unripe grapes, Id. 23, prol.

* Omphalocarpon, i. n. [ex ὀμφαλὸς umbilicus, & καρπὸς fructus] A kind of burr, Plin. 27, 5. = Aparine, philanthropos, Id. Leg. & Omphacarpon.

O ante N.

* Onager, ri. [ex ὄνος asinus, & ἄγρος silvestris]. (1) A wild ass. (2) || A warlike engine that flung great stones. (1) Asinorum ferum genus, quos onagros vocant, Varr. R. R. 2, 6. conf. Cic. Att. 6, 1. (2) Ammian. Marcell. anagram vocat, Veg. 4, 9, & 22.

* Onagrus, gri. m. Varr. id. quod onager.

Onerandus, a, um. part. To be loaden. Onerandus cladibus erat, Val. Max. 5, 3, 2. Præfidibus onerandas tributo provincias suadentibus rescriptit, Suet. Tib. 32.

Onerans, tis. part. (1) Loading. (2) Met. Being troublesome to. (1) Vid. Onero. (2) Verba onerantia lassas aures, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 10. Jam tum multitudine alienigenarum urbem onerante, Liv. 39, 3.

Onerarius, a, um. adj. Serving for burden, or carriage. Afinus onerarius, an ass for burden, Cato. Oneraria navis, a ship of burden, a merchant ship, Cæs. Et absol. Oneraria, æ. sc. navis, Cic. Att. 10, 14.

Oneraturus, a, um. part. About to load. Si instructio novi balinei oneratura vires Prusensium non est, Plin. Ep. 10, 35.

Oneratus, a, um. part. (1) Burdened, laden. (2) Full of. (1) Humeros oneratus Olympo, Ov. Fast. 5, 169. (2) Vino & epulis onerati, Sall. B. J. 79. = Ille est oneratus recte, & plus justo vehit, the ass is rarely saddled, i. e. he is finely gulled, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 115.

Onero, ære. act. [ab onus, oneris] (1) To load. (2) Met. To lay in in great quantities. (3) To press, or fill, with any thing that is weighty. (4) To heap, load, or fill, with. (5) To lay upon, to trouble. (6) To burden, or weary, with. (7) To offer, give, or lay on, plenty of; to accumulate. (8) To oppress with. (9) To cloy, or glut, with. (10) To accuse heavily. (11) To enhance. (12) To aggravate. (13) To be too heavy, or chargeable. (1) Costas aselli onerat pomis, Virg. Geor. 1, 274. (2) Onerant canistris dona Cereris, Id. Æn. 8, 180. (3) § Humerum onerare pallio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 4. manus jaculis, Virg. Æn. 10, 868. ¶ Onerare membra sepulchro, Id. Æn. 10, 558. ossa aggere terræ, Id. Æn. 11, 212. to bury. (4) Dapibus mensas onerare, Id. Æn. 1, 710. ¶ Quin annus Proventu oneret sulcos, Id. Geor. 2, 518. (5) Te quibus mendaciis omnes lavissimi onerantur? Cic. Fam. 3, 10. (6) Famulam pensis oneravit iniquis, Propert. 3, 15, 15. (7) § Onerat te bonis conditionibus, Cic. contumeliis, Id. injuriis, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 8. maledictis, Plaut. laudibus, Liv. 10, 14. præceptis, Plaut. lætitiâ; amœnitate, Id. æthera vo-

tis, Virg. Æn. 9, 24. argumentis, Cic. Quantis commoditatibus meo hero ope vestra hunc onerastis diem! Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 2. Hic dies malignitate oneravit omnes mortales mihi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 5. (8) Furentem his malis oneras, Virg. Æn. 4, 549. (9) Argumentis quamplurimis onerare judicem, Cic. N. D. 3, 3. Ejus aures, quæ sunt mandata, onerabo, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 13. (10) Sabinus audentiùs jam onerat Sejanum, Tac. Ann. 4, 68, 6. (11) Numero suo rationem cultoris onerant, Col. (12) His onerat dictis iras, Virg. Æn. 11, 342. = Accendebat hæc, onerabatque Sejanus, Tac. Ann. 1, 69, 6. (13) Si instructio novi balinei oneratura vires Prusensium non est, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 35.

Oneror, ari, atus, pass. (1) To be loaden, &c. (2) To be overpowered, or oppressed. (3) To be full of. (4) To be employed, or taken up. (5) To be obliged, to come up to. (1) Oneratur Æneas sacro pondere, Ov. Fast. 5, 563. (2) Non epulis oneror, Id. ex Pont. 1, 9, 31. Propè oneratum est sinistrum Romanis cornu, Liv. (3) Stipes gravidis oneratur olivis, Ov. Met. 6, 281. (4) Antiquis onerentur legibus aures, Prop. 2, 30, 15. (5) = Quibus imaginibus oneretur, quæ nomina & quanta sustineat, Plin. Ep. 3, 3.

Onerosus, a, um. adj. (1) Heavy, weighty. (2) Troublesome, burdensome. (3) Heavy, or oppressing. (4) Too chargeable, or heavy, to. (1) Hasta onerosa ac gravis, Ov. Met. 13, 108. Aer onerosior igni, Id. Met. 1, 53. Villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis, Virg. Æn. 5, 352. (2) Plurima sibi amputari volunt onerosa, & supervacua, Plin. 17, 26. (3) Capiti & stomacho onerosum, Id. 22, 25. (4) Ne sit mihi ista onerosa donatio, Id. Ep. 4, 2.

* Oniscus, i. m. [ὄνισκος, Gr. ab ὄνος asinus] A sow, a cheesep, or woodlouse, Plin. 30, 8. & 29, 6. = Porcellio, Cæl. Aurel. Tard.

* Onitis, idia, f. [ὄνιτις, Gr. ab eodem] A sort of sea-weed, Plin. 20, 67.

* || Onoclea, æ. f. [ὄνκληα, Gr. them. ὄνος asinus] A sort of Spanish bugles, Diosc. 4, 23.

* Onochilus, i. seu Onochiles, is. n. [ὄνοχελῆς, Gr. ex ὄνος asinus, & χεῖλος labrum] A kind of the herb alkanet, Plin. 22, 21.

* Onocrotalus, i. m. [ex ὄνος asinus, & κρόταλον, crepitaculum] A large water-fowl, which brayeth like an ass, thought to be the bittern, Plin. 10, 47.

* || Onomatopœia, æ. f. [ὀνοματοποιία, Gr. ab ὄνομα nomen, & ποιέω facio] A figure whereby a word is made to imitate the sound; as taratantara, vid. Voss. Rhet. p. 2, 241.

* Ononis, is. f. [ὄνωνις, Gr.] Rest barrow, cammock, petty-wbwin, Plin. 21, 16.

* Onopordon, i. n. [ab ὄνος asinus, & πέρδω pedo] A kind of herb, which being eaten by asses maketh them fast, Plin. 27, 10.

* Onopyxos, i. f. [ex ὄνος asinus, & πύξος buxum] Asses thistle, Plin. 21, 16.

* Onosma, æ. f. [ὄνοσμα, Gr.] Stone-bugloss, Plin. 27, 12.

* Onuris, is. f. [ab ὄνος asinus, & ὕρον urina] Plin. 26, 11. id. quod œnothera.

ONUS, eris. [ab ὄνος, asinus; quod id animal oneribus ferendis natum sit. Al. ab Heb. וָנָא urit, pressit, oneravit. Rect. ab וָנָא oni, und. & Gr. ὄνλα. וָנָא molestia, &c. nam us mera est terminatio] (1) A burden, load, or weight. (2) The lading of a ship, a cargo. (3) The burden of pregnancy. (4) Trouble, or charge. (5) Impediment, hinderance. (6) Pressure, an affliction. (7) A hard task. (8) Severity, yoke, restraint. (9) A troublesome employment. (10) Impositions, taxes, tributes. (11) The weight of disgrace, or scandal. (12) A strict obligation. (1) Juvenca vitat onus jugi, Catull. 61, 35. Gravius dorso subiit onus, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 21. (2) = De'on undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeebant, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 18. (3) Portat onus ignotum certis mensibus, Phædr. 3, 15, 5. (4) Exercitum non in agrum Hirpinum, ne & ipse oneri esset, adducturum, Liv. 23, 48.

Rebatur oneri, non usui futurum, Id. 1, 56.

(5) Conjugii onus, Luc. 5, 725. (6) Paupertas onus est, & miserum, & grave, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 44. (7) Plus oneris sustuli, quam ferre me posse inteligo, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 10. (8) Non quia crudelis ille (Pisistratus) sed quoniam grave Omnino infuetis onus, Phædr. 1, 2, 8. (9) Eram nescius quantis oneribus premerere susceptarum rerum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. (10) Municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Id. Fam. 13, 7. (11) Causâ peroratâ, sententias se rogaturum, rogavit, ne quod onus similitatis nobis imponeret, Id. Qu. fr. 2, 5. (12) Observantiæ onus magnum alicui imponere, Id. Qu. fr. 2, 1.

Onustus, a, um. adj. (1) Laden, or loaded. (2) Filled with, full of. (3) Met. Overcharged, depressed. (1) Onustus prædâ, Liv. 3, 29. Naves frumento onustæ, Cic. Offic. 1, 34. Onusto humero, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 47. (2) § Aula onusta auri, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 10. (3) Corpus onustum Hesternis vitiis, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 77.

* Onychinus, a, um. adj. (1) Of a purple colour, the colour of the shell of the Indian blatta. (2) Of the shape of a man's nail. (1) Onychina pyra, Plin. 15, 15. (2) Pruna onychina, Col. 12, 10 interp. Steph.

† Onychipuncta, æ. f. A precious stone, a sort of jasper, Plin. 37, 9. = Jasponyx, Id.

* Onychitis, itidis, f. [à seq.] A kind of crust found sticking to the sides of furnaces in which brassy ore is melted, Plin. 34, 10.

* Onyx, ychis, m. & f. [ὄνυξ, Gr.] (1) A precious stone. (2) Alabaster. (3) An alabaster box. (4) Absol. A box for unguents. (5) The name of a shellfish supposed to be a muscle. (6) The shell of the same. (1) Indica, Arabica, vera onyx, Plin. 37, 6. ¶ In hac notatione fam. gen. (2) Effusus in aulâ Calcabatur onyx, Luc. 10, 117. vid. & Plin. 36, 7. (3) Unguentum, quod onyx modò parva gerebat, Mart. 7, 93. (4) Murrheus onyx, Prop. 3, 20, 22. (5) Plin. 32, 11. (6) Id. 32, 10. = Ostracium.

* || Oögäla, æ. f. [ab ὄν ovum, & γάλα lac] A cussard.

O ante P.

* Ōpa, æ. f. [ab ὀπή foramen] The cavity wherein beams are laid in walls, Vitruv. 4, 2.

Ōpāctas, ātis, f. Darkness, shadowiness. Plus nocet piscibus putris unda, quam prodest opacitas, Col. 8, 17.

Ōpāco, āre. act. To shade, cover, or darken. Sol terras modò his, modò illis partibus opacat, Cic. N. D. 2, 19. Rami opacant arborem, Virg. Geor. 2, 58.

Ōpācor, āri. pass. To be shaded. Nisi tegminibus vites opacentur, Col. 5, 5, 15. conf. 3, 10, 12.

Ōpācus, a, um. adj. or. comp. sīmus, sup. [ab ōpe, hoc est, terrâ, Scal. Nam umbræ & frigoris captandi causâ in subterraneos se specus abdebant] (1) Shadowing, darkening. (2) Dusky. (3) Dark. (4) Shadey. (5) ¶ Growing thick, matted. (6) Growing in the shade. (1) Ulmus opaca, Virg. Æn. 6, 283. ¶ Opacissima montium, magis quàm plana pascua, Col. 6, 22. (2) Crepuscula opaca, Ov. Met. 14, 122. nubes, Id. A Am. 2, 619. (3) Opaca locorum, Virg. Æn. 2, 725. viarum, Id. Æn. 6, 633. (4) Ruris opaci umbræ, Id. Geor. 1, 156. Opacres latebræ, Col. 8, 17. Pervenire deinde in opacum iter, Liv. 40, 22. (5) ¶ Opaca barba, Catull. 62, 324. (6) Opaca herba, Ov. Met. 3, 438.

* Ōpālia, ōrum. n. pl. Feasts dedicated to the goddess Ops, in December, a little before the Saturnalia, Plin. 19, 6.

* Ōpālus, i. m. & Ōpālum, i. n. [ἀνὰ ὠψ, ὠπός, oculus, quod oculorum aciem & nitorem conservet] The opal, a kind of precious stone shining like fire, Plin. 37, 6.

Ōpēcōnīva, ōrum. n. pl. [dies à deâ Ope Consiuā dict.] Holydays dedicated to the goddess Ops Consiua, Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

* Ōpella,

* *Opella*, æ. f. dim. [ab opera] (1) *Little labour*, or *application*. (2) *Little busyness, assiduity*. (1) *Parvâ productus opellâ*, *Lucr.* 1, 1105. (2) = *Officiosa fedulitas & opella forensis*, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 8.

* *Opēra*, æ. f. [ab opere, est n. actio quâ fit opus] (1) *Work, labour*. (2) *Workmanship*. (3) *The service, or performance, of a slave, or hired workman*. (4) *A task*. (5) *Employment, busyness, trade*. (6) *Endeavour*. (7) *Service, assistance*. (8) *Attention, the applying one's self to any thing*. (9) *Time, or pains*. (10) *Means, performance, help; good, or ill, service; default, or cause*. (11) *Effect, usefulness*. (12) In plur. *operæ*, a publick employment, the busyness of a publick place, particularly in the matter of the customs. (13) *A slave, or labourer*. (1) *Mercenariorum opera*, non artes emuntur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 41. Pauper cui opera vita erat, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 16. Mercenariis opera præbenda, iusta solvenda, *Cic.* ¶ *Res multæ operæ*, a laborious work, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 11. ¶ *Fructus est in illis, in illis opera luditur*, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 18. (2) = *Operâ*, & artificio singulari simulacrum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 32. (3) *Homini operas locavi, non caballi*, *Petron.* c. 117. (4) *Non teneris protinus acerbè instandum puto, exigendamque plenam operam*, *Quint.* 1, 1. (5) ¶ *Operam & munus aliquod suscipere*, *Cic. pro C. Balb.* 17. ¶ *Opera vestra conducta est, non oratio*, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 3, 7. ¶ *Quam propter opera est mihi, for whom I am busied, or concerned*. Quibus operæ est trahere bellum, whose interest, or busyness, it is, *Liv.* (6) *Ut abortioni operam daret*, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 99. ¶ *De itâ operâ, on set purpose*, *Ter.* (7) *Cononis opera in bello magna fuit*, *Nep. Con.* 1. (8) *Magis lubido est observare quid agat; ei rei operam dabo*, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 23. ¶ *Operam dare amori, to give one's self up to love*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 58. præceptor, to learn of him, *Suet. Cæf.* 4. tonsori, to be under his hands, *Id. Aug.* 79. rebus divinis, to sacrifice, or attend devotion, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 26. valetudini, to take care of it, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 265. liberis, to beget them, *Id. Fam.* 9, 22. Dat operam ventus, the wind serveth, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 7. (9) ¶ *Est operæ pretium*, *Id.* Est operæ, it is worth while, *Plaut.* Non operæ est Sceledro, he is not at leisure, is otherwise employed, *Id. Cas.* 5, 2, 25. Nec Hannibali in tanto discrimine rerum operæ esse legationes audire, *Liv.* 21, 9. ¶ *Eadem operâ, at the same time, all under one*, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 90. Unâ operâ mihi sunt sodales, quâ iste, *Ibid.* 3, 4, 32. (10) *Illius operâ nunc vivo*, *Ter.* Non meâ operâ, neque pol culpâ evenit, *Id. Hec.* 2, 1, 31. ¶ *O miselle passer, tuâ nunc operâ, &c. Catull.* on thy account, for thy sake. Operâ tuâ ad restim mihi res rediit, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 34. (11) *Qualis videtur tibi opera hæc vocis meæ?* *Phædr.* 1, 11, 13. (12) *A te pe'o Cn. Pupium, qui est in operis ejus societatis, omnibus officiis tutare*, *Cic. Crassipedi*, 13, 10. Navis publicis operis ædificata, *Cic.* ¶ *De operarum generibus*, vid. *Col.* 2, 23. (13) *Accedes opera nona Sabino*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, ult. ¶ *Theatrales operæ, those that were hired, or employed, to hiss, applaud, or make parties in the theatre*, *Tac.* 1, 16, 4.

* *Opērāns*, tis. part. (1) *Working; making, or framing, work*. (2) *Busily employed in, besiring one's self at one's work*. (1) *Miscetur operantium bellantiumque clamor*, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 64, 1. (2) *Plin.*

* *Opērāria*, æ. f. *A workman*. Nimiū pretiosa es operaria, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 41.

* *Opērārius*, a, um. adj. *Of work, or servile labour*. ¶ *Operarii lapides, used by workmen as wheelstones, stones used in building, &c.* *Plin.* 36, 22. *Operarius homo, a mechanick, a fellow brought up to nothing but work*, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 2. *Vina operaria, scd as are allowed to labourers*, *Plin.* 14,

10. *Pecus operarium, working cattle*, *Col.* 6, 2.

* *Opērārius*, ii. m. sc. homo. (1) *A workman, or labourer; a mechanick*. (2) *A slave bred to hard, or country, work*. (1) *Operarii, aut bajuli deesse non possunt*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 73. (2) *Varr. R. R.* 1, 17.

* *Opērātio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Working, the making a work*. (2) *A sacrificing, or celebrating a holiday*. (1) *Araneorum genus eruditâ operatione conspicuum*, *Plin.* 11, 24. (2) *Ut isthæc operatio crimen expiet*, *Fragm. Plaut.*

* || *Opērātor*, ōris. m. *A handycraftsman, Firm.* † *Operarius*.

* † *Opērātus*, ūs. m. verb. *A sacrificing, an attending a solemn devotion*, *Non. ex Lucil.* † *Operatio*.

* *Opērātus*, a, um. part. (1) *Working, labouring*. (2) *Employed, busied about, taken up with*. (3) *Absolūtè, Sacrificing, assisting at a sacrifice, sacrificing to, performing religious ceremonies to, keeping a time holy in honour of*. (4) *Suppliant*. (1) ¶ *Textrix operata Minervam*, *Tib.* 2, 1, 65. (2) ¶ *In cute curandâ plus æquo operata juvenus*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 29. Suboles liberalibus studiis operata, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 43, 2. connubiis, arvisque novis juvenus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 136. Studiis operata Dianæ, *Ov. Met.* 7, 746. ¶ *Corpus operatum reipublicæ, engaged in the service of*, *Liv.* Operati superstitionibus, *Id.* 10, 39. (3) ¶ *Pubes operata Deo*, *Tib.* 2, 5, 95. (4) ¶ *Tibi operata resolvimus ora, employed in prayer to you*, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 249.

Operculātus, a, um. part. *Covered with a cover*. *Operculati favi*, *Col.* 11, 10.

Operculō, āre. act. [ex operculum] *To cover, or clap the lid on, a vessel; to stop up with a stopple*. Vasa operculare & oblinere convenit, *Col.* 12, 15.

Operculū, li. n. [al. operio, contr. pro opericulum] *A cover, or lid*. *Operculum aheni*, *Cato*, c. 10. & *Plin.* 8, 39.

|| *Opērībo*, pro operiam. Hic mi operibo caput, *Non. ex Pomp.*

Opērīendus, a, um. part. *To be covered, or concealed*. Mala tristitiâ operienda, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 18, 3.

Opērīens, tis. part. *Covering*, *Plin.*

Opērīmentum, ti. n. (1) *A covering*. (2) *A coverlet, or counterpane, of a bed*. (3) || *Houseings of a horse*. (1) *Corpus operimento matris terræ obducitur*, *Cic. Doliorum intactis operimentis*, *Plin.* 2, 51. ¶ *Oculorum operimentum, a winkle for a horse, that wherewith he is hoodwinked*. (2) *Cato*, 10, fin. (3) *Equis prava operimenta erant*, *Sall. ap. Serv.*

Opērīo, īre, ui, tum. act. [ex ob, & pario, b extrito; cūm & pario olim quartæ fuerit] (1) *To shut up, or close*. (2) *To cover*. (3) *To hide, or conceal*. (4) *To hide, or bury out of sight*. (1) *Ubi abſcīe intrō, operuere ostium*, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 33. ¶ *Morientibus oculos operire, rursūque in rogo patefacere* *Quiritum magno ritu sacrum est*, *Plin.* 11, 37. *Met.* Privata vulnera reipub. malis operire, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 53, 2. (2) *Umbris Nox operit terras*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 352. *Hinnulei rellis totos operibat amantes*, *Prop.* 3, 35. *Fronde operire casam*, *Tibull.* 2, 1, 40. mare classibus, terram pedestri exercitu, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, ext. 1. (3) ¶ *Operire luctum*, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 16. (4) ¶ *Operire reliquias malæ pugnæ*, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 28, 3.

Opērīor, īri. pass. (1) *To be shut*. (2) *To be covered over*. (3) *To be clothed*. (1) *Operiri fores jussit*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 15, 6. (2) *Arbos operitur frondibus*, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 153. sed var. codd. (3) *Neque sub divo dormire oportet, aut certè bene operiri*, *Cels.* 1, 3.

* *Opērōr*, āri. dep. [ab opus, operis] (1) *To operate, work; make, or frame, work*. (2) *To be employed in, or taken up with*. (3) *To be concerned in*. (4) *To be the occasion to*. (5) *To be taken up with sacrificing, or performing*

any holy rites. (1) *Adolescentiores ad opera exeunt, seniores intus operantur*, *Plin.* 11, 10. (2) *Dicendis canticis operati sunt*, *Sen.* (3) *Rebus veneris si fuit operatus vel vir, vel femina, debere eos flumine ablui*, *Col.* 12, 4. (4) *Præda multis est operata malis*, *Tibull.* 2, 3, 4. Sed letitia est suspecta. (5) ¶ *Procurandis prodigiis civitas operata fuit*, *Liv.* Cynthia jam noctes est operata decem, *Prop.* 2, 33, 2. ¶ *Omnia sint operata deo, let all things keep the day holy to*, *Tib.* 2, 1, 9.

* *Opērōsè*, adv. iūs, comp. sīmè, sup. (1) *With much labour, or pains*. (2) *Copiously*. (3) *With too much trouble*. (1) *Ut fiat quasi structura quædam, nec tamen fiat operosè*, *Cic. Or.* 44. (2) *Dicemus paulò operosius*, *Plin.* 18, 26. (3) *Plantas ex seminario transferre in aliud, priusquam suo loco ponantur, operosè præcipi arbitror*, *Id.* 17, 11.

* || *Opērōsitas*, ātis. f. περεργία, Gr. *Overmuch nicety, a too great particularity in expressing circumstances*. Ut sic dixerim, operositas, *Quint.* 8, 3. Sic vertit περεργίαν.

* *Opērōsus*, a, um. adj. ior, comp. sīmus, sup. [ab opus] (1) *Laborious, busy, industrious, active*. (2) *Efficacious, operative*. (3) *Taking much labour, pains, or diligence; hard, difficult*. (4) *That about which much workmanship is employed, well wrought*. (5) *Built, or adorned, with great cost, or charge*. (6) *Huge, mighty, vast*. (1) *Colonus operosus*, *Ov. de Nuce*, 57. ¶ *Senectus non modò languida, atque iners non est, verum etiam operosa, & semper agens aliquid*, *Cic. de Sen.* 8. ¶ *Cyclopum operosa brachia*, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 217. ¶ *Vates operosa dierum, employed in the great work of writing*, *Fasti, Ov. Fast.* 1, 101. *Operosissima securitas mortis*, *Plin.* 7, 53. (2) *Operosæ vires herbæ*, *Ov. Met.* 14, 22. (3) *Multò seipsum, quàm hostem superare operosius est*, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 2. ¶ *Operosi agri*, *Ov. Am.* 2, 16, 33. *Opus operosum*, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 23. *Operosa carmina*, *Hor. gloria, Ov. Epist.* 2, 63. *Cum dat. Vicia nec ipsa agricolis operosa*, *Plin.* 18, 15. ¶ *Operosus cibus, hard of digestion*, *Id.* (4) *Æs operosum*, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 31. (5) *Leges sanctum est, ne quis sepulcrum faceret operosius, quàm quod decem homines effecerint triduo*, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 65. *Templa operosa*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 667. ¶ *Operosæ cultibus, very rich in attire*, *Id.* (6) *Mundi moles operosa*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 258.

Opertāneus, a, um. adj. Secret. Gallinæ ad opertanea sacra nigræ, *Plin.* 10, 56. ¶ *Opertanea sacra, ceremonys privately performed, at which it was not lawfull for every body to be present*, *Id.* 10, 56.

Opertio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab operio] *A covering over*. = *Neptunus*—a nuptu, id est, operatione, *Varr. L. L.* 4.

|| *Opertat*, sæpe operit, *Fest.*

Opertōrium, ii. n. [ab operio] *A coverlet*. ¶ *Ex penulâ opertorium facere*, *Sen. Ep.* 87. ¶ *Stragulum. Hoc sc. substernitur; illud superinjicitur*.

Opertum, i. n. *Any thing covered, or bidden*. ¶ *Opertum Bonæ deæ, a secret, or close, place, where women only met to supplicate that goddess; ne ther was it lawfull for any man to be there*, *Cic. Operta Apollinis, mystericus oracles*, *Id. de Div.* 2, 55.

Opertus, a, um. part. (1) *Shut, shut up*. (2) *Covered over, wrapt about in*. (3) *Met. Secret, concealed, dark*. (4) *Private, abstruse*. (5) *Laden with*. (1) *Fores opertæ*, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 563. (2) *Nullo imbre adduci, ut capite operto sit*, *Cic. de Sen.* 34. *Pectus operta comis Pallas*, *Prop.* 2, 2, 6. (3) ¶ *Operta quæ suere aperta sunt*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 9. = *Abdita & operta jura*, *Sen.* ¶ *Patefactio rerum opertarum*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 2. *Ratio operta*, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 763. (4) *Judicia operta dedecore & infamiâ*, *Cic. pro Clu.* 61. (5) = *Contumeliis operi oppressique*, *Id.* *Opertus rex, (Piuto) Sil. Ital.* 13, 529. *Opertus catenis*, *Flor.* 3, 1, 17. b. e. oneratus.

|| *Opertus*,

|| *Opertus*, ūs. m. *A covering, or spreading, over*, Apul. Apol. p. 496. † *Opertio*.

|| *Opēriūla*, æ. f. dim. *Operulæ, little matters of small value*, Apul. p. 14. † *Tricæ*.

* *Opes*, um. pl. f. & *ōpis* gen. sing. *Vid. Ops*.

* *Opheostaphyle*, es. f. [*vid. them. in Ophiostraphylos*] *The shrub Capparis*, Plin. 13, 23.

* *Ophecardēlos*, i. m. [*ab ōpis serpens, & καρδιά cor*] *A precious stone. Ophecardelen barbari vocant nigrum colorem, binis lineis albis inculcentibus*, Plin. 37, 10.

* *Opheidion*, i. n. [*ab ōpis serpens*] *A fish*, Plin. 32, 11. Perhaps some small sort of eel, a grig.

* *Opheumachus*, i. m. [*ex ōpis serpens, & μάχουμαι pugno*] *Liv. 11, 22. A kind of locust without wings. Some take it for a lizard, which fighteth with serpents*, Hier.

* *Opheion*, i. n. [*ab ōpis serpens*] *A beast in Sardinia, less than a hart, with hair and teeth like it*, Plin. 28, 9. & 30, 14.

* *Ophiostraphylos*, i. m. [*ab ōpis serpens, & σαφυλή uva*] *The herb briony, or white-wine*, Plin. 23, 1.

* *Opheites*, is. m. [*ab ōpis serpens*] *A kind of black marble, full of spots like a serpent, vid. Plin. 36, 7, & 22. Mæret onyx longè, queriturque exclusus opheites*, Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 35.

* *Opheuchus*, i. m. [*ὀφιῦχος, Gr. ab ōpis serpens, & ἔχω teneo*] *A constellation so called*, Manil. 1, 331. = *Anguitenens, Cæf. Anguifer, Col. Serpentarius, Cæf. Germ.*

* *Opheussa*, æ. f. rectè *Opheussa*. [*ex ὀφίε-ις, anguinus*] *The name of an herb*, Plin. 24, 17.

* *Ophrys*, yos. f. [*ex ὀφρυς, Gr. supercilium*] *The name of an herb so called*, Plin. 26, 15.

* *Ophthalmias*, æ. m. [*ex ὀφθαλμὶς oculi*] *A kind of sea fish*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 70. *Lat. Oculata*.

* *Ophthalmicus*, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *An oculist*. & *Hoplomachus nunc es, fueras ophthalmicus antè*, Mart. 8, 74.

* *Opicus*, a, um. adj. [*i. e. rudis, impolitus, agrestis. Significatio tracta ab antiquissimis Italiæ populis, ad Tyrrhenum mare habitantibus, qui ita appellabantur ab ope, i. e. terrâ, quod essent indigenæ, & αὐτόχθονες, i. e. aborigines, Scal.*] *Barbarous, rude, unlearned*. = *Nos Græci dicunt barbaros, & spurcius nos quàm alios opicos appellatione fœdant, Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1. Opicæ castigat amicæ dicta, Juu. 6, 454.*

* *Opidum*, i. n. rectè, ut videtur, ut sit ab *ope*, Cic. *Nos tamen cum vulgo explicabimus in oppidum, quod vid.*

* *Opifer*, era, erum. adj. [*ex ops, & sero*] *Which aideth, or helpeth; succouring. Opifer per orbem Dicor, Ov. Met. 1, 521. de Apolline. Deus in somnis opifer consistere visus Ante totum, Id. Met. 16, 653. de Æsculapio. Dea opifera, Plin. 11, 37.*

* *Opifex*, icis. com. gen. adj. [*ex opus, & facio*] (1) *That worketh; that maketh, or frameth, work.* (2) *The maker, or framer, of.* (3) *An artificer, or mechanick; one of a working trade.* (4) *An inventor, deviser, or framer.* (5) *The producer, causer, or efficer.* (1) *Silvestres apes sunt opifices magis, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. Opifex coronæ, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 30. (2) = Opifex ædificatorque mundi deus, Cic. N. D. 1, 18. Opifex rerum, Ov. Met. 1, 79. & Trifolci fulminis deus, Sen. Hippol. 189. Vulcan.* (3) *Opifices omnes in fœdâ arte versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 150. (4) Zeno, verborum opifex, Id. Tusc. 5, 11. (5) Rhetoricè, persuadendi opifex, Quint. 2, 16. stylus dicendi, Cic. Fam. 7, 26.*

* *Opificina*, æ. f. *The framing, contriving, or doing, of a thing. Si ea in opificinâ neficiam esse fraudulenta, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 7.*

* *Opificium*, ii. n. *The making, or doing, of*

a work. Nisi opificii apes urget tempus, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

* *Opilio*, ōnis. m. (1) *A shepherd.* (2) || *A kind of bird.* (1) *Opilio qui pascit alienas oves aliquam habet peculiarem, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 36. vid. & Col. 7, 3. (2) Fest. & Scrib. & upilio metri causâ, teste Serv. & Prisc.*

* *Opimè*, adv. *Abundantly, plentifully.* = *Domus instructa opimè & opiparè, Plaut. Baccb. 3, 1, 6.*

* *Opimiānus*, a, um. adj. *Opimian.* || *Opimianum vinum, Petr. vid. Plin. 14, 4, & 14. ita dict. quod Lucio opimio consule (anno U. C. 633.) diffusum erat. Old wine that hath been kept very long.*

* *Opimītas*, ātis. f. *Plenty of good things. Maximæ opimitates, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 2. & Raro occ.*

* *Opīmo*, āre. act. *To fatten, or make fat. Officæ panis vino madefactæ celerius opimant, Col. 8, 9.*

* *Opīmus*, a, um. adj. [*ab opibus, i. e. divitiis; vel ab ope, i. e. terrâ, Fest. ut propriè dicatur pingui solo*] (1) *Fruitfull, rich, fertile.* (2) *Fat, well-grown, large, gross.* (3) *Large, fair, plentyfull.* (4) *Abounding with all good things, rich, well furnished.* (5) *Most honourable, or great.* (1) = *Syria opima & fertilis, Cic. pro Domo, 9. Arva opima, Virg. Æn. 2, 782. (2) & Studiosi, qui non tam habitus corporis opimos, quàm gracilitates confectantur, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 16. Jecore opimo fartus, Id. Tusc. 2, 10. pingui, Pers. & Palma negata macrum, donata re-*

ducit opimum, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 181. Met. = Opimum quoddam, & tanquam adipatæ dictionis genus, Cic. Orat. 8. = Boves alii-

les, ad sacrificia publica signata dicuntur Opima, Varr. Opimorum bœum alba cella, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 9, 50. (3) & Amicos res opimæ pariunt, adversæ probant, prosperity, Publ. Syr. Opima præda, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 3. (4) Regio rebus opima bonis, Lucr. 1, 729. Opima pax, Sil. 16, 683. mensa, Id. 11, 282. & Opima accusatio, well-ground-

ed, full of things material, Cic. pro Flacc. 33. (5) Ea ritè opima spolia habentur, quæ dux duci detraxit, Liv. 40, 20. & Opimi victi regis, Sen. Herc. fur. 48. Opimus triumphus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 51. & Tert. mo-

vet per gradus.

* *Opinābilis*, le. adj. *Imaginary, fanfyll, conjectural. Omnis opinabilis est divinatio, conjecturâ enim nititur, Cic. de Divinat. 1, 14.*

* *Opinandus*, a, um. part. *To be imagined, or expected. Tantummodo assert, nihil evenisse, quod non opinandum fuisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 23.*

* *Opinans*, tis. part. (1) *Imagineing, having an opinion.* (2) *Thinking of.* (3) *Speak-*

ing. (1) *Cic. (2) Primâ hoc, nec opinantibus hostibus, locum cepit, Hirt. B. Alex. 73. (3) Gravissimè de se opinantem servum non ultra quàm compedibus coercuit, Suet Aug. 67.*

* *Opinatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *The receiveing, or holding, an opinion; the believeing things without sufficient evidence, imagination, too forward assent. Hæc opinatio est, judicare se scire, quod nesciat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11. = Opinatio-*

nem volunt esse inbecilliam assensionem, Idem. Sophista ineptæ & mordacis opinionationis, Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 8.

* *Opinātō*, adv. *Suddenly, unexpectedly. Aliud malum, nec opinatō, exortum, Liv. 3, 15. & Alii per ὀφέν, nec opinatō.*

* *Opinātor*, ōis. m. verb. *An opinator, or fond supposer, Cic. Acad. 4, 20.*

* *Opinātus*, ūs. m. *Fansy, or imagination. Opinatus animi, Lucr. 4, 467. vix alibi.*

* *Opinātus*, a, um. part. & adj. || *scimus, sup. (1) Imagined, supposed. (2) Famous, in good repute. (3) Speaking. (1) Duo opinata*

bona, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6. (2) Rhodos opinatissi-

ma insula, Flor. 2, 7, 3. || Opinatifsimi aucto-

res, Gell. (3) Suet. Cal. 27.

* *Opinio*, ōnis. f. [*ab opinor*] (1) *Imagination, belief, fanfyll. (2) Opinion, judgement, belief, sentiment. (3) Common bruit, fame, rumour, talk, vogue. (4) Esteem, credit, value, account, reputation. (5) A guess, or conjecture; a ground for suspicion. (6) Self conceit, self-love. (1) & Non re, sed opinione, duci, Cic. pro Mur. (2) Opinio de diis immortalibus & omnium est, & quotidie crescit, Id. N. D. 3, 4. Cùm conciliatrix amicitie virtutis opinio fuerit, &c. Id. de Am. 11. Bona de me opinio, Id. cum infm. Opinio te esse venturum, Id. (3) Opinionem afferunt populo, eorum similes fore, Id. & Hic nisi de opinione, certum nihil dico, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 48. Opplevit opinio totam Græciam, Id. Opinio illius religionis, Id. Romam nondum victorie opinio venerat, Just. 31, 7, 10. (4) = Magna hominum opinio de te, magna commendatio liberalitatis, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. = Existimatio & opinio virtute parata, Id. De quo nulla unquam opinio fuerit, Id. (5) Concurrunt multæ opiniones, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3. & Siquidem hic vidulus est, quem suspicor, nam nisi de opinione, certum nihil dico, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 48. (6) Homines opinionibus inflati turpiter iridentur, & in maximis erroribus versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 91.*

* *Opinōsissimus*, a, um. adj. *Very opinionative, full of new hypotheses, given to novelty. Cic. Acad. 4, 47. Positivum opiniosus habet Tert. contra Marc. 4, 35.*

* *Opinor*, āri. dep. [*ab ἐπινοῖα, cogito, unde & ἐπινοῖα, opinio, Litt.*] (1) *To hold, believe, or assent to, without full evidence. (2) To think, judge, or suppose; to fanfyll, imagine, or guess. (3) By way of irony; as also puto and credo. Vid. ap. Ov. de Nuce, v. 57. (4) To speak. (5) Pass. To be supposed. (1) & Desinant opinari, mihi que, qui compertum habeo, credam, Suet. Cæf. 66. Falsò multâ in vitâ homines opinantur, Cic. pro Domo, 40. & Se non opinari, sed scire, dicit, Id. (2) & Opinor, narras? certa res est, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 29. § Non opinor id quidem, neque jus esse, &c. Cic. § De vobis opinatur non secus, ac, &c. Id. (3) Ex hoc, opinor, ostenditur, Id. (4) Suet. Aug. 51, & Cal. 27. Sen. Ep. 31, & 68. (5) Malum, quod opinatum sit esse maximum, Sen.*

* *Opīnus*, a, um. adj. *Thought of, Ov. vid. Nec opinus.*

* *Opiparè*, adv. *Richly, plentifully, sumptuously, magnificently. = Instructa domus opimè atque opiparè, Plaut. Baccb. 3, 1, 6. = Cæsar edit & bibit opiparè sanè & apparatè, Cic. Att. 13, 53.*

|| *Opiparis*, re. adj. *Apul. p. 52. id. quod opiparus.*

* *Opiparus*, a, um. adj. [*ex opes, & paro*] (1) *Abounding with wealth. (2) In happy and plentyfull state. (3) Sumptuous, dainty. (1) Athenæ opiparæ, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 1. (2) Maximus opimitates opiparâque adfore, Id. Capt. 4, 1, 2. res, Id. (3) Opipara obsonia, Id. Mil. 1, 2, 29.*

* *Opis*, genit. opem. accus. ope. ablat. *Vid. Ops.*

* || *Opisthographum*, i. neut. [*ex ὀπισθε πονέ, & γράφω scribo*] *A book written on the backside; also papers written first, and on both sides, for present use, to be afterwards blotted out; a book of minutes, or a memorandum-book, Ulp.*

* *Opisthographus*, a, um. adj. *Written on both sides. Commentarii opisthographi, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17. Lat. In tergo scripti, Juu. adversa-ria, Cic.*

* *Opisthōthēnos*, i. m. [*ab ὀπισθε, vel ὀπισθεν retro, & τείνω tendo*] *A disease causing a distortion of the neck*, Plin. 28, 12. *Lat. Doctor inflexibilis, Id. ib. Hinc*

* *Opisthōthēnicus*, a, um. adj. *Wry-necked, Plin. 20, 18.*

† *Opiter*

ma insula, Flor. 2, 7, 3. || Opinatifsimi aucto-

res, Gell. (3) Suet. Cal. 27.

* *Opinio*, ōnis. f. [*ab opinor*] (1) *Imagi-*

nation, belief, fanfyll. (2) Opinion, judgement, belief, sentiment. (3) Common bruit, fame, ru-

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† *Opiter*

6 N

† *Ōpiter*, *ēris*. m. *Opiter* est, cujus pater, *avo vivo*, mortuus est: ducto vocabulo, aut quod *obito patre* genitus sit; aut quod *avum patrem* habeat, i. e. pro patre, *Fest.*

|| *Ōpītūlatio*, *ōnis*. f. *A helping*, or *aid*; *assistance*, *relief*, *Ulp.*

|| *Ōpītūlator*, *ōris*. m. verb. *A helper*. *Opitulator* Jupiter dictus est, qu. opis lator, *Fest.*

† *Ōpītūlo*, *āre*. act. *Non*, ex *Liv. Andr. id.* qu. d. *opitulator*.

Ōpītūlor, *āri*. dep. antiq. *opitulo*, *Liv. Andron.* [ab *opem* tollendo, i. e. ferendo, *Donat.*] (1) *To help*, *assist*, or *aid*. (2) *To relieve*, or *redress*. (3) *To help*, or *be good for*. (1) § = *Patriz* subvenire *opitularique*, *Cic. Offic. 1, 43*. § *Permultum* ad dicendum *opitulari* sunt, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 1*. (2) *Testis* suis *prohibito prae*tor quemadmodum more & exemplo *opitulari* possit, *Id. Met.* Cui *misericordia opitulari* debeat, *Id.* (3) § *Contra* vanas species *opitulari*, *Plin. 28, 8*.

† *Ōpītūlus*, a, um. adj. *Opitulus* Jupiter, & *opitulator* dictus est, quasi *opis lator*, *Fest.*

* *Ōpium*, ii. n. [ab *ὀπός* succus] *The juice of poppy*, *Plin. 20, 17*.

* *Ōpōbalsānum*, i. n. [qu. *ὀπός* βαλσάμης, i. e. succus balsami] (1) *Balm of Gilead*, the juice of the balm tree. (2) *The tree*. (1) *Vid. Plin. 12, 15*. (2) *Iust. 36, 3*.

* *Ōpōcarpātum*, i. n. *Al. leg.* *Opocarpium*. [ex *ὀπός* succus, & *καρπός* venenatum quoddam medicamentum.] *The juice of carpathum*, a poison, *Plin. 28, 10*.

* *Ōpōpanax*, *ācis*. [ex *ὀπός* succus, & *πανάξ* panacea herba] *The juice of panax*, or the herb *all-heal*, *Plin. 20, 24*.

* *Ōpōrice*, es. f. [*ὀπωρίς*. Gr. sc. *ἄπαρμελα*, ab *ὀπός* fructus arborei] *An excellent medicine of fruits*, *vid. Plin. 24, 14*.

* *Ōpōrūthēca*, ae. f. [ex *ὀπός* fructus arborei, & *θήκη* repositorium.] *An apple-loft*, or place where fruits are laid up. § *Non* ut videant *pinacothecas*, sed *oporotheas*, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2*.

Ōporleo, *ēre*. perf. *To behave*, to be needfull, convenient, or fit. *Signa* quæ *advolent*, quæque oportent, *Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 1*. *Hæc* facta ab illo oportebant, *Syre. Id. Heaut. 3, 2, 25*.

Ōportet, *ēbat*, *uit*, *ēre*. imperf. [ab *opus*, i. e. *neceſſe*; quod *opus* est facere] (1) *It behoveth*, it is meet, fit, or proper. (2) *It ought*. (3) *It must needs be that*. (1) § *Est* aliquid, quod non oportet, etiam si licet: quicquid verò non licet, certè non oportet, *Cic. Quod factum esse oportuit*, *Id. Cat. 1, 5*. § *Tanquam* non solum oportet, sed etiam necesse esset, *Id.* § *Aliud* totum est, an decere, an oportere dicas, *Id. Orat. 73*. (2) § *Si* loquor de rep. quod oportet, infans: si quod *opus* est, servus existimor, *Id. Att. 4, 6*. § *Oportere*, perfectiorem declarat officii quo & semper utendum est, & omnibus: Decere, quasi *aptum esse* consentaneumve temporis & personæ, *Id. Orat. 22*. (3) *Exollatum esse* oportet, quem tu probè percusseris, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 162*. *Unà* oportet, consentiant, *Petron.* § *Haud* longè abesse oportet, *be cannot be far off*, *Plaut.* § *Oportet*, *opus* est, sic enim à *neceſſe* differt, *Fab. Tbf. Plo-* misuè adhibet *Cic. Parad. 3, 1*. Cum conjunctivo, *Curt. 4, 13, 17*. In conjecturâ aliquando ponitur, *Plaut.* *Hunc* hominem alium esse oportet, nec suspicor, *Idem.* *Servum* te esse oportet, *Id. P. 5, 2, 70*. *Soptum* oportet fallatis, imò necesse est, *Liv. 7, 35*.

Oppando, is, di. act. *To spread out*, or *hang over against*. *Illà* ad fluctus *Helices* oppande serenæ, *Grat. Cyneg. 55*.

Oppango, *ēre*, *ēgi*, actum. act. *To fasten*, or *join*, to. § *Suavium* oppegit, *gave a close kiss* to, *Plaut. Circ. 1, 1, 59*.

Oppector, *ēris*. i. pass. *To be picked*, or *pulled*; to be eaten. *Nimio* melius oppectentur frigida, *Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 30*.

Oppedo, *ēre*. neut. *To fart against one*; to cry a fart for one, to affront and contradict. § *Curtis* Judæis oppedere, *Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 70*.

§ *Raro* occ.

Opperiendus, a, um. part. *To be waited for*. *Senatus* opperiendum imperatorem censuit, *Tac. Ann. 4, 66, 4*. *Constantia* opperiendæ mortis, *Id. 14, 59, 2*.

Opperiens, tis. part. *Waiting*, *staying for one*, attending his coming. *Opperiens* *Reginam*, *Virg. Æn. 1, 458*. *Hostem*, *Id. Æn. 10, 771*. *Ut* terrestres copię trajicerentur, *Liv. 42, 48*.

Opperior, *īri*, tus & *ītus* sum. dep. [ex ob, & *perior*; ut & *experior*] (1) *To stay*, wait, or tarry, for. (2) *To watch*, to observe. (1) *Ego* interim te apud vos opperibor, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 106*. *Horam* ne oppertus fies, *Id. Phorm. 3, 2, 29*. *Otium* sum oppertus, *Id. Most. 3, 2, 101*. *Favonium* opperiri lenti est agricolæ, *Col. 2*. (2) *Opperior* hīc, quam gerat rem, *Plaut.*

Oppesulātus, a, um. adj. *Bolted*, or *barred*, against. *Oppesulatæ* fores, *Petron. c. 97*.

Oppetendus, a, um. part. *To be undergone*, &c. § *Si* oppetenda mors esset, *if one were to die*, *Cic. Fam. 4, 7*.

Oppetitur, a, um. part. *Undergone*. § *Mortes* pro patriâ oppetitiæ, *deaths undergone*, *Cic. Tuic. 1, 48*.

Oppeto, *ēre*, *īvi*, vel *īi*, *ītum*. act. [ex ob, & *peto*, i. e. *contra* *peto*] (1) *To undergo*. (2) *Abſol.* *To die*. (1) § *Oppetere* mortem, to die, *Cic. pro Sext. 60*. *perſtem*, to be ruined, or killed, *Plaut.* *Eadem* ratione mortem oppetiſſe, *Cic. de Div. 1, 36*. (2) *Beati*, *Quis* contigit oppetere, *Virg. Æn. 1, 98*. § *Conjugis* dextrâ *Oppetitur*, *Id. Æn. 11, 268*.

Oppetor, *ēris*. pass. *To be undergone*, &c. *Mors* tum æquissimo animo oppetitur, *Cic.*

|| *Oppexus*, ūs. m. *The combing and setting off*, the hair. *Oppexus* cinium regalum, *Apul. p. 369*. † *Pexus*.

* *Oppico*, *āre*. act. [ex ob, & *pico*] *To do over with pitch*. *Corticem* oppicato, *Cato 120*.

* *Oppiānus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a town*, or city. *Oppidanum* jus, *Cic. pro Planc. 12*. *Met.* § *Oppidanum* genus dicendi, a rude impolite way, *Id. de Cl. Orat. 69*.

* *Oppidānus*, i. m. *A citizen*, or townsman. *Ne* oppidani à militibus injuriam acciperent, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 33*.

* *Oppidātim*, adv. *Town by town*, or from town to town, *Suet. Galb. 58*. & *Aug. 59*.

* *Oppidō*, adv. [Ortum est hec verbum ex sermone inter se confabulantium, quantum quicque frugum fecerit: utque multitudo significaretur, sæpe respondebatur, quantum vel oppido satis esset. Hinc in consuetudinem venit, ut diceretur *oppidō* pro *valde multum*, *Fest.* (1) *Very much*, exceeding, very. (2) *Utterly*, quite, altogether, wholly. (1) *Paulum* oppidō differunt definitiones, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 10*. *Oppidō* pauci, *Id. Fam. 13, 4*. *Itane* tibi ego videor oppidō *Acherunticus*? *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 33*. (2) *Oppidō* interi, *Id. Amph. 1, 1, 143*. *Omne*ne? *Id.* *Oppidō*, *Id.* § || *Oppidō* quàm, very, *Gell.*

* *Oppidūm*, li. n. dim. *A little town*. *Melitæ*, aut alio in loco simili *oppidulo*, *Cic. Att. 10, 7*.

* *Oppidum*, di. n. al. ut videtur, rectius *opidum*. [ab *ope*, *Scal.*] (1) *A walled town*, a town, or borough. (2) || *Emphatically*, the city *Rome*, in ancient writers. (3) *A city*. § *Est* oppidum & urbem a quantulum distinguunt *Grammaticorum filii*, tamen confundunt scriptores optimi. (4) || *The starting-place at horse-races at the entrance of the Circus*, so called, because on the wall side, were turrets and battlements, as about a town. (1) *Eruta* convulsis proſternes oppida muris, *Sil. = Phææ*, urbs *Theſſaliæ*, in quo oppido, &c. *Cic. de Div. 1, 25*. *Quid* id quod vidiſti; ut munitum muro tibi viſum est oppidum? *Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 5*. § *Simulans* iter ad villam clam in

oppido subſedit, *Phædr. 3, 10, 19*. (2) *Vid. Scal. in Append. Conjectan. p. 284*. (3) *Conf. Nep. in Miltiade, c. 4*. & c. 7. (4) *Oppidum* dicitur & locus in *Circo*, unde quadrigæ emittuntur, *Fest. i. e. Carceres, Varr. ex Nev.*

Oppignero, *āre*. act. [ex ob, & *pignus*, *pigneris*, antiq.] (1) *To pawn*, to lay to pawn, to gage. (2) *Met.* *To engage*, or bind, one's self. (1) *Oppignerare* filiam, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 46*. *Oppigneravit* ad mensam vix octo nummis annulum, *Mart. 2, 57*. (2) *Verbum*, quo se oppigneraret, *Sen. de Benef. 2, 15*.

Oppignero, *āri*. pass. *To be pawned*. *Libelli* pro vino sæpe oppignerabantur, *Cic. pro Sext. 61*.

Oppilatio, *ōnis*. f. *A stopping*. *Oppilatio* aurium, *Scrib. Larg. Comp. 47*.

Oppiārus, a, um. part. *That hath the entrance stoppt against*. *Scalis* tabernæ oppilatis, *Cic. Phil. 2, 9*.

Oppilo, *āre*. act. [ex ob, & *pilo*, i. e. *denſo*] *To stop*, or fill up, against. *Fluctibus* adversis oppilare ostia contra, *Lucr. 6, 725*.

Oppleo, *ēre*, *ēvi*, *ētum*. act. *To fill full*, or all over. *Qui* ædis spoliis opplebit tuas, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 41*. *Odor* nares opplet, *Varr. Loca* vocibus opplent, *Lucr. 2, 145*. *Lacrumis* opplet os totum sibi, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 65*. *Opplebit* aures vaniloquentiâ, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 14*. *Totam* urbem opplevit luctus, *Liv. 22, 56*. *Nives* jam omnia oppleverat, *Id. 10, 46*. § *Oppinio* *Græciam* opplevit, *bath prevailed over*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 24*.

Oppleor, *ēri*. pass. *To be filled*. *Oppletur* lætanti regia cætu, *Catull. 62, 23*.

Oppletus, a, um. part. *Filled*. = *Nilus* *Ægyptum* quum totâ æstate obrutam, oppletamque tenuerit, tum secedit, *Cic. N. D. 2, 52*. § *Oppleta* tritici granaria, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 42*. § *Mentes* oppletæ tenebris ac sordibus, *Cic. post red. in Senat. 4*.

Opplo, *āre*. neut. *To weep*, *wait*, or *moan*, to; to keep a whining about. § *Quinz* auribus meis opplorare definitis, *Ad Hærenn. 4, 52*.

Opponens, tis. part. *Opposing*, *Liv. 21, 8*.

Oppono, is, ūi, *īvi*, *ītum*. act. (1) *To put to*, or lay close. (2) *To build over against*. (3) *To place*, fix, or clap, against. (4) *To put before*, to place for covering, or hiding. (5) *To thrust*, put, or give, to. (6) *To hold up against*. (7) *To lay*, or fluke down, against. (8) *To interpose*. (9) *To put*, or lay, in the way of. (10) *To place against*, to oppose. (11) *Met.* *To oppose to*. (12) *To offer against* as an argument. (13) *To pretend* for an excuse, or pretense. (14) *To use*, or name, against; to the intent to discourage, or affright. (15) *To set up against*, as an equal, rival, or match. (16) *To give up*, or consign to; to oblige to. (17) *To turn towards*. (1) *Opponebam* foramini oculos, *Petron. 96*. (2) *Stabula* à ventis hyberno opponere soli, *Virg. Geor. 3, 302*. (3) *Opposuit* genu costis, *Ov. Met. 12, 347*. (4) § *Opposuit* manum fronti, *Id. Met. 2, 276*. oculis, *Petron. 132*. § *Ante* oculos opposuit manum, *Ov. Fast. 4, 178*. (5) *Quod* cuique opus sit, oppone, *Cic.* (6) *Manum* puella suavio opponat tuo, *Hor. Epod. 3, 21*. (7) § *Pono* pallium, ille suum annulum opposuit, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 77*. (8) *Non* omnes nostra corpora opponimus? *Cic. Att. 7, 22*. (9) *Ut* mihi impedimenta imponerem, *Plancus* ap. *Cic.* (10) § *In* parte sinistra Opposuerit aciem, *Virg. Æn. 9, 469*. § *Ad* omnes introitus armatas hemines opponit, *Cic. pro Cæcin. 8*. § *Lævo* in cornu adversus *Cladium* Gallos opponit, *Liv.* (11) § *Se* opponere invidiæ, *Cic. de Hor. R. 60*. *Vitium* virtuti opponere, *Id. de Fin. 3, 12*. *Aufa* profugis toto me opponere ponto, *Virg. Æn. 7, 300*. (12) § *Non* quod probaret, sed ut opponeret *Stoicis*, summum bonum esse, &c. *Cic.* (13) *Opposuiſſi* semel *Ciceronis* nostri valetudinem, *Id. Q. fr. 2, 9*. *Muri* causam opposuit, *Id.* (14) *Opponebant* nomen *P. Africani*, *Id.*

Varr. 5, 29. Nolite mihi ista nomina civitatum opponere, *Id.* (15) Ut urbi Capuam ad certamen dignitatis opponeretis, *Id.* Latium plures habebit, quos opponat Græciæ, *Phædr.* 2, 9, 9. (16) § Sese opponere morti, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 115. (17) Oppono auriculam, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 77.

Oppōnor, ōris. i. p. fl. *To be opposed; to be opposite, or contrary.* Omni virtuti vitium contrariio nomine opponitur, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 12.

Oppōtūne. adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) *Opportunately, conveniently.* (2) *In good time, in happy hour, seasonably.* (1) § Opportūne facere, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 18. Anticyra opportunitissimē sita, *Liv.* 32, 18. (2) Opportūne hic sit mihi obviā, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 11. Accidere opportuniū nihil poterit; teipsum cupio, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

Oppōtūnitas, ātis. f. (1) *Convenience, fitness.* (2) *Opportunity.* (3) *Seasonableness.* (4) *Benefit, use, advantage.* (5) *The being defenseless, weak, or exposed.* (1) Loci opportunitas, *Cæs. B. G.* 19. Fluminum opportunitates, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 53. Quæ sit utilitas, quæ opportunitas in homine membrorum, considerare, *Id. N. D.* 1, 33. (2) Opportunitas ad negotium administrandum, *Id.* (3) Optimā opportunitate ambo advenistis, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 4, 3. (4) Amicitia tantas opportunitates habet, quantas vix queo dicere, *Cic. de Am.* 6. = utilitas, *Id.* (5) Opportunitas suæ liberorumque ætatis, *Sall. B. J.* 6.

Oppōtūnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [ex ob, & portus, qu. ob portum; portui propinquus; quod navigantibus maximē utiles optatique sunt portus, *Fest.* (1) *Commodious, fit, convenient, meet for the purpose.* (2) *Usefull, advantageous, serviceable.* (3) *Seasonable.* (4) *Happening in good time, found by good chance.* (5) *Ready to assist, or serve, one on occasion.* (6) *Well-timed, patly, or dexterously managed.* (7) *Apt to; obnoxious, or subject, to.* (8) *Exposed to, in danger of.* (9) *Giving the enemy an advantage over him.* (10) *Under one's power.* (11) *That hath advantages against one.* (1) § Urbs opportunitissima portus, *Liv.* 26, 43. Loco opportuniore in his malis nullo esse potuisti, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 20. Opportunissimus ac fructuosissimus locus, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 30. Locorum opportuna permunivit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 24, 2. § Locus Jugurthæ opportunus, *Sall. B. J.* 96. collis usui, *Id.* nidis domus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 235. ¶ *Absol.* Alii opportuni, *other fit persons*, *Sall.* (2) Galeam in navi perdidit, nunc mihi opportuna hīc esset, salva si foret, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 22. (3) Ubi primum opportunum fuit, *Sall.* (4) Receptus est rursus, neque peractus, ob mortem opportunam, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 21, 3. (5) Cervus opportuno se bubili condidit, *Phædr.* 2, 8, 4. (6) Nihil homini amico est opportuno amicus, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 44. (7) Destillationibus opportunus, *Cels.* Ferninarum sexus huic malo maximē opportunus, *Plin.* 7, 52. = Obnoxius & opportunus injuriæ, *Flor.* 4, 4, 2. Opportuniora morbis corpora, *Id.* ¶ Opportunus flammis, combustibile, *Lucr.* 6, 317. (8) Ætas maximē opportuna injuriæ, *Liv.* ¶ Opportunus criminibus, *against whom accusations are easily believed*, *Id.* (9) Haud sanē opportunus obsidantibus, *Id.* (10) Sen. (11) Hostes opportuni & scelestissimi, *Sall. Fragm.* 1, 4.

Oppōsitiō, ōnis. f. verb. *Opposition, contrariety.* Per oppositionem negationis, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 28.

Oppōsītūrus, a, um. part. *About to oppose.* Oppositurus arma, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 77, 1.

Oppōsītus, a, um. part. (1) *Set, put, or placed, against.* (2) *Pawned.* (3) *Objected.* (4) *Lying between, or in the way; opposite.* (1) Ad omnes portas milite opposito, hostibus viam clauserat, *Liv.* Lucullus Mithridati oppositus, *Paterc.* 2, 33. (2) Rebus meis in securitatem creditoris oppositis, *Sen. de Benef.* 7, 14. Villula non ad Austri flatus opposita est; verum ad millia quindecim & ducentos, *Catull.*

24, 2. *ludens in utraque notione.* (3) Ne, opposito dedecore, sententiā depellerere, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 6. (4) Post montem oppositum, & trans flumina lata, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 213.

Oppōsītus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *Interposition, or an opposing.* (2) ¶ *The being interposed, or between.* (3) *Opposition, or a being against.* (4) ¶ *The objecting.* (1) Laterum nostrorum oppositus & corporum pollicemur, *Cic. pro Marcell.* sub fin. (2) Oppositus circum undique aliarum ædium, *Gell.* 4, 5. (3) Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 3. (4) Oppositu horum vocabulorum commotus, *Gell.* 14, 5.

Oppōsītus, a, um. part. *Lucr.* 4, 151. *Vid.* Oppositus.

Oppressio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Oppression, extortion, violence.* (2) *The bearing down, or stifling, by violence.* (1) Per oppressionem ut hanc mihi eripere postulet, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 30. (2) = Legum & libertatis interitus, & oppressio, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 21.

Oppressiunculā, æ. f. dim. *A little pressing.* Papularum oppressiunculæ, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 66.

Oppressor, ōris. m. verb. *He that hath destroyed, or violently exterminated.* Oppressor deminationis, *Brutus ad Cic. Ep.* 16.

Oppressūrus, a, um. part. *That will sink, about to oppress.* Classibus navem oppressuri, *Cic. Tegmina corporis derepta oppressurus ignes*, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 57, 6. *conf. Liv.* 30, 9.

Oppressus, a, um. part. (1) *Pressed down, squeezed flat.* (2) *Stifled, concealed.* (3) *Born down, overjet, overlaid, overpowered, oppressed.* (4) *Heavy, or overcharged.* (5) *Routed, vanquished, subdued.* (6) *Violently brought to an end.* (1) Lapis oppressus sub dente è frugibus asper, *Lucr.* 3, 694. Terrā oppressus, *Cic.* Oppressa herba, *Or. A. Am.* 3, 721. *Met.* = Memoria onerata & quasi oppressa, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 18. ¶ Oppressus sol, *the sun having his light stopt*, *Lucr.* 5, 762. (2) = Literæ neque suppressæ, neque oppressæ, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 37. (3) Oppressus à prædonibus & captus est, *Id. Verr.* 5, 46. = Oppressus & afflatus, *Id. Met.* ¶ Oppressus ære alieno, *deep in debt*, *Id.* Oppressi jam sumus opinionibus, *Id.* (4) Vino & somno oppressi, *Id.* (5) Pompeius apud Scilliam oppressus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 2, 1. (6) = Ut extinctæ potius amicitie quam oppressæ videantur, *Cic. de Am.* 21. ¶ *De cæteris notionibus, vid. opprimo, & opprimor.*

¶ Oppressu. monopt. *By a violent crush*, *Sid. Epist.* 9, 11.

Opprimendus, a, um. part. *To be oppressed, defeated, quashed, &c. vid. Corn. Nep. Themist.* 8, & 10. *It. Pelop.* 2.

Opprimo, effi, ere. act. [ex ob, & premo] (1) *To press, or thrust, down.* (2) *To crush to death, to squeeze flat.* (3) *To stop.* (4) *To cover.* (5) *To dispirit, or depress.* (6) *To fall heavy upon.* (7) *To be too hard for, overthrow, or cast.* (8) *To make one yield, or comply, by urgency.* (9) *To bury, efface, overwhelm, or make to be not taken notice of.* (10) *To enslave, or get under his power, by force.* (11) *To destroy, Met. to root out.* (12) *To fall, or come, upon suddenly, or unexpectedly; to surprise, or take unprovided.* (13) *To overtake, to catch, or lay hold of.* (14) *To come, or fall, upon.* (15) *To quench, to put out, to beat down at the first.* (16) *To come on, and put a stop to.* (17) *To stifle, to bide, to conceal, to suppress, to cover.* (1) Pede taleam opprimito, *Cato*, 45. (2) Aper quercum vult evertere, Ut nostram progeniem opprimat, *Phædr.* 2, 4, 10. Voluit deus ora loquentis Opprimere, *Or. Met.* 3, 296. Os opprime, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 93. Querelas consilio oppressimus, *Cic.* (4) Terras opprimere imbri, *Lucr.* 6, 265. (5) Quin servorum animos summā formidine oppresserit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 6. (6) Fabulam oppressit calamitas, *Ter. Hec. prol.* 50. (7) = Latronem eripere, honestum opprimere, *Cic. pro Cæli.* 32. Innocentes iniquo iudicio opprimere, *Id.* (8) Si posset impetrari — dedi operam, verum oppressit, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 5, 10. (9) Op-

pressit mentionem omnem memoriamque contentionis hujus majus certamen, *Liv.* 58, 50. (10) § Libertatem populi opprimere, *Nep. Alcib.* 3. Quicunque temp. oppressisset armis, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 3. (11) Opprime, dum nova sunt, subiti mala semina morbi, *Or. Rem. Amor.* 81. (12) Prius nox oppressisset, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 9. Antonium in mediis ejus injuriis & cupiditatibus mors oppressit, *Cic.* Faxo ipsum hominem manifestò opprimas, *Plaut. Asin.* 5, 2, 26. Te tertia jam epistola antè oppressit, quàm, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 15, 16. Ne se penuria victus Opprimeret, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 98. (13) Ibi eum missæ à Paulino Liburnicæ oppressere, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 43, 4. § *Met.* Occasionem opprimere, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 15. (14) Somnus virginem opprimit, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 53. Quum eum sopor oppressisset, *Liv.* (15) Unda flammæ opprimat, *Sen. Med.* 887. Nisi orientem illum ignem oppressissent, *Liv.* 29, 31. (16) Muscam opprimere captans, *Phædr.* 5, 3, 2. (17) *Vid.* Opprimor. Iam oppressit, nequa ex eo negotio scditio oriretur, *Sall. B. C.* 35.

Opprimor, i. pass. (1) *To be stifled.* (2) *Met. To be dissimbled, hid, or suppressed.* (3) *To be overcharged, or burdened.* (4) *To sink under.* (5) *To be run down, or forced to give way to.* (6) *To be abolished, or brought into oblivion.* (7) *To be enslaved, or wholly engaged, by.* (1) Postquam eum bello opprimi non posse animadvertit, insidiis interficere studuit, *Nep. Dat.* 9. Opprimi senem injectu multæ vestis jubet, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 50, 8. (2) = Est quiddam quod occultatur, quod quod studiosius opprimitur, & absconditur, eò magis eminet & apparet, &c. (3) Dicitur opprimi memoriam imaginum pondere, *Id.* (4) Opprimi me onere officii malo, *Id.* (5) *Vid.* Oppressus, n. 3. (6) Quæ verba, non solum tenebris vetustatis, verum etiam luce libertatis oppressa sunt, *Id.* (7) Quorum mens fuerit oppressa præmio, *Id. De cæteribus notionibus, vid. Opprimo.*

† Opprobriamentum, i. n. *A reproach, or disgrace*, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 87. † Opprobrium.

¶ Opprobriatio, ōnis. f. *An upbraiding, or reproaching.* *Gell.* 2, 7. † Exprobratio.

Opprobrium, n. n. [ex ob, & probium] (1) *A reproach, or taunt.* (2) *A disgrace, or scandal.* (1) = Dedecus habetur opprobriumque meritum, *Plin.* 18, 26. (2) Falsis opprobriis moderari, *Lic. Epist.* 1, 16, 38. Quelibet in quavis opprobria fingere sœvus, *Id.* 1, 15, 34.

Opprobrio, are. act. [ex ob, & probium, i. e. probium obicio, *Fest.*] *To object to as a disgrace, to upbraid with; to twit, or lit in the teeth.* ¶ Ut hanc ipsā te opprobret adversaria, facere eos derisiculum, *Gell.* 17, 1. Rus tu mihi opprobrias? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 35.

Opprobrior, āri. pass. *To be bit in the teeth, or upbraided with.* = Egone id exprobrein, quin mihimet id opprobriaret? *Plaut. Misi.* 1, 3, 43.

* Oppugnandus, a, um. part. *To be attacked, or assaulted.* = Consiliis ab oppugnandā urbe at obsidendam vestis, *Liv.* 2, 11. Occupatus oppugnandis urbibus, *Id.* 39, 24.

* Oppugnans, tis. part. *Assaulting, fighting against.* Sive adjuvandus eā manu rex oppugnante aliquo foret, *Just.* 9, 5.

* Oppugnatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The act of attacking, or assaulting.* (2) *An assault.* (3) *A siege.* (4) *Opposition.* (5) *The acting against, another's interest, to weaken, or overthrow, it.* (1) = Non segnior oppugnatio est, quàm pugna fuerat, *Liv.* 4, 29. (2) Oppidorum oppugnatio impediabatur, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 22. (3) Oppugnationes oppidorum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 48. (4) = Cum hoc genus oppugnationis inferetur, propulsare debetis, *Id. pro Cæli.* 9. (5) Inimicorum oppugnatio, *Id.*

* Oppugnator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *An enemy, opposer, or underminer.* (2) *A besieger.* (1) Meæ salutis oppugnator, *Cic. pro Planc.* 31. = Pro-pugnator,

pugnator, *Id.* (2) Flamma ab oppidanis & oppugnatoribus visa, *Nep. Mil.* 7.

* Oppugnātūrus, a, um, part. *About to assault.* Castra Labieni oppugnaturus, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 54.

* Oppugnātus, a, um, part. (1) *Assaulted.* (2) *Weakened, having suffered by.* (1) Domus est oppugnata ferro, facibus, &c. *Cic.* (2) Propriis circum oppugnata triumphis Roma, *Prop.* 2, 15, 45.

* Oppugno, āre, aēt. [ex ob, & pugno] (1) *To fight against, to assault.* (2) *To oppose itself against.* (3) *Met. To thwart, to oppose; to endeavour to overthrow, or disappoint.* (4) *To endeavour to run down, or confute.* (5) *To endeavour to get into one's power.* (1) Oppugnabant Athenienses Chium, *Nep. Chabr.* 4. Ausa ab equo oppugnare sagittis Danaūm rates, *Propert.* 3, 11, 13. (2) Nec prius abstitit festam oppugnare carinam impetus undæ, *Ov. Met.* 11, 531. (3) § Clandestinis consiliis oppugnare aliquem, *Cic. Orat.* 66. pecuniā, *Id. Fam.* 1, 1. verbis æquitatem, *Id. pro Cæc.* 67. existimationem, *Id. consilia, Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 15. (4) § Carneades nullam rem oppugnavit, quam non evertit, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 38. (5) Qui albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 2, 22.

* Oppugno, āri, pass. [ex ob, & pugnus] *To be cuffed, or buffed.* Postquam oppugnatum est os, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 60.

Oppūto, āre, aēt. quod Oppūtor, āri, pass. *To be pruned, or cut off.* Opputatur, quicquid proximo tulit fructum, *Plin.* 17, 21.

† Oppūvia, ōrum, n. pl. seu Oppūviæ, ārum, f. pl. Oppuviis pueri coërcentur, *Afran.* (à verbo oppuvio) *Stripes, blows.* † Plagæ.

* Ops, ōpis, f. vel ōpis, in rect. *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 52. Mater Jovis. Ops dea nempe Terra: (Ὀψις sc. Dor. Ὠψις, est epitheton Dianæ, *Etymol.*) unde

* Ōpis, gen. opem, accus. ope, abl. (opes, plur.) [quia omnes opes humano generi terra tribuit] (1) *Power, might.* (2) *Help, assistance.* (3) *That which contributeth, or is effectual, towards.* (4) *Rule, dominion, empire.* (1) Quantum dii tibi dant opis, *Ter. Haut.* 3, 3, 32. § Non opis est nostræ, it is beyond our power, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 605. (2) = Arripere opem, auxiliumque, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 65. (3) Quibus nihil est in ipsis opis ad bene beatèque vivendum, *Cic. de Senect.* 2. (4) Astante ope barbaricâ, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 19. ex poetâ.

* Ōpes, um, ūbus, pl. fem. (1) *Power, influence, interest.* (2) *Met. Strength.* (3) *Greatness, dominion, empire.* (4) *Help, assistance, power to help.* (5) *Riches, wealth, substance, estate.* (1) Cum Atheniensium opes senescere videret, *Nep. Alcib.* 5. (2) Opes acquirit eundo amnis, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 343. (3) Inclementia divum Has evertit opes, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 603. (4) Non hæc humanis opibus Proveniunt, *Id. Æn.* 12, 427. Expectare alterius opes, *Cic.* (5) § Magnas inter opes inops, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 28.

* † Ops, adj. antiq. pro opulentus, *Fest.* unde in comp. inops. It. pro opem ferens, Quorum genitor fertur esse ops gentibus, *rich, helpful, Accius.*

Opsidiānus, *Virg. Obsidianus.*

Opsōnator, Opsōnātus, Opsōnito, Opsōnium, Opsōno, &c. *Virg. Obsinator, &c.*

* Optābilis, le, adj. or, comp. *Desireable, eligible.* Exitus optabilis, *Cic. ad Brut.* = Optabile & expetendum, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 51. Nihil hoc bono optabilis, *Id.*

* Optābiliter, adv. *vid. seq.*

* Optābilius, adv. comp. [ab optabiliter] *More desireable, Val. Max.* 5, 1. fin.

* Optandus, a, um, part. *To be wished for.* = Optanda & expetenda fortuna, *Cic. in Pison.* 14.

* Optans, tis, part. (1) *Wishing, or desiring.* (2) *Picking, or choosing.* (1) = Neque nobis cupientibus & optantibus fructus otii datus est, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 1. (2) *Cic.*

* † Optāssis pro optaveris, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 74.

* Optatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A wishing, or wish.* Cui cum tres optationes Neptunus dedisset, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 25.

* Optatō, adv. *As one would wish, according to one's desire, desireably.* Optatō advenis, *Ter.* 3, 3, 1. Quō mihi optatiū acciderit, si, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12.

* † Optatīvus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to wishing.* § Optativus modus, the optative mood, *Ap. Gramm.*

* Optatūm, i, n. *A wish, or desire.* Meis optatis fortuna respondit, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 1. Quodvis donum à me optato; id optatum feres, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 27. § Optata loquere, speak agreeably, do not soysso, *Ter. Haut.* 3, 3, 51.

* Optatū, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. ssimus, sup. (1) *Wished, desired, or longed for.* (2) *Implored, entreated.* (3) *Acceptable, desirable.* (1) Dies optata parentibus instat, *Ov. Epist.* 21, 43. Optatā potiuntur arenā, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 176. † Optatā hostiā, *Fest.* (2) *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 1, 1. (3) Nihil mihi accidere potuit optatius, *Cic. Optatissimus nuncius, Id. Fam.* 2, 19.

* Optimas, ātis, c. g. adj. [ab optimus; ut à primus primas] (1) *Belonging to, or that is for, aristocracy; that is for maintaining the authority of the senate.* (2) *Of the highest rank, of the first quality.* (3) *Optimates, defenders of the senate, and regular government, such as were averse to popularity, or faction; the great men, those of highest rank.* (1) Dum putet te parum diligenter quod optimum est, eligas, *Cæc. ad Cic. Sub epistolâ ad Atticum nonâ, libb.* 10. De optimati ratione discedere, *Cic. Id. mandavi Philotimo, homini forti ac nimium optimati, Id.* (2) *Matronæ opulentæ, optimates, Id. Fam.* 7, 6. (3) § Populi potentiæ non amicus, & optimatum fautor, *Nep. Alcib.* 5. § Populares Polyperchonti favebant, optimates cum Cassandro sentebant, *Id. Phoc.* 3.

* Optimè, adv. (1) *Very well, best.* (2) *Most easily, or conveniently.* (3) *Most opportunely, or seasonably.* (1) Optimè omnium, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. § Optimè est, it is well done, *Ter.* (2) § Humanitatis est vel non facere quod non optimè possis, vel facere quod non pessimè facias, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 20. (3) Syrum optimè, eccum! *Ter. Haut.* 4, 5, 9.

* Optimus, a, um, adj. [contract. pro optatissimus; ab opto, i. e. eligo, ut sit propriè maximè optandum, vel eligendum] (1) *Best, most eligible.* (2) *Most fit, proper, meet, or convenient.* (3) *Most seasonable.* (4) *Most excellent, most perfect.* (5) *Most beneficent.* (6) *An appellation of Scipio Nasica, also added to the title of Augustus by the senate, and afterwards to Trajan, and the succeeding emperours.* (7) *Opt. Max. An appellation of Jupiter, but impiously assumed by Caligula.* (8) § Optimus maximus fundus; optimæ maximæ ædes, a freehold. (9) *Most innocent, most virtuous, very honest.* (10) *Most fine, delicate, rich, in meat, or apparel.* (11) *Most expert, skillfull, or dexterous.* (12) *Senatorian.* (1) † Optima hostia est, quam ædilis trib. constitutis hostiis optat, quam immolari velit, *Fest.* Optima mors, parçâ quæ venit apta die, *Prop.* 5, 5, 18. (2) Quod erit optimum factu facito, *Cic.* § deterrimus, *Id.* (3) § Quod optimo tempore facere non licuit, id minùs idoneo fiet, *Id.* (4) In præstantibus rebus magna sunt ea, quæ sunt optimis proxima, *Id. Orat.* 2. (5) Jupiter optimus, id est, beneficentissimus, *Id. N. D.* 2, 45. (6) *Virg. Victor,* 2, 48, 1. & *Plin. Panegy.* 1, 88. & *Numismata, S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI.* *vid. & Papin. L. Jurisp.* 30. D. de excusat. Tut. (7) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 25. *Suet. Calig.* 22. (8) *Ap. JCC.* (9) Ab optimo quoque probari, virtute, non malitiâ, *Sall. B. J.* 25. § Ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillimè esse alius improbos suspicatur, *Cic.* (10) Optimis rebus fruor, *Phædr.* 4, 23. Thyum optimâ veste contextit, quam satrapæ regii gerere consueverant,

Nep. Datam. 3. (11) Optime furum, *Catull.* 31, 1. Optima gens flexis in gyrum frenis, *Luc.* 1, 425. (12) Optimam remp. judico, quæ sit in potestate optimorum, *Cic.*

* Optio, ōnis, f. [ab opto] *A choice, option, or election.* Optio hæc tua est; utram harum vis conditionem accipe, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 4, 13. Si mea optio esset, *Cic.* Quem ex collegiis, optione ab senatu datâ, socium sibi imperii delegerit, *Liv.* 8, 33.

* Optio, ōnis, m. [ab opto, i. e. eligo] (1) *An assistant; one chosen for a beper, or underpuler.* (2) *A deputy, lieutenant, mate, or assistant.* (3) *An advantage.* (1) Tibi optionem iumito Leonidam, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 2, 88. (2) *Tac. Hist.* 1, 25. § Optio fabricæ, the overseer under the master, *JC.* [Quos decuriones primò administratos ipsi sibi adaptant, optiones vocari cœpi, quos nunc propter ambitionem tribuni faciunt, *Varr. L. L.* † Optio qui nunc dicitur, antea appellabatur accensus; is adjutor dabatur centurioni à tribuno militum, &c. *Fest.*] (3) Non mihi jus meum obtinendi optio est, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 2, 16.

* † Optiōnātus, ūs, m. *The office of a lieutenant, a lieutenancy, Fest. ex Catone.*

* Optivus, a, um, adj. *Assumed, additional.* Optivum cognomen, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 101. vix alibi.

* Opto, āre, aēt. [ab ὀπρω, ὀπρωμαι, video, confidero; fort. ab ἔμαιρω, *Id.*] (1) *To wish, to wish for, or desire.* (2) *To want, or require.* (3) *To choose, or desire to do.* (4) *To choose, or prefer; to be willing to do rather.* (5) *To desire, prefer, or be for.* (6) *To take one's choice, to ask at one's own election.* (7) *To choose out for.* (8) *To pick and choose.* (1) § Non modò, non est quid sperem, sed vix jam quid audeam optare, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 1. Furorem & insaniam optare vobis, *Id. in Pison.* 46. Ab diis immortalibus opto, ut, &c. *Id. Cat.* 2, 15. Opto ne se moveat, *Id.* Illum, ut vivat, optans, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 20. Hunc videre sæpe optabamus diem, *Id. Hec.* 4, 4, 29. Optat a a e, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 43. (2) Visus est mihi intelligere præclarè, quid causa optaret, *Cic.* (3) Te optem necate majore incommodo, *Phædr.* 5, 5. (4) Quæ se inhonestè optavit parere divitias potius, quàm, &c. *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 2. (5) Externos optare duces, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 563. (6) Quodvis donum & præmium à me optato, id optatum feres, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 27. (7) † Optare locum tecto, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 429. regno. *Id. Æn.* 3, 109. (8) § Optare hoc quidem est, non disputare, *Cic. de Fato,* 20.

* Ōpülens, tis, adj. *Wealthy, or full of riches.* § Non animo æquo pauperes alienam opulentiam intuantur fortunam, *Nep. Chabr.* 3. Civitas opulens, *Sall. B. J.* 72.

* Ōpülenter, adv. iūs, comp. *Magnificently, plentifully, abundantly.* § Neque milites arctè colam, me opulenter, *Sall. B. Jug.* 85, 34. = Ludos opulentiùs instructiùsque quàm priores reges fecit, *Liv.* 1, 35.

* Ōpülentia, æ, f. (1) *Power, greatness.* (2) *Plenty, abundance.* (3) *Wealth, riches.* (1) Invidia ex opulentia orta est, *Sall. B. C.* 1. (2) = Non vobis Divitis uber agri, Trojæve opulentia deerit, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 262. (3) § Publicè habemus egestatem, privatim opulentiam, *Sall. B. C.* 56.

* † Ōpülentitas, ātis, f. *Power, greatness.* *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 53. † Opu'entia.

* Ōpülento, āre, aēt. (1) *To furnish plentifully, or daintily.* (2) *To enrich and make wealthy.* (1) Cum villaticæ pastiones mensam pretiosis dapibus opulenter, *Col.* 8, 1. (2) An fundus herum baccis opulenter olivæ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 2.

* Ōpülentus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ssimus, sup. [ut à luce, luculentus, sic ab ope, opulentus] (1) *Potent, mighty, of great interest.* (2) *Magnificent, sumptuous, noble.* (3) *Full of, plentiful, abounding with.* (4) *Rich, wealthy.* (5) *Dainty.* (6) *Enriched with, rendered august, or splendid, by.* (1) § Amicitiarum præsidia

præsidia quærent inopes magis quam opulenti, *Cic. de Am.* 46. (2) Opulenta regia, *Catull.* 62, 43. (3) § Pars provinciae agro virisque opulentiore, *Sall. B. J.* 19. § Opulentus prædæ exercitus, *Liv.* (4) Opulentior Arabum The-sauris, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 1. Rex Asiæ opulentis-simus Cæsar, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 56. ☞ pauper, *Plaut.* (5) Opulentum obsonium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 63. (6) Templum donis opulentum, & numine Divæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 451.

* || Opulesco, ēre. n. incept. *To grow rich*, *Favus ap. Non. & Gell.* 18, 11.

Opulus, li. f. A tree which the French call *opier*, some a *witch-bazel*, *Col.* 5, 4. ☞ *Varr. R. R.* 1, 8.

Opuntia, æ. f. [*ab Opunte urbe, ubi nascitur*] *A kind of herb*, *Plin.* 21, 17.

* Opus, ēris. n. [*ab ὦπον, facio, administro, operor*: *ἔργον, ἐργασίον, *Hes. ἔργοντα, Hom. i. e. πονέμενον, Eust.*] (1) *A work, a performance, done, perfected, or accomplished, by pains, or art.* (2) *Labour, pains.* (3) *Country labour, or work.* (4) *Difficulty, toil, travail.* (5) *Business, or task.* (6) *The part, the concern.* (7) *The use, or service.* (8) *Workmanship, manu-facture.* (9) *Employment, the particular business of any way of life.* (10) *An act, or deed.* (11) *A building, pile, or structure; a work, or fortification.* (12) *A military exploit, an achievement.* (13) *For χεῖμα, or res, a thing.* (14) *A manly exercise.* (15) *In re obsecranda, euphemismus.*

(1) Opus ex auro & gemmis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 28. Pictores, & veri etiam poëtæ, suum quisque opus à vulgo considerari vult, *Id. Offic.* 1, 41. ☞ Chimæra urbis opus, *prodigiously big*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 119. (2) § Patiens operum, *Cic. Maximo opere, Ter. magno, Plaut.* ☞ Omni opere, *with all earnestness, with the utmost endeavour*, *Plin.* (3) Quod in opere faciundo operæ consumis tuæ, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1. (4) = Hoc opus, hic labor est, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 129. (5) Extremum ferri superest opus, *Luc.* 7, 345. (6) Famam extendere factis, Hoc virtutis opus, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 469. (7) Mucro perdidit ensis opus, *Luc.* 6, 188. (8) Mirabili opere effectum candelabrum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 28. Loricæ cæatæ opere Corin-thio, *Id. Verr.* 4, 44. (9) Præclarum opus est instituere adolescentes, *Cic. de Sen.* 9. § Opera fabrilis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 415. Minervæ, *Id. Grave Martis opus, Id. Æn.* 8, 516. Id viri docti est opus, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 1, 64. Obscū-num opus, *Qu. Am.* 3, 14, 28. (10) Absol. Operum certamen, *Id. M.* (11) Locus naturæ & opere munitus, *Cæf.* = Operibus & muni-tionibus urbem sepire, *Cic.* 13, 155. ☞ Ope-ris portus nudatus, *Flor.* 2, 15, 11. *Vid.* Indi-cem Freinshemii. (12) Vix quidquam in Sullæ operibus clarius duxerim, quam quæd, &c. *Pa-terc.* 2, 24. (13) ☞ Miserum est opus, *Plaut.* ut nos, *it is a sad business, or thing.* (14) *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 48. (14) *Plaut. Afin.* 5, 2, 23.

* Opus, subst. indecl. *Need, occasion.* = O-portet, & opus est hoc fieri, *Cic.* Argentum est opus, *Ter.* Multæ impensæ nobis opus fuerunt, *Plautus Senat. ap. Cic. Fam.* 10, 8. ☞ Tacito, cum opus est, clamas, cum loqui convenit, ob-mutescis, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 15. § Nil opus est te isthæc sedere, *Cic.* § Opus est carbonibus, *Plaut.* § cibum puero, *Id. Truc.* 5, 1, 10. § morum alicui, *Cic.*

* Opus, adj. indecl. *Needfull, expedient, ne-cessary.* Multa sibi opus esse, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 126. § In torcularium usum quod opus fiet, *Cato.* § ad oppugnationem, *Cæf.*

* Opusculum, li. n. dim. (1) *A little frame, fabrick, or composition.* (2) *A little piece, a small treatise, or work.* (1) Opusculorum fabricator, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 38. (2) Lucubratum opuscu-lum, *Id. Parad. proem.*

O ante R.

* Ora, æ. f. [*à χώρα, i. e. regio, Recm.*] (1) *A coast, region, part, or country.* (2) *The border, or coast, of a country; particularly the seacoast.* (3) *A tract, or climate.* (4) *The*

extremity, edge, brim, margin, hem, or border, of any thing. (5) *Met. ☞ Extent, circumfer-ence, limits.* (6) *The rope which fasteneth a ship to the shore.* (1) = Quæcunque in orâ, ac parte terrarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 66. Quæ caret ora cruore nostro? *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 36. (2) Apud scopulos, & prominentes oras, *Tac. Ann.* 24, 3. = Amœnitates orarum, & litorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. ☞ Luminis oræ, *the light, or regions of light, Lucr.* 1, 23. (3) Globus terræ, duabus oris distantibus, habitabi-lis, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 28. (4) = Æther extrema ora, & determinatio mundi, *Id. N. D.* 2, 40. = Regiones quarum nulla esset ora, nulla ex-tremitas, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 31. § Oræ thoracis, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 381. clypei, *Id. Æn.* 10, 588. Fuco & floribus oras Explent, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 39. ☞ Oræ vulneis, *the lips, or edges, of a wound, Cels.* (5) Ingentes oras evolvite belli, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 528. *Ennianæ vox.* (6) Alii resolvunt oras, aut anchoram vellunt, *Liv.* 22, 19. ☞ ita 28, 36. ☞ Oram solvere, *To un-moor a ship, Quint.* 4, 2.

Oraculum, i. n. per Sync. pro oraculum, *ap. Poëtas.*

Oraculum, li. n. [*ab oro, i. e. dico, ore pro-nuntio; ut λόγιον à λέγω.* Oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his deorum oratio, *Cic.*] (1) *An oracle, answer, counsel, or sen-tence, from the gods.* (2) *A prophesy, or pre-diction.* (3) *An oracle, or place where divine answers are given.* (4) *A famous true saying, an adage.* (1) Oraculum est voluntas divina humano ore pronunciata, *Sen. præf. Controu.* 1. Iisdem de rebus semper aut Delphis oraculum, aut ab Ammone, aut à Dodone petebant, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 43. (2) Quod precor, eveniet, sunt quiddam oracula vatum, *Qu. ex Ponto,* 2, 1, 51. ☞ ☞ Oracula mortis, *answers given by the dead, necromancy, Luc.* 6, 772. (3) Hæ nationes ad oraculum vexandum spoliandæ-que profectæ sunt, *Cic. pro Pont.* 10. (4) Il-lud verum est M. Catonis oraculum, NIHIL agendo homines malè agere discunt, *Col.* 11, 1, 26.

† Orāmentum, i. n. *An entreaty, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 63. ☞ *Al. leg.* ornamentum.

Orandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be pladed.* (2) *To be prayed unto.* (1) Cum ad causam orandam venissent, &c. *Liv.* (2) Oranda numina, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 232. *Vid.* Oro.

Orans, tis. part. (1) *Desiring, begging, en-treating.* (2) *Praying.* (3) *Suppliant.* (1) Orans ut ne id faceret, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 14. (2) Orantem Audist omni-potens, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 219. (3) ☞ Orantia brachia tendo, *Qu. Vid.* Oro.

* Orānus, a, um. adj. [*ab ora, sed utrūm primâ, an ultimâ notione incertum*] *Of the shore, or sea coast.* ☞ Naviculæ orariæ, *shore-ships, bylanders, or small barks that sail near the shore, Plin. Epist.* 10, 28, 2.

|| Orāta, æ. f. [*orata, genus piscis, appella-tur à colore auri, quod rustici orum dicebant, ut auriculas, criculas, Fest.*] *A fish called the gilt-bend, vid. Macrob. Sat.* 3, 15.

Oratio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab oro*] (1) *A speak-ing, more particularly a declaiming; a making speeches.* (2) *A word, or speech.* (3) *A plea, a reason, a defense.* (4) *Somewhat to say.* (5) *A manner of speaking, or writing.* (6) *An or-ation, a speech, a declamation.* (7) *An adage, a saying.* (8) *An edict, rescript, or mandate.* (1) ☞ Philosophorum sermo, potius quam ora-tio dicitur, *Cic.* = ☞ Quamquam enim om-nis locutio oratio est, oratoris tamen unius lo-cutio hoc proprio signata nomine est, *Cic. Orat.* 64. ☞ Neque numerosa esse, ut poëma, ne-que extra numerum, ut sermo vulgo est, debet esse, *Id. ib.* 195. (2) Orationis satis est, se-quare me, *Plaut. Insulam Parum* cum ora-tione reconciliare non posset, copias è navibus eduxit, *Nep. Milt.* 7. (3) Honestæ oratio est, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 214. (4) Orationem spe-rat invenisse se, quâ, &c. *Ter. Andr.* 2, 4, 4. (4) ☞ Pacatior philosophorum oratio, orato-

rum pugnacior, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 126. (6) Oratio puris, & electis verbis composita, *Id.* Est in manibus oratio, i. e. circumfertur, *Id.* (7) = Vetus verbum est, Communia esse amicorum omnia, *D. Facetè isthæc nata oratio est, Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 19. (8) *Suet. Tit.* 6.

Orātiuncula, æ. f. dim. *A little oration, or speech, Cic. N. D.* 3, 17.

Orator, ōris. m. verb. [*ab oro*] (1) *A speak-er.* (2) *An orator.* (3) *Meton. The title of a book of Tully's.* (4) *A mediator, an inter-cessor.* (5) *An ambassador, a legate.* (1) Mi-hi tecum cavendum est, nimis quam orator catus es, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 21. (2) Eicquî compositè, ornatè, copiosè, oratoris est, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 48. (3) Oratorem meum (sic enim inscripti) Sabino tuo commendavi, *Id.* (4) O-rator sum catus, qui à patre ejus conciliarem pacem, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 6. Orator impetra-bilis, *Id. Most.* 5, 2, 40. (5) Fœderum pacis, belli, induciarum oratores, *Cic. Pacis petendæ oratores miserunt, Liv.* 9, 43.

† Orātorīa, æ. f. *Rhetorick, oratory.* Rhe-torice in Latinum transferentes, tum oratori-am, tum oratricem n. monaverunt, *Quint.* 2, 15. † *Ars dicendi; ars oratoria.*

Orātorīe, adv. *Oratorically.* § Pulchrè & o-ratorīe dicere, *Cic. de Orat.* 68.

Orātorīus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or pertaining to, an orator, or oratory.* (2) *Residing an ora-tour.* (1) Diferta & oratoria oratio, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 54. (2) Vestimenta oratoria, *Id. vis.* *Id. Part.* 81.

† Orārix, ōris. f. *Quintil. vid.* Oratoria.

Orātum, ti. n. subst. ex part. *A thing de-sired, a request, a petition, an entreaty.* Vereor ne orata nostra nequeat diutius celare, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 60.

Orātūus, a, um. part. *About to pray for.* Misit legatos ad Tiberium oraturos auxilia, *Tac. Agr.* 2, 46, 6.

Orātus, a, um. part. *Prayed, entreated, be-sought.* Sed latīn' oratus abs? *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 91.

Orātus, ūs. m. *Ad fire, request, or entreaty.* Scripsit oratu tuo, *Cic. pro Pucc.* 37. Procerum magnis oratibus actus, *Corippus,* 2, 11.

* Orbatio, ōnis. verb. *Privation.* Non per-positionem, sed per detractionem dicitur, vel (ut antiqui dixerunt) *per orbationem*: Græci dicunt *κατὰ σθένος, Sen. Ep.* 87.

* Orbator, ōris. m. verb. *He that bereaveth one of children.* Nostri orbator Achilles, *Qu. Met.* 13, 500.

* Orbātorus, a, um. part. *That will bereave of a child, or children.* Orbatura patris fulmi-na, *Qu. Met.* 2, 391.

* Orbātus, a, um. part. (1) *Left child-less.* (2) *Bereaved of.* (3) *Met. Deprived of, left utterly without.* (1) Orbata filio mater, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 15. *conf. Liv.* 40, 11. (2) Orba-tus tali amico, *Cic. de Am.* 10. (3) § Orbati vitæ commodis, *Id. pristinis muneribus, Id. Fam.* 6, 6. spe salutis, *Id. anseres duce, Pe-tron.* c. 136.

|| Orbiculāris, is. f. sc. herba. The herb called *fox bread, or swine-bread*, *Apul. in-terp. Jun.*

Orbiculātūm, adv. *In round figures.* Cervix è multis vertebratisque orbiculatū ossibus flexi-lis, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Orbiculātus, a, um. adj. *Of a round, or cir-cular, form.* ☞ Mala orbiculata, *a sort of de-licate apples, Col.* 5, 10. Capita caulium orbi-culata, *Plin.* 27, 13.

Orbiculus, i. m. dim. (1) *A little round ball.* (2) *The wheel of a pulley.* (1) *Plin.* 25, 13. (2) *Cato,* 2, 3.

† Orbicus, a, um. adj. *Circular.* Motus orbicus, *Non. ex Varr.* † *Circularis.*

Orbile, is. n. *The end of the axle-tree, which goeth into the hollow of the nave, Varr. R.* 3, 5.

ORHIS, is. (|| in abl. aliquando orbi, Cha-ris, ex *Cic.* & *Rutil.*) m. [*ab ant. unbun-five*

fius urvum, i. e. quod redit sursum versum; unde & urbs: nam urbare & orbare est circulo circumscribere, Scal.] Any round thing, imaginary, or real; as (1) A circle, an orb. (2) A perpetual circuit, or circulation, of things, or persons; a ring, a round. (3) A roundness of style, or neatness of periods. (4) A round, or circular, figure in dancing. (5) The bound, or limit, of a discourse. (6) A compass, or circuit. (7) A round trench. (8) The wreath of a snake. (9) A coil of such wreaths. (10) Absol. A snake. (11) A wheel. (12) The nave of a wheel. (13) A military term, as globus, cuneus, &c. namely when soldiers are drawn up in a round figure. (14) A curl, or ringlet, of hair. (15) A set of curls, a woman's tower. (16) A globe, or any thing of that form. (17) The world. (18) The Roman empire, and sometimes lesser divisions and parts of the world. (19) A concourse of people from all parts. (20) Magni orbes, years. (21) A table. (22) A shield, or buckler. (23) A round roll, as of wool. (1) Σ = Duæ formæ præstantes, ex solidis globus, ex planis autem circulus, aut orbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 18. ¶ Orbis duodecim signorum, Id. N. D. 2, 20. signifer, the zodiack, Il. ib. finiens, the horizon, Id. Annus orbis, Virg. Æn. 5, 46. perfectus temporis, a year, Id. Æn. 6, 745. (2) Redit labor actus in orbem, Id. Geor. 2, 401. Exercitus senis horis in orbem successit prælio, Liv. (3) In Thucydide orbem orationis desidero, Cic. Orat. 71. = contextus, Quint. = Cum circuitum & quasi orbem conficere non possent, Cic. (4) § Saltatorium orbem versare, Id. in Pison. c. 10. (5) Sententiæ eorum in hunc orbem, quem circumscripsimus, incidere non possunt, Id. de Fin. 5, 8. (6) Exiguo flexos miror in orbe pedes, Ov. Epist. 4, 80. (7) Col. 4, 4. (8) Rapit immanes orbes per humum anguis, Virg. Geor. 2, 153. (9) Immenum spiris facientibus orbem, Ov. Metam. 3, 77. (10) Torti orbes, Virg. in Ætnâ. (11) Unda tergo ferratos sustinet orbes, Id. Geor. 3, 361. (12) Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (13) Tumulo quodam occupato, in orbem se tutabantur, Liv. 4, 39. (14) Multiplices in orbes sinuatur crinis, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 15. (15) Pectit comas & volvit in orbem, Juv. 6, 495. (16) Terrarum orbis universus in tres dividitur partes, Plin. Solidus orbis, Ov. Met. 1, 31. Mundi concrevit orbis, Virg. Ecl. 6, 34. ¶ Oculi orbis, the eyeball, Luc. 6, 216. & absol. Id. 2, 184. genuum, the round bone of the knee, Ov. Met. 8, 808. (17) Primus in orbe deos finxit timor, Petron. Sol temperat orbem, Id. Met. 1, 770. (18) Pacatum reget patriis virtutibus orbem, Virg. Ecl. 4, 17. Quem procul à patriâ diverso maximus orbe excipit Eridanus, Ov. Met. 2, 323. (19) Ingens orbis in urbe fuit, Id. A. Am. 1, 174. (20) Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes Imperio explebit, Virg. Æn. 1, 273. (21) Juv. 11, 122. = mensa, Ibid. (22) Petron. (23) Lanam glomerabat in orbes, Ov. Met. 6, 19.

Orbita, æ. f. [ab orbe rotæ, Isid. (1) The track, or rut, of a chariot, or chariot wheel. (2) ¶ A coach, or cart. (3) A print, or impression, of a thing. (4) Met. A mark, or trace. (1) Rota in altiore orbitam depressa, Liv. Met. Veteris orbita culpæ, Juv. 14, 37. Orbita solis, Lucan. 9, 691. (2) Orbita & rota ipsa intelligitur, & vestigium in omni solo, Ascon. Ped. (3) Orbita vinculi sentitur vexatione non dubiâ, Plin. 17, 23. (4) ¶ Orbita impressa conversæ orbis reipub. Cic. Attic. 2, 21.

* Orbitas, ætis. f. (1) The being without children. (2) The being fatherless. (3) Destitute of any thing. (1) Σ Bonum, liberi, misera orbitas, Cic. de Fin. 5, 28. (2) In orbitatem liberos produxerim, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 105. (3) Orbitas luminis, Plin. 7, 37. Maxima orbitas reipub. virorum talium, Cic.

* † Orbitudo, ætis. f. The being childless, Non. ex Accio, Turpilio, & Pacuv. † Orbitas.

* ¶ Orbius clivus appellatur, quodd, pronus cum esset, per orbes flexuosos in Exquiliarum colle duceret, Fest.

* Orbo, ære. act. [ab orbus] To bereave, as of parents, children, &c. (2) To deprive of, to leave helpless and maimed without. (1) Orbati filio, Cic. Off. 1, 52. Met. Cum orbabas Italianam juventute, Id. (2) Ne fortibus civibus remp. orbaret, Id. pro Sext. 16. = Privat approbatione omni, orbat sensibus, Id. Tu te orbabis luce? Id. Tuscul. 3, 26.

* Orbor, æri. pass. To be bereaved, or deprived, &c. Theseus filio non esset orbatus, Cic. Ut orbetur auxilio resp. Id. pro Mur. 83.

* ORBUS, a, um. [ab ὄρεος, Idem.] (1) Children without father, or mother, &c. (2) Deprived of, or left without. (3) In the state of an orphan, that hath lost his best friends, or defenders. (4) Having no asserters, or maintainers. (5) Bearing no fruit. (6) Destitute of any thing that was dear, necessary, or useful. (7) Lame, defective, imperfect. (8) Without, not having. (1) Quem nutum locupletis senis orbi non observat? Cic. Parad. 5. Te incolumi, orbi non erunt filii, Id. Q. fr. 1, 3. § Virgo orba est patre, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 16. (2) Orba nato, Phædr. 3, 10, 45. Met. Orbae natis suis over, Col. 7, 4. (3) Tam orba civitas, Cic. Fam. 3, 11. (4) Hæc in philosophiâ ratio, &c. quam nunc propemodum orbam esse in ipsâ Græciâ intelligo, Id. N. D. 1, 5. Neve plebem orbam Tribunis relinquunt, Id. de Legg. 3, 3. (5) Σ Nec orbos tantum detrahare palmites, sed etiam frugiferos, Col. 4, 27. (6) Orbus iis rebus omnibus, quibus & natura me, & voluntas, & consuetudo assuefecerat, Cic. § Orba consilio auxiliisque Gabina res, Liv. § Orba auxiliique opumque, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 19. (7) Legationem orbam & debilitatem reliquit, Cic. Phil. 9, 1. (8) ¶ Mare portubus orbum, Ov. Trist. 3, 2, 11. Funera orba rogis, Stat. ¶ Portenta orba pedum, born without feet, Lucr. 5, 838.

* Orca, æ. f. [Gr. ὄρυζ, Strob. ex cuius Acc. ὄρυζα, Lat. orca] A sort of great fish, Plin. 9, 6.

* Orca, æ. f. [à Gr. ὄρχη, Ion. ὄρχη] (1) A jar, or like earthen vessel, in which they put new wine, dried figs, &c. (2) A dice box. (3) ¶ A kind of ship. (1) Varr. R. R. 1, 13. Col. 12, 15. (2) † Interim dum contempler orcam, taxillos perdidit, Prisc. ex Pomp. Angustæ collum orcæ, Pers. 3, 53. (3) Gell. 10, 25.

Orca, æ. f. A precious stone. Orca barbari nominis, &c. Plin. 37, 10.

* Orchas, ædis. f. in pl. orchades, Virg. Sic Prob. at Plin. leg. orchites. Vid. Orchis.

* Orchestra, æ. f. [ab ὀρχήσασθαι, salio] (1) The stage, or middle, of the theatre, whereon the chorus danced in the Greek theatres; but among the Romans it was the space between the stage and the common seats, wherein the senators and nobles sat to see plays acted, the boxes by the stage. (2) Meton. The senate, or persons of best quality, sitting next the stage. (1) Cic. de Provinc. Conf. c. 9. Vitruv. 5, 6. (2) Σ Similem videbis orchestram & populum, Juv. 3, 178.

* Orchis, ætis. f. [ab ὄρχη, Gr. i. e. oliva testicularis] Alii Orchitis volunt esse nom. (1) A sort of olive tree. (2) A kind of large olive for eating. (1) Oleæ orchites, Cato, 6. (2) Col. 5, 8.

* Orchis, is. m. [ab eodem, ob similitud.] (1) An herb. (2) A round fish without scales. (1) Orchis radices, Plin. Orchis herba sive serapias, foliis porri, caule palmeo, flore purpureo, geminâ radice testiculis simili, Id. 26, 10. = Cynosorchin aliqui orchin vocant, &c. Id. 27, 8. (2) Id. 32, 2. ubi al. leg. orbis.

* Orchita, æ. f. Lat. term, quæ al. orchitis

vel orchis, ex cuius Acc. ὀρχίττα, factum. nom. Lat. Col. 12, 47.

† Orchus, ap. vett. pro † orcus, Serv. Prob.

Orcinianus, a, um. adj. [ab orcus] Belonging to funerals. ¶ Orciniana sponda, a bier to carry the dead on, Mart. 10, 5.

Orcinus, a, um. adj. [ab orcus] Pertaining to death, or the dead. ¶ Orcinus libertus, one who had his freedom given him at his master's death, Ulp. Orcinus, vel, ut alii, excivus, senator, made by favour, or bribery, Suet. Aug. 35.

¶ Orcivus thesaurus, seu o'civus. The grave, repository, or receptacle, of the dead, Gell. 1, 24.

* Orcula, æ. f. d. m. [ab orca] A little vessel, or jar, Cato, 117.

Orcus, ci. m. [ab ὄρυζ, juramen'tum, quodd per Stygiam paludem jurent d'f. Ab ἔρυζ, septum, Scal. olim nempe legebatur Hercules, ab ἄρκα Chald. terra, vel ab ὄρυζ, fovea, in quâ conduntur mortui; qu. ὄρυζος ab ὄρυζω, fodio, M. nam antiq. scrib. orchus] (1) Pluto, the god of those below. (2) The state, house, place, or receptacle, of the dead. (1) Verres alter orcus non Proserpinam, sed ipsam Cererem abrupisse videtur, Cic. Verr. 4, 50. ¶ Ubi ratio cum orco habetur, Varr. ¶ Ubi sit cum orco ratio ponenda, ubere one exposetis his life to danger for uncertain advantage, Col. (2) Σ Ab orco mortuum me in lucem secisti reducem, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 12.

† Orcynus, i. m. A sea-fish, Plin. 32, 11. Leg. & orycnus.

† Ordeum. vid. Hordeum.

* † Ordibor, pro ordiar, Non. ex Acc.

* Ordindus, a, um. part. To be begun, Cic. Ordindus, Liv. præf.

Ordinandus, a, um. part. (1) To be methodized. (2) To be managed. (3) To be settled, or governed. (1) Cura ordinarum bibliothecarum, Suet. de Ill. Gram. 21. (2) In lite ordinandâ, Cic. de Or. 2, 10. (3) Antonius Orientem ordinandum suscepit, Suet. Aug. 15.

Ordinarius, a, um. adj. (1) Placed, set, or planted, in order. (2) Of a regular and corresponding figure, of like size and form. (3) Ordinaria, sc. structura, a building made of such stones. (4) Ordinary, usual, regular. (5) ¶ Ordinarium jus, the course of common law, contrary to summary proceedings, or extraordinary edicts; or to be heard by the prince himself determinately. (6) ¶ Oratio ordinaria, a set discourse. (7) ¶ Deus ordinarius. a principal god, a god of the first rank. (8) ¶ Ordinarius homo, an idle fellow, one who walks up and down in courts of justice, and other publick places for news. (1) Ordinariæ vites, Col. 3, 16. Ordinaria semina, Id. 3, 13. (2) Silices ordinarii, Vitruv. interpr. Budæo. Coctili latere munivit, quem hodie dicimus ordinarium lapidem, Schol. Juv. (3) De silice seu de lapide duro ordinaria, Vitruv. 2, 8. (4) Consiliis ordinariis bellum gerere, Liv. (5) Σ Res non cognitionis, sed ordinarii juris, Suet. Claud. 15. (6) Sen. Ep. 38. Σ Breviarium, summarium, Id. ib. (7) Id. Σ De plebe dei, Id. (8) Oppius ait, dici solitum scurræ & improbum, qui assidue in litibus moraretur, ob eamque causam in ordine staret adeuntium prætorem, Fest. = subbasilicanus, Plaut.

Ordinâtè. adv. Methodically. = Distinctè, & ordinatè disponens, Ad Herenn. 4, 56.

Ordinâtîm. adv. (1) In good order, or array; in rank and file. (2) Regularly. (3) One after another. (1) Ordinâtîm sequi, Hirt. B. Afr. 12. Σ Antonius iit passim, ego ordinâtîm, Brutus, Cic. Ep. Fam. 11, 13. (2) Cæf. B. C. 2, 60. (3) Honores ordinâtîm petere, Sulpic. Cic. Epist. Fam. 4, 5, 6.

Ordinatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) A method, or body of rules. (2) A practice, way, or custom. (3) A creation, or appointing, of governors. (4) Administration, government. (1) Col. 2, 3. (2) Vitæ ordinatio, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 4. (3) Suet.

Suet. Dom. 4. (4) Ordinatio Orientis, Suet. Ner. 40.

† Ordinativus, a, um, adj. Betokening order. Adverbia ordinativa sunt, Deinde, continuo, &c. Prisc. † Ordinem denotantia.

Ordinātor, ōris, m, verb. He that puteth things in a method, a manager. Litis ordinator, Sen. Ep. 109.

Ordinātūrus, a, um, part. About to put in order, or settle. Quasi quædam prius ordinaturus, Just. 22, 2.

Ordinātus, a, um, part. (1) Set in order, disposed, ranged. (2) Drawn up in rank and file. (3) Regular, well ordered. (4) Acting regularly, or methodically. (5) Contrived, settled, or ordered. (1) Aliter apud alios ordinatis magistratibus, Liv. 2. (2) Ordinatae copiae, Nep. Iphicr. 2. Ordinati proximè morem Rom. Liv. (3) Tam ordinata disciplina, Liv. pugna, Id. 22, 5. (4) = Intelligitur compositum ordinatumque fore talem virum, Sen. (5) Petron. Arb. c. 17.

Ordīno, āre, aēt. in ordinem pono. (1) To be put in order. (2) To set, or plant, in rows. (3) To set, or take up, with rows of. (4) To set in array; to draw up, or exercise, in military order. (5) To reckon, or count, in order. (6) To settle, to order, to compose. (7) To contrive, or cast in the mind. (8) To ordain, or settle an order of things by a decree. (9) To create, or commission, one to be a public officer. (1) Suet. Aug. 44. (2) Ordinant vineam paribus intervallis, Col. 3, 13. (3) Per senos pedes vitibus locum ordinare, Id. 5, 3. (4) Scipio milites voluntarios ordinavit centuriavitque, Liv. 29, 1. aciem, Curt. 3, 8, 24. (5) Ex hac Luce affluentes Ordinatos annos, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 20. (6) Ubi publicas Res ordināris, Id. Od. 2, 1, 11. (7) Cupiditates improbas ordinant, Sen. 30, 10. (8) Ita deorum fata ordinaverunt, ut, &c. Curt. 4, 14, 20. (9) Suet. Vesp. 23.

Ordīnor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) To be ordered, or put in order. (2) To be orderly distributed, or divided. (3) Met. To be regulated. (1) = Cum omnia ordinarentur, instituerentur, pararentur, &c. Cic. pro Sullā, 19. (2) Modicum tempus est, quo in totum diem velut opus ordinetur, Quint. (3) Ordinatur ista ratione animus, Sen.

* ORDIOR, īri, orsus & orditus [ab or'or, inserto d; ut à caneo, candeo: vel ab inuf, ὀρδῆν, unde ὀρδῆμα, i. e. lana carpta & operi parata, Hes. sanè ordiri propriè vox est textorum, cum texere incipiunt; unde ordiri, sive exordiri, & detexere sive pertexere opponuntur, Voss.] (1) To begin; properly to spin, or weave. (2) Met. To decree, or ordain, to. (3) To begin, or enter, upon. (4) To write, or speak, of. (1) Lachesis plenā orditur manu, Sen. Orditur telas, Plin. 11, 24. (2) † Totos in pœnam ordire nepotes, Stat. (3) § Ordini orationem, Cic. Orat. 35. § terminare, Id. Jam ordire explicare, Id. de Legg. 1, 4. Orditur loqui, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 12. (4) † Ordior arma, Sil. 1, 1. Reliquas res ordiri, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. De quo si paulò altius ordiri videbor, Id. Att. 4, 1. ordiri à facillimis, Id. de Fin. 1, 5. orationem, Id. de Orat. 3, 47.

* † Ordium, ii. neut. [ab ordior] ut exordium. † Ordia primæ, i. e. primordia, per Metathesin, First principles, Lucr. 4, 32.

ORDO, dñis, m. [fortasse ab ordior, docet enim unde ordiri oportet] (1) An order, or law, of nature. (2) A beginning, series, tenour and succession, of time, or things. (3) An established rule, or law. (4) Κατ' ἐξοχήν, the decree of fate. (5) A regular arbitrary placing, or disposition. (6) Method. (7) A degree, rank, or quality; high or low. (8) Κατ' ἐξοχήν, the senate, or which is analogous in the provinces, the decurionate. (9) State, condition, circumstances. (10) Troops, forces, the command of troops, Suet. Jul. 75. (11) Military array, a way of drawing up men, or ships. (12) A rank, or file, of soldiers. (13) A rank, or row, of any thing. (14) A set of curls. (15) A bank of oars. (16) A bench, or long seat, with

people sitting on it. (17) Regularity; or a constant way, or course, of life, or action. (18) Order, discipline. (1) = Ea, quæ tantâ mente fiunt, ut vix quispiam arte ullâ ordinem rerum & vicissitudinem persequi possit, casu fieri putet? Cic. de Har. Resp. 2, 19. Terrarum ordo, Plin. 12, 17. (2) Ordo sacelorum, Virg. Ecl. 4, 5. = Ordo & series causarum, Cic. de Div. 1, 55. vitæ continuus, Tac. Ann. 16, 26, 7. (3) Fati ordo, Sen. (4) Pers. 3, 67. (5) = Ordo, & modus omnium quæ fiunt, quæque dicuntur, Cic. Offic. 1, 5. Et quod prius ordine verbum est, Posterius facias, præponens ultima primis, Her. Sat. 1, 4, 59. † Nomina in ordinem referre, to post debis, Cic. § in adversariis relinquere, Id. † = Rectè, atque ordine, regulari, legally, duly, Id. pro Quinct. 7. § extra ordinem, out of course, Id. (6) Affert maximè lumen memoriæ ordo, Cic. de Orat. 2, 36. (7) Amplissimus ordo, Id. pro Mil. 2. senatorius, Id. pro Placc. 18. equester, Id. pro Domo, 28. medius, Plin. Omnium ordinum, & ætatum homines, Cic. Præstantior ordo tribuni, Stat. § Ordo publicanorum, Id. Oratorum, pecuariorum, mercatorum, Id. (8) Tac. Ann. 11, 25, 3. & Hist. 2, 52, 4. (9) = Conveni quendam mei loci, atque ordinis, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 3. Rerum mearum ordo, Cic. † In ordinem coactus, reduced from an officer to a private man, Liv. 6, 38. † Uno ordine habere omnes, to count all alike, Virg. Æn. 2, 102. In ordinem redigere, to humble, or degrade, Plin. Ep. 2, 6. (10) Vir fortissimus, qui ordines duxit, Cic. Philip. 1, 8. (11) His ordinibus instructus exercitus, Liv. 8, 8. vid. & Tac. Hist. 5, 23. (12) Incomposito agmine, solutisque ordinibus sequi, Curt. 8, 1, 5. Dispositi in turmas iterum, legeinque severi Ordinis, Stat. (13) § Ordines arborum, Cic. de Senect. 16. & Prop. 2, 43. maxillarum, Plin. 11, 37. (14) Tot premat ordinibus, tot adhuc compagibus altum Edificat caput, Juv. 6, 501. Ponit in ordine crines, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 1. (15) Terno confurgunt ordine remi, Virg. Æn. 5, 220. (16) Quatuordecim ordines, Cic. Philipp. 2, 18. Quieti Ordines decorum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 36. (17) Ordo actionum, Cic. (18) = Tua, Cæsar, ætas—ordinem Rectum, & vaganti frenâ licentia Injectis, Her. Od. 4, 15.

Ōca, æ, f. [quod ori inferitur. Fort. pot. ab auris, area, hinc oca, ut pro aurata, crata] The part of the bridle which is put into the horse's mouth; or rather that part of it which cometh about his ears; the reins, or headstall, Fest. de Catone, Non. &c. usus est & Aufon. Ecl. de solstitio.

* Ōcon, ei, n. [ita dict. quod ἐν ὄρεισιν, i. e. in montibus, nascitur] A kind of knot-grass, by some called bloodwort, described Plin. 27, 12.

* Ōreōsilinon, i. n. [ab ὄρος mons, & σῆλον apium] A kind of wild parsley, so called because it groweth on hills, Plin. 19, 8. & 20, 11. Lat. Apium montanum.

* Ōrexie, is, f. [ὄρεξις, Gr. ab ὀρέξομαι: appeto] A stomach, or appetite, to meat, Juv. 6, 426. & 11, 127. Lat. Adpetitio, Cic.

* † Orgānarius, ii. m. (1) A maker of musical instruments. (2) An organist, or player on the organ. (1) Firm. (2) Organarius, ὀργανῆς, Gloss.

* Orgānicus, i. m. He that playeth on musical instruments, Lucr. 2, 112.

* Orgānicus, a, um, adj. (1) That is done by an engine, frame, or machine. (2) Musical. (1) Telarum organicae administrationes, Vitruv. (2) Ab organico saltu Heliconis, Lucr. 2, 112.

* Orgānum, i. n. [ὄργανον, Gr.] A general name of instruments, or machines, for divers uses, as (1) for building; (2) for drawing water; (3) for measuring; (4) for musick, &c. (5) † An organ, a musical instrument. (1) Vitruv. 10, 1. (2) Organa, quæ ad hauriendam aquam inventa sunt, Id. 10, 9. Organum pneumaticum, Plin. 19, 4. § Inter machinas & organa quid interest, vid. Vitruv. (3) Col. 3, 13. (4) Quint. 9, 4. Juv. 6, 579. ubi sumitur pro testudine. (5) Lampr. Tert. Idid.

* Orgia, ōrum, n. pl. [ὄργια, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆς ὀργῆς, i. e. à furore] (1) Sacred rites. (2) Κατ' ἐξοχήν, the mystick rites of the Bacchanal revels. (3) † Large bowls. (1) Pieridum orgia, Stat. Syv. 5, 5, 4. (2) Pars obscura cavis celebrabant orgia cistis, Cat. 62, 259. (3) Orgia, canthari maximi, pleni vino, Serv.

* Ōria, æ, f. [quâ circa oras & littora navigatur] A fisher's boat, or skiff, Plaut. vid. Horia.

* Ōrichalcum, ci. neut. [ab ὄρος, mons, & χαλκός, æs] A kind of mountain brass metal of great price. Si quis aurum vendens, orichalcum se putet vendere, &c. Cic. Offic. 3, 23. Tibia vineta orichalco, Hor. A. P. 202.

* † Ōricilla, æ, f. d m. [ab auricula, pro auricilla, dialectorusticâ, ut orata pro aurata] The lap of the ear, or a little ear. Mollior imulâ oricillâ, Catull. 23, 2. ubi leg. & aliter. Auriculâ infimâ mollior, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 14.

* Ōriculārius, a, um, adj. pro auricularius. For the ears. § Oricularium specillum, Cels. 7, 30. Oricularius clyster, Id. 6, 7.

* Ōriens, tis, part. (1) † Rising, ariseing, or getting up. (2) Rising, blowing. (3) Growing up, or beginning to flourish. (4) Growing, or increaseing. (5) Rising, or beginning. (6) Rising, as stars, constellations, &c. (1) Oriens confel magistrum populi dicat, Vel. Eurgus. (2) Ventus à septentrione oriens, Nep. Mil. 1. (3) Orientium juvenum in tæ, Vel. Patere. 2, 29. (4) § Vis oriens, Cic. pro Domo, 25. (5) Oriens incendium, Id. mons, Liv. (6) Oriens sol, Cas. B. G. 7, 3. Phœbe, Or. Met. 8, 11. Noctis orientia signa, Virg. Æn. 7, 138. Oriens ludus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 28.

* Ōriens, entis, m. (1) The east, or east-country; eastern parts, or provinces. (2) The rising sun, the morning. (1) Lapides extremo oriente petiti, Ov. Met. 7, 266. § Occidens, Sall. (2) Me servus equis oriens affavit anhelis, Virg. Æn. 5, 739. † Antiquiores patriâ casu sere effugerunt, ut, Orientis oceanus, Plin. 19, 25. populi, Suet.

* Ōrientālis, le, adj. Eastern, belonging to the east. Auxilia Orientalia, Just. 14, 4. India Orientalis, Pallad.

† Ōrificium, ii. n. [ab ore, & facio; tanquam os factum] an orifice, Macrob. Sat. 7, 4. † Os.

* † Ōrigānum, i. n. [ὀρίγανον, Gr. ἡ ὀρίγανον, sc. monte gaudens] An herb called origany, or bishard marjoram, Plin. 20, 17.

* † Ōrigīnatio, ōris, f. Etymology, or the deriving and growing the etymon of words. Sunt qui originationem vocant, Quint. 1, 9. † Verberum origo.

* † Ōrigīnitus, adv. By original, or descent. Qui sunt originatus Scythiæ, Ann. 31, 6. † Origine.

* Ōrigo, gñis [ab orior, ut à verito, vertigo] (1) The head, as of a spring. (2) That which is born. (3) A beginning. (4) A breed, or kind. (5) A pedigree, lineage, or descent. (6) An origin: principle, fountain, or moving cause. (7) The founding of cities, or first beginning of a nation. (8) Origines, mother cities, or towns that had founded colonies. (9) Origines, a book of Cato's, treating of antiquities. (10) A stock, or top, of nobility from whence a family is descended; the first, or greatest, ancestor; the founder. (1) Fontium origines celat Nilus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 45. (2) Muliebris origo, Lucr. 4, 1226. (3) Primâ ab origine mundi, Ov. Met. 1, 3. (4) Virg. Geor. 3, 473. (5) Vivis, & originis hujus Gaudia longa ferat, Juv. 8, 46. Pseudo-philippus appellatus à mendacio simulatæ originis, Patere. 1, 11. (6) = Originem & progressionem certarum rerum persequi, Cic. = Mentis malæ causa & origo, Juv. 14, 226. (7) O quam de tenui Romanus origine crevit! Ov. vid. & Liv. præf. 1, 1. (8) Pars originibus suis præsidio, pars decori suere, Sall. B. J. (9) Citat. à Farr. & aliis. (10) Aeneas Romanæ stirpis origo, Virg. Æn. 12, 166.

* Ōriūa, æ, f. Vid. Horiola.

* **ORIOR**, īri, ortus sum. dep. [ab ὄρωμαι, excitōr, Canin. sc. ab ὄρω, Ion. ὄρέω] (1) To rise, or get, up. (2) To rise, as the sun, moon, stars, &c. (3) To rise, or spring; as a fountain. (4) To spring, or shoot, up; as a flower, &c. (5) To break out, as an ulcer. (6) To spring, or break; as the day. (7) Met. To start up, or become of a sudden. (8) To appear. (9) To rise, or begin; to be occasioned. (10) To be made, to have a beginning. (11) To be born. (12) Met. To arise, or result, from. (1) Ex eo medio quasi collis oriebatur, Sall. B. J. 52. (2) Stellæ, ut quæque oriturque caditque, Ov. Fast. 1, 295. vid. Oriens. (3) Fons oritur in monte, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 1. (4) Tyrioque nitentior ostro Flos oritur, Ov. Met. 10, 211. (5) Ulcera in gingivis oriuntur, Cels. 16, 13. (6) Lux oritur, Ov. Fast. 1, 71. (7) Repente annuli beneficio rex ortus est Lydia, Cic. (8) Oritur mirabile monstrum, Virg. Æn. 11, 885. (9) Oritur cædes, Id. Æn. 2, 411. suspicio, Cic. § Ne quæ ex eo negotio seditio oriatur, Sall. B. J. 75. Sermo oritur de villis, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 71. Hinc orta lis est, Phædr. 4, 3, 3. Oritur fletibus horror, Prop. 1, 5, 15. Ab his sermo oritur, Cic. de Amic. 5. (10) An mundus ortus sit ab aliquo temporis principatu, Id. (11) = Oriri & procreari, Id. de Legg. 2, 4. = nasci, Id. (12) A suo cuiusque genere virtutis officia oriuntur, Cic. de Fin. 5, 24.

* **Orīpēlārgus**, i. m. [ὀρειπέλαργος, Gr. ex ὄρειος montanus, & πελαργός ciconia] An eagle shaped like a vulture, &c. Plin. 10, 3. = Percnopterus, Id. ib.

* **Orītes**, æ. m. [ab ὄρος mons] A round precious stone, Plin. 37, 10. = Siderites, Id. ib.

* **Orītūrus**, a, um. part. That will appear, or be born. Nil oriturum aliàs, nil ortum tale fatentes, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 17.

* **Oriundus**, a, um. part. [e in u mutata] (1) That deriveth his pedigree from, descended from. (2) Whose parents, or ancestors, lived among, or were born at. (3) That had its rise from, by imitation. (4) Born of, or at. (1) Ab Ulyssæ deâque Circe oriundus, Liv. 1, 49. Materno genere ab Achille oriundus, Plin. de Vir. illustr. Met. & Cælesti sumus omnes semine oriundi, Lucr. 2, 989. Oriundus ab Ulyssæ, Liv. 2, 49. (2) § Oriundi ex Albanis & Sabinis, Id. ab Sabinis, Id. Cumis oriundi, Id. § Nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syracusis, Id. 24, 6. (3) Albâ oriundum sacerdotum, Id. 1, 20. Ab Syracusis, Id. 24, 6. (4) Ab ingenuis oriundi, Cic. liberis parentibus, Col. 1, 3.

* **Ornāmentum**, i. n. verb. [ab orno] (1) Any furniture to equip, or set off. (2) A set of harness. (3) Armour, or accoutrements. (4) The ensigns, or marks, of authority, or dignity. (5) An ornament, or credit. (6) Endowments of mind, or fortune. (7) An ornament, or embellishment, in writing. (8) Any advantage of honour, or profit. (1) Ornamenta scenica, Varr. vid. Plaut. Amph. prol. 85. Ornamentum abaci, Juven. 3, 204. Pecuniam omnem, omniâque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum Gades contulit, Cæs. B. C. 2, 89. = Ornamentum pueritæ indicium atque insigne fortunæ creptum, Cic. (2) Ornamenta bubus sex, Cato. (3) Sen. Præf. lib. 4. N. Q. Cic. Catil. 2, 11 Suet. Tit. 9. ubi tamen ferramenta al. leg. (4) Ornamenta magistratibus à populo Romano data, Cic. Verr. 7, 83. (5) = Si splendorem ordini atque ornamentum curiæ constituere velitis, Id. Verr. 4, 77. = decus, Id. Magno tibi erit ornamento nobilissimum adolescentem tuo beneficio esse saluum, Id. (6) Sacerâ mihi perpetuam propugnationem pro omnibus ornamentis tuis, Id. Fam. 5, 8. (7) Orationis ornamenta negligere, Id. de Fin. 1, 14. (8) Nep. Attic. 7.

* **Ornandus**, a, um. part. (1) To be adorned, or dressed. (2) To be enriched, or beautified. (3) To be honoured. (4) To be got ready, to be set out. (1) Famula operata ornandis capillis, Cæ. A. Ann. 2, 7, 23. (2) Cæ. (3) = Ornanda &

celebranda feneſtus, Id. de Orat. 1, 45. (4) Ciasſis ornanda, Id.

* **Ornans**, tis. part. Adorning. Ornante currus togâ, Lucan. 7, 18.

* **Oīnātē**, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. Gracefully, eloquently, in good language, or dress. § = Ornate splendideque aliquid facere, Cic. Offic. 1, 2. = Ornate, politēque dicere, Id. pro Cæ. 3. Uberius & ornatius explicare, Id. Ornatissimē & copiosissimē defendi, Id. de Cl. Orat. 5.

|| **Ornātor**, ōis. m. An adorning, or setter out, Cassiod. Ep. 1, 2. † Qui ornat.

* **Ornārix**, ōis. f. verb. A waiting maid that dresseth her mistress's head. Tuta sit ornatrix, Ov. A. Am. 3, 239. vid. & Suet. Claud. 50.

* **Ornācūrus**, a, um. part. About to adorn. Ornatura suos extruxit culmina manes, Claud. 2. in Ruf. 449.

* **Ornātus**, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) Set off, decked, adorned, fine. (2) Clothed, dressed. (3) Equiped, harnessed, accoutered, rigged, &c. (4) Crowned with. (5) Furnished, contrived. (6) Met. Graced, adorned, or accomplished. (1) Capillo ornato procedere, Prop. 1, 2, 1. Agro bene culto nihil specie ornatus, Cic. § Pessimē ornatus eo, I am in a sad plight, Plaut. (2) Ornata lepidē in peregrinum modum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 78. (3) § Græcia M. Bruti auctoritate imperio, copiis non instructa solum, sed etiam ornata, Cic. de Fin. 2, 112. § Ornatus vestitu militari, Nep. Datam. 9. § Effecit ut cā elephantus ornatus ire posset, quā antea unus homo inermis vix poterat repere, Id. Hann. b. 3. (4) Apio crines ornatus, Virg. Ecl. 6, 69. caput foliæ, Id. Geor. 3, 21. & absol. crowned. Ornati dei, Tib. 2, 1, 54. (5) Ornata cuncta in ordine animo, ut volueram, habebam, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 10. (6) Tali fide, virtute, gravitate, auctoritate ornatus, Cic. Lectissimus atque ornatissimus adoleſcens, Id.

* **Ornātus**, ūs. m. (1) Dress, properly of the head. (2) Garb, habit. (3) Company, attendants. (4) Affurtenances, furniture, attributes. (5) A feast, or entertainment. (6) An adorning, or beautifying; a set of ornaments. (7) An ornament. (8) Preparation. (9) Accoutrements, or arms. (10) Beauty, or ornament, of expressions. (1) Vid. Verr. L. L. 1, 4. & Conf. Virg. Æn. 7, 74. (2) Vestitu humili, ut eorum ornatus in his regem significaret neminem, Nep. Ages. 8. Ornatus nauclicus, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 54. Ornatum alicujus in superbiam trahere, Tac. Hist. 2, 20, 2. § Ornatus regalis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 21. = vestitus, Id. § De ornatu vario vid. Ov. A. Am. 3, 135. & seqq. (3) Non hic placet mihi ornatus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 17. (4) Pompeiis emptus est tapeti ornatus, Cat. 2, 22. § Deos novimus, ornatu, ætate, atque vestitu, Cic. N. D. 1, 29. (5) In ornatibus publicis gallinæ solent poni cum psittacis ac merulis albi, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. (6) Afferunt hæc, quasi lumina, magnum ornatum orationi, Cic. Orat. 39. (7) Phædr. 4, 15, 5. (8) Vid. seq. ornatus, i. (9) Ornatus militaris, Tac. Hist. 5, 22, 51. (10) Verborum ornatus oratoris putandus est, Cic. de Or. 1, 11.

† **Ornātus**, i. m. (1) Dress, habit. (2) Provision, preparation. (1) Quid illic ornati est? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 6. (2) Nihil ornati, nihil tumulti, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 28.

* **Orneus**, a, um. adj. Of the wild ass. Orneam frondem bubus rectē præbebimus, Col. 12, 2.

* **Ornithias**, æ. m. [ab ὄρνις, avis, sc. hirundo] A northern wind blowing gently for about a month together, next after the twentieth of February, when the swallows are come. X. Kal. Martii venti septentrionales, qui vocantur ornithiæ, per dies XXX esse solent, Col. 11, 2.

* **Ornithōbōscion**, ii. n. [ab ὄρνις avis, & βόσκω pascō] A great pen, a coop, or cage, to breed poultry in, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. Lat. Variarium.

* **Ornithōgāle**, is. n. [ab ὄρνις avis, & γὰρ lac] An herb called dog's onion; star of Bethlehem, Plin. 21, 17.

* **Ornithon**, ōnis. n. [ab ὄρνις avis] A great pen; a yard, or other place, where fowls are bred and fattened, Col. 8, 4. & Varr. R. R. 3, 3.

* **Ornithotrophium**, ii. n. [ab ὄρνις avis, & τροφὴ nutrio] A coop, or place, to feed fowls in, and make them fat, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

* **ORNO**, āre. aēt. [qu. orino, vel horino; ab ὄρεν, venustas, i. ἐὴν ἄνδρῶν, pulcrum & venustum reddo, Bec. vel ex os, oris; sicuti Heb. נָדַב & os & ornatum sign. aut fort. ab ordino per contr.] (1) To deck, or adorn. (2) To dress, curl, or set, hair. (3) To dress one, or put on his clothes. (4) To set out with furniture. (5) To crown with. (6) To furnish. (7) To provide things ready for. (8) To arm, or accoutre. (9) To rig. (10) To be an ornament, or credit, to. (11) To extoll, set off, or commend. (12) To render graceful, to improve. (13) To render honourable, to prefer, to advance. (14) To do one honour. (1) § Sepulcrum floribus ornare, Cic. pro Flacc. 95. ædem frondibus, Prop. 4, 10, 29. Gemma ornat manus, Id. 3, 6, 12. (2) Ornare capillos, Mart. (3) Age, eamus intrō; nunc jam orna me, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 85. Met. = Vestire & oratione ornare inventa; Cic. de Or. 1, 31. (4) Domesticis copiis ornare convivium, Id. Verr. 4, 20. Ornare magnificē splendideque convivium, Id. pro Quint. 37. (5) Ne me foliis brevioribus ornes, Hor. Epist. 1, 19, 26. Hederâ ornate potestam, Virg. Ecl. 7, 25. (6) Magistratus tabernaculis, & omni alio instrumento ornare, Liv. 42, 1. § Ornare provinciam, Id. Ut sibi penum aliud ornet, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 12. (7) Non ornatis nuptias? Id. Cas. 3, 2, 26. Paulum si celsâsem, domi non offendissem, ita ornârat fugam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 6. (8) § Ornare se armis, Ov. Epist. 9, 103. scuto frameâque, Tac. (9) § Ornare classem, Liv. 26, 37. (10) Pudorque ornat ætatem, Cic. (11) Munus nostrum ornato verbis, quod poteris, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 8. Eum ornavi veris laudibus, Cic. (12) Cùm Res Italas moribus ornes, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 2. (13) M. Furium, quem mihi commendas, vel regem Galliæ faciam, vel Leptæ legatum, Si vis, ad me alium mitte, quem ornem, Cic. Fam. 7, 5. § Ornare aliquem divitiis, Nep. Them. 2. (14) § Tibi ad me ornandum semper datur facultas, mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetit, Cic. Fam. 15, 13.

* **Ornor**, āri, ātus. pass. (1) To be dressed, or adorned. (2) To be honoured. (3) To be provided, or got ready; to be supplied, or furnished with; see Furniture. (1) = Lectum sibi ornati & sterni jubet, Cic. pro Cluent. 5. Ornata mulier sine auro, uti quæ ornantur sibi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 47. Omnibus decretis ornari, Cic. (2) Jubere prandium ornari domi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 53. = parari, Cic.

* **Ornus**, i. f. [ab ὄρεν, montanus; ὄρεν ὄρεν, quia fraxinus sylvestris, uti Col. ornata montibus propria est, ut βερελῖα campis: nisi pot. ex Hebr. נֶחֱלַי Chald. נֶחֱלַי orna, quod pinus, Hier. ornus, Jun. vertit.] A wild ash, with broad leaves. Steriles saxosis montibus orni, Virg. Geor. 2, 111. Ingentes advolvunt montibus ornos, Id. Æn. 6, 182. Antiqua in montibus ornus, Id. Æn. 2, 626.

* **Oro**, āre. [ab os, oris, quo oramus, i. e. loquimur] (1) To speak. (2) Synecd. To make, or deliver, an oration. (3) To beg, or entreat. (4) To pray. (5) To pray to the gods. (6) To deprecate, to ask pardon of. (1) ST. Si peccâſſis, multâ hîc e inebō illico. S. L. Optimum æquissimum oras, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 46. (2) Promenta complecti orando, Cic. post redit. in senat. 1. (3) Orat, atque obsecrat, ut, &c. Id. Verr. 4, 42. § Orate, & obsecrari aliquem, Id. pro Planc. 104. Oro & quæſo te, Plaut. § In quibus orate est minus. § A te peto, vel potius oro, & obsecro, ut, Cic. Rogare & orare aliquem, Id. § Ubi peto, & rogo, m. n. est quàm oro. § Scin' quid te oram, Svre? Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 62. Egi atque oravi tecum, Cic. Omnibus precibus orare, Id. Att. 9, 13. uxorem gnato, Ter. Gentes orare, & urbes, Virg. Æn. 6, 92. (4) Servum hominem

sem causam orare leges non sinunt, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 62. (5) Deum oravere, *Ov. Met.* 15, 646. § Veniam dapibus, nullisque paratibus orant, *Id. Met.* 8, 683. Quod te, *Æsculapi*, & te, Salus, nequid sit hujus, oro, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 3, 3. (6) *Tac. Ann.* 13, 25, 3.

* *Öröbanche*, es. f. [*ὄρεβάγχη*, Gr. ex *ὄρεος* ervum, & *ἄγχω* suffoco] *A sort of herb, vid. Plin.* 26, 8. & 18, 17. *Orobanchen* appellavimus necantem ervum & legumina, *Id.* 22, 25. = *Cynomorion*, *Id. ib.*

* *Öröbāthion*, ii. n. [*ab ὄρεος*] id. quod *orobanche*, *Plin.* 26, 8.

* *Öröbia*, æ. f. [*ab eodem*] *Frankincense* in little grains like wetches, *Plin.* 12, 14.

* *Öröbītis*, is. f. [*ex eodem themate*] *A kind of gold folder, made up into little balis like wetches*, *Plin.* 33, 5.

* *Öror*, āri. pass. *To be desired, begged, or entreated.* § *Orabuntur*, ut, &c. *Cic.* § *Si morali Oratur juveni*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 623. § *Qui secundis rebus suis ad belli societatem orantur*, *Sall. inter Fragn. Vid. Oro.*

* *Orphus*, phi. m. [*ὄρφος*, Gr.] *A kind of sea-fish*, *Plin.* 9, 16, & 32, ult.

* || *Orrhōpygium*, ii. n. [*ex ὄρρος* facri offis extremum, & *ὄρρην* nates] *The rump of a bird, or beast*, *Ap. Med.*

* *Orsa*, ōrum. n. pl. [*ex ordior*] (1) *An undertaking, or design.* (2) *Words spoken, a speech.* (1) *Orsa tanti operis*, *Liv. in præf. in fine.* (2) *Orsa vicissim Ore refert*, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 124.

* *Orsus*, a, um. part. (1) *That hath begun.* (2) *That begineth, or hath begun, to speak, or write.* (3) *That hath spoken, or said.* (1) *Bonnis initiis orsus tribunatus*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 34. (2) *Id. de Legg.* 1, 3. *Ut orsis tanti operis successus prosperos darent*, *Liv. præf. operis.* (3) *Sic orsus*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 2.

* *Orsus*, ūs. m. verb. *A word delivered.* *Rati, an vani pectoris orsus*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 30.

* || *Orthæ*, ārum. f. pl. [*ὀρθαί*, Gr. subint. *ὀρθομαί*; *ab ὀρθός* rectus] *Balconies, or any buildings jutting out*, *Dig.*

* *Orthampelos*, i. f. [*ex ὀρθός* rectus, & *ἄμπελος* vitis] *A kind of vine needing a prop, or support*, *Plin.* 14, 3.

* || *Orthius*, a, um. adj. [*ab ὀρθός*, Gr. qui sublatā voce cantatur] *Orthium carmen. A kind of loud musick used by Arion according to Herodotus. Stansque in summæ puppis foro carmen, quod orthium dicitur, voce sublatissimā cantavit*, *Gell.* 16, 19. *Pes orthius, ex brevibus quinque, & totidem temporum*, *Diom.*

* || *Orthocōlus*, a, um. adj. [*ab ὀρθός* rectus, & *ὀκλον* membrum] *Straight-limbed.* || *Orthocola jumenta, beasts that have the cramp so that they cannot set their feet on the ground, but are fain to go on the top of their hoof only.* *Veg.* 2, 54. *ubi al. leg. orthoculla, à κωλλός mancus.*

* *Orthogrāphia*, æ. f. [*ab ὀρθός* rectus, & *γραφω* scribo] *A draught, or model, of the front of a building.* (2) *Orthography, or the art of writing according to grammar.* (1) *Orthographia est erecta frontis imago, modicēque picta rationibus operis futuri figura*, *Vitr.* 1, 2. (2) *Orthographiam, id est, formulam rationemque scribendi à Grammaticis institutam non adeo custodit*, *Suet. Aug.* 88.

* *Orthomasticus*, a, um. adj. *Orthomastica mala.* [ita dict. à *mammæ* effugie, quod *ὀρθον* *μαστόν*, i. e. erectam mammam, referant] *A kind of fruit like women's teats, breast-apples*, *Plin.* 15, 14.

* *Orthomīnum*, i. n. *A sort of flax, or hemp*, *Plin.* 19, 1.

* *Orthopnoea*, æ. f. [*ὀρθοπνοία*, Gr. *ab ὀρθός* erectus, & *πνοή* spiratio: quum sc. erectā cervice spiritus ducitur, *Hippocr.*] *An asthma, a difficulty of breathing, when one cannot fetch his breath without holding his neck upright*, *Cels.* 4, 7, 2. *Lat. Respirandi difficultas.*

* *Orthopnoicus*, a, um. adj. *Purisy, phthysica!*, *that cannot take his breath without holding his*

neck upright, *Plin.* 20, 17. & sæpe alibi. *Lat. Difficilis respiratio.*

* *Or hostiæ*, ārum. f. pl. [*ab ὀρθός* rectus, & *ἑστὸς* qui itat] *Supporters, buttresses, or pillars*, *Vitr.* 2, 8.

* *Orthrāgoriscus*, i. m. [*ὀρθράγορiscος*, Gr. *ab ὀρθός* diluculum, & *ἀγορεύω* nuncio] *Appion maximum piscium esse tradit porcum, quem Lacedæmonii Orthrāgoriscum vocant; grunnire eum cum capiatur*, *Plin.* 32, 2.

* || *Ortīvus*, a, um. adj. *Eastern.* *Ortivus cardo*, *Manil.* 3, 189. *Ortivus sol, the rising sun*, *Apul.* † *Oriens.*

* *Ortus*, a, um. part. (1) *Risen.* (2) *Sprung up.* (3) *Born, or descended from.* (4) *Abfol.* *Born* (5) *Proceeding from.* (6) *Happening, occasioned, begun.* (1) *Ortū luce*, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 8. *Ortus Lucifer*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 664. (2) *Flos è sanguine concolor ortus*, *Id. Met.* 10, 735. (3) *Orti à diis*, *Cic.* *Pueri claris Patribus orti*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 31. § *Cato ortus municipio Tusculo*, *Nep. in vitā, princ.* *Ex eodem ortus loco*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 10. *Ortus obscuro loco*, *Liv.* 26, 6. || *A se ortus, being the first of his family*, *Cic.* (4) *Quod sylvis fuit ortus in altis*, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 41. (5) *Ab sensu falso ratio orta*, *Liv.* 4, 485. (6) *Dictione ortū*, *Nep. Dion.* 6.

* *Ortus*, ūs. m. verb. (1) *The rising of the sun, stars, &c.* (2) *The rising of a wind, or the quarter from whence it bloweth.* (3) *The eastern part of the world, the people of the east.* (4) *Birth, nativity.* (5) *Extraction, descent.* (6) *Production, a beginning.* (7) *Rise, or cause.* (1) || *Signorum ortus & obitus*, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 34. *Canis æstivos ortus vitare sub umbra*, *Tib.* 1, 1, 27. (2) *Non, Eure, tuos ad ortus*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 277. (3) *Totus per ortus*, *Luc.* 2, 642. (4) *Ortus nostri partem patria vendicat*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 7. (5) *Materno ortu generosior*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 143. (6) § *Repetere ortum juris à fonte*, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 6. || *Si ortus sit decorum, interitus sit, necesse est*, *Id. N. D.* 1, 23. (7) *Ortus amicitiae*, *Cic.*

* *Ortygōmētra*, æ. f. [*ab ὀρτυξ* coturnix, & *μήτρα* mater] *The captain, or leader, of the quails, somewhat bigger and blacker than the ordinary quail is*, *Plin.* 10, 23.

* *Ortyx*, ūgis. f. [*ὀρτυξ*, Gr.] *Plantain*, *Plin.* 21, 17. = *Plantago.*

* *Oryx*, ūgis. vel *Orix*. m. [*ὀρυξ*, Gr. *ab ὀρύσσω* fodio] *A sort of wild goat*, *Plin.* 9, 1. *Unicorne, bisulcum, oryx*, *Id.* 11, 46.

* *Öryza*, æ. f. [*ὀρύζα*, Gr.] *A grain called rice*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 155. *Plin.* 18, 7.

O ante S.

Os, ōris. n. [à simil. literæ O, ob figuram rotundam, *Scal.* vel *ab ὀσση*, vox; ut *Angl. mouth, à μῦθος*, sermo] (1) *The mouth of any creature.* (2) *Met. Talk, discourse.* (3) *Speech, tongue, language.* (4) *Pronunciation.* (5) *Synecd.* *The face, or countenance, of any creature.* (6) *Abfol. Impudence.* (7) *Ora, vizards.* (8) *The look, favour, or make, of the face.* (9) *Presence.* (10) *The shape, or figure, of any thing.* (11) *The bill, or beak, of a bird.* (12) *The front of an army.* (13) *The mouth of any vessel, bag, &c.* (14) *Any gap, breach, or hole, to enter at.* (15) *The mouth, passage, or entrance, into any place.* (16) *The head, or fountain.* (1) *Quædam animalia cibum oris hiatu, & dentibus ipsi capessunt*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. *Cadit frustum ex pulli ore*, *Id.* *Os equi frænatum*, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 15, 13. (2) = *Brutus erat in ore, & in sermone omnium*, *Cic. Philip.* 10, 7. || *In ore vulgi versatur*, *Id.* *In ore est omni populo, it is town talk, it is in every body's mouth*, *Ter.*

Ne in ora hominum pro ludibrio abiret, lest it should become a common laughing stock, *Liv.* *Venturus in ora, that will be read, or famed*, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 3, 9. *Virum volitare per ora*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 9. || *Uno ore, with one consent*, *Ter.*

Animosi Accius oris, that wrote strong lines, *Ov.*

Amor. 1, 15, 19. (3) *Mithridates durum & viginti gentium ore loquebatur*, *Plin.* *Ora* (sono discordia signant, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 423. (4) *Liv.* (5) *Homo acutis oculis, ore rubicundo*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 121. *Phoenix ore & distinctu penarum diversus*, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 22. § *Ora sulfundere rubore*, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 3, 5. || *Os aliqujus oblinere*, *Plaut.* *sublinere*, *Id.* *to cheat, to make a fool of.* *Os durum*, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 36. *serenum*, *Cic.* *impudens*, *Ter.* *a brazen face, an impudent fellow.* (6) *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 33. = *Nostis os hominis, nōstis audaciam*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 30. = *Os hominis, insignemque impudentiam cognoscite*, *Id.* (7) *Ora corticibus sumunt horrida cavatis*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 387. (8) *Hic color, hæc facies, hæc decor oris, erat*, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 774. (9) || *Concedas ab ore eorum, go out of their sight*, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 11. *In ore ejus jugulatur*, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 77, 4. *Ante ora*, *Virg.* || *Met.* *In ore atque in oculis provincie, in the most publick and frequented place*, *Cic.* *Nulli lædere os, to disgust no man in his company*, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 10. *Ora virum, heads*, *Virg.* (10) *Quousquemodi formatum era*, *Luc.* 4, 136. (11) *Corvus, dum vult vocem ostendere, Emitit ore caseum*, *Plaut.* 1, 13, 10. *Cornea ora*, *Ov. Metam.* 8, 545. || § *Ora navium gravi rostrata pondere, galleys-heads*, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 17. (12) || *In ore, in latere, & à tergo*, *Tac.* (13) *Vascula oris angustæ*, *Quint.* 1, 2. *Pleno turgēt cum sacculus ore*, *Juv.* 13, 138. || *Ulceris os, the lips, or opening, of a sore*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 454. (14) *Ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram*, *Id. Æn.* 2, 482. || *Ora & exitus spectum*, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 23, 3. (15) *Per ora novem It mare præruptum*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 249. § *Os portus*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 12. *Geminus portus in ora duo versus*, *Liv.* § *Os Ponticum*, *Tac.* (16) *Ora fontana*, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 655. *Nili ora*, *Luc.* 10, 214.

* *Os*, ossis. n. [*ab ὀσέων*, ὀσέων, in pl. ὀσέ, ossa, *Prisc.*] (1) *A bone.* (2) *A tooth.* (3) *The stone in any fruit.* (1) *Ossa subjecta corpori mirabiles commissuras habent*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. *Ossa atque pellis sum miserā macritudine*, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 32. (2) *Dijecta ossa oris*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 252. (3) § *Ossa olearum, ac palmularum*, *Suet. Tib.* 8. *perficorum, dactylorum*, *Pallad.*

|| *Oscē*, adv. [*ab Oscis Campaniæ pop.*] § *Oscē loqui, i. e. linguā impurā*, *Gell.* 17, 17.

|| *Oscēdo*, dīnis. f. (1) *An aptness to yawn, a disease when one cannot help yawning.* (2) *Soreness of the mouth.* (1) *Gell.* 4, 20. † *Oscitatio.* (2) *Oscēdo est, in quā infantum ora exulcerantur, dicta ex languore oscitantium*, *Isid.*

Oscen, īnis. f. vel *Oscinis*, is. adj. *Oscinis Nominativum.* *Cicero de auguriis Oscen dixit, & ita utitur Charis.* *Oscen augurium, consuetudo dicit.* *Cicero tan en, inquit Plinius, de auguriis & hic oscinis dixit, Id.* [*ab os, & cano*] *A bird that foretold by singing, chirping, or the like.* *Tum à dexterā, tum à sinistra parte canunt Oscines*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 53. *Oscinem corvum pice suscitabo*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 11. *Oscines dicuntur apud augures, quod ore faciunt auspiciū*, *Varr.* || *Secundus ordo, qui in duas dividitur species, Oscines & Alites: illarum generi captus oris, his magnitudo differentiam dedit*, *Plin.* 10, 19.

Oscillatio, ōis. f. verb. *A swinging up and down in the air of figures of men; or, as some say, of figures of the obscene virilia; it was a sacred rite.* *Erigone diem festum oscillationis, pestilentie causā, instituerunt*, *Hygin. fab.* 130, quam vid.

|| *Oscillo*, āre. neut. h. e. inclino, præceptum in os feror, *Fest. Vid. Oscillum.*

Oscillum, i. n. [*ab dim. oscium*] (1) || *A head, or face.* (2) || *The head of a battering ram.* (3) || *Vizards.* (4) || *Little figures of heads.* (5) *The stones, or kernels, in lupines.* (1) *Universitatis oscillum*, *Tert.* (2) *Oscillum penduli impetūs*, *Id.* (3) *Περσωνεία, oscilla*, *Gloss.* (4) = *Capita non viventium sed fictilia*, &c.

* **ORATOR**, īri, ortus sum. dep. [ab ὄρομαι, excitō, Canin. sc. ab ὄρω, Ion. ὄρέω] (1) To rise, or get up. (2) To rise, as the sun, moon, stars, &c. (3) To rise, or spring; as a fountain. (4) To spring, or shoot up; as a flower, &c. (5) To break out, as an ulcer. (6) To spring, or break; as the day. (7) Met. To start up, or become of a sudden. (8) To appear. (9) To rise, or begin; to be occasioned. (10) To be made, to have a beginning. (11) To be born. (12) Met. To arise, or result, from. (1) Ex eo medio quasi collis oriebatur, Sall. B. J. 52. (2) Stellæ, ut quæque oriturque caditque, Ov. Fast. 1, 295. vid. Oriens. (3) Fons oritur in monte, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 1. (4) Tyrioque nitentior ostro Flos oritur, Ov. Met. 10, 211. (5) Ulcera in gingivis oriuntur, Cels. 16, 13. (6) Lux oritur, Ov. Fast. 1, 71. (7) Repente annuli beneficio rex ortus est Lydiæ, Cic. (8) Oritur mirabile monstrum, Virg. Æn. 11, 885. (9) Oritur cædes, Id. Æn. 2, 411. suspicio, Cic. § Ne quâ ex eo negotio seditio oriatur, Sall. B. J. 75. Sermo oritur de villis, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 71. Hinc orta lis est, Phædr. 4, 3, 3. Orietur fletibus horror, Prop. 1, 5, 15. Ab his sermo oritur, Cic. de Amic. 5. (10) An mundus ortus sit ab aliquo temporis principatu, Id. (11) = Oriri & procreari, Id. de Legg. 2, 4. = nasci, Id. (12) A suo cuiusque genere virtutis officia oriuntur, Cic. de Fin. 5, 24.

* **ORIPĒLARGUS**, i. m. [ὄρεπῆλαργος, Gr. ex ὄρεος montanus, & πελαργός ciconia] An eagle shaped like a vulture, &c. Plin. 10, 3. = Percnopterus, Id. ib.

* **ORITES**, æ. m. [ab ὄρος; mons] A round precious stone, Plin. 37, 10. = Siderites, Id. ib.

* **ORITŪRUS**, a, um. part. That will appear, or be born. Nil oriturum aliâs, nil ortum tale fatentes, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 17.

* **ORIUNDUS**, a, um. part. [e in u mutata] (1) That deriveth his pedigree from, descended from. (2) Whose parents, or ancestors, lived among, or were born at. (3) That had its rise from, by imitation. (4) Born of, or at. (1) Ab Ulyssæ deâque Circe oriundus, Liv. 1, 49. Materno genere ab Achille oriundus, Plin. de Vir. illustr. Met. & Cælesti sumus omnes semine oriundi, Lucr. 2, 989. Oriundus ab Ulyssæ, Liv. 2, 49. (2) § Oriundi ex Albanis & Sabinis, Id. ab Sabinis, Id. Cumis oriundi, Id. § Nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syraculis, Id. 24, 6. (3) Albâ oriundum sacerdotum, Id. 1, 20. Ab Syraculis, Id. 24, 6. (4) Ab ingenuis oriundi, Cic. liberis parentibus, Col. 1, 3.

* **ORNAMENTUM**, i. n. verb. [ab orno] (1) Any furniture to equip, or set off. (2) A set of harness. (3) Armour, or accoutrements. (4) The signs, or marks, of authority, or dignity. (5) An ornament, or credit. (6) Endowments of mind, or fortune. (7) An ornament, or embellishment, in writing. (8) Any advantage of honour, or profit. (1) Ornamenta scenica, Varr. vid. Plaut. Amph. prol. 85. Ornamentum abaci, Juven. 3, 204. Pecuniam enim, omniâque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum Gades contulit, Cæsar B. C. 2, 89. = Ornamentum pueritæ indicium atque insigne fortunæ creptum, Cic. (2) Ornamenta bubus sex, Cato. (3) Sen. Præf. lib. 4. N. Q. Cic. Catil. 2, 11. Suet. Tit. 9. ubi tamen ferramenta al. leg. (4) Ornamenta magistratibus à populo Romano data, Cic. Verr. 7, 83. (5) = Si splendorem ordini atque ornamentum curiæ constituere velis, Id. Verr. 4, 77. = decus, Id. Magno tibi erit ornamento nobilissimum adolescentem tuo beneficio esse saluum, Id. (6) Suscepit mihi perpetuam propugnationem pro omnibus ornamentis tuis, Id. Fam. 5, 8. (7) Oratoris ornamenta negligere, Id. de Fin. 1, 14. (8) Nep. Attic. 7.

* **ORNANDUS**, a, um. part. (1) To be adorned, or dressed. (2) To be enriched, or beautified. (3) To be honoured. (4) To be got ready, to be set out. (1) Famula operata ornandis capillis, Cæsar A. Am. 2, 7, 23. (2) Cæ. (3) = Ornanda &

celebranda feneſtus, Id. de Orat. 1, 45. (4) Ciaslis ornanda, Id.

* **ORNANS**, tis. part. Adorning. Ornante currus togâ, Lucan. 7, 18.

* **ORNATÈ**, adv. ius, comp. ssmè, sup. Gracefully, eloquently, in good language, or dress. § = Ornate splendideque aliquid facere, Cic. Offic. 1, 2. = Ornate, politèque dicere, Id. pro Cæsar. 3. Uberius & ornatius explicare, Id. Ornatissimè & copiosissimè defendi, Id. de Cl. Orat. 5.

|| **ORNATOR**, ōris. m. An adorning, or setter out, Cassiod. Ep. 1, 2. † Qui ornat.

* **ORNATRIX**, icis. f. verb. A waiting maid that dresseth her mistress's head. Tula sit ornatrice, Ov. A. Am. 3, 239. vid. & Suet. Claud. 50.

* **ORNATŪRUS**, a, um. part. About to adorn. Ornatura suos extruxit culmina manes, Claud. 2, in Ruf. 449.

* **ORNATUS**, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. ssmus, sup. (1) Set off, decked, adorned, fine. (2) Clothed, dressed. (3) Equiped, harnessed, accoutered, rigged, &c. (4) Crowned with. (5) Furnished, contrived. (6) Met. Graced, adorned, or accomplished. (1) Capillo ornato procedere, Prop. 1, 2, 1. Agro bene culto nihil specie ornatus, Cic. ¶ Pessimè ornatus eo, I am in a sad plight, Plaut. (2) Ornata lepide in peregrinum modum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 78. (3) § Græcia M. Bruti auctoritate imperio, copiis non instructa solum, sed etiam ornata, Cic. de Fin. 2, 112. § Ornatus vestitu militari, Nep. Datam. 9. § Effecit ut eâ elephantus ornatus ire posset, quâ antea unus homo inermis vix poterat repere, Id. Hannib. 3. (4) Apio crines ornatus, Virg. Ecl. 6, 69. caput foliis, Id. Geor. 3, 21. & absol. crown'd. Ornati dei, Tib. 2, 1, 54. (5) Ornata cuncta in ordine animo, ut volueram, habebam, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 10. (6) Tali fide, virtute, gravitate, auctoritate ornatus, Cic. Leclissimus atque ornatissimus adolescens, Id.

* **ORNATUS**, ūs. m. (1) Dress, properly of the head. (2) Garb, habit. (3) Company, attendants. (4) Appurtenances, furniture, attributes. (5) A feast, or entertainment. (6) An adorning, or beautifying; a set of ornaments. (7) An ornament. (8) Preparation. (9) Accoutrements, or arms. (10) Beauty, or ornament, of expressions. (1) Vid. Verr. L. L. 1, 4. & Conf. Virg. Æn. 7, 74. (2) Vestitu humili, ut eorum ornatus in his regem significaret neminem, Nep. Ages. 8. Ornatus nauclicus, Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 54. Ornatum alicujus in superbiam trahere, Tac. Hist. 2, 20, 2. § Ornatus regalis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 21. = vestitus, Id. ¶ De ornatu vario vid. Ov. A. Am. 3, 135. & segg. (3) Non hic placet mihi ornatus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 17. (4) Pompeii emptus est topeti ornatus, Cat. 22. § Deos novimus, ornatu, ætate, atque vestitu, Cic. N. D. 1, 29. (5) In ornatibus publicis gallinæ solent poni cum psittacis ac merulis albi, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. (6) Affertunt hæc, quasi lumina, magnum ornatum orationi, Cic. Orat. 39. (7) Phædr. 4, 15, 5. (8) Vid. seq. ornatus, i. (9) Ornatus militaris, Tac. Hist. 5, 22, 51. (10) Verborum ornatus oratoris putandus est, Cic. de Or. 1, 11.

† **ORNATUS**, i. m. (1) Dress, habit. (2) Provision, preparation. (1) Quid istuc ornati est? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 6. (2) Nihil ornati, nihil tumulti, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 28.

* **ORNEUS**, a, um. adj. Of the wild ash. O neam frondem bubus rectè præbeamus, Col. 12, 2.

* **ORNITHIAS**, æ. m. [ab ὄρεως, avis, sc. hirundo] A northern wind blowing gently for about a month together, next after the twentieth of February, when the swallows are come. X. Kal. Martii venti septentrionales, qui vocantur ornithiæ, per dies XXX esse solent, Col. 11, 2.

* **ORNITHOBOLION**, ii. n. [ab ὄρεως, avis, & βόλον πάσας] A great pen, a coop, or cage, to breed poultry in, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. Lat. Variarium.

* **ORNITHOGALE**, is. n. [ab ὄρεως, avis, & γὰρ λα λαι] An herb called dog's onion; star of Bethlehem, Plin. 21, 17.

* **ORNITHON**, ōnis. n. [ab ὄρεως, avis] A great pen; a yard, or other place, where fowls are bred and fattened, Col. 8, 4. & Varr. R. R. 3, 3.

* **ORNITHOTROPHIUM**, ii. n. [ab ὄρεως, avis, & τροφὴν nutrio] A coop, or place, to feed fowls in, and make them fat, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

* **ORNO**, āre. act. [qu. orino, vel horino; ab ὄρεως, venustas, i. ἡδυστατον, pulcrum & venustum reddo, Bec. vel ex os, oris; sicuti Heb. יָרַע & os & ornatum sign. aut fort. ab ordine per contr.] (1) To deck, or adorn. (2) To dress, curl, or set, hair. (3) To dress one, or put on his clothes. (4) To set out with furniture. (5) To crown with. (6) To furnish. (7) To provide things ready for. (8) To arm, or accoutre. (9) To rig. (10) To be an ornament, or credit, to. (11) To extoll, set off, or commend. (12) To render graceful, to improve. (13) To render honourable, to prefer, to advance. (14) To do one honour. (1) § Sepulcrum floribus ornare, Cic. pro Flacc. 95. ædem frondibus, Prop. 4, 10, 29. Gemma ornata manus, Id. 3, 6, 12. (2) Ornare capillos, Mart. (3) Age, eamus in rō; nunc jam ornate me, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 85. Met. = Vestire & oratione ornare inventa; Cic. de Or. 1, 31. (4) Domesticis copiis ornare convivium, Id. Verr. 4, 20. Ornare magnificè splendideque convivium, Id. pro Quint. 37. (5) Ne me foliis brevioribus ornes, Hor. Epist. 1, 19, 26. Hederâ ornate potetam, Virg. Ecl. 7, 25. (6) Magistratus tabernaculis, & omni alio instrumento ornare, Liv. 42, 1. § Ornare provinciam, Id. Ut sibi penum aliud ornet, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 12. (7) Non ornatis nuptias? Id. Cas. 3, 2, 26. Paulum si celsassem, domi non offendissem, ita ornarat fugam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 6. (8) § Ornare se armis, Ov. Epist. 9, 103. scuto framedaque, Tac. (9) § Ornare classem, Liv. 26, 37. (10) Pudorque ornat ætatem, Cic. (11) Munus nostrum ornato verbis, quod poteris, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 8. Eum ornavi veris laudibus, Cic. (12) Cum Res Italas moribus ornes, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 2. (13) M. Furium, quem mihi commendas, vel regem Galliæ faciam, vel Leptæ legatum, Si vis, ad me alium mitte, quem ornem, Cic. Fam. 7, 5. § Ornare aliquem divitiis, Nep. Them. 2. (14) § Tibi ad me ornandum semper datur facultas, mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetit, Cic. Fam. 15, 13.

* **ORNO**, āri, ātus. pass. (1) To be dressed, or adorned. (2) To be honoured. (3) To be provided, or got ready; to be supplied, or furnished with; see Furniture. (1) = Lectum sibi ornari & sterni jubet, Cic. pro Cluent. 5. Ornata mulier sine auro, uti quæ ornantur sibi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 47. Omnibus decretis ornari, Cic. (2) Jubere prandium ornari domi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 53. = parari, Cic.

* **ORNUS**, i. f. [ab ὄρεως, montanus; ὄρεων μελία, quia fraxinus sylvestris, uti Col. ornus vocat. montibus propria est, ut θυμέλια campis: nisi pot. ex Hebr. אֲרֶז Chald. אֲרָא orna, quod pinus, Hier. ornus, Jun. vertit.] A wild ash, with broad leaves. Steriles saxosis montibus orni, Virg. Geor. 2, 111. Ingentes advolvunt montibus ornos, Id. Æn. 6, 182. Antiqua in montibus ornus, Id. Æn. 2, 626.

* **ORO**, āre. [ab os, oris, quo oramus, i. e. loquimur] (1) To speak. (2) Synecd. To make, or deliver, an oration. (3) To beg, or entreat. (4) To pray. (5) To pray to the gods. (6) To deprecate, to ask pardon of. (1) ST. Si peccâssis, mulâ hîc te inibo illico. Sæd. Optimum atque æquissimum oras, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 46. (2) Promerita complecti orando, Cic. post redit. in senat. 1. (3) Orat, atque obsecrat, ut, &c. Id. Verr. 4, 42. § Oraie, & obsecrari aliquem, Id. pro Planc. 104. Oro & quæso te, Plaut. ¶ In quibus orare est minis. ¶ A te peto, vel petius oro, & obsecro, ut, Cic. Rogare & orare aliquem, Id. ¶ Ubi peto, & rogo, m nûs est quàm oro. § Scin' quid te orem, Sive? Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 62. Egi atque oravi tecum, Cic. Omnibus precibus orare, Id. Att. 9, 13. uxorem gnato, Ter. Gentes orare, & urbes, Virg. Æn. 6, 92. (4) Seivum hominem

&c. Et in facellum Ditis aræ Saturni coherens quædam pro suis capitibus ferre, *Macrob.* (5) Oscilla lupinorum, *Col.* 2, 10. vocat, quæ *Plin.* umbilicos.

Oscillum, i. n. [ab os, & cilleo, i. e. moto] (1) An image, perhaps of Bacchus, hung on ropes and swung up and down in the air, it being a rite performed by the country people in the service of Bacchus, to render their vines fruitful, that part being accounted most fertile to which the image happened to look most frequently, when moved by the wind, or otherwise. (2) || Also a small image in human shape, hung up in honour of Saturn and Pluto. (1) *Virg. Geor.* 2, 389. (2) *Vid. Macrob. Saturn.* 1, 7.

Oscinis. *Vid. Oscan.*

|| Oscinum, i. n. The singing, or chirping, of some birds foreboding things to come. Oscinum tripudium est, quod oris cantu significat quid portendi, cum cecinit corvus, cornix, noctua, parra, picus, *Fest.*

Oscitans, tis. part. (1) Yawning, or gapeing. (2) Met. Careless, secure, careless. (3) Easy, indolent, i. e. *scitans*. (1) Adde inscitiam pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, *Cic. pro Mil.* 21. Hesternâ potatione oscitantes, *Quint.* 8, 3. ex *Cic.* (2) § Oscitantes opprimere, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 7. (3) = Oscitans & dormitans sapientia, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 33.

Oscitanter. adv. Carelessly, easily, sleepily, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 80.

Oscitatio, ðnis. f. verb. (1) A gapeing, or yawning. (2) Books written carelessly; supine, negligent. (1) = Oscitatio in cinix lethalis est, *Plin.* 7, 6. (2) || Oscitationes Bruti, a book of his carelessly written, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 9, 20.

Oscito, are, neut. [ex os, & cito; vel cito, i. e. moveo.] (1) || To yawn. (2) To be listless. (3) Met. To open, as the leaves of a tree. (1) Clare nimis & sonore oscitavit, *Gell.* 4, 20. (2) *Lucr.* 3, 1078. (3) Omnium folia quotidie ad solem oscitant, *Plin.* 16, 24.

Oscitor, ari, âtus sum. dep. To yawn, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 80. Oscitatur, *χαρμαται, Gl. Phil.*

Osculâbundus, a, um. adj. Kissing often. § Socculum osculabundus, *Suet. Vit.* 11.

|| Osculâna pugna, *Prov.* [pro ausculana. *Scal.*] A battle when the victors are afterwards themselves overcome, *Titin. ap. Non.* c. 7, 77.

Osculandus, a, um. part. To be kissed. Osculandam dextram suam flentibus porrexit, *Juss.* 12, 15.

Osculans, tis. part. Kissing. § Ille me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. Osculans cum adolescente, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 17.

Osculatio, ðnis. f. verb. A kissing. § Flagrantia osculationis, *Cic. pro Cael.* 20. seges, *Catull.* 46, 6.

Osculâus, a, um. part. (1) A kissing, having kissed. (2) || Pass. To kiss. (1) Eum complexus osculatusque dimisit, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 5. Osculatus epistolam, *Id.* (2) *Apul.*

|| Osculo, are. act. To kiss. Quod osculavi caput, *Non. ex Titin.* || Pass. Osculor.

Osculor, ari, âtus sum. dep. To kiss. Videris istam scientiam juris tanquam filiolum osculari tuam, *Cic. pro Mur.* 10.

Osculum, li. n. d. m. [ab os] (1) A little pretty mouth. (2) Holes in a pipe. (3) Oscula, lips. (4) A kiss. (1) Videt oscula, quæ non Est vidisse satis, *Qv. Met.* 1, 499. (2) Cui fistula collo hæret, & voces alterna per oscula ducat, *Manil.* 3, 517. (3) Oscula libavit gnata, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 260. (4) Dividere oscula sodalibus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 6.

Oscus, a, um. adj. Oscum — Cloacius putat eo vocabulo significari sacrum, quod etiam leges sacrae osæ dicuntur, *Fest. Scal. leg. oscitæ; vel obsitæ, i. e. ascitæ.* || Lana osca, rough hard wool, *Var. L. L.*

Osiris, vel Osyris, is. f. An herb called toad flax, *Plin.* 27, 12.

* Osirites, æ. m. [sort. dist. ab Osiride, propter divinam virtutem contra venificia] The

Egyptian name of a supposed herb. = Cynocéphala, *Plin.* 30, 2.

Osor, ðris. m. verb. [ab odi, osum] A bater. Osor mulierum, *Plaut. prol. Pæn.* 74.

* Offeus, a, um. adj. (1) Of bone. (2) Made of bone. (3) Boney, of a substance like bones, as hard as a bone. (1) *Plin.* 1, 49. (2) *Col.* 5, 11. || Offea larva, a sprite, or skeleton, of hare bone, *Ov. Ibis.* 144. Manus offea, nothing but skin and bone, *Juv.* 5, 53. (3) *Plin.* 36, 18.

* † Officilârim. adv. Bone by bone, *Non. ex Cæcil.* c. 2, n. 609.

* Officûum, li. n. dim. [ab os, ossis] A little bone, *Plin.* 11, 37.

* Offisrâga, æ. f. [ab ossibus frangendis] A kind of eagle, that breaketh bones by letting his prey fall on high, *Isid. an. of prey, Lucr.* 5, 1078. *Plin.* 10, 7.

* Offisrâgus, a, um. adj. That breaketh bones, *Sen. Controv.* 33. Ostragor, idem quod Offisrâgus, *δουρόμορ, G. V.* Qui contudit ossa in pyra combusta, & in cineres redegit, ut in urnam conderentur, *Bur. Coll. Ant. R.*

* Offisrâgus, i. m. id. quod offisrâga, *Plin.* 30, 7.

* || Offilægium, li. n. [ab ossibus legendis] The gathering up of the bones after the body was burnt. *ὀσολέγιον, offilegium, Gl. Gr. Lat. & Lat. Gr.* De offilegii more *vid. Tibull.* 2, 3.

* || Offu. n. indecl. id. quod os, *Charis.* ex *Plin.* unde

* || Offuârium, li. n. A charnel house, *Ulp.* 1, 2. ff. de Sepulc. viol.

* Offuârius, a, um. adj. [ab offu, in plur. offua, *V.* vel ab offum; ut à dorsum doruârius] Belonging to, or containing, bones. Offuâriæ ollæ, *Ant. Inscript.*

* † Offum, li. n. [ex ὄσυν, *Gr. Prisc.* ex *Pacuv.* & *Accio*; & *Charis.* & *Prisc.* ex *Cn. Gellio*] Antiqu. pro os ossis.

Ostendendus, a, um. part. To be made plain, set forth, or proved, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 16.

Ostenders, tis. Showing, *Sil.* 2, 669. 13, 762. Clamitansque & ostendens, *Paterc.* 2, 85.

Ostendo, ðre, di, sum & tum. act. [ex ob, & tendo, vel. ostendo; & eliso b, ab os, & teneo, i. e. teneo ob oculos, nam veteres dicebant ostinet pro ostendit, *vid. Obsiceo*] (1) To show; to hold forth, or expose, to sight; to let one see. (2) To show as a strange, or ridiculous, sight. (3) To publish, or compose. (4) To show in a boasting manner, to give proof of. (5) To represent. (6) To make one know. (7) To signify, or make a show. (8) To tell, or show, where one is. (9) To give one to understand, to let one know, to make plain. (10) To manifest, or discover. (11) To prove, or convince. (12) To betray, to discover. (13) To point at.

(1) § Jamne ostendisti signa nutrici? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 5. || Ubi Aurora suos ostenderit ortus, shall have shown her rising light, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 544. Supinatas Aquiloni ostendere glebas, to plough up and expose to, *Id. Geor.* 2, 261.

(2) Cæpit, Pana quæ solebat, ostendere Canium Terentes, *Mart.* 1, 70. (3) Parios ego primus Iambos Ostendi Latio, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 23. (4) Dum vult vocem ostendere, *Phædr.* 1, 13, 9. (5) Tabula, quæ Trojæ halosin ostendit, *Petr.* c. 89. Ipsam vitam & mores hominum ostendere, *Phædr. prol. lib.* 3, 51. (6) Tibi ostendam, herum quid sit periculi fallere, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 26. (7) Peto, ut ea, quæ initio ostendisti, deinceps fecisti, ad exitum augeri & cumulari; per te velis, *C. C. Fam.* 13, 41. (8) Ut ostenderet fratrem, *Petr.* c. 97. || Confutes se optimè ostendunt, carry themselves so as to give great hopes from them, *Cic.* (9) Neque ubi, neque per quos, neque quâ spe aut quo pretio potes ostendere, ego contra ostendo, &c. *Id.* (10) In me dii potestatem suam omnem ostendere, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 3. Nobis dii animum ostenderunt suum, *Plaut.*

(11) Te plurâ in hac re peccare ostendam, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 44. (12) Tot peccata in hac re ostendis, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 1, 21. = patefacio, *Cic.* (13) De excelso loco ostendere aliquem, *Id. Somn. Scip.* 2.

Ostendor, i. pass. (1) To be showed. (2) To be made a show of. (3) To be exposed to. (1) Non laboranti certum subsidium nobilitatis ostenditur, *Cic.* (2) Nihil aliud opus esse quàm indici, ostendique bellum, *Id.* (3) Ager qui sol ostentus erit, *Cato. Vid. Ostendo.*

|| Ostensio, ðnis. f. verb. (1) A show, or publick appearance. (2) A proof. (1) Factâ hominum armigerorum ostensione, *Vet. Sax.* (2) Ostensio, *δειγμα, Gloss.*

|| Ostensioâlis, e. adj. That is used for state, pomp and show, rather than service. Milites, quos ostensuales vocant, *Lampr. Alex.* 33.

Ostensurus, a, um. part. About to show. Cum destinato per edictum die ostensurus populo propter nubulum distulisset, *Suet. Neron.* 13. Dixerunt se ostensuros civibus suis, non virtutem sibi priore bello, sed fortunam defuisse, *Juss.* 18, 7.

Ostensus, a, um. part. Showed publicly, made a show of. Cedet ostensa, *Luc.* 2, 192.

|| Nî mihi esset spes ostensa hujusce habendæ, unless I had some encouragement to hope, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 4, 7.

Ostendendus, a, um. part. (1) To be done publickly; to be exposed, or recommended, to publick notice. (2) To be boasted of. (1) Additurum principem defunctæ templum & aras, & cetera ostendendæ pietatis, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 3, 6. (2) Ficta oratio memoriæ ostendendæ causâ, *Ad Herenn.* 2.

Ostentans, tis. part. (1) Showing, holding up as if he were proud of it. (2) Making show, or proof, of. (3) Boasting. (1) Frontemque ostentans arduus albam, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 567. (2) Ostentans artem pariter arcumque sonantem, *Id. Æn.* 5, 521. (3) *Tac.* 14, 25, 2.

|| Ostentârius, li. m. He that telleth what prodigies portend, *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 7. † Ostentatum interpretis.

Ostentatio, ðnis. f. verb. (1) The making any pompous, or publick, show; an appearance. (2) The endeavouring to set a thing out, and make it appear great. (3) Such as raiseth great expectations of one. (4) Ostentation, vain glory, a making a fair show outwardly. (5) A vain glorious temper, or design. (1) Scenæ ostentatio, *Petr.* c. 126. Cognomen ab ostentatione scævitiæ ascitum, *Liv.* 7, 4. (2) Lacrumæ ad ostentationem doloris paræ, *Petr.* c. 17. (3) Multorum annorum ostentationes meæ, *Cic.* (4) = Simulatione, & inani ostentatione se gloriam consequi siqui possent, vehementer errant, *Id. Offic.* 2, 13. || In fronte ostentatio est, intus veritas occultatur, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 24. (5) Beneficia profecta magis ab ostentatione, quàm à voluntate, *Id. Offic.* 1, 14.

Ostentator, ðris. m. verb. (1) He that recommends things to publick fame, that pitcheth them in the best light, to make them appear considerable. (2) A pretender, or boaster. (1) Romulus cum factis vir magnus, tum factorum ostentator haud minor, *Liv.* 1, 10. (2) Ostentatores meri, confidentes meri, garrulique & malevoli, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 1, 15.

|| Ostentatrix, icis. f. She that endeavoureth to bear herself so as to make many gaze upon and take notice of her. Immodica sui ostentatrix, *Apul.* p. 525. pompa, *Prud. Psychon.* 439.

Ostentatus, a, um. part. (1) That which one hath been put in hopes of. (2) Presented, fairly offered, held forth to one. (1) Pecunia, quæ ex liberalitate hujus promissa sit & ostentata, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 6. (2) Egon' occasionem mihi ostentatam amitterem? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 56.

Ostento, are, freq. [ab ostendo; i. e. sæpe ostendo gloriandi causâ, *Fest.* vel desiderativum, i. e. ostendere cupio, *Perot.*] (1) To show often, or much; to hold forth to view. (2) To show often in a boasting manner. (3) To threaten,

to menace. (4) To publish, to recite in publick. (5) To expose freely to publick view. (6) To yield, or expose to. (7) To make show of. (8) To put upon, or give hopes of. (9) To show a thing, to point to. (10) To prove, or give evident marks of. (11) To endeavour to show. (12) To endeavour to make appear considerable, to go to set out, or recommend to publick notice; to vaunt. (13) To show, to discover. (1) Velamenta & infulas pro muris ostentant, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 31, 4. (2) Neque pugnas narrat, neque cicatrices suas ostentat, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 30. = Jactare se & ostentare, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 21. (3) Cædem ex alterâ parte belli exitus ostentat; ex alterâ servitutem, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 14. (4) Famam carminum ejus premebat Nero, prohibueratque ostentare, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 49, 3. (5) Faciem ostentabat, & udo Turpia membra fimo, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 357. (6) Ut jugula sua pro meo capite Clodio ostentârint, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. (7) ☞ Ostentare potius urbi bellum, quàm inferre, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 78, 3. § Ostentasse Romana arma, *Id. Ann.* 6, 37, 7. instructas legiones, *Id. Hist.* 5, 10, 4. Alterâ manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat alterâ, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 18. Aliud specie simulationis ostentant, *Cic. 2. cont. Rull.* 4. (3) Quod dissuasit, id ostentat, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 10. (9) Campos Desuper ostentat, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 678. (10) Castra lato ambitu, &c. trium legionum manus ostentabant, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 61, 3. (11) Qui se comem ac magnificum militibus ostendet, *Id. Hist.* 3, 9, 1. (12) § Se ostentare, *Cic. Att.* 2, 13. integrum judicium, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 8, 2. artem, *Id. Ann.* 2, 8, 3. fidem atque animum, *Id. Hist.* 1, 39, 4. ☞ Ut potius amorem tibi ostenderem meum, quàm ostentarem prudentiam, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 3. *Met.* Agragas ostentat maxima longè Mænia, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 703. (13) Incipit ex illo montes Apulia notos Ostentare mihi, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 77.

Ostentor, ari, atus. pass. (1) To be shown publicly, &c. (2) To be talked of publicly. (1) Nero omnes per exercitus ostentatur, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 3. (2) ☞ Largitio verbis ostentari potest, revera fieri, nisi exhausto ærario, nullo pacto potest, *Cic. 2. cont. Rull.* 4. *Vid. Ostento.*

Ostentum, ti. n. [ab ostendo; in sup. ostentum] Any thing that happeneth contrary to the ordinary course of nature, and is supposed to foreshow something to come, either good, or bad. Periculorum metus ex ostentis, *Cic. Ver.* 4, 49. Per hæc ostenta conceptam in spem imperii venit, *Suet. Vespas.* 5. *Met.* Præcipuum ipse Vitellius ostentum erat, *Id.* ☞ Ostenta facere, to do very odd, or incredible, things, *Cæc. ad Cic.*

Ostentus, a, um, part. [ab ostendor] (1) ☞ Showed, or appearing in view. (2) Lying open to. (1) Ipso tempore ostentus senex, *Pacuv. ap. Fest.* (2) Ager soli ostentus, *Caro. locus, Varr.*

Ostentus, ūs. m. verb. (1) A publick show, or spectacle; a gazing stock. (2) A mere show, without any real effect. (3) That which is done for show, or dissimulation. (4) Proof, declaration, a setting forth. (1) ☞ Iturus ostentui gentibus, a publick example, or spectacle, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 22, 6. Corpora extra vallum objecta ostentui, *Id. Ann.* 1, 29, 6. (2) Nova jura dedit ostentui magis quàm mansura, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 78. (3) Metellus illa dedicationis signa ostentui credere, *Sall. B. J.* 50. (4) Vivere jubet ostentui clementiæ suæ, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14, 6. Ut Jugurthæ scelera ostentui essem, *Sall. B. Jug.* 36.

Ostiarium, ii. n. sc. tributum. A tax by which a certain sum was to be paid for every door. Ostiaria imperabantur, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 31. & *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8.

Ostiarus, ii. m. A porter, or doorkeeper. In aditu ipso stabat ostiarius, *Petron. c.* 38.

Ostiatim, adv. From door to door, without missing a door. Ostiatim totum oppidum complavit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 24. ☞ Crimine agere ostia-

tim, to particularize in the names and houses on whom rapine hath been committed, *Id. Ib.* 10.

Ostigo, gnis. f. [ab os, oris.] The scab in lambs, or kids, about the mouth and lips. = Mentigo quam pastores ostiginem vocant, *Col. R. R.* 7, 5.

Ostiolum, li. n. dim. [ab ostium] A little door. Aditus firmis ostiolis munire, *Col. S.* 14.

Ostium, ii. n. [ab ore, quod sit qu. os domus, *Prisc.* vel ab ὄστυν, repellere] (1) A door. (2) An entrance, or passage. (3) The mouth of a river, or haven. (1) Ostio pefulum obdo, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 55. Alta ostia Ditis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 667. (2) Recta viarum ostia, *Lucr.* 4, 92. (3) § Ostium Tiberinum, *Cic. Ostium fluminis; portus, Id. Ostia Nili, Juv.* 13, 27.

* Ostriacis, æ. m. [ὄστριας, Gr. ab ὄστυν testa] A kind of precious stone like an oyster-shell, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Ostriacismus, i. m. [ὄστριασμός, Gr. ab eodem] A sort of voting with oyster-shells, *Nep.* 5, 3, 1.

* Ostriacites, æ. m. [ex eodem themate] Idem, *Plin.* 37, 10.

* Ostriacitis, itidis. f. [ab eodem] A kind of crust sticking to furnaces where brassy ore is melted, *Plin.* 24, 10.

* Ostriacium, ii. n. [ex eodem themate] The shell of a certain fish called also onyx, *Plin.* 32, 10.

* Ostrea, òrum. n. pl. Sic *Cbaris.* [τὰ ὄστρεα, seu ὄστρεα, Gr.] Any sort of fish with a hard shell; oysters. Ostreis & conchyliis omnibus contingit, ut cum luna pariter crescant, pariterque decrescant, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 14. Ostrea Circæis, Miseno oriuntur echini, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 33. Grandia ostrea mordet, *Juv.* 6, 202.

* Ostrea, æ. f. An oyster. Neque ostrea illa magna capta potuit paululum fuscicare, *Varr.*

* Ostrearium, ii. n. An oyster-pit, or place where oysters are kept. Sergius Orata primus ostrearii in Bajano locavit, *Plin.* 9, 51.

* Ostrearius, a, um, adj. Belonging to oysters. ☞ Panis ostrearius, a sort of bread which they eat with oysters, *Plin.* 18, 11.

* Ostreatus, a, um, adj. Hard, or rough and rugged, like an oyster-shell. Quasi ostreatum tergum ulceribus gellico, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 186.

* Ostreofus, a, um, adj. or, comp. That is very plentyfull of, or breedeth many oysters. Cyzicus ostreofa, *Pœtia phallic. carm.* 77. Ora Hellepontia cæteris ostreosior oris, *Catull. in Priap. carm.* 18.

* Ostrifer, òra, òrum, adj. [ex ostrea, & ferro] That is plentyfull of oysters; oyster-bearing. Ostriferi fauces Abydi, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 207. Ostriferum Geræstum, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 456.

* Ostrius, a, um, adj. [ab ostrum] Of a scarlet colour. Ostrius torus, *Prop.* 1, 14, 20.

* Ostrum, i. n. [ὄστρον, Gr.] (1) The fish of the liquor whereof a sort of purple, or scarlet, colour is made. (2) The liquor, or colour, itself. (3) Cloths, &c. died of that colour. (1) Quo Pœnis tibi purpura fulgeat ostris, *Prop.* 4, 3, 5. (2) § Vestes perfusæ ostro, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 112. Ostro rigentes, *Id. Æn.* 11, 72. (3) Strato super discumbitur ostro, *Id. Æn.* 1, 704.

Ostro fulgentes scopuli, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 472.

* Ostria, æ. f. A sort of tree, *Plin. vid. seq.*

Ostrys.

* Ostrys, yos & ab acc. Ostria, æ. [ὄστρυς, Gr.] A sort of tree in Greece, *Plin.* 13, 21.

Osurus, a, um, part. [fut. ab odi] That shall hate hereafter. ☞ Amare oportere, ut si aliquando esset osurus, *Cic. de Am.* 16.

Osus, a, um, part. [ab odi] That hath hated. Inimicos semper osa sum obturier, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 19.

Osyris, vid. Ostris.

O ante T.

* ☞ Otacusta, æ. m. An intelligencer, or spy,

to a prince. ὠτανέτης, auricularius, *Gl. Gr. & Lat.*

* Ōthone, es. f. [ab ὀθόν lineum, *M.*] An herb having leaves full of holes, *Plin.* 27, 12.

* Ōtia, òrum. pl. n. [ab ὀτίον, auricula, pl. ὀτία; quomodo ostreum quoddam ὀτάγιον voc.] A kind of oysters, sea ears, *Plin.* 32, 11.

Ōtolum, i. n. d m. A little, or short, leisure. Ubi delectem otolum meum non habeo, *Cæc. Cic. int. Ep. Fam.* 83.

Ōtior, ari. To spend one's time at one's own pleasure, free from business. ☞ Otandi, non negotiandi, causa, se aliquod conferre, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. Domesticus otior, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 128. i. e. privatus sum domi.

Ōtiōse, adv. (1) At ease; without toil, or trouble. (2) Easily, leisurely, as if one had nothing else to do. (3) Securely, unconcernedly. (4) At leisure, quietly, without interruption. (5) Gently, softly. (6) By little and little. (1) *Cic. Offic.* 3, 26. (2) Contemplari unumquodque otiosum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 15. (3) *Liv.* 2, 58. (4) Tecum otiosè, si otium est, cupio loqui, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 41. (5) = Secuta sum placida, otiosè, meo arbitratu, *Id. Atil.* 4, 6, 6. § Otiosè ambulare, *Id. Pseud.* 4, 1, 14. ☞ citò, *Id.* (6) Properavimus olim, reperere otiosè oportuit, *Id. Truc.* 1, 2, 67.

Ōtiōsus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. [ab otium] (1) Free from business, toil, or trouble. (2) At leisure; without any haste, or earnestness. (3) Secure, unconcerned. (4) That hath nothing to do, out of employment. (5) Unconcerned. (6) Pleasing, easy. (7) Being still, discharged from work. (8) That is in no publick post, or employment. (9) Peaceable, one that is a neuter in war. (10) Void, vacant. (11) Sedate, calm, without passion. (12) Insignificant, idle, of no value, trifling. (1) ☞ Vos laboriosos existimat, quibus otiosus ne in communi quidem otio liceat esse, *Cic. pro Cæl. cap.* 1. (2) Otiosissimum te esse arbitrabar, *Idem.* Aliam otiosus quæret, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 24. (3) Animo otioso esse impero, *Id. Andr.* 5, 2, 1. ☞ Otiosus ab animo, without disquiet of mind, *Id. Phorm.* 2, 1, 26. (4) Ne mihi otium quidem fuit enquam otiosum, *Cic. 3. occupatus, Id.* (5) Spectator otiosus alienæ calamitatis, *Id. Offic.* 2, 7. Vide ut otiosus sit, si dñs placet, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 10. (6) Quid quietè otiosius animi, quid irâ laboriosius? *Sen. de Ira.* 2, 12. (7) § Otiosus bos, *Liv. Od.* 3, 18, 11. (8) Si habet senectus aliquod tanquam pabulum studii & doctrinæ, nihil est otiosè senectute jucundius, *Cic. de Sen.* 14. = privatus, *Id.* Judicandum est maximas geri res & maximi animi ab iis, qui respublicas regant; esse autem magni animi & fuisse multos in vitâ otiosâ, *Id.* (9) *Id. Fam.* 5, 9, 4. & pro *Marcello*, c. 6. ☞ Re placidâ atque otiosâ, in time of peace, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 56. (10) = Honor otiosus ac vacans, *Plin. jun.* (11) Cicero lentus est in principiis, longus in narrationibus, otiosus circa excessus, *Auf. Dial. de Orat.* c. 18. (12) § Otiosæ sententiæ, *Quint.* 1, 1. Otiosus sermo, *Id. S.* 2.

* Ōtis, idis. f. [ab ὤς, ὀτὸς auri] A sort of owl. = Aſio, *Plin.* 10, 23. & 29, 6. Quas Hispania aves tardas appellat, Græci otidas, *Id.* 10, 22.

ŌTIUM, ii. n. (1) Leisure, spare time, freedom from any business. (2) Retirement from publick business, a private life. (3) The time of recreation and refreshment. (4) Peace, publick tranquillity. (5) Idleness, a doing nothing. (6) The living at ease, and in security. (7) Meron. The product of one's leisure, sport, vaggery. (1) ☞ Ut in otio esset potius, quàm in negotio; *Ter. Hec. prol.* 20. Lucra otio quid dolcius? *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 105. § Otium auscultandi, *Id. Adelp.* 3, 3, 66. Tantumne ab se tuâ est otii tibi? *Id. Heaut.* 1, 1, 25. (2) ☞ Ubi mihi reliquam ætatem à rep. procul habendam decrevi, non fuit consilium securâ atque desidii bonum otium conterere, *Sall. B. C.* 4. (3) Cum duris venatibus otia miscer, *Qv. Met.* 4,

307.

307. Cui fuerit ne otium quidem unquam otiosum, *Cic. pro Planc. 27.* (4) ☞ Ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulae conciliavit, ut, *Nep. Timol. 3.* (5) ☞ Honestum pacis nomen segni otio imponere, *Tac. Ann. 14, 39.* Quā spe Libycis teris otia terris? *Virg. Aen. 4, 271.* (6) Otium Divos rogat in patenti Præfatus Ægeio, *Hor. Od. 2, 16, 1.* (7) Excultas oculis otia nostra tuis, *Ov. Trist. 2, 224.*

O ante V.

* || Ōvālis, le. adj. *Belonging to ovations.* O-
valis corona, *Gell. 6, 6.* † Ovans.

* Ōvans, tis. part. (1) *Triumphing in the lesser triumph, or ovation.* (2) *Rejoicing publicly with great magnificence for.* (3) *Prevailing, or triumphing.* (4) *Expressing joy by a public procession, shouting, &c.* (5) *Rejoicing with loud shouts, shouting for joy.* (6) *Full of success and joy, triumphing.* (7) *Making a joyful sound.* (1) ☞ Valerio triumphus, Manlio, ut ovans ingrediatur urbem, decretum est, *Liv. vid. & Suet. Aug. 22.* Ascendit ovans in Capitolium M. Aquilius, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 47.* Ovans triumphare debuit, *Paterc. 2, 122.* (2) Duplici victoriā ovans Romulus, *Liv.* Magnus ter ovans, *Petron. c. 129.* ☞ Taurus ovans, bearing himself triumphantly, rejoicing for a victory, *Val. Flacc. 5, 63.* Ovans gradus, a large, or joyfull, step, such as becometh a victor, *Id. 2, 545.* Ovantem gressum feret, shall dance for joy, *Petron. c. 133.* (3) ☞ Flammæ ovantes, *Virg. Aen. 10, 409.* Vulcanus ovans, *Sil. 6, 589.* (5) = Romani ovantes ac gratulantes Horatium excipiunt, *Liv. 5, 30.* (6) Mihi evenit, ut ovans prædā onustus incederem, *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 146.* Successu cædis ovans, *Ov. Met. 12, 298.* (7) ☞ Ovans Ilya, *Stat. silvum, Val. Flacc. 4, 418.* Ovantes gutture corvi, *Virg. Geor. 1, 346.*

* Ōvatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab ovo, as*] *The triumphing in the lesser triumph.* ☞ Perpenna fuit de servis ovatione contentus, ne dignitatem triumphis inscriptione servili violaret, *Flor. 3, 19. vid. & Suet. Tib. 1.* Prætereundum non est, quod ad ovationes attinet: super quo discessisse veteres scriptores scio, partim enim scripserunt, qui ovarer introire solitum equo vehementem: at Sabinus Massurius pedibus ingredi ovantes dicit, sequentibus eos non militibus, sed universo fenatu, *Gell. 5, 6.*

* || Ōvatio, ōnis. f. [*ab ovum*] *The time of laying eggs,* *Plin. 29, 3. ubi tamen al. operationem leg.*

* Ōvatus, a, um. adj. [*ab ovum*] (1) *Made like an egg, of an oval figure.* (2) *Marked with oval figures.* (1) Aliis sorbis turbinatio pyri, aliis ovata species, *Plin. 15, 21.* (2) Numidicus lapis ovatus, *Id. 35, 1. de marmoribus loquens.*

* Ōvatus, ūs. m. verb. *Shouts for joy, or victory.* Barbarici glomerantur ovatus, *Val. Flacc. 6, 187.*

* Ōviāria, æ. f. *A flock of sheep.* In Apulia oviarias habui grandes, *Varr. R. R. in prel. 1, 2.*

* Ōviāricus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, sheep.* Oviaricum pecus, *Col. 7, 6.*

* Ōvicula, æ. f. dim. [*ab ovis*] (1) || *A little sheep.* (2) *A surname of F. Maximus, for his gentleness.* (1) Ovicula, πρῶτάτιον, *Onom. vet. (2) Vict. de Vir. illustr. 43.*

* Ōvile, is. n. (1) *A sheep cote, a sheep fold.* (2) *Catachrest. A fold for kids, or goats.* (3) *A sept in the Campus Martius; in one of*

them each century gave its suffrage. (1) Tabulæ, quibus ovilia consternuntur, ut supercubet grex, *Col. 7, 4.* (2) Aliis in ovilibus hædi, *Ov. Met. 13, 828.* (3) Datum secreto in ovili cum his colloquendi tempus, *Liv. 26, 22.* ☞ Septa hæc postea marmorea facta fuerunt, & porticus egregias habuerunt, *vid. Alex. ab Alex. 2, 18.*

* || Ōvilis, le. adj. *Belonging to sheep.* Ovili stabulationi commoda, *Apul. Met. 4.*

* Ōvillus, a, um. adj. [*ab ovinus*] *Of, or belonging to, sheep.* Grex ovillus, *Liv. 22, 10.*

* Ōvinus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to sheep.* Sume pilam, quæ caudis hæret ovinis, *Seren. Samon. c. 15.* ☞ Raro occ. † Ovillus.

Ōviparus, a, um. adj. [*ab ovum, & pario*] *That breed by spawn.* ☞ Discrevit natura viviparos & oviparos pisces, *Apul. Apol. p. 465.* Gobio oviparâ congestior alvo, *Auson. Mosel. 133.* † Ova pariens.

* Ōvis, is. f. (☞ m. vid. *Gell. 11, 1.*) [*à Gr. ōis, interjecto digamm.*] (1) || *A sheep, male, or female.* (2) *Met. A fleece.* (1) *Vid. Valla, 4, 13.* (2) Niveam Tyrio murice tingit ovem, *Tib. 2, 4, 28.*

* Ōvo. inusit. unde ovas, ovat. Quædam verba primam personam amittunt, veluti, ovas, ovat; raro enim reperimus ovo dictum, *Diom.* Nos reperimus in tertiâ solâ, & ita Phoc. & Alcuin. ab ove, quam tunc immolabant, *Plut. Scrv. (1) To triumph in the lesser triumph. (2) To appear great and joyfull in.* (1) Quas ob res ovandi jus, & triumphalia ornamenta percepit, *Suet. Claud. 1.* || ☞ Ovandi, ac non triumphandi, causa est, quum aut bella non ritè indicta, neque cum iusto hoste gesta sunt; aut hostium nomen humile & non idoneum est, ut servorum piratarumque aut deditione repente factâ, impulverea, ut dici solet, incruentâque victoria obvenit, *Gell. 5, 6. vid. Plin. 15, 29.* (2) Quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, *Virg. Aen. 10, 500.* Uter solio ovarer, *Stat. Theb. 1, 153.* ☞ Non Africus alto Tantus ovat, doctus not ride over it with so great power and force, *Val. Flacc. 2, 507.*

* Ōvum, i. n. [*à Gr. ōvōn, interp. digamm.*] (1) *An egg.* (2) *The spawn of fish, &c.* (3) || *Ova, pieces of wood of an oval figure, by which the number of courses in the chariot-races of the Circus were reckoned.* (1) In pullos animales vertier ova Cernimus alituum, *Lucr. 2, 926.* ☞ Supponere anatum ova gallinis, *Cic. Columbinum ovum, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 56.* ☞ Albumen ovi, *Plin. 28, 6. album, Cels. 7, 7, 13.* Albus liquor ovi, *Plin. 10, 53.* Candidum ovi, *Id. 33, 3. the white of an egg.* ☞ Luteum, the yolk, *Id. ib.* || Ova decumana, large eggs, *Fest.* Ovum hypenemium, seu irritum, *Plin. 10, 80.* zephyrium, *Id. ib. a wind, or addit, egg; urinum, roten, sat upon, Id. ib. geminum, Id. with two yolks.* Parere ova, *Cic. gignere, Id. ponere, to lay eggs, Ov. & Incubare ovis, Col. 8, 5. ova, Varr. & Plin. 9, 10.* To sit as a fowl, or bird. Excludere pullos ex ovis, to hatch them, *Cic. N. D. 2, 129.* Non tam ovum ovo simile, of things very like, *Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 1. vid. Chiliad.* Integram famem ad ovum offero, to the beginning of the super, *Cic. & Ab ovo usque ad mala, from the beginning of the super to the end, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 6.* (2) Gignunt ova pisces, *Cic. N. D. 2, 129.* Ova ranæ, *Hor. Epod. 5, 19.* (3) *Salm. ex Varr. & Cassiod.*

O ante X.

* Oxālis, idis. f. [*ὄξαις, Gr. ab ὄξος acutus, acidus*] *A sort of wild sorrel,* *Plin. 20, 21.*

* Oxālme, es. f. [*ὄξάλμη, Gr. ab ὄξος acutus, & ἄλμη murica*] *A sharp salt compo-*

sition of vinegar and brine, *Plin. 23, 2. Latine protulit acetum salum, Id. 24, 4.*

* || Oxīmē, pro ocissimē, *Fest.*

|| Oxŷblatta, æ. f. vox hybrida [*ab ὄξος acutus, & blatta*] *A deep purple, or scarlet, colour, Lex. ex Col.*

* Oxŷcedros, i. f. [*ab ὄξος acutus, & κέδρος cedrus*] *A kind of small cedar having prickly leaves, Plin. 13, 5.*

* Oxŷgāla, ætis. n. [*ab ὄξος acidus, & γάλα lac*] *A composition made of the thickest cream and salt, or of sour milk, Plin. 28, 9.*

† Oxŷgāla, æ. f. [*ab eodem*] *A conserved composition made of sour milk and herbs, Col. 12, 8. ubi fortasse rect. Oxigala, Conf. Plin. 28, 9.*

Oxŷgārum, i. n. [*ab ὄξύγαρον, acetarium, Gloss.*] (1) *A sharp pickle, or sauce.* (2) *A sort of moretum.* (1) *Mart. 3, 50.* (2) *Col. 12, 57. ubi al. Oxyporum.*

* Oxŷlāpāthōn, i. n. [*ab ὄξος acidus, & λάπαθον lapathum*] *A sort of wild sorrel, Plin. 20, 21.*

* Oxŷmel, ēlis. n. [*ὄξύμελι, Gr. ab ὄξος acidus, & μέλι mel*] *A preparation of vinegar, honey, &c. Plin. 14, 17. & 23, 2. Col. 12, 56, 3.*

* Oxŷmēli, itis. n. [*ex eodem themate*] *Idem, Plin. 26, 11.*

* Oxŷmircine, es. f. *Wild myrtle. Vid. Oxymyrine.*

* Oxŷmōron, i. n. [*ab ὄξος acutus, & μωρός stultus*] *Fig. rhet. Sententia tam acutè enunciata, ut fatua videatur, quoniam idem negari videtur de seipso, ut, Festina lente, vid. Voss. Rhet. 2, 207.*

Oxŷmyrsine, es. f. [*ab ὄξος acutus, & μυρσίνη myrtus*] *A kind of myrtle, Plin. 15, 7. ed. Hard.*

* || Oxŷpædērōtīnus, a, um. adj. *qu. ὄξυπαιδερωτίνος, Gr. [ab ὄξος, & παιδερως acanthus]* *Of a bright opal colour, Vopisc.*

* || Oxŷpōrium, ii. n. [*ὄξυπόριον, Gr. ab ὄξος celer, & πόρος transitus*] *A medicament that causeth a quick digestion, or of other quick operation, Marc. Emp.*

* Oxŷpōrōpōla, æ. m. [*ab ὄξυπόριον, medicamentum celeriter venas permeans, & ποιλέω, vendo*] *One that selleth sharp sauces, and pickles, Plin. 20, 7.*

* Oxŷpōrum, i. n. [*à seq.*] *A sort of moretum, Stat. Sylw. 4, 9, 36. Vid. Oxygarum.*

* Oxŷpōrus, a, um. adj. [*ὄξυπόρος, Gr. ab ὄξος celer, & πόρος transitus*] *That easily passeth, or digesteth. & Oxyporum moretum, Col. ☞ Condimenta oxypora, sauces, or pickles, that cause a quick digestion, Plin. Antidoti oxyporæ, of quick operation, Id.*

* Oxy, yos. m. [*ab ὄξος acris*] *An herb, otherwise called trifolium acetosum, Plin. 12, 27.*

* Oxŷschænos, i. m. [*ὄξυσχοίνος, Gr. ab ὄξος acutus, & σχοίνος juncus*] *A sea bulrush, Plin. 21, 18. Lat. Juncus marinus, Id. ib.*

* Oxytrīphylon, i. n. [*ὄξυτρίφυλλον, Gr. ab ὄξος acutus, & τριφύλλον trifolium*] *Trefoil with the sharp leaf, Plin. 21, 9.*

O ante Z.

* Ozæna, æ. f. [*ὄζαινα, Gr. ab ὄζω o'leo*] (1) *A sort of the fish Polypus, dicta à gravi capitis odore.* (2) *An ulcer in the nose.* (1) *Plin. 9, 30.* (2) *Cels. 6, 8.*

* Ozænitis, idis. f. [*ὄζαινίτις, Gr. ab ozodem*] *A kind of hard of a strong rank smell, Plin. 12, 12.*

* Oze, es. f. [*ὄζω, Gr. ex eodem*] *A sinking breath, Cels. 3, 11.*

Ozŷmum, i. n. [*ab ὄζω redoleo, si cum z scrib.*] *A kind of garden herb, Pers. 4, 22. Vid. Ocimum.*

P, p, Roman, *P*, *p*, Italick, **P**, **p**, English black letter, but of no great antiquity, nor in fact use, the Roman and Italick character having prevailed not only with us, but generally through Europe. The figure of this, as of all the Roman letters, was originally the same with the Græcian, as *Pliny* informs us, wherein he is confirmed by ancient monuments. And indeed it is still but very little different, which may be seen, as in the rest, but more particularly in this letter, *P* being only *P* with the transverse and depending line drawn semicircular. The Greek *P* indeed itself differs no more, scarcely so much, from its original the Hebrew final *פ* when turned towards the right. The name of this letter is the same in English, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, *פ*, *pe*, signifying in that tongue *a mouth*, which the figure somewhat represents. Its place is the fifteenth letter in the English and Roman alphabets, and the first in the first order of the mutes, wherein is a frequent permutation because of their nearness in sound and use; for *p* is only a softer *b*, as *b* is a harder *p*. The ancient Latins writ *Burrhus* for the Greek *Περρῆς*, and in their own language sometimes were at a stand whether to write *b* or *p*; as for instance in *Fabius*; whether *obtineo*, or *optineo*; since more of this than that was heard in pronunciation. This is also proportionably demonstrated in their very figure, *P* being a half *B*. Yea that they have actually changed *b* into *p* in many words for this reason only, will be evident in declining verbs ending in *bo*, and *bor* of the third conjugation, as in *nubo*, *scribo*, *labor*, wherein the harder sound *b*, when a consonant is to follow, is changed into the softer, *p*; and this not only in declining such words, but the *p* from *b* remains also in their participles, verbal nouns, and derivatives; as from *scribo* comes *scriptus*, *scriptura*, *scriptio*, *scriptito*, &c. Their near affinity, in the learned languages especially, leads us into the derivation of words wherein they are found. Thus we deduce the etymology of *pario*, and *precor*, from the Hebrew *פרי* and *פיר*; thus the Latin took *pulpebra* and *pubes*, from the Greek *βλέφαρον* and *βυβων*, and *vice versa*; and *ab* and *sub* from *ἀπό* and *ὑπό*. This their proximity in nature, sound, and use, is excellently denoted in the Greek and Latin figures, *P* and *P*, representing one half of *B*. Nor is *p* changed only into *b* its middle sound, but also into its aspirate *φ* especially in declining verbs and nouns, as is plain in *λείπω*, *λείπω*, *λείπειν*, where we find *φ* before a vowel changed into *π* before a consonant (as was before observed in Latin verbs of the same termination) and *π* again into *φ*. So in *καλήμις*, *φως*, *φί*, &c. *gryps*, *gryphis*, *i*, &c. and on the contrary *φ* in etymologys is converted into *p*, as *Περσεφόνη*, *Proserpina*. To this first order of the mutes belong *f* and *w*, into which *p* is also changed, as *πῆψω*, *figo*; *πείθω*, *fido*; *πίλος*, *filum*; and as from *λεπίς* comes *levis*, so on the contrary from *ovis* is derived *opilio*. Nor doth *p* refuse the intercourse of her sisters of the second order. Hence *lepus* makes *λαγώς*, *lupus*, *λύκος*; nor of *q* which belongs to the same order. For from *ἵππος*, *Æol.* *ἵκκος*, comes *equus*; *πότης*, *Ion.* *κότες*, *quoties*; *πῆ*, *ion.* *κῆ*, *qua*. The correspondence of this mute with the sisterhood of the third rank is visible in *πῆδον*, *studium*; *πέραν*, *trans*; as on the contrary in *appeto*, *applico*, &c. for *adpeto*, *adplico*. Some kindred between *p* and the liquids is also averred by etymologists, but, in my opinion, is precarious, as being too far removed to be depended upon. In pure Latin words this mute only precedes *l* and *r*, as in *plaga*, *promo*; but in Greek words, or of Greek extraction, it goes before *b*, *n*, *s*, *t*, as in *phasma*, *philus*, *phanaticus*; *dyspnœa*; *psephisma*, *psilæ*; *Ptolemæus*, and *diptoton*. Here also it may be proper to note, that when the Latins enfranchise a Greek word in which *pt* begins a syllable, they leave out either the former or latter, writing *cubo*, *perna*, *tussis*, for *κύβη*, *πέρνη*, *πύσις*. In the middle of words, *p* admits before it three of the liquids, namely, *l*, *m*, *r*; as in *culpa*, *campus*, *carpo*. It likewise admits *n*, but always by her proxy *m*, as in *compleo*, *compono*, for *compleo*, *compono*. In derivatives from the Greek the initial *p* is sometimes omitted, as in *latus* from *πλατύς*, in *uro* from *ουρῶ*; which seems however to appear again in *comburo* for *compuro*. This letter appears also sometimes to be inserted in certain Latin words derived from the Greek, to hinder the collision of two vowels, as in *lapis* from *λαῖς*, in *dapes* from *δαίς*. *P* in the notes of the ancients, is read *Publius*, *pondo*; *PA.* *DIG.* *Patricia dignitas*; *P. C.* *Patres conscripti*; *P. F.* *Publii filius*; *P. P.* *Propositum*, *Propositum publicè*; *P. P. P. E. S. S. S. E. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. F. F. F. F.* *Primus pater patriæ professus est*. *Secum salus sublata est*; *venit victor validus vincens vires urbis vestræ ferro, fame, flammâ, frigore*, *Vul. Prob. de Lit. Antiq.* *P. R.* *Populus Romanus*; *PR. S.* *Prætoris sententia*; *PRS. P.* *Præfes provinciæ*.

P A B

P ante A.

PA, *pro parte*. In *Saliari carmine*, *Fest.* *Pābulandus*, a, um. part. *To be fed*, or *dunged*. *Fimo pabulandæ sunt oleæ*, *Col.* 5, 9.

* *Pābulans*, tis. part. *Foraging*. *Pabulantes hostes*, *Vul. Max.* 5, 6. ext. 1.

* *Pābulāris*, e. adj. *That is fit for cattle to eat*, or *is sown for them*. *Viciæ pabularis modios septem vel octo, viciæ seminalis modios quinque, vel sex, jugerum agri recipit*, *Col.* 11, 2.

* *Pābulatio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A feeding*. (2) *A foraging*, or *gathering of food*. (1) *Sus in pabulationem spurcè versatur*, *Col.* 7, 9, 14. (2) *Hostis pabulationes nostras observabat*, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 16. *Si apes transfuleris ed, ubi idonea pabulatio non est, fugitivæ fiunt*, *Col.* *Pabulationes secretissimæ*, *Id.* 9, 4.

* *Pābulator*, ōris. m. verb. *A forager*. *Vagi per agros pabulatores*, *Liv.* 27, 43. *Quæ pabulatores & lignatores tueretur*, *Id.* 41, 1. & *Cæs.* non semel.

* *Pābulātorius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to fodder*. *¶ Frondis cordis pabulatorius modiorum viginti*, *Col. R. R.* 11, 1. *a basket to gather, or carry, fodder in*. = *Pabulatoria*, *Id.* 6, 3.

* *Pābulor*, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To feed*, or *graze*. (2) *To forage*, or *fetch in provision for cattle*. (3) *Catachrest.* *To gather provisions for*

man's use. (1) *Capella placidè ac lentè pabuletur*, *Col.* 7, 6. *¶ Pabulari oleas fimo, to manure them*, *Id.* 5, 9. (2) *Quo in loco nostri pabulari contueverant*, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 37. (3) *Ex urbe ad mare hoc prodimus pabulatum*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 6. *de piscaturâ loquens*.

* *Pābulum*, i. n. [*à pasco, pavi*] (1) *Food for cattle*, or *beasts*; *fedder, forage, meat for birds, or bees*. (2) *Sometimes meat for man*. (3) *Allo that by which inanimate things are fed and grow*.

(4) *Elegantly translated to the mind*. (1) *Habitu extorum pabuli genus declarari censuit Democritus*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 13. *Hirundo Pabula parva legens*, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 475. *Immunis aliena pabula melli*, *Id. Georg.* 2, 436. *Ad pabula fucus*, *Id. Georg.* 4, 244. (2) *Pabula dia, miseris mortalibus ampla*, *Lucr.* 5, 942. (3) *Pabula præbere novali*, *Col.* 10, 48. *Vires & pabula terræ Pinguia concipiunt*, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 86. = *Pabulum & nutrimentum dare oleis*, *Col.* (4) *Pabula amoris*, *Lucr.* 4, 1056. *Est animorum, ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum, consideratio*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 41. *¶ Pabulum Acheruntis, an old fellow ready to drop into the grave*, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 1, 12.

* *Pācālis*, e. adj. (1) *Significative of peace*. (2) *Belonging to the goddess Pax*. (1) *Laurus pacalis*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 591. *conf.* 6, 101. (2) *Pacales flammæ*, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 719.

* *Pācandus*, a, um. part. *To be reduced, or sub-*

dued. *Nihil horum ad pacandas Hispanias desideravit*, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 85. *Pacanda Germania*, *Suet. Tib.* 16.

* *Pācātē*, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. *Peaccabiy*, quietly, without disturbance, gently. *Pacatē per provinciam iter facere*, *¶ Faber ex Cæs. B. G.* 1. *Sed locum non inveni*. *Pacatiūs ad reliqua secessimus*, *Petron.* c. 10. = *Pacatissimē & commodissimē placuit*, *Augustin.*

* *Pācator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that hath given quiet, or peace, or that hath freed from all things hostile; a subduer, or conqueror*. *Orbis pacator*, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 1990. *Rheni pacator & Istri*, *Claud. Stilic.* 2, 13. *Nemex, sc. Hercules*, *Sil.* 2, 483.

* *Pācātus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Reduced to obedience, and peaceable subjection, so as not to rise in arms against one*. (2) *Living in peace; free from enemys, or pirates; quiet, undisturbed*. (3) *Calm, still, serene*. (4) *Reconciled, in friendship with one*. (1) *Pacatus victorius terrarum orbis*, *¶ Patere*, 2, 89. (2) *¶ Nescio quo fato, magis bellantes quàm pacati propitios habemus deos*, *Liv.* 3, 19. *¶ Matrem, orbe victo, magis quàm pacato, relinquis*, *Sen.* *Denique si moriar subeam pacatus arvum*, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 2, 109. *Pacatissima provincia*, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 2. (3) *Aëris pacati status*, *Lucr.* 3, 203. *¶ Ex pacatis, out of a friend's, or ally's, country*, *Sall. B. J.* 37. *¶ in hostico, in an ene-*

my's country, Liv. (4) Huic pacatus poteritne esse Antonius? Cic. Philip. 7, 9. Pacatis omnibus Hispaniæ populis, Liv. 21, 20. nihil pacati responderetur, Id. 37, 9.

* **Pacifer**, a, um. adj. [ex pax, & fero] (1) *Makeing, or bringing, peace.* (2) *Bestowing, or signifying, peace.* (1) Pacifer Hercules, in nummis antiquis. (2) Laurus pacifera, Plin. 15, 30. oliva, Virg. Æn. 8, 116. conf. Ov. Met. 14, 291. Val. Flacc. 4, 139.

* **Pacificans**, tis. part. (1) *Makeing peace.* (2) *Endeavouring to make peace with.* (1) Pacificans divos, Sall. 15, 421. (2) Id. B. Jug. 66. Interim, ut appareret quantum pacificantium Rhodiorum auctoritas valuisset, Liv. 44, 35.

* **Pacificatio**, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *Pacification, or a makeing of peace.* (2) *Mediation, or a treating for peace.* (1) Nulla spes pacificationis est, Cic. Att. 7, 8. (2) Sapientius feceris, si te in istam pacificationem non interponas, Id. Att. 10, 27.

* **Pacificator**, ōris, m. verb. (1) *He who reduceth to peace, or settlement.* (2) *He who mediath, or interposeth to make peace, or agreement; an ambassadour for composing a quarrel.* (1) Pacificator Allobrogum, Cic. Att. 1, 10. (2) ¶ Pacificator Carthaginiensium, sint by them, Justin. 18, 2, 4.

* **Pacificatōrius**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to peace, or agreement.* Pacificatoria legatio, Cic. Att. 12, 3.

* **Pacificatus**, a, um. part. *Reconciled.* Satis ego tecum pacificatus sum? Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 13.

* **Pacifico**, āre. act. [pacem facio] (1) *To make, or desire, peace.* (2) *To appease, or render propitious.* (1) Pacificatum venerunt, Liv. 5, 23. (2) Cum sanguine sacro Hostia cœlestes pacificasset heros, Catull. 66, 76.

* **Pacificor**, āri, pass. *To be appeased.* Pacificari eum aliquo, Cic. Att. 15, 7.

* **Pacificus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Pertaining to, or makeing for, peace and composing matters; tending to an amicable composition.* (2) *Peacefull, that loveth and establisheth peace and civil government.* (1) ¶ Ecqua pacifica persona desideretur, an in bellatore sunt omnia, Cic. Att. 8, 12. (2) Pacificus Numa, Mart. 12, 63. ¶ Pacificus Janus, president of peace, whose temple was shut when there was an universal peace, Id. 8, 66. Pacificæ secures, the guardians of peace and civil administration, Luc. 3, 305.

* † **Pacisco**, ēre. act. *Non. ex Næv. id quod*

* **Paciscor**, i, pactus sum. [ab antiq. paco: v. pago, à πᾶσσω, Dor. πᾶσσω, hinc πᾶσις ὁπᾶσθαι, Eurip. fœdus juramento sancitum ac pactum] (1) *To covenant, bargain, or agree.* (2) *To come to terms; to give, or receive.* (3) *To exchange, or barter.* (4) *Pass. To be agreed upon, or covenanted.* (5) *To be promised.* (6) *Particularly in marriage, to be contracted to any one.* (1) Dimidium, quod pactus esset, pro illo carmine dedit, Cic. de Orat. 2, 86. § Pacisci sibi aliquid, Id. cum aliquo paululâ pecuniâ, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 25. de mercedibus, Suet. de illustr. Gramm. 7. (2) Paciscitur magnâ mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, ut copias inde abducant, Liv. 25, 33. Paciscere quid vis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 30. Tantum ab eo vitam paciscatur, Sall. B. J. 28. (3) Vitam pro laude pacisci, Virg. Æn. 5, 230. (4) Quum triginta dierum essent cum hoste induciæ pactæ, Cic. Offic. 1, 10. (5) § Littoribus nostris anchora pacta tua est, Or. Ep. 2, 4. (6) Dejotari filio pacta est Artavasis filia, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

* **Paco**, āre. act. [à pax] (1) *To subduc, to bring into subjection.* (2) *To make tractable, or gentle.* (3) *To appease, or render propitious.* (1) Pacare Amanum agere perrexi, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. vid. Pacatus, n. 1. (2) Pacantur vomere sylvæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 45. Si voce feras pacaverit Orpheus, Claud. Epigr. 1, 19. (3) Parvula cœlestes pacavit micæ, Tib. 4, 1, 14.

* **Pacor**, āri, pass. *To be subdued, &c.* Dum pacatur occidens, Vell. Patere. 2, 91.

* **Pactilis**, e. adj. [à pango, pactum] *Plaited, wreathed.* Summa auctoritas pactili coronæ, Plin. 21, 3.

* **Pactio**, ōnis, f. verb. [à paciscor] (1) *An agreement, or covenant.* (2) *The form of words in an oath.* (3) *A promise, or covenant, of marriage.* (1) In nostrâ provinciâ consecræ sunt pactiones, sc. inter provinciales & publicanos, Cic. Att. 5, 13. Pactiōibus pacem facere, Nep. Dion. 5. (2) Pactio verborum, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 16. (3) Nemo invitum pactiōem nuptialem quenquam facere cōgisset, Liv. 4. § Factiōem conflare, Cic. de Har. Resp. 42. inire, Just. 35, 1, 5. interponere, Id. 7, 6, 4. Manere in pactiōe, Nep. 17, 2, 4. Perturbare pactiōes, Id. Off. 3, 108.

* || **Pactitius**, a, um. adj. [à pactus] *Made by agreement.* = Cessatio pugnæ, pactitiæ induciæ, dicitur, Gell. 1, 25. † **Pactæ**.

* **Pactor**, ōris, m. verb. [à paciscor] *A maker, or signer, of a treaty.* Societatis pactores, Cic. Verr. 5, 21.

* **Pactum**, i. n. [ex part. pactus] (1) *A contract, covenant, or agreement; a condition.* (2) *In abl. cum adj. vel pronom. A way, or manner.* (1) Pactum est, quod inter aliquos convenit, Cic. de Inv. 2, 21. || ¶ Pactum est duorum consensus atque conventio: pollicitatio verò offerentis solius promissum, Ulp. (2) Quemadmodum natus & quo pacto educatus sum, memini, Cic. pro Quint. 17.

* **Pactus**, ūs, m. verb. *A bargain, a contract, or agreement.* Unius noctis pactu omnia vendere, Petron. c. 81. cit. Fabr. al. tactu.

* **Pactus**, a, um. part. [à paciscor] (1) *Act. Having bargained, or agreed.* (2) *Having promised by agreement.* (3) *Pass. Agreed, covenanted.* (4) *Promised by agreement.* (5) *Promised in marriage, betrothed, or espoused.* (1) Ov. Met. 5, 28. (2) Vid. Paciscor, n. 1. (3) Pactæ cum hostibus induciæ, Cic. Offic. 1, 10. (4) Destituit deos Mercede pactâ Laomedon, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 22. (5) Vid. Paciscor, n. 6. & Plaut. Aul. 2, 25.

* **Pæan**, ānis, m. [πᾶν, Gr. δῶν ἢ πᾶν τὰς ἀνιῶν, i. e. à sedando mærores; vel fort. simpl. à πᾶν, sanare, Eustath. nisi mavis ab ἐπαινεῖν, laudare] (1) *A hymn sung to any of the gods, but most frequently a triumphal song to Apollo.* (2) *A foot in prose, or verse, consisting of one long and three short syllables, as incipit, dēficiē; or on the contrary, three short and one long, as dōmūērānt, sūnīpēdēs.* (3) *Apollo so called.* (1) Hercules pæan, Stat. Ἐξήρχη ἐμ- ἑλπίσιν πᾶντος, sc. in honorem Martis, Plutarch. in Lycurg. Ὑμνοῦσαν ἢ περὶ τὸ Ποσειδῶν πᾶντα, Xenoph. Hellen. 4. Lætum pæana canentes, Inter odoratum lauri nemus, Virg. Æn. 6, 657. (2) Cic. de Orat. (3) Consultur Pæan, Or. Fast. 4, 263. Parce, precor, Pæan, Juv. 6, 171.

* **Pæantides**, um. f. pl. *Precious stones, having the likeness of frozen water, big with little stones in them, and good for women in child-birth, Plin. 37, 10.*

* **Pædagōgium**, ii. n. (1) *An apartment for the pages, or young slaves.* (2) || *Meton. A young slave, or page.* (1) Puer in pædagōgio mistus, pluribus dormiebat, Plin. Epist. 7, 27, 13. (2) Ulp.

* **Pædagōgus**, i. m. [ex πᾶς, puer, & ἄγω, duco] (1) *A servant who followeth his young master, taketh care of his behaviour, and particularly attendeth him to his exercise, and to school.* (2) *A servant that constantly attendeth and governeth a child, and teacheth him his letters.* (3) *He that tendeth upon, and leadeth, one that is blind.* (4) *Met. Any one that is following, leading up and down, or attending upon.* (5) *Meddlers, censurers of other mens actions.* (6) *A tutor, a pedagogue, or any one that manageth, or governeth, another; so called by way of affront.* (1) Servum unâ mittit, qui olim à puero parvulo mihi pædagōgus fuerat, Plaut. Merc. prol. 89. (2) ¶ Puer septuennis pædagogo tabulâ dirumpit caput, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 37. Cic. Attic. 12, 33. (3) Sen. de Irâ, 2. (4) Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 94. (5) Cic. (6) Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 32. Suet. Galb. c. 14. & Sen. Ep. 90. ¶ Quid

dislat pædagōgus & præceptor, vid. Sen. de Irâ 2, 22. & Lips. ibid.

* **Pædēros**, ōtis, m. [à πᾶς, puer, & ἔργον, amor] (1) *The opal stone.* (2) *A sort of amethyst.* (3) *The herb chervil.* (4) *The smooth acanthus.* (1) Plin. 37, 6. (2) Id. 37, 9. (3) Id. 19, 8. (4) = Melamphyllum, Id. 22, 22.

* **Pædicator**, ōris, m. [à seq.] *A buggerer,* Suet. Caf. 49.

* **Pædico**, āre. act. [à πᾶς, Gr. puer] *To commit buggerery with a boy,* Catull. 17, 1.

* **Pædicor**, āri, ātus, pass. *To be abused, or buggered,* Fragm. Poët.

|| **Pædidus**, a, um. adj. [à pædor] *Nasty.* Pædidus sordidos significat atque obsoletos, Fest.

* **Pædor**, ōris, m. [à πᾶς πᾶδός, puer] *Nasty, filthy for want of dressing.* Barba pædore horrida, & intonsa, infuscat pectus illuvie scabrum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12. ex poetâ.

|| **Pæne**. Vid. Penē.

|| **Pænitet**. Vid. Pænitet.

* **Pænula**. Vid. Penula.

* † **Pænulārium**, ii. n. *A place where riding-clothes are laid up,* Non. ex Næv.

* **Pænulātus**, a, um. adj. *Clothed in a strait thick coat,* Cic. pro Mil. 10.

* **Pæon**, ōnis, m. [πᾶων, Gr.] ¶ *scrib. & pæan.* A compound foot in verse, or prose, of which there are these four kinds; the first consisting of a trochæus and pyrrichius, thus, - o, o o; the second of an iambus and pyrrichius, thus, o -, o o; the third of a pyrrichius and trochæus, thus, o o, - o; the fourth of a pyrrichius and iambus, thus, o o, o -; vid. Cic. Orat. 57, 64. Quint. 9, 4. adde Voss. Inst. 1. 6. p. 435. & seq.

* **Pæonia**, æ. f. [à Pæone inventore] (1) *An herb called peony, or piony.* (2) *Also a famous physician so called.* (1) = Vetusissima inventu pæonia est, nomenque auctoris retinet, quem quidam pectorobon appellant, alii glycyfiden, Plin. 25, 4. (2) Vid. Propr.

* **Pætiūs**, a, um. adj. dim. [à pætus] *Having a cast with his eyes.* ¶ Equos deos non tam strabones, quàm pætulos esse arbitramur? Cic. N. D. 1, 29.

* **Pætus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Pink-eyed, that hath little learing eyes.* (2) *Having a cast with the eyes.* (1) Si pæta, est Veneri similis; si flava, Minervæ, Ov. A. Am. 2, 659. (2) Strabonem Appellat pætum pater, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 45. ubi vid. & Schol. || ¶ Strabo dicitur qui est distortis oculis, pætus, qui leviter declinatis, cujus huc ac illuc tremuli volvuntur, Porph.

* **Pāgānālia**, ium. n. pl. [à paganus] *A feast of the country people, in honour of Tellus and Ceres, after the first seed time, vid. Varr. L. L. 5, 3.*

* **Pāgānicus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, the country, or to country men.* (2) *Also pertaining to the peasantry, contradistinct from the soldiery.* (1) ¶ Paganica pila, a storo-ball stuffed with feathers, Mart. 14, 45. || Paganicum, sc. prædium, a country farm, Dig. Paganicæ feriæ, a yearly country wake, the same, as it should seem, with the Faunalia, celebrated on the fifth of December, concerning which see Hor. Od. 3, 18. (2) Vid. Paganus.

* **Pāgānus**, a, um. adj. [à pagus] *In, or of, the country, or country village.* Pagani ioci, Ov. Fest. 1, 670. ¶ Pagana fercula, Propert. 4, 5, 76. not proper for a soldier. Met. Sunt, ut in castris, sic etiam in literis nostris, plures cultu pagano, quos cinctos & armatos, & quidem ardentissimo ingenio diligentius scrutatus invenies, Plin. Epist. 7, 25, 26.

* **Pāgānus**, i. m. [ab eodem] (1) *A country man, or peasant.* (2) *Any one that is not a soldier.* (1) Pagani, Cic. pro Domo, 28. A division of the plebs urbana, those that lived in the lower parts of Rome. (2) ¶ Miles, si dum paganus erat, fecerit testamentum, &c. Scævola JC. vid. & Juv. 16, 32. ¶ Hinc & fort. Christiani Gentes dixerunt paganos, quod sub Christi vexillis non militarent.

* **Pāgātum**, adv. *In separate districts, or cantons.*

rons. Pagatim Athenienses templa deum sacra habebant, Liv. 31, 26.

* *Pāgella*, æ. f. [à pagina] *A little leaf, or page. Extrema pagella pupugit me, Cic. Fam. 2, 13.*

† *Pāges*, is, f. [ab antiq. pago, i. e. pango] *Pages compactio, unde compages, Non.*

* *Pāgina*, æ. f. [à pagendo, i. e. pangendo, quod pacta sit; vel quod in paginā versus panguntur, i. e. figuntur, Feß.] (1) *A page of a book.* (2) *A whole book, or work.* (1) *A little space, or path, between vines.* (1) *Epistolæ prior pagina, Cic. Att. 15, 9. Met. In totâ ratione mortalium fortuna sola utramque paginam facit, Plin. 2, 7. is all in all.* (2) *Docti pagina Calvi, Prop. 2, 34, 89. Lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba est, Mart. 1, 5. (3) Plin. 17, 22.*

* *Pāgūla*, æ. f. dim. *A little page, or side of a leaf, Cic. Att. 4, 8.*

* † *Pāgo*, ēre, pēpigi, pactum. act. ante pro pango, *Quint. 1, 10. ex XII. Tabb. & Ad. Herenn. 2, 13.*

Pagrus, gri. m. *A sort of fish, one kind of which loveth the fresh, the other the salt, water, Plin. 32, 10. Isid. 12, 6.*

* *Pāgūrus*, i. m. [παγούρι, Gr. à παγούρι, sal, & ἐπέω, custodio] *A sort of crabfish, Plin. 9, 31.*

* *Pāgus*, i. m. [à παγούρι, collis, quia primitus in colle, securitatis causâ ædificia extruxere, vel à παγῆ, Dor. fons, ut sit illorum qui ex eodem fonte bibunt] (1) *A village, or country town.* (2) *A tribe, or division of a country and people; a canton, a district.* (1) *Tunicam mihi malo lupini Quam si me toto laudet vicinia pago, Juu. 14, 154. (2) Omnis civitas Helvetiæ in quatuor pagos divisa est, Cæs. B. G. 1.*

* *Pāla*, æ. f. [pala à pangendo, g in l mutato, Varr. L. L. 4. nempe quia pangitur in terrâ] (1) *A sort of shovel, or spade.* (2) *Also a fan to winnow corn.* (3) *The bezel of a ring.* (4) *A kind of Indian figtree.* (1) *Cato, c. 11. (2) Pala παλῶν, Gl. Philox. Πύλον quidem in Gl. Cyr. tam dolabrum quam ventilabrum significat, at certe ventilabrum designat Tertull. de Persec. c. 2. Hæc palā illā quæ & nunc dominicam aream purgat; nisi quis putet palis ligneis (shovels) id opus communiter præstari. (3) Palam annuli ad palmam convertere, Cic. Offic. 3, 9. (4) Plin. 12, 6.*

Pālāra, seu *Pālācrāna*, æ. f. *Verbum Hispanicum. A mass, or lump, of gold, as it is found. Inveniuntur ita auri massæ nec non in puteis etiam denas excedentes libras. Palacras Hispani, alii palacranas, iidem quod minutum est, Balucem vocant, Plin. 33, 4.*

* † *Pālāstes*, æ. m. *A wrestler, Lamprid. Lat. Luctator.*

* *Pālāstra*, æ. f. *Lat. luctatio, vel locus luctationis [à παλῶν, Gr. lucta] (1) A wrestling.* (2) *A place for wrestling, and other exercises.* (3) *A place for disputations, study, or discourse; or any place where one constantly spendeth his time.* (4) *In railkery, a stew, a bawdyhouse.* (5) *Skill, or readiness, in the exercises of the palæstra.* (6) *That which is for solemnity and show only.* (7) *The comely carriage and decent management of the body, which resulteth from having learned one's exercises.* (8) *Dexterity, address, management.* (1) *Exercit patrias, oleo labente, palæstras, Virg. Æn. 3, 281. (2) Nisi in palæstram veneras, ubi cursum, luctando, hastâ, disco, pugilatu, pilâ, saliendo sese exercebant, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 24. (3) Viti. 3, 11. (4) Ab suâ palæstrâ exit, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, ult. (5) Fac periculum in palæstrâ, Id. Eun. 3, 2, 24. (6) = X Nitidum quoddam genus est verborum, & lætum, sed palæstræ magis & olei, quam huius civilis turbæ ac fori, Cic. de Orat. 1, 18. (7) Numerus quasi quamdam palæstram & extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, Id. Orat. 56. (8) Utimur eâ palæstrâ, quam à te didicimus, Id.*

* *Pālāstrica*, æ. f. *A woman that anointeth one with oil, before or after exercises performed. Palæstricæ intraverunt quàm plures, Retron. c. 21.*

* *Pālāstricè*, adv. *Like those who spend their time*

in the palæstra. Palæstricè spatari Xysto, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. c. 3.

* *Pālāstricus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, the exercises of the Palæstra; such carriage of the body as is taught in the Palæstra; over regular, or starched, carriage.* (2) *That loveth, or favourer, the masters of the Palæstra.* (1) *Palæstrici & gymnastici motus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7. (2) Nunquam vos prætorem tam palæstricum vidistis, Cic. Verr. 2, 22.*

* *Pālāstricus*, i. m. *He that teacheth the exercise of the palæstra, decent motions of the body, or regular carriage. Ne illos quidem reprehendendos, qui paulum etiam palæstricis vacaverint, Quint. 12, 2.*

* *Pālāstrita*, æ. m. (1) *A wrestler.* (2) *The master of a school of exercises.* (3) *One that spendeth his time in the exercises of the palæstra.* (1) *Non perdit oleum lubricus palæstrita, Mart. 3, 58. Quinque palæstritæ licet hæc plantaria velent, &c. Pers. 4, 39. καλαχρηστικὰς pro δραπναισιν, vulsores. (2) Cic. Verr. 2, 14. (3) Quint.*

‡ *Pālālia*, æ. f. *The herb sow-bread, or savines-bread, Apul.*

Pālam, adv. [à palo, āre, ut clam, à celo] (1) *Openly, publicly, in open view, before all the world, in sight of all the people.* (2) *Plainly, notoriously.* (1) = X Pompeius clam & noctu, Cæsar palam & interdiu, Cæs. B. C. 3. = X Non ex insidiis, sed aperte, ac palam, Cic. Orat. 12. X dissimulanter, Id. de Clar. Orat. 79. X Nostro ordini palam blandiuntur, clam frigidam subdolè suffundunt, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 36. § *Palam* populo, Liv. 6, 14. (2) *Pisces audire palam est, Plin. 10, 70. Palam mentiuntur, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 89. Palam est præpositio ablat. cas. præposita, Liv. 1, 6. Creditori rem palam populo solvit. Ad unum etiam refertur, Hor. Ep. Te palam laudaveram, Sciopp. Annot. ad G. T. p. 95. Sic Me palam, Ov. Trist. 5, 10, 39.*

Pālāndus, a, um. part. *To be poled, or supported with poles. Partes vinearum palandæ, Col. 4, 30. Pālānga, Pālāngūrius, Pālāngo, vid. Phalanga, &c.*

Pālāns, tis. part. [à palor] (1) *Wandering, straggling, dispersed, going out of order, or array.* (2) *Routed, broken, scattered in fight.* (3) *Scattered, or losing the way.* (4) *Placed scatteringly, without any certain order.* (5) *Wandering, distracted, unsteady.* (1) *Romana legio palantes in agris oppressit, Liv. 1, 11. (2) Femina palantes agit, atque hæc agmina vertit, Virg. Æn. 11, 734. (3) Palantes error certo de tramite pellit, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 49. (4) Palantes stellæ, Virg. Æn. 9, 21. (5) Palantes animos, rationis egentes, trepidos, obitumque timentes exhortari, Ov. Met. 15, 150.*

‡ *Pālāria*, ōrum. n. pl. *The time when soldiers were exercised round posts, or poles, fixed in the ground. Hæc palaria cum milites ad palos exercentur, Charis.*

‡ *Pālāris*, e. adj. *A coppice wood; a wood all of pole, or stake-wood. Sylva palaris, Ulp. l. 9. § 7. de usufruct.*

‡ *Pālātum*, adv. *Wanderingly. Palatim. Παλατινῶς, Onom.*

Pālātīnus, a, um. adj. [de variis etym. vid. Propr.] *Belonging to the Roman emperor's court.* ¶ *Palatinus Apollo, so called from his having a temple in the place; adjoining to which was a famous library, which received only the noblest writers, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 17. Palatini ludi, plays in honour of Augustus, celebrated in the palace for three days successively, and instituted by his relict Livia, v. Dion. lib. ult.*

‡ *Pālātīnus*, i. m. *A courtier that was in an employment under the Roman emperor, Cod.*

Pālātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à palo] *A foundation made in a wet ground by driving in alder piles, Vitruv. 2, 5.*

Pālātium, ii. n. *The mount Palatine, where Evander the Arcadian first dwelt, but afterwards Romulus, and all the Roman emperours down from Augustus; whence it signifyeth (1) properly their court; (2) || but is used for the place of*

any other prince's residence. (3) Also any great tower, or building. (1) Venit ad invictos pectorosa palatia montes, Prop. 4, 10, 3. Decerpta palatia tauris, Id. 3, 9, 49. (2) Ap. poster. scriptt. (3) Romana palatia, Virg. Georg. 1, 499. Advectæ secreta palatia matris, Juu. 9, 23.

‡ *Pālātūalis*, e. adj. [à dea Palatua] *Varr. Palatualis, flamen ad sacrificandum ei deæ constitutus erat, in cujus tutelâ Palatium esse putabant, Feß.*

Pālātum, i. n. [à παλῶν, edo, unde etiam pascio, & pabulum, & pales. Verè, si hæc esset prima notio, quæ non videtur, sed cum ad cæli templum antiquitus referebatur, à salantum Hetruscè cælum pot. ducendum put.] (1) *The cope of heaven.* (2) *Met. The palate, or roof, of the mouth.* (3) *The palate, or taste.* (4) *The mouth.* (1) *Episcurus dum palato quid sit optimum iudicat, cæli palatum, ut ait Ennius, non suspexit, Cic. N. D. 2, 18. (2) Intellectus saporum homini est in palato, Plin. 37, 47. (3) Quibus in solo vivendâ est causa palato, Juu. 11, 11. (4) Licet obseres palatum, Catull. 53, 21. καλαχρηστικὰς.*

Pālātus, i. m. *id. quod palatum, Cic. de Fin. 2, 8.*

Pālātus, a, um. part. pass. *Poked, or propped. Vineæ palatæ, Col. 11, 2.*

Pālātus, a, um. part. [à palor] (1) *Having straggled, out of order, or array.* (2) *Flying in disorder, routed, broken.* (1) *Milites palati per agros, frumentum retulerant, Liv. Repentè Menippus palatos passim aggressus eos cecidit, Id. 35, 51. Palati atque incimes latebras fugâ repebant, Id. 9, 31. (2) Contrahens suos ex fugâ palatos, Liv. 8, 24.*

Pālea, æ. f. [à παλῶν, jacto; quâ ratione etiam Vannus ab eadem jactatione, Scal. vel à Pale frugum inventrice, Isid.] (1) *Chaff.* (2) *Short straw used in making mud walls.* (3) *Refuse, or scum.* (4) *The wattles, or gills, under a cock's neck.* (1) X *Acus vocatur cum per se pinisur (pistitur, Hard.) spica, tantum aurificum ad usus; si verò in areâ teritur cum stipulâ, Palea, Plin. 18, 23. X Faba quæ exiguas paleas & multam siliquam facit, Col. 2, 10. (2) Paleâ inani satiatus paries, Petron. c. 135. (3) Expuitur aeris palea quædam, Plin. 34, 13. (4) Paleæ ex rutilo albicantes, quæ velut incanæ barbe dependent, Col. 8, 2.*

Pālear, āris n. [à similit. paleæ gallinacii] *Sen. Hippol. 1041. habet in fing. recto. The develop of a beast, usitatus tamen in plur. palearia, vid. Georg. 3, 53. & Stat. Theb. 3, 532. Palearibus boum à collo demissis, Varr. 2, 5, 7.*

Pāleare, is, vel *Pāleārium*, i. n. *Paleare, Gl. Phil. A chaff-house, Col. 1, 6.*

Pāleātus, a, um. adj. *Mingled with chaff, or short straw; clay, or dirt, with short straw beaten in it, Col. 5, 6, 13. & 12, 43, 1.*

Pālilia, ōrum. n. pl. *The staff of Pales, Tib. 2, 5, 87. vid. Propr.*

* *Pālīmpīsta*, æ. f. [à παλῶν, rursus, & παίσω, pix] *The oil of the pitch of cedar, that hath passed a second decoction, Plin. 24, 7.*

* *Pālīmpseston*, i. n. vel *Pālīnxeſtos*, i. m. [à παλῶν, rursus, & ζέω, rado] *idem quod Charta deletitia. A sort of paper, or parchment, used generally for writing things the first time, and foul, which might be wiped out, and new wrote in the same place. Plura habet perscripta, nec sic, ut fit, in palimpsesto relata, Catull. 20, vid. & Cic. Fam. Ep. 7, 18.*

* *Pālīnōdia*, æ. f. [à παλῶν, rursus, & ὥδῃ, cantus] *A recantation, a contrary song, a retracting of what one hath spoken, or written. Subturpicula mihi videbatur palinodia, Cic. Attic. 4, 5. § Palinodium canere, Id. 2, 9. PALINODIA AD AMATAM PUELLAM, Lemma odes, Hor. 1, 16.*

† *Pālītans*, tis. [qu. à palitor, freq. à palor] *Wandering, straggling up and down, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 5. Sed Charis. leg. balitans.*

* *Pālīurus*, i. m. (in accus. paliuron) [παλινυρος, Gr.] *A sort of thorn. Semina vastissimarum spinarum, maximèque rubi, & paliuri, Col. 11, 3. Spinis surgit paliurus acutis, Virg. Ecl. 5, 39.*

* **Palla**, æ. f. [*ἀπάλλω*, vibro; quidd rugis vibrantibus sinuata crispatur] (1) *A large upper robe hanging down upon the ground, worn chiefly by women of honest fame*, (2) also by princes, (3) also by musicians, dancers, and actors in tragedies. (4) *A kind of short jerkin, which reached no lower than the pockets*. (1) *Fula ad teneros lutea palla pedes*, Tib. 1, 7, 46. *Pallam induta nitentem*, Ov. Met. 14, 262. (2) *Palla Dami auro distincta*, Curt. 3, 3, 18. (3) *Ima videbatur talis illudere palla*, Tib. 3, 4, 35. *de Apolline*. Cum pallâ tunicâque talari prosiluit, ac, defalcato cantico, abiit, Suet. Calig. 54. *Venit & ingenti violenta tragoedia passu*, Palla jacebat humi, Ov. Amor. 3, 1, 12. (4) *Dimidias nates Gallica palla tegit*, Mart. 1, 93. ex illâ, ut videtur, Strabonis de script. *Οἱ Κέλαι ἀντὶ χειρῶν Χιτῶν χερσὶν οὐρανὸν μέλρι αἰθρῶν ἢ γλαίων*, L. 5.

* **Pallâca**, æ. f. vel **Palâce**, es. f. [*παλακή*, Gr.] *A concubine*, Suet. Vesp. 21.

Pallâcâna, æ. f. *A sort of onion*, Plin. 19, 6.

* **Pallens**, tis. part. (1) *Growing, turning, looking, or being, pale*. (2) *Meton. That causeth paleness*. (1) *Pallentes v. o. æ*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 47. (2) *Morbi pallentes*, Id. Æn. 6, 275.

* **Palleo**, Ære, ui. neut. [*ἀπαλλω*, trepido, est enim color timentium, unde *ἀπαλλων φάτω* dixit Sophocl. vel *ἀπαλλω*, niger, pallidus. M.] (1) *To be, or look, pale, or wan*. (2) *To be solicitous by reason of*. (3) *To look pale, with many changes of countenance*. (4) *To turn black, or smutty, by reason of*. (5) *To look pale for fear of*. (6) *To be very much concerned for*. (1) *Necesse est, quoniam pallet, ægrotâre*, Ad. Herenn. 2, 25. (2) *Argenti pallet amore*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 78. (3) *Multos pallere colores*, Propert. 1, 15, 39. (4) *Vitio cæli pallet ægra seges*, Ov. Fest. 1, 688. (5) *Medias fraudes Palluit*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 27. (6) *Pueris matercula pallet*, Id. Ep. 1, 7, 7.

* **Pallescent**, tis. part. *Growing, or turning, pale*. *Rubentium squamarum multiplici mutatione pallescens*, Plin. 9, 17.

* **Palleſco**, Ære, incept. [*ἀπαλλω*] (1) *To grow pale, yellow, or ripe*. (2) *To grow wan for the love of a person, or thing*. (1) *Ocimum sub eanis ortu pallescit*, Plin. 19, 10. § *Nulla pallescere culpâ*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61. *Flamma pallescit*, Val. Flacc. 7, 586. *Frondes pallescunt*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 704. (2) *In quâdam tardis pallescere curis*, Prop. 1, 13, 7.

|| **Palliastrum**, i. n. *A mantle*. *Sciffili palliaſtro semiamictus*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 11.

* **Palliatus**, a, um. part. (1) *Cloked, clothed in the upper garment used by the Greeks*. (2) *Acted in Greek habits*. (3) *Met. Girt, or clothed*. (1) *Græcus judex modò palliatus, modò togatus*, Cic. Philip. 5, 5. *Palliatus Pythagoras*, Val. Max. 2, 6, 10. (2) *Comœdia palliata*, Don. (3) *Virilitatis robore palliatus animus*, Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 3.

* **Pallidulus**, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat pale, paleish*, Catull. 63, 6. Juv. 10, 82.

* **Pallidus**, a, um. adj. ior. comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Pale, wan, white*. (2) *Making pale*. (1) *Ora Pallida fame*, Virg. Æn. 3, 218. *Dido pallida morte futurâ*, Id. Æn. 4, 644. *Pallidissimæ stellæ*, Plin. 2, 25. *Membra cæiâ pallidiora novâ*, Ov. ex Ponto, 1, el. ult. statuâ inauratâ, Catull. 79, 4. *Phæbi pallidus orbis*, Ov. Rem. Am. 256. || *Pallida regio, the shades below*, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 1, 326. (2) *Pallida Rheni*, Virg. Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 128.

|| **Pallio**, Ære. [*unde pallior, Æri. pass.*] *To be concealed, hidden, or palliated*, Lit. ex Apul.

* **Palliolum**, adv. *With a little cloke*. *Palliolum amictus*, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 29. *ubi leg. al. palliolatus*.

* **Palliolum**, a, um. adj. ex part. (1) *Clothed in a little poor mantle, or upper garment*. (2) *That weareth a kind of little cap, or covering for the head*. (1) *Quæ palliolata vagatur*, Mart. 9, 33. (2) *Ob valetudinem palliolatus novo more præleſit*, Suet. Claud. 2. || *Tunicæ palliolatæ, to which those coverings of the head were joined, so as to make one garment*.

* **Palliolum**, li. n. dim. (1) *A short cloke, or little upper garment for men*, (2) or women. (3) *A little cap, or covering for the head, worn by women, effeminate, or sick, men*. (1) *Sæpe etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientiâ, dict. Cæcil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 23*. (2) *Uxorem comœdus agit, vel Dorida nullo Cultam palliolo*, Juv. 3, 94. (3) *Vid. Sen. Ep. 115. mollitiem Mæcenatis describentem*. *Ægrum tu facito ut similes, nec turpe putâris Palliolum nitidis imposuisse comis*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 734.

* **Pallium**, ii. n. [*à palla, quæ vid.*] (1) *A cloke, a sort of upper garment worn by the Greeks, men and women, freemen and servants, but always by philosophers; also commonly by both sexes at table*. (2) *Pallia, coverlets, or upper bedclothes*. (3) *A sort of cap, or covering for the head*. (1) *Vid. Palliolum*. *Conjiciam in collum pallium, primo ex me hanc rem ut audiat*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 12. *Pallium nutricis*, Id. Bacch. 3, 3, 30. || *Tuam me chlamydem do foras; nec pallium*, Id. Menæch. 4, 2, 95. *Barbam & pallium video, philosophum nondum video*, Gell. 9, 2. || *Tunica pallio propior est, Prov. some are to be regarded more than others; near is my shirt, but nearer my skin*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30. *Sic divisa recumbes, Ut non tangantur pallia nostra tuis*, Mart. 11, 24. *Corpore sano Advocat Archigenem, onerosaque pallia jactat*, Juv. 6, 235. (3) *Vid. Pallidulus*.

* **Pallor**, Æris. [*à palleo*] (1) *Paleness*. (2) *Gloomyness*. (3) *Mouldyness in vessels*. (4) *Plur. pallores, pale colour*. (1) *Terrorem tremor & pallor consequitur*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. || *Pallor iugat ruborem*, Sen. Med. 859. (2) *Totius penè anni pallore continuo*, Plin. 2, 30. (3) *Col. 12, 5*. (4) *Lucr. 4, 337*.

* **Palliola**, æ. f. dim. *A little upper garment, or gown, for a women*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 32. & 2, 2, 16.

* **Palma**, æ. f. [*à Gr. παλάμη*, idem] (1) *The palm of the hand, an open palm, or hand*. (2) *Palmæ, plur. the hands*. (3) || *A span, or three quarters of a foot, or the breadth of four fingers; παλαιστής χερσὶν*. (4) || *A palm, or date, tree*. (5) *Meton. A palm, or chaplet; being the token of victory*. (6) *A besom, or broom, made of palm twigs*. (7) *A date, the fruit of the palm*. (8) *The mark, or token, of victory, or of excelling others*. (9) *Met. Victory*. (10) *Met. A victor*. (11) *Preference, pre-eminence, principal honour, or place*. (12) *The shoot of a vine, that may bear grapes*. (13) *The broad end of an oar*. (1) || *Rhetoricam palmæ, dialecticam pugno similem esse dicebat*, Cic. de Fin. 2, 6. (2) *Teneras arcebant vincula palmas*, Virg. Æn. 2, 406. (3) *Palmus, palma, Gl. Cyr. & iterum Σπίζαμη, palma*. (4) *Palma arbor dicta quod oppansis est ramis, in modum palmæ hominis — Fructus ejus dactyli à digitum similitudine nuncupati sunt*, Isid. (5) *Elea domum reducit. Palma cælestes*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 17. (6) *Ten' lapides varios lutulentâ radere palmâ* Id. Sat. 2, 4, 83. (7) *Alexandri milites palmis viridibus strangulati sunt*, Plin. 13, 4. (8) *In quadrigis, qui palmam jam primus acceperit*, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 47. (9) *Plurimarum palmarum gladiator*, Id. pro Rosc. Amer. (10) *Tertia palma, Marcellus, Cossusque prior de rege necato*, Manil. 1, 786. (11) *Ad tertiam palmam venere uva*, Plin. 14, 6. i. e. bonitatem vel notam, interpr. Budæo. *Huic consilio, palmam do*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 31. || *Cinyphas inter pestes tibi palma nocendi est*, Luc. 9, 790. (12) *Varr. R. R. 1, 31*. (13) *Cæcula verrentes abiegnis æquora palmis*, Catull. 62, 7.

* **Palmâris**, e. adj. [*à palma*] (1) *Of the palm-tree*. (2) || *Wearing, or giving, palms*. (3) *The principal, most notable, or remarkable*. (1) *Palmâres virgulæ*, Varr. 1, 35. (2) *Palmâris dea*, Apul. Met. 2, p. 39. (3) *Sed illa palmâris sententia*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.

* **Palmâris**, e. adj. [*à palmus*] *That is in measure the breadth of four fingers*. *Virgulæ palmâres*, Varr. 1, 35. *Spatia palmâria*, Col. 8, 3. *Palmâris statua*, Cic. Phil. 6, 3.

* || **Palmârium**, ii. n. *A reward for victory, or the getting of a cause*, Ulp.

* **Palmârius**, a, um. adj. [*à palma*] *Deserving to bear the prize, most excellent*. *Quod ego mihi puto palmârium, me, &c. Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 8*.

* **Palmâtus**, um. adj. [*à palma*] (1) *Having upon it the figure of a palm tree, or branch*. (2) *Having their horns broad, with little shoots growing out like fingers*. (3) || *Tunica palmata, a triumphal robe worn upon solemn occasions, powdered with broad studs of gold*. (4) *Of a robe interwoven, or embroidered, with palms, or other devices, worn by the emperours, and the consuls under them*. (1) *Lapides palmati*, Plin. 36, 18. (2) *Id. 11, 37*. (3) *Liv. 30, 15*. (4) *Mart. 7, 4*.

* **Palmâtus**, a, um. part. [*à palmo, as*] *Marked with the palm of one's hand*. *Palmatus paries*, Quint. Decl. 1.

* **Palmes**, itis. m. [*à palma, notione 12*] (1) *The shoot, or young branch, of a vine*. (2) *The shoot of the palm tree on which its fruit hangs, so called because it is like those shoots on which grapes hang*. (3) *The bough, or branch, of any tree*. (4) *Si læta vitis est, ultimi potius palmites per cacumina ramorum præcipitentur*, Col. 5, 6. (2) *Plin. 17, 22*. (3) *Palmites arborum eminentium*, Curt. 4, 3, 10.

* **Palmêſia**, Ærum n. pl. sc. vina. *A sort of wines*. *Quæ, à palmâ unâ torte enata, palmêſia appellantur*, Plin. 14, 6.

* **Palmêtum**, i. n. *A place planted with palms, or date trees*. *Ungi præfert Herodis palmetis pinguibus*, Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 184.

* **Palmêus**, i, um. adj. [*à palma*] (1) *Made of the leaves of the palm tree*. (2) *Made of dates*. (1) *M. Columella palmis tegetibus vineas abumbabat*, Col. 5, 5. (2) *Palmêum vinum*, Plin. 24, 17.

* **Palmêus**, a, um. adj. [*à palmus*] *Of a span, or three quarters of a foot, long*. *Caulis palmêus*, Plin. 26, 10.

* **Palmifer**, a, um. adj. [*ex palma, & fero*] (1) *Bearing palm trees*. (2) *That live in that part where palm trees grow*. (1) *Palmifera Phæros*, Ov. Amor. 2, 13, 8. (2) *Palmiferi Arabes*, Id. Met. 10, 478.

Palmiger, a, um. adj. *Bearing palm trees*. *Nemæa palmigera*, Plin. 31, 4.

* **Palmipêdalis**, e. adj. [*à seq. palmipes*] *Of the measure of a foot and a span, i. e. the space between the thumb and the little finger stretched out, or a foot and one hand's breadth*. *Malleolus palmipedalis*, Col. 3, 19. *Limen altum palmipedale*, Varr. *Crassitudine palmipedali*, Vitruv. 10, 20.

* **Palmipes**, edis. adj. [*ex palma, & pes*] *Having its feet closed with a film, or web; as water-fowl*. || *Avium aliæ digitatæ, aliæ palmipedes, &c. Plin. 11, 47*.

* **Palmipes**, edis. m. [*ex palmus, & pes*] *The measure of five hands breadth*. *Palmipede intervallo*, Plin. 17, 20. || *leg. & Palmopes*.

Palmiprimus, a, um. adj. *A sort of wine made of figs, like date wine*. *Fit & lycites è fico, quem alii palmiprimum vocant*, Plin. 14, 16. || *leg. & palmiprunum*.

* **Palmo**, Ære. act. [*à palma*] (1) *To make the print, or mark, of the palm in one's hand*. (2) *To bind the young shoots of a vine to the wood that supporteth it*. (1) § *Palmare vestigium*, Quint. Decl. 1. (2) *A palmâ, i. e. palmite, palmare, i. e. materias alligare*, Col. 12, 2.

* **Palmor**, Æri. dep. *To sooth, or humour*. *Sci-benti ad me ejusmodi literas palmarer planè necesse fuit*, Polio ad Cic. 10, 33. *ubi tamen, quia rarum est, Victor. & Lamb. palparer obtrudunt*.

* **Palmosus**, a, um. adj. *Full of palm trees*, Virg. Æn. 3, 705.

* **Palmûla**, æ. f. dim. (1) || *A little palm, or hand*. (2) *The date, or fruit of the palm tree*. (3) *The broad part of an oar*. (1) *Apul. p. 159*. (2) *Palmulas, pomaque & similia primo cibo melius assumit*, Cels. 1, 2. (3) *Imbuere palmulas in æquore*, Catull. 4, 18.

* **Palmus**, i. m. [*à palma*] (1) *A span from the thumb to the little finger, three quarters of a foot*. (2) *Three quarters of any thing*. (1) *Cato. (2) = Decoquis ad palmum, id est, ad quartas*, Col. 12, 34.

* **Pallor**,

* *Pālor*, āri. pass. [à palo] *To be set, or supported, with pales, or poles; as vines are.* Vitis palatur, & capite tenuis abligetur, Col. 11, 2.

* *Pālor*, āri. dep. [verbum castrense, inde, ut opinor, tractum, quod milites dum palos ad opus faciendum in sylvis cederent, ordinibus neglectis, spargerentur] *To straggle, wander, or be disordered.* Liv. 1, 11.

Palpamen, īnis. n. *A strokeing.* *Palpamen tene- rum.* Prud. Ham. 303.

Palpandus, a, um. part. *To be stroked.* Pectora palpanda manu, Ov. Met. 2, 867. ubi leg. & plaudenda.

|| *Palpans*, tis. part. *Strokeing.* Eum blandiūs palpantes, Ann. 14, 11.

Palpātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A strokeing, fair speak- ing, or soothing.* Palpationes aufer hinc, Plaut. Menach. 4, 2, 43.

Palpātor, ōris. m. verb. *A flatterer, coger, or soother.* Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 38.

|| *Palpātus*, a, um. part. pass. *Stroked.* Manu palpata, Prud.

* *Palpebra*, &. f. [à Gr. βλέφαρα. Canin.] (1) *The eyelids.* (2) *The hair on the eyelids.* (1) *Palpebræ*, quæ sunt tegumenta oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. (2) Plin. & Non. ex Varr. Lexica sepe efferunt in plurali tantum, cum ap. Cels. 1, 7, 8. piūs decies in singulari occurrat, ut taceam de aliis locis, vid. & Scrib. Comp. 320.

* || *Palpebrālis*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the eyelids.* Setæ palpebrales, Prud. Ham. 872.

* || *Palpebrum*, i. n. *An eyelid.* *Palpebrum ge- nere neutro consuetudo dici vult, Non.*

* *Palpitans*, tis. part. (1) *Often wagging and shaking.* (2) *Under strong apprehensions.* (1) *Palpitans vertex summæ inter cuncta animalia imbecillitatis indicium, Plin. 7. princip.* (2) Met. Animus palpitans, Petron. c. 100.

* *Palpitatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A panting, or beat- ing quick; the place where the heart beatech.* Su- pra cordis palpitationem, Plin. 31, 5.

* *Palpitātus*, us. m. Idem. Ne palpitatu ejicia- tur, Plin. 9, 48. ed. Harduin.

* *Palpito*, cre. [à παλλω, palpito, Πάλλομαι, Oron.] (1) *To pant, beat, leap, or throb.* (2) *To breathe short, or quick.* (3) *To move with any violent tremulous motion.* (4) *To struggle, strive, or beave.* (1) Cum cor animalis evulsus ita mobiliter palpitaret, ut imitaretur igneam celeri- tatem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. Trepidus palpitat venis jecur, Sen. Herc. Oct. 709. Lingua exsecta pal- pitat, Luc. 2, 181. (2) Ut semel atque iterum super illam palpitet, Juu. 3, 134. obscur. (3) His arduus ignis palpitat, Stat. Theb. 12, 7, 1. (4) Bellua marina brevibus deprēsa vadis, ignara reverti, palpitat, Claud. Eutrop. 2, 431.

* *Palpo*, āre. act. [à ψάλλω, & ἄεολ. Παλα- αῶ, palpo, Canin. adjecta sc. s. initiali, ut à Παλλω, fallo] (1) *To stroke; to make, or use, like tame and gentle.* (2) *To soothe, caress, or en- deavour to make his friend.* (1) § *Palpare* lupos, Manil. 5, 702. Pectora palpare manu, Ov. (2) Quem munere palpat Carus, Juu. 1, 35. § || *Palpare* iram, Apul. to soothe it.

* *Palpor*, āri. dep. (1) *To stroke gently.* (2) *To wheedle, cajole, flatter, soothe, or stroke.* (1) § Cui, malè si palpare, recalcitrat, Sat. Hor. 2, 1, 20. = Cum equum permulsi, quis vel palpatus est? Ulp. (2) Quam blandè mulieri palpabitur, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 9. Cui, malè si palpare, re- calcitrat unde tutus, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 20.

* *Palpo*, ōnis. m. *A flatterer.* Hab. Lexic. à Pers. 5, 176. at potius est abl. seq. cum non alibi occur.

* *Palpum*, i. n. *A gentle strokeing, soft blow, or pat with the hand.* Met. Palpo percutere, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 28. § Obtrudere palpum ali- cui, Id. Pseud. 4, 1, 35. to wheedle, flatter, or coax.

* *Pālūdāmentum*, i. n. [qu. palulamentum, à palla, pallula] *Originem apud Rom. quære ap. Florum, 1, 5. Erat autem pallium imper. cocco purpuræque & auro distinctum, Isid.] (1) Prin- cipally a military garment.* (2) *A general's robe, or purple, robe, in which he publicly marched out of Rome to an expedition, and used in battle.* (3) Any

royal, or princely, robe. (4) || *All military orna- ments were sometimes called by this name.* (1)

§ *Togā Romani in pace utebantur, in bello, paludamentis, Cornut.* Tum à consulibus abire lictores iussi, paludamenta detracta, &c. Liv. 9, 5. (2) § Quibus erat moris paludamento mutare prætextam, Plin. jun. (3) Agrippina Claudii principis induta paludamento auro textili, sine aliā materie, Plin. 3, 33. (4) Paludati in libris auguralibus, ut ait Veranius, armati, or- nati, omnia enim militaria ornamenta paluda- menta dicta sunt, Fest. ex Veranio. § An licto- rum etiam in bello gestamen fuerit, disputat Dra- kenb. ad Sil. Ital. 9, 420.

* *Pālūdātus*, a, um. adj. [qu. pro paludamenta- tus] *Clothed in military garments, whether generals, or soldiers.* Consules verentur ne id senatusconsulto fiat, ut paludati exeant, Cael. ad Cic. inter Epist. Fam. 8, 10. § Pansa noster paludatus profectus est, Cic. Fam. 15, 17. Hujus etiam milites pa- ludatos vocat Sidenius.

* *Pālūdōsus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Marshy, senny, moorish.* (2) *That liveth in a country full of fens, marshes, or lakes.* (3) *Causcing marshes, or standing waters.* (1) Paludosa humus, Ov. Met. 15, 268. (2) Paludosa Ravennæ, Sil. 8, 602. (3) Paludo- sus Nilus, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 108.

* || *Pālūm*, i. n. *A prop for vines, Non. ex Varr.*

* *Pālumbes*, is. m. & f. [à Gr. πάλυξ] *A ring- dove, or wood-pigeon.* Dux unum palumbem ex- petitis, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 17. Acriæ palumbes, Virg. Ecl. 3, 69. raucæ, Id. Ecl. 1, 58.

* *Pālumbīnus*, i. um. adj. *Of a ring-dove.* Caro palumbina, Plin. 30, 12.

* || *Pālumbulus*, i. m. *A little pigeon, or dove,* Apul. p. 838.

* *Pālumbus*, i. m. *A wood pigeon, Cato R. R. 90. Mart. 13, 67.*

* *Pālūs*, ūdis. f. [à πάλυξ, Dor. πάλυξ, lutum] (1) *A moor, fen, or marsh; a standing water, but sometimes dry.* (2) *Sedge, or the like, that groweth in marshes.* (1) Mithridates Mæoti & illis paludibus defenditur, Cic. § Gravior aqua ex lacu, gravissimā ex palude, Cels. 2, 18. § Stagnis, Id. ibid. § Dīs juranda palus, the in- fernal river Styx, Ov. Met. 2, 46. (2) Tomen- tum concisa palus Cirense vocatur, Mart. 14, 160.

* *Pālūs*, i. m. [à pago, pagulus, palus] (1) *A peg, or pin.* (2) *A post, to which the condemned were tied to be scourged and executed.* (3) *A pole, or prop, for vines.* (1) Ruber porrectus ab in- guine palus, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 5. sc. qui sit pro pene. (2) Damnati ad palum adligantur, Cic. Verr. 5, 5. § Ad palum exerceri, Sen. Ep. 18. (3) Osiris primus docuit palis adjungere vitem, Tib. 1, 7, 23.

Pāluster, an dicitur incertus sum, hæc palustris, & hoc palustre. (1) *Moorish, senny; of, or be- longing to, a fen.* (2) *Growing in marshy places.* (3) Met. Gloomy, foggy, dim. (1) Loci palustres, Cæf. B. G. 7, 20. Vineæ palustris, Col. 12, 21, 4. Vadum palustre, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 2, 59. (2) Canna palustris, Ov. Met. 4, 298. (3) = Cra- fos transire dies, lucemque palustrem ingemuere, Pers. 5, 60.

* *Pampinæus*, a, um. adj. *Made of wine shoots.* Cripa pampinacea, Col. 12, 20.

* *Pampinārium*, ii. n. *A young branch spring- ing out of the stock of a vine.* Pampinaria sæpissime fructu carent, Col. 4, 11.

* *Pampinārius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a vine branch.* Pampinarius palmes, Col. 4, 24. Pam- pinaria virga, Id.

* *Pampinatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *The rubbing, or pul- ling, off superfluous leaves, and tender shoots, from vines.* Col. 4, 6, 10.

* *Pampinātor*, ōris. m. verb. *He who rubeth, or pulleth, off superfluous leaves, and tender shoots, from vines.* Col. 4, 10.

* *Pampinātus*, a, um. part. (1) *Branched like a wine leaf.* (2) || *Wrote in wine-leaf, or branch- work.* (1) Plin. 16, 22. (2) Lanx pampinata, Gallienus ap. Treb. Poll. in Claua, c. 17.

* *Pampineus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Of wine leaves,*

(2) *Of, or belonging to, wine leaves, or shoots.* (3) *Full of wine leaves, or shoots.* (4) *Covered with wine leaves, or shoots.* (5) Meton. *Vinous, of wine.* (1) Pampineæ frondes, Ov. Met. 10, 100. (2) Pampineæ umbræ, Virg. Ecl. 7, 58. (3) Pampineæ vites, Ov. Ep. ex Pinto, 3, 1, 13. (4) Pampineæ ratis, Prop. 3, 17, 26. Pampineæ habenæ, Virg. Æn. 6, 804. § Pampinea hasta, Id. Æn. 7, 396. a thyrsus. (5) Pampineus odor, Prop. 2, 33, 30.

* *Pampino*, āre. act. *To pluck, or rub, off su- perfluous leaves, or young shoots, of a vine, Cato. 33. Col. 11, 2.*

* *Pampīnor*, āri. ātus. pass. *To have its super- fluous leaves, or young shoots, plucked, or rubbed, off, Varr. R. R. 1, 30.*

* *Pampinōsus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of leaves, or tender shoots; as a vine.* (2) *Like wine leaves.* (1) Parum pampinosa vitis, Col. 5, 5. (2) Fo- lia pampinosa, Plin. 23, 1.

* *Pampīnus*, i. d. g. [à συλλάμπελος seu φυλ- λάμπελος] (1) *A young tender shoot of a vine.* (2) *A vine leaf.* (3) *The tendril of a vine,* (4) *or a thing like it.* (1) Omnis sacundus pampi- nus intra quintam aut sextam gemmam exuberat, Col. 3, 17. (2) Defendit pampinus uvas, Virg. Georg. 1, 448. (3) Opaca pampinus, Claud. Epi- thal. Pallad. 5. (4) § Ova tortili vibrata pampi- no, the spawm of the polypus, having a wreathed and curled grain, like a tendrel, Plin. 9, 51.

Pānāca, æ. f. sc. testa, *A sort of wine vessel, so called from the Panaces, a people of Rhætia, where they were made, Mart. 14, 100. in lem- mate.*

* *Pānācæa*, æ. f. *An herb of which there are three kinds, heracium, asclepium, and chironi- um, vid. Plin. 25, 4. Odorifera panacea, Virg. Æn. 12, 419. potens, Luc. 9, 921. § Dicitur etiam panaces & panax.*

* *Pānāces*, is. n. [à πᾶν, omne, & ἀνέμοις, sano] *Id. quod panacea. Panaces ipso nomine omnium morborum remedia promittit, Plin. 25, 4.*

* *Pānārīolum*, i. n. dim. [à seq.] *A little basket of, or for, bread, Mart. 5, 50.*

* *Pānārium*, ii. n. [à panis] (1) *A bin, or pantry, to keep bread in.* (2) *A basket, pannier, or bag, to carry bread in.* (3) *A basket of bread given to each man at a publick largess, or dele.* (1) Varr. (2) Plin. Ep. 1, 6. (3) Suet. Dom. 4.

* || *Pānārius*, ii. m. *He that selleth bread.* Pa- narius, Ἀβροπῶν, Gl.

* *Pānāthēnaicon*, i. n. [παραθηναϊκός, Gr. ex πᾶν, omnis, & Ἀθήναι, Athenæ] *A kind of ointment much in request at Athens, Plin. 13, 1.*

* *Pānax*, ācis. f. [vid. them. in panaces] *An herb the same with panacea and panaces, in plur. Panaces, Lucr. 4, 123.*

* *Pancarpæ*, ārum. f. pl. [ex πᾶν, omne, & καρπός, fructus] *Garlands made of all sorts of flowers, Fest.*

Panchæi odores, i. e. thura, Lucr. 2, 417. Vid. Propr.

* *Panchrestos*, seu Panchrestus, a, um. adj. [ex πᾶν, omne, & χρεστός, utilis] (1) *That is good against all diseases, a panacea, a catholicon, or universal remedy.* (2) *Good against all things amiss in the mouth, stomach, &c.* (1) Panchre- stum medicamentum, Cic. Verr. 5, 65. (2) Pan- chrestos stomatice, Plin. 23, 7.

* *Panchros*, ōis. m. [ex πᾶν, omne, & χρῶς, color] *A precious stone of almost all colours, Plin. 37, 10.*

* || *Pancratiastes*, æ. m. *He that professeth boxing, or wrestling together, Gell. 3, 15. Plin. 34, 8.*

* *Pancraticè*, adv. *Strongly, lustily, like one exer- cised in the sorts forementioned. = Valuit athleticè atque pancraticè, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 14.*

* *Pancrātium*, ii. n. [ex πᾶν, omne, & κράτος, robur] (1) *The exercise of wrestling, boxing, kick- ing, &c.* (2) *The herb succory.* (3) *The sea onion.* (4) || *Pancratium sc. metrum, a sort of verse.* (1) Patitur duro vulnera pancratio, Propert. 3, 14, 8. (2) Plin. 20, 8. (3) Id. 27, 12. (4) Pancratium constat monometro hypercatalecto, ut est hoc, *Auctor optimus, Serr.*

* *Pancrū-*

*Pancūrus, a, um, part. [à pango] *About to plant, Pall.*

*Pandatio, ōnis, f. verb. [à pando, āre.] *An yielding, or bending, in the middle. Contignationes pandatione fidentes, Vitruv. 7, 1. = Supinitas, Quint.*

*Pandatus, a, um, part. *Bowed, or bent, down in the middle, Quint. 11, 3. = Supinatus, Id. Inf. 11.*

*|| Pandectæ, ārum, m. pl. [vel ut alii, f. ex πᾶν, omne, & δέχομαι, accipio. Cūm πανδεκτὴς dicitur, ὁ λόγος subintelligitur, A. Aug. D. 10. p. 160.] (1) *Books treating of all manner of matters, or questions.* (2) *The name of a body of the civil law, called Digests.* (1) *Sunt qui libros suos pandectas, id est, omnium receptacula inscripserunt, Gell. lib. ult. Cujus rei meminit & Plin. præfatione libri primi.* (2) *JCC. manibus ubique teruntur.* *|| Hæc notā vulgò insigniuntur f. corruptè, ut videtur, à librariis Græcæ linguæ ignavis pro Π script.*

*Pandendus, a, um, part. *To stretch, or be stretched. Locum solum pandendis retibus habilem effugere festinant, Plin. H. 9, 9.*

*Pandens, tis, part. (1) *Opening wide.* (2) *Unfolding, making wide.* (1) *Tria guttura pandens Cerberus, Virg. Æn. 6, 421.* (2) *Pandens per arma viam, Luc. 3, 467.*

*Pandiculans, tis, part. *Stretching in yawning, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 80.*

*|| Pandiculāris, re, adj. *Wherein all the temples were opened, Fest.*

*|| Pandiculor, āri, ātus sum, dep. [à pandus] *To stretch in yawning. Pandiculi dicuntur, qui toto corpore oscitantes, extenduntur, eò quod pandi fiunt, Fest.*

*Pando, ěre, pansum & passum, act. [à πᾶνω, πᾶνω, pando, ut à τείνω, τείνω, tendo, inserto d] (1) *To show, or open.* (2) *To open, or set open.* (3) *To lay open, or discover.* (4) *To tell, relate, or give an account of.* (5) *To spread, stretch out, or unfold.* (6) *To spread asunder.* (7) *To extend.* (1) *Ausoniarum pars, quam pandit Apollo, Virg. Æn. 3, 479.* (2) *§ Pandere portas, Id. Æn. 12, 584. limina, Id. Æn. 6, 525. mœnia, Id. Æn. 2, 234.* (3) *= Doceas iter, & sacra ostia pandas, Id. Æn. 6, 109.* (4) *Omnem rerum naturam pandere dicitur, Lucr. 5, 55.* (5) *§ Pandere vela, Ov. A. Am. 1, 103. Met. Pandere vela orationis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5.* (6) *Ulnus brachia pandit, Virg. Æn. 6, 283.* (7) *Divina bona longè latèque se pandunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27.*

*Pando, āre, neut. [à pandus] *To bend in, to bend in the middle. Ulnus & fraxinus celeriter pandant, Vir. 1, 9. = Pandant posteriora, & est odiosa omnis supinitas, Quint. Inf. 11.*

*Pandor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be bent downwards, to be bent in the middle. = Populus contra omnia inferiora pandatur; palma è contrariò fornicatur, Plin. 16, 42.*

*Pandor, ěris, pass. (1) *To be shown, or opened.* (2) *To be set open.* (3) *To be stretched out.* (1) *Via prima salutis Graiā pandetur ab urbe, Virg. Æn. 6, 97. Panduntur inter ordines viæ, Liv. 10, 41.* (2) *Panduntur portæ, Virg. Æn. 2, 27.* (3) *Immensa panditur planities, Liv. 32, 4.*

*|| Pandorium, ii, seu potiūs. Pandūrium, ii, n. [πᾶνδριον, Gr.] *A musical instrument of several pipes joined together, the shepherds pipe of several reeds, Id.*

*|| Pandūra, æ, f. [πᾶνδῦρα, Gr.] *A sort of musical instrument, the ancient shepherds pipe, consisting of seven reeds, Mart. Cap.*

*|| Pandūrizo, āre, act. [à præced.] *To play on that instrument, Lamp.*

*Pandus, a, um, adj. [qui se pandit] (1) *Bent, or bowed, inward, or downwards, in the middle.* (2) *Crooked.* (1) *Pandi pondere rami, Ov. Met. 14, 660. § Pandi delphines, Id. Trist. 3, 10, 43. Pandæ carinæ, Virg. Geor. 2, 445.* (2) *Juga panda boūm, Ov. Ep. ex Pont. 1, 8, 54.*

*|| Pāne, is, n. *Id. quod panis, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3. Ita leg. & Charif. & Non.*

*Pānēgŷicus, a, um, adj. *sc. λόγος, est enim propr. [à seq.] (1) Plausible, panegyric, lauda-*

tive, or suasive; subst. a speech delivered before a solemn and general assembly of people. (2) A panegyric, or oration of thanks and praise to the emperor. (1) Cic. Orat. 11. & Quint. Inst. 10, 4, line. (2) Plin. jun.

*Pānēgŷis, is, f. [πᾶνηγυρίς, Gr. ex πᾶν, omne, & ἄγυρις cœtus] *A laudative, or hortative, speech; a panegyric, Cic. Att. 1, 14.*

*Pānēros, ōtis, m. [ex πᾶν, omne, & ἔρως, amor] *A sort of precious stone good against barrenness, Plin. 37, 10. = Pansebastos, Id. ibid.*

*Pangendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be planted, or set.* (2) *To be composed, or written.* (1) *Col. 2, 14. (2) Carminibus pangendis inesse sibi elementa doctrinæ ostendebat, Tac. Ann. 13, 3, fin.*

*Pango, is, ěre, xi, pēgi & pēpigi, act. [Pisc. ex Pacuv. pactum, à πᾶνω, fut. secund. πᾶν, inserto n pango; antiq. pago & paco] (1) *To strike, or drive, in.* (2) *To plant, or fix plants in the ground.* (3) *To plant, or take up with plants.* (4) *To fix, set out, or settle.* (5) *To write, or compose.* (6) *To covenant, or agree upon.* (7) *To contract, promise, or give.* (1) *Clavum pangere, vid. Clavus, n. 2. & Liv. 7, 3.* (2) *Vicena millia malleorum pangimus, Col. 3, 3.* (3) *Pangam ex ordine colles, Prop. 3, 17, 15.* (4) *Quos fines Socrates pepigerat, Cic. de Legib. || Pangere suavium, to give a kiss, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 56. (5) § Poëmata pangere, Hor. A. P. 416. carmina, Lucr. 1, 932. An pangis aliquid Sophocleum? Cic. Ep. Fam. 16, 18. (6) § Inducias pepigisse, Liv. 27, 30. pacem cum Romanis, Id. 24, 29. societatem, Id. 34, 31. (7) Quam lecto pepigit Venus aurea nostro, Ov. Ep. 16, 35.*

*Pangor, ěris, i, pass. (1) *To be planted, or set.* (2) *To be written, or composed.* (1) *Cyrisus ita pangitur in ferendo, Varr. R. R. 1, 43. (2) Itaque ἀνέκδοτα, quæ tibi uni legamus, pangentur, Cic. Attic. 2, 6.*

*Pangōnius, ii, m. [ex πᾶν, omne, & γωνία, angulus] *A precious stone full of angles, Plin. 37, 10.*

*Pāniceus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of, or pertaining to, bread; making bread.* (2) *|| Made of bread.* (1) *Milites panicei per jocum dixit, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 59. (2) Paniceæ mensæ, Serv.*

*Pānicūla, æ, f. dim. [à panus, Fest.] (1) *The woof wound on the quill in the shuttle.* (2) *The down upon reeds.* (3) *Cats-tail, a long round excrescence, hanging down from the pine, hazel, and some other trees.* (4) *Any thing of a little round swollen figure.* (1) *Panicula Navis, Gloss. vet. (2) Plin. 16, 36. (3) Id. 6, 10. (4) Rola convolutis foliorum paniculis, Id. 21, 4.*

*Pānicum, i, n. [à paniculis dictum, Plin. 18, 7. ap. quem vid. hujus descriptionem] *A grain like unto millet, with a knob full of corn; panick. Panico vetere atque hordeo corrupto omnes alebantur, Cas. B. C. 2, 22.*

*Pānifex, ěcis, adj. *That of which we usually make bread. Quæ ex frumentis panificia sunt, Cels. 2, 18. Cūm panificia omnium firmissima sint, elota tamen quedam genera frumenti, &c. Id.*

*Pānificium, ii, n. *The making of bread, Varr. de L. L. 4, 12. || Panificia, cakes, Suet. Vesp. 7.*

*Pānis, is, m. [à Dor. πᾶνος ἄπρος, Athen. ἄπρος] (1) *Bread.* (2) *Any thing made in the shape of loaves, or balls.* (1) *Ter. Cic. (2) Id. || Panes ærei, cast brass balls, Plin. Panes aplo-miti, salt-petre balls, Star. Sylv. 4, 9, 37. § Panis candidus, Quint. 6, 3. ater, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17. cibarius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. secundarius, Suet. Aug. 76. secundus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123. nauticus, Plin. 21, 25.*

*|| Pannibus, pro pannis, Charif. ex Enn. & Non. ex Pomponio.

*|| Panniculāria, æ, f. [à panniculus] *Wearing clothes, pocket-money, and rings not worth above five crotons, forfeited by a person executed. Panniculariæ causæ, Ulp. ex Reser.*

*|| Panniculārius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to that forfeiture. Pannicularia ratio, Ulp.*

*Pannicululus, i, n. dim. [à pannus] *A little clout, or rag, Cels. || Panniculus bombycinus, sine thin silk, Juv. 6, 259.*

*Pannulus, a, um, adj. [à pannus] (1) *Ragged, or clothed in rags, or mean apparel.* (2) *Rotten, or hanging together, like rags.* (3) *Lank, wrinkled, or shriveled.* (1) *Pauci pannosi, cum lineâ la-ternâ, Cic. Att. 4, 3. § Pannofus ædilis, Juv. 10, 102. (2) Pannofa sæx, Pers. 4, 32. (3) Pannofæ mammæ, Mart. 3, 72.*

*Pannuceus, a, um, adj. *scrib. & pannicius [à pannus, qu. ex pannis factus, ut à charta chartaceus] (1) Ragged, or clothed in rags. (2) Wrinkled. (3) || Mala pannucea, a sort of apples that are soon shriveled. (1) Pannucea Bau-cis, Pers. 4, 21. (2) Mart. 11, 47. (3) Plin. 15, 14.*

*|| Pannulus, i, m. dim. *A rag, Apul. Met. 7. p. 279.*

*|| Pannum, i, n. *Id. quod pannus, Non. ex Næv. Pákos, pannum, Gl. Syr.*

*Pannus, ni, m. [à πᾶνος, Dor. πᾶνος, tramæ involucrum, five τὸ ὑφασμα, Hes. textum tela, pákos] (1) *Any cloth, stuff, or clothing.* (2) *Panni, coarse, mean, or patched, garments; clouts, or rags.* (3) *Met. A bag. (4) Lint, or a tent for a wound. (1) Albo rara fides Velata panno, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 21. (2) Membra pædore horrida, & pannis cooperta, Lucr. 6, 1267. (3) Petron. c. 44. (4) Col. 6, 12.*

*Panfa, æ, m. [à pando] *πλατύπας. Sic dict. cujus panfi, i. e. lati, sunt pedes, sicut planci cujus plani. Splay, or broad, footed. Hinc cog-nomen Romanum, Plin. 11, 45.*

*Pansebastos, i, m. [ex πᾶν, omne, & σέβο-μαι, colo] *Id. quod paneros, Plin. 37, 10. quæc- vide.*

*|| Pansus, a, um, part. [à pandor] *Spread abroad, opened wide, &c. Pansis in altum bra-chiis, Prud. Cath. 12, 170. || Passus.*

*Pantex, ěcis, m. [qu. pandex, quod se pandat] (1) *The paunch, or belly.* (2) *Pantices, the paunch, tripe, or guts.* (3) *|| A fore, or gal, on the neck of draught-beasts. (1) Priap. (2) Vno vos vestros pantices mædæfacitis, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 51. (3) Pantex "Ελκος ἐπὶ τραχήλῳ κτηνῶν, Gloss. Sic leg. Scal.*

*Panther, ěris, m. [πανθήρ, Gr.] (1) *A sort of animal of the wolf kind.* (2) *A kind of net.* (1) *Panther caurit amans, Aus. Philom. (2) Varr. L. L. 4, 20.*

*|| Panthēra, æ, f. [ex Acc. Gr. πᾶνθηρα, Prisc.] *A panther, Cic. N. D. 1, 31. Venatio data lœ-num & pantherarum, Liv. 39, 22.*

*|| Panthēra, æ, f. [ex πᾶν, omne, & θῆρ, fera] *A great draughting net to take all kind of fowl, or a draught of it. Panthera posita ab aucupe, Ulp.*

*Panthērīnus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of a panther.* (2) *Like panthers.* (3) *Tab. is of cedar, in which the grain circletb itself into many spots, after the manner of a panther's skin. (1) Pellis pantheri-na, Plin. 35, 11. (2) Pantherinum hominum genus, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 26. (3) Mensæ pan-therinæ, Plin. 13, 15. = ubi opponuntur ti-grinæ.*

*Pantīcinor, āri, dep. [à pantices] *To fill one's guts, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 116. ubi al. manticinatus, perperam. = Rarò occ.*

*Pantōmīma, æ, f. [de themate, vid. in Panto-mimus] *She who, in farces, shows several mi-mical and anticl postures and dances, Plin. Ep. 7, 24.*

*Pantōmīmīcus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to the actors and dancers of many ridiculous farces, mo-tions, and gestures. Pantomimica ornamenta, Sen. 13.*

*Pantōmīmūs, i, m. [παντόμιμος, Gr. ex πᾶντα, omnia, & μιμέομαι, imitor] (1) *An actor and dancer with many mimical gestures, mo-tions, and pronunciations. (2) Plur. pantomimi, Meton. that sort of farce, or scurrile play in-which those antics were performed. (1) Plin. Epist. 7, 24, 4. (2) Plin. jun.*

*|| Pānūcla, & Pānūcula, æ, f. & Pānūculum, i, n. [à Gr. πᾶνκλα] *The woof wound on the quill in the shuttle. Πᾶνιον, penus, hæc panucula, Gl. Cyr. Vid. Panus.*

*Pānus, i, m. [à πᾶνος, Dor. πᾶνος, i. e. ὑφασ-μα,

μα, tela] (1) † *A twof about the quill in the shuttle.* (2) *A sort of broad bile.* (3) *The downy pod in which pannicum groweth.* (4) *A dry strong excrecence, covered with a sort of down, of the tree ægyptos.* (1) Non. & Prisc. & Lucil. (2) *Φύγελλον* est tumor, non altus, sed latus, in quo quiddam pustulæ simile est.—Fit maximè aut in vertice, aut in alis, aut in inguinibus: panum, ad similitudinem figuræ nostri vocant, *Cels.* 5, 28. (3) *Plin.* (4) *Id.* 16, 8.

† *Pāpa, æ, f.* [ita dict. à voce infantium cibum petentium, al. à *πάππας*, pater, nutritius: propriè autem significat caput mamillæ, unde dim. *papilla*, *Meurs.*] *Pap.* white bread and milk to feed children with. Cum cibum ad potionem, buas, ac papas vocant, *Non. ex Varr.*

|| *Pāpa, æ, m.* *Ecclef.* A name given to all bishops till the time of Gregory VII. *Πάπας, παπὸς ὑποκρίσματος*, *Hefych.* when it began to be used of the bishops of Rome.

Pāpæ, interj. admirantis, sæpe cum irrisione, [*βαῖαι*, Gr.] (1) *O strange! wonderfull!* (2) *Rare, excellent!* (3) *Mightily, extremely.* (1) *Papæ!* Marco spondente reculas Credere tu nummos, *Perf.* 5, 79. (2) *Papæ!* facie honestâ, hæc superat ipsam Thaidem, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 25. (3) *G.* Ecquid beo te? *P. Men?* papæ! *Id. Eun.* 2, 2, 48.

Pāpāver, ēris, n. [antiq. m. ita dict. quia papæ puerorum indebatur, *Meurs. Voss.*] *Poppy*, *cheboul*, *Catull.* *Propert.* *Plin.* Summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse, *Liv.* 1, 54. *Conf. Prop.* 1, 19, 38. & *Flor.* 1, 7, 7.

Pāpāvērius, a, um, adj. *Made of poppy.* || *Papaveratæ* vestes, *Plin.* 8, 48. exponit *ὀψομα* *βόσσω*. *Garments made of a fine sort of linen, fortè quia quoddam papaveris genus esset, ex quo, ut Id. candorem lintea præcipuum trahunt, aut quia ex papaveris lanugine fierent istæ vestes, Voss.*

Pāpāvēreus, a, um, adj. *Of poppy.* || *Papaveras* sublecat ungue comas, *Or. Fast.* 4, 438.

**Pāpilio*, ōnis, m. [*ab ἐπιολος*, per *Prosth.* τῷ p. papilio] (1) *A butterfly.* (2) *A kind of moth that flicth about lighted candles, and is very mischievous to bees.* (3) *A tent, or pavilion.* (1) *Plin.* 18, 25. (2) Vermiculi qui lineæ appellantur, & item papilioes enecandi sunt, *Col.* 9, 14. (3) Quod vela sc. tendantur ad similitudinem hujus alarum, *Plin.* 5, 3. & *Veg.* 1, 23.

Pāpilla, æ, f. dim. [à *papula*, quod à *papa*, *Angl. a pap*, vid. *Papula*] (1) *The nipple, or teat, of the breast, of man, or other creature.* (2) *Meton. The breast.* (3) *A cock to a water-pipe.* (4) || *A pimple, or little bile.* (1) *Papilla* uberis apparet eminentior, *Col.* 9, 11. Feminas volunt esse mammosas æqualibus papillis, *Varr.* (2) *Hæsta* sub exsertam papillam hæsit, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 803. (3) Si in fistulam papillas impofuere tenues, quæ eructent aquam, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 14. (4) *Serm. Samm.*

Pāpo, āre, neut. *Vid. Pappo.*

**Pappas*, æ, m. (in gen. ātis, *Schol. in Juu.*) [à Gr. *πάππας*, i. e. pater] *A servant that brought up and attended children.* *Timidus præguet pocula pappas*, *Juu.* 6, 632.

Pappo, āre, seu *papo* [à *papa*, quod vid. nisi potiùs à *Celt. pap*, cibo infantum, aut certè à *pappas*, i. e. nutritius] (1) *To eat pap*, as children. (2) *Catachrest. To eat.* (1) *Perf.* 3, 17. (2) *Novo liberto opus est quod pappet*, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 62.

**Pappus*, i, m. [à Gr. *πάππος*, avus] (1) *A grandfirc.* (2) *An old man.* (3) *Thisle-down*, soft down upon some herbs, and a certain tree. (4) *An herb that bath much down growing from it, groundsel.* (1) *Auson.* (2) *Varr. ex Atellanarum script.* (3) *Pappi volantes*, *Lucr.* 3, 387. (4) *Erigeron* à nostris vocatur *Senecio*,—al. *pappus*, *Plin.* 25, 13.

Pāpūla, æ, f. *A kind of pimple, or swelling with many redish pimples that eat and spread.* *De papulis consule Celsum* 5, 28, 11, 18. *Met.* || *Papulas* observatis alienas ipsi obfiti pluribus ulceribus, *Sen. de Vita beat.* 27.

**Pāpūraceus*, a, um, adj. *That is made of the*

flaggy shrub papyrus. *Papyraceæ naves*, *Plin.* 6, 22.

**Pāpūrius*, a, um, adj. *Of paper.* *Fac campum replices*, *Musa*, *papyrium*, *Auson. Ep.* 7, 49. *b. e.* *papyri aream*, in quâ scribitur.

**¶ Pāpūrifer*, a, um, adj. [*ex papyrus*, & *fero*] *Where papyrus groweth.* *Papyrifer Nilus*, *Or. Met.* 15, 753.

**Pāpūrus*, i, f. & *Pāpūrum*, i, n. [*πάπυρος*, Gr.] (1) *A flaggy shrub growing to the height of ten feet, taper towards the top, chiefly in the marshes and waters near the Nile.* (2) *The flag, or leaves, of it.* (3) *Clothes, mats, ropes, ships, sails, &c. made of it.* (4) *That sort of paper which was made of it.* (1) *Papyrus Augusta*, *Plin.* *Papyrus* nascitur in palustribus Ægypti, aut quiescentibus Nili aquis, *Id.* 13, 11. (2) *Mart.* 8, 44. & 10, 97. (3) *Succinctus patriâ papyro*, *Juv.* 4, 24. *vid. Plin.* 13, 12. (4) *Pagina multâ damnosa papyro*, *Id.* 7, 101.

**Par*, pāris, adj. sīmus, sup. [à *παρὰ*, juxta, quod quæ juxta ponuntur, admittunt judicium comparationis, *Scal. in Theophr.*] (1) *Even in number, even or odd, the game.* (2) || *¶ Tuo.* (3) *The drawing in the same yoke, or of a fit size to draw together.* (4) *An adversary, opposite, or fair match to try for victory.* (5) *Able to deal with, or fight.* (6) *Met, fit, convenient.* (7) *Able to encounter, discharge, or bear.* (8) *Paria, ἰσόμελα*, members of any period that are equal, conclude alike, or have the same cadence. (9) *Equal.* (10) *Mutual, reciprocal.* (11) *Like.* (12) Yet this word is sometimes opposed to *similis*, to denote the more exactness. (13) *Correspondent, suitable.* (14) *Of the same force, import, or signification.* (1) || *¶ Stellarum* numerus par an impar sit, nescio, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 10. § *Ludere par impar*, equitare in arundine longâ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 248. (2) *Paribus equis*, *Fest.* (3) *Junge pares, & coe gradum conferre juvenecos*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 169. (4) *Cantare pares*, *Id. Ecl.* 7, 5. || *¶ Par studii*, ævique modis, sed robore dispar, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 176. (5) Si mihi & turbæ meæ par esse potueris, cedam loco, *Phædr.* 1, 19, 10. *Par bello Romanis*, *Liv.* (6) *Quare relinqui, eum non par esse, sed omnes confestim sequi*, *Nep. Datam.* 6. (7) *Fletui repugno, quoad possum, sed adhuc pares non sumus*, *Cic.* § *Corpus par laboribus*, *Quint.* || *¶ Par negotiis*, neque suprà erat, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 40. || *¶ Par Phæbus aquis*, *Luc.* 4, 124. *shining strong enough to disperse the clouds, and dry up the waters.* (8) *Paria paribus relata & similiter conclusa, eodemque pacto cadentia*, *Cic.* (9) *Noxæ pœna par esto*, *Id. de Legg.* 3, 4. || *¶ Invident homines paribus & inferioribus*—Sed etiam superioribus invidetur, *Id.*

|| *¶ Par pari reddere*, *Prov. Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *Par esse*, *Plaut. to be even with.* *Pares cum paribus facillimè congregantur*, *Id. birds of a feather flock together.* *Paria facere*, *Id. to balance accounts.* (10) *Par & mutua benevolentia*, *Id. Fam.* 3, 4. (11) *Eodem vos pono, & paro parissimi estis* iibus, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 20. || *¶ Par sollicito fabula somnio*, *Boeth.* *Paribus lita corpora guttis*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 99. (12) || *¶ Pares eos magis quàm similes dicebat*, *Quint.* 10, 1. de *Sallustio* & *Cicerone*. Similes quidem, sed tamen dispaes pœnæ, *Curt.* 5, 5, 7. *ubi vid.* *Freinsh.* (13) *Pedum formosum, paribus nodis atque ære*, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, sub fin. (14) *Verbum Latinum par Græco*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 4.

**Par*, pāris, n. [à *παρὰ*, juxta] (1) *A pair, a brace, or couple.* (2) *A match for fighting.* (1) *Ex omnibus seculis, vix tria aut quatuor nominantur amicorum paria*, *Cic. de Am.* 4. *Paria complura scyphorum*, *Id. Varr.* 2, 19. (2) *Gladiatorum par nobilissimum*, *Id. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 6. *Ecce par deo dignum! vir fortis cum malâ fortunâ compositus*, *Sen.* *Par suum videre dei*, *Luc.* 6, 3. *Edicere est ausus cum illo suo pari*, *Cic. in Pison.* 18. || *¶ Hinc apparet distinctionem illam Vossii non semper à scriptoribus observari, cum ait, Par adjectivum potiùs pari facit; substantivum pro socio, vel socia pare*, *Anal.* 2, 12.

Pāribilis, e, adj. (1) *Easily had, procured; or*

enjoyed. (2) *Ordinary, cheap, not costly, mean.* (1) *Parabile est, quod natura desiderat*, *Sen. Epist.* 4. = *Parabilem amo Venerem, facilemque*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 119. (2) *Parcus ac parabilis victus*, *Curt.* 6, 2, 3.

**¶ Pārābōla*, æ, f. [à *παράβολω*, comparo] (1) *The comparing of things together.* (2) || *¶ An allegory, similitude, or parable.* (1) = *Parabola*, quam Cicero collationem vocat, *Quint.* (2) || *¶ Sciendum est παράβολῃς nomine in evangelio passim non tam comparisonem, aut collationem, quàm allegoriam, vel ænigmā, intelligi*, *Steph.*

*|| *¶ Pārābōlāni*, ōrum, pl, m. [à *παράβολῃς*, i. e. viri audaces, ad audendum projecti] (1) *Bold adventurers, striving for mastery with the hazard of their lives; properly those who fought with wild beasts upon the stage.* (2) *A sort of physicians appointed to attend upon and administer to the sick.* (1) *Parabolanos nemo dictos fuisse ignorat, quos aliter confectores appellarunt Latini*, *Salm.* (2) *Cod. leg.* 18. de *Epist. ad Cler.*

*|| *¶ Pārābōlus*, i, m. *Idem*, *Firm.*

*|| *¶ Pārābōlus*, i, m. [à *παράβολω*, projicio] *One who hired himself out to fight with, and kill, wild beasts in the amphitheatre*, *Cassiod.*

**¶ Pārācentēsis*, is, f. [*ex παρὰ*, ad, & *κεντρία*, pungo] (1) *The operation performed by physicians in couching the eye for a cataract.* (2) || *¶ A tapping those that are afflicted with the dropsy.* (1) *Plin.* 25, 13. (2) *Gorr.*

*|| *¶ Pārāchlāmys*, ūdis, f. [*ex παρὰ*, ad, & *χλαμύς*, chlamys] (1) *A kind of soldier's garment.* (2) *A child's coat.* (1) *Litt. ex Plaut.* (2) *Ulp.*

*|| *¶ Pārāclētus*, i, m. [*παράκλητος*, Gr. *ex παρακαλέω*, advoco] *An advocate, or comforter*, *Idid.*

*|| *¶ Pārādīastōle*, es, f. [*ex παρὰ*, ad, & *διατέλλω*, diduco] (1) *A figure in rhetoric, which disjointeth two, or more, things, that seem to have one import, and sheweth how much they differ, by subjoining to each its proper meaning.* (2) *Allo A distinguishing two things alike, by applying them to several objects.* (1) *Rut. Lup.* (2) *Paradiastole est, quum similes res discernuntur contrariis reductis, ut Triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres, &c.* *Steph. ex Jul. Rufiniano.* *Lat. Discriminatio.*

**¶ Pārādīgma*, ātis, n. [à *παράδειγμα*, demonstratio] *An example, or instance, of something said, or done, with the person's name, vid. Aucl. ad Herenn.* 4, 49. & *Idid.* 1, 36.

*|| *¶ Pārādīsus*, i, m. [*παράδεισος*, Gr. *ab Heb. דִּישָׁה* pomarium, hortus irriguus] (1) *Paradise, a garden of pleasure.* (2) *The garden of Eden.* (3) *The seat of the blessed.* (1) *Ap. Xenoph.* de hortis regum Persarum & Cyri imprimis verba facientem. (2) *Moses.* (3) *Servator mundi.*

*|| *¶ Pārādōxon*, i, n. [*ex παρὰ*, præter, & *δόξα*, opinio] *A figure in rhetoric, when something unexpected happeneth.* *Paradoxon est, cum dicimus inopinatum aliquid accidisse*, *Idid.*

**¶ Pārādōxus*, a, um, adj. unde in plur. *paradoxæ.* (1) *A small book of Tully, entitled his Paradoxes.* (2) || *¶ Paradoxī*, m. pl. *Players, actors on a stage.* (1) *Ita vocantur, quia sunt admirabilia, contraque opinionem omnium*, *Cic. Paradox. prin.* (2) Si parium velum est, sub quod latent paradoxī, cum in scenam prodeunt, *Vet. Schol. in Juu. Sat.* 8.

**¶ Pārādrōmis*, ūdis, f. [*ex παρὰ*, ad, & *δρόμος*, cursus] *An open gallery*, *Vitr.* 5, 11. & 6, 10.

*|| *¶ Pārānēsis*, eos, vel is, f. [*ex παρὰ*, ad, & *αἶνος*, laus] *An exhortation, or admonition.* *Lat. Præceptio*, *Sen.*

*|| *¶ Pārānēticus*, a, um, adj. *Admonitory, exortative.* *Lat. Præceptivus*, *vid. Sen.* 94, 95.

**¶ Pārāetōnion*, ii, n. [ita dict. à *Parætonio* portu ubi feditur] *A sort of very white glutinous fat matter, the chalk found on the sea shore.* = *Parætonion spumam maris esse dicunt solidatam cum limo*, *Plin.* 35, 6. *Vitr.* 7, 7.

**¶ Pārāetōnium*, ii, n. *The colour made of that chalk*, *Plin.* 35, 6. *Vitr.* 7, 7.

*|| *¶ Pārāgauda*, æ, f. *Vopisc.* (¶ *Pārāgaudes*, is, f. *Treb. Poll.* & *Pārāgaudia*, æ, f. *Vopisc.*) *Vox Parth.*

Parth. vel **Syr.** (1) *A silk, or linen, garment wrought with gold, first used among the Parthians, or Syrians, but afterwards amongst the Romans, and worn by men, as well as women.* (2) *The fringe, border, or guard, to be worn with the paragaudæ were edged.* (1) *Auratus & sericas paragaudas, auro intextas tam viriles quàm muliebres privatis vñibus contexere conficereque prohibemus, Cod. Paragaudas vestes ipse primus militibus dedit, Pospisc. in Aureliano.* (2) *Lineæ paragaudæ, Id. ibid.*

* **|| Pärägöge, es. f.** [ex *παρά*, augmentum significante, & *ἄγω*, ducō] *A grammatical figure, whereby a letter, or syllable, is added to the end of a word, as potestur, pro potest, Don.*

* **|| Pärägräphe, es. f.** [ex *παρά*, ad, & *γράφω*, scribo] *Rhet. Lat. Præscriptio, exceptio, estugium litis, compositio. Est & tropus apud poetas, cum præcedente absoluto ad alia sit transitus, ut, Hæcenus arborum cultus & sidera cœli, Nunc te, Bacche, canam, Virg. Georg. 2, 2. Annotationes item sive scholia succincta ad marginem adscripta paragraphæ appellantur, nam *παράγραφον* est adscribere. Hinc & jurisconsultorum interpolationes, quibus legum capita in plura segmenta dividunt, paragraphæ sive paragraphi dicuntur.*

* **|| Pärägräphus, i. m.** [ab eodem] *A paragraph, a paragh, a pilcrow, vel atfover is comprised in one sentence, which in law-books hath this mark §, which seemeth to be made of two SS, and to be an abbreviation of Signum sectionis, Ibid.*

* **|| Pärälpömhena, örüm. pl. n.** [ex *παρά*, ad, & *λείπω*, linquo] *Lat. Omīssa. The two books of Chronicles so called, because they give an account of some things more largely, which had been left out, or passed by, in the history of the Kings; the Hebrews call them *דברי הימים*.*

* **|| Pärälip̄sis, is, vel eos. f.** [ab eodem] *A figure in rhetoric, when we pretend to omit any thing, which yet we speak of, Charr. Lat. Præteritio.*

* **|| Pärälius, ii. m.** [ita dict. à *παράλιον*, marinus quoniam provenit in locis mari vicinis, Diosc.] *A sort of spurge, Plin. 26, 8.*

* **|| Päräliēlos, i. f. sc.** *linea [ex *παρά*, juxta, & *ἀλλήλων*, adjēt. tript. invicem; them. ἀλλή, alius] A parallel line, Vitruv. 5, 8.*

* **|| Päräliēlus, a, um. adj.** (1) *Parallel, every where alike distant.* (2) *Paralleli, *παράλληλοι*, Gr. the circles and lines in the sphere of the world, drawn from the east to the west, having one of the poles for the centre, and being in every part equally distant one from another, through which the sun passing, causeth a variation in the hours of the day.* (1) *Vitr. 5, 8.* (2) *Segmenta mundi quæ nostri circulos appellavere, Græci parallelos, Plin. 6, 33.*

* **|| Päräliēlismus, i. m.** [ex eodem themate] *An agreement in lines and figures, Geom.*

* **|| Päräliēlogrammus, a, um. adj.** [ex *παράλληλος*, parallelus, & *γραμμὴ*, linea] *Consisting of parallel lines, Front.*

* **|| Pärälysis, is, f.** [ex *παρά*, & *λύω*, solvo] *A disease which causeth a resolution, or slackening, of the nerves, infecting either the whole body, or any members of it; the palsy. Resolutionem nervorum Græci *παράλυσιν* vocant, Cels. 3, 17. = Siderationem vocat Scrib. Larg. Compos. 101.*

* **|| Pärälyticus, a, um. adj.** (1) *One sick of the palsy.* (2) *Obscen. notione. (1) Ideo paralyticis & tremulis dari jubet. Plin. Quid est, paralytica, ecquid hodie totus venisti? Petron. c. 131. (2) Priap.*

* **|| Pärämēse, is. f. sc.** *chorda [quæ est *παράμεινον*, i. e. prope medium] The sound of the fifth string, being the very next to the middlemost; also B, fa, bi, mi, Vitr. 5, 4.*

* **|| Pärändus, a, um. part.** (1) *To be provided, or procured.* (2) *To be designed, or set about. (1) Nec gener hoc nobis more parandus erat, Ov. Fest. 4, 592. (2) Ultimum magno scelus animo parandum est, Sen. Med. 924.*

* **|| Päränēte, is. f. sc.** *chorda [ex *παρά*, juxta, & *ἄνω*, ultima] The sound of the sixth string. Parante synemmonon, C, sol, fa. Parante diezeugmenon, D, la, sol, re. Parante hyperbolean, G, sol, re, ut, Vitr. 5, 4.*

* **|| Pärängārīa, æ. f.** [ex *παρά*, ad, & *ἀγγαρεύω*, angario] *Col. 12, 51. *ἄγγαρία* est, qua cursus publicus dispositus, parangaria aliò verum, Gothofr.*

* **|| Päränites, is. f.** *A kind of amethyst, Plin. 37, 9. = Saphenos, Id. J. Harduinus leg. pharantitis, & saphenos.*

* **|| Pärans, tis. part.** *Going about, preparing, designing, attempting. Templum violare parentes, Ov. Ibis, 313. Vid. Paro.*

* **|| Päränympha, æ. f.** [ex *παρά*, ad, & *νύμφη*, sponsa] *A bridemaid, Ibid. Lat. 4. Pionuba.*

* **|| Päränymphus, i. m.** [ex *παράνυμφος*, five quod mavult Fest. *παράνυμφος*, pronubus, & ab antiquis auspex] *A bridegroom, Aug.*

* **|| Päräpegma, ätis. n.** [ex *παρά*, ad, & *ἑνέω*, figo] (1) *A brazen table fixed to a pillar, whereon the laws, edicts, &c. were engraven. (2) An astronomical table fixed up publicly. (1) Salm. (2) Vitr. 9, 7. Vid. Salm. Exercit. Pinnian. p. 741.*

* **|| Päräpherna, örüm. n. pl.** [à *παράφρα*, quæ præter dotalia, quæ sponsa affert *παρά τὴν φερνήν*, i. e. præter dotem.] *All things which the woman brings her husband besides her dowery, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 983.*

* **|| Päräphernālia bona, id. quod parapherna, Ulp. Lat. Dotalia, Liv.**

* **|| Päräphōron, i. n.** [à *παράφρω*, depravo] *A sort of alum of a pale and rough nature, Plin. 35, 15.*

* **|| Päräphrāsis, is. f.** [ex *παρά*, ad, & *φράζω*, dico] *An exposition of the same thing by other words; a paraphrase, Quint. 10, 5.*

* **|| Päräph̄sis, idis. f.** [*παράφσις*, Gr. Hesyck.] *A dish to serve up meat in, Petron. c. 50. vid. Paraphsis.*

* **|| Pärärius, ii. m.** [à *parando*, qui parat, i. e. conciliat, utrinque animos; vel à *par*, quod inter duos sit medius, Vell. *μεσίτης*, Gloss. *μεσότης*] *A money-broker, or scrivener. Quidam nolunt nomina secum fieri, nec interponi pararius, Sen. de Benef. 2, 23. Ille per tabulas plurium nomina, interpositis parariis, facit, Id.*

* **|| Päräfanga, æ. f.** [*παράσανγος*, Gr.] *vox Persica. A measure of the roads amongst the Persians, not every where limited to a certain number of furlongs. Persæ schænos & parafangas, alii alia mensurâ determinant, Plin. 6, 26.*

* **|| Päräscēve, es. f.** [à *παράσκευάζω*, apparo] *The eve of the sabbath, or other holiday, especially Easter-eve, Aug.*

* **|| Päräsiōpēs̄is, f.** [ex *παρά*, ad, & *σιωπία*, silentio] *A figure in rhetoric, when we pretend not to speak of a thing, and yet sufficiently hint it to be understood, or at least increase a suspicion, true, or false, Rut. Lup.*

* **|| Päräsita, æ. f.** [ex *παρά*, ad, & *οἴττω*, instrumentum] *A she parasite, a coaxing woman, Hor. Sat. 2, 98. Met. Otis imitatrix avis, ac paraita, Plin. 10, 23.*

* **|| Päräsitaster, i. m.** *A young parasite, or smell feast. Parasitaster parvulus, Ter. Adelpb. 5, 2, 4.*

* **|| Päräsitatio, ōnis. f. verb.** *A playing the parasite, wheedling, or flattering, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 23.*

* **|| Päräsiticus, a, um.** *Belonging to a parasite. Parasitica ars, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 9. Parasitica mentis, Suet. in vitâ Horatii.*

* **|| Päräsitor, āri. dep.** *To play the parasite, to flatter, soothe, or fawn for a meal's meat. Vides ridiculos nihili fieri, atque ipsos parasitaries, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 54.*

* **|| Päräsitus, i. m.** [de them. vid. in Parasita] (1) *The priest's guest, whom he invited to eat part of the sacrifices with him. (2) A flatterer, or parasite; a sponger. (3) A player, or actor that recited poets verses. (1) Aug. Lat. Epulo, Id. Hec sensu rarò occurrit ap. Lat. ap. Græc. verò passim, vid. Athen. 1, 6, c. 6. (2) Assentatio parasitorum in comœdiis faceta, Cic. de Amic. 26. (3) Vos me laurigeri parasitum dicite Phœbi, Mart. 9, 29.*

* **|| Pärästas, ädis. f.** [ex *παρά*, ad, & *ἵστυς*, stō] *The jamb of a door. Latitudo parastadis, Vitr. 10, 15.*

* **|| Pärästata, æ. m.** [ab eodem] (1) *A buttress, or square pile set at the sides of pillars. (2) *|| Certain under officers in the wing of a battle. (3) That called the spindle bone in the shank of a beast. (4) Two spermatick vessels near the neck of the bladder. (1) Vitr. 10, 5. (2) Veg. (3) Id. *σπαραγμῶν*, Poll. (4) Veg. Gorrh.**

* **|| Pärästatica, æ. f.** [ex eodem themate] *A pilaster. In columnâ, aut parastaticâ, Vitr. 9, 9. Columnæ atque parastaticæ, Plin. 33, 15. Sic locum recensuit Harduin. ad fidem MSS.*

* **|| Pärästynaxis, is. f.** [ex *παρά*, ad, & *σύν*, con, & *ἄγω*, ducō] *A conventicle, an unlawfull meeting. Parastynaxes & conventiculum hominum tam diurna, quàm nocturna, Cod. de Hæreticis, l. 8, §. 3.*

* **|| Pärätē, adv. ius, comp. sīmē, sup.** (1) *Ready, quickly, soon, preparedly, with sufficient preparation. (2) On set purpose, designedly, carefully. (1) Id ad dicendum veniebat audacter magis quàm paratē, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 68. Respondit paratissimē, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. Paratius certamini athleta, Quint. (2) Sed id si paratē curavi, ut caverem, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 9.*

* **|| Päräthēsis, eos. f.** [ex *παρά*, præter, & *θέσις*, politio] *A figure in rhetoric, when something is only lightly touched, of which we promise to speak more fully in a proper place, Ibid.*

* **|| Pärätio, ōnis. f.** *Preparation. Silentio opus est, nulla est paratio, Non. ex Afran. Præparatio, Cic.*

* **|| Pärätitla, örüm. n. pl.** [vox hybrida, compos. ex *παρά*, & *τίτλος*] *The sums of tractates; the heads, or contents, of chapters, Cod. 4. Capita, Cic.*

* **|| Päräträgēdio, vel Päräträgēdo, ære.** [ex *παρά*, & *tragedia*] *To exclaim tragically, to exaggerate a thing with tragical expressions. Ut paratragædat canifex! Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 17.*

* **|| Pärätum, i. n.** *A thing made ready, provision. Parati nihil est, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 4. quod potest esse ut ornati, &c. pro paratüs.*

* **|| Pärätūus, a, um. part.** *About to prepare. Cætera ex hoste melius, quàm ex sociis paraturus, Just. 22, 4.*

* **|| Pärätus, ūs. m.** [à *paro*] (1) *Preparation. (2) Provision, furniture. (3) Garb, habit, dress. (4) Parade, equipage. (1) Copiosus verborum sit paratus, Quint. = Veniam dapibus, nullisque paratibus orant, Ov. Met. 8, 683. (2) Luxuries nunquam parvo contenta paratu, Luc. 4, 374. (3) Tyrios induta paratus, Ov. Fast. 3, 627. (4) Servi, liberti; paratus principis apud adulterum viscebantur, Tac. Ann. 11, 12, 5. Ne domum servitia & cæteros fortunæ paratus reposeret, Id. Ann. 11, 30, 2.*

* **|| Pärätus, a, um. ior, comp. sīmus, sup.** (1) *Prepared, fitted. (2) Ready, quick. (3) Equipped, provided, or furnished with. (4) Gotten, or procured. (5) Exposed to. (6) Hardy, resolute. (1) Epulæ paratæ Regifica luxu, Virg. Æn. 6, 604. = Paratus & instructus ad judicium venit, Cic. Verr. 1, 3. § Acies parata neci, Virg. Æn. 2, 334. Madidumque mero, Venerique paratum, Invenies, Luc. 10, 396. Paratus ad prædam, Cic. Ad secundam fortunam bene paratus, Id. Te contra fortunam paratum, armatumque cognovi, Id. In utrumque paratus, Virg. Æn. 2, 61. || Fatis in tristia bella paratis, Fest. (2) = Paratiores erunt & tanquam exercitatiores ad bene promerendum, Cic. Offic. 2, 15. = Celeritas in respondendo, prompta & parata, Id. (3) Si paratior ab exercitu esses, Cæf. Equitatu & peditatu & pecuniâ paratus, Cic. (4) Victoria parata, Petron. c. 15. Hic mihi servitium video, dominamque paratam, Tibull. 2, 4, 41. (5) Provincia dives ac parata peccantibus, Tac. Agric. 6, 3. (6) Omnia paratissimo sustinebant animo, Cæf. B. C. 8, 42.*

* **|| Pärävērēdi, örüm. m. pl. corr. Päräfrēdis** *Horses of a large size, used for carrying the baggage of an army, Cod. Hinc Angl. a palfrey.*

* **|| Päräzōnium, ii. n.** [ex *παρά*, ad, & *ζώνιον*, cingulum] *A small sword hanging at a belt, which the emperours gave the tribuns, and girded them with at their creation, Mart. 14, 32. in leumat.*

* *Parce*, ārum. f. pl. *Vid. Prop.*
 * *Parcē*, adv. iūs, comp. [sīmē, sup. (1) *Nearly, thriftyly, frugally.* (2) *Moderately, cautiously.* (3) *Rarely, not easily.* (4) *Less, less eagerly.* (1) = *Parcē* & duriter vitam agebat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 47. *¶* = Turpe est delicatē & molliter vivere, honestum autem parcē, continenter, severē, sobriē, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 30. (2) *¶* *Parciūs* laudare, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 17, 8. (3) Vallares & murales coronas quā parciūsinē tribuit, *Suet. Aug.* 24. (4) *Parciūs* junctas quatiunt fenestras, *Hor. Od.* 3, 25, 1.
 * *Parcens*, tis. part. (1) *Sparcing, forbearing, abstaining from.* (2) *Lazily, slowly.* (1) *¶* Meo labori haud parcens, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 19. (2) *Parcentes* ego dexterās Odi, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 21.
 * *¶* *Parciōquum*, ii. n. [ex *parcus*, & loquor] *Sparcingness of speech, reservedness.* *Apul. p.* 153. *Parciōnia*, vid. *Parimonia*.
Parcipiōmus, i. m. *A niggard, one that pincheth his own belly.* Iki qui cum genitiis suis belligerant, *parcipiōmi*, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 89.
 * *Parcitas*, ātis. f. *Sparcingness, frugeness.* *Parcitas* animadversionum, *Sen. de Clem.* 1, 21. *¶* *Parcitati* beneficium ministrat luxuria, *Pallad.* 1, 26.
 * *¶* *Parciter*, pro *parcē*, adv. *Non. ex Pomp.*
 * *Parcitur*, imperf. *It is spared, forborne, abstained from, &c.* Nec corpori ipsi parcitur, *Plin.* 16, 12. Neque parcetur labori, *Cic. Att.* 2.
 * *Parco*, ēre, pēperi & parsi, † parciui, parsum [a *parcus*, quod est, a *parum*, aut *parvum*, *Favonius*, ap. *Gell.* 3, 10.] (1) *To use moderately.* (2) *To save, keep, or preserve, for use.* (3) *To save, or reserve for.* (4) *To save, or spare one's life.* (5) *To forgive, or pardon a fault.* (6) *To forbear, to leave off, to abstain from, to let alone.* (7) *To bear with, favour, or ease.* (1) *¶* Aut componere opes nōrant, aut parcere parto, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 317. *¶* Festo die si quid prodegeris, profesto egere liceat, nisi peperceris, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 11. (2) *¶* *Parcere* in hostes, *Lucr.* 6, 398. (3) *Auri* memoras quæ multa talenta Gnatis parce tuis, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 581. (4) *Dedititiis* hostibus parciimus, *Petron. c.* 107. *¶* Cui inimici pepercerant, inventus est amicus, qui ei mortem afferret, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 12. (5) Jam fas est parcere genti, Dūque deaque omnes quibus obstitit Ilium, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 63. (6) *¶* *Parce*, puer, stimulis, & fortius utere loris, *Ov. Metam.* 2, 127. *Parce* privatus nimium cavere, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 28. (7) Aliquantulum tibi parcē, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1. *¶* Cum infin. Hancine ego vitam parli perdere? *Id. Hec.* 3, 1, 2.
 * *Parcus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. [sīmus, sup. [a *parvus*, vel *parum*, *Gell.*] (1) *Frugal, thrifty, not expensive, stingy, near, sparing.* (2) *Moderate, temperate, scanty.* (3) *Small, little.* (4) *Now, slack, negligent.* (1) Senes parci, *Hor. Od.* 2, 8, 22. = *Parcus* & tenax pater, *Cic. pro Cael.* 15. (2) Vini parciūsimum ne inimici quidem negaverunt, *Suet. Crs.* 53. Merito parciōra meo, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 2, 98. *Parco* sale contingunt, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 403. = *Parcus* & brevis somnus, *Plin. Paneg.* 49. (3) *¶* *Parca* tellus, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 5, 13. *Parca* lucerna, *Prop.* 4, 3, 60. (4) *¶* Prima acies non parca fugæ, *Sil.* = *Parcus* deorum cultor & infrequens, *Hor. Od.* 1, 34, 1.
 * *Pardālianches*, is. n. [ex *παρδαλις*, *pardalis*, & *ἀγχι*, suffoco] *A kind of nightshade that killeth lizards, or panthers.* *Plin.* 27, 2.
 * *Pardālios*, i. m. [a *Gr. παρδαλις*, *panthera*] *A sort of precious stone.* Sunt & a leonis pelie & pantheræ nominatæ, leontios, *pardalios*, *Plin.* 37, 11.
 * *Pardālis*, is. f. [α *παρδαλις*, *Gr.*] *A panther.* *Curt.* 5, 1, 21.
 * *Pardālium*, ii. n. [a *præced.*] *A certain unguent.* *Plin.* 13, 1.
 * *¶* *Pardālus*, i. m. [α *παρδαλις*, *Gr.*] *A plover, or lapwing.* *Geln.*
 * *Pardus*, i. m. [α *παρδος*, *Gr.*] *A male panther.* *Luc.* 6, 183. Nunc varias & pardos, qui mares sunt, appellant in eo omni genere creberrimo in Africā Syriāque, *Plin.* 8, 17.

* *Pāreas*, æ. m. [α *παρίας*, *Gr.* a *παρίς*, *maxilla*] *A sort of serpent.* Et contentus iter caudā fulcare pareas, *Luc.* 9, 724. *Pareas*, serpens qui semper in caudā ambulat, & sulcum facere videtur, *Isid.*
 † *Pāreātus*, i. m. *A stripling, or springal; a grown lad.* *Non.* 1, 341. *ex Varr.*
 * *¶* *Pārelcon*, i. n. [α *παρίλαω*, *abundo*] (1) *A grammatical figure, when a redundant word, or syllable, is added to the end of a word, as adēsdum, rhodum, for ades, rho; the syllables usually added, are pte, te, met, nam, quam.* (2) *Allo a whole separate word redundant in a sentence, as, Nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam.* *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 63. where *quicquam* is redundant. Imò enim quā maximē abs te postulo, *Id. Andr.* 5, 1, 4. where *enim* is too much. (1) *Serv.* (2) *Donat.*
 * *Pārens*, tis. c. g. (in gen. plur. *parentum* & *parentium*, *Hor.*) [a *pario*] (1) *A parent, or father.* (2) *A parent, or mother.* (3) *A parent, i. e. as well father as mother.* (4) *¶* *An ancestor, or progenitor.* (5) *¶* *A relation, kinsman, friend, or patron.* (6) *It is used both of animate and inanimate, a breeder, cherisher, or nourisher.* (7) *It is said of many persons, or things, figuratively.* (8) *An inventor.* (9) *A founder, or builder.* (1) *Pulchrā* faciet te prole parentem, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 79. (2) *Musa* parens Orpheo, *Phædr. prol. lib.* 3, 58. *Fœcunda* parens, *Ov. ad Liviam.* (3) *Ætas* parentum peior avis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 46. *Dos* est magna parentum Virtus, *Id. Od.* 3, 24, 21. (4) *Juris* prudentes, avos & proavos, avias & proavias parentum nomine appellari dicunt, *Fest.* (5) *Ap. inf. ævi scrip. vid. Casaub.* ad *Capitol. in vitā M. Anton. Philos.* c. 5. (6) *Alias* artes, proleque parentum notabis, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 101. *de equis.* Rami circa parentem in orbes, *Plin.* (7) *¶* *Parens* patriæ, *Id.* 7, 30. *de Cicerone.* *Socrates* parens philosophiæ, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 1. *Parentem* patriam fame necandam putans, *Id.* (8) *Curvæ* lyræ parens, *Hor. Od.* 1, 10, 6. (9) *Cujus* urbis parens Romulus, *Cic.*
 * *Pārens*, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. [a *pareo*] (1) *Visible, appearing.* (2) *Obedient, devoted.* (1) *Non* parentibus lapidibus, *Cic. pro Flacc.* (2) *Nū* servile gulæ parens habet? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 111. *Ob* has causas & parentiores habuerunt exercitus, & fortiores, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 22.
 * *Pārentālia*, um. n. pl. *Feasts, sacrifices, and other solemnities, performed at the funerals of father, mother, or other relations.* *Parentalia* cum supplicationibus miscere, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 6.
 * *Pārentālis*, e. adj. (1) *Belonging to parents.* (2) *¶* *Dies* parentales, *days when feasts, sacrifices, and other rites, were performed for the dead at their graves.* (1) *Fama*, parentales si vos mea contigit, umbræ, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 8, 87. (2) *Id.* *Fest.* 2, 548.
 * *¶* *Pārentatio*, ōnis. f. *The performance of funeral rites.* Quod mortuis litabatur utique parentationi deferabatur, *Tert. de Spectac.* c. 12.
 * *Pārentatur*, imperf. *The funeral rites are performed.* Ut cujus sepulcrum nusquam extet, ubi parentetur, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 6. *Vid. Parento.*
 * *Pārentāturus*, a, um. part. *About to revenge.* *Omnium* sanguine duci parentaturos, *Curt.* 7, 2, 29. *Vid. Parento.*
 * *¶* *Pārentēla*, æ. f. *The relation of a father, family, kindred.* *Jul. Cap.*
 * *¶* *Pārentēsis*, is. f. [ex *παρίς*, *præter*, &, in, & *thesis*, *positio*] *A clause put into the midst of another sentence, which being left out, the sense continueth entire.* *Interpositio, interclusio, Quint.* 9, 3.
 † *Pārentēcida*, æ. c. g. *He, or she, that killeth father, or mother.* *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2. *al. leg.* *perenticida* & *pericida.* Et sanē neutro modo perit jocus, quem capiat comicus.
 * *Parento*, ære. æt. (1) *To perform the obsequies, or funeral rites, of dead relations; to atone, or appease, their ghosts with sacrifice.* (2) *Met.* *To revenge any one's death by the blood of their enemy.* (3) *To appease, satisfy, or revenge.* (1) = *Parentant*, & nigras maculant pecudes, & manibus divis Inferias mittunt, *Lucr.* 3, 51. *¶* *Litemus* igitur Lentulo, parentemus Cethego, *Cic. pro Flacc.*

38. *Hostiā* magnā parentare pietati adjunctum esse putabat, *Id.* (2) *Præstare*, &c. quā non civibus Romanis, qui perfidiā Gallorum interficerent, parentarent, *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 17. (3) *Noxio* sanguine parentabo injuriæ meæ, *Petron. c.* 51. *Vociferatumque* ferociter, *Parentandum* regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, *Liv.* 24, 21. *Parentandum* esse majoribus *Persepaleo*, excidio, *Curt.* 5, 6, 1.
 * *Pāreo*, ēre, itum. neut. [a *παρίεω*, unde *παρίεμ*, *adsum*, *Voss* *paret*, & *ἀνίστα*, *Gloss.*] (1) *To appear, or be seen.* (2) *To appear, to be made out, or proved.* (3) *To be manifest, or be well understood.* (4) *To obey; to be ruled, or governed, by.* (5) *To comply with, follow, or yield to.* (6) *To perform, or fulfil.* (7) *¶* *To execute a place, or bear an office.* (1) *Ad portum* quoties paruit *Hermogenes*, *Mart.* 12, 29. (2) *Si* pareret adversus edictum fecisse, *Cic. Juriconsultus* pareret, non pareret, habeto, *Petron. c.* 137. (3) *Cui* pecudum fibræ, cæli cui sidera parent, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 176. *interpr. Serv.* (4) *Oppidum* illud pareret regi, *Plin.* 6, 28. *¶* *Am-toritati* alicujus parere, *Id. Epist.* 9, 26. *Paret* Amor diis charæ genetricis, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 693. = *Nū* frenum accipere, & victi parere fatentur, *Id. Aen.* 12, 568. *¶* *Phalanx* non parere se ducibus, sed imperare postulabat, *Nep. Eum.* 8. *¶* *Britanni* domiti ut parent, nondum ut serviant, *Tac. Agr.* 13. (5) *Non* dico hoc loco majores nostros semper in pace consuetudini, in bello, utilitati paruisse, *Cic.* In hac sententiā dicendā non parebo dolori meo, *Id.* *¶* *Parete* temporis, *Curt.* 6, 10, 2. (6) *Nū* dare conjugium, & dicto parere fatetur, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 433. *Parent* promissis, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 504. (7) *Quum* unus ad memoriam, alter ad libellos paruisse, *Spart.* *¶* *Parere* æri alieno, pro æs alienum solvere, *Cod.* *Parere* pensionil us, i. e. satisfacere, *Id.*
 * *Pārenga*, ōrum. n. pl. [ex *παρά*, *præter*, & *ἔργον*, *opus*] (1) *Ornamental additions to a principal work.* (2) *Little pieces, or paintings, on the sides, or in the corners, of the chief piece.* (1) *Vitr.* 9, ult. (2) *Plin.* 35, 10.
 * *Pāretur*, imperf. *It is obeyed.* *Paretur*, *Lucr.* 4, 151. *¶* *Dicto* paretur, *Liv.* 9. *orders are obeyed.* Utque magis parentum imperanti putares, efficiebatur eō, quod ab aliis minus parebatur, *Plin. Pan.* 10. *¶* *Parebitur* accusatoris conditioni, *shall be submitted to, Cic.*
 * *¶* *Pārhippus*, i. m. [ex *παρά*, *præter*, & *ἵππος*, *equus*] *A leer, or spare horse.* *Cod.* = *Avertarius*, *Id.*
 * *Pārhippate*, es. f. [ex *παρά*, *juxta*, & *ἵππατος*, *supremus*] *The sound of the string next the base.* *Parhypate* hypaton, C, fa, ut, *Parhypate* meson, F, fa, ut, *Vitr.* 5, 4.
 * *Pāriānus*, i. m. *A kind of animal living in the sea.* *Plin.* 32, 11.
 * *¶* *Pāriatio*, ōnis. f. verb. [a *pario*, *are*] *The balancing, or settling, of accounts.* *Ap. JCC.*
 * *¶* *Pāriator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that hath balanced his accounts.* *Ap. JCC.* *¶* *Reliquator*, *Id.*
 * *¶* *Pārībo*, pro *pariam* [a *pario*, quod olim quartæ conj. *Prisc.*] *Si* prægnans non est, paribit nunquam, *Non. ex Pomponio.*
 * *Pāricida*, æ. c. g. [quasi *patricida*, vel *parenticida*, a *cadendo*] (1) *A paricide, he that hath slain father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, patron, or patrons.* (2) *A murderer that hath slain wittingly and willingly any free man.* (3) *He that is liable to the punishment of a murderer, and deemed such.* (1) *Paricida* liberum, *Liv.* (2) *Paricida* civium, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 12. *Si* quis hominem liberum dolo sciens morti duit, *paricida* esto, *Lex Numæ ap. Fest.* (3) *Sacrum* sacrove commendatum qui clepserit, rapseritve, *paricida* esto, *Lex XII. Tab. ap. Cic. de Legg.* 2, 9.
 * *Pāricidālis*, le. adj. (1) *¶* *Tending to the murder of one's parent, child, or near relation.* (2) *Murderous.* (1) *Jul. Firm.* (2) *Petron. c.* 80. *¶* *Pāricidialiter*, adv. *As murderers fighting against their country in a civil war.* *Paricidialiter* perire, *Lampr.*

¶ *Pāricidātus*, *ās. m.* *The murdering of a parent, or freeman.* *Paricidatus*, quod in Caelio vix tolerabile videtur, *Quint.* 1, 6. pro

Pāricidium, *ii. n.* (1) *The murder of a parent, or a paricide.* (2) *The murder of any near relation.* (3) *A murder.* (1) *Suet.* Aug. 33. (2) Hic de patris & patris paricidio cogitavit, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 7. Fratrum paricidium, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 11. (3) *Id.* de *Fin.* 4, 33. ¶ *Paricidium patriæ*, *the ruining of one's country, or the breaking its constitution.* *Id.* *Philipp.* 2, 7.

* *Pāriendus*, *a. um. part.* (1) *To be coined, or invented.* (2) *To be gotten, or attained.* (1) Quibus verba parienda sunt, *Cic.* (2) *Victoriā pax, non pactione, parienda est.* *Id.* *Fam.* 10, 6.

* *Pāriens*, *tis. part.* *Travailing, bringing forth young.* *Ov. Fast.* 3, 47. & *Met.* 9, 322.

Pāries, *ētis. m.* *The wall of a house, or any other building.* ¶ *Si quid in controversiam veniret, aut intra parietes, aut summo jure experietur, put to arbitration, or tried by law.* *Cic. pro Quint.* 11. *Intergerinus paries, a partition wall.* *Plin.* Eadem fidelia duos parietes dealbare, *to do two things at once.* *Prov. ap. Cic.* *Fam.* 7, 29.

¶ *Pāriētārius*, *a. um. adj.* *Belonging to a wall.* ¶ *Herba parietaria, growing on walls.* *Viñ.*

Pāriētina, *æ. f. sc. ruina.* *The ruins of an old wall.* *Cic. Fam.* Ep. 13, 1.

* *Pāriūlia*, *um. pl.* [*à parilis*] *A garment, the stuff whereof is double.* Hinc quod facta duo simplicita paria, *parilia primò dicta.* *Varr.*

Pāriūcium *fidus, non palelicium* [*à Pale, à pariendo dicunt, quod sub ejus ortum cosmicum omnia pariunt: Sed cum l & r, sæpe inter se commutentur, nihil mutandum videtur*] *The constellation of the Hyades, which ariseth on the feast of the birthday of Rome, being April the 21st.* Sic MSS. non *pallitium.* *ap. Plin.* 18, 26. ubi *vid.* *Harduin.* = *Suculæ.*

* *Pāriūlis*, *le. adj.* [*à par*] *Like, equal, proportionate, suitable.* § *Parili ratione.* *Lucr.* 2, 374. *arte.* *Ov. Met.* 6, 375. = *Æquus, æqualis.* *Cic.*

* *Pāriūtas*, *ātis. f.* *Likeness, equal proportion.* *Gell.* 14, 3. § *Æqualitas.* *Cic.*

* *Pāriū, ære. act.* [*à par*] *To make accounts even, to gain as much as one is out.* ¶ *Cum dat.* ¶ *Cum ei pariauerit, Ulp.* *shall have paid him all, or made even with him.* Mallem tamen dicere *paria facere cum rationibus, vel parem rationem facere cum Columellâ* 11, 1. & 12. in præf. vel *paria facere simpliciter cum Plin. nepote.* *Paræg.* 6.

* *Pāriū, ære. & ð ðre, pēpēri, partum. act.* [*à pēpēri, fructus fero, quod à πέρω fructificavit*] (1) *† To beget a child, or have a child born to him.* (2) *To bring forth young, as any female doth.* (3) *To lay eggs, to cast spawn.* (4) *To breed, produce, or give life to.* (5) *To bear, bring forth, or make to grow.* (6) *To form, or produce.* (7) *To invent, or compose.* (8) *To gain, to obtain, to acquire.* (9) *To bring to effect, to perfect, to accomplish, to put in act.* (10) *To breed, cause, or occasion.* (11) *To get, attain, or procure.* (12) *To give, or bring unto.* (1) *Non.* ex *Cæcil.* c. 6. n. 94. ¶ *Hanc esse primam, etsi minus usitatam notionem, translatæ pleræque hic allatæ satis docent.* (2) *Ut ea liberos ex sese pareret.* *Serv.* ad *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 4, 5. ubi tamen al. *pararet.* *Scio neminem peperisse hinc.* *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 26. *Pepererunt oves agnos humano capite.* *Phædr.* 3, 3, 4. *Mulæ & equæ mense duodecimo pariunt.* *Varr.* (3) *Gallinas teneras quæ primūm pariērint, concludat.* *Cato.* *Plurima ova pariunt struthiocameli.* *Plin.* 10, 52. *Torpedo parit.* *Id.* (4) *Putrefacta per imbres ligna vermiculos pariunt.* *Lucr.* 2, 897. (5) *Parit flores aura Favonius.* *Catull.* 62, 282. *Fruges & reliqua quæ terra pariat.* *Cic.* (6) *Ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit.* *Id.* (7) *Dialectici spinosiora multo pepererunt.* *Id. Orat.* 32. *Nobis etiam verba parienda sunt.* *Id.* (8) *Philosophia, urbes peperisti.* *Id. Tusc.* 5, 5. (9) ¶ *Ut aliquando dolor populi Romani pariat, quod jam diu parturit.* *Id.* (8) *Verbi interpretatio controversiam pa-*

rit. *Id. Partit. Orat.* 31. § *Diffidit parere.* *Lucr.* 1, 221. *Peperit mihi lingua malum.* *Tib.* 4, 13, 20. *Mero somnum peperit tibi.* *Id.* 1, 6, 27. § *Lacrymas peperere minoribus.* *Lucr.* 5, 1196. (11) § *Gratiam apud aliquem parere.* *Liv.* 34, 44. *Parere opus.* *Prop. amicos.* *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 69. *odium.* *Id.* *sibi laudem ex re aliquā.* *Cic. Off.* 2, 47. *Quæ sanguine nobis Hanc patriam peperere suo.* *Virg. Æn.* 11, 25. (12) *Cui laurus honores peperit triumpho.* *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 16. *Qui sibi letum peperere manu.* *Virg. Æn.* 6, 435.

* *Pāriū, æris. pass.* (1) *To be brought forth, to be laid, as eggs.* (2) *To be gotten, or attained, &c.* (1) *Ova pariuntur.* *Plin.* 10, 50. (2) *Mihi immortalitas parita est.* *Ter. Andr.* 5, 5, 4. *Quæ neque armis cogere, neque auro parare quæas, officio & fide pariuntur.* *Sall. B. Jug.* 10.

* *† Pāriū, ire.* *Diom.* ex *Enn.* *ivi act.* unde *pariērint.* *Cato.* *id quod pario, is, ære.*

* *Pāriūter*, *adv.* [*à par*] (1) *In the same proportion, equally, as much.* (2) *In like manner.* (3) *Even as, as well.* (4) *As much.* (5) *As long.* (6) *Together, at the same time.* (1) ¶ *Pariter, aut etiam amplius.* *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 80. *Pro meritis, ut referri pariter possit gratia.* *Plaut.*

Mil. 3, 1, 76. *Studia doctrinæ pariter cum ætate crescunt.* *Cic. de Sen.* 14. (2) *Pariter nunc operâ me adjuves, ac dudum re opitulata es.* *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 3, 3. *Pariter hoc fit, atque ut alia facta sunt.* *Plin.* (3) *Feminæ pariter ac viri.* *Liv.* (4) *Corpus pariter quàm præda exquirunt.* *Manil.* 5, 397. (5) *Vixisse cum rep. pariter.* *Liv.* (6) *Aperit si nulla viam vis.* *Occumbes pariter.* *Virg. Æn.* 10, 865. *Gigni pariter, pariterque crescere.* *Lucr.* 3, 458. *Tonitrus pariter mittitur igni.* *Id.* 6, 170.

* *† Pāriū, ære. freq.* [*à paro*] *To prepare diligently, to design with great endeavour.* *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 71.

* *¶ Pāriūdo, dñis. f.* [*à pario, paritum*] *A lying-in, travail, or a bringing forth.* *vid.* *Paritudo.*

* *† Pāriūra, æ. f.* *A bringing forth.* *Varr.*

* *Pāriūrus*, *a. um. part.* [*à pario*] *Ready to bring forth.* *Lucianus* *novies paritura vocabat.* *Ov. Met.* 5, 304. *conf.* *Sil.* 9, 35.

* *Pāriūrus*, *a. um. part.* [*à pareo*] *That will obey, or be subject to.* *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 90.

* *Pāriū, a. um. adj.* *Of the island of Paros.* *Parus* lapis circumdatur auro, *Ov. Vid. Propr.*

Parma, æ. f. [*vox peregrina, etsi Varro à par deducit, quod undique par esset; parma est scutum breve.* *Non.*] *A round buckler.* *Hic miles tripedalem parmam habet.* *Liv.* 38, 21. ¶ *Parmâ inglorius albâ.* *Virg. Æn.* 9, 548. *without any device.* ¶ *Parma equestris.* *Non.* ex *Sall.* ¶ *Parma Græcis pelta dicitur, auctore Plin. distinguit autem Nepos, qui sic scribit.* ¶ *Iphicrates peltam pro parmâ fecit, ubi.* *vid.* *interpretes.*

Parmatus, *a. um. adj.* *Armed with such a buckler.* *Liv.* 4, 39.

Parmula, æ. f. dim. *A little buckler.* *Relictâ non bene parmula.* *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 10.

Parmulârius, *ii. m.* (1) *A gladiator armed with the parma.* (2) *A favourer of that sort of gladiators.* (1) *Thracæ gladiatores à similitudine parmularum Thracicarum.* *Fest.* *Impiè locutus parmularius.* *Suet. Domit.* 10. = *Thrax.* ¶ *Mirmillo.* *Id. ib.* (2) *Quint.*

* *Pāriū, ære. act.* [*fort. à πέρω, tento, nitor, conor.*] (1) *To make, shape, or contrive.* (2) *To make, or get, beforehand.* (3) *To order, dress, or get ready.* (4) *To go about a thing; to prepare, or dispose beforehand; to put in a readiness.* (5) *To make, provide, procure, get, or purchase.* (6) *To get in readiness for, to be preparing for.* (7) *To endeavour, to design.* (1) *Homines tantos natura parare non potuit.* *Lucr.* 1, 200. § *Parare machinas.* *Plaut. Met.* *Orationem sibi advorsum senem.* *Id.* (2) *Cafas ac pelles ignemque parârunt.* *Lucr.* 1, 1, 1009. § *Parare copias.* *Sall. necessitudines.* *Cæf. B. G.* 8, 53. *subsidium senectuti.* *Cic. Att.* 1, 8. ¶ *Itane parâsti te, ut spes nulla reliqua in te fiet tibi?* *have you armed yourself with no better contrivance than,* &c. *Ter.*

Eun. 2, 2, 9. *Animo viriliter utis, para, Id. Phorm.* 5, 7, 64. (3) § *Sacra parare.* *Virg. Æn.* 2, 132. *dapes.* *Id. Ed.* 6, 79. *epulas.* *Ov. in.* *sidias.* *Id. Fast.* 2, 638. (4) § *Parare animos, dextrâque.* *Liv.* 35. *pugnæ membra.* *Ov. Met.* 9, 34. *in nefas me.* *Id.* *Vina parant animos.* *Id. A. Am.* 1, 237. *huc te pares.* *Cic.* (5) *Mihi parare putâsti invidiam.* *Id.* in *Sall.* 9. *Deformis cultum vendet, ut vinum parat.* *Phædr.* 4, 5, 43. *Cogito trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare.* *Cic. Att.* 12, 19. *Non possem octo homines parare rectos.* *Catull.* 10, 20. (6) *Ut formosa novo quæ parat ire viro.* *Prop.* 1, 15, 8. § *Reditum parare.* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 21. *profectum, iter.* *Cæf. furtum.* *Ter. bellum Romanis.* *Id. B. G.* 5, 3. (7) *Omnem sui tribunatûs conatum in alius perniciem parare.* *Cic.* *Qui alteri exitum parat, eum scire oportet, paratam pestem, ut participet eam.* *Id.* ex *Poëtâ.* *Hoc ignes aræque parabant?* *Virg. Æn.* 4, 676. ¶ *Se paraturum cum collegâ, would agree and settle the matter with him about the province.* *Cic.*

* *¶ Pāriū, ōnis.* [*πάρων, Gr.*] *A sort of ship, a light ship, bark, or pickaroon.* *Tunc se belligero tradit, mandatque paroni.* *Id.* ex *Cic.*

* *Pārōcha, æ. f.* [*ab eodem cum seq.*] *Entertainment, or repast, given at the public charge to ambassadors, and strangers of quality, the same with lautia.* *Parochiæ publicæ.* *Cic. Attic.* 13, 2. ¶ *leg. tamen & aliter.*

* *¶ Pārōchia, æ. f.* [*ἀπαρχή, præbeo*] *Parochiæ quasi præbendæ, livings in lands and houses, given to old captains, colonels, &c. for their maintenance.* *Pompon. Lætus.*

* *Pārōchus, i. m.* [*ex eodem*] (1) *An officer who provided salt, wood, and other necessaries for those that traveled on the public account.* (2) *Met.* *He that giveth an entertainment.* (1) *Præbuit & parochi quæ debent ligna saleemque.* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 46. (2) *Id.* *Sat.* 2, 8, 35. *Lat. Præbitor.*

* *Pārōdontides, um. f. pl.* [*ex πάρων, ad, & ὄντος, dens*] *Swellings in the gums.* *ex Cels.* 6, 13. *habent Lexica.* ¶ *Meus autem liber habet in lemmate. De parulidibus, & in ipso capite πάρων & πάρωνιδας, relictis, ut opinor.*

* *¶ Pārōchia, æ. f.* [*παροικία, Gr. ex πάρων, ad, & οἶκος, domus*] *A parish.* *Aug. Ret.* *Parœcia.*

* *¶ Parœmia, æ. f.* [*παροιμία, Gr. ex πάρων, juxta, & οἶμος, via*] *A proverb.* *Lat. Proverbium.*

Pāron, ōnis. m. *Vid.* *Paro, ōnis.*

* *¶ Pārōnomāsia, æ. f.* [*ex πάρων, ad, & ὀνομα, nomen*] *Lat. Agnominatio.* *Quint.* *Παρονομασία est veluti quædam denominatio cum præcedenti nomini aut nomen aut verbum annectitur, ex eodem figuratu, ut, Fugam fugit, Diom. & aliter paronomasia fit, cum dictio iteratur mutata tamen aut literâ, aut syllabâ, quoties quis nomine simili utitur in significatione diversa, ut, Inceptio est amentium, haud amantium, Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 13. *Omnium quasi consensus concensusque.* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 15.

* *Pārōnychia, æ. f.* [*ex πάρων, ad, & ὄντος, unguis*] *A sore, or imposthume, under the root of the nail; a felon, or whitlow.* *Plin.* 24, ult.

* *Pārōnychium, ii. n.* (1) *The same with paronychia.* (2) *Dirt and filth about the nails of the feet.* *Plin.* 28, 8. (2) *Petron.* c. 31.

* *Pārōpsis, idis. f.* [*παρόψις, Gr. ex πάρων, ad, & ὄψων, opsonium*] *A platter, or dish, to serve up meat in.* *Paropsis leguminis.* *Suet. Galb.* 12. *Multâ magnâque paropside cœnat.* *Juv.* 3, 142.

* *Pārōr, āri.* *To be prepared, provided, gotten, &c.* *Quum undique bellum parari videret.* *Cæf. B. G.* 6, 2. *Parantur arma.* *Ov. Ep.* 17, 245.

* *¶ Pārōtides, um. f. pl.* [*ex πάρων, & ὤτος, auris*] *The two arteries on the right and left side of the throat, going upward above the ears.* *Perperam adferunt lexica ex Cels.* 4, 1. *nam ibi legi debet, Arteriæ quos παραρτῖδες vocant, sursum procedentes ultra aures feruntur.*

* *Pārōtis, idis. f.* [*à πρᾶξι*] *An imposthume, or sore about the ear.* *Cels.* 6, 16. *Plin.* 20, 1.

Parra,

Parra, m. f. *A certain unlucky bird.* Impios par-
ræ recinentis omen Ducat, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 1.
Parricida, Parricidialis, Parricidatus, Parrici-
dium. *Vid.* Parricida, &c.
Pars, tis. f. abl. parti, parte *passim*, sed & sæpe
Manil. & Plaut. [אֶרֶץ seu פֶּרֶץ dividere, ut
אֶרֶץ אֶרֶץ, *Aven.*] (1) *A part, piece, or*
share. (2) *A part of the body.* (3) *Some of*
any thing. (4) *A part, deal, quantity, or divi-*
sion, of. (5) *An astronomical degree.* (6) *Half.*
(7) *A considerable point, or article; a poem, or*
entrance. (8) *Partly.* (9) *A portion, or lot.*
(10) *A share.* (11) *A part, country, place, or*
quarter, of the world. (12) *Company, rank, or*
order. (13) *A head, or particular.* (14) *Num-*
ber. (15) *Space of time.* (16) *A side.* (17)
Pars, & plur. partes, a side, or party, in con-
tention. (18) *A side of a question.* (19) *A side*
in faction, or war. (20) **Pars**, & partes, *the*
soldiers of a side in war. (21) *A party, body,*
or detachment. (22) *Partes, a part in the play;*
or the act, or part, of one that sustaineth the per-
son of another, in any thing. Note partes is
elegantly omitted before primæ, secundæ, tertiæ,
&c. see the examples. Pars sed freq. partes, nu-
mero multitudinis. (23) *Proper business, place,*
part, duty, employment. (24) || *An office.* (25)
A course, or turn. (26) *A division, or district,*
wherein custom was taken by the publick far-
mers. (27) *A species of a genus.* (28) **Pars**—
pars, some—others. (1) || Non universum
cibum, sed partibus, & paulatim præbere con-
venit, *Col.* Quæ debetur pars tuæ modestiæ, Au-
dacter tolle, *Phædr.* 2, 1, 10. (2) Succuren-
dum parti maximè laboranti, *Cels.* (3) Ne ex-
pers esset partis de nostris bonis, *Ter. Heaut.* 4,
1, 39. De suis commodis pars, *Id.* (4) Opti-
ma pars lucis mensæ Est data, *Ov. Met.* 7, 662.
Bona pars sermonis, *Cic.* || Duabus partibus am-
plius, *as much again, Id.* (5) *Plin.* (6) Plus
parte, *Lucr.* 2, 200. Propè pars civitatis, *Cic.*
(7) Pars sanitatis est, *Cels.* Pars mihi pacis erit
dextram tetigisse tyranni, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 266.
|| Mors in beneficii partem numeretur, *a good step*
towards, Cic. (8) Parte flavus, parte melleus,
Plin. || In parte verum, *Quint. ex parte, Cic.*
partly true. (9) Fatorum arbitrio partes sunt
vobis datæ, *Phædr.* 3, 18, 10. Te in lautâ &
bene parte auctâ putant, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 50.
(10) Sic est locutus, partibus factis, leo, *Phædr.*
3, 5. || Partibus locare, *to let land upon condi-*
tion to receive instead of rent such a proportion of
the crop, Plin. jun. || nummo, *Id.* Perfice,
ut hæream in aliquâ parte apud Thaidem, *Ter.*
Eun. 5, 8, 25. (11) In extremis Phrygiæ parti-
bus, *Cic.* Ab orientis partibus, *Id.* (12) = In
impiorum partem, atque in parricidarum nume-
rum transferre aliquem, *Id.* (3) Quod plura
in eâ parte verba fecerim, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 32.
(14) § Bona pars hominum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 61.
maxima vestrûm, *Ter.* Pars multa natat, *Hor.*
Sat. 2, 7, 7. Vulnera non minimam partem
aluntur, *Lucr.* 3, 64. || Majorem partem vi-
dentur, &c. in most things, *Cic.* Comitum pars
una, *one, Ov.* De fratrum populo pars exigui-
sima, *one out of many, Id. Epist.* 14, 115. (15)
Ab sui magnam partem consulatûs tui, *Cic.* Mag-
nam partem occupati sunt, *Id.* (16) Murorum
in parte finitima, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 468. In alterâ
parte fluminis, *Cæs.* || Met. In partes rapit va-
rias, *to various thoughts, and contrivances, Virg.*
Æn. 4, 286. § Nihil est ab omni parte beatum,
Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27. || Omnis amor tuus ex omni-
bus partibus se ostendit, *in every instance, or re-*
spect, Cic. In eam partem peccant, *on that side,*
Id. In omnes partes sefellit, *Id.* || Quod à parte
eorum gratia relata non sit, *on their side, or part,*
Cæs. B. C. 1, 23. (17) Nunc nostræ parti ti-
meo, hic quid respondeat, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 8.
Legem duabus proposuit partibus, *Phædr.* 3, 13,
5. || Duras fratris partes prædicat, *I find he hath*
a hard game to play against his rival, Ter. Eun.
2, 3, 62. (18) § In bonam partem accipere, *Cic.*
arripere, Id. In bonas partes, *Phædr. prol.* 2,
11. || Mitiores in partem interpretari, *in the*
softest sense, Cic. Rapere in peiorem partem, *to*

put the worst construction upon, Ter. In optimam
partem cognoscuntur, *are taken notice of to the*
greatest advantage, Cic. Cedere retro possent in
deteriores omnia partes, *grow worse and worse,*
Lucr. 2, 507. In partem peiorem liquitur ætas,
Id. 2, 1131. In hanc partem tutum erit tibi
gratificari, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. In partes pacis
promptus, *Flor.* 4, 12. (19) Cato acceptâ par-
tium clade—nihil cunctatus, mortem etiam lætus
accivit, *Id.* 4, 2. Arma rursus & partes, *Id.*
4, 2. (20) Si sine momento rerum partisque
fiat ruina, *Lucr.* 7, 318. Quarum partium alteri
victi sunt, alteri sunt è mediis C. Cæsaris parti-
bus, *Cic.* || In hac notione sæpius multa leg. in
plur. (21) Sparsas extendere partes, *Lucr.* 2,
395. (22) Huic primas dedisse Demosthenes,
huic secundas, huic tertias, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 56.
Hortensius faciliè primas tenebat, *Id.* Quam-
obrem has partes didicerim paucis dabo, *Ter.*
Heaut. prol. 10. Suscipe partes meas, & eum te
esse finge, qui ego sum, *Cic.* || Sine illum pri-
ores partes apud me habere, *let him seem to have*
the preference, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 7. (23) Et si pars
mea nemini cedat, fac ut tua cæteros vincat, *Cic.*
Exitum non extimesco: tuæ partes sunt, *Id.*
§ Partes accusatoris, *Id.* lenitatis & misericordiæ,
Id. ducis, *Hor.* (24) A partibus remotus est,
Jul. Cap. (25) Cum suæ partes essent hospitum
recipiendorum, *Cic.* In partem delude, *Plaut.*
Asin. 3, 3, 89. i. e. pro tuâ vice. (26) *Id.*
(27) || Partes sunt quæ generibus subjiuntur,
Id. (28) Cum pars hominum in agris remane-
ret, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, *Cæs. B. G.*
4, 32. || Pars, factio, sed ferè in plurali,
Tab. Theb. vid. *Flor.* 4, 2, 54. & 4, 9, 1.

* Parsimonia, æ. f. [à parsum, à parco; al. à
parcus, parcimonia enim scribi volunt] *Parsimony,*
thrift, spareingness. || Vehemens in utramque
partem, aut largitate nimia, aut parsimonia, *Ter.*
Heaut. 3, 1, 31. Magnum vectigal parsimonia,
Cic. Parad. 6, 3. || Sera in fundo est parsimo-
nia, *Prov.* It is too late to spare when all is spent,
Sen. Epist. 1. Regio, quæ parsimonia astringe-
ret milites, *Liv.* 39, 1.

* Parsurus, a, um. part. *That will spare.* Ne
reliquis quidem nepotibus parsurus credetur,
Suet. Tib. 62. conf. *Liv.* 35, 44.

* Parta, æ. f. à τὰς. *That hath brought*
forth; a dam, Col. 7, 4.

* Parthénice, es. f. [à Gr. παρθενική, virgo]
A kind of herb with a white flower, Catull.
59, 194.

* Parthénion, seu ium, ii. n. [παρθενιον, Gr.]
The herb pellitory, Plin. 21, 15. = Helixine, per-
dicium, siderites, *Id.* 22, 17. Linozostis, Hermu-
poa Mercurialis, *Id.* 25, 5.

* || Parthénis, idis. f. [à παρθένος, virgo]
The herb mugwort, = Artemisia, Plin. 25, 7.

* Partiarid, adv. (1) || *By equal division, or*
shareing. (2) *By way of shareing, when a man*
taketh part of what he maketh, or gathereth, for
his pains. (1) *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 133. (2) Cal-
cem partiari coquendam qui dant, ita dant,
Cato, 16.

Partiarius, a, um. adj. (1) *That goeth shares.*
(2) || *Divided, or shared, proportionably between*
two. (1) Partiarius redemptor, *Cato*, 137. || Par-
tarius legatarius, *who hath a share with the heir*
in the estate, Ulp. Partiarius colonus, *who pay-*
eth his landlord a proportion of the crop, instead of
rent, Dig. (2) Partiaria pecora, *Cod.*

Particeps, ipis. adj. [à partem capiendo] (1)
That hath a share, that hath some of, endued with,
in which there is. (2) *That is partaker of.* (3)
That shareth, or hath had equally to do in. (4)
Made acquainted with, or privy to. (5) *That is*
a companion in. (1) || Dolendi particeps, aut
honestatis expers, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 12. = Ani-
mus rationis, consensionisque compos & parti-
ceps, *Id. de Univ.* 8. (2) De opsonio particeps,
Plaut. (3) Qui hæreditatis diripiendæ particeps
fuisse, *Id.* In operibus marito particeps, *Quint.*
Decl. (4) Nuncium apporto tibi, cujus maximè
te fieri participem cupis, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 19.
§ Particeps amoris, *Catull.* 53, 22. Particeps ad
omne secretum Pisoni erat, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 50, 2.

secretorum, *Id. Ann.* 1, 6, 6. (5) § Particeps
studii, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 5, 42.

Particeps, ipis. subst. c. g. (1) *A sharer with*
one, a partner. (2) *A fellow soldier, an accom-*
plice, that is of one's party, or side. (1) Ubi
hic ille huius salvus redierit meus particeps, *Ter.*
Heaut. 1, 1, 98. § Particeps consilii, *Liv.* 21,
41. Turn Dymnus aperit, in tertium diem infi-
dias regi comparatas, seque ejus consilii fortibus
viris, & illustribus esse participem, *Curt.* 6, 7, 6.
conf. *Quint. Decl.* 111. & *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 369.
|| Particeps operum, *companions in, Ov. Met.* 3,
147. (2) Omnes particeps prædâ onerabo,
Plaut. Pseud. 2, 1, 14.

Participialis, e. adj. (1) || *Like a participle.* (2)
Participles. (1) Participalia, quæ sic sonant,
sicut participia, ut, Clemens, prudens, *Isid.* (2)
Participalia verba, *Varr. L. L.*

Participandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be made*
partaker of. (2) || *To be taken part of.* (1) Ad
participandum alium ab alio, communicandum-
que inter omnes, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 12. (2) Ad
participandas voluptates, *Gell.* 15, 2.

|| Participatio, ònis. f. verb. *A participating,*
or taking part. Participatio, Μέρος μέρος, *Vett.*
Gloss.

Participatus, a, um. part. *Being taken part of,*
or shared with. Participato cum eo regno, *Just.*
34, 2.

|| Participatus, ùs. m. [κοινωνία, Gr.] *Part-*
nership, Ap. recent.

Participialis, e. adj. *Of the nature of a parti-*
ciple, Quint. || Participalia, *Diom. Prisc. gerunds*
and supines. || Nomina participialia, *participles*
turned into adjectives, ap. Gramm. Participiale
verbum, *a participle, ap. eisd.* Absol. Participi-
alia, *Charif.*

Participium, ii. n. [participium est pars orati-
onis, sic dicta, quod duarum partium quæ sunt
eximæ in toto sermone, sc. verbi & nominis,
vim participii, *Diom.*] *A participle, Quint.* 9, 3.
vid. & Varr. L. L.

Participo, are. act. (1) *To take share of; to*
take, or receive. (2) *To give shares, or divide*
amongst. (3) *To divide, or communicate with.* (4)
To acquaint with, to make privy to. (1) Ut parti-
cipet parem pestem, *Cic. Tuscul.* 2, 17. (2) = Inter
participes dividam prædâ, & participabo, *Plaut.*
Pers. 5, 1, 5. (3) Laudes cum Cæsone partici-
pat, *Liv.* 3, 12. (4) Ubi sint, quid agant, ec-
quid agant, neque participant nos, &c. *Plaut.*
Stich. 1, 1, 33. § Servum sui participat consi-
lii, *Id. Cist.* 1, 3, 17.

Participor, ari, âtus. pass. *To have a share of.*
Uti dentes sensu participantur, *Lucr.* 3, 692.

Particula, æ. f. dim. [à pars] (1) *A small*
part, or particle of matter; a little piece. (2) *A*
little, or some little, of any thing. (3) *A little*
head, subdivision, or particular. (4) || *A particle*
in grammar. (1) Mundi omne animal quasi par-
ticula est, *Cic. de Univ.* 4. Particula undique
Defecta, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 14. (2) || Non privam
quamque solemus Particulam ventri sentire, sed
magis universum, *Lucr.* 4, 263. (3) *Quint.*
(4) *Vid. Gell.* 5, 9.

|| Particulâris, re. adj. *Particular, pertaining,*
to a part, Apul. || Singularis, *Cic.*

|| Particulâriter, adv. *Particularly.* || Specia-
tim, separatim, *Cic.* Particulatim, *Col.*

Particulatim, adv. (1) *Into little pieces, piece-*
meal. (2) *Part after part.* (3) *With all parti-*
culars. (1) Particulatim confectæ, *Plin.* ||
Grex particulatim facilius quàm universus conva-
lescit, *Col.* 7, 5. (2) § Moribundi particulatim,
Lucr. 3, 541. Floret particulatim, *Id.* (3) || Si
summam, non particulatim, narrabimus, *Ad*
Herenn. 1, 9.

Partiendus, a, um. part. *To be divided amongst*
several. Actio partienda est in gestum & vocem,
Cic. Partiendum sibi, ac latius distribuendum ex-
ercitum putavit, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 10.

Partiens, tis. part. *Dividing, or sharing.* In
ambos charitatem partiens, *Phædr.* 3, 8, 13.

Partim, adv. [propr. subst. accus. casus; i. e.
secundum partim, nam partim, vel partem, dice-
bant vetr. ut in abl. parti, vel parte] (1) *Partly,*
6 Q 2.

in part. (2) *Some, as to some, often, several times, a good many.* (3) *Subst. Some part.* (4) *Adj. pro aliquot.* (1) *Partim in percunctando, partim in legendis, &c. Cic.* (2) *Sed eorum partim in pompâ, partim in acie, illustres esse voluerunt, Id. de Or. 2, 22. Huic rogationi partim concessi sibi, alii, &c. Sall. B. J. 44. Cum gen. Partim sum earum exactus, Ter. Hec. prol. 15. (3) Cum partim ejus prædæ devorâssent; partim, &c. Cic. in Pison. 21. † Cum partim illorum erat, Gell. 10, 13. ex Catone. Cum plur. Eorum partim ejusmodi sunt, &c. Id. (4) Cum partim copiis hominum, Id. 3, 16. ex Claud. Quadr.*

Partio, ire, ïvi, ïtum, act. [à pars] (1) *To part, share, or divide.* (2) *To decide a controversy, to agree.* (1) *Sol ætheris oras partit, Lucr. 5, 683. Prædam pariter cum illis partiam, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 5. mea bona inter eas, Id. (2) Vos inter vos partite, Id. Amph. 4, 3, 1.*

Partior, ïvi, dep. (1) *To divide, or share.* (2) *To distribute into heads, or particulars.* (3) *To divide, separate, or bound.* (4) *Pass. To be divided, or distinguished.* (1) *Quibuscum vivi bona nostra partimur, Cic. Verr. 1, 44. Nunquam partitur amicum; Solus habet, Juv. 3, 121. (2) = Genus universum in species certas partitur, ac dividetur, Cic. Or. 23. (3) Partiri limite campum, Virg. Georg. 1, 26. (4) Pes partitur in tria, Cic. Orat. 56. Paulò secus à me, atque ab illo partita sunt, Id. Or. 3, 30.*

** Partio, ònis, verb. [à pario]* (1) *A bringing forth.* (2) *The laying of eggs.* (1) *Partio mulieris, Gell. 3, 16. Horresco misera, mentio quoties ad partitionis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 93. (2) Hæc ad partitiones sunt aptiores, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. de gallinis loq.*

Partitò, adv. Methodically, distinctly, with division into its proper parts, or heads. Partitè, definitè, distinctè dicere, Cic. Or. 33.

Partitio, ònis, f. verb. (1) *A parting, sharing, or dividing.* (2) *A division into particulars, or heads.* (1) *Verfabatur in rationibus auctoris, & partitionis, Cic. pro Cæcin. 5. (2) Græcos partitionem quandam artium fecisse ideo, &c. Id. de Or. 1, 6. De partitione vide multa præ clara ap. eundem, Top. 28, 29. & de Inv. 31. & deinceps.*

Partitò, adv. By equal shares. § Cum aliquo hæreditatem partitò dividere, Ulp. Tit. 30. in Corp.

Partitor, òris, m. verb. [à pario] *Gloss. Cyr. A distributor, or divider. Trib. etiam Ciceroni in Vatini. 5. si satis fida lectio.*

** † Partitudo, ðinis, f. propinqua partitudo cui appetit, Sic leg. Non. ex Plaut. Aul. 1, 1. al. partitudo.*

Partitūrus, a, um, part. About to share, or divide. Quos se pro necessitudine partitūrum cum Pompeio arbitratur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 3.

Partitus, a, um, part. (1) That hath divided, or shared. (2) Pass. Proportionably divided. (1) Copias cum Scipione partitus Adrumetum se recipit, Hirt. B. Afr. 43. Ut remeavit ab urbe Partitus socias vires, Sil. 7, 520. (2) § Partitio temporibus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 24. Per tria partita ora soni, Propert. 4, 10, 10.

Partitūmeus, a, um, adj. [qu. partui aptus, minus enim terminatio solum videtur] Fruitful, teeming. Partitūmeus venter, Hor. Epod. 1, 1. R. occ.

** † Partūra, æ, f. A bringing forth of young. Deme duas res de mulis, admissuram & parturam, Varr. R. R. 2, 1. al. paritura.*

** Parturiens, tis, part. Travailing, being in labour, or ready to bring forth. Voto parturientis ades, Ov. Fast. 3, 265. § Canis parturiens, Phædr. 1, 10, 3.*

** Parturiō, ire, ïvi, ïtum, desider. [à pario]* (1) *To be in travail, or labour; to bring forth, as any female.* (2) *To lay eggs.* (3) *Analogie, to be ready to fructify, bear, or put forth.* (4) *Met. To have in its bowels, to be ready to bring to light, to travail with.* (1) *Ubi parturit, deos sibi invocat, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 9. (2) In*

cubilibus cum parturiant gallinæ substernendum acus, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. (3) § Parturit arbor, Virg. Ecl. 3, 56. ager, Id. Georg. 2, 330. Qued diu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat, Liv. 21, 18. Natura soli gramine læto parturit, Col. 10, 10. (4) Quod conceptum resp. periculum parturit, Cic. pro Mur. 39. § Parturit adversus libellos, to be ready, or to have a mind to publish something against, Plin. 1, 1.

** Partus, a, um, part. [à parior, pass.] (1) Begotten, or generated. (2) Parta, she who brings forth. (3) Met. Goten, obtained, procured, purchased. (4) Prepared, ready provided for. (1) Alius Latio jam partus Achilles, Virg. Aen. 6, 89. (2) § Parta minus laboret in educatione fortis sui, Col. 7, 4. the dam, de ovibus loquitur. (3) § Magna pestis erat depulsa per vos, vobis verò parta divina gloria, Cic. ad Brut. 15. Tot tam claris victoriis partis, Hirt. B. Afr. 31. § Malè parta, malè dilabuntur, Cic. Philipp. 2, 27. (4) Illic res lætæ, regnumque, & regia conjux Parta tibi, Virg. Aen. 2, 784. Parta meæ Veneri sunt munera; Id. Ecl. 3, 68.*

** Partus, ùs, m. parti & † partuis, Non. ex Pacuv. & Varr. verb. [à pario]* (1) *The birth, or the act of bringing forth.* (2) *A bearing, or producing.* (3) *The maturity of a birth, the time of bringing forth.* (4) *The embryo, or burden.* (5) *That which is brought forth, any young creature.* (6) *The sending forth and founding colonies.* (7) *The production of fruit.* (8) *Met. The conceptions of the mind.* (1) *Rudis ad partus, & nova miles eram, Ov. Ep. 11, 48. (2) Diana adhibetur ad partus, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. Tellus dedit ferarum corpora partu, Lucr. 1, 1151. (3) Appropinquare partus videbatur, Cic. pro Cluent. 11. (4) Fusa alius elidere partum potest, Cels. (5) Feræ diligunt partus suos, Cic. de Orat. 2, 40. (6) Tyrus partu clara, urbibus geniti, Plin. 5, 19. (7) Densus uvarum partus, Id. § Aestivus partus, Id. 12, 14. de thure quod ex arbore profluxit. (8) Neque concipere, aut edere partum mens potest, nisi, &c. Petron. c. 118.*

** Parvè, adv. A little. Parvè per eos flebitur delphinus, Vitr. 9, 6.*

** Parvissimus, a, um, adj. sup. The least, or smallest. Parvissima corpora, Lucr. 1, 609, 615, & alibi, & recent. Bëttius, Festus, aliique. † Minimus.*

** Parvitas, atis, f. (1) Smallness, littleness. (2) Meanness. (1) Quæ cerni non possent propter parvitatem, Cic. de Univ. 13. (3) Mea parvitas, Val. Max. prol. 1.*

** Parum, adv. [à ὀλίγον, extrito v.] (1) Little, but a little. (2) Too little, not enough. (3) Not long enough. (4) Not well, ill. (1) Parum etiam, præ ut futurum est, prædicat, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 218. § Sincerè, vid. Utilitas, n. 1. (2) Consulitis parum, Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 36. Si una hæc dedecri est parum, Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 93. (3) § Parum diu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. (4) Parum prospiciunt oculi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 9. § affatim, Id. § Parum casti, unebasse, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 59. decorum, illucis, Id. Od. 1, 35. facetus, wanting in drollery, Cic. Si parum intellexi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 4, 59. § Processit parum, it hath bud but ill success, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 48.*

** Parumper, adv. [à ὀλίγον ὥστε] A little while, for a short time. Discedo parumper à somniis, Cic. de Div. 1, 23. Parumper operire hîc, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 31.*

** † Parunculus, i, dim. [à paro, òni.] A small light vessel, or boat, Mid. 19, 1. ex Cic.*

** Parvulum, adv. Very little, a very small matter. Parvulum refert, an, &c. Plin. Epist. 8, 14, 14. Parvulum differt patiens adversa, an expectes, Id.*

** Parvulus, a, um, adj. dim. Very small, little, young, or tender; slight. § Formica parvula, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 33. cauta, Lucr. 4, 194. Parvulis præliis cum nostris contendebant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 30. § Parvula pecunia, Cic. 2, R. S. § immanis, Id. § Parvulum ligni, Plin. Parvulus filius, Cic. Parvula virgo, Plaut. Rud. prol. 39. Subst. Parvulus, parvula, a little boy, a little girl, a young child, Ter.*

** Parvus, a, um, adj. sîmus, sup. Lucr. 1, 609. Varr. & recent. Veget. Bëtt. Fest. [à ὀλίπος, extrito v, & inserto digamm.] (1) Little, small. (2) Narrow, short, scanty. (3) Short in stature. (4) Little, or young. (5) Short in time. (6) Inconsiderable, mean, of little value, or concern. (7) Ignoble, poor, low; narrow, or poor-spirited. (8) Feeble, weak. (1) § Parva insula, Cic. pro L. Manil. 18. pars, Id. (2) § Parva tellus, Lucr. 7, 461. Parvo brevius, quam totus, Plin. i. e. spatio. Parvo admodum plures, Liv. i. e. numero. (3) Parvum parva decent, Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 45. (4) § Nati parvi, Id. Od. 3, 5, 42. nepotes, Virg. Georg. 2, 514. § Subst. A parvis, from our childhood, Ter. (5) Parvâ libellum sustine patientiâ, Phædr. 4, 6, 3. § Parvâ nocte, Lucr. 4, 476. (6) § Quæ eximia plerisque & præclara videntur, parva ducere, Cic. Offic. 1, 20. § Putare parvi, Catull. 21, 25. æstimare, Plaut. facere, Id. pendere, Ter. ducere, Cic. (7) Gaudens parvis fodalibus & lare certo, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 58. = Nihil est tam angustî animi tamque parvi, Cic. (8) Odor parvus, Plin. § Parvum carmen, a weak, or low, strain, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 257. § majestas, Id.*

** Pascens, a, um, part. To be fed. Plures caballi Pascendi. Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 104.*

** Pascens, tis, part. (1) Feeding, giving food, or being a shepherd. (2) Feeding, or which is fed upon by. (3) Feeding, grazing, picking. (1) Me pascite, Virg. Ecl. 1, 78. (2) Campus pascens cynos, Id. Georg. 2, 199. (3) Id. Georg. 3, 467. conf. Sil. 6, 647.*

Pasceō us, i, m. [qu. dim. à paselus] Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27. Non. ex Lucil. & Catone. Pasceolus ex alutâ facculus, Non.

** † Pascha, atis, n. [αἱ πάσχα, Gr. à ΠΑΣΧΑ] Chald. ΠΑΣΧΑ pascha] The passover, or feast of Easter. § Scilicet, aliq. Pascha, æ, f.*

** † Paschalis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Easter, Ecclesi.*

** Pascito, are, freq. [à pasco] To feed, or gather their food, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.*

** Pasco, ère, pâvi, passum, act. & n. [à ἵσκειν, nutrit, fit ὠσκησ, pasco; ut à ἵσκειν, ἵσκειν, al. à ὠσκησ, Canin.] (1) To feed, or give food to, brutes. (2) To look after cattle, when feeding. (3) To feed, or nourish. (4) To let feed, or drive to pasture. (5) To feed land, or use for pasture. (6) To feed, or maintain. (7) To keep, or breed. (8) To find with provisions, to furnish with food. (9) To make fat, or enrich. (10) To increase. (11) To breed, send forth, or make grow. (12) To increase, nourish, or support. (13) To let grow. (14) To feed, or be food for. (15) To endeavour to please, or satisfy. (16) To please, delight; feed, or entertain. (17) Neut. To feed, or graze. (18) To feed, or browse, upon. (19) To eat, de homine, sed raro. (1) Pasce capellas, Et potum pastas age, Virg. Ecl. 9, 23. Tum tenues dare rursus aquas, & pascere rursus, Id. Georg. 3, 335. (2) Pavit Aemeti tauros formosus Apollo, Tib. 2, 3, 11. Propter paupertatem, suus puer pascebat, Cic. de Div. 1, 17. (4) Pabula, quibus corpora pascunt feræ, Lucr. 2, 995. (4) Virg. Ecl. 1, 46. (5) Ut multa innumerâ jugera pascat ove, Tibull. 2, 3, 46. (6) Olulcuis nos soles pascere, Cic. Att. 6, 1. § Bene pascere, & vestire, Cato ap. Cic. Quot pasceit servos? Juv. 3, 141. (7) Sine h. minum operâ, aut equos pascere, aut domare, non possumus, Cic. Offic. 4, 2. Quæ cura nitentes Pascere equos, Virg. Aen. 6, 655. (8) Major utrūq. populum frumenti copia pascat, Hor. Epist. 1, 15, 14. (9) Quos Clodii furor rapinis, & incendiis, & omnibus exitiis publicis, pavit, Cic. pro Milon. 2. (10) Nummos alienos pasceat, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 35. (11) Aper filicem pasceit, Virg. Georg. 2, 189. (12) § Pascere famem alijus, Prop. 4, 3, 22. Spes pascis inanes, Virg. Aen. 10, 627. Pascat ignibus iras, Sil. (13) § Pascere barbam, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 35. Tibi pascere crinem, Virg. Aen. 7, 391. (14) Non pascet in cruce corvos, Hor. Epist. 1, 16, 48. (15) § Animi ingrati naturam pasceat semper, Atque exolevit bonis rebus, satireque nunquam, Lucr.*

Lucr. 3, 1017. (16) Ut in ejus corpore lacerando atque vexando oculos paverit, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 3. Animum picturâ pascit inani, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 468. § Pascito linguam, in sacrificiis dicebatur, i. e. coërceto, contineto, taceto, *Fest.* nempe pro compefcito. (17) Saltibus in vacuis pascant, & plena secundum Flumina, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 143. (18) Capellæ dum dumeta pascunt, *Col.* Pascebant herbosa palatia vaccæ, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 25. (19) Mart. 9, 81.

* Pascor, ēris, i. pass. (1) To be fed. (2) To be supported. (3) To be delighted with, to love as one's food. (1) Tuo palato pavo pascitur, *Petron.* c. 55. ex *Pub. Syr.* Met. Pascuntur ignes, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 432. ¶ Cui pineus ardor acervo Pascitur, is fed, *Id. Æn.* 11, 786. Cibo mendicato pasci, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 8, 14. (2) Qui maleficio & scelere pascuntur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 11. (3) = His rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruo, *Id.* in *Pison.* 20. Discordiis civium ac feditione pascuntur, *Id.* Pascor bibliothecâ Fausii, *Id. Att.* 4, 9. Vid. Pasco.

* Pascor, ēris, i. dep. (1) To feed, graze, &c. (2) To feed upon. (1) Longum per valles pascitur agmen, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 190. De fruticibus pascuntur, *Varr.* (2) Pascuntur sylvas, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 314. Apes pascuntur arbuta, *Id. Georg.* 4, 181. ¶ Pascitur in vivis livor, preyeth upon, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 15, 39.

* Pascuum, i. n. subst. [ex adj. pascuus] (1) Feeding ground, or pasture. (2) ¶ *Viſuals. diet.* (3) Plur. pascua, publick rents, income. (1) Esuriens anser mittitur in pascuum, *Col. R. R.* 8, 14. § Pascuum viride, *Varr. R. R.* 11, 2. Longinquæ regionis pascua, *Col.* 7, 1. Herbosa pascua, *Ov. Met.* 2, 619. (2) *Apul.* † penus, *Cic.* (3) Etiam nunc in tabulis censoriis pascua dicuntur omnia, ex quibus populus reditus habet, quia diu hoc solum vectigal fuerat, *Plin.* 18, 3.

* Pascuus, a, um, adj. Serving for pasture, or grazing, for beasts. § Pascuus ager, *Plaut.* Pascua reddere rura, *Lucr.* 5, 1247.

* Passer, ēris, m. [à *pass*, Non. quod est genus passeris, *Hesl.* per *Metath.*] (1) A sparrow. (2) A kind of flat fish, perhaps a flounder. (3) An ostrich. (4) A lecherous fellow. (5) In blandimentis, my pretty! my dear! (1) Passer, delicæ mæx puellæ, *Catull.* Ep. 2. (2) Limosa regio planum educat piscem, velut soleam, rhombum, passerem, *Col.* 8, 16. (3) Vid. *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 2, 17. & *Uli Scal.* & *Pareum.* (4) Dic, passer, cui tot montes, tot prædia servas? *Juv.* 9, 54. (5) *Plaut. Cas.* 1, 1, 50. & alibi.

* Passerculus, i. m. dim. (1) A little, or young, sparrow. (2) A word in scolding and flattering. (1) Cur autem de passerculis conjecturam facit? *Cic. de Div.* 2, 30. (2) Dic me tuum passerculum, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 104.

Passernices, um, f. pl. vox Celtica. A kind of whit-stones, *Plin.* 36, 22.

* Passim, adv. [à pando, passum, vel fort. à *passa*, *passo*] (1) Every where, all over. (2) Here and there, ordinarily, in many places. (3) Up and down. (4) Loosely, scatteringly, all abroad, without any order, at random. (5) Every way. (6) Several ways, into several parts. (7) To many; to, or amongst, every one, or any one. (8) From all parts, or many different places. (1) = Fabulis dividi passim & pervulgari, atque edi populo imperavi, *Cic. pro Sulla.* 15. (2) Corpora passim steruntur per vias, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 364. (3) Huc & illuc passim vagari, *Liv.* (4) = Numidæ nullis ordinibus passim conegerant, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 58. § Ille iit passim, ego crdinatum, *Brut. ad C.* Fam. 11, 13. § pilatim, dense. (5) Multitudo passim fugere cepit, *Cic.* (6) Corpus passim distrahendum dabis, *Liv.* (7) Passim per forum volitare cum magnâ catervâ, *Cic. pro Ros.* 46. (8) § = Passim carpere, & colligere undique, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 42.

* Passim, adv. [à passus, us] After the manner of walking, by steps. Passim natabit, *Manil.* x. c. modo ambulantis. ¶ Cl. autem Bentleius leg. passu.

* Passio, ōnis, f. verb. [à patior] (1) Passion, or suffering. (2) A violent suffering, or death by

martyrdm. (3) An ailing, disorder, illness, or any bodily infirmity. (4) A passion of the mind. (1) Hier. † Perpassio, *Cic.* (2) Prud. † Supplicium sanctorum. (3) Firm. † Valetudo. (4) Aug. † Animorum commotio, permotio, *Cic.*

* Passivè, adv. [à passim, ut videtur] At liberty, by permission, *Turneb.* † Liberè, passim.

* Passivè, adv. [à passivus, quod à pando, passum] Up and down, scatteringly, *Apul.* p. 360. † Passim, *Cic.*

* Passivus, a, um, adj. [à pando, passum] (1) Put together promiscuously, mixed and confused. (2) Wandering. (3) Communicable, extended to several. (4) Mean, trivial. (1) Seminum passiva congeries, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 183. † Confusus, promiscuus. (2) Oculorum passivæ cupiditates, *Firm.* † Erians. (3) Passivum dei nomen, *Tert.* † Communis. (4) *Id.* † Contemnendus, despiciendus.

* Passivus, a, um, adj. [à patior] (1) Passive, of the passive voice. (2) Pathick. (3) Permitted, tolerated. (1) Chais. Prisc. (2) Firm. † Pathicus, *Catull.* (3) Licentia passiva, *Tert.* † Concessus, *Cic.*

* Passum, i. n. sc. vinum [quod passæ essent uvæ in sole, unde fiebat, Non. ex *Varr.*] A sort of sweet wine made of dried grapes, *vid. Col.* 12, 39. & *Fall. Octob. Tit.* 19.

* Passurus, a, um, part. [à patior] (1) Going to suffer. (2) That shall bear, undergo, or encounter. (1) Ego, quæ sum passura, recorder, *Ov. Epist.* 10, 79. (2) Passurus gestis æquanda pericula rebus, *Juv.* 14, 314.

* Passus, a, um, part. [à patior] (1) Which hath suffered, undergone, sustained. (2) Having borne, or being brought under. (3) That hath permitted, or suffered. (4) That hath borne, or been exercised, with. (5) Having lasted, or held out. (1) O passi graviores! *Virg. Æn.* 1, 203. (2) Bis nullum passa jugum, *Ov. Met.* 3, 11. (3) Pan calamos non passus inertes, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 14. (4) Passi ligones Rura, *Luc.* 1, 170. (5) Novem cornix sacula passa, *Ov. Met.* 7, 274.

* Passus, a, um, part. [à pandor] (1) Spread asunder, stretched out. (2) Hanging loose, disheveled. (3) Hung up. (1) § Passis palmis, manibus, *Cæs.* ¶ velis, spread, or full, sails, *Cic.* (2) § Capillus passus, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 56. Cines passi, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 484. (3) Passi racemi, *Id. Georg.* 4, 269. acini, *Plin.* ¶ Uva passa, a sort of grape hung up in the sun to wither, and afterwards scalded in a lxivium, to be preserved dry, or to make a sweet wine of. *Plaut. vid. Col.* 12, 16. & *Plin.* 14, 9.

* Passus, ōis, m. [à pando, passum] Sc. quia fit pelibus passis, i. e. extensis. (1) A pace in going, containing five foot. (2) A step. (1) Tri duo septingenta millia passuum ambulare, *Cic. pro Quint.* 25. (2) Disjunctissimas terras passibus peragere, *Id. pro Marcell.* 2. ¶ Passus omittitur nonnunquam post millia. Ita *Cæs.* Millia non amplius X. progressi hostes munitissimo loco castra posuerunt, *B. G.* 8, 16.

* Passillico, ōis, neut. To grow in form and manner of little round balls, *Plin.* 21, 8. à *eq.*

* Passillum, i. n. *Varr.* ap. *Charis.* Est in sacris libi genus rotundi, *Fest.* Passillum τροχίσκος, a little round cake, *Gloss.*

* Passillus, i. m. [qu. dim. à pane, *Fest.*] (1) A little loaf. (2) A perfuming, or sweet, ball. (3) A trochisk, or medicine made up in a little round ball. (1) *Fest.* p. 357. (2) Passillos Rufillus olet, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 27. (3) § Inter emplastrum & passillum, hoc interest, quod emplastrum vique liquati aliqui accipit, in passillo tantum arida medicamenta aliquo humore junguntur, &c. *Cels.* quem *vid.* 5, 17.

* Passinaca, æ, f. [quod figurâ passinum referat, *Turneb.*] (1) A carrot, wild or garden. (2) A sort of fish with a poisonous sting in the tail. (1) *Col.* 11, 3. & *Plin.* 19, 5. (2) Pisces, quem nos passinacam, Græci τροχίνα vocant, *Cels.* 6, 9.

* Passinaculus, a, um, part. To be dug up clear through, and fited for the planting of vines. Passinandi soli duo sunt tempora, *Col.* 11, 3.

* Passinātor, ōis, m. verb. He that digeth up

the earth, and maketh it loose and fit to be planted with vines, *Col.* 3, 13.

* Passinātum, i. n. A bed of earth that is new dung, made fine, and fit for planting, *Col.* 4, 4. § Optimè feritur in pastinato, proximè in sulco, novissimè in scrobe, *Plin.* *vid.* & *Col.* 4, 1.

* Passinātus, a, um, part. So ordered, and prepared, for planting. Spatia pastinata, *Pall.*

* Passinātus, ōis, m. *Id.* quod pastinatio. Bipedaneo pastinatu, *Plin.* 17, 20.

* Passino, ōis, act. [à passinum] To dig up and loosen the earth, for planting of vines, &c. *Col.* 3, 13. Scrobibus pastinemus, aut sulcis, *Pall.* qui improprie usus est, *vid.* Pastinatum.

* Passinor, ōis, ōis, pass. To be dug up, and thrown in a continued bank of fine loose mould, for planting, *Col.* 3, 13. § Passinari bidente, *Plin.* 17, 21.

* Passinum, i. n. [à *passa*, pango] (1) A two-forked tool, to set plants with, or to dig up the ground with, and prepare it for planting. (2) The digging and preparing ground to be planted with vines. (1) Passinum vocant agricolæ ferramentum bifurcum, quo semina panguntur, *Col.* 3, 18. (2) Passinum fieri nunc tempus est, quod fit tribus generibus, aut terrâ in totum rorsâ, aut sulcis, aut scrobibus, *Pall.* 1, 7.

* Passio, ōis, f. verb. [à pascor] (1) The feeding, or looking after, cattle. (2) A breeding, keeping, or feeding, of any brutes. (3) The busyness, or art, of being a keeper of cattle, grazier, &c. (4) Pastures, feeding ground. (1) *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (2) *Col.* ¶ Agrestis passio, the keeping of poultry, pigeons, bees, fish, and all creatures that may be kept about a country farm-house, *Id.* pecuaria, the keeping flocks and herds, *Id.* (3) *Varr.* § cultura, *Id.* (4) *Id. R. R.* 1, 9.

* Passio, ōis, f. [qu. à *passio*, Gr. quod ex *παρά* & *σῶμα*, os, vel quod *παρά* & *εἶς* σῶμα, i. e. in os pangitur] A barnacle for a horse's nose.

* Passiophori, ōrum, pl. m. [qui ferunt τὸν πασῶν, i. e. tentorium, puta *Isidis*] Priests of Isis and Osiris, *Apul.* p. 393.

* Passiophorium, i. n. The priest's chamber, an apartment of the temple, *Hier. Lat. Sacrorum.*

* Pastor, ōis, m. verb. [à pascor] (1) One who keepeth any sort of animals, a shepherd, a herdsman, a keeper of poultry, as pigeons, peacocks, &c. (2) Met. A king, or governor. (1) *Vid.* *Varr. R. R.* 2, 10. & 3, 7. § Aliquando autem pastori opponi videtur bubulcus, ut, § Pastoris duri est hic filius, ille bubulci, *Juv.* 11, 151. (2) Quint. Boni pastois est oves tondere, non degubere, *Tiberium rescrip.* § *provinciarum præsidios auctor est.* *Suet. Tib.* 32.

* Pastorālis, e, adj. (1) Of, or belonging to, a shepherd, or keeper of cattle. (2) Consisting of herdsmen, or shepherds. (3) Used by shepherds, or herdsmen; suitable, or proper, to them; rural. (1) § Pastoralis rus, *Varr. scientia.* *Id.* vita, *Id.* canis, *Col.* (2) Pastoralis juvenus, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 365. (3) § Remuli auguratus pastoralis, non urbanus, fuit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 48.

* Pastorītius, a, um, adj. (1) Spent, or employed, in feeding of cattle. (2) Used by, or belonging to, shepherds, or herdsmen. (3) Rustick, champaign, belonging shepherds, or herdsmen. (1) § Pastoritia vita, *Varr.* (2) § Fittula pastoritia, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. (3) = Socalitas pastoritia atque agrestis, *Id. pro Cæl.* 11.

* Pastorius, a, um, adj. Belonging to, or used, by shepherds, or herdsmen. Pastorio habitu speculatus itinera, *Flor.* 1, 17, 4.

* Pastus, a, um, part. [à pascor, pass.] (1) Fed. (2) Fed upon. (3) Grown bigger. (4) Met. Increased. (5) Patened; used to be fed, or enriched, with. (1) Agna passa gramine, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 3, 41. § Boves passus, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 24. greges, *Ov.* Regis stipendiis passus, *Liv.* 24, 24. (2) Pastæ radices fruticum remeant, *Plin.* 9, 3. (3) Imbris assiduis pastus nivibusque solutis *Sperchius*, *Strat.* (4) Mæror passus fletu, *Sil.* (5) Quæstu judicio pastus, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 26.

* *Pastus*, a, um, part. [*à pascor*, dep.] *That has fed upon.* Coluber mala gramina pastus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 471.

* *Pastus*, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A feeding, grazing, or pasturing.* (2) *Food, forage.* (3) *The place where any creatures feed, a pasture.* (4) *Met. Relief, support, or maintenance.* (5) *A repast, or delight.* (1) Cilices pastu pecudum maxime utuntur, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 42. (2) Terra fundit ex sese pastus varios, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 34. (3) E pastu decedens corvorum exercitus, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 381. In pastus armentaque tendit equarum, *Id. Æn.* 11, 494. Equi diversos pastus pererrantes, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 25, 2. (4) Ad præsentem pastum mendicitatis, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 2. (5) § *Pastus* animorum, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 23. = *Oblectatio.*

* *Patagiarum*, ōrum, m. pl. *The makers of the patagium, vid. Patagium.* Patagiarum indusiarum, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 35.

* *Patagiatus*, a, um, adj. *Tunica patagiata, a woman's upper garment, round the top of which was sewed a kind of ornament going over the shoulders and breast, and embroidered, or bedecked, with studs, or purple knobs.* *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 47.

* *Patagium*, ii, n. [*à seq. patagus*, quia maculis interstinctum, idem enim erat matronis quod clavus viris, *Scal.*] *A kind of ornamental covering sewed to the top of a woman's upper garment, and spreading over the shoulders and breast, being embroidered, or powdered with studs, or purple knobs.* *Non. ex Næv.* Patagium est quod ad summam tunicam assui solet, *Fest.* Aureus clavus qui pretiosis vestibus immitti solet, *Non.* Crines sinuato patagio desinentes, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 46.

* *Patagus*, i, m. [*πατάγος*, Gr.] *genus morbi. A kind of sickness, as some think, a spotted fever.*

Patalis, e, adj. [*à pateo*, vel *à πάλιν*,] *Broad horned, with spreading horns.* Patalis bos, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 22. Patalem bovem *Plautus* appellat, cujus cornua diversa sunt, ac latè pateant, *Fest.*

Patēciendus, a, um, part. *To be discovered, set forth, or made plain.* = *Cur sibi confidat is, qui ea proferenda & patefacienda curavit?* *Cic. pro Flacc.* 2.

Patēfacio, ēre, fēci, factum, act, i. e. *patere facio.* (1) *To open, or set open.* (2) *To open the passage to.* (3) *To discover, disclose, or make known.* (1) § *Portas* hostibus patefacere, *Liv.* 2, 15. fores, *Ov. Met.* 2, 819. *Met.* Quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris? *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 72. Cavendum est, ne assentatoribus patefaciamus aures, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26. (2) *Ratis*, quæ *Ponti* sinus patefecit, *Phædr.* 4, 6, 11. Per *Alpis* iter aliud atque *Hannibal*, nobis opportunius patefecit, *Pompeii Ep. in Fragm. Sall.* (3) *Dementi* ratione cogitata patefecit, *Nep. Pauf.* 3. Paucorum scelera patefacere cœpere, *Sall. B. J.* 46. Patefecerunt quid sentiant, *Cic.* Totum me patefecit, *Id.* § *Patefacere* odium, *Id.* conjurationem, *Id.* injurias, *Ter.*

Patēfactio, ōnis, f. verb. *An opening, or laying open; a discovering, or making manifest.* Patefactio rerum operarum, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 5.

Patēfacturus, a, um, part. *That will disclose, or make evident.* *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 5.

Patēfactus, a, um, part. (1) *Opened.* (2) *Laid open, made passable, to which an entrance, or way, is opened.* (3) *Opened, or widened.* (4) *Met. Discovered, disclosed, or made known.* (5) *Shown, cleared, explained, manifested.* (1) § *Portæ* patefactæ, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 32. conf. *Liv.* 30, 12. fores, *Suet. Neron.* 46. (2) *Patefactus* nostris legionibus *pontus*, *Cæs.* (3) § *Patefactis* ordinibus, *Liv.* Patefacta acie, *Id.* (4) § *Patefacta* confilia, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 21. (5) § *Ius* applicationis obscurum & ignotum, patefactum in iudicio, atque illustratum est in patrono, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 39.

Patēfio, ēri, factus, neut. (1) *To be opened.* (2) *To be discovered.* (1) *Fenestræ* patefunt, *Prop.* 3, 20, 29. (2) § *Si* hoc celetur, in metu; sin patefit, in probro siem, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 4, 6. § *Celare* aliquid aliquem, *Id. Hecyr.* 4, 1, 15.

Patēfāt, patēfactum est, imperf. *It is discovered,*

or made to appear. Quod patefactum esset quam multos, &c. *Cic.*

Patella, æ, f. dim. [*à patera*] (1) *A sort of deep dish with broad brims, used to put portions of meat in, that were given as sacrifice.* (2) *A little deep dish with broad brims, in which salad, or meat, was served up.* (3) *A skillet, or pipkin, with a cover.* (4) *The meal in trees, when they are scorched with the sun.* (5) *The kneepan.* (1) Reperiemus afotos primum ita non religiosos, ut edant de patellâ, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 7. (2) Nec modicâ cœnare times olus omne patellâ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 2. (3) *Plin.* ¶ Dignum patellâ operculum, the cover is like the pipkin, never a barrel the better herring, *Hier.* (4) = *Olea* clavum patitur, five fungum placet dici, vel patellam, *Plin.* 17, 24. (5) *Cels.* 8, 1.

Patellarius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to a platter, or porringer.* § *Dī* me omnes magni, minuti-que & patellarii, faxint, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 46. i. e. *Dī* majorum minorumque gentium & lares, quos jocans patellarios vocat, quia, ut est apud *Varr.* solebant in patellam dare *μακρὸν ἀρέας*. Hinc est *feralis cœna* ap. *Juv.* 5, 85.

* *Patēna*, æ, f. sic libri veteres. *vid. Patina.*

Patens, tis, part. & adj. or comp. *fsimus*, sup. (1) *Opened.* (2) *Wide, extended.* (3) *Large, big.* (4) *Free, or naked;* *Met.* open, wide. (5) *Uncovered, or without a cover.* (6) *Gapeing, craving.* (7) *Open, clear, or free from impediments.* (8) *That is common, or free.* (9) *Exposed to.* (10) *Spread out, large, or plain.* (1) *Portas* præbere patentes, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 693. (2) = *Cælum* ex omni parte patens, & apertum intueri, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 1. § *Patentior* porta, *Liv.* 31, 24. *Dolium* patentissimi oris, *Col.* 12, 8. Patentes in orbern alæ, *Petr.* c. 33. (3) *Mons* faxeus satis patens, uno perangusto aditu relicto, *Sall. B. Jug.* Perque patentia ruinis agmina armatorum in urbem vadebant, *Liv.* 21, 11. (4) *Humera* sæpe patente cubet, *Ov. A. A.* 2, 504. ¶ *Patentia* viscera, exposed to sight, seen through the wounds, *Liv.* § *Domus* clausa pudori, patens cupiditati, *Cic.* (5) *Rupem*, & puteum vitare patentem, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 135. (6) *Patentem* Per membra ac venas ut amorem obturet edendi, *Lucr.* 4, 867. (7) *Campos* jubet esse patentes, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 552. (8) *Cunctis* unda auræque patens, *Id.* 7, 230. (9) § *Patens* vulnere, *Liv.* Patientibus ad direptionem omnibus, *Id.* (10) *Vid. seq. Pateo.*

Pateo, ēre, ui, neut. [*à πᾶν*, pando, per *Metath.* vel pot. *à πᾶν* aperio] (1) *To be open.* (2) *To be opened, or ready to be opened, at all times for one's reception, or entertainment.* (3) *To lie plain, or spread out.* (4) *To be extended in length.* (5) *To lie open, to be freely, easily, or safely, passable, or entered;* *Met.* to be at the service of another. (6) *To lie open, to be exposed, or subject to.* (7) *To lie open, so as to be easily attained, or come at.* (8) *To be plain, or manifest.* (9) *To be entered, as an account in a book.* (10) *To be propitious, or favourable to.* (1) *Patet* atri janua *Ditis*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 127. (2) *Iis* omnium domus patent, victusque communicatur, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 23. *Tibi* patent fores, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 51. = *Omnibus* patet, & æquè promptum est, *Cic. pro Muræ.* 13. (3) *Lucr.* 2, 92. (4) *Patere* tres non amplius ulnas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 105. *Schœnus* patet, *Eratothenis* ratione, stadia XL, *Plin.* 12, 14. *Planities* circiter millia passuum III. in longitudinem patebat, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 69. (5) *Quæ* pateat hinc exitus, *Liv.* *Cappadocia* patet à *Syriâ*, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. Ut intelligant omnia *Ciceronis* patere *Trebatio*, *Id. Fam.* 6, 10. *Cuncta* maria terræque patebant, *Sall. B. C.* 10. (6) *Neque* aliud magis tempus pestilentie patet, *Cels.* (7) § *Omnis* aditus, qui nobis penè solis, patuit, obstructus est, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 4. Si nobis cursus pateret, *Id. Att.* 10, 15. (8) *Crimen* patet, sine teste probatum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 37. (9) *Nomen* in adversariis patere contendit, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 2. (10) *Numen* confessis aliquod patet, *Ov. Met.* 10, 488.

* *Päter*, tris, m. [*à πατήρ*, Gr. idem] (1) *A father, or fire.* (2) *Father, a name given espe-*

cially by children, and grand-children by nature, blood, or affinity, and benefactors in any kind, as *pater patriæ*, first given to *Cicero* on the discovery of *Catiline's* plot. (3) *An honour given by the younger to the elder, though not related;* (4) *and to preservers.* (5) *A title given to magistrates who had eminently served their country, afterwards taken by the Roman emperours.* (6) *An appellation belonging to all the gods, but absolutely and eminently to Jupiter.* (7) *A title given to senators in general.* (8) *The author, or producer.* (9) *The author, or founder, of a sect.* (10) ¶ *Pater* patrus, the king of the heralds. (11) *A fire, the male of any creature that bears young.* (1) *Passim.* (2) § *Q. Metellus* cum sex relinqueret liberos, undecim nepotes reliquit, nurus verò generosque & omnes qui se patris appellatione salutarent, viginti septem, *Plin.* 7, 3. v. *Ov. Met.* 3, 223. (3) *Frater*, pater, adde, *Ut* cuique est ætas, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 54. *Asperum*, pater, hoc est; aliud lenius fodes vide, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 50. (4) *Patriæ*, pater, parens libertatis, *Cic.* *Olympice* mi, mi pater, mi patrone, *Plaut. Cist.* 3, 6, 14. *Rexque* paterque *Audisti* coram, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 37. ad *Mecænatem*. (5) *Hoc* satis patet ex numismatis, ubi ferè ad fin. titul. *P. P.* i. e. *pater patriæ*. (6) *Jam* satis terris nvis atque diræ *Grandinis* misit pater, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 2. § *Gradivus* pater, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 35. *Pater* *A-penninus*, *Id. Æn.* 12, 703. ¶ *Pater*, licet generale sit omnium decur, tamen propriè *Libero* semper cohæret, nam *Liber* pater vocatur, *Serv.* (7) *Patres* Conscripti, vel contr. *P. C. passim.* sic dict, quod numero additus, qui à *Romulo* primum designatus fuit. (8) *Romæ*, & senatores vocabantur patres, quod sic consulere civibus, ut patres liberis, deberent, *Flor.* 1, 9. (9) = *Tu* pater, & rerum inventor, *Lucr.* 3, 9. de *Epicuro*. *Nona* nostri quid pater *Chrysippus* dicat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 126. (10) *Sic* dictus quia. ad bellum patrandum, id est, faciendum, fit sœdus, *Liv.* 1, 24. (11) *Ov. Met.* 3, 223.

Patēra, æ, f. [*ita dict. eò quod pateat, Varr.*] *A goblet, or broad piece of plate to drink in, used at publick feasts, and sacrifices.* *Meri* pateram implevit regina, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 733.

Paterfamilias, gen. patrisfamilias, m. & paterfamilias, patrisfamilias, nam olim jam secundæ declinationis delinebat in *ās* more *Græc.* in nominibus purè defin. [*i. e. familie pater*] (1) *The housekeeper, the master of the family, or slaves.* (2) *Jocose, Whose slaves are of his own begetting.* (1) *Ne* morte patrisfamilias sacrorum memoria occideret, *Cic.* *Bos* nata cuidam patrisfamilias, *Liv.* (2) *Paterfamilias* verus, *Mart.* 1, 85. ¶ *Familia* enim est propriè famulorum, quæ familia.

* *Paternitas*, ātis, f. *Fatherhood, the being a father.* *Πατρικότης*, *Paternitas*, *Gloss.* a family. *Vulg. Int.* πατρικ.

* *Paternus*, a, um, adj. (1) *Belonging to the father, that is the father's.* (2) *That was the father's, or did belong to the father.* (3) *Received, or derived, from one's father.* (4) *Befitting, suitable, like, or worthy of, one's father, or a father.* (1) § *Servus* paternus, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 3, 17. (2) § *Paternus* lar, & fundus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 56. *Res* paternæ, *Id.* spes, *Ov.* (3) § *Paternum* cognomen, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 13, 8. (4) *Haud* paternum istuc dediit, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 4. *Notus* in fratres animi paterni, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 6.

Patēscens, tis, part. (1) *Spreading, extending, or opening.* (2) *Growing larger, or wider.* (3) *Becoming plain, distinct, or manifest.* (1) *Patēscens* primò boletus, *Plin.* 22, 22. (2) *Patēscens* imperio, *Liv.* (3) *Notitiâ* patēscente, *Plin.* 6, 23.

Patēfco, is ēre, neut. [*à pateo*] (1) *To open.* (2) *To yield a passage by opening.* (3) *To appear open, or be exposed, to view.* (4) *To be open, campaign, or wide.* (5) *To seem to open.* (6) *To open, widen, or spread out distinctly.* (7) *To appear plainly.* (1) *Nec* verbis victa patefcit *Janua*, *Tib.* 1, 5, 67. (2) *Patefcit* armorum fragor, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 217. (3) = *Apparet* domus intus, & atria longa patefcunt, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 483. (4) *Paulè*

Paulo latior patefcit campus, Liv. 22, 4. (5) Portus patefcit Jam propior, Virg. AEn. 3, 530. (6) Neque poterat patefcere acies, Tac. Hift. 4, 78, 2. (7) = Hæc res patefcet, & aperietur, Cic.

Pätet, imperf. It is evident, notorious, plain, or manifest. = Discuffa est caligo, diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, Cic. Philipp. 12, 2.

**Pätetæ, arum, f. pl. sc. caryotæ. [α πατίω, calco] Tertium ex caryotis genus patetæ, a sort of dates that look as if they were troden, Plin. 13, 4.*

**Päthētice, adv. Passionately, pathetically, in such manner as to move the passions, Macrob. Sat. 4, 6. † Animo concitato.*

**Päthēticus, a, um, adj. Pathetical, passionate, moving passion. Oratio pathetica, Macrob. Sat. 4, 2. † Vehemens, concitatus, Cic.*

**Päthicus, a, um, adj. sūmus, sup. Of a catamite, or burdask; filthy, obscene. † Subst. Pathicus Mamurra, Catull. 35, 2. Aurelius. Id. 17, 2. Musæi pathicissimi libelli, Mart. 12, 97.*

**Päthos, i, n. [πάθος, Gr.] Passion, Quint. 6, 2. † Motus animi turbati, Cic.*

**Pätibilis, e, adj. act. & pass. (1) Capable of suffering by being acted on. (2) That may be borne, or endured. (1) Omne animal patibilem habet naturam, Cic. N. D. 3, 12. (2) Patibiles dolores, Id. Tusc. 4, 23.*

Pätibulatus, a, um, adj. [à patibulum] Bearing the furca, crucified. Te forabant patibulum per vias stimulis, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 53.

Pätibulum, i, n. [à pateo, ut à lateo latibulum, quod pateant, sc. rami seu cornua] (1) The furca, being of the form of the letter Y, to which slaves, or those condemned to servile punishment, having their arms tied, carried it through the streets, being scourged all the while, and sometimes crucified after. (2) A cross. (3) † A gibbet, or gallows. (4) † A bar to a door. (5) An instrument used by grape gatherers. (1) † Cædes, patibula, ignes, cruces, Tac. Ann. 33, 5. (2) Tibi Marcelli statua pro patibulo in clientes Marcellorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 41. Gloss. vet. patibulum, suppat. (3) † Patibulum appensos statim exanimat, crux autem suffixos diu cruciat, Isid. (4) Non. ex Titinio. (5) Cato.

**Pätientus, a, um, part. To be endured, or suffered. Omnia mihi sunt patienda, Cic. Att. 10, 33. conf. Sil. 13, 612. & Liv. 9, 15.*

**Pätiens, tis, part. (1) Suffering, bearing. (2) That may bear. (3) Adj. or comp. sūmus, sup. That can, or will, undergo, or endure. (4) Patient. (5) That beareth quietly, and without reluctance. (6) That will bear, or carry. (7) Capable of continuing, or living, in. (1) Vid. Patior. Non patientibus tacitum tribunis, Liv. 7, 1. † Maxime patiens, that is so tame and gentle as to endure handling, Virg. AEn. 7, 490. (2) Patiens munimine cingi iupes, Luc. 3, 377. (3) † Patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 4. opor. Virg. Georg. 2, 472. periculi, Id. AEn. 10, 610. = In labore remissus, parumque patiens, Nep. Iphicr. 3. Non tam patiens cernere nefas, Luc. 8, 637. † Quæ patiens caput est, as long as the head will bear drinking, Ov. A. A. 3, 663. (4) = Mæx literæ te patientiorem lenioremque fecerunt, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 32. (5) Patientissimo exercitui Cæsaris luxuriam objiciebant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 96. † Patiens taurus aratri, Ov. Trist. 4, 6, 1. Met. Terra patiens vomeris, Virg. Georg. 2, 223. (6) † Amnis navium patiens, Liv. Patius patiens plaustris, Luc. 2, 641. (7) Manes patientes ætheris imi, Id. 9, 8.*

**Pätienter, adv. iūs, comp. sūmè, sup. (1) Patiently. (2) Contentedly. (3) Calmly, without reluctance, or passion. (4) Moderately. (1) Nos quoque quæ serimus, tulimus patientius antè, Ov. Trist. 4, 6, 37. (2) † = Patienter, placidè, sedatè, ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 24. (3) = Patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Id. de Am. 25. Ista patientissimè Cato toleravit, Val. Max. 4, 3, 11. (4) Si quidam homines patientius eorum potentiam ferre potuerint, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 8.*

**Pätientia, æ, f. [à pätior] (1) Act. The bearing, or suffering. (2) Pass. The bearing*

borne, or suffered; the being punished, or afflicted, with. (3) A patient undergoing; a faculty, power, fitness, or ability, of suffering; hard living. (4) Willingness to undergo. (5) Met. A bearing unburt. (6) Patience, or the bearing misfortune and affliction calmly. (7) A patient bearing, a bearing out. (8) Forbearance; slowness to resent or punish. (9) A servile submission to oppression and tyranny. (10) The bearing with one. (11) Obsc. Pathicis. (1) Patientia turpitudinis alienæ, non suâ satietate obduruit, Cic. Verr. 5, 15. (2) Ad consolandam patientiam verborum, Curt. 8, 6, 25. (3) Adolescentia coercenda est in labore, patientiæque & animi & corporis, Cic. Offic. 1, 34. = Lacedæmoniorum moribus summa virtus in patientiâ ponebatur, sic duritiæ se dedisse, ut, &c. Nep. Alcib. 1, 11. Natura ad locorum patientiam animalia generavit, Just. 2, 1, 11. (4) † Patientia Martis, Luc. 9, 293. (5) Vires præstant patientiæ; utique quæ turbines & imbres sustinent, Col. 3, 2. † Opacitatis patientia, Plin. 15, 30. (6) Levius fit patientiâ, Quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 24, ult. (7) Plin. Ep. 6, 88. (8) Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiâ nostrâ? Cic. Catil. 1, init. (9) = Obduruit & percalluit civitatis incredibilis patientiâ, Id. pro Milon. 28. (10) Desideravit & M. Agrippæ patientiam, & Mecanatis taciturnitatem, Suet. Aug. 66. (11) Ex fœditate loci, & multiplici patientiâ, Tac. Ann. 6, 1.

**Pätina, æ, f. [à πατῖν, Gr. ut à τρυπάν, trutina] (1) A pot, or pan, of earth, or metal; in which things were boiled, dressed, or potted; and brought to the table in their broth, or pickle. (2) A pan to boil any thing in. (1) Ap. optimos quosque auctores facillè reperias. † Animus est in patinis, my belly cryeth cupboard, or my mind is about my dishes, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 46. (2) Plin. 23, 2.*

**Pätinarius, a, um, adj. Soden, or stewed, in its broth. † Piscis patinarius, vel assus, Plaut. Afsin. 1, 3, 28. † Struices patinariæ, Id. Man. 1, 1, 26.*

**Pätinarius, ii, m. A glutton, a belly god, a gourmandizer, Suet. Vitell. 17.*

**Pätio, is, neut. pro patior, Diom.*

**Pätior, èris, passus sum, pati, dep. [à παίσχω, fut. secund. παθήω, Ion. παθίω, patio, Diom.] (1) To suffer, or be acted on. (2) To receive, or suffer; to be mixed with. (3) To suffer, or be under the power of. (4) To suffer, go through, or undergo. (5) To spare in, to have either good, or evil. (6) To receive, or bear; to be passive, or on the defensive in. (7) To suffer, be punished, or afflicted, with. (8) To bear, or fall under, any thing disagreeable. (9) To endure, support, bear, or be sufficient for. (10) To bear with, or be subject to, one's humour. (11) To endure longer. (12) To submit to, or be ruled by. (13) To bear contentedly. (14) To bear, or take, contentedly, or otherwise. (15) To be, to live, to be content with, or endure a life. (16) To forbear, to contain, or refrain. (17) To suffer, or let. (18) To allow, or give way to. (19) To let, or leave possible. (20) To suffer, or be exercised with. (21) To last out, or keep. (22) To bear, or endure, unburt. (23) To bear, or suffer to grow on it. (24) To be on the defensive. (1) Mundus per se, & à se, & patitur, & facit omnia, Cic. de Univ. 6. (2) Paratior unda Omne pati virus, Luc. 6, 94. (3) Mirum patitur gravitate soporem, Ov. Met. 15, 321. (4) † Exilium pati, Virg. AEn. 2, 638. prælia, Id. AEn. 7, 807. fastidia, Id. Ecl. 2, 15. servitium, Ov. injuriam, Cic. nives imbresque, Phædr. Minus jacturæ paterentur res rusticæ, Col. 1, 11. † † Extrema pati, to be in the last state, to be dead, Virg. AEn. 1, 223. (5) Fortiter malum qui patitur, idem post patitur bonum, Plaut. Afsin. 2, 2, 58. (6) Obscena notione, Id. Capt. 4, 2, 87. (7) † Supplicium pati, Cæs. B. C. 2, 30. verbera, Virg. AEn. 3, 208. suos manes, Id. AEn. 6, 743. (8) Famam patieris inultæ, Id. AEn. 11, 847. (9) Sumptus vestros otiumque, ut nostra res posset pati, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 28. Uoi non pateris pati, Id. Hec. 3, 1, 77. (10) † Facillè omnes perferre & pati, Id. Andr. 1, 1, 35. (11) Ubi non quit pati, Id. Hec.*

1, 2, 208. (12) † Jussa aliena pati, Virg. AEn. 10, 866. frenos, Phædr. 4, 4, 9. regna, Luc. 2, 315. Feræ hominem didicere pati, Id. 4, 239. (13) Decretum est pati, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 56. Si, quod natura dederat, voluisses pati, Phædr. 1, 3, 14. (14) † Aequo animo pati, Id. 1, 26, 12. iniquo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 36. ægrè, Id. Adelp. 1, 2, 63. (15) Disce sine armis posse pati, Luc. 5, 314. Inter spelæa ferarum Malle pati, Virg. Ecl. 10, 52. (16) Non possum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam, Ter. Hec. 4, 5, 14. (17) Nullum patiebatur esse diem, quin aut in foro diceret, aut, &c. Cic. Ezōne illam cum illo ut patiar nuptam unum diem? Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 74. (18) Noli pati litigare fratres, Cic. Fam. 9, 25. Asperius quàm tui patiuntur mores, Id. Att. 9, 18. Decerne quod religio, quod patitur fides, Phædr. 4, 25, 27. (19) Hoc est, uxores quod non patitur amari, Ov. Amm. 1, 3, 3. (20) Non ratiis patietur humus, Virg. Ecl. 4, 40. (21) Lupinum positum in granario patitur ævum, Col. 1, 6. (22) Semina fruticantia supputare, ac falcem pati consuefcere, Plin. 17, 10. (23) Nec patitur taxos natura soli, Col. (24) † Civilia bella Una acies patitur, gerit altera, Luc. 7, 502.

Pätiscens, tis, part. Opening. Cælum patiscens, Sen. Epist. 94.

**† Pätitor, ant. pro patere, Plaut. Afsin. 2, 2, 108.*

† Pätor, oris, m. [à pateo, ut à palleo, pallor] (1) An opening, or gaping. (2) The width of that which is open. (1) Apul. Met. 3, & alibi. Vitruv. quoque non semel. (2) Navium pator, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 46. Spiramen naris vocat Luc. 2, 183.

**Patrandus, a, um, part. To be performed, or effected, Tac. Ann. 2, 82, 1. Vid. Patro.*

**Patrans, tis, part. Rolling, drunk with lust. Patrans ocellus, Pers. 1, 18. † De notionibus translatis, vid. Patro.*

**Paträtio, onis, f. verb. (1) † The acting obscenely. (2) Met. The finishing, achieving, or accomplishing. (1) Paträtio, rei venericæ consummatio, Gloss. Arab. Lat. (2) Paträtio pacis, Vell. Patere. 2, 98.*

**Paträtor, oris, m. verb. The doer, or causer of, Maternæ necis patrator, Tac. Ann. 14, 62, 2.*

**Paträturus, a, um, part. That will effect, or perform. Paträturus reliqua belli, Patere. 2, 123.*

**Paträtus, a, um, part. (2) Performed, done, committed, accomplished, achieved. (2) The chief of the heralds, or secales. (1) † Paträtæ cædes, Tac. Ann. 2, 39, 3. expugnatio, victoria, Id. Ann. 12, 16, 5. Paträtum bellum, Id. AEn. 2, 26, 2. remedium, Id. Hift. 4, 81, ft. † Maluit patrati quàm incepti facinoris reus esse, Id. Ann. 2, 66, 3. (2) Pater patratus, hoc est, princeps scialium proficiscatur ad hostium fines, & præfatus quædam solennia, clarâ voce dicebat, se bellum indicere propter certas causas, &c. Serv. vid. & Pater, n. 10.*

**Patria, æ, f. (sc. Terra, est enim propriè adj. quod. aliq. exprimit, ut, Patriam defendere terram, Lucr. 2, 641.) One's country, or native soil, Ter. Cic. Nimborum patria Aëolia, Virg. AEn. 1, 55. † Patrias novitavere mala, country where they grew, Plin. 10, 21.*

**Patriarcha, æ, m. [πατριάρχης, Gr. ex πατρις, familia, & ἀρχα, princeps] (1) The head of a family, a patriarch. (2) A patriarch, or chief bishop. (1) Id. (2) Ind. & Popisc. ex Adriano.*

**† Patriçè, adv. qu. pro patriçie. Stately, majestically, like one of the first nobility, Plaut. Cal. 3, 6, 4. = magnificè, Id. ibid.*

**Patriçiatu, us, m. The place, rank, or dignity, of the patrician families, Suet. Aug. 2.*

**Patriçie, adv. Vid. Patriçie.*

**Patriçius, a, um, adj. (1) Patrician; of, or belonging to, the patricians. (2) Used, or in fashion, among the patricians. (1) † Patriçius magistratus, Cic. ad Brut. 5. † = Patricius, & nondum fenator, Suet. Aug. 10. Patriçie fores, Suet.*

Stat. Sylv. 4, 8, 60. Patricii pueri, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 4, 5. (2) § Artes patriciæ, *Juv.* 4, 102. Imperante Claudio, patriciorum gentibus defectis, alii ex primis senatoribus in horum numerum suffecti sunt, *vid. Tac. Ann.* 11, 25.

*Patricius, ii, m. [à pater, & cieo; patricios primò esse factos, qui patrem ciere possent, id est, nihil ultra quam ingenuos, *Liv.* 10, 8. *Sed sæpe in originibus lusere veteres; simpliciter à pater, patricius, ut à faber, fabrius.* (1) *A patrician, one of the race of those who were created senators in the time of Romulus, who were only a hundred, to whom after the Sabine war another century was added; these were called patres, and patricii majorum gentium.* Another century was added by Tarquinius Priscus, in order to settle his new government; but these, as well as those afterwards added by Brutus, were distinguished from the former by being called, *patres minorum gentium*; though Tacitus seemeth to say only the last were so called. Under the emperours many of the old patrician families being extinct, were made up out of the plebeians, whence neither were all patricians senators, as under the kings, nor all senators patricians, *vid. Sigon. de Jure Civ. Rom.* c. 7. *Pithæum, Advers.* 2, 7. *Panwin. Hist.* 1, 42, & seq. *Casaub. in Suet. Aug.* 2. But later emperours raised to this dignity such as they made of their council, as is plain from *Cassiodorus, Procopius, Zosimus*, and others. (2) || Patricius, one of the emperour's council. (1) || Patricii minorum gentium, the descendants of those senators created by Tarquinius Priscus and Brutus, in opposition to the race of the first hundred made by Romulus. In the time of the emperours, such of the senators were added to the number of the patricians as they pleased. (2) Patricius est, quem Imperator elegit sibi in patrem, *Gl. Vet.*

*Patriè, adv. *Fatherly, friendly, tenderly, like a father.* § Non inimicè corripere, sed patriè monere videtur, *Quint.* 11, 1.

*Patrimonium, ii, neut. [à patre] (1) *A paternal estate.* (2) *An inheritance, or patrimony; private, or publick.* (3) *Any personal estate.* (1) Hunc è patrimonio nudum expulisti, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 50. (2) Arationes in Rom. populi patrimonio, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 39. Liberis nostris satis amplum patrimonium paterni nominis ac nostræ memoriæ relinquemus, *Id. pro Domo.* 58. (3) Non propter vitam faciunt patrimonia quidam, sed vitio cæci propter patrimonia vivunt, *Juv.* 12, 50, 51. § Quadrantes aggerere patrimonio, *Pbædr.* 4, 19.

*Patrimus, a, um, adj. *Having the father alive.* Patrimus & matrimus, *Liv.* Puer ille patrimus & matrimus terram non tenuit, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 11.

*Patriſto, are, act. [à pater] *To take after his father.* Euge, Philolaches patriſtat, *Plaut. Mofi.* 3, 1, 108. *vid. & Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 25.

*Patriſtus, a, um, adj. [à patre, ut avitus ab avo] *That was in use among, or found out by, our fathers, or ancestors.* Patriſta & avita philosophia, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 19. § Sic leg. Non. & mel. edd. Avito ac patriſto more, *Non. ex Varr.*

*Patrius, a, um, adj. [à pater] (1) *Of a father, that is the father's.* (2) *Belonging to a father; used, exercised, or practised, by a father.* (3) *Proper, or peculiar, to a father.* (4) *That was the father's; received from, or left by, one's father; paternal, or patrimonial.* (1) Patrio munere relicto, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 736. (2) § Patriæ virtutes, *Id. Ecl.* 4, 17. artes, *Id. Æn.* 11, 716. (3) § Patrius animus, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 2, 2. Hoc patrium est, *Id. Adelph.* 1, 1, 49. Patrio pater estle metu probor, *Ov. Met.* 2, 92. § Patrias obtruncat ad aras, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 332. at the altars of the same god, at whose altars his father was slain. (4) Patria qui abligurærat bona, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 4.

*Patrius, a, um, adj. [à patria] (1) *Where one was born, native.* (2) *Belonging to one's country; which is in it, or of it.* (3) *Natural, or peculiar, to a country, or region.* (4) *Proper to any sect of men, received from one's ancestors, ancient.*

(1) § Patriæ Mycenæ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 180. sedes, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 14, 59. (2) Ab Albanis Roma accepit, & patrium servavit honorem, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 601. Nihil patrium, nisi nomen, habet Romanus alumnus, *Prop.* 4, 1, 37. § Carmina patria, *used, or practised, in one's country; peculiar to one's country, Cic.* § di, *Tib.* 2, 1, 17. penates, *Id.* 1, 3, 33. Patriæ palestræ, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 281. Patrium iſtrum, *Id. Æn.* 8, 666. § Patriæ chartæ, *writings in one's mother's tongue.* (3) Patrii cultusque habitusque locorum, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 52. (4) § In patriis institutis manet, *innovateth nothing in philosophy, but keeps to the opinions of his predecessors of the same sect, Cic.*

*Patrio, are, act. [à pater] (1) || *To consummate matrimony.* (2) *To effect, to perform, to go through with, to achieve, or finish.* (3) *To attain, or get.* (4) *To establish, to ratify.* (1) *Patrat* *Ματράται καὶ πατρὸς ὡς ἐπ' αἰσχροῦν, Gloss.* *Patro, αὐδοποῖω, Onom. vid. Patrans.* (2) Vel hoc vitium sit quod κακόπατρον vocatur, sive malâ consuetudine in obicænum intellectum sermo detortus est, ut *duſtare exercitus & patrare bellum* apud Sallustium dicta sanclè & antiquè, ridentur à nobis, si diſs placet; quam culpam non scribentium quidem judico, sed legentium; tamen vitanda, *Quint.* 8, 3. § Patrare facinus, *Liv.* 23, 8. promissa, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 14. incepta, *Sall. rædeni, Tac.* Conſtabat paucorum virtutem cuncta patraviſſe, *Sall.* Bellum per famuli patrare neſas, *Claud. B. G.* 274. (3) Hinc decus & famæ primus patravit honorem, *Grat.* (4) = Pater patratus ad jusjurandum patrandum, id est, ſanciendum, *Liv.*

*Patror, ari, âtus, paſſ. *To be performed, executed, finished, or brought to an end.* § Conata patratur, *Lucr.* 5, 386. Facinus patratur, *Liv.*

*Patrocînans, tis, part. *Defending, or excuſeing.* Literis ejus altioribus contra id pigrâ vicinitate ſibi patrocînante, *Plin.* 14, 4.

*Patrocînium, ii, n. [à patrocînor] Patrocînia appellari cæpta ſunt, cùm plebs diſtributa eſt inter patres, ut eorum opibus tuta eſſet, *Fest.* (1) *The buſyneſs, or obligation, of defending clients.* (2) *The deſenſe, or the pleading a cauſe.* (3) *A patrocînizing, defending, or maintaining.* (4) *A ſupporting, or defending from injury, any thing that is weak, or expoſed.* (5) *Excuse, or Deſenſe.* (1) Si tuam conſuetudinem in patrocîniiſ tuendis ſervas, *Vatin. Cic. Epist. Fam.* 5, 9. (2) Cauſa patrocînio non bona, peior erit, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 26. (3) § Patrocînium voluptatis, *Cic. Parad.* 1, 4. deſenſæ diſciplinæ, *Id. N. D.* 1, 3. (4) Patrocînium orbis terræ veriùs, quàm imperium poterat nominari, *Id. Offic.* 2, 8. (5) Iſta patrocînia quærimus vitiiſ, *Flin.* 13, 3.

*Patrocînor, ari, âtus ſum, dep. [à patronus, qu. patronocînor, ut à leno, lenocînor] (1) *To be a patron, or defender of; to plead the cauſe of, or for.* (2) *To defend, or excuſe.* (3) *To defend, maintain, or keep in.* (1) § Indotatis patrocînari, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 46. non homini, ſed crimini, *Quint.* 2, 4. (2) Patrocînari ſibi auſus, *Plin.* 14, 22. Quod perſiſque patrocînatur, *Tac. de Orat.* (3) Adverſarii patrocînari loco iniquo non deſinunt, *Just. B. Hiſp.* 29.

*Patrôna, æ, f. (1) *She who defendeth, or is one's ſuperiour; a ſhe friend, or aſſiſtant; a patroniſs.* (2) *Met. She who defendeth from injury, or oppreſſion.* (3) || *She who manumitted a ſlave, or made a freeman.* (1) Te mihi patronam cupio, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 48. (2) Provocatio, patrona illa civitatis, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 48. (3) Dig.

*|| Patrônâtus, ſus, m. *Patronſhip.* § Jus patrônâtus, *titles to the rights, which by law are reſerved to the patrons, or former maſters, over ſlaves manumitted, or freed in n, and their goods, Ulp.*

*Patrônus, i, m. [à πατράν, πατράντος, Gr. patronus ab antiquis cur dictus ſit manifeſtum, quia ut patres filiorum, ſic hi numerari inter dominos clientum conſueverunt, *Fest.*] (1) *A ſuperiour, or powerfull friend, that is to defend his clients from oppreſſion; a patron, a proteſtor.* (2) *He that pleadeth the cauſe of one accuſed.* (3) *An oratour, or ſpeaker.* (4) *A defender, maintainer, or ſupporter.* (5) *He that made a ſlave free, and*

is his patron. (1) Ut ii, qui civitates aut nationes devictas bello in fidem recepiſſent, earum patroni eſſent, more majorum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 11. (2) § Qui modò patronus, nunc cupit eſſe cliens, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 88. Patroni eſt nonnunquam veriſimile, etiamſi minùs verum ſit, defendere, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 14. (3) *Suet. Claud.* 6. (4) Ob eximiam adverſus Gracchos operam *Drusus* patronus ſenatûs dictus, *Suet. Tib.* 3. = Huic opus eſt patrono, quem defenſorem paro, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 32. § Patronus otii & concordiz, *Cic. Cælaris actorum, Id. Præclarè meriti patroni dicebantur, Liv.* 3, 29. (5) *Cic. vid. & Vall.* 4, 12. qui clarum lucum hac attulit.

*|| Patrônymicus, a, um, adj. [à πατρίν, pater, & ὄνομα, nomen] *Patronymick.* § Nomina patrônymica, *Iſid.* derived from the names of the father, anceſtors, or other kindred, *Gramm. vid. Priſc. & Diem.*

*Patruëlis, e, adj. *Cousins by the father's ſide.* § Patruëlis origo, *the being brother's children, Ov. Met.* 1, 352. Patruëlia regna, *Id. Ep.* 14, 61. § Patruëles fundi, *appertaining to him, or them, as nephew's, or brother's children, Mart.* 5, 36. Frater patruëlis, *the father's brother's ſon, or couſin-german, Liv.*

*Patruëlis, is, c. g. ſc. frater. *A couſin-german by the father's ſide, a father's brother's ſon.* § Teucer patruëlis Achilli eſt, *Ov. Met.* 13, 157.

*Patruſſimus, a, um, adj. ſup. *Beſt, or trueſt, uncle.* O patue mi patruſſime, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 4, 24.

*Patruus, i, m. [patris frater, q. d. alter pater] (1) *The father's brother, an uncle by the father's ſide, the brother of the grandfather by the father's ſide.* (2) *A ſevere reprovor, like a moroſe guardian uncle.* (3) *One's father's couſin-german by the father's ſide.* (1) Patruus magnus, *Cic. Major patruus, avi & avizæ patruus, Feſt.* § Bella pater patruſque gerunt, *Ov. Ep.* 14, 111. (2) Sive ego pravè ſeu rectè volui, ne ſis mihi patruus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 88. Cùm ſapimus patruos, *Pers.* 1, 16. (3) *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 4, 24. Sic frater pro patruelis, *Ov.*

*Patruus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a father's brother, or uncle; Met. barſh, ſevere, Metuentes patrux verbera linguæ, Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 3.

*Patulus, a, um, adj. [à pateo] (1) *Opened, or open.* (2) *Wide, or large; wide and open.* (3) *Spreading.* (4) *Broad and flat.* (5) *Plain, campagne, or ſpread out.* (1) Bacula patulis captavit naribus auras, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 375. (2) Boves naribus patulis, *Id. Georg.* 1, 376. § Patuli & camuri boves quid diſtant, *vid. Camurus.* § Patulæ aures, *gapeing after ſecrets, Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 70. (3) Platanus patulis ramis diſfuſa, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 7. (4) § Patulæ quadræ, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 115. peſces, *Juv.* 3, 277. (5) Campi patuli, *Sil.* § Patulum, inquit Serv. quod patet naturaliter, ut nares, arbor, crux; patens verò eſt, quod clauditur, & aperitur, ut oſtium, oculi. *Sed reſelli poteſt ex Ov. qui § patulum arcum dixit, unbent. Patula etiam dici arte facta oſtendunt exempla, n. 4. allata.*

*Pāva, æ, f. [à pavus] *A peaben, Aus. Ep.* 69.

*Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. iores, comp. ſſimi, ſup. [à παῦρος, Canin.] *Hyginus tamen, Fab.* 194. in ling. dixit, *Post paucum tempus.* (1) *Few.* (2) *The few, the chief, ſpecial, particular.* (1) § Pauci ex multis, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 46. (2) § Ne pauciores cum puribus conſerent, *Sall. B. J.* 53. § Paucis diebus, *within a few days, Catull.* 13, 2. In paucis diebus quàm capreas attingit, *in a few days after, Suet. Tib.* 60. § In ſeq. & lujusmodi verbis, verba eleganter reticetur. § Rem in pauca conferre, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 44. Cognoscere paucis, *Lucr.* 2, 142. docere, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 116. reſponſum reddere, *Id. Æn.* 6, 672. § Læte pauca? may I ſpeak a few words? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 22. § Paucis te volo, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 2. Auſculta paucis, *Id. Adelph.* 5, 3, 20. Paucis me miſit ad eam, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 2, 7. Quàm pauciſſimis abſolvam, *Sall. B. J.* 19. § Paucis ſc. rebus contentus, *with little, or a few things, Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 15. (2) § Inter paucos fami-

* Pausillulūm, adv. *Newer so little*, Plaut. *fort. pro pauxillulūm*.

* Pauso, āre. neut. *To stop, stay, or cease*. ¶ Pau-
sa, enough, no more words, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2.

* ¶ Pāvus, vi. m. [ab Æol. παῦς, digamm. insert.] *A peacock*, Gell. 7, 16. † Pavo.

* † Pauxillatim, adv. *By degrees*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 63. † Paulatim.

* † Pauxillisper, adv. *By little and little, or within a little while*, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 25. † Pausisper.

* † Pauxillō, qu. adv. *A little, a little while, by a little*. Pauxillo prius me convenit, Charis. ex Afran. † Paulō.

* Pauxillulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à seq.] *Very little*. De ratiunculā reliquum pauxillulum num-
mum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 3. ¶ pauxilluli, very few, Plaut. Red. 4, 3, 58.

* Pauxillus, a, um. adj. dim. [à paulus; vel pot. à paucus, pauculus, pauxillus, & hinc pau-
lus, ut à paxillus, palus] (1) *Very little*. (2) *Little, or very young*. (1) = Oīa pauxilla, at-
que minuta, Lucr. 1, 835. (2) § Pauxilla, fe-
mina, Id. 3, 230. Pauxilla res est, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 1, 62.

* Pax, pācis, f. [ab antiq. pacis, à paco; unde
pacificor pactus] (1) *Peace*. (2) *A peace, as
opposed to, or after, war*. (3) *Peaceableness*. (4)
Want of action, a being still. (5) *An agreement*.
(6) *Inward peace, quiet, content*. (7) *Favour of
the gods*. (8) *A calm*. (9) *A truce*. (10) *Leave,*
or permission. (11) *Atonement, reconciliation*. (12)
A goddess so called. (1) = Nihil tam populare
quān pacem, quān concordiam, quān otium,
reperimus, Cic. (2) § Pax vel injusta utilior
est quān iustissimum bellum, Id. Att. 1, 13.
Pacibus perfectis, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 1. § Bella
quis & pacis longum diffundet in ævum? Hor.
Ep. 1, 3, 8. (3) Pace advenio, Plaut. Amph.
prol. 32. Illud cum pace agemus, Cic. Tusc. 5,
29. (4) = Accendit pax ipsa loci, movitque
furorem Pompeiana quies, Lucr. 6, 282. (5) §
In amore hæc insunt vitia, injuriæ, suspiciones,
= bellum, pax rursus, &c. Ter. Eun. 1, 1.
Patris pacem in leges conficiet suas, Id. Heaut. 5,
2, 45. (6) Quia pacem animis afferat tempe-
rantia, Cic. de Fin. 1, 14. (7) Non divum pa-
cem votis adit, Liv. (8) Ac prece quæsit Ven-
torum pavidus paces, animasque secundas? Lucr.
5, 1228. Ubi pax fluminis facta est, Flor. 4, 2.
vid. & n. 6. (9) Pars mihi pacis erit dextram
tetigisse tyranni, Virg. Æn. 7, 266. (10) Tuâ
pace aram obsidere, &c. Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 36.
Pace quod fiat tuâ, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 13. (11)
Sunt hic omnia, quæ ad deum pacem oportet ac-
esse, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 43. (12) Vid. Ov. Fast.
1, in fin.

* Pax, ad. Comicum, al. interj. silendi πᾶξ.
Πᾶξ ἐνὶ τῷ τότῳ ἔχειν, Hes. *Peace, no more*.
¶ Itaque dum enitor, pax, jam pæne, I say no more,
Plaut. Unus est dies dum argentum eripio,
pax; nihil amplius, Ter. Heat. 4, 3, 39.

* Paxillus, i. m. [ab ant. pago paxi, paxus, pax-
plus, paxillus & hinc palus: ut à veho, vixi, vex-
illum & inde velum, teste Cic. quia in solo pangi-
tur, i. e. figitur, vel à Græc. πᾶξ, πᾶξος, πᾶξος
ἀσπερ] *A stake, pile, or post*, Cels. 8, 10. Col. 8, 8.

P ante E.

¶ Peccāmen, īnis. n. *A sin*, Prud. Hamart. 619. † Peccatum, & peccatus, Cic. approbante
Gellio. Vid. Pecco.

Peccans, tis. part. *That offendeth, or doth amiss*.
In ratione vitæ peccans, Cic. Matrona peccans,
Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 62.

¶ Peccatio, ōnis. f. *An offending, a mistakeing*,
Gell. 13, 19.

¶ Peccator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A sinner*. (2)
Particularly *an adulterer*. (1) Ap. Eccl. scriptt.
† Qui peccat. (2) Justinian. † Mœchus.

¶ Peccatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that sineth*.
Peccatrix animæ, Prud. Cathem. præf. 35. femi-
na, Id. Ham. 754. † Quæ peccat.

Peccatum, i. n. (1) *A fault; a foolish, or im-
politic, action*. (2) *An ill action, fault, or offense*.

(3) *Absolut. The fault of fornication, or adultery*.
(1) § Gladium insaniēti tradere peccatum sit,
non reddere officium, Cic. Off. 3, 95. (2) = Id
nostris vitiis peccatisque venerit, Id. Fam. 8, 21.
= § Recte facta in bonis actionibus ponere,
prava, id est, peccata, in malis, Id. Acad. 2, 1,
10. (3) Hoc peccatum in virginem est civem,
Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 7.

Peccatur, imperf. pass. (1) *It is done amiss, or
erroneously*. (2) *It is done ill, or criminally*. (1)
Decori ignoratione & in vitâ, & in oratione, sæ-
pissime peccatur, Cic. Orat. 21. (2) ¶ In adulte-
ria peccabitur, by adulterys, Sen.

Peccatur, perf. pass. *Offense is committed*. Quic-
quid peccatur, Cic. Parad. 3, 2. Quo in genere
in rep. multa peccantur, Id. Offic. 1, 10.

Peccaturus, a, um. part. (1) *About to sin, of-
fend, or do evil*. (3) Particularly by committing
fornication, or adultery. (1) Peccaturo, obstat
tibi filius infans, Juv. 14, 49. (2) Etate mi-
nus eum peccatum putem? Ter. Phorm. 5, 8,
33. vid. & Pecco, n. 6.

Peccatus, ūs. m. *The committing of an offense,
or crime*. Manifesto peccatu teneri, Cic. Verr. 2,
78. & ne putes mendum subesse, sis leg. Gell.
13, 20.

Pecco, āre. neut. & act. (1) *To do amiss,
fail, or mistake*. (2) *To sin; to do evil*. (3) *To
blunder, or say wrong*. (4) *To mistake designedly*.
(5) *To transgress, offend, or commit a fault*. (6)
To commit adultery. (1) Xenophon eadem ferè
peccat, Cic. N. D. 1, 12. Turpior est qui in eo
ipso peccat, cujus proficitur scientiam, Id. §
Emendare, quān peccare, est posterius, Tac. Ann.
15, 20. (2) = § Venia magè debet dari qui
casu peccat, quān qui consilio est nocens, Phædr.
5, 3, 12. Maxima peccantium pœna est peccasse,
Sen. (3) § Si unam peccavisses syllabam, Plaut.
Bacch. 3, 3, 29. (4) Ut peccare suavitatis causâ
liceret, Cic. Orat. 47. (5) § In publica commoda
peccem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 3. Sponte, an coactus
tam magna peccavisset, Tac. Ann. 11, 36. Te
plura in hac re peccare ostendam, Id. Adelph. 1,
2, 44. Si quid ego erga te imprudens peccavi,
Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 62. (6) Quid interest in ma-
trona, ancillâ, peccasse rogatâ? Hor. Sat. 1, 2,
63. & Hanc vult esse primam notionem Sipont.

Peccorōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of cattle, or
where much cattle is*. (2) *Breeding much cattle*.
(1) § Pecorosa palatia, Prop. 4, 10, 3. (2) § Pe-
corosum ver, Stat. Theb. 10, 229.

* Peccen, īnis. m. & n. Serv. [à pecco] (1) *A
comb*. (2) *The oars on the side of a vessel*. (3)
A rake. (4) *An instrument like a comb, or becke,*
whereby they cropped off the ears of corn instead
of reaping it. (5) *The form of the fingers crossed,*
or indented in each other. (6) *A wool card*. (7)
Anciently a harrow. (8) *The stay of a weaver's*
loom. (9) *The sick, or quill, whereby they play*
upon an instrument. (10) *The hair about the privy*
parts. (11) *All shell fish, striated like a cockle*.
(12) *Pectines, strait veins in wood, running at*
equal distance from one another. (13) ¶ Peccen Ve-
neris, a kind of herb, wild chervil. (1) Invenit
calvus peccinem, Phædr. 5, 6, 1. (2) Mixtis
obliquo peccine remis, Lucr. 3, 604. (3) Ton-
sam raro peccine verrit humum, Ov. de Rem. Am.
1, 192. (4) Alii peccinibus spicam ipsam leg-
unt, Col. 2, 2. (5) Digitis inter se peccine
junctis, Ov. Met. 9, 299, i. e. peccinatum, de-
cussatum. (6) Moderator peccinis unci, Claud.
Eutrop. 2, 382. (7) Hinc enim peccinor, quod
vid. (8) Rarum peccine pensat opus, Ov. Fast.
3, 820. (4) Jamque eadem digitis, jam peccine
pulsat eburno, Virg. Æn. 6, 647. (10) Inguina
traduntur medicis jam peccine nigro, Juv. 6,
370. (11) Peccinibus patulis jactat se molle
Tarentum, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 34. (12) Fagis pe-
ccines transversis in pulpâ, Plin. 16, 38. ubi vid.
Harduin. (13) Veneris peccinem appellant à
similitudine peccinam, Id. 24, 19.

* Peccendus, a, um. part. *To be combed*. Nec
mihi peccendos cura est præbere capillos, Ov. Ep.
13, 31.

* Peccens, tis. part. *Combed*. Peccens ancilla
capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 367. Vid. Pecco.

* Peccinātim, adv. *In the fashion of the teeth*
of a comb, Plin. 9, 33.

* ¶ Peccinātus, a, um. part. *Combed*. Juba probè
peccinata, Apul. p. 199. † Pexus, Cic.

* ¶ Peccinātus, a, um. adj. [à simil. peccinis
in duas partes devexum] *Made in form of a comb*.
¶ Peccinatum tectum, a roof casting the water
two ways, or bending down two ways, Fest.

* Peccinor, āri. pass. [à peccen notione 7] *To be
harrowed*. Genera terræ, quarum ubertas peccin-
nari segetem in herbâ cogat, Plin. 18, 21.

* Peccitus, a, um. part. [quasi à peccati, pecciti-
um] (1) *Combed, beckled, or carded*. (2) *Met.*
Dressed, orderly laid out. (1) § Peccitæ lanæ, Col.
12, 3. (2) Puro discrimine peccita tellus, Id. 10,
95. deposito squalore nitet, Id. 10, 91.

* Pecco, ēre, xi, & xui, xum. act. Pecco cujus
præt. plerique pexui. Asper tamen peccivi, Cha-
risius pexi protulerunt. Mecenas in Octaviâ,
Pexisti capillum, &c. Prisc. [à πᾶξ, πᾶξος, πᾶξος,
quod à πᾶξος, pexus] (1) *To comb, dress, or*
set out, the hair with a comb. (2) *Met. To hoe,*
dress, or weed. (3) *To beat, tear, wound, or*
dress. (1) § Denso peccere dente comas, Tib. 1,
9, 68. (2) Ferro bicorni Peccat, & angentem
iulcis exterminet herbam, Col. 10, 149. (3) Huic
pugnis peccas, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 28.

* Peccor, ēris, i. pass. (1) *To be combed*. (2)
To be beckled. (3) *Met. To be curried, or claued*.
off. (1) Ipsa comas peccat, Ov. Epist. 13, 39.
(2) Stupa peccitur ferreis hamis, Plin. 19, 1.
(3) Leno pugnis peccitur, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 47.
fuit, Id. Capt. 4, 2, 116.

* Peccorāle, is. n. *A breastplate*, Plin. 34, 7.

* Peccorālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the breast*.
In exiguo sinu peccoralis ossis, Cels. 8, 1. tunica,
Amm.

* Peccorōsus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. (1) *Have-*
ing a great and broad breast. (2) *Puving, or thrust-*
ing, out the breast. (1) § Peccorose gallinæ, Col. 8,
2. Nemo est feroci peccorosior Marte, Auf. Carm.
Priap. 36. (2) Peccorosa cervicis repanda osten-
tatio, Plin. 11, 26.

* Peccunculus, i. m. dim. [à peccen] *A sort of*
shell-fish, Col. 8, 16.

* Peccus, ōris. n. [ita dict. fort. quod peccin-
nem quodammodo refert] (1) *The chest*. (2) *The*
breast bones, or bones about the chest. (3) *A*
breast, or pap. (4) *The bosom, or breast*. (5)
Met. The heart, or mind. (6) *Courage, resolu-*
tion. (7) *The soul*. (8) *Strain, genius*. (1)
Luxuriat toris animosum peccus, Virg. Georg. 3,
81. de equo. (2) Peccus, hoc est, ossa, præcor-
dis & vitalibus natura circumdedit, Plin. 11, 37.
(3) Peccora plena vobis sæpe dedi, Lucr. 6, 708.
(4) Persudit lacrymis, & aperto peccore fovit,
Ov. Met. 2, 339. (5) De Scapularis hortis toto
peccore cogitemus, Cic. Att. 13, 12. § Peccus a-
more flammatum, Sen. Troad. 303. grave ærum-
nis, Id. Agamem. 305. Amicus per se amatur
toto peccore, Cic. de Legg. 1, 18. ¶ Hunc Esse
putas fidæ peccus amicitiae, a faithful, hearty
friend, the soul of true friendship, Mart. 9, 15.
vid. & Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 103. & Manil. 2, 598.
(6) Firmo peccore nunc opus, Virg. Æn. 6, 261.
¶ Juvenes, fortissima peccora, brave hearts, va-
liant youths, Id. Æn. 2, 348. (7) § Non tu
corpus eras sine peccore, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 6. (8)
= Oratio habita nequaquam ejus peccoris inge-
niique, quod simulatum ad eum diem fuerat, Liv.
de C. Bruto.

* ¶ Peccuscūlum, i. n. *A little breast, or heart*,
Onom.

† Pecu, n. indecl. in plur. Pecua, uum, ut à
genu, genua, Serv. ex Cic. [à πᾶξ, πᾶξος, lana] (1)
Cattle, a flock of sheep. (2) *Fish*. (1) A pecu
palitantes, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 5. § Cūm ho-
mines & pecua semper fuisse sit necesse, Varr. R.
2, 1. In agris passim inundatis pecua ablata,
Liv. 26, 34. § Pecubus balantibus, Lucr. 6, 1131.
(2) Uvidum rete sine squamoso pecu, Plaut. Rud.
4, 3, 5.

Pecuariā, um. n. pl. qu. à sing. pecuare, Serv.
(1) *Pastures, grounds where cattle feed*. (2) *Publick*
pastures which were let out to farmers, being a
branch of the publick revenue. (3) *Cattle, birds,*
or

or flocks. (1) In pecuariis, *Plin.* 8, 43. (2) Societas quæ pecuaria de P. Cornelio & L. Mummiio cens. redemisset, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 22, sed var. lect. (3) Solve in Venerem pecuaria, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 64. Arcadiæ pecuaria rudere credas, *Pers.* 3, 9.

Pecuaria, æ, f. sc. res. *The business, or trade, of feeding and rearing cattle.* Libros scripsi de pecuariâ, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 1. § Pecuariam facere, *Suet. Cæs.* 42.

Pecuaria, ærum, pl. f. sc. pastiones. *Breeds, or flocks, of cattle upon the ground.* Pecurias habui grandes, *Varr.* 2, præf.

Pecuarius, a, um, adj. [*à pecu*] *Of, or belonging to, cattle.* ¶ Res pecuaria, *the business of grazing, breeding, or feeding, cattle.* *Varr.* Res pecuaria, *an estate in, or a flock of, cattle.* *Cic. pro Quint.* 3. Res pecuaria, *the breeding and feeding of publick pastures.* *Plaut.* Pecuarius canis, *a shepherd's dog.* *Col.* 7, 12.

Pecuarius, ii, m. (1) *Agrazier, or breeder of cattle.* (2) *A farmer of the publick pastures.* (1) Deiotarus diligentissimus agricola & pecuarius habebatur, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 9. (2) Ex multatitiâ pecuniâ, quam exegerunt pecuariis damnatis, ludos fecerunt, *Liv.*

† Pecûda, um, n. pl. *Cattle, or sheep.* *Non. ex Cic. Sifenn. Næv. & Accio.* † Pecua, pecora.

Pecûnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, sheep, or cattle.* ¶ Daps asaria pecuina *of sheep's flesh.* *Cato*, 132. ¶ Pecuna ossa, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 264.

¶ Peculatio, ònis, f. verb. *An embezzeling, or stealing.* *Gloss.* † Peculatus.

Peculátor, òris, m. verb. *He that stole, or embezzled, money, or goods, belonging to the publick.* Sicarii, fures, peculatores, vinculis & carcere fatigandi, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 18.

† Peculâtôrîæ oves. *Of private possession.* ¶ Leg. & peculatur ovis, aliquantò rectius, *ap. Varr. L. L.* 4, 19.

Peculâtus, ùs, m. verb. [*à peculor*] (1) *The crime of stealing, detaining, or embezzeling, publick money, or goods.* (2) *Met. A despoiling, or cheating.* (1) Cùm pecuniam publicam averterit, num fraude poterit carere peculatus? *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 5. Non peculatus æraii factus est, *Sall. B. J.* 36. (2) *Amor in me peculatum facit.* *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 74.

Peculâris, re, adj. [*quod ad peculium pertinet*] (1) *That which is of private possession, particularly that of a slave's, which a master alloweth him to have of his own.* (2) *That which a parent giveth a child as his own.* (3) *Peculiar, or particular.* (4) *Remarkable, singular.* (1) Gallus gallinaceus anui peculiaris, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 4, 6. Qui pacit alienas oves aliquam habet peculiarem, *Id. Asin.* 3, 1, 37. (2) Postquam hunc emit, dedit eum gnato suo peculiarem, *Id. Capt. prol.* 20. (3) § Peculiaris testis, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 21. Peculiare edictum, *Id. Verr.* 3, 14. (4) Peculiaris invidia naturæ, *Plin.*

Peculiârîter, adv. (1) *By way of private acquisition, or possession; as a slave holdeth something of his own, distinct from his master's goods.* (2) *By appropriation, or particular restriction; by way of eminence.* (3) *Especially, singularly, very proper, with a peculiar fitness.* (1) Quæ servi peculiariter paraverunt, *Plaut.* (2) Quod commune est & aliis nomen intellectu alicui rei peculiariter tribuitur, ut urbem Romam accipimus, *Quint.* 8, 2. (3) ¶ Medicina peculiariter efficax, & specifick, *Plin.* 22, 7. Hæmatites peculiariter splendet, *Id.* 36, 20. Sed al. clarius.

Peculiâtus, a, um, part. [*à peculium*] (1) *Having of his own, distinct from his master's goods.* (2) *Obscen. Well hung, well provided for.* (1) § Servus peculiatus, *Dig.* (2) Pulchrè pen-silibus peculiati, *Priap.* Planè bene peculiatus, *Asin. Pollio ad Cic. Ep. Fam.* 10, 32. ¶ Sed jecatur ex ambiguo.

Pecûlio, ære, act. [*ἀρρῶν τὴν μὲν, Onom.*] *To add to a slave's private stock, which he holdeth distinct from his master's.* Aliquid te peculiabo, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 2, 10. jocus ad ambiguum obscen. detortus.

Pecûlîosus, a, um, adj. *Having great stock of*

his own, distinct from his master's, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 24.

Pecûlium, ii, n. [*à pecu*] *Peculium servorum à pecore dictum est, ut pecunia patrum familiæ, Fest. κατὰ τὸν τῶν ἀλλοτρίων ἐξουσίαν ὅντας τὰ τῶν ἐν τῷ ἑαυτοῦ δόλῳ, Gloss.* (1) *That which a son, or a slave, holdeth of their own, under a father, or a master; and is distinct from either of their flocks.* (2) *Private possession.* (3) *Substance, wealth, goods, possession.* (4) *A man's privy parts.* (1) Cupiditate peculii nullam conditionem reculant durissimæ servitutis, *Cic. Parad.* 5, 2. (2) Peculi probam nihil habere addecet, clam virum, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 2, 26. (3) Jovem peculio exorat, *Patron.* c. 88. (4) *Id.* c. 8.

Pecûlor, âri, âtus sum, dep. [*à pecu, inde enim initium peculatûs esse cæpit, ante æs aut argentum signatum*] *To rob, or defraud, the publick.* § Peculari rempublicam, *Flor.* 3, 7.

Pecûnia, æ, f. [*à pecu*] (1) *An estate; real, or personal.* (2) *Money.* (3) *In plur. pecuniæ, Sums of money.* (1) Nomina pecuniæ & peculii tracta videntur à pecore, quod non solum veteres possederunt, sed adhuc apud quasdam gentes unum hoc usurpatur divitiarum genus, *Col. in præf. In plur.* In multas pecunias alienissimorum hominum, tanquam hæres esset, invasit, *Cic.* (2) Signum pecuniæ magnæ, *Id.* Pecunia numerata mulieri debetur, *Id. Topic.* 13. (3) Mancipes à civitatibus pro frumento pecunias exegerunt, *Id. Div. in Verr.* 10.

¶ Pecuniârîe, adv. *By action, or suit, for damages.* § Pecuniârîe agitur, *Ulp.*

Pecuniârîus, a, um, adj. *Pecuniary; of, or belonging to, money.* § Res pecuniaria, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 18. Difficultas pecuniaria, *Id. Att.* 10, 16.

Pecuniôsus, a, um, adj. or comp. f. s. m. sup. (1) *Rich, full of money.* (2) *Profitable, that will bring in store of money.* (1) = Vir locuples & pecuniosus, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 15. Feminis virisque pecuniosioribus indictum, *Suet. Aug.* 25. § Homo pecuniosissimus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 9. Quæritur pecuniosus sit, an tenuis, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 25. Non tam generosus quàm pecuniosus, *Nep. Cim.* 1. (2) § Artes pecuniosæ, *Mart.* 5, 57.

Pecûs, òris, n. [*à πεῖς, lana, aut vellus, Scal. potius à פקדן armentum, bos*] (1) *Properly and most usually sheep, a flock of sheep.* (2) *But sometimes a single sheep.* (3) *In pl. pecora, Sheep.* (4) *But it is used for other cattle.* (5) *Also any brutes that may be kept tame.* (6) *Any brutes whatsoever.* (7) *Met. A brute, or any brutish person.* (8) *Slaves.* (9) *A multitude of cattle.* (1) Dic mihi, Damoeta, cujum pecus? *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 1. vid. & *Plin.* 8, 47. (2) Caprino villo, quàm pecoris velleri, propius, *Id.* 8, 49. (3) Pecora cum pastoribus donate mœchæ, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 38. (4) § Caprigenum pecus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 221. equinum, *Col.* Alia pecora, *Id.* (5) ¶ Volatile pecus, *tame fowl.* *Col.* 8, 4. § Aquatile, *Id.* (6) Ignavum fuci pecus, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 168. Nerei repandi rostrum incurvi cervicum pecus, *Quint. ex Pacuv.* ¶ Omne quim Proteus pecus egit, *sea-calves.* *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 7. Neptuni pecus, *a sea monster.* *Claud. in Ruf.* 2, 279. (7) O imitatores, servum pecus! *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 19. (8) Dindyminæ dominæ vaga pecora, *Catull.* 61, 13. de Gallis. (9) Hoc pecus omne meum est. Multæ quoque vallibus errant, Multas silva tegit; multæ stabulantur in antris, *Or. Met.* 13, 823.

† Pecus, sed rectius obsolevit, ùdis, f. & m.

† Pecudi marito, *Prisc. ex Enn.* Pecudes [*à πεῖς, tondeo, quod sit animal lanigerum; sed vid. in pecus, òris.*] (1) *A sheep.* (2) *Also one of any sort of cattle.* (3) *Any beast.* (4) *Any brute.* (5) *Met. A brutish man.* (1) Mactavit nigram hyemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 120. (2) Sue—quâ pecude nihil genuit natura secundi, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64. Expestes sunt rationis, equi, boves, reliquæ pecudes, *Id. Offic.* 2, 3. (3) ¶ Sagittifera pecus, *a porcupine.* *Claud. Carm.* 45. § Feræ pecudes, *Lucr.* 1, 14. § Hominum pecudumque genus vitæque volantium. Et quæ marmoreo fert monstra sub æquore pontus, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 729. (4) ¶

Natantes pecudes, *fish.* *Lucr.* 2, 343. (5) Illius pecudis consilium, *Cic. in Pison.* c. 9.

* ¶ Pēda, æ, f. [*à pede*] *A footstep, vid. Fest.* * ¶ Pēdāle, is, n. (1) *The length of a foot.* (2) *A cloth to wipe the feet with.* (1) ¶ Pēdale mensura est pedis, pedule verò sub pedibus præstat utilitatem, *Front.* (2) Pedale Πεδιμα-γείον, *Gloss. Phil. Πεδιμαγείον, pedale, Id. Cyr.* Pedale, αἰδίων, *Id. Phil.* a sock to wear under the feet, sed hîc aliqui leg. pedulo, rep. tamen ap. *Petron.* c. 56.

* Pēdālis, e, adj. *Of a foot measure, or space; a foot long, or wide.* Pēdales in latitudinem trabes, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 13. Pedalia in quadratum cubilia, *Col.* ¶ Pedalia ligna, *a foot thick.* *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 13.

* Pēdāmen, inis, n. quo quid pedatur, i. e. fulcitur. *A stake, prop, or pole, fixed upright to support vines.* *Col.* 5, 4.

* Pēdāmentum, i, n. *Plin. Id. quod pedamen.* In pluribus pedamentis fructus claudicat, *Col.* 4, 2.

* Pēdāndus, a, um, part. *To be supported with stakes, or props.* Pedanda vinea, *Col.* 4, 12.

* Pēdāneus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of the measure of a foot.* (2) ¶ Judices pedanei, *A sort of inferior judges, delegates, or umpires.* (1) § Scrobs pedanea, *Col.* 5, 6. Rudus pedaneum, *Pall. Matio, tit.* 11. (2) Καμαδινάσις, pedaneus judex, arbiter, *Gloss.* Dict. vel quod non vehantur curru, sed pedibus proficiscantur in forum; vel quod judicantes in imo loco confiderent, ubi magistratus subsellia pedum habebant; vel quia pede plano judicarent, non pro tribunali, *Cujac.*

* Pēdārius, a, um, adj. ¶ Pedarii senatores, *those senators who delivered not their sense in words, but went to the part, or side, of those whose opinion they were for.* *Cic. Att.* 1, 19. Pedarius appellatur, quia tacitus transeundo ad eum cujus sententiam probat, quid sentiat, indicat, *Fest.* Raptim in eam sententiam pedarii concurrerant, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19.

* Pēdātum, adv. *Foot by foot, one foot after the other.* Leo tantum & camelus pedatim gradiuntur, *b. c.* ut finis pes non transeat dextram, sed subsequatur, *Plin.* 11, 45.

* Pēdātio, ònis, f. verb. [*à pedo, ùre*] *A staking, proping, or undersetting, of vines.* *Col.* 4, 12.

* ¶ Pēdātum: i, n. [*à pedo, ùre*] *Pedato, i. e. repetitum, vel accessum.* *Non. vice quasi per pedem datâ.* Τρίτην ἀπὸ τοῦ, *Ex τρίτῃ, Gloss.* ¶ Primo pedato, & secundo, *Charis.* ex Carone, once and again. ¶ Sed pedatu potius leg. puto.

* ¶ Pēdātūra, æ, f. *A space, or proportion, of so many feet set out.* *Veg.* † Pēdum mensura.

* Pēdātus, a, um, adj. [*à pes*] (1) *Footed, or having feet.* ¶ Malè pedatus, *ill, or weak, footed.* (2) *That is propped, stayed, or under-set, with stakes.* (1) *Suer. Otho.* 12. (2) Vineæ pedatæ simplici jugo, *Plin.* 17, 22.

* Pēdātu, abl. m. nisi pedatu tertio omnes afflixero. *At the third onset, or attack.* *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 50. leg. & pedato, *vid. Pedatum.* † Coitione, impetu.

¶ Pēdepressim, adv. i. e. pede presso. βᾶδην. *Leisurely, slowly.* *Non.* 1, 119. † Pedetentim.

* Pēdes, itis, c. g. [*à pede, ut ab equo eques*] (1) *On foot.* (2) ¶ Pēdes & pēdites, *foot soldiers.* (3) *Et sing. pēdes, foot, a body of foot.* (4) ¶ Pēdites, *the common people.* (1) Viatori profunt in longo itinere pēditi, *Plin.* (2) ¶ Pēditum & equitum copiae, *Cic.* (3) ¶ Interjectus equiti pēdes, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 79, 5. (4) ¶ Romani tollent equites pēditesque cachinnum, *Liv.* A. P. 113.

* Pēdester, hæc pēdestris, & hoc pēdestre, vel hic & hæc pēdestris, & hoc pēdestre [*à pēdes*] (1) *On foot, or performed on foot.* (2) *Belonging to a footman, or foot soldier; proper to foot soldiers.* (3) *On the land.* (1) § Pēdestes exercitus, *Nep. Dion.* 6. Acies pēdestres, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 364. Statua pēdestris, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 6. ¶ Iter pēdestre, *of a man on foot.* *Col. B. G.* 2, 32. (2) § Pēdestre scutum, *Liv.* 7, 10. Pēdestria arma, *Nep. Iphicr.* 1. ¶ Chabrias clausi præfuit, pēdestribus copiis Agellatis, *Id. Chabr.* 2.

¶ **Pedestres** navalesque pugnae, *land and sea fights*, Cic. de Sen. 5. **Pedestres** historiae, in *prose*, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 9. **Musa pedestris**, *bumble*, *low*, like *prose*, Id. Sat. 2, 6, 17. § **sermo**, Id. A. Poët. 95. ¶ **Pedestria** auspicia nominabantur, quæ dabantur à vulpe, lupo, serpente, equo, cæterisque animalibus quadrupedibus, *Fest.*

***Pēdetentim**, adv. [à pede, & tenendo seu tentando] (1) *Step by step; with gentle, slow, soft, steps.* (2) *By degrees, by little and little, slowly.* (3) *Cautiously, softly, slowly.* (1) = **Pedetentim** ite, & sedato nitu, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21. ex *Pacuv.* (2) = **Pedetentim** & gradatim tum accensus à te ad causam facti, tum recessus, Id. Fam. 9, 14. (3) = **A** me omnia cautè, pedetentimque dicentur, Id. pro Cluent. 42. = **Sensim** & pedetentim mutatio facienda, Id. Offic. 1, 33.

***Pēdīca**, æ, f. [à pede, ut à manu manica] (1) *A fetter, a fetlock, a shackle.* (2) *A springe, gin, or snare*, wherewith to catch birds, or beasts, by the legs. (1) *Plaut. Afin. 3, 2, 5.* (2) *Crui-* bus pedicas ponere, *Virg. Georg. 1, 307.* **Ju-** menta, velut pedicula capta, hærebant in glacie, *Liv. 21, 36.*

***Pēdicellus**, i, m. dim. [à pediculus, ut ab oculus, ocellus] *A little louse.* ¶ In alio pedicellum vides, in teipso ricinum non vides? *Petron. c. 57.*

***Pēdiculus**, i, m. **Pes** gracilis edolatusque, quo arbor inferitur foramini fundamenti, *Turneb. l. 7. c. 27.* *the foot of a press*, *Cato, 18, bis.*

***Pēdiculāria**, æ, f. *heirba.* *An herb good against lice*, *Scrib. Larg. Compos. 8.* Στραφίς ἐγρίη, *Diosc.*

***Pēdiculāris**, re, adj. *Belonging to lice.* ¶ *Herba pedicularis, Lousewort, licebane, or red rattle*, *Col. 6, 30.*

***Pēdiculārius**, i, m. Συγγραφέας, *Gl. He* *uobis busyness it was to give time to the music with his feet.* *Vid. Voss. in Etymol.*

***Pēdiculo**, are, act. *To louse; to lock, or pick, lice.* *Pediculo, φθειρίζω, Gloss. φθειρίζω, pediculo, Gloss. Cyr. † Pediculos venari.*

***Pēdiculōsus**, a, um, adj. *Lousy.* **Menti** dominus pediculosi, *Mart. 12, 59.* ubi tamen alii *lg. Periculosi.*

***Pēdiculus**, i, m. dim. [à pede] (1) *A little foot.* (2) *The stalk, or stem, of an apple, pear, grape, fig, &c.* (3) *A louse.* (4) *A sort of insect that infesteth hens.* (5) *A sort of insect like beetles.* (6) *A sort of sea insects.* (1) *His pediculi octoni omnibus, Plin. 9, 28.* (2) ¶ **De-** pendent alia pediculis, ut pyra, alia racemis, ut uvæ, palmæ, alia & pediculis & racemis, ut edera, sambuci; alia ramo adherent, ut in lauro, *Id. 15, 28.* (3) *Inter pilos palpebrarum pediculi nascuntur, Cels. 6, 6, 5.* (4) *Col. 8, 7.* (5) & *Pediculi terræ, Plin. 30, 5.* = **tauri**, *Id.* (6) *Vocant & in mari pediculos, Id. 32, 7.*

***Pēdiolus**, i, m. dim. [à pede] *A little foot*, *Non. ex Afran.*

***Pēdes**, um, m. pl. *Lice.* *Ut muscæ, culicesque, pedesque, pulicesque, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 13.* *Vid. Pes.*

Pēdissequa, æ, f. vel **Pēdissequa**, [à pede & sequor.] (1) *A waiting maid, or woman.* (2) *Met. An attendant.* (1) *Accedo ad pēdissequas, rogo quæ sit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 96.* ¶ **Volt** placere pēdissequæ, volt famulis, volt etiam ancillis, *Plaut. Afin. 1, 3, 31.* (2) = **Juris scientiam.** eloquentiæ tanquam ancillulam, pēdissequamque adiunxisti, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 55.*

Pēdissequus, i, m. [à pede, & sequor] *al. scrib. pēdissequus ap. ut & rect. A footman, a lacquey.* *Hunc clarissimum virum—à pēdissequis concul-* cari juberes, *Cic. pro Demo. 42.*

***Pēditārus**, ūs, m. [à pedes, itis] *The infantry, or foot, of an army.* ¶ **Armatura** varia peditārus, equitatūque, *Cic. Fam. 7, 1.*

***Peditum**, i, n. [à pedo, it] *A fift, or filin:* *fart.* *Subtile & leve peditum Libanis, Catull. 52, 3.* *Nāres potius quam aures foriens.*

***Pēditus**, ūs, m. *A fart, a scæpe.* Πορδί, *pe-* ditus, *peditum, Gloss. Cyr.*

***Pēdo**, ère, pēpēdi, pēditum, n. [à βῆω, per

Metath. mediā in tenuem conversā, ut à βῆω, pateo, à κίββα, cuppa, Voss.] To fart, or let a fart. **Pepedi** diffisā nate ficus, *Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 46.* **Coram me pedere**, *Crispe, soles, Mart. 10, 14.*

***Pēdo**, ōnis, m. [à pede] *That bath broad, or splay, feet.* **Pedo**, *πλευρόπους, Gloss. † Plautus.* ***Pēdor**, ōris, m. *Narkyness, rect. pador, quod vid.*

***Pēducūlum**, i, n. & **Pēducūlus**, i, m. *A louse, peduculum, φθίρ, Gloss. φθίρ, peduculus, Gl. Syr. † Pediculus.*

***Pēdūle**, is, n. *A sort of woollen wrapper for the feet.* ¶ **Pedale** mensura est pedis, pedule vetō sub pedibus præstat utilitatem, *Front.*

***Pēdūlis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the feet.* **Faciæ** crurules, pedulæque vestis loco sunt, quia partem corporis vestiunt, *Ulp.*

***Pēdum**, ii, n. [à pedibus dict. virga scil. incurva, unde retinentur pcedum pedes, *Serv.] A shepherd's crook, or staff; a shepbook.* *At tu sume pedum, Virg. Ecl. 5, 88.*

***Pēdunculus**, i, m. dim. [à pedo, ōnis] *One somewhat splay footed, Prisc.*

***Pēgāseus**, a, um, adj. [à Pegasus] *Most poetical.* **Pegaseum** melos, *Perf. prol. 14.*

***Pēgāseus**, a, um, adj. [à Pegasus] *Most swift.* *Non si pegaseo ferar volatu, Catull. 53, 25.* **Ætas** pegaseo corripiet gradu, *Sen. Troad. 385.*

***Pēgāsus**, i, m. [Πήγασος, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆς πηγῆς, i. e. à fonte; vel quod juxta fontes Oceani natus sit, vel quod ungulā fontem Hippocrenem aperuit] (1) *Perseus's winged horse.* (2) *A sort of fowl in Ethiopia with a head like a horse.* (3) *A constellation.* (1) *Vid. Propr.* (2) **Peg-** asos equino capite volucres, & gryphos auritos aduncitate rostri fabulosos reor; illos in Scythiā, hos in Æthiopiā, *Plin. 10, 49.* (3) **Sed** Pegasus æthere summo Veloces agitat pennas & sidere gaudet, *Germ. Cæs.*

***Pegma**, ātis, n. [à πῆγμα, figo] (1) ¶ *A sort of wooden machine used in scenical plays.* (2) *A vast wooden machine used in amphitheatrical shows.* (3) *A kind of pageant used in triumphs.* (4) **Pegmata**, *cases to put books in.* (5) ¶ **Orna-** ments of brass, or marble, to beautify houses. (1) *De bāc machinē, vid. Serv.* (2) ¶ **Descriptum** lege hoc ap. *Senecam Ep. 89.* **Priscæ** Gloss. vocant, *machinam confixilem.* (3) **Caius** princeps in circo pegma duxit, in quo fuere argenti pondo CXXIII, *Plin. 33, 3.* *Vid. Lips. libell. de Amphitheatr. cap. 22.* (4) **Nihil** venustius quā illa tua pegmata, *Cic. Att. 4, 8. adi locum.* (5) **In** emptione domū, & specularia, & pegmata cedere sive in ædificio sint posita, sive ad tempus detracta, *Ulp.*

***Pegmāris**, e, adj. [à pegma] *Belonging to the pegma.* ¶ **Gladiatores** pegmares, *those gladiators shown to the people upon the pegma, Suet. Calig. 26.*

Pējātus, a, um, part. *Perjured, forsworn.* ¶ **Jus** pejeratum, *perjury*, *Hor. Od. 2, 8, 1.*

Pējō, are, act. [ex per, & juro, adject. r, & u in e mutata; ex peior, & juro, *Morl.] To violate an oath, by not performing what he hath sworn; to forswear, or be forsworn.* ¶ **Non** tallum jurare, pejerare est, sed quod ex animi tui sententiā juraveris, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, id non facere perjurium est, *Cic. Off. 3, 29. sub fin.*

Pejor, us. [comp. à malus, à pessum per Synecd. pro pessior, peior, ut à magnus major, pro magior; tanè in superl. dic. pessimus antiq. pessumus] (1) *Bader, worse in health.* (2) *Worse, or more ignominious.* (3) *Worse, more hurtful, or afflictive.* (4) *Worse, or more calamitous.* (5) *Worse, or more severe; unpleasant, or less delight full.* (6) *Worse, more unsuccessful.* (1) **A** meride omnis æger ferè peior est, *Cels. 3, 4.* (2) **Turpis** fuga mortis omni est morte peior, *Publ. Syr.* (3) **Turpitude** peior est quā dolor, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 13.* (4) **Pejore** res loco non potis est esse, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 46.* (5) ¶ **Quid** melius Romā? *Scythico quid littore pejus? Ov. ex Pento, 3, 1, 37.* ¶ **Rapere** in pejorem partem,

to put the severest constructions upon, Ter. (6).

¶ **Si** quid vidit melius, pejusve suā spe, *Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 13.*

¶ **Pējō**, are, act. [à peior, κακίον ποίω] *To impair, or make worse.* ¶ **Homo** liber, qui statum suum in potestate habet, & pejorare eum & meliorem facere potest, *Paul. † In pejus mutare.*

Pējūs, adv. comp. [à male] *Worse, far worse.* *Quo neminem pejus odi, Cic. Vide ne tu pejus consulas, Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 30.*

***Pēlāgia**, æ, f. *A shell-fish called the purple.* = **Purpuræ** nomine alio pelagiæ vocantur, *Plin. 6, 37.*

***Pēlāgicus**, a, um, adj. [à pelagus] *Fishes that lie in the deep, bottom fish, Col. 8. sub fin.*

***Pēlāgium**, ii, n. *The juice of the purple-fish,* *Plin. 9, 38.*

***Pēlāgius**, a, um, adj. [à pelagus] (1) *That liveth in the deep, or bottom of the sea.* (2) *Sea-* bred, *living in salt water.* (3) *Of, or belonging to, the sea.* (1) **Arenosi** gurgites pelagios pisces melius pascunt, *Col. 8, 6.* (2) **Pelagii** greges piscium, *Varr. R. R. 3, 3.* **Gaudent** dulcibus aquis, & ubi plurimi influunt amnes, ideo pelagia parva & rara sunt, *Plin. 32, 6. de ostris.* (3) ¶ **Pelagiæ** volucres, *sea birds, Petron. c. 109.* **Cursus** Pelagius, *a voyage by sea, Phædr. 4, 21, 7.*

***Pēlāgus**, i, n. *Virg. Sen. Plin. & m. Val. Flacc.* **Pelage** plur. [πέλαγος, Gr.] (1) *The depth of the sea.* (2) *The sea, the main sea, the ocean.* (1) **Rapidum** pelagus ipso eversum solo, *Sen. Agamemn. 475.* (2) **Pelagus** tenuere rates, *Virg. Æn. 5, 8.* **Pelagos** quantos aperimus in usus, *Val. Flacc. 1, 169.* § **Pelagique** severa, *Lucr. 5, 36.* **Pelage** multa, *Id. 6, 188.* ¶ **Met.** **Materiæ** tanto in pelago, *such an ocean of matter, Id. 2, 550.*

***Pēlāmis**, idis, & ys, ydis, f. [à Gr. πηλός, lutum] *A sort of fish of the tunny kind.* **Vas-** pelamidum, *Juv. 7, 120.* **Limosæ** à luto pelamides incipiunt vocari, & cum annum excessere tempus, thynni, *Plin. 9, 15.*

Pēlasgus, i, f. *A sort of laurel, Plin. 15, 30.* = **Eupetalon**, *Stephanon Alexandri, Id.*

***Pēlēcīnus**, i, m. & **Pēlēcīnum**, i, n. & **Pē-** lēcīnos [à Gr. πέλεις, securis] *A weed growing among corn; butch, fitch, Plin. 13, 17. & 27, 12.* = **Herba securidaca, Id.**

¶ **Pelicanus**, i, f. *sed pot. Pelecanus.* *The fowl called a pelican, of which there are two sorts, one a water fowl feeding on fish, the other a land fowl, feeding on venomous creatures, Hier. = Onocrotalus, Id.*

† **Pellābor**, ēris, *pro perlabor; ut Pellicio, pelluceo, to slide along, Lucil.*

***Pellācia**, æ, f. [à pellax] *An inviteing look.* **Subdola** cum ridet placidi pellacia ponti, *Lucr. 2, 559.*

***Pellax**, ācis, adj. [à pelicio] *Deceivng by flattery, wheedling.* **Invidiā** pellacis Ulyssæi, *Virg. Æn. 2, 90.*

***Pellectus**, a, um, part. [à pellicior] Δελεσθε-
sis. *Enticed, deceived, allured.* **Per** jus osculi & blanditiarum occasiones pellectus in amorem, *Suet. Claud. 26.* = **Illectus, Cic.**

***Pellēgo**, ère, act. *pro perlego. To read over.* **Tabellas** tene has, pellege, *Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 27.*

***Pellendus**, a, um, part. *To be driven out.* **Prius** igitur illis Gaillos Italiā pellendos, *dixit, quā minentur Ætolis, Just. 28, 2.*

***Pellens**, tis, part. (1) *Expelling, banishing, driving out.* (2) *Satisfying.* (1) **Pellente** lascivos amores canitie, *Hor. Od. 2, 11, 7.* (2) **Glānde** famem pellens, *Ov. 14, 216.*

***Pellex**, icis, f. [à πάλαις, Gell. 4, 3. extrito & converso a in e, ut à πάλαις, tulentum, à καμάρ, camera] (1) *A married man's leman, or mistress; a woman that lieth with another woman's husband.* (2) *A relative to another man's wife, whose place she supplyeth, nam Pellex non est viri, sed uxoris.* (3) *It is said of males. Pel-* lice damnata proles, *Vell. Patre. 2, 153.* (4) *A whore, a strumpet, a barlot.* (1) ¶ **Nomine** deposito pellicis, *uxor erit, Ov. Ep. 9, 132.* (2) **Uxor**

Uxor generi, noverca filii, filiae pellex, Cic. Orat. 30. Tunc eris matris pellex? Ov. (3) Pellex reginae, Suet. c. 49. de Jul. Caesare. Omnium cubicularum pellex, Cic. de Sall. (4) Curt. 10, 1.

* Pellicatio, ōnis. f. id. quod pellicatus. Pellicatio eipovix ζυλωπία, Gloss. Ζυλωπία pellicatus, pellicatio, Gl. Cyr.

* Pellicator, ōris. m. πωυερρος, επαρδς. A tubedler, an enticer. Pellicator qui pellicat ad fraudem, Fest. Ζυλωπια pellicator, pelix, Gl. Cyr.

* Pellicatus, ūs. m. [à pellex.] The adultery of a woman who lies with another woman's husband. Filia quae nefarium matris pellicatum ferre non posset, Cic. pro Cluent. 4.

* Pellicaeus, a, um, adj. Leatheren; made of leather, or skins. Stragulum pellicaeum, Paul. J.C.

* Pellicio, ēre, exi. (vet. pellicui, Prisc.) ecutum. act. [ex per, & lacio, mutatis r in l, & a in i; sed vid. in pellex] (1) To inveigle, to deceive by flattery, to draw one in, to tubedle, cajole, allure, entice, invite. (2) Met. To attract, to draw. (1) = Ea animum adolescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa aetas capi ac deliniri potest, Cic. pro Cluent. 5. (2) Quae ferri pelliciat vim, Lucr. 6, 999. de lapid. magnet.

* Pellicius, a, um, adj. Made of skins. Sella pellicia, Lampr. † Pellicus.

* Pellicula, ae. f. dim. [à pellis] A little skin. Stravit pelliculis hœdinis lectulos, with kid-skins, Cic. pro Mur. 36. Pellicula caprina, Plin. 30, 11. Met. Te memento in pelliculâ tenere tuâ, keep within the bounds of your own calling, or condition of life, Mart. 3, 16. Pelliculam veterem retines, your old ill habits, or manners, Pers. 5, 116. Pelliculam curare jube, to make much of, live deliciously, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 38.

* Pelliculatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à pellicio.] A deceiving with fair words, Cato ap. Fest. † Illicium, Varr.

* Pelliculo, are. act. [à pellis] Pelliculare δερμαλωσαι, Gloss. to bind the mouth of a stoned vessel over with leather. Opercula gypfare & pelliculare, Col. 12, 39.

* Pelliculor, ari, ūtus. pass. To be bound over with leather. Contectum vas pelliculetur, Col. 12, 46.

* Pellio, ōnis. m. [à pellis] (1) One that maketh garments and other things of skins. (2) A tanner. (1) Quasi supellex pellionis, palus palo proximus est, Plaut. Menæch. 2, 3, 53. (2) Pellio βυρσους, Gl. Phil.

* Pellis, is. f. [à φελός, ut à φανόλης pænula, & πορφύρα purpura. Φελός, φλοός δένδρε, Hesych. cortex arboris, ita pellis dicatur quasi cortex hominis, Voss.] (1) The skin, or hide, of a beast, flayed off; the fell, or pelt. (2) Pelles, tents for soldiers, quia de pellibus fiebant. (3) The skin that is on a live beast, or other creature. (4) Cataphract. A man's skin, made coarse by age, sickness, &c. (5) Meton. Parchment. (1) Laquei lanatis pellibus involuti, with the wool on, Col. Aurata pellis, the golden fleece, Catull. 62, 5. (2) Cum diutius sub pellibus milites contineri non possent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 38. Met. Ut non multum imperatori sub ipsis pellibus otii relinquatur, in the leaguer, or encampment, Cic. Acad. 1, 1. § Sub pellibus hyemare, Flor. 1, 12, 8. durare, Liv. 5, 2. retineri, Tac. Ann. 13, 35, 4. haberi, Liv. 23, 18. (3) Detractâ pelle asini sibi fecerunt tympana, Phædr. 3, ult. Atræ duritiâ pellis, Ov. Met. 3, 64. de serpente. Rugosam inflavit pellem, Phædr. 1, 24, 4. de ranâ. (4) Aspice deformem pro cute pellem, Juv. 10, 192. Ossa pelle amicti luridâ, Hor. Epod. 17, 22. Surgit tacite tibi lutea pellis, Pers. 3, 95. Met. Lucilius ausus primus detrahare pellem, to disclose all one's vices, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 63. Met. In propria non pelle quiescem, not content with my own condition, Id. Sat. 1, 6, 22. Introrsum turpem, speciosum pelle decorâ, having an outside, or show of goodness only, Hor. Sat. 1, 16, 45. (5) Pellibus exiguâ arctatur Livius ingens, Mart. 14, 190.

* Pellitus, a, um, adj. [à pellis] Clothed with

skins. § Pelliti patres, Propert. 4, 1, 12. Pelliti Getæ, Ov. Ep. ex Pont. 10, 2. Met. Pellitæ oves, covered with skins to preserve their wool, and defend them from the weather, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 10.

* Pello, ēre, pēpuli, pulsus. act. [ab ἀπίλλω, excludo, secludo, arceo, a init. ablato, ut ab ἀμείλω, mulgeo, Voss. ἀπίλλειν, ἀπικλείειν, Hesych.] (1) To drive, or chase, one away; to thrust, or turn, out. (2) To keep off, banish, cast off, or send away. (3) To repell, to drive back; to make to recoil, or give back. (4) To move, or stir, by thrusting; to strike, to smite. (5) To touch, affect, move, or strike, the mind, or sense. (6) To vex, to touch, to grieve. (7) To knock at a door. (8) To touch, or play upon, an instrument of music. (9) To dance. (1) Hæc me imago domo meâ pellet? Cic. pro Domo 43. § Sirim pellere, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15. pericula, Id. Epist. 2, 1, 136. Segnes pellite nunc somnos, Col. 10, 70. Lacrymas pelle, Virg. Æn. 2, 264. timores, Id. ib. 5, 812. moram, Ov. Met. 2, 838. Met. Phœbeâ morbos qui pellitis arte, cure them, Id. Fast. 3, 827. Rapim frigus pellit è pedibus, Plin. 20, 3. Sol pepulit noctis umbras vegetis sonipedibus, Catull. 61, 41. (2) Vino pellite curas, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 31. (3) Ut perturbatum exercitum pellerent, Cæs. B. G. 3, 86. (4) Spatio se pellere paulum, Lucr. 2, 219. Frigida cum veni pepulit vis missa, Id. 6, 309. Juvenis vel it vada remis, Catull. 62, 58. (5) Hæc non mediocri curâ Scipionis animum pepulit, Liv. Juvenem nullius forma pepulerat capivâ, Id. Quod cum animos hominum, auresque pepulisset, Id. Sonus & vox ubi pepulere sensum, Lucr. 4, 528. (6) Quinquam nulla meipsum privatim pepulit insignis injuriâ, Cic. Fam. 4, 13. (7) Quinam à me pepulit tam gravior fores? Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 2. (8) Nec pudeat pepulisse lyram, Ov. (9) Pelle humum pedibus, Catull. 59, 14. Gaudet invifam pepulisse fossor Ter pede terram, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 15. Met. Duro terram pede pellere, to knock the ground clownishly in duncing, Lucr. 5, 1401.

* Pellor, i, ultus. pass. (1) To be driven away, or repelled. (2) To be driven back, or made to give ground. (3) Met. To be persuaded, or beaten off, a thing. (1) § Pelli patriâ, civitate, agro, Cic. ab urbe, Liv. in exilium, Cic. è Gallie finibus, Cæs. Met. Ut avaritiâ pellatur etiam minima suspicio, Cic. (2) Ut æquo prælio diceretur, & neutri pellerentur, Cæs. B. G. 3, c. ult. (3) = De eo nullâ ratione neque pelli, neque moveri potes, Cic. De cæt. vid. Pello.

* Pellonia dea [à pellendis hostibus] Arnob. Vid. Propr.

* Pellos, i. f. m. [à Gr. πῆλος, niger] A kind bernshaw, Plin. 10, 60.

Pellucens, tis. part. Clear, perspicuous. Ita reconditas, exquisitasque sententias mollis & pellucens vestiebat oratio, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 79.

Pelluceo, ēre, xi. n. [ex per, & luceo] (1) To be seen through, to be transparent. (2) To have holes, or windows. (1) Si sanguis rubet & pellucet, integer est, Cels. 2, 10. (2) Pellucet ea quàm cribrum crebrius, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 14. Met. Cretice, pelluces, your limbs appear through your thin garments, Juv. 2, 78.

Pelluciditas, âtis. f. Clearness, transparency. Parietas vitri pelluciditatem habere videntur, Vir. 2, 8.

Pellucidulus, a, um, adj. Glittering, shining, pretty bright. § Pellucidulus lapis, Catull. 67, 4. al leg. perlucidulus.

Pellucidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. Clear, transparent. § Fons pellucidus, Ov. Met. 3, 161. Met. al. autem leg. Perlucidus, quod vid. Pellucidâ veste amictus, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 1.

* Pelluo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. Vid. Perluo.

* Pelluviae, a, um, pl. f. à pedibus lavandis qu. pedelvae ποδώνιπρον. A vessel wh. rein to wash one's feet. § Pelluviae quibus pedes lavantur, mallvæ quibus manus, Fest. † Pelvis.

* Peloris, idis. f. [à Peloro promontorio Sicilia, Voss.] A sort of shell-fish. § Peloris ostrea, echinus, Varr. Lucrina Peloris, Hor. Sat. 2, 4,

32. aquosa, Mart. 6, 11, 5. Feloides emolliunt alium, Plin. 32, 9.

Pelta, æ. f. (cujus etym. incert.) A ptery short buckler, or target, in form of a half moon; used by the Amazons. Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis, Virg. Æn. 1, 494. § Eratæ peltæ, Id. Æn. 7, 743. Pelta cetræ haud dissimilis est, Liv. 28, 5. Pelta nudata latus, Val. Flacc. 5, 136. Met. De peltis vid. Alex. ab Alex. 6, 22. Lips. Analect. Mil. Rom. 32.

Pelasta, vel Pelastes, æ. m. [à pelta] One armed with a pelta. Quum nocte cetratos, quos pelastas vocant, in indiciis abdidit, Liv. 31, 36.

Pelâus, a, um, adj. Armed with the pelta. Peltatæ puellæ, Liv. 28, 5. Non ego constitaram sumptâ peltata securi, Ov. Ep. 21, 117. Met. Peltatæ puellæ, Id. Amor. 2, 14, 2. Amazonian ladies.

Peltifer, era, erum. adj. Bearing the Pelta. Met. Pelticæ puellæ, the Amazons, Stat. Theb. 12, 760.

* Pelvis, is. f. [à πῆλος, Gr. quomodo τὴν λεκάμην, voc. tragici. Poll. insert. digamm. ut ἀδύλη, ἰψίνα. à λῆτος, levis, Voss. al. à pedibus lavandis, qu. pedelviis, Varr. vel à pellendo, Non. qu. pelluis contrahit pelvis] A sort of vessel wh. rein to wash the feet, Varr. and other uses. Pelvis, sinus aquarii, in quo varia abluuntur, unde ei nomen, Non. Patuias effundere pelveis, Juv. 3, 277.

Penaria, æ. f. sc. cella [à penus] A luttery, or pantry; a place to keep provisions in. Penariam appellâunt ubi penus, Varr.

Penarius, a, um, adj. [à penus] Of, or belonging to, provisions, or victuals. Cato cellam penariam rrip. nostræ Si illam nominavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2. vid. & Varr. L. 4, 33.

Penarius, ii. m. The place where provisions are kept. Penora dicuntur res necessariæ ad victum cotidianum, & locus eorum penarius, Fest.

† Pēnas, âtis. m. in sing. unde in plur. Pēnâtes, ut & optimas, primas, Fest. Penates alii volunt ut habeat nominativum singularem penas, alii penatis, Id. = Sub uno tecto esse atque in eodem penate, Liv. 28, 18. ut leg. Sigon. & Voss. al. aliter.

Pēnâtes, ium, m. Diî penates [five à penû ducto nomine, est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus; five ab eo quod penitens insident, ex quo etiam penetrales à prætis vocantur, Cic.] Penates Παῖρσι θεοὶ νοστονίδιοι, Gloss. (1) The household gods, small images of the gods worshipped at home. (2) Met. A house; one's seat, or fixed habitation. (1) Deos penates hinc salutatum domum divortar, Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 81. Penates occultat gremio, Petron. c. 123. (2) Quem intra Cæsaris penates enixa est Livia, Paterc. 2, 95.

Met. Pēnâtiger, era, erum. adj. That carryeth his household gods. Penatigero Æneï, Ov. Met. 15, 450.

† Pēnâtor, ōris. m. One that carryeth the provision. Non ex militibus piscatores, sed penatores feci, Fest. ex Catene. † Penum ferens.

Pendens, tis. [à pendeo] (1) Being hanged, hanging. (2) Hanging at, about, or upon. (3) Hanging from, or leaning over. (4) Ready to fall, or happen; impending, imminent, instant. (5) Archwise, in form of an arch. (6) Met. Depending, resting, or relying, upon. (1) Ego plestar pendens, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 43. Pendens è verticili præruptis Prometheus, Catull. 62, 297. Met. Vinum pendens, unpress'd, yet in the grape, Cato, c. 147. Olea pendens, hanging in the olives on the tree, Id. c. 146. (2) Ubra circum Pendentes pueri, Virg. Æn. 8, 632. (3) Pendentes è luminis mœnibus urbis Matres, Luc. 7, 360. Met. Pendens in verbera, bending forward, stooping to lash, Virg. 10, 586. (4) Securos dormire jubet pendente ruinâ, Juv. 3, 196. § Pendentibus fatis, Plin. 29, 1. Met. Nec amicum pendentem corruere patitur, sinking, in a manner ruined, Sen. Epist. 5. (5) Speluncæ faxis pendentibus fluctet, Lucr. 6, 194. Thalami pendentia pumice tecta, Virg. Georg. 4, 374. (6) Causæ ex æternitate pen-

pendentes, Cic. Topic. 15. De te pendens amicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 105.

Pendeo, ēre, pēpendi. n. [à pondere, quòd pondere res deorsum vergat, Scal.] (1) To hang up by the hands, feet, &c. (2) To hang on, at, from, or about. (3) To linger, stay, expecting with great concern. (4) To bind forward, to stoop. (5) To float, or swim, in, or upon; to be poised, in the water, or air. (6) To depend, rest, stay, or rely, on; to be supported, uphold, or borne up, by. (7) To weigh, or be of any weight. (8) To be doubtful, or in suspense; to be in pain for; to be unsettled through hope, or fear of. (9) To stop, to be discontinued for a time. (1) Si meo arbitratu liceat, omnes pendeant gestores linguas, auditores auribus, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 10, 13. (2) § Pendebat in arbore sicut, Tib. 2, 5, 23. Iamvâ parte Iyra, Id. 3, 4, 38. Pendebit sentibus uva, Virg. Œcl. 4, 29. Pendebant puma sub arboribus, Prop. 1, 20, 36. Pendere ad lanium quidam vidit finium, Phædr. 3, 4. Pependit pater in cervice nati, Prop. 4, 1, 43. Per quæ pendeat, Plin. Sagittæ pendebant ab humero, Cic. Verr. 4, 34. De collo fistula pendet, Virg. Œn. 3, 661. E cornibus uva pendeat, Tib. 2, 1, 42. ¶ Pendet narrantis ab ore, listenseth to him with the greatest attention, Virg. Œn. 4, 79. (3) Sex mensibus Galli circa unum montem pependerunt, Hor. 1, 13, 15. (4) Pronique in verbera pendet, Virg. Œn. 5, 147. (5) Hi summo in fluctu pendent, Id. Œn. 1, 110. Corpus dubiâ sæpe pependit aquâ, Ov. Epist. 18, 52. Corpora pendere putares pennis, Id. Met. 6, 667. (6) Spe exigua pendet, Cic. pro Flacc. 2. Totâ ex te pendebat mente, Catull. 62, 70. In sententiis omnium civium famam nostram pendere, Cic. Nonne olim casu pendemus ab uno? Luc. 5, 769. Non ex alieno arbitrio pendet, Liv. 35, 32. (7) Mina pendet drachmas Atticas centum, Plin. 21. extrem. (8) Ne diutius pendeas, palmam tulit, Cic. Attic. 4, 14. ¶ Animus tibi pendet, you are in a quandary, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 18. Cum Clitipho spe pendebit animi, Id. Heaut. 4, 4, 5. (9) Pendent opera interrupta, Virg. Œn. 4, 88. ¶ Reos qui — apud ærarium pependissent, discrimine liberavit, the names of such persons exposed in tables whose cause was depending, Suet. Dom. 9. Ut in vacuum lege prædicatoriâ venalis pependerit, Claudius, being unable to answer his debt to the exchequer, his goods were exposed to sale by edict of the prefects of the treasury, Id. Claud. 9.

¶ Pēdigo, gēnis. f. A sort of covering for images. O utinam liceret in simulacri alicujus medias introire pendigines, Arnob.

Penditur, imperf. [à pendor] They pay, Liv. Met. Satis pœnarum est pensum, Id.

Pendo, ēre, pēpendi, pensum. act. [à pendeo, quòd quæ ponderantur ex librâ pendent] (1) To weigh, or be of any weight. (2) Met. To weigh, to ponder, or poise, in one's mind; to think of, to deliberate on, to consider of. (3) To weigh, esteem, rate, value, regard, or set by. (4) To pay. (5) To be punished, or undergo punishment. (1) Invenimus thynnos talenta quindecim pependisse, Plin. 9, 15. (2) Rem vobis proponam, vos eam suo, non nominis pondere, penditote, Cic. Verr. 4, 1. (3) Te ex virtute tuâ pendimus, Id. parvi pendo, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 63. § Flocci pendo, Id. Eun. 3, 1, 21. (4) Stipendium pendere, tributa pendunt, Cæs. Vespigal pendam, Cic. contra Rull. 3, 2. Vespigal dimidium ejus, quod regi pependissent, Liv. 45, 26. ¶ Dignas pendere grates, to return due thanks, Stat. (5) Cyrus mihi ego pœnas pender, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6. Exilio pœnam pendat, Ov. Met. 10, 232. Pendere pœnas immuni pro scelere, Lucr. 5, 119. Supplicia annua canes pendunt, Plin. 29, 4.

Pendor, i, sus. pass. (1) To be weighed, to be considered. (2) To be esteemed, regarded, or valued. (3) To be paid. (1) ¶ In Philosophiâ res spectatur, non verba penduntur, Cic. Orat. 16. (2) Numina magni Non pendebantur, Lucr. 6, 1275. (3) ¶ Pro vestris dictis maledictis pœnæ penduntur mihi hodie, I shall be paid, Plaut. Agn. 2, 4, 77. Ut res etiam dicimus. Vid. Pendo.

Pendulus, a, um. adj. [à pendeo] Hanging down, dangling. § Palaria pendula, Ov. Met. 7, 117. Pendulis labris, Varr. de canibus. Pendula tela, Ov. Met. 1, 1, 10. Pinus obliqua pendula trunco, Stat. Sylv. 2, 3, 54. ¶ Bombyx pendulus, that hangeth by its own thread, Mart. 8, 33, 16. Pendulum zonâ Lædere collum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 59. ¶ Putator pendulus arbutis, that seemeth to hang down from them, Col. 10, 227. Pendula rupes, falling, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 507. Pendula vestigia, softly, on tiptoes, Id. de Conf. Mall. 324. § Dubiæ spe pendulus horæ, at uncertainty, doubtful, Hor. Ep. 18, 110.

* Pēnē, adv. sup. pēnissimē [à πένε, prope, λ in n transeunte, Voss.] Allmost, in a manner. Oratori pēnē par, Cic. de Orat. 1, 16. Erapta mihi pēnē puella mea est, Prop. 3, 34, 2. Ea sublevit mihi os penissimē, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 2.

* Pēnēlōpes, um. f. pl. [πενελόπαι, Gr.] A sort of water fowl, Plin. 57, 2. = Meleagrides, Id.

Pēnes, præp. cum acc. [à penitus, Fest. al. ad Hebr. פְּנֵי, i. e. penes] (1) Under one's government, or command; in one's power, or disposal. (2) In one's hand, possession, or custody. (3) At, with, about, or concerning. (1) Dī maris, quos sunt penes æquora, venti, & undæ, Prop. 3, 7, 57. Ille penes quem omnis est potestas, Cic. Fam. 4, 7. (2) Quod penes eum esset pecuniæ, transdit, Cæs. B. G. 2, 20. Locutionis emendatæ ac Latine laudem penes aliquem esse, Cic. de Clar. Or. 74. ¶ Met. Omnia illi affunt bona, quem penes est virtus, is adorned with it, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 21. Illorum esse hanc culpam credidi, quæ te est penes, is in you. Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 20. (3) Cūm omnis frumenti copia penes istum Verrem esset redacta, Cic. Verr. 3, 73. ¶ Isthæc jam penes vos psalteria est, at your house, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 34. Thesaurum tuum me esse penes, laid up with me, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 22. Penes injuriam viroium, Tac. ¶ Met. Penes te es? are you in your wits? Hor. Fides ejus rei penes auctores erit, the authours shall answer for its truth, Sall. B. J. 20.

Pēnētrābilis, e. adj. || or, comp. (1) Act. Διεισπύων, piercing, penetrateing. (2) Pass. That may be pierced, penetrable. (1) § Penetrabile frigus, Virg. Georg. 1, 93. telum, Id. Œn. 10, 481. fulmen, Ov. Met. 13, 857. (2) § Corpus nullo penetrabile telo, Id. Met. 12, 266. Pectus nulli penetrabile ferro, Stat. ¶ Caput haud penetrabile Nili, not to be found out, Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 21. Nacli penetrabile tempus Irrupere Getæ, a time of entering, or making, an inroad into, Claud. de Bell. Get. 278. Penetrabilis in venas vinum, making an easy passage, Macro. Sat. 7, 12.

Pēnētrāle, is. n. vel || Pēnētral, ālis. Macr. [à penus, i. e. locus intimus, Voss.] (1) The recess, or inmost part, of any place; as of a temple, &c. whether covered, or not, Serv. (2) The inner part of a palace, or royal seat. (3) The innermost part of a house. (4) Met. A house, seat, place of habitation, or abode. (5) Of a river. (1) Penetralia regum, Virg. Œn. 2, 484. Capitoli penetrale tonantis, Mart. 10, 51, 12. Penetrale deæ, Luc. 2, 127. Arcana tecti penetralia, Stat. Theb. 5, 313. Canæ penetralia Vestæ, Virg. Œn. 9, 259. (2) Indoles Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 26. (3) Penetralia spargere cruore hospitii, Id. Od. 2, 13, 6. (4) = Ignavi domus, & penetralia somni, Ov. Met. 11, 593. Patrium transferre parabat In sedes penetrale novas, Id. Met. 15, 34. ¶ = Cæsar non hîc penetrale domumque, Hospitium pœnæ fed velit esse meæ, Id. Trist. 3, 12. fin. ¶ Evocat è liquidis piscem penetralibus, out of the deeps, Sil. Animi penetralia ima, Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 56. Mentis penetralia, most secret thoughts, Claud. Rapt. Proserp. 1, 213. (5) Magni amnis penetralia, Ov. Met. 1, 574. § Coccyi penetralia, Petron. c. 121.

Pēnētrālis, e. adj. (1) Of, or belonging to, the inmost parts of any place, as a temple, &c. (2) Of, or belonging to, a palace. (3) Any innermost

place. (1) § Adyta penetralia, Virg. Œn. 2, 297. ¶ = Abdita ac penetrales foci, the inmost altars, Cic. de Har. Resp. 27. Dei penetrales, the household gods, Catull. 66, 102. || Penetrale sacrificium dicitur, quòd interiore parte sacrarii conficitur, Fest. (2) Penetrali in sede, Virg. Œn. 4, 504. (3) Tectis penetralibus extulit ova formica, Id. Georg. 1, 379.

Pēnētrālis, e. adj. pro penetrabilis, or, comp. Piercing, penetrateing. § Penetrale frigus, Lucr. 1, 495. Fulmineus multo penetralior ignis, Id. 2, 382.

Pēnētrāns, tis. part. (1) Penetrateing, pierceing. (2) Entering. (3) Passing through. (1) Pavor penetrans in præcordia, Sil. 10, 37. (2) Lucr. (3) Astra per cælum penetrantia, Cic. de Univ. 9. Vid. Penetro.

¶ Pēnētrātio, ōnis. f. verb. A pierceing, or entering, Apul. Florid. p. 816.

¶ Pēnētrātor, ōris. m. He that pierceth through, Prud. Hamart. 874.

Pēnētrātur, imperf. They enter, or make their way into. In eam speluncam penetratum cum signis est, Liv. 10, 1.

Pēnētrātus, a, um. part. Pierced, entered into, being made to enter. Penetrata queunt sensum progignere acerbum, Lucr. 4, 674. ¶ Penetratis omnibus Hispaniæ gentibus, no people so remote, or strongly seated, but he made his way to, Patere. 2, 5. conf. Sil. 13, 180.

Pēnētro, āre. act. [à penitus, Voss.] Penetrare, penitus intrare, Fest. (1) To penetrate, pierce, or enter into. (2) To scan, to look narrowly into. (3) To pass to, or through; to make one's way into, or through; to invade. (4) To enter, go, or come, into; to arrive at, or amongst. (5) To sink down, to descend. (6) ¶ Penetrare se, to thrust, run, or put, one's self into. (1) Aspera penetrant hamataque fauces, Lucr. 4, 666. Tumultus è castris & in urbem penetrat, Liv. 2, 53. ¶ Met. Nihil liberium magis penetravit, more sensibly affected him, Tac. Ann. 3, 4, 7. Uter magis ad sensum judicis, opinionemque penetrarit, shall make a deeper impression upon, Cic. Partit. Orat. 36. (2) Ut in cujusque vitam famamque penetrarent, Tac. Hist. 4, 7, 3. (3) Piso Rhodopen Caucasumque penetravit, Flor. 3, 4. § Met. Avaritia oppida, agros, fana, &c. vi suâ penetrare, Sall. de Repub. Ord. (4) In ipsum portum penetrare cœperunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 37. Ut Herculei penetraret ad hospitii urbem, Ov. Met. 15, 8. ¶ Quando id primum ad Romanos penetraverit, came in use, Plin. 13, 3. de unguentis. Tum penetrabat eos, it came into their minds, Lucr. 5, 1261. (5) Ditem ferunt non longè à Syraculis penetrasse sub terras, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. ¶ Met. quin prius me ad plures penetravi, had died? Plaut. Trin. 2, 14. (6) Ne penetrarem me usquam ubi esset damni conciliabulum, Id. Trin. 2, 2, 33. ¶ Quòd illic homo foras se penetravit ex ædibus? whither hath he run? Id. Trin. 2, 2, 1. Neque huc unquam intra portam penetravi pedem, never set my foot within, Id. Men. 2, 3, 49.

Pēnētror, āri, ātus. pass. To be entered into, &c. Lucr. 2, 539. vid. Penetro.

Pēnēcillus, i. m. & Pēnēcillum, i. n. dim. [à peniculus, quòd à penis. Caudam antiqui penem vocabant, ex quo est propter similitudinem penicillus, Cic.] (1) A ruber made of sponge, or such like, that serveth to scour, wipe, or make clean. (2) A sort of soft sponge. (3) A painter's pencil, or pincil. (4) ¶ Penicilli tectorii, washing brushes used by plasterers. (5) A sort of tent put into wounds to keep them open. (6) A piece of lint laid on the orifice of a vein after bloodletting. (1) Penicillo detergitur, Col. 12, 16. (2) Mollissimum genus earum penicilli, Plin. 35, 10. de spongiis. (3) Ut cælator cælum desiderat, pictor penicilla, Quint. 2. extr. Met. Britanniam pingam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, Cic. ad Q. Fratr. 15. (4) Plin. 18, 17. (5) Exigua penicilla interponenda, Cels. (6) Id.

† Pēnēcūlāmentum, i. n. A part of a garment. Pendent peniculamenta, unum ad quinque pedem, Non. ex Enn.

Pēnicūlus, i, m, & **Pēnicūlum**, i, n. [dim. ā penis] *Vid. Penicillus.* (1) *Any thing that serveth to wipe, scour, cleanse, &c. with.* (2) *A cook's linen apron wherewith he wipeth his hands, and dishes.* (3) *A painter's pencil.* (1) *Peniculos dicimus, quibus calceamenta terguntur, qui de caudarum extremitate fiunt, Fest.* (2) *Quid? ignave, peniculone pugnare cogitas? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 7.* (3) *Arrepto peniculo lineam ex colore duxit summa tenuitatis per tabulam, Plin. 30, 10. de Apelle.*

Pēninsula, æ, f. [id est, penē insula] *A place almost environed with water, an almost island, joined to the continent by only a neck of land.* *Oppidum Celetrum in peninsulā situm, Liv. Peninsularum, Sirmio, ocelle, Catull. 20, 1.*

Pēnis, is, m. [ā pendendo, Fest.] (1) *A tail.* (2) *A man's yard.* (1) *Caudam antiqui penem vocabant, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. † Lares peni pinxit bubulo, Fest. ex Nāv.* (2) *Manu, ventre, pene, bona patris lacerare, Sall. Hodie penis est in obscenis, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.*

Pēnitē, adv. antiq. || *isimē*, sup. *Inwardly, deeply.* *Pectore uritur intimo flammā sed penitē magis, Catull. 59, 178.* *Sic feliciter locum ex vest. MSS. refut. Scal. Actiones ejus penitissimē inspexi, Sidon. 4, 9.*

Pēnitus, a, um, adj. [ā penis, i. e. cauda] *That hath a tail.* *¶ Aufer illam offam penitam, the rump, or tail-piece, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165. Fest. interpr.*

Pēnitus, a, um, adj. || or comp. *isimus*, sup. [ā penus, Voss.] *Inward, far within.* *Ex penitis faucibus, Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 28. Penitior pars domūs, Prisc. ex Apul. Penitissima, Plaut. Perf. 4, 3, 53.*

Pēnitus, adv. [ā penus, ut ā cælum, cœlitus, Voss.] (1) *Inwardly, within; in the innermost and most secret part; deeply.* (2) *Thoroughly, perfectly, entirely, clearly.* (3) *Wholly, altogether.* (4) *Remotely, at a great distance, far off.* (1) *Abditiū penitūs aurum & argentum effodere, Cic. Offic. 2, 3. Met. = Penitūs ex intimā philosophiā haurienda juris disciplina, Id. de Legib. 1, 5. = Inclusum penitūs in venis & visceribus reipub. periculum, Id. (2) = Totum tenebat rempub. penitūsque cognōrat, Id. de Cl. Orat. 178. (3) *Supercilia penitūs abrafa, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 7. Penitūs toto divisos orbe Britannos, Virg. Ecl. 1, 67. (4) Penitūs alias avexerat oras, Id. Æn. 1, 516. Terras penitūs, penitūsque patentes, Ov. Met. 1, 179.**

***Penna**, æ, f. [ā πτερυγός, Fest. per Synecd. πτερυγός, Æol. πτερυγός, Voss.] (1) *A feather grown, a quill.* (2) *The plume of a helmet.* (3) *Synecd. A wing of a bird.* (1) *¶ Dixi te pennam tenere, mentitus sum, Pliniam tantum tenebas, Sen. Epist. 42. Pennarum contextu corporis tegumenta faciebat, Acc. ap. Cic. de Fin. 5, 11. ¶ Met. ¶ Meæ alæ pennas non habent, my wings are unfledged, I have no power, Prov. (2) *Purpureum pennis & pactæ conjugis ostro, Virg. Æn. 10, 722. (3) ¶ Fuscæ plumæ nigriſque pennis, Col. 8, 2. de gallinis. Pennis coruscant, Virg. Georg. 4, 73. de apibus. Boreas excussit pennas, Ov. Met. 6, 703. Dubiis volat victoria pennis, Id. Met. 7, 13. Fortuna si celeres quatit pennas, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 53. ¶ Sine pennis volare haud facile est, to work without tools, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 49. ¶ Met. Qui mihi pennas inciderant, nolunt eandem renasci, had reduced me, lessened my authority, Cic. Attic. 4, 2. Me dimisere Philippi Decilis humilem pennis, turned out of my command, and ruined in my estate, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 49. Majores pennas nido extensis loquēris, that I have illustrated the meanness of my descent, Id. Ep. 1, 20, 21. Felicibus edita pennis, born in a happy minute, to a good fortune, Prop. 3, 10, 11. ut ἀγαθαὶ πτερύγες, ap. Callimach.**

***Pennatus**, a, um, adj. [ā penna] *Winged, that hath wings.* *¶ Pennati equi, Plin. 8, 21. vermiculi, Id. 12, 25. ¶ Pennatum ferrum, a winged arrow, Id. 34, 14. Met. Pennatus Zephyrus, the winged west wind, Lucr. 5, 737. ¶ Pennata fama, Virg. Æn. 9, 473. arundo, Sil.*

2, 93. ¶ **Pennati amores, Cupids, Claud. in Stilic. 2, 356.**

Penniger, a, um, adj. *Having wings.* *Pennigerum corpus, Cic. de Univ. 10. ex Accio. Rex neque vermiculus, sed statim penniger, Plin. 11, 16. de apibus. Pennigeri calcaribus ictus amoris, Lucr. 5, 1074. ¶ Pennigeræ sagittæ, winged arrows, Sil. 8, 374.*

***Pennipes**, ēdis, adj. [ex penna, & pes] *πτεροπύς. That hath wings on his feet.* *¶ Pennipes Perseus, Catull. 53, 24.*

***Pennipotens**, tis, adj. i. e. *pennis potens, A bird, fowl.* *¶ Quadrupedem in membris & corpore pennipotentem, Lucr. 2, 867.*

***Pennula**, æ, f. dim. [ā penna] *A little wing.* *Cum pulli pennulis uti possunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52.*

¶ Pensabilis, e, adj. *That may be recompensed, or made amends for, Amm. Marcell. 31, 13. † Pensandus.*

Pensandus, a, um, part. *To be paid by way of recompense, to be recompensed.* *Titulis meritis pensandus, Ov. Met. 13, 372. Nec lætitia ullo minimo mœrore pensanda, Plin. 7, 40. super tantis rebus, Sil. 1, 682.*

Pensans, tis, part. (1) *Weighing.* (2) *Makeing good, recompensing.* (1) *Pensantes aurum Celtas umbone ferebat, Sil. 4, 153. (2) Meliore pensans damna marito, Sen. Oed. 490. Veteribus benefactis nova pensantes maleficia, Liv. 37, 1.*

Pensatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A recompense.* *Multorum bonorum pensatio, Petron. c. 141.*

Pensator, ōris, m. verb. [ā pendo] *A weigher, Plin. 3, 33.*

Pensaturus, a, um, part. *That will recompense.* *Exiguâ thuris impensâ tanta beneficia pensaturi, Curt. 8, 5, 10.*

Pensatus, a, um, part. *Pondered upon, considered, or thought on.* *Stat pensata diu belli sententia, Sil. 7, 23. Pensatis vibicibus animosior, Petron. c. 132.*

¶ Pensiculâ, e, adv. *Considerately, legunt aliqui ap. Gell. 1, 3. vid. Pensum.*

¶ Pensicūlo, are, act. [ā pendo, pensum, ut ā millum miscicūlo] *To weigh carefully, to consider well.* *Pensicula utrumque, Gell. 13, 20. † Pensio.*

Pensilis, e, adj. [ā pendo, pensum, πτερόπης] *Hanging in the air.* *¶ Restim volo mihi emere, quî me faciam pensilem, hang myself, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 87. Pensilis uva secundas Ornabat menſas, hung up to dry, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 121. Pensilis ambulatio, a walk upon earth, supported by pillars, Plin. 36, 12. Pensile horreum, a granary made in the upper part of a house, Col. 12, 50. Pensiles horti, Curt. 5, 1, 31. ¶ Pensiles horti, moveable cases of wood filled with earth, wherein herbs, &c. were planted, Plin. 19, 5.*

¶ Pensim, adv. [ā pendo] *With great care and consideration, exquisitely.* *= Ea quæ à Theophrasto pensim & enucleatè scripta sunt, Gell. 1, 3. ita mel. edd. al. autem leg. pensiculatè.*

Pensio, ōnis, f. verb. [ā pendo] (1) *A payment of money.* (2) *Rent of a house, land, &c.* (3) *Recompense, or requital.* *¶ Prima pensio, Cic. Fam. 8, 18. Pensio altera, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 17. tertia, Id. Philipp. 2, 44. Bis milles per triennium sex pensionibus pop. Rom. solvere, Hist. B. Afr. 90. (2) *Fuscæ pensio cellæ, Mart. 3, 30. ¶ Neutri pensio tota fuit, got the whole yearly rent of his house, Id. 3, 38. Pensio clamat, posce, Juv. 9, 63. (3) *Jacluræ pensionem auferem obtuli, Petron. c. 136.***

Pensitatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A payment of money.* (2) *A compensation.* (1) *Alcon. (2) Præteriti temporis pensitatione, Plin. 19, 6.*

¶ Pensitator, ōris, m. verb. *A critical enquirer into, an examiner of.* *Verborum pensitatores subtilissimi, Gell. 17, 1.*

Pensitatus, a, um, nom. ex part. *Weighed, & Met. considered, pondered, often thought upon.* *Sæpe apud se pensitatio, Tac. 12, 17, 4. Multum ac diu pensitatus amor liberalitatis, Plin. Epist. 1, 8.*

Pensito, are, act. freq. [ā penso] (1) *To ponder often and long upon, to examine much into.* (2) *To pay often.* (1) *Is vitam æquâ lance pensita-*

bit, qui semper fragilitatis humanæ memor fuerit, Plin. 7, 7. (2) Qui vestigalia nobis pensitant, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 6.

Pensitor, ari, pass. *To be often considered of, or examined into.* *Quæ pensitanda quoque magnis animis atque ingeniis essent, Liv. Malui omnia à te pensitari, quàm electa laudari, Plin. Ep. 4, 14.*

Pensuncula, æ, f. dim. [ā pensio] *A small payment, an acknowledgement.* *Reliquam fœnoraria pensunculam percipe, Col. 10. præf.*

Pensio, are, act. freq. [ā pendo, pensum] (1) *To weigh.* (2) *Met. To ponder, to consider well of, to examine.* (3) *Met. To esteem, prize, or value.* (4) *To supply, or make to serve instead of.* (5) *To requite, or make amends for; to make good, to compensate.* (1) *Pensat, Σταθμίζει, Gl. (2) Singula animi consulta pensando, noctem vigiliis extraxit, Curt. 7, 8, 2. Quum hostis vires, sualque pensaret, Id. 8, 2, 29. (3) Civitates monere, ut ex facili, non ex dictis, amicos pensent, Liv. 34, 49. vid. & Pensans. Cum uno rursus aut altero pensato, Plin. Epist. 7, 17, 7. (4) Fotu apud mediterraneos aquæ marinæ vicem pensat, Id. 31, 8. (5) Amorem mariti egregiâ fide pensavit, Val. Max. 4, 3, 3. ¶ Cum præp. cum. Laudem ut cum sanguine peniet, Ov. Met. 13, 192.*

Pensfor, ari, ātus, pass. (1) *To be prized, valued, or esteemed.* (2) *To be requited, recompensed, or made good.* (1) *Ut ex se & uno & fene, complures Pœnorum juvenes pensarentur, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15. ¶ Nisi frumentariâ lege munia vestia pensantur, Sall. Fragm. Hist. pensari, Sil. 6, 464.*

Pensum, i, n. [ā pendo, quia pendet ex colo] (1) *A bandfull of wool, or flux; yarn, thread, spun.* (2) *A task, a piece of work enjoined.* (3) *A charge, work, undertaking, or office.* (1) *Nisi herile mavis Carpere pensum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 63. Met. inexorable pensum Deficit, Sil. de Parvis. Parcæ aurea pensa torquentes, Petron. c. 29. (2) Unum est ei propositum peragere laboris sui pensum, Col. 3, 10, 7. (3) = Me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic. de Orat. 3, 30. Pensum meum, quod datum est, confeci, Plaut. Perf. 2, 4, 1.*

Pensum, i, n. [ā pendo] *Thought, care, regard, concern, or account.* *Vobis quid facietis minus pensi est, Liv. ¶ Nec mihi adest tantillum pensi jam, I care not, value not, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 52. Quibus si quidquam pensi unquam fuisset, had ever had one sober thought, Sall. B. C. 36. Ut neque fas, neque fidem pensi haberet, olim provisum erat, should make no account of, Tac. Ann. 13, 15, 6. Nihil pensi habuit quia prædaretur omnimodo, Suet. Dom. 12. queis indicibus neque quid facerent neque quid dicerent, quicquam unquam pensi fuisset, Liv. 26, 15.*

Pensura, æ, f. *A weighing, or paying.* *Propter pensuram trutinam habet positam, Varr. L. L. 4, 16.*

Pensurus, a, um, part. *About to weigh, Liv. 38, 47.*

Pensus, a, um, part. & adj. [ā pendo] or, comp. (1) *Weighed in the balance.* (2) *Paid.* (3) *Weighy.* (1) *Pensas examinat herbas, Ov. Met. 14, 217. (2) Stipendium exercitui ab hoste in eum annum pensum, Liv. (3) Utra conditio sit pensior, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 61.*

***Pentadactylus**, i, f. [ex πέντε, quinque, & δάκτυλος, dactylus] *A sort of shell fish, Plin. 32, 11.*

***Pentadōron**, i, n. [ex πέντε, quinque, & δῶρον, palma] *A kind of tile, or brick, five hands broad, Plin. 35, 14.*

***Pentagōnus**, a, um, adj. [ex πέντε, quinque, & γωνία, angle] *Having five corners.* *Culcellatus lapis, qui pentagoni recipit rationem, Aggæ.*

***Pentamēter**, tra, trum, adj. [ex πέντε, quinque, & μέτρον, mensura] *A sort of verse, consisting of five feet, Diom. In pentametri medio, Quint. vid. Grammaticos.*

***Pentäphyllon**, i, n. [ex πέντε, quinque, & φύλλον, folium] *The herb cinquefoil, or five-leaved grass, Plin. 25, 9. = Pentapetes, cili-mæzeleon, Id.*

¶ *Pena-*

*|| Pentäptōton, i, n. [ex πέντε, quinque, & πέντες, casus] *A noun declined with five various terminations. Pentaptota, quod tantum in quinque casibus variantur, Isid.*

*|| Pentastīcus, a, um, adj. [ex πέντε, quinque, & στήξ, versus] *A portico, or piazza, with five rows of pillars, Treb. Poll.*

*|| Pentateuchum, chi, n. [ex πέντε, quinque, & τεύχος, volumen] *The Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, Isid.*

*|| Pentāthlum, i, n. [ex πέντε, quinque, & ἀθλος, āthlos, certamen] *An exercise consisting of five games, or sports, viz. leaping, running, quoiting, darting, and wrestling. Pentathlum antiqui quingentum dixerunt, id autem genus exercitationis ex his quinque artibus constat, jactu disci, cursu, saltu, jaculatione, luctatione, Fest. Hæc certamina uno pentametro inclusa sunt, Ἀλμα, πωδακείνη, δίσκος, ἄκοντα, πάλαν, Simonid.*

*|| Pentāthlus, i, m. [ab eodem] *A statue of one who had been victor in the five games, or sports, Fecit Myron Delphicos pentathlos pancratiastas. Plin. 34, 8. Lat. Quingentio.*

*|| Pentēcoste, es, f. [πεντηκοστή, Gr. sc. ἡμέρα; i. e. dies quadragesima: them. πέντε, quinque] *The fiftyeth day after Easter, the feast of Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, Isid.*

*|| Pentēris, is, f. [πεντήρης, Gr. à πέντε, quinque, & ἑρῶσα, iemiso] *A vessel rowed with five banks of oars on a side, one above another. Capit ex eo prælio penterem unam, Hist. B. Alex. 47.*

*|| Penthēmīnēis, is, f. [ex πέντε, quinque, & ἡμισυς, dimidius, & μέρος, pars] *A penhemimer, or part of a verse consisting of two feet and a half, either long by nature, or allowed to be so by casura. Quod duobus pedibus & parte constat πενθημιμερίας, à Græcis dicitur, Quint. 9, 4.*

*|| Pentōrōbon, bi, n. [ex πέντε, quinque, & ὄρος, vicia] *The herb piony, or peony, Plin. 15, 4. = Pæonia, glycyfides, Id. Hanc herbam describit, Plin. 27, 10.*

† Pēnu, indecl. id. quod penus. *All manner of provisions. Hoc penu Afranius dixit in talione, Charis.*

Penūārius, a, um, adj. [à penus] *Belonging to provision. Cellæ penuariæ instar, Suet. Aug. 6, 1.*

*|| Pēnūla, vel Pænūla, æ, f. [παννύλη, Gr.] (1) *A short, thick, naped, coat of wool, or leather, chiefly worn in cold, or rainy, weather, or in journeys; and at other times by poor men, and orators. (2) A cover, or wrapper of any thing. (1) Mart. 14, 130 & 141. Quint. 6, 3. E Campellre, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18. ¶ Penulam incidere, to hold one fast, Cic. Attic. 13, 23. vix attingere, to obtain not easily, Id. ibid. ¶ Varias penulæ plicaturas exhibit Bartolinus in jussu commentario super eâ scripto: item Ferrarius in re vestiariâ. (2) Mart. 14, 84. & 4, 87.*

*|| Pēnūlātus, vel Pænūlātus, a, um, adj. ex part. *Wearing a close, warm, short, coat. Cūm thesā veleretur penulatus, Cic. pro Mil. 10.*

|| Pēnūlīmus, a, um, adj. [qu. penūlīmus] *The last save one, Gell. 4, 7. † Proximus à postremo, Cic.*

Pēnum, i, n. *All kinds of victuals, meat and drink, store and provision for a household. Dicam ut tibi penum aliud ornet, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 12. Penum, ὅσα εἰς οἶκον καὶ βρῶσιν συνανθροπίεται, Gloss. Raptores panis & peni, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 2.*

*|| Pēnūria, æ, f. [à Gr. πένυς, pauper, Voss.] (1) *Extreme want, or scarcity, of necessaries, or provisions for use. (2) Synecd. Lack, or want, of other things. (3) Fecundis, small number, rareness. (1) E Penuria tibi languentia letho Membra dabit; contra nunc rerum copia merlat, Lucr. 5, 1005. (2) Penuria mulierum, Liv. 1, 9. ¶ Verius interfectos elephantas jaculis tradit penuriâ consilii, for want of advice what to do with them, Plin. 8, 6. (3) E Penuria sapientium civium, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 1. amicorum, Id. de Am. 17. illiusmodi civium, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 87.*

Pēnus, i, vel ūs, m. (E † f. Lucil.) etym. incert. (1) || *An inner room of a house. (2) All manner of provisions of meat and drink for men. (3) A store of such provisions. (4) || Food, or*

fodder, for working cattle. (5) || A store of wood, coals, &c. (1) Penus vocatur locus intimus in ædibus Vestæ, tegetibus septus, Fest. (2) Est omne quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. Famulæ, quibus cura penum struere, Virg. Æn. 1, 708. Cūm in cellulam ad te patris penum omnem congerebam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18. Quibus sunt verba sine penu, ac pecuniâ, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 12. (3) Nisi penus annus hodie convenit, Pseud. 1, 2, 92. In locuplete penu, Pers. 5, 74. (4) Gell. 4, 1. ex Massurio Sabino. (5) Id. ex eod.

Pēnus, ōris, n. (1) *All kind of provisions, or victuals. (2) Pickled provisions, that are preserved in pickle. (1) Portat frumenta penusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 72. Priusquam penora contingant, Col. 12, 4. || Penora dicuntur res necessariæ ad victum cotidianum, Fest. (2) Cūm ea res innoxia penora conservet, ubi non innatent, sed semper sunt jure submersa, Col. 12, 4.*

*|| Peplion, i, n. [πέπλιον, Gr.] *An herb called wild purslain, Plin. 20, 20. = Portulaca, Id.*

*|| Peplis, is, f. & Peplos, i, f. [ἀ πηπλῖς, Gr.] *A sort of herb, Plin. 27, 12. = Syce, Meconion, Mecōn, aphrode, Id. ibid.*

*|| Peplus, i, m. & Peplum, i, n. [πέπλος & τὸ πέπλον, Gr.] (1) *The sail of the ship Panathenæica, made and consecrated by the Athenian matrons in honour of Minerva every fifth year, on the feast day of the panathenæa majora, on which was wrought the gigantomachia, and her other exploits, and the names of those who had behaved themselves stoutly in war. This was carried up and down the city in solemn procession. (2) A sort of loose, or white, purple garment without sleeves; reaching to the feet, and curiously studded and wrought with gold, and offered as a gift to the goddess Pallas, Juno, &c. as well in times of mourning as joy, and put upon their statues. (3) A long robe worn by the goddesses. (4) || A woman's robe. (5) || And sometimes also a man's. (1) Suid. Virg. in Cæiri, 21, & seq. Neque nisi quinto anno quoque posse tum visere urbem, atque extemplo inde ut spectavisset peplum, Plaut. Merc. prol. 67. (2) Ad templum Palladis ibant Iliades, — peplumque ferebant Suppliciter tristes, Virg. Æn. 1, 483. ubi vid. Serv. & Scal. Hoc peplo tunc Argolicæ sanctum velamine matres Induerant ebur, Stat. Theb. 10, 65. in quem locum vid. vett. Schol. (3) Cytherea crines festina ligat, peplumque fluentem Allevat, Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar. 123. || Pars extrema pepli Perfert puniceus ad crura rubentia rugas, Sidon. Apollon. de Aurorâ. (4) Pepum matronale pallium ex purpurâ signatum, Isid. (5) Tigranes ap. Xenoph. Pæd. 3. τὸς πέπλος κατεργάζετο, vid. & Hom. Il. 2, 229. ¶ Quin & simulacris deorum, quæ etiamnum manent, conspiciuntur peplo.*

*|| Pēpo, ōnis, m. [πέπων, Gr. à πέπω, c quo] *A pumpkin, a large and succulent kind of cucurbit. Cucumeres cūm magnitudine excedere, pepones vocantur, Plin. 19, 5.*

† Pēposci, præ poposci, Gell. 7, 9. ex Val. Antiat.

*|| Pepticus, a, um, adj. [à πέπω, coquo] *Concoctive, digestive, Plin. 20, 18.*

† Pēpūgi, præ pupūgi, Gell. 7, 9. ex Cic. Si pepugero, metuet, Id. ex Arta.

*|| Per, præp. [à παρ, per Apoc. παρ, quod aliq. idem sign. ut παρ ὅλον τὸν βίον, per totam vitam, παραμένω, permaneo; vel à περὶ, Scil. ut περιεκαλλής, perpulcher] (1) *By signifying the manner of an action. (2) By denoting the cause of action. (3) ¶ Per aliquem, by one's means, ministry, or performance. (4) ¶ Per me, te, se, &c. alone, without any other person, or thing. (5) ¶ Per aliquem, by any one's authority, or power. (6) ¶ Per aliquem, with one's leave, or permission; no one gainsaying, withstanding, or resisting. (7) Under pretence, or colour. (8) Propter, by reason of, because of, for. (9) On account of. (10) In. (11) Between, between both. (12) It is used in forms of swearing. (13) Also in forms of entreating; (14) and adjuring. (15) Through, i. e. the place that is passed, (16)*

During, whilst, when, at such time as. (17) At thewart, cross. (18) At, or in. (19) An intensive particle put before other words, and sometimes separated by a Tmesis, as, very, very much. (1) Quod per scelus adeptus est, per luxuriam effundit, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 2. (2) Roscius per imprudentiam deceptus est, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 7. (3) Agam per me ipse & moliar, Id. Fam. 6, 10. Si per vos vitam, & famam, potest obtinere, Id. Bibulus cum hoc se putat per C. Pisonem se posse conjungi, Id. Per unum servum totum confecit negotium, Id. (4) Per me didici Cæsar, Ave, Mart. ¶ Contrito in mortario per se utrumque, separately, by itself, Cato. (5) Ista omnia quæ vos per Syllam gesta esse dicitis, Cic. Hoc neque per naturam fas est, neque per leges licet, Id. (6) Quo libet cruciatu per me exquire, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 7. Tibi non licuit per te mihi dare, Id. Heaut. 5, 2, 12. Per me tibi habeas licet, Plaut. ¶ Ut ne pater per me stetit credat, long of me, Id. Per me vel stertas licet, non modò quiescas, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 29. Per legem Papiam non potest, Id. (7) Alter ejicitur per honorem turpissimum, alter per honestissimam calamitatem, Id. (8) Dum per ætatem licet, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 28. Per tumultum noster grex motus loco est, Id. Phorm. prol. 13. Cūm per valetudinē, & per anni tempus navigare poteris, Cic. (9) Per adoptionem pater, Plin. jun. (10) Per illa tempora perraræ literæ fuerunt, Cic. § Per risum & jocum, Id. Per somnium, Id. Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautæ, Virg. Æn. 5, 837. (11) Via secta per ambas, Id. Georg. 1, 238. Perque duas in morem fluminis arctos, Id. Georg. 1, 245. (12) § Per deos, Cic. Per caput hoc, Virg. Perque novem juro, numina nostra, deas, Ov. (13) Per ego te hæc genua obtestor, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 13. § Per pietatem, Id. Bacch. 4, 8, 64. Per ego te, &c. Id. Trin. 2, 2, 4. (14) Per fortunas incumbe, Cic. Per ego te, fili, quæcunque jura liberos jungunt parentibus, precor, quæsoque, Liv. 23, 9. Per ego te deos oro, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 15. (15) Per liquidas auras, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 2, 61. Latè per orbem terrarum arma circumtulit P. R. Flor. proam. ap. Clælia per patrium flumen equitabat, Id. 1, 10. Venit per auras cornix, Phædr. 2, 6, 7. Fuā per agros spargi, Liv. (16) Per tot annos etiam nunc statuere non potuisse, Cic. § Per hæc tempora, Id. Qui ad triumphum per eos dies venerat, Id. Per annum caram dixit me natum pater, Plaut. ¶ Seivata per ævum, eternally, Lucr. 1, 550. § Per septingentos annos, Flor. ¶ Notandum in hac notione sæpe intelligi per. Simul gratulatum quod ita res hos annos in Hispaniâ gessitis, Liv. Justitium remittitur quod fuerat dies decem & octo, Id. (17) Per folia solibus coctis prædulci sapore, Plin. 12, 5. (18) Per tempus advenis, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 44. ¶ Video Phidippum per tempus egredi, seasonably, Id. Hecyr. 4, 3, 16. Spolia per otium legere, Liv. At tibi otium leisure. Quare per omnia prætulerim, in every respect, Col. Per se sibi quisque charus est, naturally, Cic. (19) Nempe nominibus, verbis, adverbis, ac participiis, ut in seq. exemplis, peradolescens, pergratus, pervelim, perjucundè, peredificatus, observare licet; quodque etiam per tmesin eleganter aliquando disjungitur, ut Per m hi, per inquam gratum feceris, Id.

*|| Pēra, æ, f. [πήρα, Gr.] (1) *A bag, or pouch, to carry victuals in. (2) A satchel, fork, or budget. (1) Mart. 14, 81. (2) Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas, Phædr. 4, 9, 1. || Melotes quæ etiam pera vocatur, pellis est caprina à collo pendens, præcineta usque ad lumbos, Isid.*

Pērabsurdus, a, um, adj. *Very absurd, contrary to all reason. § Perabsurda verba, Cic. Part. Or. Illud, si quis dicere velit, perabsurdum est, Id. de Fin. 5, 11.*

*|| Pērācer, ācris, ācre, adj. [ex per, & acris.] (1) *Very sharp, poignant. (2) Met. Piercing, acute. (1) Peracre acetum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 1. (2) Cæsar habet peracre judicium, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.*

Pērācerbus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very sour, sharp, tart. (2) Met. Grievous. (1) Peracerba gustatu*

uva, Cic. de Sen. 15. (2) Hoc mihi peracerbum fuit, Plin. Epist. 6, 5, 6.

*Pēacēscō, is, ere, ui, neut. [ex per, & acēscō] To be very sour, Met. to be very uneasy, or displeasing, to the mind. = Hoc, hoc est, quod peracerbit, hoc est demum quod percrucior, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 13. Rarō occ̄.

*Pēactio, ōnis, f. verb. [à perago] An ending, finishing, or closing. Senectus ætatis est peractio tanquam fabulæ, Cic. de Senect. 23.

*Pēactūrus, a, um, part. That will plead, or defend. Se causam, quam susceperat, nullo labore peracturum videbat, Cic.

*Pēactus, a, um, part. [à peragor] (1) Perfect, finished, accomplished, completed. (2) Held, kept. (3) Past, passed over, spent. (4) Told, declared, discoursed of. (5) Pleading. (6) Obtained. (7) Drained, exhausted. (1) § Opus peractum, Stat. Sylv. 1, 1, 2. Peractis imperiis, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 39. mensibus, Phædr. 1, 18, 2. (2) Conventibus Galliæ peractis, Cæf. B. C. 5, 1. (3) Vita sine labe peracta, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 7, 49. Si flore caret meliusque peractum Tempus, Id. ¶ Hibernis peractis, the time for winter quarters being over, Cæf. (4) Res tenues, tenui sermone peractæ, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 9. (5) Peracta est causa prior, Ov. Met. 15, 36. (6) Pœnitere aliquem voti peracti, Juu. 10, 6. (7) = Quum omne peractum est, & jam deficit nostrum mare, Id. 5, 93.

*Pēacuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, act. [ex per, & acuo] To make very sharp. Surculum peracuito, Cato, c. 40.

*Pēacūtē, adv. Very sharply, sorely, or severely. Peracutē querebare, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 2.

*Pēacūtus, a, um, adj. [ex per, & acutus] (1) Very sharp, keen, or fine edged. (2) Met. Artful, ingenious, witty. (3) Nice, fine, subtle. (1) § Peracuta falx, Mart. 3, 24. (2) Peracutum & artis plenum orationis genus, Cic. de Cl. Or. 30. § Peracuta præcepta, Id. Non, deieci, sed, eieci; peracutum hoc tibi videtur, Id. pro Cæcin. (3) Fingenda fuit mihi causa peracuta, Id. pro Planc.

Pēadōlescens, tis. Very young. Homo peradolescens, Cic. pro Manil. 21.

Pēadōlescentulus, i, m. A very youth, a very young man, Nep. Eum. 1.

Pēadificātus, a, um, part. Built up, finished. Domos extruunt, nec peradificatis cultum adhibent, Col. R. R. 4, 3.

¶ Pēæquātōres, um, pl. m. Alciat. & vet. inscript. ap. Grut. Gatherers of poll-money. † Ex-actores censuum.

Pēæquē, adv. Very equally. Legiones omnes peræque cæsæ, Cic. vid. & Nep. Attic. 3.

Pēæquo, āre, act. To equal, or answer, by producing the like quantity. Singulæ vites denas amphoras peræquabant, Col. 7, 9.

Pēæquus, a, um, adj. Very equal, or even. Peræqua proportio, Cic. Verr. 4, 21.

*Pēægendus, a, um, part. (1) To be finished, performed, or done. (2) To be past, or spent. (1) Peragenda est fabula, Cic. de Sen. 19. (2) Vita peragenda sub axe Boreo, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 4, 41.

*Pēægens, tis, part. (1) Performing. (2) Forcing forward, making to run. (1) § Peragens sacra, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 66. Solo peragens tum murmure bellum, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 269. (2) Oestrum pecora peragens, Sen.

*Pēægitātus, a, um, part. Galled, pressed hard upon. Vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, Cæf. B. C. 1, 80.

*Pēægito, āre, freq. [ex per, & agito] (1) To raise, or make to rise, by rubbing, or stirring, often. (2) To work things together that they may mix well. (1) Fœniculo peragitetur, ne quid subsiderit, quod possit plumbeum perforare, Col. 12, 13. (2) Rudicula lignea peragito donec perfectè refrigerant, Id. 12, 46.

*Pēægitor, āri, pass. To be stirred, or wrought, together. Rutabulo ligneo peragitatur, Col. 12, 3, 4.

*Pēægo, ēre, ēgi, actum, act. [ex per & ago] (1) To perfect, finish, accomplish, perform, despatch. (2) To bear fruit, as a tree. (3) To bold, or keep, a council, or court. (4) To pass, pass a-

way, or spend time. (5) To pass through. (6) To pierce, or run through. (7) To tell, declare, or set forth; to write, read, or consider, thoroughly. (8) To till. (9) To spend, or waste. (10) To concoct, or digest. (11) To kill, slay, or despatch. (1) Sic citò rem perages, Phædr. 4, 25, 13. (2) Priorem fructum peragunt, Plin. 13, 22. (3) Peragit concilium, Cæf. B. G. 6, 4. (4) Ille salubres Æstates peraget, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 21. (5) ¶ Peragere freta remo, to pass through the straits in a galley, Ov. Epist. 15, 65. Cum sol duodena peregit Signa, Id. 13, 618. (6) The- seus latus ense peregit, Id. Ep. 4, 119. (7) Res pace belloque gestas peragam, Liv. Tum peragit verbis auspicia, Id. ¶ Peragere causas, to plead them, Petron. c. 137. = Hæc intentione tot ista volumina peregit, perused, read them over, Plin. Epist. 3, 5. Omnia animo mecum antè peregi, I considered them thoroughly, Virg. Æn. 6, 105. (8) Ille suam peragebat humum, Ov. Fast. 4, 693. (9) Bona dente Magnanimus peragit puer, Pers. 6, 22. (10) Huic tam igneum fervorem esse tradunt, ut omnem cibum statim peragat, Plin. 9, 156. (11) Quam pessimorum lex avara fatorum sextâ peragit hyeme, Mart. 5, 38, 15.

*Pēægor, i, actus, pass. (1) To be perfected, performed, or completed. (2) To be pleaded. (3) To be impeached, censured, &c. (4) To be passed, as a judiciary sentence. (5) ¶ To be passed, or sailed, over. (1) Vid. Perago. (2) Cum bene promissi causa peracta mei est, Ov. Epist. 21, 152. (3) Et peragar populi publicus ore reus, Id. Trist. 1, 1, 24. (4) Tam superba censura peragitur, Plin. 7, 29. Vid. Perago. (5) ¶ Peragebantur gravidis freta pressa carinis, Petron. c. 119.

*Pēægrandus, a, um, part. To be traveled over, Suet. Aug. 93.

*Pēægrans, tis, part. (1) Wandering, rambling, or traveling up and down. (2) Met. Surveying, viewing, considering. (1) Cilices campos & montes peragrantes, Cic. de Div. 1, 42. § iura, Id. Offic. 3, 1. Stabula alta leo sæpe peragrans, Virg. Æn. 10, 724. conf. Liv. 39, 23. (2) Cætera consimili mentis ratione paragrans, Lucr. 2, 675.

*Pēægratio, ōnis, f. verb. A traveling up and down, a progress. Quæ fuit ejus peragratio itinerum? Cic. Philipp. 2, 23.

*Pēægrātus, a, um, part. (1) Wandered over. (2) Traveled over. (1) Peragrato celer per saxa monte jacuit Actæon, Sen. Phœniss. 13. (2) Asia tota peragrata, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 91. Ne quicquam peragrata Hispania, Liv. 21, 19.

*Pēægro, āre, [ex per, & ager, gri] (1) To wander, or ramble, over fields, woods, or deserts. (2) To travel over, or through. (3) To discover, lay open, or disclose. (4) To spread, to diffuse, to display. (5) To view, or to survey. (6) To affect highly, to make a lasting impression upon. (1) Hanc, Matrem magnam, accepimus agros & nemora cum quodam strepitu peragraræ, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 11. Libyæ deserta peragro, Virg. Æn. 1, 388. Fugâ sylvas saltusque peragrat Di- etæos, Id. Æn. 4, 72. de cervâ. (2) Dicitur orbem omnium peragrâsse terrarum, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. Met. Cum orbem terrarum non pedibus magis, quàm laudibus peragraræ, Plin. Paneg. 14. Avia Pieridum peragro loca, Lucr. 1, 925. (3) Possunt omnes latebras suspicionum peragraræ dicendo, Cic. pro Cæf. 22. (4) Non solum fama jam de illo, sed etiam lætitia peragravit, Id. (5) Omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 75. (6) Ita peragrat per animos hominum, &c. Cic. de Orat. 1, 51.

*Pēægror, āri, ātus, pass. (1) To be wandered over. (2) To be traveled over, or through. (1) Gravidis freta pulsa carinis jam peragrabantur, Petron. c. 119. sed al. al. leg. (2) Nec disjunctis- simas terras citius cujusquam passibus potuisse peragrari, quàm, &c. Cic. Vid. Peragro.

*Pēælbis, a, um, adj. [ex per, & albus] Very white. Peralba avis, Apul. Met. 5. p. 167.

Pēæmans, tis, nom. ex part. Loving entirely. Homo peramans semper nostri fuit, Cic. Attic. 4, 8.

Pēæmanter, adv. Most lovingly, or affectionately. = Me perofficiosè & peramanter observant, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

Pēæmbulans, tis, part. Walking, or traveling, over. Hæc perambulanti mihi ostenditur subjacens lacus, Plin. Ep. 8, 20.

Pēæmbulo, āre, act. (1) To travel through, about, or over. (2) To go, or pass; up and down. (1) Vos qui multas perambulâstis terras, Varr. (2) Tutus hos rura perambulat, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17. ¶ Met. Perambulabis astra sydus aureum, shall be conversant among, Id. Epod. 17, 41.

Pēæmœnus, a, um, adj. Very pleasant. Pæmœna æstas, Tac. Ann. 4, 67, 3.

Pēæmplus, a, um, adj. Very large. Simulacra perampla, Cic. Verr. 4, 49.

*Pēæangustē, adv. [ex per, & angustē] Very closely, or straitly, Cic. de Orat. 1, 35.

*Pēæangustus, a, um, adj. [ex per, & angustus] Very strait and narrow. § Perangustum fretum, Cic. Verr. 5, 66. Aditus perangustus, Cæf. B. G. 7, 15. Perangusta via, Liv. 22, 4.

Pēæanno, āre, neut. [ex per, & annus; qu. per annum duro] To live a year. Puella nata non perannavit, Suet. Vesp. 5.

Pēæantiquus, a, um, adj. Very ancient. Perantiquum signum, Cic. Verr. 4, 45, & 49.

Pēæappositus, a, um, adj. Very apposite, proper, or suitable, Cic. de Orat. 2, 67.

*Pēærans, tis, part. (1) Ploughing, or furrowing, all over. (2) Met. Writing all over. (1) Vid. Peraro. (2) Perarantem plena reliquit Cera manum, Ov. M. t. 9, 563.

Pēærātus, a, um, part. (1) Ploughed over. (2) Written. (1) § Peraratus ager, Col. (2) § Perarata litera, Ov. Trist. 3, 7, 1. Perarata tabellæ, Id. Amor. 1, 9, 7.

Pēæarduus, a, um, adj. Very hard, or difficult. Mihi hoc perarduum est demonstrare, Cic. Verr. 3, 71.

Pēæaresco, ēre, ui, neut. To be, or grow, very dry. Solis afflatu peraruit, Col. 4, 24. Dum peraruit herba in pratis, Varr. R. R. 1, 49.

Pēæargūtus, a, um, adj. Very witty, sharp, or smart. Homo perargutus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 45.

Pēæaridus, a, um, adj. Over dry, too dry. ¶ Ut neque peraridum, neque rursus viride colligatur, Col. 2, 19. de fæno. § Peraridum solum, Id. 3, 11.

Pēæarmātus, a, um, part. Well armed. Hoc modo instructo exercitu, ac perarmato, Curt. 4, 9, 6.

¶ Pēæarmo, āre, act. To arm well. Hujus manum potentem gladius perarmat anceps, Prud. Cath. 6, 86.

*Pēæro, āre, act. [ex per, & aro] (1) To furrow all over with wrinkles. (2) Met. To sail over, to plough the main. (3) To write, or transcribe. (1) Rugis peraravit anilibus ora, Ov. Met. 14, 96. (2) Perarate pontum sorte timendâ, Sen. Med. 650. (3) Mea carmina regina bellorum virago Cæsareo peraravit auro, Stat. Sylv. 4, 5, 24.

*Pēæror, āri, pass. To be written. Blandis peraretur littera verbis, Ov. A. Am. 1, 455.

*Pēærper, a, um, adj. [ex per, & alper] Very rough, Celt. 5, 28.

Pēæstutē, adv. Very subtly, very craftily, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 43. ubi tamen al. leg. quidam recentiores.

¶ Pēæstūtulus, a, um, adj. Very cunning, crafty, or subtle. = Mulier callida & ad hujusmodi flagitia perastutula, Apul. Met. 9. p. 271.

Pēæticum, i, n. A sort of bdellium, Plin. 12, 9.

*Pēætim, adv. [à pera] Bag by bag, by small parcels at a time. ¶ Nihil moror peratim ducere, at ego solitum ductitabo, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 15.

Pēæattentē, adv. Very attentively, or heedfully. Animadverti perattentē, Cic. pro Cæf. 11.

Pēæattentus, a, um, adj. Very attentive, or heedful. Superiore omni oratione perattentos vestros animos habuimus, Cic. Verr. 3, 5.

*Pēæaudiendus, a, um, part. [ex per, & audien- dus] To be heard thoroughly. Auribus peraudiendus sunt, Plaut. M. t. 1, 1, 34.

*Perbacchātus, a, um, part. *Rageing over.* Perbacchata domos incendia, *Claud. de Bell. Get.* 242.

*Perbacchor, āri, ātus sum, dep. [ex per, & bacchor] *To spend the time in excessive drinking, reveling, and playing.* Quam multos dies in eā vilā turpissimē es perbacchatus? *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41.

Perbeātus, a, um, adj. *Very happy, or fortunate.* *Cic. de Or.* 1, 1.

Perbellē, adv. *ᾠάνυ καλῶς. Very well, mighty well.* *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18.

Perbēne, adv. *Passing, or exceeding, well.* Fortuna perbene fecit, *Liv.* 45, 3. Perbene loqui Latine putabatur, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 28.

Perbēnēvolus, a, um, adj. *Very friendly, or kind.* Pescennius est perbenevolus nobis, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4.

Perbēnignē, adv. (1) *Very courteously, or civilly.* (2) *Most dearly, or kindly.* (1) Perbenignē mihi respondit, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 1. (2) *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 69.

*Perbībētia, æ, f. [ex per, & bibesia] *The feigned name of a drinking country.* Ex fabricā Plautinā, *Curr.* 3, 1, 74.

*Perbībo, ēre, bi, bitum, act. [ex per, & bibo] *To drink, or suck, up; to take in.* Perbībere liberalia studia, *Sen.* nequit am, *Id.* Ego pereō quōi medullam lassitudo perbibit, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 16.

*Perbīto, is, ēre, & āre, n. [ex per, & antiq. beto, quod adducit, *Non. ex Pacuvio & Varrone*; vel bito, quod manet apud *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 4, sub fin. Ad portum ne bitas] *To perish, or be ruined.* & Malo cruciatu perbitere, *Id. Pseud.* 3, 1, 12. Ne fame perbitet, *Non. ex Livio.* † Pereo.

|| Perblandē, adv. *Very kindly.* *Macr. Sat.* 1, 2. † Perbenignē.

Perblandus, a, um, adj. (1) *Mighty fair spoken.* (2) *Very kind, courteous, and complaisant.* (1) Homo perblandus qui hominem avarissimum exoraret, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 1, 2. (2) = Oratio perblanda ac benigna, *Liv.* 23, 10.

Perbūnus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very good, full, large.* (2) *Very convenient, well situated.* (3) *Artificial, curious.* (4) *Very fruitfull.* (1) & Prandium perbonum, *Plaut. Moss.* 3, 2, 3. (2) Non in loco perbono emit has ædes, *Id. Moss.* 3, 1, 143. (3) & Perbona toreumata, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 18. (4) & Agri perboni, *Id. pro Flacc.* 29. ¶ Quoad mecum rex fuit, perbono loco res erat, *Id. Attic.* 6, 1.

*Perbrēvis, ve, adj. [ex per, & brevis] (1) *Very short.* (2) *Of very small continuance.* (1) & Latere perbreves, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 15. ¶ Et perimefin. Altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, *Id. pro Cluent.* 1. (2) Satis sperare perbrevis ævi Carthaginem esse, *Liv.*

*Perbrēviter, adv. *Very briefly, in very few words.* Quæ ego nunc perbrevis attingo, *Cic. pro Domo.* 15.

*Perca, æ, f. [πίρκα, Gr.] *A fish called a perch.* *Plin.* 32, 10.

Percalefactus, a, um, part. [à percalefio] *Thoroughly heated.* Percalefacta vides, ardescere, *Lucr.* 6, 177. & Glebæ percalefactæ, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 27. Aer ab sole percalefactus, *Vitruv.* 8, 2.

Percaleo, ēre, ui, n. *To grow thoroughly warm, to become very hot.* Ubi percaluit vis venti, *Lucr.* 6, 280. Postquam vetus humor ab igne percaluit solis, *Id. Metam.* 1, 417.

Percalleo, ēre, ui, n. (1) *To become hardened, or insensible; to be wholly regardless, or not to be moved.* (2) *Act. To be exactly skilled in; to know, or understand, perfectly.* (1) = Sed nescio quomodo jam usū obdurerat & percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia, *Cic. pro Mil.* 28. (2) Si modò usum rerum percalluerat, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 35.

Percañdēfācio, ēre, fēci, factum, act. *To make very hot.* Cū in imo per alumen, aut bitumen, seu sulphur ignis excitatur, ardore percañdēfacit terram quæ est circa se, *Vitr.* 8, 3.

Percañdūsus, a, um, adj. *Perfectly white.* & Percandida compositio, *Cels.* 5, 9.

Percāsus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very dear, as to*

affection. (2) *Very dear, as to price.* (1) Junia Agrippinæ diu percara, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 19. (2) Hui, percara est virgo, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 25.

Percautus, a, um, adj. *Very wary.* = Delectus in familiaritatibus hominum Græcorum percatus, & diligens, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 1.

Percēlebrātus, a, um, part. *Made publick, divulged.* = Pervulgata & percelebrata sermonibus res est, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 29.

Percēlebro, āre, act. unde percelebror, pass. *To be divulged, to be made publick, or spread everywhere.* Versus totā Siciliā percelebrantur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 31.

*Percēlor, is, re, adj. [ex per, & celer] *Very speedy, sudden.* Perceler interitus, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 24.

*Percēlērīter, adv. *Very speedily.* Receptit perceleriter se ablatum diploma, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 15.

*Percello, ēre, cūli, (an perculli incert. Perculsi animum, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 98. Me nec tam Larissæ percussit campus opimæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 11. Nam in utroque loco mel. lib. hab. percussit) culsum, act. [ex per, & antiq. cello, i. e. κέλλω, moveo] (1) *To thrust aside, to put by, or remove, by force.* (2) *To overthrow, overturn, bear, or beat down.* (3) *To strike, hit, or smite.* (4) *Met. To affect deeply, to grieve, to strike to the heart, to wound, to disquiet sorely, to trouble.* (5) *To astonish, amaze, daunt, surprise, abash, or put out of countenance.* (6) *To affect, move, touch with delight, or admiration.* (7) † *To deferr, or put off.* (1) Quum scutum scuto imum percussit, *Liv.* (2) Quod tridis? perculeris jam tu me? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 87. = Mars communis exultantem sæpe evertit, & percussit, *Cic. pro Mil.* 21.

¶ *Met.* = Perit! plaustrum perculi, I have spoiled the whole design, *Prov. ap. Plaut. Epid.* 4, 2, 22. (3) Flecentem cornua Perseus stipite percussit, *Ov. Met.* 5, 58. Quem cuspidem percussit, *Id. Amor.* 2, 9, 7. & Vix duos aut tres incolumes præstitit, ceteros alium aliā de causā percussit, *Suet. Tib.* 55. (4) Si te fortē dolor aliquis percussit, exclamabis ut mulier? *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 20. Quanquam nulla me ipsum privatim percussit insignis injuria, *Id.* (5) Regis non tam subito pavore percussit pectus, quam anxii implevit curis, *Liv.* Primò Aricinos res inopinata percussit, *Id.* = Hæc te vox non percussit? non perturbavit? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 57. Cænos atroci mendacio universos percussit, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 54, 1. (6) Vicinum adolescentulum aspexisti, candor hujus te, & proceritas vultus, oculique percussit, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 15. ¶ Sed hic J. F. Gronov. leg. pepulerunt. (7) Ad novum hoc percussit annum, *Lucil.*

*Percellor, i, culsus, pass. *To be struck, surprised, daunted, &c.* *Cic. Catil.* 2, 13. vid. Percello, & Percussus.

*Percenseo, ēre, ui, act. [ex per, & censeo] (1) *To count, reckon up, or recount exactly.* (2) *To travel over.* (1) & Quod quisquam possit, vestra in nos universa promerita, non dicam complecti orando, sed percensere numerando? *Cic. post redit.* & Merita percensuit, *Curt.* 8, 5, 10. gaudia, *Tac. de Orat.* 6, 6. (2) Italiam percensuisti, perge in Siciliam, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 18. Totum percensuit orbem, *Ov. Met.* 2, 335. Ita quum percensuisset Thessaliam, *Liv.* 24, 52.

Perceptio, ōnis, f. verb. [à percipio] (1) *A taking, gathering, or receiving.* (2) *Met. A perceiving, knowing, or comprehending.* (1) Perceptio fructuum & conservatio, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 3. (2) = Tuā perceptione lætabere, *Id.* Ars quæ potest esse, nisi quæ ex multis animi perceptionibus constat? *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 7.

Perceptum, i, n. in plur. percepta, ōrum. Speculationes. *Speculations, the theoretick parts.* Percepta appello, quæ dicuntur Græcè Στάθμητα, *Cic. de Fato.* 6. Astrologorum percepta, *Id. Philosophorum percepta habere præcepta, Nep. Attic.* 17. ¶ Nisi hic potius participium habendum fuerit.

Percepturus, a, um, part. *About to perceive.* Percepturus arbitrator, si eadem linguā fuerat usus, quā tu egisti, *Curt.* 6, 28.

Perceptus, a, um, part. [à percipior] (1) *Partaken of, enjoyed.* (2) *Goten, procured.* (3) *Met. Perceived, understood, known.* (4) *Learned perfectly.* (1) & Ea omnia desiderata magis, quam assidue percepta, delectant, *Cic.* (2) Vell. Patere, 2, 13. (3) = Cū nihil haberet comprehensi, percepti, cogniti, constitui, &c. *Id.* (4) *Id.*

|| Percerpo, ēre, psi, ptum, act. [ex per, & carpo] *To make collections, or gather notes out of.* Quum Aristotelis libros problematum perciperimus, *Gell.* 2, 30. ¶ Sed Gron. MS. habet præcerperemus.

Percido, ēre, cīdi, & cēcīdi, act. [à cædo] (1) *To beat all over.* (2) || Obscæn. (1) Non, si os perciderim tibi, metuum, *Plaut. Perf.* 2, 4, 12. Lentuli exercitum perciderit, *Flor.* 3, 20. Terga hostium perciderit, *Id.* 4, 12. (2) Percidit Περαιῆς ὁς ἐνὶ αἰσχροῖς, *Gloss.*

Percidor, ēris, pass. obscæno sensu, *Mart. Ep.* 4, 48. Vid. Percisus.

*Percio, ēre, iui, itum, act. [ex per, & cieo] (1) *To call, or proclaim.* (2) *To move thoroughly.* (3) *To strike, or pierce, as a sound doth.* (1) Nī istum impudicum percies, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 69. ¶ Nisi fortē sit futurum à percio. (2) Ociūs animus, quam res se perciet ulla, *Lucr.* 3, 185. (3) Edictum unum perciet aures omnibus, *Id.* 4, 567.

Percingo, ēre, xi, ctum, act. *To encompass round.* Sæpe suas sedes percinxit vitibus albis, *Col.* 10, 347.

*Percio, ire, ii, & iui, act. (1) *To move, or affect very strongly, or violently.* (2) *To enrage, to provoke highly.* (1) Ubi me quædam divina voluptas percit atque horror, *Lucr.* 3, 29. ubi tamen al. percipit. (2) Iraī fax subdita percit, *Id.* 3, 304.

Percipiendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be reaped, or gathered; as corn, fruit, &c.* (2) *To be understood, or known.* (1) In fructibus percipiendis, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 18. & Non serendis, non percipiendis fructibus, non condendis, *Id. de Sen.* 7. *Met.* Auribus hic fructus percipiendus erit, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 2, 68. Voluptas oculis percipienda, *Id. ex Pont.* 4, 9, 38. (2) Philosophia oratori necessariò percipienda est, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 51.

Percipiens, tis, part. *Reaping.* & Percipiens gaudia, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 1, 60.

Percipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, act. [ex per, & capio] (1) *To take up wholly, to seize entirely, to possess, invade, or fill.* (2) *To take, receive, gather, reap, partake of, or have.* (3) *To perceive, understand, know, or apprehend.* (4) *To retain.* (5) *To mind, regard, or be attentive to.* (6) *To take.* (1) Cū membra hominis percipit fervida febris, *Lucr.* 6, 804. Cui misero medullam ventris percipit fames, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 17. Neque agri, neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 2. (2) Legata hanc conditione percipient, *Petr.* c. 141. Percipere & condere fructus, *Cic.* Vertentis fructum percipimus anni, *Propert.* 4, 2, 11. & *Met.* Pro tantis laboribus fructum victoriæ percipere, *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 27. modestiæ fructum, *Cic. sensum ex mæore patrio, Id. ex eo patre tantos luctus, Id.* (3) & Percipere aliquid auribus, *Id. Orat.* 2. oculis, *Id. Verr.* 4, 28. Facile percipere, *Quint. animis, Id. animo, Id.* (4) Themistocles omnium civium nomina perciperat, *Cic. de Sen.* 7. (5) Percipere dubitem, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 190. Percipite diligenter quæ dicam, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 11. (6) Ut quodcunque consilium tu percipies, &c. *Id.*

Percipior, pi, ceptus, pass. (1) *To be taken with.* (2) *Met. To be understood, learned, known perfectly.* (1) Cum jucunditate quædam percipi sensibus, *Cic. de Fin.* 1. (2) = Percipi & comprehendere, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 11. Falsa à veris, & quæ percipi non possunt, ab iis quæ possunt, distinguere, *Id. ibid.* 21.

*Percis, idis, f. [πέρσις, Gr.] *A sort of shell-fish.* *Plin.* 32, 11.

Percisus, a, um, part. [à percidor] (1) *Beaten, or mauled, all over.* (2) Obscæn. (1) Os tibi percisum, *Mart.* 2, 73. ¶ Sunt tamen qui leg. præcisum. (2) Percidi gaudes, percisus, Papile, ploras, *Mart.* 4, 48. vid. locum integrum.

*Per-

* Percitus, a, um. part. [ex per, & cieor] (1) Moved. (2) Struck, smitten. (3) Met. Moved, or much troubled; passionate, fierce, highly disturbed, put into a passion. (1) Semina æterno percita motu, *Lucr.* 2, 1054. (2) Ubi est agitando percitus aer, *Id.* 6, 686. (3) Percitus ardor, *Id.* 6, 283. Atrâ bili percita est, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 95. (3) = Irato ac percito animo aliquid facere, *Cic. pro Milon.* 23. = Percitum ac ferox ingenium, *Liv.* 21, 53. § Percitus timore, *Lenxulus ap. Cic. furore, Sen. Herc. fur.* 108. dolore, *Id. Hippol.* 1156. irâ, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 11.

Percivilis, e. adj. Very affable, or gracious. *Serm. percivilis, Suet. Tib.* 28, 3.

* Percnopterus, i. m. [à nigro alarum colore; sc. à πεικνός, vel πεικνός, niger, & πτερόν, ala] A kind of bastard eagle, like a vulture short winged, *Plin.* 10, 3.

* Percnos, i. m. [à πεικνός, niger] The second kind of eagle, living about lakes and fens, *Plin.* 10, 3. = Plancus, anataria, *Id.*

Percoctus, a, um. part. [à percoquo] Thoroughly boiled. Lens minus percocta, *Plin.* 22, 25. Inter nigra virum percoctaque sæcla calore, *Æthiopians, black Moors, Lucr.* 6, 722.

* Percognitus, a, um. part. [à percognoscor] Known, or discovered thoroughly. Percognita Germania est, *Plin.* 4, 28.

* Percognosco, ère, nōvi, nītum. act. [ex per, & cognosco] To know perfectly well, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 50.

* Percognoscor, i, itus. pass. To be thoroughly known, or discovered, & leg. sultem in particip. percognitus, quod vid.

* Percolatus, a, um. part. Thoroughly strained. In terrâ marina aqua argillâ percolata dulcescit, *Plin.* 31, 6.

* Percolo, are, act. [ex per, & colo, are] To strain thoroughly. Postea in juncis fscellis vel sparteis faccis percolant, *Col.* 12, 17.

* Percolor, ari, atus. pass. To be strained thoroughly. Humor dulcit, ubi per terras crebrius idem percolatur, *Lucr.* 2, 474.

Percolo, ère, ui, ultum. act. [ex per, & colo, ère] (1) To grace, deck, adorn, beautify. (2) To perfect, finish, or put one's last hand to. (3) To reverence greatly, to respect highly. (1) Plerosque senatorii ordinis honore percoluit, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 72. (2) Amo quæ ipse inchoavi, aut inchoata percolui, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 6. (3) Patrem tuum si percoles, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 4. Neque omiserit conjugem liberosque ejus percolare, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 68, 3.

* Percōmis, e. adj. [ex per, & comis] Very gentle, courteous, affable. Peritissimus juris idemque percomis, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 58.

Percommōdē, adv. Very conveniently, or opportunely. Hoc percommōdē accidit, *Cic. pro Cæc.* 27. Tumulus percommōdē situs ad comneatus excipiendos, *Liv.* 25, 25.

Percommōdus, a, um. adj. Very convenient, or seasonable. Id castris percommōdum fuit, *Liv.* 22, 43.

* Percontandus, a, um. part. To ask, or be asked, *Liv.* 21, 11.

* Percontans, tis. part. Asking, enquireing. = Nunquam mihi percontanti aliquid aut quærenti defuisti, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 21. & al. autem leg. percontanti, *conf. Liv.* 37, 11. & 41, 2.

* Percontatio, ōnis. f. verb. An asking of questions, an enquiry by questions. Rogationi finitima est percontatio, *Cic. de Or.* 53. Non percontatione quæsitum, sed dolore expressum, *Id. pro Cluent.* 65. Vid. Percunctatio.

* Percontator, ōnis. m. verb. An asker of many questions. Percontatorem fugito, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 69. Leg. & percunctator.

* Perconto, are, act. [ex per, & conto] To ask, question, &c. Blandē & doctē percontat Ennius, *Non. ex Næv.* † Percontor, *Cic.*

* Percontor, ari, atus sum. dep. [à conto, quo nautæ utuntur ad inquirenda loca navibus opportuna, *Don.*] & scrib. & percunctor. (1) To ask strictly, to enquire, demand, or question. (2) To expect, tarry, or wait for. (1) = Quid enim tam commune quàm interrogare, vel percontari?

nam utroque utimur indifferenter, cum alterum noscendi, alterum arguendi gratiâ videatur adhiberi, *Quint.* = Quasi tu non multo malis narrare hoc mihi, quàm ego, quæ percontor, scire! *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 36. Quod te percontabor, ne id te pigeat proloqui, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 33. Modò isse dicito ad portum, percontatum adventum Pamphili, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 2. § Percontari à peritis, *Cic.* Ex puellâ percontari, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 4, 49. (2) Percontatum ibo ad portum, quoad se recipiat, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 4, 22.

Percontūmax, acis. adj. Very stubborn, willfull, or obstinate. Percontūmax redisti huc nobis, *Ter. Hecyr.* 2, 5, 54.

Percopiosus, a, um. adj. Very copious, or large. In quibus percopiosus fuisti, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 31.

Percōquo, ère, xi, etum. [à per, & coquo] (1) To seethe, or boil, thoroughly. (2) To cook, or dress. (3) To scorch. (4) To heat, or warm. (5) To ripen. (1) Bubulas carnes percoquant, *Plin.* 23, 7. ¶ In digitis percoquam quod ceperit, *I will roast upon my fingers, Plaut. Rud.* 4, 1.

(2) Prandium qui percoquat, *Id. Merc.* 3, 3, 18. (3) Flammeus ardor terram percoxerat igni, *Lucr.* 6, 8, 8. (4) Quis queat hic feror percoquere humorem? *Id.* 5, 1253. (5) Teneras mora percoquit uvas, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 1, 83. Pingues colles optimam messem percoquant, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 6, 8.

Percōquor, i, coctus. pass. (1) To be thoroughly boiled. (2) To be ripened. (3) To be baked. (4) To be burnt, as earthen vessels are. (1) Vid. Percoquo. (2) § Fructus percoquitur, *Col.* 4, 17. (3) Uritur in furno, donec panis percoquatur, *Plin.* 23, 1. (4) Donec percoquantur figlina, *Id.* 34, 13.

Percrassus, a, um. adj. Very thick. Melicera autem mala est, multa, & percrassa, *Cels.* 5, 26.

Percrēbreſco, ère, brui & bui. neut. To be divulged, or spread abroad; to become known, or common; to be noised abroad, or talked of publicly. Cum illius nefarii gladiatoris voces percrebuisse, *Cic. pro Mur.* 25. rumor, *Curt.* 6, 2, 15. Quum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisse, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 43. Fama quæ de tuâ voluntate percrebuit, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 10. Si hoc tantum scelus percrebuisse, *Id. Att.* 11, 9. Opinio quæ apud exteras gentes omnium sermone percrebuit, *Id. Att.* in *Verr.* 1. Ex clamore fama totâ urbe percrebuit, *Id.*

Percrēbuit, imperf. It hath been divulged, or spread, &c. Percrebuerat antiquitus urbem nostram nisi opibus Ægypti ali non posse, *Plin. jun.* Percrebuit in castris, *Val. Max.* 5, 6, ext. 1.

Percrēpo, ère, ui, itum. n. To resound, or ring with. Locum illum littoris percrepare totum mulierum vocibus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 13.

Percrūcio, are, act. unde Percrūciōr, ari. pass. To be vexed to the very soul. Hoc, hoc est, quod peraceſcit, hoc est demum quod percucior, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 13.

Percrūdus, a, um. adj. Very unripe. Pruna percruda, *Col.* 12, 10.

Percūdo, ère, di, sum. act. To crack the shell, as chickens do in time of hatching. An pulli rostellis ova percuſerint? *Col.* 8, 5.

* Percuſus, a, um. part. [à percellor] (1) Struck, smitten. (2) Met. Deeply affected with, wounded, vexed, sorely disquieted. (3) Astonished, amazed, surprised. (4) Affected, or touched, with delight, or admiration. (1) Percuſa atque prostrata jacent omnia, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4. (2) = Fractus, afflicus, destitutione illâ percuſus, *Id.* Percuſa mentem formidine mater, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 357. (3) Oppidani magnâ atque insolitâ re percuſi, *Sall.* Quibus visis percuſi barbarorum turmæ, *Cæf. B. C.* 8, 29. Tanto percuſus nomine Pallas, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 121. *conf. Liv.* 21, 33. (4) Obstupit simul ipse, simul percuſus Achates, *Id. Æn.* 1, 517.

Percuſus, a, um. part. [à percōlor, èris] Thoroughly trimmed, well dressed. Quæ lavata est, nisi percuſa est, meo quidem animo illausta est, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 24.

* Percunctans, tis. part. Asking, enquireing, demanding. Percunctantibus lentè respondere, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 71.

* Percunctatio, ōnis. f. verb. An enquiry, a demanding, or asking of questions. Percunctatione nostrorum, *Cæf. B. C.* 10, 39. Nos nihil de ea percunctationibus repeiebamus, *Id. B. C.* 5, 13. *conf. Liv.* 21, 19. & Vid. Percuntatio.

* Percunctatus, a, um. part. Having asked, or enquired. § Percunctatus Cæſarem, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 5, 3. de consiliis, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 1. *conf. Liv.* 21, 18. 40, 21.

* Percunctor, ari. dep. id. quod percontor [ex per, & cunctus, *Donat.* quod is qui curiosus est, per curcūta interroget, *Fest.*] (1) To ask curiously, to enquire strictly; to demand, or question. (2) || Met. To consult, or advise much. (1) § Percunctori doctos, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 96. Percunctori à peritis, &c. *Cic. ex aliquo, Plaut.* (2) § Aurum percunctori, *Prob. ap. Gell.* 13, 20. Vid. Percontor.

Percupīdus, a, um. adj. Very kindly affected towards. Cognovi Hortensiam percupidum tui, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7.

Percupio, ère, iui, itum. neut. To desire greatly, or earnestly, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 51.

Percūratus, a, um. part. Thoroughly cured, or healed. Vix dum satis percurato vulnere, *Curt.* 4, 6, 21. *conf. Liv.* 21, 57.

Percūrōsus, a, um. adj. Very careful, diligent, or inquisitive. Fidelis servulus, percuriosus, & minime mendax, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 62.

Percūro, are, act. To cure, or heal, thoroughly, *Sen. Q. N.* 3, 1.

Percūror, ari, atus. pass. To be thoroughly healed, or cured. Sanguis nisi emissus fuerit tardè percurabitur, *Col.* 6, 11. Met. Quicquid imbecillam in animo, nec percuratum est, exulcerat, *Sen.*

Percurrens, tis. part. Passing, or making its way over, or through. § Ventus rapido percurrens turbine campos, *Lucr.* 1, 274. diversas luna fenestras, *Prop.* 1, 3, 31. ¶ Arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas, thickening, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 294.

Percurritur, imperf. (1) It is run over with. (2) Met. Recited, sold, set forth. (1) Iterum glutino percurritur, *Plin.* 13, 12. (2) Multo apertius ad intelligendum est, si sic coſtituitur aliquando, ac non istâ brevitate percurritur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 80.

Percuro, ère, ri & cūcurri. act. & neut. (1) To run in great haste, to continue running all the way. (2) To run with speed over, or through. (3) To pass, or make its way over, or through. (4) To run over, in speaking of, or discoursing at large upon. (5) To run over in the mind, thought, &c. (6) To run over by reckoning, or recounting. (7) To run over by reciting briefly, or reading cursorily. (1) § Curriculo percurro, *Ter. Hecyr.* 4, 4, 11. § = Ad te properans percurro ad forum, *Id. Andr.* 2, 2, 18. (2) Cæſar omnem agrum Picenum percurrit, *Cæf. B. C.* 1, 15. Quum omnes regiones Galliæ percurrisſent, *Hir. ap. eund. B. C.* 8, 52. (3) Per mare, & terras rapidus percurrere turbo, *Lucr.* 6, 668. Magnum percurreunt murmura cælum, *Id.* 5, 1220. (4) Per omnes civitates percurrit oratio mea, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 42. (5) Orator percurreret omnes locos, *Id. Orat.* 15. Animo rotundum Percurrisſe polum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 6. (6) Omnia prænam percurrere nomina, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 627. (7) Pluribus verbis dicerem, quæ nunc percurrit oratio mea, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 60. Id tametsi extra causam est, percurram tamen breviter, *Id. pro Cæcin.* 32. ¶ Pan unco labro calamos percurrit hiantes, runeth them over in piping, *Lucr.* 4, 592. Querulas agili percurrit pollice chordas, playeth nimble on them, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 4, 27. Arguto conjux percurrit pectine telas, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 294. Grato menta mensas odore percurrit in rusticis dapibus, *Plin.* 19, 8.

Percurror, i, sus. pass. (1) To be run over. (2) To be recited briefly. (1) Percurritur Hebræus, *Claud. in Ruf.* 2, 290. (2) Ea quæ valde breviter à te de ipsâ arte percuria sunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 47.

Percursatio, ōnis. f. verb. A rambling progress, § Italiæ percursatio, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 25.

Percussio, ōnis. f. verb. *A speedy running over in the mind.* Propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percussione, *Cic. Tusc. 4. 13.*

Percussio, āre. freq. [*ā percurro*] *To range frequently up and down.* Latronum modo percussant totis finibus nostris, *Liv. 23. 42.*

Percussus, a, um. part. (1) *Run over, recounted, reckoned up.* (2) *Run over in thought, revolved in mind.* (1) Suis in cum beneficiis in diē percussis, *Tac. Ann. 4. 41.* (2) Quæstiones percussas, & propē decantatas habere, *Cic. de Orat. 2. 32.*

Percussio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A knocking, beating, or striking.* (2) *A snapping, or cracking, of the fingers.* (3) *A stroke in measuring of time in feet, or musick.* (1) Capitis percussiones, *Cic. Tusc. 3. 26.* (2) Digitorum percussione hæres possit esse, *Id. Offic. 3. 19.* (3) Sunt insignes percussiones eorum numerorum, & minuti pedes, *Id. de Orat. 3. 47.* Non sunt in eā tanquam tibicini percussionum modi, *Id. Orat. 58.*

Percussor, ōnis. m. verb. (1) *A striker.* (2) *A hired assassin, a cut-throat, a bravo.* (1) *Plin. 8. 16.* (2) Deprehensus cum sicā percussor Cæsaris, *Cic. Philipp. 2. 29.* Sin eos, quos, qui leviori nomine appellant, percussores vocant, *Id. pro S. Rosc. 33.*

Percussura, æ. f. (1) *A mark of a blow.* (2) *A shaking.* (3) *A stroke.* (1) Percussura ferro vel fude facta, *Apul. de Herb. 31. 6.* (2) Percussura cribri, *Vulg. interpr. (3) Id. Levit. 12. 54.*

Percussurus, a, um. part. *About to strike.* & Percussurus uxorem, *Curt. 8. 3. 4. filium, Id. 8. 7. 7. conf. Liv. 39. 43.*

Percussus, a, um. part. [*ā percutior*] (1) *Stricken, smitten, hit, &c.* (2) *Struck, stamped, coined.* (3) *Slain, killed in sacrifice.* (4) *Met. Affonished, abashed.* (5) *Played, or otherwise acted, upon.* (6) *Moved, disquieted, vexed.* (7) *Affected with joy, sorrow, &c.* (8) *Cast up, or cut; as a trench, or ditch.* (1) = Lapidibus appetitus & percussus, *Cic. pro Domo. 5.* & Percussa fluctu littora, *Virg. Ecl. 5. 83.* ¶ Percussa fœdera leagues made, *Flor. 3. 11.* Percussæ de cœlo turres, *thunder struck, Cic. Catil. 3. 8.* (2) Omnia facta dictaque sint unā formā percussa, *Sen. (3) Collum percussa secui Victimæ, Ov. Trist. 4. 2. 5. (4) Percussam saxa secuta lyram, Id. Amor. 3. 12. 40. & Luna solis radiis percussa, Lucr. 5. 703. (5) & Mens dubiis percussa, Luc. 6. 596. al. percussa. Percussa scuta sole, Val. Flacc. 1. 495. (6) Dolore extremo percussa, Val. Flacc. 7. 475. Percussus temporis calamitate, Cic. pro Mur. 24. fortunæ gravissimo vulnere, Id. A. ad. 2. 1. 3. (7) ¶ Lacte mero mentes percussa novellas, *having their spirits put into a sprightly motion, Lucr. 1. 262. & Casu percussus iniquo, Virg. Æn. 6. 575. (8) Invenio fossam à rege percussam, Plin. Ep. 10. 50. 3. ¶ Fossa in fronte percussa, Frontin. Strat. 3. 17. 5. Vid. Percutio, & Percutior.**

Percussus, ūs. m. part. (1) *A stroke.* (2) ¶ Venarum percussus, *the beating of the pulses.* (3) *A dashing against.* (1) Percussu vitiata fimo apiugno curant, *Plin. 28. 17.* (2) Inæquabili, ac formicante venarum percussu, *Id. 7. 51.* (3) Percussa crebro saxa cavantur aquis, *Ov. ex Ponto, 2. 7. 40.*

Percutiendus, a, um. part. *To be smitten, or beaten.* Terga percutienda dabant, *Ov. Fast. 2. 446.*

Percutio, ēre, ūi, ūm. act. [*ex per, & quatio*] (1) *To strike, hit, thump, or smite.* (2) *To fell, or beat down.* (3) *To kill, slay, murder, or cut one's throat.* (4) *To deceive, or cozen.* (5) *To affright, daunt, or astonish.* (6) *Met. To shock, fright, teize, disturb, trouble, or disquiet sorely.* (7) *To strike, or make an impression upon, the mind; to affect, to touch, to please, to delight.* (8) ¶ *To strike, run, or cut, a ditch, or trench.* (1) Ceu lapidem si percutiat lapis, *Lucr. 6. 161.* & Manu pectus percutere, *Virg. Æn. 12. 155.* aliquem venabulo, *Cic. securi filium, Val. Max. 9. 3. 4. colapho, Id. 3. 1. 3. (2) Numnam hunc percussit Jupiter? Plaut. Amph. 5. 1. 21.*

(3) = Ipse percussit, an aliis occidendum dedit? *Cic. ¶ Securi percutere, to behead, Hirt. B. Hisp. 21. fœdera, to make a league, Id. (4) Rufio noster strategemate percussit Vestorium, Cic. Attic. 5. 2. Hunc nuncium probè percutiam, Plaut. Pseud. 2. 2. 9. & Palpo percutere, Id. Merc. 1. 2. 42. ¶ Timidam palpo percutit, wheedleth, flattereth, Id. Amph. 1. 3. 28. (5) Quonam modo ille vos vivus afficeret, qui mortuus inani cogitatione percussit? Cic. pro Mil. 29. (6) Percussit illico animum, Ter. Andr. 1. 1. 98. Audivi hoc—percussit animum, Cic. Quid animum quod percutit ipsum? Lucr. 2. 885. (7) Utendum est imaginibus—quæ occurrere celeriterque percutere animum possint, Cic. de arte Memor. Acri percussit thyrsos laudis spes magna meum cor, Lucr. 1. 922. Nec me tam Larissæ percussit campus opimæ, Quam, &c. Hor. Od. 1. 7. 11. (8) Fossam transversam inter montes percussit, Front. Strat. 1. 5. 8. Vid. Percussus, n. 8.*

Percutior, i, ūs. pass. (1) *To be stricken, &c.* (2) *Met. To be moved, shocked, or disturbed.* (1) ¶ Fores percuti de more à lictore vetuit, *to be knocked at, Plin. 7. 30. Percutitur rapido puppis noto, is driven, or forced away, Ov. Fast. 3. 588. Sidere percussa est subito tibi lingua, planet struck, Mart. 11. 86. (2) Repentè percussus est atrocissimis literis, Cic. Fam. 9. 25.*

Perdecōrus, a, um. adj. *Very comely, or handsome, Plin. Ep. 3. 9.*

Perdēlirus, a, um. adj. *Very ridiculous, silly, or foolish.* Perdēlirus esse videtur, *Lucr. 1. 693.*

Perdendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be lost.* (2) *To be killed, or slain.* (1) Non in occulto tibi est perdenda virtus, *Sen. Med. 977. (2) Nunc mihi perdendum mortale genus, Ov. Met. 1. 188. Vid. Perdo.*

Perdensus, a, nm. adj. *Very thick and solid.* Perdensa humus cœlestes aquas non sorbet, *Col. 3. 12.*

Perdepso, ēre, ūi. act. [*ex per, & depso*] (1) *To knead.* (2) *In obscenis.* (1) *Vid. Depso. (2) Patruī perdepsoit ipsam uxorem, Catull. 72. Sic leg. Scal. i. e. stupravit.*

Perdespuo, ēre, ūi. neut. [*ex per, & despuo*] i. e. valde despuo. *To slight, or scorn one very much, Catull. ¶ Sed al. leg. perdepsoit, quod vid.*

Perdiciūm, i. n. [*περδικιον, Gr.*] *Pellitory of the wall.* Perdiciūm & aliæ gentes quam Ægypti edunt, nomen dedit avis id maximè eruens, *Plin. = Parthenium, leucanthe, amnaceum, Id. 21. 30. = Herba muralis, Cels.*

Perdifficilis, e. adj. *Very difficult, or hard.* & Perdifficilis navigatio, *Cic. Att. 3. 48. = Perdifficilis & perobscura quæstio, Id. N. D. 2. 1.*

Perdifficiliter, adv. *Very difficultly, or hardly.* Quæ perdifficiliter pernoscantur tamen, *Cic. Acad. 4. 15.*

Perdignus, a, um. adj. *Highly worthy of.* Suspitor hominem perdignum esse tuā amicitia, *Cic. Fam. 13. 6.*

Perdiligens, tis. adj. *Very diligent, or sedulous.* Res operosa est, & hominis perdiligentis, *Cic. ad Q. frat. 3. 5.*

Perdiligenter, adj. (1) *Very diligently.* (2) *Very carefully, exactly.* (1) Epistolis tuis in eandem rationem perdiligenter scriptis commotus sum, *Cic. Att. 1. 9. (2) Omnem rerum memoriam breviter & perdiligenter complexus est, Id. de Cl. Orat. 3.*

Perdiscendus, a, um. part. *To be thoroughly learned.* & Libri perdiscendi, *Cic. de Orat. 1. 58. Locus de moribus est oratori perdiscendus, Id. de Orat. 1. 15.*

Perdisco, ēre, didici, act. [*ex per, & disco*] (1) *To learn perfectly, or exactly.* (2) *To inform one's self thoroughly.* (1) = Perdiscere & nōsse omnia jura belli, *Cic. pro Balb. 20. ¶ Literas inspicere, non perdiscere, Plin. (2) Perdidici istæc esse vera, Plaut. Asin. 1. 3. 35.*

Perdiscor, i. pass. *To be learned perfectly, &c.* Perdisci veterum inventa, *Plin. 2. 46.*

Perdisertè, adv. *Very eloquently, very express-*

ly. Perdisertè reddere rationem, Cic. de Or. 1. 62.

Perditè, adv. (1) *Corruptly, basely, ill.* (2) *Vehemently, greatly, desperately.* (3) *Earnestly.* (1) Qui hinc potest se gerere non perditè, *Cic. Attic. 9. 2. (2) Perditè te amo, Catull. 43. 3. (3) & Conatur perditè, Quint. 2. 12.*

Perditor, ōnis. m. verb. *A destroyer, or ruiner.* = Vexatores ac perditores Macedoniæ, *Cic. in Pison. 1. 34. ¶ Ego committerem ut perditor reipub. nominarer, qui fervor fuerim? Id. pro Planc. 36.*

Perditurus, a, um. part. *That will be cast.* Adversarium item perditurum, *Cic. de Orat. 1. 36.*

Perditus, a, um. part. [*ā perdor*] & adj. or, comp. s̄simus, sup. (1) *Lost.* (2) *Begged, reduced to poverty.* (3) *Spent profusely, squandered away.* (4) *Lost, i. e. past recovery, desperate.* (5) *Past being reclaimed, abandoned, lewd, wicked, debauched, dissolute.* (6) *Wretched, miserable, desolate.* (7) *Profuse, prodigal.* (1) = Naves perditæ & amissæ, *Cic. Aët. in Verr. 5. Quod vides periisse, perditum ducas, Catull. 8. 2. (2) = Homines ab isto omni ratione exinaniti ac perditæ, Cic. Ære alieno perditus, & egens, Id. (3) ¶ Quibus & re salvâ & perditâ profueram, Ter. Eun. 2. 2. 27. (4) Tu rem impeditam & perditam restituas? Id. Andr. 3. 5. 13. Nova perditorum hominum manus prodibat, Flor. 2. 15. 15. (5) Dī me ex perditâ servatam cupiunt, Plaut. Epist. 5. 1. 37. Quanto perditior quisque est, Tanto acrius urget, Hor. Sat. 1. 2. 15. = Omnium mortalium profligatissime ac perditissime, Cic. Verr. 3. 26. = Multitudo perditorum hominum latronumque, Cæs. B. G. 3. 17. (6) Lacrymis ac mœrore perditus, Cic. pro Mur. 40. luctu, Id. (7) = Quis tam perditus ac profusus nepos? Id. pro Quint. 12.*

Perdiu, adv. [*ex per, & diu*] *For a great while, or a very long time.* Boni oratores perdiu nulli, *Cic. de Or. 1. 2.*

Perdives, itis. adj. *Very rich.* Mulier perdives & nobilis, *Cic. Attic. 6. 1.*

Perdius, a, um. adj. [*ex per, & dius*] *All day long.* ¶ Stare solitus Socrates dicitur pertinaci statu, perdius atque pernox, *Gell. 2. 1.*

Perdiuturnus, a, um. adj. [*ex per, & diuturnus*] *Lasting a very long time.* Grave bellum perdiuturnumque, *Cic. pro Sext. 27.*

Perdix, icis. f. [*περδικς, Gr.*] *Plin. † m. Non. ex Varr. A partridge, Plin. 10. 33. ¶ Mart. 13. 65. in lemmate.*

Perdo, ēre, didi, itum. act. [*ex per, & do*] al. à *περδω, i. e. vasto, Voss.* (1) *To lose.* (2) *To consume, spend, or throw away, in vain.* (3) *To kill, slay, destroy, or be the death of one.* (4) *To waste, ruin, destroy, or ravage.* (5) *To corrupt, spoil, or debauch, one.* (6) *To ruin, or undo.* (7) *To consume, or spend riotously; to lavish, or squander away, an estate.* (8) *To forget, to lose the knowledge of.* (1) ¶ Ut locupletes suum perdam, debitores lucentur alienum, *Cic. Offic. 2. 24. ¶ Hunc non reperi, & illos perdidit, Plaut. ¶ Servēsne, an perdas totum, Ter. Adelph. 2. 2. 34. ¶ Amisit vitam, at non perdidit, dedit vitam, accipit patriam, Ad. Herenn. 4. 44. de Decio. ¶ Litem perdere, Plaut. causam, Cic. to be cast in it. (2) Laborem ac tempora tarditate ingenii perdere, *Quint. 1. 1. ¶ Non perdere letum Maxima cura fuit, not to die unrevenged, Luc. 3. 706. Nec tempora cladis Perdidit in somnis, Id. 10. 506. ¶ Perdere operam, Phædr. 1. 25. 2. operam & oleum, Cic. Fam. 7. 1. to lose one's labour. Prov. Aquam perdit, wasteth his time vainly, time being anciently measured by water, as now by sand, Quint. (3) Cur te is perditum? Ter. Andr. 1. 1. 107. Genus mortale sub undis Perdere, *Ov. Met. 1. 261. ¶ Quem pol ego capitis perdam, I will be his death, Plaut. form. maledic. Dī te perdent, fugitive, Cic. Ut te omnes dī deæque malis exemplis perdant, Ter. Phorm. 4. 4. 7. (4) Urbes deleuit, fruges perdidit, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 45. = Quam provinciam ita vexavit ac perdidit, Id. (5) Cur perdis adolescentem nobis? Ter. Adelph. 1. 1. 36. Met.***

Met. Cur me tot malè perderes poëtis, *Catull.* 14, 5. (6) Ubi illic scelus est, qui me perdidit? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 1. Penè tua me perdidit protervitas, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 5, 10. (7) ✕ Miser quod habui, perdidit, *Id. Eun.* 2, 2, 6. = Profundat, perdat, pereat, nihil ad me attinet, *Id. Adelph.* 1, 2, 54. = Sumat, consumat, perdat, *Id. Heaut.* 3, 1, 56. Ut neque egeres, neque ut hæc possis perdere, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 2, 11. (8) § Nomen perdidit, *Id. Phorm.* 2, 3, 39. Animus si cætera perdidit, *Lucr.* 4, 812.

* *Perdōceo*, ēre, ui, ōtum. act. [ex per, & do-
ceo] *To teach perfectly, to instruct thoroughly.* Pau-
pertas omnes artes perdocet, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3,
24. vid. & *Cic. pro Sext.* 44.

* *Perdōceor*, ēri. pass. *To be thoroughly instruct-
ed.* Perdocta est probè, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 120.

* *Perdōctē*, adv. *Very knowingly, exactly, or
perfectly.* Ut perdoctē cuncta callet! *Plaut. Most.*
2, 3, 122.

* *Perdōctus*, a, um, part. & adj. (1) *Perfectly
instructed, or taught.* (2) Adj. *Very learned, or
knowing.* (1) Rerum varietate, atque usu ipso
perdoctus, *Cic. pro C. Balbo*, 27. Multorum ex-
itio perdocti, *Lucr.* 3, 474. (2) Genitor per-
docte, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 3.

Perdōleo, ēre, ui, ōtum. n. *To be thoroughly
sensible of grief, to be vexed to the very heart, to be
thoroughly nettled.* Suam virtutem irritui fore per-
doluerunt, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 15. ✕ *Impensis* Tandem
perdoluit, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 74. Id perditum
est cuidam, *Q. Claud. ap. Gell.* 9, 13.

Perdōlātus, a, um, part. *Hewed smooth as tim-
ber is,* *Vitr.* 2, 9.

Perdōlo, āre, act. unde *Perdōlor*, āri, ātus. pass.
To be hewed smooth as timber is. Cū in materiem
perdolantur, de arboribus, *Vitr.* 2. c. ult.

* *Perdōmandus*, a, um, part. *To be wholly con-
quered, or subdued;* *Liv.* 3, 13. & 37, 49. Ad
perdomandum Latium, *Id.* 8, 13.

* *Perdōmītūrus*, a, um, part. *About to subdue.*
Quā manu cum gloriā ejus perdomiturum se
Græciam dixit, *Just.* 2, 13.

* *Perdōmītus*, a, um, part. (1) *Made tame, or
gentle; broken.* (2) *Wholly conquered, or subdued.*
(1) Perdomiti boves mox ad aratrum instituuntur,
Col. 6, 2. tauri, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 516. monstra,
Sen. Herc. fur. 444. (2) § *Apulia perdomita,*
Eiv. 9, 20. Perdomiti Falisci, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 843.
Ora Illyrii perdomita armis, *Sil.* 8, 290.

* *Perdōmo*, ui, ōtum. act. [ex per, & domo]
(1) *To tame, or make gentle.* (2) *To slay, or kill.*
(3) *To conquer wholly, to subdue totally.* (1) §
Perdomuisse serpentes taurosque, *Ov. Ep.* 12,
163. canes, *Tib.* 1, 2, 54. viros, *Id.* 2, 1, 72.
præliis Sardas, *Liv.* 41, 17. (2) Plūs est bis
dēnas perdomuisse seras, *Mart. Spectac.* 27, 10.
(3) *Ægea Minos classe perdomuit freta, Phædr.*
4, 6, 19. § *Perdomare provinciam, Liv.* 8, 13.

* *Perdōmor*, ēris. pass. (1) *To be wholly sub-
dued.* (2) *To be thoroughly tilled.* (1) *Liv.* 9,
20. (2) Ita solum affurgit, ut nono demum
fulco perdometur, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6.

Perdormisco, ēre, ui. neut. *To sleep enough,
long, or all night long.* *Perdormiscin'* usque ad
lucem, *Plant. Men.* 5, 5, 29.

† *Perduaxint*, pro *perduant*, vel *perdant*. Dī
deæque te omnes perduaxint cum isto omine!
Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 33. sed al. leg. faxint.

Perdūcendus, a, um, part. *To be led, or brought.*
Timor ad eandem similitudinem perducendus,
Cic. Ille, percussus nuncio, tradit ducibus mili-
tes perducendos, *Just.* 2, 13.

Perdūco, ēre, xi, ōtum. act. (1) *To bring
through, or all the way.* (2) *To lead, or carry,
one along with; to bring one to.* (3) *Met. To
bring over, or persuade, to one's party, opinion,
&c. by foul, or fair, means.* (4) *To bring down,
or lower, a sum in contracts.* (5) *To carry, or
bring, a wall, trench, or work.* (6) *To carry on
a building, &c. till finished.* (7) *Met. To con-
tinue; to hold, or carry, on; to prolong, to go
through.* (8) *To anoint, daub, rub, or lay, all
over.* (9) || *To cross, obliterate, or blot out.* (1)
Is Thessalonicam me perduxit, *Cic. pro Planc.* 41.
Ut legatos acceptos per se ad eum perducerent,

Cæs. B. C. 3, 17. (2) In hunc locum me per-
duxit, *Petron.* c. 8. Filium perduxere illuc se-
cum ut unā esset meum, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1. Si
istum ad aliud judicium perducere potuerimus,
Cic. Met. Quæ existimatio P. Quint. usque ad
senectutem perduxit, *Id.* (3) Cū eum perdu-
cere non posset, interficere conatus est, *Nep.
Eumen.* 2. Is me crebrō ad cœnam invitat, ad-
huc non potuit perducere, *Cic.* Alios principum
donis ad suam causam perduxit, *Liv.* Octavius
veteranos perduxit ad suam sententiam, *Cic. Att.*
16, 8. (4) Scaptius rogat ut eos ad CC. talenta
perducam, *Id. Att.* 5, 21. (5) Ad montem
Juram fossamque perducit, *Cæs. B. C.* 1. Ri-
vum opere lapideo perduxit in urbem, *Suet. Claud.*
20. (6) Perducere ad culmen opus destinare
erant, *Liv.* Ita facultatem extemporalem à par-
vis initiis paulatim perducemus ad summam,
Quint. 10, 7. *Met.* Ad extremum crescenti
finem omnia perduxit natura, *Lucr.* 2, 1116. ✕
Si vos, quæ inchoastis consilia, constanter perdu-
citis ad exitum, *Liv.* (7) Nī altercationem in
serum perduxissent, *Id.* ✕ *It. absol.* Virum ad
centesimum annum accepimus perduxisse, *Cic. de
Senect.* 17. Multos suorum civium ad hanc æta-
tem perducere videbat, *Censorin.* Utinam tales
perducas noctes, *Propert.* 1, 3, 39. (8) Aut la-
crymis hederæ, aut succo perducere cedri, *Ser.
Sammon.* Liquidum ambrosiæ diffudit odorem,
Quo totum nati corpus perduxit, *Virg. Georg.* 4,
415. ¶ *Auro sacras quod ovato perducis facies,
overlay, gild, cover with a thin plate, Pers.* 2, 56.
(9) Dig.

Perdūcor, i, ōtus. pass. (1) *To be brought, to
be led, to be carried along.* (2) *To be led, or
brought, by force, threats, or promises, as women
are by pimps.* (3) *To be brought over to, to be
persuaded.* (4) *To be carried on till completed.*
(5) *To be continued.* (1) In castra perducitur,
Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. C. 8, 38. Ne perduceretur ad
Sullam, *Suet. Cæs.* 74. Ex quo videtur aqua de-
bere perducī, *Plin. jun.* (2) Putasne Perduci
poterit tam frugi tamque pudica, Quam nequiere
proci recto depellere cursu? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 77.
(3) Si distis nequis perducī, ut vera hæc credas,
Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 41. Cibo perducī poteris quo-
vis, *Id. ibid.* 4, 2, 8. (4) *Vid.* Perduco, n. 6.
(5) Quæ si ad tuum tempus perducitur, *Cic.
Fam.* 10, 1. Res disputatione ad mediam no-
ctem perducitur, *Cæs. B. C.* 5, 30. *Vid.* Per-
duto.

Perductio, ōnis. f. *A bringing, or conveying.*
Nunc de perductionibus aquarum ad habitationes
mœniæque, &c. *Vitr.* 8, 6.

Perducto, āre. freq. *To lead, or accompany, one
along.* Vīn' qui te perducet? *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2,
130.

Perductor, ōris, m. verb. [à perduco] (1) *An
attendant, a guide.* (2) *A pimp, or pander; one
that bringeth wenches even by force.* (1) *Plaut.
Most.* 3, 2, 130. (2) Lenonum, aleatorum,
perductorum nulla mentio fiat, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 12.
ubi *Ascon.* ✕ Perductores in hoc differunt à le-
nonibus, quod lenones sunt scortorum; perdu-
ctores etiam invitarum personarum, & in quibus
supra exercita legibus vindicantur. *Conf. Suet.
Tib.* c. 41.

Perductūrus, a, um, part. *About to bring.* Me-
chanico grandes columnas exigua impensā perdu-
cturum in Capitolium pollicenti, *Suet. Vespas.*
18.

Perductus, a, um, part. (1) *Brought, or led.*
(2) *Brought, or led, as a woman is by a pimp.*
(3) *Persuaded.* (4) *Carried on, as a fortification.*
(5) *Continued, prolonged, held on.* (6) || *Crossed,
or blotted out.* (1) Quum ad regem perductus foret,
Phædr. prol. lib. 3, 29. ¶ *Dolo perductus in præ-
lium, trepaned, Nep. Hannib.* 5. Quodam visu
in horrorem perductus, *Petron.* c. 129. (2)
Suet. Tib. 41. (3) Orā maritimā ad suam sen-
tentiam perductā, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 8. (4) Ex ca-
rello in castellum perductā munitione, *Id. B.
C.* 3, 43. (5) Orationibus in noctem perductis,
Liv. (6) Dig.

Perdūdum, adv. *Long since.* Vidi hominem
haud perdūdum, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 69.

* *Perduellio*, ōnis. m. [duellum dicebant antiqui
pro bellum, ex quo perduellio, *Prisc.*] (1) *Mur-
der.* (2) || *High treason against the prince, or
state.* (1) Duumviros, qui Horatio perduellio-
nem judicent, secundum legem facio, *Liv.* 1,
26. (2) Qui perduellionis reus est, hostili ani-
mo adversus rempubl. vel principem animatus
est, *Ulp. Lege Dig. ad leg. Juliam, de majestate.*

* *Perduellis*, is. m. [à duello, perduellis qui
pertinaciter retinet bellum, *Fest.*] *An enemy, one
engaged in actual war against us.* = Illud etiam
animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis
esset, is hostis vocaretur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 12, 1.
✕ *Pirata non est ex perduellium numero de-
finitus, sed communis hostis omnium, Id. Offic.*
3, 29.

* † *Perduellum*, i. n. ant. *pro bellum, Varr.*
L. L. 6, 3.

* † *Perduim*, *pro perdam* ant. Cave sis ne tu te
usu perdis, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 215. *Execrandi
formul.* Dī illum perduint, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 73.
vid. & eund. *Heaut.* 4, 5, 7.

Perdūrātūrus, a, um, part. *That will last.*
Mora nec in regem perdūratura secundum, *Stat.
Theb.* 1, 143.

Perdūrātus, a, um, adj. *Held out, continuing.*
Sen. de tranquill. vitæ.

Perdūro, āre. neut. (1) *To last, to continue.*
(2) *Met. To hold out, to endure.* (3) *To continue,
to abide patiently with.* (1) Longum probitas
perdurat in ævum, *Ov. de Medic. fac.* 49. Ho-
nos augurii perdurat, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 88. (2)
Quin tu aliquot dies perdura, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 1,
26. (3) Adjurat non posse apud vos Pamphilo
se abiente perdurare, *Ter. Hecyr.* 2, 2, 27. Et
quicquid imbecillum in animo nec perduratum
exulcerat, b. e. nondum confirmatum.

Pēdēdia, æ. f. *A country of eating, a made
word, Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 74.

Pēdō, pēres, vel pēdēdis, ēre, ēdi, ōtum. act.
(1) *To eat through by fretting.* (2) *To consume,
or waste.* (1) Lacrymæ peredēre humore ex-
sanguis genus, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 12. ex pœt. (2)
Quos durus amor crudeli tæbe peredit, *Virg. Æn.*
6, 442.

* *Pēreger*, gris, gre. adj. [ex per, & ager] *A
foreigner.* Pereger factus sit, *Ulp.* unde in accus.
Nedum Me peregre exiitimes composita fabu-
lari, *Auson. Ep.* 17.

* *Pēregrē*, adv. [ab inus. perezer, quasi per-
agros, *Voss.*] (1) *Abroad, from home.* (2) *From
abroad, i. e. from foreign parts.* (1) ✕ Ut ne
solus rūtve peregrēve Ex rem, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6,
102. ¶ *Met.* Dum peregrē est animus sine cor-
pore velox, *Id.* Ep. 1, 12, 13. Aberat peregrē Demipho, *Ter.* Illo a-
beunte peregrē, *Plin.* 35, 12. (2) Pericula, dam-
na, exilia peregrē rediens semper cogitet, *Ter.
Phorm.* 2, 1, 13. Alios peregrē in regnum Ro-
mam accitos, *Liv. lib.* 1. § *Peregrē abire, Plin.*
35, 12. accire, *Liv.* 2, 6. depugnare, *Cic. Phil.*
5, 30.

* † *Pēregrī*, adv. *In a strange country.* ✕ *Pere-
grī, cum in loco est: Peregrē, dicimus, cum ab-
quis in locum, Charis. ex Næv.* † *Peregrē.*

* *Pēregrīnābundus*, a, um, adj. *Of a traveling
humour, leaving to travel about foreign country,*
Liv. 28, 18.

* *Pēregrīnans*, tis. part. *Traveling in foreign
parts.* *Met.* Nos in nostrā urbe peregrinantes
errantesque tanquam hospites tui libri quasi do-
mum deduxerunt, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1. In universis
rerum naturæ operibus curā nostrā breviter pere-
grinantes, *Plin.* 8, 16. Metus peregrinantium,
Id. 31, 6.

* *Pēregrīnatio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A traveling, or
journeying, up and down; a progress.* (2) *A flirt-
ing, or wandering, up and down.* (3) *A traveling
in foreign parts; a being, or living, abroad.* (4)
*A foreign, or outlandish, dress; a new fashion
brought from abroad.* (1) Tempus in peregrina-
tione consumere, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3. (2) Bestiæ
partim cursu, & peregrinatione lætantur, *Id. de
Fin.* 2, 33. = Gaudent peregrinatione ostreæ,
transferrique in ignotas aquas, *Plin.* 32, 6. (3)
✕ *Exilium quantum à-perpetuā peregrinatione
differt?*

differt? *Cic. Tusc. 5, 37.* (4) Novitatis ac peregrinationis avida est hominum natura, *Plin. 17, 10.* Numquid barbam peregrinatione figurare? *Petron. c. 102.* Sed al. leg. peregrinâ ratione, rect. ut videtur.

* *Peregrinâtor*, ôris. m. verb. *One that maketh many journeys, often from home.* Non tam sum peregrinator jam, quam solebam; ædificia mea me delectant, *Cic. Fam. 6, 18.*

* *Peregrinâtor*, a, um. part. *Having been abroad, or in foreign parts.* *Cic. Acad. Qu. 4, 1.*

* *Peregrinitas*, âtis. f. [*à peregrinus*] (1) *The corruption of the purity of the Roman language, by the speech and conversation of foreigners.* (2) *A tone in pronouncing the Roman language, showing him that speaketh to be a foreigner, rather than a native.* (3) *The condition of a foreigner, or of one who is not a citizen, or free, of Rome.* (1) Cum in urbem nostram est infusa peregrinitas, *Cic. Fam. 9, 15.* (2) Si fuerit os faciliè explanatum, jucundum, urbanum, id est, in quo nulla neque rusticitas, neque peregrinitas resonet, *Quint. 11, 3. de pronuntiâ.* (3) Splendidum virum in peregrinitatem redegit, *Suet. Claud. 15.* Si per poenam deportationis ad peregrinitatem reductus sit patronus, *Ulp.*

* *Peregrinor*, âri, âtusum, dep. (1) *To travel through strange places; to go abroad into foreign parts, or countrys.* (2) *To be a stranger at, or live a foreigner in, any place.* (1) = Eloquentia omnes peragravit insulas, atque ita peregrinata totâ Asiâ est, ut, &c. *Cic. de Cl. Or. 13. Met.* Animus latè longèque peregrinatur, *traveleth in contemplation.* *Id. N. D. 1, 20.* (2) Ut peregrinari in alienâ civitate, non in tuâ magistratum gerere videre, *Id. pro C. Rabir. 10. Met.* Philosophia adhuc peregrinâi Romæ videbatur, *Id. de Fin. 3, 12.*

* *Peregrinus*, a, um. adj. [*à peregrè, seu antiq. pereger, Voss.*] Ponit. subst. (1) *An alien, stranger, or foreigner.* (2) *Peregrina, a whore, harlot, or courtesan.* (3) *Adj. Foreign, outlandish.* (4) *Coming from foreign parts, or countrys.* (5) *Remote, far off, at great distance.* (6) *Strange, new, fresh.* (7) *Rare, unexperienced.* (8) *Ignorant.* (1) Nemo neque civis, neque peregrinus, &c. *Cic. Verr. 4, 35.* Peregrini & incolæ officium est, *Id. Offic. 1, 34.* Hostis apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, *Id. Offic. 1, 12.* Non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenæ nominabamur, *Id. contr. Rull. 2, 34.* (2) Pro uxore habere hanc peregrinam, *Ter. Andr. 1, 119.* Hoc nomine meretrices nominabantur, *Donat. in locum.* (3) Peregrinâ constitit hospes humo, *Ov. Fast. 5, 98.* Peregrinum cælum, *Id. Trist. 4, 7, 25.* Gnatam ornatam adduce lepidè in peregrinum modum, *in a foreign garb.* *Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 78.* (4) Peregrina volucris, brought from foreign parts, or countrys; exotic, *Phædr. 1, 26, 11. de ciconiâ.* Divitiæ peregrinæ, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 204. arbores, Plin. 12, 3.* Peregrinum frumentum, *Liv. = Peregrina ignotaque Romanis purpura, Juv. 14, 182.* Peregrini lapilli, *gems, precious stones.* *Ov. de Nuce 1, 1.* (5) Peregrinum ut viseret orbem, *Ov. Met. 1, 94.* (6) Peregrinus amor, *Id. Ep. 1, 76.* Peregrina libido, *Petron. c. 110.* (7) Nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere oratorem, *Cic. de Or. 1, 50.* (8) Quære peregrinum, *one unacquainted with your cheats.* *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, fin.*

Perelegans, tis. adj. *Very elegant, neat, or quaint.* Genus est perelegans, *Cic. de Or. 2, 67.* Perelegans ingenii Hædus, *Paterc. 1, 7, 1.*

Perelegantè, adv. *Very elegantly, neatly.* = Ornate & perelegantè dicere, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 52.*

Pereloquent, tis. adj. *Very eloquent; smooth, or fluent, in discourse.* In consulatu pereloquens visus est, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 70.* Indisertus, *Id. ib.*

Perennis dicitur auspicari, qui annum & æquam, quæ ex sacro oritur, auspiciatò transit, *Fest. al. leg. perenne. Vid. Perennia.*

Peremptalia fulgura, *Taking off the ill effects of the former.* *Peremptalia fulmina* quibus tollun-

tur priorum fulminum minæ, *Sen. N. 2, 49. vid. & Fest.*

Peremptor, ôris. m. *One that killeth, a murderer.* *Peremptor inclyti regis, Sen. Oidip. 221.*

Peremptorius, a, um. adj. [*à perimor*] (1) *Peremptory, express.* (2) *Deadly; that killeth, or despatcheth, quickly.* (1) *Peremptorium edictum inde hoc nomen sumpsit, quod perimeret disceptationem, hoc est, ultra non pateretur adversarium tergiversari, Ulp.* *Peremptoriæ exceptiones sunt, quæ semper locum habent, nec evitari possunt, Briffon.* (2) *Venenum peremptorium, Apul. Met. 10, p. 326.*

Peremptorius, a, um. part. [*à perimo*] *That will cut off, change, or alter.* An fulgura peremptura sint fatum? *Plin. 2, 53.*

Peremptus, a, um. part. [*à perimor*] (1) *Taken away.* (2) *Destroyed, ruined.* (3) *Consumed, wasted away.* (4) *Killed, slain.* (1) Non potest miser esse quisquam, sensu perempto, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 37.* Cum luna stellanti nocte perempta est, *Id. de Div. 1, 11. ex poet.* (2) Genus humanum jam tunc foret omne peremptum, *Lucr. 5, 1025.* (3) Fædior corporis habitus, pallore ac macie perempti, *Liv. 2, 33.* (4) Martis sorte perempti, *Virg. Æn. 11, 110.* Lycum ferit exectum matre peremptâ, *Id. Æn. 10, 315.* Lege summâ perempti, *Verba patris, Luc. 10, 92.* Fraude peremptus, *Val. Flacc. 6, 743.*

Perendie, adv. [*quasi peremptâ die, Charis. l. 2.*] *The day after to-morrow, two days hence.* Uxor quæ cras veniat, perendie feratur foras, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 34.*

Perendinus, a, um. adj. *The next day after to-morrow, the third day from hence.* Utrum diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret, *Cic. pro Mur. 12.* Perendino die, *Cic. B. G. 5, 30.*

Perenna, æ. f. *A certain goddess. Vid. Propr.* *Perennè*, adv. [*à perennis, ut faciliè à facilis*] *All the year round.* *Col. 12, 18.*

Perennia, um. n. pl. *Augury which the consul, or prætor took, at his being about to pass a river.* Nulla perennia servantur, *Cic. N. D. 2, 3.*

Perennis, e. adj. or, comp. [*ex per, & annus*] *qu. per omnes annos durans, vel per totum annum* (1) *That continueth, or stayeth, all the year round.* (2) *Lasting, durable.* (3) Perennes stellæ, *the fixed stars.* (4) *Never failing, ceasing, or fading.* (5) *Constant, steady, steadfast.* (6) *Perpetual, continual, incessant, uninterrupted.* (7) *Eternal, endless, everlasting.* (1) Temporum magna differentia avibus; perennes, ut columbæ, semestres, ut hirundines, &c. *Plin. 10, 25.* (2) Exegi monumentum ære perennius, *Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1.* (3) *Plin. 2, 25.* (4) Fons perennis, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 43.* Aquæ perennes, *Cic. Verr. 4, 48.* fluvii, *Lucr. 5, 464.* latices, *Id. 5, 263.* amnes, *Liv. Met. Fontem perennem gloriæ suæ perdidit, Cic.* (5) Perennis fides, *Plin. Ep. 9, 9.* Tua processus habeat fortuna perennes, *Ov. Trist. 4, 5, 25.* (6) Lucrum perenne, *Plaut. Amph. prol. 14.* Cursu solis lunæque perennes, *Lucr. 5, 80.* Perennia studia, *Cic. de Cl. Or. 97.* (7) Mortale quod est, immortalis atque perenni junctum, *Lucr. 3, 805.* Plus uno maneant perenne sæclo, *Catull. 1, 10.* Prisco fides facta, sed fama perennis, *Virg. Æn. 9, 79.*

Perennifervus, i. m. *A servant who always serveth his master.* *Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16.*

Perennitas, âtis. f. [*à perennis*] *Lastingness.* Ut quàm longissimam perennitatem stirpi acquirat, *Col. 4, 24. de vineâ.* Adde huc fontium gelidas perennitates, *their never failing course.* *Cic. N. D. 2, 39.* Ego me melior non ætatis spatio, sed perennitatis, *Curt. 9, 6, 18.* Sed al. leg. gloriæ, a title of honour given to princes, ap. poster. scriptt.

Perenno, ære. n. [*i. e. per annum, vel per annos, duro*] *To last, endure, or continue.* Si non perennat in totum, certè usque in alteram vinemiam vini saporem servat, *Col. 12, 20.* Quod melius ficus perennet, *Id. 12, 15.* Perennat arte amor, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 42.*

Perenticida, æ. c. g. [*à pera, & cædo*] qui

peram exenterat, *A cutpurse.* Ego tuam patrem faciam perenticidam, *Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 13.* Ludit in simili sono Parenticidæ & Perenticidæ.

* *Pereo*, ire, itum. n. [*ex per, & eo, i. e. penitus eo, abeo*] (1) *To be quite spent, or gone; to vanish, or disappear, wholly.* (2) *To die; to be killed, slain, or cut off.* (3) *To perish, to be annihilated.* (4) *In the optative mood, present tense, a form of imprecation.* (5) *To be lost.* (6) *To be lost, spent in vain, or thrown away.* (7) *To be performed, or done, in vain, or to no purpose.* (8) *To be destroyed, or laid waste; to be spoiled.* (9) *To be ruinous, fallen to decay, or ready to drop.* (10) *To be ruined, or undone.* (11) *To be desparately in love with one.* (1) Nives pereunt, sole tepente, *Ov. Fast. 3, 236.* Odor tardè venit, ac perit antè Paulatim facilis distractus in aëris auras, *Lucr. 4, 696.* Imago ubi prima perit, aliòque est altera nata Endo statu, *Id. 4, 776.* (2) Occurrunt animo pereundi mille figure, *Ov. Ep. 10, 81.* Varius summo cruciatu supplicioque perit, *Cic. N. D. 3, 33.* Si pereomanihus hominum, perisse juvabit, *Virg. Æn. 3, 606.* Pereant sanè in latrocinio, *Cic.* Utraque in eâ fugâ perit, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 53.* Marcello circa mortem, cum perit ab Hannibale, defuit in extis, *Plin. 11, 73. edit. Hard. de jecore.* (3) Corpus ubi interiit, perisse necesse est, *Lucr. 3, 799.* (4) Peream, nî piscem putavi esse, let me die, or perish if, &c. *Varr. Peream, si te omnes conantem loqui ferre poterunt, Brutus ad Cic. Fam. 11, 23.* Peream, nî sollicitus sum, ac malo veterem & clementem dominum habere, quàm, &c. *Cassius ad Cic. Pereat malè, Lesbia, quæ te, &c. Hor. Epod. 12.* (5) Ecqua inde parva perisset foror, *Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 15.* (6) Perit opera nequicquam, *Phædr. 2, 5, 23.* Tuâ arte viginti minæ pro psaltriâ periere, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 25.* Ne nummi pereant, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, penult.* Perierunt tempora longi Servitii, *Juv. 3, 125.* (7) An bellum civile perit? *Lucr. 9, 564.* (8) Africam provinciam perire, funditusque everti à suis inimicis, *Hirt. E. Afr. 26.* Non domus una perire Digna fuit, *Ov. Met. 1, 240.* Pereat positum rubigine relum, *Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 43.* (9) Non videor mihi farcire posse ædes meas, quin cum fundamento perierint, *Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 70.* (10) Ego illum perisse duco, cui quidem perit pudor, *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 81.* Pereo funditus, *Ter. perpetuò, Id. Enn. 5, 9, 32. certò, Plaut. planè, Id. Numnam perimus? Ter.* In eorum potestatem veniatis, qui se per vos perisse existimant? *Cæs. B. C. 2, 32.* Bis perit amator, ab re atque animo simul, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 26.* Mæragenes certè perit, *is becomes bankrupt, bath spent all, Cic.* (11) Earum hic adolescens alteram afflictim perit, *Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 135.* Ut vidi, ut perit! *Virg. Ecl. 8, 41.*

Perequitans, tis. part. *Riding through, or between.* Equitatus inter duas acies perequitans, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 46.*

Perequito, ære. act. (1) *To ride quite through.* (2) *To ride round, or all over.* (1) Qui non bis per hostium agmen perequitasset, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 66.* (2) Per omnes partes perequitant, & tela conjiciunt, *Id. B. G. 5, 33.* Claudius quum ex viâ longè perequitasset, *Liv. 23, 47.*

Pererrans, tis. part. *Wandering about.* Fulvam impunè pererrans Ægida, *Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 162.*

Pererratus, a, um. part. (1) *Traveled over.* (2) *Sailed over.* (1) Pererratis amborum finibus, *Virg. Ecl. 1, 62.* Pererratus orbis, *Ov. Met. 3, 6.* (2) Pererrato ponto, *Virg. Æn. 2, 295.*

Perro, ære. act. (1) *To wander all over, or round.* (2) *To travel over, to go up and down to, to walk up and down in.* (3) *To pass, go, or run, over, or through.* (4) *To run over in the mind.* (5) *To pry, or search, into narrowly.* (6) *To miss, fail, not to prove; in the engendering of beasts.* (1) Pecudum si more pererrant Avia, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 3, 42.* Semperque homo ritu volucrum longinqui litoris peregrinus ignotum pererret orbem? *Col. præf. lib. 1.* (2) Equoreas sicca pererrat

pererrat aquas, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 498. de *Cerere*. § Pererrare saltus, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 537. Alcyleos ut pererravit omnes cum viatore cellas, *Peiron.* c. 97. Vespertinum pererro Sæpe forum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 113. (3) Hos aditus, jamque hos aditus, omnemque pererrat Undique circuitum, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 766. ¶ Sonus pererravit cornua, *passed, or made its way, through the trumpet*, *Sil.* 4, 174. (4) Omnes istos ab infimis, usque ad fummos, pererra, *Sen.* ¶ Furiale malum totam pererrat, *diffusetb, or spreadetb, itself all over her*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 375. (5) Omnem pererrat Arte locum, *Id. Æn.* 5, 441. ¶ Totum pererrat Luminibus tacitis, *surveyetb him from head to foot*, *Id. Æn.* 4, 363. (6) Conceptio uno initu peragitur, quæ si fortè pererravit, vigesimum post diem marem femina repetit, *Plin.* 8, 45. de *bubus Indicis*.

Pererror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be overflowed.* Arva pererrantur Peligna liquentibus undis, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 16, 5.

Perērditus, a, um, adj. *Very learned.* P. Clodius homo pereruditus, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 15.

Perēsus, a, um, part. [à peredor] (1) *Eaten quite through.* (2) *Met. Enfeebled, dispirited.* (3) *Mangled, torn.* (1) Vesco sale saxa peresa, *Lucr.* 1, 327. morbo illuvieque vellera, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 561. (2) Multis languoribus peresus, *Catull.* 53, 31. (3) Si tantula pars oculi media illa peresa est, *Lucr.* 3, 414.

Perexcrucio, āre, act. *To teize sorely, to fret extremely.* *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 1, 32. ¶ Rarè occ.

Perexiguè, adv. *Very niggardly, sordidly, or meanly.* = Perexiguè minutatimque, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 1.

Perexiguus, a, um, adj. *Very little, small, short.* § Perexiguum frumentum, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 42. loci spatium, *Id. B. G.* 5, 15. semen, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 32. fretum, *Paterc.* 1, 2. factum, *Liv.* 22, 52.

Perexilis, e, adj. *Very slender, or small.* Si perexilis est, vel rara ipsa vitis, *Col.* 11, 2.

Perexpēditus, a, um, adj. *Very easy, or obvious.* § Perexpedita defensio, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 11.

Perfabrīco, āre, act. *To do a thing thoroughly.* ¶ *Met.* Corruptor ita me Toxilus perfabricavit, *batb ruined me by his deceits and crafty tricks*, *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 2, 4.

Perfacēre, adv. *Very prettyly, pleasantly, or merrily.* § Perfacetè dicta, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 46. de *præt. urbis*.

Perfacētus, a, um, adj. *Very pleasant, merry, or witty.* § Si non perfacetum, attamen fortasse non rusticum, *Cic. pro Planc.* 14.

Perfacīlè, adv. *Very easily, or readily.* § Perfacilè capere, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 32.

Perfacīlis, e, adj. *Very easy.* § Perfacilis inaudiendo, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 20. Perfacile factu, *Cæs. B. G.* 1.

† Perfacul, adv. *antiqui, & per se facul dicebant, quod nunc facilè dicimus; inde permansit in consuetudine facultas, Fest.*

Perfacundus, a, um, adj. *Very eloquent.* *Apul. Flor.* 4. p. 814. In concionibus perfacundus habebatur, *Just.* 22, 19.

Perfamiliāris, e, adj. (1) *Very familiar, very well acquainted with.* (2) *Subst. An intimate friend.* (1) Ipse est veterator magnus, & perfamiliaris Philisto, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 13. (2) Vident perfamiliarem Nævii L. Publicium, *Id. pro Quint.* 6.

Perfānus, a, um, adj. *Very silly, or foolish.* *Mart.* 3, 18, 4.

Perfēctè, adv. ||iūs, comp. ||sīmè, sup. *Perfēctly, fully, completely, exactly.* § Oratio neque nimis infans, neque perfēctè disertā, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 26. Sed de hoc tum ego perfēctiūs, *Apul. Flor.* p. 806. = Perfēctissimè & planissimè dicitur, *Gell.* 11, 16. = Perfēctè planèque eruditus vir, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 81.

Perfēctio, ōnis, f. verb. [à perficio] (1) *Perfection, fullness, completeness.* (2) *The completing, or finishing, of a thing.* (3) *The making, or framing, of a thing.* (1) Rationis perfēctio est virtus, *Cic.* = Absolutionem perfectionemque in oratione desiderare, *Id. de Or.* 1, 28. (2) §

Si non perfēctio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, *Id. Orat.* 29. § Susceptione primā, non perfēctione, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 9. (3) Dei majestatem deducitis usque ad apium formicarumque perfēctionem, *Id. Acad.* 4, 38.

Perfector, ōris, m. verb. (1) *An accomplisher, or finisher.* (2) *That which perfecteth, or completestb, a thing.* (1) § O Parmeno mi! o mearum voluptatum omnium inventor, inceptor, perfectior! *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 5. (2) = Stylus ille tuus, quem tu verè dixisti perfectorem dicendi esse ac magistrum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 60.

¶ Perfēctrix, Icīs, f. *She who perfectethb, Lact.* 3, 15. ex *Nep.*

Perfēctūrus, a, um, part. (1) *That will finish, or complete.* (2) *That will accomplish, or achieve.* (1) Prædibus acceptis eo anno ædificia perfecturos, *Liv.* 5, 55. conf. 32, 28. (2) Quid virtute perfecturus sit, *Cic.*

Perfēctus, ūs, m. *Perfection, completeness.* Comiciæ autem scenæ ædificiorum privatorum & mænanorum habent speciem perfectusque fenestris dispositos imitatione communium ædificiorum rationibus, *Vitr.* 5, 8. § Perfēctus habere elegantes, *Id.* 1, 2.

Perfēctus, a, um, part. [à per, & facio] (1) *Finished, ended, completed.* (2) *Effected, brought about, or to pass.* (3) *Performed, fulfilled.* (4) *Made, or done.* (5) *Made, or formed, of.* (6) *Adj. or comp. sīmus, sup. Perfēct, entire, complete.* (7) *Accomplished, absolute, exact, accurately skilled in.* (8) *Excellent, rare.* (1) Eo opere perfēcto, *Cæs. B. G.* 1. § Perfēctum templum, *Cic. Verr.* 6, 64. bellum, *Cæs. Corpus perfectum, Lucr.* 3, 679. (2) Eo die nihil perfectum est, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 3. (3) Solemni more sacrorum Perfēcto, *Lucr.* 1, 98. Perfēctis ordine votis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 548. divinis rebus, *Id. Æn.* 8, 307. (4) Dianæ simulacrum singulari operā, artificioque perfectum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 33. Simili quæ sunt perfectæ figurā, *Lucr.* 2, 523. Mitto hæc omnia quæ ab isto per triennium perfectæ sunt, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 52. (5) Candelabrum è gemmis auroque perfectum, *Id. Verr.* 4, 28. Cymbia argento perfectæ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 267. (6) = Ut unum opus totum atque perfectum ex omnibus totis atque perfectis abolveretur, *Cic. de Univ.* 5. (7) = Absoluti & perfecti philosophi, *Id. de Div.* 2, 72. = Plenus atque perfectus orator, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 13. Eloquentiæ genus summum atque perfectissimum, *Id.* = Perfēctus, politus ad persuadendum homo, *Id. in Pison.* 25. = Homini erudito, in geometriæque perfectio, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 6. Literis Græcis perfēctus Memmius, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 70. (8) Nardum, quale non perfectius Mææ laborarunt manus, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 60. ¶ Perfēcto sole tenebræ, *after the sun was set, Stat. Theb.* 5, 180.

*Perfērendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be carried, or conveyed.* (2) *To be borne, endured, undergone.* (3) *To be made, enacted, or passed, into a law.* (1) Dat literas in oppidum perferendas, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 4. (2) § Ad perferendas calamitates, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 19, fin. Naves factæ ex robore ad quamvis vim & contumeliam perferendam, *Id. B. G.* 3, 13. (3) Pompeius ad voluntatem perferendæ legis incubuerat, *Cic. Statuerunt, concilium inde legi perferendæ habere, Liv.* 3, 16, Vid. *Perferor.*

*Perfērens, tis, nom. ex part. *Bearing patiently.* § Perferentes injuriarum, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 43. Vid. *Perfero.*

*Perfēro, ferre, ūlli, lātum, act. [ex per, & fero] (1) *To carry, bear, or convey, through, or unto the designed person, or place.* (2) *To bring, carry, or bear, commands, orders, or news.* (3) *To tell; to bring, or carry, word of; to report, show, or advise.* (4) *Met. To bear patiently, endure, suffer, or undergo; to bear with, to go through with.* (5) *To make, or pass, into a law; to enact.* (6) † *To have, or enjoy.* (1) Te ad reginæ limina perfer, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 393. Lapis totum non pertulit ictum, *Id. Æn.* 12, 907. ¶ Hasta vires haud pertulit, *retained not force enough to make any deep wound upon him, Id. Æn.* 10, 786. Nec fraus te incolumem fallaci

perferet Auno, *shall carry you back, Id. Æn.* 11, 717. Feminæ quæ non perferunt partus, *do not go their full time, Plin.* 7, 13. Si varia vineta fecerimus, aliquid ex iis inviolatum erit, quod fructum perferat, *may bear, or bring it to maturity, Col.* 3, 20. (2) Quam ad eos imperatoris mandata perferret, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 27. Qui de accepta calamitate nuncium Drapeti perferret, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 36. Hortor omnes, ut hujus quoque generis laudem perferant in hanc urbem, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 5. (3) Hæc cum frater ad me pertulisset collegi ipse me, *Id. Fam.* 1, 9. Verba nostra Romana ad numina perfer, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 2, 43. (4) Frigus, famem, sitim, ac vigilas perferre, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 9. Paupertatem unā pertulimus gravem, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 50. = Facilè omnes perferre ac pati, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 35. = Id quod pati non potuerunt, non pertulerunt, *Cic.* § Feram & perferam usque, *Plaut.* (5) Si, quæ promulgasti, perferre potuisses, *Cic. pro Domo.* 10. Ego hîc aut in conspectu vestro moriar, aut perferam legem, *Liv.* (6) § Fer difficilia, ut facilia perferas, *Publ. Syr.*

*Pertēror, ri, lātus, pass. (1) *To be carried, borne, or brought, through.* (2) *To be brought, &c. as commands, orders, news.* (3) *To be told.* (4) *To be borne patiently.* (5) *To be made, or passed, into a law.* (1) Aliam præsam ab alio perferri putans, *Phædr.* 1, 4, 4. A leſticariis in mediam rixam perfertur, *Petron.* c. 96. (2) Existimavi à me nuncium perferri oportere, *Cic. ad Brut.* 28. (3) Noſtras res ad te in actis perferri certò scio, *Id.* (4) Vid. *Perfero.* (5) Est utique vetandi jus, cum ea lex perferatur, *Id.*

*Perfertur, imperf. *It is told.* Sermone omnium perfertur ad me incredibilem, &c. *Cic.*

Perfervēto, ēri, neut. pass. *To be made very hot, Varr.*

*Perfervīdus, a, um, adj. [ex per, & servidus] *Very hot.* Perfervida æſtas, *Col.* 5, 5.

Perfērus, a, um, adj. *Very fierce, or cruel, Varr.* *R. R.* 2, 1.

Perficiendus, a, um, part. *To be finished, or completed.* Comitiiis perficiendis XI dies tribuit, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 2. ¶ Ad coria perficienda semine pro gallâ utuntur, *in dressing them, Plin.* 24, 12.

Perficiens, tis, part. *Perficing, concocting.* Perficiente cibos stomacho, *Plin.* 23, 1. *vid. seq.*

Perficio, ēre, fūci, fectum, act. [ex per, & facio] (1) *To perfect, finish, complete, or make an end of.* (2) *To concoct, or digest.* (3) *To effect, accomplish, achieve, bring about, or pass.* (4) *To gain, to obtain, to prevail.* (1) § Opus Invenit ille, nostra perfecit manus, *Phædr.* 4, 20, 7. § Vides illum multa perficere, nos multa conari, *Cic. Orat.* 30. ¶ Scriptor centum qui perficit annos, *completetb, is of the standing of, Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 39. § Quæ sacro incepta paravi Perficere est animus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 639. (2) Cibos ambulatione perficere, *Plin.* 11, 53. ¶ Novère id quia coria perficiunt, *dress them, Id.* 23, 1. (3) Perfecisti ut Caſar me diligeret, *Cic.* § Justa perficere, *Valer. Flacc.* 7, 61. munus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 629. mandata, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 11, 24. Perficitur argentum hodie ut habeat filius, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 1, 90. (4) Nunquam quicquam priusquam id, quod petit, perficit, *Id. Mil.* 2, 2, 59. Obsides uti inter sese dent, perficit, *Cæs. B. G.* 1.

Perficior, i, fectus, pass. (1) *To be perfected, finished, &c.* (2) *To be concocted.* (3) *To be dressed, as hides are.* (4) *To be refined, or purified.* (5) *To be accomplished.* (6) *To be performed, or fulfilled.* (1) = In naturā necesse est parci aliquid, atque absolvi, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 13. (2) Difficiliter perficiuntur omnia in cibis acris, *Plin.* 11, 53. (3) Rubrâ tinguntur lanæ, pelletque perficiuntur, *Id.* 24, 11. (4) Sulphur è cuniculis effusum perficitur igni, *Id.* 35, 15. (5) Cave dubites quin omnia de laute ac reſctu tuo perfecta sint, *Cic.* (6) *Quint.* 2, 18. Vid. *Perficio.*

Perficiendus, a, um, part. *To be kept, or kept.* Comitiiis omnibus perficiendis XI dies tribuit, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 2.

Perficius, a, um, adj. *Perficing.* Perfica natura

tura creatrix Rerum omnia ad finem perduxit, *Lucr.* 2, 1115.

Perfidē, adv. *Perfidiously, treacherously*, *Gell.* 20, 1. † *Perfidiosē, Cic.*

Perfidēlis, e, adj. *Very faithfull, or trusty.* † *Scriba perfidelis, Cic. Attic.* 2, 19.

Perfidia, æ, f. *An infringement, or breach, of one's faith; falsehood, treachery, perfidiousness, unfaithfulness.* Cū illius in me perfidiam increparet, *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 7, 6. § in alium, *Id. Philipp.* 2. ¶ In plur. Neque deprecatio perfidiis meis est, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 7.

Perfidiosē, adv. *Perfidiously, treacherously.* Multa perfidiosē facta, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 40.

Perfidiosus, a, um, adj. *Simus, sup. Full of falsehood, treachery, or unfaithfulness.* = Animo perfidiosus & subdolos, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 32. Perfidiosissimus C. Marius, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 32. = Invidiosus, fallax, *Id.*

Perfidus, a, um, adj. [*ex per, & fides*] *Breaking his faith, perfidious, false, treacherous, unfaithfull.* § Perfidus amicus, *Cic.* Perfidum caput, *Hor. Od.* 2, 8, 6. sacramentum, *Id. Od.* 2, 17, 9. = Omnes perfidi, improbi, malitiosi sunt, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. Met. Vaticani perfida vappa cadi, *Mart.* 12, 48, 14.

Perfinitio, ire, ivi, itum, act. *Fully to end.* Nec res perfinit ulla, *Lucr.* 1, 612.

*Perfixus, a, um, part. [*ex per, & figor*] *Pierced, stricken, or thrust, through.* § Pectore perfixo, *Lucr.* 6, 391. ¶ Met. Gelidis telis perfixa pavoris, *struck with fear*, *Id.* 3, 306. Desiderio perfixa juveni, *wounded with grief for want of*, *Id.* 2, 360.

*Perflābilis, e, adj. *That may be blown through.* = Deos ipsos jocandi causā induxit Epicurus perflucidos & perflabiles, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 17.

Perflāgitiosus, a, um, adj. *Very villainous, very wicked.* = Num tibi perturpe, perflagitiosum esse videtur? *Cic. pro Cal.* 20.

*Perflans, tis, part. *Blowing very much, blustering.* Perflantibus undique procellis, *Plin.* 2, 7. Perflans murmura concha, *Lucan.* 9, 349.

*Perflatus, ūs, m. verb. [*à perfluo*] *The blowing of the wind through a place.* Perflatus salubrior, *Col.* 4, 17. Edificio perflatum æstivum, hybernū solem habenti, *Id.* ¶ Ulmus in perflatu firma, *used in such works as are exposed to the air*, *Plin.* 16, 40. Perflatus campi accipiunt, *Id.* 17, 4. perflata, *Sil.* 14, 259.

*Perfluo, āre, act. [*ex per, & flo*] (1) *To blow violently through, over, or upon.* (2) *Abol.* To blow. (2) Venti terras turbine perflant, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 87. Cū venti nubila perflant, *Lucr.* 6, 121. crebram sylvam cū flamina Cauri, *Id.* 6, 334. (2) Jam perflare ad ipsos auram maris, *Curt.* 9, 4, 21. Favonius lenis æqualisque æstivis mensibus perflat, *Col.* 11, 21.

*Perflor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be blown through.* Autumnus aquilonibus perflatur, *Cels.* Superiora magis perflantur, *Sen. N. Q.* 4, 8.

Perfluctuo, āre, neut. *To swim, or float, upon, in great abundance.* ¶ Unde animantium copia tanta tumidos perfluctuat artus, *swarmeth all over them*, *Lucr.* 3, 721.

*Perfluens, tis, part. (1) *Running, as a river.* (2) *Met. Swimming in.* (1) Belus amnis in mare perfluens, *Plin.* 36, 26. (2) Voluptatibus perfluens, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 35. ¶ Sed leg. & perfluens.

*Perfluo, ēre, xi, xum, n. [*ex per, & fluo*] (1) *To run, as a leaky vessel doth; to let the liquor out.* (2) *To flow, or run.* (3) *To run down, or by.* (4) *Met. To abound.* (1) Per colum vina videmus Perfluere, *Lucr.* 2, 302. ¶ Met. Ple-nus rimarum sum, hāc atque illāc perfluo, *I spring a leak, I cannot keep it secret*, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 25. (2) ¶ Cum acc. Quæ Tibur aquæ fertile perfluunt, *Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 10. ubi al. leg. p:ofluunt. ¶ Ne quæ dicentur perflant aures, come in at one ear, and run out at the other, *Quint.* ¶ sed leg. & præterfluent. (3) Perfluebant per frontem sudantis acaciæ rivi, *Petron.* c. 23. (4) ¶ Perfluat pomis candidus sinus, *be full with*, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 70. ¶ sed leg. & profluat. In-
fluit perfluit Tiberis, *Liv.* 1, 45.

*Perfluus, a, um, adj. *Easy, flowing, swimming.* ¶ Incessu perfluuo feminam mentiebatur, *by a gliding, or mincing, gait, or pace*, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 368.

*Perfluxus, a, um, adj. *Very fading, transient.* Quint. Decl. p. 314.

Perfodio, ēre, fodi, fossum, act. *To dig through.* Posteaquam Lucullus perfodisset montem, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 17. ¶ Parietes perfodere, *to break into a house, in order to steal*, *Cic. in Vat.* 5. Gravibus rastris cunctantia perfode terga, *dress the ground by breaking the clods*, *Col.* 10, 72. Spina argentea dentes perfodit, *Petron.* c. 32. ¶ Met. Omnium Marcellorum meum pectus memoria perfodit, *penetrateth, maketh a deep impression on my mind*, *Cic.*

¶ Perfœcundus, a, um, adj. *Very fertile, or fruitful.* Ægyptus est terra hominum aliorumque animalium perfœcunda generatrix, *Mel.* 1, 9.

Perforandus, a, um, part. *To be bored through.* Si latius aliquid abscedet, duobus aut tribus locis erit perforandum, *Cels.* 8, 9.

Perforatus, a, um, part. *Bored through.* Vitis perforata terebrā, *Col.* 4, 29. Rostris perforatæ naves merguntur, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 46. Met. Viæ quasi quedam sunt ad oculos, ad aures, à sede animi perforatæ, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 4. = Perforato animo hauriebamus & transmittente, *Sen. Ep.* 99. Unā tantum perforatā nave, *Liv.* 21, 50.

Perfore, To be. Tunc mihi ille dixit quod classe tu velles decedere, perfore accommodatum tibi, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 5. i. e. fore tibi per accommodatum; ut, per hoc mihi mirum, *Id. per tmesin.*

¶ Performidābilis, e, adj. *Greatly to be feared.* *Fragm. Poët.*

Performidatus, a, um, adj. *Greatly feared, much dreaded.* Puer auricomus performidate Batavo, *Sil.* 3, 608.

Performidolōsus, a, um, adj. *Very fearfull.* Naturā performidolōsus, *Aur. Vict. in Claudio Cæs.* 9.

Perforo, āre, act. (1) *To bore through.* (2) *To run through with a spear, sword, &c.* (1) § Tigna perforare, *Liv.* Quum triremem hostium perforasset, ac demersisset, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 25. ¶ Quacunque cavernas perforat latex, *maketh its way through*, *Claud. Apon.* 14. (2) Pectus perforat ingens, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 485. lævum inguen, *Id. Æn.* 10, 689. rigido ense latus, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 9, 26. uno duo pectora ictu, *Id. Met.* 12, 377. ¶ Met. Radiis ubi culmina totis perforat sol, *entrencheth, enlighteneth*, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 46.

Perforor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be pierced through.* Vix ullum fuit scutum, quod non pluribus simul spiculis perforaretur, *Curt.* 7, 9, 8. Perforari telorum jactu, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, ext. 19.

Perfortiter, adv. *Very manfully, or bravely.* Vicit hui! perfortiter, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 28.

Perfossor, ōris, m. verb. [*à perfodio*] *A digger, or breaker, through.* ¶ Perfossor parietum, *a housebreaker*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 23.

Perfossus, a, um, part. [*à perfodior*] (1) *Dug through.* (2) *Turned up as the earth is by ploughing, or digging.* (3) *Piercing through, harrowing a hole made through.* (1) § Atho perfosso, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 34. Perfossis montibus *Curt.* 5, 7, 8. Aliæ perfossis cuniculis subterraneæ domus, *Plin.* 36, 13. (2) Solum bidentibus æqualiter perfossus, in areas disponi, *Col.* (3) Ad hoc naves perfossæ, *Plin.* 32, 2. de Xiphiā. Bis sex thoraca petium, Perfossusque locis, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 10. § Perfossus pectus, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 522.

*Perfractē, adv. *Stiffly, obstinately.* Nimis mihi perfractē videbatur ærarium defendere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 22. al. leg. præfractē.

*Perfractus, a, um, part. [*à perfringor*] (1) *Broken in pieces.* (2) *Abol. Broken.* (1) § Perfractæ fores, *Tib.* 1, 10, 56. Olla clavā perfracta trinodi, *Ov. Epist.* 4, 115. arma, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 184. (2) Perfractio capite, acie excessit, *Liv. conf. Sil.* 10, 512.

Perfræquens, tis, *Very frequent, well frequented.* In portu emporium brevī perfræquens factum, *Liv.* 41, 1.

*Perfrēmō, ēre, ui, itum, neut. [*ex per, &*

fremō] *To roar out.* Rostris perfrēmunt delphini, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 35. ex vet. poët.

*Perfrēto, āre, act. [*ex per, & fretum*] *To pass over the sea*, *Solin.* c. 40. † Mare trajicere.

*Perfricans, tis, part. *Rubing.* Caput sinistra manu perfricans, *Cic. in Pison.* 25.

*Perfricatus, a, um, part. *Rubed all over.* Perfricatā carne aconito, *Plin.* 8, 27. Perfricatā diutius fronte, *Petron.* c. 132.

*Perfrico, āre, ui, act. [*ex per, & frico*] *To rub all over.* Perfricant sale minuto, *Varr.* Cū caput atque os unguento perfricaret, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 25. ¶ Perfricare os, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 18. to cast off shame; faciem, *Plin.* 1. princ. = Perfricuit frontem, posuitque pudorem, *Mart.* 11, 28.

*Perfricor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be rubbed all over.* Vulnura ab iis facta perfricantur, *Plin.* 20, 16.

*Perfrictio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à perfrigeo*] *A weakening shivering by reason of cold.* Tussis ex perfrictione, *Plin.* 20, 14. ¶ In plur. Perfrictiones, *Id.* 18, 18.

Perfrigēficio, ēre, fēci, act. *To put into a great fear.* Mihi ille Syrus cor perfrigefacit, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 117.

*Perfrigeo, ēre, xi, etum, neut. [*ex per, & frigeo*] (1) *To shiver with cold.* (2) *To be hoarse with cold.* (1) Ei, qui perfrixit, opus est balneo, *Cels.* (2) Perfrixisse tuas quæstæ est præfatio fauces, *Mart.* 3, 18. Et si perfrixit, cantat bene, *Juv.* 7, 194.

*Perfrigēratūs, a, um, part. [*à seq.*] *Cooled.* ¶ Inferveſcunt super carbones, deinde perfrigerata eodem cacabo reponuntur, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* ult.

*Perfrigēro, āre, act. [*ex per, & + frigero*] *To cool.* *Plin.* 25, 13. sed *Harduin.* refrigerare.

Perfrigesco, ēre, incept. [*ex per, & frigesco*] *To grow very cold.* *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9.

*Perfrigidus, a, um, adj. *Extreme cold.* § Tempestas perfrigida, *Cic. Varr.* 4, 40.

*Perfringendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be broke open.* (2) *Met. To be broken, or violated.* (1) Initium id perfringendarum domuum, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 1, 4. (2) Ad leges perfringendas valuisti, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 7.

*Perfringens, tis, part. (1) *Breaking through.* (2) *Breaking in pieces.* (1) Nubem perfringens impete recto, *Lucr.* 6, 137. (2) Dolabrā glaciem perfringens, *Curt.* 5, 6, 14.

*Perfringo, ēre, ēgi, actum, act. [*ex per, & frango*] (1) *To break through.* (2) *To break, or dash, in pieces.* (3) *To break the head, neck, &c.* (4) *To break up in ploughing.* (5) *Met. To infringe, violate, or break through, laws, edicts, &c.* (6) *To dissolve, or dissipate.* (7) *To corrupt.* (1) Omnium objecta tela vi & virtute perfringere, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 23. (2) Misso perfrigit Olympum Fulmine, *Ov. Met.* 1, 154. Ne ille perfrigerit aliquid, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 12. (3) Perfringere colla bipenni, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 192. Tempora perfringit fulvo protecta capillo, *Ov. Met.* 12, 273. Suam ipse cervicem perfrigit, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 14, 1. (4) Campi quos non nisi ingentes boves & fortissima aratra perfringunt, *Plin. jun.* (5) § Perfringere leges, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 7. edicta senatus, *Id.* (6) = Neque ulla vis conjunctionem vestram & tantam conspirationem bonorum omnium perfringere & labefactare possit, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 10. (7) Sin istius ingentes divitiæ judiciorum religionem, veritatemque perfrigerint, *Id.*

*Perfringor, i, actus, pass. (1) *To be broken in pieces.* (2) *To be dug, or ploughed up.* (1) Vid. Perfringo. (2) Perfringi solum debet, *Plin.* 17, 20.

Perfrio, āre, act. *To rub thoroughly.* Baccas myrti perfriato, *Col.* 12, 38.

Perfructus, a, um, part. [*à perfruo*] *Having fully enjoyed.* Omnium perfructus vitæ præmia, *Lucr.* 3, 969.

Perfrueſus, a, um, part. *To be thoroughly enjoyed.* § Ad perfrueſas voluptates, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 8.

Perfruo, ēris, itus, & perfructus, dep. *To enjoy fully, or thoroughly.* Perfrui maximis animi & corporis voluptatibus, *Cic.* = His ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruo, *Id. in Pison.* 20. Amœni-

Amœnitatē summā perfructus est, *Id. in Hortens.* ap. *Prisc.* Si contigerit nostris consiliis exitus, quem optamus, perfructurus es, *Brutus ad Cic.* Perfruo recordatione rerum, *Paterc.* 2, 101. victoriis, *Val. Max.* 3, 2. ext. 5.

*Perfuga, æ, m. *A deserter, one that leaveth his own party, and goeth over to the enemy's.* A Pyrrho perfuga venit in castra Fabricii, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 22. conf. *Liv.* 10, 40.

*Perfugio, Ære, fūgi, itum, neut. [*ex per, & fugio*] *To fly for succour, or shelter.* A Scipione in castra Cæsaris perfugerunt, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 35. Ad asylum turba omnis perfugit, *Liv.* 1, 8. Met. In tribunatū portum perfugerat, *Cic.*

*Perfugium, ii, n. (1) *A refuge, or shelter; a place to fly to for succour.* (2) *A sanctuary.* (3) *An excuse, a pretense.* (1) Victo perfugium Armenia fuit, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 3, 2. (2) § Perfugium inviolabile, *Id. Ann.* 5, 3, 1. § Quæ sacella majores in urbe periculi perfugia esse voluerunt, *Cic.* Hic est Campanus ager, & Leontinus, quæ duo majores nostri annonæ perfugia, *Id. Met.* = Paratum nobis perfugium & portum putemus, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 49. de morte. (3) Nolite cogere socios—hoc uti perfugio, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 41.

Perfulcio, ire, ivi, itum, act. *To uphold, or support.* Eloquio sanctum modò perfulcire senatum, *Or. ad Pison.* v. 36. ¶ *Rare occ.*

Perfunctio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à perfungor*] (1) *The going through with, or discharging of, any office, honour, or trust.* (2) *An undergoing, or enduring.* (1) Qui ei annus primus ab honorum perfunctione, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 2. (2) § Laborum perfunctio, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 15.

Perfunctoriè, adv. (1) *Slightly, easily, lightly.* (2) ¶ *Covertly, not plainly.* (3) ¶ *Carelessly, by halves.* (1) Me cœpit non perfunctoriè verberare, *Petron.* c. 11. (2) = Neque perfunctoriè, aut obscure dicere, *Ulp.* (3) Hæredibus qui non perfunctoriè debitum officium impleverant, *Papin.*

Perfunctus, a, um, part. [*à perfungor*] (1) *Having gone through with, borne, fully done, or discharged.* (2) *Being freed, or discharged, from, by having performed, endured, or undergone.* (3) *After they shall have lived, or enjoyed life.* (4) *Clear, or free from.* (5) *Undergone, run through.* (1) Honoribus & reip. muneribus perfunctus senex, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 45. § Consulatu perfunctis, *Plin.* 5, 1. (2) Mihi optanda mors est perfuncto rebus iis, quas adeptus sum, quasque gessi, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 46. Me tantis laboribus pro communi salute perfunctum, &c. *Id.* Plebs perfuncta gravissimis seditionibus & discordiis, *Id.* ¶ *Cum acc.* = Ut mihi tam multa pro se perpeffo atque perfuncto respub. concederet, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. Quæ omnia te vitâ perfunctâ sequentur, *Lucr.* 3, 981. (3) Quia vivos non potuimus perfunctos tam fato dedidimus, *Liv.* 9, 1. (4) Perfunctæ à febris, & à foriâ sues, *Varr.* R. R. 4, 2. (5) Recito memoriam perfuncti periculi, *Cic.*

Perfundendus, a, um, part. *To be spread, or anointed, all over.* Perfundendum oleo corpus & caput, *C. l.*

Perfundens, tis, part. *Overspreading.* Sol suâ perfundens omnia luce, *Lucr.* 2, 147. Perfundens humeros cæsaries, *Sen. Hipp.* 801. conf. *Sil.* 8, 451.

Perfundo, Ære, fūdi, fūsum, act. (1) *To pour all over, to wash, to bathe.* (2) *To wet, by sprinkling upon, or with; to bedew, to besprinkle.* (3) *To besmear, or daub over.* (4) *Met. To imbue, season, or give a tincture to; to furnish with.* (1) Fluvii perfundunt pecus magistri, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 446. (2) Quali perfundat pisces securus olivo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 50. (3) Perfudere manus fraterno sanguine fratres, *Catull.* 62, 399. Auro tecta perfundimus, *Sen.* (4) Apparatus sacri, qui perfundere religione animum posset, *Liv.* 10, 38. ¶ Coniux, quæ tibi flexanimo mentem perfundat amore, *will bathe, as it were, your soul in love, Catull.* 62, 330. ¶ Si illâ notitiâ se non perfuderit, sed infecerit, *not sprinkle himself with but die himself in, Sen.* Quâ ratione sol calido perfundat cuncta vapore, *quarm. all over, Lucr.*

5, 595. Dii immortales, qui me horror perfudit! *seized me all over! Cic. Att.* 8, 5. § Perfundere animum religione, *Liv.* 10, 38.

Perfundor, i, fūsus, pass. (1) *To be poured through.* (2) *To be washed all over.* (3) *To be wetted, besprinkled, or anointed.* (4) *Met. To be filled.* (1) ¶ Alluitur Endone amne, perfunditur Thebaide, *is divided in the midst by its streams, Plin.* 5, 29. (2) Quin tu antè vivo perfunderis flumine? *Liv.* (3) Ensis perfunditur sanguine, *Or. Met.* 7, 395. Perfundi nardo juvat, *Hor. Epod.* 15, 13. (4) Voluptatem sensus accipiens movetur, & jucunditate quidam perfunditur, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 3. ¶ Postquam est Italo perfusus acetō, *stung with sharp jests, Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 33. ¶ Non illa studia, quibus perfundi satis est, sed hæc quibus tingendus est animus, *to be slightly acquainted with, or superficially versed in, Sen.*

Perfungor, i, ctus, dep. (1) *To discharge, or execute, completely, or fully; to go through with to the end.* (2) *To be rid of; freed, or delivered from, by having endured, undergone, or suffered.* (3) *To be clear of, or free from.* (4) *To share, or partake, of; to enjoy.* (1) § Cum & honoribus amplissimis, & laboribus maximis perfuncti essemus, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 8. (2) Perfuncta resp. est hoc misero fatalique bello, *Id. pro Marcell.* 10. Qui eadem pericula, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, ingrediantur, *Id.* (3) Quidam adjiciunt, perfunctas esse à febris & à foriâ sifofas, *Varr. R. R.* 4, 2. (4) Dum ætatis tempus tulit perfuncta satis sum, satias jam tenet studiorum istorum, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 2, 18. Reminiscere illam Tulliam omnibus bonis propè perfunctam esse, *Sulpitius ad Cic. Fam.* 4, 5.

Perfuro, Ære, n. *To be in a very great fury, to be outrageous.* ¶ Perfurit acri cum fremitu pontus, *rageth and roareth, Lucr.* 1, 276. mare fluctibus, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 383. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 4, 732, *Sil.* 8, 605.

Perfusio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à perfundo*] (1) *A washing, batheing, or pouring water all over.* (2) *A wetting, moistening, or besprinkling with water.* (1) Perfusio corporis multa prodest ex aquâ, *Cels.* (2) Italia hordeum sine perfusione tostum molit, *Plin.* 18, 7.

¶ Perfusoriè, adv. *Confusedly, obscurely, not plainly.* = Neque perfusoriè, aut obscure, *Ulp.* ¶ *Confusè, Cic.*

Perfusorius, a, um, adj. (1) *Superficial, slight.* (2) ¶ *Perfusoriæ assertiones, that are repeated carelessly, or for form's sake only.* § Perfusoria voluptas, *Sen.* (2) *Suet. Domit.* 8. edit. *Græv.*

Perfusus, a, um, part. [*à perfundor*] (1) *Poured all over, washed.* (2) *Wetted, besprinkled, dashed, swilled.* (3) *Anointed, besmeared.* (4) *Stained, defiled.* (5) *Covered all over.* (6) *Overlaid, gilded over, disguised, coloured, died.* (7) *Met. Filled, or covered, with fear, dread, rage, pleasure, &c.* (8) *Endued with a quality of causing.* (9) *Dosed with, made drowsy, or sleepy by.* (1) Exundantes perfuso sanguine campos, *Petron.* c. 104. Clitumne greges tuo perfusi flumine, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 147. Oceani perfusus Lucifer undâ, *Id. Æn.* 8, 589. (2) Perfusum aquâ hordeum, *Plin.* Exercitus perfusus millies cuore Romano, *Liv.* (3) § Perfusus liquidis odoribus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 5, 2. Juventus humeros oleo perfusa, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 135. lacrymis flagrantibus genas, *Id. Æn.* 12, 65. sanie vittas, *Id. Æn.* 2, 221. (4) Perfusi sanguine fratrum, *Id. Æn.* 2, 510. (5) Pulvere ac sudore perfusum regem, *Curt.* 3, 5, 2. ¶ *Met.* Perfusus rubore manifesto, *blushing as red as fire, Petron.* c. 128. Mœnia perfusa lepore, *overspread with the beautiful reflection of colours, Lucr.* 2, 501. Æterno corpus perfusum frigore lethi, *spread all over with, Id.* 4, 922. (6) § Perfusa gloria furo, *Or. Fast.* 1, 303. Omnigenis perfusa coloribus, *Lucr.* 2, 820. Ostro perfusæ vestes, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 112. (7) § Perfusus timore, *Liv.* 2, 63. gaudio, *Id.* 30, 16. fletu, *Id.* 40, 12. Perfusum ultimi supplicii metu, *Id.* Omnes sensus dulcedine omni quasi perfusi, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 34. (8) Lethæo perfusa papavera somno, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 78. (9) Multo perfusus tempora Baccho, *Tib.* 1, 2, 3.

† Pergamēna, æ, f. sc. chaita [*à Pergamo dict. ubi inventa est ab Attalo rege, Plin. ex Varr.*] *Parchment.*

Pergaudeo, Ære, n. *To rejoice greatly, to be very glad.* Trebonium meum à te amari—pergaudeo, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1, 3. ¶ *Rare occ.*

Pergens, tis, part. (1) *Going on.* (2) *Per-vading, passing through.* (1) Pergens ad littora, *Sil.* 7, 171. (2) Neptunum esse dicis animum cum intelligentiâ per mare pergentem, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 25. ¶ *Sed. var. lect.*

*Pergigno, Ære, act. [*ex per, & gigno*] *To breed, or produce.* Quales Eurotæ pergignunt flumina myrtus, *Catull.* 62, 86. ¶ *Sed al. leg. progignunt.*

Pergitur, imperf. *They go.* Inde in ædem Junonis perrectum, *Liv.*

Pergisco, Ære, n. *To grow very fat.* Quæ primâ lunâ saginari cœpta, vigesimâ pergliscit, de gallinis faciendis, *Col.* 8, 7.

¶ Pergnarus, a, um, adj. *Very knowing, or skillful.* Magia ars colendi deos ac venerandi pergnara, *Apul. Apol.* p. 447. † *Admodum peritus.*

Pergo, Ære, perrexi, ctum, n. [*ex per, & rego; quod & præter. perrexi satis indicat, Voss.*] (1) *To go; to go on, or forward; to come along, to advance, keep, or hold, on his way.* (2) *To proceed, to continue on; to keep, or hold, on; to prosecute, or pursue.* (3) *To pass by, to omit, not to mention.* (4) *To hasten, or make haste, &c.* (5) *To endeavour, or attempt.* (1) ¶ Quis hic est, qui huc pergit? *cometh this way? Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 22. Horsum pergunt, *hitherward, Id. Hec.* 3, 4, 36. ¶ *Emergo, Idem.* Illuc pergit, *marcheth thither, Tac. Ann.* 14, 23, 1. introitus, *Id. Ann.* 2, 25, 5. Ad Pomponium perreximus omnes, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 32. Pergit iter in sacram viam, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 68, 6. Maturavere iter pergere, *Sall. B. J.* 81. Quum iter cœptum pergere cœpisset, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 69. ¶ *Cum præp. in & ad.* Pergit in hostem, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 521. Jam ad reliqua pergamus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 45. ¶ *Cum infin.* Domum ire pergami, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 17. Ad Crotonem oppugnandum pergunt ire, *Liv.* 24, 2. Horum unum quodvis sumere pergere, *Lucr.* 2, 347. (2) § Perge porro dicere, *Plaut.* Pergin' pergere? *Id.* Si molestus pergis esse, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 27. Pergam connectere rem, *Lucr.* 2, 477. = Pergam atque insequar longius, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 20. Proficisci ad instituta pergemus, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 1. Pergit in mea medicata, *Cic.* § Perge reliqua; gestio scire ista omnia, *Id.* Per gite animo forti, *Lacedæmonii, Id.* (3) § Pergo præterita, *Id.* (4) = Protinus pergere & prope-rare Romam, *Id.* Perge non dubio gradu, *Sen. Trag. Troad.* 522. (5) Perge in vitum, *Plaut.* Ad fores suspensio gradu placidè ire perrexi, *acessi, adisti, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 27.

Pergracilis, e, adj. *Very slender, or small.* Longiore caule, sed pergracili, *Plin.* 25, 13.

Pergræcor, ari, dep. *Epulis & potationibus in-servire, Fest.* To spend whole days and nights in drinking, Dies noctesque bibite, *pergræcamini, &c. Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 20. Ut cum solo pergræcetur milite, *Id. Truc.* 1, 1, 69. † Nunc ruri pergræcatur, *Fest. ex Fitin.*

Pergrandis, e, adj. (1) *Very large in bigness.* (2) *Very great in its sum.* (3) *Very aged.* (1) Erat vas vinarium ex unâ geminâ pergrandi, *Cic.* (2) § Pergrandis pecunia, *Id.* Pergrande vectigal, *Id. contra Rull.* 1, 3. lucrum, *Plaut.* (3) Regnum ad fratrem regis Oesalccem, *pergrandem natu, pervenit, Liv.* 29, 29.

*Pergraphicus, a, um, adj. [*ex per, & graphicus*] *Notable, complete, perfect, accomplished.* Nimis pergraphicus sycophanta, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 15.

Pergratus, a, um, adj. *Very acceptable, or well pleaseing.* = Pergratum mihi feceris, *Cic. de Amic.* 4. Pergrata mihi oratio tua, *Id. Cum tmesi.* Per mihi gratum feceris, &c. *Id. Att.* 1, 20.

Pergravis, e, adj. (1) *Very heavy, or grievous, to be borne.* (2) *Very solid, or weighty.* (3) *Very substantial, or material.* (1) ¶ *Levia sunt hæc, quæ*

quæ tu pergravia esse in animum indexti tuum, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 12. (2) § Oratio pergravis, *Cic. pro Sext.* 50. (3) Non dubito quin sint testes pergraves, *Id. pro Cæil.* 26.

Pergrāviter, adv. (1) *Very grievously, mightily.* (2) *Very sharply, or severely.* (1) Pergrāviter esse offensum, *Cic. Att.* 1, 8. (2) § Pergrāviter reprehendere aliquem, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 53.

Pergūla, æ, f. [à pergo, ut à rego regula, à tego tegula; sic dict. quia extra murum porrigitur, *Voff.*] (1) *A place of a house jutting out towards the street, beyond the wall of the house; a sort of gallery, or balcony.* (2) *A place where painters exposed their pieces to view, or to sale.* (3) || *A stall whereon tradesmen set their wares to sale, a fore-show.* (4) *A place where the professors of any art, or science, taught their scholars publicly.* (5) *A little cottage, ὑπερσώον, ὀρεον, Gloss.* (6) *A place in the steams, where vobores stood to be viewed, or hired; τῖνος.* (7) *A trail, or frame of wood, made in fashion of an arbour, to bear up a vine.* (1) *L. Fulvius cum coronâ rosaceâ intendit pergula suâ in forum prospexisse dictus, Plin.* 21, 3. (2) *Perfecta opera Apelles proponebat in pergula transeuntibus, &c. Id.* 35, 10. † *Pergula pictorum, Lucil. ap. Laëtant.* (3) *Ulp.* (4) *Sed nec structor erit, cui cedere debeat omnis Pergula, Juv.* 11, 137. In pergula docuit, *Suet. Ill. Gramm.* 18. (5) *Horruit argenti pergula curta foco, Prop.* 4, 5, 68. (6) *Cras faciam, ut deportere in pergulam, Plaut.* (7) *Col.* 3, 9. & alibi, & *Plin.* 17, 24.

Perhibendus, a, um, part. *To be celebrated, or had in esteem.* Nec minus est Spartiates Ageilaüs ille perhibendus, qui, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 5, 22.

Perhibeo, ēre, ui, itum, act. [ex per, & habeo] (1) *To speak, say, or affirm.* (2) *To report, or give out.* (3) *To call, file, or term.* (4) *To esteem, or account.* (5) *To allow, afford, or give.* (1) *Si castor nunc habeas quod des, alia verba perhibeat, Plaut. Afin.* 1, 3, 36. (2) § *Ut perhibent, Cic. pro Ligar.* 8. Septem illum totos perhibent menses rupe sub aëriâ flevisse, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 507. (3) *Cælum nostri Graji perhibent æthera, Cic. N. D.* 2, 36. ex *Pacuv.* (4) *Bene qui conjiciet, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Id. de Div.* 2, 5. (5) *Cur ego vestem, aurum, atque alia vobis perhibeo? Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 49. § *Sed al. leg. præhibeo.* Constantiæ antiquissimum testimonium perhibuistis, *Plin. Pan.* 95.

Perhibeor, ēri, pass. (1) *To be said.* (2) *To be reported, told, &c.* (3) *To be called, or termed.* (4) *To be esteemed.* (5) *To be attributed.* (1) *Animo malè factum cum perhibetur, Lucr.* 3, 596. (2) *Nimio minus perhibemur malæ, quam lumus ingenio, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 5, 3. (3) *Perfarum montes, qui esse aurei perhibentur, Id. Stich.* 1, 1, 25. (4) *Vos vultis perhiberi probos, Ter. Adelp.* 3, 4, 59. (5) *Ut rebus præcipuis honos in primis perhibeatur, Plin.* 29, 1.

Perhiemo, āre, neut. *To lie, or be, all winter.* *Saltos vacuos perhieme patiemur, Col.* 11, 3.

Perhilum, adv. *Very little, or least of all.* *Perhilum vacillant ima tecta, Luc.* 6, 575.

Perhonorificè, adv. *Very honourably, with great respect.* *Perhonorificè Cæsarem salutabant, Cic. Att.* 1, 12.

Perhonorificus, s, um, adj. *Very honourable, most respectful.* *Collèga in me perhonorificus, Cic. Att.* 12, 10. *Consalutatio forensis perhonorifica, Id. Att.* 2, 18.

Perhorreo, ēre, ui, n. *To be sore afraid.* *Belum quale futurum sit, perhorruì, Cic. Attic.* 9, 10. § *Cum infu.* *Jure perhorruì Latè conspicuum tollere verticem, Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 18. ¶ *Clamore perhorruit Ætna, shock, or trembled, at his voice, Ov. Met.* 13, 877. *Latum perhorruit æquor, was put into a rage, or became very boisterous, Id. Met.* 6, 704. *Perhorrent tribuni exigere pœnam, Val. Max.* 6, 3, 2.

Perhorresco, ēre, incept. *To be sorely afraid of; to shake, or tremble, for fear of.* § *Sine casu.* *Commoveri animo & toto corpore perhorrescere, Cic. Div. in Cæcil.* 13. § *Cum accus.* *Cum perhoruerat casus pars maxima nostros, Ov. Trist.*

5, 9, 13. § *Cum abl.* *Nemo est qui non recordatione ipsâ consulatûs vestri perhorrescat, Cic. in Pison.* 45.

Perhorridè, adv. *Very dreadfully, Fragm. Poët.*

Perhorridus, a, um, adj. *Very nasty, sinking, or filthy.* *Stagna perhorrida situ, Liv.* 22, 16.

Perhospitālis, e, adj. *Very hospitable, open to give reception.* *Domus maximè perhospitalis, Cic. Verr.* 4, 2. *ubi tamen al. leg. hospitalis, & vix alibi occ.*

Perhospitus, a, um, adj. *Very friendly, kind, hospitable.* *Arcleis unda perhospita campis, Tib.* 4, 1, 142. § *Leg.* & *per hospita divisè, sed perperam.*

Perhūmāniter, adv. *Very kindly, or courteously, Cic. Fam.* 7, 8, 1.

Perhūmānus, a, um, adj. *Very civil, very courteous.* § *Vir perhumanus, Cic. sermo, Id. Q. frat.* 2, 8.

Perhyēmo, āre, n. *Vid. Perhiemo.*

*Periboetos, i, m. [ex περί, circum, & βόαι, clamo] *The name of a satyr, one of Bacchus's companions, whose statue of brass was as famous as himself; also one of Praxiteles's pieces, Plin.* 34, 8.

*Peribolus, i, m. [ex περί, circum, & βολα, jac o] *The outward wall encompassing any place. Peribolus exterior, Vulg. Int.*

*Pericarpum, i, n. [ex περί, & καρπός, fructus] *A kind of astringent root, Plin.* 25, 10.

Periclitābundus, a, um, adj. *Desireous to make proof, or tryal.* *Sui periclitabunda, Apul. Met.* 3, p. 91.

Periclitāndus, a, um, adj. *To be hazarded, or proved.* *Non est salus summæ reip. periclitanda, Cic. Catil.* 1, 5. = *In periclitandis, experimdisque pueris, Id. de Div.* 2.

Periclitans, tis, part. *Being in danger of, or jeopardy.* *Eumolpus periclitantium advocatus, Petron. c. 110.* § *Salutem periclitanti ferre, Tac. Orat.* 5, 5.

Periclitatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A proving, trying, or experimenting.* = *Herbarum utilitates longinqui temporis usu & periclitatione percepimus, Cic. N. D.* 2, 64.

Periclitātur, imperf. *Tryal is made, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 8.

Periclitātus, a, um, part. pass. (1) *Exposed to danger, peril, or jeopardy.* (2) *Proved, tried, experimented.* (1) *Quis hunc jure felicem dixerit, periclitatum ad libicinem inimici? Plin.* 7, 44. (2) *In portu periclitati remigio, quid quæque earum quadrimum efficere possit, Hirt. B. Alex.* c. 13.

Periclitōr, āri, ātus sum, dep. [à periculum, sive periclor, pro periclor] (1) *To be in danger, or peril.* (2) *To endanger, to expose, or bring into danger.* (3) *To try, or prove; to make experiment, or tryal, of.* (1) § *Periclitatur magnitudo principum, minuta plebes facili præsidio latet, Phædr.* 4, 5, 11. *Ut potius in silvis Gallorum vita, quam legionariorum, periclitaretur, Cæs. B. G.* 6, 33. § *Cum ablat.* *Gravidæ feminae abortu periclitantur, Cels.* 1. § *Vox ima vim non habet, summa rumpi periclitatur, Quint.* 11, 3. (2) § *Toleremus istorum defensionis, qui perdere alios, quam periclitari ipsi maluerunt, Tac. Hist.* 4, 42, 5. (3) = *Homines belli fortunam tentare ac periclitari solent, Cic. Verr.* 5, 50. *Periclitemur, si placet, in iis quidem exemplis, in quibus, &c. Id.*

Periculum, i, n. per Sync. *pro periculum, Danger, jeopardy, &c.* *Hujus opem magnis imploravere periculis, Ov. Met.* 8, 269.

*Periclymēnos, i, f. sive Periclymēnon, i, n. [περικλύμων, Gr. ex περί, circum, & κλύω, volvo; ita dict. quod convolvat se adminiculis quibuscunque] *That woodbind which beareth the honeysuckle, Plin.* 27, 12.

Periculōsè, adv. ius, comp. sūmè, sup. *Dangerously, adventurously; with danger, or peril.* *Navigatur periculōsè hieme, Cic. Fam.* 16, 11. *Periculōsius hieme navigatur, Hirt. B. Alex.* 64. *Quod homines periculōssimè & libentissimè faciunt, Sen. de Irâ,* 3, 22.

Periculōsus, a, um, adj. or comp. sūmus, sup.

Dangerous, perilous. *Periculōsum est credere, & non credere, Phædr.* 3, 10, 1. *Quod omnibus procellis periculōsius erat, Petron. c. 114.* § *Periculōsius prælium, Patere.* 2, 60. *Periculōssimus annus, Liv.* 27, 35. *Periculōssimæ dimicationes, Hirt. B. Alex.* 22. *Populo Romano periculōsum videbat, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 33. *Aliter fuissēmus in nosmetipsos penè periculōsi, Cic. Att.* 13, 37.

Periculūm, i, n. [à perco, vel. pot. ab ant. periri, i. e. conari, tentare, discere, unde peitus & experior, *Voff.*] (1) *Peril, danger, jeopardy.* (2) *Met. Dangerous, hazardous.* (3) *A tryal, essay, experiment, or proof, of a thing.* (4) || *A libel, or paper containing the minutes of a sentence which the judge, after bearing the cause, is to pronounce.* (5) *An inscription on a tomb.* (1) = *In periculum capitis atque in vitæ discrimen se inferre, Cic. pro C. Balbo,* 10. *Periculum facit vulnus quodcunque magnum est, Cels.* 5, 26, 4. *Cum illi nihil pericli ex indicio fiet, Ter. Hæaut.* 3, 1, 6. (2) *Periculum est, ne se stuporis excusatione defendat, Cic.* (3) *Qui scis, nisi periculum feceris? Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 33. § *Periculum ex aliis facere, Id. in literis, in palæstriâ, Id. Eun.* 3, 2, 13. *fortunæ, Cic. Tanquam insonti periculum fecissent, Tac. Ann.* 13, 33. § *Nota, periculum facere est tam adire discrimen quam quod frequentius experimentum capere.* (4) *In omnibus negotiis ex periculo promatur deliberationis plena sententia, Cod.* (5) *Nepos in Epam. c. 8, si locus sit sanus.*

Peridōneus, a, um, adj. *Very fit, or convenient.* § *Peridoneus præceptor, Suet. de Clar. Gramm.* 2, 11. *Quod is locus peridoneus castris habebatur, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 24.

*Peridromis, idis, f. [ab inus. περιδρόμος circumcurro] *An open gallery, or walk, encompassing the palæstra, Litt. ex Vitruv. sed q.*

*Periens, euntis, part. *Perishing.* ¶ *Pereuntem spectare, Ov. Met.* 7, 34. *conf. Sil.* 11, 50. † *Perignarus, a, um, adj. Wholly ignorant.* § *Locorum perignari, Sall. Fragm.*

*Perileucos, i, m. [ex περί, circum, & λευκός, candidus] *A sort of gem, or precious stone, with a white thread, descending from its face to its bottom, Plin.* 37, 10.

Perillustis, tre, adj. *Very illustrious, or famous, Cic. Attic.* 5, 4.

Perimbēcillus, a, um, adj. *Very infirm, weak, or feeble.* *Quod quidem est natum, perimbēcillum est, Cic. Attic.* 10, 20. § *Perimbēcillum cillum, Col. R. R.* 3, 10.

*Perimetros, i, m. [ex περί, circum, & μέτρον, mensura] *The circuit, or ambit, of a thing, or place.* ¶ *Perimetros imi theatri, the pit in a theatre, Vitruv.* 5, 6.

Perimo, ēre, act. [ex per, & emo, ant. tollo, *Fest.*] (1) *To take away wholly, to deprive of quite, to hinder, to disappoint.* (2) *To destroy, ruin, or deface.* (3) *To kill, or slay.* (1) *Perimit, adimit, tollit, Fest.* *Si vis aliqua majus reditum peremisset, Cic. pro Planc.* 42. *Nisi aliquis casus, aut occupatio consilium ejus peremisset, Id.* (2) *Quærita labere subiti perimunt imbres, Lucr.* 5, 217. = *Sin autem supremus ille dies perimit ac delet omnino, Cic.* *Cum vestitas non opera solū manu facta, sed etiam ipsam naturam paulatim excedendo perimat, Curt.* 5, 1, 34. (3) *Ubi tam teneros volucres matremque peremit, Cic. de Div.* 2, 30. ex *poëtâ.* *Orphæa sacrilegæ perimunt, Ov. Met.* 11, 41. *Ut à pastu repelli pecora dicantur, ne satiætas perimat, Curt.* 5, 1, 12.

Perimor, i, pass. *To be taken away, &c. Cic.*

Perimpēditus, a, um, adj. *Difficult to be passed.* *Erat locus quidam perimpēditus ante aciem Scipionis, Hirt. B. Afr.* 58.

Perincertus, a, um, adj. *Very doubtful, or uncertain.* *Perincertum solidior, an vanior, Gell.* 18, 4. ex *Sall.*

Perincommōdè, adv. *Very inconveniently, or unlookily.* § *Accidit perincommōdè, Cic. Att.* 1, 17.

Perincommōdus, a, um, adj. *Very inconvenient, or inconvenient.* *Quæ nihil admodum Romanis, eadem perincommoda regis erant, Liv.* 37, 4.

Perinconséquens, tis. adj. *Very inconsequent, what doth in no wise follow.* Per autem, inquit, insequens ipsum quidem corpus, &c. *Gell. 41, 1. tmesis.*

Perinde, adv. [ex per, & inde] (1) *As, so as, according as, in like manner as.* (2) *So.* (3) *So much.* (4) *Equally.* (1) Fac sis perinde aded, ut me velle intelligis, *Plaut.* (2) Ut viferet agros, & perinde dominos laudaret castigaretque, *Liv.* (3) Quare adventus ejus non perinde gratus fuit, *was not so very acceptable, Suet. Galb. 13.* (4) Funus Rufi clarissimi civis & perinde felix, *Plin. jun. Vivendi ars tanta tamque operosa & perinde fructuosa, Cic. Jungitur particulis ac, si, atque, prout, quam, quasi, tanquam, ut, apud probos auctores.* Nonnunquam omittitur ac. Ad hoc ipsa corporum mole, perinde armis ingentibus, aded terribilis fuit, *Flor. 1, 13, 4.*

Perindignè, adv. *Very indignantly, or very grievously.* Tulit etiam perindignè actum à senatu, *Suet. Tib. 50.*

Perindulgens, tis. adj. *Highly reverencing.* Perindulgens in patrem, idem acerbè severus in filium, *Cic. Offic. 3, 31.*

Perinfamis, e. adj. *Very infamous.* Amore libertinæ perinfamis, *Suet. Vitell. 2, 9.*

Perinfimus, a, um. adj. *Very weak; of very small force, or weight.* = Sunt levia & perinfirma quæ dicebantur à te, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 16.*

Peringeniōsus, a, um. adj. [ex per, & ingeniōsus] *Very witty, or ingenious, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 24.*

Peringrātus, a, um. *Very ungratefull.* Peringratus est, qui, cum amiserit, pro accepto nihil debet, *Sen. Epist. 98.*

Periniquè, adv. *Very unjustly, Macrob.*

Periniquus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very unjust, or unreasonable.* (2) *Very uneasy, impatient, or discontented.* (1) = Vident ne sit periniquum & non terendum, *Cic. Fam. 12, 18.* (2) Id Romani æquo satis, Pœnus periniquo animo ferebat, *Liv. 21, 52.*

Perinjūrius, a, um. adj. *Very injurious, Apul. p. 528.*

Perinignis, adj. *Very notorious, apparent, or remarkable.* Corporis pravitates, si erunt perinignis, *Cic. de Legg. 1, 19.*

Perinigniter, adv. *Very notably, Dig.*

Perinteger, a, um. adj. *Very innocent, or upright; faultless.* Qui incorruptus, & castus, & perinteger dicebatur, *Cell. 3, 5.*

Perinvālidus, a, um. adj. *Very weak and feeble, Litt. ex Curt. sed non inven.*

Perinivus, a, um. adj. *Abominable to, much hated by.* Hominem diis ac nobilitati perinivum, *Cic. ap. Acon.*

Perinivus, a, um. adj. *Very much against one's will.* Ne perinivus legerem tuas literas, *Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 2. vid. & Liv. 40, 57.*

Perinunguo, ēre, xi, ūm. act. *To anoint all over.* Eam eadem re perinungunt, *Varr. R. R. 2, 11. & R. R. 2, 11.*

Perio, īre, īvi, itum. act. [περιόω, Gr.] *To try, or make trial of.* A perio activo videtur quibusdam esse, experior commune, & oppetior deponens, *Prisc.*

Periōcha, æ. f. [περιόχη, Gr. à περιέχω, continere] *An argument containing the sum of a discourse, as those of Terence's comedys, so entitled by Sulp. Apollin. 4. Argumentum, Liv.*

Periōdicus, a, um. adj. *That gets, or comes, by course, or fits.* § Periodicæ febres, *Plin. 20, 3.*

Periōdus, di. f. [περιόδος, Gr. à περι, circum, & ὁδός, via] *A period, or perfect sentence. Comprehensio & ambitus ille verborum, si sic periodum appellari placet, erat apud illu n. centrius & brevis, Cic. de Clar. Or. Periode plurima nomina dat Cicero, ambitum, circuitum, comprehensionem, continuationem, circumscriptiōnem. Genera ejus duo sunt, altera simplex, cum sensus longiore ambitu circumducitur, alterum quod constat membris & incisiis, quæ plures sensus habent. Aderat genitor carceris, & carnifex prietoris, & reliqua. Habet periodus membra minimum duo,*

Quint. 9, 4. Periodus apta procemiis majorum causarum, ubi sollicitudine, commendatione, miferatione, res eget. Item communibus locis & in omni amplificatione, sed poscitur tum auster, si accusas, tum fusa, si laudes, Id. ib. || Periodus longior esse non debet, quàm ut uno spiritu proferatur, Id.

† **Perior**, īri. ant. unde comp. *Experior, Prisc.* * **Peripatēticus**, ōrum. m. pl. [περιπατητικός, Gr. à περιπατέω, circumambulo; ita dict. quia disputabant inambulantes in Lycæo, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 4.] *The peripatetic philosophers, Cic.*

* **Peripetasma**, ātis. n. [ex περι, circum, & πείλω, pando] *A rich sort of hangings for rooms, or coverings for their floors. Quid? illa Attalica, totâ Siciliâ nominata peripetasmata? Cic. Verr. 4, 12. Ex suggesto faleris ubi solent esse peripetasmata, Verr. sed Gr. literis. = Peristromata, Cic. Philipp. 2, 27.*

* **Periphōretos**, i. m. [ex περι, circum, & φέρω, gesto; ita dictus quoniam nunquam nisi lecticâ pensili domus suæ limen transiret] *The name of a famous statuary. Artemona qui Periphoretos appellatus est, Plin. 34, 8.*

* || **Periphrasis**, eos. f. [περιφρασις, Gr. ex περι, circum, & φράζω, dico] *Circumlocution, a figure in rhetoric when that which might have been said in one, or two words, is, for greater ornament, expressed by many, Id. Quicquid significari brevius potest, & cum ornatu latius ostenditur, περιφρασις est; cui nomen Latinè datum est, non sanè orationis aptum virtuti, circumlocutio, Quint. 6.*

|| **Peripneumonia**, æ. f. [ex περι, circum, & πνεύμων, pumo] *An inflammation in the lungs, Id. & Cels. 4, 7. Sed Græc. lit.*

* **Peripneumonicus**, a, um. adj. *One troubled with a peripneumonia, or inflammation of his lungs. Tragoriganum tussientibus cum melle datur, & pleuriticis & peripneumonicis, Plin. 22, 24. Vehemens & acutus morbus, quem peripneumonicum Græci vocant, Cels. 4, 7.*

* || **Peripsēma**, ātis. n. [περίψημα, Gr. ex περι, circum, & ψάω, tergo] *An off-scouring of dirt, or filth, Vulg. Int.*

Perirātus, a, um. adj. *Transported with anger.* Erant nobis perirati, *Cic. Fam. 9, 6. Fuit Mars meo periratus patri, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 11.*

* **Periscēlis**, idis. f. [ex περι, circum, & σκέλος, crus] (1) *A garter.* (2) || *A kind of garment like breeches, worn by women.* (1) Sæpe periscelidem raptam sibi fientis, *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 56.* (2) Quæ Græci περισκελῆ vocant, nostri feminalia dicunt, vel braccas utque ad genua pertingentes, *Hor.*

* || **Periscēlium**, ii. n. [ab eodem] *A garter, Tert.*

* || **Perisseuma**, ātis. n. [à περισσεύω, abundo] *A largess to the people; or a donative, or overplus, of pay to the soldiers, to oblige them the more to their generals, Spart. in Jul. Cap. Lat. Donativum, Suet.*

* || **Perissōlogia**, æ. f. [ex περισσεύω, redundans, & λόγος, sermo] *A figure when more words are used than are needfull. Circumlocutio cum in vitium incidit, perissologia dicitur, Quint. 8, 6. sed Gr. literis.*

Perisson, i. n. *A sort of shrub full of shoots.* *Plin. 21, 31. = Dorycnion, manicon, erythron, neurita, Id.*

* **Peristēreon**, ōnis. m. & **Peristēreos**, ei. f. & **Peristēreum**, ei. n. [à περισσεύω, columna] *The herb vervain. Peristēreos vocatur caule alto foliato, cacumine in alios caules se spargens, columbis admodum familiaris, unde & nomen, Plin. 35, 10. = Verbenaca, Id. 25, 9.*

* **Peristēreon**, ōnis. m. [ab eodem] *A dovehouse, Varr. R. R. 3, 7. sed Gr. lit.*

* || **Peristētrōphium**, ii. n. [ex περισσεύω, columna, & τρέφω, nutrio] *A pigeon-house, a dove house, a dove-cote, Varr. 3, 7. sed Græc. literis.*

* **Peristroma**, ātis. n. [ex περι, circum, & στέρω, sterno] *Rich tapestry work, tubercula with rooms were hung, or their floors, or beds, spread. § Peristromata conchyliata, Cic. Philipp. 2,*

27. **Peristroma Campanica**, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 13. = Babylonica peristromata consutaque tapetia, Id. Stich. 2, 2, 54. = Peripetasma, Cic.*

* **Peristylium**, ii. n. [ex περι, circum, & στήλη, columna] *A place enclosed round with pillars and a portico, Suet. Aug. 82. § Peristyllia quadrata, Vitr. 5, 2.*

* **Peristylum**, i. n. [ex eodem themate] *A place begirt with pillars. Amplissimum peristylum, Cic. pro Domo 44. tectum tegulis, Varr. R. 3, 5.*

Peritè, adv. iūs, comp. sīmè, sup. *Wisely, skillfully, expertly.* = *Scienter & peritè dicere, Cic. de Orat. 1, 2. Multa facit aut peritiūs, aut exercitatiūs, Sen. Epist. 60. = Peritissimè & callidissimè, Cic. Verr. 2, 54.*

Peritia, æ. f. *Knowledge, skill, skillfulness. § Peritia locorum, Sall. B. J. 46. futurorum, Suet. Tib. 67.*

* **Perito**, āre. freq. [à pereō] *To lose one's life, to perish, to die. Qui per virtutem perit, non interit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 32. Anima peritat partita per auras, Lucr. 3, 710. sed leg. & perit.*

* **Periturus**, a, um. part. [à pereō] (1) *That will, or is near to, die, or to be killed.* (2) *That will be ruined, laid waste, or destroyed.* (1) Peritura obsequio Semele, *Or. Met. 3, 292. Huc, periture, veni, Virg. Æn. 11, 856. Met. Inter nos pe iurum esse tam horribile secretum, should die with us, not be divulged, Petron. c. 21. (2) § Peritura Troja, Id. Æn. 2, 660. charta, Juu. 1, 18. Vid. Pereo.*

Peritus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [ab ant. perior, i. e. conari, tentare, discere, Voss.] *Skillfull, expert, well skilled. Liberalis stultis gratus est, Verum peritis iratos tendit dolos, Phædr. 1, 23, 2. § Belli gerendi peritissimus, Cic. pro Font. 15. = exercitissimus, Cæf. B. C. 3, 73. Peritor rei militaris, Id. B. C. 3, 61. Juis legūmq; peritus, Her. Sat. 1, 1, 9. Antiquitatis bene peritus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 21. multarum rerum, Id. pro Font. 7. usu peritus, Phædr. 3, 3, 1. Adhibere doctos homines, vel etiam usu peritos, Cic. Offic. 1, 41. Vir ad labores — ad usum, ac disciplinam peritus, Id. pro Font. 15. De agriculturâ peritissimus, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.*

Perjucundè, adv. *Very pleasantly, or delightfully, Cic. pro Cæl. 11.*

Perjucundus, a, um. adj. *Very pleasant, or delightful.* § *Disputatio perjucunda, Cic. de Orat. 2, 7. Perjucundum mihi erit, Id. Q. fr. 3, 1, 4.*

Perjurātiuncula, æ. f. dim. *A little for swearing, a small perjury. § Perjuratiunculæ parasiticæ, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 76.*

Perjurātus, æ. um. part. *Sworn falsely by. Perjuratos in mea damna deos, Or. Am. 3, 11, 22.*

Perjuriosus, a, um. adj. *Full of perjury, often perjured, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 52.*

Perjurium, ii. n. (1) *Perjury, or the breach of one's oath, by not performing what he hath sworn.* (2) *Perjury, i. e. the being sworn by taking a false oath.* (1) Quod ex animi tui sententiâ jurāis, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, id non facere, perjurium est, *Cic. Offic. 3, 29. Cælum fatigas sordida perjurio, Phædr. 4, 19, 24. (2) In perjurio fides jurandumque negligitur, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 17. Perjurii pœna divina exitium, humana dedecus, Id. de Legib. 2. ex XII. Tab.*

Perjuro, āre. n. (1) *To violate an oath, by not performing what hath been sworn to.* (2) *To be perjured, or forsworn, by taking a false oath.* (1) Juravisti te illam nullo venditurum, nisi mihi? *B. Fateor. C. Perjuravisti, scelestè, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 120. Non falsum juraie perjurare est; sed quod ex animi tui sententiâ juraveris — id non facere, perjurium est, Cic. Offic. 3, 29. Vid. Pejero. (2) Ubi verbis conceptis sciens libenter perjūaris, Plaut. Afn. 3, 2, 16.*

Perjurus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [ex per, & juro] (1) *Perjured, or forsworn by not doing what hath been sworn to.* (2) *Perjured, or forsworn by taking a false oath.* (1) Priami do-

mus Perjura, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 27. § Perjuræ mœnia Trojæ, *Virg.* 5, 5, 811. (2) § Perjurus Sinon, *Id. Æn.* 2, 195. Meretrix perjura, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 26. Perjurum corpus, *Prop.* 2, 5, 21. Perjuriorum hoc si quis viderit, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 21. § Perjurissimus leno, *Cic. pro Rosc. Comed.* 7.

* Perixymēnos, i. n. [ex περι, circum, & ξέω vel ξίω, rado] *An image, or statue, resembling one scraping, or currying, himself all over, Plin.* 34, 8.

* Perizonium, ii. n. [ex περι, circum, & ζών, cingulum] *A sort of aprons used by virgins, Varr. Sipont. & Vulg. Int. Lat. Præcinctorium, Castalin.*

* Perlabor, i, lapsus sum, dep. *To slide, pass, run, or glide, over, or through, swiftly.* ¶ Nulla incepto perlabitur unda liquore, *runeth through, Tib.* 4, 1, 155. Aëreas volucris perlabitur auras, *Id.* 4, 1, 127. ¶ Luna dum rigidas coni perlabitur umbras, *passeth over, Lucr.* 5, 763. Cibus per venam carvam ad cor confectus jam, coactusque perlabitur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. ¶ Met. Ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura, *reacheth us, arriveth amongst us, Virg. Æn.* 7, 646.

* Perlætus, a, um, adj. *Very full of joy.* Supplicatio perlæta fuit, *Liv.* 10, 21.

* Perlapsus, a, um, part. [à perlabor] *Sunk down into.* Hæc imos animi perlapsa recessus, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 6, 4.

* Perlâtê, adv. [ex per, & latê] *Very largely.* Id in sermonis nostri consuetudine perlâtê patet, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 4.

* ¶ Perlâtor, ôis, m. verb. *A letter bearer, Marcell.* † Tabellarius, lator tabularum.

* Perlâtûrus, a, um, part. [à perfero] *About to carry, or bring.* In Aventinum usque se perlaturum spondisse, *Aurel. Viêt. Orig. Gent. R.* 22, 3. Legem vos hoc anno perlaturus dictitatis? *Liv.* 3, 39.

* Perlâtus, a, um, part. [à perferor] (1) *Borne, or conveyed, through.* (2) *Brought, or carried, as letters; reported, told, as news.* (3) *Made, or passed into a law; enacted.* (1) *Hausta sub exertam perlata papillam Hæstê, Virg. Æn.* 11, 803. (2) *Quibus literis nuntiisque Romam perlatis, Cæf. B. C.* 1, 53. *Tabulæ repertæ sunt literis Græcis confectæ, & ad Cæsarem perlatae, Id. B. G.* 1, 29. *Consilio ejus cognito, & per mercatores perlato ad Britannos, Id. B. G.* 4, 21. (3) *Perlata rogatio à C. Memmio, Sall. B. Jug.* 37.

* † Perlâvia, æ, f. [ex per, & lavo] *A thorough washing; synec. the washing of the feet, wordâ-rivâpa, Gloss.*

* Perlâcebræ, ârum, f. pl. [à pellicio] *Baits, traps, robbers, or baroids; so termed from their enticing and wheedling tricks. = Capitis te perdam ego & filiam, perlecebræ, perniciës, adolescentum exitium, Plaut. Asin.* 1, 2, 7. = *Ecce tandem! probri perlecebræ & persuasitricës, Id. Bacch.* 5, 2, 4.

* ¶ Perlecto, âre, freq. [à pellicio] *To allure, entice, or draw on.* Privatâ benignitate perlectat, *Cic. pro Placc.* 8. ¶ sed al. leg. proleclat, & rectius, ut opinor.

* Perlecltus, a, um, part. *Read over, or through.* § *Literis perlecltis, Cæf. B. C.* 1, 19. *Perlecltam epistolam in conventu militum recitat, Id. B. G.* 5, 46.

* Perlelegendus, a, um, part. *To be read over.* § *Perlegendi libri, Plin.* 1, sub fin. *Quod videre non est satis, sed perlegendum erit, Quint.*

* Perlegeo, âre, âgi, ectum, act. [ex per, & lego] (1) *To read over, to read through from the beginning to the end.* (2) *Met. To take a particular view of, to survey thoroughly.* (1) *Perlegi, inquit, tuum tertium De naturâ Deorum, Cic. de Div.* 1, 5. § *Leges perlege, Plaut. Asin.* 4, 1, 2. *Verba precantis Perlege, Ov. Ep.* 4, ult. (2) *Quin protinus omnia Perlegerent oculis, Virg. Æn.* 6, 34. *de Trojanis sculpturam intuentibus.* *Cunctas perlegere animis oculisque sequacibus auras, Stat. Theb.* 3, 500.

* Perlegor, i, ctus, pass. *To be read over.* Alter perlegitur, *Mart.* 3, 50, 5.

* Perlepide, adv. *Very neatly, very finely, very*

well. § *Perlepide narras, Plaut. Cas.* 5, 2, 47.

* Perlepîdus, a, um, adj. *Very pretty, very fine.* *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 53.

* Perlevis, ve, adj. *Very light, or small.* ¶ *Incliti populi regesque perlevi momento victi sunt, by a very small advantage, Liv.* 21, 43. *Perlevi fortunæ momento pendere, Cic. pro Lege Agr.* 29.

* Perleviter, adv. *Very lightly, or slightly.* Quod perleviter commotus fuerat, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 8, 4.

* Perlibenter, adv. *Very willingly, with a very good will.* Mecum perlibenter loquor, *Cic. Att.* 8. *Ilud perlibenter audio, Id. Fam.* 7, 14, 4.

* Perliberâlis, e, adj. *Very genteel, well-bred, or handsome, Ter. Hecyr.* 5, 4, 24.

* Perliberâliter, adv. *Very generously, most obligingly, Cic. pro Rosc. Amerc.* c. 37. & *Att.* 15, 15.

* Perlibrans, tis, part. *Exactly poiseing, or leveling.* Sævamque bipennem Perlibrans mediæ fronti, *Sil. Ital.* 2, 190.

* Perlibrâtiô, ônis, f. *A makeing exactly level.* *Vitr.* 8, 6.

* Perlibrâtus, a, um, adj. ex part. *Exactly level, or made level.* Campum non æquissimâ situm planitie, nec perlibratâ, sed exiguè pronâ, *Col.* 2, 11. § *Permensum & perlibratum, Id.* 3, 13, sub fin.

* Perlibro, âre, act. [ex per, & libro] *To level, or make exactly level, or even.* Imæ fossæ solum metitur atque perlibrat, *Col.* 3, 13. Si quis excelsa perlibret maria, paria sunt, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 3, 28. ¶ Jaculum à tergo perlibrat ad ossa, *throweth it, Sil.* 15, 698. conf. 12, 404.

* Perlicio, âre, exi, ectum, act. [ex per, & lacio] *To cajole, allure, entice, wheedle, or draw in.* Cùm seditio necem & arma perliceret, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 48. ¶ sed leg. & proliceret. § *Conditionibus in amicitiam perlicere, Liv.* 25, 4. Ut ad intercessionem perlicerent, *Id.* § *Necem & arma perlicere, Tac. Ann.* 13, 48. *Vid. Pellicio.*

* Perlicior, i, ectus, pass. *To be cajoled, allured, or enticed.* In servitute perlici posse, *Liv.* Quas omnes metu excidii facilè ad belli societatem perlici posse, *dixit, Just.* 22, 5.

* Perlîmo, âre, act. [ex per, & † limo] *To render perspicuous, or clear.* Et primum oculorum, quod ex viridibus subtilis & extenuatus aër, propter motionem corporis influens perlîmat speciem, atque ita auferens ex oculis humorem crassum, aciem tenuem, & auctam speciem relinquit, *Vitr.* 5, 9.

* Perlînio, îre, îvi, îtum, act. *To rub all over.* Custos novum loculamentum in hoc præparatum perlînire intrinsecus herbis, *Col.* 9, 12.

* Perlînior, i, pass. *To be rubbed all over.* Ulcera pice liquidâ cum adipe suillâ perlîniuntur, *Col.* 7, 5.

* Perlîno, unde Perlînor, i, pass. *To be daubed, or besmeared, all over.* § *Sanguine perlîni, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 52.

* Perlîquidus, a, um, adj. *Very liquid, Cels.* 2, 4.

* Perlîtatum est, imperf. *It was sacrificed.* ¶ = *Ea omnia sacrificia læta fuerunt, primisque hostiis perlîtatum est, they performed their sacrifices successfully, attended with joyfull omens, Liv.* 36, 1. *Vid. Perlîto.*

* Perlîtâtus, a, um, part. [à perlîtor, pass.] (1) † *Performed in sacrifice, attended with læta exta, or prosperous omens.* (2) *Act. That had not sacrificed prosperously.* (1) *Res divinæ factæ ritæque perlîtata, Val. Ant. ap. Gell.* 1, 7. (2) *Diu non perlîtatum tenuerat dictatorem, Liv. Vid. Perlîto.*

* Perlîto, âre, act. [ex per, & lito] *To perform sacrifices prosperously, with such joyfull omens, as show the gods appeased therewith, which is expressed by egregiè litare, Liv.* 9, 14. ¶ In eâ hostiâ quâ Q. Petilius sacrificavit, in jecinore caput non inventum, id quum ad senatum retulisset, bove perlîtare jussus, *Id.* 41, 14. Tribus bubus perlîtasse negavit, *Id.* 41, 15. Nec perlîtare centum victimis potuerat, *Flor.* 4, 2, 94.

* Perlîtus, a, um, part. [à perlînor] *Besmeared.*

all over. § *Crudelitatis sanguine perlîtus, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 52. *Unguentis perlîtus, ignave, incendis, Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 23. ¶ *fucô. Amm. Marcell.*

* Perlôngê, adv. *Very far, a great way off.* Perlôngê est, sed tantò ocys properemus, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 61.

* Perlônginquus, a, um, adj. *Very far off, at a very great distance, Plaut. Bacch.* 5, ult. 77.

* Perlôngus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very long, or at a great distance.* (1) *Very long, or a great while.* (1) *Perlônga & non satis tuta via, Cic. Attic.* 5, 20. (2) *Si opperiri vis adventum Charmidis, perlôngum est, Plaut. Trin.* 3, 3, 16.

* Perlûbens, tis, adj. *Very well pleased.* In quibus, me perlubente, *Servius allisus est, Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 10, 8.

* Perlûbet, imperf. *I have a very great desire.* Perlûbet hunc hominem colloqui, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 53.

* Perlûcens, tis, part. (1) *That may be seen through, transparent.* (2) *Very bright, or shining.* (1) § *Tenuis ac perlucens æther, Cic. N. D.* 2, 21. (2) *Perlucenti circumdata corpus amictu, Ov. Met.* 4, 313. *Perlucentes numerare in pectore fibras, Id. Met.* 6, 391. *Saxum miri candoris à vado ad summa perlucens, Plin.* 9, 15, conf. *Liv.* 41, 2.

* Perlûceo, âre, verb. neut. (1) *To shine through, to be transparent.* (2) *To be very bright, clear, or shining.* (1) *Perlucet omnes violacco colore, Plin.* 37, 9. *de amethystis.* Si purus & uniusmodi perlucet color, *Id.* 10, 54. ¶ *Perlucet villa quàm cribrum crebrius, its walls are full of holes, which let the light through, Plaut. Rud.* (2) *Littorâ nativis perlucet picta lapillis, Prop.* 1, 2, 13. *al. leg. per se dent. Met. Illud ipsum, quod decorum honestumque dicimus, maximè quasi perlucet ex iis, quas commemoravi, virtutibus, Cic. Offic.* 2, 9. *Vid. Pelluceo.*

¶ Perlûcescit, διαφαίνεσθαι, Gloss. *It groweth very light.*

* Perlûciditâs, âtis, f. *Great clearness, lightness, or transparency.* Parietes ita sunt tectoriis operibus expoliti, ut vitri perluciditatem videantur habere, *Vitr.* 2, 8.

* Perlûcidulus, a, um, adj. dim. *Somewhat transparent.* § *Perlucidulus lapis, Catull.* 67, 4.

* Perlûcidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. (1) *Transparent, that one may see through.* (2) *Bright, clear, shining.* (3) *Also wearing a thin garment, exposing the parts to sight.* (1) *Arcani fides prodiga perlucidior vitro, Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 16. § *Perlucida uvæ, Col.* 11, 2. *gemmæ, Plin.* 37, 9. *membranæ oculorum, Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. (2) § *Perlucidus ostro, Mart.* 12, 38. = *Stella illustris & perlucida, Cic. N. D.* 1, 57. (3) *Hæc ipse perlucidus, crepidatus, armillatus, Sen. de Constantiâ Sap.* c. 18.

* Perluctuôsus, a, um, adj. *Very mournfull.* Filiusunus perluctuosus, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 8.

* Perluens, tis, part. *Washing.* Per eam partem se perluens, *Plin.* 8, 27.

* Perluo, âre, ûtum, act. [ex per, & luo] *To wash all over, to make very clean by washing.* § *Ædem perluint, Plin.* 10, 44. *Fronte suo formosos perluit artus, Ov. Met.* 4, 310. ¶ *Sudor perluit ora, runeth down, Petron.* c. 128.

* Perlûor, i, pass. *To be washed all over.* Gelidâ cùm perlûor unâ, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 15, 4. *In fluminibus perlûuntur, Cæf. B. G.* 6, 20. § *Aquâ dulci perlui, Col.* 12, 53. *Vino perluitur os, Id.*

¶ Perlûsôrius, a, um, adj. *Pretended.* ¶ *Perlûsorium judicium, a pretended tryal, Ulp.* ¶ sed al. leg. prolusorium.

* Perlustrandus, a, um, part. *To be viewed, considered, surveyed.* Perlustrandæ animo partes erunt omnes, *Cic. part. Orat.* 11.

* Perlustrans, tis, part. *Viewing, surveying.* § *Campos perlustrans oculis, Sil.* 7, 537. *auditus, 12, 85. gratam prædam, 15, 777.*

* Perlustrâtus, a, um, part. *Viewed, surveyed.* Perlustrata armis tota Germania est, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 106.

* Perlustro, âre, act. (1) *To view all over; to take a diligent view, or strict survey, of.* (2) *Met.*

To search, or enquire, into; to consider seriously. (3) To purge, or cleanse, by fumeing, or smokeing. (1) Perlustravit hostium agros, *Liv.* 8, 36. Ipse oculis perlustravit, *Id.* 21, 54. Ut discurrentes circa vias, perlustrarentque oculis omnia, *Id.* 25, 9. (2) Perlustra mea dicta, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 143. (3) = Paleas sulphure & bitumine, atque ardente tædâ perlustrant, & expiatis cubilibus injiciunt, *Col.* 8, 5.

* Perlutus, a, um. part. [à perluor] *Washed all over, rinsed fair and clean.* Expressæ favorum reliquæ, posteaquam diligenter aquâ dulci perlutæ sunt, *Col.* 9, ult.

Permacra, cra, crum. adj. *Very lean, barren, or hungry.* Omnis creta coquit, nisi permacra, *Plin.* 18, 6.

Permacro, are. act. *To wet thoroughly, to soak.* Cùm calculi in opere permacerantur, *Vitr.* 7, 1.

Permadefacio, ere. act. *To wet all over.* ¶ Met. Amor permadefecit cor meum, *barb drenched, or barbed, as it were,* *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 62.

Permadeo, ere, vel Permadeo, ere, permadui, neut. *To be very wet, to be soaked with wet.* Quod si permaduit, *Col. de succiso fæno,* 2, 19. Nisi si hibernis pluviis terra permaduerit, *Id. R. R.* 2, 4. = Rubro pulpita nimbo Spargere & effuso permaduisse croco, *Mart.* 5, 26. ¶ Met. Quod delictis permadimus, *have overflowed,* *Sen. Ep.* 20, fin. Felicitate animi permadescunt, *become effeminate,* *Id. de Provid.* 4. Credis Te solum multo permaduisse sale, *that you only abound with wit,* *Mart.* 6, 44, 2.

¶ Permadidus, a, um. adj. *Very wet, or wet through,* *Fragm. Poët.*

Permagnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very large, or great.* (2) *Of very great concern, or consequence.* (3) *Very powerfull, or effectual.* (4) *Very honourable, or reputable.* (5) ¶ Permagni interest, *refert, it is of mighty consequence, or of the last importance.* (1) ¶ Permagnus numerus, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 31. (2) Tua res permagna agitur, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* ¶ Permagna negotia, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 4. (4) Vis est permagna naturæ, *Cels.* 7, 4, 3. (4) Permagnum existimans tres olympionicas unâ ex domo prodire, *Cic.* (5) Permagni nostrâ interest te esse Romæ, *Id. Att.* 2, 23. Permagni interest, quo tibi hæc tempore epistola reddita sit, *Id.* Illud permagni referre arbitror, ut nescientem sentiat te id sibi dare, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 58.

Permāans, tis. part. *Passing, or coming to.* Ut conclusunculæ non permanentes ad sensus, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 18. *Vid. Permano.*

Permāanter, adv. *Continuedly.* ¶ Usque aded permananter vis pervaleat ejus, *de magnete, continuedly, communicated from one ring of the chain to another,* *Lucr.* 6, 916.

Permāasco, incept. [à permano] *To be diffused.* Met. *To be divulged.* Unde ad eum id posset permāascere, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 118.

* Permāendus, a, um. part. *To continue, or be continued in.* Tum non dormiendum tantummodo jejuno est, sed etiam in posterum diem ita permāandum, *Cels.* 1, 3.

* Permāens, tis. part. *Continueing, abideing, remaining.* Stabili & fixo permāante bono, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 14. *conf. Liv.* 37, 21.

* Permāneo, ere. n. [ex per, & maneo] (1) *To abide, stay, or tarry, to the end.* (2) *To remain, last, continue, abide, hold on.* (3) Met. *To persevere, persist, or continue.* (1) Secunda acies in armis permānebat, *Cæs. B. G.* 41. ¶ Nec tamen permānent, sed ante finem recedunt, *Plin. jun.* (2) Ira, quæ tam permānsit diu, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 25. Athenis mos ille jam à Cecrope permānsit, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 25. Solus ad id tempus permānserat in armis, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 45. ¶ Permānere in officio, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 4. Neque diutius permānere cibariis eodem loco posset, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 15. (3) Contudi animum, & fortasse vici, si modò permānsero, *Cic.* Ne permāneas in incepto, *Luccius ad Cic. Fam.* 5, 14. ¶ In eadem tristitiâ taciti permānere, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 32. in pristina sententiâ, *Cic. Att.* 1, 17. Qui perpetuò in amicitia Romanorum permānserat, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 26.

Permāno, are. n. (1) *To flow, as water, &c.*

doth; to pass along, or all over, by flowing. (2)

To be diffused. (3) *To enter, to pass, or come into; to arrive at.* (4) *To be disclosed, divulged, or published.* (5) Act. *To penetrate, pierce, or enter.* (1) In faxis, ac speluncis permānat aquarum liquidus humor, *Lucr.* 1, 349. Venenum epotum permānat in venas, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 62. Met. Permānere animam nobis per membra solere, *Lucr.* 3, 699. (2) ¶ = Pythagoræ doctrina, cùm longè latèque fluere, permānente mihi videtur in hanc civitatem, *spread,* *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 1. (3) Quò neque permānent animæ, neque corpora nostra, *Lucr.* 1, 123. = Nec temerè huc dolor usque potest penetrare, neque acre Permānere malum, *Id.* 3, 253. Permānat odos, frigusque, vaporesque Ignis, *Id.* 6, 952. ¶ Hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permānaverat, *had been spread by report,* *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 29. (4) Neve permānet palam hæc nostra fallacia, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 25. (5) ¶ Permānat calor argentum, *Lucr.* 1, 495.

* Permānsio, ònis. f. verb. [à permāneo] (1) *A stay, or continuance.* (2) *A perseverance, or persisting in.* (1) Quodvis supplicium levius est hæc permānsione, *Cic. Att.* 11, 18. (2) In unâ sententiâ perpetua permānsio, *Id. Fam.* 1, 9.

* Permānsurus, a, um. part. [à permāneo] *That will continue.* Confidit sibi illud stabile & firmum permānsurum, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 27.

Permārinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the sea.* Ædem laribus permārinis vovit, *Liv.* 40, ult.

Permātūresco, ere, unde permātūri, *To be full, or thorough, ripe.* In pomis est ubi permātūrit, *ater, Ov. Met.* 4, 165. Semen cùm permātūrit, *Col.* 2, 10. *conf. Cels.* 2, 24.

Permātūrus, a, um. adj. *Very, or thorough, ripe.* ¶ Baccæ permātūræ, *Col.* 12, 48. Non permātura mandere, *Cels.* 6, 13.

¶ Permeābilis, e. adj. *Passable,* *Solin. c.* 47.

¶ Penetrabilis. Permeans, tis. part. *Having, or making, its way through.* Dexterore alveo Babylonem petit, mediamque permeans, *Plin.* 5, 26. Illâ aquâ permeante totam, *Id.* 2, 65.

* Permēdiocris, e. adj. [ex per, & mediocris] *Very indifferent, or moderate.* ¶ In animis permēdiocres, ac potius leves motus debere esse, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 51.

* ¶ Permēdiocriter, adv. [ex per, & mediocriter] *Very meanly,* *Litt. ex Sen.*

Permēditatus, a, um. part. *Thoroughly instructed in.* Eam permēditatam meis dolis, astutiisque onustam mittam, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 39.

* Permensus, a, um. part. [à permētor] (1) *Having measured.* (2) Met. *Having passed thro', sailed, or traveled, over.* (3) Pass. *Measured out.* (1) Hujus magnitudinem quasi decempeoâ permēnsi, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 41. *de Sole.* ¶ Permensus montes, *Plin.* 2, 65. altitudinem muri, *Liv.* ¶ Ut sese permēnsi oculis, *heedfully surveyed, or viewed,* *Stat.* (2) Mortifer æstus aëra permēnsus, *Lucr.* 6, 1140. ¶ Tumidum permēnsi classibus æquor, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 157. Durum permēnsus iter, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 202. (3) Solum sic permēnsus & perlustratum, *Col.* 3, 13. ¶ Met. Permēnsio de functus tempore lucis, *having finished the determined period of life,* *Tib.* 3, 3, 9.

Permeo, are. n. (1) *To have, or make, a way through.* (2) Met. *To pervade, or diffuse over.* (3) Act. *To pass over, or through.* (1) Si non sunt libera spatia, quâ anates permeent extra lacum, *Col.* 8, 15. (2) = Quòd quædam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permeet, & transeat, *pervades, is diffused over,* *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 37. (3) ¶ Permeat spatia, *Plin.* 8, 23. immentos tractus, *Id.* 11, 29. Dum tot maria ac terras permeat, annus abit, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 11, 16.

Permeor, ari, atus. pass. *To be passed through.* Iter, quo in Galliam permeatur, *Aur. Viêt.*

* Permēreo, ere. neut. [ex per, & mereo] *To serve as a soldier.* Sole suo omni Permeruit jurata manus, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4, 73.

* Permētor, iri, ensus sum. dep. [ex per, & metior] (1) *To measure with the eye; to view, or take a prospect of.* (2) Met. *To compass, pass, or travel round.* (1) Liber prospectus oculorum,

etiam quæ procul recessere, permittitur, *Curt.* 4, 93, 19. (2) Sidera cùm permēnsia suo sunt cælum corpore claro, *Lucr.* 4, 395.

Permētuens, tis. part. *Greatly fearing, dreading.* Deserti conjugis iras Permetuens, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 573.

¶ Permilito, are. n. *To serve as a soldier.* Si tribunus in cohortibus prætoris permilitaverit, *Ulp.*

Permingo, ere, xi. act. Hunc permixerunt calores, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 44. *obscur.*

Permīnūtus, a, um. adj. *Very little, or small.* = Bona corporis & fortunæ perexigua, & permīnuta, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 13.

Permīnus, a, um. adj. *Very wonderfull, or strange.* Illud mihi permīrum accidit, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10, 14. ¶ Permīrum videatur, *Id. de Div.* 2, 47.

* Permīscendus, a, um. part. *To be mixed, or confounded.* Mundi ruinæ permīscenda fides, *Luc.* 2, 254.

* Permīscens, tis. part. *Mixing, or mingling.* Permīscens cum materiâ, *Cic. de Univ.* 7. *conf. Sil.* 13, 383.

* Permīscio, ere, ui, sum & xtum. act. [ex per, & misceo] (1) *To mingle, or mix, together thoroughly; to blend, or put, together.* (2) Met. *To jumble together, to disorder, to confound, to put into great confusion.* (1) Fretus ipse anni permīscet frigus & æstus, *Lucr.* 6, 363. Pelago cælum permīscuit Eurus, *Sil.* 15, 714. ¶ Ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permīscas, *Cic. in Vat.* 5. Pecuniæ rationem cum damnatione Dolobellæ permīscuit, *Id.* Licet filicem — decidere, & permīscere cum purgamentis cortis, *Col.* 2, 15. (2) Divina & humana cuncta permīscuit, *Sall. B. Jug.* 5.

* Permīscor, eri, xtus. pass. (1) *To be intermingled, or mixed together thoroughly.* (2) *To be put into great confusion, or disorder.* (1) Totum Herquiliūm rastris permīsceri oportet, *Col. ¶ Met.* Ut illa excellens opinione fortuna cum laboribus & miseriis permīscita esse videatur, *to be chequered,* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 52. (2) Omnia permīscere i malient, quàm imperium exercituque dimittere, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 32.

Permīssio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *Permission, leave, or licence.* (2) *A figure in rhetoric.* (1) Permīssio mansionis tuæ grata est, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1. ¶ Plus valet sanctio permīssione, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 10. (2) Permīssio est, cùm ostendimus in dicendo nos aliquam rem totam tradere, & concedere alicujus voluntati, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 29.

Permīssurus, a, um. part. [à permītor] (1) *That will permit, or give leave.* (2) *About to entrust with, or put under one's protection.* (1) Ut facias quod vis tibi permīssurus sum, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 14. Qui cum vexandis priore anni consiliis permīssurum tribunatum credebant, *Liv.* (2) Suas, civitatisque fortunas ejus fidei permīssurum, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 3. *Vid. Permitto.*

Permīssu, abl. [à permīssus, verb. à permīto] *Permission, leave, licence.* ¶ Annibalis permīssu, *Cic. Offic.* 1. ¶ Permīssu tuo, *with your leave,* *Id. Verr.* 3, 80. ¶ legis, *Id. contr. Rull.* 2, 14. decemvirorum, *Liv.* 3, 43. populi, *Val. Max.* 4, 3, 9.

Permīssus, a, um. part. [à permītor] (1) *Pat to full speed, as a horse by his rider.* (2) *Permitted, suffered, granted, allowed.* (3) ¶ *Remitted, slackened, abated.* (4) *Committed to, entrusted with.* (5) *Exposed to.* (1) In mediâ primùm acie vinci cæptum, quâ permīssus equitatus turbaverat ordines, *Liv.* (2) ¶ Utor permīssu, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 45. ¶ Quo in magistratu non institutum est à me regnum, sed non permīssum, *Cic. pro Sullâ,* 7. (3) = Laxato paulum permīssioque subtili justitiæ examine, *Gell.* 1, 3. ¶ *sed bod. leg. remissioque.* (4) Quibus tumma imperii permīssa est, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 79. Quibus & lege & S. C. permīssum est, ut de Cæsaris actis cognoscerent, *Cic.* (5) ¶ Permīssæque ignibus urbes, *fired, burnt,* *Liv.* ¶ Permīssus appellatur aries, qui annis compluribus tonsus non est, *Fest.*

* Permīscē, adv. *Mixedly, confusedly.* = Partes argu-

argumentandi confusè & permixtè dispersimus, Cic. de Inv. 1, 30.

* Permixtio, & Permixtio, ònis. f. verb. [à permisceo] (1) *A mingling, or mixing, together, a mixture.* (2) *A confusion, or disorder.* (1) Superioris permixtionis reliquias fundens æquabat, Cic. de Univ. 12. (2) Dissensio civilis, quasi permixtio terræ, oriri cæpit, Sall. B. J. 41.

* Permixtus, a, um. part. [à permisceo] *That will mix together.* Marcia geminas è sanguine matris Permixtura domos, Luc. 2, 333.

* Permixtus, & Permixtus, a, um. part. (1) *Mixed, mingled, or blended, together.* (2) *Out of order, confused.* (1) Semina permixta geritellus, discretæque tradit, Lucr. 6, 790. Milites cum suis fugientibus permixti, Cæs. B. G. 7, 62. ¶ Aniam credit permixtam corpore toto, diffused all over, Lucr. 3, 352. Permixti cum corpore animi, acting jointly with it, Cic. de Div. 1, 57. Permixtis animantes moribus essent, would be made up of mixed tempers, Lucr. 3, 749. Supercilia confinis aluminum pæne permixta, Perron. c. 126. (2) Falcate regie quadrigæ permixtos milites perturbant, Hirt. B. Afric. 75.

Permixtis, e. adj. *Thorough ripe, mellow.* Sorbon non permixta, Col. 12, 4.

Permittendus, a, um. part. *To be permitted.* ¶ Mense Julio femine mari us plerumque permittendæ, must take bull, Col. 6, 24. de vaccis.

Permittens, tis. part. *Permitting.* ¶ Liberum arbitrium eis populo Romano permittente, leaving them to their choice, Liv. Et purissima fingi Permittens credique timor, Claud. B. G. 228.

Permittitur, imperf. *It is permitted.* ¶ Totam Italiam suis coloniis ut complere liceat, permittitur, leave is given, Cic.

Permitto, ère, si. act. (1) *For emitto, to cast, throw, or fling, darts, &c. at a great distance.* (2) ¶ *For demitto, to throw, or cast, down from a precipice.* (3) *To put, or spur, on a horse; to ride full speed against.* (4) *To yield, surrender, or deliver, up.* (5) *For committo, to trust, to entrust with, to commit, or refer, to.* (6) *To permit, suffer, allow, give leave, or way.* (7) *To expose, to venture, or hazard.* (1) ¶ Quod tunc altitudine esset, hoc audaciùs longiusque tela permitteret, might hurl, Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 9. (2) Multis præmissis armis, ex summo se permitterent, Sisenna ap. Non. (3) Converso equo, se incautiùs permittit in præfectum, Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 48. = Concitant equos, permittuntque in hostem, Liv. Infellâ cuspide permittit equum, Id. Acer habenis lora permixtis quatit, Sen. Hippol. 3006. (4) Se, suæque omnia eorum potestati permittere dixerunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 3. Se infidem atque potestatem populo Romano permittere, Id. Ipsos se in dediti nem consulis permisisse, Liv. Tibi me permisisse memini, Cic. Neque se populo solum, sed etiam senatui permisisse, Id. (5) Ejus judicio permitto omnia, Ter. Phorm. 1, 9, 56. Quod summam belli, rerumque omnium Pompeio permiserint, Cæs. B. G. 3, 16. Num tu senatui causam tuam permittas? Cic. (6) Huic permisit, ut in iis locis legionem collocaret, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3. Sed nec magnitudo fluminis permittebat, Id. B. C. 1, 49. Si fortunâ permittitis uti, Virg. Æn. 9, 240. Quæ hunc tam barbara morem Permittit patria? Id. Æn. 1, 534. = Permitto aliquid iracundiæ tuæ, do adolescentiæ, cedo amicitia, tribuo parenti, Cic. Lex jubet, aut permittit, aut vetat, Id. de Inv. 2. Neg. bit se fecisse quod cogetur, cum altera lex permitteret, Ad Herenn. 2, 10. ¶ Ipsi permittam de tempore, leave it to him, Cic. ¶ Quis equum celeremque arcto compescere freno possit, & effusas tardo permittere habenas? Tibull. 4, 1, 92. give him his head. Neque enim liberum id vobis permittit Philippus, leave it to your choice, Liv. Auxiliis aditus & libera ponti Ostia permisit, Luc. 10, 515. Metitur cinnamomum non nisi permiserit deus, Plin. (7) Gladio permittere mundi Discrimen, Luc. 7, 108. ¶ Permittere vela ventis, do hoist sail, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph.

Permittor, i, sus. pass. (1) *To be sent, or carried, over.* (2) *Met. To penetrate, or make its way,* (3) *To be entrusted with, committed, or re-*

ferred to. (4) ¶ *To be remitted, or forgiven.* (5) *To be permitted, &c.* (1) Hoc genus casei potest etiam trans maria permitti, Col. 7, 8. (2) Sapientem eo loco ponere, quo nulla permittitur injuriis, Sen. de Const. Sap. 3. (3) Summa ei belli administrandi permittitur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 36. Multitudinis suffragiis res permittitur, Id. B. G. 7, 50. (4) Debitori reip. à curatore permitti pecunias non possit, Ulp. (5) Vid. Permittor.

* Permixtus, a, um. part. [à permisceo] (1) *Mixed, mingled.* (2) *Met. Concerned, employed.* (1) Myrrham in iisdem sylvis permixtam arborem nasci tradidit aliqui, Plin. ¶ Permixtum aquæ, Id. 35, 15. Permixtus odiis amor, Val. Flacc. 7, 255. (2) C. Proculus nullis reip. negotiis permixtus, Tac. Ann. 4, 40, 7.

¶ Permodeste, adv. *Very modestly, Litt. ex Sen. Permodestus, a, um. adj. Very moderate, sober, regular.* Homo timidus, & permodestus, Cic. titl. 2, 6.

Permodicè, adv. *Very little.* ¶ Permodicè finitio, Col. 5, 21.

Permodicus, a, um. adj. *Very ordinary, or mean.* Locus permodicus & celæ penuriae instar, Suet. Tib. 47.

Permodicè, adv. *Very grievously.* ¶ Permodicè ferre, to be much troubled, Cic. Verr. 4, 58.

Permodicus, a, um. adj. *Very troublesome, Cic. Attic. 1, 18.*

Permolle, e. adj. *Very soft.* Quod etiam in carminibus est permolle, Quint. 9, 4.

Permolle, ère, act. (1) ¶ *To grind small.* (2) *To lie with.* (1) Varr. ap. Non. (2) Alienas permollere uxores, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 35.

Permotio, ònis. f. verb. [à permovere] (1) *An ecstasy, or emotion of the mind.* (2) *The putting the mind into any great concern, or passion.* (1) = Mentis incitatio & permotio divina, Cic. de Div. 1, 40. Permotiones animis nostris ca, Id. (2) ¶ Quæ permotione mentis magis quam natura ipsa sentimus, Id. de Div. 2, 3.

Permotus, a, um. part. (1) *Thoroughly moved, put into a great agitation.* (2) ¶ *Met. Mente permotus, cast into a trance, or put into an ecstasy.* (3) *Put into any great concern of anger, fear, compassion, &c.* (4) *Induced, influenced, persuaded.* (1) Mare permotum ventis, Lucr. 6, 725. Permoti corporis æstu, Id. 4, 1017. (2) Quod maxime contingit aut dormientibus, aut mente permotis, Cic. de Div. 1, 57. (3) Convicio permotus Jupiter, Phædr. 1, 6, 5. ¶ Non odio permotus, sed misericordiâ, Cic. contumeliis, Cæs. ignominia & dolore, Id. Nostro adventu permoti Britannii, Id. inuitato genere tormentorum, Id. (4) His verbis Eumenes permotus, &c. Nep. Eum. 6. = His rebus adducti, & auctoritate Orgeris permoti, Cæs. B. G. 1.

Permovendus, a, um. part. *To be thoroughly moved, or made to be concerned, by compassion, &c.* Misericordie mens judicium permovenda est, Cic. Orat. 38.

Permoveo, ère, act. (1) *Met. To put one into any great concern, as compassion, anger, &c.* (2) *To persuade, to prevail upon, or influence.* (1) Si quem aratorum fugæ, calamitates, exilia, suspendia denique non permovet, Cic. Ver. 3, 62. Nihil reliqui faciunt, quod minus invidiam, misericordiam, metum, & iras permoverent, Tac. Ann. 1, 21, 4. (2) Optimus est orator, qui dicendo animos audientium & docet, & delectat, & permovet, Cic. Orat. 28. Eodem mendacio de cæde equitum & principum permovet, Cæs. B. G. 7, 38. Conventum Salones quum neque pollicitationibus, neque denuntiatione periculi permovere posset, Id. B. C. 3, 9.

Permoveor, èri, tus. pass. (1) *To be put into any great concern, by hatred, compassion, &c.* (2) *To be persuaded, &c.* (1) In commovendis iudiciis iis ipsis sensibus, ad quos illos adducere vole, permoveor, Cic. de Orat. 2, 45. (2) Vid. Permoveo.

* Permulcendus, a, um. part. *To be appeased, assuaged, or conformable to.* Vitellius Julianum permulcendis militum animis delegit, Tac. Hist. 3, 57, 4. Permulcendos oculos motui corporis tradere, Val. Max. 8, 10, 1.

* Permulcens, tis. part. *Gently stroking.* ¶ Caput permulcens, Sil. 1, 104. Permulcens lumina virgæ, Ov. Met. 1, 716.

* Permulceo, ère, si, sum & etum. act. [ex per, & mulceo] (1) *To stroke.* (2) *To cherish, to refresh.* (3) *To please, cheer, or delight.* (4) *To appease, assuage, cajole, or treat gently.* (1) Frænata colla draconum Permulcit, Ov. Met. 7, 221. (2) Aram, quam flatu permulcet spiritus Austri, Cic. N. D. 2, 44. ex poet. (3) Permulcere sensum voluptate, Id. de Fin. 2, 10. Sonus & numerus permulcent aures, Id. Orat. 49. His verbis vacuas permulceat aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 26. (4) Permulcit iram ejus consul, Liv. 39, 23. corda furentium, Sil. 13, 344. his dictis pectora, Virg. Æn. 5, 816. ut sermone familiari minorem filium permulceret, Liv. 40, 21.

* Permulceor, èri, tus & etus. pass. (1) *To be used very tenderly, or gently.* (2) *To be very much pleased, or delighted.* (3) ¶ *To be appeased, or assuaged.* (1) Læduntur arteriæ, si, antequam leni voce bene permulcæ sunt, acri clamore compleantur, Ad Herenn. 3, 12. (2) Spectantes audientique latissimâ voluptate permulcentur, Col. 12, 2. (3) Dein lenitâ jam irâ, postera die liberalibus verbis permulcti sunt, Sall. Fragm.

¶ Permulctus, a, um. part. [à permulceor] *App eased, assuaged.* Permulcti sonis nuntioribus, Gell. 1, 11.

* Permulsus, a, um. part. [à permulceor] (1) *Used gently, stroked, cheered.* (2) *App eased, assuaged.* (1) Arteræ leni voce permulcæ, Ad Herenn. 3, 12. (2) Eorum animis permulsis, & confirmatis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 6.

Permulto, adv. *By very much, by far.* ¶ Cum adj. comp. Permulto citiora & certiora esse dicat, Cic. de Div. 2, 62. ¶ Pondera permulto minora, far lighter, Luc. 5, 545.

Permultum, adv. *Very much.* Permultum interest, utrum, &c. Cic. Offic. 1, 27. ¶ Cum adv. Permultum antè certior factus eram literis, Id. Fam. 3, 11.

Permultum, a, um. adj. (1) *Very many.* (2) *Very much.* (1) Imitatores principum permulti existunt, Cic. de Legg. 3, 14. Permultis in rebus timore prolabi, Id. pro Quint. 24. (2) Flaud permultum attulit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 86.

Permundus, a, um. adj. *Very cleanly.* Permunda sunt hæ volucres, Varr. R. R. 3, 7.

Permuniò, ire, ivi & ii, itum. act. (1) *To fortify strongly.* (2) *To finish a fortification begun.* (1) Locorum opportuna permuniit, Tac. Ann. 4, 24, 2. ¶ Castra permuniit, Id. Hist. 3, 9, 2. (2) Quæ inchoaverat, munimenta permuniit, Liv. 30, 16. Quum ex multâ copiâ passim jacentium lapidum permuniisset omnia, Id. 36, 16.

Permunitus, a, um. part. *Strongly fortified.* Castris permunitis contendere, Liv. 7, 16. Satis omnia permunita & præsidia obsepta videbantur, Id. 36, 16.

¶ Permunitabilis, e. adj. *That may be changed, Litt. ex Cels.*

Permütandus, a, um. part. *To be exchanged.* Dando, & accipiendo, & permütandis facultatibus nullâ re egere, Cic. Offic. 2, 4.

Permütans, tis. part. (1) *Altering, changing.* (2) *Buying, selling, or bartering.* (1) Permütantes in contrarium, Plin. 17, 11. (2) Vid. Permuto.

Permütatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A changing, or altering.* (2) *An exchanging, or bartering.* (3) *A receiving, or paying, money by bills of exchange.* (4) *A confounding, or disordering.* (5) *A figure in rhetoric.* (1) Temporum permütatione virtus non mutatur, Cic. Parad. 6, 3. Mulieri placebat permütatio, Petron. c. 15. (2) Permütatione mercium utuntur, Tac. Germ. 5, 6. (3) Dum pecunia accipitur, quæ mihi ex publicâ permütatione debetur, Cic. Fam. 3, 5. Ego in c. stophoro in Asiâ habeo ad H. S. bis vicies, hujus pecuniæ permütatione fidem nostram facillè tueri, Id. Att. 11, 1. (4) Ut variâ permütatione perturbent, Quint. 1, 1. (5) Ad Herenn. 4, 34.

Permutatus, a, um, part. (1) *Altered, changed, or exchanged.* (2) *Bought, or sold.* (3) *Altered for the worse, disordered.* (1) *Permutato colore, Petron. c. 102.* ¶ *Quid o atque u, permutatae invicem? put one for the other, Quint. 1, 4.* (2) *Menfa H. S. XIV. permutata, Plin. 13, 15.* (3) = *Id ita perturbatum itaque permutatum est, Cic. de Har. Resp. 21.*

Permuto, are, act. (1) *To change, by taking, or giving, one thing for another; to exchange.* (2) *To exchange goods, or wares; to barter, or truck.* (3) *To buy, or sell, with, or for, money.* (4) ¶ *Permutare pecuniam, to receive, or pay, money by bills of exchange.* (5) *To alter, disturb, or put into a confusion.* (1) *Mygdonias opes Permutare crine Liciniae, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 22.* Nomina inter vos permutatis, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 19.* Galeam permutat Alethes, *Virg. Aen. 9, 307.* (2) India necque aë neque plumbum habet, gemmiferae suis ac margaritis hæc permutat, *Plin. 34, 17.* Ut equos incolæ talentis auri permutarent, *Id. 6, 31.* (3) *Permutare pretio noluit, Id. 9, 55.* (4) ¶ *Quod plus permutasti quam ad fructum insularum, &c. Cic. Att. 16, 1.* Scripseras ut H. S. XII. permutaret Terentia, *that she would pay it at Rome to any one, who by his agents would pay it to Cicero then at Brundisium, Id. Att. 11, 22.* (5) *Nonne omnem reip. statum permutavit Gracchus? Id. de Legib. 3.*

Permutor, ari, a-us, pass. (1) *To be changed by one thing being taken, or given, for another; to be exchanged.* (2) *To be bought, or sold, with, or for, money.* (3) *To be received, or paid, by bills of exchange.* (4) *To be disturbed, or put into a confusion.* (1) *Figuræ cum permutantur, mutari res quoque debent, Lucr. 2, 1020.* (2) ¶ *Postea donare opera sua instituit, quod ea nullo satis digno pretio permutari posse diceret, Plin. 35, 9.* Placuit denarium sedecim assibus permutari, *Id. 33, 3.* () ¶ *Quæro quod illi opus erit Athenis, permutarique possit, an ipsi ferendum sit? Cic. Att. 12, 24.* Ut permutetur Athenis, quod sit in annum sumptum ei, *Id. Att. 15, 15.* (4) *Vid. Permuto.*

Perna, æ, f. (1) *A gammon, or poffle, of bacon with the leg on.* (2) *Part of the body of a tree sticking to its suckers when pulled off.* (3) *A sort of shell fish.* (1) *Quanta pernis pestis veniet, quanta labe lario! Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3.* Fumosâ cum pede perna, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 117.* (2) *Cum perna suâ avelluntur folones, Plin. 17, 10.* (3) *Pernæ concharum generis, Id. 32. sub fin. à simil. pedis porcine, Gesner.*

¶ *Perinavigator, ôris, m. verb. [ex per, & navigator] He that saileth through, Litt. ex Sen.*

***Perinavigatus**, a, um, part. *Vid. § 9.*

***Perinavigor**, ari, a-us, pass. [ex per, & navigor] *To be sailed quite through, or all over. Sub eodem fidere pars tota vergens in Caspium mare, perinavigata est Macedonum armis, Plin. 2, 67.*

Pernecessarius, a, um, adj. *Very necessary, or needfull.* § *Tempus pernecessarium, Cic. Attic. 5, 21.*

Pernecessarius, ii, subst. m. *A particularly engaged friend, or acquaintance; a closely united confederate.* = *Pateinus amicus ac pernecessarius, Cic. pro Flacc. 6.*

***Perneco**, are, ui, a-tum, act. *To kill.* Tyrrhenâ pernecat hasia, *Sil. 4, 611.*

Pernegans, tis, part. [ex pernego] *Denying flatly, Suet. Tib. 57.*

Pernegatio, ônis, f. verb. *A flat denial, Dig. 4. Diserta negatio.*

Pernegatur, imperf. *It is flippily, or utterly, denied. Primo istius adventu pernegatur, Cic. Verr. 4, 34.*

Pernego, are, act. *To deny flippily, or utterly, with much impudence. Nihil hoc confidentius, qui, quæ videt, ea pernegat, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 51.* ¶ *Etiam fatetur de hospite? TH. Immo pernegat, Id. Most. 3, 1, 25.* Pernegavit ei se culpæ affinem fuisse, *Valer. Max. 8, 4, 2.*

Pernegor, ari, a-us, pass. *To be utterly denied. Opinor pernegari non potest, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 62.*

***Perneo**, ere, n. [ex per, & neo] *Met. To*

spin out, or finish. Cum mihi supremos Lachesis perneverit annos, Mart. 1, 89, 9.

***Perniciabilis**, e, adj. (1) *Pernicious, destructive.* (2) *Met. Of fatal consequence.* (1) *Rigor insolitus nivis plurimorum oculis præcipue perniciabilis fuit, Curt. 7, 3, 13.* (2) *Id. perniciabile reo, Tac. Ann. 4, 34.* † *Perniciosus, Cic. Pernicialis, Liv.*

***Perniciâlis**, e, adj. *Bringing, or causing, dissolution, destruction, or death.* ¶ *Pestilentia—quæ magis in longos morbos, quam in perniciales evasit, rather chronic than mortal, Liv. 27, 23.* Pernicialia odia, *deadly, Plin. 24. princ.*

***Pernicies**, ei, (& ii. Nihil pernicii causâ, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 45.) f. [ex per, & neco] (1) *Violent death.* (2) *Death.* (3) *Destruction, ruin, or the undoing of one.* (1) *Ut, eis intersectis, eorum perniciæ dolorem suum ulciscerentur, Hirt. B. Afric. 87.* (2) *Nec sine perniciæ dissolvi posse videntur, Lucr. 3, 327.* (3) = *¶ Cum summâ reip. salute & cum tuâ peste & perniciæ, Cic. Catil. 1, 13.* Met. *de homine, Leno sum, fateor, perniciæ communis adolescentium, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 36.*

***Perniciôsè**, ius, comp. ¶ *isimè, sup. adv. Perniciôsè, destructively, mischievously. Quàm dissolutè, quàm turpiter, quàm perniciôsè, Cic. Att. 14, 13.* Perniciôsus de rep. merentur vitiosi principes, *Id. de Legg. 3, 14.* Rebus mortalibus perniciôsissimè compediri, *August.*

***Perniciôsus**, a, um, adj. or comp. *isimus, sup.* (1) *Bringing, or causing, death.* (2) *Destructive, pernicious, of fatal consequence, mischievous, very hurtfull.* (1) ¶ *Perniciôsâ discernere à salutari-bus, Cels. Perniciôsior esset in incerto orat, Sall. B. Jug. 46, 7.* (2) *Lex non modò inutilis, sed perniciôsâ reip. Cic. Perniciôsior reipublicæ nemo, Patere. 2, 47.* § *Leges perniciôsissimæ, Val. Max. 9, 5, 1.*

Pernicitas, âtis, f. [etymon quære in Pernix] *Swiftness of foot, speed, fleetness. Pedum pernicitas Papyrio inerat, quæ ei etiam dedit nomen Curioris, Liv. 9, 16.* § *equorum, Tac. Hist. 1, 79.* Pernicitas decora, *Val. Max. 2, 4, 4.*

Perniciter, adv. ius, comp. *Nimbly, speedily. Vidèn' ut perniciter exiluerunt? Catull. 56, 8.* Desilire perniciter, ubi datum signum est, *Liv. 26, 4.* Rupi capræ perniciôs exultant, *Plin. 8, 53.*

*† **Pernicium**, ii, n. *id. quod. perniciës, Non. ex Plaut.*

***Perniger**, gra, grum, adj. [ex per, & niger] *Very black. Ore parvo atque oculis pernigris, Plaut. Pan. 5, 2, 153.*

Pernimium, adv. *Too too much.* ¶ *Nimium inter vos, pernimium interest, Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 30.*

Pernio, ônis, m. [à perna, Voss.] *A kibe on the heel. Rapum perniones fervens impositum sanat, Plin. 20, 3.*

Perniunculus, i, m. dim. *A little kibe, or chil-blain, Plin. 26, 11.*

Pernix, icis, adj. or comp. *isimus, sup.* [à pernitor, pernixus, Voss.] (1) *Swift, nimble, quick, speedy, fleet.* (2) *Continueing, persisting, or persevering, in; patient of labour.* (1) = *Pernibus celer & pernicibus alis, Virg. Aen. 4, 180.* Equa fulito pernicior index, *Stat. Theb. 9, 33.* § *Perniciôsissimæ quadrigæ, Col. 3, 9.* Pernix equus, *Plin. 8, 18.* canis, *Col. 7, 12.* (2) *Pernicis uxor Appuli, Hor. Epod. 2, 42.* Inter Dura jacet pernix instrato saxa cubili, *Virg. Georg. 3, 230.* Non. ex Serv. ex fide omnium vett. exemplarium sic legi ait. *Uterque tamen Scâ. legi volunt pernox.*

Pernobilis, e, adj. (1) *Remarkable, very famous.* (2) *Very noble, high born.* (1) *Epigramma Græcum pernobile, Cic. Verr. 4, 57.* (2) *Genus ei pernobile, Aur. Vict. C. 19, 2.*

***Pernoctans**, tis, part. *Tarrying, or lodgeing, all night long. Propter inopiam tecti in foro pernoctans, Cic. pro Domo, 30.* Animum cum his habitantem pernoctantemque curis, *Id. Tusc. 5, 24.*

***Pernoctatio**, ônis, f. verb. *A tarrying all night, Veg. Pernoctatio Πανυχισμός, Gloss.*

***Pernocto**, are, n. [à pernox] *To pass the*

whole night; to continue, or tarry, all night long; to lodge. Si hic pernocto, Ter. Adelph. 4, 1, 15. Pernoctant venatores in nive, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 17.* in limine, *Petron. c. 79.* Matres miseræ pernoctabant ad ostium carceris, *Cic. Verr. 5, 45.* Met. Hæc studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, *Id. pro Arch. 7.* ¶ *§ Noctem pernoctare perpetem, to pass the whole night, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 23.* in stramentis, *Id. ibid.* Pernoctare cum aliquo, *Nep. in Alcibiade, 2.*

***Pernoctûrus**, a, um, part. *About to pass the whole night, Liv. 27, 38.*

Pernônis, idis, f. [à perna] *A little gammon, or poffle, of bacon. Laridum pernonidem aut sin-ciput, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 27.*

***Pernosendus**, a, um, part. *To be thoroughly known. Mores hominum sunt penitus oratoris pernosendi, Cic. de Orat. 1, 5.*

***Pernosco**, ere, nôvi, nôtum, act. [ex per, & nosco] (1) *To know perfectly.* (2) *To discern, or distinguish; to discover.* (1) *Non satis me per-nôsti etiam qualis sim, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 23.* (2) *Qui amici, qui infideles sint, nequeas pernoscere, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 10.* H-minum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte, pernoscere, *Cic. de Fato, 5.* ¶ *Rem cognoscite, ut pernoscat, Ter. Andr. prol. 24.*

***Pernotesco**, ere, unde pernôtui, n. [ex per, & notesco] *To be made certainly, or perfectly known. Adedque cuncta mox pernotuere, Tac. Ann. 17, 67, 1.*

***Pernôtuit**, imperf. *It was made certainly known. Ubi incolumem esse pernotuit, Tac. Ann. 1, 23, 2.*

***Pernôtus**, a, um, part. *Thoroughly known, Curt. 9, 7.*

***Pernox**, noctis, adj. [ex per, & nox] *Abide-ing, or continueing, all night long; lasting all night.* Luditur alea pernox, *Juv. 8, 10.* ¶ *Luna pernox, Liv. 5, 28.* Phæbe, *shining all night, Sen. Hippol. 746.* Pernoctesque patres cupiant extrema suorum Oscula, *lying all night long at the prison door, Manil. 5, 623.* Pernox sero vota, *Val. Flacc. 3, 414.*

¶ **Pernoxius**, a, um, adj. *Very hurtfull. Pernoxii sunt appulsis, Mela 1. c. ult.*

Pernunero, are, act. (1) *To number, tell, or count over.* (2) *To tell out, or pay, money.* (1) *Quæ nec pernumerare curiosi possint, Catull. 73, 11.* (2) § *Pernumerare argentum, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 26.* pecuniam, *Liv. 23, 34.*

Pernumeror, ari, a-us, pass. *To be told over, as money is; to be paid. De capite deducite quod usuris pernumeratum est, Liv.*

Pernuper, adv. *Very lately, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26.* ¶ *S. d. al. leg. pronuper.*

***Pero**, ônis, m. [à perâ, i. e. pelle, vel quod peræ instar informis sit, Voss.] *A sort of high shoe made of raw leather, worn by country people for a defense against snow and cold. Crudis tegit altera vestigia pero, Virg. Aen. 7, 600.* Quem non pudet alto Per glaciem perone tegi, *Juv. 14, 185.*

¶ **Përobscure**, adv. *Very obscurely, Litt. ex Cell. sed 9.* † *Admodum obscure, Cic.*

Përobicûrus, a, um, adj. *Very obscure, or intricate; hard to be understood, or believed.* § *Përobicûra quæstio, Cic. N. D. 1, 1. fama, Liv. 1, 16.*

¶ **Përodi**, isti, it, verbum def. [ab. inus. perodio] *That hath thoroughly hated. Quisquis verò favit, culpamve perodit, Manil. Astron. 5, 409.*

Përodiôsus, a, um, adj. *Very grievous, or troublesome. Lippitudo non quidem illa perodiôsâ, Cic. Att. 10, 17.* De Bruto nostro perodiôsus, *Id. Att. 13, 22.*

Përoficiôsè, adv. *Most respectfully, or courtously.* = *Përoficiôsè & peramanter aliquem ob-servare, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.*

***Përoleo**, ere, ui, & ôvi, n. [ex per, & oleo] *To smell very strong, to stink. Rancida peroleat projecta cadavera, Lucr. 6, 1153.*

***Përonatus**, a, um, adj. *Wearing a sort of country high shoes. § Peronatus arator, Pers. 5, 103.* Vid. *Pero.*

Përonis,

Pērōnis, īdis, m. *A link, or sausage*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 27.

|| Pērōpācus, a, um, adj. *Very dark*, Lact. 1, 22, 2.

Pēroportūnē, adv. *In very good time and season, in the nick*. § Peroportūnē venis, Cic. N. D. 1, 6. conf. Liv. 21, 38. & 22, 46.

Pēroportūnus, a, um, adj. *Very commodious, fit, or convenient; very seasonable*. § Peroportūnum diverforium, Cic. de Orat. 2, 57. Peroportuna victoria, Id. Fam. 6, 6. conf. Liv. 10, 45. & 24, 29.

Pēroptādō, adv. *Even as one would wish, or desire*. Utium, quod nunc peroptatō nobis datum est, Cic. de Orat. 2, 5.

Pērōpus, adj. indecl. *Very needfull, most necessary*. Peropus est hunc cum ipsa loqui, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31.

Pērōrans, tis, part. (1) *Making a speech*. (2) *Declaiming against*. (1) Perorante Appio Cæco, Flor. 1, 18. (2) Rabie quādam in omnes ævi medicos perorans, Plin. 29, 1.

Pērōratiō, ōnis, f. verb. *The close, or last part, of an oration, or speech*. = Conclusio orationis & quasi peroratio, Cic. de Orat. 2, 19. = Peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur, Id. de Cl. Orat. 33.

Pērōrātūrus, a, um, part. *About to make an end of a discourse*. Peroraturus stricturum se lucubrationis telum minabatur, Suet. Calig. 53.

Pērōrātus, a, um, part. (1) *Brought to an end, concluded, or made an end of*. (2) *Pleaded, as a cause*. (1) § Perorata narratione, Ad Herenn. 1, 10. (2) Causa P. Sextii est perorata, Cic. pro Sext. 2.

Pērōriga, æ, m. [*qu. præuriga, quia præest urigini, i. e. τῷ ὀρείᾳ, Voss.*] *A groom, he that puteth the stallion to the mare*. Peroriga appellatur quisquis admittit, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. de equis, Vid. Proriga. § Leg. & pruriga.

Pērornātus, a, um, part. *well pot. adj. Very eloquent in expressing himself*. Idem Crassus & perornatus & perbrevis, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 43.

Pērorno, āre, act. *To do one great honour*. § Detraheret potius senatui, quem perornavisset, &c. Tac. Ann. 6, 26.

Pērōro, āre, act. [*ex per. & oro, i. e. dico*] (1) *To make an end of speaking; to close, or conclude, a speech*. (2) *To plead a cause, &c.* (3) *To declaim, or make an harangue, against*. (4) *To answer a charge*. (1) = Alii jubent, antequam peroretur, ornandi aut agendi causā, digredi, deinde concludere, ac perorare, Cic. de Orat. 2, 19. De quā epistolā dum dixerō, totum hoc crimen decumanum perorabo, Id. Verr. 3, 66. (2) § Contra aliquem causam perorare, Id. pro Quint. 24. ad arbitrium alicujus, Id. in Vatim. 17. in præsentem reum, Flor. 4, 1. (3) In ebrios, fugitivosque diu peroravit, Petron. c. 96. § In cadaver filii perorat, moveth the affection, raiseth the passion of anger, Quint. Declam. 2. (4) Nep. Epam. 6.

Pērōror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be brought to an end, or closed; as a speech, &c.* Hæc tum laudemus, cum erunt perorata, Cic. Att. 5, 10. Omnem orationem ejus de legibus peroratam esse uno æstivo die, Id. de Legg. 2, 27.

Pērōsus, a, um, part. [*à perodi*] *That hath thoroughly bated*. § Perosus decemvirosum scelera, Liv. arma, Ov. Fast. 3, 577. Perosi mentes, Luc. 4, 307. Lucem perosi, Virg. Æn. 6, 435. Genus omne perosus Fœmineum, Id. Æn. 9, 141. Piebs consulum nomen haud secus quā regum perosa erat, Liv. 3, 34. § Perosus fata tarda, Val. Flacc. 6, 289.

*Perpācātus, a, um. *Thoroughly appeased, or made peaceable*, Liv. 36, 21.

*Perpāco, āre, act. [*ex per. & paco*] *To bring to a thorough obedience and quiet subjection*. Brennos, & Senones, &c. perpacavit, Flor. 4, 12.

Perpallidus, a, um, adj. *Very pale and wan*. § Color frontis aut niger, aut perpallidus, Cels. 2, 6.

*Perparcē, adv. [*ex per. & parcē*] *Very sparingly, or sparingly*, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 24.

*Perpārum, adv. [*ex per. & parum*] *Very little*. Perparum ex illis magnis lucris, Cic. Verr. 3, 57. § Sed al. leg. perparvum.

*Perparvulus, a, um, adj. dim. [*ex per. & parvulus*] *Very little*. Sigilla perparvula, Cic. Verr. 4, 43.

*Perparvus, a, um, adj. [*ex per. & parvus*] *Very little, very small*. § Cur hæc tanta facimus, cum cætera perparva sint? Cic. de Legg. 2, 19. § = Perparva & tenuis civitas, Id. Verr. 1, 38. § Perparva semina, very small particles, atoms, Lucr. 3, 217. § Perparvum quiddam, Id. 5, 588.

*Perpastus, a, um, part. [*ab inusit. perpastor*] *Very fat, full fed*. Cani perpasto lupus occurrat, Phædr. 3, 7, 2.

*Perpaucūli, æ, a, adj. dim. in plur. *Very few*. Duxit in academiam perpauculis passibus, Cic. de Legg. 1, 20.

*Perpauci, æ, a, adj. sīmi, sup. [*ex per. & paucus*] *Very few*. Patres perpauci Italici generis, Liv. 9, 31. & 43, 11. Cum perpaucissimis agricolis contigerit, Col. 3, 20. sub fin. § Sic homo est perpaucorum hominum, one of a thousand, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19. § Non inveni in num. sing.

Perpāvēfācio, ēre, act. *To put into a very great fright, to make sore afraid*. Earum perpāvēfāciam pectora, Plant. Stich. 1, 2, 28. § Rarō occ.

*Perpaululum, adv. dim. [*ex per. & paululum*] *As little as may be*. Perpaululum laci, Cic. de Orat. 2, 35.

*Perpaulum, adv. [*ex per. & paulum*] *Very little*. Declinare dixit atomum perpaulum, Cic. de Fin. 1, 6.

*Perpauper, ēris, adj. [*ex per. & pauper*] *Very beggerly, or poor*. Ariobarzanes erat rex perpauper, Cic. Attic. 6, 2.

*Perpauillum, adv. dim. [*ex per. & pauxillum*] *Very small, or little*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 74.

Perpello, ēre, pūli, pullum, act. (1) *To force, or constrain, one to do a thing*. (2) *To persuade, or prevail with*. (1) § Suadere, orare, usque adeo donec perpulit, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 58. Perpuli meis dolis senem, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 80. Mutare sedes perpulit, Tac. Hist. 5, 2, 5. conf. Liv. 9, 31. (2) § Perpulit promissis delationem lubire, Tac. Ann. 11, 29, 3. Aulum spe pactio nis perpulit, Sall. B. J. 42. Antonium perpulerat, Id. B. C. 27. Numidam perpellit, ut legatos in Siciliam mittat, Liv. Et per aliquot dies summā vi urbem tuentes, quum scalas ad mœnia erexisset, eodem metu perpulit ad dedicationem, Id. 32, 14. Perpulit, ne dubitarent ex urbe erumpere, Curt. 4, 1, 32.

Perpello, i, uisus, pass. *To be forced, or constrained*. Nec tamen perPELLI potuere ut acie dimicarent, Cic.

Perpendens, tis, part. *Weighing and considering well*. Cato diligentissimè perpendens momenta officiorum omnium, &c. Cic. pro Mur. 2. Perpendens diversā æstimatione nefarium indicium, Val. Max. 6, 5, 5.

|| Perpendiculāris, e, adj. *That is directly down-right, perpendicular*. Linea super rectam stans perpendicularis dicitur, Boët.

|| Perpendiculātor, ōris, m. *He that useth a plummet, a carpenter, &c.* Aur. Viêt. Hadr. 14, 5.

Perpendiculum, i, n. Instrumentum, quo perpenditur, i. e. exploratur rectitudo operis. *A level, a plummet*. § Longitudines ad regulam & lineam, altitudines ad perpendiculum, anguli ad normam respondentes exigantur, Vitruv. 7, 3. Tigna ad perpendiculum directā, sed prona & fastigiata, Cæf. B. G. 4, 17, 5.

Perpendo, ēre, act. (1) *To weigh exactly*. (2) *Met. To ponder, or poise, thoroughly in one's mind; to consider of, or deliberate upon, strictly; to examine, to try exactly*. (1) § Perpendere in librili, Gell. 21, 1. (2) Acridiudicio perpende, Lucr. 2, 1041. Si perpendere ad disciplinæ præcepta velis, reperientur pravissima, Cic. pro Mur. 36.

Perpendor, i, sus, pass. (1) *To be weighed exactly*. (2) *Met. To be thoroughly pondered, or poised, in one's mind*. (1) Vid. Perpendo, n. 1. (2) Ejus existimationis æquitas aratorum commodo & voluntate perpenditur, Cic. Verr. 3, 92. Amicitia tota veritate perpenditur, Id. de Amicit. 26.

Perpenfa, æ, f. *A plant*, Plin. 21, 19. = Baccharis.

|| Perpensans, tis, part. *Pondering in the mind exactly*, Amm. Marcell. Altis mentibus perpendentes, Id. § Perpendentes.

|| Perpensatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A strict weighing, or poising*. Cum summā honorum atque officiorum perpenfatione, Gell. 2, 2.

|| Perpensūs, adv. comp. *Upon better consideration*. § Perpensūs electurus, Amm. Marcell. § Consideratius, Cic.

Perpensus, a, um, part. [*à perpendor*] *Weighed thoroughly, well considered*. = Ut autem perpensum & exploratum habeamus, an, &c. Col. 3, 1.

Perpērām, adv. [*ab acc. f. à perperus*] (1) *Rashly, lightly, unadvisedly, giddyly*. (2) *Amis, wrong*. (3) *Falsely, not rightly, corruptly, mistakenly*. (4) *Basely, ill*. (1) Vid. Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 18. & seq. Perperām προπτῆς, Gloss. (2) § Seu rectē, seu perperām facere cœperunt, Cic. pro Quint. 8. (3) Rectē, an perperām, interpreter, Liv. 1. Cum lector quædam pronuntiasset perperām, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. (4) § = Perperām & nequiter facere, Ad Herenn. 2, 3.

† Perpērus, a, um, adj. (1) *Heady, rash, unadvised, giddy*. (2) *Ignorant, foolish, blockish, silly*. (3) *Good for nothing*. (1) Perperus Πέρπερος, προπτῆς, Gl. Phil. (2) Describere in theatro perperos populares, Acc. ap. Non. (3) Ego perperas, minas oves in crumenā hâc in urbem detuli, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 9. § Sed al. leg. propere. † Præceptus, stupidus.

Perpes, ētis, adj. [*de etymo parum constat*] (1) *Entire, whole*. (2) † *Perpetual, continual, uninterrupted*. (1) § Quævi in navi noctem perpetem, all night long, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 100. (2) Fac, ut capiti, hanc operam mihi des perpetem, Pacuv. ap. Ff.

*Perpeffio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à perpetior*] *An enduring, abiding, or suffering*. Rerum arduarum diuturna perpeffio, Cic. de Inv. 2, 54.

*Perpeffitius, a, um, adj. [*à perpetior*] *Accustomed to bear hardships, or misery*. Socratem perpeffitium senem, per omnia aspera jactatum, Sen. Ep. 5, 3.

*Perpeffu, sup. [*à perpetior*] *To be undergone, or endured*. Dolorem asperum & difficilem perpeffu, Cic. de Fin. 4, 26.

*Perpeffūrus, a, um, part. *About to endure*. Quidvis me potius perpeffurum, quā, &c. Cic. Fam. 2, 16.

*Perpeffus, a, um, part. [*à perpetior*] *Having suffered, or endured*. Perpeffos omnium rerum inopiam, Cæf. B. C. 1, 84. servitutem, Cic.

*Perpetiendus, a, um, part. *That must be endured*. Perpetiendi soles rigoresque, Plin. 36, 22.

*Perpetiens, tis, part. *Suffering, or enduring*. Casus miserabilis illi perpetienti erat voluntarius, Cic. de Fin. 2, 20.

Perpetim, adv. [*à perpes, pro perpetem, sc. diem noctemque, Voss.*] *Incessantly, continually*, Plin. 20, 6.

*Perpetior, i, sus, sum, dep. [*ex per. & patior*] (1) *To suffer, abide, or undergo, with courage*. (2) *To bear, or put to the trouble*. (3) *To bear with, to comply with*. (4) *To suffer, allow, permit*. (5) *To suffer a thing to be done*. (6) *To have, or receive*. (1) Paupertatem facillè perpeffus est, Nep. Epamin. 3. § Illi omnia perpeti parati, Cæf. B. C. 3, 8. omnes difficultates, Id. B. G. 6, 10.

Iram cœlique marisque Perpetimur, Ov. Met. 14, 472. (2) § Perpetiar memorare, Ov. Met. 14, 466. (3) Neque me perpetiar probri falsò infimulatam, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 6. = Mihi quidem non ita molesti sunt, facillè omnes perpetior & perfero, Cic. de Orat. 2, 19. (4) Verum istam amo, aliam tecum esse equidem facillè possim perpeti, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 17. Cum perpeti me possum interfici, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 4. (5) § Exponam causas, quibus id, & senatus coactus est facere, & ille perpeti, Lampr. (6) Quoniam nec venæ perpetiuntur, quod satis est, Lucr. 2, 1148.

Perpetrandus, a, um, part. *To be performed, accomplished, or finished*. Ad reliqua Judaici belli perpetranda, Tac. Hist. 4, 51, 3.

Perpetratio, ōnis, f. verb. *An achieving, or accomplishing.* Perpetratio, κατόρθωσις, Gloss. & Aug. de Trin. 13, 6.

Perpetrātūrus, a, um, part. *About to finish, &c.* § Perpetraturus bellum, Suet. Calig. 46. conf. Liv. 31, 17.

Perpetrātus, a, um, part. (1) *Done, finished, performed, achieved, ended.* (2) *Perpetrated, committed.* (3) *Obtained, made, procured.* (1) Rebus divinis ritē perpetratis, Liv. 1, 8. conf. 24, 11. Perpetratis quæ ad pacem deūm pertinebant, Liv. 24, 11. (2) Pœnas luit sacrilegii perpetrati, Just. 1, 9. (3) Pace nondum perpetrata, Liv. 33, 21.

Perpetro, āre, act. [ex per, & patro, i. e. perficio, Fest.] (1) *To effect, perform, go through with, achieve, or finish.* (2) *To persist, to continue.* (1) Opus meum, ut volui, omne perpetravi, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 24. Cuncta ex voluntate Agrippinensium perpetravere, Tac. Hist. 4, 65, 7. (2) Malè quod mulier incepit, nisi efficere perpetret, id illi morbo, id illi senio est, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12.

Perpetror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be done, &c.* Flor. 3, 14.

Perpetuālis, e, adj. *Universal, general.* = Præcepta quæ καθολικὰ vocant, i. e. ut dicamus quomodo possumus, universalia, vel perpetua, Quint. 2, 13.

Perpetuandus, a, um, part. *To be continued.* Judicium potestas perpetuanda, Cic. pro Sullā, 22.

Perpetuārius, a, um, adj. *Perpetuary, lasting for life.* § Mulio perpetuarius, one that hath been a mulctee all his life long, Sen. de morte Claud. § Perpetuarius jus, a title by which lands are held, which will never revert to the lord, provided the reserved rent be paid, Cod.

Perpetuitas, ātis, f. (1) *Perpetuity, continuance, lastingness.* (2) *Immortality.* (1) = Perpetuitas & constantia dictorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10. § laudis, Id. Fam. 10, 25. voluntatis, Id. Q. frat. 3, 5. (2) Id. in Timæo.

Perpetuō, adv. (1) *Continually, perpetually, uninterruptedly.* (2) *Entirely.* (1) Facies perpetuō quæ fecisti, Cic. Q. frat. 1, 1. Phocion fuit perpetuō pauper, Nep. Perpetuōne valuiſti? TH. Variè, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 15. (2) Nunquid dubitas quin ego perpetuō pericrīm? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 13.

Perpetuo, āre, act. *To continue a thing, to hold on, to persist, to keep on foot, to perpetuate.* § Non est iustus quisquam amator, nisi qui perpetuat data, is always giving, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 70. Verba perpetuare, to speak on without stop, Cic. Orat. 3.

Perpetuūm, adv. *Perpetually, continually.* Perpetuūm in lætitiā degere, Ter. Adelph. 4, 1, 6.

Perpetuus, a, um, adj. † or, comp. † ſimus, sup. Cato ap. Charisium. [à perpes, perpetis] (1) *Continued, perpetual, uninterrupted, continual, without ceasing, lasting.* (2) *Universal, always holding good.* (3) *Constant, permanent.* (4) *The whole, all.* (5) *Everlasting, endless, immortal.* (6) *All of a piece.* (7) *Entire, complete.* (1) Palus perpetua intercedebat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 26. Perpetua rerum gestarum historia, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. § Perpetuum carmen, Ov. Met. 1, 4. (2) Minimè crudo sanguis mittendus, tamen ne id quidem perpetuum est, Cels. = Perpetui & universi generis quæſtio, Cic. de Or. 2, 33. (3) = Mens perpetua, atque constans voluntas, Id. Philipp. 13, 6. (4) Ædes perpetuæ ruunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 69. (5) = Perpetuæ & æternæ legis vis, Cic. N. D. 1, 15. (6) Quinos adligat ungues Perpetuo cornu levis ungula, Ov. Met. 2, 670. § Trabes perpetuæ, Cæs. B. G. 6, 23. Perpetui tergum bovis, Virg. Æn. 8, 183. § Perpetua vita, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40. (7) Utinam hoc perpetuum sit gaudium, Phrygiam ut uxorem meam unā mecum videam liberam, Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 15. Studium perpetuum in aliquem, Cn. Magnus Cic. Ep. ad Att. 8.

Perpetuus, a, um, part. *Thoroughly painted, or painted all over,* Ov. Met. 10, 262.

Perplāceo, ēre, n. *To give great content, to please very well.* § Cum dat, Cic. Attic. 3, 23.

Perplācet, imperf. *It pleases fully,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 22.

Perplexābilis, e, adj. [à perplexor] *Perplexed, intricate, entangled, hard to be understood,* Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 47.

Perplexābilit̃er, adv. *Intricately, doubtfully, obscurely,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 28.

Perplexē, adv. || ius, comp. *Perplexedly, ambiguously, doubtfully, intricately, obscurely.* § Jam non perplexē, sed palam revocant, Liv. § Pergin', scelestā, mecum perplexē loqui? Scio, nescio, abiſt, audiſi, ego non adfui. Non tu istud dictura apertē es, quicquid est? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 1. § Perplexē respondere, Liv. 30, 42. Perplexiūs errat, Prud. in Symm. 2, 847.

Perplexim, adv. *Ambiguously, doubtfully, intricately, &c.* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 18.

Perplexor, āri, dep. *To act intricately, or captiously.* At scio, quo vos soleatis pacto perplexari, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 81.

Perplexus, a, um, adj. [ex per, & plector] or comp. (1) *Perplexed, confused, jumbled together.* (2) *Intricate, difficult, obscure, hard to be understood, doubtful, ambiguous.* (1) = Perplexis atque in semet aliter atque aliter convolutis seminibus, Plin. 9, 2. (2) Responsum perplexum, Liv. 35, 14. Perplexius carmen, Id. 25, 12.

Perplicātus, a, um, part. [ex per, & plicatus] *Twisted, plaited, or folded together,* Lucr. 2, 394. per tmesin.

Perpluo, ēre, n. *To rain through, to let rain through.* In villā quum pluat, circuire oportet, sicubi perpluat, Cato. Met. Benefacta benefactis aliis perlegito, ne perpluant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 41. Hæc illa est tempeſtas mea—quam mihi amor & cupido in pectus perpluit meum, Id. Most. 1, 3, 8.

Perplūmūm, adv. *Very much.* § Perplurimūm refert, Plin. 2, 54.

Perpol, adv. i. e. per pollucem. *An adverb of swearing by Pollux.* Perpol sæpe peccas, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 18. § Sed Donatus in his dicit esse τῷ πόλι, legique debere per læpe pol, perquam pol, cui etiam adſtipulator Servius.

Perpoliendus, a, um, part. *To be finished, or perfected.* Perpoliendum opus, Cic. pro C. Balbo, 7.

Perpolio, īre, īvi, ītum, act. [ex per, & polio] *To polish thoroughly; to perfect, finish, or put one's last hand to a work, &c.* Id omne perpolirent, & absolverent, Cic. de Univ. 13. Librum, quem rogas, perpoliam & mittam, Id. Attic. 14.

Perpolior, īri, pass. *To be perfected.* Adhuc pars ejus perpolitur, Plin. Ep. 2, 5.

Perpolitē, adv. unde ſup. ſimē. *Very politely,* Ad Herenn. 4, 432.

Perpolitio, ōnis, f. verb. *A polishing, or trimming.* § Sermonis perpolitio, Ad Herenn. 4, 13.

Perpolitus, a, um, part. (1) *Perfected, completed, finished.* (2) *Adj. Polished, burnished, brightened.* (1) Vita humanitate perpolita, Cic. pro Sext. 42. (2) Aurum cursu ipſo trituque perpolitum, Plin. 33, 4. § Met. Perpoliti homines, very bright, Cic. de Orat. 1, 13. Perpolitus sub Anaxagorā præceptore, Val. Max. 8, 9, ext. 2.

Perpopulātus, a, um, part. *Being quite laid waste, destroyed utterly.* Perpopulato Fragellano agro, Liv. 26, 9. Cædibus & incendiis eos perpopulatus, Tac. Ann. 14, 26, 1.

Perpopulor, āri, ātus ſum, dep. (1) *To destroy, or lay waste; to harass, ravage, or plunder, a country.* (2) *To be laid waste.* (1) Cūm agrum uſque ad Padi ripas cum cædibus & incendiis perpopulatus eſſet, Liv. Hannibal perpopulatur Italiam, Id. 22, 3. (2) Vid. Perpopulatus.

Perportans, tis, part. *Carrying through.* Carthaginem perportantes, Liv. 28, 46.

Perpōtans, tis, part. *Drinking continually, or all day long.* Prætor tot dies cum mulierculis perpōtante, Cic. Verr. 5, 33.

Perpōtatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A continual drinking, a debauching one's self by continual drinking,* Cic. in Pison. c. 10. & Plin. 29, 1.

Perpōto, āre, act. [ex per, & poto] (1) *To drink continually, or all day and night; to quaff,*

to carouse. (2) *Transitive, To drink off, or up.* (1) Totos dies perpetabat, Cic. Verr. 5, 33. (2) Amarum absynthi laticem perpetare, Lucr. 1, 939.

Perpressa, æ, f. *A sort of herb,* Plin. 21, 9. = Bacchar, Id.

Perpressus, a, um, part. [à perprimor] *Pressed very close, or hard,* Plin. 26, 8.

Perprimo, ēre, act. [ex per, & premo] (1) *To press down very hard.* (2) *Met. To urge, to importune.* (1) Innominata perprimit cubilia, Hor. Epod. 16, 38. (2) Perprime tentatam, nec, nisi victor, abi, Ov. A. Am. 1, 3, 394.

Perpropinquus, a, um, adj. *Very near at hand.* § Commutatio perpropinqua, Cic. ex piët.

Perprosper, a, um, adj. *Very good and prosperous,* Suet. Claud. 31.

Perprurisco, ēre, neut. *To itch all over,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 20.

Perpugnax, ācis, adj. [ex per, & pugnax] *Very stout, or stiff.* Perpugnax in disputando, Cic. de Orat. 1, 20.

Perpulcher, chra, chrum, adj. *Very fair and goodly,* Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15.

Perpurgatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A purging away,* Cels. ap. Litt.

Perpurgātus, a, um, part. (1) *Thoroughly cleansed.* (2) *Set in a clear light.* (1) Met. Perpurgatis ambo damus tibi operam auriſus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 179. (2) Perpurgatus est is locus à nobis quinque libris, Cic. de Div. 2, 1.

Perpurgo, āre, act. (1) *To purge thoroughly, to scour, to scrub, and make clean.* (2) *Met. To remove the rubbish, to clear a matter fully.* (1) Alivum movebit, & postidie perpurgabit sine periculo, Cato. Quæ herba sumpta perpurgare corpora nostra solet, Col. 2, 11. (2) De dote, tanto magis perpurga, Cic. Att. 12, 12. Vid. Perpurgatus, n. 2.

Perpurgor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be thoroughly purged,* Cels.

Perpūllūm, Very little, Litt. ex Cic.

Perpūſillus, a, um, adj. dim. *Very little, or small.* [ex per, & pūſilus] Perpūſillum rogabo, the dandiprat, the dwarf, the manikin; jocus ex ambiguo, Cic. de Orat. 2, 60.

Perpūto, āre, act. *To clear a business, or perfectly to declare, or give a thorough account of it.* Ut ego hoc argumentum vobis planè perputem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 7.

Perquam, adv. § Jungitur positivis, ut Perquam indignis modis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 9. § Rariūs superlativis, ut, Perquam maximo exercitu, Curt. 4, 6, 3. vid. Pitiscum in loc. § Et adverbis, ut, Perquam fortiter, Plaut. very much. § Rariūs verbis, ut, § Perquam scire velim, I would very fain know, Plin. Epist. 7, 27, 1.

Perquiesco, ēre, incept. *To rest soundly, or thoroughly.* Totam perquiescimus noctem, Apul. Met. 8, p. 253.

Perquirendus, a, um, part. *To be thoroughly examined, or enquired into,* Cic. de Fin. 5, 18.

Perquiritur, imperf. *Strict enquiry is made,* Cic. pro Cluent. 64.

Perquiro, ēre, ſivi, act. (1) *To make diligent, or narrow, search into; to search thoroughly.* (2) *To ask, or demand.* (1) = Perquirere & investigare homines ex omni regione, Cic. de Petit. Conf. c. 8. § Perquirere virum silvis, Val. Pat. 3, 684. (2) Non perquis cui dixerit Apro-nius, quis audiſit, &c. Cic. Verr. 3, 58.

Perquiror, i, itus, pass. *To be narrowly searched into, to be searched for.* Perquiritur à coactoribus, Cic. pro Cluent. 64.

Perquisitiūs, adv. comp. *With stricter search and enquiry.* = Perquisitiūs & diligentius conscribere, Cic. de Inv. 1, 41.

Perquisitor, ōris, m. verb. *One who thoroughly enquires.* § Malevoli perquisitores, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 61.

Perquisitus, a, um, part. [à perquiror] *Thoroughly enquired,* Plin. 18, 4.

Perrarō, adv. *Very seldom, or rarely.* Perrarō sumenda sunt, Ad Herenn. 4, 22. Perrarō appellantur ab Epicuro, Cic. de Fin. 2, 16. Perrarō & paucos dies, Suet. Tib. 38.

Perrārus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very seldom, not often met with.* (2) *Very rare, or scarce.* (1) **Perrarum** est, ut levior sit aliqua, *Plin.* 31, 3. (2) **Perraræ** per eadem tempora literæ fuere, *Liv.* 1, 6.

Perrēconditus, a, um, adj. *Very abstruse, secret, or concealed.* Aut perrecondita, aut valde difficilis ratio consuetudinis, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 30.

Perreētūus, a, um, part. [*à pergo*] *About to go*, *Cic.*

* **Periēpo**, ēre, rep̄si. act. [*ex per, & repo*] *To get thorough, or along; to crawl, or creep, over, or upon.* Tellurem genibus perrepere supplex, *Tibull.* 1, 2, 87. Cavendum, ne ad præsepia mus aut gallina perrepat, *Col.* 6, 5. Perreput ars ad satyrum modos, *Val. Max.* 2, 4, 4.

* **Periepto**, āre, freq. [*ex per, & repto*] *To creep about, or all over.* Omnibus in latebris perreptavi quærare conservam, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 4, 4. Perreptavi usque omne oppidum, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 6, 3.

Perridicūle, adv. *Very silly, or ridiculously*, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 59.

Perridicūlus, a, um, adj. *Very foolish, silly, or ridiculous.* § **Homines perridiculi**, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 6. Doctrina perridicula, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 19. ¶ *vid.* & *Val. Max.* 9, 12, 8.

Perrimōsus, a, um, adj. *Very full of cracks, or chinks.* Æstu perrimosa argilla, *Varr. Non. per-* sinota, & *vet. exemplar*, perrimosa.

Perrōdo, ēre, perrōsi. act. *To eat, or gnaw, through*, *Plin.* 34, 18. & *Celf.* 5, 28.

Perrōdor, i, fus. pass. *To be gnawed through*, *Plin.* 30, 16.

Perrōgātus, a, um, part. *Asked throughout.* ¶ **Perrogatæ** sententiæ, *when every senator in the whole house had passed his voice*, *Liv.* 29, 19. conf. *Plin. Paneg.* 60.

Perrōgo, āre, act. *To ask all over of all the company.* Statim de Atticino perrogavit, *Plin.* 6, 22, 5. § **Perrogavit** legem, *Val. Max.* 8, 6, 4.

Perrōgor, āri. pass. *To be asked, &c.* *Liv.* 29, 19.

* **Perrumpendus**, a, um, part. *To be broken through*, *Celf.* 7, 5, 1.

Perrumpens, tis. part. *Breaking through.* Medio perrumpens arva profundo, *Sil.* 14, 16.

* **Perumpo**, ēre, rūpi. act. [*ex per, & rumpo*] *To break through by force.* § **Perrumpere** per castra, *Liv.* 28, 7. **Acheionta**, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 36. ad suos, *Liv.* 4, 39. in arces, *Sallust.* per aciem, *Liv.* 3, 70. *Mut. Pœnam legum, quas sæpe perrumpunt, non vident, Cic. Offic.* 3, 8. ¶ **Quæstiones omnium perrumpat, avoid the force of them**, *Id.* = **Perrumpere & dividere aërem**, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 19. Nitebantur perrumpere impetum fluminis, *Liv.* 21, 28.

* **Perruptus**, a, um, part. *Broken quite through.* § **Moles perruptæ**, *Sil.* 13, 741. **Perrupta** acie, *Paterc.* 2, 112. conf. *Celf.* 7, 5.

Perſæpe, adv. *Very often, many a time.* **Perſæpe** falsa sunt judicia, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 14. ¶ *Et per τμήσις, Per, pol, sæpe peccas, Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 18.

* **Perſalſe**, adv. [*ex per, & ſalſe*] *Very sharply, wittily, or smartly.* **Perſalſe & humaniter** etiam gratias egit, *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 14.

* **Perſalſus**, a, um, adj. [*ex per, & ſalſus*] (1) *Very salt.* (2) *Met. Very witty, sharp, or smart.* (1) *Exemplum primæ notionis desideratur.* (2) **Perſalſum** illud est apud *Nævium*, &c. *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 69.

Perſalūtatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An accurate salutation.* Non declamatio magis placet quam perſalutatio, *Cic. pro Muræn.* 21.

Perſalūto, āre, act. *To salute, or compliment, much, or often*, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 18.

Perſalūtor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be complimented.* Donec ab exercitu perſalutatus est, *Curt.* 10, 5, 3.

¶ **Perſanatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A thorough curing*, *Litt. ex Celf.*

Perſanātus, a, um, part. *Thoroughly healed.* § **Perſanata** ulcera, *Sen. Ep.* 8.

Perſanſe, adv. *Very solemnly, and devoutly.* **Perſanſe** Bacchis dejerat, *Ter. Hecyr.* 5, 2, 5.

Persāno, āre, act. *To cure perfectly, to heal thoroughly*, *Plin.* 20, 22.

Persāpiens, tis. adj. *Very wise, or prudent.* § **Homo persāpiens**, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* c. 18.

Persāpienter, adv. *Very sagely, very wisely.* **Persāpienter** potestatem dare, *Cic. pro Mil.* c. 4.

Persāpiēter, adv. *Very knowingly*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 55.

* **Perſcindens**, tis. part. *Tearing in the midst.* Omnia perſcindente vento, *Liv.* 21, 58.

* **Perſcindo**, ēre, ſcīdi, ſcīssum. [*ex per, & scindo*] *To cleave, or rend, in the midst.* Ventus perſcindit nubem atram, *Lucr.* 6, 282. ¶ **Vestem** perſcindere ē membris, *to tear it off*, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 63. conf. *Sil.* 8, 602.

* **Perſcindor**, i. pass. *To be cleft, or run, through*, *Vitr.*

* **Perſcīssus**, a, um, part. *Torn in the midst, rent in two.* Carbaſus perſcīssa petulantibus Euris, *Lucr.* 6, 100.

Perſcītus, a, um, *Very fire, very wise.* **Per** mihi ſcītum videtur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 67. *tmēsis.*

Perſcībendus, a, um, *To be recorded, or set down.* Ad ærarium perſcībenda curavit, *Cic.*

Perſcībō, p̄si, ēre, act. (1) *To write at large, or throughout; to take a copy of in writing.* (2) *To register, to record.* (3) *To pay a creditor, not with money, but by a bill, note, or otherwise.* (4) *To prescribe.* (5) *To write.* (6) *To describe.* (1) **A primordio urbis P. R. perſcībere**, *Liv.*

(2) **Vid. Perſcriptus.** Dicta omnia indicum perſcībere, *Cic. pro Sullā*, 14. § **senātus consultum**, *Id. Catil.* 3, 6. (3) **Quodne argentum ego perſcīpsi**, porro illis quibus debui? *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 30. Qui de reliquis CCCC H. S. CC præſentia ſolverimus, reliqua perſcībamus, *Cic.* § **Perſcībere** pecuniam in ædes ſacras, *Id. pro Flacc.*

19. (4) **In conſervatione rerum, quas natura perſcībent**, *Id. Acad.* 1, 23. (5) **Verſum puris perſcībere verbis**, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 54. (6) **Situm loci perſcībent**, *Sall. B. Jug.* 93.

Perſcībōr, i. pass. *To be set down in writing, to be recorded.* Hæc S. C. perſcībuntur, *Cic.*

Perſcīptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A writing, a registering, an enrollment, a record.* (2) *A bill, or bond, under one's hand.* (3) *A contract, or agreement.* (1) § **Perſcīptio legis**, *Cic. contr. Rull.* 2, 9. (2) *Id. Attic.* 12, 5. (3) **Pecuniam falſis perſcīptionibus donationibusque evertete**, *Id. Philipp.* 5, 4. *interpr. Bud.*

Perſcīptor, ōris. m. verb. *A writer, an enroller, a register, a scrivener, or notary*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 72.

¶ **Perſcīptum**, i. n. *A thing put in writing, a record*, *Litt. ex Cic.*

Perſcīptūrus, a, um, part. *About to write at large.* Proſiteri auſus, perſcīpturum res omnes Romanas, *Liv.* 31.

Perſcīptus, a, um, part. *Written at large, registered, recorded down.* Literas quas in ærario conditas habebant, proferunt, quibus omnia perſcīpta, &c. *Cic.* Nondum perſcīptum ſenātusconsultum, *Id. Catil.* 3, 6.

Perſcūtatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A searching, or examining, thoroughly.* Quid opus est fundi perſcūtatione? *Sen. ad Helv.* c. 9.

¶ **Perſcūtator**, ōris. m. verb. *A searcher; a commissary, or harbinger, in war; to provide victuals*, *Veg.*

† **Perſcūtō**, āre, act. *To search thoroughly, or all over.* Jam hunc perſcūtavi, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 4, 30.

Perſcūtōr, āri, dep. *To search thoroughly, or all over; to scan narrowly.* = **Investigare & perſcūtari omnia**, *Cic. Verr.* 6, 21. § **Arcūlas perſcūtari**, *Id. Offic.* 2, 7. ¶ **Item paſſivè.** ¶ **Res** abſtruſior est, quā ut à me valeat perſcūtari, *S. Aug.* De curā pro mortuis, c. 16.

* **Perſea**, æ. f. [*à Perſide regione, vel à Perſeo primo ſatore*, *Plin.* 15, 13.] *A tree growing in Egypt like a peach.*

¶ **Perſecatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting, or lancing, through*, *Litt. ex Celf.*

Perſeco, āre, act. (1) *To cut through, to divide.* (2) *To put an end to, to prevent.* (3) *Met. To shorten, in discourse.* (1) **Rerum na-**

turas perſecare, aperire, dividere, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 39. (2) **Malum perſecare** novum prætorē, ne ſerperet iterum latius, patres jufferunt, *Liv.* 40, 19. (3) = **Quare da te in ſermonem, & perſeca, & confice**, *Cic. Att.* 3, 23.

Perſecor, āri. pass. *To be cut through, or off*, *Celf.*

Perſectans, tis. part. *Pursuing.* **Perſectantes** accipitres, *Lucr.* 4, 1004.

Perſector, āri, dep. *To search, or enquire, roughly, or closely, into.* **Perſectari** primordia, *Lucr.* 2, 165. ¶ *ſed mel. edd. leg. perſecutari.*

Perſecutio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à perſecutor*] (1) *A pursuit, a following on, a process.* (2) ¶ **Perſecution**, a giving good men trouble on the account of religion. (1) **In jure civili perſecutionum, cautionumque præceptio est**, *Cic. in Orat.* c. 41. (2) **Ap. Chriſt. ſcript.** ¶ **Sulp. Severus perſecutiones vocat, vexationes populi Chriſtiani, quia vexare ex ſententiā Aſcon. ingentis calamitatis aſum ſignificat.**

¶ **Perſecutor**, ōris. m. verb. *A perſecutor, or a purſuer*, *Prud. Peristeph.* 1, 28. & 4, 134.

Perſecūtūus, a, um, part. *About to proſecute*, *Litt. ex Cæſ.* Pro ceito habeat, patres bello inſuperabili ſe perſecuturos, *Liv.* 4, 35. **Primūm exutum caſtris hoſtes ad mare perſecuturos fuiſſe**, *Id.* 41, 3.

Perſecūtus, a, um, part. (1) **Act. Having purſued.** (2) ¶ **Purſued.** (1) **Gracchum Opimius perſecutus armis morte affecit**, *Paterc.* 2, 6. (2) *Litt. ex Cic.*

Perſedeo, ēre. n. *To abide, or continue, ſitting.* Hæc quoque quod ridetis, in equo dies noctæque perſedendo habeo, *Liv.* 25, 15. § **Ad prandium uſque perſedere**, *Suet. Claud.* 34. apud philoſophum multis annis, *Sen. Epist.* 108. in ſacello, *Val. Max.* 1, 5, 4.

Perſegnīs, e. adj. *Very heavy, ſlack, remiſs, or dull.* **Prælium pedeſtre perſegnē**, *Liv.* 25, 15.

¶ **Perſegniter**, adv. *Very ſlowly*, *Eutrop.*

Perſenex, is. e. g. *Very aged, or very old*, *Suet. de Cl. Gramm.* 9.

Perſentio, ire, ſi ſum. act. *To perceive, or feel, thoroughly.* Dum neuter perſenſerit, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 20. Magno perſentit pectore curas, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 448.

Perſentiſco, ēre. incept. [*à perſentio*] *To begin to perceive, to have ſome feeling of a matter, to diſcover.* Viſcera perſentiſcunt omnia, *Lucr.* 3, 250. Ubi poſſem perſentiſcere, nī eſſem lapis, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 43.

Perſequendus, a, um, part. *To be purſued.* Ad ſtudium perſequendæ ſuavitatis in vocibus, *Cic. Orat.* 18.

Perſequens, tis. part. & adj. ſiſmus, ſup. *Following after, cloſely purſuing.* Me in Aſiam perſequens, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 33. § **Inimicitiarum perſequentiſſimus**, *Ad Herenn.* 2.

Perſequor, i, quātus ſum. dep. (1) *To purſue, to trace, to follow on.* (2) *To carry on, to go through with.* (3) *To follow, to overtake.* (4) *To do, or put in execution; to ſue for.* (5) *To revenge.* (6) *To imitate.* (7) *Alſo to write, or diſcourſe, of.* (8) *Idem ac perſequor.* (1) **Quoquid hinc aſportabitur terrarum, certum eſt perſequi**, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 87. ¶ **Viam perſequi, to hold on his way**, *Id. Hec.* 3, 5, 4. **Judicio perſequi aliquem, to ſue one at law**, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13. **bello, to make war upon**, *Cæſ.* **Jus ſuum perſequi, to maintain his right**, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 9. **Numeris curſus ſiderum perſequi, to reckon them up**, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 6. (2) **Ea quæ reſtant perſequamur**, *Id.* § **Incepta perſequi**, *Liv.* 6, 33. (3) **Eō diſceſſiſſi, quō ego ne te quidem perſequi poſſem triginta diebus**, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 6. (4) **Certum eſt perſequi imperium patris**, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 84. (5) ¶ **Ut meum jus teneam, atque injuriam tuam perſequar**, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 11. (6) **Decretum eſt perſequi mores patris**, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 2, 58. (7) **Has res perſecutus eſt Xenophon in eo libro, &c.** *Cic. de Offic.* 2, 24. **Perſequi ſingulas cauſarum partes**, *Quint.* 7, 2. (8) **Omnium nulla civilis perſecuta eſt miſericordia**, *Paterc.* 2, 7.

Persero, ēre, sēvi, fertum, act. (1) *To sow abroad.* (2) *† Met. To publish, to spread by report, to give out.* (1) *Resiculas perserunt per ficos maturas, Varr. R. R. 1, 41.* (2) *Inde venisse perferit, Lex. ex Plaut.*

|| **Perseror**, i. pass. *To be sown all over, as corn is, Lex. ex Col.*

|| **Perservio**, ire, īvi, ūtum, act. *To serve still, or all along, Vopisc.*

* **Perses**, æ. m. *A kind of dog, perhaps so called from Persia his country.* || **Perses** in utroque paratus, sc. *naturā sagax, & qui martem sive arma non odit, Grat. Cyneg. 158. a good bound, and a fighting dog withall.*

Persēverans, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. *Persevering in, resolutely bent on, eager in.* Aversari scelus perseverantem metu mortis terret, *Curt. 6, 7, 10.* Valerius perseverantior cædendis hostibus in fugâ fuit, *Liv. 5, 30.* Perseverantissimo colendorum agrorum studio, *Col. præf. lib. 1.*

Persēveranter, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. *Constantly, stiffly, resolutely.* Bene cæptam rem perseveranter tueri, *Liv. 4, 60.* Vereor ne perseverantiū saviānt, *Id. 21, 10.* Quod perseverantiū fidem præstarent, *Val. Max. 7, 6.* Defunctum quoque perseverantissimē diligo, *Plin. Ep. 2, 21, 3.*

Persēverantia, æ. f. *Perseverance, constancy, steadiness, resoluteness, Varr. L. L. 41.* || **Persēverantia** in bonum sumitur, *pertinaciā in malum, vid. Cic. de Inv. 2, 54.* Nec impetu potiū bella quā perseverantiā geras? *Liv. 5, 6.*

|| **Persēveratio**, ōnis, f. id. *quod perseverantia, Apul.*

Persēverātum est, imperf. *He held on, or out.* Non est ab isto, primo illo adventu, perseveratum, *Cic. Verr. 4, 39.*

Persēverāturus, a, um, part. *About to persevere.* Et perseveraturum fuisse se, nisi obsequeretur principis voluntati, *Plin. Ep. 8, 6.*

Persēvērē, adv. *Very severely, Plin. Ep. 9, 5, 1.*

Persēvērō, āre, act. [*ex per, & severus, i. e. constans*] *Persevero est cum constantiā & quasi quādam severitate continuo, Perot. to persevere, to persist; to hold on, or continue constant. = Perseveras tu quidem & in tuā vetere sententiā permanes, Cic. de Legib. 3, 12.*

Persēvērūs, a, um, adj. *Very severe, rigorous, or austere; very harsh.* || **Summum imperium restrictum, nec perseverum voluit, Tac. Ann. 15, 48.**

* **Persīca**, æ. f. sc. *arbor ex Perside primū in Græciam & Italiam advect. A peach tree, Plin. 15, 13.*

Persiccus, a, um, adj. *Very dry.* || **Oculi persicci**, aut subhumidi, *Cels. 3, 6.*

* || **Persicum**, ci. n. sc. *malum. [vid. Persica] A peach, Apic. 4, 12.*

* **Persicus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Persia; princely; royal.* || **Persicus ornatus, Cic. de Sen. 17.** apparatus, *Hor. Od. 1, 28, 1.* || **Persicum malum, a peach, Plin. 13, 9.**

Persideo, ēre, n. [*ex per, & sedeo*] (1) *To continue, or abide, constantly.* (2) *To last.* (1) *Casti domi persederat uxor, Prop. 3, 12, 37.* (2) *Pruinæ perniciosior natura, quoniam lapsa persidet, Plin. 17, 24.*

Persides, um, f. pl. *Fishes of the polypus kind, Plin. 32, c. ult.*

Persido, ēre, n. [*ex per, & sideo*] (1) *To sink, to go down, to settle to the bottom.* (2) *|| To penetrate, to soak through.* (3) *To light, or fall, upon.* (1) *Quo pacto persederit humor aquai, Lucr. 1, 308.* (2) *Ubi frigidus humor Alitus ad vivum persidit, Virg. Georg. 3, 442. ubi al. persedit.* (3) *Pestilias fruges persidit in ipsas, Lucr. 6, 1124.*

Persignandus, a, um, part. *To be marked, or sealed, Liv. 25, 7.*

Persimilis, e, adj. *Very like.* Illi statuam istius persimilem deturbant, *Cic. in Pison, 38.* || **In dissimili genere persimilis, Q. Cic. de Petit. Cens. 7.**

Persimplex, icis, adj. *Very coarse, or ordinary.*

Persimplici victu & agrestibus pomis vitam tolerare, Tac. Ann. 15, 45, 5.

* **Persisto**, ēre, sisti, n. [*ex per, & sisto*] *To abide, to continue, to persevere, or hold on; to stand out.* Partinacissimus fueris si in eo persisteris, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 33.* Parum est non erubuisse absentem, cum per legatos frustrareris nos, nisi præfens quoque in eā dementiā persistas? *Liv. 8, 14.*

Persolāta, æ. f. *A bur-dock, the herb clots, that beareth the great bur, Plin. 26, 13. = Ungula caballina, Id.*

|| **Persolennis**, e, adj. *Very solemn, Suet. Neron. 28.* || *sed var. lect.*

|| **Persolco**, ēre, itus, neut. dep. *To be accustomed, or wont, Litt. ex Mart.*

Persolido, āre, act. *To make bard and solid, to congeal, Stat. Theb. 1, 352.*

* **Persolvendus**, a, um, part. *pro persolvendus, part. To be paid, Ov. ad Liv. 370.*

* **Persolvo**, ēre, vi, ūtum, act. [*ex per, & solvo*] *To pay thoroughly, to accomplish, to perform, to make good his promise.* || **Tantum me tibi debere existimo, quantum persolvere difficile est, Brutus Cic. Fam. 11, 11.** || **Sinite me, quod vobis fretus huic sæpe promisi, id à vobis ei persolvere, Id. pro Planc. 42.** || **Persolvere grates, to return thanks, Virg. Æn. 1, 605. pœnas, to be punished, Val. Max. 3, 2, 17.**

* **Persolvor**, i. ūtus, pass. *To be paid, discharged, or performed.* Persolverentur præmia, *Paterc. 2, 40.* Persolutum est æs alienum, *Val. Max. 2, 2, 8.*

Persolus, a, um, adj. [*ex per, & solus*] *One only.* || **Persolæ nugæ, very arrant trifles, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 36. al. persollæ.** Persolus oculus, *an only eye, Id. Menæch. 1, 2, 46.*

Persolūta, æ. f. *vel Persolūton, i. n. A garden herb in Ægypt, to make garlands of, Plin. 21, 33.*

* **Persolūtūrus**, a, um, part. *About to pay, or discharge.* || **Persoluturus pœnas, Cic. Verr. 5, 63.**

Persolūtus, a, um, part. *Finished, accomplished, performed.* || **Persolutā fide, Liv. Persolutæ pœnæ, Cic. Orat. 63.**

Persōna, æ. f. [*ita dict. quod erat ἀπὸ τοῦ προσω, Scal. vel qu. ἀπὸ τοῦ προσω, ex προσω, circum, & ζω-σασ, inducere, al. dict. quasi per se una.* Sanè personam definiunt philosoph. esse naturæ rationalis individuum substantiam] (1) *A person, a personage, a man, or woman.* (2) *The quality, state, or condition, whereby a man differeth from a brute, or one man from another.* (3) *|| A person of the blessed Trinity, (4) A false face, a wizard, or mask; a disguise, an actor.* (5) *Allo a charge, or office.* (6) *A show, or appearance.* (7) *An image, or figure, in chalk, clay, &c.* (1) *Prospicias — equa pacifica persona desideretur, an in beilatore sint omnia, Cic. Attic. 8, 12.* Heroicæ personæ *Medea & Atreus, Id. N. D. 3, 29.* Apud Persas persona regis sub specie majestatis oculitur, *Just. 1, 9, 11.* || *Vid. etiam 11, 7, 11.* (2) *Imposuit nobis ipsa natura personam magnā cum excellentiā præstantiāque animantium reliquorum, Cic. Offic. 1, 28.* Sustineo unus ties personas, meam, adversarii, iudicis, *Id. de Orat. 2, 24.* (3) *Eccl. (4) || Mulier ipsa videtur, Non persona, loqui, Juv. 3, 96.* || **Eripitur persona, manet res, Lucr. 3, 58.** || **Persona tragica, Phædr. 1, 7, 1.** Persona adjicitur capiti, densusque reticulus, *Plin. 12, 14.* || **Alienam ferre personam, to disguise one's self, Liv. 3, 36.** (5) **Tantam personam, consulis, tam gravem, tam severam, non capiunt angustie pectoris tui, Cic. in Pison, 11.** (6) **Met.** || **Partes lenitatis & misericordiæ semper egi libenter, illam verò gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi, sed à rep. mihi impositam sustinui, Cic. pro Mur. 3.** (7) **|| Cretea persona, Lucr. 4, 298.** Primus Deputades personas tegularum extremis imbricibus imposuit, *Plin. 35, 12.*

|| **Persōnalis**, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a person; personal, Ulp.* || **Verbum personale, that is declined with persons, Gramm.**

|| **Persōnāter**, *Personally, Gell. 15, 13.*

Persōnans, tis, part. *Resounding. Personantibus & respondentibus inter se rupibus, Just. 24, 6.*

Persōnāta, & f. sc. *herba, quæ & persolata, A great clot bur, Plin. 15, 9. = Echios, Ia.*

|| **Persōnātur**, imperf. *A ringing noise is made, Solin.*

Persōnātus, a, um, part. i. e. *personam gerens.* (1) *Disguised, masked, with a wizard on.* (2) *Counterfeit, pretended, false.* (3) *Acted, or represented, on the stage.* (1) *Quid est autem cur ego persōnatus ambulem? parumne fœda est persona ipsius senectutis? Cic. Att. 15, 1.* (2) **|| Persōnata felicitas, Sen. Ep. 24, 80.** (3) **|| Persōnatus pater, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 56.**

Persōno, āre, ui & āvi, n. (1) *To cry out, to bawl out, to make a great noise by crying out.* (2) *To ring, resound, or echo.* (3) *To make to ring, or resound.* (1) *Furialis vox acerbissimē personabat, Cic. pro Planc. 35.* || **Non loquuntur solum, verum etiam personant hujus libidinem, &c. Id. pro Cael. 20.** (2) **|| Saxa personuere fistulā, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 12.** Cum domus cantu & cymbalis personaret, *Cic. in Pison, 10.* (3) **Personare aures ejus hujusmodi vocibus non est inutile, Id. Fam. 6, 19, 6.** Cerberus personat regna latratu, *Virg. Æn. 6, 418.* || **Classicum personavit, Apul. Met. 5, p. 152.**

Persōnor, āri, ātus, pass. *A sound is made.* Nunc citharā, nunc lyrā personatur, *Plin. Epist. 7, 4, 9.*

Persōnus, a, um, adj. *Echoing, resounding all over.* Persona cantu virgulta, *Petr. c. 120.* Ovanti persona sistro, *Val. Flacc. 4, 418.*

Persorbens, tis, part. *Supping up, drinking in.* || **Persorbentes spongiæ, Plin. 31, 11.**

Persorbeo, ēre, ui, vel pti, act. *To sup up all, Plin. 31, 11. Vid. Persorbens.*

Perspectē, adv. *Considerably, discreetly, advisedly. = Doctē & perspectē sapit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 162.*

|| **Perspectim**, adv. *Advisedly, Non.*

Perspecto, āre, freq. [*à perspicio*] (1) *To look very well about, to take a thorough view of.* (2) *To sit out a show, to continue a spectator to the end of it.* (1) **|| Perspectare ades, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 131.** (2) **Navales pugnas inter maximos imbres perspectavit, Suet. Domit. 4.** Certamen gymnicum perspectavit, *Id. Aug. 98, 11.*

Perspectum est, imperf. *It was perceived, Cæs. B. G. 2, 32.*

Perspectus, a, um, part. & adj. sīmus, sup. (1) *Plainly perceived; thoroughly seen, or understood.* (2) *Thoroughly tried and approved.* (1) **= Fac ut omnia ad me perspecta & explorata perscribas, Cic. Att. 3, 15.** = **Ars definitur ex rebus penitus perspectis planēque cognitis, Id. Fam. 15, 14.** (2) **Omnem spem habeo in tuā erga me perspectissimā benevolentia, Id. Att. 11, 1.** **Perspectissimum fortitudinis specimen, Val. Max. 4, 3, 5.**

Perspēculātus, a, um, part. *Having well viewed.* || **Perspēculatus locorum situs, Suet. Cæs. 58.**

Perspēculor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To view, or look about, diligently.* Quam de vallo perspicuaretur, *Hirt. B. Afric. 31.*

Perspergo, ēre, act. [*ex per, & spargo*] *To sprinkle, or dash, all over.* Ligna amurcā perspergito, *Cato, c. 130.*

Perspergor, i. pass. *To be sprinkled all over.* Lepos, quo tanquam sale perspergatur omnis oratio, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 34.*

|| **Perspīcābilis**, e, adj. *Famous, fair, or beautiful, Marcell.*

† **Perspīcācē**, adv. *In good credit, and show, Non. ex Afran. † Perspicuē.*

|| **Perspīcācia**, æ. f. *Quickness of sight, or understanding, Cic. trib. Att. 15, 16.* || *sed mel. libb. vocem Græcam ἀποσπῆν ibi habent. † Perspicuitas.*

|| **Perspīcācitas**, ātis, f. *Quickness of understanding, Cic. datur, Att. 1, 18. sed m. Perspicacitas, τὸ Cυμῆλινόν, Onomast.*

|| **Perspīcāciter**, adv. *Plainly, clearly.* Quæis omnibus perspicaciter inquisitis, *Ann. 29, 1.*

Perspīcax, ācis, adj. [*à perspicio*] || *cr, comp. Quicksighted, quick witted, quick of judgment and*

understanding. = Ego me non tam astutum neque perspicacem esse, id scio, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 1. *Perspicacior* Argo, *Apul. Met.* 2.

Perspicibilis, e. adj. *Plainly to be seen*, *Vitr.* 9, 4.

Perspicendus, a, um. part. *That is to be sounded, proved, or tried.* Cum esset missus à senatu ad animos regum perspicandos, *Cic. § Perspicendis in rebus, Val. Max.* 1, 7, 2.

Perspicientia, æ. f. *Perfect knowledge; a thorough understanding, or insight.* = In perspicentiâ veri solertiâque bonestum versatur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4, 1.

Perspicio, Ære. act. [*ex per*, & *specio*] (1) *To see, or discover, plainly.* (2) *To try thoroughly, to understand fully.* (1) Partim quæ perspexi his oculis, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 3. (2) = *Perspicite, judices, & penitus introspicite, Cic. pro Sulla,* 27. = Cum se ipse perspexerit, totumque tentarit, *Id. de Legg.* 22. *Intelligo & perspicio non fore in te Casarem duriores, Id.*

Perspicior, i, ectus. pass. *To be tried, or understood, Cic. de Am. c.* 17. = *Cognoscor, Id.*

Perspicue, adv. *Clearly, evidently, plainly.* = *Planè & perspicue expedire, Cic. de Plin.* 3, 5. = *Aperitè & perspicue, Id. Verr.* 2.

Perspicuitas, atis. f. *Perspicuity, clearness, evidence, properly in words and sentences.* *Evangelizay perspicuitatem aut evidentiam nos nominemus, Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 6. *Perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, Id. N. D.* 3, 4.

Perspicuus, a, um. adj. [*à perspicio*] (1) *Clear, transparent, perspicuous.* (2) *Met. Evident, plain, manifest.* (1) *§ Annis perspicuus, Stat. Theb.* 4, 861. (2) *§ Perspicuis dubia aperiuntur, Cic. de Fin.* 4, 24. *Perspicua longa esse non debent, Id. de Fin.* 3, 9. = *Perspicuum hoc est, constatque inter omnes, Id. N. D.* 3, 4.

Perspiro, are. act. *To breathe through.* Venæ non possunt perspirare in toto corpore, *Cato R. R.* 157.

† *Perspiscò*, adv. *Very slowly, Non. ex Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 5, 47. *al. prospiscò.*

* *Perslandus*, a, um. part. [*ex perslo*] *To be continued in.* Senatus & optimates in Romanâ societate perslandum censebant, *Liv.* 37, 9.

* *Perslans*, tis. part. *Abiding, continuing.* Diâis perslantem cernit in isdem, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 143.

* *Perslâturus*, a, um. part. *That will persist.* Se perslaturum in inceptu, *Liv.* 8, 34.

* *Perslernor*, i, stratus. pass. *To be pawed all over.* Ab ædilibus curulibus via à Martis silice ad Bovillas perslata est, *Liv.* 10, 47.

Perslûlo, are. act. *To continue to incense, or stir up in rage.* Pravis sermonibus tumidos spiritus perslûlare, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 12, fin.

* *Perslo*, are, sîti. n. [*ex per*, & *sto*] (1) *To continue standing, to stand all the time.* (2) *To continue.* (3) *Met. To persist, or persevere, in a thing.* (1) *Gymnosophistæ ab exortu ad occasum perslant, contuentes solem immobilibus oculis, Plin.* 7, 2. (2) *Remorum in verbere perslant, Ov. Met.* 3, 662. (3) *Negant posse, & in eo perslant, Cic. Offic.* 3, 9. *§ Orantem perslant prohibere, Ov. Met.* 6, 361. *Si perslet furus in armis, Sil.* 1, 692. *§ Perslat in incepto, Ov. Met.* 6, 50. *conf. Liv.* 8, 33.

* *Perslâtus*, a, um. part. *Vid. Perslernor.*

Perslrepo, Ære, vi. n. (1) *To make a great noise.* (2) *To echo, or resound.* (1) *Perslrepunt ancillæ, ita ut sit, domici ubi absunt, Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 52. (2) *§ Tellus perslrepat, Sil.* 8, 431.

Perslstrictus, a, um. part. *Tightly bound, &c. as in perslringo.* *§ Perslstrictus gelu, very hard frozen, Plin.* 17, 24. *Perslstrictum leviter semur mucrone, slightly hurt, Curt.* 3, 11, 10.

Perslringo, Ære, xi. act. i. e. valde slringo, claudo, *Non.* (1) *To wring hard, to tie up close.* (2) *Met. To touch any thing in discourse, to glance at it.* (3) *To din, stun, or make dizzy.* (4) *To raise, or graze.* (5) *Lightly to run over, to graze upon.* (6) *To dazzle.* (1) *Caveto ne nimium vites perslringas, Cato. Met. Horror ingens spectantes perslringit, Liv.* 1, 25. (2) *Asperioribus verbis voluntatem alicujus perslringere, Cic. pro*

Planc. 14. (3) *Murmure cornuum Perslringis aures, Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 18. (4) *Portam urbis vomere aratri perslringere, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 40. (5) *Juvenem multo perslringunt lumine, Stat.* (6) *§ Perslringere oculorum aciem, to dazzle, Liv. Obliquâ perslringens lumina flammâ, Lucan.* 1, 154. *sed al. leg. præslringens; conf. Sil.* 4, 119. *§ Met. aciem mentis, Cic. Philipp.* 12, 2.

Perslringor, i. pass. *To be lightly touched, Cic. contr. Rull.* 2, 25. *Perslringitur dominus verbo, Val. Max.* 8, 4, 3. *§ Perslringi horrore, Liv.* 1, 85.

Persludiôsè, adv. *Very carefully, very attentively.* *§ Persludiôsè aliquem audire, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 56.

Persludiôsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very studious.* (2) *Very affectionate.* (1) *§ Græcarum literarum persludiosus, Cic. de Senect.* 1, 10. (2) *§ Persludiosus tui, Id. Attic.* 5, 20.

Persludens, tis. part. *Persludens.* *§ Persludentia verba, Ov. A. Am.* 1, 375.

Persludèo, Ære, suâsum. act. (1) *To persuade.* (2) *To advise, or put one upon.* (3) *To put into one's mind, or head.* (4) *To move to do a thing, to prevail with one.* (1) *§ Confirmavit non solum mihi, sed etiam persuasit, Cic. Att.* 16, 5. (2) *Magnis pollicitationibus persuadere Eumeni studuit, Nep. Eun.* 2. (3) *Persuasit nox amor, vinum, adolescentia, Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 24. (4) *Persuasit populo, ut eâ pecuniâ classis centum navium ædificaretur, Nep. Themist.* 2. *§ Sic mihi persuadèo, judices, so I verily believe, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 2.

Persludèor, Æri, suâsus. pass. *To be persuaded, or induced, to believe.* Non credo tibi temerè quicquid persuaderi posse, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 28.

Persludètur, imperf. *It is persuaded.* *§ Mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit, I could never be persuaded, Cic. de Sen.* 22. *Persuasum est illis, ut, Patric.* 2, 85.

Persludibilis, e. adj. *That may be persuaded, Quint. Inst. Or.* 2, 15.

Persludibiliter, adv. *Plausibly, persuasively, Quint. Inst. Or.* 2, 15.

Persludisio, ònis. f. verb. *A persuasion, an opinion, or belief, Cic. de Inv.* 1, 2.

|| *Persludor*, oris. m. verb. *A persuader, an adviser.* † *Suasor.*

Persludôsioris, a, um. adj. *Perslusive, or apt to persuade; plausible, Suet. Domit.* 8, 2.

† *Persludatrix*, icis. f. *A she persuader, Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 47.

Persludârus, a, um. part. *About to persuade.* *Allobrogibus sese persuasuros existimabant, Cæf. B. G.* 1, 16.

Persludâsus, ūs. m. verb. *A persuading.* *Emit senex persuasus servi, Plaut. Epid. Argum.* v. 2. = *Cujus persuasus, atque — inductus, Quint. Inst. Orat.* 5, 10. *§ wix leg. nisi in abl.*

Persludâsus, a, um. part. sîsimus, sup. *Persludâsus, made to believe.* *§ Persludâsum habeo, Plin. jun. Fam.* 11, 21. *Persludâssimum habere, to be verily persuaded, Col.* 12, 1.

Persludâtilis, e. adj. (1) *Very subtle, or thin.* (2) *Very fine, or neat.* (1) *Lucr.* 3, 180. (2) = *Perelegans & persludâtilis oratio, Cic. pro Planc.* 24.

Perslulcâsus, a, um. part. *Wrinkled, furrowed.* *Rugisque severas Perslulcata genas, Claud.* 1. in *Ruf.* 156.

Perslultans, tis. part. *Making inroads, or incursions, into.* *Ibero exercitu campos perslultante, Tac. Ann.* 11, 9, 1. *conf. Sil.* 6, 217. 12, 567.

Perslulto, are. n. [*ex per*, & *salto*] (1) *To frisk and skip over, as cattle do in the fields.* (2) *To curvet, prance, or caper.* (3) *To make incursions and inroads, as an enemy doth.* (4) *To march along, or range about; as an enemy.* (1) *Perslultant pabula pecudes, Lucr.* 1, 14. (2) *§ Levibus equis perslultare, Sil.* 3, 385. (3) *In agro alicujus perslultare, Liv.* 34, 20. (4) *Ante vallum cum carminibus & tripudiis perslultabant, Tac. Ann.* 4, 47.

|| *Pertædeo*, Ære. perf. *To be quite weary of, or perfectly tired out with.* Jam omnes verbi ejus

defatigati pertæduisset, *Gell.* 1, 2. *Quarum uxorum matrimonii pertædebat, Id.* 15, 20. *de Euripide.*

Pertædescit, imperf. *It groweth irksome.* Nolite multum dare, ne pertædescat, *Cato*, 156.

|| *Pertædet*, uit, *Gell.* 1, 2. *Pertæsum est, Cic. imperf. it very much irketh.* *§ Pertæsum est levitatis, Id. Q. fr.* 1, 2. *Si non pertæsum thalami tædæque fuisset, Virg. Æn.* 4, 18.

Pertæsus, a, um. part. [*à pertædeo*] *Weary of a thing; quite tired out with, displeased at it.* *§ Pertæsus levitatis, Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 2. *lentitudinis eorum, Tac. Ann.* 15, 15. *Vitam pertæsus, Just.* 38, 9. *ignaviam suam, Suet. Cæf.* 7, 1.

* *Pertègo*, Ære. act. [*ex per*, & *tego*] *To perfect what one hath begun to cover.* *Pertegamus villam, dum sudum est, Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 35. *§ Met. Benefacta benefactis aliis pertegito, ne perpluant, heap up, Id. Trin.* 2, 2, 41.

* *Pertendens*, tis. part. *Stiffly resolving, fully purposeing.* *§ Animo pertendens, Prop.* 2, 15, 17.

* *Pertendo*, Ære. act. [*ex per*, & *tendo*] (1) *To extend, or stretch over.* (2) *To go straight on, or quite through.* (3) *To go through with and complete what one intended and began.* (4) *To compare things too exactly.* (1) *Cato R. R.* 52. (2) *Pertendit ad regis castra, Hirt. B. Alex.* 30. (3) *§ Video non licere, ut cæperam, hoc pertendere, Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 9. *§ Si incipies, neque pertendes naviter, Id. Eun.* 1, 1, 6. (4) *Nos Pompeii decretum recognoscemus? — Cum sœderibus pertendemus? Cic. pro C. Balb.* 5. *§ sed al. leg. perpendemus.*

* *Pertentâsus*, a, um. part. *Tried.* *§ Vadio pertentatis, Hirt. B. Alex.* 17.

* *Pertento*, are. act. [*ex per*, & *tento*] (1) *To try thoroughly, to make full proof.* (2) *Met. To pass, or run, through; to put into motion, to affect, to seize.* (3) *To disturb.* (1) *Causam totam perspicere & pertentare, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 22. *Vos ut pertentarem, eâ gratiâ simulavi, Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 9. *Adolescentium animos pertentabant, Liv. Flammi corda Lemniadum pertentat amor, Stat. Theb.* 5, 456. (2) *Tremor pertentat equorum Corpora, Virg. Georg.* 3, 250. *§ Latonæ tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus, gently diffuse themselves over, Id. Æn.* 1, 506. (3) *Omnimodis coire, atque omnia pertentare, Lucr.* 5, 191.

* *Pertentor*, âri, âtus. pass. *To be thoroughly tried.* *Si administratio negotii ex omnibus partibus pertentabitur, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 12.

* *Pertênuis*, e. adj. [*ex per*, & *tenuis*] (1) *Very slender, or thin.* (2) *Met. Very small, poor, or mean.* (1) *Secatur in laminas pertenuis & ilex, Plin.* 16, 43. (2) *§ Pertenuis spes, Cic. Fam.* 14, 3, 4. *inspicio, Id. Pertenuis argumentum, Id. discrimen, Id. contr. Rull.* 32.

* *Pertêrebro*, are, âtum. act. [*ex per*, & *terebro*] *To bore through; to drill, or make a hole, through.* *Columnam auream perterebrare, Cic. de Div.* 1, 24.

Pertêrgeo, Ære, si. act. *To wipe lightly over, to stroke gently.* *§ Oculos pertergere, Lucr.* 4, 253.

Pertergo, Ære, si. act. *To wipe.* *Gaufape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 11.

Pertergor, i. pass. *To be wiped.* *Pertergi spongiâ corpora, Val. Max.* 2, 4, 5.

* *Pertêro*, Ære, trîvi. act. [*ex per*, & *tero*] (1) *To rub hard.* (2) *To break in pieces by rubbing.* (1) *Perterrunt ira ut interiora semina integra permanent, Col.* 12, 38. (2) *Jnuam limâ perterrunt, Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 9.

Perterrêfacio, Ære, fêci. sum. act. *To affright, or scare.* *Perterrêfacias Davum, Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 143.

Perterrêfactus, a, um. part. *Affrighted, scared, Brut. ad Cic. Fam.* 11, 20.

* *Perterreco*, Ære, ui, itum. act. [*ex per*, & *terreo*] *To affright, or frighten; to scare, or put in great fear.* *Ferro te rejeci atque perterrui, Cic. pro Cæcin.* 9.

* *Perterreor*, Æri. pass. *To be frightened.* *§ Perterreri somni, Cic. de Div.* 1, 27.

§ *Perterricrêpus*, a, um. adj. *That striketh & dread with the noise it maketh.* *Perterricrêpus sonitu dat missa fragorem, Lucr.* 6, 128. *Ha-*
beo

beo. istam ego perterricrepam, *Cic. Orat. 49. ex poetâ.*

* *Perterritus*, a, um. part. [*à perterreor*] *Affrighted, scared, discouraged.* Novo genere pugnae perterriti, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 16.* Perterrita mœnia Iustrat, *Ov. Ep. ex Ponto, 1, 2, 19.*

Pertexo, ère, ui. act. (1) *To weave out.* (2) Met. *To go on with a subject of discourse begun.* (3) *To close, finish, or bring, a discourse to an end.* (1) *Primæ notionis nescio an extet exemplum.* (2) Inceptum pergam pertexere dictis, *Lucr. 6, 41.* (3) Pertexe modò, Antoni, quod exorsus es, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 33.*

Pertica, æ. f. [*à pertingo, pertigi, qu. pertiga*] (1) *A long staff, a pole for various uses.* (2) *A perch, or long measuring staff.* (1) Nimis vellem habere perticam, *L. J. Cui rei? St. Q. verberarem afinos, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 43.* Pertica longa portabat manipulos, *Ov. Fast. 3, 117.* (2) Pertica habet passus duos, id est, pedes decem, *Vet. auct. limitum ap. Rigalt. ¶ Prov. Ex ipsis quos non unâ, ut dicitur, perticâ, sed distinctè gradatimque tractavi, &c. afforded not the same measure, or degree of abatement; or used not in the same manner, Plin. Ep. 2, 8.*

Perticâlis, e. adj. *Belonging to, or serving to make, perches, or poles.* § *Perticalis salix, Col. 4, 31. virga, Plin. 17, 20.*

¶ *Perticatio*, ònis, f. *A measuring of land with poles, Jurisc.*

Pertimēfactus, a, um. adj. *Thoroughly affrighted.* Te pertimēfacto, *Brutus ad Cic. Epist. Fam. 11, 20.*

Pertimeo, ère, ui. neut. unde *Pertimesco*, pertimui, vix enim leg. nisi in perfecto, *To fear much, to be sore afraid.* Pertimui, scriptumque tuum sine murmure legi, *Ov. Ep. 21, 1.*

Pertimescundus, a, um. part. *To be greatly feared.* Fama inconstantia pertimescenda, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 36.*

Pertimesco, ère, incept. (1) *To fear greatly.* (2) *To be afraid of.* (1) Quis non pertimescat? *Cic. De suis fortunis pertimescunt, Id. Div. in Verr. 22.* (2) Rotam fortunæ pertimescere, *Id. in Pison.* Pertimuisse rati, eò ferociùs saltum infederunt, *Liv. 40, 39.*

Pertimescor, i. pass. *To be much afraid.* Imperii nomen etiam in levi personâ pertimescitur, *Cic. in Leg. Agrar. 1.*

* *Pertinacia*, æ. f. med. notion. vocab. sæpius tamen in malam partem accipitur [*ex per, & tenacia*] (1) *Obstinacy, stubbornness, forwardness, willfulness.* (2) *Perseverance, resolution, constancy.* (1) Nec cum pertinaciâ & iracundiâ rectè disputari potest, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 8.* Libertatem non in pertinaciâ, sed in quâdam moderatione positam putabo, *Id. pro Planc. 39.* (2) Pertinacia perseverantiæ finitima est, *Id. de Inv. 2, 52.* Quæ pertinacia quibusdam, eadem aliis constantia videri potest, *Id. pro Marcell. 10.* = Ne patientiâ & pertinaciâ hostis, animi suorum frangerentur, *Suet. Cæs. 68.*

* *Pertinaciter*, adv. ius, comp. sîmè, sup. [*ex per, & tenaciter*] (1) *Incessantly, continually.* (2) *Willfully, forwardly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately.* (3) *Constantly, resolutely.* (1) Pertinaciter liberalibus studiis deditus, *Suet. Claud. 40.* (2) Nimiùm pertinaciter Lepido insensus, *Cic. Fam. 10, 23.* (3) Pertinaciùs defensa Capua, *Liv. 26, 38.* Aded pertinaciter fufos infecuti sunt equites, *Id. 2, 42.* Pertinacissimè abstinuit hoc honore, *Suet. Aug. 52.*

* *Pertinax*, âcis. or, comp. sîmus, sup. [*qu. pertenax, i. e. suæ sententiæ nimis tenax*] Med. notion. vocab. freq. autem in malam partem. (1) *Grinding, penurious, close fistèd, holding fast.* (1) *Obstinate, stiff in opinion.* (3) *Stubborn, willful, forward, pertinacious.* (4) *Steady, constant, steadfast, resolute.* (5) *Inveterate, of long continuance.* (6) *In bonam partem.* (1) = Quid tu ais? tenaxne pater est? *PHI. Imò, ædepol, pertinax, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 39.* (2) Valde pertinax non ero, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 8.* § *Pertinacior pars, Liv. 6, 12.* Pertinacissimus fueris, si in eo persistis, ad corpus ea, quæ dixi, referre, *Id. de Fin. 2, 33.* § *Sermo lenis, minimèque pertinax, Id.*

Offic. 1, 37. (3) *Cupidi, irati, pertinaces, Cic. pro Ligar. 6.* § *Pertinacior impietas, Val. Max. 9, 11. ext. 1.* (4) *Vicit omnia pertinax virtus, Liv. 25, 14.* Tu, opum contemptor, recti pertinax, *Tac. Hist. 4, 5. ubi al. pervicax.* (5) § *Dolor pertinax, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1854.* (6) *Pertinax deorum indulgentia, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8.*

* *Pertinens*, tis. part. *Extending, reaching.* Per omnem rerum naturam pertinens, *Cic. N. D. 1, 14.* Ex eo medio quasi collis oriebatur in immensum pertinens, *Sall. B. J.*

* *Pertineo*, ère. n. [*ex per, & teneo*] (1) *To reach, lie, or extend, from one place, or person, to another.* (2) *To pertain, or belong.* (3) *To be fit, to be serviceable.* (4) *To tend to, or drive at.* (1) Longè introrsus sylva pertinet, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 9.* Via, quæ pertinet ad jecur, eique adhæret, *Cic. N. D. 2, 55.* Met. = Latè patet hæc ars, & ad multos pertinet, *Id. de Or. 55.* Quæ in tantam prudentiam pertinerent, *Id. de Orat. 22. ubi tamen Ed. Delph. ad non in legit.* (2) Europa jure ad Romanos pertinebat, *Flor. 2, 8.* (3) Quæ ad oppugnationem oppidi pertinebant, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 37.* Ad belli utilitatem pertinere existimabant, *Nep. Epam. 2.* (4) Non hæc oratio mea ad infirmandum sædus pertinet, *Cic. pro C. Balbo, 15.* ¶ In tuas ædes pertinet, *Ulp.*

* *Pertinet*, imperf. *It pertains, it concerns, or behooves.* § *Ad rem pertinet, Cic. de Div. 2, 47.*

Pertingens, tis. part. *Reaching, or spreading itself, over.* Eam caloris naturam vim habere in se vitalem per omnem mundum pertingentem, *Cic. N. D. 2, 9.* ¶ *sed leg. & pertinentem.*

Pertingo, ère, ïgi, actum. n. [*ex per, & tango*] *To extend, or reach along.* Munitionem, quam pertingere à castris ad flumen supra demonstravimus, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 19.* Lux oculos pertingit, *Lucr. 4, 288.*

* ¶ *Pertoleratio*, ònis, f. verb. *An enduring, or abiding, Litt. ex Eutrop. ¶ Perpetuo.*

Pertolero, âre. act. *To endure to the end; to bear, or suffer, thoroughly.* Pertolerarem vim tantam, *Plaut. Amph. in suppos.*

Pertorqueo, ère. act. *To writhè, or distort.* Centauri sædo pertorquent ora sapore, *Lucr. 2, 401.*

Pertractandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be handled gently.* (2) Met. *To be treated of.* (1) Thorax leni manu pertractandus est, *Cels.* (2) Si me ad totam philosophiam pertractantiam dedissem, *Cic. N. D. 1, 4.* Sæpe igitur aquâ frigidâ, cui oleum sit adjectum, corpus ejus pertractandum est, *Cels. 3, 9.*

Pertractans, tis. part. (1) *Handling often.* (2) Met. *Thinking, or considering, upon.* (1) Barbatulos mullulos pertractans, *Cic. Parad. 5, 2.* Herculis arma pertractans, *Plin.* (2) Vid. Pertracto, n. 3. § *Pertractans vulnera visu, Sil. 10, 452.*

Pertractatè, adv. *After the common way, or manner; or as some think, lewdly.* Non pertractatè facta est fabula, *Plaut. Capt. prol. 55.*

Pertractatio, ònis, f. verb. *A frequent handling, a diligent perusal, Cic. de Orat. 1, 11.*

Pertractatus, a, um. part. Met. *Thoroughly canvassed, or considered.* = Perceptas penitus & pertractatas res humanas habere, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 14.*

Pertracto, âre. act. (1) *To handle much, or often.* (2) *To treat, or discourse, of.* (3) *To think, or consider, thoroughly of.* (1) Bestias montibus pertractabant, *Hirt. B. Afric. 72.* (2) Ea quæ rem continent, pertractemus, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 10.* (3) Si gesti negotii tuam & adversarii narrationem sæpe & diligenter pertractabit, *Id. de Inv. 2, 14.*

Pertractor, âri, âtus. pass. (1) *To be handled gently.* (2) Met. *To be treated, or discoursed, of.* (1) Leniter pertractari corpus etiam in acutis & recentibus morbis oportet, *Cels.* (2) *Cic. Tusc. 3, 14.*

Pertractus, a, um. part. [*à pertrahor*] *Drawn.* Romanus cedentem hostem effusè sequendo, in locum iniquum pertractus, *Liv.* Per scalas Germanias pertractus, *Aur. Viet. de Cæs. 8.*

Pertrahendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be drawn, or towed, as a ship is.* (2) *To be prolonged.* (1) *Lembum armatum ad pertrahendam eam navim*

miserunt, Liv. 40, 4. (2) *Vita quoquomodo pertrahenda, Plin. 28, 1.*

Pertraho, ère, xi, ètum. act. *To draw.* Ut ad terga colliis ab equite suo hostem incautum pertraheret, *Liv.* § *In castra pertraxerunt, Id. 7, 39.* ¶ *Pertrahere vitam, to spin out life, Plin. 28, 2.*

Pertrahor, i, ètus. pass. (1) *To be towed as a ship is.* (2) *To be drawn, or baled.* (1) *Vid. Pertrahendus.* (2) *Vivus ad Lælium pertrahitur, Liv.* Navis ad ripam alteram pertrahitur, *Id. 21, 28.*

Pertranseo, ère, ïvi. neut. (1) *To pass by.* (2) *To pass, or strike, through; as a colour doth in a precious stone.* (1) *Necesse est aut non perveniat, aut pertranseat, Sen. Ep. 4.* (2) *Cum viridis non pertransit aspectus, Plin. de smaragdo.*

Pertranslucidos, a, um. adj. *Very thin, or transparent.* Charta indecoro visu pertranslucida, *Plin. 13, 12.*

Pertrecto, âre. act. *To rub lightly; to feel, or handle, gently.* Pertrectare dormienti caput jubet, *Just. 1, 9.*

Pertribuo, ère, ui, ètum. act. *To give a testimony very willingly, Plin. Ep. 10, 18.*

* ¶ *Pertricosus*, a, um. adj. [*ex per, & tricosus*] *Very frivolous, or trifling, Mart. 3, 63. ubi al. prætricosus, & petricosus.*

Petristsis, e. adj. (1) *Very sad, or dolefull.* (2) *Very severe, or harsh.* (1) § *Petriste carmen, Cic. de Div. 1, 8. ex poetâ.* (2) § *Petristsis patruus, censor, magister, Id. pro Cael. 11.*

* *Petritus*, a, um. part. [*à perteror*] *Bruised, or beaten to powder.* Uva pertrita & cum aquâ potui data, *Col. 8, 5.*

¶ *Pertrux*, ùcis, adj. *Very fierce, very cruel, Apul. Met. 5. p. 157. ¶ Truculentus.*

Pertumultuosè, adv. *Very riotously, in a very tumultuous manner, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 5.*

Pertundo, ère, tûdi, tûsum. act. (1) *To beat through, or knock; to thump, to break through.* (2) *To bore through.* (1) *Col. 6, 15.* (2) *Terebrâ vitem, quam inferes, pertundito, Cato.* ¶ *Mediam pertundere venam, to let one bleed, Juv. 6, 46.* Pertundere crumenam, *to cut a purse, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 37.*

Pertundor, i, ùsus. pass. *To be broken, or cracked, Col. 12, 19.*

* *Perturbans*, tis. part. *Troubling, disturbing.* At Mavors moto perturbans aëra telo, *Sil. 9, 448.*

* *Perturbatè*, adv. *Confusedly, disorderly, Cic. de Inv. 1, 20.*

* *Perturbatio*, ònis, f. verb. (1) *Great trouble, or disturbance.* (2) *Disorder of body, indisposition.* (3) *Also any troublesome passion, or motion, of the mind.* (1) *Videtur in quo motu temporum, quantâ in conversione rerum, & perturbatione versetur, Cic. pro Flacc. 37.* ¶ *Cœli perturbatio, foul weather, Id. de Div. 2, 45.* (2) *Perturbatione valetudinis tuæ, Pæti, commotus sum, Id. Fam. 9, 15.* (3) *Inveteratio ut in corporibus ægrius depellitur, sic in animis quoque perturbatio, Id.* = *Perturbationes fugiamus, id est, motus animi nimios, rationi non obtemperantes, Id. Offic. 1, 38.*

* *Perturbatrix*, ïcis. f. verb. *A disturber, feminine.* Perturbatrix harum rerum omnium Academia, *Cic. de Legib. 1, 13.*

* *Perturbatus*, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. *Troubled, disturbed, disordered, confused.* Civitas perturbata seditionibus, *Cic. contr. Rull. 1, 8.* = *Somnia perturbata & confusa, Id. de Div. 1, 30.* Somniantium visa multa perturbatoria sunt, *Id. de Div. 2, 59.* Perturbatissimum tempestatis genus, *Sen. Q. N. 7, 10.* ¶ *Perturbata res rei, mixed, or mingled, with one another, Id.*

* *Perturbo*, âre. act. [*ex per, & turbo*] (1) *To disturb, to trouble, to disorder, to distract.* (2) *To turn topsy-turvy, to put in an uproar.* (3) *To throw, or cast, out.* (4) *To move, or vex.* (5) *To mix, or blend.* (1) *Perturbavi omnia, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 22.* Qui perversè aded perturbavit familiæ mentem meæ, *Plaut. Amph. 4, 3, 10.* (2) *Cincius est nissus, ut eam provinciam perturbaret, Cic. pro Sulla, 19.* (3) *Ut eum præcipitem perturbatis ex civitate, Ad Herenn. 4, 8.* (4) ¶ *Sophistis pro-*

propositum est, non perturbare animos, sed placare, Cic. Orat. 65. = Nec me clamor iste commovet, aut perturbat, Id. pro Rabir. 6. (5) Quocunque modo perturbes, cæcula quæ sint, Nunquam in marmoreum possunt migrare colorem, Lucr. 2, 774.

*Perturbor, ari, aitus, pass. (1) To be disordered, or put out of rank. (2) To be troubled, or disturbed. (3) To become dubious. (1) Ne dispersi perturbarentur, in acie permanserunt, Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 15. (2) Perturbari clamore hominum, Cic. pro Rabir. 6. (3) Cum P. Attio agebant, ne suâ pertinaciâ omnium fortunas perturbari vellet, Cæs. B. C. 3, 35.

Perturpis, e, adj. Very lewd. Perturpe & flagitiosum esse videtur, Cic. pro Cal. 20.

|| Pertussis, is, f. A continual cough, Litt. ex Sen. sed q.

Pertusus, a, um, part. [à pertundor] (1) Broken, cracked. (2) Bored through, or that hath holes. (1) § Pertusa fella, Cato, c. 157. (2) Laticem pertulum congerere in vas, Lucr. 3, 1022. ¶ = In pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium, operam ludimus, we spend our breath in vain, Plaut. Plend. 1, 3, 135.

Pervado, ere, n. (1) To go over, or through; to scape, or pass through; to get by, or away. (2) To enter in at. (3) To spread over all. (1) Nisi corporis & impetu equi pervasit, Tac. Ann. 2, 17, 5. (2) Nequid in aures, quod noceat, possit pervadere, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. Pars nulla ejus belli in Italiam pervasit, Id. Verr. 5, 3. (3) Nulla ora est tam deserta, quod non illius diei fama pervaserit, Id. pro lege Manil. 15.

Pervagatus, a, um, part. or, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) Having wandered about, or traveled over. (2) Common, ordinary, publick, commonly known, spread abroad. (1) Ferox natio pervagata bello propè terrarum orbem, Liv. 38, 17. (2) = Communia & pervagata, Cic. de Orat. 1, 36. = Vulgare, quotidianum, pervagatum, Id. de Orat. 3, 49. § Latè pervagata bona anteponuntur angustis, Id. Topic. 18. § Pars pervagator, Id. de Inv. 2, 14. Pervagatissimus versus, Id. Or. 43.

Pervagor, ari, aitus sum, dep. To go and come over; to wander, or travel, over; to rove about, to overspread, to overrun. Pervagantur molestiæ mentes omnium, Cic. de Leg. 1, 11. Dolor omnia membra pervagabatur, Plin. Epist. 1, 12.

Pervagus, a, um, adj. Wandering very much, or all about; roving. Vasto pervagus orbe puer, Ov. A. Am. 2, 18. de Cupidine.

Pervaleo, ere, n. To have great, or continual, strength. Permanenter vis pervaleat ejus, Lucr. 6, 916.

|| Pervallide, adv. Very strongly, Dig.

Pervallidus, a, um, adj. Very strong, Liv. 40, 47. ¶ Sed ibi quæd. exempl. hab. prævalida.

Pervariè, adv. With much variety, very variously. Pervariè & jucundè narrare, Cic. de Orat. 2, 80.

Pervastandus, a, um, part. To be laid utterly waste. Ad pervastandos fines ducere, Liv. 6, 4.

Pervastatus, a, um, part. Laid utterly waste, ruined. § Pervastata Italia, Tac. Ann. 15, 45, 1. Pervastatis passim agris, prædæque abactâ, Liv. 8, 19.

Pervasto, are, act. To lay waste, to destroy. Libuos cum pervastassent, Liv. 33, 37. Ferro flammæque omnia pervastant, Id. 35, 41.

Pervasurus, a, um, part. About to go over, or through. Velut continens incendium pervasurum, Liv. 37, 25.

Pervectus, a, um, part. [à pervehor] Carried, or brought, along. § Tranquillo pervectus Chalcidem, Liv. Pervectus in litus, Plin. 9, 8. ¶ Pervectus in Africam, shipped over to, Vell. Pat. 2, 5.

Pervehendus, a, um, part. To be brought, or carried, together. Neque commeatibus pervehendis ed patuisset iter, Liv. 44, 6.

Perveho, ere, xi, ctum, act. To carry along, to convey. Virgines sacraque in plaustrum imposuit, & Cære pervexit, Liv. 5, 40. ¶ Met. Prius oculis mortalium molita natura est eos, quàm in cælum fama perveheret, placed them in, raised them to, Curt. 8, 5, 17.

Pervehor, i, ctus, pass. To be carried along, to be transported, or come by sea. Met. Cum prospero statu ejus utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, Cic. Offic. 2, 6. de Fortunâ. Portum quod utinam velis passis pervahi liceat, Id. Tusc. 1, 49. de Morte.

Pervello, ere, li, vel vulsi, act. (1) To pinch, or twist. (2) Met. To fret, or afflict. (3) To excite, or raise. (4) To disparage, or decry. (1) § Pervellere aurem, Val. Max. 1, 5, 8. (2) Si te dolor aliquis pervellerit, Cic. Fortunâ ut pervellere te forsitan potuerit & pungere, non potuit certè vires frangere, Id. Tusc. 3, 17. (3) Qualia lassum Pervellunt stomachum, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 8. (4) Jus nostrum civile pervellit, Cic. de Orat. 1, 62.

† Perveniō, ant. pro perveniam, Non.

Perveniens, tis, part. Coming to, arriving at. Verba refert aures non pervenientia nostras, Ov. Met. 3, 462.

Pervenio, ire, eni, entum, neut. (1) To come to a place, or time; to arrive at. (2) To obtain, procure, or get. (3) To come by, recover, or regain. (4) To be made known. (1) Sex millium circuitu in oppidum perveniet, Cæs. B. C. 2, 24. § Ut à sinistro ejus cornu ordiar, & ad dextrum perveniam, Hirt. B. Afr. 60. Sine me pervenire quod volo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 44. Ejus morte illa pecunia ad me pervenit, Cic. Topic. 6. In portum salvâ nave pervenire, Quint. 2, 17. Ad annum septuagesimum pervenit, Cic. de Div. 1, 23. ¶ An ipse sine duce ullo pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem, arrived at, Id. Pervenire ad frugem, to come to good, Quint. 1, 3. ad manus vel in manus, to come to hand, Id. (2) Miramur turpes aliquot in eo ordine esse, quo cuius licet pretio pervenire, Id. Ea sic vidi probari, ut ad veterum scriptorum laudem pervenirent, Id. (3) Ut ocius ad tuum pervenias, Id. Commodissime ad numeros pervenire, Id. Fam. 13, 14. (4) Decem oleorum genera ad meam notitiam modò pervenerunt, Col. Ad aures ejus hæc res pervenit, Cic. Verr. 4, 28.

Perveniunt, imperf. They come, Cic. in præf. ¶ Perventum est, they came. Dum in Baeticanos perventum, Curt. 7, 4, 25. Duæ erant viæ, quâ adversariorum tabernacula posset perveniri, Nep. Eumen. 8.

Pervenor, ari, dep. (1) || To hunt all over. (2) Met. To use the utmost diligence in finding out. (1) Exempl. desid. (2) Defessus sum urbem totam pervenari, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 3. ¶ Raro occ.

Perventurus, a, um, part. (1) That will come to. (2) Met. That will be brought to. (1) Ad proximam legionem perventuros, Cæs. B. G. 5, 29. Carales perventurus erat, Liv. 23, 40. (2) Videte quem in locum temp. perventuram putetis, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 53.

Perversè, † Pervorsè, adv. (1) Aukwardly, unskillfully. (2) Forwardly, peevishly. (3) Perversely, mischievously. (1) Stulta calliditas perversè imitata prudentiam, Cic. Offic. 3, 32. Perversè dicere homines, perversè dicendo facillimè consequi, Id. de Orat. 1, 33. (2) Plerique perversè, ne dicam impudenter, volunt, Id. de Amic. 22. (3) Multi deorum beneficia perversè utuntur, Id. N. D. 2, 28.

Perversitas, atis, f. Perverseness, aukwardness, or forwardness. Quæ est hominibus tanta perversitas, ut, inventis frugibus, glauce vescantur? Cic. Orat. 9.

Perversus, † Pervorsus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) Perverted, overthrown, turned upside down. (2) Askew, askint, a-wry. (3) Perverse, preposterous, forward, cross-grained. (4) Aukward. (5) Unlucky, unhappy. (1) = Deformati, inquinati, perversi, conturbati ludi, Cic. N. D. 1, 28. (2) Roscius erat perversissimis oculis, Id. N. D. 1, 28. Cachinno perverso distorquere ora, Ov. A. Am. 3, 287. (3) = Itaque ut erat semper præposterus atque perversus initium facit à Bulbo, Cic. pro Cluent. 26. (4) Nunc ista separantur, ut disjuncta sint, quo nihil potest esse perversius, Id. de Fin. 4, 15. (5) = Hic dies mihi pervorsus, atque adversus obtigit, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 1.

Pervorto, † Pervorto, ere, act. (1) To turn

upside down. (2) To batter, or throw down; to overthrow. (3) To bring over to a party, or opinion. (4) To ruin, or undo; to spoil, or corrupt. (1) Dant operam, ne cœnet senex; aulas pervortunt, &c. Plaut. Cal. 4, 1, 16. (2) Eâ balistâ pervortam turrim, Id. Bacch. 4, 4, 59. Si rex obstabit obviam, regem ipsum pervortito, Id. Stich. 2, 1, 14. (3) Eam civitatem pervertere concupivit, Nep. Lyfand. 2. (4) Temeritas C. Cæsaris qui omnia jura divina & humana pervertit, Cic. Offic. 1, 8. Hamilcar largitione vetustos pervertit mores Carthaginiensium, Nep. Ham. 3.

Pervortor, i, sus, pass. To be overthrown, ruined, or undone, &c. Calpurnia illustris femina pervertitur, Tac. Ann. 12, 22, 4.

*Pervespēri, adv. [ex per, & vesper] Very late. Cum ad me pervespēri venisset, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.

Pervestigatio, ōnis, f. verb. A narrow search after. § Scientiæ pervestigatio, Cic. de Orat. 1, 3.

Pervestigatus, a, um, part. Thoroughly searched. A me pervestigata & cognita, Cic. Verr. 5, 68.

Pervestigo, are, act. To trace, to make a thorough search after. Ut canes venatici optimè odorabantur omnia, & pervestigabant, Cic. Verr. 4, 13.

Pervetus, ēris, adj. Very old, or ancient. Signum pervetus ligneum, Cic. § amicitia, Id. Fam. 13, 17. epistola, Id. ad Q. frat. 3. vinum, Cels. 5, 26, 30.

Pervetustus, a, um, adj. (1) Very old, or stale. (2) Obsolete, antiquated. (1) § Pervetustus adeps, Plin. 20, 9. (2) § Pervetusta verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 52.

Perviam, adv. To be come at, or passed through. ¶ Angulos omnes mearum ædium mihi perviam fecistis, a thoroughfare, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 24.

Perviciacia, æ, f. (1) Peevishness, obstinacy, forwardness, willfulness. (2) Perseverance, constancy. (1) Ægrotationi subiecta sunt mulierositates, perviciacia, liguratio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11. (2) § Perdurandi perviciacia, Plin. 17, 20. † Perviciacia est interdum bonarum rerum perseverantia, pertinaciâ semper malarum, Non. ex Acc. fallit tamen, vid. Pertinacia.

Perviciaciū, adv. comp. More obstinately. Si perviciaciū causam belli queri videat, Liv. 42, 14. Perviciaciū tueri sententiam suam, Curt. 10, 6, 12.

Pervicax, ācis, adj. vox med. or, comp. ssumus, sup. [à vico, antiq. pro vinco] (1) Inexorable, immovable, not to be persuaded; that will not yield, or forego; in a good sense. (2) Willful, stubborn, headstrong, obstinate, sturdy, stiff, surly. (1) = Recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, Tac. Hist. 5, 5. ubi al. leg. pertinax. Pervicacis ad pedes Achillis, Hor. Epod. 17, 14. ubi vet. Schol. Pervicaces dicuntur, qui in aliquo certamine ad vincendum perseverant, Et. Non. 5, 40. ex Acc. ad etymon simul respiciente. § Nam pervicacem dicis me esse, & vincere, perfacile patior, pertinacem nihil moror; ubi ille pervicacia est interdum bonarum rerum perseverantia, pertinacia semper malarum; & pervicax & pertinax in bonis pariter ac malis, locum habent. (2) Adcōne pervicaci esse animo, ut, &c. Ter. Hecyr. 4, 1, 17. § Pervicacior ira, Curt. 8, 6, 1. Pervicacissimus hostis, Flor. 1, 11, 11.

† Pervicus, vett. dixerunt, pro pervicaci, teste Non. Hic quidem pervicus custodem addidit, Plaut. Fragm.

Pervideo, ere, act. (1) To see, or perceive, thoroughly. (2) || To see at a distance. (3) Simply to see, behold, or look on. (1) Videt quod eveniat, sed cur id accadat, non pervidet, Col. 2, 1. (2) Plin. ap. Litt. (3) Cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, &c. Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 25.

Pervigeo, ere, neut. To be in a brave, or flourishing, condition. Uterque opibusque ac honoribus pervigere, Tac. Ann. 4, 34.

Pervigil, ilis, adj. Very watchful, watching, wakeful. § Pervigil draco, Cern. Gall. anguis, Ov. Ep. 12, 60. canis, Sen. Herc. fur. 809. custodia, Luc. 4, 7. ¶ Ignis pervigil, the vestal fire, which was always kept burning, and never went out, Stat. Theb. 2, 739. = Pervigiles & infomnes, Plin. Paneg. c. 63. Per-

Pervigilans, tis. part. *Watching, keeping long watching.* Teque ordine Trojæ Narrantem longus se pervigilante labores, *Sil.* 8, 138.

Pervigilatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A watching, or sitting up, all night long.* § Pervigilationes nocturnæ, *Cic. de Legib.* 2, 15.

|| **Pervigilator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that watcheth, Veg.* † **Pervigil.**

Pervigilatus, a, um. part. pass. *Spent in watching.* In multo nox est privigilata mero, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 326.

Pervigilium, ii. n. (1) *A watching, a sitting up all night long.* (2) *A wake, the vigils of a holyday.* (1) Pervigilio noctis fatigatis occursum est, *Just.* 13, 8. Pervigilio quidem præcipue vincuntur cibi, *Sen.* Pervigilio noctis fatigati, *Just.* 13, 8, 7. (2) Castra campana ut in pervigilio neglecta simul omnibus portis invadit, *Liv.* Simulacrum æneum Fortunæ supplicationibus & pervigilio anniversario coluit, *Suet. Galb.* 4, 8.

Pervigilo, āre. neut. *To watch, not to sleep all night long.* § Pervigilat noctes totas, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 33. Pervigilare in armis, *Liv.* 24, 38. § Vigilare leve est, pervigilare grave, *Mart.* 9, 70. Pervigilant castella metu, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 793.

Pervilis, e. adj. *Very cheap.* Annona eo anno pervilis fuit, *Liv.* 31. c. ult.

|| **Pervinca**, æ. f. *The herb periwinkle, Apul.* Pervincendus, a, um. part. *To be overcome, or mastered.* Pervincendum hoc est tibi, *Catull.* 74, 15.

Pervinco, ēre. act. (1) *To overcome, to get the better of.* (2) *To prevail, or obtain.* (3) *To surpass, or be more.* (4) *To demonstrate, or make out.* (1) Restitit ac pervicit, *Cato.* (2) Ut de agris dividendis consules ad senatum referrent, pervincere non potuit, *Liv.* 4, 2. (3) Nec potari per se queunt, si non pervincat aqua, *Plin. de vinis.* (4) § Pervincere dictis, *Lucr.* 5, 100.

Pervium, i. n. absol. sc. iter. *A thoroughfare, a passage, Tac. Hist.* 2, 8.

Pervividis, e. adj. *Very green, Plin.* 6, 22.

Pervivo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To see, view, or behold.* Parvula sic totum pervisit pupula (sc. oculi) cælum, *Manil.* 4, 925.

Pervivo, ēre. n. *To survive, or continue to live.* Si pervivo usque ad summam ætatem, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 84.

Pervius, a, um. adj. [ex per, & via] *Passable, having a way through; that may be gone in, or thorough; easy to be passed.* Fratri ædes fient perviæ, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 14. Domus est non ulli pervia vento, *Ov. Met.* 2, 763. § Pervia freta, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 720.

* **Pervila**, æ. f. dim. [à pera] *A little scrip, or satchel.* Fregit exemplum è perulâ calicem, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

Pervinctio, ōnis. f. verb. *An anointing all over.* Excalfacit pervinctio, *Plin.* 14, 15.

Pervinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Anointed all over.* (2) *Besmeared, beaubed.* (1) § Nardo pervinctus, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 59. (2) § Pervincti facibus ora, *Id. A. P.* 277.

Pervungendus, a, um. part. *To be anointed all over.* Pervungendus est is leniter, *C. if.* 2, 17.

Pervungo, ēre, xi, sum. act. *To anoint all over.* Corpora oleo perunxerunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 1, 47. An postea aliquis perungi debeat, *Cels.* 2, 17.

|| **Pervulgatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A publishing up and down, Dig.*

Pervolgo, āre. act. (1) *To make common, or known.* (2) *To pass through.* (3) *To frequent.* (4) *To prostitute.* (1) Quæ causa Deum per magnas numina gentes Pervolgavit, *Lucr.* 5, 1161. (2) Pervolgant fulgura cælum, *Id.* 2, 163. (3) Volucres quæ pervolgant nemora avia, *Id.* 3, 346. (4) Se omnibus pervolgare, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 16, de meretrice.

Pervolitant, tis. part. *Flying all over.* Pervolgant nemora avia pervolitantes, *Lucr.* 2, 346.

Pervolito, āre. neut. *To fly all over, or about.* Omnia pervolitant latè loca, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 24. § Pervolitare tecta, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 505.

Pervolo, vis, volui, velle. neut. *To desire earnest-*

ly. || **Pervolui** scire, *I would fain know, Curt.* 10, 2, 17. It is scarce found in any other tense, or person, save that in *Livy* is read pervelle id videre, *l.* 39, 43. Pervolunt is indeed quoted out of *Plaut.* *Pseud.* 1, 2, 73. but that reading is not certain.

Pervolo, āre. neut. (1) *To fly about, or all over.* (2) *Met. To post, or make great speed in a journey.* (1) Hirundo pervolat ædes divitis domini, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 474. (2) Dum pervolat axe citato Flaminiam, *Juv.* 1, 60. Velocius in hanc sedem pervolabit, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 9, 4.

Pervolveo, ēre, vi, lūtum. act. (1) *To tumble, or roll, along, or over.* (2) *To run over, or read over, a book.* (1) Te pervolvam in luto, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 38. Membra celeres pervolvunt rotæ, *Sen.* (2) Smyrnam incana diu secula pervolvent, *Catull.* 92. i. e. librum *Cinnæ poetæ sic dictum.*

Pervolvor, i, ūtus. pass. (1) || *To be rolled.* (2) *To be deeply intent upon.* (1) *Cic. ap. Litt.* (2) Ut in iis locis quos proponam paulò post, pervolvatur animus, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 35.

Pervolūtandus, a, um. part. *To be tumbled over, or perused.* Omnium artium scriptores pervolūtandi, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 34.

Pervolūto, āre. act. (1) || *To tumble over.* (2) *To read over with care, to peruse.* (1) *Exemp. desid.* (2) Pervolutas libros nostros, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 12.

† **Pervorto**, ēre. act. *To overturn, &c.* *Vid. Pervorto.*

Pervurbānus, a, um. adj. *Very courteous, civil, and well behaved; very pleasant, witty, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 16.

Pervurgeo, ēre. act. *To urge greatly, Suet. Tib.* 25, 3.

Pervuro, ēre. act. (1) *To burn all over, to set on fire.* (2) *To vex, fret, or teize, one.* (1) *Vid. Perustus, n. 1.* Met. Perurit mentes gloria, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 76. (2) Illos serves, qui malè cor meum perurunt, *Mart.* 12, 49.

Pervūror, i, ūtus. pass. (1) *To be burnt up, to be scorched.* (2) *To be blasted.* (3) *To be nipt, or pinched, with cold.* (1) Ardentissimâ febris peruri, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 1, 4. (2) Validoque perurimur æstu, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 543. (3) Asparagum substramentis per hyemem operito, ne peruratur, *Cato*, 161.

Pervustus, a, um. part. (1) *Set on fire.* (2) *Burnt up, scorched, parched.* (3) *Called.* (4) *Well warmed, scourged.* (5) *One who hath burnt his fingers by ambition.* (1) Perusti populatque latè agri, *Liv.* (2) § Ossa perusta, *Tib.* 1, 2. coma, *Prop.* 4, 10, 46. ora, *Id.* 3, 13, 22. (3) Subducunt oneri colla perusta boves, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 5, 24. (4) Peruste funibus latus, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 3. (5) § Perustus inani gloriâ, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 15.

Pervūtīlis, e. ad. *Very profitable, or usefull.* § Perutilis opera, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 17.

|| **Pervūtīliter**. *Very profitably, or usefully, Dig.* **Pervulgātūrus**, a, um. part. *About to publish.* Sed olim Viticolæ nomen pervulgatura Falerni Munera, *Sil. Ital.* 7, 193.

|| **Pervulgātē**, adv. *Very commonly, Gell.* 16, 7.

Pervulgātus, a, um. part. & adj. || or, comp. sūmus, sup. *Published, made publick, spread abroad; very commonly used, or known.* = Notum & pervulgatum, *Cic.* Via pervulgata patrum, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 49. Pervulgator, *Gall.* 7, 17. Pervulgatissimus, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 8.

Pervulgo, āre. act. *To publish, to spread abroad, to make common, to prostitute to all comers.* § *Scrib. & pervulgo*, ubi vid. exempla locorum huc spectant.

Pervulgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be published, to be divulged, to be made common.* Pervulgari artem suam nolunt, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 4.

* **Pes**, ēdis. m. [à πῆς, Gr.] (1) *A foot of man, or other animal.* (2) *Analog. of vegetables; (3) of artificial things, as of a table, stool, beds, &c.* (4) *A stream, or course, in liquids.* (5) *A coming to, or approaching.* (6) *The halser in a ship.* (7) *The oar of a ship.* (8) || *The foot of a mountain.* (9) *The foundation of any thing, a plot*

for building. (10) *The measure of a foot, twelve inches.* (11) *A foot of land.* (12) *A foot in verse, or prose.* (13) *Alouse.* (14) || *Pes milvinus, the herb hartshorn.* (15) || *Pes gallinaceus, a kind of fumitory, some take it for bastard parsley.* (1) *Pedes & membra gradiendi, Cic.* § *Pedem pede urgere, Virg. Æn.* 12, 748. Connexa pedibus apes, *Id. Georg.* 4, 257. Taurus pedibus spargit arenam, *Id. Ecl.* 3, 87. Felis evagata suspensio pede, *Phadr.* 2, 4, 18. (2) § *Pes vinaceorum, Col.* 12, 43. (3) *Lectus spondâ pedibusque salignis, Ov. Met.* 8, 656. Mensæ pes tertius, *Id. ibid.* 660. Pede convulso mensæ acernæ, *Id. Met.* 12, 254. (4) *Levis crepante lymphâ defilit pede, Hor. Epod.* 16, 48. Ipse suo fluere Bacchus pede, *Corn. Sev. in Ætrâ.* (5) *Attulit hospitio pes dexter & hora Lycæum, Sil.* || *Ante pedes, things present, Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 23. Quæ futura sunt, at a distance, *Id.* Nec caput nec pedes, *Prov.* neither head nor tail, all of a huddle; confused, and unintelligible matter, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 238. Metiri se suo pede, to cut his coat according to his cloth, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 98. A pedibus servus, & absol. à pedibus, a lacquey, or footman, *Cic.* Pedem efferre, to go out, *Id. Att.* 7, 2. referre, to return, *Curt.* 6, 1, 11. (6) *Sive utrumque Jupiter simul secundus incidisset in pedem, Catull.* 4, 21. ubi vid. *Salmas. & Scal.* Et flexo navita cornu Obliquat lævo pede carbasæ, *Lucr.* 5, 478. Pedem facere, to sail with a side wind, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 830. || tenere, *Serv.* (7) *Plaut. ap. Litt.* (8) *Imos pedes Cassii montis prætermeans, Ann.* † *radices plerique superiores vocant.* (9) *Standi fundamentum pes, à quo dicitur in ædificiis area pes magnus, & qui fundamentum instituit, pedem ponit, Varr. L. L.* 4. (10) *Fuisse Pollio nem pede longiorem, quàm quempiam longissimum, Cic.* (11) *Pedem in Italiâ video nullum esse, qui non in illius potestate sit, Id. Attic.* 7, 21. (12) *Heroici pedes tres, dactylus, anapaestus, & spondeus, Id. de Orat.* 3. Pes citius iambus, *Hor. A. P.* 251. § *Pede vineto & soluto, Tib.* 4, 1, 36. Certo pede Dissert sermoni sermomerus, *Hor. Sat.* 4, 1, 47. (13) *Cum perpurgarunt caput, ne quos habeant pedes, Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. (14) *Col.* 12, 7. (15) *Plin.* 25, 13.

|| **Pesna**, pro penna, *Febl.* * || **Pestarius**, a, um. adj. [à pestus] || *Fomentum pestarium, applied by a kind of suppository, Theod. Prisc.*

Pessimè, adv. superl. *Very badly, very scurvily, or naughtily.* Quàm quisque pessimè fecit, tam maximè tutus est, *Sall. B. Jug.* 34.

|| **Pessimò**, āre. act. *Vet. Int. Bibl.* *To use one very ill, to afflict one.* † *Pessimè tracto.*

Pessimus, a, um. adj. sup. [à pessum pessumus, quod pessum ire dignum sit] (1) *Very ill, very bad in health.* (2) *The worst, sorryest, starkest naught.* (1) *Vespere ferè pessimi sunt, qui ægrotant, Cels.* 3, 4. (2) *Omnium pessimus poetâ, Catull.* 47, 5. § *Formosos sæpe inveni pessimos, & turpi facie multos inveni optimos, Phadr.* 3, 4, 7. || *Quæ pessimi decrevère, ea bonis facienda sunt, Sall. in Fragm.*

* **Pessulus**, i. m. [qu. parvus pes, *Perot. al.* à πῆς, paxillus] *A bar, or bolt, of a door; an iron; a wooden peg, or pin.* Occlude sis ostium, ambobus pessulis, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 25. || *Pessulum ostio obdere, to bolt the door, Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 55.

Pessum, adv. [à pes, qu. sub pedibus, *Pontan.* ut pessum premere sit pedibus calcare, vel qu. pedes versum; à pendo, *Sciopp. Annot. ad C. P.* p. 95.] (1) *Right down, under foot.* (2) || *Pessimè ire, to sink, or fall, to the bottom.* (3) *Met. To run to decay, to come to naught.* (1) *Multæ per mare pessum subfudere urbes, Lucr.* 6, 588. (2) *Ubi dulcem caseum in muriam demiseris, si pessum ibit, scies esse adhuc crudam, si innabit, maturam, Col.* 12, 6. § *Pessum premere aliquem, Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 12. *Met.* Ne mens fidat pessum, *Boëth.* (3) *Pessum ière vitæ pretia, Plin. in præm.* 1. 14. || *Pessum dare, to ruin, or destroy, Luc.* 5, 615.

Pessundo, āre, dēdi, dātum. act. [*ex pessum*, & do] (1) To overthrow, to throw down, to cast under foot. (2) To vanquish, or overcome. (3) To ruin, or undo. (4) To destroy, or lay waste. (1) Honores complures pessunderunt, *Val. Max.* 7, 2. (2) Ingentes hostium copias pessunderunt, *Id. Max.* 4, 4, 5. (3) = Illa tuum perdidit, pessunderit tibi unicum gnatum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 3. (4) Quæ res plerumquæ magnas civitates pessunderit, *Sall. B. Jug.* 1, 4.

Pessundor, āri. pass. To be sunk, or depressed. Ad inertiam & voluptates corporis pessundatus est, *Sall. B. J.* 1.

* **Pessus**, i. m. [*πεσος*, Gr.] A pessary, a kind of suppository for women, *Cels.* 5, 29. per totum.

Pestifer, a, um. adj. [*pestem ferens*] (1) Poisonous, plaguey, pestilent, pestiferous, or that causes the plague in man, or beast. (2) Deadly, mortal, pernicious, destructive, poisonous. (3) Infectious, contagious, unwholesome. (1) Evincendi sunt, quamvis pestiferi morbi, *Col.* § Pestifer venter, *Or. Met.* 1, 459. de Pythone. Pestifera avibus exhalatio, *Plin.* 4. init. (2) = Venenata & pestifera vipera, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 24. § Met. Pestifer civis, *Id. pro Domo*, 32. consules, *Id.* = Pestiferum, perniciosum, mortem afferens, bellum, *Id. Fam.* 4, 34. (3) = Hinc hominum pecudumque lues, hinc pestifer aer, *Claud. B. Gild.* 514. § Accessus ad res salubres, à pestiferis recessus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 12.

Pestilēre, adv. Pestilently, mischievously, destructively. Multa pestilēre & perniciosē sciuntur in populis, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 5.

Pestiferus, a, um. adj. Contagious, infectious, pestilent, pestiferous. Sudor frigidus in acutâ febre pestiferus est, *Cels.* 2, 6.

Pestilens, tis. adj. [à pestis, ut à vis violens] or, comp. isimus, sup. Pestilent, or pestilential; contagious, infectious, unwholesome. = Gravis & pestilens aspiratio, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 57. § Sunt partes agrorum aliæ pestilentes, aliæ salubres, *Id. de Fato*, 4. § Pestilentior annus, *Liv.* 4, 21. = Pestilentissimo & gravissimo anno, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 16, 5.

Pestilentia, æ. f. (1) The plague, or pestilence. (2) The murrain, or other contagion, in cattle. (3) The infection of the air, or unwholesomeness of a place. (4) Met. Spite, malice. (1) Ubi contagio quasi pestilentia invasit, *Sall. B. C.* 10. § Tum salubritatis tum pestilentiae signa, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 57. conf. *Liv.* 25, 26. (2) Pestilentia in gregem incidit, *Col.* (3) Autumni pestilentia in Italiâ, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 87. (4) = Oratio plena veneni, & pestilentiae, *Catull.* 42, 12.

§ Pestilentus, a, um. adj. Pestilent, *Liv. ap. Gell.* 19, 7.

Pestilentia, ātis. Pestilency, *Lucr.* 6, 1096. § vix alibi occ.

Pestis, is. f. [à pasco, pastum, quod depascatur artus, vel à pessum, quod pessum det] (1) A pest, or infection, seizing any thing animate, or inanimate. (2) Poison. (3) Mischiefs, calamity, by fire, enemys, &c. (4) Destruction, ruin. (5) Death. (6) Distraction, madness, raving. (7) Met. A rogue, a villain. (1) Major vis pestis Pœnorum castra quàm Romana affecerat, *Liv.* 28. vid. & *Hor. Od.* 1, 21. Cum pestis incessit sub favis acervatim enectæ apes reperiuntur, *Col.* 9, 13. (2) Pestes quascunque creat arena Libyæ, *Sen. Ep.* 115. Ebibit humorem pestis, *Luc.* 9, 747. § Textilis pestis, an empoisoned garment, ap. *Cic. de Legib.* 2, 8. (3) Rapidam diffundere pestem Cæperunt ignes, *Sil.* 17, 93. Lentus carinas Est vapor & toto corpore pestis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 683. (4) = Pestis & perniciēs civitatis, *Cic. pro Rabir.* § Pestem oppetere, to come to an ill end, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 11. & *Afin.* 1, 1, 7. Ibant Veienti populo pestem minitantes, *Liv.* 2, 49. (5) Sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 328. (6) = Reginam tali persensit peste teneri, Cara Jovis conjux, nec famam obitare furori, *Id. Æn.* 4, 91. (7) Leno

sum, perniciēs communis adolescentum, perjuris, pestis, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 34.

* || **Pētālum**, i. n. [à *πέταλον*, bractea] A thin plate of gold which the Jewish high-priest wore on his forehead. Petalum, aurea lamina in fronte pontificis, quæ nomen dei tetragrammaton Hebraicis literis habebat scriptum, *Isid.*

* **Pētālium**, i. n. [à *πέταλον*, folium] An ointment made of the leaves of nard, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 7.

* **Pētāsātus**, a, um. adj. Wearing a broad hat, *Suet. Aug.* 82. § Petasati tabellarii, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 17, 1.

Pētāsio, ōnis. m. A gammon, or sitch, of bacon. E Galliâ apportantur Romam pernæ, tomacinae, & taniacæ, & petasiones, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

Pētāsio, ōnis. m. A gammon of bacon, a pestle of pork; a hand, spring, or leg, of pork. Mihi cum vetulo sit petasione nihil, *Mart. Ep.* 13, 55.

Pētāsuncū us, i. m. dim. [à petaso] A little gammon of bacon, or pestle of pork. Siccus petasunculus & vas Peiamidum, *Juv.* 7, 119.

* **Pētāsus**, i. m. [*πέτασος*, Gr. à *πέταω*, extendo] (1) A covering for the head, like a broad brimmed hat, used in journeys to keep off the heat of the sun. (2) The cupola of a house, so termed because made in the form of a galerus. (1) Itidem habet petasum, &c. vestitum, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 143. (2) Suprà id quadratum pyramides stant quinque, quatuor in angulis, in medio una, ita fastigiata, ut in summo orbis æneus, & petasus unus omnibus sit impositus, *Plin.* 36, 13.

* **Pētaurista**, æ. m. (1) || One that showed tricks of activity of body, from a machine suspended. (2) A sort of leaping insects. (1) Petauristas Lucilius à Petauro appellatos existimare videtur, cum ait: Sicuti mechanici cum alto exilire petauro; at Ælius Stilo, quod in aëre volant, cum ait: Petaurista propriè Græcè quod *πετὰς ἀερα πέλασται*, *Fest.* (2) Alia animalia rursus generantur sordibus à radio solis, posteriorum lasciviâ crurum petauristæ, *Plin.* 11, 33.

* || **Pētauristarius**, ii. m. id. quod petaurista, *Firm.* 8, 15.

* **Pētaurum**, i. n. [à Gr. *πέταυρον*, pertica] A machine, or wooden engine, hung up in a high place, out of which the petauristæ were thrown into the air, and from thence flew to the ground. Jactata petauro Corpora, *Juv.* 14, 265. Rota transmissa toties impacta petauro, *Mart.* 11, 22.

* || **Pētaurus**, i. m. [à præced.] Idem. Petauristæ, qui & petauri, *Varr. ap. Non.* 1. 277. vid. Petaurista.

Pētendus, a, um. part. (1) To be desired, or sought. (2) To be assailed. (1) Pax ab rege petenda, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 230. (2) Si quid ex præcipiti petendum, *Or. Met.* 13, 378.

Pētens, tis. part. (1) Desiring, asking, &c. (2) Making towards, designing for. (3) Seeking, or getting. (4) Subst. A humble suiter, or petitioner. (1) Petens Romanis placidam pacem, *Lucr.* 1, 14. (2) Tiberius Cæsar petens Neapolin, *Phædr.* 2, 5, 7. Littora nota petens phalanx ibat, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 256. (3) Turba hinc & hinc saxis petens Contundet obscenus anus, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 98. Mergi fluctibus in falsis victum vitamque petentes, *Lucr.* 5, 802. (4) Quem fueram non rejectura petentem, Ipsa petam? *Or. Met.* 9, 512.

* **Pētessō**, ēre. act. [à peto, ut à lacio laceſso, à capio capeſso] To desire, or covet, earnestly. Cælum terrasque petessit, *Cic. Divin.* 1, 11.

* **Pētigo**, gnis. f. [ita dict. quod latius-serpendo vicina semper petat] A sort of disease, a running scab. Petigini porcæ brassicam opponito, *Cato*, 175.

Pētilus, ii. m. [à Petiliâ magnæ Græciæ urbe dict. vel à seq. petilus, quia parva habet folia] A kind of flower growing among brambles in the latter end of summer, like a wild rose, with fine small leaves, *Plin.* 21, 8.

* || **Pētilus**, a, um. adj. [à *πέταλον*, folium, *Vid. al. à λεπιδες*, per Metath.] Slender, small, thin, petite, dwindling. § Petila crura, *Non.* ex

Zucil. Non coloratam frontem habet petilis labris, *Id. ex Plauti Fragm.*

* || **Pētimen**, īnis. n. Gl. Petimen Græci *ἔχοι* dic. signum ante genua tauri, *Serv.* [à peto, ut & petigo, quod ima, i. e. profunda, petat] A disease in the shoulder of a horse, the facion, *Fest.* p. 365. § Petimen porcinum, a breast, that part between the two fore legs, *Id. ex Næv.*

* **Pētīolus**, i. m. [dim. [à pede, quasi pediolus, vel à petilus] (1) The stalk of fruits. (2) A little foot. (1) Antequam petioli rumpantur, quibus pendent mala, *Col.* 12, 47. (2) Petioli ex agno hædove, *Cels.* 2, 18.

Pētīsia mala, [ab inventore Petisio] A sort of apple very pleasant to the taste, *Plin.* 15, 14.

* **Pētīssens**, tis. part. Desiring, seeking, or attempting. § Humorum fugiens, aurasque petīssens, *Lucr.* 5, 808.

* **Pētīssō**, vel **Pētēssō**, ēre. act. [à peto] To desire earnestly. Pugnam cadesque petīssit, *Lucr.* 5, 648. § Qui hanc laudem petēssunt, nullum fugiunt dolorem, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 26.

* **Pētītio**, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A petition, demand, desire, or request. (2) A canvassing, or seeking, for an office, or place; a making interest. (3) A thrust, or pass; an onset, an attack. (4) The action of the plaintiff. (1) Petitioni alicujus concedere, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* (2) Se insequentis anni commendare petitione, *Cæs. B. C.* 8, 50. (3) Met. Sic oratio nec plagam gravem facit, nisi petitiō fuerit apta, *Cic. Orat.* 68. vocabulo à gladiatoribus translato. (4) Id.

* **Pētītōr**, ōnis. m. verb. (1) A demander, or seeker. (2) The plaintiff, one that impleadeth another at law. (3) A suiter, or servant to. (4) A candidate, one that putteth up for an office. (1) § Famæ petitor, *Lucan.* 1, 131. (2) § Quis erat petitor? Fannius; quis reus? Flavius; quis judex? Cluvius, *Cic.* § Possumus petitoris personam suscipere, accuatoris deponere? *Id. pro Quint.* 13. (3) § Famæ petitor, *Luc.* 1, 131. (4) Generosior Descendat in campum petitor, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 11.

* || **Pētītōrius**, a, um. adj. (1) Belonging to a plaintiff. (2) Pertaining to a trial of title. (1) § Petitorium judicium, *Gaius J.C.* (2) JCC.

* || **Pētītrix**, īcis. f. A she plaintiff. Contra petitrīcem pronunciavit, *Paul. J.C.*

* **Pētītum**, i. n. (1) A petition, a request; a thing desired, or asked; a demand. (2) || A problem. (1) Utriusque petiti copia, *Catull.* (2) Ap. Mathem.

* **Pētītūrio**, īre. act. [à peto] To be very desirous of asking. Cum Luccio redi in gratiam, video hominem valde petiturire, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. § vix alibi occ.

* **Pētītūrus**, a, um. part. (1) About to seek. (2) To make for, or go to. (3) To stand candidate. (1) Lucra petituræ rates, *Tib.* 1, 9, 9. (2) Credidit hostes eum locum, quem petebant, petituros, *Cæs. B. C.* 8, 10. (3) § Consulatum petiturus, *Sall. B. J.* 68.

* **Pētītus**, ūs. m. verb. (1) || A request, or entreaty. (2) An inclination, or falling down. (1) Consensu petituque omnium, *Gell.* 18, 3. (2) Insequitur languor terræque petitus Suavis, *Lucr.* 3, 173.

* **Pētītus**, a, um. part. [à petor] (1) Desired, sought, courted. (2) Stricken. (3) Fetched. (4) Caused, made. (1) § Pace petitâ, *Cæs. B. C.* 4, 13. Fama petita, *Or. Met.* 5, 580. (2) Bellua petita ferre, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 10. (3) Spiritus petitus imo latere, *Id. Epod.* 11, 15. (4) § Sanguinis profusio fortuita vel etiam petita, *Cels.*

* **Peto**, ēre, īvi, īt. itum. act. [an à Gr. *πρωτῶ*, desidero, an ab *ἐπαίτῶ*, cum petere propriè sit aliquid suppliciter & precario postulare? *Varr.*] (1) To entreat humbly, to desire, to beg of one; to request, ask, or crave. (2) To demand, or require. (3) To make to fetch. (4) To seek after, to be ambitious of, to court. (5) To get, procure, or obtain. (6) Also to set upon, to assail. (7) To make a pass at, to aim at. (8) To brow beat, to pelt. (9) To seek out, to look after, or enquire for. (10) To make claim in law. (11) To go to

a place, or make to it. (1) Petivit in beneficiū loco, Cic. Verr. 3, 82. = Rogare & vehementer petere, Id. Verr. 4, 29. § Cum à me peteret, & summè contenderet, Id. pro Quint. 24. Diem posterum Afrubal colloquio petivit, Liv. 4. Minus tamen est quam oro. § Peto à te, vel, si pateris, oro, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 5. (2) § Fidem pacis petistis dedistis, Ov. Met. 3, 128. Met. Ut ipsa petit majestas rerum dicere, Lucr. 5, 7. Sui laboris prœmia milites semper petiverunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 32. ¶ Petere pœnas ab aliquo, to punish, Id. (3) Visne aquam tibi petam? Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 85. ¶ Pro. E flammâ petere cibum, to make any shift for it, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38. (4) § Quod minus gloriam petebat, eô magis adlequebatur, Sall. B. C. 57. (5) C. Cæsar inde gloriam petiit, Plin. 12, 14. (6) Ipse acer, bellicosus, at is, quem petebat, quietus, imbellis, &c. Sall. B. Jug. 23. (7) Pectora Lyncidæ gladio petit, inque petendo Dextera dirigit, Ov. Met. 5, 185. Ostendisse, quem petis, artis est, Quint. 9, 1. (8) Malo me Galatea petit, Virg. Ecl. 3, 64. (9) Alium navibus accessum jubet petere, Liv. (10) Pecuniam non ex tabulis suis, sed ex adversariis, petere, Cic. (11) Dyrhachium petere contendit, Id. pro Planc. 41.

*Pëtor, i, pass. (1) To be sought. (2) To be fetched. (3) To be courted. (4) To be aimed at. (5) To be assaulted. (1) Aura petebatur medio mihi lenis in æstu, Ov. Met. 7, 811. (2) In hunc collem vimina petebantur, Plin. (3) Dum petit, petitur, Narcissus, Ov. Met. 3, 426. (4) Da mihi quod petitur cito contingere telo, Id. Met. 8, 351. (5) Castellum eminus petebatur, Curt. 5, 3, 9.

Pëtörüm, i, n. & metri gratiâ, Pëtörütum. [à Celticâ petor, quatuor, & rot, rota] A French wagon, or chariot, with four wheels, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192. & Sat. 1, 6, 104. vid. Gell. 15, 30.

*Petra, æ, f. [πέτρα, Gr.] (1) A rock. (2) A place full of rocks, or stones. (3) ¶ A sharp stone. (1) Gavix in peris nidificans, Plin. 10, 32. (2) Curt. 5, 3. (3) Vulg. Int.

*Petraeus, a, um, adj. Growing upon a rock. § Brassica petraea, Plin. 20, 9. Alum nascitur in petris, ideo petraeum cognominatum, Id. 27, 6.

*Petriçofus, a, um, adj. Stoney, rocky, Mart. Ep. 3, 63.

*Petio, ònis, m. [à petra] (1) ¶ A rustick, a clown. (2) A name given by Plautus to a belivather, by reason of the hardness of his flesh. (1) Vid. Fest. & ibi Scal. (2) Qui petroni nomen indunt verveci sectari, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40.

*Petröselinon, i, n. [à πέτρα, petra, & σέλιον, apium] A kind of parsley growing among rocks. Alio genere petroselinon quidam appellant in faxis natum, Plin. 20, 12.

*Petröfus, a, um, adj. Rocky, or craggy. Locustæ vivunt petrosus locis, Plin. & Pall. R. R. 4, 10.

*Pëtülans, tis, adj. [à petendo, Cic.] or, comp. sümus, sup. (1) Insolent, saucy, malapert, abusive, impertinent. (2) Disbonest, lustfull, wanton, obscene. (1) § Hominem petulantem, modestum reddo, Cic. Att. 1, 1. = Petulans & improbus scurra, Id. pro Cluent. 13. ¶ Convitium petulantius, Arnob. ¶ Define bonos confectari petulantissimâ linguâ, Orat. in Sallust. (2) Si petulans fuisset in aliquâ generosâ ac nobili virgine, Cic. Parad. 3. § Petulans pictura, Plin. 35, 11.

*Pëtülanter, adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. (1) Saucily. (2) Lustfully, wantonly. (1) Diphilus tragædus in Pompeium nostrum petulanter inventus est, Cic. Att. 2, 19. § Contumelia, quæ petulentius jactatur, convicium, si facetiùs, urbanitas nominatur, Id. pro Cæcl. 3. Civem bonum petulantissimè insectatus est, Id. pro Sext. 52. (2) Si proterva petulanter viveret, Id. pro Cæcl. 16.

*Pëtülantia, æ, f. (1) An unruly, rash, and headstrong, inclination towards the commission of any vice. (2) Lustfulness. (3) Malapertness, sauciness, abusiveness in words. (4) Aptness to butt, or gore; unluckyness, mischievousness. (5) ¶ Ramorum petulantia, the exuberance, or over-rank

spreading, of them. (1) § Ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia, Cic. Catil. 2, 11. (2) Quibus liberos, conjugisque suas integras ab istius petulantia conservare non licitum est, Id. Verr. 1, 5. (3) § Linguae petulantia, Prop. 1, 16, 37. (4) Omni cornuti ferè perniciosi sunt propter petulantiam, Col. 7, 6. de caprino pecore. (5) Plin. 16, 30.

*Pëtulus, a, um, adj. [à peto, ut ab hio, hirculus, & petulci dicti, qui protervo impetu & crebro petunt, lædendi alterius gratiâ, Fest.] (1) Wanton, frisking, sportive. (2) ¶ Lustfull, lecherous. (3) Apt to butt, or strike; unlucky, mischievous. (1) § Hædi petulci, Virg. Georg. 4, 10. agni, Lucr. 2, 368. (2) § Meretrices petulca, Serv. (3) Capri, vel arietis, petulci sævitatem pastores hæc astutiâ repellunt, Col. 7, 3.

Pëtulus, i, m. dim. Having a little cast with his eyes, Cic. N. D. 1, 29. vid. Pætulus.

¶ Pëtum, i, n. Tobacco.

Pëtus, i, vel ùs, m. vid. Pætus.

*¶ Peucedânus, i, n. [πευκέδανος, Gr.] A kind of herb called maiden weed; bogs fennel, or sulphurwort, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 123. Apul. de Herbis, c. 94, & sæpe alibi.

Peumène, is, f. The spume of silver, Plin. 33, 6.

Pexätus, a, um, adj. Glad in a new garment, having a high nap on it. § Pexatus pulchrè rides mea pallia trita, Mart. 2, 58. § = Malo quid mihi animi sit ostendere pexatus & gausapatus, quàm nudis scapulis aut semitectis, Sen. vid. & Mart. 2, 58.

Pexitas, âtis, f. The quality of being combed. ¶ Cribrata pexitas telæ, the shag, or nap, of the weed, Plin. 11, 24. interpr. Turneb.

*Pexus, a, um, part. [à pector] (1) Combed, crisped, curled. (2) That hath a high nap on it, fresh. (1) Quos pexo capillo nitidos, Cic. Catil. 2, 10. (2) § Si fortè subucula pexæ Trita subest tunicæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95. ¶ Munera pexæ, coarse, thick, homespun, Mart. 7, 45. Pexum folium, thick, that looketh like woven cloth, Col. 11, 3. de lactuca. Pexus pinguisque doctor, silly, ignorant, half learned, Quint. 1, 5.

*Pëzica, æ, m. [à πίζα, Gr. malleolus pedis, radix] A sort of mushroom. Sunt in fungorum genere à Græcis dicti pezicæ, qui sine radice aut pediculo nascuntur, Plin. 19, 3. ubi al. pezita.

P ante H.

*¶ Phæcâsiânus, a, um, adj. Wearing the phæcasia, or Græcian white shoes, Juv. 3, 218. ubi tamen vct. cod. hab. hæc Asianorum.

*Phæcâsiûm, ii, n. [φακασίον, Gr.] A sort of shoe worn by the Greeks. Pythagoricus quidam emerat à suture phacasia, Sen. de Benef. 7, 21.

*Phæcâsiûs, a, um, adj. That weareth such shoes. § Phæcasiati milites, Petron. c. 82.

*Phænicias, æ, m. [à Phæniciâ flans, rectiù phænicias] The south west wind, Plin. 2, 47.

*¶ Phænômënon, i, n. [à φαίνωμαι, appareo] An appearance, Astron.

*Phägëdæna, æ, f. [à φάγω, comedo] (1) A kind of running canker, which eateth the flesh to the very bone. (2) ¶ Also a disease among bees. (1) Plin. 21, 6. & 23, 1. De ejus curatione, vid. Cels. 6, 4. (2) Col. 9, 13. sed Græc. lit.

*Phägëdænîcus, a, um, adj. That pertaineth to that sore. § Phagedænica ulcera, Plin. 24, 4.

Phäger, vel Phagrus, i, m. A sort of fish, Plin. 32, 11.

*¶ Phägo, ònis, m. [à φάγω, comedo] A glutton, a great eater, Vopisc. in Aurel. ult. ¶ Gulosus.

*Phälacrocörax, âcis, m. [à φαλακρός, calvus, & κόρξ, corvus] A water fowl, called a cormorant, or perhaps a bald coot, Plin. 10, 48.

¶ Phälæ, ârum, pl. f. [ob altitudinem dict. à falando, quod apud Hetruscos sign. cœlum, Fest.] High towers made of timber, used in war, Alit. scrib. Falæ, Non. q. v.

*Phälanga, æ, f. [à φάλαγξ, φάλαγος, Gr. quod ab Hebr. פלג, unde Arab. phalaca; & al.

scrip. phalangia] (1) A smooth club, used in war by the Africans. (2) ¶ A roller put under a ship, to roll it to, or from, the sea. (3) Also a lever to lift up any thing of weight. (1) Plin. 7, 56. (2) Varr. ap. Non. 2. n. 725. (3) = Phalangia subjectis ad turrim hostium aliquid admovere, quæ & easdem scutulas vocat, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10.

*¶ Phälängärii milites, Brigadiers, Lampr. *Phälängärius, ii, m. One who listeth heavy weights with a lever, Vitr. 10, 8.

*Phälängitæ, ârum, m. pl. Soldiers in the Macedonian armies, who composed the Phalanx. [à phalanx] Decem & sex millia peditum more Macedonum armati fuere, qui phalangitæ appellabantur, Liv. 37, 40.

*Phälängites, æ. [φαλαγγίτης, Gr.] An herb which cureth the stinging of the venomous spider, Plin. 27, 12.

*Phälängium, ii, n. [φαλάγγιον, Gr.] (1) A venomous spider, of which there are several sorts. (2) An herb which cureth that spider's stinging. (1) Plin. 26, 4. (2) Id. 25, 10.

*Phälänx, gis, f. [φάλαγξ, Gr. vid. Phalanga] Macedones phalangem voc. peditum stabile agmen, ubi vir viro, armis arma conferta sunt, Curt. 3, 2, 13. (1) ¶ A four square army, consisting of eight thousand footmen set in close array. (2) A brigade of horse, a battalion of foot. (3) A regiment, a squadron, the body of an army, or the ranks. (1) Veg. (2) Curt. 3, 2, 13. ubi v. Freinshemium. (3) = Confortissimâ acie, Cæs. ¶ Phalange factâ, putting themselves into so close an order, that their shields touched one another, Id. B. G. 1, 25. ¶ Macedonibus phalanx ferè idem est, quod legio Romanis.

*Phälärica, æ, f. ¶ Scrib. & Fälarica. [φαλαρική, Gr. ita dict. quod eâ utantur phalarum, h. e. turrium propugnatores, Serv. vel quod eâ incenduntur turritæ machinæ, Veg. 4, 18.] (1) An instrument of war, with wildfire enclosed, shot out of an engine, to set wooden turrets on fire. (2) A kind of long spear, or dart, to be thrown with the hand. (1) Tortilibus vibrata phalarica nervis, Luc. 6, 198. (2) Magnùm stridens contorta phalarica venit Fulminis æta modo, Virg. Æn. 9, 705. Vid. descript. ap. Liv. 21, 8. & Sil. 1, 351.

*Phäläris, idis, f. Phälëris, Col. [à φαλός, splendidus] (1) A kind of water fowl. (2) A sort of herb. (1) Varr. R. R. 3, 11. & Col. 8, 15. (2) Phalaris thyrsus habet longum, tenuem, ceu calamum, in summo florem inclinatum, semen simile sesamæ, Plin. 27, 12.

*Phäläristmus, i, m. Tyranny. A Siciliæ tyranno cudebat, Cic. Attic. 7, 12.

*Phälëræ, ârum, f. pl. [ab eodem] (1) Trappings, or harnesses, for horses. (2) A sort of ornament worn by the Roman gentlemen and men of arms. (1) Argenti plurimum in phaleris equorum erat, Liv. 22, 52. Phaleras equis suis detrahas abjicere, Val. Max. 9, 3, 3. (2) Ut plerique nobilium aureos annulos & phaleras deponerent, Liv. Uvium fortissimum coronâ & phaleris & torque donasti, Cic. Verr. 3, 80.

*Phälërätus, a, um, part. (1) Traped. (2) Met. Fine, magnificent. (1) Equos duos phaleratos, Liv. 30, 17. (2) § Dicta phalerata, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 15. i. e. honesta atque ornata, Donat.

*Phälërides, urn, f. pl. A kind of water fowl, Col. 8, 15. vid. Phalaris.

¶ Phallovitrobölus, i, m. Jul. Capit. ubi Casaub. leg. Phallovitrobélus, aut Phallovētrobélus, ex phallus vitrum sive veretrum, & βέλος, i. e. αἰδοῖον, vas. A kind of drinking vessel.

*Phallus, i, m [φαλλός, Gr.] The figure of a penis, which the Egyptians first carryed in the feasts of Osiris, and afterwards the Romans in those of Bacchus. Vid. Suidam in hoc verbo, Herodot. 5, 48. & Plutarch. de Isid. & Osir.

*Phänäticus, a, um, adj. [à φαίνωμαι, appareo] (1) Having vain visions, or apparitions; inspired. (2) Distracted, mad. (1) = Philosophi superstiosi & penè phanatici quidvis male videntur, quàm se non ineptos, Cic. de Div. 3, 57. Anili superstitione homo phanaticus, Id. pro Domio, 40.

(2) *Phanaticus error*, Hor. *¶* *Vid.* *Fanaticus*, *fort. enim sic recte scrib.*

**Phantasia*, æ, f. [ab eodem] (1) *¶* *The phantasy, or fancy; the imagining faculty.* (2) *Also an idea, or reflexion.* (3) *¶* *A vision in sleep.* (1) *Ex usu Græcorum*, (2) *Nicetas longè discretius hanc phantasiā movit, Sen. suasoria 2. vid. locum integrum.* Emergit rursus dolor, & αἰχμή φαντασία, Cic. Att. 9, 6. (3) *Visa nocturna quas nos phantasias appellamus, Amm. Marc. visum interpr. Quint. Inst. Orat. 6, 2. visionem.*

**Phantasma*, ātis, n. [ex eodem themate] (1) *¶* *A phantom, an apparition.* (2) *An idle conceit between sleeping and waking.* (1) *Perquam velim scire esse phantasmata, & habere propriam figuram, numēque aliquod, putes, an inania & vana ex metu nostro imaginem accipere, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. ubi al. leg. phasmata.* (2) *Phantasma quod Cicero visum vocavit, Id.*

**Phānum*, i, n. [ab eodem si per pb scrib. quoniam in templis phasmata spectari solita] *A temple, Cæf. ¶* *al. scrib. fanum, & fort. rectius, vid. Fanum.*

**Phāretra*, æ, f. [φάρτρα, Gr.] *A quiver of arrows. Gravidā sagittis pharetra, Hor. Od. 1, 2. ¶* *Media pōtis est anceps.*

**Phāretratus*, a, um, adj. *Wearing, or bearing, a quiver. ¶* *Pharetrata Camilla, Virg. Æn. 11, 645. Pharetratus puer, Ov. Met. 10, 525. conf. Amm. 1, 1, 10.*

**Phāretriger*, a, um, adj. *Idem, Sil. 14, 287. ¶* *Phārias*, æ, m. *A kind of serpent that maketh a furrow with his tail as he goeth, Lucil. Vid. Pareas.*

**Phāiicon*, i, n. [φαίικον, Gr.] *A kind of poison, Plin. 28, 10.*

**Phariseus*, i, m. [ἀϋρῖς interpretari, q. d. regis interpret, vel separare, ut sit ἀπορισμένος, Hesych.] *quod & de se D. Paulus dixit, separatus, sc. à populo. A pharisee, Iud.*

**Pharmaceutria*, æ, f. [ἀαρμακεία, veneficio utor] *The title of one of Virgil's eclogues, because treating of charms, writ in imitation of Theocritus.*

**Pharmācōpōla*, æ, m. [ἀρμακων, medicamentum, & πωλέω, vendo] *A quack; a hawket that goeth about selling ointments, poisons, or medicines. ¶* *Pharmacopola circumforaneus, Cic. pro Cluent. 14. Pharmacopolæ verba audiuntur, verum ei se nemo committit, si æger est, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15.*

**Pharmācum*, i, n. vocab. med. [φάρμακον, Gr.] *A drug, a medicine, a remedy, a medicinal composition, poison. Qui pharmacum dicit, debet addere bonum vel malum, Celsus, 7C.*

**Pharmācus*, i, m. [ἀαρμακος, Gr. maleficus] *The chief artist in any villainy, or one by whose death any place is to be purified. Pharmace responde, Petron. c. 107.*

**Pharnāceus*, i, n. [à Pharnace rege dict.] *A kind of centaury, Plin. 15, 4. = Centaurion, Id.*

**Phāros*, & *Phāros*, i, d. g. sed sapius, f. [Φάρος, Gr.] *A small isle in the mouth of the Nile, wherein stood a high watch-tower, v. Luc. 10, 509. & Plin. 36, 12. whence other watch-towers, or light-houses, were so called, Solin.*

**Phāselius*, a, um, adj. *Made of fassels, a sort of pulse. ¶* *Phaselinum oleum, Plin. 23, 4. vid. Phaselus.*

**Phāselus*, i, d. g. & *Fāselus*, sapius m. brevis navicula, Serv. navis velox & oblonga, Acro. navigium Campanum, Non. [à Phaselide Pamphyliæ oppido, ubi primum inventus, Isid. vel à figurā phaselii leguminis] (1) *A little ship, such as a galiot; a burk, a fimmace, a yacht.* (2) *A galley.* (3) *A kind of pulse.* (1) *Inutile vulgus parvula scitibus solitum dare vela phaselis, Juven. 15, 127. Gens Canopi circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis, Virg. Georg. 4, 289. ubi vid. Serv.* (2) *Phaselus ille, navium celerissimus, Catull. 4, 1. ¶* *Unā grandī phaselo, Sall. ap. Non. 13, 7. (3) Col. 2, 10.*

**Phāseolus*, i, m. vel *Fāseolus*, [à præced.] *A kind of pulse; fassels, or long lease, Plin. 18, 31.*

**Phasgānion*, ii, n. [ἀφασσανον, ensis] *The herb swordgrass, or gladder, Plin. 25, 11.*

**Phāsiāna*, æ, f. sc. avis. [à Phasi Colchorum flumine] *A pheasant hen, Plin. 10, 48.*

**Phāsiānus*, a, um, adj. *Belonging to a pheasant. ¶* *Phasiāna ova, Pall. R. R. 1, 29.*

**Phāsiānus*, a, um, adj. *Colchian, of Colchos. ¶* *Phasiāne aves, pheasants, Plin. 10, 48. ¶* *leg. & phasianus, m. ap. Mart. Ep. 13, 72. in lemmate, sed rectius ad epigramma phasiana, f.*

**Phāsiānus*, i, m. [à Phasi Colchorum fluvio, ubi frequens hæc avis] *A pheasant cock, Pall. 1. tit. 29. & Plin. 11, 37.*

**Phasma*, ātis, n. [ἀφαισμα, appere] (1) *An apparition, a sight, or vision.* (2) *Also the title of one of Menander's plays.* (3) *A play of Catullus.* (1) *Plin. Ep. 7, 27. ut quidam leg. (2) Ter. Eun. prol. 9. (3) Juven. 8, 186.*

**Phatne*, es, f. [ἀφάτην, Gr. præsepe] *Quæ candent lumine phatnæ, Cic. the stars in Cancer, which resemble a cloud so called. Tenui quæ splendent lumine phatnæ, Cic. ap. Prisc.*

**Phellandron*, ii, n. [ex φελλός, cortex, & δρῦς, quercus] *An herb like parsley, good to break the stone, Plin. 27, 12.*

**Phellodrys*, yos, f. [ab eodem] *A kind of cork tree like an oak, Litt. ex Plin.*

**Phellus*, i, m. [à Gr. φελλός, cortex] (1) *A cork.* (2) *Also a part of a dial made of that wood.* (1) *Vid. Cels. 7, 17. Hinc ¶* *Pantophelli, shoes made all of the sole of cork, Bud. unde Angl. pantofle.* (2) *Vitr. 9, 9.*

**Phengites*, æ, m. [à Gr. φέγγος, splendor] *A certain bright stone as hard as marble, Plin. 36, 22.*

**Phenion*, ii, n. *A sort of herb, Plin. 21, 23. = Anemone, Id. ibid.*

**Pheretrum*, i, n. [φέρετρον, Gr. à φέρω, fero] *A bier to carry a corpse to the grave on, vid. Feretrum.*

**Phiala*, æ, f. [φιάλη, Gr.] (1) *A plain pot with a wide mouth to drink out of, a gold cup, a beaker.* (2) *A phial, or vessel, to drink in; made of glass.* (1) *Inæquales beryllo Virro tenet phialas, tibi non committitur aurum, Juven. 5, 39. (2) Phialam ex vitro fabricabat, Petron. ¶* *Hinc Angl. a phial, corr. vial.*

**Phiditia*, ōrum, n. pl. [à φίδω, parco] *The common supers amongst the Lacedæmonians, which were openly kept in the streets, and with great temperance, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.*

**Philanthropos*, i, f. [φιλάνθρωπος, Gr. q. d. amans hominum; à φίλος, amicus, & ἄνθρωπος, homo] *A sort of bur. Philanthropon herbam Græci appellant hirsutam, quoniam vestibus adhærescat, Plin. 24, 19.*

**Philautia*, æ, f. [à φίλος, amicus, vel amans; & αὐτός, ipse] *Self-love, Quint. Inst. Or. 2, 4.*

**Philætaria*, æ, f. [à φίλος, studiosus, & ἑταῖρος, sodalis] *An herb called wild sage, a kind of bur, Plin. 25, 6.*

**Philætes*, æ, m. *A sort of thieves in Ægypt, Sen. Ep. 51.*

**Philippæus*, i, m. sc. nummus. *A gold coin of Philip king of Macedon. Nummi aurei Philippi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 52.*

**Philippicus*, a, um, adj. *Of Philip. ¶* *Philippicum argentum, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 60. ¶* *Philippicæ orationes, made by Demosthenes against Philip king of Macedon, in imitation of whom, Cicero calleth his against Mark Anthony by the same name.*

**Philippus*, i, m. *A sort of gold coined by Philip king of Macedon, with his effigies on it. Trecentos Philippos facere lucri, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 26. ¶* *Horum multi inter cimelia veteris elegantie studiosorum hodie comparent; didrachmæ pleræque, tetradrachmæ rariores. Rettulit acceptos regale nomisma Philippos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234.*

**Philōchāres*, is, m. [ex φίλος, amicus, & χαίρω, gaudeo] *An herb called borehound, Plin. 20, 21. = Marrubium, Id.*

**Philōgræcus*, i, m. [ex φίλος, amicus, & γράω, Græcus] *One delighting to use Greek words, Varr. R. R. 10, 1.*

**Philōlōgia*, æ, f. [ex φίλος, amicus, & λόγος, sermo] (1) *Philology; the study of humanity, or*

a love of learning. (2) *Loquacity, or the love of discourse.* (1) *Poëtarum parens & philologiæ omnis dux Homerus, Vir. præf. lib. 7. (2) Et oleum & opera philologiæ nostræ perierit, Cic. Attic. 2, 17.*

**Philōlōgus*, i, m. [ab eodem] (1) *A philologer, or humanist; one given to the study of learning, or eloquence.* (2) *A lover of discourse.* (1) *Eratoſthenes, qui primus philologi nomen sibi venditavit, multiplici variâque doctrinâ censetur, Suet. de Illust. Gram. 10. (2) Homines nobiles, sed nullo modo philologi, Cic. Attic. 13, 13. Nos ita philologi sumus, ut vel cum fabris habitare possimus, Id. ad Q. frat. 2, 10.*

**Philōlōgus*, a, um, adj. *Belonging to philology. Philologis rebus delectari, Vir. præf. lib. 6.*

**Philōmēla*, æ, f. [φειλομήλα, Gr. ex φιλῶ, amo, & μέλος, carmen] *A nightingale. ¶* *Mærens philomela, Virg. Georg. 4, 509.*

**Philōmūsus*, i, m. [à φίλος, amicus, & μῦσα, mufa] *A lover of learning, or of the muses, Mart. Ep. 3, 10.*

**Philōpæes*, is, f. [à φίλος, amicus, & παῖς, puer] *The herb borehound, Plin. 20, 22. = Marrubium, Id.*

**Philōrhōmæus*, i, m. [à φίλος, amicus, & Ρωμαῖος, Romanus] *A lover of the Roman nation. Ariobarzanem regem, Euseben, & philorhomæum, Cic.*

**Philōsōphans*, tis, part. *Philosophizing. Tunc demum videas philosophantes metu, Sen.*

**Philōsōphātus*, a, um, part. *Having philosophized, or played the philosopher. ¶* *Satis est philosophatum, I have played the philosopher sufficiently, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 21.*

**Philōsōphia*, æ, f. [φιλοσοφία, Gr. q. d. amor sapientiæ] (1) *Love, or study, of wisdom; philosophy, the knowledge of divine and human things, of arts and learning, attended with a suitable practice.* (2) *Disquisition, or strict search.* (3) *In plur. Philosophiæ, sophisms, paradoxes.* (1) *Philosophia nec aliud quicquam est, si interpretari velis, quàm amor sapientiæ, Cic. de Offic. 2, 2, 3. Ars vitæ philosophia, Id. de Fin. 3, 2. lex vitæ, Sen. Ep. 94. Cognitio omnis optimarum rerum, atque in iis exercitatio, philosophia nominatur, Cic. Orat. 3, 16. (2) Res non magis indiget philosophiâ, Il. Tusc. 1, 36. (3) Vid. Eund. de Orat. 3, 27. Sen. Ep. 48. & Gell. 4, 1.*

**Philōsōphicē*, adv. *Like a philosopher, philosophically. ¶* *Philosophicē vivere, Laet. 3, 14.*

**Philōsōphicus*, a, um, adj. *Philosophical; pertaining to a philosopher, or philosophy. ¶* *Philosophicæ scriptiones, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41. ¶* *Sed var. lectiones.*

**Philōsōphor*, āri, ātus, dep. (1) *To play the philosopher, to profess philosophy.* (2) *To dispute and reason of it.* (1) *Cum minimè videbamur, tum maximè philosophabamur, Cic. N. D. 1, 3. Philosophari nunquam didici, neque scio, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 36. (2) Quid opus est in hoc philosophari? Cic. Tusc. 1, 36.*

**Philōsōphus*, a, um, adj. *nisi potius, quod Prisc. voluit, hic & hæc philosophus, ut Gr. ὁ καὶ ἰ φιλόσοφος, philosophical, sed homines philosophā sententiā dixit, Pacuv. ap. Gell. 13, 8.*

**Philōsōphus*, i, m. [à φίλος, amicus, & σοφός, sapiens] *A philosopher, a lover of learning and wisdom. Qui studet omnium rerum divinarum atque humanarum, vim, naturam, causasque nôsse, & omnem bene vivendi rationem tenere & persequi, nomine philosophi appelletur, Cic. de Orat. 1, 49. ¶* *Constat non inter philosophos solum, sed etiam indoctos, Id. N. D. 1, 17.*

**Philōtechnus*, a, um, adj. [à φίλος, amicus, & τέχνη, ars] *Belonging to the study of arts, to the mathematics, or mechanics. Philotechnis rebus me delectans, Vitr. præf. lib. 6.*

**Philōthēōrus*, i, m. [ex φίλος, amicus, & θεωρῶς, spectator] *One that is given to contemplation, a contemplative man, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.*

**Philtrā*, ōrum, n. pl. [à φιλέω, amo] *Love-charms, or medicines causing love. ¶* *Pallentia philtrea, Ov. A. Am. 2, 105. Thessala, Juven. 9, 609.*

609. *Vid Lælii versus ap. Apul. in Apol. p. 455. citatos.*

*Phīlus, i, m. [Them. φίλος, amicus] *A woman's friend, a gallant.* Quam citò etiam philorum obliviscerentur, *Petron. c. 110.*

*Phīlūra, & Phīlūra, æ, f. [φίλυρα, Gr.] (1) *The linden tree.* (2) *The thin skin between the bark and the wood of that tree, which was used to tie chaplets or garlands, as we do ribbon.* (3) *A leaf, or sheet, of a sort of paper.* (1) Philyrâ coci & polline nimium salem cibis eximunt, *Plin. 24, 1.* (2) Displacent nexæ philyrâ coronæ, *Hor. Od. 1, 38, 2.* Ebrui incinctis philyrâ conviva capillis saltat, *Ov. Fast. 5, 337.* (3) Præparantur ex eo papyro chartæ, diviso acui in prætenues, sed quàm latissimas philuras, *Plin. 13, 11.*

*Phlegma, ātis, n. [ἀ φλέγω, uro] *Phlegm, steam, Pall. R. R. 8, 6. † Lat. Pituita.*

*Phlegmon, ōnis, m. [ex eodem] *A hot swelling, Plin. 20, 4.*

*Phlegmōna, æ, f. [ab eodem themate] *An inflammation in any part of the body; a tumour, or swelling, Cels. in præf. lib. 1.*

*Phlēgontis, īdis, f. [à suprà dict.] *A precious stone wherein appeareth as it were a flame of fire, Plin. 37, 11.*

*Phleōs, ei, f. [φλέως, Gr.] *A kind of prickly herb, Plin. 20, 15. = Stæbe, Id.*

*Phlōgīnos, i, f. [φλόγιнос, Gr. à φλέγω, uro] *A precious stone of a flaming colour, Plin. 37, 10. = Chrysites, Id.*

*Phlōgītes, æ, f. [ab eodem] *A precious stone resembling flaming fire, Plin. 37, 11.*

*Phlōmis, īdis, f. [φλομῖς, Gr. à φλόμος, verbalium] *A sort of flower, a primrose as some think. Sunt & phlomidēs duæ hirsutæ, Litt. ex Plin.*

*Phlōmos, i, m. [φλόμος, Gr.] *A sort of rush, torchweed. Verbascom Græci phlomon vocant, Plin. 35, 10.*

*Phlox, ōgos, f. [ἀ φλόξ, flamma] *A flower of no smell, but of a fine flame colour, Plin. 21, 10.*

*Phlyctæna, æ, f. [ἀ φλέγω, uro] *A swelling, rising with blisters, called wildfire; a wheal, pusb, or blister; a pock, or pimple, with matter in it, Cels. 5, 15. † Sed Græc. lit.*

*Phōca, æ, f. [φώκη, Gr. à φακάνα, phocæna] *A sea calf, a seal, a kind of fish which breedeth on land. Turpes pascit sub gurgite phocas, Virg. Georg. 4, 395. = Vituli marini, quos phocas vocant, Plin. 2, 55.*

*Phōcæna, æ, f. [φακάνα, Gr.] *A porpoise, Gels.*

*Phœbe, es, f. [Φοίβη, Gr.] *The moon. Virg. Georg. 1, 431. Vid. Propr.*

*Phœbus, i, m. [à Gr. Φοῖβος] *The sun, Ov. Rem. Am. 76. Vid. Propr.*

*Phœnicea, æ, f. [φοινίκια, Gr.] *A kind of herb, wild-oats, Plin. 21, 25. = Hordeum marinum, Id. ibid.*

*Phœniceus, a, um, adj. [φοινίκιος, Gr. à φοινῖξ, color ruber, sive Phœniceus] *Of a purple colour. § Flos phœniceus, Plin. 25, 13. color, Id. 10, 49. Chlamys phœnicea, Ov. Met. 14, 34.*

*Phœnicias, æ, f. [Φοινίκιας, Gr.] *The south-east wind, Plin. 2, 47.*

*Phœniciēs, a, m. [ab eodem] *A kind of precious stone of a purple colour, Plin. 37, 10.*

*Phœnicius, a, um, adj. id. quod. phœniceus.

*Phœnicobūllānus, i, f. [φοινικοβάλανος, Gr. à φοινῖξ, color rubeus, & βάλανος, glans] *The fruit of the Egyptian palm tree, a kind of date. Vid. Plin. 12, 22.*

*Phœnicoptērus, i, m. [ἀ φοινίκιος, puniceus, & πτερόν, ala] *A bird having its wings, or feathers, of a crimson colour. The tongue of this bird was a great dainty among the Romans, and therefore set before Caligula, Vitellius, and Helio-gabalus, Sur. & Lampr. Vid. Plin. 10, 48. De nomine & sapore hujus lingue sic ludit, Mart. Dat mihi penna rubens nomen, sed lingua pulchus Notra sapit, quid si garrula lingua foret? in Xenii, Ep. 68.*

*Phœnicūrus, i, m. [ἀ φοινίκιος, color rubens,

& ὄρνις, cauda] *A bird called a redtail, or redstart, Plin. 10, 29.*

*Phœnix, īcis, m. [ἀ phœniceo, i. e. purpureo pennarum colore dict. vel à φοινῖξ, palma, moriens, scil. & renascens ex se ipsâ] *A bird called a phoenix, breeding in Arabia, of the bigness of an eagle, and of which there is never but one. It liveth 500 years, according to most writers, tho' some say 340, but others 460; and when come to its end maketh its nest of hot spices, which being set on fire by the heat of the sun, it burneth, and of the ashes riseth a worm, which afterwards groweth to be a phoenix, Plin. 10, 2. Tertullian, St. Ambrose, Zeno, Veronensis, and others, cite this bird as a rational argument of a resurrection, and it might be so to them, those being Heathens, to whom they writ, and as it is attested and described by their best authors; but others of the fathers doubt the truth of this relation, yea, several positively deny it. Una est quæ reparat seque ipsa resemnat ales, Assyrii phœnica vocant, Ov. Met. 15, 392. v. ib. cætera.*

*Phōnascus, i, m. [ἀ φωνή, vox, & ἀσκήω, exerceo] *A master that teacheth to pronounce, or modulate the voice in pronunciation. Dabat assidue phonasco operam, Suet. de Aug. 84, 6.*

*Phōnos, i, m. [à Gr. φόνος, cædes] *A sort of herb, so called from its juice like blood, Plin. 12, 16. = Atractylis, Id.*

Phorcus, i, m. *A sort of fish, Plin. 32, 11.*

Phormion, i, n. *A sort of alum, Plin. 35, 15.*

*Phosphōrus, i, m. [Φωσφορος, Gr. à φῶς, lux, & φέρω, sero] *The day star, or morning star. Phosphore reddē diem, Mart. 8, 21.*

*Phragmis, īdis, f. [à Gr. φράσσω, munio] *An herb, the root whereof helpeth dislocations and pains in the joints, Plin. 32, 10.*

*Phragmites, æ, m. [ab eodem] *A reed, or cane, of the sea, Plin. 32, 10.*

*Phrāsīs, is, vel eos, f. [φράσις, Gr. à φράζω, dico] *A phrase, or expression; also the proper form, or manner, of speech. Macer & Lucilius legendi quidem, sed non ut phrasin, id est, corpus eloquentiæ faciunt, Quint. 10, 1. Quam Græci φράσιν, vocant, Latine dicimus elocutionem, Id. 8, 1.*

*Phrēnēsis, is, f. [ἀ φρήν, mens] *The phrensy, or madness; a distemper arising from an inflammation of the brain, together with a fever, Plin. 24, 9. = Cum furor haud dubius, cum sit manifesta phrenesis, Juven. 14, 136.*

*Phrēnēticus, a, um, adj. [φρενιτικός, it. φρενιτικός, Gl. Cyr.] *Frantick, that hath the frensy, Cic. Plin. 30, 11.*

*Phrēnītis, īdis, f. [φρενίτις, vel φρενίτις, Gr. à φρήν, mens] *An inflammation of the brain which causeth madness, Cels. 2, 1. & 3, 18. ubi eleganter describitur.*

*Phrōnēsis, eos, f. [ἀ φρονία, sapio] *Wisdom. Lat. Sapientia, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 60.*

*Phrygānion, ii, n. [ἀ φρύγανον, virgultum aridum] *A sort of animal. Chrysippus philosophus tradidit phryganion, adalligatum remedio esse quartanis, Plin. 30, 11. Quod tamen quale sit ignorare futetur.*

*Phrygiānus, a, um, adj. [à Phrygia] *Embroidered, wrought with a needle. Togas rasas phrygianas, Plin. 8, 48. Sed Harduin. ibi notat. MSS. omnes habere phrygionias.*

*Phrygiō, ōnis, m. [ἀ φρύξ, γός, Gr. quia Phryges talibus operum generibus celeberrimi] *An embroiderer that worketh needlework, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34. & Plin. 8, 48.*

*Phrygiōnius, a, um, adj. [à præced.] *Wrought with a needle. Pictas vestes—acu facere Phryges invenerunt, ideoque phrygionia appellatae sunt, Plin. 8, 48.*

*Phrygius, a, um, adj. [ex eodem themate] *Phrygian. ¶ Phrygia vestis, a garment wrought about with needlework, Non. Phrygius modus, a cheerful vigorous measure in dancing, or a tune in singing, Mart. Cap. Phrygius-lapis, a kind of pumice, Id. 36, 19.*

*Phryniōn, ii, n. *An herb, or shrub, good against the poison of the rubeta, Plin. 25, 10. = Neuras, proterion, Id.*

*Phrynōs, i, m. [φρύνος, Gr.] *A kind of large venomous frog, living amongst brambles and briars, Plin. 32, 5. = Rubeta, Id.*

*Phthīriāsīs, is, vel eos, f. [φθιρίασις, Gr. à φθειρ, pediculus] *The lousy disease, Plin. 20, 6. & 24, 9.*

*Phthīsicus, a, um, adj. *Tiffical, or phthifical; be that hath a consumption of the lungs. Phthificis alvus cita vitanda, Cels. 3, 22.*

*Phthīsis, is, vel eos, f. [φθίσις, Gr. à φθίω, corrumpo] (1) *A consumption of the lungs, the phthifical, or tiffical.* (2) *A disease in the eye, which contracteth and weakeneth the sight.* (1) Plin. 28, 9. (2) Paul. Aegin.

Phthitarus, i, m. *A sort of fish, Plin. 32, ult.*

*Phthongus, i, f. [φθόγγος, Gr.] *A sound, tune, or note, in music. Saturnum Dorio moveri, Mercurium phthongo, Jovem Phrygio, Plin. 2, 22. Lat. Modus.*

*Phthōrius, a, um, adj. [ἀ φθορά, vel φθορίς, corruptio] *Causing miscarriage in women. Vinum phthorium vocant, quoniam abortus facit, Plin. 14, 16. de Scammonite vino.*

*Phu, n. indecl. [φῦ, Gr.] *A sort of nard, a shrub described by Plin. 12, 12. Nardum agrium, Id. ib. who sheweth its use, 21, 20.*

*Phy [à Gr. φῦ, interj. admirantis ex sono confect.] *Eie, strange, woea! phoo! Phy domi habuit unde disceret, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 53. & Plaut. Pseud. 5, 2, 5.*

*Phycis, is, f. [ab eodem cum seq.] *A kind of fish which maketh her nest of seaweed, and there layeth her spawn, Plin. 9, 26. & 32, 11.*

*Phycītis, is, m. [à Gr. φύκις, alga] *A precious stone having the colour of seaweed, Plin. 37, 10.*

*Phycos, i, m. sc. thalassion. [ex eodem themate] *A kind of seaweed. Phycos thalassion, id est, fucus marinus, lactucæ similis, qui conchyliis subternitur, Plin. 13, 25.*

*Phygethlon, i, n. [φύγεθλον, Gr. à φύω, nascor] *A hard and red swelling, not very deep, but broad, Cels. 5, 28.*

*Phylāca, æ, f. [φυλάκη, Gr. à φυλάσσω, custodio] *A jail, or prison, for servants, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 93.*

*Phylācista, æ, m. *Artificers who dun for their wages, waiting the levée, and seeming as it were jailors, or keepers. Trecenti cum stant phylacistæ in atriis, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 44.*

*Phylāctērīum, ii, n. [φυλακτήριον, Gr. à φυλάσσω, custodio] (1) *An amulet; a charm, or spell, to prevent harm, cure diseases, gain one's desire, &c.* (2) *A phylactery, i. e. a piece, or scroll, of parchment, which having some passage of Scripture (such as the ten commandments) written in it, the Pharisees wore it on their foreheads and arms, and on the hems of their garments.* (1) *Vet. Gloss. amuletum φυλακτήριον, vid. Augustin. de catechizandis rudibus, c. 25. Arnob. 2, 39. & 50. (2) Vid. D. Matthæum, 23, & ibid. Hieron.*

*Phylarchus, i, m. [φυλάρχης, vel φύλαρχος, Gr. à φυλή, tribus, & ἀρχός, princeps] *The head of a tribe, family, or clan. Ab Iamblico phylarcho Arabum, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 5.*

*Phyllandriōn, ii, n. [ἀ φύλλον, folium, & ἀνδρῆς, vir] *A kind of herb which groweth in fens and marshes, Hermol.*

*Phyllanthēs, is, n. [ἀ φύλλον, folium, & ἄνθος, flos] *A kind of pricking herb, Plin. 21, 16.*

*Phyllanthiōn, ii, n. cognom. [ab eodem] *An herb used to die purple, Hermol. ad Plin.*

*Phyllītis, īdis, f. [φυλλίτις, ab eodem cum seq.] *An herb called harts-tongue, bearing only leaves, and no stalk, flower, or seed, Jun. = Radiolus, Apul.*

*Phyllon, i, n. [à Gr. φύλλον, folium] *A leafy herb, taken by some to be the same with the leucacantha, or knotgrass, Plin. 27, 12. & 22.*

*Phyma, ātis, n. [φύμα, Gr. à φύω, nascor] *A hard round swelling after a fever, which endeth in suppuration, Cels. 5, 28, 9.*

*Phyrama, ātis, n. [φύρμα, Gr. à ευρία, miscéo] *The gum of a certain tree, Plin. 12, 23.*

*Phyſēma, ātis, n. [φύσημα, Gr. à φύσις, inflo] *Mockpearl; an empty bubble instead of pearl, occasioned by thunder in the production*, Plin. 9, 35.

*Phyſēter, ēris, m. [φυσήτης, vel φυσήτης, Gr.] *A great fish of the whale kind, called a whirlpool, spouting out water at the top of his head*, Plin. 9, 10. Nutrit Nereus Delphines virides & physteras anhelos, *Avien. in Arat.*

*Phyſica, æ, f. sc. scientia. [φυσική, Gr. à φύσις, natura] *Natural philosophy, the knowledge of nature*. Enitar ut Latine loquar, nisi in hujusmodi verbis, aut philosophiam, aut rhetoricam, aut physicam, aut dialecticam, appellem, *Cic. Acad. 1, 7. X Physica, æ, est disciplina ipsa naturalis; physica, òrum, opus est eam pertractans. Hinc Angl. physick.*

*Phyſica, òrum, n. pl. [ab eodem] *Books of natural philosophy*. Ne physicorum quidem oratorem ignarum esse volo, *Cic. Orat. 34.*

*Phyſicè, adv. [ex eodem themate] *Naturally, like a natural philosopher*. Qui à te phyſicè dicta sunt de vi ignea, *Cic. N. D. 3, 7.*

*Phyſicus, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] *Natural, belonging to natural philosophy*. § *Physica ratio*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 21.*

*Phyſicus, i, m. [ex eodem] *A natural philosopher; a searcher, enquirer, or student, of nature; a virtuoso*. Speculator, venatorque naturæ phyſicus, *Cic. N. D. 1, 30. X Ut non solum phyſici docti, verum etiam medici, Id.*

*Phyſiognōmon, ōnis, m. [ex φύσις, natura, & γνώμων, cognitor] *A physiognomist, who by the view of body and face, &c. can guess at people's natures, conditions, and fortunes*. Zopyrus phyſiognomon profitebatur se hominum mores, naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte, per noscere, *Cic. de Fato, 5.*

*Phyſiōlōgia, æ, f. [ex φύσις, natura, & λόγος, sermo] *Natural philosophy, discourse, or treating of the nature of things by their causes, effects, &c.* Physiologia, id est, naturæ ratio, *Cic. N. D. 1, 41.*

*Phyſis, is, f. [φύσις, Gr. i. e. natura] (1) || *Theod. Prisc. uti Justin. genitalia naturalia voc. Nature, one's privy members.* (2) *Physes, plur. Some choice precious stones so called by lapidarys*, Plin. 37, 12.

*Phyteuma, ātis, n. [ἀφυτεύω, planto] *A kind of herb used in charms*. Phyteuma quale sit, describere supervacuum habeo, cum sit usus ejus tantum ad amatoria, *Plin. 27, 12.*

P ante I.

*Piābilis, e, adj. [à pio] *That may be purged, or expiated*. Ne nimium terrere; piabile fulmen est, *Or. Fast. 3, 239.*

*Piācularis, e, adj. (1) *Expiatory, having power to atone*. (2) || *Piaculare scelus, a high piece of villany*. (3) || *Piaculare auspicium, when the beast that was to be sacrificed, either fled from the altar, or bellowed when struck, or fell otherwise, than he should*. (4) || *Picularis porta, a gate of Rome where they used to make atonements*. (1) § *Piaculare sacrificium*, *Liv. 29, 11. sacrum, Id. 29, 21. Victima piacularis*, *Plin. Paneg. c. 34.* (2) *Apul. de Deo Socrat. p. 670.* (3) *Fest. Id.*

*Piāculum, i, n. [à piando, ut sit aliquod commissum, propter quod expiatio debetur, Serv.] *sum, & act. & pass. est enim & id quod piatur, & quod piat.* (1) *Any great crime*. (2) *Sacrifice for the expiation, or atonement of some heinous crime*. (3) *The performance of any sacred rite*. (4) *A remedy, or cure*. (1) *Distulit in seram commissā piacula mortem*, *Virg. Æn. 6, 569. i. e. Piacula commissā propter quæ expiatio debetur, Serv.* § *Piaculum mereri*, *Liv. 2, 38.* (2) *Te piacula nulla solvent*, *Hor. Od. 1, 28, 34.* (3) *Præquam Albani prodigii piacula invenirentur*, *Liv. 5, 16. de deriv. Albani lacūs. Falsisque piacula manibus infert*, *Or. Met. 6, 569.* (4) *Sunt certa piacula, quæ te Ter purè lecto poterunt recreare libello*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 37.*

*† *Piam. paragoce serviens flexioni, ut in quif-*

piam, ulpiam; ex Gr. πῖον ἄν. quæ sunt particule encliticæ, q. d. τίς ὧς ἄν; ἕως ὧς ἄν.

*Piāmen, īnis, n. [à pio] *An expiation, or atonement; or that which is offered for it*. § *Festua piamina*, *Or. Fast. 1, 19.*

*Piāmentum, i, n. (1) *An atonement, or expiation*. (2) *Met. A remedy, or cure*. (1) *Plin. 25, 4. Favis & melle terræ ad piamentum datis, Id.* || *Piamenta diceb. quibus utebantur in expiando, Fest.* (2) *Dolituræ domūs piamentum*, *Sen. ad Helv. 16.*

*Piandus, a, um, part. *To be expiated; or atoned*, *Prop. 4, 10, 25. & 4, 1, 50. Sil. 8, 120.*

*Piātio, ōnis, f. verb. *An appeasing, or atoning*, *Plin. 28, 2.*

*Piātus, a, um, part. *Atoned for, expiated*. *Terrificum magnā ex parte sidus, ac non leviter piatum*, *Plin. de Cometā. Voce flebili precabatur piatos patris manes*, *Tac. Hist. 3, 25, 4.*

*Pīca, æ, f. [omn. à m. picus] (1) *A pie, a magpie, or chatterpie*. (2) || *The longing of women with child, when they eat chalk, charcoal, oatmeal, &c.* (1) *Nemorum convicia picæ*, *Or. Met. 5, sub fin.* (2) *Paul. Ægin.*

*Pīcandus, a, um, part. *To be pitched*. § *Vasa picanda*, *Col. 12, 18.*

*Pīcans, tis, part. *Daubing over, as it were with pitch*. *Pissoceros super eam venit, picanium modo, seu dilutior cerā*, *Plin. 11, 7.*

*Pīcāria, æ, f. *The place where pitch is made, or perhaps dug*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 22. & Ulp. de verb. sign.*

*Pīcātus, a, um, part. *Laid over with pitch, pitched*. || *Vinum picatum, preserved, or cured, with pitch*, *Plin. 14, 1. Mart. 13, 107.*

*Pīcæ, æ, f. [à pix, picis] *The pitch tree, or resin tree; which is less than the pine*. *Lucus nigranti piceā obscurus*, *Virg. Æn. 9, 87.*

*Pīcāster, ri, m. *The pitch, or resin, tree*, *Plin. 14, 20.*

*Pīcātus, a, um, adj. *Pitchy*. || *Manus piceata, one who is lime-fingered, that stealeth every thing he layeth hold of*, *Mart. 8, 59.*

*Pīceus, a, um, adj. (1) *That is made of pitch*. (2) *Black as pitch*. (1) § *Resina picea*, *Plin.* (2) § *Caligo picea*, *Virg. Georg. 2, 309. Dentes piceæ buxique*, *Mart. 2, 41, 7. Piceæ oves*, *Val. Flacc. 3, 438.*

*Pīcīnus, a, um, adj. *Of the colour of pitch*. *Uva picina*, *Plin. 14, 3.*

*|| *Pīco, āre, act. unde Pīcor, āri, ātus, pass. To be pitched, or daubed over with pitch*. *Ferventissimā pice infusā, novo alio rutabulo & scopulā picatur*, *Col. 12, 18. Ut dolia picarentur*, *Suet. Claud. 16.*

*Pīcris, idis, f. [à πικρός, amarus] *Bitter lettuce, or wild cichory; hawksweed*. *Nomen picridi amaritudo imposuit*, *Plin. 19, 8.*

|| *Pīcārum, f. pl. vel Pīcātæ, sc. naves. Small and swift ships, which the ancient Britains used, and rowed with many oars*, *Veg. 5, 7. Sed al. leg. pīcæ unde fort. Angl. a pink.*

† *Pīcātium, ii, n. A patch that is set on a shoe*, *Gell. ex Laber. 16, 7. al. pittacium.*

|| *Pīcīlis, e, adj. Painted, or embroidered*. *Pīcīles balthei*, *Apul. Met. 10. p. 336.*

*Pīctor, ōris, m. verb. [à pingo] *A painter, or picture-drawer*. *Vident multa pīctores in umbris*, *Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 7. X Eā tacie, quā pīctores, fīctoresque esse voluerunt*, *Id. N. D. 1, 29.*

|| *Pīctōrius, a, um, adj. Belonging to painters, or painting*, *Dig.*

*Pīctūra, æ, f. [à pingo, pīctum] (1) *Painting, or the art of painting*. (2) *The painting, or things painted*. (3) *A picture*. (4) *Paint*. (5) || *Pīctura textilis, embroidery*. (6) *Met. A plan, or design*. (1) *Certamen pīcturæ institutum est*, *Plin. 35, 9.* (2) *Animum pīcturā pascit inani*, *Virg. Æn. 1, 468.* (3) *Tabula, in quā inerat hæc pīctura*, *Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36. Avehere statuas & pīcturas*, *Tac. Ann. 1, 6, 23.* (4) *Novā pīcturā interpolare vis opus lepidissimum*, *Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 105.* (5) *Cic. Verr. 4, 1.* (6) *Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 52.*

*Pīctūrius, a, um, adj. *Pictured*. || *Opus pīcturatum metallis, donec with pīctures*, *Claud.*

*Pīcturātæ auri subtemine vestes, *woollen, embroidered, Virg. Æn. 3, 483. Volucres pīcturātæ, speckled*, *Claud. ad Seren. 3. Pīcturatus morituris floribus agger, adorned*, *Stat. Theb. 6, 58.*

*Pīctus, a, um. [à pingor] part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Painted, pictured, drawn*. (2) *Embroidered, wrought with divers colours*. (3) *Set out, adorned, garnished, trimmed*. (4) *Speckled, spotted*. (1) *Pīctus aer fervidis latè ignibus*, *Varri. in Marcip. ap. Non. § Tabulæ pīctæ, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 75. Tabellæ pīctæ, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 72.* (2) § *Tapeta pīcta, Virg. Æn. 7, 277. Toga pīcta, Prop. 4, 4, 53. Pīcto subtemine braccæ, Val. Flacc. 6, 226.* (3) *Lyſia nihil potest esse pīctus*, *Cic. de Clar. Or. 85. Met. Controversia sententiolis vibrantibus pīcta*, *Peron. c. 118.* (4) § *Pantheræ pīctæ, Or. Met. 3, 669. volucres, Virg. Georg. 3, 243. plumæ, Phædr. 3, 18, 8. Lacerti pīcti terga lualentia*, *Virg. Georg. 4, 13.*

*|| *Pīcūla, æ, f. dim. [à pix] A little piece of pitch*, *Veg. 3, 3.*

*|| *Pīcumus, i, m. avis, eadem cum pīco martio*, *Non. it. Deus quidam; vid. Propr.*

*Pīcus, i, m. [à Celt. bec, vel pec, rostrum; vel à πικρῶ, i. e. ἄλγος, quod arbores tundat, unde & Gr. nomen πικρὸς, accepit] (1) *A bird which maketh holes in trees, or picketh her meat under the bark of them; of which there are several kinds, a woodpecker, a speck, a hickway, or heighhould; a French pie, a whitwall*. (2) *A griffin*. (1) *Plin. 10, 18. Martia pīcus avis*, *Or. Fast. 3, 37.* (2) *Pīci divites qui aureos montes colunt*, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 1. interpr. Non.*

*Pīe, adv. [ismē, sup. (1) *Piously, religiously, devoutly*. (2) *With a safe conscience*. (3) *Affectionately, kindly, lovingly*. (1) *Pīssimē & fortissimē tulit*, *Sen. ad Polyb. 34.* (2) *Neque faciam, neque me satis pīe posse, arbitror*, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 13.* (3) = *Pīe & humanē facere*, *Cic. Fam. 11, 27.*

*|| *Pīentissimus, a, um, adj. sup. [à pius] Most pious and devout, or kindly affectioned*. X *Sape occ. in ant. Inscript. ap. Grut.*

*Pīetas, ātis, f. [à pius] (1) *Devotion, religion, reverence of the gods*. (2) *The love of one's country*. (3) *The natural love of parents to children*. (4) *Dutyfulness of children to parents*. (5) *Kindness of relations to each other*. (6) *Kindness and attachment to friends*. (7) *Justice, righteousness*. (8) *Clemency, pity, compassion*. (9) *Loyalty, duty, obedience*. (1) *Pietas erga deos est honesta de numine eorum ac mente opinio*, *Cic. pro Domo 41.* (2) *Pietas cum sit magna in parentibus, & propinquis, tum ipsa in patr. à maxima est*, *Id. Somn. Scip. 3. = Nimia pietas & summus amor in patriam*, *Id. pro Flacc. 38.* (3) *Pietas erga liberos*, *Id. Part. 78.* (4) *Pietas est voluntas grata in parentes*, *Id. pro Planc. 33.* (5) *Pietate propinquitas colitur*, *Id. pro Quint. 6.* (6) X *Ego omni officio, ac potius pietate erga te, ceteris satisfacio omnibus*, *Id. Fam. 1, 1, 1.* (7) *Dī, si qua est cælo pietas, quæ talia curat*, *Per. solvant grates dignas*, *Virg. Æn. 2, 536. vid. locum.* (8) *Nip. Attic. 5. X rigor*, *Claud.* (9) *Nep. Agefil.*

*Pīgendus, a, um, part. *To be repented of; that one hath cause to repent of, or be sorry for*. *Pōscis ab invitā verba pīgenda lyrā*, *Prop. 4, 1, 76.*

*Pīgeo, ēre, ui, n. [de them. vid. seq.] *To thieve much of; to be loth, or unwilling, to do; to grieve, vex, or trouble*. *Nequid faxit quod nos, postea pigeat*, *Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 21.*

*Pīget, & itum est, *Gell. imperf. [ἀπείρηται, i. e. urget, ut pudet ab ἀπειρήται.] It irks, grieveth, or repenteth*. *Ne id te pigeat proloqui*, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 33.* || X *Piget ad futurum spectat, pudet ad præteritum; piget me facere, pudet me fecisse*, *Serv.* *Pudet veretur est, piget penitentia, Non.* *Pudet ejus quod turpe est, piget ejus quod dolet, & molestum est*, *Perot.*

*Pīger, gra, um, adj. *rior, comp. errimus, sup. [à pigro, ut à rubeo ruber, sed non incommode à πῖος, cadaver, piger enim cadaver animatum]*. (1) *Slow, slothful, sluggish, dull, lazy, heavy*. (2) *Slack, long before one doth a thing*. (3) *Long and tedious in doing*. (4) *Unactive, listless*. (5) *Id.*

Benumbed. (6) *Costive, bound.* (1) *Manē piger stertis?* Pers. 5, 132. Interdum piger, interdum timidus videbatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 27. = Impetus tardior pigriorque, Val. Max. 7, 3, 10. (2) S. t. piger ad pœnas princeps, ad præmia velox, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 123. (3) § Bellum pigrum, Id. Fast. 2, 727. Pigerrimus ad literas scribendas, Cael. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 1. (4) § Senectus pigra, Ov. Met. 10, 306. Situs piger, Id. Am. 2, 3. (5) Serpens frigore pigra, Id. Met. 1, 174. (6) § Pigra alvus, Cels.

Pigmentarius, ii, m. (1) *A maker, or seller, of paint for women; or of painters colours.* (2) *An apothecary, or druggist.* (1) Cic. Fam. 15, 17. (2) Martian.

|| *Pigmentatus*, a, um, part. *Trimed with painting, set off, adorned, spruced.* *Pigmentato* meretrix crine, Prud. Ham. 315. † *Pigmento* obductus.

|| *Pigmento*, āre, act. *To paint, or varnish, Ar-nob.* † *Pingo*, *Vetustiores.*

Pigmentum, i, n. [à pingo] (1) *Womens paint.* (2) *Painters colours.* (3) Met. *The figures, or flourishes, in rhetoric.* (4) Also *a pretense, or disguise.* (5) || Also *a perfume.* (1) Non isthanc ætatem oportet pigmentum ullum attingere, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 106. (2) *A'perfa temerè pigmenta in tabulâ,* Cic. de Div. 1, 13. (3) § Aristotelica pigmenta, Id. Att. 2, 1. (4) = Sententia veræ, sine pigmentis fucoque puerili, Id. de Orat. 2, 45. (5) Hieron.

Pignërandus, a, um, part. *That is to be taken as a pledge, or in distress.* Bona pignërandi pœnæ præbebant, Liv. 29.

|| *Pignëratio*, ònis, f. verb. *A pledging, or pawning; a distraining, or seizing,* Caus. JC.

|| *Pignëratitius*, a, um, adj. *Belonging to pawns, or mortgages; also put to pawn, or laid for mortgage,* Dig. § *Pigneratitius creditor, that may take a pawn,* Ulp.

Pignëratior, òris, m. verb. *He that taketh a pledge, or pawn, for surety of payment,* Publicanus petitor & pignerator, Cic. Verr. 3, 11.

|| *Pignëratix*, icis, f. *She that taketh pawns,* Dig.

Pignëratius, a, um, part. (1) Act. *Having engaged, or assured.* (2) Pass. *Laid to pledge, engaged.* (1) Primus Cæsarum, fidem militis etiam præmio pigneratus, Suet. Claud. 10. (2) Velut obsequiis datis pigneratos haberent animos, Liv. 24, 1.

Pignëro, āre, act. (1) *To lay to gage; to mortgage, or pawn, a thing.* (2) *To take to pawn, to receive as a pawn.* (1) Ut ex aure matris detractum unionem pigneraverit ad itineris expensas, Suet. Vitell. 7. (2) Rubrenus, Cujus & alveolis & lænam pignerat Atreus, Juv. 7, 73. § Sic Stephanus & alii bonæ notæ Lexicogr. Atreus pro fenerator utique accipiens, à quibus mihi fas sit discedere, cum hanc verbi notionem nusquam alibi reperiam, cumque Atreus sit nobis tragædiæ argumentum; sic enim intelligo: Rubreni Lappæ tragædia Atreus, pignerat supellectilem, nisi malit inter scribendum fame perire; qui quidem sensus acutior videtur.

Pignëror, āi, ātus sum, dep. (1) || *To take a pledge, or gage.* (2) Met. *To assume to himself, to challenge as his own.* (1) Cic. de R. P. ap. Non. (2) Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Id. Philipp. 14, 12.

Pignëratius, a, um, part. *Having engaged as by a pledge.* Fidem militis præmio pignoratus, Suet. Claud. 10.

† *Pignëriscriptio*, ònis, f. *The taking of a pledge, or gage,* Varr. ap. Gell. 7, 10.

Pignus, òris, n. § *ëris*, ant. [etym. incert.] (1) *A pawn, a pledge, a gage, a mortgage.* (2) *A pawn, or forfeit.* (3) *A token, proof, testimony, assurance, or security.* (4) *A wager.* (5) *A child, i. e. the pledge of love between man and wife.* (6) Sometimes it is extended to other relations, and comprehendeth children, wife, parents, grandchildren. (7) *A granary.* (1) Donicum pecuniam satisfecerit, aut delegarit, pecus & familia, quæ illis erit, domini pigneri sunt, Cato, c. 149. Ager oppositus est pignori ob de-

cem minas, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56. (2) Ut nostro genitum te sanguine credas, Pignora certa petis, do pignora certa timendo, Ov. Met. 2, 91. § Pignora injuriæ, Cic. Philipp. 13, 3. amoris, Sil. 17, 365. Ancilia & Palladium Romani imperii secreta pignora, Flor. 1, 2. (3) Quis, unquam, tanto damno senatorem coëgit? aut quid est ultra pignus, aut multam; Cic. Attic. 1, 12. (4) A me contendet factum quovis pignore, Phæd. 4, 20, 5. Quovis pignore contendunt te esse Sabinum, Catull. 4, 2, 4. (5) Pignus inauspicatum sanguinis mei, Sen. Oedip. 1022. § Scæpius in plur. Uteri pignora nostri, Ov. Met. 8, 490. (6) Obsecratio illa iudicum per charissima pignora, utique, si reo sint liberi, uxor, parentes, utilis erit, Quint. 6, 1. Pignora chara nepotes, Ov. Met. 3, 134. (7) Siciliam & Sardiniamannonæ pignora, per legatos habebat, Flor. 4, 2, 22.

Pigri, adv. ius, comp. *Slowly, dully, heavily.* *Pigri* in servitutem transiens, Sen. de Irâ, 3, 17. *Pigrius* intrante feminâ ad pullos, Plin. 10, 34.

|| *Pigreo*, ère, n. Corn. in Pers. † *Piger* sum.

Pigresco, ère, ui, incept. *To slacken, abate.* Mox pigrescit, Plin. 18, 18. de Nilo.

Pigritia, æ, f. § *Pigrities*, ei, f. [à piger] (1) *Slowness, lazyness, sluggishness, listlessness, idleness.* (2) *Leisure, ease.* (1) = Negligentiâ, pigritiâ, inertia quidam sic impediuntur, ut, &c. Cic. Offic. 1, 9. (2) Tu das ingenuæ munera pigritiæ, Mart. 12, 4.

† *Pigro*, āre, act. & n. *To stop, or delay; to be slow, or sluggish.* § Melius pigrius, quam properasse est nefas, Acc. ap. Non.

Pigror, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To be slow, or loth, to do a thing.* Tu, quæto, quicquid novi, scribere non pigrere, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 1. vid. & Lucr. 1, 409.

† *Pigror*, òris, m. [à pigreo, ut à nigreo nigror] *Sluggishness.* = Oppressit languore pigror, torporque quietem, Lucr. Sat. 10.

* *Pila*, æ, f. [à pilis, quibus farcitur, Isid. vel à *πῖλος*, quod sign. pilam, Eust.] (1) *A ball to play with.* (2) *Any round thing like a globe, a physician's pill.* (3) *The effigies of a man, or woman, made of purple rags, stuffed with straw, wherewith wild beasts were enraged.* (1) Ad pilam, aut ad talos se conerunt homines, Cic. de Orat. 3, 15. Di nos quasi pilas homines habent, Plaut. Capt. prol. 22. Terra pilæ similis, Ov. Fast. 6, 269. (2) || *Pila* quæ caudis hæret ovinis, sheep turdies, Seren. Nurtinas poteras parcius esse pilas, turneps, Mart. 13, 20. (3) Jactat ut impositas taurus in astra pilas, Id. Spect. 22. Quantus erat cornu, cui pila taurus erat? Id. ibid. 9.

* *Pila*, æ, f. [à pila, i. e. pinso, qu. pilula pila, ut quasillus qualis; al. à *πῖλος*, densare, quod fit tundendo] (1) *A mortar and pestle to beat things with.* (2) *A square pillar, a pilaster.* (3) *A pile, a mole, a dam, or bay, to break, or stay, the course of water.* (4) *A prop, or buttress.* (5) Also *a shop.* (1) Pilam ligneam unam, fulonicam unam, Cato, c. 10. (2) Pilas ex lapide angulari, Id. c. 14. (3) Vitruv. 7, 4. (4) Sen. (5) Contubernales à pileatis nona fratribus pila, Catull. 35, 2.

* || *Pilans*, tis, part. [à pilo, āre] (1) *Pillaging, ransacking.* (2) [à pilum] *Fastening, sticking, darting.* (1) Inimica castra pilantes, Amm. Marcell. 31, 2. (2) Serv.

* *Pilanus*, i, m. *A soldier that fighteth with the javelin called a pilum; a lancer, or pikeman; these stood in the rear.* § Hastati dicti, qui primi hastis pugnabant, pilani qui pilis, Varr. L. L. 4, 16. || = *Pilani* triarii quoque dicti, quod in acie tertio ordine extremis subsidio deponebantur, Veg. 1, 20.

* *Pilâris*, e, adj. [à pila] *Of, or belonging to a ball, or any round thing.* || *Pilâris* ludio, Stat. Sylv. præf. 4. *band ball.*

* *Pilârius*, ii, m. *A juggler that playeth pafs and repafs, a ball player; a tosser, or bander, of balls; one who sheweth hocus pocus tricks with them,* Quint. 10, 7.

† *Pilates*, æ, m. *A kind of very white stone.*

Lapis candidior quam pilates, Cato ap. Fest. p. 367.

* *Pilâtum*, adv. [per pilas, i. e. columnas] (1) *Pillar by pillar; by, or at, every pillar.* (2) Also *thick, close.* (1) Quæ pilâtum aguntur ædificia, Vitruv. 6, 11. = *Pilâtum* exercitum duxit, Scaur. i. e. strictim & densè, vid. Scal. ad Fest.

* *Pilâtus*, a, um, adj. [à *pilum*] *Armed with the pilum.* § *Pilata* agmina, Virg. Æn. 12, 121.

* *Pilâtus*, a, um, part. [à pilo, āre, i. e. depilo] *Shaved, having the hair plucked off.* Atque pilata redit, jamque subitque cohors, Mart. 10, 48. § Sic restituit J. Scal. non ut al. Et pilata ad pilum scil. telum referentes.

* *Pileatus*, a, um, adj. *Wearing a cap, or bonnet.* Turba pileatorum curram lequentium, Liv. 45. extr. § *Pileata* plebs, Suet. Neron. 57. || *Pileati* servi, were such as the merchant who sold them did not engage for, Gell. 7, 4. *Pileati* fratres, Cassor & Pollux, Catull. 35, 2.

* *Pilentum*, i, n. [quasi bene pilatum, i. e. compactum, vel quia pilosis pellibus contegebatur, vel à *πῖλος*, lana coacta, quâ fort. instructum erat, ut mollius sederent] *A sort of chariot, or coach, which the Roman ladies were carried in, when they went to perform the holy rites, or mysteries, of their religion.* Honorem ob eam munificentiam ferunt matronis habitum, ut pilento ad sacra ludosque carpentis festo profestoque uterentur, Liv. 5, 25. *Pilentis* matres in mollibus, Virg. Æn. 8, 666. conf. Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 191.

* *Pileolum*, n. vel *Pileolus*, i, m. dim. [à *pileus*] (1) *A little bonnet, or cap.* (2) *A sort of covering to defend the tops of trees from the frost.* (1) *Pileolum* nitidis imposuisse comis, Ov. Her. Ep. 1, 13, 15. || *Pileolum* texturâ bieve, Hieron. (2) Col. de Arb. 25.

* *Pileum*, i, n. [à Gr. *πῖλον*, quod à *πῖλος*] *A cap.* Hoc nobis pilea donant, Pers. Stat. 5, 82.

* *Pileus*, ei, m. [ò *πῖλος*, τὸ *πῖλον*, quod id. sign. ap. Hesiod. & Aristot. al. à *pilis* quos tegit, Serv. vel ex quibus fit, al. à *πῖλος*, lana coacta, quod ex eâ fieret] (1) *A hat, cap, or bonnet, to cover the head.* (2) || *The membrane which encloseth the fœtus.* (1) Ut ego hîc hodie raso capite calvus capiam pileum, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, ult. § The Roman cap was not much unlike our nightcaps, or teamens caps. It is put also for liberty; hence, || *Servum* ad pileum vocare, to give him his freedom, which they did by first shaving his head, and then putting a cap upon it, Liv. 45, 44. (2) Vid. Salm. ad Solin. p. 659.

Pilicrepus, i, m. [ex pila, & crepo] *He who supplied the fire of the stove, or bathhouse, with pitch balls when people were to bathe; or perhaps only one who playeth at ball which maketh a noise in the rebound.* Si vero pilicrepus supervenerit, & numerare cœperit pilas, Sen. Ep. 56. interpr. Cael. Rhodig. quam quidem interp. illustrat. ex Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 57. Sed iste locus de pila trigonali potius accipiendus videtur. Lucem quoque adferre conatur ex Vitruv. 5, 10. sed iste locus simpliciter de quâcunque sphaerulâ, siue globulo, loquitur. In posteriorem itaque sententiam, quæ est Lipsii, lubentius 10.

|| *Pilâdius*, ii, m. [quia pilâ ludit] *A ball-player, one that can play many tricks with balls, tossing them every way, before and behind him,* Scal. ex Manil. † *Pilârius*, Quint.

* *Pilo*, āre, act. pl. [à Gr. *πῖλα*, densare] (1) || *To thicken, to thrust, or drive close; to thicken together.* (2) Also *to pilfer, or pillage, other mens goods.* (1) Serv. (2) Singulas pilabat, Petron. c. 44. partam, Id. c. 43. § *Usitatus* in compositionibus prep. Hinc Angl. *to pill*, and *to pile.*

* *Pilo*, āre, neut. [à pilus] (1) † *To put forth hairs, to begin to be hairy.* (2) Act. *To peel, or pull, off the hair; to make bald.* (1) Corpus meum nunc pilare primum cœpit, Afran. (2) Teque pilare tuos testificare nates, Mart. 6, 56.

* *Pilôsus*, a, um, adj. or, comp. *Full of hair, hairy.* § *Pilôsæ* genæ, Cic. in Pison. 1. *Eolium pilôsium*, Plin. 20, 16.

* *Pilûla*, æ, f. dim. (1) *A little ball, a round knob,*

knob; any thing round like a ball, a pill. (2) *Sheep's dung*. (1) *Pharmaca illa in globulos conformati vulgo pilulas nominamus*, *Plin.* 16, 7. (2) *Sordes caudarum concretæ in pilulas*, *Id.* 29, 2. *de ovibus*.

* *Pilum*, i. n. [*qu. pilillum, à pilo ant, pro pinso*] (1) *A pestile, or pounder, to bray any thing in a mortar with*. (2) *à formâ pili, gen. à pilus, in priore sign.* *A javelin, or dart, of five feet and a half long, which footmen used, and having a three square head of steel, nine inches long*. (1) *In pilis subigito*, *Cato*. *Pilum fabarium unum*, *Id. R. R.* 10. ¶ *Pilum ruderarium, a rammer*, *Id. ibid.* (2) *Caput absceidit, idque affixum gestari iussit in pilo*, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 2. ¶ *Primum pilum, the chief band of the Romans about the standard; the eldest, or first, company in a regiment*, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 46. *Pilo per cassidem caput ictus*, *Id.* *Pila in hostes conjicere*, *Id. B. G.* 1, 52.

* *Pilus*, i. m. [*ab eodem*] (1) *The wan of an army*. (2) *Also the same as pilum*. (1) *T. Belventius primum pilum duxit*, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 35. (2) *Plerisque centurionum maturis jam primis pilos ademit Caligula*, *Suet. in vitâ*, 44. *i. e. munerâ primipilariæ*.

* *Pilus*, i. m. [*à πῖλος, Becm.*] (1) *The hair of the head, beard, or other part, of any creature*. (2) *A thing of no value*. (1) *Munitæ sunt palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. *In capite cunctorum animalium, huius pilus*, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) *Ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo*, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, ult. ¶ *Ne faceret pili cohortem, valued it not a hair of his head*, *Catull.* 10, 13.

* *Pinnæotheca*, æ. f. [*πινναοθήκη, Gr. ex πιννα, tabula, & θήκη, repositoryum*] *A place where pictures, and other ornaments, are kept*. *In pinacothecam perveni vario genere tabularum mirabilem. Nam & Zeuxidis manus vici*, *Patron.* 43. *cjus situm vid. ap. Vitruv.* 6, 7.

* *Pinaster*, tri. m. [*à pinus*] *A wild pine-tree*, *Plin.* 16, 10.

* *Pinax*, æ. m. [*à Gr. πινναξ, tabula*] *A board in the upper part of the organ, whereon the pipes stand*, *Vitr.* 10, 3. *A tablet, or frame of a picture; a table book; also a table to eat and drink on, unde Eustath. ducit à πινω, bibo*. It is also used for the index of a book.

* *Pincerna*, æ. f. [*ex πινειν, & κερύειν, Bud.* qui miscet vinum, ut bibatur] *A butler, a skinker, one that waiteth on a man's cup, a cup-bearer*, *Lampr. Alex.* 41.

* *Pindaricus*, a, um. adj. *Pindarick*, *Hor. Vid. Prop.*

† *Pindo*, Æ. act. *Cornut. in Pers. i. e. ferio, percutio, unde pinso, pindo est pilo tundere, vet. voc. pindo, πῖνδω, Onom. to pound, or beat, as in a mortar*. † *Subigo, pinso*.

* *Pinea*, æ. f. sc. arbor. (1) *A pine tree*. (2) ¶ *A whirl puff which raiseth the dust on high*. (1) *Col.* 5, 10. (2) *Litt. ex Apul.*

* *Pinētum*, i. *A wood, or grove, of pine trees*, *Pineta Lycei*, *Or. Met.* 1, 217.

* *Pineus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a pine*. § *Lignum pineum*, *Plin.* 34, 12. *Pinea sylva*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 85. ¶ *Pinea velamina, made of pine leaves*, *Lucr.* 4, 591. *claustra, made of pine wood*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 258.

Pingendus, a, um. part. *To be painted; Met. to be illustrated, or adorned*. = *In verbis pingendis & illuminandis sententiis*, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 37.

Pingo, Æ. xi, ictum, act. [*qu. fingo, Scal. vel à πῖνδω, illumino*] (1) *To paint, to devise, to draw out the shape and form of any thing*. (2) *To stain, or daub*. (3) *Met. To describe*. (4) *To garnish, trim, deck, or set out; to grace, or beautify*. (5) *To invent, or feign*. (1) *Juvenile decus mihi pingere malas Cæperat*, *Or. ad Pison.* *In mensâ pingere castra mero*, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 34. (2) *Sanguineis frontem moris pingit*, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 22. ¶ *Semina palloribus omnia pingunt, make them seem pale*, *Lucr.* 4, 337. (3) *Pingam Britanniam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo*, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 2, 16. (4) ¶ *Pinge humum, consperge antea sedes, streu it with flowers*, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 3,

28. (5) *Pingere nunc causas didicit, cur sola cubaret*, *Tib.* 1, 6, 11.

Pingor, i, ictus. (1) *To be painted*. (2) *To be adorned*. (1) ¶ *Alexander ab Apelle potissimum pingi & à Leucippo fingi volebat*, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (2) *Quum se putaret pingi curâ mulierum*, *Phædr.* 2, 2, 8. *Vid. Pingo*.

Pingue, is. n. *The fat betwixt the skin and the flesh*. *Omnes Impendunt curas denso distendere pingui*, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 124. ¶ *leg. & plur. Camelorum & pantherarum pinguis*, *Plin.* 28, 29.

Pinguedo, ðinis. f. *Fat, fatness, or grossness*. § *Pinguedo corporis*, *Plin.* 23, 8. ¶ *Sed Gronov. tam hinc quam alibi opt. libb. habere pinguitudinem monet; Serv. etiam ait pinguedo non esse Latinum*.

Pinguetacio, Æ. f. *feci, factum. act. To make fat, to fatten*, *Plin.* 16, 44. ¶ *Raro occ. = Opimare, Col. saginare, Cic.*

¶ *Pinguetio*, ðeri. n. pass. *To be fattened, or made fat*, *Litt. ex Col.*

Pinguescens, tis. part. *Growing fat*. *Pinguescens inertia*, *Plin.* 19, 15.

Pinguesco, Æ. incept. (1) *To grow fat*. (2) *To be made fertile, or fruitful*. (1) *Congesto avidum pinguescere corpore corpus*, *Or. Met.* 15, 89. (2) *Sanguine nostro latos Hæmi pinguescere campos*, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 492.

Pinguetarius, ii. m. *A lover of fat*. ¶ *Carnarius sum, pinguiarius non sum*, *Mart.* 11, 101. *de ami Æ.*

Pinguis, e. adj. or. comp. *fat, sup.* (1) *Grossy, fat*. (2) *Plump, in good case*. (3) *Thick, gross, foggy*. (4) *Corpulent, unwieldy*. (5) *Dull, heavy, lumpish*. (6) *Fruitful*. (7) *Thick, coarse*. (8) *Rude, unpolished*. (1) § *Olivum pingue*, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 576. *Pinguior glis*, *Mart.* 13, 59. *Pinguissimus hædulus*, *Juv.* 11, 65. (2) = *Pingues & valentes Thebani*, *Cic. de Fato*, 3. (3) = *Pingue & concretum cælum*, *Id. de Div.* 1, 57. ¶ *Tenue, purumque*, *Id. ibid.* (4) *Quint.* (5) = *Illi Tardo cognomen pinguis damus*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 58. (6) § *Campania pinguis*, *Prop.* 3, 5, 5. *Eheu! quam pingui macer est mihi taurus in horto!* *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 100. (7) § *Toga pinguis*, *Suet. Aug.* 82. (8) § *Pingue ingenium*, *Or. Met.* 11, 148. *Pinguiorum rusticorum literæ*, *Col.* 9, 14.

Pinguiter, adv. (1) *Thickly, grossly*. (2) *Clammyly*. (1) *Solum pinguiter densum*, *Col.* 2, 2. *Color rufus & pinguiter densus*, *Plin.* 12, 25.

¶ *Pinguities*, ei. f. *Fatness, grossness*, *Apul. Met.* 10. † *Pinguitudo*, *Col. Pingue, Plin.*

Pinguitudo, ðinis. f. *Grossness, fatness*. *Olei pinguitudo*, *Col.* 12, 50. *Glans, faba, hordeum affert suisbus pinguitudinem*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

* *Pinifer*, færa, færum. adj. [*ex pinus, & fero*] *Bearing, or abounding with, pine trees*. *Caput piniferum Atlantis*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 249. § *Rupes piniferæ*, *Luc.* 2, 431.

* *Piniger*, a, um. adj. *Pine bearing*. *Pinigerum Fauni caput*, *Or. Fast.* 3, 84. § *Piniger Othrys*, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 393.

* *Pinna*, æ. f. [*à Gr. πιννα*] (1) *A shell fish by some called a naker*. (2) *The fin of a fish*. (3) *The pinions, or larger feathers of a wing*. (4) *Feathers used by huntsmen; (5) and in arrows*. (6) *A plume in the crest of a helmet*. (7) *The wing of a bird*. (8) *A nicked battlement in a wall, or fortification*. (1) *Pinna duabus grandibus patula conchis*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. *vid. & Plin.* 9, 42. (2) *Pinnæ pedum vice datæ sunt piscibus*, *Id.* 9, 20. (3) *Gallinæ nigris pinnis*, *Varr.* ¶ *His rebus plumam pinnasque emundant aves*, *Col.* 8, 4. (4) *Sic feras lineis & pinnâ clusas contineas*, *Sen.* (5) *Huic ad libramen pinnæ tres, velut sagittis solent, circumdabantur*, *Liv.* (6) *Pinnæ — quas insigniti milites habere in galeis solent*, *Varr.* (7) *Talaria pinnarum affingunt Minervæ*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. ¶ *Verba pinnis apta*, *Apul. ἑπεὰ πτερόεσσα, winged words*, *Hom. passim*. *Qui mihi pinnas inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci, bad clipt my wings, lessened my authority*, *Cic.* (8) *Aggeri lorica pinnasque adjecit*, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 72.

Non pinnæ, sicut alibi fastigium muri diffinierant, *Curt.* 9, 4, 30. *Muri pinnæ aliquot locis decussæ*, *Liv.* 40. *Præfabat summas in aggere pinnas*, *Sil.* 7, 603.

* *Pinnâlis*, e. adj. *Woolly, having such wool as is about the shell-fish called the naker*. *Villus, sive lana pinnâlis*, *Plin.*

* *Pinnatus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Feathered, winged*. (2) *Fagged, or nicked, as battlements; notched in the sides*. (3) *Pointed, sharp, or prickly*. (4) *Pinnatâ, plur. Hunters toils stuck with birds feathers, or quills*. (1) *Diana pinnatum Cupidinem genuisse fertur*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. (2) § *Folium pinnatum*, *Plin.* 16, 10. (3) § *Pinnatus fulgor*, *Id.* 37, 7. (4) *Grat.*

Pinnicillum, i. n. *Pall.* 4, 1. *id. quod penicillum, quod vid.*

* *Pinniger*, ra, rum. adj. (1) *That hath fins, finned*. (2) ¶ *Winged*. (1) § *Piscis pinniger*, *Or. Met.* 13, 963. (2) § *Pinniger amor*, *Lucr.* 5, 1074. *al. penniger*.

* *Pinnirâpus*, i. m. [*ex pinna, & rapio*] *Pinnirapi sectatores (al. secutores) gladiatores, quod pinnas rapiunt*, *Isid.* *A fencer, or swordplayer, who with a net he had, was to surprise his adversary, and catch off the crest of his helmet, which was adorned with peacocks plumes, in token of victory*, *Juv.* 2, 158.

* *Pinnophylax*, æ. m. [*à πιννα φύλαξ, Gr. i. e. custos pinnæ; qui & πιννοφύλαξ, Suid.*] *A little shell-fish like a shrimp, which waiteth on the naker fish, and as he openeth, and little fishes pass by, giveth him a prick that he may close his shell and catch them, and he at the same time going in taketh his share*, *vid. Plin.* 9, 42.

* *Pinnothêras*, æ. m. [*ex pinna, & θηρώω, venor*] *The same with pinnophylax*, *Plin.* 9, 42. & 32, ult.

* *Pinnula*, æ. f. dim. [*à pinna*] (1) *A little quill, or feather*. (2) *A little fin of a fish, or any thing like it*. (3) ¶ *A little wing*. (4) ¶ *The upper part, or tip, of the ear*. (5) *Pinnulæ plur. Certain ornaments of rich feathers, which were fastened to broad caps by golden needles*. (1) *Inhibetur gallinæ cupiditas incubandi, pinnulâ per nares trajectâ*, *Col.* 8, 5. (2) *Plin.* 9, 57. (3) *Cum pulli pinnulis uti possunt*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. *sed al. leg. pennulis*. (4) *Isid.* (5) *Ego has habeo hinc usque in petaso pinnulas*, *Arg. Amphitr. Plautini*, 143.

* *Pinsatio*, ðnis. f. *A pounding*. *Vestibus ligneis de curiis inductis crebriter pinsatione solidetur*, *Vitr.* 7, 1.

* † *Pinsito*, Æ. freq. *To pound in a mortar*. *Qui polentam pinsitant*, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 18. *ubi al. pransitant*.

* † *Pinsitor*, Æ. ri, Ætus. pass. *To be pounded*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* *Pinsitus*, a, um. part. [*à pinso*] *Brayed, bruised, stamped, beaten, pounded*. *Radices porri cum farre triticeo pinsitæ*, *Col.* 6, 10. § *Panicum pinsitum*, *Id.* *allium*, *Id.* *hordeum*, *Id.*

* † *Pinso*, Æ. act. *To bray, or pound*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 63.

* *Pinso*, Æ. ui & si, *Varr. itum & sum, & pinsum*, *Vitr.* act. [*à Gr. πινω, antiq. piso, Diom. ut à πῖνδω, perna, Scalig. & n in teposito pinso*] (1) *To bruise, stamp, pound, or bray, as in a mortar*. (2) † *To knead*. (3) *To peck*. *Met. To mock, or scoff*. (1) *Alii uvam passam & ficum cum pinserunt, affundunt sapam*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) ¶ *Cum interim neque molis molui, neque palmis pinsui*, *Pompon. ap. Diom.* *Pinsunt terram genibus*, *Enn. ap. Diom.* (3) ¶ *A tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit, for one sort of gesture used by the ancients in their derision of others, was by their fore finger directed towards him they derided, by the often moving whereof bent, they imitated a stork pecking with his beak*, *Pers.* 1, 58.

* *Pinso*, ðris. m. *A pounder of corn to make bread of*, *Varr.*

* ¶ *Pinum*, i. n. *The gum, or oil, of pine*, *Solin.* * *Pinus*, i. & Æ. f. (& ant. m.) [*à Gr. πινυς, & in n mutata*] (1) *A pine tree*. (2) *Meson. A ship*. (1) *Ipse thymum pinosque terens*, *Virg. Georg.*

Georg. 4, 102. Non minus est admirandum de cupressu & pinu, *Vitruv.* 21, 9. Sub hac pinu, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 14. || Pinum antiqui acutum vocabant, *Isid.* (2) Non huc Argos contendit remige pinus, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 57.

* Pios, are, aē. [a pius] (1) To worship. (2) To respect, love, or show great kindness to. (3) To purge, expiate, appease, or atone. (4) To pollute, or defile. (1) Ubi piem pietatem, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 1, 3. (2) Nemo est, qui magis suos piet liberos, *Næv. ap. Non.* (3) Culpa miserrorum morte piabunt, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 140. Ne fas triste piare, *Id. Aen.* 2, 181. (4) Piare dicitur impiare, contaminare, *Non.*

* Pior, ari, ātus, pass. To be expiated, or atoned. Delubra plantur Cædibus, *Sil.* 4, 821.

* Pipātus, ūs, m. [a pipo] The cry of chickens. Pipatus pullorum, *Varr. L. L.* 6, p. 81.

* Piper, ēris, n. [a Gr. πῖπρις, quod a πῖπρω, quia juvat concoctionem, ut aliq. sed est vox Indica, *Galen.* qui hodieque pīpili & pepilim voc.] Pepper. § Piper minutum, *Petron.* c. 138. rugosum, *Perf.* 5, 55.

* Piperātus, a, um, adj. Peppered, seasoned with pepper. § Acetum piperatum, *Col.* 12, 47. Ficedulam inveni piperato vitello piperatam, *Petron.* c. 33.

* Pipēritis, īdis, f. [πῖπερις, Gr.] An herb called Calicut pepper, pepperwort, Spanish pepper, dittander, or cockweed, *Plin.* 20, 3. = Siliquastrum, lepidium, *Id. ib.* ubi & describit.

* Pīpīlo, āre, neut. Dim. To chirp. Ad solam dominam usque pipilabat, *Catull.* 3, 10. de passere, ubi al. pipilabat.

* Pīpio, īe, īvi, itum, neut. [a Gr. πῖπιζω, quod ex sono conficit. *Hesych.*] To peep like a chicken, *Col.* 8, 5.

* Pīpio, ōnis, m. [a pipiendo] A young pigeon, *Lampr.*

† Pīpo, āre, neut. To cluck as a hen. Pipare proprie gallinæ dicuntur, *Non.* Mugit bos, ovīs balat, equi hinnunt, gallina pipat, *Varr. ap. Non.*

* Pīpūlum, i, n. vel Pīpūlus, i, m. A railing, scolding, or outcry, against any one. Pipulo hic differam ante ædes, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 2, 32. i. e. convicio, *Varr. Non. Fest.*

* Pīrāta, æ, m. [πῖρατης, Gr. a πῖρα, periculum] (1) A robber on the sea, a pirate, a pickaroon, a corsair, a rover. (2) A land thief. (1) Pīrāta non est ex perduellium numero definitus, sed communis hostis, *Cic. Off.* 3, 29. (2) Qui in pop. Rom. pirata nefarius reperiatur, *Id. Verr.* 5. = Latro, *Id. ib.*

* Pīrātica, æ, f. Piracy, or roving on the sea. || Piraticam facere, to turn pirate, *Cic.* post red. in Senat. 5.

* Pīrāticus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, pirates, or rovers on the sea. § Piraticus Myoparo, *Cic. Verr.* 5. lembus, *Curt.* 4, 5, 18.

* Pīrum, i, n. [de them. vid. seq.] A pear. || Pīrum superbum, a water-pear, *Plin.* Armenium, a winter pear, or St. Thomas pear, *Id.* ampullaceum, a tankard pear, *Id.* cucubitum, a bell pear, *Id.* hordearium, a musk pear, *Id.* decumanum, a pound pear, *Col.* quem & plura genera tractantem v. 12, 10. & *Plin.* 15, 15. || al. scrib. pyrum.

† Pīrus, i, f. [a Gr. πῖρος, per Apoc. & r infertā] A pear tree. Infere nunc, Melibæe, pīros, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 74.

* Pīscans, tis, part. Fishing. Minima comoda non minimo sectantes discriminē, similes, aibat, esse aureo hamo piscantibus, *Suet. Aug.* 25.

* Pīscāria, æ, f. (1) A place where fish is sold, a fish market. (2) A selling of fish. (1) Nullus in piscariā piscis erat, *Varr.* (2) Ulp.

* Pīscārius, a, um, adj. Pertaining to fishing, fish, or fishermen. || Pīscarium forum, the fish market, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 1, 13. Pīscarius hamus, a fish hook, *Id.* Stich. 2, 2, 17.

* Pīscārius, ii, m. A fishmonger. Inter piscarios nemo vendebat, *Varr.*

* Pīscārio, ōnis, f. Fishing, *Non.* † Pīscatus, *Cic.*

* Pīscātor, ōris, m. verb. A fisherman. Pythius ad se piscatores convocavit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14.

* Pīscātorius, a, um, adj. Belonging to fishers, or fishing. || Navis piscatoria, a fisherman's boat, *Cæf. B. C.* 2, 4. *Liv.* 3, 1. Piscatoria lina, fishing lines, *Plin.* 24, 9. arundo, the fishing rod, *Id.* 16, 36. Piscatorium forum, the fish market, *Col.* 8, 17. || De piscatoriis ludis & ære piscatorio, *vid. Fest.*

* Pīscātrix, īcis, f. verb. A kind of frog fish in the sea so called, *Plin.* 9, 42.

* Pīcātus, ūs, (ti, *Non.*) m. verb. (1) A fishing, or the act of fishing. (2) Plenty of fish. (3) The eating of, or feeding upon, fish. (4) A fish market. (1) Pīcatu, aucupio, venatione, vivere, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 8. || Met. Pīscatus meo quidem animo hic tibi hodie evenit bonus, a rich lover, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 69. (2) Ipse Neptuno non crederet de piscatu, *Varr. R. R.* 3, ult. (3) Vino & victu & piscatu probo, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 41. (4) Apul. † Forum piscatorium, *Col.*

† Pīsciceps, īpi, qui pisces capit, ut auceps qui aves. A fisher, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 33. † Pīscator, *Cic.*

* Pīscūlus, i, m. dim. [a piscis] (1) A little fish. (2) A fish. (1) Pīsciculos exultantes videmus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. (2) Olra & pīsciculos minutos ferebat puer, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 31.

* Pīscīna, æ, f. (1) A pool, or fishpond; a place to keep fish in. (2) Also a tank, or place to bathe in. (3) Also a great vat, or vessel, to hold water; and may be used for a cistern, &c. for that use. (4) A pool, or pond, to water beasts at; or to keep, geese, ducks, &c. (1) *Vid. Varr.* 3, 3, & 17. & *Plin.* 9, 17. (2) Si natate latius aut tepidius velis, in arcā piscina est, in proximo puteus, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. (3) § Pīscīnæ lignæ, *Id.* 34, 12. (4) Cisternæ hominibus, pīscinæque pecoribus intuantur, *Col.* 1, 5.

* Pīscīnālis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, fishponds. § Pīscīnales cellæ, *Pallad. R. R.* 1, tit. 40.

* Pīscīnārius, a, um, adj. Loving fishponds. || Homines piscinarii, that have, or delight in, places stored with fish. Leucellum & Hortensium piscinarios vocat *Cic. Att.* 1, 19. *vid. & Varr. R. R.* 3, ult. || Conchæ piscinariæ, pit shell fishes, as oysters, cockles, &c. *Fest.*

* Pīscīnārius, ii, m. He that keepeth fish, or fishponds, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19.

* Pīscīnūla, vel Pīscīnella, æ, f. dim. A small fishpond, *Varr. R. R.* 8, 45.

* Pīscis, is, m. [a πῖς unde πῖσκα & πῖσκα, bibo, quia perpetuo bibunt] (1) A fish properly with scales. (2) || Pīscis Aquilonicus & Austrinus, the sign pisces in the zodiac. (1) || Pīscis nequam est nisi recens, *Prov.* a new broom sweepeth clean, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 26. § Pisces hamo capere, *Cic. de Senect.* 13. calamo ducere, *Or. Met.* 3, 587. || Pīscium vita, *Prov.* the weakest goeth to the wall, *Varr.* Pisces ut sæpe minutos magni comest, *Varr. in Comst. ap. Non.* (2) *Col.* 11, 2.

* Pīscīentis, e, adj. Belonging to a fishpond, *Fest. ex Lucil.* † Pīscinarius, *Cic.*

* Pīscor, āri, ātus sum, dep. To fish. Atit piscatum in mare, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 1, 7. Ut ante suos hortules piscarentur, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. || Jubeas me piscari in aere, *Prov.* to labour in vain, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 86.

* Pīscōsus, a, um, adj. (1) Full of fishes. (2) That may be fished in. (1) § Pīscosum profundum, *Isid.* 10, 37, 15. (2) § Pīscosi amnes, *Or. Fust.* 3, 581.

* Pīscūlentus, a, um, adj. Full of fish, or that may be fished in, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 2.

† Pīscens, tis, part. Pounding. Pīscite pilo praefarato, *Plin.* 18, 10. ubi al. leg. pīscente.

* Pīscillū, i, n. [a pīso, i. e. antiq. pīso] A pestle. Pīscillis conterito, *Col.* 12, 55. || sed null. libb. hab. pīscillis.

* Pīso ēre, ap. *Vett. pro pīso, Diom.* in præf. pīsi [a Gr. πῖσσω] To pound, or stamp, off the husk of corn, or other grain, in a mortar; as they did in old times before the invention of mills. Ut nisi intenti pīscant, concidentur grana, *Plin.* 18, 10. ubi al. pīscant. Alii sicum & uvam pīscam quum pīserunt, *Varr. Leg. & pīserunt*

* Pīso, āre, act. unde Pīsor, āri, pass. To be pounded, or stamped. Ut in pīstrino pīsetur ac torreatur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 63.

* Pīsor, pīsi, pass. [a pīso, is] To be pounded, or stamped; as corn is. Acus vocatur, cum per se pīsetur spīcā, *Plin.* 18, 10. Lentem jubet cum fursuribus leviter pīsi, *Id.* 10, 18.

* Pīssasphaltus, i, f. [ex πῖσσω, pīx, & ἀσφαλτος, bitumen ex lacu Asphaltite] Pitch and brimstone mingled together, good to cure the scab of sheep, *Plin.* 35, 15. Some use it for Egyptian mummy.

* Pīssēlaon, i, n. [πῖσσελαον, Gr. a πῖσσω, pīx, & ἔλαιον, oleum] An oil made of pitch, or of the resin of cedar; good for the tooth-ache, *Plin.* 24, 5.

* Pīssinus, a, um, adj. Belonging to pitch. || Pīssinum oleum, made of pitch, *Plin.* 23, 4.

* Pīssōcēros, i, m. [πῖσσοκέρος, Gr. ex πῖσσω, pīx, & κέρος, cera] A juice of wax and pitch, or gum, or resin, the second part of the bees labour, in making wax, *Plin.* 11, 7.

* Pīstācia, æ, f. & Pīstācium, i, n. [τὰ πῖσδα, Gr.] A pistach nut. Pīstaciæ planta vel statū, vel inferi potest, *Pall. Febr. tit.* 25. In nucuna genere pīstacia nota, *Plin.* 13, 5.

Pīstāna, æ, f. A kind of herb growing among sedge, *Plin.* 21, 17.

* Pīsticus, a, um, adj. Nardus pīstica, *Bibl. D. Marc.* 14, 3. νάρδος πῖστικη [vel a πῖστις, fides, ut sit nardus sincera, & incorrupta, i. e. fideliter preparata, *Theophr.* nam & *Plin.* meminit πῖστικῆς; vel a Lat. voce spiculata, corr. in πῖστικῆς] Spikenard.

* Pīstillum, i, n. [a pīso pīstum, i. e. tundo] A pestil to pound, or stamp, with in a mortar. Cūctum, securum, pīstillum, mortarium fures abstulisse dicto, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 17. Pīstillis lumentum conterito, *Col.* 12, 55.

* Pīsto, āre, freq. [a pīstum] To pound, or beat, in a mortar, *Veget.* 1, 31. † Pīstio, *Plaut.*

* Pīstolōchia, æ, f. [a πῖστος, fide, circa πῖστος] sicut Aristolochia, quod sit optima puerperis] The fourth kind of astrologer, or harrivort, *Plin.* 20, 4.

* Pīstor, ōis, m. verb. [a pīso, pīstum, qui in pīstrino pīstī farinam, *Varr.*] (1) † A pounder of corn to make it into flour. (2) A bread baker. (1) Nec pīstoris nomen erat, nisi ejus, qui tunc far pīsebat, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 643. (2) Ut tunc pīstor bonum faceret panem, *Id.* 3, 7. de edulīs, utramque notionem constrinxit, *Mart.* 8, 16. A pīstore, Cīpere, non recedis, & panem facis, & facis farinam.

* Pīstōrius, a, um, adj. Belonging to a baker, or baking. || Opus pīstorum, pastry work, *Suet. Tib.* 34. & *Cels.* 2, 18.

* Pīstrensis, e, adj. Belonging to a bakehouse, or grinding house, *Litt. ex Apul.* † Pīstoriū, *Plin.*

* Pīstriūla, æ, f. [a pīstrina, *Donat.*] A small baking, or grinding, house. Est pīstriūla, & exadvocatum est fabrica, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 45.

* Pīstīllārius, ii, m. A miller, *Dig.*

* Pīstīna, æ, f. [vid. pīstrinum] (1) A grinding house. (2) A bakehouse. (1) *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 31. (2) Opera pīstrinarum, *Plin.* 19, 8. & alibi.

* Pīstīnārius, ii, m. The keeper of a bride-well, or of any workhouse, *Ulp.*

* Pīstrīnensis, e, adj. (1) || Belonging to a mill, or bakehouse. (2) A hand mill to grind corn. (1) Mola pīstrīnensis, *Litt. ex Apul.* (2) || Jumentum pīstrīnense, a mill horse, or ass, *Suet. Calig.* 39.

* Pīstrīnum, i, n. [a pīso pīstum] (1) A bakehouse, a place where they ground corn with a hand mill. (2) Also a bride-well, a workhouse, or prison. (3) Met. Any kind of drudgery, or toil. (1) Pīstrinum quod eo far pīstunt, id ubi sit pīstrinum, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31. (2) § Pīstrino dignus, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 19. (3) Tibi mecum in eodem est pīstrino vivendum, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 23. i. e. vitā forensi.

* Pīstris, is, m. *Vid. Pīstris.*

* Pīstrix, īcis, f. (1) † A mill, or grinding house. (2) A kind of whale fish. (3) A sign in the heavens like a sea monster. (1) *Varr. ex Lucil.* L. L. 4, 3. (2) § Neptunia pīstrix, *Cic. in Orat.*

knob; any thing round like a ball, a pill. (2) *Sheeps dung.* (1) Pharmaca illa in globulos conformati vulgò pilulas nominamus, *Plin.* 16, 7. (2) Sordes caudarum concretæ in pilulas, *Id.* 29, 2. de ovibus.

* *Pilum*, i. n. [*qu. pilillum, à pilo ant, pro pinto*] (1) *A pestle, or pounder, to bray any thing in a mortar with.* (2) *à formâ pili, gen. à pilus, in priore sign.* *A javelin, or dart, of five feet and a half long, which footmen used, and having a three square head of steel, nine inches long.* (1) In pilis subigito, *Cato.* *Pilum fabarium unum, Id. R. R.* 10. ¶ *Pilum ruderarium, a rammer, Id. ibid.* (2) Caput abscondit, idque affixum gestari iussit in pilo, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 2. ¶ *Primum pilum, the chief band of the Romans about the standard; the eldest, or first, company in a regiment, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 46. *Pilo per cassidem caput ictus, Id. Pila in hostes conjicere, Id. B. G.* 1, 52.

* *Pilus*, i. m. [*ab eodem*] (1) *The van of an army.* (2) Also the same as pilum. (1) T. Belventius primum pilum duxit, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 35. (2) Plerisque centurionum maturis jam primis pilos ademit *Caligula*, *Suet.* in vitâ, 44. i. e. munerâ primipilari rum.

* *Pilus*, i. m. [*à πῖλος, Becm.*] (1) *The hair of the head, beard, or other part, of any creature.* (2) *A thing of no value.* (1) Munitæ sunt palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. In capite cunctorum animalium, huius plurimus pilus, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) Ego ne pilo quidem minùs me amabo, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2. ult. ¶ Ne faceret pili cohortem, *valued it not a hair of his head, Catull.* 10, 13.

* *Pinacotheca*, æ. f. [*πινυκθήκη, Gr. ex πινυξ, tabula, & θήκη, repositorium*] *A place where pictures, and other ornaments, are kept.* In pinacothecam perveni vario genere tabularum mirabilem. Nam & Zeuxidis manus vici, *Petron.* 43. *cjus situm vid. ap. Vitr.* 6, 7.

* *Pīnaster*, tri. m. [*à pinus*] *A wild pine-tree, Plin.* 16, 10.

* *Pīnax*, æcis. m. [*à Gr. πινυξ, tabula*] *A board in the upper part of the organ, whereon the pipes stand, Vitr.* 10, 3. *A tablet, or frame of a picture; a table book; also a table to eat and drink on, unde Eustath. ducit à πινω, bibo.* It is also used for the index of a book.

* *Pincerna*, æ. f. [*ex πινειν, & κερύειν, Bud.* qui miscet vinum, ut bibatur] *A butler, a skinker, one that waiteth on a man's cup, a cup-bearer, Lampr. Alex.* 41.

* *Pindaricus*, a, um. adj. *Pindarick, Hor. Vid. Prop.*

† *Pindo*, ÷ic. æct. *Cornut. in Pers. i. e. ferio, percutio, unde pinto, pindo est pilo tundere, vet. voc. pindo, πῖνδω, Onom. to pound, or beat, as in a mortar.* † *Subigo, pinto.*

* *Pīnea*, æ. f. sc. arbor. (1) *A pine tree.* (2) ¶ *A whirl puff which raiseth the dust on high.* (1) *Col.* 5, 10. (2) *Litt. ex Apul.*

* *Pīnētum*, i. *A wood, or grove, of pine trees, Pineta Lycei, Ov. Met.* 1, 217.

* *Pīneus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a pine.* ¶ *Lignum pineum, Plin.* 34, 12. *Pinea sylva, Virg. Æn.* 9, 85. ¶ *Pinea velamina, made of pine leaves, Lucr.* 4, 591. *claustra, made of pine wood, Virg. Æn.* 2, 258.

Pingendus, a, um. part. *To be painted; Met. to be illustrated, or adorned.* = In verbis pingendis & illuminandis sententiis, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 37.

Pingo, ÷re, xi, ictum, æct. [*qu. fingo, Scal. vel à φῑγῖω, illumino*] (1) *To paint, to devise, to draw out the shape and form of any thing.* (2) *To stain, or daub.* (3) *Met. To describe.* (4) *To garnish, trim, deck, or set out; to grace, or beautify.* (5) *To invent, or feign.* (1) Juvenile decus mihi pingere malas Cæperat, *Ov. ad Pison.* In mensâ pingere castra mero, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 34. (2) Sanguineis frontem moris pingit, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 22. ¶ *Semina palloribus omnia pingunt, make them seem pale, Lucr.* 4, 337. (3) Pingam Britanniam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, *Cic. Q. fratr.* 2, 16. (4) ¶ *Pinge humum, consperge ante ædes, strew it with flowers, Plaut. Stich.* 2, 3,

28. (5) *Pingere nunc causas didicit, cur sola cubaret, Tib.* 1, 6, 11.

Pingor, i, ictus. (1) *To be painted.* (2) *To be adorned.* (1) ¶ *Alexander ab Apelle potissimum pingi & à Leucippo fingi volebat, Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (2) Quum se putaret pingi curâ mulierum, *Phadr.* 2, 2, 8. *Vid. Pingo.*

Pingue, is. n. *The fat betwixt the skin and the flesh.* Omnes Impendunt curas denso distendere pingui, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 124. ¶ *leg. & plur. Camelorum & pantherarum pinguis, Plin.* 28, 29.

Pinguēdo, ÷inis. f. *Fat, fatness, or grossness.* ¶ *Pinguedo corporis, Plin.* 23, 8. ¶ *Sed Gronov. tam hîc quàm alibi opt. libb. habere pinguitudinem monet; Serv. etiam ait pinguedo non esse Latinum.*

Pinguēficio, ÷re, fēci, factum. æct. *To make fat, to fatten, Plin.* 16, 44. ¶ *Rarò occ. = Opimare, Col. saginare, Cic.*

¶ *Pinguēfio*, iēri. n. pass. *To be fattened, or made fat, Litt. ex Col.*

Pinguescens, tis. part. *Growing fat.* *Pinguescens inertia, Plin.* 19, 15.

Pinguesco, ÷re. incept. (1) *To grow fat.* (2) *To be made fertile, or fruitful.* (1) Congesto avidum pinguescere corpore corpus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 89. (2) Sanguine nostro latos Hæmi pinguescere campos, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 492.

Pinguiarius, ii. m. *A lover of fat.* ¶ *Carnarius sum, pinguiarius non sum, Mart.* 11, 101. *de ami d.*

Pinguis, e. adj. or, comp. sēimus, sup. (1) *Greasy, fat.* (2) *Plump, in good case.* (3) *Thick, gross, foggy.* (4) *Corpulent, unwieldy.* (5) *Dull, heavy, lumpish.* (6) *Fruitful.* (7) *Thick, coarse.* (8) *Rude, unpolished.* (1) ¶ *Olivum pingue, Stat. Theb.* 6, 576. *Pinguior glis, Mart.* 13, 59. *Pinguissimus hædulus, Juv.* 11, 65. (2) = *Pingues & valentes Thebani, Cic. de Fato,* 3. (3) = *Pingue & concretum cælum, Id. de Div.* 1, 57. ¶ *Tenue, purumque, Id. ibid.* (4) *Quint.* (5) = *Illi Tardo cognomen pinguis damus, Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 58. (6) ¶ *Campania pinguis, Prop.* 3, 5, 5. *Eheu! quàm pingui macer est mihi taurus in horto! Virg. Ecl.* 3, 100. (7) ¶ *Toga pinguis, Suet. Aug.* 82. (8) ¶ *Pingue ingenium, Ov. Met.* 11, 148. *Pinguiorum rusticorum literæ, Col.* 9, 14.

Pinguitter, adv. (1) *Thickly, grossly.* (2) *Clammyly.* (1) *Solum pinguitter densum, Col.* 2, 2. *Color rufus & pinguitter densus, Plin.* 12, 25.

¶ *Pinguities*, ei. f. *Fatness, grossness, Apul. Met.* 10. † *Pinguitudo, Col. Pingue, Plin.*

Pinguitudo, ÷inis. f. *Grossness, fatness.* *Olei pinguitudo, Col.* 12, 50. *Glans, faba, hordeum affert suisbus pinguitudinem, Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

* *Pīnifer*, fēra, fērum. adj. [*ex pinus, & fero*] *Bearing, or abounding with, pine trees.* *Caput piniferum Atlantis, Virg. Æn.* 4, 249. ¶ *Rupes piniferæ, Luc.* 2, 431.

* *Pīniger*, a, um. adj. *Pine bearing.* *Pinigerum Fauni caput, Ov. Fast.* 3, 84. ¶ *Piniger Othrys, Val. Flacc.* 6, 393.

* *Pinna*, æ. f. [*à Gr. πῖννα*] (1) *A shell fish by some called a naker.* (2) *The fin of a fish.* (3) *The pinions, or larger feathers of a wing.* (4) *Feathers used by huntsmen; (5) and in arrows.* (6) *A plume in the crest of a helmet.* (7) *The wing of a bird.* (8) *A niched battlement in a wall, or fortification.* (1) *Pinna duabus grandibus patula conchis, Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. *vid. & Plin.* 9, 42. (2) *Pinnae pedum vice datæ sunt piscibus, Id.* 9, 20. (3) *Gallinae nigris pinnis, Varr.* ¶ *His rebus plumam pinnasque emundant aves, Col.* 8, 4. (4) *Sic feras lineis & pinnâ clusas contineas, Sen.* (5) *Huic ad libramen pinnæ tres, velut sagittis solent, circumdabantur, Liv.* (6) *Pinnæ — quas insigniti milites habere in galeis solent, Varr.* (7) *Talaria pinnarum affingunt Minervæ, Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. ¶ *¶ Verba pinnis apta, Apul. πῖννα πτερόειρα, winged words, Horn. passim.* *Qui mihi pinnas inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci, bad clipt. my wings, lessened my authority, Cic.* (8) *Aggeri loricam pinnasque adjecit, Cæs. B. G.* 7, 72.

Non pinnæ, sicut alibi fastigium muri distinxerant, Curt. 9, 4, 30. *Muri pinnæ aliquot locis decussæ, Liv.* 40. *Præstabat summas in aggere pinnas, Sil.* 7, 603.

* *Pinnâlis*, e. adj. *Woolly, having such wool as is about the shell-fish called the naker.* *Villus, five lana pinnâlis, Plin.*

* *Pinnâtus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Feathered, winged.* (2) *Fagged, or niched, as battlements; notched in the sides.* (3) *Pointed, sharp, or prickly.* (4) *Pinnatâ, plur. Hunters toils stuck with birds feathers, or quills.* (1) *Diana pinnatum Cupidinem genuisse fertur, Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. (2) ¶ *Folium pinnatum, Plin.* 16, 10. (3) ¶ *Pinnatus fulgor, Id.* 37, 7. (4) *Grat.*

Pinnicillum, i. n. *Pall.* 4, 1. *id. quod penicillum, quod vid.*

¶ *Pinniger*, ra, rum. adj. (1) *That hath fins, finned.* (2) ¶ *Winged.* (1) ¶ *Piscis pinniger, Ov. Met.* 13, 963. (2) ¶ *Pinniger amor, Lucr.* 5, 1074. *al. penniger.*

¶ *Pinnirâpus*, i. m. [*ex pinus, & rapio*] *Pinnirapi sectatores (al. secutores) gladiatores, quod pinnas rapiunt, Isid.* *A fencer, or swordplayer, who with a net he had, was to surprise his adversary, and catch off the crest of his helmet, which was adorned with peacocks plumes, in token of victory, Juv.* 2, 158.

* *Pinnophylax*, æcis. m. [*à πῖννα φύλαξ, Gr. i. e. custos pinnæ; qui & πῖννοφύλας, Suid.*] *A little shell-fish like a shrimp, which waiteth on the naker fish, and as he openeth, and little fishes pass by, giveth him a prick that he may close his shell and catch them, and he at the same time going in taketh his share, vid. Plin.* 9, 42.

* *Pinnothēras*, æ. m. [*ex pinna, & θῆρας, venor*] *The same with pinnophylax, Plin.* 9, 42. & 32, ult.

* *Pinnûla*, æ. f. dim. [*à pinna*] (1) *A little quill, or feather.* (2) *A little fin of a fish, or any thing like it.* (3) ¶ *A little wing.* (4) ¶ *The upper part, or tip, of the ear.* (5) *Pinnulæ plur. Certain ornaments of rich feathers, which were fastened to broad caps by golden needles.* (1) *Inhibetur gallinæ cupiditas incubandi, pinnulâ per nares trajeclâ, Col.* 8, 5. (2) *Plin.* 9, 57. (3) *Cùm pulli pinnulis uti possunt, Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. *sed al. leg. pennulis.* (4) *Id.* (5) *Ego has habeo hîc usque in petaso pinnulas, Arg. Amphitr. Plautini,* 143.

* *Pinsatio*, ÷nis. f. *A pounding.* *Vestibus ligneis de curiis inductis crebriter pinsatione solidetur, Vitr.* 7, 1.

* † *Pinsito*, ÷re. freq. *To pound in a mortar.* *Qui potentiam pinsitant, Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 18. *ubi al. pransitant.*

* † *Pinsitor*, ÷ri, ÷tus. pass. *To be pounded, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* *Pinsitus*, a, um. part. [*à pinso*] *Brayed, bruised, stamped, beaten, pounded.* *Radices porri cum farre triticeo pinsitæ, Col.* 6, 10. ¶ *Panicum pinsitum, Id. allium, Id. hordeum, Id.*

* † *Pinso*, ÷re. æct. *To bray, or pound, Varr. R. R.* 1, 63.

* *Pinso*, ÷re, ui & si, *Varr. itum & sum, & pinsum, Vitr. æct.* [*à Gr. πῖνσω, antiq. piso, Diom. ut à πῖνσθαι, perna, Scalig. & n in terposito pinso*] (1) *To bruise, stamp, pound, or bray, as in a mortar.* (2) † *To knead.* (3) *To peck.* *Met. To mock, or scoff.* (1) *Alii uvam passam & ficum cùm pinserunt, affundunt sapam, Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) ¶ *Cùm interim neque molis molui, neque palmis pinsui, Pompon. ap. Diom.* *Pinsunt terram genibus, Enn. ap. Diom.* (3) ¶ *A tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit, for one sort of gesture used by the ancients in their derision of others, was by their fore finger directed towards him they derided, by the often moving wherof bent, they imitated a stork pecking with his beak, Pers.* 1, 58.

* *Pinsor*, ÷ris. m. *A pounder of corn to make bread of, Varr.*

* ¶ *Pīnum*, i. n. *The gum, or oil, of pine, Solin.*

* *Pīnus*, i. & ÷s. f. (& ant. m.) [*à Gr. πῖνυς, & in n mutata*] (1) *A pine tree.* (2) *Meton. A ship.* (1) *Ipie thymum pinosque ferens, Virg. Georg.*

Georg. 4, 102. Non minus est admirandum de cupressu & pinu, *Vitr.* 2, 1, 9. Sub hac pinu, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 14. || Pinum antiqui acutum vocabant, *Isid.* (2) Non huc Argos contendit remige pinus, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 57.

* Pīo, āre. act. [ā pius] (1) To worship. (2) † To respect, love, or show great kindness to. (3) To purge, expiate, appease, or atone. (4) || To pollute, or defile. (1) Ubi piem pietatem, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 1, 3. (2) Nemo est, qui magis suos piet liberos, *Næv. ap. Non.* (3) Culpa miserrorum morte piabunt, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 140. Ne fas triste piare, *Id. Aen.* 2, 184. (4) Piare dicitur impiare, contaminare, *Non.*

* Pīor, āri, ātus. pass. To be expiated, or atoned. Delubra piantur Cædibus, *Sil.* 4, 821.

* Pīpātus, ūs. m. [ā pīpo] The cry of chickens. Pipatus pullorum, *Varr. L. L.* 6, p. 81.

* Pīper, ēris. n. [ā Gr. πῖπρις, quod ā πῖπρω, quia juvat concoctionem, ut aliq. sed est vox Indica, *Galen.* qui hodieque pīpili & pīpili voc.] Pepper. § Piper minutum, *Petron.* c. 138. rugosum, *Perf.* 5, 55.

* Pīpērātus, a, um. adj. Peppered, seasoned with pepper. § Acetum piperatum, *Col.* 12, 47. Ficedulam inveni piperato vitello piperatam, *Petron.* c. 33.

* Pīpērītis, īdis. f. [πῖπρις, Gr.] An herb called Collicut pepper, pepperwort, Spanish pepper, dittander, or cockweed, *Plin.* 20, 3. = Siliquisium, lepidium, *Id. ib.* ubi & describit.

* || Pīpīlo, āre. neut. Dim. To chirp. Ad solam dominam usque pipilabat, *Catull.* 3, 10. de passere, ubi al. pipilabat.

* Pīpio, īe, īvi, ītum. neut. [ā Gr. πῖπιζω, quod ex sono confit. *Hesych.*] To peep like a chicken, *Col.* 8, 5.

* || Pīpio, ōnis. m. [ā pipiendo] A young pidgeon, *Lampr.*

† Pīpo, āre. neut. To chuck as a hen. Pipare proprie gallinæ dicuntur, *Non.* Mugit bos, ovis balat, equi hinnunt, gallina pipat, *Varr. ap. Non.*

* Pīpīlum, ī. n. vel Pīpīlus, ī. m. A railing, scolding, or outcry, against any one. Pipulo hic differam ante ædes, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 2, 32. i. e. convicio, *Varr. Non. Fest.*

* Pīrāta, æ. m. [πῖρα, Gr. ā πῖρα, periculum] (1) A robber on the sea, a pirate, a pickaroon, a corsair, a rover. (2) A land thief. (1) § Pirata non est ex perduellium numero definitus, sed communis hostis, *Cic. Off.* 3, 29. (2) Qui in pop. Rom. pirata nefarius reperiatur, *Id. Verr.* 5. = Latro, *Id. ib.*

* Pīrātica, æ. f. Piracy, or roving on the sea. § Piraticam facere, to turn pirate, *Cic. post red. in Senat.* 5.

* Pīrāticus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, pirates, or rovers on the sea. § Piraticus Myoparo, *Cic. Verr.* 5. lembus, *Curt.* 4, 5, 18.

* Pīrum, ī. n. [de them. vid. seq.] A pear. § Pīrum superbum, a water-pear, *Plin.* Armenium, a winter pear, or St. Thomas pear, *Id.* ampullaceum, a tankard pear, *Id.* cucurbitum, a bell pear, *Id.* hordearium, a musk pear, *Id.* decumanum, a pound pear, *Col.* quem & plura genera tractantem v. 12, 10. & *Plin.* 13, 15. al. scrib. pyrum.

Pīrus, ī. f. [ā Gr. πῖρος, per Apoc. & r. inserta] A pear tree. Infere nunc, Melibæe, pīros, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 74.

* Pīscans, tis. part. Fishing. Minima commoda non minimo sectantes discrimine, similes, aibat, esse aureo hamo piscantibus, *Suet. Aug.* 25.

* Pīscāria, æ. f. (1) A place where fish is sold, a fish market. (2) || A selling of fish. (1) Nullus in piscaria piscis erat, *Varr.* (2) Ulp.

* Pīscārius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to fishing, fish, or fishermen. § Pīscarium forum, the fish market, *Plaut. Cure.* 4, 1, 13. Pīscarius hamus, a fish hook, *Id. Stich.* 2, 2, 17.

* Pīscārius, īi. m. A fishmonger. Inter piscarios nemo vendebat, *Varr.*

* || Pīscārio, ōnis. f. Fishing, *Non.* † Pīscatus, *Cic.*

* Pīscātor, ōnis. m. verb. A fisherman. Pythius ad se piscatores convocavit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14.

* Pīscātorius, a, um. adj. Belonging to fishers, or fishing. § Navis piscatoria, a fisherman's boat, *Cæf. B. C.* 2, 4. Liv. 3, 1. Piscatoria lina, fishing lines, *Plin.* 24, 9. arundo, the fishing rod, *Id.* 16, 36. Piscatorium forum, the fish market, *Col.* 8, 17. De piscatoriis ludis & ære piscatorio, *vid. Fest.*

* Pīscātrix, īcis. f. verb. A kind of frog fish in the sea so called, *Plin.* 9, 42.

* Pīcātus, ūs, (ti, *Non.*) m. verb. (1) A fishing, or the act of fishing. (2) Plenty of fish. (3) The eating of, or feeding upon, fish. (4) || A fish market. (1) Pīcatu, aucupio, venatione, vivere, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 8. § Met. Pīcatus meo quidem animo hīc nībi hodie evenit bonus, a rich lower, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 69. (2) Ipse Neptuno non crederet de pīcatu, *Varr. R. R.* 3, ult. (3) Vinu & victu & pīcatu probo, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 41. (4) Apud. † Forum piscatorium, *Col.*

† Pīsciceps, īpi, qui pisces capit, ut aucupes qui aves. A fisher, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 33. † Pīscator, *Cic.*

* Pīscīculus, ī. m. dim. [ā piscis] (1) A little fish. (2) A fish. (1) Pīsciculos exultantes videmus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. (2) Oliva & pīsciculos minutos ferebat puer, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 31.

* Pīscīna, æ. f. (1) A pool, or fishpond; a store to keep fish in. (2) Also a tank, or place to bathe in. (3) Also a great vat, or vessel, to hold water; and may be used for a cistern, &c. for that use. (4) A pool, or pond, to water beasts at; or to keep, geese, ducks, &c. (1) *Vid. Varr.* 3, 3, & 17. & *Plin.* 9, 17. (2) Si natare latius aut tepidius velis, in alicā piscina est, in proximo puteus, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. (3) § Pīscīnæ lignæ, *Id.* 34, 12. (4) § Cisternæ hominibus, pīscīnæque pecoribus inveniuntur, *Col.* 1, 5.

* Pīscīnālis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, fishponds. § Pīscīnales cellæ, *Pallad. R. R.* 1, tit. 40.

* Pīscīnārius, a, um. adj. Loving fishponds. § Homines piscinarii, that have, or delight in, places stored with fish. Leucellum & flortensium piscinarios vocat *Cic. Att.* 1, 19. vid. & *Varr. R. R.* 3, ult. § Conchæ piscinariæ, pit shell fishes, as oysters, cockles, &c. *Fest.*

* Pīscīnārius, īi. m. He that keepeth fish, or fishponds, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19.

* Pīscīnūla, vel Pīscīnella, æ. f. dim. A small fishpond, *Varr. R. R.* 8, 45.

* Pīscis, īs. m. [ā πῖς unde πῖσκα & πῖσκα, bibo, quia perpetuo bibunt] (1) A fish properly with scales. (2) § Pīscis Aquilonicus & Austrinus, the sign pisces in the zodiac. (1) § Pīscis nequam est nisi recens, *Prov. a new broom sweepeth clean*, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 26. § Pisces hamo capere, *Cic. de Senect.* 13. calamo ducere, *Or. Met.* 3, 587. § Pīscium vita, *Prov. the weakest goeth to the wall*, *Varr.* Pisces ut sæpe minutos magni comest, *Varr. in Comest. ap. Non.* (2) *Col.* 11, 2.

* † Pīscīentis, e. adj. Belonging to a fishpond, *Fest. ex Lucil.* † Pīscīnārius, *Cic.*

* Pīscor, āri, ātus sum. dep. To fish. Alit piscatum in mare, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 1, 7. Ut ante suos hortulos piscarentur, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. § Jubeas me piscari in ære, *Prov. to labour in vain*, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 86.

* Pīscōsus, a, um. adj. (1) Full of fishes. (2) That may be fished in. (1) § Pīscosum profundum, *Isart.* 10, 37, 15. (2) § Pīscosī amnes, *Or. Fast.* 3, 581.

* Pīscūlentus, a, um. adj. Full of fish, or that may be fished in, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 2.

* † Pīscens, tis. part. Pounding. Pīscite pilo prafarato, *Plin.* 18, 10. ubi al. leg. pīscite.

* || Pīscillum, ī. n. [ā pīso, i. e. antiq. pīso] A pestle. Pīscillis conterito, *Col.* 12, 55. § Jedd. libb. hab. pīscillis.

* † Pīso ēre, ap. *Vett. pro pīso*, *Diom.* in præf. pīsi [ā Gr. πῖσσω] To pound, or stamp, off the husk of corn, or other grain, in a mortar; as they did in old times before the invention of mills. Ut nisi intenti pīscant, concidentur grana, *Plin.* 18, 10. ubi al. pīscant. Alii ficum & uvam pīscant quum pīserunt, *Varr. Leg.* § pīserunt

* || Pīso, āre, act. unde Pīsor, āri. pass. To be pounded, or stamped. Ut in pīstrino pīsetur ac torreatur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 63.

* Pīsor, pīsi. pass. [ā pīso, īs] To be pounded, or stamped; as corn is. Acus vocatur, cum per se pīsetur spīcā, *Plin.* 18, 10. Lentem jubet cum furfuribus leviter pīsi, *Id.* 10, 18.

* Pīstasphaltus, ī. f. [ex πῖσσω, pīx, & ἀσφαλτος, bitumen ex lacu Asphaltite] Pitch and brimstone mingled together, good to cure the scab of sheep, *Plin.* 35, 15. Some use it for Egyptian mummy.

* Pīscēlæon, ī. n. [πῖσκα, Gr. ā πῖσκα, pīx, & ἔλαιον, oleum] An oil made of pitch, or of the resin of cedar; good for the tooth-ache, *Plin.* 24, 5.

* Pīscīnus, a, um. adj. Belonging to pitch. § Pīscīnum oleum, made of pitch, *Plin.* 23, 4.

* Pīscōcēros, ī. m. [πῖσκα, Gr. ex πῖσκα, pīx, & κηρός, cera] A juice of wax and pitch, or gum, or resin, the second part of the bees labour, in making wax, *Plin.* 11, 7.

* Pīstācia, æ. f. & Pīstācium, ī. n. [τὰ πῖσκα, Gr.] A pistach-nut. Pīstāciæ planta vel statui, vel inseri potest, *Pall. Febr. tit.* 25. In nucum genere pīstācia nota, *Plin.* 13, 5.

Pīstāna, æ. f. A kind of herb growing among sedge, *Plin.* 21, 17.

Pīstīcus, a, um. adj. Nardus pīstīca, *Dibl. D. Mart.* 14, 3. νάρδος πῖστῖκη [vel ā πῖστῖς, fides, ut sit nardus sincera, & incorrupta, i. e. fideliter preparata, *Theophr.* nam & *Plin.* meminit πῖσκα; vel ā Lat. voce spiculata, corr. in πῖσκα] *Spikenard.*

* Pīstīlum, ī. n. [ā pīso pīsum, i. e. tundo] A pestle to pound, or stamp, with in a mortar. Cūtium, sacum, pīstīlum, mortarium fures abulisse dicit, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 17. Pīstīllis lumentum conterito, *Col.* 12, 55.

* || Pīso, āre. freq. [ā pīsum] To pound, or beat, in a mortar, *Veget.* 1, 31. † Pīnsito, *Plaut.*

* Pīstōlēchia, æ. f. [ā πῖσκα, fide, circa τὰς λῶχας; sicut Aristolochia, quod sit optima puerperis] The fourth kind of astrologe, or bartwort, *Plin.* 20, 4.

* Pīstor, ōnis. m. verb. [ā pīso, pīsum, qui in pīstrino pīsit farinam, *Varr.*] (1) † A pounder of corn to make it into flour. (2) A bread baker. (1) Nec pīstoris nomen erat, nisi ejus, qui iuri far pīsebat, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 643. (2) Ut tuus pīstor bonum faceret panem, *Id.* 5, 7. de eduliis, utramque notionem constrinxit, *Mart.* 8, 16. A pīstore, Cipere, non recedis, & panem facis, & facis farinam.

* Pīstōrius, a, um. adj. Belonging to a baker, or baking. § Opus pīstorium, pāstry work, *Suet. Tib.* 34. & *Cels.* 2, 18.

* || Pīstrensis, e. adj. Belonging to a bakehouse, or grinding house, *Litt. ex Apul.* † Pīstorius, *Plin.*

* Pīstīlla, æ. f. [ā pīstīna, *Donat.*] A small baking, or grinding, house. Est pīstīlla, & exad-vosum est fabrica, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 45.

* || Pīstīllārius, īi. m. A miller, *Dig.*

* Pīstīna, æ. f. [vid. pīstīnum] (1) A grinding house. (2) A bakehouse. (1) *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 31. (2) Opera pīstīnaria, *Plin.* 19, 8. & alibi.

* || Pīstīnārius, īi. m. The keeper of a bride-well, or of any workhouse, *Ulp.*

* Pīstīnenis, e. adj. (1) || Belonging to a mill, or bakehouse. (2) A hand mill to grind corn. (1) Mola pīstīnenis, *Litt. ex Apul.* (2) || Jumentum pīstīnense, a mill horse, or ass, *Suet. Calig.* 39.

* Pīstīnum, ī. n. [ā pīso pīsum] (1) A bakehouse, a place where they ground corn with a hand mill. (2) Also a bride-well, a workhouse, or prison. (3) Met. Any kind of drudgery, or toil. (1) Pīsum quod eo far pīsum, *Id.* ubi fit pīstīnum, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31. (2) § Pīstīno dignus, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 19. (3) Tibi mecum in eodem est pīstīno vivendum, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 23. i. e. vitā forensi.

* Pīstīs, īs. m. *Vid. Pīstis.*

* Pīstrix, īcis. f. (1) † A mill, or grinding house. (2) A kind of whale fish. (3) A sign in the heavens like a sea monster. (1) *Varr. ex Juul.* L. L. 4, 3. (2) § Neptunia pīstrix, *Cic. in Orat.*

440. marina, Flor. 3, 16. Pistrix citatas for-
bet aut reddit aquas, Sen. Hippol. 1049. (3) Cic.
in Orat.

* Pistrum, æ. f. The art, or manner, of pounding
corn for bread, Plin. 18, 10.

* Pistrus, a, um. part. [à pinso] Pounded, baked,
&c. Plin. 18, 10.

* Pistrum, i. n. [à Gr. πίστρον, Eust.] Apea, or
peace. Pistrum facilem & solutam terram deside-
rat, Col. 2, 2, 25. Pistrum in apricis feri debet,
Plin. 18, 12.

* Pithaulus, æ. m. A player on a bagpipe, or
a tabret with a pipe. Sed rect. scrib. pythau-
lus, quod vid.

* Pithæcium, ii. n. [à Gr. πῖθηξ, simia] An
ill favoured woman, like an old ape, Plaut. Mil.
4, 1, 42.

Pitheus, i. m. [à πῖθος, dolium] A sort of
comet. Pitheus doliorum cernitur figurâ in con-
cavo fumidæ lucis, Plin. 2, 25.

* Pithias, æ. m. [ab eodem] A sort of comet.
Sunt pithiæ, cum magnitudo vasti rotundique ig-
nis dolio similis, vel fertur, vel in uno loco fla-
grat, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, & 15.

* Pitisso, æ. aet. [pitissare est parcè vinum
gustare, qu. tentandi gratiâ, Don. à Gr. πῖσιζω]
To taste by little and little, to try by tasting whe-
ther wine, &c. be good. Pitissando mihi quid
vini absumpsit! Ter. Haut. 1, 3, 48.

* Pittacium, ii. n. [πῖττακίον, Gr. à πῖττα, seu
πίττα, pix] (1) A piece of cloth covered with
salve, a plaster laid on the head, or other part,
to ease pain. (2) Also a schedule, or scroll, with
some inscription on it. (3) A roll, or list. (1)
Cels. 3, 3. (2) Petron. c. 34. (3) Lampr.

* Pituita, æ. f. [à πῖσιζω, conglutum; vel à
πῖττα, pix, ob lentorem pici similem] (1)
Phlegm, or rheum, in man, or beast. (2) Snivel,
or snout. (3) The pip in poultry. (4) Also a
watery disemper in trees, when they weep. (1)
Cum pituita redundat, aut bilis in corpore, Cic.
Tusc. 4, 10. Ea res pituitam elicit, & pecudem
expurgat, Col. 6, 34. (2) Abest saliva, mu-
cusque, & mala pituita nati, Catull. 21, 17. (3)
Callinis vitandæ pituitæ perniciæ erit, Col. 8, 5.
(4) Plin. 17, 27.

* Pituitaria, æ. f. sc. herba. An herb called
flaves acre, which dryeth up rheum, Plin. 23, 1.

* Pituitosus, a, um. adj. Full of phlegm, phleg-
matick, Cic. de Fato, 4.

* Pituitus, a, um. adj. Of a pine, or pitch,
tree. § Cera pituita, Marcell. Empir.

* Pityis, idos. f. [à πῖσιζω, Gr. pinea resina]
The kernel of a pine-apple, Plin. 15, 10.

* Pitylisma, ætis. n. [à πῖτυλιζω, gesticu-
lor] An exercise, when a man goeth fast on his toes,
and moveth his arms both backward and forward.
Qui Lacedæmonium pitylismate lubricat orbem,
Juv. 11, 173. Sed al. leg. petieumate, al.
pylismate, al. ptylismate, al. pyrelismate, cum ita
que aqua habeat in lectione, interpretationem, quam
quæque habeat, sequi necesse fuerit.

* Pityocampa, æ. f. [à πῖσιζω, pinus, & κάμ-
πη, eruca] A worm which groweth out of the pine
tree, and the biting whereof is venomous, Plin.
23, 2, & 29, 4.

Pityuse, æ. f. A kind of herb like spurge, Plin.
14, 6.

* Pius, a, um. adj. sîmus, sup. [qu. dius à
deus, vel à πῖος, Cret. & πῖος] (1) Pious, religious,
godly, devout. (2) Dutyfull, as to parents, or supe-
riours. (3) Bearing a tender affection, or natural
love; as to one's country, or relations. (4) Up-
right, uncorrupt. (5) Just, lawfull. (6) Loweing,
kind hearted, good natured. (7) Serene, calm.
(8) Met. Meek, mild. (9) Ingenious, learned. (1)
Pia preces, Liv. 34, 3. § Piorum & impio-
rum rationem habent dii, Cic. de Leg. 2, 7.
Sum pius Æneas, raptos qui ex hoste penates
Classe vecho mecum, Virg. Æn. 1, 382. (2) =
Neque tamen ea non pia & probanda fuerunt,
quod potius patriæ opes, quàm regis, augeri ma-
luit, Nep. Conon. 5. Patriæ ipsi conducit pios
habere cives in parentes, Cic. Offic. 3, 23. §
Ultus parente parentem Natus erit factio pius &
sceleratus eodem, Ov. Met. 3, 5. (3) § Pius in

filios, Cic. Socr. frustra pius, Ov. Met. 5, 152.

Ipsa sceleris molimine Tereus Creditur esse pius,
Id. Met. 6, 474. § Bellum nequaquam pium,

Lucr. 5, 382. (4) = Pius ille memorque juris,
Ov. Met. 10, 354. (5) = Puro pioque duello
quærere, Liv. 1. Spero equidem mediis, si quid
pia numina possunt, Supplicia hausurum scopulis,

Virg. Æn. 4, 383. (6) Si qua piis animis ma-
net infelicis Amatæ Gratia, Id. Æn. 7, 401.

(7) § Pium cælum, Germ. Cæs. in Arat. 266, &
633. uti Hesiod. ἡμίον ἡμίον, cæli blanda tempe-
ratio piumque culmen, Mart. Cap. (8) Sis pius
in primis, nam cum vincamur in omni Munere,
sola Deos æquat clementia nobis, Claud. de 4 Conf.

Hon. 275. § Si ab ἡμίον per Aphæresius quis
deducere malit, has posteriores notiones primum locum
olturne oportet. (9) Ex interpr. doct. loc. Catull.

17, 5. Cæsum esse oportet pium poetam ipsum,
versiculis nihil necesse est. § Pissimus Latio

exterminavit, Cic. Philipp. 23, 19. asseruerunt au-
tem liberali causâ posteriores non contemnendi,

sc. Seneca uterque, Tacitus, Florus, Curtius, Quinti-
lianus, alii. Pientissimus etiam in vest. inscript.

sæpe occurrit, vid. Grut. & Reines. Inscrip.

* Pix, picis. f. [à πῖσιζω] Pitch. § Pix serve-
f. cta, boiling pitch, Cæs. B. G. 6, 23. § Pix arida,

stone pitch, Jun. liquida, Col. 6, 32.

* Pixis, idis. f. Abox. § rect. pyxis, quod vid.

P ante L.

Placabilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) Pass. Easy
to be pleased, or pacified; mild, gentle, placable.

(2) Aet. Appeasing, making propitious. (1) § Pla-
cabilis ira, Virg. Æn. 7, 764. § Placabile ad

justas preces ingenium, Liv. 4. § Optimorum
sæpe hominum animi sæpe irritabiles, & iidem

placabiles, Cic. Att. 1, 17. § Inimicis te pla-
cabilem, amicis inexorabilem præbes, Ad Herenn.

4, 45. (2) Te ipsum purgare ipsi coram placabi-
lius est, Ter. Adelph. 4, 3. sub fin. vid. &

eund. in Phorm. 5, 7, 60. Et magnitudo animi
& satietas gloriæ placabilem cum maximè facie-

bat, Liv. 37, 34. § Placabile æquor, Val. Flacc.
1, 324.

Placabilitas, ætis. f. Gentleness, placability, an
ease, ness to be appeased. = Nihil dignius placabi-

litate atque clementiâ, Cic. Offic. 1, 25.

§ Placabiliter, adv. Contentedly, peaceably, qui-
etly, Gell. 7, 3.

Placamen, inis. n. An appeasing, or propitia-
tion; an atonement. Inter alia cælestis iræ placa-

mina, Liv. 7, 2. conf. Sil. 13, 415.

Placamentum, i. n. An atonement. § Placamen-
ta deorum, Plin. 8, 47. hostilis iræ, Tac. Hist.

1, 63, 4.

Placandus, a, um. part. To be appeased, or made
easy. Ira iudicis placanda, Tib. 4, 1, 47.

Placans, tis. part. Appeasing. Divum placantes
numina tauris, Cic. de Div. 2, 30. ex poetâ. Pla-

cantia carmina manes, Val. Flacc. 5, 99.

Placatè, adv. ius, comp. Calmly, gently, mildly,
meekly. = Omnia humana placatè & moderatè

seramus, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. = Remissius & placati-
us ferre, Id. Fam. 6, 13.

Placatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) An appeasing, a
quieting, or calming. (2) A propitiating, or

atoncing. (1) § Perturbatio placatione animi
abluatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28. (2) § Placatio deo-

rum, Id. de Div. 2, 16.

Placativus, a, um. part. About to pacify. Ve-
lut placatura viri manes, Just. 18, 6.

Placatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sîmus,
sup. (1) Appeased, atoned. (2) Pacified, made

easy, appeased. (3) Stilled,ushed, or alloyed.
(4) Quiet, still, calm, mild, gentle. (1) Decio-

rum devotionibus placatos Deos esse censet, Cic.
Fam. 3, 15. (2) § Placatos dolore alicujus, Pro-

pert. 2, 33, 22. § Sæpe incensum irâ vidi,
sæpe placatum, Cic. Attic. 6. = Nec minùs

propitii erunt dii molâ saltâ supplicantibus, imò
verò, ut palam est, placatiores, Plin. 12, 18.

Mors placatissimam quietem affert, Cic. Tusc. 1,
41. (3) § Procella placata, Prop. 1, 16. Met.

Maria placata, Virg. Æn. 3, 69. (4) = Vita
placata, tranquilla, quietâ, beata, Cic. de Fin. 1,

21. § Res placatæ & minimè turbulentiæ, Id.
Orat. 63.

Placendus, a, um. part. To be pleased; that
ought to please and give content, or be liked. Si illa

tibi placet, placeand. dos quoque est, Plaut. 5, 2,
35. § Hunc liquendi morem observare sâius est,
quàm imitari.

Placens, tis. part. Pleasing. § Placens uxor,
Hor. Od. 2, 14, 21. Mendacia contra verum pla-

centia, Sen.

Placenta, æ. f. [quod eâ solerent deos placare,
vel quod nobis placeat, Perot. ex Isid.] A cake, a
cheesecake. Panis mellitis potior placentis, Hor.

Ep. 1, 10, 11.

Placentinus, i. m. A maker of cakes, ex Plauti
fabricâ, Capt. 1, 2, 59. jocosè ad nomen proprium
adhucens.

PLACEO, ère, ui, itum. n. [incert. de etym.]
To please, or give content; to delight, to like. =

Vidco tibi non probari, quæ ne mihi quidem
placebant, Cic. Attic. 14, 21. Illa placet gestu,

Ov. Amor. 2, 4, 29. § Placere sibi, to think
well of himself, Quint. Nunquam mihi minùs

placui, I never was so little pleased with myself,
Cic. de Orat. 2, 4.

Placet, èbat, èrit, vel itum est, imperf. (1) It
liketh, or pleaseth. (2) It seemeth good to, or is

the mind, or opinion, of. (1) Si diis immortalibus
placet, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 36. § Si diis placet,

an't please you, Ter. eipavavôs & vultuosè dicen-
dum, Eun. 5, 3, 10. (2) Censores dicit de in-

tegro sibi creari placere, Cic. De provinciis pla-

cium est, ut coram Pompeio ageretur, Id. Fam.
8, 4. Duo placet Carneaci esse genera visorum,

Id. Acad. 4, 31. Non ita diis placuit, Ov. Trist.
4, 11.

Placidè, adv. ius, comp. § sîmè, sup. (1) Softly,
gently. (2) Quietly, peaceably, calmly, patiently.

(3) Mildly. (4) Deliberately. (1) § Placidè sul-

tare fores, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 65. aperire forem,
Id. Bacch. 4, 3, 35. (2) = Ferre placidè seda-

tèque dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. Placidissimè
promittere, Augustin. (3) Quò plebem in magi-

stratu placidius tractarent, Sall. B. C. 40. (4)
§ Propter hoc non placidè decet, Plaut. Mil.
2, 2, 56.

Placiditas, ætis. f. Mildness, calmness, gentle-
ness, Gell. 13, 21. ex Servio Claudio. Propter

ovium placiditatem, Varr. R. R. 2, 1.

§ Placidulus, a, um. adj. dim. Somewhat quiet,
or gentle, and still, Aufon. Parental. 27, 3.

Placidus, a, um. adj. [à placeo] or, comp.
sîmus, sup. (1) Soft, gentle. (2) Tame. (3) Kind-

ly, not wild. (4) Calm, smooth. (5) Quiet, soft,
easy. (6) Meek, mild. (7) Patient, constant,

unmoved. (1) = Iter placidum, ac modestum,
Plin. Paneg. 20. (2) § Cujuscunque generis

ullum est placidum animal, ejusdem invenitur &
ferum, Id. 8, 53. (3) § Aliæ sunt arbores

sylvestres, aliæ placidiores, Id. 16, 5. (4) § Pla-

cidum mare, Virg. Ecl. 2, 26. Hiems placida,
Ov. ex Pont. 1, 7. (5) = Placida quietaque

constantia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5. § Pax placidissima, Id.
Tusc. 5, 16. Somnus placidissimus, Ov. Met.

11, 623. (6) § Cum maximè fervet, tam
placidum, quàm ovem, reddo, Ter. Adelph. 4,

1, 18. (7) § Mente placidâ aliquid tenet, Ov.
Met. 13, 214.

* Placitis iudis. f. [à πλάξ, crusta] A kind of
ashes which rise from the brass ore as it melteth, and

stick to the walls, Plin. 34, 10.

Placito, ònis. f. [à placeo] To please much,
or often. Neque placitant mores, Plaut. Bacch.

4, 10, 5.

Placitum, i. n. (1) A sentence, an opinion,
an ordinance, a decree, a resolve; (2) An apbo-

rism, or maxim. (1) Majorum placita, Plin. 29,
1. (2) Medicorum placita, Id. 14, 22.

Placiturus, a, um. part. That will please. § Pla-

citura puella, Tib. 2, 5, 35. Placitura viro pro-

fatur, Lucan. 2, 337. conf. Liv. 23, 2.

Placitus, a, um. part. sîmus, sup. That liketh,
or contenteth; pleasing, gratefull. Ubi sunt cogni-
tæ fabulæ, placitæ sunt, Ter. prol. Hecyr. 21. Pla-

Cultrix placitissima nostri, Stat. Theb. 12, 302. ubi vid. Gronov. vid. & Justin. 18, 3, 9.

Plāco, āre, act. [ā placeo, mutata quantitate; vel ā paco, l. incerto] (1) To atone, to make propitious. (2) To pacify, appease, quiet, content, or reconcile. (3) To make calm, mild, or gentle. (4) To allay, or satisfy. (1) Hostiis humanis deos placant Galli, Cic. pro Font. 10. (2) = Ipse se placabit ac leniet provinciae Galliae, Id. Philipp. 7, 9. Perturbo, quod vid. (3) Aequora tumida placat Neptunus, Virg. Aen. 1, 146. (4) Escā placavit iratum ventrem, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 5.

Plācor, āri, ātus, pass. To be atoned, appeased. Tauro niveo placatur Cyllenius, Sil. 3, 219.

Plārique, plārāque, plārāque. The most. Rectius plerique, quod vid.

**Plāga, æ, f. [ā πλάξ, in acc. πλάξα, πλάξ, πλάξ τὸ ἐπὶ τῷ ὄρει ἢ πλάττω χερσίν, Eust.] (1) A climate, or country; a coast, part, or quarter, of the world. (2) A space, or tract, of ground. (3) A toil, or net, to catch wild beasts. (4) A stud in a garment. (5) || Plagæ, a bed curtain. (1) Totidem plagæ tellure premuntur, Ov. Met. 1, 48. || Plaga lactea cœli, the milky way, Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 51. ætherea, Virg. Aen. 1, 398. (2) Marmorata plaga ingenti dorso, Stat. Sylv. 4, 3, 96. viam Domitianam intelligit. § Plaga oleorum, Lucr. 5, 1373. (3) In hac notione raro inven. wist in plur. vid. Plagæ, arum, Met. Si ex his plagis te exueris, Cic. Verr. 5, 58. (4) = Ut sit plaga, quam nunc dicimus clavum, Non. ex Pacuv. (5) Grande linteum tegmen, quod nunc torale, vel lectuarium sindonem dicimus, quarum diminutivum est plagulæ, Non.*

**Plāga, æ, f. [πλάγη, Gr. Dor. πλάγξ, ā πλάσσω, percutio] (1) A wound, blow, or stripe; a lash, jerk, or stroke. (2) An incision in the flesh. (3) The print of a stripe. (4) A cut, or gash, in a tree. (5) A loss, or overthrow, in war. (1) Gladiatores quas plagas perferunt! Cic. Fam. 9, 16. § Crepitus plagarum, Id. Verr. 5, 62. Met. Hæc levior est plaga ab amico quam a debitore, Id. Fam. 9, 16. (2) Plaga paulo major quam calculus sit, Cels. 7, 26. (3) Id. Noctos plagarum vocat Stat. (4) Succus ē plagā manat, Plin. 12, 29. (5) Hæc Lacedæmoniiis plaga mediocris fuit, Liv.*

**Plāgæ, arum, f. pl. [ita dict. quod plagis, i. e. foraminibus plenæ sunt] (1) Wide nets, or toils, with great meshes, or holes, to take wild beasts withal. (2) || The arming cords of a net. (1) Plagis sylvas Erymanthidas ambit, Ov. Met. 2, 499. Met. Ex his in illas tibi majores plagas incidendum est, Cic. Verr. 5, 62. (2) Serv. ad verum, Virg. Aen. 4, 131.*

**Plāgiarius, ii, m. [ā plagium] (1) A man stealer; a spirit who stealeth other mens children, or servants. (2) || He who buyeth, or selleth, a man for a slave, knowing him to be free. (3) Per Synecd. He who stealeth, or filcheth, out of other mens writings, and pretendeth himself to be the author; a plagiarist. (1) Cic. ad Q. fratr. 1, 2. (2) Dig. conf. Sil. 14, 840. (3) Mart. 1, 53.*

**Plāgiger, ēra, ērum, adj. Born to be whipped, or beaten, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 20.*

**Plāgigerulus, a, um, adj. Plagigeruli, sc. servi. Used to bear stripes, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 19.*

**Plāgipātida, æ, m. [ā plagis patiendis] A base parasite or shark, who for a meal's meat would suffer a beating, Plin. Capt. 3, 1, 12.*

**Plāgium, ii, n. [ā πλάγιον, Gr. obliquum, Id. πλάγιος δόλιος, Hes.] (1) The stealing, or spiriting, away of people; the wittingly buying and selling of freemen, or slaves that belonged to other masters. (2) A net. (1) Lege 5 § Dig. (2) Arriorum castes, plagique exordiar astus, Grat. Cyn. 24.*

**Plāgiōsus, a, um, adj. [ā plaga] (1) || Full of wounds, or stripes. (2) A flogger, or whiper. (1) Plagosa crura, Apul. Met. 8, p. 237. (2) Plagiōsus Oribilius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70.*

**Plāgiūla, æ, f. dim. [ā plaga] (1) A sort of small covering, curtain, or hanging. (2) A sheet of paper. (1) Lectos æratos, vestem, stragulam pretiosam, plagulas, & alia textilia, Liv. 39, 6. Cum inde lecticā transferretur, suspensisse dicitur*

dimotis plagulis cœlum, Suet. Tit. 10. (2) Premitur deinde charta prelis, & siccantur sole plagulæ, Plin. 13, 12.

**Plāgiūsa, æ, f. [ita dict. quod non versus caput, sed eis πλάγιστα; i. e. in latera natet, C.] A kind of fish which swimeth on her side, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9.*

**Planctus, ūs, m. verb. [ā plango] (1) A striking, knocking, or beating. (2) The noise made by waves beating on the rocks. (3) A great wailing, plaint, lamentation, or mourning. (1) Liven-tia planctu Brachia, Sil. Populēre mollem planctum brachia, Stat. Theb. 6, 219. (2) Planctus illis cautibus undæ, Luc. 6, 691. (3) Planctus immensas resonet per urbes, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1545.*

Planctus, i, m. [qui habet pedes planos, ut planca, Fest. vel ā planus, qu. planicus] (1) One that bath a broad foot, playfooted. (2) A sort of eagle. (1) Fest. & Plin. 11, 45. (2) Vid. Plin. 10, 3.

**Plānē, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. [ā planus] (1) Manifestly, plainly, evidently, clearly. (2) Also utterly, altogether, to be sure, quite and clean, without doubt, thoroughly, without fail. (1) Satin' ego oculis planē video? estne ipsus, an non est? Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 64. = Planē & perspicue dicere aliquid, Cic. de Fin. 3, 6. = Planē & dilucide loqui, Id. ib. = Qui planē, & Latine loquuntur, Id. Attic. 7, 17. Ad hanc nam planē & Anglice loqui fas est. Ego eram dicturus deus, qui poteram planius? Plaut. Cistell. 1, 3, 5. = Apertissime & planissime explicare Cic. Verr. 4, 64. (2) Si planē a nobis deficiis, &c. Id. § Planē vel propemodum efficere, Id. de Clar. Orat. 97. Res mihi ad rastro rediit planissime, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 5. Non planē par sit numerus syllabarum, Ad. Herenn. 4, 20.*

**Plānēta, æ, m. [ā Gr. πλανήτης, error; ita dict. quod diversis spatiis & intervallis moveatur] A planet, a wandering star, of which sort there are seven, Isid. ↓ Stella errans, Cic. quamvis falsò ita dicatur, cum fixa sit.*

**Plānētāris, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, a planet, Aug. Conf. 43.*

**Plānētārius, a, um, adj. An astrologer, or caster of nativities, Aug. ↓ Nota mathematicis genesis tua, Juv.*

**Plangens, tis, part. (1) Beating, striking against. (2) Weeping, wailing, shrieking. (1) Fluctus plangentes saxa, Lucr. 2, 1154. conf. Sil. 13, 840. (2) § Plangencia agmina, Virg. Aen. 11, 145.*

**Plango, ēre, xi, ctum, act. [ā πλάσσω, percutio, fut. secund. πλάσσω, plango, ut ā πλάσσω, pango] (1) To beat, knock, strike, or dash, against. (2) To bewail, lament, or bemoan. (3) To roar, ring, or resound. (1) Plangere nuda meis conabar pectora palmis, Ov. Met. 2, 584. ↑ Plangunt littora fluctus, Lucil. Vid. Plangens, n. 1. (2) Precor ut me Demissis plangas pectore nuda comis, Prop. 2, 24, ult. Absolutè. Planxere sorores Naides, Ov. Met. 3, 505. (3) Nunc nemora ingenti vento, nunc littora plangunt, Virg. Georg. 1, 334.*

**Plangor, i, pass. To be beat, bewailed, &c. Planguntur matres, Ov. Met. 8, 527.*

**Plangor, ōris, m. (1) A beating, or dashing, against. (2) A great wailing, a yelling noise, a shrieking, or outcry. (1) Leni resonant plangore, carchini, Catull. 62, 273. § Plangor fluctuum, Sil. (2) Tu diadema imponebas cum plangore populi, ille cum plausu rejiciebat, Cic. Philipp. 2, 34. = lamentatio, Id. ibid. Femineis ululant plangoribus ædes, Virg. Aen. 2, 487. Quis tantus plangor ad auras? Id. Aen. 6, 561.*

**Planguncula, æ, f. [ā Gr. πλάγγω, icuncula] A puppet. Inventæ sunt quinque plangunculæ matronarum, Cic. Att. 6, 1.*

**Plānīloquus, a, um, adj. [ā planus, & loquor; sc. qui planē loquitur] Speaking his mind boldly and freely, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 11.*

**Plānīpēdia, æ, f. [ā seq.] A kind of comedy acted by persons barefooted, Donat.*

**Plānipes, ēdis, c. g. [ā planus, & pes; sc. qui pedes planos habet] (1) One that goeth with-*

out shoes. (2) || Also a mimic, or player, that acted without shoes, or on the plain ground. (1) § Planipes senex, Quint. 5, 11. (2) Maer. Sat. 2, 1, vid. & Fest.

**Plānīsphærium, ii, n. [ā planus, & sphæra] A plain sphere, an astrolabe. Mathematicis condonandum.*

**Plānitas, ātis, f. Evenness, smoothness. ¶ Sententiarum planitas, evenness of style, or expression, Aucl. Dial. de causis corrupt. eloq. c. 23.*

**Plānītia, æ, f. [ā planus] (1) A plain, or level piece of ground. (2) Plainness, evenness. (1) — Planitia circiter passuum CCC, Cæs. B. C. 1, 43. (2) Planitiæ coronarum sunt periculosæ, Vit. 7, 3.*

**Plānities, ei, f. [ā planus] (1) A plain field, or level ground. (2) The smooth, or even, surface. (1) In prærupti montis extremo planities erat, Sall. B. J. 41. (2) Planitiem ad speculi veniens, Lucr. 4, 295.*

Planta, æ, f. [incert. etym.] (1) The foot with the toes, the sole of the foot. (2) ¶ Also the foot. (3) Also a plant of an herb, or tree; a graft, or scion. (1) Plantas ægri subterlinere, Plin. 28, 7. Aegri plantā evadere lubrica, Sil. 7, 611. (2) Ut teris niteant talaria plantis, Ov. Met. 2, 736. (3) Plantas abscondens de corpore matrum, Virg. Georg. 2, 23. Plantis eduræ coryli nascuntur, Id. Georg. 2, 65.

Plantāgo, gēnis, f. [ā planta, ut ā lappa, lappago, quod plantæ pedum similis sit] Plantain, Plin. 25, 7.

Plantāre, is, n. A plant of an herb, &c. Non Epicurum Suspicit exigui lætum plantaribus horti, Juv. 13, 123.

Plantāris, re, adj. Belonging to the sole of the foot. Summa pedum properè plantaribus illigat alis, Stat. Theb. 1, 304. de Mercurio; aliter talaria vocantur.

Plantārium, ii, n. [ā planta] (1) A plant of a tree, or herb; a set with a root on. (2) The same as talaria. (3) The place where plants are set, a nursery. (1) Viva sua plantaria terrā, Virg. Georg. 2, 27. Plantaria facito ab exoriente & ā decimā lunā, Col. de Arb. 3. Met. Catachres. Quinque palestritæ licet hæc plantaria vellant, Pers. 4, 39. sc. crines inguinis. (2) Nunc ærii plantaria vellet Perseos, Val. Flacc. 1, 67. (3) Plantario instituunt, anniculasque transferunt, Plin. 13, 4.

Plantārius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a plant. § Plantariæ arbusculæ, Col. 5, 9. Sed al. aliter leg.

Plantatio, ōnis, f. verb. A setting, or planting, Plin. 21, 4.

Plantiger, ēra, ērum, adj. That beareth scyons, grafts, or sets. § Plantigeræ arbores, Plin. 13, 8.

Planto, āre, unde Plantor, āri, pass. To be planted, or set. Hoc modo plantantur Punicæ, coryli, mali, &c. Plin. 17, 10. § Nunc caules optimè feruntur, vel plantantur, Poll. Mart. lit. 9.

**Plānūla, æ, f. [ā complanando dict.] A plane, a joiner's instrument; also the hinge of a door. Planula, ἐμπνεύς, Onom. vet.*

**Plānus, a, um, adj. or comp. sīmus, sup. [ā πλάνος, planus, per Aphær.] (1) Smooth, flat, level, plain, or even. (2) Met. Evident, clear, manifest. (3) Flat, not globular. (1) = Aequo & plano loco, Cic. pro Cæcin. 17. = Aperto & plano littore, Cæs. B. C. 4, 33. Area planissima campi, Ov. Met. 10, 86. ¶ De plano, standing on the ground, Suet. Tib. 23. ¶ Pro tribunali, from the bench, Id. ibid. Piani pedis ædificium, having no cellar nor vault, Vit. 6, 10. Si tibi per tutum planumque negabitur ire, over, or ἀπὸν, the plain ground, Ov. A. Am. 2, 243. Qui cadit in plano, Id. Trist. 3, 4, 17. (2) = Satin' hæc tibi sunt plana & certa? Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 1. Narrationes planæ sint, Cic. Top. 97. ¶ De plano, clearly, manifestly, Lucr. 1, 412. Planum, facere, to demonstrate, to make evident, Cic. Verr. 2, 36. Planiora illa facere, Id. (3) Planorum piscium alterum est genus, Plin. 9, 24. & Gelf.*

*Plānus, i, m. [ἀπλανώ, decipio] *An impostor, a cheat, a roguer, a vagrant.* Hic ille planus improbiſſimus quaestu judiciario paſtus, Cic. pro Cluent. 26. Fracto crure planus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59.

*Plasma, ātis, n. [πλάσμα, Gr. ἀ πλάσσω, ſingo] (1) *A gargle, or medicine, to take away hoarſeneſs, and clear the voice.* (2) || *The work of a potter, a piece of work.* (3) *A fiction, or fabulous poem.* (1) Liquido cum plasmate guttur Mobile colueris, Perf. 1, 17. (2) Prud. Cathe. 7, 184. † Opus ſigulinum. (3) Auſon. Epigr. 10. † Commentum.

*Plasmātūra, æ, f. *The forming, or making, any thing of earth,* Col. ap. Litt. ſed fruſtrā ſui locum quaerendo.

*Plasmo, āre, Bibl. [ἀ πλάσσω, pro πλάσσω, ſingo] *To make any thing of earth, as pots, &c.* † ſingo, Cic.

*Plastes, æ, m. [πλάστης, Gr. ἀ πλάσσω, ſingo] *A maker of images, a potter, a ſtatuary, or caſter in molds,* Plin. 35, 12.

*Plastice, es, f. [ἀ πρæced.] *The craft of working, or making, things of earth,* Plin. 35, 12.

*Plātūlea, æ, f. [Plin. plateam voc. ἀ ροſτρο πλάτει, i. e. lato] *A ſhoveler, a kind of bird, ſo called by Cicero, N. D. 2, 49. Called alſo platea by Pliny, and by him deſcribed, L. 10, 40.*

*Plātāninus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the plane tree.* ¶ Folia platanina, plane tree leaves, Col. 12, 16.

*Plātānilla, æ, f. [πλατανίτης, Gr. ἀ πλάττω, latus] *A fiſh in the river Ganges, having a ſnout and a tail like a dolphin, but much bigger* Plin. 9, 15.

*Plātānon, ōnis, m. [ἀ ſeq. platanus] *A place planted with plane trees.* Rogavi ut in platanona produceret dominam, Petron. c. 126.

*Plātānus, i, f. [πλάτανος, Gr. ἀ πλάττω, latus, quoniam latè ſpargit ramos] *A plane tree.* Platanus patulis diſfuſa ramis, Cic. de Orat. 1, 7. ¶ Leg. & in quartā decl. nom. plur. Aëriæ platanus, Virg. in Calice.

*Plātēa, ſive plātēa, æ, f. [πλατεῖα, Gr. ſc. ἐδῆς, i. e. via lata] (1) *A broad way, or great ſtreet.* (2) || *A court before great mens houſes, where people walk.* (3) *A kind of bird with a broad beak.* (1) Quis eſt qui in plateam ingreditur, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 21. In hac habitāſſe plateā dictum eſt Chryſidem, Ter. Andr. 4, 6, 1. (2) Plateas in palatio ſtravit Lacedæmoniis & porphyreis ſaxis, Lampr. (3) Plin. 10, 40.

*Plātēſſa, æ, f. [ἀ πλάττω, latus] *A kind of flat fiſh broad like a ſole.* Molleſque plateſſæ, Auſon. Epist. 4, 58.

*Plātēcēdotes, um, pl. c. g. [ἀ πλάττω, latus, & κέρας, cornu] *Beaſts with broad horns,* Plin. 11, 37.

*Plātēophthalmus, i, m. [ex πλάττω, latus, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus] *A kind of alabaſter found in ſilver mines, or as ſome ſay, antimony.* Ideo plerique platyophthalmon id appellavēre, quoniam in calliblepharis mulierum dilatet oculos, Plin. 33, 6.

*Plātēphyllon, i, n. [ex πλάττω, latus, & φύλλον, ſolium] *A kind of ſpurge with broad leaves,* Plin. 26, 8. = Corymbites, amygdalites, Id. ibid.

Plaudendus, a, um, part. *To be gently ſtroked.* Modò pectora præbet Virgineā plaudenda manu, Ov. Met. 2, 867.

Plaudens, tis, part. (1) *Clapping, or ſlapping.* (2) *Clapping hands in token of joy.* (3) *Commending.* (1) Speculatus alis plaudentem columban, Virg. Æn. 5, 515. (2) Diis hominibuſque plaudentibus, Cic. Q. fr. 2, 4. Ad periculum ſuum plaudens, Plin. 36, 15. (3) Plaudente ſenatu, Lucan. 7, 18.

Plauditur, imperf. I, thou, he, we, &c. *rejoice, or clap hands,* Ov. Trist. 2, 506. Ne victoriæ quidem plauditur, Cic. Attic. 13, 44.

Plaudo, ēre, ſi, ſum, æt. (1) *To make a noiſe, by clapping, or ſlapping.* (2) *To clap in token of applauſe, as in the cloſe of a play.* (3) *To commend, or applaud; to encourage.* (4) ¶ Plaudere

sibi, to flatter, ſooth, or bug one's ſelf; to love what one hath too much. (1) Pennis plauſit perdid, Ov. Met. 8, 238. ¶ Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, dance, Virg. Æn. 6, 644. (2) Donec cantor, Vos plaudite, dicat, Hor. A. P. 155. (3) Curioni ſtantes plauſerunt, Cic. Attic. 2, 19. Nec fratrem cæſtu virides plauſere Terapnæ, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 140. ¶ Plaudit equos, puteth courage into them by clapping, or ſtroking, their necks, Id. (4) At mihi plaudo Ipſe domi, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 66. Nec ipſe tibi plaudis, Plin. Ep. 9, 14.

Plaudor, i, plauſus, paſſ. *To be received with a clapping of the hands and rejoicing.* Propter malum vicinum ne victoria quidem plauditur, Cit. Att. 13, 42, (44).

Plauſibilis, e, adj. [ἀ plaudo] *Plauſible; that is well accepted, and received with favour.* = Populare atque plauſibile factum, Cic. Verr. 1. Hæc plauſibilia non ſunt, ut in ſinu gaudeant, Id. Tuſc. 3, 21.

Plauſito, āre, freq. [ἀ plaudo] *To cry, or ſing, like a queiſt, or wood-culver.* Plauſitat arboreā clamans de fronde palumbes, Auſt. Philom. 21.

Plauſor, ōris, m. [ἀ plaudo] *That clappeth his hands for joy, or in token that he giveth praiſe; an applauder.* Sequentibus curram ovantium ritu plauſoribus, Suet. Ner. 25, 2. Si plauſoris eges, Hor. Art. Poët. 125.

¶ Plauſtrarius, ii, m. (1) *A wain man, a waggoner.* (2) *Alſo a cartwright.* (1) Ulp. (2) Lampr.

Plauſtrum, i, n. & antiq. Ploſtrum [ita dict. omn. quòd plaudat terram, ſeu ſonet ſub onere] (1) *A cart, or wain, to carry loads upon; a wagon, a dung-cart, a dray, a tumbrel.* (2) *Alſo Charles's wain near the north pole.* (1) Eo miſſa plauſtra, jumentaſque alia, Liv. Omnia ploſtris aveſta aſportataque, Cic. Verr. 1, 20. ¶ Plauſtrum perculi, I have ruined all, Prov. Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 22. (2) Sen. Oedip. 477.

Plauſus, a, um, part. [ἀ plaudor] (1) *Clapped, ſlaped, ſlapped upon.* (2) *Encouraged by clapping and ſtroking; as horſemen do their horſes.* (1) Alis plauſis circumvolat remos agmen volucrum, Ov. Met. 14, 507. (2) Plauſæ ſonitum cervicis amare, Virg. Georg. 3, 186. de equis.

Plauſus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A clapping, or ſlapping.* (2) *Alſo a clapping of hands in token of joy, or praiſe; a ſhout, or rejoicing; applauſe.* (3) *A beating the hands together in begging pardon.* (1) Cantum gallinacei nunciant plauſu laterum, Plin. 10, 21. (2) ¶ Tu diadema imponebas cum plangore populi, ille cum plauſu rejiciebat, Cic. Philipp. 2, 34. = Plauſu & approbatione infimorum, Id. = Lætiſſi plauſus, & miſſus ad æthera clamor Vulgi, Stat. Theb. 12, 521. (3) Abjeſtis telis plauſu undique pari, quod ſupplicantium ſignum fuit, vitam petiverunt, Flor. 3, 6.

*Plautus, i, m. [ἀ Gr. πλάττω, latus] (1) *He that is flat, or ſplay, footed.* (2) *He that hath broad, ſlapping ears.* (1) Feſt. (2) Ibid.

*Plēbēcūla, æ, f. dim. [ἀ plebs] *The poor people, the meaner ſort of people.* Miſera & jejuna plebecula, Cic. Attic. 1, 16. His plebecula gaudet, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 186.

*Plēbēcūs, a, um, adj. [ἀ plebs] (1) *Of, or pertaining to, the common people; one of the commonalty, a plebeian.* (2) *Alſo poor, baſe, mean, ſimple, homely, of little value, or eſteem; of the common ſort.* (1) Ludi plebei ſepties inſtaurati, Liv. 29, 11. ¶ Plebeius fieri dicebatur patricius, qui ſe plebeio homini in adoptionem dabat, Cic. (2) = ¶ Quanquam nos videmur tibi plebei & pauperes, divitem & ſummo loco ortum audacter ſolemus maſtare infortunio, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 1, 12.

*Plēbes, is, f. Sall. vel Plēbēi in gen. unde contr. plebs, dict. ā multitudine [ἀ plus, vel ā πλεῖς, ut ab ἔθαρ, uber] *The common people.* ¶ Eo nuncio erecti plebes, recti patres, Liv. 1, 1. ¶ Sæpe ipſa plebes ā patribus ſeceſſit, Sall. B. Catil. 34. ¶ Tribuni plebei, Id. ¶ Tribuni, quos ſibi plebes rogāſſit, juſ eſto cum patribus agendi, ap. Cic. de Legib. 3, 4. Neſcit plebes jejuna timere, Luc. 3, 58.

Plēbēcōla, æ, m. *A favourer of the common people, a popular man.* ¶ Tribunus plebicola, Cic.

de Leg. Agrar. 31. = Plebicola, omniſque auræ popularis captator, Liv. 3, 33.

Plēbēcītum, i, n. [plebis ſcītum, i. e. ſtatutum, quippe plebs ſciſcit & jubet, ſenatus cenſet & auctor eſt, Voſſ.] (1) *A law, or ſtatute, made by the joint conſent of the people, without the ſenatē; an order of the commons and equeſtrians.* (2) *More uſually and particularly thoſe who were neither of the ſenatorian, nor equeſtrian, order.* (1) ¶ Hoc plebiſcītum eſt? hæc lex, hæc rogatio eſt? Cic. pro Domo, 17. ¶ Leges & plebiſcita coactæ, Luc. 1, 176. (2) In controverſo jure erat, tenerentur patres plebiſcito, Liv. 3, 55.

*Plebē, plēbis, f. [contr. ā plebes] (1) *Properly the common people, all but the ſenators.* (2) *The rout, mob, or rabble.* (3) *One of the common people.* (4) *It is alſo uſed of bees in both numbers.* (1) Martia Roma triplex, equitatu, plebe, ſenatu, Auſon. Etyll. 11, 78. ¶ Ne omnis nobilitatis diſceſſu plebs propter imprudentiam laboretur, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 3. ¶ In duas partes ego civitatem diſiſam arbitror, patres, & plebem, Sall. Orat. in Cic. ¶ In Hyrcaniā plebs publicos alit canes, optimates domesticos, Id. Tuſc. 1, 45. Annuli planè medium ordinem, tertiumque plebi & patribus inſerūere, Plin. 33, 1. (2) = Plebs & infima multitudo, Cic. pro Milon. 35. (3) Plebs eris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 59. i. e. plebeius, Acron. (4) Examen majorem partem plebis admittit, Col. 9, 13. Duas, vel tres, alveorum plebes in unum contribuere licebit, Id.

*Plectilis, e, adj. *That is platted, or wound, together.* ¶ Corolla plectilis, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 17.

*Plecto, is, ēre, xi, xum, æt. [pro plecto, ā πλέκω, Gr. unde πλεκτός, plexus; pro ferio, ā πλίσσω, unde πλεκτός, percussor] (1) *To twiſt, or twine.* (2) *To plait, knit, or weave.* (3) *To correct, puniſh, or beat.* (1) Phædr. 5, 9. (2) Celeres ſuper orbibus orbes plectis, Ov. ad Piſon. 169. (1) Plecte illos pugnīs, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 28. ¶ Sed mel. edd. hab. pecte.

*Plector, i, xus, paſſ. [ἀ plecto, tertiā ſignif.] (1) *To be puniſhed.* (2) *Met. To ſuffer, to go to wreck.* (1) Sine invidiā culpa plectatur, Cic. pro Cluent. 2. Nos pot' ūs noſtro delicto plectemur, Liv. 8, 7. ¶ Plecti capite, to be beheaded, to loſe his head, Id. de Legg. 3, 20. tergo, to be whipped, or laſhed, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 105. Ego plectar pendente, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 43. (2) Plectantur ſylvæ, te ſuſpice, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 27.

*Plectrum, i, n. Cic. qui & pecten, Virg. [ἀ πλέκω, percussio] (1) *A quill, bow, or ſuch like thing, play withall upon the ſtrings of muſical inſtruments.* (2) *Alſo a helm of a ſhip.* (3) || *A ſpur ſet on a fighting cock's heel.* (1) Plectri ſimilem linguam noſtri ſolent dicere: Chordarum dentes, &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 59. Plectro Æolio tentat carmina, Prop. 2, 3, 19. (2) Deduxit telum, & reſidentie puppe magiſtri Affixit plectra dextram, Sil. 14, 403. (3) Sipont.

*Pleīades, & Pleiādes, um, pl. f. [ex πλεῖν, navigare, quòd earum ortus indicet tempus navigationis] *The ſeven ſtars.* Pleiādum denſo cur coit igne chorus? Propert. 3, 5, 36. vid. & Ov. Faſt. 5, 155.

*Plēnē, adv. iūs, comp. ſiſimē, ſup. Fully, quite, completely, abundantly, largely, at large. Cum neque munitiones plēnē eſſent perfectæ, Cæſ. B. G. 3, 3. = Plēnē cumulātēque perfectæ, Cic. de Div. 2, 1. Aureo plectro ſonare plēniūs, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 26. ¶ Plēniſſimē dicere, Cic. de Fin. 4, 6.

Plēnīſſimum, ii, n. [i. e. plena luna] *The full moon,* Plin. 18, 32.

*Plēnitas, ātis, f. *Plenty, fullneſs,* Vitr. 8, 2. & plenitates, plur. 5, 9. ¶ Sed ſuperiores, & æquales ejus plenitudo.

*Plēnitudo, dñis, f. (1) *Corpulency, fullneſs, groſſneſs.* (2) *Thickneſs.* (1) ¶ Homo creſcit in longitudine ad annos uſque ter ſeptenos, tum deinde ad plenitudinem, Plin. 11, 37. (2) = Perticæ modicæ plenitudinis, quæ tamen dipondiarīi orbiculi craſſitudinem non excedant, Col. 4, 30.

*Plēnus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſiſimus, ſup. [ἀ πλεο, Priſc. vel ἀ πλεός, ſive πλεῖς; unde antiq. plerus.]

plerus, hinc plenus] (1) *Full, large, whole.* (2) *Fleshy, gross, plump, corpulent.* (3) *Abounding, or furnished, with; plentiful; that hath many, or much.* (4) *Also big with young, big belled.* (1) Cadus à summo plenus, *Plaut.* Mulsum bibere plenis cantharis, *Id. Pers.* 5, 2, 40. § plenior eibus, *Cels.* 1, 3. (2) Frigus prodest juvenibus, & omnibus plenis, *Id.* § Plenior, & speciosior, & colorator factus est, *Id.* § Jacur plenum, non exile, *Id.* (3) § Vita plena voluptatibus, *Cic. pro Sext.* 10. Vir fide plenus, *Id.* Pitium plenissimus fons Arethusa, *Id. Verr.* 4, 53. (4) = Et cum te gravidam, & cum pulchre plenam adspicio, gaudeo, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 49.

* || Pleonasmus, i. m. [ἀπλεονάζω, redundo] *A grammatical figure when there are more words used than need.* Don. Est ἀπλεονασμός vitium cum supervacuis verbis operatur oratio; Ego meis oculis vidi, satis est enim vidi, *Quint. Inst. Orat.* 8, 3. Pedes quum imum gradum non contingerent, unus ex regis pueris mensam subdidit pedibus, *Curt.* 5, 2, 11. Ita vita est hominum, quasi si ludas testari: Si illud quod maxime opus est jactu, non cadit, illud, quod cecidit forte, id arte ut corrigas, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 21. ubi id redundat. Ita *Cic. haud temel. De Orat.* 1, 1. Et *Liv.* 1, 26. Huncine, &c. Idque ipsum per insolentiam, quum ad iniqua pondera addito adhuc gladio; superbe vae victis increparent, *Flor.* 1, 13, 17. Sed emphasi servare non est dispendium.

Plerique, pleraque, pluraque, adj. pl. [ex antiq. plenus, & que] (1) *The most, or greatest, part.* (2) *Many.* (1) Plerique laborem supimus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 33. § Plerique omnes, subintell. vel, ut in plus minus, well near all, for the most part, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 28. Dixi pleraque omnia, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 7, 2. (2) Nep. in *Timothe.* 4. Leg. & in sing. vid. Plerusque.

* || Plērōma, āis. n. [ἀπληρώω, impleo] *A term used by the Valentinian heretics to denote thirty æones, or ages, as they called them, Tert.*

Plerumque, vel Plerumquē, adv. [ἀπλερυσque] *Often times, sometimes, most commonly, for the most part.* § Plerumquē, non semper, quæ eveniunt, fortuita sunt, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 5.

* || Plēus, a, um. adj. *Cat. ap. Prisc.* [ἀπλήρης] *Full; also most.* Plera pars pessum datur. *Fest. ex Pacuv.* † Plenus.

Plerusque, æque, umque, vel unque [ἀπλερυσ, & que, inclit.] *Most.* Carthaginienses pleraque Africa imperitabant, *Sall. B. J.* 81. § Per Europæ plerumque, atque Asiam omnem, *Liv.* 45, 9. Vid. Plerique.

* || Plēthōia, æ. f. [πληθώρα, Gr. ἀπλήθω, impleo] *A plethory, or fullness of body, or humours, Med.*

* || Pleuritis, is. f. [ἀππλευρῖς, latus] *The pleurisy.* Vid. Pleuritis.

* Pleuritius, a, um. adj. *That hath the pleurisy.* Pleuritidis centaurium bibitur, *Plin.* 26, 7. & 20, 17. It. *Cels.* 4, 6. sed Græc. element

* Pleuritīs, īdis. f. *The pleurisy, the stitch in the side.* *Vitr.* 1, 6. Lat. Lateris dolor, *Hor.*

* Plexus, a, um. part. [ἀππλέκτορ] *Woven, or platted.* Humeros plexis redimire coronis, *Lucr.* 5, 1398. Flores plexus tulit ille corollis, *Catull.* 62, 233.

* || Plīca, æ. f. [ἀππλικο] *A wrinkle, a plait, a fold.* Jun. † Plicatura, *Plin.*

* Plicans, tis. part. *Folding writing.* Se in sua membra plicantem, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 279.

* Plicātus, e. adj. *That may be folded.* § Plicatiles naues, a small sort of Ethiopick boats, made of leather as it is thought, which were used on the Nile, and were portable when they came to its cataracts; corricles, *Plin.* 5, 9. Upupa cristā visenda plicatili, *Id.* 10, 29.

* || Plīcatio, ōis. f. verb. *A folding.* Lex. ex Col.

* Plicātūra, æ. f. *A folding.* *Plin.* 7, 51. & 10, 29.

* Plīco, āre. act. unde Plīcor, āri, āus. pass. *To be knit together.* Ideo fastigia posse Surarum,

at feminum pedibus fundata plicari, *Lucr.* 4, 826. Sed usitatus complico.

* Plinthis, īdis. f. [ἀππλῖθος, later] *The foot upon which a pillar standeth, like a square tile.* *Vitr.* 3, 2. interp. Philandro.

* Plinthium, ii. n. [ab eodem] *Properly a little brick; also any thing foursquare like a brick.* *Vitr.* 9, 9.

* Plinthus, i. m. [vid. them. in plinthis] (1) *The square foot of a pillar.* (2) || Also a dialpost whereon were several sorts of dials. (1) *Vitr.* 3, 3. (2) Herm. Barb.

* || Plistōbōlinda, æ. f. [ex πλῆθος, plurimus, & βόλλω, jacio] *Raffling, a kind of game on the dice, wherein be that throweth most taketh up all.* *Pollux.* 97. Jun. interp.

* Plistōlōchia, æ. f. [ἀππλῆτος, plurimus, & λοχία, puerperium] *A kind of wild mallovo.* *Plin.* 25, 8. & 20, 4.

* Plōcāmos Isidis [πλόκαμος Ἰσίδος, Gr. i. e. Isidis capillus] *A shrub growing on the sea like coral.* *Plin.* 13, 25.

* || Plōce, es. f. [ἀππλοκή, Gr. nexus, them. πλέω,necto] *A rhetorical scheme, when the same word is repeated in a different sense, as, Nullum est jam dictum, quod non dictum sit prius, Ter.*

† Plōdo, ēre, fi, sum [pro plaudio] *To clap hands.* † Plaudio.

Plorābilis, e. adj. *To be lamented, deplorable.* Vatum plorabile si quid, *Pers.* 1, 34. Verbis sonat plorabile quiddam, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 1, 261.

Plorābundus, a, um. adj. *In a weeping, or wailing, manner.* Homo plorabundus ad prætorium venit, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 38.

Plorāndus, a, um. part. *To be lamented, or bewailed.* Det mihi plorandas per tua colla notas, *Prop.* 4, 3, 26.

Plorans, tis. part. *Wailing.* *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 164. & *Ov. Epist.* 21, 171.

|| Plorātio, ōis. f. verb. *A bewailing.* Firm. † Ploratus, lamentatio, luctus.

Plorātor, ōis. m. verb. *A mourner, a lamenter, a whiner.* *Mart.* 14, 5.

|| Plorātrix, īcis. f. *She that bewaileth.* *Sidon.* † Quæ plorat.

Plorātus, a, um. part. *Lamented for, bewailed.* § Rogus ploratus, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 536. Domus plorata, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3, 164.

Plorātus, ūs. m. verb. *A weeping, or crying out.* *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 8. Omnia ploratus sonant, *Liv.* 29, 17.

Plōro, āre. act. [etym. incert.] *To wail, to weep, to cry out, to lament, to bawl, to burst out in tears, to whine.* § Plorare aliquem, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 68. pro aliquo, *Cic. pro Dome.* 21.

Plōstellum, i. n. dim. [ἀππλοστήριον] (1) *A little wain, or cart, which children play with.* (2) || Plōstellum Pænicum, a sort of engine to thresh out corn with: (1) *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 247. (2) *Varr. R. R.* 1, 52.

|| Plōstārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a cart, or wain.* Jun.

|| Plōstārius, ii. um. *A cartwright, or one who maketh carts.* *Lampr. vid. Plaustrarius.*

Plōstrum, i. n. pro plaustrum. *A wain, or cart.* Signa plōstris avecta, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 20.

* Plōstias, æ. m. ut Characias, sc. calamus in insulis fluitantibus nascens [nam νῆσος πλωστῖς, sign. insula fluitans; sc. ἀππλωστῖς, navigo] *A kind of reed.* *Plin.* 16, 36. al. leg. plocia, sc. arundo.

* || Plōtus, i. m. [ἀππλωτὺς, latus] *Broad footed, qui est pedibus platis; qui postea plautus dict.* *Fest. vid. Plautus.*

* Ploxēmum, i. n. capsula in cistis, *Fest.* vehiculum transpadanum, *Scal.* [ἀππλεξω, vel πλωξῆς, quod fuerit textile] *A tumbrel.* Gingivas vero ploxemi habet veteris, *Catull.* 94, 6. Catullus ploxemum circa Padum invenit, *Quint.* 1, 5.

* Pluit, imperf. subaud. Deus, cælum, &c. *It raineth.* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 27.

* || Pluitur, imperf. *It doth rain.* Totum illud spatium quo pluitur & ningitur, *Apul. Flor.* p. 160. † Pluit, *Cic.*

* Plūma, æ. f. [ἀππλίον, unde πλῖλον, pilu-

ma; & adjecto, ut perna à πλῖον, & per Synec. pluma] (1) *A small, or soft, feather.* (2) *The first down upon the cheeks, as most interpreters think; but I should rather interpret it of aged, white hairs, according to Marcilius, who illustrateth it by that of Naso, Jam mea cyncas imitantur tempora plumas; which sense seemeth more apposite to the context.* (3) *Also a plate, scale, or spangle, wrought on the armour, or accoutrements, of men, or horses; one whereof was laid upon another garments also were adorned with gold and purple plumage, feather work.* (1) Plumā alias, alias squamā videmus obductas, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (2) Insperata tuæ veniet pluma superbæ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 10, 2. § Homo plumā levior, one good for nothing, fickle, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 6, 17. (3) Vid. *Virg. Æn.* 11, 771. & *Vopisc.* in *Carino*, c. 20. & ibi *Scal.*

* Plūmārius, ii. Artifex operis plumarii quod vel è plumā, vel ad instar plumæ, concinnat, *Varr.* (1) *One that maketh feather work.* (2) † Also an embroiderer. (3) *A weaver of diverse colours, like birds feathers.* (1) Vid. pluma. (2) Judicare quid sit bene pictum à plumario, *Varr. ap. Non.* (2) Plumariorum texturæ, *Vitr.* 6, 7.

* Plūmāilis, e. adj. *Made of feathers, or embroidered; wrought in several colours.* Cumatile aut plumatile, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 49. || Plumatile aut clavatum, aut ex plumis factum, *Non.*

* || Plūmātūrus, a, um. part. *About to feather, or put on feathers.* In avem sese plumaturam, *Apul. Met.* 3, p. 91.

* || Plūmātus, a, m. part. (1) *Feathered.* (2) *Also interwoven with divers colours like feathers.* (1) Nirens plumato corpore corvus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44. ex poet. § Cornua cervi molli plumata lamine, covered with a soft down, *Plin.* 8, 32. (2) Pars auro plumata nitet, *Luc.* 10, 125.

Plumbāgo, gnis. f. (1) *A mine, or vein, of lead, or silver.* (2) *A defect in metals, or gems.* (3) *The herb called lead wort, good to cure that fault in the eye called plumbum.* (1) *Plin.* 34, 18. (2) *Id.* 37, 5. (3) *Id.* 25, 13.

Plumbārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or for, lead; pertaining to a plumb r.* *Plin.* 34, 18.

Plumbārius, ii. m. *A worker of lead, a plumber.* *Vitr.* 8, 7.

Plumbāra, æ. f. sc. hasta. = Martiobarbulus, *A plumm r, or dart, of lead, with iron spikes in it, which was used as a weapon in war.* *Veg.* 1, 17.

|| Plumbæa, æ. f. sc. hasta, glans, &c. *A spear, or javelin, done with lead.* *Spartian. Sever.* c. 11.

|| Plumbātio, ōis. f. verb. *A soldering with lead.* Castled.

|| Plumbātia, æ. f. *A soldering with lead.* Cast.

Plumbātus, a, um. part. *Leaded, beaded with lead.* § Plumbata sagittæ, *Plin.* 10, 23. Ut omnia vada tabulis plumbatis conspiceret, *Vell. Max.* 3, 7, 2.

Plumbæum, i. n. *A leaden cauld on.* Plumbæum apitabis, ut detrutum & medicamenta coeant, *Col.* 12, 20. Oportebit oleo bono plumbea ipsa intusfecus imbui, *Id.* 12, 19.

Plumbæus, a, um. adj. (1) *Leaden, or of lead.* (2) *Of the colour of lead.* (3) *Dull, thick, heavy, slow.* (4) *Very grievous, or weighty.* (1) Cui nummum nunquam credam plumbeum, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 120. § Plumbeī canales, leaden pipes, *Col.* 8, 3. (2) Plumbeus color, *Plin.* 11, 52.

Plumbeī imaragdi, *Id.* 37, 5. (3) Nisi planē in physice plumbeī sumus, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 29. § = Caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, a blackhead, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 4. O plumbeum pugionem! *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 8. (4) § Si quid diutius bene facias, plumā levior est gratia, si quid peccatum sit, plumbeas iras gerunt, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 6, 18.

|| Cum illum plumbeo gladio jugulatum in tamen diceret, to be knocked down with a pea, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16.

Plumbo, āre. act. *To solder with lead.* Modiolos qui indat, & plumbet operas fabri, *Cato, R. R.* 21.

Plumbor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be soldered.* Neque argentum ex eo plumbatur, *Plin.* 37, 17.

Plumbosus, a, um. adj. *ssimus*, sup. *Full of lead, or that hath much lead mixed with it.* *Mellior smolybdæna quantò minùs plumbosa*, *Plin.* 34, ult. § *Fæx plumbosissima*, *Id.* 33, 6.

Plumbum, i. n. (1) *Lead*. (2) *Meton. A leaden pipe*. (3) *A ball, or bullet, of lead; a pellet*. (4) *Solder*. (5) *A plummet to rule withall*. (6) *A disease in the eye*. (1) *Argenti pondus, plumbisque potestas*, *Lucr.* 6, 1241. *Plumbi duo genera, nigrum & candidum*, &c. *Plin.* 34, 16. (2) *Aqua tendit rumpere plumbum*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 20. (3) *Balearica plumbum Funda jactit*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 727. § *Plumbum volnificum*, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 420. (4) *Eadem testâ plumbo commissa manebit*, *Juv.* 14, 310. (5) *Membrana plumbo directâ*, *Catull.* 20, 8. (6) *Plin.* 25, 13.

* **Plumescio**, is, ère. incept. *To begin to have feathers, to be fledged*. § *Pullus plumescit*, *Plin.* 10, 53.

* **Plumeus**, a, um. adj. *Of feathers*. § *Torus plumeus*, *Ov. Met.* 11, 611. ¶ *Culcita plumea, a featherbed*, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 19. § *Plumeus apex*, *Plin.* 10, 2.

Plümiger, èra, èrum. adj. *That beareth feathers*, *Plin.* 10, 25.

* **Plümipes**, pèdis. adj. [*ex pluma, & pes*] *Rough footed with feathers, feather footed*, *Catull.* 53, 27.

* || **Plümo**, ñre. n. (1) *To begin to have feathers*. (2) *Act. To work in feather work, to embroider, to weave with divers colours*. (1) *Gell.* 2, 29. (2) *Tunicas plumandi difficultate pernobiles*, *Vepijc. i. e. texendi, vel acupingenci*, *Turneb.*

* **Plümösus**, a, um. adj. *Full of feathers*. § *Pectora plumosa*, *Ov. ad Liv.* 109. *Faunus plumoso sum deus aucupio*, *Propert.* 4, 2, 34.

* **Plümöla**, æ. f. dim. [*à pluma*] *A little feather, or plume*, *Col.* 8, 5.

* **Pluo**, is, ère. pluvi & plüvi, *Plaut.* † [*à πλῦναι, unde πλῦναι, lavo, Fesl.*] (1) *To rain*. (2) *Met. To shower down*. (1) *Rus ut ibit, multum pluerat*, *Plaut. Men. in prol.* v. 63. § *In Piceno lapides pluiffe*, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 5. § *Nunciatum est in monte Albano lapidibus pluiffe*, *Liv.* 36, 37. (2) *Nec de concussâ tantum pluuit ilice glandis*, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 81. *Jam bellaria adorea pluebant*, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 10.

* † **Pluor**, ñris. m. *Rain*. *Laber*. † *Pluvia*.

* **Plürälis**, e. adj. [*à plus*] *That containeth many, plural*, *Quint.* 8, 6.

* || **Plürälitas**, ätis. f. *The plural number*, *Charis.* § *Singularitas*, *Id.* † *Numerus multitudinis*, *Varr.*

* **Plüräliter**, adv. *Plurally*, *Quint. Inft. Or.* 1, 6.

* || **Plürätivus**, a, um. adj. *Plurative, or plural*. ¶ *Plurativus numerus, the plural number*, *Gell.* 1, 16.

* **Plüres**, plüra, & plüria, pl. [*à plus*] (1) *More, or many*. (2) *Also the dead*. (1) § *Sentio in columbâ plures videri colores, necesse plüs uno*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 25. (2) *Quin priüs me ad plures penetravi*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 14. § *Pauci*, *Ad Herenn.* *Vid. Plus*.

* **Plüräriam**, adv. [*à pluri, ut à multi multitudine*] (1) *Sundry, or several, ways*. (2) *In several places*. (1) *Auigabat extructo plurifariam circo*, *Suet. Calig.* 54. (2) = *Legionarii plurifariam diversèque tendebant*, *Id. Galb.* 19.

Plürärius, a, um. adj. *Of divers fashions*, *Suet. Claud.* 21.

|| **Plüriformis**, e. adj. *Of sundry sorts*, *Apul. Fl. id.* 1, p. 761.

* **Plürimùm**, adv. [*à plurimus*] (1) *Most of all, very much*. (2) *For the most part, most an end*. (1) *Zeuxis pingendo plurimùm aliis præstabat*, *Cic. de Iuv.* 2, 1. (2) *Domum ire pergam, ibi plurimùm est*, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 17.

* **Plürimur**, a, um. adj. sup. [*à multus, & factum est à plus, pluris*] (1) *Very much, very many, the most part, in great number*. (2) *Very long, or large*. (3) *Very big*. (4) *Most men*. (1) *Quot me sollicitat plurimus miserum modis*, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 27. *Justitia jucunditatis plurimum affert*,

Cic. de Fin. 1, 16. § **Plurimum** gravitatis, concinnitatis minimum, *Id.* (2) *Cui plurima cervix*, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 52. *interp. Serv.* *Ascendebant collem qui plurimus urbi Imminet*, *Id. Æn.* 1, 423. (3) *Si quisquam est plurimus*, *Grat.* (4) *Plurimus in Junonis honorem Aptum dicit equis Argos*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 8. ¶ **Plurimum** æstimare, *Cic.* *pendere, to set very much by*, *Plaut.*

* **Plüris**, gen. [*à plus*] (1) *Of more worth, value, or price*. (2) *Dear, more expensive*. (1) *Ager nunc multò pluris est, quàm tunc fuit*, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 12. *Eloquentia pluris est quàm juris civilis scientia*, *Id.* (2) § **Pluris** ædificamus, *Col.* 1, 4.

* **Plus**, ñris. in sing. n. pl. plures, plura, & pluria [*à πλῦς πλῦς, contr. plus, Becm.*] (1) *More*. (2) *Pluris, of more value, more to be esteemed*. (3) *Plures, the dead*. (1) *Cum nom.* *Plus decem milia capta*, *Liv. i. e. plus hominum quàm*. *Cum gen.* *Plus plüque sapientiæ*, *Plaut. Cum acc.* *Plus trecentos colaphos infregit mihi*, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 16. *Cum abl.* *Tecum anno plus vixit*, *Cic. Lucil.* *De illius peccatis plura dicit*, *Ter. Heaut. prol.* 33. *Quanto est res amplior, pluria eo dispergit corpora*, *Lucr.* 2, 1134. (2) *Pluris se putare quàm mundum, arrogantis est*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. (3) *Vid. Plures, seorsum*.

* **Plüs**, adv. *More, longer, better*. *Quos dum ferias, tibi plüs noceas*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 5. ¶ **Dies plüs** minüs triginta, *about thirty days over, or under, more, or less, quod aliàs dic.* **Plüsve**, minüsve, *Mart.* 8, 71. **Plüs satis**, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 5. ¶ **Plüs plüque**, *more and more*, *Cic.*

† **Plüscüla**, æ. f. *A buckle, or clasp*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* **Plüscülum**, i. n. [*à plus*] *Somewhat more*. § **Plüsculum** rationis, *Lucr.* 4, 620. *liquoris*, *Plin. mellis*, *Col.*

* **Plüscülum**, adv. *Somewhat more, or too much*. *Invitavit sese in cenâ plüscülum*, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 127.

* **Plüscülus**, a, um. adj. dim. [*à plus*] *A little more*. **Plüscülâ** supellectile opus est, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 61.

Plüteus, ei, & **Plüteum**, i. *Vitr.* [*de cujus etym. nihil constat*] (1) || *A kind of engine made of boards like a penthouse, and covered with twigs, hair, cloths, and raw hides, moving with three wheels, under which approaches were made in the besieging of a city*. (2) *The cover, or top, of the galleries in which they made their approaches*. (3) *A shelter in form of a turret over the heads of those who played the battering engine*. (4) *A press, butch, case, or other place, to keep books, or pictures, in*. (5) *The closure between the pillars, or the space and distance of the lower pillars from the higher, in the front, or fore part*. (6) *A parapet, or breastwork*. (7) || *Boards with which any thing is encompassed, or enclosed*. (8) *The bedstead, or bed's-head, of those beds on which they lay at meals*. (9) *Also a desk to write on*. (10) || *Also a chair-back, or a shelf*. (1) *Veg.* 4, 15. (2) *Quod deustus plüteus turrium videbant*, *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 25. (3) *Supra caput collocatum erat plüteum*, *Vitr.* 10, 20. (4) *Et jubet archetypus plüteum servare Cleanthis*, *Juv.* 2, 7. (5) *Vitr.* (6) *Id.* (7) *Fest.* (8) § *Conanti modò ad plüteum, modò ad pedes stare discinctos passus est*, *Suet. Cal.* 26. § *Sponda*, *Mart.* (9) *Perf.* 1, 105. (10) *Uip.*

* **Plüvia**, æ. f. [*à pluo plüvi, sc. aqua, prop. est adject.* *Cic.* *enim dixit expresse aqua plüvia*] *Metuo plüvias*, *Id. Att.* 15, 16. § *Ingens plüvia*, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 325. *tenues plüviæ*, *Id. ibid.* 92.

* **Plüviälis**, e. adj. (1) *Rainy, of rain, showery*. (2) *Bringing, or causing, rain*. (1) ¶ *Aqua plüviälis, rain water*, *Col.* 1, 5. *Undis plüviälibus auctus Torrens*, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 219. (2) *Plüviales Austri*, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 429. ¶ *Plüviales hædi, two stars in the heavens so called, because their rising and setting was accompanied with tempestuous weather*, *Id. Æn.* 9, 668. *Sigaum plüviäle capillæ*, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 113.

* **Plüviälis**, e. adj. *Rainy, or of rain*. § *Aqua plüviälis*, *Cels.* 7, 3.

* **Plüviösus**, a, um. adj. *Very rainy, full of rain*. *Nubilo occasu plüviösam hiemem denunciat*, *Plin.* 18, 25.

* **Plüvius**, a, um. adj. (1) *Of rain, rainy*. (2) *Bringing, or causing, rain; showery*. (1) § *Aqua plüvia*, *Cic. Topic.* 9. (2) § *Auster plüvius*, *Ov. Metam.* 1, 66. ¶ *Plüvius arcus, the rainbow*, *Hor. A. P.* 18. § *Plüvii venti*, *Id. Od.* 1, 17, 4. *Plüvius Jupiter*, *Tibull.* 1, 7, 26.

* || **Plünteria**, ñrum. n. pl. [*à πλύνω, lavo, quoddæz ornamenta tum lavarent*] *Holydays among the Athenians dedicated to Ceres*, *Cæf. Rhod.* 14, 9.

P ante N.

* **Pneumäticus**, a, um. adj. [*à πνεῦμα, spiritus*] *Pneumatical, windy*. ¶ *Pneumatica organa, engines to draw up water out of a well by the help of air, or wind; as we see in a syringe*, *Plin.* 19, 4. § *Pneumatica ratio*, *Id.* 7, 37.

P ante O.

† **Po**, pro populo & potissimùm, positum est in Saliari carmine, *Fest.*

* || **Pocillator**, ñris. m. *A cupbearer, he that waiteth on one's cup*. *Jovi pocillatorem Phrygium sustulerat*, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 186. † *A poculis servus*.

* **Pocillum**, i. n. dim. [*à poculum*] *A little cup*. § *Pocillum fictile*, *Cato*, c. 156. *Pocillum mulsi*, *Liv.* 10, 42.

* **Pocülentus**, a, um. adj. [*à poculum*] *Any thing that may be drank*. *Esculentis & poculentis*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. § *Sed al. leg. & poculentis*.

* **Pöcülum**, i. n. [*à potione, vel potu dict. qu. potaculum*] (1) *Any kind of cup; a drinking pot, or bowl*. (2) *Meton. The liquor that is drank, a draught, a potion*. (3) *A banquet, or feast*. (1) *Duo pocula cælata*, *Cic. fagina*, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 37. (2) *Tecum una pocula potitet*, *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 1, 26. *Pocula ducentia fomnos*, *Hor. Epod.* 14, 3. (3) *Illis diligenter legibus, quæ poculis imponebantur, obtemperabat*, *Cic.*

* **Pödäger**, gri. m. [*à seq. podagra*] *Gouty, troubled with the gout in the feet*. *Atque nihil prorsus stare putat podager*, *Claud. Epigr.* 29, 4. † *Nunquam pöctor nisi podager*, *Eun. ap. Prisc.* 8.

* **Pödagra**, æ. f. [*ex πῶς, pes, & ἄγρε, captura*] *The gout in the feet*. § *Locuples podagra*, *Juv.* 13, 96. *nodosa*, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 3, 23. *tarda*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 32.

* **Pödagricus**, a, um. adj. *Troubled with the gout*. *Equitare podagricis alienum est*, *Cels.* 4, 27. § *Podagricus homo*, *Vitr.* 8, 3.

* **Pödagricus**, a, um. adj. [*à podagra*] *Gouty, full of the gout*. § *Podagrosis pedibus*, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 8.

* || **Pödargus**, i. m. [*ex πῶς, pes, & ἄγρε, celer, vel albus*] *pedibus albis, vel velox; nomen canis, Whitefoot, or lightfoot*, *Litt. ex Ov.*

* **Pödëris**, e. adj. *Poderem tunicam*, *Apul. ωδῆρης, i. e. talaris, ad pedes pertingens, reaching down to the feet*. † *Talaris*, *Cic.*

* || **Pödëris**, is. f. [*ex πῶς, pes, & ἄρω, apto*] *Vestitum podere*, *Apoc.* 1, 13. *A long garment down to the feet, without plaits, or wrinkles, which priests used, and soldiers also in war; a cassock, a surplice*.

* **Pödëx**, icis. m. [*à pedo, is, ut à πῶδα, ποδῆ, à pendo, pondus*] *The arse, the fundament, the breech, the bum*. *Turpis podëx*, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 5.

* || **Pödismus**, i. m. [*à ποδίζω, pede metior. them. πῶς, pes*] *A measuring out of ground by the feet*, *Veget.* † *Pedaturam Latine vocat Frontinus*.

* **Pödium** ii. m. [*πῶδιον, Gr. vel quia pedis modo projectura illa, quæ podium facit, procedat; vel quia ad pedes ædificiorum strui consueverit, sive quod in eo pedibus hæreamus*, *At.* 1]

(1) *An open gallery made without the walls of a house, for people to stand and behold things in; a balcony, or building jutting out.* (2) *A sort of scaffold, or stage, whereon beehives were set.* (3) *That part of the theatre next the Orchestra, where the emperors and noble personages sat to see plays acted.* (1) *Vitr. 3, 3.* (2) *Podia ternis alta pedibus fabricentur inducta testaceo, &c.* — & supra hæc podia alvearia collocantur, *Pall.* (3) *Toto podio adaptato spectare consueverat, Suet. Neron. 12. viii. & Juu. 2, 143. & seq.*

**Pœcile, es, f. sc. porticus [ποικίλη σοῦ, i. e. varia, ob multiplicem picturam] A gallery at Athens where the Stoicks were wont to walk and discourse, Nep. Miltiad. 6.*

**Pœma, ātis, n. [ποίημα, Gr. à ποιέω, facio] A poem, a copy of verses, a piece of poetry. Varium & elegans omni ferè numero pœma facere, Cic. Acad. 2. 1, 3. Egregium pœma, Id. Neque numeroso esse, ut pœma, neque extra numerum, ut sermo vulgi est, debet oratio, Id. Orat. 195.*

**Pœmēnis, is, f. [ἀ ποιμήν, pastor] A bitch's name, Kesper, Ov. Met. 3, 215.*

**Pœna, æ, f. [ποινή, Gr.] (1) Punishment, penalty, pain. (2) Trouble. (3) Remorse, torment, regret. (4) A Fury. (5) Any evil, or suffering. (6) A payment of loss at game. (7) Also a fault, or fault, worthy of punishment. (1) Pœnâ & premio contineri remp. dixit Solon, Cic. Ne major pœna quàm culpa sit, cavendum est, Id. Offic. 1, 25. Perjurii pœna divina exitium, humana dedecus, Id. de Legg. 2, 9. Conscripterunt edictum prætores cum pœnâ, Id. (2) Decere illos æquo animo reliquum pati laborem, dum pro civibus suis pœnas caperent, Sall. B. Jug. 71. (3) Heu quantum pœnæ misero mens conscia donat, Luc. 7, 784. (4) = O Pœna! ô Furia sociorum, Cic. in Pison. 37. Et flammæ & sæva quatit mihi verbera Pœna, Virg. in Calice. (5) Mors ultima pœna est, Luc. 8, 395. (6) Ov. (7) Pœnam octupli commissam non exequabatur, Cic. Pœnas dare, sufficere, pendere, dependere, solvere, persolvere, Id. reddere, to be punished, Sall. Ire in pœnas, Ov. Met. 5, 668. § Afficere pœnâ, Cic. Offic. 2, 18. Capere pœnas, exigere de aliquo, Ov. Confurgere in pœnam, Plin. 8, 16. Expetere pœnam alicujus rei, Cic. de Har. Resp. 43. Irrogare pœnas peccatis, Hor. Sat. 1, 318. ¶ Multare pœnâ aliquem, Cic. pro C. Balb. 42. Petere pœnam ab aliquo, Id. de Inv. 1, 19. Polcere pœnas, Virg. Æn. 2, 72. recipere ab aliquo, Id. Æn. 4, 656. repetere, Cic. pro Rosc. Ann. 67. Reposcere ad pœnas aliquem, Virg. Æn. 2, 139. Sumere pœnas, to punish, Cic. de Inv. 2, 84. § Inire, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 26. exolvere, Catull. 62, 77.*

**Pœnalis, e, adj. Penal; belonging to, or appointed for, pain and punishment. § Pœnalis opera, Plin. 18, 11.*

**Pœnarius, a, um, adj. Belonging to punishment. § Pœnariæ actiones, Quint. 4, 3.*

**¶ Pœnica pavimenta [à Pœnis] Paved with marble brought out of Numidia, Fest. † Punica.*

**Pœniceus, a, um, adj. Phœnician. ¶ Pœniceus color, a red colour, Lucr. 5, 939. Pœniceis indutus tunicis, Val. Max. 2, 4, 6.*

**† Pœnio, is, ire, īvi, act. & Pœnior, īri, pass. [à pœna] To punish. ¶ Hujus antiquæ scripturæ exempla ex MSS. libr. Ciceronis aliorumque profert Paris Lexic. crit. p. 943. ubi hodie in libb. impressis punire legitur. † Pœnio.*

**Pœnitendus, a, um, adj. [à verbo pœnitet] To be repented of, to be disliked. Sub haud pœnitendo magistro, Liv. 1, 35. Ager colono pœnitendus, Col. 2, 2. § Factum pœnitendum, Suet. Resp. 10.*

**Pœnitens, tis, part. Repenting himself, penitent. Lepidus pœnitens consilii, Sall. ap. Charis. § facti, Suet. Vitell. 15. Signa pœnitentis de matrimonio Agrippinæ, Id. Claud. 43.*

**Pœnitentia, æ, f. [à pœniteo, quod à pœna] (1) Repentance, an after sorrow. (2) Dislike, slighting. (1) Pœnitentiam celereim, sed seram & inutilem sequi, Liv. 31. Virtutibus efficit ut civitas pœnitentiam ageret, quod, &c. Val. Max.*

3, 4, 2. (2) *Tam secunda illis aliorum vitæ pœnitentia est, Plin. 5, 17.*

**¶ Pœnitentiālis, e, adj. Penitential, Eccl.*

**¶ Pœnitentiārius, ii, m. A penitentiary, one that beareth confessions, and enjoineb penance, Hier.*

**Pœniteo, ēre, uī, neut. [à pœna] To repent. Sapientis est proprium nihil, quod pœnitere possit, facere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28. Et me quidem hæc conditio nunc non pœnitet, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 50.*

**Pœnitet, ēbat, uit, ēre, imperf. [à pœniteo] (1) It repenteth, it grieveth, it vexeth, or troubleth. I, thou, he, we, &c. are sorry, troubled, grieved; (2) or ashamed of; (3) wish a thing never had been done. (1) Stant & oves circum, nostri nec pœnitent illas. (2) Nec te pœniteat pecoris, divine pœta, Virg. Ecl. 10, 16, 17. (3) Quorum rerum si quem pœniteat, cum victoriæ P. R. pœnitere, Cic. pro Dom. 8.*

**† Pœnitudo, dīnis, f. Repentance, Non. ex Pacuv.*

**† Pœniturus, a, um, part. That will, or shall, repent, or be sorry. Neque te, neque quenquam arbitror pœniturum laudis, Acc. † Eousque processum est, ut non pœniturum pro non acturo pœnitentiam Sallustius dixerit, Quint. 9, 3.*

**Pœsis, is, f. [à ποιέω, facio] A poet's work, poetry. Anacreontis tota pœsis est amatoria, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33. ¶ Quamvis sit claris coloribus picta, vel pœsis, vel oratio, Id. de Orat. 3, 25. ¶ Pœsis & pœma hanc habet distantiam: pœsis est textus scriptorum; pœma inventio parva quæ paucis verbis expeditur, Non. Hinc Ang. pœsy.*

**Pœta, æ, m. [ποιητής, Gr. ab eodem] (1) An artist, a cunning contriver. (2) A poet, one that writeth, or maketh, verses. (1) Tu pœta es prorsus ad eam rem unicus, Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 3. (2) ¶ Adstrictior versu pœta oratoris virtutes persequitur, Cic. Orat. 20.*

**Pœtica, æ, & Pœtice, es, f. [ποιητική, Gr. ex eodem] The art of poets, or of making verses; poetry. O præclaram emendatricem vitæ, pœticam! Cic. Tusc. 4, 32.*

**Pœtice, adv. [à pœticus] After the manner of poets, poetically. Ut pœtice loquar, Cic. de Fin. 5, 4.*

**Pœticus, a, um, adj. [ποιητικός, Gr. à ποιέω, facio] (1) Pertaining to a poet, poetical. (2) ¶ Feigned by the poets. (1) § Numerus pœticus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 33. Pœticum verbum, Id. de Orat. 3, 38. (2) Dii pœtici, Recent.*

**† Pœtificus, a, um, adj. That maketh one a poet, Enn.*

**† Pœtor, āri, dep. [ab eodem] To make verses, to play the poet. Nunquam pœtor, nisi podager, Enn. ap. Prijs. 8. † Pœma condere, componere, Cic. facere, Hor.*

**Pœtria, æ, f. [ex eodem themate] A poetess, or she poet. Plurimarum fabularum pœtria, Cic. pro Cael. 27. pica, Pers. in prol.*

**Pœgonias, æ, m. [πρωγόνιας, Gr. à πρῶαν, barba] A sort of comet, or blazing star, with a beard, Plin. 2, 25.*

**Pol, i. e. per Pollucem. An adverb of swearing by Pollux, Plaut. Ter.*

**¶ Pōlaris, e, adj. [à polus] Belonging to the pole, polar, Astron.*

**Pōlæa, æ, f. [πωλεία, Gr. sc. κόπρος, à πῶλος, pullus] simus pullinus. The dung which the she-ass voideth before foaling, Plin. 28, 13.*

**Pōlēmōnia, æ, f. [ἀ πόλεμος, bellum] An herb called wild sage, beben. Some use it for horse mint. = Polemoniam alii Phileteriam à certamine regum inventionis appellant, Plin. 25, 6.*

**Pōlēmōnium, ii, m. [πολεμώνιον, Gr. ab eodem] Idem, Varr.*

**Pōlenta, æ, f. [ex polline à πωλύειν, i. e. σπῆν, vel πῶσσειν, unde fuerat πῶλυν, i. e. farina conspersa] (1) Barley flour dried at the fire, and fried after it hath lain soaking in water one night. (2) A kind of coarse country food. (1) Polenta à farinâ hordei distat, eò quod torretur, Plin. 22, 25. (2) Ubi flent nequam homines, qui polentam præstant, Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 18.*

**Pōlentarius, a, um, adj. Pertaining to barley so dressed. Ex unoquoque eorum exciam crepitum polentarium, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16.*

**Pōlia, æ, f. [πῶλεια, Gr. à πῶλος, pullus equinus] (1) A herd, or drove, of beasts; of the training up, or teaching, horses. (2) = Also a kind of gem. (1) Ulp. = Equaria, Varr. (2) Plin. 37, 11.*

**Pōlibant, imperf. [à polio] ex more antiq. Virg. Æn. 8, 436.*

**Pōliendus, a, um, part. To be polished, set off, or adorned. Orationis poliendæ ignarus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 14.*

**Pōlimentum, i, n. Polimenta, ait Varrius, antiqui diceb. testiculos porcorum cum eod. castrabant, Fest. sc. postquam ex illo folliculo evaginatus essent in castratione, Scal. nim. à pola, unde polire, i. e. pilâ ludere, quod à πῶλος, unde & follis; vel quod ad similit. vestium poliantur, the stones of hogs when they are gelded. Polimenta porcina, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28.*

**Pōlio, is, ire, īvi, itum, act. [polit, pilâ ludit, vel à πῶλος, splendidus, unde πῶλυν, splendidum reddo] (1) To make smooth, to plane, to trim, to deck, to adorn, to make neat, fine, gay. (2) To polish. (3) To furbish. (4) To set off. (5) † To rake, or harrow, ground. (6) To winnow corn. (7) ¶ Also to play at bill. (1) Rogum ascia ne polito, Verba antiq. legis ap. Cic. de Legg. 2, 23. (2) Squatinâ lignum & eborâ poliuntur, Plin. 9, 12. Nec fragili geminæ poliantur pumice frontes, Ov. Trist. 1, 1, 11. (3) Qui polit arma deorum Lemnius, Stat. Sylv. 4, 6, 48. Hinc polio, onis, quod vid. (4) Carmina polire sollicitâ curâ, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 5, 61. (5) Enn. (6) Vid. Caton. R. R. 136. & Col. (7) Polit, pilâ ludit, Fest.*

**Pōlion, i, m. [ἀ πῶλιν, canus] A sort of herb whose leaves appear white in the morning, of a purple colour at noon, and blue when the sun seteth, Plin. 21, 7.*

**Pōlior, īri, pass. To be polished, &c. Vid. Polio.*

**¶ Pōlio, ōnis, m. An armour dresser, a furbisher, or scourer of harness. Poliones & custodes armorum, Callistrat. J. C.*

**Pōlītē, adv. iūs, comp. Finely, gayly, neatly, trimly, smoothly, exquisitely. = Ornate & politē dicere, Cic. pro Cael. 3. Quædam limantur à me politius, Id. Acad. 2, 1, 1.*

**Pōlitia, æ, f. [πολιτεία, Gr. à πόλις, civitas] The government, polity, or rule, of a town, or commonwealth, civil government. In Platonis politia, Cic. de Div. 1, 30.*

**Pōliticus, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] Politick, or pertaining to government; civil. § Libra politici, Cael. Cic. Ep. Fam. 8, 1. Theles politica, Id. Att. 9, 3.*

**Pōlitio, ōnis, f. verb. A polishing, a trimming, a decking, or husbanding. Recipiens in se politionem, Vitr. 7, 3. ¶ Omnes perfectiones antiqui politiones appellabant, Fest. Agrorum cultus diligentes, Non. † Cultus, cultura.*

**Pōlitor, ōris, m. verb. [à polio] (1) A harness scourer, or armourer. (2) Also a tiller, or dresser, of ground. (1) Politor gemmarum, Firm. 4, 7. (2) Vid. Cato, R. R. 136.*

**Pōlitulus, a, um, adj. dim. [à politus] Somewhat fine. Opus est huc limatulo & politulo tuo iudicio, Cic. Fam. 7, 34.*

**Pōlitura, æ, f. A trimming, polishing, garnishing, or smoothing, Plin. 11, 24.*

**Pōlitus, a, um, part. adj. comp. (1) Polished, set off, decked, trimmed, made fine. (2) Adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. Trim, neat, spruce, polite. (1) Effigies summis ingeniis expressa & polita, Cic. pro Arch. Pœt. 12. (2) Polito tuo ingenio, Id. = Polita, urbana, & elegans oratio, Id. de Cl. Or. 82. Politioris humanitatis expers, Id. de Orat. 2, 17. Omnia liberali doctrinâ politissimus, Id. Fam. 13, 1. = Pictus, perfectus, accuratus, Id.*

**Pōlium, ii, n. [ἀ πῶλιν, canus] A kind of herb called poley, Plin. 21, 20. Vid. Polion.*

**Pollen, īnis, n. [ἀ πῶλιν, quod idem notat, Hes.] (1) Fine flour, or the dust that flyeth in the*

mill. (2) Synech. Also the small dust of any thing. (1) Fumi ac pollinis plena coquendo fit saxo & molendo, Ter. Adelpb. 5, 3, 60. (2) Thuris polline equi armi linantur, Col. 6, 30. Incertus sum tam recti casus, quam generis huius vocab.

*Pollens, tis, nom. ex part. Able to do much, having great power, powerfull; of great force, or virtue; abounding with. § Genus pollens, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 28. matrona, Ov. Met. 5, 508. Vini pollens liber, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 21. opibus, Lucr. 1, 60. literis, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 1. Aflus pollutior armis, Sil. Ital. 14, 339. || pollutifimus Nilus, Alcim. Avit.

*Pollentia, æ, f. Power, puissance, might, sway. Impiorum potior pollutia quam innocentum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 4.

*Polleo, ère, n. [ab ant. πῶλλος, i. e. πολλός, multus, nam pollere est multum valere] (1) To be able, to be very strong, to be mighty, to be of great force, virtue, or power; to bear rule, or sway; to carry a stroke, to prevail much, to excel and exceed. (2) To be better, or more usefull. (3) Imperf. It is profitable, or more advantageous. (1) Qui in repub. plurimum pollebant, Cæs. B. C. 1, 4. = Qui plus potest polletque, Liv. 8, 7. Ad fidem faciendam iustitia plus pollet, Cic. Offic. 2, 9. § Pollere adversum omnes, Plin. 16, 22. apud aliquem, Cic. Parad. 5. (2) Ex oleo & aqua Cilicis pollent, Plin. 36, 22. de cotibus. (1) Is omnibus exemplo debet esse, quantum in hac urbe polleat multorum obedire tempore, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 69.

Pollex, icis, m. & digitus pollex [ita dict. quod vi & potestate inter cæteros digitos plurimum polleat, inde & ἀντίχειρ, dictus, qu. manus altera, Atteius Capito ap. Macr.] (1) The thumb of the hand. (2) The great toe of the foot. (3) Also a thumb's breadth. (1) Pollex, non index, Cic. Att. 13, 44. (2) Lepidus incisio pollice limini cubiculi, &c. Plin. 7, 53. (3) Digni pollicis crassitudine, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13. ¶ Vertere pollicem, to condemn one, Juv. 3, 36. Premere pollicem, to favour one, Plin. 28, 2. Infestus pollex, a sign of displeasure, Quint. Aliquid utroque pollice laudare, highly to commend, or approve of, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 66. Fingere aliquid presso pollice, to put, or set, in order, to regulate, Prop. 3, 10, 14.

Pollicaris, e, adj. Of a thumb's breadth, or thickness. § Pollicaris latitudo, Plin. 15, 24. = Crassitudo, 13, 23.

Pollicens, tis, part. Promising. Multa pollicens, si se conservasset, Nep. Them. 8. Pollicente se Campam traditurum, Liv. 23, 1.

Polliceor, eri, itus sum, dep. & + polliceor, comm. Priscian. [ex per, & liceor; pro pelliceor; ut sit prop. pretium pro merce offerre ac promittere] (1) To promise, to engage, to assure. (2) To affirm certainly, to warrant. (3) To offer. (1) Al iam rem operam suam pollicentur, Cic. Div. in Verr. 6. X Negabon' velle me, modò qui sum pollicitus ducere? Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 6. X Quod nos de Cn. Pompeio pollicemur, id ille facit perfacit, Cic. pro Domo, 7. + Ne dares, ne polliceres, Varr. ap. Non. (2) Pro certo polliceor hoc vobis atque confirmo, Cic. contr. Rull. 2, 37. (3) Servos in quæstionem polliceri, Id. pro S. Rosc. 28. || X Pollicemur sponte, promittimus rogati, Serv. sed aliquando fallit.

Pollicitans, tis, part. Promising often. Pollicitans & nihil ferens, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 36.

Pollicitatio, ònis, f. verb. A free and willing promise. Pollicitationes tuas hinc aufer, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 17.

Pollicitator, òris, m. verb. He that promiseth, Dig. + Promissor, Hor.

Pollicitor, ari, freq. [à polliceor] To promise often, to make many promises. Pollicitando illorum animos lætas? Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 9.

Pollicitum, i, n. A promise. § Memores polliciti, Col. 11, 3. Dives pollicitis, Ov. A. Am. 1, 444.

Pollicitus, a, um, part. (1) Act. Having promised. (2) Pass. Promised, assured, warranted. (1) His auxilium suum pollicitus, Cæs. B.

G. 4, 19. (2) Torus pollicitus, Ov. Ep. 21, 140.

*Pollinarius, a, um, adj. Pertaining to fine flour, or meal. § Cribrum pollinarium, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 1, 10.

Pollincio, ire, xi, etum, act. [de etym. vid. Pollinctor ap. Voff.] To dress, chest, or perfume, a body with ointment; to embalm, to do all things pertaining to buryal, to carry the dead to buryal, to bury. Qui mihi pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollincherat, Plaut. Pæn. prol. 63.

Pollinctor, òris, m. verb. qui funera procurat, Non. qui pollincit, vel pollingit. (1) He that washeth the dead body with ointments, an embalmer of the dead. (2) || A sexton, or he that buryeth the dead. (1) Plaut. Pæn. prol. 63. (2) Sidon.

|| Pollinctum, i, n. A funeral supper. + Cæna funeris, Persf.

Pollinctura, æ, f. The dressing, chesting, or embalming, of dead bodies, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 6. ubi al. leg. polluctura.

Pollinctus, a, um, adj. Prepared for its funeral. Pollinctum corpus, Val. Max. 7, 7, 4.

*+ Pollintio, ònis, f. verb. A dividing of the flour, or meal gotten in the mill, or bakehouse, Cato, R. R. 136. interp. Sipont. ubi ferè libb. impressi pollitio.

*+ Pollintor, òris, m. [à polline] One that bousheth, or sifteth out, meal, Cato, R. R. 136. ubi hodie pollitor, quod. vid.

*Pollis, inis, m. ut sanguis. Fine flour. Aditio pollinem polentæ, Cato, R. R. 136. Vid. Pollen.

|| Pollubrum, i, n. & polubrum, Fest. [à polluo, i. e. perluo, ut à pelluo pelvis. Quid si pollum, i. e. labrum, dicamus?] A basin to wash in, a bowl, a wash bowl. Pollubrum sinistra manu teneto, Fab. Pictor. ap. Non. Argentum pollubro & aureo gutto, Liv. ap. Non. + Pelvis, Varr.

Polluceo, ère, xi, etum. [ex per, & luceo, pro pelluceo; vel quod sacrificii lumina admodum luerent, Sipont. vel quod splendor epuli pelluceret, Turn.] (1) To make ready a sumptuous banquet to be offered in sacrifice to Jupiter, or Hercules. (2) To flourish, to make bright, and beautify. (1) Jovi dapali culignam vini quantam vis polluceto, Cato, 132. Ut decumam partem Herculi polluceam, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 80. (2) Quam nitidis hilares pollucet fecibus horti, Col. 10, 290. Sed al. collucet, & fort. rectius.

|| Pollucibilis, e, adj. Chargeable, costly, sumptuous, stately. § Cæna pollucibilis, Macr. Sat. 2, 13. + Opipara, dubia.

Pollucibiliter, adv. Magnificently, costly, gallantly. § Pollucibiliter obsonare, i. e. opipare, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 23.

Pollucte, adv. i. e. opipare. Gravely, nobly, sumptuously. Pollucte prodigum esse amatorem addece, Plaut. in Nervolaria.

Polluctum, i, n. Cæna opipara, propriè convivium, vel sacrificium, quod Jovi dapali, Herculi, aliisve fieret [à polluceo, quod splendida esset] (1) A costly banquet prepared for, and sacrificed to, the gods; but chiefly to Jupiter and Hercules. (2) Any common feast, good cheer. (1) Plin. 32, 2. (2) Neque sit quicquam pollucti domi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, sub fin.

Polluctura, æ, f. (1) || A sacrifice, or feast, to Jupiter, or Hercules. (2) Good cheer. (1) Ex significatione verbi polluceo. (2) Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 6.

Polluctus, a, um, part. Libatus five cummulatus, largiter exceptus & tractatus. Consecrated, ritbed out, properly of tenths to Hercules, Varr. Non sum pollucta pago, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 11. i. e. communis & exposita pago, Turn. Met. ¶ Polluctus virgis, soundly beaten, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 38.

Polluendus, a, um, part. To be polluted Polluendam perdendamque rempublicam relinquere, Tac. Hist. 2, 76, 5.

Polluo, ère, ui, utum, act. pro pelluo, ut polliceo, pro pelliceo [ex per & luo, i. e. lavo; al. à pollūno, i. e. μολύνω, Hesf. quid si à per & lues, ut inficere sit prima notio? Certè Cicero innuere videtur, cum ait. Ut eos ludos hæc lues impura pollueret, De Harusp. Resp. 12.] (1) To

infect, poison, or envenom. (2) To defile, distain, corrupt, or make filthy; to pollute, soil, or mar. (3) To violate, break, or infringe. (1) Afflatu populos, urbisque, domosque Polluit, Ov. Met. 2, 794. de invidia. (2) = X Noluerunt nudos in flumen dejicere, ne ipsum polluerent, quod cætera, quæ violata sunt, expiari putantur, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 26. Auro ne pollue formam, Tibull. 1, 9, 17. (3) Cum omnia divina atque humana jura icelere nefario polluisset, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 23.

Polluor, i, utus, pass. To be defiled, or polluted. Nullis polluitur casta domus stupris, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 21. = Sacra quæ ab isto uno sic polluta & violata sunt, ut, &c. Cic. Verr. 5, 72.

Pollutus, a, um, part. & adj. ex part. or, comp. || sismus, sup. (1) D. filed, polluted, soiled. (2) Violated, broken, infringed. (3) Uncaste. (1) Mensa nullo cruore polluta, Sil. 7, 183. & Met. Pubis delicta augebat pollutior ipsa senectus, Id. 11, 47. Pollu sinus dives, Apul. Met. 9, p. 305. (2) Lingere pollutum hospitium, Virg. Aen. 3, 61. (3) X Cum castum amisit polluto corpore forem, Catull. 60, 46.

Polvius, ari, n. [à polis, five polalis, quod ex alutaceo scorto fieret, ut sit σκῦτιον ἀρροσκαλάκιον, ut vocat, Poll.] A cushion, or pillow, a squab, Varr.

*+ Polvulus, pro pulvulus, Cato, 21.

*Polus, i, m. [à πολέω, verbi] (1) The pole; the end, or point, of the axle tree whereon astronomers imagine heaven to be turned. (2) & Heaven. (3) & Any part of heaven, especially the farthestmost. (1) Quoniam terra à ventibus duobus, quos appellaverunt polos, &c. Plin. 2, 15. totque tulit terrâ catus pelagoque, quot inter Occidentem & antartick pole, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 108. (2) Polus dum sidera pascet, Virg. Aen. 1, 612. X Involvens umbrâ magnâ terramque potumque, Id. Aen. 2, 251. (3) Intonueire poli, Id. Aen. 1, 94.

*Pölyacanthos, i, m. [ex πολλός, multus, & ἄκανθος, spina] A certain rough herb having many prickles; a startistle, or caltrop, Plin. 21, 16.

*Pölyanthemon, i, n. [ex πολλός, multus, & ἄνθος, flos] An herb called crocusfoot, goldcup, or goldknap; bachelor's button, Plin. 27, 12.

*Pölybutes, æ, m. [ex πολλός, multus, & βῦς, bos] He who hath a great many oxen, Varr. R. R. 2, 1.

*|| Pölychrestus, a, um, a. j. [à πολλός, multus, & χρηστός, utilis] Very usefull, sovereign, Apic. 1, 1. Corr. Polycrestus.

*Pölycnemon, i, n. [ita dict. quasi multarum tibiarum herba; sc. à πολλός, multus, & κνήμη, tibia] An herb like wild savory, or organy, Pin. 26, 14.

*Pölygala, æ, f. vel Pölygallon, i, n. [à πολλός, multus, & γάλα, lac] The herb called milkwort, Plin. 22, 12.

*|| Pölygamia, æ, f. [à πολλός, multus, & γάμος, nubo] The having more wives than one, polygamy, Ap. recent.

*|| Pölygamus, a, um, adj. He that hath, or hath had, many wives, Recentiores.

*Pölygonaton, i, n. [à πολλός, multus, & γόνυ, genu] The herb called Solomon's seal, Plin. 27, 12.

*Pölygonius, a, um, adj. [ex πολλός, multus, & γωνία, angulus] Having many corners. § Polygoniae turres, Virr. 1, 5.

*Pölygonoïdes, is, f. [à πολλός, multus, γόνυ, genu, & εἶδος, species] An herb having leaves long and thick like laurel; good against serpents, Plin. 24, 15. = Daphnoïdes, Id. ibid.

*Pölygonon, i, n. [ex πολλός, multus, & γόνυ, genu, à multis geniculis] The herb knotgrafs, or broadwort; good to staunch blood, Plin. 27, 12. = Sanguinaria, Id. ibid.

*Pölygrammos, i, t. [ex πολλός, multus, & γραμμή, linea] A kind of jasper stone having many white streaks, Plin. 37, 9.

*Pölyhistor, òris, m. [à πολλός, multus, & ἵστωρ, sciens] (1) A learned, knowing, man, that hath read much. (2) || Also a title of Solinus's book,

book, q. d. a collection of histories. (1) C. Alexandrum propter antiquitatis notitiam, polyhistorum multi vocabant, *Suet. de Clar. Gramm.* c. 20. (2) *Vid. Libr.*

*† *Pōlylōquus*, a, um, adj. [ex πολὺς, multus, & loquor] *He that speaketh much*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

**Pōlymelus*, i, m. [ex πολὺς, multus, & μέλος, ovis] *A great sheepmaster*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1.

*† *Pōlymitarius*, ii, m. [ab eodem cum seq.] *An embroiderer; a worker with silk and gold in tissue, or tapestry*, *Bibl.* † *Plurimis licis texens*, *Plin.*

**Pōlymitus*, a, um, adj. [ex πολὺς, multus, & μέτρος, licium] *Embroidered, or woven, with threads of divers colours; twined, or twisted, with silk of divers colours.* *Plurimis licis texere, quæ polymita appellant, Alexandria instituit, Poin.* 8, 48.

**Pōlymixos*, c. g. on, i, n. [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & μίχξ, ellychnium, lucernæ] *A lamp with divers matches, a candle with several wicks, a branch with divers lights.* *Lucerna polymixos, Lemma ap. Mart.* 14, 41. *Latine multa habens ellychnia, vel multas gerens myxas, Id.*

*† *Pōlyonymus*, a, um, adj. [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & ὄνομα, nomen] *Having many names*, *Prisc.*

**Pōlypius*, a, um, adj. [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & πλεῖς, divitiæ] *Very rich*, *Plaut. Capt.* 22, 27.

**Pōlypodium*, ii, n. [πολυπόδιον, Gr. ἀ πολὺς, multus, & πᾶς, pes] *The herb called oakfern, or polypody*, *Plin.* 26, 8.

**Pōlyposus*, a, um, adj. [ἀ polypus, notione secundâ] *He that bath a cancer in his nose.* † *Natum voio, nolo polyposum, Mart.* 12, 37.

*† *Pōlyptoton*, i, n. [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & πᾶσις, casus] (1) *That bath many cases.* (2) *Also a figure in rhetoric, when the same word is varied by its several terminations.* (1) *Ex usu Græcorum.* (2) *Exemplo sint sequentia, Tu mihi aliquid, aliquo modo, alicunde, ab aliquibus biatis, Plaut. Epid.* 3, 1, 13. *Quales vos præbistis, tales populo Romano, præbeatis, Cic.*

**Pōlypus*, i, vel pōdis, m. [πολύπους, Gr. ἀ πολὺς, multus, & πᾶς, pes; ob multos, i. e. octonos pedes] (1) *A fish called the pourcontrol, or many feet; changing its colour like the place where it is, and holding every thing fast which it layeth hold of.* (2) *A disease in the nose called noli me tangere, breeding a piece of flesh which oftentimes sticketh one, and stopeth one's breath.* (3) *A griping fellow, an extortioner, a pinch-penny.* (1) *Plin.* 9, 29. (2) *Cels.* 6, 8. (3) *Ego istos novi polypos, qui sibi, quicquid tetigerint, tenent, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 21.

**Pōlyrhizon*, i, n. [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & ῥίζα, radix] *A kind of herb having many thick roots*, *Plin.* 25, 5, 8. & 26, 12.

**Pōlyspaston*, i, n. [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & σπάω, traho] *A windless with many pullys, or truckles*, *Vitr.* 10, 5.

*† *Pōlysyllabus*, a, um, adj. [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & συλλαβή, syllaba] *That hath many syllables*, *Gramm.*

**Pōlysyndeton*, i, n. [ex πολὺς, multus, & σύν, con; & δέω, ligo] *A figure of speech abounding with conjunctions, as Terrasque, tractusque maris, cælumque profundum, Virg. Ecl.* 4, 51. *Ubi si demque, remque, seque, teque properat perdere, Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 36.

**Pōlytrichon*, i, n. [ἀ seq.] *An herb called maidens hair, wherewith they died the hair and kept it from shedding, Plin.* 22, 21. = *Adiantum, callitrichon, Id.* 27, 11.

**Pōlythrix*, ichis, f. [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & θρίξ, capillus] (1) *Maiden hair.* (2) *Also a precious stone with greenish hairs.* (1) *Plin.* 26, 11. (2) *Id.* 37, 11.

**Pōlyzōnos*, i, f. [ἀ πολὺς, multus, & ζώνη, cingulum] *A precious stone having many white circles about it, Plin.* 37, 11.

**Pōmārium*, ii, n. (1) *A place set with fruitfull trees, an orchard.* (2) *An apple loft, or storehouse for fruit.* (1) *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 14. (2) *Plin.* 15, 16.

† *Pōmārium. Vid. Pomærium.*

**Pōmārius*, ii, m. *A fruit-seller, a costermonger, Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 227.

Pōmēridianus, a, um, adj. [ex post, & meridies] *In the afternoon.* † *Pomeridianum tempus, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 5. *Scilicet pomeridiana, Id. de Orat.* 3, 50.

† *Pōmērium. Vid. Pomærium.*

**Pōmētum*, i, n. *A place set with apple-trees.* *Longè ab hortis, vineis, atque pometis, Pall. R. R.* 1, tit. 36.

**Pōmifer*, ēra, ērum, adj. *Bearing, or producing, any kind of fruits; as apples, pears, cherries, olives, &c.* † *Pomifer autumnus, Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 11. *Pomifera arbor, Pall. Febr. tit.* 19. *Vid. Pomum.*

Pōmilio, ōnis, m. (1) *A dwarf, one little of stature.* (2) *It is used as well of beasts as of men.* (1) *Mart.* 14, 212. *in lemmate.* (2) *Pomilio-nium genus in omnibus animalibus est, atque etiam inter volucres, Plin.* 11, 49. & *Scrib. & pumilio.*

Pōmilius, a, um, adj. *Dwarfish.* † *Pomilia mulæ, Mart. in lemmate, 14, 197.*

Pōmærium, ii, n. [qu. post murum, nam ant. mærum dicebant queni nos murum] (1) *A space about the walls of a city, or town; as well within as without, where it was not lawfull to plough or build, for fear of hindering the defense of the town.* (2) *Met. A limit, or bound.* (1) *Pomærium verbi vim solam intuentes, postmærium interpretantur esse; est autem magis circa murum locus, quem in condendis urbibus quondam Etrusci, quæ murum aucturi erant, certis circa terminis inaugurato consecrabant. Hoc spatium quod neque habitari, neque arari fas erat, non magis quod post murum esset, quam quod murus post id, pomærium Romani appellârunt, Liv.* 1, 44. *In auguriis. Quod cum idem pomærium transiret, auspicari esset oblitus, Cic. N. D.* 2, 4. *Pomærium est locus intra agrum effatum per totius urbis circuitum pone muros regionibus certis determinatus, qui facit finem urbani auspicii, Gell.* 13, 14. (2) *Eo melius fecisse quosdam qui in nomine pomærio simèrunt, Varr.*

**Pōmōna*, æ, f. *pomorum dea, Varr. Vid. Propæ.*

**Pōmōsus*, a, um, adj. *Full of apples, pears, &c.* *Pomosis in hortis, Tibull.* 1, 1, 17. † *Pomosa corona, Propæ.* 4, 2, 17.

**Pompa*, æ, f. [ἀ πῆμα, mitto] (1) *A pomp, a solemn sight, or show.* (2) *A train to the gods, or a going solemnly by way of procession in triumph.* (3) *Also a wedding, or funeral.* (4) *A retinue, or attendance.* (5) *Met. Ostentation, or show.* (1) *Pomparum ferula, Cic. Offic.* 1, 36. *Circus erit pompâ celebris, Ov. Fast.* 4, 391. (2) *Longè visent Capitolia pompæ, Ov. Met.* 1, 561. † *Pompa triumphi, Sil.* 8, 674. (3) *Obstitit in mediâ candida pompa vâ, Ov. Fast.* 4, 906. *Flebilis ibat pompa, Id. Met.* 14, 749. *Spoliatum exequiis & pompâ cadaver, Cic. pro Mil.* 13. *Curium pompamque parare triumphis, Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 4, 95. † *Lictorum pompa, Cic. Fam.* 2, 16. (4) *Tua pompa ed traducenda est, Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, 17. (5) *Sunt illa quidem ex rhetorum pompæ, Cic. Tusc.* 4, 21.

*† *Pompatus*, a, um, adj. *Stately, set off with a show, iert.*

Pompeia ficus, [ἀ Pompeio] *A fig dried in the sun to serve the whole year, Plin.* 15, 18.

**Pompholyx*, ŷgis, i. [πομφόλυξ, Gr. ἀ πῆμα, flatus] *The soil that cometh from brass, which is so light that it flyeth up and sticketh to the roof and sides of the workhouse, and is called nil; also a kind of light stringgy stuff, found in beds of metal stones, vid. Plin.* 34, 14. & *Dioscor.* 1, 5.

**Pompilos*, i, m. [πομπίλος, Gr.] *A kind of fish which swimeth with its belly upwards, Plin.* 9, 29. = *Nautilus, Id. ibid.*

Pompōnianus, a, um, adj. [ut pomponianum pyrum ab infitore dict.] *A round pear resembling the form of a woman's breast, a breast pear, Plin.* 15, 15.

**Pōmum*, i, n. [ἀ potu, Varr. quod poscat potum; ἀ πόμα, i. e. potus, quia etiam sitim tolerant eorum plurima, simulque essent cibo & potui, Scal.] (1) *A general name of all manner of*

fruit that groweth on trees, as pears, apples, lemons, oranges, cherries, &c. (2) *Meton. The tree.* (1) *Inlere, Daphni, pyros, carpent tua poma nepotes, Virg. Ecl.* 9, 50. *Pomorum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam & aspectus, Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. † *Poma pruni, Col. ficus, Id. mori, Plin.* 15, 24. *nucis, Id. ibid.* (2) *Poma quoque ut primum truncos sensere volentes, ad sydera vi propria nituntur, Virg. Georg.* 2, 420.

**Pōmus*, i, f. (1) *A fruit-tree.* (2) *An apple.* (1) † *Infusa-pomus, Tib.* 1, 45. (2) *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6.

Pondērandus, a, um, part. *To be examined; or considered.* *Fides ex fortunâ ponderanda non est, Cic. Part. Orat.* 34.

Pondērans, tis, part. *Weighing, pondering.* *Voluptatibus & doloribus omnia ponderantes, Cic. de Legg.* 1, 13.

Pondēratio, ōnis, f. *A weighing.* *In statera æquipondium cum examine progreditur ad fines ponderationum, Vitr.* 10, 8.

† *Pondērātus*, a, um, part. *Weighed, Sidon.*

† *Pondērās*, ātis, f. *Weighbryness, Acc. ap. Non.* † *Pondus.*

Pondēro, āre, act. [ἀ pondus] (1) *To weigh.* (2) *To estimate, consider, ponder, or judge.* (1) *Pugnos ponderat, Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 156. (2) *Judex non solum quid possit, sed etiam quid debeat, ponderare debet, Cic. pro Rab. Post.* 5. † *Rem æstimare & ponderare, Id. pro Font.* 6. *Opinione alterius ne quid ponderent, Phædr.* 3, 10, 55. *Non eventis, sed factis cujusque fortunam ponderare, Cic. in Pison.* 41.

Pondēror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be considered, judged, valued, or esteemed.* *Re, non verbis, ponderantur divitiæ, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 41.

† *Pondērōsitas*, ātis. *Weighbryness, heavyness, Recent.*

Pondērōsus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *ssimus, sup.* (1) *Very heavy, substantial, massy, ponderous.* (2) *Long, full, containing much.* (3) *Weighty, pithy.* (4) † *Bursten, having a rupture.* (1) *Craſiæ & ponderosæ compedes, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 64. *Lana mollior & ponderosior, Varr.* † *Spica ponderosior, Plin.* 18, 10. *Ponderosissimum semen, Id.* 12, 25. *Ponderosissima vis, Val. Max.* 3, 2, 1. (2) *Da ponderosam aliquam epistolam, Cic. Att.* 2, 11. (3) † *Ponderosa vox, Val. Max.* 6, 4, 1. (4) *Arnob.* † *Ramicosus, Plin.*

Pondo, n. indecl. sing. & plur. [ἀ pendo] (1) *A pound weight.* (2) *Absol. Weight.* (1) *Quot pondo te censes esse nudum? Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 33. † *Duo pondo, two pounds, Liv.* *Decem pondo auri, ten pounds, Cic. Parad.* 3, 1. *Amomi pondo quadrans, a quarter of a pound, Col.* 12, 20. (2) † *Scribitur coronam auream libræ pondo Jovi dicatam esse, of the weight of a pound, Liv.* 4, 20.

Pondus, ēris, n. [ἀ pendo] (1) *A load, poise, or weight.* (2) † *A pound weight, two or three ounces.* (3) *A thing weighed in a balance, a sum of money.* (4) *Also a balance, weight, or scales.* (5) *A burden, or load.* (6) *Value, authority.* (7) *Gravity in manners, judgement, &c.* (8) *Also a number, or quantity; a great company.* (9) † *A child in the womb.* (1) *In terram feruntur omnia suo motu pondera, Cic. Somn. Scip.* 4. (2) *Litt.* (3) *Permagnum optimi pondus argenti, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 27. (4) *Ego hoc meis ponderibus examinabo, Id. pro Planc.* 32. *Tellus Ponderibus librata suis, Ov. Met.* 1, 13. (5) *Gravi nequicquam te lassabis pondere, Phædr.* 2, 6, 10. *Grave ipsius conscientia pondus, Cic. N. D.* 3, 35. *Gemit sub pondere cymba, Virg. Æn.* 6, 413. (6) = *Id est maximi momenti & ponderis, Cic. in Vatini.* 4. (7) *Cogat trans pondera dextram Porrigere, Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 51. *Mentis meæ quo pondera vergant, Luc.* 8, 280. (8) *E Græciâ comportasse magnum pondus omnium artificum, Varr. de Vita P. R.* (9) *Ex aliisque Sumiſciunt aliæ pondus magis, inque graveſcunt, Lucr.* 4, 1244. † *Pondus genitalium, a rupture, Aug.* † *Ramex.*

Ponduscūlum, i, n. dim. *A small weight.* *Saxi ponduscūlum, Col.* 11, 51. *conf. Plin.* 11, 10.

Pōne, præp. [à pono, ut sine à sino] (1) *After, behind.* (2) An adverb of place. (1) *Pone nos recede, Plant. Pœn. 3, 2, 34.* *Pone ædem Castoris, Id.* (2) *Pone subito conjux, Virg. Æn. 2, 257.* *Æ Pone & ante, Cic. Timæ. 13.*

Pōnendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be bestowed.* (2) *To be reckoned, or accounted.* (3) *To be laid aside.* (1) *Tam multam operam ponendam in eâ re non arbitrantur, Cic. de Fin. 1, 1.* (2) *In capitali fraude non est ponendum, Id. de Orat. 2, 48.* (3) *Æ Ponendus est ille ambitus, non abjiciendus, Id. Orat. 58. vid. seq. Pono.*

Pōnens, tis. part. *Bestowing, laying aside.* *Ponens victoriæ beneficia extra ordinem legum, Val. Max. 6, 2, 12. conf. Sil. 6, 398.*

Pōno, ãre, sui, + ïvi, ïtum. act. [à πονῶ, laboro; vel fort. à פוןנ edificavit] (1) *To put, lay, place, or set.* (2) *To lay down.* (3) *To put off, as one doth one's clothes.* (4) *To set before one.* (5) *To lay a wager.* (6) *To lay aside, lose, or leave off.* (7) *To institute, or appoint.* (8) *To lay out, to employ, to bestow.* (9) *To reckon, or account.* (10) *To plant, transplant, or sow.* (11) *To put the case, to suppose.* (12) *To cite, quote, produce, or alledge.* (13) *To lay down for a truth.* (14) *To set down, or write.* (15) *To propose, or propound.* (16) *To paint, draw, or portray.* (17) *To consecrate, to devote.* (18) *To put out to usury.* (1) *In solis ponito biduum, Cato. § Ponere retia cervis, Virg. Georg. 1, 307.*

*Pedem ubi ponat in suo non habet, Cic. Verr. 3. ¶ Ponere ova, to lay eggs, Col. 8, 2. Propter humum volitat, ponitque in sepibus ova, Ov. Met. 8, 258. ¶ Ponere aras, Virg. Æn. 3, 404. urbem, Id. Æn. 8, 53. castella, Cæs. B. C. 3, 37. templum de marmore, to build, or erect, Virg. Georg. 3, 13. Sumptum ponere, to be at the expense, Cic. Q. frat. 3, 1. accusatorem, to summon, Cæl. Cic. Absol. Venti posuere, were laid, or lashed, Virg. Æn. 7, 27. + Apula sequentium vidulum posui, Plaut. Fragm. Vidul. 11. (2) *Majores ita in legibus posiverunt, Cato. § Hæc in præsentia differam, ponam verò ea, Cels. (3) Tunicam posuit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. Nymphæ velamina ponunt, Ov. Met. 2, 460. § Ponit personam amici, cum induit iudicis, Cic. (4) § Mensam ponere, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 148. ¶ Met. Pone Tigellinum, expose him, Juv. 1, 158. (5) § Pono pallium, ille tuum annulum opposuit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 77. Fagine ponam pocula, Virg. Ecl. 3, 36. (6) *Ut exoret illam, gladium ut ponat, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 60. Met. Niobe posuit sensum faxea facia mali, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 2, 52. § Ponere moras, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 25. superbiam, Id. Od. 3, 10, 9. questus, Ov. Met. 9, 276. (7) § Mores victis ponere, Virg. Æn. 1, 268. leges, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 105. (8) § Se totum in aliquâ re ponere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19. studium, Id. de Fin. 1, 1. tempus, Id. de Orat. 3, 17. (9) § Ponere in lucro, Id. contr. Rull. 2, 18. mortem in malis, Id. de Fin. 3, 8. (10) § Ponere vitem, Cato, 49. femina humo, Prop. 2, 11, 2. (11) *Pone victum eum esse, at, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3. (12) Ponam unum exemplum, Cic. pro Cluent. 133. In re tantâ ipsius verba ponam, Plin. 13, 13. (13) Breviter, quæ erunt satis aperta, ponemus, Cic. Partit. (14) Ponere pro certo sum veritus, Liv. In concione meâ nihil ponam de rebus meis gestis, Cic. antiq. iret in exil. 8. (15) Invitat pretiis animos, & præmia ponit, Virg. Æn. 5, 292. (16) Hic saxo, liquidis illis coloribus, Solers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 2. (17) Sextos fratrum posuere capillos, Ov. Met. 3, 506. (18) § Omnem relegit Idibus pecuniam, Quærit Calendis ponere, Hor. Epod. 2, 70.****

Pōnor, i, situs. pass. (1) *To be put, or set.* (2) *To be accounted.* (3) *To be set, or planted.* (4) *To be laid aside.* (5) *To be exposed.* (1) *Bacchus in auro Ponitur, Ov. Met. 6, 488. Id. oportet poni in potestate sapientis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 27. (2) Honesti in virtute ponuntur, in vitiis turpia, Id. de Legg. 1, 16. (3) Varr. R. R. 3, 13. (4) Arma poni jubet, Liv. (5) Lex obsignatas tabulas in publico poni voluit, Cic. pro Flacc. 9. Vid. Pono.*

Pons, tis. m. [à pendeo, quod velut in aëre pendeat; al. à pono, quia ad transeundum ponitur] (1) *A bridge.* (2) *A plank for the convenience of embarking, or debarking.* (3) *Also stairs, or planks, whereby they ascended towers, are called Pontes.* (4) *A float, or raft, joined to a ship, for the convenience of carrying engines, military stores, &c.* (5) *The hance of a door.* (1) *Angusto ponte pars oppidi adjungitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 52. ¶ Pons lapideus, a stone bridge, Curt. 5, 1, 29. ¶ Pono veritatis, a drawbridge, Jun. De ponte dejici, to have a quietus est, or a writ of ease, Liv. A ponte satelles, an importunate beger, Juv. 4, 116. (2) *Ratis stabat scalis & ponte parato, Virg. Æn. 10, 654. (3) Turre susculu & pontibus altis, Id. Æn. 9, 530. (4) Tac. Ann. 2, 6. (5) Inliso capite in pontem lapideam carceris, Patere. 2, 71. ¶ sed al. leg. postem.**

Ponticulus, i. m. dim. [à pons] *A little bridge, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.*

*** Ponticus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to, or brought from, Pontus.* ¶ *Canis ponticus, a beaver, Jun. Nux pontica, a filbert, Plin. 15, 22. = Avelana, Id. Pontica gemma, a kind of gem, Q. Scævola. Vid. Propr.*

Pontifex, icis. m. [ex posse, & facere, i. e. sacrificare, Varr. rect. à pontem faciendo, quia publicus pons à pontificibus factus est, primum & restitutus sæpe, Id.] (1) *A sacred magistrate among the Romans; a pontiff, or chief priest.* (2) *A chief bishop.* (1) ¶ *Pontifex maximus, the highest pontiff, Cic. N. D. 3, 31. Minores pontifices, the lower, Liv. (2) Ibid.*

Pontificalis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the pontiff, or chief priest.* § *Pontificalis auctoritas, Cic. de Legg. 2, 21. Jus pontificale, Id. ibid. 22. sacrum, Ov. Fast. 1, 462. ¶ Pontificales libri, books containing their ceremonies, Liv. 4, 3. ¶ Pontificale pœnœrium quid sit, vid. Fest.*

Pontificatus, ūs. m. *The dignity of pontiff, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 19. In pontificatum assurgere, Patere. 2, 51.*

Pontificia, ōrum. pl. n. *vel potius Pontificii, m. pl. sc. libri. Books containing the ceremonies of the pontiffs. Nominum non magnus numerus in pontificis nostris, Cic. N. D. 1, 30.*

Pontificialis, e. adj. *Belonging to a high priest.* § *Pontificalia sacra, Val. Max. 5, 8, 3. ¶ Pontificalis, Cic.*

¶ Pontificium, ii. n. *The charge, authority, power, and office, of a pontiff, Gell. 1, 12.*

Pontificus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a high priest, or pontiff.* § *Pontificium jus, Cic. de L. L. 2, 23.*

¶ Pontilis, e. adj. *Like a bridge, Veg. 1, 56.*

Ponto, ōnis. m. [à ponte] *A pontoon, a sort of vessel used in passing an army over a river. Pontones quod est genus navium Gallicarum Lissi reliquit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 26.*

*** Pontes**, i. m. [πότιος, Gr.] (1) *The black sea, called Pontus Euxinus.* (2) *Synecd. Any other sea.* (1) *In Ponti ore & angustis, Cic. Verr. 4, 58. (2) § Pontus Libyæ, Virg. Æn. 1, 560. Longus inter Ilion-Romamque pontus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 37.*

Pōpa, æ. m. [πόπης, Æol. πόπης, unde popa, Salm. al. aliter ex conjecturâ] (1) *The priest who slew the sacrifices, and offered them up when slain.* (2) *Also glutinous, greedy, dainty.* (1) *Succincti calent ad nova lucra popæ, Prop. 4, 3, 62. (2) Omento popa venter, Pers. 6, 74. interpr. Casaub.*

*** Pōpanum**, i. n. [πόπανον, Gr. à πῶπιον, coquo; videtur enim esse quicquid coctum sit aut apparatus, ut libum, placenta, &c.] *A round, broad, thin, cake, which they offered in old times to the gods. Tenui popano corruptus Osiris, Juv. 6, 540.*

Pōpellus, i. m. dim. [à populus] *Small, little, silly, or poor, people; the rabble, or mob.* § *Tunicatus popellus, Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 65. blandus, Pers. 4, 15.*

¶ Pōpi, ōrum. pl. m. & **Pōpæ**, ārum. pl. f. [πόπι, Gr.] *Dryopum linguâ Dæmones, Cæl. Rhodig.*

Pōpina, æ. f. [à popa, ut coquina à coquus] (1) *A tavern, or victualing house; a cook's shop, or ordinary; a tippling house.* (2) *Popinæ, victuals sold in such places.* (3) *The art of cookery.* (1) *In popinam divertendum est mihi, lances detergam omnes, omnesque trullas hauriam, Plaut. Amph. 4, 4, 22. In ædibus tenebræ, latebræ; bibitur, estur, quasi in popinâ, haud secus, Id. Curc. 4, 2, 13. § Uncta popina, Hor. Epist. 1, 14, 21. tenebricosa, Cic. in Pison. 8. nigra, Mart. 7, 60. (2) § Si illæ epulæ potiùs quàm popinæ nominandæ sunt, Cic. Philipp. 3, 8. (3) *Apicius scientiam popinæ professus, Sen.**

Pōpinālis, e. adj. *Belonging to cooks shops, or victualing houses.* ¶ *Deliciæ popinales, dainty dishes, exquisite rarities for eating, Col. 8, 16.*

¶ Pōpināria, æ. f. sc. mulier, *A woman cook, or hostess, Firm.*

¶ Pōpinārius, ii. m. *A cook, or victualer, Lampr. + Coquus.*

¶ Pōpinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A haunting of ordinaries, or tippling houses; riotous living, Gell. 10, 17. ubi al. propinatio.*

¶ Pōpinator, ōris. n. verb. *A common haunter of publick houses; a glutton, or belly god, Macr. Sat. 7, 14. + Popino.*

Pōpino, ōnis. m. *A haunter of publick houses and cooks shops, a beast; a drunken sot. Imbecillus, iners, si quidvis, adde popino, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 39.*

¶ Pōpinor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To riot, to be a sot, or glutton. Dum Gallienus popinatur, Jul. Cap. + Helluare, Cic.*

Poples, itis. m. [ita dict. quod post plicetur & curvetur] (1) *The ham of one's leg behind the knee.* (2) *Also the knee.* (1) *Genua, poplites & crura confricanda sunt, Col. (2) In durâ submisso poplite terrâ, Ov. Met. 7, 191. Poplite cæsa Dejicere, Val. Flacc. 6, 551.*

¶ Pōplus, ant. pro populus *Columna Duil. & Plant. Cas. 3, 2, 6.*

¶ Pōpōlus, ant. pro populus, *XII Legg.*

Poppæana, ōrum. pl. n. sc. unguenta. *Fine ointments, such as Poppæa Nero's wife used, Juv. 6, 431.*

*** Poppysma**, ātis. n. [à ποπύσω, sibilō; per Onomatop. à vocis sono] al. leg. *popysma, & est palpus, five sonus, linguâ, manu, ac similibus modis, excitatus ad favorem ostendendum.* (1) *A smacking with the mouth, used by horse riders.* (2) *Met. A clapping on the back, or stroking with the hand.* (1) *Vet. Schol. in Juv. (2) Præbebit vati crebrum poppyisma roganti, Juv. 6, 583.*

*** Poppysmua**, i. m. [ab eodem] *A noise made by clapping the hands together, Plin. 28, 2.*

*** Poppyzon**, ontis. part. Græc. [à ποπύζω] *Whistling to a horse, and stroking him gently. Cum pingeret poppyzonta retinentem equum, Plin. 35, 10.*

*** Pōpūlābilis**, e. adj. *That may be destroyed, or wasted. Quodcunque fuit populabile flammæ, Ov. Met. 9, 262.*

*** Pōpūlābundus**, a, um. adj. *Destroying, or laying waste; spoiling, or pillaging, of people. Populabundus hostis vagatur per agros, Liv. 2, 60. § Populabundi magis quàm iusti more belli, Id. 1, 15.*

*** Pōpūlandus**, a, um. part. *To be laid waste. § Gentes populandæ feris, Ov. Met. 1, 253.*

*** Pōpūlans**, tis. part. *Wasting, destroying wholly. Flammâ populante capillos, Ov. Met. 2, 319. ¶ Igne furtivo populante venas, preying upon, Sen. Hippol. 280. conf. Sil. 6, 650.*

*** Pōpūlāria**, um. n. pl. *Places where the commons sat in seeing of plays, or shows; which were the uppermost seats, behind the knights and nobles, Suet. Claud. 25. & Domit. 4.*

*** Pōpūlāris**, e. adj. or. comp. (1) *Popular; of, or belonging to, the people.* (2) *Accepted and favoured of the people; delighting and pleasing the people, standing up for and defending the cause of the people.* (3) *Loving the people, or publick.* (4) *Seeking to gain the peoples favour.* (5) *Of the same town, or city; Subst. a country-man, or woman.* (6) *A partner, or accomplice.* (7) *Of the*

the same breed, or stock. (8) Out of the mean people and commonalty. (9) A subject. (10) Vulgar, ordinary, commonly known. (11) Trivial, trifling, childish. (1) § Fama popularis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 15. lex, Id. de Legib. 2, 4. strepitus, Hor. A. P. 81. § Populares dei multi, naturalia unus, Cic. N. D. 1, 13. (2) Nihil tam popolare quàm bonitas, Id. Quo nihil popularius est, quibus artibus petierat magistratus, iidem gerebat, Liv. 7, 33. vid. Nep. Phoc. 3. (3) = Animus verè popularis, & salutis populi consulens, Cic. Catil. 4, 5. (4) Liv. 2, 10. (5) § Non gener hospes, sed popularis, Ov. Met. 9, 20. Amicus summus meus & popularis Geta, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 1. Flagitium est tuas populares pati servire ante oculos, quæ fuerunt liberæ, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 5. (6) Cùm ad iurjurandum populares sceleris sui adigeret, Sall. B. Catil. 22, 1. ¶ Conjuratiōis populares, accomplices, Id. B. C. 25. (7) Non congregari nisi populares ejusdem sylvæ, Plin. 8, 57. de gliribus. § Alienigenæ, Id. (8) Præstat divitem esse ac popularem, quàm nobilem ac mendicem, Plaut. interpr. Donat. (9) § Tentando nunc sociorum, nunc popularium animos, Liv. de Philippo, interpr. Budæo. (10) = Popularibus verbis est agendum & usitatis, Cic. Offic. 2, 10. Ad vulgarem popularēque lenum accommodata oratio, Id. de Orat. 1, 23. (11) Popularia agimus per ludum, Non. ex Laber.

* Pōpūlārītās, ātis, f. (1) Friendship, or kindness, arising from being of the same country. (2) Popularity, or a desire to please the people. (3) The favour of the people towards one. (4) A popular action. (1) Et si quid opus est, dic atque impera popularitatis causā, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 81. (2) Plin. 33, 2. (3) Homo munificus, & innoxie popularitatis, Id. Epist. 6, 31. (4) Omne genus popularitatis, Suet. Calig. 15.

* Pōpūlārītēr, adv. (1) After the fashion, or manner, of the people; common, inaccurate. (2) At the pleasure of the populace. (2) With the love and favour of the commons. (1) § Alterum librorum genus scriptum est populariter, alterum limatiūs, Cic. (2) Verso pollice vulgi Quemlibet occidunt populariter, Juven. 3, 37. (3) Contra quorum potentiam populariter tum dicendum fuit, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 44.

* || Pōpūlātīm, adv. Through all the people, altogether, wholly, Apul. & Non. 26, 28. ¶ Universè.

* Pōpūlātiō, ōnis, f. verb. A wasting, or destroying; a pillaging, robbing, and spoiling of the people; a pillaging of countrys. Aequi populationibus incurfionibusque meliores, Liv. § Populationes agrorum nostrorum, Id. ¶ Hostem populationibus prohibere, plunderings, Cæf. B. C. 1. Populatio murium, formicarum, volucrum, destruction of corn, &c. made by them, Col. Met. Populatio morum, the debasing, or degeneracy, Plin. 9, 34.

* Pōpūlātōr, ōris, m. verb. A destroyer, waster, ravager, or spoiler, of people and countrys; a pillager, or plunderer. § Agrorum populator, Liv. 3, 68. Trojæ populator, Ov. Met. 12, 593. Luxus populator opum, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 35. Populator arvi Sirius, Val. Flacc. 1, 683.

* Pōpūlātrix, icis, f. verb. A she destroyer, waster, spoiler, or consumer. Sicuti populatrix virgo profundi, i. e. Scylla, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 86.

* Pōpūlātūrus, a, um, part. That will ravage, Cæf. B. G. 5, 54.

* Pōpūlātus, a, um, part. (1) Having laid waste. (2) Wasted, destroyed, spoiled, ransacked, robbed, ravaged. (1) Amnes in æquora currunt, Quisque suum populatus iter, Virg. Aen. 12, 525. (2) = Populata vexataque provincia, Cic. Verr. 3, 52. Arva populata Marte, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 24. ¶ Populata tempora raptis Auribus, bereft, Virg. Aen. 6, 496.

* Pōpūlātus, ūs, m. verb. A laying waste, destroying, or ravaging. Ardent Hesperii sævis populatibus agri, Luc. 2, 534. Squalent populatibus agri, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 244.

* Pōpūlētum, i. n. A grove of poplars, a place set with poplar trees, Plin. 14, 6.

* Pōpūleus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a

poplar. § Umbra populea, Virg. Georg. 4, 511. corona, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23. Populeæ sorores, Val. Flacc. 5, 430.

* Pōpūlifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [ex pōpulus, & fero] That beareth poplar trees. § Populifer Spercheus, Ov. Met. 1, 570. Padus, Id. Amor. 2, 17, 32.

* Pōpūlīfūgia, ōrum, pl. n. [ex pōpulus, & fugio] The day when the people of Rome fled from their enemies, either the Gauls, as Varr. L. 5, 3. or the Tuscans, as Macr. Sat. 3, 2. says.

* Pōpūliscitum, id. quod plebiscitum [ex pōpulus, & scio] An act of the commons, Nep. Alcib. 5, 4. & Epam. 7, 4.

* Pōpūlneus, a, um, adj. [à populus, id. quod pōpulus] Belonging to, or made of the poplar. ¶ Frons populnea, a poplar leaf, Col. 6, 3.

* Pōpūlnus, a, um, adj. [à pōpulus] Of a poplar tree. § Num ista aut populus fors, aut abiecta est tua? Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 32.

* Pōpūlo, āre, act. [à pōpulus; in populo prædas ago] (1) To rob and spoil people, or destroy countrys. (2) To waste, ransack, or spoil. (3) ¶ Allo to get the favour, or win the love, of the people. (1) Libycos populare penates, Virg. Aen. 1, 531. (2) Populat farris acervum cuculio, Id. Georg. 1, 185. (3) Pacuv. interpr. Non.

* Pōpūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. [à pōpulus] (1) To rob, or plunder. (2) To waste, or destroy. (3) Pass. To be destroyed. (1) Aduorum agros populabantur, Cæf. B. G. 1. (2) Formam populabitur ætas, Ov. de Med. Fac. 45. Cura populatur artus, Sen. Hippol. 377. (3) Populari passim Romanum agrum attulere, Liv.

* || Pōpūlōnia mater, Juno so called, quod populum tueatur, Macr. Sat. 3, 11.

* || Pōpūlōsus, a, um, adj. Populous, full of people, Apul. Met. 8. ¶ Frequens, Cic.

* Pōpūlus, i. f. (m. Prisc.) [fort. à πωπύλλω, quatio] (1) A poplar tree, of which Pliny reckoneth three kinds, viz. the white, black, and Libyan, poplar. (2) An aspen tree, whose leaves always shake. (1) Populus fluviali confita ripā, Ov. § alba, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 9. nigra, Plin. 16, 13. Inter procerissimas populos, Cic. de Legg. 1, 15. (2) Plin. 16, 24.

* Pōpūlus, i. m. [à Gr. πῶλος, per redupl. populus antiq.] (1) A nation under one government, comprising all ranks. (2) But most frequently the common sort, the multitude. (3) The whole of the subjects to a prince, or state. (4) A number of men met together, a crowd. (5) A flock, or stall, of bees. (6) || A community, or body of men; a corporation, or neighbourhood. (1) § Tribuni non populi, sed plebis magistratus, Liv. (2) Primores populi arripuit, populūque tributim, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 69. § Dat populus, dat gratus eques, dat thura senatus, Mart. 8, 15. (3) Tene magis saluum populus velit, an populum tu? Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 27. Tu, regere imperio populos, Romanæ, memento, Virg. Aen. 6, 851. (4) Nutaretque ratis populo peritura recepto, Luc. 3, 660. i. e. vectoribus. (5) Id ne fiat, duo populi conjungi debent, Col. 9, 13. de remed. apium laborantium morbo. (6) Apul.

* || Por. antiq. pro puer. ut πῶς, Dor. πῶρ. Hinc Marcipor, Publipor, &c. A boy, or servant, sed hoc genus citò desuevit.

Porca, æ. f. [à porriciendo, Varr. R. R. 1, 29. qu. terra porrecta five projecta, quod ea seges frumentum porricit] (1) A ridge, or land lying between two furrows, whereon the corn groweth; a balk of land. (2) A measure of land containing 130 feet in length and 30 in breadth. (3) * [à porcus] A sow pig, a pork, or porket. (1) Quod est inter duos sulcos elata terra dicitur porca, Varr. = Liras rustici vocant porcas, Col. 2, 4. (4) Col. 5, 1. (3) Avida porca, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 4. Cæsā jangebant fœdera porcā, Virg. Aen. 8, 641.

* Pōrcārius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a sow, Plin. 11, 37.

* || Pōrcārius, ii. m. A swineherd, Firm. ¶ Subulcus, Vir.

* || Porcellia, æ. f. [à porca] The herb purslain, Ap. recent.

* || Porcellio, ōnis, f. The cheesep, or sow; an insect, Cæf. Aut. Tard. ¶ Portulaca, Cels. oniscos, Plin.

* Porcellus, i. m. dim. [à porcus] A little hog, a young pig. Porcelli vocem est imitatus suū, Phæd. 5, 5, 17. ¶ Rarò occ.

† Porceo, ēre, neut. prohibeo, Lucil. qu. Porcè arceo, To hinder, or keep off. ¶ Arceo, Cic.

* || Porcetra, æ. f. [à porcus] A young sow, or yelt, that never farrowed but once, Gell. 18, 6.

* Porci sacres, Plaut. Men. 2, 2. & Rud. 4, 6, 4. i. e. puri & integri; ad sacrificium idonei, vid. Fest.

* Porcīna, æ. f. (sc. caro) Pork, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 69.

* Porcīnārius, ii. m. A seller of hog's flesh, or pork. Quanta laniis lassitudo! quanta porcina iis! Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 5.

* Porcīnus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a hog, Sen. de Irā, 2, 10.

* Porcūlāta, æ. f. uti Salm. scrib. pro portulaca, à porcūla, unde & porcellia, Purslain, Plin. 20, 20.

* || Porcūlātiō, ōnis, f. The breeding, or rearing, of pigs, or swine. Nutricatum porcorum porculationem vocant, Varr. R. R. 2, 4.

* Porcūlātōr, ōris, m. A feeder of swine to make them fat. § Porculatoris & subulci diversa professio, Col. 1. præf.

* Porcūlētum, i. n. [à porca, porcūla] A plat in a garden where many beds are, Plin. 17, 22.

* Porcūlum, i. n. An implement to be put into the screw of the oil press, or in that part of it which is called the fucula, to hold the rope which is wound about it. Porculum in mediā fuculā facitō, Cato, 19. Jubeas porculum afferri tibi, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 38. ¶ al. leg. portulum.

* Porcūlus, i. m. dim. A little pig, a shoot, a porket, Plaut. ¶ Porculus marinus, a porpois, Plin. 9, 15.

* Porcus, i. m. [à Gr. πῶρος, id. antiq. quod nunc ἀπῖρος, Varr.] (1) A hog. (2) A sow, a pig. (3) Pork, hog's flesh. (4) A sort of fish. (5) Obicene. (6) || A hog roasted with fowl, &c. in his belly, as the Trojan horse was stuffed with Greeks. (7) Catachrest, A glutor, one high fed. (1) § Saginatus porcus, Prop. 4, 1, 23. (2) Priusquam porcum feminam immolabis, Cato, 134. Scrofa suos alat oportet porcos, Varr. (3) Abundat porco, hædo, &c. Cic. de Sen. 16. (4) Apion maximum piscium esse tradit porcum, quem Lacedæmonii orthagoriscum vocant, grunnire eum, cūm capiatur, Plin. 32, 2. (5) Varr. R. R. 2, 4. (6) Macr. (7) Epicuri de grege porci, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16.

Porgens, tis, part. per Sync. pro porrigens. Ea prima duci porgens, Vall. Flacc. 2, 656.

* || Pornæ, ārum, f. pl. [à πῶρῶν, Gr. i. e. metretices] Comedys so called from volores being presented in them, Dig.

* || Pōrōsus, a, um, adj. [à πῶρος, transitus] Full of pores, or little holes; porous, Med. ¶ Meatus plenus.

* Porphyreticus, a, um, adj. Pertaining to purple. ¶ Marmor porphyreticum, a purple, or red, coloured marble, called porphyry, Suet. Neron. 50.

* || Porphyriacus, a, um, adj. Of a purple colour, Litt. ex Ov.

* Porphyrio, ōnis, m. A kind of bird with long red legs and bill, and which drinketh as if he bit the water, Plin. 10, 46.

* Porphyrites, æ. m. [πορφύριτος, Gr. à πορφήρα, purpur] Red marble stone, porphyry, Plin. 36, 7.

* Porphyritis, idis, f. sc. ficus. A fig of a purple colour, Plin. 15, 18.

Porraceus, a, um, adj. Of, or like, leek blades; green, or greenish. § Porraceus color, Plin. 37, 10. Porracea folia, Id. 21, 18.

Porrectio, ōnis, f. verb. [à porrigo] An extension, a stretching out. § Digitorum contractio facilis, facilisque porrectio, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. Porrectionibus ad centrum, Vitr. 10, 8.

Porrectus, a, um, part. [à porrigor] it. adj. or, comp. (1) Stretched, or reached, out. (2) Extended, or lying out in space. (3) Lying along.

Pōne, præp. [à pono, ut sine à sino] (1) *After, behind.* (2) An adverb of place. (1) *Pone nos recede, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 2, 34.* *Pone ædem Castoris, Id.* (2) *Pone subito conjux, Virg. Æn. 2, 257.* *Æ Pone & ante, Cic. Timæ. 13.*
Pōnendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be bestowed.* (2) *To be reckoned, or accounted.* (3) *To be laid aside.* (1) *Tam multam operam ponendam in eâ re non arbitrantur, Cic. de Fin. 1, 1.* (2) *In capitali fraude non est ponendum, Id. de Orat. 2, 48.* (3) *Æ Ponendus est ille ambitus, non abijciendus, Id. Orat. 58. vid. seq. Pono.*
Pōnens, tis. part. *Bestowing, laying aside.* *Ponens victoriæ beneficia extra ordinem legum, Val. Max. 6, 2, 12. conf. Sil. 6, 398.*
Pōno, Ære, sui, + iui, itum. act. [à πονέω, laboro; vel fort. à פון ædificavit] (1) *To put, lay, place, or set.* (2) *To lay down.* (3) *To put off, as one doth one's clothes.* (4) *To set before one.* (5) *To lay a wager.* (6) *To lay aside, lose, or leave off.* (7) *To institute, or appoint.* (8) *To lay out, to employ, to bestow.* (9) *To reckon, or account.* (10) *To plant, transplant, or sow.* (11) *To put the case, to suppose.* (12) *To cite, quote, produce, or alledge.* (13) *To lay down for a truth.* (14) *To set down, or write.* (15) *To propose, or propound.* (16) *To paint, draw, or portray.* (17) *To consecrate, to devote.* (18) *To put out to usury.* (1) *In solis ponito biduum, Cato. § Ponere retia cervis, Virg. Georg. 1, 307.* *Pedem ubi ponat in suo non habet, Cic. Verr. 3.* *¶ Ponere ova, to lay eggs, Col. 8, 2.* *Propter humum volitat, ponitque in sepibus ova, Ov. Met. 8, 258.* *¶ Ponere aras, Virg. Æn. 3, 404.* *urbem, Id. Æn. 8, 53.* *castella, Cæs. B. C. 3, 37.* *templum de marmore, to build, or erect, Virg. Georg. 3, 13.* *Sumptum ponere, to be at the expense, Cic. Q. frat. 3, 1.* *accusatorem, to summon, Cæl. Cic. Absol. Venti posuere, were laid, or lashed, Virg. Æn. 7, 27.* *† Apula sequestrum vidulum posui, Plaut. Fragm. Vidul. 11.* (2) *Majores ita in legibus poliverunt, Cato. § Hæc in præsentia differam, ponam verò ea, Cels.* (3) *Tunicam posuit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.* *Nymphæ velamina ponunt, Ov. Met. 2, 460.* *¶ Ponit personam amici, cum induit iudicis, Cic.* (4) *§ Mensam ponere, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 148.* *¶ Met. Pone Tigellinum, expose him, Juv. 1, 158.* (5) *¶ Pono pallium, ille suum annulum opposuit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 77.* *Fagina ponam pocula, Virg. Ecl. 3, 36.* (6) *Ut exoret illam, gladium ut ponat, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 60.* *Met. Niobe posuit sensum faxea facta mali, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 2, 52.* *§ Ponere moras, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 25.* *superbiam, Id. Od. 3, 10, 9.* *questus, Ov. Met. 9, 276.* (7) *§ Mores victis ponere, Virg. Æn. 1, 268.* *leges, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 105.* (8) *§ Se totum in aliquâ re ponere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19.* *studium, Id. de Fin. 1, 1.* *tempus, Id. de Orat. 3, 17.* (9) *§ Ponere in lucro, Id. centr. Rull. 2, 18.* *mortem in malis, Id. de Fin. 3, 8.* (10) *§ Ponere vitem, Cato, 49.* *semina humo, Prop. 2, 11, 2.* (11) *Pone victum eum esse, at, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3.* (12) *Ponam unum exemplum, Cic. pro Cluent. 133.* *In re tantâ ipsius verba poniam, Plin. 13, 13.* (13) *Breviter, quæ erant satis aperta, ponemus, Cic. Partit.* (14) *Ponere pro certo sum veritus, Liv. In concione meâ nihil ponam de rebus meis gestis, Cic. antiq. iret in exil. 8.* (15) *Invitat pretiis animos; & præmia ponit, Virg. Æn. 5, 292.* (16) *Hic saxo, liquidis illis coloribus, Solers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 2.* (17) *Sectos fratris posuere capillos, Ov. Met. 3, 506.* (18) *¶ Omnem relegit Idibus pecuniam, Quærit Calendis ponere, Hor. Epod. 2, 70.*
Pōnor, i, situs. pass. (1) *To be put, or set.* (2) *To be accounted.* (3) *To be set, or planted.* (4) *To be laid aside.* (5) *To be exposed.* (1) *Bacchus in auro Ponitur, Ov. Met. 6, 488.* *Id. oportet poni in potestate sapientis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 27.* (2) *Honestâ in virtute ponuntur, in vitiis turpia, Id. de Legg. 1, 16.* (3) *Varr. R. R. 3, 13.* (4) *Arma poni jubet, Liv. (5) Lex obsignatas tabulas in publico poni voluit, Cæs. pro Flacc. 2. Vid. Pono.*

Pōng, tis. m. [à pendo, quodd velut in aëre pendeat; al. à pono, quia ad transeundum ponitur] (1) *A bridge.* (2) *A plank for the convenience of embarking, or debarking.* (3) *Also stairs, or planks, whereby they ascended towers, are called Pontes.* (4) *A float, or raft, joined to a ship, for the convenience of carrying engines, military stores, &c.* (5) *The hance of a door.* (1) *Angusto ponte pars oppidi adjungitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 52.* *¶ Pons lapideus, a stone bridge, Curt. 5, 1, 29.* *¶ Pono versatilis, a drawbridge, Jun. De ponte dejici, to have a quietus est, or a writ of ease, Liv. A ponte fatelles, an importunate beger, Juv. 4, 116.* (2) *Ratis stabat scalis & ponte parato, Virg. Æn. 10, 654.* (3) *Turris suspensæ & pontibus altis, Id. Æn. 9, 530.* (4) *Tac. Ann. 2, 6.* (5) *Inliso capite in pontem lapideam carceris, Patere. 2, 71.* *¶ sed al. leg. postem.*

Ponticulus, i. m. dim. [à pons] *A little bridge, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.*

Ponticus, 2, um. adj. *Belonging to, or brought from, Pontus.* *¶ Canis ponticus, a beaver, Jun. Nux pontica, a fiberd, Plin. 15, 22.* = *Avelana, Id. Pontica gemma, a kind of gem, Q. Scævola. Vid. Propr.*

Pontifex, icis. m. [ex posse, & facere, i. e. sacrificare, Varr. rect. à pontem faciendo, quia publicus pons à pontificibus factus est, primum & relictus sæpe, Id.] (1) *A sacred magistrate among the Romans; a pontiff, or chief priest.* (2) *A chief bishop.* (1) *¶ Pontifex maximus, the highest pontiff, Cic. N. D. 3, 31.* *Minores pontifices, the lower, Liv. (2) Ibid.*

Pontificalis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the pontiff, or chief priest.* *¶ Pontificalis auctoritas, Cic. de Legg. 2, 21.* *Jus pontificale, Id. ibid. 22.* *facrum, Ov. Fast. 1, 462.* *¶ Pontificales libri, books containing their ceremonies, Liv. 4, 3.* *¶ Pontificale pomerium quid sit, vid. Fest.*

Pontificatus, ūs. m. *The dignity of pontiff, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 19.* *In pontificatum assurgere, Patere. 2, 51.*

Pontificia, ōrum. pl. n. *vel potius Pontificii, m. pl. sc. libri. Books containing the ceremonies of the pontiffs.* *Nominum non magnus numerus in pontificiis nostris, Cic. N. D. 1, 30.*

Pontificialis, e. adj. *Belonging to a high priest.* *¶ Pontificalia sacra, Val. Max. 5, 8, 3.* *† Pontificalis, Cic.*

Pontificium, ii. n. *The charge, authority, power, and office, of a pontiff, Gell. 1, 12.*

Pontificius, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a high priest, or pontiff.* *¶ Pontificium jus, Cic. de L. L. 2, 23.*

Pontilis, e. adj. *Like a bridge, Veg. 1, 56.*
Ponto, ōnis. m. [à ponte] *A pontoon, a sort of vessel used in passing an army over a river.* *Pontones quod est genus navium Gallicarum Lissi reliquit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 26.*

Pontus, i. m. [πόντος, Gr.] (1) *The black sea, called Pontus Euxinus.* (2) *Synecd. Any other sea.* (1) *In Ponti ore & angustiis, Cic. Verr. 4, 58.* (2) *¶ Pontus Libyæ, Virg. Æn. 1, 560.* *Longus inter Ilion-Romamque pontus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 37.*

Pōpa, æ. m. [πόπας, Æol. πόπας, unde popa, Salm. al. aliter ex conjecturâ] (1) *The priest who slew the sacrifices, and offered them up when slain.* (2) *Also gluttonous, greedy, dainty.* (1) *Succincti calent ad nova lucra popæ, Prop. 4, 3, 62.* (2) *Omento popa venter, Pers. 6, 74. interpr. Casaub.*

Pōpanum, i. n. [πόπανον, Gr. à πίνω, coquo; videtur enim esse quicquid coctum sit aut apparatus, ut libum, placenta, &c.] *A round, broad, thin, cake, which they offered in old times to the gods.* *Tenui popano corruptus Osiris, Juv. 6, 540.*

Pōpellus, i. m. dim. [à populus] *Small, little, silly, or poor, people; the rabble, or mob.* *¶ Tunicatus popellus, Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 65.* *blandus, Pers. 4, 15.*

Pōpi, ōrum. pl. m. & **Pōpæ**, ārum. pl. f. [πόπαι, Gr.] *Dryopum linguâ Dæmones, Cæl. Rhodig.*

Pōpina, æ. f. [à popa, ut coquina à coquus] (1) *A tavern, or victualing house; a cook's shop, or ordinary; a tippling house.* (2) *Popinæ, victuals sold in such places.* (3) *The art of cookery.* (1) *In popinam divertendum est mihi, lances detergam omnes, omnesque trullas hauriam, Plaut. Amph. 4, 4, 22.* *In ædibus tenebræ, latebræ; bibitur, estur, quasi in popinâ, haud secus, Id. Curc. 4, 2, 13.* *¶ Uncta popina, Hor. Epist. 1, 14, 21.* *tenebricola, Cic. in Pison. 8.* *nigra, Mart. 7, 60.* (2) *¶ Si illæ epulæ potius quam popinæ nominandæ sunt, Cic. Philipp. 3, 8.* (3) *Apicius scientiam popinæ professus, Sen.*

Pōpinālis, e. adj. *Belonging to cooks shops, or victualing houses.* *¶ Deliciæ popinales, dainty dishes, exquisite rarities for eating, Col. 8, 16.*

Pōpināria, æ. f. sc. mulier, *A woman cook, or hostess, Firm.*

Pōpinārius, ii. m. *A cook, or victualer, Lampr. + Coquus.*

Pōpinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A haunting of ordinaries, or tippling houses; riotous liveing, Gell. 10, 17.* *ubi al. propinatio.*

Pōpinator, ōris. n. verb. *A common haunter of publick houses; a glutton, or belly god, Macr. Sat. 7, 14.* *† Popino.*

Pōpino, ōnis. m. *A haunter of publick houses and cooks shops, a beast; a drunken sot.* *Imbecillus, iners, si quidvis, adde popino, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 39.*

Pōpinor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To riot, to be a sot, or glutton.* *Dum Gallienus popinatur, Jul. Cap. † Hæluare, Cic.*

Poples, itis. m. [ita dict. quodd post plicetur & curvetur] (1) *The ham of one's leg behind the knee.* (2) *Also the knee.* (1) *Genua, poplites & crura confricanda sunt, Col.* (2) *In durâ submisso poplite terrâ, Ov. Met. 7, 191.* *Poplite cæsa Dejicere, Val. Flacc. 6, 551.*

Pōplus, ant. pro populus *Columna Duil. & Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 6.*

Pōpulus, ant. pro populus, *XII Legg.*

Poppæana, ōrum. pl. n. sc. unguenta. *Fine ointments, such as Poppæa Nero's wife used, Juv. 6, 431.*

Poppysma, ātis. n. [à πονέω, sibilis; per Onomatop. à vocis sono] al. leg. *popysma, & est palpus, five sonus, linguâ, manu, ac similibus modis, excitatus ad favorem ostendendum.* (1) *A smacking with the mouth, used by horse riders.* (2) *Met. A clapping on the back, or stroking with the hand.* (1) *Vet. Schol. in Juv. (2) Præbebit vati crebrum poppyisma roganti, Juv. 6, 583.*

Poppysma, i. m. [ab eodem] *A noise made by clapping the hands together, Plin. 28, 2.*

Pōpyzon, ontis. part. Græc. [à πονέω, Zov] *Whistling to a horse, and stroking him gently.* *Cum pingeret poppyzonta retinentem equum, Plin. 35, 10.*

Pōpūlābilis, e. adj. *That may be destroyed, or wasted.* *Quodcunque fuit populabile flammæ, Ov. Met. 9, 262.*

Pōpūlābundus, a, um. adj. *Destroying, or laying waste; spoiling, or pillaging, of people.* *Populabundus hostis vagatur per agros, Liv. 2, 60.* *¶ Populabundi magis quam justis more belli, Id. 1, 15.*

Pōpūlandus, a, um. part. *To be laid waste.* *¶ Gentes populandæ feris, Ov. Met. 1, 253.*

Pōpūlans, tis. part. *Wasting, destroying wholly.* *Flammâ populante capillos, Ov. Met. 2, 319.* *¶ Igne furtivo populante venas, preying upon, Sen. Hippol. 280. conf. Sil. 6, 650.*

Pōpūlāria, um. n. pl. *Places where the commons sat in seeing of plays, or shows; which were the uppermost seats, behind the knights and nobles, Suet. Claud. 25. & Domit. 4.*

Pōpūlāris, e. adj. or. comp. (1) *Popular; of, or belonging to, the people.* (2) *Accepted and favoured of the people; delighting and pleasing the people, standing up for and defending the cause of the people.* (3) *Lowering the people, or publick.* (4) *Seeking to gain the peoples favour.* (5) *Of the same town, or city; Subst. a country-man, or woman.* (6) *A partner, or accomplice.* (7) *Of the*

the same breed, or flock. (8) Out of the mean people and commonalty. (9) A subject. (10) Vulgar, ordinary, commonly known. (11) † Trivial, trifling, childish. (1) § Fama popularis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 15. lex, Id. de Legib. 2, 4. strepitus, Hor. A. P. 81. § Populares dei multi, naturalia unus, Cic. N. D. 1, 13. (2) Nihil tam popolare quàm bonitas, Id. Quo nihil popularius est, quibus artibus petierat magistratus, iisdem gerebat, Liv. 7, 33. vid. Nep. Phoc. 3. (3) = Animus verè popularis, & salutis populi consulens, Cic. Catil. 4, 5. (4) Liv. 2, 10. (5) § Non gener hospes, sed popularis, Ov. Met. 9, 20. Amicus summus meus & popularis Geta, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 1. Flagitium est tuas populares pati servire ante oculos, quæ fuerunt liberæ, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 5. (6) Cùm ad iurjurandum populares sceleris sui adigeret, Sall. B. Catil. 22, 1. ¶ Conjuratiōis populares, accomplices, Id. B. C. 25. (7) Non congregari nisi populares ejusdem sylvæ, Plin. 8, 57. de gliribus. § Alienigenæ, Id. (8) Præstat divitem esse ac popularem, quàm nobilem ac mendicem, Plaut. interpr. Donat. (9) § Tentando nunc sociorum, nunc popularium animos, Liv. de Philippo, interpr. Budæo. (10) = Popularibus verbis est agendum & usitatis, Cic. Offic. 2, 10. Ad vulgarem popularēque sensum accommodata oratio, Id. de Orat. 1, 23. (11) Popularia agimus per ludum, Non. ex Labor.

* Pōpūlārītās, ātis. f. (1) Friendship, or kindness, arising from being of the same country. (2) Popularity, or a desire to please the people. (3) The favour of the people towards one. (4) A popular action. (1) Et si quid opus est, dic atque impera popularitatis causā, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 81. (2) Plin. 33, 2. (3) Homo munificus, & innoxie popularitatis, Id. Epist. 6, 31. (4) Omne genus popularitatis, Suet. Calig. 15.

* Pōpūlārītēr, adv. (1) After the fashion, or manner, of the people; common, inaccurate. (2) At the pleasure of the populace. (2) With the love and favour of the commons. (1) § Alterum librorum genus scriptum est populariter, alterum limatius, Cic. (2) Verso pollice vulgi Quemlibet occidunt populariter, Juven. 3, 37. (3) Contra quorum potentiam populariter tum dicendum fuit, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 44.

* || Pōpūlātīm, adv. Through all the people, altogether, wholly, Apul. & Non. 26, 28. † Universè.

* Pōpūlātiō, ōnis. f. verb. A wasting, or destroying; a pillaging, robbing, and spoiling of the people; a pillaging of countrys. Aequi populationibus incurionibusque meliores, Liv. § Populationes agrorum nostrorum, Id. ¶ Hostem populationibus prohibere, plunderings, Cæf. B. C. 1. Populatio murium, formicarum, volucrum, destruction of corn, &c. made by them, Col. Met. Populatio morum, the debasing, or degeneracy, Plin. 9, 34.

* Pōpūlātōr, ōris. m. verb. A destroyer, waster, ravager, or spoiler, of people and countrys; a pillager, or plunderer. § Agrorum populator, Liv. 3, 68. Trojæ populator, Ov. Met. 12, 593. Luxus populator opum, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 35. Populator arvi Sirius, Val. Flacc. 1, 683.

* Pōpūlātrix, icis. f. verb. A she destroyer, waster, spoiler, or consumer. Sicuti populatrix virgo profundi, i. e. Scylla, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 86.

* Pōpūlātūrus, a, um. part. That will ravage, Cæf. B. G. 5, 54.

* Pōpūlātus, a, um. part. (1) Having laid waste. (2) Wasted, destroyed, spoiled, ransacked, robbed, ravaged. (1) Amnes in æquora currunt, Quisque suum populatus iter, Virg. Æn. 12, 525. (2) = Populata vexataque provincia, Cic. Verr. 3, 52. Arva populata Marte, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 24. ¶ Populata tempora raptis Auribus, bereft, Virg. Æn. 6, 496.

* Pōpūlātus, ūs. m. verb. A laying waste, destroying, or ravaging. Ardent Hesperii sævis populatibus agri, Luc. 2, 534. Squalent populatibus agri, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 244.

* Pōpūlētum, i. n. A grove of poplars, a place set with poplar trees, Plin. 14, 6.

* Pōpūleus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a

poplar. § Umbra populea, Virg. Georg. 4, 511. corona, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23. Populeæ sorores, Val. Flacc. 5, 430.

* Pōpūlifer, ēra, ērum. adj. [ex pōpulus, & fero] That beareth poplar trees. § Populifer Spercheus, Ov. Met. 1, 570. Padus, Id. Amor. 2, 17, 32.

* Pōpūlīfūgia, ōrum. pl. n. [ex pōpulus, & fugio] The day when the people of Rome fled from their enemies, either the Gauls, as Varr. L. 5, 3. or the Tuscans, as Macr. Sat. 3, 2. says.

* Pōpūlīscītum, id. quod plebiscitum [ex pōpulus, & scio] An act of the commons, Nep. Alcib. 5, 4. & Epam. 7, 4.

* Pōpūlneus, a, um. adj. [à populneus, id. quod pōpulus] Belonging to, or made of the poplar. ¶ Frons populnea, a poplar leaf, Col. 6, 3.

* Pōpūlnus, a, um. adj. [à pōpulus] Of a poplar tree. § Num ista aut populna fors, aut abiegnæ est tua? Plaut. Caf. 2, 6, 32.

* Pōpūlo, āre. act. [à pōpulus; in populo prædas ago] (1) To rob and spoil people, or destroy countrys. (2) To waste, ransack, or spoil. (3) † Allo to get the favour, or win the love, of the people. (1) Libycos populare penates, Virg. Æn. 1, 531. (2) Populat farris acervum cuculio, Id. Georg. 1, 185. (3) Pacuv. interpr. Non.

* Pōpūlor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [à pōpulus] (1) To rob, or plunder. (2) To waste, or destroy. (3) Pass. To be destroyed. (1) Aduorum agros populabantur, Cæf. B. G. 1. (2) Formam populabatur ætas, Ov. de Med. Fac. 45. Cura populatur artus, Sen. Hippol. 377. (3) Populati passim Romanum agrum attulere, Liv.

* || Pōpūlōnia mater, Juno so called, quod populum tueatur, Macr. Sat. 3, 11.

* || Pōpūlōsus, a, um. adj. Populous, full of people, Apul. Met. 8. † Frequens, Cic.

* Pōpūlus, i. f. (m. Prisc.) [fort. à πωπιλάω, quatio] (1) A poplar tree, of which Pliny reckoneth three kinds, viz. the white, black, and Libyan, poplar. (2) An aspen tree, whose leaves always shake. (1) Populus fluviali confita ripā, Ov. § alba, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 9. nigra, Plin. 16, 13. Inter procerissimas populos, Cic. de Legg. 1, 15. (2) Plin. 16, 24.

* Pōpūlus, i. m. [à Gr. πολύς, per redupl. populus antiq.] (1) A nation under one government, comprising all ranks. (2) But most frequently the common sort, the multitude. (3) The whole of the subjects to a prince, or state. (4) A number of men met together, a crowd. (5) A flock, or stall, of bees. (6) || A community, or body of men; a corporation, or neighbourhood. (1) § Tribuni non populi, sed plebis magistratus, Liv. (2) Primores populi arripuit, populūque tributim, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 69. § Dat populus, dat gratus eques, dat thura senatus, Mart. 8, 15. (3) Tene magis saluum populus velit, an populum tu? Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 27. Tu, regere imperio populos, Romane, memento, Virg. Æn. 6, 851. (4) Nutaretque ratis populo peritura recepto, Luc. 3, 660. i. e. vectoribus. (5) Id ne fiat, duo populi conjungi debent, Col. 9, 13. de remed. apium laborantium morbo. (6) Apul.

* † Por. antiq. pro puer. ut πωπ, Dor. πωρ. Hinc Marcipor, Publipor, &c. A boy, or servant, sed hoc genus citò defuevit.

Porca, æ. f. [à porriciendo, Varr. R. R. 1, 29. qu. terra porrecta five projecta, quod ea seges frumentum porricit] (1) A ridge, or land lying between two furrows, whereon the corn groweth; a balk of land. (2) A measure of land containing 130 feet in length and 30 in breadth. (3) * [à porcus] A sow pig, a pork, or porket. (1) Quod est inter duos fulcos elata terra dicitur porca, Varr. = Liras rustici vocant porcas, Col. 2, 4. (4) Col. 5, 1. (3) Avida porca, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 4. Cæsā jungebant fœdera porcā, Virg. Æn. 8, 641.

* Pōrcārius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a sow, Plin. 11, 37.

* || Pōrcārius, ii. m. A swineherd, Firm. † Subulcus, Vir.

* || Porcellia, æ. f. [à porca] The herb purslain, Ap. recent.

* || Porcellio, ōnis. f. The cheslip, or sow; an insect, Cæf. Aul. Tard. † Portulaca, Cels. onifcos, Plin.

* Porcellus, i. m. dim. [à porcus] A little hog, a young pig. Porcelli vocem est imitatus suā, Phæd. 5, 5, 17. § Rarò occ.

† Porceo, ēre. neut. prohibeo, Lucil. qu. Porro arceo, To hinder, or keep off. † Arceo, Cic.

* || Porcetra, æ. f. [à porcus] A young sow, or yelt, that never farrowed but once, Gell. 18, 6.

* Porci sacres, Plaut. Men. 2, 2. & Rud. 4, 6, 4. i. e. puri & integri; ad sacrificium idonei, vid. Fest.

* Pōrcīna, æ. f. (sc. caro) Pork, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 69.

* Pōrcīnārius, ii. m. A seller of hog's flesh, or pork. Quanta lanis lassitudo! quanta porcina-riis! Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 5.

* Pōrcīnus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a hog, Sen. de Irā, 2, 10.

* Pōrcūlāta, æ. f. uti Salm. scrib. pro portulaca, à porcula, unde & porcellia, Purslain, Plin. 20, 20.

* || Pōrcūlātiō, ōnis. f. The breeding, or rearing, of pigs, or swine. Nutricatum porcorum porculatiōnem vocant, Varr. R. R. 2, 4.

* Pōrcūlātōr, ōnis. m. A feeder of swine to make them fat. § Porculatoris & subulci diversa profectio, Col. 1. præf.

* Pōrcūlētum, i. n. [à porca, porcula] A plat in a garden where many beds are, Plin. 17, 22.

* Pōrcūlum, i. n. An implement to be put into the screw of the oil press, or in that part of it which is called the fucula, to hold the rope which is wound about it. Porculum in mediā fuculā facitō, Cato, 19. Jubeas porculum afferri tibi, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 38. § al. leg. portulum.

* Pōrcūlus, i. m. dim. A little pig, a shoot, a porket, Plaut. ¶ Porculus marinus, a porpois, Plin. 9, 15.

* Porcus, i. m. [à Gr. πόρκος, id. antiq. quod nunc κέπος, Varr.] (1) A hog. (2) A sow, a pig. (3) Pork, hog's flesh. (4) A sort of fish. (5) Obsecrē. (6) || A hog roasted with fowl, &c. in his belly, as the Trojan horse was stuffed with Greeks. (7) Catachrest, A glutton, one high fed. (1) § Saginatus porcus, Prop. 4, 1, 23. (2) Priusquam porcum feminam immolabis, Cato, 134. Scrofa suos alit oportet porcos, Varr. (3) Abundat porco, hædo, &c. Cic. de Sen. 16. (4) Apion maximum piscium esse tradit porcum, quem Lacedæmonii orthagoriscum vocant, grunnire eum, cùm capiatur, Plin. 32, 2. (5) Varr. R. R. 2, 4. (6) Macr. (7) Epicuri de grege porci, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16.

Porgens, tis. part. per Sync. pro porrigens. Ea prima duci porgens, Vall. Flacc. 2, 656.

* || Pōrnæ, ūrum. f. pl. [à πωρνέω, Gr. i. e. metretices] Comedys so called from wiles being presented in them, Dig.

* || Pōrōsus, a, um. adj. [à πωρός, transitus] Full of pores, or little holes; porous, Med. † Meatus plenus.

* Pōrphyrētīcus, a, um. adj. Pertaining to purple. ¶ Marmor porphyreticum, a purple, or red, coloured marble, called porphyry, Suet. Neron. 50.

* || Pōrphyrīacus, a, um. adj. Of a purple colour, Litt. ex Ov.

* Pōrphyrīo, ōnis. m. A kind of bird with long red legs and bill, and which drinketh as if he bit the water, Plin. 10, 46.

* Pōrphyrītes, æ. m. [πορφύριτης, Gr. à πωρφόρα, purpur] Red marble stone, porphyry, Plin. 36, 7.

* Pōrphyrītis, idis. f. sc. ficus. A fig of a purple colour, Plin. 15, 18.

Pōrræcus, a, um. adj. Of, or like, leak blades; green, or greenish. § Porraceus color, Plin. 37, 10. Porracea folia, Id. 21, 18.

Pōrrectio, ōnis. f. verb. [à porrigo] An extension, a stretching out. § Digitorum contractio facilis, facilisque porrectio, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. Porrectionibus ad centrum, Vitruv. 10, 8.

Pōrrectus, a, um. part. [à porrigor] it. adj. or, comp. (1) Stretched, or reached, out. (2) Extended, or lying out in space. (3) Lying along.

(4) *Dead.* (4) *Delayed, or prolonged.* (6) [à porricio] *Laid upon the altar.* (1) ☞ *Compressâ palmâ an porriciâ ferio?* *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 53. ☞ *Porriciōne fronte loqui, without such knit brows,* *Id. ibid.* 2, 4, 3. (2) *Imperi Porriciâ majestas ad ortum ab Hesperio cubi,* *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 15. *In latitudinem porriciâ stabula,* *Col.* 7, 3. ☞ *Porriciâ loca,* *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 19. *Longè series porriciâ viarum,* *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 102. (3) *Porriciâ novem Titius per jugera terræ,* *Tib.* 1, 3, 75. ☞ *Porriciâ somno,* *Stat. Ach.* 2, 75. (4) *Viderat informem multâ Patroclon arenâ Porriciâ,* *Propert.* 2, 3, 34. *Si præda curvo litore Porriciâ meigos juvenis,* *Hor. Epod.* 10, 22. (5) ☞ *Mora porriciâ,* *Ov. ex Ponto,* 4, 12, 14. (6) *Extra porriciâ,* *Varr.* ☞ *Inier cæsa & porriciâ, in a trice, out of hand, seu pot. Many things may fall betwixt the cup and the lip,* *Cic. Att.* 5, 18. *Id. Manut. in loc.*

Porricio, ãre, ãci, || cētum, Non. act. Verbum solenne in sacrificiis [porricere, ant. pro porrigere nisi sit qu. porio icere, sive jacere, Fest.] To reach, or stretch out; to lay the entrails upon the altar, in order to the burning of them. Si manibus exta teneam ut porriciam, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 32. *Cunda exta in mare porricit,* *Liv.* 29, 27. *Extra falsos Porriciam in fluctus,* *Virg. Æn.* 5, 238.

Porripendus, a, um. part. To be stretched out. *Ne digitum quidem porripendum in eam esse dicebant,* *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 17. ☞ *Met. Manu porripenda, by assistance to be given,* *Id. pro Flacc.* 6.

Porripens, tis. part. Reaching out, giving, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44.

Porripo, gñis. f. [à porro, quia ut porrum in tunica involucria, ita cutis velut in squamas resolvitur, Voss.] (1) Scurf, or scales, in the head, beard, and brows; dandruff. (2) A catching disease in swine, the masks. (1) Caput impexâ scedum porripine, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 126. (2) *Porci porripo,* *Juv.* 2, 80.

*Porripo, ãre, ãci, cētum. act. [ex per, & rego, e in o verso] (1) To extend, stretch, reach, or spread, out. (2) To hold, or toll, out. (3) To prostrate, to lay along, or stretch at length by beating down; to kill. (4) To prolong, to defer, to lengthen out. (1) ☞ *Anima, quod vult, membra fl-ctit, contorquet, porripit, contrahit,* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 53. ☞ *Manum porripere, to help, to assist,* *Id. pro Flacco,* 7. *viclam manum, to yield, to submit,* *Petron. c.* 111. *Herbam porripere, to submit, to yield up the conquest,* *Plin.* 22, 4. *pede, to die,* *Mart. Absol.* *Felicis radices porripunt solo subactis,* *Plin. Ep.* 5. *Ad me lapinas porripit manus,* *Petron. c.* 114. *Met. Qui mihi primus oblieto & jacenti consularum fidem, dexteraque porripit,* *Cic. post red. in sen.* 9. ☞ *Porripibat enssem,* *Sil.* 9, 459. (2) *Lynx linguam in magnam longitudinem porripit,* *Plin.* 11, 47. (3) *Volucrum longo porripit vulnere pardum,* *Mart. de Spect.* 15. (4) *Soi porripit horas,* *Ov. Met.* 4, 199.*

Porripo, i, cētus. pass. (1) To be stretched, or reached, out. (2) To be prolonged, continued, or extended. (1) Ipsa precor serpens in longam porripigar alvum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 575. *Jubet aciem in longitudinem quàm maximam porripigi,* *Ilirt. B. Afr.* 17. *Collum longè porripitur à pectore,* *Ov. Met.* 2, 375. ☞ *Met. Gladius nobis ad occidendum h- nines antiquando ab ipsis porripitur legibus, is offered,* *Cic. pro Milon.* 3. (2) *Impetûs mali in id porripitur tempus,* *Cels.*

Porripina, æ. f. (1) A garden bed. (2) || Also a kind of lock. (1) Quetannis porripinam inferito, & habet is quod eximas, *Cato,* 47. (2) *Ex reditu oleris & porripinæ,* *Scæv. JC.*

* *Porripo, adv. [à Gr. ὀρρῖω, longè, procul] (1) Farther. (2) After off, or at a distance. (3) Moreover, furthermore, besides. (4) Hereafter, henceforth. (5) Afterwards, more still. (6) Long before. (7) But. (8) Sometimes it seemeth to be an expletive. (1) *Ubi tu habitas?* *GR. Porripo illic longè, atque in campis ultimis,* *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 95. *Quæ sint ea flumina porripo,* *Virg. Æn.* 6, 711. ☞ *Move ocus te, ut quid agam porripo intelligas, that you may understand further,**

Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 10. *Nam dixerat antea Mysis: intelligis. (2) Si ire porripo pergas, per alium salutum arctiorem est evadendum,* *Liv.* 8. (3) *Eunuchum porripo dixti velle te,* *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 87. (4) *Nova res accidit, porripo ab hac, quæ me abstrahat,* *Id. Hecyr.* 3, 1, 18. *Ut quiescant porripo moneo,* *Id. Andr. prol.* (5) *Ter. (6) ☞ Altera, quod porripo fuerat, cecinisse putatur; Altera venturum postmodo quidquid erat,* *Ov. Fast.* 1, 635. (7) *Lætabatur civitatem periculis ereptam esse; porripo autem anxius erat in maximo scelestis tentis civibus deprehensis,* *Sall. B. Catil.* (8) *Vid. Cic. pro Mil.* 42. & *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 43.

Porripum, i. n. ☞ Porripus, i. m. A scallion. Se- tile porripum, *Juv.* 3, 293. *Catinus porripo & ciceris,* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 115. *Jus in quo porripus coctus est,* *Cels.*

* *Porta, æ. f. [à portando, quod per eas omnia & importentur & exportentur, Varr. sed potior est ratio, quod designator urbis futuræ, ubi portam volebat esse, aratrum sustolleret, & portaret, Cato ap. Isid. à ὀρρῖω, ὀρρῖω, Morl.] (1) The gate of a city, a port, a door. (2) The entrance in, or out of, any place. (3) Also the strait and narrow passages between the hills. (4) Also a mouth. (1) *Capit arma atque in portâ consistit,* *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 37. (2) *Venti, Quâ data porta, ruunt,* *Virg. Æn.* 1, 87. (3) *Salus, in quo Cili- cie portæ sunt sitæ,* *Nep. Dat.* 7. ☞ *Caspia portæ,* *Plin.* 6, 11. (4) *Cels. ☞ || Porta præ- toria, the gate at the front out of which they went to fight. || Porta decumana, that in the rear, and the largest, through which their provisions were brought in, vid. Veg.* 1, 23. *Porta jecoris, the vena porta,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55.*

* *Portabilis, e. adj. Portable, that may be carried,* *Sidon.*

* *Portandus, a, um. part. To be carried. ☞ Cadavera portanda,* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 9. *Portandæ in Italiam statua,* *Paterc.* 1, 13. *conf. Sil.* 11, 587.

* *Portans, tis. part. Carrying. ☞ Verba portantia salutem, a service, a how d'ye,* *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 4, 1. *conf. Sil.* 4, 214.

* *Portatio, ònis. f. verb. A carrying, or bearing. Armorum atque telorum portationes,* *Sall. B. Catil.* 42, 2.

* *Portator, òris. m. verb. A carrier, or bearer. + Portitor, Stat.*

* *Portatorius, a, um. part. About to carry. Præ- ter quod secum portaturi erant,* *Cæs. B. G.* 1.

* *Portatus, ùs. m. A bearing, or bringing; a carriage, or conveyance. Gravia jumentis portatu,* *Plin.* 23, 7. *Met. Sil.* 12, 443. *ubi al. portatas arva carinas.*

* *Portendo, ãre, di, tum. act. [ex porripo & ten- do] (1) To signify before a thing happeneth. (2) To portend, or foretell; to forebode, to foreshow. (1) *Consulebant oraculum, quam sibi spem popu- leque R. portenderet,* *Liv.* 1. *Illum fati por- tendi generum,* *Virg. Æn.* 7, 256. (2) ☞ *Lata prosperaque omnia portendere,* *Liv.* 1. *alicui pe- riculum,* *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 25. *Metus nox portendit,* *Stat. Theb.* 9, 583.*

* *Portendor, i. pass. (1) To be foretold, or fore- shown. (2) To be portended, or boded. (1) Sig- nificationes rerum futurarum tum dormientibus, tum vigilantibus portenduntur,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 66. (2) *Aruspex aiebat mihi portendi malum,* *Plaut. Pæn.* 2, 2, 18.

* *Portentifer, ãia, ãum. adj. [ex porten- tum, & fero] Effecting wonders. Inquinari portentiferis venenis,* *Ov. Met.* 14, 55. *al. por- tentificis.*

* *Portentificus, a, um. adj. Working wonders, or effecting strange things. ☞ Portentifica venena,* *Ov. Met.* 14, 55. ☞ *led al. portentifera. Por- tentificæ animalium siquæ,* *Laet.* 2, 13.

* *Portentofus, a, um. adj. || or, comp. sñmus, sup. Prodigious, monstrous, strange, or wonderfull. Portentofa aut ex pecude, aut ex homine nata,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 28. ☞ *Pertentofiora signa,* *Tert. Portentofissima oratio,* *Sen. Epist.* 114.

* *Portentum, i. n. [ita dict. quod portendit ali- quid futurum] (1) A monstrous, or strange, thing;*

a sign of some good, or ill, luck. (2) It is used of men chiefly in a bad sense. (3) A vain fancy. (1) Casum aliquem portenta ferunt, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 533. *Hominum pecudumque portenta præter naturam,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. *Ne quære, Quem ca- sum portenta ferunt,* *Virg. Æn.* 8, 533. (2) *Gabinium & Pisonem duo reip. portenta ac penè- funera,* *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 1. (3) *Poëtarum & pictorum portenta,* *Id. Tusc.* 9, 1.

* *Portentus, a, um. part. Foreshown. Quod in quiete tibi portentum est,* *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 2, 22.

* *Porthmeus, eos. m. [πορθμεύς, Gr. à πορθ- μέω, transfreto] A ferryman, one that carryeth in a vessel by water,* *Petron. c.* 121. *Tetrum no- vitus horret porthmea,* *Juv.* 3, 266.

* *Porticula, æ. f. dim. [à porticus] A little porch, or gallery, to walk in. In porticulâ Tus- culanâ,* *Cic. Fam.* 7, 23.

* *Porticus, ùs. f. in abl pl. porticibus [à porta, eò quod sit aperta, Isid.] A porch, or gallery; a walking place with pillars, a piazza, a portico. In porticibus deambulantes disputabant philoso- phi,* *Cic. de Orat.* 2. ☞ *Porticibus altis discum- bere,* *Val. Flacc.* 2, 191. *Porticuum contigna- tiones,* *Vitruv.* 5, 1.

*Portio, ònis. f. [quasi partio, à parte] (1) A part, or portion. (2) A quantity, or measure. (3) A proportion, or rate. (4) Bigness, or size. (1) *Brevissima vitæ portio,* *Juv.* 9, 127. (2) *Ma- mertinis frumentum pro portione imperabatur,* *Cic. in Verr.* 5, 521. (3) *Curt.* 7, 11, 12. (4) *Pulmo chamaeleoni portione maximus,* *Plin.* 11, 37.*

* *Porticulus, i. m. (1) || An officer in a ship, who ordered the rowers either to work, or give over. (2) Also a pole, or hammer, which he held in his hand, and knocked with to have them row. (1) *Non. (2) Fest. pausarium Sen. vocat,* *Ep.* 56. ☞ *Met. Ad loquendum atque ad tacendum tute ha- beas porticulum, do you direct me when to speak, and when to be silent,* *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 1, 15.*

* *Portitans, tis. part. Carrying,* *Gell.* 20, 1.

* *Portito, ãre. freq. To carry about with one. Portitas crumenam plenam asium,* *Gell.* 20, 1.

* *Portitor, òris. m. [à portando]. (1) A car- ryer, a porter. (2) A ferry-man. (3) [à por- tus] The custom-receiver of a haven, to whom all is paid. (1) *Hyperboreæ glacialis portitor ursæ,* *Stat. Theb.* 1, 693. ☞ *Portitor literarum,* *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 103. (2) *Portitor has horrendus aquas & flumina servat,* *Virg. Æn.* 6, 298. (3) *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 8. ☞ *Trin.* 3, 3, 65.*

* *Portiuncula, æ. f. dim. [à portio] A small, or little, part, or portion,* *Apul. + Particula.*

* *Porto, ãre. act. [à ὀρρῖω, onus, qu. à ὀρρῖω, ὀρρῖω, i. e. ὀρρῖω, porto] (1) To carry, or bear; either in his arms, neck, back, &c. (2) To carry, as by beasts, water, coach, &c. (3) *Met. To bring unto. (4) To import, or betoken. (5) To carry away. (1) Quod portas puerum?* *Ter. Andr.* 4, 3, 7. *Fasciculum librorum portare sub alâ,* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 13, 12. *Recisos portare fu- tes,* *Id. Od.* 3, 6. ☞ *Panem humeris portare,* *Id. Sat.* 1, 5, 90. (2) ☞ *Portare amicam è pro- vincia,* *Cic. pelago opes,* *Virg. Æn.* 1, 367. (3) *Sociis atque amicis auxilium portabant,* *Sall. B. Cat.* 6. *Tantum porto à portu tibi boni,* *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 89. (4) *Nescio quid peccati portet hæc purgatio,* *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 12. (5) *Venti portant nubila,* *Lucr.* 4, 445.*

* *Portor, ãri, ãtus. pass. To be carried. ☞ Collo portari,* *Col. lecticâ,* *Cic. Att.* 10, 16.

* *Portorium, ii. n. [vestigal portus, vel pro mercibus exportandis, quod portitori solvitur] (1) Custom, or import, paid for goods imported, or ex- posed. (2) Also freight, paid for carriage. (3) The rent coming for tollages. (4) A tax, or duty, set upon things in general. (5) || Also a water- man's fare. (1) Si turpe non est portorium lo- care, nec turpe est conducere,* *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 30. (2) *Magnis portorii illò mercatores ire consue- verunt,* *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 1. (3) *Plin.* 19, 4. (4) *Imponere portorium singulis rebus quæcunque venient,* *Cic. in Pison.* 36. *Portoria, & reliqua vestigalia redempta habere,* *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 18. (5)

(3) Charon protinus expetens portorium, *Apul. Met.* 6. p. 189. † Naulum.

*Portūla, æ, f. dim. *A little port, or gate, Liv.* 25, 9. & 24.

*Portulāca, æ, f. [à portula, ut à lingula, lingula, quod foliis portulas imitetur] *Purslain, Turn. scribi vult portulata, Salm. porculata.*

Portumnalia, òrum, pl. n. *A festival in honour of Portumnus, Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

*Portuōsus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sēsus, sup. *Full of havens, having many good harbours for ships.* § Portuosum mare, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 19. litus, *Plin. Pars Numidiæ portuosior, Sall. B. Jug.* 16. Insularum portuosissima, *Plin.* 4, 12.

*Portus, ūs, m. [qu. urbis porta, vel quod merces per eum portentur] (1) *A haven, a port, or harbour, where ships arrive with their freight; a place where customs, or duties, for goods imported, or exported, are taken care of.* (2) *Meton. The customs there paid and received.* (3) *A place of refuge against danger, shelter.* (1) Portus est locus conclusus, quo importantur merces, & inde exportantur, *Ulp. de Verb. sign.* In aditu atque ore portūs, *Cic. Portus plenissimus navium, Id. pro L. Manil.* 12. (2) Neque ex portu, neque ex decimis, neque ex scripturā vectigal conservari potest, *Id. pro L. Manil.* 6. (3) = Excludere à portu & perugio, *Id. Fam.* 5, 15. = Portus & ara tuis, *Or. Ep.* 1, 110. ¶ In portu navigare, *to be out of danger, Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, ult. In portu impingere, *to be out at first dash, Quint.* 4, 1. In portu res est, *all is safe, Cic. Fam.* 9, 6, 10. ¶ In abl. plur. portubus—Portubus nostris carebamus, *Id. pro L. Manil.* 18. § Portubus egredior, *Or. Trist.* 3, 2, 11.

*Pōrus, i, m. [à πόρος, Gr.] transitus, vel meatus, per quem sudor & pili erumpunt. *A pore, or little hole, in the skin for the transpiring of vapours, Med.* † Meatus via, foramen.

*Pōrus, i, m. [πῶρος, Gr.] *A kind of stone like Parian marble, good to preserve dead bodies, Plin.* 34, 17.

Pōrxi, per Sync. pro porrexi, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2. ut & *Id. pōrgi, pro porrigi, Theb.* 8, 755.

† Pos, id. quod potis; in compos. compos, impositus, able. *Hinc possum, i. e. pos-sum.*

*Posca, æ, f. [à poto posca, ut ab edo esca] (1) *Sour wine mingled with water.* (2) *Wine diluted, or mixed, with water in the press.* (1) *Celf.* 2, 30. (2) Alii ebrii sunt, alii poscam potitant, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 23. ¶ Lora vocatur, *Varr. Plin. & aliis.*

Poscens, tis, part. *Asking, courting, desiring, &c.* De paupertate tacentes Plūs poscente ferent, *Aor. Ep.* 1, 17, 44. Oscula negat, Quæ poscente magis gaudeat eripi, *Id. Od.* 2, 12, 27. *Vid. Posco.*

Posco, ĕre, pōposci, aēt. [à ψκω per Metath. al. à ψάω, dico, vel à pos, unde campos, ut sit pro jure peto] (1) *To ask for, to demand, to dun, to importune.* (2) *To pray earnestly, to supplicate.* (3) *To ask in marriage.* (4) *To call, or ask, for.* (5) *To require, to provoke, or challenge.* (6) *To ask, or demand, by way of bargain.* (7) *To bid, or offer, a price, or consideration.* (1) Reliquos non desideraret solum, sed etiam posceret, & flagitaret, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 28. Alius alium pecuniam poscunt, reddunt nemini, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 8. (2) § Posce deos veniam, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 50. (3) Filiam tuam mihi uxorem posco, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 42. (4) Si quid poscamus, ad ravim poscamus, priusquam datur, *Id. Aul.* 2, 5, 10. (5) Acrem dubitas in prælia poscere Turnum? *Virg. Æn.* 8, 614. (6) Me poscit pro illā triginta minas, *Plaut.* (7) Commodius poscit, pater, *DE.* Nequicquam poscit: ego habeo, *Id. Merc.* 2, 3, 101. ubi alii commodis, meo quidam animo, notione admodum obscurā, vid. locum integrum, sic commodius judicabis. ¶ Petimus precariō, poscimus imperiōse, postulamus jure. *Don.* ¶ Sed hōc migrant auctores.

Poscor, i, pass. (1) *To be asked for, or wanted.* (2) *To be provoked, or challenged, &c.* (1) Ego poscor Olympo, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 533. (2) Solum posci in certamina Turnum, *Id. Æn.* 11, 221. *Vid. Posco.*

Pōsītio, ōnis, f. verb. [à pono] (1) *A disposition, site, or situation.* (2) *Primitiveness of a word, as opposed to composition.* (3) *A position, or state, of a question; an affirmation.* (4) *Concurrence of consonants together in a word.* (5) *A termination in declining a word.* (6) *A state, or habit.* (7) *The principal of money, or the main of an estate.* (8) *A setting, or planting.* (1) = Pro situ & positione locorum, *Col.* 3, 3. § Positio cæli, *Id.* 1, 6. urbis, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 26. campestris, *Col. in præfat.* (2) *Quint.* 1, 5. (3) *Id.* 2, 10. (4) *Ap. Gramm. Vid. Gell.* 4, 17. = Positus, ūs, Isid. (5) *Feminina aut neutralis positio, Quint.* 1, 4. (6) *In quâcunque mentis positione sim, cum lego hunc, Sen.* (7) *L.* 3, ff, de manu Leg. (8) *Futurarum spes vindemiarum cohortati nos debet ad positionem vindemiarum, Col.* 3, 3.

¶ Pōsītīvus, a, um, adj. (1) *Positive, as distinct from natural.* (2) *Absolute, that is of itself.* (1) P. Nigidius docuit nomina non positiva esse, sed naturalia, *Gell.* 10, 4. (2) § Lex positiva, *Philos.* Positivus gradus, *Gramm.*

Pōsītōr, ōris, m. verb. [à pono] *A founder, or builder.* § Templorum positor, *Or. Fast.* 2, 62. *Vid. & eundem Met.* 9, 448.

Pōsītūra, æ, f. (1) *A position, or placing.* (2) *Also a posture.* (1) § Posituræ principiorum, *Lucr.* 2, 946. (2) *Qualis docti sit positura dei, Prop.* 4, 3, 38.

Pōsītūrus, a, um, part. (1) *About to put away, or lay down.* (2) *That will put, lay, or place.* (1) Hæc nos extrema manebant Exitii positura modum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 129. (2) Hæc mihi mors gravis est posituro morte dolores, *Or. Met.* 3, 471. Quo castra posituri erant, *Liv.* 44, 2.

Pōsītus, a, um, part. (1) *Put, placed, or laid.* (2) *Situate.* (3) *Builded, founded.* (4) *Set, or planted.* (5) *Laid aside.* (6) *Laid out, dead.* (7) *Consisting, bestowed, or appointed.* (8) *Granted, or supposed.* (9) *Bowed, bended.* (10) *For præpositus, sit over.* (1) Mecum habuit positum lenta puella caput, *Prop.* 2, 14, 22. Potentia in vi posita est & armis, *Cic. ad Brut.* 2, 10. (2) Insula Delos in Ægeō mari posita, *Id. pro L. Manil.* 18. (3) Roma in montibus posita, *Id. contr. Rull.* 2, 35. (4) § Seminibus positus, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 354. Posita ad fores arbor, *Plin.* 16, 10. (5) Positā fallacis imagine tauri, *Or. Met.* 3, 1. (6) Positum me flebis, *Tib.* 1, 1, 61. Sic te ut positā crudelis abessem, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 681. (7) In eo est positum totum id quod cogitamus, *Cic.* (8) Positum sit imprimis, quod post magis intelligetur, *Id. Or.* 4. = Hoc autem posito, atque concessio, *Id. de Div.* 1, 52. (9) Suppliciter posito procumbere genu, *Or. Fast.* 2, 438. (10) § Custos frumento publico positus, *Cic. pro L. Manil.*

Pōsītus, ūs, m. *The site, situation, or placing, of any thing.* § Positus siderum, *Tac. Ann.* 21, 4. Oppidum posito ipso fatis munitum, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 72. Positu variare comas, *Or. Met.* 2, 412. = Positum & ordinem nōsse debent, *Celf.*

Possessio, ōnis, f. [à possideo] (1) *A possession, a propriety, or rightfull use, of any thing.* (2) *An estate in goods, or lands.* (3) *A possession in trust, a feoffment.* (1) Bonorum possessio spectatur non in aliquâ parte, sed in universis, quæ teneri, & possideri possunt, *Cic. pro Quint.* 2. Ex edicto in possessionem mittere, *Id. pro Quint.* 26. Recuperare possessionem amissam, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 28. (2) Habebat in Italiâ pretiosas possessiones, *Nep. Att.* 12. § Possessio fiduciaria, *Liv.* 32. (3) *Met. Amicitiarum sua cuique permanet stabilis & certa possessio, Cic. de Amic.* 15.

Possessiunculæ, æ, f. dim. *A small estate.* § Possessiunculæ meæ, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 23.

Possessivus, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to possession, possessive, Quint.* 1, 5.

Possessor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *The owner, or possessor, of a thing.* (2) *A seizer.* (3) ¶ Also a tenant, or farmer, that occupyeth land. (1) Plebs sine querelis possessorum in agros itura, *Liv.* Pellere suis sedibus possessores, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 22. § Possessor agelli, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 3. (2) = Acre-

rimus bonorum possessor, expulso, ereptor, *Cic. pro Quint.* 8. (3) *Veg.*

¶ Possessorius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to a possession, or possessor.* Possessoria hæreditatis petitio, *Cod.* § Possessorie actiones, *JC.*

Possessurus, a, um, part. *About to possess.* Nec perdenda ea, quæ possessuri venerint, *Just.* 11, 6.

Possessus, a, um, part. *Possessed, owned, had in possession.* Urbs Diæcis possessa colonis, *Luc.* 2, 610. *Met.* Possessā ferus pectora versat amor, *Or. Amor.* 1, 2, 8.

¶ Possessus, ūs, m. *Possession.* ¶ Plurimis rebus possessu careo, usu fruor, *Apul. Apol.* p. 422. † Possessio, *Cic.*

† Possessrix, icis, f. *She that possiteth, Non. ex Afran.* † Quæ possidet.

† Possētūr, Non. ex *Quadrig.* † Possit.

Possibilis, e, adj. [à possum] *Possible; that may be, or is likely to come to pass.* Δυνατόν nostri possibile nominant, quæ ut dura viceatur appellatæ, sola tamen est, *Quint.* 5, 10.

Possibilitas, atis, f. *Possibility, or power, Pall. R. R.* 3, 14. † Facultas, vires

Possidendus, a, um, part. *To be possessed.* = Hinc omnia bona utenda ac possidenda tradiderat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 18. ¶ Bona publicè possidenda, *to be confiscated, Id. Philipp.* 11, 6.

Possidens, tis, part. *Possessing.* Aggreditur omnes Græci nominis Italiam possidentes, *Just.* 20, 1.

Possideo, es, ĕre, sēdi, essum, aēt. [à pos, i. e. potis, & sedeo, q. d. habeo potestatem, & jus sedendi] (1) *To possess, to own, to have in one's own use and possession.* (2) *To have, or enjoy.* (3) *To get, or obtain.* (4) *To make himself master of.* (5) *To occupy, or take up.* (6) *To get by conquest.* (1) § Domum possidere, *Cic. bona ex edicto, Id. pro Quint.* 26. regnum, *Or. Fast.* 3, 631. (2) De uxore, ita ut possedi, nihil mutat Chremes, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 46. Magnam possidet religionem paternus maternusque sanguis, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 24. (3) § Palmam possidere, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 31. (4) Ut sineet tenere agros, quos armis possederint, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 7. (5) Latum sub pectore possidet æquor bullæ, *Or. Met.* 4, 690. (6) Loca munita hostes possidebant, *Nep. Them.* 6.

Possideor, ĕri, pass. *To be possessed, &c.* = Universi quæ teneri & possideri possunt, *Cic. pro Quint.* 29.

† Possido, ĕre, aēt. *To occupy, to take up a place.* Nempe aer omne necesse est — Possidat Inane, *Lucr.* 1, 387. ¶ Vix alibi occ.

† Possiem, es, &c. pro possim, is, &c. *Ter. Plaut.*

Possūm, pōtes, tui, posse. [ex pos, potis, i. e. potens, & sum. Leg. & potissimum pro possum, plur. potissumus, potissunt, *Plaut.*] (1) *To may, or can.* (2) *To may, or can, be.* (3) *To be able, to effect.* (4) *To have power and efficacy.* (5) *To be well and in good health.* (6) *In obscur.* (1) Quam maxime fieri poterit, dabo operam, *Cic. in Sall.* Quod fieri poterit, non negligam, *Id. 2. frat.* 3, 5. ¶ Non possum quin, *I cannot forbear, Id. de Orat.* 2, 39. (2) Poterat utrumque præclarè, *Id. Fam.* 1, 7. Potest ut alii ita arbitrentur, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 38. (3) Huc face ad me venias, si quid poteris, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 29. (4) Æther potest uno nisu, *Lucr.* 5, 507. ¶ Quid possunt in bello? *what ability have they in war? Cæs.* Quid potest virtute? *what is he for valour? Id.* (5) ¶ Nihil dolet nisi pes, possunt oculi, potest pes, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 2. (6) Inachiam ter nocte potes, *Ilr.* ¶ Nihil potesse, *Euphemism, to be impotent, Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 24. ¶ Leg. & potestur pro potest, & possuntur ap. *Diom.*

Post, præp. [quod ponē est, *Scal.*] (1) *After.* (2) *Behind.* (3) *Since.* (1) § Post hunc diem, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 3, 60. Longo post tempore, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 30. (2) § Post tergum, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 84. Post terga, *Virg.* Post montem, *Id.* Post carecta latebas, *Id. Ecl.* 3, 20. (3) Post homines natos, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 1. ¶ Post hominum memoriam, *since the world began, Id. in 622*

Verr. 3, 17. Post tertium diem, upon the third day, Cic. pro Mil. 45.

Post, adv. *Afterwards, after that.* Post de Cæpione viderimus, Cic. pro Rosc. 30. § Post paulò, & paulò post, Cæf. Post id locorum, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 16. Post hinc, Virg. Æn. 8, 546. Post deinde, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 3. per Pleonasmum, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 8.

Pōsto, pro posita. Ut nunc sunt ordine pōsta, Lucr. 3, 870.

Postautumnālis, e, adj. *After harvest, or the fall of the leaf; late in the year,* Plin. 15, 15.

Postcēnium, i, n. rest. postscenium, quod vid.

Postea, adv. [qu. post ea divisè] *Afterwards, hereafter,* Cic. ¶ Postea loci, *after that,* Sall. B. Jug. 102, 1. Quid tum postea? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 36.

Posteāquam. *After that.* Posteāquam damnatus est absens, Cic. & divisim. ¶ Postea verò quān profectus es, *after that,* Id. Fam. 5, 2.

Postēri, ōrum, m. plur. *They who come after, they that succeed in blood, children, a race, posterity, offspring.* Degenerāunt horum posterī, Cic. de Fin. 5, 5. Credite, posterī, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 2.

Postēridie, pro postridie, Feß.

Postēritas, ātis, f. [à posterus] (1) *Posterity, future time.* (2) *They that shall come after, a race, an offspring.* (3) *A breed in cattle.* (1) Homerus Posteritate suam crescere sensit opus, Prop. 3, 1, 34. (2) Optimus quisque posteritati servit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15. (3) Venale pecus Corithæ, posteritas & Hirpini, Juv. 8, 62.

Postērius, adv. comp. ὑστέρων ἐνείκεν. *Afterward, hereafter, in time to come, another day.* Ipse tuus sentiet posterius, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 60.

Postēro, adv. sc. die. *The next day,* Tac. Ann. 4, 45, 4.

Postēro, āre, neut. [à posterus] *To be backward, to grow worse,* Pall. Nov. Tit. 4.

Postērus, a, um, adj. or, comp. postremus, & Gell. 12. postremissimus, sup. [à post, ut superus, à suprà] (1) *That cometh, or followeth, after; the next after.* (2) *Posterior, after, later, worse.* (3) *Postremus, the last, the worst, the meanest, most contemptible.* (1) Nec præterita, nec præsentia, sed postera, Cic. Spe eriguntur posterī temporis, Id. de Fin. 1, 72. ¶ Paria esse debent posteriora superioribus, Id. ¶ Non feram posteriores, sc. partes, *I will not be behind-hand,* Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 26. (2) = *Posterior & nequius illo nihil est,* Cic. (3) De firmissimis alia prima ponet, alia postrema, Id. Orat. 15. Servitus malorum omnium postremum, Id. Phil. 2, 44. Homines postremi alienis pecuniis locupletantur, Id. pro S. Rosc. 47. ¶ In postermum, Id. Ad posterum, *for the time to come,* Id. Att. 9, 12.

Postferendus, a, um, part. *To be set after, or behind.* Nulli juvenum postferendus, Curt. 7, 4, 34. Cùm & Vatinius nulli nomini non esset postferendus, Vell. Pat. 2, 69.

Postfero, postferre, postuli, lātum, act. *To put after, or behind; to set less by; to place, or set, behind; to esteem less.* Qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent, Liv. 3, 64.

Postferor, ferri, pass. *To be less esteemed, or set less by,* Plin. 36, 5.

Postfēnsicia, ōrum, n. pl. *After-grass of bay,* Col. 2, 18. ¶ Sed rectius divisè.

Postfuit, [ex post, & antiq. suo, id quod sum] *It was laid aside,* Sall. B. C. 23, 9.

Postfüturus, a, um, part. *That will be hereafter.* Si dolore postfuturi æstimatione evenit, Plin. 7, 55.

Postgenitus, a, um, part. *Born after.* ¶ Clarus postgenitis, *famous to posterity,* Hor. Od. 3, 24, 39. sed rectius divisè.

Posthabeo, ēre, ui, itum, act. *To set less by; to place, or set, behind; to esteem less.* § Omnes posthabui mihi res, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 15. Posthabui illorum mea feria ludo, Virg. Ecl. 7, 17.

Posthabitus, a, um, part. *Not regarded, passed over, less set by.* Omnibus rebus posthabitis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1.

Posthac, vel posthæc, adv. *From henceforth, hereafter, after this.* § Non accusabimur post-

hac, neque antea negligentes fuimus, Cic. Jam si verbum unum posthac, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 55.

Posthinc, adv. [à post, & hinc] *Afterward, when that was done.* Posthinc ad naves graditur, Virg. Æn. 8, 546.

† Posthoc, pro posthac, ant. Feß.

Posthūmus, a, um, adj. [qui post humatum patrem natus est, Varr.] (1) *Born after the father's death, posthumous.* (2) || *Published after the author's death.* (3) *Posthumus, last born, before, or after, the father's death.* (1) Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 41. § Posthumus filius, Cic. pro Cæcin. 18. ¶ Posthumus qui natus patre mortuo, posthumus extremus, sive postremus, ut aliqui non indocti volunt. (2) § Opus posthumum, Vulg. (3) Silvius, tua posthuma proles, Virg. Æn. 6, 763. ¶ Sunt qui in omni notione sine aspiratione scribi debere contendunt.

† Postibi, pro postea, ut interibi, pro interea. *Afterward,* Plaut. Pæn. prol. 108.

† Postica, æ, f. [sc. janua] (1) *A back door in the hinder part of the house.* (2) *Also a postern, or trap-door, in a town wall, to sally out at.* (3) *Also the north part of the heavens among the augurs, as antica was the south.* (1) Non. ex Plaut. (2) Litt. unde, non dicit. (3) Ex. discipl. augurum.

¶ Posticæ, ārum, f. pl. *The inward doors of temples and churches,* Cornut.

¶ Posticium, ii, n. *The backside, or binder part, of a house,* Gloss.

¶ Posticula, æ, f. dim. [à postica] *A little back door, or postern.* Per quandem brevem posticulam introvocat me, Apul. Met. 2, p. 57.

Posticūlum, i, n. dim. (1) *The back part of a house.* (2) || *A piece of ground behind the house.* (1) Posticūlum hoc recepit, cūm ædes vendidit, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 157. CH. Ubi nunc filius meus habitat? ST. hic, in hoc posticulo, Id. Trin. 4, 3, 78. (2) Titin. ap. Non.

Posticum, i, n. sc. ostium. *A back door.* Me per posticum ad congerrones conferam, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 27. Postico falle clientem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, ult.

Posticus, a, um, adj. [à post, ut anticus, ab ante] *That is on the backside of, or behind, a house.* Est etiam hic ostium aliud posticum harunce ædium, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 41. Hortus erat posticis ædium partibus, Liv. 23, 8. Proripuit se posticâ parte palatii, Suet. Otho, 6. ¶ Postica linea, *that which in dividing of lands lieth from east to west,* Sulpit. Sev. Postica fanna, *a flout behind one's back,* Pers. 1, 62.

Postidea, pro postea. *Afterwards,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 40. & Ter. Hecyr. 4, 3, 5. § Postidea loci, Plaut. 5, 5, 17.

Postidem, adv. [à post ut ab inde indidem] *Afterward,* Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 40.

Postilēna, æ, f. [à post, ut antilena, ab ante, M.] *The crupper of a horse,* Plaut. Caf. 1, 1, 37.

† Postilio, ōnis, id. quod postulatio apud Augures, M. ex Varr.

Postilla, adv. ut postea. *Afterwards, after that,* Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, ult.

Postinde, adv. *After that, afterward, thereupon,* Lucr. 3, 528. ¶ Leg. & divisè, & fort. rectius.

Postis, is, m. [quod post ostia stent; al. à positis] (1) *The upright pillar, or post, on which a door hangeeth; a door-post.* (2) *Synecd. The door itself.* (1) In curiæ poste, Cic. Att. 3, 15. § Aurati postes, Ov. Met. 15, 621. ferrati, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 61. Postis lapideus, Pat. 2, 7. (2) Emoti procumbunt cardine postes, Virg. Æn. 2, 493.

Postliminiò, adv. (1) *By way of recovery.* (2) || *Also by stealth, i. e. behind the door.* (1) Quæ à nobis alienata sunt, cūm ad hostem pervenerint, & ex suo tanquam limine exierint, cūm redierint ad idem limen, postliminiò dicuntur redire, Scævola ap. Cic. Top. 8. (2) Amm. Marc.

Postliminium, ii, n. [ex post, & limen, i. e. finis, Gell. qu. ad id limen post reditio] (1) *A return of one who had gone to sojourn elsewhere, or had been taken by the enemy, to his own country, right, and estate, again.* (2) || *A law whereby*

one recovereth that which was lost, a right to one's former estate, a recovery, or reprisal. (3) || *Absolutè. A return.* (1) Neque solūm dicatione, sed etiam postliminio potest civitatis fieri mutatio, Cic. pro C. Balbo, 11. Cūm ignorarent, si illam civitatem essent adepti, hanc se perdidisse, nisi postliminio recuperassent, Id. (2) Paul. JC. (3) Apul.

Postmēridianus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the afternoon.* § Tempus postmeridianum, Cic. de Orat. 3, 5. ¶ Ex matutinâ statione ad meridiem decedi, & in postmeridianam succedere alios iussi, Liv. 44, 33. fin. § Postmeridianæ literæ, Cic. Att. 1, 52.

¶ Postnitto, ēre, mīsi, sum, act. *To leave behind, to slight, or neglect,* Cic. pro Cæl. 22. adferentibus Nizol. & Cæl. Rhod. Sed optimus quisque liber habet prætermitteret.

Postmodo, adv. [dict. ex post, & modò] *Afterwards.* Ut facti postmodo pœniteat, Catull. 28, 12.

Postmodum, adv. *Afterwards.* Meque abs te immeritò esse accusatam postmodum rescisces, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 11.

*† Postomis, idis, f. [à Gr. ἐπιστομῆς] *A barnacle set on a horse's nose to make him stand still, a brake to put in his mouth, and make him hold his head quiet,* Lucil. ¶ Rarò occ.

Postpartōres, um, m. pl. successores & hæredes, unde anteparta demus postpartoribus. *They that get afterwards,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 42. ¶ Vix alibi.

Postpōnendus, a, um, part. *To be set after, or less esteemed.* § Postponenda victoria fugæ, Val. Max. 9, 3, 5.

Postpōno, ēre, fui, sītum, act. *To set behind, to esteem less, to leave, or lay aside.* Postposui omnia, dum modò præceptis patris parem, Cic. Fil. Tironi, Fam. 16, 21.

Postpōsitus, a, um, part. *Laid aside, &c.* § Omnibus rebus postpositis, Cæf. B. G. 5, 7.

Postprincipium. *The continuance of a thing after it is begun, the course, that which followeth the beginning.* Utilitas disciplinarum in postprincipiis existit, Gell. ex Varr. Ferme ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 3.

Postpūto, āre, act. *To set less by; to esteem, or reckon, last; to postpone.* Omnia sibi postputavit esse meo commodo, Ter. Adelph. 2, 3, 9.

Postquam, adv. (1) *After that, as.* (2) *Since.* (3) *For as much as, because that.* (1) Postquam aspexi, illico cognovi, Ter. per tmesin. Decessit autem ferè post annum quartum quān Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus, Nep. Aristid. 3. (2) Postquam natus sum, satur nunquam fui, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 2. (3) Ter. Adelph. prol. 1. ¶ Postquam pro quoniam tempori præf. jungitur. Postquam poëta vetus poëtam non potest retrahere à studio, Id. Phorm. prol. 1. Sic Virg. Postquam nos Amarillis habet, Galatea reliquit, Ecl. 1, 29. Vid. Don. ad dict. Ter. loc.

¶ Postremior, us, comp. ex sup. postremus. *Worse, or more base.* Nullum animal in terris homine postremius, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 672.

† Posterior.

¶ Postremissimus, a, um, adj. sup. ex sup. *The worst & vilest,* Gell. 15, 12. † Extremitas, Cic.

¶ Postremitas, ātis, f. *The last in degree, or quality,* Sipont. † Extremitas, Cic.

Postremò, adv. sup. *Lastly, finally, last of all, at last.* Quæro igitur primum—deinde—postremò, Cic. N. D. 1, 37. Postremò id mihi da negotii, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 41.

Postremum, adv. sup. *Last, the last time, at last.* Si id facis, hodie postremum me vides, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 22.

Postremus, a, um, adj. sup. [à posterus] (1) *The last, or hindmost.* (2) *Also the worst, basest, or vilest.* (1) De firmissimis alia prima ponet, alia postrema, Cic. Orat. 15. (2) Postremi homines pecuniis alienis locupletantur, Id. pro S. Rosc. 87.

Postridie, adv. i. e. postero die. *The next day after, the day following.* Postridie venit ad me Chremes, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 117. ¶ Cum gen. Postridie

Postridie ejus diei, *Cic. Fam. 5, 12.* Cum acc.
Postridie ludos Apollinarios, *Id. Att. 16, 4.*

|| Postriduanus, a, um, adj. *Postridian, the day next ensuing, Fig. Unlucky.* Postriduanus dies, i. e. ater, infaustus, qui est postridie Calendas, Nonas, Idus, *Cael. Rhod. 9.*

† Postriduo, pro postridie. *The next, or following day.* Postriduo natus sum ego, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 90.*

Postscenium, vel Postscenium. [locus post scenam subductus aspectui spectatorum, *M.*] *The tiring, or withdrawing, room behind the stage.* || Postscenia vitæ, actiones bid from the sight of the world, *Lucr. 4, 1179.*

Postscribo, pſi, tum, act. *To write after.* Tiberii nomen suo postscripserat, *Tac. Ann. 3, 64, 2.*

Postveniēns, tis, part. *Coming after,* *Plin. 18, 25.*

Postvenio, ire, īvi, ēni, ntum, act. *To come, or follow, after,* *Plin. vid. Postveniēns.*

Postulandus, a, um, part. *To be demanded.* Caterum postulandis reis continuus annus fuit, *Tac. Ann. 4, 36, 1.*

Postulans, tis, part. (1) *Calling for, demanding.* (2) *Desiring, requesting.* (1) Quæstionem postulantes iis, qui pulsati fuerunt, *Liv. 2.* § Potulante exercitu, *Tac. Hist. 2, 57, 3.* (2) *Petron. c. 25.*

Postulatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A request, a suit.* (2) || *An accusation begun.* (3) *A motion at the bar.* (4) *A desire, or request.* (5) *A petition drawn up.* (6) *An expiation, supplication, or expiatory sacrifice.* (7) *An expostulation, or quarrel.* (1) In deprecatione ignoscendi postulatio continetur, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 33.* Concessit senatus postulationi tuæ, *Id. pro Mur. 23.* (2) || In accusatione erant primum postulationes, quæ postulabatur, ut accusare aliquem liceret; deinde nominis delatio, tum ipsa accusatio, *Manut. 3.* Suet. *Ner. 15.* (4) Postulationem hanc Antonius, cum judicaret ab iusto nasci timore, veniam petendi dedit, *Hirt. ap. Cæf. B. G. 8, 48.* (5) Postulationum formulæ usitatæ, *Cic. Verr. 2, 60.* (6) Eodem ostento Telluri postulatio deberi dicitur, *Id. de Har. Resp. 14.* (7) = Neque lites ullæ inter eas, postulatio nunquam, *Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 105.*

Postulātus, a, um, adj. *That is demanded, sued for, or requested,* *Sen. Ep. 7.*

Postulātor, ōnis, m. verb. (1) || *A suitour, petitioner, or plaintiff.* (2) *An advocate, a proctor.* (1) *Ulp. 2.* Suet. *Ner. 15.* interp. *Torrent.*

Postulātorius, a, um, adj. *Expiatory.* Postulatoria fulmina, quibus sacrificia intermissa, aut non ritè facta repetuntur, *Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 49.*

|| Postulātrix, icis, f. *She that demandeth,* *Dig. 4.* Quæ postulat.

Postulātum, i, n. (1) *A petition.* (2) *A demand.* (3) *A supplicatory libel.* (4) *An accusation.* (1) Tota Sicilia quæ in communibus postulatis, civitatum omnium consulibus edidit, iogare atque orare, &c. *Cic. 2.* Expectabat suis lenissimis postulatis responsa, *Cæf. B. C. 1, 5.* (3) Legati omnia postulata de injuriis unius Deciani detulerunt, *Cic. pro Flacc. 32.* (4) || Quæ non postulata, sed crimina esse viderentur, *Id. Verr. 2, 3.*

Postulātum est, imperf. *I thou, be, &c. requested.* Postulatum est, ut Bibuli sententia divideretur, *Cic. Fam. 1, 3.*

Postulātus, a, um, part. *About to demand,* *Liv. 38, 47. 36, 40.* Eodem die diversa paritamine postulaturi, *Tac. Hist. 1, 32, 2.*

Postulātus, a, um, part. (1) *Requested, demanded, sued for.* (2) *Also accused, or complained of.* (3) || *It. pro pusulatus, blistered, rising up in bumps and knobs.* (1) *Cic. Q. fratr. 2, 3.* (2) Sestius de ambitu postulatus, *Id. ad Q. fratr. 2, 3.* (3) *Mart. 7, 85. ap. Litt. quæ edit. usum nescio; aliæ, quas vidi, habent pusulati, & si legi debeant postulati, ad primam notionem pertinere videntur.*

Postulātus, ūs, m. verb. *A requesting, or demanding.* Postulatu audito matris, *Liv. 4, 9.*

Postulo, āre, act. [*à posco* cujus sup. absol. poscitum, κατὰ συζκοπήν, pſtum] || Petimus

precariò, poscimus imperiosè, postulamus jure, obsecramus per sacra, flagitamus cum arrogantia, nec sine convitio; propriè fortasse, sed hæ notiones sæpe confunduntur. (1) *To desire, or will, a thing.* (2) *To entreat, or beseech.* (3) *To demand, or require.* (4) *To complain of, or to accuse one; to sue at law.* (5) || Postulare pro aliquo, *to make intercession, or appeal, for one.* (6) *To make a postulation, as in disputing.* (7) Verbum arenæ, *to call for.* (1) Per oppressionem, ut hanc mihi eripere postulet, *Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 30.* (2) = Quam maximè abs te postulo atque oro, *Id. Andr. 5, 1, 4.* || Quia causa postulat, non flagitat, præteribo, *Cic. pro Quint. 3.* (3) Omnia volo à me & postules, & expectes, *Id. Appio Fam. 3, 10.* § Usus postulat, *Id.* (4) Impietatis reum postulat, *Plin. Ep. 7, 33.* § Lege aliquem postulare, *Cael. Cic. Fam. 8, 12.* Repetundarum Dolabellam postulavit, *Suet. Cæf. 4.* repetundis, *Tac. Ann. 3, 38, 1.* || Postulare, est desiderium suum, vel amici sui in jure, apud eum, qui jurisdictioni præest, exponere, vel alterius judicio contradicere, *Ulp. 5.* Gell. 7, 19. (6) || Do sanè, si postulas, *Cic. de Legib. 1, 7.* (7) Suet. *Cal. 30.*

Postulor, āi, ātus, pass. (1) *To be required, &c.* (2) *To be accused.* (1) Ab consule induciæ postulabantur, *Sall. B. Jug. 112.* (2) § Sestius de ambitu postulatus est, *Cic. ad Q. fratr. 2, 3.* injuriarum, *Id. Fam. 8, 12.* Postulatus lege Liciniâ, *Id. in Vatin. 14.* de cat. notion. vid. Postulo.

Postumus, a, um, adj. sup. [*à posterus, pro postumus, ut ab inferis infimus*] *The last, very late.* Sylvius tua postuma proles, *Virg. Æn. 6, 763.* interp. *Steph. & Cæf. 112.* contra quam Sulpit. ex quo Serv. || Postuma diligentia, *Apul. Met. 6, p. 202.* spes, *Id. Met. 4, p. 106.*

Pōsta, pro posita, Sync. Potamantis, is, f. *A kind of herb,* *vid. Plin. 24, 17.*

*Pōtāmōgiton, i, n. [*παραμογίτων, Gr. à παραμὸς, fluvius, & γίτων, vicinus*] *A sort of herb,* *Plin. 26, 8.*

*Pōtandus, a, um, part. *To be drunk.* § Vina potanda, *Or. Fast. 2, 317.* || Potanda infantibus ubera, *to be sucked,* *Juv. 6, 9.*

*Pōtans, tis, part. (1) *Drinking hard.* (2) *Met. Soaking in.* (1) Potans in iosa Thorius, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 20.* (2) Nescit Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum, *Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 27.*

*Pōtatic, ōnis, f. verb. *A drinking bout.* Temperatis escis modicisque potationibus affectus, *Cic. de Div. 1, 51.* || conf. & *Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 46.*

*Pōtātor, ōnis, m. verb. *A biber, a drinker.* Potatores maxumi, *Plaut. Menæch. 2, 1, 34.*

*Pōtātūrus, a, um, part. *That will drink.* Potaturus est apud me, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 9.*

*Pōtātus, a, um, part. (1) *Drank freely of.* (2) *Met. Imbibed.* (1) § Potata aqua, *Plin. 2, 103.* (2) || Ista magis Stoicorum guilata quam potata delectant, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 5.*

*|| Pōtātus, ūs, m. *A drinking,* *Apul. Met. 7, p. 215.*

Pōtic. Vid. Potis.

Pōtens, tis, part. [*à possum*] & adj. qu. potis, ens, or, comp. sſimus, sup. (1) *Able to do much.* (2) *Potent, powerful, of great power, mighty, puissant, strong, valiant.* (3) *Having power, or influence, on; having preeminence, or having at command.* (4) *Capable, or fit for.* (5) *Of great strength and virtue.* (1) § Armis potens, *Virg. Æn. 3, 164.* muneribus, *Hor. Od. 4, 10, 1.* pietate, *Prop. 3, 22, 21.* eodem modo quo possum, ut posse ingenio, *Cic. pro Quint. 1.* pecuniâ, *Liv. gratiâ, Cæf. 2.* = *Ampla & potens civitas, Cic. de Inv. 2, 56.* § Pugnæ potens, *Liv. 3.* Ex humili potens, *Hor. Od. 3, 30, 12.* || = *Optimi & inopis viri causæ non anteponebat gratiam fortunati & potentis, Cic. Offic. 2, 20.* (3) Potentior Largis muneribus riserit æmuli, *Hor. Od. 4, 1, 17.* (4) Si propter partium studium potens erat Alphenus, *Cic. pro Quint. 5.* Dea sæva potentibus herbis Circe, *Virg. Æn. 7, 19.* § Potentissimus odor, *Plin. 13, 2.*

Pōtentātus, ūs, m. *Dominion, rule, empire, pre-eminence.* Quum de potentatu inter se multos annos contenderent, *Cæf. B. G. 1, 31.* Æmulo potentatūs inimicus, *Liv. 26, 38.* || Rarò occ. Pōtenter, adv. iūs, comp. sſime, sup. (1) *Mightily, powerfully.* (2) *Effectually, judiciously.* (1) § Potentiùs fieri, *Quint. 6, 4.* Potentissimè dicere, *Id. Declam. 274.* (2) Cui lecta potenter erit res, *Hor. A. P. 40.*

Pōtentia, æ, f. [*à potens*] (1) *Power, ability.* (2) *Puissance, force.* (3) *Sway, authority.* (4) *Efficacy, influence.* (5) || *Also possibility.* (1) Potentia est ad sua conservanda, & alterius obtinenda idonearum rerum potestas, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 56.* (2) Ventosa potentia Neptuni, *Or. Am. 2, 16, 27.* (3) Dimicant de suâ potentiâ homines, *Cic. Attic. 7, 3.* (4) Rapidi potentia solis, *Virg. Georg. 1, 92.* (5) *Ap. Metaphys. 3.* Potentia est in eo quod possumus, potestas in eo quod licet, *Papin. = Vis, potestas, Cic. 3.* Potentia magis pro vi accipitur, potestas autem pro ditione, *Prisc.*

|| Pōtentiālis, e, adj. *Potential, Gramm. & Philos.*

|| Pōtentiāliter, adv. *Mightily, powerfully,* *Liv. ap. Litt. non autem invenio.* Extat quidem ap. *Sidon. Epist. 7, 14.*

*Pōtērium, ii, n. [*ποτήριον, Gr.*] (1) *A cup, or pot, to drink out of.* (2) *An herb so called.* (1) Tribus poteriis memoriâ esse oblitus, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 10.* (2) *Plin. 25, 10.*

† Pōtēsse, pro posse, *Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 24.*

Pōtēstas, ātis, f. [*à potis*] (1) *Power, government, authority, control, dominion.* (2) *A post, a command.* (3) *Meton. One that is in power, an officer, a magistrate.* (4) *Also ability, possibility.* (5) *Leave, license, liberty, opportunity.* (6) *The essential form of an animal.* (7) *Force, efficacy.* (8) *Possession.* (1) Tabulas, qui in patris est potestate, nullas conficit, *Cic. pro Cael. 7.* (2) = *Verfari cum imperio, & potestate in re-pub. Id. Philipp. 1, 7.* Quemadmodum habuerit in potestatibus gerendis animum, *Ad Herenn. 3, 7.* (3) Majorem potestatem compellari ante se passus est, *Suet. Cæf. 17.* Gabiorum esse potestas, *Juv. 10, 99.* Potestates dūvſat, *Cic. 4.* Occæpi sequi, vix adipiscendi potestas fuit, *Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 13.* Si mihi potestas tui præsentis fuerit, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* (5) Largiùs bibendi potestas danda est, *Col. Si quid dicere vellet, feci potestatem, Cic. Catil. 3, 5.* (6) Ex alienigenis membris compacta potestas, *Lucr. 5, 878.* (7) = *Magnificè me effero, qui vim tantam in me, & potestatem habeam tantæ astutiæ, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 32.* § Potestates herbarum, *Virg. Æn. 12, 396.* (8) *Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 39.* || Exire de potestate, *to run mad, Id. Exisse de potestate propriè iratos dicimus, id est, de consilio, de ratione, de mente, Cic. Tusc. 4, 77.*

|| Pōtēstātus, ūs, m. *Might, power, rule, Quint. ap. Litt. 4.* Potestas.

† Pōtēstur, pro potest. *He, or it, is able.* In otium te colloces dum potestur, *Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 10.*

† Pōthen, adv. [*à Gr. πόθεν, unde?*] *Pothen ornamenta? Lex ex Plaut.*

*Pōthos, i, m. [*qu. πόθος, desiderium*] *A curious sort of flower,* *Plin. 21, 11.*

Pōtiens, tis, part. [*à potior*] *Obtaining.* Natura voluptatibus potiēns, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 18.*

Pōtīn', pro potesne. Potīn' es mihi verum dicere? *Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 6.* Potīn' ut abstineas manum? *Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 22.*

*Pōtio, ōnis, f. [*à potio*] (1) *The act of drinking.* (2) *Drink.* (3) *A potion which physicians give their patients.* (1) In mediâ potione exclamavit, se mori, *Cic. pro Cluent. 10.* (2) Demus scutellam dulciculæ potionis, *Id. Tusc. 3, 19.* (3) § Efficaces potiones ad id, *Cels. 4, 8.* Potionem accipere, *Quint. 7, 3.* bibere, *Ibid. dare, Ibid. fumere, Cels. 1, 9.* Sustulit mulierem primâ potione medicus, *Cic.*

† Pōtio, ire, īvi, act. i. e. *potem seu compotem facio. To bring under.* Eum nunc potivit pater servitutis, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 23.* i. e. *servum fecit.*

*Pōtionātus, a, um, part. pass. [tanq. à po-
tionor] *That bath had a potion, or dose, given
him; poisoned.* Creditur potionatus à Ciesoniā ux-
ore, amatorio quidem medicamento, *Suet. Cal.*
50. † Potione sublatu.

*Pōtiōno, āre, act. [à potio] *To give one a
potion, Veg.* † Potionem dare.

Pōtior, īris, ē ēris, īri, ītus sum, dep. [à po-
tis, ut sit potem, i. e. compotem fieri alicujus
rei] (1) *To possess, get, or obtain; to enjoy, to be
master of, to conquer and get the upper hand.* (2)
Pass. *To come into another's power.* (1) § Præ-
sentibus potiri, *Cic. Auro vi potitur, Virg. Æn.*
3, 56. Tuque tuis armis, nos te poteremur,
Achille, Ov. Met. 13, 130. § Patriā potitur
commodā, *Ter. Adelp.* 5, 4, 17. Potiri regni,
Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Si essent nostri potiti, *Id. Voti*
pōtītus, b. e. voti compos. Votique potitus *Evi-
cto Fabius Pano, &c. Sil.* 15, 331. (2) § Poti-
tus est hostium, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 24. *Vid.* † Po-
tio, act. § Potiri rerum dicuntur qui domi-
nantur, vel principatum tenent; potiri rebus, qui
fruuntur voluptate, opibus, &c. Hoc autem
discrimen non semper observatur. § Mœnibus
potitur, *Liv.* 2, 133. § Aliquando accusat.
iunctum reperitur, *Ter. Adelp.* 5, 4, 16. *Just.*
12, 7, 10.

Pōtior, us, comp. [à potis, *Prisc.*] (1) *More
powerfull.* (2) *Better, of the better sort, more ex-
cellent.* (3) *More eligible, more to be desired.* (1)
Plus pollet potiorque est patre, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 32.
ex potēa. (2) Mors servitute potior, *Id. Philipp.*
10, 9. (3) Tingere pavementum mero Pontifi-
cum cœnis potiore, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, ult.

Pōtis, e, adj. [à pos] or, comp. sīmus, sup.
(1) *Able.* (2) *Also possible.* (1) Non potis est
duices musarum expromere fœtus, *Catull.* 65, 3.
Potes sunt dare, *Plaut.* (2) Nihil pote supra,
Ter. Adelp. 2, 3, 11. Hoc facies, five id non
pote, five pote, *Catull.* 74, 16. § Quis pote? *sc.*
est? *how can that be?* *Perf.* 1, 56. Potis est
poteſt, with a subst. masc. Injurius es, neque
ferri potis es, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 80. § Cum fem.
Nec potis est mens animi, *Catull.* 65, 3. § Cum
neutro, ut Corpus non potis cerni, *Lucr.* 5, 718.
Quid potis est se jungi? *Id.* 1, 453. *Vid.* Potior,
& potissimus, suis locis.

Pōtissimē, adv. sup. [à pote] *Most especially.*
Febris potissimē ubi ardens est, *Cels.* 3, 6.

Pōtissimū, adv. sup. *Specially, principally,*
chiefly, most of all, preferable to others. Quærenti
quid ad te potissimū scriberem, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13.
Quibus præteritis, fratri potissimū Mithridati
inſignis virtutis viro, reliquit imperium, *Just.*
41, 5, 10.

Pōtissimus, a, um, adj. sup. [à potis] *The best,*
the chiefest, the choicest, the main. Meret, potis-
simus domi nostræ ut sit, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3. § Cu-
ra potissima, *Sen. de Benef.* 6, 16. nobilitas, *Plin.*
14, 2. cura *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 20. Potissimi liber-
torum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 65.

*Pōtiti, ōrum, m. pl. [quod epulis sacris po-
titi ſint, *Serv.* utpote qui ad tempus præſtō ef-
ſent] *Hercules's priests ſo called, who fed on the*
sacrifices, Liv. 1, 7. & 9, 29.

*Pōtito, āre, freq. *To bib, or tittle; to drink*
often, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 23.

Pōtitor, ōris, m. *A victor.* Annibalem paulō
ante ſpe ſuā Capuæ potitorem, &c. *Val. Max.*
3, 2, 20.

Pōtīturus, a, um, part. *About to obtain.* Vati-
cinantis in modum cecinit, Priuſquam ex lacu
Albano aqua emiſſa foret, nunquam potiturum
Veſis Romanum, *Liv.* 5, 15.

Pōtītus, a, um, part. [à potior] *Having ob-
tained, gotten, enjoyed, conquered, or achieved.* §
Caſtris hoſtium potitus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 26. § Mor-
tis Lethique potitus, *Lucr.* 4, 770. Pyrrhi
ſceptris potitus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 296. Equus campo
potitus aperto, *Id. Æn.* 11, 493. Spartiatæ po-
titi Athenienſium, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 25.

*Pōtiuncula, æ, f. dim. [à potio] *A little po-
tion, Suet. Dom.* 21.

Pōtiundus, a, um, part. *To be obtained.* Poti-
undæ victoriæ ſpe referunt pectus, *Val. Max.*
5, 4, 1.

Pōtids, adv. camp. [quasi à potis] *Rather;*
more eligible, better, Cic. Attic. 8, 3.

*Pōto, āre, āvi, & pōtus ſum, ātum, & pōtum,
act. [qu. à potus, quod à πότης] (1) *To drink*
hard, to tittle, to fuddle. (2) *Simpl. To drink.*
(3) *To suck, or ſoak in.* (4) *To give drink to*
one. (1) Ut edormiſcam hanc crapulam, quam
potavi, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 28. & Neque æger
potet, neque nimium ſiti crucietur, *Cels.* (2) Po-
tum venient per prata juvenci, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 11.
Potatum dabitur imbecillis bobus, *Col.* 12, 51.
(3) Quinis lana potat horis, rurfusque mergitur
carminata, donec lana omnem ebibat ſaniem, *Plin.*
9, 38. (4) Bibb.

*Pōtor, āri, ātus, paſſ. *To be drunk, Plin.* 11,
37. § Imperſ. paſſ. § Totos dies potabatur,
they tiddled, Cic. Philipp. 2, 27.

*Pōtor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A drunkard.* (2)
Simpl. A drinker. (1) Janua potorum ſau-
cix, *Prop.* 1, 16, 5. (2) § Rhodani potor, *Hor.*
Od. 2, 20, 20. § aquæ, a water drinker, *Id. Ep.*
1, 19, 2.

*Pōtōrium, ii, n. *A veſſel to drink in.* § Po-
toria gemmata, *Plin.* 37, 2.

*Pōtōrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,*
drinking. § Ampulla potoria, a drinking glaſs,
Mart. 14, 110. in lemmate.

*Pōtrix, īcis, f. *A ſhe drunkard.* Potrici ſe-
ponit plenam antiquis apothecam cadis, *Phædr.* 4,
4, 25.

*Pōtulentus, a, um, adj. (1) *Any thing that*
may be drunk. (2) *Also drunk.* (1) In eſculentis
& potulentis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. ut vulgò leg.
Sed Victor & Gron. ex opt. MSS. potulentibus,
ut ſit à potulens. (2) Potulentum quemque cor-
ripere, *Suet. Orb.* 2.

*Pōtūrus, a, um, part. *That is ready to drink,*
or would ſain drink. Fiſtula poturas ire jubebat
oves, *Prop.* 4, 4, 6. § Terra potura cruores, *about*
to ſoak, or drink, up, Stat. Theb. 12, 719.

*Pōtus, a, um, part. (1) *Act. That is in*
drink, drunken. (2) *Paſſ. Drunk up.* (1) Do-
mum penè potus red.ēram, *Cic.* Ingenium potis
irritet muſa pōtis, *Prop.* 4, 6, 75. (2) Potus
ſæce tenus cadus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 15, ult.

*Pōtus, ūs, m. [à πότης, *Gr.*] (1) *Drink.*
(2) *Drinking.* (1) *Cels.* 2, 13. (2) Pars animi
obſtupefaſcā potu atque paſtu, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 30.

*Pōtus, i, m. [à *Gr. πότης*] *A minion;*
the priuy part, Virg. Cata.

P ante R.

*Practicus, a, um, adj. [à praxis] *Belonging*
to action, practical. § Artes practicae, *Quint.* 2,
18. & Theoreticae, *Id.*

*Præ, præp. ferv. abl. [από, unde fort. παρ,
ut από ἀπαι, unde παρ, *Hom.* hinc præ] (1)
Before. (2) *In comparison, in regard, or in reſpect,*
of. (3) *For, or by reaſon of.* (4) *In.* (5) Pre-
fixed to verbs it denoteth, *before, beforehand, be-
fore, or above.* (6) *To adject. exceedingly, very*
much. (1) Stillantem præ ſe pugionem tulit, *Cic.*
Philipp. 2, 12. § Præ ſe ferre, b. e. *assume,*
ut explicat, Id. pro Mur. n. 31. § *Absol.* I præ,
ſequar, *Ter.* § *Metaph.* Speciem præ ſe boni viri
fert, *he pretendeth to be, Id.* (2) Præ lacrymis
non poſſum reliqua ſcribere, *Cic. Att.* 9, 14. (3)
Illi Romam præ Capuā ſuā irridebunt, *Id. contr.*
Rull. 2, 35. (4) Atque huic aliquid paululum
præ manu dedens, *Ter. Adelp.* 5, 7, 23. (5)
As præcino, præcaveo, præſicio, præſum, &c.
(6) *As prædices, præpotens, &c.*

*Præcavo, ēre, ui, ūum. [ex præ, & acuo]
To ſharpen before, to make very ſharp. Surculum
durum præcavito, *Cato* 40.

*Præcavor, i, paſſ. *To be ſharpened before,*
Lucil.

*Præcūtē, adv. [ex præcutus] *Very ſharp-
ly, or wittyly, Litt. ex Apul.* † Acutiſſimē, *Cic.*

*Præcūtus, a, um, adj. [ex præ, & acutus]
(1) *Sharpened at the end.* (2) *Very ſharp.* (1)
§ Præcūta uigna, *Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 17. (2) § Falces
præcūtæ, *Cic.* Præcūta bipennis, *Plin.* 8, 8.
cuſpis, *Ov. Met.* 7, 131.

† Præaltē, adv. *Very highly, Enn.*

Præaltus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very high.* (2)
Very deep. (1) § Præalta arbor, *Curt.* 6, 4, 3
(2) § Præaltum mare, *Curt.* 4, 2, 9, flumen
Liv. 10, 2.

‡ Præauditus, a, um, part. *Heard before, Ulp.*

‡ Præbenda, ōrum, pl. n. *Salt and wood, or*
any thing neceſſary, provided for a magiſtrate
comeing into any country. Præbenda publicē con-
ducere, *Gell.* 15, 4. quæ ſic deſcribit, *Hor.* Te-
ctum Præbuit, & parochi quæ debent ligna ſa-
lemque, *Sat.* 1, 5, 46.

‡ Præbendarius, ii, m. *A prebendary, Juſtinian.*

Præbens, tis, part. *Affording, ſupplying.* Inve-
nit juxta infantem canem ſeminam parvulo ubera
præbentem, *Juſt.* 1, 4.

Præbeo, ēre, act. [ex præ, & habeo, pro præ-
hibeo, quo uſus, *Plaut.*] (1) *To miniſter to, to*
allow. (2) *To yield, or afford.* (3) *To give up,*
to expoſe, to offer. (4) *To give occaſion to, to*
cauſe. (5) *To ſhow, or approve.* (6) *To give,*
or cauſe. (7) *Per Ellipſin. in obſcæn.* (1) Pa-
bula læta Præbere, *Lucr.* 2, 597. Præbent exi-
guè ſumptum, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 33. (2) Fene-
ſtræ præbent lumen, *Varr.* Luna lumen præ-
bebat eunti, *Ov. Ep.* 18, 59. (3) Adoleſcenti
morem geſtum oportuit. *SAN.* Quī potui me-
lius, qui hodie uſque os præbui? *Ter. Adelp.* 2,
2, 7. Se præbuerunt ferro patienter & igni,
Ov. Am. 1, 14, 25. (4) Præbet errorem, quod
ejuſdem nominis urbs fuit, *Liv.* 4. (5) Servum
haud illiberalem præbes te, *Ter. Adelp.* 5, 5, 5.
Gratum ſe de bene meritis præbere, *Cic.* pro
Planc. 91. (6) Præbent ſilentia ſomnos, *Ov.*
Faſt. 5, 429. § Præbere dolorem, *Lucr.* 4, 720.
(7) Odi quæ præbet, quia ſit præbere necelle, *Ov.*
A. Am. 2, 685. § *A notione tertiâ pendet.*

Præbeor, ēri, paſſ. (1) *To be given, or ſup-
plied.* (2) *To be delivered.* (3) *To be expoſed.*
(1) Sumptu præbetur mihi ex re avitâ, *Hor. Sat.*
1, 6, 79. (2) Cur Pœnorum crudelitati Reguli
corpus eſt præbitum? *Cic.* (3) Fige, puer, poſitis
nudis tibi præbeor armis, *Ov. Am.* 2, 9, 35.

*Præbibo, ēre, bibi, itum, act. [ex præ, &
bibō] *To drink beſorchand, to drink to one, Apul.*
Met. 10, p. 334. † Propino, *Plaut.*

‡ Præbitio, ōnis, f. verb. *A giving, a ſhowing,*
an allowance. Gravari copiarum præbitione, *Ju-
ſtin.* 38, 10. Olei frumentique præbitiones, *Aur.*
Vit. de *Cæſ.* 41.

*† Præbito, ēre, act. [ex præ, & ant. bito,
pro eo] (1) *To paſs by one, to go by.* (2) *To kill,*
or put one to death. (1) Cave præbitas vilas ædes,
Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 1. Ne inter vias præbitamus
eas, metuo, *Id. Pœn.* 5, 3, 44. (2) Interminatus
eſt eum ſe præbitere, *Id. Pſeud.* 3, 1, 12. §
ſed al. leg. perbitere. † Prætereo.

Præbitor, ōris, m. verb. [à præbeo] *A pur-
veyor, or provider.* & An tu id agis, ut te non
regem, ſed miniſtrum & præbitorem ſperent fore?
Cic. Offic. 2, 15.

Præbitūrus, a, um, part. *About to afford, or*
give. Præbituri belli materiam, *Paterc.* 2, 62.
conf. Liv. 38, 19.

Præbitus, a, um, part. *Given, allowed.* & Ut
prærepta, non præbita facultas ſcriptoribus videat-
ur, *Suet. Cæſ.* 56.

Præcālidus, a, um, adj. *Very warm.* § Præ-
calida aqua, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 16, 3.

‡ Præcalveo, ēre, neut. *To be bald before, Feſt.*

Præcalvus, a, um, adj. *Bald before.* Capite
præcalvo, *Suet. Galba* 21.

Præcantatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A charming, or en-
chanting, Quint. Declam.* 14.

Præcantātus, a, um, part. *Charmed, enchanted.*
Lipillos conjicere in ſinum, quos ipſa præcantatos
purpura involverat, *Petron. c.* 131.

Præcantrix, īcis, f. verb. *A ſorcereſs, an en-
chantreſs, Val. Al. leg. præcantatrix, ut &*
ap. Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

Præcānus, a, um, adj. *Grayheaded before its*
time, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24.

Præcārus, a, um, adj. *Very dear, or too dear,*
Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 25. ubi tamen al. *percara eſt.*

Præcāvendus, a, um, part. *To be taken heed of*
beſorchand. Præcāvendum ſibi exiſtimabat, *Cæſ.*
B. G. 1, 38.

Præcävens, tis. part. *Takeing heed beforehand.*
= **Providens** antè & **præcävens**, *Cic. pro Planc.*
43. § **Præcävētibus** latis, *Paterc. 2. 12.*

Præcäveo, ère, cävi, cautum. act. *To provide against a thing, to beware aforehand.* § **Præcävère** aliquid, *Cic. sibi ab infidiis, ab aliquo, Liv. 9, 26.*

Præcävëor, èri. pass. *To be taken care of beforehand.* Si provisum fuisset, præcaveri potuisset, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 22.*

|| **Præcausor**, äri. *To try beforehand.* || **Præcausati** sumus, *we have proved before, Vid. Int. Rom. 3, 9.*

|| **Præcautio**, ònis. f. verb. *A precaution, or taking heed aforehand, Recent. † Cautio, Cic.*

† **Præcautor**, òris. m. verb. *One who taketh care aforehand, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 12. § sed var. codices.*

Præcautum est, imperf. *Care was, or has been, taken.* || = *A me ita præcautum atque provisum est, I took that care aforehand, Cic. Attic. 2, 1.*

Præcautus, a, um. part. *Foreseen, provided against.* **Præcauto** opus est, *Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 62.*

Præcédens, tis. part. *Going before.* Inflare præcedentibus, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2. ult.* Is præcedens militum agmen, ad tribunal pergit, *Liv. 7, 13. conf. Sil. 7, 31. 10, 568.*

Præcëdo, ère, cëssi. act. (1) *To go before, to outgo.* (2) Met. *To surpass, surmount, or excell.* (1) Opus esse in ipsos præcedere ad confirmandam civitatem, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 54.* (2) Helvetii reliquos Callos virtute præcedunt, *Id. B. G. 1, 1.* Vinum aliud præstantius altero germanitate præcedit, *Plin. 14, 6.* Vinum illud alterum sapore præcedit, *Col. 3, 2.*

* **Præcëler**, èris, ère. adj. [ex præ, & celer] *Very swift, quick, or nimble.* Permeat spatio, nec nisi amnibus arcetur, aut præceleri fugâ, *Plin. 8, 23.* Vi præceleri repente rapi, *Id. 9, 26.* § **Præceleres** cursu, *Stat. Theb. 6, 550.*

* **Præcëlo**, ère. act. [ex præ, & celero] *To hasten, or speed, away before.* § **Præcelerant** duces, *Stat. Theb. 4, 799.*

Præcellens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. sümus, sup. (1) *Exceeding, surpassing, or surmounting.* (2) *Excellent.* (1) **Præcellens** robore mentis, *Sil. 3, 603.* (2) Vir & animo & virtute præcellens, *Cic. pro C. Balbo, 10.* § **Suavitate** præcellentior, *Plin. 12, 6.* **Præcellentissimus** vir, *Cic. Verr. 4, 44.*

Præcello, ère, ui. neut. (1) *To excell, surpass, surmount, or be much better.* (2) *To preside over.* (1) § **Præcellere** mobilitate, *Lucr. 2, 160.* scientiâ, *Liv. 5, 27.* (2) Qui Adorsorum genti præcellebat, *Tac. 12, 15, 2.*

Præcellus, a, um. part. *Very high, or lofty.* = **Præcelsus** atque editus locus, *Cic. Verr. 6, 48.* § **Præcelsa** rupes, *Virg. Æn. 3, 245.*

Præcentio, ònis. f. verb. [à præcino] (1) *The entrance, or beginning, of a song; the flourish.* (2) || *Also a singing, or playing, before a company.* (1) *Cic. de Harusp. Resp. c. 10.* (2) *Gell. 1, 11.*

|| **Præcentor**, òris. m. verb. *The chanter of a choir, he that begins the tune, Apul. de Mundo, sub fin.*

Præceps, cëpitis. † cëpis. unde præcipe casu, *Enn. ap. Prisc. [ex præ, & caput; qui prono capite feritur]* (1) *Headlong, with the head foremost.* (2) *Steep, downhill.* (3) Met. *Dangerous, hazardous.* (4) *High, deep.* (5) *Hasty, speedy.* (6) *Rash, headstrong, fool-hardy.* (7) *Sudden, unexpected.* (8) *Declining, drawing to an end.* (1) **Præceps** aërii speculâ de montis in undas Deferar, *Virg. Ecl. 8, 59.* (2) = In declivi & præcipiti loco equos sustinere, *Cæs. B. G. 4, 33.* (3) = § Quis non illam viam vitæ, quam antè præcipitem & lubricam esse ducebat, huic, planè & stabili præponendam esse arbitretur? *Cic. pro Flacc. 42.* (4) **Præcipiti** monte defenditur, *Plin. jun. § Præcipites* fossæ, *Ov. Met. 1, 97.* (5) Non fugi hinc præceps dum præcipitare potestas, *Virg. Æn. 4, 565.* § **Præceps** in omnia Cæsar, *Lucr. 2, 656.* (6) **Cæcum** & præcipitem ferri censeor, *Cic. pro Planc.*

3. **Præceps** ingenio in iram, *Liv. 23, 7. (7)* = **Subitus** discessus, & **præceps** profectio, *Cic. Att. 9, 10.* Si incisa vena, præceps periculum est, *Cels. 2, 11.* (8) **Præcipiti** jam die curare corpora milites jubet, *Liv. 4.* O meam calamitosam & præcipitem senectutem! *Cic. ad Octav. 10.*

Præceps, ipitis, subst. (1) *A precipice, a summit.* (2) Met. *A dangerous posture.* (1) **Præceps** immane ruinæ, *Juv. 10, 107.* juvenile, *Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 50.* Deferri per præcipitia, *Quint. 4.* Omne in præcipiti vitium stetit, *on tip toe, Juv. 1, 149.* (2) Casus medicusve levârit Ægrum ex præcipiti, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 292.*

Præceptio, ònis. f. verb. (1) || *A taking up beforehand.* (2) || *An instruction, a precept.* (1) Dig. (2) **Præceptio** Stórcorum, *Cic. Off. 1, 2.* Lex est recti præceptio, pravique depulsio, *Id. N. D. 2, 31.*

Præceptivus, a, um. adj. *Giving rules, or precepts.* Sic partem philosophiæ ἀπαρξινύκην vertit, *Sen. Ep. 95.*

|| **Præcepto**, ère. freq. [à præcipio] *To give command, or charge, often, Felt. † Præcipio.*

Præceptor, òris. m. verb. [à præcipio] *A master, a tutor, an instructor, an adviser, or teacher.* = **Artium** magistri & vivendi præceptores, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 25.* § **Eloquentiæ** præceptor, *Quint. 2, 8.* **Præceptor** omnium consiliorum, *Cic. Philipp. 6.* **Arandi** præceptor, *Ov. Fast. 6, 13. de Hesiodo.*

Præceptrix, icis. f. verb. *A mistress, she that teacheth.* Quâ sapientia præceptrice in tranquillitate vivi potest, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 13.*

Præceptum, i. n. (1) *A precept or rule.* (2) *A commandment.* (3) *Admonition, advice, counsel.* (1) = Te abundare oportet præceptis institutisque philosophiæ, *Cic. Offic. 1, 1.* (2) **Matris** præcepta facessit, *Virg. Georg. 4, 548.* (3) = Tuis monitis & præceptis omnis est abjiciendus dolor, *Cic. Fam. 5, 13.*

Præceptus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken first, or before another.* (2) *Fore tasted.* (3) *Commanded.* (1) Tempore illi præcepto, *Liv. 1, 7.* (2) = Ad possessa venis præceptaque gaudia serus, *Ov. Ep. 17, 107.* (3) Ut erat ei præceptum à Cæsare, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 22.*

* **Præcerpens**, tis. part. *Takeing before, anticipating.* § **Præcerpens** plura, *Val. Max. 2, 8, 3.*

* **Præcerpo**, ère. act. [ex præ, & carpo] (1) *To crop, or bite, off.* (2) *To clip, or cut, off.* (3) *To take from, to deprive of.* (1) Si inter arbores vitæque aretur, filicellis capistrari, ne germinum tenera præcerpant, *Plin. 18, 19. de araturis herbis.* (2) § **Præcerpunt** jubas leoni, *Stat. Theb. 9, 193.* (3) Non præcerpo fructum officii tui, *Cic. Verr. 4, 37.*

* **Præcerpor**, i. pass. *To be first cropped, Quint.*

* **Præcerptus**, a, um. part. *Gathered, or cropped, beforehand.* || = *Summum illud purpuræ decus non nisi præcerptum præfloratumque transmittere, the consulship held for some time at the beginning of the year, Plin. Paneg. 58.* **Victoriæ** nunci præceptam ejus rei lætitiâ invenerunt, *found the joy for it spread and celebrated before their arrival, Liv. 45. princ.*

* **Præcertatio**, ònis. f. [ex præ, & certatio] *The first assault, or onset; a quarrel, or skirmish, Ad Herenn. 4, 30.*

* **Præchârus**, a, um. adj. [ex præ, & charus] *Dearly beloved, Plin. vid. Præcarus.*

|| **Præcidâneus**, a, um. adj. [ex præ, & cædo; quod ceditur antè] *Slain, or sacrificed, before.* **Præcidanæ** hostiæ dicuntur, quæ antè sacrificia solennia pridie cæduntur, *Gell. 4, 6.* || **Porca** præcidanæ, quæ antè immolari solet, *that was sacrificed before new corn came in, Felt. § leg. etiam præcidaria, offered to Ceres, Cato, 134.* **Præcidanæ** feriæ; *holyday eves, or vigils, Gell. 4, 6.*

Præcidendus, a, um. part. *To be cut, or chopped, off.* Proclamante quodam, præcidendas esse falsario manus, *Sper. Claud. 15.*

Præcido, ère. act. [ex præ, & cædo] (1) *To pare, cut, or chop, off.* (2) *To take away clean, to prevent.* (3) || *To slit, or slice.* (4) || **Præcidere**

os, to slap one on the chops. (5) *To note, or mark with a stroke; as carpenters do before they saw to cut a little before, as drapers do, to rend out the residue; to note, or tell, precisely what points he will speak upon.* (6) *To deny stiffly.* (7) *To cut one short, or put one out of all hopes, or expectation.* (8) **Obscænâ** notione. (1) § **Cotem** novaculâ præcidere, *Cic. de Div. 1, 17.* manum gladio, *Id. de Inv. 2, 20.* (2) **Omnes** causas præcidam omnibus, *Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 22.* (3) *Id. ap. Litt.* (4) **Præcide** os tu illi hodie, *Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 52.* (5) **Præcide**, statue inquit aliquando quod libet, *Cic. Bud. interpr.* (6) *Vid. Præcisè, primo exemplo.* (7) *Quod quia præciderat, asperius de eo ad te scribere solebam, Id. Attic. 10.* (8) **Mart.**

Præcidor, i. sus. pass. (1) *To be cut, or chopped, off.* (2) Met. *To be taken off, or prevented.* (1) **Cinna** Cn. Octavii præcidi caput iussit, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 19.* Et si infra quàm ramifuerit, præcidatur quod superest, vivit, *Plin. 16, 30.* (2) § **Defensio** præciditur, *Cic. in Verr. 3. spes plebeio, Liv. 4, 3.*

Præcinctio, ònis. f. sic dic. gradus latior altiorque in theatro, reliquos minores veluti præcinctus unde & nomen. *A stand, or broader place, in stairs; a landing, Vitruv. 5, 28. & 5, 3.*

Præcinctorium, ii. n. *An apron, or kirtle, Vitruv. 10, 21.*

Præcinctura, æ. f. *A girding of one's clothes, Macrobi. Sat. 2, 3.*

Præcinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Girded, tucked up before.* (2) *Tied about, enclosed.* (3) *Covered, overlaid.* (4) *Prepared, made ready.* (1) **Præcincti** ritè pueri, compitque ministrant, *Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 70.* (2) **Pan** pinu caput præcinctus acutâ, *Ov. Metam. 1, 699.* (3) **Parietes** testaceo opere præcincti, *Plin. Epist. 10, 48, 4.* (4) *Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 45.* || Hoc iter ignavi divisimus, altius ac nos **Præcinctis** unum, *more expedite, quick, or nimble, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 6.*

Præcingens, tis. part. *Begirting, encompassing, or enclosing.* **Præcingens** roseo tempora vinculo, *Sen. Med. 70.*

Præcingo, ère. act. *To begirt, encompass, or enclose.* **Præcinxit** littora muro, *Sil. 3, 243. conf. 13, 233.*

Præcingor, i. sus. pass. (1) *To be girt about with.* (2) *To be surrounded, or encircled.* (1) § **Ense** præcingi, *Ov. Trist. 2, 271.* (2) **Fulvo** cervix præcingitur auro, *Id. Met. 14, 395.* **Præcingitur** gens mari, *Plin. 5, 32.*

Præcino, ère, nui, entum. act. [ex præ, & cano] (1) *To sing before.* (2) *To numble a charm.* (3) *To prophesy, or tell, beforehand.* (1) **Epulis** magistratum fides præcinent, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 1.* (2) **Carmine** quum magico præcinnisset anus, *Tib. 1, 5, 12. ubi al. procubuisse.* (3) **Higreges** lymphati futura præcinent, *Plin. 8, 46.* = **Præmonstrare** & præcinere aliquid magnum populo Romano, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 10.*

* || **Præcio**, ère. act. [ex præ, & cio] *id. quod proclamo, Felt.*

Præcipiendus, a, um. part. *To be instructed, Col. libr. 10, præf.*

Præcipiens, tis. part. (1) *Takeing up beforehand, preccupying.* (2) *Instructing.* (1) Aliquam intervalli à cæterâ classe præcipiens, *9, 6, 2.* (2) *Cic.*

Præcipio, ère, cëpi, ceptum. act. [ex præ, & carpio] (1) *To prevent, or take first; to anticipate, to take before another, or before the time.* (2) *To instruct, to teach, to show how a thing is to be done.* (3) *To command, or charge; to give order.* (4) *To foresee, to imagine and conceive in mind beforehand.* (1) **Præcipias** licet gaudia, omnes te dii oderunt, *Cic. Philipp. 13, 20.* **Spe** præcipit hostem, *Virg. Æn. 11, 461.* **Veneno** fata præcepit, *Flor. 3, 9.* Ab iisdem insequentis anni mutuum pecuniam præceperat, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 31.* || Si lac præceperit æstus, *shall have dried up, Virg. Ecl. 3, 98.* (2) **Conservis** ad eundem præcipio modum, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 70.* **Hic** artem præcipit, *ille trochi, Ov. Trist. 2, 486.* (3) = **Præcipit**, atque interdicat unum petent Indusignatum, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 56.* (4) **Magni** animi

est præcipere cogitatione futura, *Cic. Offic. 1, 23.*

Præcipitandus, a, um, part. *To be tumbled down headlong upon.* Dare pectora præcipitanda saxi, *Ov. Epist. 15, 192.*

Præcipitans, tis, part. (1) *Falling down headlong.* (2) *Met. Falling to ruin.* (3) *Violent, hasty, rapid, hurrying.* (1) Gubernaculum præcipitans traxi mecum, *Virg. Æn. 6, 351.* (2) Impellere præcipitantes inhumanum est, *Cic. pro Rabir. Post. 1.* Me ad exitum præcipitantem retinisses, *Id. Attic. 3, 15.* (3) § Præcipitans imber, *Lucr. 6, 291.* amnis, *Cic. de Orat. 1.* Per invia & rupes deruptas præcipitantes fugerunt, *Liv. 39, 2.*

Præcipitanter, adv. *With great speed.* § Præcipitanter currere, *Luc. 3, 1075.*

|| Præcipitantiā, æ, f. *A tumbling, or falling, down from a high place.* *Gell. 6, 2.*

Præcipitatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A falling headlong; Met. too much rashness, or over hastyness.* *Sen. de Ira, 1, 12.*

|| Præcipitator, ōris, m. verb. *He that tumbeth,* *Litt. ex Quint.*

Præcipitātūrus, a, um, part. *About to precipitate, or cast down headlong.* Procurrit quasi præcipitaturus se in Tiberim, *Suet. Neron. 47.* Præcipitaturi se ex aliquā rupe, *Plin. 8, 36.*

Præcipitatus, a, um, part. (1) *Cast down headlong.* (2) *Bent downwards.* (3) *Come hastyly on.* (1) Qui se præcipitatos ex locis superioribus dicerent, *Cic. pro Cæcin. 17.* (2) Pars palmitis præcipitata fructu induitur, *Col. 5, 6.* = Ut curvata & præcipitata per jugum nequeat terram contingere, *Id. 4, 24, 19.* (3) § Nox præcipitata, *Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 47.* || Ætas præcipitata, *declining,* *Mattius ad Cic. Fam. 11, 28.*

Præcipitium, ii, n. *A steep place; a downright pitch, or fall; a precipice.* § Deferri per præcipitia, *Quint. 1, 10.* In præcipitium impellere, *Suet. Aug. 79.* A vitis in pravia, à pravis in præcipitia pervenitur, *Petere. 2, 10.*

Præcipito, āre, act. in præceps dejicio. (1) *To cast, throw, hurl, or tumble, down headlong.* (2) *To overthrow.* (3) *To overhasten, or hurry; to precipitate.* (4) *Also to bow, or bend, downwards.* (5) *Abol. To fall, or run, down with violence.* (6) *To make great haste.* (7) *To make too much haste.* (8) *To draw towards an end.* (1) § Præcipitare se in flumen, *Cæs. B. G. 4, 15.* ad terram, *Lucr. 4, 1015.* ex supero, *Id. 2, 248.* de turri, *Liv. 23.* (2) Cedentem juvenem retro præcipitat, *Stat. Theb. 6, 789.* (3) § Præcipitare istuc quidem est, non descendere, *Cic. N. D. 1, 32.* (4) *Col. vide in Præcipitor, n. 2.* (5) Ubi Nilus præcipitat ex altissimis montibus, *Cic. Somn. Scip. 5.* (6) Priscos referre dolores Præcipitat, *Sil. 3, 165.* (7) Qui in amorem præcipitavit, pejus perit, quam si saxo saliat, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 31.* (8) Multi menses transferant, & hyems præcipitaverat, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 25.*

Præcipitor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) *To be cast, or thrown, headlong.* (2) *Bent, or bowed, downwards.* (1) Qui accenderant, de muro præcipitantur, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 50.* (2) Nisi vitis arboris cacumen superaverit, præcipitari palmitem non oportet, *Col. 5, 6.*

Præcipitur, imperf. *It is ordered, or advised.* Rectè præcipi potest in amicitia, *Cic. de Amic. 20.* || Præceptum erat oraculo, *Val. Max. 8, 15, 3.* In universum de pomis servandis præcipitur, *Plin. 15, 16.*

Præcipuè, adv. *Particularly, especially, principally, chiefly.* § Neque ego præcipuè de consularibus disputo, universi senatus communis est ista laus, *Cic. pro Sullā, 29.* Hæc una res in omni libero populo, maximèque in pacatis civitatibus, præcipuè semper floruit, *Id. de Orat. 1, 8.*

Præcipuus, a, um, adj. [à præcipio, quod præ aliis capitur, vel quod præ aliis capit] (1) *Chief, singular, the choice, principal, special, proper, particular, peculiar.* (2) *Also sovereign, excellent.* (1) § Tum communibus malis, tum præcipuis oppressus sum, *Cic. Att. 11, 14.* § Ut cætera paria sint, hoc certè præcipuum fuit, *Id.*

pro Ligar. 9. = Præcipuus & proprius sensus doloris, *Id. Prov. Conf. 2.* (2) Contra morsus præcipuum remedium, *Plin. 8, 32.* § ad serpentis ictus, *Id. 8, 27.*

Præcisè, adv. (1) *Precisely, positively, point-blank.* (2) *Also briefly, in short.* (1) = Nunquam ego cuiquam tam præcisè negavi, &c. quàm hic mihi planè sine ullā exceptione præcidit, *Cic. Att. 8, 4.* (2) § Id præcisè dicitur, plenè autem & perfectè, &c. *Id. N. D. 2, 29.*

Præcisio, ōnis, f. verb. [à præcido] *A brevity in writing, or speaking; a scheme in rhetoric,* *Cic. de Orat. 3, 53.*

† Præcisum, i, n. *That part of the bowels which the guts are fastened to.* = Illi præcisio atque epulis capiuntur opimis, *Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 633.*

Præcisus, a, um, part. [à præcido] (1) *Cut off, chopped, or taken away.* (2) *Concise, cut short, narrow.* (3) *Also abused against nature, bugged.* (1) § Præcisum caput, *Plin. 11, 37.* Præcisi pedes, *Val. Max. 9, 2, ext. 5.* Met. Libertas Tenediā securi præcisa, *Cic. Q. fr. 2, 10, conf. Liv. 40, 6.* (2) Præcisa ante legitimum finem oratio, *Quint. 9, 2.* || Iter angustum admodum, utrinque præcisum, *narrow, and having precipices on both sides,* *Sall. B. J. 97.* (3) Præcisi, & professi impudiciam, *Sen. de Provid.*

|| Præclāmītiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A crying before,* *Liv. ap. Litt.*

|| Præclāmītor, ōris, m. verb. *A fore proclaimer,* *Fest. & Macr. Sat. 1.*

Præclarè, adv. ius, comp. sīmè, sup. (1) *Very clearly, very plainly.* (2) *Very rightly, very well.* (3) *Very successfully, bravely, nobly.* (1) § Præclarè intelligere, *Cic. Fam. 8, 3, explicare, Id. Acad. 1.* (2) § Præclarè memini, *Id. Fam. 4, 7, 3.* (3) Re præclarissimè gestā, *Hirt. B. Alex. 30.* || Præclarè cum eo actum, *he cometh well off,* *Cic. Rarè inven. Comp. grad.*

† Præclārīter, adv. *Bravely,* *Enn. † Præclarè.*

Præclārus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Very clear and bright.* (2) *Very plain.* (3) *Noble, renowned, famous, goodly, brave, gallant.* (4) *Honest, upright.* (1) Solis præclārā luce nitor, *Lucr. 2, 1031.* (2) Aditu vel mari, vel terrā, præclara ad aspectum, *Cic.* (3) Parcere præclarissimæ patriæ, *Hirt. B. Alex. 24.* § Præclarior laus, *Plin. Paneg. 88.* Præclarus armis, *Stat. Theb. 3, 284.* in philosophiā, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 11.* eloquentiæ ac fidei, *Tac. Ann. 4, 34.* (4) O præclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupo! *Cic. Philipp. 3, 11, interp. Vallā.*

Præcludo, ēre, si, sum, act. *To shut, or ram, up that one cannot enter, or pass; to stop before.* In perpetuum tibi curiam præclufisti, *Cic. in Pison. 17.* Iter præcluserat unda, *Ov. Met. 14, 790, conf. Liv. 33, 13.*

Præclūdō, i, sus, pass. *To be shut, or stopped, up.* Crebris arboribus succis omnes introitus erant præclufi, *Cæs. B. G. 5, 9.* || Animus præcluditur ad exponendam rei dignitatem, *my thoughts are too narrow,* *Cic. anteq. iret in exil. 6.*

* || Præcluens, tis, part. [qu. à præclueo] *Excellent.* Præcluens potestas, *Prud. Catb. 4, 37.* † Egregius, *Cic.*

Præclūsiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A stopping, or damming, up.* § Præclusiones aquarum, *Vitr. 9, 9.*

Præclūsus, a, um, part. *About to preclude, or stop.* Illi verò daturus se negare, neque portas consuli præclufuros, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 12.*

Præclūsus, a, um, part. *Stopped, or shut.* Præclufus aditus misericordiæ, *Cic. Verr. 5, 8.* Præclufa scopulis ratis, *Val. Flacc. 4, 668, conf. Sil. 9, 513.*

Præco, ōnis, m. (qu. prædico, καὶ αὐτοκτοῖν, à prædicando] (1) *A common cryer, properly he who in port-sale notifyeth the things that are to be sold, and seteth the price on them.* (2) *The cryer of a court, in games, or on the stage, who was to command silence; also to cry what was lost.* (3) *Also a publisher, proclaimer, or setter forth, of things.* (4) || *Also a preacher.* (1) Si palam præco jussu tuo prædicasset, non decimas frumenti, sed dimidias venire partes, &c. *Cic. Verr.*

3, 16. De quo homine præconis vox prædicat & pretium conficit, *Id. pro Quint. 15.* (2) Citat præco maximā voce legatos, *Id. pro Flacc. 15.* Præcones iudorum gymnicorum, *Id. Fam. 5, 12.* Vid. & *Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 78.* (3) Suae virtutis Homerum præconem invenire, *Cic. pro Arch. 10.* (4) *Eccl.*

Præcoctus, a, um, part. [à præcoquor] *Boiled beforehand,* *Plin. 14, 9.*

Præcōgitātus, a, um, part. *Thought, or contrived, before.* § Præcōgitatum facinus, *Liv. 40, 4.*

Præcōgīto, āre, act. *To ponder beforehand,* *Quint. Inst. 12, 9.*

Præcōgnītus, a, um, adj. *Known, or understood, beforehand,* *Planc. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 15.*

Præcōlo, ēre, ui, act. *To love rather.* Nova & anticipia præcolere, *Tac. Ann. 14, 22, 5.* = fove-re, *Id. ib. Rarè ecc.*

Præcōpositus, a, um, adj. *Prepared beforehand.* Cum præcōposito nuntius ore venit, *Ov. Fast. 6, 674.*

Præconceptus, a, um, part. *Before received.* Præconceptum spiritum exhalant, *Plin. 2, 82.*

|| Præconcinnātus, a, um, part. *Devised, or framed, beforehand,* *Litt. ex Apul.*

Præcōnium, ii, n. [à præcone] (1) *The cryer's office,* (2) *or voice.* (3) *The publishing, or proclaiming, of any thing.* (4) *Also fame, praise, renown, commendation, report.* (5) *Also cryers wages.* (6) || *Also a company of cryers, or messengers, to summon people.* (1) Retripit eos qui præconium facerent vetari esse in decurionibus, *Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 1.* (2) Præconio ubique contendit, *Suet. Ner. 24.* (3) Præconium domesticum stultitiæ, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 20.* laudum, *Id.* (4) Præconium ab Homero Achilli tributum, *Id. Fam. 5, 12.* (5) *Cato.* (6) *Liv. ap. Litt.*

Præcōsumo, ēre, act. *To waste, or spend, beforehand.* § Præconsumere vias suas, *Ov. Met. 7, 489.*

Præconsumptus, a, um, part. *Wasted beforehand.* Præconsumptus temporis malis, *Ov. Trist. 4, 6, 30.*

Præcontracto, ēre, act. *To handle beforehand, to deflower beforehand.* Spectat Tereus, præcontractatque videndo, *Ov. Met. 6, 478.*

|| Præcontractor, āri, ātus, pass. *Litt. ex Sil.*

† Præcōquis, e, adj. *Soon ripe, early.* Huic puellæ præcōquis libido inest, *Non. ex Næv.* † Præcox, *Col.*

Præcōquo, ēre, xi, etum, act. *unde præcoquor.* pass. (1) *To be boiled beforehand.* (2) *To overboil, to boil very much.* (1) *Plin. 14, 9.* (2) Acini præcoquantur in callum, *Id. 18, 29.*

Præcōquus, a, um, adj. *Early ripe.* § Præcōqua uva, *Col. 12, 37.* Perfica præcōqua, *Mart. 13, 46.*

* Præcordia, ōrum, n. pl. [ex præ, & cor; præcordia appellant quia cordi prætenduntur, *Plin. 11, 37.*] (1) *The parts about the heart.* (2) *Also the midriff, or skin that parteth the heart and lungs from the other entrails; the diaphragm.* (3) *Also the sides of the belly under the ribs.* (4) *The umbles, as the heart, lungs, spleen, &c.* (5) *Meton. The breast.* (6) *Met. The mind, the thoughts and affections.* (1) *Plin. 2, Id. 11, 36.* (3) *Cels.* (4) Præcordia vocamus uno nomine exta in homine, *Plin. 30, 5.* (5) Victis redit in præcordia virtus, *Virg. Æn. 2, 367.* Clypeo genibusque premens præcordia duris, *Ov. Met. 12, 140.* (6) Alter sæpe uno mutat præcordia verbo, *Prop. 2, 4, 21.* Stolidæ præcordia mentis, *Ov. Met. 11, 149.* Aperit præcordia Liber, *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 89.*

Præcorumpo, ēre, act. *To corrupt, or bribe, beforehand.* Dum præcorumpere donis Me cupit, *Ov. Met. 14, 134.*

|| Præcorumpor, i, pass. *Litt. ex Suet.*

Præcorruptus, a, um, part. *Corrupted beforehand by bribes.* Illa quidem venit, sed præcorrupta, *Ov. Met. 9, 295.*

Præcox, ōcis, & Præcōquis, e, adj. [ex præ, & coquo; quod ante cetera coctum est, i. e. maturum] (1) *Soon, or early, ripe; rather ripe.* (2) *Early, overhasty, untimely, too forward.* (1) § Pyra præcocia, *Col. 5, 10.* Quæ fumi quodam genere præ-

præcoccem maturitatem trahunt, *Id.* Diuturnum & *præcoccem* fructum, *Curt.* 8, 5, 15. (2) = *Ritus præcox* ille & *celerimus*, ante quadragesimum diem nulli datur, *Plin. præf.* 1. 6. § *Ingenium præcox*, *Quint.* 1, 3. *fatum*, *Sen.*

Præcrassus, a, um, adj. *Very thick*. § *Cortex præcrassus*, *Plin.* 16, 8.

|| *Præcūdus*, a, um, adj. *Very rare*, *Col. ap. Litt. fort. pro percrudus, quod ap. eund. leg.* 12, 10.

Præcultus, a, um, part. (1) *Dressed, trimmed, or prepared*. (2) Adj. *Very trim and neat*. (1) *Animi habitus ad virtutem quasi præculti*, *Cic. Part. Or.* 23. (2) *Præcultum genus eloquentiæ*, *Quint.* 11, 1.

Præcupīdus, a, um, adj. *Very desirous, or fond*, *Suet. Aug.* 70.

|| *Præcūtiō*, ōnis, f. verb. *A bespeaking beforehand*, *Litt. ex Quint.*

Præcurrens, tis, part. *Running before, foregoing*. = *Primordia rerum*, & quasi *præcurrentia*, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 2. conf. de *Orat.* 2, 40. *Præcurrentibus* satis adventum *Scipionis*, *Val. Max.* 5, 2. ext. 4.

Præcurro, ōre, ri & cūcurri, sum, aēt. (1) *To run, or make speed, before*. (2) *Met. To overrun, to outrun*. (3) *To fore-run, or happen before, as a sign, or token*. (4) *To answer a foreseen objection*. (5) *Met. To surpass, or excell*. (1) *Abi, præcurre, ut sint domi parata*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 46. § *Præcurrunt equites*, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 38. (2) *Amor votis suis præcurrit*, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 15. *Præcurrit amicitia iudicium*, *Cic. de Amic.* 17. (3) *Ea fama jam præcurrerat*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 80. *Fama de victoriâ Cæsaris præcucurrisset*, *Ilirt. B. Afr.* 87. *Ut certis rebus certa signa præcurrerent*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 52. (4) *Illud in his rebus, ne te deducere verò possit quod quidam fingunt, præcurrere cogor*, *Lucr.* 1, 312. (5) = *Quum eum nemo anteciret his virtutibus, nulli nobilitate præcurrerunt*, *Nep. Thrasib.* 1. § *al. leg. præcucurrerunt*.

Præcurror, i, pass. *To be outrun*. § *Exemplo præcurri*, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 1.

Præcurſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A forebappening, or foregoing*. § *Præcurſio visorum*, *Cic. de Fato*, 19. *Alia præcurſionem quandam adhibent ad efficiendum*, *Id. Topic.* 15. *Vid. & Plin.* 16, 13.

Præcurſor, ōris, m. verb. *A forerunner*. § *Levia tamen prælia inter extremum Punicum agmen præcurſoresque Romanorum, their foremost men, their scouts*, *Liv.* 26, 17. *Met. = Quem ille in decumis, in rebus capitalibus, in omni calumnia præcurſorem habere solebat & emissarium, his scout, spy, or sater*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 41.

Præcurſorius, a, um, adj. *Sent beforehand*. § *Præcurſoria epistola*, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 13, 2.

Præcurſurus, a, um, part. *That will run before*, *Ilirt. B. Alex.* 8.

Præcurſus, ūs, m. verb. *A going, or running, before*. *Statuit præcurſibus herbas*, *Stat. Etesiarum præcurſu*, *Plin.* 16, 25.

*† *Præcurvus*, a, um, adj. [*ex præ, & curvus*] *Very crooked before*, *Plaut. ap. Litt.*

Præcūtiō, ōre, ſi, sum, aēt. [*ex præ, & quatio*] *To shake before*. *Tædas Hymenæus Amorque præcutiunt*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 758. § *vix alibi occ.*

Præda, æ, f. etym. incert. (1) *A prey, or booty by force*. (2) *Gain from any fraud*. (3) *Spoil, pillage*. (4) *Meat to be devoured*. (1) *Discuntur rapte genialis præda puellæ*, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 155. (2) *Hanc prædam omnem jam ad quæſtorem deferam*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9. ult. (3) = *Maximos quæſtus prædasque fecit*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 50. (4) *Opimam prædam rapuisti unguibus*, *Phædr.* 2, 68.

Prædābundus, a, um, adj. *That doth, or will, rob, pillage, or plunder*. § *Exercitus prædābundus*, *Liv.* 2, 26.

|| *Prædaceus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, prey, or booty*. § *Pecunia prædacea*, *Gell.* 13, 24. § *ſed mel. editt. leg. prædatitia*. † *Ex prædā*, *Cic.*

|| *Prædamnatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A verdict before judgement*, *Dig.*

Prædamnatus, a, um, part. (1) *Condemned be-*

foreband. (2) *Disapproved beforehand*. (1) § *Prædamnatus collega*, *Liv.* 4, 41. (2) *Prædamatâ spe æquo dimicandi loco*, *Id.* 27, 15.

Prædamno, ōre, aēt. *To condemn aforeband, to prejudge*. § *Memores stultum esse perpetuæ infelicitatis se prædamnare*, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 1. *Ne prædamnare amicū exilimaretur*, *Suet. Aug.* 56. § *ſcrib. & prædemno*.

Prædans, tis, part. *Preying*. *Escam ex prædante capere*, *Plin.* 9, 30. *conf. Sil.* 5, 582.

Præcūtiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A privatizing, a plundering*. = *Latrocinis & prædationibus infestato mari*, *Paterc.* 2, 73.

|| *Præcūtiſius*, a, um, adj. *Goten by prey*. = *Ex manubiis, i. e. ex pecuniâ prædatitiâ*, *Gell.* 13, 24. † *Ex prædā*.

Prædator, ōris, m. verb. *A robber, a pillager, or plunderer*. = *Quos ego utroſque in eodem genere prædatorum direptorumque pono*, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 9. § *Prædator corporis, a buggerer*, *Petr.* c. 85. § *Prædator aproium, a hunter*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 306.

Prædātōrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or for, robbing, pillaging, or plundering*. § *Prædatoria, ſc. navis, a pickaroon, a privateer*, *Liv.* 34, 36. § *Prædatoricæ claſſes*, *Id.* 29, 28. § *Prædatoria manus, a party of robbers*, *Sall. B. J.* 23.

Prædātrix, icis, f. verb. *She that robbeth, or seeketh for prey*. *Dryope prædātrix Herculei alumni*, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 22.

Prædātus, a, um, part. *Having spoiled, or made a prey, or prize, of*, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 3, 1.

Prædeſſo, ōre, aēt. *To tire, or weary, aforeband*. *Moles incurſus quæ prædeſſat aquarum*, *Ov. Met.* 11, 730.

Prædemno, ōre, aēt. *Vid. Prædamno*.

Prædenſus, a, um, part. *Made very thick*, *Litt. ex Plin. fort. pro prædenſus, quod vid.*

|| *Prædenſo*, ōre, aēt. *To make thick, unde* || *Prædenſor*, ōris, ſi, ſum, aēt. *To be made thick*, *Stat. ap. Litt.*

Prædenſus, a, um, adj. *Very thick*. § *Prædenſa terra*, *Plin.* 18, 18.

|| *Prædeſtīnatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A fore-appointment, predelination*, *Aug.* † *Prætenſio*, atque *præſcriptio divina*, *Pantano vertente*.

Prædeſtīno, ōre, aēt. *To predelinate; to decree, or ordain, before, what ſhall come after*, *Eccl.* *Macedoniam occupare prædeſtinaverat*, *Nep.* 18, 23. § *Prædeſtinare triumphum*, *Liv.* 45, 40.

|| *Prædeſtīnor*, ōris, ſi, ſum, aēt. *To be decreed, or ordained, beforehand*, *Hier.*

|| *Prædexter*, ōre, ſi, ſum, aēt. [*ex præ, & dexter*] *Very fortunate, or lucky*, *Grat. verſ.* 68.

Prædiator, ōris, m. (1) *A man of law, expert in caſes relating to lands*. (2) || *A buyer of publick lands*. (1) *Apuleium prædiatorem videbis*, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 14. (2) *Prædiator ἀντὶς ἀπαρχῶν*, *Gl. vet. vid. & Salm. De modo uſur.* c. 16.

Prædiātōrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, lands*. *In prædiatorium*, *Cic. pro Balbo*, 20. & *Val. Max.* 8, 12, 1.

|| *Prædiātus*, a, um, part. *That hath good lands, or manours*, *Apul. Florid.* 13, p. 787. † *Prædiis munitus*.

|| *Prædicābile*, is, n. *A predicable*. *Quod prædicatur de pluribus*, *ap. Logic.*

Prædicābilis, e, adj. *Vaunted, or boasted of*. = *Nec in miſerâ vitâ quidquam eſt prædicabile, aut gloriandum*, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 17.

|| *Prædicamentum*, i, n. *A predicament in logic*. † *Quod dicitur de quodam aut quibuſdam*, *Cic. decem elementa*, *Quint. Inſt. Orat.* 3, 6.

Prædicandus, a, um, part. (1) *To be praised, or ſpoken well of*. (2) *To be related*. (1) = *Beata vita glorianda, & prædicanda, & præ ſe ferenda eſt*, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 17. (2) *Id.*

Prædicans, tis, part. (1) *Speaking openly*. (2) *Reporting*. (1) *Ignosces mihi de meipſo aliquid prædicanti*, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13. (2) *Plin.* 17, 18.

Prædicatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A publiſhing, or open declaring*. (2) *A common talk and report*. (3) *A praifeing, or vaunting*. (1) § *Beneficiorum prædicatio*, *Cic. de Har. Reſp.* 3. (2) = *Si in mediocri ſtatu ſermonis ac prædicationis res tuæ eſſent*, *Id. Q. fr.* 5, 1. (3) *Prædicatio de laude*

alicujus, *Id. pro Dom.* 11. § *Prædicatione aliquid jactare*, *Curt.* 6, 10, 27.

|| *Prædicatīvus*, a, um, adj. *Prædicative*. § *Prædicativa conſuſio; a ſimple propoſition*, *Apul. de Doctr. Plat. philoſ.* p. 632.

Prædicator, ōris, m. verb. *A proclaimer, publiſher, or open reporter; a praiſer*. *Te ipſo prædicatore ac teſte*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

|| *Prædicatum*, i, n. *The predicate*. *Quod de ſubjecto prædicatur, i. e. dicitur*, *Log.*

Prædicatīvus, a, um, part. *About to foretell*. *Quid de meis in vos meritis prædicatīvus non ſum?* *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 32.

Prædicātus, a, um, part. *Spoken of, or praised*. *Arbor hiſtoriis prædicata*, *Plin.* 16, 41.

Prædicendus, a, um, part. *To foretell*. *In conſonem ab imperatore productus ad prædicandam eclipſim*, *Plin. H.* 2, 9.

Prædicens, tis, part. *Foretelling*. *Nihil adverſi accidit non prædicente me*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6.

Prædico, ōre, aēt. (1) *To proclaim, as a cryer doth*. (2) *To own, acknowledge, or confeſs*. (3) *To ſay, or affirm*. (4) *To report, publiſh, or noiſe abroad*. (5) *To diſcover, or diſcloſe; to ſhow*. (6) *To relate, or report*. (7) *To ſay uſually, as a proverbial ſentence*. (8) *To praiſe, or commend*. (9) *To boaſt, or vaunt, of*. (10) *To charge, or order*. (1) *Si palam præco juſſu tuo prædicâſſet*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 16. (2) *Nihil igitur debuit, ut tu ipſe prædicâſſet*, *Id.* (3) *Quod mihi prædicâſſet, id tibi eſt*, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 246. *Ne fortè me hoc fruſtrâ pollicitum eſſe prædicâſſet*, *Cic. Libentiſſimè prædicabo Cn. Pompeium ſtudio laborâſſe*, *Id.* (4) *Aſin' tandem? civis Glycerium eſt?* *PAMPH.* *Ita prædicant*, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 4. (5) *Quis hominū clariuſ, aut tantâ vociferatione beſtiam vel ſuam prædicat, quàm iſte latratus?* *Col.* 7, 12, 1. (6) *Quam prædicant in ſugâ fratris ſui membra diſſipaviſſe*, *Cic. Paucitatem militum noſtrorum ſuis prædicaverunt*, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 34. (7) *Ut quicquid ſincerâ fide gereretur, id Romani Atticâ fieri prædicarent*, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 23. (8) *Virtutem alicujus optimè prædicare*, *Cic. pro Arch.* 9. (9) *De ſe glorioſius prædicare*, *Id. pro Domo*, 35. (10) *Corbulo, ne pugnam priores auderent, prædicat*, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 36.

Prædico, ōre, xi, ſum, aēt. (1) *To tell one beforehand, to foretell*. (2) *To portend, or foreſhow*. (3) *To divine, or prophesy*. (4) *To command, charge, or give order, beforehand*. (5) *To promiſe, or ſpeak, before*. (1) *Id primū in hac re prædico tibi*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 18. *Chalcidenſes orti, ut prædiximus, Atticis*, *Paterc.* 1, 4. & paſſim. § *Quem prædiximus*, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 11. § *De quo prædiximus, the above-mentioned*, *Id.* 2, 15. (2) = *Cum diſi monent de optimatiū diſcordiis, de civium diſſenſione prædicant, cum principibus eadem portendunt*, &c. *Cic. de Har. Reſp.* 25. (3) *Bellum nobis non obſcurè prædixerunt aruſpices*, *Id. de Har. Reſp.* 9. (4) *Pompeius ſuis prædixerat, ut Cæsaris impetum exciperent*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 92. (5) *At niſi aliquid prædixero, intelligi non poterunt, quæ reſtollentur*, *Sen. Ep.* 102. *Illa prædicam, quæ ſunt conſulis*, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6.

Prædicor, ōris, ſi, ſum, aēt. *To be proclaimed, to be reported*. = *Noſtra pugna ſæpe feretur ac prædicabitur*, *Cic. pro Arch.* 9. § *Ut prædicatur, as it is ſaid*, *Id. vid. Prædico*.

Prædicor, i, pass. *To be foretold*. *Solis deſectiōes prædicuntur in multis annos*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 6.

Prædictio, ōnis, f. verb. *A prophesy, a foretelling of a thing, a prediction*. *Hariolorum & vatum ſuribundæ prædictiōes*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 2. § *Prædictiōes divinæ*, *Plin.* 7, 37. *Prædictiōe nihil verius*, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 1.

Prædictum, i, n. *A prophesy, a thing foretold*. *Panætiuſ aſtologorum prædicta rejecit*, *Cic. de Div.* 4, 42. § *Vatum prædicta*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 464.

Prædictus, a, um, part. (1) *Foretold, prophesied*. (2) *Appointed*. (1) *Dectectiōes ſolis lunæque cognitæ prædictæque*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 61. (2) *Prædicta cœnæ hora*, *Suet. Tib.* 8.

Prædiolum, i, dim. *A little farm, or manour.*
Prædiola nostra bene ædificata, *Cic. Fam. 2, 6.*

Prædisco, Ære, didici, act. *To learn beforehand.*
 Exercitationes prædiscere & meditari, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 32.* § **Prædiscere** tempestates, *Virg. Georg. 1, 252.*

Prædiscer, i, pass. *To be learned beforehand.*
 Ventos ante omnia prædisci, *Plin. 18, 24.*

Prædispono, Ære, fui, itum, act. unde part. **prædispositus**. *Prepared, or placed before hand.*
 § **Nuncii prædispositi**, *Liv. 40, 56.*

Præditus, a, um, adj. [*ex præ, & datus*; qui præ aliis aliquâ re est donatus] *Endued with, having such a quality, or being in such a condition.*
 Summo magistratu præditus, *Cic. Verr. 4, 40.* ¶ **Amentia præditus**, *mad, Id. Verr. 2, 42.* Natura prædita culpâ, *faulty, Luciet. 2, 181.* Præditus tumore, *swollen, Ad Herenn. 2, 27.* ¶ **Studio venandi ac pilæ, lowing those exercises**, *Cic. de Am. 20.*

Prædives, itis, adj. (1) *Very rich and wealthy.* (2) *Very plentyfull.* (1) Prædivitis urbe Latini, *Virg. Æn. 11, 213.* ¶ Prædives sine pecuniâ, *Val. Max. 4, 3, 6.* (2) Totum tulit prædivite cornua Autumni, *Virg. Met. 9, 91.*

Prædivinatio, Ænis, f. verb. *A conjecture, or guessing, at things to come*, *Plin. 8, 25.*

¶ **Prædivinator**, Æris, m. verb. *He that divineth before*, *Tac. ap. Litt.*

Prædivino, Ære, act. *To guess beforehand, or foresee.* Prædivinant apes ventos imbresque, *Plin. 11, 10.*

Prædivinus, a, um, adj. *Divining beforehand.*
 ¶ **Prædivina somnia**, *dreams foreboding things to come*, *Plin. 37, 10.*

Prædium, ii, n. [*à præ, prædis, quod & prædibus & prædis caverent*, *Cic. i. e. obstringerent se creditori; vel quod antiqui agros, quos bello ceperunt, prædæ nomine habebant, [Id.]*] (1) *A farm, or manour; an estate in the country with ground lying to it.* (2) *Also any estate, as well in city as country.* (1) Prædæ sunt res ipsæ, prædes homines fide iutores, quorum res bona prædia uno nomine dicuntur, *Afc. (2) § Rustica prædia, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 15. urbana, Id. Verr. 3, 86. dotalia, Id. Att. 15, 20.*

Prædo, Ænis, m. [*à præda, qui prædam facit*] (1) *A robber, a spoiler, a highwayman, a pillager.* (2) *An unjust possessor of an estate.* (1) Templorum omnium atque testorum totius urbis prædo, *Cic. pro Domo, 55.* ¶ **Prædones** maritimi, *pirates, Nep. Themist. 2. (2) Ap. JCC.*

¶ **Prædo**, Ære, act. *To prey*, *Bibl. 4. Prædor.*

Prædoctus, a, um, part. *Forewarned.* Prædocti ab duce, arma mutâunt, *Sall. B. Jug. 99.*

***Prædomans**, tis, part. *Rubing hard.* Circa furculos ari, cum dentunt urfi, prædomantes ora, *Plin. 8, 36.*

***Prædomo**, Ære, ui, itum. [*ex præ, & domo*] *To tame, subdue, or master, beforehand*, *Sen. Ep. 113.*

¶ **Prædonius**, a, um, adj. *Like highwaymen.* ¶ **Prædonio** more, *after the manner of highwaymen*, *Hor.*

† **Prædonulus**, i, m. *A little robber, or thief*, *Cato ap. Fest. § Sed Scal. leg. prædonculus.*

Prædor, ari, âtus sum, dep. [*à præda*] *To rob, to spoil, to poll, or peel; to plunder, to make a prey of, to devour.* = *Spes rapiendi atque prædandi occæcat animos, Cic. Philipp. 4, 4.* Ad multas lupa tendit oves, prædetur ut unam, *Virg. A. Am. 3, 419.* Met. Una meos quoniam prædâta est scemina sensus, *Propert. 2, 1, 55.* ¶ **Pisces salamo prædabor**, *catch them by angling*, *Id. 4, 2, 137.* Puella prædata est me, *Virg. Am. 1, 3, 1.*

Præduco, Ære, xi, ctum, act. *To mark out by drawing a line beforehand.* Creta vili circum præducere ad victoriæ notam, *Plin. 35, 17.* ¶ **Lineas itineri præducunt**, *mark out the passage by drawing lines*, *Id. 33, 4.* Fossas transversas viis præducit, *cuteth ditches overthwart*, *Cæs. B. C. 1, 27.* Maceriam sex in altitudinem pedum præduxerant, *Id. B. G. 7, 69.* § **Castris præducere fossam**, *Tibull. 4, 1, 83. Sil. 10, 411.*

Prædulcē, adv. *Very sweetly.* Tyrrhenæ volucres nautis prædulcē minantur, *Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 82.*

Prædulcis, e, adj. (1) *Very sweet, or luscious.* (2) *Met. Very pleasing, or delightful.* (1) § **Prædulcis sapor**, *Plin. 12, 5.* (2) § **Prædulce decus**, *Virg. Æn. 11, 155. nomen, Val. Flacc. 4, 161.* Luxuries prædulce malum, *Claud. de Laud. Stil. 2, 132.*

Præduratus, a, um, part. *Hardened.* Præduratum vas sole torrebatur, *Plin. 23, 7.*

¶ **Præduro**, Ære, act. unde **Præduror**, ari, pass. *To be made very hard.* Phasiani adipēs prædurato, *Apic. 2, 1.*

Prædurus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very hard*; *Met. very grievous.* (2) *Very strong.* (3) *Stiff, or stubborn, to be broken.* (1) Prædurum spongiæ genus, *Plin. 9, 45.* § **Prædurus labor**, *Val. Flacc. 1, 2, 5.* (2) Prædurum viribus Orsen, *Virg. Æn. 10, 748.* (3) Illa ætas tenera est, hæc jam prædura, *Col. 10.*

¶ **Præminentia**, æ, f. *Honour, preeminence*, *Aug. 4. Primatus, Varr. Eâ tempestate Cassius cæteros præminebat peritiâ legum, Tac. Ann. 12, 12, 1.*

Præeo, ire, iui, itum, act. [*ex præ, & eo*] (1) *To go before, to lead the way.* (2) *To speak, read, or say, before; to dictate.* (3) *To admonish, advise, or counsel.* (4) *To excel.* (1) Præferat Aruns, rex ipse sequebatur, *Liv. (2) Quid jutem? GR. Quod jubebo, LA. Præi verbis, quid vis, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 48.* § **De scripto præire aliquem**, *Plin. 28, 2.* Præeunt discipulis præceptores, *Quint. Inst. 2, 5.* Agedum, pontifex, præi verba, quibus me pro legionibus devoveam, *Liv. 8, 9.* (3) Ut vobis voce præirent, qui judicatis, *Cic. pro Milon. 2.* (4) Cum accus. perf. Præire cæteros honore cupis, *Boët. de Consol. 1, 3. prof. 8.*

Præfacilis, e, adj. *Very obvious, very easy.* § **De præfacili**, *Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 21.*

Præfandus, a, um, part. *To be forefaken.* ¶ **Honos præfandus est**, *saving your presence, or some such expression is to be used, Cic. de Fin. 2, 10.*

Præfans, tis, part. *Speaking, or solemnly reciting, before.* Pontifice præfante carmen, *Liv. § Præfantes talia, Catull. 62, 382.*

Præfari, fatus, defect. (1) *To speak before, to preface, to recite.* (2) *To invoke, to pray to.* (1) Quæ de deorum naturâ cum præfati sumus, habeant hunc terminum, *Cic. de Univ. 10.* § **Præfari honorem**, *Id. Vid. Præfandus.* (2) *Vid. Præfatus, n. 2.*

Præfatio, Ænis, f. verb. (1) *A preface, the begining of, or entrance into, a discourse.* (2) *Also a preface before the doing of any thing.* (3) *A title of superscription.* (1) Sua quibusque partibus danda præfatio est, *Quint. 4, 1.* Præfatio sacrorum profanos sacris arcet, *Liv. 45, 5.* (2) Quæ porro præfatio tuæ donationis fuit? *Cic. Verr. 5, 80.* (3) Justæ ultionis hæc præfatio fuit? *Val. Max. 6, 3, 1.*

Præfatus, a, um, part. [*à præfari*] (1) *Having spoken before.* (2) *Having invoked.* (3) ¶ **Passi. Spoken of, or mentioned, before; aforesaid. (4) *Preordained, predestinated.* (1) Rex gratiam tibi à Sysimethre relatum præfatus, *Curt. 8, 4.* (2) Præfatus divos, solio rex insit ab alto, *Virg. Æn. 11, 301.* (3) Cucurbitulæ jam præfatæ, *Apic. 4, 5.* (4) Hoc ingrati est, non esse contentum præfatio tempore, *Sen. de Benef. c. 17.***

¶ **Præfectorius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the state of a prefect.* ¶ **Vir præfectorius**, *one who hath been a prefect, or ruler, Ulp. Dig. 1, 9, 1.*

Præfectura, æ, f. (1) *The busyness and post of one in authority, a lieutenantancy, a captainship.* (2) *A government, a district, a province, or place, of jurisdiction.* (3) ¶ **Also some towns, or places, in Italy which were governed by the laws of Rome, and had magistrates sent to them yearly from thence. (1) Præfecturæ consulum, prætorumque, *Nep. Att. 6.* Sic præfecturæ alæ, annonæ, ærarii, cohortis, domus, &c. ap. idoneos auctores passim.**

(2) Cum è præfecturâ Reatinâ Romam veniret, *Cic. N. D. 2, 2.* ¶ **Præfectura morum**, *the government of manners, the most honourable part of the censorship, Suet. Cæs. 76.* (3) *Fest.*

Præfectus, a, um, part. *That is set over, or*

appointed to oversee, the doing of any thing. § **Præfectus moribus**, *Cic. Fam. 9, 15.* Juno præfecta maritis, *Virg. Ep. 12, 87.* Ripæ Rheni à Vitellio præfectus, *Tac. Hist. 4, 55, 33.*

Præfectus, i, m. [*qui rei alicui præficitur*] *Any principal officer, or other person, who hath the management, care, or charge, of any thing; as a viceroy, governor, admiral, lieutenant, provost, &c.* Nemo Eumene vivo appellatus est rex, sed præfectus, *Nep. Eumen. 13.* ¶ **Scribitur tetrarchis, præfectis, ac procuratoribus, ut, &c. *Tac. 15, 25.* ¶ **Præfecti morum**, *the same amongst the Carthaginians, as the censors were at Rome, Nep. Hamilc. 3.* Præfectus regius, *the lieutenant of a county, Liv. 36, 11.* ¶ **Præfectus Augustalis**, *a viceroy, Alc.* ¶ **Præfectus ærarii**, *the lord treasurer, Id.* Præfectus classis, *the admiral, Nep. Con. 1.* Præfectus equitum, *the master of the horse, Liv.* Præfectus custodum, *a marshal of a prison, Nep. Eum. 11.* ¶ **Præfectus arcis**, *the constable, or lieutenant, of a tower, or fort, Jun.* ¶ **Præfectus Augustalis prætorii**, *a knight marshal, Id.* Præfectus castrorum, *the marshal of the field, or the quarter master general, Tac. Ann. 12, 38.* ¶ **Præfectus fabricorum**, *the master of the engineers, Veg. Gymnastii præfectus, a schoolmaster, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 21.* ¶ **Præfectus legionis**, *the lord marshal of the army, a serjeant major of a regiment, Veg.* ¶ **Præfectus rationariorum**, *an auditor that taketh accounts, Jun.* ¶ **Præfectus rerum capitalium**, *a provost marshal, Afc.* ¶ **Præfectus scriniorum**, *the master of the rolls, Jun.* ¶ **Præfecti thesaurorum**, *under treasurers, Pancirc.* ¶ **Præfectus vigilum**, *the captain of the watch, Paul.* Præfectus prætorio, *a lord chief justice, or lieutenant general, Tac. Hist. 4, 2, 2.***

Præfecundus, a, um, adj. *Overfruitfull.* Omnia autem celerius senescunt præfecunda, *Plin. 16, 51. ed. Hard.*

***Præferendus**, a, um, part. *To be preferred.* Brutus cuilibet ducum præferendus, *Paterc. 2, 69.*

***Præferens**, tis, part. (1) *Casting an excuse, cover, or pretense, over a thing.* (2) *Showing, or discovering.* (1) Titulum solennis officii occulto sceleri præferentes, *Curt. 5, 10, 12.* Odio suo pietatis præferens speciem, *Id. 6, 8, 4.* (2) Facta quandam sui negligentiam præferentia, *Tac. Ann. 16, 18, 2.*

*† **Præfericulum**, i, n. [*à præfero, notion. primâ*] *A large brass vessel without a handle, like a basin, carried before the priests open in sacrifice, Fest.*

***Præfero**, ferre, tûli, lâtum. [*ex præ, & fero*] (1) *To bear, or carry, before.* (2) *To prefer, esteem, or set more by.* (3) *To prefer in choice, to choose rather.* (4) *To show, to make a show of, to pretend.* (1) Præfert cautas sublequiturque manus, *Virg. Fast. 2, 322.* Met. Cui adolescentulorum ad libidinem facem non prætulisti? *Cic. Catil. 1, 6.* (2) Reipublicæ salutem præferre suis commodis, *Id. pro Leg. Manil. 24.* Quod se legionariis militibus præferrent, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 27.* (3) Prætulerim scriptor delirus, inersque videri—quàm, &c. *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 126.* Ut multi prætulerint carere præmatibus, *Col. 1, 3.* (4) Præferre sensus apertè, *Cic. Fam. 10, 8.* Vultus tuus nescio quid ingens malum præfert, *Curt. 4, 10, 26.* Præferre in vultu habituque insignem memoriam ignominie acceptæ, *Liv. 27, 34.*

***Præferor**, ferri, pass. (1) *To be carried, or borne, before.* (2) *To be preferred.* (1) Falces prætoribus præferuntur, *Cic. Verr. 5, 9.* (2) Præfertur illâ bonitate, quæ exprimitur, *Plin. 12, 21.* ¶ **Præfertur opinio**, *an opinion is spread, Cæs. B. C. 1, 47.*

Præferox, Æcis, adj. *Very fierce, over barbs.* § **Præferoces legati**, *Liv. 5, 36.* Pharnaces multiplici successu præferox, *Suet. 35, 5.*

Præferratus, a, um, adj. (1) *Pointed, or shod, with iron.* (2) *Bound in fetters.* (1) § **Plilum præferratum**, *Plin. 10, 18.* (2) Plusculum annum fui præferratus, *Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 22.*

¶ **Præfertilis**, e, adj. (1) *Luxuriant, rank.* (2) *Also*

(2) Also that springeth up timely. (1) Præfertile germen luxuriat, *Prud. in Syumach. 2, 1025.* (2) Præfertilis ubere terræ, *Alicim. Avit. 5, 119.*

*Præservidus, a, um, adj. [ex præ, & fervidus] Very hot, scalding hot. & Omni declinatione mundi vitis, nisi glaciali, vel præservidâ; curæ mortalium respondet, *Col. 3, 1. § Met. Præservida ira, Liv. 9, 18.*

Præfestinans, tis, part. Making too much haste, *Tac. Ann. 5, 10, 4.*

† Præfestinâtîm, adv. Very hastily, in post haste, *Sisen. ap. Non. 2, 708.*

|| Præfestinatio, ōnis, f. verb. An over hastening, *Aug.*

Præfestinatus, a, um, part. vel adj. Done too hastily, or too soon. § Ictus præfestinatus, *Or. de Nuce, 98.* Præfestinatum opus, *Col. 11, 2.*

† Præfestinê, adv. Very hastily, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 4. § Sed warr. codd.*

Præfestino, âre, act. To make post, or too much, haste; to haste before time. Qui præfestinat præloqui, *Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 31.* Ne deficere præfestinarent, *Liv. 23, 14.*

Præfîca, æ, f. [à præficio, planctuum princeps, *Serv.*] A woman hired to mourn at one's buryal, who went before the corpse, and praised the dead. Præfîca alios laudat, easpse verò non potest, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 14.* De hac vid. *Varr. Fest. & Meurs.*

Præficiendus, a, um, part. To be set over. Neque dimittendam partem navium à classe regiâ cenſebat, neque, si mittendæ naves forent, minus quempiam ei classi, quàm Annibalem, præficiendum, *Liv. 35, 42.*

Præficio, ère, fêci, fectum, act. [ex præ, & facio] To put in authority, to set over; to make, or appoint, one overseer. Brutum copiis præfecit, *Cæſ. B. G. 7, 9.* Præfecerat eum oræ maritimæ, *Paterc. 2, 73.* T. Mænum delectui habendo præfecerunt, *Liv. 39, 20.* Seditiosos homines præficere reipublicæ, *Cic. pro Flacc. 7.*

Præfîcior, ci, pass. To be set over. Custos præfîcitur lateri, *Claud. Conf. Mall. 43.*

Præfîdo, ère, di, sum, act. unde præfîdens, part. Trusting too much to, overweening. = Exultantem & præfidentem reprimunt validæ legum habentæ, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 41. ex poetâ.* Homines secundis rebus effrenati sibi que præfîdentes, *Id. Off. 1, 26.*

*Præfîgo, ère, xi, xum, act. [ex præ, & figo] (1) To fasten, or stick, before. (2) To set up in front, or fore end. (1) In hastis Præfîgunt capita, *Virg. Æn. 9, 466.* (2) Arma præfîgere puppibus, *Id. Æn. 10, 80.* Ferratis præfîgunt ora capistris, *Id. Georg. 3, 399.*

Præfînio, îre, îvi, îtum, act. (1) To determine, set, or pitch, upon aforehand. (2) To prescribe, or limit. (1) § Præfînit successori diem, *Cic. de Prov. Conf. 15.* (2) Neque de illo quidquam tibi præfînio, *Id. Verr. 5, 68.*

Præfînior, îri, pass. To be appointed aforehand. Sumptus funerum præfînitur, *Cic. de Legib. 2, prope fin.*

|| Præfînitio, ōnis, f. verb. An appointment, or limitation, *Dig. 4. Præſcriptio.*

Præfînitò, adv. By limitation, or appointment, when and how one would have it. Illi haud licebat, nisi præfînitò, loqui, *Ter. Hecyr. 1, 2, 19.*

Præfînitus, a, um, part. Appointed before, determined. & Quod superiore parte legis præfînitum fuit, id rursus liberum præfînitumque fecerunt, *Cic. in Rull. 1, 3.*

Præfîcînê, adv. [qu. ab adj. præfîcînus, quod à fascino; vel à Gr. βῆλαινος, vox quam ante laudandum præfari solebant vett. quâ invidiam aut fascinum à se deprecabantur; vetus enim erat opinio, periculum esse aliquod à fascino, ubi quis impensius aut laudaret ipse se, aut præfens ab alio laudaretur, *Muret.*] A word used to prevent exception, q. d. give me leave to say, I may say it in a good hour, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 4.*

Præfîcînî, adv. id. quod præfîcînê, ut herî & herê. Præfîcînî hoc dixerim, nemo nie accusavit, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 84.*

*Præfixus, a, um, part. [à præfigor.] (1) Fastened, or set up, before. (2) Headed. (3)

Thrust through. (4) || Shut close. (1) Rostra navium tribunali præfixa, *Plin. 16, 4.* (2) Postremo afferes ferreo unco præfixi ex Punicis navibus injici in Romanas cepti, *Liv. 30, 10.* Robur præfixum ferro, *Virg. Æn. 10, 479.* (3) Veru præfixa latus, *Tib. 1, 6, 49.* (4) Caius JC.

Præfloratus, a, um, part. Met. Foretasted of lightly, or in some small measure fore-enjoyed. Gloriam ejus victoriæ præfloratam ad Thermopylas esse, *Liv. 37, 58.* = Summum illud purpuræ decus non nisi præceptum præfloratumque transmittere, *Plin. Paneg. 98.*

Præfloro, ère, ui, neut. To blossom before the time. Præflorant, prægerminant, atque in totum præcocia sunt, *Plin. 16, 29.*

|| Præflorêſco, ère, incept. Idem, *Litt. ex Col.*

|| Præfloro, âre, act. To pre-enjoy. Et futuri gaudii fructum spes tibi jam præfloraverit, *Gell. 14, 1.*

Præfluens, tis, part. Running, or passing, by, or before. § Præfluens urbem amnis, *Plin. 6, 23.*

Præfluo, ère, xi, xum, neut. To flow, or run, before a place. Infimâ vallâ præfluit Tybris, *Liv. vid. & Plin. 2, 30.* Semnonum fines Albis præfluit, *Paterc. 2, 106.* ubi al. præterfluit. Sed quæ Tibur aquæ fertile præfluunt, *Hor. Od. 4, 3, 10.*

Præfluus, a, um, adj. Flowing before. Hortos esse habendos irriguos præfluio amne, *Plin. 19, 4.*

|| Præfocâbilis, e, adj. That may be strangled. § Præfocabilis difficultas, *Aur. Acut. 2, 27.*

|| Præfocatio, ōnis, f. verb. A strangling, a stopping, a suffocation. § Subitæ præfocationes, *Scrib. Larg. Comp. 100.* || Præfocatio matricis, a fit of the mother, *Aurel.*

|| Præfocatus, a, um, part. Choaked. Nec præfocata malignum Messis habet lolium, *Calphurn. Ecl. 4, 115.*

|| Præfocâtæ, ârum, f. pl. Women troubled with fits of the mother, *Med.*

Præfoco, âre, act. [ex præ, & faux, qu. præfauco, i. e. fauces obliido, au in o mutata, more vet.] To strangle, choke, or throttle. Præfocent animæ Gnosa mella viam, *Ov. in Ibin. 558.*

Præfocor, âri, pass. To be choaked, &c. *Macr.*

*Præfodio, ère, di, sum, act. [ex præ, & fodio] (1) To dig before. (2) To dig deep. (1) || Præfodiunt alii portas, make trenches before the gates, *Virg. Æn. 11, 473. interp. Serv.* (2) *Plin. 17, 11.* || Ostendit, quod jam præfoderat, aurum, had hid in the ground beforehand, *Ov. Met. 13, 60.*

*|| Præfodior, i, pass. To be dug before, &c. *Lex. ex Col.*

Præsecundus, a, um, adj. Overfruitfull. *Plin. 16, 27.*

Præformatus, a, um, part. Formed, or fashioned, before. Incipientibus danda erit velut præformata materia, *Quint. 2, 6.* || Præformatæ literæ, set as in a copy, *Id. 5, 14.*

Præformido, âre, act. To fear before the stroke cometh, *Quint. 4, 5.*

|| Præformidor, âri, âtus, pass. To be feared beforehand, *Litt. ex Ov.*

Præformo, âre, act. To instruct, or prepare. His præformat dictis, *Sil. 7, 385.*

*Præfractê, adv. ius, comp. [ex præfractus] Rigidly, obstinately, stiffly. Nimis mihi præfractê videbatur ærarium defendere, *Cic. Offic. 3, 22.* = Dissolutam disciplinam præfractiûs & rigidiûs astringere, *Val. Max. 9, 7.*

*Præfractus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. [ex præ, & fractus] (1) Broken before, or broken short off; snapped in two. (2) Harsh, severe. (3) Short, concise. (1) § Præfracta pinus, *Ov. Met. 12, 351.* (2) = Aristo Chius præfractus, severus, *Cic. in Hortens.* (3) Thucydides præfractior, nec satis rotundus, *Id. Orat. 13.* = Præfractior & abscissior justitia, *Val. Max. 6, 5. ult. § Al. exp. conturnacior, obstinacior, quibus loci indoles non fuit ut accedam; in medio itaque relinquo.*

*Præfrigidus, a, um, adj. [ex præ, & frigidus] Very cold. § Auster præfrigidus, *Ov. Ep. ex Pont. 4, 12, 35. conf. Plin. 17, 20.*

*Præfringo, ère, ègi, act. [ex præ, & frango] To break in pieces, or shivers; to snap in two. Pugnâ atroci cùm hastas aut præfrigissent, aut hebetâſſent, *Liv. 8, 10.*

Præfulcio, îre, si, tum, act. (1) To prop, or underſet; Met. to support. (2) To secure beforehand. (1) || Quin me suis negotiis præfulciat, set, or appoint, me over; so as they may have a support for them, *Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 12.* (2) || = Per fortunas, quoniam Romæ manes, primum illud præfulci atque præmuni, quæſo, ut ſimus annui, making good that first, *Cic. Attic. 5, 13.*

Præfulcior, tus, pass. To be propped before, *Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 6.*

Præfulgens, tis, part. Glistening, or shining. Pellis præfulgens unguibus aureis, *Virg. Æn. 8, 553.* Triumphali decore præfulgens, *Tac. Ann. 13, 45.*

Præfulgeo, ère, neut. To shine, or glister, very much. Nitor smaragdi collo præfulget tuo, *Phædr. 3, 18, 7.* § Præfulgent nomina coloniarum, *Paterc. 1, 14.*

Præfulguro, âre, act. To make to shine, or glister. Multo latus præfulgurat ense, *Stat. Theb. 7, 502.* ubi al. perfulgerat. *Vid. & Val. Flacc. 3, 119.*

|| Præſumîgo, âre, act. To presume before, *Litt. ex Col.*

Præfurnium, ii, n. The mouth of an oven, or stove, where they put in the fire. Si duobus præfurniis coques, lacunâ nihil opus erit, *Cato, 38.*

Præſuro, ère, neut. To rage very much. Agmina bello Decertare putes, juſſumque in gurgite Martem Præfurere, *Stat. Theb. 4, 823.*

Præſuturus, a, um, part. About to be set over. Maximæ provinciæ præſuturus, *Plin. Ep. 4, 26.* Cui Atilius præſuturus erat, *Liv. 35, 20.*

*Præſelidus, a, um, adj. [ex præ, & gelidus] Very chill, or cold. § Leci prægelidi, *Liv. 21, 54.* Prægelida frigora, *Col. 2, 9.* Prægelidivivi, *Sil. 4, 226.*

*|| Præſelidâlis, e, adj. [ex præ, & genitalis] First born, *Fest.*

Prægermino, âre, act. To bud before the time, *Plin. 16, 29.*

Prægeſtiens, tis, part. Greatly desiring, *Hor. Od. 2, 5, 9.*

Prægeſtio, îre, îvi, îtum, n. To have a very great desire; to show much joy, or delight. Prægeſtit animus videre testes, *Cic. pro Cæl. 28.* Animus prægeſtit apiſci, *Catull. 60, 145.*

*Prægignor, i, pass. [ex præ, & gignor] To be got before, or first. || Nolbam ex me morem prægigni malum, I would not bring up an ill custom, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 77.*

*Prægnans, tis, adj. [ex præ, & ant. geno, âre, i. e. pigno; vel à γένω, γένω, qu. prægenans]

(1) With child, great with young, pregnant. (2) Also full of sap. (3) Full, or abounding with. (4) Swollen, big. (1) Cùm mater prægnans Dionysium alvo contineret, *Cic. de Div. 1, 20.* § Sus prægnans, *Varr.* (2) § Prægnans arbor, *Plin. 12, 14.* (3) Prægnans succo arbor, *Id. 12, 25.* Multo lacte prægnantia ostrea, *Id. 32, 6.* || Prægnans lapis, that hath another enclosed in it, *Id.* (4) || Prægnantes plage, making bumps, or wheals, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 10.*

*† Prægnas, âtis, [ab eodem] Big with young, *Afran. 4. Prægnans.*

*Prægnatio, ōnis, f. verb. A being with child, or with young. § Prægnationis fines, *Varr. R. R. 2, 1. modus, Id.*

Prægracilis, e, adj. Very slender. Tiberio prægracilis & incurva proceritas, *Tac. Ann. 4, 57.*

† Prægrado, âre, act. To be passed by, *Non. ex Pacuv. 4. Prægredior.*

Prægrandis, e, adj. Very great, huge, or large. Vas ex unâ gemmâ prægrandi, *Cic. Verr. 4, 27.*

Prægrāvans, tis, part. Weighing down before. || Prægravante turbâ, growing numerous, or troublesome, *Liv. 5, 34.* || Flaccidæ & prægravantes aures, hanging down by reason of their heavyness, *Col. 7, 6. de capro.*

Prægrāvâturus, a, um, part. That will overburden, or load, *Liv. Dixit, si summa petantur, & dantem & accipientem prægravatura, Id. 35, 42.*

Prægrāvātus, a, um, part. *Over-burdened, over-heavy*, Col. 6, 7. & Liv. 7, 23.

Prægrāvīdus, a, um, adj. *Very heavy*. § Prægravidæ molis, Stat. Theb. 6, 700.

Prægrāvis, e, adj. (1) *Over-weighty, too heavy, unyieldy*. (2) Met. *Grievous, burdensome*. (1) Agmen sarcinis prægrave, Liv. § Prægrave imperium, Curt. 4, 11, 8. (2) Prægrave fœceri servitium, Plin. 7, 8.

Prægrāvō, āre, act. (1) *To weigh down, to poise down one side more than another*. (2) *To burden, or load*. (3) *To depress, or bear down*. (4) *To out balance, to be more heavy*. (1) Ne prægravet fructus parte aliquâ, Plin. 17, 22. (2) Liv. 5, 34. (3) Qui prægravat artes Infra se positas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13. Corpus onustum Hæsternis vitiiis animum quoque prægravat unâ, depreßeth, Id. Sat. 2, 2, 77. (4) Prægravant cætera facta, Suet. Cæs. 76.

Prægrēdiens, tis, part. *Going before*. § Sequenti alii, alii prægrēdientes amici, Cic. Philipp. 13, 2. Druli corpus prægrēdiens pedibus, Suet. Tib. 7.

Prægrēdiōr, i, dep. [ex præ, & gradior] (1) *To go, march, or come, before*. (2) *Also to pass by, or get before*. (3) *To prevent, overtake, or out-go*. (4) *† To surpass, or excell*. (1) Qui li- flores prægrēdi viderunt, Liv. 10, 25. Qui potior sit, gregi imprimis prægrēditur, Plin. (2) Id. 28, 8. (3) Vid. Prægressus, n. 2. (4) Prægrēdi alios, Sall. in Fragm.

Prægressio, ōnis, f. verb. *A going before*. § Prægressio causæ, Cic. de Fato, 19.

Prægressus, a, um, part. (1) *Being gone before*. (2) *Going before, outgoing*. (1) Prægressus Tullus ad caput Ferentinum, Liv. conf. Sil. 12, 191. Prægressi hominis vestigia occupare, Plin. 28, 8. (2) Famam adventus sui prægressus, Liv. § Fama prægressa diem, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 105. Quum adveniens audisset prægressum Catonem in senatu esse, Liv. 36, 21.

|| Prægressus, ūs, m. *A going before, or getting the start*. = Expertus est quid in rebus tumultuosus antevertio valeat & prægressus, Amm. Marc. 21, 10.

Præguſtans, tis, part. *Tasting before*, Plin. 21, 3.

Præguſtātor, ōris, m. verb. *A taster, a fore-taster*. Per Halærum præguſtātorem, Suet. Claud. 44. Met. Præguſtatori libidinum tuarum, Cic. pro Domo, 10.

Præguſtātus, a, um, part. *Tasted before*. § Cibi præguſtati, Plin. 21, 3.

Præguſto, āre, act. *To take a taste, or essay, before*. Cibos præguſtavit ipse, Ov. Amor. 1, 3, 33. Timidus præguſtet pocula pappas, Juv. 6, 632. conf. Liv. 40, 159.

Præhendo, ēre, di, sum, act. *To take, apprehend, or lay hold of, a thing*. Vid. Prehendo, quod, opinor, rectius scrib.

Præhenſio, ōnis, f. verb. *An apprehending, a laying hold of, vid. Prehensio*.

Præhenſo, āre, freq. *To take people by the hand, to desire favour and vote, vid. Prehensio*.

Præhenſus, a, um, part. *Taken, apprehended, laid hold of, vid. Prehensio, quod rect.*

† Præhībeo, ēre, act. *To afford*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 51. & alib. † Præbeo.

Præjācens, tis, part. *Living before*. Vastum mare præjacens Afræ, Plin. 4, 12.

Præjāceo, ēre, ui, n. *To lie before*. Præjacet castra campus, Tac. Ann. 12, 36, 3.

|| Præjācio, ēre, act. *To cast before, unde Præjāciōr, i, pass. To be thrown, or cast, before*. Præjaciuntur in gyrum moles, Col. 8, ult.

*Præiens, euntis, part. [à præeo] *Going before, or showing the way*. § Præeunte naturâ, Cic. de Fin. 5, 21.

Præjūdicātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A prejudging, or giving of sentence beforehand*, Quint. 4, 2. Sed mel. libb. hab. præjudicio.

Præjūdicātum, i, n. *A prejudice, or opinion, taken up beforehand*. Postulo, ut nequid huc præjudicati afferatis, Cic. pro Cluent. 2.

Præjūdicātus, a, um, part. *Prejudged, or judged before*. § Res præjudicata, Cic. pro Cluent.

17. Præjudicatum eventum belli habetis, Liv. 42, 61.

Præjūdicium, ii, n. (1) *A prejudice, a fore-judging*. (2) *A precedent, or case in law, before tried*. (3) *A preconjecture*. (4) || *Also a prejudice, hurt, or damage*. (1) § Cum diceret Metellus, præjudicium se de capite C. Verris per hoc judicium nolle fieri, Cic. Verr. 3, 65. (2) Duobus præjudiciis Oppianicus damnatus est, Id. pro Cluent. 22. (3) Victoria hujus vel illius pro præjudicio dicitur, Tac. Germ. 10, ult. (4) Ulp.

Præjūdicō, āre, act. (1) *To prejudge, to judge beforehand, to have a prejudice*. (2) *To give his opinion beforehand*. (1) Cic. pro Cluent. 2. (2) § De aliquo homine non solum præjudicare, sed etiam gravissimè judicare, Id. Verr. 3, 65. Quod senatus non censuit, id arroganter non præjudico, Id. ad Brut. 4.

Præjūdicōr, āri, ātus, pass. *To be prejudged*. Ut per illum, qui attulit venenum, de hoc præjudicaretur, Cic. pro Cluent. 62.

|| Præjūratō, ōnis, f. verb. *The oath that is taken by him that first swareth*, Fest.

Præjūvo, āre, jūvi, act. *To help beforehand*. Credebatur affectam ejus fidem præjūvisse, Tac. Hist. 3, 65.

Prælabens, tis, part. *Sliding, or gliding, along*. Prælabentis temporis fuga, Col. 11, 1.

Prælabor, bi, psus, dep. *To slide, or glide, and pass before, or by*. Pisces quorum alter paulum prælabitur antè, Cic. N. D. 2, 43. ex poet. § Prælabi littora, Val. Flacc. 2, 581. || Met. § Ira feras quidem mentes obsidet, eruditus prælabitur, passeth without making any stay, Petr. c. 99.

Prælabens, tis, part. *Tasting first*. Prælabens omne quod affert, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 109. § Raro occ.

Prælapus, a, um, part. *Sliding, or flowing, by*. Tybris prælapus mœnia Romæ, Luc. 6, 76.

Prælargus, a, um, adj. *Very large*. Pulmo animæ prælargus, Perf. 1, 14.

*Prælatio, ōnis, f. [à præfero] *A preferring*. § Prælatio contumeliosa, Val. Max. 7, 8, 4.

*Prælātus, a, um. [à præfero] (1) *Carried, or driven, forcibly*. (2) *Advanced before the rest*. (3) *Preferred, set before, more esteemed and set by*. (1) Rapti gurgite amnis & in obliquum prælati, Liv. (2) Prælatos hostes, conversis signis, à tergo adortæ sunt, Id. Præter castra etiam in pavore prælati, Id. Pharsmanes Orodii vulnus per galeam adegit, nec iterare valuit, prælatu equo, Tac. Ann. 6, 35, 4. Pars major dextrâ levâque prælati, Liv. (3) Quas oriens habuit prælata puellis, Ov. Met. 4, 56. § Prælatu honor, Virg. Æn. 5, 541.

*|| Prælātus, i, m. [ab eodem] *A prelate, or bishop; one who hath a dignity in the church*, Eccl. † Antistes sacrorum, Cic.

*|| Prælāvo, ēre, act. [ex præ, & lavo] *To wash before*, Apul.

*|| Prælāvor, i, pass. *To be rinsed, or washed, before*, Apul. Apol. p. 411.

Prælautus, a, um, part. *Very gallant, or brave*, Suet. Ner. 20.

*Prælectio, ōnis, f. verb. [à prælego] *A lesson, or lecture; a reading to others*, Quint. 2, 5.

*|| Prælector, ōris, m. verb. [ab eodem] *A reader, a lecturer*, Gall. 18, 5.

*Prælegendus, a, um, part. [ex eodem] *To be read in lecture*. Pueris, quæ maximè ingenium alant prælegenda, Quint. 1, 8.

Prælēgo, āre, act. (1) *To bequeath in the first place, to give by legacy privately*. (2) || *To give, or bequeath, before one dieth*. (1) Eam coronam testamento ei prælegavit, Plin. 33, 2. (2) App. JCC.

*Prælēgo, ēre, ēgi, ctum, act. [ex præ, & lego] (1) *To read to one, as a master to his scholars*. (2) *To pass, or go, by*. (1) Quint. (2) Campaniam Tiberius prælegebat, Tac. Ann. 6, 1.

Prælians, tis, part. *Fighting in battle*. Eudemus prælians ad Syracusas occidit, Cic. de Div. 1, 25.

† Præliant, pro præliantur, Lex. ex Plaut.

|| Præliālis, e, adj. *vid. seq.*

Præliāris, e, adj. *Belonging to war, or battle*. || Præliāres pugnæ, set battles, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4.

17. Præliāres dies, aays when they might fight the enemy, for on some holy days they might not, Macr. Sat. 1, 16. Sed al. leg. præliales.

Præliātor, ōris, m. verb. *A warrior, or fighter*, Tac. 2, 73. Dux belli & præliator insignis, Just. 15, 4, 19.

Præliārus, a, um, part. *That hath fought*, Plin. 7, 28. & Just. 12, 9.

*Prælibo, āre, act. [ex præ, & libo] *To taste, or assay, before*, Stat. Sylv. 3, 4, 60. & Achill. 2, 88.

|| Prælicenter, adv. *With too much liberty*, Gell. 16, 7.

Præliāneus, a, um, adj. *First gathered*. || Præliāneum vinum, wine made of grapes gathered before they were ripe for the servants and work-folks, Cat. 23.

Præligātus, a, um, part. (1) *Bound before; tied, or bound, up; muffled*. (2) *Bound, or tied, to*. (3) *Bewitched, enchanted, charmed*. (1) Os obvolutum est folliculo, & præligatum, Cic. de Inv. 2, 50. (2) Pollex in pede præligatus proximo digito, Plin. 28, 4. (3) O præligatum peccus! Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 28.

Præligo, āre, act. *To tie, or bind, before*. Præligemus vestibibus capita, Petr. c. 102.

Præligor, āri, pass. *To be tied, or bound, before*. Arida farmenta præligantur cornibus boum, Liv. 22, 16.

|| Prælinō, ēre, act. unde pass. Prælinor. *To be daubed over*, Gell. 7, 14. † Oblinor.

Prælior, āri, ātus sum, dep. (1) *To fight in battle, to skirmish*. (2) Met. *To contend, or strive*. (1) In ipsis fluminis ripis præliabantur, Cæs. B. G. 2, 23. Nullum intercedebat tempus, quin extremi cum equitibus præliarentur, Id. ib. 5, 16. (2) Vis scire, quo modo ego minis quam soleam præliatus sum, Cic. Attic. 1, 16.

|| Prælitus, a, um, part. [à prælinor] *Daubed over*. Villæ testorio prælitæ, Gell. 13, 23. † Oblitus.

Prælium, vel Prælium, i, n. [etym. incert.] (1) *A battle, a fight; or combat in battle, a foughten field*. (2) *Wrangling, strife, contention*. (3) Met. *A warrior*. (1) § Fallus in curiâ est non prælio modò se esse, sed & bello victum, Liv. 30, 19. § Philippense bellum duplici prælio transigit, Suet. Aug. 13. || Prælia latronum, the game at chess, Ov. Art. Amm. 3, 357. Concurtus præli, an engagement, Nep. Thrasib. 1.

(2) = In hujus prælio & certamine, &c. Cic. Catil. 2, 11. (3) Colchis armigerâ prælia levit humo, Prop. 3, 11, 10. Agricola infandis condentem prælia sulcis, Stat.

*Prælocūtus, a, um, part. [ex præloquor] *Having spoken of before*, Cæc. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 12.

Prælongo, āre, act. *To make very long*. Quâ subtilitate pedum crura prælongavit, Plin. 11, 2.

Prælongus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very long, too long*. (2) *Very tall*. (1) § Prælongi gl. dii, Tac. Hist. 1, 79, 5. (2) § Homo prælongus, Quint. Inst. 6, 3.

*Præloquor, i, quītus. [ex præ, & loquor] (1) *To speak before*. (2) *To speak by way of preface*. (1) Plin. Ep. 8, 21. (2) Quint.

Præluēns, tis, part. (1) *Lighting, or carrying light, before*. (2) *Cashing, or giving, a light before*. (1) Fulgur servum præluēntem exanimavit, Suet. Aug. 29. (2) Duilio concessum est, ut præluēnte funali & præcinate tibia cœnâ publicè domum rediret, Plin. de Vir. Illust. 8.

Præluēco, ēre, xi, neut. & act. (1) *To give a light before*. (2) *To light one, or carry a light before him*. (3) Pass. *To be very bright, or shining*. (4) Met. *To outshine, surpass, or excell*. (1) Ne ignis noster facinor præluēat, Phædr. 4, 10, 9. (2) Vid. Præluēns, n. 1. (3) Plin. 32, 10. (4) Ego meis majoribus virtute meâ præluxi, Cic. in Sall. Nullus in orbe sinus Baiis præluēcet a-

menis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 83.

Prælu-

Præcūctus, a, um, adj. *Very bright, or shining*, Plin. 37, 6.

Præcūctur, imperf. *A trial is made aforehand*, Sen. Ep. 103.

|| **Præcūctum**, ii, n. [*à præcūcto*] *An essay, proof, or trial, beforehand; a flourish, a poem, or preamble, an entrance into a business.* Hoc vocab. aliqui ex Cicerone adferunt, Philipp. 14, 3. Sed MSS. opt. notæ refragantibus. || **Pro-cenium**, Cic. **Præcūctio**, præcūctio, Plin.

Præcūdo, ēre, si, sum, act. *To prepare one's self for singing.* Dum Pompeiano præcūdit, Plin. 37, 2. **Præcūderat** quasi experiretur, Flor. 4, 2.

Præcūm, i, n. *A wine-press, oil-press, &c.* Plin. Vid. **Præcūm**.

† **Præcūmbo**, āre, act. *To beat well about the loins, to rib one.* || **Præcūmbare** fastibus, *to hang one's fists*, Næv. ap. Non. || **Pæctere** fastibus, Plaut. *impingere litem alicui*, Cic.

* || **Præcūo**, ēre, act. [*ex præ, & luo*] *To wash before*, Litt. ex Apul.

Præcūso, ōnis, f. verb. *A flourish before a fight*, Plin. Epist. 6, 13.

Præcūstris, re, adj. *Very high, stately.* § **Arx præcūstris**, Ov. Trist. 3, 4, 6.

Præcūdo, āre, act. *To order beforehand*, Cic. Fam. 5, 9.

|| **Præcūdo**, ēre, di, sum, act. [*ex præ, & mando, is*] *To chew before.* Si idem me tibi præcūdere, ut aiunt, postulas, Gell. 8, 1. || **Mandere** ante alium, Cic.

|| **Præcūsus**, a, um, part. *Chewed before.* **Præcūsum** mos inferere, vid. Erasim. Cent. 5, n. 32. || **Mansum**, Cic.

Præcūtur, adv. *Over-hastily, too soon, early, untimely.* **Præcūtur** vitā careo, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 68.

Præcūctus, a, um, adj. (1) *Ripe before others, or before its usual time, or season.* (2) *Over-hasty, too early.* (1) Qui præcūctum fructum cucumeris habere volet, Col. 11, 2. (2) Domitura boūm in trimatu: postea sera, antè præcūctura, Plin. 8, 45. § **Præcūctura** mors, Patere. 2, 88. festinatio, Liv. 42, 16.

Præcūctus, a, um, adj. ex part. *Fortified against with medicines.* || **Istet** anhelatos non præcūctus in ignes, *not furnished with medicines beforehand*, Ov. Ep. 12, 15.

Præcūctans, tis, part. *Meditating beforehand.* Multa curā tentans citharam & præcūctans, Tac. Ann. 14, 15, 4.

Præcūctatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A musing on, or thinking of, a thing beforehand; premeditation.* § **Præcūctatio** futurorum malorum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14.

Præcūctator, ōris, m. *A premeditator*, Lucr. 4, 822. vid. **Præmetuenter**.

Præcūctatus, a, um, part. *Premeditated, well thought on beforehand*, Ad Herenn. 2, 5.

Præcūctor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To muse upon and think of a thing beforehand, to premeditate.* Accusator dicet eum præcūctatum fuisse, quod sibi usu esset venturum, Ad Herenn. 2, 5.

* || **Præcūctus**, a, um, part. [*à præcūcto*] *Measured out before.* **Præcūctus** delunctus tempore lucis, Tibull. 3, 3, 9. || **Al. autem** leg. **permento**.

Præcūctor, āri, dep. *To buy before another.* **Præcūctur** ancillam senex, Mercat. Plaut. arg. v. 10.

|| **Præcūctum**, i, n. & **Præcūctum**, i, n. *An offering to Ceres of the ears of corn first reaped, the first fruits.* Fest.

Præcūctus, tis, part. *Fearing beforehand.* Illa præcūctus dolum, Phædr. 1, 16, 4. || § **Cæsar præcūctus** suis, *being in fear for*, Cæsar. B. G. 7, 49.

|| **Præcūctenter**, adv. *Like one fearing beforehand.* Effugere errorem vitareque præcūctenter, Lucr. 4, 822. juxta Gron. Obs. 3, 5. & Fabr. vulgò **præcūctator**.

† **Præcūctor**, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A rewarder.* (2) *Also a thief, one guilty of burglary, any robber that seeketh for a prize.* (1) Hæc pendet notio ex sem. seq. || Qui muneribus aliquem afficit. (2) Næv. ap. Non. 2, 629. Vid. & **Præcūctum**.

|| **Præcūctus**, āris, f. verb. *She that rewardeth*, Amm. Marcell. 14, 39. || **Quæ præcūctis afficit**, Cic.

|| **Præcūctans**, tis, part. [*à præcūcto*] *Glittering, shining, bright.* Claro lumine præcūctans, Apul. Met. 5, p. 159.

Præcūcto, āre, act. *To quit, shift, or remove, its place.* Ruinis imminentibus muscoli præcūctant, Plin. 8, 28.

* **Præcūcto**, ēre, [*ex præ, & maneo*] *To excell far*, Tac. Ann. 12, 33, 1. qui hoc vocab. delectari videtur.

|| **Præcūctus**, tra, um, adj. [*quasi præcūctans*] *A fore-attendant*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 13.

|| **Præcūctus**, āre, act. *To wait at table.* Sedulo tibi præcūctabimus, Apul. Met. 5, p. 143.

* || **Præcūctor**, āri, dep. [*ex præ, & minor*] *To threaten beforehand.* Malumque grande de vultus curiositate præcūctatur, Apul. Met. 5, p. 158.

Præcūctor, āri, dep. *To get money, to make prizes.* = **Constat** in cognitionibus patris nundinari præcūctis solitum, Suet. Tib. 7.

† **Præcūctus**, a, um, adj. *Rich in money.* = **Divitem** ac præcūctum avum, Acc. ap. Fest. & Non. || **Præcūctis** potens.

Præcūctus, ōrum, n. pl. *The first fruits.* || **Olei** ac vini præcūctus, *a careful choice of the most exquisite wine and oil*, Plin. 12, 1. Vid. Cæsar. Rhod. 6, 6. qui interpretatur primitias quasdam sicuti præcūctus sacrorum dicuntur.

Præcūctus, a, um, part. *Sent before.* § **Præcūctus** Achates, Virg. Æn. 6, 34. **Præcūctus** hostia, Val. Flacc. 1, 794.

|| **Præcūctus**, e, adj. *Very mild, or mellow*, Venant. Fort. 3, 12, 37.

Præcūcto, ēre, mīsi, sūm, act. *To send before.* § Hunc ad Acheruntem præcūctam, Plaut. Cæs. 2, 8, 12. § **Præcūctus** in Hispaniam legiones, Cæs. B. C. 1, 38. Speculatores subinde præcūctens, Curt. 6, 8.

Præcūctor, i, sūus, pass. *To be sent before.* **Præcūctur** in Siciliam cum imperio, Cic. Att. 7, 15.

Præcūctum, ii, n. [*de cuius etym parum constat*] (1) *A reward, or due recompense, of a desert, good, or bad; a retribution.* (2) *Also wages for a journey gone.* (3) *A prize of victory.* (4) *Any advantage, profit, or benefit.* (5) *Prey, booty, or plunder.* (6) *Honours.* (7) || **Allo** money. (1) Extant rectè factis præcūctis, peccatis supplicia, Cic. N. D. 3, 35. || Solon rempū. duabus rebus contineri dixit, præmio & pœnā, Id. ad Brut. 15. Nunc merito moriere tuo, cape præcūcti, Ov. Met. 8, 502. (2) Plin. jun. 1, 3, 17. (3) Certare sagittis Inviat qui fortè velit, & præcūcti pōnit, Virg. Æn. 5, 292. (4) **Præcūcti** bonorum malorumque bonos ac malos faciunt, Plin. Paneg. 44. = **Periculorum** præcūcti & laborum fructum contemnere, Cic. in Pison. 26. (5) Multa Laurentis præcūcti pugnae Aggerat, & longo præcūcti jubet ordine duci, Virg. Æn. 11, 78. Pana comitem vocato, Sive petes ca'amo præcūcti, five cane, Prop. 3, 13, 46. (6) Cæs. B. G. 1, 43. (7) Sine præcūctis sum, marsupium reliqui domum, Næv. ap. Non.

Præcūctus, a, um, part. *Tuned before.* **Præcūctus** gestus cogitatio, Quint. 11, 3.

† **Præcūctum**, adv. *Beyond measure*, Gell. 7, 7. ex Livio vet. poetā. || **Admodum**.

Præcūctus, āre, f. *Trouble beforehand.* Alii meum præcūctum appellabant, quod est quasi dux consequentis molestiæ, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30.

Præcūctus, a, um, part. *To be tried, or prepared, beforehand.* **Præcūctus** sibi ratus jam iam, Liv. 28, 17.

|| **Præcūctor**, īri, itus sum, dep. *To make provision for a thing beforehand, to prepare for it, to go about it before.* || **Pendet** à part. præced.

* **Præcūctus**, īre, īvi, act. [*ex præ, & mollio*] *To soften.* || Si quod erit asperum, præcūctiemus, Quint. 4, 3.

* **Præcūctus**, e, adj. [*ex præ, & mollis*] *Very soft and tender.* || **Ova** præcūctia, Plin. 11, 37.

* **Præcūctus**, a, um, part. [*à || præcūctor*]

(1) *Softened, made loose, as earth by ploughing, or digging.* (2) *Met. Made mild, soothed.* (1) **Fructu** severis semina, nisi illa præcūctus fuerit fulcus, Quint. 1, 9. (2) **Præcūctus** judicium mentes, Id. 6, ult.

* **Præcūctus**, tis, part. [*à seq. præmonere*] *Admonishing beforehand.* **Præcūctus** Narcisso, Tac. Ann. 11, 35, 3. **Quæ** tum maximè acciderant casura præcūctus, Liv. 36, 34.

* **Præcūctus**, ēre, ui, itum, act. [*ex præ, & moneo*] (1) *To forewarn, to give warning beforehand; to tell, or advise, beforehand.* (2) *To forewarn.* (1) Ut magnopere caverem, præcūctus, Cic. Att. in Verr. 1, ult. (2) Si quantum orbis rutilus cingit, ventos & imbres præcūctus, Plin. 18, 35, de lunâ.

* **Præcūctus**, ēri, pass. *To be forewarned.* De periculis propè jam voce Jovis Opt. Max. præcūctus, Cic. de Harusp. Resp.

* || **Præcūctor**, ōris, m. verb. *A forewarner.* § **Dubius** præcūctor, Apul. de Deo Sacr. p. 692. || **Præcūctor**.

* || **Præcūctum**, i, n. *A forewarning*, Gell. 14, 2.

* **Præcūctus**, a, um, part. *Forewarned.* **Urbs** præcūctus oraculo, Plin. 16, 39. **Neu** tuba præcūctus perducatur ad æquora nautas, Lucan. 2, 690.

* **Præcūctus**, ūis, m. *A foretelling, or forewarning.* § **Deum** præcūctus, Ov. Met. 15, 300.

Præcūctus, tis, part. *Teaching before.* Si Sphingos iniquæ Callidus ambages, te præcūctante, resolvi, Stat. Theb. 1, 67.

Præcūctor, ōris, m. verb. *A forewarner, a guide, a tutor.* Hic meus monitor & præcūctor, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2.

Præcūctus, a, um, part. *Forewarned.* Ut non sit dubium hanc suavitatem præcūctatam efficaci auspicio, Plin. 10, 29.

Præcūcto, āre, act. (1) *To forewarn.* (2) *To tutor, or give one his cue.* (3) *To show the way.* (1) Ventos præcūctat sæpe futuros Inflatum mare, Vet. Poët. ap. Cic. de Divin. 1, 7. = **Magnum** aliquid dei hominibus præcūctant ac præcūctant, Cic. de Har. Resp. 10. (2) = **Præcūctus** doctè, præcipe astu filia, quid fabuletur, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 68. (3) Tu mihi currenti spatium præcūctas, Lucr. 6, 92.

Præcūcto, ēre, di, & si, sum, act. (1) || **To bite. (2) *Met. To snip off, to share, to take part of.* (1) Nî fugilem, inquit, medium, credo, præcūctis, Plaut. ap. Gell. 7, 9. (2) **Tamen** ex hoc discipuli custos præcūctet, Juv. 7, 218.**

Præcūctor, i, tuus, dep. (1) *To die before due time.* (2) *To fail, to be defective.* (1) = **Aut** ego præcūctor, primòque extinguitur in ævo, aut, &c. Ov. Ep. 8, penult. (2) § **Præcūctor** vilis, auditus, &c. Plin. 7, 50.

Præcūctus, a, um, adj. *Dead before, or already dead.* Veneno sibi perunxit pedes & enecuit, ita ut, parte eâ corporis quasi præcūctus, vixeret, Suet. de Ill. Gramm. 3. || **Met.** Scaptius et si præcūctus jam sit pudoris, non facturus est, though lost to all shame, Liv. 3, ult.

* || **Præcūctus**, a, um, adj. [*ex præ, & mulsus*] *Very sweet, or powdered.* **Cines** ejus præcūctis antus anteventuli, Apul. Florid. p. 763.

Præcūctus, a, um, part. *To be raised, or supported, beforehand.* **Præcūctus** regalis potentia gratia, Patere. 2, 6.

Præcūctus, īre, īvi, itum, act. (1) *To fortify a place beforehand.* (2) *Met. To make sure of, to secure, to guard.* (1) Cæsar loca noctu præcūctis, Cæs. B. C. 3, ult. **Aditus** duos magnis operibus præcūctis, Id. ibid. 56. (2) = **Primum** illud præcūcti, ac præcūcti, Cic. Attic. 4, 13.

Præcūctor, īri, pass. (1) *Met. To be secured, strengthened, or guarded.* (2) *To be laid as the first foundation of an argumentative discourse.* (1) Quamobrem illa quæ ex accusatorum oratione præcūcti jam & fingi intelligebam, &c. Cic. pro Cæl. 8. (2) Quæ præcūctuntur omnia reliquo sermoni disputationique nostræ, quod facilius intelligi possit, &c. Id. de Legib. 1, 12.

Præmunitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fortifying, or strengtbening, beforehand.* Sine ullâ præmunitiōe orationis, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 75. Agrestis folsâ præmunita, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 21, 3.

Prænarro, āre. act. *To tell a thing beforehand.* Oportuit rem prænarraſſe me, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 12.

Prænātans, tis. part. [*à seq. prænato*] *Swimming before.* *Plin.* 9, 62.

* **Prænāto**, āre. act. [*ex præ, & nato*] *To flow, or run, by as a river.* Domos placidas, qui prænatat, amnis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 705.

* **Prænāvīgans**, tis. part. [*à prænavigo*] *Sailing by.* § **Prænāvīgans** littus, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 9.

* **Prænāvīgatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A sailing by a place.* Prænavigatiōe Atlantis, *Plin.* 6, 31.

* **Prænāvīgo**, āre. act. [*ex præ, & navigo*] *To sail, or row, by; to row by in a ship, or boat.* *Flor.* 3, 8, 3.

* **Prænāvīgor**, āri, ātus. pass. *To be sailed by.* Quidam & alia duo oppida Tigri prænavigari tradunt, *Plin.* 6, 28.

Prænūmis, adv. *Too too much.* *Gell.* 19, 10.

Prænītens, tis. part. *Shining very bright.* & Luna maculosa, eademque subito prænitens, *Plin.* 2, 9. Met. Prænītens Catonis virtus, *Paterc.* 2, 35.

Prænīto, ēre. ui. neut. (1) *To shine brighter, or clearer; to glister more, or have a greater gloss.* (2) Met. *To be famous.* (1) Prænitet omnibus facies unius, *Sen. Med.* 94. (2) Caria interiorum nominum famâ prænitet, *Plin.* 5, 29. vid. & Prænītens.

Prænōbilis, e. adj. *Very noble.* Juvenis natalibus prænobilis, *Apul. Met.* 8. princip. Prænobilior proprio ingenio, *Id. Florid.* p. 302.

* **Prænōmen**, inis. n. [*ex præ, & nomen*] *The first name of the three which the Romans usually had.* Sine prænomine familiariter ad me epistolam misisti, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32, 1. § Mutare prænomen *Tac. Ann.* 3, 17, 8.

* **Prænōmīnor**, āri, ātus. pass. [*ex præ, & nomen*] *To be named beforehand.* Prænominatus est Tullus omnis gratiâ, *Val. Max.* 10.

* **Prænōſco**, ēre. nōvi, nōtum. act. [*ex præ, & nosco*] *To know beforehand, to foreknow.* Futura prænoſcere ū poſſunt, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 38. Rem prænoſcere fata jubetur, *Sil.* 3, 7. § Prænōſſe laborum, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 490. casus, *Lucan.* 6, 615.

* **Prænōſcor**, i. pass. *To be foreknown.* Futura prænoſci non poſſunt, *Plin.* 18, 24.

* **Prænōtio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A preconception.* Vocab. à Cicerone fictum ad exprimendam ἀπορίαν. = Anticipatio five prænotio deorum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 17.

* **Prænōto**, āre. act. [*ex præ, & noto*] *To mark, or note, beforehand.* *Pall.* 9, 8.

Prænūbilus, a, um. adj. *Very shadey.* Densâ prænubilus arbore lucus, *Ov. Amor.* 13, 3, 7.

Prænuncia, æ. f. *A foreteller.* Aurora solis prænuncia, *Cic. in Arat. Capric.* v. 300.

Prænunciandus, a, um. part. *To be shown beforehand.* Ad prænuncianda vada portusque introiit, *Plin.* 36, 12.

Prænunciātīvus, a, um. adj. *Fortelling, or forewarning.* ¶ Prænunciatīvi ignes, fr̄is kindled to show that the pirates were come, *Plin.* 2, 71.

Prænuncio, āre. act. (1) *To foretell, or foreshow.* (2) *To carry, or bring, word beforehand.* (1) § Futura prænunciat, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 6. Frangi se prænunciat strepitu, *Plin.* 16, 42. (2) Prænuncia hæc venturam, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 5, 12.

Prænuncius, a, um. adj. (1) *That foretelleth, forebodeth, or forewarneth.* (2) Subst. *A messenger, barbinger, or forerunner.* (1) Chasmata ingentium malorum sunt prænuncia, *Plin.* 2, 27. Flagitii prænunciæ, blanditiæ, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 23, 5. (2) Fama volans tanti prænuncia luctus, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 139. Ales lucis prænuncius galus, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 767.

Prænuncupātus, a, um. part. *Forenamed.* Prænuncupatus ore prophetico Emmanuel, *Prud. Cath.* 7, 179.

Præobitūro, āre. *To stop up before.* *Vitr.* 10, 13.

Præoccīdo, ēre. di. cāsum. *To go down, or set, before.* § Cui præoccidere Caniculam necesse est, *Plin.* 18, 29.

Præoccūpandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be seized on before.* (2) *To be prevented.* (1) § Ad præoccupandam Coronem, *Liv.* 39, 49. Ad loca opportuna præoccupanda, *Id.* 44, 3. (2) Ad præoccupanda consilia, *Id.*

Præoccūpātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A seizing, or being possessed of, before.* (2) ¶ *An anticipation, prevention, or surprise.* (1) Locorum præoccupatione, *Nep. Eun.* 3, fin. (2) Ap. Rhet.

Præoccūpātus, a, um. part. (1) *Seized on before.* (2) *Prevented.* (3) *Employed, taken up with, busied in.* (1) Si aures canum ulceribus jam præoccupatæ fuerint, *Col.* 8, 13. § Præoccupatis castris, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 72. (2) Cæsar præoccupato itinere ad Dyrrachium, *Id. B. C.* 3, 13. (3) Præoccupatus legatione à Cn. Pompeio, *Id. B. C.* 2, 17. Ne præoccupatus animus Lepidi esset, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 63. Præoccupatis non auribus magis quàm animis, *Liv.* 42, 14.

Præoccūpo, āre. act. (1) *To seize upon beforehand.* (2) *To anticipate, or surprise.* (3) *To be beforehand with; to fall upon, or slay, one first.* (4) *To prevent, to do first, or before another.* (1) Hos colles præoccupat equitatus, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 42. Sic omnium animos timor præoccupaverat, ut, &c. *Id. B. G.* 6, 40. (2) *Hirt. B. Alex.* 4. (3) Ne alteruter alterum præoccuparet, *Nep. Dion.* 4. (4) Quas partes ipse mihi sumpteram, eas præoccupavit oratio tua, *Cic. Philipp.* 10. § Præoccupare legem ferre, *Liv.* 4, 30.

Præoccūpor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be seized on beforehand.* (2) *To be prevented.* (1) *Paterc.* 2, 69. (2) *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 78.

Præoptandus, a, um. part. *To be rather chosen.* *Liv.* 23.

Præoptans, tis. part. *Desiring, or wishing, rather.* Mortem in certamine præoptantes, quàm, &c. *Liv.* 28. Mortem in patriâ omnibus præoptantibus, *Just.* 16, 3. Certam, etsi non speciosam pacem, quàm incerta belli præoptantes, *Liv.* 39, 54.

Præopto, āre. act. *To desire, or wish, rather.* Ut præoptarent scutum manu emittere, *Cæf. B. G.* 1, 25. Otium urbanum militiæ laboribus præoptat, *Liv.* § Præoptare aliquam nuptiis, *Nep. Attic.* 12. Præoptavit patriam advocato carere, *Val. Max.* 4, 1. ext. 5. Mortem præoptare, quàm ut alter alterius subiceretur imperio, *Liv.* 28, 21.

Præordīnātus, a, um. part. [*à præordino*] *Vulg. Int. Pre-ordained, fore-appointed.* ¶ Præscriptus.

* **Præpando**, ēre. di. passum. act. [*ex præ, & pando*] (1) *To set, or leave, open.* (2) *To spread, or set, abroad before.* (1) Aranei in terrâ vestibula præpandunt, *Plin.* 11, 24. (2) § Præpandere lumina menti, *Lucr.* 1, 145.

Præpārandus, a, um. part. *To be prepared.* Præmissis ad classem præparandam, *Suet. Ner.* 47.

Præpārans, tis. part. *Preparing.* Nabarzanes aditum nefariæ spei præparans, *Curt.* 5, 25.

Præpārātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A preparing, a preparation.* Omnibus in rebus adhibenda est præparatio diligens, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 29.

Præpārātō, adv. *Readily, or with preparation.* *Litt. ex Quint.*

Præpārātōrius, a, um. adj. *Preparatory, or in order to.* *Ulp.*

Præpārātūrus, a, um. part. *About to prepare.* § Classem præparaturus, *Curt.* 3, 11.

Præpārātus, a, um. part. *Provided, prepared, made ready beforehand.* Pænæ apud inferos impiis præparatæ, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 29.

Præpārātus, ūs. m. *A providing, or preparing.* *Gell.* 10, 11. ¶ *Præparatio*, *Cic.*

* **Præparcus**, a, um. adj. [*ex præ, & parcus*] *Very spareing, thrifty, and saveing.* § Præparca apes, *Plin.* 11, 19.

Præpāro, āre. act. *To prepare, to provide, to make ready, to make provision beforehand.* Ad vitam degendam præparare res necessarias, *Cic. Offic.*

1, 4. Cultura animi præparat animos ad fatuos accipiendos, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 5.

Præpārōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be prepared.* Eorum causâ hæc præparantur, *Cic. de Legib.* 1, 10.

Præpēdimentum, i. n. *A let, or binderance.* Ne fallaciæ præpedimentum obiciatur, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 2, 29.

Præpēdio, ire, īvi, īrum. act. (1) *Properly to tie the legs.* (2) Per Metaph. *To entangle, cumber, or binder.* (1) Vid. Præpedior. (2) Præpedit timor dicta linguæ, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 5, 25. § Pudor præpediebat, *Liv.* 9, 6.

Præpēdior, īri, ītus. pass. (1) *To be shackled.* (2) Met. *To be bindered.* (1) Crura præpediuntur vacillanti, *Lucr.* 3, 478. (2) Lumina luminibus præpediuntur, *Id.* 3, 365.

Præpēditus, a, um. part. (1) *Shackled.* (2) *Kept fast.* (3) ¶ *Hindered, leted.* (1) Vid. Præpedior. (2) Præpeditus latera forti ferro, *Plaut. Pæn.* 4, 2, 6. Gaudio aut ægritudine præpediti, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 100. (3) Morbo præpeditus, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 7. ¶ Sed Græv. leg. perditus.

Præpendens, tis. part. *Hanging before.* *Cæf. B. C.* 2, 9.

Præpendeo, ēre. di. sum. n. *To hang down beforehand.* Præpendent demissa in pocula fecta, *Prop.* 2, 33, 37. § Præpendet mento barba, *Mart.* 9, 50.

* **Præpes**, ētis. adj. [*à præpetere antiq. anteire, Fest. à ἀποπέραισθαι, prævolare, Jos. Scal. à ἀποπέραισθαι, pronus ad lapsum Turn. al. à præ, & pes*] (1) *Swift in flying, nimble of wing, or foot.* (2) ¶ *Soaring, or flying, aloft.* (3) ¶ *Long-winged.* (4) *A fowl, or bird, in general.* (5) ¶ *In soothsaying it is properly used of birds that luckily fly before the person who maketh the observation.* (6) ¶ *Also plain, easy to come at, into, or out of.* (1) Præpetis omina pennæ, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 365. (2) Nigid. (3) Fest. (4) Præcatus deinde si divus, si diva esset, qui sibi præpetem misisset, *Liv.* 7, 26. de corvo. ¶ Joves præpes, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 196. armiger, the eagle, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 255. (5) Serv. (6) Præpes portus, *Enn.*

* **Præpēto**, ēre. i. e. anteire, *Fest.* [*ex præ, & peto, vel ἀποπέραισθαι, volo*] *To go, or fly, before, Fest.*

Præpignērātus, a, um. part. *Made sure, or obliged, beforehand.* *Amm. Marcell.* 29, 12.

Præpilātus, a, um. adj. *Headed with iron.* § Hastæ præpilatæ, *Plin.* 8, 6. Equites in eos pila præpilata conjiciebant, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 72. ¶ Præpilatis missilibus jaculati sunt, sharp at the point, *Liv.* 26, 51. Cornibus quæ sunt propriâ rotunditate præpilata ad latera porrectis, headed with little roundnesses, or bobs, *Plin.* 9, 30. de locustis. Præpilatis exerceri, to play with foils, *Quint.*

Præpinguis, e. adj. *Very fat.* § Præpingues cervi, *Plin.* 8, 32. ¶ Præpingue solum, very fat ground, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 698.

Præpollens, tis. part. *Very powerfull.* ¶ Gens divitiis præpollens, very rich, or wealthy, *Liv.* 1, 57.

Præpolleo, ēre. neut. *To be of great power, to excell, or exceed, others in valour, fortune, &c.* Aliæ gentes defecere ad eum, quibus additis præpollebat, *Ter. Ann.* 2, 45, 2. § Virtute præpollent, *Liv.* 5, 34.

Præpondero, āre. neut. (1) *To outweigh, or be of greater weight.* (2) Act. *To prefer one before another.* (3) *To be of greater value, or esteem.* (1) Natura partes suas velut in ponderibus constitutas examinat, ne portionum æquitate turbatâ mundus præponderet, *Sen. N. Q.* 3, 10. (2) Inter duos filios pari desperatione languentes da bonum patrem, non præponderabit alterutrum, non eliget, *Quint. Decl.* (3) ¶ Tacite præponderat exul, is preferred, or more favoured, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 615.

Præponderōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be weighed down, or exceeded.* Neque emolumenta volunt præponderari honestate, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 4.

Præpōnendus, a, um. part. *To be set before.* *Ov. Trist.* 1, 7, 34. *Cels.* 7, 26.

Præponens, tis. part. (1) *Setting before*. (2) *Met. Preferring, or esteeming better*. (1) § **Præponens** ultima primis, *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 59*. (2) *Docto labori dulce præponens lucrum, Phædr. 3, prol. 27*.

Præpono, Ære, fui, + sivi, sïtum. act. (1) *To put, place, or set, before, or first*. (2) *To prefer, esteem, value, or set more by*. (3) *To set over; to give one the charge, or command, of any place, or business; to make one ruler, chief, or overseer*. (1) Non enim hæc ut oppido præposui, sed ut loco, i. e. in loco, *Cic. Att. 7, 1. Vid. præponens*. (2) *Agésilæus opulentissimo regno præposuit bonam existimationem, Nep. Ages. 4*. § **Lucrum præposivi** quieti, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 81*. (3) § **Cælium** provinciæ præposui, *Cic. Fam. 2, 15*.

Præponor, i. pass. (1) *To be set, or placed, first*. (2) *To be preferred*. (3) *To be set over*. (1) Verbum præpositum appellatur, quod præponatur aliis, *Cic. de Fin. 4*. (2) Ut nobilissimis hominibus longè præponeretur, *Id. in Rull. 18, 3*. Ait se iri præpositum tibi apud me, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 59*. (3) Publico negotio præponi, *Cæc. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 4. Vid. Præpono*.

Præportans, tis. part. *Carrying before*. **Scorpius** infestus præportans stabile acumen, *Cic. in Arat. 434*.

* **Præporto**, Ære. act. [ex præ, & porto] (1) *To carry, or bear, before*. (2) *To show*. (1) Tela præportant violenti signa furoris, *Lucr. 2, 621*. (2) Frons expirantis præportat pectoris iras, *Catull. 64, 194*.

Præpositio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A putting, or setting, before*. (2) *Also a part of speech called a preposition*. (1) Neque tamen illa præpositio ad eum finem pertinebit, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 16*. (2) Una præpositio est ab, eaque nunc tantum in accepti tabulis manet, *Id. Orat. 47*.

|| **Præpositivus**, a, um. adj. qui præponere potest, vel qui præponi potest. *Set before, Gramm.*

|| **Præpositura**, æ. f. The office of a captain, or governor, *Lamprid. + Præfectura, Nep.*

Præpositus, a, um. part. (1) *Put, or set, before, or in the first place*. (2) *Preferred*. (3) *Set over; made chief commander, or overseer, of a business; that hath the charge of it*. (1) *Vid. Præponor*, n. i. (2) *Cic. de Orat. 2, 10*. (3) § **Navibus** præpositi, *Id. Verr. 7, 99*. alicui muneris, *Id. de Orat. 241*. negotio, *Id. Fam. 8, 5*. Tyranni præpositi à Lacedæmonibus, *Nep. Thersyb. 1*.

|| **Præpositus**, ti. m. A provost, or warden, &c. one that is chief in office, and place. § **The** saurorum præpositi, *Cod. Præpositus auxiliorum, Id.*

Præpositum, p. præpotes, pōtui. n. *To be more able, or of greater power*. Postquam Macedones præpōtūe, *Tac. Hist. 5, 8*.

Præposterè, adv. *Preposterously, awkwardly, with the wrong end forward, out of order*. § Nihil tam præposterè, tam inconditè, tam monstruosè cogitari potest, *Cic. de Div. 2, 71*. § Literas omnes redditæ reor, sed primas p.æposterè, reliquas ordine, *Id. Att. 7, 16*.

Præposterus, a, um. adj. perversus ordine, ut prima in posteriori loco sint. (1) *Preposterous, topsyturvy, confused, beginning at the wrong end, overthwart*. (2) *Met. Cross grained, peevish, forward*. (3) *Quite contrary*. (4) *Præternatural*. (5) *Also unreasonable, that cometh not in its due season*. (1) § **Præposterus** ordo, *Lucr. 3, 621*. Præposterii homines, *Sall. B. 7, 88*. § = Nihil tam perversum præposterumque, *inverted, Cic. pro Rabir. 13*. Præpostera res accidere, deinde erubescere, *Id.* (2) Ut erat semper præposterus atque perversus; initium facit à Bulbo, *Id. pro Cluent. 26*. (3) Omnia naturæ præpostera legibus ibunt, *Ov. Trist. 1, 7, 5*. (4) § Præposterus natalis, *the birth of a child with the feet forward, Plin. 7, 8*. (5) Præposterii, aut præproperi rigores, *Id. 18, 25*.

Præpotens, tis. adj. *Very powerfull, or mighty*. § **Præpotens** terrâ marique Carthago, *Cic. pro C. Balbo, 15*. Ea efficere omnium rerum præpotentem Jovem, *Id. de Div. 2, 18*. § **Opibus** præpotentes, *very rich, Plin. 36, 5*. In sermonibus

præpotens, *very eloquent, or powerfull in speaking, Cic. Offic. 1, 30*.

|| **Præpotentia**, æ. f. *Exceeding greatness, or mightyness*, *Apul. de Mundo, p. 739*. + **Nimia potentia**, *Cic.*

* + **Præpoto**, Ære. act. [ex præ, & poto] *To drink before*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Præpropèrante, adv. *Very hastily*. Certare præpropèrante inter se, *Lucr. 3, 780*.

Præpropèrè, adv. *Too hastily, over speedily, with more haste than good speed*, *Liv. 2, 45*.

Præpropèrus, a, um. adj. *Very hastily, overhasty*. Cognovi præpropèram festinationem tuam, *Cic. Fam. 7, 8*. § = Temeritati consulis ac præpropèro ingenio, materiam fortuna dedit, *too rash, Liv. 22, 41*. = Præpropèrum ac fervidum ingenium, *a hotspur, Id.*

Præputium, ii. n. pellis quæ glandem tegit [à præputando, i. e. præscindendo, rect. ex præ, & puta, præcuti, Gr. vel à πρὸ πρὸς, eliso σ, quomodo & à πρὸς πρὸς dixere potus & putus, *Scul.*] *The foreskin which covereth the head, or nut, of a man's yard; the prepuce*. Silet, & præputia ducit, *Juv. 6, 237*.

Præquam, adv. *id quod præut. In comparison of*. Hoc pulcrum est præquam sumptus petunt, *Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 33*.

Præquestus, a, um. part. [à præqueror] *Having complained before*. § **Multa præquestus**, *Ov. Met. 4, 246*.

* **Præradio**, iare. act. [ex præ, & radio] *To cause to shine bright*. Præradiat stellis signa minora suis, *Ov. Ep. 6, 116*.

* **Prærado**, Ære, si, sum. act. [ex præ, & rado] *To shave, or scrape*. Latus alterum præradito, *Cato, 41. sed al. præcucito*.

|| **Prærancidus**, a, um. adj. *Met. Stale, out of use, old, musty*. § **Finitiones prærancidæ**, *Gill. 13, 10*. + **Obsoletus**.

* **Præapidus**, a, um. adj. [ex præ, & rapidus] *Very swift*. § **Prærapida** iuga, *Sil. 16, 363*. ira, *Sen. de Ira, 1, 12*.

Prærepturus, a, um. part. [ex præ, & rapturus; mutat. a in e] *About to take away*. Dixit, Non avidas in direptiones manus otiosorum urbanorum prærepturas forium bellatorum præmia esse, *Liv. 5, 20*.

* **Præreptus**, a, um. part. [ex præ, & raptus; vers. a in e] (1) *Caught, or snatched away*. (2) *Taken away from*. (1) *Immaturâ morte præreptus, Aur. Vict. de Vir. Illust. 5*. immaturè, *Paterc. 2, 116*. (2) Non ita laudis cupidus sum, ut aliis eam præreptam velim, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 1*. § **Præbitus**, q. v.

* **Prærigeo**, Ære, ui. neut. [ex præ, & rigeo] *To become very stiff*. § **Præriguisse** manus, *Tac. Ann. 13, 35, 5*.

* **Præripio**, Ære, ui, eptum, act. [ex præ, & rapio] (1) *To catch, snatch, get, or take, away any thing from, or before, another*. (2) *Also to prevent, to hinder*. (1) § **Palman** præripere alicui, *Cic. de Har. Resp. 3*. Quod illi placeat præripiam potissimum, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 75*. (2) **Demosthenes** tibi præripuit, ne esses primus orator, *Cic.*

* **Præripior**, i. eptus. pass. *To be snatched away, &c.* *Val. Flacc. 6, 571*.

Prærodens, tis. part. *Biting, gnawing*. Conger & murena caudas inter se prærodentes, *Plin. 9, 62*.

Prærodo, Ære, si, sum. act. *To gnaw before*. Ut digitos sibi prærodas suos, *Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 94*. Prærodit teneros adhuc pampinos & uvas, *Col.*

Prærodor, i. pass. *To be gnawed, or cropped*. Ne cacumina seminum ab avibus prærodantur, *Col. 5, 6*.

|| **Prærogatio**, ònis. f. verb. *Payment of a debt before the day*, *Ulp.*

Prærogativa, æ. f. sc. res, vel tribus. (1) || **A prerogative, or preeminence, above others**. (2) *Precedence in giving votes*. (3) *Privilege, gift, or advantage*. (1) **Prærogativa** præter justum integrumque beneficium, aut dictum aut factum aliquid significat liberalius ab eo, qui nobis benefactor est, *Ascon. in loc. Cic. mox adferendum*. (2) **Prærogativæ** sunt tribus quæ primum suffra-

gium ferunt ante jure vocatos, ita dictæ quæ primæ rogarentur quos vellent consules fieri. In hac utrâque significatione ludit Cicero his verbis; *Qui Metellus quàm isti, Verri, amicus sit attendite; dedit enim prærogativam suæ voluntatis ejusmodi, ut isti pro prærogativis jam reddidisse videatur, Id. Att. in Verr. 9*. (3) **Fecunditatis** in feminis prærogativam accepimus, *Plin. 7, 16*.

Prærogativus, a, um. adj. *That giveth its vote first*. || **Prærogativæ** sc. tribus, *Liv. 20, 21*. the first tribus who began to vote, and termed prærogativæ, because they were first asked whom they would have made consuls. § **Jure vocati, the second tribes, Id.** Centuria prærogativa, which is of more authority, and generally overruleth those which come after. Si tanta illis comitiis religio est, ut illuc semper omen valuerit prærogativum, *Cic. pro Planc. 20*.

Prærogatus, a, um. part. *Asked before*. || **Cuius** in honore non unius tribus pars, sed comitia tota comitiis fuerint prærogati, *asked their votes, or suffrages, before, Cic. pro Planc. 20*.

Prærogo, Ære. act. [ex præ, & rogo] *To ask before, to put the question first*. Prærogabat tradita sibi leges, *Val. Max. 1, 2, ext. 1*.

|| **Prærogo**, Ære. act. [q. ex præ, & erago] *To pay before the day, to give beforehand*. + **In antecessum dare**.

Prærosus, a, um. part. [à prærodor] (1) *Gnawed, or bitten*. (2) *Also eaten, bruised, or sid upon*. (1) § **Humus prærosus**, *Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 25*. (2) Si cacumina à pecoribus prærosa sunt, *Col. 2*.

* **Prærumpto**, Ære, rūpi, ruptum. act. [ex præ, & rumpto] *To break asunder, or in pieces*. Prærupit retinacula classis, *Ov. Met. 14, 547*.

* **Prærumpor**, i. pass. *To be broken*. His funes prærumpebantur, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 11*.

* **Præruptè**, adv. [ex præruptus] *Raggedly, rudely*. Mons præruptè altus, *Plin. 34, 14*.

* **Præruptus**, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. **stimus**, sum. [à prærumpor] (1) *Broken, burst, snaged, ragged; also broken into, taken by storm*. (2) *Craggy, steep; hard, or dangerous, to climb, or get up; high*. (3) *Met. Rough, rugged, surly*. (4) *Falling as a cataract*. (5) **Prærupta** in plur. *Rocky*. (1) *Amm. Marc. 3*. § **Montes prærupti**, *Catull. 62, 126*. Collis præruptior, *Col. 3, 13*. Præruptissimus saxis munitum, *Id. 3, 33*. (3) § **Animo præruptus**, *Tac. Ann. 16, 7*. Audacia prærupta, *Id. ib.* (4) § **Præruptus** aquæ mons, *Virg. Æn. 1, 109*. (5) **Ad prærupta** ducunt, *Plin. 8, 32*.

Præs, dis. m. [à præstando, *Varr. qu. præstes*] qui alienam præstat culpam; al. à præstesse, antiquè pro præsentem esse; vel simpl. à præ, i. e. præsto, qui præsto est ut fidejussor, uti Gr. ἐξυποστήτης, propè, *Voss. à πρὸς πρὸς, Morl.* (1) **A surety in a money matter, one who engageth for another, especially to the publick, and upon his default is to make it good**. (2) **A real security by bond, or mortgage**. (3) **Also a farmer of customs, excise, or other duties, who standeth bound to the exchequer**. (1) **Laodiceæ** me prædes accepturum arbitror omnis pecuniæ publicæ, ut & mihi & populo cautum sit, *Cic. Fam. 2, 17*. § **Neque præ, neque manceps factus est, Nep. Attic. 6**. § **Manceps auctor emptoris, præ fidejussor**. (2) **Cautum est populo prædibus præditiq; Cic. Verr. 1, 57**. (3) **Met. Præsertim cum lex libris, tanquam prædibus, me ipse obstrinxerim, Id. Attic. 6, 1**. || § **Præs in lite nummariâ, vas in capitali judicio, Ascon.**

Præsiens, tis. part. *Presageing, foretelling*. Hoc ipsum præsiens animo, præparaverat ante naves, *Liv. 30, 20*.

Præsagio, iri, ivi, itum. act. [ex præ, & sagio] (1) *To presage, divine, or guess; to apprehend, or surmise*. (2) || *To betoken, or predict*. (1) **Sagire** sentire acutè est, ex quo sagæ anus, quia multa scire voluit; & sagaces dicti canes. Is igitur, qui antè sagit, quàm oblata res est, dicitur præsagire, id est, futura antè sentire, *Cic. de Div. 1, 31*. § **Nescio** quid profectò mihi animus præsagit mali, *Ter. Hæaut. 2, 2, 7*. (2) **Hæc**

Hæc erant, quæ prodigiosa prælagiverant ostenta, *Apul. Met.* 9. p. 307.

† Prælagior, īri. dep. *Idem*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 28.

Prælagitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A divineing, or guess- ing; a perceiving a thing beforehand.* Inest in animis prælagitio extrinsecus injecta, & inclusa divinitus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 31.

Prælagium, ii. n. (1) *A presage, an omen, a token.* (2) *A surmise, a distrust, or forebought.* (3) *A guess, or conjecture, from preceding causes.* (1) = Plurima prælagia atque indicia futuri periculi, *Paterc.* 2, 57. (2) § Prælagia mentis, *Or. Ep. ex Pont.* 2, 8, 57. (3) Utile contingit villico tempestatis futuræ prælagium, *Col.* 11, 1.

Prælagus, a, um. adj. *Apprehensive, sensible, divineing, guessing, mistrustful, boding, betokening.* § Prælagia pectora, *Or. Met.* 10, 444. Prælagia mali mens, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 343. Sospira prælagia lucūs, *Or. Met.* 2, 124. Quies prælagia, *b. e. somnium, Stat. Thib.* 10, 318.

Prælanatus, a, um. part. *Healed, or cured, before,* *Plin.* 26, 14.

Prælanesco, ēre. neut. *To be healed.* Cicatrices, quæ prælanavēre, *Plin.* 24, 10.

Prælanō, āre. act. *To heal, or cure, before,* *Plin. Vid. Prælanatus.*

§ Prælatens, tis. part. *Abounding.* § Librum doctrinis omnigenis prælatentem, *Gell.* 14, 16. † Repletus, *Cic.*

* § Præscientia, æ. f. [à præ, & scientia] *Prescience, or foreknowledge, Aug. * Prognosis.*

* Præscindo, ēre. act. [ex præ, & scindo] *To chop, or cut, off,* *Hermol.*

* Præscindor, i. flus. pass. *To be chopped, or cut, off.* Inferiores sedes præscindantur, *Vitr.* 5, 7.

* Præscio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [ex præ, & scio] *To know beforehand.* Nonne oportuit præscisse me antè? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 5.

* Præscisco, ēre. act. [ex præ, & scisco] (1) *To foreknow; to perceive, or understand, beforehand.* (2) *To determine, or appoint, beforehand.* (1) Exploratam fugam præsciscere, *Col.* 9, 9. de apibus. (2) Præsciscere quam quisque eorum provinciam, quem hostem haberet, volebant, *Liv.* 27, 35.

* § Præscitio, ōnis. f. verb. [à præscio] *Prescience, or foreknowledge, Amm. * Prognosis.*

* Præscitum, i. n. [ab eodem] (1) *A thing foreknown.* (2) *Also a token, or omen, of things to come.* (1) *Plin.* (2) Unum eorum præscitum transire non quæo, *Id.* 10, 18.

* Præscius, a, um. adj. [à præscio] *Foreknowing, boding.* § Præscia corda, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 452. Vates præscia venturi, *Id. Æn.* 6, 66.

Præscribitur, & Præscriptum est, imperf. *It is ordered,* *Cic. Att.* 16, 3.

Præscribo, ēre, pli, tum. act. (1) *To write before, to prefix in writing.* (2) *To prescribe, limit, or set bounds.* (3) *To instruct, to teach.* (4) *To order, appoint, or ordain.* (5) *To lay an exception against,* (6) *or to put in a demur.* (1) ¶ Ut præscripsimus, as I have already written, *Paterc.* 2, 21. Nec Phæbo gratior ulla est Quam sibi quæ Vari præscripsit pagina nomen, writ upon, or dedicated to him, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 12. (2) Tute ipse his rebus finem præscripsit, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 124. (3) Hoc natura præscribit, ut homo homini ob eam causam, quod is homo sit, consultum velit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 6. (4) Elatus est in lecticulâ, ut ipse præscriperat, *Nep. Attic. fin.* Quid faciam, præscribe, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 4. (5) At tibi idem præscribo, ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permisceas, *Cic. in Vat.* 5. (6) Si reus accusatori ideo præscribit, quod dicat se ab alio accusatum, & absolutum, *Quint. Orat.* 7. Ignominioso patri filius præscribit, *Id.*

Præscribor, i, ptus. pass. (1) *To be written before.* (2) *To be ordered, settled, or regulated.* (1) Quæ de necessitudine præscripta sunt, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 16. (2) Dummodo ea moderata sint, ut legibus præscribitur, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 38. Vestra auctoritate hoc constituetur, hoc præscribetur, *Id. Vid. Præscribo.*

Præscriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A prescription,*

an appointment, or limitation. (2) *A rule, or law.* (3) *A contract.* (4) ¶ *A cheat.* (5) *An exception, a demur in law.* (6) *Also a pretense, or colour.* (1) Privatarum possessionum præscriptio, *Cic.* In hac præscriptione semihoræ patroni partes mihi reliquilli, *Id. pro C. Rabir.* 2. (2) = Hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc præscriptionem esse naturæ, *Id. Acad.* 4, 46. (3) Præscriptionum & literarum adversaria proferre, *Id. pro Rosc. comad.* 2. (4) *Salvian.* (5) Quum ex præscriptione lis pendet, de ipsâ re quæri non est necesse, *Quint. Inst. Or.* 7. = Exceptio, translatio, app. *JCC.* (6) Ut honestâ præscriptione rem turpissimum tegerent, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 14.

Præscriptum, i. n. (1) *A lesson, or task, for learners; a precept, a precept, a form, a rule.* (2) *An order, or decree, in law.* (3) *A limit, or boundary.* (1) Scies quæ ringenti supercilio philolphi jactant in pueri i esse præscripto, *Sen. Epist.* 49. (2) Legum imperium & præscriptum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 53. = Quid est, quo præscriptum aliquod aut formulam exprimas? *Id. Orat.* 11. (3) Intra præscriptum Gelonos Exiguus equitare campis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 23.

Præscriptus, a, um. part. (1) *Written before.* (2) *Appointed, limited.* (1) Quæ de necessitudine præscripta sunt, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 16. (2) Cur tua præscripto sevecta pagina gyro? *Prop.* 3, 3, 21.

Præscō, āre. ui. act. (1) ¶ *To cut, or chop, in pieces; as in sacrifices.* (2) *To cut off.* (1) § Exta hostiæ præsecare, *Liv.* 5, 21. ¶ *Sed al. leg. profecare.* (2) Partem præsecuisse manu, *Or. Rem. Am.* 112.

Præscor, āri. pass. *To be cut off.* Favi pars cultello præsecatur, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Præsectus, a, um. part. *Cut off.* Radix acutâ falce præsecta, *Col. de Arbor.* 29. Præsectis omnium mulierum crinibus tormenta effecerunt, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 9.

Præsemen, īnis. n. *A parcing, as of nails.* Ungues collegit, omnia abstulit præsemina, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 34.

† Præsegnis, e. adj. *Very slothfull,* *Plaut. ap. Litt.*

Præseminatio, ōnis. f. *A sowing beforehand.* In corpore præseminatio crescens detrahit alimentum in se, *Vitr.* 2, 9.

Præsens, tis. part. & adj. ior, comp. ssumus, sup. [ex præ, & sum; quod est præ, i. e. coram, & ante oculos, unde & præfesse, antiq. i. e. præsentem esse] (1) *Present.* (2) *Present, not future, just now.* (3) *Prompt, ready, speedy, out of hand.* (4) *Manifestly favourable, gracious.* (5) *Effectual, sovereign, usefull, wholesome.* (1) = Interfuit, & præsens vidit, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 54. ¶ Præsens tecum egi, itemque sæpe petivi per literas, *Id. Fam.* 2, 7. (2) = ¶ Quod præsens tanquam in manum datur, jucundius est; tamen hæc in posterum gratiora, *Id. Offic.* 2, 17. ¶ Præsens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 2, 16. ¶ Erat & præsens fames, & futura caritas, *Cic. pro Domo.* 5. ¶ In præsens, for the present, sc. tempus, quod etiam expressit *Horatius*: Pleraque differat, & præsens in tempus omittit, *Hor. A. P.* 44. ¶ In præsens, & in posterum, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 17, 1. ¶ Lætus in præsens animus, quod ultra est, Oderit curare, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 26. § Ad præsens, *Tac.* In præsentia, *Nep. Attic.* 12. In præsentia, *Cic. de quo suo loco.* (3) ¶ Crassus ingenio præsens semper, ubo bod wit at will, *Id. conf. Plin.* 17, 1. § Animo præsentia dicere, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 31. Animo præsentiore aliquid facere, *Liv.* 31, 46. Præsens imo tollere de gradu Mortale corpus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 2. (4) Agrestium præsentia numina Fauni, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 10. Nec licebat tam præsentibus alibi cognoscere divos, *Id. Ecl.* 1, 41. (5) § Signum præsentius, *Id. Georg.* 2, 127. Præsentissimum remedium, *Plin.* 32, 10. Præsens nâ dicina, *Col.*

Præsensio, ōnis. f. verb. *A foresight.* Divinatio, id est, præsensio, & scientia rerum futurarum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 1.

Præsensus, a, um. part. *Perceived aforehand, foreknown.* Divinæ præsentia prædicta, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 55.

¶ Præsentālis, is. m. *Any officer of court in ordinary attendance, a daily waiter, Cod.*

Præsentāneus, a, um. adj. *Present, ready, of quick dispatch.* § Remedium præsentaneum, *Plin.* 20, 2. ¶ venenum, *deadly, Suet. Ner.* 33, 6. Præsentanei boleti, *Sen. Ep.* 1, 15. † Præsens *Cic.*

Præsentans, tis. part. *Representing, resembling.* Folia speciem passerum præsentantia, *Plin.* 20, 19.

Præsentārius, a, um. adj. *Present, ready, speedy; done, or paid, out of hand.* Talenta argenti præsentaria, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 3, 10. § Argentum præsentarium, *Id. ib.* 2, 1, 14.

¶ Præsentatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A presentation, as to a church, Eccl.*

* Præsentē, per enallagen numeri, pro præsentibus, ut, Præsentē nobis, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 194. ex *Pomp.* vel saltem adverbialiter, pro coram, sic, absente nobis, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 7.

¶ Præsentēs, um. pl. *Magistrates, or soldiers, remaining within the city, Litt. ex Tac.*

Præsentia, æ. f. (1) *Presence, presentness, readiness, a being at hand.* (2) *Power, force, efficacy.* (1) Quod in præsentia fuit vestimentorum arripuit, *Nep. Alcib.* 10. § Animi præsentia, *Cic. pro Milon.* 23. ¶ In præsentia, at, or for, this present, *Id. pro quo* ¶ in præsentiarum, *Ulp. qu. in præsentia rerum.* (2) Tanta est præsentia veri, *Or. Met.* 4, 612.

Præsentiens, tis. part. *Perceiving beforehand.* Qui præsentiens tantam tempestatem, *Just.* 25, 1.

Præsentio, īre, si, sum. act. *To perceive, or understand, beforehand; to foresee, to preconceive.* Sapientissimi cujusque animus præsentit in posterum, *Cic. pro C. Rab.* 10. Cū talem esse deum certâ notione animi præsentiamus, *Id. N. D.* 2, 17. ¶ Humanum longè præsentit odorem Anser, is sensible of, *Lucr.* 4, 686. ¶ *Impet. pass.* Quam de industriâ morati cursum navium erant, &c. præsensum est, quia luna pernox erat, they perceived it beforehand, *Liv.* 21, 49.

Præsentisco, ēre. incept. *To perceive a thing beforehand, Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 21. ¶ *Sed al. leg. perentisceres.*

Præsentor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be presented.* Caput Pompeii Ægyptio velamine involutum cum anulo Cæsari præsentatum est, *Aur. Vict. de Vir. Illust.* 77, 13. † Repræsentor.

Præsepe, is. n. [ex præ, & sepio] (1) *Any close place; any place of shelter, or security.* (2) *Most commonly a stable, stall, or place for cattle.* (3) *A beehive.* (4) *A cell, sty, or barnyard.* (5) *A crib, a cratch, a manger, a rack.* (6) *Per Catachr. A table at which there is a repast for the mind, as well as the body.* (1) ¶ Omnia loca clausa & tuta præsepia dicta, *Non.* In præsepibus urfi Sævire, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 17. *Vid. Præsepis.* (2) Stabant tercentum nitidi in præsepibus altis, *Id. Æn.* 7, 275. Pasti repetent præsepia tauri, *Id. Ecl.* 7, 39. (3) Fucos à præsepibus arcent, *Id. Æn.* 1, 439. (4) Audis in præsepibus, audis in stupris, &c. *Cic. in Pison.* 42. (5) Non altius edita esse præsepia convenit, quàm aut bos aut jumentum sine incommodo stans vesci possit, *Col.* 1, 6. (6) Scurra vagus, non qui certum præsepe teneret, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 28.

Præsepēs, is. f. *Any close, or safe, place; a private apartment.* Præsepēs bubus vernas, *Cato, c.* 14. Ad meum heum vocat me intra præsepis meas, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 99. *vid. & Curt.* 2, 1, 14. Sic futurum quod amat intra præsepis suas, *Id. Cas. prol.* 57.

† Præsepia, æ. f. *Varr. ap. Non. id. quod præsepe.*

Præsepio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To enclose about; to barricade, or block up.* Aditus maximis defixis trabibus, atque eis præacutis, præsepit, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 27.

¶ Præsepium, ii. n. *A rack, cratch, crib, or manger, Apul. Met.* 9.

Præseptus, a, um. part. [à præsepior] *Blocked up, barricaded.* Omni aditu præsepto, *Cæs. B. C.* 7, 77.

Præsepultus, a, um. part. [à præsepelio] *Buried before, already in the grave*, Quint. Decl. 9.

|| Præsero, ēre, sēvi, sītum. act. *To sow before*. Sicco limosum præseremus, Col. Sed al. leg. præferemus.

Præsertim, adv. [à præsero, quod præ aliis feritur, i. e. ordinatur] *Especially, chiefly, principally*. Suis argumentis tractanda quæque res est, præsertim tanta, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7. Præsertim, ut nunc sunt mores, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 5.

Præservio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To do service; to b. lp. or serve, one*. Ut præservire amanti meo possem patri, Plaut. Amph. prol. 126. ¶ vix alibi rep.

Præses, īdis. c. g. *One who presideth, either alone, or with others, in the administration of affairs publick or private, sacred or civil; a magistrate of what denomination soever*. ¶ = Mercurius juventutis præses, & custos, the patron, Cic. Verr. 5, 72. Tribunus plebis custos præsesque libertatis, Id. in Rull. 2, 6. = Senatūs R. P. custos, præses, propugnator, the defender, Id. pro Sext. 65. Custos ac præses templi, Id. pro Domo, 56. Ves qui huic urbi & R. P. præses estis, Id. pro Domo, 55. ¶ Belli præses Tritonia virgo, presiding over, Virg. Æn. 11, 483. || Præses limitaneus, a marquis, interp. Jun. Præses locus, a safe place, a garrison, Plaut. Casin. 5, 1, 12.

† Præstest, i. e. præstest est, spondere qui nos, noxa quia præstest, vetat, Auson. diē. Sap. 19. sic, præstesse vett. pro præstentem esse, & hinc part. præstens, to be present, or at hand. Abi in malam rem. PÆ. At tu domum, nam ibi tibi parata præstest, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 17. ubi al. diuise præst est.

Præsidatus, ūs. m. (1) || *A president's, or chief ruler's, place*. (2) *A governing, or presiding, over*. (1) Vopisc. (2) Macedonas præsidatu regebat, Aur. Viē. de Caesar. 29, 2. † Præsidis officium, honor.

Præsidens, tis. part. [à præsideo] *Presiding over, governing*. Provinciæ Vibio Avito præsidente, Plin. 34, 7. § Præsidens urbi, V. Pat. 2, 48.

Præideo, ēre, sēvi, fessum. neut. [ex præ, & sedeo] (1) *To have the management, care, or charge, of persons, things, or places; to be chief, or preside*. (2) *To rule, or command, as a magistrate, or general*. (1) Ego tibi præsidebo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 47. Prædedit Aſtiacis ludis, Suet. Tib. 6. Templo præsidet diſ, Cic. Philipp. 13, 9. Jupiter præsidet arvis, Virg. Æn. 7, 800. Janus foribus cœli, Ov. Fast. 1, 125. (2) § Is proximum exercitum præsidebat, Tac. Ann. 3, 39, 1. Cùm manē curuli sellâ præsedisset, honore abiit, Suet. Aug. 26.

Præidiarius, a, um. adj. [à præsidium] *Appointed for defense, or belonging to a garrison*. ¶ Miles præidiarius, a garrison soldier, Liv. 29, 8. Palmes præidiarius, a branch kept to maintain the vine, Col. 4, 21. = Custos, relex, Id. || Præidiaria navis, a ship of war for convoy, interp. Jun.

Præsidium, ii. n. [à præsidendo, præsidium est dict. quia extra castra præsidebant in loco aliquo, quod tutor regio esset, Varr.] (1) *A garrison*. (2) *A guard*. (3) *A convoy*. (4) *A station, or post*. (5) *A fortress, aid, succour, shelter, any help*. (1) Eo opere perfecto præsidia disponit, Cæſ. B. G. 1, 17. (2) Ad iudicium cum præsidio venire, Cic. pro S. Rofc. 5. (3) Navem poposcit, quæ eum præsidii causâ Myndum protequeretur, Id. (4) Non deservisse mihi videor præsidium in quo à Pop. Rom. locatus sum, Id. Vetat Pythagoras injussu imperatoris, id est, dei, de præsidio & statione vitæ decedere, Id. de Sen. 20. (5) = Copiarum atque cpum, auxilii, præsidii, viduitas nos tenet, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 2. = Nullum perſugium & præsidium salutis, Cic. pro C. Rab. 23. = Tutela ac præsidium bellicæ virtutis, Id. pro Muræn. 10.

Præsignifico, āre. act. *To signify, or show, beforehand*. Præsignificare hominibus quæ sunt futura, Cic. de Div. 1, 38.

Præsignis, e. adj. *Excellent, gallant, notable*. Præsignis facie mulier, Ov. Fast. 6, 628. ¶ ver-

tice, for stature, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 9. § arcu, Id. Epist. 4, 39. haſtâ, Stat. Sylv. 4, 8, 12.

Præsigno, āre. act. *To mark before*. Incipientes furunculos ter præsignare jejunâ salivâ, Plin. 28, 4.

*Præſilio, īre, ui, ultum, n. [ex præ, & ſalio] *To burst out, as tears do*. Præ lætitia lachrymæ præſiliunt mihi, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13.

*Præſpergens, tir. part. [à præſpergo, quod vix occ.] *Strawing, or scattering, before one as one goeth*, Lucr. 5, 738.

*Præſtabilis, e. adj. or, comp. [à præſto] (1) *Excellent*. (2) || *Which may be performed*. (1) = Præſtabilis & insignis virtus, Cic. de Hor. Resp. 19. Mente nihil præſtabilius, Id. de Sen. 12. (2) Sipont.

*Præſtandus, a, um. part. *To be shown, or made out*. § Præſtanda fides, Ov. Ep. 20, 182. Præſtandum ſocero caput, Lucan. 7, 765.

*Præſtans, tis. part. (1) *Performing, doing*. (2) *Adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. Excelling, ſurpaſſing, ſurmounting, in any thing; excellent, gallant, brave*. (1) Vicem præſtantia teli Cornua, Ov. Met. 12, 381. (2) Virtute & conſilio præſtanti extiterunt, Cic. § Gravitate & prudentiâ præſtans, Id. pro C. Ballo, 22. ingenio & diligentia, Id. Tusc. 1, 10. Victoriâ & fide præſtans manus, Id. Fam. 7, 5. Corpore præſtanti nymphæ, Virg. Æn. 1, 75. Præſtantior omnibus Herle, Ov. Met. 2, 724. § Ingenio præſtantiffimus, Cic. de Amic. 1. ¶ Præſtans labor, very great, Lucr. 2, 12. Aliis aliud præſtantius, better, Id. 2, 506.

*Præſtantia, æ. f. [à præſto] (1) *Preeminence, ſuperiority*. (2) *Excellency, gallantry*. (1) = Nobis perſonam impoſuit natura magnâ cum excellentiâ præſtantiâque animalium reliquorum, Cic. Offic. 1, 28. (2) Homo habet præſtantiam mentis, cui tota illius natura pareat, Id. de Fin. 5, 12.

*Præſtat, ſtitit. imperf. *It is better*. Tacere præſtat philoſophis quàm loqui, Cic. N. D. 3, 31. Mori millies præſtitit quàm hæc pati, Id. Aut. 14, 9.

*|| Præſtatio, ōis. f. verb. [ab eodem] (1) *A performing*. (2) *The paying of legacys*. (1) Sen. ap. Litt. (2) Legatorum præſtatio, Ap. JCC. † Solutio, Cic.

*Præſtāturus, a, um. part. *That will, or is about to, perform, make good, or undertake*. Id me præſtaturum ſpero, Cic. Fam. 10, 11. Se præſtatuſ, nihil ex eo te offenſionis habiturum, Id. Fam. 6, 8. conf. Liv. 9, 24.

*|| Præſtæga, ōrum. pl. [ex præ, & ſtḗga, telo] *A covered place where men ſat to talk for recreation, a porch, cloyster, arbour, or ſuch like*, Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 31.

|| Præſtergus, a, um. adj. *Cleanſed, or ſcoured beforehand*. Facito, ut hæc offendam verſa præſterga, Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 2, 31. ¶ Sed Grut. leg. præterſa, al. præſtega.

*Præſternō, ēre, ſtrāvi, ſtrātum. act. [ex præ, & ſterno] *To prepare beforehand*. Quæ ſibi præſternat vivax altaria phœnix, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 114.

*Præſternor, i, ſtrātus. paſſ. Met. *To be prepared, or provided, beforehand*. Tuis laudibus, tuiſque virtutibus materiem campumque præſterni, Plin. jun.

*Præſtes, itis. c. g. [ex præ, & ſtando] id. antiq. qui nunc antiſtes, Feſt. Diſ præſtutes dicti ſunt Lares publici, i. e. urbes cuſtodes, qui & compitales, Suet. viales, Plaut. & ſemitaſ, Catell. quod præſtant oculis omnia tuta tuis, Ov. (1) *A chief in every affair, a prelate: a houſhold god*. (2) || *Also a ſurname of Jupiter*. (1) Præſtitibus Maiæ Laribus venēre calendæ, Ov. Fast. 5, 129. (2) JOVI PRÆSTITI, Inſcript. Grut. p. 1065. n. 2.

Præſtigia, æ. f. *A trick*. Ut huius velut præſtigie piaſum capiat, Quint. 4, 1. ſed ſæpius

Præſtigie, ārum. p. f. i. e. diabolicæ artes [quæ præſtigie, quod præſtingant oculos, ne obveni- ant dolo, Scal.] *Tricks, wiles, fallacys, de- ceits, deluſions, cunning ſleights, underhand con- veyances*. = Doli, machinæ, fallaciæ, præſti- giæ, ſine ratione eſſe non poſſunt, Cic. N. D. 3,

29. ¶ Non per præſtigias, ſed palam, totum oppidum compilavit Verres, Id. Verr. 4, 24. = Ne præſtigiis & capſionibus depellamur, Id. Acad. 2, 4, 14.

Præſtigiator, ōis. m. Qui præſtigiis utitur. *A hocus pocus, one who uſeth legerdemain, or ſleight of hand; a cheat that caſteth a miſt before peoples eyes*. Sic dialecticorum capſiones ſine noxâ decipi- unt, quomodo præſtigatorum acetabula & calculi, Sen. Epist. 45.

Præſtigiatrix, itis. f. verb. *A ſhe juggler, a cunning gypſey*. Aut præſtigiatrix hæcce mulier multo maxima eſt, aut pateram hîc ineſſe oportet, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 150.

|| Præſtigiōſus, a, um. adj. *Full of deceitfull tricks*, Gell. 10, 8. † Capſioſus.

Præſtinguo, ēre, xi. act. (1) *To dazzle the ſight*. (3) *To render obſcure, or inglorious; to make leſs famous*. (1) Kata (maem animi ejus aciem prælinxerunt, Patroc. 2, 118. (2) = Epicurus genus humanum ingenio ſuperavit, & omnes præſtinxit, ſtellas exortus uti ætherius Sol, Lucr. 3, 1057.

Præſtino, āre. act. [ex præ & ſtino, inuſ. pro ſtatuo; ut in deſtino, obſtino] *To buy beforehand, to buy up all*. Ut eam præſtines argento, priuſquam veniat filius, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 92. Juben' piſces præſtinatum abire? Id. Capt. 4, 2, 68.

*|| Præſtitor, ōis. m. verb. [à præſtito] *A giver, a performer*, Lexicogr. ex Apul. † Qui præſtat, Lucr.

*Præſtituo, ēre, ui, ūtum [ex præ, & ſtatuo] *To determine, or appoint, beforehand what is to be done; to preſcribe, to limit*. Prætor nunquam petitori præſtituit, quâ actione illum uti velit, Cic. pro Cæcin. 3. § Præſtituere tempus alicui, Id. pro Quint. 9.

*Præſtitutus, a, um. part. *Agreed upon, ap- pointed, limited*. Nullâ præſtitutâ die, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39.

Præſtō, adj. indecl. vel ut vult Sipont. adv. [quæ ab ant. præſtus, unde præſtulus & præſto- lus] *Ready at hand*. Iloſtæ ad ſacrificium præſtō non fuerunt, Cic. de Inv. 2, 31. § Præſtō amicis eſſe ad conſilium, Id. Præſtō adest, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 20. ¶ Præſtō mihi fuit, cum literis tuis, met me, Cic. Fam. 3, 5. Fideliter præſtō eſſe alicui, to help, or aſſiſt, Id. ¶ Et in diverſo ſenſu, Verri ſe præſtō adveniēti futurum, would appear againſt him, Id.

*Præſto, āre, ſtiti, ſtītum & ſtītum. neut. & act. [ex præ, & ſto] (1) *To ſtand before*. (2) || *To bring out*. (3) *To ſupply, or perform, the part of*. (4) *To cauſe, make, or perform*. (5) *To ſhow, or approve*. (6) *To give, or procure*. (7) *To make good, or de- fray*. (8) *To warrant, to anſwer, to be account- able for*. (9) *To excell, to ſurmount, to ſurpaſs, to exceed, to differ from*. (10) Imperf. *It is bet- ter*. (1) Tum primæ præſtant acies, Luc. 4, 30. (2) Ego illum præſtabo ante ædes ludifica- torem meum, Plaut. Moſt. 5, 1, 18. ¶ Sed mel. libb. habent præſtolabor. (3) Ut ſpodii vicem præſtet cinis, Plin. 23, 3. Pedes illis pinnarum vicem præſtant, Id. 9, 20. (4) Mare tutum præſtiterunt, Cic. pro Flucc. 13. Plura hic mihi præſtitit quàm parentes, Plin. Qui ea, quæ ſta- tueritis, per ſe ipſum præſtare poſſit, Cic. Quod promiſi, vix videor præſtare poſſe, Id. ad Brut. 18. (5) § Præſtare benevolentiam alicui, Cic. Att. 8, 9. pietatem patriæ, Id. de Cl. Orat. 33. (6) Nec tibi contingunt, quæ gentibus otia præ- ſtas, Ov. Triſt. 2, 235. (7) Præſtare quod ſa- ctum eſt impenſæ in bellum, Liv. (8) Non poſſum præſtare quid quiſque nos dixiſſe dicat, Cic. Communem caſum neque vitare quiſquam neque præſtare ullo pacto poteſt, be anſwerable for, Id. Fam. 5, 17. ¶ Nihil præſtandum in vitâ præter culpam, one can be ſure of nothing eſſe, Id. Fam. 6, 1. Iſtam culpam, quam veieis, ego præſtabo, I will take it upon myſelf, Id. de Orat. 1, 24. (9) Homini homo quid præſtat? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 1. § Præſtare alicui humanitate, Cic. de Orat. 2, 62. Cùm præſtare omnibus concu- pieris, Id. Offic. 1, 19. ¶ Quamvis candore præſtat, pondere tamen vincitur, Col. § Præ- ſtat ingenio alius alium, Quint. Inter ſuos

æquales longè præstare, *Cic. in Pison. 7.* (10) Emori potius quàm servitæ præstare, *Id. in Pison. 7.* Major civitatis in eâ accusatione favor, quàm reis præstari solet, *Vell. Patere. 2, 43.* Domus tantum, ac domestici deerant, cæterum nituit quod ab illis aut præstari, aut desiderari posset, *Id. 2, 14.*

Præstolans, tis, part. *Tarrying for.* Hujus adventum ad Clupeam præstolans, *Cæf. B. C. 2, 23.*

|| Præstolatio, ònis, f. verb. *A waiting, Vulg. Int.*

Præstolor, âri, dep. & || Præstolo, are, act. *ap. Non.* Præstolari, dic. is, qui antè stando ibi, quod venturum excipere vult, moratur, *Fest. [quod] a præ, & sto, Don.* ab adv. præstò, *Scal.* à præstò facit præstulus, & ant. præstolus, hinc præstolor] *To tarry for, to wait for one.* § Quem præstolare, *Parmeno? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 5.* Alicui aliquid ad locum præstolari, *Cic. Catil. 1, 9.* Ut in Formiano tibi præstoler usque ad III Non. Maj. *Id. Att. 2, 15.*

Præstrictus, a, um, part. [à præstringor] *Tied, bound.* Fauce præstrictâ laqueo, *Ov. in Ibin. 549.* || Præstrictus gelu humor, *frozen, Plin. 17, 24.* Præstrictus metu, *struck with fear, Id.* Vinculis manus secantibus præstricta, *Sen. Troad. 560.*

Præstringens, tis, part. *Dazzling.* || Fulgoribus præstringentibus aciem oculorum, *darkening, making dim, Liv. 40, 38.* Obliquâ præstringens lumina flammâ, *Lucan. 1, 154.* Sed al. *perstringens.*

Præstringo, ère, xi, ietum, act. (1) *To bind fast, or hard.* (2) *To chill.* (3) *To dazzle, or dull; to cast a mist before, to darken, or make dim.* (1) Tempora præstrinxit fertis, *Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 112.* (2) Præstringit atque etiam percussit Aquilo radices arborum, *Plin. 18, 34.* (3) Cujus dignitas & splendor præstringebat oculos, *Cic. in Vatin. 10.* Præstringentes præstringunt visum intuentium, *Plaut.* Aciem animorum nostrorum virtutis splendore præstringitis, *Cic.*

Præstringor, i, ietum, pass. (1) *To be bound up.* (2) *To be blasted, or stopped, in its growth.* (3) *To be tarnished, made dusk, or dim.* (1) Præstringitur acies ferri, *Plin. 7, 15.* (2) *Id. 17, 3.* (3) *Vid. Præstringo, n. 3.*

*Præstruatus, a, um, part. [à præstruo] (1) *Built first, or before.* (2) *Contrived, done on purpose, ready prepared.* (3) *Also stopped, choked up, blocked up.* (1) Ab imo præstruata valenter resistunt, *Col. 1, 5.* (2) *Suet. Tib. 53.* (3) Porta fonte præstruata, *Ov. Met. 14, 798.*

*Præstruo, ère, xi, etum, act. [ex præ, & struo] (1) *To build before; to stop, or block, up.* (2) *To prepare, to provide, to furnish.* (1) Hostis effugio præstruxerat omnia Minos, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 21.* In modum valli saxa præstruit, *Tac. Ann. 12, 37, 3.* (2) Fraus fidem in parvis sibi præstruit, ut quum operæ pretium sit, cum mercede magnâ fallat, *Liv. 28, 42.*

Præstudo, âre, neut. *To favour beforehand.* Matutinis præstodat solibus âer, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 120.* || Utitur & Stat. Theb. 6, 4.

Præsul, ūlis, m. & f. [à præfiliendo, quodd Saliis ancilia per urbem cantu & tripudiis circumferentibus præiret, & choream duceret] (1) *The chief of the priests of Mars.* (2) || *A prelate, the chief of other priests, a bishop.* (3) || *One who presides, of either sex.* (4) *A surveyor, an overseer.* (1) *Vid. Cic. de Div. 1, 26.* (2) *Eccles. 3.* Junone calant hîc aræ præfule semper, *Avien. 519.* (4) Agri præfulem non ex dilectis servulis ponas, *Pall. 1. tit. 6.*

*Præfusus, a, um, adj. [ex præ & fusus; vers. a in u] *Very salt, or salted before.* Præfussæ adipis liquamen, *Col. 6, 2.*

Præfultator, òris, m. verb. *He that danceth before the sports begin, Liv. 2, 36.*

*Præfulto, âre, act. [ex præ, & salto] *To dance before.* § Ferox præfultat hostium signis, *Liv. 7, 10.*

*Præfultor, òris, m. verb. *He that leadeth the dance.* Præfultorem ludis sibi non placuisse, *Val. Max. 1, 7, 4.* *Vid. & Laetant. 2, 7.* = Præful, *Cic. Præfultator, Liv.*

*† Præfultura, æ, f. *A leaping first, Litt. ex Varr.*

Præsum, es, fui, esse. *To be before, or above, others; to be in authority; to have the charge, rule, or oversight, of a thing.* || Præesse provinciæ, *to be over it as chief ruler, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* classi, *to be admiral, Nep. Dion. 6.* Præesse summo magistratui, *to be chief magistrate, Cæf. B. G. 1, 18.* § Non solum interfuit his rebus, sed etiam præluit, *Cic. Fam. 1, 8.*

Præsumens, tis, part. *Taking first.* Aliis cicutam præsumentibus, *Plin. 14, 22.*

|| Præsumitur, & Præsumptum est, imperf. *It is presumed, Ulp.*

Præsumo, ère, pfi, ptum, act. (1) *To take first, or before.* (2) *To presuppose; to guess, to deem, or conceive, beforehand; to anticipate.* (3) || *To presume.* (1) Potiores certaturi præsumunt ex eo cyathum unum, *Plin. 23, 5.* (2) Animis & spe præsumite bellum, *Virg. Æn. 11, 18.* Spem certam clarissimi triumphi animo præsumpsit, *Val. Max. 1, 6, 10.* (3) *Eccel.*

Præsumor, i, pass. *To be taken first.* Nisi præsumatur alium, *Plin. 25, 5.*

*Præsumptio, ònis, f. verb. (1) *An enjoying beforehand.* (2) *Also preoccupation, or a prevention, of our adversary's objections.* (3) *The major proposition in a syllogism.* (4) *Presumption; too great hope, or confidence.* (1) Bonæ famæ præsumptio, *Plin. Epist. 9, 3.* (2) *Quint. 9, 2.* (3) Præsumptio, quam Græci πρόληψιν vocant, non dabitur, *Cic. de Div. 2, 53.* (4) Cum contra præsumptionem suam annis decem in obsidione urbis teneretur, *Just. 3, 4, 3.*

Præsumptus, a, um, part. (1) *Taken first, or before.* (2) *Taken up, or conceived, before.* (1) Suis manibus præsumpta piacula mittens, *Sil. 5, 209.* (2) || Præsumptum habeant, *they may take for granted, Tac. Ann. 14, 65.*

*Præsuos, ère, ui, utum, act. [ex præ, & suo] *To sew afore, or about.* § Surculos præsuere recentibus coriis, *Plin. 12, 19.*

|| Præsuppono, ère, sui, situm, act. *To presuppose, Eccel. & Anticonstitutio.*

*Præsutus, a, um, part. *Sewed, or stitched, about.* § Hastâ foliis præfuta, *Ov. Met. 11, 6.*

*Prætēgo, ère, xi, etum, act. [ex præ, & tego] *To cover.* Quæ somnum saxa prætexerint, *Plin. Paneg. 15.*

*Prætendens, tis, part. (1) *Holding forth.* (2) *Pretending.* (1) Velamenta manu prætendens supplice, *Ov. Met. 11, 279.* (2) Causas belli prætendentes, *Just. 24, 1.*

*Prætendo, ère, di, sum, & tum, act. ex præ, & tendo] (1) *To hold, or hang, a thing before.* (2) *To carry before.* (3) *To oppose; to put, or place, between.* (4) *To cloak, or colour.* (1) § Vestem tumidis prætendit ocellis, *Ov. Amor. 3, 6, 79.* (2) Fumos manu prætende sequaces, *Virg. Georg. 4, 230.* (3) § Morti prætendere muros, *Id. Æn. 9, 599.* (4) *Quint.* || Prætendere sepem segeti, *to make a hedge about it, Id. Georg. 1, 270.*

*Prætendor, i, sus, (1) *To be spread before.* (2) *To lie before, or be adjacent; to be held, or hung, before.* (3) *To be pretended, or made a pretext.* (1) Prætendi non queunt retia, *Plin. 9, 8.* (2) Quicquid castrorum Armeniis prætenditur, *Tac. Hist. 2, 6.* (3) Ut consulare nomen partibus prætenderetur, *Id.*

*Prætēner, èra, èrum, ad. [ex præ, & tener] *Very soft, or tender, Plin. 25, 13.*

*Prætentandus, a, um, part. [ex præ, & tento] *To be tried beforehand.* Ambiguus animi sententia dictis Prætentanda, *Ov. Met. 9, 588.*

*Prætentatus, a, um, part. *Met. Proved, tried before, considered.* = Tota causa prætentata atque perspecta, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 78.*

*Prætentatus, ūs, m. verb. *The act of groping, or feeling out, the way.* Cochleis oculorum vicem cornicula bina prætentatu implent, *Plin. 11, 37.*

*Prætento, âre, act. [ex præ, & tento] (1) *To feel, or grope, with one's hand, foot, &c.* (2) *Met. To essay, or try, beforehand.* (1) § Prætentare iter baculo, *Ov. in Ibin. 260.* Pedibus prætentat iter, *Tibull. 2, 1, 77.* (2) § Prætentare vires, *Ov. Met. 8, 7.* Prætentat pollice chordas, *Id. Met. 5, 339.* pectora dictis, *Stat. Theb. 3, 281.*

*|| Prætentura, æ, f. [à prætento] *The forlorn hope; also outguards of soldiers abroad in the frontiers, or in the enemy's country, to picket, and keep off alarms, or inroads. Amm. Marcell. 14, 9.* † Antecessores agminis, *Suet.*

*Prætentus, a, um, part. [à prætendor] (1) *Set, or placed, out before.* (2) *Spread.* (1) Armata aciem toto prætentam in littore cernebant, *Liv.* (2) || Gens provinciis latè prætentata, *spread before, bordering upon, Tac. Ann. 2, 56, 1.* § Prætentus Armeniæ, *Val. Flacc. 5, 167.* Quum audisset, tenuè prætentum littus esse, *Liv. 10, 2.*

*Prætēnuis, e, adj. [ex præ, & tenuis] (1) *Very small, thin, or slender.* (2) *Very narrow.* (1) § Prætenuia fila, *Plin. 11, 15.* (2) In ponte prætenui, *Id. 8, 50.*

*Prætēpeo, ère, ui, n. [ex præ, & tepeo] *To be warm before.* Si tuus in quavis prætepuisset amor, *Ov. Am. 2, 3, 16.*

*Præter, præp. [à præ, ut inter ab in] (1) *Except, saving, beside.* (2) *Over and above, more than.* (3) *By the side, or near to.* (4) *Contrary to, or against.* (5) *Before.* (6) *Præter, adv. for præterquam.* (7) *Præter hæc, pro posthac.* (1) Nunc quidem præter nos nemo est, verum dic mihi serid, *Plaut.* (2) Quem ego amo præter omnes, *Id. Amph. 2, 2, 10.* (3) § Præter ripam, *Liv.* (4) Præter civium morem atque legem, *Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 8.* (5) § Præter pedes, *Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 7.* oculos, *Cic.* (6) Omnis incommodi patientes, præter caloris, *Col.* (7) Non patiar præterhac, *Plaut. nisi si præter hæc legendum.*

*|| Prætērago, ère, act. [ex præter, & ago] *unde*

*Prætēragendus, a, um, part. *To be ridden by, or beyond.* Diverforia nota Præteragendus equus, *Hor. Epist. 1, 15, 11.*

*|| Prætērito, âre, freq. [à prætereo, interposito b, qu. præterito, vel potius præterbito, is, ere; à præter, & ant. bito, vel beto] *To go, or pass, by.* Cave, præterbitas ullas ædes, *Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 1.* † Prætereo, *Cic.*

|| Prætercurro, i, ère, cūcurri, sum, act. *unde*

|| Prætercurrens, tis, part. *Running, or galloping, by.* § Equis prætercurrentibus, *Veg. 3, 24.* † Præterequitans, *Liv.*

Prætēduco, ère, xi, etum, act. *To lead along, or before, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 67.*

Prætēreā, adv. [à præter, & ea] (1) *Furthermore, moreover, beside.* (2) *Also hereafter.* (1) *Cic. Fam. 10, 3.* (2) *Virg. Æn. 1, 53.*

*Prætēreo, ère, ii, vel ivi, itum, act. [ex præter, & eo] (1) *To go, or pass, by, or over.* (2) *To go beyond, to go past.* (3) *To avoid, or escape.* (4) *To neglect, not to choose.* (5) *To let pass; to slip, or pass, over; to make no mention of, to leave out, or omit.* (6) *To escape the notice, or memory, of.* (7) *Also to outpass, surpass, or excell.* (1) In hortis, quos modò præteribamus, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 1.* (2) Præterito hæc recliā plateā sursum, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 35.* § Præteri imprudens villam, *Id. Eun. 4, 2, 5.* § Nec quæ præteriit, hora redire potest, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 64.* (3) Necis quid mali præteriis, *Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 5.* (4) Populus & potest & solet nonnunquam dignos præterire, *Cic. pro Planc. 3.* (5) = Cædes relinquo, omitto senatus consulta, libidines prætereo, *Id. de Prov. Conf. 3.* (6) An temerè quidquam Parmenonem prætereat, quod facto usus sit? *Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 38.* Certè quæri hoc solere me non præterit, *Cic. pro Cæcin. 33.* (7) Nulla est gloria præterire asellos, *Mart. 12, 36, 13.*

*Prætēreor, i, i, pass. (1) *To be passed by in silence.* (2) *To be neglected, not to be chosen, or mentioned.* (1) Non prætereator Asinii Pollionis factum, *Paterc. 2, 86.* (2) Sapiens & bonus vir suffragiis præteritus, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 19.* Damna, dedecora prætereantur, *Id.*

|| Prætērequito, âre, act. *unde* Prætērequitans, tis, part. *Riding by, or beyond, Liv. 3, 6.*

*Prætēreundus, a, um, part. (1) *That is to be let pass.* (2) *That is to be passed by in silence.* (1) *Ov. Fast. 6, 418.* (2) *Vell. Patere. 1, 2.*

*|| Præ-

*Præterfër, feris, ferri, pass. [ex præter, & feror] unde Præterlatus, part. quod vid.

Præterfluens, tis, part. Flowing by. § Amnis præterfluens mœnia, Liv. 41, 11.

Præterflu, ère, xi, xum, act. (1) To flow, or run, by; as a river. (2) Met. To pass by, let slip; or neglect. (1) Flumen præterfluebat muros, Liv. (2) Animus præteritam voluptatem præterfluere non sinit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33.

Prætergrêdior, êris, i, pass. (1) To be passed by, or beyond. (2) Dep. To surpass, or excell. (1) Nuntiavit te jam castra prætergressum esse, Cic. Fam. 3, 7. Nocte prætergressi castra, Rom. Liv. 35, 4. (2) In te maximè, qui tantum alios prætergressus es, Sall. de Rep. Ordin. 1.

Præterhæc, & Præterhac, adv. ut. Præterea, moreover, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 25. & Rud. 4, 4, 73.

*Præteriens, euntis, part. (1) Passing by. (2) En passant, by the by. (1) § Currus præteriens, Tib. 2, 5, 120. (2) Sic breviter quasi præteriens satisfaciunt universis, Cic. Div. in Cæcil. 15.

*Præteritûrus, a, um, part. [à prætereo] About to pass by. Præteriturus eram gladios in principe fixos, Ov. Fast. 3, 697.

*Præteritus, a, um, part. (1) Past, past and gone. (2) Passed by, left out, neglected, repulsed, not chosen. (3) Left out, or not remembered, in one's will. (4) Dead and gone. (1) & Animus meminit præteritorum, præsentia cernit, futura prævidet, Cic. de Div. 1, 30. O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos! Virg. Æn. 8, 560. (2) Ædilitate præteritos scimus consules esse factos, Cic. pro Planc. 21. (3) Justinian. (4) Fas est præteritos semper amare viros, Prop. 2, 13, 52.

Præterlâbor, i, lapsus sum, dep. (1) To slide, glide, or flow, by; as water. (2) Met. To slip out of mind. (1) Quæ, Tiberine, videbis Funera, cum tumulum præterlabere recentem! Virg. Æn. 6, 874. Quâ præterlabitur undâ Alpheus, Stat. Theb. 1, 271. ¶ Hanc pelago præterlabere necesse est, sail by, or beyond, Id. (2) Definitio antè præterlabitur, quàm percepta est, Cic. de Orat. 2, 25.

*Præterlatus, a, um, part. [à præterferor] That is passed by, gone, past, or carried beyond. Latebras eorum improvida præterlata acies est, Liv. 21, 55. § Præterlata pars vocum, Lucr. 4, 573.

*Præterluo, ère, act. [ex præter, & luo] unde part.

*Præterluens, tis, part. Flowing, or running, by the side of a place, Apul. Met. 6, p. 184.

*Prætermans, tis, part. Passing by, or near. Salutantum tactu, præterque meantum, Lucr. 1, 319, per tmesin.

*Prætermeo, ère, act. [ex præter, & meo] To go, or pass, by. Quos tractus illic prætermeat, Ann. 31, 23.

Prætermisio, ônis, f. verb. A leaving out, or letting pass, a thing; the overslipping, or forgetting, it. Prætermisio ædilitatis consulatus repulsam attulit, Cic. Offic. 2, 17.

Prætermisûrus, a, um, part. That will let pass, Cic. Ita si morarentur spes, nihil eorum quæ pati aut timere possent, prætermisûrus, Liv. 23, 14.

Prætermisus, a, um, part. (1) Omitted, neglected. (2) Forgotten. (1) Si quid ab Antonio aut prætermisum, aut relictum sit, Cic. de Orat. 2, 29. (2) & Negant eum locum à Panætio prætermisum, sed consulo relictum, Id. Offic. 3, 2.

Prætermittendus, a, um, part. (1) To be let alone, or passed by. (2) To be passed by in silence.

(1) Prætermittendæ defensionis, deferendique officii plures solent esse causæ, Cic. Offic. 1, 9. (2) Cæs. B. G. 7, 25.

Prætermittens, tis, part. Omitting, Cic.

Prætermitto, ère, mîsi, sum, act. To omit, to leave undone, to leave out, to pass over, not to speak of, to let pass. Nos nihil, quod ad eam rem pertineat, prætermittimus, Cic. Fam. 1, 5. § De sumptu, &c. dicere prætermittam, Cæs. ¶ Sceleris penam prætermittere, to pardon it, Cic.

Prætermittor, i, sum, pass. To be omitted, or neglected. Quæ prætermitti sine nefario scelere non possunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

Prætermostrô, âre, act. unde part.

Prætermostrans, tis. Shown one by the by, Gell. 20, 10.

*Præternavigatio, ônis, f. verb. A sailing by, Plin. 4, 12.

*Præternavigo, âre, act. [à præter, & navigo] To sail by. Quoties Bajanum sinum præternavigaret, Suet. Neron. 27. Vitans præternavigantium officia, Id. Tib. 13.

*Prætero, ère, trîvi, itum, act. [ex præ, & tero] To wear, or make small. ¶ Frater ejus non mutavit primores, ideoque prætrivit, filed them before, Plin. 11, 37.

Præterpropter, adv. (1) † At no certainty, at all adventures. (2) Also thereabout; over, or under; more, or less. (1) Præterpropter vitam vivitur, Gell. 19, 10. ex Enn. (2) Cato. Vid. Salmas. in Solin. 42.

Præterquam, adv. Beside, saveing, except, but, only, otherwise than, unless; besides that, or what. Aqua præterquam capiti, etiam stomacho prodest, Cels. Verbum unum præterquam quod te rogo, faxis, cave, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 14.

*Præterrâdo, ère, si, sum. [ex præter, & rado] To scrape, or rake. Præterrâdit vox fauces, Lucr. 4, 531.

*Prætervectio, ônis, f. verb. A passing, or sailing, by. Prætervectione omnium, qui ultro citroque navigant, Cic. Verr. 5, 66.

*Prætervectus, a, um, part. Passed, or sailed, by, or beyond. Prætervectas Apolloniam Dyrhachiumque naves viderant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 30. ¶ Met. Scopulos prætervecta videtur oratio mea, I have explained and run through the most difficult points, Cic. pro Cæl. 21.

*Prætervehens, tis, part. (1) Passing by. (2) Rideing, or sailing, by. (1) Prætervehens tribunitia subsellia, Suet. Cæs. 78. ¶ Velabrum prætervehens, carried in a chariot, or litter, Id. ibid. 37. (2) § Prætervehens equo, Liv. 22, 49. Ut prætervehentis classis naves adoriretur, Id. 37, 13.

*Præterveho, ère, xi, itum, act. [ex præter, & veho] unde

*Prætervehor, i, itus, pass. To be carried in a coach, litter, on horseback, or by sea. Ut tuto præterveherentur oram Italiae, Cic. Alterâ die Apolloniam prætervehuntur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 26. ¶ Vivo prætervehor ossia saxo Pantagiae, I sailed by, Virg. Æn. 3, 688. Met. Ei succedo orationi, quæ non prætervecta sit aures vestras, sed in animis omnium penitus infederit, hath not slipped through, but sunk deep into, Cic. pro C. Balb. 1. Civitates quas prætervectus est, Liv. 35, 16.

Prætervertendus, a, um, part. To be spoken of before. Neque habes aliquid quod huic sermoni prætervertendum putes, Cic. de Div. 1, 6. ubi al. leg. prævertendum.

Præterverto, ère, act. To turn by. ¶ Eundem solem remeans obvium contrario prætervertebat occursum, he turned upon, or against, Plin. 2, 71. ubi al. prævertebat.

Prætervolans, tis, part. Flying by. Fortè prætervolans corvus glebam, Curt. 4, 24.

Prætervôlo, âre, act. To fly by, or through; to sail, or slip by. Quem rutilâ fulgens plumâ prætervolat ales, Cic. Hasta prætervolat auras, Sil. 10, 114. Lacum prætervolat ales, Claud. B. G. 321. ¶ Met. & Hæc duo proposita non prætervolant, sed ita dilatant, ut, do not lightly touch upon, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 13. Fugit eos & prætervolat numerus, slipeth out of their mind, Id. Orat. 58. conf. Sil. 10, 114. In occasionis momento, cujus prætervolat opportunitas, cunctatus paulum fueris, nequicquam mox amissam quæras, Liv. 25, 38.

Prætexendus, a, um, part. To be spread before. Ad prætexenda piscibus retia, Plin. 16, 1.

Prætexens, tis, part. (1) Colouring, over-spreading. (2) Met. Pretending. (1) Prætexens pictâ ferrugine cælum imbrifer arcus, Tibull. 1, 4, 43. (2) Ubiunque ipsi essent, prætexentes esse rem publicam, Vell. Pat. 2, 62.

Prætexo, ère, xui, xum, act. (1) To border, edge, or fringe; to cover, surround, or encompass. (2) Met. To cover, to colour, to cloak, or excuse. (3) To set in order, or compose. (1) Præexit arundine ripas Mincius, Virg. Ecl. 7, 12. Lit.

tora curvâ Prætexunt puppes, Id. Ecl. 6, 5. Qui montes omnes eas gentes prætexunt, Plin. 6, 25. (2) Hoc prætexit nomine culpam, Virg. Æn. 4, 172. § Novis prætexere funera sacris, Id. Æn. 4, 500. Hypall. f. e. prætexere nova sacra funeri. Prætexere cupiditatem triumphi, Cic. in Pison. 24. (3) ¶ Quod in his voluminibus auctorum nomina prætexui, have named them in order, Plin. lib. 1. præf.

Prætexor, i, pass. (1) To be spread, or covered. (2) To be encompassed, or set in order before. (1) Germania Danubio prætexitur, Tac. Germ. 42, 2. (2) In Sibyllinis ex primo versu cuiusque sententiæ primis literis illius sententiæ carmen omne prætexitur, Cic. de Div. 2, 54. ¶ Postibus prætexi, to be placed before the doors, Plin. Paneg. 52.

Prætexta, æ, f. sc. toga, Varr. Erat enim toga alba purpureo limbo prætexta. Item prætextæ appellantur quæ res Romanas continent scriptas, Fest. ubi Prætextæ pro prætextatæ, Scal. Erant & prætextæ inter fabulæ species, Donat. (1) = A white robe reaching down to the ankles, guarded with purple, and worn by the chief magistrates as a mark, or badge, of honour; also by senators, on solemn festivals; by masters of corporations, and by priests. (2) Afterwards worn by children till seventeen years of age. (3) Also a kind of play, wherein they represented persons of honour and quality; as togata was of common, or mean, persons. (1) § Consularis prætexta, Vell. Pat. 2, 65. Ædiles cum togâ prætextâ, Cic. Verr. 5, 14. ¶ Prætextam super tunicas honorati quique sumunt, Non. Vid. Prætextatus. (2) Pueros amores sæpe cum ipsâ prætextâ ponuntur, Cic. Eripies igitur pupillæ togam prætextam? Id. Verr. 1, 44. Demissa prætextâ ad talos, Quint. 5, 13. (3) & Etiam prætextam si voles legere, Gallum Cornelium poscito, Asinius ad Cic. ¶ Prætexta palli, a mourning habit worn at funerals, Fest. ¶ De origine & usu prætextæ vid. Macrob. Saturn. 1, 6.

Prætextatus, a, um, part. (1) Wearing a long white robe guarded with purple, as magistrates, priests, and noblemen's children, used to do. (2) Filthy, ribaldrous. (1) Patricii magistratus curulis sellis prætextati, Liv. Urbem prætextatus & laureâ coronatus intravit, Suet. Tib. 17. Prætextati triumphantium filii, Cic. pro Mur. 5. anni, Plin. 33, 1. ¶ Nisi protectum patrem prætextatus admodum filius ab ipsâ morte rapuisset, a mere youth, Flor. 2, 6, 10. (2) ¶ Prætextatum sermonem videres appell. ab eo quod prætextis sit nefas obsceno verbo uti, vel quod nutentibus depositis prætextis à multitudine puerorum obscena acclamaretur, Fest. § Prætextata verba, Suet. Vesp. 22. ¶ Prætextatus ieremo, Fest. ¶ Sed cum hæc ratio parum satisfaciât doctis, quid si dicamus simpl. prætextata verba esse ea, quibus aliquid præfari, vel prætexi, debet honoris causâ, quomodo obscænis dictis, Honos sit auribus, prætexere solenne fuit?

Prætextum, i, n. (1) A border, brim, or covering. (2) A pretence. (3) An ornament, the same as the prætexta. (1) Plin. 12, 19. (2) Prætextum illi civilium armorum hoc fuit, Suet. J. Cæs. 30. (3) Pompeius amittet exercitum, sed illud pulcherrimum reipub. prætextum, optinatus, uno prælio profligabuntur. Sen. Ep. 71.

Prætextus, a, um, part. (1) Guarded, bordered, edged. (2) Covered. (3) Pretended. (1) Hispani linteis prætextis purpurâ tunicis constiterant, Liv. (2) Prætexta quercu donus, Ov. Fast. 4, 953. (3) Cic. Catil. 2, 2.

Prætextus, us, m, verb. (1) A pretence, a cloak. (2) An inscription. (1) Omnium inimicitia ad vos hoc prætextu deferentur, Suet. Tib. 28. (2) Maximorum operum prætextu titulum imaginum suarum amplificavit, Val. Max. 4, 4, 1.

Prætimeo, ère, ui, neut. To fear greatly. § Sibi prætimeat, Plaut. Amph. prol. 29.

¶ Prætingo, ère, act. unde Præinctus, a, um, part. Dipped, or sprinkled, beforehand. Semina præincta veneno, Ov. Met. 7, 123.

Prætor, òris, m. [*à præuendo, qu. præitor, quod populo præiret; prætor dictus qui præiret jure & exercitu, Varr. à præesse, ut sit generatim is qui præest, Liv.*] (1) In old time after the exclusion of kings, the consul was so called, as having kingly power, both for civil and military affairs. (2) || Afterwards the consuls being employed abroad in war, an officer called *prætor urbanus* was constituted with power to judge matters of law between citizen and citizen; and by Cicero often *prætor Romanus*, like our lord-mayor; and because there was a great company of strangers at Rome, another like our sheriff of Middlesex was appointed to judge causes between them, and called *peregrinus*. (3) || At last, more provinces came in, and causes increasing, eight other prætors were created, and so continued till Julius Cæsar made them ten. (4) An imperator, or general. (5) || At last it came to signify any governor, or chief magistrate. (6) A proprætor, or lieutenant-general. (7) A proconsul. (8) A lord chief justice, a lord president, with judges under him to try causes, and himself to give sentence. (1) Idem dicebantur consules & prætores, quod prærent populo prætores, quod consulerent senatui consules, *Varr. Immo. & Juvenalis tempore promiscuus harum vocum usus fuit, Prætozem etenim eundem vocat, Sat. 10. v. 36. quem mox, v. 41. Consulem appellat. (2) Vid. Onufrium Comment. in lib. 1. Fastorum ad A. U. 388. & Lips. in 1 lib. Annal. Taciti. (3) Vid. Pomponium de Orig. juris L. & Lips. in 1 lib. Annal. Tac. (4) In re militari prætor dictus, qui præiret exercitui, Varr. L. L. 4, 16. (5) Veteres omnem magistratum, cui pareat exercitus, prætozem appellaverunt, *Ascon.* (6) Liv. (7) Allieno prætori, qui Siciliam obtinebat, de omnibus rebus præcipit, *Hirt. B. Afr. c. 2. conf. Cic. Ep. 13. (8) Prætores urbani jurati debent optimum quemque in selectis judices referre, Id. pro Cluent. 43. ¶ Prætor ærarius, a lord treasurer, Tac. Ann. 1, 75, 2.**

Prætorianus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, or attending on, the prætor.* ¶ *Prætoriani milites, the general's own guard, Plin. 6, 29. & Tac. Hist. 2, 44, 5. Prætorianæ cohortes, the main guard, Suet. Tib. 37.*

Prætorius, a, um, adj. *id. quod prætorius. Of, or belonging to, the prætor, the lord-mayor, or lord chief justice.* § *Prætoritia corona, Mart. 8, 33.*

Prætorium, ii, n. (1) *The general's tent. (2) The king's pavilion. (3) A place, or court, where causes were heard, and judgement given by the prætor, mayor, or lord chief justice, or any other chief magistrate; the judgement hall. (4) Also any nobleman's seat, or manour house, in the country; a palace, or hall. (5) || The dignity of a prætor. (6) A palace, or court. (7) Met. The prætorian bands. (1) Quercus prætorio imminet, *Liv. 3. (2) Just. 2, 11. (3) Imperat suis, ut candelabrum illud in prætorium deferrent, Cic. Varr. 4, 28. (4) Alternas servant prætoria ripas, Stat. Sylw. 1, 3. Ampla & opetosa prætoria gravabatur, Suet. Aug. 72. (5) Prætorium Africæ, Galliarum, Italiæ, &c. passim in Cod. (6) Sedet ad prætoria regis, *Juv. 10, 161. § Prætorium dimittere, Liv. 37, 5. (7) Antium coloniam deduxit, adscriptis veteranis è prætorio, Suet. Ner. 9.***

Prætorius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the prætor, or chief officer.* ¶ *Navis prætoria, an admiral, or flag ship, Liv. 29, 25. Cohors prætoria, the general's guard, Cic. Catil. 2, 11. Vir. prætorius, one who hath been prætor, Id. pro Planc. 15. § Domus prætoria, Id. Verr. 5, 56.*

Prætorque, ère, si, sum, act. *To writhe, or twist, much, or hard.* ¶ *Prætorque injuriæ colium, break his neck, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 12.*

Prætorius, a, um, part. *Writhe very much. Prætorio capite & recurvato, Col. 3, 18.*

¶ **Prætorius**, a, um, adj. *Very hot, scorching. § Prætorida æstas, Calphurn. Sic. 2, 80.*

***Prætrepidus**, a, um, adj. [*ex præ, & trepidus*] *Panting with earnest desire. Mens prætrepidans avert vagari, Catull. 44, 7.*

***Prætrepidus**, a, um, adj. [*ex præ, & trepidus*] *In great disorder, or fright. = Prætrepidus, atque etiam obnoxius vixit, Suet. Tib. 63. Lætari prætrepidum cor, Pers. 2, 54.*

Prætrunc, are, act. *To cut off. Prætruncavit tribus tergoribus glandia, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 7.*

Prætruncor, ari, atus, pass. *To be cut off. Nonne tibi istam prætruncari linguam falsiloquam jubes? Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 47.*

***Prætumidus**, a, um, adj. [*ex præ, & tumidus*] *Very much swelled. Prætumido quatiebat corda furore, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 225. § || Prætumida jactantia, Juven. 1, 583.*

Prætura, æ, f. *The prætorship; the office, or dignity, of a prætor. § Præturæ jurisdictio, Cic. pro Flacc. 3. Prætura se abdicare, Id. Catil. 3, 6.*

Prævalens, tis, part. (1) *Prevailing. (2) Adj. Very strong. (1) Prævalentis populi vires, Liv. in præf. op. (2) Ipsum prævalens equus vehebat, Curt. 7, 7, 36. § Corpore prævalens, Patere. 2, 108.*

¶ **Prævalentia**, æ, f. *Prevalence, or force, Paul. Prævaleo, ère, neut. (1) To prevail. (2) To be better, or of more value, or worth. (3) To exceed, or exceed. (1) Prævalebant jam fata consiliis, Vell. Patere. 2, 118. In quo illa mixtura prævaluit, Plin. 34, 2. (2) Id. 6, 10. (3) Vultum prævalent nigri, Id. 10, 6. § Arcu prævalere, Stat. Achill. 2, 122. Virtute semper prævalet sapientia, Phædr. 1, 14, 14.*

Prævalesco, ère, incept. *To grow too strong. Antequam ex toto prævalet arbor, Col. 5, 6.*

Prævalide, adv. *Over strongly, or stoutly, Plin. 17, 14.*

Prævalidus, a, um, adj. *Very strong. § Prævalidus juvenis, Liv. 3, 43. Prævalidæ legiones, Patere. 2, 69. ¶ Prævalida tellus, too strong, or rank; too hearty, Virg. Georg. 2, 253.*

Prævallo, are, act. *To fortify before. Ut sævum gentibus amnem domibus prævallet amnis, Claud. Conf. Scil. 2, 189. ¶ Prætexo.*

Prævallor, ari, pass. *To be fortified before. Imperat pontem adversus hostem prævallari, Hirt. B. Alex. 19.*

Prævaricatio, ònis, f. verb. (1) *Prevarication, collusion, foul play in pleading, a playing booty. (2) || A transgression of the law. (1) Cic. Part. Or. 36. Prævaricatio est transire dicenda, prævaricatio etiam cursim & breviter attingere quæ sunt inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, Plin. Epist. 1, 20. (2) Vulg. Int. ¶ Declinatio à lege.*

Prævaricator, òris, m. verb. [*prævaricatores à prætergrediendo sunt vocati, Fest. qui in contrariis causis, qu. variè esse positus videtur, Cic. Part. Or. 36. qu. varicator, qui diversam partem adjuvat, proditâ causâ suâ, Ulp.*] (1) *A betrayer of his client's cause; a sham, or false, dealer; a shuffler, a twaiter for booty. Jam vereor P. O. ne quod turpissimum est, prævaricatorem mihi apposuisse videar, Cic. Philipp. 2, 11.*

¶ **Prævaricatus**, a, um, part. *Transgressed, Aug.*

Prævaricor, ari, atus sum, dep. [*nimiùm in alteram partem varicor pede, M.*] (1) *To make a balk in ploughing, to go crooked. (2) Met. To prevaricate, to dodge, to boggle, to sham; to play foul play, or fast and loose; to be Jack on both sides, to shuffle and cut, to make show to do a thing and do the clean contrary, to work by collusion in pleading, to betray one's cause to his adversary. (1) Arator, nisi incurvus prævaricatur, inde translatus hoc crimen in forum, Plin. 18, 19. (2) ¶ Non defendere, sed prævaricari accusatori videbatur, Cic. pro Cluent. 21.*

¶ **Prævarus**, a, um, adj. *Very irregular. ¶ Venarum pulsus prævarus, an irregular pulse, Apul. p. 819. ¶ Varius.*

Prævectus, a, um, part. [*à præveho*] *Carried, or riding, before. Equites Romani prævecti per obliqua campi, Liv. 9, 35. § Equo prævectus, Sil. 7, 117.*

Prævehor, i, pass. *To be carried before. § Præveheris plagas, Lucan. 10, 107. Rhenus servat normen & violentiam cursus, quâ Germaniam prævehitur, Tac. Ann. 2, 6, 6.*

Prævelans, tis, part. *Covering, adorning. Sextas Geticæ prævelans fronde secures, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 647. ¶ Prætexens.*

¶ **Prævêlo**, are, act. *unde*

Prævêlâturus, a, um, part. *That will cover, or hide. Flammea sollicitum prævelatura pudorem, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 2, 325. ¶ Velaturus.*

Prævêlox, òcis, adj. *Very swift. Prævelocibus camelis fugientes, Plin. 11, 31.*

Prævênies, tis, part. *Coming before = Prævênies & ante matutinum exoriens, Luciferi nomen accipit, Plin. per tmesin. § Præque diem veniens, Virg. Ecl. 8, 17.*

Prævênio, ire, entum. (1) *neut. To come before. (2) act. To prevent. (1) Prævenerat non fama solum, sed nuncius etiam, Liv. 24, 21. ¶ Pinus & picea præveniunt germinatione quindecim ferè diebus, bud first, Plin. 16, 26. (2) Ut beneficio prævenirent desiderium plebis, Liv. 8, 16.*

Prævênior, iri, entus, pass. *To be prevented. In eo ipso sacramento vexillis inferioris Germaniæ præventus erat, Tac. Hist. 1, 53, 3.*

¶ **Prævëntio**, ònis, f. verb. *Prevention, Quint. ¶ Anticipatio.*

¶ **Prævëntores**, um, m. pl. *A company of soldiers sent before to prevent the enemy, Amm. Marcell. ¶ Antecursores, Cæf.*

Prævëntus, a, um, part. *Prevented, anticipated. Quæ ipse paravisset, perfidiâ clientis sui, facere præventum, Sall. B. J. 74. Per defectionem civium Pharnacisque filii scelere præventus, Flor. 3, 2, 25.*

Præverbium, ii, n. [*quod verbo præponitur*] *A preposition, or adverb, put before a verb, as Excessit, recessit, abscessit, accessit, decessit, concessit, Varr. L. L. 5, 5. Præpositionem vocat Cicero, Topic. 11.*

Præverno, are, act. *When the spring begins too early, Plin. 18, 26.*

Præverro, ère, act. *To brush, or sweep, before. Præverrunt latas veste jacente vias, Ov. Amor. 3, 13, 24.*

Prævertendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be prevented. (2) To be esteemed more, to be taken care of. (1) Huic rei prævertendum existimavit, Cæf. B. G. 7, 33. (2) Aliud sibi prævertendum duxit, Liv.*

Præverto, ère, ti, sum, act. (1) *To get before, or overrun; to outrun, to outstrip. (2) To do, or go about, a thing before another; to be beforehand with. (3) To prepossess, or preoccupy. (4) To prevent. (5) To prefer, or set before; to outweigh. (6) To restrain, to call back. (1) § Prævertere vestigia cervæ, Catull. 62, 341. cuius pedum ventos, Virg. Æn. 7, 807. ¶ Equo, to outride them, Id. Æn. 12, 345. (2) Punicum Romano prævertisset bellum, Liv. Ut beneficio præverterent desiderium plebis, Id. ¶ = Nequè præripio pulpamentum, nequè præverto poculum, take it before my time, or before it is given me, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 59. (3) Vivo tentat prævertere amore Jampridem resides animos, Virg. Æn. 1, 725. (4) Silius imminentem damnationem voluntario sine prævertit, Tac. Ann. 4, 19, 4. Nec posse, quum hostes propè ad portas essent, bello prævertisse quicquam, Liv. 2, 24. (5) Nec me uxorem prævertisse dicant præ republicâ, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 30. Nulla igitur vis fuit religionis, quæ tantam utilitatem præverteret, Cic. Offic. 3, 28, 8. (6) Herilis prævertit metus, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 17.*

Prævertor, i, pass. (1) *To be done first, or before any other thing. (2) To be turned out. (3) To be prevented, or obviated. (1) Certum est principium id prævertier, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 29. Prævorti hoc certum est aliis rebus omnibus, Id. Cist. 5, 8. (2) Fores clausit, ne prævorteretur foras, Id. Amph. 4, 3, 24. (3) Vid. Prævertendus, n. 1.*

Prævertor, i, dep. (1) *To outrun, or outstrip. (2) To do a thing before another. (3) To turn, or turn back; to return. (4) To anticipate. (1) Volucrum fugâ prævertitur Hebrum, Virg. Æn. 1, 321. (2) Cocti novi contules omnibus eam rem præverti profisciscuntur, Liv. (3) Inde illico prævortor domum, Plaut. § Illuc prævertamur,*

Prævētītus, a, um. part. *Forbidden before, Sil.*
 13, 155.

|| Prævincio, īre, īvi, nctum. act. unde
|| Prævincus, a, um. part. *Bound before*, Gell.
19, 2.

Prævilus, a, um. part. (1) *Foreseen.* (2) *Met. Premeditated.* (1) Prævilos in aquâ timet hostia cultros, *Or. Fast.* I, 327. *conf. Met.* 15, 135. (2) ☤ Tu me non tantum prævila, sed subita expeditre docuisti, *Quint.*

Prævius, a, um. adj. [ex præ, & via] *That goes before, that leadeth the way.* Ego prævius ibo, Ov. A. Am. 2, 57. ¶ Prævia agmina, *marching before*, Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 175.

* Præumbrans, tis. *Eclipsing, observing*. In quantum præumbrante imperatoris fastigio datur, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 47, 1.

Prævolò, āre. aēt. *To fly first, or before.* Ut prævolet mihi quò tu velis, *Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 41.*

Præustus, a, um, part. [*à* Prætor] *Burnt before, burnt at the point.* Præusta & præcuta materia, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 22. § Præustæ fides, *Id. B. G.* 5, 39. Stipites ab summo præacuti & præusti, *Id. B. G.* 7, 73.

* Pragmăticon, ci. n. [à Gr. *ᾠρᾱτῖμα*, res]
Some state affair, or busyness of state, Cic. Attic.
14. 3. interpr. Bud.

* *Pragmaticus*, i. m. [*vid. them. in pragmaticon*] (1) *A practitioner in the law, a petty-fogger, a solicitor.* (2) *Pragmatici, prompters*; who in pleading sat behind, and on occasion instructed the pleaders, telling them what the law, and the meaning of the law, was. (1) *Mart. 12, 73.* (2) *Si contingit aureus unus, Inde cadunt partes ex sœdere pragmaticorum, Juv. 7, 123.*

* *Pramnūtium vinum*. [*πράμνεος* vel *πράμνεος* οἶνος, Gr. unde quant. penult. in dubium venit] *A*
generous black wine, growing in Smyrna, Plin. 14, 4.

*Prandeo, ēre, di, sum. act. [*qu. παραρδιέω, i. e. cibum meridianum capio, meridior, M. ἀρπαι, i. e. ὠραι, Dor. ἔδω, i. e. manē edo*]
To dine, to take one's dinner. Caninio consule scito neminem prandisse, *Cic. Fam. 7, 30.* Sed hic rex cum aceto pransurus est atque sale, *Plaut. Rud,*

* || Prandicŭlum, i. n. dim. *A small dinner, a breakfast.* = Prandicula antiqui dicebant, quæ nunc jentacula, *Fest.*

ἐνδιον, i. e. cibus meridianus] *A dinner, a repast, a refreshment at noon.* § Ad prandium vocati, Cic. pro Mur. 34. ¶ Caninum prandium, *a dry fast without wine,* Plaut. ☞ Cœna ap. ant. diceb. quod nunc est prandium, vespertina (vespertina, Non.) quam nunc cœnam appell. *Fest.*

* *Pranfor*, *ōrīs*, *m.* *verb.* *He that is at dinner, or is bidden to dinner.* Bonum anteponam prandium pranforibus, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 2.

* Præfatus, a, um. part. *Haveing dined*, Hor.
Sat. 6, 127.

* || Prāsīniāni, ōrum, m. pl. *Those that sided with the green coat party*, Jul. Capit. † Prāsīnæ factionis fautores.

§ Prasinus color, *Plin.* Prasinus toga, *Mart.* 18, 29. ¶ Pralina factio, *the green coats, that party in the Circus, which went in a green livery*, Suet. Calig. 55. Prasinus agitator, *a rider, or charioteer, of that party*, Id. ¶ Prasinus lapis ὁ λίθος ὁ πρασινός, *Πρᾶσι*. *The onyx stone*. Bibl.

* *Piaſius lapis* [*à porri colore dict.*] *A kind of green ſtone*, Plin. 37. 8.

* *Prāson*, i. n. [*ᾠπράσον*, Gr. i. e. *porrum*]
A kind of seaweed, green as a leek. Plin. 13. 25.

Prätulum, i. n. dim. *A little meadow.* In prae-
tulo confedimus. Cic. de Cl. Orat. 6

fructificavit, led Varro, Columella, & Plinius, quod protinus esset paratum dici volunt] *A meadow, or leasow: pasture ground, a green field: a green*

† Prælus, a, um, adj. *pro paratus*, *Litt. ex Lucr.*
sed q.

(1) Solers ingenio & prave facundus, *Tac. Ann.* I, 53, 4. (2) Rectè facta sola in bonis actionibus ponens prave, id est, peccata in malis, *Cic. Acad. Q.* I, 10. Pravissimè fuit, *Sall. in Fragm.*

* Prāvītas, ātis. f. (1) Crookedness, deformity, misshapenness. (2) Met. Naughtiness, wickedness. (1)

* *Prāvus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. *śīmus*, sup.
[*ἀ παρα*, *praeter*, vel *παραβάς*, *παραβαίνω*, trans-
gredior; *ἀ παῦς*, vel *παῦδος*, *facilis*, *Morl.*] (1)
Crooked, not straight. (2) *Milkyway, deformed*

* || Praxis, eos. f. [$\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota\varsigma$, Gr.] *Practice*.
† Ufus, Cic.

§ Dextra precans, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 950. Precanti parente, *Lucan.* 6, 711.

Precariò imperatorem esse, *Curt.* 9, 2, 34. § Precariò regnare, *Aur. Vict. de Vir. ill.* 7.

no longer. (2) 1 relations, at another's with and pleasure. (1) Ulp. (2) § Auxilium precarium, *Liv.* 8. regnum, *Curt.* 5, 8, 12. victus, *Id.* quæritus, *Cic.* ad *Offav.* libertas, *Liv.* 39. salus, *Cic.* ad *Brut.* 16.

Prăcător, ōris; m. verb. *A petitioner, a suitor, an intercessor, a spokesman, an advocate.* Ter.

Prēātūrus, a, um. part. *About to pray.* Parca precaturæ sumite vina manus. *Ow. Tr.* 2. 626.

Prēcātus, ūs. m. (1) *A request.* (2) *An im-*

|| Prēcīdōsītas, ātis, f. *Preciousness, dearness, value*. Liit. ex Appul. J. Caritas.

Præcis, ci, cem, ce. [*qu.* à nom. prex, plur.
Præces, um, ĭbus, f. à precor] (1) *A suit, or en-*

modo non cum magna prece, sed acerbissime scripsit, *Cic. Attic.* II, 15. — Si prece & obsecratione humili utemur, *Cic. de Inv.* I, 16. ¶

IV. D. 1, 14. Nihil loci relictum est precib, *Ter.*
Andr. 3, 4, 22. (3) Omnibus precibus detestatus
 Ambiorigem, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 30. Imprecibus.

Præcius, a, um. adj. [*qu. præcoquæ, Serv. vel à precio, quòd caræ essent. M.*] *That bringeth*

Præcor, ari. dep. [à **ברך** benedixit, genu-
lando precatus est. *Aggen.* vel fort. ant. præcor *עצ*

suit for; to beseech, or crave; of men. (I) = Precari, implorare, & venerari deos, ut urbem de-

lupplicent, *1. p.* 38, 43. § Precari ad deos, *Id.*
pro aliquo, *Id.* (2) = Precor, quæso, & obte-
stor vos *fic.* pro *Dante.* 57. — Hæc de vobis

nor vos, etc. pro *Domine*, 57. —Hæc de vobis
ex-

expetivi, hæc optavi, hæc precatus sum, *Id.* in *Pison.* 20. *Σ* Sæpe precor mortem, mortem quoque deprecor idem, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 1, 59. *Σ* Dira precari, *Tib.* 2, 6, 29. mala, *Cic. in Pison.* 43. *¶* Mala, vel malè, precari alicui, to curse one, to wish hurt unto him, *ibid.* 35. Bene precari alicui, to wish him well, *Quint.* Deos precari, *Cic.* numine sancta, to worship them by prayer, *Virg.* *Σ* Veniam precari, *Id.*

¶ Præcula, æ. f. dim. [à preces] A little prayer, or oraison, *Sifen.*

Prehendendus, a, um. part. To be met, or spoken, with. Syrus estprehendus atque adhortandus mihi, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 89. *conf. Cels.* 6, 18, 3.

Prehensens, vel Prêndens, tis. part. Laying hold of. Prêndente vix oculo modum, *Luc.* 4, 20.

Prehendo, ère di. sum. act. [vel corr. pro præhendo, vel per Epenth. pro prædo, ut vehemens pro vemens] (1) To take. (2) To take, or lay hold of. (3) To grasp. (4) Meton. To entreat a favour. (5) To catch, or surprise. (1) Arundinem prehendere viridem, *Cato.* Quod ternis digitis prehenderit feminis, *Plin.* 20, 17. (2) Cæsar ejus dextram prehendit, consolatur, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 20. (3) Arentisque rosæ quantum manus una prehendat, *Ov. de Med. fac.* 93. (4) Vid. *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 89. *Σ* ibi *Guier.* (5) Quem mendacii prehendit manifesto modo, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 45.

Prehensio, ònis. f. verb. (1) + A catching, or laying, hold of. (2) Meton. A crane, or rather a serue. (1) In magistratu habent alii vocationem, alii prehensionem, *Varr. ap. Gell.* 13, 12. (2) Rursus aliâ prehensione ad ædificandum sibi locum expediebant, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 9.

Prehensio, ære. freq. [à prehendo] To catch at a thing often, to take hold, to solicit. *Σ* Prehensare manum alicujus, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 10, 2.

Prehensurus, a, um. part. About to lay hold of. Prehensurum viscera mea rebar, *Ov. Met.* 14, 203.

Prehensus, a, um. part. (2) Take hold of. (2) Caught, surprised, taken. (1) Dextrâ prehensum Continuit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 592. (2) Servus est prehensus in cuniculo, *Hirt. B. Hisp.* 20. Speculatores prehensi servi tres, *Id. ibid.*

Prælum, i. n. [à premendo, contr. à premulum, quippe prælum trabs est, quo uva premitur, *Serv.*] (1) A press tuberc with grapes, or other fruits, are pressed after they are troden. (2) Any other sort of pressing machine used by paper-makers, clothiers, &c. (1) Vina fundantur prelis elisa Falernis, *Prop.* 4, 6, 73. (2) *Plin.* 13, 12. Claud. in *Epithal. Pall.* v. 100. *Mart. Epigr.* 2, 46.

Præmendus, a, um. part. (1) To be pressed. (2) To be concealed. (3) To be insisted on, to be urged. (1) Vid. *Premo*, n. 1. (2) *Σ* Non pre-mendum odium, *Plin. jun.* (3) Hoc pre-mendum est etiam atque etiam argumentum, *Cic.*

Præmens, tis. part. (1) Pressing, keeping in. (2) Chafing; following close, or hard, upon the chase. (3) Planting, sowing. (1) Collectum præmens volvit sub naribus ignem, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 85. (2) Spumantis apri cursum clamore præmens, *Id. Æn.* 1, 328. (3) Lilia verbenasque præmens, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 131.

Præmo, ère, essi, illum. act. [à perimo, vel qu. per imum trudo, *M. à ὑπὸ πύμα, pondus*] (1) To press, weigh, or sink, down. (2) + To stick down in the ground, to set, or plant. (3) To oppress. (4) To sit, stand, or lay, upon. (5) To overpower, to overlay. (6) To keep under, or in subjection. (7) To grieve, or afflict. (8) To excel, to exceed, to surpass. (9) To deprecate, under-value, or disparage. (10) Also to squeeze, to strain. (11) Met. To force, compell, or constrain. (12) A military term, to charge home, to pass; whence in disputes to pinch, to put one to a non-plus, to grapple. (13) To lay the stress upon, to inculcate, to insist upon. (14) To importune, to be earnest with, to desire greatly. (15) To persist, or continue. (16) To rail, to cry out against. (17) Also to come near, or close, to. (18) To pursue, to follow the chase, to drive on. (19) Also to prune, or lop. (20) To flinch, or stop. (21) To

thrust. (22) To straighten, block up, or hem in. (23) To curb, to hold in, to rein, to restrain, or prohibit. (24) To cover, to hide. (25) Met. To dissemble, suppress, or conceal. (26) + To keep up, not to publish. (1) = Copia nimborum urget, & è supero perimit, *Lucr.* 6, 511. (2) Lilia verbenasque permere, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 131. virgulta per agros, *Id. Georg.* 2, 346. *¶* arva, to plough them, *Id. Æn.* 10, 78. sulcum, to make it, *Id. ibid.* 296. (3) Premeret cum senior ætas, *Tib.* 1, 4, 33. (4) De vivo præfere sedilia saxo, *Ov. Met.* 5, 317. Dum malè optatos nondum premis inficius axes, *Id. Met.* 2, 148. *¶* Premere vestigia alicujus, to imitate, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 14, 6. Preffit caput pedibus, *Prop.* 1, 1, 4. (5) Pompeiani nostros ex loco superiore premebant, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 45. *¶* Premit arva pelagus, *overflovet them*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 250. (6) Carthago magnâ ditione premit Ausoniam, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 54. (7) Populum tristis eventus premit, *Phædr.* 4, 5, 10. Desiderio rerum omnium aliquem premere, *Cic.* *Σ* urbem servitio, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 289. (8) Facta premunt annos, *Ov. Met.* 7, 449. = Quantum Latonia nymphas Virgo premit, quantumque egomet Nereidas exto, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 115. (9) Famam carminum Lucani premebat Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 49, 3. *Σ* Laudo, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 36. (10) Factores oleum vestibus prement, *Cato R. R.* 66. Unguentarii tantum cortices Arabicæ glandis premunt, *Plin.* 12, 21. Manu latâ pendentia nubila preffit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 268. *Σ* Premere vites prelo, *Col.* 12, 39, 1. *¶* caseum, to make it, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 35. collum laqueo, to hang, to throttle, *H. R. Ep.* 1, 16, 37. *Σ* dentes in vite, to set his teeth in, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 355. anguem, to tread on it, *Virg.* mulierem, to lie with her, *Suet. mammam, to suck it, Plin.* 11, 40. moriu, to bite, *Lucr.* 3, 663. grana ore, to chew, or eat, them, *Ov. Met.* 5, 538. silentia Sil. 12, 646. vocem, to be silent, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 324. (11) Quæ necessitas eum tanta premebat, ut? &c. *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 34. (12) Premam te, cum ex te causas uniuscujusque rei exquisivero, *Id. de Div.* 2, 20. (13) Cum Castam accusarem, nihil magis pressi quam quodd, &c. *Plin. Ep.* 3, 9, 34. *¶* Premere causam testibus, to run, or bear, it down by evidence, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 53. (14) *Σ* Ad exeundum aliquem premere, *Nep. Agef.* 6. (15) Dictis tamen ille repugnat Propositumque premit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 104. *Σ* Sed var. cod. (16) Præcipue verò prefferunt eum, *Ciceronem*, qui videri Atticorum imitatores concupiebant, *Quint. interp. Bud.* (17) = *Σ* Rectius vives, neque semper altum urgendo, neque nimium premendo *Littus iniquum, Hor. Od.* 2, 10. (18) Spumantis apri cursum clamore premere, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 328. *Σ* ad retia cervos, *Id. Georg.* 3, 413. *Σ* Hæc fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juven-tus, *Id. Æn.* 1, 471. (19) = Falce luxuriam premit, & spatiantia passim Brachia compescit, *Ov. Metam.* 14, 629. (20) Servi obligant brachia, premunt sanguinem, *b. e. sistunt*, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 64, 1. (21) Invitam preffit ab ædibus, *Varr.* (22) Uno tempore obsidione & oppugnatione eos premere cœpit, *Cic. Ingentique urbem obsidione premebat, Virg. Æn.* 8, 647. (23) *Σ* Et premere, & laxas sciret dare jussus habenas, *Id. Æn.* 1, 67. = Imperio premit, & vinculis & carcere frænât, *Id. Æn.* 1, 58. (24) Canicem galatæ-premimus, *Id. Æn.* 9, 612. *¶* Finientem Fronde premit crinem, *tactit it up, Id. Æn.* 4, 148. (25) = *Σ* Satin' cohiberet ac premeret sensus suos Tibellius, an promeret, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 11, 3. *Σ* Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 213. (26) Nonum in annum aliquid premere, *Hor. A. P.* 388.

Præmer, i. pass. (1) To be weighed down; to be pressed, or oppressed. (2) To be pinched. (3) Met. To be overborne, pressed, or insisted on; to be urged, to be importuned, &c. (1) Premuntur nubila vi cumulata, *Lucr.* 6, 517. *¶* Quavis ingratæ premeretur caseus urbi, *was made, Virg. Ecl.* 1, 35. (2) Quibus illa premetur Per noctem digitis? *Juv.* 4, 221. (3) Premitur ratione animus, *Pers.* 5, 39. Hoc pre-mendum est argumen-

tum, *Cic.* Cum ad exeundum premeretur, *Nep. Agef.* 6. *Σ* De cæt. vid. *Premo.*

Prêndendus, a, um. part. To be laid hold of. *Σ* Brachia prêndenda natanti, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 6, 13.

Prêndens, tis. part. Laying hold of. Prêndente vix oculo modum, *Lucan.* 4, 20.

Prêndo, ère, di & dîdi, sum. act. [contr. exprehendo, vel præhendo; al. simplex, pro quo prehendo, ut vehemens pro vemens] (1) To take. (2) To lay hold of. (1) Arundinem prênde tibi viridem, *Cato R. R.* 160. Id manu prênde dextrâ, *Id. ibid.* Fert lethum cuicunque viro, quem prêndidit ictus, *Sil.* 15, 632. (2) *Σ* Fugientia prêndere poma, *Ov. Epist.* 18, 181. Cavo volitantia prêndere saxo Carmina, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 450. *¶* Italiz fugientis prêndimus oras, *we touch*, *Id. Æn.* 6, 61. Quem prêndere cursu Non poterat, come up with, *Id. Æn.* 12, 775. Quam prêndimus arcem, secure ourselves in, *Id. Æn.* 2, 322. Prêndere oculorum lumine innumerabilia, *Lucr.* 4, 1136. *¶* Prêndere amicum, to accost him in order to get his vote, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 9.

Prênsandus, a, um. part. To be laid hold of, Liv.

Prênsans, tis. part. Catching hold of, catching at. Prênsatem uncis manibus capita aspera montis, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 360. *Σ* Prênsantem umbras, *Id. Georg.* 4, 501.

Prênsatio, ònis. f. verb. A soliciting, or con-
vassing, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 1.

Prênsio, ære. freq. vel desid. [à prêndo, prêsum, i. e. prêndere cupio] (1) To lay hold of. (2) To catch one by the sleeve, to solicit and apply to one in begging his vote for a place. (1) Prênsant fastigia dextris, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 444. (2) Nos initium prênsandi facere cogitabamus, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1.

Prênsurus, a, um. part. [à prêndo] About to take hold of. Movi Thesea prênsuras semisupina manus, *Ov. Epist.* 10, 10.

Prênsus, a, um. part. Laid hold of, caught. Prênsa ab homine mustela, *Phædr.* 1, 22, 1.

* *¶* Prêsbÿter, èri. m. [*πρεσβύτερος*, Gr.] (1) An elder, an ancient, an honorable person. (2) A priest, a presbyter. (1) Ex usu Græcorum. + Lat. Major natu. (2) Ex usu Eccl. *Σ* Hodie prêsbÿter, cras laicus. + Lat. Sacerdos.

* *¶* Prêsbÿtêratus, ùs. m. [à prêsbÿter] The order of priesthood, the presbytership, Eccl.

* Prêsbÿtêrium, ii. n. An eldership, a presbytery, Ambr.

Prêssandus, a, um. part. To be squeezed, or pressed. *Σ* Prêssanda manibus ubera, *Ov. Met.* 15, 472.

Prêssans, tis. part. (1) Squeezing. (2) Pressing. (1) Et nova prêssantes inquinet uva pedes, *Prop.* 3, 17, 18. (2) *Lucr.* 4, 1103. *conf. Sil.* 13, 98.

¶ Prêssatus, a, um. part. Treading upon, oppressed, burdened, overloaded, *Quint. ap. Litt.*

Prêssè, adv. ùs, comp. Briefly, distinctly, in few words, closely. *Σ* = Prêssè & angustè definire, *Cic. Or.* 33. = Abundanter, an prêssè, *Quint.* Mihi placet agi subtilius & prêssiùs, *Id.* = Prêssiùs & adstrictius scribere, *Plin.* 3, 18.

¶ Prêssim, adv. Closely, *Apul. Met.* 2. + Prêssè.

Prêssio, ære. freq. [à premp] (1) To press hard, or often; to squeeze. (2) To load, to burden. (1) Frustrâ prêssabimus ubera palmis, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 99. (2) Quin tradis huc cruminam prêssatum herum? *Plaut. Afn.* 3, 3, 71.

Prêssor, àri, àtus. pass. To be pressed hard, *Plaut. Afn.* 3, 3, 71.

Prêssorius, a, um. adj. Belonging to pressing. *Σ* Prêssorium vas, *Col.* 12, 18.

Prêssura, æ. f. A squeezing, a pressing. Post primam prêssuram vinaceorum, *Col.* 12, 36.

Prêssurus, a, um. part. About to press. *Σ* Prêssuræ manus, *Ov. Ep.* 10, 10. *conf. Sil.* 11, 9.

Prêssus, a, um. part. [à premo] (1) Weighed down. (2) Pressed, or squeezed. (3) Overcharged, loaded. (4) Imprinted, marked. (5) Stiffed, allayed, husbed, or concealed. (6) Oppressed, distressed. (7) Closed, shut, stopped. (8) Adj.

Adj. or, comp. *Cloſe, compact, ſhort, compendious, piſhy, ſinewy, nervous, ſententious.* (9) *Low.* (10) *Steady, firm, ſure, ſtable.* (1) *Preſſa gravitate ſui tellus, Ov. Met. 1, 30.* § *Preſſa vina, Hor. Epod. 13, 9. muſta, Tib. 1, 5, 24.* *Preſſæ labant ſub gurgite turres, Ov. Met. 1, 290.* (2) *Preſſus manu caſeus, Col. Ranæ, pulli, vituli pedes preſſi, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 314.* § *Preſſa balanſ capillis, Id. Od. 3, 29, 4.* (3) *Onere armorum preſſi milites, Caſ. B. G. 4, 24.* (4) *Æternâ res ea preſſa notâ, Ov.* (5) *Preſſus ſub corde dolor, Stat. Clamor preſſus gravitate regentis, Ov. Met. 1, 207.* (6) *Preſſa malo navis, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 10.* *Preſſus gravitate ſoporis, Ov. Met. 15, 21.* *mentem formidine, Virg. Æn. 3, 47.* (7) *Preſſo obmutuit ore, Id. Æn. 6, 155.* (8) = *Vis in orationibus preſſior & circumſcriptior & adductior, Plin. Ep. 1, 16.* *Preſſus ſermo, Id. 7, 9.* § *Preſſa, non luxurians oratio, Id. Oratores parùm preſſi & nimis redundantes, Id. de Clar. Orat. 202.* (9) *Preſſa vallis, Grat.* (10) *Veſtigia preſſo Haud tenuit titubata ſolo, Virg. Æn. 5, 332.* *Vid. Premo.*

Preſſus, ſus. m. verb. [à premo] (1) || A ſqueezing. (2) A preſſing. (3) A cloſing, or drawing, together. (1) Celf. ap. Litt. (2) Preſſu & ſono oris facilè vincat, Cic. de Orat. 3, 11. Depellit preſſum omnem ponderis, Id. Tuſc. 2, 23. (3) Preſſu duplici palmarum continet anguem, Id. N. D. 2, 42. || In cat. caſ. vix inven.

* *Preſter, èris. m. [à πρεστώ, incendo, inflammo] (1) A venomous ſerpent, whoſe ſting cauſeth a deadly thirſt. (2) A tempeſt, or whirlwind, ſcorching and bleſting where it bloweth. (3) A pillar of fire falling into the ſea with a whirlwind. (1) Diſtendens ora ſpumantia preſter, Lucr. 9, 725. (2) Sen. (3) Lucr. 6, 423. *vid. Plin. 2, 48.**

* *Prætiōſe, ius, comp. adv. Coſtly, richly, ſtendidly. § Vaſa pretioſe celata, Cic. de Inv. 2, 40. Pretioſius ſepeliri, Curt. 10, 1, 32.*

* || *Prætiōſitas, atis. f. Preciouſneſs, Macr. Sat. 7, 13.*

* *Prætiōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſimilis, ſup. [à pretium] (1) Coſtly, of great price and value, dear, ſumptuous. (2) Precious, excellent. (1) Operam emere pretio pretioſo velim, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 17. § Non minor voluptas præcipitur ex rebus viliffimis, quàm ex pretioſiffimis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 28. (2) Subiit argentea proles, Auro deterior, ſulvo pretioſior ære, Ov. Met. 1, 115. Ingenium pretioſius auro, Id. Amor. 3, 8, 3.*

* *Prætiū, ii. n. [qu. πρετίον, id quod πρῆμα, i. e. vendenti, datur, Salm.] (1) The price given for a thing that is bought. (2) A reward, a hire, a fee, a bribe. (3) In a bad ſenſe. (4) Eſteem, value, worth, honour. (5) It is alſo taken for operæ pretium, worth the while. (1) Agrum meliorem, neque pretii melioris, nemo habet, Ter. Hæut. 1, 1, 12. Quibus pretiis hîc porci veneunt? Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 15. (2) Nunquam avare ſtatui pretium arti meæ, Ter. Hæut. prol. 48. § Pretio capiuntur avaræ, Tib. 3, 1, 7. = Pretio & mercede duci, Cic. Offic. 2, 6. (3) Et peccare peſas aut pretium eſt mori, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 24. (4) Pudebâtque libertatis majus eſſe apud tæminas, quàm apud viros, pretium, Curt. 8, 2, 28. (5) Germanico pretium fuit convertere agmen, Tac. Ann. 1, 57, 5.*

† *Prex, inuſ. pl. preces, A prayer.*

* † *Pri, pro præ ant. Feſt. unde prior. ſed præ erat à πρῶ, pri ſive priis à πρῖν.*

* || *Priapismus, i. m. [à priapo, ut ſatyriaſis, à ſatyris] A unnatural erection, a priapiſm, Med. Lat. Tentigo.*

* *Priapus, i. m. [απρίανος, Gr.] Vitreo bibit ille Priapo, Juv. 2, 95. i. e. in vitreum pænom, quos appellant drillopotas, Vit. Schol. Vid. Propr.*

Prîdem, adv. prius, comp. primûm, ſup. qu. prius die, Cæſ. [à πρῖν, ſive priis, aut pri & dem, ut ab iſdem] Lately, ſome while ſince, long ago. || Non prîdem, not long ſince, Ter. Hæut. 2, 1, 17. Quam prîdem? how long ago? Cic. pro S. Roſc. 5. Prius diſce, quid ſit vivere, Ter.

* *Prîdianus, a, um. adj. [à pridie] Belonging to the day before. || Pridianus cibus, eaten the day before, Suet. Calig. 58. Pridiana opſonia, dreſſed the day before, Id. Tib. 34. balinea, uſed the day before, Plin. 19.*

* *Prîdie, adv. [ex præ, vel pri, & die, qu. prior die] On the day before. § Pridie ejus diei, Cic. Att. 11, 20. Uſque ad pridie Non. Maias, Id. Att. 2, 8. Ex antè pridie Idus Septembres, Plin. 11, 16.*

* *Prîmæ, ærum, pl. f. ſc. partes, The precedence, or preeminence. § Primas deferre, dare, concedere alicui, Cic. || Primas tenere, to be moſt eminent, Id. de Cl. Orat. 90.*

* *Prîmævus, a, um. adj. [i. e. ævo primus] (1) Elder, born firſt. (2) Flouriſhing, in the flower of one's age. (3) Juvenile, youthful. (1) Quorum primævus Helenor, Virg. Æn. 9, 545. § Gnatus primævus, Catull. 62, 401. (2) Puçii & primævo flore juvenus, Virg. Æn. 7, 162. (3) Fidens primævo corpore Clauſus, Id. Æn. 10, 345.*

* *Prîmânuſ, i. m. [à primus] (1) || The lieutenant that appointed wages to the firſt regiment. (2) Primani, the ſoldiers of the firſt legion. (1) Feſt. (2) Primani aquilam abſtulit e, Tac. Hiſt. 2, 43.*

* *Prîmârius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] Chief, excellent, extraordinary, that ſurpaſſeth others, principal, primary. § Primarius vir, Cic. pro Flacc. 21. adoleſcens, Sulp. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 5. || Primaria ſemina, of the firſt rank, or quality, Id. Verr. 1, 58. § Conditio primaria, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 82. || Primarius locus, chief, principal, Cic. de Fin. 3, 15.*

* || *Prîmar, atis. c. g. A magiſtrate, or chief perſon, in a city; a primate. Primatis civitatis ſiſti cadaver, Apul. Met. 2. p. 56. † Princeps, Cic.*

* *Prîmâtuſ, ſus. m. (1) The chief place, the highſt eſtate, primacy. (2) Preeminence. (1) Primatum mutavit Cæſar, Plin. 13, 12. (2) Alii dant primatum bonis pratis, Varr. R. R. 1, 7.*

* || *Prîmîcêrius, ii. m. [à primus, & χεῖρ, i. e. poteſtas qu. primicerius, Den. vel ſimpliciùs à primus, ut cerius ſit terminatio] The chief perſon in any place, or office. Primicerius domeſticorum, Amm. Marcell. 18, 3. || Primicerius martyrum, St. Stephen the protomartyr, Aug. Primicerius ſacri cubiculi, the lord high chamberlain, Cod. Primicerius præſectorum prætorio, the captain of the guards, Veg. Primicerius ſcriniorum, the maſter of the rolls, Cod. Primicerius fabricæ, the ſurveyor-general, Id.*

* *Prîmîgênia, æ. f. [ex primus, & ant. geno] (1) || The title of the eldeſt child in inheritance. (2) A cognomen of the goddeſs Fortuna. (1) § Primigenia rerum, Amm. 26, 10. (2) Cic. de L. 2, 11.*

* *Prîmîgênîus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] Natural, original, firſt in its kind, primitive. His intus primigenia ſemina dedit natura, Varr. R. R. 1, 40. de galbulis cupreſſi. || Dicam de primigeniâ pecuariâ, of cattle fit to be kept for breed, Id. Primigenia dicuntur verba, ut lego, ſcribo, ſto, ſideo, & cætera, quæ non ſunt ab aliquo verbo, ſed ſuas habent radices, Varr. L. L. 5. § Verba declinata, Id. || Primigenius ſulcus dicitur, qui in condendâ novâ urbe, tauro & vaccâ designationis cauſâ impriuntur, Feſt.*

* *Prîmîgênîus, a, um. adj. That is the firſt. || Poſt diem primigenum maris & terræ, their birth-day, Lucr. 2, 1105.*

Prîmîpâra, æ. f. She that is delivered of her firſt child, Plin. 8, 47. Primiparis minores fœtus, Id. 8, 47. de ovibus.

* *Prîmîpîlâris, re. adj. [à primipilus] (1) Of, or belonging to, the captain of the vaunt-guard. (2) Subſt. Alſo one who himſelf had been eldeſt captain. (1) Suet. Tib. 37. (2) Quint. 6, 3.*

* || *Prîmîpîlârius, ii. m. He who had been eldeſt captain, Spart. † Primipilaris, Quint.*

* || *Prîmîpîlûm, i. n. Corn given to the centurions of the vaunt-guard, to be by them diſtributed among the ſoldiers, Cod.*

Prîmîpîlûs, i. m. qui primum pilum, i. e. or-

dinem, ducit, primi pili centurio, Veg. Primus centurio, Liv. (1) A captain of the vaunt-guard. (2) || The eldeſt captain of the regiment, or the captain lieutenant of the colonel's own company, who had the charge of the ſtandard, and the command of forty men. (3) || Alſo the vaunt-guard itſelf, where the ſtandard was. (1) Cic. pro C. Balb. 15. (2) Veg. (3) Erat primipilus ſummus ordo inter pedites legionarios; nam in legione tria peditum genera erant, haſtati, principes, triarii, & in ſingulis deni centuriones, his nominibus, primus haſtatus, ſecundus haſtatus, tertius uſque ad decimum; primus princeps, ſecundus, & ſimiliter; in triariis, omnium fortiffimis, alia ratio, non enim dicebant primus triarius, ſed primipilus, aut primipili centurio; priſcis autem temporibus primus centurio, Manut.

|| *Prîmîſcrîniûs, i. m. The maſter of the rolls, Dig.*

* † *Prîmîter, adv. [à primus] Firſt, Non. ex Pomp. & Lucil. † Primò, primûm.*

* *Prîmîtiæ, ærum, pl. f. ſc. fruges. [ab eodem] (1) The firſt-fruits of the year, that were offered to the gods. (2) Met. The firſt attempt, eſſay, &c. (1) § Frugum primitiæ, Ov. Metam. 8, 274. || Prædicti auctores primitias viris reſecare cenſuerunt, its firſt ſhoots, Col. 4, 10. § Metal-lorum primitiæ, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 53, 5. (2) § Operum primitiæ, Stat. Theb. 2, 742. armorum, Id. Theb. 11, 265.*

* *Prîmîtiûs, a, um, adj. (1) || Of the firſt production, (2) or magnitude. (1) Vid. Primitiæ. Quod primum & principale in aliquâ re eſt. Si-pent. (2) Ecce rapit mediis flagrantem Rhætus ab aris Primitium torrem, Ov. Met. 12, 271.*

* *Prîmîtiûs, a, um, adj. [à primitus] (1) The firſt, or earlieſt. (2) || Primitive, from which others of the ſame kind are derived. (1) His primitivis ſcribis illeſtæ avidè veſcuntur poſt hybernâ famem, Col. 9, 13. (2) § Primitiva verba, Priſc. † Primigenia, Varr.*

* † *Prîmîtu, adv. [à primûm, ut ſimitu & ſimul] At firſt, Lucil.*

* *Prîmîtuſ, adv. At the firſt, firſt of all, firſt, Varr. R. R. 1, 31.*

* *Prîmò, adv. [à primus] Firſt, at the firſt, at firſt ſight, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 10. Primò latebra circumſpicit, mox deinde cum paucis & incompoſitis in bellum progreditur, Juſt. 1, 3, 4. Primò quoque dic Ep. Pomp. Domitio, quæ ſubjicitur, Ep. 1, 8, 12. ad Att.*

Prîmòdu, adv. pro primò, At the firſt, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 27. || Sed var. eodd.

* *Prîmògênîtuſ, a, um, adj. [ex primus, & genitus] Firſt born, Plin. 11, 40. || Sed var. eodd.*

|| *Prîmòpîlûs, i. m. id. quod primipilus, Grut. Inſcript. p. 349. n. 4.*

|| *Prîmòpîlûſ, i. m. [ex primus, & πρῶτος, ſictus; tb. m. πρῶτος, vel πρῶτος, ſingo] The firſt man, Adam, Eccl.*

† *Prîmòrdîâlis, e. adj. ad primordium perti-nens. Primordial, original, from the beginning. Amm. † Primus, primigenius, Vett.*

Prîmòrdîum, ii. n. The beginning, riſe, or original. A Jove muſarum primordia, Cic. de Legg. 2, 3. § Primordia rerum, Lucr. 1, 50. mundi, Ov. Met. 15, 67. belli, Stat. Ach. 2, 333. Si à primordio urbis res P. R. perſcriptæ-rim, Liv. præf.

* *Prîmòres, um. pl. m. [à primus] (1) The nobles, or gentry; the chief men of a place. (2) The officers of an army. (1) § Primores patrum, Liv. populû, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 69. (2) § Pri-moribus magis quàm militibus commeatus erant, Liv. 1, 52.*

* *Prîmòris gen. abſque nom. adj. [qu. comp. à primus pro primior, ut à proximus proximior] in pl. Primores primorum, &c. the firſt, the foremoſt. || Primores dentes, the fore-teeth, Plin. 11, 37. Primori in acie verſabantur, in the front, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 21. Primoribus ex elementis, of its firſt principles, Lucr. 6, 1007. Primores im-bres, that fall firſt, Varr. || Met. Que illi rhe-tores ne primoribus quidem labris attigiffent, bad-ut ſo much as ſlightly, or ſuperſicially, touched, Cic.*

Cic. *pro Cael.* 12. Qui primoribus labris gustâ-
sent genus hoc vitæ, & extremis, ut dicitur, digi-
tis attigissent, *had been slightly acquainted with*,
Id. *d. Orat.* 1, 19.

*Primula veris, *A primrose*, Jun.

*Primulum, adv. [*à primulus*] First, imme-
diately, Ter. *Adelph.* 3, 1, 2.

*Primulus, a, um, adj. [*à primus*] dim. The
very first. ¶ Primulo diluculo, *early, at break of*
day, Plaut. *Amph.* 2, 2, 105.

*Primum, adv. [*à primus*] First, first and
foremost, in the first place, the first time. ¶ Ut
primum illam vidi, nunquam vidi postea, Plaut.
¶ Primum deinde, novissimè, Cic. *Fam.* 10, 24.
¶ Primum, deinde, postremò, Id. *pro Sullâ*, 15.
¶ Primum de genere belli, deinde de magnitu-
dine, tum de imperatore, Id. ¶ in quadriartita
oratione. ¶ Primum, deinde, tum postremò, Id.
In enumerationibus longioribus liberior est ordo, ut
Caritas generis humani sensim serpit foras, cognationibus
primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde ami-
citiis, post vicinatis, tum civitatibus, deinde
totius complexu gentis humanæ, Id.

*Primus, a, um, adj. superl. [*præ, prior, pri-
mus, ut πρῶτος, ἀρχαῖος, πρῶτος*] (1) First. (2)
Best, chief, prime, excelling. (3) Prima pl. The
first principles of things. (4) The beginning. (5)
The van of an army. (1) Prima duo capita epi-
stolæ tuæ, Cic. *Fam.* 3, 8. ¶ D. i. primis minan-
tur extis, promittunt secundis, Id. ¶ Postremam
navem piratæ primam adoriebantur, Id. ¶ Primis
labris gustare, slightly, superficially, perfunctorily,
Id. N. D. 1, 20. Primo quoque die, Id. Primo
quoque tempore, the first opportunity, Liv. Quoi
primum digulum daret adpetenti, Catull. 2, 3. ¶
In primâ fabulâ, Ter. *Adelph.* prol. 9. i. e. in pri-
mâ parte fabulæ, Den. Primo manè, Col. 12, 1.
Primo diluculo, Suet. *Vitell.* 15. (2) = Prima
& summa habentur utilia, Cic. *Offic.* 3, 101. ¶
Quia sum apud te primus, your chief favourite,
Ter. *Eun.* 1, 2, 10. Qui esse primos se omnium
rerum volunt, Id. *ibid.* 2, 2, 17. ¶ Primam dices,
si videris, most surpassing for beauty, Id. *ibid.* 3,
5, 19. Prima virorum, the chief of men, Lucr.
1, 87. (3) Id. 1, 1068. (4) Cic. *Att.* 11, 7.
(5) Curt. 5, 3, 9.

Princeps, ipis, c. g. propr. adj. (1) First.
(2) Original, primitive. (3) Chief, principal.
(4) Subst. A prince, or princeps; an emperor, a
chief, a general, a commander, a governor, or
ruler. (5) An author, an encourager, a promoter.
(6) A ringleader. (7) A company in the middle
rank of a legion. (8) Also soldiers in that rank.
(9) ¶ Princeps juventutis, a title of the emperors
Joni. (1) ¶ In fugâ postremus, in periculo prin-
ceps, Cic. ¶ Dies imperii princeps, vitæ supre-
mus, Tac. *Ann.* 1, 9, 1. Quæ pars civitatis cala-
mitatem P. R. intulerat, ea princeps pœnas
persolvit, Cæs. *B. G.* 1. Exordium princeps om-
nium esse debet, Cic. *de Inv.* 1, 14. (2) Quali-
tatum aliæ sunt principes, aliæ ex iis ortæ, Id.
Acad. 1, 26. (3) Civem principem se putat, Id.
¶ Principem locum tenere, Suet. *Aug.* 51. (4)
Sit piger ad pœnas princeps, Ov. *ex Pont.* 1, 2,
123. ¶ A principe Cæsare, Hor. *Od.* 1, 21, 14.
¶ Dearum princeps, Juno, Ov. *Fast.* 6, 37. Ci-
vitatibus princeps Pompeius, Cic. Quam magnum
est in repub. personam tueri principis! Id. *Phi-
lipp.* 8, 10. ¶ Princeps terrarum populus Ro-
manus, Plin. (5) ¶ Princeps legis Agrariæ P.
Rullus, Cic. ingenii & doctrinæ, Id. libertatis
defendendæ, Id. (6) = Princeps atque archite-
ctus sceleris, Id. = Princeps sceleris, & conci-
tator belli, Hirt. ap. Cæs. *B. G.* 3, 38. (7) Cre-
tensi bello octavum principem duxit, Cic. (8)
¶ Hastati dicti qui primis hastis pugnabant, pi-
lani qui pilis, principes qui gladiis pugnabant,
Varr. *L. L.* 4. (9) Vid. Tac. *Ann.* 1, 3, 3. &
12, 41, 2. ¶ Nihil quoque frequentius in nummis
imperialibus.

Principale, is, n. The superiour, or governing,
part of the soul, Sen.

Principalis, e, adj. [*à princeps, principis*] (1)
Principal, or chief. (2) Also belonging to princes,
or noblemen. (3) Princely. (1) Principalia in
Arabia thus & myrrha, Plin. 12, 13. Principa-

les & perfectæ causæ, Cic. *de Fato*, 18. (2) ¶
Pœnitentiam simulans, quod principium rerum
privatis copiam faceret, Suet. *Calig.* 40. (3) ¶
Nullo principali paratu, sed veteri egestate con-
spicuis, Tac. *Hist.* 2, 59, 3.

¶ Principatus, âtis, f. Principality, chiefdom,
Macr. *Sonn. Scip.* 1, 3. † Dominatus principa-
tus, imperium, Vett.

Principāliter, adv. (1) Princely, as become a
prince. (2) Principally, chiefly. (1) ¶ Principi-
paliter scire, Plin. *Paneg.* 47. (2) Sen. † Im-
primis, primo loco, potissimum, Cic.

Principatus, ūs, m. (1) Principality, excel-
lency, sovereignty, dominion, seignior, rule, pre-
eminence; the chief, or principal, part. (2) The
chief power, or government. (3) The beginning.
(4) A form of government, as opposed to a mo-
narchy. (1) ¶ Principatum dare alicui, Cic. *Offic.*
2, 19. (2) Divi Augusti principatu obiit, Plin.
9, 39. Principatus est apibus, Id. 11, 5. (3)
¶ Semperne fuerit mundus, an ab aliquo tempo-
ris principatu ortus, Cic. *de Univ.* 2. (4) ¶
Speciem principatus in regni formam convertere,
Suet. *Cal.* 22. ¶ Diverſa natura dominatio, &
principatus, Plin. *Paneg.* 45.

Principālis, e, adj. [*à principium*] (1) Have-
ing a beginning. (2) Original. (3) Belonging to
the prince. (1) Terræ fuisse principale aliquod
tempus, Lucr. 5, 247. (2) Omnis, sensus quæ
mulcet, causa juvatque, haud sine principali ali-
quo lævare creata est, Id. 2, 423. (3) ¶ Prin-
cipalium rerum privatis copiam facere, Suet. *Cal.* 30.

Principiò, adv. First of all, first and foremost,
in the first place. Te obsecro, principiò, ut ne
ducas, Ter. *Andr.* 2, 1, 28.

Principium, ii, n. [*à princeps, principis*] (1)
A beginning, an entrance, a proem, or preface.
(2) A race, or pedigree. (3) Also a maxim, an
axiom, a principle, or rule. (4) An antecedent.
(5) An original. (6) In pl. principia, Principles
of which a thing is made and consisteth. (7) The
centre of an army. (8) The soldiers in the centre
of an army. (9) ¶ Principality, or power. (1)
¶ Quid est ejus principium aliquod sit, nihil sit
extremum? Cic. *N. D.* 1, 8. ¶ Nec princi-
pium habet, nec finem, Id. *de Sen.* 21. ¶ Ne-
que principium invenio, neque exitum, Id. *pro*
Cæl. 23. Neque quod principium inveniam ad
placandum scio, Ter. *Heaut.* 5, 4, 21. ¶ Tar-
da principia in omni genere dicendi sunt, exitus
spissi & producti esse debent, Cic. *de Orat.* 2, 53.
(2) Recordati Teucros à sanguine Teucro Du-
cere principium, Ov. *Met.* 13, 706. (3) Naturæ
principiis parere debemus, Cic. *Offic.* 3, 12. (4)
¶ Potestis igitur principia negare, cum extrema
conceditis? Id. (5) Causarum omnium unum
est naturale principium, Id. (6) Ex albis prin-
cipiis, non alba, Lucr. 2, 789. (7) ¶ Nec in
circulis modò fremere, sed jam in principiis ac
prætorio in unum sermones confundi, Liv. (8)
Ab tergo erant clivi, in quos post principia inte-
gris ordinibus tutus receptus fuit, Id. Hic ego
ero post principia, Ter. *Eun.* 4, 7, 11. (9) Tert.
† Principatus, Vett.

¶ Principor, âri, âtus, pass. To rule, Bibl.
† Principem præstare, regnare, Vett.

*Prior, us, comp. [*à pri, sive pris, quod à*
πρῶτος, vel præ] (1) The former. (2) The better,
more preferable, or more excellent. (3) Priora, The
fore-parts. (4) Priores sc. partes. The pre-emi-
nence. (1) ¶ Priori posterior non jungitur, Cic.
Acad. 2, 4, 14. ¶ Priori æstate, the former sum-
mer, Id. *Fam.* 1, 9. (2) Artibus in dubio est
hæc sit, an illa prior, Ov. Color puniceæ flore
prior rosæ, Hor. *Od.* 4, 10, 4. (3) ¶ Venæ in
priora & terga discunt, Plin. 11, 37. (4)
Primas, etsi utrique priores, tamen Lælio defe-
runt, Cic. *de Cl. Orat.* 21. ¶ Prior pro adver-
bio prius. Nec Pompeius ab Italiâ, quam senatus
ab urbe, fugatur prior, Flor. 4, 2, 21.

*Priores, um, m. subst. [*à prior, ut majores,*
à major] Ancestors, Plin. *jun.* It. f. sc. partes,
quod aliquando etiam exprimitur, Ter. *Eun.* 1, 2,
71. The pre-eminence.

*Priorum, adv. [*à prior*] Before our face,
Macr. *Sat.* 7, 9. † Antrosum, Vett.

*Priscè, adv. (1) After the manner of old time.
(2) Roughly, harshly. (1) Cic. (2) = ¶ Gra-
viter, severe, ac priscè agere, an remissè ac le-
niter & urbanè, Id. *pro Cæl.* 14.

*Priscus, a, um, adj. [*à prius; vel ab ant. pris*]
Old, ancient, former, of old time, out of use, old
fashioned. = Inusitata & prisca verba sunt in pro-
priis, nisi quod ratio utimur, Cic. *Orat.* 80. Ver-
borum prisca vetustas, Id. *de Or.* 1, 43. ¶ Prisca
gens mortalium, Hor. *Epod.* 2, 2. ¶ Concedit
prisca moneta novæ, Ov. *Fast.* 1, 222.

*Prisma, æ, vel âtis, n. 1cobs. [*à πρίστω, ferro,*
à seco] figura quædam, solida ap. Geometras. A
prism.

*Pristinâlis, e, adj. Col. 7, 9. ¶ Sed rect.
pistrinalis.

*Pristini, ōrum, pl. m. Former times, &c.
dies pristini, & pristinæ dixerunt olim eodem
modo, Gell. 10, 24.

*Pristinus, a, um, adj. [*à prius, qu. priustinus,*
Est. vel ab ant. pris, ut à cras, crastinus] An-
cient, accustomed, wonted, former, first. In odiis
resident mores pristini, Plaut. *Truc. prol.* 7. =
Vetus consuetudo fori, & pristinus mos judicio-
rum, Cic. *pro Mil.* 21.

*Pristis, is, m. [*ἀπὸ τῆς ἀπρίστου τῆς κύματος,*
i. e. à secundis fluctibus, Scrv.] Per Metath.
pistris, & pistris, scrib. (1) A kind of whale
fish of wonderful length, which cuteth the waves
as he goeth. (2) A long and narrow ship, or
galley, fashioned like that fish. (1) Pristes duce-
num cubitorum, Plin. 9, 3. In pristin definit
alvus, Virg. *Æn.* 10, 211. (2) Velocem agit
pristin, Id. *Æn.* 5, 116. Lenibos pristisque pa-
raverat, Liv. 35, 26.

Privandus, a, um, part. To be deprived of. ¶
Statuit testes sui sceleris vitâ esse privandos, to be
murdered, Cic.

Privans, tis, part. Privative. Sunt alia con-
traria, quæ privantia licet appellemus Latinè,
Græcè appellantur *σεντικὰ*, Cic. *Top.* 11.

¶ Privaticus, a, um, adj. Endued with the power
of privation, or of taking away. Privandi vim
habens, Gell. † Privans, Cic.

Privatim, adv. (1) Privately, as a private
man; apart, or by him, or it, self; in private.
(2) Particularly, specially. (1) ¶ Eloquentia &
privatim & publicè homines abutuntur, Cic. *de*
Inu. 1, 4. (2) Lictores habent in urbe in Capi-
toliò privatim, Cæs. *B. G.* 1, 6. ¶ Sed var.
codd.

Privatio, ōnis, f. verb. A taking away, or
withdrawing; want, lack, or a being without;
privation. Omni privatione doloris putat Epicu-
rus terminari summam voluptatem, Cic. *de Fin.*
1, 11.

¶ Privativus, a, um, adj. Privative, that de-
noteth taking away, or the want of a thing, Gell.
5, 12.

Privatus, a, um, part. (1) Bereft, or depriv-
ed; that hath any thing taken from him. (2)
Void of, freed from. (1) Ego & donis privatus
sum, & perii, Plaut. *Truc.* 2, 7, 57. (2) ¶ Pa-
triâ privatus, Cic. *pro Rab. Post.* 9. Privatus
lumine, Ov. *ex Pont.* 1, 1, 53. ¶ Cunctis priva-
tus doloribus ægris, without them, Lucr. 3, 918.
Privata dolore omni, privata periculis, void of, re-
mote from, Id. 1, 60.

Privatus, a, um, adj. [*à privus, i. e. propri-
us*] (1) Private, a man's own, particular, pecu-
liar. (2) Secret, obscure. (3) Subst. A private
person, that is not in office. (1) ¶ Si repub-
licâ non possis frui, stultum est nolle privatâ,
Cic. *Fam.* 4, 9. ¶ Ut communibus utatur pro
communibus, privatis ut suis, Id. *Offic.* 1, 7.
¶ Privatus illis census erat brevis, Commune
magnum, Hor. *Od.* 2, 15, 13. (2) Privato liceat
delituisse loco, Ov. *Trist.* 3, 1, 8. (3) ¶ Quod
privatus à populo petit, aut populus à privato
Cic. ¶ Hic qualis imperator nunc privatus est!
Plaut. *Capt.* 1, 2, 63. ¶ In fortunâ queritur,
pecuniosus sit, an tenuis; privatus, an cum
potestate, Cic. *de Inu.* 1, 25. ¶ Quâ privati
plūs possint, quam ipsi magistratus, Cæs. *B. G.*
1, 18. ¶ Privati judices, subalterns, lower, in-
feriour, Tac. *Ann.* 14, 18, 2. ¶ Comes rei pri-
væ,

vatae, the keeper of the privy-purse, or the gatherer of the fee-farms, Jul. Capit.

|| Privatus, a, um, adj. Private. † Privatas mulieres privatas diceb. Fest.

*Privigna, æ, f. [à privignus] A daughter-in-law to the second husband, or wife, Cic. Att. 13, 20.

*Privignus, i, m. [πρόγονος, Gr.] A son-in-law, a step-son. Nubere in privignorum funus, Cic. pro Cluent. 66. Carentes matre privigni, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 18.

*Privignus, a, um, adj. Belonging to a son, or daughter-in-law; or to a former marriage. || Privigna proles, born, or begotten, in a former marriage, Col. 10, 163.

|| Privilegiarius, a, um, adj. A privileged man; he that hath a privilege, or liberty, granted him, Dig. L. 10. de pactis. † Privilegio donatus, Vett.

Privilegium, ii, n. [priva lex sc. singularis de privo aliquo, i. e. uno homine] (1) A private, or particular, law, or proviso; an act of impeachment, an attainder. (2) A privilege, a preeminence, or prerogative, above others; a special right, or grant. (1) Vetant XII Tab. leges privis hominibus irrogari, id enim est privilegium, Cic. pro Domo, 17. (2) Quædam privilegia parentibus concessa sunt, Sen. Artemenes maximus natu ætatis privilegio regnum sibi vindicabat, Just. 2, 10, 2.

Privus, ære, act. [à privus, qu. privum facio] (1) To take away, to deprive, to bereave. (2) To save, or free, from. (1) = Spoliat nos iudicio, privat approbatione, omnibus orbat sensibus, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 19. || Privare aliquem oculis, to put out his eyes, Id. ibid. 4, 11. § communi luce, Id. pro S. Reſc. 22. spiritu, Patere. 2, 87. (2) Quærendum igitur quemadmodum ægitudine privemus eum, qui ita dicat, Cic.

Privor, ari, atus, pass. (1) To be exempted from; to be freed, saved, or eased, of. (2) To be deprived. (1) Non hæc exceptione unus afficitur beneficio, sed privatur injuriâ, Cic. contr. Rull. 1, 4. (2) Pamphilamne hæc urbe privari finēs? Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 32.

*Prius, adv. comp. [à prior] (1) Before, sooner. (2) Rather. (1) || Prius orto sole, before sun-rising, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 112. Nihil prius faciendum mihi putavi, quam ut, &c. Cic. Att. 4, 14. (2) Omne prius arbitratus sum fore, quam ut, &c. Cic. confer Cæs. B. G. 3, 1.

Priusquam, adv. Before that, Cic. Philipp. 1, 4. Priusquam complexum accipio, Liv. 2, 40.

Privus, a, um, adj. [de etymo incert.] (1) Particular, single, singular, several. (2) Proper and peculiar to himself. (3) || Void, empty, bereft. (1) Vox in privas quoniam se dividit aures, Lucr. 4, 570. || Privas scapulas habeas illi rei, for no other use, Cato, 26. (2) Turdus, Sive aliud privum dabitur, tibi, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 11. (3) || Privæ veræ rationis, void of reason, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 668.

*Pro, præp. [à Gr. πρό, ut πρόμαχας, propugnator] (1) For, on account of as a price, or recompense. (2) For, in favour of. (3) For, instead of. (4) As, the manner of. (5) According to. (6) For, as. (7) Before a place. (8) In a place, with respect to. (9) In comparison of. (10) By reason of, on account of. (1) Minas viginti pro ambobus dedi, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 89. Pro vapulando abs te mercedem petam, Id. § Pro gloriâ certare, Sall. B. J. 94. (2) Hoc non pro me, sed contra me est potius, Cic. de Orat. 3, 20. (3) Ego pro te molam, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 29. Tibi Marcelli statua pro patibulo fuit, Cic. Verr. 4, 41. (4) Gerit se pro cive, Id. pro Arch. 5. Pro sano loqueris, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 24. Profectus pro protugo, Nep. (5) Videntur cum est, ut cuique pro dignitate tribuatur, Cic. Offic. 1, 14. (6) Pro rupto fœdus habent, Liv. (7) § Pro æde Castoris sedens, Cic. Præsidia pro templis, Id. Pro tribunali, Id. Fam. 3, 8. (8) Hæc se pro suggestu nuntiata, Id. Pro concione laudati sunt, Liv. Consilium pro re ac tempore ceperat, Cic. || Pro re natâ, as occasion serveth, Id. Pro meo, tuo, suo, &c. jure, of right. Pro suâ quique facultate, to every one's power,

Id. Pro virili parte, to one's power, Id. (9) Vereor, ne parum tibi pro eo, quod à te haberi reddiderim, Id. (10) Pro meâ cupiditate vestrae dignitatis augendæ, Id. Quam omnes amare pro ejus eximiâ suavitatem debemus, Id. || In compos. habet eandem vim sæpe quam in appositione, aliqu. privativa est, ut profanus, propudium; aliqu. sign. è vel super, ut promineo; aliqu. porro, ut promissa barba; nonnunquam diu, ut prote-lo; interd. procul, ut profugus, profero; sæpe etiam ultra ad locum vel ad aliquem tendere, ut progredior; interdum palam & more solenni, ut promulgo; aliq. amè, ut procuro; aliq. valde, ut procurvus.

Prò, vel proh, interj. admirantis; it. dolentis & indignantis. Prò dolor, Liv. Prò curiâ inversique mores! Hor. Od. 3, 5, 7. || Prò deum atque hominum fidem! O strange! O wonderfull! Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 9. Prò sancte Jupiter! good God! Cic. Philipp. 2, 13.

*|| Proagógium, ii, n. [à προάγω, produco] Pimping, or playing the pimp, procuring. Ingeniorum proagogia, Suet. Ner. 28. || Sed al. prædagogia, & fortè rect.

|| Proamita, æ, f. A great grandfather's sister, a great aunt, C. J. us.

*Proauctor, òris, m. [ex pro, & auctor] The chief authour, or ancestor, Suet. Claud. 24.

Proavia, æ, f. A great grandmother, Suet. Cal. 10.

Proavitus, a, um, adj. (1) Pertaining to ancestors, or the great grandfather. (2) Ancient. (1) § Regna proavita, Ov. Met. 13, 416. rura, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 83. (3) Proavita insignia pug-næ, Sil. 5, 79.

|| Proavunculus, i, m. A great grandmother's brother, Cajus.

Proavus, vi, m. [ex pro, i. e. ante, & avus; qu. prope avum, Ibid.] The father of a grandfather, a great grandfather, Cic. pro Cæl. 14.

|| Proba, æ, f. Money given for allowance of a horse of service, Cod.

Probabilis, e, adj. or, comp. (1) Allowable, or to be liked. (2) Probable, that may be proved; likely, or like, to be true. (1) § Probabilis orator, Nep. Cat. 3. Probabilior, Cic. de Orat. 2, 36. (2) Nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, Id. Parad. 1. Nihil motum ex antiquo probabile, Liv. 34, 54. b. e. probatum.

Probabilitas, atis, f. Probability, likelihood. § Fallere probabilitate captiosâ, Cic. de Fin. 3, 21.

Probabiliter, adv. (1) Probably, likely. (2) With applause, or liking. (1) Ex quo potest probabiliter consequi, Cic. Minimè probabiliter, Liv. 42, 48. (2) Consulatus probabiliter gestus, Patere. 2, 46. Probabilis, Val. Max. 2, 8, 2.

Probandus, a, um, part. To be tried, approved, or made good. Quam locum probandæ tuæ virtutis expectas? Cæs. B. G. 5, 43. || Ita probanda & improbanda discernent, Quint.

Probandus, tis, part. (1) Allowing, approving, liking. (2) Showing, manifesting, demonstrating. (1) Jove non probante, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 20. (2) Turpem aperto pignore errorem probans, Pbædr. 5, 5, 37.

*|| Probaticus, a, um, adj. [à probaton] Of sheep. || Probatica piscina, a pond at Jerusalem, where sheep which were to be sacrificed were washed, Vulg. Int. Lat. Oviarius, ad ovem pertinet.

Probatio, ònis, f. verb. (1) A tryal, or essay. (2) A proof, or demonstration. (1) In athletarum probatione, Cic. Offic. 1, 40. (2) Probatio futura est tua, Id. Verr. 1, 54.

*|| Probator, i, n. [à Gr. πρόβατον, idem] A sheep, Plin. 7, 2. Lat. Ovis.

Probator, òris, m. verb. An approver, or praiser. Quid interest inter fassorem facti, & probatorem? Cic. Philipp. 2, 12.

Probaturus, a, um, part. About to prove. Quid semper sis probaturus, Plin. Ep. 1, 7.

Probatus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) Tried, proved, assayed, allowed. (2) Well liked of. (1) || Probabilis orator jam verò etiam probatus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 76. (1) Probator primoribus patrum juvenis, Liv. 27, 8.

= 'Nemo prior, ne probator, Id. = Homines spectati & probati, Cic. de Orat. 1, 27. § Probatissima femina, Id. pro Cæcin. 4.

Pròbè, adv. [à probus] Isimè, sup. (1) Well, readily. (2) Fitly. (3) Very much. (1) § Probè memini, Cic. de Orat. 3, 50. teneo, Id. Probissimè, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 65. (2) Oculus non est pronè affectus ad suum munus iungendum Cic. Tusc. 3, 7. (3) Probè appòtus, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 126. || Probè aliquem percutere, to cheat one rarely, Id. Pseud. 2, 2, 9.

† Probeat, pro prohibeat, Lucr. 1, 976. ubi al. plenè, prohibeat.

Pròbitas, atis, f. Goodness, honesty, virtue, probity, good nature. = Virtus, probitas, integritas, in candidato requiri solet, Cic. pro Planc. 25. † Probitè, ant. Probably, Varr. † Probè, Cic.

*Problēma, atis, n. [πρόβλημα, Gr. à πρό-βάλλω, propono] (1) || A conjectural proposition, having an interrogation annexed. (2) A preparative rule to eloquence. (1) Cic. Att. 13, 28. sed Græc. lit. (2) Suet. de Cl. Gram. 4, 5.

*|| Problēmāticus, a, um, adj. Belonging to a problem, Ap. recentiores.

Pròbo, are, act. [à probus] (1) To prove, to make good, or make out. (2) To approve, allow, or like, of. (3) To approve to, or cause to be approved by, another. (4) To put in proof, to try, or essay. (5) To esteem, account, or judge of. (6) To judge best to be done. (7) To choose, or desire. (1) = Satis erit planum facere atque probare, Lucr. 2, 933. Carneades nullam unquam rem defendit, quam non probaret, Cic. de Orat. 2, 39. Probabo Verrem contra leges pecuniam fecisse, Id. Verr. 1, 4. = Tabulis Censorum firmabo & probabo, Id. de Har. Resp. 14. (2) = Et laudo vehementer, & probabo, Id. Fam. 7, 1. (3) Auribus puris scripta probare, Prop. 2, 13, 12. Libros, ut spero, tibi valde probabo, Cic. Attic. 4, 13. (4) § Probare boves, Col. amicos, Ov. (5) Ex eorum ingenio ingenium horum probant, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 42. (6) Cæsar maximè probabat mare transire, & Pompeium sequi, Cæs. B. C. 1, 29. (7) Sive tu Lucina probas vocari, Hor. Carm. Secul. 15.

Pròbor, ari, atus, pass. (1) To be proved. (2) To be approved, &c. (1) Culpa ex facili, quamvis manifesta, non probatur, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 55. (2) Neque populo, neque cuiquam bono probatur, Cic. Fam. 10, 17.

*Pròboscis, idis, f. [ex pro, & βόσκω, pascō, Eust.] An elephant's trunk. Elephantus militem probosce circumdat, Hirt. B. Afric. 84. Lat. Elephanti manus, Plin.

Probrōsus, a, um, adj. or, comp. || ssumus, sup. Shamefull, reproachfull, ignominious. § Probrōsum crimen, Cic. pro Fort. 12. Probrōsæ ruinae, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 39. Probrōsa molities, Plin. 28, 8. Quo nihil probrōsius duco, Id. 22, 6. Probrōssimi avaritiâ, Tert.

Probrum, i, n. [etym. incert.] (1) Deformity. (2) Met. A reproachfull, shamefull, dishonest act; as whoredom, or adultery. (3) Villany wickedness; any heinous, or detestable, action. (4) Contumely, reproach, shame, disgrace, foul language. (1) § Probrum corporis, Tac. Ann. 6, 24. (2) Probris insimulabit uxorem, Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 15. (3) = Tuis probris flagitiisque, Cic. || Non modò nullum probrum objectas, sed etiam laudem illustras meam, Id. pro Domo, 29. (4) § Probris maledictisque vexare aliquem, Id. pro Flacc. 20. Ingerunt probra, Liv. 2. Paupertas probro haberi cæpit, Sall. B. Catil. 12, 1.

Pròbus, a, um, adj. or comp. || ssumus, sup. [qu. prohibus, quod se à delinquendo prohibeat, Fict.] (1) Honest, virtuous, modest, good. (2) Curæ, substantial, sound, good, stout. (3) Choice, fine, sumptuous. (4) Opportune, fit, seasonable. (5) Skillfull, expert, cunning. (1) = Probo, fidi, & fido amico, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 4. = Navis, & pudens, & probus filius, Cic. Verr. 2, 69. || Pieta peccat, cum probam orationem adtingit improbo, Id. Orat. 22. Pulsus est modestior rex, & probior, & integrior, Id. Att. 20, 6. HOMINIS PROBISSIMI, Inscript. ap. Græc.

p. 647. n. 5. (2) § Argentum probum; *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 57. & *Liv.* 32, 2. navigium, *Cic. Clava proba, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 20. Proba merx, *Id. materia, Id.* (3) Victus probus, *Id. Mof.* 3, 2, 41. Probus hic conger frigidus, *Id. Mil.* 3, 1, 165. (4) § Proba occasio, *Id. Caf.* 5, 4, 2. (5) Artificem probum, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 29. Illic est ad istas res probus, quas quæritas, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 3, 67.

Pröcäcitas, ätis, f. [à procax] (1) *Malapertness, saucyness, wantonness, lasciviousness.* (2) *Drillery, buffoonery.* (1) Procacitate linguæ vitæ sordes non eluuntur, *Orat. in Sall.* 1. (2) Ludit qui stolidâ procacitate, *Mart.* 4, 42. fin.

Pröcäciter, adv. ius, comp. sismê, sup. *Malapertly, wantonly, saucily.* Procaciter ortus sermo, *Curt.* 8, 1, 32. Stipendium procaciùs flagitare, *Liv.* 28, 24. § Procacissimè illudere, *Curt.* 8, 1, 34.

Pröcästria, örüm, pl. n. *Vid. Procestria, Fest.* Procax, äcis, adj. or, comp. sismus, sup. [à procando, i. e. poscendo, *Cic. ap. Non.* unde procaces meretrices ab assidue poscendo, *Fest.*] (1) *Saucy, bold, malapert, pert.* (2) *Also brisk, frolicsome.* (3) *Wanton, lustfull.* (1) § Meretrix procax, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 20. lingua, *Sall. B. C.* 16, 4. Procacissima ingenia, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 87, 2. (2) Vernas procaces Pasco libatis dapibus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 66. (3) § Procacior in feminas, *Col.* 7, 3.

Pröcédens, tis, part. (1) *Marching forward.* (2) *Passing on, advancing.* (1) Placide lenitèrque procedens, *Hirt. B. Afric.* 70. (2) ¶ Tempus procedens mitigat ægritudinem, *length of time, Cic. Tusc.* 3, 22. Tempore procedente, *in time, in process of time, Plin. jun. certamine, Liv.* 38, 21.

Pröcéditur, imperf. pass. *It is proceeded, or they proceeded.* ¶ Lentè & paulatim proceditur, crebròque subsistunt, *they march on, and often halt, Cæs. B. C.* 1, 80. Nec ultra minas tamen processum est, *they proceed no farther, Liv.*

Pröcëdo, ère, sili, ssum, n. (1) *To proceed; to go, or come, forth.* (2) *To march on.* (3) *To walk in state; to go, or come, along.* ¶ *To be under sail.* (4) *Met. To go, or run, on.* (5) *To grow up.* (6) *To advance, rise, or increase.* (7) *Met. To go forward, to prosper, or succeed.* (1) § Procedere triginta stadia, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 9. aliquantum viæ, *Id. obviàm, Cæs. B. G.* 8. castris, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 169. à castris, *Cæs. B. G.* 4. è prætorio, *Cic. Verr.* 5. extra munitiones, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 43. ad forum, *Plaut. in publicum, Cic.*

Processit quærere fontis aquam, *Prop.* 1, 20, 23. ¶ In pedes procedere, *to come into the world with the feet foremost, Plin.* 7, 8. (2) Instrueta militum multitudo procedit, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 19. (3) Cæsar cum purpureâ veste processit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 52. Vidit æquatis classem procedere velis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 587. (4) Ut publica stipendia procederent iis, qui equo publico meruerunt, *Liv.* (5) Vites in sublimè procedunt, *Col. de Arb.* 4, 1. (6) ¶ An hoc vidit puer? si ætate processerit, non videbit? *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 18. (7) Certamen fuit, vi ne corporis, aut virtute animi, res militaris magis procederet, *Sall. B. C.* 1. Volup' st, si res procedit lepidè,

Plaut. Meditor esse affabilis, & bene procedit, Ter. Adelph. 5, 6, 8. Cùm parum procederet inceptum, *Liv.* Quippe benefacta mea reipublicæ procedunt, b. e. prosperè cedunt, *Sall. B. J.* 85.

Pröcëusinatîcus, i, m. sc. pes [προνευσματινός, Gr. ex πρό, & νέωσμαι, adhortatio; ita dict. quod ob celeritatem celeusmati nautico sit aptissimus, *Voss.*] *A foot of four short syllables, as πέλᾱγῖος, Gramm.*

Pröcella, æ, f. [vis ventorum cum pluvîâ, ita dict. quod omnia procellat, i. e. moveat, *Serv.*] (1) *A great tempest, or storm, of wind and rain; especially on the sea.* (2) *Also a bustle, or mutiny; a trouble in the state.* (1) Flatus vâgi & ruentes torientium more, si siccam latè ruperint nubem, procellam gignunt, quæ à Græcis vocatur *Exviciæ, Plin.* 2, 48. Vexant mare inæquales procellæ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 3. (2) = Tu procella patris, turbo, & tempestas pacis, *Cic. pro Domo,* 53.

Pröcellus, a, um, adj. dim. [à procerus] *Somewhat tall, Lampr.* † Aliquantò procerior. Procer, èra, èrum, adj. [à προχρῆς, eminens, prominens; qui primas tenet, *Æol. προχρῆς, per Sync. προχρῆς, procer;* vel à procerus, quod vid.] *A great man, a nobleman, a peer.* Agnosco procerem, *Juv.* 8, 26. ¶ *Rare occ. in singul. sed freq. in plur.*

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Pröcello, ère, cûli, culsum, act. [i. e. porro five longè, cello] *To overbrow, to beat down.* Improvisus turbo proculerat, *Plin. Paneg.* 66. sed al. leg. perculerat. Procellunt, procumbunt, *Fest.*

Pröcellösus, a, um, adj. *Stormy, boisterous, roaring.* § Ver procellosum, *Liv.* 40, 2. Procellosi noti, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 10. Procellosum æquor, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 621.

Pröcellulus, a, um, adj. dim. [à procerus] *Somewhat tall, Lampr.* † Aliquantò procerior.

Procer, èra, èrum, adj. [à προχρῆς, eminens, prominens; qui primas tenet, *Æol. προχρῆς, per Sync. προχρῆς, procer;* vel à procerus, quod vid.] *A great man, a nobleman, a peer.* Agnosco procerem, *Juv.* 8, 26. ¶ *Rare occ. in singul. sed freq. in plur.*

Pröcëtes, um, pl. [de etym. vid. Procer.] (1) *The head men of a town, city, or corporation; as governors, rulers, officers, nobles, or peers.* (2) *Also the heads and ends of beams which lie without the walls, the supporters that bear up rafters.* (1) § Proceres Latinorum, *Liv.* 1, 45. Audiebam nostros proceres clamitantes, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 15. ¶ Proceres gulæ, belly gods, *Plin.* 9, 17. (2) *Serv.*

Pröcëtas, ätis, f. *Tallness, height, length.* § Proceritas corporis, *Plin. Paneg.* 5. arborum, *Plin.* 6, 32. ¶ Proceritas & brevitatis pedom in oratione, *Cic. Orat.* 63.

Pröcëtiùs, adv. comp. ex Procerè inus. *More at length.* Brachium proceriùs projectum, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.*

Pröcërulus, a, um, adj. dim. [à procerus] *Somewhat tall, or long, Apul. Florid.* p. 791.

Pröcërüs, a, um, adj. or, comp. sismus, sup. [etym. incert.] (1) *High, tall, lofty, proper.* (2) *Long.* (1) § Lauri proceræ, *Catull.* 62, 219.

Procerissima populus, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 5. (2) Post anapæstum, procerior numerus effluit, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 48. Serpentis procerum corpus, *Lucr.* 3, 658. ¶ Proferre viâ Proceros passus, *large strides, Id.* 4, 825.

Pröcessio, önis, f. verb. [à procedo] (1) *A proceeding, or passing forward.* (2) *A procession.* (1) ¶ A militibus reditus magis maturus quàm procellio longior quærebatur, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 9. ¶ *Sic leg. Gronov. sed al. processus.* (2) *Jul. Capit.*

Pröcessurus, a, um, part. *About to proceed.* Cernebam civitates mox ed processuras, unde receptum ad pœnitendum non haberent, *Liv.* 42, 13. Se obviàm processurum, ut quod agendum esset consultarent, *Id.* 36, 8.

Pröcessus, üs, m. verb. (1) *A process, progress, or going forward; a proficiency.* (2) *A success, or event.* (1) Tantos processus efficiebat, ut evolare, non excurrere, videretur, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 78. Gradus tuos & quasi processus dicendi studeo cognoscere, *Id. ibid.* 65. (2) Inimica semper alienis processibus invidia, *Sen.*

Pröcestrium, ii, n. [ita dict. quod pro castris, i. e. ante castra, situm esset] (1) ¶ *A sort of fortification made before a camp.* (2) *An antichamber for the prince's guard.* (1) Procestria dicuntur, quo proceditur in muro, *Fest.* Ætius procestria ædificia dixit esse extra portam, *Id.* (2) Post hanc cubiculum cum procestrio, altitudine æstivum, munimentis hybernum, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17, 10. ¶ *Sed al. leg. cum procestone.*

Pröchîros, i, m. [πρόχειρος, Gr. ex πρό, & χεῖρ, manus] *A clerk, or scribe, having a quick and ready hand, Alciat.* † A manu, *Lat.*

Pröcidens, tis, part. (1) *Falling down.* (2) *Waterish, or very full of reum.* (1) Ut glandem in alienum fundum procidentem liceret colligere, *Plin.* 16, 5. (2) § Procidentes oculi, *Plin.* 24, 13.

Pröcidentia, um, pl. n. *The falling of some part out of its place, as of the fundament, womb, &c.* Acetum sistit procidentia sedis vulvæque, *Plin.* 23, 1. & 24, 11.

Pröcidentia, æ, f. *A falling down of a thing out of its place.* Myrtus utilis est procidentie vulvarum, *Plin.* 23, 9. Radix sanat vulnera & sedis procidentias, *Id.* 24, 11. ¶ Oculorum procidentia, *a great inflammation breaking out of the eyes, with such a force as to move them from their place, Id.* 34, 18. *vid. Cell.* 6, 6.

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Pröcido, ère, di, cåsum, n. [ex pro, & cado] *To fall down flat.* Tres tures cum fragore ingenti prociderant, *Liv.* Impulsa cupressus Euro Procidit latè, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 11. Ille præcepis cum armis procidit ante proram, *Liv.* 26, 39. In corpus amici procidit, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 48.

Pröciduus, a, um, adj. *That falleth, or is apt to fall, down out of its place.* § Sedes procidua, *Plin.* 21, 20.

Pröcico, ère, iui, itum, act. [ex pro, & cieo] *To call for one, Fest.* † Cieo.

Pröcinctus, a, um, part. *Prepared, ready set in array.* ¶ Procineta classis, *a fleet ready to engage in fight, Fest.* § Procineta classes, *Gell.* 1, 11. ¶ Procinctum testamentum, *a soldier's will just before the fight, Dig.*

Pröcinctus, üs, m. [à procingor] (1) *The state of an army ready to give battle, the battle array.* (2) *Met. Readyness.* (1) Cornibus in procinctu dimicationem polcentibus, *Plin.* 8, 45. (2) Hæc in procinctu carmina facta puta, *Ov. Ep. ex Ponto,* 1, 8, 10. ¶ In procinctu stare, *to be in readiness, Quint.* 12, 9. In procinctu & castris haberi, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 2, 2. In procinctu testamenta facere, *Paterc.* 2, 5.

Pröcingo, ère, xi, ctum, unde part. Procinctus, *To prepare, to make ready, Fest.*

Pröcîto, äre, act. [ex pro, & cito, à cieo; procitant pro vocitant, citare, n. est vocitare] *To call often, Fest.*

Pröcîtus, a, um, part. [à procio, provoco] *Void, disannulled.* § Procitum testamentum, veluti provocatum, i. e. irritum, ac ruptum, *Fest.*

Pröclâmans, tis, part. *Crying out, Liv.* 1, 26.

Pröclâmatio, önis, f. verb. *A crying out, or aloud; an outcry, a proclamation, Quint.*

Pröclâmator, öris, m. verb. (1) *A cryer, or proclaimer.* (2) *A bawler, a pettyfagger.* (1) *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 46. (2) = Non caudicem nescio quem, non proclamantem, aut rabulam conquirimus, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 46.

Pröclâmo, äre, n. [ex pro, & clamo] (1) *To cry out, to proclaim.* (2) *To declaim, to plead a cause.* (1) Defendunt, proclamant, tuam fidem implorant, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 42. (2) Proclamare pro fordibus hominibus, causisque, *Liv.* 1, 22.

Pröclînatio, önis, f. verb. *A bending, or leaning, forward.* Proclinatio impleatur arenâ, *Vitr.* 5, 12.

Pröclînatus, a, um, part. *Bending downwards, inclining forwards, sinking.* Curvatura montis proclinata ad mare, *Vitr.* 2. ult. Partes domûs proclinatæ, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 84. ¶ *Met. Adjuvat rem proclinatam Convictolitanis, the ruinous, or sinking, posture of affairs, Cæs. B. G.* 7, 42.

Pröclîno, äre, neut. [ex pro, & clino] *To stoop, hang, or bend, forward.* § Proclinare in littora, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 11, 39.

Pröclînor, äri, pass. *To be hung, or bent, downward.* Earum notanda sunt capita quam in partem proclinentur, *Col.* 7, 10.

Pröclîve, is, n. [à proclivis] *The brow of a hill, or the over-hanging of a cliff.* § Per proclivia, *Col.*

Pröclîvè, & Pröclîviter, olim adv. *With a steep descent, Gell.* 20, 24. † Facile.

Pröclîvis, e, adj. & Pröclîvus, a, um, or, comp. [ex pro, & clivus] (1) *Down hill; leading, or hanging, downward.* (2) *Inclined, subject to, slipping.* (3) *Easy to be done.* (1) Alta, ut descendam jam nunc in proclivi, *Plaut.* Solum itabuli oportet esse proclivum, ut facile possit everri, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. Zephyrus proclivas incitat undas, *Catull.* 62, 270. (2) Procliviores alii ad alios morbos, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 37. § Proclivis sceleris egestas, *Sil.* 13, 585. (3) Tam hoc tibi in proclivi, quàm imber quando pluit, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 86. Id faciam in proclivi quod est, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 18.

Pröclîvitas, ätis, f. *Inclination, or disposition, to a thing.* ¶ Facilitas in bonis rebus, proclivitas in malis, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 12.

Pröclîviter, adv. ius, comp. *Easily, readily, or currently.* ¶ Procliviter persuasit, *Gell.* 1, 6. Verba proclivius labuntur brevitate & celeritate syllabarum, *Cic. in Orat.* 57.

Pröclîviter, adv. ius, comp. *Easily, readily, or currently.* ¶ Procliviter persuasit, *Gell.* 1, 6. Verba proclivius labuntur brevitate & celeritate syllabarum, *Cic. in Orat.* 57.

* *Prōclivus*, a, um. adj. *Steep*. *Vid.* *Proclivis*.
Prōco, āre [*i. e.* posco, *id.* quod procor. ant.
 ut bonus, olim bonus; à ποσιζ, ποσιζός, dos,
 quæ poscitur à proco; al. à prociendo, *i. e.* illi-
 ciendo] *To demand, or ask, malapertly; to dally,*
or play the wanton, Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Prōcor, āri. dep. [*procar* poscere, prop. do-
 tem, τὴν ποσίζαν, in nuptiis] (1) *To woo, to de-*
mand. (2) *Also to flatter and soothe.* (1) Varr.
 L. L. 6, 5. (2) Sen. Præf. Nat. Qu. 4.

* *Prōcætium*, ii. n. [*ex* ποδ, ante, & κοιτῆρ, *cubile*] *A little chamber near the master's, where*
the maidens, or servants, lie; a porch, entry, or
lobby, before a chamber; an antichamber, Jun.
 4. *Excubitorium*.

* *Prōcætōn*, ōnis. m. [*ab* eodem] locus ante
 cubile, in quo custodes corporis excubant. *A porch,*
or entry, before a chamber; an anti-room, a lobby.
 Post hanc cubiculum cum procætone, altitu-
 dine æquum, munimentis hybernū, Plin. Ep.
 2, 17.

Prōconsul, ūlis. m. [*ex* pro & consul; qu.
 pro consule, cum consulari potestate in provin-
 ciam missus] (1) *A proconsul, one that was sent*
with an extraordinary power of a consul, into any
province, to govern. (2) *A lord deputy, a presi-*
dent, a lieutenant. (1) L. Manilius proconsul,
 Cæs. B. G. 3, 20. & alibi. (2) Sub imperatori-
 bus, *vid.* Lips. in Tac. Ann. 2.

Prōconsulāris, re. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a pro-*
consul, or consul's deputy. § *Proconsulare imperi-*
um, Tac. Ann. 1, 14, 3.

Prōconsulātus, ūs. m. *A proconsulship; the*
office, or dignity, of a proconsulate, or lieutenantcy.
Ad proconsulatum usque à præturā, Plin. 14, 22.

* *Prōcrāgo*, xi. n. [*Detortum* verbum à ποδ, &
 κρᾶζω, *expulso*] *To shout out aloud.* Delirantes
 procrāxe feruntur, Lucr. 5, 11.

Prōcrāstinātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A delaying, or*
putting off, from day to day. = In rebus gerendis
 tarditas & procrāstinatio odiosa est, Cic. Philipp.
 6, 7.

Prōcrāstinātus, a, um. part. *Deferred, delayed.*
 = Si ea non tardata & procrāstinata essent, Cic.
 ad Brut. 1. *Epist. à Germ. repert.*

Prōcrāstinō, āre. aél. *To delay, to prolong, to*
defer, to drive off from day to day. = Rem
 deferre, ac procrāstinare cœperunt, Cic. pro S.
 Rosc. 9.

* *Prōcreātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A begetting, or pro-*
creation. § *Procreatio liberorum*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14.

* *Prōcreātor*, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A creator, a*
maker. (2) *A father.* (1) Procreator mundi
 deus, Cic. de Univ. 8. (2) § A procreatoribus
 nati diliguntur, Id. de Fin. 1. *vid.* & eund. ibid.
 4, 7.

* *Prōcreātrix*, ūis. f. verb. *A mother.* = Ar-
 tium procreatrix & parens, Cic. de Orat. 1, 3.

* *Prōcreātus*, a, um. part. *Begetten, born.* =
 Non magis me meā causā puto esse natum, quā
 reipub. procreatum, Cic. ant. i. et in exil. 8.

* *Prōcreo*, āre. aél. [*ex* pro & creō] (1) *To*
procreate, to beget, to engender. (2) *To procure,*
to cause. (1) § Procreare liberos ex aliquā, Cic.
 Tusc. 5, 37. *Absol.* Commune omnium animan-
 tium est conjunctionis appetitus procreandi cau-
 sâ, Id. Offic. 1, 4. (2) § Procreare periculum alicui,
 Id. *vid.* seq.

* *Prōcreor*, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be procreated.*
 (2) *To be caused.* (1) Ut qui procreati essent, à
 procreatoribus amarentur, Cic. de Fin. 4, 7. (2)
 Mihi periculum procreatur ab amicis, Id. Attic.
 2, 22.

* *Prōcreſco*, ēre, ēvi, ētum. n. [*ex* pro, &
 cresco] *To grow up.* Non poterit res procreſcere,
 aliquā, Lucr. 2, 546.

* *Prōcubitor*, ōis. m. verb. *He that keeps*
watch and ward without the camp. Procubitor
 expulso, Gloss. vet. 4. *Excubitor*.

* *Prōcūbo*, āre, ūi, ūtum. n. [*ex* pro, & cub-]
To lie over. § Speluncæque tegant, & saxa pro-
 cubet, umbra, lieth, or is spread over, Virg.
 Georg. 3, 145.

Prōcūdendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be sharp-*
ened. (2) Met. *To be fashioned and framed.* (1)
 Lucr. 5, 1264. (2) Cic. de Orat. 3, 30.

Prōcūdo, ēre, di, sum. aél. (1) *To beat, stamp,*
or strike, a thing, to make it longer, less, or thin-
ner; to hammer out, to sharpen. (2) Met. *To be-*
get, bring forth, or produce. (3) *To coin, de-*
wise, or invent. (1) Quamvis in acuta & tenuia
 posse Mucronum duci fastigia procudendo, Lucr.
 5, 1264. Durum procudit arator Vomeris obtusi-
 dentem, Virg. Georg. 1, 261. Met. Ira quæ pro-
 cudit enses, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 19. (2) Sæcla pro-
 pagando procudere, Lucr. 5, 854. Ignem procu-
 dunt ignem, Id. de 1114. (3) Procudam hinc
 multos dolos, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 20.

Prōcūdōr, i. pass. (1) *To be beat, stamped, &c.*
 (2) Met. *To be invented, or produced.* (1) *Vid.*
Procudo. (2) Nec nova vivendo procuditur ulla
 voluptas, Lucr. 3, 1094.

Prōcul, adv. [*qu.* porrò ab oculis, *Serv.* rect. à
 procello proculi, unde fort. proclis, hinc procul,
 ut à facio facilis facul, à similis simul] (1) *Far,*
far off, aloof, far from, a great way off. (2) *Also*
near. (1) § Non procul, sed hinc, Cic. § An
 procul, an coram, Tac. Ann. 15, 36. § Procul
 hoste, Liv. patriâ, Cic. Fam. 7, 6. mari, Liv.
 38, 16. à patriâ, Virg. muros, Id. conf. Flor. 2,
 6, 50. § Procul est, ut credere possis, it is far
 from credible, Lucr. 4, 854. Procul errare, to
 be much in the wrong, Sall. B. Jug. (2) Serta
 procul tantum capiti delapsa jacebant, Virg. Ecl.
 6, 16. Est procul in pelago saxum, Id. Æn. 5,
 124. § Gloss. vet. Procul ἐξ ὄψε, ἢ μακρὰν, ἢ
 ἀόρατον.

* *Prōculcātio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A trampling in.*
 (2) Met. *A treading under foot, a trampling.* (1)
 Aquam obturbare proculcatione, Plin. 8, 18. (2)
 = Regno parata ruina & proculcatio, Sen.

* *Prōculcātus*, a, um. part. *Trampled on.* Pro-
 culcatus sues obteret duro pede, Phædr. 1, 30,
 10.

* *Prōculco*, āre. aél. [*ex* pro, & calco] (1)
To tread down, or trample upon. (2) Met. *To*
contemn, or despise. (1) Pedibus virum proculcat
 equinis, Ov. Met. 12, 374. Qui tot proculca-
 vimus nives, Curt. 6, 3, 16. Ne semina pro-
 culcare cogantur, Col. (2) = Qui fata procul-
 cavit, ac vitæ bona projecit, Sen. Theb. seu
 Phœniss. 193.

* *Prōculcor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be trodden, or*
trampled on. Dum à pedibus legumina proculcan-
 tur, Col. 2, 20.

§ *Prōculdubio*, adv. *Without doubt, undoubtedly,*
Suet. Ner. 3. Sed mel. divisè procul dubio,
i. e. à dubio. § Sine dubio, Cic.

§ *Prōcūlus*, i. m. [*à* procul] *One born when*
his father is a great way off, or very old. Sunt
 qui credant ideo dictos, quia patribus senibus, qui
 procul progressis ætate nati sunt, Fest.

* *Prōcumbens*, tis. part. (1) *Bending down-*
wards. (2) *Falling down.* (1) § Taxi procum-
 bentes, Luc. 3, 419. (2) Fluens procumbentique
 respublica, Patere. 2, 16.

* *Prōcumbo*, ēre, cūbui, ūtum. n. [*ex* pro, &
 cūmbo] (1) *To lie down flat, to lie along.* (2) *To*
lean, or rest, upon. (3) *To be lodged, as corn is.*
 (4) *To fall in battle, to be slain.* (5) *To hang, or*
bend, down towards the ground. (6) *To tumble, or*
fall, down. (7) *To sink.* (8) *To ply the oar.* (1)
 Fessus viâ procubuisse dicitur, Liv. 1. § In terram
 toto procumbere vultu, Ov. Met. 14, 281. Ter-
 re procumbere, Id. Met. 1, 375. humi, Virg.
 Æn. 5, 481. (2) § Procumbere ad arborem, Plin.
 8, 16. (3) Procubuerant frumenta imbribus,
 Cæs. B. G. 6, 42. (4) Quinque minūs celebres
 nostiâ procubere manu, Ov. Met. 13, 262. §
 Met. Res postquam procubere meæ, rure ru-
 ined, Ov. Trist. 3, 4, 2. (5) Plin. 16, 36. (6)
 Tecta super habitantes aliquando procumbunt,
 Quint. 2, 16. & Met. Demus lapsa in domini
 procubuit caput, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 10. (7) Fortè
 quodam loco malè densatus agger pondere super-
 astantium in fossam procubuit, Liv. (8) Olii
 certamine summo Procumbunt, Virg. Æn. 5,
 198.

Prōcūrandus, a, um. part. *To be expiated, or*
purged, by sacrifice. In monstis interpretatio
 ac procuandis, in aruspicum disciplinâ, Cic. de
 Div. 1, 3. § Sacra procuranda, Nep. Them. 2.

Prōcūrans, tis. part. (1) *Procureing, provideing.*
 (2) *Looking to, or dressing.* (3) *Atoning, expiate-*
ing. (1) Stabulis procurans otia pastor, Sil. 6,
 330. (2) Apul. Met. 9. p. 301. (3) *Vid.* Pro-
 curo.

Prōcūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The adminis-*
tration and doing of a thing; an office, or charge.
 (2) *The atoning, or appeasing, of the gods by sa-*
crifice. (3) *The protectorate, or protectorship, during*
a prince's nonage. (1) § Negotii procuratio, Cic.
 pro Sext. 30. § Reipub. non solum cura, sed
 quædam etiam procuratio multis officiis constri-
 ctum tenebat, Id. Acad. 1, 3. Sunt qui nullam
 habere censent rerum humanarum procuracionem
 deos, Id. N. D. 1, 2. (2) Scriptum à multis
 est, quum terræ motus factus esset, ut sue plenâ
 procuratio fieret, Id. de Div. 1, 45. (3) Amici
 ejus qui propter ætatem ejus in procuracione
 erant regni, Cæs. B. C. 3, 104.

Prōcūrātiuncula, æ. f. dim. *A procurement*, Sen.
 Ep. 31.

Prōcūrātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A proctor, a*
proxy, a factor, a solicitor, one that seeth to an-
other man's affairs, or he that hath the charge of a
thing committed to him. (2) *A bailiff, or stew-*
ard; one that is set over any affair. (3) *A go-*
vernour of a country under any prince. (4) *A*
lord protector, or governour, during the nonage of a
young prince. (1) = Legitimè procurator dici-
 tur, qui alieni negotii aliquid gerit, alieno præ-
 positus negotio, penè dominus, & alieni juris vi-
 carius, Cic. pro Cæcin. 20. § Nihil interest
 utrū per procuratores agas, an per teipsum, Id.
 Att. 4, 15. (2) § Procurator villaticus, Col. apum,
 Id. aviarii, Varr. § Procurator fisci, an officer like
 our barons of the exchequer, Suet. Claud. 12. Pro-
 curatores, undertakers of funerals, Id. Vesp. 19.
 of triumphs, Id. Cal. 47. (3) Pothinus procu-
 rator regni in parte Cæsaris, Cæs. B. C. 3, 112.
 § Scribitur tetrarchis, præfectis, & procuratori-
 bus, ut Corbuloni pareant, Tac. Ann. 15, 25.
 (4) *Vid.* Cæs. B. C. 3, 104.

§ *Prōcūrātōrius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging*
to, a proctor, or like officer. § Procuratorium no-
 men, Ulp.

Prōcūrātrix, ūis. f. verb. *A proctress, a go-*
verness. Met. = Sapientia totius hominis custos
 & procuratrix, Cic. de Fin. 4, 7.

Prōcūro, āre. aél. [*pro* aliquo curo] prima
 syllabâ ancipiti. (1) *To do, or solicit, another*
man's business; to see to the affairs of another man.
 (2) *To govern, or manage.* (3) *Simply to take*
care of, to see to. (4) *To cure, to heal.* (5) *† To*
atone, to expiate; to avert the ill omen of. (1) Is
 procurat rationes negotii que Dionysii nostri, Cic.
 Fam. 12, 24. (2) § Procurare provinciam, Plin.
 (3) Corpora procurare viui, Virg. Æn. 9, 158.
 (4) Procuravi ocimoque & uticâ, Catull. 42, 15.
 ubi al. recuravi. (5) Illi sacrificia publica ac
 privata procurant, Cæs. B. G. 6, 12. § Postenta
 procurare, Cic.

Prōcūrōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be expiated, or*
purged, by sacrifice, &c. Hæc prodigia hostiis
 majoribus procurata sunt, Liv. *Vid.* Procuro.

Prōcūrens, tis. part. (1) *Running, or lying,*
out at length. (2) *Running forth before the rest.*
 (1) Procurentes ab urbe trepidos intra mœnia
 compulsi, Liv. 44, 10. (2) Infelix saxis in pro-
 currentibus hæsit, Virg. Æn. 5, 204. Ad li-
 bidinem milium fortè procurrentium, Liv. 25,
 21.

Prōcūro, ēre, ri, sum. neut. (1) *To run forth,*
or abroad. (2) *To run, or lie, out in length.* (3) *To*
fall out on the charge. (4) *To pass over.* (1)
 Matres familiâs in publicum procurant, Liv. 34,
 2. Si ferocius procucurrissent, Id. 25, 11. conf.
 Sil. 9, 419. (2) § Terra tribus scopulis vastum
 procurrit in æquor, juteth out, Ov. Fast. 4, 419.
 (3) Cæs. B. C. 3, 93. (4) Vitæ spatium pro-
 currere, Ov.

Prōcūrans, tis. part. *Running out, or sallying*
forth, Liv.

Prōcūrsatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A running out to fir-*
mish, a sallying. Procuraciones inter murem &
 vallum fiebant, Liv. 5, 19.

Prōcursātōres, um. pl. m. *Fore-runners in battle, light horsemen*, Liv. 42, 64.
Prōcursātūr, imperf. *They sally out*. Ibi per dies aliquot quum ab stationibus procuraretur, Liv. 27, 2.
Prōcursio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A digression*. (2) *A running, or lying, out in length*. (1) Quint. 4, 3. (2) Id. 11, 3.
Prōcurso, āre. freq. *To run out often; to skirmish, or fight; to make sallies*. § Procurare à stationibus, Liv. 27, 2. procurat, Stat. Theb. 6, 852.
Prōcursor, ōris. m. verb. *A runner out, or forth*, Litt. ex Sill.
Prōcurus, ūs. m. (1) *A sally*. (2) *A career, a gallop*. (3) *A lying out in length*. (4) *A fetching of a veer in leaping; Met. an advance*. (1) = Tumultuario praelio, ac procursu magis militum, quàm ex præparato, aut iussu imperatorum, otto, Liv. 22, 41. (2) Magno fremitu procursuque agebat viros, Stat. Theb. 9, 25. (3) § Procurus angulosus, Plin. 5, 10. (4) = Initia procursusque virtutibus patefecimus, Val. Max. 3, 2, 1. interp. Bud.
Prōcurvus, a, um. adj. [ex pro, & curvus] *Very crooked*, Virg. Georg. 2, 421.
Prōcum patritium, ant. *pro procerem, i. e. principem*, Fest.
Prōcus, i. m. [à procando, i. e. poscendo, Fest.] *A wooer, or suitor, to have a woman in marriage*. § Proci ignoti, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 96. In me turba ruunt luxuriosa proci, Ov. Epist. 1, 88.
Prōcyon, ōnis. m. [προκύων, Gr. i. e. antecanis; ita dict. quod canis ortum prævertebat, Cic.] *A star going before the dog-star*. § Procyon oritur Idibus Jul. Canicula, i. e. Sirius 7 Cal. Aug. Col. 11, 2.
Prōdeambulo, āre. n. *To walk forth, or abroad*, Ter. Adelph. 5, 1, 4.
Prōdēgēris, perdideris, consumpseris, Fest. Vid. Prodigio, n. 2.
Prōdendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be nominated, or put up*. (2) *To be betrayed*. (3) *To be banded down, to be transmitted*. (1) Iter eo die fuit Miliori Lanuvii ad flaminem prodendum, Cic. pro Milon. 10. vid. Prodo. (2) Non castris metuens, sed ne prodendæ urbis occasionem nimis multis in eam imminentibus daret, Liv. 23, 16. (3) Gloria prodenda liberis nostris, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 35.
Prōdens, tis. part. *Butraying*. Eripius arcana mea & secreta, te prodente, cognovit, Curt. 7, 30. conf. Sill. 6, 384.
Prōdes, ire, ūvi, vel ūi, itum. n. [ex pro, & eo, d. interfecto euphoriz gratiā] *To go, or come, forth; or go out of doors, to come abroad, to march forth; to go, or come, out*. § Prodire ntero matris, Ov. Fast. 1, 23. in funus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 88. ex partu, Cæs. B. G. 3, 7. ad aliquem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 12. obviam alicui, Cic. Verr. 4, 65.
Prōdico, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To fix, or appoint*. (2) *To prolong, to adjourn*. (1) Tribunus ei diem prodixit, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. (2) Adeo obstupescit plebem, ut diem ipsi suā voluntate prodicerent, Liv. 2, 61.
Prōdicor, ei. pass. *To be adjourned, or prosequed*. Sibi placere accipi eam causam, diemque à collegis prodici, Liv. interp. Fest.
Prōdictātor, ōris. m. *One who supplied the dictator's place upon extraordinary occasions*. Populus predictatorem elegit, Q. Fabium Maximum, Liv. 22, 8.
Prōdictus, a, um. part. (1) *Peremptorily fixed or the appointed day of appearance in law*. (2) *Adjourned, put off*. (1) Ne nisi predicta die, quis accusetur, Cic. pro Domo, 17. (2) Orationibus in noctem perductis predicta dies est, Liv. Cùm predicta dies veniret, Id. 2, 61.
Prōdigæ hostiæ, à veteribus dicebantur, quæ totæ consumebantur igne, unde homines luxuriosi prodigi dicti sunt, Fest.
Prōdigālitās, ātis. f. *Prodigality*. † Profusio, Cic.
Prōdigāliter, adv. *Prodigally*, Col. ap. Litt. sed non inven.
Prōdigē, adv. *Wastefully, lavishly, unbristly*. § Prodigē vivere, Cic. Philipp. 11, 6.

Prōdigendur, a, um. part. *To be driven forth*, Varr.
Prōdigētia, æ. f. *Wastefulness, riot, unbristyness, lavishing*, Tac. 13, 1, 4. Prodigētia opum, Id. 6, 14, 1.
Prōdigialis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, prodigys*. Jovi prodigiali comprecari, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 107. Prodigiale rubens comites, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 1, 232.
Prōdigialiter, adv. *Strangely, wonderfully*, Col. 2, 3. vid. & Hor. A. Poët. 29.
Prōdigiator, ōris. m. *A soothsayer who foretells the events of prodigys, or strange signs*. † Prodigiatores, haruspices, prodigiorum interpretes, Fest.
Prōdigiosē, adv. *Monstrously, strangely*, Plin. 11, 37.
Prōdigiosus, a, um. adj. *Prodigious, contrary to the common course of nature, monstrous, marvellous*. § Prodigiosi solis defectus, Plin. 2, 30. partus, Id. 10, 63. corpora, Quint. mendacia, Ov. Amor. 3, 6, 17. ¶ Fides prodigiosa, mighty great, Juv. 10, 62.
Prōdigitas, ātis. f. *Lavishness, wastefulness, prodigality*, Lucil. † Profusio.
Prōdigium, ii. n. [à prædicendo, Cic. qu. prodicium; vel à prodigo, i. e. porro ago] *A thing monstrous and unnatural, a prodigy*. § Hæc non mirabilia sunt, sed prodigii simile est, quod dicam, Cic. pro Ligar. 4. Met. de bimine. = A. P. Clodio fatali portento prodigioque reip. Id. in Pison. 4.
Prōdigo, ēre, ēgi. act. [ex pro, i. e. porro, & ago; q. d. procul ago] (1) *To drive forth*. (2) *To lash out, or lavish; to squander away*. (1) Admissuras cum faciunt, prodigunt in lutosos limites, Varr. R. R. 2, 4. de subus. (2) § Festo die si quid prodigeris, profesto egere liceat, nisi peperceris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 10.
Prōdigor, i. pass. *To be lavished away*. § Pecunia prodigitur, Tac. Ann. 3, 52, 1.
Prōdigus, a, um. adj. [à prodigendo] (1) *Prodigal, lavish, unbristly, wasteful, riotous*. (2) *Liberal, free, bountiful*. (3) *Excessive, immoderate*. (1) § Duo genera sunt largorum, quorum alteri prodigi dicuntur, alteri liberales, Cic. Off. 2, 16. § Prodigia rerum luxuries, Lucan. 4, 373. (2) Prodigia tellus alimenta suggerit, Ov. Met. 15, 81. (3) = In honoribus decernendis nimius & tanquam prodigus, Cic. ad Brut. 15.
Prōdisperō, āre. act. ¶ Prodisperare alvum, to give one a lossiness, ap. Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 31. leg. pro solvere, ciere, movere, &c.
Prōditio, ōnis. f. verb. [à prodo] (1) *A discovery*. (2) *Disloyalty, treachery*. (3) *A prolonging*. (1) § Aicanorum proditio, Plin. 7, 45. (2) = Multorum in nos perfidiam, insidias, prodicionem notabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. (3) Te prodidisse diem militibus, cùm prodicionem non haberent, Cato.
Prōditor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A traitor, a betrayer*. (2) *A discoverer*. (1) § Ea dixit de conservatoribus patriæ, quæ dici deberent de proditoribus, Cic. Fam. 12, 3. Proditor aut desertor salutis meæ, Id. post redit. 4. (2) Ritus proditor puellæ, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 21.
Prōditrix, icis. f. *She that telleth, or betrays*, Prud. Perist. 1, 11.
Prōditur, imperf. [à prodeo] *They come*. Ecuī non proditur revertenti? Cic. pro Muræ.
Prōditur, & Prōditum est, imperf. [à prodo] *It is reported, given out, or set down in writing*. Proditum est memoriæ, Cic. de Cl. Or. 1.
Prōditurus, a, um. part. *About to betray*. Postulat, ut jurent omnes, se exercitum ducesque non deserturos, neque prodituros, Cæs. B. G. 1, 76. His veniam belli pollicetur, jurejurando adactis responsum nemini prodituros, Just. 8, 4.
Prōditus, a, um. part. [à prodo] (1) *Betrayed, discovered, descryed, uttered, declared*. (2) *Deceived*. (3) *Written, recorded*. (4) *Cast out*. (1) Proditā die, quā die iudicium sit futurum, Cic. pro Domo, 17. (2) = Ego proditus, inductus, coniectus in fraudem, Id. Att. 3, 55. (3) Id. ¶ Memoriā proditum, delivered down

by tradition, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12. (4) Extra prodita corpus Imbecilla foras, anima, Lucr. 3, 602. ¶ partem in eandem, pushed the same way, Id. 6, 562.
Prōdius, adv. [à prodeundo, qu. porro eundo] *Produs ant. pro interiūs, longiūs*. Hearer, Non. ex Varr.
Prōdo, ēre, dīdi, itum. act. [ex pro, vel porro, & do, i. e. proptago, Diomed.] (1) *To deduce, derive, or draw down*. (2) *To prolong, delay, or put off*. (3) *To transmit by writing, or tradition*. (4) *To acquaint, disclose, or own*. (5) *To declare, or pronounce, publicly*. (6) *To yield, or surrender, up*. (7) *To betray*. (8) *To deceive and forsake*. (1) Genus alto à sanguine Teucris Prodere, Virg. Æn. 4, 231. (2) Ut aliquot dies nuptiis prodar, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 13. (3) Sacra sanctissimè ccluerunt, & posteris suis prodiderunt, Cic. pro Mil. 30. (4) = Tibi nos prodimus, ac constemur cistellulam habere, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 76. (5) Nos sine suffragio populi interregem prodamus, Liv. 5, 31. (6) Antequam arcem prodarent hostibus, Sall. (7) § Hunc non solum in periculis non defendit, sed etiam prodidit, Nep. in Phoc. 2. § Amici mei partim me deseruerunt, partim prodiderunt, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 3. (8) § Eho! an non alemus puerum? prodemus, quæto, potius? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 50. § Conjugium prodere, Virg. Æn. 4, 431.
Prōdor, i. itus sum. pass. (1) *To be betrayed, or given up*. (2) *To be discovered, or made known*. (3) *To be deserted, or abandoned*. (4) *To be transmitted by writing, tradition, &c.* (5) *To be nominated, or publicly declared*. (1) Hosti proditur impetium vestrum, Sal. (2) Uteri manifeste tumore Proditur, Ov. Fast. 2, 172. (3) Unius ob iram Prodimur, Virg. Æn. 1, 256. Qui causam veteranorum prodi. volunt, Cic. Phil. 10, 7. (4) Sacra familiis prodentur, Id. de Legib. 2, 19. (5) Interregem prodi patricio necesse est, Id. pro Domo, 14.
Prōdoceo, ēre, ūi, etum. act. [ex pro, & doceo] *To teach openly*. Hæc Janus summus adimur Prodocet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 55. ¶ Hoc uno loco reper. & vel hic al. al. leg.
Prodrōmus, i. m. [προδρομος, Gr. à πρό, antè, & δρόμος, cursus] (1) *A forerunner, a harbinger, a preparer of the way*. (2) *Also a sort of figs*. (3) *Also a wind which blows eight days before the rising of the dog-star*. (1) § Pompeiani prodromi, Cic. Att. 1, 9. (2) Plin. 16, 26. (3) Col. 11, 2. & Plin. 18, 28.
Prōducendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be drawn, or brought, forward*. (2) *To be advanced*. (3) *To be lengthened*. (1) Captivos ad murum producendos curaverat, Cæs. B. G. 3, 81. Unus testis est producendus, Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 14. (2) Quid est quod dubitamus quin per eosdem gradus producendus sit, per quod frater ejus productus fuit? Suet. Claud. 4. Vid. Produco, n. 13. (3) § Jam reprimendum potius quàm producendum puto esse volumen, Varr.
Prōducens, tis. part. *Producing, leading out, conducting*. Producentibus eam verecundè reluctans, Curt. 6, 4. Nisi aliquo consulari producente, Plin. 2, 14.
Prōduco, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To stretch out*. (2) *To produce, or bring out*. (3) *To continue, or draw out in length*. (4) *To defer, or put off; to delay*. (5) *To lead out to battle*. (6) *To accompany, to go part of the way*. (7) *To beget, or bear, children*. (8) *To educate, breed, or bring up*. (9) *To follow, as at a funeral*. (10) *To prostitute*. (11) *To draw forward*. (12) *Met. To cajole, or delude*. (13) *To promote, to advance, or dignify*. (14) *To carry to market*. (1) Dentibus antiquas solitus producere pelles, Mart. 9, 74. (2) § Testes rerum producere, Cic. Verr. 5. vid. & Produendus, n. 1. (3) Sermonem in multam noctem producere, Id. Somn. Scip. 1. (4) Optimum duxerunt rem in hyemem producere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 30. (5) Antonius in aciem suas copias produxit, Galba Cic. Fam. 10, 30. (6) Satin scin' ibi esse? SY. Oh! quem ego produxi? Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 48. (7) Seni animam extinguere, qui illud produxit scelus, Id. Adelph.

Adelpb. 3, 2, 16. Partus rescusant Latine producere matris, *Sil.* 1, 112. (8) Audientem dicto, mater, produxisti filiam, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 1, 40. (9) Nec tua funera, mater, produxi, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 487. (10) Utile porro Filiolam turpi vetulae producere turpem, *Juv.* 6, 240. (11) Bos, qui procurantem retrahat, & cunctantem producat, *Col.* 6, 2. (12) = Nisi me lactantes amantem, & vanâ spe produceres, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 24. (13) Nisi illum magnitudo patris non produceret, sed abjiceret, *Sen. vid.* Produendus, n. 2. (14) Omnes fervos & ancillas produxi, & vendidi, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 92.

Prodūcor, i, ctus. sum. pass. (1) To be brought out. (2) To be brought forward. (3) To be advanced. (4) To be bred, educated, or formed. (5) To be prostituted. (1) Ubi sunt isti, quos iussu produci foras? *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 2. (2) Multa curâ producuntur fata ad segetem, *Sen. de Ben.* 2, 11. (3) *Vid.* Produendus, n. 2. (4) Nihil ab hoc pravum, aut perversum produci posse putant, *Cic. pro Rusc. Com.* 9. (5) *Vid.* Produco, n. 10.

Prodūctē, adv. || ius, comp. *At length.* In his productē dicitur, in cæteris breviter, *Cic. Orat.* 48. = Syllaba productus pronuntiata latiusque, *Gell.* 4, 17.

|| *Prodūctilis*, e. adj. *That which is made out at length by beating.* *Gloss. vet.* || *Ductilis*, *Plin.*

Prodūctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A lengthening, a prolonging, or delaying. (2) A pronouncing long. (3) The lengthening a word, either by preposition, or termination. (1) Opportunitas non fit major productione temporis, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 14. (2) Contractione brevius, productione longius, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 50. (3) = Productio verbi, *Id. Top.* 8. pro quâ Grammatici clementum, vel incrementum, dicunt.

† *Prodūctor*, ōris. m. verb. *A baud; a pimp, or pander; a procurer.* *Vet. Gloss.* † *Leno*, *Class.*

Prodūcturus, a, um. part. *About to produce.* Brevis producturus alios, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 23.

Prodūctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Forwards.* (1) Brought forth. (2) Persuaded, induced. (3) Prolonged, drawn out at length. (4) Forwarded. (5) Advanced, promoted. (6) Brought up, educated. (7) Prostituted. (8) Long, of a good length. (1) In concionem productus, *Cic. post red. in Sen.* 6. (2) Nullâ sponione ad hoc productus, *Plin.* 9, 35. (3) = Dolores longinquitate producti vehementius torquent, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 40. = Syllaba producta atque longa, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 47. (4) Productus studio, & viribus, altro facili procurras, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 47. (5) Ad magna & honorata ministeria illius maximè suffragatione producti, *Cic. Id. videndus de Fin.* 3, 16. *vid.* & producendus. (6) Epicure noster, ex harâ producte, non ex scholâ, *Id. in Pison.* 16. Hic ritè productus est patri, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 53. (7) Puella satis bella producta est, *Petr.* 25. (8) = Satus canis longior productiorque magis habilis est, quàm brevis, aut etiam quadratus, *Col.* 8, 12. Ultimum & productissimum vitis flagellum, *Id.* 3, 10.

† *Prodūx*, ūcis. *The product.* *Tert. ut tradux.* † *Id* quod producitur.

Præbia, ōrum. n. pl. [*à* prohibendo, quod mala prohibeant, *Fest.*] *Remedys against mischiefs to come.* *Varr. Vid.* *Præbia.*

† *Prælium*, ant. & ap. *Plaut. Proilium.* *A skirmish.* *Reft.* *prælium, quod vid.*

|| *Prælium*, i. n. [*dict.* quod Præti filie hâc radice ab infantiâ liberabantur] *Black bellbore, bears-foot.* *Jun.*

Prōfānans, tis. part. *Profaneing.* Sacra profanantem vaticinii potentiam fregi, *Tac. Orat.* 12, 3.

Prōfānatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Profanation, the unballowing any thing that was sacred.* *Plin.* 16, 4. *Sed mel. lib. non agnoscunt.*

Prōfānatus, a, um. part. *Profaned, unballowed.* & Profanatas inspicere terras, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 2. Profanatis omnibus, *Liv.* 3, 19.

Prōfāno, āre. act. [*profanum facio*] (1) To profane, to turn holy things to a common use, to un-

ballow, to pollute. (2) Met. To expose, to discover. (3) || To publish, or divulge. (1) *Liv.* 31, 44. & Tangendo sacro profanas, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 129. (2) Femine pudorem profanant, *Curt.* 5, 1, 38. (3) *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 152.

† *Prōfānum*, i. n. *A place before, or joining to, a temple.* *Litt. ex Varr.*

Prōfānus, a, um. adj. [*ex pro, & fanum, i. e. procul à fano, Diom. al. quod ante fanum, i. e. conjunctum fano, Varr.*] (1) *Profane, i. e. conjunctum fano, Varr.* (1) *Profane, ungodly, irreligious, wicked, &c.* (2) *Not consecrated, unballowed.* (3) *Common, ordinary, vulgar.* (4) *Not initiated in the holy rites; not cleansed, or purged, by sacrifice.* (1) & Monet arcanis oculos removere profanos, *Ov. Met.* 7, 256. & Profana mens, *Id. ibid.* 2, 833. Profanus princeps, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 2. de Ner. (2) & Sacrum, profanum, publicum, privatum habent, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 8. & Mistâ erat flammæ flamma profana piæ, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 440. & Loca sacra & religiosa profana habere, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 5. || Profana verba, *unlucky, ominous.* *Tac. Ann.* 4, 70. (3) = Tegmina profana, & usu polluta, *Id. Ann.* 13, 57, 6. (4) Procul, ô, procul este, profani, Conclamat vates, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 258.

Prōfāris, ātur, ātus, āri dep. [*ab inuf. profor*] To speak out. Dido vultum demissa profatur, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 564. Mente læta profatur, *Sil.* 3, 673.

|| *Prōfātum*, i. n. [*à profati*] *A general proposition, or rule, in any science, or art; an axiom, a principle, or maxim.* *Gell.* 16, 8. ex Varr.

Prōfātus, a, um. part. *Said, spoken.* & Quamquam sunt à me multa profata, multa tamen restant, *Lucr.* 6, 80.

Prōfātus, ūs. m. *The act of speaking, a speaking out aloud.* Effræno nimbus æquare profatu, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 103. *vid.* & *Gell.* 18, 11. R. oec.

Prōfēctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A voyage, a departing, a going forth, a journey.* & Exponam vobis breviter consilium & profectiois & reversionis meæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 1. 1. & Si hæc profectio est, non fuga, *Liv.* 2, 38.

|| *Prōfēctitius*, a, um. adj. *Allowed, or given, by parents to their children.* & Dos profectitia, *Ulp.*

Prōfēctō, adv. [*al. profectio, i. e. cum profectu & sine frustratione*] (1) *Effectually, really.* (2) *Indeed, truly, doubtless, surely, certainly.* (1) Id te orare iusserat profectō ut faceres, *Plaut. Cur.* 3, 56. (2) Non est ita, judices, non est profectō, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 22.

Prōfēctūrus, a, um. part. [*à proficio*] *That will profit, or do good.* Non profecturis littora bubus aras, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 116.

Prōfēctus, a, um. part. [*à proficiscor*] (1) *That is gone, or departed; that hath set forward on his journey, or voyage.* (2) *Proceeding.* (3) *Come of, sprung from.* (1) Ex Asiâ Romam versus profectus, *Cic. Classe Chersonesum profectus, Nept. Milt.* 1. (2) = Nervi, sicut venæ, & arteriæ, à corde tractæ & profectæ in corpus omne ducuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. (3) *Nep. Con.* 3.

Prōfēctus, a, um. part. [*à proficior*] *Profited, advantaged.* Satis & ad laudem & ad utilitatem profectum arbitratus, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 19.

Prōfēctus, ūs. m. [*verb. à proficio*] (1) *Profit, advantage, increase.* (2) *Progress.* (3) *Sufficiency.* (2) = Minimum usus, minimumque profectus ais medentis habet, *Tac. in Orat.* 41, 4. (2) Ab illo profectu viribus datis tantum valuit, ut, &c. *Liv.* (3) Firmiores in literis profectus alit æmulatio, *Quint. Inst.* 1, 2. || Sine profectu, in vain, to no purpose, *Ov. Met.* 9, 50.

* *Prōfērendus*, a, um. part. (1) *To be brought forth.* (2) *To be told abroad, to be made public.* (3) *To be carried on, or managed.* (1) Findendi scapi, & in solem proferendi, *Col.* 9, 13. (2) Nihil geratur, quod foras proferendum sit, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 23. & Custodiendæ & proferendæ orationis arbitrium sit tuum, *Id. Att.* 15, 13. (3) Quo quæque ordine probatio proferenda sit, *Quint. Inst.* 6, 4.

* *Prōfēro*, ferre, tūli, lātum, act. [*ex pro, &*

fero] (1) *To set forward; to thrust, or hold out.* (2) *To produce, or bring in.* (3) *To bring, or take, out.* (4) *To show, or manifest.* (5) *To confer, or bestow.* (6) *To utter, or pronounce.* (7) *To tell, publish, or make known.* (8) *To enlarge, extend, or draw out.* (9) *To defer, to put off, or prolong.* (10) *To alledge, cite, or quote.* (1) || Unde pedem proferre pudor vetat, *to advance.* *Hor. A. Poët.* 135. Ne linguam in iussu proferat, *Plaut. Afin.* 4, 1, 50. & Caput proferre, *Ov.* (2) In dicendo excellentes vix paucos proferre possumus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 2. Proferam testes, proferam legatos, *Id. pro C. Balb.* 18. (3) Pateram profecto foras, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 138. & Tulum, quod latebat, protulit, *Nep. Datam.* ult. (4) Hæreat animo tuo gaudium, quod tunc oculis protulisti, *Plin. Paneg.* 85. (5) Habent unum aut promerendi, aut proferendi beneficii locum, *Cic. pro Mur.* 34. (6) Sive meditata, sive subita proferet, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 16, 2. (7) Si quid est peccatum à nobis, profer, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 2, 11. = Judicia communis exitii indagavi, patefeci, protuli, *Cic. pro Mil.* 37. = Commemorabo, & in medium proferam, *Id. Verr.* 4, 52. = Aperire & proferre, *Id. Acad.* 4. || Proferre se, *to exert, or make himself known.* *Sen. Epist.* 52. (8) Totâ nocte munitiones proferunt, *Cæs.* = Sapientia jubet proferre opus, amplificare divitias, *Cic.* || Proferre gradum, *to make haste.* *Plaut. Menæch.* (9) Saltem aliquot dies proferit, dum proficiscar aliquid, ne videam, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 29. Vicit sententia, quæ diem non proferebat, *Liv.* 41, 1. (10) Postulabit ut legem, quâ lege fecerit, proferat, *Cic. de Inv.* 2. Fabricios auctores proferre, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 71.

* *Prōfēror*, ferri. pass. (1) *To be carried forward, to be advanced.* (2) *To be spoken, or declared, publickly.* (3) *To be produced.* (1) In tantum munitiones proferuntur, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 1. (2) Vis aliquid à nobis politius, perfectiusque proferri? *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 2. (3) Aëris in tenebras possint proferri auras, *Lucr.* 1, 208. *De cæt. vid.* Profero.

Prōfessio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Open confession, or acknowledgement; a public crowning, or registering.* (2) *Open reading, or professing.* (3) *A profession, or calling.* (4) *Faculty, or habit.* (5) *A promise; a purposed, or designed, undertaking.* (1) = Jugerum subscriptio, & professio, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 47. *vid.* & *eund.* *Fam.* 16, 23, 1. Metetricum professio apud ædilem, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 85, 2. (2) Quint. 2, 1. (3) & Magicæ artis magis professione quàm scientiâ celebrer, *Curt.* 7, 4, 8. (4) *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 6. (5) Nos memores professionis, universam imaginem principatus ejus oculis animique subjecimus, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 89. *vid. præcedentia, & seq.*

Prōfessor, ōris. m. verb. [*à profiteor*] *A professor, a public reader in schools.* *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 9. = Disciplinæ doctor, *Cic. artium liberalium magister.* *Id.*

Prōfessōrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a professor, or public reader.* & Lingua professoria, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 14, 5.

Prōfessus, a, um. part. (1) *Act. That hath professed, and told openly.* (2) *That hath professed, promised, or pretended.* (3) *Pass. Manifested, confessed, avowed.* (1) *Vid.* *Profiteor.* (2) *Professus grandia turgit.* *Hor. A. Poët.* 27. (3) Famofam culpa professa facit, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 14, 6. || Ex professo, *avowedly.* *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 8.

Prōfessus, a, um. adj. [*qu. procul à festo*] (1) *Nat holy, a common work day.* (2) *A vigil, a holy-day eve.* (1) & Festo die si quid prodegeris, professo egere liceat, *Plaut. Aut.* 2, 8, 10. & Feriatus, *Plin. sacer.* *Hor.* (2) *Id. ap. Litt.*

Prōficiens, tis. part. *Doing much good, helping.* & Verba non proficientia, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 13.

Prōficiens, ēre, fēci, ctum. [*ex pro, & facio*] (1) *To profit, to advantage, to do good; to prevail, or help much in a thing.* (2) *To be good, wholesome, or medicinal.* (3) *To proceed, or go forward.* (1) Mihi minis proficio, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 9. = Res ubi plurimum proficere & valere possunt, collocari debent, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 37.

Ad ferendum dolorem proficit, *Id.* (2) Hæmatites proficit in oculorum lacrymis, *Plin.* 36, 20. ad Cacoëthe hædi, *Id.* contra scabritias generum, *Id.* 31, 11. (3) § Proficit ad bonitatem, *Id.* 33, 3.

Proficiscens, *tis.* part. *Going to, or departing from.* Arpinum proficiscens hanc epistolam exaravi, *Cic. Att.* 15, 1. Proficiscentem valetudinis causâ in Campaniam prosequi, *Plin.* 6, 4.

† Proficiscō, *ere. neut. Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 19. Obfol. *pro*

Proficiscor, *i.* cētus sum. dep. [*i. e.* porro iter facio, à proficio] (1) *To come, or go; to depart; to take a journey, or voyage, a little, or great way.* (2) *To march.* (3) *To sail, as a ship.* (4) *To go on in a speech, &c.* (5) *To arise, flow, or spring, from.* (1) Quid causæ est, quin hinc in pistrinum rectâ proficiscar vâ? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 21. § Etsi poteram remanere, proficiscor tamen hinc, *Cic. Att.* 13, 26. § Te aiunt proficisci Cyprium, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 16. Ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, *Prop.* 3, 21, 1. de Fomiano, *Cic. ex hoc loco, Id. in exilium, Id. navi, Id.* ¶ obviâ, *to meet, Id.* (2) In Persas proficisci, & regem adoriri, *Nep. Ages.* 4. (3) Salvius Ostiam vesperi navi profectus erat, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 2. (4) Nunc proficiscamur ad reliqua, *Id. Verr.* 5. (5) Pythagorei ex numeris proficisci volunt omnia, *Id. Acad.* 4. Proficisci à parente non potuerunt plura, *Nip. Att.* 9.

Proficitur, *imperf.* Much good is done. Quod scribis eloquentiâ nostrâ aliquid profici posse, non nihil, ut in tantis malis, profectum est, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2. Cum consilio profici nihil posset, *Id. Fam.* 6, 21.

* Profindo, *ere, fidi, issum act.* [*ex pro, & findo*] *To break up, or tear, to cleave, Stat. Theb.* 10, 512. ¶ Sed al. exempl. leg. profingunt.

Profitendus, *a, um. part.* (1) *To be owned, or professed.* (2) *To be promised.* (1) Tardiores ad sententiam profitendum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. (2) Tanta, tamque multa profitenda non censeo, *Id. de Orat.* 1.

Profitemens, *tis. part. Professing, declaring, Cic. Bruto,* 15. *Liv.* 45, 14.

Profitor, *eri, fessus. dep.* [*ex pro, & fateor, publicè fateor*] (1) *To declare openly, freely to acknowledge, to own.* (2) *To profess, to show openly.* (3) *To promise, to offer.* (4) *To profess, to be a professor.* (5) *To give in an account of lands, or goods, so as to have them recorded, or registered.* (6) *To list for a soldier.* (1) § Quod ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed profiteri videatur, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 9. = præ se ferre, *Id. pro Rabir.* 5. (2) Quis agit hoc, aut quis profiteatur inquam, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 20. (3) = Profiteor & polliceor tibi singulare meum studium, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 8. (4) § Impudentiæ est profiteri, quod non possis implere, *Id. pro Cluent.* 18. § Profiteri & non posse satisfacere, *Id. pro Planc.* 23. § Profiteri philosophiam, *Id. in Pison.* 29. *Absol.* Quum omnes, qui profitentur, audiēro, quid de quoque sentiam, scribam, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 18, 3. (5) Ut apud decemviros, quantum valeat prædæ, manubiarum, auri, coronarii, profiteatur, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 22. (6) Ubi quis dixit se ducem fore, qui sequi velint, profiteantur, *Cæj. B. G.* 6, 22.

* Profiliens, *tis. part. Breathing, bubbling, or casting out.* Sanguineos profiliens pectore rivos, *Stat. Irb.* 11, 266.

* Profilius, *us. m. verb.* [*à proflo*] *A breeze, a blast, a puff, Col.* 5, 9.

* Profilius, *a, um. part.* (1) *Melted.* (2) ¶ *Snuffed, or blowed.* (1) § Massa profolata, *Plin.* 34, 9. (2) § Profatis narius, *Apul. Men.* 2, p. 218.

Profiliandus, *a, um. part. To be routed, Sil.* 11, 400.

Profiliator, *oris. m. verb.* *A spendthrift, or bankrupt squanderer all away.* = § Habebatur non ganeo, & profligator, ut plerique sua haurientium, sed erudito luxu, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 18.

Profiliatus, *a, um. part. sūmus, sup.* (1) *Cassidum.* (2) *Put to flight, ruined.* (3) *Far ad-*

vanced, near being finished. (4) *Profligate, debauched.* (1) = Mærore profligatus & afflicus, *Cic. in Catil.* 2, 1. (2) § Profligatis equitibus, *Cæj. B. G.* 6, 13. (3) § Primo commissum bellum, secundo profligatum, tertio verò confectum est, *Flor.* 2, 15, 2. = § Profligato bello ac penè sublato, renovatum bellum gerere conamur, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 30. *Met.* = Profligata jam hæc, & penè ad exitum deducta est quæstio, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 6. (4) Nunquam in hos profligatorum hominum impetus me objecissem, *Id. pro Arch. Poëta.* 6. = Profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus, *Id. in Verr.* 3, 26. ¶ *Iniquissima igitur est Gellii censura l. 15, 5. rectè hanc notionem sic exprimi oportere negantis, cum elegantissimus quisque scriptor ita pronunciat, frustra quæ Tulium Ciceroni committere laborat.*

Profiliago, *ar. act.* [*ex pro, & fligo, mutata conjug.*] (1) *To rout, or put to flight; to ruin, or undo.* (2) *Also to dispatch, or bring towards an end.* (1) An pœnitet vos, quod classem hostium adveniens primo impetu profligaverim? *Cæj. B. C.* 2, 32. § Decuit deos ipsos sine humanâ ope committere, ac profligare bellum; nos autem commissum ac profligatum conficere, *Liv.* 21, 40. (2) Profligaverat bellum Judaicum Vespasianus oppugnatione Hierosolymarum reliquâ, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 4.

¶ Profiliago, *is, ere, act.* [*i. e. multum certo*] *To strive, or fight, much, Cal. ex Col.* ¶ Sed non inveni.

* Proflo, *are. act.* [*ex pro, & flo*] (1) *To blow, or break, out; to puff.* (2) *Also to melt as metal.* (1) ¶ Tuto proflabat pectore somnum, *be snored, Virg. Æn.* 9, 326. § Proflare flammam, *Val. Flac.* 7, 571. Tartaream, noctem, *Id.* 6, 435. (2) *Plin.* 34, 9.

* Proflior, *ari, aus. pass. To be melted, Plin.* 34, 9.

* Profliens, *tis. part. five adj.* (1) *Flowing, or running, as a river.* (2) *Met. Fluent.* (1) Vidi multis locis aquam profluentem, & eam uberem, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1. (2) Loquacitas perennis ac profluens, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 48.

* Profliens, *tis. m. A running water, a current, a brook.* Dum culeus, in quem conjectus, in profluentem deterretur, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 50.

* Proflienter, *adv.* ¶ *ius, comp. Plentyfully, streamingly, flowingly, prosperously.* Ego omnia profluentem, absolute, prosperè, beate, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 13. Splendidius ac profluentius exquebatur, *Gell.* 14, 1.

* Profliencia, *æ. f. Fluency, abundance.* Oratoriam vim imitatur inanem quædam profluentia loquendi, *Cic. Part. Or.* 23.

* Profliuo, *ere, xi, xum. neut.* [*ex pro, & fluo*] (1) *To run down, to flow out, to stream, to trickle down, to gush out.* (2) *To spring, or take a rise.* (1) Sil. cusemissus ad mare profliuat, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 44. § Profliuant lachrymæ ab oculis, *Col.* 6, 7. Profliuit fontis à vulnere, *Plin.* 8, 16. *Met.* Cujus ore melle dulcor profliuebat oratio, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1. (2) Ab his fontibus profliui ad hominum famam, *Id. pro Cæj.* 3.

* Profliuivium, *ii. n.* [*à profliuo*] *A flux, a lax, a loosening, or issue; a gushing, or streaming, out.* § Profliuio laborare, *Cæj.* Profliuivium sanguinis, *Paterc.* 2, 220. alvi, *Col.* & *Suet. Aug.* 98. narium, *Liv.* 32, 10.

* Profliuus, *a, um. adj.* *That floweth continually.* § Profliuus annis, *Plin.* 19, 4. Piscinæ profliuus recessus, *Col.* 8, 17.

Profliore, *inf.* [*à proflium*] *To profit, to avail, to be profitable, to do good.* § Quæ nocuere sequor, fugiam quæ profliore credam, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8, 11.

* Profliro, *ere, egi. act.* [*ex pro, & flingo*] *To break up, to plough.* § Inarata profliro, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 512.

* Profliro, *ere, fugi, itum.* [*ex pro, & fligio*] (1) *Neut. To fly, to run away, to escape.* (2) *Act. By flying away to leave, or forsake.* (1) Cum hinc egens profliro aliquid militum, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 31. (2) Ne servi quidem uno grege profliant dominos, *Curt.* 10, 2, 20.

* Proflium, *ii. n.* [*à præced.*] *A place of*

refuge, whereunto one flyeth, or resorteth, for succour; a retreat, a sanctuary. § Exilium non supplicium est, sed profugium portusque supplicii, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 34.

* Profugus, *a, um. adj.* [*ab eodem*] (1) *Fleeing, or driven, away.* (2) *Turned runagate; a fugitive, or runaway.* (1) Trojani protugi ledebis incertis vagabantur, *Sall. B. Catil.* 6. § Hannibal profugus à patriâ, *Liv.* Classis profuga, *Or. Met.* 13, 627. (2) § Servi à dominis protugi, *Plin.* 6, 29.

Profundatus, *a, um. part.* [*à profundo*] *Founded, or grounded, Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 43.

Profundè, *adv. ius, comp. Deeply, profoundly.* Quod quis acrior, in bibendo profundius nates mergit, *Plin.* 2, 42. *de cyano.*

Profundendus, *a, um. part. To be uttered, sent, or poured, forth.* In profundè voce omne corpus intenditur, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 23.

Profundens, *tis. part. Poured out, or forth.* Flumina profundens alieni conscia cœli, *Claud. Nil.* 14.

¶ Profunditas, *æ. f. Depth, deepness.* Corporum tres sunt dimensiones, longitudo, latitudo, profunditas, *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 6. ¶ Profundum, *Cic.*

Profundo, *ere, fudi, fūsum. act.* (1) *To pour out.* (2) *To spend extravagantly, to lavish, to squander away.* (3) *To sweat out, as a tree doth its branches.* (4) *Also to moisten, or soak.* (1) Aquam plorat, cum lavat, profundere, *Plaut. Aut.* 2, 4, 29. ¶ Lacrymas profundere, *to shed tears, Cic. pro Font.* 17. vitam, *to lose it, Id. Offic.* 1, 24. vires animi & ingenii, *to exert them, Id. Attic.* 1, 13. (2) = Profundat, perdat, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 54. (3) Cum vitis palmites profundit, *Col.* 5, 5. (4) Cum somnus inembra profudit, *Lucr.* 4, 761.

Profundum, *i. n.* (1) *A gulf, a bottomless pit, the deep, the sea.* (2) *Met. Obscurity, abstruseness.* (1) Tulei stagna profunda, *Sil.* 10, 591. § Gelidum profundum, *Or. Epist.* 18, 89. valium, *Sil.* 4, 246. ¶ liquidum, *the air, Lucr.* (2) Natura veritatem in profundo abstruit, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 10.

Profundus, *a, um. adj. or comp. sūmus, sup.* [*procul à fundo, cujus fundus est procul à superficie, quod altum est, & fundum longum habet*] (1) *Deep.* (2) *High.* (3) ¶ *Long.* (4) *Met. Insatiable.* (5) *Great, large, inexhaustible.* (6) *Empty.* (1) Mare profundum, & immensum, *Cic. pro Planc.* 6. § Immum, *Id.* § Profundissimus gurgis, *Id. pro Sext.* 43. (2) Cœlum profundum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 62. Profunda altitudo, *Liv.* 38, 23. (3) Numidici urbi villis profundioribus, *Solin.* (4) § Gula profunda, *Suet. de Vitell.* & *Met.* Avaritia profunda, *Sall. B. J.* 83. confundendi omnia cupiditas, *Paterc.* 2, 125. (5) Ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 7. (6) Nec pudet profundo ventre reverti velle, *Curt.* 10, 2, 26.

† Profundus, *i. m. The belly; also heaven, Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 79.

Profusus, *adv. ius, comp. sūmè, sup.* (1) *Disorderly, in a buddle, confusedly.* (2) *Riotously.* (3) *Excessively, exceedingly.* (1) Oblitit profusè suis tendentibus in castra, *Liv.* 10, 36. (2) Profusissimè celebrare dies festos, *Suet. Aug.* 75. (3) Profusi & quantui atque sumptui deditus, *Sall. B. Catil.* 13, 5.

Profusio, *ōnis. f. verb.* [*à profundo*] (1) *A loosening.* (2) *A needless and lavish spending.* (1) § Profusio alvi, *Cæj.* 2, 7. (2) Infinitæ sumptuum profusiones, *Vitruv.* 1, 10.

¶ Profusor, *ōnis. m. verb.* [*qui sua profundit*] *A prodigal and wasteful spender, Tert.* ¶ Profidus.

Profusus, *a, um. part.* (1) *Poured out; flowing, running, gushing, issuing, or streaming, out.* (2) *Adj. Hanging down in length, long, dangling.* (3) *Wasteful, profuse, riotous, prodigal, lavish.* (4) *Excessive, immoderate.* (1) Sanguis profusus in morte, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 9. Mulieri lac profusum ante septimum mensem inut le, *Plin.* 11, 41. Ex lacu protusus Nilus, *Id.* 5, 9. (2) Bonis clunibus coda profusa usque ad calces, *Varr.*

R. R. 2, 7. § Profusior cauda, *Pall.* 4, 13. (3) = Quis tam profusus ac perditus nepos sic diffolutus fuisset? *Cic.* p. o *Quint.* 12. Comestiones cum profusissimo quoque extendebat, *Suet. Tit. Vesp.* 7. (4) = Iustum genus jocandi non profusum, nec immoderatum, sed ingenuum & facetum esse debet, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 29.

Profuturus, a, um, part. *That will profit, or do good, Cic.* § Non profutura, sed exitiosa incipere, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 26.

*Profugemmo, a, e, act. [ex pro, & gemmo] *To burgeon, or bud; unde part.*

*Profugemmatum, a, um, part. *Budded, or shot forth, Col.* 4, 27.

*Progener, ri, m. [ex pro, & gener] Progener nepis meae maritus, cuius correlatum est profocer, i. e. focer magnus. (1) || *A niece's husband, the husband of a grand daughter.* (2) *Allo the son-in-law's father.* (1) Progenerum dicit anus nepis suae virum, *Fest.* (2) *Suet. Aug.* 19, 1. *Tac. Hist.* 5, 9.

*Progeneratio, onis, f. verb. *An engendering, or bringing forth, Plin.* 8, 35.

*Progenero, are, act. [ex pro, & genero] *To engender, or bring forth; to beget, to breed.* Non inbellem serices Progenerant aquilae columbam, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 32.

*Progenero, ari, arius, pass. *To be begot, or bred.* § Progenerantur vultures, *Plin.* 10, 3.

*Progenies, ei, f. [à proigno] *A progeny, or offspring.* (1) *animate, or* (2) *inanimate.* (1) Progeniem suam usque ab avo atque atavo memoriter proferre, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 47. = Abeffe propius ab ortu & divina progenie, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 12. (2) Sunt ipsa duo jugera unius vitis progenies, *Col.* 3, 9.

† Progeni, pro progeniei, *Non. ex Pacuv.*

Progenitor, onis, m. verb. [à proigno] *A progenitor, a grandfather, an ancestor.* Progenitore tonanti Satus, *Or. Met.* 11, 319.

Progenitus, a, um, part. *Begotten, produced.* Nec te progenitum Cybeleius ære tonoro Lustravit Corybas, *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Hor.* 148.

Progermino, are, act. *To branch out, to burgeon, to sprout.* Antequam surculus progerminet, *Col.* 4, 10.

Progero, ere, si, stum, act. *To carry forth, or far off; to throw out.* Defunctas progerunt formicae, *Plin.* 11, 18. § Progerere ova, *Id.* 18. ult. Periti rustici quicquid ovilibus stabulisque conversum progererunt, non sinunt ventis arefcere, *Col.* 1, 6.

Progeror, i, pass. *To be laded out.* Urcei quibus oleum progeritur, *Col.* 12, 50.

|| Progestans, tis, part. *Carrying before.* Sinu ferico progestans nucleos, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 200. † Praefereus, *Vett.*

*Proigno, ere, gēni, itum, act. [ex pro, & gigno] *To get, or bring forth; to breed.* Qui lumen illud progenuit, ex filio est nominandus, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 16. Terra parens illam progenuit, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 180. Te lævæ progenuere seræ, *Or. Ep.* 7, 38.

*Proignor, i, pass. *To be begotten, or produced.* Neque gnatus est, neque progignitur, *Ec. Plaut. Truc.* 4, 1, 1. In seminibus vis est earum rerum, quæ ex his progignuntur, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 56.

|| Prognare, adv. *Plainly, openly, Fest.* † Appetere, planè.

† Prognariter, adv. *Boldly, hardily, bravely, lustily, Plaut. Perf.* 4, 4, 39. § Sed al. leg. prognaviter.

Prognatus, a, um, part. [ex pro, & gnatus, *Cic.*] (1) *Begotten, born, descended of a stock.* (2) *Growing.* (3) *Prognati, subst. children.* (1) § Tantalo prognatus, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 12. eo genere, *Plaut.* à se, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 77. Romulus Deo prognatus, *Liv.* 1, 40. (2) Prognata vertice Peliaco pinus, *Catull.* 62, 1. (3) Parentes, patria, & prognati tutantur, servantur, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 20.

*Prognosis, is, f. [πρόγνωσις, Gr. à προγινώσκω, prognostico] *Prescience, or foreknowledge, Isid.* † Praefagatio, *Cic.*

*Prognostico, are, act. [ex πρό, antè, & γινώσκω, cognosco] *To prognosticate, Isid.*

*Prognostica, orum, n. pl. *Tokens, or signs, of something to come; prognosticks.* Pluvias metuo; si prognostica nostra vera sunt, ranæ enim πρότο-
πέουσι, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 16.

*Programma, atis, n. [πρόγραμμα, Gr. ex πρό, antè, & γράφω, scribo] *Scriptura ob oculos posita pro scribis. A proclamation, or edict, set up in public places, Cassiod.* † Edictum, *Vat.*

Progradiens, tis, part. *Advancing, proceeding, marching forward.* Natura est ignis artificiosus ad gignendum progrediens, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 22.

Progradio, fuis, di, & diri, dep. [ex pro, & gradior] (1) *To come, or go, forth, out, on, or forward; to march on, or along.* (2) *Met. To advance, to proceed.* (1) Progreditur cum coronâ & lampade meus socerus, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 2, 17. Pervelim progredi senem, *Id. ibid.* 5, 1, 9. Ipse cum equitibus sexcentis magnis itineribus progreditur, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 19. § Ut regredi quàm progredi mallet, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. (2) = In virtute procedere & progredi, *Id. de Fin.* 4, 23. = Ne calamitas longius seipat, atque progrediatur, *Id. antequam in exil.* 6.

Progressio, onis, f. verb. *A going forward, a progress, an advance.* § Ab his initiis profecti, omnium virtutum & originem & progressionem persecuti sunt, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 7.

Progradius, a, um, part. *About to proceed, Liv.* 28, 39. & 44, 9.

Progressus, a, um, part. (1) *Having gone forward.* (2) *Having passed over, or beyond.* (3) *Defended from.* (1) Persæpe revertit ex itinere, revertit multorum dierum viam progressus, *Cic. de Div.* 1. (2) Pueritiam paululum ætate progressi, *Id. de Senect.* 10. (3) Ex hac domo progressa mulier, *Id. pro Cael.* 24.

Progressus, us, m. verb. (1) *A going forward.* (2) *Met. A progress, an advance, a proficiency, an improvement.* (1) § Nihil errat, quod in omni æternitate progressus & regressus reliquosque motus constantes & rates conservat, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20. § reditus, *Id. Attic.* 11, 4. (2) = Homo causas rerum videt, earumque progressus, & quasi antecessiones, non ignorat, *Id. Offic.* 1, 4.

*Progyrnasina, atis, n. [πρόγυρνασις, Gr. i. e. Lat. Præexercitatio; ex πρό, antè, & γυρνώω, exerceo] *An essay, or proof, in an exercise.* § Horum ex antiquis oratoribus quatuordecim collegit Amphionius trib. vers. memoriae causâ confcripta, Fabula; Narratum; Chreia; & Sententia; Futat; Firmat; Communis locus; & Laus; Crimina; Confert; Fictio; Descriptum; Thesis; atque Inductio Legum.

Proh, vel prò, interj. indignantis, aut admirantis. *A noise made in an outcry, oh! or ah! Liv.* 22, 14. & *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 13.

*Prohedri, orum, pl. m. [ex πρό, antè, & ἑδρα, sedes] *The chief magistrates, to whom the rest gave place in sitting, Bud. Lat. Præsides.*

Prohibendus, a, um, part. *To be forbidden, hindered, or kept under.* Prohibenda maxime ira in puniendo, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26. § Ad prohibendam obfessionem, *Liv.* 38, 3.

Prohibens, tis, part. *Hindering, blowing against one.* § Magis non prohibens quàm approbans, *Liv.* 1, 46. Prohibens victorem rapina, *Lucan.* 3, 121.

Prohibeo, ere, ui, itum, act. [ex pro, & habeo] (1) *To prohibit, forbid, let, or hinder; to stop, or stay; not to suffer; to keep out, or away; to debar.* (2) *To defend.* (3) *To quell, or keep under.* (1) § Prohibere aditum alicui, vel aliquem aditu, *Cic.* vim ab aliquo, *Id. Helvetios itinere, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 7. adire, *Cic. loqui, Or.* 96. ab injuriâ, *Sall. B. Jug.* (3) Omnes Catilinæ motus prohibebit, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 12.

Prohibeor, eri, pass. *To be hindered, to be restrained, &c.* = Cùm à prætoribus prohiberentur, à quaestoribus impedirentur, *Cic. in Verr.* 4. = Nullâ vi retineri, nullo periculo prohiberi, *Id. ib.*

Prohibēssis, & ēssit, pro prohibueris, prohibuerit. *Id.* te quæso, ut prohibēssis, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 2, 4. *Id.* te Jupiter prohibēssit, *Id. Pseud.* 1, 1, 12.

§ Sic *Lucr.* cohibēssit, 3, 445.

Prohibitio, onis, f. verb. *A prohibition, a restraining.* § Prohibitio sceleris, *Quint.* 9, 2.

|| Prohibitor, oris, m. verb. *A forbider, Apul. de Deo Socrat.* p. 695. § Adhortator.

Prohibitōrius, a, um, adj. *That forbideth, or bindereth.* § Interdictum prohibitorium, an injunction to stop proceedings, *Ulp.*

Prohibiturus, a, um, part. *About to hinder.* Sepulturâ quoque prohibitori, nî rex humani iussisset, *Curt.* 8, 8. Dixit, se delectum haberi prohibitarum, *Liv.* 4, 2. Quæ reus vi atque armis prohibitorus erat, *Id.* 25, 4.

Prohibitus, a, um, part. *Hindered, forbidden.* § Cibo lectoque prohibitus, *Cic. in Verr.* 3, 24.

|| Prohinc, sicut proinde. *Wherefore, whereupon, Apul. Met.* 3, p. 78. † Eò, ideo.

|| Projecta, orum, pl. n. [qu. porro jecta] *Parts of houses, or buildings, jutting, or standing, out farther than the rest, as bow windows, balconies, &c. ap. JCC.* † Projectaræ, *Vitr.*

Projectio, onis, f. verb. [à projicio] *A throwing out, or stretching forth.* § Brachii projectio in contentibus, contractio in remissis, *Cic. Orat.* 18.

Projectilius, a, um, adj. *Cast out, exposed, as an infant; flung away.* Captus amore projectitæ, *Plaut. Cist.* arg. v. 8.

Projecto, are, freq. [ex pro, & jact] *To cast, or throw, forth; to expose.* § Projectare aliquem probis, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 5, 38. ubi tamen al. prolectare. Pavidus projectat mille Mazax, *Claud.* 1. *conf. Stil.* 356.

|| Projectorium, ii, n. *A sawing, Litt. ex Col.*

Projectura, æ, f. *The jutting, or leaning, out in a building; the coping, or water-table, of a wall, Vitr.* 2, 8.

Projecturus, a, um, part. *About to throw, or cast.* Jam vestem detraxerat corpori, projecturus semet in flumen, *Curt.* 9, 11.

Projectus, a, um, part. & adj. ior. comp. ssmus, sup. (1) *Thrown, or cast, forth, or away; cast down.* (2) *Exposed as a child.* (3) *Stretched, or extended, out in length.* (4) *Thrown, or cast, to.* (5) *Lying down along.* (6) *Prostrate.* (7) *Abandoned, forsaken, laid aside.* (8) *Slighted; made of little value, or account.* (9) *Scowle, mean.* (10) *Inclined, prone, given, or bent, to.* (11) *Swagging, or hanging, down.* (12) *Jutting out.* (1) Ex naufragio ad saxa projectus, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 8. (2) Parvulam puellam projectam iustuli, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 2, 5. (3) Chabrias obnixo genu, scuto projectæque hastâ impetum excipere hostium docuit, *Nip. in vitâ.* 1. Projectæ claro cum lumine chelæ, *Cic. in Arat.* (4) Cibus projectum odoraris, *Hor. Epod.* 6, 10. (5) § Viri projectus in antro, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 76. (6) Matresfamilias projectæ ad pedes suorum, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 26. (7) Projecto lucis amore, *Paulus, Ec. Sil.* (8) Civibus jam projecta senatus auctoritas, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 42, 3. (9) = Vultus Vitelli projectus & degener, *Id. Hist.* 3, 65, 5. (10) § Projectus ad audendum, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 1. Projectus ad lubricum gens, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 5, 3. (11) § Projectior venter, *Suet. Tit.* 10. (12) Projecta saxa Pachyni, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 699.

Projectus, us, m. verb. *The casting out of a thing; the jutting, or leaning, out, Plin.* 17, 12.

Projicio, ere, jeci, etum, act. [ex pro, & jacio] (1) *To throw, or fling, forth, or away.* (2) *Met. To throw out, or banish.* (3) *To throw upon.* (4) *To prostrate.* (5) *To throw down.* (6) *To cast off, to reject, to slight, neglect, or disregard.* (7) *To expose a child.* (1) § Projicere arma jubet, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 98. (2) § Projicere ex urbe, *Cic.* in forum, *Liv.* ad pedes, *Cæs.* = Lætan mihi videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit, serasque projecit, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 1. § Lacrymas projicere, *to weep; Hirt. B. Alex.* 24. = Profundere, *Id.* Projicere ampullas, *to speak big words, Hor. A. Pœt.* 97. (3) Super exanimem sese projecit amicum, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 44. (4) Sese Cæsari ad pedes projecit, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 31. (5) Gerninos immuni pondere cessus Project, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 402. (6) § Patriam virtutem projicere, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 15. § Se projicere, *to be cast down, or discouraged, Cic.* (7) § Ego eam projecit, alia mulier sustulit, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 3, 75.

Projicior, i, pass. *To be cast out, to jut out, Met. to be exposed, &c. Vid. Projicio, & Projectus.* Quantum odii fore ab his qui ultra quinquennium projiciantur, *Tac. Ann. 2, 36, 3.*

Proin, adv. [*ex proinde, ut dein ex deinde*] *Therefore, for that cause, thereupon.* Proin face apud te ut lies, *Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5.*

Proinde, adv. (1) *Therefore, for that cause.* (2) *Just so, or all one as if.* (1) Proinde bono animo sis, *Cic. Attic. 1, 6, 6.* (2) § Scio hæc facta proinde, ut proloquor, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 125.* uti, *Cic. de Inv. 2. it, Id. Proinde explicare, quali non nōtēs, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 35.*

Proīabor, i, plus, dep. (1) *To slide, slip, or fall.* (2) *To fall, or tumble, down.* (3) *To digress, or step aside.* (4) *To incline to.* (5) *To decline, or degenerate.* (1) Serpens prolabitur, *Cic. N. D. 2.* (2) Cūm ædes Jovis vetustate aque incuriā detecta prolaberetur, *Nep. Attic. 20.* (3) Non me præterit, me longius prolapsū esse quā, &c. *Cic. pro Cæc. 101.* (4) Libenter ad istam opinionem tecum prolaberer, *Id. de Legib. 1, 20.* (5) Juventus ita prolapta est, ut omnium opibus retinenda atque coercenda sit, *Id. de Div. 2, 2.*

Proīapio, ōnis, f. verb. *A fall, or slip.* = *Via lubrica, quā ingredi sine casu, aut prolapsione vix possis, Cic. pro Cal. 17.*

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Proīatandus, a, um, part. *To be delayed, or put off.* § Prolatandis comitiis, *Liv. Interim cunctantibus prolatantibusque spem ac metum, Tac. Ann. 15, 51, 1.*

Proīatatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A delaying, a deferring, or prolonging.* Prolatio inimica victoriæ, *Tac. Hist. 33, 82, 3.*

Proīatatus, a, um, part. *Dilated, enlarged, deferred, prolonged.* § Prolatum bellum, *Tac. Ann. 13, 34, 4.*

Proīatio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à profero*] (1) *An enlarging.* (2) *Met. A producing, or bringing.* (3) *Also a delaying, a prolonging, a deferring.* (1) Aruspices respondent prolationem finium porrendi, *Liv. 31, 5.* (2) Exemplorum prolatio auctoritatem orationi affert, *Cic. Orat. 34.* (3) Quantum vis prolationum, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 98.*

*Proīato, āre, act. [*ex pro, & || lato*] (1) *To dilate, or make larger.* (2) *To prolong, or lengthen.* (3) *Also to defer, or put off.* (1) § Prolatate agros, *Tac. Hist. 2, 78, 5.* (2) *Vid. Prolatus, n. 3.* (3) *Diem ex die prolatate, Tac. Ann. 6, 42, 6.*

*Proīatūrus, a, um, part. *About to show, or discover.* Quem mox hujus criminis, reum putant quidam mandata prolaturum, *Suet. Tib. 52.* § Prolaturus ingens arcanum, *Plin. Pan. 23.*

*Proīatus, a, um, part. [*à proferor*] (1) *Brought forth.* (2) *Shown, told, spoken, spread abroad, recited, rehearsed.* (3) *Delayed, prolonged.* (4) *Also moved, transported.* (1) § Frumentum, quod additum fuerat, prolaturum, *Liv. Proiato auxilio non deest venditor, Lucan. 4, 97.* (2) Multa sunt ex historiis prolata somnia, *Cic. de Div. 2, 66.* (3) § Prolatum consilium, *Tac. Ann. 4, 57, 1.* (4) *Calidā prolatus ab irā, Luc. 2, 493.*

Proīecto, āre, freq. [*à prolicio*] (1) *To allure, cajole, entice, or wheedle.* (2) *To challenge, to begin first with.* (1) Privatā egentes benignitate proīectat, *Cic. pro Flacc. 8.* (2) *Etiam ne quis ultro me proīectas probris? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 38.*

*Proīlēgōmēnon, i, n. [*à ἀπολέγομαι, præfer*] *a preface, a preamble.*

*Proīleptis, is, f. [*ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀπολαμβάνειν, b. c. à præsumendo*] (1) *An anticipation, a forethought.* (2) *A figure whereby we prevent and answer an objection beforehand, a preoccupation.* (3) *Also a figure in which the whole precedeth, and the parts follow.* Ut duæ aquilæ volaverunt, hæc ab oriente, illa ab occidente. (1) Quæ gens

non habet sine doctrinā anticipationem quandam deorum, quam ἀπολήψιν vocat Epicurus? *Cic. N. D. 1, 16.* (2) *Rutil. aliique Rhet.* (3) *Gramm. Lat. Præoccupatio, prænotio.*

*Proīlepticus, a, um, adj. *Ad anticipationem pertinet, ἀποληπτικός, M.*

Proīles, is, f. [*ab oleo, i. e. cresco, quasi proles, ut à lub, & oleo, suboles*] (1) *A race, stock, progeny, descent, or generation.* (2) *Acbild.* (3) *Also the young of any creature, a brood, a breed.* (4) *An age.* (5) *A shoot of a tree.* (6) *Also the testicles.* (1) Futurorum hominum proles, *Cic. Somn. Scip. 7.* Felix Roma prole virūm, *Virg. Æn. 6, 784.* (2) Achilles Thetidis proles, *Sil.* (3) § Volucrum proles, *Ov. caprum, Col. equorum, Lucr.* (4) Ferrea proles, exorta repente est, *Cic. N. D. 2, 63, ex poetā.* (5) Proles tardè crescentis olivæ, *Virg. Georg. 2, 3.* (6) Prolimina sunt ea quæ nos verecundiū proles dicimus, *Arnob. 4. Testes, Vett.*

Proīlētāneus, a, um, adj. *Fest. id. quod Proīlētārius, a, um, adj. [à proles] Of a poor and mean condition, poor, vulgar, beggerly.* Proletarii dicti, quod rati ad militiam conseriberentur, sed procreandæ prolis gratiā in urbe linquerentur, *Non. vid. & Gell. 16, 10.* § Proletarius sermo, i. e. vilis & plebeius, common, ordinary discourse, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 157.*

*Proīlōbo, āre, act. [*ex pro & libo*] *To taste before, to pour out in sacrifice.* Aquas prolabant novo fidenti, *Plin. 14, 19.*

*Proīlōbor, āri, pass. *To be poured out in sacrifice, Plin. 35, 12.*

Proīlōceo, ēre, ui, act. *pro proliqueo, profluo. To melt down, Varr.*

*Proīlōcio, ēre, exi, ectum, act. [*ex pro, & lacio*] *To induce, or draw along; to entice, or allure.* Flos veteris vini me hīc prolicio pro foribus, *Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 2. conf. Stat. Theb. 4, 689.* Dat negotium Blæzio, cæteros quidem ad spem proliceret arma sine noxā ponendi, *Tac. Ann. 3, 73, 4.*

Proīliquātus, a, um, part. *Issuing forth, Apul. Apol. p. 416.*

Proīlitas, ātis, f. *Issue, progeny.* § Generosa proilitas, *Apol. 4. Proles.*

Proīlixē, adv. iūs, comp. *Liberally, frankly, freely, largely, sumptuously.* = Non solum fecit, sed etiam prolixē cumulatēque fecit, *Cic. pro Flacc. 36.* = Accipit hominem nemo melius prorsus, neque prolixius, *Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 52.*

†Proīlītudo, dīnis, f. *Pacuv. ap. Non.*

Proīlītās, ātis, f. *Liberality, length, tediousness.* †Liberalitas, tædium.

Proīlixo, āre, act. *To make long.* Monendus putator est, ut prolixet aciem ferramenti, *Col. 4, 24.*

Proīlixus, a, um, adj. or, comp. [*ex pro, & laxus*] (1) *Big, large, thick, and as some think high, tall.* (2) *Free, properse, bounteous, kind.* (3) *Swift, speedy.* (4) *Tedious.* (1) § Barba prolixa, *Virg. Ecl. 8, 34.* § Prolixo, nec exili corpore erat, *Suet. Claud. 30.* § Arbores prolixæ, *Varr. R. R. 1, 9.* Femina prolixior, *Plin. 16, 10.* (2) = Interest nostrā, Plancum hoc animo libenti prolixoque facere, *Cic. sub Ep. Attic. 16, 16.* (3) Non tam prolixo provolat ictu, *Lucr. 4, 1238.* interpr. Steph. § Prolixum tempus, *Col. 4. Sipont. & Litt. sed gratis.*

*Proīlōgium, ii, n. || Proīlōquium, *Fest. A prologue, or preface; a preamble, Pacuv. id. quod*

*Proīlōgus, i, m. [*ἀπὸ λόγος, Gr. ex πρό, ante, & λόγος, sermo*] (1) *A speech beforehand, a preface, a prologue.* (2) *Also he that speaketh the prologue.* (1) § Prologos scribere, *Ter. Andr. prol. 5.* (2) § Oratorem voluit esse me, non prologum, *Ter. Heaut. prol. 11.*

Proīlongo, āre, act. *To defer, to delay, to prolong, Plin. 13, 3.* †Ubi al. prorogant, quod rectius.

Proīlongor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be prolonged, Sen. de Benef. 5, 17.* †Ubi rectius prorogatur.

*Proīlōquium, ii, n. *A proposition, maxim, axiom, or aphorism.* Proloquium est sententia, in quā nihil desideratur, *Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 8.*

*Proīlōquor, i, quātus sum, dep. [*ex pro, & loquor*] (1) *To speak out, or at length; to tell*

a long story, to speak freely what one thinketh, to declare, to utter. (2) *Also to preface that which one is about to say.* (1) Nam quid ego apud te proloqui parcam? Ego illam vidi, &c. *Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 23.* Non potuit cogitatē proloqui, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 53.* (2) Quam rem oraturum huc veni, proloquar, *Plaut. Prol. Amph.*

Proīlūbium, ii, n. [*ex lubet*] (1) *A delight, a desire, an appetite, will, or pleasure.* (2) *Also frankness, and a humour of bounty.* (1) Feros & immanes navitas prolubium audiendi subit, *Gell. 16, 13.* (2) Quod prolubium, quæ isthæc subita est largitas? *Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 28.* ubi tamen al. proluviū.

Proīlūdium, ii, n. *A flourish, a preamble, an essay, or proof, before a matter; a preparative, Gell. 5, 10.* Vid. & Cic. Philipp. 14, 3. sed var. codd. †Prolusio, Cic.

Proīlūdo, ēre, si, sum, act. *To flourish, as musicians, or fencers do, before they play in good earnest; to prove, or essay, what one can do, before we come to the thing; to begin, or commence.* Sparsā ad pugnam proludit arenā, *Virg. Georg. 3, 234.* & Æn. 12, 106. de bove. Jurgia proludent, sed mox & pocula torques Saucius, *Juv. 5, 26.*

Proīlūgeo, ēre, luxi, neut. *To mourn and lament beyond the usual time, Fest.*

*Proīlūo, ēre, ui, ūtum, act. [*ex pro, & art. luo, proluo*] (1) *To wash much, or long; to rinse, to scour.* (2) *To wet, imbue, or moisten.* (3) *To bathe, or soak; to drench, or souse.* (1) Impetus aquarum proluit terram, *Col. 2, 18, 5.* (2) Cruor laucia proluit pectora, *Stat. Theb. 8, 712.* (3) Pleno se proluit auro, *Virg. Æn. 1, 743.* § Proluere opes, *to lavish away his estate, Tac. ap. Litt. certē ap. Gell. 2, 24.* pecuniam proluere leg.

Proīlūō, ōnis, f. verb. [*à proluo*] *An essay, or flourish; a proof, or trial, Cic. Verr. 1, 14.*

*Proīlūtus, a, um, part. *Soaked, soured, or drenched.* Multā prolutus vappā nauta atque viator, *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 16.*

*Proīlūvies, ei, f. [*à proluendo*] (1) *Filth washed off from any thing, offscouring.* (2) *Also the looseness of the belly.* (1) § Ventris proluvia, *Virg. Æn. 3, 217.* (2) § Alvi proluvia, *Col. 12, 38.*

*Proīlūvium, ii, n. [*ab eodem*] *A shedding of water in great abundance, filth washed from any thing; Met. also prodigality, or a wasteful spending.* = Quod proluviū? quæ isthæc subita est largitas? *Ter. Adelph. 59, 28.* ubi tamen Donat. leg. prolubium, & ἀπορρομὴν, interpretatur. § Proluviū alvi, *a lax, or scouring, Aurel. 4. Proluvia, Col.*

*Proīlyta, æ, m. [*πρόλυτος, lytarum antecessor in juris scientiā*] *A licentiate of the law, one that hath studied in the law five years, Justinian. vid. Hottoman. de verb. juris.*

Proīmāno, āre, neut. *To go, or spread, abroad, Sen. Sed al. emendat. lib. 4. Emano.*

*Proīmātertera, æ, f. *est soror proavæ, i. e. superior matertera, [ex pro, & matertera] The great grandam's sister, a great aunt, Cajus.*

Proīmendus, a, um, part. *To be drawn out, or produced.* Atque tunica promenda, *Cals. 7, 22. conf. Curt. 9, 21.*

Proīmens, tis, part. *Drawing out, producing, Sil. 2, 134.*

Proīmercālis, e, adj. *That is to be sold, or set to sale.* § Res promercales, *Col. 1, 8.* § Forum promercale, *the place where old clothes, lumber, and frippery are to be sold, Jun. Officinas promercalium vestium exercere, to keep a broker's shop, Suet. de Ill. Gramm. 23.* Aurum promercale ternis millibus nummūm in libras, *to pass for so much, Suet. Cæs. 54.*

Proīmercium, ii, n. *Whatsoever is set aside to be sold, Hottom.*

Proīmercor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To buy at the first hand in order to sell again by retail.* †Præmercor, *Plaut. & Plin.*

Proīmerendus, a, um, part. *To oblige, or deserve well of.* Hortatur ut imitetur in promerendis sociis vicinum suum Octavium, *Suet. Aug. 3.*

Proīmē-

Prömērens, tis, part. Deserving, Ter. Adelphi:

4, 5, 47. **Prömēreo, ēre, ui, itum, neut. & Prömēreor,** itus sum, dep. (1) *To deserve well, or ill.* (2) *To oblige.* (3) *To confer, or do.* (4) *To be committed.* (1) Verum enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, *Ter. Adelphi. 2, 1, 4.* Is suo beneficio promeritus est, se ut ames, *Q. Cic. de Petit. Conf. 7.* Levius punitus quam promeritus sit, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 28.* § Promereri principem, *Plin. Paneg. 62.* de aliquo, *Plaut. (2) Vulg. Int. (3) & Non* convenit, cum ego ad promerendum officium tam fuerim expeditus, vos ad referendam gratiam esse tardiores, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil. 2.* (4) Postquam malum promeritum est, metuunt, *Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 24.*

Prömēritum, i, n. (1) *A desert.* (2) *A good turn, a courtesy, an obligation.* (1) Tuum promeritum est, ut faciam, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 76.* (2) Majus est in nos vestrum promeritum, *Cic. post Redit. 4.* Vestra promerita in nos universa, *Id. postquam in Senat. red. 1.*

|| **Prömico, āre, n.** [ex pro, & mico] (1) *To shine out, or appear, at a distance.* (2) *To start out.* (1) *Næv. ap. Non. 1, 329.* (2) *Amm.*

Prömīnens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Prominent, puffed up, swollen.* (2) *Standing out.* (1) § Prominentes venæ, *Mart. 5, 4.* (2) § Prominentior cauda, *Plin. 10, 3.*

Prömīnentia, æ, f. (1) *The jutting of a thing out, or over; a prominence.* (2) || *A promontory, or rock, hanging over the sea.* (1) *Vitr. 6, 11.* (2) *Solin. c. 27.* † *Promontorium, Vett.*

Prömīneo, ēre, ui, n. [ex pro, & mineo, ant.] (1) *To jut, or stand, out; to appear, or show itself, from afar; to lean, bend, or stretch, out.* (2) *To hang over.* (1) Dentes elephantis qui prominent, *Plin. 11, 37.* Vulgus prominet excelsis tectis, *Stat. Theb. 11, 416.* (2) Prominet in pontum collis, *Ov. Met. 13, 778.* § Prominere ante frontem, *Plin. 8, 32.* à cæterâ acie, *Liv. 22.*

|| **Prömīno, āre, act.** *To lead forth, as they do cattle to watering.* Jumenta ad lacum prominabat, *Apul. Met. 9, p. 295.* † *Ago, compello, Vett.*

Prömīnulus, a, um, adj. dim. [à promineo] *Somerobat standing out. Quasi invitat in porticum latam, & prominulam, Plin. 5, 6.*

*† **Prömīscam, [à promisceo]** *Promiscuously, confusedly, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 5, 11.* † *Promiscue.*

*|| **Prömīscœo, ēre, ui, act. & Prömīscœor, ēri, pass.** *To mingle together, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.* † *Commisceo.*

***Prömīscuē, adv.** *Confusedly, one with another, promiscuously, in common, raffraff; without any order, or regard.* Promiscuē in fluminibus perluuntur, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 20.* Suffragium promiscuē omnibus datum est, *Liv. 1, 43.* = *Promiscuē & communiter datum, Cic. pro Font. 6.* & Promiscuē toto, quam propriè parvâ frui parte, malletis, *Id. in Rut. 2, 31.*

***Prömīscuus, a, um, adj.** [à pro, & misceo] (1) *Promiscuous, confused, mingled.* (2) *Also common, general, ordinary.* (3) *Reciprocal, mutual.* (4) § Promiscuum genus, *the epicene gender.* (1) & Connubia promiscua, *Liv. 4, 2.* (2) Omnia, quæ occulta antè fuerant, in promiscua usu facta, *Plin. 14, 1.* = *Indistincta, & promiscua defensio, Tac. Ann. 6, 8.* (3) § Operam promiscuam dare, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 138.* (4) = *Nec statim diligentem putabo, qui promiscua, quæ & epicena dicuntur, inveniret, Quint. Inst. 1.*

† **Prömīssē, adv.** *Copiously, at length.* † *Copiose.*

Prömīssio, ōnis, f. verb. *A promise.* § *Promissio auxilii, Cic. Fam. 4, 13.* provinciae, *Id. Attic. 8, 9.*

Prömīssor, ōris, m. verb. *A promiser, a boaster of what he will do.* Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiati? *Hor. A. Pœt. 138.*

Prömīssu, ablat. *By promise.* Flentisque parentes Promissu vitæ recreat, *Manil. 5, 578.*

Prömīssum, i, n. *A promise, a vow.* § *Servare promissa, Cic. Offic. 3, 24.* solvere, *Id. Fam. 12, 29.* Pendere à promissis, *Id. Q. frat. 3, 21.* = *Manere promissis, & servare fidem, Virg. Æn. 2, 160.* & Miscebantur minis promissa, *Tac. Hist. 5, 24, 4.*

Prömīssus, a, um, part. (1) *Promised, vowed.* (2) *Adj. Growing long, hanging down long.* (3) *Swagging.* (1) § *Promissa fides, Virg. Æn. 4, 552.* = *Donum Jovi dicatum atque promissum, Cic. Verr. 5, 72.* (2) *Promissa barba & capilli effraverant speciem oris, Liv. 2, 23.* (3) *Promisso ventre arietes, Col. 7, 3.*

Prömīttens, tis, part. Promiseing. *Traditurum se urbem promittens, Curt. 5, 8.*

Prömītto, ēre, mīsi, ssum, act. [i. e. antemitto, ex pro significatione porro in longum, & mitto; promitto item spondeo, polliceor, tanquam antè, aut in longum, mittens aliquid in verbis] (1) *To sling, hurl, or dart.* (2) *To spread, or stretch.* (3) *To let grow in length.* (4) *To promise, to engage.* (5) *To promise to go, to make an assignation.* (6) *To threaten.* (1) Longius tela promittere, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 9.* ubi alii promittere, sed perperam, ut opinor. (2) Gallia est longè, & à nostris littoribus hucusque promissa, *Mela, 1, 3.* (3) Capillum ac barbam promittere, *Liv. 6, 16.* (4) = *Illud vobis promitto, & reipublicæ spondeo, Cic. pro Cæl. 32.* = *Ita esse tibi promitto atque confirmo, Id. Fam. 13, 28.* & Dî faxint ut ea faciat, quæ promittit, *Id. Attic. 16.* & Vix videbar, quæ promiseram, præstare posse, *Id. Fam. 18, 3.* & Dî primis minantur exis, bene promittunt secundis, *Id. de Div. 2, 17.* (5) Ad cœnam aliò promissi foras, *Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 16.*

Tum, cum ille dubitaret, quod ad fratrem promiserat, ego, inquit Julius, pro utroque respondeo, sic faciemus, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 7.* (6) Satis scitè promittit tibi, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6.* § *Promissi ultorem, Virg. Æn. 2, 96.* ubi vid. *Serv.*

Prömō, ēre, pī, ptum, act. [ex pro, & emo, i. e. sumo, antiq. Perot. à premendo] (1) *To draw out, to bring forth.* (2) *To draw as wine out of a vessel.* (3) *To utter and tell; to disclose, or uncover; to lay open.* (1) Cum ex aerario pecuniam promississet, atque adnumerasset, *Cic. Verr. 3, 84.* § *Promere libros ex bibliothecâ, Id. de Fin. 3, 2.* & Repono, vid. *Reponor.* & Sol promit, & celat diem, *Her. Carm. Secul. v. 10.* † *Promere se, to come out, Virg. Æn. 2, 260.* (2) *Promissisti tu illi vinum? Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 16.* (3) *Ut non audeam, percunctanti quin promam omnia, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 11.* † *Promere gemitus, to fetch a groan, Mart. 10, 80.*

Prömōr, i, pass. *To be taken, or brought, out; to be explained, or related.* & Curandum, ubi quidque reponatur, ut, ubi opus sit, promatur, *Col. 12, 2.* Cum iustis aliorum voluminibus promitur, *Paterc. 2, 48.*

*|| **Prömōneo, ēre, ui, itum, act.** [ex pro, & moneo] *id. quod pramoneo, Litt. ex Cic. ad Attic.*

|| **Prömōnstra, ōrum, pl. n.** *Monsters, prodigys, Feit.*

Prömōntōrium, ii, n. [mons in mare prominens, q. d. promontorium] *A bill lying out like an elbow of land into the sea; a promontory or cape.* Aliqua promontoria, aut prærupta saxa tenuisse dicuntur, *Cic. Verr. 5, 56.* † *Promontorium fletere, to double a cape, Id.*

|| **Prömōtio, ōnis, f. verb.** *Promotion, preferment, Firm. † Dignitas.*

Prömōtus, a, um, part. (1) *Moved forward, set forth.* (2) *Met. Promoted, advanced.* (1) § *Promota classis, Stat. Achill. 1, 444.* (2) § *Promotus ad amplissimas procuraciones, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 3.* in ampliorem gradum, *Suet. Oth. 1.*

Prömōveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, act. & n. (1) *To go, or move, forward.* (2) *Met. To advance, or promote.* (3) *To enlarge, or extend.* (4) *To prolong, put off, or defer.* (5) *Also to prevail, or do good.* (1) Moveo. C. Video, at nihil promoveo, *Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 4.* (2) *Vid. Promotus, n. 2.* (3) *Roma nisi immensum ires promōset in orbem, i. e. promovisset, Ov. Amor. 2, 9, 15.* (4) *Quantum huic promoveo nuptias, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 18.* (5) *Abiho hinc, præfens quando promoveo parum, Id. Hec. 4, 4, 81.* Promoveri ad quartum à Bedriaco castra placuit, *Tac. Hist. 2, 39, 4.*

† **Promptarius, a, um, adj.** *Plaut. Vid. Promptuarius.*

Promptè, adv. ius, comp. sīmè, sup. *Promptly, easily, readily, forthwith, by and by.* Homines non modò promptè, sed etiam largè & honorificè promitti sibi volunt, *Q. Cic. de Petit. Conf. 11.* Morbi promptius sanantur, *Cels. 2, 1.* = *paratior, Cic. § Promptissimè adesse alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 17.*

|| **Promptitudo, dñis, f.** *Readiness, quickness.* † *Alacritas, propensio, promptus animus, Cic.*

Prompto, āre, freq. [à promo] *To bring forth, or disclose, often.* Siquidem supremi promptes thesauros Jovis, *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 33.*

Promptu, monopt. in ablat. (1) *Manifest, or apparent.* (2) *In readiness, or at hand.* (1) & Hæc in promptu fuerint, nunc interiora videamus, *Cic. de Div. 2, 60.* = *Cum illa pateant, in promptuque sint omnibus, Id. de Orat. 1, 6.* & Hæc non recondita ratione cernitur, sed est in promptu, *Id. Offic. 1, 27.* (2) & Non hæsitans respondebo, sed ea dicam, quæ sunt in promptu, *Id. Acad. 1, 2.*

Promptuārium, ii, n. [ex quo aliquid promitur] *A storehouse, a buttery, or pantry, Cato, R. R. 11.*

Promptuārius, a, um, adj. [ex quo aliquid promitur] *That from whence any thing is brought, or taken.* † *Promptuaria cella, a cellar, spense, or buttery; a store room, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 4.*

Promptus, a, um, part. & adj. [à promor] (1) *Drawn, or brought, forth; taken out.* (2) *Adj. or comp. issimus, sup. Prompt, ready, easy, quick, bold.* (3) *Bent, propense, and inclined to.* (4) *Also clear, evident, manifest, open.* (1) & Aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in linguâ habere, *Sall. B. Catil. 10.* (2) = *Facilis & prompta responsio, Cic. de Orat. 1, 56.* Haud quicumque manu promptior erat, *Liv. 2, 56.* (3) *Promptum ad asperiora ingenium Druso erat, Tac. Ann. 1, 29, 6.* § *Promptissimi in latrocinia, Flor. 4, 12.* Promptus libertati, aut ad mortem animus, *Tac. Ann. 4, 46, 4.* (4) = & Altera occulta & quasi involuta, altera prompta & aperta, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 9.*

Prömūlgatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A proclaiming, or publishing; a promulgation.* Illæ leges nullâ promulgatione latæ sunt, antequam scriptæ, *Cic. Philipp. 1, 13.*

Prömūlgātūrus, a, um, part. *About to publish.* Dixit, legem se promulgaturum, *Liv. 3, 9.*

Prömūlgātus, a, um, part. (1) *Published, or proclaimed.* (2) || *Also detected.* (1) *Cic. Philipp. 1, 10.* & de Legib. 3, 4. (2) *Duabus conjunctionibus promulgatis, Suet. Ner. 36.* ubi al. *promulgatis, al. pervulgatis.*

Prömūlgo, āre, act. qu. provulgo. *To noise abroad, to publish, to proclaim, to divulge.* Cato legem promulgavit de imperio Lentuli abrogando, *Cic. Q. frat. 2, 3.*

*|| **Prömūlsidāria vasa, quibus promulsis continetur, Pompon.**

Prömūlsis, idis, f. [potio mulso condita] (1) *A sweet and pleasant kind of drink tempered with new wine; metheglin.* (2) || *Also a platter, or charger.* (1) *Cic. Fam. 9, 10.* (2) *Tert.*

Prömūs, i, m. [à promendo] *A steward, or clerk, of the kitchen; one that hath the keeping of a storehouse, the yeoman of the larder.* = *Conduus promus sum, procurator peni, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 15.* Promis & cellariis intervenire, *Col. 12, 3.* It. adj. § *Promus fructus, Id. 3, 2.* Promi pueri, *Id.* || *Proma cella, Tert.*

|| **Promuscis, idis, f.** *The snout, or trunk, of an elephant, Plin. 8, 7.* ubi tamen ex *vett. exempl. fide rectius proboscis, quod vid.*

Prömūtus, a, um, adj. *Mutual, by turns.* Publicanis uti in sorte fecerant, in sequentis anni vestigal promutuum, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 32.*

***Prömāos, vel Prömāus, i, m.** [πρόμαος, Gr. à πρό, & αἶος, templum] *The porch of a church, palace, or great hall.* Partes pronai ad antas parietum procurant, *Vitr. 4, 4.*

Prömēcto, ēre, xi, vel xui, xum, act. *To knit on; to tie, or fasten, one thing to another in length; as the links of a chain, Stat. Sylv. 4, 3, 145.*

Prömēpos, ōtis, m. [nepotis filius] *A nephew's son, a great grandchild.* & Q. tui pronepos scribit

Projicior, i, pass. *To be cast out, to jut out, Met. to be exposed, &c. Vid. Projicio, & Projectus.* Quantum odii fore ab his qui ultra quinquennium projiciantur, *Tac. Ann. 2, 36, 3.*

Proin', adv. [*ex proinde, ut dein' ex deinde*] *Therefore, for that cause, thereupon.* Proin' face apud te ut lies, *Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5.*

Proinde, adv. (1) *Therefore, for that cause.* (2) *Just so, or all one as if.* (1) Proinde bono animo sis, *Cic. Attic. 1, 6, 6.* (2) § Scio hæc facta proinde, ut proloquor, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 125.* uti, *Cic. de Inv. 2, ita, Id. Proinde explicare, quasi non nōdies, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 35.*

Proīabor, i, plus, dep. (1) *To slide, slip, or fall.* (2) *To fall, or tumble, down.* (3) *To digress, or step aside.* (4) *To incline to.* (5) *To decline, or degenerate.* (1) Serpens prolabitur, *Cic. N. D. 2.* (2) Cūm ædes Jovis vetustate aque incuriā detecta prolaberetur, *Nep. Attic. 20.* (3) Non me præterit, me longius prolapsū esse quā, *Sc. Cic. pro Cæc. 101.* (4) Libentur ad istam opinionem tecum prolaberetur, *Id. de Legib. 1, 20.* (5) Juventus ita prolapsa est, ut omnium opibus retinenda atque coercenda sit, *Id. de Div. 2, 2.*

Proīapio, ōnis, f. verb. *A fall, or slip. = Via lubrica, quā ingredi sine casu, aut prolapsione vix possis, Cic. pro Cæc. 17.*

Proīapio, a, um, part. (1) *Fallen, slipped.* (2) *Met. Fallen from virtue, loose, dissolute.* (1) § Proīapio cecidit, *Liv. Proīapio Hylas, Prop. 1, 20, 47.* equus, *Id. 4, 1, 94.* (2) § Proīapia juvenis retinenda & coercenda, *Cic. de Div. 2, 2.* Si quid adolefcens cupiditate regni prolapsus secum egisset, *Liv. 40, 23.*

Proīatandus, a, um, part. *To be delayed, or put off.* § Proīatandis comitiis, *Liv. Interim cunctantibus proīatantibusque spem ac metum, Tac. Ann. 15, 51, 1.*

Proīatatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A delaying, a deferring, or prolonging.* Proīatio inimica victoriæ, *Tac. Hist. 33, 82, 3.*

Proīatatus, a, um, part. *Dilated, enlarged, deferred, prolonged.* § Proīatum bellum, *Tac. Ann. 13, 34, 4.*

Proīatio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à profero*] (1) *An enlarging.* (2) *Met. A producing, or bringing.* (3) *Also a delaying, a prolonging, a deferring.* (1) Aruspices respondent proīationem finium porrendi, *Liv. 31, 5.* (2) Exemplorum proīatio auctoritatem orationi affert, *Cic. Orat. 34.* (3) Quantum vis proīationum, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 98.*

*Proīato, āre, act. [*ex pro, & || lato*] (1) *To dilate, or make larger.* (2) *To prolong, or lengthen.* (3) *Also to defer, or put off.* (1) § Proīatate agros, *Tac. Hist. 2, 78, 5.* (2) *Vid. Proīatus, n. 3.* (3) Diem ex die proīatate, *Tac. Ann. 6, 42, 6.*

*Proīatūrus, a, um, part. *About to show, or discover.* Quem mox hujus criminis, reum putant quidam mandata proīaturum, *Suet. Tib. 52.* § Proīaturus ingens arcanum, *Plin. Pan. 23.*

*Proīātus, a, um, part. [*à proferor*] (1) *Brought forth.* (2) *Shown, told, spoken, spread abroad, recited, rehearsed.* (3) *Delayed, prolonged.* (4) *Also moved, transported.* (1) § Frumentum, quod additum fuerat, prolatus, *Liv. Proīato auxilio non deest venditor, Lucan. 4, 97.* (2) Multa sunt ex historiis prolata somnia, *Cic. de Div. 2, 66.* (3) § Proīatum consilium, *Tac. Ann. 4, 57, 1.* (4) Calidā prolatus ab irā, *Luc. 2, 493.*

Proīecto, āre, freq. [*à prolicio*] (1) *To allure, cajole, entice, or wheedle.* (2) *To challenge, to begin first with.* (1) Privatā egentes benignitate proīectat, *Cic. pro Flacc. 8.* (2) Etiam ne quis ultro me proīectas probris? *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 38.*

*Proīēgōmēnon, i, n. [*à προέγομαι, præfer*] *a preface, a preamble.*

*Proīēplis, is, f. [*ἀπὸ τῆς προλαμβάνειν, b. e. à præsumendo*] (1) *An anticipation, a forethought.* (2) *A figure whereby we prevent and answer an objection beforehand, a preoccupation.* (3) *Also a figure in which the whole precedeth, and the parts follow.* Ut dux aquilæ volaverunt, ab oriente, illa ab occidente. (1) Quæ gens

non habet sine doctrinā anticipationem quandam deorum, quam ἀπολυσιν vocat Epicurus? *Cic. N. D. 1, 16.* (2) *Rutil. alique Rhet.* (3) *Gramm. Lat. Præoccupatio, prænotio.*

*Proīēpticus, a, um, adj. *Ad anticipationem pertinet, ἀποληπτικός, M.*

Proīes, is, f. [*ab oleo, i. e. cresco, quasi proles, ut à sub, & oleo, suboles*] (1) *A race, stock, progeny, descent, or generation.* (2) *A child.* (3) *Also the young of any creature, a brood, a breed.* (4) *An age.* (5) *A shoot of a tree.* (6) *Also the testicles.* (1) Futurorum hominum proles, *Cic. Somn. Scip. 7.* Felix Roma prole virum, *Virg. Æn. 6, 784.* (2) Achilles Thetidis proles, *Sil. (3) § Volucrum proles, Ov. caprum, Col. equorum, Lucr. (4) Ferrea proles, exorta repente est, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, ex poetâ. (5) Proles tardè crescentis olivæ, Virg. Georg. 2, 3. (6) Prolimina sunt ea quæ nos verecundiùs proles dicimus, Arnob. † Testes, Vet.*

Proīētāneus, a, um, adj. *Fest. id. quod*

Proīētārius, a, um, adj. [*à proles*] *Of a poor and mean condition, poor, vulgar, beggerly.* Proīetarii dict. quod raro ad militiam conseriberentur, sed procreandæ proles gratiā in urbe linquerentur, *Non. vid. & Gell. 16, 10.* § Proīetarius termo, i. e. vilis & plebeius, common, ordinary discourse, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 157.*

*Proīībo, āre, act. [*ex pro & libo*] *To taste before, to pour out in sacrifice.* Aquas prolabant novo fictili, *Plin. 14, 19.*

*Proīībur, āri, pass. *To be poured out in sacrifice, Plin. 35, 12.*

Proīīceo, ēre, ui, act. *pro proliqueo, profluo. To melt down, Varr.*

*Proīīcio, ēre, exi, ectum, act. [*ex pro, & lacio*] *To induce, or draw along; to entice, or allure.* Flos veteris vini me hīc proīicit pro foribus, *Plaut. Cure. 1, 2, 2. conf. Stat. Theb. 4, 689.* Dat negotium Blæso, cæteros quidem ad spem proīiceret arma sine noxā ponendi, *Tac. Ann. 3, 73, 4.*

Proīīquātus, a, um, part. *Issuing forth, Apul. Apol. p. 416.*

Proīītas, ātis, f. *Issue, progeny.* § Generosa proīitas, *Apol. † Proles.*

Proīixē, adv. ius, comp. *Liberally, frankly, freely, largely, sumptuously.* = Non solum fecit, sed etiam proīixē cumulātēque fecit, *Cic. pro Flacc. 36.* = Accipit hominem nemo melius prorsus, neque proīixius, *Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 52.*

† Proīixitudo, dñis, f. *Pacuv. ap. Non.*

Proīixitas, ātis, f. *Liberality, length, tediousness. † Liberalitas, tædium.*

Proīixo, āre, act. *To make long.* Monendus putator est, ut proīixet aciem ferramenti, *Col. 4, 24.*

Proīixus, a, um, adj. or, comp. [*ex pro, & laxus*] (1) *Big, large, thick, and as some think high, tall.* (2) *Free, propense, bounteous, kind.* (3) *Swift, speedy.* (4) *|| Tedious.* (1) § Barba proīixa, *Virg. Æcl. 8, 34.* § Proīixo, nec exili corpore erat, *Suet. Claud. 30.* § Arbores proīixæ, *Varr. R. R. 1, 9.* Femina proīixior, *Plin. 16, 10.* (2) = Interest nostrā, Plancum hoc animo libenti proīixoque facere, *Cic. sub Ep. Attic. 16, 16.* (3) Non tam proīixo provolat ictu, *Lucr. 4, 1238.* interpr. Steph. § Proīixum tempus, *Col. (4) Sipont. & Litt. sed gratis.*

*† Proīōgium, ii, n. || Proīōquium, *Fest. A prologue, or preface; a preamble, Pacuv. id. quod*

*Proīōgus, i, m. [*πρόλογος, Gr. ex πρό, ante, & λόγος, termo*] (1) *A speech beforehand, a preface, a prologue.* (2) *Also he that speaketh the prologue.* (1) § Prologos scribere, *Ter. Andr. prol. 5.* (2) § Oratorem voluit esse me, non prologum, *Ter. Heaut. prol. 11.*

Proīōngo, āre, act. *To defer, to delay, to prolong, Plin. 13, 3. † Ubi al. prorogant, quod rectius.*

Proīōngor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be prolonged, Sen. de Benef. 5, 17. † Ubi rectius prorogatur.*

*† Proīōquium, ii, n. *A proposition, maxim, axiom, or aphorism.* Proīōquium est sententia, in quā nihil desideratur, *Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 8.*

*Proīōquor, i, quītus sum, dep. [*ex pro, & loquor*] (1) *To speak out, or at length; to tell*

a long story, to speak freely what one thinketh, to declare, to utter. (2) *Also to preface that which one is about to say.* (1) Nam quid ego apud te proloqui parcam? Ego illam vidi, *Sc. Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 28.* Non potuit cogitatē proloqui, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 53.* (2) Quam rem oraturum huc veni, proloquar, *Plaut. Prol. Amph.*

Proīūbium, ii, n. [*ex lubet*] (1) *A delight, a desire, an appetite, will, or pleasure.* (2) *Also frankness, and a humour of bounty.* (1) Feros & immanes navitas prolubium audiendi subit, *Gell. 16, 13.* (2) Quod prolubium, quæ isthæc subita est largitas? *Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 28.* ubi tamen al. prolubium.

Proīūdium, ii, n. *A flourish, a preamble, an essay, or proof, before a matter; a preparative, Gell. 5, 10. Vid. & Cic. Philipp. 14, 3. sed var. codd. † Prolusio, Cic.*

Proīūdo, ēre, si, sum, act. *To flourish, as musicians, or sencers do, before they play in good earnest; to prove, or essay, what one can do, before we come to the thing; to begin, or commence.* Sparsā ad pugnam proludit arenā, *Virg. Georg. 3, 234.* & *Æn. 12, 106.* de bove. Jurgia proludent, sed mox & pocula torques Saucius, *Juv. 5, 26.*

Proīūgeo, ēre, luxi, neut. *To mourn and lament beyond the usual time, Fest.*

*Proīūo, ēre, ui, ūtum, act. [*ex pro, & art. luo, pro lavo*] (1) *To wash much, or long; to rinse, to scour.* (2) *To wet, imbue, or moisten.* (3) *To bathe, or soak; to drench, or souse.* (1) Impetus aquarum proluit terram, *Col. 2, 18, 5.* (2) Cruor saucia proluit pectora, *Stat. Theb. 8, 712.* (3) Pleno se proluit auro, *Virg. Æn. 1, 743.* § Proluere opes, *to lavish away his estate, Tac. ap. Litt. certè ap. Gell. 2, 24.* pecuniam proludere leg.

Proīūsiō, ōnis, f. verb. [*à proluo*] *An essay, or flourish; a proof, or trial, Cic. Verr. 1, 14.*

*Proīūtus, a, um, part. *Soaked, soured, or drenched.* Multā prolutus vappā nauta atque viator, *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 16.*

*Proīūvies, ei, f. [*à proluendo*] (1) *Filth washed off from any thing, scouring.* (2) *Also the looseness of the belly.* (1) § Ventris proīuvies, *Virg. Æn. 3, 217.* (2) § Alvi proīuvies, *Col. 12, 38.*

*Proīūvium, ii, n. [*ab eodem*] *A shedding of water in great abundance, filth washed from any thing; Met. also prodigality, or a wasteful spending.* = Quod proluvium? quæ isthæc subita est largitas? *Ter. Adelph. 59, 28.* ubi tamen Donat. leg. prolubium, & ἀποθυμία, interpretatur. § Proīuvium alvi, *a lax, or scouring, Aurel. † Proluvies, Col.*

*Proīūyta, æ, m. [*προλύτης, lytarum antecessor in juris scientiā*] *A licentiate of the law, one that hath studied in the law five years, Justinian. vid. Hotoman. de verb. juris.*

Proīmāno, āre, neut. *To go, or spread, abroad, Sen. Sed al. emendat. lib. † Emano.*

*Proīmātertera, æ, f. est soror proavixæ, i. e. superior matertera, [*ex pro, & matertera*] *The great grandam's sister, a great aunt, Cajus.*

Proīmendus, a, um, part. *To be drawn out, or produced.* Atque tunica promendā, *Cilf. 7, 22. conf. Curt. 9, 21.*

Proīmens, tis, part. *Drawing out, producing, Sil. 2, 134.*

Proīmercālis, e, adj. *That is to be sold, or set to sale.* § Res promercales, *Col. 1, 8.* § Forum promercale, *the place where old clothes, lumber, and frippery are to be sold, Jun. Officinas promercalium vestium exercere, to keep a broker's shop, Suet. de Ill. Gramin. 23.* Aurum promercale ternis millibus nummūm in libras, *to pass for so much, Suet. Cæs. 54.*

Proīmercium, ii, n. *Whatsoever is set aside to be sold, Hotom.*

Proīmercor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To buy at the first hand in order to sell again by retale. † Præmercor, Plaut. & Plin.*

Proīmerendus, a, um, part. *To oblige, or deserve well of.* Hortatur ut imitetur in promerendis sociis vicinum suum Octavium, *Suet. Aug. 3.*

Proīmā-

Prömērens, tis, part. Deserving, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 47.

Prömēreo, ēre, ui, itum, neut. & Prömēreo, itus sum, dep. (1) *To deserve well, or ill.* (2) *To oblige.* (3) *To conferr, or do.* (4) *To be committed.* (1) Verum enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 4. Is suo beneficio promeritus est, se ut ames, *Q. Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 7. Levius punitus quam promeritus sit, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 28. § Promereri principem, *Plin. Paneg.* 62. de aliquo, *Plaut.* (2) *Vulg. Int.* (3) Non convenit, cum ego ad promerendum officium tam fuerim expeditus, vos ad referendam gratiam esse tardiores, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 2. (4) Postquam malum promeritum est, metuunt, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 6, 24.

Prömēritum, i, n. (1) *A desert.* (2) *A good turn, a courtesy, an obligation.* (1) Tuum promeritum est, ut faciam, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 76. (2) Majus est in nos vestrum promeritum, *Cic. post Redit.* 4. Vestra promerita in nos universa, *Id. postquam in Senat. red.* 1.

|| **Prömico, āre, n.** [ex pro, & mico] (1) *To shine out, or appear, at a distance.* (2) *To start out.* (1) *Næv. ap. Non.* 1, 329. (2) *Amm.*

Pröminens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Prominent, puffed up, swollen.* (2) *Standing out.* (1) § Prominentes venæ, *Mart.* 5, 4. (2) § Prominentior cauda, *Plin.* 10, 3.

Pröminentia, æ, f. (1) *The jutting of a thing out, or over; a prominence.* (2) || *A promontory, or rock, hanging over the sea.* (1) *Vitr.* 6, 11. (2) *Solin. c.* 27. † *Promontorium, Vett.*

Prömineo, ēre, ui, n. [ex pro, & mineo, ant.] (1) *To jut, or stand, out; to appear, or show itself, from afar; to lean, bend, or stretch, out.* (2) *To hang over.* (1) Dentes elephantis qui prominent, *Plin.* 11, 37. Vulgus prominet excelsis tectis, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 416. (2) Prominet in pontum collis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 778. § Prominere ante frontem, *Plin.* 8, 32. à cæterâ acie, *Liv.* 22.

|| **Prömino, āre, act.** *To lead forth, as they do cattle to watering.* Jumenta ad lacum prominabat, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 295. † *Ago, compello, Vett.*

Pröminulus, a, um, adj. dim. [à promineo] *Somewhat standing out.* Quasi invitat in porticum latam, & prominulam, *Plin.* 5, 6.

*† **Prömiscam, [à promisceo]** *Promiscuously, confusedly,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 5, 11. † *Promiscuè.*

*|| **Prömiscuo, ēre, ui, act. & Prömiscuo, eri, pass.** *To mingle together,* *Mucr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 6. † *Commisceo.*

***Prömiscuè, adv.** *Confusedly, one with another, promiscuously, in common, raffish; without any order, or regard.* Promiscuè in fluminibus perluuntur, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 20. Suffragium promiscuè omnia datum est, *Liv.* 1, 43. = Promiscuè & communiter datum, *Cic. pro Font.* 6. § Promiscuè toto, quam propriè parvâ frui parte, malletis, *Id. in Rul.* 2, 31.

***Prömiscuus, a, um, adj.** [à pro, & misceo] (1) *Promiscuous, confused, mingled.* (2) *Also common, general, ordinary.* (3) *Reciprocal, mutual.* (4) || *Promiscuum genus, the epicene gender.* (1) § Connubia promiscua, *Liv.* 4, 2. (2) Omnia, quæ occulta antè fuerant, in promiscua usu facta, *Plin.* 14, 1. = Indistincta, & promiscua defensio, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 8. (3) § Operam promiscuam dare, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 138. (4) = Nec statim diligentem putabo, qui promiscua, quæ & epicena dicuntur, inveniret, *Quint. Inst.* 1.

† **Prömissè, adv.** *Copiously, at length.* † *Copiosè.*

Prömissio, ōnis, f. verb. *A promise, & Promissio auxilii, Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. provinciae, *Id. Attic.* 8, 9.

Prömissor, ōris, m. verb. *A promiser, a boaster of what he will do.* Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? *Hor. A. Pœt.* 138.

Prömissu, ablat. *By promise.* Flentisque parentes Promissu vitæ recreat, *Manil.* 5, 578.

Prömissum, i, n. *A promise, a vow.* § Servare promissum, *Cic. Offici.* 3, 24. solvere, *Id. Fam.* 12, 29. Pendere à promissis, *Id. Q. frat.* 3, 21. = Manere promissis, & servare fidem, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 160. § Miscebantur minis promissis, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 24, 4.

Prömissus, a, um, part. (1) *Promised, vowed.* (2) *Adj. Growing long, hanging down long.* (3) *Swagging.* (1) § Promissa fides, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 552. = Donum Jovi dicatum atque promissum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 72. (2) Promissa barba & capilli efferaverant speciem oris, *Liv.* 2, 23. (3) Promisso ventre arietes, *Col.* 7, 3.

Prömittens, tis, part. Promising. Traditurum se urbem promittens, *Curt.* 5, 8.

Prömitto, ēre, mīsi, flum, act. [i. e. antemitto, ex pro significatione porro in longum, & mitto; promitto item spondeo, polliceor, tanquam antè, aut in longum, mittens aliquid in verbis] (1) *To fling, hurl, or dart.* (2) *To spread, or stretch.* (3) *To let grow in length.* (4) *To promise, to engage.* (5) *To promise to go, to make an assignation.* (6) *To threaten.* (1) Longius tela promittere, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G.* 8, 9. ubi alii permittere, sed perperam, ut opinor. (2) Gallia est longè, & à nostris littoribus hucusque promissa, *Mela.* 1, 3. (3) Capillum ac barbam promittere, *Liv.* 6, 16. (4) = Illud vobis promitto, & reipublicæ spondeo, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 32. = Ita esse tibi promitto atque confirmo, *Id. Fam.* 13, 28. § Dī faxint ut ea faciat, quæ promittit, *Id. Attic.* 16. § Vix videbar, quæ promiseram, præstare posse, *Id. Fam.* 18, 3. § Dī primis minantur extis, bene promittunt secundis, *Id. de Div.* 2, 17. (5) Ad cenam aliò promissi foras, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 16.

Tum, cum ille dubitaret, quod ad fratrem promiserat, ego, inquit Julius, pro utroque respondeo, sic faciemus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 7. (6) Satis scitè promittit tibi, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, 6. § Promissi ultorem, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 96. ubi vid. *Serv.*

Prömo, ēre, pī, ptum, act. [ex pro, & emo, i. e. sumo, antiq. Perot. à premendo] (1) *To draw out, to bring forth.* (2) *To draw as wine out of a vessel.* (3) *To utter and tell; to disclose, or uncover; to lay open.* (1) Cum ex ærario pecuniam promississet, atque adnumerasset, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 84. § Promere libros ex bibliothecâ, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 2. § Repono, vid. Reponor. § Sol promit, & celat diem, *Her. Carm. Secul.* v. 10. || † Promere se, to come out, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 260. (2) Promissisti tu illi vinum? *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 16. (3) Ut non audeam, percunctanti quin promam omnia, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 11. || Promere gemitus, to fetch a groan, *Mart.* 10, 80.

Prömor, i, pass. *To be taken, or brought, out; to be explained, or related.* § Curandum, ubi quidque reponatur, ut, ubi opus sit, promatur, *Col.* 12, 2. Cum justis aliorum voluminibus promitur, *Paterc.* 2, 48.

*|| **Prömöneo, ēre, ui, itum, act.** [ex pro, & moneo] *id. quod præmoneo, Litt. ex Cic. ad Attic.*

|| **Prömonstra, ōrum, pl. n.** *Monsters, prodigys, Feit.*

Prömontorium, ii, n. [mons in mare prominens, q. d. promontorium] *A bill lying out like an elbow of land into the sea; a promontory or cape.* Aliqua promontoria, aut prærupta saxa tenuisse dicuntur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 56. || Promontorium flectere, to double a cape, *Id.*

|| **Prömötio, ōnis, f. verb.** *Promotion, preferment, Firm.* † *Dignitas.*

Prömotus, a, um, part. (1) *Moved forward, set forth.* (2) *Met. Promoted, advanced.* (1) § Promota classis, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 444. (2) § Promotus ad amplissimas procuraciones, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 31, 3. in ampliorem gradum, *Suet. Oth.* 1.

Prömoveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, act. & n. (1) *To go, or move, forward.* (2) *Met. To advance, or promote.* (3) *To enlarge, or extend.* (4) *To prolong, put off, or defer.* (5) *Also to prevail, or do good.* (1) § Move verò ocius te, nutrix, *S. Moveo. C. Video,* at nihil promoves, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 4. (2) *Vid. Promotus, n.* 2. (3) Roma nisi immensum ires promöset in orbem, i. e. promovisset, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 9, 15. (4) Quantum huic promoveo nuptias, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 18. (5) Abibo hinc, præsens quando promoveo parum, *Id. Hec.* 4, 4, 81. Promoveri ad quartum à Bèdriaco castra placuit, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 39, 4.

† **Promptarius, a, um, adj.** *Plaut. Vid. Promptuarius.*

Promptè, adv. ius, comp. sāmè, sup. Promptly, easily, readily, forthwith, by and by. Homines non modò promptè, sed etiam largè & honorificè promitti sibi volunt, *Q. Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 11. Morbi promptius sanantur, *Cels.* 2, 1. = paratior, *Cic.* § Promptissimè adesse alicui, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 17.

|| **Promptitudo, dñis, f.** *Readyness, quickness.* † *Alacritas, propensio, promptus animus, Cic.*

Prompto, āre, freq. [à promo] *To bring forth, or disclose, often.* Siquidem supremi promptes thesauros Jovis, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 33.

Promptu, monopt. in ablat. (1) *Manifest, or apparent.* (2) *In readiness, or at hand.* (1) § Hæc in promptu fuerint, nunc interiora videamus, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 60. = Cum illa pateant, in promptuque sint omnibus, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 6. § Hæc non recondita ratione cernitur, sed est in promptu, *Id. Offic.* 1, 27. (2) § Non hæsitans respondebo, sed ea dicam, quæ sunt in promptu, *Id. Acad.* 1, 2.

Promptuarius, ii, n. [ex quo aliquid promitur] *A storehouse, a buttery, or pantry, Cato, R. R.* 11.

Promptuarius, a, um, adj. [ex quo aliquid promitur] *That from whence any thing is brought, or taken.* || *Promptuaria cella, a cellar, spense, or buttery; a store room, Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 4.

Promptus, a, um, part. & adj. [à promor] (1) *Drawn, or brought, forth; taken out.* (2) *Adj. or comp. itisim, sup. Prompt, ready, easy, quick, bold.* (3) *Bent, propense, and inclined to.* (4) *Also clear, evident, manifest, open.* (1) § Aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in linguâ habere, *Sall. B. Catil.* 10. (2) = Facilis & prompta responsio, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 56. Haud quisquam manu promptior erat, *Liv.* 2, 56. (3) Promptum ad asperiora ingenium Druso erat, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 29, 6. § Promptissimi in latrocinia, *Flor.* 4, 12. Promptus libertati, aut ad mortem animus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 46, 4. (4) = § Altera occulta & quasi involuta, altera prompta & aperta, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 9.

Prömulgatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A proclaiming, or publishing; a promulgation.* Illæ leges nullâ promulgatione latæ sunt, antequam scriptæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 13.

Prömulgaturus, a, um, part. *About to publish.* Dixit, legem se promulgaturum, *Liv.* 3, 9.

Prömulgatus, a, um, part. (1) *Published, or proclaimed.* (2) || *Also detected.* (1) *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 10. & de Legib. 3, 4. (2) Duabus conjunctionibus promulgatis, *Suet. Ner.* 36. ubi al. promulgatis, al. pervulgatis.

Prömulgo, āre, act, qu. provulgo. *To noise abroad, to publish, to proclaim, to divulge.* Cato legem promulgavit de imperio Lentuli abrogando, *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 3.

*|| **Prömulgidaria vasa, quibus promulsis continetur, Pompon.**

Prömulsis, idis, f. [potio mulso condita] (1) *A sweet and pleasant kind of drink tempered with new wine; methueglin.* (2) || *Also a platter, or charger.* (1) *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10. (2) *Ter.*

Prömus, i, m. [à promendo] *A steward, or clerk, of the kitchen; one that hath the keeping of a storehouse, the yeoman of the larder.* = Conduus promus sum, procurator peni, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 15. Promis & cellariis intervenire, *Col.* 12, 3. *It. adj.* § Promus fructus, *Id.* 3, 2. Promi pueri, *Id.* || *Proma cella, Tert.*

|| **Promuscis, idis, f.** *The snout, or trunk, of an elephant, Plin.* 8, 7. ubi tamen ex vett. exempl. fide rectius proboscis, quod vid.

Prömutuus, a, um, adj. *Mutual, by turns.* Publicanis uti in sorte fecerant, in sequentis anni vectigal promutuum, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 32.

***Prönāos, vel Prönāus, i, m.** [πρόναος, Gr. à πρό, & ναός, templum] *The porch of a church, palace, or great hall.* Partes pronai ad antas parietum procurrant, *Vitr.* 4, 4.

Prönecto, ēre, xi, vel xui, xum, act. *To knit on; to tie, or fasten, one thing to another in length; as the links of a chain, Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 145.

Prönēpos, ōtis, m. [nepotis filius] *A nephew's son, a great grandchild.* § *Q. tui pronepos scri-*

hit ad patris mei nepotem, *Cic. Attic. 16.* Jovis pronepos Thyestes, *Id. Tuscul. 3.*

Proneptis, is. f. *A niece's daughter.* Nulla proneptis manet, *Perf. 6, 52.*

* *Prōnēsis, ātis, f. Inclination, readiness, proneness, aptness, a bent.* Pronitas naturæ ad malum, *Sen. Præf. 1. 1.* Controv. *Rarō occ. 4.* Proclivitas, propensio, *Cic.*

* *Prōniūs, adv. comp. More easily, Amm. 30, 29.*

* *Prōnōmen, īnis, n. [à pro, & nomen; ita dict. quod nōmīni præponatur, vel recte, quod pro nomine ponatur] A pronoun. Nomina Romulus, Remus, pronomina, hic bæc, Varr. L. 1. 7, 23.*

* *Prōnōmīnālis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, a pronoun. & Pronominalis constructio, Prisc.*

* *Prōnōmīnātiō, ōnis, f. verb. A circumlocution of a proper name, a figure in rhetoric, Ad Herenn. 4, 31.*

* *Prōnōmīnor, āri, pass. [i. e. per nomen significor] Prisc.*

Prōnūba, æ, f. sc. mulier. est enim prop. adj. [ex pro, & nubo; ita dict. eō quod nubentibus præest] (1) A bridemaid. (2) Also the goddess of marriage, a title of Juno. (1) Pronuba Tiphone thalamis ululavit in illis, Ov. Ep. 2, 117. Bellona, Virg. Æn. 7, 319. (2) Id. Æn. 4, 166.

Prōnūbus, 2, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, marriage. & Pronubus annulus, a wedding ring, Ap. JOC. & Pronuba nox, Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 642, flamma, Id. de Rapt. Præf. 1, 131.

Prōnūbus, i. m. The bridegroom who leads the bride to the church, Lampr.

Prōnūciābilis, e. adj. Which may be expressed. & Pronunciabilis oratio, a proposition of logic, Apul. de Hab. Dæd. Pl. p. 631. & Enunciatum, enunciatio, Cic.

Pronunciāns, tis, part. Pronouncing. Quod minus & tragædo pronunciānti concineret, Suet. Calig. 54.

Pronunciātiō, ōnis, verb. (1) A pronunciation, or utterance of speech; a speaking out, or delivery of a speech, &c. (2) A proclamation, a publication. (3) A judicial sentence. (4) A single word. (5) A proposition, a principle, a maxim.

(1) Pronunciatio est ex rerum & verborum dignitate vocis & corporis moderatio, Cic. de Inv. 1, 7. (2) Cæf. B. C. 2, 25. (3) Lege & pronunciatione nondum condemnatus, Cic. pro Cluent. 20. (4) Illa pars calliditatis egregiâ Græcâ pronunciatione strategemata vocantur, Val. Max. 7, 4, 1. (5) Omnis pronunciatio aut vera, aut falsa est, Cic. de Fato, 19. ubi tamen al. enunciatio & fort. recte.

Pronunciātor, ōris, m. verb. A reporter and publisher, an historian, an utterer, or deliverer. Thucydides pronunciator sincerus & grandis etiam fuit, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 83.

Pronunciātum, i. n. A proposition, a maxim, an axiom. Omne pronunciatum est aut verum, aut falsum, Cic. Tuscul. 1, 7.

Pronunciātur, imperf. It is said publicly, Plin. 16, 4.

Pronunciātūrus, 2, um, part. About to pronounce, or declare. Alioqui se vel de calumniâ pronunciātūrum, Plin. Ep. 6, 31.

Pronunciātus, 2, um, part. Pronounced, uttered. Verus pronunciatus, Cic. Parad. 3, 2.

Pronunciātus, ūs, m. verb. A pronouncing, utterance, or delivery, Gell. 16, 8. & Pronunciatio, Cic.

Pronunciō, āre, act. [ex pro, i. e. palam, & nunciō]. (1) To speak, or tell, in plain, or express, words. (2) To pronounce, to say by heart, to rehearse, to deliver a poem, speech, or part in a play, &c. (3) To utter, to declare, to publish. (4) To promise publicly. (5) To name. (6) To speak, or tell, a thing. (7) To judge, or give sentence. (8) To proclaim. (1) Vid. in exempl. n. 7. (2) & Pronunciare multos versus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 61. Tum ad extremum agere, & pronunciare, Id. de Orat. 2, 19. Lecceia mima centum annis in scenâ pronunciavit, Plin. 7, 48. (3) Quæ indigna & intolerabilia videntur, ea pro

melisso, ex animi mei sensu, ac dolore, pronuncio, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. (4) & Nummos in tribu pronunciare, Id. Attic. 1, 11. (5) Seditioem metuentes, pronunciant eos prætores, Liv. 1, 4. (6) Sed ii qui sint, non cuiusvis est pronunciare, Quint. (7) Cato in iudicio ita pronunciavit, cum in vendendo rem eam scisset, & non pronunciasset, emptori damnum præstare oportere, Cic. Offic. 3, 16. (8) Præcones ludorum victorum nomina magnâ voce pronunciant, Id. Fam. 5, 12. & Al. scrib. pronuntio. De cætero numero candidatorum, pro parte dimidiâ, quos populus vellet, pronunciarentur, Suet. Jul. Cæs. 41.

Prōnūper, adv. Very lately, a little while ago, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26. & Rarō occ.

* *Prōnūrus, ūs, f. [ex pro, & nurus] A grandson's wife, Ov. Ep. 17, 206.*

* *Prōnus, a, um, adj. or, comp. [scimus, sup. [ex πρὸνός, antiq.]] (1) Having the face downward, prone, groveling, bending forward, stooping downward. (2) Met. Inclined, bent. (3) Also ready, open, easy. (4) Quickly passing, or gliding away; headlong. (5) Nigh at hand. (1) & Virorum cadavera supina fluitant, feminarum prona, Plin. 7, 17. & Motus corporis pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic. de Div. 1, 53. Pecora natura prona finxit, Sall. Proni in verbera pendunt aurigæ, Virg. Æn. 5, 147. (2) = Commodior, & ad utilitates publicas pronior, Suet. Tib. 2, 3. In obsequium plus æquo pronus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 10. & Pronus paci, Val. Flacc. (3) Pronissimus ad indulgentias, Capitol. Viam monstravit tramite prono, Lucr. 6, 26. = Pronum & facile est, Juv. 13, 75. Obirectatio & livor pronis auribus accipiuntur, Tac. Hist. 1, 1, 4. = Pronum magisque in aperto erat, Id. (4) & Anni proni, Hor. A. Pœt. 60. Dies prona, Stat. Theb. 2, 41. aqua, Virg. Æn. 8, 548. (5) Ventis vocatis Prona petit maria, Id. Æn. 5, 212. interpr. Serv. & Ego potius secundo cursu expon. ducō, uti ap. Plin. & In alia adverso, in alia prono mari, l. 2, 70.*

* *Prōnūmīa, æ, f. [ex πρὸνός, & οἰκονομία, dispensō] Figura poëris familiaris, Virg. Æn. 1, 230. Libyæ defixit lumina regnis, ad quod Serv. Pulchra prœconomia. Lat. Dispositio.*

* *Prœcīor, āri, ātus, dep. [ex prœcīum] To begin an oration; to make an entrance, or proem; to preface. & Prœcīatur apte, narrat aperte Plin. Ep. 2, 3.*

* *Prœcīum, ii, n. [à πρὸ antè, & οἶμος, via, quia ante ingressum rei ponitur] (1) A preface, a proem. (2) Met. The first entrance, the prelude. (1) His libris nova prœcīa sunt addita, Cic. Attic. 13, 32. (2) Misere cognosce prœcīa rixæ, Juv. 3, 288.*

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* *Prœpāgandus, 2, um, part. To be propagated. & Religio propaganda est, Cic. de Div. 2, 72.*

* *Prœpāgatiō, ōnis, verb. (1) A planting, as of young vines. (2) Propagation, a prolonging, or extending. (1) Propagationum tria sunt genera, Col. de Arb. 7, 1. (2) = Quæ propagatio & solibus origo est rerum publicarum, Cic. Offic. 1, 17. Vita in quâ nihil infit, nisi propagatio miferimi temporis, Id. Fam. 5, 15.*

* *Prœpāgator, ōris, m. verb. An enlarger, an increaser. & Propogator provinciæ, Cic. Attic. 1, 3. de Pompeio.*

Prœpāgatus, 2, um, part. Enlarged, increased, multiplied, spread abroad. & Propagata memoriâ, Cic. ad Octav.

* *Prœpāges, is, f. A long row, Non. ex Pacuv. & Propago, series.*

* *Prœpāgo, gēnis, f. [ex πρὸνός, & πώγω, unde pago, pango] (1) An old vine stock cut down and set deep into the earth, that many imps may spring, or grow, from it; a cutting, a slip, a shoot, or plant, of a vine, or any tree; a layer of a flower. (2) Met. A race, stock, lineage, or breed. (1) Propagine vites Respondent melius, Virg. Georg. 2, 63. vid. & Cato R. R. 32. (2) Clarorum virorum propagines, Nep. Attic. 25. & Propago catulorum, Lucr. 4, 995.*

* *Prœpāgo, āre, act. [ex pro, & ant. pago, unde pango] (1) Properly to cut down an old vine,*

that of it many young may be planted. (2) To spread, as a tree doth at top; to make to spread.

(3) Met. To propagate, to multiply, and increase. (4) To dilate, to extend, to enlarge, to spread. (5) To prolong, or make to continue; to keep and maintain. (1) Vitem propages in sulcos, Cato, 32. (2) Vid. Propagor, n. 2. (3) Cū ipse sui generis initium ac nominis ab te gigni ac propagari vellet, hominum potentissimorum inimicitias suscepit, Cic. Verr. 5, 70. (4) & Urbis terminos propagare, Tac. Ann. 12, 23, 3. religionem, Cic. (5) Victu terino vitam propagare, Id. de Inv. 1, 2. aucupio sagittarium, Id. de Fin. 5, 11.

* *Prœpāgor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) To be increased, or multiplied. (2) To be spread. (3) To be prolonged. (1) Ex quibus plura bona propagentur, Cic. Top. 2, 18. (2) & Vera gloria radices agit, atque etiam propagatur, Id. Offic. 2, 12. (3) Propagari sibi commeatum desiderabat, Suet. Claud. 29.*

Prœpāla, æ, m. [qui merces propalam, quasi ante palam, vendit] A retailer of any commodity, Cic. in Pison. 27. ubi al. propolæ, quod vid.

Prœpālam, adv. Openly, in the sight and view of all the world. & Rapio propalam, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 10. Signis propalam collocatis, Cic. de Orat. 1, 35. & Primò clam, dein propalam, Suet. & Alii propalam, alii per occultum, Tac. Ann. 6, 6.

Prœpālātus, 2, um, part. Made manifest, laid open, Vulg. interp. & Expositus.

* *Prœpānsus, 2, um, part. [ex pro, & pan-sus] Spread abroad, or stretched forth. Propansis utrinque pinnis, Apul. Met. 6. p. 186. & Passus.*

* *Prœpāsius, 2, um, part. [qu. à propando] Spread wide open. & Passus.*

Prœpātrus, ūi, m. [ex pro, & patruus] A great grandfather's brother, or great uncle by the father's side, Dig.

Prœpātulus, 2, um, adj. Wide, open, broad, spread. = In aperto & propatulo loco, Cic. Verr. 4, 49. & In propatulo, openly, in the sight of all men, abroad in the open air, Col. Vulgō apertis januis in propatulis epulati sunt, Liv. 25, 12. & Pudicitiam in propatulo habere, unguarded, Sall. B. Catil. 13, 3.

* *Prœpē, præp. [ex pro, vel præ, Scal.] (1) Nigh, near to, by, beside, almost. (2) Kinder, more indulgent. (1) & Ut non solum prope me, sed planè mecum habitare posses, Cic. Fam. 7, 24. & Prope ripam, Id. à domo, Id. in Pison. c. 11. (2) Propior publicæ religioni, quàm privatæ caritati, Vall. Max. 1, 1, 10. b. e. indulgentior.*

* *Prœpē, adv. (1) Near, at hand. (2) Nigh, almost, in a manner, well near, hard by. (1) & Prope intueri aliquid, non procul spectare, Cic. de Senect. 14. (2) Annos prope quinquaginta, Id. Prope erat, ut, it lacked but little, Liv. Vid. Id. & Propius & Proximè, suis locis.*

* *Prœpēdiēm, adv. [ex prope, & dies; quasi prope est dies, al. quasi prope accedens ad diem] Shortly, after a while, within a few days, or a short time, ere it be long. Propediem te videbo, Cic. Fam. 15, 6.*

Prœpellendus, 2, um, part. To be thrust, or forced. Deinde, ubi apparuit mucro, si ei arundo inhaeret, propellenda est, Colf. 7, 5, 2.

Prœpellens, tis, part. Forcing. & Nullo propellente, Suet. Tib. 19. Propellentes pecus, Liv. 10, 4.

Prœpello, ēre, pūli, pulsū, act. (1) To drive, or put, away, forth, or out. (2) To push, or thrust, forward, or back. (3) To repulse, to keep off. (4) To constrain, or force. (5) To mow.

(1) Uno interfecto, reliquos paulum propellit, Cæf. B. G. 5, 43. & Pecus passum propellere, Liv. Alteram partem hostes quum propulissent, Id. 41, 48. (2) & Navem remis propellere, Cic. Tuscul. 4, 5. Cū ventum erit ad versuram, in priorem partem jugum propellat, Col. 2, 2. (3) & Impetum inimicorum propellere, Cic. anteq. iret in exilium, i. injurias hominum, Col. 7, 12. (4) Suet. Aug. 79. (5) Anima, cū animi vi percussa est, exin corpus propellit, & icit, Lucr. 3, 161. Si exiguus est calculus, digitis ab alterâ parte

parte propelli, ab alterâ protrahi potest, *Cels.* 7, 26.

Pröpemödum, adv. *Almost, in a manner, well near.* Propemodum manere in instituto meo videor, *Cic. Div. in Verr. 2.*

* Pröpempton, i. n. [*sc. carmen, à προπτεμ-
ον, præmitto*] *A poem sent a friend wishing him
a good journey.* Propempton Metio Celeri, *Stat.*
Sylv. 3, 2. lemma.

Pröpendens, tis. part. *Hanging downward.* Canis villaticus demissis aut propendentibus auri-
bus, *Col. 7, 12, 4.* § Propendens hæret, *Val.*
Flacc. 7, 588.

Pröpendeo, ere, di, sum. n. (1) *To hang down,
heavy on the forepart, to overweigh.* (2) *To
lean, stoop, or bow, forward.* (3) *To incline, to
come to.* (1) Tantum propendere illam bonorum
animi lancem, ut terram & maria deprimat, *Cic.*
Tusc. 5, 17. (2) § Quando manus adductæ
sunt trabem, nec propendens, nec dependet, *Plaut.*
Afin. 2, 2, 39. (3) = Si suâ sponte, quò im-
pelimus, inclinant, atque propendent, accipio
quod datur, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 44.*

Pröpendo, ere, di, sum. act. *To consider and
weigh a thing thoroughly and diligently,* *Quint.*

Pröpendulus, a, um. adj. ut § Propenduli
crines, *Dangling, or hanging down before.* † Pro-
missi, *Apul.*

Pröpensè, adv. *Favourably, with good will,
readily,* *Lent. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15.*

Pröpensio, ònis. f. verb. *Inclination of mind,
readyness.* § Propensio ad summum bonum, *Cic.*
de Fin. 4, 17.

Pröpensitas, atis. f. *Inclination, readyness,
towardness.* † Propensio, *Cic.*

Pröpensus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp.
fsmus, sup. (1) *Hanging down, weighty.* (2)
Met. Inclined, propense, ready, or prone. (1) §
Meis opulentis non fiet ramentâ gravior, aut pro-
pensior, *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 15.* (2) Propensissi-
mâ civitatum voluntate consecit, *Hirt. B. Alex.*
26. = Ut alius ad alium morbum proclivior,
sic alius ad alia vitia propensior, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.*

Pröperandus, a, um. part. *To be made haste
with, to be dispatched, to be speedily taken care of.*
§ Multa properanda cælo sereno maturare, *Virg.*
Georg. 1, 260. Nunc, nunc properandus & acri
Fingendus sine fine rota, *Perf. 3, 23.*

Pröperans, tis. part. *Hastening, running in haste.*
§ Properans insistere terræ, *Ov. Fast. 1, 507.* §
Alle properans festinansque, *Cic. Philipp. 9, 3.*

Pröperanter, adv. *Hastily, ius, comp. || fsmè.*
Usque adeò properanter, *Lucr. 5, 301.* Prope-
rantius beneficia quàm æs mutuum reddere, *Sall.*
B. Jug. 96, 2. § Properantius ire, *Ov. Fast. 4,*
673. Properantissimè adferri, *Col. Theod.*

Pröperantia, æ. f. *A making haste,* *Sall. B. Jug.*
36, 3. & Tac. *Ann. 12, 20.*

† Pröperatim, adv. *Hastily,* *Gell. 12, 15.* ex
Sifen. † Temeiè.

Pröperatio, ònis. f. verb. *A hastening.* Sed ad
properationem meam quidnam interest, *Cic. Fam.*
5, 12.

Pröperatò, adv. *Quickly, hastily, speedily.* Nec
minus properatò Narcissus ad mortem agitur, *Tac.*
Ann. 13, 1, 4.

Pröperatus, a, um. part. *Hastened, done in haste.*
§ Strius properatus, *Quint. 10, 3.* § Properato opus
est, *we had need make haste,* *Cic. pro Mil. 19.*

|| Pröperatus, us. m. verb. *A hastening,* *Gell.*
10, 11.

Pröperè, adv. *Speedily, in haste, inconsiderately,
without deliberation.* Ancillas hunc traduco pro-
perè, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22.* = Ut properè, ut
tubitò, ut celerè, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 4.* § Pro-
perè hoc, non placidè decet, *Id. Mil. 2, 2, 65.*

† Pröperiter, adv. *Hastily,* *Catull. ap. Non.*
11, 63. Amita Veneria properiter abiit, *Auson.*
Parent. 27, 1. † Properè.

Pröperò, are. act. & n. (1) Act. *To do, or
get, speedily, or quickly.* (2) Neut. *To make
speed, to go apace, to hie, to do a thing in haste, to
despatch.* (1) § Pecuniam hæredi properare, *Hor.*
Od. 3, 24, 62. Mortem properare per vulnera,
Virg. Æn. 9, 81. † § Qui unumquodque ma-
ture transigit, is properat; qui multa simul inci-

pit, neque perficit, festinat, *Cato ap. Gell. 16,*
14. (2) § Properare in urbem, *Plaut. Rud. 4,*
6, 19. § Veniet tempus & quidem celeriter,
& sive retractabis, sive properabis, *Cic. Tusc. 1,*
76. Seriùs aut citiùs sedem properamus ad unam,
Ov. Met. 10, 33.

Pröperor, ari, atus. pass. *To be hastened, or
done in haste.* Iteratè vellere lanæ Cui propera-
bantur, *Hor. Epod. 12, 21.* Hæc inter pueros
variè properantur, *Juv. 3, 264.*

Pröperus, a, um. adj. *Quick, hasty, swift,
speedy; that cometh, or goeth, in post haste.* § Pede
propeius, *Catull. 63, 34.* Properus iræ, *Tac.*
Ann. 11, 26. § R. occ.

* || Pröpes, pèdis. m. [*ex pro, & pes*] Funis
quo pes veli alligatur, *Isid. The cord wherewith
the foot of the sail is tied,* *Turpil.*

Pröpexus, a, um. *Combed, or hanging, down;
long.* § Barba propexa, *Ov. Fast. 1, 259. conf. Sil.*
13, 310.

Pröphāno, & Pröphānus, vid. Profano, pro-
fanus.

* || Pröphēta, æ. vel Pröphētes, æ. m. [*à προ-
φητα, prædico*] *A prophet, he that telleth of things
before they come to pass; also a poet, Macr.*

* || Pröphētia, æ. f. [*à præced.*] *A prophesy,
or revelation,* *Bibl. † Vaticinium.*

* || Pröphēticus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a pro-
phet, prophetic.* Prænuncupatus ore qui pro-
phético Emmanuel est, *Prud. Cath. 7, 179.*

* || Pröphētis, idis, vel Pröphētissæ, æ. f. [*ab
eodem*] *A prophetic,* *Eccl.*

* || Pröphētize, are. act. *To prophesy,* *Eccl.*
Lat. Vaticinor.

* || Pröphēto, are. act. [*à propheta*] *To pro-
phesy, to tell of things to come.* Docet, instruit,
prophetat, *Prud. Perist. 13, 101.* Lat. Vaticinor.

* || Pröphylactice, es. f. [*προφυλακτική, Gr.*
sc. πύλη, ars; à προφυλάττω, custodio] *That
part of physick which preventeth, and preserveth
from, diseases,* *Med.*

* || Pröphylacticus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to
that part of physick.* § Prophylacticum medica-
mentum, preventive physick, *Jun. Lat. Venienti
morbo occurrere.*

* || Pröpilæ, are. act. & Pröpilor, ari, atus sum.
dep. [*ex pro, & pilum*] *To sharpen at the point;
also to fling, or throw, a dart, &c.* *Ann.*

* Propinatio, ònis. f. verb. *A drinking to one, a
bidding of one drink,* *Sen. Epist. 83.*

* || Propinātor, òris. m. verb. *A drinker, or
beginner to one in the cup.* § *Ovid. trib. A. Am.*
1, 587. ubi rectius procurator.

* Propino, are. act. primâ communi, i. e. præ-
bibo [*ex προπίνω, Gr.*] (1) *To drink to one, to
quaff.* (2) *To drink one's health, or in remembrance
of.* (3) *To expose.* (1) Propino magnum pocu-
lum, ille ebibit, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 80.* Hæc pro-
pinavit Bitiæ pulcherrima Dido In patērâ, *Mart.*
8, 6. (2) § Propino tibi salutem plenis faucibus,
Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 16. Quando propinavit Virro
tibi? *Juv. 5, 127.* Propino, inquit, Socrates,
hoc pulchro Critiæ, qui in eum fuerat teterrimus,
Cic. Tusc. 1, 40. (3) Hunc deridendum vobis
propino, *Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 57.*

* Pröpinquè, adv. *Hard by, at hand, near.* §
Adest propinquè, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 21.*

* Pröpinquitas, atis. f. (1) *Neighnes, neigh-
bourhood.* (2) *Also kindred by blood, or alliance.*

(1) § Propinquitæ & longinquitæ loci, *Cic. de
Invent. 1, 26.* (2) § Interemit cæteros aut af-
finitate aliqua sibi, aut propinquitate conjunctos,
Suet. Ner. 36. = Si pietate propinquitæ colit-
ur, qui affinem prodit, impius sit, necesse est,
Cic. pro Quint. 6. § Manutius autem ex hoc
foco & aliis nonnullis, & cognationem & affinita-
tem complecti contendit. *Vid. eum ad Cic. Ep.*
Fam. 4, 12. sub fin.

* Pröpinquo, are. neut. *To approach, to draw
near.* § Scopulo propinquare, *Virg. Æn. 5, 185.*

Propinquare magis atque magis, *Val. Flacc. 1,*
741.

* Pröpinquus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. [*à prope*]
(1) *Neighbouring, near at hand.* (2) *Also near
of kin, allied.* (3) *Near; of near import, or sig-
nificancy; resembling.* (1) = Propinquus sumi-

maque provinciæ, *Cic. Philipp. 11, 13.* Propin-
quius exilium oro, *Ov. Trist. 4, 4, 51.* § In
longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos ir-
ruebat *Clodius, Cic. pro Mil. 28.* (2) § Pro-
pinqui potiores sunt quàm alieni, *Id. de Amic. 6.*

(3) § = Audacia fidentie non contrarium est,
sed appositum & propinquum, & tamen vitium
est, *Id. de Invent. 2, 54.*

* Pröprior, ius, comp. [*à propè*] (1) *Nearer,
nigher.* (2) *More like.* (3) *Also more favoura-
ble.* (4) *More nearly related.* (1) § Tunica pallio
propior, *Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30.* India propior
Occano, *Virg. Georg. 2, 122.* (2) Faciem tauro
propior, *Id. Georg. 3, 58.* Cato ingenio propior
dis, quàm hominibus, *Paterc. 2, 34.* (3) §
Oderat Ænean propior Saturnia Turno, *Ov. Trist.*
1, 2, 7. (4) = Sanguine junctus, Mente tamen
propior fuit, *Id. Met. 2, 368.*

* Pröptiabilis, e. adj. (1) || *Soon appeased.* (2)
† *Also that is apt to appease.* (1) *Tert.* (2) *Enn.*
ap. Non.

* Pröptians, tis. part. *Appeasing, atoning, fa-
vouring,* *Curt. 4, 13.*

* Pröptiatio, ònis. f. verb. *A sacrifice to appease
God's anger, an atonement, a propitiation.* =
Expiationes propitiationesque prodigiorum, *Sen.*
Q. Nat. 38. ubi al. procurationesque.

* || Pröptiātor, òris. m. verb. *A sacrificer, an
appeaser,* *Hier. † Procurator.*

* || Pröptiātōriū, ii. n. *The propitiatory, or
mercy seat; a place of atonement,* *Bibl.*

* || Pröptiātōrius, a, um. adj. *Propitiatory, ex-
piatory,* *Eccl.*

* Pröptiātus, a, um. part. *Atoned, appeased, re-
conciled.* § Propitiato multum deo, *Suet. Vesp. 7.*

* Pröptio, are. act. *To appease, to atone, to pa-
cify.* Ut Venerem propitiem, *Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2,*
120. Sollicitudinem animi propitiare, *Pæn. 28, 2.*

* Pröptior, ari, atus. pass. *To be atoned, &c.*
Carmen, quo pröptiari Jovem credunt, *Curt. 4,*
7, 24.

* Pröptius, a, um. adj. [*à propè, sic præsen-
tes pro propitiis dicimus, Voss.*] *Kind, favourable,
merciful, gentle, tender.* § Huic ego deos propi-
tios, plerique autem iratos putant, *Cic. pro Cæl.*
18. § Fortuna, quæ nobis infesta est, tunc ali-
quando propitia, *Id. ad Octav. = benigne,* *Plaut.*
Perf. 4, 4, 34.

* Pröpius, adv. comp. [*à propè*] (1) *Near, or
not far off.* (2) *More favourable.* (1) Propius,
vero, i. e. verisimilius, *Liù.* (2) Propius res
aspice nostras, *Virg. Æn. 1, 530.*

* Proplasma, atis. n. [*ἀπρόπλασμα, Gr. à
πρό, ante, & πλάσσω, fingo*] *A mould, or pat-
tern, to make vessels of earth, or other work, by.* §
Arcefilai proplasmata pluris venire solita iplis ar-
tificibus, quàm aliorum opera, *Plin. 35, 12.*

* Proplastice, es. f. [*ab eodem*] *The art of
making moulds, or forms, whereon any thing is
cast, or formed,* *Plin. 35, 12.*

* Propnigum, ei. n. [*ἀπρό, ante, & πνίξ, s.*
furnus] (1) *The mouth of an oven, or furnace;
also a place in a bathhouse, in which fire being en-
closed, casteth forth heat.* (2) *Also an extin-
guisher.* (1) *Plin. Ep. 2, 17.* (2) *Vitr. 5, 11.*
ubi vid. & præfurnium.

* Pröpola, æ. m. [*à Gr. προπώλης*] *A retailer,
a foretaller, a regrater, a haberdasher of small
wares, one that buyeth at the best hand, that he
may sell the dearer; a chandler, a pedler,* *Plaut.*
Aul. 3, 5, 58. Pistor domi nullus, nulla cella;
panis & vinum à propolâ, atque de cupâ, *Cic. in
Pison. 27. ubi tamen add. prisce propala. Vid.*
Turneb. Advers. 1, 1.

* Pröpölis, is. f. [*πρόπολις, Gr. ex πρό, ante,
& πόλις, civitas*] (1) || *The suburbs of the city.*
(2) *Bee-glue,* (1) *Ap. Græc. Latine Suburbia,*
orum, Cic. (2) Varr. R. R. 3, 16. & Plin.
11, 7.

* Pröpöma, atis. n. [*ἀπρόπομα, Gr. à πρό,
ante, & πομα, potio*] *The first draught, a wine
of spiced wines,* *Pall. Febr. 32.*

Pröpöns, tis. part. *Proposing.* Sibi quisque
ante oculos obidionem, famem, & superbium vi-
ctoremque hostem proponentes, *Juss. 5, 7.*

Propōno, ēre, sui, situm. act. (1) *To propound, or propose.* (2) *To set out to view, to set up, to set before one, to offer, profer, or present.* (3) *To proclaim, publish, or set abroad.* (4) *To set out, or expose to sale.* (5) *To say, or affirm.* (6) *To appoint.* (7) *To promise, or give out.* (1) *Ille sequor, quæ paulo ante proposui, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* (2) *Explicare vestem, & proponere argentum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 35.* (3) *§ Proponere legem in publicum, Id. de Leg. Agr. 2, 13.* (4) *Nulum non opsonii genus proponere, Suet. Ner. 15.* *§ auctionem, Quint. 6, 4.* *§ Quis talem proponere piscem, Aut emere audebat? Juv. 4, 46.* (5) *Neque esse crudele incidere corpora, quod plerique proponunt, Cels. in præf.* (6) *Mortem omnibus natura proposuit, Cic. Philipp. 4, 5.* (7) *§ Proponere congiarium, Suet. Ner. 7.*

Propōnor, i, pōsitus, pass. *To be propounded, proposed, &c. Cic. Catil. 4, 1.*

* **Proporō**, adv. [*ex pro, & porō*] *Furthermore, moreover, further and further, Lucr. 2, 978.* *§ alibi non semel; vix tamen ap. alios rep.*

Proportio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex pro, & portio*] *Proportion, measure, comparison. Civitates proportionem in provincias describere, Cic. pro Flacc. = comparatio, Id. de Univ. 4.*

|| **Proportionātus**, a, um. part. *Proportioned, Firm. 4, 13.* † *Æquus, Cic.*

Propōsitiō, ōnis. f. verb. [*à propono*] (1) *A proposal, design, or way.* (2) *A proposition, a thesis, a subject.* (1) *= Vitæ propositio & cogitatio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18.* (2) *Propositio, quid sis dicturus, & ab eo, quod est dictum, sejunctio, Id. de Orat. 3, 53.*

Propōsītum, i. n. *A purpose, a meaning, an intent, an aim, or end; a resolution. Ad nuncium à proposito averfus, Liv. 2.* *= Cato semper in proposito susceptoque consilio permanfit, Cic. Offic. 1, 31.* *§ Ad propositum venire, Nep. Præf. in fin.*

Propōsītum est, imperf. *I am purposed.* *Cum sit his propositum non perturbare animos, Cic. Orat. 19.*

Propōsīturus, a, um. part. *About to propose. Et motos senatu, & excusatos simul propositurus, Tac. Ann. 11, 25, 4.*

Propōsītus, a, um. part. (1) *Set abroad, or open to view.* (2) *Exposed.* (3) *Purposed, intended, designed.* (4) *Proposed, set before.* (1) *Neque proposito argento, neque tabulis & signis propalam collocatis, Cic. de Orat. 1, 35.* (2) *Omnibus fortunæ telis proposita est vita nostra, Id. Fam. 5, 16.* (3) *Injuriis ab aliquo propositis resistere, Id. Fam. 1, 5.* *= Ex itinere proposito & jam constituto reverti, Id. de Div. 1, 15.* (4) *Exemplum propositum ad imitandum, Id. pro Muræna, 31.*

Prōprætor, ōris. m. *A lieutenant sent to govern a province with the authority of a prætor, a lord justice, Cic. de Prov. Conf. 7.*

* || **Prōpriāsit**, id est, proprium fecerit, Fest. qu. à proprio, are.

* **Prōpriè**, adv. *Properly, particularly, conveniently, fitly, suitably.* *§ Promiscuè toto, quàm propriè parvâ frui parte malletis, Cic. contr. Rull. 2, 31.* *= Quod honestum propriè verèque dicitur, Id. Offic. 3, 3.* *§ Neque senatus publicè, neque ullus ordo propriè, Id. pro Sext. 16.*

* || **Prōpriētarius**, ii. m. *He to whom the property of a thing doth belong; a proprietor, or owner, Dig. 4. Dominus.*

* **Prōprietas**, ātis. f. (1) *A property, nature, or quality.* (2) *The right of a thing, propriety.* (3) *The species in a definition.* (1) *Terræ proprietates cælique, Liv. 38, 17.* (2) *§ Si non proprietatis est quæstio, sed tantum possessionis, Quint. 3, 13.* *§ Definitio declaratur genere, & proprietate quâdam, Cic. Part. Orat. 12.*

* || **Prōprio**, āre, act. & **Prōprior**, āri, ātus. pass. *To appropriate, Fest. † Proprium facio.*

† **Prōprīm**, adv. *Properly.* *Quid? genus humanum proprium de quibus factum? Lucr. 2, 974.* † *Propriè.*

* **Prōprius**, a, um. adj. [*à propè, quod propè sit, quod quis possidet, Sip.*] (1) *Peculiar, particular, special, private.* (2) *Proper, fit, genuine.*

(3) *Also perpetual, firm, steady.* (1) *Voluptates deorum propriæ sunt, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 4.* *§ Id quidem non proprium est senectutis vitium; sed commune valetudinis, Cic. de Senect. 11.* *§ Amittit meritò proprium, qui alienum appetit, Phædr. 1, 4, 1.* (2) *Qui proprio nomine perduellis erat, is hostis vocatur, Cic. Offic. 1, 12.* *§ Translatum verbum proprio significantius est, Quint. 8, 6.* *Huic verbo fidelitèr proprium est domicilium in officio, Cic. Ep. ad Tir. 16, 17.* (3) *Nihilne esse proprium cuiquam? Ter. Andr. 4, 3.* *ubi vid. Donat.* *Propria hæc mihi munera faxis, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 5.* *= Si perenne & proprium manere potuisset, Cic. post Redit. 4.*

* **Propter** [*à prope*] (1) *Præp. For, long of, by reason of, for one's sake.* (2) *Adv. Also near to, hard by, by the side.* (1) *Legibus non propter metum paret, Cic. Parad. 6.* *§ Propter anni tempus, Id. Attic. 8, 19.* *Virtus ex se, & propter se expetenda est, Id. de Fin. 2, 26.* (2) *Propter est spelunca quædam, Id. Ver. 4, 48.* *§ Propter viam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 62.* *Vid. locum. Sacrificium enim Herculi fact. intelligitur, & mox Proptervia auspicia.*

Propterea, adv. i. e. *propter ea. Therefore, for that cause. Propterea quod serviebas liberaliter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 11.*

† **Proptervia** auspicia, & **Proptervium** sacrificium Herculi factum proficiscendi gratiâ. *A sacrifice made to Hercules by them that were to take a journey, which was all to be eat up, Cato.*

* **Proptōsis**, is. f. [*ex propō, ante, & πλωσις, casus*] *A disease when the eyes fall out of their place, or the membrane of the eye called uvea, by rupture falleth through the cornea, Cels. 6, 6, 8.*

Prōpūdīōsus, a, um. adj. *Shamefull, or shameful; past shame, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 10.*

Prōpūdium, ii. n. [*qu. procul à pudore*] (1) *Disgrace, shame, dishonour.* (2) *Met. A poultry baggage, or harlot.* (1) *Propudium illud & portentum, Cic. Philipp. 14, 3.* (2) *Tun' audes etiam servos spernere, propudium! Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 60.* *id planè quod Græcorum κατάρμα.*

* **Prōpugnāculum**, li. n. [*à propugno*] *A fortress, a blockhouse, a bulwark, a rampart. Propugnaculum oppositum barbaris, Nep. Themist. 7.*

* **Propugnans**, tis. part. *Fighting for, defending.* *Nunc velut propugnantes per oras extremæ testudinis, nunc media inter se concurrentes, Liv. 44, 9.* *Inde missilia in propugnantes ingerebantur tutò, Curt. 4, 13.* *conf. Stat. Theb. 2, 584.*

* **Prōpugnātiō**, ōnis. f. verb. *A defending, or fighting for, a thing. = Propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 1, 7.*

* **Prōpugnātor**, ōris. m. verb. *A defender, a champion. Locus à propugnatoribus vacuus, Cas. B. G. 7, 25.* *= Defensor & quasi propugnator patrimonii sui, Cic. de Orat. 1, 57.*

* **Prōpugno**, āre, act. [*i. e. pugno pro*] *To fight, or contend, for; to defend, or maintain.* *§ Non oppugnare commoda patriæ, verum propugnare, Cic. § pro salute alicujus, Id. Fam. 11, 17.* *nugis, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 16.*

Prōpulsans, tis. part. *Driving away, warding off.* *§ Propulsans famem, Curt. 9, 2, 6.* *Clypeo incidentia tela propulsans, Id. 9, 4, 31.*

Prōpulsātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A driving, or beating, away.* *§ Propulsatio periculi, Cic. pro Sulla, 1.*

Prōpulsātor, ōris. m. verb. *A driver back. Propulsatores odio insecutus, Val. Max. 7, 8, 7.*

|| **Prōpulsiō**, ōnis. f. verb. *A putting off, Plaut. ap. Litt.*

Prōpulso, āre. freq. [*à propello*] *To put, or keep, off; to drive away, to set at a distance, to leave off.* *§ Bellum manibus propulsare, Liv. 3, 69.* *§ Injurias inferre, aut propulsare, Cas. B. G. 6, 14.*

|| **Prōpulsōrius**, a, um. adj. *Expelling, driving, or causing, to come forth. Propulsoria facultas, Gorb. quam expultricem Cicero vocat.*

Prōpulsāturus, a, um. part. *About to drive away. Cum firmiore præsidio vim propulsaturus,*

Curt. 10, 20. *An bello intestino bellum exterum propulsaturus? Liv. 4, 43.*

Prōpulsus, a, um. part. [*à propellor*] *Chased away, thrust forward. Propulsâ crûore Flumina, Luc. 7, 789.* *Pecus in conspectu præsidii Romani propulsam, Liv. 10, 4.* *conf. Sil. 10, 213.*

Prōpulsus, ūs. m. verb. *A driving away, a chasing forward. Ventum propulso suo concitare, Sen. N. 2, 5, 14.*

* **Prōpylæum**, i. n. [*ex πρὸ, ante, & πύλην, porta*] *The porch of a temple, or great hall; a gatehouse. Pericles tantam pecuniam in propylæa illa præclara coniecit, Cic. de Off. 2, 17.*

Prōquæstor, ōris. m. verb. *A deputy, or vice-treasurer, Cic. passim.* *§ Eleganter divisè proquæstore, ut Cui legatos pro quæstore fuit, Id. Verr. 1, 15.*

* **Prōra**, æ. f. [*αἰπῶρα, quasi αἰπόρα, quod antè cernatur*] *The fore deck, or castle, of a ship; the prow.* *§ Prora & puppis, all in all, Græc. Prov. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 2.*

* **Prōrēpens**, tis. part. *Creeping forth. Prorepentes undique pampini, Col. 4, 17.*

* **Prōrēpo**, ēre, pfi, ptum. n. [*ex pro, & repo*] *To creep along, to steal forward by little and little; to grow, or come, forth. Cum proreperunt primis animalia terris, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 99.* *§ Prorepere in luxuriam, to grow and spread rankly, Col. 5, 5.*

* **Prōrēta**, æ. m. [*à Gr. πρῶταρχος, qui & πρῶτος, sc. qui in prora navim regit*] *The ruler, or guider, of the ship, or deck; the pilot, or steersman; or rather the boatswain.* *§ Si tu proreta isti navi es, ego gubernator ero, if you are the cap, I will be the button, Prov. ap. Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 75.*

* **Prōreus**, i. m. [*à prora*] *The steersman, the pilot, Ov. Met. 3, 634.*

|| **Prōrex**, rēgis. m. *A viceroy, a lord lieutenant, JCC. † Regis vicarius.*

|| **Prōrīga**, æ. m. *A groom of the stable, Plin. 8, 42.* *§ Sed al. scrib. peroriga, & prutiga.*

* **Prōrīpiens**, tis. part. *Snatching away beforehand. Actor proripiens se ruinâ sanguinem vomuit, Suet. Calig. 57.*

* **Prōrīpio**, ēre, ui, eptum. act. [*ex pro, & rapio*] (1) *To take away by force, to snatch; to hurry, or drag, along.* (2) *§ Proripere se, to flink away.* (3) *To get away, or make an escape.* (1) *Ne virilis Cultus in cædem & Lycias proriperet catervas, Hor. Od. 1, 8, fin.* (3) *Quò nunc se proripit ille? Virg. Ecl. 3, 19.* *Proripere se alto solio, Val. Flacc. 5, 269.* (3) *Sese portâ foras universi proripiunt, Cas. B. C. 2, 12.*

* **Prōrīpior**, i. pass. *To be dragged away. Jubet hominem repentè proripi, atque in foro medio nudari ac deligari, Cic. Verr. 5, 62.*

Prōrīto, āre, act. [*ex propō, & ἐπι, lis; vel à rito ant. unde irrito*] (1) *To provoke, or stir up; to move, or incite; to egg on.* (2) *Also to allure, or invite.* (1) *Plin. 26, 8.* (2) *Col. 1, 2, 10. & 3, 2.*

Prōrīgans, tis. part. *Prorogueing, deferring. § Prorogans lucem Vesper, Plin. H. 2, 6.*

Prōrīgātiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A driving off, a deferring, or prolonging.* (2) *A prorogation, or continuance.* (1) *Prorogatio legis Maniliæ, Cic. pro Muræn. 23.* (2) *Prorogatio imperii non antè in ullo facta, Liv. 8, 26.*

Prōrīgātivus, a, um. adj. *Possible to be prorogued.* *§ Prorogativa fulmina, the effects of whose illbodings may be delayed, but not quite taken away, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47.*

|| **Prōrīgātor**, ōris. m. verb. *qui prorogat.* (1) *A prolonger.* (2) *A steward.* (1) *Scal.* (2) *Ap. inf. ævi script.* † *Dispensator.*

Prōrōgo, āre, act. (1) *To defer, or put off.* (2) *To prorogue, adjourn, continue, or prolong.* (1) *Ipse adsum, nisi quid tu prorogas, Cic. Att. 13, 14.* *§ Prorogare paucos dies alicui, Id. Philipp. 2, 29.* *§ Prorogare alicui sumptus, to bear his charges, Ulp.* (2) *§ Imperium alicui prorogare, Cic. Philipp. 2, 10.* *provincias, Id. ætatem, Plin. famam, Id. jun.*

Prōrōgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be deferred, or continued, Cic. Verr. 1, 38.*

Prorsum,

Prorsum, adv. [à prorsus, i. e. rectus] (1) *Straight, straight along, directly.* (2) *At all.* (1) Simulato quasi eas prorsum in navem, *Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 5.* Ex transverso, *Id. Pseud. 4, 1, 45.* (2) Verbum prorsum nullum intelligo, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 14.* Sed al. leg. prorsus. ¶ Rursum prorsum cursari, *to and fro, forward and backward, Ter. Hecyr. 3, 1, 35.*

Prorsus, adv. [qu. porro versus; vel qu. pro-
versum] *Altogether, entirely, throughout, by all means, quite and clean, utterly, tubolely, verily, surely, in any wise, always, generally, well and truly.* ¶ Nihil prorsus, *nothing at all, Cic. Prorsus oblitus sum mei, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 14.*

Prorsus, a, um, adj. *Right, or straight.* ¶ Non prorsus, verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 1, 45.* ¶ Prorsa & vorfa facundia, *eloquence used pro and con, Apul. Florid. 18. p. 818.* ¶ Prorsu limites appell. in agrorum mensuris, qui ad orientem directi sunt, *Fest.* ¶ Prorsus passivè legi negat, *Valla in Rad.*

***Prorumpens**, tis, part. *Breaking forth.* Aver-
tatur quoque interdum sanguis, ubi aliâ parte pro-
rumpens, aliâ emittitur, *Cels. 2, 10.*

***Prorumpo**, ère, rûpi, ruptum, n. [ex pro, &
rumpo] (1) *To break forth, or burst out.* (2) *To break, or discharge, before it; to force a pas-
sage.* (3) *Act. To send forth, to cast out.* (1) Den-
sos prorumpit in hostes, *Virg. Aen. 10, 379.* (2) Sub oppidi murum magnus fons prorumpibat,
Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 41. (3) Aetna atram
prorumpit nubem, *Virg. Aen. 3, 572.*

Proruo, ère, ui, ùtum, act. (1) *To cast, drive,
or beat, down violently; to overthrow.* (2) *Neut.*
To tumble over and over. (1) Terræ motus montes
lapsu ingenti proruit, *Liv. 22, 5, ult.* Albam à
fundamentis proruerunt, *Id. 26, 13.* ¶ Proruere
se foras, *to rush out of doors, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 51.*
(2) Ipsâ vi molis & iræ proruit, *Val. Flacc. 7,
600. in caput, Id. ibid.*

***Proruptus**, a, um, part. [à prorumpo] (1)
Burst, broken down. (2) *Also flowing swiftly,
running violently.* (3) *Met. Heady and desperate.*
(1) § Proruptæ munitiones, *Cæs. B. G. 3, sub
fin.* (2) § Mare proruptum, *Virg. Aen. 1, 250.*
(3) § Prorupta audacia, *Cic. pro Rosc. 24.*

Prorutus, a, um, part. *Flung down, over-
thrown, trodden down.* § Gramina proruta, *Stat.
Theb. 4, 819. faxa, Luc. 9, 490.* Prorutum val-
lum, *Liv. 4, 29. & Patere. 2, 63.*

Prosa, æ, f. sc. oratio, est enim adj. [à prorsu,
quod vet. pro iustus dicerent rufus, pro prorsus
prosus, pro prorsum prosu] (1) *Prose, that
which is not metre.* (2) *Also a goddess so called.*
(1) = Vis forensis perfectumque prole eloquen-
tiæ decus, *Patere. 1, 17.* In proâ quædam re-
cepta imitatio, *Quint. 1, 10.* § Prosa oratio,
Suet. Aug. 85. (2) Dea quæ recto partui præ-
cillet, *Fid. Propr.*

Prosaicus, a, um, adj. *Written in prose, Plin.*
7, 56.

***Prôsapia**, æ, f. [à pro, & sipo, ant. i. e. dif-
femino] *A descent in blood, a race, a progeny, a
flock, a lineage, a pedigree, a family.* De Cocli-
tum prosapiâ te esse arbitror, *Plaut. Curc. 3. v.
23.*

***Prôsapias**, ei, f. *Idem, Non.*

***Prôsapocôsis**, is, f. [πρὸς ἀπόδοσις, Gr. ex
πρὸς, ad, & ἀπόδοσις, redditio] *Grammatica fi-
gura est, quam alii redditionem interpretantur,
cùm scil. duabus, vel pluribus, sententiis sua cui-
que ratio subjungitur, Quint. 9, 3.*

¶ **Prôsatus**, a, um, part. *Descended, begoten.*
[qu. à proferor] Profatus patre, *Prud. Perist. 6,
46. J. Satus.*

***Prôskenium**, ii, n. [προσκένιον, Gr. ex πρὸς,
ante, & κένιον, theatrum] *Locus erat, teste Bud.
ante scenam pœctus, ubi pulpitem excitatum
erat, quo actores tabularum prodirent. (1) The
place before the scaffold out of which the players
came. (2) Also the scaffold, or stage, itself, or
which they acted. (1) Scortum exoletum ne
quis in proskenio sedere Plaut. Pœn. Prol. 1.
(2) Ineunt procœnia ludii. Virg. Georg. 2, 381.
¶ Hoc vocabulum tanquam insulsum notat Fabius*

*immeritò. Antiquum sanè, Cic. ἀποσιπλήτων,
existimat, in Timæo.*

***Prôschematismus**, i, m. [προσχηματισμός,
Gr. q. d. affiguratio; ex πρὸς, & χηματισμός,
figura] *Figura cùm aliquid in fine additur, ut
ἐγὼν pro ἐγώ, M.*

***Prôscondens**, tis, part. *Cuting, dividing.* Spu-
manti Rhodanus proscindens gurgite campos, *Sil.
Ital. 3, 449.*

***Prôscondo**, ère, scîdi, scissum, act. [ex pro, &
scindo] (1) *To cut, or break, up ground.* (2) *To
plough.* (3) *To cut, or beat, down.* (4) *Met.*
To defame, to taunt, to revile. (1) Terram cùm
primum arant, proscindere appellant, *Varr. R. R.
1, 19.* (2) § Juvenis validis terram proscindere,
Virg. Georg. 2, 237. aratri, Lucr. 5, 210. Met.
Æquor rostro carina proscidit, Catull. 62, 12.
(3) § Quercum ferro proscindere, *Lucr. 3, 434.*
(4) Hunc scēdissimo convicio coram prosciderunt,
Suet. Aug. 13.

***Prôscoffio**, ônis, f. verb. *A cutting, or breaking,
up of land, Col. 6, 2.*

***Prôscoffium**, ssi, n. *Ground first broken up and
tilled, Col. 2, 2.*

***Prôscoffus**, a, um, part. (1) *Cut, or slashed.*
(2) *Ploughed, tilled, broken up.* (1) § Pectus pro-
scissum vulnere, *Stat. Theb. 10, 439.* (2) Æ-
quora proscissa, *Virg. Georg. 1, 100.*

Prôscribendus, a, um, part. *To be proscribed.*
Ut patris eorum bona proscribenda curaverit, *Plin.
Ep. 8, 18.*

Prôscribo, ère, pfi, ptum, act. (1) *To post up
in writing, to publish any thing to be sold.* (2)
*To banish, proscribe, or outlaw, one; to sequester
and seize one's estate.* (1) Auctionem in Galliâ
se Narbone facturum proscribit, *Cic. pro Quint.
4.* § Non posse eum eo tempore, quæ proscripti-
fisset, vendere, *Id. ibid.* § Ille proscriptis ædes,
tu emissi, *Id. Offic. 3, 13.* (2) Quæro quid sit
aliud proscribere, *Velitis jubetis ut M. Tullius in
civitate ne sit, bonaque ejus ut mea sint? Cic. pro
Domo, 17.*

Prôscribor, i, ptus, pass. *To be proscribed.*
Proscribatur tamen, seu quis emere, seu quis
conducere, ignarus tanti mali vellet, *Plin. Ep.
7, 27.*

Prôsscriptio, ônis, f. verb. *A proscription, out-
lawry, or banishment; a confiscation, or sequestra-
tion, of goods, and the setting them to open sale.*
Cùm de capite civis & de bonis proscriptio ferretur,
Cic. pro Sext. 30.

Prôscriptor, ôris, m. verb. *A banisher, a se-
questerator, a proclaimer of a thing to be sold,*
Plin. 7, 12.

Prôsscriptûrio, îre, îvi, *Desider. To have his
fingers itch to be lashing of men, and confiscate-
ing their estates.* = Sullaturit animus ejus, &
proscripturit, *Cic. Attic. 9, 10. de Pompeio.* ¶
*Vix permitti usum hujus verbi monet, Quint. Inst.
Or. 8, 6.*

Prôsscriptus, a, um, part. (1) *Set out, or posted
up, to be sold; published in writing.* (2) *Out-
lawed, banished.* (1) = Possessiones venales ac
proscriptas hâc lege video, *Cic. de Leg. Agr. 3, 4.*
Horti quam in diem sint proscripti, velim ad me
scribas, *Id. Attic. 12, 48.* (2) Proscriptorum
liberi ad jus civitatis revocati, *Patere. 2, 43.*

Prôsco, ère, act. *To cut, slash, or gash, Voc.*
sacris. to cut out. § Extra hostiæ profecare, *Liv.
5, 2.*

¶ **Prôsacro**, ère, act. *Verbum aruspicum pecu-
lare. To sacrifice unto, Lact. 4, 27.*

† **Prôscta**, æ, f. *Idem cum scq. Non. ex Lucil.*
† **Profectum**.

Prôscedum, i, n. [à profecando] *That which is
cut out of the bowels of beasts to be sacrificed to
idols, the basilets. Imponere profecta aris, Ov.
Fast. 6, 163.*

Prôsfectus, a, um, part. *Cut open, slashed, sliced,
gashed.* Profecta cerebro Lavi, *Luc. 6, 709.* §
Profecta pectora, *Val. Flacc. 3, 439.*

¶ **Prôsfectus**, ûs, m. *A cutting, or gushing, Apul.*
Met. 8. p. 237.

***Prôssecutor**, ôris, m. verb. *He that followeth
a business, an attendant, Ap. JCC.*

***Prôssecuturus**, a, um, part. *About to follow.*

Tiberim beneventum usque profecuturus, Suet.
Aug. 97.

Prôseda, æ, f. [ex pro, & sedeo; ita dict.
quod ante stabula sedeat, *Fest.* unde & prostibula
dict.] *A strumpet, or common whore, that sits in
the streets to invite passengers. An te ibi vis inter
istas vorfarier profedas? Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 54.*

Prôsēdāmum, i, n. *Sarmaticum vocab.* *An un-
aptness to generation in rams, goats, or other beasts,
by over-much labour, Plin. 25, 10.*

***Prôsēlytus**, i, m. [προσέλυτος, Gr. i. e. ad-
vena; à προσέρχομαι, advenio] *A proselyte, or
stranger, converted to our religion, Bibl. Lat. Ad-
vena.*

Prôsēmīnātus, a, um, part. *Sown, or scatter-
ed, about.* § Profeminatæ familiæ, *Cic. de Orat.
3, 16.*

Prôsēmīno, ère, act. *To sow all over, to scat-
ter about on this side and that.* Solertia, quæ
posset vel in tegulis profeminare ostreas, *Cic. in
Orat. 4.*

***Prôsēquendus**, a, um, part. (1) *To be attended.*
(2) *Abfol. To be respected.* (1) *Tac.* (2) *Suet.*
Aug. 49.

***Prôsēquens**, tis, part. (1) *Following.* (2)
Waiting on, attending. (1) Quisque suum amicum
prosequens, obtestatus erat, ne, &c. *Hirt. B.
Alex. 16.* (2) Inter officia prosequentium, *Suet.
Cæs. 71.*

***Prôsēquor**, i, cūtus, dep. [ex pro, & sequor]
(1) *To follow after, to pursue, to prosecute.* (2)
*To accompany, or go with; to wait upon, or at-
tend.* (3) *Met. To follow, or imitate.* (4) *To
describe, treat, or discourse of.* (1) Longius pro-
sequi veritus, quod silvæ intercedebant, *Cæs. B.
G. 5, 50.* (2) § Dum te prosequor, ac domum
reduco, *Mart. 11, 25.* Prosequi funus alicujus,
Plin. 7, 32. ¶ Prosequi aliquem amore, *to love
him, Cic. Fam. 15, 21.* § laudibus, *Col. 12, 3.*
¶ Beneficiis, officiis, *to oblige, or to do him a
kindness, Cic. verbis, to rate, or chide, Id. Cat. 2, 12.*
Gratâ memoriâ, *to honour one's memory, Id. Phil.
14, 30.* (3) = Cotta prosequeretur, atque imi-
tabatur antiquitatem, *Id.* (4) Quid pascua versu
Prosequar? *Virg. Georg. 3, 340.* rationem alicu-
jus rei stilo prosequi, *Plin. Epist. 1, 8, 8.*

***Prôserpens**, tis, part. *Creeping, or crawling.*
Fac me proserpentem bestiam, *Plaut. Asin. 3, 3,
105.*

***Prôsërpo**, ère, pfi, ptum, n. [ex pro, & ser-
po] (1) *To creep, or crawl, along.* (2) *To spread
by little and little.* (1) *Vid. Proserpens.* (2)
Hæc herba mirè proserpit, Plin.

Prôsëro, ui, & sēvi, sātum, act. *To sow.* Non
proserit ullum Flava Ceres segetem, *Lucan. 4,
411.*

***Prôsëucha**, æ, f. & **Prôsëuche**, es, f. [προσευχή,
Gr. ex πρὸς, ad, & εὐχόμεαι, precor] (1) *An
oratory, or place of prayer.* (2) *Met. A place
where beggars crave their alms of them that pass
by.* (1) Locus Judæorum ubi orant, *Vet. Schol.
in Jeru.* (2) In quâ te quæro prosëuchâ? *Jeru.
3, 296.*

*† **Prôsëro** [προσέρω, Gr.] † **Proserari**, im-
petrari, *Non. ex Lucil. 1. 26.*

¶ **Prôsiciæ**, arum, f. pl. [à proficando, i. e.
proleando] *ai τὰν θυμάτων ἀπαρχαί, Gl. Phil.
† Profecta, Luc.*

† **Prôsicias**, ei, f. *Proficiem usurpârunt pro
profectis, id est, pro extis sectis, quæ aris infe-
runtur, Varr. ap. Non.*

¶ **Prôsiciam**, i, n. *A chop. of the meat of a
sacrifice. † Profecta, Ov.*

† **Prôsico**, ère, act. & pass. **Prôsëcor**. [ex pro,
& seco] *To cut, or chop, in picces, Plaut. Pœn.
2, 8, 1. † Profeco.*

***Prôsilio**, ère, ui, îvi, & îi; ultum. [ex pro,
& salio] (1) *To skip out, leap, or jump.* (2) *To
sally forth, to fall on.* (3) *To shoot out.* (4)
Met. To break its bounds; to sally, or burst, out.
(1) § Prosilire stratis, *Val. Flacc. 1, 310.* à sede,
ex tabernaculo, *Liv. in campos, Stat. Theb. 10,
470. amicum castigatum innoxium, Plaut. Trin.
1, 2, 179. Abfol. Quidnam properans profilit?*
Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 6. (2) § Prosilient acies, *Luc.
7, 78.* (3) Querni frutices in altitudinem non

temia ex Græco πορμείον] *A small ship, a little bark, a ferryboat, a spy, or keech.* † *Lembus.*

‡ *Proflus, adv. Straightway, altogether.* † *Prorsus.*

* *Protasis, is, f. [ἀποδείξω, Gr. quod inter cætera significat, Disputandum propono sive in dubium revoco]* (1) *A proposition.* (2) *Also the first part of a play.* (3) *The former part of an exordium, or even period.* (1) *Vid. Apul. de Syllogism. Categ.* (2) *Prologus, Protasis, Epitasis, Catastrophe, Donat. in Prolog. Ter.* (3) *Ap. Rhett.*

* *Protaticus, a, um, adj. Belonging to the protasis, or first part of a play.* † *Protatica persona, a person which is brought in the beginning, or protasis of a comedy, to lay open the argument, and appeareth no more, Donat.*

* *Protectio, ōnis, f. A defense, a protection, Tert. † Conservatio.*

* *Protektor, ōris, m. verb. (1) A defender, a protectour.* (2) *One of the emperor's guard, a partisan.* (1) *Firm.* † *Servator.* (2) † *Protektōres domestici, 'squires of the body to the emperor, Spart. † Satellites.*

* *Protektum, i, n. [ἀπὸ protegendo, i. e. porro tegendo, sive tectum projiciendo]* *A gallery in a building made out farther than the rest of the house, a jutty, C. ex Cic. sed q.*

* *Protekturus, a, um, part. About to protect. Quos liberos matrimonio suo protekturam se arbitrabatur, Just. 24, 2.*

* *Protektus, a, um, part. (1) Covered.* (2) *It. adj. or, comp. Safe, secure.* (1) *Filia centauri protekta humeros capillis, Ov. Met. 2, 635.* (2) *Sapientia est omnia ratione protektior, Cic. Phil. 13, 3.*

* *Protektus, ū, m. verb. A covering, as of a roof, Scæv. JC. † Protektum.*

* *Protektendus, a, um, part. To protect, or be protected. § Protektendis oppugnationibus, Tac. Hist. 2, 21, 5.*

* *Protektens, tis, part. Covering, overshadowing, Plin. 12, 1.*

* *Protektō, ēre, xi, ctum, act. [ex pro, & tego]* (1) *To cover.* (2) *Met. To protect, or defend.* (3) *To hide.* (4) *Also to make out a jutty in a building, standing out farther, and beyond the other.* (1) *Ab imbri fronde protektēre, Plin. 10, 33.* (2) *Ego spoliatum defendo, & protektō, Cic. pro Sull. 18.* (3) *Parricidii immanitatem metu majore protektēre, Quint. Declam. 8.* (4) *Cic. Topic. 11.*

* *Protektor, i, pass. To be covered, &c. Plin. 19, 8.*

* *† Protektātus, a, um, part. Driven away. Patitiā protelatus, Turpil. ap. Non.*

* *Protektō, āre, act. [ex pro, & Gr. πῆλε, quod sign. procul, Fgst. vel à pro, & telum]* (1) *To drive, or chase, away; to put, or shift, off; to drive back, to vex, to trouble.* (2) *Also to defer, to protract the time, to prolong.* (1) *Nec te iratus suis sævis dictis protektet, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 37.* (2) *Dig.*

* *Protektid, adv. Readyly, immediately, incontinently, Catull. 54.*

* *Protektum, i, n. [ἀπὸ pro, & πῆλε, longē]* (1) *A continual pushing, or thrusting, forward.* (2) *† Also help, advantage, or encouragement.* (1) *Protektō telorum continuato, Lucr. 2, 531.* (2) *Delectatio protektum ad discendum, Varr. ap. Non.* *Protektō ducere, Lucil. i. e. uno ingressu ac nisu, Scal.*

* *Protektens, tis, part. Stretching out; showing, or holding, forth. § Protektens brachia, Catull. 64, 10. & Virg. Æn. 5, 377. Filium protektens, Tac. Hist. 3, 68.*

* *Protektendo, ēre, di, sum & tum, act. (1) To stretch forth, or out.* (2) *To defer, or put off.* (3) *To extend, or spread abroad.* (1) *Vid. Protektens.* § *Prælongas hastas protektendere, Tac. Ann. 2, 21, 1.* (2) § *Cumitia in Januarii mensē, Cic. Fam. 10, 36.* (3) § *Famiam alicujus protektendere, Claud. Paneg. 1, 8.*

* *Protektendor, i, pass. To be stretched out, &c. Plin. 11, 43.*

* *Protektus, a, um, part. Stretched, or held out at length, vid. Protektus.*

* *Protektio, ōnis, f. verb. [à protendo]* *A proposition in logic, Apul. de Doct. Plat. princip. † Enunciatio, Cic.*

* *Protektus, a, um, part. (1) Stretched forth, held out at length.* (2) † *Adj. or, comp. Wide, extended.* (1) *Pedes temo protektus in octo, Virg. Georg. 1, 171.* § *Protektis hastis, Tac. Ann. 14, 37, 2.* (2) *Phocis lucis in exortum protektior, Avien. Perieg. 128.*

* *Protektus, adv. [ex pro, i. e. porro, & tenus; id est, longē à finibus]* *Afar off, aloof, a great way hence.* *Capellas Protektus æger ago, Virg. Ecl. 1, 13.* *Vid. Protinus, utroque enim modo scrib. vid. Taubm. ad Virg. Ecl. 8. & Barth. ad Stat. Animadv. T. 2, 683.*

* *Protektendus, a, um, part. To be trampled upon. Protektendos elephantis subternere, Val. Max. 2, 7, 14.*

* *Protektens, tis, part. Trampling upon. Protektens quicquid obvium fuerat, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 1.*

‡ *Protektino, āre, act. To extend the limits, or bounds, Apul. Met. 9, p. 306.* † *Profero, produco, Vett.*

* *Protektō, ēre, trivi, tritum, act. [ex pro, & tero]* (1) *To trample.* (2) *To squeeze, to crush to pieces.* (3) *To wear away, to thrust out.* (1) *= Prosterunt acies, protektunt armatos, Plin. 8, 9.* *Ego te mulier, quasi sus catulos, pedibus protektam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 13.* (2) *Ulmus cadens protektit uvas, Stat. Theb. 8, 548.* (3) *Ver protektit æstas, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 9.*

* *Protektor, i, pass. To be trampled upon. Ita se mores habent, ut publicā quisque ruinā malit occidere, quā suā protekti, Vel. Patere. 2, 91.*

* *Protektoreo, ēre, ui, act. [ex pro, & terreo]* *To fright, or scare.* *Filium protektuisti hinc, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 37.*

* *Protektvē, adv. ius, comp. ‡ sīmē, sup. (1) Forwardly, snappishly, waywardly.* (2) *Illyly, inconsiderately.* (1) § *Protektvē iracundus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 53.* *Facere aut dicere protektvūs, Ov. A. Am. 1, 4, 9.* *In nostram religionem protektvissimē inhiunt, Aug.* (2) *Satis pol, protektvē me Syri promissa induxerunt, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 1.*

* *Protektvia, æ, f. (1) Saucyness, wantonness.* (2) † *Also a kind of sacrifice wherein they burnt what they could not eat.* (1) *Capripedes agitat cū læta protektvia Papas, Auson. Edyll. 3, 172.* § *Perperam Steph. hunc versum Lucr. trib. unde, & in libr. suum error irrepsisse videtur.* † *Protektvitas.* (2) § *Sic perperam legit ex Macr. Sat. 2, 2. & explicat Erasmus, & ex eo Steph. alique in libris suos inserunt, unde & multi in errorem biantes indukti sunt; quo loco legi debet propter viam, uti apud Plaut. Propter viam illi sunt vocati ad prandium, Rud. 1, 2, 62. ubi vid. Taubin. vid. & Fest. atque ibi Scal.*

* *Protektvitas, ātis, f. Crossness, forwardness, peevishness, coyness, wantonness.* *Uit me grata protektvitas, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 7.*

† *Protektviter, adv. Saucely, Enn. ap. Non.*

* *Protektvus, a, um, adj. [ex pro, & tervus]* (1) *Saucy, forward, malapert, knavish, rude, boisterous, rugged.* (2) *Wanton.* (1) *Ne ineptus, ne protektvus videar, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 16.* (2) § *Juvenes protektvi, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 2.*

‡ *Protektlans, tis, part. pro obtellans, Amm.*

‡ *Protektlātio, ōnis, f. verb. A protestation, an open declaring of one's mind, a protest, Alciat.*

‡ *Protektor, āri, ātus sum, dep. To protest, or declare, against a thing; also to beseech, Amm.*

‡ *Prothymē, adv. [ex Gr. προθυμός] Cheerfully, bonnyly, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 23. † Alacriter.*

* *Prothymia, æ, f. [προθυμία, Gr. à πρό, antē, & θυμός, animus] Good will, kindness. = Vides beniguitatem hominum, ut pericere & prothymia, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 53. Lat. Animi propensio.*

* *Prothymides, um, f. pl. & in sing. Prothymis. [προθυμίδες, Gr. à πρό, antē, & θυμῶν, janua] The coins, or corners, of a wall; the cross-beams, or over-thwart rafters, Vitruv. 4, 6.*

* *Prothymum, i, n. [προθυμῶν, Gr. ab eodem] A porch at the outward door of a house; a pale,*

or rail, to keep off horses, or carts, from the door, Vitruv. 6, 10. § Prothyrum vestibulum privatarum ædium, propylæum urbis, vel templi, vel regie, Bud.

† *Prothnam, adv. ant. pro protinus. Fortwith, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 84. & Bacch. 3, 1, 7. Prothnam dicitur à protinus, & significat continuitatem, Varr. L. L. 6, 6.*

* *Prothnus, vel Prothenus, [ex porro, & tenus] adv. loci & temporis.* (1) *Right forward, farther on, at a distance, before one.* (2) *Straightway, presently.* (3) *At the first, instantly, at the same time.* (4) *Next in order.* (5) *Continually.* (6) *Therefore, by consequence.* (7) *Inseparably, indivisibly.* (1) § *Præcepisse ut pergeret protinus; quod retro atque à tergo fuerit, ne laboraret, Cic. de Div. 1, 24.* *Capellas Protektus æger ago, Virg. Ecl. 1, 13.* (2) *Postquam id actum est eo; protinus ad fratrem inde abiit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 9.* (3) *Aliæ febres protinus à calore incipiunt, Cels. 3, 3.* § *Concipiunt aliæ protinus, aliæ tardius, Plin. 16, 25.* (4) *Protinus ærii mellis cœlestia dona Exequar, Virg. Georg. 4, princ. vid. & Hor. 1, 18, 67. Steph. interpr. Sed fort. commodius ad primam notionem referatur.* (5) *Lacu protinus stagnante, quam vocant Niliidem, Plin. 5, 9.* (6) *Nec protinus non est materia rhetorices, si, &c. Quint. 2, 22.* § *Protinus temporis, protektus loci, Capr. Sed sanè nulla diversitas agnoscenda est.* (7) *Hæc loca Disfiluisse ferunt, cū protinus utraque tellus Una foret, Virg. Æn. 3, 416. vid. & Id. 9, 337.*

* *Prothocollum, i, n. [πρωτόκολλον, Gr. ex πρώτος, primus, & κόλλα, id est, gluten, quo chartæ soleant conglutinari; sive quod in glutine, ceu coriā, per tabulas extensā olim scriberetur]* *The upper part of the leaf of a book, bearing out above the rest, wherein the name, or title, is written, Panciroll. vid. Salm. in Hist. Aug.*

* *Prothocolum, i, n. [πρωτόκολον, Gr. i. e. primum membrum, vel prima membrana; ex πρώτος, primus, & κόλον, membrum]* *The which is first briefly noted, to be afterwards amended, and farther enlarged; a rough draught, Hermol.*

* *Prothocmium, ii, n. [πρωτικέριον, Gr. à πρώτον, prima, & κόμη, coma]* *The hair next the face, Veg. 2, 11.*

* *Prothollo, ēre, tili, act. (1) To advance, or put forward.* (2) *To defer, or prolong.* (1) *= Manum si protollit, subito protecto manum, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 72.* (2) *Fati protollere fines, Lucr. 5, 310.* *Protollo mortem mihi, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 11.*

* *Prothollor, i, latus sum. To be prolonged, or continued. Neque vi i vitam finet in crastinum protolli, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 43.*

* *Prothomartyr, ūis. [πρωτομάρτυρ, Gr. ex πρώτος, primus, & μάρτυρ, testis]* *The first witness, or martyr, such as was Abel in the Old Testament; St. Stephen in the New, Eccl.*

* *Prothōne, āre, neut. [ex pro, & tono]* *To thunder, or make a great noise; to speak fiercely. Sed tali protonat inā, Val. Flacc. 4, 205.*

‡ *Prothōnōtārius, iil, m. A chief scribe, or secretary; a protonotary, Recent.*

* *Prothoplastus, i, m. [πρωτόπλαστος, Gr. ex πρώτος, primus, & πλαστός, factus]* *Our first father Adam, Eccl. † Parens humani generis.*

* *Prothotomus, a, um, adj. [πρωτότομος, Gr. ex πρώτος, primus, & τέμνω, secō]* *The first to be cut, or the first cuttings.* † *Prothotomi caules, sprouts. Sed jam prototomos tempus decidere caules, Col. 10, 369.*

* *Prothotomus, mi, m. subst. [ab eodem] A sprout. § Prothotomi rudes, Mart. 10, 48, 16.*

* *Prothotypon, i, n. [πρωτότυπον, Gr. i. e. primum exemplar; ex πρώτος, primus, & τύπος, forma, typus]* *The first copy, or original. Lat. Primum exemplar.*

* *Prothotypos, a, um, adj. i. e. primitivus. Of the first pattern, primitive, original.*

* *Protractus, a, um, part. Drawn out, prolonged. § Ad arma protractus, Sall. 16, 84.*

* *Protractus, ūs, m. verb. A portrait, Apul. Met. 11.*

‡ *Protriado, ēre, dīdi, act. [ex pro, & trado]*

To *give over from one another*, Litt. ex Apul. † Trado.

* Prōtrahens, tis. part. *Drawing out*. In medium manibus suis protrahens, Suet. Neron. 53.

* Prōtrahendus, a, um. part. *To be drawn out*. Sin aliquid exanime est, specillo oriculario protrahendum est, Cels. 6, 8.

* Prōtraho, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex pro, & traho] (1) *To drag along, to bring one out by head and shoulders*. (2) *To draw forth, or out of*. (3) *To protract, delay, or prolong; to spin out time*. (4) *To aggravate*. (1) Pissistratus indicem ad indicium protraxit, Liv. 33, 30. (2) Verum protrahere inde, Lucr. 1, 410. (3) Impetrabo ut aliquot saltem nuptiis protrahat dies, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 13. † Sed Donat. leg. prod. Protrahere mortem longā fame, Sen. Herc. fur. 420. (4) Ut victoris insolentiam dicti tumore protraheret, Val. Max. 1, 5, 8. sed al. pertraheret.

* Prōtrahor, i. tractus. pass. (1) *To be drawn, or dragged, forth*. (2) *To be prolonged*. (1) In convivium Comanum protrahi iussit, Cic. Nudi in medium protrahabantur, Liv. 28, 29. (2) = Ut commoda veteranorum protrahi ac differri necesse esset, Suet. Ner. 32.

* Protrepticon, i. n. [αποπρεπτικόν, Gr. sc. πρεσ; à αποπρέπω, horter] *A hortatory discourse*, Stat. Sylv. 5, 2. Auson. Edyll. 4.

* || Protrepticus, a, um. adj. *Exhortatory*, Symmach. 1, 31. Lat. Hortativus.

* || Prōtrimentum, i. n. [à protero] *Meat minced small, a bawb*, Apul. Met. 8. in fine.

* Prōtritrus, a, um. part. [à proteror] (1) *Trodden under foot, mashed*. (2) *Beaten, mauled*. (1) Protritum & corruptum fumentum, Liv. 34, 26. (2) Protrita hostium acies, Tac. Hist. 2, 26, 1.

* Protrōpum, i. n. al. Protrōpon. [sc. ὄψω; à ωπό, antè, & τράνω, utras calco] *The first new wine, that runeth into the trough without pressing*, Plin. 14, 9. Lat. Lixivium vocare, Col. 12, 41. dicit. Bud.

Prōtrūdo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To thrust forward, to thrust into one's bosom*. Qui protrudit cylindrum, dat ei principium motionis, Cic. de Fato, 19.

Prōtrūdor, i. pass. *To be thrust forward*. = Moles protruditur atque movetur, Lucr. 4, 889.

|| Prōtūbero, āre, act. *To bud, burgeon, or bloom*, Col. ap. Litt. certè Solin. Polyh. c. 47.

* Prōturbans, tis. part. *Thrusting out*. Proturbans ingerit ensem, Val. Flacc. 6, 230.

* Prōturbo, āre, act. [ex pro, & turbo] *To thrust out by force; to thrust, or push, from one*. Missilibus faxis proturbare hostem, Liv. 5, 47. ubi al. perturbare. || Proturbare aliquem calcibus, *to kick him away*, Col. 6, 37. Stat. conf. Theb. 5, 662.

* Prōturbor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be thrust out*. Extra testā proturbantur, Col. 9, 15. Quoties quisque diverforiis, quæ occupassent, proturbatus esset, Curt. 6, 30.

* || Prōtūtēla, æ. f. [ex pro, & tutela] *Vice-guardianship*, Ulp.

* Prōtūpum, i. n. [αποτύπον, Gr. ex ωπό, & τύπος, typus] *An example, or pattern; an image, or form, whereof moulds are made, and in which things of metal, or earth, are cast*. || Primus personas tegularum extremis imbricibus imposuit, quæ inter initia protypa vocavit, postea idem ectypa fecit, Plin. 35, 12.

* Prōvectus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Carried along*. (2) *Met. Advanced, promoted, carried on*. (1) § Provectus equo, Liv. (2) Studio rusticarum rerum provectus, Cic. de Senect. Quorum ad extremum usque spiritum provecta est prudentia, Id. ibid. 9. || Non admodum grandis natu, sed tamen ætate provectior, Id. ibid. 4.

* Prōvehens, tis. part. *Advancing*. Pravo gaudio provehente, Liv. 40, 14.

* Prōveho, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex pro, & veho] (1) *To carry on; to convoy, or conduct on the way*. (2) *To expose, or adventure*. (3) *To advance, to promote, to prefer*. (1) || Proveni mulierem, avohere non quivi miser, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 25.

Met. Sulpitium popularis aura provexit, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 20. (2) Vitam suam nunquam in periculum sine custodia, & sine præsidio, provehebat, Id. pro Mil. 22. (3) Ad dignitatem provexit me indulgentia tua, Plin. Ep. 10, 8. = Studiosos amat, fovet, provehit, Id.

* Prōvehor, i. pass. (1) *To be carried on*. (2) *Met. To be transported, or carried too far*. (1) § Equo provehi, Liv. 23, 47. (2) Met. Sed provehor amore, non enim id propositum est huic epistolæ, Cic. ad Brut. 15.

Prōveniēns, tis. part. *Coming forth, arising*. § Proveniēns fructus, Ov. Nux. 10.

Prōvenio, ire, ēni, entum. n. [ex pro, & venio] (1) *To come forth, to increase*. (2) *To proceed, to come into the world*. (3) *To grow, to be produced, to happen, or chance*. (4) *To come to pass, to come to good*. (1) In scenam provenit novo modo, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 155. (2) Ut studiis gaudium, sic studia hilaritate proveniunt, Plin. Ep. 8, 19. (3) Neque aliud ibi animal provenit, Id. 9, 10. Provenit sativa myrrha, Id. Carmina proveniunt animodeducta sereno, Ov. Trist. 1, 1, 39. (4) Nec quid proventum sic provident, Cic. || Imperf. || Nimis proventum est nequiter, *I have had ill luck*, Plaut. Men. 5, 61.

Prōventūrus, a, um. part. *About to come forth, or happen*. Ut quicquid cogitaret volveritque animo, id esse proventurum polliceretur, Suet. Vespas. 5.

Prōventus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *Increase; yearly profit, or income; revenue*. (2) *Abundance, or store*. (3) *Also good success*. (1) § Proventus frugum, Plin. 20, 12. Onere sulcos proventu, Virg. Georg. 2, 518. (2) § Poëtarum proventus, Plin. Epist. 1, 13. miseriam, Plaut. (3) Superioris temporis proventus, Cæs. B. C. 2, 38.

|| Prōverbialis, e. adj. *Proverbial*. § Versus proverbialis, Gell. 2, 22.

Prōverbium, ii. n. *A proverb, an adage, an old saying*. Tritum sermone proverbium, Cic. Offic. 3, 10.

Prōversus, a, um. part. *Right forward*. || Transversus, non proversus cedit, quasi cancer solet, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Prōvidē, adv. *Wisely, advisedly, prudently, circumspicently, with good foresight, carefully*, Plin. 10, 33.

Prōvidens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. *Provident, wise, careful*. = Homo acutus & multum providens, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. Id mihi est providentius, Id. Fam. 3, 1. § Providentiūmus quique, Tac. Hist. 1, 15, 6.

Prōvidenter, adv. *Providentially, with foresight*, Cic. N. D. 3, 40.

Prōvidētia, æ. f. (1) *Forecast, or foresight*. (2) *Providence*. (1) Providentia est per quam aliquid videtur, antequam evenit, Cic. de Inv. 2, 53. (2) Providentiā deorum mundus administratur, Id. de Div. 1, 51.

Prōvideo, ēre, di, sum. act. antè video. (1) *To foresee*. (2) *To provide, to see to, to look after, to forecast, to take order for, to make provision*. (3) *To prevent, to provide against*. (1) Animo jam provideo, Liv. 31, 1. (2) = Vigilare & providere reipublicæ, Cic. = Omnibus rebus cura & provide, Id. || Non solum videre, sed etiam providere, Id. = Providere antè & præcavere, Id. § Providere rem frumentariam, vel rei frumentariæ, Cæs. Providere in posterum, alicui contra aliquem, Cic. (3) Procellæ impendent, nisi providetis, Id. Catil. 4, 2.

Prōvideor, ēri. pass. (1) *To be foreseen*. (2) *To be provided for, (3) or against*. (1) = Hoc à me ita præcautum atque ita provisum est, non ut, &c. Cic. Attic. 2, 1. (2) Frumentum in hyemem provisum non erat, Cæs. B. C. 5, 29. (3) Ne provincia nobis prorogetur, quicquid provideri potest, provide, Cic. Attic. 5, 11.

Prōvidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Foreseeing*. (2) *Provident, circumspicent, careful, wise, wary, heedful*. (3) *Providing for, careful for*. (1) Mens provida rerum futurarum, Cic. de Div. 2, 57. (2) = Parum putantur cauti, providique, Id. pro S. Rosc. 40. = Homo animal providum, fa-

gar, &c. Id. de Leg. 1, 7. (3) = Consultrix & provida utilitatum, Id. N. D. 2, 22. Multorum providus Ulysses, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 19.

Prōvincia, æ. f. [ex pro, & vinco. Provincia dict. quod populus Romanus eas provincit, i. e. antè vicit, Fest.] (1) *A province, or out country governed by a deputy, or lieutenant*. (2) *The government thereof*. (3) *Met. A task, or undertaking*. (1) Sicilia omnium prima provincia est appellata, Cic. in Verr. 2, 1. (2) = Cum aliquantum ex provinciâ atque ex imperio laudis accesserit, Id. Fam. 1, 7. (3) § Dare provinciâ, vel negotium alicui, Id. Verr. 4, 23. Provinciam duram suscipere, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 22.

Prōvinciâlis, e. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, a province*. (2) *Also a foreigner, or provincial; such as were all under the Roman government, except those of Italy*. (1) || Italicus es, an provincialis? Plin. Epist. 9, 23, 2. (2) Provincialium nomine omnes, præter Italos appellabantur, Col. 5, 4. || Comes provincialis, *a landgrave*. Provinciâlis delectus, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 11.

|| Provinciâlis, is. m. *A provincial, the chief of his order among the popish friars*. † Princeps fratrum.

Prōvinciâtim, adv. *From country to country, province by province*. Auxilia provinciâtim distribuit, Suet. Aug. 49, 1.

Prōvindēmia, æ. f. *A bright star over the right shoulder of Virgo*, Virg. 9, 6. M. mavult providemiatior, quod Proclo Græcè est ἀποπρωγισμός.

Prōvīlio, ōnis. f. verb. *Foresight, provision, a providing, a purveying*. = Animi provīlio, & præparatio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14. = Incommodorum cautio atque provīlio, Id. de Amic. 21, 9.

Prōvīlo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To go, or come, forth to see*. Provīlo quid agant, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 1.

Prōvīsor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A foreseer*. (2) *A purveyor, or provider of things aforehand*. (1) Ingruentium dominationum provīsor, Tac. Ann. 12, 4. (2) Utilium tardus provīsor, Hor. A. P. 164.

Prōvīsum est, imperf. *Provision is made, care is taken*. = A me præcautum & provīsum est, Cic. Attic. 2, 1.

Prōvīsurus, a, um. part. *About to provide for, or take care of*. Dixit, se quod sit officium imperatoris, provīsurum ut bene gerendæ rei occasionem eis præbeat, Liv. 44, 34.

Prōvīsus, a, um. part. (1) *Foreseen, considered of aforehand, seen afar off*. (2) *Provided for, (3) or against*. (1) Sive illa antè provīsa expectata sint, sive inveteraverint, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15. = Consideratus, exploratus, Id. || Cum videatur præcaveri potuisse, si provīsum esset, Id. Tusc. 3, 22. (2) Præsidia in multos annos provīsa, Hirt. Cic. sub Ep. Att. 15, 6. (3) Quæ timebatis, meo consilio provīsa sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22. || Nec opinus, Id. ibid.

Prōvīsus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *Foresight*. (2) *A providing, or taking care for; caution*. (3) *Providence*. (1) Provīsu periculi hiberna castra repetens, Tac. Ann. 1, 27. (2) Nullo rei frumentariæ provīsu, Id. Ann. 15, 8. || Temerè, provīsu, Id. 12, 39. (3) Provīsu deum, Id. 12, 6. || Vix leg. nisi in abl.

Prōvīvo, ēre, xi. n. *To survive, or live longer*. Agrippinam provīvisse reor, Tac. Ann. 6, 25. || Rarè occ.

Prōvōcans, tis. part. *Challengeing, provoking*. Provocantes alter alterum injuria, Paterc. 2, 118.

Prōvōcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A challenging, a defiance*. (2) *Also an appeal*. (1) Ex provocatione interfecit eum, Plin. 37, 1. (2) Si à diuiviris provōcārit, provocatione certato, Liv. 1, 26.

Prōvōcātor, ōris. m. verb. *A challenger, an appealer*, Cic. pro Sext. 64.

|| Prōvōcātorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, challenging, or to them that have challenged*, Gell. 2, 11.

Prōvōcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Moved, induced*. (2) *Challenged, provoked, defied*. (1) || Qui mecum sæpe non solum à me provōcatus, sed etiam

tiam suâ sponte de te communicare solet, *Cic. Fam. 1, 7.* (2) Provocatus cum Gallo Torquatus depugnabat, *Id. de Fin. 2, 22.*

Prōvōco, āre. act. (1) *To call forth, to incite, to move.* (2) *To challenge, to defy.* (3) *To vie with.* (4) *To appeal.* (1) Speculare, ut ubi illic prodeat me provocos, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 29.* Non times bella, nec provocas, *Plin. jun. 2, 118.* (3) Pinxit & heroa nudum, eaque picturâ naturam ipsam provocavit, *Plin. 35, 10.* In amore spondere illis, qui provocant, *Cic. ad Brut. 1.* § Curfibus auras provocare, *Virg. Georg. 3, 194.* (4) = Tribunos plebis appello, & provoeco ad populum, *Liv. 8, 33.*

Prōvōlo, āre. n. (1) *To fly away, to fly out.* (2) Met. *To run with all speed, to make haste.* (1) Universæ apes provolant, si dies mitis futurus, *Plin. 11, 12.* (2) Insensu hastis provolant duo Fabii, *Liv. 2, 46.* Clamore provolante ante signa, *Id. 7, 7.*

Prōvolvēs, tis. part. *Rolling, or tumbling, down.* Ingentia faxa in subeuntes provolventibus barbaris, *Curt. 8, 11, 13. conf. Liv. 44, 5.*

Prōvolvo, ēre. vi, ūtum. act. (1) *To roll, or tumble.* (2) Met. *To throw off, to cast off, or disregard.* (1) Hunc in mediam viam provolvam, *Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 38.* § Provolvere se ad genua, *to fall down at one's feet, Curt. 3, 12, 11.* (2) = Sperne fidem, provolve deos, mendacia vincant, *Prop. 4, 3, 27.*

Prōvolvō, i. pass. *To be tumbled down, Liv. 34, 11.*

Prōvōlūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Falling down prostrate.* (2) *Hanging forth, as the fundament.* (1) Genibus ejus provolutus, *Tac. Ann. 12, 28.* Regina provoluta ad pedes Cæsaris, *Flor. 4, 11.* (2) Celsi.

* Prōvōmo, ēre. act. [ex pro, & vomo] *To vomit, Met. to cast forth.* Turbinis immanem vim provomit, atque procellæ, *Lucr. 6, 446.*

|| Prōvorsum fulgur, quod ignoratur noctu an interdiu sit factum, *Fest.*

Prōvorſus, a, um. part. *Straight forward.* Transversus, non provorſus cedit, quasi cancer solet, *Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 5.*

Prout, adv. *Even as, like, according as, Cic. Attic. 11, 6. & alibi.*

Prōvulgo, āre. act. *To publish, or blaze, abroad, Suet. Ner. 36.*

|| Prox, bona vox, *Fest. qu. proba vox.*

* Proxēnēta, æ. m. [ἀποξενῆτης, Gr. à ἀποξενῶ, sum interpres, & conciliator versurarum] *A broker, a buckster, a dealer in bargains betwixt man and man, an officer of address, a matchmaker, Sen. Ep. 119. & Mart. 10, 3.*

* || Proxēnēticum, i. n. [ab eodem] *Brokerage, Ulp.*

* || Proximātus, ūs. m. *Neighbourhood, priority, or the first place in an office, Cod. † Vicinia, primatus.*

* Proximē, adv. & præp. (1) *Next, or last; very nigh, as nigh as may be.* (3) *Also first of all.* (1) § Tuæ virtuti proximē accedo, *Cic. Fam. 11, 21.* Proximē ad verum, *Id. Acad. 2, 4, 15.* Proximē Hispaniæ Mauri sunt, *Sall. B. Jug. 19, 5.* (2) In nostro orbe proximē laudatur Syriacum, mox Gallicum, tertio loco Creticum, *Plin. 12, 12.*

* Proximītas, ātis. f. (1) *Nearness; nighness in kindred, or neighbourhood.* (2) *Likeness, resemblance.* (1) § Hic testamento, ille proximitate nititur, *Quint. 3, 6.* § Damno est mihi proximitas, aliena potentior essem, *Or. Met. 10, 340.* Reus nimis proximitatis, *Id. de Nuce, 56.* (2) Sæpe latet vitium proximitate boni, *Or. de A. Am. 2, 662.*

* Proximo, āre. act. *To come very near, to approach, to be next.* Capiti Equi proximat Aquaria dextra, *Cic. N. D. 2, 44.* Sæpe posteriores usi sunt, abstinendum tamen judicio.

* Proximō, adv. *Next, last, Cic. Attic. 4, 16.*

* Proximum, mi. n. *The next place.* § In proximo, *hard by, Cic. Eamus ad nos, ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64.*

* Proximus, a, um. adj. sup. [à pri pè, propior,

undè propissimus, per Sync. propissimus, dici debuit, pro quo proximus] or, comp. (1) *Nearest, next, last.* (2) Subst. *A neighbour, a friend, a kinsman.* (1) Proximus sum egomet mihi, *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 12.* § Proximus Pompeio sedebam, *Cic. Att. 1, 11.* Proximus ab aliquo, *Quint. 64.* Proximus antè, *Id. post, Id. 64.* Proximus culpæ, *guilty, Phædr. 1, 10.* Ut modum servem & quidem continentis proximior, *Sen. Ep. 108.* (2) Nihil de proximo cogitabat, *Quint. 5.* Proximus monasterii locus, *Sulp. Serv. in vet. B. Mart. par. 8.*

Prūdēns, adj. [contr. ex providens] or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Sagacious, prudent, wise.* (2) *Knowing, on purpose.* (3) *Cunning, expert, skillful, witting.* (1) § Plus insciens quis fecit, quam prudens, boni, *Plaut. Capt. Prol. 45.* = Prudens, sciens, vivus, vidensque pereō, *Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27.* (2) § Me malebant nimium timidum quam satis prudentem existimare, *Cic. Ad consilia prudens, Id. in jure civili, Id. de Amic. 2.* Ingenio prudentior, *Id. pro Cluent. 38.* (3) Aulandi gens prudentissima, *Juv. 3, 86.* = Circumspectissimus ac prudentissimus vir, *Suet. Tib. 21.*

Prūdēter, adv. iūs, comp. sūmē, sup. *Sagaciously, sagely, discreetly, advisedly.* Multa prudenter provisā, *Cic. de Amic. 2.* Prudentius se gerere, *Augustus ap. Suet. = Mundi naturam prudentissimē ac facundissimē exprompsit, Val. Max. 3, 3.*

Prūdētia, æ. f. (1) *A natural quickness, or foresight of things, and an habitual acting accordingly.* (2) *Knowledge, skill, understanding.* (3) *Wisdom, prudence, discretion.* (1) Vid. *Cic. de Offic. 1, 5. & confer eund. ibid. 3, 17.* (2) § Confessus est Non ullā medicum se prudentiā, Verum stupore vulgi factum nobilem, *Phædr. 1, 14, 12.* Prudentia cū juris civilis, tum rei militaris, *Nep. Cim. 2.* architecturæ, *Cic. Offic. 1, 42.* Oratorum eloquentiæ moderatrix est auditorum prudentia, *Id. in Orat. (3) = Sapientis est providere, ex quo sapientia est appellata prudentia, Id. in Orat. § Temeritas est florentis ætatis, prudentia senescentis, Id. de Senect. 6.*

Prūina, æ. f. [à perurendo, quod fruges perurit, *Fest. qu. perurina, vel qu. ἀρωγὴ, matutina, quod sit matutini temporis gelu; à ἀρωγία, Morl. sc. ἀρώγες*] *A frost; a hoar frost, or rime.* Neque nive pruinaque concreveret, *Cic. N. D. 2, 10.* Pruinæ ac nives perferre, *Id. Catil. 2, 10.*

Prūinōsus, a, um. (1) *Frosty, or liable to frost.* (2) *Cold, thin, & ragged.* (1) = Frigidæ & pruinosæ regiones, *Col. Pruinofus Olympus, Claud. Rap. Prof. 257.* (2) Sola pruinosi horret facundia pannis, *Petron. c. 83.*

Prūna, æ. f. [à perurendo, qu. perura] *A burning, or live, coal, but not blazing.* § Pruna ardens, Carbo extinctus, *Serv. 3.* Nunquam ad flammam ungi oportet, interdum ad prunam, *Cels.*

* Prūnum, i. n. [à prunus] *A prune, or dam-scene; a plum, sloe, or bullace.* § Prunum ceruum, *a beateat plum, Virg. Ecl. 2, 53.* Jun. interp. Pruna autumnalia, *Prop. 4, 2, 15.*

* Prūnus, i. f. [à Gr. ἀπρὸν, i. e. ἀπρὸν μῆλα, Steph. arbor quæ fert pruna] *A plum tree.* § Prunus sylvestris, *Col. 2, 2.*

Prūriens, tis. part. *Itching.* Exit ex quibusdam sanies, fitque ex his continuata exulceratio pruriens, *Cels. 5, 28, 16.*

|| Prūriginōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of the itch, itchy, Cajus JC.*

Prūrigō, gnis. f. *Itching, tickling; an itch.* Aspera curis, & velut quædam prurigo, *Col. 7, 5.*

Prūrio, is, ire, ūvi, ūtum. n. [à peruro, qu. peruror] (1) *To itch.* (2) Met. *To tickle, to please.* (3) *To have a desire to do a thing.* (1) Ita dorsum totum prurit, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 44.* (2) Lex hæc carminibus data est jocosis, Ne possint, nisi pruriant, juvare, *Mart. 1, 36. vid. & Catull. 15, 9.* (3) § Prurire in pugnam, *Mart. 5, 103.*

Prūritus, ūs. m. verb. *An itching, Plin. 9, 45.*

* || Prūmnēsus palus [à ἀπρὸν, puppis] ad quem funis nauticus religatur, quem alii consilium voc. *The post to which a ship is fastened by its cable, Fest.*

* Prūtanēum, ei. n. [à ἀπρὸν, magistratus, quod ibi conventum est] *A common hall in the city of Greece, where those that had well deserved of their country were maintained at the public charge; and where also Vesta's fire was kept; a council house.* Ut ei victus quotidianus in Prytanæo publicè præberetur, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 54.* Cyzicē in prytaneum, id est, penetrale urbis, ubi publicè, quibus hic honos datus est, vescuntur, vasa aurea mensæ unius posuit, *Liv.*

* Prūtanis, is. m. [à ἀπρὸν, magistratum gero] *The president, or chief, of the council; a magistrate in Greece, much the same with Curio among the Romans, and such as were the fifty at Athens who made their council of state, Sen. de Tranquill. 2.*

P ante S.

* Psallo, ēre. n. [ψάλλω, Gr.] *To sing, or play on an instrument.* Psallimus & lucramur Achivis doctiūs unctis, *Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 33.* Psallebat jucundè, *Suet. Tit. 3, 2.* § Doctus psallere, *Sall. B. Catil. 25, 2.* Lat. Cano, canto.

* || Psallōcitharista, æ. m. [ex ψάλλω, psallo, & κίθαρις, citharista] *A singer to the harp, Suet. Domit. 4. Rect. Philocitharista. De bis vid. Athenæum, 1, 14.*

* || Psalmista, æ. m. [qu. ψαλμίστης, à ψαλμίζω, hymnos canere] *A psalmist; a maker of psalms, or hymns, Hier.*

* || Psalmōdi, ōrum. m. pl. [ψαλμῳδοί, Gr. à ψαλμός, psalmus, & ὠδή, cantus] *Those that sing psalms on both sides the choir, Aug.*

* || Psalmōdia, æ. f. [ab eodem] *A singing and playing together on an instrument, a singing of psalms, Eccl.*

* || Psalmus, mi. m. [ψαλμός, Gr. à ψάλλω, psallo] *A song, or hymn; a psalm, Eccl.*

* || Psalteryum, ii. n. [ψαλτήριον, Gr. ab eodem] (1) *An instrument of musick much like a harp, but more pleasant; a psaltery, or sautry.* (2) *Also the psalter, or psalms of David.* (3) *A scurrilous song, or speech; a libel.* (1) *Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 21.* § Sed de lect. non con. (2) *Eccl. (3) Ap. JC.*

* || Psalter, æ. m. [ψάλτης, Gr. ex eodem] *A singing-man, or organ-player, Sidon. Lat. Cantor.*

* Psaltria, æ. f. [ψάλτρια, Gr. ex eodem themate] *A singing-woman, a minstrel, Ter. Lat. Fidicina.*

Psaronius, i. m. sc. lapis. *A kind of ortar stone, a grinding stone for medicines, a levigating stone, Plin. 36, 22.*

* Psēcas, ādis. f. [ψεκας, Gr. unde ψεκάζω, stillo] (1) *A drop, or misling dew; a drizzling rain.* (2) *Also a dressing maid.* (1) *A nymph of Diana's train.* (1) *Virg. ap. Litt. Latine Stilla.* (2) *Vid. Cic. Fam. Ep. 8, 15. & Juv. 6, 489.* (3) *Vid. Prop.*

* Plegma, ātis. n. [ψήμα, Gr. à ψήχω, rado] *Powder beaten from melted brass; gold sand, or oar, Plin. 34, 13. Lat. Ramentum.*

Psēphisma, ātis. n. [à ψήφος, calculus, quo suffragium ferebatur in comitiis] *A decree, statute, or law; an ordinance.* Sic sunt expressa ista præclara psēphismata, *Cic. pro Flacc. 6. Latine Consultum, decretum, scitum; consultatio, rogatio, ex mente, Gloss. Cyril.*

* Psetra, æ. f. *Plin. [ψήτρα, Gr.] Piscis plani genus, quem nos passerem vocamus. A fish called a plaice, Plin. 9, 24.*

* || Pseudacorus, i. m. [qu. d. falsum acorum; ex ψεύδος, & ἀκρον, acorum] *Telloe flower-deluce, Jun. Lat. Iris lutea.*

* Pseudanchusa, æ. f. [ψευδαρχσα, Gr. ex ψεύδος, quod hic sign. falsus, & ἀρχισσα, anchusa] *Wild bugloss, or sheep's tongue, Plin. 22, 20.*

* Pseudisodōmum, i. n. [ψευδοδόμον, Gr. ex ψεδος, ut supra, ὅτος, æqualis, & δέμων, struo] A kind of building when the walls are made of unequal thickness, Plin. 36, 22. & Vitruv. 2, 8. Lat. inæqualiter structum.

Pseudōbūnion, ii. n. [ψευδοβύνιον, Gr. ex ψεδος, sign. falsus, & βύνιον, napi genus] Herb St. Barbara, or wintercress, Plin. 24, 19.

Pseudōdēcimiūm, i. n. pyri genus, quasi falsum Decimianum, Plin. 15, 15.

* Pseudōdictamnūm, i. n. [ex ψεδος, & διταμνός, dictamnus] Basilard ditany, Plin. 26, 9. Lat. Falsum dictamnūm.

* Pseudōdiptēros, i. f. [ex ψεδος, qu. falsus, & διπτερός, ala; ædes tanquam falsas duas alas habente] A building which counterfeiteth a double row of pillars, Vitruv. 3, 1.

Pseudographia, æ. f. [ex ψεδος, & γραφία, scribo] A false, or counterfeit, writing; a kind of sport which schoolboys used, Quint. 1, 10.

* Pseudolus, i. m. [qu. ψεδολός, dim. a ψεδός, mendax] The cheat, a play in Plautus.

* Pseudomartyr, yris. m. [ψευδομάρτυρ, Gr. ex ψεδος, pro falsus, & μάρτυρ, testis] A false witness, Eccl.

* Pseudomelanthium, ii. n. [ex ψεδος, & μελάνθιον, melanthium] Cockle, or cornrose, Jun. Lat. Falsum melanthium.

* Pseudomēnos, i. m. [a ψεδόμεναι, mentior] A sophistical argument, a captious conclusion, a fallacy in reasoning, Cic. Acad. 4, 48. Lat. Mentiens, sc. syllogismus.

* Pseudomōly, indecl. n. [ex ψεδος, & μόλις] Bastard moly, or our lady's cushion, Med.

* Pseudonarcissus, i. m. [ex ψεδος & narcissus] The yellow daffodil, or crocus-bills, Jun.

* Pseudonardus, i. f. [ex ψεδος, i. e. falsus, & nardus] Spike, Plin. 12, 12. Lat. Falsa nardus.

* Pseudonymus, a, um. adj. [ex ψεδος, & ὄνομα, nomen] He that hath a counterfeit name.

* Pseudopēriptērum, i. n. [a ψεδος, falsus, & περί, circum, & πτερόν, ala] A sort of building having wings, or columns, jutting out only, Vitruv. 4, 7.

* Pseudopōrticus, f. [ex ψεδος, & porticus] A false porch, Vitruv. Lat. Falsa porticus.

* Pseudoprophēta, æ. m. [ψευδοπροφήτης, Gr. a ψεδος, q. d. falsus, & προφήτης, propheta] A false prophet. Lat. Propheta mendax.

* Pseudosphēce, æ. f. [ex ψεδος, & σφέξ, vespa] A kind of wasp flying alone. Pseudosphēcem vocant vespa, quæ singularis volitat, Plin. 30, 12.

* Pseudōthyrum, ri. n. [ex ψεδος, i. e. falsus, & θύρα, janua] A pestern gate, a lack door. Non janua receptis, seu pseudothyro intromissis voluptatibus, Cic. post redit. 6.

Pseudourbāna ædificia [vox hybrida; sc. ex ψεδος, & urbanus] Houses in the country built like city houses, Vitruv. 6, 8.

† Pseudulus, i. m. [a Gr. ψεδός, mendax] Apollo Varro dic.

* Psidracium, i. n. Cels. Vid. Psydacium.

* Psilæ, ærum. pl. f. Hesych. i. e. tapetes nudi villis [a ψιλός, depilis] Plain tapestry, without any fringe, Lucil. & Amphitapa, Id.

* Psilōcitharista, æ. m. [ψιλοκιθαρίστης, Gr. ex ψιλός, nudus, & κιθαρίστης, citharista] A harper, or musician that playeth only, and dith not sing to it, Suet. Dem. 4. al. leg. psillocitharista. & Chorocitharista, Id. ibid.

* Psilothrum, i. n. Medicamentum depilatorium [ψιλοθρόν, Gr. a ψιλός, nudo] (1) An ointment to take away hair. (2) Also the white vine. (1) Mart. 6, 93. (2) Plin. 23, 1.

* Plimmithium, ii. n. [ex ψιμυθος, cerussa] Ceruss, or white lead, Plin. 34, 18. Lat. Cerussa.

Psithium, i. n. dict. quod sit ex Psithia vite. A kind of wine, Plin. 14, 8.

* Pstta. Vid. Psetta.

* Psttācinus, a, um. adj. Of, or like, a parrot, or popinjay. ¶ Psttacinum collyrium, of a green, or popinjay, colour, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 27.

* Psttācus, ci. m. [ψιττακος, Gr. Arist. ψιττακός, Athen.] A parrot, or popinjay. Psttacus Eois imitatrix ales ab Indis, Ov. Amor. 2, 6, 1. Humanæ solers imitator, psttace, linguæ, Stat. Sylv. 2, 4, 2.

* Psoalgicus, a, um. adj. [ex ψόα, lumbus, & ἄλγος, dolor] Labouring under a pain of the loins, Theod. Prisc. Lat. Cui lumbi dolent.

* Psōra, æ. f. [ψώρα, Gr.] Scurvynefs, scabbynefs, mangeyness, the wild scab, Plin. 20, 1.

* Psōricus, a, um. adj. Scurvy, mangey. Psoricum medicamentum, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 32. & absol. psoricum, Cels. 6, 6.

* Psōrophthalmia, æ. f. [ex ψώρα, scabies, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus] Scurvynefs of the eye-brows, with an itch, Paul. J. C.

* Psychōmāchia, æ. f. & Psychēmāchia [ex ψυχή, anima, & μάχη, pugna] A war between the soul and the body, Amlr.

* Psychōmantēum, ci. n. [ex ψυχή, anima, & μαντήα, divinatio] A place where necromancers call up spirits, Cic. Div. 1, 58. & Tusc. 1, 48.

* Psychotrōphon, i. n. [ita dict. quod locis potissimum gaudeat aliosis; sc. ex ψυχρός, frigidus, & τρέφω, nutrio] The herb called betony, Plin. 25, 8.

* Psychrolitres, æ. m. [ψυχρολίτρης, Gr. qui ψυχρὸν λείπει, i. e. balneo frigido utitur] He that delighteth to bathe in cold water, Sen. E. 53. ubi al. leg. psychrolutes a λέω, lavo.

* Psydācion, ii. n. [ψυδάκιον, Gr. a ψύδω, & ἄκτιον, tuber] A swelling and rising in the skin, like to a blister, but harder, with moist matter in it, Cell. 5, 28.

* Psyllion, ii. n. [ψύλλιον, Gr. a ψύλλα, pullex] The herb fleawort, or fleabane, Plin. 25, 11. Lat. Pulicaris herba.

Psythia, æ. f. A kind of grape whereof the best passum is made. Passio psythia utilior, Virg. Georg. 2, 93.

Psythium passum, sc. quod sit ex uvâ psythiâ, Plin. 14, 9.

Psythius, a, um. adj. Belonging to that grape. Græculæ vites sunt Mareoticæ, Phasiæ, Psythiæ, &c. Col. 3, 2. § Psythium passum, Plin. 14, 9.

* Pre, syllabica adjectio [ex pote, vel πρὸς, Gr. contr. πρὲς, at πρὶς, pro πρὸς] A syllable added to the ablative case of pronouns possessives, as, meopte, meapte, suapte, siapte.

* Ptērlas, æ. m. [a πτερόν, ala] Swift, or Tempest; a dog's name, Ov. Met. 3, 212.

* Ptēris, idos. f. [πτερίς, Gr.] Fern, or brake, the herb of snood, Plin. 27, 9. Lat. Filix.

Pternix, icis. m. [πτερνίξ, Gr.] The stalk of the herb cactos, Plin. 21, 16.

* Ptērōmāta, um. n. pl. [πτερόμαλα, Gr. a πτερόν, ala, ob simil.] Two high walls on both sides of a church, or other great building, Vitruv. 3, 2.

* Ptēron, i, n. [a πτερόν, Gr. ala] Supra pteron Pyramus in metæ cacumen se contrahens. The wing of a building, Plin. 36, 13.

* Ptērōti, ōrum. m. pl. sc. calices [a πτερόν, ala, & ἔς, αὐτός, auris] Eared cups, Plin. 36, 26.

Ptērygium, ii. n. [πτερύγιον, Gr. a πτερυγ, ala, pinna] (1) A skin growing from the corner of the eye, the pin and web in the eye. (2) Allo the going away of the flesh from the nail with great pain, or rather the swelling of the flesh over the nail. (3) Also a fault in the beryl stone. (1) Cels. 7, 7, 5. (2) Plin. 23, 1. (3) Id.

* Ptisāna, æ. f. [πτισάνη, vel πτισανή, Gr. i. e. hordeum decortiatum; a πτίσσω, tundo, & decortico] Ptisane, that is to say barley unhulled, and soden in water, barley-broth, Plin. 17, 7.

* Ptisānarium, ii. n. Ptisanarium oryzæ, rice-milk, frumenty; or, as others say, the vessel where in barley is boiled, or pounded, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 155.

* Ptōchotrōphium, ii. n. [a πτωχός, pauper, & τρέφω, nutrio] A hospital, a spital, Dig.

* Ptyas, ādis. f. [a Gr. πτύω, spuo] An adder, or asp, of a green colour, approaching near to the colour of gold, Plin. 28, 7.

Pūbens, tis. part. Ripe, full grown, mossy, or downy. § Heibæ pubentes, Virg. Æn. 4, 514. roæ, Id.

¶ Pūbeo, ēre. neut. unde pubens. To be in the flower of age, to grow ripe. Si alter eorum pubuerit, Ulp.

Pūber, vel Pūbes, ēris. adj. Ripe of age; twelve, or fourteen, years of age; full grown. § Puberes filii, Cic. Offic. 1, 35. Pubera solia, Virg. Æn. 12, 413. Puber ætas, Liv. 1, 3.

Pūbertas, ātis. f. (1) Ripe age, fourteen in men, and twelve in women. (2) The coming out of the hair about the privy parts, or the mossy hair itself. (1) Vid. Justinian. tit. 1. 14. §. 1, ff. de Adopt. (2) Siqui dentes & pubertatem natura dicat existere, Cic. N. D. 2, 33. Extinguit Venerem cicuta testibus circa pubertatem illita, Plin. 25, 13. ¶ Pubertas plena, the age of eighteen years, Modest. Uvæ pubertas, when grapes are grown to bigness, but not full ripe, Plin. 13, in Præm.

Pūbes, is. f. (1) The privy parts, or the hair that groweth thereabouts. (2) A company of young people, the youth of a place. (1) Pubertenus virgo, Virg. Æn. 3, 483. (2) Cui senatus omnem Italiæ pubem commiserat, Cic. pro Mil. 23.

Pūbes, ēris. adj. Of ripe years. Nemo pubes tum fuit, quin arma cepit, Cic. pro Rabir. 11.

Pūbescens, tis. part. (1) Sprouting with hair, downy. (2) Growing ripe of age. (1) Nati pubescentia ora, Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 11. (2) Suet. Tib. 6. Sil. 5, 415. Hæc—strem juvenum pubescentium ad militiam habebat, Liv. 8, 8.

Pubesco, ēre. incept. [a pubeo] (1) To bud, grow turgid, or shoot forth. (2) To bloom, to flourish. (3) To wax mossy, to begin to have a beard. (1) Lætæ vites pampinis pubescunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. ex pœtâ. § Fruges pubescunt, Id. N. D. 1, 2. (2) Prata pubescunt flve, Ov. Trist. 3, 12, 7. (3) Nunc æquali tecum pubesceret ævo, Virg. Æn. 3, 491.

¶ Pūbis, e. adj. pro pubes, Prisc. ex Cæs. unde in compos. impubis, Virg.

* Publica, æ. f. sc. mulier. A harlot, Sen.

* Publicandus, a, um. part. To be confiscated, or forfeited, for the use of the state. Publicandas eorum pecunias, Sall. Cat. Conj. & Tann benæ notæ Part. Steph. aliosque omnes, quos vidi Lexicogr. fugisse valde demiror; sed conf. nostram Epit. ubi primum a nobis hoc vocab. insertum est. N. T.

* Publicānus, a, um. adj. Belonging to the farmers general. ¶ Mulier publicana, Cic. Verr. 3, 34. &

* Publicānus, i. m. [ex publico, dict. qui publica vectigalia redimit] A publican, a farmer of customs. Flos equitum Rom. ornamentum civitatis, firmamentum reipub. publicanorum ordine continetur, Cic. pro Planc. 9. & Hinc apparet, ut sæpe alibi ap. Cic. hunc ordinem, apud Judæos tam famosum, apud Romanos esse admodum honestum.

* Publicatio, ōnis. f. verb. A publishing; a confiscation of goods, or a putting of them to open sale. Cum publicatio bonorum proponeretur, Cic. pro Planc. 41.

* Publicè, adv. (1) Publicly, in public, openly, in the sight of the world. (2) In the name, or behalf, of the commonwealth. (3) With regard to the public wealth. (4) On the public account; at the common charge, or cost, of the whole city, or community. (1) Res publicè gesta atque commissa, Cic. pro Rasc. Amerin. 39. & Neque meus adventus labori aut sumptui, neque publicè, neque privarum fuit, Id. (2) Custos publicè est nunc, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 59. (3) Haud citò mali quid ortum ex hoc sit publicè, Id. Adelph. 3, 3, 89. (4) Navi ædificandæ publicè præstat, Cic. Verr. 1, 6.

* Publicitus, adv. (1) At the public charge. (2) By common advice, or counsel. (1) Hospitio publicitus accipi, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 7. (2) Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 85. ¶ Publicitus interest, it concerneth the publick, Gell. 6, 14.

*Publicus, a, um, adj. *Publick, or belonging to, a publick.* § Iter publicum, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 294. || *Ediles publicii, Fast.*
 *Publico, are, act. [*i. e. publicum facio*] (1) *To publish, or make publick.* (2) *To make known, or declare, abroad; to cause to be openly cryed.* (3) *To confiscate.* (4) *To prostitute.* (1) Librum, ut primum publicaverit, exhibebo, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 27. (2) ¶ Matrimonii reticenda publicare, *Just.* 1, 7. *to make its parts known, Suet. Ner.* 21. (3) § Publicare bona alicujus, *Nep. Hannib.* 7. § Privata publicare, publica liberare, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 1. (4) Illa quæ corpus publicat volgò suum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 22.
 *Publicor, ari, atus, pass. *To be published, confiscated, &c.* Bona præterea publicari jubet, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 4.
 || Publicola, æ, m. qui & Poplicola. *A popular person, one who caresses the people.*
 *Publicum, ci, n. (1) *The publick, or any common place.* (2) *Also tribute, or publick revenue.* (3) *Also the publick good.* (1) In publico esse non audeo, includit se domi, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 35. = Non foro solum omni deinde vitâ, sed propè luce ac publico carere, *Id.* (2) Ut publicanis satisfacias, præsertim publicis malè redemptis, *Id. ad Q. frat.* 1, 1. (3) § In publicum consulere, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 38, 4.
 *Publicus, a, um, adj. [*à populo quasi populi-cus, & per Sync. pòplicus*] (1) *Publick, common, belonging to the people.* (2) *Open, manifest.* (3) *General, formal, complimentary.* (1) § Via publica, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 35. Jus publicum, *Cic. bonum, Plaut.* Cura publica, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 19. b. c. cura particularium hominum de commodo publico. § Cura publica, *Id. Ann.* 12, 51. b. c. cura publicè adhibita. Sic, Juvenumque prodis Publica cura, *Hor. Od.* 2, 8. b. c. cura communis juvenum. || Publicum crimen, *Cod. l. 1. tit. 5. leg. 4.* § 1. b. c. quo injuriam patitur res publ. Publicum testimonium, *Id. l. 9. tit. 4. leg. 2. b. c. publicè datum.* Sed ap. *Cic.* significat, quod publico consensu datur, *Verr.* 3, n. 74. Negotia publica que spectant ad rempubl. (2) Fiet adulter publicus, *Juv.* 10, 31. § Publicum, commune, singulare, genus in distributione. (3) Et mihi blanditias dixit, dominumque vocavit; Et que præterea publica verba sonant, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 7, 11. § Leg. etiam publicus, casu veandis, *Liv.* 1. § Privatus.
 *Publicus, i, m. *An officer who looked to the cleansing of the publick ways, a scavenger, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 6. § Hunc ædilem plebis vocat *Ov. Fast.* 5, 215.
 || Pūciæ uvæ. *Black grapes of Friuli, Omnium nigerimæ, Plin.* 14, 3. § Sed Hædun. leg. pigna.
 Pūcinum vinum. *Pucine wine, so called from the town of Pucinum. Vid. Propr. Plin.* 14, 6.
 || Pūcēfio, factus, neut. pass. *To be ashamed.* *Gell.* 15, 17. † Pudere, *Cic.*
 || Pūdena, ōrum, n. pl. quod libidinis nos maxime pudeat. *The privy parts. † Verenda.*
 || Pūdendum, i, n. *The privy member of a man, or woman. † Virile loci.*
 Pūdendus, a, um, part. *Shamefull, that one is to be ashamed of.* Magis esset pudendum, si in sententiâ permanceres, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 5. § Dictu pudenda, things that men should not for shame speak of. *Quint.* 1, 2. Cum alii pudendæ artis aut quæstus genus objicerent, *Liv.* 23, 3. § Pudendus amor, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 44.
 Pūdens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. ssmus, sup. *Shamefaced, bashfull, modestly.* § Tamen impudentiæ suæ pudentem exitum quæsisse videatur, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 1. = Nihil apparet in eo ingenuum, nihil moderatum, nihil pudens, nihil pudicum, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 17. Quod pudentior, aut melior esset, *Id. Verr.* 3, 68. § Si doctus videre rudi, petulantive pudenti, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 167. = Pudentissima lectissimaque femina, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 37.
 Pūdenter, adv. ius, comp. ssmè, sup. *Shamefacedly, bashfully, for shame, modestly.* Distat, summe pudenter, An rapias, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 17, 44. Pudentiùs quàm Lucius noster, *Cic. Att.* 7,

2. Pudentissimè hoc petierat, *Id. Att.* 16, 15.
 Pūdeo, ēre, ui, n. *To be ashamed.* Iter nunc pūdeo, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 2, 3. Non te hæc pudet? *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 36. § Faciliùs fertur id quod pudet, quàm illud quod piget, *Id. Pseud.* 1, 3, 47.
 || Pūdesco, ēre, incept. [*à pūdeo*] *To begin to be ashamed, Prud. Cathem.* 2, 26.
 Pūdet, pūduit, vel pūditum est, imperf. *To be ashamed.* Pudet, quod priùs non pudicum unquam est, *Cic.* § Sunt homines, quos infamiæ suæ neque pudeat, neque tædeat, *Id. Aët. in Verr.* 12. § Fratris me quidem piget pudetque, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 39. § Me non solum piget stultitiæ meæ, sed etiam pudet, *Cic. pro Domo.* 11. § Pudet verecundiæ est, piget pœnitentiæ; pudere ad dedecus, pigere ad dolorem refertur, *Donat.*
 Pūdibundus, a, um, adj. (1) *Shamefaced, bashfull, modest.* (2) *Also to be ashamed of.* (3) *Ruddy.* (1) § Matrona pudibunda, *Hor. A. P.* 233. (2) Pars nostri pudibunda, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 7, 69. (3) Exoritur pudibunda dies, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 296.
 Pūdicè, adv. ius, comp. *Chastely, honestly.* = Bene & pudicè doctum & educum ingenium, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 39. Ubi pudiciùs continentur liberi, quàm sub oculis parentum? *Plin. Ep.* 4, 13, 4.
 Pūdicitia, æ, f. (1) *Chastity, modesty.* (2) *Also virginity, or maidenhead.* (3) *The goddess of this virtue.* (1) § Hinc pugnat pudicitia, illinc stuprum, *Cic. Cutil.* 2, 11. Non parcere suæ, neque alienæ pudicitia, *Id. pro C. Rab.* 3. § Utium expugnare pudicitiam, an explorare libidinem videtur, *Id. pro Cæc.* 20. § Lis est cum formâ magna pudicitia, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 288. (2) Casta pudicitiam servat domus, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 524. § Leges quasdam sanxit de adulteriis, & de pudicitia, *Suet. Aug.* 33. uli vid. *Torrent.* (3) Hujus imago frequens in matronarum imper. numis occurrit.
 || Pūdicitiùs, adv. comp. *More modestly, or chastely.* *Apul. Apol.* p. 419. *Id. al. leg. pudiciùs. † Pudiciùs, Plin. jun.*
 Pūdicus, a, um, adj. [*à pūdeo*] or, comp. ssmus, sup. *Honest, chaste, shamefaced, modest.* A me pudica est, quasi soror, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 51. § Matrona pudicior, *Ov. in Ibin.* 349. Femina pudicissima, *Plin.* 7, 35.
 Pūdor, ōris, m. [*à pūdeo*] (1) *Abstinence from sodomy, shamefacedness, bashfulness, modesty, chastity, virginity, a maidenhead.* (2) *Fame, reputation.* (3) *Shame, disgrace.* (4) *She-pisness.* (1) § Ex hâc parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 11. (2) = Debes famam pudorémque defuncti suscipere, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 4. (3) § Amicitia quæ sibi gloriæ, non pudori sit, *Liv.* 34, 58. (4) Singultim pauca locutus, Infans namque pudor prohibebat plura referre, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 56.
 † Pūdricolor, ōris, m. *Næv. ap. Gell.* 19, 7. † Rubens, purpureus.
 *Puella, æ, f. dim. [*ab ant. puera, ut puellus, à puer*] (1) *A little girl, a damsel, a wench, a maid, a young woman, a nymph.* (2) *A married woman.* (3) *A widow.* (1) In tutelâ legitimâ dicitur esse puella, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 5. § Dryades puellæ, *Virg.* (2) Laborantes utero puellæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 22, 21. (3) O mihi Laurentes inter dilecta puellas! *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 163.
 *Puellaris, re, adj. *Proper to girls and wenches, childish, girlish.* Tum ætate eâ puellari, præsertim meæ, compari, *Quint. lib.* 6. *proem. de uxore defunctâ.* § Puellares animi, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 433.
 *Puellariter, adv. *Childish, like a girl, Plin. Ep.* 8, 8, 10, 1.
 † Puellasco, ēre, incept. *To wax wanton and nice like a young girl, to grow young again.* Etiam veteres puellascunt, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 657.
 *Puellula, æ, f. dim. [*à dim. puella*] *A little maid, a little pretty girl, a little moppet.* Socii rivalet puellarum, *Catull.* 55, 9.

*Puellus, i, m. dim. [*à puer*] *A little boy, or child, Luc.* 4, 1245.
 *Puer, eri, m. [*à puer, Dor. pro puer, unde vett. Rom. Marcipor, Publicor, &c. pro Marci- puer, Publi- puer, Scal. à puer, ut à puer, quis, Morl.*] (1) *A child, one between a child and a young man.* (2) *A title by way of flattery, as we say, child!* (3) *Familiarity, or kindness; as we say, my boy, my lad, come my boys be merry.* (4) *A boy, a servant.* (5) *Also a son.* (6) *A pambick.* (1) § Fannem faciliùs fert adolescens quàm puer, *Cels.* § O nec adhuc juvenis, nec jam puer, utilis ætas, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 93. Improvida ætas puerorum, *Lucr.* 1, 938. Trojæ ludum edidit, majorum minorumve puerorum delectu, *Suet. Aug.* 53. (2) Sic. *Virg. in Culice.* 35. *al- loquitur Augustum, Sancte puer; vid. Catull.* 62, 95. (3) Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assue- scite bella, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 832. Pascite ut antè, boves, pueri, *Id. Ecl.* 1, 46. Cogite oves, pueri, *Id. Ecl.* 3, 98. Claudite jam rivos, pueri, *Id. ult.* (4) Puerum conveni Chremis, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 31. Pueri tui mihi à te literas attule- runt, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 7. (5) = Dixit cum filium suum esse, qui agnes vicerit; alterum tuum esse dixit puerum, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 72. § Puer ant. utriusque generis erat, ut Cereis Pro- serpina puer, *Næv.* (6) Ad pueros ire meliùs, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 48.
 *Pœra, æ, f. [*à puerus*] *A damsel, a girl, a young woman.* Properate vivere pueræ, *Varr. conf. Suet. Cal.* 8. *Vid. Puerperium.*
 *Pœrasco, ēre, incept. *To play the child, or act like a boy, Suet. Cal.* 7.
 *Pœritas, e, adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, a child.* (2) *Childish, silly, weak.* (1) § Ætas puerilis, *Cic. pro Arch. Pœt.* 2. Agmen puerile *Virg. Æn.* 5, 548. (2) § Acta ea res est ani- mo virili, consilio puerili, *Cic. Att.* 1, 23. *conf. Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 18.
 *Pœritas, ōis, f. (1) *A child's age.* (2) *Childishness, silliness.* (1) Vix dum annos pœri- tatis egressus, *Val. Max.* 5, 4, 2. (2) § Ad- huc non pueritia in nobis, sed, quod gravius est, puerilitas remanet, *Sen. Ep.* 4.
 *Pœritèr, adv. *Childishly, like a boy.* Res tota ficta est pueriliter, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 6. § Fa- cere pueriliter, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 11. *confectari, Id. ibid.* 17.
 *Pœritia, æ, f. (1) *Childhood.* (2) *Also cha- stity.* (1) § Qui citius adolescentiæ senectus, quàm pueritiæ adolescentia obrepit? *Cic. de Sen.* 2. (2) Ea erat matronæ simplicitas, & pueritia, *Varr.*
 *Pœrities, ei, f. *Idem, Aufon.* 10, 17.
 Pœrpera, æ, f. [*quæ puerum, vel puellam, pe- perit*] *A woman that lieth in childbed, a woman lately delivered, a woman in the straw.* Quid opus factu esset puerperæ, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 10.
 Pœrperium, ii, n. (1) *The time of a woman's travailing with child, childbed, a woman's delivery.* (2) *Also the babe, or child, delivered.* (1) Pœr- perio ægra, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 5, 11. *Mer.* Quibus alma tellus omnia vice velut æterno quodam pœrperio læta, *Col.* 3, 21. (2) = Qualiscu que partus sine ullo sexûs discrimine pœrperium vocat- ur, quod antiqui etiam puellas, pueras, sicut & pueros, puellas dicuntur, *Suet. Cal.* 8. Lauri fe- rebant cruda pœrperia, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 260.
 Pœrperus, a, um, adj. *Bearing children, bap- ting a woman to be delivered.* Verba pœrpera dixit *Lucina, Ov. Met.* 10, 511.
 *Pœrtia, æ, f. *Flor. pro pœrtia, quod vid.*
 † Pœrula, æ, f. dim. *A little girl, Litt. ex Plaut.*
 *Pœrulus, i, m. dim. *A little boy, or child.* Omnium ætatum pueruli, *Cic. pro R. Amer.* 41.
 † Pœrus, i, m. *A boy, a child, a servant- man.* Pœre, pulta, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 3, 2. Cedo, pœre, finum, *Id. Curc.* 1, 1, 75.
 *Pugil, ilis, c. g. [*à pugna Varr. vel potius à Gr. πύγξ*] *A champion, a fighter at fifty-cuffs, a gladiator.* Pugiles castibus confusi ne ingeni- scunt quidem, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 17. Si qua habitior paulò est, pugilem esse aiunt, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 23.
 § E 2

*Pūgilans, tis, part. *Fighting with fists*, Tréb. Poll. † Pugnis, *vel* cæstibus, certans.

*Pūgilatio, ōnis, f. verb. *The exercise of champions fighting at fifty-cuffs*. Certationes cursu, & pugilatione, Cic. de Legib. 2, 15.

*Pūgilātus, ūs, m. verb. [pugilum certamen] *The exercise of a champion*. § Pugilatum incipere, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 13. Pugilatu se exercere, Id. Bacch. 3, 3, 24.

*Pūgilicē, adv. *Mightily, valiantly, strongly, champion like*. = Pugilicē atque athleticē valet, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 18.

Pūgillar, & Pūgillāre, āris, n. *A table book*. § Bipatens pugillar, Auson. 146, 3. Reddere pugillaria, Catull. 40, 5.

*Pūgillāres, ium, pl. n. [ita dict. quod pugillo comprehendantur, vel à pungendo, quod stylo in his pungendo scriberetur, Varr.] *A pair of writing, or noting, tables*. Quin pugillares resumis, & aliquid scribis, Plin. Epist. 7, 9, 16.

*Pūgillāria, ōrum, pl. n. *Idem*, Catull. Vid. Pugillar.

*Pūgillāris, re, adj. *Filling the band, or bandfull; or as big as one's fist*. § Pugillares testiculi, Juv. 11, 156.

*Pūgillāris, is, f. *A writing table*. † Tabula cerea.

*Pūgillātōrius, a, um, adj. *Of fencing, or champions; that is stricken with the fist*. † Pugillatorius foliis, *a wind-ball which they used to smite with their fist*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16.

*Pūgillo, āre, act. & Scrib. & Pūgilo. *To fight after the manner of champions, to fight with fists*, unde

*Pūgillor, āri, dep. *To fight, to contend in mastery*. Primoribus in me pugillatur unguis, Apul. Met. 7, p. 221.

*Pūgillum, li, n. & Pūgillus, i, m. dim. [à pugnis] *A little fist, a handfull*. Semen cum farris pugillo coctum, Plin. 20, 22. Pugillus, δρᾶκιον, Gloss. Vett.

*Pūgilo, āre, act. *To fight after the manner of champions*, Apul. † Pugilatu se exercere, Plaut.

*Pūgilor, āri, dep. *To fight at fifty cuffs*, Cod. † Pugilatu certare.

*Pūgio, ōnis, f. [quod eo punctim pugnatur, Fest.] *A dagger, a sheen, a stiletto, a poinard*. Stillantem præ se pugionem tulit, Cic. Philipp. 2, 12. † Plumbeus pugio, *a weak argument*, Cic. de Fin. 4, 18. † A pugione, *the dagger-bearer, a sword-bearer before a prince*, Lampr.

*Pūgiuncūlus, i, m. dim. *A little, or short, dagger; a poinado, or poinard; a stiletto*. Hispaniensis pugiunculus, Cic. Orat. 67.

*Pugna, æ, [dict. à pugnis, quod pugnis certabant, ante usum ferri, Donat.] (1) *A fight, battle, skirmish, or fray*. (2) *Trouble, disturbance*. (1) = Res ad manus & ad pugnam veniebat, Cic. in Verr. 5, 11. (2) Ausculta pugnam, quam voluit dare, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 39.

*Pugnācitas, ātis, f. *A desire, or inclination, to fight, or contend; quarrellousness*, Plin. 10, 33. Pugnacitas argumentorum, Quint. 4, 3.

*Pugnāciter, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. *With downright blows, contentiously, stubbornly, obstinately, stiffly, eagerly*. Sidera collectum aërem luce levi non pugnaciter, nec asperè, feriunt, Sen. N. Q. 1, 2. In illā disputatione pugnacijs locutus es, Id. ibid. 3, 36. Sententiam quam adamas, pugnacissimè defendis, Cic. Acad. 4, 3.

*Pugnācūlum, i, n. *A bulwark, or fortress*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 63.

*Pugnans, tis, part. & adj. (1) *Fighting*. (2) *Striving, contrary*. (1) Vincetur femina pugnans, Ov. Fast. 2, 801. (2) † = Pugnancia & contraria studia, *contrary, or contradictory, ways, or methods*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 18.

*Pugnātor, ōris, m. verb. *A fighter*. Fortissimus quisque pugnator esse desiderat, Liv. 24, 15.

*Pugnātōrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a fighter*. Pugnatoriis armis batuebat, Suet. Calig. 54.

*Pugnātur, imperf. (1) *They fight*. (2) *Met. They labour to effect, or bring to pass*. (1) Pugnatum est, *ut acris non posset*, Galb. Cic. Fam. 30,

10. Sed cum hinc pro patriâ summis viribus, inde pro alienâ dominatione securius pugnaretur, Just. 5, 9. (2) Hoc tempore pugnatur, ut ad illam optimam prædam damnatio Sexti Roscii accedat, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 3.

*Pugnātūrus, a, um, part. *About to fight*. Non pugnaturis militibus, Tac. Ann. 2, 80, 4. Ne Romani quidem abnuunt, magnâ suâ cum clade fuisse pugnatos, Liv. 42, 15. Ut alienos equos pugnaturis distribuat, Curt. 7, 3.

*Pugnātus, a, um, part. *Fought*. § Pugna pugnata, Cic. pro Mur. 22. bella, Hor. Od. 3, 19.

Pugnax, ācis, adj. ior, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Warlike, fighting*. (2) *Met. Opposite, contrary*. (3) *Eager, vehement, violent*. (4) *Contentious, quarrelsome, stubborn*. (1) Centurio pugnax, & lacertosus, Cic. Philipp. 8. § Pugnacissimus quisque, Tac. Hist. 4, 60, 5. (2) § Ignis aquæ pugnax, Ov. Met. 1, 432. (3) § Oratio pugnacior, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 31. (4) Nimis pugnax contra senatorem pop. Rom. esse noluit, Id. in Pison. 28. in fin.

*Pugneus, a, um, adj. *Of the fist*. † Jam messis in ore tibi erit mergis pugneis, *my fists shall clean your teeth for you*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 58.

*† Pugnitus, *With the fist*, Non. ex Cæc. † Pugnis.

*Pugno, āre, n. [à pugnis, quod illo primùm pugnabant] (1) *To fight*. (2) *To dispute, or quarrel*. (3) *To labour, to struggle, or endeavour*. (4) *To oppose, to strive against, to disagree, to be contrary, to thwart*. (1) † Quam pugnabant maximè, ego fugiebam maximè, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 44. § Pugnare pugnam, Id. Amph. 1, 1, 9. praelia, Hor. Od. 4, 9. pro domino canem, Plin. 8, 40. adversus latrones, Id. ibid. cum hoste, Cic. Fam. 21. in hostem, Liv. (2) Pugnans Stoici cum Peripateticis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 21. (3) = Illud pugna, & enitere, Id. Fam. 3, 10. † Hic pugnes licet, non repugnando, Id. Acad. 4, 18. Argus pugnat molles evincere somnos, Ov. Met. 1, 685. Videtur Epicurus de diis immortalibus non magnopere pugnare, Cic. N. D. 3, 1. (4) Cum illorum vitâ magnopere pugnat oratio, Id. Tusc. 2, 4. Pugnem in adversas nobilissimorum hominum voluntates? Id. pro C. Cornel. 1.

*Pugnis, i, m. [à πῦξ, vel à πυγμή, à punctione, i. e. percussione] (1) *The fist*. (2) *Meton. A thump, knock, or blow*. (1) Comprime digitos, pugnumque facere, Cic. Orat. 32. † Pugnis cedere, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 66. contundere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 46. conscindere, *to box, or wherret, one*, Cic. Verr. 3, 23. (2) = Pugiles pugnos & plagas ferre possunt, Id. de Clar. Orat. 69.

Pulchellus, a, um, adj. dim. [à pulcher] *Somewhat fair, neat, curious, or pretty*. § Pulchellus puer, Cic. de Orat. 2, 65. Pulchellæ statuæ, Id. Fam. 7, 23, 7. & Scrib. & sine aspiratione pulcellus.

Pulcher, hra, um, adj. or, comp. rīmus, sup. [cujus multis modis vexatur etymon; alii ex mente Varronis, pulcher, qu. policer; al. à πάλυ-χαιρ, Gr. multimanus, fortis; nam Romani, qui omnia ponebant in fortitudine, eum demum formosum putabant, qui esset fortis, Scal.] (1) *Stout, valiant*. (2) *Fair, beautifull, well favoured*. (3) *Fine, gay, splendid, clever, excellent, good*. (4) *Glorious, renowned, honourable*. (5) *Pleasant, delightfull*. (6) *Stately, magnificent*. (7) *Fortunate, happy*. (1) Satus Hercule pulchro Pulcher Aventinus, Virg. Æn. 7, 656. (2) § Genæ pulchræ, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 8. Juvenum pulcherrimus, Ov. Met. 3, 55. = Insigni & pulchrâ facie filius, Phædr. 3, 8, 3. † Vultu pulchro magis quàm venusto, Suet. Ner. 51. (3) † Pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus cæno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133. Non videor vidisse postes pulchriores, Id. ibid. 3, 2, 135. (4) Pulchrum mori succurrit in armis, Virg. Æn. 2, 317. Pulchram petunt per vulnera mortem, Id. Georg. 4, 218. (5) Uvâ quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? Cic. de Senect. 15. (6) Rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma, Virg. Georg. 2,

534. (7) = Ne pulchrum se & beatum putaret, Cic. pro Mur. 12. & Scrib. & pulcer, sine aspiratione.

† Pulchrâlis, e, adj. *Fine, dainty, Fest. ex Enn.*

† Pulchralia, *Juncates*, Cato. † Bellaria.

Pulchrè, adv. iūs, comp. erīmē, sup. (1) *Stoutly, bravely*. (2) *Freely, abundantly*. (3) *Rarely, gallantly, very well; in a good, bad, or ironical, sense*. (4) *Wisely, prudently*. (1) Pulcherrimè ferre fortunam adversam, Cic. Fam. 4, 5. (2) Neque ego præberi vidi pulchrius, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 6. (3) Pulchrè vides, Phædr. 4. ult. Pulchrè instructa ad perniciem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 40. † Pulchrè sobrius, *very sober*, Id. Eun. 4, 5, 2. Mihi pulchrè est, *it is well for me*, Cic. N. D. 1, 41. = Ædepol mandatum pulchrè & curatum probè! Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 101. (4) Dixi pulchrè, nunquam vidi melius consilium dari, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 84. interpr. Donato. = Pulchrè dictum & sapienter, Id. ibid. 3, 1, 26.

† Pulchritas, ātis, f. *vel* Pulcritis, ant. Non. ex Cæc. † Pulchritudo.

Pulchritudo, dīnis, f. (1) *Fairness, beauty, comeliness*. (2) *Met. Splendour, brightness*. (1) Pulchritudo corporis aptâ compositione membrorum movet oculos, Cic. Offic. 1, 28. Excellens muliebris formæ pulchritudo, Id. de Inv. 1. (2) Honestum pulchritudine suâ specieque laudabile est, Id. de Fin. 2, 15. = Quis non miretur splendorem pulchritudinēque virtutis? Id. Offic. 2, 10.

‡ Pulciaceum, i, n. *id. quod pulegium, Augustus ap. Suet. in vitâ, 87. & Al. scrib. pulciaceum*.

Pulciacium, ii, n. [quod ejus flos incensus pulices necet odore] *The herb commonly called pennyroyal, pudding grass, or pulial royal*, Plin. 20, 14. ut &

‡ Pulciacium, ii, n. *id. quod præc. &*

Puleium, ii, n. & Pulejum, i, n. *Quadrina nigri corona puleii, Mart. 12, 32, 19. Pulejum aridum florescit ipso brumali die, Cic. de Div. 2, 14. vid. & Col. 12, 7.*

Pulex, icis, m. [quod ex pulvere generetur, vel nutriatur] (1) *A flea*. (2) *Also a little insect that feedeth on potherbs*. (1) Pulice, vel si quid pulice fordidius, Mart. 14, 82. (2) Pulex irrepens lacestat dente ozyma, Col. 10, 321.

‡ Pulciaria, æ, f. *The herb fleawort, or fleabane*, Ruell.

‡ Pulciaris, e, adj. *Of a flea*. † Pulicaris herba, *fleawort, or fleabane*, Jun.

Pulciōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of fleas, troubled with fleas*. Pulicosa canis, Col. 7, 13.

*Pullaceus, a, um, adj. *Of a dark brown colour*, Litt. ex Suet. sed q.

*Pullarius, a, um, adj. [ad pueros, vel pullos, pertinens] *Pertaining to young boys, or poultry*. Pullaria feles, Auson. 70, 5. † Pullaria manus, Plaut. ap. Fest.

*Pullarius, ii, m. (1) *A keeper, or breeder, of chickens; a poulturer*. (3) † It may be used for one that breedeth young of any kind. (4) † A lover of boys. (1) Attulit in cœnam pullos is, qui ex eo nominatur pullarius, Cic. de Div. 2, 34. (2) Auspicia secunda esse pullarius nunciat, Liv. 9, 14. (3) Pullarius, πωλοκόμος, Gloss. vet. (4) Pullarius, πωλερᾶς, Id.

*Pullaster, tri, m. *A young cockarel, or a little dwarf cock*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

*Pullastra, æ, f. *A young hen, or pullet; a little grig hen*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. al. leg. pulletra.

*Pullatio, ōnis, f. *A hatching, or breeding up, of young chickens*. Ab æstivo solitio non putant bonam pullationem, Col. 8, 5.

*Pullatus, a, um, adj. (1) † *Clad in sad-colour apparel*. (2) *Poorly clothed*. (1) † Quis unquam cœnavit pullatus, cum ipse epuli dominus albatu esset? Cic. in Vat. 13. sed var. codd. (2) Sanxit, ne quis pullatorum in mediâ caveâ federet, Suet. Aug. 44. † Pullata turba, *the rabble*, Quint. 6, 4.

Pulciaceum, Vid. Puleiaceum.

*Pullesco, ère, incept. *To grow, or spring up; to turn to a chicken, as an egg doth*. Ex novello.

novello palmitis vitis pullescit, *Col. 4, 21.* *Sed ibi pot. leg. pullulascit.*

*† Pulletra, vel Pullitra, æ, f. *A hen that hath not left off laying of eggs; a pullet, or young hen, Scal. ex Varr.*

*|| Pullicies, ei, f. *A brood. Vid. Pullities.*

*Pulligo, ginis, f. [*à pullus*] *A brown, or dusty, colour, Plin. 8, 48.*

*Pullinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a colt, or any other young. Pullinos dentes jacere, Plin. 8, 44. de mulâ.*

*Pullities, ei, f. *The hatching, or bringing forth, of chickens; the feeding of colts, a brood of young chickens. Cùm jam confirmata est pullities, Col. 8, 9.*

*|| Pullo, are, neut. *To spring and bud, to shoot out, as trees do. Tunc etenim toto vernanti gramine silva Pullat, Calphurn. Sicul. 5, 20.*

*Pullulatio, òre, incept. *To become young; to sprout out, bud, or spring. Ex novello palmitis vitis pullulascit, Col. R. R. 4, 21.*

*Pullulo, are, neut. [*à pullo*] (1) *To spring, or sprout, up. (2) Met. To grow, or increase. (1) Sylva pullulat ab radice, Virg. Georg. 2, 17. (2) Pullulare incipiebat luxuria, Nep. in Caton. 2.*

*Pullulus, i, m. dim. [*à pullus*] (1) *A shoot of a vine, or other plant. (2) || Also a young colt, a filly, or foal. (1) Plin. 17, 10. (2) Bellum scilicet pullulum, Apul. Met. 8, p. 259. Scepticè de asinâ grandiore.*

*Pullus, i, m. [*à puellus, per Sync. pullus*] (1) *The young of every thing, a chicken, or any other young bird, a foal, &c. (2) A young sprout, or shoot of a tree. (3) || A catamite, a burdash. (4) A form of endearment. (1) Pulli aquilæ, cornicis, hirundinis, columbæ, anseris, apium, Plin. equæ, Lucr. onagri, Plin. (2) Pulli, qui nascuntur ab arbore, Cato, 51. vid. & Id. 7, 10. (3) Felt. (4) Sidus, & pullum, & puppum, & alumnus vocabant, Suet. Cal. 13.*

*Pullus, a, um, adj. [*à πέλως, i. e. μέλας, niger*] (1) *Blackish, russet, brown. (2) Meton. Belonging to a funeral, or mourning. (1) || Pullum olus, i. e. olus atrum, loveage, Col. Concidit ad magicos hostia pulla deos, Tibull. 1, 2, 64. (2) || Pulla vestis, mourning, Cic. in Vatin. 12. = Niger, Serv. Hispanus, Bæticus, Id.*

*Pulmentaris, e, adj. *Of, belonging to, or made with, potage. § Pulmentaris cibus, Plin. 18, 12.*

*Pulmentarium, ii, n. (1) *Chopped meat, with potage, or broth; thick potage, water gruel. (2) But this word seemeth to be used for victuals in general. (1) Pulmentaria familiæ, Cato, 58. (2) Qui pulmentaria condit, Juv. 7, 185. Pulmentarium quod quisque fastidit, Phædr. 3, 7, 23.*

*Pulmentum, i, n. [*quod ex pulte fiebat*] (1) *Potage, gruel. (2) Stewed meat. (1) Num ipse pulmento magis utor unctiusculo, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 84. (2) Pulmentum ei eripuit milius, Id. Aul. 2, 4, 47. Laudas, insane, trilibrem Pulmentum, in singula quem minuas pulmenta necesse est, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 34. Cœnes ut pariter pulmenta laboribus empta, Id. Ep. 1, 18, 48.*

*Pulmo, ònis, m. [*à pulsu*] *The lungs; or lights. Aspera arteria ad pulmones pertinens, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Pulmo spirandi officinæ attrahens ac reddens animam, Plin. 11, 37. || Pulmonis herba, lungwort, Offic. || Pulmonem rumpere ventis, to swell with pride, Pers. 3, 25.*

*|| Pulmonaria, æ, f. *Sage of Jerusalem, lungwort, our lady's wildwort. = Consiligo, Plin.*

*Pulmonarius, a, um, adj. *Diseased in the lungs, rotten. § Ovis pulmonaria, Col. 7, 5.*

*Pulmonæus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of, or like, the lungs. (2) Swelling as they do. (1) Pulmonæa poma, quod pulmonis instar solidè tument, Plin. 15, 14. (2) || Pulmonæi pedes, swollen feet, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 21. Pulmonæus vomitus, a vomiting one's heart up, Id. Rud. 2, 6, 27.*

*|| Pulmunculus, i, m. dim. *A little lung, or any thing resembling it, Solin.*

*Pulpa, æ, f. [*ita dict. quod pulte mista vescatur*] (1) *The pulp, the fleshy part, or brawn, of any meat; a piece of flesh without bone. (2) Also the pith of wood, or timber. (1) Dona diis ex sceleratâ ducere pulpâ, Pers. 2, 63. (2) In qua-*

rundam arborum carnibus pulpæ venæque sunt, *Plin. 16, 38. || Arborem in pulpam cadere, to cut a tree into planks, Plin.*

*Pulpamentum, ti, n. [*à pulpa*] *The fleshy venison of a hare, boar, &c. a delicate dish of meat finely seasoned, a dainty bit. Non præripio pulpamentum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 50. Lepus tute es, & pulpamentum quæris, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36. || Ego apros occido, sed alter fruitor pulpamento, I beat the bush, another catcheth the hare. Dictum Diocæsiani ap. Vopisc. in Numer.*

*Pulpitum, i, n. [*qu. publicum, Perot.*] (1) *The higher part of the stage, where the poets recited. (2) A scaffold. (3) Synecd. The stage, pulpit, or desk, to speak orations in. (1) = Circum pulpita nostra Et steriles cathedras basia sola crepant, Mart. 1, 77, ult. vid. Vit. 5, 6. Pulpitum θυμέλην, ἐπιπέδον, Gloss. vet. (2) Ludibria scenâ & pulpito digna, Plin. Ep. 4, 25, 4. Tandem redit ad pulpita notum Exordium, Juv. 3, 174. (3) Remoto pulpito declamare solitus, Suet. Gramm. 4. Grammaticas ambire tribus, & pulpita, dignor, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40.*

*|| Pulpo, are, act. *Vultur pulpat, i. e. pulpam sive cibum, poscit; vel à sono. To cry, as the vulture doth when hungry, for flesh. Vultur pulpate probatur, Auct. Philom. ver. 27.*

*Puls, tis, f. [*à πάλτος, Gr. quod à Celt. pools*] *A kind of meat which the ancients used, made of meal, water, boney, or cheese and eggs, soden together; it may be used for water gruel, bapy pudding, pap, panado, or the like. De victu antiquissima puls, Varr. L. L. 4. Romanis olim pro pane fuit puls, Plin. 18, 8. || Quomodo sit puls Punica, vid. Catonem, 85.*

*|| Pulsabulum, i, n. *A knocker, or thing, to knock with, Apul. Florid. p. 791.*

*Pulsandus, a, um, part. *To be beaten, thumped, or stamped upon. Pulsandum vertice raso Præbebis quandoque caput, Juv. 5, 171. Tellus pulsanda pede libero, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 2.*

*Pulsans, tis, part. (1) *Beating, striking. (2) Casting, throwing. (1) || Cymbala pulsans, playing on, Juv. 9, 62. (2) Nervo pulsante sagittæ erumpunt, Virg. Georg. 4, 313.*

*|| Pulsatilis, e, adj. *That beateth. || Venæ pulsatiles, the arteries, or pulses, Med. † Pulsus arteriarum.*

*Pulsatio, ònis, f. verb. *A knocking, beating, or thumping. § Pulsatio scutorum, Liv. 31, 39.*

*Pulsator, òris, m. verb. *One that knocketh, or striketh. || Citharæ pulsator, a player on, or toucher of, the lute, Val. Flacc. 5, 694.*

*Pulsatus, a, um, part. (1) *Beaten, or dashed, against; stamped on. (2) Pounded, brayed. (3) Violated, injured, offended. (4) Called in question, impeached, charged. (1) Pulsatæ fluctibus arbores, Plin. 12, 9. Campus pulsatus equis, Ov. Met. 6, 219. Nam ab iis pulsatum convivam suum audiêrat, Liv. 40, 7. (2) Pulsatum in pillâ semen, Plin. 19, 8. (3) Pulsatos infecto fœdere divos, Virg. Æn. 12, 286. (4) Senator pulsatus à Cœlio, Cic. pro Cœl. 8.*

*Pulso, are, freq. [*à pello*] (1) *To beat, to strike, to thump, to bang, to batter. (2) To knock at. (3) To play on an instrument. (4) || To trouble, to sue at law: (5) To vex, or grieve. (6) To act upon, to affect. (1) Pueri tui me pulsaverunt, Ad Herenn. 4, 10. (2) Pulsare ostium, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 292. villam, Id. (3) Jam eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsât eburnæ, Virg. Æn. 6, 647. (4) Ulp. (5) Meum pectus pulsant, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 3. (6) Vid. Pulsor.*

*Pulsor, ari, âtus, pass. *To be beaten, battered, Met. to be moved, or acted upon, &c. = Vldetis pulsari alios, & verberari, Cic. Verr. 3, 26. Murus pulsetur ab hoste, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 14, 28. = Censemus dormientium animos per semetipsos in somniando moveri, an externâ & adventitiâ visione pulsari? Cic. de Div. 2, 58.*

*Pulsus, a, um, part. [*à pello*] (1) *Driven away, banished. (2) Beaten, forced. (3) Played on, or struck. (1) § Pulsus patriâ, Nep. Alib. 6. (2) Unda pulsa remis, Cic. Acad. 2. (3) Nervi in fidibus à motu digitorum pulsî, Id. de Orat. 3, 57.*

*Pulsus, tis, m. verb. [*à pello*] *A beating, stamping on, or thumping. Pulsu pedum tremere excita tellus, Virg. Æn. 7, 722. || Pulsus arteriarum, Plin. 2, 97. venarum, the pulse, Id. 11, 37.*

*Pultarium, ii, n. [*à pulte*] (1) *A pottinger, or small pan. (2) Also a skillet wherein children's pap is made. (1) Plin. 7, 53. (2) Pall. Jun. Tit.*

*Pultarius, ii, m. [*ex pulte*] *A potage dish, a pottinger, a pipkin, or posnet, to make gruel in. In pultarios condi uvas, Col. 12, 43. vid. & Cels. 2, 11.*

*Pulticula, æ, f. dim. [*à puls*] *Potage, gruel, pap, panado. Ex frumento cocta pulticula, Col. 8, 11. conf. Cels. 4, 3.*

*|| Pultifagus, *Vid. Pultiphagus.*

Pultificus, a, um, adj. *Wherewith gruel, or frumenty, is made, Auson. in Technop.*

*Pultiphagônides, is, m. *q. d. Patronym. pro Pultiphagi filius, Plaut. pœn. prol. 54.*

*Pultiphagus, i, m. [*qui pultem vorat; sc. ex puls, & φάγω, edo*] *A great devourer of potage, or pap; a gruel eater, as the Carthaginians, or Romans, were, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 143. Vid. Puls.*

*Pulto, are, freq. *pro pulso. To beat, or knock, often at; to knock, or rap, at a door. Dromopultat fores, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 34.*

† Pulver, èris, *pro pulvis ant.*

|| Pulveratium, i, n. & Pulveratice, æ, f. (1) *A kind of largess to servants that went to war. (2) Also a surveyor's fee. (1) Cassiod. 12, 15. (2) Vid. Scriptt. Grom. p. 343.*

Pulveratio, ònis, f. verb. (1) *A dissolving into dust, or powder; a harrowing, or breaking of clods. (2) || A laying of fine earth, or mould, about vines. (1) Col. 11, 2, & 428. (2) Serv.*

Pulveræus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of dust. (2) Full of dust, dusty. (3) Also as small as dust. (1) § Nubes pulvereæ, Virg. Æn. 8, 593. (2) § Pulverem solum, Ov. Met. 7, 113. (3) || Farina pulvereæ, fine flour, Id. Med. fac. 61.*

† Pulvero, are. (1) *n. To be dusted, or covered with dust. (2) A&T. To turn into dust. (3) To lay over with dust, to cover with mould. (1) Nolo hoc vestibulum pulveret, Plaut. ap. Gell. 18, 12. (2) Nimius sol pulverat herbas, Calp. Sic. 5, 87. (3) Vid. Pulveror.*

Pulveror, ari, âtus, pass. *To be covered with dust, or small mould. Priusquam vineæ pulverentur, Col. 11, 2.*

Pulverulentus, a, um, adj. *Full of dust, dusty. § Pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14. præmia militiæ, Ov. Amor. 1, 15, 4.*

Pulvillus, i, m. dim. [*à seq.*] *A little cushion, or pillow, to lie, or sit, upon. § Serici pulvilli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15.*

Pulvinar, ari, âtus, m. [*ex plumeis, vel pellutis, quibus operiebatur, Varr. L. L. 4, 35. vel uti Scal. leg. à polis, seu polulis, quod fieret ex alutaceo scorto*] (1) *A bolster of a bed, a pillow, a cushion, a squab, a bed. (2) A pallet on which they laid, and exposed, the images of their gods, in their temples. (3) Also the temple itself. (1) § Pulvinar geniale, Catull. 62, 47. (2) Divus Julius habuit pulvinar, simulacrum, fastigium, flaminem, Cic. Philipp. 2, 43. (3) Ad oninia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, Id. Catil. 3, 10.*

Pulvinarium, ii, n. [*id quod pulvinar*] (1) *The shrine of an image, or the pallet wherein it lay. (2) A dock for ships: (1) Corvus in ædem Junonis devolvit, atque in ipso pulvinario confedit, Liv. 21, 62. (2) Subdncam navem in pulvinario, Plaut. Casin. 3, 3, 27.*

Pulvinatus, a, um, part. *Bolstered, or made in fashion like a pillow, or cushion, Vit. 1, 2.*

Pulvinulus, i, m. dim. *A little cushion; also a bed in a garden; a little bank, or rise, of ground, Col. de Arb. c. 10.*

Pulvinus, i, m. (1) *A cushion. (2) A pillow, a bolster, a bed. (3) Also a ridge of land between two furrows. (4) || A causeway, or like place made of gravel; a terrace, a gravel walk; a shelf, or sandbank, in the sea. (5) A foundation well wrought with mortar and sand. (1) Crassus*

*Pūgilans, tis, part. *Fighting with fists*, Treb. Poll. † Pugnis, *vel* cæstibus, certans.

*Pūgilatio, ōnis, f. verb. *The exercise of champions fighting at fifty-cuffs*. Certationes cursu, & pugilatione, Cic. de Legib. 2, 15.

*Pūgilātus, ūs, m. verb. [pugilum certamen] *The exercise of a champion*. § Pugilatum incipere, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 13. Pugilatu se exercere, Id. Bacch. 3, 3, 24.

*Pūgilicē, adv. *Mightily, valiantly, strongly, champion like*. = Pugilicē atque athleticē valet, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 18.

Pūgillar, & Pūgillāre, āris, n. *A table book*. § Bipatens pugillar, Auson. 146, 3. Reddere pugillaria, Catull. 40, 5.

*Pūgillāres, ium, pl. n. [ita dict. quod pugillo comprehendantur, vel à pungendo, quod stylo in his pungendo scriberetur, Varr.] *A pair of writing, or noting, tables*. Quin pugillares resumis, & aliquid scribis, Plin. Epist. 7, 9, 16.

*Pūgillāria, ōrum, pl. n. *Idem*, Catull. Vid. Pugillar.

*Pūgillāris, re, adj. *Filling the hand, or handfull; or as big as one's fist*. § Pugillares testiculi, Juven. 11, 156.

*Pūgillāris, is, f. *A writing table*. † Tabula cerea.

*Pūgillātōrius, a, um, adj. *Of fencing, or champions; that is stricken with the fist*. † Pugillatorius foliis, *a wind-ball which they used to smite with their fist*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16.

*Pūgillo, āre, act. & Scrib. & Pūgilo. *To fight after the manner of champions, to fight with fists*, unde

*Pūgillor, āri, dep. *To fight, to contend in mastery*. Primoribus in me pugillatur unguis, Apul. Met. 7, p. 221.

*Pūgillum, li, n. & Pūgillus, i, m. dim. [à pugnus] *A little fist, a handfull*. Semen cum farris pugillo coctum, Plin. 20, 22. Pugillus, ἐπάκιον, Gloss. Vett.

*Pūgilo, āre, act. *To fight after the manner of champions*, Apul. † Pugilatu se exercere, Plaut.

*Pūgilor, āri, dep. *To fight at fifty cuffs*, Cod. † Pugilatu certare.

*Pūgio, ōnis, f. [quod eo punctim pugnatur, Fest.] *A dagger, a spear, a stiletto, a poinard*. Stillantem præ se pugionem tulit, Cic. Philipp. 2, 12. † Plumbeus pugio, *a weak argument*, Cic. de Fin. 4, 18. † A pugione, *the dagger-bearer, a sword-bearer before a prince*, Lampr.

*Pūgiuncūlus, i, m. dim. *A little, or short, dagger; a poinard, or poinard; a stiletto*. Hispanienſis pugiunculus, Cic. Orat. 67.

*Pugna, æ. [dict. à pugnus, quod pugnis certabant, ante usum ferri, Donat.] (1) *A fight, battle, skirmish, or fray*. (2) *Trouble, disturbance*. (1) = Res ad manus & ad pugnam veniebat, Cic. in Verr. 5, 11. (2) Ausculta pugnam, quam voluit dare, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 39.

*Pugnācitas, ātis, f. *A desire, or inclination, to fight, or contend; quarrellousness*, Plin. 10, 33. Pugnacitas argumentorum, Quint. 4, 3.

*Pugnāciter, adv. ius, comp. sūmē, sup. *With downright blow, contentiously, stubbornly, obstinately, stiffly, eagerly*. Sidera collectum aërem luce levi non pugnaciter, nec asperē, feriunt, Sen. N. 2, 1, 2. In illā disputatione pugnaciū lo-cutus es, Id. ibid. 3, 36. Sententiam quam adamas, pugnacissimē defendis, Cic. Acad. 4, 3.

*Pugnācūlum, i, n. *A bulwark, or fortress*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 63.

*Pugnans, tis, part. & adj. (1) *Fighting*. (2) *Striving, contrary*. (1) Vincetur femina pugnans, Ov. Fast. 2, 801. (2) † = Pugnancia & contraria studia, *contrary, or contradictory, ways, or methods*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 18.

*Pugnātor, ōris, m. verb. *A fighter*. Fortissimus quisque pugnator esse desiderat, Liv. 24, 15.

*Pugnātōrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a fighter*. Pugnatoriis armis batuebat, Suet. Calig. 54.

*Pugnātur, imperf. (1) *They fight*. (2) Met. *They labour to effect, or bring to pass*. (1) Pugnatum est, ut acris non posset, Galb. Cic. Fam. 30,

10. Sed cum hinc pro patriā summis viribus, inde pro alienā dominatione securius pugnaretur, Just. 5, 9. (2) Hoc tempore pugnatur, ut ad illam optimam prædam damnatio Sexti Roscii accedat, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 3.

*Pugnātūrus, a, um, part. *About to fight*. Non pugnaturis militibus, Tac. Ann. 2, 80, 4. Ne Romani quidem abnuunt, magnā suā cum clade fuisse pugnatos, Liv. 42, 15. Ut alienos equos pugnaturis distribuat, Curt. 7, 3.

*Pugnātus, a, um, part. *Fought*. § Pugna pugnata, Cic. pro Mur. 22. bella, Hor. Od. 3, 19.

Pugnax, ācis, adj. ior, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Warlike, fighting*. (2) Met. *Opposite, contrary*. (3) *Eager, vehement, violent*. (4) *Contentious, quarrelsome, stubborn*. (1) Centurio pugnax, & lacertosus, Cic. Philipp. 8. § Pugnacissimus quisque, Tac. Hist. 4, 60, 5. (2) § Ignis aquæ pugnax, Ov. Met. 1, 432. (3) § Oratio pugnacior, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 31. (4) Nimis pugnax contra senatorem pop. Rom. esse noluit, Id. in Pison. 28. in fin.

*Pugneus, a, um, adj. *Of the fist*. † Jam messis in ore tibi erit mergis pugneis, my fists shall clean your teeth for you, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 58.

*† Pugnitus, *With the fist*, Non. ex Cæc. † Pugnis.

*Pugno, āre, n. [à pugnus, quod illo primūm pugnant] (1) *To fight*. (2) *To dispute, or quarrel*. (3) *To labour, to struggle, or endeavour*. (4) *To oppose, to strive against, to disagree, to be contrary, to thwart*. (1) † Quām pugnant maximē, ego fugiebam maximē, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 44. § Pugnare pugnam, Id. Amph. 1, 1, 9. praelia, Hor. Od. 4, 9. pro domino canem, Plin. 8, 40. adversus latrones, Id. ibid. cum hoste, Cic. Fam. 21. in hostem, Liv. (2) Pugnans Stoici cum Peripateticis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 21. (3) = Illud pugna, & enitere, Id. Fam. 3, 10. † Hic pugnes licet, non repugnando, Id. Acad. 4, 18. Argus pugnat molles evincere somnos, Ov. Met. 1, 685. Videtur Epicurus de diis immortalibus non magnopere pugnare, Cic. N. D. 3, 1. (4) Cum illorum vitā magnopere pugnat oratio, Id. Tusc. 2, 4. Pugnem in adversas nobilissimorum hominum voluntates? Id. pro C. Cornel. 1.

*Pugnus, i, m. [à πῦξ, vel à πυγμή, à punctione, i. e. percussione] (1) *The fist*. (2) Meton. *A thump, knock, or blow*. (1) Comprime digitos, pugnumque facere, Cic. Orat. 32. † Pugnis cedere, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 66. contundere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 46. confcindere, to box, or toberret, one, Cic. Verr. 3, 23. (2) = Pugiles pugnos & plagas ferre possunt, Id. de Clar. Orat. 69.

Pulchellus, a, um, adj. dim. [à pulcher] *Somewhat fair, neat, curious, or pretty*. § Pulchellus puer, Cic. de Orat. 2, 65. Pulchellæ statuæ, Id. Fam. 7, 23, 7. & Scrib. & sine aspiratione pulcellus.

Pulcher, hra, um, adj. or, comp. rīmus, sup. [cujus multis modis vexatur etymon; alii ex mente Varronis, pulcher, qu. policer; al. à πῦξ, Gr. multimanus, fortis; nam Romani, qui omnia ponebant in fortitudine, eum demum formosum putabant, qui esset fortis, Scal.] (1) *Stout, valiant*. (2) *Fair, beautyfull, well favoured*. (3) *Fine, gay, splendid, clever, excellent, good*. (4) *Glorious, renowned, honourable*. (5) *Placid, delightfull*. (6) *Stately, magnificent*. (7) *Fortunate, happy*. (1) Satus Hercule pulchro Pulcher Aventinus, Virg. Æn. 7, 656. (2) § Genæ pulchræ, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 8. Juvenum pulcherri-mus, Ov. Met. 3, 55. = Insigni & pulchrâ facie filius, Phædr. 3, 8, 3. † Vultu pulchro magis quàm venusto, Suet. Ner. 51. (3) † Pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejūs cæno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133. Non videor vidisse postes pulchriores, Id. ibid. 3, 2, 135. (4) Pulchrum mori succurrit in armis, Virg. Æn. 2, 317. Pulchram petunt per vulnera mortem, Id. Georg. 4, 218. (5) Uvâ quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? Cic. de Senect. 15. (6) Re-rum facta est pulcherrima Roma, Virg. Georg. 2,

534. (7) = Ne pulchrum se & beatum putaret, Cic. pro Mur. 12. & Scrib. & pulcer, sine aspiratione.

† Pulchrālis, e, adj. *Fine, dainty*, Fest. ex Enn. † Pulchralia, *Funerals*, Cato. † Bellaria.

Pulchrē, adv. ius, comp. erimē, sup. (1) *Stoutly, bravely*. (2) *Freely, abundantly*. (3) *Rarely, gallantly, very well; in a good, bad, or ironical, sense*. (4) *Wisely, prudently*. (1) Pulcherri-mē ferre fortunam adversam, Cic. Fam. 4, 5. (2) Neque ego præberi vidi pulchrius, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 6. (3) Pulchrē vides, Phædr. 4. ult. Pulchrē instructa ad perniciem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 40. † Pulchrē sobrius, *very sober*, Id. Eun. 4, 5, 2. Mihi pulchrē est, *it is well for me*, Cic. N. D. 1, 41. = Ædepol mandatum pulchrē & curatum probē! Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 101. (4) Dixi pulchrē, nunquam vidi melius consilium dari, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 84. interpr. Donato. = Pulchrē dictum & sapienter, Id. ibid. 3, 1, 26.

† Pulchritas, ātis, f. *vel* Pulcritas, ant. Non. ex Cæc. † Pulchritudo.

Pulchritūdo, dñis, f. (1) *Fairness, beauty, comeliness*. (2) Met. *Splendour, brightness*. (1) Pulchritudo corporis aptā compositione membrorum movet oculos, Cic. Offic. 1, 28. Excellens muliebris formæ pulchritudo, Id. de Inv. 1. (2) Honestum pulchritudine suâ specieque laudabile est, Id. de Fin. 2, 15. = Quis non miretur splendorem pulchritudinēque virtutis? Id. Offic. 2, 10.

‡ Pulciaceum, i, n. *id. quod pulegium, Augustus ap. Suet. in vitâ, 87. & Al. scrib. pulleia-ceum*.

Pulci-cium, ii, n. [quod ejus flos incensus pulices necet odore] *The herb commonly called penny-royal, pudding grass, or pulial royal*, Plin. 20, 14. ut &

Pulcigium, ñ, n. *id. quod præc. &*

Puleium, ii, n. & Pulejum, i, n. *Quadrina nigri corona puleii, Mart. 12, 32, 19. Pulejum aridum florescit ipso brumali die, Cic. de Div. 2, 14. vid. & Col. 12, 7.*

Pulex, icis, m. [quod ex pulvere generetur, vel nutriatur] (1) *A flea*. (2) *Also a little insect that feedeth on pot herbs*. (1) Pulice, vel si quid pulice sordidius, Mart. 14, 82. (2) Pulex irre-pens laceſſat dente ozyma, Col. 10, 321.

‡ Pulicaria, æ, f. *The herb seawort, or sea-bane*, Ruell.

‡ Pulicaris, e, adj. *Of a flea*. † Pulicaris herba, *seawort, or sea-bane*, Jun.

Pulicōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of fleas, troubled with fleas*. Pulicosa canis, Col. 7, 13.

*Pulliceus, a, um, adj. *Of a dark brown colour*, Litt. ex Suet. sed 9.

*Pullārius, a, um, adj. [ad pueros, vel pullos, pertinens] *Pertaining to young boys, or poultry*. Pullaria feles, Auson. 70, 5. † Pullaria manus, Plaut. ap. Fest.

*Pullārius, ii, m. (1) *A keeper, or breeder, of chickens; a poulterer*. (3) † It may be used for one that breedeth young of any kind. (4) † A lover of boys. (1) Attulit in cœnam pullos is, qui ex eo nominatur pullarius, Cic. de Div. 2, 34. (2) Auspicia secunda esse pullarius nunciat, Liv. 9, 14. (3) Pullarius, πωλοκόμος, Gloss. vet. (4) Pullarius, πωλεπας, Id.

*Pullaster, tri, m. *A young cockarel, or a little dwarf cock*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

*Pullastra, æ, f. *A young hen, or pullet; a little grig hen*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. al. leg. pul-letra.

*Pullatio, ōnis, f. *A hatching, or breeding up of young chickens*. Ab æstivo solstitio non putant bonam pullationem, Col. 8, 5.

*Pullātus, a, um, adj. (1) † *Clad in sad-colour apparel*. (2) *Poorly clothed*. (1) † Quis unquam cœnavit pullatus, cum ipse epuli dominus albatuſ esset? Cic. in Vatin. 13. sed var. codd. (2) Sanxit, ne quis pullatorum in mediâ caveâ federet, Suet. Aug. 44. † Pullata turba, *the rabble*, Quint. 6, 4.

Pulleiaceum, Vid. Puleiaceum.

*Pullesco, ēre, incept. *To grow, or spring up; to turn to a chicken, as an egg doth*. Ex novello.

novello palmitis vitis pullescit, *Col. 4, 21.* Sed ibi pot. leg. pullulascit.

*† Pulletra, vel Pullitra, æ, f. *A hen that hath not left off laying of eggs; a pullet, or young hen, Scal. ex Varr.*

*|| Pullices, ei, f. *A brood. Vid. Pullities.*

*Pulligo, ginis, f. [*à pullus*] *A brown, or dusky, colour, Plin. 8, 48.*

*Pullinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a colt, or any other young. Pullinos dentes jacere, Plin. 8, 44. de mulâ.*

*Pullities, ei, f. *The hatching, or bringing forth, of chickens; the foaling of colts, a brood of young chickens. Cùm jam confirmata est pullities, Col. 8, 9.*

*|| Pullo, are, neut. *To spring and bud, to shoot out, as trees do. Tunc etenim toto vernanti gramine silva Pullat, Calphurn. Sicul. 5, 20.*

*Pullulatio, ãre, incept. *To become young; to sprout out, bud, or spring. Ex novello palmitis vitis pullulascit, Col. R. 4, 21.*

*Pullulo, are, neut. [*à pullo*] (1) *To spring, or sprout, up.* (2) *Met. To grow, or increase.* (1) *Silva pullulat ab radice, Virg. Georg. 2, 17.* (2) *Pullulare incipiebat luxuria, Nep. in Caton. 2.*

*Pullulus, i, m. dim. [*à pullus*] (1) *A shoot of a vine, or other plant.* (2) *|| Also a young colt, a filly, or foal.* (1) *Plin. 17, 10.* (2) *Bellum scilicet pullulem, Apul. Met. 8, p. 259. Scepticè de asinâ grandiore.*

*Pullus, i, m. [*à puellus, per Sync. pullus*] (1) *The young of every thing, a chicken, or any other young bird, a foal, &c.* (2) *A young sprout, or shoot of a tree.* (3) *|| A catamite, a burdash.* (4) *A form of endearment.* (1) *Pulli aquilæ, cornicis, hirundinis, columbæ, anseris, apium, Plin. equæ, Lucr. onagri, Plin.* (2) *Pulli, qui nascuntur ab arbore, Cato, 51. vid. & Id. 7, 10.* (3) *Fest.* (4) *Sidus, & pullum, & puppum, & alumnus vocabant, Suet. Cal. 13.*

*Pullus, a, um, adj. [*à πέλός, i. e. μέλας, niger*] (1) *Blackish, russet, brown.* (2) *Meton. Belonging to a funeral, or mourning.* (1) *|| Pululum olus, i. e. olus atrum, loveage, Col. Concidit ad magicos hostia pulla deos, Tibull. 1, 2, 64.* (2) *|| Pulla vestis, mourning, Cic. in Vatin. 12. = Niger, Serv. Hispanus, Bæticus, Id.*

*Pulmentaris, e, adj. *Of, belonging to, or made with, potage. § Pulmentaris cibus, Plin. 18, 12.*

*Pulmentarium, ii, n. (1) *Chopped meat, with potage, or broth; thick potage, water gruel.* (2) *But this word seemeth to be used for victuals in general.* (1) *Pulmentaria familiæ, Cato, 58.* (2) *Qui pulmentaria condit, Juv. 7, 185. Pulmentarium quod quisque fastidit, Phædr. 3, 7, 23.*

*Pulmentum, i, n. [*quod ex pulte fiebat*] (1) *Potage, gruel.* (2) *Sieved meat.* (1) *Num ipse pulmento magis utor unctiusculo, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 84.* (2) *Pulmentum ei eripuit miluus, Id. Aul. 2, 4, 47. Laudas, insane, trilibrem Mulum, in singula quem minuas pulmenta necesse est, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 34. Cænes ut pariter pulmenta laboribus empta, Id. Ep. 1, 18, 48.*

*Pulmo, ñis, m. [*à pulsu*] *The lungs, or lights. Aspera arteria ad pulmones pertinens, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Pulmo spirandi officinæ attrahens ac reddens animam, Plin. 11, 37. || Pulmonis herba, lungwort, Offic. || Pulmonem rumpere ventis, to swell with pride, Pers. 3, 25.*

*|| Pulmōnaria, æ, f. *Sage of Jerusalem, lungwort, our lady's wildwort. = Consiligo, Plin.*

*Pulmōnarius, a, um, adj. *Diseased in the lungs, rotten. § Ovis pulmonaria, Col. 7, 5.*

*Pulmōneus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of, or like, the lungs.* (2) *Swelling as they do.* (1) *Pulmonea poma, quod pulmonis instar stolidè tument, Plin. 15, 14.* (2) *|| Pulmonei pedes, swollen feet, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 21. Pulmoneus vomitus, a vomiting one's heart up, Id. Rud. 2, 6, 27.*

*|| Pulmunculus, i, m. dim. *A little lung, or any thing resembling it, Solin.*

*Pulpa, æ, f. [*ita dict. quod pulte mīsa vescebatur*] (1) *The pulp, the fleshy part, or braven, of any meat; a piece of flesh without bone.* (2) *|| Also the pith of wood, or timber.* (1) *Dona diis ex sceleratâ ducere pulpâ, Pers. 2, 63.* (2) *In qua-*

rundam arborum carnibus pulpæ venæque sunt, *Plin. 16, 38. || Arborem in pulpam cedere, to cut a tree into planks, Plin.*

*Pulpamentum, ti, n. [*à pulpa*] *The fleshy venison of a hare, boar, &c. a delicate dish of meat finely seasoned, a dainty bit. Non præripio pulpamentum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 50. Lepus tute es, & pulpamentum quæris, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36. || Ego apros occido, sed alter fructur pulpamento, I beat the bush, another catcheth the hare. Dictum Dioclesiani ap. Vopisc. in Numer.*

*Pulpitum, i, n. [*qu. publicum, Perot.*] (1) *The higher part of the stage, where the poets recited.* (2) *A scaffold.* (3) *Synecd. The stage, pulpit, or desk, to speak orations in.* (1) = *Circum pulpita nostra Et steriles cathedras basia sola crepant, Mart. 1, 77, ult. vid. Vitr. 5, 6. Pulpitum θυμάλιον, ἐπιπαιδον, Gloss. vet. (2) Ludibria scenâ & pulpito digna, Plin. Ep. 4, 25, 4. Tandem redit ad pulpita notum Exordium, Juv. 3, 174. (3) Remoto pulpito declamare solitus, Suet. Gramm. 4. Grammaticas ambire tribus, & pulpita, dignor, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40.*

*|| Pulpo, are, aët. *Vultur pulpat, i. e. pulpam sive cibum, poscit; vel à sono. To cry, as the vulture doth when hungry, for flesh. Vultur pulpare probatur, Auct. Philom. ver. 27.*

*Puls, tis, f. [*à πάλτος, Gr. quod à Celt. pouls*] *A kind of meat which the ancients used, made of meal, water, honey, or cheese and eggs, soden together; it may be used for water gruel, bapy pudding, pap, panado, or the like. De victu antiquissima puls, Varr. L. L. 4. Romanis olim pro pane fuit puls, Plin. 18, 8. || Quomodo sit puls Punica, vid. Catonem, 85.*

*|| Pulsabulum, i, n. *A knocker, or thing, to knock with, Apul. Florid. p. 791.*

*Pulsandus, a, um, part. *To be beaten, thumped, or stamped upon. Pulsandum vertice raso Præbebis quandoque caput, Juv. 5, 171. Tellus pulsanda pede libero, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 2.*

*Pulsans, tis, part. (1) *Beating, striking.* (2) *Casting, thrown.* (1) *|| Cymbala pulsans, playing on, Juv. 9, 62. (2) Nervo pulsante sagittæ erumpunt, Virg. Georg. 4, 313.*

*|| Pulsatilis, e, ad. *That beateth. || Venæ pulsatiles, the arteries, or pulses, Med. || Pulsus arteriarum.*

*Pulsatio, ñis, f. verb. *A knocking, beating, or thumping. § Pulsatio scutorum, Liv. 31, 39.*

*Pulsator, ñis, m. verb. *One that knocketh, or striketh. || Citharæ pulsator, a player on, or toucher of, the lute, Val. Flacc. 5, 694.*

*Pulsatus, a, um, part. (1) *Beaten, or dashed, against; stamped on.* (2) *Pounded, brayed.* (3) *Violated, injured, offended.* (4) *Called in question, impeached, charged.* (1) *Pulsatæ fluctibus arbores, Plin. 12, 9. Campus pulsatus equis, Ov. Met. 6, 219. Nam ab iis pulsatum convivam suum audiêrat, Liv. 40, 7. (2) Pulsatum in pilâ semen, Plin. 19, 8. (3) Pulsatos infecto fœdere divos, Virg. Æn. 12, 286. (4) Senator pulsatus à Cælio, Cic. pro Cæl. 8.*

*Pulso, are, freq. [*à pello*] (1) *To beat, to strike, to thump, to bang, to batter.* (2) *To knock at.* (3) *To play on an instrument.* (4) *|| To trouble, to sue at law.* (5) *To vex, or grieve.* (6) *To act upon, to affect.* (1) *Pueri tui me pulsaverunt, Ad Herenn. 4, 10. (2) Pulsare ostium, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 292. villam, Id. (3) Jam eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsât eburno, Virg. Æn. 6, 647. (4) Ulp. (5) Meum pectus pulsant, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 3. (6) Vid. Pulsor.*

*Pulsor, ari, aëtus, pass. *To be beaten, battered, Met. to be moved, or acted upon, &c. = Videris pulsari alios, & verberari, Cic. Verr. 3, 26. Murus pulsatur ab hoste, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 14, 28. = Censemus dormientium animos per semetipsos in somniando moveri, an externâ & adventitiâ visione pulsari? Cic. de Div. 2, 58.*

*Pulsus, a, um, part. [*à pello*] (1) *Driven away, banished.* (2) *Erain, forced.* (3) *Played on, or struck.* (1) *§ Pulsus patriâ, Nep. Alib. 6. (2) Unda pulsa remis, Cic. Acad. 2. (3) Nervi in fidibus à motu digitorum pulsâ, Id. de Orat. 3, 57.*

*Pulsus, ari, m. verb. [*à pello*] *A beating, stamping on, or thumping. Pulsu pedum tremere excita tellus, Virg. Æn. 7, 722. || Pulsus arteriarum, Plin. 2, 97. venarum, the pulse, Id. 11, 37.*

*Pultarium, ii, n. [*à pulte*] (1) *A pottinger, or small pan.* (2) *|| Also a skillet wherein children's pap is made.* (1) *Plin. 7, 53. (2) Pall. Jun. Tit.*

*Pultarius, ii, m. [*ex pulte*] *A potage dish, a pottinger, a pipkin, or posnet, to make gruel in. In pultarios condi uvas, Col. 12, 43. vid. & Cels. 2, 11.*

*Pulticula, æ, f. dim. [*à puls*] *Potage, gruel, pap, panado. Ex frumento cocta pulticula, Col. 8, 11. conf. Cels. 4, 3.*

*|| Pultifagus, *Vid. Pultiphagus.*

Pultificus, a, um, adj. *Wherewith gruel, or frumenty, is made, Auson. in Technop.*

*Pultiphagônides, is, m. q. d. *Patronym. pro Pultiphagi filius, Plaut. pæn. prol. 54.*

*Pultiphagus, i, m. [*qui pultem vorat; sc. ex puls, & πάλω, edo*] *A great devourer of potage, or pap; a gruel eater, as the Carthaginians, or Romans, were, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 143. Vid. Puls.*

*Pulto, are, freq. *pro pulso. To beat, or knock, often at; to knock, or rap, at a door. Dromo pultat fores, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 34.*

† Pulver, ãris, *pro pulvis ant.*

|| Pulveraticum, i, n. & Pulveratica, æ, f. (1) *A kind of largess to servants that went to war.* (2) *|| Also a surveyor's fee.* (1) *Cassiod. 12, 15. (2) Vid. Scriptt. Giom. p. 343.*

Pulveratio, ñis, f. verb. (1) *A dissolving into dust, or powder; a harrowing, or breaking of clods.* (2) *|| A laying of fine earth, or mould, about vines.* (1) *Col. 11, 2, & 428. (2) Serv.*

Pulvereus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of dust.* (2) *Full of dust, dusty.* (3) *|| Also as small as dust.* (1) *§ Nubes pulvereæ, Virg. Æn. 8, 593. (2) § Pulverem solum, Ov. Met. 7, 113. (3) || Farina pulvereæ, fine flour, Id. Med. fac. 61.*

† Pulvoro, are. (1) *n. To be dusted, or covered with dust.* (2) *Act. To turn into dust.* (3) *To lay over with dust, to cover with mould.* (1) *Nolo hoc vestibulum pulveret, Plaut. ap. Gell. 18, 12. (2) Nimius sol pulverat herbas, Calp. Sic. 5, 87. (3) Vid. Pulveror.*

Pulveror, ari, aëtus, pass. *To be covered with dust, or small mould. Priusquam vineæ pulverentur, Col. 11, 2.*

Pulverulentus, a, um, adj. *Full of dust, dusty. § Pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14. præmia militiæ, Ov. Amor. 1, 15, 4.*

Pulvillus, i, m. dim. [*à seq.*] *A little cushion, or pillow, to lie, or sit, upon. § Serici pulvilli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15.*

Pulvinar, ari, n. [*ex plumeis, vel pellutis, quibus operiebatur, Varr. L. L. 4, 35. vel uti Scal. leg. à polis, seu polulis, quod fieret ex alutaceo scorto*] (1) *A bolster of a bed, a pillow, a cushion, a squab, a bed.* (2) *A pallet on which they laid, and exposed, the images of their gods, in their temples.* (3) *|| Also the temple itself.* (1) *§ Pulvinar geniale, Catull. 62, 47. (2) Divus Julius habuit pulvinar, simulacrum, fastigium, flaminem, Cic. Philipp. 2, 43. (3) Ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, Id. Catil. 3, 10.*

Pulvinarium, ii, n. [*id quod pulvinar*] (1) *The shrine of an image, or the pallet whereon it lay.* (2) *A dock for ships.* (1) *Corvus in ædem Junonis devolvavit, atque in ipso pulvinario confedit, Liv. 21, 62. (2) Subscam navem in pulvinario, Plaut. Casin. 3, 3, 27.*

Pulvinatus, a, um, part. *Bolstered, or made in fashion like a pillow, or cushion, Vitr. 1, 2.*

Pulvinulus, i, m. dim. *A little cushion; also a bed in a garden; a little bank, or rise, of ground. Col. de Arb. c. 10.*

Pulvinus, i, m. (1) *A cushion.* (2) *A pillow, a bolster, a bed.* (3) *|| Also a ridge of land between two furrows.* (4) *|| A causeway, or like place made of gravel; a terrace, a gravel walk; a shelf, or sandbank, in the sea.* (5) *A foundation well wrought with mortar and sand. (1)*

Crassus

Grassus pulvinos poposcit, & omnes confederunt, Cic. de Orat. 1, 7. (2) Subiecto inter parietem, & caput ejus scorteo pulvino, Cels. 8, 12. Lectica, in qua pulvinus erat rosâ factus, Cic. Verr. 5, 11. (3) Col. 11, 3. & Plin. 19, 4. (4) Serv. in Virg. Æn. 10, 303. (5) Vitr. 5, 12.

Pulvis, ēris, m. Virg. vel f. Propert. [de etym. parum constat] (1) *Dust, powder.* (2) *The ore, or sand, of metal.* (3) Meton. *A place of exercise, the lists.* (1) Multus erat in calcis pulvis, Cic. de Inv. 1, 30. Qui nunc jacet horrida pulvis, Prop. 2, 13, 35. ¶ Eruditus pulvis, the sand wherein mathematicians draw their lines, Cic. N. D. 2, 18. & Pulvis coctus, lime, Stat. Sylv. 4, 3, 53. Met. In suo noster pulvere curat equus, in his eam ground, Met. celebrate her eam country story, Ov. Fast. 2, 360. ¶ Citra pulverem, without trouble, Gell. (2) Stringere venas Ferventis massæ crudo de pulvere, Pers. 2, 67. (3) Dormitant in pulvere currus, Virg. Æn. 7, 163.

Pulvis, is, m. Dust. Pulvis Erythræi numerum subducere, Catull. 59, 206. Pulvisculus, i, m. & Pulvisculum, i, n. Hieron. dim. [à pulvis] *Fine powder, small dust.* ¶ Rem auferre cum pulvisculo, to sweep dust and all, and leave nothing, Plaut. in Prol. Truc. v. 13. Converret hic me totum cum pulvisculo, he'll brush my coat for me, he'll beat me to atoms, Id. Rud. 3, 6, 6.

Pumex, icis, m. & alig. f. [ita dict. quod spumæ densitate concretus fiat, Isid.] (1) *A pumice stone, used to smooth paper, and rub hair off one's body.* (2) *Allo a stone eaten with age.* (1) Pumex non aequè est aridus atque hic est senex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 13. Libellus arida pumice expositus, Catull. præf. 2. (2) & Latebroso in pumice pastor Velligavit apes, Virg. Æn. 12, 587.

Pumicatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A polishing with pumice,* Papin. jC.

Pumicatus, a, um, part. *Made smooth with a pumice, polished,* Plin. Ep. 2, 11.

Pumiceus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, a pumice.* (2) *Dry as a pumice.* (1) & Anna pumicea, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 144. (2) & Oculi pumicei, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 73.

Pumico, are, act. *Pumice polio. To make smooth with a pumice, to polish,* Apul. Apol. p. 109. & Adj. etiam ex Tib. 3, 1, 10 sed ibi pumex recte leg.

Pumicor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be polished with a pumice stone.* Scabor tabveller, delquamer, pumicor, ornor, Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 202.

Pumicōsus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *Full of pumice, or like a pumice; full of pores, or holes.* = Terra exesa & pumicosa, Plin. 17, 5. = Quantum pumicosus, spongæque putri simile, Id. 32, 8.

Pumilio, ōnis, m. [ex puero & homulo conflatum fuit pumilio, Jul. Scal. Pumilio Græcum quoque est à πυγμαλιών, quod est idem ac πυγμαῖος, à πυγμή, Jof. Scal.] *Any thing of little size, or stature; a dwarf, a dandiprat.* § Pumilioes aves, Col. 8, 2. Pumilionum genus non sterile, Plin. 10, 56. de gallinis. Pumilio in-limmat. Si solum species hominis caput, Hectora credas; Si faciem species, Aslyanacta putes, Mart. 14, 212.

Pumilius, ii, m. *A dwarf,* Suet. Aug. 83. Sed libb. MSS. teste Torrent. hab. pumilos.

Pumilo, & Pumilio, ōnis, m. *A dwarf,* Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 57. Parvola, pumilio, Lucr. 4, 1156.

Pumilus, a, um, adj. [or, comp. qu. pugmilus. [à πυγμα, Gr. unde & pygmaeus] *Little, low, dwarfish.* Pumilos & distortos, ut ludibria naturæ, malique omnis, abhorrebat, Suet. Aug. 83. ¶ Multum sortita sum quovis puero pumiliorem, Apul. Met. 5, p. 149.

Puncta, æ, f. icus qui punctim infertur, ut cæsa qui cæsim. (1) *A thrust, or join, to stick, or stab.* (2) *Also a rent received by the water-bailiff.* (1) Veg. 1, 12. (2) Front. lib. 2.

Punctariola, æ, f. *A slight skirmish, or fight,* Cato ap. Fest. 4. Levis pugna.

Punctim, adv. *Pointingly, joiningly, with a*

prick. ¶ Punctim petere, to make a thrust, or pass, at one. & Punctim magis quam cæsim petunt hostem, Liv. 22, 46.

Punctio, ōnis, f. verb. *A pricking, or stinging; a stitch,* Plin. 25, 13. Cels. 5, 28.

Punctiuncula, æ, f. dim. *A little prick with a needle, or pin,* Sen. de Beatâ vitâ, 1, 15. & Ep. 53.

Puncto, are, act. *To point,* Prisc. 4. Dis-pungo, Cic.

Puncto, adv. *In a moment,* Apul. 4. Statim, Vett.

Punctum, i, n. [à pungo] (1) *A prick, or point.* (2) *The least portion of a thing that can be, a mathematical point.* (3) ¶ Punctum temporis, a moment, or minute. (4) *The principal point, or chief proposition, in an argument.* (5) *A vote, or suffrage.* (6) *Also a point in the tables.* (1) Oculi suffusi junci puncto, Plin. 8, 50. (2) Punctum est quod magnitudinem nullam habet, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 36. (3) Die dico? imò horâ, atque etiam puncto temporis eodem, Id. pro Sext. 24. (4) § Puncta argumentorum, Id. de Orat. 2, 41. (5) Quot puncta in eâ tribu tuleris, Id. pro Planc. 22. (6) Quadrigenis in punctum LLS. aleam ludit, Suet. Ner. 30. ¶ Omne talit punctum, be carryeth the bell, Flor. A. Pœt. 383.

Punctura, æ, f. *A pricking.* ¶ Puncturis in cute punctis milites scripti, Veg. 2, 5. conf. Cels. 8, 10.

Punctus, a, um, part. [à pungor] (1) *Pricked, inflicted.* (2) ¶ *Allo pricked, or chosen, by the ruler's own hand to a place; as our sheriffs are by the king.* (1) *Vulnus quod acu punctum videtur,* Cic. pro Mil. 24. (2) *Panciroll.*

Punctus, i, m. id. quod punctum. *A point, or prick.* Non aliud est terra in universo quam mundi punctus, Plin. 2, 68.

Punctus, ūs, m. *A pricking, or sticking.* Oculi punctu eritis, Plin. 29, 6.

Pungens, tis, part. *Pricking,* Plin. 29, 6. conf. Cels. 8, 4.

Pungo, ere, pūpūgi, punxi, & ant. pēpūgi, Gell. 7, 91. etum, act. [à πῦγω, M. i. e. figo, unde ant. pugo, hinc pungo] (1) *To prick, or sting.* (2) *Met. To gall, to trouble, or vex, and disquiet.* (1) § Pungere aliquem gladio, Cic. pro Sext. 10. Alpīs cūm pupugerit, Varr. (2) = Scrupus me dies noctesque stimulat, ac pungit, Cic. pro Rosc. 2.

Punicans, tis, part. [à Puniceus] *Ruddy, or reddening.* Pariunt in modum floris inodori porrectos caliculos medicè punicantes, Apul. Met. 4, p. 103. 4. Rubens, punicus.

Punicanus, a, um, adj. *Of Carthage, or made after that fashion.* § Feneſtæ punicanæ, Varr. R. R. 3, 7. Lectuli punicani, Cic. pro Mur. 36.

Puniceus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of Carthage.* (2) *Of a red colour, a light red, scarlet.* (3) *Yellow.* (1) Qui redimi Romano turpe putavit, A duco Puniceo pertulit, Ov. in Ibin. 282. (2) Puniceis invecſta rotis Aurora, Virg. Æn. 12, 77. Fiet tibi puniceum corium, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 61. ludens in ambiguo. (3) § Puniceus coccus, Ov. Fast. 5, 318. ¶ Pomum Puniceum, a pomegranate, Id. Met. 536.

Puniceus, a, um, adj. [dict. à Pœnus] (1) *Of Africa, or Carthage.* (2) *Met. Treacherous, deceitful, insidious.* (3) *Red, scarlet colour.* (1) § Punica regna, Virg. Æn. 1, 342. (2) Ego comperior illum Punica fide egisse, Sall. E. Jug. 108, 3. (3) Punica sub lento cortice grana ru-bent, Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 15, 8.

Puniendus, a, um, part. *To be punished.* § Facinus puniendum, Cic. pro Mil. 7.

Punio, ire, īvi, itum, act. [à pœna, qu. pœnio] *To punish, to chastise.* Prohibenda est maximè ira in puniendo, Cic. Offic. 1, 25. ¶ Punire capite, to behead, Plin. jun.

Punior, īvi, pass. & dep. (1) *To be punished.* (2) *To punish.* (1) Ego punior ipse, Ov. Met. 9, 778. (2) Ut puniretur necem, Cic. Philipp. 8, 3. Inimicissimum etiam crudelius punitus es, Id. pro Mil. 13. ad quem locum notat Quint. quod antiqui & punio, & punior in eadem significatione dixerint, Inst. 9, 3. ¶ Punita sum tunc sum præ-donem, Apul. vid. Non. c. 7. n. 27.

Punio, ōnis, f. verb. *A punishing,* Val. Max. 8, 1, 1. quam vocem miror Litt. fugisse.

Punitor, ōris, m. verb. *A punisher, or chastiser.* = At fuit ultor injuriæ, punitor doloris sui, Cic. pro Mil. 13.

Punitus, a, um, part. *Punished.* Punitus sponte suâ reus, Cic. de Inv. 2, 27. Severè magis quàm impiè punitus, Val. Max. 8, 1, 1.

Pupa, æ, f. [à pupus] (1) *A young wench, or girl; a damsel, or lass.* (2) *A puppet, or baby; such as girls played with while little, and, being grown big, gave to Venus.* (1) & Pupam se dicit Gellia, cū sit anus, Mart. 4, 20. (2) Veneri donatæ à virgine pupæ, Pers. 2, 70. ¶ Scrib. & puppa, unde nos puppy, & puppet.

Pupilla, æ, f. [ex pupa, pupula, pupilla, quod intuentibus similitudo pupæ redditur, Isid.] (1) *A damsel under age; an orphan, or girl, that hath no mother alive, and is under ward.* (2) *The ball, apple, or sight, of the eye.* (1) Iste infanti pupillæ fortunas patrias ademit, Cic. Verr. 1, 58. (2) Media oculorum cornea fenestravit pupilla, Plin. 11, 37.

Pupillaria, ōrum, pl. n. *Boys games,* Litt. ex Plaut.

Pupillaris, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a pupil, or ward.* § Pecuniæ pupillares, Liv. 24, 18. Pupillares anni, Plin. 7, 18.

Pupillo, are, act. [à sono] *To cry like a peacock,* Aut. Philom. 26.

Pupillus, i, m. dim. [à pupus] *A fatherless manchild within age, and under ward; a pupil, an orphan.* Pupillum fraudare, qui in tutelam pervenit, Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 6. Pupillum utinam, quem proximus hæres impello, expungam, Pers. 2, 12.

Puppis, is, f. [à πῦπις, i. e. dii qui tutelæ ergo in puppe locati] (1) *The hind deck, or castle, of a ship; the stern, the poop.* (2) *The whole ship.* (3) *Meton. Also the government of a state.* (1) & Naves omnes, quæ non aut præregerant prias littori illis, aut carinas fixerant vadis, religatas puppibus in altum extrahere, Liv. 22, 20. (2) Æneas celsâ in puppi jam certus eundi, Virg. Æn. 4, 554. (3) & Sedeamus in puppi, & clavum tenebamus, nunc autem vix est in lentinâ locus, Cic. Fam. 9, 15.

Pupula, æ, f. dim. [à pupa] *The apple of the eye.* Lacerato oculo, si pupula mansit incolumis, Lucr. 3, 409. vid. & Catull. 61, 56.

Pupulus, i, m. dim. (1) *A very little boy.* (2) ¶ *A baby, a puppet.* (1) Deprendi modo pupulum, & c. Catull. 54, 5. (2) Arnob.

Pupus, pi, m. [qu. βεβηυς, i. e. valde puer] (1) ¶ *A young child, a babe, or baby.* (2) ¶ *A puppet, or image, like a child.* (3) *A word of endearment.* (1) Sugentem pascere pupum, Varr. ap. Non. (2) Gloss. (3) = Sidus, & pullum, & pupum, & alumnus, vocabant, Suet. Cal. 13.

Purè, adv. [iūs, comp. sīmè, sup. (1) *Cleanly, nicely, brightly.* (2) *Sincerely.* (3) ¶ *Entirely, without alloy.* (4) *Correctly.* (1) Vasa purè eluere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3. Splendens Paris mar-more purius, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 6. (2) = Purè & castè deos venerare, Cic. N. D. 1, 2. ¶ Purè habere, to live chaste, to forbear venery, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 61. (3) = Purius, fortius, meracius amare, Sidon. (4) = Purè & emendatè loqui, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 2. § Purissimè describere, Sidon.

Purgabilis, e, adj. *That may be easily cleansed,* Plin. 15, 23.

Purgamen, īnis, n. (1) *Filth coming off a thing that is cleansed, the offscouring.* (2) *A purgation, expiation, or atonement.* (1) Purgamina Vellæ in mare mittere, Ov. Fast. 6, 713. (2) Omne nefas, omnemque mali purgamina causam Credebant polli tollere posse lenes, Id. Fast. 2, 35.

Purgā-

Purgamentum, i. n. *Offscouring, filth, dung, kitchen stuff.* Sterquilinum quod nova purgamenta recipiat, *Col. 1, 6.* § Purgamenta hortorum, *Tac. Ann. 11, 32, 5.* ¶ Purgamenta servorum, *the worst of servants*, *Curt. 6, 11, 2.* Quod purgamentum nocte calcāstis, aut cadaver? *Petron. c. 134. ubi vid. interpr.*

Purgans, a, um. part. *To be purged*, *Met. cleared.* Quantum defensor purgandis criminibus consequi potuerit, *Cic. pro Cluent. 1. conf. Liv. 42, 26.*

Purgans, tis. part. *Purging, cleanseing, excuseing.* I, bibe, dixistis purgantes pectora succos, *Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 3, 53.* Quibus purgantibus sese, *Liv. 43, 4.*

Purgatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A scouring, or cleanseing.* (2) *A purge.* (3) *Met. A clearing, or excuse.* (4) *Womens courtes.* (1) Ea pinguefacit, quæ sufficere purgationi, *Plin. 16, 44.* (2) *Æsculapius primus alvi purgationem invenit, Cic. N. D. 3, 22.* (3) Nescio quid peccati portet hæc purgatio, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12.* (4) *Plin. 20, 4.*

¶ **Purgator**, ōris. m. verb. *A cleanser, or ridder.* § Hercules purgator ferarum, *Apul. Apol. p. 441.* cloacarum, *Firm. 8, 20.*

¶ **Purgatorium**, ii. n. *Purgatory, a purgation*, *Symmach. Ep. 6, 64.*

¶ **Purgatorius**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to purging.* § Purgatorie virtutes, *Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.* † **Purgans**, *Cels.*

Purgatus, a, um. part. & adj. ¶ or, comp. scimus, sup. (1) *Cleansed.* (2) *Purged, freed from.* (3) ¶ *Met. Excused.* (1) Morbi miror purgatum te illius, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 27.* (2) ¶ *Somnia purgatissima, true dreams*, *Perf. 2, 57.* (3) In fiducia, quam argumentis, purgatior, *Sall. ap. Non. 4, 205.*

Purgito, āre. freq. *To purge often*, *Met. to excuse in an accusation.* = Non mihi homines placent, qui, quando malefecerunt, purgant, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 23.*

Purgo, āre. act. [*qu. purum ago, i. e. reddo; vel à pus, puris, & ago*] (1) *To make clean, to cleanse.* (2) *To clear, to put away, or rid.* (3) *To purge by physick.* (4) *To remedy, or cure.* (5) *Met. To excuse, to clear one of an accusation.* (6) *To expiate, or atone.* (1) ¶ Si inquinata erit olea, lavito à foliis, & stercore purgato, *Cato, 65.* (2) = Immissi cum falcibus muli purgant, & aperuerunt locum, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 23.* ¶ Ungues purgare, *to scrape, or pare, them*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51.* (3) *Lactucæ marinæ gutta abunde purgat, Cels. 2, 12.* (4) *Palumbes lauri folio annum fastidium purgant, Plin. 27, 5.* (5) ¶ Servos ipsos neque arguo, neque purgo, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 41.* § Purgare se alicui, de aliquo, *Id. Fam. 3, 10, 21.* apud aliquem, *Ter.* (6) *Nefas purgare ferro, Sil. 11, 199.*

Purgor, āri. pass. *To be purged, cleansed, or excused.* Nisi periculum esset, ne alia malignè dicta crederes blandâ oratione purgari, *Curt. 7, 3.*

Purificans, tis. part. *Purifying, cleanseing.* Se purificantes, *Plin. 8, 1.*

Purificatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A purifying, a cleanseing, a securing.* (2) ¶ *Alto candlemas-day, or the purification of the virgin.* (1) *Laurus purificationibus adhibetur, Plin. 15, sub fin.* (2) *Jun.*

Purifico, āre. act. *To cleanse, or make clean; to purify.* Illam expergefactam, quasi à concubitu mariti, purificasse se, *Suet. Aug. 94.*

Purificus, a, um. adj. *Purifying, cleanseing.* Purificumque Jovem Triviamque precatus, *Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 328.*

† **Purimè**, adv. *pro purissimè; ant. Fest.*

Puritas, ātis. f. *Purity, cleanness, pureness.* Vinum sumere puritatem, colarique debere, *Pall. 11, 14. & infer.*

Puriter, adv. (1) *Purely, cleanly.* (2) *Religiously, innocently.* (1) Ubi arebit, composito puriter, *Cato, 76.* (2) Si vitam puriter egi, *Catull. 74, 19.*

* **Purpura**, æ. f. (1) *The purple, or shell, fish, whereof purple colour cometh.* (2) *Meton. Purple colour, or a purple garment; a scarlet robe.* (3)

Also the dignity of a magistrate, or officer. (1) *Plin. 9, 36.* (2) *Qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpurâ, Cic. Catil. 2, 3.* *Purpura vendit Causidicum, Juw. 7, 135.* (3) *Tot funera septima illa Marii purpura dedit, Flor. 4, 21, 17.*

* ¶ **Purpurans**, tis. part. *Looking like purple, ruddy, blood-red.* Labiæ ambrosio rore purpurantes, *Apul. Met. 10. p. 337.*

* **Purpurarius**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, purple, or a purple colour.* § *Purpurariæ officinæ, Plin. 35, 6.*

* **Purpurasco**, ēre. n. *To grow of a purple, or blue, colour.* Nonne unda, cum est puila remis, purpurascit? *Cic. in Acad. ap. Non. 2, 717.*

* **Purpuratus**, a, um. part. (1) *Clad in purple.* (2) *Subst. A nobleman, a courtier.* (1) § *Purpuratus Gabinus, Cic. Catil. 4, 6.* (2) *Ita horribilia minitare purpuratis tuis, Id. Tusc. 1, 43.*

* **Purpureus**, a, um. adj. [*πορφυρεος, Gr.*] (1) *Of purple, purple coloured.* (2) *Red.* (3) *Glowing, blushing.* (4) *Shining, of what colour soever.* (5) *Mimicry; Met. Divine.* (6) *Also arrayed in purple.* (1) § *Amictus purpureus, Virg. Æn. 3, 405.* *Pallium purpureum, Cic. Verr. 5, 13.* (2) § *Ignis purpureus, Stat. Achill. 1, 162.* (3) § *Pudor purpureus, Ov. Amor. 1, 3, 14.* (4) § *Mare purpureum, Virg. Æn. 4, 373.* *Purpurei colores, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 10.* ¶ *Nix purpurea, Albinovan.* (5) *Augustus Purpureo bibit ore nectar, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 12.* *sc. ad miniata simulacrorum ora respicit.* (6) *Purpurei metuunt tyranni, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 12.*

* **Purpurifatus**, a, um. part. *Painted of a red complexion*, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35.*

* ¶ **Purpurissio**, āre. act. *To paint the face ruddy.* *Id. Purpurissatus.*

* **Purpurissum**, i. n. *Plin. & ¶ Purpurissus*, i. m. *Her. Ep. 10.* *A lively ruddy colour.* *Floridi coloris cinnabaris, chrycololla, purpurissum, Plin. 35, 6.*

* **Purpuro**, āre. act. (1) ¶ *To be of a purple, or deep red, colour.* (2) *¶ To make of a purple colour.* (1) *Quando ventus mare cæruleum crispans nitescit, id purpurare dicunt poetæ, Cell. 18, 11.* (2) *Viola quæ frondes purpurat auro, Col. 10, 101.*

* **Purporeus**, i. m. [*à πορ, ignis, & πορ, αἶας, varius*] *A kind of marble*, *Plin. 36, 8. al. leg. pyropæcilos.*

* **Purulentè**, adv. *Corruptly, filthyly; as it were full of matter, or swivel*, *Plin. Proëm. 1, 23.*

* **Purulentus**, a, um. adj. [*pure, i. e. sanie, plenus*] *Full of matter and corruption, mattery.* § *Ulcus purulentum est, Plin. 20, 2.* *Cancer albus purulentus est, Cato, 157.*

¶ **Purum**, i. n. (subst. sc. cælum. *The clear open air.* *Dispersit per purum tonantes egit equos, Her. Od. 1, 34, 7.* *Laxis per purum immixtus habenis, Virg. Georg. 2, 364.*

Purus, a, um. adj. or, comp. scimus, sup. [*ab Hebr. טהור, vel à πορ, ignis, qui omnia purificat; à πορ, quod ignis examen subiit.* *Purus, purus, h. e. purus αἶσος, exploratus, à πορ, θεωρ. χρυσόν αἰσθητὰ ἀμύκτες, Met.*] (1) *Pure, clean, fine, fair.* (2) *Transparent.* (3) *Even, smooth, open.* (4) *Plain, unwrought.* (5) *Sacred, holy, religious.* (6) *Pure, unmixed.* (7) *Met. Upright, innocent.* (8) *Fit, proper, pertinent.* (9) *Void, free.* (10) *Allo entire, or absolute; without any restriction, condition, or exception.* (11) *Fit for sacrifice.* (1) *Puræ rivus aque, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 29.* ¶ = *Aër purus, & tenuis, non crassus, & concretus, Cic. N. D. 2, 15.* (2) *Electro purior amnis, Virg. Georg. 3, 522.* (3) = *Purus & patens campus, Liv. 24, 14.* (4) *Argenti vascula puri, Juw. 10, 19.* § *Toga pura, Plin. 8, 48.* (5) *Pura vestimenta, Liv. 1, 24.* *Purâ cum veste venite, Et manibus puris, Tibull. 2, 1, 13.* = *Religiosus, Cic.* (6) § *Purissima mella, Virg. Georg. 4, 163.* (7) = *Bene si quis & puris vivat manibus, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 71.* = *Pura atque integra mens, Cic. de Senect. 22.* (8) *Non satis est puris versum perscrubere verbis, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 54.* (9) = *Quæ est domus ab istâ religionis suspitione tam vacua atque pura? Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 6.* ¶ *Purum*

est vitio tibi, cum tumidum est, cor? Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 213. (1) ¶ *Is qui agit, judicium purum postulat, ille quicunque agitur, exceptionem addi ait oportere, Cic. de Inv. 2, 20.* (11) *Suis scetus sacrificio die quinto purus est, pecoris, die octavo, bovis, tricesimo, Plin. 8, 51.*

* **Pus**, pūris. n. pl. pūra. [*à Gr. πῶρος*] (1) *Matter, corruption, quitter, matter that cometh out of a fore.* (2) *Met. Railling, servile raillery.* (1) *Pus melius est quod minus est, quod crassius, quod albidius, Cels. 5, 26.* ¶ *Sanies, ἰχθυρ, Id. ibid.* (2) *Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 1.*

* † **Pūsa**, pio puella, ant. *Varr. L. L. 6, 3. ex Papin.*

* **Pūillānīmis**, e. adj. [*ex pusillus, & animus*] *qui est pusilli animi. Faint-hearted, mean-spirited, cowardly*, *Claud. Mamert. 1, 20.* † *Pusilli animi homines, Cic.*

* ¶ **Pūillānīmītas**, ātis. f. *Faint-heartedness, cowardlyness*, *Laet. † Debilitatio & abjectio animi, Cic.*

* ¶ **Pūillānīmīter**, adv. *Cowardly, faint-heartedly*, *Recent. † Abjectè, timidè, ignavè, Cic.*

* ¶ **Pūillitas**, ātis. f. *Littleness*, *Ter. † Parvitas.*

* **Pūillus**, a, um. adj. dim. [*à pusio, i. e. parvulus, al. pusius, pusulus, pusillus*] (1) *Weak, cowardly, small, petit.* (2) *Short.* (1) = *Terra malos homines nunc educat, atque pusillos, Juw. 15, 70.* ¶ *Animus pusillus, a faint heart*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 17.* (2) § *Pusilla epistola, Cic. Brut. 14.* *Villa pusilla, Id. Fam. 12, 20, 1.*

* **Pūsiō**, ōnis. m. [*ex puer; al. à pusius, quod pro pupus*] *A little child, a boy, a lud, a burdask, a catamite.* *Qui tecum semper pusio cum majore sorore cubitavit, Cic. pro Cæl. 15. vid. & Juw. 6, 34.*

* ¶ **Pūsiōla**, æ. f. *A little girl, a wappet.* *Ipsa crepundia repulerat, ludere nescia pusiola, Prud. Perist. 3, 20.*

* **Pūstūla**, æ. f. ¶ *Scrib. & Pūstūla.* (1) *A push, blister, little wheel, bladder, or blain.* (2) *Allo a small pock.* (3) *Allo St. Antony's fire.* (1) *Pustulæ lividæ sunt, aut pallidæ, aut nigæ, Cels. 5, 28, 15.* (2) *Id. 4, 6. & 6, 6. Plin. 20, 13. & 21, 7.* (3) *Col. 7, 5.*

* **Pūstulatus**, a, um. part. *That hath blisters, wheals, or pushes; blistered.* ¶ *Pustulatum argentum, embossed, or chased, plate*, *Mart. 7, 85.* *Allo very pure and well fined silver*, *Suet. Ner. 44.*

* **Pūstulosus**, a, um. adj. *Full of blisters, pushes, or wheals.* *Ulcus in locum pustulosum serpit, Cels. 5, 26, 31.*

* **Pūstūla**, æ. f. [*à pus, quia pus continet, id. quod pustula*] (1) ¶ *A little bladder, or push, which riseth in bread when it is baked.* (2) *Allo a disease called St. Antony's fire.* (1) *Steph.* (2) *Col. 7, 5.*

* † **Pūsus**, i. m. ant. *pro pupus. A child, a boy.* *Verè pusius tu, tua amica fenex ait, Varr. ex Papinio. † Puerulus, pusio.*

* **Pūti**, adv. [*ab imperativo verbi puto*] *Suppose, or imagine; that is to say, to wit, for instance*, *Cels. 5, 26.*

¶ **Pūta**, æ. f. [*à Gr. πῶδα, vel ab Hebr. פתא*] *putendum muliebri*, *A little girl*, *Scal. ex Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 216. ubi al. pusam.*

* **Pūtamen**, īnis. n. [*à putando quia putari & rekinet solet*] (1) *The shell of a nut, or other thing.* (2) ¶ *Allo that which is cut from any thing.* (1) § *Juglandium putamina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.* ¶ *Nucleum amissi, reliquit pignori putamina, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 123.* § *Putamina ovorum, Plin. 7, 2. testudinum, Id. 9, 11.* (2) *Non.*

* **Pūtans**, tis. part. *Considering, or casting about, with himself; revolving.* *Vestigia preflit, Multa putans, Virg. Æn. 6, 332.*

* **Pūtatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A prancing, or leping, of asses.* *Arborum putatio, ac vitium, Col. 4, 9.*

* ¶ **Pūtātivè**, adv. *Imaginaryly, phantastically; in socror, or opinion*, *Phil. 1. † Specie tantum.*

* ¶ **Pūtātivus**, a, um. adj. *Imaginary, not real*, *Ter. † Ad speciem.*

* **Pūtator**, ōris. m. verb. *A loper, or pruner, of trees; a vine dresser.* § *Arborum putator, Col.*

4, 24. Putator arbores puras facit, Varr. conf. & Virg. Georg. 2, 28.
 * Pütatorius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the pruning of trees. § Vinitor putatorius, Pall. 1, 35. Falces putatoriae, Id. 1, 43.
 * † Pütatus, a, um. part. (1) † Cut, loped, dressed. (2) Refined. (3) Met. Cleared, adjusted. (1) Putatae vites, Paul. ap. Fest. (2) Putatum aurum, Id. ap. Eund. (3) Ratio putata, Id. ap. Eund.
 * Püteal, ālis. n. [ex puteus] (1) The cover of a well, or pit. (2) Also a place in Rome where was a seat of justice; a tribunal, or court, like our common pleas. (1) Püteal suprà imposuit, Cic. Div. 1, 17. (2) Roscius orabat sibi adesses ad puteal cras, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 35. Püteal quid fuerit, vid. A. Aug. D. 4. p. 162.
 * Püteālis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, a pit, or well. § Unda puteālis, Ov. in Ib. 389. aqua, Col. 1, 5.
 * Püteānus, a, um. adj. Of a well, Plin. 14, 9. Col. 12, 26.
 * Püteārius, ii. m. A digger of pits, or wells, Plin. 31, 3.
 Püteo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) To have a very ill flavour, to stink. (2) To be nauseous. (1) § Putere mero, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11. (2) Putet aper, rhombusque recens, Id. Sat. 2, 2, 42.
 Püteōi, ōrum. m. pl. [ab aquae calidae putore; al. à similit. puteorum] Places of sulphureous waters, vid. Varr. L. L. 4, 5.
 Püteſco, ēre. incept. To grow rank, to stink. Olea putescet, Cato, 3. & Varr. R. R. 1, 34.
 * † Püteum, i. n. id. quod puteus, Non. ex Varr.
 * Püteus, i. m. [à Gr. πῶτος, quod potum significat. Varr.] A well, or pit. Haurire aquam de jugi puteo, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. Püteos ac potiūs fontes habet, Plin. Epist. 2, 17, 25.
 Püticūli, ōrum. m. pl. [à puteis fossis ad sepelienda cadavera pauperum; vel quod ibi putrescebant cadavera, &c.] Places without the city, where the common people were buried, Fest. & Varr.
 Pütidē, adv. iūs, comp. Rankly, formally, with too much affectation. Qui nec ineptē dicunt, nec odiosē, nec putidē, &c. Cic. de Cl. Orat. 82. Nolo exprimi literas putidiūs, Id. de Orat. 3, 11.
 Pütidiuſcūlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à putidior] Somewhat unpleasant, a little affected, too formal, Cic. Fam. 7, 5.
 Pütidūlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à putidus] Somewhat rank, or affected; odious. Altera ridicula est, altera putidula, Mart. 4, 20.
 Pütidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [à puteo] (1) Stinking, of an ill flavour, stale and rank, nasty, rotten, unsound; Met. mad. (2) Affected, unpleasant. (1) § Mæcha putida, Catull. 40, 11. palus, Id. 18, 10. Putidus fungus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 23. Putidius cerebrum, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 75. (2) § Ne aut obscurum esset, aut nimis putidum, Cic. Offic. 1, 37. = Spero hæc vobis molestæ & putida videri, Id. de Orat. 3, 13.
 † Pütilla, æ. f. dim. [à puta] A little tiny girl, Scal. ex Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 216. ubi vulgō pütilla.
 Pütillus, i. m. dim. [à putus] A mannikin, a dwarf, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 104.
 † Pütus, e. adj. Rotten, Lucr. 3, 503. ubi al. putre.
 Pütisco, ēre. incept. pro putesco. To be rotten, to stink, Cic. N. D. 2, 63.
 * Pütō, āre. act. [putum, i. e. purum, reddo, purgo, Canin. sic qui putat arbores, eas puras facit] (1) To prune, lop, or dress, vines, &c. (2) To make even, clear, adjust, or cast up, accounts. (3) Also to think, consider, or ponder. (4) To think, suppose, or esteem. (5) To debate the matter. (6) Puto, or, ut puto, elegantly used by way of exordium, (7) or by way of irony. (1) Ne vitem aut arborem putent, Col. 4, 10. Vitem fingere putando, Virg. Georg. 2, 407. ¶ Lanam putare, to pick, to cleanse, it, Non. (2) Putare rationes cum publicanis, Cic. Attic. 4, 11. (3) Non committere ut aliquando dicendum sit, Non putāram, Id. Offic. 1, 23. Vid. Putans. (4) Signum prae se putare, Id. Verr. 1. ¶ Pro

nihilo putare, to make no account of, Id. de Fin. 2, 8. Magni putare, to set much by, Quint. (5) Putare cum aliquo argumentis, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 53. (6) Sole exorto, puto, propellunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 2. Hoc unum excipio, ut puto, pudenter, Catull. 16, 13. (7) Sed, puto, magna mei est operoso cura colono, Ov. de Nuce, v. 57.
 * Pütör, āri, ātus. pass. (1) To be pruned, or cleansed. (2) To be reckoned, or cleared. (3) To be esteemed, or held. (1) Olea quo tempore putetur, Cato. (2) Putatur ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 52. (3) Atilius prudens esse in jure civili putabatur, Cic. de Amicit. 1, 2.
 Pütör, ōris. m. verb. [à puteo] A stink, or filth by flavour. Deterges sterilis foli putorem, Stat. Sylv. 4, 8, 87. ubi tamen docti malunt pudorem. At sine dubio ap. Caton. 57.
 † Pütörus, ii. m. [à putore, quia valde foetet cum irascitur] A fitcher, a fitchow, ap. Lit. unde non dicit.
 Pütredo, dñis. f. Rotenneſs, corruption. Vitiata putredine navis, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 1, 69. sed al. leg. tereidine, conf. Plin. 20, 20.
 Pütrefaciendus, a, um. part. To be putrefied. Dixerunt detractum culmen templo, nudatum tectum patere imbris putrefaciendum, Liv. 42, 3.
 Pütrefācio, ēre, fēci, factum. act. (1) To make rotten, to cause to putrefy. (2) To dissolve. (1) Putrefacit aer operam fabri, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 31. Humor putrefacit deposita semina, Col. 3, 12. (2) Ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt, Liv. 21, 37.
 † Pütrefāctio, ōnis. f. verb. Putrefaction, corruption, Med. † Corruptio, Cic.
 Pütrefactus, a, um. part. Putrefied, rotten, Lucr. 2, 897.
 Pütrefiō, factus, fieri. neut. pass. To be corrupted. Sata putrefient recepto humore, Pall. Febr. tit. 10.
 Pütreo, ēre. neut. To rot, or be rotten. Byzantia putruit orca, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 66. Hæc tigna ædium humidē putrent, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 66.
 Pütresco, ēre. incept. (1) To grow rotten, to wax rotten, to rot. (2) To lie mallow, as land ploughed up, and not sown. (1) Nihil meā interest, humilē an sublimē putrescam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43. (2) Locum totā hyeme putrescere finito, Col. 2, 11.
 Pütridus, a, um. adj. Rotten, corrupt. § Dentes putridi, Cic. in Pison. 1. Membra putrida, Luc. 2, 141.
 Pütris, e. adj. (1) Rotten, filthy, nasty, stark naught. (2) Wanton, lascivious. (1) § Putris navis, Propert. 2, 25, 7. Putres mammæ, Hor. Epod. 8, 7. ¶ Gleba putris, light, or loose, mould, Virg. Georg. 1, 44. (2) § Putres oculi, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 17.
 Pütror, ōris. m. [à putreo] Rotenneſs. Putrorem naſta tellus, Lucr. 2, 872.
 * Pütus, a, um. adj. sſimus, sup. ant. pro puro, Fest. [à πῶτος, Gr. quod à πῶτος, i. e. ἰσχυρῶς, exploro, Scal.] Fined, purged, tried, pure, without mixture. ¶ = Argentum purum, putum, Gell. 6, 5. ¶ = Pütus putus lycophanta, an arrant stark rogue, a knave in grain, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 103. Pütissimæ orationes, most genuine, true, Cic. Att. 2, 9.
 † Pütus, i. m. i. e. puer, à puta, [ex lasciviâ nutricum; ut & Gr. πῶτος, puer, dic. à πῶτος, Scal.] A boy, a minion, Virg. Catalect. 118.
 Pante Y.

* Pycnōticus, a, um. adj. [à πυκνός, densus; fus] Pycnotica medicamenta à medicis appellantur; quæ vim habent condensandi. Astringent medicines, Med.
 * Pycta, æ, vel Pyctes, æ. m. [à πυγῆ (adv.) pugno, vel pugnis] (1) A boxer, or fifty-cuff player; a champion. (2) Also a fighting cock, or cock of the game. (1) Laudem victoris pyctæ scribere, Phædr. 4, 23, 5. (2) § Gallinaceus pyctes, Col. 8, 2.
 * Pyctācium, ii. n. [à πύκτωρ, plicatilis, quod à πύκτωρ, plico] (1) A table wherein the names of judges were written, a list of officers, a muster-roll; a book, or paper, of short notes; a schedule, a brief, short, writing containing the sum of things. (2) Also a linen band, or cloth. (1) Bud. (2) Id. Vid. Pictacium.
 * Pyctānis, e. adj. [à pycta] Belonging to boxing. ¶ Pyctale certamen, a match at fifty cuffs, Firm. † Pugilatus certamen.
 * Pyctōmachus, ii. m. id. quod pyctomachus, Firm.
 * Pyctōmachus, i. m. [ex πυγῆ, pugno, vel pugnis, & μάχουμαι, certo] A fighter at handycuffs, Firm. Lat. Pugil.
 * Pyga, æ. f. [à πυγή, nates] The buttocks, or breech. Ne nummi piceant, aut pyga, aut denique fama, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 133.
 * Pygæus, i. m. g. d. a. bicluna [ex πυγῆ, nates, & ἀγρός, albus] (1) A beast like a fallow deer, a rein deer, or perhaps a roe buck. (2) A puttock, or rather a ring-tail. (1) Plin. 8, 53. (2) Id. 10, 3.
 * Pygmæus, a, um. adj. [à πυγμή, spatium à cubito ad digitos clausos] Small, little, dwarfish. § Pygmæus bellator, Jun. 13, 168. Pygmæa virgo, Id. 6, 505. De Pygmæis subst. vid. Plin. 7, 2.
 * Pyla, æ. f. [à Gr. πύλη, porta] A gate, a port, the strait passage between hills. Iter Ieci per Tauri pylas, Cic. Att. 5, 20. Lat. Fauces.
 * Pylorus, i. m. i. e. janitor [à præced.] The nether orifice, or mouth, of the stomach; the maw gut, Med.
 * Pyra, æ. f. [à πυρ, ignis] A heap of wood made for the burning of a dead body, a funeral pile, a bonfire. Innumeras stuxēre pyras, Virg. Æn. 11, 204.
 * Pyrallis, idis. f. [ita dict. quod ex igne provenit, Igniaria Gazæ] A fly which liveth in the fire; also a candle fly; a stout, or miller's scowl, &c. Plin. 10, 74. Scrib. & pyrallis. Vid. Pyrausta.
 * Pýrama, æ. f. A gum, or resin, dropping from the tree metopion, Plin. 12, 23. Rect. Phyrama, quod vid.
 † Pýramea arbor. The mulberry tree under which Pyramus for love of Thisbe killed himself, Serenn. Sammon. † Morus.
 * Pýramidatus, a, um. adj. Made steeply wise, with a spire broad beneath and sharp towards the top. § Corpora pyramidata, Cic. N. D. 1, 24. Sed var. codd.
 * Pýramis, idis. f. [à πυρ, ignis, quod ita constructa sit, ut è lato in acutum tendat in formam flammæ] A pyramid; a great building of stone, or brick, &c. broad, or four-square, at bottom, but upward small and sharp; a staple, a spire, a shaft. § Mihi globi forma, vel cylindri, vel quadrati, vel pyramidis videtur esse formosior, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. vid. Plin. 36, 12. Tac. Ann. 2, 61.
 * Pýratum, i. n. [potus ex pyris] Perry, Hier. Rect. Pyraceum.
 * Pýrausta, æ. m. [ex πυρ, ignis, & αἶα, uro] A fire-fly, Plin. 11, 36.
 * Pýren, enis. m. [à Gr. πυρήν, nucleus] The kernel, or stone, of fruit, such as olives, grapes, cherries, Plin. 37, 11. Lat. Nucleus.
 * Pýrithum, thri. n. [herba ab igneæ qualitatis gustu dicta] Bartram; wild, or bastard, pellitory, having a root which is very biting and hot, Cels. 5, 4, & 19. Flava pyrethra in anno mero, Ov. A. Amm. 2, 418.
 * Pyrgus, i. m. [à πύργος, turris, ob similit.] (1) A tower, or castle. (2) A dicebox to sling the dice

dicte out. (1) Ad Castellum, pyrgum vocant, copias eduxit, *Liv.* 27, 33. (2) Mittere in pyrgum talos, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 17. ubi al. phimum.

— Turrícula, *Mart.* fritillus, *Juv.* orca, *Perf.*

* || Pýriasis, is. f. [ἀπὸ πυρρός, ignis] A precious stone of a black colour, which with rubbing burneth the fingers, *Plin. ap. Litt.*

* Pýrites, æ. m. [πυρίτης, Gr. ita dict. quod ægerimè ignem accipit, sed acceptum diu servat] A marcasite, or firestone, of which there are several sorts; any stone out of which fire may be stricken, a thunder-stone; also the millstone, *vid. Plin.* 20, 19. & *Turneb. Advers.* 6, 9.

* || Pýritis, idis. f. [πυρίτις, Gr. ἀπὸ πυρός, ignis] A precious stone, which if held hard burneth the fingers, *Plin. ap. Litt.*

* Pýrocōrax, æcis. m. [ita dict. à colore rostri igneo; sc. ἐκ πυρός, ignis, & κόραξ, corvus] A crow like a Cornish chough, haveing red feet and a red bill, *Fort. Pyrrhōcorax, Plin.* 10, 48.

* Pýrois, entis. m. [Πυροίς, Gr. ἀπὸ πυρός, ignis; ob igneo colore dict.] (1) The star of Mars. (2) Also one of the horses of the sun. (1) *Micat & rutilus pyrois, Col.* 10, 290. (2) *Ov. Met.* 152.

* Pýropæcilos, i. m. [ἐκ πυρός, ignis, & ποικίλος, varius; ita dict. quod punctis quibusdam ignei coloris distinguatur, varièque interluceat] A kind of stone, with a variety of red spots, *Plin.* 36, 8.

* Pýropus, i. m. [πυρόπυρος, Gr. ἀπὸ πυρός, ignis, & ὤψ, oculus, i. e. flammæ colorem referens] (1) A carbuncle of a fiery redness, an opal. (2) Also a mixture of metal, whercof three parts are brass, and one gold. (1) *Flammæ imitans pyropus, Ov. Met.* 2, 2. Fulgebat parma pyropo, *Prop.* 4, 11, 21. (2) *Plin.* 34, 8.

* || Pýrōticum medicamentum [πυρρῶτικόν, Gr. ἀπὸ πυρός, inflammo] Acaustic, *Jun. & Causticum, Plin.*

* Pyrrhichia, æ. f. A fashion of danceing in armour, used by soldiers, and first invented by Pyrrhus the son of Achilles, so *Aristot.* e; or, as others say, by one Pyrrhus of Crete, or by Pyrrhichus a Lacedæmonian. Pyrrhicam saltare, *Suet. Cæs.* 39. *vid. Plin.* 7, 57. & *Alex. ab Alex. Gen. Dier.* 6, 19.

* || Pyrrhicharius, ii. m. Saltator Pyrrhicæ, a dancer in armour, *Ulp.*

* Pyrrhichius, i. m. [ita dict. à Pyrrho, qui victoriâ potitus frequentibus pyrrhichiis est laudatus, C.] A foot consisting of two short syllables, as mārē; so called from the nimble motion used in the Pyrrhichian dance, *Quint.* 9, 4.

* || Pyrrhōcōrax, æcis. m. [πυρρῶκοραξ, Gr. ἐκ πυρός, ignis, & κόραξ, corvus] A Cornish chough, *Plin. al. leg. pyrocōrax, q. v.*

* || Pyrrhōpæcilos, i. m. [πυρρῶποικίλος, Gr. ἐκ πυρός, ignis, & ποικίλος, varius; ita dict. à rubrarum macularum varietate] A kind of marble whercof the Egyptians made obelisks, which they dedicated to the sun, *Plin.* 26, 8. *al. leg. pyropæcilos. & Syenites, Id.*

* Pýrum, ri. n. A pear, *Hor. Vid. Pirum.*

* Pýrus, i. f. A pear-tree, *vid. Pirus.*

* Pýthaulæ, æ. m. [qui τὰ πύθια πύθει, i. e. qui pythia cantat, tibicen; al. leg. pithaulæ sed perperam] A player on a bagpipe, *Sen. Ep.* 67.

* Pýthia, ōrum. n. pl. Plays in honour of Apollo's killing the serpent Python, *Plin.* 35, 9.

* Pýthicus, a, um. adj. Belonging to Apollo, oracular. § || Versus pythici, *Amm. Veiidica*

pythicæ divinationis præcurrit, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 10.

* Pýthon, ōnis. m. *Claud. & f.* aliquando sed, ut puto, rariùs [πύθων, Gr. ἀπὸ πύθω, putrefacio; sic dict. quod ex terræ putredine ortus sit] (1) A serpent so called slain by Apollo. (2) Also a prophesying spirit, or a person possessed with such a spirit. (1) *Vid. Propr.* (2) Ubi Delphica Python? *Tib.* 2, 3, 31.

* || Pýthōnicus, a, um. adj. One possessed with a spirit of prophesying, *Bud.*

* || Pýthōnissa, æ. f. mulier Pythonæ, nempe divino spiritu, correpta [πυθωνίσα, Gr.] *Πυθωνίσα* quam Delphicam Pythonā appell. A woman possessed with a prophesying spirit, *Vulg. Interp.*

* || Pýtisma, ātis. n. al. pýtisma [πύτισμα, vel πύσιμα, Gr. ἀπὸ πύω, spuo] A spiring out of wine betwixt the teeth when we taste it, or a throwing out of the bottom of the cup on the floor. Quod poculis & pytismatis effunditur, *Vir.* 7, 4. vulgō spatismatis, *vid. uv.* 11, 173. & quæ ibi dicit viri adnotarunt.

* Pyxācantha, æ. f. [scutex spinosus, cubitalibus ramis buxi, πυξάκανθα, Gr. ἐκ πύξου, buxus, & ἀκανθα, spina] The barberry-tree, box-thorn, *Plin.* 12, 7.

* Pyxidātus, a, um. adj. Made like a box, with a lid, boxwise, *Plin.* 31, 6.

* Pyxidicūla, æ. f. A little box into which medicines are put, a gallypot, *Cels.* 6, 6. n. 5.

* Pyxis, idis. f. [ita dict. quod è buxo ferè fieret, quæ Gr. πύξος] A box, properly made of box-tree; also an apothecary's gallypot, *Mart.* 9, 38. *Plin.* 29, 2. ¶ || Pyxis nautica, a mariner's compass, *Ap. recent.*

Q, Latin, *Q*, Ital. *Q*, black English. Concerning the origin, power, and use of this letter, the ancient Latin writers have delivered various opinions to the modern critics. Some of them took it to be superfluous; and therefore probably were unconcerned about it, how, or whence, it came into their alphabet. Of this number were *Nigidius Figulus* and *Licinius Calvus*, who refused to use it at all. Some used *c* for it indifferently, and writ *pecunia loquuntur, obliquum*, and at other times *pecunia, locuntur, oblicum*, *Vid. Silburg de Vet. Rom. Script.* Hence some learned moderns finding many words of this kind; and others again judgeing it to be no letter, but only a combined note of *cu*, must consequently have supposed vulgar custom, and a shorter way of writing, to have introduced it into the alphabet. Of this number was *Pompeius Festus*, and long before him *Ennius*, who writ sometimes *quando*, and sometimes *hirquus, quum, &c.* promiscuously. From such examples, and the frequent changes of each of these into the other, as in *coquo, coctum, liqui, lictum, &c.* which is no more than an ordinary permutation in letters of the same organ, especially in mutes of the same rank, some have not only affirmed *Q* to be *CV* combined as aforesaid, but showed us the separate parts in this figure *C < V*. These writ sometimes, *qis, qæ, qid, or cuis, cuæ, cuid*, which *Vossius* approved. *Quintilian* on the contrary takes the figure of this letter, as well as the power, from *K*, and seems to think both letters superfluous. As to the figure, it is just as probable as the former; and as to its power, nothing can be proved from that known pun of *Tully*, *Ego quoque tibi jure favebo*; because *Donatus* haveing informed us that in *Cicero's* time *quoque* was written, it is more probable that he pronounced that word *queque* than *koke*. My arguments for this conjecture are chiefly from *Fabius* himself, who tells us (*Lib. XII, 10.*) this letter made syllables harsh; which surely cannot well agree with the sound of *k*. Besides, he saith in the same place, that *Q* had a sound unknown to the *Greeks* (which it certainly had, and for that reason was not adopted into their alphabet, of which more below) and this evidently proves the Romans founded it not as a *k*, but very probably as we do. But what neither the ancient writers nor the moderns were aware of, hath not escaped the sagacity of the learned *Dr. Littleton*, who has deduced the figure, name, and power of this letter from *β*. For as from the Hebrew *Caph*, the *Greeks* made *Kappa*, so from *koph* they formed *koppa*; but finding they had no occasion for it in their alphabet, gave it a place among their numerals, calling it *καππα επίσημον*. For the same reason also, *Kau*, not being admitted as a letter, found place as a numeral, by the name of *Βαῦ επίσημον*. On the very same account, *ixade, or xade, or as we call it xad*, was denied the favour of being a letter, but assigned a proper place in their numerals. This proceeding may plainly be accounted for from the genius of both languages. The Hebrew being harsher, made use of four letters in each rank of the mutes, namely, of two medials in each order; the sound of the one so differing from its neighbour, as the first from the last: the two medials in the first order were *א* and *ב*, or *B* and *V*; in the second *ג* and *ד*, or *G* and *D*. In the third *ה* and *ו*, or *H* and *Z*. But the smoother tongue of the *Greeks* refusing tens, and the third in their hundreds. But to proceed, the old Romans, whose language was not perhaps much softer than the Hebrew, though they framed their alphabet from the *Greeks*, found themselves obliged to restore these numeral marks to the dignity they had enjoyed in the mother alphabet. And thus from *Βαῦ*, or, which is the same, the *Æolian* digamma *Ϝ* made their *F*, that people alone of all the *Greeks* haveing learned that sound; and from the Greek *Κόππα* their

their Q. This letter, I observe, the Latins must have founded *quoppa*, if the opinion of several ancient and modern critics may be allowed, who affirm this letter to be taken in purely for the sake of its V, to give it a broader sound, as it is very probable the original *ῤ* had in the Hebrew to distinguish it from *ῤ*, whence the Greeks had their *Κάππα*, and mediately the Latins their K. From the third *ἐπίσημον Σάμπι*, which, as before noted, was the Hebrew *tzade*, or as we call it, *zad*, their *z* was taken, not from the Greek *Ζῆτα*; for here I am forced to recede from the learned doctor, because the Latin *z* hath a very hard sound, as the dental *γ* hath, whereas the Greek *ζῆτα* was so soft, that *Fabius* tells us, the Roman orators were obliged to borrow it sometimes from them, to avoid using their own barbarous *z*, that is the Hebrew *γ*, which the Greeks had not, *Lib. XII*, 10. and in the same place will scarce allow *γ*, that is, F, to have a human sound; which surely is softer than *γ*; and the opinion he had of our Q, I have shown before. Hence it is evident, that the Latin *z* is not the Greek *ζ*; and that the orator dislikes as letters all the three *ἐπίσημα*: and the doctor confesses the figure of *z* comes nearer *γ*, and the small *z* nearer to the final *γ*, than to the Greek *ζ*. But to return to our Q. The figure of Q is easily made from C, by shutting the semicircle, and obliqueing the perpendicular line; and C *quoppa*, differs not at all from the Hebrew *ῤ*, when, in compliance with the western way of writing, it is turned to the right. Thus at length the figure, name, and power of this letter are settled. But whereas the learned doctor roundly affirms the Greeks had formerly this letter; I cannot here but avow my dissent, since it neither appears among the Cadmean letters, nor those since invented, whether necessary, or compendary: besides, he owns the Greeks did not want it. Yea *Quintilian* further observes, that they could not pronounce it, and is angry that so broad and harsh a sound should be taken into the Latin alphabet, which so embased the Roman, when compared with the Greek, elocution. I should next show its mutual intercourse with its sister mutes; but I have already made the longest preface to one of the shortest letters, and therefore shall only observe, that the resemblance and sound of this mute is nearer to that of her medial sister G, than to C or K her other sisters. For G takes V after her before a vowel, and that sometimes in the same syllable, as in *lingua*, *extinguo*, &c. as Q always doth: which *u*, whether it be a vowel or a consonant, or neither, as *Donatus* and others have thought, is better sought in that letter than here. Q in the notes of the ancients, signifies *Quintus*, or *Quintius*; *Quint*. *Quintilius*; *Quaef*. *Quæstor*; Q. B. V. *Quod bene vertat*; Q. S. S. S. *Quæ supra scripta sunt*; Q. M. *Quintus Mutius*, vel *Quomodo*.

Q U A

Q ante A.

QUa, adv. [ex abl. quâ, sc. viâ, parte, ratione] (1) *Which way*. (2) *By what method, or way*. (3) *On what place*. (4) *As far as*. (5) *|| Alio considered as*. (6) *Quâ — quâ, both — and*. (1) *Quò minùs ei liceat vagari, quâ velit*, *Cic. de Or.* 1. 16. (2) *Quâ facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 680. (3) *Si viæ sunt, quâ plaustra agi faci è possunt*, *Varr. conf. Ov. Met.* 1, 299. (4) *Quâ terra patet, fera regnat Erinnyes*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 242. (5) *Non quâ filius alicujus, sed quâ homo æstimatur*, *Paul. J.C.* (6) *Quâ mares, quâ fœminas confectaris*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 20.

Quacunque, adv. *Which way soever, by what place soever, whither soever*. *Quacunque nos movemus*, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 18. *Quacunque velint vagari, permittitur*, *Id. in Rull.* 2, 13.

Quadantenus, adv. [*i. e.* quadam parte tenus] *After a sort, in part, in some measure*. *Quadantenus rubens*, *Plin.* 26, 10. *Quadantenus dicere*, *Id.* 37. *in Prosem.*

Quadra, æ. f. [*à* quatuor, pro quatra, *t* in *d* converso] (1) *A square*. (2) *A square trencher*. (3) *A square piece of bread, cheese, &c.* (4) *The square at the bottom of a pillar*. (1) *Patulis nec parcere quadris*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 115. (2) *Alienâ vivere quadrà*, *Juv.* 5, 2. (3) *Nec te liba juvant, sectæ nec quadra placentæ*, *Mart.* 3, 77, 3. *calei*, *Id.* (4) *Vitr.* 3, 3.

|| Quadrâgênârius, a, um. adj. *Of forty, or forty years old*, *Arnob.* *Annorum quadrâginta*.

Quadrâgênî, æ. a. adj. pl. *Forty*. *Columnæ sestertiis quadrâgenis millibus locatæ*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 56. *|| Quadrâgênâ annua, forty thousand sesterces a year*, *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 23.

Quadrâgêsima, æ. f. (1) *The fortyeth part, or penny, to be paid to the government*. (2) *|| The time of Lent, from our Saviour's forty days fast*. (1) *Suet. Vesp.* 1. (2) *|| Ap. Eccl. scriptt.*

|| Quadrâgêsîmâlis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the fortyeth, or to Lent*, *Bud.*

Quadrâgêsîmus, a, um. adj. [*à* quadrâgênî] *The fortyeth*, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 64, 5.

Quadrâgies, adv. *Forty times*. *Sestertiûm ter & quadrâgies*, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 12.

Quadrâginta, ind. plur. [ex quatuor, & ginta, flexionis paragoge, ut Græcis *κοντά* in *τετρακόντα*] *Forty*. *Quadrâginta arvi jugera*, *Catull.* 112, 2.

Quadrândus, a, um. part. *To be squared, or fied*. *Quadrândæ orationis industria*, *Cic. Orat.* 56.

Quadrângulâris, e. adj. *Four cornered, quadrangular*. *Quadrângularis agri forma*, *Col.*

Quadrângulus, a, um. adj. *Four cornered, square*.

§ Quadrângula figura, *Plin.* 13, 22.

Quadrans, tis. part. *Agreeing*, *Cic.*

Quadrans, tis. m. [ex part.] (1) *A Roman coin, the fourth part of an as, in value near, our halfpenny, and made of brass or lead, with the picture of a ship, or float, on it, whence it is sometimes called quadrans ratatus*. (2) *† Or because it was the waterman's fare*. (3) *It was also the price of bathing, which was publicly paid to the keeper of the bagnio*. (4) *The fourth part, or quarter, of any number, weight, or measure*. (1) = *Quadrans antè triuncis vocatus, à tribus uncis*, *Plin.* 33, 3. *Mart.* 3, 7. *conf.* 10, 74. (2) *Varr. ex Lucil.* (3) *Quadrante lavatum Rex ibis*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 137. *vid. & Juv.* 6, 45. (4) *Col.* 4, 2, 7. *|| Quadrans operæ, the fourth part of a day's work*, *Id.* 2, 4. *Quadrans vini, half a pint, or jill, of wine*, *Cels.* 4, 4. *|| Hæres ex quadrante, an heir of the fourth part of the estate*, *Ulp.*

Quadrantal, âlis. n. (1) *|| A figure square every way, like dice*. (2) *Alto a vessel, the same with amphora, containing of our measure nine gallons*. (1) *Gell.* 1, 20. (2) *Modica est; capit quadrantal*, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 14.

Quadrantâlis, e. adj. *Four fingers, or three inches thick, &c.* *Plin.* 13, 15.

Quadrantâria, æ. f. *A common harlot that will be hired for a farthing*, *Quint.* 8, 6.

Quadrantârius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to, or bought for, a farthing*. *Cur ornaretur quadrantaria res?* *Sen. Ep.* 86. [al. 87.] *De balneo publico loq.*

Quadrârius, a, um. adj. *That is made four square*. *§ Vasa quadraria*, *Cato*, 18.

|| Quadrâtârius, ii. m. *A stonecutter, a squarer of marble*, *Sidon.* *† Lapidida*.

|| Quadrâtûra, æ. f. *The squareing of any thing*, *Hygin. de Limit. Gæs.* p. 203.

Quadrâtus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Squared, four square*. (2) *Well set, well made and fashioned*.

(1) *Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est*, *Liv.* 6, 5. *§ Mutare quadrato rotundis*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 100. (2) *§ Quadrati boves*, *Col.* 6, 1. *Corpus quadratum habitissimum est, neque gracile, neque obesum*, *Cels.* 2, 1. *|| Quadratæ literæ, great, or capital, letters*, *Petron. c.* 29. *Agmen quadratum, a battalion set in close array*, *Cic. Att.* 2, 42.

Quadrîcênî, æ. a. adj. pl. *Forty*, *Varr. R. R.* 2.

Quadriceps, îpîtis. adj. *Having four heads, or tops*, *Varr.*

Quadrîdens, tis. adj. [*quatuor habens dentes*] *That bath four teeth, or tines*, *Cato*, c. 10.

Quadrîennium, ii. n. *The space of four years*. *Quadrîennio ante mortem*, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 7.

Quadrîfâriam, adv. *After four sorts, four ways, in four parts*. *Quadrîfâriam diviso exercitu*, *Liv.* 4, 22. *conf.* 38, 1. *dispertiri*, *Varr.*

|| Quadrîfârîter, adv. *Four manner of ways*, *Paul.* *† Quadrîfâriam*, *Liv.*

Quadrîfidus, a, um. adj. [*quod in quatuor partes findi potest*] (1) *Cleft in four parts*. (2) *Also dividing the year into four parts*. (1) *§ Quadrîfidæ ludes*, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 25. *Quadrîfida trabs*, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 663. (2) *§ Quadrîfidus labor*, *Claud. Conf. Prob. & Olyb.* 268.

Quadrîfidus, a, um. adj. *Running in four veins*, *Vitr.* 2, 9.

Quadrîfôrîs, re. adj. [*quatuor habens fores*] *Having four holes, or doors*, *Plin.* 11, 21.

Quadrîfrons, tis. m. [*quatuor frontes habens*] *Four fronted, an epithet of Janus*, *Cato*.

Quadrîga, æ. f. *quod quatuor equis agebatur* [*qu. quadrîga, vel quadrîjuga; ex quatuor, & jugum*] (1) *A team of horses*. (2) *A cart, or chariot, drawn with four horses*. (3) *It is applied also to other things that are four of a sort*. (1) *Metium in diversâ quadrîgæ Distulerant*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 642. (2) *Minervam quadrîgarum inventricem ferunt*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. (3) *Quadrîgæ initiorum, locus & corpus, tempus & actio*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 1.

Quadrîgârius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a chariot, or a charioteer*. *§ Habitus quadrîgârius*, *Suet. Cal.* 19.

Quadrîgârius, ii. m. [*qui agit quadrîgam*] *A coachman, a charioteer*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. *§ Arnob. lib.* 2. p. 70. *|| In introitu gladiator, in victoriâ quadrîgârius*, *Ascon.*

Quadrîgâtus, a, um. adj. *Having the stamp of a chariot on it*. *§ Quadrîgati nummi, denarii, or quinarîi chiefly*, *Liv.* 22, 52.

Quadrîgêminus, a, um. adj. [*quatergeminus, τετραπλῆς*] *Four double*. *§ Quadrîgêmina cornicula*, *Plin.* 8, 23.

Quadrîgênârius, a, um. adj. *Containing forty, of forty*, *Liv.* 7, 7.

Quadrîgênî, æ. a. adj. pl. *Forty*, *Varr.*

Quadrîgûla, æ. f. dim. [*à quadrîga*] *A little chariot*, *Cic. de Fato*, 3. *§ Plin.* 34, 8.

Quadrîjûgis, ge. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, a chariot with four horses*. (2) *† Subst. Four horses drawing in a chariot, and harnessed together*. (1) *§ Equi quadrîjuges*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 571. (2) *Ov. Met.* 1, 168. *ubi al. quadrîjugi*.

Quadrījūgus, a, um, adj. *Drawn with four horses.* § *Currus quadrījūgus, Virg. Æn. 12, 162.*

¶ **Quadrilāterus**, a, um, adj. *That hath four sides, Geom.*

Quadrilībris, re, adj. *That weigheth four pounds.* **Quadrilībris aula auro onusta, Plaut. Aul. 5, 1, 2.**

¶ **Quadrīmānus**, a, um, & **Quadrīmānis**, e, adj. *That hath four hands, Jul. Obseq. de Prodig. c. 111.*

Quadrīmātus, ūs, m. verb. [*à quadrimus*] *The age of four years.* Nullum extra quadrimatum utile est, *Plin. 19, 11. conf. & Col. 7, 9.*

Quadrimestris, e, adj. [*quatuor mensium*] *Of four months.* § *Consulatus quadrimestris, Suet. Ner. 14.*

Quadrīmūlus, a, um, adj. *Almost four years old.* Altera quinquennis, altera quadrimula periit, *Plaut. in Pœn. Prol. 85.*

Quadrīmus, a, um, adj. [*qu. quadriannus, Scal.*] *Of the age of four years, four years old.* Perdidit puerum quadrimum, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 102.* § *Merum quadrimum, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 7.*

Quadrīngēnārius, a, um, adj. [*à quadringenus*] *That containeth four hundred men.* § *Cohortes quadrīngēnariæ, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Quadrīngēnariæ octo cohortes, Liv. 7, 7.*

Quadrīngēni, & **Quadrīgēni**, **Quadrīngētēni**, & **Quadrīcēni**, æ, a, adj. pl. [*ex quatuor, & centum*] *Four hundred.* Tricenis & quadrīngenis millibus LLS. *Varr. conf. Liv. 8, 11.* Plebi congiarium quadrīngeni nummi viritum dati, *Tac. Ann. 13, 31, 2.*

Quadrīngētēsīmus, a, um, adj. *The four hundredth.* A. U. quadrīngētēsīmo, *Liv. 5, 45.*

Quadrīngenti, æ, a, adj. pl. *Four hundred.* § *Anni quadrīngenti, Cic. in Pison. 5.* Quinque tabernæ Quadrīngenta parant, *Juv. 1, 106. i. e. 400,000 sesterces.* § *Carpenta quadrīngenta, Liv. 33, 38.*

Quadrīngenties, adv. [*quater centies*] *Four hundred times.* ¶ *Sestertiūm quadrīngenties, four hundred millions, Cic. Verr. 3, 10.*

Quadrīnus, a, um, adj. *Four, or belonging to, four; quartane.* Trinis aut quadrīnis diebus, *Plin. 21, 36.* ¶ *Quadrīnæ temporum vices, the four seasons of the year, Apul. de Doct. Plat. p. 582.* **Quadrīni circuitus febris, a quartane ague, Plin. 7, 50.**

¶ **Quadrīpartīlis**, e, adj. *Divided into four parts, Litt. ex Plin.*

¶ **Quadrīpartio**, ōnis, f. *A division into four parts. R. & C. Quadrīpartitio, Varr.*

Quadrīpartītus, a, um, part. *Divided into four parts, al. scrib. quadrīpertitus.* Commutationes temporum quadrīpartītæ, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.*

¶ **Quadrīpes**, pēdis, ant. + **Quadrupes.**

Quadrīrēmīs, is, f. *A galley with four banks of oars.* Egreditur Centuripinā quadrīrēmī Cleomēnes ē portu, *Cic. Verr. 5, 33.*

¶ **Quadrīvīālis**, e, adj. *Consisting of four ways, Mart. ap. Litt.*

Quadrīvīum, ii, n. *A place where four ways meet, or that hath four turnings, or partings; as Carfax in Oxford.* § *Medio quadrīvīo, Juv. 1, 64.* In quadrīvīis, & angipōrtis, *Catall. 56, 4.*

Quadro, āre, act. [*in quadrum redigo*] *item congruo [in quadrum convenio]* (1) *To square, or make square.* (2) *Neut. To agree, to fall right, to be perfect, to hit even; to suit, to be meet, or fit.* (1) *Populum & abietem quadrare, Col. 11, 2.* (2) = *Conjunctionem verborum numerosè cadere, & quadrare & perfici volumus, Cic. Orat. 3, 44.* ¶ *Hoc ad multa quadrat, this serveth for many purposes, Id. Attic. 4, 17.*

Quadrōr, āri, ātus, pass. *To be squared, &c. Col. 11, 2.*

¶ **Quadrūla**, æ, f. *A little square, Solin. c. 50.*

Quadrum, dri, n. [*à quatuor*] *A figure four square, a quarry of glass.* Perticæ dolentur in quadrum, *Col. 8, 3.* ¶ *Met. In quadrum redigere, to square, or set in handsome order, Cic. Orat. 62.*

Quadrūpēdāns, tis, part. [*quatuor pedibus gradiens*] *That goeth on four feet, prancing, galloping.* § *Quadrupedans cantherius, Plaut. Capt. 4,*

2, 34. Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum, Virg. Æn. 8, 596.

¶ **Quadrūpēdus**, a, um, adj. *Standing on four feet.* ¶ **Quadrupedo gradu reptans, creeping on all four, Amm. + Quadrupedans, Virg.**

Quadrūpes, pēdis, adj. [*quatuor pedes habens*] (1) *Having four feet, going on all four.* (2) *Tied hands and feet.* (1) *Dum certum flectit in orbem Quadrupes cursus, Ov. Met. 6, 226.* ¶ *Infans quadrupes, creeping on all four, Id. Met. 15, 577.* (2) *Bestiarum more quadrupes in caveā coercuit, Suet. Cal. 17.* ¶ **Quadrupedem constringere, to tie one neck and heels, to fagot him, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 25.**

Quadrūpes, ēdis, m. *A horse, Item in fem. & in neut. gen. Any beast, or cattle.* § *Animosus quadrupes, Ov. Met. 2, 84.* Vasta quadrupes, *Cic. N. D. 2, 44.* Majora quadrupedia signari debent, *Col. 11, 2.*

Quadruplātor, ōris, m. verb. [*quadruplatores dicti, quod deferrent publica crimina, quorum convicti damnabantur quadrupli, quod quartam partem ex damnatorum bonis consequerentur, Voss. ex Ascon. it. in genere qui quadruplum caperent, aut darent, Sen.*] (1) *A public informer, or promoter, who accused a man of some crime, especially of unreasonable usury, and had the fourth part of the criminal's fine, or estate.* (2) ¶ *Allo a giver, or receiver, of four fold.* (3) *One who for a small gift seeketh a much greater.* (1) *Vid. Liv. 3, 72. Cic. Verr. 1, 7.* Quadruplatores erant delatores criminum publicorum, in quā re quartam de proscriptorum bonis, quos detulerant, assequerentur, *Ascon. in Div. Verr. p. 26.* (2) *Vid. Voss. Lexic. Etym. p. 424.* (3) *Sen. de Benef. 7.*

Quadruplex, īcis, adj. *Fourfold.* Pecuniam quadruplicem abs te auferam, *Plaut. Cure. 5, 2, 21.*

¶ **Quadruplīcātio**, ōnis, f. verb. *The taking of a thing four times, Ulp.*

Quadruplīcātō, adv. *Four times so much, four times again.* Emptis quadruplicatō vineis, *Plin. 14, 4.*

Quadruplīco, āre, act. *To make four times so much as it was; to multiply four times.* Lucris quadruplicavit rem meam, *Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 4.*

Quadruplō, adv. *Four times as much.* Quadruplō condemnari, *Cic. Verr. 3, 13.*

Quadruplōr, āri, ātus. [*delator fio, & ex bonis damnati quartam partem accipio*] (1) *Dep. To inform against a man, to have the fourth part of his goods.* (2) ¶ *Pass. To be condemned to make fourfold restitution.* (1) = *Neque quadruplari me volo, neque enim decet sine meo periculo abire aliena ereptum bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 10.* (2) *Ap. Jurisc.*

Quadruplūm, ī, n. *Four times so much, four times multiplied, fourfold.* § *Dare in quadruplum, Cic. Verr. 3, 13.*

Quadruplus, a, um, adj. *Quadruple, fourfold, four times as much.* Post id ego manum in te injiciam quadrupli, *Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 49.* Consequerat Tiberius quadruplam strenam dare, *Suet. Tib. 34.*

Quadrurbs, is, f. [*ex quatuor, & urbs; ut quadrivium*] *Four cities of Attica so called, Menrs. or, as Fest. thinks, Athens itself, as having been made up of four cities joined together in one.*

¶ **Quadrus**, a, um, adj. [*à quatuor*] *Four-square, JCC.*

Quærendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be sought, or looked for.* (2) *To be considered.* (3) *To be gotten.* (1) *Quærenda terra per orbem, Ov. Ep. 7, 13. conf. Sen. in Herc. Oct. 3.* (2) *Vid. Quæro, n. 6.* (3) § *Quærenda pecunia, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 53.* Quærendi enses, *Lucan. 9, 209.*

Quærens, tis, part. (1) *Asking.* (2) *Seeking, endeavouring, &c.* (1) *Virg. Æn. 1, 374.* (2) § *Quærens fallere noctem, Ov. Epist. 1, 9. de cast. vid. Quæro.*

Quæritans, tis, part. *Getting painfully.* Telā victum quæritans, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48.*

Quærito, āre, freq. [*à quæro*] *To search, or enquire, diligently; to seek, or look for.* Si me senserit eum quæritare, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 9.*

Quæritur, imperf. *It is questioned, or debated; inquiry is made.* Cujus de morte tanquam de ceremoniis violatis quæritur, *Cic. pro Milon. 22.*

Quæro, ēre, sivi, sītum, act. [*à NTQ vocat. quærimus n. propriè voce, deinde operā*] (1) *To ask, seek, or enquire.* (2) *To seek, or look for.* (3) *To make inquiry.* (4) *To purchase, gain, or get.* (5) *To go about; to assay, or endeavour.* (6) *To dispute, reason, or debate; to question.* (7) *To conquer.* (8) *To excite, or provoke.* (1) = *Scrutatus sum quæ potui, & quæsi omnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 74.* (2) = *Ubi quæram? ubi investigem; quem percontor? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 3.* § *Pœtia quærit quod nusquam est gentium reperit tamen, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 4, 9.* (3) § *Quære de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Att. in Verr. 9. de morte alicujus, Id. per tormenta, to rack, Id. Parad. 6.* (5) *Quærebant taciti noster ubi esset amor, Ov. Epist. 3, 12.* (6) *Nec tam quærendum dolor malum ne sit, quam &c. Cic.* (7) *Dextrâ cum quæreret urbes, Prop. 3, 18, 5.* (8) § *Sitim quære, Cic. Philipp. 5.*

Quæror, ī, pass. (1) *To be sought, or asked for; to be enquired into.* (2) *To be gotten.* (3) *To be examined by rack, or otherwise.* (1) *Tempus professionis quæritur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 67.* (2) § *Victoria quærebatur, Liv.* (3) *Majores nostri in dominum de servo quæri noluerunt, Cic. pro Mil. 22.*

† **Quærens**, tis, part. [*à quæso*] *Praying, asking.* Nautis mari quæsentibus vitam, *Enn. + Quærens.*

¶ **Quæsitio**, ōnis, f. verb. *actio quærentis. A search, an examination, an enquiry.* Quæsitio Cupidinis intenta, *Apul. Met. 5. p. 166.* + *Percontatio, inquisitio.*

† **Quæsitō**, āre, freq. [*à quæso*] *To seek frequently after, Prisc. + Quærito.*

Quæsitōr, ōris, m. verb. [*à quæro; qui & quæstor, quod de publico crimine quæreret*] (1) *An inquisitor, or examiner, of capital offences.* (2) *A judge.* (1) *Tormenta regit quæstor, Cic. pro Sulla, 28.* (2) *Quæstor Minos urnam movet, Virg. Æn. 6, 232. = judex, Id. ibid.*

Quæsitum, ti, n. (1) *A question, a demand, a thing asked.* (2) *A thing gotten, or obtained.* (1) *Accipe quæsti causam, Ov. Met. 4, 493.* (2) *Quæstique tenax & qui quæstia reservent, Id. Met. 7, 657.*

Quæsitūrus, a, um, part. *About to enquire, or make inquiry.* Quæsiturus de pecuniis repetundis, *Cic. Att. in Verr. 9.*

Quæsitus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Enquired into, asked, demanded.* (2) *Sought for.* (3) *Gotten, obtained.* (4) *Assisted, not natural.* (5) *Studied, exquisite.* (1) *Vid. Quæsitum, n. 1.* (2) *Saxa per humum quæstia, Juv. 15, 63.* (3) *Utitur antè quæstis sapiens, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 38.* (4) § *Quæstus comitate manifestam defectionem tegebat, Tac. Ann. 6, 50.* (5) *Reos quæstissimis pœnis affecit, Id. Ann. 6, 44.* § *Quæstior adulatio, Id. ibid. 12, 26.*

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Quæsitus, ūs, m. verb. [*à quæro*] *A seeking, or asking, Plin. 51, 9.*

Quæso, defect. plur. quæsumus, inf. quæere, quælo, quæsis, quæsit, quæsum; vel secundum Prob. quæsi, quæsitum. (1) *To seek, to get.* (2) *To beseech, to desire, to pray, or entreat.* (1) *Vid. Quærens.* (2) *Abol. Fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te, Cic. Fam. 7, 23. = Non divum pacem votis adit, & prece quæsit, Lucr. 5, 1228.* Curionem quæsiuit, ut ætati concederet Mamerci, *Sall. in Fragm. Ep. & Deos quæso, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 7. = A te peto & quæso, Cic. Fam. 5, 4.* Mirum est me ut redeam, te opere tanto quætere, *Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 1.*

Quæsticulus, ī, m. dim. [*à quæstus*] *Small gain, little profit, Cic. de Div. 2, 15.*

Quæstio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à quæro, per Sync. pro quæsitio*] (1) *A searching, an enquiring.* (2) *A doubt, a matter in debate, a case in law.* (3) *Also enquiry, or examination, by torture.* (1) *Quæstio est appetitio cognitionis, Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 1.*

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4. 8. ¶ *Questioni esse alicui, to be cut of the way, to be to seek*, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 68. (2) = Res quaecunque in disceptationem, questionemque vocatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 72. (3) = *Questiones nobis servorum & tormenta nobis minitatur*, Id. pro Sulla, 28. Facti in equuleo questio est; juris, in iudicio, Id. pro Mil. 22.

¶ *Questionarius, ii, m. An examiner, or inquirer; one that tortureth, or racketh, people to make them confess*, Schol. Juv.

Questiuncula, æ, f. dim. [à questio] A little, or small, question, or doubt. Questiunculis te faciebam attentior, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

Questor, òris, m. [contr. ex quaestor; ita dict. quod inquirendæ & conservandæ pecuniæ causâ creatus esset] (1) Anciently a judge in capital matters, the same as quaestor. (2) A treasurer of the common treasure, or of wars; also the receiver of tributes, the pay-master of any legion, or of the army in any of the provinces. (1) Quaestores paricidii, XII. Tab. ap. Pompon. (2) Praetores quaestori suo parentis loco esse oportet, Cic. Div. in Cæcil. 19. Cæsar singulis legionibus singulos legatos, & quaestorem præfecit, Cæsar. B. G. 1, 52. ¶ Hæc erat prima administratio senatoris, quaestorem fieri, & in provinciæ curam gerere pecuniæ publicæ in usus diversos erogandæ, Alcon. De his, eorumque officiis vid. Cassiodor. in var. loc. & Sigon. De antiq. jure Prov. 1. 2. c. 2, 3.

Questorium, ii, n. (1) The exchequer. (2) Also the quaestor's tent in the camp. (1) Thestaloniam me, in quaestoriumque, perduxit, Cic. pro Planc. 41. (2) Captum quaestorium, quaestorque ibi Panfa occisus, Liv. 10, 32.

Questorius, ii, m. He that hath been treasurer, Cic. Philipp. 13, 14.

Questorius, a, um, adj. (1) Of, or belonging to, the quaestor. (2) That hath been of that office, or dignity. (1) § Quaestoria ornamenta, Suet. Claud. 28. Quaestorium forum, Liv. 41, 2. (2) § Vir quaestorius, Cic. Attic. 13, 30.

Questuarius, a, um, adj. He that exerciseth a trade, or way, to gain thereby, Sen. de Benef. 6, 32.

Questuosus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sissimus, sup. (1) Gainfull, profitable, whereof much gain cometh. (2) Also studious, or desirous, of much lucre. (1) Questuosa mercatura, fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31. = Annus uberrimus, questuosissimusque, Id. Agr. in Verr. 14. Venio jam ad sumptuosos; relinquo illum questuosum, Id. Pa. rad. 6, 3. Gens Syrtica navigiorum spoliis questuosa, Curt. 4, 29. § Benignitas questuosior, Liv. 39, 25. (2) Dummodo eam des, quæ sit questuosa, quæ alat corpus corpore, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 190.

Questura, æ, f. The office of a treasurer, quaestor, or chamberlain, Cic. pallim.

Questus, ùs, † questu, vel questuis, Nom. m. [quod querendo comparatur] (1) Gain, profit, lucre, advantage. (2) A trade, a way of getting one's living, or getting money. (1) = Alii emendi aut vendendi questu & lucro ducuntur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. = Sui questus aut commodi causâ, Id. pro S. Rosc. 38. (2) = De artificibus & questibus, qui liberales habendi, qui fordidi sunt, hæc ferè accepimus, Cic. Offic. 1, 42.

Qualibet, adv. Which way you will, any way. Qualibet perambula ædes, Plaut. Mst. 3, 2, 122.

Qualis, e, adj. [à qua, ut à via vialis, &c.] (1) What manner, of what kind, what sort, or fashion. Such as, like as, what manner of, what. (2) After talis, as. (3) It is also elegantly used in similes for qualiter, like as. (1) Nulla gens est, quæ non, etiam si ignoret qualem deum habere deceat, tamen habendum sciat, Cic. de Legg. 1, 8. = Qualem te gentibus præstitisti, similem in civium deditione præstes, Id. Quales in repub. principes essent, tales, reliquos solere esse cives, Id. (2) Si quis est talis, quales esse omnes oportet, Id. Tale tuum carmen—Quale sopor fessis in gramine, quale, &c. Virg. Ecl. 5, 46. (3) Qualis in Eurotæ sylvæ—Exercet Diana choros, Id. Æn. 1, 502. ¶ Qualis nonnunquam substantivo in opposito membro genere apud poetas

respondet, Hor. Epod. 8, 7. Sed incitat me pectus, & mammæ putres, Equina quales ubera.

Qualiscunque, læcunque. Such as it is, of what sort soever it be, whatsoever. Qualemunque locum sequimur, Cic. Fam. 4, 8.

Qualibet, What sort soever, whatsoever, what you will. Formæ literarum vel aureæ, vel qualelibet, Cic. N. D. 2, 37. ¶ Sed scribi potest divisè.

Qualisqualis, e, adj. Be it what it will; any manner, or kind, of; Ulp. † Qualiscunque.

Qualitas, ætis, f. [à qualis] A quality, a manner, sort, fashion, condition, or nature. Qualitates appellavi, quas Græci ποσότητες vocant, quod ipsum non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 7. Qualitas cujusque rei consideranda est, Col. 11, 1.

Qualiter, adv. Like as, after what manner, so as. Maximè refert, villa qualiter ædificetur, Col. R. R. 1, 4. vid. & Tib. 4, 1, 84.

Qualitercunque, adv. Howsoever, after what sort, fashion, or manner, soever. Qualitercunque fatum, Col. 11, 3.

Qualibet, adv. Any way. Qualibet esse notus optas? Catull. 38, 6. ¶ Sed scribi divisè.

**Qualus, i, m. Virg. & Qualum, i, n. Cato [à Gr. κἀλαστός, per Synch. V.] (1) A frail, or twig basket, out of which wine runneth when it is pressed; a celer. (2) Also a coop, or basket, which huns lay in. (3) A tray which labourers carry mortar in, to serve tilers, or plasterers. (4) A basket, or hamper, which women put their spindles and bottoms of thread in. (1) = In spisso vimine qualos, Colaque prælorum fumosis diripe teclis, Virg. Georg. 2, 241. § Quala fataria, Cato, c. 11. Qualus ἰθὺς, δαλίσκη, Gloss. Phil. (2) § Qualus saligneus, Col. 9, 15. (3) Ulp. (4) Tibi qualum Cytheræ puer ales aufert, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 4.*

Quam, conj. vel adv. [ab acc. quam, ut quæ, adv. ab abl.] (1) How. (2) How? how? (3) ¶ Tam—quam, as well—as; whereof the former is sometimes omitted. (4) ¶ Quam—tam, the more—the more. (5) Quam mox? how soon? how long till? (6) Then, or than, after comparison. (7) Very, very much, very greatly. (8) After, after that. (9) As much as, as long as. (10) ¶ Prius—quam, quam—prius, before. (11) Rather than. (1) Tu optimus es testis, quam fuerim occupatus, Cic. (2) Labascit uno verbo victus, quam citò? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 98.

Quam timeo quorsum evadas! Id. Andr. 1, 1, 100. ¶ Quam vellem! how I could have wished! Id. ibid. 2, 1, 26. (3) Parmenonis tam scio hanc esse reclinam, quam me vivere, Id. Eun. 4, 4, 51. De Catilinâ quam brevissimè potero, paucis dicam, Cic. (4) Quam acerbissima olea erit, tam optimum oleum erit, Cato. Quam quisque pessimè fecit, tam maximè tutus est, Sall. B. Jug. 34. (5) Quam mox cocta erit cœna? Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 28. (6) Nihil libentius facio, quam scribo, Cic. Nihil magis desideratur, quam quod, &c. Id. Contra facis quam pollicitus es, Id. (7) Rejecit se in eum flens quam familiariter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 109. Quam maximâ possum voce, Cic. pro Domo, 36. An est quod malim, quam te quam doctissimum videre? Id. Ut quam maximas, quam primùm, quam sæpissime, gratias agat, Id. Fam. 13, 6. (8) Anno 301 quam condita Roma fuit, Liv. 3, 33. Septimo die quam profectus erat, Id. Posterâ die quam illa acta erant, Id. ¶ Aliqui Livianum idioma esse dicunt, sed non est, sic enim Plaut. Vidua vivam quam tuos mores perferam, Men. 5, 1, 26. Cicero, Fam. 16, 21. Tabellarii venerunt post diem XLVI quam discesserant, Suet. Claud. 17. Sexto, quam profectus erat, mense, domum rediit, Vid. & Nep. Aristid. 3, ult. (9) Turbent porro quam velint, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 12. (10) Virg. Georg. 1, 50. Prop. 2, 18, 10. Hellenism. (11) Usus est operâ Pomponii simplici virtute merentis, quam captantis gloriam, Patere. 2, 129. ¶ Quam interdum connectit duos comparativos. Hæc magnificentius jactata, quam veriùs, Curt. 3, 8, 12. Interdum ponitur pro quantum. Tibi quam potest, denuncio, Id. 7, 7, 25. Interdum pro quàm ut post aliter. Sed Lyfimachum defiliens

equo Alexander hastæ cuspidē ita in fronte vulneravit, ut sanguis aliter eludi non posset, quàm diadema sibi demptum rex, alligandi vulneris causâ, capiti ejus imponeret, Just. 15, 3, 13. Post comparativum πλεοναξικαί; ut, Hoc certius nihil esse potest, quàm, quod, &c. Cic. de Orat. 2, 9.

† Quamde, Then, or than, Lucr. 1, 641. & Fest. ex Enn. † Quam.

Quamdiu, adv. temp. (1) How long? (2) As long as, whilst, during the time, untill. (1) § Quamdiu furor iste tuus nos eludet? Cic. Catil. 1, 1. Ego tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo, Id. Attic. 9, 3. (2) § Dilces quamdiu voles, tamdiu autem velle debebis, &c. Id. Offic. 1, 1.

Quamdudum, adv. How long since, or ago? Quamdudum tu advenisti? Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 43.

Quamlibet, adv. (1) As you will. (2) ¶ Although, albeit. (1) Finditur in quamlibet tenues crustas, Plin. 36, 22. (2) Solin. c. 9.

Quamobrem, adv. [ob quam rem] (1) Wherefore, for what cause, why? (2) For which cause, sine interrog. (1) Quamobrem tandem non satisfacit? Cic. de Fin. 1, 5. (2) Multa mihi veniebant in mentem, quamobrem ita putarem, Id. Fam. 3, 10.

Quamplurimus, a, um, adj. Very much, or many. Suum quamplurimo venditurus, Cic. Offic. 3, 12.

Quampridem, adv. How long since, or ago? Quælo quampridem hoc nomen in adversaria retulisti? Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 3. ¶ Sed scribi potest divisè.

Quamprimum, adv. Very shortly, by and by, as soon as may be. Has ad te literas quamprimum perferri vellem, Cic. Fam. 2, 6.

Quamvis, conj. (1) Although, albeit. (2) Very much, greatly, never so— (1) Res gestit quamvis reipub. calamitosas, tamen magnas, Cic. (2) Quamvis fordida res & invenusta, Catull. 12, 5. ¶ Quamvis sublimes debent, such as are never so high, Phædr. 1, 29, 1.

Quandiu, adv. How long, as long as. Vid. Quamdiu.

Quando, adv. temp. (1) When? (2) When indef. when, at what time as. (3) Since, or seeing that. (1) Quando istud erit? Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 9. Quando genitum? In Suppos. Plaut. Amph. 60. (2) Veniat quando volet, Plaut. (3) Scribo quando te id video desiderare, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. Quando hæc te cura remordet, Virg. Æn. 1, 265.

Quandocunque, adv. Whensoever, at what time soever, one time or other. Quandocunque gens Græcorum suas literas dabit, omnia corrumpet, Plin. 29, 1. Quandocunque—tum, &c. Cic. Somn. Scip. 7.

Quandocque, adv. (1) One time, or other. (2) Whensoever. (3) After some time, in time. (1) Asturæ commoror, quoad ille quandoque veniat, Cic. Fam. 6, 18. (2) Indignor quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. A. P. 359. (3) Scire quid quandoque deceat prudentia est, Cic. nisi fortè quandoque scribi debeat, i. e. & quando. Et tu Galba quandoque gustabis imperium, Tac. Ann. 6, 20.

Quandocquidem, conj. Forasmuch as, seeing that, because, whereas. Tu te posse dicito quandoquidem potes, Cic. & per tmesin. Quando tu quidem in prælio mihi adfuisti, Id. in Verr. 3, 80. ex vet. formulâ.

¶ Quamdudum, adv. How long ago? Vid. Quamdudum.

Quanquam, conj. [ex quàm geminato] Although, albeit, however. ¶ Omnia jucunda quanquam sensu corporis judicentur, ad animum referuntur tamen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33. ¶ Quanquam—sed, Id. Quanquam illam cupio abducere—veruntamen, &c. Terent. Eun. 1, 2, 92.

Quanti, gen. [à quantus] (1) As much; after tanti, as. (2) Of how great consequence. (3) For how much? at what rate? (4) ¶ Quanti, quanti, at what rate soever. (1) Nec hoc tanti laboris est, quanti videtur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 49. (2) ¶ Quanti est sapere! what a great matter, what a brave

brave thing it is! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21. (3) Emit? perit hercle, quanti? P. A. Viginti minis, Id. Eun. 5, 5, 14. (4) ¶ Quanti, quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, *be the price never so great*, Cic. Attic. 12, 29.

Quantillum, adv. *How little?* Quantillum fitis? Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 14. Quantillum fitit anus; P. H. Modica est, capit quadrantal, Id. Curc. 1, 2, 15.

Quantillus, a, um, adj. dim. [à quantulus] *How very little, or how small?* Quantillo argento te conduxit? Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 95.

¶ Quantisper. *How little, or as little a while; as long as*, Solin. † Quanto tempore.

Quantitas, atis, f. [à quantus] *Quantity, bigness, extent.* § Quantitas humoris, Plin. 17, 24.

Quantò, adv. cum comp. *By how much.* ¶ Quantò diutius abest, magis cupio tantò, *the longer*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 15.

Quantopere, adv. [quanto opere] (1) *How greatly.* (2) *As greatly.* (1) Dici non potest quantopere gaudeam, Cic. Attic. 14, 6. (2) Neque tantopere desiderabam, quantopere delector, Id. de Orat. 1, 35.

Quantulum, li, n. (1) *How little, or much.* (2) *As much, or far as.* (1) Nescio quantum attulerit, verum haud permultum attulit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 86. (2) Quantum judicare possemus, ostendimus, Cic. Verr. 3, 1. sub fin.

Quantulumcunque, n. *How little soever.* Sed quicquid erit in his libris, quantulumcunque videbitur, Cic.

Quantulus, a, um, adj. dim. [à quantus] *How little, or as little, or much as.* Sol nobis quantulus videtur? Cic. Acad. 4. Id quantum est? Id. de Legib. 2, 19.

Quantuluscumque, dim. *How little soever, never so little, or much.* Quantulacumque est facultas mea, Cic. de Orat. 1, 30. Quantulumcunque aquæ aut ciborum inest pedibus evertitur, Col. 8, 3.

¶ Quantulussibet, *As little as may be, how little soever*, Ulp.

Quantum, ti, n. *How much, how great, so much as.* ¶ Quantum est? *what an advantage it is?* Plaut. Quantum peditum erat, *all the foot*, Tac. Hist. 4, 33, 6. Quantum ad, *as touching, or concerning*, Plin. jun. Quantum tibi est dent opus, *to your power*, Ter.

Quantum, adv. *As far as, as much as, how, or as.* Quantum intellexi senis sententiam de nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 2. ¶ Quantum potest, *as soon as you can*, Id. Quantum maximum, *so far as possible*, Plin. jun. Quantum plurimum falsæ aquæ, Col. ¶ Immanè quantum, *how vastly*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6.

Quantumcunque, adv. *How much soever, as much as.* Debeo quantumcunque possum in eo laborare, Cic. de Fin. 1, 4.

Quantumvis, conj. (1) *Albeit, although, never so much, as much as you will, however.* (2) *Very.* (1) Ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, ibit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 39. (2) Eloquentiæ plurimum attendit, quantumvis facundus & promptus, Suet. Claud. 21.

Quantus, a, um, adj. [à quàm, pro quamtus] (1) *How great, how much.* (2) *How great, how brave!* (3) *As much, or as great, as.* (4) *How fine, how precious.* (5) *How many.* (1) Pecunia quanta sit, ostendit, Cic. (2) Quanta occasiones, quàm præclaræ fuerunt? Id. Quanta est gula, quæ sibi totos ponit apros? Juv. 1, 140. (3) Pecuniam acciperent, quantam vellent, Cic. (4) Jaces indigno quanta res loco, Phædr. 3, 12, 3. *de margaritâ loq.* (5) Curatum peperit millia quanta tibi! Prop. 1, 5, 10. § Quanta quanta, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 10. *b. e. quantacunque.*

Quantuscunque, tuncunque, tumcunque. *How great, or little, soever.* Quorum bona, quantacunque erant, statim suis comitibus compotoribus quæ descriptis, Cic. Philipp. 5, 8. Ego is sum, quantuscunque sum, Id. Orat. 2, 28.

Quantussibet, alibet, umlibet. *How great soever, never so great.* Quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov. Fast. 6, 669. Suppurationes quantassibet sanant, Plin. 20, 6. Gloria quantalibet quid erit, si gloria tantum est? Juv. 7, 81.

¶ Quantusne, pro quantus, Litt. ex Hor.

Quantusquantus, a, um, adj. *How great soever, all over.* Quantusquantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 40. Quantumquantum ad eum erit delatum, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 4, 28.

Quantusvis, avis, umvis, adj. *As great as you list, how great soever, never so great.* ¶ Quanti-vis pretii homo, *worth gold*, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 15. Quantavis magnas copias etiam Germanorum sustineri posse existimabant, Cæsar. B. G. 5, 28.

¶ Quanvis, conj. Vid. Quamvis.

Quapropter, adv. vel conj. [propter quæ] (1) *Wherefore, why?* (2) *For which reason.* (1) Non est opus, pater. CH. Quapropter? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 14. (2) Non est utile hanc illi dare, quapropter quoquo pacto celato est opus, Id. Adelph. 3, 2, 44.

Quaquà, adv. *On what part soever, what way soever.* Quaquà tangit, omne amburit, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 9.

Quaquaversum, & Quaquaversus, adv. *On every side, every way.* Legatos quaquaversum dimittere, Cæsar. B. G. 3, 23. Quaquaversus pedes quinque, Cic. Philipp. 9, 7. ¶ Sed al. leg. quaquoversus.

Quare, adv. [quâ re] (1) *Wherefore, why?* (2) *For which reason.* (3) *To the end that.* (1) Quare istud rogasti? Cic. (2) Quare agite, o juvenes, testis succedite nostris, Virg. Æn. 1, 631. (3) Omnia se. i. quare perditis resisterem, ap. C. Fam. 10, 21.

Quartadecimānus, i, m. sc. miles. (1) *A soldier of the fourteenth legion.* (2) ¶ *Alto those that would keep the passover on the fourteenth day of the moon, in the month of March.* (1) Tac. Hist. 2, 11, 2. ¶ Sed in castig. libb. quartadecuma. ¶ Quartadecuma legio, *the fourteenth*, Id. Ann. 1, 70, 1. & 14, 34. *nec non sæpe alibi.* (2) Eccl.

Quartana, æ, f. sc. febris. *A quartan ague.* In quartanam conversa est vis morbi, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 1. Quartanâ implicari, Liv. 41, 21. § Frigida quartana, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 290.

Quartanarius, a, um, adj. *Of a fourth, or fourth part.* Quartanaria tabula, quæ quartam jugeri partem quadrata conficiet, Pall. Jan. lit. 11.

Quartani, orum, m. pl. sc. milites. *Soldiers of the fourth legion*, Tac. Hist. 4, 37, 3.

Quartanus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the fourth.* § Quartana & bris, Plin. 7, 50.

¶ Quartarium, ii, n. *A quarter, the fourth part*, Vitruv. 40, 7.

Quartarius, ii, m. *The fourth part of any thing, particularly of a congius, or gallon; a quart.* § Quartarius vini, Liv. 5, 47. mellis, Col. 12, 5. sulphuris, Cato, 95.

† Quartata verba. *Words spoken faintly, so that every fourth can scarce be heard*, Cato, ap. Litt.

Quarticeps, ipis, adj. *Having four heads; or the fourth head, or bill, of Rome*, Varr.

Quartò, sc. loco, adv. *Fourthly, in the fourth place, or the fourth time*, Liv. vid. Gell. 10, 1.

Quartum, adv. sc. tempus. *The fourth time.* T. Quintio quartum consule, Liv. 3, 66.

¶ Quantumviri, orum, m. pl. *Four officers chosen to convey new colonys to their plantations*, Alex. ab Alex. 3, 16.

Quantus, a, um, adj. [à quatuor] *The fourth.* ¶ Quartus pater, *the great grandfather's father*, Virg. Æn. 10, 619. Hora quarta, *ten o'clock*, Id. Georg. 3, 327.

Quartusdecimus, a, um, adj. *The fourteenth*, Tac. Ann. 1, 7. & Plin. 2, 59.

Quasi, adv. [ex quam, & si; ut ex ut, & ei, & ois] (1) *As if.* (2) *As it were.* (3) *In a manner.* (4) *As.* (5) *As though.* (6) *Almost, or about; near upon.* (7) *Of the same import, to the same purpose.* (1) Stultior ego, quasi nesciam vos velle, Plaut. Amph. Prol. 57. (2) Quasi solstitialis herba paulisper fui, Id. Pseud. 1, 1, 36. (3) Quasi uxorem me sibi habebat, Id. Truc. 2, 4, 38. (4) § Ita vita est hominum, quasi cum ludas tessaris, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 21. Educavit magnâ industriâ, quasi si esset ex se nata, Plaut.

Cas. Prol. 46. (5) Quasi tu dicas me te velle argento circumducere, Id. Pseud. 2, 2, 39. (6) Quasi talenta ad quindecim coëgi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93. (7) Permitto servo quasi testamenta facere, eaque ut legitima custodio, Plin. Ep. 8, 16.

Quasillaria, æ, f. *A basket-wench, one that getteth her living by carding and spinning, a spinster, a slave tied to her basket.* Convocat omnes quasillarias, Petron. Sat. c. 132.

*Quasillum, i, n. Prisc. & Quasillus, i, m. Cato, c. 133. dim. [à qualus; vel potius à quatio, quasi] (1) *A wicker basket, hamper, or pannier; the basket in which women slaves kept their spinning work.* (2) Meton. *The slave herself.* (1) Graviora rependit iniquis pensa quasillis, Prop. 4, 7, 41. (2) Hujus domi inter quasilla pendebatur aurum, Cic. Philipp. 3, 4. ¶ Pressum quasillo scortum, i. e. quasillaria, Tib. 4, 10, 3.

Quasabilis, e, adj. *To be shaken.* Quasabile ferro Molimen, Luc. 6, 22.

† Quasagipennus, a, um, adj. [quod quasiss agitur pennis] Epitheton anatis. *Flapping its wings*, Varr.

Quasindus, a, um, part. *To be shaken, tossed, or brandished.* Quasinda hasta manu, Ov. A. Am. 1, 697.

Quassans, is, part. *Shakeing, &c.* Quassanti capite incedit, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 23. Quassantia tectum Limina, Lucan. 5, 519.

Quassatio, onis, f. verb. *A shakeing, or shattering.* Capitem quassatio, excitans flammam, Liv. 22, 17.

Quassatus, a, um, part. (1) *Shattered, weather-beaten, shaken, bruised.* (2) Meton. *Afflicted.* (1) § Quassata classis ventis, Virg. Æn. 1, 551. Quassata vasa, Lucr. 3, 435. (2) § Quassata republica, Cic. pro Marcell. 8.

Quasso, are, freq. [à quatio] (1) *To shake much.* (2) Met. *To endanger, to shatter.* (1) Quid quassas caput? Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 45. Me frequens tussis quassavit, Catull. 42, 14. (2) § Quassare domum, Ov. Trist. 2, 83.

Quassus, a, um, part. [à quatio] (1) *Shaken.* (2) *Bruised, battered.* (3) *Weather-beaten.* (1) Argutus lecti Quassa, Catull. 6, 11. (2) § Quassa aula, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 26. (3) § Rates quassæ, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 18.

Quassus, us, m. verb. *A shakeing, or jingling.* Attrectatu & quassu sævum amplificatis dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21. ex Pacuv.

Quassatio, ere, feci, actum, act. [facio quassare] *To make to shake.* § Quassavi Antonium, Cic. ad Brut. Ep. 10. Raro occ.

Quatenus, præp. [sc. quâ parte tenus] (1) *So far forth as.* (2) *How long.* (3) *How far.* (4) Conj. *Forasmuch as, seeing that.* (1) Quatenus de religione dicebat—*allensum* Bibulo est, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. (2) Quibus auspiciis istos sacres augur acciperem? quatenus haberem? cui traderem? Id. Philipp. 14, 5. (3) Videamus quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat, Id. de Amic. 11. (4) Quatenus aliquid ex omnis peto, notetur, &c. Patere. 2, 68. Quatenus, heu nescis! Virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30. ubi vid. vct. Schol. ¶ Sed in hâc notione Fest. vult scribi quatinus, cum quo consentiunt & alii.

Quater, adv. (1) *Four times.* (2) *Indefin. Very often.* (1) Sinistrâ manu sola quater pugnavit, Plin. 7, 28. (2) O mihi felicem terque quaterque diem! Tib. 3, 3, 26.

Quaterdecies, adv. *Forty times*, Cic. Verr. 1, 39.

Quaterdeceni, æ, a, adj. pl. *Forty, four times ten.* § Anni quaterdeni, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 2, 50.

Quaternarius, a, um, adj. *Of four.* ¶ Quaternarii ierobes, *four foot wide*, Col. 11, 2.

Quaternarius, ii, m. *The number of four.* § Numerus quaternarius, Plin. 28, 6.

Quaterni, æ, a, adj. pl. *Distrib. sed ut cætera id genus pro cardinali ferè usurpatur. Fours, by four, four together, four.* Quaternis diebus latent, Plin. 8, 36. Quaternum jugerum bakena, Id. 9, 3. † § Quaterna millia, Liv. 3, 5. sed al. quatuor.

¶ Quaternio, ōnis, m. *The number of four, a quater at dice, or cards, Jun. analog. ut ternio; a file of four soldiers, τριπιδιον.*

¶ Quaternitas, ātis, f. *A quaternity, Pompon. Lat. ita dict. ut Trinitas.*

Quatens, tis, part. *Shakeing.* § Thyrsus quatens, *Tac. Ann. 11, 315.* Quatens flagellum Bellona, *Lucan. 7, 568.* tacem, *Sil. 5, 221.*

Quatinus, conj. *Inasmuch as, to the end that.* *Vid. Quatenus, n. 4.*

Quatio, ēre, † ſi, ſum, aēt. (1) *To shake.* (2) *To brandish, to wag.* (3) *To shatter, to batter.* (4) *To make one shiver.* (5) *To thrust.* (1) Cum equus magnā vi caput quateret, *Liv. conf. Sil. 14, 602.* (2) Quatit improbus hastam, *Virg. Aen. 11, 767.* (3) Mœnia quateret anietum pulsu, *Curt. 4, 3, 13.* (4) § Horror membra quatit, *Id. ibid. 3, 30.* (5) *Vid. Quatior, n. 2.*

Quatior, i, pass. (1) *To be shaken.* (2) *To be showed, or cast, out.* (1) Tonitru quatit tur cerula cœli, *Lucr. 6, 95.* (2) Homo quatitetur cum dono foras, *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 66.*

Quatriduū, adv. *In, or within, four days space.* Quatriduū, quo hæc gesta sunt, *Cic. pro S. Rose. 7.*

Quatriduum, ii, n. *The space of four days, Cic. Attic. 4, 2. & Liv. 3, 3.*

Quatuor, pœt. quatuor plur. indecl. *Virg. Four, passim.* QUATUOR VIRIS ET DECURIONIBUS [*sc. Fragellanis*] *Inscript. Cic. Ep. Fam. 10, 76.* § *Prima syllaba anceps.*

Quatuordecies, adv. *Fourteen times, Plin. 3, 7.*

Quatuordecim, pl. indecl. *Fourteen.* Per quatuordecim annos, *Plin. 2, 14.* Abs. Quatuordecim, the fourteen rows of seats wherein the equestrians sat in the theatre, *Suet. Aug. 40.*

Quatuorvīrātus, ūs, m. *The office of four ruling together, Aſin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. Ep. 10, 32.*

Quatuorvīri, ōrum, pl. m. *Four men in office together, who were surveyors of the highways at Rome, Cic. Fam. 10, 76.*

¶ Quaxo, āre, aēt. *To cry like a frog, Fest. & Coaxo.*

Qu ante E.

*Que, conj. [*à Gr. enclitica xē*] (1) *And.* (2) *Also.* (3) ¶ Que—que, *both—and.* (4) Sometimes it hath the force of the Greek *καί*, *καί, γέ*, and by the poets is elegantly used in enumeration. (5) *For, seeing that, forasmuch as.* (6) *Or.* (7) A syllabical addition. (1) Ego arma contra deos, arāque, & focos tuli, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 29.* (2) Quique optimè dicunt, quique id faciunt, *Id. de Orat. 1, 26.* (3) Perque nives alium perque horrida castra secuta est, *Virg. Ecl. 10, 23.* (4) Deiphobūque, Helenūque, & Polydamanta sub armis, *Prop. 3, 1, 29.* Unā Eurūque, Notūque ruunt, crebēque procellis Africus, *Virg. Aen. 1, 89.* (5) Non nobis solum nati sumus; ortūque nostri partem patria vindicat, partem amici, *Cic. Offic. 1, 7.* (6) Quid refert uri virgis ferrōque necari, *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 57.* *vid. & Virg. Aen. 2, 37. & ibi Serv.* (7) Ut quisque, quandoque, &c.

Quēis, dat. & abl. plur. *à qui, pro quibus, Virg. Aen. 1, 95.*

Quēiscum, as quibuscum. *With whom.* Coeurnices dantur quēiscum lufitum, *Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 6.*

Quēmadmodum, adv. [*ad quem modum*] (1) *After what sort, or manner; how.* (2) *By what means? how?* (3) *Like as, even as.* (1) Semper providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus, *Cic. Catil. 3, 1.* (2) Tu me tibi facere potis es sempiternum. S. Quemadmodum? *Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 36.* (3) Ut quemadmodum in se quisque, sic in amicum sit animatus, *Cic.*

Queo, ¶ ire, īvi, ītum, Defect. *To be able; to may, or can.* Non queo scribere, *Cic. Non quit sentire dolorem, Lucr. 3, 646.* Quod cernere non quis, *Id. 1, 752.* Nec frigora quimus Usurpare oculis, *Id. 1, 301.* Sol non quērit reddere calidum, *Id. 6, 855.* Non quiverint præsente, *Id. 5, 1341.* Dispersisse, neque in fructum convertere quisse, *Id. 5, 1421.* Quire, *Gell. 11, 9.*

¶ Queor, īri, ītus sum, pass. *To may, or can.* Forma in tenebris nosci non quita est, *Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57.* Dum suppleri summa queatur, *Lucr. 1, 1044.*

¶ Quērārium, ii, n. *A costard, Litt. ex Plaut.*

*¶ Quērērus, a, um, adj. *vel Quērquērus.* [*de them. vid. poster.*] *Quakeing, or quivering, for cold, Fest. & Rigens, horrens.*

Quērētum, ti, n. *A grove of oaks, a forest.* Quērēta Gargani laborant, *Hor. Od. 2, 9, 7.*

Quērceus, a, um, adj. *Of oak.* § Quērcea corona, *Tac. Ann. 2, 83, 1. & Aur. Vict. 4, 3, 9.* † Quernus.

Quērēcus, a, um, adj. *Of an oak, Suet. Cal. 19.*

¶ Quērēcula, æ, f. *Oak of Jerusalem.* ¶ Quērēcula minor, *germander.* Quia folia habet similia quercinis, *Jun.*

Quērēulanus, a, um, adj. *Of oak.* ¶ Quērēulanus mons, *a hill in Rome, Plin. 16, 10.* § Leg. & quērquetulanus.

Quērceus, ūs, f. [*incertæ admodum originis; à xēps, quod glandes profert, quibus pascuntur porci. Sic Angl. vocatur, the oak tree, qu. the hog's tree, Morl.*] *An oak.* § Quērceus glandifera, *Cic. de Leg. 1. valida, Virg. Aen. 4, 441.*

Quērēla, æ, f. [*à queror*] (1) *A complaint, chiefly among friends.* (2) *A lamenting, a wailing.* (3) *A warbling, or complaining, note, or sound.* (1) Cui sunt inauditæ cum Dejotaro querelæ tuæ? nunquam tu illum accusasti ut hostem, sed ut amici officio parum functum, &c. *Cic. pro Dejot. 3.* (2) Verūm, nec nocte paratum Plorabit, qui me volet incurvāse querelā, *Pers. 1, 91.* (3) Dulces querelæ, tibia quas fundit, *Lucr. 4, 588.* Cynarum liquida querela, *Id. 4, 552.* Discessu mugire boves atque omne querelis Impleri nemus, *Virg. Aen. 8, 215.* In limo veterem ranæ cecinere querelam, *Id. Georg. 1, 378.*

Quērēndus, a, um, part. *To be complained of.* Querenda fortuna tua non est, *Ov. Met. 15, 493.*

Quērēns, tis, part. *Complaining of.* Irrita Ditis Dona querens, *Virg. Georg. 4, 520.* Querenti similis sonus, *Ov. Met. 1, 708.*

Quērēbundus, a, um, adj. (1) *Complaining, or making moan.* (2) *Apt to complain.* (1) De supplicio P. Lentuli magnā & queribundā voce dicebat, *Cic. pro Sulla, 10.* (2) Queribunda senectus, *Sil. 13, 583.*

Quērēmōnia, æ, f. *A complaint, a making of moan.* Romæ querimoniæ de tuis injuriis habebantur, *Cic. Verr. 5, 57.* Malis Divulsus querimoniis amor, *Hor. Od. 1, 13, 19.*

Quērītans, tis, part. [*ab inusit. queritor*] *Complaining.* Flentes queritantesque qui aderant, *Tac. Ann. 16, sub fin.*

Querneus, a, um, adj. *Of oak.* § Frons querneæ, *Col. 6, 3.* glans, *Cato, 5.* = Quernus.

Quernus, a, um, adj. *Of an oak, oaken.* § Quernæ glandes, *Virg. Georg. 1, 305.*

Quēror, questus sum, dep. [*ex κρη clamo, vel κρη doleo*] (1) *To complain, to lament, to bewail, or make moan.* (2) *Also to warble, chirp, or sing.* (1) Audivi per literas Milonem meum queri per literas injuriam meam, *Cic. Attic. 5, 8.* § Queri de aliquo, *Paterc. cum aliquo, Cic. apud aliquem, Id. Ego meas queror fortunas, Plaut. (2) Queruntur in sylvis aves, Hor. Epod. 2, 26.*

*Quērquēdūla, æ, f. [*à xēps, Gr. ex cuius acc. xēpsida, fit quērquēda, unde quērquēdula, dim.*] *A water fowl called a teal, Varr. R. R. 3, 3.*

*¶ Quērquēra, æ, f. *The cold, or shakeing, fit of an ague, Apul. p. 462.* † Horror.

*¶ Quērquērus, a, um, adj. [*à xēps, Fest. quod à xēps, tremo*] *Quivering, cold, chill.* ¶ Quērquēra vitiligines, *grievous leprosy, Arnob. Febris quērquēra, a cold, or quakeing, ague. Gell. 20, 1.* † Horrens.

*¶ Quērquērus, i, m. [*ab eodem*] *Minut. sc. morbus. The cold fit of an ague.* † Tremor.

Quērquēulanus, a, um, adj. [*à quērētum, vel quērquetum*] ¶ Porta quērquēulana, *a gate of Rome that bad a grove of oaks hard by it, Fest. Mons quērquetulanus, a hill of Rome, called after-*

wards Cænus, with many oaks once growing on it, *Tac. Ann. 4, 65, 1.*

Quērquētum, ti, n. *A grove of oaks.* Si ad limitem quērquetum habet, *Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 6.* = Quercetum.

Quērūlus, a, um, adj. [*à queror, ut à tremo, tremulus*] (1) *Full of complaints, querulous.* (2) *Creaking, screeking.* (3) *Croaking.* (4) *Warbling, musical.* (5) *Loud, shrill.* (1) Nunquam queruli causa doloris abest, *Ov. Trist. 3, 8, 32.* Calamitas querula est, *Curt. 5, 5, 12.* (2) Querulas impulit aura fores, *Ov. Fast. 3, 642.* (3) § Querula rana, *Col. 10, 2.* (4) Calliope querulas prætentat pollice chordas, *Ov. Met. 5, 339.* (5) Sub cantu querulæ despice tibiæ, *Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30.*

Questus, a, um, part. *That hath complained.* Esse deos Erebi crudeles questus, *Ov. Met. 10, 76.*

Questus, ūs, m. *A complaint, a moan, a lamentation.* = Qui questus, qui moror dignus, *Cic. pro Quint. 30.* Lacrymæ simul, & questus ad sidera tuli, *Sil. 16, 437.*

† Quēveis, dat. plur. [*à qui*] *Varr. corruptè ut puto pro quēvis.*

Qu ante I.

Qui, quæ, quod, pron. (1) *Who, (& in obli-*

quis, *whom) which, that.* (2) *Who? what?* (3) *What an one, what kind of person.* (4) *Because, seeing that.* (5) *For ut.* (6) *For qualis.* (7) *Any.* (8) *In ablat. quī, in which, by which, where-*

with, in omni genere, tam plur. quā sing. (9) *Whether.* (10) *Every one, all.* (1) Mihi quī hoc diceret, *Cic. (2) Qui nominat me? Ter. Qui me vocat? Plaut. Qui tantus fuit labor? Cic. (3) Tandem agnōsti qui siem, Ter. Ne-*

scis, qui vir fiet, *Id. Adelph. 3, 7, 5.* (4) Pec-
cāſſe mihi videor, qui à te discesserim, *Cic. (5)*
Omitto istam tristitiam, qui quidem te habeam
fratrem, *Ter. Non sum tam insolens, qui Jo-*
vem me esse dicam, *Cic. (6) Illum eum esse*
puto, qui esse debet, *Id. (7) Si qui velint, qui*
pauci sunt, *Id. (8) Paterā quī rex Pterela po-*
titare solitus est, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 105.* Ut
nequā in re egeant, *Cic. Nihil est quī emam,*
Plaut. Vehicula, quī vehar, Id. Amph. 3, 5,
28. (9) Formica & musca contendebant acriter,
Quæ pluris esset, Phædr. 4, 23. (10) Persua-
dere illi quæ solet quos spernere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3,
122. ¶ Qui convenit cum antecedente in casu.
Et aliquid agas eorum, quorum consueſti, Cic.
Ep. Fam. 5, 14. ubi vid. Manut. Eadem tra-
hentem Alexandrum quibus antea vicisset, infe-
riorem fore, Curt. 5, 1, 16. Aliquando ponitur
pro quia, quod vid.

Qui, adv. [*ex abl. quī pro quo, quā, quo*]
(1) *How, by what means.* (2) *Cum interrog.*
(3) *Why.* (1) Efficite, qui detur tibi, *Ter.*
Andr. 2, 1, 34. (2) Qui scis? D. A. Scio, Id.
Andr. 2, 2, 15. Deum nisi sempiternum quī
possumus intelligere? Cic. Quī poterit esse sa-
pientia? Id. Att. 16, 14. (3) Non potest. P. A.
Quī? S. Quia habet, &c. Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 5.
¶ Hinc Anglicè *why.*

Quia, conj. cum indic. & subj. [*vel à pron.*
quī, vel ab Hebr. ׀] Because, for so much as,
for that. Quia natura mutari non potest, idcirco,
&c. Cic. ¶ Hic redditivis sæpe gaudet quia—
eo, quia—ideo, quia—propterea, vel quia—vel
quia, Id.

Quianam. *Why, wherefore pray you? Quia-*
nam arbitrare? Plaut. Quianam sententia vobis
versa retro? Virg. Aen. 10, 6. Heu! quianara
tanti cinxerunt æthera nimbi? Id. ibid. 5, 13.

Quiane [an quia] *Is it because? Quiane aux-*
lio juvat antè levatos? Virg. Aen. 4, 538. Serv.
exp. revera, indeed.

Quicquam, n. [*ex quid, & quam*] *Any thing.*
Nihil egregium quicquam assequeris, Cic. de
Orat. 1.

Quicque, vel quidque, n. [*à quisque*] *Every*
thing, any thing. Interpretando quorsum quicque
pertineat, Cic. Tum suo quicque vase conditur,
Col. 12, 7.

Quicquid. *Whatever.* Quidquid præter spem evenit, id omne in lucro est deputandum, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 17. ¶ Unum quicquid, pro unum quidque, *any thing, every thing*, *Lucr.* 5, 1387.

Quicum, pro cum quo. (1) *With whom.* (2) *With whom?* (3) *With which.* (1) Quicum res tibi est, peregrinus est, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 22. (2) Quicum loquitur filius? *Id. Heaut.* 1, 2, 4. (3) Hic est annulus, quicum exposita est gnata, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 1, 2.

Quicumque, quodcumque. (1) *Whosoever, whatever, every one.* (2) *For qualiscunque, how mean soever.* (3) *For quantuscunque, how great soever.* (1) Quicumque is est, ei me profiteor inimicum, *ap. Cic. Fam.* 10, 31. Quicumque de re, quocunque de genere, *Id. de Orat.* 1. Et per tmesin. Quæ me cunque vocant terræ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 614. Quem criminosis cunque voles modum Pones iambis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 2. (2) Orator si modò sum, aut quicumque sum, *Cic.* (3) Quæcunque in equire Romano dignitas esse potest. *Id. pro Cael.* 2.

Quid, n. substantivè posit. (1) *What.* (2) ¶ *Quid?* quòd, per Ellipsin. *What shall we say besides?* (3) *For qualis, what sort of.* (4) ¶ *Quid istud?* *vel ut al.* *Quid isthuc?* Formula ægrè concedentis, *what meaneth all this stir?* (5) ¶ *Quid multa?* *what need of many words?* (6) *Indefinitè pro aliquid, any thing.* (7) *Why?* (8) *How?* (9) *How many! how great!* (1) *Quid facerent miseri?* *Cic.* ¶ § *Quid rei est tibi cum illâ?* *what have you to do with?* *Ter.* *Quid istuc verbi est?* *what meaneth that?* *Plaut.* *Quid ætatis?* *how old?* *Id.* *Quid scio quid sit ei animi, how he standeth affected, what his mind is, Id.* (2) *Quid?* quòd si ista vera sunt, ratio omnis tollitur, *Cic. Acad.* 4. (3) *Quæso, quid hominis es?* *Ter.* 4. *Quid mulieris uxorem habes?* *Id. Hec.* 4, 4, 21. (4) *Quid istud?* si certum est facere, iacias, *Id. Eun.* 4, 7, 41. *interpr. Don.* *Quid istud?* video non licere, ut cæperam hoc pertendere, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 5, 9. (5) *Gravatè ille primò, quid multa?* impetrat, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. (6) Si tibi quid feci, aut facio, quod placeat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 14. (7) *Quid ita?* *Id.* *Quid ita non?* *Id.* (8) *Quid tibi videtur?* *Cic. Heaut.* 2, 3, 13. *Dixi boni! quid lucri est emori?* *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 41.

Quidam, quædam, quoddam, & quiddam [*ex qui, & dam* paragogico, *ex δὴ, sanè, certè*] *Some certain person, or thing, one, such an one.* § *Quidam ex philosophis, Cic. Acad.* 4, 6. *Quædam femina, Id.* *Quiddam divinum, Id. Acad.* 1, 9. *Par quoddam gladiatorum, Suet. Claud.* 34. § *Non omnia, quædam Pro vitâ facienda, Juven.* 15, 107.

Quidem, adv. [*ex quiddam*] (1) *Truly, indeed.* (2) *Too, also.* (3) *An intensive article denoting earnestness.* (4) *At least, however.* (5) *For the adversative autem, but.* (1) *Doleo, & mirificè quidem, Cic. Attic.* 2, 19. (2) *Antonius cum unâ legione, & eâ quidem vacillante, L. fratrem expectat, Id.* (3) *Ego illud ne quidem contemnâ, quod extremum est, Id. Attic.* 2, 16. (4) *Spero me tibi causam probâsse; cupidî quidem certè, Id.* (5) *Phocion apud Philippum regem verbo, re quidem ipsâ apud Polyperchontem jussus est dicere, Nep. Phoc.* 3. ¶ *Eleganter usurpatur cum his particulis certè, profectò. Nunc quidem profectò, Cic.* ¶ *Excipitur ab his ferè particulis, at, sed, verum, tamen, verutamen.*

Quidnam, n. (1) *What business, what matter, what?* (2) *What, sine inter.* (1) *Per tmesin.* *Quid isthucnam monstri est?* *Ter.* (2) *Revîso quidnam Chærea hîc rerum gerat, Id. Eun.* 5, 4, 1.

Quidni, adv. quare nî, i. e. non? vel quid nîsi. *What else? why not?* *Adeone ad eum?* *S.* *Quidni?* *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 17.

Quidpiam, cuiuspiam. *Something, any thing.* Num illi molestæ quidpiam hæ sunt nuptiæ? *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 7.

Quidque, vel *Quicque,* cuiusque. *Every thing.* Suo quidque vase conditur, *Col.* 12, 7. *Vid. Quicque.*

Quidquid, n. [*à quisquis*] *Whatever, as much as.* *Quidquid hujus feci, Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 8.

Quidvis, cuiusvis. *Whatever thou wilt, any thing.* *Quidvis perpeti malle, Cic. Verr.* 5, 18.

Quidum? adv. [*ex qui, adv. & dum*] *How so? or why so?* *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 41. ¶ *Sed fort. rest. divisè.*

* **Quies,** Ætis. f. [*ut moveo, à meo, ita quies à xîo, i. e. xîmâ;* cubo, quiesco] (1) *Rest, ease, quiet, vacation, and a ceasing from labour and trouble.* (2) *Peacefulness, leisure.* (3) * *Calm, still weather, respite.* (4) *Inaction, want of action.* (5) *A private life.* (6) *Sleep, a dream.* (7) *In plur. quietes. Resting places, dens.* (1) *Mors laborum quies, Cic. Catil.* 4, 4. (2) *Laurus quietis indicium, Plin.* § *Seu bello opus est, seu quies, Liv.* 3, 15. (3) * *Quies inter frigus, caloremque, Virg. Georg.* 2, 344. (4) § *Sub Saturno pigra quies, nec labor ullus erat, Mart.* 12, 63. *Joco uti illo quidem licet, sed sicut somno & quietibus cæteris, Cic. Offic.* 1, 29. (5) *Ad quietem se contulit, Suet. Tib.* 15. (6) *Quæ ei secundum quietem visa sunt, Cic.* § *Refert enim convivium præcesserit vigilia, vel quies, Quint.* *Ei visum est in quiete, juvenem, &c. Cic.* ¶ *Dura quies, death, Virg.* (7) *Ferai Naribus inveniunt intestas fronde quietes, Lucr.* 1, 406.

* † **Quies,** adj. 3 gen. Jamque ejus mentem fortuna fecerat quietem. *Quiet, Næv.* Hinc in compos. inquires, & requies. † **Quietus.**

* **Quiescens,** tis. part. *Resting, sleeping.* Auctoritas dignitasque formæ non desuit vel stanti, vel sedenti, ac præcipuè quiescenti, *Suet. Claud.* 30. Hæc cum vobis quiescentibus & patientibus fecerit, *Liv.* 42, 13. Aut ubi, febre non quiescente, corpus insudat, *Cels.* 2, 5.

* **Quiesci,** imperf. *To be at quiet, Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 8.

* **Quiesco,** Ære, Ævi. incept. neut. & rar. act. [*qu. à quies, quod à xîo, jaceo, cubo*] (1) *To be quiet, to do nothing, to leave off.* (2) *To rest, to sleep, to take rest, to repose himself.* (3) *To be calm, or still.* (4) *To hold one's peace, and make no more words.* (5) *To be allayed, or abated.* (6) *To be quiet, to permit, or let alone.* (7) *Allo to cause to be quiet.* (8) *To be neuter, not to meddle.* (1) *Sine curâ quiescere, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 23. § *Sanum hominem oportet quiescere, sed frequentius se exercere, Cels.* 1, 1. Quod si quiessem, nihil evenisset mali, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 25. = *Ut quiescant porro moneo, & desinant maledicere, Id. in ejusd. fab. prol.* 22. (2) *Eò quum venio, prætor quiescebat, Cic.* (3) *Alta quiescunt Æquora, Virg. Æn.* 7, 6. (4) § *Quiesce, ficcine mihi interloquere?* *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 13. (5) § *Quamvis felix quiescebat, tamen repetit, Cels.* (6) *Tela, si viginti dies quiessem, in aliorum jugulum (al. vigiliam) consulum cecidissent, Cic. pro Planc.* 37. (7) *Quiesce istam rem; ego certè videro, Plaut.* Antequam tuas laudes populi quiescunt, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 15, 86. sic & requiesco. *Requiescunt flumina cursus, Virg. Ecl.* 8, 4. (8) *Inter se certantium præmia, qui quiesverint, occupabant, Curt.* 10, 8, 16.

* **Quietè,** adv. ius, comp. sîmè, sup. *Quietly, peaceably, easily, contentedly.* *Quietè & purè & eleganter acta ætas, Cic. de Sen.* 5. = *Quietius tranquilliusque bellaturus, Liv.* 27, 14. *Nostri quietissimè se receperunt, Cæs. B. C.* 3, 46.

* † **Quietò,** Ære. act. & **Quietor,** pass. *To make quiet, Prisc.* † **Quiesco,** tranquillo.

* † **Quietorium,** ii. n. *A vault for the burial of the dead, Vet. Inscr.* † **Auditorium.**

* **Quietûrus,** a, um. part. *That will be at peace.* *Videmur quieturi fuisse, nisi essemus lacesiti, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 56. *conf. Liv.* 33, 49.

* **Quietus,** a, um. adj. & part. or, comp. sîmus, sup. (1) *Quiet, at rest, still, at leisure, undisturbed, free from care and trouble.* (2) *Tame, tractable.* (3) *Calm, still.* (4) *Peaceable, unambitious.* (5) *Contented, unconcerned.* (1) § *Quietum te reddam, ne sursum deorsum cursites, Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 46. (2) *Equi, demptis testiculis, sunt quietiores, Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. (3) *Ære quieto lapsa columba, Virg. Æn.* 5, 216.

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Biluvies quietos Irritat amnes, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29,

40. (4) *Mirum omnibus videri Diodorum reum, hominem quietissimum, &c. Cic. Verr.* 4,

19. *Epaminondas domi quietus fuit, Nep. Pelop.*

4. (5) = *Hoc ego loco, soluto & quieto sum animo, &c. quorsum recidat responsum tuum, non magnopere laboro, Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 15.

Quilibet, quælibet, quodlibet. (1) *Whosoever will.* (2) *It maketh no matter who, any one; whatever be, or it, be.* (1) *Quilibet alter agat currus, Ov. Met.* 2, 388. § *Ars quælibet, Hor.*

Ep. 2, 2, 7. *Nomen quodlibet, Id. Sat.* 1, 2,

126. *Quidlibet audendi potestas, Id. A. P.* 10.

(2) § *Apud majores adhibebatur peritus, nunc quilibet, Cic. de Div.* 2, 34.

Quimatus, Æs. m. (*spatium quinque annorum*) *The age of five years.* *Robur boûm in quimatu, Plin.* 8, 45.

Quin, adv. & conj. [*per Apoc. pro quine; ex qui, i. e. quomodo, & ne, i. e. non. It. pro qui non*] (1) *Why not?* (2) *Post negativum, but, but that.* (3) *Pro quinetiam, ay, and more than that.* (4) *Yet, for all that.* (5) *Therefore.* (6) *Nay, but.* (1) *Quin tu urges occasionem istam? Cic. Fam.* 7, 8. *Quin tu huc advolas? Id.* (2) *Nemo est quin (i. e. qui non) malit, Id. Fam.* 6, 1. *Facere non possum, quin (i. e. quod non) ad te mittam, Id. Att.* 12, 26. (3) *Ego verò jam te nec hortor, nec rogo ut domum redeas; quin hinc ipse evolare cupio, Id. Fam.* 7, 30. (4) *Minimè; quin effectum dabo, Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 6. (5) *Quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est quod me velis? Id. Andr. princ.* (6) *Quid dicam? quam causam afferam? S. Quin nolo mentiare, atque, ita ut te res habet, narrato, Id. Heaut.* 4, 3, 23.

* **Quinarius,** a, um. adj. *Containing five.* ¶ **Quinarie fistulæ,** of five feet, *Plin.* 31, 6.

* **Quinarius,** ii. m. [*quod quinos asses valeret*] *Of five; also a Roman silver coin, of the value of five asses, Varr. de L. L.* 4, 36. ¶ **Victoriatum,** *Cic. Plin. Quint. vocant hunc nummulum, quoniam Victorie alatae imaginem in adversâ parte ferè cusam habet.*

Quinavicennaria lex. *A law in Rome, forbidding to lend money unto a son under twenty-five years of age, during his father's life, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 69. ¶ **Legem Lætoriam intelligit.**

* † **Quincenti,** æ, a. acj. pl. [*ex quinque, & centum*] *pro quingenti dixere veti. Fest.*

* **Quincuncialis,** e. adj. (1) *Of five inches.* (2) *Ordered by the quincunx.* (1) § *Herba quincuncialis, Plin.* 27, 11. (2) *Quincuncialis ordinum ratio, Id.* 17, 10.

* † **Quincunx,** uncis. adj. *Containing five ounces, or inches.* ¶ **Quincunces usuræ,** *usury of five in the hundred, Ap. JCC.*

* **Quincunx,** cis subst. m. [*ex quinque, & uncia*] (1) *Five ounces.* (2) *Five inches.* (3) *Allo a measure, half a pint, or hemina.* (4) *An interest at five per cent.* (5) *A row, or rank, in this figure V, or . . . as a five in cards.* (1) *Uncia remota de quincunce, Hor. A. P.* 327. (2) *Plin.* (3) ¶ *Te conviva leget, misto quincunce, Mart.* 2, 1. *bis nipperkin.* (4) *Nummos nutrire quincunce modesto, Pers.* 5, 149. (5) *Arborum directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic. de Senect.* 17.

* **Quincupèdal,** Ælis. n. vel ut al. *Quincupèda, æ. f. rectius ad analog. quæ decempeda [ex quinque, & pes] A measure, or rule, of five feet long, Mart.* 14, 92. *in lemmate.*

* **Quincuplex,** Æcis. [*ex quinque, & plico*] *Five double, or fivefold.* § **Quincuplex cera,** *Mart.* 14, 4.

¶ **Quincuplus,** a, um. adj. *Idem, Litt. unde non dicit.*

¶ **Quincussis,** is. m. *Five pounds weight, Litt. ex Apul.*

* **Quindécies,** adv. [*ex quinque, & decies*] *Fifteen times, Cic. Verr.* 2, 25.

* **Quindécim,** adj. indecl. pl. [*ex quinque, & decem*] *Fifteen.* *Miles dedit quindécim minas, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 51.

Quindécimvir, viri. m. *One of the fifteen magistrates, or commissioners, that were jointly in office for*

for the ordering of religious affairs, ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4. Also the charge they had in Rome of the Sibylline oracles. By the institution of Tarquin they were only two, and thence called *duumviri*; but afterwards, namely, in the year 388, they increased to ten, and were therefore called *decemviri*; afterwards, that is to say, in the year 675, to fifteen, from which they were called *quindecimviri*, and this name they retained, even when increased at last to forty.

Quindēimvīrālīs, e. adj. *Belonging to that college.* § *Sacerdotium quindēimvirale*, Tac. Ann. 11, 11, 3.

* *Quindēni*, æ, a. adj. pl. *Fifteen*, Distrib. pro Card. § *Quindēnæ hālæ*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 11. *Quindēna agri jugera*, Liv. 35, 40.

Quīnētiā, conj. *Moreover, furthermore, besides, yea further, moreover.* Harum ego sermone non movebar; quinetiam levare me putabam, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, & 7, 1.

* *Quīngēnārius*, a, um. adj. [ex quingeni] *In weight, number, or age, of five hundred*, Plin. 33, 11.

* *Quīngēni*, æ, a. adj. pl. *pro quingenti. Five hundred*, Cic. Attic. 16, 8.

* *Quīngēni*, æ, a. adj. pl. *Five hundred*, Amm. 4, Quingeni.

* *Quīngentesīmus*, a, um. adj. *The five hundredth*, Plin. 15, 1.

* *Quīngēti*, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex quinque, & centum] *Five hundred. Quingentis emptus drachmit*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 43. *Mille & quingenta pondo*, Liv. 33, 28.

* *Quīngenties*, adv. Cic. [qu. quingenties] *Five hundred times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 38.

* *Quīngentīlībrālīs*, e. adj. *Weighing five hundred pounds*, Cic. ap. Litt.

* *Quīni*, æ, a. adj. pl. Distrib. pro Card. *Five*. *Quina millia peditum*, Liv. 8, 8. § *Quīnæ syllabæ*, Quint. Inst. Orat. 94.

Quīnimo, conj. [à quin, & imò] *Yea, and what is more, nay rather.* Ops opulenta illius avia. M. Quinimo mater quidem, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 38. ubi Græv. omittit quin, conf. Cic. Att. 1, 13.

* *Quīnio*, ònis. f. [à quinus] *The number five*, Hier. 4. Numerus quiniarius, Plin.

§ *Quīnisco*, quexi, act. unde coquinsco. *To nod, or shake the head.* 4 Nuo.

* *Quīnquāgēnārius*, a, um. adj. [ex quinquageni] (1) *Fifty years old.* (2) *Containing fifty.* (1) Cato. (2) § *Urna quinquagenaria*, Cato, c. 13. *Grege quinquagenarius equarum*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10. *Quinquagenaria fistula*, Vir. 87.

* *Quīnquāgēni*, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex quinque] *Of fifty, fifty.* § *Quīnquageni anni*, Plin. 8, 36. conf. Cic. Verr. 3, 28.

* *Quīnquāgēs*, adv. *Fifty times*, Col. 5, 2.

* *Quīnquāgēsīma*, ie. i. sc. pars. *The fiftieth part, a kind of tribute*, Cic. Verr. 3, 49.

* *Quīnquāgēsīmus*, a, um. adj. *The fiftieth.* § *Quīnquagēsīmus annus*, Plin. 8, 2.

* *Quīnquāgēs*, adv. *Fifty times*, Plin. 2, 108. vid. & Col. 5, 2.

* *Quīnquāgēnta*, adj. indecl. pl. *Fifty. Quinquaginta millia pondo argenti*, Liv. 33, 28. § *Quīnquagēnta famulæ*, Virg. Æn. 1, 707. thalimi, Id. ib. 2, 303. ora, Id. ib. 10, 566.

* *Quīnquātrīa*, òrum & ium, n. pl. Or. & § *Quīnquātrīæ*, ñrum. f. pl. *Di. med. & quinquatrus*, uum. [quod quinque diebus post idus celebrabantur] *A feast in honour of Minerva, kept on the 11th day after the ides of March, whence it had its name*, Fest. or as Or. says, *because it lasted five days together.* || There was also another called the lesser, celebrated on the ides of June. vid. Fast. *Causam tuam egi quinquatribus*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25. *Molestæ quinquatrus afferebantur*, Id. ib. 2, 12.

* *Quīnque*, adj. indecl. plur. [à Gr. πέντε, Æcl. πέντε, Dor. κέντε, π vel π in κ mutato] *Five*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.

* *Quīnquēfolīum*, ii. n. [ex quinque, & folium] *An herb called five-leaf-grass, cinquefoil*, Plin. 25, 9. & Cell. 6, 9.

* *Quīnquēlībrālīs*, e. adj. [ex quinque, & libra]

Of five pounds weight. § *Quīnquelībrale pondus*, Col. 3, 15.

* *Quīnquēmestris*, strē. adj. [ex quinque, & meto; quod quinque mensium ætatem habet] *Five months old.* *Quīnquēmestribus pullis factis*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

Quīnquēnnāi, e. adj. (1) *Lasting five years.* (2) *That cometh to pass every fifth year.* (1) § *Quīnquēnnālīs centuria*, Liv. 4, 24. & 9, 33. (2) *Quīnquēnnālīs celebritas ludorum*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 32.

Quīnquēnnīs, ne. adj. (1) *Five years old.* (2) *Of five years.* (1) *Quīnquēnnīs altera, altera quadrimula*, Plaut. Pæn. Præd. 85. § *Quīnquēnnē vinum*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 42. (2) § *Quīnquēnnīs Olympias*, Or. ex Ponto, 4, 6, 5.

Quīnquēnnīum, ii. n. *The space of five years.* *Magistratum per quīnquēnnīum habento censors*, Cic. de Legib. 3, 3. ex X: I Tab. § *Triūm quīnquēnnīa fecit, when fifteen years of age*, Or. Met. 4, 292.

Quīnquēpartītō, adv. *In five parts*, Plin. 25, 6.

Quīnquēpartītus, vel *Quīnquēpartitus*, a, um. adj. *Divided into five parts.* § *Quīnquēpartita argumentatio*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 34.

* *Quīnquēpīco*, ñre. act. [ex quinque, & plico] *To continue five years*, Tac. Ann. 2, 36, 5. *In meo libro leg. Quīnquēpīcari magistratus.* § *Ratō occ. 4 Prorogare in annum quintum.*

Quīnquēpīmī, quīnque vīri, qui in aliquo ordine (ut in senatu) sunt pīmī, i. e. pīmīi principes. *The five first men in any body*, as in the senate, Cic. Verr. 3, 28.

* *Quīnquērēmīs*, is. f. [ex quinque, & remus] *A galley with five oars in a seat.* *Certos homines in quīnquerēmī mīsit*, Cic. Verr. 4, 46. conf. eund. de Orat. 1, 38.

§ *Quīnquērtīum*, ii. n. & *Quīnquērtius*, m. [qu. quinque artium lusus] *The five principal games in the olympicks, viz. hurling the quoit, running, leaping, throwing the dart, and wrestling*, to which the Romans added swimming, and riding, Fest.

† *Quīnquērtio*, ònis. m. *He that playeth these five prizes*, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest.

§ *Quīnquērtīs*, is. m. i. e. quinque astes, Prisc. ex Apul.

Quīnquēvīr, vīri. m. *One of the five commissioners that are in like office and authority*, Liv. 6, 21. & 7, 21.

Quīnquēvīrātus, ūs. m. *The office of the five in like authority*, Cic. Att. 9, 2. & de Prov. Conf. 17.

* *Quīnquies*, adv. [à quinque] *Five times.* *Hic, me descendente, quīnquies absolutus est*, Cic. Philipp. 11, 5. § *Quīnquies quinque*, Cato, 156.

* *Quīnquīplīco*, ñre. *Id.* *Quīnquēplīco.*

* *Quīntūcēcīmāni*, ñrum. m. pl. sc. milites. [ex quintus, & decumanus] *Soldiers of the fifteenth legion*, Tac. Hist. 4, 36, 2.

* *Quīntāni*, ñrum. m. pl. sc. milites. [à quinta-nus] *Soldiers of the fifth legion*, Tac. Hist. 4, 36, 2.

* *Quīntānis*, adv. *ut alternis. At every fifth stake, or place.* § *Quīntānis seminari*, Plin. 17, 22.

* *Quīntānus*, a, um. adj. *The fifth in order.* § *Quīntāna porta*, Liv. 41, 2.

* *Quīntānus*, a, um. adj. sc. limes. [à quintus] *Of the fifth*, Vitr. 3, 1.

Quīnticeps, ipītis. adj. *The fifth head, or part*, Varr.

* *Quīntīlis*, is. m. sc. mensis, ita dictus quod quintus sit à Martio. *The month of July*, for they began the year in March. *Volo mense quīntīli in Græciam*, Cic. Attic. 14, 7.

* *Quīntō*, adv. *Fifthly.* *Ex analogiā pendet.*

* *Quīntūm*, adv. *The fifth time.* *Maximus quīntūm consul*, Liv. 27, 6.

* *Quīntuplex*, icis. adj. [ex quintus, & plico] *Fivefold.* *Ex usu recent. & analogiā pendet.*

† *Quīncuplex*, Mart.

* *Quīntus*, a, um. adj. *pro quīntus.* [à quīnque] *The fifth.* § *Quīntus mensis, July*, Liv. 31, 7. § *Quīnta luna*, Virg. Georg. 1, 277.

* *Quīntūscēcīmūs*, a, um. adj. [ex quīntus, & decimus]. *The fifteenth*, Plin. 9, 51.

§ *Quīntūllīs*, is. m. *Five pounds weight*, Bud.

† *Quīnque librarum.*

Quīnus, a, um. adj. distrib. [ex quinque]

(1) *Five by five.* (2) *Also five.* (1) *Græci stipati, quīni in lectulis*, Cic. in Pison. 27. (2) *Vid. Quīni.*

Quīpōte, (i. e. quī pote est?) adv. *How is it possible? how can that be?* Pers. 1, 56.

Quīppe, adv. [ex quid] (1) *For, because, forasmuch as.* (2) *As one, as being, to wit, that is to say.* (3) *Surely, yea.* (1) *Hi milites nihil reliquī victis fecere, quippe secundæ res sapientium animos fatigant*, Sall. B. Catil. 11. (2) *Sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homīni eruditō*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 6. (3) *Rectè diceret te restituisse? quippe; quid enim facilius est?* Id. pro Cæcin. 19.

Quīppīni, adv. *Why not.* *Meretricemne effecentes? N. Quīppīni?* Plaut. Baccb. 4, 7, 41.

† *Quīquī*, pro quīquīs. *Whosoever*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 10, 45.

Quīrīnālīs, um. pl. n. *Fest. Festa Quīrīni. Feasts sacred to Romulus.* Vid. Prop.

Quīrīs, is. f. *A spear, or javelin.* *Hasta quīrīs pīscis est dicta Sabinis*, Ov. Fast. 2, 477. § *Scrib. & curis.*

Quīrīs, itis. m. *A citizen of Rome.* *Quibus una Quīritem Vento facit*, Pers. 5, 76. Vid. Quīrīs.

Quīrītans, tis. part. [fidem Quīrītium implorans] *Crying out for help.* *Nulla vox quīrītantium inter stupra exaudiri potuerat*, Liv. 39, 8.

Quīrītātio, ònis. f. verb. *A crying, a wailing, or calling for help.* *Fuga comitum & quīrītatio facta*, Liv. 33, 28.

Quīrītātus, ūs. m. verb. [à quīrītō; vel à Quīrītēs, ut sit Quīrītium civitas] *A wailing, a moaning cry, a complaint, or cry for aid and succour.* § *Lamentabiles quīrītātus*, Val. Max. 9, 2. n. 1. = *Audires ululatus seminarum, quīrītātus infantium*, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14.

Quīrītēs, um. & ium. m. pl. *Romani, Fest.* [à Curibus Sabinorum oppido] *The citizens, or commons, of Rome; as opposed to the soldiery.* § *Jus Quīrītium*, Cic. pro Cæcin. 33. *Mobilium turba Quīrītium*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 7. *Unā voce, quā Quīrītēs eos pro militibus appellārat, tam facile flexit decumanos*, Suet. Cæs. 70.

Quīrītō, ñre. act. (1) *To cry, or call, for succour and help of the Romans.* (2) *To grunt like a boar.* (1) *Si modò est sanus non quīrītet*, Quint. 3, 8. (2) *Auct. Philom. vers. 55.* § *Quīrītātē urbānorum; jubilate rusticorum*, Varr.

* *Quīs*, quæ, quid vel quod; cuius, cui; olim tam f. m. quam masc. [à quis, & Dor. in κ mutato] (1) *Who? which?* (2) *Pro qualis, what kind, or manner of.* (3) *Pro aliquis, some one.* (4) *Whether?* (5) *Either.* (1) *Quīs me vult?* Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 1. *Quīs ea est, quam vis ducere uxorem?* Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 48. *pro quānam*, (2) *Quīs videor?* C. Mifer, æquē atque ego, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 19. (3) *Tum mihi nescio quis in autem insuluravit*, Plin. jun. (4) *Quæsit quis major esset*, Phædr. 1, 24. (5) *Ne quis texus à laude cessaret*, Flor. 1, 10, 7.

Quīnam, quānam, quodnam. [ex quis, & nam parelco] (1) *Who? which? what?* (2) *What?* (1) *Quīnam homo est?* Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 1. (2) *Delphini quānam modo audiant, mīrum*, Plin. 11, 37.

Quīpiam, quāpiam, quodpiam, vel quīdpiam. [ex quis, & piam parelco] (1) *Some body, or thing.* (2) *Also a certain person.* (1) *Pecūniam si cuipiam fortuna ademit*, Cic. pro Quint. 15. § *Erat puella in osculando quīpiam impudēior, somnabat, a little*, Plaut. Cur. 1, 1, 52. *Alīquid quodpiam membrum*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. *Abi tamen Gron. aliquodpiam.* (2) *Erat nobiscum homo quīpiam lare doctus*, Cell. 3, 1.

Quīquā, quāquā, quīdquā, vel quīcquā. *Any one, any ody, or thing.* *Tentior tyrannus quā quīquā superiorum*, Cic. Verr. 4, 55. *An hoc ducit quīquā omnium?* Id. Fam. 8, 22. *Quīquā tu putas ista fuisse?* Id. Attic.

Attic. 9, 44. ¶ Quisquam unus, any one man, Liv. 1, 2. ¶ Leg. & quisquam, fem. Neque illarum quisquam te novit, neque scit qui fies, Ter. Eun. 8, 82. Nostrarum nunquam quisquam vidit, Id. ibid. 4, 4, 11.

Quisque, quæque, quodque. [ex quis, & que syll. adj. (1) Every man, every one, every thing. (2) Whosoever, whatsoever. (3) Each of two. (1) Quid ad te quisque necessarium scribat, nescio, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Quid quemque cuique præstare oporteat, Id. Offic. 3, 17. (2) Spolies, laceres quemque nacta sis, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 8. Si verò non quisque loquitur, orator est, Quint. (3) Cùm duo fures pecuniam abstulerunt, separatim quadruplum quisque, an duplum debeat, Quint. 7, 5. ¶ Rarò occ. in hac notatione.

† Quisquilia, æ. f. ant. Fest. ex Næw. pro Quisquiliæ, ærum. f. pl. [ab Hebr. שִׁטְלִים] (1) The sweepings of a house, the chais and whittlings of wood, all small sticks, leaves, or sprigs, which fall from trees; all things that are of no value, or estimation; riff-raff. (2) Also naughty, vile, persons, the refuse and rascality of the people. (1) Quisquiliæ volantes, Cæcil. ap. Fest. (2) ¶ Omitto jam Numerium, Serranum, Ælium, quisquilias seditionis Clodianæ, tools, understrappers, Cic. pro Sest. 43.

¶ Quisquiliata vestis. A scarlet gown, or garment, Jun. à seq.

Quisquilium, ii. n. The scarlet berry, the same with the alhermes, Plin. 16, 8. ¶ Sed al. leg. cuscullum.

* Quisquis, m. & f. (1) Whosoever, whatsoever. (2) Any one. (1) Quisquis est ille, si modò est aliquis, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 73. Satis pro imperio, quisquis es, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 19. (2) Quocunque in loco quisquis est, Cic. Fam. Ep. 6, 1. ubi vid. Manut.

* Quitur, ant. pro quit. Et ¶ quitus sum pro quivi, vel potui, Apul. [à queo] Forma non quita est nolci in tenebris, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57.

Quitus, a, um. part. [à queo] Ter. Vid. Quitur.

Quivis, quævis, quidvis, vel quodvis. Whosoever, any one. Quivis ut peripicere possit, Cic. pro Quint. 27. Quidvis pati malle, quam, Id. Verr. 3, 18. Poëmatum quodvis est diversum à cæteris, Id. de Opt. gen. Orat. 1. in abl. quivis. Abs quivis homine beneficium accipere gaudeas, Ter. Adelp. 2, 3, 1.

Qu ante O.

Quò, adv. & conj. ad locum. (1) Whither? to what place? (2) With a comp. By how much. (3) That, to the end that. (4) Because. (5) For which cause, for which reason. (6) To what end, or purpose? (1) Quò te agis? Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 25. Quò gentium fugiam? Plaut. (2) Quò difficilius. hoc gravius, Cic. (3) Quò facilius probares — idcirco, &c. Id. (4) Non quò illa Lælii sit quicquam dulcius, sed multò tamen vastior, quam, &c. Id. de Clar. Orat. Non quò haberem quid scriberem, sed ut, &c. Id. (5) Quò æquior sum Pamphilo, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 38. (6) Quò mihi fortunæ, si non conceditur uti? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12.

Quoad, adv. (1) As long as, whilst. (2) How long? how soon? (3) As much as, as far as. (4) As to, with respect to. (1) Quoadque iniquities; quoad erit integrum, Cic. Attic. 15, 23. ¶ To this particle ejus is emphatically joined, as Non prætermittes, quoad ejus facere poteris, ad me scribere, Id. ibid. 11, 12. (2) Quoad expectatis seniem vestrum? Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 98. (3) Quoad p. tuit, resistit, Cic. de Senect. 4. (4) Hæc triplicia esse debent, quoad sexum, multitudinem, casum, Varr. L. L. 7, 23. Excusavit quòd stipendium seriùs quoad diem præstaret, Liv. 42, 6.

Quoadusque, adv. As long as, so far as, Suet. Jul. Cæs. 14.

Quocirca, conj. Therefore, therefore. Quocirca bene apud majores nostros lenatus decrevit, Cic. de Div. 1, 41.

Quocum, pro cum quo. With whom, Cic. Fam. 4, 1.

Quocunque, adv. Whithersoever, what way soever. Pedes quocunque ferent, Hor. Epod. 16, 21. Et per finesin. Quò me cunque vocant terræ, Virg. Æn. 1, 614.

Quod, ejus. pron. (1) Which thing, that which, all that. (2) For which, on that account. (1) ¶ Militum quod haberent, what soldiers they had, Cic. Quod castrorum, all the camp, Tac. Quod floris, quod roboris habuit, all the prime, all the strength, Liv. (2) Revortar: namque est quod visam domum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 26. ¶ Quod ad me attinet, as for my part, Cic.

Quod, pro quoad. So far as, as much as. Munus nostrum ornato verbis, quod poteris, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 8. Ille, quod in se fuit, accuratum habuit, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 21.

Quòd, conj. (1) That. (2) Because. (3) At. (4) Forasmuch as, whereas, in that. (5) Also since. (1) Bene facis, quòd me adjuvas, Cic. de Fin. 3, 4. (2) Si ulla unquam apud te mea commendatio valuit, quòd scio multas valuisse plurimum, hæc ut valeat, rogo, Id. Scio filius quòd amet meus, Plaut. (3) Mihi, quòd defendissem, leniter succensuit, Cic. (4) Sanè quòd tibi nunc vir videatur esse, hic nebulo magnus est; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 15. Filium tuum quòd redimere se ait, id neutiquam placet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 54. (5) Tertius hic dies est, quòd audiui, Plin. jun.

Quodammodo, adv. After a certain fashion, after a sort, in a manner. Propter virtutem eos etiam, quos nunquam vidimus, quodammodo diligimus, Cic. de Amic. 8.

Quodcunque, pron. Whosoever, all — that. Quodcunque militum contrahere potes, Cic. Attic. 1, 8.

Quodpiam, ejuspiam. [à quispiam] Any thing, or something. ¶ Aliquod quodpiam membrum, some certain member, or part, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9.

Quodvis, ejusvis, pron. Any thing, what one will, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 1.

† Quoi, ant. pro cui. sic quoque pro cuiusque, quoque pro cuique, quoquam pro cuiquam, ap. Cic. de Legib. It. quæis pro quibus dat. plur. ut quò pro quibus, abl. pl. Fugitant omnes hanc provinciam quò obtigerat, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 54.

† Quoju, a, um. adj. interrog. Whose? Nescio quaja vox ad aurem mihi advolavit, Plaut. Mercat. 5, 2, 23.

† Quòm, ant. pro quòm, i. e. quando. Quòminùs, adv. ¶ Ne pater per me stetit credat, quòminùs hæ fierent nuptiæ, that — not, Ter. Andr. 4, 12, 17.

Quòmòdo, adv. (1) After which fashion, or manner. (2) How, by what means. (3) How! (4) How? (5) At. (1) Ita me consulem fecistis, quòmòdo pauci in hac civitate facti sunt, Cic. in Rull. 2, 1. (2) Miror quòmòdo tam inceptum quicquam potuerit tibi venire in mentem, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 2. (3) Si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit; quòmòdo (ut alia omittam) mortem filii tulit! Cic. (4) Quòmòdo tibi res se habet? Plaut. (5) Quòmòdo nunc est, pedem in suo ubi ponat non habet, Id. Attic. 13, 2.

Quòmòdòcunque, adv. Howsoever, any how. Quòmòdòcunque res se habet, poterit, &c. Cic. Fam. 1, 14.

Quòmòdònam, adv. i. e. quonam modo? How I pray how? Quòmòdonam, mi frater, de nostris verbis Cæsar? Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 16.

Quònam, adv. [ad quem locum] To what place, whither? Quò tute agis? C. Quònam, nisi domum? Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 71. ¶ Quònam nostri tua cura recessit? what is become of? Virg. Æn. 2, 595.

Quondam, adv. temporis. [à quidam, i. e. quodam tempore, olim] (1) In time past, formerly, heretofore. (2) Sometimes. (3) Also in time to come. (4) When once, whensoever. (1) Fuit ista quondam in repub. virtus, Cic. Catil. 1, 1. (2) Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus, Virg. Æn. 2, 367. (3) Quondam tua dicere facta Tempus erit, Id. (4)

Rupto ceu quondam turbine venti, Id. Æn. 2, 416.

Quònam, conj. [ex quia, & nam; vel ex quom pro quum, & jam; ut etiam, ex et & jam, V.] (1) Since that, forasmuch as. (2) Because. (1) Quònam ambo nos delusistis, datisne argentum? Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 121. (2) Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 15.

Quòpiam, adv. Into some place, any whither. Iturane Thais quòpiam est? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 9.

Quòquam, adv. Any whither. Quòquam si accessisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 28.

Quòque, conj. [qu. ex gemino que] (1) Also. (2) Truly, verily, really. (1) Id rursum si negant, laudo id quoque, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 20. (2) Tu quoque perparcè nimium, Id. Andr. 2, 6, 24.

Quòquò, adv. ad locum. Toward what part soever, whithersoever. Quòquò hinc abducta est gentium, Plaut. Mercat. 5, 2, 17. Quòquò terrarum asportabitur, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 16.

Quòquòmodo, adv. i. e. quoquo modo. Howsoever, after what sort and manner soever, in any wise, howsoever it be. Quòquòmodo quidem se res habet, Cic. Fam. 1, 5. Stet hæc urbs præclara, quòquòmodo merita de me erit, Id. pro Mil. 34. ¶ Recl. scrib. divisè.

Quòquòversum, & Quòquòversus, adv. ad locum. Every way, on every side. In pedes C. id est, p. X. quòquòversum, Cato, 15. Pedes triginta quòquòversus designes, Cic. Quòquòversus quatuor pedum spatia, Col. 5. sub fin.

Quorsum, adv. ad locum. [i. e. quò versum, Frisc.] (1) Whither, which way; toward what place, or side; on what side. (2) To what end, intent, or purpose. (1) Nescio neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13. (2) Quàm timeo quorsum evadas! Id. Andr. 1, 1, 100. Quorsum isthuc? Id.

Quorsus, adv. (1) To which side, to what issue. (2) The same way as. (1) Suades ut in his locis sim, quoad audiamus hæc, que commota sunt, quorsus evadant, Cic. Attic. 16, 15. (2) ¶ It ad me lucrum. C. Istud quidem quorsus asinus cædit calcibus, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 3, 71. sc. the backward way.

* Quot, indecl. plur. [à κῶτα, pro πότα, hinc κῶτα, & cum Apostrophe κῶτ'] (1) How many, so many as. (2) How many? (3) Every. (1) Quot homines, tot sententiæ, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 14. (2) Quot sunt? SC. Totidem quot ego & tu sumus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 6. (3) Quot calendis vos meministis petere demensum cibum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 3. ¶ Ubi fortè recl. scrib. conjunctim.

Quotannis, adv. [i. e. quotquot erunt anni, Frisc.] Every year, year by year, yearly. Omnes Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 53.

* Quotcælendis, adv. The first day of every month, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 3.

Quotcunque, indecl. pl. How many soever, Manil. 4, 3, 15.

* Quotèni, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex quot] How many, to what number. Nescio quotenorum jugerum, Cic. Attic. 12, 33. ¶ Rarò occ.

* ¶ Quotidiāna, òrum. n. pl. Observations, or notes, gathered in reading of authors, Caj. scripta.

* Quotidiāno, adv. Every day, day by day. Quotidiāno in forum mille hominum descendere, Cic. de Repub. 6. Vid. Parei Lexic. crit. p. 1055. ¶ Quotidie.

* Quotidiānus, a, um. adj. (1) Daily, that happens every day. (2) Ordinary, common. (1) ¶ Quotidianus sermo, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. Quotidianæ epistolæ, Id. Att. 1, 8. Audire aliquid de te non solum usitatum, sed etiam quotidianum est, Id. ad Brut. 16. (2) Tædet harum quotidianarum formarum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6. ubi Donatus; Levium & usitatarum; est quippe contrarium Nova figura oris.

* Quotidie, adv. [quoto die, vel quot diebus, id est, singulis] Every day, day by day, daily. Quotidie vel potiùs in singulos dies breviores ad

for the ordering of religious affairs, ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4. Also the charge they had in Rome of the Sibylline oracles. By the institution of Tarquin they were only two, and thence called *duumviri*; but afterwards, namely, in the year 388, they increased to ten, and were therefore called *decemviri*; afterwards, that is to say, in the year 675, to fifteen, from which they were called *quindecimviri*, and this name they retained, even when increased at last to forty.

Quindē. In vīrālīs, e. adj. *Belonging to that college.* § *Sacerdotium quindēcīmvīrale*, Tac. Ann. 11, 11, 3.

* *Quindēni*, æ, a. adj. pl. *Fifteen*, Distrib. pro Card. § *Quindēnæ hāstæ*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 11. *Quindēna agri jugera*, Liv. 35, 40.

Quīdētiā, conj. *Moreover, furthermore, besides, yea further, moreover.* Harum ego sermone non movebar; quīdētiā levāri me putabam, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, & 7, 1.

* *Quīngēnārius*, a, um. adj. [ex quīngeni] *In weight, number, or age, of five hundred*, Plin. 33, 11.

* *Quīngēni*, æ, a. adj. pl. *pro quīngenti. Five hundred*, Cic. Attic. 16, 8.

* *Quīngēntēni*, æ, a. adj. pl. *Five hundred*, Amm. 4, Quīngeni.

* *Quīngētesīmus*, a, um. adj. *The five hundredth*, Plin. 15, 1.

* *Quīngēti*, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex quīque, & centum] *Five hundred.* Quīngēti emprus drachmī, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 43. Mille & quīngēta pondō, Liv. 33, 28.

* *Quīngēties*, adv. Cic. [qu. quīngēties] *Five hundred times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 38.

* *Quīngētibīlīālīs*, e. adj. *Weighing five hundred pounds*, Cic. ap. Litt.

* *Quīni*, æ, a. adj. pl. Distrib. pro Card. *Five* Quīna millia peditum, Liv. 8, 8. § *Quīnæ syllabæ*, Quint. Inst. Orat. 94.

Quīnīmō, conj. [à quīn, & imō] *Yea, and what is more, nay rather.* Ops opulenta illius avia. M. Quīnīmō mater quīdem, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 38. ubi Græw. omittit quīn, conf. Cic. Att. 1, 13.

* *Quīnio*, ōnis. f. [à quīnus] *The number five*, Hier. 4. Numerus quīnariū, Plin.

|| *Quīnīscō*, quexi, act: unde coquīnīscō. *To nod, or shake the head.* 4 Nuo.

* *Quīnquāgēnārius*, a, um. adj. [ex quīnquageni] (1) *Fifty years old.* (2) *Containing fifty.* (1) Cato. (2) § *Urna quīnquagenāria*, Cato, c. 13. Grex quīnquagenariū equarum, Varr. R. R. 2, 10. Quīnquagenaria fistula, Vitr. 87.

* *Quīnquāgēni*, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex quīque] *Of fifty, fifty.* § *Quīnquageni anni*, Plin. 8, 36. conf. Cic. Verr. 3, 28.

* *Quīnquāgēs*, adv. *Fifty times*, Col. 5, 2.

* *Quīnquāgēsīma*, æ. i. sc. pars. *The fiftieth part, a kind of tribute*, Cic. Verr. 3, 49.

* *Quīnquāgēsīmus*, a, um. adj. *The fiftieth.* § *Quīnquagesīmus annus*, Plin. 8, 2.

* *Quīnquāgēs*, adv. *Fifty times*, Plin. 2, 108. vid. & Col. 5, 2.

* *Quīnquāgīnta*, adj. indecl. pl. *Fifty.* Quīnquāgīnta millia pondo argenti, Liv. 33, 28. § *Quīnquāgīnta famulæ*, Virg. Æn. 1, 707. thalumi, Id. ib. 2, 307. ora, Id. ib. 566.

* *Quīnquātrīa*, ōrum & ium, n. pl. Or. & || *Quīnquātrīæ*, ōrum. f. pl. *Di. med. & quīnquātrīs*, uum. [quōd quīque dībus post idus celebrābantur] *A feast in honour of Minerva, kept on the 5th day after the ides of March, whence it had its name*, Fest. or as Or. says, because it lasted five days together. || There was also another called the lesser, celebrated on the ides of June. vid. Fast. Causam tuam egi quīnquātrībūs, Cic. Fam. 12, 25. Molestæ quīnquātrīs afferebantur, Id. ib. 2, 12.

* *Quīnquē*, adj. indecl. plur. [à Gr. πέντε, Æcl. πέντε, Dor. κέντε, & vel π in x mutato] *Five*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.

* *Quīnquēfolīum*, ii. n. [ex quīque, & folium] *An herb called five-leaf-grass, cinquefoil*, Plin. 25, 9. & Cell. 6, 9.

* *Quīnquēlibrālīs*, & adj. [ex quīque, & libra]

Of five pounds weight. § *Quīnquēlibrālē pondus*, Col. 3, 15.

* *Quīnquēmestrīs*, ōre. adj. [ex quīque, & mēto; quōd quīque mēsiūm ætatōm habet] *Five months old.* Quīnquēmestrībūs pullīs facti, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

Quīnquēnnāi, e. adj. (1) *Lasting five years.* (2) *That cometh to pass every fifth year.* (1) § *Quīnquēnnālīs centuria*, Liv. 4, 24. & 9, 33. (2) *Quīnquēnnālīs celebratās ludorū*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 32.

Quīnquēnnīs, ne. adj. (1) *Five years old.* (2) *Of five years.* (1) *Quīnquēnnīs altera*, altera quadrimula, Plaut. Pæn. Prod. 85. § *Quīnquēnnē vinum*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 42. (2) § *Quīnquēnnīs Olympias*, Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 6, 5.

Quīnquēnniū, ii. n. *The space of five years.* Magīstratūm per quīnquēnniū habentō cēsores, Cic. de Legib. 3, 3. ex X. I Tab. ¶ *Tria cūm quīnquēnniā fecit, when fifteen years of age*, Ov. Met. 4, 292.

Quīnquēpartitō, adv. *In five parts*, Plin. 25, 6.

Quīnquēpartītus, vel *Quīnquēpertītus*, a, um. adj. *Divided into five parts.* § *Quīnquēpartita argumentatō*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 34.

* *Quīnquēpīcō*, ōre. act. [ex quīque, & pīcō] *To continue five years*, Tac. Ann. 2, 36, 5. In meo libro leg. Quīnquēpīcari magistratus. & Raro occ. 4. Prorogare in annum quīntum.

Quīnquēprīmī, quīque vīrī, quī in aliquo ordine (ut in lenatu) sunt prīmī, i. e. prīmārī principes. *The five first men in any body*, as in the lenate, Cic. Verr. 3, 28.

* *Quīnquērēmī*, is. f. [ex quīque, & remus] *A galley with five oars in a row.* Certos homīnē in quīnquērēmī mīsit, Cic. Verr. 4, 46. conf. eund. de Orat. 1, 38.

|| *Quīnquērtiūm*, ii. n. & *Quīnquērtiū*, m. [qu. quīque artium lusus] *The five principal games in the olympicks, viz. hurling the quoit, running, leaping, throwing the dart, and wrestling*, to which the Romans added swimming, and riding, Fest.

† *Quīnquērtiō*, ōnis. m. *He that playeth these five prizes*, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest.

|| *Quīnquērtīs*, is. m. i. e. quīque artēs, Prisc. ex Apul.

Quīnquēvīr, vīrī. m. *One of the five commissioners that are in like office and authority*, Liv. 6, 21. & 7, 21.

Quīnquēvīrātus, ōis. m. *The office of the five in like authority*, Cic. Att. 9, 2. & de Prov. Conf. 17.

* *Quīnquies*, adv. [à quīque] *Five times.* Hic, in e. detendente, quīnquies absolutus est, Cic. Philipp. 11, 5. § *Quīnquies quīque*, Cato, 156.

* *Quīnquīpīcō*, ōre. Vid. Quīnquēpīcō.

* *Quīntācēcīmāni*, ōrum. m. pl. sc. milites. [ex quīntus, & decumanus] *Soldiers of the fifteenth legion*, Tac. Hist. 4, 36, 2.

* *Quīntāni*, ōrum. m. pl. sc. milites. [à quīntanus] *Soldiers of the fifth legion*, Tac. Hist. 4, 36, 2.

* *Quīntānīs*, adv. ut alternis. *At every fifth stake, or place.* § *Quīntānīs seminari*, Plin. 17, 22.

* *Quīntānus*, a, um. adj. *The fifth in order.* § *Quīntāna porta*, Liv. 41, 2.

* *Quīntānūs*, a, um. adj. sc. limes. [à quīntus] *Of the fifth*, Vitr. 3, 1.

Quīnticeps, īpītis. adj. *The fifth head, or part*, Varr.

* *Quīntīlīs*, is. m. sc. mēsis, ita dictus quōdī quīntus sit à Martio. *The month of July*, for they began the year in March. Volo mēse quīntīlī in Græciam, Cic. Attic. 14, 7.

* *Quīntō*, adv. *Fifthly.* Ex analogiā pendet.

* *Quīntūm*, adv. *The fifth time.* Maximus quīntūm consul, Liv. 27, 6.

* *Quīntuplex*, icis. adj. [ex quīntus, & plico] *Fivesfold.* Ex usu recent. & analogiā pendet. 4. *Quīncuplex*, Mart.

* *Quīntus*, a, um. adj. *pro quīntus.* [à quīque] *The fifth.* ¶ *Quīntus mēsis, July*, Liv. 31, 7. § *Quīnta luna*, Virg. Georg. 1, 277.

* *Quīntusdēcīmūs*, a, um. adj. [ex quīntus, & decimus] *The fiftieth*, Plin. 9, 51.

|| *Quīntulīs*, is. m. *Five pounds weight*, Bud. 4. *Quīque librarum.*

Quīnus, a, um. adj. distrib. [ex quīque] (1) *Five by five.* (2) *Also five.* (1) Græci stipati, quīni in lectulis, Cic. in Pison. 27. (2) Vid. Quīni.

Quīpōte, (i. e. quī pote est?) adv. *How is it possible? how can that be?* Pers. 1, 56.

Quīppe, adv. [ex quīd] (1) *For, because, forasmuch as.* (2) *As one, as being, to wit, that is to say.* (3) *Surely, yea.* (1) Hi milites nihil reliquī victīs secēre, quīppe secundæ res sapientiūm animos fatigant, Sall. B. Catil. 11. (2) Sol Democrito magnus videtur, quīppe homīni eruditō, Cic. de Fin. 1, 6. (3) Rectē dīceres te restituisse? quīppe; quīd enim facilius est? Id. pro Cæcin. 19.

Quīppīni, adv. *Why not.* Meretricemne effe censes? N. Quīppīni? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 41.

† *Quīquī*, pro quīquīs. *Whoever*, Plaut. Aut. 2, 10, 45.

Quīrīnālīs, um. pl. n. *Fest. Festa Quīrīni. Feasts sacred to Remulus.* Vid. Prop.

Quīris, is. f. *A spear, or javelin.* Hasta quīris pīscis est dicta Sabinis, Ov. Fast. 2, 477. & Scrib. & curis.

Quīris, itis. m. *A citizen of Rome.* Quībus una Quīritem Verrugo faci, Pers. 5, 76. Vid. Quīritis.

Quīritans, tis. part. [fidem Quīritium implorans] *Crying out for help.* Nulla vox quīritantium inter stupra exaudiri potuerat, Liv. 39, 8.

Quīritātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A crying, a wailing, or calling for help.* Fuga comitum & quīritatio facta, Liv. 33, 28.

Quīritātus, ōis. m. verb. [à quīritor; vel à Quīrites, ut sit Quīritium civitas] *A wailing, a moaning cry, a complaint, or cry for aid and succour.* § *Lamentabiles quīritātus*, Val. Max. 9, 2. n. 1. = *Audires ululatus feminarum, quīritātus infantium*, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14.

Quīrites, um. & ium. m. pl. *Romani, Fest.* [à Curibus Sabinorum oppido] *The citizens, or common, of Rome; as opposed to the soldiery.* § *Jus Quīritium*, Cic. pro Cæcin. 33. *Mobidium turba Quīritium*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 7. Unā voce, quā Quīrites eos pro militibus appellārat, tam facile flexit decumanos, Suet. Cæs. 70.

Quīrito, ōre. act. (1) *To cry, or call, for succour and help of the Romans.* (2) || *To grunt like a hog.* (1) Si modō est sanus non quīriter, Quint. 3, 8. (2) Aut. Philom. vers. 55. & *Quīritare urbanorum; jubilarē rusticorum*, Varr.

* *Quīs*, quæ, quid vel quod; cuius, cui; olim tam sc. n. quān masc. [à quis, & Dor. in x mutato] (1) *Who? which?* (2) *Pro qualis, what kind, or manner of.* (3) *Pro aliquis, some one.* (4) *Whether?* (5) *Either.* (1) *Quīs me vult?* Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 1. *Quīs ea est, quā vis ducere uxorem?* Plaut. Aut. 2, 1, 48. *pro quānam*, (2) *Quīs videor?* C. Miser, æquē atque ego, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 19. (3) *Tum mihi nescio quīs in aurem insurrexerat*, Plin. jun. (4) *Quæsit quīs major esset*, Phædr. 1, 24. (5) *Ne quīs texus à laude cessaret*, Flor. 1, 10, 7.

Quīsnam, quānam, quodnam. [ex quīs, & nam parelco]. (1) *Who? which? what?* (2) *What?* (1) *Quīsnam homo est?* Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 1. (2) *Delphini quōnam modo audiant, mīrum*, Plin. 11, 37.

Quīspīam, quāpīam, quodpīam, vel quīdīam. [ex quīs, & pīam parelco]. (1) *Some body, or thing.* (2) || *Also a certain person.* (1) *Pecuniam si cui pīam fortuna ademit*, Cic. pro Quint. 15. ¶ *Erat puella in osculando quīpīam impudicior, semperbat, a little*, Plaut. Curr. 1, 1, 52. Aliquid quodpīam membrum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. ubi tamen Gron. aliquodpīam. (2) *Erat nobiscum homo quīpīam iudē doctus*, Cell. 3, 1.

Quīquam, quāquam, quīdquam, vel quīcquam. *Any one, any body, or thing.* Tettior tyrannus quān utīquam superiorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 55. An hoc dūmabit quīquam omnium? Id. Fam. 8, 22. *Quīquam tu putas ista fuisse?* Id. Attic.

Aut. 9, 44. ¶ *Quisquam* unus, *any one man*, *Liv.* 1, 2. ¶ *Leg.* & *quisquam*, *fem.* Neque illarum quisquam te novit, neque scit qui sis, *Ter. Eun.* 8, 82. Nostrarum nunquam quisquam vidit, *Id. ibid.* 4, 4, 11.

Quisque, quæque, quodque. [*ex quis, & que syll. adject.*] (1) *Every man, every one, every thing.* (2) *Whoever, whatsoever.* (3) *Each of two.* (1) *Quid ad te quisque necessarium scribat, nescio, Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *Quid quemque cuique præstare oporteat, Id. Offic.* 3, 17. (2) *Spolies, laceres quemque nacta sis, Ter. Hec.* 1, 1, 8. Si verò non quisque loquitur, orator est, *Quint.* (3) *Cum duo fures pecuniam abstulerunt, separatim quadruplum quisque, an duplum debeat, Quint.* 7, 5. ¶ *Rarò* occ. in hac notatione.

† *Quisquilia*, æ. f. ant. *Fest.* ex *Næv.* pro *Quisquiliæ*, arum. f. pl. [*ab Hebr. שפ*] (1) *The sweepings of a house, the chais and whittlings of wood, all small sticks, leaves, or sprigs, which fall from trees; all things that are of no value, or estimation; riff-raff.* (2) *Also naughty, vile, persons, the refuse and rascality of the people.* (1) *Quisquiliæ volantes, Cæcil. ap. Fest.* (2) ¶ *Omitto jam Numerium, Serranum, Ælium, quisquiliæ seditionis Clodianæ, tools, understrappers, Cic. pro Sest.* 43.

¶ *Quisquiliata vestis. A scarlet gown, or garment, Jun. à seq.*

Quisquiliū, ii. n. *The scarlet berry, the same with the alkerms, Plin.* 16, 8. ¶ *Sed al. leg. cusciliū.*

* *Quisquis*, m. & f. (1) *Whoever, whatsoever.* (2) *Any one.* (1) *Quisquis est ille, si modò est aliquis, Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 73. Satis pro imperio, quisquis es, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 19. (2) *Quocunque in loco quisquis est, Cic. Fam. Ep.* 6, 1. *ubi vid. Manut.*

* *Quitur*, ant. pro *quit.* Et ¶ *quitus sum pro quivi, vel potui, Apul.* [*à quo*] *Forma non quita est nolci in tenebris, Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 57.

Quitus, a, um. part. [*à quo*] *Ter. Vid. Quir.*

Quivis, quævis, quidvis, vel quodvis. *Whoever, any one.* *Quivis ut peripicere possit, Cic. pro Quint.* 27. *Quidvis pati malle, quàm, Id. Verr.* 3, 18. *Poëmatum quodvis est diversum à cæteris, Id. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 1. in *abl. quivis.* Abs quivis homine beneficium accipere gaudeas, *Ter. Adelp.* 2, 3, 1.

Qui ante O.

Quò, adv. & conj. ad locum. (1) *Whither?* *to what place?* (2) *With a comp. By how much.* (3) *That, to the end that.* (4) *Because.* (5) *For which cause, for which reason.* (6) *To what end, or purpose?* (1) *Quò te agis? Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 25. *Quò gentium fugiam? Plaut.* (2) *Quò difficilior, hoc gravior, Cic.* (3) *Quò facilius probares — idcirco, &c. Id.* (4) *Non quò illa Lælii sit quicquam dulcius, sed multò tamen vixustior, quàm, &c. Id. de Clar. Orat.* Non quò haberem quid scriberem, sed ut, &c. *Id.* (5) *Quò æquior sum Pamphilo, Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 38. (6) *Quò mihi fortunæ, si non conceditur ut? Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 12.

Quoad, adv. (1) *As long as, whilst.* (2) *How long? how soon?* (3) *As much as, as far as.* (4) *As to, with respect to.* (1) *Quoniam? inquit; quoad erit integrum, Cic. Attic.* 15, 23. ¶ *To this particle ejus is emphatically joined, as Non prætermittes, quoad ejus facere poteris, ad me scribere, Id. ibid.* 11, 12. (2) *Quoad expectatis senem vestrum? Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 98. (3) *Quoad p. tuit, restitit, Cic. de Senect.* 4. (4) *Hæc triplicia esse debent, quoad sexum, multitudinem, casum, Varr. L. L.* 7, 23. *Excusavit quòd stipendium ferius quoad diem præstaret, Liv.* 42, 6.

Quædusque, adv. *As long as, so far as, Suet. Jul. Cæs.* 14.

Quæcirca, conj. *Wherefore, therefore.* *Quæcirca bene apud majores posteros senatus decrevit, Cic. de Div.* 1, 41.

Quæcum, pro *cum quo.* *With whom, Cl. Fam.* 4, 1.

Quocunque, adv. *Whithersoever, what way soever.* *Pedes quocunque ferent, Hor. Epod.* 16, 21. *Et per tmesin. Quò me cunque vocant terræ, Virg. Æn.* 1, 614.

Quod, ejus. pron. (1) *Which thing, that which, all that.* (2) *For which, on that account.* (1) ¶ *Militum quod haberent, what soldiers they had, Cic. Quod castrorum, all the camp, Tac. Quod floris, quod roboris habuit, all the prime, all the strength, Liv.* (2) *Revortar: namque est quod visam domum, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 26. ¶ *Quod ad me attinet, as for my part, Cic.*

Quod, pro *quoad.* *So far as, as much as.* *Munus nostrum ornato verbis, quod poteris, Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 8. *Ille, quod in se fuit, accuratum habuit, Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 21.

Quòd, conj. (1) *That.* (2) *Because.* (3) *At.* (4) *Forasmuch as, whereas, in that.* (5) *Also since.* (1) *Bene facis, quòd me adjuvas, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 4. (2) *Si ulla unquam apud te mea commendatio valuit, quòd scio multas valuisse plurimum, hæc ut valeat, rogo, Id. Scio filius quòd amet meus, Plaut.* (3) *Mihi, quòd defendissem, leniter succensuit, Cic.* (4) *Sanè quòd tibi nunc vir videatur esse, hic nebulo magnus est, Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 15. *Filium tuum quòd redimere se ait, id neutiquam placet, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 54. (5) *Tertius hic dies est, quòd audiui, Plin. jun.*

Quodammodo, adv. *After a certain fashion, after a sort, in a manner.* *Propter virtutem eos etiam, quos nunquam vidimus, quodammodo diligimus, Cic. de Amic.* 8.

Quodcunque, pron. *Whosoever, all — that.* *Quodcunque militum contrahere potes, Cic. Attic.* 1, 8.

Quodpiam, ejuspiam. [*à quispiam*] *Any thing, or something.* ¶ *Aliquod quodpiam membrum, some certain member, or part, Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9.

Quodvis, ejusvis, pron. *Any thing, what one will, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 1.

† *Quoi*, ant. pro *cui.* sic *quoque pro cuiusque*, *quoque pro cuique, quoque pro cuiquam, ap. Cic. de Legib.* It. *quæis pro quibus dat. plur. ut quò pro quibus, abl. pl.* *Fugitant omnes hanc provinciam quò obtigerat, Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 54.

† *Quojus*, a, um. adj. interrog. *Whose?* *Nescio quojus vox ad aurem mihi advolavit, Plaut. Mercat.* 5, 2, 23.

† *Quòm*, ant. pro *quòm*, i. e. *quando.*

Quòminùs, adv. ¶ *Ne pater per me stetit credat, quòminùs hæ fierent nuptiæ, that — not, Ter. Andr.* 4, 12, 17.

Quòmodo, adv. (1) *After which fashion, or manner.* (2) *How, by what means.* (3) *How!* (4) *How?* (5) *As.* (1) *Ita me consulem fecistis, quòmodo pauci in hac civitate facti sunt, Cic. in Rull.* 2, 1. (2) *Miror quòmodo tam ineptum quicquam potuerit tibi venire in mentem, Ter. Hec.* 5, 3, 2. (3) *Si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit; quòmodo (ut alia omittam) mortem filii tulit! Cic.* (4) *Quòmodo tibi res se habet? Plaut.* (5) *Quòmodo nunc est, pedem in suo ubi ponat non habet, Id. Attic.* 13, 2.

Quòmodocunque, adv. *Howsoever, any how.* *Quòmodocunque res se habet, poterit, &c. Cic. Fam.* 1, 14.

Quòmodonam, adv. i. e. *quonam modo?* *How I pray how? Quòmodonam, nri frater, de nostris verbis Cæsar? Cic. ad Q. fratr.* 2, 16.

Quònam, adv. [*ad quem locum*] *To what place, whither? Quò tute agis? C. Quònam, nisi jamum? Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 71. ¶ *Quònam nostri tua cura recessit? what is become of? Virg. Æn.* 2, 595.

Quòdam, adv. temporis. [*à quidam, i. e. quodam tempore, olim*] (1) *In time past, formerly, heretofore.* (2) *Sometimes.* (3) *Also in time to come.* (4) *When once, whensoever.* (1) *Fuit ista quondam in repub. virtus, Cic. Catil.* 1, 1. (2) *Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus, Virg. Æn.* 2, 367. (3) *Quondam tua dicere facta Tempus erit, Id.* (4)

Rupto etu quondam turbine venti, Id. Æn. 2, 416.

Quònam, conj. [*ex quia, & nam; vel ex quom pro quum, & jam; ut etiam, ex et & jam, V.*] (1) *Since that, forasmuch as.* (2) *Because.* (1) *Quoniam ambo nos delusistis, datiscne argentum? Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 121. (2) *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 15.

Quòpiam, adv. *Into some place, any whither.* *Iturane Thais quòpiam est? Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 9.

Quòquam, adv. *Any whither.* *Quòquam si accessisti, Cic. Verr.* 2, 24.

Quòque, conj. [*qu. ex gemino que*] (1) *Also.* (2) *Truly, verily, really.* (1) *Id rursum si negant, laudo id quoque, Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 20. (2) *Tu quoque perparcè nimium, Id. Andr.* 2, 6, 24.

Quòquò, adv. ad locum. *Toward what part soever, whithersoever.* *Quòquò hinc abducta est gentium, Plaut. Mercat.* 5, 2, 17. *Quòquò terrarum asportabitur, Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 16.

Quòquòmodo, adv. i. e. *quoquo modo.* *Howsoever, after what sort and manner soever, in any wise, howsoever it be.* *Quòquòmodo quidem se res habet, Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. *Stet hæc urbs præstara, quòquòmodo merita de me erit, Id. pro Mil.* 34. ¶ *Recl. scrib. divise.*

Quòquòversum, & *Quòquòversus*, adv. ad locum. *Every way, on every side.* *In pedes C. id est, p. X. quòquòversum, Cato.* 15. *Pedes triginta quòquòversus designes, Cic. Quòquòversus quatuor pedum spatia, Col.* 5. *sub fin.*

Quòrsum, adv. ad locum. [*i. e. quò versum, Prisc.*] (1) *Whither, which way; toward what place, or side; on what side.* (2) *To what end, intent, or purpose.* (1) *Nescio neque unde eam, neque quòrsum eam, Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 13. (2) *Quàm timeo quòrsum evadas! Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 100. *Quòrsum isthuc? Id.*

Quòrsum, adv. (1) *To which side, to what issue.* (2) *The same way as.* (1) *Suades ut in his locis sim, quoad audimus hæc, que commota sunt, quòrsum evadant, Cic. Attic.* 16, 15. (2) ¶ *It ad me lucrum. C. Istud quidem quòrsum asinus cædit calcibus, Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 3, 71. *sc. the backward way.*

* *Quot*, indecl. plur. [*à πότα, pro πότα, hinc πότα, & cum Apostrophe πότ*] (1) *How many, so many as.* (2) *How many?* (3) *Every.* (1) *Quot homines, tot sententiæ, Ter. Phorm.* 2, 4, 14. (2) *Quot sunt? Sc. Totidem quot ego & tu sumus, Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 6. (3) *Quot calendis vos meministis petere demensum cibum, Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 3. ¶ *Ubi forte recl. scrib. conjunctim.*

Quòtannis, adv. [*i. e. quotquot erunt anni, Prisc.*] *Every year, year by year, yearly.* *Omnes Siculi ex censu quòtannis tributa conferunt, Cic. Verr.* 4, 53.

* *Quòtcalendis*, adv. *The first day of every month, Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 3.

Quòtcunque, indecl. pl. *How many soever, Manil.* 4, 315.

* *Quòtèni*, æ, a. adj. pl. [*ex quot*] *How many, to what number.* *Nescio quòtenorum jugerum, Cic. Attic.* 12, 33. ¶ *Rarò* occ.

* ¶ *Quòtidiāna*, òrum. n. pl. *Observations, or notes, gathered in reading of authors, Caj. sc. scripta.*

* *Quòtidiānò*, adv. *Every day, day by day.* *Quòtidiāno in forum mille hominum descendere, Cic. de Repub.* 6. *Vid. Parei Lexic. crit.* p. 1055. † *Quòtidie.*

* *Quòtidiānus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Dayly, that happens every day.* (2) *Ordinary, common.* (1) ¶ *Quòtidiānus sermo, Cic. Fam.* 1, 2. *Quòtidiāne epistolæ, Id. Att.* 1, 8. *Audire aliquid de te non solum usitatum, sed etiam quòtidiānum est, Id. ad Brut.* 16. (2) *Tædet harum quòtidiānarum formarum, Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 6. *ubi Donatus; Levium & usitatarum; est quippe contrarium Nova figura oris.*

* *Quòtidie*, adv. [*quoto die, vel quot diebus, id est, singulis*] *Every day, day by day, dayly.* † *Quòtidie vel potiùs in singulos dies breviores ad*

te. *litteras mittere*. Cic. *Attic.* 5, 7. *Scrib. & cotidie, & cottidie.*

* *Quotidie*, *are*. neut. *Ter.* i. e. continuo, *are*. *To continue daily.*

* *Quotiens*, ant. *pro quoties*, *Prisc.*

Quoties, adv. [*quot vicibus*]. (1) *As many times as*. (2) *How often*. (3) *When*.

(1) *Quoties* quæque cohors procurerat, magnus hostium numerus cadebat, *Græc. B. J.* 5, 34. (2)

Quoties vis dictum? *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 1. (3)

Quoties astra ignea surgunt, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 351.

* *Quotiescunque*, adv. *Samany times as, as often*

or. *Is quotiescunque me viderit, ingemiscet*, Cic. *pro Sest.* 69.

|| *Quotlibet*, indecl. pl. *How many soever*, *Litt.*

ex Plin.

* *Quotmensibus*, adv. (ut *quotannis*) [*ex quot*,

& mensibus]. *Monthly, every month*, *Vitr.* 10, 7.

Cato, c. 44. *Rare* occ. *† Singulis mensi-*

bus, Cic.

* *Quotquot*, indecl. pl. *As many as, how many*

soever. *Si duæ leges, si plures, si quotquot essent*,

Cic. de Inv. 2, 49. *Quotque eunt dies*, *Hor.*

Qd. 2, 14, 5.

* *Quotūsus*, a, um, adj. dim. [*à quotus*] *How*

many? *¶ Quotumio die?* *on what day?* *Plaut.*

Pseud. 4, 7, 77. *Quotumæ ædes?* *how many*

houses off? *Id. ibid.* 4, 2, 7.

* || *Quotuplex*, *icis*. adj. [*ex quotus, & plico*]

How many fold, or of how many sorts? *Quotu-*

plex cæpædæios, *Onom. vet.*

* *Quotus*, a, um, adj. [*à quot*] *Of what in*

number, order, place, or quantity; with, or with-

out, an interrog. *Quotus erit iste denarius, qui*

non sit deferendus? *Cic. Vern.* 3, 94. *Hora quo-*

ta est? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 44. *Scire velim chartis*

pretium quotus arroget: annus, *Id. Ep.* 2, 1, 35.

Dic quotus & quanti cupias cenare, *Mart.* 14,

217. Ista tuæ, Cæsar, quota pars spectatur araneæ?

Id. 5, 66.

Quotuscunque, æcunque, umcunque. *What per-*

son is there? never so little. *Quotuscunque est qui,*

mors cum appropinquet, non exalbescat metu!

Cic. de Fin. 5, 11. *Moverit è votis pars quota-*

cunque deos, *Tib.* 2, 6, ult.

Quotusquisque, What one among many? how

few? Quotusquisque famam effugere potest in

tam meledica civitate! *Cic. pro Cæl.* 16. *Quo-*

tusquisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita

imoratus? *Id. Tuscul.* 2, 4. *¶ Eleganter parti-*

bus inseritur particula enim. *Quotus enim, quisque*

est, qui teneat artem numerorum, atque medo-

rum? *Id. de Orat.* 3, 50. *Quota enim quæque*

res evenit prædicta ab illis? *Id. de Div.* 2, 24.

¶ ita sæpe.

Quovis, adv. *ad locum.* *Whither, or to what*

place thou wilt; any whither. *Aheat quovis gen-*

tium, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 55.

Quousque, adv. [*usque quo?*] (1) *Till what*

time? how long? (2) *How far?* (3) *Until*.

(1) *Cic. Catil.* 1, 1. (2) *Quousque tandem ig-*

norabimus vires nostros? *Liv.* (3) *Eutrop.* 9, 12.

Qu ante U.

Quum, adv. temp. *quò tempore.* *¶ Scrib. &*

cum usitatis. *When.* *Conj. since, whertas, foras-*

much as, seeing, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 1, 2.

|| *Quumprimùm*, adv. *As soon as ever*, *Virg. ap-*

Litt. *† Cum primùm.*

† Quur, ant. *pro † cur.* *Wherefore, why?*

R, Greek *ρ, ρ*, Hebr. *ר Resch*, from *רִאשׁ a head*, which its figure in some sort represents, in Syriack *ܪܐܝܬܐ, Roē*, from which comes the Greek *ρ, Rhō*. From this letter the learned *Littleton* is of opinion that the Latins, whether by mistake, or design, took the figure of their *R*, as also the smaller *r*, by curtailing the larger; and that after they had inserted the Hebrew *Q*, and considered that the figure of the Greek *rhō* was the very same with their *P*, for distinction, an appendage, or tail, was added by them to it. But undoubtedly he is mistaken in this part of his conjecture. For we are certain from their monuments still remaining, that the most ancient Greeks had both *P* and *R* in their alphabet: witness the Baudelotian monument, and the pillars of *Herodes Atticus*, that famous critick and antiquary, *vid. Grut. Inscript.* p. 27, where we find this form *R* at least seven times; to omitt what both *Pliny* and *Tacitus* acquaint us with, that the figure of the Latin letters was almost the same with that of the ancient Greeks. It seems more probable to me, that the Latins observing the Greeks to have two characters for one sound, which they had not in the rest, *viz.* *P* and *R*, took the former easy conjecture if none have made before, must have happened by not observing the ancient Greeks had *R* as well as *P* to characterize their *rhō*. This letter, *R*, is in the alphabet put last of all her sister liquids, though undeservedly, being in fact, *τὸν ἡμιφώνων γενναϊότατον*, as *Dionysius Halicarnass.* calleth it; and therefore might pretend to the first place, since, though not fully, yet more of it may be sounded without a vowel than any of the rest. Add to this, that in the Greek tongue it makes a syllable pure, and takes before it an aspiration: both which privileges belong to vowels. But whether the aspiration ought to be sounded before, or after, this letter, is not agreed on: reason, and the custom of the *Æolians*, who sometimes prefixed *γ* and sometimes *β* before it, make for the former opinion; and the use of the Latins, who write *rhannus*, *rhator*, *rhinoceros*, lected this aspiration, as in *radix*, *rigeo*, *rosa*, and in other words either omitted or inserted it at pleasure, as in *raphanus* and *rhapbanus*, *ramphæa*, or *rhombæa*. The Hebrews gave this letter the right of a guttural, never doubling it at all; and indeed this sound is formed in the upper part of the throat, but so vibrated by a quaver of the tongue and allision on the teeth, that it makes a sound like the grining of a dog, whence it is called the canine letter: but the Romans, on the contrary, gave it so soft and lisping a sound, that in writing they sometimes omitted it, calling the *Etrusci Thusci*, or *Tusci*; and especially before *s*; thus *Ennius* writ *profus*, *rusus*, for *prorsus*, *rursus*: which is less to be wondered at, because the most ancient Latins doubled not their consonants. Yea, the sound of this lisped *r* was so near that of its neighbour *s*, that they writ *asa*, *casmen*, *Papyssi*, for *ara*, *carmen*, *Papyrii*; and we find the termination *os*, as well as *or*, in good writers still, particularly in the prince of poets, where *arbo*s and *hono*s frequently occur; and *labo*s, *vapo*s, &c. in vowels, as if it had been little more than a breatheing; as in *murex*, *nurus*, from *μύραξ, νύδος*. But to proceed: Though the grammarians call all the liquids immutables, they are often changed reciprocally into one another; and to say nothing of the rest here, this has not only an intercourse with the sisterhood, but often with several of the mutes. First with her sister *l*, as from *puer* comes *puera*, *puella*; from *καυθήλιος, cantherius*; and as *cæulius* was anciently written for *cæruleus*, so on the contrary we find *latiaris* for *latialis*. With her sister *m* the instances are more rare; but common enough with *n*: for as from *δῶρον* and *πλήρης* are formed *donum* and *plenus*, so from *μόνον* *Æol.* *μένον*, and from *μόνα*, come *merus* and *mora*. In some words *r* and *n* are written indifferently, as in *æreus*, or *æneus*. I will instance as briefly as I can the intercourse of this liquid with some of the mutes: and first with *c*, as in *paucus* from *παῦρος*; with *d*, as in *corium* from *κόριον*, *meridies* from *medidies*, *querquedula* for *querquerula*, from *querquerus*. Anciently also *ar* in many words was used for *ad*, as in *arlabi*, *arfnis*, *arversus*; for *adlabi*, &c. Lastly it is used with *g*, as from *ἀγν* comes *agna*, *serere* from *seges*. This letter is used by *or* *Ro.* signifies *Roma*; *R. C.* *Romana civitas*; *R. G. C.* *Rei gerendæ causâ*; *R. F. E. D.* *Rectè factum, & dictum*; *RG.* *Regis filius*; *R. P.* *Res publica, or Romani principes*; *R. R. R. F. F. F.* *Res Romana ruet ferro, fame, flammâ*.

R ante A.

R Abbi, Bibl. *Master*, Lat. *Præceptor*.

R Rabbīnus, i, m. *A rabbin; a Hebrew doctor*, Lat. *Præceptor*.

R Rabbōni, Syr. *Master*, Bibl.

R Rabdūchus, i, m. [*ex pūdes*, virga, & ῥα, habeo] *A serjeant, or beadle; a wirger*, Lat. *Lictor*.

R Rābia, æ, f. ant. *pro rabies*, Non.

R Rābidē, adv. *Outrageously, madly, furiously*. Omnia rabidē appetere, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 6. **R** Rarō occ.

R Rābidus, a, um, adj. [*à rabio*] (1) *Mad, or wood, as a dog*. (2) *Met. Furious, raging, outrageous, terrible, fierce, cruel*. (1) § *Rabidus canis*, Plin. 29, 5. (2) *Rabidos compescere mores*, Ov. *de A. Am.* 3, 501. *Rabidi furor animi*, Catull. 61, 38. *Ferarum rabidarum more*, Stat. *Thēb.* 8, 71.

R Rābies, ei, f. [*à rapio*] (1) *Fury, madness, as of dogs*. (2) *Outrageousness, fierceness, rage*. (3) *Allo poison*. (1) *Utilissimè jecur ejus, qui in rabie momorderit, datur*, Plin. 29, 5. conf. & *Virg. Georg.* 3, 496. *Rabiem collegit dolor*, Ov. *Mēt.* 9, 212. (2) = *Hecubam putant propter animi acerbitem & rabiem in canem esse conversam*, Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 26. § *Rabies belli civilis*, Val. *Max.* 5, 8, 5. ¶ *Rabies edendi, insatiabile greatness*, Virg. *Æn.* 69. (3) *Sparge intentam rabiem draconis*, Sen.

R Rābio, āre, neut. [*à rabies*] *To be mad; to rage, or rave*, Non. *vult esse tertia conjug. rabo*. Quid rabis? Varr. *ap. Non.* 1, 186.

R Rābiōsē, adv. *Furiously, madly, ragingly; in a rage, fury, or madness*. = *Iracundē & rabiōsē facere aliquid*, Cic. *Tusc.* 4, 22.

R Rābiōsūlus, a, um, adj. dim. *Madish*, Cic. *Ep. Fam.* 7, 16.

R Rābiōsus, a, um, adj. (1) *Mad, wood, as a dog*. (2) *Full of rage, as of a man distracted, frantick*. (3) *Outrageous, angry, in a great rage*. (1) § *Canis rabioſa*, Hor. *Ep.* 2, 2, 75. ¶ *Rabioſi tempora signi, the dog-days*, Id. *Sat.* 1, 6, 126. (2) *Hic homo rabioſus habitus est in Alide*, Plaut. *Capt.* 3, 4, 15. (3) § *Jurgia rabioſa*, Sen. *Herc. fur.* 172.

R Rābo, ēre, neut. [*à rabio*] *To rave, or be mad*. Quid oculis visa est rabēre ardentibus, Cic. *de Div.* 1, 31. *ex vet. poet.*

R Rābo, ōnis, m. *pro arrhabo*. *Prænestinos imitatus, qui contām dicebant pro ciconiam, dixit Plautus, faciens lucri, ut ipse jocatur*, Truc. 3, 2, 23.

R Rābūla, æ, m. [*ab Hebr.* ריב contendere, litigare] (1) *A jangleing fellow, a wrangler, a bravoler, a baretter, a pettyfogger*. (2) ¶ *Allo à gluton*. (1) = *Non caudicem nescio quem, neque proclamatorem, aut rabulam conquirimus*, Cic. *de Orat.* 1, 202. (2) *Litt. ex Hor.* sed locum non inv. imò ne ipsam quidem voc.

R Rābusculā vitis, vel Rābusculā uva, id est, *ra-vuscula, colore ad ravum inclinante. A kind of wine bearing a tawny grape*, Plin. 14, 3.

R Rācēmārius, a, um, adj. *One that beareth thin sorry bunches of grapes, or berries*, Col. 3, 18.

R Rācēmātio, ōnis, f. verb. *The gleaning of grapes*. Post vindemiam racematio superites, Tert.

R Rācēmātus, a, um, part. *Hung with clusters, or bunches, of grapes, or berries*, Plin. 18, 7.

R Rācēmifer, ēra, ōrum, adj. [*ex racemus, & fero*] *That beareth clusters of grapes, or berries*. *Bacche racemiferus hederā redimite capillos*, Ov. *Fast.* 6, 483. § *Racemiferæ uvæ*, Id. *Mēt.* 3, 666.

R Rācēmor, āri, dep. *To glean after the vintage*, Met. *to pick what others have scattered, or left*, Varr. *R. R.* 3, 9.

R Rācēmōſes, a, um, adj. *Very full of clusters*. § *Flos racemōſus*, Plin. 13, 6. *Pomum palmi-tibus racemōſum*, Id. *ibid.* 4. *Racemōſissimus*, Id. 14, 3.

R Rācēmus, i, m. [*à ramus, vel à radendo, Perot. al. à pūdes, pūdes, acinus*] *A bunch, or clu-*

ster, of grapes; ray-berries, and such like. *Liven-tibus uva racemis*, Prop. 4, 2, 13. **R** Hederte est minor acinus, & spatioſior racemus, Plin. 16, 34.

R Racha, indecl. Bibl. [*vox indignantis*, Aug. id. quod Gr. ῥαχός, Hier. *z. e.* absque cerebro; ab Hebr. רחן vacuus; al. à רחן. spūere; qu. *narāntusos*] *A Hebrew word of contempt and disdain; shallow-brain! sorry fellow!*

R Rādendus, a, um, part. *To be scraped, or ra-sed, out*. *Nomen Pisonis radendum fastis censuit*, Tac. *Ann.* 3, 7, 8.

R Rādens, tis, part. (1) *Scraping*. (2) *Gliding along*. (1) *Arva radens serpens*, Stat. *Thēb.* 5, 525. (2) *Radentia flumina ripas Rodunt*, Lucr. 5, 257.

R Rādians, tis, part. *Glittering, glistening, shine-ing*. § *Aquarius radians*, Cic. in *Arat.* *Arma radiantia*, Virg. *Æn.* 8, 616. *astra*, Ov. *Mēt.* 9, 272. *Toga radians*, Claud. *Hon. Conf.* 6, 3, 371.

R Rādiatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A casting forth bright-beams, or rays; a glittering, shining, brightness*. *Tanta marinoris radiatio est*, Plin. 36, 5.

R Rādiātus, a, um, part. (1) *Shining, glitter-ing, beset with rays*. (2) *Also set about with spokes*. (1) *Sol radiatus me intueri videtur*, Cic. *Acad.* 4, 41. § *Radiatum caput*, Plin. *Panag.* 52, 1. ¶ *Radiata corona, such as we see in several of the coins of the Roman emperours*, Suet. *Aug.* 94, 9. (2) *Axis sustinet rotam radiatam*, Varr. *R. R.* 3, 5.

R Rādicālis, e, adj. *Of the root, radical, in-bred*. ¶ *Humidum radicale, the natural moisture*, Jun. *Medicis condonandum*.

R Rādicātus, a, um, part. *Rooted, that hath taken root*. *Radicata femina autumnō serito*, Col. *de Arbor.* 20.

R Rādicēſco, ēre, incept. *To begin to take root*, Sen. *Ep.* 86. fin. **R** Rarō occ.

R Rādicitus, adv. (1) *By the roots*. (2) *From the root, or up to the very root*. (3) *Met. Utterly, quite and clean*. (1) *Herbas omnes malas radici-tus effodito*, Gato, c. 51. (2) *Rosa conciditur radicitus in virgas palmares*, Varr. (3) *Cupidi-tas tollenda est radicitus*, Cic. *de Fin.* 2, 9. **R** Malefacta vestra reperi radicitus, non radicitus quidem herclē, sed eradicitus, Plaut. *Mōſt.* 5, 1, 62.

R Rādicor, āri, ātus, pass. *To take root, to be rooted*. *Cæpæ & allium non nisi in rectum radi-cantur*, Plin. 19, 6. *Mergi mox facillā radican-tur*, Col. 4, 2.

R Rādicōſus, a, um, adj. *Full of roots*. *Radi-cosa hederarum brachia*, Plin. 16, 34.

R Rādicūla, æ, f. dim. [*à radix*] (1) *A little root*. (2) *The herb called soapweed, good to wash wool*. (3) *Also a redish root*. (1) Col. 15, 2. (2) Plin. 19, 3. (3) Cels. 2, 18.

R Rādio, āre, neut. (1) *To shine and cast forth beams and rays*. (2) *To glitter, or glisten*. (1) *Argenti bifoſes radiabant limine valvæ*, Ov. *Mēt.* 2, 4. (2) *Miles radiabat in armis*, Prop. 4, 1, 27.

R Rādiōr, āri, ātus, dep. *To shine, or glitter*. *Gemmis galæe radiantur & auro*, Ov. *ex Pont.* 3, 4, 103.

R Rādiōlus, i, m. dim. *A small shuttle; a little long olive*, Col. 12, 47.

R Rādiōſus, a, um, adj. *Full of rays, shining, glittering, bright*. *Radiōſus esse sol superabat ex mari*, Plaut. *Stich.* 2, 3, 41. **R** Rarō occ.

R Rādus, ii, m. [*à pūdes, virga, Scal.*] (1) *A beam of the sun, or other bright star; a ray*. (2) *The brightness of the eyes*. (3) *The rod, or staff, which geometricians and astronomers use; a Jacob's staff*. (4) *The spokes, of a sellys, of a wheel*. (5) *A weaver's shuttle, whereby he throw-eth yarn into the web*. (6) *A strike, or stricklacc, which they use in measuring of corn*. (7) ¶ *The yoke-stick, pin, or peg*. (8) *Also the lesser bone of the arm, between the elbow and the wrist; and the bigger bone of the shank*. (9) *The weapon of a certain fiſh, supposed to be a ray, being like a rod, and sharp*. (10) *Also a sort of long olive*. (11) ¶ *The penis*. (1) § *Solis radius*, Cic. *de Fin.* 5, 24. *Syderis radii*, Ov. (2) *Cujus ex oculis*

radii nocte micantes vernuntur, Plin. *conf.* **R** Gell. 5, 16. (3) *Humilēm homunculum à pul-vere & radio excitabo*, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 23. *se. Ar-chimēdem, celi meatus describentem radio*, vid. *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 41. (4) *Radios trivēre rotis*, Id. *Georg.* 2, 444. *Radiorum argenteus ordo*, Ov. *Mēt.* 2, 108. (5) *Excussū manibus radii, revolv-lutaque pēſa*, Virg. *Æn.* 9, 476. (6) *Di nobis tot gaudia sine radio cumulent*, Plaut. (7) *Jun.* (8) *Cels.* 1, 8. (9) *Pastitacā latrocinatur ex oc-culto, tranſeuntēs radio, quod telum est ei, figens*, Plin. 9, 42. (10) *Orchis & radius meliōs ad escam quām in liquorēm stringitur*, Col. 5, 8, 3. (11) *Cæl. Aurel. Acut.* 3, 13.

R Rādx, icis, f. [*à radendo terram, Perot. al. ex pūdiſ, Gr. est enim ramus inferior*] (1) *A root, particularly a radish*. (2) *The root, or ground, of any thing; Met. the foundation, or principle, of any thing; a primitive word in Hebrew*. (3) *Also the foot, or bottom, of a hill*. (1) *Videmus ea, quæ terra gignit, corticibus & radicibus valide ſervari*, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 11. = *raphanus*, Varr. *L. L.* 21. ¶ *Radix dulcis, liquorice*, Jun. *Radix Pontica, rhubarb*, Cels. (2) *Ultima radix Lingue*, Ov. *Mēt.* 6, 557. *Virtus est una altis-simis defixa radicibus*, Cic. *Philipp.* 4, 5. ¶ *Agere radices*, Id. *facere*, Plin. *capere*, Id. *to take root*. = *Malum habet fundamentum & radices altiores*, Brutus *Attic.* 10, 13. (3) *In radice palatii*, Cic. *anteq. iret in exil.* 10. § *Radices montis*, Cæſ. *B. C.* 3, 85.

R Rādo, ēre, si, sum, act. [*à pūdes, sive pūdes, ſcindo*] (1) *To shave*. (2) *To scrape, or scratch, up; to rub against*. (1) § *Radere caput*, Suet. *Calig.* 5. (2) *Corvus radebat pedibus terram*, Plaut. *Aul.* 4, 3, 2. § *Radere freta*, Ov. *Mēt.* 10, 654. ¶ *Radere aures, to grate them*, Perf. *Sat.* 1, 107. *Radere littora to coast along*, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 10. *nomen, to scrape it out, to cancell*, Tac. *Ann.* 3, 17, 8. *Vid. Radendus*.

R Rādor, i, pass. (1) *To be shaved, &c.* (2) *To be caſt*. (1) *Primus omnium radi quōtidie in-ſtituit Africanus*, Plin. 7, 59. *Raditur alta Ca-rambis*, Val. *Flacc.* 5, 169. (2) *Vid. Rado*, n. 2.

R Rādūla, æ, f. [*à radendo*] (1) *An instrument to shave with, or to scrape off old pitch, that here may be laid on*. (1) Col. 12, 18. (2) ¶ *Also a grater for bread, spice, &c.* (2) *Jun.* (3) ¶ *A joiner's plane to smooth boards with*. (3) *Radula, Joseph. Onom. vet.*

R Rādūlanus, a, um, adj. *Radulana pix, quæ radulā educitur è doliis. That is shaven, or scraped, off from any thing*, Plin. 14, 14.

R Raia, æ, f. *Pūh.* [*à Cēh. RāE*] *A fiſh called a ray, or ſlate*, Plin. 9, 24. ¶ *¶ Raia clavata, a thornback*, Jun. *interp.*

R Ralla, æ, f. *Plin.* [*à rado*] *Id. quod fallum*, **R** *al. ſcrib. rulla*.

R Rallum, i, n. [*à radendo*] *The staff which with the ploughman in tilling pitch the earth from the share, a paddle-staff*, Plin. 18, 19.

R Rallus, a, um, adj. dim. [*à rarus*] *Thin, ſpær*. ¶ *Ralla tunica, a thin fine garment; a rail*, Plaut. *Epid.* 2, 2, 46. *Nōn. interp.* *Sed vet. Gloss.* *ſæſup, cingulum*. **R** *Spiflus*, Plaut. *loc. cit.*

R Rāmāle, lis, n. [*à ramus*] *A ſceded, or dead, bough cut from a tree*. *Ramale vetus vegrandi ſu-bere collum*, Perf. 1, 67. § *Ramalia ſagi*, Id. 5, 59. *Ramalia mortua*, Tac. 13, 58.

R Rāmēnta, æ, f. *Id. quod ramentum*, Plaut. *Bacch.* 3, 4, 22. ¶ *Nunquām hinc hodie ramentā ſies fortunator, not a chip the richer*, Id. *Rud.* 4, 3, 77.

R Rāmēntum, ti, n. [*à radendo*] *A little piece scraped from gold, ſilver, marble, or any other thing; a chip, a shaving, or ſlicing; pin, or ſaw, duſt*. *Patri omne aurum cum ramento red-didi*, Plaut. *Bacch.* 4, 4, 29. § *Ramēnta ferri*, Col. 4, 29. *aluminum*, Plin. 33, 4. *ſe. arengæ mi-nutæ partes*.

R Rāmēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a bough, or branch*. § *Ramea ſragments*, Virg. *Georg.* 4, 303.

R Rāmex, icis, m. [*à ſimilitudine deſcendentis rami, ut hērnia ab ῥπος, ramus*] (1) *A pectoral*

wein. (2) *Bursennesis*, a rupture, the swelling of the cords by the guts falling into them. (3) Another disease, affecting, as it should seem, the exterior part of the scrotum. (4) Also a rail, or bar, set over the part a pale, or gate. (1) *Tuâ causâ rupi ramices jamdudum sputo sanguinem*, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 27. *Interpr. Pareo, quam adi Lex. crit.* p. 1056. (2) *Jacet exiguus cum ramice nervus*, *Jun. Sat.* 10, 205. (3) *Celf. 7, 22.* (4) *Ramices, qui exitus serarum obferent*, *Col. 9, 1.*

**Ramicosus*, a, um, adj. *Bursen*, *Plin.* 30, 15. *Ramnes, etis, m. A gentleman of Rome*, *Propert.* 4, 1, 31. *Vid. Propr. Scrib. & Rhamnes.*

**Ramulosus*, a, um, adj. or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. *Full of boughs, or branches.* § *Arbor ramosa*, *Lucr.* 5, 1095. *cornua servi*, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 30. *Ramosior frutex*, *Plin.* 26, 10. *Ramosissimum curatium*, *Id.* 32, 2.

**Ramulosus*, a, um, adj. *Full of little boughs, or sprigs*, *Plin.* 16, 24.

**Ramulus*, i, m. dim. (1) *A little branch, or bough.* (2) *A shoot.* (1) *Cic. de Div.* 1, 54. (2) *Suet. Galb.* 1. *ubi vid. Casaub.*

**Ramus*, i, m. [*ab ῥαμος*, Gr. per *Aphær.*] (1) *A bough, or branch; an arm of a tree.* (2) *Allo an arm, or branch, of the sea, or of a mountain.* (3) *A pole.* (4) || *Meton. A penis.* (1) *Ramum arboris defringere*, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 21. = *Arbor ramos & brachia tendens*, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 296. (2) *Plin.* 6, 27. (3) *Prop.* 3, 13, 27. (4) *Turpiter affixo pudeat quam visere ramo*, *Prud. adv. Symmach.* 115. *de Priapo.*

**Ramusculus*, li, m. dim. *A small branch, or a little bough.* *E viridi ferulâ ramusculus*, *Plin.* 20, 23.

Rana, æ, f. [*ab Hebr.* רָנָה *vociferavit; vel à ran, Celt. Id.*] (1) *A general word for all kinds of frogs and toads; a frog, a toad, a paddock, a ruddock.* (2) *Also a pish, or swelling, in the tongue of beasts.* (3) || *Rana piscatrix, a fish of the sea called a frog-fish.* (1) *Veterem in limo ranæ cecinere querelam*, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 378. *Ranâ quam rubetam vocant*, *Plin.* 11, 53. (2) *Col.* 6, 8. (3) *Plin.* 9, 42.

**Ranceo*, ère, neut. *unde manet part. rancens* [*à ρανν, corrumpere*] *To be mouldy, musty, stale, and fusty; to have a haugouit, to be rank.* *Cada-vera rancenti jam viscere vermes Expirant*, *Luc.* 3, 719.

*|| *Rancesco*, ère, incept. *To grow stale and fusty*, *Arnob.* || *Mucesco*, *Plin.*

*|| *Rancidè*, adv. *Mustyly, nastyly, so as to turn one's stomach*, *Gell.* 18, 11.

**Rancidulus*, a, um, adj. dim. (1) *Somewhat rank, mouldy, stinking.* (2) *Met. Putid, unpleasant.* (1) § *Rancidula gallina*, *Juv.* 11, 135. (2) *Rancidulum quiddam balbâ de nare locutus*, *Perf.* 1, 33.

**Rancidus*, a, um, adj. or, comp. [*à ranceo*] (1) *Musty, rank, stale, ramish.* (2) *Unpleasant.* (3) *Met. Nasty, mean, pityfull.* (1) § *Rancidus aper*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 89. || *Rancidus oleum, rank oil.* (2) *Venena rancido aspectu*, *Plin.* 22, 25. (3) *Nam quid rancidius quàm*, &c. *Juv.* 6, 184.

|| *Ranco*, are, act. *To make a noise like a tiger*, *Auct. Philom. vers.* 49.

**Rancor*, oris, m. [*à ranceo*] *olei propriè vi-tium, quod ῥανν, voc.* (1) *Mustyness, or mouldy-ness; staleness, rankness; a tang, a haugouit* (2) || *Malice, spite, rancour.* (1) *Oleum rancore cor-rumpere*, *Pall.* 1, 20. (2) *Hieron. Ep.* 66. *ad Ruff.* || *Malevolentia, acerbitas animi.*

**Ranunculus*, li, m. dim. [*à rana*] (1) *A little, or young, frog; a tadpole.* (2) *Also a kind of flower so called; crocus-foot, golden knap, or butter-flower.* (1) § *Ranunculus viridis*, *Cic. Div.* 1, 19. *qui & per jocum Ulubrenses ita vocat, quod sibi obliquerentur*, *Fam.* 2, 7, 18. (2) *Plin.* 25, 13.

**Rapa*, æ, f. [*etym. incert.*] *The rape root.* § *Rapæ semina*, *Col.* 11, 3.

|| *Rapacia*, orum, n. plur. *The tender leaves of rape*, *Plin.* 18, 13. *ubi al. leg. rapicia.*

*|| *Rapacidae*, arum, pl. m. [*ex rapio*] *Ra-veners; ravenous, or greedy, fellows; robbers,*

Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 8. *cadit ad formam patrony-micorum.*

**Rapacitas*, atis, f. *Robbery, pilling and polling, extortion.* *Quis in rapacitate avarior?* *Cic. pro Cael.* 6.

**Rapax*, acis, adj. or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. [*à rapio*] (1) *Ravenous, devouring.* (2) *Very de-sireous of any thing.* (3) *Rapacious, covetous.* (1) § *Ignis rapax*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 843. *Undæ rapaces*, *Id. ibid.* 8, 552. (2) = *Nihil est appetentius similitum sui, nihil rapacius quàm natura*, *Cic. de Amic.* 14. (3) *Procuratorum rapacissimus quis-que*, *Suet. Vesp.* 16.

**Raphaninus*, a, um, adj. *Of the radish.* § *Raphaninum oleum*, *Plin.* 23, 4.

**Raphanitis*, idis, f. [*à seq. raphanus*] *A kind of flower-de-lis*, *Plin.* 21, 7.

**Raphanus*, i, m. [*ῥαφανος*, Gr. *παρὰ τὸ ῥα-δῖος παλινδρος* tertiâ n. die à satione profilit, & è terrâ erumpit, *Suid.*] *A radish root*, *Plin.* 20, 4. = *radix*, *Varr. L. L.* 21.

|| *Rapicia*, orum, n. pl. *The tender leaves of rapes*, *Plin.* *Vid. Rapacia.*

**Rapicius*, a, um, adj. *Of a rape root, or turnep.* § *Coles rapicii*, *Cato*, 35. *Semen rapicium*, *Id.* 134.

**Rapide*, adv. ius. *Violently, swiftly, hastily.* § *Rapide ferri*, *Cic. Orat.* 37. *Rapidus contracto quod erat militum*, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 71, 6.

**Rapiditas*, atis, f. *Swiftness, hastyness, quick-ness.* § *Rapiditas fluminis*, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 62.

**Rapidus*, a, um, adj. or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. [*à rapio*] (1) *Swift, rapid, violent.* (2) *Met. Hot, vehement.* (3) *Ravenous.* (4) *Boisterous, tempestuous.* (1) *Rapidâ velocius aurâ*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 209. § *Rapidissimum flumen*, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 50. (2) *Rapidâ flammâ patiens*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 123. *Met. Orationem rapidam coercere*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 1. (3) § *Feræ rapidæ*, *Ov. Ep.* 11, 111. (4) § *Turbo rapidus*, *Lucr.* 6, 638. *Mare rapidum*, *Id.* 1, 721. *Rapidior unda*, *Curt.* 4, 9, 18.

**Rapiendus*, a, um, part. (1) *To be snatched hastily.* (2) *To be taken by force.* (1) *Sportula turbæ rapiendâ togatæ*, *Juv.* 1, 96. (2) || *Non ea sunt voto, sed rapienda manu*, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 466.

**Rapiens*, tis, part. *Snatching, pillageing, &c.* *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 52.

**Rapina*, æ, f. [*à rapio*] *Ravine, rapine, rob-bery, pillage, a taking by force.* || *Sequuntur largitionem rapinæ*, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 15. || *Præda vincentium; rapina petulantium.*

**Rapina*, æ, f. [*à rapum*] *A bed of rapes, or a place sowed with them, a field sowed with turneps*, *Cato*, 35. & *Col.* 11, 2.

*|| *Rapinator*, oris, m. [*qui rapinas facit*] *A pillager, a ravager*, *Lucil. ap. Non.* 2, 468. || *Raptor.*

**Rapio*, ère, vi, ptum, act. [*ab ῥπρω, unde ῥπρωζω, per Metath.*] (1) *To pull, take, or carry, by violence, haste, or fury.* (2) *To plunder.* (3) *To bale, drag, or burry.* (4) *To ravish.* (5) *To carry off, as death.* (1) *Illum in præceptis prono rapit alveus amne*, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 203. || *pedes quò te rapiunt, & auræ*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 49. *Arma velit, poscatque simul, rapiat-que juvenus*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 340. *Sublimem hunc intrò rape, quantum potes*, *Ter. And.* 5, 2, 20. (2) = *Spes rapiendi atque prædandi oc-cæcat animos*, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 4. (3) *Ad præ-torem te rapiam*, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 30. (4) § *Rapere virgines*, *Plin.* 15, 29. (5) *Improvisa lethi vis rapuit, rapietque gentes*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 20. *Laterum dolores quàm celerrimè rapiunt*, *Celf.* 2, 1. || *Rapere in admirationem, to make one admire*, *Cic. in invidiam, to make him odious*, *Id. in crucem, to hang him*, *Ter. Rapere ali-quid in pejorem partem, to misconstrue, or take it in the worst sense*, *Ter.* = *Traho*, *Cic.*

**Rapior*, i, pass. *To be dragged, or baled; to be carried off, as by death, &c.* § *Ad tortorem rapi*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 5. *Met. Cupiditate prædæ rapi*, *Id. in Pison.* 24. *Mulier gravida ejusmodi casu rapi potest*, *Celf.*

*|| *Rapio*, oris, m. *A seizer, a robber*, *Pomp.* || *Raptor.*

**Rapistrum*, i, n. *Gerard. ita dict. quodd folia sint rapis similia*, *Wild mustard, carlock*, *Col.* 9, 4.

*|| *Rap*, oris, m. *A ravisher, a robber, an ex-tortioner*, *Varr. ap. Non.* 1, 108. || *Raptor.*

**Raptandus*, a, um, part. *To be dragged*, *Sil.* 9, 11.

**Raptans*, tis, part. *Draging*, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 303.

**Raptatus*, a, um, part. (1) *Hurried, dragged.* (2) *Ravished.* (1) § *Raptatus bigis*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 272. (2) *Disipati liberi, raptata conjux*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 69.

**Raptim*, adv. *Hastily, swiftly, in haste, by snatches.* *Hæc scripsi raptim*, *Cic. Att.* 2, 9. = *Aguntur omnia raptim, atque turbatè*, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 5.

**Raptio*, oris, f. verb. *A violent taking of any person; a snatching, or catching; a ravishing.* *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 2.

**Rapto*, are, freq. [*à rapio*] (1) *To drag about, to take by violence.* (2) *To hurry away.* (1) *Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros Achilles*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 487. *Uxor mea, quam vexavistis, raptavistis, &c.* *Cic. pro Domo*, 23. (2) *Ut le-giones huc illuc raptaret*, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 73.

**Raptor*, ari, pass. *To be dragged.* *Vidi Hector-em quadrijugo curru raptarier*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 44.

**Raptor*, oris, m. verb. (1) *A seizer, or taker away by force.* (2) *A robber.* (1) § *Raptores panis & peni*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 23. *libertatis*, *V. Patere*, 2, 27. (2) § *Raptor mulvius*, *Phadr.* 1, ult.

**Raptum*, ti, n. *A thing taken away violently; a prize, or booty; a robbery.* § *Rapto vivere ne-cessitas coëgit*, *Liv.* 7, 25. *de rapto*, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 10, 16. *ex rapto*, *Id. Met.* 1, 144.

*|| *Raptura*, æ, f. *Ravishment, or a taking a-way by force*, *Plin.* 11, 14, 5. || *Sed ibi castigat lib. hab. captura*, *Dub. auct.*

**Rapturus*, a, um, part. *About to snatch.* *Credas examina fundi Hyblæum raptura thymum*, *Claud.* 2. *R. Prof.* 125. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 9, 272. *Luc.* 2, 616.

**Raptus*, a, um, part. (1) *Snatched, carried off suddenly, carried away by force.* (2) *Plun-dered.* (3) *Ravished.* (4) *Met. Transported, carried away.* (5) *Pulled off, or out.* (6) *Per Euphem. Dead.* (1) *Rapta ossa ab ore canis*, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 23. *Raptus à diis Ganymedes*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 26. (2) *Raptas ad littora vertere prædas*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 532. (3) § *Rapta virgi-nitas*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 851. (4) *Raptus amore cæco*, *Id. Fast.* 2, 762. (5) *Cur raptâ filet altera lin-guâ?* *Id. Met.* 6, 632. (6) *Qualis post Orpheæ raptum Adstitit*, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 16.

**Raptus*, us, m. verb. *A ravishing, or deflower-ing, of a woman against her consent, or will; a rape.* § *Raptus virginis*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 48. *Rap-tus metitur corde futuros*, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 12. || *Raptus nervorum, the cramp*, *Aurel.* || *Contractio nervorum, spasmus.*

**Rapulum*, li, n. dim. *A little rape, or turnep*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 8.

**Rapum*, i, n. (1) *A rape, nape, turnep, or navel.* (2) *Also an excrescence coming from the root of trees.* (1) *Rapa locis humidis lætantur*, *Col.* 2, 10. *Rapa in eum jacta sunt*, *Suet. Vesp.* 4. || *Rapum porcinum, sow-bread, or swine-bread*, *Jun.* || *Rapum sylvestre, rampions*, *Gerard.* (2) *Sen. Ep.* 87.

|| *Rapunculus*, li, m. dim. *A wild rape*, *Plin.* ap. *Litt. ex Steph. qui nullum auct. laudat.*

**Rarè*, adv. ius, comp. *ssimè*, sup. (1) *Thin-ly.* (2) *Seldom, not often.* (1) *Nisi rarè conferi-tur, vanam, & minutam spicam facit*, *Col.* 2, 9. (2) *Piscis rarè capitur*, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 56. || *Sed hanc vocem in hac saltè notione rejicit Varro*, *L. L.* 8. ap. *Gell.* 2, 25. *Cæteræ rariùs tonden-tur*, *Plin.* 17, 27. § *Rarissimè accidere*, *Col.* 5, 5.

**Raréfacio*, ère, fèci, factum, act. *To make thin, or scant; to rarify.* *Raréfecit sol terram calido miscente vapore*, *Lucr.* 6, 870.

**Raréfactus*, a, um, part. *Made thin, rarified*, *Lucr.* 2, 1139.

**Raréfio*, èri, factus, neut. pass. *To be rarified*, *Lucr.* 1, 649.

*† Rārenter, adv. *Seldom*. Dato rarenter bi-
bere, *Cato*, 103.

*Rārescens, tis, part. *Waxing thinner*. § Um-
brae rarecentes, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 344. conf. *Sil.* 5,
383.

*Rāresco, ēre, incept. (1) *To wax few, or
small, in number; to grow thin, to dwindle away.*
(2) *To grow clear.* (1) Operam dabit, ne emor-
tuis arboribus rareseat arbutum, *Col.* 5, 6. Ra-
rescit multo laxatus vulnere miles, *Sil.* 17, 423.
(2) Tenebrae profundae rarescunt, *Stat. Theb.* 11,
74.

*Rārīpilus, a, um, adj. *Thin haired*. § Pecus
raripilum, *Col. praefat. lib.* 1.

*Rārītās, ātis, f. (1) *Scantyness, thinness, few-
ness, rarity, scarceness.* (2) *Spongyness, hollow-
ness, laxity.* (1) § Modò multitudo conferta
inest, modò raritas, *Plin.* 2, 18. Cicadae non
nascuntur in raritate arborum, *Id.* 11, 27. (2)
Raritas in pulmonibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55.

*Rārītūdo, dñis, f. *Thinness, lightness, hol-
lowness.* Mediocri raritudine optima est vitibus
terra, *Col. de Arb.* 3. conf. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 29.

*Rārō, adv. [à rarus] *Rarely, seldom*, *Cic. pro
Rosc. Amer.* 13. = *Inolenter*, *Id.* Rariùs, &
rarissimè, *vid. in Rarè.*

*Rārus, a, um, adj. [ex ἀραιός] or, comp.
rārimus, sup. (1) *Thin, not thick grown, or set.*
(2) *Seldom seen, unusual, rare, scarce, seldom
found.* (3) *Also excellent.* (4) *Subtle, thin,
scarcely perceived.* (1) § Retia rara, *Virg. Aen.*
4, 131. Rarae arbores, *Nep. Mil.* 5. Acies rari-
or, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 25. (2) Optimum quidque rarissi-
mum est, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 25. = *Rarum* ac propè
issolutum est, *Plin. jun.* § Rarum, & haud
vulgare, *Cic.* § Honores quondam rari, nunc
effusi, *Nep. Mil.* 6. Sunt tamen & doctae ra-
rissima turba puellae, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 281. (3)
Rarā quidem facie, sed rarior arte canendi, *Ov.
Met.* 14, 337. (4) § Rarus aer, *Lucret.* 3, 345.
Rara non fracto vestigia pulvere pendent, *Stat.
Theb.* 6, 640. Ventusque raras igneus nubes se-
rat, *Sen. Thyest.* 109. *b. e. sine pluvia.*

*Rāsilis, le, adj. [à rado, rasi] *That is, or may
be, shaven; polished, planed, made smooth, or
scraped.* § Rasile buxum, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 449.
argentum, *Paterc.* 2, 56. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 7,
658.

*Rāsīs, is, f. [ita dict. quòd indurata sit, quasi
rasis] *A kind of hard pitch, which was beat to
powder and put into medicines*, *Col.* 12, 20.

*Rāsītō, āre, freq. [à rado] *To shave, or scrape,
often*, *Suet. Oth.* 12. & *Gell.* 3, 4.

*† Rāsor, ōris, m. verb. [à rado] (1) *A scrap-
er, a barber, a shaver, a fuller, a cloth-worker,
a shearer-man.* (2) *Also a sifter, a gut scraper.*
(1) *Litt. ex analogiā solā; desideratur n. idon.*
auct. (2) *Fest.*

*† Rāsōrius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to shaving,
or scraping.* § Rasorius culter, *a razor*, *Calep.*
† Tonorius culter, *Cic.*

*Rastellum, li, n. dim. [à seq.] (1) *A little
barrow, or rake.* (2) *Also a kind of spade to dig
with.* (1) *De pratis stipulam rastellis eradi,*
Varr. R. R. 1, 49. (2) *Rastello humum effo-
dere*, *Suet. Ner.* 19.

*Rastrum, tri, n. plur. rastri, *Ter. vel. rastra,*
Juv. [à radendo terram] (1) *A rake, a barrow,
a drag to break clods with.* (2) *Also an instru-
ment to weed corn with, and to rid away earth
from vines.* (1) *Frangere glebas rastri,* *Virg.
Georg.* 1, 94. Rastra & sarcula coquere, *Juv.*
15, 166. (2) *Rastros quadridentes duos*, *Cato*,
10, 31. *Adunci vulnera aratri, Rastorumque
fero*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 287. *inducens Tellurem lo-
quentem.*

*Rāsūra, æ, f. (1) *A shaving, or scraping.*
(2) § *The scrapings, or chips.* (1) *Col.* 4, 29.
(2) *Rasura eboris*, *Veg.* † *Scobs eburneae*, *Scrib.*
Larg. Compos. 16.

*Rāsus, a, um, part. [à rador] (1) *Scraped,
peeled, shaven, made smooth, or clean.* (2) *Scraped
ext.* (3) *Polished and smoothed.* (1) *Terra rasa*
squamis serpentis, *Ov. Met.* 3, 75. *Rasae hasti-
lia virgæ*, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 358. § *Raso capite*, *Liv.*
45, 44. (2) *Litera rasa in extremo margine,*

Ov. Am. 1, 11, 22. (3) *Liber rasus limā, Id.*
ex Pont. 2, 4, 17.

† Rāta, æ, f. *A rate, or proportion*, *Capit.*
† Pars, portio.

Rātiāra, æ, f. *vel Rātiāra navicula, Veget.* [à
ratis] *A boat called a lighter, a barge*, *Gell.* 10,
25.

Rātiārius, ii, m. [à ratis] *A bargeman, or
lighterman*, *Dig. leg.* 30.

† Rātifīcatīo, ōnis, f. verb. *A confirmation, or
ratifying*, *Ap. recent.* † *Confirmatio.*

† Rātifīco, āre, aē. [ratum facio] *To confirm,
ratify, or establish*, *Ap. recent.* † *Certum facio*,
Plin. jun.

Rātiō, ōnis, f. [à reor, ratus, vel pot. à Celt.
rāson.] (1) *Reason.* (2) *Respect, consideration,
regard.* (3) *A cause.* (4) *A design, or purpose.*
(5) *A way, or means; a manner.* (6) *A condi-
tion, terms proposed.* (7) *A reckoning, or account.*
Met. an affair, or business. (8) *Purport, mean-
ing.* (9) *A cause, or suit, in law.* (1) *Ratio,*
quasi quædam lux, lumenque vitæ, *Cic. Acad.* 4,
8. (2) *Pecuniæ quærendæ non solum ratio est,*
sed etiam collocandæ, quæ sumptus suppeditet,
Id. Offic. 2, 12. § *Ducere rationem salutis suæ*,
Id. Fam. 3, 9. (3) *Nulla est ratio amittere hu-
jusmodi occasionem*, *Id. pro Cæcin.* 5. = *Num*
parva causa, aut parva ratio est? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5,
27. (4) *Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit*,
Cæs. B. C. 1, 30. (5) *Ego vobis rationem osten-
dam, quā tanta ista mala effugiatis*, *Sall. B. Ca-*
til. 41. = *Tua ratio existimetur acuta, meum*
consilium necessarium, *Cic.* (6) *Negat se ullā*
aliā ratione facturum, *Id.* (7) *Ratio accepti*
atque expensi inter nos convenit, *Plaut. Mos.* 1,
3, 146. *Villicus rationem cum domino sæpe*
putet, *Cato*, 5. *Met.* *Semper ita vivamus, ut*
rationem nobis reddendam arbitremur, *Cic.* §
Habere rationem cum aliquo, to have to do with,
Id. (8) *Dux epistolæ in eandem rationem scrip-
tæ*, *Id. Att.* 1, 9. (9) *Bona ratio confligit cum*
perditā, *Id. Catil.* 2, 11.

Rātiōcinatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A debating of a
matter; an arguing, reasoning, or disputing.*
Ratiocinatio est diligens & considerata faciendi
aliquid, aut non faciendi excogitatio, *Cic. de Inv.*
2, 5.

Rātiōcinātīvus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to rea-
soning, or debating, about, of a matter in argument*,
Cic. de Inv. 1, 13.

Rātiōcinātor, ōris, m. verb. *A reasoner, a
caster of accounts, an auditor, an accountant.* Di-
ligens *ratiocinator calculo posito videt*, *Sc. Col.*
3, 3. *Met.* *Ut boni ratiocinatores officiorum esse*
possimus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 18.

Rātiōcinium, ii, n. *A reasoning, or dispute; a
reckoning, or account*, *Col.* 5, 1, in fin.

Rātiōcinor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (1) *To cast
account, to account, to reckon.* (2) *To reason, to
consider.* (1) *Ratiocinando quid cuiusque officii*
sit, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 2. (2) *Quo pacto cum illis oc-
cipiam*, *Id. ratiocinor*, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 17.

† Rātiōnābilis, e, adj. *Reasonable.* Optima &
rationalis portio, *Apul. de Doctr. Plat.* p. 598.

† Rātiōnābiliter, adv. *Reasonably*, *Apul. de
Doctr. Plat.* p. 578. † *Probabiliter.*

† Rātiōnāle, lis, n. *The breastplate of the high-
priest among the Jews; ita dict. quòd institueret*
*ratione eos, qui de rebus obscuris Deum per sacer-
dotem interrogabant.*

Rātiōnālis, e, adj. (1) *Reasonable, endowed with
reason.* (2) *Rational, grounded on reason.* (3)
Logical, proving by argument. (1) § *Animal ra-
tionale*, *Quint.* 7, 3. † *Ratione præditum*, *Cic.*
(2) § *Medicina dividitur in rationalem, & em-
pyricam*, *Cels.* 1. (3) § *Quædam rationalia mo-
ralibus immixta sunt*, *Sen. Ep.* 102. § *Philo-
sophia rationalis, logick*, *Id. Ep.* 89.

† Rātiōnālis, is, m. *id. quod procurator.* §
Rationales Cæsaris, the emperor's receivers, *Lampr.*
† *A rationibus, procurator.*

Rātiōnārium, ii, n. *A book of accounts, a re-
gister*, *Suet. Aug.* 28.

Rātiōnārius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, an
account, or reckoning*, *Dig.*

† Rātiōnārius, ii, m. *He that keeps a book of*

reckoning, an auditor, an accountant, *Amm.*
18, 5.

† Rātiōnātor, ōris, m. *An accountant*, *Ulp.* † *A
rationibus.*

Rātiē, is, f. (1) *Pieces of timber pinned toge-
ther; a float, or raft.* (2) *Also a boat, a lighter,
a frigate.* (3) § *Meton. A ship.* (1) § *Cum*
aut ratibus aut navibus conarentur accedere, *Cic.*
Verr. 5, 2. (2) § *Ratem conto subigere*, *Virg.*
Aen. 6, 302. *vid. & Varr. L. L.* 6, 2. (3) *Ra-
tibus exitus portus tenebatur*, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 14.
§ *Excellæ rates*, *Sil.* 17, 623.

† Rātiūs quadrans, *Money having the figure
of a ship stamped on it*, *Fest.* † *Ratis effigie per-
cussus.*

Rātiūcūla, æ, f. dim. (1) *A small reason.*
(2) *A little reckoning, or account.* (1) *Conclu-
dunt ratiunculis Stoici*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 12. § *Leves*
ratiunculæ, *Id. ib.* 4, 19. (2) *Erat ei de ratiun-
culā apud me reliquum pauxillum*, *Ter. Phorm.*
1, 1, 2.

Rātus, a, um, part. & adj. [à reor] (1) *Act.*
Judging, believing, thinking, supposing, deeming.
(2) *Pass.* *Established, ratified, confirmed, allowed.*
(3) *Adj.* *Authentic, good in law, constant and firm,*
steady. (1) *Ratus neminem sine magnis copiis*
ad se venturum, *Nep. Dion.* 5. (2) *Ista non so-
lūm rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grata*, *Cic.* §
Testamentum aut ruptum aut ratum, *Id. de Orat.*
1, 38. (3) § *Triunatus si ratus est, nihil est,*
quod irritum ex actis Cæsaris esse possit, *Id. de*
Prov. Conf. 19. = *Illud certum, ratum, fir-
mum, fixum, esse vis*, *Id. Acad.* 4, 46. = *Astro-
rum rati & immutabiles cursus*, *Id. N. D.* 2, 37.

† Rato tempore, *at a time prefixed*, *Cic.* *Pro*
ratā parte, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 17. *Pro ratā portione*,
Cic. Somm. Scip. 5, 1. & *absol.* *Pro rata, in*
proportion, *Liv.* 45, 40. & *JCC. passim.* † *Ra-
tissimus, Fest.*

*Rauca, æ, f. [ex colore ravo] *A worm which
breedeth in the root of an oak*, *Plin.* 17, 19. *fort.*
reēt. eruca.

*† Raucedo, dñis, f. *Hoarseness*, *Isid.* † *Rau-
citas, Plin.*

*† Rauceo, ēre, ui, neut. [à raucus] *To be
hoarse*, *Litt. ex Cic. gratis.* † *Iraucefco.*

*† Raucesco, ēre, incept. *To grow hoarse, unde*
irraucefco.

*† Raucio, īre, si, fum, neut. [à raucus] *To
be hoarse*, *Luc.* 1. † *Irraucefco.*

*† Raucisōnus, a, um, adj. (1) *Hoarse-
sounding, or that maketh a hoarse noise.* (2) †
Roaring. (1) § *Raucioni cantus*, *Lucr.* 5, 1083.
bombi, *Catull.* 58, 263. (2) § *Raucioni leones*,
Prud. Cath. 4, 38.

*Raucitas, ātis, f. *Hoarseness, a hoarse sound.*
§ *Raucitas tubarum*, *Plin.* 20, 6. *In raucitatis*,
Id. 22, 23.

*Raucus, a, um, adj. [à ῥαῦχος, raucitas, β
sublato; à ῥαυγῆ, Morl.] (1) *Hoarse, hoarse,*
jaring. (2) *Unpleasant, disagreeable.* (1) *Nos*
raucos sæpe attentissimè audiri video, *Cic. de*
Orat. 1, 61. *Rauci litoris ictus*, *Val. Flacc.* 1,
330. (2) *Vid. Barth. ad Stat. Sylv.* p. 276.

† Raudera, um, n. pl. ant. *pro ruderā, & rau-
dus, sing. pro rudus, Rubib.*

† Raudus, Rōdus, vel Rūdus, *Fest.* *ex Acc.*
[i. e. rudis, & imperfectus] Rude, imperfect. *It*
is also used for unpolished brass and ragged stones.
Æs raudus dictum, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 34.

Rauduscūlāna porta, *The brazen gate*, *Varr.*
l. c. in raudus. *Dicta raudusculana, quòd olim*
æra raudera dicebantur, *Val. Max.* 5, 6, 3.

Rauduscūlum, siue Rūduscūlum, i, n. *Un-
wrought brass, or money.* *De raudusculo quòd*
scribis, *Cic. Att.* 4, 8.

Rāvīdus, a, um, adj. [à rāvus] *Yellowish,
tawny, or brown.* § *Ravidi oculi*, *Col.* 8, 2.

*† Rāvīliæ, vel Rāvillæ, āum, f. pl. [à ravis
oculis, quemadmodum à cæcis casula] *People of
dark tawny eyes*, *Fest.*

*Rāvīo, īre, aē. [ad ravim clamare] *To rave,
to cry till one be hoarse.* *Ravit, i. e. raucè lo-
quitur*, *Lucil.* *Nego, & negando ravio*, *Plaut.*
Pæn. 3, 5, 33.

*Rāvīs, is, f. [à voce rava] *Hoarseness, fore-
ness*

rebellare capillat, *Id.* (3) *Credis* ad *rebellare*, *quod* *cyrenensis* *id.* *Rim.* 21, 20. & 25, 13.
 † *Rēbūto*, ēre, neut. [ex re, & ant. *rebo*, vel *bito*]. *To return, to come again*; *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 20. & 49.
Rēboō, āre, neut. [ā re, & *boō*] *To belittle, sound, or sing again*; *Virg. Georg.* 3, 223. *tympāna*, *Catull.* 61, 21.
Reboāt *uella* *lupis*, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 694.
 † *Rēbulō*, āre, act. (1) *rebo*. *To give up the ghost, or last breath*. (2) *rebo*. *To boil up, or work, as wine or strong drink, doth; to be upon the fret*. (1) § *Spiritus* *rebulire*, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 21. (2) *Anniam* *efflare*. (2) *Litt.* *sed sine auct.* † *Feryeo*.
Rēcalitō, āre, neut. *To kick, or strike, with the heel; to wince*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 20. † *Vix alibi*.
Rēcalco, āre, act. *To tread down again*. § *Hu-*
munum *recalcare*, *Col.* 2, 2.
Rēcalō, āre, act. *To tread down again*. *Recal-*
lent *Tyberina* *Sanguine*, *Virg. En.* 12, 35. † *Rardōcc*.
Rēcālesco, ēre, uis, incept. *To dash hot again*. *Corpora* *motu & exercitatione* *recalēscunt*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10.
Rēcālōlō, ēre, fēci, factum, act. *To make warm, or hot, again*, *Or. Met.* 8, 444. § *Recal-*
lacere *mentem*; *Id. A. Am.* 2, 445.
Rēcālūster, trī, m. dim. [ā *recalvus*] *Som-*
rubat *bald*. § *Comitum* & *utisum* *malis* *quā-*
recalvatram, *Sen. Ep.* 66.
Rēcālvus, a, um, adj. *Bald behind, or fatter*
afore. *Equem* *recalvum* *ac* *stionem* *senem*?
Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 11.
Rēcādens, tis, part. *Shining, very white*,
Plin. 37, 9.
Rēcādeo, ēre, ui, neut. (1) *To be hot, or*
white, again. (2) *Met.* *To be pale*. (1) *Percussa*
recanduit *unda* *Or. Met.* 4, 530. (2) § *Ira* *re-*
canduit, *Id. Met.* 3, 707. § *Nisi* *fortē* *malis*
ā *recandescō*, *quod* *non* *inuenio*.
Rēcāno, is, ēre, act. *To sing, or sound, again;*
to sound a retreat; also to joust, or call, as a par-
tridge doth after her mate. Ut *recānāt* *revocet-*
que, *Plin.* 10, 33. *extr.*
 † *Rēcāntātio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A recantation*,
Etiam. † *Palinodia*, *Cic.*
Rēcāntātus, a, um, part. (1) *Recanted, unsaid*.
 (2) *Enchanted, or charmed away*. (3) † *Allo* *dis-*
enchanted. (1) § *Recantatis* *opprobriis*, *Hor. Od.*
 1, 16. fin. (2) *Nulla* *recantatis* *deponent* *pe-*
ctora *cunas*, *Or. Rem. Am.* 3, 259. (3) *Ap.*
Litt. vid. seq.
Rēcāntō, āre, freq. (1) *To sing, or chaunt,*
over again; to sing after another; to echo back.
 (2) *To disenchant*. (3) *To recant, or unsay a*
thing. (1) *Carmen* *quod* *recantat* *Echo*, *Mart.*
 2, 86. (2) *Non* *pauci* *serpentes* *ipsum* *recantari*
credunt, *Plin.* 28, 2. *interpr. Strp.* (3) *Vid.*
Recantatus, n. 1.
 † *Rēcāpitūlor*, āri, dep. *To recapitulate*, *Tert.*
 † *Capita* *rerum* *summatim* *perferbere*, *Cic.*
Rēcāsūrus, a, um, part. [ā *recido*] *About to*
fall back. *Id* *puto* *ad* *inhal* *recasurum*, *Cic. Attic.*
 4, 16.
 † *Rēcāvus*, a, um, adj. *Hollow and arched up-*
wards, as the root the mouth, Prud. Psycchom.
 423. † *Cavus*.
 † *Recēdo*, pro *recido*. § *Recidere* *ad* *nihilum*,
Lucr. 1, 857. *ut* *metri* *causa* *leg. aliqui; perperam*
cerit, cum *re* *in* *multis* *verbis* *fit* *commun. quant.*
Recēdens, tis, part. (1) *Departing, withdrawing*.
 (2) *Remote, living at a distance*. (1) §
Multa *terunt* *anni* *venientes* *commoda* *secum*;
Multa *recedentes* *adimunt*, *Hor. A. P.* 176. (2)
Longius *recedentia* *possidebat*, *Curt.* 4, 1.
Rēcēdo, ēre, ūi, ūm, neut. [retro *cēdo*] (1)
To retire, or withdraw. (2) *To retreat, to go*
back, to give ground. (3) *Met.* *To go from, to*
recede, to depart from, to quit. (4) *To leave off,*
to cease. (5) *To differ from, to be altered*. (6)
To return, to go back. (7) *To be parted, dis-*
joined, or separated. (8) *To be at a distance*. (9)
To shrink, or go down. (10) *To depart*. (11)

R ante E.

Re, prap. inseparabilis. [ā retro, per Apoc. *Prisc.*] *In comp. sign. retro, ut, respicio, to look back; rursum, ut repuerasco, to grow a child again; contra, ut reluctor, to struggle against; su, ēt, ut redondo, to overflow; longe, ut remo-*
veo, to put away at a distance; aliq. negat, ut re-
togo, to uncover. Antē *vocales & b* *interponitur*
d; ut. redamo, redeo, redimo, redoleo, redun-
do; aliquando *intendit, ut remacresco; aliq. ni-*
hil mutat, ut supinus, respinus.

‡ *Reactio*, f. verb. philos. i. e. *reciprocata*
actio *patientis, quā* *patiens* *resistit*, *agenti.*

‡ *Readoptō*, āre, act. *To adopt again*, *Ap.*
Joc.

‡ *Readifīco*, āre, act. (1) *To build again*.
 (2) *Met.* *To repair, or make good; to re-edify, or*
confirm. (1) *Adfertur* *ā* *Lexicogr.* *ex* *Liv.* 5, 53.
sed *de* *lectione* *non* *convenit*. (2) *Cic. Attic.* 6, 1.
sed *suspectus* *est* *locus*.

‡ *Reālis*, e, adj. [ā *res*] *Real, not in show, in*
deed; ad philosophos ablegandum. † *Verus; ad*
utrum *pertinens, &c.*

Reaple, [ex re, & *aple*] *In very deed, in*
scrut. *Reaple* *experta* *intelligo*, *Plaut. Truc.* 4,
 3, 41. *Formae* *quae* *reaple* *nulae* *sunt*, *Cic. de*
Div. 1, 37. & per *tmelin*. *Re* *tamen* *aple*,
Lucr. *Eti* *tu* *taceas, reaple* *intelligo*, *Plaut.*
Truc. 4, 3, 40.

‡ *Reāsumō*, ēre, pŕi, act. *To take up again*.
Autumno *reassumit*, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. *sed* *al.* *re-*
sumit. Dub. auct.

Reātus, ūs, m. [status rei] *A supposed guilt,*
or guiltiness; the state of a person arraigned.
Mart. 2, 24, 1. *Quint.* 8, 3. *Hæc* *pia, sed*
moesto *trepidantia* *vota* *reatu*, *Anon. Ephem.*
 79.

Rēbellans, tis, part. *Rebelling, &c.* *Bellum*
adversus *rebellantes* *Æquos* *gestum* *est*, *Liv.*
 29, 9.

Rēbellātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A rebelling.* *Com-*
moti *ad* *rebellionem* *Trinobantes*, *Tac. Ann.*
 14, 31, 3. *Rebellionibus* *crebris* *torpore*, *Val.*
Max. 7, 4, 1. † *Rebellum*, *Liv.* *Rebellio*,
Cæs. *Perduellum, & perduellio, Cic.*

‡ *Rēbellātor*, ōnis, m. verb. *He that rebelleth, a*
rebel, a revolter. *Ex analogiā* *seq.*

Rēbellātrix, ūis, f. *A she rebel.* § *Rebellatrix*
provincia, *Liv.* 40, 35. *Germania*, *Or. Trist.* 3,
 12, 47.

Rēbellātūrus, a, um, part. *About to rebel.* *Mox*
gravidus *rebellaturus*, *Liv.* 33, 12. *Neque* *ob-*
scutum *erat, rebellaturum, omniaque* *quæ* *tunc*
ageret *diceretur, cō* *speculare*, *Id.* 40, 31.

Rēbellio, ōnis, f. *A rebellion, a revolt, an in-*
urrection. *Rebellio* *facta* *post* *obfidionem*, *Cæs.*
B. G. 3, 10.

Rēbellis, e, adj. (1) *Making war afresh*. (2)
Rebellious, rebelling. (1) *Cedet* *lulus* *agris; nec*
post *arma* *ulla* *rebellis* *Alcedæ* *revertent*, *Virg.*
Æn. 12, 185. (2) § *Rebellis* *amor*, *Or. Rem.*
Am. 246. *regio*, *Curt.* 8, 1, 35. *flamma*, *Stat.*
Thib. 1, 35.

Rēbellum, ūi, n. *A rebellion.* § *Pacatos* *ad*
rebellum *incitare*, *Liv.* 42, 21.

Rēbello, āre, neut. (1) *To wage war again.*
 (2) *To rebel, to revolt, to rise up against*. (3)
Met. *To wage fire, to break out against*. (1) *Liv.*
 93, 12. (2) † *Voller* *ferocior* *gens* *ad* *rebellum*

ad *rebellum* *bellandum* *Liv.* 7, 27. § *plures*
rebellare *capissent*, *Id.* (3) *Credis* *ad* *rebellare*,
quod *cyrenensis* *id.* *Rim.* 21, 20. & 25, 13.
 † *Rēbūto*, ēre, neut. [ex re, & ant. *rebo*, vel
bito]. *To return, to come again*; *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3,
 20. & 49.
Rēboō, āre, neut. [ā re, & *boō*] *To belittle,*
sound, or sing again; *Virg. Georg.* 3, 223. *tympāna*,
Catull. 61, 21.
Reboāt *uella* *lupis*, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 694.
 † *Rēbulō*, āre, act. (1) *rebo*. *To give up*
the ghost, or last breath. (2) *rebo*. *To boil up, or*
work, as wine or strong drink, doth; to be upon
the fret. (1) § *Spiritus* *rebulire*, *Apul. Met.* 1,
 p. 21. (2) *Anniam* *efflare*. (2) *Litt.* *sed sine*
auct. † *Feryeo*.
Rēcālitō, āre, neut. *To kick, or strike, with*
the heel; to wince, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 20. † *Vix*
alibi.
Rēcālcō, āre, act. *To tread down again*. § *Hu-*
munum *recalcare*, *Col.* 2, 2.
Rēcālcō, āre, act. *To tread down again*. *Recal-*
lent *Tyberina* *Sanguine*, *Virg. En.* 12,
 35. † *Rardōcc*.
Rēcālesco, ēre, uis, incept. *To dash hot again*.
Corpora *motu & exercitatione* *recalēscunt*, *Cic.*
N. D. 2, 10.
Rēcālōlō, ēre, fēci, factum, act. *To make*
warm, or hot, again, *Or. Met.* 8, 444. § *Recal-*
lacere *mentem*; *Id. A. Am.* 2, 445.
Rēcālūster, trī, m. dim. [ā *recalvus*] *Som-*
rubat *bald*. § *Comitum* & *utisum* *malis* *quā-*
recalvatram, *Sen. Ep.* 66.
Rēcālvus, a, um, adj. *Bald behind, or fatter*
afore. *Equem* *recalvum* *ac* *stionem* *senem*?
Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 11.
Rēcādens, tis, part. *Shining, very white*,
Plin. 37, 9.
Rēcādeo, ēre, ui, neut. (1) *To be hot, or*
white, again. (2) *Met.* *To be pale*. (1) *Percussa*
recanduit *unda* *Or. Met.* 4, 530. (2) § *Ira* *re-*
canduit, *Id. Met.* 3, 707. § *Nisi* *fortē* *malis*
ā *recandescō*, *quod* *non* *inuenio*.
Rēcāno, is, ēre, act. *To sing, or sound, again;*
to sound a retreat; also to joust, or call, as a par-
tridge doth after her mate. Ut *recānāt* *revocet-*
que, *Plin.* 10, 33. *extr.*
 † *Rēcāntātio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A recantation*,
Etiam. † *Palinodia*, *Cic.*
Rēcāntātus, a, um, part. (1) *Recanted, unsaid*.
 (2) *Enchanted, or charmed away*. (3) † *Allo* *dis-*
enchanted. (1) § *Recantatis* *opprobriis*, *Hor. Od.*
 1, 16. fin. (2) *Nulla* *recantatis* *deponent* *pe-*
ctora *cunas*, *Or. Rem. Am.* 3, 259. (3) *Ap.*
Litt. vid. seq.
Rēcāntō, āre, freq. (1) *To sing, or chaunt,*
over again; to sing after another; to echo back.
 (2) *To disenchant*. (3) *To recant, or unsay a*
thing. (1) *Carmen* *quod* *recantat* *Echo*, *Mart.*
 2, 86. (2) *Non* *pauci* *serpentes* *ipsum* *recantari*
credunt, *Plin.* 28, 2. *interpr. Strp.* (3) *Vid.*
Recantatus, n. 1.
 † *Rēcāpitūlor*, āri, dep. *To recapitulate*, *Tert.*
 † *Capita* *rerum* *summatim* *perferbere*, *Cic.*
Rēcāsūrus, a, um, part. [ā *recido*] *About to*
fall back. *Id* *puto* *ad* *inhal* *recasurum*, *Cic. Attic.*
 4, 16.
 † *Rēcāvus*, a, um, adj. *Hollow and arched up-*
wards, as the root the mouth, Prud. Psycchom.
 423. † *Cavus*.
 † *Recēdo*, pro *recido*. § *Recidere* *ad* *nihilum*,
Lucr. 1, 857. *ut* *metri* *causa* *leg. aliqui; perperam*
cerit, cum *re* *in* *multis* *verbis* *fit* *commun. quant.*
Recēdens, tis, part. (1) *Departing, withdrawing*.
 (2) *Remote, living at a distance*. (1) §
Multa *terunt* *anni* *venientes* *commoda* *secum*;
Multa *recedentes* *adimunt*, *Hor. A. P.* 176. (2)
Longius *recedentia* *possidebat*, *Curt.* 4, 1.
Rēcēdo, ēre, ūi, ūm, neut. [retro *cēdo*] (1)
To retire, or withdraw. (2) *To retreat, to go*
back, to give ground. (3) *Met.* *To go from, to*
recede, to depart from, to quit. (4) *To leave off,*
to cease. (5) *To differ from, to be altered*. (6)
To return, to go back. (7) *To be parted, dis-*
joined, or separated. (8) *To be at a distance*. (9)
To shrink, or go down. (10) *To depart*. (11)

To *abbe*. (1) § *Stella* *errantes* *tum* *abēunt, tum*
recedunt, tum *antecedunt, tum* *subsequuntur*,
Id. V. D. 2, 19. *Proin* *tu* *ab* *isthoc* *procul* *re-*
cedas, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 19. § *arcedere, Cic.* (2)
 § *Recedere* *ab* *hoste*, *Or. ex* *Ponto*, 3, 1. *Vieta*
Venus *recessit*, *Id.* (3) *Neque* *tamen* *ā* *chari-*
tate *patriæ* *potuit* *recedere*, *Nep. Alcib.* 8. (4)
Victoria *constituta, ab* *armis* *recessimus*, *Cic. pro*
Arisc. Anter. 6. (5) § *Nomen* *hostis* *ā* *peregrino*
recessit, & *proptie* *ut* *eb* *qui* *arma* *contra* *ferret,*
remanet, *Id. Offic.* 1, 12. (6) *Albinius* *ā* *fratre*
in *castris* *propratore* *relecto, Romam* *recessit*,
Sall. B. Jug. 41. § *Sell* *var.* *codd.* (7) *In* *alia*
offibus *saep* *fragmentum* *ā* *fragmento* *recedit*,
Cels. 8, 7. *Recessit* *caput* *ā* *cervice*, *Or. Ep.* 16,
 153. (8) *Parentis* *domus* *recessit*, *Virg. En.* 2,
 300. *Liber* *prospectus* *oculorum* *etiam* *quæ* *pro-*
cul *recessere* *permittitur*, *Curt.* 4, 9, 10. (9)
Vento *recessit*, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 6, 2. (10) *Recede*
de *medio; per* *alium* *transigam*, *Cic. pro* *S. Rosc.*
 38. § *Recedere* *ā* *vita, to die*, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 17. *ab*
oculis, to disappear, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 1. (11) §
Ætus *maritimi* *multum* *accedentes &* *receden-*
tes, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 53.

‡ *Rēcēlliclūnos*, ūm, f. pl. *sive* *Rēcēlliclūnæ*,
arum, mentoriae *meretrices*, *Litt. ex* *Plaut.*

Rēcēllo, ēre, ui, act. *reclino; ut, excello, im-*
altum *tallo*, *Feft.* (1) † *To bend, or thrust, back*.
 (2) *To thrust, or push, down*. (3) *Neut.* *To stug*
down, or fall back. (1) *Totum* *corporis* *pondus*
in *postremos* *poplites* *recello*, *Apul. Met.* 7, p.
 226. (2) *Liv.* 24, 34. (3) = *Inclinatur* *terra,*
retroque *reclit*, *Lucr.* 6, 572.

Rēcēns, tis, adj. [etym. incert.] *or, comp.*
simus, sup. (1) *New, fresh; newly, or lately,*
made, or done; new come. (2) *Fresh, not tired*.
 (3) *Near, not far removed*. (1) § *Omnis* *con-*
glutinatio *recens* *agere, inveterata* *facile* *divelli-*
tor, *Cic. de* *Senect.* 20. *Alius* *alio* *recentior* *est*
in *dolore*, *Ad* *Herenn.* 2, 7. *Recentissima* *tua* *est*
epistola, val. data, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 23. § *Recenti*
re, presently, immediately, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 8.
 (2) = § *Integri &* *recentes* *defatigatis* *successe-*
runt, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 16. § *In* *equum* *recentem*
ex *fello* *transfutare*, *Liv.* 23, 19. (3) *Homerus*
recens *ab* *illorum* *etate* *fuit*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 5.

Rēcēns, adv. *Freshly, lately, newly, of late*.
Puerum *recens* *natum* *reperiit*, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 2,
 17. *Sole* *recens* *orto*, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 156. § *Re-*
cens *dives*, *Or. Am.* 3, 8, 9.

Rēcēntens, tis, part. *Reviewing*, *Stat. Theb.* 6,
 47. *Quod* *magnificum* *referente* *alio* *fuisse*, *ipso*
qui *gesserat* *recentente*, *vanescit*, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 8.

Rēcēntō, ēre, ui, ūm & ūm, act. (1) *To*
muster. (2) *To view, to survey*. (3) *To count,*
or tell, over. (4) *To rehearse, to recite*. (1) *In-*
ter *hæc* *recenset* *exercitum, militem* *instruit*, *Liv.*
 1, 16. (2) *Recensuit* *captivos, quot* *cujusque*
populi *essent*, *Id.* (3) *Custos* *numerus* *porco-*
rum *recentat*, *Col.* 7, 9. (4) *Fortia* *gesta* *re-*
cente, *Or. Ep.* 9, 105.

Rēcēntio, ōnis, f. verb. *A mustering of men, a*
view, a survey in order to the levying of taxes,
after *giving* *their* *corn*. *Memoria* *recensionis*
publicæ *tabulis* *impressa*, *Cic. pro* *Mil.* 27. *Ne*
qui *novi* *cæcis* *recensionis* *causâ* *moveri* *possent*,
Sut. Cæs. 41, 6.

Rēcēntus</

culum aquæ, *Vitr.* 8, 7. (2) Illud tibi oppidum receptaculum prædæ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 23. (3) Receptaculum classibus, *Id. Verr.* 2, 2. ad delectandam militiam, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 14. Fugientibus receptaculum Macedonia erat, *Liv.* 41, 23.

Receptator, ōis. m. verb. *A receiver, or harbinger, of thieves.* = Latronum occultator & receptator locus, *Cic. pro Mil.* 19.

Receptio, ōis. f. verb. *A receiving, or harbouring; reception.* Quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum virum? *Plaut. Asin.* 5, 2, 70. i. e. *Quid tu recipis?*

Receptitius, a, um. adj. *Received again.* Receptitius servus, a servant sold, and returned by the buyer for some undiscovered fault; bad, good for nothing, *Cato, ap. Gell.* 17, 6.

Recepto, āre. freq. [*ā recipio*] (1) To receive, or take; often; to betake. (2) To draw, or pull, out. (1) Quid in teſtum te receptes? *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 15. (2) Hāſtam receptat Offibus hærentem, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 383.

Receptor, ōis. m. verb. (1) A receiver, or taker. (2) One that receiveth and harboureth thieves, and keepeth their counsel. (1) Prædatorum receptor, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 23. (2) Peſſimum genus eſt receptorum, *JCC.*

Receptrix, icis. f. verb. *She that receiveth, &c.* Meſſana furtorum receptrix, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 62.

Receptum, ti. n. *A thing which one hath undertaken to do, an engagement, or promise.* = Satis eſt factum promiſſio ac recepto noſtro, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 53.

Receptum eſt; imperf. *It is a thing allowed, approved, and commonly praſtiſed,* *Plin.* 28, 2.

Recepturus, a, um. part. *About to receive.* Qui præter ſperem recepturi eſſent amiſſa mancipia, *Liv.* 41, 23. Si veneris ſupplex, & matrem, & conjugem, & liberos ſine pretio recepturum te eſſe promitto, *Curt.* 4, 2.

Receptus, a, um. part. (1) Received, or taken in; entertained. (2) Common, approved and allowed. (3) Recovered, regained. (1) Ex magnis inimicitiiſ receptus in gratiam, *Cic. pro Rabin.* (2) Tinnitu aurium præſentire ſermones de ſe receptum eſt, *Plin.* 28, 2. Receptus mos eſt, *Liv.* (3) SIGNIS RECEPTIS, Nummus Auguſti obviuſ. Cyprus recepta ſine bello, *Flor.* 3, 9, 1.

Receptus, ūs. m. verb. (1) A place of refuge, or ſhelter. (2) A retreat as in a battle, a retireing. (1) Animadverti nullum alium receptum Antonium habere, niſi in hiſ partibus, *ap. Cic. Fam.* 10, 11. (2) = Receptui ſignum aut revocationem à bello audire, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 7. & *Met.* A miſeriis canere receptui, to ſound a retreat, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 15.

Receſſim, adv. *Giveing back, going backward by way of retreat,* *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1. & *Cæs.* 2, 8, 7.

Receſſio, ōis. f. *A recoiling, or going back.* Ventorum receſſiones, *Vitr.* 1, 6.

Receſſior, uſ. comp. [*ā receſſus, a, um.*] *More retired.* Scena receſſior, *Vitr.* 5, 8.

Receſſurus, a, um. part. *About to retire, or go away,* *Ov. in Ibin.* 237. Ut denuntiaret militibus, veſtigio ſe non receſſurum, *Vall. Patere.* 2, 55.

Receſſus, ūs. m. (1) A retreating, a retireing. (2) A receſs, or place of retirement. (3) The inſide. (4) An averſion. (1) Receſſum primis ultimi non dabant, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 42. & Accreſſus, & receſſus maris, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 14. lunæ, *Id. ibid.* 3, 45. (2) = Mihi ſolitudo, & receſſus provincia eſt, *Id. Att.* 12, 25. = latebra, *Id.* (3) Grammatica plùs habet in receſſu, quàm fronte promittit, *Quint.* 1, 4. & Receſſus oris, the hollowneſs of the mouth, *Id. oculorum,* *Plin.* 8, 33. (4) Beſtiis natura dedit cum quodam appetitu accreſſum ad reſ ſalutares, à peſtiferis receſſum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 12.

Rechāmus, i. m. [*ῥῆχμῶς, i. e. ſciſſurā, Cæl.* per quam orbiculi inferuntur] *A truckle, or pulley, uſed in drawing up of water; perhaps not unlike the ſweep our brewers uſe,* *Vitr.* 10, 2.

Recidendus, a, um. part. *To be cut, or chopped, off.* Immedicabile vulnuſ Enſe recidendum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 191.

Recidens, tis. part. *Falling back.* Indicari ſe ſacram ejus menſam ad ludibrium recidentem ſine lacrimis conſpicere non poſſe, *Curt.* 5, 8. Prava conſilia, atque in ipſorum caput ſemper recidentia, *Liv.* 36, 29.

Recidivatio, ōis. f. verb. *A relapſa into ſickneſs again.* Medicis condonandum.

Recidivus, a, um. adj. [*ā recido, ut ā cado, cadivus*] (1) *Falling back again, relapſing.* (2) *Allo ibat ſe ſet up again after it was fallen.* (1) Febris recidiva, *Plin.* 30, 11. Recidiva pōnas Pergama, *Sen. Troad.* 272. Recidiva vocabula Troje, *Ov. Feſt.* 4, 45. Recidivus annuſ, *Ter.* (2) Serv.

Recido, ēre, idi, cūſum. neut. [*ex re, & cado*] (1) *To fall back, to recoil.* (2) *Met. To light, or fall, upon.* (3) *To come to.* (1) Ramulum adductum, cū remiſſus eſſet, in oculum ſuum recidiſſe, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 54. (2) Is ſe maledictis non abſtinet oris, quæ in eum dupliciter recidunt, *Id. ad Brut.* 17. (3) Recidere inſaſum, *Col.* 4, 3, 5. Geſu. leg. in caſum, ad nihilum, *Cic. Orat.* 70.

Recido, ēre, idi, cūſum. act. [*ex re, & cado*] act. (1) *To cut off, to pare.* (2) *To ſhove, to take away.* (3) *To cut down.* (1) Ambitioſa recider Ornamenta, *Hor. A. Pœt.* 447. (2) Hirſutam recidere barbam, *Ov. Met.* 13, 766. (3) Recidere pontem, *Curt.* 4, 16, 7.

Recidor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be cut off, or away.* (2) *Met. Coerced, puniſhed.* (1) Ungues palumbium reciduntur, *Plin.* 10, 25. (2) Supplicio culpa reciditur, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 34.

Recinctus, a, um. part. [*ā recingor*] *Ungirded, unbuckled, unlaced, untied.* Veſtis recincta, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 518. tunica, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 1, 51. veſtis, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 115.

Recingo, ēre, xi, cūſum. act. *To ungird, unlace, unbuckle, or looſe.* Tunicas recingunt, *Ov. Met.* 1, 398.

Recingor, i. paſſ. *To be looſed; untied, &c.* Sumptum recingitur unguem, *Ov. Met.* 4, 511.

Reciniatus, a, um. adj. *Clad in a recinium, or going in that garb with a lappet of hiſ coat flung back.* Reciniati, mimi planipedes dicti, *Fest.*

Recinium, i. n. [*ita dict. quod laciniam ejus retrorum rejicerent, qu. rejicinium*] *A ſquare mantle, ſo called from the manner of wearing it, for that the fore lappet was thrown back again,* *Varr. L. L.* 4, 30.

Recino, ēre, ui, entum. act. *To ſound, or ring, again; to repeat.* = In vocibus noſtrorum oratorum recinūt quiddam, & reſonat urbanis, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 46. Hæc recinunt juvenes dictata, ſeneſque, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 55.

Reciperatio, ōis. f. *Repreſeal, Feſt.* Reciperatio, *Cic.*

Reciperator, ōis. m. ant. id. quod recuperator.

Recipero, āre. act. *To reſraſh.* Se quiete recipere, *Varr.* Recupero, *Cic.*

Recipiendus, a, um. part. *To receive, or be received.* Plures periērent in matutinā fugā quàm in recipiendis caſtris, *Liv.* 41, 4. Parmenonem alioſque amicos ad recipiendas Aſiæ civitates miſit, *Juſt.* 11, 10.

Recipiens, tis. part. *Receiving.* Cū idem recipientibus, qui admovendis turribus labor eos fatigaret, *Curt.* 4, 24. Paulatim recipiens ſpiritum ac vocem, *Id.* 6, 28. Nullo recipiente, quaſi in æde Concordiæ poſiturus, abceſſit, *Suct. Vitell.* 15.

Recipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum. act. (1) *To receive, or take, again.* (2) *To receive.* (3) *To promiſe.* (4) *To betake.* (5) *To recover and get again.* (6) *To win, ſeize, or make himſelf maſter of a place.* (7) *To admit of; to ſuffer; permit; or allow.* (8) *To entertain, or harbour.* (9) *To undertake.* (10) *To reſerve to himſelf, or to hiſ own uſe, in bargaining.* (1) Recipiunt arma, quæ per pacationem tradiderunt, *Liv.* (2) Heri duas epistoſas à te recepi, *Cic.* Pōnas ab aliquo recipere, to be revenged on, *Virg.* (3) Tibi ſpondeo, in meque recipio, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 17. = Quæ tibi promitto ac recipio, *Id. ib.* 13, 10. Ad me recipio; ſocietate, I will be engaged, I will

deſervire, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 12. (4) Si in montem ſe recipere, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 25. & ſecundum, to retreat, *Plaut.* = ſe, & padem referre, to retreat, *Cæs.* ſe ad frugem, to grow better, *Cic.* ſe ad ingenium ſuum, to hiſ oldſchool, *Plaut.* (5) Romanas reſ amiſſas recepit, *Liv.* 2, 63. Civitates, quæ defecerant, recipiebat, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 44. Medio ex hoſte recipere, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 111. Recipere ſe, *Cic.* mentem, *Virg.* animum, *Ter.* to come to himſelf again, to pull up a good heart. (6) Labienus paucis poſt diebus civitatem recipit, *Cæs. B. U.* 6, 7. (7) Roſ cunctationem non recipit, *Liv.* 7, 14. Uius recepit, *Quint.* (8) Ne quis eum urbe, teſto, menſa, lare recipiet, *Liv.* 26, 25. (9) Receptam Siciliæ, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 1. (10) Porticulum hoc recepit, cū ædes vendidit, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 152.

Recipior, i. paſſ. (1) *To be received, allowed, &c.* (2) *To be entertained.* (3) *To be taken, as by ſtorm.* (1) Ut illa vel recipi, vel reſpui vident, *Quint.* (2) Ab exercitu recipitur, prætorque ſit, *Nep. Alcib.* 5. Recipi in cibum, *Plin.* 22, 22. in menſas, *Id.* 10, 26. (3) Quantum aut ruinis deſicitur, aut per vim recipitur loci, in tantum munitiones proferuntur, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 1.

Reciprocans, tis. part. *Ebbing, or going back,* *Plin.* 9, 5. Juſt. 44, 4.

Reciprocatio circuli. *Returning to the ſame again; diurnally, or annually, revolving,* *Plud. Perſt.* 10, 574.

Reciprocatio, ōis. f. verb. *A going back, a returning to a place from whence one is come,* *Plin.* 11, 24. Reciprocatio æſtus, the ebbing of the ſea, *Id.* 8, 42.

Reciprocicornis, ne. adj. [*ita dict. à reciprocis cornibus*] *A ram with horns turning backward and forward again,* *Laber. ap. Tert. de pallio.*

Reciproco, āre. act. [*ā recipiendo, Varr.* *Reciprocare, pro ultro citroque poſcere uſi ſunt antiqui, quia procare eſt poſcere, ci inferre*] (1) *To fetch back to the ſame place from whence it came, to draw in.* (2) *To draw up and down.* (3) *To return back; to ebb, or full; as the ſea doth after flowing.* (1) Cū iam ſpiritum intercluderet, nec reciprocare animam ſinceret, *Liv.* 21, 58. (2) Quātū tollenonem aut pilam reciprocos planā viā, *Plaut. Fragm. lin.* 9. (3) Reciprocare cœpit mare magno tractū, aquis in ſuum fontem recurrentibus, *Curt.* 9, 9, 20. Fretum ſtatim temporibus reciprocatur, *Liv.* 28, 6.

Reciprocus, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To depend one upon another by mutual conſequence, to infer each other.* (2) *To ebb and flow.* (3) *Met. To be puſhed forward, or paſs on.* (1) Siquidem iſta ſic reciprocantur, ut ſi divination ſit, dii ſint, & ſi dii, ſit divination, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 6. (2) Oceanus reciprocatur, *Plin.* 4, 13. (3) Triremis in adverſum æſtum reciproci non poteſt, *Liv.* 28, 30.

Reciprocus, a, um. adj. [*quod alicunde profectum redit eò unde profectum eſt*] (1) *Reciprocus, going, or flowing, backward, or forward; ebbing and flowing.* (2) *Reciprocus, or mutual.* (1) Reciprocum mare, *Plin.* 5, 4. amnis, *Id.* 9, 57. (2) Reciprocus ſpiritus motus agit, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 1030. Qui jacento reciprocus ludit ſalpaſtri, *Id. Agam.* 449.

Reciſamentum, ti. n. *A little piece cut from ſomething, a parting, a ſhoveing.* Coronarium æſ æruginem contrahit, reciſamenti in acetum additiſ, *Plin.* 34, 11.

Reciſio, ōis. f. verb. *A cutting off, a parting, a ſhoveing off.* Omnis reſa reciſione & uſione proficit, *Plin.* 21, 4.

Reciſurus, a, um. part. *That will cut off.* Reciſurus falce, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 123.

Reciſus, a, um. part. [*ā recidor*] (1) *Cut, or chopped, off; ſtocked up.* (2) *Killed, or put to the ſword.* (3) *Short, brief, compendious.* (1) Reciſus portare ſuites, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 40. Reciſæ columinæ, *Id. ibid.* 2, 18, 4. Laurus à ſtirpe reciſa, *Claud. Rapt. Prof.* 3, 76. (2) Coloni enſe reciſi, *Luc.* (3) Hoc me in operis juſti

materialiam, nedum tam recisi dignè exprimi potest, *Patere*. 2, 89.

Rēcitandus, a, um, part. *To be recited*. Testamentum quod is Romæ etiam de Cleopatrarum liberis inter hæredes nuncupatis reliquerat, aperiendum recitandumque pro concione curavit, *Suet. Aug.* 17.

Rēcītans, tis, part. *Reciting*. Recitantes benignè & patienter audivit, *Suet. Aug.* 89. Cūm ῥεclamῶντα recitarentur, *Id. Tib. Ner.* 71.

Rēcītatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A rehearsal, or recital*; a reading over aloud, § *Literarum recitatio*, *Cic. pro Domo*, 9.

Rēcītator, ōris, m. verb. *A reciter, a rehearser, a reader*. § *Recitator scripti*, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 46.

|| **Rēcītātrix**, icis, f. verb. *Sbe that recites*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

Rēcītātūrus, a, um, part. *About to recite*. Tam sollicitè recitaturis providendum est non solum ut sint ipsi sani, verum etiam ut sanos adhibeant, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 15.

Rēcītātus, a, um, part. *Rehearsed, declared, read over*. § *Testamento recitatus hæres*, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 19.

Rēcītō, are, act. (1) *To call over again*. (2) *To read out aloud that others may hear*. (3) || *To rehearse, to say by heart, or without book*. (4) *To recite a performance in order to have it approved, or corrected, by friends, before the publication thereof*. (1) *M. L. & C. Claud. senatum recitârunt*, *Liv.* 29, 37. (2) *Recitare tabellas clarè*, *Plaut. Perf.* 4, 3, 30. (3) *Vid. Schulting. not. ad præf. contr. lib. 1. Sen. edit. Græv.* (4) *Plin. Epist.* 1, 13, in fine. § *Recitetur formula*, *Or. Ep.* 20, 151.

Rēcītōr, ōri, pass. *To be recited*. Quæ confessus erat Philotas recitari iussit, *Curt.* 6, 33.

Rēclāmāns, tis, part. *Gainfaying*. Reclamantibus qui in concione assiterant, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 68. Reclamante Ptolemæo filio fraudem subesse, *Iust.* 24, 2.

Rēclāmātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A reclaiming, a crying against, or gainfaying*, *Cic. Philip.* 4, 2.

|| **Rēclāmātor**, ōris, m. verb. *A gainfayer*, *Lex. ex Apul.*

Rēclāmātum est, imperf. *They opposed, or gainfayed*. Ab universo senatu reclamatum est, *Cic. pro Domo*, 4.

Rēclāmātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A gainfaying*, *Quint.*

Rēclāmīto, are, freq. *To cry much against, to gainfay often*. § *Reclamat istiismodi suspicionibus ipsa natura*, *Cic. pro S. Rost.* 22.

Rēclāmō, are, neut. (1) *To cry, or vote, against*; *to deny with a loud voice, to gainfay*. (2) *To answer with an echo, to ring again*. (1) § *Legiones Antonii promissis reclamârunt*, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 8. § *Mirum quâ intentione, quibus clamoribus omnia exceperint, qui modò reclamabant*, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 13, 18. (2) *Plangoribus arva reclamant*, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 120. *Scopulis illisa reclamant Equora*, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 261.

Rēclāmōr, ōri, pass. *To be voted against, &c.* *Plin. Epist.* 9, 13, 7. Nunc de iis dicendum, quæ mihi quasi conspiratione quâdam vulgi reclamari videntur, *Quint.* 12, 1. Ab universo senatu reclamatum est, *Cic. pro Dom.* 10.

|| **Rēclīnātor**, ōris, m. verb. *He that leans*, *Dig. 4*. Qui reclinat.

|| **Rēclīnātōrium**, ii, n. *A place bending downward; or rather a couch, or place, to lean on*, *Papin.*

Rēclīnātus, a, um, part. *Lieing all along*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 7.

Rēclīnis, ne, adj. *Leaning, or lieing, on*, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 16, 5. § *Gramine floreo reclinis*, *Mart.* 9, 91. solo cubili, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 161. Reclinis stratis, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 535.

Rēclīnō, are, neut. (1) *To bend, to stretch forth*. (2) *To unbind, to disengage*. (3) *To lean, or lie, upon; to recline*. (1) *Cepheus caput atque humeros palmisque reclinat*, *Cic. in Arat.* 417.

(2) *Nullum à labore me reclinat otium*, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 24. (3) *Onus imperii in eum reclinat*, *Sen. ad Marciam*, 2.

|| **Rēclīnus**, a, um, adj. *Reclined*, *Vopisc.* || **Rēclīnis**.

Rēclīvīs, ve, adj. [*ex re, & clivis*] *Bending back, lieing along*. Campo ad solem reclivi, *Pal-lad.* 1, 6. § *Tabulæ reclives*, *Id.* 7, 5. Niveâ cervicè reclivis Molliter, ipsa suæ custos est sola figuræ, *Manil.* 5, 554.

|| **Rēclīvus**, a, um, adj. *Idem*, *Vopisc.*

Rēclūdēns, tis, part. *Opening, setting open*. § *Virtus recludens cælum*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 21.

Rēclūdō, ēre, si, sum, act. [*ex re, & clūdō*, *vel ant. cludo*] (1) *To open, to unbar, to unlock*.

(2) *To reveal, disclose, discover*. (1) = *Heus, reclude; heus*, *Tranio*, etiam aperis? *Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 28. § *Portas recludere*, *Prop.* 3, 10, 24. || *Recludere ense*, *to draw it*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 646. (4) *Ebrietas operta recludit*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 16. *Parcarum occulta recludere*, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 498.

Rēclūdōr, i, pass. *To be opened, discovered, &c.* § *Eō ægrius accepit recludi quæ premeret*, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 71. In carcerem recluduntur, *Iust.* 26, 1. || § *Recluditur tellus dente unco, is diged*, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 422.

|| **Rēclūsiō**, ōnis, f. verb. *An opening*, *Litt. ex Vit.*

Rēclūsus, a, um, part. (1) *Opened, set wide open*. (2) *Discovered, revealed, disclosed*. (1) § *Domus reclusa*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 103. (3) § *Reclusæ fores*, *Or. Met.* 7, 647. § *Occulta pecuniâ reclusa sunt*, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 32, 4.

Rēcoctus, a, um, part. (1) *Sod again, often boiled*. (2) *Forged, or cast, anew; refined, purified*. (3) *Also well practised and exercised*. (1) § *Passum recoctum*, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 9, 38. (2) § *Ferrum recoctum*, *Flor.* 3, 20, 6. (3) *Recoctus Scriba ex quinqueviro*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 55. *Recocto seni displicere non vellem*, *Catull.* 52, 5.

Rēcōgitāns, tis, part. *Reflecting, bethinking himself*. = *Sæpe secum retractare ac recogitare*, *Col. in præf.*

|| **Rēcōgitatio**, ōnis, f. verb. *An earnest thinking*, *Hier.* || **Cogitatio**.

Rēcōgitō, are, freq. (1) *To think, or consider, again*. (2) *To recall, to reflect*. (1) *Videris de nominibus Pomponianis in otio rēcogitasse*, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 2. (2) *Homunculi, quanti sunt, cūm recogito!* *Plaut. Capt. Prol.* 51. *vid. & ejusd. Stich.* 2, 1, 29.

Rēcognitio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A revisiting, a reviewing, or overlooking*. (2) *A reflection, a calling to remembrance*. (1) *Frequens recognitio nec impunitatis spem, nec peccandi locum, præbet*, *Col.* 11, 1. Per recognitionem consulis ager ille recuperatus in publicum fuit, *Liv.* 42, 19. (2) *Qui tamen istiis animus est in recognitione scelerum suorum*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 50. § *Recognitio sui*, *Sen. de Ira*, 3, 36.

Rēcognītūrus, a, um, part. *About to review*. *Recogniturus & numerum militum, & in armis industriam singulorum*, *Iust.* 3, 1.

Rēcognītus, a, um, part. *Recognized, reviewed*. = *Omnia summâ curâ recognita & collata*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 27.

Rēcognoscendus, a, um, part. *To recognize, to review, or be reviewed*. *Electus à Galbâ ad dona templorum recognoscenda*, *Tac. Agric.* 6, 7. § *In recognoscendis custodiis*, *Sint. Tib. Ner.* 61.

Rēcognoscens, tis, part. *Reviewing*. § *Custodiarum seriem recognoscens*, *Suet. Calig.* 27. *centurias equitum*, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 10.

Rēcognosco, ēre, nōvi, nītum, act. (1) *To call, or bring, into remembrance; to understand, or perceive*. (2) *To recognize, or acknowledge*. (3) *To review, to look over, to correct, or amend*. (4) *To muster over*. (5) *Also to take an inventory of things*. (1) § *Non videtur hæc multitudo cognoscere ex me causam voluisse, sed ea, quæ scit, necum recognoscere*, *Cic. Agr. in Verr.* 7. § *Non tam illa discere, quàm reminiscendo recognoscere*, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 24. *de ægyptiisq; Platonicâ loquens*. *Recognosce mecum superiorem illam noctem*, *Id. Catil.* 1, 4. (2) *Amorem in me tuum in literis recognovi*, *Cassius Cic. Fam.* 12, 12. (3) § *Recognoscere leges P. R.* *Id. Fam.* 12, 11. *decretum*, *Id. pro C. Balb.* 11. (4) § *Recognoscere equitum turmas*, *Suet. Aug.* 27. *decurias judicum*, *Id. ibid.* 29. (3) *Supellectilem*

Darii & omnem pecuniam recognovit, *Curt.* 5, 23.

Rēcognoscor, i, itus sum, pass. *To be known, to be owned again*. Quamquam non alienum fuit personas qualdam à vobis recognosci, *Cic. Philipp.* 6, 6.

Rēcōlendus, a, um, part. *To be gone over, practised again, or renewed*. § *Ad artes recolendas*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 1. Tempus ad studia recolenda sumere, *Id. pro Arch.* 6.

Rēcōlens, tis, part. *Renewing*. § *Recolens pompam priorem*, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 423.

Rēcōllectus, a, um, part. *Recovered*. § *Recollectâ hastâ*, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 254. *arma*, *Id.* 6, 423.

Rēcōlīgēns, tis, part. *Gathering again, recovering*, *Plin.* 20, 5.

Rēcōllīgo, ēre, ēgi, ctum, act. (1) *To gather up again*. (2) *To recollect*. (3) *Met. To recover, and get up again*. (4) *To reconcile*. (1) *Vid. Recolligor*, (2) *Postea actionem meam, utcunque potui, recollegi, addidi multa*, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 13, 24. (3) *Æger se recolligit*, *Id.* 24, 6. (4) *Vid. Recolligor*, n. 2.

Rēcōllīgor, i, ctus sum, pass. (1) *To be gathered up*. (2) *To be reconciled*. (1) *Ur, quæ nata sunt, ova recolligantur*, *Col.* 8, 5. (2) *Quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, à me recolligi oportere*, &c. *Cic. Att.* 1, 5.

Rēcōlō, ēre, ui, ultum, act. (1) *To till, or dress, again*. (2) *To bring into remembrance, to call to mind, to reflect upon*. (3) *To furnish, restore, refresh, or adorn*. (4) *To cultivate, exercise and polish*. (1) *Inven. saltem in part. recultus*. (2) *Quæ si tecum recolis, æquiore animo morieris*, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 20. (3) *Quo exemplo Lepidus avitum decus recoluit*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 72, 2. *Metalla etiam & vetera intermissa recoluit*, *Liv.* 39, 24. (4) *Ingenia meditatione recolere*, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 9, 7.

Rēcōlōr, i, pass. *To be cultivated anew*, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 9, 7. *Vid. Recolo*. Semper dapibus recoletur opimis iste dies, *Claud. Conf. & Olyb.* 262.

Rēcōmmīscor, i, dep. *To invent anew, to consider again*, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 70. § *Rardè occ.*

|| **Rēcōmpōno**, ēre, fui, itum, act. *To recompile, or set together again; to make up anew*, *Ulp. 4*. *Denuo compono*.

Rēcōmpōsitus, a, um, part. *Recomposed, or set in order anew*. Pone recompositas in statione comas, *Or. Am.* 1, 7, 68.

Rēcōnciliāndus, a, um, part. *To reconcile, or be reconciled*. Aut reconciliandam gratiam cum Perdicâ, aut armis certandum esse censebat, *Curt.* 10, 21. In offensis inexorabilis, in reconciliandâ gratiâ fidelissimus, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 29.

|| **Rēcōnciliācie**, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 2, 65. i. e. *Reconciliaturum esse*, *Meurs. leg. reconciliascere*.

Rēcōnciliatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A reobtaining, a procuring again, a regaining*. (2) *Abol. A reconciliation, a making of friends*. (1) § *Reconciliatio gratiæ, & concordiæ*, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 10. (2) *Iridebatur hæc illius reconciliatio*, *Id. pro Cluent.* 36.

Rēcōnciliātor, ōris, m. verb. *A peace-maker, a reconciler*. § *Reconciliator pacis*, *Liv.* 35, 45.

|| **Rēcōnciliātrix**, icis, f. *Sbe that reconciles*, *Cod.*

Rēcōnciliātus, a, um, part. *Regained, recovered, reconciled*. Timuit ne reconciliata gratia fides infirmior esset, *Cic. pro Mil.* 8. Videbatur nobis lenatûs reconciliatâ voluntas, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 2.

Rēcōnciliō, are, act. (1) *To re-obtain, to recover*. (2) *To reinstate*. (3) *To re-establish*. (4) *To reconcile, to make friends*. (1) § *Reconciliare existimationem judiciorum amissam*, *Cic. Agr. in Verr.* 1. (2) *Si hujus reconciliatûs in libertatem filium*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 44. (3) § *Reconciliare pacem*, *Liv.* 42, 46. (4) = *Reducere, reconciliare, restituere aliquem in gratiam*, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 9. Hæc oratio regem reconciliavit Annibali, *Liv.* 35, 19. § *Reconciliare æmulas civitates*, *Plin. jun.*

Rēcōnciliōr, āri, ctus, pass. *To be recovered, reconciled, &c.* *Cic. pro Domo*, 50. & alibi.

Rēconcinnō, āre, act. *To set together again, to ramp up, to refit, to repair.* Tribus locis edifico, reliqua reconcinno, *Cic. Q. frat. 2, 5.*

Rēconcinnor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) *To be made up, to be made good.* (2) *To be ramped up, or repaired.* (1) Diuturni laboris detrimentum solertia & virtute militum bene reconcinndatur, *Cas. B. C. 2, 15.* (2) Ad Phrygionem pallam referam, ut reconcinnetur, *Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 73.*

Rēconōitus, a, um, part. *Adj. or, comp.* (1) *Hidden, covered, laid up, close, secret.* (2) *Abstruse, deep, profound.* (3) *Reserved, close, i. e. not affecting public company.* (1) = Statuerunt se nihil tam clausum, neque tam reconditum posse habere, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum, promptissimumque esset, *Cic. Verr. 4, 19.* § Angulus reconditus, *Id. Verr. 3, 89.* (2) = Literae interiores, & reconditae, *Id. N. D. 3, 16.* § A me ea quae in promptuerant, dicta sunt, à Lucullo autem reconditoria desidero, *Id. Acad. 4, 4.* (3) Vixit incultè, atque horridè; naturā tristi, & reconditā fuit, *Id. pro Quint. 18.* ¶ Reconditae voces, words grown out of use, such as antiquaries delight in, *Suet. Aug. 86.*

Rēcondo, ēre, didi, dītum, act. (1) *To close, to shut.* (2) *To hide, to lay up, to board.* (3) *To spout out.* (1) § Ad nomen Thibes oculos in monte gravatos Pyramus erexit, visaque recondidit illā, *Ov. Met. 4, 146.* ¶ Caput strato recondere, to lay it down, *Id. M. A. 11, 649.* (2) Nummos, aurumque recondere, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 109.* § Recondere vina, *Col. 12, 15.* ¶ Recondere gladium, to put it up, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 4.* § Educere, *Id. ibid.* (3) Cum subito Triton ore recondit aquam, *Prop. 2, 32, 16.*

Rēcondūco, ēre, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To hire again, to renew a lease.* (2) *Also to carry to and fro, or up and down.* (1) Ap. JCC. (2) Vicinarum provinciarum copias recondūcit, *Quint. Declam. 12.*

¶ **Rēconflo, āre, act.** unde pass. **Rēconfior.** *To melt again, to forge.* Met. to make anew, *Lucr. 4, 925.*

Rēcōquendus, a, um, part. *To be boiled over again; Met. to be instructed, or polished, anew.* = Dare se magistris informandum, ac velut recoquendum, *Quint. 12, 6.*

Rēcōquo, ēre, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To boil, or scathe, again.* (2) *To ramp up, or furbish.* (3) *Met. To polish, to instruct.* (1) Neque me quis tanquam Peliam recoxerit, *Cic. de Senect. 23.* (2) Spicula Picea recoxit, *Luc. 7, 148.* (3) *Vid. Recoquendus.*

Rēcōrdandus, a, um, part. *To be remembered.* Si mihi ne ad ea quidem recordanda & cogitanda quidquam relinquitur temporis? *Cic. pro Sulla, 9.*

Rēcōrdans, tis, part. *Calling to mind.* Valde timebam, recordans tuae transgressionis, *Cic. Att. 4, 17.* Recordanti plura magisque placent, *Ov. Fast. 2, 770.*

Rēcōrdātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A calling to mind, or remembrance.* = Patris clarissimi recordatio, & memoria, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 53.*

Rēcōrdātus, a, um, part. *Remembering.* Inde recordati Teucros à sanguine Teucris Ducere principium, *Ov. Met. 13, 705.*

† **Rēcōrdo, āre, neur.** *Quadrig. ap. Non. ↓ pro Rēcōrdor, āri, dep. [qu. iterum cordi do; vel cum affectu cordis remiscor] To call to mind, to remember.* Socrates disputavit discere nihil aliud esse, quam recordari, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 24.* § Huius meriti in me recordor, *Id. pro Planc. 28.* Recordor tua consilia, *Id. Att. 8, 16.* Operæ pretium est diligentiam majorum recordari, *Id.*

Rēcōrrigo, ēre, rexi, ctum, act. *To redress, to mend again, to correct anew.* § Recorrigere animam, *Sen. Ep. 50.*

Recrastīno, āre, act. [qu. in crastinum rejicio] *To delay, to put off from time to time.* Recrastinare minimè utile, *Plin. 17, 14.*

Recrastīnor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be put off, or delayed.* Propter quæ recrastinari non debet, *Col. 2, 21.*

Recreandus, a, um, part. *To be refreshed, or restored.* Recreandæ carnes ossibus nudis, *Plin. 34, 15.*

Recreans, tis, part. *Refreshing, or restoring.* Recreans membra olei liquor, *Plin. 12, 1.*

Recreātiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A restoring, or comforting; a recovery from sickness.* § Ab ægitudine recreationi efficax in cibo, *Plin. 22, 23.*

Recreātus, a, um, part. (1) *Refreshed, relieved.* (2) *Cured, recovered, got up again, restored.* (1) § Dirutæ urbes per aliquem recreatæ, *Cic. Q. frat. 1.* § Desertus, afflictus, perditus, *Id.* = § In isto bello non recreatus, neque refectus, sed sub. ctus oppressusque P. R. *Id. pro S. Rosc. 47.* (2) § Ex vulnere recreatus, *Id. de Inv. 2, 51.* è morbo, *Id. ad Quir. post redit. 1.*

¶ **Recrementitius, a, um, adj.** *Made of the coarsest parts, or refuse, of any thing.* ¶ Panis recrementitius, bran-bread, horse bread, *Jun.*

Recrementum, ti, n. [ab inus. recerno, ut excrementum, & exerno] *The refuse of any thing.* ¶ Recrementa farris, coarse bran, *Plin. 18, 16.* plumbi, the dross, *Cels. 6, 8.*

Recreo, āre, act. [qu. iterum creō] (1) *To bring to life again, to recover.* (2) *To refresh, to comfort.* (3) *To repair, to set up again, to rebuild.* (1) Eumenes Craterum semivivum recreare studuit, *Nep. Eum. 4, extr.* (2) = Conspetus vester reficit & recreat mentem meam, *Cic. pro Planc. 1.* = Se collegit, & recreavit, *Id. Tusc. 1, 24.* (3) Met. § = Afflictam & perditam provinciam erigere & recreare, *Id. Verr. 3, 91.* Quam Siciliam recreare constitissent, *Nep. Timol. 4.*

Recreor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be recovered, refreshed, &c.* § E morbo recreari, *Cic. ad Quir. post redit. 1.* Arbor æstivā recreatur aurā, *Hor. Od. 1, 22, 18.* Recreatur acies oculorum, *Plin. 37, 5.*

Recrepo, āre, n. *To tingle, ring, or sound, again.* Cava cymbala reciepan, *Catull. 61, 29.*

Recrescens, tis, part. *Growing up again.* Favete, milites, nomini Scipionum, velut accisis recrescenti stirpibus, *Liv. 26, 41.*

Recreſco, ēre, vi, tum, n. (1) *To grow, spring, or sprout, up again.* (2) *To be renewed.* (1) Nec precisa ossa recrescunt, *Plin. 11, 37.* (2) § Luna quater latuit, toto quater orbe crevit, *Ov. Ep. 2, 5.*

Recrūdēscens, tis, part. *Growing fresh again, bleeding again, breaking out anew.* § Seditio recrūdēscens, *Liv. 6, 18.*

Recrūdēſco, ēre, ui, incept. (1) *To grow raw and sore again, to rankle.* (2) *To wax new, to begin afresh.* (1) § Hoc tam gravi vulnere, etiam ea, quæ contantissime videbantur, recrūdēſcunt, *Cic. Fam. 4, 6.* (2) § Recruduit pugna, *Liv. 10, 19.* Recrudescit amor, *Sen. Ep. 69, nefas, Sen. Phœn. 231.*

Rectā, adv. [sc. via] *Straightway, straight on, straight forward.* § Rectā conſequor, *Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 12.* Rectā à portā domum meam venit, *Cic. Fam. 9, 19.*

¶ **Rectangūlus, a, um, adj.** *Right-angled, Geom.*

Rectē, adv. ius, comp. sīnē, sup. (1) *Directly.* (2) *Well, aright, rightly, not amiss, deservedly, rightfully, with good reason, good in good case.* (3) *Patiently, becomingly, fitly, handsomely.* (4) *Virtuously, honourably.* (5) *Easily.* (6) *Well in health.* (7) *In due form, Vox augur.* (8) *In answers, well, very well, as if granting a thing.* (9) *Nothing, in answer.* (10) *Nothing else, Formula respondens nō nunquid vis?* (1) § Hoc erit quali provincias atomis dare, quæ rectē, quæ oblique ferantur, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 6.* (2) = Rectē de me auguraris, bene enim tibi cognitus sum, *Id. Attic. 9, 19.* Bonus es, noster es, rectē datur, *Ter. Adelp. 5, 8, 28.* § Rectissimè animadvertere, *Cic. de Legg. 3, 5.* § Hæc sunt, seu rectē, seu pervorē, iusta sunt, *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 140.* ¶ Rectius cœnare, more plenius, *Plaut. Merc. 4, 4. ult.* (3) Molestias, quas habet amor, rectē teras, *Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 35.* (4) § Neque rectē, aut turpiter factum celari poterat, *Cas. B. G. 7, 80.* (5) Literas rectē dare, *Cic. Fam. Ep. 1, 7.* Rectius vires neque altum Semper urgendo, *Hor. Od. 2, 10.* Si illi

Romam venerit, rectē domi esse potestis, *Cic. Fam. 14, 14.* (6) § Curasti antè scirem et rectē esse, quam nūc bellè fuisse, *Id. Attic. (7)* § Augures interrogabat, rectē se lata essent; illi vitio lata esse dicebant, *Id. de Harusp. Resp. 23.* = Rectē ac dapli cœnare, *Suet. Vesp. 10.* ubi tamen, rectā & dapli rectius legi. (3) § Tum quod ei diem, rectē, est; nam nihil esse religio est dicere, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 16.* (9) Quid tu isthuc? R. Rectē equidem, *Id. Heaut. 3, 2, 7.* Quid tu es tam tristis? P. Rectē, mater, *Id. Hecyr. 3, 2, 20.* (10) Rogo numquid velit? Rectē; inquit, *Id. Eun. 2, 3, 50.*

¶ **Recticaulis, e, adj.** *Growing with a stalk straight upward, Litt. ex Plin.*

¶ **Rectilineus, a, um, adj.** *Made of straight lines, ↓ Rectis lineis.*

Rectio, ōnis, f. verb. [à rego] *A governing, or ruling; governance, management.* Rerum publicarum rectio, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 4.*

¶ **Rectitudo, dīnis, f.** *Rightness, evenness, uprightness, Aggen. Urb.*

Rector, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A governor, a ruler, a rector.* (2) *A master, a guardian.* (1) § Rector reipublicæ, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 48.* = Rector & moderator, & tanquam architectus tanti operis, *Id. N. D. 2, 35.* § Non dominationem, & servos; sed rectorem, & cives cogitare, *Tac. Ann. 12, 11.* (2) § Rectores juvenis, *Id. Ann. 2, 24, 3.* ¶ Rector navis, a pilot, or steersman, *Cic. de Plin. 4, 22.* § elephantis, *Curt. 8, 14, 33.*

Rectrix, tris, f. *A governess.* Anima rectrix membrorum, *Col. 3, 10.*

Rectum, ctī, n. (1) *A right line.* (2) *Met. Honesty, integrity, virtue, wisdom.* (1) § Non agit in rectum, sed in orbem curvat (ner) Om. *Met. 2, 715.* (2) = Sine lege fidem, rectumque colebat, *Id. M. A. 1, 90.* § Curvo dignoscere rectum, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44.* Mens conscia recti, *Virg. Æn. 1, 608.* Nullo thure litabis, hæreat in stultis brevis & semuncia recti, *Pers. 5, 121.*

Rectūrus, a, um, part. *About to govern.* Hospitium recturi principis orbem, *Manil. 4, 762.* Sed avus maturior ævi Martia recturo tradit præcepta nepoti, *Claud. 2. in pr. Conf. Stil. 349.*

Rectus, a, um, part. [à regor] *Ruled, or governed.* Exercitus providentia ducis rectus, *Paterc. 2, 115.* § Rectus ad ingenium bonum, *Plaut. Bacc. 3, 3, 8.*

Rectus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Straight, or upright.* (2) *Right forward, directly, straight, without turning.* (3) *Unbiased, just, upright.* (4) *Honest, plain, good.* (1) = Lux recta, aut obliqua, *Lucr. 2, 799.* Longa trabe rectior, *Ov. Met. 3, 78.* ¶ Cœna recta, a set, and full, super in kind, *Suet. Aug. 74.* § Sporula, *Suet. Dom. 7.* (2) § Melior ambulatione recta quam flexuosa, *Cels.* Recta platea sursum, *Ter. Adelp. 4, 2, 41.* (3) = Scaurus sapiens & rectus homo, *Cic.* (4) = Quæ sunt recta & simplicia laudantur, *Id. Offic. 1, 36.* Ratio rectæ honestæque vitæ, *Quint. in Præam. 1, 1.* Ea maximè conducunt, quæ sunt rectissima, *Cic. Fam. 5, 29.*

Recubans, tis, part. *Lying all along.* Recubans moliter in hertis, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 17.*

Recubātus, ōs, m. *A lying at ease, a sitting at the table; a rebound, or rebound.* *Pan. 24, 13.*

Recubo, āre, ui, itum, neut. (1) *To lie down again.* (2) *To lie along, to lull.* (1) § Perterritus somno surrexit, postea recubuit, *Cic. de Div. 1, 27.* (2) Sub quâ nunc recubas arbore, virga fuit, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 342.*

Rēcūdo, ēre, di, tum, act. *To hammer, or forge, anew; to stamp anew, as in coin.* Vetera metalla recudant, *Parr.*

¶ **Rēcūla, æ, f. dim.** [à res] *A matter of no weight; a little, or small, thing; a mean estate, Dom.*

Rēcultus, a, um, part. [à recolor] *Labourled, tilled, ploughed, manured, or dressed, anew.* § Humus reculta, *Ov. Met. 5, 647.* ¶ Rarò occ.

Rēcumbō, ēre, ui, itum, neut. (1) *To lean, or loll upon.* (2) *To lie flat.* (3) *To lie, as on the side of a hill.* (4) *With us to sit at table, or meat.* (1) Cervix humero recumbit, *Ov. M. A. 10, 10.*

30, 195. (2) Miratur tauros medio recumbere sulco, *Id. Met.* 7, 539. (3) Jugera pauca Martialis longo Janiculi jugo recumbunt, *Mart.* 4, 64. (4) = Sedebat Nerva cum paucis, Vejento proximus, atque etiam in sinu recumbebat, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 87.

Rēcūperandus, a, um, part. *To recover, or be recovered.* Qui ad Hellepontii oram recuperandam à Dario erat missus, *Curt.* 4, 6. Spem recuperandæ Hispaniæ nactus, *Liv.* 28, 38.

Rēcūperatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A recovery of a thing lost, or taken away; a rescuing, a reprisal.* Recuperatio libertatis, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 10.

Rēcūperātor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A recoverer, one that recovereth a thing from an enemy.* (2) *A commissioner, or judge, appointed by the prætor to examine private matters.* (3) *A judge delegate.* (1) § Recuperator urbis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 53, 5. (2) Postquam prætor recuperatores dedit, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 11. Me ad recuperatores modò damnavit, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 1, 2. (3) Interpret. Bud.

Rēcū, crātōrius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to recovery, or to judges delegate.* § Recuperatorium judicium, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 20.

Rēcūperātrix, icis, f. *She that recovereth,* *Ap. JCC.*

Rēcūperātūrus, a, um, part. *About to recover.* Quòd per eos suos se obsides, quos Crassus dedissent, recuperaturos existimabant, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 8. Tanquam recuperaturos Armeniam, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 49, 2.

Rēcūperō, āre, act. [*à* recipere, unde & ant. recipero; *à* reci, vel recu, & paro] *To recover, to rescue, to get again, to regain.* Si quando Pompejus republ. recuperabit, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 3. § E-repta recuperare, *Id. pro Mur.* 25. § Recuperare quæ prius amissa, *Liv.*

† **Rēcūpio**, ēre, īvi, itum, act. *To desire earnestly, over and over,* *Litt. ex Plaut.* † Per-cupio.

§ **Rēcūātor**, ōris, m. verb. *He that cureth again,* *Cels. ap. Litt.*

Rēcūrātus, a, um, part. *Finely, and workman-like, dressed.* Quæ non esset ita recurata charta mansit amphitheatrica, *Plin.* 13, 12.

Rēcūro, āre, act. (1) *To do a thing diligently, to take good heed of it.* (2) *To cure, or recover one from sickness.* (1) *Vid. Recuratus.* (2) Me recuravi ocimo & urticâ, *Catull.* 42, 15.

Rēcurrens, tis, part. *Running, or hastening, back,* *Virg. Æn.* 7, 100. § **Recurrere** litera, *Or. ex Pont.* 4, 15.

Rēcūrio, ēre, ri, sum, neut. (1) *To come running again; to run back, or make speed, again.* (2) *To have recourse to, to recur.* (1) Pueri, quem ad me statim jussi recurrere, da epistolam, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. § Ad initia recurrit luna, *it is new moon,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. (2) Ad mores natura recurrit Damnos, *Juv.* 13, 239.

Rēcūrsō, āre, īrqi, *To run often back, or again; to return.* § Recursat hec animo, *it cometh oft in my mind, or I cannot forget it,* *Tac. Hist.* 2, 78. Sub noctem cura recurvat, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 666.

Rēcūrsus, ūs, m. verb. *A returning, a recourse, a retreat.* Ut subeunti ad mœnia urbis recursum pareret, *Liv.* 26, 42.

Rēcūvātus, a, um, part. *Made crooked, or to bend backward; crooked, winding.* = Materia torta & recurvata, *Col.* 3, 18. Recurvatus arcto solo isthmus, *Sen. Agam.* 564.

§ **Rēcūvitas**, ātis, f. *A bending backward,* *Litt. ex Col.*

Rēcūro, āre, act. *To bow, or bend, back; to crook, or make crooked.* Gladios in sæva recurvant vulnera, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 583. conf. *Col.* 5, 10.

Rēcūrvor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be bent back.* Radix coercita recurvatur, *Col.* 5, 10.

Rēcūrvus, a, um, adj. *Crooked, bowed, bent back.* § Cornu recurvum, *Or. Rem. Am.* 210. vid. & *Col.* 3, 18.

Rēcūsandus, a, um, part. *To refuse, or be refused.* Dixit, Non esse alicui civitati fortem incommodi recuandam, *Cæs. B. G.* 8, 1. Propter eam, quam nunquam appetit, gloriam recusandus, *Julson, Grat. Aët.* 57.

Rēcūsans, tis, part. *Refusing, rejecting.* § Rogatus & recusans hæc scripsi, *Cic. Orat.* 10.

Rēcūsatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A refusal.* (2) *Also a defense, or excuse.* (1) § Omnes sine ullâ recusatone, summo etiam cum studio nomina dant, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 4. = Sine recusatone, ac sine ullâ morâ negotium susceperunt, *Id. Catil.* 1, 2. (2) § Neque hæc tua recusatō confessio sit captæ pecuniæ, sed laboris, & periculi declinatio, *Id. pro Cluent.* 53.

Rēcūsātūrus, a, um, part. *About to refuse.* Rex, Prædem me, inquit, accipe, neminem eorum, qui sequuntur, recusaturum ire, quâ duces, *Curt.* 5, 14. Dixit, ac nisi permansisset, non recusaturum se confodi manibus ipsorum, *Suet. Claud.* 26.

Rēcūsātus, a, um, part. *Refused.* § **Recusatum** imperium, *Or. ex Pont.* 4, 13, 28.

Rēcūsō, āre, act. [*à* re, i. e. contrâ, & causa; qu. causam oppono, vel retro causor] (1) *To refuse, to deny, to say nay.* (2) *To make his defense, or excuse.* (1) = Non recuso, non abnuo, *Cic. pro Mil.* 36. § Populum Rom. disceptatorem non modò non recuso, sed etiam deposco, *Id. pro Flacc.* 38. § Mihi quicquid accidit, ne recusanti quidem evenit, non modò repugnanti, *Id. Parad.* 2. (2) Tum etiam Galba recusat pro sese, *Id. de Cl. Orat.*

Rēcūssus, a, um, part. [*à* recutio] *Shaken, or stricken, to and fro.* Utero recussio Ingemuere cavæ cavernæ, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 52. § **Recussio** æquore, *Flacc.* 5, 167.

Rēcūssus, ūs, m. *A striking back; a jerk, or fling; a fetching ucer for a leap,* *Plin.* 8, 53.

§ **Rēcūtio**, ēre, act. [*unde* part. recussus] *To beat, or strike, back; to reverbate, or strike again,* *Aug. † Repercutio.*

Rēcūtītus, a, um, part. [*i. e.* cute nudatus; per Synecd. speciei, is, cui cutis à glande resecta est] (1) *Circumcised.* (2) *Also having the skin worn off, or new grown again.* (1) § Recutita sabbata, *Perf.* 5, 184. i. e. recutitorum; inguina, *Mart.* 7, 29. (2) Ruptæ recutita colla mulæ, *Id.* 9, 58.

† **Rēdabsolvo**, ēre, vi, ūtum, act. *To discharge, or despatch,* *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 84. § *Sed al. leg. ted' absolvam.* † **Resolvo.**

Rēdactūrus, a, um, part. *About to reduce.* Quòd, eo oppido recepto, civitatem Biturigum se in potestatem redacturum, confidebat, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 13.

Rēdactus, a, um, part. [*à* redigor] (1) *Reduced, brought, driven, forced.* (2) *Raised, as money by sale, &c.* (1) Hem quò redactus sum! *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 7. § In id loci redactus, *Id. Phorm.* 5, 8, 8. In potestatem alicujus redactus, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 34. (2) Quid si pecunia petita est, si redacta? *Cic. pro Flacc.* 36.

§ **Rēdactus**, ūs, m. *Profit, or gain, in selling,* *Diz. † Quæstus, Cic.*

Rēdambūlo, āre, neut. *To walk back, or return, again.* Bene ambula, & redambula, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 120.

Rēdāmo, āre, act. *To love him that loveth us, to love mutually.* Animus virtute præditus qu. vel amare, vel, ut ita dicam, redamare possit, *Cic. de Amic.* 14. § *Hinc innuere videtur sibi non probari hanc vocem.*

† **Rēdantruo**, vel **Rēdamptuo**, āre, neut. [*ex re, & antruo, vel amtruo, quo antiqui utebantur pro redeo, Non.*] (1) *To turn, or turn again.* (2) *To tumble, and show tricks.* (1) Non. (2) Pæsul ut amptuat, inde & vulgus redamptuat olii, *Lucil.*

Rēdardefco, ēre, incept. *To burn, or be in a flame, again.* Flamma redardefcet, quæ modò nulla fuit, *Or. de Rem. Am.* 734.

Rēdarguo, ēre, ūi, ūtum, act. (1) *To confute, or convince.* (2) *To control, or disprove; to blame, or reprove.* (1) Improborum prosperitates redarguant vim omnem deorum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 36. (2) = In reprehendendo redarguere contraria, *Id. in Part. Orat.* 9. Redargue me, si mentiar, *Id. pro Cluent.* 23.

§ **Rēdargūtio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A conviction, confutation, disproof, or reproof,* *Boët.* † **Confutatio.**

§ **Rēdauspīco**, āre, act. *To begin anew, unde Rēdauspīcor, āri, ātus, pass. & inde part. red-auspīcandus. To be begun anew, in a lucky, or unlucky, hour.* Nunc intelligo redauspicandum esse in catenas denuo, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 109.

Reddendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be rendered.* (2) *To be reckoned, or accounted.* (1) Omnium talium rerum ratio reddenda est, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. (2) Xenophon inter philosophos reddendus, *Quint.*

Reddens, tis, part. *Rendering.* § **Vicem reddens**, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 20, 2. conf. *Sil.* 2, 634.

† **Reddībo**, pro reddam *Plaut. Casin.* 1, 1, 41.

Reddītio, ōnis, f. verb. *A scheme in rhetoric, the applying of a comparison, vid. Quint.* 8, 3. sub fin.

§ **Reddītīvus**, a, um, adj. *Redditive, that which answereth an interrogative, Gramm.*

Reddītūrus, a, um, part. *About to restore,* *Catull.* 40, 4. *Liv.* 41, 7. § **Libertatem reddītūrus**, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 33, 3.

Reddītus, a, um, part. (1) *Yielded up, given again.* (2) *Delivered, given in.* (1) Mors naturæ debita pro patriâ reddita est, *Cic. Att.* 14, 41, 2. (2) Seriùs reddītæ sunt literæ meæ, *Id. Attic.* 9, 11.

† **Reddītus**, ūs, m. *Revenue,* *Plin.* § *Sed rect. scrib. reditus, quod vid.*

Reddo, dīdi, ēre, reddītum, act. (1) *To render, to restore, to give again.* (2) *To deliver a thing sent.* (3) *Abfol. To give.* (4) *To requite, to recompense.* (5) *To order, or put into the place; to repair.* (6) *To relate, recount, declare, show, or tell.* (7) *To pay.* (8) *To repeat, or say over, as a lesson.* (9) *To make, or cause to be.* (10) *To turn, or translate, from one language into another.* (11) *To produce, bear, or yield.* (12) *To resemble, or be like.* (1) § Reddidit, quæ dedi ejus filio, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 13. § **Mutuari** aliquid, & vicissim reddere, *Id. de Fato*, 1. § **Helioidus** eadem mensurâ reddere jubet, quâ acceperis, *Id. Offic.* 1, 15. § **Reddere** animum, *Ter. se sibi, Id. post red. in senat.* 1. *to revive, to cheer.* **Reddere** vitam, *Id. pro Planc.* 37. *animam, to die,* *Virg. Georg.* 3, 495. (2) Puer tuas literas mihi abs te reddidit, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 13. (3) Verbum reddendi accipit & per se dandi significationem, *Cels. JC.* (4) Beneficia plura accipit, qui scit reddere, *Publ. Syr.* § **Sumere** scit beneficium, reddere nescit, *Plaut. Perf.* 5, 1, 10. (5) § **Tempestas** contringit tegulas, ibi dominus indiligens reddere alias nevolt, *Id. Mos.* 1, 2, 29. (6) Perge de Cæsare, & redde quæ restant, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 74. (7) Reddere hoc, non perdere herus jussit, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 47. (8) Sic iterat voces, ut puerum sævo credas dictata magistro Reddere, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 14. (9) § **Uxores** gravidas reddere, *Lucr.* 4, 1231. Reddere alquem meliorem, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 1. § **Perfectum** aliquid, *to accomplish,* *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 109. **Omnem** locum exilio simillimum, *Cic. Aridorem, Or. Met.* 11, 608. § **Reddere** urinam, *to make water,* *Plin.* 8, 42. *paria, to adjust, to balance,* *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 12. (10) Cùm ea, quæ legerim Græcè, Latine redderem, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 34. § **Verbum** verbo reddere, *Hor. A. P.* 183. (11) § **Tribus** tantis minùs reddit, quàm obseveris, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 129. (12) = Matrem reddere ac referre, *Plin. jun.* Quas hominum reddunt facies, qualēque colores? *Lucr.* 6, 812.

Reddor, i, pass. *To be rendered, offered in sacrifice, &c.* *Suet. Aug.* 1.

§ **Reddūco**, ēre, xi, act. *To bring back, &c.* Crebras redducunt naribus auras canes, *Lucr.* 4, 990. *snuff up.* § *Sed nihil opus geminare literam, cùm præp. re, per se in multis saltem vocibus dub. sit quant.*

Rēdemptio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à* redimo] (1) *A redemption, or ransoming.* (2) *Also the taking a thing by great.* (3) *The farming of customs.* (4) *Also the buying off a thing.* (1) Aurum pro redemptione puellæ allatum, *Val. Max.* 4, 3, 1. (2) *Kid. Redemptor, n. 2. & Redimo.* (3) **Publicanos** temeritate redemptionis penè esse everfos, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 5. (4) **Redemptio** est hujus iudicii facta grandi pecuniâ, *Id. Aët. in Verr.* 6.

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Rē-

Rēdemptio, -āre, freq. [à freq.] (1) † *To ransom*. (2) Also *to requite*, or *recompense*. (1) *Plaut. ap. Litt.* (2) *Malefacta beneficiis redemptitare, Cato.*

Rēdemptor, -āri, pass. freq. *To be redeemed*. A propinquus redemptabantur, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 34, 4. *Vix alibi occ.*

Rēdemptor, -ōis, m. verb. (1) || *A redemer, a deliverer, a ransomer*. (2) *An undertaker of work by the great*. (3) || *A farmer of customs*. (1) *Bibl.* (2) *Redemptor qui columnam conduxerit faciendam, Cic. de Div.* 2, 21. (3) *Redemptor silvæ, pontis, vectigalium, In Pandect.* ¶ *Redemptor caularum, a pettyfogger, Ulp.*

Rēdemptura, -æ, f. *The taking of a lease, the farming of customs, &c.* *Redempturis augere patrimonium, Liv.* 23, 48.

Rēdempturus, a, um, part. *About to redeem*. *Redempturus mutuam dissimulationem mali, Tac. Agric.* 6, 3.

Rēdemptus, a, um, part. (1) *Redeemed, ransomed*. (2) *Met. Recovered*. (1) § *Pretio redemptus, Virg. Æn.* 9, 213. (2) *Monstrum nullâ virtute redemptum, A vitilis, Juv.* 4, 2.

Rēdeo, -īvi, & -īi, -īre, -ītum, neut. [ex re, & eo] (1) *To return, to come back, or again*. (2) *To come to, to come, or fall to*. (1) *Redeamus domum, Cic.* § *Itque reditque vitam toties, Virg. Æn.* 6, 122. *Redire ad navem, Plaut. de bello, Cic. in viam, Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 19. (2) ¶ *In memoriam redire, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 3, 19. *to remember*. *Ad ingenium redire, to return to his old wont, Id. Adelph.* 1, 1, 46. *Ut ad me redeam, ut ad rem redeam, to come to the point, Cic. Fam.* 11, 4. *Redire in gratiam cum aliquo, to come into one's favour again, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 40. *Redire in ordines, to rally, Liv.* *Redit mihi res ad restim, I may go hang myself, Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 5. *Redit ad te hæreditas, the estate cometh to you, Id. Hec.* 1, 2, 97.

Rēdeundus, a, um, part. *To be returned*. *Non redeunda testis, Ov. Met.* 7, 376.

Rēdhībeo, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, act. [ex re, & habeo] (1) *To return a thing one hath bought for some fault, and turn it on his hands that sold it*. (2) *To take a thing back that was bought*. (3) *To restore*. (1) *Si malè emptæ forent ædes, nobis itas redhibere haud liceret, Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 113. (2) *Dixit se redhibere, si non placeat, Id. Merc.* 2, 3, 84. (3) *Salvum tibi marcupium item ut mihi dedisti, redhibebo, Id. Men.* 5, 7, 49.

Rēdhībeor, -ēri, pass. *To be returned on one's hands*. *In mancipio vendendo ea vitia dicenda sunt, quæ nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic. Offic.* 3, 23.

Rēdhībitor, -ōis, f. verb. *The restoring of a thing to him that sold it, Quint.* 8, 3.

¶ **Rēdhībitor**, -ōis, m. verb. *He that restoreth a thing to him that sold it, Ulp.*

¶ **Rēdhībitorius**, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the returning upon one's hands a thing bought*. *Redhibitoria actio, quâ venditor cogitur restituere pretium, & retro, quod tradiderat, accipere, Pompon.*

¶ **Rēdhībitor**, i, n. id. prop. dic. *Redhibitorum quod redditum est, cum qui dedit idem rursus coactus est habere id, quod antea habuit, Fest.*

¶ **Rēdhostio**, -īre, act. [ex re, & hostire, quod leg. ap. Non. 2, 740. ex *Plaut. id est, æquare*] *Redhostire, referre gratiam. To requite a courtesy, to return like for like, Fest.*

Rēdiens, euntis, part. *Returning; coming, or going, back*. § *Annus rediens, Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 9. *Phæbus, Id. Od.* 3, 21. ult. ¶ *Luna, the new moon, Ov. Met.* 10, 479. § *Rediens à flumine, Id. Met.* 1, 588.

Rēdīgendus, a, um, part. *To reduce, or be reduced*. *Illâ gula ergo reprimenda, illa quasi in ordinem redigenda est, Plin. Ep.* 2, 6.

Rēdīgo, -ēre, -ēgi, actum, act. [ex re, & ago] (1) *To bring back again*. (2) *To constrain, or compell, to return; to drive, or force, back*. (3) *To gather, or heap, together; to amass*. (1) *Transfugas Capuam redigere, Liv.* 26, 12. ¶ *Redigere in memoriam, to refresh one's memory, Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 36. *Redigunt actos in sua jura*

boves, Ov. Fast. 3, 26. (2) *Civitates in deditio-nem redegit, Liv.* § *Sbb imperium redigere, Cæs. B. G.* 5. *ad inopiam, Tac.* *Fusum fugatūque hostem in castra redigunt, Liv.* 21, 9. (3) *Ex pretio rerum venditarum aliquantum pecuniæ redigere, Id.*

Rēdīgor, i, pass. *To be brought again, to be reduced, Liv.* 21, 15.

Rēdīmendus, a, um, part. *To be redeemed, &c.* *Pretio redimendo fuisset, Ov. Ep.* 3, 39. *Redimendus custos in annum longum est, Id. A. Am.* 3, 657.

Rēdīmens, tis, part. *Redeeming*. *Parmenio ante suassisse, ait, ut captivos apud Damascum redimentibus redderet, Curt.* 4, 44. *Redimens fatum conjugis uxor, Sen. Med.* 662.

Rēdīmīculum, li, n. [à redimio] (1) *The attire, or ornament, of a woman's, or priest's, head, or neck*. (2) Also *a hairlace, or fillet; a headband, a knot*. (1) *Hæc civitas mulieri redimiculum præbeat, hæc in collum, hæc in crines, Cic. Verr.* 3, 33. *Auræ leves baccae, redimicula pectore pendent, Ov. Met.* 10, 265. (2) *Habent redimicula mitræ, Virg. Æn.* 9, 616.

Rēdīmīo, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, act. [ex re, & emio, id est, orno, Scal.] *To crown, to encompass, or environ, or encircle*. § *Mitrâ redimire capillos, Ov. Ep.* 9, 63. *crimen corymbis, Stat. frontem coronâ, Mart.* 9, 74. *Inque orbem tereti mitrâ redimente capillum struxerat, Claud.* 2. in *Eutr.* 185.

Rēdīmīor, i, pass. *To be crowned, to be encircled*. *Sertis redimiri jubebis & rosâ? Cic. Tusc.* 3, 18.

Rēdīmītus, a, um, part. (1) *Crowned, encircled*. (2) *Compasped about, beset*. (1) § *Redimītus tempora quercu, Virg. Georg.* 1, 349. *lauro, Id.* = *Terra quibusdam redimīta & circumdata cingulis, Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6. § *turba coronis, Sen. Agam.* 363. *Loca sylvis redimīta, Catull.* 61, 3.

¶ **Rēdīmītus**, -ūs, m. *A binding about, an appareling, or trimming, of the head, Solin.*

Rēdīmo, -ēre, -ēmi, -emptum, act. [ex re, & emo] (1) *To redeem, ransom, rescue, or recover*. (2) *To buy, get, purchase, or procure*. (3) *To buy off*. (4) *To take a thing in bargain, or by the great*. (5) || *To take a farm upon a rent*. (6) *To recompense, or make amends for*. (1) § *Domum non minoris quàm emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. Philipp.* 13, 5. *Redime te captum quàm queas minimo, Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 29. (2) *Ego tibi redimam bis tantò pluris pallam, quàm voles, Plaut. Men.* 4, 3, 6. § *Qui merces redimunt, ut statim vendant, Cic. Offic.* 1, 42. ¶ *Sed al. alit. leg.* (3) *Metum virgarum pretio redemit, Id. Verr.* 5. (4) *Qui pecunia de censoribus redemit, Id. de Clar. Orat.* 22. (5) *Ap. JCC. Vid. Redemptor*. (6) *Non præteritam culpam videri volo redemisse, Planc. Senat. ap. Cic. Fam.* 10, 8.

Rēdīmōr, i, pass. *To be redeemed*. *Nam comites servosque cæteros initio statim ad expediendas pecunias, quibus redimeretur, dimiserat, Suet. J. Cæs.* 4.

† **Rēdīntēger**, -gra, -grum, adj. [ex re, & integer] *Begun afresh, renewed, set on foot anew*. *Redintegra ira, Liv.* 8, 32. *ubi tamen al. leg. redintegrata, Vox dubia.*

Rēdīntegratio, -ōis, f. verb. *A renewing, a beginning afresh*. *Ejusdem verbi redintegratio, Ad Herenn.* 4, 28. *Redintegratione conjurationis animos vulnerare, Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 4.

Rēdīntegrātus, a, um, part. *Renewed afresh, recruited*. *Nostri redintegratis viribus acrius impugnare cæperunt, Cæs. B. G.* 3, 26.

Rēdīntegro, -āre, act. (1) *To refresh, to renew, to make anew*. (2) *To use again*. (1) § *Redintegrare animum, Cæs. B. G.* 2, 25. *conf. Tac. Ann.* 4, 33, 4. ¶ *Vires, to gather up his strength, Cæs. B. G.* 3. *bellum, to set it on foot again, Cic. Fam.* 11, 9. (2) *Interpretatio est, quæ non iterans idem redintegrat verbum, sed commutat, Ad Herenn.* 4, 28.

Rēdīntegro, -āri, -ātus, pass. *To be renewed*. § *Redintegratur feditio, Tac. Ann.* 1, 21, 1.

Rēdīpīcor, i, eptus sum, dep. [ex re, & adi-

pīcor, vel apīcor] To recover, or get again, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 15.

Rēdītio, -ōis, f. verb. *A returning; a coming again, or back*. § *Celeritas reditionis, Cic. Verr.* 1, 6. *Domum reditionis spe sublatâ, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 5.

† **Rēdītio**, -āre, freq. [à redeo] *To return to and again, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Rēdītur, -rēdītum est, I, thou, &c. *return*. § *Ad arbitrum reditur, Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 79. *In urbem redeatur, Cic. Romam reditum est, Liv.* 3, 5.

Rēdītūrus, a, um, part. [à redeo] *That will come again, about to return*. *Dies non rediturus, Prop.* 2, 15, 24. *flumina, Id.* 3, 19, 5. *vela, Ov. Met.* 7, 664.

Rēdītus, -ūs, m. verb. (1) *A return, a coming again*. (2) *An income, or revenue; rent, or yearly profit*. (1) § *Quam valde ille reditu, vel potius reversione meâ lætatur? Cic. Attic.* 16, 7. § *Quis porro noster itus, reditus? &c. Id.* § *Inter protectionem reditumque Syllæ, Id. de Clar. Orat.* 63. § *Reversio, quod vid.* § *Neque in honorem aditus, neque in curiam reditus, Id.* ¶ *Reditus in gratiam, a reconciliation, Id. Attic.* 2, 3. *gratiæ, Id.* (2) § *Reditus prædiorum, Plin.* 17, 1. *pecuniæ, Nep. Attic.* 14.

¶ **Rēdīvīa**, -æ, f. *An agnail, or hobnail, Plin.* 28, 4. ¶ *Redīvīa, quod vid.*

¶ **Rēdīvīus**, ii, m. [dict. à red viendo, i. e. solvendo, quod carnem animalium ductu resolvat] *A kind of worm which sucketh blood, a tike, Col.* 6, 2. *ubi red. leg. ricinus, vel ricinus, quod vid.*

Rēdīvīvus, a, um, adj. [quod redit in vitam] (1) *Renewed again, renewed, returning afresh*. (2) *Of old made new, furnished up*. (1) § *Bella redīvīva, Sil.* 10, 257. *gens, Id.* 1, 105. *Nummus redīvīvus, Juv.* 6, 362. § *exhaustus, Id. ib.* (2) ¶ *Lapis redīvīvus, a stone cut anew, or one which was in the old building, made use of in the new, Cic. Verr.* 1, 56.

Rēdo, -ōis, m. *A fish having no back bone, or perhaps no prickly fin upon his back, Auson. Mosell.* v. 89.

Rēdōlens, tis, part. (1) *Smelling of*. (2) *Smelling sweet*. (1) *Frustra elculenta vinum redolentia, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 25. (2) *In patulis redolentia mala canistris, Ov. Met.* 8, 675.

Rēdōleo, -ui, -ēre, -ītum, neut. (1) *To cast a smell, or scent*. (2) *To smell of a thing*. (1) *Redolent thymo fragrantia meilla, Virg. Georg.* 4, 169. (2) § *Redolere vinum, Cic. factorem, Col.* 12, 18. *virus, Plin.* *Antiquitatem redolet, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 21.

Rēdōmītus, a, um, part. *Tamed again, conquered the second time*. = *Perditi cives redomiti & victi, Cic. pro Sullâ.* 1.

Rēdōno, -āre, act. *To give again, to restore, to forgive*. *Quis te redonavit Quiritem Diis patriis? Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 3. § *Injurias alicui redonare, Id. ibid.* 3, 3, 33.

Rēdordior, -īri, -ītus sum, dep. (1) *To unravel, or pull the threads out of a web*. (2) *To begin*. (1) § *Geminus feminis labor redordiendi fila, rursusque texendi, Plin.* 6, 17. (2) *Id.* 11, 22.

Rēdormio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, neut. *To sleep again, Plin. Ep.* 9, 36, 3.

Rēdormitatio, -ōis, f. id. *quod seq.*

† **Rēdormitio**, -ōis, f. verb. *A falling asleep again*. *In redormitione vana esse vita prope convenit, Plin.* 10, 75. *ubi al. redormitatio.*

Rēducendus, a, um, part. *To be brought, or carried, back*. *Hunc Fabricius reducendum curavit ad Pyrrhum, Cic. Offic.* 3, 22. *conf. Liv.* 36, 35.

Rēducens, tis, part. *Reducing, drawing back*. *Corpus obesum ad maciem reducens, Plin.* 24, 8. ¶ *Sinum nitidum reducens, opening, or discovering, her white bosom, Catull.* 53, 11.

Rēduco, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, act. (1) *To bring, or lead, back*. (2) *To bring safe again*. (3) *To restore*. (4) *To remove; restrain, or limit*. (5) *Also to reconcile, atone, or appease*. (6) *To remove*. (1) § *Aliquem in cubiculum admittere, & reducere, Cic. Philipp.* 8, 10. *ubi al. seducere.* = *Libertatem revocare & reducere, Plin. Paneg.*

78. Reducere legiones in hyberna, *Paterc.* 2, 107. ¶ Reducere in memoriam, to call to mind; *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 52. (2) Exercitum oblidione liberatum reduxit incolumem, *Nep. Epam.* 7. (3) Medicinā reducere aliquem ad salutem, *Cic. ad Quir.* 7. (4) = Reducere libertatem, & itenis reprimere, *Sen.* (5) *Virg. Aen.* 2, 178. interpr. *Serv.* (6) *Phil. Reductus*, n. 3.

Redūcor, i, pass. To be led, or carried, back; to be brought, &c. *Philoxenus* reduci in carcerem maluit, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 6. Vox reducitur in quendam sonum æquabilem, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 12.

Reductio, ōnis, f. verb. A bringing, or pulling, back again. § Reductio regis, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. ¶ Deuisiones & reductiones clypei, *Vitr.* 5, 10. de balneis loq.

Reductor, ōris, m. verb. A bringer back, a restorer. *Mencio* reductoris plebis in urbem sumptus tineri debet, *Liv.* 2, 33. = Literarum jam senescentium reductor ac reformator, *Plin. Epist.* 8, 12, 1.

Reducturus, a, um, part. About to bring back. Mulieres quoque paululum è convivio evocat, cultius exornaturus, gratioresque reducturus, *Just.* 7, 3.

Reductus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Brought back, brought home again. (2) Restored, reconciled. (3) Removed. (4) Retired, low. (1) § Reductus ab exilio, *Cic. Att.* 9, 15. (2) § In gratiam reductus, *Id. pro Client.* 36. (3) Virtus est medium vitiorum, & utrinque reductum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 13, 9. (4) Hic in reducta valle Caniculae Vitabis ætius, *Id. Od.* 1, 17, 17. ¶ Alia reductiora, alia eminentiora, *Quint.* 11, 3.

¶ Redulceratus, a, um, part. Made sore again, Met. renewed again. Redulceratio prorsus dolore, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 151.

Redulcero, are, act. [ex re, & ulcus] To make sore again, to renew a wound, to open a sore afresh. *Vid. Redulceror.*

Redulcor, āri, ātus, pass. To be made sore again. § Redulceratur cutis, *Col.* 7, 5.

Reduncus, a, um, adj. [ex re, & uncus] Crooked; bowed, or bent, back, or inward. § Rostum reduncum, *Ov. Met.* 12, 562. ¶ Alis adunca, alis redunca, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Redundans, tis, part. Abounding, too copious, overflowing, reduntant, luxuriant. = Is redundantes nos & superfluentes juvenili quadam dicendi licentiā repressit, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 91.

Redundanter, adv. Superfluously, abundantly, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 20, 21.

Redundantia, æ, f. Excessiveness, superfluity, overflowing, luxuriance. § Juvenilis redundantia, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 30.

Redundatio, ōnis, f. verb. Too much abounding. ¶ Redundatio stomachi, the overturning of the stomach, *Plin.* 7, 6. conf. eund. 11, 37.

Redundaturus, a, um, part. About to redound. Denunciare igitur se hæc brevi ad ipsos redundatura, *Just.* 4, 3. Quod & victoris & victi detrimentum ad eundem Cæsarem esset redundaturum, *Alit. B. Al.* 60.

Redundatus, a, um, part. That is run over. Redundatas flumine cogit aquas, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 10, 52.

Redundo, are, neut. [ex re, & unda] (1) To rise above the banks; to overflow, or run over. (2) To abound; to have, or be, too much. (3) To be queasy, or crossick. (4) Met. To redound. (1) Si lacus Albinus redundasset, &c. *Cic. de Div.* 1, 44. (2) ¶ Neque abesse quidquam decet, neque redundare, *Id. Orat.* 2, 19. Tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, &c. *Id. N. D.* 1, 35. § Redundat puita, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 10. ¶ Neque prætermittatur, neque redundet, *Id. Orat.* 33. Quod redundat de quæstu, *Id. Verr.* 3, 66. (3) *Plin. Paneg.* 63. (4) § Infamia redundat ad amicos, *Id. de Am.* 21. Invidia mihi in posteritatem, *Id. Catil.* 1, 12. In me commissa pena redundet, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 451.

¶ Reduplicatio, ōnis, f. verb. A redoubling, Cod. ¶ Duplicatio, *Sen.*

¶ Reduplico, are, act. To redouble, *Col.* ¶ Duplico, *Cic. conduplico, Tir.*

Reduresco, ui, incept. To grow hard again, § Ferrum redurelcit, *Vitr.* 1, 4.

Redūria, æ, f. [à reduere, inus.] The looseness and cleft of the skin about the root of the nails. Redurias sanat lana ex aqua frigidâ, *Plin.* 29, 2.

¶ Reduvia flagri, the looseness of the skin after a whipping, *Titin.* ¶ Reduviar conchyliorum, the fragments of shells of fishes, *Solin.* Cum capiti mederi debeas, reduviam curas, when one complains of lesser evils, neglecting the greater, *Prov. ap. Cic. pro S. Roic.* 44.

¶ Reduviolus, a, um, adj. ant. Full of chaps and gaps, rugged, rough, *Vid. Scal. in Solin.*

Redux, ūcis, c. g. [à reduco] (1) Brought, or returned, back again; or that is come home safe and sound from exile, or travel. (2) Also returning. (1) Tu me reducem in patriam facis, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 18. (2) Non ante reduces ad agmen, *Plin.* 8, 5.

¶ Refacio, ere, feci, act. To repair, or make anew, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 24. ¶ Sed al. re. facere rectis.

Refectio, ōnis, f. verb. [à reficio] (1) A recruiting, a repairing, or mending, of a thing that is worn and decayed. (2) A refectio, a refreshment, or recreation. (3) A repast, a taking of meat and drink. (1) § Capitolii refectio, *Suet. Cæs.* 15, 1. Cæteraque, si refectioem desiderant, fabris concinnanda tradantur, *Col.* 12, 3. Compluvia habent in refectioibus molestiam magnam, *Vitr.* 6, 3. (2) = Tempora ad quietem refectioemque nobis data, *Quint.* 10, 3. (3) § Refectio ciborum, *Cels.* 4, 6.

Refector, ōris, m. verb. A maker of a thing new again, a furber, a repairer, or mender. *Colossi refector, Suet. Vesp.* 18.

¶ Refectorium, ii, n. A place in monastery, or colleges, where the company dine and sup together; a refectory, a hall, *Jun. Prytaneum.*

Refectus, a, um, part. [à reficio] (1) Made again, created anew. (2) Restored, covered. (3) Refreshed. (4) Fresh, not weary. (1) Tribuni plebis iidem refecti, *Liv.* 3, 31. (2) Cognatorum opibus curisque refectus, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 136. (3) Nec aut cibo refectus, aut potu, *Curt.* 7, 5, 16. Refectus ab jactatione maritimâ, *Liv.* 21, 26. (4) ¶ Refecti cum fatigatis certamen imituri erant, *Curt.* 5, 13, 13.

Refecturus, a, um, part. About to repair. Impensas belli alio bello refecturus, *Just.* 9, 2.

Refectus, ūs, m. verb. A refreshing, a repast, a repairing, or recruiting, *Plin.* 18, 7. sub fin.

Refellens, tis, part. Disproving. Nullius memoriâ jam me refellente, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 2.

Refello, ere, li, act. [ex re, & fallo] To refell, to prove false, to disprove, to refute. = Retellere & coarguere mendacium alicujus, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 5. ¶ Approbo, *Quint.*

Refellor, i, pass. To be disproved, or refuted. Ita vivunt quidam, ut eorum vitâ refellatur oratio, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 29.

Referbeo, ere, ui, neut. To grow cool. § Referberat oratio, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 91.

Refercio, ire, tum, act. (1) To fill, to stuff. (2) To cram, to put in a small room. (1) *Heraclides* puerilibus fabulis retercit libros, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 13. Refescire aures hominum sermonibus, *Id. pro Rab. Posth.* 14. (2) = ¶ Crassius quæ coarctavit, & peranguste refercit, in oratione tuâ, dilatat nobis atque explicet, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 35.

¶ Refereñdarius, i, m. An officer that made answer to petitions, and of the emperor's pleasure therein, *Ap. JCC.*

Referendus, a, um, part. To be brought back, or related. Referendus animus ad firmitudinem, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 6. Eique insepulti patris ossa in patriam referenda tradidit, *Just.* 25, 5.

Referens, tis, part. Bringing back, or relating. § Referens exempla veterum, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 6. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 3, 187.

Refertio, ire, act. (1) To strike again. (2) To strike back, to reflect. (1) Me servulum, qui referere non audebam, vicit, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 29. conf. *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 108. (2) *Vid. Referior.*

Refertior, iri, pass. To be reflected. Opposita speculo referitur imagine Phœbus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 349.

Refertio, fers, tūli, lātum, act. [ex re, & fero] (1) To bring, or force, again; to carry back. (2) Absol. To bring. (3) To report, rehearse, relate, or tell. (4) To answer, to reply. (5) To refer to one's consideration, to move, as in council, senate, &c. (6) To propose, or move. (7) To write, or set down. (8) To betake, or apply. (9) To turn, or convert. (10) To be like, to resemble. (11) To reduce. (12) To render, or requite; to be even with. (13) To imitate, to follow the steps of. (14) To count, or reckon. (15) To bring in, to yield, to produce. (16) To transferr upon another, to impute. (1) Factum capellæ domum referunt, *Tib.* 1, 1, 22. Frigoribus sub tectum referat, *Col.* 11, 3. ¶ Pedom referre, to give ground, to flee, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 40. (2) Cives referte opem, & restringite, *Cic. ex Pont.* Romam iterum se referre, *Id.* (3) ¶ Milit qui rumores exciperent, & ad se referent, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 9. § Facta referre, *Hor.* pugnas, *Ov.* tales voces, *Virg.* (4) Ille refert, O lux, &c. *Ov. Met.* 2, 35. (5) Quæsit quâ de re ad Crassum retulisset, *Cic.* § Ad sapientes referre aliquid, *Id.* Referre ad senatum de legatis mittendis, *Liv.* 2, 39. (6) Lentulus de solenni religione retulit, *Cic. ad Quir.* 5. (7) § Referre in codicem, *Id. pro Rosc. Com.* 2. in commentarium, *Id. Attic.* 7, 3. In Deos, Cælum & Terram refert *Heraclides*, *Id. N. D.* 1, 13. Referre in numerum deorum, *Id. N. D.* 1, 12. ¶ Inter divos, to canonize, *Eutrop.* 7, 20. Referre acceptum alicui aliquid, to impute, or charge it upon him; to thank him for it, & both in a good and bad sense, *Cic.* (8) = Retuli me ad ea studia, quæ diu intermissa revocavi, *Id. Tusc.* 9, 1. (9) Multa dies retulit in melius, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 426. (10) Quicquid concepitum est paternum & avitum retulit colorem, *Col. conf. Id.* 7, 2, 3. § Referre parentem ore, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 66. ¶ Referre alienos mores ad suos, to judge of them by his own, *Nep. Epam.* 1. (11) § Ad finem aliquem referre omnia, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 52. (12) Solus ego te ab egestate abstuli, solus si ductem, referre gratiam nunquam potes, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 10. Nunc referam gratiam, atque illas itidem fallam, ut ab illis fallimur, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 93. (13) Filia non minus mores, patris, quam os vultumque referebat, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 16, 9. (14) Claudere oves stabulis, numerumque referre, *Virg. Ecl.* 6. fin. (15) = Majores quæstus antiquis retulere, quam nunc præbent vervaeta, *Col.* 2, 4. (16) Ego tibi refero, si non sum ex loco dejectus, *Cic.* Alius in alium culpam referebat, *Curt.* 4, 3, 7.

Refertor, i, pass. To be brought back, &c. *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10.

Refert, retulit, imperf. priore productâ. [comp. ex nomine res, & verbo fero] Refert qu. ita res fert; ut, ¶ meâ refert, i. e. Ita res mea fert, vel potius Meâ refert gratiâ, ut *Plautus* loquitur, it concerneth, or importeth. Parvi refert, it little concerneth, *Cic. pro Manil.* 7. Verum tuâ refert nihil, that makeb no matter to you, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 3, 12. Quid refert? to what purpose is it? what matter is it? *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 11.

Refertus, a, um, part. & adj. or comp. sîmus, sup. [à refertior] Replenished, full, well furnished, stuffed, cramed. = Formula disciplinæ plena ac referta, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 17. = Referta & locuples domus, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 35. § Literæ refertæ omni officio, diligentia, suavitate, *Id. ad Q. frat.* 2, 15. Referto prædonum mari navigare, *Id. pro Rab. Posth.* 8. Refertius erit ærarium P. R. quam unquam fuit, *Id. Verr.* 3, 87. Theatrum celebritate refertissimum, *Id. ad Q. frat.* 1, 14.

Refervens, tis, part. [ex seq.] (1) Boiling hot. (2) Met. Flagrant, high. (1) Terebinthina in tartagine reserventi, *Plin.* 16, 12. (2) § Reservens crimen, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 6.

Referveo, ere, vi, neut. (1) To be scalding hot. (2) Also to be cold again. (1) *Vid. Refervens.* (2) *Vid. Referbeo.*

Refervesco, ere, incept. To begin to grow hot again. Sanguis refervescere videretur, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 23.

Refervia, faba, *Plin. Vid. Refrivus.*

Rētibulo, āre. act. *To unbuckle, to unlace, to unclasp*, Mart. 9, 28.

Rēficiendus, a, um. part. *To be repaired, to be refitted*. *¶ Naves ædificandas, veteresque reficiendas curavit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 5, 1.*

Rēficio, ēre, fēci, fectum. [*ex re, & facio*] (1) *To repair, amend, or make anew*. (2) *To renew, to fill up, to make*. (3) *To inspirit, to refresh*. (4) *To cure, or recover*. (1) Muros ex sua re familiarī reficere coactus est, Nep. Timol. 4. *¶ Ades, quæ vitium fecerunt, reficere, Cic. Topic. 3.* *¶ Rates quas reficere, to refit them, Hor. Od. 1, 1.* *¶ testamentum, to make a new will, or at least to alter the old, Ulp. (2) ¶ Reficere copias suas, Cæs. B. C. 3, 87. tribum, Cic. pro Planc. 18. (3) = Recreat me & reficit Cn. Pompeii consilium, Id. pro Mil. 2. = Milites ex nocturno labore se reficere iussit, Cæs. (4) Tyronis reficiendi spes est in D. Curio, Cic. Att. 7, 3. Ego hīc cogito commorari, quoad me reficiam; nam & corpus & vires amisi, Id. Fam. 7, 26.*

Rēficio, i. pass. (1) *To be made, to be done*. (2) *To be made up*. (3) *To be refreshed, relieved, &c.* (4) *To be made good, to be made to answer*. (1) *Vid. Reficio. Locatur opus, quod ex meā pecuniā reficiatur; ego me refecturum esse dico, Cic. Verr. 3, 54. (2) Nunquam eris dives, antequam ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, ut ex eo tueri sex legiones possis, Id. Parad. 6. (3) ¶ Tantum cibi & potionis adhibendum, ut reficiantur vires, non opprimantur, Id. de Sen. 11, 8. (4) ¶ Nemo sanus debet sumptum facere in culturā, nisi videt non aliter posse refici, Col.*

Rēfigendus, a, um. part. *To be fastened anew*, vid. seq.

Rēfigo, ēre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To fasten anew*. (2) *To pluck down what is fastened; to cancel*. (3) *Met. To abrogate, or disannul*. (1) = Sive prope truncum deligitur palus, pedali tamen spatium refigendus est, Col. 4, 16. (2) Sub duce qui templis Parthorum signa refixit, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 56. (3) ¶ Fixit leges pretio, atque refixit, Virg. Æn. 6, 622. conf. Sil. 10, 601.

Rēfigor, i. pass. *To be fastened anew*. *¶ Refigite terrā, Val. Max. 1, 6, 10.*

Rēfixus, a, um. part. *Unloosed, taken away*. *Refixa cælo devocare sidera, Hor. Epod. 27, 25. ¶ Clypeus refixus, Id. Od. 1, 28, 11.*

Rēflāgito, āre. act. *To importune, to beg instantly*. *Circumsistite eam & reflagitate, Catull. 40, 6.*

Rēflans, tis. part. *Blowing contrary, or back again*. *Sin autem reflantibus velis rejiciemur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49.*

Rēflātus, ūs. m. verb. [*à reflu*] *A contrary blast, or wind; a blowing contrary*. *Naves delatæ in Utricam reflatu, Cic. Attic. 12, 2.*

Rēflectens, tis. part. *Turning back, &c.* *Catull. 43, 10.*

Rēflecto, ēre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To turn back, to bend back, to bow back, or again*. (2) *Met. To slay one from doing a thing*. (3) *To cause to reflect, or consider*. (1) Canum degeneres caudam sub alvum reflectunt, Plin. 11, 40. *¶ Caput reflectere, Catull. 43, 10. oculos, Ov. Met. 7, 341. pedem, Catull. 62, 112. (2) = Neque illum misericordia repressit, neque reflexit, Ter. Adelp. 3, 2, 9. ¶ Incitare aut reflectere mentes, Cic. (3) = ¶ Animum revocare & reflectere ad aliq. Id. pro Sulla, 16.*

Rēflector, i. pass. *To be bent*. *¶ Reflecti in unguis, Ov. Met. 5, 547.*

Rēflexus, a, um. part. *Turned, or bowed, back*. *¶ Cervice reflexa, Stat. Achil. 1, 382. ¶ Masculis elephantorum dentes reflexi, seminis recti atque proni, Plin. 11, 17.*

Rēfloo, āre. act. (1) *To blow contrary; to blow back again, or against*. (2) *Met. To thwart, or cross, one*. (1) Et si Etææ valde reflaverint, Cic. Attic. 6, 7. (2) Cū fortuna reflavit, affligimur, Cic. Offic. 2, 6, 2.

Rēfior, āri, ātus, pass. *To be breathed out again*. *¶ Aer ducitur, atque reflatur, Lucr. 4, 936.*

Rēfloreō, ēre, ūi, neut. *To flourish, or spring, again*, Plin. 18, 19.

Rēfloreſcens, tis. part. *Flourishing again*. *¶ Juventa reflorescens, Sil. 15, 74.*

Rēfloreſco, ēre. incept. *To begin to flourish, or blossom, again*, Plin. 18, 16.

Rēfluens, tis. part. *Flowing back*. *¶ Refluens Tybris, Virg. Æn. 8, 87. Padus, Val. Flacc. 8, 90.*

Rēfluo, ēre, xi, xum. neut. *To flow again, to flow back, to ebb*. *Nilus cūm refluit campis, Virg. Æn. 9, 32. conf. Luc. 4, 428.*

Rēfluus, a, um. adj. *Which floweth back, that ebbeth and floweth*. *¶ Refluum mare, Plin. 2, 97. Tethyos alternæ refluus calcavit arenas, Claud. 3. Conf. Hon. 58.*

Rēfluxus, ūs. m. *The ebb when the tide abateb*, Litt. sine auct. *¶ Recellus.*

Rēfocillātor, ōris. m. verb. *A comforter*, Lexicogr. ex Apul.

Rēfocillātus, a, um. part. *Refreshed*. *Paucis diebus ægrè refocillatus decessit, Plin. Epist. 3, 14.*

Rēfocillo, āre. act. [*ex re, & focillo*] *To comfort, to refresh, to cherish and make much of one*. *Lugentem remediis refocillare, Sen. de Benef. 3, 9.*

Rēfodio, ēre, di, flum. act. *To dig out of the earth, to dig over anew*. *Radices omnes refodiat, Col. 2, 2. conf. Plin. 2, 63.*

Rēfodior, i. pass. *To be digged over again*. *Illud de integro refodi debet, Col. R. R. 4, 32.*

Rēformandus, a, um. part. *To be made anew*, Quint. 12, 6.

Rēformatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A renewing, a reformation*. *¶ Morum reformatio, Sen. E. i. 58. ¶ Renovatio, Cic.*

Rēformātor, ōris. m. verb. *A reformer, or renewer*. = *Literarum senescentium reductor & reformatior, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 1.*

Rēformātrix, icis. f. verb. *A she reformer*, Dig.

Rēformātus, a, um. part. *Reformed, made anew*. *Reformatus primos in annos, Ov. Met. 9, 399.*

Rēformidans, tis. part. *Greatly fearing*. *Vulgi reprehensionem reformidans, Cic. de Fin. 3, 2.*

Rēformidatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Great fear, or dread*. *¶ Oritur in suasionem sibi proponit aut spem, aut reformidationem deliberantis, Cic. Part. Orat. 4.*

Rēformido, āre. act. *To fear much, or dread greatly; to stand in awe of*. *Bellum involutum pacis nomine reformido, Cic. Phil. 7, 19. Membra faucia reformidant tactum, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 7, 13.*

Rēformo, āre. act. *To reform, to renew; to new mould, or shape; to put in a new dress, to make better*. *Dum quod fuit antè reformet, Ov. Met. 11, 254. = Mores parens reformet, & corrigat, Plin. Paneg. 53. conf. Sen. Epist. 94.*

Rēfossus, a, um. part. *Digged up*. *Refossas radices comburere, Col. 3, 11. telus, Luc. 4, 293.*

Rēfotus, a, um. part. *Cherished again*, Suet. Ner. 27.

Rēfovendus, a, um. part. *To be cherished*. *Post bellum vires refovendæ magis, quàm spargendæ, Vell. Patere. 1, 15.*

Rēfovens, tis. part. *Cherishing*. *Nunc tandem longa pace cuncta refovent, Curt. 4, 19. Ipsi levi flatu refovens pendentia membra Aura, Ælanit. 5, 565.*

Rēfoveo, ēre, fōvi, fōvum. act. (1) *To cherish, or revive, again; to refresh, or relieve, again*. (2) *To renew, or put in as good a state as it was*. (1) Corpus refoventque, iuventque, Ov. Met. 8, 536. *¶ Membra quiete refovere, Sil. 3, 637. artus, Luc. 8, 67. (2) ¶ Disciplinam castrorum lapsam refovisti, Plin. Paneg. 18.*

Rēfoveor, ēri. pass. *To be renewed*. *Modicâ stercore terra refoveatur, Col. 2, 1, 6.*

Rēfractāriolus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat stubborn, or unruly*. *Refractariolum dicendi genus, Cic. Attic. 2, 1.*

Rēfractārius, a, um. adj. [*à refringo*] *Self-willed, willful, forward, rebellious, stubborn, obstinate, refractory, unruly*, Sen. Epist. 73. = *Contumax, Id. ibid. ¶ Equus refractarius, a bradstrong, unruly, refrive, horse, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Refractio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reflection, a refraction*. *Refractio, seu repercussio, luminis, Dig.*

Refractum, ti. n. *A ground broken up, or laid fallow*, Litt. ex Plin.

Refractus, a, um. part. [*à refringor*] *Broken, weakened*. *Refracta videntur Omnia converti, Lucr. 4, 442. Aquilo Zephyris refractus, Stat. Sylv. 4, 5, 8. Claustris pudoris refractis, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 4.*

Refrēnandus, a, um. part. *To be curbed, or held, in; Met. to be restrained*. = *Juventus refrenanda & coercenda est, Cic. de Div. 1, 2.*

Refrēnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A brideling; Met. a checking, curbing, or holding, in*. *¶ Refrenatio doloris, Sen. de Ira, 3, 15.*

Refrēnātus, a, um. part. *Bridled, bidden back; Met. stayed, restrained*. *¶ Religione refrenatus, Lucr. 5, 115.*

Refrēno, āre. act. [*ex re, & frenum*] *To bridge, or curb; to keep in, or check*. = *Refrenat aquas; obliquaque flumina sistit, Ov. Epist. 6, 37. = ¶ Refrenare à gloriâ juvenes, non incitare, Cic. pro Cæl. 31. licentiam, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 29.*

Refrēnor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be bridled, &c.* *Val. Max. 2, 7, 8.*

Refrāgātus, a, um. part. *Gain saying*. *¶ Refragatus gloriæ suæ, Curt. 9, 5, 21.*

Refrāgor, āri, ātus. sum. dep. [*ex re, & frago*] *quod est tentare, flectere: fort. à refringo, nam & frango ant. frago; quo sensu refractius dic.* *To resist, to be against; to gainsay, or deny; to vote against; to cross, or thwart*. *Ne refragari homini amicissimo videar, Cic. Philipp. 11, 9. Si cætera non refragantur, Plin. Epist. 3, 19, 9. Cum iis pars optimatum refragabatur, Vell. Patere. 2, 40.*

Refricatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A galling, or rubbing up*, Aug.

Refrico, āre, ūi, etum. act. (1) *To rub hard, or again*. (2) *Met. to rub up, to renew, to rehearse something unpleasing*. (3) *To torment, to pain*. (1) Id omne ita facito, & reficatio denuo, Cato, 87. (2) ¶ Refricare obductam cicatricem, to rub up an old sore, Cic. in Rull. 3, 2. *¶ memoria, Id. Philipp. 3, 7. (3) Crebro reficit lipitudo, Cic. Attic. 10, 17.*

Refricor, āri. pass. *To be renewed, &c.* *Refriatur admonitu amor, Ov. Rom. Am. 719.*

Refrigeo, ēre, xi, neut. *To cool again, to wax cold*. *Vid. Refrigesco.*

Refrigēratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A freshing, a cooling*. *¶ Refrigeratio in ætate, Cic. de Senect. 24. Corpora à refrigerationibus solidantur, Vitr. 1, 4.*

Refrigētrator, ōris. m. verb. *A cooler, or refresher, &c.* *Refrigeratrix.*

Refrigētrātrix, a, um. adj. *Cooling, refreshing*. *Refrigeratoria vis, Plin. 22, 22.*

Refrig. atrix, icis. f. verb. *She that refresheth*. *Laetitia naturæ est refrigeratrix, Plin. 18, 8.*

Refrigētator, a, um. part. (1) *Cooled*. (2) *Abated, flaked, refreshed, diminished, alloyed*. (1) = *Refrigerato & extincto calore occidimus 191, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. (2) Refrigerato jura sermonum hominum, Id. Fam. 3, 8. ¶ Membra partium audientia partium refrigerata, Cic. N. D. 1, 10.*

Refrigētum, ti. n. *Refresher, Part. A Refrigeratio, Cic.*

Refrigēro, āre. act. (1) *To cool, to chill*. (2) *To refresh, to comfort*. (3) *Met. To diminish, or abate; to daunt, dishearten, or blunt, one; to take one off*. (1) ¶ Stella Saturni refrigerat, Martis incendit, Cic. N. D. 2, 46. *¶ Me frigus Dalmaticum etiam hīc refrigeravit, Id. Fam. 5, 10. (2) Inclusa sua membra refrigerat unda, Ov. Met. 13, 903. (3) ¶ Refrigerare telum, Quint. 5, 7.*

Refrigēror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be cooled, &c.* *¶ Ubi potest ista ætas caleſcere, aut vultus aquive refrigerari salubrius? Cic. de Senect. 16.*

Refrigeſco, ēre, xi, incept. (1) *To grow cold, to begin to be cool*. (2) *Met. To be less vehement and earnest, to begin to cool*. (1) *Ubi viman refrigerit, in domum intundit, Cato, conf. Col. 1, 16. Cor post reſeducta refrigit, Ov. Met. 12, 422. (2) ¶ Calidus se temperat, nunc in causa.*

refrixit, *Cic. pro Planc. 23.* Res interpellata bello refrixerat, *Id. Attic. 1, 19.*

Refringendus, a, um. part. *To be broken, or curbed.* Sed hoc intelligi volo, laxandos esse eloquentiæ frenos, nec angustissimo gyro ingeniorum impetus refringendus, *Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 7.*

Refringens, tis. part. *Breaking, Stat. Theb. 4, 139.*

Refringo, ãre, ãgi, actum. act. (1) *To break open.* (2) *To break.* (3) *To refract, or reflect.* (4) *Met. To weaken, or abate; to diminish, to lessen, to blunt, or dull.* (1) § Refringere carcerem, *Liv. 6, 17.* portas, *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 61.* domos ventorum, *Val. Flacc. 8, 323.* Cellas refregit omnes intus, *Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10.* (2) Refringit virgulta pede vago, *Caull. 61, 86.* (3) § Refringere radios solis, *Plin. 2, 59.* (4) § Refringere vim fortunæ, *Liv. 5, 37.* gloriam alicujus, *Cic. pro Mil. 2.* opes, *Prop. 3, 3, 44.*

Refringor, i. pass. *To be broken, to be refracted, &c. Plin. 2, 59.*

Refrivus, a, um. adj. [*qu. referivus, à refero.* *Refriva faba*, quæ ad sacrificium referri solet] *A bean sacrificed to the gods, for good luck of corn.* *Al. leg. refrina, & referina, sed malè, vid. Fest. & Plin. 18, 13.*

§ Refruga, æ. c. g. *A runagate, an apostate, Ulp. † Transfuga.*

Refugiens, tis. part. *Flying back.* Rex cum paucis suorum assequutus agmen refugientium adiuos, *Curt. 4, 40.* Refugientes pauci aliam omnem multitudinem in potestate hostium esse afferbant, *Liv. 24, 1.*

Refugio, ãre, fûgi, fûgitum. n. (1) *To fly away; to run, or fly, back.* (2) *To start at, to dread.* (3) *Met. To eschew, shun, avoid, or fly from.* (4) *To forsake, to forbear.* (5) *To refuse, or deny.* (1) Reliqui Syracusas refugerant, *Cic. § A pestiferis & nocentibus refugere, Id. N. D. 2, 47.* (2) = Refugit animus, eaque reformidat dicere, *Id. Philipp. 14, 3.* (3) § Tela atque incurtus refugere, *Id. ad aliquem, Id. pro Deiot. 11.* Ista refugiant memoriam nostram, *Col. 12, 50.* (4) Omnem Venerem refugerat Orpheus, *Öv. Met. 10, 79.* (5) Nec Polyphymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, *Hor. Od. 1, 1, sub fin.*

Refugium, ii. n. *A refuge, or shelter.* = Nationum portus & refugium senatus, *Cic. Off. 2, 8.*

Refugus, a, um. adj. *Flying back, or away.* § Justit ut instantibus instaret, refugos non sequerentur, *Tac. Ann. 13, 40, 3.* § Mare refugum, *Stat. Theb. 12, 634.* Refugi à fronte capilli, *Luc. 10, 152.*

Refulgens, tis. part. *Glittering.* § Refulgens suis venis, *Plin. 13, 15.* Integri resurgentibus armis, *Liv. 8.*

§ Refulgentia, æ. f. *A glittering.* § Lacunarum resulgentia, *Apul. Florid. 18. p. 811.* † Fulgor, *Hor.*

Refulgeo, ãre, fi. neut. (1) *To reflect a shining brightness, to shine bright, to glitter.* (2) *Met. To smile upon.* (1) Refulget luce percussus color, *Luc. 2, 799.* Roseæ cervice resulsit, *Virg. Æn. 1, 406.* Cynthia, quo primum cornu dubitanda resulsit, *Luc. 4, 60.* (2) Quod si dolosi spes resulsit nummi, *Per. Prol. 12.*

§ Refulgidus, a, um. adj. *Shining, or glittering, Litt. ex Apul. † Fulgidus, Luc.*

Refundens, tis. part. *Pouring back, returning.* Fluvius refundens ore phryseter capax, *Sen. Hippol. 3030.*

Refundo, ãre, fûdi, fûsum. act. (1) *To pour back.* (2) *To melt, to dissolve.* (3) *To return, or send, back.* (4) *To pour forth.* (5) *To refund, or pay back.* (1) A liquor refundit in æquor, *Öv. Met. 11, 488.* (2) = Glaciem refundat, cunctaque humifico spiritu laxet luna, *Plin. 2, 101.* (3) Refudimus Nilo suas copias, *Id. Paneg. 31.* Urna refundit aquas, *Prop. 2, 20, 50. conf. Stat. Theb. 4, 844.* (4) Vaporibus stellæ & æmniæ æther refundunt eadem, & rursum trahunt indidem, *Cic. N. D. 2, 46.* (5) *Litt. ex Ulp. † Resolvo, Plaut.*

Refundor, i. pass. *To be poured out, &c. § Unda refunditur, Stat. Theb. 9, 465. conf. Sil. 14, 552.*

Rẽfũsẽ, adv. unde comp. Rẽfũsiũs. *Abundantly, largely, plentifully.* In plano refusiũs egesta humus tumidior est, *Col. 4, 1.*

§ Rẽfũsiũ, õnis. f. verb. *A pouring back.* § Refusio humoris, *Macrob. Sat. 1, 21.*

§ Rẽfũsor, õris. m. verb. *He that poureth, or melteth, Agric.*

Rẽfũsus, a, um. part. (1) *Poured out, overflowing.* (2) *Poured in again, or rather wide, or of great extent.* (1) Non nisi refuso mari arenas fatetur, *Plin. 36, 26.* (2) Si quem tellus extrema refuso submoveat oceano, *Virg. Æn. 7, 225. conf. & Sil. 17, 63.*

Rẽfũtandus, a, um. part. *To be coerced, or kept within bounds.* § Illas gentes nostri imperatores refutandas potiũs, quàm bello laceßendas putaverunt, *Cic. de Prov. Conf. 13.*

Rẽfũtatio, õnis. f. verb. *A confutation, a reply.* § Refutatio accusationis, *Cic. Top. c. 25.*

Rẽfũtatus, a, um. part. *Refuted.* Oratio re multo magis, quàm verbis refutata, *Cic. pro Pomp.*

Rẽfũtatus, ùs. m. verb. *A confutation.* Ancipiti refutatu convincere fallum, *Lucr. 3, 524.* † Rarò occ.

Rẽfũto, ãre. act. [*ex re, & futo, i. e. arguo, Fest. sed est à futo vase, quo aqua fervens compescitur: unde Confutare ollam dixit Titin.*] (1) *To confute, to disapprove, to convince, or confound, by reason; to refute.* (2) *To cõerce, or binder a design.* (2) § Nostra confirmare, contraria refutare, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 19.* (2) *Vid. Refutandus.*

Rẽfũtor, ari, ãtus. pass. *To be refuted, &c. Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.*

§ Rẽgãlia, um. pl. n. *Royalties, fees of honour granted by the king; also the robes, &c. used at the coronation, Ap. JCC. † Regum insignia.*

Rẽgãliõlus, li. m. [*ita dict. quod sit rex avium qui ideo regaviõlus, Gr. βασιλικός, τράχιλος*] *A bird of a yellow colour, between which and the eagle is continual hostility; some take it for the wren, Suet. Cæs. 81. vid. ibid. Casaub.*

Rẽgãlis, le, adj. or. comp. *Royal, or kingly; princely, like a king.* § Ornatus regalis, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 21.* Rex regum regatior, *Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 45.* § Virgo regalis, *Öv. A. Am. 1, 6, 97.*

Rẽgãliter, adv. *Kingly, royally, majestically.* Sacrificio regaliter confecto, *Liv. 42, 51.* Precibus minas regaliter addit, *Öv. Met. 2, 397.*

Rẽgẽlo, ãre. act. *To thaw that which is frozen.* Figura biumæ Zephyrus regelavit, *Col. 1, 5. Conf. & Parr. R. R. 1, 57.*

Rẽgẽlor, ãi. pass. *To be thawed, Col. 2, 16.* Vix ætas mea mediã regelatur æstate, *Sen. Ep. 67.*

Rẽgẽmo, ãre, ui. neut. *To groan again.* Ab junctis regemunt tabulata cavernis, *Stat. Theb. 5, 389.*

Rẽgendus, a, um. part. *To be ruled, or governed, Cic. Attic. 10, 6.* Regenda magis est servida adolescentia, *Sen. Oct. 446.* § Regendus amor arte, *Öv. A. Am. 1, 4.*

§ Rẽgẽneratio, õnis. f. verb. *A new birth, Eccl. † Generatio nova.*

§ Rẽgẽnerãtor, õris. m. verb. *He that regenerateth, or begeth anew, Eccl. † Novi generis auctor.*

Rẽgẽnerõ, ãre. act. (1) *To resemble some ancestor.* (2) *To regenerate, or beget again.* (1) Ipse avum regeneravit Æthiopem, *Plin. 7, 12.* (2) *Eccl. † Denuo formare, regigno.*

Rẽgẽnerõr, ãri, ãtus. pass. *To be produced again, to come again.* Nævos & cicatrices etiam regenerari, *Plin. 7, 11.*

Rẽgens, tis. part. *Ruling, governing.* Tum contemptu regentium minũs cõercitis odiũs, *Tac. Ann. 12, 54, 3.* Regens frena nocturni ætheris, *Sen. Hipp. 420.* repentis, *Sil. 14, 393.*

† Rẽgẽrendãrius, ii. m. *An officer that subscribed petitions, also a register, Ap. JCC.*

Rẽgerinãtio, õnis. f. verb. *A springing again, Plin. 17, 20.* & 19, 7.

Rẽgerinãto, ãre. neut. [*ex re, & germen*] *To burgeon again, to spring anew, to grow afresh, Plin. 16, 33.*

Rẽgẽro, ãre, fi. sum. act. (1) *To cast up again;*

to throw, or fling, back. (2) *To vomit, to cast back again.* (3) *Met. To retort.* (4) *To set down, or put, in writing that which one hath read, or heard.* (1) In acervum culmos regerant, *Col. 2, 10.* (2) *Vid. Regeßtus.* (3) § Regerere crimen alicui, *Sen. Hippol. 720.* invidiam in aliquem, *Quint. 11, 1.* communem culpam, *Plin. Epist. 10, 30, 2.* (4) *Cassius Cic. Fam. 15, 19.* In commentarios ea, quæ aliis declamatoribus laudata sunt, regerunt, *Quint. 3, 8.* Cũ regessisset in ærarium pecunias publicas, *Vell. Paterc. 2, 92.*

Rẽgeßtus, ti. n. [*terra è sulco egesta, & in aliquantulam altitudinem elevata*] (1) *Earth dug up, a ridge in ploughing.* (2) *Allo a register book.* (1) Humus passioni præbet regeßtum, *Col. 3, 13. conf. 4, 1.* (2) Quæ in regeßtis diversorum officiorum relata sunt, *Præf. Cod. Theod. † Commentarius.*

Rẽgeßtus, a, um. part. (1) *Cast, or turned, up again.* (2) *Vomited up.* (1) Tellure regeßtâ Obvuerere, *Öv. Met. 11, 188.* Translucit ignis, inque trepidantes focos bis ter regeßtus, *Sen. Thy. 768.* (2) Regeßtâ crapulâ vestem inquinare, *Apul. † Revomo, Plin.*

Rẽgia, æ. f. sc. domus. (1) *The palace, or house, of a prince; a king's court, or pavilion.* (2) *A sort of olive tree.* (1) § Regia cœli, *Virg. Æn. 7, 210.* Priami, *Öv. Epist. 1, 34.* Numæ, *Id. Liv. 2, 12.* Vid. Periz. Curt. Vind. p. 85. (2) *Col. 8, 5. & 12, 47.*

Rẽgiẽ, adv. *Royally, pompously, magnificently, kingly, princely.* § Regiẽ statuere, *Cic. Verr. 3, 48.* Regiẽ polita ædificia, *Varr.*

Rẽgißicẽ, adv. *Kingly, sumptuously.* Ebore instructa regißicẽ, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. ex poetâ.* Regißicẽ extructis celebrant convivium mensis, *Sil. 11, 273.*

Rẽgißicus, a, um. adj. *Royal, princely, sumptuous, magnificent.* Epulæ paratæ regißico luxu, *Virg. Æn. 6, 605.* § Paratus regißicus, *Val. Placc. 2, 653.*

Rẽgißugium, ii. n. dies, quo Tarquinius Romã profugit, *sc. VI Kat. Mart. Fest. Al. dic. fugalia.* Nec Regißugium, pulsus ex urbe tyrannis, Lætum Romanis tas reticere diem, *Auson. Ecl. de feriis, Rom. 13.*

§ Rẽgigno, ãre. act. *To engender, to beget, again, unde*

Rẽgignor, i. pass. *To be engendered, or produced, anew.* Regini contumpta membra videmus, *Lucr. 4, 245.*

† Rẽgilla, æ. f. dim. [*à regia, Non. qu. vestis rege digna*] (1) *A royal robe.* (2) *Also a kind of womens garment, which they wore the day before their wedding.* (1) *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 39.* (2) *Fest.*

Rẽgimen, inis. n. [*à rego*] (1) *Government, rule, regiment.* (2) *Meton. The rudder, or stern, in a ship.* (1) Regimen totius magistratus penes Appium erat, *Liv. 6, 33.* = In quo consilium vitæ regimẽque locatum est, *Id. 3, 95.* (2) Frangitur arbor, Frangitur & regimen, *Öv. Met. 11, 552.* Regimen dat ventis, *Luc. 7, 12.*

Rẽgina, æ. f. (1) *A queen, a great lady, or mistress, the governess of a province.* (2) *A rich, or great, woman.* (1) § Regina Juno, *Cic. anteq. irat in exil. 10.* Met. Omnium regina rerum oratio, *Id. de Orat. 2, 44.* (2) Felix trium reginarum maritus, *Suet. Claud. 28.*

Rẽgio, õnis. f. [*à rego, quod priusquam provinciæ fierent, regiones sub regibus erant, atque ab his regebantur, Peror.*] (1) *A region, a district, a division, a canton.* (2) *A border, a coast.* (3) *A climate, or quarter.* (4) *A road, or highway.* (5) *A part of a town, or city; a ward.* (6) *Also a limit, or bound.* (7) *¶ E regione, over against, opposite.* (8) *Also in a straight line.* (9) *A country, as opposed to a city.* (1) Regiones dicimus intra quarum fines singularum coloniarum, aut municipiorum, magistratibus jus dicendi exercendique est, *Sicul. Flaccus.* (2) = Quæ tam parva insula, quæ non portus suos & agros, & aliquam partem regionis atque oræ maritimæ, per se ipsam defenderet? *Cic. pro Sex. 3.* Regio quæ tum est Aquilonaris, tum Australis,

lis, *Id. N. D.* 2, 19. (4) Notâ excedo regione viarum, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 737. (5) Lituo Romulus direxit regiones tum cum urbem condidit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 17. (6) Regiones vineæ terminare, *Id. N. D.* 2, 3. Met. Regionibus officii sese continere, *Id. in Rull.* 2. (2) = Nonne dicitis esse è regione nobis è contrariâ parte terræ, qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos antipodas vocatis? *Id. Acad.* 4, 39. (8) X Cum duo individua per inanitatem ferantur, alterum è regione delinet, alterum moveatur, *Id. de Fato*, 9. (9) X Non solum regiones, sed etiam urbes disiectæ, *Nep. Timol.* 3.

|| Rēgiōnālīter, adv. Country by country, or according to countrys, *Apul. de Mundo.* p. 753. † Secundum regiones.

|| Rēgiōnārius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a region, or country, *Front.*

Rēgiōnātīm, adv. [per singulas regiones] From quarter to quarter, ward by ward. Regionatim tribus descriperunt, *Liv.* 40, 51. Commercia regionatim interrompere, *Id.* 45, 30.

|| Rēgiſtrārius, ii, m. A register, or one that keepeth a register, *Ulp.* † pot. Registrarius.

|| Rēgiſtrum, tri, n. *Vopisc.* Index memoriz causâ factus, in quem regerimus ea, quæ in necessariis usus obvia esse volumus, *M. qu. regestarium*, *Bud. A register, a note book.* = Regestum, *Id.* quod rect. † Commentarius, liber memorialis.

† Rēgīto, āre, freq. [à rego] To govern often, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 57, 3. ubi vet. exemp. regelare.

Rēgius, a, um, adj. [à rex, regis] (1) Of a king. (2) Royal, kingly, princely, like a king. (1) Invisa civibus superbia regia, sc. regis Tarchinii, *Liv.* 1, 54. Dion repressit regios spiritus, *Nep. Dion.* 5. b. e. spiritus regius Dionysii. (2) § Regius apparatus, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 1. Regia potestas, *Id.* ¶ Ales regia, that of a king, *Ov. Met.* 4, 362. Morbus regius, the jaundice, the king's evil, *Cels.* 3, 24. || Via regia, the king's highway, *Ap. JCC.*

|| Reglūtīnatio, ōnis, f. An unglueing, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Reglūtīno, āre, act. (1) To unglue, *Met.* to let loose. (2) To glue again. (1) = Tuis ab unguibus reglutina & remitte, *Catull.* 23, 9. (2) *Vid.* Reglutinor.

|| Reglūtīnor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) To be unglued. (2) To be glued again. (1) *Lexicogr. ex Col.* (2) = Amputatum plagâ collum dividens rursus coibit ac reglutinabitur, *Prud. Pers.* 10, 873.

Reglūtīnōsus, a, um, adj. Very glueish, or clammy, *Plin.* 11, 15.

Regnandus, a, um, part. To be governed. Si unquam regnandam acceperit Albam, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 770.

Regnans, tis, part. Reigning. Displacent regnantibus civilia filiorum ingenia, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 82, 3. conf. *Sil.* 10, 342. Quæ cecinerant, uno ex Amyntæ filiis regnante, florentissimum fore Macedoniæ statum, *Just.* 7, 6.

Regnātor, ōris, m. verb. (1) A ruler, a governor, a king, lord, and master. (2) A possessor, or owner. (1) § Regnator Olympi, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 558. populorum, *Hor. Od.* 3, ult. (2) Regnator agelli, *Mart.* 10, 61.

Regnātrix, icis, f. verb. adject. She that ruleth; a governess, a lady, or mistress; a queen regent. ¶ Regnatricis domus, the imperial house, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 4, 4.

Regnātur, imperf. They reign, or bear rule. ¶ Ter centum totos regnabitur annos, kings shall govern, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 276.

Regnātūrus, a, um, part. About to reign. Haud ambiguum propediem regnaturum eum, *Liv.* 45, 19. Dixerunt, Neque enim aut sine regio imperio victurum, aut regnaturum esse captivum, *Curt.* 9, 1.

Regnātus, a, um, part. Governed, ruled. Terra regnata Lycurgo, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 14. conf. *Sil.* 14, 7.

Regno, āre, neut. [à regn. Celt. *Id.*] (1) To reign, to be a king. (2) To bear rule and sway, to be eminent and domineer; to bear a chief, or great, stroke. (3) Absol. To enjoy one's self, to live as

one pleaseth. (1) § Regnare in loco, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 54. per urbes, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 295. alicui opido, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 54. Mithridates ab eo tempore regnat, *Id. pro Leg. Manil.* 3. (2) Equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, *Id. Fam.* 11, 16. (3) Vivo & regno, simul ista reliqui, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 8.

Regnor, āri, pass. To be ruled, or governed. In cæteris gentibus, quæ regnantur, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 54. ¶ Rarò occ.

Regnum, ni, n. (1) A realm, a kingdom; kingly government. (2) One's own possession. (3) A dominion, rule, or government. (4) ¶ A metropolis. (1) Manlius est regnum appetisse judicatus, *Cic. pro Domo*, 38. *Liv.* 1, 57. (2) Nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, non tulissem, sc. in Tusculano, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 10. In Puteolana regna renavigare, *Id. Att.* 14, 16. vid. & *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 70. (3) ¶ Regna vini sortiri talis, to cast the dice who shall be king of good fellows, or master of the feast, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 18. (4) *Virg. Aen.* 1, 21.

Rēgo, ēre, xi, ctum, act. [ex Hebr. רָעָה pasco: nam rex est pastor, & pastor regit oves] (1) To rule, to govern. (2) To manage, to guide. (3) To hold strait, to keep down. (4) To set right, to admonish. (1) Regit patriis virtutibus orbem, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 17. (2) Auriga fedens equos regebat, *Curt.* 4, 15, 28. Iter rexit lino Theseus, *Prop.* 2, 11, 8. Animum regi, qui nisi paret, Imperat, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 61. (3) Pappillus tumidas tascia nulla regat, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 1, 333. ubi al. tegat; sed perperam. (4) X Non multa peccas, sed si peccas, te regere possum, *Cic. pro Mur.* 28.

Rēgor, i, pass. (1) To be governed, or ruled. (2) To be guided, or managed. (3) || To be bounded, or limited. (1) Mundus regitur numine deorum, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 19. (2) Remo reguntur rates, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 3. (3) *Litt. ex Boët.*

Regredior, i, sius sum, dep. To return, to go back. X Regredi quam progredi malle, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. § Regredi ab ostio, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 7. ¶ In memoriam regredi, to bethink himself, *Id. Capt.* 5, 4, 26.

† Regredō, is, ēre, act. To recall one's step. Regredere, revocare, *Non. ex Enn.*

Regressio, ōnis, f. A returning, a figure in rhetoric. Ἐπαγώδος dicitur Græcè; nostri regressionem vocant, *Quint.* 9, 3.

Regressus, a, um, part. Returning, having returned. Asperimam hiemis initio regressus Siciam, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 113.

Regressus, ūs, m. verb. A return, a going back, or retiring. X Nihil errat, quod in omni æternitate conservat progressus & regressus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20. X Egressus & regressus, *Col.* 9, 9.

Rēgūla, æ, f. [norma quâ lineæ diriguntur; dim. à rex, regis; quod quantitas primæ ostendit] (1) A rule, a square, a ruler. (2) A stick whereby any thing is held right. (3) Also a certain panier of osters to put olives in. (4) An instrument used in bone-setting. (5) A pattern, an example. (1) Duas regulas in speciem Græcæ literæ X decussavimus, *Col.* 3, 13. (2) *Id.* 6, 19. it. 6, 26. (3) *Id.* 12, 51. (4) *Cels.* 6, 10. (5) = Norma, regula, & præscriptio naturæ, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 46.

Rēgūlāris, re, adj. Made according to rule, regular, straight, *Ap. Recent.* † Regulæ congruens, *Cic.* ¶ Aes regulare, *Plin.* 34, 8. quod obsequatur malleis, malleable brass that will endure the hammer. = Ductile.

|| Rēgūlārīter, adv. Regularly, by rule, *Ulp.* † Rectè, ad normam, *Vett.*

|| Rēgūlātīm, adv. Idem, *Diom.*

Rēgūlus, li, m. dim. [à rex] A prince, a duke, an earl, a lord, a viceroi, a petty king. (2) || A nobleman, or courtier. (3) || A serpent, a cockatrice, or basilisk. (4) Also a bird called a wræn. (1) Protinus & alios Africæ regulos iussi adire, *Liv.* 27, 4. conf. & *Plin.* 18, 3. sub fin. (2) *Bibl.* (3) *Vulg.* † Basiliscus. (4) *Vid.* *Plin.* 10, 74.

Rēgustandus, a, um, part. To be tasted again, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 16.

|| Rēgustatio, ōnis, f. A second tasting, *Apic. ap. Litt.*

Rēgusto, āre, act. (1) To taste over again, to vomit. (2) Met. To read over again. (1) § Bilem suam regustare, *Sen. de Provid.* 3. (2) Crebro regusto tuas literas, *Cic. Att.* 13, 13. fin. § Laudationem alicujus regustare, *Id. ibid.* 43, in fin.

Rēgyro, āre, act. To rubel about, to turn round. Belum in Hispaniam regyavit, *Flor.* 4, 2. ¶ Locus ex *Varr.* vulgò adduct. dubius est.

Rehālo, āre, act. To breathe back again. Terra humorem tota rehalat, *Lucr.* 6, 522.

Reicio, ēre, act. per Sync. pro rejicio. To drive back, ut à flumine reice capellas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 96.

|| Reicūlus, a, um, adj. Non. *Vid.* Rejiculus.

Reiectāneus, a, um, adj. Refused, not chosen. X Illa non appello mala, sed rejectanea, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 26.

Reiectio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A vomiting, or casting up. (2) A casting off, or away; a rejecting, or refusing. (1) ¶ Reiectio sanguinis, a flux, *Plin.* 25, 13. ¶ 23, 8. (2) X Sive postliminio, sive exilio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, *Cic. pro Balbo*, 12. judicium, *Id. Div.* in *Verr.* 6. X Selectio, *Id.*

Reiecto, āre, freq. (1) To vomit, to cast up. (2) To cast back, to rebound, to re-echo. (1) § Cruorem ore rejectare, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 470. (2) Montes rejectant vocem, *Lucr.* 2, 330. conf. *Sil.* 7, 421.

|| Reiector, ari, ātus, pass. *Litt. ex Apul.*

Reiectūrus, a, um, part. About to cast back, or refuse, *Ov. Met.* 9, 512.

Reiectus, a, um, part. (1) Cast, or thrown, back. (2) Driven back. (3) Cast off, forsaken. (4) Remitted, or sent back. (5) Refused, disliked. (6) Deferred, or put off. (1) Capillus circum caput rejectus negligenter, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 49. (2) Naves tempestate rejectæ, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 5. (3) Rejecta mater amicam impuri filii sequebatur, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 24. (4) Conquesti ad senatum, rejectique ad consulem, *Liv.* 39, 3. (5) X Hæc quidem præposita rectè, illa rejecta dicere licebit, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 4. (6) In mensum Quintilem rejecti fumus, *Id. Att.* 1, 3.

Reiectus, ūs, m. A vomiting, or casting, up. Reiectus cibi non erit inutilis, si rarò fiat, *Cels.* 4, 2.

Rejiciendus, a, um, part. To be cast back, rejected, &c. *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 23.

Rejicio, ēre, jeci, jectum, act. [ex re, & jacio] (1) To cast, or sling, back. (2) To cast away. (3) To drive back, or chase away. (4) To turn, or shake, off. (5) To vomit, or cast, up. (6) To reject. (7) To refer. (8) To neglect, or slight. (9) To defer, delay, or put off, to another time. (1) Suis imperavit, ne quod omnino telum in hostes rejicerent, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 46. (2) Si quis erit, qui te è gremio rejiciat suo, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 66. (3) Pascentes à flumine reice capellas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 96. § Hostem ab aliquo loco rejicere, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 10. Quorum ferrum rejeci in campo, *Id. pro Mur.* 37. (4) Si altera illa magis instabit, forsitan nos rejiciat, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 5, 5. (5) Exasperatis faucibus pulvere, sanguinem rejecit, *Plin. Epist.* 8, 1, 2. (6) = Rejicere à se & aspernari, *Cic. pro S. Rusc.* 53. = Ubi plus mali quam boni reperio, id totum abjudico atque rejicio, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 24. X Deligere bona, & rejicere contraria, *Id. de Legg.* 1, 23. (7) Sed ne bis eadem legas, ad ipsam te epistolam rejicio, *Id. Attic.* 9, 15. § Rejicere causam ad senatum, *Liv.* 3, 13. (8) Panætius Astrologorum prædicta rejecit, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 42. *Vid.* & Rejicior, n. 3. (9) = Mitto hæc, & in aliud tempus rejicio, *Id. Vid.* & Rejicior, n. 4.

Rejicior, i, pass. (1) To be thrown back. (2) To be driven back. (3) Met. To be rejected. (4) To be deferred, &c. (1) Ut fores extra aperirentur, & janua in publicum rejiceretur, *Plin.* 36, 15. (2) Cum processissem, rejectus sum auro vehementi, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 6. Resistantibus ventis rejici, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 49. (3) = Refutetur & rejiciatur clamor, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 23. (4) Reliqua in mensum Januarium, rejicientur, *Id. Q. frat.* 2, 1. fin.

Rejiculus, vel *al.* *re'culus*, a, um, adj. [quod ab omnibus rejicitur] (1) *Thrown away, little worth, refuse, vile, base, poor, not worth keeping.* (2) Met. *Fruitless, idle.* (1) Rejiculae oves sunt alienandae, *Varr. R. R. 2, 1.* Vendat boves vetulos, armenta rejicula, &c. *Cato, 2, 4.* (2) Dispunge & recense vitæ tuæ dies, videbis paucos admodum & rejiculos apud te refedisse, *Sen. de Brevi vitæ, c. 8.*

Reipia, *In very deed*, Cic. passim. Sed potest scribi *dicere*.

Repetitio, ōnis, f. verb. *A repeating of a thing; a doing, or saying, it again.* Ut quæ exciderunt, crebriā reiteratione firmentur, *Quint. 11, 2.* Sed mel. lib. iteratione. † Repetitio.

Repetitor, ōris, m. verb. *He that repeateth*, *Litt. ex Tac. sed frustra fui querendo.*

Repeto, are, act. *To do, or say, a thing again; to reiterate.* † Itero, repeto.

Relabens, tis, part. *Sliding back.* § Relabente aëre, *Tac. Ann. 2, 24.* Relabentes undæ, *Claud. Laus Sere. 79.*

Relabor, i, plus, dep. *To slide, or fall, back again.* In finis, formosæ, relabere nostros, *Ov. Epist. 15, 95.* Met. In Aristippi turtim præcepta relatur, *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18.*

Relanguo, ère, ei, neut. *To be very feeble and faint.* Moribunda relanguit ore, *Ov. Met. 6, 291.*

Relanguesco, ère, incept. *To grow faint, or feeble; to assuage, or abate.* = Luxuriâ animos relanguescere, eorumque remitti virtutem existimabant, *Liv. 35, 45.* adde *Cæs. B. G. 2, 15, 4.* = remitti *ibid.*

Relapsus, a, um, part. *Fallen, or sunk, down again; relapsed.* *Ov. Met. 10, 57.*

Relatio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à refero*] (1) *A relation, a telling.* (2) *A report to the senate.* (3) Relatio criminis, *A plea in law.* (4) *The relation one thing beareth to another, as a master to a scholar.* (5) *A retribution.* (1) Quis audivit relationem tuam? *Cic. in Pison. 13.* (2) Relationem Cæsar ad senatum non remittit, *Plin. jun. 3.* (3) Relatio criminis est, cum ille jure factum a citur, quod alius ante injuriâ lacefferit, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 11.* (4) Ap. Dialect. (5) § Meritorum relatio, *Quint. 4, 1.* gratiæ, *Sen. de Benef. 5, 11.*

Relativus, a, um, adj. *Relative; that hath relation, or is referred, to something*, *Gram. vocab.*

Relator, ōris, m. verb. *A rehearser, a reporter, a teller*, *Balb. ad Cic. jub. Ep. Attic. 8, 17.*

Relatō, ōnis, m. pl. sc. literæ. *Accountancy, bills, or bonds*, *JCC.*

Relatorus, a, um, part. *About to bring back.* Cum milites nihil domum præter prætuitas cicatrices relaturi sint, *Curt. 8, 26.* conf. *Liv. 45, 19.*

Relatus, a, um, part. (1) *Brought back again.* (2) *Shown, reported, told related.* (3) *Don in return, returned.* (4) *Set down, entered, recorded.*

(1) His naturis relatus amplificatur sonus, *Cic. de N. D. 2, 57.* de *curius log.* (2) Cum relatum legent quis musicam, &c. *Nep. in Præf. Res gestæ separatim relatur, Id. de Reg. 1.* (3) § Luminis non suscepit, sed relatur, *Id. pro M. Scour.* (4) Judicium in publicas tabulas relatum, *Id. pro Sulla, 15.*

Relatus, ōis, m. verb. *A relation, or report.* Relatu virtutum opus est, *Tac. Hist. 1, 6.* § Dignarelatu, *Ov. Met. 4, 794.*

Relaxans, tis, part. *Relaxing, ceasing from.* Ne neſturi â quidem quiete diurnum laborem relaxante, *Curt. 5, 31.* conf. *Sil. 14, 407.*

Relaxatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A relaxing, a refreshing, a recreating, a setting at liberty; refreshment, divertisement.* § Orbi fractus est non contentio animi, sed relaxatio, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 5.* conf. eund. de *Fin. 2, 26.*

Relaxator, ōris, m. verb. *He that easeth*, *Dig.*

Relaxo, are, act. (1) *To loose, or set at large; to release, to free, or discharge.* (2) Met. *To undo, to unloose the reins.* (3) *To recreate, refresh, divert, or divertise; to relax.* (4) *To make free, as a slave.* (5) Neut. *To abate, or assuage.* (1) § Cum se corporis vinculis relaxaverint, *Cic. de*

Sen. 22. (2) § Pater indulgens quicquid ego adstrinxi, ille relaxat, *Id. Attic. 10, 6.* (3) § Quæro non quibus rebus intendam animum, sed quibus relaxem, & remittam, *Id.* (4) An dominum ignoras, nisi quem vindicta relaxat? *Perf. 5, 125.* (5) = Longus dolor levis; dat enim intervalla, & relaxat, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 29.*

Relaxor, ari, ōtis, pass. (1) *To be made loose, or soluble.* (2) *To be released, or respited; to be relaxed.* § Alvus tumefactastringitur, tum relaxatur, *Cic. N. D. 2, 54.* § Relaxari animis, *Id. Philipp. 2, 16.* (2) Ut relaxarentur animi, *Id. de Orat. 1.*

Relaxus, a, um, adj. *Very loose.* Relaxa humo radix, *Col. 11, 3.*

Relectus, a, um, part. *Read over again.* § Scripta relecta, *Ov. de Rem. Am. 718.*

Relegandus, a, um, part. *To be banished.* Hæc alius post quæstionem supplicio liberandos, alius in insulam relegandos, alius morte puniendos arbitrabitur, *Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 12.*

Relegans, tis, part. *Banishing.* Quamquam propior aliquantū est sententiæ relegantis, quæ abolvit, quā quæ occidit, *Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 13.*

Relegatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A banishing; a sending away, or confining, to some far country.* § Exilium & relegatio civium, *Liv. 3, 10.* = Tamen ne hæc attentæ & rusticana vita relegatio atque amandatio appellabitur? *Cic. pro Sext. Rufe. 26.*

Relegator, ōris, m. verb. *He that banishes*, *Dig.* † Qui relegat.

Relegatus, a, um, part. (1) *Ordered to leave the city.* (2) *Sent away, confined to some certain place.* (3) Met. *Removed, separated from.* (4) *Transferred, transmitted.* (5) *Sent away.* (1) Lamia à Gabinio consule relegatus fuit, *Cic. Fam. 11, 16.* *Id.* Relego, n. 2. (2) § Relegatus, non exul dicor, *Ov. Trist. 2, 137.* (3) Non sæva terris gens relegata ultimis, *Cic. ex Sophoc. Tusc. 2, 8.* (4) Invidia communis potentie in illum relegata, *Puterc. 2, 44.* (5) In aliâ insulâ relegatus exercitus, *Tac. Agric. 15.*

Relegens, tis, part. (1) *Reading again.* (2) *Saying again by the same words, &c.* (1) Quæ, relegente me, tolēbas raptim scribere, *Murt. 2, 6.* (2) Relegens errata retrorsum Lattora, *Virg. Æn. 3, 690.*

Relego, are, act. (1) *To send away far, to remove out of the way.* (2) *To banish, to confine to a place.* (3) *To refer.* (4) *To transfer.* (1) = Filium ab hominibus relegavit, & rure habitare jussit, *Cic. Offic. 3, 31.* Tauros in sola relegant Patrua, *Virg. Georg. 3, 212.* (2) Latium in concili ne relegavit, eamque ut ab urbe abesset milia passuum ducenta, *Cic. pro Sext. 12.* (3) Non ego in plerique eorum fidem meam obstringam; potiusque ad auctores relegabo, *Plin. 7, 10.* (4) Fortune invidiam in auctorem relegabat, *Puterc. 2, 64.*

Relego, ère, ègi, ètum, act. (1) *To read over again.* (2) *To gather again.* (3) *To go back.* (1) Religiosi dicti ex relegendo, *Cic. N. D. 2, 23.* Scripta cave relegas, *Ov. de Rem. Am. 717.* (2) § Omnem relegit libris pecuniam; Quærit Calneis ponere, *Hor. Epod. 2, 69.* (3) Culpatum relegebat iter, *Stat. Achill. 1, 23.*

Relegor, ari, pass. *To be banished.* Relegari pava poena futura fuit, *Ov. ex Pont. 7, 42.*

Relegor, i, pass. *To be read again.* Docilis relegi, docilitque relinqui, *Val. Flacc. 6, 237.*

Relentescio, ère, incept. *To wax soft and limber, to relent.* Neve relentescat repulsi amor, *Ov. Am. 1, 8, 76.* § Raro occ.

Relēvānus, a, um, part. *To relieve, or be relieved.* Tentavit quidem, ad relevandos castrenses sumptus, minimum numerum diminueret, *Duct. Dom. 12.*

Relēvatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A relieving*, *Litt. ex Apul.* † Relaxatio, *Cic.*

Relēvatus, a, um, part. *Eased, delivered, &c.* § Mens relevata curâ, *Ov. Trist. 1, 10, 12.* = Recreatus, *Cic.*

Relēvo, are, act. (1) *To lift up again.* (2) *To relieve, to comfort.* (3) *To ease, or make light.* (4) *To diminish, to lessen.* (5) *To deliver, free, or*

discharge; to cure. (1) § E terrâ corpus relevare, *Ov. Met. 9, 318.* (2) Famem copia nulla relevat, *Id. Met. 11, 129.* § Relevare sitim, *to quench thirst*, *Id. ibid. 6, 354.* § Relevare lumina, *Val. Flacc. 4, 70.* (3) § Illi animum relevabis, quæ curâ & miserâ tabescit, *Ter. Adelp. 4, 3, 11.* (4) § Laborem studiumque intendere & relevare, *Plin. Paneg. 19.* (5) § Relevare aliquem molestiis, *Cic. de Div. 2, 2.*

Relēvor, ari, ōtis, pass. *To be lifted up; Met. relieved, eased, &c.* Non est in medico semper relevetur ut æger, *Ov. ex Ponto, 1, 3, 17.*

Relictio, ōnis, f. verb. [*à relinquo*] *A forsaking, a leaving, an abandoning.* Desperatio & relictio reipublicæ, *Cic. Attic. 16, 7.*

Relicturus, a, um, part. *About to leave.* Nihil relicturus, si aviditati indulgeretur, *Liv. 45, 35.* § Relicturi oppugnationem, *Tac. Ann. 15, 16, 1.*

Relictus, a, um, part. (1) *Left behind.* (2) *Laid aside, left undone.* (3) Met. *Given over, lost, abandoned.* (4) *Remaining, continued.* (1) Postea à teigo relictus, *Virg. Æn. 2, 454.* Numnam tu hic relictus custos? *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 55.* (2) § Relictus rebus omnibus, *Id. Heaut. 4, 7, 12.* cant. & eund. *Eun. 1, 2, 86.* (3) = § Solus, nops, expes, letho pænæque relictus, *Ov. Met. 14, 217.* § Relictus ab omni honestate, *lost to all sense of honour*, *Cic. pro C. Rab. 8.* (4) Mihi tantummodo vita relictæ est, *Ov. ex Pont. 4, 16.*

Relictus, ōis, m. *A leaving*, *Gell. 3, 1.* † Relictio, *Cic.*

Religamen, inis, n. *A bond, or tie; a caul*, *Prud. Psych. 359.* † Ligamen, *Col.*

Religatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A tying, or binding, fast.* § Religatio vitium, *Cic. de Senect. 15.*

Religatus, a, um, part. *Tied, bound hard, fastened, tethered.* § Nodu religatus brachia, *Tibull. 1, 8.* Religatis manibus post tergum, *Paterc. 2, 1.* Religatos ritè videbat Capere gramen equos, *Virg. Æn. 9, 352.* § Met. Somno religata agmina, *fast asleep*, *Claud. 6.* Conf. *Hon. 472.*

Religens, tis, part. *Godly, pious, holy, religious, devout*, *Gell. 4, 9.* † Religiosus, *Cic.*

Religio, ōnis, f. [*à religando*, *Scrvo*, quod mentem religet; à relegendo, i. e. diligenter retractando, *Cic.*] (1) *Religion, piety, devotion, godliness, the worship of God.* (2) *A form of worship, a liturgy, a rite, or ceremony.* (3) *A dread, a reverential care and fear.* (4) *A sign, token, or prognostick.* (5) *A doubt, a scruple of conscience.* (6) *Sincerity, faithfulness, justice.* (7) *Superstition.* (8) *In oath.* (1) Religio Deorum cultu pio continetur, *Cic. N. D. 1, 42.* = Cultus Deorum, sanctimonia, *Id.* § Religionem superstitioni imitatur, *Id. in Part. 23.* = Pietas, sanctitas, religio Deorum numini tribuenda sunt, *Id. N. D. 1, 2.* (2) In religionibus suscipiendis caput est interpretari quæ voluntas sit deorum, *Id. pro Domo, 41.* Ne inexplicabiles religiones in rempub. inducerentur, *Id. Philipp. 1, 6.* (3) *Met. Effici*, secundum illud, *Per Arbitr.* Primus in orbe deos fecit timor. = Tum maxime religionem & pietatem variari in animis, cum rebus divinis operam dantur, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 11.* (4) Mira serenitas cum tranquillitate oriebatur. In religionem ea res apud Patruos versa est, *Liv. 26, 11.* (5) Religio oblata est ei, *Cic. Fam. 10, 12.* Dignus es cum tuâ religione odio; nodum in tempore quæris, *Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 38.* § Religio est, *I scruple, I am afraid*, *Id. Heaut. 1, 2, 54.* (6) = Sum admiratus fidem tuam, & in confilio dando religionem, *Cic. 1 am. 11, 29.* (7) Gravi sub religione oppressa vita, *Lucr. 1, 64.* (8) *Nep. Dion. 8.* sub fin.

Religiō, è, adv. ius, comp. sismè, sup. (1) *Religiously, devoutly.* (2) *Carefully, superstitiously, scrupulously, nicely.* (3) *Conscientiously, with a good conscience, with great integrity, cautiously.* (1) Templum Junonis religionissimè colebant, *Cic. de Inv. 2.* (2) § Religiosius custodire, *Plin. jun. conf. & eund. Paneg. 65.* (2) Religiosè & fine ambitione commendare, *Cic. Fam. 13, 17, 5.* (3) § Religiosè testimonium dicere, *Id. pro Cæl. 55.* promittere, *Nep. Attic. 15.*

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¶ Religiōsitas, ātis, f. *Religiousness, devoutness*, Apul. de Doctr. Plat. p. 602. † Religio.

Religiōsus, a, um, adj. or comp. *Religious, devout*, sup. (1) *Consecrated, or set apart for religion*. (2) *Religious, devout*. (3) *Timorous, scrupulous, conscientious*. (4) *Sacred, awful*. (5) *Superstitious, silly*. (6) *Unfortunate, unlucky*. (1) § Fanum religiōsissimum, Cic. Verr. 4, 44. (2) Religiōsorum definitio, v. ap. Eund. N. D. 2, 28. = Sanctus, integer, religiosus, Id. § Religiōsiores agricolae, Col. 11. sub fin. Sacra religiōsissima, Patere. 2, 45. (3) = Cautior, religiōsiorque, Plin. 29, 1. (4) = Quod tres pontifices statuissent, id semper omnibus sanctum, augustum, & religiōsum visum est, Cic. de Har. Resp. 6. (5) Ut stultae & miserae omnes sumus religiōsae, Ter. Hecaut. 4, 1, 37. (6) Nævus in facie tondere religiōsum habent multi, Plin. 28, 4.

Religō, āre, act. *To tie hard, to bind, or make fast*. § Funem religare in stipite, Ov. Fast. 3, 4, 331. Religare lineo funiculo, Col. 7, 10. classem littore, Ov. ab aggere, Virg. ad majores ramos, Col. ¶ Met. Religare aliquid religiōne, to consecrate it to a holy use, Cic. pro Domo, 47. ¶ Sed al. leg. obligare.

Reliño, ēre, ēvi, & īvi, itum, act. *To open that which is stopped, to set abroach, to tap*. Relevi dolia omnia, Ter. Hecaut. 3, 1, 51. ¶ Relinere epistolam, to break it open, Cic. Attic. 1, 8.

Relinquendus, a, um, part. *To be left*. Relinquendum rumoribus tempus, Tac. Ann. 2, 77, 2. Quorum ne sepultura quidem relinquenda fuerit, Just. 22, 8. Relinquenda Roma est, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 62.

Relinquens, tis, part. *Leaving, &c.* § Relinquens mōnia, Catull. 33, 3. Penitentiae relinquens locum, Liv. 44, 10. conf. Sil. 7, 407.

Relinquitur, imperf. *It remaineth*. Mihi ne ut dubitem quidem relinquitur, Cic. Acad. 4. Relinquebatur, ut longius ab agmine legionum discedi Caesar pateretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 18.

Relinquo, ēre, liqui, lictum, act. (1) *To leave behind*. (2) *To forsake*. (3) *To relinquish, to quit, to give over*. (1) Hæredem testamento reliquit hunc, Cic. de Or. 2, 30. (2) = Reliquit deferuitque me, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 45. Infecta sacra relinquunt, Ov. Met. 6, 202. (3) ¶ Relinquere vitam, lucem, Virg. animam, Ter. to die. ¶ Relinquere in medio, to leave undetermined, Cic. Acad. 1, 10.

Relinquo, i, pass. *To be left, &c.* § = Non adimitur his civitas, sed ab his relinquitur, atque deponitur, Cic. pro Cæcin. 34.

Reliqua, ōrum, n. pl. *The remains of a reckoning, arrears of debt*. Angit me ratio reliquorum meorum, Cic. Attic. 16, 3. De ratiunculâ reliquum paucillulum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1. Colonorum reliqua minuit, Plin. Ep. 3, 19.

¶ Reliquatio, ōnis, f. verb. *Arrearage, or a being behind in payment*, Ap. JCC. † Reliqua, ōrum. ¶ Reliquator, ōris, m. verb. *He that is behind in payment, or arrearage*, Ap. JCC.

¶ Reliquatrix, icis, f. *She that is in arrear*, Tert. † Quæ reliqua habet.

¶ Reliquia, æ, f. *Converitorem pridianæ reliquæ pulvisculum*, Apul. Apol. p. 409.

Reliquiæ, ōrum, f. pl. & infreq. Reliquia, ōrum, n. [quæ ex re relicta sunt] (1) *The remainder, rest, or remnant*. (2) *Reliques, orts, leavings*. (3) *Also the ashes, or bones, of the dead*. (4) *Faint traces, or impressions*. (1) Reliquias hostium Brutus persequitur, Cic. Brut. 3. cladis, Liv. 22, 56. † At pedites tibi reliqua erunt, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 54. ex fide MSS. (2) Ut fruaris reliquiis, Quæ sunt rosuri, Phædr. 1, 22, 6. § Reliquiæ cænarum, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. (3) Ossa & reliquias mari mersit, Suet. Domit. 8. (4) Reliquiæ rerum moventur in animis, de quibus vigilantes cogitavimus, Cic. de Div. 2, 67.

¶ Reliquor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be behind in arrearage, or the payment of money*, Ulp.

Reliquum, i, n. *A remnant, an arrear*. Reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

Reliquus, a, um, adj. [qui relictus est] *The rest, that which remaineth, that which is behind, or to come; the remains, the residue, the other*. ¶ Reli-

quum est, it remaineth, Cic. Fam. 7, 32. Reliqui nihil est ei, he hath nothing left, Id. De reliquo, as for the rest, Id. Fam. 12, 29. & 16, 12. In reliquum, henceforward, Id. Fam. 10, 7. Nihil reliqui facere, to leave nothing undone, Nep. Att. 21. = § Non de reliquâ & operatâ gloriâ laboramus, sed de partâ dimicamus, Cic. pro Q. fr. 1, 1.

¶ Reliteo, ēre, ui, neut. & Reliteico, ēre, incept. [ex re, & lateo] *To lie hid behind, or against*, Bud. † Reliteo, a, um, adj. *pro reliquus, per Diæresis metri causâ*, Lucr. 4, 973.

¶ Religio, pro religio, per Epenth, Ap. Poët. ¶ Relōco, āre, act. *To let out, or hire, again*, Ulp. Relucens, tis, part. *Shining bright*, Plin. 16, 8. conf. Liv. 30, 6.

Reluceo, ēre, xi, neut. *To shine again; to be very light, or bright; to glister, or glitter*. Sigea igni freta late relucet, Virg. Æn. 2, 312. Vellis fulgore reluxit, Ov. Met. 11, 617. ¶ Dies reluxit cæco, he recovered his sight, Tac. Hist. 4, 81, 7. Relucet focus vento, Val. Flacc. 3, 115.

Reluctans, tis, part. *Struggling*. § Dracones reluctantes, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 11. Femina verecundè reluctans, Curt. 6, 2, 6.

Reluctatus, a, um, part. (1) *Act. Struggling against*. (2) *Pass. Struggled against*. (1) Diu precibus reluctatum ægrè vicerunt, Curt. 8, 2, 11. (2) Penè reluctatis iterum pugnancia rebus, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 1, 42.

Reluctor, āri, ātus, dep. *To struggle, or wrestle, against*. Sum equidem reluctatus, Quint. proæm. 1.

Relūdo, ēre, si, act. *To play upon again*. Ut teneat tantos orbes sibi ipse reludat, Manil. 5, 170.

¶ Relūmino, āre, act. *To enlighten again, to restore one his sight*, Tert. † Visum reddo.

¶ Reluo, ēre, ui, act. *To pay again that which was borrowed; to fetch home a gage, or pawn*, Fest. ex Cæcil. † Rependo, repignero.

¶ Rēmācero, āre, act. *To make lean again*, Bud. † Iterum macero.

Rēmāresco, ēre, ui, incept. *To wax very lean*. Crura longâ valetudine remacuerunt, Suet. Domit. 18.

¶ Rēmādeo, ēre, ui, neut. *To be wet again*, Fest. † Iterum madeo.

Rēmālēdico, ēre, xi, unde pass. Rēmālēdicor. *To speak ill for ill, to return ill language*. § Non oportere maledici senatoribus, remaledici civile fasque esse, Suet. Vesp. 9.

¶ Rēmāncipo, āre, act. *To sell again any thing to him who first sold it us, or to put it again into his hands, of whom we bought it; to reinstate him*, Boëth. vid. & Fest.

Rēmāncipor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be sold again*, Ap. JCC.

¶ Rēmāndatum est Pyrrho à senatu. *The senate sent him word back*, Eutrop. 2, 13. † Renunciatum est.

¶ Rēmāndo, āre, act. *To command over and over, to remand*, Bibl. † Iterum mando.

Rēmāndo, ēre, di, sum, act. (1) *To chew over again, to chew the cud*. (2) Met. *To ponder*. (1) Pontici mures simili modo remandunt, Plin. 10, 73. (2) Lecta sepius remandere, Quint. 11, 2.

Rēmānens, tis, part. *Remaining, continuing*. Specie remanente Coronæ, Ov. Met. 8, 181.

Rēmāneo, ēre, si, sum, neut. *To tarry behind, to continue, to remain, to tarry still, to abide*. Anima remanet post mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12. = Manet in vitâ cui mens animusque remanet, Lucr. 3, 403. Remanet amicus in rebus duris, Ov. Trist. 1, 8, 23.

Rēmāno, āre, neut. *To turn, or flow, back again*. Retro remanet materies humoris, Lucr. 5, 270. & 6, 635.

Rēmānsio, ōnis, f. verb. [à remaneo] *An abiding, or tarrying, behind; a remaining*. Tuam remanentem etiam atque etiam prebo, Cic. Q. fratr. 3, 1.

Rēmānsurus, a, um, part. *About to remain*. In eadem domo familiâque imperii vires remansuras esse, Curt. 10, 19.

Rēmēabilis, le, adj. *That may return again*, Prud. Apoth. 1054. ita irremēabilis ap. Virg. Elic iter æternæ docuit remēabile vitæ, Auson. Orat. 23. § Remēabile saxum, Stat. Theb. 4, 537.

¶ Rēmēaculum, li, n. *A returning, or place of retreat*, Apul. Met. 6, p. 175. † Reccellus.

Rēmēans, tis, part. *Returning, or going back again*. § Rēmēans Armeniâ, Tac. Ann. 1, 3, 4. conf. Sil. 6, 564.

¶ Rēmēatus, ūs, m. verb. *A returning from banishment*, Marciā. † Reditus.

Rēmēdiābilis, e, adj. *Medicinal, curable*, Sen. Epist. 95.

¶ Rēmēdiālis, le, adj. *Medicinal*, Macr. Sat. 7, extr. † Medicinalis, Cels.

¶ Rēmēdiatio, ōnis, f. *A remedying, or healing*, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 11. † Medicatio.

¶ Rēmēdiatus, a, um, part. *Cured, healed*, Scrib. Larg. in Epist. præf. † Curatus, sanatus, tutius dixeris.

¶ Rēmēdio, āre, act. *To cure, or heal*, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 11, & 112. † Tutius curo, sano, medeor.

Rēmēditor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To ponder, or meditate, again*, Sen. Ep. 72.

Rēmēdium, ii, n. [à re, & medeor] *A medicine, a remedy, a cure*. § Graviora quædam sunt remedia periculis, Publ. Syr. = Sine ullo remedio atque allevamento, Cic. pro Sullâ, 23. § malum, Cels. quod vid. Met. § Quod remedium huic malo inveniam? Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 10.

¶ Rēmēlīgo, gīns, f. [ita dict. quod ligat, i. e. remoratur, ramos. Remelignes & remoræ à morando dictæ, Fest. qu. remorago, Iambin. rect. à re, & ant. mello, i. e. moror, Scal.] (1) *A ship which cleaving to the keel of a ship stayeth it*. (2) *A let, or stop*. (1) Litt. ex Plin. (2) Id. ex Plaut.

¶ Rēmēmōratio, ōnis, f. verb. *Remembrance*, Bibl. † Memoria.

¶ Rēmēmōror, āri, ātus, dep. *To call to remembrance, to remember*, Bibl. † Recordor.

Rēmēnsus, a, um, part. [à remetior] (1) *Having measured again*. (2) *Having gone over again*. (3) *Pass. Being passed over again*. (1) Sua vina remensus, Mart. 6, 89. (2) § Iter remensus, Stat. Theb. 3, 314. Remensum pelagus, Val. Flacc. 2, 501. (3) Pelago remenso, Virg. 2, 181.

Rēmēo, āre, neut. *To return, or come back again*. Remeato audacter, Plaut. Afin. 1, 3, 75. Remeat aer, Cic. N. D. 2, 46.

Rēmētior, īri, enfus, dep. (1) *To measure over again*. (2) *To go over again*. (3) Met. *Also to remember and consider*. (4) ¶ Pass. *To be meted to one again*. (1) § Remetiri vina, Mart. 6, 89. ¶ frumentum pecuniâ, to pay for it, Quint. Declam. 12. (2) Triginta fuere stadia, quæ remensi sunt, Curt. 3, 5. (3) § Facta & dicta remetiri, Sen. de Ira, 3, 36. (4) Litt. ex Bibl.

* Rēmex, īgis, m. [à remus] *A waterman; he that roweth in a galley, or boat; a rower*. § Remiges ex provinciâ institui, nautas, gubernatoresque comparari, jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 9. Arbitratur sustineri remos, cum inhibere essent remiges iussi, Cic. Attic. 13, 21.

* Rēmigatio, ōnis, f. verb. [à remigo] *A rowing with oars*. Motus remigationis convertentis navem ad puppim, Cic. Att. 13, 21.

* Rēmigator, ōris, m. verb. *He that roweth a rower*, Sid.

* Rēmigēratio, ōnis, f. *A returning*, Apoll.

* Rēmīgum, ii, n. (1) *The rowing of a ship, or boat*. (2) *A company of rowers*. (3) ¶ The flying of birds in the air. (1) Qui adverso flumine lembum Remigiis subigit, Virg. Georg. 1, 202. ¶ Suo remigio rem gerere, to steer his own course, to do as one pleaseth, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 152. (2) Remigium supplet, Virg. Æn. 3, 471. (3) Volat ille per æra magnum Remigio alarum, Id. Æn. 1, 305.

* Rēmīgo, āre, act. [remos, vel remis, ago] *To row*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4. sub fin. & Attic. 13, 21. § Remigare Romam, Liv. 6, 4.

Rēmīgro, āre, neut. *To return, to come again, to go back*. § Remigrare in domum nostram, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49. Ad argumentum remigrare, Plaut. Pæn. prol. 47.

* Rēmīllus, a, um, adj. [i. e. instar remi, qui in aquâ repandus & reflexus videtur] *A thing crooked and broad like an oar*, Fest. † Repandus.

Rēmīniscens, tis, part. *Remembering, calling to mind*. Reminiscens aliorum casus, Cic. pro Ligar. 12.

|| Rēminiscentia, æ, f. *Remembrance of that which was once before in the mind.* Sic Tertull. reddidit Ἀνάμνησιν Socraticam. † quam Cic. 10. recordationem vertit.

Rēminiscor, ci, car. præter. dep. [ex re, & meniscor, i. e. memini; cum ea quæ mens tenuit, cogitantur, & cogitando repetuntur, Varr.] *To remember, to call to mind, or remembrance.* § Reminisci veteris incommodi, Cæf. B. G. 1. = Res innumera-biles reminisci, & recordari, Cic. de Sen. 21. Tempus illud reminiscitur mœrens, Ov. Trist. 5, 4, 31.

*Rēmīpes, ēdis. [remo seu pede instructus, lembi epitheton, Aufon. Mosell. 201. it. anatis, M.] *Flat footed, like the broad part of an oar,* † Repandus.

Rēmisco, ēre, ui, act. *To mingle, or shuffle, together.* Sic veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151.

|| Rēmīssā, æ, f. *Forgiveness, remission, pardon,* Cypr. † Rēmīssio.

Rēmīssānus, a, um, adj. *That may be thrust back.* § Rēmīssatius vēctis, Cato, 1, 19.

Rēmīssē, adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Slackly, remissly, faintly.* (2) *Fumbly, in a low stile.* (3) *Gaily, civilly.* (4) *Merrily, jocosely.* (1) § Nervosū dīfferere, non remīssū dīcere, Cic. Offic. 3, 29. (2) = § Agere verum leniter, remīssē non actīvū, Id. de Or. 3, 26. Quis unquam res tristes remīssē tractārit? Id. (3) = Remīssē, leniter, ur-barē, agere cum aliquo, non graviter, severē, prīcē, Id. pro Cæf. 14. (4) § Remīssē quid vel seīd agentem Claudium multa dehonestabant, Suet. Claud. 30.

Rēmīssio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A letting fall.* (2) *An abating, or slackening.* (3) *Rest, recreation, divertissement.* (4) *Remissness, indolence, negligence.* (5) || *Forgiveness, remission.* (1) § Contentiones vocis, & remissiones, Cic. de Orat. 1, 61. = moderatio, Id. (2) § Rēmīssio operis, Varr. morbi senescentis, Cic. Fam. 7, 26. febris, Cels. 3, 3, (3) § Tempora curarum remissionumque divisa, Tac. Agric. 9, 3. (4) § = Si humanitas appellanda est in acerbissimā injuriā remissio animi & dissolutio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. § Arcum intentio frangit, animum remissio, Publ. Syr. (5) *Ex vi verbi remitto, sed exemplum incassum quæsi in prob. aut.*

|| Rēmīssior, ōris, m. *He that forgiveth,* Dig.

Rēmīssūrus, a, um, part. *About to throw, or send, back.* Rēmīssurus tractum de corpore telum, Ov. Met. 5, 95.

Rēmīssus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Sent back.* (2) *Let go, falling back, giving way.* (3) *Slack, abated, moderate, small.* (4) *Remiss, slow, backward.* (5) *Easy, prone, propense.* (6) *Low, poor, mean.* (7) *Loose, sportful.* (1) Prædixit ut ne prius legatos dimitterent, quā ipse esset remissus, Nep. Themist. 7. (2) Ramus remissus in oculum recidit, Cic. de Div. 1, 54. (3) = Loca temperata, & remissioribus frigoribus, Cæf. B. G. 5, 12. Met. § Exercitatio nunc remissior, nunc amplior, Cels. Nihil remissior militum ira, Liv. 24, 39. § Ventus remissior, Cæf. B. C. 3, 26. (4) = In labore remissus nimis, parūque patiens, Nep. Iphicr. 3. = Remissus ac languidus animus, Cæf. B. C. 1, 71. (5) Remississimo ad otium & ad omnem comitatum animo, Suet. Aug. 98. (6) Ne tamen omne meum credas opus esse remissum, Sape dedi nostræ grandia vela rati, Ov. Trist. 2, 547. (7) Jupiter agitavit remissos Cum Junone jocos, Id. Met. 3, 319.

Rēmīttendus, a, um, part. *To send, or to be sent, back.* Qui auctor Spartanis fuerat, juventutis ad generandam sobolem domum remittendæ, Just. 3, 4.

Rēmīttens, tis, part. *Sending back, slackening.* Nihil eō remittente magis exasperabatur, Curt. 3, 4.

Rēmītto, ēre, mīsi, ssum, act. (1) *To send back.* (2) *To throw back, to kick and bounce.* (3) *To cast, or put, forth.* (4) *To cast off, to disclaim.* (5) *To slack, to let loose.* (6) *To assuage, or lessen.* (7) Met. *To ease, to refresh.* (8) *To dispense with, to give up, not to insist upon.* (9) *To leave.* (10) *To leave off.* (11) *To abate, or make an abatement.* (12) *To be less forward,*

to desist. (13) *To suffer, give way, or permit.* (14) *To pardon, to forgive.* (15) *To prolong, to defer.* (16) *To play.* (17) *To refund, or give back.* (18) *To convey, to let one have again.* (19) *To refer a matter in dispute.* (20) *To let fall.* (21) *To let slip, to let pass.* (22) *To quit an office, or post.* (23) *To dissolve, or melt.* (1) Persarum nobiles clam Xerxi remisit Pausanias, Nep. Paus. 2. § Munera accipit frequens, remittit nunquam, Plaut. § Remittere nuncium uxori, Cic. Attic. 1, 13. repudium, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 35. *to divorce.* (2) Coegbat jumenta exultare, & calces remittere, Nep. Eumen. 5. (3) De ventre aranea remittit flamen, Ov. Met. 6, 144. (4) Opinionem comprehensam remittere, Cic. pro Cluent. 2. (5) § Frena remittere equo, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 14. § Habenas adducere, non remittere, Cic. de Anic. 13. (6) Cum remissant dolores pedum, Id. de Clar. Or. 34. *recipere se intellego.* (7) § = Quæro non quibus intendam animum rebus, sed quibus remittam, ac relaxem, Id. (8) = Etiam si quod mihi conceditur, id reddo, ac remitto, Id. pro Sullā, 30. Rex legem se remittere dixit, Curt. 6, 11, 1. (9) Pallidam Pirenen illis remitto, quorum imagines lambunt hederæ sequaces, Pers. Proh. 6. (10) Fila intenta remittit, Ov. Fast. 2, 755. (11) Ex pecuniā, quam quæsiērat, remisit, Cic. (12) Si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 8. (13) = Tibi remitto, atque concedo, ut eum defendas, Cic. pro Planc. 31. § Quod natura remittit, Invida jura negant, Ov. Met. 10, 330. (14) = Supplicium, quo usus eram in eum, quem cepissem, remitto tibi, & condono, Cic. Fam. 5, 10. (15) Navem impetare ex fœdere debuisti, remisisti in triennium, Id. Varr. 4, 9. (16) Herus misit ut argentum remitterem, non perderem, Plaut. (17) § Iis, qui solverant, ejus quod solverant, decimam remisit, Plin. Epist. 8, 2, 7. (18) Orat ut istas ædes remittat tibi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 111. (19) Integram causam ad senatum remittit, Tac. Ann. 3. (20) § Cum erexere aures, acerrimi auditus sunt, cum remisere, surdi, Plin. 8, 32. (21) Nullum remittis tempus, neque te respicis, Ter. Hæc. 1, 1, 18. (22) = Provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, Cic. Philipp. 8. (23) § Frigore mella cogit hyems, eademque calor liquefacta remittit, Virg. Georg. 4, 36.

Rēmīttor, i, pass. (1) *To be sent back.* (2) *To be released, or given up, &c.* (1) Naves inanes ex continente remittebantur, Cæf. B. G. 5, 33. (2) Si per P. R. stipendium remittatur, Cæf. B. G. 1, 44.

Rēmōlior, īri, itus sum, dep. (1) *To put from its place, or tumble away, by force.* (2) *Also to begin, or design, a thing anew.* (1) Sape remoliri luctatur pondera teræ Typhæus, Ov. Metam. 5, 354. (2) Iterum instaurata capessens Arma remolitur, Sil. 1, 36.

Rēmōlitus, a, um, part. (1) *Thrown off by struggling.* (2) || *Hindered, prevented.* (1) Nec orbe si remolito queat ad supera victor sumina Alcides vehi, Sen. Herc. fur. 504. (2) = Inhibitus ac remolitus, Suet. Aug. 79, ubi al. remollitus.

Rēmōlesco, ēre, incept. (1) *To be soft.* (2) Met. *To grow soft, or effeminate.* (3) *Also to relent, to yield.* (1) Cera sole remollefcit, Ov. Met. 10, 285. (2) = Eā se ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines, atque effeminari arbitrantur, Cæf. B. G. 4, 2. (3) = Precibus si numina iustis Victa remollescunt, si flectitur ira Deorum, Ov. Met. 1, 378.

Rēmōllio, īre, īvi, itum, act. (1) *To soften.* (2) Met. *To effeminate.* (1) Vid. Remolior. (2) = Enervare & remollire artus, Ov. Met. 4, 286.

Rēmōllior, īri, itus, pass. *To be softened.* Nihil itaque ampliū in iteratione, quā remolliri terra debet æqualiter, Col. 2, 12.

Rēmōllitus, a, um, part. (1) || *Made soft.* (2) Met. *Made calm, appeased.* (1) Grana humore remollita, Apul. de Herb. c. 3. (2) Vid. Remollitus. Vultu erat adeo tranquillo serenique ut quidam ē primoribus Galliarum confessus sit inter suos, eo se inhibutum ac remollitum, Suet. Aug. 79.

|| Rēmōneo, ēre, act. *To put one in mind again.* Lexicogr. ex Apul. † Commonefacio, Cic.

Rēmōra, æ, f. (1) *A delay, a let, stop, or hinderance.* (2) *A little fish which cleaveth to the keel of a ship, and hindereb its sailing; a suck-stone, or sea lamprey.* (3) || *An ominous bird.* (1) = Quæ in rebus multis obitant remoramque faciunt, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 16. (2) Plin. 32, 1. (3) Vid. Scal. in Conject. § Has tamen remores vocat Fest.

Rēmōrāmen, īnis, n. *A stop, let, or hinderance.* § Crescit rabies, remoraminaque ipsa nocebant, Ov. Met. 3, 567.

Rēmōrans, tis, part. *Stopping, staying.* Fugiant ireno non remorante dies, Ov. Fast. 6, 772.

|| Rēmōrātio, ōnis, f. *A staying,* Dig. † Mora.

|| Rēmōrātor, ōris, m. verb. *A hinderer, leter, or stopper,* Aug. † Morator, Liv.

Rēmōrātūrus, a, um, part. *About to stop.* Remoraturusque sodalem absens eloquio fertilior doce, Claud. ad Olyb. 19.

Rēmōrātus, a, um, part. *Stayed, made to tarry.* Calamitas remorata longius serpit, Cic. antequam iret in exil. 6. Remorata jactu pomi, Ov. Met. 10, 671.

|| Rēmorbefco, ēre, incept. *To fall sick again, to relapse,* Fest. † Recidere in morbum.

Rēmordeo, ēre, di, sum, act. (1) *To bite again.* (2) Met. *To chastise again, to revenge.* (3) *To gnaw, vex, or grieve, one; to cause remorse.* (1) Vid. Remorsus. (2) Vitia ultima castigata remordent, Juv. 2, 35. (3) Libertatis desiderium remordet animos, Liv. 8, 4. Præteritis admitta malis peccata remordent, Lucr. 3, 839.

|| Rēmōris, re, adj. *Unlucky.* Remores aves in auspicio dicuntur, quæ acturum aliquid remorari compellunt, Fest.

Rēmōror, āri, ātus sum, ācp. (1) *To tarry, or stay.* (2) *To hinder, stay, or stop, one.* (1) Quid illæc nunc tam diu intus remoratur? Plaut. Caf. 4, 3, 7. (2) § Remorari iter, Ov. Met. 11, 233. Ne vestrum remorer commodum, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 24. Verba puellæ me remorantur, Prop. 1, 6, 5. Nunc unum diem L. Saturninum trib. pleb. & C. Servilium mors à reip. pœna remorata est, Cic. Cat. 1. n. 4.

Rēmōrsūrus, a, um, part. *That will bite again.* Quin me remorsurum petis, Hor. Epod. 6, 4.

† Rēmōsse, pro removisse, Lucr. 3, 69. sed al. recesse.

Rēmōtē, unde comp. Rēmōtūis, adv. *Far off, farther off.* § Aliæ stellæ propius à terris, aliæ remotiūs eadem spatia conficiunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 31.

Rēmōtio, ōnis, f. verb. *A putting away, or aside; a removal.* § Remotio criminis, Cic. de Inv. 2, 29.

Rēmōtūrus, a, um, part. *About to remove.* Libertatem linguæ ab auribus credulis remoturus, Curt. 7, 8.

Rēmōtus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Removed; set, or taken, away.* (2) *Sent, or driven, away.* (3) *Set aside, or at a distance; withdrawn.* (4) *Discarded; turned, or cast, off.* (5) Adj. *Remote, afar off, at a distance.* (1) § Meniæ remotæ, Virg. Æn. 1, 727. (2) Remotus atque ablegatus vir, Cic. Verr. 5, 31.

(3) Ego hæc à Chrylogono meâ sponte, remoto Sexto Roscio, quæro, Id. pro S. Rosc. 44. § Remoto joco, without jesting, Id. Fam. 7, 11. Remotis arbitris, privately, Liv. 2, 37. (4) Imberbis juvenis, tandem custode remoto, Gaudet equis, Hor. A. P. 161. (5) Si Libyam remotis Gadibus jungas, Id. Od. 2, 2, 10. § Met. A culpâ remotus, free from blame, Cic. pro Muc. 35. A vulgari intelligentiâ remotiora, Id. de Inv. 2, 22. Apulia ab impetu belli remotissima, farthest, Id. Attic. 8, 5.

Rēmōvendus, a, um, part. *To remove, or be removed.* Removendos à republica utrosque differuit, Tac. Ann. 16, 7, 2.

Rēmōvens, tis, part. *Removing, putting away.* Ignes Ipse suos nutrit, curâ removente soporem, Ov. Met. 6, 493.

Rēmōveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, act. (1) *To remove, to withdraw.* (2) *To drive away.* (3) *To displace, to discard.* (4) *To leave off, to lay aside.*

to quit. (5) *To estrange.* (1) Aufer offam penitiam, remove, abi, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 166. Removeat praesidia ex iis locis, quae occupavit, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12. (2) Hamilcar hostes à muris Carthaginis removit, *Nep. Ham.* 2. (3) Lacedaemonii eum ab exercitu removerunt, *Nep. Pelop.* 1. Catonem Lentulus à legibus removit, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 5. (4) Hunc tu remove metum, *Liv.* 2, 2. Ne opifices quidem se artibus suis removerunt, *Cic. Orat.* 1. (5) Quid sit, quod se à me removit, si modo removit, ignoro, *Id. Fam.* 4, 8.

Rēmōveor, eri, pass. *To be removed, &c.* = *Lev* illa fecerni arbitror oportere, atque ex oratione removeri, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 76. *Id.* Removeo.

Rēmōgio, ire, ivi, itum, neut. (1) *To answer with loving.* (2) *To echo, or ring, again.* (3) *To make a great sound, or noise.* (1) Ad mea verba remugis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 657. (2) Vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 45. (3) Tyrannum remugit, *Catull.* 61, 29. ante Sibylla, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 99.

Rēmūleo, ere, act. [*à re, & mulceo*]. *To assuage, to appease, to pacify.* § Corda remulcere, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 93. minas, *Id. id.* § Remulcere caudam, *to turn it backward*, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 812.

**Rēmūleo*, are, act. [*à Gr. ῥομυλαίνω*, quod ex ῥομυλ, funis, & ἔλκω, traho]. *To tow, or draw, a great ship, or barge, with another lesser vessel*, *Sisenna. ap. Non.* 1, 282. § Remulco trahere.

**Rēmūleo*, ci, n. [*remulcum, funis, quā deligata navis trahitur vice remi*, *Isid. al. naviculam interp.*]. *A tow-boat; a cable, or rope, to tow a ship along with; the rope which bargemen use to pull their barge along with against the tide.* § Remulco trahere navem, *Liv.* 37, 24. astrahere, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 23. abducere, *Id. ibid.* 3, 40.

Rēmūnerandus, a, um, part. *To recompense, or be recompensed.* Neque enim obligandus, sed remunerandus est in amoris officio, qui prior cepit, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 31, 7.

Rēmūneratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A recompensing, a rewarding, a requital.* Remuneratio benevolentiae, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 20.

§ *Rēmūnerator*, ōris, m. verb. *A rewarder*, *Sidon.* § Qui remunerat.

§ *Rēmūneratrix*, icis, f. *She that rewardeth*, *Aug.* § Quae beneficium rependit.

Rēmūnerāturus, a, um, part. *About to requite*, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 44.

Rēmūnō, are, act. & *Rēmūnōror*, āri, ātus, dep. *To reward, to requite, to recompense.* § Remunerari aliquem simili munere, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 3. premio, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 41. Quibus officiis T. Annii beneficia remunerabor? *Cic. post red. in frat.* 12.

§ *Rēmūnō*, ire, act. *To defend with great strength*, *Litt. ex Cæs.* sed non inveni.

Rēmurmūro, are, act. *To murmur against, to whisper again.* § Pius nulli remurmurat aure, *Stat.* 3, 1, 153. Certè mea carmina nemo Præter ab his scopulis ventosa remurmurat Echo, *Calph. Sicul.* 4, 28.

§ *Rēmūrus*, i, m. *Rēmōna*, æ, f. *Rēmūrea*, *Rēmūria*, & *Rēmōria*, *Fest.* *The place where Remus designed to have built the city of Rome.* Hinc Remurinus ager, *Fest.* à Remo possessus.

**Rēmūs*, i, m. [*à Gr. ῥετμός*, *Idem.*]. *An oar to row with.* Navigium sex remorum numero, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 28. § Incumbere remis, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 15. impingere, *Id. Aen.* 3, 56c. Remos impellere, *to ply the oars*, *Id. Aen.* 4, 594. detergere, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 58. abitergere, *Curt.* 9, 9, 16. *to snap asunder, to break them; inhibere, to hold up or, to turn the vessel*, *Cic.* § Stringere remos, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 556. § Velis remisque, *with all speed possible*, *C. C. Tusc.* 3, 11. Ad remum ari, *to be set to the oar, and learn to row*, *Liv.* 34, 6. & Corporis remi, pro brachiis natantis, dixit, *Ov. Ep.* 8, 215. § Fennarum remi, *Sil.* 12, 98.

§ *Rēmūrandus*, a, um, part. *To be changed again, or now shifted*, *Litt. ex Tac.* sed v. remato.

§ *Rēmūtator*, ōris, m. verb. *He that changeth*, *Litt. ex Tac.*

§ *Rēmūto*, are, act. *To change again; to exchange, or barter.* Vidit speciem orationis esse remutandam, *Tac. Orat.* 19, 2. § Sed castigat. libb. hab. mutandam.

**Ren, rēnis*, m. [*à ῥην unde μεταρρηνον*]. *The kidneys, or reins.* § Ex renibus laborare, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 25.

**Rēnālis*, le, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the kidneys*, *Apic.*

§ *Rēnānciscor*, i, dep. *To get again*, *Fest.* § *Reconcilio.*

Rēnarro, are, act. *To relate, or tell over again*, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 717. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 3, 400.

Rēnascens, tis, part. *Rising again.* § *Renascens annus, the spring*, *Plin.* 16, 25. § *jecur, Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 2, 41.

§ *Rēnascibilitas*, ātis, f. *The power of rising again, regeneration by baptism*, *Aug.* § *Facultas renascendi.*

Rēnascor, i, natus, dep. (1) *To be born, or rise, again.* (2) *To spring, or come, up again.* (3) *To grow again.* (4) *Met. To come instead of, to succeed.* (1) = *Revixisse*, aut renatum esse scipionem dicere, *Liv.* 26, 41. § Principium extinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec à se aliud creabit, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 23. *vert. ex Platone.*

§ *obire*, *Plin.* (2) *Lycus amnis alio renascitur ore*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 274. (3) *Qui mihi pennas inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci*, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 2. (4) § *Exciso alio malo, aliud illo pejus renascitur*, *Brutus Cic. Ep.* 4.

Rēnatus, a, um, part. [*à renascor*]. *Born, renewed, risen, or begun, again.* § *Renati dentes*, *Plin.* 11, 37. conf. *Sil.* 13, 675. *Renata urbs*, *Liv.* 6, 1. dies, *Sen.* *Renatum bellum*, *Liv.* 28, 1.

§ *Rēnāvīgatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A sailing again*, *Sidon.* quod ferri potest, cum habeat

Rēnāvigo, are, act. *To sail back again*, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 16.

Rēnāvigor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be sailed back again.* Et saxa fluctu volvit Acheron invius renavigari, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 715.

§ *Rēnāvo*, are, act. *To endeavour again.* § *Renovabo operam*, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 14. *Sed Gronov. navabo.*

Rēnendus, a, um, part. *To be woven back again.* *Renenda fila non ullā manu*, *Ov. ad Liv.* 444.

Rēnidens, tis, part. (1) *Shining, glittering.* (2) *Met. Laughing, smiling, smirking.* (1) = *Domus argenti fulgens, aureque renidens*, *Lucr.* 2, 27. (2) *Inque sinu juvenis, positā cervice, renidens*, *Ov. Met.* 10, 558. *vid. & Liv.* 35, 49. § *Puer renidens*, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 789. *Emicat* cūctis, & sparsa orichalca renident, *Id. Theb.* 10, 654.

Rēnideo, ere, ui, neut. (1) *To shine, to be bright, to glister.* (2) *Met. To smile, to smirk.* (1) *Ut puia nocturno repidet Luna mari*, *Her. Od.* 2, 5, 19. *Non ebur, neque aureum Meā renidet in domo lacunar*, *Id. ibid.* 2, 18, 2. § *Oratio renidet*, *Quint.* 12, 10. (2) *Fallum vultu renidere*, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 60, 3.

Rēnidesco, ere, incept. *To grow bright, or shining.* *Are renidescit tellus*, *Lucr.* 2, 628.

Rēnitens, tis, part. [*à reniteo*]. *Shining bright*, *Plin.* 37, 6.

Rēnitens, tis, part. [*à renitor*]. *Resisting, withstanding*, *Liv.* 5, 49.

§ *Rēnitō*, ere, ui, neut. unde part. *renitens.* *To be very bright, to shine.* *Vid. Renitens.*

Rēnitōr, i, fus, & xus, dep. *To resist, to endeavour against; to thrust against.* Si magis id renititur, *Cic. Off.* 5, 28.

Rēnixus, ūs, m. verb. *A resisting, or thrusting against; an effort.* Ex renixu patet, *Cels.* 5, 28.

Rēno, are, act. [*ex re, & no*]. *To swim back again.* Simul imis saxa renarint Vadis levato, ne redire sit nefas, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 25. Nulla per Stygias umbra renavit aquas, *Ov. ad Liv.* 432.

Rēnodans, tis, part. *Tying up in a knot.* *Puer Longam renodans comam*, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 42.

Rēnodatus, a, um, part. *Knited, or tied in a knot.* § *Renodata pharetris*, *Fal. Flacc.* 5, 380.

§ *Rēnodis*, e, adj. *Done up in tufts, or knots; or with elf-locks tied up round.* § *Capillus renodis*, *Capitol.* § *Renodatus.*

§ *Rēnōdo*, are, act. (1) *To undo, or unknot, a knot.* (2) *Also to knit fast, to tie a double knot.* (1) *Vid. Renodans.* (2) *Gloss.*

§ *Rēnōvamen*, inis, n. *A repairing, a renew-*

ing, a change. Forma semel mota est, & in hoc renovamine mansit, *Ov. Met.* 8, 729.

Rēnōvandus, a, um, part. *To renew, or be renewed.* Ad reparandas vires, bellumque impigrè renovandum intendit animum, *Curt.* 4, 23. *vid. Stat. Theb.* 5, 110.

Rēnōvans, tis, part. *Renewing.* Quam semitam terit assiduo renovans iter orbita tractu, *Manil.* 1, 704. terras aratrum, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 6, 13.

Rēnōvatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A renewal.* Usurpatio & renovatio doctrinae, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 18.

§ *Rēnōvator*, ōris, m. verb. *He that reneweth*, *Aug.* § *Restitutor*, *Cic.*

Rēnōvatus, a, um, part. (1) *Nourished, fed.* (2) *Renewed, rebuilt.* (3) *Recultivated, in its second tith.* (4) *Raised anew, recruited.* (1) = *Vaporibus altæ, renovatæque stellæ*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46. (2) *Templum Honoris renovatum*, *Id. N. D.* 2, 23. (3) *Ager renovatus gravidis cunctabat arillis*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 110. (4) = *Inflammatæ ac renovatæ maximæ belli reliquæ*, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 8.

Rēnōvello, are, act. unde pass. *renovellor.* *To renew, to plant, to set anew.* § *Vinea renovellatur*, *Col. de Arb.* 6.

Rēnōvo, are, act. (1) *To make, or build, anew.* (2) *Met. To renew, to refresh.* (3) *To bring into use.* (4) *To say over again, to begin again, to repeat.* (5) *To new plough, or till the second time.*

(1) *Vid. Renovatus*, n. 2. (2) § *Amnes veteres renovamus desiderio*, *Catull.* 93, 5. § *Hæc, ne obsolescerent, renovabam legendo*, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 3. (3) § *Atheniensium vetus exemplum renovavi*, *Id. Philipp.* 1, 1. (4) *Renovabo illud quod initio dixi*, *Id.* (5) *Alvum renovaverat bos*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 125. *Multa mei renovabant jugera tauri*, *Tib.* 3, 3, 5.

Rēnōvor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be renewed, to be refreshed, &c.* *Luctus renovabantur acerbi*, *Tibull.* 2, 6, 41. § = *Animus defessus audiendo aut admiratione integratur, aut risu renovatur*, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 17. *Vid. Renovo.*

§ *Rēnūdo*, are, act. *To make bare again*, *Litt. ex Quint. certè Apul. non femel.*

Rēnuens, tis, part. *Denying.* § *Renuentes superciliis*, *Cic. pro Rab. Post.* 13. § *Oculo renuente negare, to deny by tipping the wink*, *Ov. Epist.* 17, 89.

§ *Rēnūmeratio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A paying again of money*, *Dig.*

Rēnūmerator, ōris, m. verb. *He that payeth debts*, *Cod.* § *Qui renumerat.*

Rēnūmero, are, act. *To pay back, to recount, or number again.* *Renumerat dotem huc*, *Ter. Heeyr.* 3, 5, 52.

Rēnūmōror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be paid back, &c.* *Cod.*

Rēnunciandus, a, um, part. *To be renounced.* Num prius societas eis & amicitia renuncianda esset, quam bellum indicendum? *Liv.* 36, 3.

Rēnūciatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A declaring, or reporting.* (2) *A testifying, a bearing witness.* (3) § *The deposition of one sworn, the summons of an officer.* (1) § *Renunciatio suffragiorum*, *Cic. pro Plane.* 6. (2) *Cælio renunciavit se dedisse; cognoscite renunciationem ex literis*, *Id. Verr.* 3, 39. (3) *Ap. JCC.*

§ *Rēnūciator*, ōris, m. verb. *He that declareth*, *Text.* § *Qui renunciavit.*

Rēnūciatum est, imperis. *Neus was brought*, *Sulpic. Cic. Fam.* 4, 5.

Rēnūciāturus, a, um, part. *About to reject, or not to return an officer.* *juravit, etiam si factus esset consul suffragii populi, tamen se eum non renunciaturum*, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 92.

Rēnūciātus, a, um, part. *Renounced, or rejected.* *Renunciata legatione, risere Galii*, *Just.* 24, 5.

Rēnūcio, are, act. (1) *To bring word again.* (2) *To advertise, or acquaint.* (3) *To proclaim, or declare openly; to name to an office.* (4) *To renounce, to disclaim, to protest against.* (5) *To give over, and meddle no more with.* (6) *To bid adieu.* (7) § *Also to command concurre.* (1) § *Imperavit ut omnes fœci ædificii concurrerent, & properè renunciarer, num eodem modo undique obsideretur*, *Nep.*

Nep. Hannib. 12. (2) § Hunc metuebam, ne mea uxori renunciaret de pallâ, *Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 67.* (3) § Juravit etiam, si factus esset Col. suffragiis populi, tamen se cum non renunciaturum, *Paterc. 2, 92.* (4) Sthenio infensus hospitium ei renunciât, *Cic. Verr. 2, 36.* (5) Civilibus officiis renunciabit, *Quint. 10, 7.* (6) Non multum abfuit quin vitæ renunciaret, *Suet. Galb. 11.* (7) *Litt. ex Sen.*

Rēnunciōr, āri, ātus, pass. To be told, declared, &c. Prætor primus centuriis cunctis renunciatus sum, Cic. pro L. Manil. 1.

Rēnunciūs, ii, m. He that carryeth tidings to and fro; a messenger, or goer on errands. Cantores, nupcij, renuncij, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 23.

* *Rēnunciūlus, i, m. dim. [à ren] A small kidney, Bibl. † Parvus ren.*

Rēnuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, act. (1) To nod back with the head. (2) To refuse, or deny. (1) § Renuis tu quod jubet alter, Her. Ep. 2, 2, 63. (2) Nullum convivium renuere, Cic. pro Cael. 11.

Rēnūto, āre, freq. To nod back, or beckon from one; to refuse, to deny. Si quis corpus sentire renutat, Lucr. 3, 351. Simulacra renutant, Id. 4, 604.

Rēnūtus, ūs, m. A beckoning, or nodding, back; a denial, or refusal. § Nutu renutuque alicujus voto respondere, Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 2.

Reor, ēri, rātus, dep. [à res, ut sit id putare quod res est, Perot.] To suppose, judge, deem, or think; to imagine. In quibus virtutes esse remur, à naturâ ipsâ diligere cogimur, Cic. Offic. 2, 9. Sum ratus esse feram, Ov. Met. 7, 841.

§ *Rēpāgūlāris, re, adj. Of, or belonging to, the bar. § Causidicus repagularis, a barrier, Ex Litt.*

Rēpāgūlum, li, n. [à repango, quia repangitur in utrumque postem] (1) A rail, or bar; a turnpike, or barricado. (2) The barriers in a horse-race. (3) Met. A restraint, or hinderance. (1) § Portæ repagula. Ov. Met. 14, 783. robusta, Id. Met. 5, 120. (2) Equi pedibus repagula pulant, Id. Met. 2, 225. (3) Omnia repagula juri, pudori, & officii perfringere, Cic. Verr. 5, 15. § Vix rep. ap. idoneos auctores in numero singulari.

§ *Rēpandium, ii, n. A divorce, ment, Hier. certè pro repudium.*

§ *Rēpando, ēre, si, act. [ex re, & pando] To open. Fore-januæ repandit, Apul. Miles. 4.*

Rēpandus, a, um, adj. Borowed, or bent, backward; broad, or flat, Plin. 14, 22. Ov. Met. 3, 680.

Rēpango, ēre, ēgi, & anxi, actum, act. To set, or plant; to graft. Ibi tamen ferulæ repangito, Col. 5, 10.

† *Rēpangor, i, pass. To be planted, Lucr. ap. Litt.*

Rēparābilis, le, adj. That may be amended, recovered, repaired, or made new again; repairable. § Nullâ reparabilis arte Læsa pudicitia est, Ov. Epist. 5, 103. § Reparabile damnum, Id. Amor. 1, 14. penult.

Rēparandus, a, um, part. To repair, or be repaired. Paucis ad reparandos animos diebus datis militi, Curt. 4, 36. Non tamen reparandæ clavis cogitationem deposuerunt, Hirt. B. Al. 12.

Rēparans, tis, part. Repairing. Hoste & æmulo regni reparante tum cum maximè bellum, Curt. 5, 22.

Rēparātio, ōnis, f. verb. A repairing, or reparation. § Regni reparatio, Sall. B. Jug. c. 31.

Rēparātor, ōris, m. verb. A repairer, or restorer; one that new maketh a thing. Immensi reparator maximus ævi, Stat. Sylv. 4, 1, 11.

Rēparātūrus, a, um, part. About to repair. Dixit, inde bello vires haud ægrè reparaturum, Curt. 5, 1. Majore mole reparaturus bellum Syracusas concessit, Just. 22, 3.

Rēparātus, a, um, part. (1) Recruited, raised. (2) Put into the place, purchased. (1) Majores copiæ reparatæ, Curt. 4, 9, 11. (2) Vina Syra reparata merce, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 12.

Rēparco, ēre, si, sum, neut. (1) To spare, to be over-sparing. (2) Also not to spare, or forbear. (1) Utinam rei item parissimè mæ, ut tu reparcis faviis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 25. Scilicet ex ullâ facere id si parte reparcent, Lucr. 1, 668.

Rēparō, āre, act. [i. e. rursus paro] (1) To

repair, to rebuild. (2) To recover, to regain. (3) To create anew, to refresh. (4) To make amends, to compensate. (5) To bring to his first estate, to restore. (1) Avitæ testâ reparare Trojæ, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 59. (2) § Perdere videbatur, quod alio prætoris, eodem ex agro reparare posset, Cic. Verr. 3, 86. (3) Requies reparat vires, Ov. Ep. 4, 90. (4) Damna celeres reparant cœlestia lunæ, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13. (5) = Quæ reparat, seque resemnat ales, Ov. Met. 15, 392. de phœnice.

Rēpātor, āri, ātus, pass. To be repaired, or made new; to be refreshed. § Quæ sunt vetustate sublapsa reparentur in melius, Plin. Ep. 10, 75. = Reparari labore, ac refici, Id. Paneg. 77.

Rēpāstinātio, ōnis, f. verb. A digging, or delving, over again; a new digging about vines, Cic. de Senect. 15. Col. 2, 2.

Rēpāstinō, āre, act. & Rēpāstinor, āri, pass. To dig again about vines, to bring ground to better temper with often digging and labouring, Col. 4, 32. & 3, 18.

Rēpēcto, ēre, xi, vel ui, xum, act. To comb again. Stantisque repectit Aura jubas, Stat. Theb. 6, 418. In liquidos fontes barbam repectit, Claud. Conf. Prob. & Olyb. 223.

† *Rēpēdo, āre, n. Togo, or step, back; to return, Lucil. ap. Non. Pacuv. ap. Fest. Item cadentis Latin. script. Amm. Juvenc. Theod. &c.*

Rēpellendus, a, um, part. To drive, or be driven, back. Pop. Rom. non alium repellendis tantis hostibus magis idoneum imperatorem, quàm Marium, est ratus, Vell. Paterc. 2, 12. Plurimum autem proficiebant hostes in repellendis vulnerandisque nostris, Hirt. B. Al. 30.

Rēpellens, tis, part. Driving back, repelling. Minacem manum pro ponte repellens, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 485.

Rēpello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, act. (1) To beat, drive, or thrust, back. (2) To repel, to oppose, to resist. (3) To put, or turn, away. (1) = Cùm oblitere ac defendere conarentur, malè multati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43. = Armis repellere, fugare, & avertere aliquem, Id. pro Cæcin. 12. (2) § Vim repellere, non intire, Id. pro Mil. 19. vim vi, Id. pro Sext. 17. (3) Clodii furorem à cervicibus nostris repuli, Id. pro Mil. 28.

Rēpellor, i, pass. To be driven back, &c. Cic. Offic. 1, 38. Vid. Repello.

Rēpendens, tis, part. Weighing, putting in the scale. Fatis contraria fata rependens, Virg. AEn. 1, 243.

Rēpendo, ēre, di, sum, act. (1) To pay, or weigh, back in exchange. (2) Absol. To weigh. (3) To pay, in a good, or bad, sense. (4) To compensate, or make amends for. (1) § Rependere opoballum cum duplo argento, Plin. 12, 25. caput alienus auro, Val. Max. 9, 4, 3. (2) Graviores rependit iniquis pensâ quasillis, Prop. 4, 7, 41. (3) § Præmia signa rependere, Stat. Theb. 9, 50. præmum pro officiis, Ov. Amor. 2, 8, 31. pœnas celeris, Sen. Oedip. 1030. beneficia injuriis, Val. Max. 5, 3. extr. 3. (4) Ingenio totius datana rependo mæ, Ov. Ep. 15, 32.

Rēpendor, i, pass. To be weighed back, Met. to be returned, &c. Neu gratia facto Nulla rependatur, Ov. Met. 2, 694.

§ *Rēpēntro, āre, act. To pierce through again, Litt. ex Vitr. sed q.*

* *Rēpens, tis, part. (1) Creeping. (2) Met. Low, vulgar. (1) § Repens humi hedera, Plin. 16, 34. (2) § Serpentes repentes per humum, Her. Ep. 2, 1, 251.*

* *Rēpens, tis, act. [à πίνω, vergo, nam quò quò propender, eò subito fertur: unde èν πίνῃ in momento, Voss.] Sudden, hasty, unlooked for, unexpected, coming unawares. § Repens adventus hominum magis conturbat quàm expectatus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22. clades, Liv. 22, 7. casus, Id. 33, 2. bellum, Id. 10, 7.*

§ *Rēpensātio, ōnis, f. verb. A making of recompense, Ap. recent. † Compensatio, Cic.*

Rēpēso, āre, freq. [à rependo] To render back; to recompense, or requite; in a good, or bad, sense. In incommodum repensant uvarum multitudinem, Col. 3, 2. Videtur bona malis repensasse,

Paterc. 2, 12. § Merita meritis repensare, Sen. de Ira, 2, 32.

Rēpensor, āri, ātus, pass. To be recompensed. Cujus interitûs voluptas, amissorum aut gladio, aut morbo civium pœne damno repensata est, Vell. Paterc. 2, 2, 1.

Rēpensūrus, a, um, part. [à rependo] About to pay, or weigh, back. Opimius consul auro id se repensurum edixerat, Val. Max. 9, 4, 3. conf. Vell. Paterc. 2, 6.

Rēpensus, a, um, part. [à rependor] (1) Paid, or given, again. (2) Redeemed, ransomed. (1) § Rependum aurum pro capite alicujus, the weight in gold given for one's freedom, Cic. de Orat. 2, 67. (2) § Auro repensus miles, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 25.

* *Rēpentē, adv. [à repens, i. e. subitus] Suddenly, unawares, unlooked for, all on a sudden. = Repentē è vestigio ex homine factus est Verres, Cic. Div. in Verr. 17. § Magis decere censent sapientes amicitias sensum difficere, quàm repentē præcidere, Id. Offic. 1, 33.*

* *Rēpēntinō, adv. & Rēpēntinē, Læf. On a sudden, suddenly. = Repentē exortus sum, repentinō occidi, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 37.*

* *Rēpēntinus, a, um, adj. [à repentē] Unlooked for, sudden, unawares. § Mors repentina, Cic. pro Cluent. 62. = § Ignoti homines & repentinī, upstarts, Id. de Cl. Orat. 69. = Omnia repentina, & nec-opinata graviora, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. = improvus, inexpectatus, Id. § præparatus, Id.*

Rēpercussio, ōnis, f. verb. A percussion, or reflection. § Repercussio siderum, Sen. Q. Nat. 19.

Rēpercussus, a, um, part. (1) Stricken, or beaten, back; reflected. (2) Reverberated, ringing again, re-echoed. (1) § Sol repersus, Virg. AEn. 8, 23. Imago repersus, Ov. Met. 3, 434. (2) Repersus clamoribus valles, Liv. 21. Repersum missile tergo, Luc. 6, 209.

Rēpercussus, ūs, m. (1) A striking back, or a gain; a reverberating. (2) A reflection. (1) § Repersus ventorum, Plin. 5, 9. (2) § Repersus solis, Id. 6, 23.

Rēpercūtio, ēre, si, ūsum, act. (1) To beat, or strike, back. (2) Met. To invert, to turn against. (3) To reflect. (4) To dazzle. (5) To repel. (1) § Est aliquid, quod hujus fontis excursus per momenta repercutiat? Plin. Epist. 4, 30, 8. § Repercutere pilam, Sen. de Benef. 2, 17. (2) Aliena aut reprehendimus, aut refutamus, aut elevamus, aut repercutimus, aut eludimus, Quint. 6, 3. (3) Vid. Repersus, a, um. (4) Multa aciem nostram nimio repercutiunt, Sen. Epist. 115. (5) § Repercutere fascinationes, Plin. 28, 8.

Rēpēntendus, a, um, part. To be found. = Mihi incunda est ratio, & rependienda via, quæ, &c. Cic. Verr. 3, 46.

Rēpērio, īre, pēri, ertum, act. [ex re, & pario; nam repertum, qu. repartum, Fest.] (1) To find. (2) To find out, or discover. (3) To contrive, to devise. (4) To get, to acquire. (1) Reperi, L. Quid reperisti? S. Non quod pueri in fabâ se reperisse clamitant, Plaut. Aul. 5, 1, 11. i. e. hiolum. § Reperiens servus reperit quam projecerat, Id. Cistell. Argum. 9. (2) Hoc non secus reperies, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 106. (3) Aliquid reperiret, fingeret fallaciam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 22. = Æsopus materiam reperit, Phædr. 1, 1. Si non placebit, reperitote rectius, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 79. (4) Rem & gloriam armis belli reperi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60. § Perdidisti & reperisti me, Plaut. Epist. 5, 1, 45.

Rēpērior, īri, pass. To be found, &c. Omnes oratoriae virtutes in Catone reperientur, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 17.

Rēpēito, āre, act. To find, to acquire, or get, Varr. R. R. 1. § Ratiō occ.

§ *Rēpērtitius, a, um, adj. Found, or come, by chance; a foundling. § Repertitius civis, Sall. in Cic. ubi ut opinor rect. reptitius.*

Rēpētor, ōris, m. verb. (1) A finder, inventor, or discoverer. (2) A maker. (1) § Repertor doctrinarum, Lucr. 3, 1049. vitis, Ov. Fast. 2, 329. (2) § Hominum rerumque, Virg. AEn. 12, 829.

§ *Rēpērtorium, ii, n. An inventory, a register, Ap. JCC. † Recognitio bonorum, index.*

Rēper-

Rēpertum, ti, n. *An invention, or device.* Graiorum obscura reperta, *Lucr.* 1, 137.

Rēpertūrus, a, um, part. *About to find.* Qui post Alexandrum respiceret, utique non reperturos, *Curt.* 10, 14.

Rēpertus, a, um, part. *Found, found out.* Tu non inventa repertā Lūctus eras levior, *Ov. Met.* 1, 654. Hic aliqui reperiunt differentiam, nullam autem ego. Repertus est ingratus, *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 2, 59.

Rēpētendus, a, um, & Rēpētundus, *Sall.* (1) To be brought back, to be fetched. (2) To be gone to again. (3) Regaining, reobtaining. (4) Repeted; done, or said, again. (5) Recollecting, reflecting. (1) Ad impedimenta repetenda, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 76. *Met.* Altiūs repetenda ratio est, *Quint.* 6, 2. (2) Terra nunquam repetenda, *Ov. Met.* 13, 247. (3) Ne mors quidem in repetendā libertate fugienda, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 10. (4) Nec repetenda dabat lethali vulnera dextrā, *Sil.* 6, 320. (5) Eventis aliorum memoria repetendis, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 16.

Rēpētens, tis, part. *Repeteing, going to.* Ac repetens quæstus furibundo perlonat ore, *Sil.* 2, 43. domum, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 228. Quā tempestate Menelaüs Græciam repetens, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 60, 1.

Rēpētitiō, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A fetching back, a demanding again. (2) A repetition, or rehearseal, a going over again. (1) & Repetitiō bonorum, *Flor.* 3, 23. (2) Ejusdem verbi crebra repetitiō, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 54.

Rēpētitor, ōris, m. verb. A requirer, or demander, of a thing again; a fetcher back. & Nuptæ repetitor adeptæ, *Ov. Ep.* 8, 19.

Rēpētītūrus, a, um, part. *About to go to.* & Syriam repetitūrus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 17, 2.

Rēpētītus, a, um, part. (1) Fetched back. (2) Met. Begun again, renewed. (3) Often struck at. (4) Repeted, rehearsed; done, or said, again. (1) Ecquæ femina est repetita per arma? *Ov. Ep.* 16, 341. (2) = Majorum consuetudo repetita, atque relata, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 22. (3) Exegit repetita per ilia ferrum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 734. (4) & Repetita clades, *Claud. de Bell. Get.* 284. Hæc pœsis placuit semel, hæc decies repetita placebit, *Hor. A. P.* 365. ¶ Repetita die cautionem interponere, antedate a bond, *Ulp.*

Rēpēto, ēre, īvi, vel īi, itum, act. (1) To ask, or demand, again. (2) To fetch, seek, or recover; as by law. (3) To return to, to make towards. (4) To fetch back, or again. (5) To go over again. (6) To bring back, to reduce. (7) To call for, to demand. (8) To repete, to rehearse. (9) To revolve, to reflect upon. (10) To strike, or thrust, at again. (1) & Quid querare, si repetit, cum vult, quæ dedit? *Cic. Tusc.* 1. & Repetere pœnas ab aliquo, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 24. (2) = Bona repetere, ac persequi lite, *Id. Verr.* 3, 13. (3) Effusâ fugâ repetunt castra, *Liv.* 31, 21. (4) Filium isthinc meliūs est repetere, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 72. (5) Pampinationem licet eandem repetere, *Col.* 4, 28. ¶ Repetere aliquid memoriā, to call to mind, *Cic. altē, to rip it up from the begining, Id.* (6) & Repetere urbes in servitutem, *Liv.* ¶ & rerum, to charge him afresh, *Ulp.* (7) Licinius fructum à me repetere propè suo jure debet, *Cic. pro Arch. Poët.* 1. (8) De annulis sermonem repetere, *Plin.* 33, 1. (9) = Repetunt verba datæ sortis secum, inter seque volutant, *Ov. Met.* 1, 389. (10) Vid. Repetitus, n. 5.

Rēpētor, i, pass. To be fetched back, &c. Ter. *Andr.* 1, 5, 14.

Rēpētundarum, gen. & Rēpētundis, abl. Bribery, extortion, money unjustly taken in time of one's office. Nondum centum & decem anni sunt, quum de pecuniis repetundis à L. Pisone lata est lex, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 21. & Insimulari repetundarum, *Quint.* 4, 2. Postulare aliquem repetundis, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 38, 1. Crimina repetundarum, *Id. Hist.* 1, 77, 5. ¶ Non inven. in aliis casibus.

Rēpexus, a, um, part. Combed again, smooth, trim, sleek. & Coma repexa, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 154.

¶ Rēpignēro, āre, act. To redeem a pledge, or gage; to replevy, *Ulp.*

¶ Rēpigrātus, a, um, part. Dulled, and not able to stir again. & Repigratus fœtus, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 17. ¶ Tardatus, *Vett.*

¶ Rēpigror, āri, ātus, pass. To be dulled. Dirarum bestiarum repigratur impetus, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 247.

¶ Rēpingo, ēre, act. [ex re, & pango] To fasten anew, or make again, *Litt. ex Varr.* ¶ Repango.

¶ Replaudo, ēre, si, sum, act. To clap, or knock. & Replaudere solum cursu, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 199. ¶ Pulso, *Vett.*

Replendus, a, um, part. To be filled again. His adjicitur, cum sunt repurganda vulnera aut replenda, ceratum, *Plin.* 34, 15.

Replens, tis, part. Filling. Replens Dædalea claustra mugitu, *Sen. Hippol.* 1171.

Repleo, ere, vi, etum, act. (1) To fill up, to replenish. (2) To make a place ring again. (1) & Replere exhaustas domus, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 2. corpora tostā carne, *Ov. Met.* 12, 156. (2) Gemitu tectum omne replebat, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 679.

Repleor, ēri, pass. To be filled, &c. Lacte repletur femina quæ peperit, *Lucr.* 5, 812. Vacuum quod fuit antè repletur, *Id.* 1, 395.

¶ Replētiō, ōnis, f. verb. A filling, or fullness, Don. ¶ Expletio, *Cic.*

Replētūrus, a, um, part. About to fill. Ut qui exhaustum ærarium non sis innocentium bonis repleturus, *Plin. Pan.* 55. Gemmis margaritisque tuas domos repleturi, *Curt.* 9, 1.

Replētus, a, um, part. (1) Replenished, filled. (2) Met. Abounding, accomplished. (1) = Referto foro, repletisque templis, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 15. & Terrore repletus, *Lucr.* 5, 41. (2) Eruditione variā repletus, *Suet. Aug.* 89.

Replicans, tis, part. (1) Unfolding, turning inside out. (2) Rehearseal. (1) Anguis membranam replicans, *Plin.* 8, 27. (2) *Cic. de Div.* 1, 56.

Replicātiō, ōnis, f. verb. (1) An unfolding, a conversion. (2) ¶ A reply. (1) *Cic. N. D.* 1, 13. (2) JCC. ¶ Responso, *Id.*

¶ Replicātor, ōris, m. verb. He that replyeth, JCC.

Replicātus, a, um, part. (1) Unfolded. (2) Turned back. (1) Replicata victimarum jecinora, *Suet. Aug.* 25. (2) & Replicata cervix, *Plin.* 34, 8.

Replico, āre, ui, vel āvi, itum, vel ātum, act. (1) To unfold, to display. (2) To unfold, or bend back. (3) To turn the inside outward, as a snake doth his skin in casting it. (4) To turn over. (5) To reply. (6) ¶ To repete, or say over, the same thing. (1) Replica tricam atque extende, *Plaut.* (2) Replicato furculos ad vitis caput, *Cato.* 4. (3) Vid. Replicans. (4) Replicare annulum memoriā, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 14. (5) Cum sæpius ille replicasset, tandem persuasit, *Plin.* (6) Ap. JCC.

Replicor, āri, ātus, pass. To be unfolded, turned back, &c. Cortex replicatur in rugas, *Plin.* 17, 14.

Replicūrus, a, um, part. Unfolded, peeled off. Replicatæ Bulborum tunicæ, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 9, 29. ¶ Rarò occ.

Replum, i, n. [à replendo, sc. tota illa valvarum pars, quæ inter inpages tabulam totam interiorem replet] A part of a door; a door cheek, or the leaf of a door, *Vitr.* 4, 6. interp. *Litt.*

¶ Replumbātiō, ōnis, f. verb. An unfolding, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Replumbo, āre, act. unde Rēplumbor, pass. To unfold, or separate silver from lead. & Argentum replumbatur, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 4, 2.

* Rēpo, ēre, pfi, ptum, neut. [ab ἐρπω, per metath. unde & serpo] (1) To creep, or crawl, as serpents. (2) Met. To go softly. (3) To run as roots run in the ground. (4) To spread abroad as vines do. (1) Angues repunt, *Plaut. Amph.* Act. 4. in supposit. (2) & In purpuris repere, *Quint.* 1, 2. De magnetum filiis. Millia tum pransi tria replimus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 25. (3) Spatium radicibus, quæ repant, lapides præbent, *Col.* 1, 8. (4) Ne vitis in altitudinem repat, *Id. de Arb.* 16, 1.

¶ Rēpōlio, īre, īvi, itum, act. unde Rēpōliorē. īri, pass. To be refined again, *Col.* 2, 21.

Rēpōnendus, a, um, part. To be placed. Neque omnia una reponenda, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 31.

Rēpōnens, tis, part. Placing. Delphi plūs in deo, quàm in viribus reponentes, *Just.* 24, 8.

Rēpōno, ēre, pōfui, itum, act. (1) To put, or set, again. (2) To lay on again, to serve up again. (3) To lay down. (4) To lay by. (5) To rank, or number; to place. (6) To rebuild, to repair, or set up. (7) To repay, requite, or return. (8) To lay up, to reserve. (9) To pull back, to draw in. (10) To be even with, to render like for like. (11) To reserve, to keep close, to conceal. (12) To rehearse again, to bring upon, the stage. (13) To reply, to retort. (14) To lay aside, to lay down. (15) To lay stress upon, to confide in. (1) & Insigne regium, quod ille de suo capite abjecerat, reposuit, *Cic. pro Sext.* 27. (2) Aris reponimus ignes, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 231. Ligna reponere super foco, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 6. (3) Ullus si pudor est, repone cœnam, *Mart.* 2, 37. (4) Ungues polire, & capillum reponere, *Quint.* (5) & Quid absurdus, quàm homines jam morte deletos reponere in Deos? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15. (6) & Amiffa urbi reponere, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 13, 6. pontes, *Id. Ann.* 1, 63, 6. statuas, *Id. Hist.* 1, 78, 2. (7) Des mihi nummos, quos continuo reponam, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 1, 38. Hæc pro virginitate reponit, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 878. (8) = Considerare & repenere fructus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 62. Sic nos in seiptra reponis? *Virg. Æn.* 1, 257. (9) Vocem flectunt, & cervicem reponunt, *Quint.* 4, 2. (10) Semper ego auditor tantum, nunquamne reponam? *Juv.* 1, 1. (11) Optimum in præsentia statuit reponere odium, *Tac. Agric.* 39. (12) Honoratum si fortè reponis Acillem, *Hor. A. P.* 120. (13) Ne tibi ego idem reponam, cum veneris, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. (14) Hic victor cœlus artēque repono, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 484. (15) Plūs reponere in duce, quàm in exercitu, *Tac. Germ.* 31.

Rēpōnor, i, pass. To be laid aside, or up; to be reckoned, &c. & Tela reponuntur, *Ov. Met.* 1, 250.

¶ Curandum ubi quidque reponatur, ut, ubi opus sit, promatur, *Col.* 12, 2. In tabularum numerum reponantur, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 26.

Rēportandus, a, um, part. To bring, or be brought, back. Vehicula ad spolia hostium reportanda duxerunt, *Just.* 34, 2.

Rēportans, tis, part. Gating, obtaining. Imperatore veram ac solidam gloriam reportante, *Plin. Pan.* 16.

¶ Rēportātiō, ōnis, f. A carrying back, *Dig.*

¶ Rēportātor, ōris, m. verb. He that carryeth back, *Apollin.* ¶ Qui reportat.

Rēportātus, a, um, part. (1) Brought back. (2) Restored, repaired. (1) Curru aurato reportatus, *Cic. post red. in sen.* 11. (2) & Quæ tabula à te revulsa, à me reportata est, *Id. Verr.* 2, 46.

Rēporto, āre, act. (1) To bring, or carry, again. (2) To restore. (3) To report. (4) To get. (1) & Utensilia & vehere in urbem, & reportare potest commodè, *Col.* 7, 1. & Reportare fessis opem, *Sen. Oed.* 211. (2) & Reportare commodatum, *Cic. Verr.* 4. (3) Nuncius ingentes ignotā in velle reportat Advenisse viros, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 167. (4) & Victoriā reportare, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 3. laudem, *Id. de Legib.* 3, 8.

Rēportor, āri, pass. To be brought back. Lollia Paulina cineres reportari, repulcrumque extrui permisit, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 12, 6.

Rēposcens, tis, part. Demanding. Quid dicturi repositibus aut prospera, aut adverfa? *Tac. Hist.* 3, 13, 7. Libertatemque repositus Putria multivagis populatus statibus antra, *Claud.* 1. R. Prof. 173. Qui votum repositus per vicos agerent, *Suet. Calig.* 37.

Rēposco, ēre, pōposci, act. (1) To ask again, that which is one's own, to claim. (2) To demand, or require. (1) & Fortuna citò reposita quæ dedit, *Publ. Syr.* (2) Attentas aures an-nemque reposito, *Lucr.* 6, 920. & Reposcere Pæthos signa, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 606. aliquem ad supplicium, *Id. Æn.* 2, 139.

Rēposcor, i. pass. *To be demanded again*, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 2. Val. Flacc. 8, 425.

Rēpōsitōrium, ii. n. *A side board to set things on at meal-times; a storehouse, or place where things are laid up and kept; a cupboard, or counter; a warehouse, a wardrobe*, Plin. 28, 2. & 33, 11.

Rēpōsitus, a, um, part. (1) *Laid up, reserved, kept.* (2) *Set up again.* (3) *Restored.* (1) § = *Repositi & frigidi cibi*, Quint. 2, 4. (2) § *Statuæ Pisonis repositæ*, Tac. Ann. 3, 15. (3) *Popææ honos repositus*, Id. Ann. 14, 61, 3.

Rēpōitor, ōris, m. *A replacer.* § *Repositor templorum*, Ov. Fast. 2, 63.

¶ **Rēpōstus**, a, um, part. per Sync. (1) *Laid up.* (2) *Alto remote, at a distance.* (1) Non illis epulæ nocuere repōstæ, Virg. Georg. 3, 527. ¶ *Tellure repōsti, buried*, Id. *Æn.* 6, 655. (2) *Terras tentare repōstas*, Id. *Æn.* 3, 364.

Rēpōtia, ōrum, pl. n. [ita dict. quod in iis renovaretur potatio] *A feast, or banquet, on the morrow after the wedding day*, Interpr. Fest. Ille repotia, natales alioſve dierum Festos albatuſ celebrat, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 60. conf. Gell. 2, 24.

Repræſentandus, a, um, part. *To be represented.* *Repræſentanda præmia in posterum ſanxit*, Suet. Ner. Claud. 5. Cæperat eſſe præcepſ ad repræſentanda [exercenda] ſupplicia, Curt. 10, 5.

Repræſentans, tis, part. *Representing.* Nonnunquam necem repræſentantes adverſantibus, Suet. Vit. 10.

Repræſentatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A representation.* (2) *A paying of ready-money down in hand.* (1) Cujus imago nullâ repræſentatione exprimi poteſt aliâ, quâm, &c. Plin. 9, 6. (2) Cic. Att. 23, 29. & Fam. 16, 24, 3.

¶ **Repræſentator**, ōris, m. verb. *He that reſembleth*, Dig.

Repræſentâturus, a, um, part. *About to pay down.* § *Repræſentaturuſ mercedem*, Suet. Claud. 18.

Repræſentâtus, a, um, part. *Paid down.* Legata ex teſtamento Tiberii cum fide ac ſine calumniâ repræſentata perſolvit, Suet. Cal. 16.

Repræſento, âre, act. [i. e. præſentem ſiſto] (1) *To reſent, to reſemble, or be like to.* (2) *To ſet forth in a lively manner; to ſhow, or preſent, a thing; to lay before one.* (3) *To do, or cauſe a thing to be done, preſently.* (4) *To pay money in advance.* (1) § *Repræſentare ſpeciem maris*, Col. 8, 17. (2) § *Memoriam rei reſentare*, Cic. pro Sext. 11. Virtutem moreſque Catonis repræſentare, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13. (3) Tormento quaſtionum repræſentabat, exigebatque corâm, Suet. Claud. 34. § *Repræſentare legata*, Suet. Cal. 16. ¶ *Repræſentare ſe, to be always ready, or within call*, Col. 1, 8. (4) Cic. Att. 12, 25.

Repræſentor, âri, âtuſ, paſſ. *To be reſtored immediately.* Ego corpus libenter obtulerim, ſi repræſentari morte meâ libertas civitatis poſſet, Cic. Philipp. 2, 46.

Reprehendendus, a, um, part. *To blame, or be blamed.* Plurimum autem reſert reprehendenda annotes, an inſignia, Plin. Ep. 9, 26.

Reprehendens, tis, part. *Reprehending, blaming.* *Reprehendenti ſilio Tito, quodd etiam urinz vœſtigal commentuſ eſſet, &c.* Suet. Veſp. 23.

Reprehendo, âre, di, ſum, act. [qu. retro preheneo] (1) *To catch again.* (2) *To lay hold of, to ſiſte.* (3) *To overtake.* (4) *To reprehend, to reprove, to blame, to rebuke, to diſlike, on ſind fault with.* (5) *To recall, to check.* (6) *To convince or undeſtand.* (1) § *Elopium ſemel Non ipſe poſſit Jupiter reprehendere*, Phædr. 5, 8, 4. (2) *Caro quoddam reprehendit, vertitque in hoſtem*, Liv. (3) *Quâm poſſit noſtroſ quiſquam reprehender. cuſuſ*, Prop. 3, 19, 9. (4) = *Diſceſſum meum quaſi reprehendere, & ſubaccuſare viciuſi*, Cic. pro Planc. 35. (5) *Me reprehendi viciuſi, nequid de fratriſ garrulæ illi dicerem*, Ter. Adulph. 4, 4, 14. (6) *Non ipſi poterunt ſenſuſ reprehendere ſeſe*, Lucr. 4, 500. ubi leg. & reprêndere.

Reprehendor, i, paſſ. *To be blamed, &c.* = *Si minimis rebus pertinacia reprehenditur, calumnia etiam coërceatur*, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 20. § *Reprehendi juſtiſ*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 86.

Reprehenſio, ōniſ, f. verb. *A rebuking, blaming, or controlling; reprehension.* = *Culpæ reprehēſio & ſultitiæ vituperatio*, Cic. Philipp. 12, 10.

Reprehenſo, âre, freq. unde part. *reprehenſans.* *To take hold of one, and pluck him back, often*, Liv. 2, 10.

Reprehenſor, ōriſ, m. verb. *A rebuker, a reprover, a controler.* Reſtat unum genus reprehēſorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 2.

Reprehenſuſ, a, um, part. (1) *Caught again.* (2) *Reproved.* (1) § *Veluti profugoſ & reprehēſoſ in cateniſ reduxit*, Suet. Calig. 45. § *Aufugero—ſi ero reprehēſuſ*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 130. (2) *In eo multa reprehēſa*, Cic. pro C. Corn. 1.

¶ **Repreſſalia**, æ, f. & **Repræſſalia**, & **Reprêſſalia**, Bud. [ex reprehendo] *A letter of mart, or retriſal*, Ap. JCC. † *Clarigatio.*

¶ **Repreſſio**, ōniſ, f. verb. *A repreſſing*, Litt. ex Sen.

Repreſſor, ōriſ, m. verb. *A reſtrainer, curber, or holder in.* § *Repreſſor cædiſ*, Cic. pro Sext. c. ult.

Repreſſuſ, a, um, part. (1) *Stopped, hindered.* (2) *Met. Repreſſed, reſtrained; kept, or held, in.* (1) *Fuga, quæ parabatur, repreſſa*, Cic. Attic. 7, 25. (2) *Furor ejus paululuſ reprêſſuſ*, Id. Verr. 4, 19.

Reprimendus, a, um, part. *To be made ſhort.* § *Producendus*, n. 3. q. v. Subſidia reprimendiſ ignibuſ in propatulo quiſque haberet, Tac. Ann. 15, 43, 4. Illa gula ergo reprimenda, illa quaſi in ordinem redigenda eſt, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 5.

Reprimō, âre eſſi, iſum, act. (1) *To keep within boundſ.* (2) *To contain, to binder, to held in.* (3) *To reſtrain, or repreſſ.* (4) *To ſnub, or check.* (1) *Fluvium redundantem reprimere*, Cic. de Div. 2, 32. (2) = *A præſenti ſupplicio ſe continuit P. R. & repreſſit*, Id. Verr. 5, 29. (3) = *Impetuſ hoſtiuſ retardare & reprimere*, Id. pro L. Manil. 5. (4) Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 25.

Reprimor, i, paſſ. *To be hindered, &c.* = *Quod ſemel admiſſuſ coërceſi reprimique non poteſt*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 1.

¶ **Reprôbatio**, ōniſ, f. verb. *A reproveing, a diſallowing*, Aug. † *Improbatio.*

¶ **Reprôbator**, ōriſ, m. verb. *He that reproveth*, Aug. † *Reprehenſor*, Cic.

Reprôbo, âre, act. *To diſallow, to rejeet, to reprove, to diſlike.* § *Quod ipſa natura adſciſcat voluptatem, & reprobat doloreſ*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 7.

¶ **Reprôbuſ**, a, um, adj. *Wicked, naught, reprobat*, Eccl. † *Improbuſ, perdituſ.*

Repromiſſio, ōniſ, f. verb. *A binding of one's ſelf by promiſe, an engagement.* = *Sine cautione & repromiſſione, &c.* Cic. pro Q. Roſc. Com. in ſin.

¶ **Repromiſſor**, ōriſ, m. verb. *An engager*, Dig. **Repromiſſioneſ**, tis, part. *Engageing himſelf by promiſe*, Suet. Tib. 17. Juſt. 22, 2.

Repromiſſo, âre, miſi, ſum, act. *To bind himſelf by promiſe, or covenant; to engage.* § *Huc vobiſ repromiſſo, ſempeſque præſtabo*, Cic. ad Quir. poſt red. 10.

¶ **Repromiſſio**, âre, act. *To atone*, Eccl. † *Proptio.*

***Reptabundus**, a, um, adj. *Creeping, or crawling along.* *Reptabundus me ſequitur*, Sen. de Vita Beati. 12.

***Reptans**, tis, part. *Crawling along.* § *Reptant pectoreſ*, Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 98. conf. Theb. 4, 795. Sil. 272.

***Reptatio**, ōniſ, f. *A creeping.* Per manuſ & genua reptatio, Quint. 1, 12.

***Reptatuſ**, a, um, part. *Crept, or crawled, over, or along*, Stat. Theb. 5, 381.

***Reptatuſ**, ſuſ, m. verb. *A creeping, or growing, up.* Viteſ improbo reptatu atria complenteſ, Plin. 13, 1. Cretaque ſe juſſu tenere reptata Tonanti, Claud. 4. Conf. Iſon. 133.

***Reptuſ**, i, adj. *Any creeping thing*, Sidon. Epist. 8, 12. † *Repens.*

***Reptitiuſ**, a, um, adj. *That creepeth in.* § *Reptitiuſ civiſ*, Sall. in Cic. 1. al. leg. *reptitiuſ*, quæ vid.

***Repto**, âre, freq. [à repo] (1) *To creep along,*

to daſe, as children do when they learn to go. (2) *To go ſoftly, or ſlowly, like a ſnail.* (1) Plin. 11, 29. (2) *Silvaſ inter reptare ſalubreſ*, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 4.

Rêpubeſco, âre, ui, incept. *To wax young and luſty again.* = *Senectuſ nec repubeſcere, nec revireſcere poteſt*, Col. 2, 8.

Rêpudiandus, a, um, part. *To be rejeeted, or abandoned.* *Iracundia omnibuſ in rebuſ repudianda eſt*, Cic. Offic. 1, 25.

Rêpudiatio, ōniſ, f. verb. *A reſuſal, a rejeeting.* *Repudiatio ſuppliciuſ ſuperbiam coarguit*, Cic. pro Muræna. 4.

¶ **Rêpudiator**, ōriſ, m. *He that reſuſeth*, Dig.

Rêpudiâturuſ, a, um, part. *About to divorce.* *Quam uxorem ſe nunquam repudiaturuſ antè juraverat*, Suet. Tib. Ner. 35.

Rêpudiâtus, a, um, part. *Rejeeted, reſuſed, abandoned, divorced.* § *Repudiatuſ repetoſ*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 14. = *Eloquentia ipſeta & repudiata*, Cic. Orat. 3.

Rêpudio, âre, act. [à repudium] (1) *To divorce, as a man doeſ his wife, or a woman her huſband.* (2) *To reſuſe, to abandon, to caſt off.* (3) *To rejeet and ſlight.* (1) § *Repudiare uxorem*, Suet. Cæſ. 1. marituſ, Quint. 7, 8. (2) § *Non, puto, repudiabiſ in honore, quem in periculo recepiſti*, Vatin. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1. (3) § *Populuſ legem hanc ſagitabat, illam repudiabat*, Cic. pro C. Corn. 1. § *aspemor*, Id. § *recipio*, Id.

Rêpudiôſuſ, a, um, adj. *To be divorced, or put away; ſcandalouſ, infamous.* § *Repudiôſæ nuptiæ*, Plaut. Perſ. 3, 1, 56.

Rêpudiuſ, ii, n. [quia non ſit ſine pudore] (1) *A bill ſent to break off a marryage contract.* (2) *A divorce, a putting away of one's wife.* (1) *Eâ re repudiuſ remiſit avunculuſ cauſâ meâ*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 69. vid. & Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 35. (2) *M. Lepiduſ Apuleiæ uxoriſ caritate poſt repudiuſ obit*, Plin. 7, 36. § *The bill of divorce waſ conceived in thiſ form; Reſ tuas tibi habeto*, Sigon.

† **Rêpuelleſco**, âre, incept. *To wax nicer*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Rêpuerſco, âre, incept. *To grow a child again.* § *Amant ſolere ſenem repuerſcere*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 25. = *Si quiſ Deuſ mihi largiatur ut repuerſcam, & in cuniſ vagiam*, Cic. de Sen. 23.

Repugnans, tis, part. *Reſiſting, contrary, withſtanding.* = *Contrariæ, diverſæ, atque inter ſe repugnanteſ natura*, Cic. pro Cæſ. 5. al. *pugnanteſ.* = *Adverſaſ & repugnanteſ natura*, Id. Offic. 1, 31. § *Conſequentia & repugnantia*, Id. de Fin. 1, 19.

Repugnanteſ, adv. *Contrariely, croſſly, ſubbornly, diſcontentedly, with regret.* § *Patienter accipere, non repugnanteſ*, Cic. de Amic. 25.

Repugnantia, æ, f. *Contrariety, repugnancy, oppoſition, reſiſtance, contradiction.* *Induxit eam, quæ videretur eſſe, non quæ eſſet, repugnantiam*, Cic. Offic. 3, 7.

¶ **Repugnator**, ōriſ, m. verb. *An oppoſer*, Amm. † *Repugnax.*

¶ **Repugnax**, âciſ, adj. *Contradietionſ, croſſ, quarrelſome, contentiouſ*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 20. § *Sed al. leg. perpugnax*, § *faciliſ*, Id.

Repugno, âre, neut. (1) *To repugn, to croſſ, to ſwart, or oppoſe ſlightly.* (2) *To oppoſe, reſiſt, or defend, againſt.* (3) *To diſſuade.* (1) § = *Crudelitati alicuiuſ repugnare & reſiſtere*, Cic. pro Rabir. 5. in unâ parte, Ov. inter ſe, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 29. contra veritatem, Id. pro Q. Roſc. 17. circa aliquid, Quint. præam. 1, 8. § *Hic pugnaſ licet, nihil repugnare, quinetiam concedam*, Cic. Acad. 4, 57. § *Conſuleſ neque concedebant, neque valde repugnabant*, Id. Fam. 1, 2. § *reſuſo, quod vid.* (2) § *Non ego oppugnavi fratrem tuum, ſed fratruſ tuo repugnavi*, Id. Fam. 5, 2. (3) § *Cum id conſuiſſet Catiuſ, Brutuſ repugnaverat, &c.* Patere. 2, 58.

Rêpulluſco, âre, incept. *To bud forth, burgeon, and ſpring, again.* *Stirpeſ novelliſ frondibuſ repulluſcunt*, Col. 4, 24.

Rêpullulo, âre, neut. *To bud, or ſprout, forth anew.* § *Repullulare è radicibuſ*, Plin. 16, 44.

Rêpuſia,

Rēpulsā, æ, f. [à repello] *A repulse, a foil, a denial.* § Pati repulsam, *Ov. Met.* 2, 97. Accipere repulsam, *Cic. pro Planc.* 21. ¶ Repulsam ferre, *to miss of a place at an election*, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 70. Sine repulsâ fieri consul, *Id. pro Planc.* 21. ¶ Rēpulsātor, ōris, m. *A foiler*, *Plin. ap. Litt.* ¶ Rēpulsio, ōnis, f. verb. *A repulse*, *Valla.* † **Rēpulsā**, Vett.

Rēpulsō, āre, freq. [à repello, unde part. repulsans] *To drive, or beat, back often; to re-echo, to resound.* § Colles colibus verba repulsantes, *Lucr.* 4, 583.

¶ Rēpulsōrius, a, um, adj. *Set to repell, or put back*, *Amm. Marc.* † **Repellens**.

Rēpulsus, a, um, part. [à repello]. (1) *Driven, or beaten, back.* (2) *Rejected, refused.* (3) *Often stricken, or beaten, upon.* (1) § Telum ære repulsū, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 545. Tellus remis repulsā, *Ov. Met.* 6, 512. (2) Multas ardor habebat Jungere se vati, multas dolere repulsas, *Ov. Met.* 10, 82. (3) Æra repulsā sonant, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 24.

Rēpulsus, ūs, m. (1) *A putting, or driving, back.* (2) *A striking again.* (3) *A reflection, or reverberation.* (1) A repulsu per vices reflire, *Plin.* 34, 8. (2) Vipera prægna dentium repulsu virus fundit, *Plin.* 11, 37. (3) Crebro repulsu Rejēctæ reddunt speculorum ex æquore visum, *Lucr.* 4, 105.

¶ Rēpulsū, āre, act. *To powder again, or beat to powder again*, *Litt. ex Col. sed non inv.*

Rēpumicatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A polishing, or sleeking, with the pumice, or slick, stone; a polishing of the buds of trees made rough with the frost.* = Arborum repumicatio & quedam politura, *Plin.* 17, 26.

Rēpungo, ēre, xi, & pūpūgi, ūm, act. *To prick, or goad, again; Met. to vex again, to do one's share turn for another*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *Raro occ.*

Rēpurgandus, a, um, part. *To cleanse, or be cleansed.* Cura repurgandorum tota Italia ergastulorum, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 8.

Rēpurgans, tis, part. *Cleanse, or taking away filth; scouring.* § Os repurgans, *Plin.* 8, 25.

¶ Rēpurgatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A purging, or cleanse, Litt. ex Col.*

Rēpurgatus, a, um, part. *Made serene, cleared.* Repurgato fugiebant nubila cælo, *Ov. Met.* 5, 286. Serenitate cæli in sincerissimum nitorem repurgata, *Sen. Epist.* 66.

Rēpurgo, āre, act. *To make clean; to cleanse again, or diligently.* § Repurgare humum, *Ov. de Nucc.* 125. nomas, *Plin.* 23, 4. hortum, *Id.* 29, 10. iter, *Liuv.* 44, 4.

Rēpurgor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be cleansed.* Encatur cyminum ab imo dorso, nisi repurgetur, *Plin.* 19, 19. conf. *Curt.* 6, 6, 26.

Rēputans, tis, part. *Considering again.* Reputantes nunc provocatam Asiam, nunc Europam nondum perdomitam, *Just.* 11, 1. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 5, 292. & *Sil.* 7, 22. Reputans quid in initio belli Memnon fuisset, *Curt.* 3, 9.

Rēputatio, ōnis, f. verb. *Consideration, regard*, *Plin.* 10, 37.

Rēputo, āre, act. (1) *To think and think again, to consider, to resolve.* (2) ¶ *To cast and reckon up, to recount.* (1) § Eam rem ipse secum rectā reputavit viā, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 11. Qui sis, non unde natus sis, reputa, *Liuv. conf. Sil.* 17, 335. (2) Item sumptus litis tutor reputabit, *Ulp.* † **Supputo**.

Rēputor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be considered again.* Reputantur munera divum, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 226.

† **Rēputridus**, a, um, adj. *Rotten again*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Rēquies, ēi, & ētis, f. (1) *Rest, repose, quiet, ease.* (2) *Refreshment.* (3) *Respite, intermission.* (1) § Requiem querere ex magnis occupationibus, *Lucretius Cic. Fam.* 5, 14. conf. & *Id. de Fin.* 5, 19. (2) Volutari in luto suum est requies, ut lavatio hominis, *Varr.* (3) = Tempus inane peto, requiem, spatiumque futuri, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 433.

Rēquiesco, ēre, ēvi, incept. (1) *To rest, to lie at rest.* (2) *To sleep, to repose himself.* (3) *To*

live at ease, to be at quiet. (4) *To rely, to acquiesce.* (5) *To take delight, pleasure, or satisfaction, in.* (6) *To lie fallow.* (7) *Act. Also to stay and make quiet; to stop, or cause to stop.* (1) Puella defatigata petiit, ut requiesceret in fellâ, *Cic. Div.* 1, 46. (2) § Requiescere longas noctes, *Tibull.* 3, 7, 21. (3) = Ut requiescerem, cuiamque animi remitterem, revertabar, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 61. Vix ibi sedatis requierunt pectora curis, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 514. (4) Nullius consilio, aut sermone requiescunt, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 13. (5) In hac lectione Cicero requiescendum putat, *Quint.* 10, 1. (6) Arva requiescunt mutatis sætibus, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 82. (7) Jupiter Alcmenæ geminas requieverat arctos, *Prop.* 2, 22, 25. Mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 4.

† **Rēquiescō**, dīnis, f. *Peace, rest, quietness*, *Litt. ex Plaut.* † **Requies**.

Rēquiescus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. *Having rested and taken ease, that hath lain untilled, or fallow.* Requiescus ager bene credita reddit, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 351. § Requiescit terra, *Col.* 2, 1.

Rēquiescendus, a, um, part. *To seek, or be sought, for.* Cum ad corpus expositi requiescendum militet, *Just.* 44, 4.

Rēquiescens, tis, part. *Enquire, requiring.* An mandatum exsequutus foret requiescens, *Curt.* 6, 20. Requiescentibusque auctorem, de dominâ constitetur, *Just.* 18, 3.

Rēquiritō, āre, freq. *To ask, seek, or enquire, for a thing often*, *Plaut. Molt.* 4, 3, 11.

Rēquiro, ēre, sivi, situm, act. (1) *To seek again, to look for.* (2) *To enquire, search, seek, or look, for.* (3) *To ask, or demand.* (4) *To seek in vain, not to find.* (5) *To stand in need of.* (1) Vestigium requiro, quâ aufugit mihi, *Plaut. Cistell.* 4, 2, 58. (2) § Ibo ac requiram fratrem, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, ult. Juvenem oculis animoque requirit, *Ov. Met.* 4, 129. § Remedium ad rem aliquam requirere, *Cic.* (3) Si quis requirit à te rari, Romæ non sum, &c. *Id.* Ex te requiro, *Id.* (4) In quo majorum nostrorum sæpe requiro prudentiam, *Id. Parad.* 8. (5) Virtus honesto mixta nullam requirit voluptatem, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 18.

Rēquior, i, pass. *To be sought, required, &c.* *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 2.

Rēquisitus, a, um, part. (1) *Sought for, demanded.* (2) *Requisite, necessary.* (1) Post requisitum, quale salum? *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 24. (2) ¶ *Requisita naturæ, the needs of nature*, *Sall. per Peribrasin, vi. Quint.* 8, 6.

Res, rei, f. [à *res*, acio, ut sit idem quod *ῥῆσθαι*, vel à *ῥῆσθαι* caput; it. *summa*, *Canin.*]

(1) *A thing, a general name of things incorporeal; (2) and sometimes also corporeal.* (3) *A fact, a deed.* (4) *An affair, a concern.* (5) *A cause in law.* (6) *A juncture, or present occasion.* (7) *Ability, substance, circumstances.* (8) *A purpose, or point in hand.* (9) *A state, empire, or government.* (10) *Abolition. The commonwealth.* (11) *Any business, post, or employment.* (12) *Money, wealth.* (13) *Profit, advantage.* (14) *An argument, a subject, or matter treated of.* (15) *Per Euphem. Vener.* (16) *Power, valour, or perhaps fortune, or success.* (17) *A way, a manner.* (18) *The universe, the world.* (1) *Res* signat in mente, *Cic. Tug.* 1, 25. commentitæ, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 40. abditæ & obscuræ, *Id. ibid.* 4, 10. ¶ Non vocabulorum officem, sed rerum inquitorem decet esse sapientem, *Id.* ¶ *Res* severæ, *business*, *Nep. Pelop.* 3. (2) *Res*, quæ gignuntur à terrâ, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 7. (3) ¶ *Rerum auctores, non fabularum*, *Id. N. D.* 3, 31. Nihil neque ante rem, neque præter rem, locuti sumus, *Ad Herem.* 4, 1. ¶ *Ut beneficium veris initum re comprobes*, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 5. (4) *Omniem rem scio, ut sit gesta*, *Id. Hec.* 3, 5, 13. (5) *Aut ad populum, aut in jure, aut ad judicem res est*, *Plaut.* § *Rerum actus*, *Suet. Claud.* 23. ¶ *Quando res recedunt, in term time*, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 18. Ubi res prolatæ sunt, *in the vacation*, *Id. ibid.* 1, 10. *Res* rum prolatio, *a putting off the term*, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 12. ¶ *Cicero tamen distinguere videtur inter res*

lis, pro *Muran.* 12, fin. (6) *Pro re natâ Antonii colloquium non est incommodum*, *Cic. Att.* 14, 6. Ita rem natam intelligo, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 35. (7) *Duo talenta pro re nostrâ decrevi esse satis*, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 68. ¶ *Res* secundæ, *prosperity*, *Id. Phorm.* 2, 1, 11. *adversæ, adversity*, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 14. *angustæ, Hor. Od.* 1, 10, 5. *arctæ, straits*, *Val. Flacc.* *Res* suas sibi habere, *a formula in divorcing a wife, or a husband.* Si vir ab uxore divortit, uxori res suas sibi habere jubeto, eique claves adimito, *Lex XII Tabb. vid. & Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 47. (8) *Omne ista, & ad rem redi*, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 31. (9) *Postquam res Asiæ evertere visum superis*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 1. (10) *Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem*, *Enn. ap. Cic.* *Rem* populi tractas? *Perf.* 4, 1. (11) *Summa est hominis in communem municipii rem diligentia*, *Cic.* *Tantumne est ab re tuâ tibi, aliena ut cures?* *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 23. § *Res* pastoris, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. *rustica*, *Id.* *militaris*, *Cic. bellica*, *Hor.* (12) *Posterior res inventi est, aurumque repertum*, *Lucr.* 5, 112. Qui honestè rem querunt mercaturis faciendis, *Cic. Parad.* 6. Vir haud magnâ cum re, sed fide plenus, *Enn. ap. Cic. Semet.* 1. ¶ *Rem* facere, *to get wealthy*, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 22. § *Struere, Plaut.* (1) *In rem suam aliquid convertere*, *Cic. pro C. Rose.* ¶ *È re meâ, tuâ, &c. to one's own advantage*, *Ter. Alicui rei esse, to be good for something*, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 3, 4. *Rei nulli esse, good for nothing*, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 38. (14) *Ulus ventulo genere, sed rebus novis*, *Phædr.* 5, 1, 12. *vid. & eundem*, 1, 27. *Heroli res erat illa pedis*, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 126. (15) *Ego cum illo, cum quo rem habebam, hospite, abii huc*, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 39. (16) *Res Romana erat superior*, *Liuv.* (17) *Jam reperi rem, quo pacti nec fui, nec socius* *tes*, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 87. (18) *Dominia rerum*, *Roma*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 47. *Aut Libya, aut Asia latus, aut pars totius rerum*, *Sil. Pulcherime rerum*, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 125. ¶ *Eleganter hoc nomen, ut ῥῆσθαι ap. Græcis, redundat, ut § res cibaria, i. e. citus*, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 5, 1. *uxoria, i. e. uxor*, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 10. *Res* voluptatum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 1. *Phraes promiscuæ; Rem* gerere, *to manage an affair, chiefly in war*, *Cic.* *Rei servare, to be industrious*, *Ter. Malam rem metuere, to be afraid of punishment*, *Plaut.* *Abne in malam rem, vel ciuem, fortuna exorandi, & per Euphemismum, Abi, quo dignus es*, *Ter.*

Rērevo, īre, īvi, neut. *To rage and bluster away.* Ne meta relevat na, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 103.

Rēsūtatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A courteous speaking to him that speaks to you, a refutation*, *Suet. Ner.* 37.

Rēsūtatus, a, um, part. *Saluted again.* ¶ *Cum omnes eum salutabant, constabat neminem esse salutatum*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 47.

Rēsūtō, īre, act. *To salute one again.* = *Neminem salutatos, despiciis omnes*, *Mart.* 4, 34.

Rēsūtico, ēre, ui, neut. *To return to one's right sense again, to recover one's senses.* Animi relinquit ardor, *Ov. Am.* 1, 10, 9.

Rēsarcio, īre, fi, tum, act. (1) *To patch, to mend.* (2) *Mec. To recompense, or make amends for.* (1) *Viā. Refarcior.* (2) = *Non mor in tantum exuberat, ut & jaçuram capitis amissi restituat, & quæstum refarciet*, *Col.* 1, 8. & 11, 1. § *Damina refarcire*, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 9.

Rēsarcior, īvi, pass. *To be mended.* ¶ = *Fores effregit? restituentur. Vitem effudit? refarcietur*, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 41.

¶ **Rēsarcio**, īre, īvi, tum, act. unde part. **Rēsarcians**. *To rake, or weed, over again*, *Plin.* 18, 20.

Rēsarcitus, a, um, part. *That will compensate, or make good*, *Suet. Claud.* 6.

Rēsarcendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be cut down.* (2) ¶ *Met. To be made void.* (1) *Pontes resarcendos curare*, *Cas. B. G.* 7, 35. (2) *Scæv.*

Rēsarcens, tis, part. *Cutting off, abolishing.* *Lenis adeo & innoxius, ut Pisoni decreta sua rescindenti, &c.*, *Suet. Calig.* 3.

Rēscondo, ēre, scōdi, scissum, act. (1) *To cut off.* (2) *To cut, or break, down.* (3) *To break through.*

lis, pro *Muran.* 12, fin. (6) *Pro re natâ Antonii colloquium non est incommodum*, *Cic. Att.* 14, 6. Ita rem natam intelligo, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 35. (7) *Duo talenta pro re nostrâ decrevi esse satis*, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 68. ¶ *Res* secundæ, *prosperity*, *Id. Phorm.* 2, 1, 11. *adversæ, adversity*, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 14. *angustæ, Hor. Od.* 1, 10, 5. *arctæ, straits*, *Val. Flacc.* *Res* suas sibi habere, *a formula in divorcing a wife, or a husband.* Si vir ab uxore divortit, uxori res suas sibi habere jubeto, eique claves adimito, *Lex XII Tabb. vid. & Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 47. (8) *Omne ista, & ad rem redi*, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 31. (9) *Postquam res Asiæ evertere visum superis*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 1. (10) *Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem*, *Enn. ap. Cic.* *Rem* populi tractas? *Perf.* 4, 1. (11) *Summa est hominis in communem municipii rem diligentia*, *Cic.* *Tantumne est ab re tuâ tibi, aliena ut cures?* *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 23. § *Res* pastoris, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. *rustica*, *Id.* *militaris*, *Cic. bellica*, *Hor.* (12) *Posterior res inventi est, aurumque repertum*, *Lucr.* 5, 112. Qui honestè rem querunt mercaturis faciendis, *Cic. Parad.* 6. Vir haud magnâ cum re, sed fide plenus, *Enn. ap. Cic. Semet.* 1. ¶ *Rem* facere, *to get wealthy*, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 22. § *Struere, Plaut.* (1) *In rem suam aliquid convertere*, *Cic. pro C. Rose.* ¶ *È re meâ, tuâ, &c. to one's own advantage*, *Ter. Alicui rei esse, to be good for something*, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 3, 4. *Rei nulli esse, good for nothing*, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 38. (14) *Ulus ventulo genere, sed rebus novis*, *Phædr.* 5, 1, 12. *vid. & eundem*, 1, 27. *Heroli res erat illa pedis*, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 126. (15) *Ego cum illo, cum quo rem habebam, hospite, abii huc*, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 39. (16) *Res Romana erat superior*, *Liuv.* (17) *Jam reperi rem, quo pacti nec fui, nec socius* *tes*, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 87. (18) *Dominia rerum*, *Roma*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 47. *Aut Libya, aut Asia latus, aut pars totius rerum*, *Sil. Pulcherime rerum*, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 125. ¶ *Eleganter hoc nomen, ut ῥῆσθαι ap. Græcis, redundat, ut § res cibaria, i. e. citus*, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 5, 1. *uxoria, i. e. uxor*, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 10. *Res* voluptatum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 1. *Phraes promiscuæ; Rem* gerere, *to manage an affair, chiefly in war*, *Cic.* *Rei servare, to be industrious*, *Ter. Malam rem metuere, to be afraid of punishment*, *Plaut.* *Abne in malam rem, vel ciuem, fortuna exorandi, & per Euphemismum, Abi, quo dignus es*, *Ter.*

Rērevo, īre, īvi, neut. *To rage and bluster away.* Ne meta relevat na, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 103.

Rēsūtatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A courteous speaking to him that speaks to you, a refutation*, *Suet. Ner.* 37.

Rēsūtatus, a, um, part. *Saluted again.* ¶ *Cum omnes eum salutabant, constabat neminem esse salutatum*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 47.

Rēsūtō, īre, act. *To salute one again.* = *Neminem salutatos, despiciis omnes*, *Mart.* 4, 34.

Rēsūtico, ēre, ui, neut. *To return to one's right sense again, to recover one's senses.* Animi relinquit ardor, *Ov. Am.* 1, 10, 9.

Rēsarcio, īre, fi, tum, act. (1) *To patch, to mend.* (2) *Mec. To recompense, or make amends for.* (1) *Viā. Refarcior.* (2) = *Non mor in tantum exuberat, ut & jaçuram capitis amissi restituat, & quæstum refarciet*, *Col.* 1, 8. & 11, 1. § *Damina refarcire*, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 9.

Rēsarcior, īvi, pass. *To be mended.* ¶ = *Fores effregit? restituentur. Vitem effudit? refarcietur*, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 41.

¶ **Rēsarcio**, īre, īvi, tum, act. unde part. **Rēsarcians**. *To rake, or weed, over again*, *Plin.* 18, 20.

Rēsarcitus, a, um, part. *That will compensate, or make good*, *Suet. Claud.* 6.

Rēsarcendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be cut down.* (2) ¶ *Met. To be made void.* (1) *Pontes resarcendos curare*, *Cas. B. G.* 7, 35. (2) *Scæv.*

Rēsarcens, tis, part. *Cutting off, abolishing.* *Lenis adeo & innoxius, ut Pisoni decreta sua rescindenti, &c.*, *Suet. Calig.* 3.

Rēscondo, ēre, scōdi, scissum, act. (1) *To cut off.* (2) *To cut, or break, down.* (3) *To break through.*

Rēposcor, i. pass. *To be demanded again*, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 2. Val. Flacc. 8, 425.

Rēpōsitorium, ii. n. *A side board to set things on at meal-times; a storehouse, or place where things are laid up and kept; a cupboard, or counter; a warehouse, a wardrobe*, Plin. 28, 2. & 33, 11.

Rēpōsitus, a, um, part. (1) *Laid up, reserved, kept.* (2) *Set up again.* (3) *Restored.* (1) § *Repositi & frigidi cibi*, Quint. 2, 4. (2) § *Statuæ Pisonis repositæ*, Tac. Ann. 3, 15. (3) *Popæe honos repositus*, Id. Ann. 14, 61, 3.

Rēpōstor, ōris, m. *A replacer.* § *Repositor templorum*, Ov. *Fast.* 2, 63.

¶ *Rēpōstus*, a, um, part. per Sync. (1) *Laid up.* (2) *Also remote, at a distance.* (1) Non illis epulæ nocuere repōstæ, Virg. *Georg.* 3, 527. ¶ *Tellure repōsti, buried*, Id. *Æn.* 6, 655. (2) *Terras tentare repōstas*, Id. *Æn.* 3, 364.

Rēpōtia, ōrum, pl. n. [ita dict. quod in iis renovaretur potatio] *A feast, or banquet, on the morrow after the wedding day*, Interpr. Fest. Ille repotia, natales aliove dierum Festos albatu celebrat, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 2, 60. conf. Gell. 2, 24.

Repræsentandus, a, um, part. *To be represented.* *Repræsentanda præmia in posterum sanxit*, Suet. *Ner. Claud.* 5. Cæperat esse præceps ad repræsentanda [exercenda] supplicia, Curt. 10, 5.

Repræsentans, tis, part. *Representing.* Nonnunquam necem repræsentantes adversantibus, Suet. *Vit.* 10.

Repræsentatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A representation.* (2) *A paying of ready-money down in hand.* (1) Cujus imago nullâ repræsentatione exprimi potest aliâ, quâm, &c. Plin. 9, 6. (2) Cic. *Att.* 23, 29. & *Fam.* 16, 24, 3.

¶ *Repræsentator*, ōris, m. verb. *He that resembles*, Dig.

Repræsentatûrus, a, um, part. *About to pay down.* § *Repræsentaturus mercedem*, Suet. *Claud.* 18.

Repræsentatus, a, um, part. *Paid down.* Legata ex testamento Tiberii cum fide ac sine calumniâ repræsentata perfolvit, Suet. *Cal.* 16.

Repræsentor, are, act. [i. e. præsentem sisto] (1) *To represent, to resemble, or be like to.* (2) *To set forth in a lively manner; to show, or present, a thing; to lay before one.* (3) *To do, or cause a thing to be done, presently.* (4) *To pay money in advance.* (1) § *Repræsentore speciem malis*, Col. 8, 17. (2) § *Memoriam rei repræsentare*, Cic. *pro Sext.* 11. Virtutem moreque Catonis repræsentare, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 19, 13. (3) Tormento questionum repræsentabat, exigebatque coram, Suet. *Claud.* 34. § *Repræsentare legata*, Suet. *Cal.* 16. ¶ *Repræsentare se, to be always ready, or within call*, Col. 1, 8. (4) Cic. *Att.* 12, 25.

Repræsentor, ari, atus, pass. *To be restored immediately.* Ego corpus libenter obtulerim, si repræsentari morte meâ libertas civitatis posset, Cic. *Philipp.* 2, 46.

Reprehendendus, a, um, part. *To blame, or be blamed.* Plurimum autem refert reprehendenda annotes, an insignia, Plin. *Ep.* 9, 26.

Reprehendens, tis, part. *Reprehending, blaming.* *Reprehendenti filio Tito, quod etiam urinæ vœligal commentus esset, &c.* Suet. *Vesp.* 23.

Reprehendo, ere, di, sum, act. [qu. retro prehendo] (1) *To catch again.* (2) *To lay hold of, to seize.* (3) *To overtake.* (4) *To reprehend, to reprove, to blame, to rebuke, to dislike, or find fault with.* (5) *To recall, to check.* (6) *To convince or understand.* (1) § *Elapsum semel Non ipse possit Jupiter reprehendere*, Phædr. 5, 8, 4. (2) Cato quoddam reprehendit, vertitque in hostem, Liv. (3) Quam possit nostros quisquam reprehender. curus, Prop. 3, 19, 9. (4) = *Dilectum meum quasi reprehendere, & subaccurrere vultui*, Cic. *pro Plant.* 35. (5) Me reprehendi tamen, nequid de fratre garrulæ illi dicerem, Ter. *Adelp.* 4, 4, 14. (6) Non ipsi poterunt sensus reprehendere sese, Lucr. 4, 500, ubi leg. & reprehendere.

Reprehendor, i, pass. *To be blamed, &c.* = Si minimis rebus pertinacia reprehenditur, calumnia etiam coercetur, Cic. *Acad.* 2, 4, 20. § *Reprehendi iustus*, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 4, 86.

Reprehenſio, ōnis, f. verb. *A rebuking, blaming, or controlling; reprehension.* = *Culpæ reprehensio & stultitiæ vituperatio*, Cic. *Philipp.* 12, 10.

Reprehenſo, are, freq. unde part. *reprehenſans.* *To take hold of one, and pluck him back, often*, Liv. 2, 10.

Reprehenſor, ōris, m. verb. *A rebuker, a reprover, a controller.* Restat unum genus reprehensorum, Cic. *Acad.* 2, 4, 2.

Reprehenſus, a, um, part. (1) *Caught again.* (2) *Reproved.* (1) § *Veluti profugos & reprehensos in catenis reduxit*, Suet. *Calig.* 45. § *Aufugero*—si ero reprehensus, Plaut. *Bacch.* 2, 3, 130. (2) In eo multa reprehensa, Cic. *pro C. Corn.* 1.

¶ *Repreſſalia*, æ, f. & *Repræſſalia*, & *Repræſſia*, Bud. [ex reprehendo] *A letter of mart, or reprisal*, Ap. JCC. † *Clarigatio.*

¶ *Repreſſio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A repressing*, Litt. ex Sen.

Repreſſor, ōris, m. verb. *A restrainer, curber, or holder in.* § *Repreſſor cædis*, Cic. *pro Sext.* c. ult.

Repreſſus, a, um, part. (1) *Stopped, hindered.* (2) *Met. Repressed, restrained; kept, or held, in.* (1) *Fuga, quæ parabatur, repressa*, Cic. *Attic.* 7, 25. (2) *Furor ejus paululum repressus*, Id. *Verr.* 4, 19.

Reprimendus, a, um, part. *To be made short.* § *Producendus*, n. 3. q. v. Subsidia reprimendis ignibus in propatulo quisque haberet, Tac. *Ann.* 15, 43, 4. Illa gula ergo reprimenda, illa quasi in ordinem redigenda est, Plin. *Ep.* 2, 6, 5.

Reprimō, ere cſſi, ſum, act. (1) *To keep within bounds.* (2) *To contain, to hinder, to hold in.* (3) *To restrain, or repress.* (4) *To snub, or check.* (1) *Fluvium redundantem reprimere*, Cic. *de Div.* 2, 32. (2) = *A præſenti supplicio se continuit P. R. & repressit*, Id. *Verr.* 5, 29. (3) = *Impetus hostium retardare & reprimere*, Id. *pro L. Manil.* 5. (4) *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 25.

Reprimor, i, pass. *To be hindered, &c.* = *Quod semel admissum coerceri reprimique non potest*, Cic. *de Fin.* 1, 1.

¶ *Reprōbatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A reproving, a disallowing*, Aug. † *Improbatio.*

¶ *Reprōbator*, ōris, m. verb. *He that reproves*, Aug. † *Reprehenſor*, Cic.

Reprōbo, are, act. *To disallow, to reject, to reprove, to dislike.* § *Quod ipsa natura adſciſcit voluptatem, & reprobat dolorem*, Cic. *de Fin.* 1, 7.

¶ *Reprōbus*, a, um, adj. *Wicked, naught, reprobat*, Eccl. † *Improb*, perditus.

Reprōmissio, ōnis, f. verb. *A binding of one's self by promise, an engagement.* = *Sine cautione & reprōmissione, &c.* Cic. *pro Q. Rosc. Com.* in fin.

¶ *Reprōmſor*, ōris, m. verb. *An engager*, Dig. *Reprōmittens*, tis, part. *Engaging himself by promise*, Suet. *Tib.* 17. *Just.* 22, 2.

Reprōmitto, ere, miſi, ſum, act. *To bind himself by promise, or covenant; to engage.* § *Hoc vobis reprōmitto, semperque præstabo*, Cic. *ad Quir. post r. d.* 10.

¶ *Reprōptio*, are, act. *To atone*, Eccl. † *Propitio.*

**Reptēbundus*, a, um, adj. *Creeping, or crawling along.* *Reptabundus me sequitur*, Sen. *de Vita Beati.* 12.

**Reptans*, tis, part. *Crawling along.* § *Reptans peſtore*, Stat. *Sylv.* 2, 1, 98. conf. *Theb.* 4, 795. *Sil.* 272.

**Reptatio*, ōnis, f. *A creeping.* Per manus & genua reptatio, Quint. 1, 12.

**Reptatus*, a, um, part. *Crept, or crawled, over, or along*, Stat. *Theb.* 5, 381.

**Reptatus*, ſs, m. verb. *A creeping, or growing, up.* Vites improbo reptau atriâ complentes, Plin. 15, 1. Cretaque se jactat tenero reptata Tonanti, Claud. 4. Conf. *Hon.* 173.

**Reptilis*, is, adj. *Any creeping thing*, Siden. *Epist.* 8, 12. † *Repens.*

**Reptitius*, a, um, adj. *That creepeth in.* § *Reptitius civis*, Sall. in Cic. 1. al. leg. *reperitius*, quæd. vid.

**Repto*, are, freq. [à repo] (1) *To creep along,*

to dade, as children do when they learn to go. (2) *To go softly, or slowly, like a snail.* (1) Plin. 11, 29. (2) *Silvas inter reptare salubres*, Her. *Ep.* 1, 4, 4.

Rēpūbeſco, ere, ui, incept. *To wax young and lusty again.* = *Senectus nec repubeſcere, nec revireſcere poteſt*, Col. 2, 8.

Rēpūdiandus, a, um, part. *To be rejected, or abandoned.* *Iracundia omnibus in rebus repudianda est*, Cic. *Offic.* 1, 25.

Rēpūdiatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A refusal, a rejecting.* *Repudiatio supplicium superbiam coarguit*, Cic. *pro Murænâ*, 4.

¶ *Rēpūdiator*, ōris, m. *He that refuseth*, Dig.

Rēpūdiatûrus, a, um, part. *About to divorce.* *Quam uxorem se nunquam repudiaturum antè juraverat*, Suet. *Tib. Ner.* 35.

Rēpūdiatus, a, um, part. *Rejected, refused, abandoned, divorced.* § *Repudiatus repeto*, Ter. *Andr.* 1, 5, 14. = *Eloquentia ipreta & repudiata*, Cic. *Orat.* 3.

Rēpūdio, are, act. [à repudium] (1) *To divorce, as a man does his wife, or a woman her husband.* (2) *To refuse, to abandon, to cast off.* (3) *To reject and slight.* (1) § *Repudiate uxorem*, Suet. *Cæs.* 1. maritum, Quint. 7, 3. (2) § *Non, puto, repudiabis in honore, quem in periculo recepiſti*, Vatin. *Cic. Fam.* 5, 9, 1. (3) § *Populus legem hanc flagitabat, illam repudiabat*, Cic. *pro C. Corn.* 1. § *asporno*, Id. § *recipio*, Id.

Rēpūdiōſus, a, um, adj. *To be divorced, or put away; scandalous, infamous.* § *Repudiōſæ nuptiæ*, Plaut. *Perf.* 3, 1, 56.

Rēpūdiūm, ii. n. [quia non fit sine pudore] (1) *A bill sent to break off a marriage contract.* (2) *A divorce, a putting away of one's wife.* (1) *Et re repudium remittit avunculus causâ meâ*, Plaut. *Aul.* 4, 10, 69. vid. & *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 35. (2) *M. Lepidus Apuleiæ uxoris caritate post repudium obiit*, Plin. 7, 36. ¶ *The bill of divorce was conceived in this form; Res tuas tibi habeto*, Sigon.

† *Rēpūelleſco*, ere, incept. *To wax nicer*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Rēpūeſco, ere, incept. *To grow a child again.* § *Amant solere senem repueſcere*, Plaut. *Merc.* 2, 2, 25. = *Si quis Deus mihi largiatur ut repueſcam, & in cunis vagiam*, Cic. *de Sen.* 23.

Rēpugnans, tis, part. *Resisting, contrary, withstanding.* = *Contrariæ, diverſæ, atque inter se repugnantes naturæ*, Cic. *pro Cæl.* 5. al. *pugnantes.* = *Adverſans & repugnans natura*, Id. *Offic.* 1, 31. § *Conſequentia & repugnantia*, Id. *de Fin.* 1, 19.

Rēpugnanter, adv. *Contrarily, crossly, stubbornly, discontentedly, with regret.* § *Patienter accipere, non repugnanter*, Cic. *de Amic.* 25.

Rēpugnantia, æ, f. *Contrariety, repugnancy, opposition, resistance, contradiction.* *Induxit eam, quæ videretur esse, non quæ esset, repugnantiam*, Cic. *Offic.* 3, 7.

¶ *Rēpugnator*, ōris, m. verb. *An opposer*, Amm. † *Repugnax.*

¶ *Rēpugnax*, acis, adj. *Contradictory, cross, quarrelsome, contentious*, Cic. *de Orat.* 1, 20. ¶ *Sed al. leg. perpugnax*, § *facilis*, Id.

Rēpugno, are, neut. (1) *To repugn, to cross, to waver, or oppose slightly.* (2) *To oppose, resist, or defend, against.* (3) *To dissuade.* (1) § = *Cru- delitati alicujus repugnare & resistere*, Cic. *pro Rabir.* 5. in unâ parte, Ov. inter se, Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 29. contra veritatem, Id. *pro Q. Rosc.* 17. circa aliquid, Quint. *proam.* 1. 8. § *Hic pug- nes licet, nihil repugnabo, quin etiam concedam*, Cic. *Acad.* 4, 57. § *Contulles neque concedebant, neque valde repugnabant*, Id. *Fam.* 1, 2. § *re- cuso, quod vid.* (2) § *Non ego oppugnavi fra- trem tuum, sed fratri tuo repugnavi*, Id. *Fam.* 5, 2. (3) § *Cum id conſuiſſet Cælius, Brutus re- pugnaverat, &c.* *Paterc.* 2, 58.

Rēpūllūſco, ere, incept. *To bud forth, burgeon, and spring, again.* *Stirpes novellis frondibus re- pūllūſcunt*, Col. 4, 24.

Rēpūllūlo, are, neut. *To bud, or sprout, forth anew.* § *Repūllulare è radicibus*, Plin. 16, 44.

Rēpūllia,

Rēpulsā, æ, f. [à repello] *A repulse, a foil, a denial.* § Pati repulsam, *Or. Met.* 2, 97. Accipere repulsam, *Cic. pro Planc.* 21. ¶ Repulsam ferre, *to miss of a place at an election, Cic. Orat.* 2, 70. Sine repulsā fieri consul, *Id. pro Planc.* 21. ¶ Rēpulsātor, ōris, m. *A foiler, Plin. ap. Litt.* ¶ Rēpulsio, ōnis, f. verb. *A repulse, Valla.*

† Repulsa, *Vett.*
Rēpulsio, ære, freq. [à repello, unde part. repulsus] *To drive, or beat, back often; to re-echo, to resound.* § Colles colibus verba repulsantes, *Lucr.* 4, 583.

¶ Rēpulsorius, a, um, adj. *Set to repell, or put back, Amm. Marc.* † Repellens.

Rēpulsus, a, um, part. [à repellor]. (1) *Driven, or beaten, back.* (2) *Rejected, refused.* (3) *Often stricken, or beaten, upon.* (1) § Telum zere repulsam, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 545. Tellus remis zere repulsam, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 545. Multas ardor habebat Jungere se vati, multæ doluere repulsæ, *Or. Met.* 10, 82. (3) *Æra repulsa sonant, Tibull.* 1, 3, 24.

Rēpulsus, ūs, m. (1) *A putting, or driving, back.* (2) *A striking again.* (3) *A reflection, or reverberation.* (1) *A repulso per vices resiliere, Plin.* 34, 8. (2) *Vipera prægnans dentium repulso virus fundit, Plin.* 11, 37. (3) *Crebro repulso Rejettæ reddunt speculorum ex æquore visum, Lucr.* 4, 105.

¶ Rēpulvō, ære, act. *To powder again, or beat to powder again, Litt. ex Col. sed non inv.*

Rēpūmicatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A polishing, or sleeking, with the pumice, or slick, stone; a polishing of the buds of trees made rough with the frost.* = *Arborum repumicatio & quædam politura, Plin.* 17, 26.

Rēpungo, ère, xi, & pūpūgi, ūtum, act. *To prick, or goad, again; Met. to vex again, to do one shrewd turn for another, Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *Raro occ.*

Rēpurgandus, a, um, part. *To cleanse, or be cleansed.* Cura repurgandorum tota Italia ergastulorum, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 8.

Rēpurgans, tis, part. *Cleanse, or taking away filth; scouring.* § Os repurgans, *Plin.* 8, 25.

¶ Rēpurgatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A purging, or cleanse, Litt. ex Col.*

Rēpurgatus, a, um, part. *Made serene, cleared.* Repurgato fugiebant nubila cælo, *Or. Met.* 5, 286. Serenitas cæli in sincerissimum nitorem repurgata, *Sen. Epist.* 66.

Rēpurgo, ære, act. *To make clean; to cleanse again, or diligently.* § Repurgare humum, *Or. de Nuce,* 125. nomas, *Plin.* 23, 4. hortum, *Id.* 29, 10. iter, *Liv.* 44, 4.

Rēpurgor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be cleansed.* Eneatur cyminum ab imo dorso, nisi repurgetur, *Plin.* 19, 19. conf. *Curt.* 6, 6, 26.

Rēpūtans, tis, part. *Considering again.* Reputantes nunc provocatam Asiam, nunc Europam nondum peremitam, *Just.* 11, 1. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 5, 292. & *Sil.* 7, 22. Reputans quid in initio belli Memnon suassisset, *Curt.* 3, 9.

Rēpūtatio, ōnis, f. verb. *Consideration, regard, Plin.* 10, 37.

Rēpūto, ære, act. (1) *To think and think again, to consider, to revolve.* (2) ¶ *To cast and reckon up, to recount.* (1) § Eam rem ipsius secum rectā reputavit viā, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 11. Qui sis, non unde natus sis, reputa, *Liv. conf. Sil.* 17, 335. (2) Item sumptus litis tutor reputabit, *Ulp.*

† Supputo.

Rēpūtor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be considered again.* Reputantur munera divum, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 226.

† Rēputridus, a, um, adj. *Roten again, Litt. ex Plin.*

Rēquies, ēi, & ēis, f. (1) *Rest, repose, quiet, ease.* (2) *Refreshment.* (3) *Respite, intermission.* (1) § Requiem querere ex magnis occupationibus, *Lucius Cic. Fam.* 5, 14. conf. & *Id. de Fin.* 5, 19. (2) Volutari in luto suum est requies, ut lavatio hominis, *Varr.* (3) = *Tempus inane peto, requiem, spatiumque furori, Virg. Æn.* 4, 433.

Rēquiesco, ère, ēvi, incept. (1) *To rest, to lie at rest.* (2) *To sleep, to repose himself.* (3) *To*

live at ease, to be at quiet. (4) *To rely, to acquiesce.* (5) *To take delight, pleasures, or satisfaction, in.* (6) *To lie fallow.* (7) *Act. Also to stay and make quiet; to stop, or cause to stop.* (1) Puella defatigata petiit, ut requiesceret in sella, *Cic. Div.* 1, 46. (2) § Requiescere longas noctes, *Tibull.* 3, 7, 21. (3) = *Ut requiescerem, curamque animi remitterem, revertabar, Cic. Verr.* 4, 61. Vix ibi sedatis requiērunt pectora curis, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 514. (4) Nullius consilio, aut sermone requiescunt, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 13. (5) In hac lectione Cicero requiescendum putat, *Quint.* 10, 1. (6) Arva requiescunt mutatis sœtibus, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 82. (7) Jupiter Alcmenæ geminas requieverat arctos, *Prop.* 2, 22, 25. Mutata suos requiērunt flumina cursus, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 4.

† Rēquiescōdo, dīnis, f. *Peace, rest, quietness, Litt. ex Plaut.* † Requies.

Rēquies, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. *Having rested and taken ease, that hath lain untitled, or fallow.* Requies ager bene crecita reddit, *Or. A. Am.* 2, 351. § Requiescit terra, *Col.* 2, 1.

Rēquīendus, a, um, part. *To seek, or be sought, for.* Cum ad corpus expositi requirendum militet, *Just.* 44, 4.

Rēquīrens, tis, part. *Enquire, requiring.* An mandatum exsequutus foret requirens, *Curt.* 6, 20. Requirentibusque auctorem, de dominâ confitetur, *Just.* 18, 3.

Rēquīro, ère, sivi, sītum, act. (1) *To seek again, to look for.* (2) *To enquire, search, seek, or look, for.* (3) *To ask, or demand.* (4) *To seek in vain, not to find.* (5) *To stand in need of.*

(1) Vestigium requiro, quâ aufugit mihi, *Plaut. Cistell.* 4, 2, 58. (2) § Ibo ac requiram fratrem, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, ult. Juvenem oculis animoque requirit, *Or. Met.* 4, 129. § Remedium ad rem aliquam requirere, *Cic.* (3) Si quis requirit à te rari, Romæ non sum, &c. *Id.* Ex te requiro, *Id.* (4) In quo majorum nostrorum sæpe requiro prudentiam, *Id. Parad.* 8. (5) Virtus honesto mixta nullam requirit voluptatem, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 18.

Rēquītor, i, pass. *To be sought, required, &c. Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 2.

Rēquītus, a, um, part. (1) *Sought for, demanded.* (2) *Requisite, necessary.* (1) Post requisitum, quale salum? *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 24. (2) ¶ Requisite naturæ, the needs of nature, *Sall. per Periphrasin, vi. Quint.* 8, 6.

Res, rei, f. [à ῥέω, acio, ut sit idem quod ῥέω, vel à ῥήν caput; it. summa, *Canin.*]

(1) *A thing, a general name of things incorporeal; (2) and sometimes also corporeal.* (3) *A fact, a deed.* (4) *An affair, a concern.* (5) *A cause in law.* (6) *A juncture, or present occasion.* (7) *Ability, substance, circumstances.* (8) *A purpose, or point in hand.* (9) *A state, empire, or government.* (10) *Absoi. The commonwealth.* (11) *Any business, post, or employment.* (12) *Money, wealth.* (13) *Profit, advantage.* (14) *An argument, a subject, or matter treated of.* (15) *Per Euphem. Vener.* (16) *Power, valour, or perhaps fortune, or success.* (17) *A way, a manner.* (18) *The universe, the world.* (1) Res signata in mente, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 25. commentitæ, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 40. abditæ & obscuræ, *Id. ibid.* 4, 10. § Non vocabulorum obscuræ, sed rerum iniquitatem decet esse sapientem, *Id.* ¶

Res levis, *business, Nep. Pelop.* 3. (2) Res, quæ gignuntur a terrâ, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 7. (3) § Rerum auctores, non fabularum, *Id. N. D.* 3, 31. Nihil neque ante rem, neque præter rem, locuti sumus, *Id. Herzm.* 4, 1. § Ut beneficium vereis initum re comprobes, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 5. (4) Omnem rem scio, ut sit gesta, *Id. Hec.* 3, 5, 13. (5) Aut ad populum, aut in jure, aut ad judicem res est, *Plaut.* § Rerum actus, *Suet. Claud.* 23. ¶ Quando res rediunt, in term time, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 18. Ubi res prolatæ sunt, in the vacation, *Id. ibid.* 1, 10. Rerum prolatio, a putting off the term, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 12. § Cicero tamen distinguere videtur inter res

& lis, pro *Muran.* 12, fin. (6) Pro re natâ Antonii colloquium non est incommodum, *Cic. Att.* 14, 6. Ita rem natam intelligo, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 35. (7) Duo talenta pro re nostrâ decrevi esse satis, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 68. ¶ Res secundæ, prosperity, *Id. Phorm.* 2, 1, 11. adversæ, adversity, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 14. angustæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 10, 5. arctæ, straits, *Val. Flacc.* Res suas sibi habere, a formula in divorcing a wife, or a husband. Si vir ab uxore divortit, uxori res suas sibi habere jubeto, eique claves admitto, *Lex XII Tab.* vid. & *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 47. (8) Omitte ista, & ad rem redi, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 31. (9) Postquam res Asiæ evertere visum superis, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 1. (10) Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, *Enn. ap. Cic.* Rem populi tractas? *Perf.* 4, 1. (11) Summa est hominis in communem municipii rem diligentia, *Cic.* Tantumne est ab re tuâ otii tibi, aliena ut cures? *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 23. § Res pastoris, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. rustica, *Id.* militaris, *Cic.* bellica, *Hor.* (12) Posterius res inventa est, aurumque repertum, *Lucr.* 5, 112. Qui honestè rem querunt mercaturis faciendis, *Cic. Parad.* 6. Vir haud magnâ cum re, sed fide plenus, *Enn. ap. Cic. Senec.* 1. ¶ Rem facere, to get wealth, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 22. § Struere, *Plaut.* (13) In rem suam aliquid convertere, *Cic. pro C. Rosc.* ¶ E re meâ, tuâ, &c. to one's own advantage, *Ter.* Alicui rei esse, to be good for something, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 3, 4. Rei nulli esse, good for nothing, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 38. (14) Uius ventito genere, sed rebus novis, *Phædr.* 5, 1, 12. vid. & *eundem*, 1, 27. Heroi res erat ista pedis, *Or. Fast.* 2, 126. (15) Ego cum illo, cum quo rem habebam, hospite, abiit huc, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 39. (16) Res Romana erat superior, *Liv.* (17) Jam reperi rem, quo pacti nec fui, nec socius fuis, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 87. (18) Domina rerum Roma, *Or. Met.* 15, 47. Aut Libyæ, aut Asiæ latus, aut pars totius rerum, *Sil.* Pulcherrime rerum, *Or. Ep.* 4, 125. § Eleganter hoc nomen, ut ῥήν ap. Græcos, redundat, ut § res cibaria, i. e. cibum, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 3, 1. uxoria, i. e. uxor, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 10. Res voluptatum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 1. Phraes promiscuæ; Rem gerere, to manage an affair, chiefly in war, *Cic.* Rei servire, to be industrious, *Ter.* Malam rem metuere, to be afraid of punishment, *Plaut.* Abire in malam rem, vel crucem, *Ter. Andria exorandi, & per Euphemismum, Abi, quo dignus es, Ter.*

Rērevo, ère, ēvi, neut. *To rage and bluster away. Ne meta relevat na, Or. Trist.* 1, 1, 103.

Rēsūtatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A courteous speaking to him that speaks to you, a salutation, Suet. Ner.* 37.

Rēsūtatus, a, um, part. *Saluted again.* ¶ Cum omnes cum salutabant, constabat neminem esse salutatum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41.

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Rētanico, ère, ui, neut. *To return to one's right sense again, to recover one's senses.* Animi relinuit ardor, *Or. Am.* 1, 10, 9.

Rētaricio, ère, fi, tum, act. (1) *To patch, to mend.* (2) *Met. To recompense, or make amends for.* (1) Vid. Retaricio. (2) = *Non mor in tantum exuberat, ut & iacturam capitis amissi restituat, & questum retariciet, Col.* 1, 8. & 11, 1. § Damna retaricio, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 9.

Rētarior, īi, pass. *To be mended.* ¶ = *Fores effregit? restituentur. Ventem discidi? retaricietur, Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 41.

¶ Rētario, ère, īvi, tum, act. unde part. Rētarior. *To rake, or mend, ov. again, Plin.* 18, 20.

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or open a passage. (4) To retrench, to rip up; to break, or till, up. (5) To lance, or open, a sore. (6) To abolish, cancell, or make void; to repeal, or annul, an act, or law. (7) To renew. (1) Quod filix reliquerit, vomis rescindat, *Col. 2, 14.* (2) *Id.* Rescindor. (3) Utinam quidem rescindere has quirem vias, *Sen. Theb. 226.* § Rescindere pectora ferro, *Stat. Theb. 11, 507.* (4) Alitè perfossum terram rescindere, *Col. 1, 2.* (5) Si quis ferro poterit rescindere summum Ulceris os, *Virg. Georg. 3, 453.* (6) Acta Antonii rescidistis, *Cic. Philipp. 13, 3.* = Ut injurias rescinderet, & irritas faceret, *Id.* (7) Quid me meminisse malorum Cogis, & obductis annis rescindere luctus? *Ov. Met. 12, 543.*

Rescindor, i, pass. (1) To be cut, or broken, down. (2) Met. To be made void. (1) Pontem rescindi jubet, *Cæs. B. G. 1.* (2) Mihi non videtur, quod sit factum legibus, rescindi posse, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 15.*

Rescio, ire, iui, itum, act. To bear and understand of a matter, to come to the knowledge of it. Ne rescirent Carthaginenses, *Liv. 29, 14.* Rescivit Amphitruo rem omnem, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 29.*

Rescisco, ere, incept. To come to know. Hi, quos par est resciscere, sciunt, *Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 27.* Cautio est ne id resciscat pater, *Id. Andr. 2, 3, 26.* Cum id rescierit, *Cic. Offic. 3, 23.*

Rescissio, ōnis, f. verb. [à rescindo] A cutting off; Met. a revoking, disannulling, or making void, *Ulp.* † Abolitio.

Rescissorius, a, um, adj. ut, ¶ Recissoria actio, an action to make void a thing, *Ulp.*

Rescissurus, a, um, part. About to cut down, or abolish. Rescissurusque se ferro decreta Macedonum affirmarent, *Just. 14, 1.*

Rescissus, a, um, part. (1) Cut down, or in sunder; cleft. (2) Lanced, opened. (3) Met. Abolished, made void. (1) § Pons rescissus, *Nep. Mil. 3.* Rescissum palatum, *Luc. 4, 328.* (2) Rescissum vulnus, *Plin. Epist. 7, 19, 9.* (3) Gloria rescissa cunctis, *Claud. de Bell. Get. 586.*

Resciturus, a, um, part. To come to the knowledge of. Intelligent adversarios rescituros de suo adventu, *Nep. Eum. 8.*

Rescribendus, a, um, part. To write, or be written, back. Quod inter spectandum, epistolis libellisque legendis, ac rescribendis, vacaret, *Suet. Aug. 45.*

Rescribo, ere, psi, ptum, act. (1) To write back. (2) To write over again, in order to correct. (3) To pay money by bill. (4) To write against. (1) Quid de iis rebus Fonteius ad legatos suos scripsit, quid ad eum illi rescripserunt, cognoscite, *Cic. pro Font. 3.* (2) Pollio Asinius existimat, Cæsarem commentarios suos rescripturum, & correcturum fuisse, *Suet. Cæs. 56.* (3) Dictans quod tu nunquam rescribere possis, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 76.* *Id.* Rescribor, n. 2. ¶ Rescribere legionem ad equum, to put the foot on horseback, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 42.* (4) Cujus libris de orthographiâ rescripsit, non sine insectatione studiorum, morumque ejus, *Suet. de Illust. Gramm.*

Rescribor, i, pass. (1) To be writ back, to be answered, &c. (2) To be paid by bill. (1) Retulit ad senatum quâ formâ regum literis rescribi placeret, *Suet. Tib. 30.* (2) Argentum rursus jube rescribi, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 29.*

Rescriptum, ti, n. A rescript, or letter of an emperor, or prince, in answer to petitions, or other letters. Precatus per codicillos immiti rescripto venas resolvit, *Tac. Ann. 6, 9, 3.*

Rescripturus, a, um, part. About to write back. Existimatque rescripturum & correcturum fuisse, *Suet. J. Cæs. 56.*

Rescriptus, a, um, part. Writ again, now chosen. ¶ Rescripta Bruto de Catone, a work of Augustus so called, *Suet. Aug. 85.* Cantus rescripti, songs pricked and set down with musical notes, *Cic. interp. Turn.* Rescriptæ ex eodem milite novæ legiones, *Liv. 9, 10.*

Resculpo, ere, psi, ptum, act. To resemble, or express, *Prud. Psych. 51.* † Exprimo, *Vett.*

Rescendus, a, um, part. (1) To be cut down, to be reaped. (2) Met. To be cut off, or taken away; to be retrenched. (1) Seges rescenda falce,

Ov. Ep. 1, 53. (2) Hæc ita disputant ut rescenda esse fateantur; evelli penitus dicant nec posse, nec opus esse, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 20.*

¶ Rescātio, ōnis, f. verb. A cutting, or pareing, *Litt. ex Cels.*

¶ Rescātor, us, comp. Shorter, more precise, or exact, *Litt. ex Apul.* ¶ Prolixior, † brevior, *Vett.*

Rescō, are, ui, ctum, act. (1) To pare, clip, cut off, or out. (2) To take clean away. (3) Met. To sift too nicely, to examine too severely. (1) § Resecare ungues, *Val. Max. 3, 2, 15.* partem de tergore, *Ov. Met. 8, 648.* (2) § Linguam rescicare, *Id. in Ibin. 439.* (3) *Cic. de Amic. 5.*

Rescero, are, act. [ex re, i. e. contrā, & facro; rescrare, solvere religione] (1) To pray contrary to that he desired before; § to take off a curse, or excommunication. (2) ¶ Also to sacrifice again. (3) To pray, or desire, again. (1) Idem sacerdotes rescrare sunt coacti, qui eum devoveant, *Nep. Alcib. 6.* (2) Amm. (3) Obsecro te, rescro, operam hanc da mihi fidelem, *Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 49.*

Resectio, ōnis, f. verb. [à resceto] A pareing, or cutting. Vineæ quæ ex resectione nata est, *Col. 4, 22.*

¶ Resector, ōris, m. He that cuteth, *Litt. ex Cels.*

Resectus, a, um, part. [à resceto] Cut, or pared, off; shredded, shaven off. Radices valle resectæ, *Ov. Met. 6, 264.* § Barba resecta, *Id. Trist. 4, 10, 58.*

Rescūtus, a, um, part. [à resecur] Following again, answering, replying. His est rescuta rogantem, *Ov. Met. 8, 863.*

Reseda, æ, f. [ita dict. quod morbos resedaret] An herb which dissolveth swellings and imposthumes; a dock. Reseda, morbos reseda, *Plin. 27, 12. i. e.* mitiga.

Resedo, are, act. To appease, or allay, *Plin. 27, 12.*

Resegmen, inis, n. [quod à re quâpiam rescatur] Any thing cut off; a pareing, a chipping. § Resegmina unguum, *Plin. 28, 1.*

¶ Reseminatio, ōnis, f. verb. A sowing of seed again, *Lex. ex Col.*

Resemino, are, act. To sow again, to breed of its own seed. = Una est quæ reparet, seseque resemet ales, *Ov. Met. 15, 392.*

¶ Reseminor, ari, ātus, pass. To be sown, *Litt. ex Col.*

¶ Resequor, i, cūtus, dep. unde part. Rescūtus. To follow again, to say after another, to answer, to reply. Nereis his contrā rescuta Cratæide natam, *Ov. Met. 13, 749.* *Id.* Resecutus.

Reserandus, a, um, part. To be unlocked. Res familiaris non ita referenda, ut pateat omnibus, *Cic. Offic. 2, 15.* = Claudenda, *Id. ibid.*

Reserans, tis, part. Unlocking, Met. disclosing. Hospitibus reserans secreta, *Val. Flacc. 2, 438.*

Reserātus, a, um, part. Opened, unlocked. Patient iterum referato carcere postes, *Ov. Amor. 3, 2, 77.* § Reserata dies, *Val. Flacc. 1, 655.*

Resero, are, act. [cū amotâ ferâ à januæ cardine patefiunt fores, Fest.] (1) To open, to unlock. (2) To disclose, or discover. (3) To set open. (1) § Domus suas claudunt, aut reserant, *Plin. 10, 21.* = Urbem reserare, & pandere portas, *Virg. Æn. 12, 584.* (2) Oracula reserabo angustæ mentis, *Ov. Met. 15, 145.* (3) Ut referet pelagus, spargatque per æquora bellum, *Luc. 2, 682.*

Resero, ere, evi, ātum, act. To sow, set, or plant, again, *Col. 3, 11.*

Reseror, ari, pass. To be opened. Reserari fores jussit, *Val. Max. 2, 10, 2.*

Reservandus, a, um, part. To be reserved. Gladiatores notos, sicubi infectis spectatoribus dimicarent, vi rapiendos reservandosque mandabat, *Suet. Jul. Cæs. 26.*

Reservātus, a, um, part. Reserved. Fecit & sæculares, quasi anticipatos ab Augusto, nec legitimo tempori reservatos, *Suet. T. Claud. 21.* Sed gloria operis libertati reservata, *Tac. Hist. 3, 72, 4.*

Reservo, are, act. (1) To keep for time to come.

(2) To keep from another, to reserve. (3) To keep alive. (1) Dii præsentis fraudis pœnas in diem reservant, *Cic. pro Cæl. 24.* (2) § Usus loquendi populo concessi, scientiam mihi reservavi, *Id. Orat. 48.* = Retineo, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 2.* Quartam partem agri in pratum reservare, *Cato, c. 29.* (3) *Id.* seq.

Reservor, ari, ātus, pass. To be reserved, &c. Ex mediâ morte sum reservatus, *Cic. Catil. 4, 9.* Præsenti sermoni reserventur cætera, *Id. Q. fr. 2, 8.*

Reses, idis, adj. [à resideo, quia residet ignavus] (1) Idle, slothfull, lazy. (2) Unaccustomed. (1) Timere patres residem in urbe plebem, *Liv. 2, 32.* ¶ Reses aqua, standing water, *Varr. R. R. 3, 17.* (2) = Resides animi, desuetæque corda, *Virg. Æn. 1, 726.*

Reflex, ecis, m. [à rescando] The wine branch, which is cut and springeth again, and beareth more fruit than it did before, *Col. 3, 10.* & 4, 24. *Id.* Resideo.

Residens, tis, part. Sitting, residing, &c. Residens in codice pellex, *Juv. 2, 57.* conf. *Sil. 4, 237.*

Resideo, ere, edi, neut. [ex re, & sedeo] (1) To sit down. (2) To rest, to sit still. (3) To remain, or abide. (4) To continue, to reside. (5) To stick, or cleave, to. (6) To impend. (7) To decline. (8) To shrink, or sink down; to abate. (1) § Residere, deinde spatiari, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 21.* (2) ¶ Residere esuriales ferias, to sit idly, and fast, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8.* (3) In corpore mortui nullus residet sensus, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 43.* (4) Ut nequas amicitias residere in familiis arbitretur, *Id. Attic. 14, 14.* (5) Cujus culpa in te residet, *Brut. Cic. 16.* (6) Periculum residet, & erit inclusum penitus in venis, *Cic. in Catil. 1, 13.* (7) Si montes resedissent, amnes exaruisissent, *Id. in Pison. 33.* (8) Cum tumor animi resedisset, *Id. Tusc. 3, 12.* § Resident iræ, *Liv. 2, 29.* Nisi malis à resido.

Resido, ere, sedi, neut. (1) To abide, or continue, in a place. (2) To sit down. (3) To be assuaged, to be calm. (4) To go back, to retreat. (5) To fix, or settle, his abode. (1) § Viennensium vitia inter ipsos residunt, nostra latè vagantur, *Plin. Epist. 4, 2, 7.* (2) Jungunt dexteras mediisque residunt Aedibus, *Virg. Æn. 8, 467.* (3) § Dum motæ residant aquæ, *Ov. Met. 9, 95.* (4) § Flumina profluunt, aut excæcata residunt, *Id. Met. 15, 272.* Dum retro residunt in partem, quæ peste caret, *Virg. Æn. 9, 539.* (5) § Versans Siculiæne resideret arvis, Italasne capelleret oras, *Id. Æn. 5, 702.*

Residuum, ui, n. The rest, the remnant, that which is left in arrears, the residue. § Quid relatum, quid residuum sit, *Cic. de Leg. Agr. 2, 12.*

Residuus, a, um, adj. The rest, the remnant, what is left, the residue, or remainder. § Residuæ pecuniæ, *Cic. pro Cluent. 34.* = Residua & vetus simulas, *Liv. 29, 37.*

¶ Resignatio, ōnis, f. verb. An opening, or resigning; a cancelling, *Ap. JCC.*

Resignātus, a, um, part. Opened, &c. Resignatæ literæ & inspectæ, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 65.* ¶ Resignatum æs, soldiers pay stoped by their officers for negligent service in war, *Fest.*

Resigno, are, act. [à re, & signum] (1) To open what is sealed, to unseal. (2) To close, or fasten, up. (3) To abolish, to annul, to cancel. (4) To discover and declare. (5) To resign, or surrender. (1) § Resignare literas, *Plaut. Vid. Resignatus. testamenta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9.* (2) Dat somnos adimitque, & lumina morte resignat, *Virg. Æn. 4, 244.* *Interpr. Serv.* ¶ Sed hic omnino consulendus Turnebus *Advers. 24, 26.* annon potius aperiendi notione sumi debeat hic locus. (3) Cum omnium tabularum fidem resignasset, *Cic. pro Arch. 5.* (4) O vates venientia fata resigna, *Ov. Fast. 6, 335.* (5) § Si celeres quatit Fortuna Pennas resigno quæ dedit, *Hor. Od. 3, 29, 54.*

Resilio, ire, ui, iui, ultum, neut. [à re, & salio] (1) To leap, skip, or start, back. (2) To rebound, to recoil. (3) To be obstinate. (4)

To shrink in, or grow lank. (5) Not to stick to, not to be fixed upon. (6) || Also to go from his bargain. (1) Piratæ in aquas suas resiliuerunt, Flor. 3, 6. (2) A culmine tecti resilit grando, Ov. Met. 12, 480. (3) Quandoque resilit vulnus, & curare scalpello oportet, Plin. (4) = Detrahto mammâ alumino suo sterilecit illico, ac resilit, Id. 11, 40. (5) Crimen ab hoc quasi scopulo resilit, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 29. (6) Emptori resilit venditori, meliorem conditione oblata, Ulp.

Rēsīnus, a, um, adj. [ex re, & ūnus]. Having a chamisso nose, crooked upward. Naribus resinis parulisque, Col. 6, 1. § Rostrum resinum; Plin. 8, 25.

*Rēsīna, æ, f. [à Gr. ῥησίνη, utrumque à Celt. roussin] Resin, or the like gum, running out of trees, Col. 12, 20. Vitr. 2, 9.

*Rēsīnaceus, a, um, adj. Of, or like, resin, Plin. 24, 11.

*Rēsīnarius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, resin, Litt. ex Mart.

*Rēsīnatus, a, um, part. (1) Resined; made, or mixed, with resin. (2) Met. Soft, effeminated, debauched. (1) Resinata bibis vina, Falerna fugis, Mart. 3, 77. = Crapula, Cels. q. v. (2) Resinata juvenus, Juv. 8, 114. i. e. resinâ levigati in amatorum gratiam.

*Rēsīnifer, æra, erum, adj. [ex resina, & fero] Bearing resin. Arbor resinifera, the resin tree, Jun.

Rēsīno, ère, sivi, act. To resign up. Audio te fundum hunc velle resinere, adf. Lexica ex Cic. sed loco perperam notato.

*Rēsīnōsus, a, um, adj. Resinous, sup. Full of resin, pitch, or gum; gummy, clammy. § Medicina resinosa, Col. 12, 20. = Pinguissima & resinosissima bacca, Plin. 14, 7.

Rēsīpiens, tis, part. Tasting of. Vitis per se in vino picem respiciens, Plin. 14, 1.

Rēsīpio, ère, pivi & pui, neut. [ex re, & sapio] (1) To savour, or smell; to taste, or smack, of. (2) Met. To be wise, to come to one's wits. (1) Resipit picem, Plin. 32, 9. Met. Laboravi ut absurda concinerent, insulsa resiperent, hiulca congruerent, Auson. Technop. Præf. Intelligo te resipisse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3. pro resipuisse, conf. Cic. pro Sext. 38.

Rēsīpiscens, tis, part. Coming to his senses again. Extractum sibi deficienti annulum mox resipiscens reperiit, Suet. Tib. 73.

*Rēsīpiscencia, æ, f. Repentance. Μετάνοιαν, nos possumus resipiscenciam dicere, Laët. Div. Ins. 6, 24. Hinc apparet hanc vocem Laëtantii ætate modò usam.

Rēsīpisco, ère, ui, neut. (1) To repent, or return to a right understanding. (2) To come to one's wits, or senses, again; to recover. (1) Ne interveneris dum resipiscit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 24. (2) Suet. Tib. 73.

Rēsistens, tis, part. Standing, opposing, resisting. Fortissimè cum resistentibus confligere, Hirt. ap. Cæf. B. G. 8, 29. Prælium atrocius quàm pro paucitate resistentium fuit, Liv. 41, 2.

Rēsistit, imperf. It is withstood; it is cured, or remedied, Plin. 26, 13. Initium id perfringendarum domuum, vel, si resisteretur, causa cædis, Tac. Hist. 4, 1, 4.

Rēsisto, ère, stiti, stitum, neut. (1) To stand up, or rise again. (2) To stand still, to stay, to halt. (3) To stop, as in speaking. (4) To withstand, to resist, to hold against one. (5) Met. To be good against. (1) Nihil est unde lapsi resistamus, Cic. pro Muran. 39. (2) Resistere Romani, tanquam cælesti voce jussi, Liv. 1, 1. Dave ades, resiste, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 7. (3) Incipit errari mediâque in voce resistit, Virg. Æn. 4, 76. (4) Cum legiones hostibus resisterent, Cæf. B. G. 2, 22. = Resistere, & repugnare contra venientem, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 17. Abjol. Adversus resistere, Nep. Pelop. 1. (5) Cervus herbâ cinare venenatis pabulis resistit, Plin. 8, 27.

*Rēsolvibilis, le, adj. Which may be resolved, Litt. ex Col. certè ap. Prud. Apoth. 514.

Rēsolvens, tis, part. Loosening, getting free from, longque resolvens Aggere se ripas, Sil. 6, 281.

Rēsolvō, ère, vi, utunt, act. [ex re, & solvo]

(1) To unloose, untie, unbind, or ungird. (2) To open, or undo. (3) To loosen, to make laxative. (4) To make void. (5) To mitigate, to relax. (6) To discover, to explain. (7) To pay back. (8) || To separate, divide, or put asunder. (9) To abolish, to take off, or away. (10) To dissolve, soften, or melt. (11) To enfeeble, or weaken. (12) To confuse, to refute. (13) To scatter, or dissipate. (14) To acquit, or absolve. (15) To resolve, or reduce. (1) Si quem dominus vinxerit, ne sine jussu patris familiâs resolvat, Col. 11, 1. Cinctas resolvite vestes, Ov. Met. 1, 382. ¶ Vocem atque ora resolvere, to break silence, Virg. Æn. 3, 457. § vulnera, Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 82. (2) § Acceptas literas resolvere, Liv. epistolam, Sen. Ep. 22. (3) Quid compressum corpus resolvat, quid solutum teneat, Cels. (4) = Anîe, pudor, quàm te violò, aut tua jura resolvo, Virg. Æn. 4, 28. (5) Hiems curas resolvit, Id. Georg. 1, 302. (6) Ipse dolos tecti, ambagesque resolvit, Id. Æn. 6, 29. (7) Si resolvî argentum cui debeo, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 30. ¶ Unâ plagâ resolvere, to get off with one blow, Id. Amph. 2, 2, 73. (8) Litt. ex Cels. (9) Vestigal & onera commerciorum resolvimus, Tac. Hist. 4, 65. (10) Aceti acerbitas visque margaritas in tabern resolvit, Plin. 9, 35. Ignis aurum resolvit, Lucr. 6, 966. (11) Poplites submittuntur, viresque resolvunt, Id. conf. Resolutus, n. 4. (12) Resolvere ex parte diversâ dicta difficile erit, Quint. 5, 13. (13) Diduxit humum fluctus, partelque resolvit In totidem, Ov. Met. 8, 587. (14) Te piacula nulla solvent, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 34. (15) § Resolvere in pulverem, Col. 11, 2.

Rēsolvor, i, pass. To be loosed, to die, to be made void, &c. Cic. Vid. Resolvo.

Rēsolutio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A loosing. (2) || Met. A resolution. (1) ¶ Resolutio nervorum, the palsy, Cels. 2, 1. venarum, a lax, or looseness, Id. 2, 6. alvi, Id. 2, 7. ¶ adstrictio, Id. (2) § Resolutio sophismatis, Gell. 18, 2.

¶ Rēsoluturus, a, um, part. About to pay, Cic. Philipp. 14. c. ult. ubi al. leg. persoluturum.

Rēsolutus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Unbound, loosed. (2) Hanging down, disheveled. (3) Loose, not cohesive. (4) Enfeebled, enervated, weakened. (5) Broken up, ploughed, or digged. (6) Dissolute, effeminate. (7) Overpowered. (1) § Resoluta vincla, Sil. 3, 462. (2) Resoluta comas puella, Tib. 1, 9, penult. (3) ¶ Adstricta alios, alios resoluta alvus exercet, Cels. (4) = Sic juvenum corpora fluxa, & resoluta sunt, ut nihil mors mutatura videatur, Col. 1, 1. (5) ¶ Ex his nihil non melius resolutâ humo, quàm densâ provenit, Col. § Resoluta terra, Ov. Met. 15, 245. (6) Resolutus in luxus & otium, Tac. Ann. 4, 67, 4. Resolutior cinado, Mart. 10, 98, 2. (7) § Resolutus Rhenus, Suet. Dom. 6.

¶ Rēsönabilis, le, adj. Ringing, yielding a sound again. § Resonabilis Echo, Ov. Met. 3, 358.

Rēsönans, tis, part. Sounding, or ringing, again with an echo; roaring. Scindunt resonanti fragmine montem, Sil. 1, 372. Undâ resonante tunditur littus, Catull. 11, 3. § Resonantia Hylan ora, Val. Flacc. 4, 18. conf. Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1.

Rēsönantia, æ, f. A sounding again, an echo. Ubi non impediatur resonantia, Vitr. 5, 3.

Rēsönatur, imperf. A ringing sound is made. In fidibus tubâ resonatur, aut cornu, Cic. N. D. 57.

Rēsönō, are, ui, & avi, n. To sound, or ring, again with an echo; to resound. Reliquum sic è poculo ejecit, ut id resonaret, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40. § Resonat clamoribus æther, Virg. Æn. 5, 226. Resonare doces Amaryllida sylvas, Id. Ecl. 1, 5. Per extremas resonavit flebile rupes, Maril. 5, 566.

Rēsönus, a, um, adj. That sounds again, that makes an echo, ringing, resounding. § Resonæ voces, Ov. Met. 3, 496. Ictus resonî, Val. Flacc. 1, 619. Resonæ ripæ, Sil. 6, 285. vallis, Luc. 7, 480.

Rēsorbens, tis, part. Suping up. Pontus revoluta resorbens Æquora, Virg. Æn. 11, 624.

Rēsorbeo, ère, ui, neut. To swallow, or sup, again. ¶ Vomit totidem fluctus, totidemque resorbet, Ov. Met. 12, 125. § Resorbere lachry-

mas, Stat. Theb. 5, 654. vocem, Plin. 18, 15. Retum, Sil. 12, 594.

Rēsorbēor, eri, passi. To be swallowed up again. Unum addiderim, multum fluminum huc atque illuc ferre, nec litore tenus accrescere, aut resorberi, Tac. Agric. 10, 9.

Rēsorbētus, tis, part. Beholding. = Hæc ita prætereamus, ut tamen intuentes & resorbentes relinquamus, Cic. pro Sext. 5.

Rēspecto, are, freq. [à respicio] (1) To look back often. (2) To have frequent regard to; to respect, or regard. (3) Met. To open, to gape. (1) Quid respectas? nihil periculi est, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 3. Obliquo oculo respectare aliquem, Stat. Theb. 3, 377. (2) Si qua pios respectant numina, Virg. Æn. 1, 607. (3) Juvua lethi vasto respectat hiatus, Lucr. 5, 376.

Rēspectus, ūs, m. verb. [à respicio] (1) A looking back. (2) A sight, a spectacle. (3) Consideration, regard, or respect. (1) Effusè & sine respectu effugere, Liv. 32, 12. (2) Fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, Cic. de Div. 1, 32. (3) Cum respectum ad senatum, & bonos non haberet, Id. Philipp. 5, 18. Occultæ mûicæ aiebat nullum esse respectum, Suet. Ner. 20. Tandem sit veri respectus & æqui, Mart. 11, 50, 11.

Rēspergo, ère, si, sum, act. To besprinkle, to dash. Cum prætoris oculos prædonum remi respergerent, Cic. Verr. 5, 38. Sanguine tauri dextram respergere, Catull. 62, 230. § resgora mero, Col. 6, 2.

Rēspergor, i, pass. To be besprinkled. Servili deinceps probro respersus est, Tac. Hist. 1, 48, 6. § Respergi cruore, Ov. Ep. 7, 128.

Rēsperio, ōnis, f. verb. A besprinkling. § Pigmentorum resperio, Cic. de Div. 2, 21. Sumpuosa resperio, Id. de Legg. 2, 24.

Rēsperus, a, um, part. Besprinkled. Sanguine simulacrum Vestæ respersum, Cic. de Orat. 3, 3. Respersæ mensæ cruore, Liv. 1, 48.

Rēsperus ūs, m. A sprinkling, or dashing. Aves respersu pinnarum hostem obcæcantes, Plin. 10, 3.

Rēspiendus, a, um, part. To be regarded. Quantum quisque ferat respiciendus erit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 38.

Rēspiens, tis, part. Looking back upon. Respiens oculis pignora chara meis, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 60. conf. Sil. 6, 199.

Rēsicio, ère, exi, ectum, act. [ex re, & specio] (1) To look back upon. (2) Absol. To look. (3) Met. To consider, or mind; to regard, to respect. (4) To favour. (5) Also to belong, to appertain. (1) Vecors repente conficit, deinde respexit, Cic. de Har. Resp. 1. (2) Tam longè retro respicere non possunt, Id. Tusc. 5, 2. (3) Nullum remittis tempus, neque te respicis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 18. (4) Tace, aliquis nos Deus respiciet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 24. Pietas respicit labores hominum, Virg. Æn. 5, 589. (5) § Summa imperii ad hunc Brutum respiciebat, Cæf. B. G. 3, 5.

Rēsicior, i, pass. To be looked back upon, to be regarded, &c. Cic. cont. Stat. Theb. 7, 144.

¶ Rēsino, are, act. To remove thorns, Litt. ex Col.

Rēsiramēn, inis, n. The passage of the breath, the windpipe. = Vitales vias & respiramina clausit, Ov. Met. 2, 828.

¶ Rēsiramētum, i, n. A respiration, Litt. ex Apul. † Respiration.

Rēsirans, tis, part. Breathing, blowing. Tam respirantibus astris, Infernos gravat umbra lacus, Claud. 2. in Ruf. 455.

Rēsiratio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A breathing, or sucking breath; Respiration. (2) A venting of exhalation, or steam. (1) = Intervalla, moræ, respirationesque in oratione delectant, Cic. de Orat. 1, 16. (2) § Respiration aquarum, Id. N. D. 2, 10.

¶ Rēsiratōs, ūs, m. The breathing back. Respiratu contrahunt, & dilatant se pulmōnes, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. Sed Grut. leg. spiratu.

Rēsirō, are, act. & neut. (1) To take, or fetch, breath; to breathe. (2) To be refreshed, or eased. (3) To have some respite; to recover. (4) To breathe forth and send out. (1) ¶ A puer

mas, Stat. Theb. 5, 654. vocem, Plin. 18, 15. Retum, Sil. 12, 594.

Rēsorbēor, eri, passi. To be swallowed up again. Unum addiderim, multum fluminum huc atque illuc ferre, nec litore tenus accrescere, aut resorberi, Tac. Agric. 10, 9.

Rēsorbētus, tis, part. Beholding. = Hæc ita prætereamus, ut tamen intuentes & resorbentes relinquamus, Cic. pro Sext. 5.

Rēspecto, are, freq. [à respicio] (1) To look back often. (2) To have frequent regard to; to respect, or regard. (3) Met. To open, to gape. (1) Quid respectas? nihil periculi est, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 3. Obliquo oculo respectare aliquem, Stat. Theb. 3, 377. (2) Si qua pios respectant numina, Virg. Æn. 1, 607. (3) Juvua lethi vasto respectat hiatus, Lucr. 5, 376.

Rēspectus, ūs, m. verb. [à respicio] (1) A looking back. (2) A sight, a spectacle. (3) Consideration, regard, or respect. (1) Effusè & sine respectu effugere, Liv. 32, 12. (2) Fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, Cic. de Div. 1, 32. (3) Cum respectum ad senatum, & bonos non haberet, Id. Philipp. 5, 18. Occultæ mûicæ aiebat nullum esse respectum, Suet. Ner. 20. Tandem sit veri respectus & æqui, Mart. 11, 50, 11.

Rēspergo, ère, si, sum, act. To besprinkle, to dash. Cum prætoris oculos prædonum remi respergerent, Cic. Verr. 5, 38. Sanguine tauri dextram respergere, Catull. 62, 230. § resgora mero, Col. 6, 2.

Rēspergor, i, pass. To be besprinkled. Servili deinceps probro respersus est, Tac. Hist. 1, 48, 6. § Respergi cruore, Ov. Ep. 7, 128.

Rēsperio, ōnis, f. verb. A besprinkling. § Pigmentorum resperio, Cic. de Div. 2, 21. Sumpuosa resperio, Id. de Legg. 2, 24.

Rēsperus, a, um, part. Besprinkled. Sanguine simulacrum Vestæ respersum, Cic. de Orat. 3, 3. Respersæ mensæ cruore, Liv. 1, 48.

Rēsperus ūs, m. A sprinkling, or dashing. Aves respersu pinnarum hostem obcæcantes, Plin. 10, 3.

Rēspiendus, a, um, part. To be regarded. Quantum quisque ferat respiciendus erit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 38.

Rēspiens, tis, part. Looking back upon. Respiens oculis pignora chara meis, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 60. conf. Sil. 6, 199.

Rēsicio, ère, exi, ectum, act. [ex re, & specio] (1) To look back upon. (2) Absol. To look. (3) Met. To consider, or mind; to regard, to respect. (4) To favour. (5) Also to belong, to appertain. (1) Vecors repente conficit, deinde respexit, Cic. de Har. Resp. 1. (2) Tam longè retro respicere non possunt, Id. Tusc. 5, 2. (3) Nullum remittis tempus, neque te respicis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 18. (4) Tace, aliquis nos Deus respiciet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 24. Pietas respicit labores hominum, Virg. Æn. 5, 589. (5) § Summa imperii ad hunc Brutum respiciebat, Cæf. B. G. 3, 5.

Rēsicior, i, pass. To be looked back upon, to be regarded, &c. Cic. cont. Stat. Theb. 7, 144.

¶ Rēsino, are, act. To remove thorns, Litt. ex Col.

Rēsiramēn, inis, n. The passage of the breath, the windpipe. = Vitales vias & respiramina clausit, Ov. Met. 2, 828.

¶ Rēsiramētum, i, n. A respiration, Litt. ex Apul. † Respiration.

Rēsirans, tis, part. Breathing, blowing. Tam respirantibus astris, Infernos gravat umbra lacus, Claud. 2. in Ruf. 455.

Rēsiratio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A breathing, or sucking breath; Respiration. (2) A venting of exhalation, or steam. (1) = Intervalla, moræ, respirationesque in oratione delectant, Cic. de Orat. 1, 16. (2) § Respiration aquarum, Id. N. D. 2, 10.

¶ Rēsiratōs, ūs, m. The breathing back. Respiratu contrahunt, & dilatant se pulmōnes, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. Sed Grut. leg. spiratu.

Rēsirō, are, act. & neut. (1) To take, or fetch, breath; to breathe. (2) To be refreshed, or eased. (3) To have some respite; to recover. (4) To breathe forth and send out. (1) ¶ A puer

arteria excipit animam à pulmonibus, eandemque respicit & reddit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (5) *Ter. Haut.* 2, 2, 12. Sine respirare me, tibi ut respondeam, *Plaut. Pers.* 3, 3, 12. ¶ Respirare à metu, to recover out of a fright, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 70. (3) Si, armis positis, civitas respiraverit, *Id. Fam.* 6, 2. (4) Malignum Aëra respirat pelago circumflua Nefas, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 78.

Resplendens, tis. part. *Resplendent, shining.* § Stamine resplendens, *Claud. Epigr.* 21, 1.

Resplendo, ère, ui. neut. To shine bright, to glitter. Resplendet iis vestis, argentum, &c. *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 8. *Id. Grut. leg.* respondeat. Tremula infuso resplendent cæcula Phœbo, *Sil.* 12, 732.

¶ Resplendescencia, æ. f. *Brightness, Aug.* 4 Splendor.

Respondens, tis. part. *Answering, refounding,* *Stat. Achill.* 2, 174. *Ov. Fast.* 4, 642.

Respondeo, ère, di, sum. neut. (1) To answer, to reply. (2) To re-echo. (3) To agree, to act suitably, to correspond. (4) To appear, or answer, when one is called. (5) To give counsel to those that ask our advice. (6) To succeed, to answer expectation. (7) To stand, or be set, right over against. (8) To pay, or satisfy. (1) ¶ Aliud mihi respondes, ac rogo? *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 43. Si appellas, respondisset nemine, *Plaut. Trin.* § Respondere ad quæsitæ, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 1. alicujus maledictis, *Ter. Prol. in Andr.* 7. de aliquo, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 5. contra contumeliam inimici, *Id. de Har. Resp.* 8. pro aliquo, *Id. de aliquâ re, Id. Acad.* 4, 7. aliquid in utramque partem, *Id. Acad.* 4. (2) Non canimus fudis, respondent omnia sylvis, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 8. (3) § Scipio fortunæ virtutisque in Africâ respondit, *Plaut.* 2, 4. Quarta chorda ad septimam respondet, *Varr.* (4) Citatus accusator, non respondit, *Cic.* (5) Rutilus magnum munus de jure respondendi sustinebat, *Id.* § Respondere jus civile publicè, *Plin.* (6) ¶ Medicina sæpius respondet, interdum tamen fallit, *Cels.* (7) Contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 23. (8) ¶ Fit sæpe ut ii qui debent, non respondent ad tempus, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 2.

Respondeor, ère, ui. part. To be answered, &c. ¶ Quæ consuluntur, minimo periculo respondentur, *Cic. pro Mur.* 13.

Respondo, di, ère, sum. neut. To answer, to agree, &c. *Mart.* 3, 4, 7. si sana sit lectio. Sic etiam magno quædam respondere mundo Hæc natura facit, *Afanil.* 5. sub finem.

¶ Responsalis, is. m. An officer like the pope's nuncio, sent with special commission from his prince, *Novell.*

Responsio, ònis. f. verb. An answer; also agreeableness. Interpretatio indigna responsione, *Cic. pro C. Balb.* 13. Responsione me laceffivit, *Id. in Pison.* 23.

Responsito, àre. freq. [à seq. responso] To answer often, to give counsel in law. = Leges interpretari, & populo respondere, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 4.

Responso, àre. freq. [à respondeo] (1) To answer, or echo. (2) To answer saucily, to give cross answers. (3) To resist, or oppose. (4) To agree with, to suit with. (8) Neu quisquam responset, quando hæc ædes pultabit senex, *Plaut. Mœst.* 2, 1, 56. § Respondant juga, *Vall. Flacc.* 4, 286. silvæ, *Id.* 3, 597. (2) § Numquid servorum deliquit? num ancillæ aut servi tibi respondent? *Plaut. Menæch.* 4, 2, 57. (3) § Virtus atque animus cæcis responset opimis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 103. § Respondere cupidinibus, to deny one's self, *Id. ibid.* 7, 85. (4) Ne gallina malum responset dura palato, *Id. Sat.* 2, 4, 18.

Responsor, ònis. m. verb. A counselor at law, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 43. interpr. Torr. a surety, a voucher, al. perperam.

Responsum, si. n. (1) An answer, a reply, a rejoinder. (2) An oracle, a prophesy. (3) An opinion of the learned in the law. (1) ¶ Sciat responsum non dictum esse, *Ter. in Prol. Eun.* 6. Ex illius ad nostra responsa responsis intelligentur, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 17. (2) Si qua Phryges præ se jactant responsa Deorum, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 134. Pos-

cens responsa sacerdos, *Sil.* 1, 121. (3) Responsa atque decreta jurisconsultorum, *Cic. pro Muræ.* 14.

Responsurus, a, um. part. That will answer, that will match, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 86. *Luc.* 6, 762.

Responsus, ūs. m. (1) ¶ An answer. (2) Proportion, answerableness, suitableness, conformity, analogy. (1) ¶ Interrogatione, & responso, *Dig.* (2) Omnium linearum responso, *Vitr.* 1, 2.

Respublica, reipublicæ. f. [publica res] A commonwealth, the publick weal, a state, passim. ¶ Scrib. contract. resp. remp. & R. P. item diuise res publica.

Respuendus, a, um. part. To be refused, *Col.* 6, 2.

Respuens, tis. part. Refusing; not suffering, or admitting. ¶ Tergus omne respuens vulnus, invulnerable, *Plin.* 8, 21.

Respuo, ère, ui, ūtum. act. (1) To spit out again. (2) To dash, or spout, upon. (3) Not to abide; to cast, or throw, back. (4) Met. To refuse, to reject, to disgust, or dislike; to slight. (1) Ab se respuit liquorem, *Vitr.* 7, 4. (2) Magna vi tigna trabesque respuit humor aquæ, *Lucr.* 2, 197. (3) § Respuere secures, *Plin.* 17, 10. Vid. Respuor. (4) = Dicere aliquid quod omnium mentes aspernentur & respuant, *Cic. de Fato.*

Respuor, i. pass. To be cast back, to be refused. Dens aratri respuitur per soli duritiam, *Col. R. R.* 2, 4. Lumen per cornu transit, at imber respuitur, *Lucr.* 2, 389. Cæsar's edicta respuentur, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 25.

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out. (2) Stinted, allayed. (1) § Resinctus ignis, *Cic. Top.* 12. (2) ¶ Non modò non resinctum bellum, sed etiam inflammatum, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 12.

Reslinguendus, a, um. part. To extinguish, or be extinguished. Velut ad commune reslinguendum incendium concurrunt, *Liv.* 28, 42.

Reslinguo, ère, xi, ūtum. act. [ex re, & flinguo] (1) To quench, extinguish, or put out; to slanch, to qualify, to allay. (2) Met. To pacify, to appease. (3) To destroy utterly. (1) Ignem reslingunt aqua, *Plaut. Casin.* 4, 1, 16. ¶ Ardentes reslingit lacte favillas, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 17. sed war. codd. § Sitim reslinguere, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 47. ¶ (2) Illum tibi ita incensum dabo, ut ne reslinguas, lacrymis si exstillaveris, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 82. (3) § Genus suum reslinguere, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 50. ¶ Incendo, *Id. ibid.*

Reslinguor, i. pass. (1) To be put out. (2) To be destroyed. (1) = Ignis in aquam coniectus continuo reslinguitur, & refrigeratur, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 6. (2) Animos hominum sensulque morte reslingui aliqui dicunt, *Id. pro Sext.* 21.

Restio, ònis. m. A rope, or cord, maker; also one beat with ropes, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 2.

Restio, ère, ui, ūtum. neut. [à resto, are; ut obisto, ab obisto] To be tilled every year, *Col.* 3, 61.

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prælium, *Id.* 1. 6. (5) § Turbatas comas restituere, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 16. (6) = *Apes*, si contulerunt, restitunt se, & reviviscunt, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (7) § Antonius Denticulam de alea condemnatum restituit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 23.

Restituor, i, pass. (1) *To be set up again.* (2) *To come to themselves again*, as wine after a fret. (3) *To be made good.* (1) Senatus decrevit, ut Minerva, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 25. (2) § Vina ortu canis mutantur, posteaque restituntur sibi, *Plin.* 14, 18. (3) § Fores effregit? restituentur, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2. *Vid.* Restituo.

Restitutio, ōnis, f. verb. *A restitution, or making good; a rebuilding.* § Restitutio fortunæ, *Cic. Att.* 4, 1. damnatorum, *Id. de Leg. Agrar.* 2, 14. In restitutionem Palatinæ domus, *Suet. Aug.* 57.

Restitutor, ōnis, m. verb. *A restorer.* Lentulus restitutor salutis, *Cic. pro Mil.* 15.

§ Restitutorius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, restitution.* § Actio restitutoria, *Ulp.*

Restitutus, a, um, part. *About to restore.* Orantes opem valetudinis, demonstratam à Serapide per quietem, restitutum oculos, si inspisset, *Suet. Vesp.* 7. Regnumque Syriæ, quod per absentiam ejus Trypho occupaverat, restitutum promittit, *Just.* 38, 9.

Restitutus, a, um, part. *Restored.* Populo restituta dignitate conditio servilis eripitur, *Just.* 6, 3. Igitur post assertam à Manlio restitutam, à Camillo urbem, acrius etiam vehementiusque in finitimos resurrexit, *Flor.* 1, 13, 19.

Resto, are, āti, olim āvi, itum, neut. [ex re, & āo] (1) *To stay, or stand.* (2) *To remain.* (3) *To stand, or keep his ground.* (4) *Met. To stand in a thing, to face it out.* (5) † *Also to be far distant.* (1) Hic nunc credit eā me hīc restitisse gratiā, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 2. (2) Si post Stygias aliquid restaverit undas, *Prop.* 2, 34, 53. (3) Dum vinctum Danaī, dum restat barbarus Hector, *Prop.* 3, 8, 31. (4) In quā re nunc tam confidenter restas, stulta, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 3, 6. (5) *Litt. ex Enn.*

Restrictē, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) *Straitly, sparingly, pinchingly.* (2) *Precisely, nicely, exactly.* (1) = *Cur id tam parcē, tamque restrictē, faciunt, non intelligo, Cic. de Fin.* 2, 13. Restrictiūs legendum dare, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 19. § Quamvis illud plenissimē, illud restrictissimē, taceris, *Id.* 5, 8, 13. (2) Amicitia non observat restrictē, ne plūs reddat, quā accepit, *Cic. de Amic.* 16.

† Restrictim, adv. *Closely, Afran.* † Restrictē.

§ Restrictio, ōnis, f. verb. *A restraint, Dig.*

Restrictus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. [à restringor] (1) *Hard, or fast, bound.* (2) *Close, not full.* (3) *Met. Pinching, covetous, niggardly, hidebound.* (4) *Also restrained, straitened.* (1) Restrictus membra catenā, *Catull.* 62, 296. (2) § Utus est togis, neque restrictis, neque fufis, *Suet. Aug.* 73. Pedum digitos restrictiores habebat Domitianus, *Suet. Domit.* 18. (3) § Naturā ad largiendum restrictior, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. = *tenax, Id. ibid.* (4) § Summum imperium non restrictum, nec perleverum volunt, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 48, 5.

Restringo, ēre, xi, itum, act. (1) *To restrain, to bind.* (2) *To stop, or stay.* (3) *To lose, or unbind.* (1) Omnes homines ad custodiam pecuniæ natura restrinxit, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 8, 9. Sumptus candidatorum fædos illos & infames ambitus lege restrinxit, *Id. Ep.* 6, 19, 4. (2) § Restringere nauseam, *Id.* 8, 27. (3) § Saltem si non arriherent, dentes & restringerent, *should show their teeth, or grin, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 26.

Resūdans, tis, part. *Sweating out again.* Toto ferē solo propter venis aquarum resudante, *Curt.* 5, 2.

Resūdo, are, act. & neut. *To sweat out again.* Cū ipsum solum ne modico quidem resudet humore, *Curt.* 7, 37.

§ Resulco, are, act. unde part. Resulcans. *To plough again.* Prælicca ulcera manus resulcans di-ruet, *Prud. Peristeph.* 144.

Resultans, tis, part. *Rebounding, re-echoing.* § Resultans sonus, *Plin.* 11, 19.

Resulto, are, freq. [à resilio] (1) *To leap back, to rebound; to hop, skip, or leap.* (2) *To resound, or echo.* (1) Tela galeā clypeoque resultant, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 330. (2) Pulsati colles clamore resultant, *Id. Æn.* 5, 150. Vocis offensā resultat imago, *Id. Georg.* 4, 50.

Resumendus, a, um, part. *To resume, or be resumed.* Hoc initium Atheniensibus resumendæ potentia, & Lacedæmonis habendæ finis fuit, *Just.* 6, 4.

Resumens, tis, part. *Resuming.* Crotonienses vix vires longo otio ex prioris belli clade resumentes, *Just.* 20, 5.

Resūmo, ēre, pti, ptum, act. *To take up again, to resume.* § Invicem sumptas tabellas ponit, postitque resumit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 524. § Tela resumere, *Id. Amor.* 2, 1, 21. somnum, *Suet. Aug.* 78. vires, *Lucr.* 4, 604.

§ Resumptio, ōnis, f. verb. *A taking again, Aug.*

Resumpturus, a, um, part. *About to resume.* Resumpturos arma, ubi metus abscesserit, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 76, 7. Et nomen quidem gentile, quod sibi per contumeliam exprobraretur, resumpturum se professus est, deposito adoptivo, *Suet. Ner. Claud.* 41.

Resumptus, a, um, part. *Recovered again.* Specie cælesti resumptā, *Ov. Met.* 15, 743. conf. *ejusd.* 4, 665.

Resuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, act. unde part. Resutus. [ex re priv. & suo] *To rip and undo that which is sewed, to unsplit.* Tunica ex utraque parte resuta ad pedes ejus decidit, *Suet. Aug.* 94.

Resupinatus, a, um, part. *Lieing on his back, effeminate.* Resupinati cessantia tympana Galli, *Juv.* 8, 176. conf. *Cels.* 2, 7. & *Vitr.* 10, 3.

Resupino, are, act. (1) *To turn upward, to lay one on his back.* (2) *Met. To turn upside down, to search into.* (1) Regem umbone resupinat, *Liv.* 4, 19. (2) Aulam resupinat amici, *Juv.* 3, 112. Ponē apprehendit pallio, resupinat, b. e. retro trahit, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 24.

Resupinus, a, um, adj. (1) *Turned with the belly upward, living along on his back.* (2) *Effeminate.* (1) Jacuit resupinus humi, *Ov. Met.* 4, 121. Humi saccis resupini, *Plin.* 7, 2. (2) *Quint.* 5, 12. *Sil.* 10, 469.

Resurgens, tis, part. *Rising up again, growing again, renewing.* § Resurgentes herbar, *Ov. Am.* 2, 16, 9. Resurgens sævit amor, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 531.

Resurgo, ēre, rexi, ctum, neut. (1) *To rise, or flourish, again; to be renewed.* (2) *To rise, or flourish, again.* (3) *Met. To recover, or become better.* (1) § Victa tamen vinces, everlaque Troja resurges, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 523. (2) Arundo cæsa secundus resurgit, *Plin.* 16, 36. (3) Resurgunt res Romanæ contra spem, *Liv.* 24, 45.

§ Resurrectio, ōnis, f. verb. *A rising again, a resurrection, Eccles.* † Reditus ad vitam.

Resurrecturus, a, um, part. *About to rise again.* Immane novi ac resurrecturi belli civilis restrinxit initium, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 88.

§ Resuscitatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A raising up - again, Aug.* † Revocatio ad vitam.

Resuscito, are, act. *To raise, or set, up again; to rouse, to awake.* § Positam resuscitat iram, *Ov. Met.* 8, 474.

Resutus, a, um, part. *Riped, unsplit, Suet. Aug.* 94.

§ Retæ, arum, f. pl. [à retibus, quod prætereuntes naves retineant, & quasi irretiant] *Trees growing on the banks of rivers, or in the channels, Gell.* 11, 17.

§ Retālio, are, act. unde Retālior, āri, pass. *To retaliate, or do like for like, Gell.* 20, 1. † Par pari refero.

Retardans, tis, part. *Stopping, or hindering.* Summā frumentariæ rei penuriā retardante, *Suet. J. Cæs.* 34.

Retardatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A letting, stopping, or hindering.* = Unde adhuc est bellum, nisi retardatione & morā, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 11.

Retardatus, a, um, part. *Hindered, stopped, stayed.* = Impetus hostium repressos intelligunt, & retardatos, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 5. § Mulierum menses retardati, *Plin.* 21, 21.

Retardo, are, act. *To hinder, let, stop, or stay; to retard.* = Boves fortiter retinere, & retardare, *Col.* 1, 2. = Impedire & retardare impetum, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 5. § Incito, *Id.*

Retardor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be hindered.* § Stellatum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40.

Retaxo, are, act. *To check, blame, or tax, one, Suet. Vesp.* 13. vix alibi. † Redarguo.

Rete, is, n. [à retinendis piscibus; vel à רשת *Id.*] *A net; also a snare, or trap.* Retia rara, plagæ, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 4, 131. Non rete tenditur accipitri, neque milvio, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 16. ¶ Rete jaculum, a casting-net, a fote, or flew, net, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 87.

Retectus, a, um, part. (1) *Discovered.* (2) *Also close covered.* (1) Res luce retectæ, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 461. conf. *ejusdem* 12, 374. (2) Rete-ctis paulisper pedibus conquiescebat, *Suet. Aug.* 78. *interpr. Casaub.*

Retegens, tis, part. *Discovering.* Lucifer retegens diem, *Ov. Met.* 8, 1.

Retego, ēre, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To lay open, (2) To disclose, to reveal.* (1) § Retegere pectus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 459. occulta conjurationis, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 74. (2) Cæcum domus scelus omne retexit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 360.

Retegor, i, ctus, pass. *To be opened, &c.* Si retegantur scrinia mæchæ, *Juv.* 6, 277.

Retendo, ēre, di, sum. *To unbend, to slacken.* Lentos retendit arcus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 419.

Retentans, tis, part. *Trying again.* Retentans frena dominus, *Ov. Am.* 2, 9, 30.

Retentatus, a, um, part. *Often assayed, or tried.* Retentatis precibus frustra, *Ov. Met.* 14, 382.

Retentio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *Arctising, or keeping back; retention.* (2) *Met. A withholding, or deferring.* (1) § Retentio aurigæ, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 21. (2) § Assensionis retentio, *Id. Acad.* 4, 25.

Retento, are, act. [ex re, & tento] *To try again, to re-attempt, or assay.* Timide verba intermissa retentat, *Ov. Met.* 1, 746. § Studium retentare, *Id. Trist.* 5, 12, 51.

Retento, are, freq. [à retineo] *To hold back, to stop.* Cur me retentas? *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 1. § Frena retentare, *Ov. Am. ex Pont.* 3, 9, 26.

Retentor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be tried again, Ov. vid. Retentatus.*

Retenturus, a, um, part. *About to detain.* Se fidem interim donec vita suppeditet retenturos, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 11, 4. Nec Attali auxilia retenturos ultra quā regi commodum esset, *Liv.* 32, 8.

Retentus, a, um, part. [à retendo] *Unbent.* § Arcus retentus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 166.

Retentus, a, um, part. [à retineo] *Kept, or detained; retained, held in, stayed.* Injuria retentorum equitum, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 10.

Retentus, ūs, m. verb. *A holding back, a holding fast.* Dextra vivos imitata retentus, *Claud. in Rufin.* 4, 238.

§ Retēro, ēre, unde pass. Retēror. *To rub, or fret, again, Lex. ex Col.* § Raro qcc.

Retexens, tis, part. *Unweaving.* Sed memor Elisi regis, noxæque retexens Tydeos, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 148.

Retexo, ēre, xui, tum, act. (1) *To unweave, untwist, untwine, or unwind.* (2) *Met. To do, or begin, a thing over again.* (3) *To renew, to bring to mind again, to recall.* (1) Telas intertextas retexere, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 9. (2) Orationem meam retexo, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 13. ¶ Penelope telam retexere, *to do and undo, Id. Acad.* 4, 29. (3) Novi timores retexunt superiora, *Id. Fam.* 11, 14. § Retexere injurias, *Id.*

Retexor, i, pass. *To be gone over again.* Idem retexitur ordo, *Ov. Met.* 15, 249.

Retextus, a, um, part. *Unwoven, unwound, discovered.* Tela retexta dolo nocturno, *Ov. Am.* 3, 9, 30.

Retiūro, are, act. *To open, Varr. op. Non. & Marcell.* 4, 330.

Retiarius, ii, m. [ita dict. quod reti pugnaret, quo secutorem sive mirmillonem implicaret] *A fencer that went with a net to cast over his adversary.* § Mirmillo retiarium conquebatur, *Quint.*

Quint. 6, 3. *Retiarii secutoribus succubuerant, Suet. Cal. 30.*

Reticensus, a, um, part. *Not to be spoken of.* Multa reticensa lingua modesta, *Ov. Ep. 19, 63.*

Reticentia, æ, f. (1) *Abolding one's peace, a concealing, or keeping counsel.* (2) *Particularly the concealing the faults of a thing sold fide bona.* (1) *Ex locutione, ex reticentia, Cic. Offic. 1, 41.* Hæc duce non dubitem te reticente loqui, *Claud. Ep. ad Prob. 10, me, Lucr. 6, 813.* (2) *Etiā reticentia pena est à jurisconsultis constituta, Cic. 3, 16.*

Reticeo, ēre, ui, act. [*ex re, & taceo*] *To hold one's peace, to say nothing, to conceal, to speak never a word.* *Quicquid est, hæc me ut sciam; ne retice, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 33.* *Nihil neque temerè dicere, nec astutè reticere, deheo, Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 2.* *Reticere aliquid, vel de re aliqua, Id. = Celo, nego, Id. = Patefacio, Id.* *Non id est celare quicquid reticeas, Id. Offic. 3, 13.*

Reticulatus, a, um, adj. *Made like a net, or lattice.* *Reticulatae fenestrae, lattice windows, Varr. R. R. 3, 7.*

Reticulum, li, n. dim. [*à rete*] (1) *A little, or casting, net.* (2) *A caul of network for a woman's head.* (3) *A net, or little bag, of lawn, having small holes filled with roses for a nosegay.* (4) *Also a sieve, or little sieve; a brazier.* (5) *A twig-basket made like a net, to carry meat and other things in.* (6) *A purse like a net, to hold, or keep, money in.* (7) *A racket to play with at tennis.* (8) *Lattice-work to part rooms, or for windows.* (1) *Demissæ reticulis in mari pilæ, Plin. 31, 6.* (2) *Reticulum comis implet, Juv. 2, 96.* (3) *Cic. Verr. 5, 2.* (4) *Col. 12, 51.* (5) *Reticulum panis vehere humero, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 47. vid. & Juv. 12, 60.* (6) *Jun. (7) Reticulo pilæ læves fundantur aperto, Ov. A. Am. 3, 361.* (8) *Sacraria in templis reticulo æneo olim sepiebantur, Varr. ap. Fest. Vid. Reticulatus.*

Reticulis, i, m. (1) *A basket of osiers, a little net.* (2) *A lattice.* (1) *Plin. 11, 14.* (2) *Pro pariete reticuli è nervis sunt, ut perspicui in sylva possit, Varr. R. R. 3, 5.*

Retiformis, me, adj. *In form, or manner, of a net, Med. Retis ad formam.*

Retina, æ, f. [*quod sit retiformis*] *One of the coats, or tunics, of the eye, like a net, Med.*

Retinaculum, li, n. *Any manner of thing whereby with another is stayed, and holden back; a string, or tie; a stay; the cable of an anchor, or anchor rope; the halter of a ship, the rein of a bridle.* *Amerina parant lentæ retinacula viti, Virg. Georg. 1, 265.* *Retinacula puppis, Ov. Met. 15, 696.* *Validis retinaculis religare, Liv. 21, 28.*

Retinendus, a, um, part. *To be kept, or held.* *Ludendi est quidam modus retinendus, Cic. Offic. 1, 29.* *Cura sociæ retinendæ urbis, Liv. 27, 1.*

Retinens, tis, part. & adj. *ssimus, sup. Keeping, holding fast.* *Juris sui dignitatisque retinens, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 2.* *Affixusque rati, telo retinente, pependit, 3, 602.* *Proprietatum retinentissimus, Gell. 10, 20.*

Retinentia, æ, f. (1) *A holding together, a frame.* (2) *Met. A keeping, holding, or retaining, in memory.* (1) *Interupta semel cum sit retinentia nostri, Lucr. 3, 863.* *ubi al. repetentia nostra.* (2) *Actarum retinentia rerum, Id. 3, 675.*

Retineo, ēre, ui, entum, act. (1) *To hold, or keep, back, or in.* (2) *Met. To restrain, or govern.* (3) *To retain, or preserve.* (4) *Ablol. To hold.* (5) *To hold fast, to remember, to keep in remembrance.* (6) *To hold one up that he fall not.* (7) *To keep and maintain.* (8) *To keep to himself, to purlain.* (9) *To delight.* (10) *To forbear.* (1) *Nisi jam profecti sunt, retinebis homines, Cic. Attic. 13, 14.* *Nec frena remittit, Nec retinere valet, Ov. Met. 2, 102.* (2) *Padore & liberalitate liberis retinere satius esse celo, quam metu, Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 33.* (3) *Si senectus jus suum retinet, si nemini emancipata est, Cic. de Senect. 11.* (4) *Sinistrâ manu retinebat arcum, Id. Verr. 4, 34.* (5) *Memoriâ retinere, Id. pro S. Rosc. 12.* (6) *Ah! retine me, obsecro, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 23.* (7) *Summos vires cum in-*

sumis pari jure retinere, Cic. Offic. 2, 12. (8) =

Pecuniam acceptam nomine judicii retinere, & suppressere, Id. pro Cluent. 36. (9) *Ordo annuum mediocritate nos retinet, Id. Fam. 5, 12.* (10) *Non retinet lacrymas, Ov. Met. 1, 647.*

Retineor, ēri, pass. (1) *To be retained.* (2) *To be held fast.* (3) *To be restrained, or hindered.* (1) *Amore patriæ retineri, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 49.* (2) = *Custodis retineri, & servari, Cic. Verr. 3.* (3) *Non facillè esuriens positâ retinere mensâ, Ov. de Rem. Am. 631.*

Retingo, ēre, ui, act. *To dip, or die, again.* *Vinum myrtite retingemus, Pall. 13, 2.*

Retinnio, īre, īvi, n. *To ring again, Litt. ex Mart.*

Retiolum, li, n. *A little net, or caul, Apul. Met. 8, p. 236. Reticulum.*

Retis, is, m. *De genere nihil statuo. A net.* *Albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 22.* *Ubi demissâ retem atque hamum, quicquid adhæsit extraho, Id. Rud. 4, 3, 45.*

Retio, āre, act. *Retare flumina, i. e. purgare.* *Retæ enim arbores sunt, quæ aut ex ripis fluminum eminent, aut in alveis eorum extant. [à retibus, quod prætereuntes naves irretiant, & retardent, Gell. 11, 17. Fort. rect. reti purgare, quo evertebantur virgulta] To scour rivers from reit, or twigs, that grow within the banks, or otherwise choke the channel, by falling down into it. Hæc ex Litt.*

Retondeo, ēre, di, sum, act. unde part. *retonsus.* *To clip, or shear.* *Seges retonsa, Plin. 18, 17.*

Retono, āre, neut. *To make a great noise, to sound, to thunder again.* *Face cuncta mugienti fremitu loca retonent, Catull. 61, 82.*

Retorquens, tis, part. *Turning back.* *Terga retorquens, Virg. Æn. 8, 460. conf. Stat. Theb. 5, 520. Sil. 9, 462.*

Retorqueo, ēre, si, turn, act. (1) *To writhe back.* (2) *To turn, or cast, back.* (3) *To bandy, or toss, to and fro.* (4) *To untwist, or unwreathe.* (5) *To bend, or turn one from his purpose.* (6) *To retort.* (7) *To reflect.* (1) *Ne alligator retorquæe farmentum, sed tantum inflexum devinciatur, Col. 4.* (2) *Retorquere oculos ad urbem, Cic. Catil. 1, 1.* (3) *Non fuit quis me facillè retraxerit, & tanquam pilam retorserit, Id. de Senect. 83.* *Sed al. melius tanquam Peliam recoxerit.* (4) *Telas retorquerè, rursusque texere, Plin. 11, 22.* (5) *Litt. ex Quint.* (6) *Retorquere crimen in aliquem, Ulp.* (7) *Animum retorquere ad præterita, Sen. de Benef. 3, 3.*

Retorqueor, ēri, pass. (1) *To be turned back, to be retorted.* (2) *To be turned round, to be wheeled about.* (1) *Pondus retorquetur sub terrâ, Plin. 17, 10.* (2) *Ubi retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, Cæs. B. C. 1, 69.*

Retorreo, ēre, act. *To scorch and dry up, Litt. ex Col.*

Retorresco, ēre, incept. *To grow dry with parching heat.* *Sata retorrescunt, Col. 3, 3.*

Retorridè, adv. *As it were burnt with the sun, or dry with heat; scorchedly.* *Herba retorridè nata, Plin. 17, 5.*

Retorridus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very dry, parched with heat, burnt, scorched, shrivelled, wrinkled with age, wainscot complexioned.* = *Detritus, Sin.* (2) *That hath often escaped the trap, or rather brindle-coloured.* (1) *Prata retorrida, Varr. R. R. 1, 9.* *myrtus, Plin. 15, 29.* (2) *Mus retorridus, Phædr. 4, 1.*

Retorsio, ōnis, f. verb. *A writheing, or wresting, back, Litt. ex Apul.*

Retortus, a, um, part. [*à retorqueo*] *Turned, writheed, or wrested, back.* *Cervices retortæ, Plin. jun. brachia, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 22. conf. Col. 8, 17.*

Retostus, a, um, part. *Toasted, parched, scorched, Plin. 13, 4.*

Retractandus, a, um, part. *To be handled again.* *Neque enim leviter & cursim, ut de re tantâ, retractanda est, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 23.*

Retractans, tis, part. (1) *Headstrong, resty, struggling, and drawing back.* (3) *Met. Reflecting, revoking.* (1) = *Retractantem juvenum calcitrosumque facit, Col. 2, 2.* (2) = *Sæpe mecum retractans, & recogitans, Id. Præf. 1, 1.*

Retractatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A retraction, a revoking of one's opinion.* (2) *A refusal, tergiver-*

sation, boggling, delay. (1) *Sine retractatione habere ducere, Col.* (2) = *Conficies, & quidem sine ullâ dubitatione, & retractatione, Cic. 13, 25.*

Retractatus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. *Corrected, amended, revised, perused.* *Materia rursus à me retractata, Quint. 2, 4.* *Σὸνταγμα ad te retractatus misi, Cic. Attic. 16, 3.*

Retraho, āre, act. (1) *To drag, or pull, back.* (2) *To handle, or touch, again.* (3) *To treat of again.* (4) *To peruse and look over.* (5) *To dress, ramp up, and order afresh.* (6) *To repeal and make void.* (7) *To retract, to recant and unsay.* (8) *To correct, or amend.* (9) *Neut. To draw back, to hang an arse, to dodge, or boggle.* (10) *To consider and bethink himself.* (1) *Quid tu, malum! nam me retractas? Plaut. al. retrahis; v. locum in Retraho.* (2) *Neve retractando nondum coeuntia rumpam Vulnera, Ov. Trist. 4, 4, 41.* (3) *Materiam eandem retractare, Quint. 2, 4.* (4) = *Quæ ad cultum Deorum pertinent retractare & tanquam relegere, Cic. N. D. 2, 28.* (5) *Retractare pedamenta, partisque eorum putres dedolare, Col. 4, 26.* (6) *Retractare largitiones, Trajan. ad Plin. 10, 11.* (7) = *Nihil est quodd dicta retractent Ignavi Æneadæ, nec, quæ pepigere, recusent, Virg. Æn. 12, 12.* (8) *Egi magnas & graves causas, has destino retractare, Plin. ad Capit. Ep. 5, 8.* (9) *Sive retractabis, sive properabis, moriendum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31.* (10) *Vid. Retractans, n. 2.*

Retractor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) *To be revised.* (2) *To be made void, or null, &c.* (1) *Omnia hæc placent, si retractentur, Plin. Ep. 1, 16.* (2) *Traj. ad Plin. 10, 11.* *In iruitum vindicari, Id. ibid.*

Retractus, a, um, part. [*à retrahor*] & adj. or, comp. (1) *Drawn, or pulled, back.* (2) *Taken, seized, and brought back.* (3) *Also far removed.* (1) *Ita moestus rediit, ut retractus, non reversus videretur, Cic. Philipp. 6, 4.* (2) *Ex fugâ retractus, Sall. B. C. 48. ex itinere, Cic.* (3) *Hispanis retractior à mari murus erat, Liv. 34, 9.* *Retractus paulò cubiculum, Plin. Epist. 2, 17, 6.* *Emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaco retractum, Id. 36, 1.*

Retrado, ēre, dīli, dītum, act. *To deliver back, Pompon. Reddo.*

Retraho, ēre, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To draw, or pull, back.* (2) *To withdraw.* (3) *To recover again.* (4) *To restore, to preserve.* (1) *Cave sis malo, quid tu, malum! nam me retrahis? Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 8.* *Quò fata trahunt, retrahuntque, sequamur, Virg. Æn. 5, 709.* (2) *Interdum in convivio esse, interdum ab eo se retrahere, Cels. 1, 1.* (3) *Ab idu se retrahere, Ov. Met. 3, 87.* *Retraham ad me idem illud fugitivum argentum tamen, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 11.* (4) *Thebas ad interitu retraxit Epaminondas, Nep.*

Retrectans, tis, part. *Drawing back, Col. 2, 2. vid. Retractans.*

Retribuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, act. *To render, or give, again; to recompense, to restore, to repay.* *Fidei conduit in loco debitum retribuere, Cic. anteq. iret in exil. 1.* *Pecuniam acceptam populo retribui, Liv. 2, 41.*

Retribuor, i, pass. *To be rendered back, Liv.* *Retributio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A recompensing, a retribution, Aug. Compensatio, Cic.*

Retributor, ōris, m. verb. *A recompenser, or repairer, Hier. Qui retribuit.*

Retrimentum, ti, n. [*à retero*] (1) *The dross, scraping, or filing, of metal; the refuse of any thing.* (2) *The dregs of any thing.* (3) *Also any excrement, or skum.* (1) *Litt. & ita suadet etymon vocis.* (2) *Retrimentum olei, Varr. R. R. 2, 54.* *Retrimentum plumbi, Cels. 5, 15.* (3) *Vid. Macr. Sat. 7, 4.*

Retritus, a, um, part. *Overworn, threadbare; also base, and of no worth, Litt. ex Catull. sed nequicquam quæsvi.*

Retrix, tris, f. [*à πείρω, fluentum, M. qu. rigatrix, Perot.*] *A water within two, or three, miles of Rome, wherewith their gardens were watered, Cato ap. Fest.*

Retrō, adv. [*à re, ut ab-in, intro*] (1) *Behind, back, backward, on the backside.* (2) *Before, or in times*

times-past. (3) \dagger Also *contrarywise*, *on the contrary part*. (1) \S = *Præcepit ut pergeret protenus*; quid retro, & a tergo fieret, non laboraret, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 24. (2) Ne cuiusquam retrò habeatur ratio, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 4. (3) *Litt. ex Afr.*

Retroactus, a, um, part. *Driven back again, inverted, read backward*. *Retroactus* *Dactylus* dicitur *Anapæstus*, *Quint.* 1, 1.

Retroago, ère, ègi, actum, act. *To drive, or throw, back*. Quos non honores fortuna retroegit, *Plin.* 7, 44. \dagger *Ordinem retroagere*, *to begin at the wrong end*, *Quint.* 12, 2.

Retrocedo, ère, csi, sum, unde part. *retrocedens*. *To go, or give, back*; *to retire, to recoil*. *Pede pressio retrocedentes*, *Liv.* 8, 8. \S *poteſt tamen ſcribi diſiſſe*.

\dagger *Retroceſſio*, ònis, f. verb. *A going back*, *Boët.* \dagger *Receſſus*.

\dagger *Retroceſſus*, ùs, m. *A going back*, *Apul. de Doct. Plat.* 578. \dagger *Receſſus*.

Retrocitus, a, um, adj. *ex part. Crooked*. \S *retrocta cornua*, ultro citroque ducta, *Lucr.* 4, 550.

Retroduco, ère, xi, act. *To bring, or draw, backward*. *Necesse erat rursus retroducere*, *Vitr.* 10, 6. *in fin.*

\dagger *Retroductio*, ònis, f. verb. *A bringing back*, *Marcell.* \dagger *Reductio*.

Retrogo, ère, ixi, itum, neut. *To go back, to return*, *Plin.* 2, 16. *nisi fortè ſcribi debeat diſiſſe*.

Retroſero, ferre, tūli, act. *To bring, or carry, back again*. *Ciceroni tribuit, Litt. certè, Sen. in præf. Declam.*

Retrográdior, i, eſſus, dep. *To recoil, to turn back, to go backward*. *Ob id retrograditur in palcendo*, *Plin.* 8, 15. \S *Sed rect. ſcrib. diſiſſe*.

\dagger *Retrográdus*, de, adj. *id. quod retrogradus*. *Retrográdi fugá biſſiam domo faceſſo*, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 122.

Retrográdus, a, um, adj. *Going backward, retrograde*. *Mercurius in Tauro retrogradus*, *Plin.* 2, 17. *Jupiter, Sen. N. Q.* 7, 25.

Retrogrédior, i, ſus, dep. *To go backward*. *Vid. Retrogradior*.

Retrolego, ère, act. *To ſail back, unto, or by*. *Curva littora retrolego*, *Quint.* \S *Sed rect. opinor diſiſſe*.

Retrorsum, adv. *Backward*. *Rejeſtæ retrorſum Hannibalis minæ*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 15. \S *ad-vorſum*, *Id. Ep.* 1, 1, 75.

Retrorsus, adv. *Backward*. *Cedentem impellit retrorsus in æquora pontum*, *Sil.* 11, 513.

Retrorsus, a, um, adj. [*retro verſus*] *Turned backward*. \S *Retrorsâ manu*, *Plin.* 26, 9.

\dagger *Retrôſecus*, adv. *Backward, towards the binder part of the head*, *Litt. ex Tac.*

\dagger *Retrôverſus*, a, um, adj. *Turned the wrong end foremost*, *Solin.* \dagger *Revorſus*.

Retrudo, ère, fi, ſum, act. *To thrust back*. *Quaſi retruderet me hominum vis invitum*, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 64.

Retulus, a, um, part. [*à retrudor*] (1) *Hidden*. (2) *Met. Abſtruſe, difficult*. (1) = *Simulacra Deorum jacent in tenacris retuſa atque abdita*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 3. (2) *Hæc ſunt in mediâ philoſophiâ penitus retruſa*, *Id. Orat.* 1, 19.

Retundo, ère, tūdi, tūſum, act. (1) *To blunt, or dull*; *to turn the edge of a thing*. (2) *Met. To quell, alloy, reſrejs, or ſlance*. (1) *Gladios diſtictos retundimus*, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 1. \S *Ferrum retundere jugulis*, *Luc.* 6, 161. *Met. Argumentum aſſerunt, quod aſcias retundat*, *Plin.* 16, 40. (2) \S *Improbis alienis retundere*, *Quint.* 6, 3. *Quo ſucto retudit ſermones*, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 11.

Retundor, i, paſſ. *To be blunted*. *Gladios incuriâ habetari retundique gaudebant*, *Plin. Pan.* 18.

Retunſus, a, um, part. *Quelled*. \S *Plagis retunſus*, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 26.

\dagger *Rëturo*, ère, act. *To open, or unſtop*, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 749. \S *Obturo*. \dagger *Aperto*.

\dagger *Rëtufio*, ònis, f. verb. *A dulling, or blunting*, *Litt. ex Celf.*

Rëtufus, a, um, part. [*à retundor*] (1) *Blunted, dulled, quelled*. (2) *Adjec. Dull, blunt*. (1) \dagger *Retuſum & craſſum ſeramentum*, *Col.* 4, 24. *Met. Reboſque retuſis Fidas ductoris tenent reve-*

rum partes acuta gignunt ingenia, alia retuſa, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 36.

\dagger *Rëvâleo*, ère, ui, neut. *To recover health, to be well again*, *Gell.* 16, 13.

Rëvâleſcens, tis, part. *Growing well again*. *Revaleſcentibus gratularis*, *Auſon. Grat. Act.* 76.

Rëvâleſco, ère, ui, incept. *To grow well again, to recover his health*. *Ne tamen ignores ope quâ revaleſcere poſſum*, *Qu. Ep.* 21, 231.

Rëvâneſco, ère, incept. *unde revanuit*. *To vaniſh away again*. *Animi revanuit ardor*, *Qu. A. mor.* 2, 9, 29.

Rëvectus, a, um, part. [*à revehor*] *Brought, or carried, back again*. \S *Revectus conſul in curiâ*, *Liv.* 2, 47. *ad mare*, *Paterc.* 2, 46. *in Italiam*, *Id.* 2, 24.

Rëvehor, ère, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To bring, or carry, back again*. (2) *To import*. (1) \S *Tela ad Graios revehite*, *Qu. Met.* 13, 492. *Nec mater domum Cæſula re revehet*, *Hor. Epod.* 13, 24. (2) *Ex Syriâ revehunt ſtyracem*, *Plin.* 12, 17.

Rëvehor, i, paſſ. *To be carried back*. \S *Ne quis inde reveheretur ad prælium*, *Liv.* 3, 70. *Revehi equo*, *Id.* 34, 15. \dagger *Ad ſuperiorem ætatem revehi*, *to go back in diſcourſe to the former age*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 63.

\dagger *Rëvelâtiô*, ònis, f. verb. *A revealing*, *Hier.*

\dagger *Rëvelâtor*, ôris, m. verb. *A revealer*, *Hier.*

Rëvelâtus, a, um, part. *Discovered, unveiled*. \S *Ore revelato*, *Qu. Feſt.* 6, 619. *Si non Mavoria cuſpis Anicæ revelato cerebrum fuſiſſet ab ore*, *Claud. Gigant.* 87.

Rëvellens, tis, part. *Plucking, or pulling*. *Sanguineâ Venuli cervice revellens*, *Sil.* 4, 181.

Rëvello, ère, vel li, \S *ut al. volunt*, vulſi, vulſum, act. (1) *To pluck, pull, or tear, off, out, or away*. (2) *To plough, or break, up*. (3) *To extirpate*. (1) *Nec prius illam cruceſem, quæ ad portam fixa eſt, revelliſtis*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 11. \S *Revellere clauſtra portarum*, *Liv.* 5, 21. *Acies revellunt ſigna*, *Id.* *Pellem boſum revellat*, *nec partiatur corpori adhærere*, *Col.* 2, 3. \S *Titulum chartæ de fronte revellere*, *Qu. ex Pont.* 4, 13, 7.

(2) \S *Prima ceres curvo dente revellit humum*, *Id. Am.* 3, 10, 14. (3) \S *Revellere aliquid ex omni memoriâ*, *Cic. Philipp.* 13.

Rëvellor, i, paſſ. *To be pulled down, &c.* *Tabulam in quâ nomina civium incifa erant, revelli juſſit*, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 36.

Rëvelo, ère, act. *To diſcover, reveal, open, and diſcloſe*. *Jam Gorgonis ora revelat Pallas*, *Claud.* 2. *Rap. Proſt.* 205. \dagger *Reſgo*, pateſacio.

Rëvenio, ère, vëni, ventum, neut. *To come again, to return*. *Cum milites domum reveniſſet*, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 38. \S *Revenire in gratiam*, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 1, 8.

Rëveniſtur, ipſi eſſe, imperſ. *To be come again, or be reſtored*. \dagger *Si reventum eſt in gratiam, iſ they are reconciled*, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 59.

Rëvërſo, adv. *In every deed, truly, verily, in good earneſt*. *Hæc cum revera iſa ſit*, *Cic. Att.* 3, 23. \S *Item ſeparatim*. *Verbo ille reus erat, re quidem verâ & periculo*, *Id. pro Cluent.* 19.

Rëverſuro, ère, act. *To ſtrike, or beat, back again*; *to reverberate*, *Sen. de Clem.* 2, 5. *Reverperat imis arvis*, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 170. *Zona ignes*, *Id.* 1, 516. & *in paſſ.* *Curt.* 3, 9, 7.

\dagger *Rëvërendiſſimus*, a, um, adj. ſup. *Moſt reverend*, *Eccleſ.*

Rëvërendus, a, um, part. *To be revered and honoured, reverend, awful*. *Nox reverendâ ſpecie tenebrarum*, *Qu. in Hjn.* 75.

Rëvërens, tis, part. \S *adj. or, comp. ſiſimus*, ſup. (1) *Revering, ſearing*. (2) *Reverent, reſpectful, full of regard, devoted to*. (1) *Quam non reverens aſſtantis inſpectionem*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 28. (2) \S *Proſus & reverentiſſimus mei*, *Plin. Ep.* 18, 10. *Non illâ reverentior ulla Deorum*, *Qu. Met.* 1, 23.

Rëvërenter, adv. ſus, comp. ſiſimè, ſup. *With reſpect, reverence, reverently, awfully, devoutly*. = *Reverenter & ſuſcitè colere amicos*, *Phil. Ep.* 7, 31. *Quæ quidem reverentiâ fuerit ſervari*, *Il. Paneg.* 25, 1. *Ceterumnamque veteris & præceptis reverentiſſimè colant*, *Qu. Met.* 91. *Reverentiſſimè alloquebatur iudices*, *Id. Met.* 23, 6.

Rëvërentia, æ, f. (1) *Regard, reſpect*. (2) *Reverence, awe*. (3) *Fear, concern for*. (1) *Adhibenda eſt reverentia quædam adverſus homines*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 28. (2) *Qui terror potuit efficere, quod reverentia tui effecit*, *Plin. jun.* (3) *Aſſit reverentia verò*, *Qu. Epist.* 5, 11. *Maxima debetur pueri reverentia*, *Juv.* 14, 47.

Rëvëſcor, ère, itus, dep. (1) *To ſtand in awe of, to fear*. (2) *To revere, to have in reverence*. (1) *Ne reverſatur, quò minus redeat domum*, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 8. *Non ſimilitatem meam revereri ſaltem? non pudere?* *Id. Phorm.* 2, 1, 3. (2) = *Aliquâ dignitate antecedentes reveremur & colimus*, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 22.

Rëvëſturus, a, um, part. *That will ſtand in awe of*. *Adventum tuum ambo ſcio reverſuturos*, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 10.

Rëvëſtus, a, um, part. *Standing in awe, or aſhamed, of; regarding*. *Non reverita cæſum virorum evocavit virum è curiâ, regemque primò appellavit*, *Liv.* 1. *Regis vicem reverſtus*, *Curt.* 3, 13, 17.

Rëverſo, ère, act. *To ſweep back, or over again*. \S *Reverſam, herclè, hæc, quod converſi modò*, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 64.

Rëverſio, & *Rëvorſio*, ant. ònis, f. verb. *A coming back again*. \S *Quam valde ille reditu, vel potiùs reverſione meâ lætatus eſt?* *Cic. Attic.* 16, 7. \S *Exponam conſilium & profeſtionis & reverſionis meæ*, *Id. Philipp.* 1, 1. \dagger *Reverſionem ad terram faciunt, they land again*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 62. = *Reverſio & motus febrium, a paroxyſm, or fit*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10.

Rëverſurus, a, um, part. *About to return, or to turn back*, *Qu. Met.* 11, 453. *Juſt.* 3, 4.

Rëvertens, tis, part. (1) *Turning over, & Met. Revolving, reflecting*. (2) *Returning*. (1) = *Dabitans, circumſpectans, hæſitans multa adverſa revertens, &c.*, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 30. (2) *Scilicet revertens Noſte domum*, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 132.

\dagger *Rëverticûlum*, li, n. *A return, or revolution*, *Apul. Met.* 3, p. 81. \dagger *Reverſio*.

Rëvërto, ère, ti, ſum, act. (1) *To turn back, to tumble over*; *Met. to revolve*. (2) *To return, or come again*. (1) *Vid. Revertens, n. 1.* (2) *Iſpe reverti Fortias*, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 3. \S *Multi egiſſe nunquam domum revertere*, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 37.

Rëvertor, i, ſus, dep. *To return; to come back, or again*. \S *Unde deceſſeris cum honore, cum ignominia reverti*, *Cic. pro Muræn.* 41. \dagger \S *In gratiam cum aliquo reverti, to become friends again quibz ope*, *Sen. Marc.* 16. \dagger *Ad Chryſippi laqueos revertamur*, *Cic. de Fat.* *Id.* \dagger *Uti ad me revertar*, *Dolet.*

\dagger *Rëveſtio*, ère, ixi, itum, act. *To clothe again*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

Rëvëlörus, a, um, part. *About to live again*. \S *Revelörus, legex*, *Sen. Met.* 476.

\dagger *Rëvëlörus*, a, um, part. [*à revëlör*] *Convinced*, *Gell.* 6, 2. *Victus, conſiſtus*.

Rëvëlörus, a, um, part. [*à revincor*] *Forced, ſubdued*, *Lucr.* 1, 587.

Rëvêlo, ère, di, ſum, act. *To go back to ſee*. *Nunc ad heram revêlo*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 65.

\dagger *Rëvêſco*, ère, neut. \S *Rëvêſceſco*, ère, incept. *To ſpurſe again*. *Multa ſæcula poſt reſurgit Pythagoræ nomen*, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 16. *ſic h. g.* *Non g. 12. al. autem ſic vident*.

Rëvêſco, ère, ui, incept. *To become wife, or of no account*. *Virtutis periculum non eſt, ne admodum oculis revêſcat*, *Sen. de Tranq.* 15.

Rëvincens, tis, part. *binding*. *Meptem amore revincens*, *Catull.* 59, 33.

Rëvincio, ère, xi, ctum, act. *To ſie, or bind; to gird*. *Laſus enſe revincit*, *Prop.* 3, 14, 11. *Domui terras, præſequi revinxi Legibus*, *Claud. B. G.* 47.

Rëvincior, ixi, ctus, paſſ. *To be bound*, *Id.* *Trabes intruſas revincuntur*, *Cæſ. B. C.* 6, 25.

Rëvincor, ère, vici, ctum, act. *To convince, to diſprove, to confute*. \S *Revincere crimem veritas*, *Liv.* 6, 26.

Rëvincor, i, paſſ. *To be convinced*. *Neque mox quæ antiquum iudicio revincitur*, *Cic. pro Arch.* 6.

Rëvincus, a, um, part. (1) *Bound*, *Id.* (2) *Id.*

Encircled, surrounded. (1) *Ecce manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum, Virg. Aen. 2, 57.* (2) *Templum velleribus niveis & testâ fronde revinctum, Id. Aen. 4, 459.*

Revirescens, tis, part. Taking heart again. *Revirescens pignore laudis, Sil. 8, 227.*

Reviresco, ãre, vi, incept. (1) To become, or revive, green again; to revive. (2) To be young again. (3) To take heart again. (1) = Si teratæ vetustas revirescere nec repubescere potest, Col. 1, 1. (2) Arte suam parili revirescere posse parentem, Ov. Met. 7, 305. (3) = Effertent se aliquando, & ad renovandum bellum revirescent, Cic. de Prov. Cons. 14.

Reviresens, tis, part. Revisting. *At iis qui è plebe regiones sibi revisenti filios filiasve approbant, singula nummorum millia pro singulis dividebat, Suet. Aug. 46.*

Revisito, ãre, freq. To revisit, or go to see again, Plin. 18, 3.

Revisio, ãre, si, sum. (1) To return, or come again, to see. (2) To revisit, or repay a visit. (3) To return. (1) Revisio quid agant, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 1. (2) Tu nos aliquando revise, Cic. Att. 1, 19. (3) = Inde redit rabies eadem, & furor ille revisit, Lucr. 4, 1110.

Revisurus, a, um, part. About to visit again. *Quamvis provincias quoque & exercitus revisurum se saepe pronunciasset, Suet. Tib. Ner. 38.*

Revivisco, ãre, revixi, ãtum, incept. [ex re, & vivisco, i. e. vivo] (1) To recover life. (2) Met. To revive again; to grow; or come up, again. (1) & Deficiens ad tua verba revixi, Ov. Epist. 2, 1, 3, 9. (2) = Ut simul cum rep. reviviscat, & recreetur, Cic. Fam. 6, 10.

* *Reuma, ãtis, n. The ebbing and flowing of the sea, Veg. Vid. Rheuma. Lat. Aëlius.*

Reunctor, ãris, m. verb. A servant, or attendant to a physician, or chirurgion, who anointed them that used wrestling, and such other exercises, Plin. 29, 1. Litt. interpr.

Reungo, ãre, xi, ãtum, act. To anoint again, Litt. ex Cels.

Revocabilis, le, adj. (1) That may be recalled. (2) Also that may be recompensed. (1) Fatorum nulli revocabile carmen, Propert. 4, 7, 51. Revocabile telum Non fuit, Ov. Met. 6, 264. (2) Claud. Eutr. 2, 488.

Revocamen, inis, n. A recall, or calling back. *Accipio revocamen, Ov. Fast. 1, 561.*

Revocandus, a, um, part. To be called back. *Ad artem & ad præcepta esse revocanda, Cic. de Or. 2, 11. conf. Sil. 7, 229. Liv. 41, 3.*

Revocans, tis, part. Calling back, &c. Omen revocantis abesto, Ov. Epist. 13, 135.

Revocatio, ãtis, f. verb. A recalling, or calling back. = Receptui signum aut revocationem à bello audire non possumus, Cic. Philipp. 13, 7.

Revocaturus, a, um, part. About to recall. *Dixit, se non aliter classem revocaturum, Liv. 45, 11.*

Revocatus, a, um, part. Recalled, called back. *Cic. in Rull. 3, 1. § Revocatus à morte, Virg. Aen. 5, 476.*

Revoco, ãre, act. (1) To recall, to call back. (2) To bring, or restore. (3) To reassume, or begin anew. (4) To call in, to call for. (5) To refer, judge, or try. (6) To withdraw. (7) To revoke, recant, or unsay. (8) To invite again. (1) Candida quamvis millies puella euntem revocet, &c. Catull. 33, 9. (2) = Ut libertatem revoces, ac reducas, Plin. Paneg. 78. ¶ Gradum revocare, to bring back, Virg. Aen. 6, 128. (3) § Studia intermissa revocare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1. (4) = Pecunia quam revocare à privatis, & exigere jam cæpi, Plin. jun. (5) Ad quæ exempla me revocas? Cic. Ad scientiam omnia revocare, Id. de Fin. 2, 13. ¶ Revocare se, to change his mind, Id. Acad. 4, 17. (6) § A cupiditate revocare, Id. pro Cluent. 3. à turpissimo consilio, Id. (7) Litt. ex Sen. qui velim locum monstrasset. (8) § Vulpes ciconiam prior invitavit, ciconia vulpem revocavit, Phædr. 1, 26, 7.

Revocor, ãri, ãtus, pass. To be recalled, reduced, &c. Optimum visum est consulem ex Sicilia revocari, Liv. 27, 4. Hæc ratione explicari & ad

naturam revocari facile possunt, Cic. de Div. 2, 70. In memoriam somni revocatur, Just. 1, 5, 3.

Revölans, tis, part. Flying back. *Dum sol æquoreis revolans decurrit in astris, Manil. 2, 193.*

Revölito, ãre, freq. To fly often back, Litt. ex Eutrop.

Revöllo, ãre, neut. (1) To fly back again. (2) Met. To hasten. (1) & Aves advolant & revolant, Varr. conf. Cic. N. D. 2, 49. (2) His auditis revolat ad patrem Cæsar, Patere. 2, 120.

Revölubilis, le, adj. That may be rolled, or tumbled, back again. *Sisyphæ, cui tradas revolubile pondus, habebis, Ov. in Ibin. 191.*

Revölvens, tis, part. Rolling back. *§ Immania laxa revolvens, Sil. 1, 369.*

Revölvo, ãre, vi, ãtum, act. (1) To roll, or tumble, over, or back again; to turn over. (2) To go over again. (3) Met. To undergo, to suffer. (4) To revolve, to reflect upon. (5) To peruse again. (1) Gelidum fluctum revolvit in partem superiorem, Col. 8, 17. Sed cuncta revolvens vitæ fata meæ, Lucr. 8, 316. (2) & Iter omne fallacis sive revolvare, Virg. Aen. 9, 391. (3) Revolvere casus Iliacos da Tencris, Id. Aen. 10, 62. (4) Quid ego hæc ingrata revolvam, Id. Aen. 2, 100. (5) Tuas adversus te origines revolvam, Liv. 33, 5. sc. Catonis.

Revölvor, i, pass. (1) To be rolled, tumbled, or brought, back. (2) To revolt. (1) Omnia ad communes rerum & generum summas revolvuntur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 31. (2) In eandem vitam te revolutum video esse, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 69. ¶ Ad irritum revolve, to come to nought, Tac. Hist. 3, 26, 2.

Revölus, li, m. A pedlar, Litt. ex Col.

Revölutio, ãtis, f. verb. A revolution, or whirling round, Aug. 4. Circulus, ambitus, Cic.

Revölutus, a, um, part. (1) Tumbled, brought, or turned, back again. (2) Wound off. (3) Returning. (1) Equo suffosso revolutus, Virg. Aen. 11, 671. Femina in veterem fato revoluta figuram, Id. 6, 449. (2) Excussi manibus radii revolutaque pensa, Id. Aen. 9, 476. (3) Revolutus ad dispensationem inopiæ, &c. Liv. 4, 12.

Revölvens, tis, part. Vomiting up again. *Salfos rident revomentem pectore fluctus, Virg. Aen. 5, 182. § Revomentes æquora navæ, Sil. 10, 326. Met. Spectavinus Contorta è fundo revomentem transtra Charybdim, Id. 2, 308.*

Revölvo, ãre, vi, ãtum, act. To vomit, spew, or cast, up again; to disgorge. *Dracones avium plumam excitam revomunt, Plin. 10, 72. Purpuram aurumque in ripam assidue mota ventis maria revomebant, Flor. 4, 11, 8.*

Reus, a, um, adj. [à res, i. e. qui rem, i. e. dîxon, causam habet seu litem] (1) Arraigned, impleaded. (2) Guilty. (3) Obligated to perform, obnoxious. (1) Reos appello non eos modò, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 43. & Inter damnatos magis quàm inter reos, Tac. Ann. 16, 14. ¶ Reus rei capitalis, tried for his life, Cic. Verr. 2, 39. injuriarum, sued upon an action of trespass, Quint. de pecuniis repetundis, impeached of bribery, Cic. ¶ satisfaciendi, bound to find sureties, Ulp. majestatis, tried for treason, Suet. (2) Leges quæ de civium reorum supplicio latæ sunt, Cic. Catil. 1, 11. sed var. codd. (3) Taurum Constituam ante aras voti reus, Virg. Aen. 5, 237.

Reus, i, m. subst. (1) The defendant in a process; he that is accused, or sued. (2) Also a surety, one bound for another. (1) & Quis erat petitor? Fannius; quis reus? Fannius, Cic. (2) Reus stipulando, & reus promittendo, dicitur, vid. Fest. p. 408. Cùm se tanti exitii reum clamitaret, Tac. Ann. 2, 24.

Revulsio, ãtis, f. verb. [à revello] A pulling up; a plucking away, or back; revulsion. Unius ichedæ revulsio, Plin. 13, 12.

Revulsus, a, um, part. Pulled off; plucked, or torn, up, or away. Nisi septis revulsis introiri non potest, Cic. Philipp. 5, 4. = Effracta & revulsa janua, Id. Caput à cervice revulsam, Virg. Aen. 4, 523.

Rex, régis, m. [à regendo] (1) A king, under which also a queen is included. (2) Κατ' ἑξοχῆν, the king of Persia. (3) A prince of the blood.

(4) *Alfo à ruler, or gouverneur; a chief, a great man. (5) A tutor, or pedagogue. (6) A great, or rich, man. (7) A patron. (8) A titular, or nominal, king; a chief gouverneur. (9) A tyrant. (1) Ad Ptolemæum Cleopatramque reges legati missi sunt, Liv. 27, 4. (2) Rex semper maximus agebat gratias, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 7. In Asiam ad regem militatum abiit, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 65. Sic ap. Nep. & alios sæpe. (3) Cùm maximè vellet pro communi amico atque arbitro controversias regum componere, Cæs. B. C. 3, 109. (4) Ptolemæi liberos qui de regno disceptabant. (5) Regem me esse oportuit, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 20. interpr. Donato. (6) Memor Actæ non alio rege pueritiæ, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 8. ¶ Alii ad morem puerorum colludentium βασιλιδαν, de quo alibi Flaccus, pueri ludentes, rex eris, aiunt, quibus tamen non assentior. (6) Regibus hic mos est, ubi equos mercantur, opertos inspiciunt, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 86. (7) = Fructus amicitiae magis cibus; imputat hunc rex, Juven. 5, 14. (8) Lacedæmonii duos semper habebant reges, nomine magis quàm imperio, Nep. Ages. 1. Prætor factus est Hannibal postquam rex fuerat, Id. Hannib. 7. ¶ Reges ærarii, the managers of the treasury, Cic. in Rull. 2, 6. Rex vini, the king of good fellows, the master of the revells, Hor. (9) Impunè quidlibet tacere, id est, regem esse, Sall. B. Jug. 36.*

R ante H.

* *Rhā, indecl. Ann. 22, 8. & Rhācōma, ãtis, n, Plin. 27, 12. [ῥῆ, & ῥῆμα, Gr. à Rha fluvio, juxta quem crevit supra Pontum] Rhubarb, a kind of dock root. = Radix Pontica, Cels.*

* *Rhabdos, i, f. [à Gr. ῥάβδος, virga] A mace, or like a straight wand, Apul. de mundo, p. 727.*

* *Rhabdūchus, i, m. [qui ῥάβδον ἔχει, i. e. virgam fert; à ῥάβδος, virga, & ἔχω, habeo] A sergeant of the mace, a vergier. Lat. Licitor.*

Rhācīnus, i, m. [à colore uvæ nigræ] A fish of a brown dun colour, Plin. 32, 8. & Ov. in Halieutic.

* *Rhācōma, ãtis, n. [ῥάκωμα, Gr.] A kind of herb which cometh from beyond Pontus. Ruell. taketh it to be the same with the Rha Ponticum, Plin. 27, 12.*

† *Rhādīne, es, f. A nice, tender, or dainty, girl, Litt. ex Lucr.*

* *Rhāgas, ãdis, f. Aug. pl. Rhāgades, um, f. & Rhāgadia, ãrum, n. Plin. 24, 10. [ῥαγᾶδες, à Gr. ῥαγίζω, quod signif. abrumpo] Chops and clefts in the hands, feet, &c. chillblains, occasioned by chillness; also the piles, Litt.*

* *Rhāgion, ii, n. [ita dict. ab acini parvi similitudine, quod ῥαγίων, appell.] A little venomous spider, with very short feet, Plin. 29, 4.*

* *Rhāgoīdes, is, f. [ῥαγοειδής, Gr. sc. χιτῶν] The third coat which encompasseth the eye, wherein is the hole by which we see, Cels. 7, 7. Lat. Uvea, iris.*

* *Rhamnus, ni, m. [ῥάμνος, Gr.] A white bramble, called rhamn, or Christ's thorn; buckthorn, the rheimbury bush, Plin. 24, 3.*

* *Rhāphānus, ni, m. A radish; also a pestilent, or venomous, shrub in Africa. Vid. Raphanus.*

Rhāphius, ii, m. [cbaum, quem Galli rhabbi-um vocabant] A beast in shape like a wolf, and speckled like a libbard, Plin. 8, 19.

* *Rhapsōdia, æ, f. [ex ῥάπτω, suo, & ὁδὴ, cantus] carmen, & prop. dic. de carminibus Homeri, quæ cùm antè dissipata essent disiectaque, à Pisistrato in Rhapsodias, seu libros, digesta sunt, Cic. de Orat. 3, 34. a rhapsody, or book of Homer's poems. Versum illum Homeri retulit ex secundâ rhapsodiâ, Nep. Dion. 6.*

* *Rhēctæ, ãrum, m. pl. [à ῥήσσω, rumpo] Earthquakes causing the ground to break open, Apul. de Mundo, p. 730.*

Rhēda, æ, f. A chariot, coach, calash, or caroch. Hanc epistolam dictavi sedens in rhēdâ, Cic. Att. 5, 17. ¶ Caplus rhēdæ, the coach-box, Vitr.

Rhēdīrius, a, um, adj. Of, or serving for, a cart,

R I D

al. leg. rhinocistia, Plin. 27, 8.

Cal. curriers-funnack, with the leaves tubercof /
hides are dressed and tanned, Plin, 24, 11.

vide Athenæum libro 10. cap. 13. & 11. cap. 1
5, & 26.

Rīdeo, ēre, sī, ūm, neut. vel act. [de-er]

Encircled, surrounded. (1) Ecce manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 57. (2) Templum velleribus niveis & testâ fronde revinctum, *Id. Aen.* 4, 459.

Revirescens, tis, part. Taking heart again. *Revirescens pignore laudis, Sil.* 8, 227.

Reviresco, ere, vi, incept. (1) To become, or revive, green again; to revive. (2) To be young again. (3) To take heart again. (1) = Si teratæ vetustas revirescere nec repubescere potest, Col. 1, 1. (2) Arte suum parili revirescere posse parentem, *Ov. Met.* 7, 305. (3) = Effertent se aliquando, & ad renovandum bellum revirescent, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 14.

Revivens, tis, part. Revivifying. At iis qui è plebe regiones sibi reviventi filius filiave approbarent, singula nummorum millia pro singulis dividebat, *Suet. Aug.* 46.

Revivito, are, freq. To revisit, or go to see again, Plin. 18, 3.

*Revivito, ere, si, sum. (1) To return, or come again, to see. (2) To revisit, or repay a visit. (3) To return. (1) Revivito quid agant, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 4, 1. (2) Tu nos aliquando revivito, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19. (3) = Inde redit rabies eadem, & furor ille revivito, *Lucr.* 4, 1110.*

Reviviscus, a, um, part. About to visit again. Quamvis provincias quoque & exercitus reviviscum se saepe pronunciasset, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 38.

*Revivisco, ere, revixi, ctum, incept. [ex re, & vivisco, i. e. vivo] (1) To recover life. (2) Met. To revive again; to grow; or come up, again. (1) & Deficiens ad tua verba revixi, *Ov. Epist.* 2, 1, 3, 9. (2) = Ut simul cum rep. reviviscat, & recreetur, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 10.*

* *Reuma, itis, n. The ebbing and flowing of the sea, Veg. Vid. Rheuma. Lat. Aethus.*

Reunctor, oris, m. verb. A servant, or attendant to a physician, or surgeon, who anointed them that used wrestling, and such other exercises, Plin. 29, 1. *Litt. interpr.*

Reungo, ere, xi, ctum, act. To anoint again, Litt. ex Cels.

*Revocabilis, le, adj. (1) That may be recalled. (2) Also that may be recompensed. (1) Fatorum nulli revocabile carmen, *Propert.* 4, 7, 51. Revocabile telum Non fuit, *Ov. Met.* 6, 264. (2) *Claud. Eutr.* 2, 488.*

Revocamen, inis, n. A recall, or calling back. Accipio revocamen, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 561.

Revocandus, a, um, part. To be called back. Ad artem & ad præcepta esse revocanda, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 11. *conf. Sil.* 7, 229. *Liv.* 41, 3.

*Revocans, tis, part. Calling back, &c. Omen revocantis abesto, *Ov. Epist.* 13, 135.*

*Revocatio, onis, f. verb. A recalling, or calling back. = Receptui signum aut revocationem à bello audire non possumus, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 7.*

Revocaturus, a, um, part. About to recall. Dixit, se non aliter classem revocaturum, *Liv.* 45, 11.

Revocatus, a, um, part. Recalled, called back. *Cic. in Rull.* 3, 1. § Revocatus à morte, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 476.

*Revoco, are, act. (1) To recall, to call back. (2) To bring, or restore. (3) To reassume, or begin anew. (4) To call in, to call for. (5) To refer, judge, or try. (6) To withdraw. (7) To revoke, recant, or unsay. (8) To invite again. (1) Candida quamvis millies puella euntem revocet, &c. *Catull.* 33, 9. (2) = Ut libertatem revoces, ac reducas, *Plin. Paneg.* 78. ¶ Gradum revocare, to bring back, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 128. (3) § Studia intermissa revocare, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 1. (4) = Pecunia quam revocare à privatis, & exigere jam cæpi, *Plin. jun.* (5) Ad quæ exempla me revocas? *Cic. Ad scientiam omnia revocare, Id. de Fin.* 2, 13. ¶ Revocare se, to change his mind, *Id. Acad.* 4, 17. (6) § A cupiditate revocare, *Id. pro Cluent.* 3. à turpissimo consilio, *Id.* (7) *Litt. ex Sen. qui velim locum monstrasset.* (8) § Vulpes ciconiam prior invitavit, ciconia vulpem revocavit, *Phædr.* 1, 26, 7.*

*Revocor, ari, ctus, pass. To be recalled, reduced, &c. Optimum visum est consulem ex Sicilia revocari, *Liv.* 27, 4. Hæc ratione explicari & ad*

*naturam revocari facile possunt, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 70. In memoriam somni revocatur, *Just.* 1, 5, 3.*

Revölans, tis, part. Flying back. Dum sol æquoreis revolans decurrit in astris, *Manil.* 2, 193. ¶ *Revölito, are, freq. To fly often back, Litt. ex Eutrop.*

*Revöllo, are, neut. (1) To fly back again. (2) Met. To hasten. (1) & Aves advolant & revolant, *Varr. conf. Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. (2) His auditis revolat ad patrem Cæsar, *Paterc.* 2, 120.*

Revölubilis, le, adj. That may be rolled, or tumbled, back again. Sisyphæ, cui tradas revolubile pondus, habebis, *Ov. in Ibin.* 191.

Revölvens, tis, part. Rolling back. § Immania saxa revölvens, *Sil.* 1, 369.

*Revölvo, ere, vi, ctum, act. (1) To roll, or tumble, over, or back again; to turn over. (2) To go over again. (3) Met. To undergo, to suffer. (4) To revolve, to reflect upon. (5) To peruse again. (1) Gelidum fluctum revolvit in partem superiorem, *Col.* 8, 17. Sed cuncta revölvens Vitis fata mea, *Lucr.* 8, 316. (2) & Iter omne fallacis silvæ revolvere, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 391. (3) Revolvere casus Iliacos da Tæncris, *Id. Aen.* 10, 62. (4) Quid ego hæc ingrata revölvo? *Id. Aen.* 2, 100. (5) Tuas adversus te origines revölvam, *Liv.* 33, 5. *sc. Catonis.**

*Revölvor, i, pass. (1) To be rolled, tumbled, or brought, back. (2) To revolt. (1) Omnia ad communes rerum & generum summas revölventur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 31. (2) In eandem vitam te revolutum video esse, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 60. ¶ Ad iritum revölvi, to come to nought, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 26, 2.*

¶ *Revölus, li, m. A pedlar, Litt. ex Col.*

¶ *Revölutio, onis, f. verb. A revolution, or whirling round, Aug. † Circulus, ambitus, Cic.*

*Revölutus, a, um, part. (1) Tumbled, brought, or turned, back again. (2) Wound off. (3) Returning. (1) Equo suffosso revolutus, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 671. Femina in veterem fato revoluta figuram, *Id.* 6, 449. (2) Excussis inanibus radii revolutaque pensa, *Id. Aen.* 9, 476. (3) Revolutus ad dispensationem inopie, &c. *Liv.* 4, 12.*

Revölvens, tis, part. Vomiting up again. Salsos rident revölventem pectore fluctus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 182. § Revölventes æquora naves, *Sil.* 10, 326. *Met. Spectavinus Contorta è fundo revölventem transfra Charybdim, Id.* 2, 308.

Revölvo, ere, vi, ctum, act. To vomit, spew, or cast, up again; to disgorge. Dracones avium plumam excitam revölunt, *Plin.* 10, 72. Purpuram aurumque in ripam assidue mota ventis maria revölvebant, *Flor.* 4, 11, 8.

*Reus, a, um, adj. [à res, i. e. qui rem, i. e. dixit, causam habet seu litem] (1) Arraigned, impleaded. (2) Guilty. (3) Obligated to perform, obnoxious. (1) Reos appello non eos modò, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 43. ¶ Inter damnatos magis quam inter reos, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 14. ¶ Reus rei capitalis, tried for his life, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 39. injuriam, sued upon an action of trespass, *Quint. de pecuniis repetundis, impeached of bribery, Cic. † fatidandi, bound to find sureties, Ulp. majestatis, tried for treason, Suet. (2) Leges quæ de civium reorum supplicio latæ sunt, Cic. Catil.* 1, 11. *sed var. codd.* (3) Taurum Constituam ante aras voti reus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 237.*

*Reus, i, m. subst. (1) The defendant in a process; he that is accused, or sued. (2) Also a surety, one bound for another. (1) & Quis erat petitor? Fannius; quis reus? Fannius, *Cic.* (2) Reus stipulando, & reus promittendo, dicitur, *vid. Fest.* p. 408. Cum se tanti exitii reum clamitaret, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 24.*

*Revulsio, onis, f. verb. [à revello] A pulling up; a plucking away, or back; revulsion. Unius ichedæ revulsio, *Plin.* 13, 12.*

*Revulsus, a, um, part. Pulled off; plucked, or torn, up, or away. Nisi septis revulsis introiri non potest, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 4. = Effracta & revulsa janua, *Id.* Caput à cervice revulsum, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 523.*

Rex, regis, m. [à regendo] (1) A king, under which also a queen is included. (2) Κατ' ἐξοχῆν, the king of Persia. (3) A prince of the blood,

*(4) Also à ruler, or governor; a chief, a great man. (5) A tutor, or pedagogue. (6) A great, or rich, man. (7) A patron. (8) A titular, or nominal, king; a chief governor. (9) A tyrant. (1) Ad Ptolemæum Cleopatramque reges legati missi sunt, *Liv.* 27, 4. (2) Rex semper maximus agebat gratias, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 7. In Asiam ad regem militatum abiit, *Id. Heaut.* 1, 1, 65. Sic ap. Nep. & alios saepe. (3) Cum maximè vellet pro communi amico atque arbitro controversias regum componere, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 109. *sc. Ptolemæi liberos qui de regno disceptabant.* (4) Regem me esse oportuit, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 20. *interpr. Donato.* (5) Memor Actæ non alio rege pueritiæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 8. ¶ Alii ad morem puerorum colludentium Βασίλιδαν, de quo alibi Flaccus, pueri ludentes, rex eris, aiunt, quibus tamen non assentior. (6) Regibus hic mos est, ubi equos mercantur, opertos inspiciunt, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 86. (7) = Fructus amicitiae magis cibis; imputat hunc rex, *Juv.* 5, 14. (8) Lacedæmonii duos semper habebant reges, nomine magis quam imperio, *Nep. Ages.* 1. Prætor factus est Hannibal postquam rex fuerat, *Id. Hannib.* 7. ¶ Reges ærarii, the managers of the treasury, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 6. Rex vini, the king of good fellows, the master of the revels, *Hor.* (9) Impunè quidlibet tacere, id est, regem esse, *Sall. B. Jug.* 36.*

R ante H.

* *Rhā, indecl. Ann.* 22, 8. & *Rhācōma, ātis, n, Plin.* 27, 12. [ῥῆμα, Gr. à Rha fluvio, juxta quem cietcit supra Pontum] *Rhubarb, a kind of dock root. = Radix Pontica, Cels.*

* *Rhabdos, i, f. [à Gr. ῥαβδος, virga] A mace, or like a straight wand, Apul. de mundo, p. 727.*

* *Rhabdūchus, i, m. [qui ῥαβδὸν ἔχει, i. e. virgam fert; à ῥαβδος, virga, & ἔχω, habeo] A sergeant of the mace, a vergor. Lat. Licitor.*

Rhācinus, i, m. [à colore uvæ nigræ] A fish of a brown dun colour, Plin. 32, 8. & *Ov. in Halieutic.*

* *Rhācōma, ātis, n. [ῥάκωμα, Gr.] A kind of herb which cometh from beyond Pontus. Ruell. taketh it to be the same with the Rha Ponticum, Plin.* 27, 12.

† *Rhādine, es, f. A nice, tender, or dainty, girl, Litt. ex Lucr.*

* *Rhāgas, ādis, f. Aug. pl. Rhāgades, um, f. & Rhāgadia, ōrum, n. Plin.* 24, 10. [ῥαγῆδες, à Gr. ῥαγίζω, quod signif. abrumpo] *Crops and clefts in the hands, feet, &c. chilblains, occasioned by chilbliness; also the piles, Litt.*

* *Rhāgion, ii, n. [ita dict. ab acini parvi similitudine, quod ῥαγίων, appell.] A little venomous spider, with very short feet, Plin.* 29, 4.

* *Rhāgoīdes, is, f. [ῥαγοειδής, Gr. ἵε. χιτῶν] The third coat which encompasseth the eye, wherein is the hole by which we see, Cels.* 7, 7. *Lat. Uvea, iris.*

* *Rhamnus, ni, m. [ῥάμνος, Gr.] A white bramble, called rhamn, or Christ's thorn; buckthorn, the rheinbury bush, Plin.* 24, 3.

* *Rhāphānus, ni, m. A radish; also a pestilent, or venomous, shrub in Africa. Vid. Raphanus.*

Rhāphius, ii, m. [cbaum, quem Galli rhaphium vocabant] A beast in shape like a wolf, and speckled like a libbard, Plin. 8, 19.

* *Rhapsōdia, æ, f. [ex ῥάπτω, suo, & ὥδη, cantus] carmen, & prop. dic. de carminibus Homeri, quæ cum antè dissipata essent disjectaque, à Pisistrato in Rhapsodias, seu libros, digesta sunt, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 34. *a rhapsody, or book of Homer's poems. Versum illum Homeri retulit ex secundâ rhapsodiâ, Nep. Dion.* 6.

* *Rhēctæ, arum, m. pl. [à ῥήσσω, rumpo] Earthquakes causing the ground to break open, Apul. de Mundo, p. 730.*

Rhēda, æ, f. A chariot, coach, calash, or caroch. Hanc epistolam dictavi sedens in rhēdâ, Cic. Att. 5, 17. ¶ *Caplus rhēdæ, the coach-box, Vitr.*

Rhēdarius, a, um, adj. Of, or serving for, a cart,

part, chariot, or coach. § Rhedarius mulus, Varr. R. R. 3, 7.

Rhedarius, ii, m. A carter, a charioteer, or coachman. Adverbi rhedarium occidunt, Cic. pro Mil. 10.

Rhēno, ōnis, m. [villosum humerorum & pectoris velamen; vocab. ex Græcis sumptum, qui oves pnyās, appell. vel à pnyās, pellis; vel à Rheno fl. quod Rhenani populi his uterentur, Isid.] A thick garment fured, or made of skins, covering the shoulders and breast, which the ancient Almaini were wont to wear in the wars; a cassock, or just de corps made of skins. Vestes de pellibus rhēnones vocantur, Serv. ex Sall. Germani parvis rhēnorum pellibus utuntur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 21.

*Rhēon, i, n. [à pnyā, fluo, quoniam ad fluxum medendum utile] Rhubarb, Jun.

*Rhētor, ōris, m. [pnyā, Gr. à pnyā, dico] A rhetorician, or rhetorick master. Rhetores dicendi præcepta tradunt, Cic. de Orat. 1, 18. Cicero noster, dum ego adsum, non cessavit apud rhetorem, Id. Quid distat rhetor, sophista, & orator, vid. Marius Victorinus.

*Rhētorica, ōrum, pl. n. sc. præcepta, Books, or precepts, of rhetorick, Cic. de Fato, 2.

*Rhētoricæ, æ, vel Rhētoricæ, es, f. sc. τέχνη. Rhetorick, oratory, the art of speaking handsomely. Rhetoricam palmæ, dialecticam pugno similem dicebat, quod latius loquerentur rhetores, dialectici compelluntur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 6.

*Rhētoricè, adv. Rhetorically, like an orator. Rhetoricè mavis nos disputare, quam dialecticè? Cic. de Fin. 2, 6.

*Rhētoricò, are, act. id. quod seq. rhetorico. Rhetoricàti, pro rhetoricatus es, Non.

*Rhētoricor, āri, ātus, dep. To play the rhetorician, to speak like an orator; to rhetoricate, Tert. † Rhetoricè disputare, Cic.

*Rhētoricōtēros. [pnyā, Gr. i. e. magis rhetor, vel magis oratorius] More orator-like, more eloquent, Cic. de Orat. 3. ad morem Lucil.

*Rhētoricus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, rhetorick; rhetorical. More rhetorico loqui, Cic. de Orat. 1, 29. § Ars rhetorica, Quint. 3, 5.

*Rhētoricus, ci, m. sc. liber. A book of rhetorick, Quint. 3, 1.

*Rhētoriscus, i, m. dim. [à rhetor] A little, or young, orator, Gell. 17, 20.

*† Rhētoristō, are, act. i. e. Rhetoricè loquor, Non. ex Pompin.

*Rhētra, æ, f. lex [à pnyā, loqui] The oracle of Apollo; also the laws of Lycurgus, which were held as oracles, Amm.

*Rhēuma, ātis, n. [à pnyā, fluo] A rheum, a catarrh, a distillation of humours, Med. † Rheumatismus, Plin. Allo the ebbing and flowing of the sea, or tide, Veg.

*Rheumatiscus, a, um, adj. Rheumatick, that is troubled with rheum, Plin. 29, 6.

*Rhēumatidio, are, neut. [à rheuma] To run with humours, Theod. Prisc.

*Rheumatismus, mi, m. [à rheuma] A flux, the disease of rheum, a rheumatism. = Rheumatismos Græci fluxiones vocant, Plin. 22, 17. Glans resistit rheumatismis, Id. 24, 3.

Rhexia, æ, f. herba proprio nomine Onocchilis dicta, Plin. 22, 21.

† Rhibes, ium, f. pl. Raspices, corinths, Jun.

*Rhīna, æ, f. [à pnyā, Gr. i. e. lima; ob cutis asperitatem] A skate, Plin. 32, ult. = squatus, Id. ibid.

*Rhīnocēros, ōtis, m. [ex pnyā, nasus, & xērys, cornu] (1) The rhinoceros, a beast which is an enemy to the elephant, having a horn in his snout bending upwards; some take it for the unicorn. (2) Also a vessel with a long spout, out of which oil was dropped upon the people as they bathed. (3) † Also one who is gag touched. (1) Plin. 8, 20. (2) Magno cum rhinocero lavari, Juven. 7, 130. conf. & Mart. 4, 52. (3) Lucil.

¶ Rhinocerotis nasus, a turning up of the nose in scoffing and censuring, Mart. 1, 4.

† Rhīnoclīa, æ, f. herbæ genus [à pnyā, xērys, Gr. i. e. narium inclinatio] Vid. Cal. al. leg. rhinoclīa, Plin. 27, 8.

*Rhizagra, æ, f. [ex pnyā, radix, & ἄγρα, captura] A surgeon's instrument to draw out a splinter, bone, or tooth, Cels. 7, 12.

*Rhizias, æ, m. [à pnyā, radix] The juice of the root laferpitium, Plin. 19, 3.

*Rhizōtōmus, i, m. [pnyā, qui pnyās, i. e. radices secant] A gatherer of roots; also a kind of iris, Plin. 21, 7.

¶ Rhōbīgus, i, m. Vid. Robigus in Propr.

*Rhōdīnus, a, um, adj. Lat. Rosaceus. [à Gr. pnyā, rosa] Of, or belonging to, roses; made of roses. § = Rhodinum oleum, Plin. 15, 7. unguentum, Id.

*Rhōdites, æ, m. [ab eodem] A precious stone of a rose colour, Plin. 37, 11.

*Rhōdōdaphne, es, f. [pnyā, Gr. ex pnyā, rosa, & daphnē, laurea] A shrub having a flower like a rose, and a leaf like the laurel, or bay, Plin. 16, 20.

*Rhōdōdendros, i, f. & Rhōdōdendron, i, n. Plin. 16, 20. [pnyā, Gr. q. d. rosa arborescens; ex pnyā, rosa, & dēndron, arbor] (1) A tree with leaves like an almond tree, but larger, called an oleander. (2) It is rather a shrub growing to a man's height in Switzerland, and bearing purple flowers like roses, the same with rhododaphne. (1) = Rhododendros ne nomen quidem apud nos inveni Latinum, rhododaphnen vocant, aut nerium, Plin. 24, 11. interpr. Coop. (2) Litt.

*Rhōdōra, æ, f. [à rosario floris colore, sc. à pnyā, rosa] An herb having a leaf like a nettle, and a flower like a rose, Plin. 24, 19.

*Rhōicus, a, um, adj. [à pnyā, fluxus] Fluid. Medici rhōicis utuntur ad contusa, Plin. 24, 11.

*Rhōicus, i, m. [pnyā, Gr.] corymbus aureus ad pnyā, i. e. mali Punici similitudinem, factus.

*Rhōites, æ, m. [à pnyā, malum Punicum] Pomegranate wine, Plin. 14, 16.

*Rhomboides, eos, adj. [i. e. rhombi formam habens; ex pnyā, rhombus, & ēidos, species] (1) A geometrical diamond figure consisting of unequal sides, as rhombus does of equal, Geom. (2) Allo a fish so called, Geln.

*Rhombus, bi, m. [pnyā, Gr. à pnyā, pnyā, i. e. a volvendo] (1) A figure of four equal, but not right-angled, sides, like a quarry of glass. (2) Allo a spinning wheel, reel, whirl, or turn. (3) A kind of rolling instrument, which witches used to fetch the moon out of heaven. (4) A fish called a birt, or turbot. (5) Allo the points of the mariner's compass; a rhumb. (1) Ap. Geom. (2) Ov. Fast. 2, 575. interpr. Patr. & Litt. (3) Deficient & magico torti sub carmine rhombi, Prop. 2, 28, 35. (4) Non me juverint rhombus aut scari, Hor. Epod. 2, 50. Spatium admirabile rhombi, Juven. 4, 39. (5) Ex usu bodieno.

*Rhomphea, æ, f. [pnyā, Gr.] A kind of long Thracian sword; a two-handed sword, an armung sword, a rack. Thracas rhompheæ impediabant, Liv. 31, 39. Val. Flacc. mediam licenter corripit, Arg. 6, 98. ut & alii, sed recent. scil. Scrib. & rhomphea.

*Rhompheālis, le, adj. Belonging to a long sword, Prud.

*Rhonchiffo, are, act. [pnyā, Gr. à pnyā, rhoncus] To snort, or rout, in the sleep, Lexicogr. ex Plaut. Lat. Sterto.

*Rhonchus, chi, m. [pnyā, Gr.] A snorting, or snoring; Met. a mocking, a scoff, a shout, a jeer, Mart. 1, 4.

*Rhōpīcus, vel ius, a, um, adj. i. e. clavaris [à pnyā, clava, M.] Rhopalicus versus, Gramm. is est qui à monosyllabā voce incipiens gradatim crescit, & pnyā, i. e. Herculis clavam imitatur, ab angusto & tenui in latitudinem desinens, Mar. Plot. ut, Ω μὲν Ἀτρεΐδης μοῖρ' ἔχει δὲ θεὸς ἑρμῆς. Et illud spes deus æternæ rationis conciliator, Ex Litt.

*Rhōpūlon, i, n. [à Gr. pnyā, clava, quod radicem habeat clavæ similitudinis] A water lily, called nenuphar, Plin. 35, 7.

*Rhus, i, m. & f. Lat. Fluxus [à pnyā, contr. pnyā] A bushy shrub called sunnack, leather-sunnack, curryers-sunnack, with the leaves whereof skins and hides are dressed and tanned, Plin. 24, 11. &

*Rhus, i, n. [ab eodem] The seed of the shrub of that name. § Rhus Syriacum, Plin. 24, 14. Cels. 6, 11.

*Rhyas, ādis, f. [pnyā, Gr. sc. oculorum fluxio; ex pnyā, pnyā, fluo] Est & piscis, quem lucam vacant; item imbecilla vitis, quæ & pnyā. The disease of the eyes when they water, or weep, continually, Cels. 7, 7, 4.

*Rhyparogriphus, phi, m. [qui pnyā, i. e. sordida & humilia pnyā, vel pingit] A painter of trifles, or mean things, Plin. 35, 10.

*Rhymicus, a, um, adj. Of rhyme, made in rhyme, or metre; rhythmic. Rhythmica musicæ pars, Isidor.

*Rhythmicus, i, m. [à seq.] A rhymist, or rhyming poet; a rhyme-doggerel, a ballad-maker. Nec sunt hæc rhythmicorum ac musicorum accerrimā normā dirigenda, Cic. de Orat. 3, 49.

*Rhythmus, i, m. [pnyā, Gr. à Celt. rime] Metre, rhyme, number, or harmony in speaking. Rhythmi, id est, numeri, spatio temporum constant, metra etiam ordinē, Quint. 9, 4. ubi lege plura. ¶ Venarum rhythmus, the proportion, Vitruv. 1, 1.

*Rhūion, tii, n. [pnyā, Gr. à pnyā, traho, quod potus ex eo velut trahendo bibitur] A vessel, or cup, like a half moon, Mart. 2, 35. De hoc vase vide Athenæum libro 10. cap. 13. & 11. cap. 1, 5, & 26.

R ante I.

¶ Ribes, ium, f. pl. Red gooseberrys, bastard corinths, common ribes, Offic.

Rica, æ, f. [à ritu, quod Romano ritu cūa sacrificium semine faciunt, capita velant, Varr. pot. à pnyā, i. e. cingulum, Hesych. quod sit muliebri cingulum capitis, Fest. vel id. quod ricinium, Id.] (1) A woman's hood, a little cloak, or mantle, which women used to cover their heads with in sacrificing. (2) Allo a kerchief. (1) Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 48. (2) Varr. L. L. 4, 29.

¶ Riciniatus, a, um, adj. Clad in such a cloak, or mantle. Riciniati, nimi planipedes, Fest. § Riciniatus Jupiter, Arnob.

Ricinum, ii, n. id. quod ricinum [à rica id-que fort. à reicio, i. e. rejicio, pro reica dict.] A woman's short cloak. Riciniis & vinculis purpuræ, Cic. de Legg. 2, 23. conf. Varr. L. L. 4, 30.

Ricinum, i, n. & Ricinus, i, m. Scrv. Ricinum est omne vestimentum quadratum, Fest. cujus partem mediam retrorsum jaciebant, Varr. [dict. ab eo, quod post tergum rejicitur, Scrv.] A cloak of which they threw part over their shoulders; any garment four-square, a close hood, Litt. ex Cic.

Ricinus, i, m. [qu. ex re, & canis; quod canum aures infestet, Isid.] (1) A vermin called a tike, which annoyeth sundry kinds of beasts, such as dogs, sheep, &c. (2) Allo an herb in Ægypt called palma Christi, having a seed like a tike. (1) Ricini & pulices, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. Ricini, qui bium feminibus inhaerent, eximantur, Col. 6, 2. Ricini ovibus non erunt molesti, Cato, 97. (2) Plin. 15, 7.

*Ricito, are, act. To make a noise, properly as libbards do, Spart.

*Ricium, i, n. id. quod ricinus. Mollia ricia tremunt duos nudantia dentes, Lucr. 5, 1063. Inhorrebat ricium, Id. 6, 1193.

*Riculus, ūs, m. verb. [à ringo, rinxi, ricium] (1) A grining, or scornful opening of the mouth in laughing; a threatening, grining, or gnaring, as of dogs. (2) Allo the mouth, a jaw, or chap. (1) Rifu deducere ricium Auditoris, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 7. vid. Quint. 1, 11. Uique ed ut ricus ejus, ac mentum paulo sit attritus, Cic. Verr. 4, 43. de Herculis statuā. Torva canino latravat ricu, Juven. 2, 272. (2) Flexibiles ricus quadrupedis, Or. ad Pison. ¶ Ricus columbæ, a pigeon's bill, Plin. Ricus ad aures dehiscens, a wide sparrow's mouth, Id. 8, 21.

† Ricula, æ, f. dim. [à rica] parvum ricinum, i. e. palliolum ad usum capitis, Isid.

Ridendus, a, um, part. To be laughed at. § Ridenda pœmata, Juven. 10, 124.

Ridens, tis, part. Laughing, smiling, Catull. 49, 5. Ov. Met. 5, 116.

Rideo, ēre, si, sum, neut. vel act. [de etymo, ridere]

parum constā] (1) *To laugh at.* (2) *To mock, jest, or scoff.* (3) *Also to smile.* (4) *To look pleasant, to shine and glitter.* (1) = *Ridere* convivē, cachinnari ipse Apronius, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 25. *Quod ridēas magis est, quā quod la- menteris, Plaut. Merc.* 3, 1, 4. *¶ Ridere pē- kara* *Σοφδάνω, far from the heart, Cic. Fam.* 7, 25. (2) *Rideo hunc, primum ait se scire, is so- lus nescit omnia, Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 9. Et me- cum lūos ridet multa Deos, *Ov. Am.* 3, 3, 20. (3) *Fortuna ridet vultu sciteno, Ov. Trist.* 1, 4, 27. *¶ Rile* *ater opinatū olli, Virg. Aen.* 5, 358. (4) *¶ De viridi nitunt Julia prae, Petron. c.* 127. Omnia nunc ridet, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 55. Domus ar- gento ridet, *Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 6.

Rideor, eri, pass. To be laughed at, Ov. ex Pont. 3.

Ridibundus, a, um, adj. Inclined to laughing, wagish. Iliam ridibundam atque hilarem huc adduxit, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 32.

Ridica, ae, f. [quod rudiendo radice vicem obtinet] A strong prop, particularly of a vine. Ruidas quereas five oleagineas findere, Col. 11, 2. Robur & materies pro ruidā, Cato, 17.

Ridicula, ae, f. dim. A little stake, or fork, Sen. N. Q. 1, 3.

Ridiculus, a, um, n. pl. Jest, or things, to be laughed at. Huc animam adverte, atque aufer ri- culum tuum, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 65.

¶ Ridiculus, a, um, adj. Ridiculous. Nimis ridiculus fuit, Gell. 4, 20.

Ridiculus, adv. Ridiculously, simply, by way of droll, pleasantly. = Non modo acutē, sed etiam ridiculē ac facetē, Cic. de Orat. 1, 57. *¶ Ridi- culē magis quā verē dictum, Pbaidr.* 3, 4, 5.

¶ Ridiculusus, a, um, adj. unde sismus, sup. Ridiculous, jocular. ¶ Parasiti ridiculosissimi, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 64. *¶ Multum ridendus, tutius dixeris.*

Ridiculum, li, n. (1) A jest, a joke. (2) A silly business. (1) ¶ Aut per ridiculum aut se- verē dicere, Cic. Offic. 1, 37. Sub obsceno ri- diculo non utendum oratori, *Id. Orat.* 1, 26. (2) *Ridiculum est nunc de Verre me dicere, cum de Pisone frugi dixerim, Id.*

*Ridiculus, a, um, adj. sismus, sup. (1) Merry, jo- se. (2) Ridiculous, silly, worthy to be laughed at. (3) That will make one laugh, that maketh sport, a droll. (1) Solet joculari mecum saepe illo more, namque ridiculus est, ubi uxor non adest, *Plaut. Menach.* 2, 2, 43. Quando adbero, ad- ludabo, tum sum ridiculissimus, *Id. Stich.* 2, 2, 58. (2) Hoc postulat de statu, ridiculum esse videatur ei, qui rem, sententiamque non per- spiciat, *Cic. Verr.* 4. (3) Jocos ridiculos vendo, agite, licemini, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 68. Dico u- num ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus, *Id. Capt.* 3, 1, 22. *¶ Subst.* Ita juvenus jam ridiculos inopesque ab se segregat, *parasites, Id. Capt.* 3, 1, 10.*

¶ Rigans, tis, part. [à rigo] Wetting, bedewwing. Indigno teneras umbre rigante genas, Ov. A. Am. 1, 532.

¶ Rigatio, ōnis, f. A watering, moistening, or wetting. Sin sicco loco feri non debuerint, quo ri- gationem ministrari non expediat, &c. Col. 11, 3.

¶ Rigator, ōris, m. verb. He that watereth, Litt. ex Col. cert. poster. Tert. Aug.

¶ Rigatrix, icis, f. She that bedeweth, or sprinketh, Aug.

*¶ Rigens, tis, part. [à rigeo] (1) Frozen with cold, hard. (2) Stiff, stark, freezing. (3) Stiff, standing on end. (1) Omnia rigentia gelu, *Liv.* 21, 32. (2) Membra rigentia, *Lucr.* 2, 25. Ri- gentes oculi, *Plin.* 11, 37. (3) Palla rigens signis, & auro, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 652.*

*¶ Rigeo, ere, ui, neut. [à rigeo, Gr. horreo] (1) To be very cold, or chill; to be frozen. (2) To stand stiff, upright, or on end; to stare as a hair doth. (3) To be thick and hard. (1) ¶ Quod aut frigore rigeant, aut urantur calore, *Cic. Tuscul.* 1, 28. (2) Comae terrore rigeant, *Ov. Aet.* 3, 100. (3) Terga boūm plumbo infuso terroque rigeant, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 405.*

Ripesco, ere, incept. [à rigeo] To grow starch, or stiff, with ice. ¶ Vides rigescunt, Virg. Georg. 3, 363. lumina, *Lucr.* 8, 683.

¶ Rigide, ad. ius, comp. Closely, firmly, stiffly. Tectorium rigide obsolidatum, Vitruv. 2, 3. = Dis- ciplinam praefractius & rigidius obstringere, *Val. Max.* 9, 7.

¶ Rigiditas, atis, f. Stiffness, severity, Litt. ex Plaut. cerē Vitt. 2, 9.

¶ Rigider, atis, pass. To be made stiff and starch. ¶ Rigidi quidem, amplius intendi non potest, Sen. Ep. 91.

¶ Rigidus, a, um, adj. or comp. [à rigeo, quod vid.] (1) Cold, frozen. (2) Stiff, not pliable, hard.

(3) Close stuck. (4) Met. Rigid, severe, rigorous. (5) Resolute, constant, inflexible. (6) Cruel, fierce, rough. (1) ¶ Pruiā rigida, Lucr. 2, 520. (2)

¶ Rigida quercus, Virg. Ecl. 6, 28. flex, *Ov. Met.* 10, 242. esculus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 17. cer- vix, *Curt.* 6, 3, 6. Signa rigidiora sunt quā ut imitentur veritatem, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 18. (3) =

Rigida & crassa caligo inferum, Id. Tuscul. 1. ex- positā. (4) = Sententiam Macri ut rigidam, du- rumque, reprehendunt, *Plin.* 4, 9. ¶ Minae rigidae, *Ov. Am.* 1, 7, 48. (5) = Invisi cupiditatibus animi, & rigidae innocentiae, *Liv.* 39, 40. (6)

¶ Ungues rigidi, Id. Am. 2, 6, 4. Leo rigidus, *Mart.* 10, 65.

¶ Rigo, are, act. [à βρίζω, Idem.] (1) To wa- ter a field, garden, or garment; to wet, to moisten.

(2) To cultivate. (1) Parvus aquai prata rigat ions, Lucr. 5, 602. (2) Cum hi fontes omnium rigare debeant ingenia, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 6. de ma- gistris loq.

¶ Rigor, ari, pass. To be watered, &c. ¶ Semi- naria conspergi potius quā rigari debent, Col. 5, 6. Hortus rigatur fonte, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 210. ¶ Ri- gari humore, *Lucr.* 4, 326.

¶ Rigor, ōris, m. [à rigeo] (1) A great stiff cold. (2) Hardness. (3) Roughness, stiffness. (4)

The cold fit of an ague. (5) Rigour, harshness. (6) ¶ Also a ridge straight along, which boundeth land. ¶ Certis pestifer calor remeat horis, aut

rigor, Plin. 7, 50. (2) ¶ Ferri rigor, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 142. (3) *Cels.* 2, 1. (4) *Id.* 2, 7. (5) =

Nocuit antiquus rigor, & nimia severitas, Tac. Hist. 1, 18. (6) *Front. de qual. agr.* = linea, *Id.*

¶ Rigoratus, a, um, adj. Made stiff, or hard, Plin. 17, 23. vocab. rigidum, sed vid. Harduin.

¶ Riguum, ui, n. [à rigo] A watering. Rigua æstivis vaporibus utilia, Plin. 17, 27.

¶ Riguus, a, um, adj. (1) Moist, wet, waterish. (2) That watereth; (3) or is watered. (1) ¶ Alterum pratum est siccaneum, alterum riguum, Col. 2, 17. (2) ¶ Amnes rigui, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 485. (3) ¶ Hortus riguos, *Ov. Met.* 8, 646.

¶ Rimā, ae, f. A rift, cleft, or crack, in wood, or stone, where it is not close joined; a chink, a cranny. Non citō ruinā perit qui rimam timet, Publ. Syr.

¶ Invenire aliquam rimam, to find a hole to creep out at; Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24. Agere rimas, to clear, chap, or chink, *Ov. Met.* 2, 211. Plenus rimarum esse, to be a blab of one's tongue, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 25. Naves rimis fatiscunt, *spring a leak, Virg. Aen.* 1, 127.

¶ Rimandus, a, um, part. To search, or be search- ed. Civitas rimandis offensis sagax, Tac. Hist. 4, 11, 2.

¶ Rimans, tis, part. Searching. Occultas sub- jectasque ipsis valles rimantes, Curt. 7, 41. Om- nium secretarum rimans, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 3, 5.

¶ Rimatus, a, um, part. Having searched. Quic- quid luce procul venas rimata sequaces Abdita pal- lensis fodit solertia Bessi, Claud. Conf. Mall. 40.

¶ Rimator, ōris, m. verb. He that searcheth, Arceb. ¶ Investigator, Cic.

¶ Rimor, ari, atus, dep. [rimari est; valde quære- re, in rinis quoque, Fest.] (1) To search, to pry into, to peep, to spy; to seek into every corner and hole. (2) Met. To examine diligently. (1) ¶ Ri- mari terram rastris, Virg. Georg. 3, 534. jūga ca- nibus, *Claud. B. Gild.* 357. (2) Quae natura loci, quod sit rimabere solers Arimorum genus; *Sil.* 8, 316.

¶ Rimosus, a, um, adj. Full of clefts and chinks, leaky. = Quicquid apposueris fissum erit, rimosumque, Col. 1, 5. conf. *Prop.* 2, 13, 72. ¶ Ri- mosior, *Gell.* 17, 11.

¶ Rimula, ae, f. dim. A little, or small, chink, or cleft. Ne parvæ rimulae fallant, Gell. 8, 4.

¶ Ringo, ere, rixi, rictum, act. vel potius Ringor, i, ctus, dep. [à pīv, naris; quod canes latraturi ringendo nares agunt, i. e. suspendunt, vel ex ira in rugas diducunt os, Perot.] To grin, or show the teeth, as a dog doth; to gape the mouth, as one that is angry; to fret, or chafe, within him- self; to make faces. ¶ Dum tibi sit quod placeat, ille ringitur, tu rideas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 27.

¶ Ripa, ae, f. [à pīv, impetus, ictus, quod à pīv, pro, projectio, quia ibi impetus aquae fititur, vel quod in eam aquae impetum faciant] (1) The bank of a river. (2) Also the sea-shore, the sea-side. (1) Tybris ripas stringens flumine pleno, Virg. Aen. 8, 63. Fluvium extra ripas diffluentem coercere, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 91. ¶ Flumina pro ripis littora pul- sant, *Ov. Met.* 1, 42. (2) Thynnus, dextrā ripā maris Pontici intrant, laevā exiunt, *Plin.* 9, 15. Columella etiam littus & ripam confundere videtur, 1, 5. Purpuram aurumque in ripam maria revo- mebant, *Flor.* 4, 28. Hæc clade factum, ut im- perium, quod in litore oceani non steterat, in ripā Rheni fluminis staret, *Id.* 4, 12, 39.

¶ Ripariensis, e, adj. ¶ Riparienses legiones, Cod. Riparum castris deputatae, soldiers that were to guard the frontiers of the empire, along the banks of some river. ¶ Al. scrib. ripariensis. Vid. Vo- pili Aurelianus, & ibi Casaub.

¶ Riparius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the banks. ¶ Riparia hirundo, a bank-marten, Plin. 34.

¶ Ripentis, e, adj. Juxta ripam, sc. Danubii. Dacia ripensis, Eutrop. 9, 13. ¶ Mediterraneus.

¶ Ripula, ae, f. dim. A little water-bank, Cic. Attic. 15, 16.

¶ Riscus, ci, m. [pīscos, Gr. cista pelle contecta; nomen Phrygium. Don.] (1) A covered coffer, a trunk. (2) ¶ A little hole, or window, within a wall. (3) ¶ A press for clothes. (1) Ubi sita est cistella? T. In riscio, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16. *¶ Pīscos nīscos mēzālū, Gloss. vet.* (2) Serv. interpr.

(3) Pollux. ¶ Risibilis, le, adj. Which can laugh, Boët. ap. Litt. ¶ Aptus ad risum.

¶ Riso, ōnis, f. verb. [à rideo] A laughing, a subject of laughter. = Quot ego risiones fero? quos jocos? Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 10. *¶ Vix alibi.*

¶ Risor, ōris, m. verb. A laugh, a mocker, Hor. A. Poet. 225.

¶ Risus, ūs, m. verb. [à rideo] Laughter, laugh- ing. Risum vix tenebam, Cic. de Cl. Orat. ¶ Miros risus edere, Id. Q. frat. 2, 10. Risum movere, Id. Att. 6, 3. captare, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 83. facere, *Cic. Verr.* 4. = Unde oriebantur ritus dulcesque cachinni, *Lucr.* 5, 1396.

¶ Ritē, adv. [quod quæ secundum ritum sunt, recta sunt, & rata, Varr.] (1) Rightly, aright, with due form and ceremony, well and truly, ac- cording to custom, as it should be, or as one should do. (2) In due form, and course of law. (1) ¶ Ritē Deos colere, Cic. Div. 1, 13. Perpetrare ritē sacrificium, *Liv.* 44, 37. fin. (2) = Lege & ritē civis cognita, *Plaut.* Ritē successit bonis, *Id. Pseud.* Ritē testes adfuerunt, *Ad Herenn.*

¶ Rites, is, m. id. quod ritus; in abl. rite, ut impete, & in eo casu legitur tantum. Rite neislo libatus, Stat. Theb. 11, 285.

¶ Ritualis, le, adj. Of, or belonging to, customs, rites, or ceremonies; ritual. Rituales Hetrulcorum libri, Cic. de Div. 1, 33. in quibus scriptum erat, quo ritu urbes conduntur; aræ ædisque sacrantur, curiæ, tribus, & centuriæ distribuuntur, *Fest.*

*¶ Ritūs, ūs, & ¶ tuis, Non. m. [qu. ratus mos] (1) A rite, or ceremony; properly in religion. (2) A course, or order. (3) A way, or manner. (1) = Morem ritūsque sacrorum Acjiciam, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 836. Ex patriis ritibus optima colunt, *Lex vetus ap. Cic. de Legg.* 2, 9. Ritūs familiæ pa- trumque servanto, *Id. ibid.* 2, 8. (2) Ritu na- turæ capite hominem gigni mos est, pedibus efferrī, *Plin.* 7, 8. (3) Cædi terarum ritu, *Curt.* 5, 3, 19.*

¶ Rivālis, le, adj. [à rivus] (1) Of, or belonging to, a river. (2) ¶ Such as dwell by running waters; also such as have their land and grounds parted by a brook, and bordering upon the same, and therefore have interest in the river, are called rivales. (1) ¶ Rivalis

Rivalis alecula, Col. 8, 15. (2) Negotium quod ei forte de aquæ ductu cum rivalibus, aut de communi pariete cum vicino apud judicem est, Gell. 13, 1.

Rivālis, is, m. [rivalis, quæ in unum amorem derivantes. Non. vel à bestis, quæ sitientes, cum ex eodem rivulo haustum petunt, prælium contra se invicem concitant, Donat. vel à re rusticâ, nam rivalet dicuntur ii, quorum agros rivus aliquis determinat; qui præ incertitudine & mutatione crebrâ cursûs, lites sæpe inter eos suscitât, Cael.]

(1) A rival, one who loveth the same party as another doth. (2) One who wietb with another. (1) = Est eadem amica ambobus, rivalet sumus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 30. § Rivalis amanti, Ov. Rem. Am. 677. Dicitur etiam de bestis adjectivè. § Rivalis aries, Col. 7, 3. (2) Respice rivalet Divorum, Claudius, audi, Quæ tulerit. Juv. 6, 115. Ille superbus Incedet victis rivalibus, Id. 12, 126.

Rivālitās, atis, f. Rivalship. Vitiosa æmulation rivalitati similis est, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26.

|| Rivātum, adv. River by river, by particular streams, Macr. Sat. 7, 12.

† Rivinus, i, m. id. quod rivalis, Plaut. Afin. Arg. 6.

Rivulus, li, m. dim. (1) A little brook, a rill. (2) Met. A consequence, an effect. (1) Almonis usque pervenitis rivulum, Prud. Peristeph. 10, 160. (2) Tardi ingenii est rivulos consecrari, fontes rerum non videre, Cic. de Orat. 2, 27. A fontibus potius haurire, quàm rivulos consecrari, Id. Acad. 1, 2.

Rivus, i, m. [ab Hebr. נַחַל A brook, a river, a stream of water with a gentle, or natural, current. § Rivorum à fonte diductio, Cic. Top. c. 8. || E rivo flumina magna facere, to make a mountain of a molehill, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 5, 22. Sanguinis rivus, a vein of the body, Plin. 11, 37.

*Rixa, æ, f. [à ringor] (1) A buffeting, mauling, or fighting. (2) A squabbling, a brawling, a chiding, or scolding; strife, a quarrel, or dispute. (1) Jurgia primum, mox rixa inter Batavos, & legionarios, propè in prælium exarsere, Tac. Hist. 1, 64, 4. § Sanguineæ rixæ, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 4. Si rixa est, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum, Juv. 3, 289. (2) = Ecce autem nova turba, atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 4, 66. Academice nostræ cum eo magna rixa est, Id. Fam. 9, 22.

*Rixans, tis, part. Scolding, quarreling, Plin. 16, 2.

*|| Rixat, pro rixatur, Non.

*|| Rixatio, ōnis, f. verb. A brawling, a chiding, Litt. ex Tac.

*Rixator, ōris, m. verb. A brawler, a wrangler, Quint. 11, 1.

*Rixor, āri, ātus sum, dep. [à rixa] (1) To buffet, maul. (2) To brawl, to scold; to strive and quarrel. (3) To resist, to be reluctant. (1) Vid. Rixa, n. 1. (2) § Rixari cum aliquo, Cic. inter se, Plin. || De lanâ caprinâ, sc. an pilos seseque capra habeat, about nothing, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 15. (3) § Rixantur herbæ, Varr. R. R. 1, 47.

*Rixosus, a, um, adj. Quarrelsome, apt to fight; full of brawling, or squabbling, Col. 8, 2.

R ante O.

*Robigālia, um, n. pl. A feast to the god Robigus, in order to deprecate blasting and mildew. It was kept the 25th of April. Vid. Varr. L. L. 5, 3. & de R. R. 1, 1. Plin. 18, 29. & Fast. R.

*Robigo, gnis, f. The blasting of corn, mildew. Scabræ robiginis experts, Ov. Fast. 1, 687. Vid. Rubigo.

*|| Roborārium, ii, n. [à robur, quod robore septum esset] A park, a warren, a place paled about, Gell. 2, 20.

*Roboreus, a, um, adj. Made of oak, or such like strong timber. Roboreis axibus compingitur totum, Col. 6, 19. § Roboreus pons, Ov. Fast. 5, 622. || Pila roborea, an oak apple, Vindic.

*Roboro, āre, act. To strengthen, or make strong. Cato gravitatem suam perpetuâ constantiâ roboravit, Cic. Offic. 1, 31.

*Roboror, āri, ātus, pass. To be strengthened, or confirmed. Ut hæc auctoritate tuâ roborentur, Cic. Fam. 12, 10.

*Robor, ōris, n. [materia quæ plurimas robori (i. e. rufi) coloris venas habet; inde robur & ho-

mines valentes & boni coloris robusti, Fest.] (1)

Oak of the hardest kind, heart of oak, timber. (2) Met. Strength of body, mind, or of any thing generally. (3) Courage, or stoutness; force, ableness to endure and hold out. (4) Also a stocks, or like place in a prison. (1) = Cuneis fissile robur Scinditur, Virg. Æn. 6, 181. Retro quercus eunti Obstitit, & fixa est pariter cum robore cervix, Ov. Met. 3, 91. Robur & materies pro ridicâ, Cato.

|| Robur cavum, the Trojan horse, Virg. Æn. 2, 260. * nodosum, a club, Ov. Met. 11, 348.

(2) Si satis ætatis, ac roboris haberet, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 15. § Stabat ingens animoso robore quercus, Ov. Met. 8, 743. Arbor gemuit sua robora flagellari, Id. Met. 3, 94. § Æterna ferri robora, Virg. Æn. 7, 610. Robur saxi, Lucr. 1, 881.

= Robur & firmamentum accusationis, Cic. pro Muræ. 28. Experts roboris herba, Ov. Met. 15, 202. (3) = Quantum in ejus animo est roboris atque nervorum, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. Invictum pectore robur, Sil. (4) Ut in carcere Scipio includatur, & in robore & in tenebris expiret, Liv. 38, 59. fin.

Verbera cornifices, robur, pix, lamina tædæ, Lucr. 3, 1030.

*Roburneus, a, um, adj. Of an oak. § Fruges roburnæ, acorns, oak-mast, Col. 9, 1.

*† Robus, a, um, adj. ant. pro rubeus. Strong, or red, of colour. || Triticum robum, red wheat, Col. 2, 6. § || Bos robus, Fest.

*|| Robus, i, m. materia, quæ robori, i. e. rubei, coloris venas habet, Fest. id. quod robur.

*Robustus, a, um, adj. Strong like oak, made of oak, oaken. § Robusta materies, Varr. Palis robustis locus configatur, Virg. 3, 3.

*Robustus, a, um, adj. [à robur, vel robur] or, comp. sissimus, sup. (1) Made of oak. (2) Hale, lusty. (3) Hardy, sturdy. (4) Strong, firm. (5) Yielding a strong nourishment. (1) § Robustus carcer, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 14. codex, Id. (2) = Satteltes robustus, & valens, Cic. in Rull. 2, 31. § Robustus in clamando, Id. ad incursum, Plin. (3)

Hæc robustioris improbitatis sunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 25. (4) § Robustissimum oppidum, Flor. 1, 12, 3. Robustissima vineæ, Col. 2, 2. (5) § Robusti cibi, Cels. 2, 18.

*Rōdens, tis, part. Gnawing, Cic. de Div. 2, 27.

*Rōdo, ēre, si, sum, act. [à rado] (1) To gnaw. (2) To gnash. (3) To eat, or wear, away. (4) Met. To backbite, or speak ill of. (1) § Vivos rodere ungues, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 71. (2) Quid dentem dente juvabit Rodere? Mart. 13, 2. (3) Flumina rodunt Ripas, Lucr. 5, 257. (4) = More hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, Cic. pro C. Balb. 26. § Dente Theonino rodere, Prov. vid. Chiliadas.

*Rōdor, i, pass. To be gnawed, eaten, or worn, away. Roditur scabrâ rubigine ferrum, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 1, 71.

† Rōdus, a, um, adj. Rude, untroughed. § Saxum rodum, Acc. ap. Fest. Plumbum rodum, Lucil. † Rudis.

*Rōgālis, le, adj. [à rogus] Of, or belonging to, a funeral. § Flammæ rogales, Ov. Amor. 3, 9, 41. Ignis rogalis, Stat. Theb. 1, 112.

|| Rōgamentum, ti, n. A proposition to be granted, Apul. de Doctr. Plat. p. 636. † Rogatio, Cic.

Rōgandus, a, um, part. (1) To be asked. (2) To be chosen, &c. (1) Plura roganda petam, Ov. Trist. 5, 8, 30. = Rogandi sunt, orandique, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36. § impetrandus, Id. (2) § Consulibus rogandis, Id. de Div. 1.

Rōgans, tis, part. Asking, desiring, entreating. Mota est pietate rogantis, Ov. Met. 7, 169.

Rōgatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A question, an interrogation, a demand, a desire, or request. (2) The propounding of a bill to pass the senate-house. (1) § Rogationi finitima est percontatio, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53. (2) Promulgatur rogatio de meâ pernicië, Cic. pro Sext. 10. quod cum leges promulgarentur in vulgus, populum ita rogaret, i. e. interrogaret magistratus; Velitis, jubentisque, Quirites, hoc fieri? Quod si respondissent, Ut rogat; lex erat, Fest.

Rōgatiuncula, æ, f. dim. A small request, a motion in senate, a parliament bill, Cic. pro Domo, 20.

Rōgator, ōris, m. verb. (1) A demander, a desirer, a requester, a begger. (2) The speaker of par-

liament, the chairman of a committee. (1) § Hæc epistola non suavis est, sed rogatoria, Cic. Att. 16, 17. (2) Aruspices responderunt, non esse justum comitorum rogatorem, Id. N. D. 2, 4.

|| Rōgārix, icis, f. verb. She that asketh, or desireth, Sidon. † Quæ rogat.

Rōgāturus, a, um, part. About to ask. Quasi aliquid rogaturus, Suet. J. Cæs. 82.

Rōgātus, a, um, part. (1) Asked, desired, entreated. (2) Courtied, wooed. (3) Made, ordained, established. (1) § Rogatus de Cybeâ, tenetis memoriam quid responderit, Cic. Verr. 4, 8. (2) Puellæ gaudent esse rogatæ, Ov. A. Am. 1, 345. (3) Hæc lex jure rogata est, Cic. pro Domo, 19. vid. § Rogitatio.

Rōgātus, ōis, m. verb. (1) A desire, a suit. (2) A question. (1) Rogatu meo impetravit, Cic. Fam. 13, 36. (2) § Ad rogatum alicui non respondere, Cic. pro Flacc. 4.

Rōgātans, tis, part. Asking, enquireing. Multa super Priamō rogātans, Virg. Æn. 1, 754.

Rōgatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) An often entreating, a beseeching, an asking, or demanding; a craving, or begging. (2) A statue, an order of the commons. (1) Ex analogiâ; an reperitur ap. classici ignoro. (2) Rogitationes plurimas propter vos populus sciuit, quas vos rogatas rumpitis, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 23.

|| Rōgiator, ōris, m. He that asketh often, Aug. † Rogator.

Rōgiō, āre, freq. (1) To desire, to beg, to entreat. (2) To invite. (3) To enquire. (1) Patrem adit, rogat ut sui misereatur, Plin. (2) Ego cesso rogare ad cenam ut veniat? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 35. (3) = Rogitare oportet prius & percontarier, adfuit ei animus, necne adsit, quæ advocat, Plaut. Caf. 3, 3, 8.

Rōgo, āre, act. [etym. incert.] (1) To beg, crave, or desire; to entreat, or request. (2) To demand. (3) To enquire. (4) To borrow. (5) To propose a law in the senate, to bring in a bill. (1) Molestum est verbum, onerosum & vultu demisso dicendum, rogo, Sen. de Ben. 2, 2. § Aquam de proximo rogare, Plaut. aliquem aliquid, Cic. Fam. 12, 27. ab aliquo aliquid, Plaut. ad signandum, Plin. jun. in advocacionem, Id. nequid, &c. Cic. uti veniret, Ter. (2) § Rogavi pervenisse Agri-gentum? dixit pervenisse, Cic. § Respon-

deto ad ea, quæ de te ipso rogâro, Id. || Roget quis, a form in anticipating, or obviating, an objection, Ter. (3) § Bonam mentem rogare, Sen. Epist. 10. deum, Id. (4) § Malè emere quædam rogare, Cic. Verr. 4, 6. § Rogare inspicienda vasa, Id. (5) § L. Icilius plebem rogavit, & plebs sciuit, Liv. 5, 54. § Leges perniciosas rogare, Cic. Vid. Rogatio, n. 2. || Rogare sacramentum militem, to swear a soldier, or give him his oath to be true and faithful, Liv.

*Rōgus, gi, m. [à ρογή aut ρόγῃ, γῆς, fissura, quod è fissis lignis fieret stipes, M.] A great fire wherein dead bodies were burnt, a funeral pile. Ag. quem mox incendo rogum, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 44. Extractus Cyri-rogus, Cic. de Fin. 3, extr.

*Romphæa, æ, f. Nebiis. & penult. brevi, Romphæa, Val. Flacc. quæ & framea. A two-handed sword. Vid. Rhomphæa.

*Ronchus, i, m. vid. Rhonchus.

Rōrālis, le, adj. [à ros, roris] Of dew, that may be sprinkled like dew, dewy. § Aqua roralis, Ov. Fast. 4, 728. || Vix alibi; & hic quidem al. rorata leg.

Rōrans, tis, part. Bedewing, dropping like dew. Pocula minuta & rorantia, Cic. de Sen. 14.

|| Rōrārius, a, um, adj. Wet, dewy. § Rorarium vinum, quod rorariis dabatur, Fest. || Item substantivè.

Rōrārius, ii, m. [ita dict. à rore, qui bellum committebant antè, ideo quod antè rorat quàm pluit, Varr. L. L. 6, 3. Fest. Non.] The light-armed soldiers who made the first skirmish, q. d. dew beaters. Rorarii minores ætate faciliq; Liv. 8, 8. § ferentarii, Id.

Rōrātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A falling of dew; a fault in vines, when the chief grapes fall, and the residue are very small; a blasting of grapes when newly knit. (2) To deprecate which the Floralia were instituted, A. U. C. 516. (1) =

7 L Sidera.

Siderationis genus est in vitibus deflorescentibus roratio, *Plin.* 17, 24. (2) *Id.* 29, 5.

Rōiātus, a, um, part. *Bedewed, wet with dew, that is sprinkled like dew, dewy.* § *Rosæ roratæ, Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 1, 37.

Rōrescens, tis, part. *Wet with dew, Plin.* 18, 34. § *Sed. var. codd.*

Rōresco, ēre, incept. *To be wet with dew, to be dewy. Tellus in liquidas rorescit aquas, Ov. Met.* 15, 246.

† Rōridus, a, um, adj. *Dewy, moist, Litt. ex Lucr.* † *Rorans.*

* Rōrifer, ēra, ērum, adj. *That maketh, or bringeth, dew. § Rorifeia biga, Stat. Theb.* 1, 338. *aurora, Sen. Hippol.* 11. *umbra, Lucr.* 6, 864.

* † Rōrifluus, a, um, adj. *Rore fluens, Poët. vet. ap. Turneb.*

Rōro, āre, act. [à ros] (1) *To drop, and fall down like dew; to mizzle, or drizzle.* (2) *To bedew, to besprinkle.* (1) § *Multā aspergine rorare, Ov. Met.* 3, 683. *Rorabant sanguine vepres, Virg. Æn.* 8, 645. (2) § *Rorare saxa cruore, Sil.* 10, 263. § *Item imperf. ap. Col.* 11, 2.

Rōror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be bedewed. Oculi lacrimis rorantur, Ov. Met.* 15, 97.

Rōrulentus, a, um, adj. *Full of dew, dewy. Cavendum ne quam materiam doles, neū cædas nisi siccam, neu gelidam, neu rorulentam, Cat.* 37. *Rorulentæ baccæ, Col.* 12, 28.

Ros, rōris, m. [à DD] *Stillavit roscidæ, Aven.* (1) *Dew.* (2) *Any liquor.* (3) § *Ros marinus, rosmarinus.* (1) *Ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herbâ, Virg. Ecl.* 8, 15. (2) *Stillavit roribus arbor, Luc.* 7, 838. § *Sanguinei rores, Sil.* 14, 487. § *Ros vitalis, nufes milk, Virg.* (3) *Coronans marino Rore deos, Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 15. § *Leg. etiam in plur. Saturata vernis roribus, Claud. Nup. Hor. & Mar.* 249.

Rōs, æ, f. [à Celt. rēs, *Id.*] (1) *A rose.* (2) *A compliment to a sweetheart.* (3) *Also oil of roses.* (1) *Cum rosam viderit, tunc incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic.* (2) § *Rosa mea, Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 50. (3) *Neque alienum est instillare paulum rosæ, Cels.* 8, 3. § *Rosa Damascena, the white rose; purpurea, Miletia, the red rose, Plin. plena pudoris, Col.* § *Prænestina, the civet, or bastard musk, rose, Plin.* § *Rosa Batavia sive Hollandica, the great Provence rose, Gerard.*

Rōsaceum, ei, n. sc. oleum. *Oil of roses, Plin.* 21, 29.

Rōsaceus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, roses. § Oleum rosaceum, Plin.* 20, 3. *corona, Id.* 21, 3.

Rōsarium, ii, n. (1) *A roser; a garden, or bed, of roses; a place where roses grow.* (2) § *A rosary, or mass with the prayers to the virgin Mary.* (1) § *Rosarium serotinum, Col.* 11, 2. *Amœna rosaria, Ov. Trist.* 5, 2, 23. (2) *Eccl.*

Rōsarius, a, um, adj. *Of roses, Suet. Nero,* 27.

§ Rōsatum, ti, n. *Wine made of roses infused.* *Lamur.*

§ Rōsātus, ti, m. sc. nummus. *An English coin of sixteen fillings and eight pence, a rose noble, worth at present 1 l. 2 s. or more; but the double ones are now chiefly called by that name.*

Rōscidus, a, um, adj. [à ros] *Wet, or moistened, with dew; dewy. § Rōscida mala, Virg. Ecl.* 8, 37. *mala, Id. ib.* 4, 30.

§ Rōsculus, a, um, adj. dim. [à rōseus] *Litt. ex Prud.*

Rōsetum, ti, n. *A garden of roses, a place planted with roses, a bed of roses. Puriceis quantum cedit salunca rosetis, Virg. Ecl.* 5, 17.

Rōseus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of roses.* (2) *The colour of a rose, fair, red, rosey.* (1) § *Convallæ rosæ, Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 85. (2) § *Hic purpureo lucent colore, illis fulgent roseo, Plin.* 14, 1. § *Rosæa cervice refulsit, like the white rose, Virg. Æn.* 1, 406. *Rubor roseus, like the red rose, Ov. Amor.* 3, 3, 5. § *Labella rosea, Catull.* 78, 1.

* Rōsio, ōnis, f. verb. [à rōdo] *Aggravating, nibbling, biting, or gripeing. Rosiones intestinorum, Plin.* 21, 6.

Rosmarinus, i, m. vel Rosmarinum, n. & di-
visè ros marinus [ita dict. quia instar rosis in ma-
rino littore tempore matutino apparet; vel fort.
quia rore marino alitur *Rosmary.* Frequens est

incrementi majoris furculus, ut rosmarinus, &c. *Plin.* 9, 4. = *Quidam eam Libanoridem, nomine alio rosmarinum appellant, Id.* 19, 12. *Coronare rore marino Deos, Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 14.

Rosmaris, is, f. pot. *divisim ros maris. Id. quod rosmarinus, vel ros marinus. A rosmary tree, Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 690.

* Rostellum, li, n. dim. [à rostrum] *A little bill, beak, or snout. Attendendum est an pulli rostellis ova perculerint, Col.* 8, 5.

* Rostra, ōrum, n. pl. (1) *Properly the beaks of birds, &c.* (2) *Meton. The place of common pleas at Rome, wherein was a pulpit adorned with the stems, or prows, of ships taken from the Antiates, out of which they were wont to make orations to the people.* (1) *Vid. Rostrum.* (2) *Naves Antiatium partim in navalia Romæ subducere, partim incensæ rostrisque earum, suggestum in foro extructum adornari placuit, rostraque id templum appellatum, Liv.* 8, 14.

* Rostriatus, a, um, adj. ex part. *Beaked, or snouted; that hath a bill, beak, or snout; that hath a stem.* § *Rostratæ naves, ships with stems, shod, or pointed, with iron, or brads, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 32. § *Rostratæ pelles, muzzles, Amm.* *Rostrata corona, a garland given to a captain for a victory at sea, Plin.* 16, 4. *columna, a pillar adorned with the beaks of ships. Vid. Suet. Galb. ult. & ibi Torrent. qui eam exhibet.*

* Rostro, āre, act. unde part. *Rostrans, tis, Plin.* 18, 19. i. e. *Rostrum impingo, Bud. To thrust in its beak, or point.*

* Rostum, tri, n. [à rōdo, rosum, ut rastum, à rado] (1) *The beak, bill, or nib, of a bird.* (2) *The snout of a fish, or beast.* (3) *A man's nose.* (4) *The stem, or beak, of a ship.* (1) *Corneo rostro aves, Cic. N. D.* 1, 36. (2) *Canes lutra preffo quærent rostro, Sen. Hippol.* 40. *Tragelophorum rostrum, Plin. suum, Cic. de Div.* 1, 13. *caprarum, Varr.* (3) *Rostum homini deliges, Plaut. Minach.* 1, 1, 13. (4) *Et fors æquatis cepident præmia rostris, Virg. Æn.* 5, 232.

Rōta, æ, f. [quod ruat, *Isid. rect. Celt. Id.*] (1) *A wheel.* (2) *A chariot, a kind of torture used on a wheel.* (3) *A kind of wild goat.* (4) *A kind of whale, or great sea-fish.* (1) *Pro rotâ me uti licet, vel ego huc vel illuc vortar, Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 9. § *Rota Fortunæ, Cic. in Pison.* 10. (2) *In eo putatur dicere in rotam, id est tormenti genus quiddam apud Græcos, beatam vitam non ascendere, Id. Tusc.* 5, 9. (3) *Greges caprarum, quas Latine rotas appellant, Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. (4) *Plin.* 31, 11.

§ Rōtābilis, le, adj. *Which may be turned round, or wheeled about, Amm.* † *Veratilis.*

§ Rōtālis, le, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a wheel; or having wheels, Capit.* † *Rotis instructus.*

Rōtans, tis part. *Wheeling, turning round. Sordidum flammæ trepidant rotantes Vertice fumum, Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 11.

§ Rōtārius, ii, m. *A wheelwright, Hulf.*

§ Rōtātilis, le, adj. *Swift, or whirling. § Rotatiles trochæi, Prud. præf. Peristeph.* 8. † *Veratilis.*

§ Rōtāum, adv. *Like a wheel, Apul. Met.* 10. p. 34. † *Inilar rotæ.*

Rōtatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A wheeling about. Per rotationem circini, Vitr.* 10, 8.

Rōtator, ōris, m. verb. *A whirler, or turner round; one who beginneth, and putteth any thing about in company. Ballaridum rotator Eūan, Stat. Sylv.* 2, 7, 7.

Rōtātus, a, um, part. *Turned, or swung, round; whirled about. § Cervix rotata, Ov. in Pison.* 53. *Rotatus circa caput ignis, Id. Met.* 12, 296. § *Sermo rotatus, a round, quick, discourse, Juv.* 6, 448.

Rōtātus, ūs, m. *A turning round. Hic semper lapsuræ pondera terræ Conatur rapido cæli fulcire rotato, Claud. Cons. Mall.* 76.

Rōto, āre, act. (1) *To turn a thing round like a wheel; to swing, or whirl, about.* (2) *To brandish.* (3) *To shake, or toss.* (1) *Learchum per auras viore rotat fundæ, Ov. Met.* 4, 518. *Venti rotant flammam, Lucr.* 6, 201. (2) *Fulmineum rotat ensem, Virg. Æn.* 9, 441. (3) *Aper rotat ore canes, Ov. A. Am.* 2, 374. &

Rōtor, āri, pass. *To be turned round. His eadem est via, quæ mundo, pariterque rotantur, Manil.* 1, 598.

Rōtūla, æ, f. dim. *A little wheel, or reel. Argentarii à foro abeunt, quàm in cursu rotula circumvortitur, Plaut. Pers.* 3, 3, 38. *Possunt vasis majoribus rotulæ subjici, Col.* 11, 3. § *Rotula in genu, the whirl-bone, the cattle bone, Med.*

Rōtundatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A turning, or making, round, Vitr.* 1, 6.

Rōtundātus, a, um, part. *Made round. = Solis orbis curvatus æqualiter rotundatūque in colorem arcus conspectus est, Patere.* 2, 59.

Rōtundè, adv. ius, comp. (1) *Roundly.* (2) *Met. Aptly, elegantly, compactly, volubly.* (1) *Ita tornavit, ut nihil effici possit rotundius, Cic. de U-nivers.* (2) = *Aptè & rotundè, Id. de Fin.* 4, 3.

Rōtunditas, ātis, f. *Roundness. § Rotunditas terræ, Plin.* 9, 30. *theatri, Vitr.* 5, 3.

Rōtundo, āre, act. & pass. *Rōtundor.* (1) *To make round, to round.* (2) *To pile upon a round heap, to make up.* (1) § *Rotundare ad circinum, Vitr.* 10, 11. (2) *Mille talenta rotundentur, Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 34.

Rōtundus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *fsimus, sup.* [à rota] (1) *Round, circular.* (2) *Quick, nimble, voluble.* (3) *Complete, neat, fine, handsome.* (1) *Stellæ globosæ & rotundæ, Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. § *Rotundiores scillæ, Plin.* 19, 5. *Rotundissima ova, Col.* 8, 5. (2) *Grans dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor. A. Poët.* 323. (3) *Cic. in Orat.* 5.

R ante U.

* § Rūbēcūla, æ, f. [à rubeo colore pectoris] *A Robin red breast, Jun.*

* § Rūbēdo, ānis, f. *Redness. † Rubor.*

Rūbēfacio, ēre, fēci, factum, act. [i. e. erubere facio] *To make red, to make one blush. Rubescit sanguine setas, Ov. Met.* 8, 383. *Atlantidum rubescerat ora fororum, Sil.* 16, 137.

Rūbēfactus, a, um, part. *Made red. Rubefacta sanguine tellus, Ov. Met.* 13, 394.

* Rūbellianus, a, um, adj. *Of a red colour. § Rubellianæ vites, vines of red coloured wood, Col.* 3, 2.

* Rūbellio, ōnis, m. [à rubello colore] *A fish called a rochet, a roach, Plin.* 32, 10.

* Rūbellus, a, um, adj. dim. [à ruber] *Some-what red. § Rubellæ vites, vines, the wood whereof is red, Plin.* 14, 2. *Rubellum vinum, claret wine, Mart.* 1, 104.

* Rūbens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Red, of a ruddy colour.* (2) *Blushing.* (1) *Ferrum rubens igne, Ov. Met.* 12, 276. *Superficies locustarum maris rubentior, Plin.* 37, 6. (2) *Nupta rubens dulci probitate, Stat.*

* Rūbeo, ēre, ui, neut. [à ruber] (1) *To be red.* (2) *To blush, to reden.* (1) *Sanguineis inculta rubent aviaria baccis, Virg. Georg.* 2, 430. (2) *Rubeo, mihi crede, sed jam scripseram, delere nolui, Cic. Att.* 15, 4.

* Rūber, bra, brum, adj. or, comp. *fsimus, sup.* [ab ἐρυθρὸς] *Red; of a deep, full, and sad yellow colour; ruddy. § Ruber humor, Lucr.* 4, 1044. *Colorem mutant rubriore pilo, Plin.* 10, 63. *Nitrum quàm ruberrimum, Cels.* 5, 18, 31. *Uva ruberrima, Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 249.

* Rūbescens, tis, part. *Growing red. Unde rubescentes ferali crine cometæ, Claud. Magn.* 5.

* Rūbesco, ēre, incept. *To wax, or begin to be, red; to reden. § Rubescebat Aurora, Virg. Æn.* 3, 521.

* Rūbēta, æ, f. [ita dict. quod in rubis i. e. vepribus vivat, *Plin.* 32, 5. al. à rubeo colore] (1) *A toad that is somewhat red, a land toad which keeps about bushes, a ruddock.* (2) *A poison drawn from it.* (1) *Ranæ rubetæ quarum & in terrâ & in humore vita, Plin.* 6, 31. (2) *Molle Calenum Porrectura, viro, miscet, sitiente, rubetam, Juv.* 1, 70.

* § Rūbetārius, ii, m. *A kind of hawk, called a ben-barrier, Litt. sine Auët.*

* Rūbētum, ti, n. *A bushy close full of brambles, or a place where many bushes grow. In duris hærentia mora rubetis, Ov. Met.* 1, 105.

* Rūbeus,

*Rubeus, a, um, adj. [à rubeo] Red, ruddy.
§ Color rubeus, Col. 6, 1.

*Rubeus, a, um, adj. [à rubus, vel à Rubis Campanie urbis, Serv.] Bushy, or belonging to bushes. § Rubea virga, Virg. Georg. 2, 266.

*Rübia, æ, f. The name of an herb giving a red colour. ¶ Rubia tinctorum, an herb called galling weed, or clivers; madder, wherewith they use to colour skins, or die wool, Plin. 24, 11. ¶ Rubia sylvestris, the herb called woodruff.

*Rübicilla, æ, f. The bird called a bullfinch, a redtail, a redstart, Jun.

*Rübicundulus, a, um, adj. dim. Somewhat red, or ruddy. Illa venit rubicundula totum OE-nophorum nitens, Juv. 6, 424.

*Rübicundus, a, um, adj. or, comp. [à rubeo] Ruddy, blood red, very red. Acutis oculis, ore rubicundo, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 118. § Rubicundus color, Col. 8, 2. Hinnus minor est quam mulus corpore, plerumque rubicundior, Varr. R. R. 1, 9. ¶ Rubicunda Ceres, ripe corn, Virg. Georg. 1, 297. Rubicundior, Cels. 5, 28.

*Rübidus, a, um, adj. [à rubeo] (1) Of a deep red colour. (2) Reddish, of a swarthy red, brownish. (3) Also rough, or rugged. (4) Bread made red in the oven, and scorched; rather rough bread twice baked, bisket. (1) Rubidus est rufus atior & nigrore multo inustus, sic. Gronov. & MSS. leg. ap. Gell. 2, 26. (2) Rubidæ appellatur cortice ampullæ & rugosæ, Fest. (3) Torreto me pro pane rubido, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 2. (4) Fest. Ibid. interpr.

*Rübigäta, ðum, n. pl. quæ & Röbīgāta, Feasts instituted by Numa in honour of the god Robigus, for the preservation of corn from blasting, and kept on the 25th day of April, vid. Varr. L. L. 5, 3. & R. R. 1, 1. item, Plin. 18, 29.

*Rübigino, ære, act, unde pass. Rübiginor. To rust. Rubiginis situ gladius, Apul. Florid. p. 808. ¶ Rubigine obducor.

*Rübiginöus, a, um, adj. (1) Rusty, foul. (2) Met. Envious, spiteful. (1) § Rubiginosa strigil, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77. (2) Rubiginosis cuncta dentibus redit, Mart. 5, 29.

*Rübigö, gñis, f. [à rubeo, seu rubido, colore] (1) The blasting of corn and vines, mildew. (2) Rust; rustiness of iron, or brass. (3) Foulness. (1) Sterilem rubiginem non sentiet seges, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 7. Rubigo maxima segum pestis, Plin. 18, 17. (2) Exesa inveniet scabrâ rubigine tela, Virg. Georg. 1, 495. (3) Livent rubigine dentes, Ov. Met. 2, 776.

*Rübinus, i, m. gemma, quia rubet ut sanguis dicit. Boët. A ruby.

*Rübor, ðris, m. [à rubeo] (1) Redness. (2) Blushing, shamefacedness, modesty. (1) Pectora traxerunt tenuem percussa ruborem, Ov. Met. 3, 482. ¶ Tyrii robore, purple, Virg. Georg. 3, 307. (2) Virgineum suffundere ore ruborem, Id. Georg. 1, 430. ¶ Candore niveo mixtus rubor, Ov. Met. 3, 423. Quando recepit Ejectum semel attrita de fronte ruborem? Juv. 13, 242. Dixit, duas res ei rubori fuisse, Liv. 45, 13.

*Rübrica, æ, f. [à rubro colore] (1) Red earth. (2) Vermilion, red lead, red ochre; ruddle to mark sheep, or which carpenters mark their lines, or tracks, with. (3) The title, or contents, of a law book, so called because its indexes, or titles, were written in red letters; a rubrick. Absol. the civil law. (4) ¶ Also a kind of ring worm, or red tetter. (1) Lateres faciendi de rubricâ, Vitruv. 2, 3. (2) De generibus rubricæ, vid. Plin. 35, 6. (3) Si quid Masuri rubrica vetabit, Pers. 5, 90. ¶ Alii se ad album & rubricas transtulerunt, sc. prætoriam edicta, & leges, Quint. 12, 3. (4) Litt. unde non dicit.

*Rübricatus, a, um, part. Coloured with red, or marked with ruddle, or red ochre. § Libri rubricati, Petron. c. 46. ¶ Rubricata linea, a carpenter's line, Cornut.

*Rübrico, ære, act. [rubricâ signo; it. rubrum facio]. To colour red; also to mark out with a line, Litt. ex Claud. Vid. Rubricatus.

*Rübricösus, a, um, adj. Full of ruddle, or red ochre. § Rubricosus ager, Cato, 34. conf. Col. 2, 16.

*Rübrus, a, um, adj. id. quod ruber, Solin.

*Rübus, bi, m. vel f. [dict. quod virgulta ejus rubeant, Perot. vel quod mora rubra ferat; à βῦβ, βῦβος, Morl.] A bramble, a bush, the blackberry bush. Seu virides rubrum Dimovere lucertæ, Her. Od. 1, 23, 6. § Horrentes rubi, Virg. duri, Ov. Alternis ordinibus ferulas, alternis rubos confitas habere, Col. 11, 3. ¶ Rubus Ideus, the raspberry tree, Jun. ¶ Rubus caninus, the wild eglantine, Offic.

*Rüctämen, ñnis, n. A belching, Prud. Hamart. 466. ¶ Rüctus.

*Rüctans, tis, part. Belching. Confer sudantes, ructantes, &c. Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.

*Rüctatio, ðnis, f. verb. A belching, Litt. ex Cels.

*Rüctatrix, ñcis, f. verb. She that belcheth, or breaketh wind. Met. ¶ Rüctatrix mentha, causing one to belch, Mart. 10, 48, 10.

*Rüctatus, a, um, part. That is belched out, or cast up. Permisceat mero ructatos ore cruores, Sil. 15, 432.

*Rüctatio, ðnis, f. verb. A belching, or breaking of wind often, Litt. ex Cels.

*Rüctio, ære, freq. To belch often, Col. 6, 6.

*Rücto, ære, neut. [ab ἐρύω] To break wind upwards, to belch. Pergin' in os ructare mihi? Plaut. Pseud. 5, 2, 9. ¶ Cui ructare turpe esset, is vomuit, Cic. Philipp. 2, 25. ¶ Crudum ructare, to belch sour, Cels. 1, 2.

*Rüctor, äri, ätus sum, dep. To belch out. § Aves etiam nunc ructor, quas mihi apposui, Varr. R. R. 3, 2. ¶ Sublimis versus ructari, to write hastily, very incorrect verses, Hor. A. Poët. 457.

*Rüctösus, a, um, adj. That belcheth much, or smelleth of belch. § Spiritus ructuosi, Quint. 4, 2. sub fin.

*Rüctus, ñs, m. A belch, belching, or breaking of wind upward. Cruditatis signa sunt crebri ructus, Col. 6, 6. conf. Cels. 4, 8.

Rüdectus, a, um, adj. [à rudus] Made with, or full of, rubbish. Lentim in rudecto, & rubicoso loco ferito, Cato, 35. ¶ Sunt qui leg. rudecata, & rudeata.

Rüdens, tis, part. (1) Braying like an ass. (2) Καταχρηστικός, roaring. (1) § Asellus rudens, Ov. Fast. 1, 433. (2) Ire leonum rudentum. Virg. Æn. 7, 16. Cervi graviter rudentes, Id. Æn. Georg. 3, 374. Cacus insueta rudens, Id. Æn. 8, 248.

Rüdens, tis, m. vel f. [quod cum vento agitur, quasi rudere existimetur, Non.] A cable, or great rope, of a ship. Intorti rudentes sustollunt vela, Catull. 62, 235. Mane, dum hanc tibi rudentem, quam trahis, complico, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 1.

† Rüdentisibulus, i, m. [i. e. rudentum sibilus] The whistling of the wind among the cables, Pacuv. ap. Varr.

¶ Rüderärius, a, um, adj. Belonging to rubbish, or gravel, Apul. Met. 8.

Rüderatio, ðnis, f. verb. A laying of rubbish; a paving with rubbish, or such like stuff. Primum incipiäm de ruderatione, Vitruv. 7, 1.

¶ Rüderätor, ðris, m. verb. He that layeth rubbish, or pavel, Litt. ex Vitruv.

Rüderatus, a, um, part. Layed on with rubbish, paved with rubbish, as divers causeways are. Rosa ruderatum agrum amat, Plin. 21, 4.

Rüdero, ære, act. [rudus induco] unde pass. Rüderor. To lay on old pieces of stone, or rubble; also to pave, or make a floor of rubble mixed with lime. § Saxis ruderari, Vitruv. 7, 1.

† Rüdetum, ti, n. A place where much rubbish, or rubble, lieth, Cato, 35. ut aliqui leg.

Rüdiärius, ii, m. [à rudis, i. e. virgâ, sc. rude donatus] (1) He that is discharged from sword-play. (2) ¶ Also a butcher, or mender, of old garments; a calendar, or dresser of cloth. (1) Rudia-riis quibusdam revocatis, Suet. Tib. 7, 1. (2)

Rudiaii sunt, qui rudia, & nova saga poliunt, Fest.

Rüdicüla, æ, f. dim. [à rudis, subst.] A spatula, slice, or ladle, wherewith things that boil are stirred.

Rüdiculâ ligneâ peragito, Col. 12, 46. conf. Plin. 34, 18. & Cato, c. 96.

Rüdimentum, ti, n. [qu. à verbo rudio; pri-

ma disciplina, quæ rudibus committitur] (1) The first rules, or instruction; a rudiment. (2) A principle. (3) A beginning. (4) The first trial of skill. (5) An apprenticeship, or freshman'ship. (1) = Rudimenta & incunabula virtutis, Cic. in Sall. § Rudimenta dicendi, Quint. 2, 1. (2) Turpe rudimentum patriæ præponere raptam, Ov. Ep. 5, 97. (3) Ab hoc lucis rudimento, &c. Plin. 7. in Proöm. (4) § Rudimenta militiæ, Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 9. (5) Rudimentum adolescentiæ bello ponere, Liv. 31, 11.

Rüdis, de, adj. [à raudis, five raudus, i. e. virga impolita] (1) New, fresh. (2) Unwrought. (3) Rude, ignorant, unskillful, untaught; not exercised, or trained, in a thing. (4) Unacquainted, raw, unexperienced, that is to seek. (5) Unlearned. (6) Rustick, clownish, simple. (1) Terram rudem proscindere, Varr. R. R. 1, 27. (2) § Argentum rude, Cic. (3) = Verres non provincie rudis erat, & tyro, Id. Verr. 2, 6. § Rudis in republ. Id. pro Marcello, n. 23. Rudis natus ad voluptates, Curt. 6, 6, 9. = Orator nullâ in re tyro, ac rudis, nec peregrinus atque hospes esse debet, Id. Orat. 1, 50. (4) = § Rucis ad paratus, & nova miles erant, Ov. Ep. 11, 43. (5) ¶ Pariter & eruditum vulgus & rude in eam sententiam vadit, Plin. 2, 7. (6) = Rudis, & Græcis mirari nescius artes, Juv. 11, 100.

Rüdis, is, f. [à παῖδος, Scal. qu. raudis, i. e. virga rudis & impolita] (1) A ladle to stir any thing with while it is boiling. (2) A sword for soldiers to fight with. (3) A rod, or wand, given to sword-players, in token of a discharge and release from that exercise; a discharge. (1) Coquito, versatöque crebro duabus rudibus, Cato, 79. (2) ¶ Ferro, non rudibus dimicantes, Dial. de Orat. 34. n. 5. (3) Tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic. Att. 2, 29. ¶ Donatus rude, discharged from further business, Flor. Ep. 1, 1, 2.

¶ Rüditas, ätis, f. Rudeness, ignorance. § Litteratoris ruditas, Apul. Florid. 20. p. 821. ¶ Imperitia, Vett.

¶ Rüditus, ñs, m. verb. The braying of an ass. Audito ruditu meo, Apul. Met. 8. p. 264.

Rüdo, ðre, di, & ¶ düvi, Apul. neut. [verbun fictitum ex tono vocis quam edit asinus, vel funes nautici, qui hinc rudentes dicit, Fest.] (1) To bray like an ass. (2) To roar. (1) Rudit ad scabram turpis aella molim, Ov. A. Am. 3, 190. Arcadie pecunia rudere creans, Pers. 3, 9. ¶ Solus Perijus, ut opinor, produxit primam; ceteri corripuerunt. (2) Vid. Rudens. n. 2.

¶ Rülor, ðris, m. A roaring, or hollow noise, Apul. de Mundo, p. 730.

Rüus, ðis, n. olim raudus. [à rudis, vel à ruendo, vel à raudus, i. e. res impolita] (1) ¶ Rudus vetus, rubble, or rubbish of old ruins broken fallen to the ground, shards and pieces of stone broken and shattered; also an unpolished stone. (2) ¶ Rudus novum, novo rubish coming from the hewing of stones, &c. (3) Unwrought: trees. (1) Rudem accipiendo destinare paludes, Tac. Ann. 15, 43, 3. ¶ Ruderibus totis tecta sepulchra latent, Rutil. Nam. (2) Vitruv. 7, 11. (3) AEs rudus dictum, Varr. L. L. 5. ¶ Vid. & rodus ap. Fest.

Rüducülum, i, n. dim. [à rudus, sc. res inter-ctum] Fest. vid. & Varr. L. L. 5, 34.

*Ruens, tis, part. [à ruo] (1) Falling, tumbling, ready to fall. (2) Rusting, or running hastily. (3) Also falling to decay. (1) § Ruentem fulcire, Sil. 11, 234. (2) Nescit vestra ruens ira refire pedem, Prop. 3, 15, 44. (3) Ruentis imperi res, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 26.

*Rüfesco, ðre, incept. [à rufus] To wax, or become somewhat red. ¶ Merula ex nigra rufescit, Plin. 10, 28. al. ruffescit.

Rüfo, ære, act. unde pass. Rüfor. To make red. Rufatur capillus, Plin. 15, 22.

*Rüfölor, ðm, pl. m. [appell. tribuni militum, non à populo, sed à Consule, aut ab Imperatore facti, Liv. quod de eorum jure Rutilius Rufus legem tulit; hi postea Rutili appell. Fest.] These captains so called, who were made by the consul, or general, without the consent of the people.

*Rüfölor, a, um, adj. dim. [à rufus]. Reddish, fere-

fomewbat red, ruffit. § Cicatrix rufula, *Plant. Afm.* 2, 3, 20.

*Rūsus, & Ruffus, a, um, adj. or comp. [à rubeus] (1) *Reddish, yellow.* (2) *Having red, or yellowish, hair.* (1) § Roma magis fuscis vestitur, *Gallia rufis, Mart.* 14, 129. § Lutea rufaque vela, *Lucr.* 4, 73. ubi al. ruffaque. § Siligo ruffior Campana, at Pisana candidior, *Plin.* 18, 9. Emplastrum rufum, coloris fere ruffi, *Cels.* 5, 19. (2) Si quis me quæret rufus, *Ter. Phor.* 1, 2, 1.

*Rūga, æ, f. [à Gr. ῥυτίς, à ῥέω, i. e. ἐρῶ, traho, quod ruga cutim aut vestem in plicas contrahat; ab ἐρῶ, ῥέω, *Morl.*] (1) *A crumple, a plait, a fold.* (2) *A wrinkle, a furrow.* (3) *Met. Severity, austerity.* (1) Præter quæ in veste & rugas & sinus invenit, *Plin.* 35, 8. § Cava ruga, *Ov. Met.* (2) Non cani, non rugæ, repente auctoritatem afferre possunt, *Cic. de Sen.* 18. (3) Vis tu remittere aliquid ex rugis? *Plin. Epist.* 9, 17, 2.

*Rūgatus, a, um, part. *Wrinkled, plaited, crumpled, riveled, or shriveled, Plin.* 9, 33.

|| Rūgio, ire, ivi, itum, neut. [nomen fictitium, à sono] *To roar like a lion, to bellow.* Ruginant leones, *Auct. Phil.* 49.

|| Rūgitus, ū, m. verb. *The roaring of lions, a great crying; a rumbling, or creaking, of the guts, Ap. seq.*

*Rūgo, āre, neut. [à ruga] *To have wrinkles, or plaits.* Vide palliolum, ut rugat, *Plant. Caf.* 2, 3, 30. || § Rugam trahere, *Poster.*

*Rūgōsus, a, um, adj. or comp. (1) *Rough, shriveled.* (2) *Full of wrinkles, crumples, or plaits.* (3) *Withered, furrowed.* (1) § Folia rugosa, *Plin.* 12, 13. acina, *Col.* 13, 43. (2) § Rugosa vestis, *Plin.* (3) § Rugosior frons, *Mart.* 3, 93, 4. Uvâ passâ rugosior, *Claud. Eutrop.* 1, 111.

*Ruīdus, a, um, adj. [à ruo, i. e. cado; vel ab asperitate, qu. ruvidus, sive rubidus] (1) *† Not well baked, rough in eating.* (2) *Rough, not plained.* (1) *Fest. ex Plaut.* (2) Major pars Italiae ruidio utitur pilo, *Plin.* 18, 10. *interpr. Hermol.* § Præferratus, *Id.*

*Ruīna, æ, f. [à ruendo] (1) *The fall of a house, temple, &c.* (2) *Ruin, downfall, undoing, destruction.* (3) *Death.* (4) *Danger.* (1) Securos dormire jubet, pendente ruinâ, *Juv.* 3, 196. (2) Tecta non levi disiecta ruinâ, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 15. Incident ruinæ capitibus nostris, *Liv.* 21, 10. § Fortunarum ruina, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 6. mentis, *Ov.* (3) Prodigium in nostro ævo Neonis principis ruinâ factum, *Plin.* 17, 25. (4) § Caput ruinæ subdere, *Curt.* 5, 10, 9. || Ruinam dare, *Virg. facere, Hor. to fall down.* § Ruina cæli, a storm, or tempest; thunder, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 133.

*Ruīnōsus, a, um, adj. (1) *Ready to fall, ruinous, in decay.* (2) *Pulled down, destroyed.* (1) = Ædes malè materiatae, ruinosa, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 13. (2) Ruinas occulit herba domos, *Ov. Epist.* 1.

*Ruītūrus, a, um, part. [à ruo] *Ready to fall, like to decay.* Aut petis, aut urges ruiturum, *Sisyphæ, fæxum, Ov. Met.* 4, 460.

*Rulla, æ, f. dim. [à runa, quod est teli genus latâ cuspide, *Enn.*] *The iron to the ploughman's staff, wherewith he cleanseth the coulter; a paddle-staff, Plin.* 18, 19.

*Rūma, æ, f. [à ῥόμαι, traho, quod sugendo trahitur] (1) *A dug, teat, or pap.* (2) || Also the end of beasts. (1) *Varr. R. R.* 2, ult. (2) *Serv.*

† Rumbōtūnus, i, f. *A tree in Italy, whereunto, a. to elms, vines grow, Plin.* 14, 1. *Vid. Rumpotinus.*

*Rūmen, īnis, n. id. quod ruma. [à ruo, quod inde cibus ruit in stomachum] (1) || *The cud of beasts.* (2) || *The dewlap, or hollow part of the throat.* (3) || *The belly, the paunch.* (4) *A teat.* (1) *Non.* (2) *Fest.* (3) *Ego rumorem parvi facio, dum sit rumen quî impleam, Pompon. ap. Non.* 1, 64. (4) *Lupa infantibus præbens rumen, Plin.* 15, 18.

† Rūmentum, ti, n. [à rumpendo] *A breaking off at the augur's observation upon some unlucky chance, Fest.*

Rūmex, īcis, m. [à rumo, i. e. fugo, quod succus ejus exfugi solet ad levandam sitim] (1) *The herb called ferrel, green sauce, or sour dock,*

(2) † Also a weapon like a spear. (1) Hoc lapathi genus in fativis rumex dicitur, *Plin.* 19, 12.

(2) Tum spara, tum rumices portantur, *Lucil. ap. Fest. vid. & Gell.* 10, 25.

*Rūmia, æ, f. vel Rūmīna, dea rumarum, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11.

*† Rūmīfēro, āre, act. [ex rumor, & fero] *To spread a good rumour, or report; to blaze abroad.* Quam cives rumiferant probam, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 46. ex *leſt.* & *interp. Non. ad. rumiferant.* † Prædico.

† Rūmīfīco, āre, act. *To report. Vid. Rumifero.*

† Rūmīgērātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A spreading of reports abroad, Litt. ex Plaut.* † Prædicatio.

|| Rūmīgērōr, āri, ātus, dep. *To raise, or spread, reports abroad, Fest.*

|| Rūmīgērulus, li, m. *A tale-bearer, a newsmonger, Amm.*

|| Rūmīgēstri, ōrum, pl. m. [*Scal. leg. rumicestri, à rumice, i. e. sparo*] *A kind of weapon, vid. Gell.* 10, 25. & *Lucil. ap. Fest.*

*Rūmīnālis, le, adj. [à rumen] *Of, or belonging to, chewing the cud.* Ruminālis ficus [quod sub eâ inventa est lupa infantibus, *Romulo ac Remo, præbens rumen, i. e. mammam, Plin.* 15, 18.] *The tree under which the wolf gave suck to Romulus and Remus, Liv.* 1, 4. = *Romula, Ov.* || Rumināles hostiæ, sacrifices of those beasts that chew the cud, *Plin.* 8, 51. *Vid. Ruminus.*

Rūmīnātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A chewing of the cud.* (2) *Met. A calling to remembrance, or a considering and meditating on a thing.* (1) Quibus neque dentes utrinque, nec ruminatio, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) § Ruminatio quotidiana, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 12.

*|| Rūmīnātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that cheweth the cud, Litt. ex Plin.*

*|| Rūmīnātrix, īcis, f. *She that cheweth the cud, Litt. ex Col.*

*|| Rūmīno, āre, act. [à rumen] *To chew over again.* Propter quæ bos neque ruminat, neque linguâ se deterget, *Col.* 6, 6.

*† Rūmīnor, āri, ātus sum, dep. [à rumine, i. e. cibus à rumine in os evoco] *To chew the cud as neats do; Met. to meditate and think upon a thing.* Non modò absens quicquam de te cogitabit æquius, sed etiam ruminabitur humanitatem tuam, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 746.

*Rūmīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the cud; or, to chewing the cud.* || Ficus rumina, the fig-tree, under which the she-wolf suckled Romulus and Remus. = Quæ vocatur Rumina nunc ficus, *Romula ficus erat, Ov. Fast.* 2, 412.

*† Rūmis, is, f. [à ruma] *A teat, or dug.* Antiquo vocabulo mamma rumis, ut opinor, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1.

*† Rūmīto, āre, act. [à seq.] *To spread a rumour, Næv. ap. Fest.* † Vulgo, prædico.

*Rūmor, ōris, m. [à ruendo, quod citò, & celeriter, in omnes partes ruat] (1) *Abruit, rumour, common fame, talk.* (2) *A flim-flam tale, a story.* (3) *A reputation good, or bad.* (4) Also a stream, or course, of water. (1) Meum natum rumor est amare, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 15. = Rumoribus & auditionibus permoti, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 5. (2) Rumor sine auctore, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 9. (3) Non tuis depellor dictis, quin rumori serviam, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 14. § Rumore malo flagrare, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 125. (4) Poët. vet. ap. *Cic. de Div.* 1. || Iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo, *with the tide, Virg. Æn.* 8, 90.

Rumpendus, a, um, part. *To break, or be broken.* Proinde videant, fugientibus hæc, an illa pugnantis acies rumpenda sit, *Juss.* 1, 6. Novis vulneribus veteres rumpendas cicatrices, *Curt.* 10, 13.

Rumpens, tis, part. *Breaking.* Lasant rumpentes flamina Parcas, *Luc.* 3, 19.

† Rumpia, æ, f. *A kind of Thracian weapon, Gell. ex Enn. Vid. Romphæa.*

Rūmpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, act. (1) *To break.* (2) *To burst.* (3) *To tire, or weary.* (4) *To break off, to dissolve.* (5) *To rend, or tear; to mark, or spoil; to snaggle.* (6) *To afflict.* (7) *To infringe, to violate.* (8) || Also to beat. (1) Carceris vincula rumpere, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 4. (2) *V. Rumpor, n. 1.* Grandis ut exiguum bos ranam ruperat, *Mart.* 10, 79. (3) *Rupi me currendo tuâ causâ, Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 27. Hyperb.

(4) Græcia conjurata rumpere nuptias, *Her. Od.* 1, 15, 7. *Vid. Rumpor, n. 2.* (5) § Tunicas rumpere, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 75. capillos, *Ov. Met.* 10, vestes, *Id.* (6) *Vid. Rumpor, n. 3.* (7) § Induciarum fidem rumpere, *Liv.* 1, 9. = Fœdera negligere, violare, rumpere, *Cic. pro C. Balbo,* 5. jus gentium, *Liv.* (8) *Ulp.*

Rumpor, i, pass. (1) *To be burst.* (2) *To be broken off, or dissolved.* (3) *To be sore grieved, or troubled.* (1) Ista, quæ inflata sunt, rumpuntur, *Cic. in Vatin.* 4. Rumpentur ut illia Codro, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 26. (2) Constat agnoscendo rumpi testamentum, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 57. (3) § Ego malis, quibus antè rumpebar, ne moveor quidem, *Id. Q. frat.* 3, 9.

Rumpōtīnētum, ti, n. *Locus arboribus seu vitibus rumpotinis confitus, Col.* 5, 7.

Rumpōtīnus, i, f. vel pot. a, um, adj. [ex quibus sc. rumpi, i. e. traduces ducuntur] || Arbustum rumpotinetum, *An arbour, or yard, of vines plashed together, Col.* 5, 7.

Rumpus, i, m. [i. e. tradux, quod ab arbore rumpatur alio traducendus] (1) *Branches whereby one vine is brought to another, and tied together.* (2) || *A transom in building.* (1) *Varr. R. R.* 1, 8. (2) *Coop. vertente.*

*Rūmuscūlus, li, m. dim. [à rumor] *A little bruit, rumour, or report; an idle story, or titillation.* Rumusculos populares aucupans, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 38. conf. & eund. ad *Attic.* 2, 5.

*|| Rūna, æ, f. unde seq. runatus, *Enn.* [à ruo, i. e. sterno] *A kind of weapon with a broad point, a javelin, Fest.*

*† Rūnātus, a, um, adj. *Armed with a javelin, Enn. ap. Fest.*

*Runcatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A weeding.* Frequenter exigunt farritionem, & runcationem, *Col.* 2, 9.

*Runcator, ōris, m. verb. *A weeder.* Oportebit intelligi nullam operam postulare runcatoris, *Col.* 11, 3.

*Runcīna, æ, f. [à Gr. ῥύγχος, *Varr.*] (1) *A large saw to saw timber.* (2) Also a plane which joiners use. (1) *Plin.* 16, 42. *interpr. Hermol.* (2) *Col.* 8, 4. & *Varr. L. L.* 5.

*Runcīno, āre, act. [à runcina, *Varr.*] *To smooth with a plane, Id. L. L.* 5. sub fin.

*Runco, āre, act. [à ruo, i. e. eruo, hinc ruico, runco] *To weed.* || Runcare triticum, *Col.* 11, 2. segetem, *Plin.* 18, 21. *to cleanse it from weeds.*

*Runco, ōnis, m. *A weeding book, Pall. R. R.* 1, 34.

*Runcor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be weeded.* Perferias potuisse spinas runcari, *Cat. R. R.* 2, 2.

*Ruo, ēre, rui, ruitum & rūtum. [ab ῥέω, ῥίπτω, καταπίπτω, *Onom.*] neut. (1) *To fall, to fall down.* (2) *To rush, to run headlong, to break out with violence.* (3) *To be ruined.* (4) *To come in all haste.* (5) *To come to loss; to be cheated, or mistaken, in a bargain.* (6) *Act. To precipitate, to hurry.* (7) *To throw, or tumble.* (8) *To level, or pull down.* (9) *To bring together, to cause, to send forth.* (1) = Ruere illa non possunt, ut hæc non concidant, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 7. Ruit alto à culmine Troja, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 290. || Quid si cælum ruat, *If the sky fall we shall catch larks, Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 41. § Ruere in pejus, *to grow worse and worse, Virg. Georg.* 1, 200. (2) § Amnes ruunt de montibus, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 164. Nox ruit, *Id. Æn.* 6, 539. Ne feræ quidem ita ruunt, & turbantur, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 10. § Immani turbine venti, Quà data porta, ruunt, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 87. *Met. § Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas, Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 26. (3) Bonos viros sequar, etiam si ruant, *Cic. Att.* 7, 7. Rara fides ubi jam melior fortuna ruit, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 603. (4) Illum ruere nunciant, jam jamque adesse, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 19. (5) Si hoc non est emptorem pati ruere, &c, *Id. Off.* 3. (6) Vide sis ne quid imprudens ruas, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 128. (7) = Cæteros ruere, agere, raperem, tunderem, prosternerem, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 2, 21. = Cedentem turbatque ruitque, *Ov. Met.* 12, 134. (8) Nimbus ruit omnia latè, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 454. (9) Cumulos ruit præpinguis arenæ, *Id. Georg.* 1, 105. Ignis ruit atram Ad cælum piceâ crassus caligine nubem, *Id. Georg.* 2, 308.

Rūpes,

Rūpes, is, f. [à rumpo, rupi] *A rock, or bill; a steep bank, a high down-fall.* Ex magnis rupibus nactus planiciem, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 70.

|| Rūpex, icis, m. [rupices, à rupinis five rupibus rustici dicti, ut & petrones à petris; ob asperitatem & duritiem, *Lucil. ap. Fest.*] *A country clown, a boor, a rustic, a bumpkin.* = Veteres non usque adeo rupices & agrestes fuerunt, *Gell.* 13, 9.

Rūpicapra, æ, f. [qu. rupium capra] *A wild goat.* Rupicapris adunca cornua, *Plin.* 11, 37.

† Rūpicōnes, um, m. pl. id. quod rupices. Boors, bumpkins, *Apul. Florid.* 7. p. 772. † Agrestes.

|| Rūpina, æ, f. *A craggy, or stoney, ground.* *Apul. Florid.* 10. p. 782.

† Rūpsit, ant. pro ruperit. Si membrum rūpsit, *XII. Tab. ap. Fest.*

|| Ruptio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A breach, a battery in law.* (2) *Also a rupture.* (1) *Lex Aquiliæ eas ruptiones, quæ damna dant, persequitur, Ulp.* (2) *Notio medicis condonanda.*

Ruptor, ōris, m. verb. [à rumpo] *A breaker; Met. an infringer.* § Ruptor fœderis, *Liv.* 4, 19. induciarum, *Id.* 8, 39.

|| Ruptura, æ, f. *A rupture, a lursling, Med.* † Hernia, ramex.

Rupturus, a, um, part. *About to break.* Ratus captivos quoque, qui simul asservabantur, rupturos vincula, *Curt.* 4, 56. Incuberatque sagittariis, illa rupturus, nī, &c. *Tac. Ann.* 2, 17, 4.

Ruptus, a, um, part. [à rumpo] (1) *Broken.* (2) *Torn, rent.* (3) *Burst.* (4) *Bursten bellyed.* (5) *Interrupted.* (6) *Made void.* (7) *Infringed, violated.* (1) § Aggeres rupti, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 496. (2) § Comæ ruptæ, *Ov. Epist.* 15, 114. ubi al. scissis. (3) Pustula rupta lædit teneras manus, *Tib.* 2, 3, 10. (4) Convulsis & ruptis cum sale & oleo, *Plin.* 20, 6. (5) Rupta singultu verba, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 598. (6) § Testamentum ruptum, aut ratum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 38. (7) § Ruptum fœdus, *Liv.* 9, 1.

*Rūrālis, le, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the country; rustic, rural.* Falces non absumili formâ ruralium falcium, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 14. ubi al. mura-lum, sed metaphrastes vertit, χωρὶς τῶν δραπετῶν.

*|| Rūrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *Country busyness,* *Apul. non semel.* † Rusticatio, *Col.*

|| Ruricola, æ, c. g. vel pot. omn. g. uti pa- et exemplis allatis. (1) *One living in the country.* (2) *Tilling, or manuring, the ground.* (1) § Ruricolæ Umbri, *Sil.* 8, 447. *Silenus ruricolæ cepere Phryges, Ov. Met.* 11, 91. (2) *Immemor est, nec frugum munere dignus, Qui potuit ruri-colum bovem mactare suum, Id. Met.* 15, 124. *Aratrum ruricola, Id. Trist.* 4, 6, 1.

*|| Rurigena, æ, c. g. [ex rus, & ant. geno, pro gigno] *Born in the country.* Rurigenæ pavere feram, *Ov. Met.* 7, 765.

*Rūro, āre, neut. & Rūror, āri, dep. (1) *To dwell in the country.* (2) † *To do country work.* (1) *Dum ruri rurant homines, Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 16. (2) *Dum in agro studiosius rutor, Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 731.

Rursum, adv. [qu. reversum] (1) *On the contrary part.* (2) *Backward.* (1) *Inimicitia, induciæ, bellum, pax rursum, Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 16. Quicquid dicunt laudo, id rursum si negant, nego, *Id. ibid.* 2, 2, 20. (2) || Rursum prorsum cursari, *backward and forward, to and fro, Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 1, 35.

Rursus, adv. id. quod rursum. (1) *Again.* (2) *On the other side.* (3) *A second time.* (4) || Rursus prorsus, *backward and forward.* (5) *It is often redundant.* (1) *Rursus in arma feror, Virg. Æn.* 2, 655. (2) *Quem casum neque ambitiosè, neque per lamenta rursus ac mœrorem muliebriter tulit, Tac. Agric.* 28, 6. vid. & *Curt.* 9, 2, 9. (3) *Suet. Aug.* 17. (4) *Vid. Rursus.* (5) *Revertor rursus denuo Carthaginem, Plaut. Pœn. Prolog.* 79. *Intra paucos dies rursus repetita Bithynia, Suet. Cæs.* 2. *Revocata secula rursus, Claud. in Ruf.* 1, 3, 357.

*Rus, rūris, n. [ab ἀρρη, rus, rura] (1) *The country, or a place without the city.* (2) *A country house, or farm, where husbandry is exercised.* (3) *A boor, a rustic.* (4) *Rusticity, unpoliteness.* (1) Remotus ab aulâ inambitiosâ colebat rura, *Ov.*

Met. 11, 765. || Rus ex urbe, tanquam ex vinculis, evolare, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 6. (2) *Habet animi relaxandi causâ rus amœnum & suburbanum, Id. pro S. Rosc.* 46. (3) *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 14. (4) = *Annales pleni ruris, & insectiarum, Catull.* 34, 19.

Ruscarius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the shrub ruscum, Varr. & Cato.* 11.

† Rusceus, a, um, adj. || Rusceus color, qui è viridi rutilus est, aut flavus, *a tawny colour, Cato.*

*|| Rusculum, li, n. [à rus] *A little farm in the country, Gell.* 19, 9. † Rus parvum.

Ruscum, ci, n. & Ruscus, i, m. *A rough prickled shrub, whereof they made brushes, or besoms; butchers broom, knee-helm, petty robin. Horridi ruscus, Virg. Ecl.* 7, 42. Sepes horrido rusco, *Col.* 12, 7. Ruscum χαμαῖδαρνον, κνέσβατον, ἰδὸς βοτάνης, *Gloss. vet.* || Ruscus sylvestris, the holly, or holm-tree, *Jun.* || Hinc Angl. rusch.

† Ruspsans, tis, part. *Searching.* Ruspsantes alvas, *Acc. ap. Non.*

† Ruspor, āri, ātus, dep. (1) *To scrape as a dog, or root in the ground as a pig doth; to search diligently.* (2) *Also to cut.* (1) *Acc. ap. Non.* 2, 744. (2) *Apul.*

Rusātus, a, um, adj. *Clad in redish coloured clothes.* Rusati aurigæ, *Plin.* 7, 53. || Ruslata factio, those that wore a red livery, *Inscript. antiq.*

|| Rusūlus, a, um, adj. dim. *Red, or of a carnation colour, Jul. Cap.*

Ruffus, a, um, adj. vel rufus. [à ruffum, vel ruscum, virgulti genus, quo color is conciliabatur] *Of a flesh, or carnation, colour; a kind of red.* Mulieres rufsâ facie, *Cato ap. Fest.* Ruffam defricare gingivam, *Catull.* 37, 19. Lutea ruffa-que vela, *Lucr.* 4, 73. Tunicâ vestitus ruffus, *Petr.* c. 28. || De hoc colore vid. *Scalig. Exercit.* 325. *Secl.* 13. & *Filium in Varron. Conject.*

*Rusticānus, a, um, adj. *Of the country, loutish, clownish, rustical.* § Vita rusticana, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 15. Vir rusticanus, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 22.

*Rusticarius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the country, or to country folk.* § Falces rusticarum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 22.

*† Rusticātim, adv. *Country like, rustically, clownishly.* *Pompon. vet. poetâ, ap. Non.* 2, 747.

*Rusticatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A dwelling in the country.* (2) *A doing of country work.* (1) *Militiæ, peregrinationes, rusticationes, &c. Cic. de Amic.* c. ult. (2) *In rusticatione antiquissima est ratio pascendi, Col.* 6. in *Præf.*

*Rusticè, adv. iūs, comp. *Country like, rustically, rudely, clownishly, boorishly.* § Rusticè facere, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 36. Rusticius toga defluit, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 31.

*Rusticitas, ātis, f. (1) *The country way, or mode; plainness.* (2) *Rusticity, clownishness, rudeness, foolish bashfulness.* (3) *Churlishness.* (1) *Carmina aspera, sed miti rusticitate, leges, Pall.*

|| Agrippa vir rusticitati, quàm deliciis, propior, *Plin.* 35, 4. (2) || Rusticitas, non pudor ille fuit, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 672. (3) *Trux dura rusticitate, Mart.* || Urbanitati contraria est rusticitas, *Quint.* 6, 3.

*Rusticor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (1) *To dwell in the country, to be in the country.* (2) *To do country work.* (1) *Studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic. pro Arch.* 7. (2) || Vel rusticari, vel navigare, vel etiam alio genere negotiari necesse erat, *Col. in Proœm.* 1, 12.

*Rusticula, æ, f. sc. avis. *A rail, or as others think, a woodcock, Mart.* 13, 76. in lemmate.

|| Rusticula minor, a snipe, or snite, *Jun.*

*Rusticulus, a, um, adj. [à rus] *Of the country, homely, rustic, or rustical; plain, rude, simple.* § Rusticulus libellus, *Mart.* 10, 19.

*Rusticulus, li, m. dim. [à rusticus] *A country-man.* Sensit rusticulus non incautus, *Cic. pro Sext.* 38.

*Rusticus, a, um, adj. [à rus] or, comp. (1) *Pertaining to the country.* (2) *Plain, simple, homely.* (3) *Ill-bred, rude.* (1) *Vita hæc rustica parsimonie, diligentie, & iustitiæ magistra est, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 27. (2) *Rustica sim sanè, dum non oblita pudoris, Ov. Ep.* 17, 13. Simus hoc

titulo rusticiore contenti, *Sen. Ep.* 88. (3) *In rusticis moribus ejusmodi maleficia gignuntur, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 27. Addidit obicenis convicia rustica dictis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 522.

*Rusticus, ci, m. (1) *A husbandman, a yeoman, a boor, a kind, a clown, a cart, a churl, a peasant.* (2) *An ignorant, or unlearned, person.* (1) § Acer rusticus, *Virg.* Rusticus es, *Corydon, Id.* (2) *Mart.* 14, 46. & 58.

† Rūsus, adv. ant. pro rursus, *Again.* || Pre-sus rufus, *forward and backward, Enn.*

*Rūta, æ, f. [pūti, à pūo, libero, quod à mor-bis liberet] *The herb rue, herb-grace.* Acutes iumina rutæ, *Ov. de Rem. Amor.* 801. || In rutæ folium conjici, *to be confined in a narrow compass, Petron. c.* 58. || Ruta sylvestris, *great St. John's wort.*

*Rūta, ōrum, n. pl. [apud J. C. cruta dic. (2) ruo] *ut arena, creta, & nondum in opus conversa*]

All things diged out of the ground, as stone, sand, gravel, chalk, wood, lead, coals, &c. moveable goods. || Ruta creta, *Ulp. dic.* *Que venditor possessionis, usûs sui gratiâ concidit, ruendoque contraxit, Fest.* *those things which he has sold in a house, or estate, rejecteth out of the bargain for his own use.* || = *Ne in rutis quidem & cretis, Cic. i. e. nullâ in parte, never a whit, nothing at all, Ex Litt.*

*Rūtābūlum, li, n. [à ruo, rutum] (1) || *A malkin, a coal rake to make clean an oven.* (2) *A slice.* (3) † *A penis.* (1) *Fest.* (2) *Rutabulo ligneo agitare, Col.* 12, 20. *conf.* & 12, 18. & 31.

(3) *Næv.*

*|| Rūtāceus, a, um, adj. *Of rue.* § Oleum rutaceum, *Plin. & Valer.* 2, 28.

*Rūtātus, a, um, adj. *Made, or pickled, with rue, or herb-grace; or mingled with it.* || Mustum rutatum, *new wine turned with rue, Mart.* 19, 8.

§ Rutatum vinum, *Plin.* 19, 8.

*† Rūtellum, i, n. dim. [à rutrum] *A little mattock; a corn-scoop, or shovel; a strike, or strickle.* *Modium iecum atque rutellum unum adfert, Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, 66.

*Rūtīlandus, a, um, part. *To be made of a shining colour.* § Rutilandi capilli, *Plin.* 28, 12.

*Rūtīlans, tis, part. *Shining.* *Arma cruento Inter solem auro rutilantia, Sil.* 1, 476. *Nec fida Valenti Dextera duxisset rutilantes crinibus alas, Claud. pr. Conf. Stil.* 37.

*Rūtīlātus, a, um, part. *Made bright and shining like gold.* § Rutilatus crinis, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 61. *Comæ promissæ & rutilatæ, Liv.* 38, 17.

*Rūtīlesco, ēre, incept. *To grow somewhat ruddy.* || Candidi lepores, liquecente nive, rutilescunt, *Plin.* 8, 55.

*Rūtīli, ōrum, m. pl. *tribuni militum, à consule creati, sic à Rutilio Rufo dicti, Fest.*

*Rūtīlo, āre, neut. (1) *To shine, or glister; to look red.* (2) *Act. To make to shine, or glister, like gold; to make bright yellow.* (1) *Arma rutilare vident, Virg. Æn.* 8, 529. † *Auroram rutilare procul cerno, Afr. ap. Varr.* (2) § Rutilare comam, *Suet. Cal.* 47.

*Rūtīlus, a, um, adj. [qu. rufulus; Rutilum rufum sign. Fest.] (1) *Firey red.* (2) *Also shining bright.* (3) *Red-haired, carrot-pated.* (1) || *Paleæ ex rutilo albicantes, Col.* 8, 2. (2) = || *Capillus è nigro rutilus, ærique affinis, Suet. Ner.* 1. (3) = *Mulieres valde rufæ rutilæ dictæ, Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.

*Rurum, i, n. [à ruitum, rutum, Varr. quod eo arena eruitur, Fest.] *An instrument wherewith sand, or such like, is diged out; a mattock, a spade, a shovel, a pickaxe; also an instrument wherewith sand is mingled and beaten with lime, to make mortar. Vid. Fest. It. id. quod hostili-um, a strickle, C. Vid. Liv.* 28, 45. & *Plin.* 36, 23.

† Rūtūba, æ, f. *Rutubam vet. turbationem appellab. [à ruo] A tumult, trouble, or disorder, Non. ex Varr.*

*Rūtūla, æ, f. dim. [ex ruta herba] *Small rue, Cic. Fam.* 9, 22.

*|| Rūtus, a, um, part. [à ruo] *Thrown down, diged up. Ruta & creta, Ulp. Vid. Ruta.*

|| S, the.

S The Latin capital is taken with very little, or no, variation from the ancient Greek alphabet, and is at least of as great antiquity, as that of the Scythian bow (Σ); and from this drawn into a smaller form is made s, which is used only as a final both in Greek and Latin, except in the compendary note s for στ. The Greeks have another, but less, ancient figure of this letter, viz. C, from which the smaller initial and medial C is sometimes used. The Scythian bow is taken from the Phœnician alphabet without variation; as that is from the Hebrew ש *sin*, by drawing it in a jacent, instead of an erect, form. Hence the Dorians, who perhaps immediately received it from the Hebrews, as *Herodotus* and *Pindar* acquaint us, called this letter σάν *san*, though the Ionians called it σῆγμα *sigma*, from the Chaldean סמך *simcha*, by transposing the second and third letters: which opinion is made more probable by the small form of the Greek *sigma* σ, it being no other than the Hebrew ש turned to the right hand in complaisance to the western way of writing. But there are strong reasons to think ש *samech* only a secondary letter, substituted for ש *sin*, the better to distinguish it from ש *schin*; wherein they had done wisely, provided they had exterminated ש *sin*, which now seems supernumerary, because both these letters ש and ש, have one and the same sound, as appeareth from the Ephraimish pronunciation of *Shibboleth*. And hence we may account for the different Greek names of this letter, *san* being so called from *sin*, before *samech* was introduced; and *sigma* from *samech*, after such introduction. But to proceed: the Greeks admitt this letter into no class in the distribution of their alphabet, whether in honour to it, as being invested with a despotick power peculiar to itself, or in dishonour, looking upon it only as a substitute and attendant on the rest, is uncertain; but I should think the latter, since its servile offices are so very many in declining their nouns, and their verbs more especially in conjugateing. For in all future tenses of verbs baryton, and all the tenses derived from thence, with their participles in every conjugation, voice, and mode, this letter is servile; being explicit, implicit, or potential, in them all. And this servile use probably may have been the reason why some among the Greeks have accounted it only an aspiration; in which number was *Plato* the philosopher, who calls it the breathing letter. And indeed we find both the Greek spirits changed into this letter: the lenis, as in ἔρμι *sum*, ὀπός *sucus*; the aspirate more frequently, as in ἄλς *sal*, ἕξ *sex*, ἑπτά *septem*. This may likewise have occasioned the neglect of it by the Romans in taking words from the Greeks, as in *tigo*, *falio*, from τέγω, σφάλλω, and sometimes in derivatives of their own, as in *pumex* from *stuma*. Certain it is that some learned men among the Greeks avoided a frequent use of it. *Plato* and *Eubulus*, two comick poets, made sport in the theatre with this verse of *Euripides*, "Ἔσωσα σ' ὡς ἴσασιν Ἕλλήνων ὄσοι." Yea *Pindar* was so unjustly severe, that he writ several odes without it: and the whole Spartan nation preferred the canine snarl of P to the serpentine hiss of S. The Romans also melted it so much, especially in the end of words, as scarcely to be heard; insomuch that even in writing before the interrogative *ne*, the comick poets neglect it, as in *audin'?* *credin'?* *dabin'?* for *audisne*, &c. and *Virgil* avoided ending a word with this letter, and beginning the following word with the same, as, *Dispectus tibi sum, nec qui sum, quæris, Alexi*; oratours also forbid this in their compositions. Yea the ancient poets, in imitation of the Greeks, when they pleased, cut it off in the end of a word before a short, and sometimes even before a long, syllable in the following word, as is manifest in that of *Ennius*, *Egregè cordatus homo catu' Ælius Sextus*. And not only *Ennius*, *Nævius*, and *Pacuvius* do this, but *Catullus*; and even *Cicero* hath not altogether denied himself the liberty. But though in general this sound may seem to have been unpleasant to both nations, it has without doubt in its proper place its particular graces, and the most that is said against it regards chiefly its too frequent, or improper, use. The Latins, in making some Greek words denizens of Rome, prefix this letter, as in *scribo*, *smaragdus*, *stella*, from γράφω, μάσραγδος, τέλλω; and even *st* anciently, as in *stitem*, *stocum*, and that too in words of their own tongue: sometimes they interpose it, as in *discus*, *musca*, from δίσκος, μύσκα. The Greeks also in Latin names of men ending in *a* add this letter, as Νεμῶς, Φιμβρίας, for *Numa*, *Fimbria*. In *Tully's* time, and a while after, this letter was doubled, as in *caussa*, *cassus*, for *causa*, *casus*, vid. *Quint.* 1, 7. In conjugateing Latin verbs, it is substituted for almost all the consonants, as in *arsti* from *ardeo*, *tersti* from *tergeo*, *vexi* for *vecsi*, from *vecho*, *vulsi* from *wello*, *pressi* from *premo*, *posui* from *pono*, *repsi* from *repo*, *torsti* from *torqueo*, *ussi* from *uro*, *versum* from *verti*, as grammarians observe; but this to me seems not so much a substitution, as a servile formative power given it in Latin, as, I have observed before, it had in the Greek tongue. This semivowel, for so the Latins seem to acknowledge it, by prefixing *i* as they do before the other liquids, admitteth after it of the mutes *c*, *p*, *q*, *t*, as in *scapha*, *spes*, *squalor*, *stadium*, but none of the liquids, except *m*, and that chiefly, if not only, in words derived from the Greek tongue. Concerning the intercourse between this, and its neighbour *R*, see that letter. *S*. in proper names, *is* read *Sextus*; *Sp.* *Spurius*. In appellatives, *S. A.* *Secundum artem*; *SC.* *Senatusconsultum*; *S. P. Q. R.* *Senatus populuf- que Romanus*; *S. S. S.* *Stratum super stratum*; *S. V. B. E. E. Q. V.* *Si vales bene est, ego quoque valeo*; a form used in *Cicero's* time, in the beginning of letters.

S A B

S ante A.

|| **S**ĀBAIA, æ, f. *A sort of small beer, or ale*, Amm. 26, 8. quæ & sabaium, Hier. 6, 19.

|| Sābajārius, ii, m. *A small beer drinker, or brewer*, Amm. loc. cit.

Sābanum, i, n. [Rabbini, שבת] *A towel, or like linen cloth used to be warmed, in order to rub and cover those that come newly out of the bath; a napkin, or handkerchief*. Congestis in nundissimum sabanum favis, Pall. Jun. tit. 7. Σάβανον, sabanum, linteum, Gloss.

*|| Sābāoth, plur. indecl. Dominus Sabaoth, שבתות i. e. exercituum. The Lord of hosts, Bibl.

|| Sabbātārius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the sabbath*, Sidon.

Sabbātārius, ii, m. *A sabbatarian, one that*

S A B

keepeth the sabbath-day, a Jew. § Jejunia sabbatariorum, Mart. 4, 4, 7.

Sabbāicus, a, um, adj. *Keeping the sabbath*. Sabbaticus rivus in Judæa, qui sabbatis omnibus licetur, Plin. 3, 2. ita & Joseph. 7, 24.

|| Sabbāismus, i, m. *The keeping of the sabbath*, Aug.

|| Sabbātizo, āre, act. *To observe, or keep, the sabbath*, Tert.

Sabbātum, ti, n. [vox Hebræa, שבת i. e. quies, cessatio ab opere] (1) *The sabbath, the Jews sabbath-day, the day of the rest, the seventh day from the creation; or, as others understand it, the great day of the passover, because from Tifri (our September) whence the Jews reckon their year, to their Nisan (about the middle of our April) near which time that feast was kept, is about thirty weeks.* (2) || Also the days of

S A B

the week. (1) § Sabbata recutita, Pers. 5, 184. peregrina, Ov. Rem. 220. § Sabbata tricesima, the new moons, sacred among the Jews, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 69. (2) Τῇ μιᾷ τῶν σαββάτων, prima sabbatorum, Joann. 20, 1. *Sunday*. Sic secunda deinceps ad septimam, quod proprie sabbatum vocabant Judæi.

Sābellicus, a, um, adj. *Italian, or Sabine*. || Sābellica braccia (à Sabellis, ubi nascitur) *Crumpled, or jagged, colewort*, Litt. ex Plin. Sābellicus ius, Virg. Georg. 3, 255.

Sābīna, æ, f. sc. herba [à Sabinis] *The herb Sabin, whereof there are two kinds, one with leaves like the tamarisk, the other like the cypress-tree*, Col. 6, 4. Plin. 17, 13.

† Sābīna, æ, f. *A weapon of the Illyrians, like a hunting-pole, or boar-spear*, Enn. ap. Fest.

|| Sābūcus,

|| Sābūcus, i, f. *Seren. Sammon. id. quod sambucus, quod vid.*

*Sābūletum, ti, n. *A gravel-pit. Nascitur in fabuletis, Plin. 27, 8.*

*Sābūlo, ōnis, m. (1) *Gross sand, or gravel.*

(2) || Also a player upon a certain musical instrument. (1) *Arena, fabulo, argilla, Varr. R. R. 1, 9. Sabulonem humidum respuit, Col. 4, 33.*

(2) *Vid. Scal. Conject. in Varr. pag. 121.*

*Sābūlosus, a, um, adj. *Gravelly, sandy. § Solum fabulosum, Col. 2, 9. conf. & Plin. 35, 14.*

& *Vitr. 2, 3.*

*Sābūlum, li, n. [*ἀσβύλον, vel ἀσβύρον*] (1)

Fine gravel, such as we lay walks with. (2) ||

Also a kind of viol, or guitar; or such like musical instrument. (1) Plin. 17, 4. (2) Apul. in

Flor. si vera lectio.

Sāburia, æ, f. [*ἀσβύρο, Perot. rect. ἀσβύρο*]

Celt. Id.] Ballast, or lashing, wherewith ships

are poised, to make them go upright; which

was properly gravel, or sand. Onerariæ naves

saburrâ gravatæ, Liv. 37, 14.

Sāburrâlis, e, adj. *Made of sand. § Saburrâlis*

facoma, Vitr. 9, 9.

Sāburrâtus, a, um, part. *Loaded with gravel,*

ballasted; Met. stuffed, cramed with good cheer.

Mulier ubi saburratæ sumus, largiloquæ ex

templo sumus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 2.

Sāburro, âre, act. *To load with gravel, to bal-*

last a ship, Plin. 18, 35.

Sācal. *Ægypt. linguâ electrum sign. quod ex*

radiis solis nascitur, Plin. 37, 2.

|| Saccaria, æ, f. *sc. ars [a saccus] A traffick-*

ing in, or selling of, sacks, or bags, Apul. Met. 1.

Saccarius, a, um, adj. *Carrying sacks of corn, or*

other commodity. § Navis saccaria, Quint. 8, 2.

|| Saccarius, ii, m. (1) *A sack bearer. (2)*

Also a sack maker. (1) Paul. 1, 49. § De contr.

empt. (2) Saccarius, σακκοπλόος, Gloss. vet.

Saccatus, a, um, part. (1) *That is put in a*

bag. (2) Strained through a bag. (1) § Non

faceatâ aquâ lavabuntur, sed sæpe tuitidâ, Sen.

Ep. 86. (2) Totius humorem saccatam ut cor-

pori fundant, Lucr. 4, 1022. i. e. unam. §

Hunc quoque hic imitatur Seren. Sammon.

|| Saccellus, li, m. dim. *A little bag, or satchel,*

Veg.

Saccârum, i, n. [*vox Arab. سكر ab Hebr.*

سكر potus inebrians, quod ex cannis Indicis

succum dulcem ad potum exprimerent] Sugar, a

kind of honey found in reeds, of a gummy sub-

stance then, but now the juice of canes, or reeds,

boiled, and baked white and hard. Saccharum &

Arabia fert, sed laudatius India, Plin. 22, 8. &

Dulces in arundine succi, Luc. 3, 237. i. e. sac-

charum.

Saccipêrium, ii, n. comp. [*ex sacco, & pera*]

A satchel, a bag, a scrip, a pouch, a sack, a

slovak bag, a wallet, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 64.

Sacco, âre, act. i. e. *per saccum colo; unde*

pass. Saccor. To strain through a bag. Cæcuba

saccatur, Mart. 2, 40.

|| Sacculârius, ii, m. (1) *A cutpurse, a pick-*

-pocket, an arrant cheat, a juggler, or gypsy; who

conjureth peoples money out of their pockets.

(2) *A robber of the common treasure. (3) Also a*

treasurer for what is given to any monastery, hos-

pital, or the poor; an almoner. (1) Ulp. § Cru-

meniteca. (2) Ascon. = Peculator. (3) Præ-

fectus sacculus, Ecl.

Sacculus, li, m. dim. (1) *A little sack, bag,*

pouch, or purse; a satchel. (2) Also the poor-

box, or flock of charity. (3) Plenus arancarum

sacculus, Catull. 13, 8. Pleno cum sacculus zere

Turget, Juv. 14, 138. (2) Ecclef.

Saccus, ci, m. [*ab Hebr. שק quod vocab. ple-*

rasque si non omnes linguas permeavit]

(1) *A sack, a large scrip. (2) A money bag. (3) A*

strainer. (1) § Extra portum tergeminum ire ad

sacculum licet, go a beging, or mumping. (2)

Congestis undique saccis Indormis inhians, Hor.

Sat. 1, 1, 70. (3) In sparteis saccis percolant,

Col. 12, 17. § Saccus nivarius, a snow-bag to

cool wine with, Lemma Ep. Mart. 14, 104.

|| Saccellâus, i, m. *A chaplain, Hier.*

Saccellum, i, n. dim. [*à sacrum*] *locus diis sa-*

cratus. (1) A chapel, a little temple, or church.

(2) || Also the churchyard, or consecrated ground

walled in. (1) Exire in sacellum ominis causâ,

Cic. de Div. 1, 46. Modicum sacellum Jovi po-

suit, Tac. Hist. 3, 74, 2. (2) Fest.

Sacer, ra, um, adj. rimus, sup. [*à זכר mundus,*

זכר clausus, vel זכר recordari] (1) *Sacred,*

holy, divine. (2) Solemn, awful. (3) Consecrated,

devout. (4) Instituted, established. (5) Ruefull,

to be dearly paid for, of sad consequence. (6) Also

curst, detestable, horrible, damnable. (7) An epi-

thet given to princes, as being God's vicegerents.

(8) || Sacer ignis, *St Anthony's fire, and other*

diseases. (1) = Signa sacra & religiosa, Cic. de

Legib. 3, 13. § Miscere sacra profanis, Hor.

Ep. 1, 16, 34. Eligies sacræ divûm, Virg. Æn.

3, 148. Jura sacerrima lecti, Ov. Ep. 9, 159.

§ *Mens sacra, Id. Fast. 6, 6. (2) § Sacer horror,*

Claud. Paneg. 4. Sacer essera raptat Corda pa-

vor, Val. Flacc. 1, 798. (3) Sacra Deo sylvæ,

Ov. Fast. 4, 650. Dies sacer Dianæ, Hor. Od.

2, 12, 20. § Illa insula eorum Deorum sacra

putatur, Cic. (4) Morientibus oculos operire,

rursusque in rogo patefacere Quiritium magno

ritu sacrum est, Plin. 11, 37. (5) Remi Sacer

nepotibus cruor, Hor. Ep. 7, ult. (6) = In-

testabilis, & sacer esto, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 181. =

Ego sum malus, ego sum sacer, scelestus, Plaut.

Bacch. 4, 6, 14. Iste servus sacerrimus est, Id.

Most. 4, 3, 67. (7) Occupationes Tiberi sacras

dixit quidam, Suet. Tib. 27. qui tamen recusavit;

posteriores vero Casares sua omnia, domos, cubicula,

jerinia, lectos, comitatus, sed & sacrum stabu-

lum dici voluere. (8) Per membra sacer cum

diis ignis, Lucr. 6, 1165. § De hujus morbi

generibus, vid. Plin. qui multa multis locis de is

differit. § Sacra via, a street so called from the

place where the league was made betwixt Romulus

and Tatius; or because the priest went that way

at the ides of each month to sacrifice, Hor. Sat.

1, 9, 1.

Sacerdos, ōtis, c. g. [*à sacer, qui sacris præest*

& ea administrat, qu. sacrum dans, Id.] (1) A

priest, or priestess; a minister of a church. (2) An

augur. (1) Hoc mente sacerdotem maximum

creari oportet, Cic. Verr. 2, 52. § Sacerdotes

Cereris, atque illius fani antistes, probatæ mulie-

res, Id. ibid. 4, 45. (2) Illo die, quo sacerdo-

tem solent nominare, Plin. Epist. 2, 1. § Ita

enim ipse interpretatur, 4, 8. Vid. & sacerdotium.

§ *Varis generis sacerdotes Flamines, Diales,*

Mortiales, Quirinales, Salii, Pontifices Maximi,

Pontifices Minores, Reges sacrorum, Galli, &c.

§ *Phœbi sacerdos, a poet, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 23.*

Sacerdotalis, le, adj. *Of, or belonging to, priest,*

or the priesthood. § Sacerdotales ludi, Plin. Ep. 7,

24. § Virgines sacerdotales, the vestal virgins,

Liv. 1, 5.

|| Sacerdōtissa, æ, f. *A priestess, a vestal virgin,*

or nun, Gell. 10, 15. sed lect. incert. § Sacerdos.

Sacerdotium, ii, n. (1) *The state, or office, of*

a priest; the priesthood. (2) A prebend, a benefice,

a parsonage. (1) § Sacerdotium in re, Ci. pro

Domo, 52. Vingo Vestalis sanctissimo sacerdotio

præstita, Id. ibid. 53. (2) Tum hic bonus augur

eo sacerdotio se præditum esse dixit, Id. Philipp.

2, 32. § Sacerdotium gentile vel gentilium,

an impropriation, an advowson, Jun.

Sacerdōtula, æ, f. dim. *A priestess. Capital*

sacerdotulæ in capite solent habere, Varr. L. L.

4, 29.

Sacodios, ii, f. *A precious stone of a violet co-*

lour, a kind of amethyst, Plin. 37, 9.

*Sācōma, ātis, n. [*i. e. æquipondium, à σά-*

κωμα, Gr. Dor. σάκωμα] That which is put in

the scales to make even weight; counterpoise, like-

ness of weight; full, or just, weight, Vitr. 9, 9.

interp. Bud.

§ *Sicon, indecl. A violet colour, Plin. ap. Litt.*

† Sācōpēnum, ni, n. *Vid. Sagapenum.*

Sacra, ōrum, n. pl. *Holy rites, or mysteries, of*

religion; solemnities, divine service. § Initiari

sacris, to be in holy orders, Quint. 1, 2.

|| Sacramētālis, le, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a*

sacrament; sacramental. † Ad sacramentum spe-

ctans.

Sacramētum, i, n. [*quod sacratur fide inter-*

positâ, Fest. vel sacrâ mente fit] (1) *A gage in*

money laid down in court by both partys that went

to law, which was returned to him who had the

verdict on his side, but forfeited by him that was

cast, to the exchequer, to be laid out in sacris re-

bus, and therefore so called. (2) An oath, as be-

ing a very sacred thing. (3) Any thing done by

virtue of an oath. (4) More particularly the oath

taken by soldiers to be true to their country and ge-

neral. (5) || Hence translated elegantly by Chri-

stian writers to signify baptism, and the eucharist,

as being two solemn oaths, or engagements, into

which they enter to Christ, the captain of their

faith, and by which they are distinguished from

all other religions. (6) || In a larger acceptation,

any mystery, or thing, appertaining to divine wor-

ship. (7) Any force, or constraint, to undertake a

vow. (8) Meton. A soldier. (1) Vid. Varr. L. L.

4, 16. sub fin. adde & Fest. Contendere sacra-

mento. Cic. de Orat. 1, 42. (2) Non ego perfidum

Dixi sacramentum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 10. (3) Vid.

Flor. 3, 10, 2. & 3, 18, 9. It. 4, 12, 24. (4)

Obsecrare cœpit milites ne primi sacramenti me-

moriam deponerent, Cæf. B. G. 3, 27. (5) Ma-

rem & feminam ad sacramentum baptismatis &

eucharistiæ admittens, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

Vocari sumus ad militiam Dei vivi jam tunc,

cum in sacramenti verba respondimus, Id. ad

Martyr. 3. (6) Sacrificium necessariis sacra-

mentis præparatur, Zeno Veron. Sacramenta mune-

rum, a magis oblata, Hieron. Velum scissum est,

& omnia legis sacramenta prodita sunt, Id. Me-

ditationis sacramentum, Fulgent. (7) Juvenes

adulterio, velut sacramento addicti, Sen. de Brev.

vit. 5, 6. (8) Alia emolumenta notentur Sacra-

mentorum, Juv. 13, 36.

Sacrandus, a, um, part. (1) *To be established,*

or ratified. (2) To be accursed, or d. t. d. (1)

Sanctioes sacrantæ sunt, aut genere ipso, aut,

&c. Cic. pro Balbo, 14. (2) Liv. 2, 8. Vid.

Sacro.

Sacrârium, ii, n. (1) *The place wherein holy*

things are layed, a sextry, a vestry. (2) Also a

chapel; an oratory, or closet, appointed for divine

worship. (1) = Sacrarium & receptaculum. Ko-

manorum sacrorum, Liv. 7, 20. (2

2, 2, 40. § Suem sacrificare, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 414.
 Tum me faciat Jupiter ut semper sacrificem,
 neque unquam litern, *Plaut. Pæn.* 2, 1, 42.
 Sacrificor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be sacrificed, It.*
 dep. *to sacrifice*, vid. *Varr. L. L.* 8, 61. *Quid interfit inter sacrificio & lito docebit Non.*
 Sacrificulus, li, m. (1) *The master of the sacrifices, a mass priest.* (2) *A despicable priest.*
 (1) § Rex sacrificulus, *Liv.* (2) Inter sacrificu-
 los vanæ superstitionis, *Suet. Dom.* 1. conf. *Liv.*
 39, 8.
 Sacrificus, a, um, adj. *That is used in sacrifice,*
or serveth thereto. § Aræ sacrificæ, *Val. Flacc.*
 8, 243. Dies sacrifici, *Ov. Metam.* 13, 590.
 Vestis sacrificæ, *Sil.* 3, 27.
 Sacrificus, ci, m. [qui sacra facit] *He that*
officeth sacrifice, a priest. § Dies mihi sacrificos
 calturalque ignibus aras, *Ov. Met.* 13, 590.
 Sacrilegium, ii, n. (1) *Sacrilege, theft, or the*
taking things out of a holy place. (2) *Goods so*
stolen. (3) *Also any detestable, or heinous, offence.*
 (1) In fodalitium sacrilegii alicujus abire, *Cic. in*
Sall. 5. (2) Discedere onustus sacrilegio, *Phædr.*
 4, 10, 3. (3) *Quint.* 5, 14.
 Sacrilegus, a, um, adj. *Isimus, sup.* [qui sacra
 legit, i. e. furatur] (1) *Sacrilegious, guilty of*
sacrilege. (2) *Wicked, ungodly, profane.* (3)
 Subst. *A church-robber.* (1) Sacrilego pœna est,
 neque ei soli, qui sacrum abstulerit, sed & *&c.*
Cic. de Legib. 2, 16. (2) § Lingua sacrilega, *Ov.*
de Rem. Amor. 367. Exi tano, natum quantum
 est, sacrilegissime, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 1. (3) Mi-
 nor extat sacrilegus, *Juv.* 13, 150.
 § Sacrima, ōrum, n. pl. *Fest. Vid. Sacrimum.*
 § Sacrimum, i, n. *sc. vinum [quia sacrum]*
New wine which they sacrificed to Bacchus at his
feasts, Fest.
 Sacris, re, adj. [ant. pro sacer, *Fest.*] *Pure, holy,*
sacred, fit for holy uses. § Porci sacres, *pigs fit*
for sacrifice at ten days old, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 16.
 vid. & *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1, & 4.
 § Sacrista, æ, m. [sacrorum custos] *He that*
keepeth holy things, Eccl.
 † Sacrium, ii, n. *Amber in the Scythian lan-*
guage, Plin. 37, 2.
 Sacro, āre, āct. [i. e. sacrum facio] (1) *To con-*
secrate. (2) *To dedicate, or devote.* (3) *To make*
honourable and reverend. (4) *To immortalize, or*
deify; to canonize. (5) *Also to accurse and detest,*
to outlaw, to excommunicate. (6) *To solemnize, to*
ratify. (1) § Aras sacrare, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 48. (2)
 Quod patre vocis studiis nobisque sacrasti, ap.
Cic. Div. 2, 13. (3) Parentum conditionem sa-
 cravimus, quia expediebat liberos tolli, *Sen. de*
Benef. 3, 11. (4) Condidit hic natæ cineres, no-
 menque sacravit, *Mart.* 1, 115, 3. (5) Sacrare
 cum bonis caput ejus, qui regni occupandi con-
 silia inisset, *Liv.* 2, 8. (6) § Sacrare leges,
Id.
 Sacror, āri, pass. *To be canonized, &c.* *Ov. Fast.*
 1, 535.
 Sacrosanctus, a, um, adj. [ex sacer, & sanctus]
Sacred, inviolable; that may not be injured, or vio-
lated, on pain of death. § Possessiones sacrosanctæ,
Cic. in Catil. 2, 8. § Sacrosancta potestas, *the*
tribuneship, Liv. 29, 20.
 Sacrum, cri, n. (1) *Any thing dedicated to the*
gods. (2) *A holy rite, or mystery.* (3) *Any so-*
lemn act. (4) *A festival.* (5) *A sacrifice.* (6)
The beast sacrificed. (7) *Religion in general.* (8)
 § A consecrated place. (1) Vid. *Macr. Sat.* 1, 16.
 Sacrum, sacrove commendatum qui eleperit rap-
 peritve parricida esto, *Cic. de Legib.* 2, 9. ex XII
 Tab. (2) Ne quid de sacrorum religione mute-
 tur, *Id. de Legib.* 2. De sacris autem hæc sit
 una sententia, ut conserventur, &c. *Id. ib.* 19.
 (3) § Legationis sacra, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 42, 3. men-
 tis, *Id.* 15, 52, 2. nuptialia, *Quint.* 1, 7. (4)
 Solenne sacrum lustris Troici, *Sen. Troad.* 778.
 § Annua sacra, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 338. anniversaria,
Cic. Attic. 1, 13. (5) Sacra Dionææ matri, di-
 visque ferebam, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 19. Sacra Jovi
 Stygio, *Id. Æn.* 4, 638. (6) Extā sacro quodam
 sine corde, *Suet. Cæs.* 77. (7) Non est sanctius
 sacris eisdem quam studiis initiari, *Quint.* (8)
 P. JC. = ædícula, *Id.* § Inter sacrum & saxum

flare, to be in great distress, or jeopardy, *Plaut.*
Capt. 3, 4, 84.
 Sæcilum, li, n. *An age. Vid. Seculum.*
 Sæpe, adv. iūs, comp. *Isimè, sup.* *Ofentimes,*
many times, more than once; or twice. Et teci sæpe,
 & sapius mihi facturus videor, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 5.
 Interdum vel potius nimium sæpe, *Cic.* § Sæ-
 pillimè experiari, *Sall. B. J.* 63.
 Sæpēnumēro, adv. *Ofentimes, many a time, very*
often. Sæpenumero sum cum eo, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21.
 Sæpicule, adv. dim. [à sæpe] *Ever and anon,*
every now and then. Sæpicule peccas, *Plaut. Caf.*
 3, 5, 59. unde hausit *Apul. qui libenter utitur.*
 † Sæpissimus, a, um, adj. *sup.* [ab inusit. sæ-
 pus, vel sæpis] *Very oft, most frequent.* Sæpissimo
 rogatu, *Hier.* Sæpissimam discordiam, *Cato, ap.*
Prisc.
 † Sæpiuscule, adv. dim. *Sometimes often; uti-*
leg. Prisc. in loco Plaut. adduct. in Sæpicule.
 † Sævidicus, a, um, adj. *That speaketh cruel, or*
rigorous, words. Ne suis te iratus sævidicis protelet,
Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 36. al. sævidictis.
 * Sævians, tis, part. *Rageing.* § Sæviente pe-
 ligo, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 46, 3.
 * Sævio, ire, ivi, & ii, itum, neut. [à σέειν,
 furere] (1) *To rage, to talk sharply.* (2) *To be*
violent. (3) *To be fierce and cruel.* (1) Ne sævi,
 magna sacerdos, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 544. (2) Sævito
 amor resurgens, *Id. Æn.* 4, 532. § Dolor sævit
 in erepto amore, *Prop.* 2, 8, 36. (3) § Flagellis
 sævire, *Juv.* 10, 180. Sævire in tergum alicu-
 jus, *Liv.* 3, 45.
 * Sævitas, ātis, f. *Harshness, fierceness, Firm.*
 † Sævitia.
 * Sæviter, adv. iūs, comp. *Isimè, sup.* (1)
Fiercely, boisterously. (2) *Outrageously, violently.*
 (1) § Magis cogito sæviter blanditerne alloquar,
Plaut. Pseud. 5, 2, 3. (2) § Parum prudentes
 aut sæviūs, aut etiam læviūs agendo, *Col.* 11, 1.
 Quædam loca æstate sævissimè candent, *Id.* 1, 4.
 * Sævitia, æ, f. (1) *Cruelty, fierceness, tyranny.*
 (1) *A severe chiding.* (1) Nefandæ mos est sævi-
 tiæ pereuntis parcere morti, *Luc.* 2, 180. §
 Quantum sævitiæ glisceret, miseratione arcebat,
Tac. Ann. 6, 20. § Misericordia, *Id.* 16, 32.
 (2) § In judicio, aut sævitiam aut clementiam
 judicis sibi proponet orator, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 4.
 Non tamen ausus eram dominæ turbare quietem
 Expertæ metuens jurgia sævitæ, *Prop.* 1, 3, 18.
 § Sævitiæ annonæ, *dearths of vituals, Tac. Ann.*
 2, 87, 1.
 * Sævities, ei, f. *Idem, Apul. Met.* 6. p. 190.
 † Sævitia.
 * Sævītudo, dñis, f. *Outrageousness, Amm. †*
Sævitia.
 * Sævītum est, imperf. *They exercise rage, or*
cruelty, Patere. 2, 74.
 * Sævitur, imperf. *Rage and cruelty is committed.*
 Intellecto in quos sæviretur, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 49, 2.
 Querebantur in corpus, in tergum sæviri, *Liv.*
 41, 6.
 * Sævītūrus, a, um, part. *About to rage. Dixe-*
runt, in corpora sua citius per furorem sævituros,
quàm ut Romanam amicitiam violarent, Liv.
 35, 31.
 * Sævus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *Isimus, sup.*
 [fort. à σέειν, furere] (1) *Fierce, cruel, stern, fell.* (2) *Outrageous, blustering,*
boisterous, furious. (3) *Angry, displeased.* (4)
Great, extreme, both in a good and bad sense. (5)
Strong, mighty, valiant, puissant. (1) § Verbera
 sæva, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 252. Arâ Mæotide sævior,
Juv. 15, 115. A sævissimo regum trucidatus,
Curt. 10, 5. § = Tyrannus sævissimus & vio-
 lentissimus in tuos, *Liv.* (2) Undique venti E-
 rumpunt sævi, existunt turbines, *Cic. de Orat.*
 3, 39. ex *Pacuv.* (3) Sævæ memorem Junonis
 ob iram, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 8. Sed Serv. ad seq. no-
 tionem refert. § Sævus ambobus Achilles, *Id. Æn.*
 2, 462. (4) Camillum Sævæ paupertas tulit, *Hor.*
Od. 1, 12, 42. Me tum primum sævus circum-
 stetit horror, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 559. † Induta fuit
 sævâ stolâ, *Enn.* (5) § Maternis sævus in armis,
Virg. Æn. 12, 107.
 Sæga, æ, f. mulier, f. [à sagire, i. e. sentire
 acutè] (1) *A subtle, or wise, woman.* (2) *A*

witch, a sorceress, a hag. (1) Sagire, sentire
 acutè est, unde sagæ anus, quia multa scire vo-
 lunt, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 31. (2) = Quæ saga, quis
 te solvere Theſſalis Magus venenis poterit? *Hor.*
Od. 1, 27, 22.
 † Sæga, æ, f. *Enn. Vid. Sagum.*
 Sægacitas, ātis, f. (1) *Quickness of any sense,*
especially of scent, or smelling. (2) *A sharpness*
of wit, a quickness of spirit, sagacity, subtlety,
shrewdness. (1) § Narium sagacitas, *Cic. N. D.*
 2, 63. Vid. Sagax. (2) Eâ erat sagacitate, ut
 decipi non posset, *Nep. Alcib.* 5.
 Sægaciter, adv. iūs, comp. *Isimè, sup.* (1)
Quickly smelling. (2) Met. *Shrewdly, subtly,*
 (1) Si canes advenientem sagaciter adoriuntur, *Col.*
 7, 12. Sagaciūs odorari quàm canis acer, *Hor.*
Epod. 12, 4. (2) Odoror quàm sagacissimè pos-
 sum, quid sentiant, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 44.
 Sægāpēnon, i, n. (1) *A kind of medicinal herb.*
 (2) *A gum like ammoniac.* (1) *Plin.* 19, 8. (2)
Id. 13, 25. & 20, 18.
 † Sægāria, æ, f. *sc. negotiatio. The trade of*
making and selling of cloaks and jackets for soldiers,
Dig.
 Sægārius, ii, m. *sc. mercator. A seller of soldiers*
cloaks, Varr. vid. Grut. Inscript. p. 650. n. 2.
 Sægārus, a, um, adj. *Appareled in a soldier's*
cloak. Cras sagati prodeamus, Cic. Philipp. 14, 1.
 Sægax, ācis, adj. or comp. *Isimus, sup.* [à sa-
 gio, i. e. acutè sentio] (1) *Quick-scented.* (2)
 Synecd. *Quick of any sense, as of hearing, the*
sight, scent, taste. (3) Met. *Sagacious, subtle,*
sage, shrewd, cunning, apprehensive, smart, witty.
 (1) Canem esse quidem hanc oportet; sagax na-
 sum habet, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 17. Canibus saga-
 cior anser, *Ov. Met.* 11, 599. (2) Sagax oculorum
 acies, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 598. Murium palatum in
 gustu sagacissimum, *Plin.* 8, 37. (3) Homines
 mentem habent, ut ita dicam, sagacem, quæ &
 causas rerum, & consecutiones videat, *Cic. de Fin.*
 2, 14. § Sagax ad pericula perspicenda, *Planc.*
ad Cic. Epist. Fam. 10, 23.
 Sagda, æ, f. *A green stone among the Chaldees,*
which sticketh fast to the keels of ships, and there
is found, Plin. 37, 10.
 * Sægēna, æ, f. [σάγην, Gr. i. e. verriculum]
A sweep net, out of which the fish cannot get; a
drag-net, a wheel, a sein, Manil. 5, 678.
 † Sægēstre, is, n. *A thick coarse garment, Lucil.*
Operimentum crassum, ut sagorum erat crassior
pannus, interpr. Turneb. al. leg. segestre.
 * Sægīna, æ, f. [à σάγμα, Gr. Idem] (1)
Meat wherewith any thing is cramed, or fattened.
 (2) *Stuffing, any kind of meat, belly-timber.* (3)
Fattens, grossness. (4) *Also a coop, or place to*
fatten things in; a frank. (1) Est facilis avium
 sagina, *Col.* 8, 14. (2) § Multitudinem non au-
 ctioritate, sed saginâ tenebat, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 7.
 § Saginam cædite, *cheru your mass; exercise your*
grinders, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 62. (3) Saginam
 corporis ex nimia luxuriâ contraxit, *Just.* 21, 2.
 1. vet. Gloss. sagina παραπληρωμα. (4) Herus
 meus se in saginam coniecit, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 96.
 * Sægīnāmentum, ti, ul. Sægīmentum, *Fat-*
ness, or grossness, Litt. ex Col.
 * Sægīnandus, a, um, part. *To be cramed, or fat-*
ted. Hordeo equus saginandus, Col. 6, 27.
 * Sægīnārium, ii, n. *A place whererein creatures*
are fattened, a stall, sty, pen, or coop, Varr. R. R.
 3, 10.
 * Sægīnatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A fattening; a putting*
up of beasts, or fowls, to feed, Plin. 8, 51.
 * Sægīnātus, a, um, part. *Fatted, cramed.* § Sa-
 ginatus porcus, *Prop.* 4, 1, 23. bos, *Varr. conf.*
Curt. 9, 7, 16. & *Liv.* 36, 17.
 * Sægīno, āre, āct. [à sagina] (1) *To make fat.*
 (2) *To pamper.* (1) Eâ herba scœni vice saginat
 jumenta, *Col.* 6, 34. (2) § Saginare exquisitis e-
 pulis, *Plin.* 9, 35.
 * Sægīnor, āri, pass. *To be fattened; Met. to be*
gluted. § Saginari sanguine civium, *Cic. pro Sext.*
 36.
 Sāgio, ire, ivi, itum. *To have a quick sense, to*
perceive quickly; to foresee, or guess, at; to smell
out. = Sagire, sentire acutè est, *Cic. de Div.* 1,
 31. Vid. Saga.

Sagitta, æ. f. [cujus etymon variè disputatur] (1) *An arrow, shaft, or dart; a bolt.* (2) *A long shoot and twig of a vine, or other tree, which is left in the pruning.* (3) *Also a sign in the firmament.* (4) *A certain herb growing in the water, adders tongue.* (5) *|| The feathers of an arrow.* (6) *|| A lancet, or spear, wherewith blood is drawn from labouring beasts.* (1) *Sagittæ pendebant ab humero, Cic. Verr. 4, 34.* Nervo impulsæ sagittæ, *Virg. Æn. 12, 856.* (2) *Sagittam rustici vocant novissimam partem furculi, Col. 3, 17.* (3) *Plin. 18, 26.* (4) *Id. 21, 12.* = pistana, *Id. ibid.* (5) *Jun. (6) Litt. sed unde non dicit.*

Sagittalis, le. adj. *Of, or belonging to, an arrow. Inde || Sagittalis futura, the seam on the top of the head, Jun.*

Sagittaria, æ. f. *An herb called the water-archer, or arrow-head, Gerard.*

Sagittarius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, arrows; that of which arrows are made.* § *Calamus sagittarius, Plin. 16, 36.*

Sagittarius, ii. m. (1) *An archer, a shooter, a bowman.* (2) *|| A Persian coin, also called a daricus.* (3) *One of the twelve signs, sagittary.* (1) *Cretas sagittarios mittit, Cæsar. B. G. 2, 7.* (2) *Vid. Plutarch. Apophth. atque ibi sagittarium Agesilai dictum.* (3) *Cum luna est in sagittario, Plin. 17, 24.*

Sagittatus, a, um, part. *Stricken with an arrow.* || *Sagittata suavia, killing, or wounding, kisser, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 16.*

Sagittifer, era, erum, adj. *That beareth, or weareth, arrows.* § *Sagittiferi amores, Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 131.* Parthi, *Catull. 11, 6.* || *Pecus sagittifera, the porcupine, Claud. Etyll. Hystr. 48.* § *Pharetræ sagittiferæ, Stat. Achill. 1, 416.*

Sagittipotens, tis. c. g. *That can do much by shooting, a cunning archer, the sign sagittary, Cic. in Arat. v. 311. Ed. Gron. Pigra sagittipotens jaculatur frigora terris, Auson. 2. Cic. vers. 11.*

Sagitto, are. act. *To shoot in a bow, Just. 41, 2, 6. & Curt. 7, 5, 41.*

Sagittula, æ. f. dim. *A little dart, Apul. Met. 10, p. 348.*

* **Sagma**, atis. n. *σάγμα, Gr. à σάπτω onero, à stratu sagorum, Id.* *A pack-saddle, a sumpter, Bibl. Dic. & sagma, æ. f. Veg. Rei Veterin. 2, 59.*

* **Sagmarius**, a, um, adj. [ad sagmata pertinens] (1) *A packhorse, a sumpter-horse.* (2) *Also a slave employed in carrying the soldiers luggage.* (1) *Equus sagmarius, Lampr. Elagab. (2) Veg. de R. Milit. 2, 10.*

Sagmen, inis. n. [verbenæ, herbæ, quas legati pop. Rom. ferre solebant, ne quis eos violaret; Marcan. ita dict. quia ex loco sancto secabantur (al. arcebantur) quæ sagmina, Fest. vel à sanciendo; quæ sancimina] (1) *The herb vervain.* (2) *† Also grass plucked up from the altar with the earth upon it, which the ambassadors of Rome wore on their heads, or carried in their hands, that people might not injure them.* (1) *Vid. Liv. 1, 24.* Sagmen *ἱεροβοράν, Gloss. vet.* (2) *Jus sacratum jovis jurandum sagmine, Næv. ap. Fest.*

Sagullatus, a, um, adj. *That weareth a short cassock, Suet. Vitell. 11.*

Sagulum, i. n. dim. *A little cloak, or cassock, worn over armour. Sagula rejecerunt, Cic. in Pison. 23.* Sagulo gregali amictus, *Liv. 7, 34. conf. & Virg. Æn. 8, 660 à seq.*

Sagum, i. n. [vocab. Gallicum, Varr. Quin & inter Germanas vestes primas tenet ap. Tac. Germ. 17, 1. unde ad Græc. & Lat. fluxit] (1) *A soldier's coarse cloak, or cassock; worn also by boors and others, to keep them warm.* (2) *Also a kind of blanket.* (3) *A cloth to cover horses with.* (1) *|| Ad saga ire, & redire ad togas, Cic. Philipp. 4, 1. vid. & Col. 1, 8.* (2) *|| Ibis ab excusso missus ad astra sago, tossed in a blanket, Mart. 1, 4, 8. vid. & Suet. Oth. 2.* (3) *Col. 11, 1. conf. & Casaub. ad Lamprid.*

Sagus, a, um, adj. [quia satis agat, Acro, quæ]

fatagus] *Knowing, presaging, divining. Nunc sagus adfatur aves, Stat. Achill. 1, 519.* § *Sagilangores, Id. Theb. 8, 204.*

† **Sagus**, i. m. *Afran. † Id. quod Sagum.*

* **Sal**, salis. m. & raro n. [à Gr. ἅλς, aspiratione migrante in s] (1) *Salt.* (2) *Sense, parts, wisdom.* (3) *Mirth, wit, pleasant talk.* (4) *Sales. plur. Jests, quibbles, drollerys, raille-ry, pretty conceits.* (5) *Beauty, neatness.* (6) *† The sea.* (7) *Also a fault in crystal and other gems.* (1) *Multi modii salis simul edendi, ut amicitia munus expletum sit, Cic. de Amic. 19.* Caro salibus aspersa, *Col. 7, 8.* § *Ubi salem nec fossitium, nec maritimum haberent, Varr. § Fusile sal, Col. 6, 33.* De generibus salis, *vid. Plin. 31, 7.* (2) *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10. interpr. Donato.* (3) *|| Homo qui plurimum in dicendo & salis habet, & fellis, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 1.* § *Non sal, sed natura videtur, Cic. = Scipio omnes sale & facetiis superabat, Id. de Clar. Orat. 34.* § *Urbani sales, Id. Fom. 9, 15.* (4) *= Ridens jocus, & sales protervi, Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 6.* (5) *|| Tecum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep. Attic. 13.* (6) *Mene salis placidi vultum, fluens. que quietos Ignorare jubet? Virg. Æn. 5, 848.* Ipsius ante pedes fluctus salis alidebant, *Catull. 67, 67.* (7) *Plin. 37, 2.*

* **Salacia**, æ. f. [dea quam putabant salum ciere, i. e. movere, Fest.] (1) *The goddess of the sea.* (2) *The retiring of the waves, or surge, from the shore, into the sea again.* (1) *Salacia Ἀμφιπύρην, Νηεΐς, Vet. Gloss.* Oceanus & Salacia celi satu terræque conceptu generari, *Cic. de Univ. 1.* (2) *|| Venilia undatque ad littus venit, salacia ad salum redit, Varr. R. 4, 10.*

* **Saliacitas**, atis. f. *Lechery, wantonness. Paseri minimum vitæ, cui salacitas par, Plin. 10, 36.*

* **Salaccon**, onis. m. [σαλάκων, Gr. de quo vid. Suid. & Hesych.] *A great boaster, who, being extremely poor, would fain be thought very rich, Cic. Fam. 5, 24.*

* **Salamandra**, æ. f. [σαλαμάνδρα, Gr.] *A salamander, an animal in shape like a lizard, and full of spots, which being put in the fire is not burnt, or hurt, by it, Plin. 10, 67.*

* † **Salaputius**, ii. m. *ut quidam leg. ap. Catull. quæ ex sale & pusio, i. e. puer plenus sale & mordaci dicacitate. Reest. Salaputium, a notable wag.*

* **Salaputium**, ii. n. [Catull. 51, 5. & ex eo Sen. à salaputa, quæ caudam salacem sign. puta, ποσθη, Scal.] *A peacock, a wag-wanton.* Al. leg. *Salopygium: ἀπὸ τῆς σαλεύειν τὴν πύλιν.*

* **Salar**, aris. m. *piscis à sale, vel à saliendo, dict.* *A young salmon, or salmon peel; a kind of trout. Purpureis salar stellatus corpora guttis, Auson. Eid. 10, 88.*

* **Saliarius**, ii. m. *He to whom a stipend is paid, a pensioner, Ulp.*

* † **Saliaris**, re. adj. *Pleasant, merry and witty, Litt. ex Plaut. † Hilaris.*

* **Salarium**, ii. n. [à sale; stipendium militare; ita dict. quod nihil victui magis necessarium quam sal] (1) *A stipend, wages given to servants, a salary, a pension.* (2) *An allowance, a daily maintenance in meat.* (1) *Sal honoribus etiam militiæque interponitur, salariis inde dictis, Plin. 31, 7.* (2) *Mart. 3, 7.*

* **Saliarius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, salt.* *Veſtigal ex annonâ salariâ, Liv. 29, 37.* || *Salaria via, quod per eam in Sabinos, sal à mari portari consueverat, the salters way, vid. Plin. 31, 7.*

* **Saliarius**, ii. m. *A seller of salt, or of salt meats; a salter. Viles pueri salariorum, Mart. 1, 42, 8.*

|| **Saliata**, orum. n. pl. *Salads, Huif.*

* **Salax**, acis. adj. || *er, comp. sismus, sup. [à salio; quatenus est, ἐπιβαίνω, ἵκεῖν; vel à sale, quod sal reddat salaces]* (1) *Apt to leap, lecherous, lustful, wanton.* (2) *Also provocative, or stirring to lectery.* (1) *Sitque salax ag-*

nus conceptaque semina conjux Reddat, Ovid. Fast. 4, 771. Si essent salaciora plus jecoris habuissent, *Leet. de Opif. 14.* Oportet mares fues quam salacissimos esse, *Col. 7, 9.* (2) § *Erucæ salaces, Ov. de Rem. Am. 799.*

* † **Säle**, is. n. unde contr. *Sal. n. The sea.* *Ceruleum spumat sale, confertâ rate pulsum, Enn. ap. Prisc.*

* **Sälebra**, æ. f. [à saltu] (1) *A rough, or rugged, place.* (2) *Met. Any difficulty.* (1) *Luna ministrat iter, demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. 3, 16, 15.* Qui queritur salebras, & acerbum frigus, *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53.* (2) *Hæret in salebrâ, Cic. de Fin. 5, 28.* Sed sæpius in plur. occurrit.

* || **Sälebratim**. adv. *Roughly, ruggedly, by rough places, Sid. † Per loca salebrosa.*

* || **Sälebritas**, atis. f. *Unevenness, roughness, ruggedness, Apul. Met. 6, p. 186.*

* **Sälebrōsus**, a, um, adj. (1) || *Rough, cumbersome, uneven, hobbleing, rugged, up hill and down hill.* (2) *Met. Crabbed, difficult, uneven.* (1) *Litt. ex Cic. (2) § Salebrosa oratio, Quint. 11, 2.*

* **Säles**, ium. m. pl. [à sal] *Repartees, jests; smart, or witty, sayings, Cic. Vid. Sal.*

* **Salgama**, orum. pl. n. [à sale] *Powdered meats; salads, or fruits, kept in brine, or pickle, Col. 10, 117.*

* **Salgamaris**, ii. m. *He who keepeth, or sel-letb, powdered meats, or things pickled, Col. 12, 54. & iter. 44.*

* || **Salgammum**, mi. n. unde in plur. *salgama, Cod.*

* **Säli**, orum. m. plur. [fort. à saliendo] *A kind of birds which are great breeders, beat-cocks, uti Litt. Plin. 10, 52.*

* **Säliaris**, re. adj. (1) *Pertaining to the Salians.* (2) *Like the Salian priests, sumptuous.* (1) || *Saliare carmen, sung by the Salian priests, Hor.* (2) || *Saliare dapes, a princely banquet, Id. Od. 1, 37, 2.* Saliarem in morem epulari, *to fare like a prince, Cic. Att. 5, 9.*

* || **Säliatus**, us. m. *The sacerdotal dignity of the Salii, Capitol.*

* **Sälicastrum**, tri. n. *A kind of wild vine running upon willow trees; an osier, or withy, Plin. 23, 1.*

* **Sälicetum**, ti. n. [contr. salicetum] *A place planted with willows, Varr. Vid. Salicetum.*

* **Sälicarius**, a, um, adj. *Belonging to willows.* || *Luulus salicarius, a kind of boys which grow in willow grounds, or climb up by the willows, Plin. 21, 5.*

* **Sälicarius**, ii. m. [qui salicetum curat] *He who taketh care of a willow ground, Cato, c. 11.*

* **Sälicetum**, i. n. [contr. pro salicetum, ex salio] (1) *A grove of willows, a willow ground.* (2) *The willows themselves.* (1) § *Amœna salicta, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20. conf. & Liv. 25, 17.* Densis salictis obfessa palus, *Ov. Met. 11, 363.* (2) *Salictum cædido, glubito, arctique adipato, Cato, c. 33.*

* || **Sälicus**, a, um, adj. *ad Salios, id est, Francos pertin. unde Salica lex, quæ Francorum orientalium est propria. Rebuff. dict. ait ab initio legis; Si aliqua, &c. A law by which males were only to inherit.*

* **Sälicus**, tis. part. (1) *Leaping, dancing.* (2) *Purling, or bubbling up.* (3) *Beating, panting, thrashing.* (1) *Ipsæ rotis saliens juga deseris, Virg. Æn. 10, 594.* Salientes ducere pisces, *Ov. Met. 3, 587.* (2) *Dulcis aquæ saliente sitim restinguere rivo, Virg. Ecl. 5, 47.* (3) *Pectora tangebam trepido salientia motu, Ov. Met. 8, 606.*

* **Säliens**, tis. m. *The cock, pipe, or spout, of a conduit, or fountain; out of which the water gusheth. Villam habere piscinâ, & salientibus additis, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 1. conf. & Vitr. 8, 7. = Silanus, Cell.*

Säligneus, a, um, adj. *Of willow.* § *Clava saligna, Col. 6, 2. conf. & eund. 7, 10. & 9, 15.*

Sälgneus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, willow, or withy.* § *Fusis salignus, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 22.*

* **Sālii**, *Drum. m. pl.* [à saliendo, quòd antilia per urbem gestantes salire solite sient] *The priests of Mars, who went dancing along the streets in their processions. De horum institutione, vid. Liv. 1, 20.*

* **Sāillum**, *li. n. dim.* [à salinum] *A little saltcellar. Culus purior salillo, Catull. 21, 19.*

* **Sāina**, *æ. f.* *A saltpit, a place where salt is made. Satis magna vis ex proximis erat salinis eò congesta, Cas. B. C. 3, 7. § Possessio salinarum, Cic. Fam. 7, 32.*

* **Sāinātor**, *ōris. m.* *A saltmaker, a salter. Hinc cognomen M. Livii, uid. Liv. 29, 37.*

* **Sāinūm**, *i. n.* *A saltcellar. Ut salinum patellamque Deorum causā habere possit, Liv. 26, 36. Vivitur parvo bene cui par eum Solendet in mensā tenai salinum, Hor. Od. 2, 16.*

* **Sālio**, *īre, ui, īi & īvi, salium. neut.* [αἶμα, vel ἀλλομαι, Id. ut ab ἄλλος, alius] (1) *To leap, or jump.* (2) *To dance.* (3) *To skip, or hop.* (4) *To rebound, to pelt down.* (5) *To spring, or sprout out.* (6) *To pant and beat.* (7) *Ad. To leap, or cover, as a horse doth a mare; to tread, as the cock doth the hen, or any other male bird doth his female.* (1) § *Salire de muro, Liv. 25, 24. saxo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 31. Salire solet mulatæ cauda colubæ, Ov. Met. 6, 559. (2) § Ad strepitum tibicinæ salire, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 26. Undios salere (al. saluere) per utres, Virg. Geor. 2, 384. (3) Salient aliquæ aves, ut passer, Plin. 10, 38. (4) Grando salit in tectis, Virg. Geor. 1, 449. (5) § *A-busta saliant è tenâ, Lucr. 1, 188. (6) Jam horret corpus, cor salit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 9. Cor tibi ritè salit, Pers. 3, 111. (7) Cùm equus, matrem ut saliet, adduci non posset, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 8. Anteres saliant ferè in aquâ, Id. ibid. 3, 10.**

* **Sālior**, *īri, ītus. pass.* *To be leaped, as an ewe by a ram, &c. Varr. R. R. 2, 2.*

* **Sālio**, *īre, īvi, ītum. act.* [à sale] *To season with salt. § Diligenter salire, Col. 12, 53.*

* **Sālior**, *īri, ītus. pass.* *To be salted. Pisces, qui solidi saluntur, Cels. 2, 18.*

* || **Sāliatio**, *ōnis. f.* [à salio, neut.] *A panting, a throbbing. Salitatio, παλμὸς, Gloss. vet.*

* **Sāliūsubūlus**, *li. m.* [qu. salus subilient] (1) *A merry-dancer, one who dances and capers to music.* (2) *A name of Mars, or as others say, of Hercules. (1) In quo vel salisubuli facia viciuntur, Catul. 18, 6. (2) Pro imperio sic salisubulus vestro exuebat, Pacuv.*

* || **Sāliū**, *ōnis. f. verb.* [à salio, neut.] *Salitio eorum, A mounting, or leaping, on horseback. Veg. de Re Mil. 1, 18.*

* || **Sālior**, *ōris. m.* [à sal] *He that gathereth salt here of salt, or as others think, one who transfers the seas for pearls. = Murilegulus, Pet. Int. § Sed led. al. leg.*

* **Sāliū. a. æ. f. *A powdering, or salting; a seasoning with salt, Col. 12, 21.***

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* Salto, āre. neut. [à salio, saltito] *To dance, jump, hop, or skip.* Nemo ferè saltat sobrius, nisi infans, Cic. pro Muræn. 6. Ipse nudus in convivio saltabat, Id. in Pison. 10. § Saltare cyclopa, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 63.

* Sator, āri, ātus. pass. *To be danced over.* Carmina saltantur theatro, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 25.

* || Saluāris, re. adj. *Dancing to the stroke of an instrument; or of, and belonging to, dancing.* § Saluāres insulæ, Plin. 2, 25. quæ Vaironi Chorea.

* || Saluārius, ii. m. *A forester, a verdurer, a ranger, a keeper of a forest, park, or wood,* Pomp. JC.

* || Saluātim, adv. [i. e. per saltus] *By leaps, or skips; leaping from one thing to another,* Sison. ap. Geil. 9, 4.

* Saluōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of woods, or forests,* Liv. 27, 12. § Saluosa regio, Nep. Datam. 4.

* || Saluāra, æ. f. *A leaping, or dancing,* Litt. ex Plaut.

* Saltus, ūs & i. Non. m. [ab ἄλτος Id. à salio, saltum; it. locus sylvosus, in quo ferè saliant, Varr.] (1) *A forest, a thick wood, a thick, a lawn in a park.* (2) *Natura muliebr.* (3) [à salio] *A leap, frisk, or skip.* (1) Latebris & sylvis aut saltibus se eripere, Cæs. B. G. 6, 42. § Natorum saltus, Virg. Ecl. 6, 56. (2) Plaut. Cæs. 5, 2. & Cure. 1, 1, 56. u. i. eg. Guit. (3) Non excursionem, nec saltu uteretur, sed consilio, ratione, &c. Cic. de Sen. 6. Saltu princeps se in fluvium dedit, Virg. Æn. 9, 815. Saltu illum movere, Ov. Met. 6, 365.

|| Salvatella, æ. f. *A vein between the little finger and the ring finger,* Med.

|| Salvatio, ōnis. f. *Salvation,* Eccl.

|| Salvator, ōris. f. verb. *A saviour,* Eccl.

Græcum σωτήρ interpretatur Tullius servator, quā tamen interpretatione minime sibi satisfecit, uno vocabulo Latino exprimi non posse dicitur. Tacitus pro eo conservatoris vocem substituit, Ann. 13, 71, 2. item liberatoris, Ibid. 64, 5. sed utroque conjuncto τὸν τῷ λόγῳ σωτήρα exprimi non posse omnino fatendum est. Salvator, Deus, ac Dominus, Mens, Gloria, Verbum, Aps. Eph. 8, 1.

Saluber, næc salubris, hoc salubre; & hic & hæc salubris, & hoc salubre, [à salus, quod præbet sanitatem] or, comp. iimus, sup. (1) *Healthful, wholesome.* (2) *Sound, healthy.* (3) *Met. Good, profitable, useful, advantageous.* (1) § Fluvius salubris, Virg. Geor. 1, 272. Aura salubris, Ov. A. Am. 3, 693. = Quæ salubriora, illa fructuosiora, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. (2) *Defuncta morbis corpora salubriora esse cupere,* Liv. 3, 8. v. d. & eundem, 1, 41. (3) *Sententia reipub. saluberrima,* Cic. pro Domo, 7. § Saluberrimæ conditiones, Patere. 2, 48.

Salubritas, ātis. f. (1) *Wholesomeness, healthfulness.* (2) *Met. Clearness, soundness.* (1) *Mutatio locorum propter salubritatem,* Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 15. (2) *Omnem salubritatem Atticæ dictionis,* Cic. de Clar. Or. 13.

Salubriter, adv. ius, comp. errimè, sup. (1) *Healthfully, wholesomely.* (2) *Profitably.* (3) *Met. Safely.* (1) *Ubi potes refrigerari salubriter,* Cic. de Senect. 16. (2) *Oculorum medicamentis aconitum miscetur saluberrimè,* Plin. 27, 3. (3) *Et trahi bellum salubriter, & mature perfici potest,* Liv. 3, 62. § Salubriter latæ leges, Patere. 2, 89.

Salve, verb. d. fect. [à salvus] unde salveo, salve, salveto; plur. salvet, salvetote, salvere [ex Heb. שָׁלוֹם] (1) *God save you, a form of saluting at meeting.* (2) *At parting. farewell, adieu.* (2) *To people sneezing.* (1) & Salve. ST. Sals est mihi tuæ salutis; nihil moror: regitare malim, quàm esse tuâ salute sanior, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 4. § Salvebis à Cicerone meo, my son commendeth, or remembereth himself unto you, Cic. Att. 6, 2. Dionysium vel m. salvere jubeas, commend me to him, or present my service, Id. (2) = Vale atque salve, Plaut. Capt. 5, 86. Salve æternum mihi, maxime Palla, Æternumque vale, Virg. Æn. 11, 97. (3) Petr. Arb. c. 98.

|| Salvè, adv. *Well in health,* Apul. Met. 1, sub fin. + Sandè.

Salveo, ère. neut. *To be safe and sound; to be well, or in good health,* Plaut. Vid. Salve.

Salvia, æ. f. [à vi salutari, quod salvos præstat] *The herb sage,* Plin. 26, 6.

Salviatium, ti. n. *A potion, or drench, made with sage,* Col. 6, 9.

|| Salvifico, āre. act. *To save,* Vet. Interp. + Salvi facio.

|| Salvificus, a, um. adj. *Saveing,* Eccl.

Salvio, āre. act. *To give one a drench, or passet, of sage,* Col. 6, 24. pro salivo, q. v.

* Sālum, i. n. [à Gr. σάλος, Idem.] (1) *The sea, the salt sea.* (2) || Also Met. a tossing, or wavering. (1) *Spumante sala sit sonitus,* Virg. Æn. 2, 209. (2) § Salum mentis, Apul.

|| Salvo, āre. act. *To save, to preserve, to keep,* Eccl. Nizol. Cic. tribuit, sed opt. codd. servare.

Sāus, ūtis. f. [ab Hebr. מְנוּחָה tranquillitas]

(1) *Health of body, or mind.* (2) *Life.* (3)

Safety. (4) *Remedy, help, or shift.* (5) *A*

greeting, commendation, salutation, or wishing

health. (6) *Also a bidding adieu, a taking leave*

of. (7) *The name of a Roman goddess.* (1) Æ-

grotum salus ab Hippocrate potius quàm Æscu-

lapius data, Cic. N. D. 3, 38. & Medicis suis

non ad salutem, sed ad necem utitur, Cic. de Har.

Rep. 17. (3) Subsidium salutis erat in tuo ex-

ercitu, Cic. Bruto, 2. (4) Una salus victis nul-

lam sperare salutem, Virg. Æn. 2, 354. (5) Sa-

lutem d'cito matri, & patri, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3,

29. Ægiotare malum, quàm esse tuâ salute sa-

nior, Id. (6) Ego verò multam salutem & foro-

dicam, & curæ, vivatque tecum, Cic. Fam. 7,

ult. (7) Ipsa, si cupiat, Salus servare prorsus illos

non potest, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 43. Hujus fi-

gura sape occurrit in veterum Numismatis.

* || Sālus, i. m. [à Gr. σάλος] id. quod sa-

lum, Enn.

Sālūtans, tis. part. *Saluting.* § Ambitio

salutantium, Tac. de Or. 29, 5. vox, Ov. Met.

5, 256.

Sālūtāris, re. adj. or, comp. (1) *Wholesome,*

healthful. (2) *Healing.* (3) *Good, useful.* (1)

& Bestis natura dedit accessum ad res salutes,

à pestiferis recessum, Cic. N. D. 2, 12. = Sa-

lutaris & vitalis calor, Id. ibid. 10. (2) *Nulla*

remedia tam movent dolorem, quàm quæ sunt

salutaria, Cic. ad Octav. (3) Nihil est nobis sa-

lutaris, Cic. N. D. 3, 9. § Salutare consilium,

Id. Fam. 6, 6. Tractatio literarum mihi salu-

taris fuit, Id. de Cl. Or. 4. = Civis beneficus

& salutaris, Id. pro Milon. 8. § Salutaris di-

gitus, vel index, the forefinger, Guald. vel quo,

quo se. protenjo vett. salutarent, Guald. vel quo,

cri admot, silentium imperarent, quasi nihil ad sa-

lutem sanctius oris silentio, Alex. ab Alex. Salu-

taris litera, the letter A, being a note of absolu-

tion, Cic. pro Mil. 6.

Sālūtārīter, adv. (1) *Wholesomely, medicineally,*

healthfully, with success. (2) *Met. Advantage-*

susly. (1) *Remedium salutariter datur in vino,*

Plin. 28, 9. (2) Quibus armis quemadmodum

salutariter uterentur, non reperiebant, Cic. de Cl.

Orat. 2.

Sālūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A saluting, or greet-*

ing; good morning, or good even; a salutation, a

paying respect. Quis te aditu, quis ulio honore,

quis denique communi salutatione dignum putat?

Cic. in Pison. 40.

Sālūtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A saluter.* & De-

ductorum officium, quod majus est quàm salu-

tatorum, Cic. de Pet. Conf. 9.

Sālūtātorium, ii. n. *The place, or office, of*

master of the ceremonies to a prince, Sen. de Const.

sup. 14.

Sālūtātorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to salute-*

ing. § Cubile salutatorium, a chamber of pre-

sence, Plin. 15, 11.

Sālūtātrix, icis. f. *A saluter.* § Salutatrix

terba, Juu. 5, 25.

Sālūtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Saluted* (2) *Vi-*

sited. (3) *Taken leave of.* (1) *Est salutatum*

vult te mea litera primum, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 7, 1,

97. (3) Petr. Arb. c. 98.

(2) *Salutato crepitat Concordia nido, Juu. 1, 116. (3) Dis relinquendi Est salutati tempus in*

omne mihi, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 34.

ϕ Sālūtifer, ēra, ērum. adj. *Bringing health,*

or safety; wholesome, healthful. Da mihi salu-

tiferam fratris epem, Ov. Ep. 20, 174. conf.

Stat. Ach. 1, 117.

ϕ Sālūtiger, ēra, ērum. adj. *One who car-*

ries commendations to and fro, Apul. de Deo

Socr. p. 674. Stella salutigeri Jovis, Auson.

Precat. 26.

ϕ Sālūtīgētilus, a, um. adj. *He who brings*

commendations from another person, a gentleman-

usher, P. aut. Aul. 3, 5, 28.

Sālūto, āre. act. i. e. salutem dico [à salus]

(1) *To salute at meeting, to greet, to bid good*

morning, or good even. (2) *To send commenda-*

tions. (3) *To pay respect, honour, or worship.*

(4) *To bid farewell, to take his leave.* (1) &

Ilum salutavi, postea justi valere, Cic. Att. 4, 2.

= Salutare benignè, comiter appellare unum-

quemque, Id. Philipp. 13, 2. (2) *Domus te*

nostra tota salutet, Cic. Att. 4, 12. Vade, li-

ber, verbiique meis, loca grata saluta, Ov. Trist.

1, 1, 15. (3) Multis dum piecibus Jovena

salutat, Mart. 11, 78. (4) = Etiam saluto

te, familiaris, priusquam eo; conservi, con-

servareque omnes, vacere ac vivere, Plaut. Mil.

4, 8, 29.

Sālūtē, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be saluted.*

(2) *To be called.* (3) || *To be reserved, and not*

cut off. (1) *Vine sicut salutari Sejanus, habet*

tantundem, &c. Juu. 10, 90. (2) Cur ego pēta

salutor? Hor. A. Pict. 87. (3) Litt. unde non

dicit.

Salvus, a, um. adj. [à salus, quod ab Hebr.

מְנוּחָה tranquillitas] (1) *Safe, sound.* (2) *Well, in*

good health. (1) *Salvus sum, si hæc vera sunt,*

Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 9. Epistola sa va est domi, Cic.

Fam. 7, 26. = Ornamenta salva & sana sunt,

Id. (2) Te saluum venisse gaudeo, Cic. Attic.

5, 20. § Salvus sis, God save you, Ter.

Andr. 5, 4, 3. Salin' salvæ? is all well? Id.

Eun. 5, 6, 8. Salvo jure, saving the right,

Cic. Fam. 13, 77.

Sambūca, æ. f. [ab סמבכא quod est apud Dan.

3, 5.] (1) *An instrument of music, taken for a*

du'cimer; a harp, or sackbut. (2) *Also an en-*

gine of war to batter the walls of a town, or to

scale them. (1) *Vitr. 6, 1. (2) Vid. Arb.*

14, 8. & Veg. 4, 21. Illud Persi Sambu-

cam citius caleni aptaveris alto, huc pertinere vo-

lunt nonnulli, alii ad priorem notionem referri pu-

tant; sed utrobique refutatur, eodem redit, cum sit

locutio ferè proverbialis, pro eo quod est, id moliri

quod fieri non potest.

Sambūceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to,*

an elder tree. § Sambucea arbor, Plin. 29, 4.

|| Sambūcēum, i. n. *A place where elder trees*

grow, Litt. ex Plin. certè ἀνελόγως dicitur.

Sambūcīna, æ. f. *A woman that plays on a*

du'cimer, or sackbut, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 57.

Sambūcīstia, æ. f. [mulier sambucæ canens]

A she harper, or sackbut player, Liv. 39, 6.

Sambūcus, ci. f. [ita dict. quod ex ejus ligno

sambuca, i. e. instrum. musicum, fieret, Isid.]

An elder tree, Plin. 24, 8.

Sāmīra, æ. f. *The seed of an elm.* & Nemo

jam ferit ex famerā, sed ex subulbus, Col.

5, 6.

* || Sāmīa, æ. subst. (1) *A sort of cakes.* (2)

Also a whetstone; those dug in the isle of Sa-

mos were remarkable for their goodness. (1) *Pla-*

centas & Samias, G. ex Tert. (2) Id. ex Non.

* || Sāmīus, a, um. part. *Sharpened, whet-*

ed, on such a whetstone. § Ferramenta samia-

ta, V. pisc. + Acuta.

* || Sāmīa, æ. act. [quod in Samo hoc ge-

nus artis poleat, vel quod ibi cotes opumæ in-

ven.] *To whet, or make sharp.* N. n. + Acuo.

* Sāmīolus, a, um. adj. dim. [à Samius]

Made of earth, properly out of the isle of Sa-

mos. Nos nostro famiolo potero bibimus, ta-

men vivimus, Plaut. Stich. 4, 5, 12.

* Sāmīum, ii. n. *An earthen pot, such as*

were made in the isle Samos, or of the Samian

earth.

earth. *Quam si imperia pontificum Dis immortalibus grata sine Sannie, Cic. ap. Non.*

* *Sānpius*, a, um. adj. (1) *Of Samos*; vid. *Prop. Meton. carben.* (2) *Allo sharp.* (1) *§ Sannia vasa, Cic. pro Muræna, 36.* *¶ Sannius lapis, a senné-braty and white, good to polish gold Prop. 36, 21.* (2) *Non.*

Sannices, um. m. pl. *A kind of fensers, or four players, of Campania*; so called from their chief, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 80.*

Sānolus, li. m. *Morsb wort, or fen berry*; used in magical cures, *Plin. 24, 11.*

* *Sānothracēs*, um. m. pl. *The Roman household gods. Vid. Macr. Sat. 3, 4.* being the same with the *Diī pates*, *Varr. L. L. 4, 10.* But Juvenal seemeth to distinguish them, where he says, *Jures licet & Sanothracum & nostrorum æros, Sat. 3, 144.* Their names in various countries are described by *Varro* in the cited place.

* *Sānothracias*, æ. m. *A kind of precious stone of Sanothrace, black of colour, and light as wood, Plin. 37, 10.*

Sānpsa, æ. f. *The stone, or kernel, of an olive*; or, as some think, *the flesh of it squeezed in the mill, Col. 12, 49.*

* *Sāmpsiūchus*, a, um. adj. *Made of marjoram, Plin. 21, 22.*

* *Sāmpsiūchus*, chi. f. [*σάμψυχον, à σάειν* *λγίζω*, quod sanat animam; i. e. odore suo re-creat] *The herb called sweet marjoram. = Sampsuchum* five *amaracum* *Cypro* laudatissimum, *Plin. 21, 22.* vid. & *Col. 10, 178.*

* *Sānābilis*, le. adj. or, comp. *That may be healed. § Vultus sanabile, Ov. Rem. Am. 101.* Quisquis dolor deorsum tendit, sanabilior, *Cels. 2, 8.* *¶ Aut sanior domum redeat, aut sanabilior, Sen. Ep. 108.*

* *Sānandus*, a, um. part. *To heal, or be healed.* Reliqua, quæ ad eorum sanandas mentes pertinere arbitrabatur, commemorat, *Cas. B. C. 1, 35.*

* *Sānatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A healing, or cure* *arg. § Corporum sanatio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3.* = *medicina, Id. ib. malorem, Id. Tusc. 4, 15.*

|| *Sānātes*, um. m. pl. *Idem* *jus* *illo* *sanati* *bus*, quod fortibus, *Leg. XII. Tabb. Those who after a revolt came in and reconciled themselves again, Fest. qu. sanati, i. e. mente sanata. Idem jus, &c.*

* *Sānātūrus*, a, um. part. *About to cure.* D'xit, id incommodum se celeriter majoribus commodis sanaturum, *Cas. B. Al. 7, 29.*

Sanciendus, a, um. part. *To settle, or be settled.* Existimo tamen tuā providentiā constituendum aliquid, & sancendum, &c. *Plin. Ep. 10, 109.*

Sancio, īre, īvi & xi, itum & etum, aēt. [*à* *sanguis*, quod fuso sanguine hostiæ aliquid sancietur, *Serv.*] (1) *To make sacred, to consecrate.* (2) *To establish, to confirm.* (3) *To enact.* (4) *To forbid by ordinance, or law.* (5) *Also to dedicate.* (1) *Sanguine Hannibalis sanciam Romanum fœdus, Liv. Utrum augurem populus libentius sanciet, Pompeium & Antonium? Cic. Attic. 13, 12.* (2) *Consuetudo necessitudinem eorum sanxit, Nep. Attic. 19.* *Regnum Herodi ab Antonio datum, Augustus victor sancivit, Tac. Hist. 5, 9.* *¶ Fidem dextrâ sancire, to plight his troth, Liv. 1, 1.* (3) *Leges senatus de ambitu sancivit, Cic. pro Planc. 18.* (4) *Sanxit edicto, ne quis, &c. Cic. pro Flacco, 28.* *¶ Capite sancire, to make it capital, to punish with death, Id. Attic. 10, 1.* (5) *§ Carmina sancire alicui, Stat. Sylw. 3, 3. fin.*

Sancior, īri. pass. *To be established, &c.* Hæc quod facilius certisque legibus sanciantur, *Cas. B. C. 1, 9.*

Sancitur, sancitum est. imperf. *It is made sacred, or solemn; it is ordained.* Quod Athenis execrationibus publicis sancitum est, *Cic. Offic. 3, 13.*

Sancitus, a, um. part. *Ordained, established, confirmed by law, ratified.* Quod per populum plebeum est sancitum, *Cic. pro Balbo, 15.*

|| *Sancitus*, ūs. m. *A confirmation, a decree, Text. § Sanctio, confirmatio, decretum,*

Sanctē. adv. iūs, comp. sūmē, sup. (1) *Holyly, devoutly.* (2) *Firmly, certainly.* (3) *Inviolably, religiously, solemnly.* (1) = *P. è sanctēque naturam excellentem colore, Cic. N. D. 1, 20.* (2) = *Sanctūs & multo certâ ratione magis quam P. thia, quæ tripode è Phœbi ienroque profatur, Lucr. 1, 740. & 5, 112.* (3) *Quæ promittas sanctissimè observare, Cic. Sanctē adjurat non posse, &c. Ter. Heeyr. 2, 2, 26.*

|| *Sanctificāre*, ōis. f. verb. *A hallowing, or sanctifying, Eccl.*

|| *Sanctificātor*, ōis. m. verb. *A sanctifier, Eccl.*

|| *Sanctificium*, ii. n. *A sanctuary, a holy place, Vulg. Int.*

|| *Sanctifico*, āre. aēt. *To sanctify, to hallow, Eccl. † Sanctum esse jubere.*

¶ *Sanctilōquus*, a, um. adj. *Speaking divinely, Prud. Apoth. 1001.*

Sanctimonia, æ. f. (1) *Holyness, devoutness.* (2) *Honesty, integrity.* (3) *Chastity.* (1) = *Mentes quæ ex hominum vitâ ad deorum religionem sanctimoniamque demigrarunt, Cic. pro C. Rabir. 10.* (2) = *Habere domum clausam pudori & sanctimoniam, Id. pro Quint. 30.* (3) *Femina, nobilitate, puerperis, sanctimoniam, insignis, Tac. Ann. 12, 6.*

|| *Sanctimoniālis*, le. adj. *Pertaining to holyness; subst. f. a nun, a holy virgin, Aug.*

Sanctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Aratification, or confirmation.* (2) *A decree, an ordinance established with a penalty, a penal statute.* (1) *§ Sanctio faderis, Cic. pro C. Balb. 16.* *¶ Plus valet sanctio permissione, Id. (2) Sanctiones sacrae sunt aut genere ipso, aut obtestatione & consecratione legis, aut pœnâ, Id. pro C. Balb. 14.*

Sanctitas, ātis. f. (1) *Sanctity, devotion, honour paid to the Diī manes.* (2) *Reverence paid either to the gods, or men.* (3) *Uprightness, innocence, integrity.* (4) *Continency.* (5) *Chastity.*

(1) *Vid. Cic. Topic. 23, extr.* (2) = *Pietas, sanctitas, religio, quæ omnia purè & castè deorum numini tribuenda sunt, Id. N. D. 1, 3.*

Mecum decorum & hominum sanctitates omnes affuerunt, Id. post red. in senat. 33. (3) *Lyfander magnâ sanctitate bellum gessit, Nep. Lyf. 4*

(4) *Flor. 2, 6, 40.* (5) *Ancillæ perstitere sanctitatem dominæ tueri, Tac. Ann. 15, 60.*

|| *Sanctitudo*, dīnis. f. *Quadr. g. vid. Gell. 17, 2.* † *Sanctitas, Cic.*

Sanctor, ōis. m. verb. [*à* *fancio*] *An ordainer, an establisher. § Sanctor legum, Tac. Ann. 3, 26, 5.* *¶ Raro occ.*

|| *Sanctuarium*, ii. n. *A holy place, a sanctuary, a church, a chapel, Eccl. Also a closet, or the like room for the keeping of any rarities, or things of concern; as our exchequer, the rolls, &c. † Locus sanctus, separatus.*

Sanctus, a, um. part. [*à* *supin. sanctum*; adj. ex part. *à* *sagminibus, Dig.*] cr, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Ratified, established, ordained.* (2) *Holy, pious, devout, sacred, inviolable, firm.* (3) *Awful, reverend.* (4) *Honest, upright.* (5) *Divine, heavenly.* (6) *Chaste, innocent.* (7) *Solemn, formal.*

(1) *Ambitio jam more sancta est, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 26.* *De provocatione lex diligentius sancta est, Liv. (2) Vinculum sanctioris cujusdam necessitudinis, Cic. Fam. 13, 17.*

Hospites sanctos habent, Cas. B. G. 6, 22. = *Firmissima & sanctissima testimonia, Id. pro Rosc. Com. 15.* (3) *¶ Vobis ipsi diī, neque sacri, neque sancti sunt, Liv. 3, 19.* = *Naturâ sanctus, & religiosus homo, Cic. (4) Nihil tam sanctum & sincerum, Cic. (5) Sanctius animal, mentisque capacius altæ, Ov. Met. 1, 76.*

(6) *Sanctos licet horrida mores Tradiderit domus, Juv. 10, 298.* *Simul adspicit filium Sanctamque uxorem dormientem cubiculo, Phædr. 3, 10, 30.* (7) *Occidunt me, dum nimis sanctas nuptias student facere, Ter. Adelph. 5, 7, 1.*

Sandaliāris vicus, vel Sandaliarium, i. n. Gell. 18, 4. *A street in Rome where pantofles were made. § Apollō sandaliarius, Suet. Aug. 57.* ubi vid. *Torrent.*

Sandālgētilæ, ārum. f. pl. *Maid-servants carrying their mistress's pantofles, or pattens, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.*

Sandālgētilus, a, um. adj. *That wears, or carries, slippers, or pantofles, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28.*

Sandālis, idis. f. in pl. *sandālides* [*à* *similitudine sandalii dict.*] *A kind of palm, or date, tree, Plin. 13, 4.*

Sandālum, i. n. [*à* *Syr. סנדל, i. e. calceus tenuis*] (1) *A sandal, a shoe, a shoe-sole, a slipper, a pantofle.* (2) *Alio a kind of wheat.*

(1) *Utinam tibi committigari videam sandalio caput, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4.* (2) *Plin. 18, 7.*

Sandālum, i. n. [*sandalio simile*] *Red bearded French wheat, called brance, or bran, Plin. 18, 7.*

Sandāpila, æ. f. [*à* *sandalio, id est, panno, quo oper ebantur corpora mortuorum, Pap. q. d. σάβδα τῶ πνεύματι, i. e. tabula, five asser, arcæ, five loculi, in quo cadavera portabantur, Salm.*] *A tier, a coffin to bear the dead bodies of the poorer sort, or such as were executed. Cadaver ejus populi i sandapila per vespilliones exportatum, Suet. Dom. 17. conf. & Juv. 8, 175.* = *vilis arca, Hor. orciniana sponda, Mart.*

|| *Sandāpiliārius*, i. m. & *Sandāpilo*, ōnis. *A bearer, or sexton; one that carries the dead bodies of the poor to burial, Sison. Ep. 2, 8.*

|| *Sandāpilo*, ōnis. m. *Id. Sandapilo, vexpo-βάρτης, Gloss. wett.*

* *Sandālica*, æ. f. [*σάδαλον, Gr.*] (1) *A bright, red, colour used by painters, and found in mines of gold and silver; some call it red arsenick.*

(2) *Another kind thereof, made of burnt ceruse.* (3) *Also the same with cerinthe. (1) Sandaraca invenitur in aurariis & argentariis metallis, Plin. 34, 18.* (2) *Vitr. 7, 12.* (3) *Plin. 11, 7.*

* *Sandārichātus*, a, um. adj. *Mixed with a bright, red, colour, Plin. 35, 6.*

* † *Sandāricinus*, a, um. adj. *Of a red, or yellow, colour, Næv. ap. Fest.*

Sandārcēs, is. m. *A kind of gem, Plin. 37, 3.*

Sandāscion, *Sandāseron*, i. n. & *Sandāter*, ēris. *A stone in India like green oil, in no request, Plin. 37, 7.*

Sandastros, i. f. [*à* *σάδωξ, Gr. vel à Sandastro* *Indiæ loco, ubi nascitur*] *A kind of burning stone, called also garentis, with gold drops in the body of it, Plin. 37, 7.*

* *Sandyx*, & *Sandix*, īcis, & īcis. f. & m. [*σάδωξ, Gr. à σάω dibaphum, coccinum*] (1) *A kind of red, or purple, colour made of ceruse and ruddle burned together; Patise red, or arsenick.*

(2) *An herb, or plant. (1) Cerusia, si terreatur, æquâ parte rubricâ admixtâ sandycem facit, Plin. 35, 6.* *Pingentes sandyce sublatâ, Idem. ibid.* *Interdum Libyco fucantur sandyce pinnæ, Grat. Cyneg. 86.* *Illâque plebeio vel sit sandicis amctu, Prop. 2, 25, 45.* (2) *Quancum animadverto Virgilium exstimasse herbam id esse, illo versu, Sponte suâ Sandyx pascentes vestiet agnos, Plin. ubi supra.*

* *Sanē*. adv. iūs, comp. [*à* *sanus, b. e. sanâ* *mente aut sensu, ubi nihil fuci latet aut fraudis, inde ponitur pro rectè, verè, Becm.*] (1) *Discreetly, modestly.* (2) *Truely, certainly, verily, indeed.* (3) *Frankly, ingenuously.* (4) *Greatly, much.* (5) *In permitting, well, be it so.* (6) *By way of irony. (1) ¶ Bonum est paucillum amare sanē: insanē non bonum est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 20.* *Non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, fin.* (2) *Tribulis tuus homo sanē nequam, Cic. Attic. 1, 14.* (3) *Mihi turpe relinqui, Et quod non didici, sanē nescire fateri, Hor. A. Poët. 18.* *¶ At si pungas didici sanē, nesc. f. significat, perfectly.* (4) *Rem haud sanē difficilem, Cic. de Senect. Sit sanē, ut vis, Id. (5) ¶ Tulerit sanē filius noster meritò pœnas, grant be bath, Quint. (6) Lectulos faciundos dedit, ubi potetis vos. D. Rectè sanē, Ter. Adelph. 2, 4, 48.*

* *Sānescō*, ēre. incept. *To wax whole, to begin to be whole. Arteria incisa neque coit, neque sanescit, Cels. 2, 10. conf. Col. 6, 7.* *Ulcerâ difficilè sanescunt, Plin. 17, 23.*

Sangēnon, i. n. *A jewel of the opal kind, Plin. 37, 6.* *vox Indica. = Pœderos, Id.*

Sanguālis, vel *Sanquālis*, is. f. *ut Harduin. ex MSS. [avis quæ in Sangi dei tutelâ est, Fest.] An osprey, Plin. 10, 7. conf. Liv. 41, 13.*

† *Sanguen*,

† Sanguen, īnis. n. *Blood*. § Sanguen creari, *Lucr.* 1, 837. conf. & *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* de *Fin.* 5, 11. † Sanguis.

Sanguicūlus, li. m. *The blood of a goat, or hog made into meat; perhaps a blood pudding*, *Plin.* 21, 14.

Sanguinālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, blood*. Herba sanguinalis, quam Græci πολύγονον vocant, *Cels.* 2, 33. † Herba sanguinalis, quæ & sanguinaria, *male knot-grass, or swines grass; bloodwort, or wallwort*, *Plin.* 27. conf. *Col.* 6, 13.

Sanguinans, tis. part. *Cruel, bloody, dripping with blood*. § Sanguinans eloquentia, *Tac.* Dial de *Orat.* 12, 3. Mulier sanguinantes ad iudices porrigit lacertos, *Quint. Decl.* 10.

Sanguinarius, a, um. adj. *Cruel, bloodthirsty, sanguinary, delighted in shedding of blood*. § Sanguinarius homo, *Sen.* de *Clem.* 1, 12. juvenus, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 22. † Sanguinaria herba, *bloodwort, good to staunch blood*, *Col.* 7, 5.

§ Sanguinētum, i. n. *The place where bloodwort groweth*, *R.* ex *Plin.* sed non inv.

Sanguineus, a, um. adj. (1) *Bloody, of blood*. (2) *Blood shedding*. (3) *Red, sanguine, or of a bloody colour; also of, or belonging to, the she cornel tree, which is called sanguineus frutex, because the bark of it is of a blood red colour*, *Plin.* (1) § Guttæ sanguineæ, *Or.* *Met.* 2, 360. Mora sanguinea, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 22. (2) § Rixiæ sanguineæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 4. (3) § Color sanguineus, *Plin.* 14, 3.

Sanguino, āre. neut. (1) *To bleed, to run with blood*. (2) † *To be as red as blood*. (3) † *Act. To bloody, or make bloody*. (1) *Quint. Declam.* 10, 142. (2) *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 157. (3) *Bibi.*

Sanguinōlentus, a, um. adj. *Bloody*. § Sanguinolenta palma, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 39. Ille color veni sanguinolentus erat, *Or.* *Amor.* 1, 12, 12. manus, *Sen. Agm.* 82.

Sanguis, īnis. m. [fort. à πω quod sit coccini seu purpurei, coloris, sed nihil constat] (1) *Blood*. (2) † *Analog. Sap, juice*. (3) † *Liquor*. (4) *Mer. Vigour, force, strength*. (5) *Death, murder, slaughter, bloodshed*. (6) *Life*. (7) *Kindred, flock, parentage, race, lineal descent*. (1) Vitio sus sanguis utiliter effunditur, *Cels.* 2, 10. (2) Nemori sanguis decedit & herbis, *Manil.* 5, 212. (3) § Bacchæus sanguis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 329. (4) = Amittere omnem succum, & sanguinem civitatis, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 16. (5) Plus ibi sanguinis, quàm in ipsâ dimicatione factum, *Ter.* 1, 2. (6) Ne judicio in quo exorbeatur sanguis tuus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 52. (7) Magnam possidet religionem paternus maternusque sanguis, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 24. Hortamur fari quo sanguine cictus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 74.

Sanguisuga, æ. f. *A bloodsucker, or bloodsucker*. § Sanguisugarum cinis, *Plin.* 32, 7. Conf. & *Cels.* 5, 27, 16.

* † Sānīcula, æ. f. [à sanandis ulceribus] *The herb sanicle, or sanicle*. *Ruell.*

Sānies, ei. f. [quod ex sanguine corrupto nascitur, *Isid.*] (1) *Matter coming out of a putrified sore; corrupt, or filthy, blood*. (2) *A tincture, or die*. (3) *Poison*. (4) *Dregs, or grounds*. (1) † Sanguis omnibus notus est; sanies est tenuior hoc, variè crassa, & glutinosa, & colorata; pus crassissimum albidissimumque, glutinosius & sanguine & sanie, *Cels.* 5, 26, 19. (2) Rursus mergitur carminata, donec omnem ebibat saniem, *Plin.* 9, 38. (3) Serpentes saniem vomunt, *Or.* *Met.* 4, 494. = tabum, *Cic.* (4) Amurca est olivæ sanies, *Plin.* 15, 3.

Sāniōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of corrupt blood, or matter*. § Saniosus partus, *Plin.* 7, 15.

* Sānitas, ātis. f. (1) *Health, soundness of body*, (2) *of mind, wit, and memory; one's right wits*. (1) Vitium in osse pectoris vix veram sanitatem reddit, *Cels.* 8, 2. (2) = Suum quemque scelus de sanitate ac mente deturbat, *Cic. in Pison.* 20. Quibus ad sanitatem redeundi ante Cal. 7bres potestas data est, *Id. Fam.* 12, 10.

* † Sāniter. adv. *Advisedly, Afran. op. Non.* † Sanē.

* † Sānītudo, dīnis. f. *Healthyness*, *Litt.* ex *Plaut.* † Sanitas.

Sanna, æ. f. [ab Hebr. verbo שן acuerē, unde πω dens; שן aculeata oratio, cuiusmodi sanna, *Casaub.*] *A mocking by grimaces, mæus, &c. a flout, a frump, a gibe, a scuff*. Posticæ occurrere sannæ, *Perf.* 1, 62.

Sannio, ōnis. m. [qui sannam facit *A fool in a play, a jester, a mimic, a buffoon*. Quid potest esse tam ridiculum, quàm sannio est? ore, vultu, imitandis moribus, voce; denique corpore ridetur ipso, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 61.

* Sāno, āre. act. [ab adj. sanus.] *To heal, or cure*. † Amoris vulnus idem qui sanat, facit, *Publ. Syr.* † Levare dolorem tuum possit, si minis sanare, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 19. † exulcero.

* Sānor, āri. pass. *To be healed, or cured*. Ulcera possessis a tē suffusa medullis, serio sanantur, & igni, *Claud.* 2. in *Entr.* 13. Ut majore spatium temporis interjecto militum mentes sanarentur, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 30.

† Sanguālis, is. f. *A kind of eagle called the of prey*, *Plin.* 10, 7. *Vid.* Sangualis.

Sanfa, æ. f. *Vid.* Sampfa.

Santūcus, i. f. *Marjoram*, *Plin.* *Vid.* Samfuchus.

§ Santālum, li. n. al. scrib. sandalum [vox indica] *A kind of tree, sanders*, *Ruell.*

Santerna, æ. f. [zu, sana nitrina, *M.*] *Solder* wherewith gold is soldered, *borax*, *Plin.* 34, 12. & 35, 5.

Santonica, æ. f. [sc. herba, à Santonibus, Gallie pop.] *A kind of French wormwood*, *Plin.* 27, 7.

* Sānus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus sup. [ex σάς, inserto n] (1) *Whole, healthfull, wholesome, sound, in health, in a good state of body*. (2) *Sound of memory, well in his wits, in his right mind, well advised*. (3) *Sober*. (4) *Wise, knowing*. (1) Sanus ex morbo, *Cato.* c. 158. Non nisi sanissimo dari debet cibus, *Cels.* 3, 4. (2) = Sātīn' sanus es & sobrius? *Ter. Haut.* 4, 3, 29. (3) † Bacchari inter sanos vinolentus videtur, *Cic. Or.* 28. (4) † Qui ad philosophum scholas venit, aut sanior domum redeat, aut sanabilior, in the way to be wiser, *Sen. Epist.* 108. = Crescebat indies Sullæ exercitus, confluentibus ad eum optimo quoque & sanissimo, *Paterc.* 2, 25.

* Sāpa, æ. f. [ab σπός, succus; est enim & plantarum succus] (1) *Wine soder, new wine boiled away to a third part*. (2) *Also the sap of trees*. (1) *Varr. R. R.* 3, 14, fin. Lac niveum potes purpureamque sapam, *Or.* *Fast.* 4, 778. (2) *Pall.* 2, 15.

Sāperda, æ. m. [vox Pontica] (1) *A sorry fish which cometh from Pontus, or the Black sea*. (2) *Also a subtle, or witty, fellow*. (1) Saperdas advehe Potto, *Perf.* 5, 134. (1) † Omnes videmur nobis esse belluli, & festivi saperdæ, cum simus copriæ, *fic. leg. Lips.* (i. e. scurræ) vel σαρπεί (i. e. putidi) ut leg. *Jun.* & exponit hunc *Varronis* locum ap. *Non.* c. 2. n. 823.

* † Sāphēna, æ. f. [à σάφης manifestus] *A vein running above the inner ankle towards the great toe*, *Med.*

§ Sāpidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. *Well relished, or tasted; savoury*. § Sapidum jus, *Apic.* 9, 10. Avem sapidiorem facies, *Id.* 6, 6. Tucetum perquam sapidissimum, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 43.

Sāpiens, adj. ex part: or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Wise, well advised, discreet*. (2) *Judicious, critical*. (1) Mīsera mors sapienti non potest accidere, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 2. Sera & sapientior ætas, *Or.* *Art. Am.* 1, 65. † Homo meo iudicio stultus, suo valde sapiens, *Cic. de Orat.* 1. Unum accepimus Apollinis oraculo sapientissimum iudicatum, *Id. de Amic.* (2) § Sapiens operis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3. † ad conjecturam, *Cic.* † Sapiens arbor, the mulberry tree, *Jun.* † Sapiens in contemplandis rebus, prudens in agendis.

Sāpiēter. adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. *Wise, discreetly, advisedly*. = Sapiēter & considerate facere aliquid, *Cic. Philp.* 4, 2. † Cupidē, temerē, *Id.* Nemo est qui tibi suadere sapientius possit teipso, *Id. Fam.* 2, 7. Servius sapientissimē perfecit, *Id. de Cl. Or.* 42.

Sāpiētia, æ. f. (1) *A relish, or gust*. (2) *Wisdom*. (3) *The knowledge of things divine, (4) and human*. (1) † De fumo facies, sapientia de mine nota est, *Vet. Poeta de perna.* conf. *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 73. (2) Ratio perfecta nominatur ritē sapientia, *Cic. de Legib.* 1, 1. (3) Magna quidem sacris quæ dat præcepta libellis *Victrix fortunæ sapientia*, *Virg.* 13, 20. (4) *Thaſylus mathematicæ sapientiæ professor*, *Suet. Tib.* 14.

† Sāpiētiōēns, tis. c. g. *Mighty in Wisdom, that by his wisdom is able to do much*, *Enn.* † Sapiētiæ consultus.

Sāpīna, æ. f. *A kind of pine nut*, *Plin.* † *Reſt. saphinea, sc. nux.*

Sāpīnea, æ. f. *The bottom, or lower part, of the fir tree*, *Vitr.* 2, 9. † *Sapinum voc.* *Plin.*

Sāpīneus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a fir tree*. § *Nuces sapinæ*, *Col.* 12, 6.

Sāpīnos, i. m. *A kind of amethyst, or jasper stone*, *Plin.* 37, 9.

Sāpīnus, i. f. species quædam pinūs [q. d. factiva pinus] (1) *A kind of pine, or fir tree; good for shipping*. (2) *Also the lower part of a fir tree that hath no knots, so called*. (1) *Plin.* 16, 29. (2) *Id.* 16, 39. ubi al. leg. sapinea.

Sāpio, ēre, īvi & ui. neut. [fort. ab Hebr. שפן labium, os, quo gustamus] (1) *To savour, smell, or taste, of; to have a smack of*. (2) *Act. To relish, or have the taste, of*. (3) *To know, to find out*. (4) *To be wise*. (1) Non equitur, ut ei non sap at palatus, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 7. (2) Lesbium mare sapit, *Cic.* *Laudatissimi c. nehylium sapunt*, *Plin.* 9, 17. (3) Qui flit semitam non sapunt, alteri monstrant viam, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 58. ex *Fœtū vet. Met.* Ego rem meam sapio, *Plaut.* *Pseud.* 1, 5, 81. (4) Felicitas is sapit, qui periculo alieno sapit, *Id. Merc.* 4, 7, 40.

Sāpīnus, i. n. *A kind of pitch tree*, *Plin.* 16, 13.

Sāpo, ōnis. m. [Gallorum inventum] *Soap*, *Plin.* 28, 7.

§ Sāpōnāria, æ. f. *The herb called soapwort*, *Or.*

Sāpor, ōnis. m. [à sapio] (1) *A taste, savour, or smack; a relish, a hautgust*. (2) *Mer. Raillery*. (1) † Qui non odeit ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiat, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 17, fin. Citreis odor acerrimus, sapor asperimus, *Plin.* 15, 28. (2) Placentinum multa ridiculē dicentem *Granius* obuerat, nescio quo sapore vernaculo, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 46.

Sāpōriatus, a, um. part. *Well relished, seasoned, savoury, toothsome, delicious*. Offa melle saporata, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 420. uti rectē legi debere contendit, *Turneb.*

* Sapphīcum carmen [quod à Sappho vel inventum, vel præcipuē usurpatum] *A sapphic verse*. Musa sapphica, *Catull.* 33, 16.

* Sapphīrinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a sapphire*, *Plin.* 37, 9.

* Sapphīrus, ri. f. [σάφειρος, Gr.] *A precious stone called a sapphire*, *Plin.* 37, 9.

Sappīnus, i. f. *Vid.* Sapinus.

* Saprōphāgo, is, ēre. act. [ex σαρπός putridus, & φάγω edo] = *Corrupta & sordida edere* σαρποφάγεις, *Mart.* 3, 77.

* Sapro, i. m. sc. τυρός [à Gr. σαρπός putridus] *A kind of rotten cheese made with salt, wine, and services, mixed together, given to ease the patient in the pain of the cholick*, *Plin.* 28, 9.

Sāpum, i. n. *A kind of pitch from the pine*. † *Reſt. sapa, quod vid.*

† Sapa, pro ipsa & seipsa, *Enn.*

Sarabara, æ. f. [Hef. ap. *Don.* שרברא fluxa & sinuosa vestimenta, *Isid.* Græcis ἀραβίς. Chaldæ s saraballa, Gallis bracca] *A kind of vest, or fideciat, used by the Medes and Babylonians, which reached down to their knees*.

* Sārācum, i. n. *Vid.* Sarracum.

* † Sarcasmus,

Easy about a thing, to be in great care about it, to have enough to do, to bustle and keep a pucker, to over-do, to over-set *Æ* Afer venustè Manlium Suram in agenda discursantem, salientem, manus iactantem, &c. non agere, sed satagere, dixit Quint. 6, 4. § Is re um suarum satagit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 13. || De re aliquà satagere, Gell. 9, 11.

* || Satan, & Satanas, æ. m. [*Satanās*, Gr. ab Heb. שָׂטָן adversari, vel hostem esse] *An adversary, the devil, Satan*, Bibl. Lat. Adversarius.

Satelles, it. m. [*à* Syr. שָׂטָר latus, *Al.* quod circa latera regnum sint, id quod ant. latro, qu. latro, *Larr*] (1) *A lifeguardman, or yeoman, of the guard; a halberdier, a partisan.* (2) *Also an officer, a serjeant, a follower, an attendant, an upholder, or defender.* (1) *Aurum per medios ire satellites amat, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 9.* (2) = *Manlius audaciæ satellis atque admister suæ, Cic. Catil. 1, 3.* *¶ Jovis pennata satelles i. e. aquila, ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 47.* *¶ noctis, i. e. Heiperus, ap. eund.*

|| Sātēllitum, it. n. *A guard*, Ap. recent.

* Sātē, ātis. f. [*à* satietas, per Sync] *A glut, voracity, plentyfulness.* Ubi satias cœpit fieri, commuto locum, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 4. Festus satiate videndi, Lucr. 2, 1036. Ad satietatem terra ferarum nunc etiam scatet, Id. 5, 40.

* Sātē, ē. adv. *Sufficiently.* Ignis & aëris habendo satia ē, humoris tempera ē, Virg. 2, 9.

* Sātē, ātis. a, um. part. *Satisfied, having enough, glutted, cloyed, sat-d.* Satiato Antonio, pœna finita, Patere. 2, 64. § Satiatus somno, Liv. 2, 65. Iusto, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 37. Manus satiatæ sanguine, Luc. 5, 243. sanguinis, Sil. 4, 437.

* Sātēs, ēi. f. *Satisfaction.* Nec finis satiesve, Sil. 4, 110. *al. satias.*

Sātē, ātis. f. *Satiety, a glut, a belly full, voracity, lousiness.* = *Hæc res multum adfert hominibus satietatis, ac fastidii, Cic. pro Mur. 9.* *¶* Desiderium me tenet urbis, satietas autem provinciae, It. *¶* Morta ibus suarum rerum satietas est, alienarumque aviditas, Plin. 12, 17.

* Sātē, in' pro satine. *Well enough?* *¶* Sātē, salvæ? sc. res, is all well? Liv. 1, 1. *¶* Formuli in occurſu elegans, Sātē, in' tibi placet? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 12. *ubi est indignantis.*

* Sātio, āre. act. [*à* satis, al. *à* σάττω, onero] *To satiate, or satisfy; to cloy, fute, or fude; to glut.* Satiat semodius cibi turtures, Col. 8, 9. Oculis satemus amore, Prop. 2, 15, 23. = *Explere cupiditates, satiare odium, Cic. in Part. Or. 1, 2.* § = *Pascere, satiaque meo tua pectora luctu, Ov. Met. 6, 281.*

* Sātior, āri, ā us. pass. *To be cloyed, to be cloyed.* Legendi non possē satiri, Cic. = *Nunquam expletur, neque satiatur cupiditatis sitis, Id. Part. Orat. 1.*

* Sātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* sero] *A sowing of seed, a replanting.* Vere fabis satio est, Virg. Geor. 1, 215. trivici, Col. 2, 8.

* Sātira, æ. f. vet. *A satire, or satirick poem.* Vid. Satira.

* Sātis. adj. omn. gen. ant. ut potis; i. adv. er, comp. [*ab* εἰς, vel ἄδω] *Enough; as much as one needs, or desires; sufficient; adv. sufficiently, enough, well enough.* § *Dedi satis sup̄que pararam, Hor. Epod. 17, 19.* Satis verba acta sunt, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 27. *¶* Satis habere, to be satisfied, Nep. Epam. 8. Terra optima, & operi satior, Plin. 17, 5. Vincere satius est quàm vestimē, Cic. Attic. 7, 1. Abſtinentie erit hoc satis testimonium, protestationi, Nep. in Epam. 4.

|| Sātisacceptio, ōnis. f. *A taking to security, or sufficient surety*, Ap. JCC.

|| Sātisacceptor, ōnis. m. verb. *He that takes sufficient surety*, Ulp.

Sātisaccipio, ēre. cēpi, ceptum. act. *To take sufficient security, or bail.* Si veretur, ut res iudicio parata sit, iudicatum solvi satisaccipiat, Cic. pro Quint. 13. *¶* Scrib. etiam interdum dicitur.

Sātisfacio, ōnis. f. verb. *A putting in sufficient security for performance.* Sunt aliquot satisfactioes secundum mancipium, Cic. Attic. 5, 1.

Sātisfactum, ti. n. *A bond with surety for the payment of money, or the performance of covenants;*

a recognizance. Hoc, quod satisfacto debeo, peto à te ut solum relinquas, Cic. Attic. 16, 6.

Sātisdo, dēdi, dātum. act. *To put in sufficient surety for the performance of covenants.* *¶* Satisdet damni infecti, sc. nomine, let him put in surety to pay the damage that he hath not satisfyd for, Cic. Verr. 3, 56. *¶* Leg. & passivè, ut *¶* Satis de tur fide meâ, let my word, or honour, be engaged, Id. Servio, Fam. 13, 28.

Sātisfaciens, tis. *Satisfying, confessing.* V. l. Catullum, à quo sibi vericulis de Marmurrâ perpetua stigmata imposita non dissimulaverat, satisfacientem eadem die adhibuit cœnæ, Suet. J. Cæs. 73.

Sātisfacio, ēre, fēci. act. (1) *To satisfy, to discharge, to perform, to give.* (2) *To give satisfaction.* (3) *To pay, or discharge, a debt any way; to own the fault and be sorry for it.* (4) *To confess a charge and beg pardon.* (1) § *Officio suo satisfacere, Cic. de Div. 1, 14.* In defendendo moroso homine cumulatissime satisfacimus, Id. Q. frat. 2, 2. (2) § *Exultationem hominum satisfacere, Cic. in Verr. 3, 58.* *¶* per timentin; *Faciam tamen satis tibi, Id. Vario sa i. mihi fecit, Id. Attic. 2, 21.* (3) § *Satisfacere alicui in pecuniâ, Cael. ad Cic. Ep. Fam. 8, 12.* pecuniam, Cato. de injuriis, Cæs. *¶* Satisfacere fidei, to make good his word, Plin. Jun. (4) *Ni in te scripsi, Bithynice, credere non vis, Et jurare jubes, malo satisfacere, Mart. 12, 80. v. d. & Suet. Claud. 38. & ibi Casaub.*

Sātisfactio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A satisfaction in excuseing one's self.* (2) *An amends; a reparation, or satisfaction.* (1) *Hic tu etiam me iniungulas, nec satisfactionem mea accipis, Cic. Att. 4, 6.* (2) *Loitur homicidium certo amentorum & perorum numero, recipitque satisfactionem tota domus, Tac. Germ. 21.*

Sātisfactus, a, um. part. *About to satisfy.* *¶* Quasi pietati simul ac religioi satisfacturus, Suet. Tib. Ner. 70. Sātisfit, fi. fēri, actum. imperf. *To be satisfied.* Vide quomodo satisfiat ei, cui scis me satis habere, Cic. Fam. 14, 6. *¶* *¶* per timentin. Satisfactio m'o factum esse videtur, Id.

|| Sātisprælatio, ōnis. f. *A putting in security,* Corn. Cap.

|| Sātisprælio, āre. act. *To be bound with surety for payment of money, or for the performance of a covenant,* Corn. Cap.

* Sātius. adj. *Better,* Cic. Vid. Sati.

* Sātivus, a, um. adj. [*à* sero] *That is, or may be sown, set, or planted.* § *Sativumyrtus, Plin. 15, 7.* *¶* ag estis, Id. *¶* Sativum tempus, a time fit to sow, or plant, in, Plin. 19, 8.

* Sātor, ōnis. m. verb. [*à* sero] (1) *A sower, or planter.* (2) *¶* A sator, a creator, a begetter. (1) *Silvestria voluntur ad que sator non accigit, Var. & Sator ceter, Plin.* (2) § *Hominiū sator atque Deorum, Virg. Æn. 1, 258.* = *Omnium rerum pater & sator mundos, Cic. Id. D. 2, 24.*

* Sātiorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a sower, or to seed.* Col. 2, 9.

Sātīpa, æ. m. vel. Sātīpēs. is. m. & || Sātīpa, āpis. [vox Persica. pl. שָׂטָרָא satia, a, quasi שָׂטָר שָׂטָר appar tor faciei. *Al.*] *A great ruler, a peer of the realm, a lord lieutenant of a county, a beft, a president of a country, a governor.* *¶* שָׂטָרָא, sa rapa, *Vet. Glif.* *¶* Mardonius satrapes regius, Nep. Paul. 1. *¶* Mitratus cessare incendia satrapes, Aem. Av. Quisque sedet sub rege satrapes, Sidor.

Sātīpīa, vel peīa, æ. f. *A province, a country, a duchy.* *¶* Mazeum satrapia Babyloniar donat, Curt. 5, 1, 44. *¶* Νομός voc. Herodot. prætoruras Plin.

* † Sātullo, āre. act. *To fill, or glut.* Varr. † Satio.

* † Sātullus, a um. adj. dim. [*à* satur] *Full fed.* § *Ubi satiulli fiant lacte, Varr. R. R. 2, 2.*

* Sātum. i. n. [*à* sero] (1) *A thing that is sowed, or planted.* (2) *The blade of corn on the ground, standing corn.* (3) || *Also a Hebrew measure, about eighteen quarts.* (1) *¶* Multa curâ, producuntur fata ad segetem. Sen. In omnibus

fatis fructibusque terræ, Quint. 8, 5. (2) *Animos tolent fata, Virg. Geor. 2, 350.* *¶* Dæ stragem satis, & ruinas arboribus, Id. Æn. 12, 454. (3) *B bi.*

* Sātur, ūra, ūrum. adj. [*à* satio, vel satis, Perot.] or, comp. (1) *Full fed, that hath his belly full, sated, glured.* (2) *Fertile, or plentyfull.* (3) *A full, or deep, colour.* (1) *Cum satura atque ebria es, puer ut sit satur, facito, Ter. Heeyr. 5, 2, 3.* § *Satur anseris ext s, Pers. 6, 71.* *¶* Quod saturior lactis agnus celeriter confirmetur, Col. 7, 4. (2) *Saturi petico longinqua Tarenti, Virg. Geor. 2, 197.* *¶* Turba vernarum saturi bona signa coloni, Tib. 2, 1, 23. (3) *Purpura melior sauriorque, Sen. N. Q. 1, 5.* § *Satur color, Plin. 37, 10. & Virg. Geor. 4, 335.*

* Sātūra, æ. f. [*à* diversarum rerum saturitate, Diom.] (1) || *A dish full of divers sorts of first-fruits, which they offered to Ceres.* (2) || *Also a bitchpost, or galimwufry; an olla podrida.* (3) || *A pregnant law, with several clauses, or branches.* (4) *Hence poems about method, and of various arguments, were called saturæ, or satiræ.* (1) *Lux referta multis variisque primitiis sacris Cereis referebatur, & à copā, & saturitate rei, satira vocabatur, Diom. l. 3.* (2) *Varr. ap. Eunt. ubi su rā.* (3) *Satura, quæ uno rogatu multa comprehendit, Fest. Satura, Νόμος πολλὰ πειρίστων, Gloss. Vet.* (4) *Vid. Satyra.*

* Sātūrus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Filled, satisfied, glutted, cloyed, sated, gorged.* (2) *Full, of a deep colour.* (1) = *Expletus & saturatus, Cic. Verr. 3, 42.* § *Cæde saturati leones, Ov. Met. 10, 541.* *¶* Homines saturati honoribus, Cic. pro Planc. 8. (2) § *Saturior color, Plin. 21, 8.*

Sātūcia, æ. f. & Sātūcium, i. n. [fort. qv. saporeia, ob magnum usum in condiciend, unde & apud nos nomen habet, vel à satyris, quia ad salacitatem prodest] *Satury, Saturcia dicta in condimentario genere, Plin. 19, 8.* = *Thymbra, canila, Id. ib.* *¶* Sunt qui præ pūnt herbes satire a nocentes Sumere, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 415.

Sātūcia, ōrum. pl. n. *Idem.* *¶* Improba nec pro sunt jam satireia tibi, Mart. 3, 75.

* Sātūrio, ōnis. m. *A stretch gut, an over-eater.* *¶* Esurio veno non saturio, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 24. *¶* nemp ex si d' ip'us fabricā.

* Sātūritas, ātis. f. (1) *Excess, plenteousness.* (2) *Also dicitur, odore.* (3) *Also the goddess of pastures.* (1) = *Saturitas & copia rerum omnium, Cic.* (2) *For e saturitatem emittere, Plin. 10, 33.* (3) *Ita me amabit sancta Sa unitas, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 97.* *¶* Ex ip'us fabricā.

Sātūria, ūra, n. pl. *Cic. The feast of Saturn, kept with jolly in the month of December, which was observed at first only for one day, but afterwards seven, and after that for three. Concerning the difference in time of the observation of this feast, see Macrobi. Saturn. 1, 10. But the women Saturnalia, or Plutonalia, were on the first of March. Scis, puto, vestra jam venire Saturnalia Martii Calendis, Pet. Petreæ Epigram.*

Sātūrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to that feast.* § *Saturnaliæ nudes, given, as other presents, at that feast, Mart. 5, 31.*

Sātūrus, ni. m. *Saturn a star so called, being one of the seven planets.* *¶* Saturnum gravem nostro Jove frangimus, Pers. 5, 50. *¶* Sātūni dens curvus, a fistula, Virg. Geor. 2, 406.

Sātūrinus pes, id quod. *palmibacchius. A foot in verse, consisting of two long, and one short syllable; as vī tūtū.*

* Sātūro, āre. act. [*à* satui] (1) *To fill, to glut, to cram, to fute, or cloy.* (2) *To suffice, to be sufficient for.* (1) § *Saturare satum epulis, Claud. Eud. 1, 13. Met. Sa gravi iudam & scelus proditorum, Cic. pro Domo, 17.* (2) *Vid. Juv. 14, 166 & deinceps.*

* Sātūr, āri, ā us. pass. *To be filled, glutted, &c.* *¶* Nec cytho saturantur apes, nec fronde capellæ, Virg. Ecl. 10, 30.

* Sātus, a, um. part. [*à* seror] (1) *Planted, sown.* (2) *Begotten, descended, sprung.* (3) § *Frumenta lata, Virg. Geor. 3, 176.* *¶* Messes satæ, Id. Ecl. 8, 99. (2) = *Non fortuitò sati & creati sumus*

fumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49. § Divinâ stirpe satus, Liv.

* Sätus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A planting, a sowing, a setting to graft on.* (2) *Generation, seed, stock.* (1) Quid ego vitium ortus, satus, incrementa, commemorem? Cic. de Sen. 15. Satui semen dederit nemo, Cato. (2) = Ex hominum pecudumve conceptu & sato, Cic. de Div. 1, 42.

* Sätŷra, æ. f. [qui cum Græcâ vocali scribunt, deducunt à satyris, quòd in hoc genere carminis res ridiculæ pudendæque scribantur, quemadmodum proferri à satyris solent] *A satyr, a kind of poetry rebukeing vice sharply, and not regarding persons; a lampoon.* Sunt quibus in satyrâ videar nimis acer, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 1. ¶ Vid. Satira, & satura, nec enim satis convenit inter doctos de scriptione.

* || Sätŷriasmus, m. m. [à satyris] *A continual pruriency to venery, Med.*

* || Sätŷriasis, is. f. [ab eodem] *Idem.*

* || Sätŷricè, adv. *Sharply, and with reproach; satyrically, Litt. undeignera.*

* Sätŷricus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, satyrs, or satyrists; satyirical.* ¶ Tragico more, aut comico, seu satyrico, Vitruv. 7, 5. § Satyrica signa, Plin. 19, 4.

* Sätŷrion, & Sätŷrium, ii. n. [à satyris, dict. quos in venerem putres fingunt] *The herb ragwort, prœspintle.* Ubique omnes videbantur mihi satyria bibisse, Petron. c. 8.

* Sätŷrus, i. m. [σάτυρος, Gr. ab Hebr. שעריר quia pilosi, aliàs dict. à virili membro, quod vett. Gr. σάδιν appell. Macr.] *A kind of beast like a wild man, a satyr, Plin. 7, 2. § Capripedes satyri, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 4.*

Sauciatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wounding, a hurting.* Sauciatio quaeretur, cum fugam factam esse constabit? Cic. pro Cæcin. 15.

Sauciatus, a, um. part. *Wounded, hurt, maimed, &c. Col. 11, 1. Vid. Saucio.*

Saucio, āre. act. (1) *To wound, hurt, cut, or gash.* (2) *To prune.* (3) *Met. To violate, to hurt.* (1) = Servi nonnulli vulnerantur, ipse Rubrius in turbâ sauciatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 26. (2) § Vites sauciare, Col. 4, 5. (3) *Facta & famam sauciare, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30.*

Saucius, a, um. adj. [de etymo parum constat] (1) *Wounded, hurt.* (2) *Cut.* (3) *Drunk.* (4) *Emasculated, disabled, enfeebled.* (5) *Melted, dissolved.* (6) *Greatly grieved.* (1) ¶ Nemo occisus est, neque saucius, Cic. (2) *Trabs securi faucia, Ov. Met. 10, 372. § Saucia vomeribus tellus, Id. Met. 1, 102. (3) Quid dicat nescit faucia Terpsichore, Mart. 3, 68. (4) § Saucia vena mero, Mart. 4, 66. (5) Glacies faucia incerto sole, Ov. Met. 2, 208. (5) § Animo saucius, Cic. Attic. 1, 17.*

Sāvillum, vel Suāvillum, li. n. dim. [à suaviū, i. e. suaviū] (1) || *A little kiss.* (2) *Also a kind of cake.* (1) Ex vi analogiæ, (2) Cato R. R. 84.

† Sāvium, i. n. *A kiss, Plaut. Vid. Suaviū m.*

* Saurion, i. n. [à Gr. σαύρον nasturtium] *A kind of mustard, Plin. 19, 8.*

* Saurites, æ. m. [à σαύρα lacerta] *A stone found in the belly of a green lizard, when cut asunder with a reed, Plin. 37, 10.*

|| Saurix, icia. f. *quæ & Sōrix. A kind of night-bird, assigned by soothsayers to Saturn, Lex. de Mart.*

Sauroscēnos, ni. m. [ex σαύρος, lacertus, & σκοπέω occido] *One of Praxiteles's pieces, representing a boy shooting a lizard, Plin. 34, 8. Mart. 14, 273. in lemmate.*

Saxatilis, is. m. *The name of a sea-fish, a groundling, a kind of gudgeon. Viridis squamis, parvo saxatilis ore, Ov. Halieut. 109.*

Saxatilis, le. adj. *That is, or liveth, among rocks and stones.* § Aves saxatiles, Varr. R. R. 3, 7. pisces, Col. 8, 16. & Plin. 9, 15.

Saxetanus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* § Saxetani lacertæ, Mart. 7, 77.

Saxetum, ti. n. *A place full of rocks and stones. Quod est tam asperum saxetum, in quo agricolarum cultus non elaboret? Cic. in Rull. 2, 25.*

Saxeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of stone.* (2) *Met. Stoney, obdurate, hard-hearted.* (1) § Saxea mōles, Ov. Met. 12, 283. (2) = Saxeus, ferreusque es, Plin. Ep. 2, 3.

Saxifer, ūra, ūrum. adj. [à saxum, & fero] *Bearing stone, stoney.* § Saxifera habena, Val. Flacc. 5, 629.

¶ Saxificus, a, um. adj. [à saxum, & facio] *That turneth into stone.* Saxificæ ora Medusæ, Ovid. in Ibin, 554. § Saxifica Medusa, Luc. 9, 670.

§ Saxifrāga, æ. f. [ita dict. quòd saxa frangit] *The herb saxifrage, that breaketh the stone in the body. Vid. Matthiol. & seq.*

Saxifrāgum, i. n. *The herb saxifrage. Calculos à corpore mirè pellit frangitque, quâ de causâ potius quàm quòd in saxis nasceretur, saxifragum appellatum, Plin. 22, 21.*

¶ Saxifrāgus, a, um. adj. *That breaketh stones, or is broken against them.* § Saxifrāgæ undæ, Cic. de Orat. 3, 42. ex poetâ.

¶ || Saxigēnus, a, um. adj. *Engendered of, or proceeding from, a stone, Prud. Cath. 5, 7.*

Saxosus, a, um. adj. *Full of stones, or rocks; stoney.* § Saxosi montes, Virg. Georg. 2, 111. tures, Messal. Corv.

Saxūlum, li. n. dim. *A little rock, or stone. Ithica in asperimis saxulis affixa, Cic. de Orat. 1, 44.*

Saxum, i. n. [vox Tusca, Scal.] (1) *A great stone.* (2) *A rock, a bill.* (3) || *Also a kind of earth which groweth by sleeping.* (1) Ex speluncâ saxum in crura ejus incidit, Cic. de Fato, 3. (2) Qui in amorem præcipitavit pejus peit, quàm si saxo saliat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 31. Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia sax is, Virg. Georg. 2, 522. (3) Litt. ex Plin. ¶ Stare inter sacrum & saxum, Prov. *To be in present danger, as at a pit's brink, &c. Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 84.*

S ante C.

Scābellum, li. n. dim. [à scamnum] (1) *A footstool, or low settle.* (2) *A kind of instrument, perhaps castanets.* (1) ¶ Quia simplici scamone scandebant in lectum non altum, scābellum, in altiore, scamnum, Varr. L. L. 4, 35. (2) Scābella concrepent, aulæum tollitur, Cic. pro Cæc. 27. Magno tibiurum, & scābellorum crepitu profuit, Suet. Cal. 54.

* Scāber, bra, brum, adj. or, comp. [à scabo] (1) *Scabby.* (2) *Rough, rugged, uneven.* (3) *Filthy, dirty, nasty.* (4) *Pined over, scaly.* (1) Oves non fient scābiæ, & lanæ plus habebunt, Cato, c. 96. (2) Scābrâ rubigine exesapila, Virg. Georg. 1, 495. = Lapis horridior scābiôrque, Plin. 33, 6. (3) Pectus illuvie scābrum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12. ex poetâ. (4) Suet. Aug. 79.

* || Scāber, ri. m. *A smith's buttress, where-with he pareth the horse's hoofs, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

* || Scābidus, a, um. adj. *Scabby, mangey, Hier. † Scabiosus.*

* Scābies, ūi. f. [à scabo] (1) *A scab, a scall, a gall, or fret; the mange, murrain, &c.* (2) *Met. A tickling, or itching, desire.* (1) Mala quem scabies, aut morbus regius urget, Hor. A. P. 453. Vetustâ scābie levis canis, Juv. 8, 34. Turpis oves tentat scābies, Virg. Georg. 3, 441. Totus grex Unius porci scābie cadit, Juv. 2, 80. (2) = Scābies & contagia lucri, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14.

Scābillum, five Scābellum, i. n. *A footstool. Scamnum in cubiculo unum, scābilla tria, Cato, c. 10.*

|| Scābīnus, ni. m. *A sheriff of a town, a clerk of the market, a surveyor of buildings, a scavenger, Litt. fine auct.*

* || Scābiōsa, æ. f. *The herb Scabious, Off.*

* Scābiōsus, a, um. adj. *Scabby, mangey, itchy, scurvy, palsy, naughty, Plin. 29, 2. & Pers. 2, 13.*

* Scābiōdo, dīnis. f. *Roughness; Met. barboness. Omnem scabitudinem animo delere, Petron. 99.*

* Scābo, ūre, bi. act. [à σκαπτω, fut. sec. σκαψω, sodio] *To scratch, to claw.* § Scābere caput, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 71.

* Scābiātus, a, um. adj. *Made rough, or rugged, Col. 4, 14.*

* † Scābrè, adv. *Roughly, frowningly, Litt. ex Varr.*

* || Scābrēdo, dīnis. f. *Roughness, ruggedness, Hier. † Scabrities.*

* † Scābreo, ūre. neut. *To be scabby, dirty, &c. Turneb. ex Pacuv. † Scaber sum.*

* Scābres, is, vel ūi. f. [à scaber] (1) *Roughness, ruggedness.* (2) † *Nāstyness, filthy.* (1) Crystalus infestatur scābre, Plin. (2) = Ager periret squalē, scābrēque, illuvie, & vastitudine, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 761.

* Scābritia, æ. f. (1) *Scabbyness, the murrain.* (2) *Roughness, ruggedness, rusty, filthy.* (1) Vid. Scabritia. (2) § Scābritia genarum, Plin. 21, sub fin. unguium, Id. 8, 9.

* Scābrities, ūi. f. (1) *Scabbyness.* (2) *Roughness.* (1) Scābritiem pecorem tollere potest succus viridis cicutæ, Col. 7, 5. (2) Scābrities linguæ in febre, Cels.

* || Scābro, ūnis. m. [à dentium scābritie] *A swollen who never washeth his mouth, nor cleaneth his teeth, Ulp.*

* || Scābrōsus, a, um. adj. *Rusty, rough, filthy. Ungues scābrosi, Plin. 20, 21. sed Harduin. leg. scābro. ¶ Inven. saltem ap. recent. Ossa scābrofa, Veg. Veter. 4, 27.*

* Scābrum, i. n. *Roughness, ruggedness, Plin. 37, 2.*

|| Scāccārium, ii. n. *The court of exchequer, Camd. † Fiscus.*

* † Scāena, æ. f. vett. imitati Ædes, qui pro σκηνή σκηνή, dicunt, Prisc. Vid. Scena.

* † Scāptum, vett. Vid. Sceptum.

* Scāva, æ. f. [à σκαίος, insert. digamm.] (1) *The left hand.* (2) *A sign, good or bad.* (1) Scāva est sinistra, quòd quæ sinistra sunt bona auspicia existimantur, Varr. L. L. 6, 5. (2) Bona scāva, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 39. || mala, Fest.

* || Scāva, æ. m. [qui scāvâ, i. e. sinistra, manu utitur pro dextrâ, cujus dim. scāvola] *A left-handed man, one who useth his left hand instead of his right, Ulp.*

* || Scāvitas, ātis. f. *Unluckyness, perverseness, Col. teste Litt. certè Apul. Met. 9, p. 276.*

* Scāvus, a, um. adj. [à Gr. σκαίος; scævum, bonum; quòd quæ sinistra sunt, bona auspicia existimantur, Varr. (1) *Left, sinister, not right.* (2) *Good, or lucky.* (3) *Unlucky, untoward.* (4) || *Foolish, silly.* (1) § Manus scāva, Varr. (2) Quod dixi scævum bonum omen est, Id. (3) ¶ || Scāvi ominis mulier, an unlucky woman, who hath buried one husband already, Apul. Apol. p. 547. (4) = Scāvus profecto, & cæcus animi forem, Gell. 12, 14.

Scāla, æ. vel Scālæ, ārum. f. plur. [à Gr. σκαλῆς, vel ab Hebr. סולם, Canir.] (1) *A ladder, a pair of stairs, gresses.* (2) || *Also the gamut, or scale, in musick.* (1) In scalarum tenebris se abdere, Cic. pro Mil. 15. § Applicare scalas parieti, Liv. 26, 44. Scalas unas, Cato, 13. (2) *Musick.* ¶ Septem discrimina vocum, Virg.

Scālāris, re. adj. *Of a ladder.* ¶ Scālāris forma, a leaning one way, ladderwise, Vitruv. 10, 13. ¶ Subst. § Dirigere scālaria, Id. 5, 6.

* || Scālēnus, a, um. adj. [à Gr. σχαληνός inæqualis] *A figure, the three sides whereof are unequal, Heimol.*

Scālmus, m. m. (1) *Around piece of wood, at which the oars hung by a loop of leather.* (2) *Synecd. A boat.* (1) Nāvicula duorum scālmorum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38. (2) Scālmum nullum videt, Id. Offic. 3, 14.

Scāpellum, i. n. dim. [à scālorum] *A little knife, a lancet used in letting blood. Cum sanæ parti scāpellum adhibetur, Cic. pro Sext. 65.*

Scalpellus, i. m. dim. [à scalper] *Idem*. Si nervum scalpellus attigit, *Cels.* 2, 10.

Scalper, ri. m. [à scalpo] *A lancet, any kind of iron instrument to make an incision; or to cut, shave, or pare, with.* § Scalper excisorius, *Cels.* 8, 3.

Scalpo, ēre, pſi, ptum. aēt. (1) *To scratch, to claw, to scrape, to rake.* (2) *To engrave, to carve.* (1) § Scalpere terram unguibus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 26. caput digito, *Juv.* 9, 133. (2) § Scalpere gemmam, *Dion.* Nostri memorem sepulcro Scalpe querelam, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, fin. al. sculpe.

Scalpiātus, a, um. part. *Made in fashion of a graving tool.* § Scalpratum ferramentum, *Col.* 9, 15.

Scalprum, pri. n. [à scalpro] *A graving tool, an instrument wherewith a thing is scraped.* ¶ Scalprum librarium, a penknife, *Suet. Vitell.* 2, 6. futorium, a paring knife, *Horat. Sat.* 2, 3, 106. fabrilis, a carpenter's chipping-ax, *Liv.* 27, 49. chirurgicum, a lancet, *Cels.*

Scalptor, ōris, m. verb. *A graver, or cutter in metal, a scratcher, an etcher,* *Plin.* 37, 4. conf. *Vell. Patere.* 1, 17.

Scalptōrium, i. n. *An instrument made in form of a hand, to scratch those parts of the body which the hand could not reach,* *Mart.* 14, 83.

Scalptūra, æ. f. *A graving, or carving, in metal, or stone; a cutting,* *Plin.* 37, 7. & *Vitr.* 4, 1, fin.

Scalptūrātus, a, um. part. *Graven, carved, wrought.* § Pavimentum scalpturatum, *Plin.* 36, 25.

Scalptūrio, īre, īvi. aēt. *To begin, or be ready, to scratch, or claw.* Occipit ibi gallus scalpurire ungulis, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 4, 8. ubi al. sculpturire.

¶ Scalptūro, āre. aēt. *To engrave.* Hinc scalpturatus, q. v.

Scalptus, a, um. part. [à scalpor] *Engraved, carved, wrought, or graven; cut with a graving tool.* ¶ Infabrē scalptum, aut fufum duris, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 22. al. sculptum. § Ex faxo scalptus, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 31.

¶ Scalpūlum, i. n. *A little chissel,* *R. ex Vitr.*

¶ Scalpūrio, īre, īvi. aēt. *To scratch, to scrape,* *Non.* † Scalpturio.

Scambus, a, um. adj. *Bowlegged; that goeth shambling, or shawling.* Orbo fuisse traditur malè pedatus, scambūque, *Suet. Oct.* cap. ult. = *Σκῆμβος*, scambus, valgus, *Gloss. vet.*

Scāmillum, li. n. dim. & Scāmellum. [à scamnum] *A footstool, a little bench,* *Vitr.* 10, 15.

Scāmillus, i. m. *Idem,* *Vitr.* 3, 3.

* Scamma, ōcis. m. [*σκῆμμα*, Gr. à *σκῆπτω* fodio] (1) *The pit of the stage, where the wrestlers played their prizes.* (2) *Also the wrestling itself.* (1) *De scammate egredi,* *Hor.* (2) *Epistates vester vos spiritu unxit, & ad hoc scamma produxit,* *Tert. ad Mart.* c. 3.

* Scammōnia, vel ea, æ. f. & Scammānon, i. n. [à *σκῆπτω*, fodio, quia intestina fodit acrimoniā suā; unde & *Acridia* Latine dic. *Id.*] *An herb of many uses in physick, scammony.* *Vid. Cels.* 5, 6. *Plin.* 24, 15. Quid scammonia ad purgandum possit? *Cic. de Div.* 1, 10.

* Scammōnites, æ. m. [à præced.] *The juice of scammony,* *Plin.* 14, 16.

* Scammōnium, ii. n. [de them. vid. *Scammoma*] *The juice of the root of scammony,* *Plin.* 24, 25.

¶ Scamnātus, a, um. adj. [qu. per scamna divisus] ¶ Scamnatus ager, a field running in length from west to east, as strigatus was from north to south, ap. *Gromat. script.*

¶ Scamnillum, i. n. dim. [à scamnum] *Prisc.*

Scamnum, ni. n. [à scandendo, *Varr. al.* à Gr. *σκῆμνον*, ap. *Isocr.* *Βάθρον, ὑποπόδιον*] (1) *A pair of steps to go to a bed.* (2) *A bench, or form.* (3) *Also a balk untilled between two furrows.* (4) *Boughs of trees whereby the wine climb-*

eth. (1) *Quia simplici scanfione scandebant in lectum non altum, scabellum; in altiore, scamnum,* *Varr. L. L.* 4, 35. (2) *Ante focos olim scamnis confidere longis Mos erat,* *Ov. Fast.* 6, 305. (3) *Col.* 2, 2. (4) *Plin.* 12, 1.

* Scandālizo, āre. aēt. *To offend, to scandalize,* *Bibl.*

* Scandālum, li. n. [*σκάνδαλον*, Gr. à *σκάλλω* claudico] *A scandal, a stumbling block, an offense,* *Eccl.*

Scandendus, a, um. part. *To be climbed, or got up into; to be beard.* Scandenda est tōvi publica cymba senis, *Prop.* 3, 18, 24. Conf. *Manil.* 2, 859.

¶ Scandens, tis. part. *Climbing.* Scandentesque Gallos è summo montis vertice partim armis obruebant, *Just.* 24, 8. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 4, 13. & *Sil.* 11, 446.

Scandiāna mala. *A kind of apple, taken for winter-goldings,* *Col.* 5, 10.

* Scandix, ōcis. f. [*σκάνδιξ*, Gr.] *Shepherd's needle, wild cherwil, fork's bill, an herb,* *Plin.* 21, 15.

Scando, ēre, di, sum. [dubie originis] (1) *To mount, to climb, to get up.* (2) ¶ *To scan a verse.* (1) ¶ Cūm alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursant, *Cic. de Sen.* 6. (2) *Gramm.*

Scandor, i. pass. *To be climbed,* *Plin.* 14, 1. & 2, 16.

Scandūla, æ. f. *A lath, or shingle, serving instead of tiles to cover houses withal,* *Col.* 8, 3. *Cæf. B. G.* 8, 42.

¶ Scandūlāca, æ. f. [à scando] *A weed which winds about every thing near it; check-weed, rope-weed, or weed-bine,* *Fest.* = *Helixine*, *Plin.* convolvulus, *Id.*

¶ Scandūlāris, re. adj. *Covered with shingles, or wooden slates.* Tectum scandulare conscendit, *Apul. Met.* 3, p. 87. ¶ *Al. leg. scindularis.*

¶ Scandūlārius, ii. m. *A maker of shingles, or laths.* *In. L. ult. D. de jure immunit.*

Scandilis, le. adj. *That which may be climbed, or gone up.* Ficum sic scandilem fieri, *Plin.* 17, 11. ¶ Scandilis annorum lex, *climacterick*, *Id.* 7, 49.

Scansio, ōnis. f. *A climbing up.* § Scansio sonorum, *Vitr.* 6, 2.

Scansōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging, or serving, to climbing.* ¶ Scansoria machina, an engine to scale with, *Vitr.* 10, 1. & *Veg.* 4, 21.

Scantiāna poma [à Scantio inventore dicta] quæ Cato tradit in dolis optimè condi, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 59. § Scantiana uva, quæ & *Aminia* major, *Id.*

Scantiānia lex. [quæ præpositæ veneris ufum cōicebat, ita dict. à Scatinio adversus quem lata fuit] *A law against luggery.* Quod si vexantur leges, ac jura, citari Ante omnes debet Scantiānia, *Juv.* 2, 44. vid. *Val. Max.* 6, 1, 7. ¶ *Alii Scatiniam hanc vocant à Scatinio quorū latore.*

* Scāpha, æ. f. [à *σκάπτω*, excavo; quod primum ex prægrandi arbore excavata fieret] *A skiff, a cockboat, a ship boat made of a whole tree.* Excipere in scaphas, *Liv.* 25, 3. § Scapha biremis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 9. ult.

* Scāphe, es. f. [ex eodem] *A kind of hollow vessel with a gromen in the midst, which served for a dial,* *Vitr.* 9, 9.

* Scāphium, ii. n. [à *σκάπτω*, excavo] (1) *A chamberpot, or cleftstool, for women.* (2) *A cup like a boat, a large drinking vessel.* (3) ¶ *A dial, a kind of vessel hollow like a basin, in the midst whereof a pin, or wire, being stuck showed what it was a clock.* (4) *Some take it for a spade.* (5) ¶ *Others a kind of false hair worn by misses.* (1) *Qui Mentora frangis* *In scaphium mœchæ tuæ,* *Mart.* 11, 22. ¶ *Ventris causā habita scaphia,* *Ulp.* (2) *Quibus divitiæ domi sunt, scaphio, & cantharis, batiolis bibunt,* *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 11. (3) *G. ex Jun. Vid. Scaphe.* (4) *Scaphium positum cū sumitur armis,* *Juv.* 6, 263. interp. *Erasmo.* (5) *Vid. Turneb.* 2, ult.

* Scāphūla, æ. f. *A small boat, or wherry,* *Vitr.* 3, 7.

* Scāphus, i. m. *The hollow of any thing,* *Vitr.* 9, 9.

Scaptensūla, æ. f. *five Scaptensūla, Turn.* [ex *Σκῆπτειν*, fodere, vel ex *Σκαπτήν*, & insula; sed al. alit.] *A mine in Macedon out of which metal was dug,* *Lucr.* 6, 810.

* Scāpūla, æ. f. [qu. scaphula, ob cavitatem, *M.*] *The hinder part of the shoulders, the shoulder blade, the shoulders.* Mirabar quod dudum scapulae gestibant mihi, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 49.

* Scāpūlāris, re. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the shoulder-blades.* ¶ Scapularis servus, one who is constantly drubbed, *Plaut.* Scapularis vestis, a mantle to throw over the shoulders, *Id.*

Scāpus, i. m. [à *Σκῆπτω*, innitor, quia basi innititur, aut à *σῶν* baculus, sceptrum, *Beem.*] (1) *The upright stalk, or stem, of an herb.* (2) *The shank of a candlestick, &c. as between the foot and the nose.* (3) *The shaft, or shank, of a pillar, betwixt the chapter and the pedestal.* (4) *The chief post of a gate, whereby it is turned into a socket both above and beneath, as they use in some places.* (5) *A ream, or as others think, a quire, of paper.* (6) ¶ *The tongue of a balance.* (7) *The spindle, or main piece, of work, whereabout winding stairs do run.* (8) *The post, or pillar, of a staircase.* (9) *The yarn-beam, which in weaving maketh a noise.* (10) ¶ *A knob wherein seeds are contained, as in the poppy.* (11) ¶ *The Penis.* (1) *Scapus unus centum fabis amicus,* *Plin.* 18, 10. § *loti, Id. asphodeli, Col.* (2) § *Scapi candellabrorum,* *Plin.* 34, 3. (3) § *Scapi columnarum,* *Vitr.* 3, 3. & sæpe alibi. (4) *Vitr.* 4, 6. (5) *Plin.* 13, 12. (6) *Fest.* (7) *Vitr.* (8) *Id.* 4, 6. (9) *Lucr.* 5, 1352. (10) *Vid. Col.* 12, 14. (11) *Litt. ex Virg.*

* Scārābæus, æi. m. [à *σκαράβος*, Gr. i. e. vermis in lignis aridis] *The blackfly called a beetle, a May-bug, a chafer,* *Plin.* 11, 28.

¶ Scārāmangis, is. f. *A kind of garment to wear over a coat of mail,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

* Scārificatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A cutting, a lancing, a scarifying.* (2) *The opening of the bark of a tree where it is hidebound.* (1) *Sanguis scarificatione demitur,* *Col.* 6, 12. (2) *Id.* 6, 12. Conf. & *Plin.* 18, 17.

* Scārificātus, a, um. part. *Scarified, rubbed.* § *Scarificatæ gingivæ,* *Plin.* 32, 7.

* Scārifico, āre. aēt. ¶ *Scārifo, Voss.* [à *σκαρῖφω*, vel *σκαρῖφάω*, *σκαρῖφω*, i. e. *ξύω*, *σκάπτω*, *γῆφω*, *Hesych.*] *To lance, or open, a sore; to scarify, to make an incision.* (2) *Met. To discharge, to assuage by scarifying.* (1) *Radice scarificato,* *Cato*, 52. vid. & *Scarificatio.*

(2) § *Scarificare dolorem,* *Plin.* 28, 11.

* ¶ Scārīfo, ōis. neut. pass. *To be scarified,* *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 262.

* Scārītes, æ. m. [gemma quæ scari piscis colorem refert] *A precious stone,* *Plin.* 37, 11.

* ¶ Scarreo, ēre. ant. *Jos. Scal.* i. e. *scaber sum.* [fort. à *σκληρός*, à *iquammarum piscium similit.*] *To be rough,* *Fest.*

* † Scarrōsus, a, um. adj. [à scarreo] *Rough, rugged,* *Lucil.* † *Scabrosus.*

* Scārus, ri. m. *Ov. Har. Petr. Mart.* † *Scārus, Bnn.* [à Gr. *σκαρός*, idem] *A fish which feedeth on herbs, chewing the cud like a beast, and is of an excellent taste; a scar, or char, as it is called in Cumberland.* Nunc scarodatur principatus, *Plin.* 9, 17. & *Scarus* principalis hodie, *Id.* 32, ult.

Scātebra, æ. f. [locus unde scatet aqua] (1) *The bubbling, or rising, up of water out of a spring.* (2) *A spring, a source.* (1) § *Fentium scatebræ,* *Plin.* 31, 10. (2) *Scatebris a-rentia temperat arva,* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 110.

¶ Scātebro, āre. neut. *To abound,* *Litt. ex Col.* † *Scateo, scaturio.*

Scātens, tis. part. *Abounding,* *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 26.

Scāteo, ēre, ui. neut. [ab Hebr. *שׁוּב* discurrere, à Chald. *שׁוּב* effundere] (1) *To run, or burst, out; as water out of a narrow place.*

(2) *To be plentyfull, to be full, to abound.* (1) § Si fons vino scateat, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 22.

(2) Solent neglecta ulcera scaterere vermibus, *Col.* 6, 16. § Terra ferarum scatet, *Lucr.* 5, 42.

|| Scātesco, ēre, incept. *To begin to flow*, *Litt. ex Oros.*

Scātia lex. *Vid.* Scantinia.

† Scāto, ēre, neut. id. quod scateo. = Largissimum fontem scaterere atque erumpere flumen, *Lucr.* 5, 597. § Sic ille alibi, ut § *Plaut.* & plerique veteres in hac inflectione.

|| Scātūries, ēi, f. *Abundance*, *Perot.*

Scātūīgīnōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of springs, or sources; that bursteth out, or runneth over.* § Terra scaturiginosa, *Col.* 5, 8.

Scātūrigo, gīnis, f. [a scaturio] *A spring, the rising up of water, a source*, *Col.* 3, 13.

Scātūrio, īre, īvi, neut. [a scateo] *To stream, or gush, out; to run over, or abroad; to flow abroad plentyfully.* Solum quod scaturit fontibus, *Col.* 3, 1. § *Scrib.* & scaturio, *vet.*

* Scaurus, i, m. [a Cūāw, seu Cūāzō, claudico] *He that bath great ancles bunching out, so that he cannot walk fast; slump, or club, footed.* Illum Balbutit scaurum pravis fultum malè talis, *Hor. Sat.* 3, 1, 48. ubi *Acron.* Scauri sunt qui extantes talos habent. = scambus.

* Scazon, ontis, m. [Cūāzōw, Gr. i. e. claudicans; unde pro versu iambico, in quo ultimus pes est spondæus, cuius respectu claudicare dicitur, ob tardī pedis ultimi incessum; dic. & choliambus, i. e. claudus iambus] *A kind of iambick verse, having a spondee in the last foot, as those in Persius's prologue.*

Scēlērātē, adv. || ius, comp. fsmē, sup. *Wickedly, lewdly, basely.* Bellum sceleratē susceptum, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 10. Sceleratius sumere pecuniam, *Aug.* Sceleratissime insidias machinari, *Cic. pro Sext.* 64.

Scēlērātus, a, um, or, comp. fsmus, sup. (1) Part. *Defiled, polluted.* (2) Adj. *Ungodly, wicked, unnatural.* (3) *Naughty, mischievous, plaguey, cruel, hurtful.* (4) *Sharp and nipping, biting.* (5) *Unlucky, unfortunate.* (1) § Campus sceleratus, *Liv.* 8, 15. vicus, *Id.* 1, 48. = Homini post homines natos turpissimo, sceleratissimo, contaminatissimo, *Cic. pro Domo*, 9. = Ego hunc impurum, & sceleratum puto, *Id. Attic.* 9, 18. § Castus, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 562. (2) § Facto pius & sceleratus eodem, *ov. Met.* 3, 5. § Flagrabant sancti sceleratis ignibus ignes, *Id. Fast.* 6, 436. = Vox inhumana, & scelerata, *Cic. de Fin.* 3. (3) Mens stulta, non scelerata fuit, *ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 100. Ego sim sceleratior angue, Nī tibi morte, &c. *Id. Met.* 11, 781. (4) Teritur sinapis scelerata cum illis, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 23. § Sceleratum frigus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 256. (5) § Porta scelerata, the gate by which the Fabian family made an unfortunate expedition, *Flor.* 1, 12, 2.

|| Scēlērītās, ātis, f. *Wickedness*, *Dig.* † Scelus.

Scēlērō, āre, act. [a scelus] *To pollute, or defile.* Parce pius scelerare manus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 42. Divos scelerare parentes, *Catull.* 62, 404.

|| Scēlērōsē, adv. *Cursedly, or abominably*, *Perot.*

Scēlērōsus, a, um, adj. *Full of lewdness, roguish, full of roguery.* = Ubi ego illum impium & scelerosum inveniam? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 1. Religio peperit scelerosa, *Lucr.* 1, 84.

Scēlēstē, adv. *Mischievously, wickedly.* = Quaecunque scelestē atque impiē facta essent, *Liv.* 24, 25. § Scelestē suspicari, *Cic. At. sic.* 6, 1.

Scēlēstus, a, um, adj. or, comp. fsmus, sup. [a scelus] (1) *Wicked, ungracious, mischievous, naughty, roguish.* (2) *Unhappy, unlucky.* (1) = Facinus scelestum, ac nefarium, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 13. Scelestissimum te arbitror, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 2. Scelestio facinori scelestiorem sermonem addidit, *Liv.* 5, 27. (2) = Illicet me infelicem & scelestam, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 17. Scelestiorem ego annum

locando argento facinori nullum vidi, *Id. Most.* 3, 1, 1.

* || Scēlēstos, i, m. [Cκελετος, Gr. a Cκέλ-λω, sicco] *A skeleton, a carcase, an anatomy*, *Med.*

* || Scēlio, ōnis, m. [a Cκυλάω, spolio] *A robber, a plunderer.* Homo vaser & magnus scelio, *Petr. c.* 5. § Sed al. scelero, al. stello, ita ut nihil constet.

* Scēliōturbe, es, f. [i. e. crurum turbatio; ex Cκέλως crus, & τύβη turba, vel dissolutio] *The scurvy, or scurby disease; the scurvy, Plin.* 25, 3. *Litt. interpr.* = Stomacace. § Perhaps rather a paralytick disorder.

Scēlus, ēris, n. [a Cκέλλος, perversus, *Hesych.* unde Batavis, *skellum*, vel a Cκάλω stultitia] (1) *Wickedness, lewdness, villainy.* (2) *Mischief, harm, damage.* (3) *A naughty and lewd fellow, a rascal, a villain, a galloos, a rogue, a drab, a wretch.* (1) Infellum scelus & immane, *Cic. pro Cuent.* 66. = Vitiis & sceleribus contaminatus, *Id.* = Multa scelera & flagitia facere, *Id. pro S. Rose.* 9. = Conscientia scelerum & fraudum, *Id. in Pison.* 19. § Scis culpam in facto, non scelus esse meo, *ov. Trist.* 4, 1, 23. (2) Nec bestiarum solum ad nocendum scelera sunt, sed aquarum quoque, ac locorum, *Plin.* 25, 3. (3) Ego tibi istam scelestam, scelus, linguam abscondam, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 7. *vid.* & *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 17.

* || Scēma, æ, f. id. quod schema, *Apul.*

* Scēna, æ, f. [Cκηνή, Gr. a Cκνω habitare] (1) *A bower, or arbour; a shadowing place, a pavilion.* (2) *A scene, a scaffold, or stage, where plays are acted.* (3) *The parts of acts in plays.* (4) *Also scōw, or state.* (1) Silvius scena coruscis Desuper, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 168. Frondes simpliciter positæ scena sine arte fuit, *ov. A. Am.* 1, 106. (2) Scenæ spectacula amantur, *Id. A. Am.* 3, 351. § Scenæ servire, to temporize, *Cic. ad Brut.* (3) Passim. (4) Omitto illa, quæ si minus in scenâ sunt, at certè cum sunt prolata laudantur, *Id. pro Planc.* 12.

* † Scēnālis, le, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a stage.* Scenalis species patrum, *Lucr.* 4, 77. § Sed *mul. libb. hab. scenaī.*

* † Scēnātilis, & scēnāticus, id. quod scenicus, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 822.

* Scēnīcē, adv. *Like players on a stage*, *Quint.* 6, 1.

* Scēnīcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a scaffold, or stage; or to a play in comedys.* Artifices scenici imitantur affectus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 31.

* Scēnīcus, ci, m. *A player of comedys, or interludes, upon the scaffolds; an actor upon a stage.* Non dubitavit operam inter scenicos dare, *Suet. Ner.* 21.

* Scēnogrāphia, æ, f. [Cκηνογραφία, Gr. a Cκηνή scena, & γράφω scribo] *The representation of a scene, the draught of a whole house, front, sides and all.* § *Al. leg. sciographia, perperam.* § *Orthographia frontis rectæ; Ich-nographia arcæ; Scenographia universi tecti de-formatio, Salm.*

* || Scēnōpēgia, æ, f. [a Cκηνή, scena, & πηγνυμι, figo] *The feast of tabernacles, kept by the Jews in memory of their travels through the wilderness, where they lived for forty years together in tents.*

† Scensa, æ, f. *pro cœna Sabini.* *A super, Fest.*

Scēpīnus, ni, m. *A seafish so called*, *Plin.* 3, 11.

* Sceptīca, æ, f. [ἀπὸ τῆς Cκρίπτεσθαι, considerare, ipeculari] *The sceptick philosophy, whose original was from the academick.*

* || Sceptīcus, a, um, adj. *A sceptick, a seeker in philosophy.* *Vid.* *Gell.* 11, 5.

* || Sceptos, i, m. [Cκρίπτος, Gr. a Cκρίπτω cum impetu decido] *A kind of lightning flashing on the ground with great force; also a meteor falling out of the clouds*, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 726.

* Sceptīfer, ēra, ērum, adj. [ex sceptrum,

& fero] *That beareth a sceptre, or mace.* § Manus sceptrifera, *ov. Fast.* 6, 480. palmæ, *Sil.* 17, 483.

† Sceptīger, ēra, ērum, adj. *Bearing a sceptre.* Sceptīgero cum rege, *Sil.* 16, 244.

* Sceptrum, tri, n. [Cκρίπτερον, Gr. quod ipsum ab Cκρίπτω, *Id.*] (1) *A prince's, or king's, sceptre; a mace, a commander's staff.* (2) *Meton. Rule, government.* (1) Sedens cum purpurâ & sceptro, *Cic. pro Sext.* 26. (2) = Sceptra loci, rerumque capit moderamen, *ov. Met.* 6, 677. Sic nos in sceptra reponis? *Virg. Aen.* 1, 257.

* Sceptūchus, vel sceptrūchus, chi, m. [Cκρίπτερος, Gr. ex Cκρίπτον, vel Cκρίπτερον, sceptrum, & ἔχω teneo] *One holding, or bearing, a sceptre*, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 33, 3.

* † Schastēria, æ, f. [Cκαστήρια, *Hesych.*] *A place in the ship where they laid up their oars*, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 1, 16. § *Al. leg. casteria.*

* Schēda, æ, f. [Cκῆδη, Gr. qu. Cκίδη, ἀπὸ τῆς σχίδειν, a findendo] *A sheet, or piece, of paper, or parchment; a scroll, a leaf.* Enitere ut schēda ne qua depereat, *Cic. Att.* 1, 26. *Vid.* & *Mart.* 5, ult. Excutere omnes schedas, *Quint.* 1, 8.

* || Schēdia, æ, f. [Cκῆδια, Gr. sc. ναῦς, Eust.] *A ship made suddenly for a shift, a raft with planks and beams pinned together to carry goods on after a wreck at sea*, *Fest. Lat. Rates.*

* || Schēdiasma, ātis, n. [a scheda] *Waste paper; also any thing done in haste*, *Litt. ex Crass.*

* || Schēdicus, a, um, adj. *Done suddenly, or in haste; extemporary*, *Apul. Florid.* p. 186. † *Extemporarius.*

* || Schēdion, ii, n. [a Gr. Cκῆδιον ex tempore] *A bridge made in haste for a time*, *Bud. Biffula in hoc schedio cantabitur, Auson.*

* Schēdium, ii, n. [ab eodem] *An extemporary poem made in haste, without any care, or pains*, *Auson.* † *Poëma subitum & inconditum, Fest.*

* Schēdūla, æ, f. dim. [a scheda] *A little scroll, a leaf of paper, a bill, a schedule*, *Cic. ad Fam.* 15, 16.

* Schēma, ātis, n. [a Cκῆμα, Gr. habitus, quod a Cκῆω, i. e. ἔχω, habeo: it. figura rhet.] *A scheme, a habit, a figure.* Græci quasi aliquos gestus orationis Cκῆματα appellant, *Cic. Orat.* 25.

* Schēma, æ, f. [a Cκῆμα, figura] (1) *A fashion, or posture.* (2) *Also a habit, drejs, or garb; a livery.* (1) Exemplar impetratæ schemæ, *Suet. Tib.* 43. (2) Quod ego huc processi cum servili schemâ, *Plaut. Amph.* pro! 117.

* || Schēmātum, i, n. id. quod schema, *Prisc.*

|| Schiādeus, i, m. *A seafish*, *R. ex Plin.*

* Schibbōleth, indecl. [ab Hebr. שִׁבְבֹּלֶת, i. e. spica; dic ergo Schibboleth, & dixit Sibboleth, *Jud.* 12, 6.] *An ear of corn.*

* Schidia, ōrum, n. pl. [a Cκρίζω, findo] *Chips which carpenters make, splinters of wood*, *Vitr.* 2, 1.

* Schidius, a, um, adj. *Cleft, split.* § Tædæ schidiæ, *Vitr.* 2, 1.

* || Schisma, ātis, n. [Cκίσμα, Gr. i. e. scissura, a Cκρίζω, scindo] *A rent, a division in the church, schism*, *Eccles.*

* || Schismātico, āre, act. *To divide, or sever*, *R. ex Dion.*

* || Schismāticus, a, um, adj. *Schismatical.* Quo modo distinguitur ab hæretico, *vid. Aug. de Fide*, c. 10.

* Schiston, i, n. [sc. γάλα, i. e. fiffum lac, a Cκρίζω findo] *The curds of milk, wild curds, when the whey parts from the milk*, *Plin.* 28, 9.

* Schistos, i, f. [ab eodem] *A stone of a saffron colour, easy to be cleft into thin plates*, *Plin.* 33, 4. & 36, 20.

* Schistum

* Schistum, i. n. [ex eodem themate] (1) A kind of alum. (2) Also a kind of onion. (1) Concreti aluminis unum genus schistum appellant Græci, in capillamenta quædam canescentia dehiscens, Plin. 35, 15. (2) Id. 19, 6.

* Schistus, a, um. adj. That may be cut, as it were. ¶ Schista ova, when they are all yolk after three days sitting, Plin. 29, 3.

Schœnicula, æ. f. al. Schœnicola. [qu. olens schœnum, i. e. unguentum à schœno factum, Voss.] A common, painted, or daubed, whore, Plaut. Vid. Scal. Conject. in Varr. p. 131. Vid. Scœnicula.

* Schœnōbates, æ. m. [à Schœnos funis, & Salvo ascendo] A dancer upon ropes, a tumbler, Juv. 3, 77. † Funambulus.

* Schœnōbatica, æ. f. sc. ars. The art of dancing upon ropes, Cael. ad Cic. Epist. Fam. 8, 1.

* || Schœnōbaticus, a, um. adj. Belonging to one that danceth upon a rope, R. ex Cels.

* || Schœnōpræsum, i. n. [q. d. junceum porrum; ex Schœnos juncus, & πρᾶσον porrum] Perret, or cives, Dod.

* Schœnos, i. m. [Schœnos, Gr.] A bulrush. (2) Particularly that used to perfume wine, oil and other things. (3) || A rope, properly made of bulrushes. (4) A measure of land, which some make four miles, some five, some seven and a half. (1) Hi schœni atque hæ arundines sunt nobis quæstu & cultu, Plaut. (2) Odores vino apti sunt iris, fœnum Græcum, schœnum, Col. 12, 20, & 52. (3) Ex usu Græc. (4) Vid. Plin. 12, 14. & Herodot.

* Schœnum, i. n. [à schœno factum, quod est pessimi generis, Fest.] A cheap, sorry, ointment made of sweet rushes, which whores used to daub themselves with. Versari inter miseras schœno delibutas, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 55.

* Schōla, æ. f. [à Gr. σχολή, otium, literarum puta] (1) A school, or college. (2) Also the sect and opinion of any of the philosophers. (3) A disputation, or dissertation, an exercise at school. (4) A place to stand and look about one in the bath. (5) A gallery, or piazza, wherein people used to meet for discourse. (6) || Bodys of men of several sorts. (1) Hominem audietis de scholâ, atque à magistro, & literis Græcis eruditum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 22.

(2) = Clamabunt, credo, omnia gymnasia, atque omnes philosophorum scholæ, sua hæc esse omnia propria, Id. de Orat. 1, 13. (3) Vertes te ad alteram scholam, differes de triumpho, Id. in Pison. 25. (4) Vitruv. 5, 10. (5) Plin. (6) Ap. JCC. & mediæ ætatis scriptores, de quibus opera est legere quæ congeffit Hen. Vales. ad Ammian. 1, 24.

* || Schōlarcha, æ. m. [ex schola, & ἀρχὴ princeps, them. ἀρχὴ principium] A schoolmaster, Hulf.

* || Schōlāris, re. adj. Belonging to school, Hier. † Ad scholam pertinens.

* || Schōlāris, is. m. A scholar, a student. † Studiosus linguarum, artium, philosophiæ, &c.

* Schōlāsticus, a, um. adj. (1) Of, or belonging to, a scholar, or school; scholastic, scholar like, well spoken. (2) One who goeth to school. (1) § Scholasticæ controversiæ, Quint. 14, 2. (2) Plin. Ep. 3, 2.

* Schōlāsticus, ci. m. (1) A pleader of feigned controversys. (2) || A true-bred; or thorough-paced, scholar; an excellent orator. (3) || Also an advocate, or proctor; a pleader. (1) Plin. jun. 3, 2. (2) Sulp. Sev. (3) Ap. JCC.

* Schōliastes, æ. m. A scholiast, commentator, or expofitor, usu fit Latinum voc.

† Schōlicus, a, um. adj. Scholastic, trifling, Gell. 4, 1. & Auribus scholicâ dape ebris, Varr. ap. Non.

* Schōlium, ii. n. & Schōlion, i. n. [Schōlion, Gr. i. e. glossa, interpretamentum; à σχολῆ, doctrina scholastica, vel quod in scholâ soleat tradi] A gloss, a compendious ex-

position, a short comment, Cic. Att. 16, 7. sed Græc. element.

|| Schytānum, i. n. A kind of drug, or sife, which maketh gold soder take colour, R. ex Plin.

* Sciagrāphia, æ. f. [ex Sciā, umbra, & γράφω, scribo] A platform, or description, of the whole frame; the first rude draught of a thing, a profile. Sciagraphia frontis & laterum abscedentium adumbratio, Vitruv. 1, 2.

* || Sciāmāchia, æ. f. [ex Sciā, umbra, & μάχη, pugna] (1) A counterfeit fighting. (2) A private scholastic exercise. (1) Gell. 13, 22. Latine umbratilis pugna; qualem descripsit Virg. Æn. 5, 563. & deinceps. & Vera arena, Juv. (2) Eleganter hic respexit Juvenalis, 7, 173. Ad pugnam qui rhetorica descendit ab umbrâ.

* Sciāthēras, æ. m. [Sciāthēras, Gr. ex Sciā umbra, & θήρα captura] The pin of a dial, that which with its shadow sheweth the hours, Vitruv. 1, 6. Lat. Indagator umbræ, vertente ipso.

* Sciāthēricus, a, um. adj. Belonging to the pin of a dial, or having such a pin to it. ¶ Sciathericum horologium, a sun dial set on a wall, Plin. 2, 76. = Solarium, Cic.

* || Sciātica, æ. f. [per Aphær. pro Ischia, ab ἰσχίᾱς, Gr. coxendicis dolor] A disease in the hips, Med. Vid. Ischias.

* || Sciāticus, a, um. adj. Troubled with the sciatica, or bippout, Veg. † Ischiacus.

* † Scībīlis, le. adj. That may be known, Litt. ex Plaut. & Freq. ap. Philosophos.

* † Scībītur. It shall be known, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 5.

* † Scībo, pro sciam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59.

|| Scībōnes, um. f. pl. A sort of weapons, Gell. 10, 20.

* Sciens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. scīmus, sup. (1) Knowing, witting. (2) Dexterous, skillfull. (3) For the nonce, or of purpose. (1) ¶ Faciam te scientem quicquid hujus fecero, make you acquainted, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, fin. Providens atque agendi sciens, Vell. Patere. 2, 88. (2) Quis Pompeio scientior unquam? Cic. pro L. Manil. 10. § Regendæ reipub. scientissimus, Id. de Orat. 1, 49. Sciens ciharæ, Hor. (3) Nugator sciens, Plaut. = Ne te sciens prudensque cō demittas, unde exitum vides nullum esse, Id.

* Sciēter, adv. ius, comp. scīmē. sup. (1) Knowingly, skillfully. (2) Wittingly, on set purpose. (1) = Peritē & scienter dicere, Cic. de Orat. 2, 2. Eō scientius aggerem cuniculis subtrahebant, Cæf. B. G. 7, 20. (2) Scientissimē Etruria de cœlo tacta animadvertit, Cic. de Div. 1, 41.

* Scientia, æ. f. (1) A knowing, or knowledge. (2) Science, skill. (1) & Non scientiā comprehendere, sed conjecturā prosequi, Cels. & Futurorum malorum ignoratio utilior est quàm scientia, Cic. de Div. 2, 9. (2) = Cognitione naturæ, & scientiā beati sumus, Id. in Orat. § Medicinæ scientia, Id. Fam. 4, 5. artium, Id. de Div. 2. = Magorum disciplina & scientia, Id.

Scīlicet, adv. [i. e. scire licet] (1) You may be sure. (2) Ironice, I warrant you. (3) Truly, doubtless, yea marry. (4) That is to say, to wit, what? (1) Sed istum exorant, suam esse assimilet, CL. Scīlicet facturum me esse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 17. vid. & Ast. 4, 8. & 5, 1. (2) Scīlicet is superis labor est, &c. Virg. Æn. 4, 379. Id populus curat scīlicet, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 14. (3) Tam ego homo sum, quàm tu, M. Scīlicet, ita res est, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 83. (4) Videam, obsecro? quem? CH. Hunc scīlicet, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 9.

Scilla, æ. f. A kind of herb called a sea onion, or sea leek; a squill; also a shrimp, or prawn, Plin. 19, 5. Vid. Squilla.

Scīllinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the sea onion; or wherein it is steeped. § Acetum scīllinum, Plin. 23, 2. † Squilla.

Scīllites, æ. m. Steeped, or seasoned, with sea onion. ¶ Scīllites acetum, vinegar of squills, Plin. Vinum scīllites, Col. 12, 33.

Scīlliticus, a, um. adj. Infused with squills, Plin. 23, 2.

Scīllitus, a, um. adj. Made of squills, Avien. Ep. 4, 67.

* || Scīmpōdion, ii. n. [Scīmpōdion, Gr. i. e. κλινίδιον μονοπόδιον, Hefych. dim. à κλῖμας, idē; quod ex κλῖματι, vel κλῖματι innitor, & πῦς pes] A little couch, bench, or low bed, to lie on, which held but one at table. Lat. Lectulus.

Scīn' pro scīne? Do you know? Passim ap. Comic.

* Scīncus, i. m. [à Gr. Scīncos, corr. stīncus] A kind of crocodile, or newt, about the river Nile, Plin. 8, 25.

* Scīdens, tis. part. (1) Cutting, slashing. (2) Met. Dividing, distributing. (1) Verbera scīdentia corpus lacerum, Sil. 1, 172. (2) & Scīdensa artem Theodori, Juv. 7, 177. teaching rhetoric.

* Scīdo, ēre, scīdi, † scīscīdi, scīscīdi, & scīssum, act. [à scīdō, fut. sec. scīdō, & inferto n, scīdo] To cut, to slash, to rend; to tear, or pull, in pieces. (2) To cut, or break, off. (3) To divide. (4) To cut off, to destroy utterly, or to break open. (5) To till, to plough. (6) To refresh, to renew. (1) § Scīdere latus flagello, Ov. in Ibin. 183. ¶ Scīdere penulam, to be earnest with one to stay, Cic. Attic. 13, 33. (2) Scīdit Atropos annos, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 128. § Comam scīdere, Id. (3) Mare scīdit terras, Lucr. 3, 61. In sinus scīdit sese unda reductos, Virg. Æn. 1, 165. Scīdit se studium, Quint. (4) Scīdunt proceres Pergamum, Plaut. Bacc. 4, 9, 130. (5) § Solum scīdere, Virg. Geor. 2, 399. humum, Ov. (6) Nolo commemorare, ne scīdam ipse dolorem meum, Cic. Attic. 3, 15.

* Scīdor, i. f. us. pass. (1) To be cut. (2) To be cleft. (3) To be divided. (4) To be interrupted. (1) Hanc epistolam cur non scīdi vellem, causa nulla est, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, ult. (2) Cuneis robur fissile scīditur, Virg. Æn. 6, 182. (3) Scīditur studia in contraria vulgus, Id. Æn. 2, 39. (4) Verba fletu scīduntur, Ov. Ep. ex Ponto, 3, 1. Vid. Scīdo.

* Scīdūla, æ. f. [à scīdo, vel à Græc. κινδάλωδης, ἰδίως κινδάλωδης καλεῖται τὰ λεπτότατα τῶν ξύλων, Aristoph. Schol.] A shingle, or scindle, to cover houses with instead of tiles, Vitruv. ¶ Scrib. & Scandula, quod vid.

* || Scīdūlāris, re. adj. Covered with shingles, or scindles, Apul. al. scandalaris, qu. v.

* Scīntilla, æ. f. [igniculus propriè qui è fissice quasi scīditur, al. à Gr. σκινδῆς, qu. spintilla] (1) A spark of fire, a sparkle. (2) Met. A remnant, or relique. (1) Silicis scīntillam excudit Achates, Virg. Æn. 1, 178. (2) § Scīntilla belli, Cic. anteq. iret in exil. 6.

* Scīntillatio, ōnis. f. verb. A sparkling, Plin. 20, 9.

* Scīntillo, āre. neut. To sparkle. Cūm teste ardente viderent Scīntillare oleum, Virg. Geor. 1, 392. Ut scīntillant oculi! Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 77. § Scīntillat fidus, Sil. Ital. 1, 464. Conf. 9, 567.

* Scīntillūla, æ. f. dim. A little spark; Met. a rudiment, the first dawning. Scīntillulas virtutum in pueris videmus, Cic. de Fin. 5, 15.

|| Scīnyps, ŷphis. m. pl. Scīnŷphes, [כניס Exod. 8.] al. corr. cinifices, al. ciniphes, al. scīnipes, Gr. Scīnēpes. A kind of gnat, Sulp.

* Scīo, īre, īvi, tum. act. [ab ἴσκω, i. e. ἴσκημι, per Metath. quod ab Hebr. שָׂכַר imagi- nari, videre, M.] (1) To know by himself, or information. (2) To be skillfull in. (3) || To ordain, to order, decree, or appoint. (1) & Oblivisci quod sis interdum expedit, Publ. Syr. & Tu, pol. si sapias, quod scis, nescis, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 55. Quæ tamen scito scire me ex hoc, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 47. (2) § Scīre Græcè, Cic. Latine, Id. nempe per ellipsin, auctore Donato. Eodem modo. § Scīre fidibus, Ter. Omnes

Omnes linguas scit, *Plaut.* Scire tuum, pro scientiâ tuâ, nempe more Græco, *Perf.* 1, 27. (3) *Litt.* ex *Liv.* Scibam in imperfecto, & scito in fut. sæpe occ. ap. comic. & tragedum alios.

* Scior, tri. pass. *To be known*, &c. = Nil certum sciri, nihil planè cognosci & percipi posse, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 51. Neque hostium an Avictorum essent satis sciretur, *Liv.* 25, 38.

* || Sciographia, æ. f. *A description of the whole frame of a building, with the conveyance of every room*, *Hermol.* || *Scrib.* & sciagraphia, quod vid.

* † Sciolus, a, um. adj. dim. [à scius] *One who thinks he knows more than he doth, a sciolist, a smatterer in any knowledge*, *Litt.* ex *Plaut.* certè *Front.* 3, 13, 6.

* || Sciōmantia, æ. f. [ex *Cuius umbra*, & *μαντήα* divinatio] *The calling up of ghosts by magic*, *Comm. Horr.*

* || Sciōpodes, um. m. pl. [ex *Cuius umbra*, & *πύς* pes] *A people of Æthiopia, who in hot weather cover themselves with the shade of their feet*, *Litt.* ex *Plin.*

* Sciōtēricon, i. n. pot. Sciōthērices, is. m. sc. horologium, [à *Cuius umbra*, & *ἡμέραν*, indago] *A sun dial*, *Plin.* 2, 76. || *De ratione conficiendi sciōthericū*, vid. *Vir.* 1, 6.

* Sciōthērīcus, a, um. adj. *Vid.* Sciathēricus.

* Scīpio, ōnis. m. [à *καίρω*, innitor] (1) *A walking-staff, a cudgel, a crutch*. (2) *Also the stalk of a grape*. (1) *Quem*, pol. ego jam hoc scipione, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 22. || *Ab hac notione Scipionum gens*. (2) *Col. de Arb.* c. 8.

* Scīōma, ātis. n. [de them. vid. *Schirroma*] *The hardness of any thing, as of the liver*, *Æc. Plin.* 25, 8. || *Reft.* scirroma.

* Sciron, ōnis. m. *The north-west wind peculiar to the Athenians*, *Plin.* 2, 47.

Scirpea, æ. f. *A dung-pot, or basket, made with reeds and rushes*, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 680. ubi al. *firpea*; vid. & *Varr. L. L.* 1, 31.

|| Scirpētum, i. n. *A rush bed*, *Litt.* ex *Plin.*

Scirpeus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, bullrushes*, *Ov. Vid.* Scirpea.

|| Scirpīces, um. pl. m. *Instruments made with teeth like a saw, which, being drawn with oxen, pluck up by the roots flags and other weeds growing in meadows*, *R. ex Col.*

Scirpīcula, æ. f. *A little book wherewith rushes are cut; also used in pruning of vines*, *Cato*, 11.

Scirpīculum, li. n. *A basket, or hamper, of rushes, or twigs*. *Vimine textum Scirpiculum*, *Col.* 10, 30. § *Scirpiculis ferre rosam*, *Prop.* 4, 2, 40.

Scirpūlus, i. m. *A little bullrush, a little wheel of bullrushes*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2.

|| Scirpo, āre. act. unde Scirpor, pass. *To bind, or wind, with bullrushes, or other like things*. = *Scirpea una virgis scirpatur*, id est, scirpando colligatur, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

Scirpūla, æ. f. *A kind of wine*, *Plin.* 14, 3. & *Col.* 3, 2.

Scirpus, i. m. [id. quod *scirpus*, inferto c, sc. scirpo; ligo, vincio, colligando implico] *A rush without a knot, a bullrush used for mats, wicks of candles, &c.* *Plin.* 16, 38. || *Nedem in scirpo quærere, to stumble upon plain ground*, *Prov. ap. Enn.* & *Terent.*

* Scirrōma, ātis. n. [à *σκιρρῶν*, induro] *Hardness in the liver*, *Plin.* 25, 8.

* Scirrōphōion, ōnis. m. *Gaza*. [à *σκιρρῶν*, & *φῶν*, Gr.] *menis qui Lat. dicitur Menis*.

* Scirrus, i. m. [à Gr. *σκιρρῶν*, tumor] *A hard swelling in the skin*, *Cels.* & *Plin.* 7, 15.

* Sciscitāre, tis. part. *Enquireing*. *Initio hujus belli sciscitantibus Delphis oracula*, *Just.* 2, 11.

* Sciscitātus, a, um. part. *Enquireing*. *Re-vocatum quendam à vetere exilio sciscitatus, quidnam ibi facere consueisset*, *Suet. Calig.* 28.

* Sciscitor, āri. dep. [qu. freq. à scisco] (1) *To enquire, demand, or ask*. (2) *To be informed*. (1) *Epicuri sciscitabar ex Velleio sententiam*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 7. *Mathematicum sciscitatus est, quis eum maneret exitus?* *Suet. Domit.* 13. (2) *Quicquid est precul hinc licet, quid sit, sciscitari*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 10.

* Scisco, ēre, īvi, itum. act. [à scio] (1) *To enquire*. (2) *To determine, ordain, or decree; to vote; to give his voice, or suffrage; to make a law*. (1) *Accurro, ut sciscam quid velit*, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 17. (2) || *Quæ scisceret plebs, aut quæ populus juberet*, *Cic. Rogationes plurimas propter vos populus scivit*, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 23.

* || Scissa in ano, [à part. scissus] *Clefts, or chaps, about the fundament*, *Litt.* ex *Cels.*

* Scissilis, le. adj. [à scindo] *That may be cut, or cleft*. *Alumen scissile*, *Cels.* 6, 11.

* || Scissio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting, &c.* *Macer. Somn. Scip.* 6, 29.

* Scissor, ōris. m. verb. *A cutter up of meat, a carver*, *Petron. Arb.* c. 36, 5.

* Scissura, æ. f. *A cut, a cleft, a rent, or chap; a notch, the parting of a stream*. *Pennæ infectæ omnibus sine scissurâ*, *Plin.* 11, 28.

* Scissus, z, um. part. [à scindor] (1) *Cut, rent, torn*. (2) *Parted, divided*. (3) *Broken, bruised*. (1) § *Scissa comam*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 478. *Scissâ gaudens Discordia pallâ*, *Id. Æn.* 8, 478. (2) *Vitcera diversis scissâ ferantur equis*, *Ov. in Ibin*, 280. (3) *Scissum alumen spargatur*, *Col.* 6, 13.

* Scissus, ūs. m. *A cutting, cleaving, rending, or tearing*. *Scissu materiæ defatigatus*, *Varr.*

* Scitamentum, i. n. [i. e. scitum edulium] (1) *A kind of meat of a pleasant taste*. (2) || *Met. Also a grace in discourse*. (1) *Aliquid scitamentorum de foro obsonari*, *Plaut. Menæch.* 1, 3, 26. (2) *Gell.* 18, 8.

* Scitans, tis. part. *Asking*. *Causam viæ scitantibus inquit*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 511.

* || Scitator, ōris. m. verb. *A searcher, or enquirer*, *Amm.* 18, 9. † *Percontator*.

* Scitè. adv. || ius, comp. || *scitè, sup. Cunningly, trimly, daintily, bravely, prettyly*. *Nimium scitè scitus es*, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 1, 1.

Scitiūs arbitrari, *Gell.* 4, 11. Scitissimè discursus obire, *Apul. Met.* 9. † *Commodè, venustè, literatè*, *Cic.*

* † Scito, āre. ant. act. id. quod scitor.

* Scitor, āri. dep. [à scio, scitum] *To ask, enquire, or demand, things secret and unknown*.

§ *Scitari aliquid ab aliquo*, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 60. ex aliquo, *Plaut.* = *Ardemus scitari & quærere causas*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 105.

* Scitu. abl. qui solus restat. *By an order, or decree*. *Neque senatus jussu, neque populi scitu*, ap. *Cic. Attico*, 4, 2.

* || Scitūle. adv. *Wittily, finely*, *Apul. Met.* 7. † *Scitè*.

* Scitūlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à scitus] *Pretty, neat, trim, gallant, brave, fine*. *Forma scitula atque ætatula*, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 1, 3.

* Scitum, i. n. [à scisco] *An ordinance, a statute, a decree, a sentence, properly of the commons*. || *Volumnio ex senatûs consulto, & scito plebis prorogatum imperium est*, *Liv.* 10, 22.

* Scitūrus, a, um. part. [à scio] *About to know*. *Superbè respondiſſe, nisi incepto desisteret brevè sciturum, quis ipse esset*, *Curt.* 7, 1, 16. conf. *Liv.* 29, 27.

* Scitus, a, um. part. & adj. [à scio] or, comp. scimus, sup. (1) *Knowing, skillfull, wise*. (2) *Prudent*. (3) *Cunning, crafty, waggish*. (4) *Courtous, civil*. (5) *Pleasant, desirable*. (6) *Gallant, jolly, goodly*. (7) || *Also fair, beautyfull*. (1) *Non sum scitior, quæ hos rogem*, *Plaut. Cistell.* 4, 2, 12. *Nessus adit, membrisque valens scitusque vadorum*, *Ov. Met.* 9, 108. (2) *Scitum est periculum ex aliis facere tibi quod ex usu fiet*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 36. (3) § *Scitus sycophanta*, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 8. (4) *Nullum scitum te scitui*, *Id. Casin.* 3, 1, 11. (5) *Oratio optima, & scitissi-*

ma, *VENI illò ad cœnam*, *Id. Stich.* 1, 3, 310. (6) *Scitus puer natus est Pamphilo*, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 6. (7) *Mulierculæ formæ scitionis*, *Lampr.* in *Commodo*.

* Sciūrus, i. m. [Gr. *σκίυρος*, ἀπὸ τῆς σκιᾶς τῆς ἑρῆς, i. e. ab umbrâ caudæ] *A squirrel*, *Plin.* 8, 38.

* Sciur, a, um. adj. *Skillfull*. § *Sciur omni artificio*, *Hygin. Fab.* 92. *Mulieres plūs sciæ*, *Petron.* c. 63.

* || Scīrōsis, is. f. [à *σκληρὸς* durus] *A hard tumour, or swelling, of the spleen*, *Macer.*

|| Scōdia, æ. f. [humile plostellum] *A sledge*, *Turn.*

|| Scloppētum, i. n. [à scloppo, five sono, quem edit, cum displotitur] *A musket, or gun; a pop gun*, *Jun.*

Scloppus, i. m. al. sclopus, sed rect. scloppus [vex ficta à sono] (1) *A sound made with puffing of the cheeks*. (2) || *Also a barquebus, a hand-gun, a pistol, or snaplaunce; a boy's pop-gun*. (1) *Nec scloppo tumidas intendi rumpere buccas*, *Perf.* 5, 15. (2) *Ap. hodiern.*

* Scōbina, æ. f. [à scobe, *Varr.*] (1) *A graver which bowyers use to shave bows withal; a file wherewith roughness is made smooth*.

(2) || *Also scrapeings, or filings*. (1) § *Scobina fabri*, *Plin.* 11, 37. (2) *Litt.* unde non dicit.

* Scobs, scōbis. f. [ant. in recto scobis, quæ scabis, quia scabendo deteritur] *Any manner of powder, or dust, that cometh of sawing, filing, or boring; sawdust, pindust*. § *Scobs elimata*, *Plin.* 34, ult. *Eburnea scobis*, *Col.* 7, 10. *Cum fanitas inferioris partis scobe cognita est*, *Cels.* 8, 3.

† *Scælum pro Cælum*, *Sabini*, *Meurs.*

† *Scæna pro cæna*, *Sabini*, *Meurs.*

† *Scænīcula*, æ. f. [ut sit id. quod cænīcula, i. e. lutulenta, ex imitatione Sabinorum, quibus scænium pro cænium; unde scænīculus, a, um; ut ab annus, annīculus; vel à schæno vulgari unguento, *Varr. L. L.* 6.] *A dirty drab*, *Plaut. Vid.* *Schænīcula*.

† *Scænium pro cænium*, *Sabini*, *Meurs.*

* Scōlēcia, æ. f. [à vermiculorum specie dict. sc. à *σκοληξ*, vermis] *A kind of rust, or canker, found on copper; verdigrise*, *Plin.* 34, 12.

* Scōlēcion, ii. n. [ab eodem] *A kind of scarlet worm*, *Plin.* 24, 4.

* || Scōlius, a, um. adj. [à *σκολιός*, Gr. tor-tuosus; ita dict. quod à primo inceptum, nequaquam à proximo, sed ordine flexuoso, ultro citro-que, exciperetur, *Scal.*] *Winding, crooked*. || *Scolium carmen, an epithalamium*. § *Scolius pes; à scolio, citharæ genere, the same with amphibrachys; ut tēnētūr*, *Diom.*

* || Scōlōpax, ācis. [σκολόπαξ, Gr.] (1) *A woodcock, a snite*. (2) *Also the sawfish, a sea snite*. (1) *Arist. Hist. Anim.* 9, 8. (2) *Gels.*

* Scōlōpendra, æ. f. [à *σκόλοψ*, i. e. palus præacutus, five *χάραξ*, quoniam gestat, quæ *σκόλοπα* ἐν τῇ ἑδρᾷ, i. e. corniculum seu palum, in extremo] (1) || *A venomous insect having eight feet, and a peaked tail*. (2) *Also a certain fish, which casteth out his bowels, untill the hook wherewith he is taken, be out, and this being done, he sucketh them up again*. (1) *Theophr.* 7, 11. (2) *Plin.* 9, 43. & 32, 11.

* || Scōlōpendria, æ. f. [ex eodem themate] *Harts-tongue*, *Offic.*

* || Scōlōpendrium, ii. n. [à foliorum incurvis referentibus scōlōpendræ pedes, *Dioc.*] *A kind of herb called ceterach, or stonewort; finger-fern, milkwort*, *Apul. de herb.* 4, 47. & 56, 92. = *Asplenium*.

* Scōlōmor, i. m. [ita dict. quod spinis sit *σκολιός*, sc. asper] *An artichoke*, *Plin.* 22, 22.

* Scombrus, & Scomber, bri. m. [à *σκόμβος*, Gr. idem.] (1) *A kind of fish called a herring by some; but by others a mackerel; a kind of tunny*. (2) || *A delt, or simpleton*.

(1) *Laudatissimi scomber, salpa, sparus, &c.* *Plin.* 31, 11. *Vid.* & omnino eundem, 31, 8. || *Hesperius scomberi temperat ova liquor, the choicest garum, or pickle*, *Mart.* 13, 40.

(2) *Litt.* ex *Plaut.*

* || Scommā,

* || *Scomma*, ātis. n. [*Σκώμμα* Gr. ex *σκώμμαι*, præt. pass. *ἀσκώμην* cavillor] *A scoff, a mock, a jeer, a flout*, Macr. Sat. 7, 3. Lat. *Cavillum*.

* *Scōpa*, æ. f. *A besom*, Bibl. ¶ *Scopia regia*, *butchers-broom, milfoil*, Plin. 25, 5.

* *Scōpæ*, ārum. pl. f. [*ἀσκόπε*, quod iis *sco-* *bem* verimus, Perot.] (1) *A broom, besom, or brush, to sweep houses withal.* (2) Also the *crops of herbs, or trees, in handfulls.* (3) || *Wisps of straw, &c. for soldiers to shoot, or sling, at.* (1) *Mundities volo fieri hic, ferte huc scopas*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 23. § *Scopis verrere*, Patron. 34. (2) Plin. 24, 15. (3) G. ex Veg.

* || *Scōpārius*, ii. m. *He that sweepeth the house.* Ulp. ¶ *Qui scopis verrit.*

* || *Scōpētum*, i. n. *A broomfield, or the place where broom groweth*, Alex. ab Alex.

* *Scōpio*, ōnis. m. [*ἀσκαριον* similis.] *A cluster, or bunch, of grapes with the stalks*, Cato, c. 113. = *Scipio*, Col.

* || *Scōpō*, āre. act. *To sweep, or make clean.* Et *scopibam spiritum meum*, Psal. 77, 7. Hugo. al. leg. *scopebam*. ¶ *Purgo*.

* || *Scops*, *scōpis*. f. [*ἀσκόπια*, quod gestibus ridiculis aucupis saltationes eorum imitantis capiuntur, nisi potius, quod ait Athenæus, l. 9. ipsum *ἀσκόπια* ab hac ave dicatur] *A kind of night-birds*, Hom. or *dotterels*, Aristot. § *De hac omnino vid. doctissimam reverendi, & mihi amicissimi, viri Edm. Chishull in Del Tesoro Britanico, dissertationem.*

* || *Scopūla aperta*; *opera*, Col. al. *Scopūla operta* [*ἀσκαπυλα, vel scopulus*] *The shoulder-blades*. § *Rectius meus liber, nō fallor, scutula operta*, Cels. 8, 1.

* *Scopūla*, æ. f. dim. *A little besom; a brush which painters, or pargeters, use; a scrubbing brush*, Cato, 26. Col. 12, 18.

* *Scopūlōsus*, a, um. adj. [*ἀσκαπυλός*] (1) *Full of rocks, or shelves.* (2) Met. *Difficult, dangerous.* (1) = *Scopulosa & abrupta loca*, Plin. 6, 18. (2) = *Intelligo quā scopoloso, difficile loco verfer*, Cic. Div. in Verr. 11.

* *Scopūlus*, i. m. [*ἀσκόπια* quod inde procul *ἀσκόπια* prospicere possumus, Hesych.] (1) *A high rock, a shelf in the sea.* (2) *Danger.* (3) Dim. *ἀσκαπυλός*, a mark to shoot at. (1) *Æneas scopulum conscendit*, Virg. Æn. 1, 184. Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere, Id. Æn. 3, 566. ¶ *Met.* Ire ad scopulum, to perish, Liv. ¶ *Gestare scopulos in corde, to be hardhearted*, Ov. Met. 7, 33. (2) *Navem ad scopulos appellere*, Cic. pro Rabir. 9. (3) Suet. Dom. 19.

* || *Scōpus*, i. m. [*ἀσκόπια*, dispicio, considero] (1) *A mark, butt, or prick, which men shoot at; the subte.* (2) Met. *An end, design, aim, or purpose; a scope.* (1) Græcè tantum, *ἔπειθε νῦν ἀσκόπῳ τὸ ῥέον*, Pind. vid. *tamen scopulus*, n. 3. (2) *Neutri ἀσκόπος est ille, ut beati sumus*, Cic. Att. 8, 10. *Propositum Græci ἀσκόπον vocant*, Macr. ¶ *Scopus uvæ, the husky stalks which grapes hang on in clusters*, Varr. Sed. al. leg. *scapus*.

|| *Scoebūtus*, i. m. *A disease called the scurvy*, Med.

* *Scordālus*, a, um. adj. i. e. *ferox*, Gl. Isid. al. *ἀσκόδης*, *stercus*, ut, sign. *ferdus*, al. qu. *scordalus*, *ἀσκόδης*, *allium*; qui *allium* oboleat, ut loq. Plaut.] (1) *Huffy, vapouring, swaggering.* (2) || *Nasty, rank, rancid, stinking of garlic.* (1) *Eumolpum excludo, redditoque scordalo vice*, &c. Petr. c. 95. *interpr.* Isid. Tull. us *Cimber & nimis erat in vino, & scordalus*, Sen. Ep. 83. = *Ingenium scordalum & ferox*, Suet. Aug. 65. Cod. Salm. (2) *Scordalus*, homo *alliat*, & il. *lavis squaloreque fœvus, sordidus, impurus*, Gloss. Petron.

|| *Scordiscārius*, ii. m. *A saddler*, Gl. Phil. ¶ *Ephippiarius*.

* *Scordium*, ii. n. [*ἀσκόδης* Gr. ex *ἀσκόδω*, i. e. ab *allio*, cujus odorem refert & acrimoniam] *An herb called water germander*, Plin. 26, 8.

* *Scōria*, æ. f. [*ἀσκόδης*, *stercus*, quod sit ferri stercus, ut voc. *Scrib. Larg.*] (1) *Dress,*

the refuse of metal tried by the fire. (2) || Also *miseria*. (1) *Quæ è catino jactatur spurcitia, in omni metallo vocatur scoria*, Plin. 33, 4. (2) = *Sordibus & scoriâ patiar tabescere tali*, Virg. in Cir. v. 249. *ubi vel contra etym. corripit priam, vel dissyllab. vocem facit.*

Scorpiæna, æ. f. *A kind of fish*, Plin. 32, ult. || *Scorpidion*, ii. n. dim. *A little engine to shoot poisoned arrows, or darts, with*, Amm.

* *Scorpio*, ōnis. m. & *Scorpius*, i. m. [*Σκορπίος* Gr.] (1) *A scorpion, an animal having seven feet, and which striketh with his tail.* (2) *One of the twelve signs of the zodiack.* (3) *A sea fish* (4) *An herb like a scorpion's tail, good against the sting of that venomous creature.* (5) Also an *engine, being a kind of cross bow to shoot small envenomed arrows, or darts.* (6) *A whip, or scourge, having plummets of lead at the ends of the cords.* (7) || Also a *heap of stones set up for a mere, or boundary.* (1) *Scorpionis cauda semper in icu est*, Plin. 11, 25. *Metuendus acumine caudæ* *Scorpius*, Ow. Fast. 4, 163. (2) *Sese emergens ostendit scorpius alæ*, Cic. in Arat. 317. *Sol in greditur Scorpionum 14 Cal. Novembris*, Col. Cdm sit Luna in Leone, *Scorpione*, &c. Plin. 17, 24. (3) *Id.* 32, 11. (4) *Id.* 22, 15. & 16, 27. (5) *Scorpione transiectus concidit*, Cæf. B. G. 7, 25. (6) Plin. 7, 56. (7) *Sicul. Phæd. edit. Gesf. p. 4, & 6.*

* || *Scorpiōnārius*, ii. m. *He that shooteth in a cross bow, ex analog. Jun.*

* *Scorpiōnius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a scorpion*, Plin. 20, 1.

* *Scorpiēs*, æ. m. [*Σκορπίτης* Gr. *ἀσκαπυλός*] *A precious stone of the colour, or shape, of a scorpion*, Plin. 37, 11.

* *Scorpiūron*, ri. n. & al. *Scorpiūrus*, i. c. g. [*Σκορπίων* Gr. herba sic dict. quod scorpi caudæ similis; sc. ex *Σκορπίος* scorpius, & *ῥα* cauda] *An herb having seeds, flowers, or leaves, like a scorpion's tail, and good against its stings; scorpion-wort*, Plin. 22, 21.

* *Scorpius*, ii. m. *Vid. Scorpion.*

Scortātor, ōris. m. ve b. *A whoremaster, a wench, a hunter of harlots.* § *Scortatorum cohortes*, Cic. Catil. 2, 11.

|| *Scortātus*, ūs. m. *Whoring*, Apul. Met. 5, sub fin.

Scortea, f. [*sc. vestis*] *A leather cloak used by travelers to keep off the rain, such as postillions now use.* *Scortea δεγματῶν*, Vet. Gloss. Ad subitas nunquam scortea dehit aquas, Mart. 14, 130.

|| *Scortes*, ūm. f. pl. *The cuds of a man, or beast; or the skin of the cuds*, Fest.

Scorteum, i. n. [*sc. vestimentum*] *A leather coat, or cloak.* § *Quid expectas, ut homines ad penulas discurrent, aut ad scortea?* Sen. Q. N. 4, 6.

Scorteus, a, um. *Made of hides, or skins, of leather.* *Scorteum pulvinum subijcere*, Cels. 8, 12. *Scorteum fascinum inferere al cui*, Patron. c. 138.

Scortillum, i. n. *A little, or young, whore; a miss*, Catull. 10, 3.

Scortor, āri. dep. *To go a whoring, to haunt brothels, to wench*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32.

Scorium, i. n. [*cujus etym. multum vexatur*] (1) || Properly *the hide, or skin, of a beast.* (2) *A harlot, a common whore, a drab, a bona roba.* (1) *Fest.* ¶ *Scorta humecta, raw, or wet*, Sides, Amm. (2) *Clo dius secum semper scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat*, Cic. pro Mil. 21.

* *Scōtia*, æ. f. [*ἀσκότια*, Gr. *obscuritas*] *The rundle in the bottom of a pillar*, Vitruv. 4, 3.

* || *Scōtōma*, ātis. n. [*ἀσκότος*, *tenebræ*] *A giddyness, or dizzy, dazling the sight; a vertigo, or swimming in the head.* Lat. *Vertigo*.

* || *Scōtōmāticus*, a, um. adj. *He that is troubled with a giddyness, staggering, or swimming, in the head; dizzy.* Quibus subitæ vertigines observantur, quos *Σκοτωματικός* Græci dicunt, *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 6.

|| *Scrāceo*, ēre, neut. [*vox à sono screantis*] *To hazz, to spit*, Scal.

† *Scractia*, æ. f. [*ἀσράτεια*, i. e. *χρῆμα πτωμαί*, *screo*, Jof. Scal.] *A despicable baggage*, Varr. Al. leg. *scrantia*, *scrantia*, & *scratia*.

† *Scraptia*, æ. f. id. *quod scractia, quod vid.* *Scraptia*, æ. f. *A drab, or quean*, Plaut. id. *quod scractia*.

|| *Screa*, ōrum n. plur. ant. [*quæ quis screat*] *Tough phlegm, dots of spittle which we fetch up with coughing*, Fest.

|| *Screābili*, le. adj. *That may be spitted out*, Litt. ex Plin.

† *Screātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *Heming, or hawking*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Screātor, ōris. m. verb. *A hawker, or bmer*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

Scēctus, ūs. m. *A spitting, hawking, or heming*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132.

Screo, āre act. [*ab Heb. pr. Avon.*] *To reach in spitting, to hazz*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 32.

* *Scība*, æ. m. [*scriba* librarij, qui rationes publicas scribunt in tabulis, Fest.] (1) *A writer, amanuensis* (2) *A scribe, a secretary, a town-clerk.* (1) *Poitem de singulis ad te rebus scribere*, M. Tullius *scriba meus adest*, Cic. Ruffo, Fam. 5, 20. (2) *Scībæ Prætorij, Censorij, & fiscales, Aedilij, Quæstorij, Augustales, &c. ap. non. aut. De hoc ordine vid. Cic. in Verrem, 3, 79. conf. & Nep. Eumene, c. 2.*

|| *Scība publicus, a public notary*, Cic. in Verr.

* || *Scībārius*, ūs. m. *A secretaryship, or clerkship*, Cod. ¶ *Scribæ munus*.

* *Scribendus*, a, um. part. *To write, or be written.* § *Legibus scribendis*, Suet. T. Ner. 2.

* *Scribens*, tis. *Writing, a writer.* *Hærentibus in conjecturâ viris, forer regis Leonidæ consilium scribentis invenit*, Just. 2, 10.

* † *Scribillo*, āre. act. [*ἀσκριβω*] *To scribble*, Varr.

* *Scriblita*, æ. f. [*ἀσκριβω*, quod notis quibusdam signata, & quasi scripta esset, Turneb.] *A tart, a wafer*, Mart. 3, 17. ¶ *Al. scrib. scriblita, & scribita*, Cato, 78.

* † *Scriblitārius*, ii. m. *A maker of tarts*, Afran. ap. Non.

* *Scribo*, ēre, psi, ptum. & c. [*ἀσγράφω*, præpositio *scribo*, ut *ἀσγράφω*, *sculpo*] (1) *To write.* (2) *To compose, or make, a speech, book, &c.* (3) *To describe.* (4) *To institute, to appoint.* (5) *Alto to paint, to linn, or drav.* (1) § *Scribere suâ manu, bene, velociter, officiosè, pluribus, & ad aliquem, Ciceroniana sunt.* ¶ *Scribere milites, to liss them*, Plaut. *supplementum militibus, to recruit them*, Cic. *dicam aliquid, to enter his action*, Id. *nutinios, to give a bill of exchange*, Plaut. *notis, to write shorthand*, Quint. *vento & aquâ, to forget*, Catull. (2) § *Orationes scribere*, Cic. *poëmata*, Her. § *Mei us putant se posse dicere quā scribere*, Cic. de Clar. Orat. (3) *Qui magis licet currentes servos scribere?* Ter. Procl. Eun. 36. (4) *Solon Atheniensium leges scripsit*, Cic. pro Ruffo. Ann. 15. ¶ *Scribere aliquem hæredem, to make him his heir*, Id. Offic. 3, 24. (5) *Scripsit & Apollinem & Dianam & matrem Deum*, Plin. 35, 13.

* *Scribor*, i. pass. *To be written, &c.* Cic. de Div. 1, 54.

* || *Scribo*, ōnis. m. *A secretary*, Anastas. ¶ *Scriba*.

|| *Scribiārius*, ii. m. *A master, or clerk, of the rolls*, Salm. ex vet. Inscript.

Scribium, ii. n. [*qu. secretum, locus in quo secretantur pretiosa & secreta*] (1) *A casket, a coffer, &c. wherein jewels, or other secret things, are kept.* (2) *An escritoire, desk, or cupboard; a case to put books, or paper, in; a shrine, or shrine.* (1) Plin. 7, 29. (2) *Librarium scribium*, Catull. 14, 11. *Compilare scribium alicujus*, Mur. Sat. 1, 1, ult. *relegere*, Juv. ¶ || *Scribii magister, the master of the rolls*, Lamp.

* || *Scripium*, i. n. vet. codd. *pro scriptulum.* *A scruple, the 24th part of an ounce.* *Diachmæ scriptum si adjecero, fiet sextula*, Fann. de Pond. *Scriptum, γράμμα, εἰς ἑκάστην, Vett. Gloss. Vid. Scriptulum.*

* || *Scriptilis*, le. adj. *That may be written.* *Litera est initium scriptilis vocis*, Vel. Long.

* *Scriptio*,

Omnes Anguas scit, *Plaut.* Scire tuum, pro scientiâ tuâ, nempe more Græco, *Perf.* 1, 27. (3) *Litt. ex Liv.* Scibam in imperfecto, & Scito in fut. sæpe occ. ap. comic. & interdictum alios.

* Scior, iri. pass. *To be known, &c.* = Nil certum sciri, nihil planè cognosci & percipi posse, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 51. Neque hostium associationum essent satis sciretur, *Liv.* 25, 38.

* || Sciographia, æ. f. *A description of the whole frame of a building, with the conveyance of every room, Hermol.* Scrib. & sciographia, quod vid.

* † Sciolus, a, um. adj. dim. [à scius] *One who thinks he knows more than he does, a sciolist, a smatterer in any knowledge, Litt. ex Plaut.* certè *Front.* 3, 13, 6.

* || Sciōmantia, æ. f. [ex Cuius umbra, & μαντεια] *divinatio. The calling up of ghosts by magic, Comm. Horr.*

* || Sciōpodes, um. m. pl. [ex Cuius umbra, & πους pes] *A people of Ethiopia, who in hot weather cover themselves with the shade of their feet, Litt. ex Plin.*

* Sciōtūcon, i, n. pot. Sciōthēices, is. m. sc. horologium, [à Cuius, umbra, & ὄργανον indago] *A sun dial, Plin.* 2, 76. De ratione conficiendi sciōtūcon, vid. *Vitr.* 1, 6.

* Sciōthēricus, a, um. adj. *Vid. Sciathericus.*

* Sciōpio, ōnis. m. [à Cuius, innitor] (1) *A walking-staff, a cudgel, a crutch.* (2) *Also the stalk of a grape.* (1) *Quem, pol, ego jam hoc sciōpione, Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 22. Ab hac notione Sciōpionum gens. (2) *Col. de Arb.* c. 8.

* Sciōma, ātis. n. [de them. vid. Schirroma] *The hardness of any thing, as of the liver, &c. Plin.* 25, 8. *Rect. sciroma.*

* Sciōn, ōnis. m. *The north-west wind peculiar to the Athenians, Plin.* 2, 47.

Sciōpea, æ. f. *A dung-pot, or basket, made with reeds and rushes, Ov. Fast.* 6, 680. ubi al. siōpea; vid. & *Varr. L. L.* 1, 31.

|| Sciōpētum, i. n. *A rush bed, Litt. ex Plin.*

Sciōpeus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, bullrushes, Ov. Vid. Sciōpea.*

|| Sciōpices, um. pl. m. *Instruments made with teeth like a saw, which, being drawn with oxen, pluck up by the roots flags and other weeds growing in meadows, R. ex Col.*

Sciōpōla, æ. f. *A little book wherewith rushes are cut; also used in pruning of vines, Cato.* 11.

Sciōpōlūm, li. n. *A basket, or hamper, of rushes, or twigs. Vimine textum Sciōpōlūm, Col.* 10, 30. § Sciōpōlūlis ferre rosam, *Prop.* 4, 2, 40.

Sciōpōlus, i. m. *A little bullrush, a little weed of bullrushes, Varr. R. R.* 2, 2.

|| Sciōpo, āre. act. unde Sciōpor, pass. *To bind, or wind, with bullrushes, or other like things.* = Sciōpea una virgis sciōpatur, id est, sciōpando colligatur, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

Sciōpōla, æ. f. *A kind of vine, Plin.* 14, 3. & *Col.* 3, 2.

Sciōpus, i. m. [id. quod sirpus, inserto c, sc. sciōpo; ligo, vincio, colligando implico] *A rush without a knot, a bullrush used for mats, wicks of candles, &c. Plin.* 16, 38. ¶ Nodem in sciōpo quærere, *to stumble upon plain ground, Prov. ap. Enn. & Terent.*

* Sciōrhōma, ātis. n. [à Cuius, induro] *Hardness in the liver, Plin.* 25, 8.

* Sciōphōlion, ōnis. m. *Gaza. [Cuius, φολίων, Gr.] mensis qui Lat. dicitur Maius.*

* Sciōrus, i. m. [à Gr. σκληρός, tumor] *A hard swelling in the skin, Cels. & Plin.* 7, 15.

* Sciōscitane, tis. part. *Enquireing.* Initio hujus belli sciōscitantibus Delphis oracula, *Just.* 2, 11.

* Sciōscitātus, a, um. part. *Enquireing.* Revocatum quendam à vetere exilio sciōscitatus, quidnam ibi facere consueveret, *Suet. Calig.* 28.

* Sciōscitor, āri. dep. [qu. freq. à scisco] (1) *To enquire, demand, or ask.* (2) *To be informed.* (1) *Epicuri sciōscitabar ex Velleio sententiam, Cic. N. D.* 1, 7. Mathematicum sciōscitatus est, quis eum maneret exitus? *Suet. Domit.* 13. (2) *Quicquid est præcul hinc licet, quid sit, sciōscitari, Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 10.

* Scisco, ēre, īvi, itum. act. [à scio] (1) *To enquire.* (2) *To determine, ordain, or decree; to vote; to give his voice, or suffrage; to make a law.* (1) *Accurro, ut sciscam quid velit, Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 17. (2) § Quæ sciferet plebs, aut quæ populus juberet, *Cic. Rogationes plurimas propter vos populus scivit, Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 23.

* || Scissa in ano, [à part. scissus] *Clefts, or chaps, about the fundament, Litt. ex Cels.*

* Scissilis, le. adj. [à scindo] *That may be cut, or cleft. Alumen scissile, Cels.* 6, 11.

* || Scissio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting, &c. Macr. Somn. Scip.* 6, 29.

* Scissor, ōris. m. verb. *A cutter up of meat, a carver, Petron. Arb.* c. 36, 5.

* Scissura, æ. f. *A cut, a cleft, a rent, or chap; a notch, the parting of a stream. Pennæ infects omnibus sine scissurâ, Plin.* 11, 28.

* Scissus, a, um. part. [à scindor] (1) *Cut, rent, torn.* (2) *Parted, divided.* (3) *Broken, bruised.* (1) § Scissa comam, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 478. Scissâ gaudens Discordia pallâ, *Id. Æn.* 8, 478. (2) *Vulcera diversis scissa ferantur equis, Ov. in Ibin,* 280. (3) *Scissum alumen spargatur, Col.* 6, 13.

* Scissus, ūs. m. *A cutting, cleaving, rending, or tearing. Scissu materiæ defatigatus, Varr.*

* Scitamentum, i. n. [i. e. scitum edulium] (1) *A kind of meat of a pleasant taste.* (2) || *Met. Also a grace in discourse.* (1) *Aliquid scitamentorum de foro obsonari, Plaut. Menæch.* 1, 3, 26. (2) *Gell.* 18, 8.

* Scitans, tis. part. *Asking.* *Causam viæ scitantibus inquit, Ov. Met.* 2, 511.

* || Scitator, ōris. m. verb. *A searcher, or enquirer, Amm.* 18, 9. † *Percontator.*

* Scitè. adv. || ius, comp. || scitè, sup. *Cunningly, trimly, daintily, bravely, prettily.* Nimiùm scitè scitus es, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 1, 1. Scitiūs arbitrari, *Gell.* 4, 11. Scitissimè discussus obire, *Apul. Met.* 9. † *Commodè, venustè, literatè, Cic.*

* † Scito, āre. ant. act. id. quod scitor.

* Scitor, āri. dep. [à scio, scitum] *To ask, enquire, or demand, things secret and unknown.* § *Scitari aliquid ab aliquo, Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 60. ex aliquo, *Plaut.* = *Ardemus scitari & quærere causas, Virg. Æn.* 2, 105.

* Scitu. abl. qui solus restat. *By an order, or decree. Neque senatus iussu, neque populi scitu, ap. Cic. Attico,* 4, 2.

* || Scitūle. adv. *Wittily, finely, Apul. Met.* 7. † *Scitè.*

* Scitūlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à scitus] *Prettily, neat, trim, gallant, brave, fine.* Forma scitula atque ætatula, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 1, 3.

* Scitum, i. n. [à scisco] *An ordinance, a statute, a decree, a sentence, properly of the commons.* § *Voluminio ex senatus consulto, & scito plebis prorogatum imperium est, Liv.* 10, 22.

* Sciūrus, a, um. part. [à scio] *About to know.* Superbè respondiſſe, nisi incepto desisteret brevè sciturum, quis ipse esset, *Curt.* 7, 1, 16. conf. *Liv.* 29, 27.

* Sciūsus, a, um. part. & adj. [à scio] or, comp. scissus, sup. (1) *Knowing, skillful, wise.* (2) *Prudent.* (3) *Cunning, crafty, waggish.* (4) *Courteous, civil.* (5) *Pleasant, desirable.* (6) *Gallant, jolly, goodly.* (7) || *Also fair, beautyfull.* (1) *Non sum scitior, quæ hos rogem, Plaut. Cistell.* 4, 2, 12. Nessus adit, membrisque valens sciūsusque vadorum, *Ov. Met.* 9, 108. (2) *Scitum est periculum ex aliis facere tibi quod ex usu fiet, Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 36. (3) § *Sciūsus sycophanta, Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 8. (4) *Nullum scitum te scitiu' st, Id. Casin.* 3, 1, 11. (5) *Oratio optima, & sciūssi-*

ma, *VENI illò ad cœnam, Id. Stich.* 1, 3, 31. (6) *Sciūsus puer natus est Pamphilo, Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 6. (7) *Mulierculæ formæ sciūtoris, Lamp.* in *Commodo.*

* Sciūrus, i. m. [Gr. σκίυρος, ἀπὸ τῆς σκί-ας τῆς ἑξῆς, i. e. ab umbrâ caudæ] *A squirrel, Plin.* 8, 38.

* Sciur, a, um. adj. *Skillfull.* § *Sciūsus omni artificio, Hygin. Fab.* 92. *Mulieres plūſ sciæ, Petron.* c. 63.

* || Scīrōsis, is. f. [à σκληρός durus] *A hard tumour, or swelling, of the spleen, Macer.*

|| Scīrōdia, æ. f. [humile plostellum] *A sledge, Turn.*

|| Scloppētum, i. n. [à scloppo, five sono, quem edit, cūm displotitur] *A musket, or gun; a pop gun, Jun.*

Scloppus, i. m. al. sclopus, sed rect. floppus [vex ficta à sono] (1) *A sound made with puffing of the cheeks.* (2) || *Also a barquebus, a hand-gun, a pistol, or snapaunce; a boy's pop-gun.* (1) *Nec scloppo tumidas intendis rumpere buccas, Perf.* 5, 15. (2) *Ap. hodiern.*

* Scōbina, æ. f. [à scobe, Varr.] (1) *A graver which botwyers use to shave botws withal; a file wherewith roughness is made smooth.* (2) || *Also scrapings, or filings.* (1) § *Scobina fabri, Plin.* 11, 37. (2) *Litt. unde non dicit.*

* Scōbis, scōbis. f. [ant. in recto scōbis, qu. scabis, quia scabendo deteritur] *Any manner of powder, or dust, that cometh of sawing, filing, or boring; sawdust, pindust.* § *Scōbis elimata, Plin.* 34, ult. *Eburnea scōbis, Col.* 7, 10. *Cūm sanitas inferioris partis scōbe cognita est, Cels.* 8, 3.

† *Scœlum pro Cœlum, Sabini, Meurs.*

† *Scœna pro cœna, Sabini, Meurs.*

† *Scœnicula, æ. f. [ut sit id, quod cœnicula, i. e. lutulenta, ex imitatione Sabinorum, quibus scœnum pro cœnum; unde scœniculus, a, um; ut ab annus, anniculus; vel à schœno vulgari unguento, Varr. L. L. 6.] A dirty drab, Plaut. Vid. Schœnicula.*

† *Scœnum pro cœnum, Sabini, Meurs.*

* Scōlēcia, æ. f. [à vermiculorum specie dict. sc. à σκώληξ, vermis] *A kind of rust, or canker, found on copper; verdigrise, Plin.* 34, 12.

* Scōlēcion, ii. n. [ab eodem] *A kind of scarlet worm, Plin.* 24, 4.

* || Scōlius, a, um. adj. [à σκληρός, Gr. tor-tuosus; ita dict. quod à primo inceptum, nequaquam à proximo, sed ordine flexuoso, ultro citro-que, exciperetur, Scal.] *Winding, crooked.* ¶ *Scolium carmen, an epithalamium.* § *Scolius pes; à scolio, citharæ genere, the same with amphibrachys; ut tēnētūr, Diom.*

* || Scōlōpax, ācis. [σκολόπαξ, Gr.] (1) *A woodcock, a snite.* (2) *Also the sawfish, a sea snite.* (1) *Arist. Hist. Anim.* 9, 8. (2) *Gesn.*

* Scōlōpendra, æ. f. [à σκόλοψ, i. e. palus præacutus, five χάρταξ, quoniam gestat, qu. σκόλοπα ἐν τῇ ἑδρᾷ, i. e. corniculum seu palum, in extremo] (1) || *A venomous insect having eight feet, and a pecked tail.* (2) *Also a certain fish, which casteth out his bowels, untill the hook wherewith he is taken, be out, and this being done, he sucketh them up again.* (1) *Theophr.* 7, 11. (2) *Plin.* 9, 43. & 32, 11.

* || Scōlōpendria, æ. f. [ex eodem themate] *Harts-tongue, Offic.*

* || Scōlōpendrium, ii. n. [à foliorum incisuris referentibus scōlōpendræ pedes, Diosc.] *A kind of herb called ceterach, or stonewort; finger-fern, militavert, Apul. de herb.* 4, 47. & 56, 92. = *Aplonium.*

* Scōlōmor, i. m. [ita dict. quod spinis sit σκολιός, sc. asper] *An artichoke, Plin.* 22, 22.

* Scombrus, & Scomber, bri. m. [à σκώ-βρος, Gr. idem.] (1) *A kind of fish called a herring by some; but by others a mackerel; a kind of tunny.* (2) || *A deli, or simpleton.* (1) *Laudatissimi scomber, salpa, sparus, &c. Plin.* 31, 11. *Vid. & omnino eundem, 31, 8.* ¶ *Hesperius scombri temperat ova liquer, the choicest garum, or pickie, Mart.* 13, 40. (2) *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* || Scommas,

* || *Scomma*, ātis. n. [*Σκῶμμα* Gr. ex *ἔσκωμαι*, præf. pass. à *Σκῶπτω* cavillor] *A scoff, a mock, a jeer, a flout*, Macr. Sat. 7, 3. Lat. *Cavillum*.

* *Scōpa*, æ. f. *A besom*, Bibl. ¶ *Scopia regia*, *butchers-broom, milfoil*, Plin. 25, 5.

* *Scōpæ*, ārum. pl. f. [à *scobe*, quod iis *scobem* verimus, *Perot.*] (1) *A broom, besom, or brush, to sweep houses withal.* (2) *Also the crops of herbs, or trees, in handfulls.* (3) || *Wispes of straw, &c. for soldiers to shoot, or sling, at.* (1) *Munditias volo fieri hīc, ferte huc scōpas*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 23. § *Scōpis verrere*, *Patron.* 34. (2) Plin. 24, 15. (3) *G. ex Veg.*

* || *Scōpārius*, ii. m. *He that sweepeth the house.* Ulp. † *Qui scōpis verit.*

* || *Scōpētum*, i. n. *A broomfield, or the place where broom groweth*, Alex. ab Alex.

* *Scōpio*, ōnis. m. [à *scoparum* similis.] *A cluster, or bunch, of grapes with the stalks*, Cato, c. 113. = *Scipio*, *Col.*

* || *Scōpū*, āre. act. *To sweep, or make clean.* Et *scōpibam spiritum meum*, *Psal.* 77, 7. *Hugo. al. leg. scopebam.* † *Purgo.*

* || *Scōps*, scōpis. f. [à *Σκῶπτω*, quod gestibus ridiculis aucupis saltationes eorum inuitantis capiuntur, nisi pot' ūs, quod ait *Athenæus*, l. 9. ipsum *Σκῶπτωμαι* ab hāc ave dicatur] *A kind of night-birds*, *Hom. or doctrels*, *Aristot.* § *De hac omnino vid. doctissimam reverendi, & mihi amicissimi, viri Edm. Chishull in Del Tesoro Britanico, dissertationem.*

* || *Scōpūla* aperta; opera, *Col. al. Scōpūla operta* [à *scapula*, vel *scopulus*] *The shoulder-blades.* § *Reclius meus liber, nī fallor, scutula operta*, *Cels.* 8, 1.

* *Scōpūla*, æ. f. dim. *A little besom; a brush which painters, or pargeters, use; a scrubbing brush*, Cato, 26. *Col.* 12, 18.

* *Scōpūlōsus*, a, um. adj. [à *scopulus*] (1) *Full of rocks, or shelves.* (2) *Met. Difficult, dangerous.* (1) = *Scopulosa & abrupta loca*, *Plin.* 6, 18. (2) = *Intelligo quān scopulōso, difficile loco verset*, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 11.

* *Scōpūlus*, i. m. [à *σκοπέω* quod inde procul *σκοπεῖν* prospicere possumus, *Hesych.*] (1) *A high rock, a shelf in the sea.* (2) *Danger.* (3) *Dim. à scopus, a mark to shoot at.* (1) *Æneas scopulum conscendit*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 184. *Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere*, *Id. Æn.* 3, 566. ¶ *Met.* Ire ad scopulum, *to perish*, *Liv.* ¶ *Gestare scopulos in corde, to be hardhearted*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 33. (2) *Navem ad scopulos appellere*, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 9. (3) *Suet. Dom.* 19.

* || *Scōpus*, i. m. [à *σκοπέωμαι*, *dispicio, considero*] (1) *A mark, butt, or prick, which men shoot at; the rubric.* (2) *Met. An end, design, aim, or purpose; a scope.* (1) *Græcè tantum, ἔπεχε νῦν σκοπῶ τοῦτον*, *Pind. vid. tamen scopulus*, n. 3. (2) *Neutri σκοπός est ille, ut beati sumus*, *Cic. Att.* 8, 10. *Propositum Græci σκοπὸν vocant*, *Macr.* ¶ *Scopus uvæ, the husky stalks which grapes hang on in clusters*, *Varr. Sed. al. leg. scapus.*

|| *Scorbūtus*, i. m. *A disease called the scurvy*, *Mæd.*

* *Scordālus*, a, um. adj. i. e. *ferox*, *Gl. Isid.* al. à *σκόρξ*, *stercus*, ut, sign. *ferdidus*, al. qu. *scordalus*, à *σκόροδος*, *allium*; qui *allium* soboleat, ut loq. *Plaut.* (1) *Huffy, vapouring, swaggering.* (2) || *Nasty, rank, ramish, stinking of garlic.* (1) *Eumolpum excludo, redditoque scordalo vice*, *Æc. Petr.* c. 95. *interpr. Isid.* *Tull. us Cimber & nimius erat in vino, & scordalus*, *Sen. Ep.* 83. = *Ingenium scordalum & ferox*, *Suet. Aug.* 65. *Od. Salm.* (2) *Scordalus*, homo *alliatu*, & illius *squaloreque fæcus, fordidus, impurus*, *Gloss. Petron.*

|| *Scordiscārius*, ii. m. *A saddler*, *Gl. Phil.* † *Ephippiarius.*

* *Scordium*, ii. n. [ἀνὰ τὴν *Σκορόδω*, i. e. ab *allio*, cuius odorem refert & acrimoniam] *An herb called water germander*, *Plin.* 26, 8.

* *Scōria*, æ. f. [à *Σκόρξ*, *stercus*, quod sit ferri stercus, ut voc. *Scrib. Larg.*] (1) *Dress,*

the refuse of metal tryed by the fire. (2) || *Also misery.* (1) *Quæ è catino jactatur spurcitia, in omni metallo vocatur scoria*, *Plin.* 33, 4. (2) = *Sordibus & scoriâ patiar tabescere tali*, *Virg.* in *Ceir.* v. 249. *ubi vel contra etym. corripit primum, vel diffyllab. vocem facit.*

Scorpæna, æ. f. *A kind of fish*, *Plin.* 32, ult. || *Scorpidion*, ii. n. dim. *A little engine to shoot poisoned arrows, or darts, with*, *Amm.*

* *Scorpio*, ōnis. m. & *Scorpius*, i. m. [*Σκορπίος* Gr.] (1) *A scorpion, an animal having seven feet, and which striketh with his tail.* (2) *One of the twelve signs of the zodiack.* (3) *A sea fish.* (4) *An herb like a scorpion's tail, good against the sting of that venomous creature.* (5) *Also an engine, being a kind of cross bow to shoot small envenomed arrows, or darts.* (6) *A whip, or scourge, having pismets of lead at the ends of the cords.* (7) || *Also a heap of stones set up for a mere, or boundary.* (1) *Scorpionis cauda semper in icu est*, *Plin.* 11, 25. *Metuendus acumine caudæ* *Scorpius*, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 163. (2) *Sese emergens ostendit scorpius altè*, *Cic. in Arat.* 317. *Sol in greditur Scorpionum* 14. *Cal. Novembris*, *Col.* Cū sit *Luna in Leone*, *Scorpione*, &c. *Plin.* 17, 24. (3) *Id.* 32, 11. (4) *Id.* 22, 15. & 16, 27. (5) *Scorpione transiectus concidit*, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 25. (6) *Plin.* 7, 56. (7) *Sicul. Placc. edit. Cæs. p. 4, & 6.*

* || *Scorpiōnārius*, ii. m. *He that shooteth in a cross bow*, ex analog. *Jun.*

* *Scorpiōnius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a scorpion*, *Plin.* 20, 1.

* *Scorpiōtes*, æ. m. [*Σκορπίτης* Gr. à *Σκορπίος*] *A precious stone of the colour, or shape, of a scorpion*, *Plin.* 37, 11.

* *Scorpiūron*, ri. n. & al. *Scorpiūrus*, i. c. g. [*Σκορπίον* Gr. herba sic dict. quod scorpii caudæ similis; sc. ex *Σκορπίος* scorpius, & *ῥῶν* cauda] *An herb having seeds, flowers, or leaves, like a scorpion's tail, and good against its stings*; *scorpion-wort*, *Plin.* 22, 21.

* *Scorpius*, ii. m. *Vid. Scorpio.*

Scortātor, ōris. m. verb. *A whore-monger, a wench, a hunter of harlots*, § *Scortatorum cohortes*, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 11.

|| *Scortātus*, ūs. m. *Whoring*, *Apul. Met.* 5, sub fin.

Scortea, f. [sc. vestis] *A leather cloak used by travellers to keep off the rain, such as postillions now use.* *Scortea δεγματῆγῶν*, *Vet. Gloss.* Ad subitus nunquam *scortea* deit aquas, *Ælart.* 14, 130.

|| *Scortes*, nm. f. pl. *The cuds of a man, or beast; or the skin of the cuds*, *Fest.*

Scorteam, i. n. [sc. vestimentum] *A leather coat, or cloak.* § *Quid expectas, ut homines ad penulas discurrent, aut ad scortea?* *Sen. Q. N.* 4, 6.

Scorteus, a, um. *Made of hides, or skins, of leather.* *Scortium pulvinum* sub cere, *Cels.* 8, 12. *Scortium fascinum* inferere al cui, *Petron.* c. 138.

Scortillum, i. n. *A little, or young, whore; a miss*, *Catull.* 10, 3.

Scortor, āri. dep. *To go a whoring, to haunt brothels, to wench*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 32.

Scortum, i. n. [cujus etym. multum vexatur] (1) || *Properly the hide, or skin, of a beast.* (2) *A harlot, a common whore, a drab, a bona roba.* (1) *Fest.* ¶ *Scorta humecta, raw, or wet*, *Ælart.*, *Amm.* (2) *Claudius tecum semper scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat*, *Cic. pro Mil.* 21.

* *Scōtia*, æ. f. [à *Σκοτία*, Gr. *obscuritas*] *The round in the bottom of a pillar*, *Vitr.* 4, 3.

* || *Scōtōma*, ātis. n. [à *Σκῶτος*, *tenebræ*] *A giddyness, or dizziness, dazzling the sight; a vertigo, or swimming in the head.* *Lat. Vertigo.*

* || *Scōtōmāticus*, a, um. adj. *He that is troubled with a giddyness, staggering, or swimming in the head; dizzy.* Quibus subitæ vertigines observantur, quos *Σκοτωματικὸς* Græci dicunt, *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 6.

|| *Scræceo*, ēre, neut. [vox à sono *scraantis*] *To hark, to spit*, *Scal.*

† *Scractia*, æ. f. [à *scratio*, i. e. *χρῆμα*, *screeo*, *Jos. Scal.*] *A despicable baggage*, *Varr. Al. leg. scrantia, scanctia, & scratia.*

† *Scraptia*, æ. f. id. *quod scractia, quod vid.* *Scraptia*, æ. f. *A drab, or quean*, *Plaut. id. quod scractia.*

|| *Screa*, ōrum n. plur. ant. [quæ quis *scraet*] *Tough phlegm, dots of spittle which we fetch up with coughing*, *Fest.*

|| *Screābili*, le. adj. *That may be spitted out*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

† *Screātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *Heaving, or hawking*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Screātor, ōris. m. verb. *A haroker, or bemer*, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 52.

Scēctus, ūs. m. *A spitting, hawking, or beming*, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 132.

Screo, āe. act. [ab Heb. *pry* *Aven.*] *To reach in spitting, to hark*, *Plaut. Cure.* 1, 2, 32.

* *Scriba*, æ. m. [*scribæ* *librarii*, qui rationes publicas scribunt in tabulis, *Fest.*] (1) *A writer, or amanuensis* (2) *A scribe, a secretary, a town-clerk.* (1) *Postum de singulis ad te rebus scribere*, *in M. Tullius scriba meus adesset*, *Cic. Rusp.* *Fann.* 5, 20. (2) *Scribæ Prætorii, Censorii, & Aedilicii, Quæstorii, Augustales, &c. ap. Non. aut. § De hoc ordine vid. Cic. in Verrem*, 3, 79. *conf. & Nep. Eumene*, c. 2. || *Scriba publicus, a publick notary*, *Cic. in Verr.*

* || *Scribāus*, ūs. m. *A secretaryship, or clerkship*, *Cod.* † *Scribæ munus.*

* *Scribendus*, a, um. part. *To write, or be written.* § *Legibus scribendis*, *Suet. T. Ner.* 2.

* *Scribens*, tis. *Writing, a writer.* *Hærentibus in conjecturâ viris, forer regis Leonidæ consilium scribentis invenit*, *Just.* 2, 10.

† *Scribillo*, āre. act. [à *scribo*] *To scribble*, *Varr.*

* *Scriblita*, æ. f. [à *scribo*, quod notis quibusdam signata, & quasi scripta esset, *Turneb.*] *A tart, a wafer*, *Mart.* 3, 17. § *Al. scrib. triblita, & streblita*, *Cato*, 78.

* † *Scriblitārius*, ii. m. *A maker of tarts*, *Afran. ap. Non.*

* *Scribo*, ēre, pfi, p'um. act. [à *γράφω*, præposito *β*, ut à *γράφω*, *sculpo*] (1) *To write.* (2) *To compose, or make, a speech, book, &c.* (3) *To describe.* (4) *To institute, to appoint.* (5) *Also to paint, to limn, or draw.* (1) § *Scribere suâ manu, bene, velociter, officiosè, pluribus, & ad aliquem, Ciceroniana sunt.* ¶ *Scribere milites, to lead them*, *Plaut. supplementum militibus, to recruit them*, *Cic. dicam alui, to enter his action*, *Id. nominos, to give a bill of exchange*, *Plaut. notis, to write shorthand*, *Quint. vento & aquâ, to forget*, *Catull.* (2) § *Orationes scribere*, *Cic. poemata*, *Her.* § *Meiùs putant se posse dicere quàm scribere*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* (3) *Qui magis licet currentes serves scribere?* *Ter. Phil. Eun.* 36. (4) *Solon Athenientium leges scripât*, *Cic. pro Rusp. Am.* 15. ¶ *Scribere aliquem harredem, to make him his heir*, *Id. Offic.* 3, 24. (5) *Scripsit & Apollinem & Dianam & matrem Deum*, *Plin.* 35, 13.

* *Scribor*, i. pass. *To be written, &c.* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 54.

* || *Scribo*, ōnis. m. *A secretary*, *Anastaf.* † *Scriba.*

|| *Scribiārius*, ii. m. *A master, or clerk, of the rolls*, *Salm. ex vet. Inscript.*

Scriñium, ii. n. [qu. *secrenium*, locus in quo secerantur pretiosa & secreta] (1) *A casket, a coffer, &c. wherein jewels, or other secret things, are kept.* (2) *An escrutoire, desk, or cupboard; a case to put books, or papers, in; a firen, or shrine.* (1) *Plin.* 7, 29. (2) *Librariorum scriñia*, *Catull.* 14, 11. *Compilare scriñia alicujus*, *Her. Sat.* 1, 1, ult. *reregne*, *Juv.* ¶ || *Scriñii magister, the master of the rolls*, *Maupr.*

* || *Scripium*, i. n. vet. codd. *pro scriptulum.* *A scruple, the 24th part of an ounce.* *Diachma scripium si adjecero, fiet sextula*, *Fann. de Pand. Scripium*, *γράφμα, σάβρος*, *Vett. Gloss. Vid. Scriptulum.*

* || *Scriptilis*, le. adj. *That may be written.* *Litera est initium scriptilis vocis*, *Vet. Long.*

* *Scriptio*,

* Scriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The act of writing.* (2) *The exercise of writing.* (3) *A style, a composition.* (1) Lippitudo impedit scriptiōnem meam, *Cic. Att.* 10, 19. (2) Nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quam scriptio, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* (3) Contraversia scriptiōnis genere nata, *Id.* § Philosophæ scriptiōnes, *Id. Tusc.* 5, ult.

* Scriptito, āre. freq. *To write often, or much.* = Hæc ad me scribas velim, vel etiam scriptites, *Cic. Att.* 7, 12.

* || Scriptum, i. n. per Sync. pro Scriptulum, Charif.

* † Scripto, āre. freq. pro scriptito. *To write often.* Aut ego lecto, Aut scripto, quod me tacitum juvet, ungor olivo, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 12. ¶ *At si legas*, Aut ego, scripto Aut lecto, quod me tacitum juvet, ungor olivo, *disparient hæc verba, in participia migrantia, suntque abl. casus absol. pos.*

* Scriptor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A clerk, a scrivener.* (2) *A writer, a maker of a book, an author.* (1) Domesticarum rerum scriptores, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 4. (2) Scriptores Græci & Latini, *Id. Attic.* 12, 19. ¶ Legum scriptor, *a law maker*, *Id. pro Domo*, 18.

* Scriptorius, a, um. adj. *Of, belonging, or serving to, writing.* § Calamus scriptorius, *Cels.* 5, 28, 12. || Scriptorium atramentum, *Id.* 6, 4. ¶ *Sed. A. leg. futorium.*

* Scriptulum, i. n. *The third part of a dram, a scruple, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce.* Varr. § Dic. & scriptum, & scripulum, & scriplum.

* Scriptilum, i. n. (1) *A thing written, a writing.* (2) *A letter.* (3) *A work, a book, a poem.* (4) *A clerkship.* (1) § De scripto dicere, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 13. Meris erat quanquam præsentem scripto ad re, *Tac.* 1, 5. (2) Debueram scripto certior esse tuo, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 4. (3) Optima scripta Græcorum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 28. (4) Ex Nævianis scriptis intelligi potest, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 15.

* Scriptura, æ. f. [à scribo] (1) *A writing, (2) The writing, or making, of a book.* (3) *The style, or manner, of writing of any author.* (4) *An inscription.* (5) *Also the fee which forest-men take for cattle that graze and are fed in the forest.* (6) *The tribute paid to the publick for grazing of cattle in common pastures, which was set down in books of account; the revenue of publick duties let to farm.* (1) Diurna actorum scriptura, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 3, 2. (2) Hæc non recipit enarranda hic scripturæ modus, *Paterc.* 2, 52. Reliquum scripturæ consumetur in exemplis, *Ad. Herenn.* (3) = Fabulæ tenui oratione, & scripturâ levi, *Ter. Phorm.* Prol. 5. (4) Statua ætatem scripturâ indicat, *Paterc.* 2, 61. (5) Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 40. (6) Terentius in poitu, & scripturâ Asiæ operas dedit, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 10.

* || Scripturarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a writing; a register, a record.* ¶ Scripturarius ager, *a publick pasture let to farm*, *Fest.*

* † Scripturarius, ii. m. *A clerk that writeth books of accounts for bailiffs; the chief clerk of auditors, or receivers; particularly he who took account of cattle that grazed in common pastures, and received the rents of them for the publick use*, *Non. ex Lucil. interpr. Bud.*

* || Scripturio, iie, iui. desider. *To have a desire, or to begin, to write*, *Sid. Ep.* 7, 18.

* Scripturus, a, um. part. *About to write.* Scripturum patri, ut placatus legionum preces exiperet, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 29, 2.

* Scriptus, a, um. part. (1) *Written.* (2) *Painted.* (3) *Appointed.* (1) Scripta ad eum mandata remittunt, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 10. (2) *Plin. Vid. Scribo*, n. 5. (3) Scriptum proferre diem, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 190.

* || Scriptus, ūs. m. verb. *A writing; the office of a secretary, or clerk*, *Geil.* 6, 9.

* || Scripulum, i. n. unde scriplum, pro scriptulum, omisso t. *A scruple in weight*, *Charif. Vid. Scriptulum.*

† Scrito, āre. neut. *Scritare* ab eo, qui sistit ægrè, *Varr. ubi Scal. leg. stritare; à terendo, tritare, & s præpos. antiquo more, stritare. To halt, to limp*, *Ex Litt.*

Scribūculus, i. m. dim. *A little ditch, or furrow*, *Col.* 4, 15.

Scrobs, scrōbis. f. & Scrōbis, is. d. g. *A ditch, dike, furrow, or flough.* Scrobis fieri debet latus, *Col.* 5, 6. Profundos scrobes fieri, *Id.* 4, 1. Contenti bipedaneâ scrobe, *Id. ibid.*

Scrōfa, æ. f. [quod gaudeat scrobes facere, V.] (1) *An old sow that hath had pigs more than once.* (2) *The surname of a Roman family.* (1) Scrofa in suâ quæque harâ, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. Scrofa fecundior albâ, *Juv.* 6, 176. (2) Tremellius Scrofa. ¶ *De diversâ ejus cognominis ratione*, *vid. Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. & *Macr. Saturn.* 1, 6, fin.

Scrōfipascus, i. m. *A feeder of old swine, a swineherd*, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 27.

Scrōfūla, æ. f. dim. [ita dict. quod sues præcipue hoc morbo vexantur.] (1) || *A little pig.* (2) *The king's evil, a wen in the throat.* (1) *Litt. ex Plin.* (2) *Cels.* 5, 38.

|| Scrōfūlaria, æ. f. [sic dict. quod ejus esu scrofæ delectantur] *The herb blind nettle, pilewort, or figwort*, *Jun.*

Scrōtum, i. n. [per Metath. à scortum, i. e. pellis] (1) || *An old shoe, a leather bag.* (2) *The cud wherein the stones are.* (1) *Cujac.* (2) *Cels.* 7, 19.

Scrūpēdus, a, um. adj. *That goeth hardly, or with pain; shambling*, *vid. Varr. L. L.* 6, 3. & *Gell.* 1, 3.

Scrūpeus, a, um. adj. [à scrupus] (1) *Of, or belonging to, little stones.* (2) † *Also coarse, sharp.* (1) § Spelunca scrupæa, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 238. vada, *Sen. Agam.* 558. (2) § Scrupæus victus, *Litt. ex Plaut.* sed addubito.

Scrūpi, ōrum. pl. m. *Chefs play.* ¶ Scruporum duodecim lusus, *the game of draughts*, *Quint.* 11, 2.

Scrūpōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of little gravel stones, rugged.* (2) *Difficult, scrupulous.* (1) Meus victus scruposam comseat viam, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 82. § Scruposa saxa, *Luc.* 5, 675. (2) § Ratio scruposa, *Lucr.* 4, 526.

Scrūpūlaris, re. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the third part of a dram*, *Plin.* 23, 8.

Scrūpūlātūm, adj. *By retail, by piecemeal*, *Plin.* 22, 24.

Scrūpūlōsē, adv. ius, comp. sīmē, sup. *Scrupulously, difficultly, curiously, exactly, exquisitely.* Minus scrupulosē probantur, *Col.* 9, 8. Scrupulosius tractabo ventus, *Plin.* 2, 46. § Scrupulosissime requirere, *Col. Præf. operis.*

Scrūpūlōritas, ūtis. f. *Scrupulosity, anxiety, niceness, exactness*, *Col.* 11, 1, in fin.

Scrūpūlōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. || sīmus, sup. (1) *Full of little gravel stones.* (2) *Met. Scrupulous, curious, full of doubts.* (3) *Nice, precise.* (1) § Scrupulosæ cotes, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 14. Suūm pabulo castaneæ gignuntur, scrupulosâ corticis intra nucleos ruminatione, *Plin.* 15, 23. (2) Miraris quod tot volumina, multaque in his tam scrupulosa, homo occupatus absolvet? *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5, 7. Scrupulosissimo cultu, insolentissimo spretu Deos negligere, *Apul. de Deo Sacr.* p. 668. (3) Ventorum paulo scrupulosior observatio, *Plin.* 18, 33.

Scrūpūlum, i. n. (1) *The third part of a dram, a scruple.* (2) *Also a measure of land containing a hundred feet square.* (1) Neque argenti scrupulum est ullum, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16. Quinque marathri scrupula, *Ov. de Med. fac.* 92. al. scrygula, *corr.* (2) *Col. R. R.* 1, 1.

Scrūpūlus, i. m. dim. [à scrupus] (1) *A little hard stone falling sometimes into a man's shoe, and troubling him in traveling.* (2) *A doubt, difficulty, trouble, a scruple.* (3) *A scruple in weight, the third part of a dram, and twenty fourth of an ounce.* (4) *Also a measure of ground containing a hundred feet square, that is, ten in breadth, and as many in length.* (1) *Analogicè, sed desider. auct.* (2) = Injunctus est hominibus scrupulus, & quædam dubitatio, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 28. (3) Eadem gens nullum ante scrupulum argenti habuit, *Val. Max.* 4, 4, 9. (4) *Varr.* 1, 10. & *Col.* 1, 1.

Scrūpus, i. m. (1) || *A little sharp stone, a piece of stone, a chalk stone.* (2) *A chess man, a table-man, a draught-man.* (3) || *Met. A doubt; a doubt full, hard, or dark, question; a riddle, a nice ticklish point.* (1) Scrupus sola creber iniqua Asperat,

Aven. (2) § Duodecim scrupis ludere, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 50. *Sed MSS. scriptis.* In lusu duodecim scruporum, *Quint.* 11, 2. (3) *Gell.* 12, 6.

Scrūta, ōrum. pl. n. [qu. scrota, vel scorta] *Old garments, frippery, lumber; old trash, or trumpery; broken stuff, that is almost past using; also little images made in paste.* Vilia vendens Scruta, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 65. ubi vid. *Torrentium.*

Scrūtant, tis. part. *Searching.* Scrutantes ferro abdita terræ, *Lucr.* 6, 809. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 9, 244. *Sil.* 7, 273.

† Scrūtārius, ii. m. *A seller of old stuff, trash, or trumpery; a broker.* Scruta ut vendat scrutarius laudat, *Lucil. ap Gell.* 3, 13.

|| Scrūtārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, frippery, or brokerage.* § Scrutariam facere, *sc. artem*, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 110.

Scrūtatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A searching, an enquiry, or research*, *Sen. de Vita beat.* 13.

Scrūtator, ōris. m. (1) *A searcher, particularly of such as come before princes.* (2) *A diligent seeker, a rummager.* (1) *Suet. Claud.* 35. (2) § Pelagi scrutator Eoi *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 92. a fisher, or diver. ¶ Scrutator pallidus auri, *a digger of a gold mine*, *Luc.* 4, 298.

† Scrūtillius, i. m. *The belly of a swine stuffed, or farced*, *Fest.*

|| Scrūtīnium, i. n. *A search, a scrutiny, a research*, *Apul. Met.* sub fin. † Inquisitio, investigatio, *Cic.*

† Scrūto, āre. neut. ant. *Non. id. quod*

Scrūtō, āri, ātus sum dep. [à scrutis: q. d. scruta eruerē] (1) *To seek, to search diligently, to trace out; to follow by the track, or scent; as hounds do.* (2) *To examine, to sift.* (3) *To pry into.* (1) *Vid. Non.* 7, 6. Ἐρευώ, scruto, rimor, *Vet. Gloss.* = Scrutatur vestigia domini, atque persequitur canis, *Plin.* 8, 40. (2) = Non te excutio, non scrutor, *Cic. pro Rose. Amor.* 34. (3) Arcanum nec tu scrutaberis ullius unquam, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 37.

|| Sculna, æ. m. *A judge, or arbitrator; he who holdeth the stakes, or judgeth of a wager*, *Varr.* ¶ *Sed inter fœdida reposita hanc vocem P. Lavinus, esse Gell.* 20, 11. † Sequester.

* Sculpendus, a, um. part. *To be engraved, or carved*, *Plin.* 36, 4. *Vid. Sculpo.*

* Sculpens, tis. part. *Engraving.* Sculpentem faciet sanctis laquearia templis, *Manil.* 5, 504.

* Sculpo, ēre, psi, ptum. act. [à γλύφω] *To carve in stone, to grave in metal.* Marmore sculpendo inclarescere, *Plin.* 36, 4. Sculptere ebur mirâ arte, *Ov. Met.* 10, 248.

Sculpōnea, æ. f. [à sculpo; calceus ex solido ligno exculptus & excavatus] (1) *A wooden shoe, a patten, a chabot, a kind of shoe which servants wore.* (2) || *A whirlbat.* (1) Sculponeas bonas alternis annis dare oportet, *Cato*, 59. (2) *Fulg. Vid. Douz. in Plaut. Cas.* 2, 8, 59.

* † Sculpōneātus, a, um. part. *Wearing wooden shoes, clogs, or pattens*, *Varr. ap Non.* 2, 731.

* || Sculptile, is. n. *A carved, or graven, image*, *Jun.*

* Sculptilis, le. adj. *That is carved, or graven.* § Opus sculptile, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 9, 28.

* Sculptor, ōris. m. verb. *A graver, or carver*, *Plin.* 20, 13.

* Sculptura, æ. f. *A graving, a carving; sculpture*, *Plin.* 16, 11. & *Vitr.* 4, 6.

* Sculptus, a, um. part. *Graven, carved*, § Saxo sculptus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 31. Animalia sculpta, *Luc.* 3, 224.

Scurra, æ. c. g. [à ῥω *Aven.* q. d. falsiloquus, vel vaniloquus] (1) *A scoffer, a saucy jester, a buffoon.* (2) *Also a wit, a virtuoso.* (3) *A mimic, a droll.* (1) Quoniam frequentissimè usus est joci, & nocentissimos sæpe hoc dicendi genere tutatus est, scurra ab inimicis suis est dictus, *Cic. pro Quint.* Epicurus Socratem scurram Atticum esse dicebat, *Id. N. D.* 1, 54. (2) *Hunc ad amussim descripsit Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 161. & *quæ deinceps.* (3) Scurra digruavit prior, Movetque plausus, *Phædr.* 5, 5, 27.

Scurrans, tis. part. *Acting the part of a scoffer, or jester.* Scurrantis speciem metues præbere pro-

professus amicum, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 2. vid. & Cæs. B. C. 1, 39.*

Scurrilis, is. adj. *Scurrilous, buffoon like. § Jocus scurrilis, Cic. de Orat. 2, 59.*

Scurrilitas, atis. f. *Scurrility, pleasantry, buffoonry, drollery, raillery. Fæda & insulsa scurrilitas, Aust. Dial. de Orat. c. 22.*

Scurriliter, adv. *Buffoon like, with raillery. § Ludere scurriliter, Plin. Ep. 2, 25, 3.*

Scurror, ari. dep. *To play the scoffer, jester, or buffoon. Scurror ego ipse mihi, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 19.*

§ Scurrula, æ. m. dim. *A wag, a little droll, Apul. Met. 10, p. 333.*

* † Scuta, æ. f. [à scuti figurâ] *A dish, Lucil.*

* Scutale, is. n. *The string, or leather, of a sling, or dart. Triplex scutale, crebris futuris duratum, Liv. 38, 29.*

* § Scutalis, le. adj. *Buckler like, Med.*

* Scutarius, a, um. adj. *Of, belonging to, or serving for, shields, or targets, Vitr. 2, 11.*

* Scutarius, ii. m. (1) *A maker of bucklers, shields, or targets. (2) Also a soldier armed with a shield. (3) † A horseman with a shield, attending at the emperor's guard; an esquire. (1) Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 35. (2) Suet. Aug. 56. (3) Amm.*

* Scutatus, a, um. adj. *Armed with a buckler, or target, Liv. 28, 2.*

Scutella, æ. f. dim. [à scutula, vel scutra; rect. à scuteli, Celt.] *A kind of dish, or platter; a saucer, or plate-trencher. Demus scutellam dulciculæ potionis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19.*

Scutica, æ. f. [à σκῦτος, corium; quodd ex pelle facta, qu. σκῦτικὴ vel ab Hebr. שׁוּט Idem.] (1) *A scourge, or whip, made of leather thongs; a switch. (2) Meton. The print of jerks, or lashes. (1) † Nec scuticâ dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 117. (2) † Rubet ille flagellis, Hic scuticâ, Juv. 6, 479.*

§ Scutiformis, me. adj. *Of the fashion of a shield, Med.*

Scutigerulus, i. m. *A page, or cuftrel, bearing his master's shield, or buckler; an esquire at arms, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 44.*

§ Scutulus, a, um. adj. *Thin, lean, slender, nothing but skin and bone, Fest.*

† Scuticum, ci. n. [à scutum] *A small dish, Cato, c. 10. § C. leg. scuticum.*

Scutra, æ. f. [qu. scutiformis] *Achæffer to warm water in. Bene ut in scutris concalcant, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 8.*

Scutula, æ. f. [à scutra, Steph.] (1) *A little dish, a saucer, any thing in the shape of a target. (2) A round little piece of bark cut off trees when they are grafted. (3) † A cobweb. (4) † A kind of serpent. (5) The hole for the sight in a cross-bow, or such like engine. (6) Also a little piece of stone, or marble, inlaid in tessellated pavements, and cut scutcheon-wise, or like lozenges. (7) A roller used in the launching, or drawing, of ships. (1) Mart. 11, 32. (2) Plin. 17, 16. (3) Siphont. (4) Id. (5) Vitr. (6) Id. 7, 1. (7) Cæs. B. C. 3, 40. qui ib. 2, 10. phalangas vocant.*

* Scutulatus, a, um. adj. [quodd quibusdam orbibus, qu. scutulis, distinguitur] *Wound and wrought in the form of a scutcheon, or target; wrought in needlework. § Scutulatum rete, a cobweb, Plin. 11, 24. Scutulatus color, dapple gray, or watchet colour, Pall. 4, 1. Scutulata vestis, & absol. scutula, a garment of silk, where-in are wrought round figures like cobwebs, Plin. 8, 48. Juv. 2, 97.*

* Scutulum, i. n. dim. (1) *A little shield, or scutcheon. (2) A figure in that form. (1) Cic. N. D. 1, 29. (2) Scutulis vestes dividere instituit Gallia, Plin. 8, 48. § Scutula operta, the shoulder blades, Cels. 8, 1.*

* Scutum, i. n. [à σκῦτος pellis, ex quâ fiebat, vel quâ saltem obtegebatur] (1) *A buckler, shield, target, or scutcheon. (2) † Also the form of a paster to spread upon leather, &c. cut scutcheon-wise to be applied to the stomach. (3) A defense, a defender. (1) † Latini scuta*

pro clypeis fecere, Liv. 8, 8. *De formâ scutorum vid. eundem 9, 40. Ignavus miles & timidus, scuto abjecto, fugit, Cic. Scutis, qualibus Trojanum pugnatum est, continebantur imagines, Plin. 35, 5. § Ad scutum, facit to the left, Ælian. (2) Offic. (3) † Scuto magis quam gladio plebi opus est, Liv. 3, 53. § Scutum imperii Fabium cunctatorem refert Florus, 2, 6, 27. § Ut contra, Marcellum ensem Posid. ap. Plutarch.*

* § Scybalum, i. n. [à σκύβαλον, Gr. idem] *Dung, ordure, properly dogs meat, Theod. Prisc.*

* Scylla, æ. f. [à σκύλλοιν, vexare, vel à σκύλαξ, catulus] (1) *A gulf, or dangerous place, in the Sicilian sea. (2) Also a kind of shellfish; a prawn, lobster, or such like. (3) A bird so called. (1) Vid. Virg. Ecl. 6, 74. & deinceps, & ibi Servium. § Vorax scylla, Catull. rapax, Ov. (2) Plin. 52, ult. & 9, 42. § Dic. etiam ab eodem ut & à Cic. & Hor. squilla. (3) Plin. 37, 10.*

* § Scyllæum, i. n. *A place where prawns are taken, Litt. ex Cic.*

* Scymnus, i. m. [σκύμνος, Gr.] *A lion's whelp, a lionel. Catuli pantherarum scymni- que leonum, Lucr. 5, 1035.*

* Scyphus, i. m. [à Gr. σκύφος] *A large jug, or bowl. to drink out of. Natis in usum lætitiæ scyphis Pugnare Thracum est, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 1. Nec bella fuerunt, Faginus astabat cum scyphus ante dapes, Tibull. 1, 10, 8. Et sanè grammatici Græci de rustico poculo intelligunt.*

* Scyricum, i. n. [à Scyro insulâ] *A bluish colour, or light watchet, al. corr. syricum, vel firicum, Plin. 33, 7.*

* Scytala, æ. f. Scytale, es. f. [σκυτάλη, Gr.] (1) *Some take it for a field muse, some an ermine, others a serpent. (2) A serpent that bath a back of a wonderful glistering colour. (3) A little round staff used by the Lacedæmonians for sending private orders to their general, wrapping the paper, or parchment, about it, and then writing: this none but he could read by folding it in the same manner about his staff, which was of the same bigness. (1) Mus araneus, quam Græci σκυτάλην vocant, Col. 6, 17. ubi tamen meus liber habet μυγάλην. § Leg. al. ap. Plin. 32, 5. ubi tamen μυγάλην legi debet. (2) Scytale exuvias positura suas, Lucr. 9, 720. (3) Legatos ad Pausaniam cum scytalâ miserunt, Nep. Paus. 3. Vid. Plutarch. in Lysand. & Thucyd. schol. quibus addas Gell. 17, 9.*

§ Scytalôsagittipelliger, eri. m. [Hercules sic dict. quodd σκυτάλην, i. e. clavam, & sagittas, & pellem, sc. leonis gestaret] *Tert. de pallio.*

* Scythica, æ. f. & Scythæce, es. f. [ita dict. à Scythis, qui eam inven.] *Sweet root, or liquorish, Plin. 25, 8. & 26, 5.*

* § Scythicus, a, um. adj. *Scythian. § Scythica mustela, a sable, a marten, Jun.*

* Scythis, idis. f. m. [à Scythiâ ubi plur. rep.] *A kind of precious stone, Mart.*

S ante E.

* Se. accus. [à sui] *Himself, herself, itself, themselves, passim.*

Se. præpos. inseparabilis. valet seorsim, ut in *segrego, separo*; aliq. dimidium, ut in *selibra, semodius*, contr. pro *semi*; aliq. sex; ut *sedecim, sedigitus, semestris*.

* § Sēbaceus, a, um. adj. *Made of tallow, Col. ap. Litt.*

* § Sēbaceum, i. n. *A tallow candle. Vid. Sevacuum.*

* § Sēbālis, le. adj. *Made of tallow. § Sēbalis fax, A tallow torch, Amm.*

* § Sēbo. are. act. [pro sevo, mutat. v. in b.] *To dip in tallow, as they that make candles. Vid. Sevo.*

* Sēbōsus, a, um. adj. *Tallowish, or full of tallow. Vid. Sevosus.*

* Sēbum, i. n. *Tallow, or suet. Vid. Se-*

Sēcābilis, le. adj. *That may be cut, Aufon. 1, 7.*

Sēcāle, i. n. [à seco, Perot. rect. à Celt. fegal] *Rye, Plin. 18, 16.*

§ Sēcālicus, a, um. adj. *Of rye. § Secal'cus panis, Rye bread, Plin. ap. Litt. sed non invenio.*

Sēcāmentum, i. n. *A cut, or chap; a shred, or chip; any thing that is cut off, Plin. 16, 10.*

Sēcandus, a, um. part. *To cut, or be cut. E-pulatusque largiter, brachia ad secandas venas medico præbuit, Suet. vit. Lucani.*

Sēcans, tis. part. *Cuting. Cæterum ne secantes profluvium sanguinis occuparet crebentur, Curt. 9, 18.*

Sēcarius, a, um. adj. *That wherein shreds are put. § Sportæ secariæ, baskets to put chips, or shreds, in, Cato, 11.*

§ Sēcatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting, Litt. ex Cels.*

§ Sēcator, ōris. m. verb. *He that cuteth, Aug. † Sēctor.*

Sēcāturus, a, um. part. *About, or that will, or ought to, cut, Col. 5, 9.*

Sēcēdens, tis. part. *Withdrawing. Vicinam Capreis insulam ἀπεργάσασθαι appellabat, à desidia secedentium illuc è comitatu suo, Suet. Aug. 98.*

Sēcēdo, ēre, fli, flum. neut. [ex se, i. e. seorsum, & cedo] *To go apart; to withdraw, or retire; to step aside, or retreat. = Secedant improbi, secernant se à bonis, Cic. Catil. 1, ult. § Secedere de viâ, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 2. in hortos, Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 28. ad stylum, Quint. à lusu, Prop. 1, 10, 9.*

§ Sēcernicūlum, i. n. *A sieve, or sieve; a boulder, Offic. † Cribrum.*

Sēcernens, tis. part. *Separating, Stat. Theb. 9, 200.*

Sēcerno, ēre, crēvi, ētum. act. [ex se, i. e. separatim, & cerno] (1) *To put asunder, or apart; to sever. (2) To separate one from another. (3) To distinguish. (1) Secernere arietes bimestri tempore, Varr. (2) Vid. Secedo. (3) Dedit natura sensum & belluis, ut secernant scitifica à salutaribus, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. § Secernere voluntatem à bono, Id. publica privatis, Hor. A. Poët. 397.*

Sēcernor, i. pass. *To be parted. Quintus earruit ordine, cum auctore Tiberio secerini minus idoneos senatores, removerique placuisset, Suet. Vit. 2.*

Sēcēpita, æ. f. [à secando dict.] *A long knife which the priests used at their sacrifices, Suet. Tib. 25. § Descriptio ejus petenda à Festo; & à Servio ad Virg. Æn. 4, 262. Forma quoque sæpe occ. in numismatis.*

Sēcēssio, ōnis. f. verb. [à secedo] (1) *A secession, a going aside, a retiring, or withdrawing. (2) A revolt, a mutiny. (1) Secēssio subscriptorum, i. e. sociorum litis, Cic. pro Muræn. 24. (2) Detrectatæ pugnae memores secessionem paulò antè fecerunt, Liv. conf. Cæs. B. C. 1, 20.*

† Sēcēssiones, um. f. pl. *narrationes, Fest. M. leg. seccionēs. ab ant. seco, dico.*

Sēcēssus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A departure. (2) A retirement, a retreat. (3) † A house of office, a priory, or jakes. (1) In secessu avium, noctuæ paucis diebus latere traduntur, Plin. 10, 29. (2) = Carmina secessum scribentis & otia quærent, Ovid. § Ille meus in urbe, ille in secessu contubernalis, Plin. Ep. 2, 13. (3) Bibl.*

Sēcūs, adv. comp. [à secūs] *Less. § Neque eò secius, nevertbeless, Nep. Milt. 2. Vid. Secūs.*

Sēcūdo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex se, pro seorsim, & cludo, vel claudio] (1) *To shut apart, to part. (2) To shut out, to seclude. (1) Munitione flumen à monte seclustit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 97. (2) = Solve corde metum; secludite cinas, Virg. Æn. 1, 566. § Vitam corpore secludere, to kill one, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 1.*

§ Sēcūlum, i. n. per Sync. *pro seculum. An age, Lucr. & cæt. ποῦμα. Vid. Seculum.*

Sēclūsōrium, ii. n. *A place where any thing is shut up apart from others, a coop*, Verr. R. R. 3, 5.

Sēclūsus, a, um. part. [*à secludor*] *Shut up apart from others, situate by itself*. A communis luce seclusus, Cic. Verr. 5, 9. Nemus seclusum in valle reducta, Virg. Aen. 6, 703.

Sēco, āre, ui, etum, & sēctum. act. (1) *To cut, to carve*. (2) *To cut off, or asunder*. (3) *To move*. (4) *To rend, or tear*. (5) *To part, or divide*. (6) *To gnaw*. (7) *Alto to deviate or determine*. (8) *To wash*. (1) Cape cultrum, seca digitum vel aurem, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 35. § Ramum secare, Col. 5, 9. (2) Inspectante populo, collum secuit hominis, Cic. (3) § Pabulum secare, Cæs. B. G. 6, 14. (4) Hirsuti vepros secant corpora, Virg. Geor. 3, 444. (3) Id totum secuit in duas partes, Cic. (6) Posset termesecat, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140. § Secuit Lucilius urbem, Pers. 1, 114. (7) Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 15. vid. & secor, n. 2. (8) Amethystinatus media qui secat septa, Mart. 2, 57.

Sēcor, āri. pass. (1) *To be cut*. (2) Met. *To be decided*. (1) Marius, cum seceretur, ventit se alligari, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22. (2) Bono viro iudice multae magnaeque lites secantur, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42. In ciet. notion. Vid. Seco.

* *† Sēco*, ēre. ant. vel sequo. [*ab ēρω, dico, ut à λέπω, liquo*; unde in comp. infeco] *To say, to mention*, Fest.

† Sēcordia, a. f. *pro seordia*, Fest. *Sēcors*, dis. c. 3. [*ex se, i. e. sine, & corde*, Fest.] Vid. Sēcors.

† Sēcrētārium, ii. n. (1) *A council chamber, a confistory; a judgement place, or judicial court*. (2) *Alto a secret place remote from company*. (1) Cod. Cassiod. (2) Apul. de Mundo, p. 728.

† Sēcrētārius, ii. m. *A secretary*, Jun. † Ab epistolis, scriba.

† Sēcrētē, adv. *Secretly*, Hier. † *Secretō*.

† Sēcrētū, adv. *Idem*, Amm. † *Secretō*.

Sēcrētio, ōnis. f. verb. *A separating, or setting apart, from others; a dividing*. = *Interritus est quasi discessus, secretio & diremptus earum partium*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.

Sēcrētō, adv. iūs, comp. *Secretly, in secret, apart, privacy, in a corner*. *Secretō collecti fumus*, Cic. Attic. 7, 8. § Hæc palam, & secretō narrantur, Id. Fam. 3, 1. = *Mirum quid solus secum secretō ille agat*, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 73. Pleonasm. = *Ut secretiūs senatum, & sine arbitro interficeret*, Just. 21, 4. vid. & Col. 11, 2.

† Sēcrētōr, ōnis. m. verb. *He that severeth*, Marcell. † *Qui secerit*.

Sēcrētum, i. n. [*à secerno*] (1) *A place secret, or apart, from company; a retirement*. (2) *A secret, a mystery*. (3) *A private audience*. (1) Animus secretum suum sanctus faciat, Sen. Ep. 11. § Rhodi secretum, Tac. Ann. 4, 57, 3. (2) Oratio animi secreta detegit, Quint. 11, 1. (3) Secretum petenti non nisi adhibito filio Druso dedit, Suet. Tib. 26. § A secretis, of the privy council, Cassiod.

Sēcrētus, a, um. or, comp. sēsimus, sup. part. & adj. [*à secernor*] (1) *Separated, severed*. (2) *Secret, privacy, private*. (3) *Solitary, remote, far off*. (1) = *Nihil est quod dicere possis ob omni Corpore sejunctum, secretumque esse ab inani*, Lucr. 1, 432. (2) § Loco celebri, an secreto dicas, interest plurimum, Cic. de Legib. 2. Libertus ex secretioribus ministeriis missus ad Agricolam, Tac. Agric. 39. (3) § Secretissimæ pabulationes, Col. 9, 4.

Sēcta, æ. f. [*à seco, ut à Gr. σέχνη*; vel à *sektor*] vocab. μέγας. (1) *A way, an opinion*. (2) *A sect, a kind of people of a different profession*. (3) *A party, or faction*. (1) = *Sec-tam & instituta aliquorum persequi*, Cic. Verr. 5, 70. § Quæ tibi secula vitæ, quod hominum genus placeat? Plin. Paneg. 45. = *ratio*, Cic. pro Cæl. 17. (2) = *Philosophorum seclæ, familiæ, disciplinæ*, Id. = *hæreses*, Id. § *Generosa Christi seclæ nobilitat viros*, Prud. in Ro-

man. 125. (3) *Cæsaris seclam, atque imperium secutus*, Cic. vid. & Suet. Aug. 12. § *Pastori-seclæ*, Flor. 3, 12, 2.

† Sēctācilum, i. n. [*à seclæ*] *A race, or pedigree*. Unde natalium seclacula provenirent, Apul. Met. 5, p. 155. † *Progenies*.

* *Sēctans*, tis. part. [*à seclor*] *Following, pursuing*. Omittā cæde prædam seclantium, Tac. Ann. 1, 65, 6.

* *Sēctārius*, a, um. adj. (1) *That which others follow*. (2) § *Of a sect*. (1) § *Vervex seclarius, a bellweather*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40. (2) Eccl.

* *Sēctātor*, ōnis. m. verb. *A follower; one that imitates another, or acts like him*, Cic. pro Muræ. 34.

* *† Sēctātrix*, icis. f. *A she follower*. † *Confectrix*, Cic.

Sēctilis, le. adj. [*à seco, seclum*] *That is, or may be, easily cut, cleaved, or taken, abund.* § *Serrabilis, an seclilia*, Plin. 16, 43. § *Sēctile porrum*, Juu. 3, 293. ebur, Ov. Med. Fac 10.

Sēctio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à seco*] (1) § *A cutting, or dividing; a cutting out, as of leather for shoes*. (2) *The confiscation, or forfeiture, of one's goods*. (3) *Also that which is forfeited and taken to the king's use, and afterwards divided into lots to be sold; a sale of goods*. (4) *Also that which is taken in prey at the winning and sacking of a town*. (1) G. ex Suet. (2) Cic. Philipp. 2, 29. (3) Cæs. B. G. 2, 33. (4) Cic. de Inv. 1, 45.

Sēctivus, a, um. adj. *That is often cut*. § *Porrum seclivum*, Juu. 14, 133. item Plin. 19, 6.

* *† Sēcto*, āre. neut. id. quid seclor. [*ab eodem*] *To chase, or hunt*, G. ex Sil. § *Sēcto non inven*.

* *Sēctor*, āri. freq. [*à sequor*] (1) *To follow, attend, or wait upon*. (2) *To hunt, or chase; to run after*. (3) *To attempt, to follow after, to imitate and do like another*. (1) *Præ-torem circum omnia fora seclabatur*, Cic. Verr. 2, 70. (2) § *Sēctari apros*, Virg. Ecl. 3, 75. (3) *Levia seclantem nervi deficiunt*, Hor. A. P. 26.

Sēctor, ōnis. m. verb. [*à seco, vel sequor*, Cic. secltores, & qui seclant, & qui empti sua persequuntur, Fest.] (1) *A cutter, a cutpurse*. (2) *Also a sequestator, one who buyeth confiscated, or forfeited, goods, or estates, and selleth them again for gain; a committee-man, an informer*. (3) *A seller of any thing*. (1) § *Sēctor zonarius*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20. (2) *Sēctor, hoc est, qui bonorum S. Roscii emptor, atque possessor est*, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 36. (3) *Sēctor favoris ipse sui populus*, Luc. 1, 178.

* *Sēctrix*, icis. f. verb. *A she sequestator*. Metella proscritionum seclrix, Plin. 36, 13.

Sēctūra, æ. f. *A cutting, a sheding*. De seclurâ gemmarum, vid. Plin. 17, 17. & 37, 8. § *Sēcturæ ærariæ, veins of brass ore*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 21.

Sēcturus, a, um. part. *About to cut*, Col. 5, 9.

Sēctus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut*. (2) *Chopped, shred*. (3) *Pared*. (4) *Parted, divided*. (5) *Torn, or rent; mangled*. (1) § *Pellis seclæ*, Ov. Fast. 2, 31. (2) § *Herbæ seclæ*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 67. (3) § *Unguis seclæ*, Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 104. (4) *Seclæ via limite quadret*, Virg. Geor. 2, 278. (5) *Hydra seclæ corpore firmior*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 61.

Sēcubitus, ūis. m. verb. *A lying apart, a lying alone by himself*, Catull. 62, 382. Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16.

Sēcūbo, āre, ui, itum. neut. [*ex se, i. e. seorsim, & cubo*] *To lie apart, asunder, alone, or by one's self*, Catull. 59, 105. Prop. 2, 19, 41.

Sēcūla, æ. f. *A she wherewith hay is mown; a sickle, or hook*. Falces in Campaniâ seclæ à seclando, Varr. L. L. 4, 31.

Sēcūlaris, re. adj. (1) § *Of, or belonging to, this world, or life; secular*. (2) *Also of, or belonging to, the space of a hundred years; that*

is done, or renewed, once every hundredth year. (1) Eccl. (2) § *Carmen seclare pro imperii Rom. incolumitate, a poem sung by boys and girls, at the secular plays*, Lemma Flor. § *Ludi seclares*, Suet. Aug. 3.

Sēcūlum, i. n. [*à seco, seclum, seclum, tractus enim ille certis temporum præscriptionibus seclabatur in partes*] (1) *What certain time it denoteth properly is hard to be known. It seemeth in a natural sense to denote the time of a man's life from his birth to his death; in a civil, a determined number of years, which among the Romans was 100, 105, or at most 110*. (2) § *An age, a lesser space of time*. (3) *Also a kind of breed in living creatures*. (4) *Meton. People of the age*. (5) *The world*. (1) Vid. Censorinum de Die Nat. c. 17. & Varr. L. L. 5, 2. (2) *Aurea sub illo rege fuerunt Seclæ*, Virg. Aen. 8, 324. (3) § *Seclæ hominum, terrarum, lucera, scriptorum*, Lucr. expressurus *Græcorum yevsâ, ut videtur*. (4) *Fecunda culpa seclæ*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 17. (5) *Evero missus succurrere seclæ*, Virg. Geor. 1, 500. In luxuriam fluens seclum, Flor. 4, 12.

* *Sēcum*, [*ex se, & cum*] *With himself, or with themselves*, passim.

* *Sēcunda*, ōrum. pl. n. *Prosperity*. In tuis secundis me respice, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 11.

* *Sēcundæ*, ārum. pl. f. *sc. partes*. [*quod nascentem infantem sequantur*] (1) *The skin whereon the child, or other young animal, is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth, or burden*. (2) *Also the second, or next, place*. (1) Plin. 20, 22. Cels. 7, 29. (2) Sen.

* *Sēcundāni*, ōrum. pl. n. *secundæ legionis milites, sicut primani primæ*, Liv. 34, 15. & 41, 3.

* *Sēcundans*, tis. part. *Making prosperous, favouring*, Tac. Ann. 24, 2. § *Secundante vento*, Just. 26, 3.

* *† Sēcundarii*, ōrum. pl. m. *Soldiers of the second legion*, Litt. ex Liv.

* *† Sēcundarium*, ii. n. *The coarser meal, whereof household bread is made*, Litt. ex Plin.

* *Sēcundārius*, a, um. adj. (1) *Of the second sort*. (2) *Of the second class*. (1) *Secundarius panis*, Suet. Aug. 70. § *Passum secundarium, wine of the second pressing*, Plin. 4, 9. (2) *Arrius, qui fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarius*, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 69. sed variant eodd.

* *† Sēcundē*, adv. *Luckily, prosperously, fortunately*. *Quod hac res seclundē processerat*, Cato, ap. Gell. 7, 3.

* *† Sēcundicūrius*, ii. m. [*ex secundus, & cera*; qui secundus scribitur in cerâ, sive ceratâ tabulâ] *The second principal officer*, Cod. † *In cerâ secundus, qui secundas implet*.

† Sēcundiformis, e. adj. [*à figurâ secundarium*] § *Secundiformis tunica, the skin that wrapeth the brains*, Med.

* *Sēcundō*, adv. (1) *The second time*. (2) *In the second place, secondly*. (1) § *Semel hominem allocutus fueram, an seclundō redeundum esset?* Cic. (2) § *Equidem primum, ut honore dignus essem, maximè semper laboravi; seclundō, ut existimarer; tertium, &c.* Cic. pro Planc. 20.

* *Sēcundo*, āre. act. [*secundum facio, i. e. prosperum*] (1) *To make prosperous, to favour, to second*. (2) *Also to obey*. (3) *To accommodate, to suit*. (1) § *Dî nostra incepta secludent*, Virg. Aen. 7, 259. *Tempus ei rei seclundat*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 3. (2) *Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 37. interpr. Donato*. (3) *Tempus ei rei seclundes*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 3.

* *Sēcundor*, āri. pass. *To be favoured*, Sen.

* *Sēcundum*, præp. *serviens accus.* [*à sequendo*] (1) *Nigh, or near; hard by*. (2) *Next after, or to*. (3) *In*. (4) *For one's side, for*. (5) *According to*. (6) *Concerning, or about*. (1) *Quid illuc est hominum seclundum litus?* Plaut. (2) *Ille ita est seclundum te, & liberos nostros, ut penè par*, Cic. 2. *fratr. 3, 1. In actione seclundum vocem vultus valet*, Id. (3) § *Secundum quietem*, Id. de Div. 1, 24. (4) *Prætor seclundum me litem dedit*, vid.

Id. Attic. 4, 2. (5) Secundum facta & virtutes tuas, *Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 60.* (6) Ut secundum ea deliberetis, *Sall. B. Jug.*

Sēcundus, a, um. adj. [*qu. sequendus*, à sequendo, quia sequitur primum] or, comp. s̄simus, sup. (1) *Second.* (2) *Next*, but inferior. (3) *Next in the same rank.* (4) || *Following, accompanying.* (5) || *Prosperous, favourable, lucky.* (1) Prima sequentem honestum est in secundis tertisque consistere, *Quint. ad scenam respiciens.* (2) § Secundus à rege, *Hirt. nulli virtute, Virg. Aen. 11, 441.* ad regium principatum, *Cic.* Hæc fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamēn secunda, ita ut proxima esset Epaminondæ, *Nep. Pelop. 4.* (3) Hæc non viget Jovi quicquam simile aut secundum, Proximos illi tamen occupavit Pallas honores, *Her. Od. 1, 12, 18.* = Aliud est proximum esse, aliud secundum, *Quint. 10, 1.* ¶ Mensa secunda, *the desert, the sweetmeats, &c. Cic. Attic. 14, 6.* *Nep. Agesil. 8.* (4) Etesia sole secundo flant, *Nigid. ap. Gell. 2, 22.* (5) Hæc Conon inconsideratio in secundâ, quàm adversâ fortunâ, *Nep. Con. 5.* § Secundiore prælio, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 9.* Leges secundissimæ plebi, *Liv. 8, 12.* Secundum remediis tempus, *Cels. 3, 18.* ¶ Amni secundo, *down the stream, Virg. Geor. 3, 447.* Secundis avibus, *luckily, Liv. 6, 12.*

Sēcūrē, adv. iūs. comp. *Quietly, safely, securely.* § *Securē* continere aliquid, *Paterc. 2, 129.* *Securius* divites erimus, si sciērimus quàm non sit grave pauperes esse, *Sen. Epist. 18.* *Conf. Quint. 5, 3.* & *Juv. 5, 9.*

Sēcūricūla, æ. f. dim. [*à securis*] (1) *A little ax.* (2) *A swallow's tail* in carpenter's work. (1) § *Securicula* ancipes, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 5, 114.* (2) *Vitr. 10, 27.*

|| *Sēcūriclātus*, a, um. adj. *Foreshed with swallow tail work.* § *Securiclati* cardines, *Vitr. 1, 10.* ¶ *Al. leg. securidati.*

¶ *Sēcūrifēr*, ēra, ērum. adj. [*à securis, & fero*] *That beareth an ax, or hatchet, Ov. Met. 12, 460.*

¶ *Sēcūrigēr*, ēra, ērum. adj. [*à securis, & gero*] *That carryeth an ax, or hatchet.* § *Securigera* caterva, *Val. Flacc. 5, 138.* manus, *Sen. Agam. 217.*

Sēcūris, is. f. [*à feco*] *An ax, or hatchet.* § *Securi* cervices subicere, *Cic. in Pison. 34.* Romanos partim securi percussit, partim in vinculis necavit, *Id.* ¶ *Securis* Amazonia, *a pole ax, Ov. Ep. ex Pont. 3, 1, 95.* *Securim* injicere alicui, *to throw a rub in his way, Cic. quod Plaut. pilum injicere.*

Sēcūritas, ātis. f. (1) *Security, quietness, assurance, safety.* (2) || *An acquaintance.* (3) *Also carelessness, want of care.* (1) Nos beatam vitam in animi securitate ponimus, *Cic. N. D. 1, 20.* = Ut tranquillitas animi adfit & securitas, *Id.* = Vacuitas ægritudinis, *Id.* (2) *Cod.* (3) In plur. = Somno & securitatibus jamdudum vinum profuit, *Plin. 23, 1.*

Sēcūrus, a, um. adj. or, comp. s̄simus, sup. [*ex f. i. e. securum, & cura*] (1) *Secure, safe, quiet.* (2) *Careless, fearless, unconcerned.* (1) Si Africanæ legiones venient, securos vos reddent, *Cic. Fam. 10, 24.* § *Securior* ab hostibus, *Liv. 9, 22.* Hæc nunquam apud vos verba feci, aut pro vobis sollicitior, aut pro me securior, *Tac. Hist. 4, 58, 1.* *Securissimus*, *Quint.* (2) § In [*ταυρολογία*] vitium sæpe incidit Cicero, securus tam parvæ observationis, *Idem.* *Securus de bello, Liv. 36, 41.*

Sēcūs, adv. comp. *secius vel sequius.* (1) *Otherwise.* (2) *Amis.* (1) Nisi quid tua secūs sententia est, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 56.* Nemo dicet secūs, *Cic.* Tamen propositum nihilo secius peregit, *Nep. Attic. 22.* (2) Rectē an secius nihil ad nos, *Cic. in Pison. 28.* *Vid. Suet. Tit. 5.* ¶ *Observandum* tamen secūs & secius quantitate discrepare, quā causā, à serō deducit *Serv. sententiam suam Accii verbis suffulcians.* Si fortē paulō quàm veniam seciūs, i. e. ferius.

Sēcūs, præp. *serv. acc. id. quod secundum By, or nigh to.* § *Secus* viam, *Quint.* ¶

Sed novum & sordidum hunc usum pronunciat Charisius.

† *Sēcūs*, n. indecl. n. ant. *pro* sexus. Virile ac muliebre secus, *Sall. ap. Charis. § Muliebre secus, Aufon. fæmineum, Arnob.*

* *Sēcūtōr*, ōris. m. verb. [*à sequor*] (1) || *A follower, or attendant.* (2) || *Also one who succeeds a dead man.* (3) *Also one of the sword players.* (1) *Secutor* ἀκόλῳτος, *Gloss. vett.* (2) *Apul.* (3) *Cum* Graccho jussus pugnare secutor, *Juv. 8, 210.* = mirmillo.

* *Sēcūtūleia*, æ. f. [*à sequendo, ut locuteleia à loquendo*] *A woman that followeth a man up and down, Petr. c. 81.*

* *Sēcūtūrus*, a, um. part. *About to follow.* Quæque secuturum religent post terga phaselon, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 31.* *Conf. Liv. 45, 25.*

* *Sēcūtus*, a, um. part. [*à sequor*] (1) *That hath followed.* (2) *Trusting in; depending, or relying, on.* (1) Hæc partim castra secuti sunt, partim domi remanserunt, *Nep. Attic. 7.* (2) *Secutus* amicitiam populi Romani, *Cæs.*

Sed, conj. (1) *But.* (2) *But also.* (3) *However.* (1) Hem, sed mane, *Ter.* (2) Non interfuit solum, sed præfuit, *Cic. Fam. 1, 8.* (3) *Sed & nostrorum gloriam percenseamus, Id.* ¶ *Sed* autem, *yea but, Plaut.* *Sed* enim, *but truly, Virg.*

* *Sēdandus*, a, um. part. *To appease, or be appeased.* *Sedandæ* eorum importunitatis gratiā, singulis H. S. divisit, *Hirt. B. Afr. 87.*

* *Sēdātē*, adv. || iūs. comp. *Quietly, shilly, calmly, patiently.* = *Sedatē* placidēque loqui, *Cic. Orat. 27.* = *Sedatē* constanterque ferre, *Id. Sedatiūs, Amm. 25, 285.*

* *Sēdātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *An appeasing, assuaging, qualifying, or quieting; a stillness, a calm.* *Sedatio* perturbationum animi, *Cic. Offic. 2, 27.*

* || *Sēdātor*, ōnis. m. *He that appeaseth, Litt. ex Stat. certē Arnob.*

* *Sēdātus*, a, um. part. (1) *Appeased, quieted.* (2) *Smooth, still.* (3) *Adj. or, comp. Sober, sedate.* (4) *Considerate.* (1) Sic bellum, quod susceperat, sedatum, *Nep. Datam. 8.* (2) § *Sedati* amnes, *Virg. Aen. 9, 30.* (3) *Animo* sedatiore scribere, *Cic. Attic. 8, 3.* (4) Hæc Ode runt sedatum celeres, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90.*

* *Sēdēcūla*, æ. f. dim. [*à sedes*] *A little seat, Cic. Attic. 4, 9.*

* *Sēdens*, tis. part. *Siting, riding, &c.* *Sedens* lætuca, *pro sessili, Mart. 10, 48, 9.* § *Sublimē* sedens, *Sil. 3, 9.*

* *Sēdentārius*, a, um. adj. *That siteth ordinarily, that worketh sitting, sedentary.* *Sedentaria* rusticæ mulieris opera non est, *Col. 12, 3.* *Sedentaria* assentiendi necessitas, *Plin. Pan. 76.*

* *Sēdentārius*, ii. m. *He that worketh at his trade sitting, as tailours, shoemakers, &c. Plaut.*

* *Sēdeo*, ēre, sēji, s̄sum, neut. [*ab ἔζω, fut. secund. ἔδω, Ion. ἔδέω, sedere; & mutatā asp. in s̄ quod fieri amat*] (1) *To sit.* (2) *To tarry, abide, stay, remain, or continue; to stick fast.* (3) *To be set, or placed.* (4) *To light, or rest, upon.* (5) *To sit abroad.* (6) *To sit in judgement.* (7) *To sit still, to loiter, to be idle.* (8) *To sit handsomely, or sit one; as a garment.* (9) *To sit down before a place, to besiege.* (10) *To settle in a place, to live.* (11) *To be, or lie, upon.* (12) *To be situate in a low place.* (1) Hæc si non ubi sedeas locus est, at est ubi ambules, *Plaut. Capt. prol. v. 12.* § *Ad* latus alicujus sedere, *Cic. in sellâ, Liv.* ¶ *in equo, to ride, Cic.* § *apud* aliquem, *Plaut.* super caput, *Quint.* supra leonem, *Plin.* post aliquem, *Hor.*

(2) *Nives* diutinae sedent, *Plin.* § *Fixum* immotumque animo sedere, *Virg. Aen. 4, 15.* (3) *Ingens* cœna sedet, *Juv. 2, 119.* (4) *Super* Valerii caput sedit corvus, *Quint.* (5) *Polypus* semina in ovis sedet, *Plin. 9, 51.* (6) *Judex* inter illos sedet simius, *Phædr. 1, 10, 6.* (7) *An* sedere oportuit domi virginem tam grandem? *Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 38.* (8) *Ira* sedet melius toga, *Quint. 11, 3.* *Met.* § *Expertus* quàm bene humeris tuis sederet imperium, *Plin. Paneg. 10.*

(9) *Sedendo* expugnaturum se urbem spem Por-

sena habebat, *Liv. 2, 12.* (10) Reliquiæ Gallorum in mediâ Asiæ parte sedebant, *Flor. 2, 11.* (11) ¶ *Memor* illius escæ, *Que simplex olim tibi federit, sat well upon the stomach, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 72.* (12) *Campo* Nola sedet, *Sil. 11, 162.*

* *Sēdes*, is. f. [*à Gr. ἔδος, sedes*] (1) *A seat, or place, to sit on.* (2) *Met. A place.* (3) *An abode, or dwelling-place; a mansion-house.* (4) *Ἐδφῆμος, the fundament.* (5) *A base, or foundation.* (6) *Also a sepulchre.* (7) || *The quarters where soldiers lie.* (8) || *A point in the tables, the acepoint.* (1) Omnes in iis sedibus, quæ erant sub platano, confedisce dicebat, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 7.* (2) Neque verba sedem habebunt, si rem subtraxeris, *Id. de Orat. 3, 8.* *Animi* sedes est in cerebro, *Id. Tusc. 1, 9.* *Reponere* ossam in sedem suam, *Cels. 8, 10.* (3) = *Summo* imperio domicilium ac sedem præbere, *Cic. de Prov. Cons. 14.* (4) *Lacryma* sedis vitiis prodest, *Plin. 24, 7.* § *Sedes* precipua, *Id. 21, 20.* (5) *Rempub.* in suâ sede sistere, *Aug. ap. Suet. 28.* (6) ¶ *Sedibus* ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam, *Virg. Aen. 6, 371.* (7) *Veg.* (8) *Jun.*

* *Sēdicūla*, æ. f. *A little seat, Varr. Vid. Sedecula.*

* || *Sēdicūlum*, i. n. *A little seat, Paul. op. Fest. 4. Sedecula.*

* *Sēdigītus*, ti. m. [*à sex, & digitus*] *He that hath six fingers on one hand, Plin. 11, 43.*

* *Sēdile*, is. n. (1) *A seat, a bench; a settle, or stool.* (2) *A roost for birds, a perch.* (1) *Vivo* sedilia saxo, *Virg. Aen. 1, 171.* (2) § *A-vium* sedilia, *Varr. R. R. 3, 5.*

* *Sēdimentum*, i. n. [*à sedendo*] *That which sinketh down to the bottom; the grounds, or dregs; sediment, Plin. 36, 10.*

Sēditio, ōnis. f. [*ex se, i. e. seorsim, & itio*] (1) *A mutiny.* (2) *Sedition, discord, debate, strife.* (3) *The stormy raging of the sea.* (1) *Magno* in populo coorta seditio, *Virg. Aen. 1, 153.* = discordia, *Cic.* § *Seditionem* concire, *Liv. 4, 48. & 52.* concitare, *Cic. pro Mur. 39.* extinguere, *Id. Attic. 5, 14.* movere, *Suet.* ¶ *Seditionem* facit lien, *my heart panteth, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 14.* (2) *Filiam* dare in seditionem, *Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 11.* (3) § *Seditio* maris, *Stat. Theb. 9, 142.*

Sēditiosē, adv. iūs. comp. s̄simē, sup. *Contentiously, seditiously.* § *Seditiosē* interrogari, *Cic. pro Mil. 3.* *Seditiosius* agere, *Tac. Hist. 5, 12, 3.* *Seditiosissimē* dicere, *Cic. Attic. 2, 21.*

Sēditiosus, a, um. adj. s̄simus, sup. *Seditious, factious, mutinous, tumultuous, troublesome.* = *Seditiosus & turbulentus* civis, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 11.* § *Seditiosissimus* homo, *Val. Max. 3, 8, 3.* *Conf. & Tac. 1, 44, 3.*

* *Sēdo*, āre. act. [*à sedeo, sedi, i. e. sedere facio*] (1) *To allay, or mitigate.* (2) *To ease, to rest, to assuage.* (3) *To stint, to quiet; to calm, or still.* (1) § *Sitim* sedare, *Lucr. 4, 848.* jejunia, *Ov. Met. 15, 83.* flammam, *Prop. 3, 7, 5.* pulverem, *Phædr. 2, 5, 18.* (2) *Lassitudinem* militum sedare, *Nep. Eun. 9.* (3) Hæc aliquem motum dicendo sedare, vel excitare, *Cic. de Orat. 1.* Hæc Incendo, *Id.* Hæc Tanta mala sedavi, vel potius, iustuli, *Id. iras, Luc. 10, 54.*

* *Sēdor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be eased, allayed, or calmed, Sall. B. Catil. 15.*

Sēduco, ēre, xi, ōtum. act. [*ex se, & duco*] (1) *To lead aside, or apart.* (2) *To separate, or divide.* (3) || *To seduce, to mislead, to deceive, or beguile.* (1) *Pamphilus* me solum seducit foris, *Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 69.* (2) § *Et* cum frigida mors animâ seduxerit artus, *Virg. Aen. 4, 385.* (3) *Ap. Eccl. scriptt.* † *D. S. ducere*, corruptelarum illecebris irretire, *Cic.*

Sēducōr, i. pass. *To be led aside, &c. Liv.*

Sēductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A leading aside, or apart.* (2) || *Met. A deceiving.* (1) = *Seductiones* testium, secessionem subscriptorum animadvertabant, *Cic. pro Mur. 24.* (2) *Eccl. 4. Deceptio.*

|| Sēductor, ōris. m. verb. *A seducer, or corrupter*, Aug. † Deceptor.

|| Sēductrix, icis. f. verb. *She that deceiveth*, Aug. † Corruptela.

Sēductus, a, um. part. & adj. or comp. (1) *Led apart, taken aside, or away*. (2) *Remote, or at a distance*. (1) Singulos deinde separatim, Lælius ac Masiniam seductos obtestatur, Liv. 30, 5. Animi habent proprium quiddam, & à corpore seductum, Sen. Ep. 117. A turbâ seductior, Pers. 6, 42. (2) Suos manes, seductâ tellure, videbit, Ov. Met. 9, 406.

Sēductus, ūs. m. verb. *A void place from company; a retreat, or withdrawing place*. Hominum maximæ in seductu actiones sunt, Sen. de Tranq. 32. recessus, Liv. solitudo, recessus, Cic.

Sēdūlè. adv. *Diligently, carefully*, Col. 9, 9. † Rarè occ. Sedulo freq.

Sēdūlitas, ātis. f. (1) *Carefulness, diligence, earnestness*. (2) *Too great exactness, an overdoing a thing*. (1) Sylla sedulitatem mali poetæ duxit aliquo tamen præmio dignam, Cic. pro Arch. 10. (2) Sedulitas, stultè quem diligit, urget, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 260.

Sēdūlò. adv. (1) *Honestly, plainly*. (2) *Carefully, faithfully*. (1) Ego sedulò hunc dixisse credo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 13. (2) Aurum custo divi sedulò, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 14. † Sedulò facere, *a form in excusing*. Vid. Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 126. & ibi Gronov.

Sēdūlus, a, um. adj. (1) *Honest*. (2) *Carefull, diligent, painfull*. (1) † Eloquentes videbare non sedulos velle conquirere, Cic. de Clar. Orat. (2) † Sedula anus, Tib. 1, 3, 84.

* Sēdum, i. n. [à semper sedendo, Perot.] *Houselack, or sengreen*, Col. 11, 3. Plin. 18, 17.

|| Sēgēro, ēre, ūi. [i. e. seorsim gero] *To lay aside*, Litt. ex Stat.

Sēges, ētis. f. [à ferendo, Fest.] (1) *Land silled, or sown; or ready to be sown*. (2) *Met. Standing-corn, a crop*. (3) *A cornfield*. (4) *Any thing sown like corn*. (5) *Catachr. A multitude, a flock*. (6) *Met. A harvest, a reward*. (7) *A soil, or plot*. (1) Seges dicitur, quod aratum satum est, Varr. Illa seges respondet votis Agricolæ, quæ bis solem, bis sidera sentit, Virg. Geor. 1, 47. Astrum quo segetes gauderent frugibus, Id. Ecl. 9, 48. (2) Hic segetes veniunt, illis felicius uvæ, Id. Geor. 1, 54. (3) Sternuntur segetes, Ov. & Cæs. B. G. 35. (4) Urit lini campum seges, Virg. Geor. 1, 77. Quod leguminum segetibus fatiscit, Col. 2, 14. (5) † Ferrea telorum seges, Virg. Æn. 3, 45. † Clypeata, Ov. Met. 3, 110. (6) Seges ac materia gloriæ, Cic. pro Mil. 14. (7) Prima paretur Arboribus seges, Virg. Geor. 2, 267.

Sēgesta, æ. f. *Dea segetum*, Plin. † Al. Segelia; eadem quæ Messa, Tert.

* Sēgestre, is. n. [à σέγαστρον, quod à σέγω, tego, Varr.] *Straw laid in a borseliter, or coach; a mat; also a sarphar, any thing to pack up merchandise in; paper, or other stuff, wherein tradesmen wrap up their several wares*, vid. Varr. L. L. 4, 35. & Lucil. ap. Non. 1, 35. Involucris chartarum segestriumque usum præbere, Plin. 13, 12.

* † Sēgestrum, i. n. *A straw bed, mat, pallet, or hassock*, Varr. de Vit. P. R.

|| Sēgēralis, is. f. *Strawgrass*, Jun.

|| Sēgisterium, ii. n. *Drass, bugs-wash, swill*, Col. ap. Litt.

Segmen, inis. n. [qu. semen, à seco] *A little piece, or pareing, cut off from any thing; a shred, a slice, a chop*, vid. Plin. 13, 12. & Gell. 10, 15. Num se diductis cornetur solvere moles Segminibus? Manil. 1, 716.

|| Segmenarius, ii. m. *An embroiderer, or worker of garments with fine ornaments, or cloth of gold*, Prob. = Phrygio, Plaut.

Segmenatus, a, um. adj. ex part. (1) *Made up of divers pieces, or colours, as some think; or as others, slashed, pinked, embroidered, flowered*. (2) || *Also he that weareth garments so wrought*. (1) Segmentati cunis dor-

mire, Juu. 6, 89. ubi vid. interpr. (2) Mart. 6, 74. ubi al. semitactus; al. semitatus; al. leni: ita ut nihil de hac notione constet.

Segmentum, i. n. [à seco, segmen] (1) *A pareing, shred, or piece, cut off from something*. (2) *Also a collar, or ouch, about a woman's neck; a necklace of pearl*. (3) *Also a border, guard, or purfle, about a garment*. (4) || Segmenta mundi, *the parts of the world divided by lines, circles, or parallels*. (1) Plin. 36, 6. (2) Juv. 2, 124. interp. Serv. Sed fort. in proximâ notione quis malit. (3) Val. Max. 5, 2, 1. Quid de veste loquar? nec vos segmenta requiro, Ov. de Am. 3, 169. (4) Plin. 6, 33. exit.

† Segnipes, ēdis. *Going slowly; slow-footed, or slow paced*, Juv. 8, 67.

Segnis, e. adj. [ex se, i. e. sine, & ignis, i. e. vita, Serv.] ior, comp. || sēmus, sup. (1) *Dull, heavy, slothfull, slow, lazy*. (2) *Cowardly, fearfull*. (3) *Barren, unfruitfull*. (1) † Laudat promptos, segniores castigat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3. † Bonus tantum segnior fit, ubi negligas, at malus improbius, Sall. B. J. 36. † Segnior ad imperandum, Cic. pro Font. 3. = Probus puer ab illo segni & jacente plurimum abest, Quint. † Segnis occasionum, Tac. Ann. 16, 14. (2) Agite, juvenes, capite ferrum, aut haurire poculum, si segnior mors juvat, Liv. || Lana segnissima corporis exciementum, Apul. Apol. p. 495. (3) Horret segnis in agris Carduus, Virg. Geor. 1, 151. interp. Serv.

† Segnitas, ātis. f. *Sloveness, dullness, sluggishness, sloth, lazyness*, Acc. ap. Non. 2, 808. † Segnitias.

Segniter, adv. ius, comp. || sēmè, sup. *Negligently, slothfully, dreamingly, with delay, coldly*. † Segniter omnia agere, Liv. 2, 58. Segniter hæ voces acceptæ, Tac. Ann. 11, 26. Comitia nihilo segnius perficiunt, Liv. 7, 18. † Segnissimè torpore, Cassiod.

Segnitia, æ. & Segnitias, ei. f. *Sloth, lazyness, barrenness*. † Nihil loci est segnitie, neque socordie, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 1. = Castigemus segnitiam hominum & inertiam, Cic. de Orat. 1, 41.

Sēgrēgandus, a, um. part. *To be severed, or separated*. Segreganda est à me mater, aut uxor, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 40.

|| Sēgrēgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A laying apart*, Tert. † Separatio.

|| Sēgrēgator, ōis. m. verb. *He that separateth*, Tert. † Qui segregat.

Sēgrēgātūrus, a, um. part. *About to separate*. Publicam causam à privatorum culpâ segregaturus, Liv. 45, 23.

Sēgrēgātus, a, um. part. *Separated, parted*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28.

Sēgrēgo, āre. act. [à segrex, qu. seorsim à grege ago] (1) *To take out of the flock*. (2) *To sever, separate, alienate, or put away*. (1) Exemplum desidero, quod tamen fort. ap. rei rusticæ script. inv. (2) = † Te obtestatur ne abs te hanc segreges, neu deferas, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 56. † Segrega sermonem, prate to yourself, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 136. † Segregare ab se culpam, Id. Trin. 2, 42. aliquem à numero civium, Cic. pro Arch. 20. è sonatu, Plaut. Moss. 5, 1, 9. Virtutum à summo bono segregare, Cic. de Fin. 3, 9.

Sēgrēgor, āri. pass. *To be separated*. † A numero civium segregari, Cic. = Sejungi, seque gregari, Lucr. 1, 453. per tmesin.

|| Sēgrēgus, a, um. adj. *Retired from company, or living apart*, Recent. † Seductus.

Sēgrex, ēgis. c. g. [ex se, & grex] *Severed from the flock, or company; solitary*. † Segregem vitam, Sen. de Benef. 4, 18. † Solitarius, Cic.

Sēgullum, i. n. [ab Hebr. סגול segulla, peculium] *A kind of earth, or mark, on the top of ground, that discovereth a vein of gold beneath*. Aurum qui quærent, ante omnia segullum tollunt, Plin. 33, 4.

Seja, æ. f. *Dea sationis, ab ant. seo, svi*. Vid. Plin. 18, 2.

* || Seirāsis, is. f. [σεῖρασις, Gr. à σεῖραιω,

capitis inflammatione laboro] *An inflammation in the head*, Litt. ex Cels.

|| Sejūgatio, ōnis. f. *A separation*, Aug. † Separatio, sejunctio.

Sejūgātus, a, um. part. *Parted, severed, separated*, Cic. Div. 1, 32.

|| Sejūges, um. c. g. pl. [ex se, & jugum] (1) *Unyoked*. (2) *Parted*. (1) Fest. (2) † Sejuges gentes ad unum morem conjugare, Solin. † Conjugus, Plin. † Separatus, sejunctus.

Sejūgi, ōrum. m. pl. *sive Sejūges, sc. equi*. [ex sex, & jugum] *Six horses in a team, or coach*, Plin. 34, 5. Liv. 38, 35.

|| Sejūgo, āre. act. [ex se, & jugo] *To unyoke, to uncouple, to sever, or separate; to put apart*. Vid. Sejugatus.

† Sejunctè. adv. *Severally*, Litt. ex Plaut.

|| Sejunctim. adv. *Severally*, Litt. ex Col.

Sejunctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A separating, or putting asunder*. † Sejunctio & reditus ad propositum, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53.

|| Sejunctor, ōris. m. verb. *He that parteth asunder*, Aug. † Qui sejungit.

Sejunctus, a, um. part. *Put asunder*. † Si hoc toto tempore, quo sejuncti fuimus, & unâ & Romæ fuissetus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. = Sejunctum, & seietum à corpore, Lucr. 1, 432. = Semota & sejuncta natura divum à rebus nostris, Id. ibid. 59. † A lege sejunctum, & cum vestra severitate conjunctum, Cic. pro Cael. 30.

Sejungendus, a, um. part. *To be put apart*. Sejungendus ex numero civium, Cic. in Vat. 10.

Sejungo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [ex se, & jungo] *To disjoin, to separate, to sever, or part and put asunder*. Fortunam nemo ab inconstantia sejungit, Cic. N. D. 3, 24.

Sejungor, i. pass. *To be separated*. Dummodo ista tua privata sit calamitas, & à reipublicæ periculo sejungatur, Cic. Catil. 1, 9.

Sēlāgo, gnis. f. [ex se, & lego, quodd certoritu seligeretur] *An herb like sawin, much used by the Druids for all eye-sores; bedge hyssop*, Plin. 24, 21.

|| Selah, vel Sela. [i. e. חלל diapsalma, Jun. & Drus.] *A note of musick used especially in the psalms; some take it for a note of observation, some for a kind of pause, some for the lifting up of the voice*.

Sēlecti, ōrum. m. pl. *Special officers in Rome so called*, Plin. 33, 2.

Sēlectio, ōnis. f. verb. [à seligo] *A culling, or choosing, out; a laying apart by itself*. † Selectio rerum, Cic. de Fin. 3, 9.

|| Sēlector, ōris. m. verb. *He that chooseth out*, Litt. ex Plin. † Elector, Ad Herenn.

Sēlectus, a, um. part. *Chosen out from among others, and laid apart; culled, choice, select*. † Selecti judices, Cic. pro Cluent. 43. Selectæ brevèsque sententiæ, Id. N. D. 1, 50.

* Sēlēniacus, a, um. adj. [σεληνιακός, Gr. à σεληνή, luna] *Mad, or lunatick*, Trall. Lat. Cerritus, lymphatus.

* Sēlēnites, æ. m. [σεληνίτης, Gr. ab eodem] *A stone as is said in Arabia, wherein is a white, which decreaseth and increaseth with the moon*, Plin. 37, 10.

* Sēlēnītium, i. n. [ex eodem themate] *A kind of ivy*, Plin. 16, 34.

Sēlēnīum, i. n. *A sort of excellent wheat*, Plin. 18, 7.

* Sēlībra, æ. f. [ex semi, & libra] *Half a pound, six ounces*. † Selibra farris, Col. 12, 20. & Mart. 4, 46.

Sēlīgo, ēre, lēgi, ctum. act. [ex se, & lego] *To choose out, to pick and lay aside, to cull*. Omnia expendet & seliget, Cic. de Orat. 15. † Seligere quæ secundum naturam sunt, quæ contra rejicere, Id. de Fin. 3, 9.

* Sēlīquastrum, i. n. [à sedendo] *A stool to sit on*, Varr. L. L. 4, 28.

* Sella, æ. f. [à sedendo] (1) *A seat, a chair*. (2) *A bench*. (3) *A saddle*. (1) Datin' ipsi sellam, ubi affidat citò, Plaut. † Duabus sellis sedere, Prov. *To hold with the bare and run with the bound*, Sen. Contr. 2, 18. Sella familiarica,

amiliatica, *closefoot*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13. Vid. Scal. Conject. p. 198. (2) Qui ordo ad prætoris sellam, prætoris isto, solitus sit convenire, Cic. Verr. 3, 46. ¶ Sella curulis, a chair of state, Id. Verr. 5, 14. Sella gestatoria, a sedan, Suet. Nerv. 26. (3) ¶ Sella aurea, Prop. 4, 11. Vid. Veg. de Re Veterin. 1, 56.

* Sellaria, æ. f. (1) A place wherein were forms and stools for men to sit on, a hall to meet in. (2) An apartment for secret lust. (1) Violentia in sellariis domus aureæ disposita, Plin. 34, 8. (2) Sellariam excogitavit, sedem arcanarum libidinum, Suet. Tib. 43.

* Sellariolus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to sitting.* ¶ Sellariola popina, a rippling house, where people sit and keep company together; such as our coffeehouses, Mart. 5, 71.

* Sellula, æ. f. dim. [à sella] A little seat, Tac. Hist. 3, 65.

* Sellularius, a, um. adj. *Sedentary.* ¶ Sellularius quæstus, gains got by sedentary arts, Gell. 3, 1.

* Sellularius, ii. m. [à sellula] That worketh at his trade sitting. Opificum vulgus, & sellularii, Liv. 8, 20.

¶ Sēmaxius, i. m. tunicā molestā indutus, Tert. quod axi semiffali alligaretur, V.

* Sembella, æ. f. [qu. semilibella] Half a pound; also a small coin, Varr. L. L. 4, 36.

Sēmel, adv. [à simile, vel à simul, qu. simul, i. e. unā, non divisim, Beem.] (1) Once. (2) Never but once. (3) Once for all. (4) All together, all at once. (5) ¶ At length. (1) Satis semel sum deceptus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 99. ¶ Semel atque iterum, Cic. pro Font. 8. (2) Semel ait se in vitā pertinuisse, tum cum à me reus factus est, Id. (3) Cum facile exorari, Cæsar, tum semel exorari soles, Id. pro Deiot. 3. (4) Denique ut semel omnia complectar, Quint. (5) Ut verò semel attingam primordia rerum, Marcell. ViEt.

Sēmen, īnis, n. [à fero, fevi, fevimen, semen, ut à novi, novimen, nomen] (1) Seed; a corn, or grain; a kernel. (2) A graft, or set; an imp, a slip, a cion. (3) A breed, or race; a quality. (4) An original, rise, or cause. (5) ¶ Also a kind of corn called spelt. (1) Terra semen sparsum excipit, Cic. de Senect. 15. Semina stirpium ac arborum, Id. ibid. (2) Neu ferro læde retuso Semina, Virg. Geor. 2, 302. (3) Tullia regio semine orta, Liv. 1, 47. = Virtus quæ propria est Romani generis ac feminis, Cic. in Rull. conf. Suet. Cal. 25. Naturæ sequitur femina quisque suæ, Prop. 3, 8. (4) Hujus luctuosissimi belli semen fuit, Cic. Philipp. 2, 23. = Virtutum igniculi & femina, Id. (5) Litt. ex Plin.

¶ Sēmentatio, ōnis, f. verb. A bringing forth seed, Hier. ¶ Seminatio.

Sēmentārus, a, um. part. That will grow to seed. ¶ Heibæ sementaturæ, Plin. 18, 28.

Sēmenticus, a, um. adj. That may be sown, Plin. 18, 7.

Sēmentinus, a, um. adj. *Belonging, or last- ing, to seedtime.* ¶ Sementina pyra, Cato, c. 7.

Sēmentis, is, f. (1) A sowing. (2) Seed time. (3) ¶ Also corn sown. (1) ¶ Sementes maximas facere, Cæf. B. G. 1. Ut sementim feceris, ita & metes, Cic. de Orat. 2, 65. (2) Prima sementis rariùs serere permittit, novissima spissius postulat, Col. 2, 9. (3) In sementes fortè confederat tempestiviores, Gell. 2, 29.

Sēmentivus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to winter seedtime.* ¶ Sementiva fiant, triticum, &c. Ver- na vero, milium, panicum, Plin. 18, 7. ¶ Sēmentivæ feriæ, Varr. L. L. 5, 2. & R. R. 1, 2. al. sementinæ. ¶ Sementiva dies, a feast after seedtime, on no stated day, Ov. Fast. 1, 658. & deinceps.

Sēmento, āve, aēt. [à semen] To bring forth seed, to run up to seed; hinc sementa- turus, q. v.

† Sēmentum, i. n. Seed sown, seedtime, the act of sowing, Litt. ex Varr. sed q.

* Sēmermus, a, um. adj. [vid. semiermis] Unarmed, Tac. 1, 68, 4. & 3, 45, 30.

Sēmetris, re. adj. [quod est sex mensium, qu. semestris, it. pro semimestris] (1) Of six months, or half a year. (2) ¶ Also of half the month. (1) ¶ Semestris dictatura, Liv. 9, 34. Seme- stre regnum, Cic. Attic. 10, 8. (2) ¶ Seme- stris luna, the full moon in the middle of the month, Apul. Met. 11, p. 361.

* Sēmēsus, a, um. adj. [ex femi, & edo] Half eaten. ¶ Offa semesa, Virg. Æn. 8, 297. Pif- ces semesi, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 81.

Sēmet. accus. à suimet, [ex se, & met. sylla- bicā adjectione] Himself, herself, themselves, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 78.

* Sēmi, indecl. [à Gr. ἡμί, quod similiter usurp. in comp. ut, semibos, semicaper, semi- animus] Half.

Sēmiacerbus, a, um. adj. [ex femi, & acer- bus] But half ripe. ¶ Semiacerbæ uvæ, Pall. Sept. Tit. 13.

¶ Sēmiadōpertilis, le. adj. Half shut. ¶ Al. leg. semiadōpertulus, half open, Litt. ex Apul.

* Sēmiagrestis, e. adj. [ex femi, & agrestis] Half wild, half clownish, A. ViEt. 3, 39.

Sēmiambustus, a, um. part. Half burnt about, scorched, or singed. ¶ Semiambustum cadaver, Suet. Col. 59. Sil. 2, 681. 14, 64.

¶ Sēmiamicus, a, um. part. Half clothed. Humi sedebat scissili palliastro semiamictus, Apul. Met. 1, p. 11.

¶ Sēmiampūtatus, a, um. part. Half cut off, Apul. Met. 1, p. 8. ¶ Semiputatus.

* Sēmiānimis, me. adj. & Sēmiānimus, a, um. & Sēmiānimis, [ex femi, & animus] Half dead, in a swoon. Cum semianimis de templo elatus esset, Nep. Pausan. 5. ¶ Corpus semi- animum, Liv. 28, 23. conf. Stat. Theb. 2, 83. Semanimum invenire conjugem, Ov. Met. 7, 845.

Sēmiāvertus, a, um. part. Half open. Semi- apertis portarum foribus, Liv. 26, 39. ¶ Se- miaperta janua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 4.

Sēmiastus, a, um. part. [ex femi, & assus] Half roasted, or broiled. Reliquiæ semiastris re- gis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44. ex poetâ.

† Sēmiātratus, a, um. part. Wearing half black, in half mourning, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 298.

* Sēmiabābarus, a, um. [ex femi, & barba- rus] Half a barbarian, Suet. Cæf. 76.

* ¶ Sēmiabos, ōvis, m. [ex femi, & bos] That is half an ox, Ov. Trist. 4, 7, 18.

¶ Sēmicānus, a, um. adj. Half gray. ¶ Comæ semicanæ, Apul. Met. 9, p. 298.

Sēmicānāiculus, i. m. The exterior hollow- ness of a pillar, Vitruv. 4, 3.

* ¶ Sēmicāper, ri. m. [ex femi, & ca- per] That is half goat. Pan semicaper, Ov. Met. 14, 513.

* ¶ Sēmicentussis, is, f. [ex femi, & cen- tussis] Half a hundred, or fifty pounds, weight, Litt. ex Prud. ¶ Dimidiatus centussis.

* Sēmicinctum, i. n. A woman's, or trades- man's apron, Mart. 14, 153. in lemmate.

* ¶ Sēmicinctōrium, ii. n. An apron that com- eth half way about one, Liv. ap. Litt. sed non inven.

* ¶ Sēmicingo, ēre, xi. aēt. [ex femi, & cingo] To half gird, Litt. ex R. f. d ampli- andum.

* Sēmicirculāris, re. adj. [ex femi, & ¶ cir- cularis] Of the form of a half circle, half round, semicircular, Col. 5, 2.

* Sēmicirculātus, a, um. adj. [ex femi, & ¶ circulatus] Of a half round, Cels. 7, 26.

* Sēmicirculus, i. m. [ex femi, & circulus] Half a circle, a semicircle, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20. Conf. Col. 5, 2.

* ¶ Sēmiclausus, a, um. part. [ex femi, & clausus] Half shut, or closed. Ore semiclauso balbutiens, Apul. Met. 10, p. 325.

Sēmicōctus, a, um. part. Half boiled, or soden; parboiled. ¶ Ordeum semicōctum, Col. 8, 5. Conf. Plin. 18, 11.

¶ Sēmicōspicius, a, um. adj. Half conspicu- ous, Apul. Met. 3, p. 72.

Sēmicrēmātus, a, um. part. Half burnt. ¶ Membra semicremata, Ov. Ibis, 634. thura, Mart. 11, 55.

Sēmicrēmus, a, um. adj. Half burnt. ¶ Semicremus stipes, Ov. Met. 12, 287.

Sēmicrūdus, a, um. adj. Half raw. Lupini semicrudi conteruntur, Col. 6, 25.

* Sēmicūbitilis, le. adj. [ex femi, & cubita- lis] Half a cubit long. Bipalme spiculum hastili semicubitali infixum erat, Liv. 42, 65.

* ¶ Sēmicūbitus, i. m. [ex femi, & cubitus] Half a cubit, Litt. ex Vitruv.

* Sēmidēa, æ. f. [ex femi, & dea] A demi- goddess. Semideia, Val. Flacc. 6, 223.

* ¶ Sēmidēns, i. m. [ex femi, & deus] A demy-god, Ov. Met. 1, 192. & alibi.

* ¶ Sēmidiamēter, tri. m. [ex femi, & di- ameter] Half the diameter, a right line drawn from the centre to the circumference, Geometris condonandum.

* Sēmidīgitalis, e. adj. [ex femi, & digita- lis] Half a finger's length, or breadth, Vitruv. 10, 21.

* Sēmidōctus, a, um. part. [ex femi, & doctus] A smatterer, half learned, Cic. de O- rat. 2, 42.

¶ Sēmidōlium, ii. n. A vessel containing half a tun, a pipp, Med. Gr.

* Sēmiarmis, & Sēmiarmis, me. adj. [ex femi, & arma] Half armed. Ex agrestium se- miermi turbā, Liv. 30, 28. vid. & 25, 19. Semiermæque manum sternendam objicerat ho- sti, Sil. 12, 467.

Sēmiastus, a, um. part. Half made. ¶ Se- miastæ opera, Tac. Ann. 15, 7, 3.

Sēmiastigium, ii. n. Half the top of a house, Vitruv. 7, 5.

Sēmiaster, & Sēmiaster, ēra, ērum. adj. [ex femi, & ferus] Half beast, or half wild. Se- miaster Centaurus, Ov. Met. 2, 633. Semistæ hominum species, Lucr. 2, 701. Centauri, Luc. 6, 386.

Sēmiastus, me. adj. [ex femi, & forma] (1) Semicircular. (2) Half formed, or shaped. (1) Sēmiastus lunæ species, Col. 2, 25. (2) ¶ Sēmiastus pulli, Id. 8, 5.

Sēmiastus, a, um. part. Half under set, or flayed up. ¶ Subsellio semistatus extremo, sitting but upon one buttock, Mart. 5, 14.

Sēmiastunium, i. n. A half rope, Cato, 135.

Sēmiastus, a, um. adj. Half a German, Liv. 21, 38.

Sēmiastus, a, um. adj. Half a Greek, Varr. R. R. 1, 2.

Sēmiastus, ve, adj. Half asleep; drowsy, or heavy, with wine. Magna pars semigraves po- tabant, Liv. 25, 24.

Sēmiastus, are. neut. To depart and go to ano- ther place. Reprehenditis à patre quod semi- gravit, Cic. pro Cæl. 7.

* Sēmiastus, tis. part. [ex femi, & hians] Half open, or gaping half way. Semihante labellio Rideat, Catull. 59, 220. ¶ Semihantes adhuc compressit labias, Apul. Met. 10, p. 343.

Sēmiastus, īnis, c. g. (1) Half man. (2) Also the root of the mandrake. (1) ¶ Semihomo Cacus, Virg. Æn. 8, 194. Semihomines inter Nasamonas, Sil. 11, 180. (2) Semihomines mandragoræ flores, Col. 10, princ.

* Sēmiastus, æ. f. [ex femi, & hora] Half an hour. In semihorâ curriculum egisti, Cic. pro C. Rab. 3.

Sēmiastus, ne. adj. Half empty, half full; as the moon in the first quarter, Luna in tri- quetro semihani ambitur orbe, Plin. 2, 18.

¶ Al. leg. semianis.

Sēmiastus, i. n. Half an acre of land, Col. 5, 1.

* ¶ Sēmiastus, ēra, ērum. adj. [ex femi, & lacer] Half torn, Ov. Met. 7, 344.

* ¶ Sēmiastus, a, um. part. [ex femi, & lautus] Half washed, Catull. 51, 2. ¶ Sed Scal. aliter. Vid. Semiplutus.

Sēmiastus, ēra, ērum. adj. Half free. Semi- liberi saltem finus, Cic. Attic. 13, 31. conf. Col. 5, 1.

Sēmīlīxa, æ. m. *Half a drudge, scullion, or slave.* § *Statorius sēmīlīxa*, *Liv.* 30, 28.

Sēmīmādīdus, a, um. adj. *Half wit.* Ager exiguis nimbis sēmīmādīdus, *Col.* 2, 4.

Sēmīmārīnus, a, um. adj. *Belonging partly to the sea, and partly to the land.* Scyllæ sēmīmārīnis corporibus, *Lucr.* 5, 890.

Sēmīmās, āris. c. g. (1) *An eunuch; any creature, or beast, gelded.* (2) *An hermaphrodite.* (1) § *Sēmīmārīs caprī*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9, oves, *Ov. Fast.* 588. (2) Ante omnia abominati sēmīmārēs, *Liv.* 31, 12. § *Vir.* *Ov.* 4, 380.

* *Sēmīmēōpiūm*, ii. n. [ex sēmi, & mēto pium] *Half the metopium*, *Vitr.* 4, 3.

§ *Sēmīmīmīma*, æ. f. *A crotch, Music.*

§ *Sēmīmītra*, æ. f. *An ornament for the head, a small coif*, *Ulp.*

§ *Sēmīmōdius*, i. m. *Half a bushel*, *Jun.* † *Sēmōdius*, *Juv.*

Sēmīmōrtuus, a, um. part. [ex sēmi, & mōrtuus] *Half dead.* § *Membra sēmīmōrtua*, *Catull.* 51, 15.

Sēmīnālis, le. adj. [à semen] *That belongs to sowing, or seed.* § *Fruentum sēmīnale*, *Col.* 11, 2. || & *Sēmīnale membrum*, in *Priap.*

Sēmīnānis, e, adj. *Half void, or empty*, *Plin.* 2, 18. *Vid.* *Sēmīnāpis*.

Sēmīnārium, ii. n. [à semino] (1) || *A seed-plot, a seminary, a place where plants are set to be removed; a nursery, or nurse-garden; a tree whereof plants, or grafts, are taken.* (2) *Met.* *The first original, or chief cause, of any business.* (1) Quod si quis ex sēmīnārio, id est, stipitis arborē transulerit, &c. *Lege* 9 § 6. *Dig. de Ujusufr.* (2) = *Principium urbis*, & quasi sēmīnārium reipub. *Cic. Offic.* 2, 17. § *triumphorum*, *Id.* in *Pison.* 40. *senatūs*, *Liv.* 42, 61.

Sēmīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The act of sowing, or breeding.* Ad sēmīnationem onagrus idoneus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 6.

Sēmīnātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A sower, a maker, an effector.* (2) *An author, or procurer, of something.* (1) = *Omnium rerum sēmīnator & fator, & educator & altor est mundus*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 34. (2) *Sēmīnator omnium malorum*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 26.

Sēmīnāus, a, um. part. *Begotten, or conceived.* Decimo post mēse nascitur puer, quā sēmīnātus, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 20.

* *Sēmīnēx*, nēcis. c. 3. [ex sēmi, & nēx] *Half dead, or half slain.* Sēmīnēcem aliquem domum remittere, *Liv.* 23, 15. § *Artus sēmīnēcēs*, *Ov. Metam.* 1, 228. *oculi*, *Id.* *conf.* *Sil.* 4, 162.

Sēmīnium, ii. n. (1) *Seed of all kinds.* (2) *Meton.* *A race, kind, or flock; a breed.* (1) Non hic verres suo sēmīnio quanquam imperiturus est, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 68. (2) *Certa suo sēmīne sēmīnioque Vis leonum crevit*, *Lucr.* 3, 746. Quo sint sēmīnio pēdes quærendum, *Col.* 2, 1.

Sēmīno, āre. act. [à semen] (1) *To sow.* (2) *To breed.* (1) Non sēmīnare antequam occiderint *Verpīæ*, *Col.* 2, 8. (2) *Sēmīnare inularum genus*, *Col.* 6, 36.

Sēmīnor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be sown, or bred.* Nullius agricolæ cultu sūps tam diuturna, quā pōtæ versu sēmīnari potest, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 1.

§ *Sēmīnōsus*, a, um. adj. *Abounding with seed*, *Priap.* 51, 17.

Sēmīnūdus, a, um. adj. *Half naked.* Consules propē sēmīnudi sub jugum missi, *Liv.* Rex propē sēmīnudus fugiens, *Id.* 24, 40.

§ *Sēmīobrīus*, a, um. part. *Half overwhelmed*, *Apul. Met.* 9, 4, 271.

Sēmīorbis, is. m. *Half the globe, or world*, *Sen. N. Q.* 1, 8.

Sēmīpāgānus, a, um. adj. *Half a rustick, or clown*, *Perf. Prol.* 6.

* *Sēmīpēdālis*, le. adj. [ex sēmi, & pedalis] *Half a foot square, or in height, &c.* *Col.* 11, 3. *Vitr.* 10, 10.

* *Sēmīpēdāneus*, a, um. adj. [ex sēmi, &

pedaneus] *Of half a foot.* § *Sēmīpedānea terra*, *Col.* 4, 1.

Sēmīpēfēctus, a, um. part. *Half finished*, *Suet. Calig.* 21.

* *Sēmīpēs*, ēdis. m. [ex sēmi, & pēs] (1) || *Having but half a foot, or leg.* (2) *The measure of half a foot.* (1) *Prud. Peristeph.* 2, 150. (2) *Varr.* 3, 8, 1. & *Col.* 3, 19.

* || *Sēmīphālārīca*, æ. f. [ex sēmi, & phālārīca] *A weapon, half a phalarica*, q. d. a half pike, *Cell.* 10, 25.

Sēmīpīscīna, æ. f. *A half fishpond*, *Varr. R.* 1, 13.

Sēmīplācentīnus, a, um. adj. *Half a Placentine, or half pleasant*, *Cic. in Pison.* 1, 105.

Sēmīplēnus, a, um. adj. *Half full.* Decem naves sēmīplēnæ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 25.

† *Sēmīplōtus*, a, um. part. *Short, fat.* § *Sēmīplota crura*, *Catull.* 52, 2. ex *Scal.* lect. & interp. § *Al. leg.* sēmīplota, quod vid.

* *Sēmīpuella*, æ. f. [ex sēmi, & puella] *Half a girl.* Tres volucres, tres sēmīdeæ, tres sēmīpuellæ, *Auson. Gripp.* 21.

Sēmīpūtātus, a, um. part. *Half cut, or pruned.* § *Sēmīputata vitis*, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 70.

§ *Sēmīquīnārius*, a, um. adj. *Semiquinaria divisio; cæsurae genus, cum pōtē duos pedes relinquitur syllaba partem orationis terminans; sic dict. quod constat ex duobus pedibus & sēmīssē, quod est dimidium 5 pedum; ut, Arma virumque cano*, *Cal.*

* *Sēmīrāsus*, a, um. part. [ex sēmi, & rāsus] *Half shaven, or scraped*, *Catull.* 57, 5.

Sēmīrēductus, a, um. part. *Half retired, turned on one side with a half face.* Venus pubem Protegitur lævā sēmīrēducta manu, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 614.

Sēmīrēfēctus, a, um. part. *Half refuted, or repaired.* *Classis sēmīrēfēcta*, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 176.

§ *Sēmīrētundum*, i. n. subst. *A half round*, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 366. † *Hēmīphærium*.

§ *Sēmīrētundus*, a, um. adj. *Oval*, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 143.

Sēmīrūtus, a, um. part. [ex sēmi, & ruo] *Half destroyed, or cast down.* § Plus negotii fuit cum sēmīrūtā Carthagine, quā integrā, *Flor.* 2, 15. § *Sēmīrūtis tectis*, *Luc.* 1, 24. *Urbs sēmīrūtā*, *Liv.* 5, 49. *Sēmīrūtis tectis pendent mœnia*, *Luc.* 1, 24.

* *Sēmīs*, indecl. [ab ἡμισυ] *Half.* Ionicæ columnæ octo sēmīs diametros crassitudinis constituerunt, *Vitr.* 4, 1. *Latus pedes duos sēmīs*, *Id.* 5, 1.

Sēmīs, issis. m. [ex sēmi, & as] *Half a pound, a quinarius; half the as.* Ut, remissis sēmīssibus & trientibus, quinta propē pars vectigalium tolleretur, *Cic. pro Sext.* 25.

* † *Sēmīnēx*, sēnis. c. g. [ex sēmi, & senex] *Half an old man*, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 54. § *Sed de lētiōne non constat.*

Sēmīsepultus, a, um. part. *Half buried.* § *Ossa sēmīsepulta*, *Ov. Epist.* 1, 55.

Sēmīsiccus, a, um. adj. *Half dry.* Vellendi sunt thalli adhuc sēmīsicci, *Pallad. Febr.* 24.

§ *Sēmīsiccīcus*, i. m. *Half a shekel, a dram, or groat*, *Litt. ex Pall.*

Sēmīsomnis, s. adj. & *Sēmīsomnus*, a, um. *Half asleep and half awake.* Sēmīsomni spectabant, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1, 3. Cū is etiam tum sēmīsomnis stupeat, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 16. Ex convivio propē sēmīsomnus raptus sum, *Liv.* 30, 5. Multos in ipsis cubilibus sēmīsomnos hausit flamma, *Id. ibid.*

§ *Sēmīsonans*, tis. adj. *Half sounding.* § *Sēmīsonantes literæ, the liquids*, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 732. † *Sēmīvocales.*

Sēmīsōpītus, a, um. part. *Half fallen asleep.* Pars sēmīsōpītus hostes, credunt, *Liv.* 35, 29. edente *Græv.* sed *Gronov.* sēmīsomnos. § *Adferiur etiam ex Ovid. sed reclamante quantitate tertiæ syllabæ, in quibus locis legendum videtur sēmīsupīnus.*

§ *Sēmīssālis*, is. f. *Usury at six in the hundred*, *Ap. JCC.*

§ *Sēmīssālis*, e. adj. *Belonging to half the whole.* § *Usuræ sēmīssāles*, *JCC.* *Vid.* *Sēmīssis.*

§ *Sēmīssārius*, a, um. adj. *Hæres sēmīssārius, qui est hæres ex sēmīssē, Hottom.* † *Hæres ex sēmīssē.*

Sēmīssis, is. f. *Half a pound weight, six ounces, the half of any thing.* § *Sēmīssis patrimonii*, *Quint.* *Sēmīsses ulurati*, *Col.* 3, 3, 1. § *Sēmīssium usura*, *Id.* the two hundredth part of the principal monthly.

Sēmīssis, e. adj. *Of small value, good for little.* || *Homo sēmīssis*, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10, 3.

Sēmīsupīnus, a, um. adj. *Half with the face upward.* Cū jacet in dextrum sēmīsupīna latus, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 788.

Sēmīta, æ. f. [qu. sēmīter; quia angustē ibant, *Varr.*] (1) *A narrow way, a footpath, an alley, in a city.* (2) *A way.* (1) § Ego porrō illius sēmītā feci viam, *Phædr.* 3, prol. 39. § *De viā in sēmītā degressi, to leave the right for the wrong*, *Plaut. Cal.* 3, 5, 40. In rectā redire sēmītā, to come to rights, *Id.* *Cal.* 2, 8, 33. (2) = *Intellegis hanc pecuniam quā viā modō vīsa est exire ab ipso, eādē sēmītā revertisse*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 23.

§ *Sēmītāes Dī* [*Lares publici, quod in sēmītis statuerentur; dicti Compitales & Viales, eādē de causā*] *The public Lares*, *A. Et. Priap.*

Sēmītārius, a, um. adj. *Of a path-way, or that haunts the pathways.* § *Sēmītārii mæchi, common whores*, *Catull.* 35, 16. § *Devia scorta*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 21.

§ *Sēmītātīm*, adv. *From one part to another, by pathways.* Sēmītātīm fugi, atque effugi, *Titin ap. Chirif.*

Sēmītātus, a, um. part. *Divided as it were into paths*, *Mart.* 6, 74.

* || *Sēmītectus*, a, um. part. [ex sēmi, & tectus] (1) *Half covered* (2) *Armed by halves.* (1) *Apul. Met.* 4, 120. (2) *Amm.*

* *Sēmītertīāna*, æ. f. sc. febris. [ex sēmi, & tertianus] *A kind of ague mixed of a tertian and a quotidian*, *Cell.* 3, 8.

Sēmītō, āre. act. *To make paths; to divide into paths, or lanes.* *Plin.* 17, 22.

* || *Sēmītōnium*, ii. n. [ex sēmi, & tonus] *A half tone*, *Boët.*

* *Sēmītrītus*, a, um. part. [ex sēmi, & tero] *Half brayed, or pounded; half bruised, threshed by halves.* § *Sēmītrita frumenta*, *Col.* 1, 6.

Sēmītrītus, a, um. adj. *Half withered.* § *Sēmītrītus uvæ*, *Col.* 12, 16.

Sēmīvir, vīri. m. *Half man, an eunuch, one of Cybele's priests*, *Juv.* 6, 512. Cū sēmīviro comitatu, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 215. tyrannus, *Luc.* 9, 152. § *Sēmīvir Achivus*, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 347. armiger, *Id.* 6, 604.

* *Sēmīvīvus*, a, um. part. [ex sēmi, & vīvus] *Half alive.* *Parhi Sibulum sēmīvīvum reliquerunt*, *Cic. Att.* 7, 2.

* || *Sēmīvūcia*, æ. f. *Vid.* *Sēmūcia.*

* *Sēmīvōcālis*, le. adj. [ex sēmi, & vocalis] *Half sounding.* § *Sēmīvocale instrumentum*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 17.

Sēmīvūlāndus, a, um. part. *To be half burnt*, *Suet. Tib.* 75.

Sēmīvūlātus, a, um. part. *Half burnt, roasted, broiled, or scorched.* Cadaver infelicissimis lignis sēmīvūlātum, *Cic. pro Mil.* 13.

Sēmīvūsus, vel *Sēmūstus*, a, um. part. *Half burnt*, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 91. Corpus sēmīvūsum fulmine, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 578. § *Sēmūsta fax*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 167.

* *Sēmīzōnārius*, ii. m. [ex sēmi, & zonārius] *A maker, or seller, of aprons, or kirtles*, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 42.

Sēmō, ōnis. m. [qu. sēmīhomo, ut nemo, qu. ne homo] *A god of the lower rank, such as Priapus, Vertumnus, &c. were*, *vid. Ov. Fast.* 6, 214. || Also *Janus* so called [quod sēmīnio præsist] *Aug. Vid.* *Fulgent. de vocibus ant.*

Sēmōdiālis, le. adj. § *Sēmōdiālis placenta*, as big as half a bushel, *Cato*, 76.

Sēmōdius, ii. m. *Half a bushel.* § *Sēmōdius scobis*, *Juv.* 14, 67. *conf. Col.* 11, 2.

§ *Sēmōtē*, adv. *Aside, apart*, *Ap. recent.* † *Seorsim.*

Sēmōtus, a, um. part. *Put aside, removed.* = *Sēmōta*

Semota à rebus nostris sejunctaque, *Lucr.* 1, 59. tellus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 642.

Sēmōvendus, a, um. part. *To be removed.* Strato ab eā disciplinā omnino semovendus est, *Cic. Acad. Q.* 1, 9.

Sēmōveo, ēre, vi, ōtum. act. [*seorsum moveo*] *To remove, or put aside; to withdraw, to put away.* Discipulum semidoctum abs te semoves, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 3, 74. = *Segrege, Cic. de Har. Resp.*

* Semper. adv. temp. [*ex ἀμπερὲς, unde διαμπερὲς, continuū*] *Allways, continually, from time to time, for ever.* Rectē semper ego has nuptias fugi, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 27. Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 613.

Semperlētitas, ātis. f. *Accustomed gentleness, or mildness.* *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 4. Sic Donat. conjunctē.

* Sempervivum, i. n. [*ex semper, & vivus*] *The herb boufeek, seagreen, or aygreen.* *Plin.* 25, 13.

|| Sempiternē, & Smpiternū. adv. *For ever, everlastingly.* *Solin.* † Semper.

Sempiternus, a, um. adj. [*qu. semper aternus*] *Endless, perpetual, continual, everlasting.* Quod semper movetur sempiternum est, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 23.

* Sēmuncia, æ. f. [*ex semi, & uncia*] *Half an ounce, half the weight part; the twenty fourth part of a pound.* *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 6. ¶ Brevi semuncia recti, a gram of sense, *Perf.* 5, 121. Terræ semuncia a plat of ground thirty feet broad and forty long, *Cato.* Ne qua mulier plus semunciam auri haberet, *Liv.* 44, 1.

* Sēmuncia is, e. adj. &

* Semuncarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, half an ounce.* § Semunciales asses, *Plin.* 33, 3. Semunciarium fœnus, *Liv.* 8, 27.

Sēmustus, a, um. part. *pro semustus.* Half burnt. Semustum. vulnerē corpus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 578 faces, *Sen. Agam.* 761.

|| Sena æ. f. *Sena*, an herb which purgeh melancholy, *Veg.*

* Sēnāculum, i. n. [*à senex*] *A council house, or chamber; the senate, or parliament, house.* Senaculum vocatum ubi senatus, aut ubi seniores confisterent, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 32.

Sēnā iūs, li. d. m. [*à senarius*] ¶ Senariolus, *versus, trimeter verses of six feet.* *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 23.

* Sēnārius, a, um. adj. [*à seni, i. e. sex*] *That containeth six, or belongeth to the number six.* § Versus senarii, *Phadr. prol.* 1, 1, v. 3.

Sēnātor, ōris. m. [*à senectute, vel sene, Fest.*] *A Roman senator, a parliament man, of which number Romulus chose only a hundred, who were also called patres from their age; but afterwards for age and wisdom (when the number was increased) wealth and faction created this order.* Note, such as enjoyed this dignity in the provinces, were called *Decuriones* and *Buleutæ*. Senatori tria iussa sunt: ut adsit, nam gravitatem res habet, cum ordo frequens est; ut loco dicat, id est, rogatus; ut modò, ne sit infinitus, *Cic. de Legib.* 3. Vid. Sigon. de Antiq. jure civium Rom. 2. & Bernegg. ad Suet. Aug. 35.

* Sēnātorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a senator.* § Senatorius ordo, *Cic. pro Flacco.* 18. Senatorium nomen, *Id. Verr.* 2, 49.

* Sēnātus, ūs. m. (& † ti, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 5. & ipse *Cic.* non senel) [*à senex, quia constat ex senibus, ut γερουσία, Græc.*] (1) *A senate, or chief council; a parliament.* (2) *A place where the senate, or council, is holden; the bench of aldermen.* (4) *A bearing in the senate, a consultation about any affair.* (1) *Consilium, ratio, sententia nisi essent in senibus, non summum consilium majores vestri appellarent senatum.* *Cic. de Sen.* 6. § Senati decretum, *Sall.* (2) *Monere me, antè in senatum accederem, quàm rem conficissem.* *Cic.* (3) *Eodem die datus est Tyriis senatus frequens.* *Cæsar. ad Cic. Fam.* 8, 3. Priusquam his, *Rom. legatis*, senatus daretur, navem conscendit Hannibal, *Nep. Hanib.* 7. ¶ Senatum edicere, *to call the house by order, or*

proclamation. *Cic. cogere, to assemble it.* *Id. Fam.* 5, 2. Misso, vel dimisso, senatu, *after its rising.* *Id.* Legere in senatum aliquem, *to make him a senator.* *Id.* Venire in senatum, *to be a senator.* *Id. pro Flacco.* 18. Movere senatu aliquem, *to turn him out, to degrade him.* *Id. pro Cluent.* 43. Met. Senatum vocare in cor consiliarium, *to advise with one's self.* *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 5.

Sēnātusconsultum, ti. n. [*sententia, vel consultum, senatus*] *An act, ordinance, or decree, of the senate; an act of parliament, an order of the house.* Passim ap. idon. script. ¶ Observandum hanc vocem sæpe ap. auctt. & ferè semper in numismatis notari S. C.

* Sēnēcio, ōnis. m. [*à senex, ut à Græcis de eadem causâ ἡγυέων*] (1) *An herb growing on walls and tiles, and, having gray down like old mens hair; groundsel.* (2) *A surname of a Roman family.* (1) *Plin.* 25, 13. (2) *Tullius Senecio; Claudius Senecio, Tac.*

* Sēnēcta, æ. f. (1) *Old age.* (2) *Also the skin of an adder, locust, or crabfish; which they cast in the spring time; a slough.* (1) *Hoc in senectâ deputo miserrimum, sentire eā ætate esse odiosum alteri.* *Cic. de Senect.* 8. qui tamen ipse ferè utitur senectus. ¶ Frustrâ, cum ad senectam veniunt, repetas adolescentiam, *Publ. Syr.* (2) *Plin.* 20, 23.

* Sēnēctus, ūtis. f. (1) *Old age.* (2) *Gravity.* (3) *Severity.* (4) *The skin, or slough, of a serpent.* (1) ¶ Temeritas est florentis ætatis, prudentia senectutis. *Cic. de Senect.* 6. (2) *Plena litterarum senectutis eratio.* *Id. de Clar. Or.* 76. (3) *Dum vident genua, Et decet, obductâ sonatur fronte senectus.* *Hor. Epod.* 13, 7. (4) *Plin.* 29, 6.

* Sēnēctus a, um. part. [*à senesco*] *Old aged, withered, decrepit.* Senectâ ætate à me mendicæ matuit, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 2, 13. Quem senectâ ætate ludos facias, *Id. Aul.* 2, 3, 75. § Senectam membra, *Lucr.* 3, 773.

* Sēneo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be old.* Reconditâ feret quiete, *Catull.* 4, 26. Avus Augusti tranquillissimè senuit, *Suet. Aug.* 2. ¶ Rarò occ

|| Sēnescallus, i. m. *A steward, a lord marshal.* *Erasin.*

* Sēnescens, tis. part. (1) *Waxing old.* (2) *Met. Wearing away, decreating, abating.* (1) § Equus senescens, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 8. hyems, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. (2) *Remissio morbi senescens.* *Fam.* 7, 26.

* Sēnesco, ēre, ui. incept. [*à senex*] (1) *To wax old, to grow up in age.* (2) *Met. To decay, or wear away.* (3) *To lessen or be less violent.* (1) *Sensim & sine sensu senescit ætas.* *Cic. de Senect.* 11. (2) *Laus oratorum senescit.* *Id. Tusc.* 2, 2. (3) *Multâ editâ cæde senescit pugna.* *Liv.* 5, 21.

* Sēnex, is (& icis, *Plaut.*) c. g. [*qu. semine x. i. e. semimortuus, Perf.*] (1) *An old man, or woman.* (2) *Adj. comp. senior, Old, withered, wrinkled.* (1) *Proverbium innet maturè fieri senem, si dici velis esse senex.* *Cic. de Sen.* 10. (2) § Senes autumnii, *Mart.* 3, 58, 3. Senex memoria, *Cic. pro Sext.* 9. Fama miratrix senioris ævi, *Sen. Hippol.* 74. Seniores anni, *Or. Met.* 15, 470.

* Sēni, æ, a. adj. pl. distrib. [*à sex*] (1) *By fixes, each six.* (2) *Card. pro distrib. fix.* (1) *Senos viros singuli currus vehabant.* *Curt.* 8, 14, 3. (2) *Pueri annorum senum.* *Cic. Verr.* 2, 49. Singulorum pondo sena, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 142.

* || Sēnecūlus, i. m. *A man well stricken in years, a little old fellow.* Demonstrò seniculum in angulo sedentem, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 33. † Senium, *Ter.*

* Sēnilis, e. adj. [*à sene*] *Of, or belonging to, age, or old folks.* ¶ Judicio senili adolescens, *Cic. pro Sext.* 52.

* Sēniliter. adv. *Like an old man.* § Tremere seniliter, *Quint.* 1, 11.

Sēnio, ōnis. m. [*à sex*] *The number six; the six point, or the six cast, of the dice.* Quod dexter senio ferret Scire erat in votis, *damnosa canicula* uatūm Raderet, *Perf.* 3, 48. ¶ Sed cum tali

quatuor tantum latera haberent, in illis senio quaternionem designare volunt aliqui, *vid. Beroaid. in Suet. Aug.*

* || Sēnior, ōris. m. subst. *A lord of the manour, a seignour, a landlord.* *Feud.*

* Sēnium, ii. n. [*à sene, Fest.*] (1) *Old age.* (2) *Alfotrouble, discontent, weariness.* (3) *Peccatibness, moroseness.* (4) *Meton. A withered old churl.* (5) ¶ Lunæ senium, *the latter part of the wane of the moon.* (1) *Omni morbo seniove carere.* *Cic. de Univ.* 5. (2) = *Luget senatus, moiet equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est.* *Id. pro Mil.* 8. (3) *Inhumanæ senium depone Camæne.* *Her. Ep.* 1, 18, 47. (4) *Ut illum Dî, deæque senium perdant.* *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 10. per *Synthesin.* (5) *Plin.* 7, 48.

* || Sēnsibilis, e. adj. *That may be felt, or perceived; sensible.* § Sensibilis auditui, *Vitr.* 5, 1.

* Sēnsibilitas, ātis. f. *A feeling or perceiving; sensibility.* *Ap. recent.* † Sensus.

* Sēnsiculus, i. m. dim. [*à sensu*] *A little sense or feeling; a slight argument.* § Sensiculi corrupti, *Quint.* 8, 5.

* ¶ Sēnsifer, ēra. ūrum. adj. [*ex sensus, & fero*] *That causeth feeling, or sense.* *Lucr.* 3, 2, 3.

|| Sēnsificus, a, um. adj. *That causeth sense, or feeling.* *Maer. Saturn.* 7, 9. † Sēnsifer.

* Sēnsilis, e. adj. *Sensible or that may be perceived by the senses.* *Lucr.* 2, 887.

* Sēnsim. adv. [*à sentio, sensum*] *Leisurely, by little and little, by degrees.* = *Sensim erit pedetentimque facienda mutatio.* *Cic. Offic.* 1, 33. = *moderatè.* *Id.* ¶ Amicitias magis decet sensim diluere, quàm repente præcidere, *Id. ibid.* § Sensim crescere. *Plin.* 5, 9.

* || Sēnsitivus, a, um. adj. *Sensitive, having sense.* Philosophis condonandum. † Sensu prædus.

* || Sēnsuālis, e. adj. *Sensual, belonging to sense.* *Ecclesi.* † Ad sensus pertinens.

* Sēnsum, i. n. *That which one conceiveth in his mind; a thought, or meaning.* Expressere dicendo sensa possumus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 8. Sensa mentis, & consilia verbis explicare. *Id. de Orat.* 3, 14. ¶ An occurrit in singulari numero incertum.

* Sēnsūus, a, um. part. *That will be sensible of.* Est animas certè vestros sensurus honores, *Or. Met.* 13, 287. *Conf. Sil.* 15, 45. *Liv.* 44, 1.

* Sensus, a, um. part. *That which is known by sense.* *Litt. ex Varr.*

* Sensus, ūs. m. [*à sentiendo*] (1) *Sense.* (2) *Meaning.* (3) *Thought, reason.* (4) *Humour, way.* (5) *Judgment, understanding.* (6) *Reason.* (7) *Capacity.* (1) *Quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest.* *Cic. Orat.* 2. ¶ Species dei percipiuntur cognitione, non sensu, *Id. N. D.* 1, 37. Remota à sensibus nostris natura deum. *Lucr.* 5, 149. (2) § Sensus estamenti, *Phadr.* 4, 4, 19. (3) *Senibus hæc amis, res est non parva, reponas.* *Virg. Eccl.* 3, 54. (4) *Illius sensum pulchrè calleo.* *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 17. Omnes illius sensus cognitos habeo; nihil est illi repub. charius, *Cic.* (5) ¶ Sensibus celebris, verbis rudis, *Patere.* 2, 9. (6) || *Curas acerbis sensibus gubernare.* *Manius ap. Gell.* 15, 25. Pars optima nostri Sensus. *Juv.* 15, 133. Sensem à celesti demissum traximus arcu, *Id. ibid.* 146. (7) *Oratio ad vulgarem populari mque sensum accommodata.* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 23.

* Sententia, æ. f. [*qu. sententia, à sentio*] (1) *Opinion, mind.* (2) *Judgement, deliberation, advice.* (3) *A Resolution.* (4) *Mind, desire, wish, will.* (5) *A sense, or signification.* (6) *Design, purpose.* (7) *A sentence in writing, or speaking.* (8) *The sentence of a judge.* (9) *A decree, a vote.* (10) *A witty, or wise, saying.* (1) *Sapiunt meâ quidem sententiâ.* *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 21. (2) = *Consilio, ratione, & sententiâ tuâ.* *Cic. de Sen.* 6. Nihil faciam nisi de sententiâ tuâ, *Id. Att.* 7, 5. (3) *Si stat sententia.* *Qu. Met.* 1, 243. (4) = *Felicitate, & ex meâ sententiâ*

sententiâ rempub. gessimus, Cic. Fam. 2, 7. Ex animi sui sententiâ uxorem habere, Id. Quod modò proposui, non est sententiâ, Juv. 8, 125. (5) Cùm verbum potest in duas pluresve sententias accipi, Ad. Herenn. 4, 53, fin. (6) Sin aliter de hac re est sententiâ, respondeat mihi, Ter. Adelp. 3, 5, 5. (7) Vid. Nep. Pausan. 1. & Dion. 6. (8) Vid. Nep. Phoc. 3. & Lyland. 4. (9) Lepidus omnium sententiis hostis judicatus est, Cic. Fam. 12, 10. (10) Sententiæ, quas appellatis *κρίσεις*, *δίκαι*, &c. Id. N. D. 1, 30. § Sententiæ philosophorum, Id. in Orat.

* Sententiola, æ. f. dim. *A little, or short, sentence*, Cic. Philipp. 3, 9.

* Sententiösè, adv. *With many good sentences, or sayings; sententiously*. Sæpe etiam sententiösè ridicula dicuntur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 71. § Sententiösè loqui, Ad. Herenn. 4, 52.

* Sententiösus, a, um, adj. *Full of pithy sentences, sententious*. Genus orationis sententiosum, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 95.

Senticetum, i. n. [*à sentis*] *A place where many brambles grow, a place full of briars*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 80.

† Senticolus, a, um, adj. *Full of briars*, Met. *rough, perplexed*. § Senticola verba, Afran. ap. Fest. † Asper.

* Sentiens, tis, part. *Observing, discerning*. Rerum omnium inopiam sentiens, Liv. 44, 7.

Sentina, æ. f. (1) *A sink, the pump of a ship*. (2) Met. *The rabble, or rascality*. (1) Milites conflictati & tempestatis & sentinæ vitii, Cæs. B. C. 3, 28. (2) De sentinâ, non de optimorum civium genere loqui, Cic. in Rull. 1, 26.

† Sentino, Ære, act. *To pump out water, to labour hard to rid himself of a mischief*, Cæcil. ap. Fest. † Extricare.

* Sentio, Ære, si, sum, act. [*à συντίζω, fut. συντίξω, sentio ut & συνέσις, sensus, Aurl.*] (1) *To discern by the senses, to be sensible of*. (2) *To think, to resent*. (3) *To suppose, or deem*. (4) *To perceive, to find, or understand*. (5) *To be of an opinion*. (1) § Sentire sonorem, Lucr. 4, 230. colorem, Id. 4, 210. (2) § De istis rebus vestes quid sentit senex? Plaut. Mœst. 3, 2, 62. (3) § Sentire malè de aliquo, *to have an ill opinion of*, Quint. 2, 2. (4) Sentio ipse quid agam, ne que à me officium migrat, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 13. (5) § Sentire ab aliquo, Id. Rud. 4, 4, 56. Haud necum sentit, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 24.

* Sentior, Æri pass. *To be felt, &c.* Non sentitur sedulitate labor, Ov. Fast. 4, 444.

Sentis, is, m. [*ab Hebr. שן acure, vel שן spinæ*] (1) *A briar, or bramble; a thorn*. (2) *A dog briar, a blackberry bush*. (1) Asper meus victus sanè est, ER. Sentisne estis? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 85. Sentis per canticæ otium recisi Col. 6, 3. (2) Quam Græci vocant *κύνος* *καρον*, nos sentem appellamus, Id. 11, 3.

* Sentisco, Ære incept. [*à sentio*] *To begin to know, to perceive, to have some sense of*, Lucr. 3, 394. & 4, 587.

Sentus, a, um, adj. [*i. e. horridus; qu. senti bus oblitus*] (1) *Rough, overgrown*. (2) *Tattered, shabby, nasty*. (1) Loca senta situ, Virg. Æn. 6, 462. § Extirpare sentos repes, Prud. (2) = Video sentum, lualidum, ægium, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5.

Seorsum, adv. *sed rectè* Æs.

Seorsum, [*ex secus & versum*] adv. ex adj. (1) *Apart, asunder, one from another*. (2) *Also specially, particularly*. (1) Traditu in custodiam omnes sunt; sed seorsum cives relique, Liv. 22, 52. § Seorsum à te sentio, *I am not of your opinion*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 53. (3) § Omnibus gratiam habeo, & seorsum tibi præterea, Ter. Adelp. 5, 9, 14.

Seorsus, adv. *Apart*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27. Seorsus adores nascuntur, Lucr. 4, 497.

† Seorsus, a, um, adj. *Distinct, put apart, separated*. Nunc quia quæ potui, video tractat seorsim Ter. Maur.

† Sēpar, Æris, c. 3. *Separate, unlike*. § Leg saltem in ablat. sing. ut, § Separe cœtu, Stat. Theb. 4, 431. Ossaque nec tumulo, nec separe conteges urnæ, Val. Flacc.

Sēparābilis, e, adj. *Easy to be severed, separable*, Nec animam à corpore separabilem esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10.

Sēparandus, a, um, part. *To separate, or be separated*. Separandos à cætero exercitu ratus, Curt. 7, 8.

Sēparatim, adv. ius, comp. (1) *Separately, severally*. (2) *In particular*. (1) § Pluris est conjunctim, quàm separatim, sapere, Cic. (2) Separatim quædam adjungere, Id. de Inv. 2, 51, sub fin.

Sēparatio, Æris, f. verb. *A separating, separation, a setting apart, a putting one from another*. § Facti Separatio, Cic. de Inv. 2, 18.

§ Sēparator, Æris, m. verb. *He that parteth asunder*. Separator, *χωριστής*, Gloss. vet.

Sēparatus, a, um, part. (1) *Put apart one from another, separated, severed*. (2) *Private, particular, not common*. (3) *Distinct*. (1) Virtus per se, separatâ etiam utilitate, laudabilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5. (2) = Privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1. (3) Separatum quiddam est extra assumptionem approbatio, Cic. de Inv. 1.

§ Sēparatus, Æs, m. *Separation, or distance*. § Parili separatu, Apul. Florid. p. 791. † Separatio.

Sēparō, Ære, act. [*ex se, & paro; vel à separ*] (1) *To sever, separate, part, divide, put asunder, or one from another*. (2) *To distinguish, or put a difference*. (1) § Separare vera à falsis, Cic. Acad. 4, 46. (2) A perpetuis suis historiis ea bella separaverunt, Id. Fam. 5, 12.

Sēparor, Æri, pass. *To be separated, or distinguished*. Cogitatione magis quàm se separari, Cic. Offic. 1, 27.

Sēpēlibilis, le, adj. *Buryable, that may be buried*. Facito, ut facias ultitiam sepelibilem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 54.

Sēpēlio, Ære, Ævi, pultum, act. [*à σενν humilem esse M. ut sit humili loco condere*] (1) *To bury, to lay in the earth, to interr*. (2) Met. *To make to be forgotten*. (3) *To overwhelm*. (1) § Hominem mortuum in urbe, ne sepelito, Cic. de Legg. 2, 23. ex XII Tab. Prima adulto cura sepeliendi patris, Tac. Ann. 6, 28, 7. (2) Cuncta tuus sepelivit amor, Prop. 3, 15, 9. (3) § Sepelire se vino, & epulis, Sen. Ep. 12.

Sēpēlior, Æri, ultus, pass. *To be buried*, Lucr. 5, 991.

† Sēpēlitus, a, um, part. *Buried*, Cato, ap. Prisc. † Sepultus.

Sēpes, is, f. [*à σεν circumdare*] *A hedge, fence, enclosure, or mound*. Loca silvestribus scipibus densa Cic. N. D. 1, 42. ex pœtâ. § Segeti prætere sepe, Virg. Geor. 1, 270. § Sepes viva, a quickset hedge, Col. 11, 3.

* Sēpes, Ædis, adj. [*qu. sexpes*] *Having six feet*. § Sepedes populi, i. e. formicæ, Apul. Met. 6, p. 183.

* Sēpia, æ. f. [*à sepio, quodd a rum cruorem instar atramenti per aquam effundens, cùm se peti animadvertit, piscatoribus iter sepi: rect. à σενπία Gr.*] (1) *A fish called a cuttle, whose blood is black as ink*. (2) Whence *sepi* is taken for ink. (1) Aliæ fugâ se, aliæ occultatione tumentur, atramenti effusione sepiæ, torpore torpedines, Cic. N. D. 2, 50. conf. Plin. 15. (2) Nigra quod infusâ vaneicat sepiæ lymphâ, Pers. 3, 13.

§ Sēpicula, æ. f. dim. *A little hedge*, Litt. ex Col. certè, Apul. Met. 8, p. 251.

§ Sēpimen, Ænis, n. *A hedge, an enclosure*, Apul. Florid. 1. p. 758. † Sepes, septum.

Sēpimentum, i. n. *A hedge, a pale, mound, or enclosure*. § Sepimentum oblitum spinis, a hedge of thorns, or bushes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14. ligneum, a fence of stakes, posts and rails, or pales, Id. militare, a rampart, Id. fabrilis, a stone, or brick, wall, Id.

Sēpio, Ære, Ævi vel pti, Æum, vel ptum, act. [*à sepes*] (1) *To enclose; to hedge in, or mound; to fence, to guard, to beset, or environ; to block up, to hem in*. (2) *To cover, to secure, to shelter*. (1) = Vallo & fossâ circumdedit, castrisque maximis sepsi, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. § sepire villam militibus,

Tac. Ann. 15, 60, 6. se excubiis, Id. ibid. 15, 57, 3. (2) Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepelit, Virg. Æn. 1, 415. Met. nulla est lex, quæ non ipsa se sepiat, Cic. Orat. 1, 36.

Sēpior, Æri, pass. *To be hedged; Met. to be enclosed*. Oculi excelsis undique partibus sepiuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.

* Sēpiola, æ. f. dim. [*à sepi*] *A little cuttlefish*. § Sepiolæ lepidæ, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 57.

* Sēpium, ii. n. [*à σενπιον testa*] *A cuttlebone, which goldsmiths use*, Juv. † Sepia testæ Col.

Seplasia, æ. f. *A place in Capua where perfumes were sold; an apothecary's, or perfumer's, shop*, Cic. in Pison. 11. conf. Plin. 34, 11.

Seplasia, Ærum, n. pl. *A market place at Capua, where perfumes and sweet ointments were sold*, Varr. § Seplasiarius, ii. m. *A seller of sweet powders, ointments, &c. also a gallant who goeth powdered and perfumed*, Lampr. Heliogab. 20. ubi vid. Casaub.

§ Seplasium, ii. n. *A kind of sweet ointments, perfumes, powders and paints*, Marcell. Carm. de Med.

Sēpōnendus, a, um, part. *To be laid aside*, Liv. 1, 6.

Sēpōno, Ære, sui, pōsitum, act. [*ex se, i. e. seorsum, & pono*] (1) *To lay apart to reserve*. (2) *To distinguish, or put a difference, between*. (3) *To send away to a remote place*. (1) Pecuniam ad ædificationem templi seposuit, Liv. 1, 35. (2) Inurbanum lepto seponere dicto, Hor. A. Pœt. 273. (3) Suspectum in provinciam Lusitaniam specie legationis seposuit, Tac. Hist. 2, 13, 5.

§ Sēpōnor, i. pōsitus, pass. *To be laid apart*. Seorsum arma ac tela seponerantur, Cic.

§ Sēpōsitiō, Æris, f. verb. *A putting apart*, Ulp. † Separatio, Cic.

§ Sēpōitor, Æris, m. verb. *He that layeth aside*, Aug. † Qui seponit.

Sē; Ætus, vel Sēpōstus, a, um, part. (1) *Put apart, laid by*. (2) *Far out of the way*. (1) Sepositum cicer, Hor. = Quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum ac reconditum, Cic. Ferr. 4, 10. (2) Quæ tam seposita est, quæ gens tam barbara? Mart. de Spect. 3. At quos ipsius mensis, seposita Lyæi Setia, Sil. 8, 377.

* Seps, sēpis, m. [*à σήπω, putreo, quodd quicquid momordit, resolvitur in putredinem*] (1) *A venomous serpent, or est; on whose stroke, or bite, the flesh and very bones rot*. (2) § Also a horn-freter, a horn-worm. (3) § Also a kind of worm named millepeda. (1) Tabificus seps, Luc. 9, 726. (2) Jun. (3) G. ex Plin.

Septa, Ærum, n. pl. [*à sepio*] (1) *A place of exercise in Rome, called the Campus Martius*. (2) Also a place in that field, railed about, out of which people gave their voices, called also *Ovilia*. (1) Stat. Syl. 4, 6, 2. (2) Vid. Sen. de Irâ, c. 7.

* § Septangulus, a, um, adj. [*ex septem, & angulus*] *Having seven angles*, Geom.

* Septem, adj. pl. indecl. [*à Gr. ἑπτὰ*] *Seven*, passim.

* September, bris, bre, adj. vel hic & hæc Septembris, & hoc Septembre, Of, or belonging to, September. § Horæ Septembres, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 16.

* § September, bris, m. simpl. [*à septem*] *The month September, the seventh from March*.

§ Septemfluvius, a, um, adj. [*ex septem, & fluo*] *Divided into seven branches, or streams; running in seven channels*. Septemflua flumina Nili, Ov. Met. 15, 753.

§ Septemgeminus, a, um, adj. *Seven times double, or seven fold*. § Septemgeminus Nilus, Catull. 11, 7. Septemgeminus Roma Jugo, Stat. Sylv. 4, 1, 6.

* Septempēdalis, le, adj. [*ex septem, & pedalis*] *Seven feet long, or belonging to seven feet*. Statua ex auro septempedalis, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 61.

* Semtemplex, Æcis, adj. [*ex septem, & plico*] *Seven*

Seven fold; covered with seven hides, or skins.
 § Clypeus septemplex, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 925.

Septemvir, viri. m. [à numero virorum, qui eo magistratu fungebantur] (1) One of the seven magistrates, governors, or commissioners, who ordered plantations, and the sharing of lands among the planters. (2) ¶ Septemviri epulones, seven priests, who took care of the feasts of their gods. (1) C. Antonius noluitne fieri septemvir? *Cic. Art.* 25, 15. Septemvirum acta sustulimus, *Id.* (2) *Liv.* 23, 42. & *Plin. Ep.* 10, 8.

Septemvirālis, le. adj. Of, or belonging to, such officers. § Septemvirale iudicium, *Liv.* 24, 45.

Septemvirātus, ūs. m. The authority of such governors, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 38.

* Septēnārius, a, um. adj. [à septenus] Of, or belonging to, seven; containing seven in number. ¶ Septenaria synthesis, seven suits of clothes, *Mart.* 4, 46, 15.

* Septēnārius, ii. m. The number seven, a verse of seven feet. Cū tam bonos septenarios fundat ad tibiam, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 44.

* Septendecim, indecl. [ex septem, & decem] Seventeen, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 7.

* Septēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex septem] Seven. Septeni octies solis anfractusque reditusque, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 2.

Septennis, e. adj. [ex septem, & annus] Of seven years space. ¶ Puer septennis, seven years old, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 37. & *Al. septuennis.*

¶ Septennium, ii. n. The space of seven years, analogice dicitur.

Septentrio, ōnis. m. [septem stellæ, quæ triones, i. e. boves, dic.] The north part of the world; the north coast, pole, or wind; the seven stars, or Charles's wain. ☞ Sol inflectit cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. Gens septem subiecta trioni, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 381. ☞ Per tmesin. Acer septentrio ortus, *Liv.* 26, 45.

Septentriōnālis, le. adj. Northern. § Ventus septentrionalis, *Plin.* 9, 17. circulus, *Varr. L.* 8, 18.

¶ Septentriōnārius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the north. § Septentriōnarius ventus, *Gell.* 2, 22.

¶ Septicollis, le. adj. [urbis Romæ epitheton, à septem collium numero impositum, quorum nomina erant Capitolinus, Palatinus, Quirinalis, Aventinus, Caelius, Viminalis, & Esquilinus] That is built, or standeth, upon seven hills. § Septicollis arx, *Prud. Periseph.* 10, 413.

* Septicus, a, um. adj. [à seps, vim habens putrefaciendi] Putrefactive; that maketh rotten, or ripe; as matter in a sore, *Plin.* 28, 9. & 34, 18.

* Septies, adv. [à septem] Seven times, *Liv.* 28, 6.

¶ Septifariam, adv. By seven different ways, in seven parts, *Non.* 2, 779.

¶ Septifarius, a, um. adj. Of seven different sorts, or ways, *Donat.*

¶ Septifluus, a, um. adj. Having seven channels, *Petron. c.* 113. ubi al vestifluus.

* ¶ Septifolium, ii. n. [à septem foliis] Setfoil, tormentil, aspreweed, *Gerard.*

¶ Septiformis, e. adj. Seven fold, or of seven forms, or shapes, *Isid.*

* ¶ Septimāna, æ. f. [quod in eā sint septem manæ; i. e. lucas, *Isid.* pot. simpl. à septimanus] A week. † Hebdomas.

* Septimānus, a, um. adj. [à septem] (1) One of the seventh band, or regiment. (2) ¶ Also (of a child) that cometh untimely, at seven months end. (1) Blitteræ septimanorum colonia, *Plin.* 3, 4. (2) *Mart. Capell.*

Septimatrūus, uum. pl. f. The seventh day after the ides of March, *Varr. Vid. Quinquatus.*

Septimontialis, le. adj. Belonging to the feast called septimontium. § Septimontiale sacrum, *Suet. Dom.* 4.

Septimontium, ii. n. A feast, or wake, kept in December, on all the seven hills at Rome, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. = Agonalia.

* Septimūm, adv. The seventh time, *Marius septimūm consul, Cic. N. D.* 3, 32.

* Septimus, a, um. adj. [à septem] The seventh. § Septimus dies, *Cic. Septima ætas, Virg. Aen.* 1. fin.

* Septingēnārius, a, um. adj. Of seven hundred, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 10.

* Septingēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex septem] Seven hundred. Auri uncie in septingenas & quingenas bracteas, *Plin.* 33, 3.

* Septingentesimus, a, um. adj. The seven hundredth, *Liv. in Præf. operis.*

* Septingenti, æ, a. adj. pl. Seven hundred Septingentorum annorum memoria, *Cic. Orat.* 34. Militum septingentorum præsidium, *Liv.* 23, 20.

* Septingenties, adv. Seven hundred times, *Plin.* 36, 15.

Septio, ōnis. f. A dike, dam, or mound. Inter sectiones fundamenta fodiantur, *Vitr.* 5, 12.

* Septirēmis, e. adj. [ex septem, & remus] Having seven benches, or banks, of oars. Imperavit, septiremes omnes esse, deducique Babylonem, *Curt.* 10, 2.

* † Septuagēnārius, a, um. adj. [à septem] Of, or concerning, seventy, or seventy years old, *Cod.*

* Septuagēnus, a, um. adj. The seventyeth, *Plin.* 26, 10. & *Col.* 5, 2.

* Septuagēsīmus, a, um. adj. The seventyeth. Cyrus ad septuagesimum pervenit, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. ¶ Septuagesima dominica, the third sunday before Lent, *Eccl.*

* Septuāgies, adv. Seventy times, *Col.* 5, 2.

* Septuāginta, adj. indecl. [à septem] (1) Seventy. (2) ¶ Also the Septuagint, that is, the seventy interpreters of the Bible, who were in truth seventy two, to wit, six out of every tribe. (1) Centum septuaginta aratores, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 52. (2) *Eccl.*

Septuennis, e. adj. Seven years old, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 37.

Septum, i. n. [à sepio] (1) Any place paled in, hedged, or enclosed. (2) A fold of sheep. (3) A hedge, or fence. (4) ¶ Also a lock in a river, a weir, a sluice, a flood-gate, or water-stop. (1) Intra septa villæ habeat aquam, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 11. De fundo & septis, *Id. ibid. in limate.* (2) Quamvis multa meis exiret victima septis, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 34. (3) De his & generibus eorum fusè tractat, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 14. quem adi. (4) *Ulp.* ¶ Septum transversum, the midriff, *Cels.* 5, 26.

* ¶ Septunciālis, le. adj. [ex septem, & uncia] Of seven ounces, or seven parts of any whole, *Col.* 2, 10. & *Al. septimuncialis.*

* Septunx, cis. f. [ex septem, & uncia] (1) Seven parts of any whole measure, or sum; as half and one-twelfth of a denarius. (2) Also a measure of seven drinking cups. (1) *Col.* 5, 1. *Liv.* 5, 24. (2) *Mart.* 8, 51.

† Septuōsē, adv. Obscurely, darkly, *Liv. Andron. ap. Non.* † Obscure.

* ¶ Septuplex, icis. adj. [ex septem, & plico] Seven fold, *Bud. ex analog.*

¶ Septuplus, a, um. adj. Seven times so much, *Dig.*

Septus, a, um. part. [à sepio] Enclosed, environed, guarded, beset. § Philosophiæ prædiis septus, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 23. nebulâ, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 443. charitate, *Plin. Paneg.* 43. Perfundum septum facere semitam, *Plaut. Curr.* 1, 1, 36.

¶ Septussis, e. adj. Seven pounds weight, *Bud.*

Sēpulchrālis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, a tomb, or sepulchre. § Fax sepulchralis, *Or. Ep.* 2, 120. Aræ sepulchrales, *Id. Met.* 8, 480.

Sēpulchrētum, i. n. A church yard; a burying-place, *Catull.* 57, 2.

Sēpulchrum, i. n. [à sepelio, sepultum] A grave, a tomb, a sepulchre. Sepulchra sunt sanctiora vetustate, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 6. ☞ Scrib. etiam sepulcrum. Nec sepulcra legens vereor (quod aiunt) ne memoriam perdam, *Cato apud Cic. de Sen.* 7. Proverbiale loquendi genus

esse videtur. ☞ De sepulcrorum religione vid. *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 22.

Sēpultūra, æ. f. [à sepelio] (1) Buryal, interment, a laying in the ground. (2) The act of burying. (1) Locum sepulturæ intra urbem ut darent impetrare non potui, *Sulp. Cic. Epist. Fam.* 4, 12. (2) = Aliquid de humatione, & sepulturâ dicendum existimo, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 43. § Mos sepulturæ, *Lucr.* 6, 1276. ¶ Insepulta sepultura, when all the funeral rites are not performed, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 2.

Sēpultur, a, um. part. [à sepelio] (1) Buried, interred. (2) Covered over. (3) Deprived, as it were dead, without motion. (4) Utterly undone and ruined. (5) Quite finished, extinct. (1) Sepulchrum prope oppidum, in quo est sepultus, *Nep. Themist.* 10. (2) Pellis super cibus una Ulceribus foudique sepulta, *Lucr.* 6, 1269. (3) Urbis sepulcræ ruinæ, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 35. (4) Lemni habuit aliam uxorem. C. Nullus sum. P. Ex quâ suscepit filiam. C. Sepultus sum, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 50. ubi Donat. ad hunc notat, nempe sepultum esse plus valere quàm nū lum esse. (5) = Sepultum & sublatum bellum, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 11. = Finita bella civilia, sepulta externa, *Patere.* 2, 89.

* ¶ Sēpum, i. n. [à σήπω putrefacio] Talloz, or suet, *Non.* ☞ *Al. scrib. sebum, al. sebum.*

* Sēquax, ācis. adj. [à sequor] or, comp. (1) Following after, seeking after. (2) Flexible, pliant. (3) Glammy, that sticketh to one's fingers like birdlime. (4) Also climbing, or spreading, every way. (1) Cui frondi Silvestres uri assidue capræque sequaces illudunt, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 374. (2) § Lanæ sequaces, *Mart. Met.* Non est ulla materia viro sequacior, *Plin.* 36, 26. = Flexibiles, & ut ita dicam, sequaces sumus, *Id. Paneg.* 45. (3) = Bituminum sequax & lenta natura, *Id.* 7, 15. (4) Quorum imagines lambunt hederæ sequaces, *Pers. in Prol.*

* ¶ Sēquēla, æ. f. (1) A sequel, a consequence, a conclusion. (2) A train, or retinue, of followers. (1) *Gell.* 6, 1. † Consecutio, sequentia. (2) *Amm.*

* Sēquens, tis. part. Following, pursuing. Extremam rationem belli sequens, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 44. arma sequentum, *Sil.* 6, 34. at ille docere pergit, non speciosa dictu, sed usu necessaria in rebus adversis sequenda esse, *Curt.* 5, 1.

* ¶ Sēquentia, æ. f. (1) A sequence, or consequence. (2) Also that part of service in which the people answer the priest. (1) *Front. de Aqueduct.* † Consequentia. (2) *Eccl.*

* † Sēquester, tris, tre. vel hic & hæc Sēquestris, & hoc sequestre. [à sequendo, quod ejus utraque pars iudicium & fidem sequatur, *Fest.*] Indifferent to both parties; belonging to umpirage, mediation, or reconciliation. § Sequestre tergum, *Pa'm. ex Plaut.* i. e. succidaneum.

* Sēquester, a, um. adj. *Idem.* ¶ Pax sequestra, a truce, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 133. & *Stat. Theb.* 2, 425.

* Sēquester, i, vel is. m. (1) A mediator, or umpire, betwixt two parties. (2) A solicitor of a process, an attorney, or proctor. (3) A briber, or corrupter. (4) Also a broker, a procurer. (1) Pacis sequestrem mittere, *Sil.* 6, 347. Sic sequestro data est m. hi, *Plaut. Mure.* 4, 3, 36. vid. & *Vidul. Fragm.* 6. (2) *Quint.* 12, 8. (3) Quo sequestre in illo indice corrumendo dicitur esse usus, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 8. (4) *Id. Verr.* 2, 44.

* ¶ Sēquestro, æ. f. A female procurer. ¶ Sequestra stupri, a barod, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 283. † Lena.

* Sēquestriārius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to arbitration. ¶ Actio sequestraria, an action which lieth against him who refuseth to deliver that which was entrusted into his hands, *Ap. JCC.*

* ¶ Sēquestratio, ōnis. f. verb. A sequestration, *Ap. JCC.*

* ¶ Sēquestator, ōris. m. He that puteth a thing into another man's hand, either willingly, or by order of a superiour, *Ap. JCC.*

* ¶ Sēquestriōrium,

* || Sēquestrārium, i. n. *A place of trust, or store, to lay up things in, and fetch them again, Tert. † Conditorium.*

* Sēquestrāus, a, um. part. *Sequestered, or laid aside, Pomp. Vid. & Macr. Sat. 7, 11.*

* Sēquestrō, adv. [*Pecuniam sequestrō ponere, i. e. in manibus sequestris, donec sententiā decisa fuerit, cujus esse debeat, Gell. cit. Catonem, 20, 11.*] *To put it to arbitration, or deposit it in the umpire's hand.* || Nisi pars datur, aut ad arbitrium redditur, aut sequestrō ponitur, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 79.*

* † Sēquestro, āre. act. [*à sequester*] (1) *To sequester, to put into an indifferent person's hands; to deposit, or entrust, a thing to be kept.* (2) *Also to sever, or put asunder.* (1) *Tert. (2) Cato ap. Litt.*

* || Sēquestror, āri. pass. *To be deposited, &c. Dig.*

* || Sēquestrum, i. n. *An arbitration.* || *Pecuniam in sequestro ponere apud aliquem, to leave it in his hands as a party indifferent, Modest.*

|| Sēquior, iūs. comp. [*à secūs, vel sequus, à sequendo*] *Worse, the worser.* § *Sequior sexus, Apul. Met. 7, p. 212.* || *melior, Stat. & frugi, Ulp.*

* Sēquitor, imperf. [*à sequor*] *It followeth, it is consequent, Cic. Fam. 3, 5.*

|| Sēquius, proficius. (1) *Otherwise.* (2) *Also worse, unhand somely.* (1) *Liv. (2) Sen. de Benef. 6, 42. Vid. Secūs.*

* Sēquor, i, cūs, vel quātus. depon. [*ex ἑπομαι, p in q verso, Varr.*] (1) *To follow.* (2) *To hunt, or chase.* (3) *Met. To pursue, go after, ensue, seek for, or endeavour to attain.* (4) *Also to obey.* (5) *To believe, or trust to.* (6) *To love, to delight in.* (7) *To speak.* (1) || *Funus interea procedit, sequimur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 101.* § *Sequitur patrem non passibus aequis, Virg. Aen. 2, 724.* Cum ipso, pol, sum secuta, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 5.* (2) § *Sequi seras, Ov. Met. 2, 498.* (3) || *Non attinet quicquam sequi, quod assequi non potes, Cic. Off. 1, 31.* || *Quæ sequi, & non vitare, Pers. 5, 107.* (4) *Nemo concessum putat amicum patrice bellum inferentem sequi, Cic. Sequi ut magistrum, ut patrem vereri, Plin. Ep. 5, 15.* (5) § *Vana promissa sequi, Liv. || Lites sequi, to go to law, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 16.* (6) *Item alia seras quæ arida loca sequuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 23.* || *Sequi aliquem aliquid, to be his, Phædr. 1, 5.* (7) *Scyllam Nisi fama secuta est Dulichias vexasse rates, Virg. Ecl. 6, 74.*

* Sēquitor, ōris. m. verb. *À follower; also he that fighteth against, and pursueth, the retarius. Vid. Secutor.*

* Sēquūtus, a, um. part. [*à sequor*] *Following, Plaut. Vid. Secutus.*

Sēra, æ. f. [*quod foribus admota feratur, i. e. inferatur, sive infigitur; al. à σεῖρα, catena; al. à שרר porta*] *A lock, a bar, a bolt.* § *Dura sera, Tib. 1, 2, 6.* Excute post seram, *Ov. Amor. 1, 6, 24.*

Sērāphim. plur. m. [*à שרף usit, שרפים qu. igniti, flammantes, clari*] *An order of angels, the seraphim, Voc. Hebr.*

* Sērāpias, ādis. f. [*à Serapide de Ægypti*] *An herb called dog-flores, or ragwort, Plin. 26, 10.*

|| Sērārius, ii. m. [*à sera*] *A locksmith, Litt. ex Virg. sed q.*

* † Sērārius, a, um. adj. [*à serum*] *Of whey, sed with whey, Litt. ex Caton.*

|| Sērātus, a, um. part. *Locked, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

|| Sērēnātor, ōris. m. [*epithet. Jovis*] *A causer of fair and dry weather, Apul. de Mundo, p. 752.*

Sērēnātus, a, um. part. *Appeased, cleared.* § *Serenatus axis, Sil. 12, 637.* Olympus, *Ib. vers. 665.* Serenato Phœbo dona referre, *Id. 5, 181.*

Sērēndus, a, um. part. *To be sown.* § *Serenda arva, Tib. 2, 3, 8.*

Sērēntas, ātis. f. *Fair and clear weather,*

quietness, calmness. || *Serenitas, perturbatio cœli, &c. Cic. de Div. 2, 45.* || *Vitis imbribus magis quàm serenitatibus offenditur, Col. 7, 1. fin.*

Sērēno, āre. act. *To make clear and lightsome, to clear up.* Vultu quo cœlum tempestatesque serenat, *Virg. Aen. 1, 259.* Et tristia fronte serenant, *Sil. 11, 369.*

Sērēns, tis. part. *Sowing, scattering, chating.* Ubi sermones inter se serenitum circulos vidissent, *Liv. 28, 25.*

Sērēnum, i. n. *Fair weather.* || *Liquido & puro sereno, Suet. Aug. 95.* § *Aperta serena, Virg. Geor. 1, 393.*

Sērēnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. || *ssimus, sup. (1) Clear and fair; without clouds, or rain; bright, serene, dry. (2) Met. Bliibe, chearfull, calm. (1) § Cœlum serenum, Cic. ver, Virg. Cœlo sereniore, Mart. 4, 64, 6. (2) = Fronte tranquillâ & serenâ, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15.* Serenissimi principes, *vid. Barth. Adv. Lib. 143. c. 3.*

Sērēscō, ēre. incept. neut. [*à serenus, i. e. ficcus*] *To wax fair and dry.* || *Vestes uvescunt, eadem dispansæ in sole ferescunt, Lucr. 1, 307.* || *Rarò occ.*

* Sērēscō, ēre. incept. act. [*à serum*] *To turn into whey.* || *Omne lac frigore spissatur, igne ferescit, Plin. 2, 41.* || *Rarò occ.*

Sergia, æ. f. [*à quodam Sergio dict.*] *A kind of olive, Col. 5, 8. Pall. Febr. tit. 18.*

Sēria, ōrum. pl. n. *Matters of weight, serious affairs, grave concerns.* || *Cum aliquo joca, seriâque conferre, Cic. de Fin. 2, 26.* || *Amoto quæramus seria ludo, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 27.*

Sēria, æ. f. [*à שרר olla*] *A wine vessel, a butt, a jar, or pot.* || *Pernas salire oportet aut in dolio, aut in seriâ, Cato.* § *Argenti seria, Pers. 2, 11.* || *De hujus vasis formâ vid. Varr. R. R. 3, 2. & Col. 12, 18.*

* Sērica, æ. f. *sc. vestis. A silk, or perhaps a cotton, or muslin, garment.* Nec dentes aliter quàm serica nocte reponas, *Mart. 9, 38.*

* || Sērīcāria, æ. f. *A silk, woman, Litt. ex Suet. sed q.*

* || Sērīcārius, i. m. *sc. textor. A silk, cotton, or muslin, weaver; a worker in silk, Fum.*

* Sērīcātus, a, um. adj. *Clothed in silk, or muslin.* In publicum processit sericatus, *Suet. Cal. 52.*

* Sērīcum, i. n. [*à σερικόν, lana, quam Seres mittunt, Isid.*] *Silk, or rather muslin, Prop. 1, 14, 22.* || *Sericum (proprie) est ex arborum lanâ, Byssus ex lino, Bombycina ex verme.*

* Sērīcus, a, um. adj. *That is made of silk, like silk, or rather muslin.* § *Pallia serica, Stat. Sylv. 3, 4, 89.* Inter sericos Jacere pulvilles, *Hor. Epod. 8, 15.*

* Sērīes, ēi. f. [*à sero, i. e. necō*] (1) *An order, a concatenation, a course, a train, a continuance.* (2) *A row, or rank.* (3) *An issue, or descent, of kindred.* (1) = *Continuatio seriésque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4.* = *Ordo seriésque causarum, Id. de Div. 1, 55.* = *Series & contextus orationis, Quint.* (2) § *Series dentium, Plin. 7, 16.* Serieque hærentia longâ Agmina prorumpunt, *Luc. 1, 492.* (3) *Nec tamen hæc series in causâ profuit, Ov. Met. 13, 29.*

Sērīd, adv. [*à serius*] *In earnest, seriously.* § *Rem agere serīd, Liv. 4, 25.* Misit porrò orare, ut venirem, *serīd, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 22.*

Sērīōla, æ. dim. [*à seria*] *A little butt, or jar.* Seriolæ veteris metuens deradere limum, *Pers. 4, 29.*

* Sērīphium, ii. n. [*à Seripho insulâ*] *A kind of sea wormwood, Plin. 27, 9. & 32, 9.*

* Sērīs, is. f. *Cicory, or endive, Varr. 3, 10.* Genus intybi quod Græci σέριον appellant, *Col. 8, 14.*

Sērīus, a, um. adj. [*à ferendo, i. e. afferendo, Perot.*] *Serious, grave, earnest, of importance, or weight.* || *Ludo uti & joco licet, sed tum cum gravibus seriisque rebus satisfecerimus, Cic. Offic. 1, 29.* = *severus, Plaut.* || *Tiberius ludibria seriis permiscere solitus, Tac. Ann. 6, 2.*

* Sermo, ōnis. m. [*à ferendo, quodd inter duos feritur, Varr.*] (1) *Common discourse, talk,* (2) *A rumour, report, or bruit.* (3) *A low style, such as is used in common talk.* (4) *A speech, or language.* (1) *Multa inter sese vario sermone ferebant, Virg. Aen. 6, 160.* = *In sermonibus collocutionibusque nostris, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* || *Oratio potius quàm sermo est, Id. (2) Sermo est totâ Asiâ dissipatus, Pompeium, &c. Id. pro Flacc. 6.* = *Res in ore atque in sermone omrium, Id. Philipp. 10, 7.* (3) *Non, si quis scribat, uti nos, Sermoni propria, putes hunc esse poetam; Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 42.* || *Contentionis sententiæ rhetorum sunt, nulla sermonis, Cic. Off. 1, 37.* || *Neque numerosa esse, ut poema, neque extra numerum, ut sermo vulgi est, debet oratio, Id. Orat. 195.* (4) § *Sermo Græcus, Quint. 1, 1.* *Latinus, Id. ibid.*

* Sermōcinans, tis. part. *Discourseing.* Psttaci sermōcinantes, *Plin. 10, 42.*

* Sermōcinātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Talk, communication, a figure in rhetoric, Ad Herenn. 4, 43. & 52. Quint. 9, 2.*

* || Sermōcinātor, ōris. m. verb. *A discourseser, Litt. ex Tac. sed q.* || *Hinc tamen*

* Sermōcinātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that discourses, or instructeth to discourse, Quint. 3, 4. || Sed præfatus veniam.*

* Sermōcinātus, a, um. part. *About to talk, or discourse.* Libenter ait se esse facturam, & se cum isto diligenter sermōcinaturam, *Cic. Verr. 1, 52.*

* Sermōcinor, āri. ātus. dep. [*à sermo*] *To talk, to commune, to discourse, to parley.* § *Sermocinari cum aliquo, Cic. Verr. 1, 52.*

* || Sermōnor, āri. dep. *To talk, to discourse.* || *Sermonari rusticius videtur, sed rectius; sermocinari crebrius est, sed corruptius, Gell. 17, 2.*

* Sermunculus, i. m. dim. [*à sermo*] *A little discourse, or talk; tittle-tattle.* Urbani malevolorum sermunculi, *Cic. pro Deiot. 12.* Ser-munculum omnem aut restrinxerit, aut sedarit, *Id. Att. 13, 10.*

|| Sēro, āre. act. & Sēror, pass. [*à sera*] *To lock, or shut, Col. 6, 38.* || *Sed varr. Codd.*

* Sēro, adv. [*à serus*] iūs, comp. *ssimè, sup. Late, in the evening, too late.* Sēro allata est epistola, *Cic. Ad mysteria biduo seriùs veneram, Id. Ut quàm seriùs ejus professio cognosceretur, Cas. B. C. 75.* || *Convivia & seriùs inibat, & maturiùs relinquebat, Sueton. Aug. 74.*

Sēro, ēre, sēvi, sātum. act. [*à שרר vel שרע*] (1) *To sow.* (2) *To plant.* (3) *Also to beget.* (4) *To spread abroad, to disseminate, to raise.* (1) *Pierique non ferunt frumenta, sed vescuntur car-nibus, Cas. B. G. 5, 14.* (2) *Serit arbores quæ alteri seculo profint, Cic. de Senect.* (3) *In partici-p. pass. vid. Satus.* (4) § *Serere aliquid occultis sermonibus, Liv. 7, 39.* Crimina in se-natum apud plebem ferere, *Id. Qui, si nihil est litium, lites ferunt, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 10.*

Sēror, i. pass. *To be sown, or planted, Col. Met. Mihi isthuc nec feritur, nec metitur, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 80.*

* Sēro, ēre, sēvi, festum. act. [*ab εἶρω, εἰρῶ, necō*] (1) *To lay in order; to knit, plait, or wreath.* (2) *To join.* (1) *Vid. Sertus.* (2) § *Met. Serere colloquia, Liv. 24, 31.* sermones, *Plaut. Curc. 1, 37.*

* || Sērōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of whey.* || *Lac serosum, butter-milk, Jun.*

Sērōtinus, a, um. adj. [*à serō*] *That is in the evening, lateward.* || *Festinata sementis sæpe decepit, serotina semper, Plin. 18, 14.*

* Sērpens, tis. part. [*à serpo*] *Creeping, going forward, spreading abroad by little and little.* § *Vitis serpens, Cic. de Senect. 15.* malum, *Id. Catil. 4, 3.* sacer ignis, *Lucr. 6, 660.*

* Sērpens, tis. m. & f. [*à serpendo*] (1) *A serpent, any creeping vermin, as a snake, an adder, &c.* (2) *A dragon.* (3) *A louse.* (1) *Quædam serpentes ortæ extra aquam, simul at-que niti possunt, aquam persequuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 48.* (2) *Erat ei, Tiberio, in oblecta-mentis*

mentis serpens draco, *Suet. Tib. 72.* § Cæruleus serpens, *Ov. Met. 3, 37.* (3) *Plin. 8, 51.*

* || Serpentiaria, æ. f. *The herb dragon-wort, Apul. c. 5.*

* ♀ Serpentiſcena, æ. c. g. [*ex serpens, & ant. geno pro gigno*] *Engendered, or bred of a serpent, Ov. Met. 7, 212.* ¶ *Heinsius autem leg. serpentipes.*

♂ Serpentiſer, ſra, ſrum. adj. *That beareth a serpent.* § Serpentiſeri gigantes, *Ov. Triſt. 4, 7, 17.* ¶ Sed Serpentiſes, diſ, *hæving dragon's feet, hab. MSS. melioris notæ. Vid. Macr. Sat. 1, 20.*

* Serpentiſus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a serpent, Juſt.* ¶ Serpentiſum oris ulcus, *a tetter, or ring-worm, Celf.*

* Serpentiſes, pēdis. c. g. [*ex serpens, & pes*] *Vid. Serpentiſena.*

* † Serpēraſter, i. m. [*à serpo*] *A hanger on; one who creept about, and raketh the country. De ſerpēraſtris cohortis meæ, Cic. Att. 7, 3.* ¶ *Al. leg. cerborāſtris.*

* Serpēraſtra, ōrum. pl. n. [*à serpendo; ſerpunt enim magis pueri, quàm gradiuntur*] *Bands, ſwathes, or ſplints, to bind childrens knees when they learn to go, in order to keep their legs ſtraight, Varr. L. L. 8, 5.*

* || Serphus, i. m. [*σέρφος, Gr.*] *A kind of vermin like an ant, Gratian.*

* || Serpigo, gnis. f. [*à serpo*] *A tetter, Litt. unde non dicit. † Herpes.*

* Serpo, ēe, pi, tum. neut. [*à Gr. ἔρπω*] (1) *To creep, to ſlide on the belly; as ſerpents do.* (2) *Met. To ſpread itſelf.* (3) *To proceed by little and little.* (4) *To augment, or increaſe.* (1) ¶ *Alia animalia gradiendo, alia ſerpendo ad paſtum accedunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47.*

§ *Vipera ſerpit humi, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 3, 102.* (2) § *Serpit hedera, Virg. Ecl. 8, 13.* ulcus, *Celf. 6, 18.* rumor, *Cic. pro Mur. 21.* (3) =

Si conſuetudo ſerpere & prodire cœperit, Id. in Verr. 1. (4) § *Flamma ſerpit, Lucr. Met. Altiùs cura ſerpit, Plin. 14, 11.* § *In immenſum ſerpere, Cic. N. D. 3.*

* † Serpilla, æ. f. ant. *quam nos ſerpentem dicimus, Feſt.*

* Serpyllum, i. n. [*à serpendo*] *A kind of wild, or running, betony; wild thyme, Virg. Ecl. 2, 10.* ¶ *Celf. 5, 11.*

Serra, æ. f. [*à ſecando, qu. ſecerra*] (1) *A ſaw.* (2) || *An instrument of torture by drawing of oxen.* (3) *Alſo a certain fiſh.* (4) || *The wan of an army ſet ſaw-wiſe.* (1) *Vitem ſerra præcidit, Col. de Arb. 9.* ¶ *Ducere ſerram; ſeptam potiùs, vid. Scal. Conjeſt. in Varr. p. 240.* *To quarrel, or diſpute, Varr. R. R. 3, 6.*

|| *Reciprocare, Tert.* (2) *Steph. unde non dicit.* (3) *Plin. 32, 11.* (4) *Gell.*

Serrabilis, le. adj. *That may be cut with a ſaw, Plin. 16, 43.*

|| Serraculum, i. n. dim. [*à ſerra*] *The part of a ſhip wh ch guideth it; ſhe ſtern, or, as ſome think, a pole to ſteer it, Dig. Serraculum, πρὸ δάλιον, Gloſſ. vet.*

|| Serrantia roſtra. abſol. *pro ſerrata, vel quæ ſerrare poſſint, inſtruments with teeth, Iſa. 41, 15.*

|| Serrarius, ii. m. *A ſawyer of wood, or timber, Jun. ex analogiâ.*

Serrata, æ. f. [*à ſerratâ foliorum texturâ*] *An herb called germander, or Engliſh treacle, Plin. 24, 15.*

Serratum, adv. *Like a ſaw, in manner of a ſaw, Vitr. 6, 11.*

Serracula, æ. f. dim. *Betony, ſaw-wort, Plin. 25, 8.*

Serrâ ſra, æ. f. *A ſawing, Pall. 3, 17.*

Serratus, a, um. part. *Sawed, made after the faſhion of a ſaw, hæving the edges ſnaged.* ¶ *Nummi ſerrati, notched like a ſaw to prevent its being counterfeited; milled money, Tac. Germ. 5, 7.* *Folia ſerrato ambitu, Pinn. 25, 6.*

|| Serro, âre. act. *To ſaw. Anro ſerravit ſamos, Sil. 6, 184.* citante *Steph.* ¶ *Al. ſervavit.*

|| Serror, âri. âtus. paſſ. *To be ſawed. Materia ac tali dedolantur & ſerrantur, Veg. 2, 25.*

Serrula, æ. f. dim. [*à ſerra*] *A little ſaw, a hand ſaw, Cic. pro Cluent. 64.*

* Serta, æ. f. id. *quod fertum.* (1) *A chaplet.* (2) *A line, a riſe.* (3) ¶ *Serta Campanica, the herb melilot.* (1) *Præpendent demiffa in pocula ſertæ, Prop. 2, 33, 37.* ¶ § *Serta criniuin, a trefs, or lock, of hair, Scal.* (2)

Tib. 2, 5, 97. *Pallad. in Martio.* ¶ *Sertam deducere, to be a partner, to join with one in dancing a ring, vid. Varr. R. R. 3, 6.* ¶ *ibi Scal. Conjeſt. p. 240.* = *reſtim ducere, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 34.* = *tortum ducere funem, Hor.* (3) *Cato, 107.*

† Sertarius vervex, *R. ex Plaut. corr. pro ſectarius.*

† Sertor, ōris. m. verb. [*à ſerendo, Feſt.*] *qui ſerit quid, vel adſerit aliquem in libertatem. † Adſertor.*

* Sertula Campana, quæ & Serta Campanica, *Cato, 107.* [*ita dicit. quodd circa Nola Campaniæ urbem laudatiſſima proveniat*] *The herb melilot, or clover, Celf. 5, 11.* *Plin. 21, 9.*

* Sertum, i. n. ſc. ſtrophium, eſt enim particip. [*à ſero, neſto*] (1) *A garland of flowers, a wreath, chaplet, poſey, or noſegay.* (2)

Serta, flowers of which it is made. (1) *Sertis redimiti, Cic. Catil. 2, 5.* *Serta capiti delapſa, Virg. Ecl. 6, 16.* (2) *Serta mihi Pnyllis legeret, Id. Ecl. 10, 41.*

* Sertus, a, um. part. (1) || *Plaited, twiſted, wreathed, interwoven.* (2) *Set with flowers as in a garden.* (1) *Apul. Met. 10, p. 349.* ¶ *Solutus, Id.* (2) *Luc. 10, 164.*

* Serva, æ. f. ſc. mulier. *A woman ſervant. Matre ſervâ natus, Flor. 1, 6.*

* Servabilis, e. adj. *That can be preſerved. Caput nulli ſervabile, Ov. Triſt. 4, 5, 21.*

* || Servaculum, i. n. [*à ſervandâ nave*] (1) *A little haven for ſhips to ride in.* (2) *The ſtern of a ſhip, or the helm, or, as ſome think, the anchor.* (1) *Ulp.* (2) *Πηδάλιον, Gloſſ. al. leg. ſerraculum.*

* Servandus, a, um. part. (1) *Delivered, or preſerved.* (2) *Watched.* (3) *To be obſerved, or kept inviolable.* (1) *Carmina lævi ſervanda cupreſſo, Hor. A. Pœt. 333.* (2) *Pomaria ſervanda draconibus, Ov. Met. 4, 646.* (3)

Officia etiam adverſus inimicos ſervanda, Cic. 1, 11. *Jejunium quinto quoque anno ſervandum, Liv. 36, 27.*

* Servans, tis. part. & adj. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Keeping, preſerving, ſaving.* (2) *Keeping, not changing.* (3) *Minding, obſerving.* (4) *Waiting, exp.ſting.* (5) *Watchfull.* (1) *Vinum in vetuſtatem ſervans, Col.* (2) *Superius inſtitutum ſervans, Caſ. B. G. 3, 84.* (3) =

Juſtiſſimus & ſervantiſſimus æqui, Virg. Æn. 2, 427. (4) *Atria ſervantem poſtico falle clientem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, ult.* (5) *Vincere arundinibus ſervantia lum na tentat, Ov. Met. 1, 684.* *Hesperidum mala ſervans, Lucr. 5, 33.*

* † Servatio, ant. *pro ſervaverio.*

* || Servat o, ōnis. t. verb. *A ſaving, Eraſm.* *Quam perpetuam ſervationem meam quædam neceſſitas rupit, Plin. Ep. 10, 121.* † *Conſervatio.*

* Servator, ōris. m. verb. *A preſerver, a deliverer, a ſaviour.* = *Cunctis ſervatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus, Liv. 34, 50.* § *Servator urbis, Cic. pro Domo, 38.* *honesti, Luc. 2, 389.*

* Servatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that ſaveth, &c.* *O mea Bacchis, ſervatrix mea, Ter. Heeyr. 5, 4, 16.*

* Servatus, a, um. part. *About to keep. Præſidia indiligentiùs ſervaturos ciedebant, Caſ. B. G. 2, 33.* *Anſeres ſervatui Capitolia, Ov. Met. 2, 533.*

* Servatus, a, um. part. (1) *Kept, preſerved, ſaved.* (2) *Obſerved, &c.* (1) = *Urbs ex belli ore & faucibus erepta atque ſervata, Cic. pro Arch. Pœt. 9.* (2) *Non modus habitus, non conſuetudo ſervata, Id. pro Cluent. 35.* *Vid. Servo.*

* Serviens, tis. part. *Serveing. Lætari videntur, quodd aliquando cœperint eſſe domini*

non ſervientes, Plin. Pan. 50. *Corpora neceſſitati ſervientes, intra muros habebant, Vell. Pat. 2, 23.*

† *Servi. ant. pro ſevi. Servit ibi hordeum, Catb.*

* || Servia, æ. f. *A garland, a noſegay. Cùm è floribus ſcient ſerta, à ſerendo ſervie appellatæ, Plin. 21, 2.* ¶ *Al. leg. ſervivæ, Turneb.*

* † Servientia, æ. f. *Servitude, Plaut. Red. 4, 2, 13.* † *Servinus.*

Servitico, æ, ſrum. pl. c. g. Servile and baſe folk, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 55.

* Servilis, le. adj. ier, comp. (1) *Of, or belonging to, a ſervant, or bondage.* (2) *Slaveiſh, like a ſlave, ſervile.* (1) § *Jugum ſervile, Cic. Philipp. 1, 2.* XXX *miſa ſervilium capitum, Liv.* *Vellis ſervilis, Cic. metus, Id.* *Supplicio ſervili animadvertere, Liv. 24, 14.* (2) *Nomine ſervilem indolem habere, Id. 1, 5.* *Serviliter, Sen.*

* Serviliter, adv. *Slaveiſhly, bondman like.* = *In dolore eſt providendum nequid abjeſtè, nequid timiddè, nequid ſervilior muliebriterve faciamus, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 23.* § *Serviliter ſictus, Petr. c. 77.*

* Servio, i, e, i, tum. neut. [*à ſervus*] (1) *To be a ſlave.* (2) *To ſerve, to obey.* (3) *To take care of, to provide for.* (4) *To apply himſelf to.* (5) *To be ſubſervient to, to attend upon.* (6) *Alſo to be held in baſe tenure, not as freehold.* (1) § *Dî faxint, ne apud lenonem hunc ſerviam, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 87.* = *Heri imperium exequor, bene & ſedatè ſervio, Id. Men. 5, 6, 17.* ¶ *Tibi ſervire navelim, quàm alii libertus eſſe, Id.* (2) § *Imperat aut ſervit pecunia cuique, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 47.* =

pareo, obedio, Cic. (3) *Valetudini tuæ diligentiffimè ſervias, Id. ad Q. frat. 1, 1.* *Illius miſellæ matrimonio ſerviendum eſt, Id. Fam. 14, 4.* (4) *Summâ ſedulitate culturæ ſerviat, Col. 3, 4.* (5) ¶ *Aliorum amori flagitiouſſimè ſervire, to pimp for them, Cic. in Catil. 2, 3.* (6) *Prædia omnia quæ ſerviebant, non ſervient, Id. in Rull. 3, 3.*

* Servior, i, ri. paſſ. *To be ſerved. Affueſcimus ſervis paucioribus ſervi, Sen. de Animi Tranq. c. 9.* ¶ *Non temerè imitandus.*

* Servitium, ii. n. (1) *Bondage, ſervice.* (2) *A ſlaveiſh compliance, flattery.* (3) *Bondmen, or ſervants.* (1) ¶ *Gravis caſus in ſervitium de regno, Sall. B. J. 62.* (2) ¶ *Nero libertatem Senecæ, quàm ſervitium, ſapius expertus eſt, Tac. Ann. 15, 61.* (3) *Incitare in eadẽ ſervitiâ, Cic. pro Caſ. 32.* ¶ *Veniam pro liberis corporibus orabant, ſervitii decem milia offerbant, Tac. Ann. 12, 17.*

* † Servitutus, a, um. adj. [*ex ſervitus, & tritus*] *Wore out in ſlavery, Plaut. Perſ. 3, 3, 13.* *ſi vera lictio.*

* Servitudo, dñis. f. *Servitude, bondage, ſlavery, Liv. 24, 22.* ¶ *In rariſſi ſi non in ſuſpectis ponendum eſt, Fab.*

* Servitutus, a, um. part. *That ſhall ſerve, or do homage to. Servituta ſuo Capitolia noſtra Canopo, Ov. Met. 15, 828.*

* Servituter, imperf. *All is done to the furtherance of, Cic.*

* Servitus, ſtis. f. [*à ſervus*] *Bondage, ſlavery, thralldom, both of perſons and things.* ¶ *Fit in dominatu ſervitus, in ſervitute dominatus, Cic. pro Dejot. 11.* ¶ *Aliæ nationes ſervitutem pati poſſunt; P. R. eſt propria libertas, Id.* § *Servire ſervitutem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 6.*

* Sërum, i. n. [*à Gr. σῆρος, vel σῆρῶ*] *Why, buttermilk, Plin. 28, 9.*

* Sërum, i. n. (1) *Late, the evening, late of the day.* (2) *Late, a long time.* (1) § *Sërum diei, Liv. 7, 8.* (2) § *In ſeum rem trahere, Liv. conſul eund. 7, 8.*

Sërandus, Varr. R. R. 1, 23. *Vid. Sërendus.*

* Servo, âre. act. [*fort. ab ἑρῶ, ſervo, cuſtodio*] (1) *To keep.* (2) *To preſerve, or ſave.* (3) *To mind, heed, obſerve, or watch.* (4) *To perform, or make good.* (5) *To defend.* (6) *To poſſeſs.* (7) *To keep, or follow.* (1) *Sub ſigno habeo,*

habeo, servoque volumen, *Cic. Att. 9, 10.* § Natus nemo servat in ædibus, *Plaut. Moët. 2, 22.* (2) Unus rempub. bis servavi, *Cic. pro Sext. 22.* § Invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti, *Hor. A. Pœt. 467.* (3) Cæli menses, & sidera serva, *Virg. Geor. 1, 332.* § Servare de cælo, *Cic. pro Domo. 15.* (4) Te oro promissa ut serves tua, *Plaut. Ampb. 5, 3, 1.* (5) Muros lutos aggere servare, *Virg. Æn. 9, 43.* (6) Centum quæ silvas, centum quæ flumina servant, *Id. Geor. 4, 383.* (7) § Instituta majorum servare, *Cic.*

* Servor, āri, āur. pass. *To be kept, &c.* Integrum jus libertatis defendo servari oportere, *Cic. pro C. Rab. 4.*

* Sērus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [*ab ὀψῆς, serus, per. Apoc.*] (1) Late, lateward, late in the evening, nigh to night. (2) That is to be long after, coming long after. (3) Long a growing; also dry. (4) Sad, dolefull. (1) Sera rubens accendit lumina vesper, *Virg. Geor. 1, 251.* § Nox sera, *Id. ibid. 3, 467.* Serior h. ra, *Or. Ep. 19, 14.* (2) Seris fractura nepotibus umbram arbor, *Virg. Geor. 2, 58.* = Sera & tarda nimis, *Cic. de Div. 2, 30. ex pœt.* (3) Serissima omnium amerina, *Plin. 15, 15.* § Ulmus sera, *Virg. Geor. 4, 144.* (4) Serum bellum in angustiis futurum, *Sall. Sera terrifici cecinerunt omnia vates, Virg. Æn. 5, 524.*

* Servūla, æ. f. *A handmaid, a little maid servant.* Per manus servulæ, *Cic. Att. 1, 12.*

§ Sed al. alter.

* Servulus, i. m. dim. [*à servus*] *A little manservant, a valet.* Servulum unum abducit, *Cic. pro Quint. 6.*

* Servus, a, um. adj. (1) *That is in bondage, that is bound to certain service.* (2) *Of base nature.* (1) § Servus homo, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 80.* Manus serva, *Or. Fast. 6, 558.* Servum pecus, *Luc. 6, 152.* (2) § Libera prædia meliore jure sunt quam serva, *Cic. in Rull. 3, 2.*

* Servus, i. m. [*à servando, quod servet, i. e. custodia, heri rem, Scal.*] *A servant, a bondman, or slave.* § Quid tu? servulne es, an liber? *Plaut.* § Minus est quam servus dominus, qui servos timet, *Publ. Syr.* § Servus libidinum, a pimp, *Cic.* § De servis vid. omnino doctissimum Pignoris justum opus.

* Sēsāma, æ. f. [*σπάρων, Gr.*] *A white grain, or corn, growing in India, whereof oil is made; sesame, Plin. 18, 10.* § Dicta & facta papavere & sesāma sparsa, *sefi and sweet, Petron. in pr. nc. Vid. & Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 112.*

§ Sed al. sesamo, leg. in utroque loco.

* Sēsāmicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, that grain, Plin. 24, 4.*

* Sēsāmoides, is. f. [*ex sesamum, & εἶδος species*] *An herb that purgeth melancholy, catchfly, Plin. 22, 25.*

* Sēsāmum, i. n. id. quod sesāma, *Plin. 18, 10.*

† Sescenāris bovis jecur, quid sit vid. *Liv. 41, 15. ubi etiam consule Græc.*

Sescuncia, æ. f. [*ex sesqui, & uncia*] *An ounce and a half.* § Jugeri sescuncia, *Col. 5, 2. Conf. eund. 12, 57.*

Sescunciālis, le. adj. *Of, or belonging to, an ounce and a half; or an inch and a half, Plin. 13, 15.*

Sescunx, cis. m. id. quod sescuncia, *Plin. 36, 25.*

Sescuplum, i. n. aliās sesqui alterum. *The whole, and half as much more; al. Sesquiplum, Quint. 9, 4.*

* Sēse. accus. [*à sui*] *Himself, herself, or themselves, passim.*

* Sēsēlis, is. f. [*σέσελις, Gr.*] *An herb called bartwort, Cic. N. D. 2, 49.* § Leg. & seseli. n. *Dioscor.*

Sesqui. indecl. *So much, and half so much, the whole of a thing, and one half more, Cic. Orat. 56.*

Sesquialter, ēra, ērum. adj. *Containing one and a half, Cic. de Univ. 7.* § Sesquialter numerus, *Vitr. 3, 1.*

§ Sesquiannōna, æ. f. *A soldier's pay and a half, Veg.*

Sesquicūleāris, e. adj. § Dolium sesquicūleare, *containing the full measure of a sack, and half as much more, Col. 12, 18.*

Sesquicyāthus, i. m. *A cyathus and a half, Cels. 6, 7. & 18.*

Sesquidigitālis, e. adj. *A finger's breadth and a half.* Terebatur foramen semidigitale, digitale, sesquidigitale, *Vitr. 10, cap. ult.*

Sesquidigitus, i. m. *A finger and a half.* Canalis altus sesquidigitum, *Vitr. 8, 6.*

Sesquihōra, æ. f. *An hour and a half, Plin. Epist. 4, 9, 9.*

Sesquijūgerum, i. n. *An acre and a half, Plin. 18, 19.*

Sesquillībra, æ. f. *A pound and a half, Col. 12, 36.*

Sesquimēsis, is. m. *A month and a half, Varr. R. R. 1, 27.*

Sesquimōdius, ii. m. *A bushel and a half, Varr. R. R. 1, 42. Col. 2, 13.*

Sesquibōlus, i. m. *Three farthings, Plin. 26, 8.*

Sesquioctāvus, a, um. adj. *Eight and a half; rather one and an eighth part, Cic. de Univ. 7.*

Sesquidōpēra, æ. f. *A day's work and a half.* § Sarriuntur sesquidoperā, iterum sarriuntur unā operā, *Col. 2, 13.*

Sesquidōpus, ēris. n. *A task, or work, and a half.* § Sesquidopus conficere, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 67.*

§ Sesquipæan, ānis. m. *A measure consisting of a pæan and a half, Litt. ex Cic.*

Sesquipedālis, le. adj. *A foot and a half long, Vitr. 2, 8. Plin. 17, 20.* § Sesquipedalia verba, *great, big, vaunting words, Hor. Art. Pœt. 97.*

Sesquipedāneus, a, um. adj. *Of a foot and a half, Plin. 9, 27.*

Sesquipes, pēdis. m. *A foot and a half, a cubit, Varr. R. R. 1, 43. C. d. 5, 10.*

Sesquiplāga, æ. f. *A stroke and a half, more than a blow, Tac. Ann. 15, 67.*

§ Sesquiplāris, e. adj. § Sesquiplares milites, *soldiers that have an allowance more than ordinary by one half.* Duplares duas, sesquiplares unam semis consequebantur annonam, *Veg. 2, 7. Vulg. Simplicares unam, M.*

Sesquipleus, īcis. *Half so much again, Cic. Orat. 57.*

Sesquiplum, i. n. id. quod sescuplum, *Plin.*

Sesquipus, a, um. adj. *As much and half as much, as six to four, Quint. 9, 4.*

Sesquisenex, is. c. g. *Over old, very old, Varr.*

Sesquitercius, a, um. adj. *Which containeth as much as another, and a third part more, Cic. de Univ. 7.*

§ Sesquitylles. m. *A very crafty and subtle fellow, Litt. ex Varr.*

* Sēsibulum, i. n. [*à sedeo, sessum*] (1) § A bench to sit on, a couch, a settle. (2) A close stool. (1) Præ metu latronum, nulla sessibula, ac ne sufficientem quidem supellectilem parare possumus, *Apul. Met. 1, p. 30.* (2) Olet stibulum, sellam, & sessibulum merum, *Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 56.*

* Sēsilis, e. adj. (1) *That sitsb as it were, dwarfish, low, growing in breadth not in height.* (2) Pass. *That may be sat.* (1) Pyra minimo sessilia pediculo, *Plin. 15, 15.* § Sēsilis lactuca, *Mart. 3, 47, 8.* § Sēsilis obba, *with a broad bottom, Pers. 5, 148.* (2) § Tergum sessile, *Or. Met. 12, 401.*

* Sēsīmōnium, ii. n. *A shrub, or place, where the images of the gods were set; a rood-loft, Vitr. præf. l. 7.*

* Sessio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à sedeo*] *A sitting, session, or affizes.* § Status, incessus, sessio, accubitus, *Cic. Off. 1, 35.* In eo loco habent sessiones matres familiarum, *Vitr. 6, 10.*

* Sēsitiō, ōnis. f. verb. *An often sitting, Litt. ex Cels.*

* Sēsitiator, ōris. m. verb. *He that sitsb often, Litt. ex Sen.*

* Sēsito, āre. freq. [*à sedeo*] *To sit often, to take up a seat.* Dea in Periclis labris sessitavisse dicitur, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 15.*

* Sessor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A sitter.* (2) *An inhabitant.* (1) In vacuo lætus sessor plaforque theatro, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130.* (2) Sessores veteres urbe insulæque eiecit, *Nep. Cim. 2. ubi al. possessores.*

* Sēsūrus, a, um. part. [*à sedeo*] *That is to sit, Hor. A. Pœt. 154.*

* Sēsians, tis. m. id. quod sextans, *Plin.*

* Sēsantārius, a, um. adj. *Plin. 33, 3. id. quod sextantarius.*

* Sēsertiolum, i. n. vel sēsertiolus. dim. *A little sesterce, Mart. 1, 59.*

* Sēstertium, ii. n. unde pl. sēsertia. (1) *A thousand sesterces.* (2) *A kind of mattock, or pickax.* (3) § A place where the gallows, or gibbet, stood. (4) § Also a kind of veil, or mantle. (1) *Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8. & 2, 2, 28.*

(2) Bipalium vocant rustici sēstertium, *Col. 2. de Arb. 1, 1. sc. quoddam latum duos pedes cum semisse.* (3) *Litt. ex Tac. quoddam in urbe semitertio militari abesset, Lips.* (4) Sēstertio, vel lodiculā, involutus, *Suet. Aug. 33. ubi al. leg. segetro.*

* Sēstertius, ii. m. [*ex semis, & tertius, qu. semitertius, vel semitertius.* Dupondius enim & semis antiquus sēstertius est, *Varr.* quippe quoddam duos asses & semissem valeret, uti denarius decussim, i. e. decem asses: prout Gr. dic. ἡμισυ τριῶν pro δύο καὶ ἡμισυ, *Prisc.* Dupondius autem nummus, cum sit bil. bis, per duas LL. perscriptus; Sēstertius nummus igitur per duas LL. & S. i. e. duas libras & semissem, nunc HS. perscriptus. al. volunt sēstertium dici, quoddam de tribus assibus semis deficiat] *A sesterce, a coin among the Romans, in value the fourth part of a denier, or two asses and a half, i. e. two pounds of brass coin and a half; marked thus LLS. the two LL. standing for libræ, pounds, and the S. for semi, half a pound; which afterwards, by turning the two LL. into an H, was thus marked, HS.* § Sēsertii ducenti, trecenti, mille, *Geil.* § septem millibus, *Maer. Trecenta millia nummum, i. e. sēsertiūm, Plin. centena, sexcenta, HS. subint. millia Id. decies centena, sc. millia sēsertiūm, Juven. duodecies HS. subint. centena millia, Suet. = Nummus.* § De sēsertio vid. *Scal. De re nummariā; Budæum de Assē, l. 1. Gronov. de Sēsertiis, & Wardi nostri dissertat. De assē & part. ejus.*

* Sēsiana mala. *A kind of apple so called from Sēsianus, Col. 12, 45.* § Al. leg. sextiana, & septiana.

† Set. conj. ap. vett. pro sed. [*ex se, i. e. seorsum, & et, Scal.*]

* Seta, æ. f. [*à χῆτρα, atque id ab Hebr. שֵׁטָה sūm*] (1) *A bristle, or big rough hair.* (2) Meton. *A fishing line.* (1) Gladius setā equinā aptus, *Cic. Tuscul. 5, 21.* § Seta leonī, *Id.* Quasi setis labra mihi compungit barba, *Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 49.* (2) *Mart.*

* Sētāba sudaria. [*ab urbe Setabi Hisp. ubi optimum linum, Plin.*] *A handkerchief of fine laron. or cambrick, Catull. 12, 14. & 25, 7.*

* Sētāceus, a, um. adj. *Of bristles.* § Sētaceum cribrum, *a sieve made of hair to range coarse meal, Jun.* † Ex setis aptum.

* Sētānia, æ. f. *A kind of onion, Plin. 19, 6.*

* Sētānium, ii. n. (1) *A medlar.* (2) *Coarse, ordinary, food.* (1) *Plin. 15, 20.* (2) Non enim possunt militares pueri setanio educi, *Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 16.* § Sed vid. *Muret. Var. Lect. 9, 13. al. enim leg. setamio.*

* Sētānius, a, um. adj. [*σπάρων, vel σπάρωνος, Gr. à σῆτες, Ionic. quod Doricè σῆτες, Atticè σῆτες*] *Of this year, of this spring, of three months growing.* § Setanium panis, *bread made of such corn, Plin.* Setania cepa, *an onion of this year's growth, Id.* Setanium mespilum, *a medlar, Id. 15, 20.*

§ Sētiger, ēra, ērum. adj. (1) *That bearsb, or hath, bristles on his back.* (2) Subst. *A boar.* (1) § Sus setigera, *Virg. Æn. 12, 170. frons, Stat. Theb. 8, 533.* (2) Nisi setiger ille inter opacas sylvas, *Or. Met. 8, 376.*

Metuendus

Metuendus setiger arvis, *Mart.* 13, 93. § *Se-*
tigerum latus, Vol. Flocc. 3, 50.

|| *Setim.* *A tree like white-thorn, which never*
roteth, of which the wooden work of the ark
and tabernacle was made, Bibl.

Setinum vinum. [à *Setiâ, Campaniæ urbe*]
A very generous wine, Plin. 14, 6. Cùm lato
Setinum ardebit in auro, Juv. 10, 27.

* *Setosus, a, um. adj. Ruzb, hairy, full of*
bristles. || *Aliter curatur: raripilum pecus, ali-*
ter setosum, Col. præf. ep. § *Aper setosus,*
Virg. Ecl. 7, 29. *setolum pectus, Cels.* 2, 8.

* || *Sëtüia, æ. f. dim. A little bristle, Litt.*
ex Mart. || *Leg. saltem ap. Arnob.* 1, 7.

Seu, conj. disjunctiva. [contr. ex five, ut neu
ex neve] Esther, or. Seu pedibus, seu remis
ibis, Prop. 6, 1, 33. *Seu rectè, seu perperam,*
Cic. pro Cæcin. 24.

* || *Sëvâcium, ii. n. [à sevirum] A tallow*
candle, Apul. Met. 4, p. 77. *Pric. edit.*

Sëvectus, a, um. part. Carried away, apart,
or aside. Cur tua præscripto sevecta est pagina
gyro? Prop. 3, 3, 21.

§ *Sëveho, ère, exi. aët. To carry aside, Litt.*
ex Ov.

|| *Sëvehor, i. pass. To be carryed aside, Litt.*
ex Stat.

Sëverè, adv. iüs, comp. sëmè, sup. (1)
Gravely, soberly. (2) || Sharply, severely, to the
utmost, without favour. (1) Graviter & severè
voluptatem fecerunt à bono, Cic. de Fin. 2. *Se*
verissimè ætas exacta, Id. pro Rosc. Com. 15.
(2) = *Aquam bibentes coëcebat, severiusque*
increpabat, Gell. 10, 5.

Sëveriana pyra. [à Severo insitore dict.] Plin.
15, 15. al. scauriana.

Sëveritas, âtis. f. Gravity, seriousness. (2)
Severity. (3) Sharpness, sourness. (1) || Se-
veritatem in senectute probò, acerbiter nullo
modo, Cic. de Sen. 18. *Ne blanditis ejus impe-*
diatur disputandi severitas, Id. || *Falso no-*
mine severitatem pro sèvitâ appellat, Tac. (2)
|| *Ita adhibenda est mansuetudo, & clementia*
ut reip. causâ adhibeatur severitas, Cic. Offic. 1,
25. || *Attici comitas non sine severitate*
erat, neque gravitas sine facilitate, Nep. Attic.
15. || *moderatio, Tac.* 15, 49. (3) § *Un-*
guenti severitas, Plin. 13, 3.

† *Sëveriter, adv. id. quod severè, Titian. ap.*
Non. || *Item Apul. † Severè.*

† *Sëveritudo, dñic. id. quod severitas. Illi*
caperat trans severitudine, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 3.
|| *& Apul. † Severitas.*

Sëverus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sëmus sup.
[qu. secus, i. e. juxta verus; vel qu. satis verus,
Id. vel à σέβωμαι, veneror, ut sit id. quod Gr.
σεμνός, Non.] (1) Serious, sober. (2) Stale.
(3) *Exact, impartial. (4) Severe, harsh, crab-*
bed, sharp. (5) Terrible, frightful. (6) De-
mure, coy. (1) || Op. nor quod ego dixi
per jocum, id eventurum & severum. & ferium,
ut hæc inveniantur ejus filiae, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 3,
50. (2) § *Severum Falerium, Hor. Od.* 1,
27, 9. (3) *Cujus legis severi custodes requi-*
runtur, Cic. Familia ad judicandum severissima,
Id. (4) *Si pœna paulò severior fuerit, Sall. B.*
C. 50. (5) *Amnis severus Eumenidum, Virg.*
Æn. 6, 3-4. *Voluisti Alhuc severum facere,*
sc. te in eum mere, Plaut. Cist. 3, 3, 15. (6) §
Severa virginitas, Ov. Met. 3, 254.

|| *Sëvir, iiii. m. (1) One of the chief of the*
equestrians, six in all, one to each decury; a
captain of a regiment of horse. (2) Also this was
the name of a civil magistrate superintending over
his brethren. (1) Cap. tol. in vitâ M. Aur. Ant.
c. 6. V. Herm. Aug. de militiâ equestri, c. 2.
(2) *SEVIR IVRI DICONDO, & SEVIR*
VRBANVS in antiq. Lapidibus non raro occ.
Quin & AVGVSTALIS, qui tamen an milita-
ris fuerit, N. L.

* *Sëvo, âre, aët. [à sevirum] To grease, or*
dip in tallow. § Severe candelas, Col. 2, ult.

* *Sëvor, âri. pass. To be tallowed, Col.*

Sëvoco, âre, aët. (1) To call apart, or aside,
from another. (2) To separate, to withdraw, to
sever. (1) § Sevocabo herum, — Menæchme!

Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 25. (2) § *Sevocare animum*
à contagione corporum, Cic. de Div. 1, 30.

Sëvoco, âri, âtus, pass. To be separated. Cùm
interficeretur Cæsar, tum te à Trebonio vidimus
sevocari, Cic. Philipp. 2, 14.

* *Sëvōsus, a, um. adj. Full of tallow, or suet;*
greasey. Sevofa cornigeris medulla, Plin. 11, 37.

* || *Seutlōmāche, es. f. [σευτλομαχήχη,*
Gr. ex σεῦτλον, five τεῦτλον, beta; & μαλά-
χη, malva] The herb spinach, or spinage, Ruell.

* *Sëvum, i. n. quod & Sëbum, & Sëpum dic.*
[à sue, qu. suævum; quod plus pinguedinis hoc
animal habet] Tallow, suet. || Quæ ratio ad-
pis, in h s quæ ruminant. eadem sevi est, Plin.
28, 9. § *Sevum hircinum, Col.* 6, 12.

* *Sex. adj. indecl. [à Gr. ἑξ, quod ab Hebr.*
ww] Six in number. Sex menses cum Antiocho
tui, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 91.

* *Sexagēnarius, a, um. adj. Of, or concerning,*
sixty; sixty years of age, Suet. Claud. 23.

* *Sexagēni, æ. a. adj. pl. (1) || Sixty, or*
threescore opisce. (2) Sixty. (1) SEXAGE-
NOS DENARIOS PLEBI DEDI, Inscript.
v. i. ap. Grut. p. 231. (2) § Sexageni mili-
tes, Liv. 8, 8.

* *Sexagēsīmus, a, um. adj. The sixtyeth, Cic.*
Attic. 5, 13.

* *Sexagies, adv. Threescore times. § Sexagies*
fortitūm, Cic. Philipp. 2, 18.

* *Sexaginta, pl. indecl. [à Gr. ἑξήκοντα]*
Sixty, or threescore. Annos sexaginta natus es,
Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 10.

* *Sexangulus, a, um. adj. [ex sex, & an-*
gulus] Six cornered, Plin. 37, 9. *Sexangula*
cera, Ov. Met. 15, 382.

Sexatruus, uum. pl. n. The sixth day after the
ides of March, Varr. Vid. Quinquatruus.

* || *Sexcēnarius, a, um. adj. Cf, or concern-*
ing, six hundred, Bud. ex analogiâ

* *Sexcēni, æ. a. adj. pl. [ex sex, & centum]*
(1) *Six hundred. (2) An infinite number, a great*
many. (1) Singula jugera vinearum sexcenas
urnas præbuisse, Col. 3, 3. || *Ciceroni etiam*
nonnulli ed. tribuunt. (2) Alp Varr & Col.

* *Sexcēni, æ. a. adj. pl. Six hundred. §*
Sexcenti nummi, Cic. Verr. 5, 25.

* *Sexcētēsīmus, a, um. adj. The six hun-*
dredth, Plin. 8, 7.

* *Sexcenti, æ. a. adj. pl. [ex sex, & cen-*
tum] Six hundred; also an infinite number.
Belli periculum, militum improbitas, sexcentia
præerea aia, Cic. Attic. 6, 4. *Venio ad epi-*
stolas tuas. quas ego sexcentas uno tempore ac-
cepi, Id. Attic. 7, 2.

* *Sexcenties, adv. [ex sex, & centies] Six*
hundred times, indefin. Cic. Att. 4, 16.

* † *Sexcentoplāgus, i m. [qui sexcentas pla-*
gas accepit] He that receiveth six hundred stripes.
Ex fabricâ Prætinâ, Capt. 3, 5, 68.

* *Sexdecies, adv. [ex sex, & decies] Sixteen*
times, Plin. 6, 29.

* *Sexdecim, indecl. [ex sex, & decem] Six-*
teen, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20.

|| *Sexennālis, e. adj. Of every sixth year, Litt.*
ex Plin.

Sexennis, e. adj. That is six years old. Inde
surptus serè sexennis, Plaut. Pæn. 4, 2, 80.

Sexennium, ii. n. [ex sex, & annus] The
space, or age, of six years. § Sexennii acta,
Cic. Philipp. 5, 3.

* *Sexies, adv. [i sex] Six times, Col.* 5, 2.
§ *Sexies Consul, Paterc.* 1, 15. *Sed sexiens*
habet Ed. Oxon. 1711.

Sexsignāni, òrum. m. pl. Soldiers of the sixth
legion, or of six ensigns, Plin. 4, 19.

* *Sexiādecimāni, òrum. pl. m. [ex sextus, &*
decimanus] Soldiers of the sixteenth legion, Tac.
Hist. 3, 22, 2. § *Sextadecimana legio, Id.*

Hist. 1, 55, 2. *Vexillarii quartadecimæ & sex-*
iadecimæ legionum, Id. Hist. 2, 100.

* *Sextans, tis. m. vel sestans. [à sex] (1)*
The weight of two ounces; the sixth part of an
as, or a pound weight. (2) Also a measure of
two cyathi, two parts of two ve. (3) A sixth
part of any thing, as of an acre. (1) Extulit
eum plebs sextantibus collatis in singula capita,

Liv. (2) *Poto ego sextantes, tu decunces, Mart.*
12, 28. (3) Col. 5, 1.

* *Sextantālis, e. adj. Two thumbs broad, thick,*
or deep. § Fufus sextantalis, Virg. 10, 6.

* *Sextantārius, a, um. adj. Of the weight of*
two ounces. &c § Affes sextantarii, Plin. 33, 3.

* *Sextāriolus, i. m. [à sexarius] A small*
sextary, Suet. in vitâ Horat.

Sextārius, ii. m. [quod sexta pars congi,
Id.] A Roman measure holding two cotulæ, or
heminae, being about our pint and a half, to wit,
twenty-four ounces; though some account it but
eighteen, or twenty, ounces. According to the
former reckoning, it is two pounds Troy weight,
or a pound and a half Avoirdupois; we may use
it for a quart, as being the nearest to it. § Vini
sextarius, Hor. A. Pœt. 74.

* *Sextiāna, pyra, vel mala. [à Sextio quo-*
dam sic dict.] A certain kind of pears, or apples,
of marvellous roundness, Col. 12, 45. || *Scrib.*
& sextiana.

* *Sextilis, is. m. [ita dict. quod sextus sit*
à Martio mensis] The month of August, being the
sixth begining at March. Sexti'em totum deside-
ror, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 2. *It. adj. || sextilis men-*
tis, Id. ibid. 11, 10.

* *Sextula, æ. f. [à sextus] The sixth part of*
an ounce, that is, a dram and a scruple. (2)
A measure of land, whereof 72 make an acre;
400 foot. (1) Heres ex duabus sextulis, Cic.
pro Cæc. 6. (2) *Col.* 5, 1.

* *Sextum, adv. The sixth time. § Sextum*
consul, Cic. in Pison. 9.

|| *Sextuplus, a, um. adj. Six times so much,*
Hull. ex analogiâ.

* *Sextus, a, um. adj. [à sex] (1) The*
sixth. (2) || Sextus calus, the ablative case.
(1) *Passim. (2) Sextus calus est Latinis pro-*
prius, Varr. L. L. 9.

|| *Sextissis, is. f. Six pounds weight, Bud.*
ex analogiâ

Sexus, ūs. m. & Sexus, i. n. [à secus, i. e.
alter; quod aliter se habeant mas & femina;
unde & secus ant. pro sexus] A sex. § Sexus
virile, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 19. *Sexus utrumque,*
Varr. Virile & muliebre sexus, Tac. Hist. 5, 13,
c. *Certe signis comprehendere licet quem sexum*
generaverit, Col. 6, 24. *Adoleicens ambiguo*
sexu, Liv. 27, 11.

S ante I.

* *Si conj. [à Gr. εἰ] (1) If. (2) Seeing*
that, since. (3) Although. (4) O that, or would
to god. (5) || Si minùs, if not. (6) Whether or
no. (7) || Si Dñs placet, a form in passion, or
disdain. (8) It is elegantly omitted. (9) As
soon as. (10) Whether. (1) Si tempus est ulum
jure hominis necandi, Cic. pro Milon. 4. § *Si*
me audies, Id. Si id facias, Id. (2) Si te in
germani fratris dilexi loco, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 57.

(3) *Redeam? non, si me obsecret, Id. Eun.* 1,
1, 4. (4) *Si nunc te nobis ille aureus arbore ra-*
mus ostendat, Virg. Æn. 6, 187. (5) *Si minùs*
hominum famam timuisset, at illam ipsam noc-
tem face'que nuptiales, Cic. pro Cluent. 6. (6)

Vifam, si dorni est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 118. *Ita*
mihî referat, si nostri mutua cura est, Tib. 3, 1,
19. (7) *Vide ut otiosus it, si dñs placet, Ter.*
Eun. 5, 3, 10. (8) *Dare denegâre, ibit ad illud*
illico, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 78. *Ad cælum, jussu-*
ris, ibit, Juv. 3, 78. (9) *Afferetur, si à foro*
ipsum rediit, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 7. (10) *Sinito*
ambulare, si foris, si intus volent, Id. Capt. 1,
2, 5. || *Si pro quod. Commoti patres vice*
fortunarum humanarum, si illic præpotens opibus
populus, &c. Liv. 7, 31. || *Pro ne. Ipsa pro-*
pinquitas loci, si Romana arma omnibus infesta
finitimis essent, stimulabat, Id. 1, 15. || *Si*
pro cum, ubi, postquam, Cic. Offic. 2, 1.

* *Sibi, dativ. [à sui, à σφί, vel σφίσι] To, or*
for, himself, herself, itself, or themselves, passim.

* || *Sibilator, òris. m. verb. He that hisseth, or*
whistleth, Litt. ex Apul. † Qui sibilat.

* *Sibi'o, âre, aët. [à σιφλώω, i. e. ignominia*
afficio, Sip.] (1) To hiss. (2) Met. To hiss at
one

um expectant, *Id. ibid.* 5, 137. Signum petentium PRIAPVM aut VENEREM dare, *Suet. Col.* 56. (9) Equus ejus cor cecidit, obiecto signo, ut peritis videbatur, ne committeret praelium. *Cic. de Div.* 1, 35. (10) = Signa, syneraque caelestia, *Id. N. D.* 1, 13. Cum sol duodecimum petegit Signa, *Or. Met.* 13, 618. Si Luna detestaretur in signo Leonis, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 53. (11) *Ge. m.*

Sil, silis, n. [vox peregrina] (1) *A kind of earth, of a yellow colour, which being burnt makes a red for painters use; a kind of ochre.* (2) *Also an herb, the same with si er aquaticum.* (1) Sil Atticum, *Virr.* 7, 14. (2) *Apic.* 3, 5.

* Sila, æ. f. ant. *A helmet, Vid. Silus.*

Silaceus, a, um, adj. [à file] *Of a yellow colour, Plin.* 35, 6. Silacei miniacæque cunei, *Virr.* 7, 5.

Silanus, i. m. [ab Arab. سِلَانٌ fluxus aquæ. *M.*] *A conduit pipe; a wind figure, or fountain image, set up at fountains, through which the water ran; a bays.* Provoluta Corpora filanos ad aquarum strata jacebant, *Lucr.* 6, 1263. Confert ad somnum Silanus juxta cadens, *Cels.* 3, 18. = Salens.

|| Silatium, i. n. sc. vinum, *id. quod jentaculum*, quod jejuni vinum fili (i. e. herbâ scilicet) conditum ante meridiem absorbeant, *Fest.*

Silaus, i. f. *A kind of herb like smilage, Plin.* 26, 8.

|| Sile, is, n. *id. quod selesi, Fest.*

* Silena, æ. f. [à silur: puella quæ est finitimaribus; ab amatoribus ita dicta] *A snub-nosed girl, Lucr.* 4, 1162. = Simula, latyra, *Id. ib.*

Silens, tibi. part. five nomen. (1) *Keeping silence, still, silent, without noise.* (2) *Quiet, calm* (1) Ego abscissi silens, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 53. (2) = Silente celo, serenæque noctibus, *Plin.* 18, 28. § Silens furculus, *Col.* 11, 2. vinea, *Id.* 4, 17. ¶ Luna silens, *the new moon not yet shining, Id.* 2, 10. Fios silens, *at its full growth, or rather before it openeth, Col.* 12, 7. Silentes, *dead men, shades, ghosts.* Cæus silentium, *Or. Met.* 16, 66.

|| Silentiarius, ii. m. *A gentleman usher, who seeth good rule and silence kept in the court, Cod.*

Silentium, ii. n. [à fileo] (1) *Silence.* (2) *Met. The shades.* (3) *Secrecy.* (4) *Quietness, stillness.* (5) *Obscurity.* (1) = Ipse conticuit, & cæteris silentium fuit, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 35. ¶ Teclis facta silentia, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 734. ¶ Neque impari clamore, neque silentio segni, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 5. ¶ Silentium noctis, *the dead of the night, midnight, Liv.* 5, 32. Silentia lunæ, *when she doth not shine, Virg. Æn.* 2, 255. (2) Sacro digna silentio, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 21. (3) Eximia est virtus præstare silentia rebus, *Or. de A. Am.* 2, 603. (4) Silentium est causatum, & juris, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 13. Ad ipsos ætatis terminos per silentium venire, *Tac. Agric.* 3. (5) Vitam silentio transigere, *Sal. Catil.* 1.

|| Silentus, a, um, adj. *Silent.* § Silenta loca, *Gell.* 19, 7.

* Silenus, i. m. [à filus] *Flat-nosed.* = Simus, *Plaut.*

Sileo, ere, ui. neut. & act. [ab S literâ quæ silentii nota; cum n. silentium insicere volumus, S pronunciamus; vel ab Hebr. שָׁלוֹם quietum esse] (1) *To hold his peace.* (2) *To say, or write, a thing; to keep silence.* (3) *Not heard not regarded.* (4) *To be quiet, still, or calm.* (1) Virgo muta flet, *Or. Met.* 10, 389. (2) § Neque Si charitæ filant quod bene feceris, Mercedem tuleris, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 31. § = Si cum cæteri de nob. silent, etiam nos ipsi taceamus, *Cic. pro Sullâ.* 29. Silent diuinus musæ Varronis, *Id. Acad.* 2, 1, 1. (3) Inter armia silent leges, *Id. pro Mil.* 4. (4) Omne stratum flet æquor, *Virg. Eccl.* 9, 57.

Sileor, eri. pass. (1) *To be passed by in silence.* (2) *To be forbid to be spoken.* (1) Nilum verum naturæ opus fileatur, *Puin. in procem. operis.* (2) Ille dies nefastus erit, per quem tra verba silentur, *Or. Fast.* 1, 47.

* Siler, eris. n. [à celeritate crescendi, à salio,

ut salix; est enim pumila salix] *A small withy, or offer; § Molle fieri, Virg. Geor.* 2, 12.

Sileco, ere, ui. incept. *To begin to hold his peace; to wax still, or quiet; to be bushed.* Aliquod abibo, dum hæc filecunt turbæ, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 2, 10. § Cui furor jucundis Zephyri filecunt, *Catull.* 42, 3.

Siletur. imperf. *They are silent, or hold their peace; all lies bushed, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 13.

* Silex, icis. m. vel f. [à Gr. χαλκίς, *Gl. Syr. πυρίτης*] *A flint-stone.* § Validi fines, *Lucr.* 1, 571. rigidi, *Or. nigri, Plin. attriti, Id. Nuda silex, Virg. Ecl.* 1, 15. atra, *Id. Æn.* 6, 602.

Silicernium, ii. n. [epulum funebre, five cæna mortualis, quæ filicernium, super filicem posita cæna, *Serv.* etiam vett. pro cæna, cæna dixere; unde s in e mutato silicernium, pro filicernium, ut quod castrense antiquæ nunc carmen; al. quæ silicernium, i. e. ἀλυσία, quod natali die lucernæ accendebantur; mortuali id non faciebant, *Scal.* Silicernium, cæna, quæ insertur diis manibus, quod eam silentes cernant, i. e. umbræ possideant, *Donat.* Est & fardiminis genus, quo stetum (leg. cujus esu) familia purgare (leg. purgari) solet; dictum quia, cujus nomine ea res instituebatur, is jam silentis, (i. e. umbras) cerneret, *Fest.* De diversis hujus vocab. etymis pro notionum diversitate, *aci, Voss. & Kirchman. de Rom. Funer.* 4, 4. (1) || *A funeral supper, or banquet, offered to the infernal gods, and set upon a flint, Serv. or upon a tile-herd, Or.* (2) || *Allo a feast at funerals made for old folks, who were never like to see one another again.* (3) || *Allo a kind of pudding eaten for the cleansing of the family at any old lady's death.* (4) *Also an old man who stoopeth to the ground as he goeth.* (1) *D-n. interpr.* (2) *Varr. in Melag.* ap. *Non.* Credidi me filicernium ejus esse usitum, *Cæcil.* (3) *Fest.* (4) *Ego te exercebo hodie, filicernium, Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 48.

* Silicernius, ii. m. [ex silex, & cerno; qui incurvus in terram filices carnit] *A stooping old man, Varr.*

† Silicernium ant. pro filicernium, *Varr.*

* Siliceus, & Silicius, a, um, adj. (1) *Flinty, of flint.* (2) *Met. Hard as flint, stout.* (1) § Saxa filicea, *Virr.* 8, 3. (2) Impudicorum cætus furtem quoque & filicem virum emollit, *Sen. de Ira.* 3, 8.

* Silicia, æ. f. [quod inter filices crescat] *A kind of herb, some take it for fenugreek, Plin.* 18, 16.

|| Silicius, i. m. *A piece of a carved bed, Plin.* 16, 16. ¶ Sed curatione locus eget.

* Silicula, æ. & Silicia. dim. [à filiqua] *A little cod, or bush, Plin.* 24, 19. & Varr. *R.* 1, 23.

|| Siliginarius, ii. m. *A seller of fine wheat, D.g.*

Siliginæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, or made of, the finest flour.* ¶ Siliginæus panis, *white bread, or fine manchet, Sev. Ep.* 123. § Siliginea farina, *Plin.* 18, 9.

Siligo, ginis. f. [fert. ab Hebr. שָׁלוֹם nix. unde panis è filigine factus tener & niveus dicit. *Juv.*] *A kind of corn with an upright stalk, and the grain very white, but lighter and of less nourishment than wheat.* Ne nos tranquillæ optabilis agricolis, fallat siligo; nam hoc tritici vitium est, & quamvis candore præstat, pondere tamen vincitur, *Col.* 2, 9. ubi vid. *plura.* Siliginem propriè dixerim tritici delicias, candor est & sine virtute, & sine pondere, *Plin.* 18, 8.

* Siliqua, æ. f. [à συλόγκων, *Idem, interp. Vet. Gloss.*] (1) *The bush, pod, or shell, of a bean, pea, or any such thing.* (2) *The pulse therein.* (3) *Also the carob tree.* (4) *Carobs, or carob bean pods.* (5) || *Also a weight called a carat, used by refiners of gold and silver.* (6) *The herb called fenugreek.* (1) Siliquæ, caulesque, fabarum, *Col.* Grandior ut tætus filiquis tauracibus esset, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 195. (2) Vivit filiquis & pane secundo, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 123. (3) *Col.* 5, 10. = Ceration, persicum, *Id. ibid.* (4) *Plin.* 15, 24. (5) Semina sex aliqui filiquis latitantia curvis At tribuunt scrupulo, *Fann. de Pond.* (6) *Col.* 2, 11.

* Siliquæ, arum. pl. f. [à filiqua] *Capers, Jun.*

* Siliquastrum, i. n. [quodd siliquæ simile est] *An herb with a leaf much like alecost, but having a sharp biting taste; pepperwort, or St. Mary's herb, Plin.* 11, 12. & 20, 17.

* Siliquor, ari. pass. [filiquas facio, i. e. filiquis tegor] *To grow in a bush, or pod, al. to be unsheathed, Plin.* 17, 9. & 8, 7.

* Siliquosus, a, um, adj. *Husky, full of bushes, or shells, Lint. ex Col.*

* Sillographus, i. m. [à seq. fillus & γράφω scribo] *A writer of lampoons, or libels, Gell.* 3, 7. *Lat. Irifor.*

* Sillos, i. m. [σίλλος, *Gr. i. e. ἑμμετρον σιλλος, κακολογία, χλευασμός, Hesych.*] *A satirical poem, a lampoon, a raillery, a jeer, taunt, or scoff, vid. Gell.* 3, 7.

* Silo, onis. m. [à filus; ut à nasus, naso, *Plin. σιλλος, qui prominentia habet supercilia, à Sileno, quem hirsutis superciliis fuisse tradunt; vel qui est naso sursum versus repando, unde galeæ quoque à similitudine filis dicebantur, Fest. Piaut.*] (1) *He that hath a nose crooked upwards; a chamois, or snub, nosed fellow;* (2) *or he that hath hanging eyebrows.* (3) || *Also a stratagem, or device, of false ground with sharp stakes underneath; a kind of pit-fall.* (1) *Eccum recalum & filonem scem, Piaut. Rud.* 2, 2, 11. (2) *Vid. Plin.* 11, 37. (3) *G. ex Sil.*

* Silphium, ii. n. σίλφιον *Gr. An herb whereof cometh benzoin, Plin.* 18, 19.

* Silva, æ. f. [al. quod ab ὕλη deductum putent, per y scribunt, sed non est necesse, ut eâ causâ universæ antiquitatis consensum repudietur, præsertim cum sciamus y Græc. in i Latini sum sæpe migrare, ut. ὑπό in sipes, φρύγω in frigo, a, à silendo, sed illud ma, is placet] (1) *A wood, or forest.* (2) *It is said of sharp woods.* (3) *Vines.* (4) *And probably of any thing rough, and thick.* (5) *Synecd. Bushes, leaves.* (6) *A flock, or plenty, of matter brought together.* (7) *A rough draught.* (1) ¶ Pecora atque homines ex agris in silvas compellebat, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 19. Me in silvam abstrudo densam atque asperam, *Cic. Att.* 12, 16. (2) Subit aspera silva, Lappæque tribulique, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 153. (3) Silvarum alæ piellios propaginis arcus Expectant, *Id. Geor.* 1, 26. (4) Horrida ficæ silva comæ, *Juv.* 9, 12. (5) Aras verbenis silvæque incinxit agrestis, *Or. Met.* 7, 242. (6) Silva rerum & sententiarum comparanda est, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 26. (7) Aliqui decurrunt per materiem & sequentes calorem atque impetum ex tempore scribunt; hanc silvam vocant, *Quint.* 10, 3.

* Silvaticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a wood.* § Laurus silvatica, *Cato, R. R.* 8. Mus silvaticus, *Plin.* 3, 9.

* Silvesco, ere. incept. *To wax wild, to grow thick and bushy.* Nec nati vitem silvescere, *Col.* 4, 11. vid. & *Cic. de Senect.* 15.

* Silvester, hæc silvestris, hoc silvestre; & hic & hæc silvestris, & hoc silvestre, adj. or, comp. (1) *Of a wood, or forest; woody.* (2) *Bred in the country, wild, savage.* (3) *Rude, unpolished, rustic.* (1) Loca silvestria sepibus densa, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 42. ex *poëta.* § Silvester ager, *Col. praef.* 1. (2) Silvestriora omnia tardiora, *Plin.* 16, 27. § Silvestres uri, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 374. (3) Silvestres homines, *Hor. A Poët.* 391. Silvestrem musam meditari, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 2.

¶ Silvicola, æ. comm. *Living in the woods, Prop.* 3, 13, 25.

¶ Silvicultrix, icis. f. [ex silva, & colo] *Living in the woods.* § Cerva silvicultrix, *Catull.* 64, 72.

* Silvifragus, a, um, adj. [ex silva, & fran-go] *Breaking the woods.* Silvifraga flabra, *Lucr.* 1, 276.

Silviger, era, erum. adj. *Bearing woods.* § Silvigeri montes, *Plin.* 30, 3.

* Silvius, a, um, adj. *Woody.* § Saltus silvosi, *Liv.* 9, 2.

* Silvula, æ. f. dim. [à silva] *A little copse, or wood.* Totus locus silvulis occupetur, *Col.* 8, 15.

* Silurus, i. m. [quia crebrè σεείει ἐρᾶν, i. e. agitatur]

agitāt caudam] *A fish much like a surgeon, a flatfish, or flat-fish*, Plin. 9, 15.

* *Sīus*, [à G. σιμύς] *A chamæis nose, crooked upward*, C. C. N. D. 1, 29. Plin. 11, 37. || *Silus* appellatur naso sursum versus repandens, Fest.

* *Sīma*, æ. f. [à σιμύς, Gr. ἐπιτριβίς] *The blunt part of a pillar in the very top, like a snub-nose*, Vitr. 4, 3.

* || *Simbeilla*, id. quod *sembella*, qu. *semitella*, *Half a pound*, Spon.

* *Sīmia*, æ. f. [quod *lima* sit, pressis naribus, Serv.] (1) *An ape, or jackanapes*. (2) Met. *He that endeavoureth to be like another, an imitator*. (1) *Simia* quam *similis* turpissima be- stia nobis, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 35. de diver- sis generibus, vid. Plin. 11, 44. (2) *Stoicorum* *simia*, rusticus, Plin. Ep. 1, 5.

* *Sīmīla*, æ. f. [contr. pro *semidala* à Gr. σερμίδαλις] *Flour, fine meal of corn*. Non po- teris *similæ* dotes memorare, nec usus, Mart. 13, 10.

* || *Sīmīlaceus*, a, um. adj. *Made of fine flour*. || *Similaceus panis*, *finest bread*, Jun.

* || *Sīmīlagīneus*, a, um. adj. *Made of fine flour*. § *Panis similagīneus*, Sen. Ep. 119. ubi al. *siliginæus*.

* *Sīmīlāgo*, gīnis. f. [à *simila*] *Fine flour*. || *Similaginem* appellant in tritico, quod flo- rem in siligine, Plin. 28, 10.

* *Sīmīlāmen*, īnis. n. *A resemblance*, Litt. ex Ov. || *Reff. simu'amen*, quod v.

|| *Sīmīlāris*, e. adj. [in *similes* partes divisi- bilis; ut caro, os, vena, arteria, nervus, &c.] *Of like nature, or parts; similar*, Med. † *Si- milis*, simplex.

Sīmīlis, e. adj. [à *hnd* simulacrum] or, comp. *līmus*, sup. (1) *Like in aspect*, (2) or in nature, temper, or conditions, (3) or any other way. (1) § *Os humerisque deo sim lis*, Virg. Æn. 1, 593. Non lacte lacti similis est, Plaut. Merc. 5, 9, 38. Pallor similis buxo, Ov. Met. 11, 417. (2) § *Similis domini*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 43. majorum suorum, Cic. Fam. 12, 22. (3) § *Similis pavor ac bello Gallico fuerat*, Liv. 6, 28. *Similis finis erit boni, atque antea*, Id. *Similes sunt*, ut si qui gubernatorem in na- vigando agere nihil dicant, Id. de Senect. 6. *Si- miles sunt* tanquam si loquerentur, Id.

† *Sīmīlras*, ātis. *Likeness, semblance*, Cæcil. ap. Non. & Vitr. 2, 9. † *Sīmīludo*.

Sīmīliter, adv. *līnē*, sup. *In likemanner, like- wise, semblably, or agreeably*. § *Similiter* his ac scorpion's parit, Plin. *Similiter* facis ac si me- roges, Cic. N. D. 3, 3. *Simillimē* atque in il- lege, Id. Agrar. 1, 4.

Sīmīlītudo, dīnis. f. (1) *Likeness, resemblance*. (2) *A similitude, a comparison*. (1) § *Est quæ- dam homini cum Deo similitudo*, Cic. de Legib. 1, 8. *Morum similitudo*, Id. veri, Plin. 34, 7. (2) *Similitudines* quæ ducuntur ex brutis an- malibus, Quint. 5, 13.

Sīmīlo, āre. act. *To be like, to resemble*, Mar- cell. Emp. & A. Victor. 1, 21, sed longè usit- affimilo.

* *Sīmīolus*, ī. m. dim. [à *simius*] *A little ape, one who apes another*, Cic. Fam. 7, 2.

† *Sīmītu*, pro *simul*. *Together*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 84.

* *Sīmīus*, īi. m. (1) *An ape*. (2) *A mimick*. (1) *Callidus emissas eludere simius hastas*, Mart. 14, 202. (2) Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 18.

* *Sīmō*, ōnis. m. [à *simus*] *That is born without nostrils, that bath a flat nose upward, a name they used to give to dolphins*, Plin.

† *Sīmō*, āre. act. *To make flat, or snub*, Lu- cil. ap. Non. 2, 771.

* || *Sīmōnia*, æ. f. [à *Sīmone* Mago, quam Lat. *mūnralem ambitum* voc. cum quis ecclesia- sticas functiones, quæ Dei dona sunt, nundina- tur] *Simony*, Eccl. † *Sacrorum nundinatio*.

* || *Sīmōniacus*, a, um. adj. *Simoniacal*, Eccl. † *Ad nundinationem sacrorum pertinens*.

* || *Sīmīlāris*, e. adj. vel *Sīmīlārius*, a, um. (1) *Belonging to that which is but one, simple*. (2) *Housing, barnefs*, so called, because

they that wear it have but single allowance. (1) *Simulariæ venditiones*, Ulp. (2) Veg. 2, 7. || *Dupariæ*.

Simplex, īcis. adj. [i. e. sine plicā] or, comp. *līmus*, sup. (1) *Simple, single, of one sort, without any thing in it, uncompounded, unmixed*. (2) *Right forward, straight, direct*. (3) *Down- right, sincere, honest, without deceit*. (4) *Home- ly, or homely; mean, ordinary*. (5) *Silly, foolish, simple*. (1) || *Animi natura simplex* est, nec habet in se quicquam admixtum, Cic. de Senect. 21. || *Varæ res Ut noceant homini credas, memor illius escæ, Quæ simplex olim tibi sederit*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 73. || *Du- plex quæ ex argumento facta est simpliciter*, Ter. Haut. prol. 6. || *Hujusmodi & simplices*, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 7. || *Simplex mors, death with- out torture*, Suet. (2) || *Flexuosum iter auris habet, ne quid intrare possit, si simplex & directum pateret*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. (3) *Simpli- cissimā mente & verā fide*, Petron. c. 101. *Omnia vera diligimus, id est, fidelia, simplicia, con- stantia*, Cic. *Quantò est simplicis beneficium ac- ceptum augere?* Sen. *Simplex nobilitas, perfida tela cave*, Ov. Fast. 2, 226. (4) § *Rura simpli- cia*, Plin. 12, 1. (5) || *O virum simplicem, qui nos n hil celat! sapientem, qui servendum neces- sitati putet*, Cic. Orat. 69. *Simplicis utamur commoditate viri*, Ov. Ep. 17, 176.

Sīmīlītas, ātis. f. (1) *Plainness, openness, simplicity, singleness, plain dealing, downright ho- nesty*. (2) *Also singleness*. (1) *Sine crimine mo- res, Nudaque simplicitas, perpetuæque pudor*, Ov. Amr. 1, 3, 14. (2) *Merui simplicitate fugam*, Id. Trist. 1, 4, 42.

Sīmīlīter, adv. iūs, comp. *līmē*, sup. (1) *Simply, purely, sincerely, without relation to any other thing*. (2) *Nakedly, without setting off*. (3) *Plainly, freely*. (1) || *Aut simpliciter quæritur, aut comparatè*, Cic. Top. 22. || *Sim- pliciter, & ex suā vi considerare*, Id. de Inv. 2, 33. (2) || *Simpliciter breviterque dicere*, Id. Offic. 2, 9. || *Simpliciter, sine ulā exorna- tione*, Id. de Inv. 2, 3. (3) || *Amicè, & sim- pliciter reprehendere*, Plin. Ep. 5, 3. || *Sim- plicius & antiquius permutatione mercium uti*, Tac. Germ. 5, 6. *Ego & tu simplicissimè inter nos loquimur*, Id. Hist. 1, 15, 7.

† *Sīmīlītus*, adv. pro *simpliciter*, Non. ex Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 15.

|| *Si plō*, adv. *Simply, by one sort*, Fest. † *Sīmīlīter*.

† *Sīmīlōna*, æ. f. *A drinking gossip*, Plaut. Fest. Litt. sed non inven.

|| *Sīmīlōnes*, um. pl. m. [qu. simul epu- lones] *They who eat and drink together*, Fulgent. ex Suetio.

|| *Sīmīlūdāria* funera sunt, in quibus simpli- udi adhibentur. *Single sports of dancers, or tum- blers*, Fest.

Simplus, a, um. adj. [à *sine*, & plus, M.] *Single in number, one only*. *Liceat simplum sol- vere trecentos Philippos*, Plaut. Pæn. sc. ult. || *Duplo*, aut, si ita pacti, *simplio*, Parr. R. 2, 10.

|| *Sīmīlātrīces*, ium. f. pl. [à *simpulo*] mu- lieres r-bus divinis deditæ, Fest.

Sīmīlūm, ī. n. [ab Hebr. *hnd* infero m, Jof. Scal.] *An earthen chaice, or cup, used in sa- crifice before gold and silver were in use m*. Varro taketh it for a *cruet with a pipe to drop out wine*, L. L. 4, 26. *Excitare fluctus in simpulo*, Cic. de Legg. 3, 16. || *Hujus formam passim in summis antiquis videre licet*.

|| *Sīmīlūātrix*, īcis. f. quæ porrigit simpu- vium, Interpr. Juu.

Sīmīlūvium, īi. n. [qu. *simbulvium*, à *simul*, & *bua*, potus] *An earthen vessel used of old in divine service*, Juv. 6, 342. ubi al. *simpulium*, & *sympinium*.

Simul, adv. [à *simile*; ut *facul*, à *facile*: quod *similes* simul congregantur] (1) *Together, in company*. (2) *At the same time*. (3) *All un- der one, at once*. (4) *Without ac, as soon as*. (5) *Also with ac, atque, or ut*. (6) || *Simul— simul, no sooner—than*. (7) *Also both—and*.

(8) *Moreover*. (1) *Dummodo simul simus*, Cic. Fam. 9, 1. (2) *Arbores cum lunā simul se- nescunt*, Id. de Div. 2, 14. (3) *Demonstravi hoc illi, simul & illi ostendi*, Id. Attic. 1, 1. *Daas res simul nunc agere decretum est mihi*, Plaut. Merc. prol. inveni. (4) *Æstas interitu- ra simul Pomerio auctumnus fruges effuderit*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 9. (5) *Simul ac se ipse com- movit, atque ad se revocavit*, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 16. *Simul atque hostis superatus esset*, Idem. *Simul ut experecti sumus*, Id. Acad. 2, 4, 16. (6) *Simul spernebant, simul metuebant*, Liv. (7) *Simul terrā, simul mari bellum impellere*, Tac. Agric. 25. (8) *Simul ilud ne ciebat*, Cic. pro C. Balb. 25.

Sīmūlāc um, ī. n. [à *simulo*] (1) *The pro- portion of any thing, a resemblance, a representa- tion, a figure*. (2) *A phantom, a ghost*. (3) *A picture, or statue*. (4) *A trace, a footsteps, a show*. (1) || *Statuæ & imagines non animo- rum simulacra sunt, sed corporum*, Cic. pro Arch. Poët. 12. || *Pugnæ simulacra, meæ- figbis*, Virg. Æn. 5, 585. Conf. & Liv. 29, 22. (2) *Simulacra v. det volitantia*, Virg. Æn. 7, 89. || *Simulacrum atque umbra C. eūsæ*, Id. Æn. 2, 772. (3) *Zeuxes Helenes simula- crum pinxit*, Cic. de Inv. 2, 1. *Mulieris simu- lacrum è marmore*, Id. pro Dom. 43. (4) || *Nec indicia, nec omnino simulacrum aliquod, aut vestigium civitatis*, Id. Fam. 10, 1.

|| *Sīmūlāmen*, īnis. n. *An image, resemblance, or representation*, Ov. Met. 10, 727.

Sīmūlāns, t's. parr. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Re- sembling*. (2) *Feigning, counterfeiting, mimick- ing, imitating*. (1) *Æra Alexandri vultum simulantia*, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 241. (2) *Hos re- misit, simulans ex vnculis effugisse*, Nep. Paus. 2, 2. *Litigare se simulans, blinditur*, Cic. Non fuit in terris vocum simulantior ales, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 23. sed MSS. *simulation*, & *Heinf. simulacror*.

Sīmūlātē, adv. *Counterfeitly, feignedly, with a pretense only, dissimblingly, hypocritically*. || *Sive ex animo id sit, sive simulatē*, Cic. N. D. 2, ult. || *F. cū, aut simulatē, loqui*, Id. R. frat. 1, 10.

Sīmūlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A counterfeiting, a dissimbling, a colour, pretense, or disguise*. Per simulationem amicitie nefariè prodiderunt, Cic. ad Quir. post redit. 9. || *Ex omni vitā simu- latio dissimulationeque tolenda est*, Id. Offic. 3, 15. || *Simulatione contra Pompeum & Cæsa- rem, animo pro Cæsa- re flet*, Patere. 2, 48, 4.

Sīmūlātor, ōis. m. verb. *A feigner, or coun- terfeiter; a dissimbler, a hypocrite*, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 3. § *Simulatio belli*, Luc. 4, 23.

Sīmūlātix, īcis. f. *A feigning, a witch, a bag*, Stat. Theb. 4, 351.

Sīmūlātus, a, um. part. *Feigned, dissimbled, counterfeited, pretended*. *Pseudophilippus à men- dacio simulatione originis, Patere. 1, 11*. Non si- mulatum quicquam potest esse diuturnum, Cic. Offic. 2, 12.

† *Sīmūlis*, e. adj. antiq. pro *similis*.

Sīmūlo, āre. act. [à *simuli* pro *similis*] (1) *To make like*. (2) *To seem, to resemble*. (3) *To feign, set a countenance, or face, on a thing*. (4) *To take the form of, to make as if*. (5) *To dis- simulate, or play the hypocrite*. (1) *Fortalis cu- pressum Scis simula- re*, Hor. A. P. 20. (2) || *Non es quod simulas*, Id. Sat. 2, 7, 56. (3) *Sol- lon, quo reip. prodesset, fuisse simulav*, Cic. Offic. 1, 30. *Simul bo quasi non noverim*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 21. (4) *Juno simulavit a- um*, Ov. Met. 3, 275. (5) *Simulat his se rebus considerare, sed video quid agat*, Cic.

Simulor, āri. pass. *To be feigned*. *Quasi de in- dustriā simularentur*, Suet. Tib. Claud. 20.

Simultas, ātis. f. *Privy grudge, displeasure, secret hatred, dissimbled malice*. *Huic simulas cum Curione intercedebat*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 25. *Simultates, quas mecum habuit, depoluit*, Cic. pro Planc. 31.

† *Simulter*, adv. pro *similiter*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 148.

* *Simulus*, a, um. adj. [à simus] *Somerubat* *flatuofed*, Lucr. 4, 1162. Mart. 5, 63.

* *Simus*, a, um. adj. [σινός, Gr. qui pref-
sis est naribus, *Serv.*] *Flatuofed*. § *Smæ* ca-
pellæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 7. *Simâ* nate homo,
Mart. 6, 39, 8.

Sin. conj. [ex si, & ne adjecto, & signific. si
verò; vel à Gr. σιν, si, fin] *But if, other-
wise, if not.* Si potes, &c. sin planè non po-
tes, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 15, 14.

Sināpe, is. n. & *Sināpi*. n. indecl. & *Sinā-
pis*, is. f. *Mustard-feed*. *Sinape* atque *cerian-
dum* sata sunt, *Col.* 11, 3. *Sinapi* *Pythagoras*
principatum habere indicavit, *Plin.* 20, 22.
Scelerata *sinapis* teritur cum illis, *Plaut. Pseud.*
3, 2, 28. *Fletum* *facitura* *sinapis*, *Col.* 10,
123.

|| *Sināpinus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to mustard.*
¶ *Mola sinapina*, a *mustard quern*, Jun.

|| *Sināpismus*, i. m. *A salve made of mustard,*
to raise blisters, or wheals, upon the skin, Jun.

|| *Sināpizo*, āre. act. *To do over with mustard,*
Veg. 2, 6. † *Sinapi* *illinere*.

Sincērē. adv. || ius, comp. (1) || *Purely,*
entirely. (2) *Sincerity, plainly, without disguise.*
(1) *Scrib. Comp.* 113. (2) *Craſſi* *libertum* ni-
hil puto *sincērē* locutum, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 15. *Sin-
cerius*, *Gell.* 7, 3.

Sincērītas, ātis. f. *Clareness, integrity, upright-
ness, neatness, ſincerity*, *Plin.* 21, 7. § *Sin-
ceritas* *ligni*, *Col.* 4, 26.

|| *Sincērīter*. adv. *Sincerely*, *Gell.* 13, 16.

Sincērū, a, um. adj. || or. comp. *sīmus*, sup.
[ex sine, & cera: ut mel purum dic. quod cerā
non est permixtum.] (1) *Since e. without mix-
ture, pure.* (2) *Whole, or entire.* (3) *Open,*
free, ingenuous, plain, downright. (1) § *Ex*
amphorā *primū*, quod est *sincerissimum*, ef-
fluit, *gravissimum* quodque & *turbidum* *subſidit*,
Sen. Epist. 108. *Since* *um* est *vas*, quodcumque
infundis, *acſcit*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 54. (2) = *M.*
Corium *fartum* & *teſtum*. ut *aiunt*, *ab omni*
que moleſtā *sincerum*, *incorruptū*que *conſeruet*, *Cic.*
Fam. 13, 50. ¶ *Perſi* *facies* *sincerū*, *that never*
went to him, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 16. (3) § *Sin-
cerā* *fide* *agere*, *Liv.* 29, 4. = *Nihil* *est* *ſanc-*
tum *atque* *sincerum* *in civitate*, *Cic. pro Quint.*
2. = § *Secer* *ni* *poſſunt* *ſucata*, & *ſimulata* *ū*
sinceris *a.que* *veris*, *Id. de Amic.* 25. *Verſus*
sincerior, *Gell.* 18, 10.

† *Sincīnia*, æ. f. [ex sine, & cano] *When*
one ſingeth alone, *Fest.*

Sinciput, itis. n. [qu. *semiciput*, *Plant.* vel à
ſciendo, qu. *ſinciput*, *Pacuv.*] (1) *The fore-*
part, or perhaps, one half, of the head. (2) *Also*
a hog's cheek ſouſed. (1) § *Sinciput* *anterior*,
ſciciput *poſterior* *pars* *capitis*, *Cornutus* *in Perſ.*
¶ *Non* *tibi* *ſarum* *est* *ſinciput*, *you are not in your*
ſenſes, *Plaut. Menæch.* 3, 2, 41. (2) *Sincipita*
verſion *intendiſſa*, *Plin.* 8, 51. *Fuſā* *fumofum*
ſinciput *aure*, *Perſ.* 6, 70.

* *Sindon*, ōnis. f. [σινδών, Gr. ab Hebr.
סין unde *Angh. ſatin*] *Very fine linnen*, ſuch as
cambric, lawn, tiffany, &c. *Non* *ſic* *in Tyrā*
ſindone *totus* *eris*, *Mart.* 4, 19.

Sine. præp. [ex ſi, & ne, *Perot.*] *Without*.
Homo *ſine* *te*, *ſine* *ſide*. *ſine* *ſpe*. *ſine* *ſede*. *ſine*
fortunis, &c. *Cic. pro Cael.* 32. ¶ *Sine* *cat* *ce-*
nare, *Prov.* *To manage one's ſelf ſo as to need no*
aſſiſtance, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 120. § *Non* *poſſum*
tecum *vivere*, *nec* *ſine* *te*, *Mart.*

Sinene, tis. part. *Suffering*. *Moretur* *ergo* *in*
libertate *ſinertibus* *nobis*, *Plin.* 4, 11.

|| *Singillō*, ōnis. m. [à *ſingulo* *panno*] *A kind*
of ſingle garment without ſinerting, *Tieb. Poll.*

Singillatim. adv. dim. [à *ſingulatum*] *Particu-*
larly, one by one. § *Civitas* *non* *ſingillatim*, *ſed*
provinciis *totis* *dabatur*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 36.

|| *Singulārīē*. adv. *pro ſingulariter*, *Charif.*
ex Cic.

Singulāris, e. adj. (1) *Single, one alone, one*
and no more. (2) *Singular, peculiar, extraordi-*
nary, matchleſs, unparalleled; either in a good,
or bad, ſenſe. (3) *Also apart, or by itſelf.* (1)
Democritus *effectus* *auget* *ejus*, *qui ſingularis*
natus *ſit*, *Plin.* 28, 10. ¶ *Singularis* *potentia*,

a monarchy, *Nep. Dion.* 9. (2) § *Singularis*
& *eximia* *virtus*, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 1. § *Non*
vulgare, *ſed ſingulare* *maleficium*, *Id.* (3) *Locus*
in edito ſingularis, *Suet. Aug.* 72.

|| *Singulārītas*, ātis. f. *Singularity, excellency*,
Scal.

Singulārīter. adv. (1) *Singly, in the ſingular*
number. (2) *Singularly, particularly, paſſingly,*
above all others, only. (1) § *De pluribus ſin-*
gulariter, *Quint.* 9, 3. (2) *Quem ſingulariter*
dilexi, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 47.

Singulārīus, a, um. adj. *Single, one by one.*
|| *Literæ ſingulariæ*, *Gell.* 17, 9. *Indito* *his*
catenas ſingulariæ, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 3.

|| *Singulārīus*, ii. m. *A ſhort-hand writer, one*
who writes by ciphers; a ſingle letter, or cha-
raſter, for a word, *Cujac.* † *Qui* *notis* *excipit*.

Singulātīm. adv. *Every thing by itſelf, parti-*
cularly, one by one. *Singulatim* *unicuique* *reſpon-*
dere, *Cic. Div.* *in Verr.* 15.

|| *Singulātor*, ōris. m. *eques ſolitarius, qui uno*
equo ſervit, *Scal.* *in Manil.* § *Deſultor*.

Singultans, tis. part. *Sebing.* *Truncum* *relin-*
quit *Sanguine ſingultantem*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 333.
Singultantia *verba* *moliri*, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 26.
Conf. Sil. 14, 552. *Val. Flacc.* 2, 211.

Singultātus, a, um. part. *Delivered with ſobs.*
Singultatis *oſcula* *miſſa* *ſonis*, *Cv. Triſt.* 3, 5,
16.

Singultiens, tis. part. (1) *Yexing, bickup-*
ing, ſebing. (2) *Clucking.* (1) *Pho.* 23, 1.
(2) *Singultientem* *matrem* *ſequuntur* *pulli*, *Col.*
8, 11.

Singultim. adv. *With ſobs, ſebingly.* *Ut* *veni-*
coram, *ſingultim* *paucā* *locutus*, &c. *Hor. Sat.*
1, 6, 56.

Singultio, īre, īvi, tum. neut. *To yex, to ſob,*
to bickup; to cluck, as a brooding hen doth. *Vid.*
Singultiens.

Singulto, āre. freq. (1) *To yex, or ſob, of-*
ten. (2) *Alio* *to gaſp up.* (1) *Vid.* *Singul-*
tans. (2) *Trepidās* *in limine* *vitæ* *Singultant*
animas, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 266.

Singultus, ūs. m. [qu. *ſingultus*, *ad ſingula*
verba *vocis* *interruptio*] (1) *The bickup, or yex-*
ing. (2) *A ſebing.* (3) *A clucking of hens with*
chickens. (1) *Clebris* *quaſi ſingultibus* *ſiſtunt*
quod effundunt, *Plin. jun.* (2) *Multas* *lacr-*
mas & *ſletum* *cum ſingultu* *videre* *potuiſti*, *Cic.*
oro Planc. 31. *Singultibus* *agri* *trepidant*, *Val.*
Flacc. 3, 218. (3) *Polli* *ſequentes* *nutricis* *ſin-*
gultus, *Col.* 8, 31.

Singulū, a, um. adj. [ab Hebr. סגול pecu-
lium, i. e. quicquid *peculiare* *est* & *ſingulare*] (1)
Every, each one; every ſeveral, or by it-
ſelf; one by one. (2) *Single, alone.* (3) *One*
only. (1) *Singulum* *video* *veſtigium*, *Plaut.*
Cist. 4, 2, 34. § *Binæ* *provinciae* *decretæ* *ſin-*
gulo, *Liv.* 42, 1. *leg. & ſingulis.* § *Vobis* *ſin-*
gulis & *egi*, & *agam* *gratiam* *uni-verſis*, *Cic.*
p ſiq. in ſenat. ven. § *Non* *modò* *plures*, *ſed*
ne ſinguli *ſiquidem* *poſſunt* *accedere*, *Id. in Verr.*
ult. 51. (2) *Quod* *est* *miſer-rimum*, *nunquam*
ſumus *ſinguli*, *Sen. N. Q. præf.* 4. (3) *Ut* *bi-*
nus *pro ſingulis* *collegas* *haberet*, *Suet. Aug.* 37.

* *ſiniſter*, ia, um. adj. *icr. comp.* || *Imus*,
ſup. [qu. *ſine* *aſſiſis*, à Gr. ἀσινερός] (1) *That*
is on the left hand. (2) *Unlucky, unfortunate.*
(3) *Untoward, awkward.* (4) *Also lucky and*
cr-ſperous, in ſoothſaying. (1) § *ſiniſter* *cu-*
bitus, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 3, 11. *ſiniſtra* *pars* *mu-*
rorum, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 468. *ſiniſtrum* *cernu*,
Liv. *Cor* *in pectore* *ſub ſiniſteriore* *mammā*
poſitum, *Celf.* 4, 1. *ſiniſtrimum* *auſpicium*,
Prife. § *Dextimum.* (2) = *Dūs* *iratis* *na-*
tus *genio*que *ſiniſtro*, *Perſ.* 4, 27. (3) § *ſini-*
ſtra *liberalitas*, *Catull.* 27, 15. *diligentia*, *Plin.*
jun. ¶ *Fidei* *ſiniſter*, *perſidious, or faith-*
leſs, *Sil.* (4) *Fulmen* *ſiniſtrum* *optimum* *auſpi-*
cium *habemus*, *Cic. i. e. nos* *Romani* *habemus*,
nam *Græcis* *dextrum* *melius*.

* *ſiniſtērītas*, ātis. f. *Untowardneſs, awkward-*
neſs, unluckyneſs, *Plin. En.* 9, 5. § *Rarò* *occ.*

* *ſiniſtrā*. adv. [à *parte ſiniſtrā*] *On the left*
hand. § *Suprà*, *infrā*, *dextrā*, *ſiniſtrā*, *antē*,
poſt, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 40.

* *ſiniſtra*, æ. f. *ſc. manus.* *The left hand,*
the part toward the left hand. § *Cur* *à dextrā*
corvus, *à ſiniſtrā* *cornix* *faciat* *ratum?* *Cic. de*
Div. 1, 39.

* *ſiniſtrē*. adv. *Unluckily, unfortunately, awk-*
wardly. § *Acceptum* *ſiniſtrē*, *Hor. A. Poët.*
452. *Cont. & Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 73.

* *ſiniſtroſum*, & *ſiniſtroſus*. adv. [ex
ſiniſtra, & *verſus*] *Toward, or on, the left hand,*
or ſide. § *Ille* *ſiniſtroſum*, *hic* *dextrorſum*
abit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 50. *Hinc* *ſe* *ſeſcit* *ſini-*
ſtroſus, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 24.

Sino, ēre, ēvi, ſinītum. aſt. (1) *To ſuffer,*
to permitt. (2) *To give: one leave to do a thing,*
or let one do it. (1) = *Non* *feram*, *non* *patiar*,
non *ſinam*, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 5. *Tu* *eam* *virginem*
eſſe *non* *ſiviſti*, *Id. pro Demo.* 34. (2) *Vin'*
vocem? *CL. Sine*, *nolo*, *ſi* *occupata* *eſt*,
Plaut. Caſ. 3, 2, 14. *Sine* *fores* *ſic*, *abi*, *nolo*
aperiri, *Id.*

* *ſinōpīcus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to,*
ſinoſer, or ruddle, *Vitr.* 7, 7. § *Minium* *ſi-*
noſicum, *Celf.* 5, 6.

* *ſinōpis*, idis. f. [σινωπῖς, Gr.] *A red ſtone*
commonly called ſinoſer, or ruddle. *Sinopis* *inven-*
ta *eſt* *primū* *in Ponto*, *inde* *nomen* *à* *Sinope* *ur-*
be, *Plin.* 35, 6. = *Terra* *Pontica*, *Id.*

|| *Sinuāmen*, īnis. n. *A hollowneſs, or bend-*
ing. ¶ *Riparum* *ſinuamina*, *the turnings, or*
reaches, in rivers, *Prud. Perieſeph.* 7, 34. †
Sinus.

|| *Sinuātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A bending, or beav-*
ing, *Ap. poſter.*

Sinuātus, a, um. part. *Crooked, bent, gathered*
round. *Sinuatus* *in arcus*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 51.

Sinum, i. n. *vel potiùs* *Sinus*, i. m. [à *ſinu*,
ob *concaſſitatis* *ſimilitud.* *Varr.*] *A bowl to drink*
wine, or milk, in; a milk pail. *Sinorum* & *cap-*
idarum *ſpecies*, *Varr.* *Eine* *hic* *cum* *vino* *ſinus*
fertur? *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 82. *Sinum* *lactis* *te*
expectare *ſat* *eſt*, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 33.

Sinuo, āe. act. [à *ſinus*] (1) *To turn, or*
wind, in the form of a ſerpent; to bend, or bow;
to wind round. (2) *To make hollow, as in a fi-*
ſtula, or ſuch like ſore. (1) *Sinuat* *immenſa* *vo-*
lumine *terga*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 208. § *Sinuare*
arcum, *Ov. Met.* 8, 30. (2) *Celf.* 4, 1. &
7, 2.

Sinuer, āri. paſſ. *To be wound, or bent.* *Ser-*
pens *ſinuatur* *in arcus*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 42. *Sinu-*
antur *cornua* *lunæ*, *Id. ibid.* 682.

|| *Sinuōſē*. adv. *unde* *Sinuōſius*. comp. *In-*
tricately. § *Dicam* *ego* *indoctius*, *ut* *aiunt*, &
apertius, *quæ* *ſuiſſe* *dicturum* *puto* *ſinuōſius* *at-*
que *ſolertius*, *Gell.* 15, 5.

Sinuōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *That hath many*
turnings, windings, or bendings. (2) *Crooked.*
(3) *Plaited.* (4) *Inmoſt, inward.* (1) *Sinuo-*
ſa *draconum* *membra*, *Claud. Rept. Prof.* 1,
179. § *Vena* *ſinuofa*, *Prop.* 4, 1, 25. *litora*,
Val. Flacc. 2, 452. *æquora*, *Id.* 3, 277. (2)
§ *Arcus* *ſinuofus*, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 1, 23. (3) §
Veſtis *ſinuofa*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 68. (4) *Te* *ſinu-*
oſo *in pectore* *fixi*, *Perſ.* 5, 27.

Sinus, ūs. m. [de e'ymo incert.] (1) *The*
boſom, *all within the compaſs of the breaſt and*
arms, all above the girdle, *Valla.* (2) ¶ *De*
ſinu *eſſe*, *a confident, a boſom friend.* (3) *The*
part of the gown before the girdle which uſed to be
very wide. (4) *Met. Compaſs, reach, power.*
(5) *A ſecret place to lay up, or hide, any thing*
in. (6) *The inner part of any thing.* (7) || *The*
palm of the hand. (8) || *The hole, hollow, or*
bottom, of an impoſſhume. (9) *The breaſt, the*
heart. (10) *Protection, defence.* (11) *The hol-*
low of any thing, particularly of the eye. (12)
The boſom, or gulf, of the ſea. (13) *A wind-*
ing, a ſpire, a ringlet. (14) *A bay, a creek.*
(15) *The ſail of a ſhip filled with wind.* (16)
The bow of a net. (1) = *Iſte* *verò* *ſit* *in ſinu*,
*complexū*que *meo*, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. = *gre-*
mium. (2) *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10. (3) *Nodo* *ſinus*
collecta *fluentes*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 324. *Romanus*,
ſinu *ex togā* *facto*, *Hic*, *inquit*, *vobis* *bellum*
atque *pacem* *portamus*, *Liv.* (4) *Cæſar* *mihi*
in ſinu *eſt*, *neque* *diſcingor*, *Cic. ad Q. frat.*
2, 13.

2, 13. (5) Abditis pecuniis per occultos aut ambiciosos sinus, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 92. (6) Intra mœnia, atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, *Sall. B. Catil.* 56. (7) Sinus manuum homini datur, ut sumpta melius possit continere, *Laet.* (8) *Litt. ex Cels.* (9) Attoniti micuere sinus, *Öw. Ep.* 1, 45. (10) Confugit in sinum tuum concussa respub. *Plin. Paneg.* 6. Tanquam omnis respublica in Vespasiani sinum ceciderat, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 69. (11) Angustus in ipso fit nodo sinus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 76. Sinum lacrymis implevit obortis, *Id. Aen.* 4, 30. (12) Circumstetit unda, Accepitque sinu vasto, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 362. § Perficus sinus, *Plin.* (13) Tardos trahit colubri sinus ultimus orbes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 424. Ut fieret torto flexilis orbe sinus, *Öw. Am.* 1, 14, 26. (14) Est sinus curvos modice falcatus in arcus, *Öw. Met.* 11, 229. (15) Oblinquit sinus in ventum, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 16. *Met.* Totos pande sinus, *Juv.* 1, 150. (16) Mitti venatio debet Dentis Erythræi, jam remove sinus, *Mart.* 13, 100.

* Sion, i. n. [à σείων dic. nam executiendi vim nactum est, utpote quod renibus calculos emolliat, urinam & menses exigat, *Ruell.*] *An herb called water parslay, Plin.* 22, 22.

Siparium, ii. n. [à sipo, are. dict. quod velandi causâ obfiparetur, i. e. objiceretur] *A curtain, or veil, drawn, when the players come upon the stage.* Pilo cum Græcis jam in orchestrâ helluatur, antea post siparium solebat, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 6. Vocem, Damasippe, locasti Sipario, *Juv.* 8, 186.

Sipho, & Sipo, ònis. m. [σῖφων, Gr. (1) A tube, pipe, or hollow body; a funnel, or tunnel; a syringe, a catheter. (2) || An instrument serving to cast up water to quench fire, a water squirt. (3) A water cock, a faucet. (1) Optimum est siphonibus dulcia liquamina immittere, *Col.* 9, 14. Siphones avidi aquarum, *Luc.* 7, 156. (2) Jun. ex Hesych. (3) Aqua terre pondere expressa siphonum modo emicat, *Plin.* 2, 65.

|| Siphra, æ. f. [à ספר numerus, quod suppleat locum numeri, cum per se nihil sit] *A cipher, a naught, Arithm.*

Siphunculus, i. m. dim. (1) A little cock, or cap. (2) || Also a popgun made of elder, or such like. (1) Siphunculi plures miscent jucundissimum murmur, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 6. (2) *Litt. ex Plaut.*

|| Siphylis, is. f. *The French pox, Jun.*

* || Sipo, are. act. [à σῖπω, Gr. unde σῖφω, siphon, vel fistula, quæ aquam sipat, i. e. jactit & spargit] *To sprinkle, to scatter abroad. Vid. Fess. in Prosapia. & Spargo.*

Siquando, adv. *If at any time.* Siquando opus esset, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 93. § *Scrib. & disjunctè.*

Siquidem, conj. [ex si, & quidem] (1) *If so be.* (2) *For as much as.* (1) O fortunatam rempublicam, siquidem hanc sentinam ejecerit, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 3. (2) Tua industria præclare ponitur, siquidem id egisti, ut ego delectarer, *Id. Attic.* 6, 1. § *Scrib. & disjunctè.*

Siquis, qua, quod, & quid. *If any one, Cic. atque alii passim.*

|| Sîrâpa, æ. f. *A syrup, or pickle, of olives, Jun. ex Col.*

† Sîrempse. [qu. similis res ipsa] *The same, all alike, of the same nature.* Sîrempse legem jussit esse Jupiter, al. sîrempse in lege, *Plaut. Prol. Amph.* 73.

* Sîren, ònis. f. [Σειρήν, Gr. à σῖρ cecinit; nam suavitæ cantûs sui trahebant præternavigantes] (1) *A mermaid.* (2) *A fabulous bird in India.* (3) *Met. Musick, melody.* (4) || *A young drone bee.* (5) || *A thin transparent garment.* (1) Quæ de Sîrenum cantibus Homerus finxerit, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 18. Vitanda est improba sîren Desidia, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 14. (2) *Plin.* 10, 49. (3) Nullam sîrena flagellis Comparat, *Juv.* 14, 19. (4) *Litt. unde non dicit, ex Erasmo. credo, Chiliad.* (5) *Suid.*

* Sîriâsis, is. f. [σῖριάσις, Gr. à σῖριάω, capitis inflammatione laboro] (1) *A disease in chil-*

dren, proceeding from the inflammation of the brain.

(2) || *A fault in trees, when by excessive heat they are scorched and burnt.* (1) *Plin.* 30, 15. & 22, 21. *Latine Adustio, & distillatio infantium, Id.* (2) *Litt.*

† Sîris, pro siveris. [à sîno] *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 19.

Sîrius, i. m. [Σείριος, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆ σειραίνης, b. e. à siccando] *The dog-star. Torrens sitientes Sîrius Indos, Virg. Geor.* 4, 425.

* Sîrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the dog-star, July.* § Sîrius ardor, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 273. & *Col.* 20.

Sîrpatus, a, um. part. *Bound, hooped.* § Sîrpata delia, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

* Sîrpe, is. n. [à Gr. σῖφιον, planta, cujus succus laferpitium, qu. lac sirpitium] *A plant growing in Cyrene, yielding out of the stem an odoriferous liquor, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 16.

Sîrpea, æ. f. (1) *A mat, or other covering, made of bulrushes, or twigs.* (2) *Also a basket made of the same.* (3) *A fisher's wheel, or bovine net of rushes.* (1) In plastro sîrpea lata fuit, *Öw. Fast.* 6, 680. Plures sîrpeis latentes, frondibusque supertectos induci vehiculis jubet, *Just.* 43, 4. (2) Sîrpea quæ virgis sîrpatur, *Cato.* 10. (2) *Vid. Sîrpacula, & Scalig. in locum Plautinum ibi cit.* § *Scrib. & sîrpacula.*

Sîrpacula, æ. f. dim. [à sîrpus] (1) *A twig basket.* (2) *A kind of pruning hook.* (1) *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 36. (2) *Cato.* 11. § *Al. scrib. sîrpacula.*

Sîrpiculum, i. n. *A twig basket. Vid. Sîrpiculum.*

Sîrpîculus, i. m. dim. *A wheel of twigs, Varr. R. R.* 2, 2.

|| Sîrpo, are, act. [à sîrpus] *To bind, to plait with rushes, or twigs, unde*

Sîrpor, ari, âtus. pass. *To be bound.* § *Virgis sîrpari, Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

Sîrpus, i. m. (1) *A twig, rush, or the like, of which mats are made; also a mat itself.* (2) *A wheel to catch fish.* (3) || *Also a riddle, or puzzling question.* (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31. (2) *Plaut.* (3) *Gell. Vid. Sîrpus.*

* || Sîrîpus, i. m. [σεγάπιον, Gr. à σῖρ bibere] *Sîrîp.* § *Al. leg. syrupus.*

Sîrus, sive Sîrhus, i. m. *A cave in the ground to keep corn in, Col.* 1, 6.

Sîs, sync. pro sîvis [particula usurpata ad imperium leniendum, *Dn*] *If thou wilt, Ap. Comicos & maxime post verb. imperandi.*

Sîsâra, æ. f. *Heath, Plin.* 11, 16.

Sîsâron, i. n. *id. quod sîser.*

Sîser, êris. n. & m. *The skirret root, the white carrot, or yellow parsnep. Sîser erraticum sativo simile est, Plin.* 20, 5. Nemo tres sîseres edendo continuaret, *Id. ibid.*

† Sîspes, pro sîspes. ant. *Fess.*

† Sîstartia, æ. f. *A knapsack, &c. Panis deficit in sîstartiis nostris, 1 Sam.* 9, 7. § *Sed incerta est lectio.*

* Sîsto, ère, sîiti, sîatum. neut. & act. [ex ἵσσω, Gr.] (1) *To set, or be made to stand.* (2) *To continue.* (3) *To stand still.* (4) *To settle.* (5) *To retain, or keep back; to stop.* (6) *To place, to set up.* (7) *To have one forth-coming.* (8) *To quench.* (1) Qui mihi obstitit, capite sîset in viâ, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 8. (2) Negat rempub. sîstere posse, nî, &c. *Cic. Verr.* 3, 96. (3) Bene vale. D. Sîste. A. Omittas me, *Plaut.* (4) § Sîstere rempub. in suâ sede, *Suet. Aug.* 28. (5) § Amnes sîstere, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 479. gradum, *Id. Aen.* 6, 465. sanguinem, *Liv.* legiones ferociter instantes, *Id. alvum, Plin.* 23, 1. (6) § Sîstebas capite cadum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 36. turned it upside down. Apud Palatium effugies eorum sîstebat, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 72, 2. (7) Promissus carnifici talentum magnum, aut isthunc hodie sîstere, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 73. § Ubi tu es, qui me libello Venerio citâsti? ecce, me sîsto, ades contra, *Id. Curc.* 1, 3, 6. § Sîsto ego tibi me, & mihi contra itidem, ut sîstas, suadeo, *Id.* § Sîstere vadimonium, to appear to his recognizance, *Cic. pro Quint.* 8. (8) § Qui potus dubium est sîstet, alatve sîtim, *Öw. ex Ponto.* 3, 1, 18.

Sîstor, i. pass. *To be stopped. Sîsti non potest, Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 94.

|| Sîstratus, ùs. m. *The playing on a timbrel, Litt. ex Mart.*

Sîstratus, a, um. adj. *Bearing a timbrel.* § Sîstrata turba, *Mart.* 12, 23.

Sîstrum, i. n. [σειστρον, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆ σειρῆς, i. e. à quatiendo, ed quod concussum, argutum, sonorumque ederet tinnitum] *An instrument used by the Egyptians in battle instead of a trumpet; a brazen, or iron, timbrel; much like the kettle-drum. § Romanam tubam crepitanti pellere sîstro, Prop.* 3, 10, 43. § Sîstro personus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 418. § *Species ejus obvia est passim in nummis antiquis.*

|| Sîurna, æ. f. *A garment made of sheepskins with the wool on, Aram.* † *Vestis pellicæ.*

* Sîsymbrium, ii. n. [σισύμβριον, Gr.] *Watermint, spearmint, balsamint, Öw. Fast.* 4, 869. *Conf. Plin.* 19, 8. § || *Aquaticum sîsymbrium, watercresses, Jun.*

* Sîyrinchion, ii. n. [ita dict. quod ex diversis pelliculis, Gr. σῖσῦρις, consistit] *A kind of great onion, Plin.* 19, 6.

* Sîânus, a, um. adj. [qu. σῖτος νέος] *Of, or belonging to, a kind of wheat that grows in the space of three months.* § Sîtanius panis, bread made of such wheat, *Plin.* 22, 25.

* || Sîtarchia, æ. f. [à σῖτος frumentum, & ἀρχή principium] *The office of providing corn and victuals sufficient, Apul. p.* 334. *Lat. Annonæ præfectura.*

Sîtella, æ. f. dim. [à situla] (1) || *A little bucket, or water pot.* (2) *A little pot, with, or without, water; taken in lots were thrown; a ballot box.* (1) *Vet. Gloss. sitella idētia.* (2) Sîtella ailata est, ut fortiteretur, *Liv.* 25, 3. Appone hîc sîtellam; fortes ceddò mihi, *Plaut. Casin.* 2, 6, 11. in quam senam vid. omnia Cl. Salm. de fortitione.

|| Sîtîcen, înis. c. g. *He that did blow the trumpet, or sing to a pipe when men were buried, Gell.* 20, 2. ubi rect. sicinnista.

Sîtîculôus, a, um. adj. (1) *Conjuring thief.* (2) *Also thirfly, barren, dry.* (1) Melimela & cætera dulcia sîtîculôsa sunt, *Plin.* 23, 6. (2) § Sîtîculôsa loca, *Col. de Arb.* 16, 1. = par aridus, *Id. R. R.* 3, 11.

Sîtîens, tis. part. & adj. (1) *Thirfly, dry.* (2) *Parched.* (3) *Desirous, covetous.* (1) Ad portum sîtîens perveni. *Cic. in Pison.* 25. (2) § Gaudet palma rigus, anno sîtîenti, *Plin.* 13, 4. § Melius palustribus agris quàm sîtîentibus, *Col.* § Luna sîtîens, *Cato, R. R.* 29, the dark quarter. (3) || *Voluptates sîtîens, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 6. *Conf. Sil.* 12, 54.

Sîtîenter, adv. *Desireously, greedily, earnestly.* § Sîtîenter appetere, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 17.

Sîtîo, îre, îvi, îtum. act. [fort. à σῖτω bibiti] (1) *To be thirfly.* (2) *To be parched, to be dry.* (3) *Also to desire and covet earnestly.* (1) *Eturio herclê, atque adeò haud sîtîo, Plaut.* 4, 3, 4. (2) Vitis morises sîtîo sîtîo, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 57. Ipsi sentes jam sîtîunt, ad Q. fr. 3, 1. (3) = Nec honores sîtîo, desidero gloriam, *Id. Q. fr.* 2, 5.

Sîtîor, i. pass. *To be thirshed after, or d. &c.* § Sîtîuntur aquæ, *Öw. Fast.* 1, 216.

Sîris, is. f. [ab Hebr. מֵרַק potus, potio] (1) *Thirly.* (2) *Draught, or draughts.* (3) *An eager desire of any thing.* (1) Cum coram potione fames sîtisque depulsa est, *Cic. de J. 1, 11.* (2) Arenti sîti torret arca canis. *Tib.* 42. (3) § Cupiditatis sîtis, *Cic. Partit. Orat.*

|| Sîtîtor, tris. n. verb. *One that thirly.* *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 6. † *Qu. sîtit.*

* || Sîtîores, æ. m. [à σῖτος frumentum, & ἀνέσκασι erio] *An officer whose duty it was to provide corn, a procurator, Cod.* † *The procurator.*

Sîtîybus, i. m. *The cover of a book, or the strings to a book, Cic. Att.*

Sîtûla, æ. f. [à sîtiendo; quod sitis] (1) *A bucket.* (2) *Also a little vessel tubula.*

* *Sīmulus*, a, um. adj. [à *simus*] *Somerubet flatuofed*, Lucr. 4, 1162. Mart. 5, 63.

* *Sīmus*, a, um. adj. [*σιμος*, Gr. qui *presis est naribus*, *Serv.*] *Flatuofed*. § *S mæ capellæ*, Virg. Ecl. 10, 7. *Simâ nate bono*, Mart. 6, 39, 8.

Sin. conj. [ex *si*, & ne adjecto, & signific. *si verò*; vel à Gr. *εἰ*, *εἰν*, *si*, *fin*] *But if, otherwise, if not*. Si potes, &c. *fin planè non potes*, &c. Cic. Fam. 15, 14.

Sīnāpe, is, n. & *Sīnāpi*. n. indecl. & *Sīnāpis*, is, f. *Mustard-feed*. *Sinape* atque *coriandrum* sata sunt, Col. 11, 3. *Sinapi* Pythagoras principatum habere indicavit, Plin. 20, 22. *Scelerata sinapis* teritur cum illis, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 28. *Fletum factura sinapis*, Col. 10, 123.

|| *Sīnāpīnus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to mustard*. ¶ *Mola sinapina*, a *mustard quern*, Jun.

|| *Sīnāpīsmus*, i. m. *A salve made of mustard, to raise blisters, or to heal, upon the skin*, Jun.

|| *Sīnāpīzo*, āre. aēt. *To do over with mustard*, Veg. 2, 6. † *Sinapi illinere*.

Sincērē. adv. || *iūs*, comp. (1) || *Purely, entirely*. (2) *Sincerity, plainly, without disguise*. (1) *Scrib. Comp.* 113. (2) *Craſſi libertum nihil puto sincerè locutum*, Cic. Attic. 3, 15. *Sinceriſ*, Gell. 7, 3.

Sincērītas, ātis, f. *Clowness, integrity, uprightness, neatness, sincerity*, Plin. 21, 7. § *Sinceritas ligni*, Col. 4, 26.

|| *Sincērīter*. adv. *Sincerely*, Gell. 13, 16.

Sincērū, a, um. adj. || or. comp. *Sīmus*, sup. [ex *sine*, & *cera*: ut *mel putum dic. quodd cerâ non est permixtum*] (1) *Since e, without mixture, pure*. (2) *Whole, or entire*. (3) *Open, free, ingenuous, plain, downright*. (1) § *Ex amphorâ primum, quod est sincerissimum, effluit, gravissimum quodque & turbidum subsidit*, Sen. Epist. 108. *Since* um est *vas, quodcumque infundis, acescit*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54. (2) = *M. Curium factum & tectum. ut aiunt. ad omni que molestiâ sincerum, incontinentiâque conſeruet*, Cic. Fam. 13, 50. ¶ *Peri facies ſinceri, that never went to him*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 16. (3) § *Sincerâ fide agere*, Liv. 29, 4. = *Nihil est sanctum atque ſinceri in civitate*, Cic. pro Quint. 2. = § *Secerâni poſſunt ſucata, & ſimulata à ſinceris a que veris*, Id. de Amic. 25. *Verſus ſincerior*, Gell. 18, 10.

† *Sincīnia*, æ, f. [ex *sine*, & *cano*] *When one ſingeth alone*, Feſt.

Sīnciput, ītis, n. [*qu. ſemiciput*, Plaut. vel à ſciendendo, *qu. ſinciput*, *Pacuv.*] (1) *The forepart, or perhaps, one half, of the head*. (2) *Also a hog's cheek ſouſed*. (1) § *Sīnciput anterior, acciput poſterior pars capitis*, Cornutus in *Perſ.* ¶ *Non tibi ſarum eſt ſīnciput, you are not in your ſenſes*, Plaut. Menæch. 3, 2, 41. (2) *Sīncipita verſea interdicta*, Plin. 8, 51. *Fūſâ ſumofum ſīnciput aure*, *Perſ.* 6, 70.

* *Sīndon*, ūnis, f. [*σινδών*, Gr. ab Hebr. *שִׁטוֹן* unde Angl. *ſattin*] *Very fine linnen, ſuch as cambric, lawn, tiffany, &c.* Non ſic in Tyrâ ſindone totus eris, Mart. 4, 19.

Sīne. præp. [ex *ſi*, & ne, *Perſ.*] *Without*. *Homo ſine re, ſine ſide, ſine ſpe, ſine ſede, ſine fortunis, &c.* Cic. pro Cal. 32. ¶ *Sine cat cenare*, *Priv.* *To manage one's ſelf ſo as to need no aſſiſtance*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 120. § *Non poſſum tecum vivere, nec ſine te*, Mart.

Sīnere, tis, part. *Suffering*. *Moretur ergo in libertate ſinentibus nobis*, Plin. 4, 11.

|| *Sīngīlio*, ūnis, m. [à *ſingulo panno*] *A kind of ſingle garment without lining*, Tacb Poll.

Sīngīlātīm. adv. dim. [à *ſingulātīm*] *Particularly, one by one*. § *Civitas non ſingīlātīm, ſed provinciis totis dabatur*, Cic. Philipp. 2, 36.

|| *Sīngūlārīē*. adv. *pro ſingulariter*, *Charif. ex Cic.*

Sīngūlārīs, e, aōj. (1) *Single, one alone, one and no more*. (2) *Singular, peculiar, extraordinary, matchleſs, unparallelled*; either in a good, or bad, ſenſe. (3) *Also apart, or by itſelf*. (1) *Democritus effectus auget ejus, qui ſingularis ſtatus ſit*, Plin. 28, 10. ¶ *Singularis potentia*,

a monarchy, Nep. Dion. 9. (2) § *Singularis & eximia virtus*, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 1. § *Non vulgare, ſed ſingulare maleficiū*, Id. (3) *Locus in edito ſingularis*, Suet. Aug. 72.

|| *Sīngūlārītās*, ātis, f. *Singularity, excellency*, Scal.

Sīngūlārīter. adv. (1) *Singly, in the ſingular number*. (2) *Singularly, particularly, paſſingly, above all others, only*. (1) § *De pluribus ſingulārīter*, Quint. 9, 3. (2) *Quem ſingulariter dilexi*, Cic. Verr. 2, 47.

Sīngūlārīs, a, um. adj. *Single, one by one*. || *Literæ ſingulariæ*, Gell. 17, 9. *Indito his catenas ſingulariæ*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 3.

|| *Sīngūlārīs*, ii. m. *A ſhort-hand writer, one who writeth by ciphers; a ſingle letter, or character, for a word*, Cujac. † *Qui notis excipit*.

Sīngūlātīm. adv. *Every thing by itſelf, particularly, one by one*. *Singulātīm unicuique reſpondere*, Cic. Div. in Verr. 15.

|| *Sīngūlātor*, ōris, m. *eques ſolitarius, qui uno equo ſervit*, Scal. in *Manil.* § *Deſultor*.

Sīngultans, tis, part. *Sebing*. *Truncum relinquit ſanguine ſingultantem*, Virg. Æn. 9, 333. *Singultantia verba moliri*, Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 26. *Conf. Sil* 14, 552. *Val. Flacc.* 2, 211.

Sīngultātus, a, um. part. *Delivered with ſobs*. *Singultatis oſcula miſta ſonis*, Ov. Triſt. 3, 5, 16.

Sīngultiens, tis, part. (1) *Yexing, bickuping, ſebing*. (2) *Clucking*. (1) Plin. 23, 1. (2) *Singultientem matiem ſequuntur pulli*, Col. 8, 11.

Sīngulrīm. adv. *With ſobs, ſebingly*. *Ut veni coram, ſingulrīm pauca locutus, &c.* Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 56.

Sīngultio, īre, īvi, tum. neut. *To yex, to ſob, to bickup; to cluck, as a brooding hen doth*. *Vid. Singultiens*.

Sīngulto, āre. freq. (1) *To yex, or ſob, often*. (2) *Also to gasp up*. (1) *Vid. Singultans*. (2) *Trepidans in limine vitæ Singultans animas*, Stat. Theb. 5, 265.

Sīngultus, ūs, m. [*qu. ſingulatus, ad ſingula verba vocis interruptio*] (1) *The bickup, or yexing*. (2) *A ſebing*. (3) *A clucking of hens with chickens*. (1) *Crebris quaſi ſingultibus ſiſtunt quod effundunt*, Plin. jun. (2) *Multas lacrymas & ſletum cum ſingultu videre poſuiſti*, Cic. oro *Planc.* 31. *Singultibus agri trepidant*, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 218. (3) *Pulli ſequentes nutricis ſingultus*, Col. 8, 31.

Sīngūlus, a, um. adj. [ab Hebr. *שִׁלְשִׁל* *peculium, i. e. quicquid peculiare eſt & ſingulare*] (1) *Every, each one; every ſeveral, or by itſelf; one by one*. (2) *Single, alone*. (3) *One only*. (1) *Singulum video veſtigium*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 34. § *Binæ provinciæ decreta ſingulo*, Liv. 42, 1. leg. & *ſingulis*. § *Vobis ſingulis & egi, & agam gratiam univerſis*, Cic. p *ſig. in ſenat. ven.* § *Non modò plures, ſed ne ſinguli ſiquidem poſſint accedere*, Id. in *Verr.* ult. 51. (2) *Quod eſt miſerum, nunquam ſumus ſinguli*, Sen. N. 2, præf. 4. (3) *Ut binus pro ſingulis col egas habere*, Suet. Aug. 37.

* *Sīnīſter*, ia, um. adj. ier. comp. || *īmus*, ſup. [*qu. ſine aſtris, à Gr. ἀστεργής*] (1) *That is on the left hand*. (2) *Unlucky, unfortunate*. (3) *Untoward, awkward*. (4) *Also lucky and ſperous, in ſoothſaying*. (1) § *Sīnīſter eubitus*, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 3, 11. *Sīnīſtra pars morum*, Virg. Æn. 9, 468. *Sīnīſtrum cornu*, Liv. *Cor in pectore ſub ſīnīſteriore mammâ poſitum*, Celf. 4, 1. *Sīnīſtrum auſpiciū*, *Prife.* § *Dextimum*. (2) = *Diſ iratis natus geniōque ſīnīſtro*, *Perſ.* 4, 27. (3) § *Sīnīſtra liberalitas*, Catull. 27, 15. *diligentia*, Plin. jun. ¶ *Fidei ſīnīſter, perfidious, or faithleſs*, Sil. (4) *Fulmen ſīnīſtrum optimū auſpiciū habemus*, Cic. i. e. nos *Romani habemus, nam Græcis dextrum melius*.

* *Sīnīſtērītās*, ātis, f. *Untowardneſs, awkwardneſs, unluckyneſs*, Plin. En. 9, 5. § *Rarò occ.*

* *Sīnīſtrā*. adv. [à *parte ſīnīſtrā*] *On the left hand*. § *Suprà, infrā, dextrā, ſīnīſtrā, antè, poſt*, Cic. Acad. 4, 40.

* *Sīnīſtra*, æ, f. *ſc. manus*. *The left hand, the part toward the left hand*. § *Cur à dextrâ cornus, à ſīnīſtrâ cornix faciat ratum?* Cic. de Div. 1, 39.

* *Sīnīſtrē*. adv. *Unluckily, unfortunately, awkwardly*. § *Acceptum ſīnīſtrē*, Hor. A. Poët. 452. *Cont. & Tac. Hiſt.* 1, 73.

* *Sīnīſtroſum*, & *Sīnīſtroſus*. adv. [ex *ſīnīſtra*, & *verſus*] *Toward, or on, the left hand, or ſide*. § *Ille ſīnīſtroſum, hic dextroſum abit*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 50. *Hinc ſe fleſcit ſīnīſtroſus*, *Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 24.

Sīno, ēre, ēvi, ſīnītum. aēt. (1) *To ſuffer, to permitt*. (2) *To give one leave to do a thing, or let one do it*. (1) = *Non feram, non patiar, non ſinam*, Cic. Catil. 1, 5. *Tu eam virginem eſſe non ſiſtiſti*, Id. pro *Domo*, 34. (2) *Vīn' vocem?* CL. *Sine, nolo, ſi occupata eſt*, Plaut. Caf. 3, 2, 14. *Sine fores ſic, abi, nolo aperiri*, Id.

* *Sīnōpīcus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, ſinoſer, or ruddle*, Vitruv. 7, 7. § *Minium ſīnōpīcum*, Celf. 5, 6.

* *Sīnōpīs*, īdis, f. [*σινωπὶς*, Gr.] *A red ſtone commonly called ſinoſer, or ruddle*. *Sinopis inventa eſt primum in Ponto, inde nomen à Sinope urbe*, Plin. 35, 6. = *Terra Pontica*, Id.

|| *Sīnuāmen*, īnis, n. *A hollowneſs, or bending*. ¶ *Riparum ſīnuamina, the turnings, or reaches, in rivers*, Prud. Perſteph. 7, 34. † *Sinus*.

|| *Sīnuātio*, ūnis, f. verb. *A bending, or bowing*, Ap. poſter.

Sīnuātus, a, um. part. *Crooked, bent, gathered round*. *Sinuatus in arcus*, Ov. Met. 4, 51.

Sīnum, i. n. vel *potius Sīnus*, i. m. [à *ſinu*, ob concavitatis ſimilitud. *Varr.*] *A bowl to drink wine, or milk, in; a milk pail*. *Sinorum & capidarum ſpecies*, *Varr.* *Eine hic cum vino ſinus fertur?* Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 82. *Sinum lactis te expectare ſat eſt*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 33.

Sīnuo, āre. aēt. [à *ſinus*] (1) *To turn, or wind, in the form of a ſerpent; to bend, or bow; to wind round*. (2) *To make hollow, as in a fiſtula, or ſuch like ſore*. (1) *Sīnuat immenſa volumine terga*, Virg. Æn. 2, 208. § *Sīnuare arcum*, Ov. Met. 8, 30. (2) *Celf.* 4, 1. & 7, 2.

Sīnuor, āri. paſſ. *To be wound, or bent*. *Serpens ſīnuatur in arcus*, Ov. Met. 3, 42. *Sīnuantur cornua lucæ*, Id. ibid. 682.

|| *Sīnuōſē*. adv. unde *Sīnuōſiūs*. comp. *Intricately*. § *Dicam ego indoctiūs, ut aiunt, & apertius, quæ fuiſſe dicturum puto ſīnuōſiūs atque ſolertiūs*, Gell. 15, 5.

Sīnuōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *That hath many turnings, windings, or bendings*. (2) *Crooked*. (3) *Plaited*. (4) *Inmoſt, inward*. (1) *Sīnuoſa draconum membra*, Claud. Rept. Prof. 1, 179. § *Vena ſīnuoſa*, Prop. 4, 1, 25. *litora*, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 452. *æquora*, Id. 3, 277. (2) § *Arcus ſīnuoſus*, Ov. Amor. 1, 1, 23. (3) § *Veſtis ſīnuoſa*, Ov. Met. 5, 68. (4) *Te ſīnuoſo in pectore fixi*, *Perſ.* 5, 27.

Sīnus, ūs, m. [de *eſymo* incert.] (1) *The boſom, all within the compaſs of the breaſt and arms, all above the girdle*, Valla. (2) ¶ *De ſinu eſſe, a confident, a boſom friend*. (3) *The part of the gown before the girdle which uſed to be very wide*. (4) *Met. Compaſs, reach, power*. (5) *A ſecret place to lay up, or hide, any thing in*. (6) *The inner part of any thing*. (7) || *The palm of the hand*. (8) || *The hole, hollow, or bottom, of an impoſtume*. (9) *The breaſt, the heart*. (10) *Protection, defence*. (11) *The hollow of any thing, particularly of the eye*. (12) *The boſom, or gulf, of the ſea*. (13) *A winding, a ſpire, a ringlet*. (14) *A bay, a creek*. (15) *The ſail of a ſhip filled with wind*. (16) *The bow of a net*. (1) = *Iſte verò ſit in ſinu, complexūque meo*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4. = *greminium*. (2) Cic. Catil. 2, 10. (3) *Nodo ſinus collecta fluentes*, Virg. Æn. 1, 324. *Romanus, ſinu ex togâ facto*, Hic, inquit, vobis bellum atque pacem portamus, Liv. (4) *Cæſar mihi in ſinu eſt, neque diſcingor*, Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 13.

2, 13. (5) Abditis pecuniis per occultos aut ambitiosos sinus, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 92. (6) Intra mœnia, atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, *Sall. B. Catil.* 56. (7) Sinus manuum homini datur, ut sumpta melius possit continere, *Laet.* (8) *Litt. ex Cels.* (9) Attoniti micuere sinus, *Or. Ep.* 1, 45. (10) Confugit in sinum tuum concussa respub. *Plin. Paneg.* 6. Tanquam omnis respública in Vespasiani sinum cecisset, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 69. (11) Angustus in ipso fit nodo sinus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 76. Sinum lacrymis implevit obortis, *Id. Aen.* 4, 30. (12) Circumstetit unda, Accepitque sinu vasto, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 362. § Perficus sinus, *Plin.* (13) Tardos trahit colubri sinus ultimos orbes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 424. Ut fieret torto flexilis orbe sinus, *Or. Am.* 1, 14, 26. (14) Est sinus curvos modicè falcatus in arcus, *Or. Met.* 11, 229. (15) Oblinuat sinus in ventum, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 16. *Met.* Totos pande sinus, *Juv.* 1, 150. (16) Mitti venatio debet Dentis Erythraei, jam removete sinus, *Mart.* 13, 100.

* Sion, i. n. [à σείων dic. nam excutiendi vim nactum est, utpote quod renibus calculos emolliat, urinam & menses exigat, *Ruell.*] *An herb called water parsley*, *Plin.* 22, 22.

Siparium, ii. n. [à sipo, are. dict. quod velandi causâ obsiparetur, i. e. objiceretur] *A curtain, or veil, drawn, when the players come upon the stage.* Piso cum Græcis jam in orchestra helluatur, antea post siparium solebat, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 6. Vocem, Damasippe, locasti Sipario, *Juv.* 8, 186.

Sipho, & Sipo, ònis. m. [σῖφων, Gr. (1) *A tube, pipe, or hollow body; a funnel, or tunnel; a syringe, a catheter.* (2) *An instrument serving to cast up water to quench fire, a water squirt.* (3) *A water cock, a faucet.* (1) Optimum est siphonibus dulcia liquamina immittere, *Col.* 9, 14. Siphones avidi aquarum, *Luc.* 7, 156. (2) *Jun. ex Hesych.* (3) *Aqua terræ pondere expressa siphonum modo emicat*, *Plin.* 2, 65.

§ Siphra, æ. f. [à ספר numerus, quod suppleat locum numeri, cum per se nihil sit] *A cipher, a naught*, *Arithm.*

Siphunculus, i. m. dim. (1) *A little cock, or tap.* (2) *Allo a popgun made of elder, or such like.* (1) Siphunculi plures miscent jucundissimum murmur, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 6. (2) *Litt. ex Plaut.*

§ Siphylis, is. f. *The French pox*, *Jun.*
* § Sipo, are. act. [à σῖφω, Gr. unde σῖφω, siphon, vel fistula, quæ aquam sipat, i. e. jacit & spargit] *To sprinkle, to scatter abroad.* *Vid. Fess. in Prosapia.* † Spargo.

Siquando, adv. *If at any time.* Siquando opus esset, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 93. § *Scrib. & disjunctè.*

Siquidem, conj. [ex si, & quidem] (1) *If so be.* (2) *For as much as.* (1) O fortunatam rempublicam, siquidem hanc sentinam ejecerit, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 3. (2) Tua industria præclare ponitur, siquidem id egisti, ut ego delectarer, *Id. Attic.* 6, 1. § *Scrib. & disjunctè.*

Siquis, qua, quod, & quid. *If any one*, *Cic.* atque alii passim.

§ Sīrāpa, æ. f. *A syrup, or pickle, of olives*, *Jun. ex Col.*

† Sirempse, [qu. similis res ipsa] *The same, all alike, of the same nature.* Sirempse legem jussit esse Jupiter, al. sirempse in lege, *Plaut. Prol. Amph.* 73.

* Siren, ònis. f. [Σειρήν, Gr. à τῷ cecinit; nam suavitare cantus sui trahebant præternavigantes] (1) *A mermaid.* (2) *A fabulous bird in India.* (3) *Met. Musick, melody.* (4) *A young drone bee.* (5) *A thin transparent garment.* (1) Quæ de Sirenum cantibus Homerus finxerit, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 18. Vitanda est improba Siren Desidia, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 14. (2) *Plin.* 10, 49. (3) Nullam sirena flagellis Comparat, *Juv.* 14, 19. (4) *Litt. unde non dicit, ex Erasmo. credo, Chiliad.* (5) *Suid.*

* Sīriāsis, is. f. [σιριασις, Gr. à σιρία, capitis inflammatione laboro] (1) *A disease in chil-*

dren, proceeding from the inflammation of the brain.

(2) *A fault in trees, when by excessive heat they are scorched and burnt.* (1) *Plin.* 30, 15. & 22, 21. *Latine Adustio, & distillatio infantium*, *Id.* (2) *Litt.*

† Sīris, pro siveris, [à sino] *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 19.

Sīrius, i. m. [Σείριος, Gr. ἀπὸ τῷ σειραίνε, b. e. à siccando] *The dog-star.* Torrens sitientes Sīrius Indos, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 425.

* Sīrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the dog-star, sultry.* § Sīrius ardor, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 273. & *Col.* 20.

Sīrātus, a, um. part. *Bound, hooped.* § Sīr-pata delia, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

* Sirpe, is. n. [à Gr. σῖφιον, planta, cujus succus laserpitium, qu. lac sirpitium] *A plant growing in Cyrene, yielding out of the stem an odoriferous liquor*, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 16.

Sirpea, æ. f. (1) *A mat, or other covering, made of bulrushes, or twigs.* (2) *Also a basket made of the same.* (3) *A fisher's wheel, or bow-net of rushes.* (1) In plaustris sirpea lata fuit, *Or. Fast.* 6, 680. Plures sirpeis latentes, frondibusque supertectos induci vehiculis jubet, *Just.* 43, 4. (2) Sirpea quæ virgis sirpatur, *Cato*, 10. (2) *Vid. Sirpicula, & Scalig. in locum Plautinum ibi cit.* § *Scrib. & sirpicula.*

Sīrpicula, æ. f. dim. [à sirpus] (1) *A twig basket.* (2) *A kind of pruning hook.* (1) *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 36. (2) *Cato*, 11. § *Al. scrib. sirpicula.*

Sīrpiculum, i. n. *A twig basket.* *Vid. Scirpiculum.*

Sīrpiculus, i. m. dim. *A wheel of twigs*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2.

§ Sirpo, are, act. [à sirpus] *To bind, to plait with rushes, or twigs, unde*

Sirpor, ari, atus, pass. *To be bound.* § Virgis sirpari, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

Sirpus, i. m. (1) *A twig, rush, or the like, of which mats are made; also a mat itself.* (2) *A wheel to catch fish.* (3) *Also a riddle, or puzzling question.* (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31. (2) *Plaut.* (3) *Gell. Vid. Scirpus.*

* § Sīrpus, i. m. [σείριον, Gr. à σῖρω bibere] *Sirup.* § *Al. leg. syrupus.*

Sīrus, siue Sirrus, i. m. *A cave in the ground to keep corn in*, *Col.* 1, 6.

Sīs, sync. pro sīvis [particula usurpata ad imperium leniendum, *Den*] *If thou wilt*, *Ap. Comicos & maxime post verb. imperandi.*

Sīsāra, æ. f. *Heath*, *Plin.* 11, 16.

Sīsaron, i. n. *id. quod siser.*

Sīser, eris. n. & m. *The skirret root, the white carrot, or yellow parsnep.* Sīser erraticum sativo simile est, *Plin.* 20, 5. Nemo tres sīseres edendo continuaret, *Id. ibid.*

† Sīspes, pro sospes. ant. *Fess.*

† Sīstertia, æ. f. *A knapsack, &c.* Panis deficit in sīstertiis nostris, 1 *Sam.* 9, 7. § *Sed incerta est lectio.*

* Sīsto, ere, sīti, sītum. neut. & act. [ex ἵστω, Gr.] (1) *To set, or be made to stand.* (2) *To continue.* (3) *To stand still.* (4) *To settle.* (5) *To retain, or keep back; to stop.* (6) *To place, to set up.* (7) *To have one forth-coming.* (8) *To quench.* (1) Qui mihi obsistit, capite sīset in viā, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 8. (2) Negat rempub. sīstere posse, nī, &c. *Cic. Verr.* 3, 96. (3) Bene vale. D. Siste. A. Omittas me, *Plaut.* (4) § Sīstere rempub. in suā sede, *Suet. Aug.* 28. (5) § Amnes sīstere, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 479. gradum, *Id. Aen.* 6, 465. sanguinem, *Liuv.* legiones ferociter instantes, *Id. alvum*, *Plin.* 23, 1. (6) § Sīstebas capite cadum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 36. turned it upside down. Apud Palatium effigies eorum sīstebat, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 72, 2. (7) Promissus carnifici talentum magnum, aut isthunc hodie sīstere, *Plaut. Ruc.* 3, 4, 73. § Ubi tu es, qui me libello Venerio citasti? ecce, me sīsto, ades contra, *Id. Curc.* 1, 3, 6. § Sīsto ego tibi me, & mihi contra itidem, ut sīstas, suadeo, *Id.* § Sīstere vadimonium, to appear to his recognizance, *Cic. pro Quint.* 8. (8) § Qui potus dubium est sīstiat, alatve sītum, *Or. ex Ponto*, 3, 1, 18.

Sīstor, i. pass. *To be stopped.* Sīsti non potest, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 94.
§ Sīstratus, ūs. m. *The playing on a timbrel*, *Litt. ex Mart.*

Sīstratus, a, um. adj. *Bearing a timbrel.* § Sīstrata turba, *Mart.* 12, 23.

Sīstrum, i. n. [σειστρον, Gr. ἀπὸ τῷ σείειν, i. e. à quatiendo, ed quod concussum, argutum, sonorumque ederet tinnitum] *An instrument used by the Egyptians in battle instead of a trumpet; a brazen, or iron, timbrel; much like the kettle-drum.* § Romanam tubam crepitanti pellere sīstro, *Prop.* 3, 10, 43. § Sīstro personus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 418. § *Species ejus obvia est passim in nummis antiquis.*

§ Sīurna, æ. f. *A garment made of sheepskins with the wool on*, *Amm.* † *Vellis pellicæ.*

* Sīsymbrum, ii. n. [σισύμβριον, Gr.] *Watermint, spearmint, balsamint*, *Or. Fast.* 4, 869. *Conf. Plin.* 19, 8. § *Aquaticum sīsymbrum, watercresses*, *Jun.*

* Sīsynchion, ii. n. [ita dict. quod ex diversis pelliculis, Gr. σισύχαις, conslet] *A kind of great onion*, *Plin.* 19, 6.

* Sīānius, a, um. adj. [qu. σῖτος νέος] *Of, or belonging to, a kind of wheat that grows in the space of three months.* § Sītanus panis, bread made of such wheat, *Plin.* 22, 25.

* § Sītarchia, æ. f. [à σῖτος frumentum, & ἀρχή principium] *The office of providing corn and victuals sufficient*, *Apul. p.* 834. *Lat. Annone præfectura.*

Sītella, æ. f. dim. [à situla] (1) *A little bucket, or water pot.* (2) *A little pot, with, or without, water; wherein lots were thrown; a ballot box.* (1) *Per. Gloss. sitella idēla.* (2) Sītella alata est, ut sortirentur, *Liuv.* 25, 3. Appone hīc sītellam; sortes cedō mihi, *Plaut. Casin.* 2, 6, 11. in quam jecim vid. omnino *Cl. Salm. de sortitione.*

§ Sītēn, īnis. c. g. *He that did blow the trumpet, or sing to a pipe when men were buried*, *Gell.* 20, 2. ubi rect. sicinnista.

Sītēcūlōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Conjuring thick.* (2) *Also thirsty, barren, dry.* (1) Melmela & cætera dulcia sītēcūlosa sunt, *Plin.* 23, 6. (2) § Sītēcūlosa loca, *Col. de Arb.* 16, 1. = per-aridus, *Id. R. R.* 3, 11.

Sītēns, tis. part. & adj. (1) *Thirsty, dry.* (2) *Parched.* (3) *Desireous, covetous.* (1) Ad portam sītēns perveni. *Cic. in Pison.* 25. (2) § Gaudet palma rigus, anno sītēnti, *Plin.* 13, 4. § Melius palustribus agris quàm sītēntibus, *Col.* § Luna sītēns, *Cato, R. R.* 29, the dark quarter. (3) § Voluptates sītēns, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 6. *Conf. Sil.* 12, 54.

Sītēnter, adv. *Desireously, greedily, earnestly.* § Sītēnter appetere, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 17.

Sītē, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [fert. à σῖτω bibit] (1) *To be thirsty.* (2) *To be parched.* (3) *Also to desire and covet earnestly.* (1) Elurio herclē, atque aded hūc sītē, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 4. (2) Vitis moriens sītē, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 57. Ipsi fontes jam sītēnt, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1. (3) = Nec honores sītē, desidero gloriam, *Id. Q. fr.* 3, 5.

Sītior, i. pass. *To be thirsted after, or desired.* § Sītiantur aquæ, *Or. Fast.* 1, 216.

Sītis, is. f. [ab Esch. σῖτω potus, potestas] (1) *Thirst.* (2) *Drouth, or drouths.* (3) *An eager desire of any thing.* (1) Cum es sītis, potione fames sītisque depulsa est, *Cic. de Har.* 1, 11. (2) Arenti sītis torret arva carus, *Tib.* 1, 42. (3) § Cupiditatis sītis, *Cic. Partit. Orat.* 42.

§ Sītitor, tris. m. verb. *One that thirsts*, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 6. † *Qu. Esch.*

* § Sītōnes, æ. m. [à σῖτος frumentum, & νόμος] *An officer who provides corn, a paragonist*, *Cod.* † *Id. de sītatorius.*

Sītōbus, i. m. *The cover of a book, which the strings to a book*, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 1, 12. tyba.

Sītūla, æ. f. [à sitiendo; quod sitis] (1) *A bucket*, *Plin.* 16, 1, 1. (2) *Also a little vessel wherein*, *Id. ibid.*

decide controversias. (1) Si situlam cepero, illi puteo animam omnem intertraxero, *Plaut. Amphit.* 2, 2, 39. (2) Situlam huc tecum afferto cum aqua, *Id. Cas.* 2, 4, 17. ubi al. sitellam.

Situlus, i. m. (1) *A water pot; a pail, or bucket, to carry water in.* (2) *A chamber pot.* (1) *Situs* aquarius, *Cato, R. R.* 10. conf. *Vitr.* 10, 9. (2) *Gujac.* ex Paul.

Siturus, a, um. part. [*à sino*] *That will suffer.* *Cato* concionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 6.

Situs, a, um. part. [*à sino*. *Ir. qu. positus*, vel ab Hebr. שׂוּטָא, *Id.*] (1) *Suffered, permitted.* (2) *Situate.* (3) *Set, placed.* (4) *Founded, builded.* (5) *Conjuring.* (6) *Buried, interred.* (1) Per lenatus auctoritatem non est situs, *Cic. pro Text.* 44. (2) Locus in mediâ insulâ situs, *Id. Verr.* 4, 48. (3) Vis divina in naturâ sita est, *Id. N. D.* 1, 13. (4) Ubi nunc Fortunæ sita ædes est, *Id. de Div.* 2, 41. (5) In officio colendo sita est vitæ honestas omnis, *Id. Offic.* 1, 2. (6) = Siti videntur hi qui cuncti sunt, *Id. de Legib.* 2, 22.

Situs, ūs. m. (1) *The standing of any place; a site, or situation.* (2) *A posture, or position.* (3) *A territory, or quarter of a country.* (4) *Also sityness gathered of measure for lack of use, or cleanseing.* (5) *Hearyness, mouldyness, vine-wedness.* (6) *Moss, or mossyness; filibyness for lack of husbandry.* (7) *Nastyness, slovenyness, or slut-shyness.* (8) *Rust, canker.* (1) Terræ situs, forma, circumscriptio, *Cic. Tuscul.* 1, 20. (2) Figura situsque membrorum, *Id. N. D.* 2, 61. (3) *Plin. ap. Litt.* (4) Indigna est pigro forma perire situ, *Qv. Amor.* 2, 3, 14. § Loca tenta situ, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 462. (5) Pellimum crocum, quod situm redolet, *Plin.* 21, 6. (6) = Muscus crura vitium situ & veterino mace rat, *Col.* Rigido situ relicta cessat terra, *Qv. Trist.* 3, 10, 70. (7) Fæda situ macies, *Luc.* 6, 516. (8) Militia in tenebris occupat arma situs, *Tib.* 1, 10, 52. § Detergere situm ferio, *Sil.* 7, 53.

Sive, conj. [*ex si, & ve*] (1) *Or, either.* (2) *Or if.* (3) *¶ Sive — five, whether — or whether.* (4) *Or even.* (1) Discessus, sive potius, turpissima fuga, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 3. (2) Dehinc postulo, sive æquum est, te oro, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 19. (3) Sive sic est, sive illo modo, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 58. (4) Erigas animum ac resistas, sive etiam occurras negotiis, *Id. Q. fr.* 1, 1, 1.

* *Sium*, i. n. [*ita dict. quia ab aquis τεύεται, id est, quatur*] *Water parsley, yellow water-cresses, bellrags*, *Plin.* 22, 22. & 26, 8. interpr. Jun.

S ante M.

* *Smāragdinus*, a, um. adj. [*σμαράγδινος*, Gr.] *Like an emerald, very green.* § *Emplastrum smaragdinum*, *Cels.* 5, 19, 4.

* *Smāragdites*, æ, m. [*σμαράγδιτες*, Gr.] *A kind of marble like emerald*, *Plin.* 37, 5.

* *Smāragdus*, i. m. [*σμάραγδος*, Gr. *à σμαράγῳ, λάμπω, i. e. luco*] *A precious stone called an emerald; also a green stone, which very much comforteth the eyes.* *Grades viridi cum luce smaragdi*, *Lucr.* 4, 1120. Conf. *Plin.* 37, 5. *Prop.* 2, 13, 43.

* *Smāris*, ūdis. f. [*σμάρις*, Gr.] *A kind of small sea-fish, an anchovy*, *Plin.* 32, 10. = *Mena candida*, *Gesn.*

* *Smeēticus*, a, um. adj. *That is good to scour with.* § *Vis smeētica*, *Plin.* 30, 4.

* *Smegma*, ātis. n. [*ἀπὸ τῶ σμήχειν, i. e. abstergere*] *Scap, or any thing that scoureth; a wash ball*, *Plin.* 22, ult.

* *¶ Smegmāticus*, a, um. adj. *Soapy, or that is good for scouring; deterfive.* § *Medicamenta smegmatica*, *Plin.* 31, 7. si lana lectio, & non potius smeētica legend.

* *Smilax*, ātis. f. [*σμίλαξ*, Gr.] (1) *An yew-tree.* (2) *¶ Also an herb having leaves like ivy with berrys, and a white flower; it smelleth like a lily, and runeth upon trees; there are divers kinds of it.* (1) *Vid.* *Plin.* 16, 10, 11.

& 17, 35. & *Dioscor.* 4, 83. & *σμίλα καλαία*, 2, 276. (2) *¶ Lævis smilax, rope-weed, or withwyweed*, Jun. *Smilax hortensis, French beans*, *Id.* aspera. *prickly bindweed*, Ray.

* *¶ Smilum*, ii. n. [*à σμίλῃ scalpellum*, vel *à σμάω abstergo*] *A shoemaker's shaveing, paring, or cutting, knife; also a surgeon's knife to cut wounds*, Jun.

* *¶ Smīris*, vel *Smýris*, ūdis. f. [*σμίρις*, Gr. *A stone which glassers cut their glass, and jewellers polish their jewels, with*, *Dioscor.*

* *Smyrna*, æ. f. [*σμύρνα*, Gr.] *Myrrh.* *Lucr.* 2, 503. ubi al. odor myrrhæ.

* *Smyrnum*, ii. n. [*σμύρνιον*, Gr. *ita dict. quod myrrhæ odorem referat*] *Lozage, or parsley of Macedon; alisander.* = *Melanthii acetabulum*, quod medicī vocant *smyrnum*, *Cato*, 122. vid. & *Plin.* 19, 12.

Smýrus, i. m. *A kind of fish*, *Plin.* 32, 21.

S ante O.

Söbölēs, is. f. [*ex sub, & oleo, i. e. cresco*, unde antiq. *subiles*] (1) *A shoot, or young branch.* (2) *Issue, progeny, offspring.* (3) *The young of any thing.* (1) *¶ Nemo jam serit ex famerâ, sed ex sobolibus*, *Col.* 5, 6. (2) = *Quæ propagatio & soboles origo est rerum publicarum*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. (3) *Ne novæ soboles diffugiant*, *Col. de opibus.*

Söbölesco, ēre. incept. *To increase and multiply, to grow up; to increase a stock, or lineage*, *Liv.* 29, 3.

* *Sobriē*, adv. [*à sobrius*] (1) *Soberly, temperately.* (2) *Wisely, advisedly, carefully.* (1) *¶ = Intelligemus quàm sit turpe diffuere luxuriâ, & del catē & molliter vivere; quàmque honestum parcē, continenter, severē, sobriē*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 30. (2) = *Cauto est opus, ut hoc sobriē, finēque arbitris, accuratē hoc agatur, doctē, & diligenter*, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 29.

* *Sobrietas*, ātis. f. (1) *¶ Sobriety, soberness.* (2) *Gravity.* (1) *Fortissima virtus sobrietas*, *Prud. Psych.* 345. (2) *Tristis sobrietas remota paulisper*, *Sen. de Tranq. an. c. ult.* = *Gravitas, severitas.*

Sobrīna, æ. f. [*pro sororina*] *A she cousin-german*, *Plaut. Pœn.* 5, 2, 108.

Sobrīnus, i. m. [*qu. sororinus*] (1) *A cousin-german, a mother's sister's child.* (2) *Per Synecd. Any kinsman.* (1) *Conjunctiones consobrinorum sobrinorumque*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. (2) *Eho tu sobrinum tuum non nōras? Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 37. *Hunc enim paulō suprà cognatam dixerat.*

* *Sobrius*, a, um. adj. [*à Gr. σόφρων*] (1) *Sober, temperate.* (2) *In one's senses.* (3) *Sensible, well advised.* (4) *Where little wine is drunk, or where no wine is made.* (1) *¶ Vinolenti quæ faciunt, non eadem approbatione faciunt, quæ sobrii*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 17. (2) *Tu, pol, homo, non es sobrius*, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 39. (3) = *Homines satīs frugi, & sobrii*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 27. = *Dedisti operam probam, & sapientem, & sobriam*, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 5, 2. (4) *Qui castē Cereri diu negata reddidit jugera, sobriusque terras*, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 12.

† *Soccāgium*, ii. n. *Soccage*, a kind of services performed by tenants, *Just.*

Soccātus, a, um. adj. *Wearing socks, or startups*, *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 12.

Soccus, ci. m. [*ab Hebr. שׂוּטָא tegumentum pedum, Sc.*] (1) *A kind of shoes, sandals, or soles, worn by Roman women; (2) also by comick actors, because the persons represented were generally Greeks who wore such; in like manner as actors of tragedy used the cotburnus.* (1) *Suet. Cal.* 52. (2) *¶ Hunc socci cepere pedem, grandesque cothurni, sc. iambum*, *Hor. A. Pœt.* 80.

* *Söcer*, ēri. m. [*à Gr. ἐκυρὸς*] *A wife's father, a father in law*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 35. ¶ *Söcer magnus, a wife's grandfather*, *Fest.*

* † *Söcerus*, i. m. *Idem.* *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 2, 18.

* *Söcia*, æ. f. [*à socius*] (1) *A companion, mate, or partner, femin.* (2) *A helper, an assistant.* (1) = *Particeps connubii, socia regni*, *Juno, Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 10. (2) = *Pacia.* est comes, otiique socia eloquentia, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 45.

* *Söciābilis*, e. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, allys, fellows, confederates, or friends.* (2) *Also nuptial, or pertaining to marriage.* (1) § *Socialis equitatus*, *Liv.* 26, 5. *Fædus socia e*, *Id.* ¶ *bellum, civil war*, *Juv.* (2) *Tibiāque effudit socialia carmina nobis*, *Qv. Ep.* 12, 129. § *Torus socialis*, *Id. Fast.* 2, 729. amor, *Id. Met.* 7, 800.

* *Söc āīas*, ātis. f. *Fellowship, company*, *Plin. Paneg.* 49.

* *Söciāliter*, adv. *Like fellows; fellow like, or in way of society*, *Hor. A. Pœt.* 2, 8.

* *Söciandus*, a, um. part. *To be joined, or applied to*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 4.

* *Söcians*, tis. part. *Joining, coupleing, filing.* *Carmina socians nervis*, *Qv. Met.* 11, 5.

* *¶ Söciātor*, ūis. m. verb. *He that joineth*, *Litt. ex Stat.*

* *Söciātrix*, icis. f. verb. *She that coupleth, or joineth.* § *Sociatrix gratia*, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 499.

* *Söciātus*, a, um. part. (1) *Parted, or shared, among several companions.* (2) *Also joined, or coupled.* (1) *Sociati parte laboris Functus*, *Qv. Met.* 8, 546. (2) *Exdera lecti sociata*, *Id. in Ibin.* 15.

* † *Söciennus*, al. *Söciēnus*, i. m. ant. *pro socius.* *A fellow, or companion*, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 4, 32.

* *Söciētas*, ātis. f. (1) *Partnership either in good or evil.* (2) *Alliance, society, company.*

(1) *Nullam societatem neque sceleris, neque præmii, cum ullo homine cōēras*, *Cic. pro T. Rosc.* 34. (2) = *Ut societas hominum conjunctioque servetur*, *Id. Offic.* 1, 5.

* *Söcio*, āie. aē. [*à socius*] (1) *To couple, match, or fit.* (2) *To join.* (3) *To associate, or confederate.* (4) *To participate, to be a partner of.* (5) *To entertain, or make welcome.* (6) *To impart, to communicate.* (1) § *Juvenas sociare imposito aratro*, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 132. (2) *¶ Cætera ex rerum usu sociare, partitive*, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 6. § *Sociare diligentiam cum scientiâ*, *Col.* 3, 3. *dextras*, *Sil.* 11, 148. (3) = *Conjurare, aut facinoribus sociari*, *Liv.* 39, 13. (4) *Unus erat cum quo sociare cubilia vellem*, *Qv. Metam.* 10, 635. (5) § *Uibe, domo, socias nos*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 605. (6) = *Intima secum Confilia, & varias sociabant pectore curas*, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 280. § *Gaudia sociare cum aliquo*, *Tib.* 3, 3, 7.

* *Söcior*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be joined in partnership*, *Liv.* Ostenti prorsus genus, ubi in tanto populo non solum sociari, verum etiam fileri parricidium potuit, *Just.* 10, 1. *Vid.* *Socio*, n. 3.

† *Söciofraudus*, i. m. *A faithless fellow, a deceiver of his friend*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 128.

* *Söcius*, a, um. adj. [*à sequor, qui alium sequitur*] (1) *Helping, or taking part; that is a companion.* (2) *Of, or belonging to, allys; confederate.* (3) *That which is common betwixt two, or more, partners, parents, or kinsfolks.* (1) *Pœta oratori multis ornandis generibus socius, ac pæne par*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 16. (2) § *Socia agmina*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 371. (3) § *Socius honor*, *Qv. Met.* 13, 949. *Socia regna*, *Stat.* ¶ *Particeps, qui certam habet partem; socius, qui indivisè agit*, *Ascon.* ¶ *Socii navis*, *Inscript. col. rostr. A ship's crew.*

* *Söcius*, ii. m. [*à socius, a, um. quod vid.*] (1) *A companion, an intimate.* (2) *An ally, or confederate.* (3) *A fellow soldier, a companion in arms.* (4) *An accomplice.* (1) *¶ Quo adjutore usus est? quo socio? quo conscio?* *Cic. pro Cael.* 20. = *Video inservire & socium esse in negotiis*, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 9. (1) = *Socii atque amici populi Romani*, *Cas. B. G.* 1, 43. *Vid.* & *Cic. Verr.* 4, 60. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 1, 202. (4) § *Socius ad malam rem*, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 22. *culpâ*, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 12.

Socordia, æ. f. & || *Socordia*, *Fest.* (1) *Want of thought.* (2) *Dullness, indolence, carelessness, foolishness.* (1) & *Nihil loci est segnitæ, neque socordiae, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 1 ubi Donat.* *Socordia ad considerandum, segnitia ad agendum.* & *Lan- guescet industria, intendetur socordia, Tac. Ann. 2.* (2) Si quem socordiae argueret, stultitiorem aiebat filio suo Claudio, *Suet. Claud. 3.*

Socorditer, adv. unde ùs, comp. *Slothfully, sluggishly, carelessly.* Ab Albanis socordius res ac- tæ, *Liv. 2, 22.* Hostem successu rerum socordius agentem invadunt, *Tac. Hist. 2, 15, 1.*

Socors, dis. adj. || or, comp. || *ssimus*, sup. [*qu. socors, sine corde*] (1) *Senseless, careless, regardless.* (2) *Without understanding.* (1) & *Nolim cæterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo, Ter. Adelph. 4, 3, 61.* Tiberius callidior, Cæjus periculosior, Claudius socordior, Nero im- purior, *Sidon.* (2) Apud socordissimos Scythas Anacharsis sapiens natus est, *Apul. Apol. p. 444.* & *Futuri socors, Tac. Hist. 3, 31, 2.*

* *Socrus*, ùs. f. [*à socr*] *A wife's, or bus- band's, mother; a mother-in-law.* Literæ Capuam adlatæ ab Clodiâ socru, *Cic. Attic. 9, 4.* Conf. *Just. 39, 1.* || *Magna socrus, the wife's grandmother, Fest.*

Sodalis, is. c. g. [*sodales dicti qu. sedales, quod unâ sedent & essent*] (1) *A companion; a fellow at meals, or passimes.* (2) *Of one compa- ny, college, society, or fraternity.* (3) *A chum, a comrade.* (4) *A partaker.* (1) & *Chari sodales, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 5.* (2) Addito sodalium Augu- stium sacerdotio, *Tac. Ann. 1, 54.* (3) Nulli te facias nimis sordalem, Gaudebis minus, & mi- nus dolebis, *Mart. 11, 34.* (4) Ille quoque so- dalis fuit istius in hoc morbo & cupiditate, *Cic. Verr. 3, 36.*

Sodalitas, âtis. f. *A fellowship, society, frater- nity, or brotherhood; a company of men in any trade, or profession.* Sodalitates, me quæstore, constitutæ sunt, *Cic. de Senect. 13.*

|| *Sodaliter*, adv. *In fellowship, or fellow like, Dig. 4.* Sodalitatis more.

Sodalitium, ii. n. *A company, a corporation, a fraternity.* Lex Licinia de sodalitiis, *Cic. pro Planc. 15.*

|| *Sodalitine*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a fel- lowship, or society, Amm.*

Sodes, interj. *pro si audes. I pray thee now, I beseech thee, Ter. Cic. alii.*

Sol, sôlis. m. [*quod solus appareat, cæteris sideribus suo fulgore obscuratis, Cic. Sabinum autem esse vocab. ait Varr.*] (1) *The sun.* (2) *Meton. The heat, or beams, of the sun.* (1) & *A day.* (4) & *A climate, a region.* (1) & *Lux alia solis, & lychnorum, Cic. pro Cæl. 28.* = *Sol astrorum obtinet principatum, Id. N. D. 2, 19.* (2) Si quis exustus in sole est, &c. *Celf. 1, 3.* Qualis perusta folibus Pernicis uxor Apulî, *Her. Epod. 2, 41.* *Lucus Obscurum cingens con- nexis aëra ramis, Et gelidas altè summotis fo- libus umbras, Luc. 3, 401.* (3) Tres cæcâ caligine soles Incertos erramus, *Virg. Æn. 3, 203.* Soles melius nitent, *Hor. Od. 4, 5, 8.* (4) Quid terras alio calentes Sole mutamus? *Id. Od. 2, 16, 18.*

|| *Solabilis*, e. adj. *Which may be comforted, Apoll. 4.* Consolabilis.

& *Solamen*, inis. n. *Comfort, solace, relief, ease, Virg. Æn. 3, 661.* || *Solatum* ap. oratores freq. usurpatur.

Solandus, a, um. part. *To be comforted.* So- landus cum simul ipse fores, *Ov. Trist. 5, 4, 42.*

Solans, tis. part. *Comforting, Theb. 4, 202.* Solantia pectus timidum, *Ov. Met. 11, 448.*

Solanum, i. n. [*à sole*] *An herb called night- shade, or bane-wort, Celf. 6, 17. conf. Plin. 27, 13.* || *Vesicarium solanum, winter cherry, or alkakengi, Jun.*

Solaris, e. adj. [*à sol*] *Of, or belonging to, the sun.* & *Lumen solare, Ov. Trist. 5, 9, 37.* || *Herba solaris, the turnsole, or sun flower, Celf. 5, 27.*

Solarium, ii. n. [*à sole, quod horæ ad solem conspiciantur, Varr.*] (1) *A sundial, (2) The*

solar in a house; a terrace, or gallery, where they walk to sun themselves. (3) *A sunny wall.* (1) *Gell. 3, 3.* De inventore vid. *Plin. 7, 60.* (2) Neque solarium neque hortum, nisi per implu- vium, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 69.* (3) *Macr.*

|| *Solarium*, ii. n. [*à solo, quod pro solo penditur*] *Ground-rent; a pension, or tribute, paid for the soil, or for a house that standeth upon publick land, Ulp.*

|| *Solatio*, ònis. f. verb. *A comforting, consolati- on, Litt. ex Col. sed q. 4.* Solatium, solamen.

Solatio, i. n. dim. *A little comfort, or ease.* & *Solatiolum doloris, Catull. 2, 7.*

Solatorium, ii. n. (1) *Comfort, consolation, so- lace.* (2) *Help, succour, relief.* (1) = *Hæc sunt solatia, hæc samenta dolorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24.* = *Obletamenta & solatia servitutis, Id. Verr. 4, 60.* (2) Hæc studia rebus adver- sis periculum ac solatium præbent, *Cic. pro Arch. pœnâ, 7.*

Solator, òris. m. verb. *A comforter, Tib. 1, 3, 15.* Stat. *Sylv. 5, 5, 40.*

|| *Solatrix*, icis. f. verb. *She that comforteth, Boët.*

|| *Solatum*, i. n. [*genus morbi, dict. à sole, ut auriga ab auro*] *A rising of pushes, or freckles, in the skin by the heat of the sun, Fest.*

Solatus, a, um. part. [*solati, sole correpti, sicut siderati, qui fidere*] *Sun-burnt; freckled, or pimpled, with the heat of the sun; also suned, or that hath got the headache with the heat of the sun, Plin. 22, 6.*

|| *Soldanella*, æ. f. *Bindweed, Jun.*

|| *Soldarii*, òrum. m. plur. *qui & soldurii, Vid. Soldurii.*

Soldum, i. n. per Sync. per solidum. (1) *The whole.* (2) *The substantial part.* (1) *Mart. 4, 37, 4.* (2) & *Inane abscindere soldo, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 113.*

Soldurius, ii. m. *A man sworn and devoted to his friend, to partake of his good and ill fortunes; a retainer to a great person, or one of his clan. Cum sexcentis devotis quos illi, Galli, soldurios appellat, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22.*

Solea, æ. f. [*quod solo pedis subjiçitur*] (1) *A kind of pantofle, sandal, or slipper covering only the sole of the foot, and fastened with laces; the same with the Græcian πεννίδες, worn by wo- men, and sometimes by men, but only within doors, for it was scandalous to wear them with- out.* (2) *Also an instrument used in making of oil.* (3) *A kind of shoe called a sole.* (4) *Also a shoe, as of a horse, mule, &c.* (1) & *Soleæ muliebres, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 21.* *Vid. Gell. 13, 20.* Tum soleas poscit *Nasidienus, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 77.* || *Solea lignea, a pat- ten, Plin. 2, 13, 50.* (3) *Limosa re- gio planum educat piscem, veluti soleam, rhom- bum, passerem, Id. 8, 16.* Conf. *Plin. 9, 20.* (4) *Jumentis soleas ex auro induere, Id. 33, 11.* & *Solea ferrea, Catull. 16, 26.* Solea mu- larum, *Suet. Ner. 30, 7.*

|| *Solearis*, re. adj. *Thermarum cella solearis, M. ex Spart. Fort. rect. solariis, quid vid.*

Solearius, ii. m. *A pattenmaker, a maker of horse-shoes, a shoemaker, a cordwainer, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40.*

Soleatus, a, um. adj. *Wearing sandals, or soles, at the bottom of his feet.* Stetit soleatus prætor, P. R. pallio purpureo, tunicæque talari, *Cic. Verr. 5, 33.*

Solennis, e. adj. [*ex solus, & annus pro annus*] *Solemn. Vid. Solennis.*

|| *Solennizo*, âre. act. *To imitate custom, to so- lemnize, Ap. recent. Quotannis celeb. o.*

* *Sôlen*, ònis. m. [*à σωλὴν, Gr. i. e. cana- lis, à cana itia longitudine*] *A kind of sea-fish, a muscle, Plin. 32, 11.* = *Aulos, donax, onyx, dactylus.*

Solenne, is. n. vel *solenne, vel solemne* [*quod solum in anno, id est, quotannis fieri consuevit; al. ex soleo, & anno*] (1) *A so- lemnity, a feast yearly kept, an anniversary.* (2) *An usual custom.* (1) *Solenne ex Arcadiâ allu- tum, Liv. 1, 5.* Variis solennia ludis, *Virg. Æn. 5, 605.* (2) *Nostrem illud solemne serve-*

mus, Cic. Attic. 7, 6. || *Solennia insanire, te lie under a vulgar error, Hor. Ep. 1, 101.*

Solennis, e. adj. [*ex solus, & annus, ut tri- ennus, &c.*] (1) *Annual, yearly; used, or done, every year at a certain time; settled, appointed.* (2) *Accustomed.* (1) = *Annua vota Solennia que pompæ, Virg. Æn. 5, 53.* & *Dapes so- lennes, Id. Æn. 3, 301.* ubi vid. *Serv.* = *I- ter solenne, legitimum, necessarium, Cic. pro Mil. 10.* Dies cuiusque solennes non prius fre- quentare desit *Augustus*, quàm grandi natu, *Suet. Aug. 53.* (2) *Nostrem illud solenne ser- vemus, ut ne quem sine literis dimittamus, Cic. Attic. 7, 6.* & *Nova nobis, aliis gentibus so- lennia, Tac. Ann. 12, 6.*

|| *Solennitas*, âtis. f. *A solemnity.* & *Dierum solennitates, Gell. 2, 24.*

Solenniter, adv. *Ordinarily, solemnly.* Omi- bus solenniter peractis, *Liv. 5, 46.*

† *Solennitus*, adv. *Idem, Lucil. ap. Non.*

Solens, tis. part. *Accustomed, used, wonted, according to one's custom.* = *Mendacium si dixero, solens meo more fecero, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 43.* = *Lubens fecero & solens, Id. Cas. 5, 1, 14.*

Soleo, ère, itus, & † ant. solui. neut. pass. (1) *To be accustomed, or wont; to use.* (2) *Per Ellips. εὐφημία ἐνεκα, to lie with.* (1) *Qui potitare solitus est paterâ aureâ, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 263.* Neque prædidiis, uti soluerat, com- positis, *Prisc. l. 10. ex Sall.* (2) = *Viris cum suis prædicant nos solere, suas pellices esse aiunt, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 39.*

* *Solers*, adj. [*ex solus, & ars, qu. totus ars; ut Græcis ὁλοῦ ἀρετή, vel pot. sollers, qui sol- lam, i. e. totam & integram artem novit*] or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. (1) *Learned in arts, dex- terous, clever.* (2) *Shrewd, wisely, close, cun- ing.* (3) *Quick, sharp.* (4) *Watchfull, dili- gent.* (1) *Fac periculum in literis, fac in pa- lestrâ, in musicis,—solertem dabo, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25.* = *Solers, & subtilis descriptio partium corporis, Cic. N. D. 2, 47.* = *Acutum, ver-utum, & solers, Id.* = *Quod quisque est so- lertior & ingeniosior, &c. Id. pro Q. Rosc. 11.* (2) *Sulla sollertissimus omnium factus est, Sall. B. J. 101.* *Vid. Solertia.* Non ulli anima- lium in maleficio stultitia solertior, *Plin. 8, 36.* De urfis loquens. (3) *Solertia auditu animal, Id.* (4) *Solertiore custodiam præbet anser quàm canis, Col. 8, 13.*

* *Solertus*, adv. [*à solers*] ius, comp. *ssimè*, sup. (1) *Sharply, wittyly, shrewdly.* (2) *Craftily, cunningly.* (3) *Diligently.* (1) *Non illo solertiùs alter Exprimit incellus, Ov. Met. 11, 635.* (2) *Tu operum lineamenta solertis- simè perspicis, Cic. Verr. 4, 44.* (3) *Ratio naturam imitata res ad vitam necessarias solerter consecuta est, Id. Legg. 1, 9.*

* *Solertia, vel Sollertia*, æ. f. (1) *Quick- ness of wit, sharpness, a reach, shrewdness.* (2) *Craftyness, subtlety, policy, cunning.* (1) & *Dixit mirari se, non modò diligentiam, sed etiam so- lertiam ejus, à quo essent illa dimensa, & de- scripta, Cic. de Senect. 17.* = *machinatio, Id.* = *In venatu solertia & sagacitas præcipua est, Plin. 8, 40.* Egregiæ ingeniorum solertiæ, *Virg. præf. l. 7.* (2) *In omni re fugienda est talis solertia, Cic. Offic. 1, 11.*

Sollet, itum est, imperf. *The custom is, it is wont, Cic. pro Cluent. 59.*

|| *Solâris*, re. adj. || *Cella soliaris, locus thermis, the room in a bath, where the bathing tubs stand, Spart.*

* *Sollicitandus*, a, um. part. (1) *To be m- ed, or stirred up.* (2) *To be raised, as in rebel- lion.* (1) = *Sollicitanda tamen tellus, pulvis- que movendus, Virg. Geor. 2, 418.* (2) *Ad sollicitandos pastores Apulia est attributa, Cic. Catil. 3, 6.*

* *Sollicitans*, tis. part. *Troubleing, Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 6.*

* *Sollicitatio*, ònis. f. verb. *A soliciting, ex- ticeing, or moveing, to do a thing.* & *Nuptia- rum sollicitatio, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 36.*

* *Sollicitator*, ōnis. m. verb. *A solicitor, an egger on, an enticer, or mover, to a thing, Sen. Controv. 15, 216.*

* *Sollicitē*, adv. iūs, comp. sūmē, sup. (1) *Carefully, diligently.* (2) *Heavily, pensive.* (1) *Sollicitiūs* adhibere discrimina, *Quint. 2, 15.* Minimum est de quo sollicitissimē agitur, *Sen. Conf. & Suet. Claud. 18.* (2) *Qui mala sollicitē nostra levāis, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 6, 44. al. sollicitē.*

* *Sollicito*, āre. aēt. [*ex solus, & cito; id est, subito citate, āre, loco, vel sententiā, movere*] (1) *To stir, or dig, up; properly the ground.* (2) *Mēt. To disquiet, to trouble, to disturb, to move sollicitus.* (3) *To solicit, to procure, or be in earnest with, one; to importune, to press, to be urgent, to entreat one to do a thing.* (4) *To sue, or press, for.* (5) *To allure.* (1) *Teceant solliciti solliciti humum, Tib. 1, 7, 30. Tib. & solliciti.* (2) *Si minā docto Pollice sollicitat, playthupon, Ov. Met. 11, 170.* Remis sollicitare aquas, *to row, Claud. de Rapt. P. 1, 1, 50. ubi al. fidem.* (2) *Multa sunt, quæ me sollicitant, angustiae, Cic. Attic. 1, 15.* = *Quæ semper animum sollicitant, semperque excruciant, Id. de Fin. 1, 16.* (3) *Ad venenum dandum spe & pretio sollicitare cepit, Id. pro Cluent. 16.* (4) *§ Sollicitare pacem, Liv. votis numina, Tib. 3, 4, 53.* (5) *Sollicitare ad se aves, Plin. 8, 23.*

* *Sollicitor*, āri, ārus. pass. *To be moved, solicited, &c. Cic. Catil. 4. Vid. Solicito.*

* *Sollicitudo*, dñis. f. (1) *Carking care, pensive, trouble, anguish of mind, sollicitude, disquiet, deep concern.* (2) *Vexation, anger.* (1) = *Sollicitudo est agritudo cum cogitatione, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.* (2) = *Pæ sollicitudine ac stomacho multa scribere non possum, Brut. Cic. 13.*

* *Sollicitus*, a, um. adj. & pōt. *Sollicitus, or, comp. sūmus, sup.* (1) *Raised up.* (3) *Mēt. Doubtful, anxious.* (3) *Fearful, troubled.* (4) *Carefull.* (5) *Pussy, employed.* (6) *Cross, unhappy.* (1) *§ Sollicitus motus, Lucr. 1, 344.* *Sollicitum mare, Virg. Geor. 4, 262.* (2) *Civitas sollicita suspitione, suspensa metu, Cic. in Ruil. 1, 8.* = *Antea sollicitus sum, & angabar, quo uti consilio possem, Id.* (3) *§ Nunquam apud vos verba feci, aut pro vobis sollicitus, aut pro me securior, Tac. Hist. 4, 58.* (4) *Nos circa lites sollicitiores ac ridiculi videmur, Quint. 7, 2.* (5) *Omnes serves habui sollicitos, Ter. Haut. 3, 1, 52.* (6) *§ Sollicitum aliquid letis intervenit, Ov. Met. 7, 454.* *Sollicitissimus, Sen. de Brev. Vit. extr.*

|| *Solldāgo*, gñis. f. *The herb comfrey, con-found, or wall-wort, Jun.*

Solldandus, a, um. part. *To be bound, cemented, or made firm. Area cretā solidanda tenaci, Virg. Geor. 1, 179.*

Solldatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding, a soldering, or fastening, Vitr. 7, 1.*

|| *Solldatrix*, ōis. f. verb. *She that strengthneth, Solidatrix officium infantium, Osiago Dra. Anob.*

Solldatus, a, um. part. *Strengthened, &c. Facies solidata veneno, Luc. 8, 691.*

|| *Solldatus*, i. m. [*à solido quem meretur, M.*] *A soldier in pay, whence the French soldat, Veg.*

Solldē, adv. || iūs, comp. (1) || *Solidly.* (2) *Substantially, really.* (3) *Perfectly, fully, with a witness.* (1) *Aqua solidiūs concreta, Gell. 19, 5.* (2) *Solidē gaudere gaudium, Ter. And. 5, 5, 8.* (3) *Id solidē scio, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 8.* *Hic homo solidē sycophanta est, Id. ibid. 4, 2, 47.*

Solldesco, ēre. incept. *To close, as a wound doth; to wax sound and whole, Plin. 11, 37.*

Solldipes, ēdis. adj. *Whole footed, as a horse is. Contra naturam solidipedum, Plin. 10, 65.*

Sollditas, ātis. f. *Solidity, firmness, massyness.* § *Atomorum soliditas, Cic. de Fin. 1, 6.*

Solldo, āre. aēt. (1) *To make firm, to consolidate, to piece.* (2) *To strengthen.* (3) *To close a wound.* (4) *To plaster walls; hinc to solder,*

or fodder. (1) *Lardum elixum solidat ossa fracta, Plin. 28, 16.* (2) *Stomachum titubantem solidare, Fall. Febr. tit. 31.* (3) *Cels.* (4) § *Solidare muros, Tac. Ann. 15, 43, 3.*

Solldor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be made whole and firm.* (2) *To be bound, or cemented.* (1) = *Boiūm nervos solidari, rursūque jungi, affirmare, Plin. 24, 16.* (2) *Vid. Solidandus.*

Solldum, i. n. *The whole, the full.* *Solidum seum cuique solvere, Cic. pro Rab. Posth. 17.*

Solldus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. [*ex Osco solius, vel solus, id est, totus, Varr. vel à solum, ut sit quod Gr. ἐμπέδον, solo firmior situm.*] (1) *Substantial, universal.* (2) *Solid; not hollow, nor superficial; massy.* (3) *Sound, firm.* (4) *Whole, entire.* (5) *Hard, stiff.* (6) *Full and perfect.* (1) *Nihil tangi potest, quod erat solido, Cic. de Univ. 4.* (2) *Statua solida ex auro Philippeo, Plaut. Curc. 3, 70.* § *Solidissima tellus, Ov. Met. 15, 262.* § *Duae formæ præstantes sunt, ex solidis globus, ex planis circulus, Cic. N. D. 2, 13.* § *Solidior caesus, Col. 7, 8.* (3) *Solidum corpus, & succi plenum, Ter. Eun. 1, 3, 26.* § *Vires solidæ, Virg. Æn. 2, 639.* (4) *Defunt dies solido anno, Liv.* (5) § *Ferrum solidum, Ov. Met. 15, 810.* (6) § *Gaudium solidum, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 23.* infortunium, *Plaut. Merc. prol. 21.*

|| *Solldus*, i. m. [*sc. nummus*] *An entire, or whole, piece of gold coin, near the value of our old noble, or spur-royal; now it is taken for a shilling, Lampr.*

§ *Solldifer*, ēra, ērum. adj. *Carrying the sun, as the zodiac doth.* § *Solldifera plaga, the torrid zone, or as others say, the egyptick line, Sen. Herc. Oct. 169.*

Sollditerreum, i. n. [*qu. totum ferreum, quod sit ex solo ferro, Fest.*] *A weapon, or dart, of massy iron, Liv. 34, 14.*

† *Solldūga*, æ. f. [*quod solem fugiat*] *A venomous ant in Sardinia, Plin. 22, 25.* § *Recl. sollduga, quod vid.*

§ *Solldēna*, æ. c. g. *Begotten by the sea, Val. Flacc. 5, 317.*

* || *Solldloquium*, ii. n. [*ex solus, & loquor*] *A soliloquy, or meditating with one's self, Aug.*

Solldpūga, æ. f. [*quod in sole acrius pungit*] *A venomous pismire, or fly, which in the heat of the sun stingeth most vehemently, Plin. 29, 4.* § *Scrib. solldfuga, & solldpunga, & solldpunga.*

Sollditum tripudium. [*quod solum, i. e. terram, paviebat*] *A kind of augury, when the chickens eating greedily, the corn which was given them fell to the ground out of their bills, and rebounded again, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. & Liv. 10, 40.*

* *Sollditarius*, a, um. adj. [*à solus*] (1) *Alone.* (2) *Solitary, without company, private, retired.* (1) § *Solitaria non potest virtus ad summa pervenire, sed sociata, & conjuncta cum amicitia, Cic. de Amic. 22.* *Natura solitaria nihil amat, Id. de Am. 23.* (2) = *Homo solitarius, atque in agro vitam degens, Id. Of. 2, 11.*

* *Solldaurilia*, um. pl. n. [*ab Osco sollus, i. e. totus & solidus, & taurus, Fest.*] *Sacrifices of entire, not castrated, beasts; or as others think, sacrifices of three things of sundry kinds, as a bull, a ram, a boar, Liv. 8, 10.* § *Al. leg. suovetaurilia, quod vid.*

* *Solldūdo*, dñis. f. [*à solus*] (1) *A being alone, or assisted by few.* (2) *Solitude, silence.* (3) *A desert, wilderness.* (4) *A retirement, a recess.* (1) *Nep. Thrasylb. 2. Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 5.* *Ex singulari duplex, ne potestas solitudine vel morā corrumperetur, Flor. 1, 9, 2.* *Tribus comitantibus, id repente solitudinis erat, Tac. Ann. 11, 32.* (2) *Erat ab oratoribus quædam in foro solitudo, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 63.* § *Solitudine ante ostium, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 25.* (3) § *Solitudines aviæ, Patere. 2, 55. vastæ, Liv. 1, 4.* (4) *Solitudine malè utitur iugens, timensque, Sen. Epist. 10.* § *Me hæc solitudo minūs stimulat quam ista celebritas, Cic. Attic. 12, 13.*

Solldus, a, um. part. [*à soleo*] *Want, accustomed, usual, ordinary.* O! si solitæ quidquam virtutis adesset, *Virg. Æn. 11, 415.* *Sol rubet solito magis, Liv. 25, 7.*

Solldvagus, a, um. adj. [*qui solus vagatur*] *Wandering up and down alone, and flying company, solitary.* § *Bestiæ partim solldvagæ, partim congregatæ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13.*

Solldum, ii. n. (1) *A seat of state, a throne, a seat royal.* (2) *A vessel, or tub, in a bath to wash, or bathe, in.* (3) *A vat, or tun; a wine vessel.* (4) *Also a bier, or coffin, wherein the dead body lieth.* (1) *Rex pavidus exiluit à solio, Liv.* § *Solldum avorum, Luc. 4, 690.* (2) *Intrare, & descendere in solldum, & multo oleo ungere, Cels. 1, 3.* (1) *Bibiturus, quæ eodem de solldo ministrantur, Cic. in Pison. 27.* (4) *Defunctos scie scitibus solldis condi maluere, Plin. 35, 12. ubi al. dolis.* *Sed, solldum in quo corpus jacebat, Curt. 10, 1, 32.*

Solldennis, vel *solldennis*, e. adj. *Vid. Solldennis.*

Sollders, tis. adj. *Vid. Sollders.*

§ *Solldito*, āre. aēt. *Vid. Solicito.*

* † *Solldum Osce totum & solidum sign. id. quod Gr. ὅλον.*

* *Solldo*, āre. aēt. [*locum aliquem desertum & solum reddo*] (1) *To make d-solate, to lay waste and destroy.* (2) [*à sol*] *To dry in the sun.* (1) *Stat. Theb. 5, 148.* (2) *Plin. Vid. Solldatus.*

* *Solldæcismus*, i. m. [*σολοιζμός, Gr. à σολοιζω refero Solldæcos in loquendo*] (1) || *Properly a speaking Greek, like those of Solos or Solld, a city of Cilicia; (2) Whence it is used to signify an incongruity of speech against grammar, a solecism.* (1) *Laert.* (2) *Solldæcismus est, cum verbis pluribus consequens verbum superiori non accommodatur, Ad Herenn. 4, 12. Vid. & Quint. 1, 5. & Gell. 5, 10. & Conf. Mart. 5, 39.* *Grammaticus non erubescit solldæcismum, si sciens facit; erubescit, si nesciens, Sen. Epist. 95. Lat. Stribligo, teste Gell. 5, 20.*

* || *Solldæcisso*, āre. n. [*à σολοιζω, Gr.*] *To speak improperly, Delp.*

* || *Solldæcum*, i. n. [*ab eodem*] *A solecism, Gell. 5, 10.*

Solldor, āri. dep. (1) *To comfort, to solace, to ease, to cheer up.* (2) *To relieve, to help.* (3) *To assuage, to satisfy.* (1) *Adlocutione solldi aliquem, Catull. 36, 5.* (2) *Fessos opibus amicos solldi, Virg. Æn. 5, 41.* (3) *Famem in silvis solldare quercu, Id. Geor. 1, 159.*

* † *Solldox*, ōis. adj. [*à solus, i. e. integer*] *Whole, entire, with all its appendages about it.* § *Pecus solldox, a sheep unshorn, Lucil. ap. Fest.*

* † *Solldox*, ōis. f. *Coarse wool, or flocks, Glos. vet.*

Solldūga, æ. f. *A venomous pismire, Plin. 8, 29.* *Quis calcare tuas metuat, sollduga, laterbras? Luc. 9, 840.* § *Scrib. & sollduga. Vid. Salpuga.*

|| *Solldloquium*, ii. n. [*à sequendo solem*] *The marygo'd, or turnsole; the sunflower, Jun.*

Sollditialis, e. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, the solldice, or time when the sun is farthest from the equator.* (2) *Also that which continueth but a little while.* (1) § *Sollditiales metæ, the tropick of Cancer in summer and Capricorn in winter, Lucr. 5, 616.* (2) § *Sollditialis morbus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 143.* *Quasi sollditialis herba, paulisper fui, Id. Pseud. 1, 1, 36.*

Sollditium, ii. n. [*id est, solis statio, cum sistere, vel stare, videtur*] (1) *The solldice of summer, or winter; this the shortest day in the year, about the twenty-second of December; that the longest day, about the twenty-first of June.* (2) *It is often taken for midsummer, and the winter solldice called brumæ, or hyems.* (3) *Notwithstanding Columella hath twice used brumæ sollditium.* (4) *Synecd. Summer.* (5) *Scorching heat.* (1) *Plin. 19, 6.* (2) § *Cælum movetur à brumâ ad sollditium, Varr. L. L. 5, 2.* *Et mox Cum venit sol in medium spatium inter brumam & sollditium, Id. ibid.* § *In lonæ cursu & brumæ quædam & sollditii similitudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 19.* (3) *Col. 9, 16.* (4) § *Humida sollditia, atque hyems orate serenæ, Agricola, Virg. Geor. 1, 100.* (5) *Sollditium peccori defendite, Id. Ecl. 7, 47.*

* || *Sollditilis*,

* || Sölubilis, le. adj. [à solvo] (1) Which may be unloosed. (2) Which may be dissolved. (3) Which doth dissolve. (1) § Dextra solubilis, *Prud. Apotb.* 514. (2) Mundus Deo soli solubilis est, *Min. Fel.* c. 34. (3) Elementa solubilia; *Prud. Ham.* 505. † Dissolubilis, *Cic.*

* Solvendus, a, um. part. To loose, or be loosed. Quamquam solvendarum legum id principium esse censebant, *Curt.* 10, 6.

* Solvens, tis. part. Loosing, freeing. Quae res ne virginibus voto civitatem solventibus, fraudi esset, *Just.* 21, 3. Gremioque fovens, & mura solvens, *Auson.* ad *Nepot.* 68.

Solum, i. n. [à solvitate, vel à *סול* calcare] (1) That which sustains, or bears, any thing on it. (2) The ground, or soil. (3) The surface of any thing. (4) A bottom, a floor, or pavement. (5) The sole of a foot. (6) The sole of a shoe. (7) ¶ Cercale solum, a trencher of bread. (1) § Solum fundi, *Varr.* || Solum notat unicuique rei quod subjacet, *Serv.* (2) Præter agri solum nihil fuit, *Cæf. B. G.* 1, 17. Solum exile & macrum, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 25. Patriæ solum omnibus charum, *Id. Catil.* 4, 7. Jovis metu sola terrarum gubernantur, *Id. anteq. iret in exil.* 10. ¶ Res soli, an heir-loom, fixed to the premises, *JCC.* Vertere solum, to run one's country, *Cic. pro Domo.* 30. (3) ¶ Astra tenent coeleste solum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 73. (4) § Fossæ solum, *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 73. (5) Mihi calceamentum solorum callum, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 32. (6) Morde luto putre vetusque solum, *Mart.* 9, 74. (7) Cercale solum pomis agrestibus augent, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 111.

* Solum. adv. Only, alone. De unâ re solum diffident, in cæteris congruunt, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 20. § Non solum,—etiam, *Id.* Non solum,—sed etiam, *Id.* Quasi solum,—ac non, *Id.*

Solummodo. adv. *Idem.* Una solummodo Zenonis status, *Plin.* 34, 8. & ap. alios posteriores; antiquiores omnes tantummodo.

* Solvo, Ære, vi, ūtum. act. [ex *σύν*, simul, & *λύω*, qu. *συνλύω*; vel à *σο* (pro *se*. ut in *foctis*) & *luo*, solvo: sed prius pot. etym.] (1) To loose, or unloose; to untie. (2) To resolve, explain, or answer. (3) To release, to discharge, or acquit; to deliver, or free; to set at liberty. (4) To make laxative. (5) To melt, or thaw. (6) To enfeeble, to make languid. (7) To pay. (8) To weigh anchor, to put to sea. (1) Solvunt à stipite funem, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 331. ¶ Religo, *Id. ib.* Segnes nodum solvere Gratiae, *Hor. Od.* 3, 21, 22. ¶ Solvere zonam, to despoil, *Catull.* 65, 28. Virâ solvere aliquem, to kill him, *Plaut.* (2) Captivâ argumenta solvere, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 7. nodos juris & legum ænigmata, *Juv.* 8, 50. (3) § Solvere ergastula, *Brut. Cic.* Solvite corda metu, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 566. Ego vos solvi curis cæteris, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 33. ¶ Solvere fidem, to violate his promise, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 19. epistolam, to break it open, *Nep. Hannib.* 11. Obsidionem solvere, to raise a siege, *Liv.* 27, 28. pudorem, to violate it, *Virg.* aliquem legibus, to dispense with him, *C. C.* (4) Tithymallus ventrem solvit, *Col. conf. Plin.* 14, 18. (5) *Ov. Met.* 8, 555. ¶ lacrymas, to dissolve into tears, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 255. (6) ¶ Rarus coitus corpus excitat, frequens solvit, *Cels.* 1, 1. (7) ¶ Frater laborat, ut tibi quod debet ab Egnatio solvat, *Cic. Att.* 7, 18. ¶ Votum solvere, to discharge it, *Suet.* Esse solvendo, to have where-with to pay, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 10. (8) Agamemnon solvere imperat, adversâ avi, *Id. de Div.* 1, 16. ex pœtâ. Nos eo die cœnati solvimus, *Id. Fam.* 16, 9.

* Solvor, i. pass. To be loosed, paid. &c. *Cic. pro Quint.* 7.

* Solus, a, um. adj. gen. ius. (& olim Sôli, æ. i. *Ter.*) à *Gr. ὁλός*. totus] (1) Alone, only. (2) Solitary, desert. (3) Unaccompanied. (1) § Solus ex omnibus, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 8. inter omnes, *Id. piscium, Plin.* 9, 51. Obtruncabo duobus solis iectibus, *Plaut.* Mihi solæ ridiculo fuit, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 7, 3. ¶ alter. (2) Deportari in solas terras, *Id. Phorm.* 5, 7, 81. Quam in locis soli sœpius errares, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 29.

(3) Sedibus solam exteris deferere, *Sen. Med.* 119.

* Solutus, adv. ius. comp. [à solutus] (1) Freely at liberty. (2) Wantonly, heedlessly, remissly. (1) = Animus somno relaxus solutè movetur, ac liberè, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 48. Quò solutiùs lasciviret, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 47. de *Nirone.* (2) = Solutiùs negligentiusque compositum, *Sen.* = Tam solutè egit, tam leniter, tam oscitanter, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 30.

* Solutilis, e. adj. That is easily loosed, or undone. Solutilis navis, *Suet. Nero.* 34.

* Solutio, ōnis. f. verb. [à solvo] (1) A loosing. (2) || A releasing, or discharging. (3) A paying of money. (4) A restoring, or giving up. (1) Linguae solutio, vocis sonus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 25. (2) Solutionis verbo satisfactionem quoque omnem accipiendam; placet, *Ulp. de verb. signif.* (3) Solutione impeditâ, fides concidit, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 7. (4) Fides nulla esse potest, nisi erit necessaria solutio rerum creditarum, *Id. Off.* 2, 24.

* || Solutor, ōris. m. verb. He that payeth, or dischargeeth, *Dig.* † Qui solvit.

* Soluturus, a, um. part. About to pay. Partem dimidiam inde Roscio me soluturum spondeo, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 13.

* Solutus, a, um. part. [à solvor] It. adj. or, comp. sŏmus, sup. (1) Loosed, unloosed, untied, unbound. (2) Met. Paid, satisfied. (3) Acquitted. (4) Unsealed, opened. (5) Annulled, disannulled, abrogated. (6) Dispensed with. (7) Done, performed. (8) Disengaged, freed from. (9) Dismissed, broken up. (10) Released, discharged. (11) Unmoored, or launched. (12) Unconfined, unrestrained, not tied up. (13) Unregarded, indiscreet. (14) Confused, buddled, without order. (15) Calm, Met. composed, quiet. (16) Ready, fluent, prompt, in a good sense. (17) Also very pert, glib, flip-pant, in a bad sense. (18) Easy, not intricate. (19) Loose, not costly. (20) Melted, thawed. (21) Immersed, drenched. (22) Made soft, effeminate. (23) Loose, not hard. (24) ¶ Prædia soluta, a freehold estate. (25) Free, unrestrained, arbitrary, at full liberty to act. (1) Solutum à latere pugionem porrigens, *Suet. Vitell.* 15. (2) Ex quâ pensione major pars est soluta, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 24. (3) = Culpâ liberatus & crimine nefario solutus, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 49. Solutus fauces vox nulla prosequitur, *Luc.* 3, 538. (4) Soluti epistolâ, nihil in eâ reperit, *Nep. Hannib.* 11. (5) His legibus solutis resp. stare non potest, *Cic.* (6) Si qui virtutis causâ soluti legibus consecrati sunt, *Id.* (7) § Justa soluta funera, *Sen.* (8) = Soluti à cupiditatibus, liberi à deliciis, *Cic. in Rull.* 1, 9. = Senatus curâ belli solutus, & populus otiosus, *Plin.* 22, 4. (9) Conu soluto discedunt, *Ov. Met.* 13, 893. (10) § Famuli soluti operum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 17, ult. ¶ Solutus amor, ranging, untravell, *Stat. Jure jurando solutus, Cic. Offic.* 1, 13. (11) Malâ soluta navis exit alite, *Hor. Epod.* 10, 1. (12) ¶ Majorem habent vim apia quàm soluta, *Cic. Orat.* 68. = ¶ Oratio aliâ vineta, atque contexta, aliâ soluta, *Quint.* 9, 4. ¶ alligata, *Cic.* ¶ juncta, *Quint.* ¶ Quique canent vineto pede, quique soluto, in verse, and prose, *Tib.* 4, 1, 36. (13) = Dicta & facta solutiora, & quamdam negligentiam præferentia, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 18, 2. (14) = ¶ Spectandi confusissimum ac solutissimum morem convexit, ordinavitque, *Suet. Aug.* 44. (5) Solutum æquor, *Stat.* = Animo soluto liberòque esse, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 65. (16) = In dicendo solutus & expeditus, *Cic.* ¶ Genus dicendi solutum non vacuum, *Id.* = Solutissimus in dicendo & acutissimus, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 48. (17) Rabula in dicendo solutissimus, *Id.* (18) Quò mea ratio facilius & solutius esse potest, *Id.* (19) Alvo solutâ, *Suet. Vesp.* ult. (20) Nix verno sole soluta, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 12, 27. Flores, quem terræ ferunt solutæ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 10. (21) Somno vinòque soluti procubuisse, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 189. ¶ Somno solutus, fast asleep, *Liv.* morte, dead, *Ov.* (22) § Luxu solutus, *Cic.* (23) Solutior scrobs terræ, *Col.* 5, 5. ¶ Soli pinguis vel macri; soluti, vel spissi, *Id.* (24) ¶ Soluta

meliore in causâ sunt, quàm obligata, *Cic.* (25) Quorum, in regno libido solutior fuerat, *Liv.* Si essent mihi omnia solutissima, tamen in rep. non alius essem, quàm nunc sum, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. ¶ Solutum existimatur, alteri maledicere, &c. solum verò liberum alterum laudare, *Cæcin. Cic. Fam.* 6, 7.

* Somnians, tis. part. Dreaming. § Somniantem miracula, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8.

* Somniator, ōris. m. verb. A dreamer, *Sen. Contr.* 3, 22.

* Somniatur, imperf. It is dreamed, they dream. *Plin.* 24, 4.

* Somniculosus, adv. Dreamingly, sleepingly, slugishly. § Somniculosè aliquid agere, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 31.

* Somniculosus, a, um. adj. (1) Sleepy, drowsy, droneish, slugish, slothfull. (2) || Making drowsy, or desirous of sleep. (1) Quæ vitia sunt non senectutis, sed inertie, ignavæ, somniculosæ senectutis, *Cic. de Sen.* 11. (2) § Aspis somniculosa, *Sifen.*

* Somnifer, ūra, ūrum. adj. [ex *somnus*, & *fero*] Bringing, or causing, sleep, § Venena somnifera, *Ov. Met.* 9, 693. Vis somnifera sativo papavere, *Plin.* 18, 25. extr. Somnifera aspis, *Luc.* 9, 701.

Somnificus, a, um. adj. Making, or causing, sleep. § Med. camenta somnifica, *Plin.* 37, 10.

Somnio, ūre. neur. (1) To dream. (2) To dream of. (3) To fancy, or vainly imagine. (1) Si ea dormientes agerent, quæ somniant, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 59. (2) Dies noctesque me somniet, *Ter. Eur.* 1, 2, 114. (3) Nunquam non easdem ineptias somniat, *Col.* 1, 8. ¶ Amans quod suspicatur vigilans somniat, *Publ. Syr.*

* Somnolus, a, um. adj. Full of dreams, troubled with dreams, *Plin.* 18, 19. si morbi locus sit sanus. † Somniis affectus, vexatus.

* Somnium, ii. n. [à *somnus*] (1) A vision in one's sleep, a dream. (2) Alio an idè fieri, or fitly fancy; a whim. (1) Admonitio in somniis, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 17. § Conjector somniorum, *Id. de Div.* 2, 60. (2) De argento somnium, *max.* cras redi, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 50.

* || Somnolentus, a, um. adj. Sleepy, drowsy, *Apul. Met.* 1, sub finem. † Somniculosus.

* Somnus, i. m. [à *Gr. ὕπνος*, *sopnus*, *Gall.* deinde *sompnus*, *somnus*; ut à *δᾶμν* dampnum, pro dampnum] (1) Sleep, rest, quietness. (2) Met. Night. (3) A calm. (4) Sloth, lazyness. (1) Mortis imago & simulacrum est somnus, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 58. ¶ Capere somnum, *Id. Att.* 8, 1, videre, *Id. to sleep.* Virgâ somnus dat adimicque, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 244. ¶ Ferreus somnus, death, *Id. Æn.* 20, 745. aliis somno mors continuata est, *Liv.* 41, 4. (2) ¶ Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 208. (3) Pigro torpebant æquora somno, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 75. (4) Per Italiam somno & luxu pudendus incellerat, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 90, 1.

* Somphos, i. m. [à *σμφός*, *Gr. inanis*] A kind of wild gourd, *Plin.* 20, 3.

* Sönabilis, e. adj. That soundeth shrill, or loud. § Sistrum sonabile, *Ov. Met.* 9, 783.

Sönandus, a, um. part. To be celebrated, or spoken of. Oie magno sonandus, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 294.

Sönans, tis. part. & adj. or comp. (1) Buzzing, humming. (2) Sounding. (3) Speaking. (4) Whistling. (5) Jingling. (6) Rearing. (7) A murmuring, purring. (8) Resounding, re-echoing. (9) Loud. (10) Playing on music. (11) Trembling. (1) Asilus acerba sonans, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 119. (2) § Scopuli sonantes, *Id. Æn.* 1, 204. (3) Nil mortale sonans, *Id. Georg.* 3, 149. (4) Aures sonantes, *Id. Æn.* 11, 263. (5) § Sonantia fena, *Ov. Met.* 2, 121. (6) Roca sonans annis, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 125. (7) Ienè sonans aqua, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 310. (8) Excipit ille ietus galeæ clypeoque sonantes, *Id. Met.* 15, 375. (9) = Meatus animæ illi gravior, & sonantior erat, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 16, 13. (10) Pleniùs sonans aureo plectro, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 26. (11) Obstant artem pariter arcumque sonantem, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 521.

† Sönatio,

† Sōnatio, ōnis. f. *non sonitio*, verb. *Vall. A* founding.

Sōnax, ācis. adj. c. g. *Sounding loud*. Conchâ Tritona sonaci Inspirare jubet, *Ov. Met.* 1, 333.

* Sonchus, i. m. & Sonchus. [ἀσόγχος, Gr.] *An herb called sowthistle; wild, or jagged, lettuce*, *Plin.* 22, 22.

† Sōnipes, ēdis. m. [à sonus & pes] *A courser, a horse, or steed; a palfrey*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 135.

|| Sōniti, Gen. pro sonitus, Non.

Sōnitus, ūs. m. (1) *A sound*. (2) *A noise*. (3) *A clashing*. (4) *A crackling*. (5) *A creaking*. (6) *A beating, or thumping*. (7) *A crack, or clap*. (1) § Sonans sonatus, *Lucr.* 1, 826. Sonitus tubæ, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 15. (2) Quis tam tumultuoso sonitu me excivit foras? *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 52. (3) § Sonitus armorum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 474. (4) Ingentem sonitum dedit ignis, *Id. Geor.* 2, 306. (5) Sonitum fecere fores, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 67. (6) § Sonitus plangoris, *Ov. Met.* 3, 498. (7) Velut ætherio gemerent sonitu, *Sen. Med.* 344.

Sōnivius, a, um. adj. *Makeing a noise, sounding*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6.

Sōno, āre, ui, itum. neut. [à sonus] (1) *To found, or make a noise, or sound, of any kind*. (2) *To resound*. (3) *To ring*. (4) *To clatter, or patter*. (5) *To signify, or mean*. (6) *To warble*. (7) *To play on an instrument*. (8) *To praise*. (9) *To sound like*. (1) Cuius vox auribus sonat procul? *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 18. (2) Fæmineo clamore sonat domus, *Ov. Met.* 12, 226. Rupes sonant carmina, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 63. (3) Sonuit tinnitibus ensis acutis, *Ov. Met.* 5, 204. (4) Toto sonuerunt æthere nimbi, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 113. (5) Non intelligere quid sonat hæc vox voluptas, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 2. (6) Dulce sonant tenui gutture carmen aves, *Tib.* 1, 3, 60. (7) Et sensit varios, quamvis diversa sonarent, Concordare modus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 145. (8) Vid. Sonandus. (9) Nec vox hominem sonat, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 332.

† Sōno, ēre. neut. *To found, &c.* Sonere aures, *Lucr.* 3, 157.

Sōnor, āri. pass. *To be sounded*. Sonantur questus voce tenui, *Ov. ad Liv.* 108.

† Sōnor, ōris. m. *A great sound, or a rattling, rustling, crackling, rumbling noise*. Summæ sonorem dant silvæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 199. Plenæ sonoribus aures, *Luc.* 6, 118. Vid. & *Virg. Aen.* 7, 462. nec non *Tac.* 1, 65, & 14, 36.

|| Sōnorē. adv. *Aloud, loudly*. = Clarē ac sonorē oscitavit, *Gell.* 4, 20.

Sōnorinus, a, um. adj. [à sonor] *Noisy*. Le visomna meas sonorinas imagines adfatur, *Varr. in Prometheo*.

† Sōnoritas, ātis. *Loudness*, *Varr. ap. Litt.*

Sōnorus, a, um. adj. (1) *Loud, roaring, makeing a great noise*. (2) *Sbrill, musical, sonorous*. (1) Tempestates sonoræ, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 57. (2) Cithara sonora, *Tib.* 3, 4, 69.

* Sons, tis. adj. [sonos, à Gr. σῆνος, quod à σῆνω, noceo] (1) *Guilty, criminal, faulty*. (2) *Subst. An offender*. (1) Sontes condemnant reos, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 16. Sontem animam dare, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 854. ¶ Diī sontes, mischievous, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 610. (2) § Sontes punire, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 24. Sentes implicare pœnis, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 389. sontum nuncia virgo, *Id.* 1, 794.

* Sonticus, a, um. adj. [à sons] (1) *Noisy, hurtful*. (2) *The falling sickness, or any disease which proveth a hinderance, and giveth a just excuse, to busyness*. (1) Sonticus morbus, *Plin.* 36, 19. (2) Sontica causa, *Tibull.* 1, 8, 51.

Sonus, i. m. [ab Hebr. שון Id.] (1) *A sound*. (2) *A noise*. (3) *A word*. (4) *A clap, an applause*. (5) *A noise, a note, a tune*. (1) Sonus pronunciandi, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 42. (2) Quid repens adfert sonus? *Sen. Med.* 971. (3) Blandis sonis aliquem adire, *Ov. Epist.* 16, 258. (4) Lætum sonum crepuit populus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 26. (5) Sonus summus, medius, imus, *Plin.* 10, 29.

Sōphia, æ. f. [σοφία, Gr.] (1) *Wisdom*. (2) *Also the herb fluxwort, laxwort*. (1) = Nec quicquam sōphiam sapientia quæ perhibetur, *Enn. ap. Fest.* Receptam tamen ap. Latinos hanc vocem approbat *Sen. Ep.* 89. *Leg. & ap. Mart.* 1, 112. (2) Jun.

* Sōphisma, ātis. n. [σοφισμα, Gr.] *A crafty, or deceitfull, argument; a piece of sophistry*. Con-torta & aculeata sōphismata, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 24. = Cavillatio, captio, Sin.

* Sōphista, vel Sōphistes, æ. m. [σοφιστής, Gr.] (1) *Any learned man, chiefly a philosopher at first was so called*. (2) *Afterwards a sophister, a pretender to learning, a prating caviler*. (3) || *An orator*. (1) Abderites Protagoras sōphistes temporibus illis maximus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. Isocrates multique alii, qui sunt nominati sōphistæ, *Id. Or.* 11. (2) Sōphistæ appellantur, qui aut ostentationis aut quæstus causâ philosophantur, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 24. (3) Sōphista utriusque linguæ callens, *Gell.* 17, 5.

* || Sōphistica, æ. & Sōphistice, es. f. [σοφιστική, Gr.] *Sophistry*, *Ap. recent.* † *Ars cavillatoria*.

* || Sōphisticus, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Sophistical, deceitfull*, *Gell.* 7, 3. † *Fallax, captiosus*.

* Sōphos, adv. [à Gr. σόφως] *Wisely, excellent well! ho brave!* a word used in acclamations to oratours or poets, when they did their publick exercises. ¶ Sum & pro nom. indecl. ut Grande sōphos, *Mart.* 1, 5, 37. *Lat. Pulchrè, benè, rectè*.

* Sōphos, i. m. [à Gr. σοφός idem] *A wise man, a scholar*. Te sōphos omnis amat, *Mart.* 7, 31, 4.

* || Sōphronistērium, ii. n. [σωφρονιστήριον, Gr. a σωφρονίζω ad sanam mentem redigo; them. σόφρων sanus] *A place to keep frantick people in, a bedlam, a bridewell*.

* Sōphus, i. *A wise man*. [de them. vid. sōphos.] Lælius sōphus ille, *Lucil. ap. Cic.* Victor sōphus, *Pædr.* 3, 14, 9. Factus periculo gubernator sōphus, *Id.* 4, 16, 8.

* Sōpio, iie, iī, iui, itum. act. *To cast asleep, to set at rest*. Nec me sopierat somnus, *Tib.* 3, 4, 19. Vino oneratos sopunt, *Liv.* ¶ Custodemque rudem somni sopistis, lulled asleep, *Ov. Met.* 7, 213.

* Sōpior, iiri. pass. (1) *To be cast asleep*. (2) *To be stuned*. (1) *Virg. Aen.* 1, 684. (2) Impactus imo ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, *Liv.* 8, 6.

* Sōpītus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought, or laid, to sleep*. (2) *Also found, or fast, asleep*. (3) *Cow red, naked*. (4) *Stuned, astonished*. (1) Cantibus magicis sopitus anguis, *Col.* 10, 367. (2) § Sopitus quiete, *Lucr.* 3, 1051. (3) Supitos suscitavit ignes, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 743. (4) Sopitus vulnere, rex, *Liv.* 1, 41.

* Sōpor, ōris. m. [ab ὕπνος, Scal.] (1) *A sound, deep, or dead, sleep*. (2) *An hypnotick, or sleepy dose*. (3) || *A drowsy sickness*. (4) || *Sloth, lazyness*. (1) § Suavi sopore devinxit membra somnus, *Lucr.* 4, 445. § Modus servandus, ne somnus sopor fiat, *Plin.* 21, 18. (2) Patri soporem medicos dare coëgit, *Nep. Dion.* 2, 5. (3) *Litt. ex Ov.* (4) = Noli nobis languorem & soporem nimium exprobare, *Declam. in Sall.*

* Sōpōrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Fast asleep*. (2) *Soaked in*. (3) *Mitigated, appeased*. (1) Aquatilia quiete soporata, *Plin.* 10, 75. (2) Soporatus vi Stygiâ ramus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 855. Offa melle soporata, *Id. Aen.* 6, 420. (3) § Recruduit soporatus dolor, *Curt.* 7, 1, 7.

* Sōpōrifer, ēra, ērum. adj. [ex sopor, & ferō] *That bringeth sleep, that causeth sleep*. § Soporiferum cadaver, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 486. Amygdalis vis inest soporifera, *Plin.* 9, 12. *Conf. Sil.* 7, 287.

* Sōpōro, āre. act. *To cast into a deep sleep*. Opium mentem soporat, *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 180. Insuetos angues nimia astra soporant, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 94.

* Sōpōror, āri. pass. *To be cast into a deep sleep*. *Plin.* 28, 8. & *Celf.* 2, 2.

* Sōpōrus, a, um. adj. *Sleepy, drowsy, husbed*.

Locus noctis soporæ, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 390. *Conf. Luc.* 2, 236.

Sōrācum, i. n. (1) || *A basket, or such like thing, to carry clothes in*. (2) *Also to put books in, the same as sarracum*. (1) *Fest.* (2) *Plaut. Perf.* 1, 3, 59.

Sorbens, tis. part. *Suping up*. Latrare putant undas, quas sorbentis æstus vorago collidit, *Iust.* 6, 1.

Sorbeo, ēre, ui, vel pti, ptum. act. [ab Arab. سرب bibit] (1) *To sup as one doth an egg*. (2) *To suck in, to drink up*. (3) *Also to waste, or consume*. (1) § Simul flare sorbereque haud factu facile est, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 104. § Sorbere ova, *Plin.* 7, 53. (2) Terra arida sorbet cœlestes aquas, *Ov. de A. Aman.* 2, 352. (3) Sitis sorbet ora, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 329. Sorbent præcordia flammæ, *Ov. Met.* 9, 172. Sorbere odia alicujus & etiam concoquere, *Cic. Q. frat.* 3, 9. *Per Catagbr.* Sorbet dormiens, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 6.

Sorbeor, ēri. pass. *To be suped, &c.* Sorbentur flumina, *Ov. Met.* 1, 40. Sorbetur ab ubere fan-guis, *Lucr.* 4, 315.

Sorbilis, e. adj. *Which may be suped up*. Ovum molle vel forbile, *Celf.* 2, 26. ¶ Sorbiles cibi, *spoonmeats*, *Col.* 8, 17.

Sorbillans, tis. part. *Suping*. Cyathos sorbilla-ns, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 53.

|| Sorbillo, āre. act. unde part. sorbillans. *To sip often*, *Relictum sorbillat dulciter*, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 51.

Sorbillum, i. n. *Potage, or other liquid meat made to sup up; spoon meat; Met. sobing*, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 185.

Sorbitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A potion, broth, any suping stuff*. Sorbitio oryzæ, *Celf.* ¶ cicutæ, a draught of poison, *Perf.* 4, 2, de Socrate.

Sorbum, i. n. [quod ejus succum sorbere so-lent] *The forb apple, or the fruit of the service tree; a service berry*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 59. & alibi.

Sorbus, i. f. *The service tree*, *Col.* 5, 10, & *Celf.* 2, 30.

* † Sordēcula, æ. f. dim. *A little filth, or filthyness*, *Marc. Emp.* & *Plaut. ap. Litt.*

* Sordens, tis. part. *Being sordid, or filthy*. Sordentia fumo Quæ cernis nunc frenas, *Sil.* 6, 134. Ecce truces oculos sordentibus obsita canis Ex-anguetque Jocastra genas, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 474.

* Sordeo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To be filthy, dirty, or nasty*. (2) *To be nothing esteemed, or set by*. (1) § Iter sordet, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 100. roga, *Sen.* (2) § Sordere suis, & contemni ab eis, *Liv.* 4, 25.

* Sordes, is. f. [à σάπρον, verro] (1) *Filth, dirt, nastyness, scarf*. (2) *The sweepings of houses and channels*. (3) *The rabble, rascality, or mobility*. (4) *Niggardlynness, stingyness, penuriousness*. (5) *Also the sad and ruefull state and garb of those that were accused and in danger of the law; at which times they went in a nasty dress*. (1) In medio oculo parum sordis est, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 101. al. sordet Sordes aurium, *Cic.* = Pellis Ulceribus tetris propè jam sordide sepulta, *Lucr.* 6, 1269. (2) *Vid. n. 3.* (3) = Apud sordem urbis & fæcem, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 16. (4) Sepulcrum Permissum arbitrio sine sordibus extruere, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 105. Cogit puerum minimas edificere sordes, *Juv.* 14, 124. (5) § Jacere in sordibus, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 2.

* Sordesco, ēre. incept. *To grow dirty, filthy, or nasty*. Ubi manibus sordescere vulgi Caperis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 11.

* Sordidatus, a, um. part. (1) *Wearing shabby clothes*. (2) *Clad in sorry, or dirty, clothes, with their hair untrimmed; as arraigned people were wont to go*. (1) § Quanquam ego sum sordidatus, frugi tamen sum, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 4, 90. Scin' hanc quam dicit sordidatam, & sordidam? *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 56. (2) Postquam sordidatum reum viderunt, *Liv.* § Nec minus lætabor quum te semper sordidum, quàm si paulisper sordidatum viderem *Cic. in Pison. extrem.*

* Sordidè. adv. ius. comp. || *filthy, sup.* (1) || *Filthyly*. (2) *Meanly, poorly*. (3) *Dirtyly, niggardly*. (1) Sordidissimè per plateas tractus est, *Lampr. de Elegab.* 33. (2) = Sordidiùs & abjectiùs nati,

mati, *Dial. de Orat.* 8, 3. (3) Sordidè procon-
sulatum gesserat, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 9.

* || Sordido, ãre. aët. *To make filthy, to put
one in shabby clothes*, Aug. ¶ *Part. pass. so-
rùm leg. ap. antiquos.* † Inquinare.

* Sordidulus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat
filthy, slutish, filthy, or nasty.* § *Servus sor-
didulus*, *Plaut.* 1, 2, 58. *Toga sordidula*, *Juv.*
3, 249.

* Sordidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sîmus,
sup. [à sordeo] (1) *Filthy, nasty, shabby.* (2)
Slutish, foul. (3) *Putrified, corrupt.* (4) *Mean,
poor.* (5) *Despicable, base, contemptible, servile.*
(6) *Niggardly, sordid.* (7) *Coarse, not fine.*
(1) Sæpe est etiam sub sordido palliolo sapien-
tia, *Cæcil. ap. Cic. Tusc.* 3, 23. ¶ *Vestis sor-
dida, mourning*, *Liv.* (2) *Sordida mappa*, *Hor.*
Ep. 1, 5, 22. (3) *Caput sordidum tabo*, *Sen.*
Herc. fur. 785. *Met.* Nihil illo consilio sordi-
dius, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 20. (4) = *Sordida*
rura, *Atque humiles habitare casas*, *Virg. Ecl.*
2, 29. ¶ *Sordida oratio, vulgar*, *Quint.* 8, 3.
(5) = *Iliberales & sordidi quæstus mercenari-
um*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 42. ¶ *Loco non humili so-
rùm, sed etiam sordido*, *Liv.* 22, 26. = *Homo*
infimus & sordidissimus, *Cic. pro Planc.* 13. (6)
Sordidi homines Cæsari beneficia vendebant, *Id.*
(7) ¶ *Sordidus panis, brown bread with the
bran in it*, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 2, 26.

* † Sorditudo, ãnis. f. *Filthynefs, slutishnefs;
nastynefs*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 2, 10. † *Sordes.*

* Sorex, ïcis. m. [à Gr. *ὄρεξ*, *Id.*] *A rat, a
field mouse.* Vites aut soricibus aut muribus in-
festantur, *Col. de Arbor.* 15. Egomet meo indi-
cio miser, quasi forex, hodie periî, *Ter. Eun.*
5, 7, 23.

* Soricinus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a rat.*
¶ *Soricina nœnia, the cry the rat maketh in the
trap*, *Scal. interpr.* As others think, a rat's
skin pricked full of holes by the trap when it taketh
him, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 48.

* † Soriculata vestis. *A garment of change-
able silk, or of branched stuff*, *Plin.* 8, 48. ¶
*Sed al. sororiculata, & sororeclata, sanè incerta
est tam lectio quàm significatio.*

* Sôrites, æ. m. [à Græc. *σωγίτης*, cumu-
laris, quod sign. acervum, uil appell. them.
σωγός, acervus] *A kind of argument, or vicious
syllogism, made by heaping up many propositions to-
gether one upon another, used chiefly by the Sto-
icks.* Vitiosi sunt Soritæ, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 29.
*Soritem, si necesse sit, Latino verbo liceat Acer-
valem appellare, sed nihil opus est*, *Id. Div.* 2,
4. *quem etiam vid. Acad. Quæst.* 2, 16. *acer-
vum* vocat *Perf. ult. ult.*

* || Sôrîx, ïcis. & Saurix, f. [à Gr. *σαύρα*,
quæ & *πύραλις*, *πύρα*, *χαλκίς*] *A kind of bird
sacred to Saturn*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Sôrör, ôris. f. [cujus etym. vexatiff] (1) *A
sister.* (2) Also very like unto, or of the same
kindred. (1) *Passim.* (2) *Sorores arbores*,
Plin. 13, 4. *Iodices*, *Mart.* 14, 148.

Sôrörçûla, æ. f. dim. [à soror] *A little sister.*
Germana mea sororcula, *Plaut. in Fragm.*

Sôrörîans, tis. part. ¶ *Sororians virgo, a
young maid whose breasts begin to show*, *Plaut. in
Fragm.* *Sororianes mammæ, Breasts round
and plump*, *Plin.* 31, 6.

Sôrörîcida, æ. c. g. *A murderer of his own
sister*, *Cic. pro Domo*, 10.

† Sôrörîculata, & Sôrörîclata. *Vid. Sori-
culata.*

Sôrörîo, ãre. neut. & Sôrörîor, ãri. depon.
To be round and plump as maidens breasts are. Pa-
pillæ primitus sororiabant, *Plaut. in Fragm.*
Frivoli. Sororiare puellarum mammæ dicun-
tur, cum primùm tumescunt, ut *Fraterculare*
puerorum, *Fest.*

Sôrörîus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a
sister.* Sororiis stupris infamis, *Cic. pro Sext.* 7.
Sororium tigillum, appell. locus sacer in honorem
Jononis, quem Horatius statuerat causâ sororis è
se interfecit, ob suam expiationem, *Fest.*

|| Sôrörâcus, i. m. vel Sôrörâcum, i. n. &
Sôrörâca, æ. f. *Fest.* *Vid. Soracum.*

* Sors, tis. f. [ab *ὄρος*, finis, quod res du-

bias definiat] (1) *Lot, chance, fortune, hazard.*
(2) *A lot made of wood, gold, or other matter.*
(3) *Destiny, fate.* (4) *A charge, or office; a
state, condition, sort, or manner, of life.* (5) ¶
An issue, or offspring. (6) *A kind, or sex.*
(7) *Designation, appointment.* (8) *Stock where-
in others have a share.* (9) *Money borrowed, or
laid out to usury.* (10) *An oracle, or billet,*
whereon the answers of the gods were written.

(1) = ¶ *Quid fors est? Idem propemodum
quod micare, quod talos jacere, quod testeras,*
quibus in rebus temeritas & casus, non ratio &
consilium valet, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 41. (2) Num
ista aut populnea fors aut abiecta est tua? *Plaut.*
Cas. 2, 6, 32. *Dejectam ærea sortem* *Accipit
galea*, *Virg. Vid. Suet. Tib.* 15. (3) = *Hæc
finis Priami fatorum, hic exitus illum Sorte tu-
lit*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 555. (4) *Cui placet alterius,
suo nimirum est odio fors*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 11.
Ultimæ fortis homo, *Suet. Aug.* 19. (5) Vo-
veo *Ut marem paries, onerosior altera fors est*,
Or. Met. 9, 675. (6) *Saturni fors ego prima
fui*, *Junonis verba*, *ap. Id. Fast.* 6, 30. (7)
Nec verò hæc sine forte data, sine iudice sedes,
Virg. Æn. 6, 431. (8) *Puer in nullam sortem
bonorum natus*, *Liv.* 1, 34. (9) ¶ *Et fors &
sœnus tantum est*, *Plaut. Mœb.* 3, 1, 121. (10)
= *Nequicquam divum numen, sortesque fati-
gare fortes*, *Or. Met.* 1, 363. *Mota Dea est*,
fortemque dedit, *Id. ibid.* 1, 380.

* † Sortè. adv. *Haply; by hap, or lot*, *Litt.
ex Plaut.*

* Sorti. abl. à fors. *By chance, or lot*, *Virg.*
Geor. 4, 165. *sic capiti pro capite*, *Id. ibid.*
6, 16.

* || Sortiarius, ii. m. *A diviner by lots, a
sorcerer*, *Eccl.* † *Sortilegus.*

* Sorticûla, æ. f. dim. *A little lot, a scroll
wherein the lot, or valentine, is written.* *Sorticula*
in urnam demissa, *Suet. Ner.* 21.

* Sortilægium, ii. n. [ex fors, & lego] *A
lottery; also a divination by lots, sorcery*, *Plin.*
28, 4. in lemmate.

* Sortilægus, i. m. [à legendi sorte] (1) *A
sorcerer.* (2) *A charmer.* (3) *A figure slinger,
diviner, fortune teller, or cunning man.* (1) *Cic.*
de Div. 1, 58. (2) *Vid. Plin.* 28, 4. (3) *Sor-
tilegi Delphi*, *Hor. A. Pœt.* 210.

* Sortio, ïre. neut. *To cast lots.* Cum vene-
rint censores, inter se sortiant, *Varr. ap. Non.*
Tibi permitto; tute sorti, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 43.

* Sortior, ïri. dep. (1) *To cast, or draw
lots.* (2) *To take, or have any thing given by
lots, or chance.* (3) *To chance to get, or obtain.*
(4) *To order, or appoint, another in the place.*

(1) Si nihil impetrare potero, saltem sortiar,
Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 19. § *Conjiciam fortes in si-
tellam, & sortiar tibi & Chalino*, *Id. ibid.* 2, 5,
34. ¶ *Hoc est non considerare, sed quasi sor-
tiri quid dicas*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 35. (2) *Pariter
laborem sortiri*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 445. *vices*, *Id.*
Æn. 3, 634. § *Sortiri magistratum*, *Cic.*
(3) § *Sortiri amicum*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 53.
(4) *Sobolem armento sortire quotannis*, *Virg.*
Geor. 3, 71.

* † Sortis, pro fors. *Vide ne qua insit alia
fortis sub aquâ*, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 18.

* Sortitio, ônis. f. verb. *A choosing by lots,
a casting of lots.* § *Sortitio provinciarum*, *Cic.*
Philipp. 3, 10.

* Sortitò. adv. (1) *By lot, or chance.* (2)
By destiny. (1) *Lex in annos singulos Jovis sa-
cerdotem sortitò capi jubebat*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 51.
*In decimum quemque militem sortitò animad-
vertebatur*, *Liv.* (2) *Lupis & agnis sortitò ob-
tigit discordia*, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 1.

* Sortitor, ôris. m. verb. *A caster of lots.*
Iniquæ ferus sortitor urnæ, *Sen. Troad.* 982.

* Sortitus, a, um. part. (1) *Which casteth
lots, or which hath given by lot.* (2) *Pass. Given,
or appointed, by fate, or destiny.* (1) *Omnis per
muros legio sortita periculum Excubat*, *Virg.*
Æn. 9, 174. *Pariter laborem Sortiri*, *Id. Æn.*
8, 445. *vices*, *Id.* (2) *Priamus novissima Tro-
jæ Tempora sortitus*, *Or. Met.* 11, 758.

* Sortitus, ïis. m. verb. *A casting of lots.*
Pluribus de rebus uno sortitu retulisti, *Cic. pro
Domo*, 19. *Sortitus non petulit ullos*, *Virg.*
Æn. 3, 323.

* || Sôs, pro eos, vel suos, *Fest.* uti sis pro
suis; ergo sus, a, um, pro suis.

* Sospes, ïis. c. g. [à *σώζω*, servo, *Fest.*] (1)
Safe and sound, whole, prosperous. (2) †
Also giueing health. (1) = *In portu saluum &
sospitem vidi*, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 93. § *Navis:
sospes ab ignibus*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 13. = *Sos-
pes & superstes*, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 2. (2) *Ean.*

* Sospita, æ. f. *Sbe that giueith health, or pre-
serveth*, a title of Juno, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 2.

* Sospitalis, le. adj. *Causeing health; pre-
serveing, or delivering, from danger.* Qui tibi
sospitalis fuit, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 18.

* Sospitator, ôris. m. verb. *A preserver, or
keeper, in safety; a title of Jupiter.* JOVI
SOSPITATORI, in aversâ parte nummi *Getæ*
ap. Vaillant. Tom. 1, 123.

* || Sospitatrix dea, *Isis*, *Apul. Met.* 11.

* Sospito, ãre. aët. [i. e. sospitem facio] *To
keep in health, to preserve from danger; to bless,
prosper, or save.* Ut volens propitius suam sem-
per sospiter progeniem, *Liv.* 1, 16. *Sospites bo-
nâ ope gentem*, *Catull.* 32, 24.

* Sospitor, ãri. pass. *To be saved, or pre-
served.* Sis herum tuis factis sospitari, *Plaut.*
Afin. 3, 3, 93.

* || Sostrum, i. n. [*σῶστρον*, Gr. à *σώζω*,
servo] *A physician's fee for curing of a pa-
tient*, *Jun.*

* || Sôtadêi, ôrum. m. plur. i. e. *Cinædi,*
Cæl. Rhod.

* Sôtadêum, vel Sôtadêicum carmen [à So-
tada Cretensi Maronita, qui primus cepit *κιναι-
δελείειν*] *Sotadea impura pueris amovenda*,
Quint. 1, 8.

* Sôter, ïris. m. [*σωτήρ*, Gr. i. e. salva-
tor] *He that giueith health, or safety; a savi-
our, preserver, or deliverer; a title given by
the Greeks to their most eminent preservers.*
¶ *Non solum patronum istius insulæ, sed et-
iam Sotera inscriptum vidi.* *Hoc quantum
est! Ita magnum, ut uno Latino verbo ex-
primi non possit.* Soter est qui salutem dedit,
Cic. Verr. 2, 63.

* Sôtêria, ôrum. n. pl. [ab præced.] *Pre-
sents sent by friends to those who had escaped
sickness, or danger, to congratulate them on reco-
very; or rather the sacrifices vowed to the gods
on that account.* Quoties surgis soteria poscis
amicos, *Mart.* 12, 56. *Vid. Gevart. in Stat.*
Sylv. 1, 4.

* || Sôtêria, æ. f. [ab eodem] *Salvation; also
good friday*, *Jun.*

S ante P.

† Spâco, canis Persis. *A bitch, in the Per-
sian language*, *Just.* 1, 4.

* || Spâdîceus color. *A light red, a lustrous gal-
lant colour; in a horse a bright bay, or chestnut
brown*, *Jun. interpr.*

* Spâdix, ïcis. m. [*σπάδιξ*, Gr.] (1) ||
Properly the branch of a palm, or date, tree. (2)
|| *Also the colour of the fruit of that tree.* (3)
*Hence it is taken for a scarlet, or light red,
colour.* (4) *Also an instrument of musick used
among the Phœnicians.* (1) *Gell.* 3, 9. (2) =
Et rutilus & spadix Phœnicei synonyma sunt.
Gell. 2, 26. (3) ¶ *Honesti Spadices, glauci-
que color deterimus albis*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 81.
(4) *Quint.* 1, 10.

* || Spâdîx, ïcis. adj. *Of a bay colour, or light
red.* = *Phœniceus*, *Gell.* 3, 9. *badius*, *Isid.*

* Spâdo, ônis. m. [à Gr. *σπάδων*, *παρὰ τὸ
ἀποσπᾶσθαι τὴν μέσος αὐτῷ*] (1) *A gelding,
be it man, or beast; but properly he that hath
lost his virility by disease, or accident; or that is
frigid by nature.* (2) *Also a branch of a tree
which beareth no fruit.* (1) *Histrionum & spa-
donum greges*, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 71. *Vid. & Plin.*
11, 37. *Vid. & Forr. ad Legg.* 128. *Dig. de
V. S.* (2) *Col.* 3, 10.

* || Spâdônâtus,

* || Spādōnātus, ū. m. *A being gelded*, Tert.
 * Spādōnius, a, um. adj. *Gelded, barren*. || Spadonius laurus, *a kind of barren bay tree*, Plin. 15, 30.
 * || Spāgīricus, a, um. adj. *Chymical*, Med.
 * || Spāgīrus, i. m. [*ex σπάγν, & ἀγείρειν*] *An alchymist*, Med.
 * || Spānus, a, um. adj. [fort. per Apher. pro Hispanus] *Spanish*. || Spanus color, *brown, swarthy, like a Spaniard*, or *Moor*, Jun.
 * Spārāgus, i. m. id. *quod asparagus*. *The plant so called*.
 * Spargānion, ii. n. *Sedge, or swordgrass*, Jur. *burweed*, Gerard. Lat. *Fasciola*.
 Spargendus, a, um. part. *To be scattered*, Luc. 5, 684. Vell. Patere. 1, 15.
 * Spargens, tis. part. *Scattering, sprinkling*. Spargens semen, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 18. sanguineum ignem, Sil. 1, 462.
 * Spargo, ēre, fi, fum. act. [*ἀσπαράσσω, fut. secund. σπαράσσω, discerpo*] (1) *To strew, or throw, about*. (2) *To sow*. (3) *To sprinkle, or bedew*. (4) *To spread abroad*. (5) *To carry about, to publish*. (1) § Spargere nummos de rostris, Cic. arenam pedibus, Virg. Ecl. 3, 87. flores, Id. Aen. 6, 884. (2) Semina spargere, Ov. Met. 5, 646. (3) § Spargere corpus aquā, Virg. Aen. 6, 636. ora lacrymis, Lucr. 2, 976. (4) Sparserunt se toto passim campo, Liv. 4, 30. Solis equi sparcere diem, Sil. 5, 56. (5) Fama sparserat nomen per urbes, Ov. Met. 8, 267. = Jam tum omnia spargere, & disseminare videbar, Cic. pro Arch. Poet. 12.
 * Spargor, i. pass. (1) *To be scattered, &c.* (2) *To be sprinkled*. (1) Comae sparguntur per caput, Ov. Ara avet immolato spargier agno, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 8.
 * Sparsim, adv. *Here and there, up and down*. Sparsim convoluta canities, Plin. 36, 7.
 * Sparsio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à spargo*] (1) *A sprinkling, particularly of saffron water upon the theatre, out of some spouts, or pipes*. (2) || Also *a flinging of money, or other things, among the people in publick joy*. (1) Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 66. (2) Papin.
 * Sparsivus, a, um. adj. *Thrown to and fro*. Sparsivā pilā exerceri, Petr. Satir. c. 27. ubi al. sparsiva, al. prafina.
 * Sparsivus, a, um. part. *About to scatter*. § Sparsivus fulmina, Ov. Met. 1, 253. Ignotas populis sparsivus aristas, Claud. 3. R. Prof. 53. Classis pelago sparsura carinas, Luc. 4, 226.
 * Sparsus, a, um. part. & adj. or comp. [*à spargor*] (1) *Scattered*. (2) *Spread abroad, dispersed*. (3) *Sprinkled*. (4) *Speckled*. (5) *Wide, broad*. (1) § Arena sparsa, Virg. Geor. 3, 234. (2) Graves de te rumores sparsi sunt, Cic. pro Dejot. 9. (3) § Humus sparsa rore, Ov. Fast. 1, 312. Met. Sale humanitatis sparsae literae, Cic. Att. 1, 13. (4) § Sparsae pelles albo, Virg. Ecl. 2, 41. (5) Sparso ore mulier, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18. Hederæ minor acinus, & sparsior racemus, Plin. 16, 34.
 * Sparsiūm, ii. n. *A broomfield, or clove*, Plin. 16, 34. & 11, 8.
 * Spartarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to broom*. Spartaria dicitur Carthago, à Sparti proventu, Plin. 31, 8.
 * Sparteōli, ōrum. pl. m. [*à funibus, quorum multus usus in retinguendis incendiis; vel à sparteis tunicis, quibus erant amicti; vel à genere calcamentorum, quorum solae à sparto, Casaub.*] *Certain soldiers that watched the city for fear of fire*, Suet.
 * Sparteus, a, um. adj. *Of broom*, Col. 12, 6.
 * Spartopūlios, ii. m. [*σπαρτοπόλιος, Gr. i. e. semicanus; ex σπαρτός spartus, & πολίος canus*] *A kind of grizzled precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11.
 * Spartum, i. n. [*à Gr. σπάρτον, idem*] *A kind of Spanish broom, whereof they used to make bands to tie vines, or cables and ropes for ships*. Vis magna sparti ad rem nauticam congesta ab Asdreabale, Liv. 22, 20.
 Spārūlus, i. m. *A sea fish, the English name*

whereof is uncertain. Et sup̄ auratā sparulus cervice refulgens, Ov. Halieut. v. 106.
 Spārūm, i. n. [*spara minimi generis jacula, à spargendo dict.* Fest. Sparum missile, à piscibus ductā similitudine, qui spari vocantur, Serv. ex Varr.] (1) *A kind of dart, or lance, used in war*. (2) || *A brown bill*. (1) Sparorum pilorumque multitudo deprehendebatur, Cic. pro Mil. 14. Sparo eminus percussus, Nep. Epam. 9. (2) Interp. Jun. Hinc Angl. *a spear*.
 Spārus, i. m. (1) *A kind of sea fish*. (2) Also *a small dart*. (1) Plin. 32, 11. (2) Agrestis manus armat sparus, Virg. Aen. 11, 682.
 * Spasmus, i. m. [*σπασμός, Gr. i. e. contractio, à σπᾶω, traho*] *A disease called the cramp, which is the shrinking, or plucking, of the sinews*, Plin. 20, 22. & 30, 12. Lat. Distentio nervorum, Cels. 2, 1.
 * Spasticus, a, um. adj. *Afflicted with the cramp*, Plin. 21, 19. & 22, 8.
 * Spātūlium, ii. n. [*à σπαταλέω lascivio*] *A woman's bracelet*, Plin. 13, 15.
 * Spātūlocinædus, i. m. [*à σπαταλέω, i. e. τρυφῶ, & κίναδος*] *A wanton burlesque*, Petron. c. 23.
 * || Spātālor, āri. dep. [*à σπαταλέω, luxurior, delicias ago*] *To wantonize, to play the wanton*, Bibl.
 * Spātha, æ. f. [*σπάθη, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆς σπά-ζειν, i. e. à stringendo; vel à σπᾶω, traho*] (1) || *Atwo banded, or bastard, sword*. (2) *A slice to turn fried meat with, a scummer, a ladle*. (3) *A spatula which surgeons use*. (4) *The branch of a palm tree, on which the dates hang*. (5) *A lathe which weavers use to knock the threads together*. (1) Apul. ex Veg. (2) Plin. 22, 7. (3) Cels. 8, 15. (4) Plin. 16, 26. (5) Sen. Epist. 91.
 * Spāthālium, ii. n. [*σπαθάλιον, Gr. à σπᾶθῃ spatha*] *The branch of a date tree*, Mart. 13, 27. in lemmate.
 * || Spāthārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a sword*. || Spatharia fabrica, *a cutler's shop, or forge where swords are made*, Not. Imp.
 * Spāthe, es. f. [*ab eodem cum spatba*] *A kind of tree resembling the palm tree*, Plin. 12, 28.
 * Spāthūla, æ. f. dim. [*ab eodem*] *A broad slice to spread salve, or such like*, Cels. 8, 15.
 * Spātians, tis. part. *Spread abroad, stretching out, straying, wandering*.
 * Spātiātor, ōris. m. verb. *A wanderer, a strayer abroad, a straggler*, Cato, ap. Fest.
 * Spātiātus, a, um. part. *Having walked, or strayed, abroad*. Per totam spatiatus Aegyptum, Plin. 5, 9. Spatiata littore curvo Conjux, Ov. Fast. 3, 469.
 * Spātiōr, āri. dep. [*à spatium*] (1) *To walk abroad, to travel, to wander, to go up and down, to fetch a compass*. (2) || Met. *To discourse largely*. (1) Ut palæstricè spatiari in xysto liceat, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 3. § Spatiatur ad aras, Virg. Aen. 4, 62. (2) Litt. non cit. auct.
 * || Spātiōsitas, ātis. f. *Breadth*, Sidon. Epist. 2, 2.
 * Spātiōsè. adv. iūs, comp. *Spatiouly, largely, widely*. § Spatiōsè nasci, Plin. 25, 8. Spatiōsius exigit ignes, Phæbe, Prop. 3, 19, 11.
 * Spātiōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Wide, large, spacious, broad, ample*. (2) *Great, huge, tall*. (3) Also *long, or of long continuance*. (1) || Neque spatiofiora quàm decem pedum, neque contractiora quàm quatuor, Col. 5, 5. § Spatiofissima sedes, Plin. Paneg. 36. (2) Necat morsu spatiofum vipera taurum, Ov. Rem. Am. 451. Andromache visa est spatiofior æquo, Id. Am. 2, 645. (3) § AEvum spatiofum, Ov. Met. 8, 529. belium, Id. ib. 13, 206.
 * Spātium, ii. n. [*à σπάδιον, Aol. σπάδιον, spatium*] (1) *A space of ground, or time*. (2) Properly *a stage, or bound, in racing*. (3) *Time*. (4) *A certain time, a continuance, a duration*. (5) *Length*. (6) *Delay*. (7) *A voyage, or journey*. (8) *The measure, metre, or quantity in*

a foot. (9) Also *the largeness of any thing*. (1) In spatio decurrere, Nep. Eum. 5, 5. (2) Sicut fortis equus spatio qui sæpe supremo Vicit Olympia, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 5. Toto quantum foro spatium est, Liv. (3) Sumamus spatium ad cogitandum, Cic. de Fin. 4, 1. deliberrandi, Id. Offic. 1, 33. (4) § Bieneni spatium, Id. Q. fr. 1, 1, 11. temporis. Id. pro Arch. 1. vitæ, Id. ibid. 12. (5) Neve viæ spatium te terreat, Ov. Met. 8, 794. (6) Ut inæ spatium daretur, Liv. 8, 32. (7) Immensum spatiis confecimus æquor, Virg. Geor. 2, 541. (8) Trochæus est eodem spatio, quo choræus, Cic. Orat. 57. (9) Spatium hominis à vestigio ad verticem, Plin. 7, 17. § Rhombi spatium, Juven. 4, 39.
 * || Spātūla, æ. f. [*à spatha, extrit. b.*] || Spatula palmarum, *a branch of a palm tree*, Hier. Spatula fætida, *stinking gladwin*, Jun. = Xiphion.
 || Spātūlæ, ārum. f. pl. [*à patendo, quæ patulæ; vel à spathula*] *The shoulder blades*, Litt. ex Cels.
 * Spēcīālis, e. adj. [*à species*] *Proper, particular, special*. || Genus generale & genera specialia, Sen. Ep. 98.
 * Spēcīālīter. adv. *Particularly, specially*, Cels. 5, 24. & Col. 3, 9. || generatim.
 * Spēcīātīm. adv. *Especially, particularly*. Legem speciātīm de salute meā promulgavit, Cic. post redit. 8.
 * Spēcies, ēi. f. [*à specio*] (1) *A form, figure, fashion, or shape*. (2) *A sight, or object presented to the sight*. (3) *A likeness, or representation*. (4) *An outward show, or appearance*. (5) *Colour, or pretense*. (6) *A vision, or sight*. (7) *A spectre*. (8) *An image, picture, or statue*. (9) *An example, a specimen, an instance*. (10) *The quality, or nature, of a thing*. (11) Also *a particular sort, a kind of things under a general head*. (12) *Sight, or view*. (13) *All kind of spices, a drug*. (14) || Corn, or fruit. (15) || A piece of money. (16) || A garment, or apparel. (17) || Any sort of meat. (18) || A controversy. (1) = Species & figura humana, Cic. pro T. Rosc. 22. Specie lepidā mulier, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 2. Promissa barba & capilli esseraverant speciem oris, Liv. 2, 23. (2) Non tulit hanc speciem furiatā mente Choræbus, Virg. Aen. 2, 407. (3) = Speciem ac formam similem gerit ejus imago, Lucr. 4, 49. (4) = Moveri falsā visione, & specie doloris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18. Præter speciem alienæ fungendæ vicis suas opes firmavit, Liv. (5) || Securitas specie blanda, reipsa repudianda, Cic. de Amic. 13. (6) Non prius hostem destitit insequi, quàm species barbaræ mulieris humanā amplior, victorem tendere ultrā sermone Latino prohibuisset, Suet. Claud. 1. Sibi quoque eandem speciem aliquot jam noctibus observari retulit, Id. ib. 37. § Species Homeri, Lucr. 1, 125. (7) Ex ære species vetus, ap. Cic. Div. 1, 12. Est aurigæ species Vertumnus, Prop. 4, 2, 35. (8) Hanc speciem libertatis esse, si omnibus, quod quisque vellet, legibus experiri liceret, Nep. Timol. sub fin. (9) Liv. 35, 49. (10) || Cum genere idem sit, sit aliud, quod quidam parte & specie differat, Cic. de Inv. 1, 27. || In universum, Tac. Germ. 5. (11) Luna potest majus lumen convertere nobis Ad speciem, Luc. 5, 704. (12) Curabis ut specierum vis omne corpus inficiat, Pall. Octob. tit. 14. (13) Arcad. (14) Litt. ex Macr. (15) Capit. (16) Lampr. (17) Dig.
 || Spēcīficè. adv. *Particularly, especially, specifically*, Philos. || Signatè, definitè.
 || Spēcīficō, āre. act. [*ex species, & facio*] *To specify*, Philos. || Defigno.
 || Spēcīficus, a, um. adj. *Particular, special, specific*, Philos. || Definitus.
 * Spēcillum, i. n. dim. [*à speculum*] (1) *A little looking-glass*. (2) *A surgeon's instrument to search wounds, and ulcers; a probe*. (3) *An instrument for eye-salve to anoint the eyes with*. (1) Varr. L. L. 5, 8. (2) Aurium foramen specillo tentandum est, Cels. 7, 8. (3) Quo oculos inungimus, quibus specimus, specillum, Varr. L. L. 5, 8.
 Specīmēn,

* Specimen, īnis. n. [à specio] (1) *A proof, tryal, essay, token, instance.* (2) *A model, pattern, or show.* (1) = Specimen dare, & periculum sui facere, *Cic. Div. in Verr. 8.* (2) Specimen virtutis capere ex optimâ quâque naturâ, *Id. Tusc. 1, 14.* § Esse aliquibus specimen, *Id. de Legg. 3, 3.*

* Specio, ēre, xi, ctum, act. & Specior, pass. [à σπεῖν, σπώνω, per Metath. à σπώ] *To see, to behold, to regard, to view.* Quod in euguriis augures dicunt avem specere, *Varr. Vos epulo postquam spexit, Enn. ap. Varr. L. 5.* Nunc specimen specitur, nunc certamen cernitur, *Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 2.*

* Speciosus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Trimly, finely, gayly, handsomely, beautifully.* (2) *Gallantly, splendidly, speciously.* (1) Copias, quàm speciosissimè potuit, instruxit, *Hirt. B. Afr. 48.* = Equus speciosus instratus quàm uxor vestita, *Liv. 34, 7.* (2) Africani humanitas speciosè latèque patuit, *Val. Max. 5, 1, 6.*

* Speciosus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Goodly to see, beautifull, handsome, sightly, fair, plump.* (2) *Plausible, specious.* (1) = Dignitate motus sit illustre & speciosum quod dicitur, *Cic. Speciosissimâ classe fabricatâ, Patere. 2, 79.* Speciosa quæro Pascere tigris, *Hor. Od. 3, 27, 56.* (2) Reversionis has speciosas causas habes, *Cic. Attic. 16, 7.* Aliorum speciosiora primo ad speculū consilia semper visa, *Liv. 28, 40.*

* Specis, pro speciebus, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* Specio, āre, freq. [à specio] *To view, to behold, often.* Aliquem speciatam ducere, *Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 92.* Sed al. Speciatum.

* Speciosus, īi. n. [à specio] *Aprobe, Pacuv.*

* Spectabilis, le. adj. [à specto] (1) *That may be seen, or beheld; visible.* (2) *Considerable, notable, remarkable.* (3) *Worthy to be taken notice of and regarded, goodly, gracefull.* (1) § Spectabile corpus, *Or. Trist. 3, 8, 35.* (2) = Victoria pulchra & spectabilis, *Tac. Agric. 34, 4.* (3) Spectabilis heros, Et veteris retinens etiamnum pignora formæ, *Or. Met. 7, 496.* § ævo, *Stat. Theb. 4, 274.*

* Spectabundus, a, um, adj. *Looking about, Ap. Lex. cogn. sed q.*

* Spectaculum, ī. n. [à specto] (1) *A thing to be seen and looked on, a spectacle.* (2) *A public sight, or show; a pageant.* (3) *A scaffold, or place, where they sat to behold.* (4) || Also a beholder. (1) Retum cælestium spectaculum ad hominem solum pertinet, *Cic. N. D. 2, 56.* § Spectaculum luctuosum, *Id. Philipp. 10, 4.* (2) § Spectaculum apparatissimum, *Id. Philipp. 1, c. ult.* Sed sapius plurali, Ludicra spectacula, *Id.* (3) Exoritur ventus turbo; spectacula ibi ruunt, *Plaut. Cure. 5, 2, 47.* Loca ubi spectacula sibi quisque saceret, fori appellati, *Liv. 1, 35.* (4) G. ex Ov.

* Spectamen, īnis. n. *A proof, essay, or tryal, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 1.*

* Spectandus, a, um, part. (1) *To be looked upon.* (2) *Worthy to be looked on, come y.* (3) *To be minded, or beeded.* (1) Certamina spectanda theatris, *Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 39.* (2) § Oculis nigris spectandus, *Id. A. P. 37.* (3) Spectandum, ne cuiquam annulum det, neque roget, *Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 53.*

* Spectans, tis. part. *Looking, beholding, tending.* Domum spectans, & ad ius redire cupiens, *Cic. pro Ligar. 1.*

* Spectatè, adv. unde spectatissimè, sup. *Notedly, remarkably, bravely to the sight.* Quæ spectatissimè florent, palam est celerimè maturescere, *Plin. 21, 1.*

* Spectatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A viewing, or beholding.* (2) *A tryal, or proof.* (1) Quæ icenicis moribus per machinationem ad spectationem populo comparantur, *Vitr. Præf. Lib. 10.* Macedonicum bellum nomine amplius quàm spectatione gentis fuit, *Flor. 2, 7, 3.* Sed al. expectatione. (2) Deductiones fiebant pro spectatione & collybo, *Cic. Verr. 3, 77.*

* Spectativus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to speculation, speculative, contemplative, Quint. 3, 5.* & adivus, *Id.*

* Spectator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A beholder, a looker on.* (2) *A gazer, a spectator.* (3) *A considerer, a contemplator.* (4) *A critick, a judge.* (1) Ineptiarum alicujus testis & spectator, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 24.* (2) Spectatores, clarè applaudite, *Plaut. Men. ult.* (3) § Spectator cælestium, *Cic. N. D. 2, 56.* (4) Elegans spectator formarum, *Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18.* || Spectator auri, *a goldfiner, or refiner, Jun.*

* Spectatrix, icis. f. *She that beholds.* Turba spectatrix scelerum, *Luc. 3, 129.* Conf. *Or. Ep. 18, 94.*

* Spectatur, imperf. *It is seen, Plin. 10, 17.*

|| Spectaturus, a, um, part. *About to behold.* Quare vox præconis irrita est, invitantis more solenni ad ludos, quos nec spectasset quisquam, nec spectaturus esset, *Suet. Tib. Claud. 21.*

* Spectatus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Looked, picked, or culled, out.* (2) *Openly seen, beheld, or acted; of a play.* (3) *Well tried, approved, fair and goodly.* (4) *Choice, excellent.* (1) = Vidi Semina lecta diu, & multo spectata labore Degenerare tamen, *Virg. Geor. 1, 198.* (2) Fabula, quæ posci vult, & spectata reponi, *Hor. A. P. 190.* (3) & Durior est conditio spectatæ virtutis quàm incognitæ, *Brut. ad Cic.* = Virtus nobilitata & spectata, *Id.* = Fides cognita & spectata, *Id.* (4) = Vir honestus & spectatus, *Id.* Quo non spectatior alter, *Sil. 1, 440.* § Spectatissima femina, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 50.*

* Spectile, is. n. [quod in sue sit obviâ spectui, *Fest.*] *The fleshy parts of a sow beneath her middle, without bones.* Plaut. *Fragm. Crab. 2.* Corr. leg. specile. Dalec. leg. ut adj. fumen spectile.

* Spectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A looking into the entrails of beasts, or into the farding, or flying, of fowls, in order to divine thereby.* Et quod in auguriis distributum est, qui speculationem habent, qui non habent, *Varr. L. L. 5.*

* Specto, āre, act. [à specio, spectrum] (1) *To behold, look upon, view, or eye, a thing.* (2) *To judge of.* (3) *To consider, to regard.* (4) *To prove, or try.* (5) *To approve, to respect.* (6) *To attend, to mind.* (7) *To concern, belong, or appertain to.* (8) *To lend, or drive, to some end.* (9) *Also to lie towards.* (1) = Age, me huc aspice. S. Specto, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 117.* § = Ad me specta, criniceum ut conspiciere possis, *Id. Most. 3, 2, 149.* = Visere & spectare aliquid, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 19.* (2) Vitam non ex oratione, sed moribus spectare, *Id. in Sall.* (2) § Ad suam gloriam magis quàm ad cuiuspiam salutem spectare, *Id. pro Sext. 16.* (4) In dubiis homines spectare periculis Convenit, *Lucr. 3, 55.* (5) Vir bonus, omne forum quem spectat, *Hor. Epist. 1, 16, 57.* (6) Juvenes magna spectare debent, *Cic. Offic. 2, 13.* (7) = Beneficia quæ ad singulos spectant, & ad universos pertinent, *Id.* (8) Consilium ejus ad bellum spectat, *Id. Att. 15, 4.* Spectat res ad interregnum, *Id. Q. fr. 1, 2.* (9) Spectat ad orientem, *Plin. 6, 17.*

* Spector, āri, ātus, pass. *To be seen; regarded, tried, &c.* Ex majore parte unamquamque rem appellari spectarique dicunt, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 8.* Conf. *Sil. 12, 198.*

* Spector, ōris. m. *A prover, Litt. ex Liv.*

* Spectrum, ī. n. [à specio, spectrum] *An idea, or form, of a thing represented in the intellect.* Quæ Democritus εἰδωλα, hæc spectra nominat, *Cic. ad Cass. Epist. Fam. 15, 16.* = Phantasia, *Id.*

* Spectus, ūs. m. *Sight, Pacuv. + Ad spectus.*

* Spēcūla, æ. f. [à specio, de quâ sc. prospectamus, *Varr.*] (1) *A prospect from the summit of any place, wherein things are espied afar off, and every way.* (2) *A tower, or beacon.* (1) Ex speculâ prospectare tempestatem futuram, *Cic. Fam. 4, 3.* Præceptis aërii speculâ de montis in undas Deferar, *Virg. Ecl. 8, 59.* (2) Ipse in Tisæo edito monte speculam posuit, *Liv. 28, 5.* || In speculis esse, *to watch an opportunity, Cic. pro Deiot. 8.*

* Spēcūla, æ. f. dim. [à spes] *Little, or small, hope, Cic. Fam. Ep. 2, 16.*

* Spēcūlabundus, a, um, adj. (1) *Looking about, espying.* (2) *Also diligently beholding, contemplating.* (1) Speculabundus ex altissimâ rupe signa, *Suet. Tib. 65.* (2) Tac. *Hist. 4, 50, 5.*

* Spēcūlāmen, īnis. n. *Sight, Prud. Apoth. 20.* + Conspectus.

* Spēcūlandus, a, um, part. *To behold, or be beheld.* Mittunt ad speculandos ejus animos Hamilcarem, *Juss. 21, 6.*

* Spēcūlans, tis. part. *Beholding.* Et gravia annonæ speculantem incendia ventis Credere o pes, *Manil. 4, 168.*

* Spēcūlare, & per Apoc. Spēcūlar, āris. n. (1) *A window, or casement; chiefly of a transparent stone.* (2) *Any cover made thereof.* (1) Lapis vitri modo translucidus, quo utuntur pro specularibus, *Plin. 36, 22.* Clauso latis specularibus antro, *Juv. 4, 21.* (2) Cucurbita & cucumeres specularibus integri debebunt, *Col. 11, 3.*

* Spēcūlāris, e. adj. [à speculum] (1) *Any thing whereby one may see the better, belonging to windows, or spectacles.* (2) *Also belonging to a beacon, or watch tower.* (1) || Specularis lapis, *a stone clear like glass, cut into small thin panes, and in old times used for glass, Plin. 21, 13.* (2) Specularem significationem invenit Simon, *Id. 7, 56.*

* || Spēcūlārius, ii. m. [à speculum] *He that maketh spectacles, looking glasses, or glass windows; a glazier, Ulp.*

* || Spēcūlārius, a, um, adj. [à specula] *Belonging to, or employed for, seeing.* || Excubitor specularius, *a sentinel, Jun.*

* || Spēcūlātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A discovery, an observation, Amm. + Exploratio.*

* || Spēcūlātīvus, a, um, adj. *Contemplative, speculative, Phil. + Spectativus, Quint.*

* Spēcūlātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A beholder, a viewer.* (2) *Met. A searcher, an observer.* (3) *A spy in war; a scout, watch, or sentinel.* (1) Diligentia mea speculatorem reformidat, *Cic. Div. in Cæcil. 16.* Tumulo speculator ab alto, *Or. Trist. 3, 9, 11.* (2) = Physicus speculator venatorque naturæ, *Cic. N. D. 1, 30.* (3) Undique speculatores citò sese ostendunt, quâ re hostis adesse intelligitur, *Sall. B. J. 106.* Speculator, quem mittimus antè, ut respiciat me volumus, *Varr. L. L. 5, 8.*

* Spēcūlātorius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to espial.* || Navis speculatoria, *a brigantine, a frigate, a bark for espial, a ketch, Cæf. B. G. 4, 26.* & Liv. 30, 10. caliga, *Suet. Calig. 52.*

* Spēcūlātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that watcheth, or spyeth.* Furæ deæ sunt speculatrices, credo, & vindices sceleris, *Cic. N. D. 3, 18.*

* || Spēcūlātus, a, una, adj. [à speculum] *Lined with looking glasses.* Speculatum cubiculum, *Aul. vitæ Hor.*

* Spēcūlātu, monopt. *By watch, by ambush.* Feles occulto speculatu in mûculos exiliunt, *Plin. 10, 73.* An rep. in aliis casib. nescio.

* Spēcūlātūrus, a, um, part. *About to view, or pry into.* Pyrrhum adit speculaturus consilia ejus de Sicilia, *Juss. 18, 2.*

* Spēcūlor, āri. dep. [à specula] (1) *To watch, as in a high tower.* (2) *To scout.* (3) *To espy, to consider diligently, to observe.* (4) *To search, to behold and gaze upon, to contemplate.* (5) *To watch, or wait, some event.* (1) Ex edito quidam speculantur, *Plin. 31, 3.* (2) Qui speculandi gratiâ essent remissi, *Hirt. ap. Cæf. B. G. 8, 14.* (3) Quò mox suratum veniat, speculatur loca magis, *Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 23.* (4) Ortus & obitus signorum speculari, *Virg. Geor. 1, 257.* Speculatus longè Deprêndit tacitis dominantia legibus astra, *Manil. 1, 62.* (5) Fortunam partium speculabantur, *Tac. Ann. 1, 31.*

* Spēcūlum, ī. n. [à specio, quòd in eo specimus imaginem] *A looking-glass, a mirror.* Speculum in cathedrâ matris ut positum fuit, fortè inspexerunt, *Phædr. 3, 8, 4.* Conf. & *Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 61.*

* Spēcus, ūs. m. f. & n. [à specio, specus, locus ex quo despicitur, *Ulp.*] *A den, cave, or lurking place.* Est specus in medio densus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 29. § Specus ultima, *Sil.* non adeunda feræ, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 495. Invisum cælo specus, *Id.* horrendum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 568.

* Spēkeum, i. n. [σπήλαιον, Gr.] *A den, a cave.* Inter spelæa ferarum, *Virg. Ecl.* 20, 52.

|| Spelta, æ. f. *A kind of wheat in Italy and Flanders, called spelt, Offic.*

* Spēlunca, æ. f. [à Gr. σπήλυξ, in accus. σπήλυγα] *A cave, a hole in a rock; a grot, or den, Cic. Nerr.* 4, 48.

Spērābilis, e. adj. *That may be hoped for.* Salus vitæ sperabilis, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 33.

Spērāndus, a, um, part. *To be hoped for.* Quæ nunquam ut aliena & speranda, sed ut sua semperque possessa, *Plin. Pan.* 37. Talis & illius fors est speranda negoti, *Manil.* 3, 92. *Bentl.* autem leg. ullius.

Spērāns, tis, part. *Looking for, expecting.* Quartanam sperantibus ægris, *Juv.* 4, 57.

Spērātur, imp. *It is hoped.* Voluntaria deditio sperabatur, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 45, 1. Nulli enim pater exitebat, cujus in patrimonium successio speraretur, *Just.* 3, 4.

Spērātus, a, um, part. (1) *Hoped, or looked for; expected.* (2) || *A suitor.* (3) *Sperata, a mistress, a bride.* (1) Laborare de speratâ gloriâ, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 1. Ea res frustrâ sperata, *Sall. B. J.* 86. (2) *Curre, & nuncia veniæ, & mecum speratum adduce, Afran. ap. Non. ubi tamen Scal. speratam meam leg.* (3) *Hercules centaurum occidit, & speratam suam abduxit, Hyg. fab. sc. sponlam.*

* Sperma, ātis. n. [σπέρμα, Gr. à σπείρω fero] *Natural seed whereof things are engendered; sperm; the spawn or milk, in fishes.* || Sperma ceti; *a medicine made of a certain kind of whale, Offic. Lat. Semen.*

Spernax, ācis. adj. [à sperno] *Slighting, or undervaluing.* § Viri mortis spernaces, *Sil.* 3, 165.

Spernendus, a, um, part. *To be despised.* Ne sim spernenda futuris, *Exemplo caveo, Ov. Met.* 10, 684.

Spernens, tis, part. *Despising.* Admiratus Hephæstion magnitudinem animi spernentis, quod alii per ignes ferrumque peterent, *Curt.* 4, 3.

Sperno, ĩre, spēvi, tum, act. [de etym. in eert.] (1) *To disdain, or despise; to make no account of, to slight, to scorn.* (2) || *To separate.* (1) = Hæc commoda noli spernere, nec putare parvi, *Catull.* 21, 25. = Non spernit, & pro nihilo putavit, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 10. (2) Jus & æquum se à malis spernit procul, *Eun. ap. Non.*

Spernor, spēctus sum, sperni. pass. *To be slighted.* = Sperni, & pro nihilo putari, *Cic. Philipp.* 13. § Veritas auspicionum sprete est, species tantum retenta, *Id. N. D.* 1, 2.

Spēro, āre. act. [ab Hebr. שָׁכַר Idem, vocab. mediæ sign.] (1) *To hope, to trust.* (2) *To look for; to expect either good, or evil.* (3) *To rejoice.* (4) *To hope in.* (1) Speio fore, ut contingat id nobis, *Cic.* § despero, *Id.* metuo, *Hor.* § Ego & speravi prudentiâ tuâ fietus, & ut considerem, fecerunt tuæ literæ, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 18. (2) = Quid de hoc sperare aut expectare nos oportebat? *Id.* Si potui tantum sperare dolorem, Et perferre potero, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 419. Sperate deos memores fandi & nefandi, *Id. Æn.* 1, 547. (3) Sperbam jam deservisse adolescentiam, *Ter. Adelp.* 1, 2, 71. *interpr. Don.* (4) = Dis sum fietus, deos sperabimus, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 38.

Spes, ĩi. f. [antiq. speres, à spero] *A looking for any thing, good, or bad, (1) but more frequently in a good sense, hope, as opposed to fear. (2) Expectation. (3) Meton. Joy. (1) Spem pretio non emo, Proov. ap. Ter. Adelp.* 2, 2, 11. Habere aliquam spem de repub. *Cic. Fam.* 2, 5. § Alternat spēque timorque fidem, *Ov. Epist.* 6, 38. Spes est expectatio boni, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 37. (2) Id bellum spe omnium ferius fuit, *Liv.* 2, 3, princ. Spem mentita leges, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 87. (3) § Spem vultu

simulat; premit altum corde dolorem, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 313. *interpr. Serv.*

* Speusticus, a, um, adj. [ex σπεύδω, festino] *Done, or made, in a hurry.* || Panis speusticus, *bread baked in haste upon the hearth, Plin.* 18, 12.

* || Sphacēlus, i. m. [σφάκελος, Gr.] *A disease when any part is mortified, a rotteness of the bones, Med.*

* || Sphacēlismus, i. m. [à preced.] *The gangrening of any part; also the blasting of trees, Med.*

* Sphæra, æ. f. [σφαῖρα, Gr.] *A sphere, globe, circle, bowl, or rundle; any thing that is round, Cic. N. D.* 2, 18. = Globus.

* || Sphæralis, e. adj. *Of, or like, a sphere, Macr. Sat.* 7, 9. & *Somn. Scip.* 1, 16.

* || Sphærica, æ. f. *A kind of cake made of divers round pieces, Cato, Sz.* (S. Al. sphærita.

* || Sphæricus, a, um, adj. *Round as a sphere, Isid.* J. Rotundus.

* || Sphærista, æ. m. [à sphæra] *A tennis player, Sidon.*

* Sphæristērion, ii. n. [σφαίριστηριον, Gr. à σφαῖρα, sphæra, unde σφαίριζω, pilâ ludo] *A round place in a bath where people exercised at ball, and which may be used for a tennis court, a bowling alley, a bowling green, or any such place, Plin. Ep.* 2, 17. & 5, 6.

* Sphærita, æ. f. [sc. placentæ genus, quæ sphæras seu globulos habet, qui in solo ejus componebantur, *Turneb.*] *Cato, Sz.* Vid. Sphærica.

* Sphæroïdes, is. f. adj. *Round like a sphere.* § Schema sphæroïdes, *Vitr.* 8, 6.

* Sphæromāchia, æ. f. [σφαίρομαχία, Gr. ex σφαῖρα sphæra, & μάχομαι pugno] *A playing at tennis, handball, or bowls. Sed & sphæromachias spectamus, & pilæ ludo admittitur, Stat. Præf.* 1, 4. *Sylv. & Sen. Epist.* 80.

* || Sphærola, æ. f. dim. [à sphæra] *A little globe, or sphere, Aug.*

* Sphagittides, um. f. pl. [i. e. jugulares, sc. venæ, [à σφαγή, jugulus] *Two great veins appearing on each side of the throat, and nourishing all the parts of the neck and head, Cels.* 4, 1. sed *Græcis elementis.*

* || Sphincter, ĩris. m. [σφιγκτηρ, Gr. à σφίγω, stringo] *The round compassing muscle of the strait gut, serving to keep in the excrements, Medic.*

* || Sphingium, ii. n. [ab eodem cum seq.] *A monkey, Litt. ex Plin. sed qu.*

* Sphinx, ĩs & gos. f. [à σφίγξ, Gr. ἀπὸ τῆ σφίγξης, i. e. stringendo; quod loquebatur ἐσφίγγενα ῥήματα, quibus homines ita stringebant, ut expedire se non possint] (1) *A beast like an ope, a monkey, a marmoset.* (2) *Alfo a monstrous witch, or hag, of Thebes, that put forth riddles, and killed those passengers who could not unriddle them.* (1) *Vid. Plin.* 8, 21. (2) *Sphinx volucris pennis, pedibus fera, fronte puella, Auson. Vid. Propr.*

* Sphondylus, i. m. [σφόνδυλος, Gr. à σπώνδυλος] *A kind of shell fish, Col.* 8, 16.

* Sphragis, ĩdis. f. [à σφραγίς, Gr. Lat. Sigillum. Terra Lemnia signata] (1) *A kind of the best ruddle, or vermilion.* (2) *Alfo a precious stone, green, but not transparent, which is good for sealing.* (1) *Cels.* 5, 20. & 26. (2) *Plin.* 37, 8.

* || Sphragitis, is. f. [ab eodem] *A drying, or cicatrizing, plaster made of vermilion, Prud. Peristeph.* 10, 1076.

* Sphyræna, æ. f. [à σφύρα, malleus, unde Gazæ malleolus] *A fish so called. Sphyræna rostro similis, Plin.* 32, 11. *Lat. Sudis dic.*

* Spica, æ. f. [à σάχυν, Æolicè σπάχυν, spica] (1) *An ear of corn.* (2) *A clove of garlic.* (3) *A sign in the heavens, to wit, a bright star in the left hand of Virgo.* (1) *Seges spicis uberibus & crebris, Cic. de Fin.* 5, 30. Spica in hordeo & tritico tria habet continentia, granum, glumam, aristam, & etiam primitus spica cum oritur, vaginam, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 48. *Vid. locum.* (2) *Col.* 11, 3. & *Cato, c.* 71. (3) *Virginis sinistra fulget spica manu, Cas. Germanicus.*

|| Spica mutila, *an ear of corn without the beard, Jun. Spica Cilicia, the saffron flower, Ov. in Ibin.* 200. § Sed al. leg. terra. || Spica Celtica, *a kind of moss called wolves claw, Offic.* || Spica nardi, *lavendar spike, spikenard, Jun. Hinc Angl. a spike.*

* || Spicatum, i. n. sc. unguentum [à spica] *An excellent ointment called spikenard, or oil of spike, Marcell. Emp.*

* Spicatus, a, um, part. (1) *Eared as corn.* (2) *Alfo picked, spiked, or made sharp at the point.* (3) *A paving, or laying of bricks, or tiles, edge-long.* (1) *Plin.* 21, 17. (2) § Pavimentum spicatum, *Vitr.* (3) *Id.* 7, 1. ubi vid. *Baldi Lex.* p. 115.

* Spiceus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, ears of corn.* § Corona spicea, *Hor. Carm. Sec.* 30. *Conf. Virg. Geor.* 1, 314.

* || Spicifer, ĩra, ĩrum. adj. [ex spica, & fero] *Bearing ears of corn.* § Ora spicifera, *Sil.* 3, 403. *Dea, Manil. Astron.* 2, 442. i. e. Ceres.

* Spicillegium, ii. n. [ex spica, & lego] *The gleanings, or lessing, of corn; the gathering of ears of corn. Met. A collection made from the best writers. Messe factâ, spicilegium venire oportet, Varr. R. R.* 1, 53.

* || Spicillegus, i. m. [qui spicas legit] *A gleaner of corn, a leaser, Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

* || Spicio, ĩre. act. ant. idem quod specio, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 100.

* Spico, āre. & pass. Spicor [spicas facio, spicis instruo, acuo] (1) *To shoot out as an ear of corn doth.* (2) *To make picked like an ear of corn, to spike, or point, and make sharp at the end.* (1) *Quam longa exigui spicam hastilia dentes? Gratius, v.* 118. (2) *Plin.* 18, 7.

* || Spicula, æ. f. dim. [à spica] *A dart, Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

* Spiculātor, ōris. m. *An archer, or spearman, of the guard; a partisan, or halberdier. Ut spiculatores cum lanceis circumstant, Suet. Claud.* 35. *Conf. Tac. Hist.* 1, 24, 3.

* Spiculō, āre. act. *To make any thing sharp at the point. Telum quo spiculavit ingenio? Plin.* 11, 2.

* Spiculūm, i. n. [à similitudine spicæ; vel quod sit spicatum] (1) *A dart, a halberd, a javelin.* (2) *An arrow, or shaft.* (3) *The head of a dart, or javelin.* (4) *The sting of a bee, or wasp.* (5) || *The spade in cards.* (1) *Lenta spicula contorquent lacertis, Virg. Æn.* 7, 164. (2) *Spicula converso fugientia dirigit arcu, Id. Æn.* 11, 654. (3) *Epaminondas sibi avelli jubet spiculum, posteaquam percontanti dictum est clypeum esse saluum, Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. *Nepos enim ferrum vocat, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat, Epam.* 9. § Hastarum spicula, *Liv.* (4) *Spicula exacunt rostris, Virg. Geor.* 4, 74. *Desigunt spicula crabrones nudo vertice, Ov. Fast.* 3, 754. (5) *Jun.*

* Spicum, i. n. [ab eodem cum seq.] *An ear of corn, Cic. de Sen.* 15. & *Varr. ap. Non.*

* || Spicus, i. m. [à σάχυν, Gr. Æol. σπάχυν] *An ear of corn, Serv.*

Spina, æ. f. (1) *A thorn, a prickly.* (2) *The prickly, or bristle, of a hedgehog; the quill of the porcupine, the fin of a fish, &c.* (3) *A sting.* (4) *A pin.* (5) *The spine bone of the back.* (6) *Met. A quiddity, or subtilty; a nice, or difficult, point.* (7) || Spina sacra, *the rump.* (1) *Carduus, & spinis surgit paliurus acutis, Virg. Ecl.* 5, 39. || Spina acida, *the barberry bush, Jun. Spina acuta, the white thorn, or hazorthorn, Id. Spina alba, vel regia, the wild artichoke, or lady's thistle, Id. Spina appendix, the gooseberry bush, Plin. Spina fullonia, the teasle, Id.* (2) *Vid. Eund.* 9, 12. 37, 2. 8, 55. & 59, 4. § Animantes aliæ villis vestitæ, aliæ spinis hirsutæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (3) *Plin.* 8, 35. (4) *Omnibus sagum, sibu'â, aut, si desit, spinâ confectum, Tac. Germ.* 17. *interpr. Litt. cui tamen non possum accedere.* (5) *Spina lumbis jungitur ossa, sed tereti structurâ; per media foramina à cerebro medullâ descendente, Plin.* 11, 37. (6) *Peripatetici spinas partien-*

di, & definiendi præmittunt, Cic. Tusc. 4. (7) Ibid.

|| Spīnācea, æ. f. *The herb spinach*, Jun.

Spīnālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to the back bone*. || Spīnalis medolla, *the marrow, or pith, of the back bone*, Macrob. Sat. 7, 9.

Spīnea, æ. f. *A kind of wine*. Spioniam alii spineam vocant, Plin. 14, 2.

Spīneola, æ. f. & Spīnez. *A kind of rose with small leaves*, Plin. 21, 4.

Spīnetum, i. n. *A place where thorns, or briars, grow; a bush of thorns*. Occulant spineta lacertos, Virg. Ecl. 2, 9.

Spīneus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, thorns, bushes, or brambles; thorny, bushy*. § Vincula spinea, Ov. Met. 2, 789.

Spīnifer, ēra, ōrum. adj. *Bearing thorns, or prickles; prickly, or thorny*. Spiniferam subter caudam Pistricis adhæsit, Cic. in Arat. 178.

|| Spīnigēna, æ. c. g. *Sprung up of a thorn*, Litt. ex Col.

|| Spīniger, ēra, ōrum. adj. *id. quod spinifer*. Spinigeris stirpibus hirtus ager, Prud. Ilip. pol. 115.

Spīnōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sēsīmus, sup. (1) *Full of thorns, or prickles; thorny, prickly*. (2) Met. *Difficult, crabbed, obscure*. (1) § Spīnosa loca, Varr. R. R. 2, 3. (2) Dialectici spinosiora multa pepererunt, Cic. Or. 32. = Nodosissima & spinosissimæ disciplinæ, Aug.

* Spinther, ēris. n. vel Spinter. [à Græc. σπινθηρ, Æol. σπιντήρ, annulus] *A buckle, or clasp; a bracelet*. Jubeas spinther novum reconcinnari, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 4.

* Spintriæ, ārum. n. pl. repertores monstrosi concubitūs [à σπιντήρ, quod quasi σπιντήρ-μειν se incestarent; vel à σπιντήρ, structura ignis, M.] Suet. Tib. 43.

* Spinturnicium, ii. n. *An illfavoured creature, in the same sense as pithecium; monkey-faced, or some such things*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 42.

* Spinturnix, īcis. f. [ex σπιντήρ, scintilla, & δεινός, avis, i. e. avis incendiaria (ut Plin. vocat) σπινθαρίς, dict. quod carbonem ex rogo, aut ex altari, in ædes inferret, Fest.] (1) *A bird which used to come to the altar, and carry away a burning coal as a token for ill luck, such as burning to the house where it lighted*. (2) || *A four footed beast, with wings like the sphinx*. (1) Plin. 10, 13. (2) Salm. ex Amm.

† Spīnu. indecl. *id. quod Spinus*, Varr.

|| Spīnūla, æ. f. dim. [à spina] *A little thorn*, Arnob.

|| Spīnūlentus, a, um. adj. *Full of thorns*, Litt. ex Varr. sed q.

Spīnus, i. f. (m. si Prisciano & Servio fides) *A fig tree, a bullace tree, a black thorn*. Spinosa pruna ferentes, Virg. Geor. 4, 145.

Spīnōia, æ. f. vel qu. Spīnea. *A kind of wine, bearing large grapes, though not very many*, Col. 3, 2.

Spīnōicus, a, um. adj. *Of that wine*, Col. 4, ult.

* Spīra, æ. f. [à σπείρα, vel σπείρα, Gr.] (1) *A roundel, or circle; a turning, a winding compass*. (2) *The fold of a serpent*. (3) || *A coil of a cable*. (4) *A wreath, band, or twisted lace*. (5) *A cracknel, or finnel, made like a tressle; or written like a rope*. (6) † *Also a woman's attire for the head, tied and fastened behind, called a chapile*. (7) *Also a round knob, or knur, of a tree*. (8) *Also a curl, or frizzled hair*. (9) *The square of a pillar below, that may serve to sit upon*. (10) † *A band, or multitude, of people*. (1) Ignea crinita & spiræ modo intorta, Plin. 2, 25. (2) Virg. Æn. 2, 217. (3) Fest. interpr. (4) Juv. 8, 208. (5) *Quomodo fiat*, vid. Catonem, 77. (6) Litt. ex Lucil. (7) Publicum omnium vitium vocant spiras, ubi convolvère se venæ atque nodi, Plin. 16, 39. (8) Id. 9, 30. (9) In Ephesæ Dianæ arde primùm columnis spiræ subditæ, Id. 36, 23. (10) Spiras legionibus nexunt, Enn. ap. Fest.

* Spīrābilis, e. adj. (1) *That whereby we*

breathe and live. (2) *Living, that which breatheth*. (3) = Animabilis spirabilisque natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 36. de aere. (2) Sive illi sint animales, id est, spirabiles, Id. N. D. 2, 6.

* Spīrāculum, i. n. *A breathing hole, or vent; a cave, or hole, which breatheth out air*, Virg. Æn. 7, 568. || Spiracula fontis, Val. Flacc. 3, 553.

* || Spīrea, æ. f. [σπείρα, Gr.] *A kind of shrub*, Litt. ex Plin.

* Spīrion, i. n. [ita dict. quod sit flexile, à σπείρα, spira, linea flexuosa] *A kind of herb for garlands*, Plin. 21, 9. (¶ Al. leg. spireon.

* Spīreus, a, um. adj. [à spira] *Plyable, flexible*, Varr.

* Spīrāmen, īnis. n. (1) *A breathing hole, or passage of breath*. (2) *A vent, a chimney, or funnel*. (1) Spiramina naris adunca, Luc. 2, 183. (3) Reficit spiramina fessi ignis, Stat. Theb. 12, 268.

* Spīrāmentum, i. n. (1) *A vent, or pore*. (2) *A breathing time, an interval*. (1) = Calor vias, & circa relaxat spiramenta, Virg. Geor. 1, 90. Circumlita spiramento caminis, Plin. 34, 10. || Spīramentum animæ, *the lungs, or lights; or the windpipe*, Virg. Æn. 9, 850. (2) = Domitianus non jam per intervalla ac spiramenta temporum, sed continuo & velut uno icu tempus exhaustit, Tac. Agric. 44, 6.

* Spīrans, tis. part. (1) *Breathing, or casting out breath*. (2) *Smelling, savouring*. (3) *Living*. (4) *Done to the life; of statues*. (5) *Panting*. (1) Spirantes flammam Chimeræ, Lucr. 2, 704. (2) Graviter spirantis copia thymbræ, Virg. Geor. 4, 31. (3) = Imponere bustum in caput vivi, & jam spirantis, Cic. pro Domo, 52. (4) § Æra spirantia, Virg. Æn. 6, 847. signa, Id. Geor. 3, 34. (5) Spirantia consulit exta, Id. Æn. 4, 64.

* || Spīrator, ōris. m. verb. *He that breatheth*, Rid. ex Quint. sed q.

* || Spīrillum, i. n. [ita dict. quod sit tanquam spira sub mento capræ] *A goat's beard*, Fest. (¶ Al. leg. stirilum.

* Spīritālis, e. adj. [à spiritus] (1) *Belonging to air, or breath*. (2) || *Living, breathing, spiritual*. (1) Spiritale machinæ genus est, cum spiritus impressionibus impulsus, & plagæ arcesque organicæ exprimentur, Vitruv. 10, 1. (2) Spirituali lacte pecus irriges, Prud. Perist. 10, 14.

* || Spīrituālis, e. adj. [ab eodem] *Spiritual, or belonging to the spirit and soul*, Eccl.

* || Spīrituālīter. adv. *Spiritually*, Hier.

* Spīritus, ūs. m. [à spirando] (1) *Breathing*. (2) *Air*. (3) *Wind*. (4) *A flavour, or smell*. (5) *A stench, vapour, or steam*. (6) *Life*. (7) *Spirit*. (8) *Soul*. (9) *A sound*. (10) *The mind, or affections thereof, viz. ambition, courage, spirit, haughtiness, &c. etiam in singulari numero*. (11) *A man, a person*. (1) = Cum jam spiritum intercluderet, nec recipere animam sineret, Liv. (2) Spiritum Græci nostrique eodem vocabulo aëra appellant, Plin. 2, 5. (3) Præstat eligere rationi silentis, vel certe placidi spiritus diem, Col. 3, 19. (4) Quum spiritus unguenti suaves diffugit in auras, Lucr. 3, 223. (5) § Mortiferum spiritum exhalare, Plin. 2, 93. (6) § Perire semel satius, quam sub acerbissimi cornificis arbitrio spiritum ducere, Liv. || Spiritum finire, to die, Tac. Ann. 15, 51. (7) § Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, & spiritus per arterias, Cic. (8) § Dissociatio spiritus corporisque, Tac. Ann. 16, 34. (9) Graviorem spiritum reddit tibia, Quint. 1, 11. (10) Latius regnes avidum domando spiritum, quam si, &c. Hor. Od. 2, 2, 10. Antipater, qui probè nōset spiritum ejus, Curt. 6, 1, 19. Nobilitate vestra dignos spiritus capiat, Id. 5, 8, 16. Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 33. (11) Subresectus primo aspectu alloquioque carissimi sibi spiritus, Patere. 2, 123.

* Spīro, āre. act. [à σπείρω, spiro; à σπείρω, palpiro, Gloss.] (1) *To breathe, to fetch breathe*. (2) *To blow*. (3) *To belch out*. (4) *To cast a*

smell. (5) *To exhale, or steam*. (6) *To live*. (7) *To savour*. (8) *To aspire to*. (9) *To breathe after, to seek after, to endeavour to obtain*. (1) Spirant paucissima alia in mari, Plin. 9, 7. || Spīrare quietem, to be asleep, Prop. 3, 1, 7. (2) Spīrat valentis Euræ, Ov. Met. 11, 481. (3) Quod genus endo mari spīrat fons, Lucr. 6, 890. (4) § Divinum odorem spirare, Virg. Æn. 1, 408. § Aræ spirant odoratis floribus, Stat. || Spīrant cinnama sordum, Pers. 6, 35. *have lost their smell*. (5) § Tetræ odorem spirare, Col. 1, 6. (6) Quæ deseri à me, dum quidem spirare poterō, iestas iudico, Cic. N. D. 3, 40. (7) § Quod si jam facilis spiraret Cynthia nobis, Prop. 2, 24, 5. (8) § Altum spirare, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 11. (9) Ita spirat sanguinem, Sen. Thyest. 504.

* || Spīrūla, æ. f. dim. [à spira] *The base of a pillar, a little round compass*, Serv.

* Spīssamentum, i. n. (1) *A thing put into ointments, or other things, to make them thick; a thickening*. (2) *Also any thing used to stuff, or stop, holes withal; a bung*. (1) Firmiori spīssamento opus est, Sen. Epist. 31. (2) Col. 12, 46.

* Spīssatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A thickening*. Negat quicquam esse hanc spīssatione efficacius, Sen. Ep. 86.

* Spīssatus, a, um. part. *Made thick, stiffened*, Ov. Ep. 15, 250. Spīssatæ nubes fluunt, Luc. 4, 77.

* Spīssē. adv. ius, comp. (1) *Thickly, grossly, closely*. (2) *Slowly, difficultly, with much ado*. (1) Offulæ carnis spīssē componuntur, Col. § Prima sementis rariū ferere permittit, novissima spīssius postulat, Id. 2, 9. (2) = Spīssē atque vix pervenire, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 36.

* Spīssescens, tis. part. *Growing thick*, Cels. 5, 27.

* Spīssesco, ēre, incept. [à spisso] *To wax thick*. Cavam docui spīssescere nubem, Lucr. 6, 175.

* Spīssigrādus, a, um. adj. sēsīmus, sup. [quī spisso, i. e. tardo, motu graduum utitur] *One that goeth slowly and treadeth thick*, Litt. ex Plin. Spīssigradissimi fenes, Plaut. Pæn. 3, 1, 3.

* Spīssitas, ātis. f. *Thickness, clammyness, closeness*. Triticum spīssitate suā concalescit, Plin. 18, 30. Conf. Vitruv. 2, 9.

* Spīssitudo, dīnis. f. *Thickness*. Mellis habet spīssitudinem, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 208.

* Spīssō, āre. act. *To make thick, to thicken*. Vid. Spīssor. || Spīssat sanum corpus aquilo, Propert. the pores, Cels. 2, 1.

* Spīssor, āri. pass. *To be thickened*. Omne lac igne spīssatur, Plin. 11, 41.

* Spīssus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sēsīmus, sup. [à σπίζω, extendo, unde σπιδός] (1) *Thick, clammy*. (2) *Gross*. (3) *Firm, hard, solid*. (4) *Standing thick and close together, crowded*. (5) *Slow, or long*. (6) *Tedious, toilsome*. (1) § Amoma spīssa, Ov. Epist. 21, 166. Spīssus solum, Plin. semen, Col. Spīssa humus, Id. 2, 2. § solutior, Id. ibid. (2) § Deus liquidum spīssō secrevit ab aëre cælum, Ov. Met. 1, 23. (3) Spīssissima, ideo & gravissima ex omni materia judicatur ebenus, Plin. 16, 40. (4) Spīssis indigna theatris Scripta, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41. (5) = Omnia tarda & spīssa, Cic. Antic. 10, 20. Spīssum istud amanti est verbum veniet nisi venit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 77. (6) § Spīssum opus, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 13.

* Spīsthāma, æ. f. [σπισταμήν, Gr.] *A span, the length from the thumb's end to the end of the little finger*, Plin. 7, 2.

* Spīsthāmeus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the measure of a span*, Plin. 7, 2. Lat. Dondantal.

* Splanchnoptes, æ. m. [σπλαγχνόπτis, Gr. ex σπλάγχνον viscera, & ὀπτάω torreo] *An image resembling a youth roasting the entrails of a beast sacrificed*, Plin. 22, 17. & 34, 8.

* Splen, ēnis. m. [σπλήν, Gr.] *The milt, the spleen*. Splenis dolor si porcos infestet, &c. Col. 7, 11. Petulanti splene cachinnos, Pers. 1, 12.

* Splendens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Glittering*, 7 R 2

Glittering, shining. (2) Also famous, renowned, illustrious. (1) Splendens Pario marmore purius, *Hor. Od. 1, 19, 6.* Splendens igni Clypeus, *Claud. Gigant. 77.* (2) Auctores habeo in equestri ordine splendentes, *Plin. 9, 5.*

* Splendeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ἀσπληδῶ, i. e. φλέγω, uro; quod ἀσπληδῶς, cinis ignitus, qui splendet & torret*] (1) To shine, or glister. (2) Met. To be beautiful, or ornamental. (1) Argentum nisi temperato Splendeat usu, *Hor. Od. 2, 2, 4.* (2) = Virtus lucet in tenebris, splendetque per se semper, *Cic. pro Sext. 28.*

* Splendescō, ēre, incept. (1) To begin to glitter and shine, to wax fair, clear, and bright. (2) Also to have a good grace, or look passing well. (1) Vomer attritus fulco splendet, *Virg. Geor. 1, 46.* Corpora splendent succo olive, *Or. Met. 10, 177.* (2) Canorum illud in voce splendet nescio quo pacto in senectute, *Cic. de Senect. 9.*

* Splendidē, adv. iūs. comp. sīmē, sup. Clearly, gracefully, gayly, honourably, gallantly, richly, nobly, royally, rarely, commendably. § = Ornate & splendidē dicere, *Cic. Offic. 1, 1.* = Splendidus atque honestus bellum gerere, *Hirt. B. Alex. 24.* § Magnificē & splendidē ornare convivium, *Cic. pro Quint. 30.* Splendidissimē, *Val. Max. 6, 1, 5.* Una perjurum fuit in parentem Splendidē mendax, *Hor. Od. 3, 11, 34.*

* || Splendō, āre, act. [*ἀσπληδῶ*] To brighten, or make bright, *Apul. Apol. p. 563.*

* || Splendidus, a, um. adj. d m. Somevbat brave and fine, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* Splendidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [*ἀσπληδῶ*] (1) Bright, clear, shining, glittering. (2) Famous, noble. (3) Gorgeous, gay, splendid, gallant, stately. (4) Neat, fine, genteel. (5) Grave, majestic. (1) Fons splendidior vitro, *Hor. Od. 3, 13, 31.* (2) = Splendidissimus & ornatissimus vir, *Cic. pro Flacc. 20.* (3) Palla splendida multo croco, *Or. Ep. 21, 162.* (4) § Atticus splendidus, non sumptuosus, omni diligentia munditiam affectabat, *Nep. Attic. 13.* § Ut cum splendidum & hilarem potius, quam luxuriosum aut desidem diceret, *Paterc. 2, 105.* (5) Splendida Minois arbitria, *Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21.*

* Splendor, ōris, m. [*ἀσπληδῶ*] (1) Brightness, light, splendour, beauty. (2) The gloss, garnish, or shining, of a colour. (3) Sumptuousness. (4) Gallantry, gentleness. (5) Honour, renown, glory. (1) Clypei splendor clarior quam solis radii, *Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 1.* § In splendorem aliquid dare, to rub, or make it bright, *Id. Asin. 2, 4, 20.* (2) § Splendor murrinis sine viribus, nitorque verius quam splendor, *Plin. 37, 2.* (3) Clarus splendor vestis purpureæ, *Lucr. 2, 51.* (4) Cum Alcibiades Athenis splendidissimā civitate natus esset, omnes Athenienses splendore ac dignitate vitæ superavit, *Nep. Alcib. 11.* (5) = Homines honesti, & summo splendore præditi, *Cic. pro Cluent. 69.*

* Splēnēticus, a, um. adj. [*ἀσπληδῶ*] That is sick of the spleen, or bath a great spleen; splenetic, *Plin. 20, 19.*

* Splēniātus, a, um. part. [*ἀσπληδῶ*] Having a plaster, or patch, upon it. Cur spleniato sæpe prodeam mento? *Mart. 10, 22.*

* Splēnicus, a, um. adj. [*ἀσπληδῶ*] Pertaining to the spleen. Splenicis propinant polium ex aceto, *Plin. 21, 20.*

* Splēnium, ii. n. [*ἀσπληδῶ, Gr. ἀσπληδῶ*] (1) A long plaster, or cloth, to lay on the body of him that is sick of the spleen. (2) A patch upon the face, or eyes. (3) Also the herb called large spleenwort, miltzwaste. (1) Jul. Poll. (2) Mart. 2, 29, ult. (3) Plin. 25, 5.

* || Splēnōsus, a, um. adj. [*ἀσπληδῶ*] Full of spleen, or having a great spleen, *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

* Spōdium, ii. n. [*ἀσπληδῶ, Gr. dim. ἀσπληδῶς, cinis*] The cinders after the melting of iron, or brass; also the foot rising from the trying of it, &c. *Id. Plin. 32, 10. & 34, 18. & Cels. 5, 7. & 6, 6.*

* Spōliandus, a, um. part. To be spoiled, or robbed, *Suet. Neron. 40. Sil. 13, 361.*

* Spōlians, tis, part. Spoiling, robbing, *Or. Met. 12, 440.*

* Spōliārium, ii. n. [*ἀσπληδῶ*] A plate next the stage, where the sword-fencers, either slain or grievously wounded were bestowed. § Numquid aliquem tam cupidum vitæ putas, ut jugulari in spoliario quam arenā malit? *Sen. Ep. 93. Conf. Plin. Paneg. 36.*

* Spōliātio, ōnis, f. verb. A robbing, spoiling, pillaging, or plundering. Avaritia ne sacrorum quidem spoliatio abstinuit, *Liv. 29, 8.*

* Spōliātor, ōris, m. verb. A spoiler, pillager, robber, or plunderer. Spoliator monumentorum, *Cic. Verr. 4, 36.*

* Spōliātrix, icis, f. She that spoileth, or pillageth. Tunc Venerem illam tuam spoliatricem spoliare ornamentis? *Cic. pro Cael. 21.*

* Spōliātus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) Be-robbed, robbed, plundered. (2) Taken away. (1) Corpus spoliatum lumine, *Virg. Aen. 12, 935.* Magistri spoliata navis, *Id. Nihil illo regno spoliatus, nihil rege egentius, Cic. Att. 6, 1.* (2) Spoliata, quam tueri non poterat, dignitas, *Paterc. 2, 80.*

* Spōlio, āre, act. [*ἀσπληδῶ*] (1) To be-robbed. (2) To take the spoil, to plunder. (3) To take away, to deprive of. (1) § Victum spoliare, *Or. Met. 8, 656.* (2) Fana sociorum spoliare, *Cic. pro Sylla, 25.* = Argento aliquem depeculari, & spoliare, *Id. Verr. 4, 17.* (3) § Spoliare terram lumine, *Lucr. 4, 378.*

* Spōlior, āri, ātus, pass. To be spoiled, deprived, robbed, &c. Est gravius spoliari fortunis, quam non augeri dignitate, *Cic. pro Planc. 9.*

* Spōlium, ii. n. [*ἀσπληδῶ, Gr. σπῆλον, spolum, a in p mutata*] (1) Spoil taken away from the enemy, a booty. (2) Any prey, or pillage. (3) The skin of a beast. (4) The cast skin, or slough, of a snake, or adder. (1) = Victores prædā spoliisque potiti, *Virg. Aen. 9, 450.* § Cassium spolia, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 18.* Opima spolia, *Liv. 4, 20.* Vid. Opimus. Spolium regis Antiochi recepi, *Sall. Epist. Mithrid. int. Fragm.* (2) Si spoliis causā vis hominem occidere, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 50.* (3) § Spolia ferarum, *Lucr. 5, 952.* leonis, *Or. Epist. 9, 113.* (4) § Serpentium spolia, *Lucr. 4, 60.*

Sponda, æ, f. [*ἀσπληδῶ*] (1) A bedstead, or the side of a bed. (2) Met. A bed, or couch. (1) Impositas lecto spondā pedibusque salignis, *Or. Met. 8, 656.* § Excidunt senem spondæ qui parte jacebat, namque puer pluteo vindice tutus erat, *Mart. 3, 91. ubi vid. Scal.* (2) Aulæis jam se regina superbis Auræ composuit spondā, *Virg. Aen. 1, 702.* § Orchiniana sponda, a bier to carry the dead on, *Mart. 10, 5, 0.*

* Spondæus pes [*ἀσπληδῶ, Gr. ἀσπληδῶ, libamen*, quod in sacrificiis & libationibus eo maxime uterentur] A foot consisting of two long syllables, *Cic. Orat. 64.*

Spondālium, ii. n. & Spondālium, & Spondālium] a spondæo pede appellat. A hymn consisting of spondæes, sung to procure and settle the favour of the gods, while the incense was burning, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 46.*

|| Spondaulæ, ārum, m. pl. Organ-players, waits, *Jun.*

Spondens, tis, part. Promiseing, signifying. Sydera nū placidum spondentia, *Or. in Ibin. 215. Conf. Sil. 10, 377.*

Spondeo, ēre, spōspondi, vel spōspondi, sponsum [*ἀσπληδῶ, Fiss. quod qui spondet, suā sponte promittat, Varr.*] (1) To promise freely. (2) To undertake, to be surety, for another; to engage, to assure. (3) To betroth, to espouse. (1) = Promitto vobis & reipub. & spondeo, *Cic. pro Cael. 32.* = Spondeo, in mēque recipio, *Id. Fam. 13, 14.* § solvo, dependo, *Id.* (2) = Magis illum pro quo spondi, quam me, obligavi, *Id. ad Brut. 18.* (3) Sponden' tuam gnatham uxorem mihi? *CH. Spondeo, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 33.*

* || Spondēon, five Spondæum, i. n. [*ἀσπληδῶ, Gr. ἀσπληδῶ, libamen*] A chalice, or vessel wherein they offered drink offerings; a sacrificer's dish. Sacerdos de fonte petittum spondeo libat, *Apul. Met. 11, p. 383.* Lat. Capedo, capeduncula.

* Spondylis, is, f. [*ἀσπληδῶ*] A kind of serpent, *Plin. 27, 13.*

* Spondylion, ii. n. [*ἀσπληδῶ, Gr. ἀσπληδῶ*] An herb of the ferula kind, cow-parsnep, *Plin. 12, 26.*

* Spondylus, i. m. [*ἀσπληδῶ, Gr. ἀσπληδῶ*] (1) A knuckle, or turning joint of the chine, or back bone. (2) Any small bone of beast, bird, or fish. (3) The heart of the artichoke thistle. (4) A whirl of a spindle. (5) Also the hard white in an oyster. (6) A kind of shell fish. (7) || Also a brass counter, used in giving of votes at Athens. (1) Cels. 3, 18. (2) Mart. 7, 19. (3) Plin. (4) Id. 29, 4. (5) Id. 22, 6. (6) Id. 32, ult. (7) Poll. 1, 8.

* Spongia, æ, f. [*ἀσπληδῶ, Gr. σπῆγία, idem*] (1) One of the living plants, a sponge, or that tube with any thing is wiped. (2) Also the root of asparagus clustered, and growing close together. (3) Also a stone found in sponges, called tectolitus. (1) In pulmonibus inest assimilis spongiis mollitudo, *Cic. N. D. 2, 55.* Tergendis spongia mensis utilis, *Mart. 14, 144.* Vid. Suet. Aug. 85. & quæ ibi Casaub. adnotavit. De eorum generibus, vid. Plin. 9, 45. (2) Col. 11, 30. & Pall. Feb. tit. 24. (3) Plin. 36, 19.

* Spongiola, æ, f. [*ἀσπληδῶ, Gr. σπῆγία, idem*] (1) A little sponge. (2) A little root of asparagus. (3) Also a spongey ball on trees. (1) Ex analog. dim. (2) Col. 11, 30. (3) Plin. 25, 2.

* Spongiōsus, a, um. adj. Spongy, like a sponge; full of small holes, or eyes; light, puffy, *Plin. 11, 37.*

* Spongiōtes, æ, m. [*ἀσπληδῶ*] A stone found in sponges, *Plin. 37, 10.*

† Spons, tis, f. Sponte ablativi casus, cui rectus erat spons, *Isid. a. spondeo, sponsum* Accord. Vid. Spontis.

Sponsa, æ, f. [*quæ spondetur sponso*] A woman espoused; a bride, a new married woman; a spouse. Sua cuique sponsa, mihi mea, *Cic. Attic. 14, 20.*

Sponsalia, ōrum, n. pl. (1) Espousals; the contracting, or betrothing, of a man, or woman before full marriage. (2) Also a marriage gift. (1) § Sponsaliorum dies, *Suet. Aug. 53.* (2) Sponsalia Crassipedi dedi, *Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 3.*

|| Sponsalit us, a, um. adj. Belonging to espousals. § Sponsalitia arrha, given on such occasions, *Cod. Inst.*

Sponsio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A promise. (2) A wager. (3) A covenant. (4) A wager at law, when both partys by consent laid down each a sum of money to engage their standing to trial, the issue whereof was, that he who was cast in his suit lost his money too. (1) = Sponsio appellatur omnis stipulatio promissioque, *Paul. de verb. signif.* (2) Spectent juvenes, quos clamor & audax sponsio decet, *Juv. 11, 200.* (3) Voti sponsio, quo obligamur Deo, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 16.* (4) P. Rubius Q. Apronius sponsione lacesivit, nū Apronius dicitaret, te sibi in decimis essetozium, *Id. Verr. 3, 57.*

|| Sponsio, āre, act. To affianse, espouse, or betroth; to promise in marriage, to contract, *Paul. JC.*

Sponsor, ōris, m. verb. (1) A surety, or engager. (2) An affiancer, or betrother. (3) He who in law binds himself to stand trial. (1) Tulliola tuum munusculum flagitat, & me sponforem appellat, *Cic. Attic. 3, 6.* (2) = Qui mihi conjugii sponsor & obles erat, *Cu. Ep. 2, 34.* (3) = Nullum fletit vadimonium sine Attico, sponsor hic omnium rerum fuit, *Nep. Att. 9, 4.*

Sponsum, i. n. A promise. Ex sponso egit, *Cic. pro Quint. 9.*

Sponsus, a, um. part. Affianced, promised, betrothed, engaged. Quantum ab hac accipio, quæ sponsa est mihi, *Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 52.*

Sponsus, i. m. [*ἀσπληδῶ*] (1) A bridegroom, or new-married man. (2) A wooer, a suiter. (1) Sponsi nomen identidem vocans, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 26.* § Ut mea se sponsi soletur imagine conjux, *Or. Met. 5, 229.* (2) Sponsi Penelopes, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28.*

Sponsus,

Sponsus, ūs. m. *A bond, or obligation, &c.* Fraudator nomen cum locat sponſu improbo, *Pbodr.* 1, 16, 1.

|| Spontalis, e. adj. *Voluntary.* Spontalis sobrietas, *Apul. Met.* 11, sub fin.

Sponſaneus, a, um. adj. *Voluntary, free, of his own accord.* *Plin.* 28, 7. = *Voluntarius, Cic.*

Sponte. ablat. & spontis. gen. *Of himself, or of his own free will.* || Sponte sua, *of his own accord, freely, willingly, naturally, Cic. Philipp.* 4, 3. Spontis suae homo, *at his own disposal, Cell.* 1, 1. Alia est sativa, altera suae spontis, *Col.* 9, 4.

Sponte. adv. *Naturally, willingly, of his own accord, for his own sake.* & Sponte, vel necessitate, incertum, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 13. & Spontē, aut impulsu aliorum, *Id.* 11, 15.

* Sporta. æ. f. [*ἀσπυρῆς*, Gr. acc. *ασπυρῖδα*, sporta] *A basket, a pannier, a birdcage.* E muris canes sportis dimittebant, *Sall. inter Fragm.* Sportis inclusae pendent aves, *Col.* 8, 7.

* Sportella, æ. f. dim. ex dim. (1) || *A little basket, or pannier.* (2) The same with *Sportula*, in. 2. (1) & In sportellam submittere, *Apic.* 6, 9. (1) Dedicendae tibi sunt sportellae, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10.

* Sportula, æ. f. dim. [*ἀσπυρῖδα*] (1) *A little pannier, or basket.* (2) *A mail super distributed by lords to their clans that waited on them.* (3) *Also money, eighteen pence halfpenny fortbing, instead of a super.* (4) *Also gifts bestowed on any public occasion.* (5) || *A gift, or gratuity, in money bestowed on captains.* (6) || *Also a counselor's, or se-jant's fee.* (1) Qui incedunt suffraginati eum ibris, cum sportulis, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 10. (2) Nonne vides quanto crebretur sportula fumo? *Juv.* 3, 249. (3) & Pollicita est nobis sportula, recta data est, *Mart.* 8, 50. Vid. *Suet. Claud.* 21. & *Ner.* 16. Summas honor finite computat anno Sportula quid referat, *Juv.* 1, 118. (4) *Plin.* Ep. 10, 117. vid. & *Dempster ad Corippum*, p. 206. (5) *Cod.* (6) *Ap. JCC.* Sportula pro tessera congiarii accipit, *A. August.* ex ossē nimirum aut ebore facta, formā baculi, & quatuor lateribus inscripta, *Dial.* 2, p. 31. Vid. etiam *Scott. Not. Cic.* l. 2. c. 6. qui rotundā formā fuisse existimat.

Sprēto, ōis. f. verb. *A slighting, scorning, or disdainng.* In sperianem Romanorum sermones trahebant composiros, *Liv.* 40, 5. (S) *Sea var. codd.*

Sprētor, ōis. m. verb. [*ἀσπρῆτορ*] *A despiser, scorner, disdainner, or slighter.* & Sprētor Deorum, *Ov. Met.* 8, 615.

Sprētus, a, um. part. *Set nought by, despised, slighted.* & Veritas auspiciūm sprēta est, species tantūm retenta, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3.

* Spūma, æ. f. [*ἀσπυρῖδα*] *Foam, Froth.* Salis spumas tere ruebant, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 39. || *Argenti spuma, lighthouse, Plin.* 33, 6. Agere spumas, *to foam, Lucr.* 3, 488.

* || Spūmābundus, a, um. adj. [*ἀσπυρῖδα*] *Frothing, or foaming.* Faciem tuam spūmābundus conspuisset, *Apul. Apol.* p. 478.

* Spūmans, tis. part. *Foaming, being in a foam, frothing.* Pocula spūmantia lacte, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 67.

* || Spūmātōrium, ii. n. *A scummer to take off the scum, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

* Spūmātus, a, um. part. [*ἀσπυρῖδα*] *Covered with foam, or froth.* Saxa cana salis niveo spūmata liquere, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 7. ex pētiā.

* Spūmātus, ūs. m. verb. *A foaming, or being of a froth.* Anguis abundat spūmatu, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4, 103.

Spūmēco, ēre. incept. *To begin to foam, to froth.* Spūmescunt aquora remis, *Ov. Epist.* 2, 87.

* Spūmeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Frothy, foamy.* (2) *Having the colour of, or resembling, foam.* (1) & Spūma urda, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 212. (2) Spūmeus color, *Plin.* 15, 28.

* || Spūmīdus, a, um. adj. *Frothy.* Crassus & spūmīdus humor, *Apul. Apol.* p. 485. † Spūmeus.

* & Spūmīfer, ēra, ērum. adj. [*ex spuma, &*

fero] *Bearing foam, or froth.* Illi spūmīferos glomerant à pectore fluctus, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 59. *Conf. Theb.* 5, 56.

& Spūmīger, a, um. adj. *That foameth, or casteth out froth and foam.* & Sue spūmīger, *Lucr.* 5, 983. *conf. Min.* 5, 74.

* Spūmo, ā. e. neut. [*ἀσπυρῖδα*] (1) *To foam; to gather into foam, or froth.* (2) *Also to work, or ferment and fret, as wine doth.* (1) Asperginē falsā spūmant cautes, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 534. (2) Plenis spūmat vindex labris, *Id. Geor.* 2, 6.

* Spūmōsus, a, um. adj. [*ἀσπυρῖδα*] or, comp. *Full of foam, froth, or scum; foamy, frothy.* & Littora spūmōsa, *Catull.* 62, 121. Addua quo scissas spūmosior incitat undas, *Claud. Honor. Conf.* 6, 458.

* Spuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. neut. [*ἀσπυρῖδα*, in comp. *ασπυρῖδα*, spuo, v l ā pus, *Perot.*] *To spit, to spawl.* & Terram spuit ore viator Arctus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 97. & Spuere in sinum, *Plin.* 28, 4. Hinc Angl. *to spew.*

* Spurcātus, a, um. part. *Defiled.* Senectus spurcata impuris moribus, *Catull.* 105, 2.

* Spurcē, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) *Dirtyly, filthy.* (2) *Met. Villainously, base'y.* (1) & Sus quamvis spurcē versetur, mundissimum cubile desiderat, *Col.* 7, 9. extr. (2) = Dicere in aliquem spurcē, & impurē, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 38. Græci nos dicitant barbaros, & spurcūs nos quān alios Opicos appellatione fedant, *Cato ap. Plin.* 29, 1. Spurcissimē perferbit, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 13.

* Spurcīdīcus, a, um. adj. [*ex spurcus, & dīco*] *Speaking barody and filthy talk, ribaldrous.* & Spurcīdīci versus *Plaut. Capt. prol.* 56.

* Spurcītis, æ. & Spurcītis, ei. f. (1) *Filthynefs, nastynefs.* (2) *Filth, dress.* (3) *Met. Baseness, villainy.* (1) Spūmam, & omnem spūcitiam eximere, *Col.* 12, 17. (2) = Spurcītis in omni metallo scoria appellatur, *Plin.* 33, 4. (3) = Superba, spurcītis, ac petulantia quantas efficiunt clades? *Lucr.* 5, 48.

* || Spurco, āre. aēt. *To defile, dirty, or bewray.* Jupiter incestā spurcavit labe lacanas, *Prudent. in Symm.* 1, 60.

* Spurcor, āri. dep. *To defile, &c.* Spurcatur nasum odore illuhibi, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 57. (S) *Quo tamē loco exponi potest passivē.*

* Spurcus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [*ἀσπυρῖδα*, *Perot.* ut si dignus, in quem despuas] (1) *Filthy, dirty.* (2) *Ribaldrous, barody.* (3) *Sorry, nasty.* (4) || *Cruel, bloody, dishonest.* (1) & Habere cognitum, spurcus & sicus ager quid recuset, *Col. pref. operis.* Si quid est urinā spurcius, *Gell.* 17, 19. (2) & Spurca nox, *Plaut. Afin.* 4, 1, 62. & puta, *Id.* (3) & Spurcissimus heiluo, *Cic. pro Domo.* 10. Spurcor lingua, *Ibid.* 13. (4) Vid. *Non. c. 4. n. 425.*

* † Spūrium, ii. n. [*puerum muliebrem, ἀπὸ τῆς ἀσπυρῖδος, τὸ ἀδελφόν*] *Apul.*

* Spūrius, a, um. adj. [*ἀσπυρῖδα, qu. ἀσπυρῖδα, conceptus; qu. ἀσπυρῖδα, Paut. quod vet. mulierum naturam spūrium vocarent; quippe qui pitre incerto esset, unde & in ipso prænominē pro Spūrius, divinis literis S. P. scripserunt; q. d. sine patre, Sigen*] (1) || *Born of a common woman, one who knoweth not who is his father, haphardly, base born.* (2) *Counterfeit, spurious, supposititious.* (1) Qui matre quidem certā, patre autem incerto nati sunt, spūrii appellantur, *Up. † Nothus, Ov.* (2) Pono obelos igitur spūriorum stigmata vatum, *Auson. Sapient. pref.* † Adulterinus.

* || Spūtiāmen. īnis. n. *Spittle, frothy spittle.* Humectam sacro spūtiāmine terram Contrectans digitis, *Prud. Apoib.* 676. † Sputum.

* Spūtiālicus, a, um. adj. [*vox ridiculā gratiā conficta*] *Worthy to be spit at, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 74.

* Spūtiātor, ōis. m. verb. *A spitter, or spawler.* Minimē sputator, sreator sum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 52.

* Spūtiāma, ātis. n. *Spittle, any thing spit out of the mouth, Vitruv.* 7, 4. (S) *Raro occ.* † Sputum.

* Spūto, āre. † [*ἀσπυρῖδα*] *To spit often, to bewray*

with spittle, to sputter, to spawl. & Sanguinem sputare, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 27.

* Spūtor, āri. pass. *To be spit out.* Isti, qui sputatur, morbus venit, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 18.

* Spūtum, i. n. (1) *Spittle.* (2) & *Also thin paint, or varnish, like gold leaf.* (1) Vidi ego spūta per dentes ire cūenta cavos, *Prop.* 4, 5, 66. || Sputum edere, *to spit, Cell.* 1, 8. (2) *Litt.*

* || Spūtur, ūs. m. *A spitting.* Cum plurimo spūto & ructatione jugi, *Cal. Aur. Turd.* 4, 4.

S ante Q.

Squālens, tis. part. (1) *Daubed.* (2) *Done, or laid, all over.* (1) & Squālens barba, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 227. (2) Auro squā ens lorica, *Id. Aen.* 12, 87.

|| Squālentia, æ. f. *Filthynefs, uncleanness, Tert.* † Squalor.

Squāleo, ēre, ui. neut. [*incert. etym.*] (1) *To be filthy, dirty, nasty or slutish; to be foul.* (2) *Met. To be in mourning.* (3) *To be full of weeds and foul for want of husbandry.* (1) Mihi supellex squālet, atque ades meae, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 8, 2. (2) = Squālent municipia, affliantur coloniæ, *Cic. pro Mil.* 8. (3) Squālent abduōtis arva colonis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 507.

Squālīcē, adv. unde iūs, comp. *Ilfavouredly, dirtyly, nastyly, slutishly.* & Dicitis vos squālīdīus; illorum vides quān nitescat oratio, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 3.

|| Squālīdītas, ātis. f. *Nastynefs, Amm.* † Squalor.

Squālīdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*ἀσqualέω*] (1) *Filthy, nasty, slovenly, greasy, slutish.* (2) *Foul, ilfavoured.* (3) *Loathsome.* (4) *Uncultivated, over-run with weeds.* (5) *Unpleasant, rugged.* (1) = Video ventum, squalidum, &c. *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 5. (2) = Squālīdi atque deformes, *Quint.* (3) Squalidus orba fide pectora carcer habet, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 2, 42. (4) Squalidus ager, *Vet. aut. de limit.* (5) *Lucr.* 2, 463. & Quæ suā sponte squalidiora sunt, adhibendus erit in his quidam orationis nitor, *Cic. Orat.* 32.

Squāleo, &c. *Vid. Squaleo.*

Squālor, ōis. m. (1) *Filthynefs, slutishnefs, nastynefs, greasyness.* (2) *Roughness, ruggedness, unevenness.* (3) *Also the sorrowfull and mourning estate of those that are arraigned, or accused, or are otherwise in heavyness for themselves, or their friends.* (1) Vestis squalore obrita, *Liv.* 2, 23. = & Non squaloris plenus ac pulveris, sed unguentis oblitus, *Cic. Verr.* 5. (2) *Lucr.* 2, 425. (3) = Squalor ac lacrymæ Siciliæ, *Id.* Squalor fordeique sociorum, *Id.* = mæror, *Id.* = luctus, *Metell. ad Cic. Epist. Fam.* 5, 1.

Squālis, i. m. *A certain fish so called; the skate, or ray; as some think, Plin.* 19, 24.

† Squālus, a, um. adj. *Dirty, nasty, &c.* = Lavare lacrymis vestem squalam & sordidam, *Enn.* † Squalidus.

Squāma, æ. f. (1) *The scale of a fish, serpent, or other beast.* (2) *Also the nails, or little plates, in a coat of mail.* (1) Animantium alia plūmā, alias squāmā videntur obductas, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (2) Duplici squāmā lorica, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 707. || *Æris squama, the sparks, scales, and offal of brass blown from it in melting, Plin.* 16, 10. || Squama in oculis, *a cataract.* *Litt. test. & interpr.*

Squāmātīm, adv. *Scalely, or in the fashion of scales.* Nucamenta squamatim compacta, *Plin.* 16, 10.

|| Squāmātus, a, um. part. *Scalely, or covered with scales, Litt. ex Plin.*

Squāmeus, a, um. adj. *Scale'y, full of scales.* & Squāmens anguis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 154.

Squāmīcer, vel Squāmīfer, ēra, ērum. adj. *Bearing scales.* & Squāmīferi orbes, *Luc.* 9, 709. herba, *Sen. Med.* 685.

& Squāmīger, ēra, ērum. adj. *Scale'y, having scales.* & Mutæ squāmīgerūm pecudes, *Lucr.* 2, 342. *Conf.* 5, 675.

|| Squāmo, āre. act. *To scale a fish, serpent, &c.* *Carl. Rhod.* † Desquamō.

Squāmōsus, vel Squammōsus, a, um. adj. *Rough and full of scales, scaly.* Squamōso corpore pisces, *Cic.* Squamōsus draco, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 408. colla, *Sen. Med.* 2023.

* || Squarra, æ. f. [*σχάρα*, Gr.] *Roughness of skin, scurfyness; an escur, or crust of a sore.* † Crusta, *Cels.*

* † Squarrosus, a, um. adj. [*ἀσκαρρα*, vel *scarra*; à Gr. *σχάρα*] *Rough, scabby, scurfy, nasty.* § Squarrolus panis, *brown bread with bran and gurgcons in it, horse bread*, *Luc.* Squarrola rostra, *Id.*

Squātina, æ. f. [*ἀσquamis acutis*, vel *squāione*, i. e. asperitate cutis, quā ligna & eborā poliuntur] *A skate, a sole fish, the skin of that fish*, *Plin.* 9, 12.

Squātus, i. m. *A skate*, *Plin.* 32, 11.

Squilla, æ. f. (2) *A sea onion, or sea leak.* (2) *A lobster without legs.* (3) *A prawn, or shrimp.* (1) *Plin.* 19, 5. (2) Aspicere quā longo distendat pectore lancem, *Quæ fertur domino squilla; & quibus undique septa Asparagis, quā despiciat convivium caudā, Cūm venit excelsi manibus subblata ministri*, *Juv.* 5, 80. (3) *Ad cuius differentiam, pinnoterem vel pinnophylacem videtur Plinius appellare squillam parvam*, 3, 42. *Vid. & Aristot. de part. animal.* 48.

* Squinanthus, i. m. [*ἐσχοίνος juncus, & ἄνθος flos*] *The sweet rush, which is very medicineable; squinant, camels meat*, *Pallad.*

S ante T.

St. interject. nota silentii. [*ab Imper. sta, vel quod sign. Hebr. שָׁמַר filere, incipit ab st*] (1) *Stiff, bush, hold your peace, be quiet.* (2) *Out! to a dog.* (1) *Quid? non is obsecro?* *C. St. Ter.* (2) *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 158.

* Stābiliendus, a, um. part. *To settle, or be settled.* Stābiliendæ navis causā, *Liv.* 56, 44.

* † Stābilimen, inis. n. *A settlement, an assurance, an establishment, a stay, or support.* Regni stābilimen mei, *Cic. ex poetā, N. D.* 3, 27.

* Stābillimentum, i. n. *A stay, or support.* Hæc sunt ventri stābillimenta, panis & alla bubula, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 88.

* Stābilio, ire, ivi. itum. act. [*i. e. stabilem facio*] (1) *To make steadfast, stable, or sure.* (2) *To establish, to settle.* (1) *Semita nulla, pedem stābilibat*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 20. *ex poetā.* § Alter stābilire rempub. statuit, alter evertere, *Id. de Fin.* 4, 24.

* Stābilis, e. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sap. [*à stando*] (1) *Firm, steadfast, stable, constant, durable, sure, steady.* (2) *Fixed, resolved on.* (3) *Continuing, or lasting, long; durable.* (1) = *Matrimonium stabile, & certum*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 18. = *robustus*, *Id.* = *Stabilis & firma domus*, *Id. de Amic.* 7. § *incertus*, *Id.* = § *Non habere errantem & vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam*, *Id. N. D.* 2, 1. *Ex agricolis maximè plus quæstus, stābilissimisque consequitur*, *Cato in præf.* (2) *Stabile est me patri aurum reddere*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 4, 25. (3) *Ad diuturnitatem, memoriæ stabile*, *Cic.* = *Bonum permanens, fixum, & stabile*, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 14.

* Stābilitas, ātis. f. (1) *Fastness, firmness, stableness, stability, steadfastness.* (2) *Steadyness, constancy, continuance.* (1) *Dentium stābilitas*, *Plin.* 23, 3. *peditum*, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 33. (2) § *Qui poterit aut corporis firmitate, aut fortunæ stābilitate confidere?* *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 14.

* Stābilitus, a, um. part. (1) *Fast, firm.* (2) *Established.* (1) *Lucr.* 3, 203. § *mobilia*, *Id.* (2) *Urbs stābilita consiliis*, *Cic. pro Marcello*, 9.

* || Stābilians, tis. part. *Resting, abiding*, *Gell.* 6, 3. † *Permanens.*

* || Stābilitate mulieres. *Women who keep visiting houses*, *Aug.*

* Stābilitarius, ii. m. [*qui curam gerit stabuli, caupo, hospes*] (1) || *An innholder, a host, a*

barbourer. (2) *Also a hostler, a horsekeeper, a keeper of housed beasts, a groom, or equerry.* (1) *Ulp.* = *caupo*, *Id.* (2) *In quibus solent stabularii equas abigere*, *Varr.* *Intra stabularii castra*, *Col.* 6, 23.

* Stābilitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The stabling, or housing, of beasts.* *Hibernæ stabulationi præparanda sunt stramenta*, *Col.* 6, 3.

* Stābūlo, āre. act. *To put cattle in a stable, or stall; to house beasts.* *Alienum pecus in suo fundo pascat ac stabulet*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 21. *Centauri in foribus stabulant*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 286.

* Stābūlor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To stand, or be set up, in a stable.* (2) *To be put to rest.* (1) *Pecudes stabulantur in antris*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 822. *Conf. Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 101. (2) *Turdi & pavones stabulantur*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 3.

* Stābūlum, i. n. [*à stando*] (1) *A standing, the place where one taketh up his quarters.* (2) *A stable, an ox-stall.* (3) *A den.* (4) *A roof for fowl.* (5) *A sheepcote, or fold.* (6) *A beehive.* (7) || *A bird's nest.* (8) *A place of refuge, or shelter; a resting place, a retreat.* (9) *A hostler.* (10) *In obscur.* (1) *Cibus erat ferina caro, atque humi stabulum*, *Sall. B. J.* 21. *de Getulis, sed al. leg. pabulum.* (2) *Claustra tenent stabulis armenta*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 351. (3) § *Stabula ferarum*, *Id. Æn.* 6, 179. (4) § *Stabulum pavonum*, *Id.* (5) = *Præsepia ac stabula ovium*, *Varr. vid. & Col.* 7, 3. *A stabulis nunc procul este, lupi*, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 88. (6) *Virg. Geor.* 4, 14. (7) *Litt. ex Ov.* (8) *Neutrubi habeam stabile stabulum*, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 56. (9) *Nec viam tenebam, nec quo loco stabulum esset sciebam*, *Petron.* (10) *Hæc notione Curio Cæsarem Nicomedis stabulum dixit*, *Suet. Cæs.* 49.

* Stāchys, yos. f. [*ἀστάχυς*, Gr. *spica, quæ spicata*] *Base borehound, wild sage, sage of the mountain, or field-sage*, *Plin.* 24, 15.

* Stācte, es. & Stācta, æ. f. [*στατή*, Gr. *à distillando, quod Græci στάζειν dicunt*] *The oil that sweateth out of cinnamon, or myrrh, being cut, or lanced; an ointment made of liquid myrrh.* *Melior stācte ponatur Achaica myrrha*, *Col.* 10. *vid. Plin.* 12, 15. § *Stactæ liquor*, *Lucr.* 2, 846.

* Stādālis, e. adj. [*ad stadium pertinens, vel habens mensuram stadii*] *Of, or belonging to, a furlong.* ¶ *Stadialis ager, a piece of ground consisting of one hundred and twenty five paces, that is, six hundred and twenty five feet*, *Gromat. scriptor. ap. Rigalt.* p. 298.

* Stādīata porticus. [*ubi tanquam in stadiis, athletæ exercebantur*] *Vitr.* 5, 11.

* Stādīodromus, i. n. [*ἐξ στάδιον stadium, & δρόμος rursus*] (1) || *He that runeth races.* (2) *Also the running place.* (3) *A paddock course.* (1) *Firm.* (2) [*Plin.*] (3) *Id.* 34, 8.

* Stādium, ii. n. [*στάδιον*, Gr. *quod ἀπὸ τῆς στάσεως, quod Hercules, cūm uno spiritu id decurrisset, substituit*] (1) *A measure of ground containing six hundred and twenty five feet, that is, one hundred and twenty-five paces, of which eight make an Italian mile.* (2) *A place for running, as well of men, as of horses; a race.* (3) *Also a plot of ground for champions, or wrestlers, to perform their exercises in.* (1) *Plin.* 2, 23. § *Sed de differentiâ stadiorum vid. Cens. c. 13. Gell. Noct. Att.* 1, 1. *Pæt. de mensuris*, 1, p. 3. *Dalechamp. ad Plin.* 2, 33. (2) *In stadio cursores exclamant, quā maximè possunt*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 23. (3) *Nec aliter certamina gymnica totâ Græciâ, quā brabeutarum more in stadio humi assidens, spectaverat*, *Suet. Ner.* 53.

* Stagnans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *Standing still, stagnant, refty.* *Nilus effluit Ægæo stagnantior*, *Claud. Etd.* 4, 31. ¶ *Aqua stagnans, pond, pool, moat, or ditch, water*, *Plin.* 31, 3. § *Campi stagnantes*, *Sil.* 3, 48. *regna*, *Id.* 12, 43.

* Stagnātus, a, um. part. *Overflown, drenched.* ¶ *Stagnata terra, marsh ground where in water standeth, a morass.* § *Neque sicca pla-*

cet, nec quæ stagnata palude, *Col.* 10, 11. § *Stagnata paludibus loca*, *Ov. Met.* 16, 269.

* Stagno, āre. neut. [*à stagnum*] (1) *To stand as water doth in ponds.* (2) *To overflow.* (3) *To strengthen, or fortify against.* (1) § *Ubi marini fluctus effusi stagnare solent*, *Plin.* *Jupiter ut liquidis stagnare paludibus orbem vidit*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 324. (2) *Auctus Tiberis plana urbis stagnaverat*, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 76, 1. (3) *Et ita se adversus insidias exquisitoribus remediis stagnavit, ut, &c.* *Juss.* 37, 2.

* Stagnōsus, a, um. adj. *Like standing water, stagnateing*, *Sil.* 6, 655.

* Stagnum, i. n. [*à Gr. σταγών, Siculis σταγών, quod bene continet aquam, Varr.*] (1) *A pool, a standing water.* (2) *The deepest part of the sea, which is very calm.* (1) *Fontes & stagna cietis*, *ap. Cic. de Div.* 1, 9. = *In morem stagni, placidæque paludis*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 58. (2) *Imis Stagna refusa vadis*, *Id. Æn.* 1, 130. *interpr. Serv.*

* Stāgōnias, æ. m. [*σταγονίας*, Gr. *à σταγών stilla, gutta*] *A kind of frankincense*, *Plin.* 12, 14.

* Stālagmias, æ. m. [*à σταλαγμῆς, gutta*] *The best sort of shoemaker's black*, *Plin.* 34, 12.

* Stālagmium, ii. n. [*à σταλαγμῆς, gutta, quod à σταλάζω, stillo*] *A gem, or ornament, such as the Egyptians hang at the ears; a pendant, a drop*, *Plaut. Men.* 3, 3, 17.

|| Stallus, i. m. & stallum, i. n. *A stall*, *Arnob.* † *Statulum.*

* Stāmen, inis. n. [*à στάμων, Idem.*] (1) *Hemp, flax, &c. set on a distaff to spin.* (2) *Cloth in the loom, or frame; thread, yarn, a warp in the loom to be woven into cloth.* (3) *Met. Silk, cloth.* (4) *A string of an instrument.* (5) *Also a chive, or little thing that standeth out like threads in flowers.* (6) *The vein, or grain, of wood.* (1) *Rejice succinctos operoso stamine fusos*, *Ov.* § *Stamina nere*, *Id. Met.* 8, 453. (2) *Gracili stamine intendere telas*, *Id. Met.* 6, 54. (3) *Pietoso stamine velare aliquem*, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 1, 304. (4) *Stamina docto Pollice sollicitat*, *Ov. Met.* 11, 170. (5) § *Odor colorque duplex, alius calicis, alius staminis*, *Plin.* 21, 5. (6) *Quibusdam lignis pulpa sine venis mero stamine & tenui constat*, *Id.* 16, 38.

* Stāmīneus, a, um. adj. *Made of threads, or full of threads; thready.* § *Vena staminea*, *Pin.* 16, 43.

|| Stannārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, tin.* ¶ *Stannarium opus, work in tin mines of two sorts, lodework and streamwork*, *Camd.*

|| Stannārius, ii. m. *A pewterer, or dealer in tin*, *Jun.*

Stanneus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to tin, or pewter.* § *Ocabus stanneus*, *Col.* 12, 4. ¶ *Stanneus lapis, a workman's plumb*, *Arnob.*

Stannum, i. n. *Tin, pewter.* *Stannum illitum æneis vasis compescit æruginis virus*, *Plin.* 34, 17.

* Stans, tis. part. [*à sto*] (1) *Standing.* (2) *Standing still, not moving.* (3) *Remaining, continuing as before.* (4) *Calm.* (5) || *Concrete, hard.* (1) § *Aliud stans, aliud sedens de repub. sentis*, *Sall. in Ciceron.* *Stantibus in comitio legatis*, *Liv.* 45, 20. (2) § *Stantes paludes*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 9. (3) *Stantem urbem reliquit*, *Cic. Ov. Met.* 7, 201. (5) *Serv.*

* || Stāpes, ēdis. m. [*à sto, & pes*] *A stirrup*, *Jun.*

* Stāphis, idis. f. [*σταφῖς*, Gr.] *A kind of wild vines, having a fruit more like a bladder than a grape, of a green colour, and within which is a three cornered kernel*, *Plin.* 23, 1. ¶ *Staphis agria, licbane, flaves-acre*, *Scrib. Larg.*

* Stāphylīnus, i. m. [*σταφυλίνος*, Gr. *à præced.*] *A parsnep, a carrot*, *Col.* 9, 4. *Lat. Edomita, pastinaca*, *Id. ibid.*

* Stāphylōdendros, i. f. [*à σταφυλή uva, & δένδρος arbor*] *A wild and bushy tree bearing cods like round bladders, in which are found little nuts with sweet kernels; Anthony's nut tree, bladder nut tree*, *Plin.* 16, 16.

* Stāphylōma

* Staphylōma, ātis. n. [σταφύλωμα, Gr. ἀ σταφύλη uva] *A fault in the eye, when the uppermost coat beareth up, and sheweth a rising like a grapestone.* Cels. 7, 7.

* † Stāpia, æ. f. vett. Inscript. *id. quod Stapes.*

* Stat. imperf. *It is resolved upon.* Stat casus renovare omnes, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 750.

* Stātārius, a, um. adj. [à sto, statum] *That keepeth in his standing and doth not move from one place to another, quiet, stable.* ¶ Stalarii milites, *keeping their ground, garrison soldiers.* Liv. 9, 19. § Stataria pugna, *a pitched battle when no one giveth ground but every one standeth to it.* Amm. Stataria comedia, *a play that hath been acted with applause, or a quiet play without any passionate part in it.* Ter. in *Prolog.* Heaut. 35. Statarii actores, *quiet actors.* Cic. ¶ Statarium prandium, *whicb the soldiers eat standing.* Mamert. Statarii excubitores, *a standing watch.* Liv.

* Stāter, ēris. m. [siclus, i. e. stater habet drachmas quatuor, Hier. à seq.] *A tetradrachm in silver, a kind of coin worth two shillings and four pence.* ¶ Stater aureus, *a piece of coin sixteen shillings and four pence.* Interp. Jun.

* Stātera, æ. f. [ab acc. τὸν στατήρα, Gr.] (1) *A goldsmith's, or Roman, balance; Troyweight.* (2) *Also a kind of silver vessel, or broad platter.* (1) ¶ Non aurificis staterā, sed populi trutinā examinare, Cic. de *Orat.* 2, 38. (2) Plin. 33, 11. — Tympanum, magis, idis, *ibid.*

* Stātere, es. f. [στατίζω, Gr. à στατίζω sisto; quodd vim habet sistendi sanguinem] (1) *An herb, properly called seatbirft.* (2) ¶ *The art of balancing, or weighing in scales.* (1) Plin. 26, 8. (2) Vid. *Casp. Schott. Cursus Mathem.* p. 445.

Stāticulum, i. n. (1) *A kind of little cart, or chariot; a horse-litter.* (2) ¶ *Also an image, or statue; a pillar.* (1) Plin. 34, 17. (2) *Ever-etis, & comminuetis staticula.* Tert.

Stāticulus, i. m. *A kind of dancing, a figure dance, the brazils.* ¶ Dare staticulos, *to dance.* Plaut. *Perf.* 5, 2, 43. Vid. *Cato, ap. Macr.*

* Stātim. adv. primā longā [à stando, qu. σταμένως, statim, κράν, Gloss.] *Strill, on the spot, stock still.* Statim stant signa, Plaut. *Ampb.* 1, 1, 120.

* Stātim. adv. primā brevi [à sto, sistim; qu. stando in loco, quomodo & illico, i. e. in loco dic.] (1) *Incontinently, forthwith, by and by, presently, straightway.* (2) *Statedly, constantly.* (1) *Nemo recedit loco, quin statim rem gerat.* Plaut. *Ampb.* 1, 1, 84. (2) *Ex his prædiis talenta argenti bina statim accipiebat.* Ter. *Phorm.* 5, 3, 7. ¶ § Statim ut, *vel ut statim, as soon as, Cic.*

* Stātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à sto] (1) *A station, standing, or lighting.* (2) *A standing, duration, age, continuance.* (3) *A bay, creek, or road, for ships to ride in.* (4) *A post, or station.* (5) *A common place whither people resort to hear matters decided.* (6) ¶ *Also a place where idle persons used to meet and talk together.* (7) *A stable.* (8) *A sentry, or guard.* (9) ¶ *The place where Christians met and worshipped God standing, in memory of Christ's resurrection.* (10) ¶ *A point in the tables.* (1) *Quæ manet in statione navis, ea præter creditur ire.* Lucr. 4, 389. *Statio gratissima mergis.* Virg. *Æn.* 5, 128. (2) *Ei functo longissimā statione mortali destinate successores quàm ferissimos.* Patere. in *sine Hlist.* (5) *Statio malefida carinis.* Virg. *Æn.* 2, 23. ubi vid. Serv.

¶ Stationem & portus omnes timens, Cæs. Quibus statio pro portu habet, Patere. 2, 72, fin. (4) *Ut stationi paternæ succederet.* Id. 2, 124. (5) Plin. *Epist.* 1, 13. *Omnis convictus, thermae, stationes, omne theatrum.* Juven. 11, 3. (6) Gell. 13, 13. (7) Suet. *Nerv.* 38. (8) *Hi qui in portis castrorum in statione erant.* Cæs. *B. G.* 3, 32. (9) Tert. de *oratione*, sub fin. (10) Jun.

* Stātionālis, e. adj. *That standeth as it were in a station, without stirring.* Plin. 2, 15. de *stellis.*

* ¶ Stātionārius, a, um. adj. *Stationary, appointed to keep ward in any place, as in a garrison.* Miles stationarius, Ulp.

* ¶ Stātionārius, ii. m. (1) *A garrison soldier, a sentinel.* (2) *Also a stationer, or book-seller.* (1) Ulp. (2) Ap. Recent. † Librarius.

* Stātīva, ōrum. pl. n. [sc. castra] *A standing camp abiding still in one place, a place fortified, where any army lies encamped, quarters, a leaguer.* Q. Servilius in agro Romano stativa habuit, Liv. Conf. Cic. in *Rult.* 2, 15.

* Stātīvus, a, um. adj. [à sto] (1) *Pitched, or set, as a pitched camp; belonging to a camp, or leaguer.* (2) † *Also standing, not moving.* (1) § Præsidium stativum, C. c. Stativa castra, Id. *Verr.* 5, 12. (2) § Stativæ aquæ, Varr. ap. Non.

* Stātor, ōris. m. verb. [à sto, statum] (1) ¶ *A gaoler, or keeper of a prison; one of the standing watch, a sentinel.* (2) *A serjeant, a pursuivant, or messenger; a person always ready attending about an officer to be at command, a summoner, one who citeth people to appear.* (1) Jam primum stator hic libidinofus, Phallic. *Pœt.* 52. ubi vid. Scal. (2) *Ut ad te statores & lictores meos cum literis mitterem.* Cic. *Fam.* 2, 15.

* Stātor, ōris. m. verb. [à sisto] *A name of Jupiter.* Cum Jovem Statorem dicimus, hoc intelligi volumus, salutem hominum in ejus esse tutelā, Cic. de *Fin.* 3, 20. = Jovem illum optimum & maximum ritè dices, & Tonantem & Statorem: qui non (ut historici tradiderunt) eò quod post votum susceptum acies Romanorum fugientium, sed quod stant beneficio ejus omnia, stator, stabilitorque est, Sen. de *Benef.* 4, 7.

* Stātua, æ. f. [à statuo, vel à statuo] (1) *An image of metal, ivory, or stone; a statue, or standing image.* (2) ¶ *An image of the just proportion of the person it representeth.* (1) ¶ Statuæ & imagines, non animorum simulacra, sed corporum, Cic. pro *Arch.* *Pœt.* 12. Statuā inauratā pallidior, Catull. 79, 4. (2) § *Parilis statua.* Jun.

* Stātūāria, æ. f. [sc. ars] *The art of graveing images.* Plautice, mater statuariæ, Plin. 55, 12.

* ¶ Stātūārium, ii. n. *A road lost.* Eccl.

* Stātūārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, statuary.* Statuariæ arti plurimum traditur contulisse, Plin. 34, 8.

* Stātūārius, ii. m. *A carver, or maker, of statues; a statuary, or stonecutter.* Quint. 5, 12.

¶ Stātūlīber, i. m. *He that is made free by will upon certain conditions.* De *statulibero*, vid. Fest.

* ¶ Stātum est. imperf. *It is, or was, stood.* ¶ Si statum non esset, *if they appeared not,* Ulp.

* Stātūmen, īnis. n. [à statuo] (1) *A buttress, support, &c. a stake, fork, or prop, to stay up a thing.* (2) *The foot stock, or foot oak, of ships.* (3) *The coat of a floor.* (1) Vehementioribus statuminibus imedare, Col. 4, 16. (2) Cæs. *B. C.* 1, 54. (3) Vitruv. 7, 1.

* Stātūmīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A paving, or laying a solid foundation.* Vitruv. 7, 1.

* Stātūmīno, āre. aēt. (1) *To prop up, to under-set, to make sure; to stake, or stake up, any thing.* (2) *To floor.* (1) § Vincam statuminare, Plin. 17, 22. (2) § *Os fossæ lapidibus.* Id. 18, 6.

* Stātūmīnor, āri. pass. *To be propped up, or floored.* Plin. 18, 6.

* Stātūnculum, i. n. dim. [à statuo] *A small statue.* Petron. c. 50.

* Stātuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. aēt. [à sto] (1) *To set, or place.* (2) *To set up, to build, to erect.* (3) *To appoint, or assign.* (4) *To ordain, or decree.* (5) *To resolve, or conclude.* (6) *To give sentence, or pass judgement.* (7) *To offer, present, or dedicate.* (1) Capite primum in terram statuerem, Plaut. ¶ Statuere navem, *to bring her to anchor.* Id. Bacch. 2, 3, 57. (2) Illi Syracusani statuam postea statuerunt, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 20. Urbem præclaram statui, Virg. *Æn.* 4, 655. (3) § Locum colloquio statuere, Liv. 28, 35. (4) Statuere, ne sit Cre'a provincia, Cic. = Statuere, & decernere aliquid, Id. (5) Ille statuerat ut non adesset, Id. *Verr.* 1, 1. (6) Divitiacus Cælarem obsecrare, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Cæs.

B. G. 1, 19. (7) Statuam ante aras auratā fronte juvenum, Virg. *Æn.* 9, 627.

* Stātuor, i. ūtus. pass. *To be appointed, &c.* Exin' biduum criminibus objiciendis statuitur, Tac. *Ann.* 3, 13, 1. Dum quidnam de seditione statueretur, sciunt, Liv. 28, 31.

* Stātūr. imperf. *It is stood.* Quid agitur? P. Statur, Ter. *Eun.* 2, 2, 40.

* Stātūra, æ. f. [à sto, statum] (1) *Biggest, or height, of body; stature.* (2) *Proportion, size, pitch.* (1) Velim mihi dicas quā facie fuerit, quā staturā, Cic. *Philipp.* 2, 16. (2) § Arborum staturæ, Col. 5, 5.

* Stātūrus, a, um. part. *About to stand.* Hinc consul uterque, hinc acies statura deorum est, Lucr. 2, 566. Staturusque eo esset, quod censuissent, an ad populum laturus? Liv. 28, 45. Quippe plerique non sine exercitu venturum in urbem affirmabant, & libertati publicæ staturum arbitrio suo modum, Vell. *Paterc.* 2, 40.

* Stātus, a, um. part. & adj. [à sisto, statum; vel id. quod statutus] (1) *Set, appointed, settled, fixed, certain, ordinary, newer sailing.* (2) † *Well proportioned.* (1) § Status dies, Cic. *Offic.* 2, 12. Stati siderum cursus, Id. = Solenne & statum sacrificium, Idem. (2) § Stata forma, Enn.

* Stātus, ūs. m. [à sto] (1) *A standing.* (2) *The form, fashion, or gesture, of the body.* (3) *A posture, a manner.* (4) *The size of body.* (5) ¶ *The temper, or constitution.* (6) *A state, circumstance, or condition.* (7) Among orateurs, the principal point, state, or issue, of the case. (8) *Command, rule, government.* (9) ¶ *Also the full age of men, that is, twenty-five years.* (1) ¶ Status, incessus, sessio, accubitus, &c. Cic. (2) Quoniam formam in me cepi hujus, & statum, Plaut. *Ampb.* 1, 1, 110. (3) Artifices his statibus in statuis ponendis utebantur, Nep. *Cleabr.* 1. Status est circa ornatum, & habitum vestis, insignium, & armorum, *Ascon.* ¶ In statu esse, *to be upon his guard.* Plaut. (4) Status canis longior, Col. altior in gallinæis, Id. (5) Gell. (6) Nihil semper suo statu manet, Cic. (7) *Resutatio accusationis, in quā est depulso criminis, Græcè εἰς αἰς, Latine status vocatur.* Id. quem in *Part. Orat.* ad plenam cognitionem adi. (8) Nullem habentibus statum qui libet dux erat idoneus, Patere. 2, 72. (9) Dg.

* Stātūt o, ōnis. f. verb. [à statuo] *A setting, or placing.* Una statutio ligni, Vitruv. 10, 5, sub fin.

* Stātūtum, i. n. (1) *Resolution.* (2) ¶ *A decree, statute, or ordinance; an arrest of parliament.* (1) Neque statuti quid in tantā perturbatione habere potuisti, Cic. *Fam.* 12, 24. (2) Litt. ex Cic. sed ubi non dicit.

* Stātūtus, a, um. part. [à statuo] (1) *Placed, set up.* (2) *Ordained, appointed, solemn, established.* (3) *Determined, resolved.* (2) Est autem crebris statutis pons, Varr. *R. R.* 1, 14. (2) § Statutū die, Liv. 31, 25. Statuto loco, Cic. de *Harrusp.* Resp. 15. (3) Jam habeo statutum quod mihi agendum sit, Id. *Fam.* 4, 2.

* Stēga, æ. f. [ἀστὴρ, tego] *A deck of a ship, the benches.* Fortè ut adiedi in stegā, &c. Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 44. = *Constratum puppis.* Cæs.

* Stēgnus, a, um. adj. [στέγος, Gr. à στεγνός adstringo] *Costrict, bound.* Plin. 17, 3.

* Stēla, æ. f. [στήλη, Gr. i. e. columna] *A square, or flat-sided, pillar, set up for a memory's sake, with an inscription; any monument set up in the highway, a tombstone.* Plin. 6, 28. ¶ Stēla quadrata, columna rotunda, Non.

* Stēla, idie. f. [à Gr. στελής, idem] *A kind of mistle upon the fir tree.* Plin. 16, ult.

Stēla, æ. f. [cujus variè torquetur etym.] (1) *A star.* (2) *A constellation called the dog star.* (3) *The star fish.* (1) § Stellæ inerrantes, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 40. vagæ, Lucr. 9, 12. ¶ fixæ, Ov. *Met.* 2, 205. Stellæ trajectory. Cic. de *Div.* 2, 6. (2) Stēla Icarii canis, Ov. *Am.* 2, 16, 4. (3) Plin. 9, 60. Sic dicit. quod quinque habeat radios.

Stellans, tis. part. (1) *Shining, or shined with stars.* (2) *Sparkling, twinkling, or glittering, as stars do.* (1) § Olympus stellans, Cic. de

de Div. 1, 11: (2) § Stellantes gemmæ, Ov. Met. 1, 723.

|| Stellâris, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, stars; starry.* Anima scintilla stellaris essentia, Macrobi. Somn. Scip. 1, 14. || Stellaris herba, the herb woodrow, or woodrowel, G.

|| Stellatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A blazing, Litt. ex Plin.*

|| Stellatūra, æ. f. [*à stella*] *A certain gain which the captains made out of the soldiers' victuals and allowances; or, as some others think, the allowance itself, or the price thereof, appointed to soldiers and captains for seven days, Veget.*

Stellatus, a, um. part. (1) *Full of stars.* (2) *Also full of eyes like sparks.* (3) *Marked with spots like stars.* (4) *Sparkling, glittering.* (1) § Stellatus Cepheus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. (2) Stellatus Argus, Ov. Met. 1, 664. (3) Salamandra animal lacerti figurâ stellatum, Plin. 10, 67. (4) Ensis stellatus laspide, Virg. Æn. 4, 261.

Stellifer, ã a, um. adj. *That beareth, or hath, stars in it; starry.* § Cælum stelliferum, Cic. de Somn. Scip. 5.

Stelliger, ãra, ãrum. adj. *Starry.* § Polus stelliger, Stat. Theb. 12, 565. conf. Sil. 2, 289.

† Stellimicans, adj. *Shining with stars, as the signs of the zodiac do.* § Signis stellimicantibus, Varr.

Stellio, ōnis. m. [*à stella, quod sit variis stellatus corpora guttis, Ov.*] (1) *An evel, eft, or petut; a creature somewhat like a lizard, having spots on his back like stars.* (2) || Met. *A knave, a rascal, a wag.* (1) Vid. Plin. 8, 31. & 11, 26. (2) Stellio, κακῆργος, κακοπρίπος, Gloss. Vet.

|| Stellionatus, ūs. m. [*ita dict. à stellionis naturâ, quo nullum animal fraudulentius homini invidet, Plin. 30, 10.*] *All kind of cozenage, or knavish practice in bargaining, as the mortgageing or selling of a thing twice, paying brats money for silver, receiving a debt when it hath been before payed, &c. Ulp. & al. JCC.*

|| Stello, ãre. neut. *To glister, or shine, like stars, unde Stellans, &*

Stellor, ãri. pass. *To be marked as it were with stars.* Hyadum & numero & dispositione stellatur gemmæ, Plin. 37, 8.

|| Stellula, æ. f. dim. [*à stella*] *A little star, Litt. ex Virg. sed. 9.*

* Stemma, ãtis. [*à στεφαν, coronare*] (1) *A garland, crown, wreath, or chaplet.* (2) *A stem, or pedigree; the lineage of one's ancestors.* (3) *A noble act, or achievement.* (4) *Also an inscription upon a stone.* (1) Viri facis stemmatibus coronentur, Firm. 3, 8. † Infula, corona. (2) Suet. Galba, 2. Totum regni Persici stemma percense, Sen. vid. & Plin. 55, 2. (3) Mart. Spei. 16. ubi tamen alii schema, al. stigma malunt. (4) Tristia saxorum stemmata delet herus, Id. 10, 56, 6. al. autem leg. servorum stigmata.

* || Stenocōriasis, is. f. [*ex στενος, angustus, & κόρη, pupilla*] *A disease of the eye, when the apple, or sight, is contracted, or weakened, Veg. 2, 16.*

* Stēphānītæ vites [*ò. e. coronariæ, à Gr. στεφαν, corona*] nempe quæ per statumina calamorum materiis ligatis, in orbiculos gyroſque flectuntur] *Vines tied to their stakes made round like garlands, Col. 3, 2.*

* Stēphānīt s, ūdis. f. [*ab eodem cum præced.*] *A kind of vine whose leaves running among the grapes make wreaths, or garlands. Coronatio naturæ lusu stephanitis, Plin. 14, 3.*

* Stēphānōmēlis, is. f. [*ex στεφανος, corona, & μέλον, malum; propter colorem*] *An herb of a yellow colour much used in chaplets, Plin. 26, 13.*

* Stēphānōpōlis, is. f. [*ex στεφανος, corona & πωλέω, vendo*] *A woman that selleth garlands, Plin. 35, 11.*

* Stēphānōplōcos, i. c. g. [*ex στεφανος, corona, & πλέκω, plico*] *A garlandmaker, Plin. 35, 11.*

|| Stercorarium, ii. n. *A dunghill, Litt. ex Col. 1, 609. † Sterquilinum, Col.*

Stercorarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, dung.* § Crates stercorariæ, Varr. R. R. 1, 22.

Stercoratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dunghill, Col. 2, 1, sub fin.*

Stercoratus, a, um. part. & adj. *ſitnus, sup. Dunged, mucked.* § Ager stercoratus, Plin. 18, 23. Loco quàm stercoratifſimo, Col. 11, 2.

Stercoreus, a, um. adj. *Of dung, sinking of dung.* = Impudens, stercoreus, plenus convitiis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 12.

Stercōro, ãre. act. [*à stercus*] *To dung, to lay compost, or muck, on ground.* Colere & stercorare agrum, Cic. de Sen. 15.

Stercōror, ãri. pass. *To be dunged, Plin. 17, 9.*

Stercōrosus, a, um. adj. *ſitnus, sup. Full of dung, growing in dunghills.* § Aqua stercorosa, Col. 8, 3. = Omne immundum stercorosumque, Sen. N. Q. 3, 26. § Locus stercorosissimus, Cato, 47.

Stercilius, Stercilius, & Stercilius, i. m. *The son of Faunus, who first found out the way of dunging land, vid. Lat. 1, 20, Plin. 17, 9. & Macrobi. Sat. 1, 7.*

Stercus, ōis. n. [*ab extergendo, quod extergi solet, Perot.*] *Dung, muck, soil, compost, a reverence.* In plaustrum coniectus, & supra stercus injectum, Cic. de Div. 1, 27. Quibusdam stercore ac cæno incessentibus, Suet. Vitell. ult. § Stercus caninum, Juv. 14, 4.

* Stēreōbātes, æ. m. vel Stēreōbāta. [*ex στερεός, solidus, & βάτω eo*] *The paten of a pillar, whereon the base is set, the groundwork on which the pillar standeth, Vitruv. 3, 3.*

* || Stēreōmetria, æ. f. [*à στερεός, solidus, & μετρώ, metior*] *The measure of solid bodies, Cui. Lat. Solidorum dimensio.*

* Stergēthron, i. n. [*στεργήθρον, Gr. à στεργω amo*] *The herb sengreen, used in lovepoisons, Plin. 25, 13.*

* † Stēricula, æ. f. dim. [*à stera, Gr. ὑστέρη, corr. pro hysterica*] *vulva porcæ virginis, i. e. sterilis, qu. sterilicula, quomodo scrib. in Petron. Fragm. Trag. al. leg. sericula, ficedula, rusticola.*

* Stērilesco, ãre. incept. *To grow, or become, barren.* Fruges tactæ sterileſcunt, Plin. 7, 15.

Stērilis, e. adj. dim. or, comp. [*à στερός, Gr. ant. sterilus*] (1) *That cannot get, or bear, young.* (2) *Barren, fruitless, sterile.* (3) *Adulte.* (4) *Also rating, or making barren.* (5) *Yielding, or bringing, nothing.* (6) *Void of, clear of, without.* (1) Pubescit homo solus, quod nisi contingat, sterilis in gignendo est, seu masculus, seu femina, Plin. 11, 39. (2) Steriles exurit Silius agros, Virg. Æn. 3, 141. § Arbores steriliores, Plin. 16, 12. (3) § Sterilia ova, Id. 10, 54. (4) Non sterilem seges Rubiginem sentiet, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 6. (5) § Sterilis manus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 3. (6) § Sterilis veri, Pers. 5, 75. Nullum tempus sterile beneficio, Plin. Paneg. 56. || Sterile hinc prospectus ad ultimam plateam, no body to be seen, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 15.

* Stērilitas, ãtis. f. (1) *Unfruitfulness, barrenness.* (2) *Also dearth, or scarcity.* (1) Quæ sit vel sterilitas agrorum, vel fertilitas futura, Cic. de Div. 1, 57. (2) § Sterilitas annonæ, Col. 2, 10.

* || Stēriliter. adv. *Barrenly, Litt. ex Col.*

* † Stērilus, a, um. adj. *antiqu. pro sterilis.* § Sonitu sterila, Lucr. 2, 844.

* Sternax, ãcis. adj. [*qui sternit fessorem*] *Casting, or throwing.* § Equus sternax, Virg. Æn. 12, 364.

* Sternendus, a, um. part. *To strewn, or be strewn, Sil. 12, 467.*

* Sternens, tis. part. *Strewn, throwing down.* Sternens corpora Troica ferro Peides, Ov. Met. 12, 604. Conf. Stat. Theb. 7, 194.

* Sterno, ãre, ſtāvi, ātum. act. [*à Gr. στερννω, Id.*] (1) *To spread, or cover; to strow.* (2) *To abate, or make calm.* (3) *To lay down, to prostrate.* (4) *To throw, or strike, down; to lay flat along.* (5) *To pave.* (6) *To dispirit.* (1) § Vestes sternere, Ov. Sternere humum floribus, vel flores humi, Cic. Filicum maniplis Sternere subter humum, Virg. Geor. 3, 298. Sternere littus algæ, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12. Sternere arenâ moribundum, Ov. Met. 10, 716. || Sternere lectos, to spread, or cover, the couches; or, in

our phrase, the table, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 73. equum, to harness, or accoutre, him, Liv. 28, 14. (2) Fessi vigiliis sternunt corpora, Liv. 27, 47. (3) Placidi straverunt æquora venti, Virg. Æn. 5, 763. (4) Pienſis à fronte capillis Stravit humi pronam, Ov. Met. 2, 477. Turbam invadite, ac sternite omnia ferro, Liv. 24, 38. (5) § Sternere viam, Id. (6) Mortalia corda Per gentes humilis stravit pavor, Virg. Geor. 1, 331.

* Sternor, i. pass. *To be thrown down, destroyed, killed, calmed, &c.* § Sternuntur segetes, Ov. Met. 1, 272. Sternitur Arcadiæ proles, sternuntur Etrusci, Virg. Æn. 10, 429. § Stygiâ modò nigrior undâ Sternitur interdum, Ov. Met. 11, 501.

* Sternuens, tis. part. *Sneeſing.* § Sternuentes salutare, Plin. 21, 2.

* † Sternumentum, i. n. [*à sternuo*] *Velt. J. C. id quod sternutamentum, Plin. 25, 5.*

* Sternuo, ãre, uī, ūum. neut. [*à Gr. στερννω, στερννέω*] *To sneeze.* Argutum sternuit omen Amor, Prop. 2, 3, 24. Sternuisse à coitu abortivum, Plin. 7, 6. Donec sternuat ovis, Col. Amor sinistra, ut ante dextrâ, sternuit approbatione, Catull. 43, 9.

* Sternūamentum, i. n. (1) *Sneeſing, or sneezing.* (2) *Also something to make one sneeze, snuff, or snuff.* (1) Pedis offensio, & abruptis corrigiæ, & sternutamenta erunt observanda, Cic. de Div. 2, 40. (2) Plin. 25, 13.

* Sternūatio, ōnis. f. *A sneezing.* § Invitare sternutationem, Scrib. Larg. Compos. 10.

* || Sternūatōries, a, um. adj. *Of sneezing.* || Sternutatorium medicamentum, sneezing powder, snuff, Jun. † Sternutamentum.

* Sternūto, ãre. freq. [*à sternuo*] *To sneeze often.* Gyton continuò ita sternutavit, ut grabbatum concuteret, ad quem mox Eumolpus conversus, salvere Gytona jubet, Petron. c. 98.

Sterquilinum, ii. n. [*qu. sterculinum, i. e. stercoris receptaculum*] (1) *A dunghill, a lay-stall, a mixen.* (2) *Meton. A stinking fellow.* (1) Col. 1, 6. (2) Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41. & Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3.

Stertens, tis. part. *Snoreing, Cic. de Div. 2, 63.*

Sterto, ãre, uī. neut. [*à strepitu stertentis confectum*] *To snort, or snore, in sleeping.* Sertit noctesque & dies, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 49.

* Stibadium, ii. n. [*à στίβας, Gr. quod à στίβω condense; torulus ex herbis, seu gramine, vel frondibus*] *A bed of herbs, rushes, leaves, &c. a half round couch, which they used to set about their round tables, whereas before they had three beds, Serv. A green bank to sit upon, an arbour, or summer-house, Plin. jun. 5, 6. Sigma vocat M. 7. v.*

|| Stibinus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to, or like, stibium.* Lapidés onychinos & quasi stibinos, 1 Chron. 2, 1. e. stibio similes.

Stibium, i. n. *A stone found in silver mines, good for the eyes; antimony; also black lead, a kind of colouring stuff which women covet to make their blackbrowed, Cels. 6, 6. n. 12, 16, 27.*

Stica, æ. f. *The coat, or peel, of an onion; a bead, or clove, of garlick.* Vulgò leg. spica; profertur autem sic script, Cat. & Col.

* Sticte, es. f. [*στίκτη, Gr. q. d. picta; à στίξω pingo distinguo*] *Piedcoat, or Patch; a dog's name, Ov. Metam. 3, 217.*

* Stigma, ãtis. n. [*στίγμα, à στίξω, nota five signum quod inuitur*] (1) *A mark, or brand, chiefly on the forehead of fugitives;* (2) || *and sometimes on others.* (3) *Mer. Repræach, infamy.* (1) § Stigmatè puncti, Petron. c. 103. Stigmatè dignus, Juv. 10, 183. (2) Vid. Barth. Adv. 1. b. 43. c. 25. (3) A Catullo versiculis de Mamuriâ sibi perpetua stigmata imposita non dissimulaverat, Suet. Cæs. 75.

* Stigmātias, æ. m. [*à præced.*] *A slave, a branded rogue.* O miserum, qui fideliorum & barbarum, & stigmatiam putaret, quàm conjugem! Cic. Off. 2, 7. ubi al. stigmaticum, Lat. Literatus, Plaut. notis compunctus, Cic. notis inscriptus, Suet. stigmofus, Plin.

* || Stigmāticus

* || Stigmāticus, a, um. adj. [à stigma] *Vid.* Stigmatias.

* || Stigmo, āre. aēt. [à stigma] *To set a mark on, to brand.* Quācūque partem corporis fervens notā stigmārit, *Prud. Perist.* 10, 1080.

† Stigmate notare.

* Stigmōsus, a, um. adj. [à stigma] *Full of marks, or brands; infamous.* § Stigmōsus cicatrice, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 5, 2. Dicta in calvos, stigmōsusque jaculari, *Petr. c.* 102.

* || Stigo, āre. aēt. [à σίζω, pungo] *To prick, to stir forward.* Στίγω, ἐρεβίζω, *Onomast. vet.* † Instigo.

* Stilbon, ontis. m. [στίλβων, Gr. à στίλβω, splendo] *The planet Mercury.* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20.

Stilla, æ. f. [à stilia, *Fest.* vel à σταλάζω, quod idem ac στάλα] *A drop.* § Stilla olei, *Plin.* 29, 4. ☞ Stilla stat, gutta cadit, *Corn. Front.*

Stillans, tis. part. *Dropping wet.* Stillantem pugionem præ se tulit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 12. § Culter sanguine stillans, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 839. tabe Medusa, *Luc.* 9, 697.

|| Stillārium, ii. n. [unde stillat aqua] (1) *A penthouse.* (2) *An over-measure, or vantage.* (1) *Litt. ex Vit.* (2) *Id. ex Sen.*

Stillātum. adv. *By drops.* *Varr. L. L.* 4, 5. = Guttatim.

|| Stillātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dropping.* ☞ Non habeo quī defendam, extra analogiam.

Stillātus, a, um. adj. *That dropeth.* § Resina stillatitia, *Plin.* 16, 11.

Stillātivus, a, um. adj. *Dropping.* § Stillativum mel, *Plin. Valet.* 1, 18.

Stillātus, a, um. part. *Dropped, or coming out like drops.* Stillata sole rigescunt De ramis electra novis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 364.

|| Stillātus, ūs. m. *A dropping.* *Litt. ex Ov.*

Stillīdium, ii. n. [ex stilla, ☞ cado, per quod stillatira cadit, *Varr.*] *The dropping of the eaves of a house; a little gutter, or sink.* Stillīdii casus lapidem cavat, *Lucr.* 1, 214. Stillīdiorum jura, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 38.

Stillo, āre. neut. ☞ aēt. [à σταλάζω, sed vid. in stilla] (1) *To drop, or trickle, down.* (2) *To whisper in his ear.* (1) Cū multo stillaret penula nimbo, *Juv.* 3, 122. § Stillavit amicis Ex oculis rorem, *Hor. A. Pōet.* 429. Plumis dies stillat, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 537. (2) Cū facilem st illavit in aurem Exiguū de naturæ patriæque veneno, *Juv.* 3, 122.

* Stīlus, i. m. [à σίζω, pungo] *Sic enim malo scribere, neque enim mihi satis respondet analogia inter σόλος columna, ☞ hic instrumentum.* *Vid.* Stylus.

* Stīmmi. indecl. n. [à Gr. σίμμι] *Antimony.* *Plin.* 33, 6.

* || Stīmūla dea, quæ stimulat ad libidinem, *Schol. Juv.*

* Stīmūlans, tis. part. *Stiring up, or exciting to.* Stimulante prænoscere metu, *Luc.* 6, 423. Se ipsi stimulant, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 30, 3. *Conf. Sil.* 2, 683.

* Stīmūlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pricking, or putting forward.* *Plin.* 35, 2.

* † Stīmūlātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A pricker, or putter forward.* (2) *Met. An abeter, or promoter.* (1) ☞ Multi boīm stimulatōres, pauci terræ aratores, *vid. Cbil.* (2) = Seditionis stimulatōr & concitator, *Cic. pro Dom.* 5. *sed ed. Gronov.* instimulatōr.

* Stīmūlātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that incenseth, or seteth forward.* *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 62.

* Stīmūlātus, a, um. part. (1) *Pricked forward.* (2) *Provoked, set on, incensed, enraged.* (1) *Deest exemplum prop. notionis.* At vid. *Sil.* 9, 292. (2) Jurgia stimulatā vino caveto, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 591.

* || Stīmūātus, ūs. m. *A moveing, or stiring up.* *Litt. ex Plin.* ubi non dicit.

* Stīmūleus, a, um. adj. *Pricking, smarting, stinging, done with pricking rods.* § Supplicium stimuleum, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 31.

* Stīmūlo, āre. aēt. [à stimulus] (1) *To prick, to goad.* (2) *Met. To incense, to enrage, to stir up, to egg one on.* (3) *Also to torment, or vex; to gnaw.* (1) Durius stimulat in æquore

currum, *Sil.* 16, 366. (2) = Ne fames quidem, quæ mutas accendit bestias, curam eorum stimulare potest, *Liv.* = incito, *Id.* (3) = Scrupulus eum dies, noctesque stimulat ac pungit, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 2.

* Stīmūlor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be pricked, tormented, &c.* = Jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulator, versor in amoris rotam miser, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 4.

* † Stīmūlum, i. n. id. quod stimulus. Stimulum in manu est, *Plaut. Menæch.* 5, 2, 112.

* Stīmūlus, i. m. [à σίσμας, stigmulus, per Sync. stimulus] (1) *A prick, a goad.* (2) *A sting.* (3) *A whip, or spur.* (4) *Any thing that moveth forward, as sorrow, rage, love, envy.* (5) *A motive, inducement, or incentive.* (1) Si stimulos pugnīs cedis, manibus plūs dolet, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 55. Si fustem cepero, aut stimulum in manum, *Id. Aul.* 1, 1, 9. (2) Stimulos in pectore cæcos Condidit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 726. (3) = Stimulo & verberare sævit, *Id. Met.* 2, 399. ☞ Iorum, *Id.* Frena furenti Concutit, & stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 101. Dominus non lenis subiecit lasso stimulos, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 94. (4) *Ov. Ep. ex Pont.* 1, 1, 75. = morsus, *id. ib.* § Stimulus doloris, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 27. amoris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 210. laudis, *Sil.* 16, 614. irarum, *Luc.* 2, 324. (5) = Consullem excitavit, stimulosque illi admovit, *Cic. pro Rosc.*

* † Stingo, vel Stinguo, ēre, xi, Etum aēt. [à σίζω, fut. secund. σιγώ, stingo, interpos. n; ut à σάγω, pango, ζεύσω, jungo, frago, frango] *To put out light, to extinguish.* Humor Non datur ardorem qui membris stingere possit, *Lucr.* 4, 1091. Στίγω, stingo, pungo, *Gloss. Cyril.* † Extinguo, restinguo.

* Stingor, i. pass. ☞ Stinguor. *To be extinguished.* § Stinguntur radii, *Cic. in Orat. ad Prijs.*

* || Stīpa, æ. f. [à stipando, i. e. firmando] *Tow, or burds, to stop chinks with in ships.* *Serv.* † Stupa, q. v.

* Stīpans, tis. part. *Surrounding in a ring, guarding.* Magnā juvenum stipante catervā, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 501.

* Stīpātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A surrounding, or guarding.* (2) *A crowding, or thrashing, of things together.* (1) = Concuratio, stipatio, greges hominum, *Cic. pro Sullā.* 23. (2) Aggressionum & enthymematum stipatio, *Quint.* 5, 14.

* Stīpātor, ōris. m. verb. [à stipe, quam mercedis nomine accipiunt, *Fest.*] (1) *An attendant, or one of the squires of the body; the guard.* (2) *One that layeth in such fardels as are to be carried in a ship, a stower of goods.* (1) Præmittebat de stipatoribus suis, qui, &c. *Cic. in Verr.* 3, 26. § Stipator corporis, *Id. pro Dom.* 5. = satelles, minister, *Id.* (2) *Serv.*

* Stīpātus, a, um. part. (1) *Guarded, or attended, as princes are with a guard.* (2) *Also standing in close array, crammed, crowded, frequent.* (1) § Stipatus gladiatorum manu, *Paterc.* 2, 58. (2) § Stipata phalanx, *Liv.* 33, 18. Stipatum tribunal, *Plin. Epist.* 6, 33, 4.

|| Stīpēdiālis, e. adj. *Tributary; also of, or belonging to, wages.* *Sidon.* † Stīpēdiarius.

|| Stīpēdiārium, ii. n. [à stipendium] *An ordinary kind of tax, or tribute.* *Cic. ap. Litt.*

|| Stīpēdiārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Tributary, that payeth tribute.* (2) *He that taketh wages, a hireling.* (1) Habere civitates stipendiarias, *Cas. B. G.* 1, 30. ☞ Vestigalis stipendiariusque P. R. *Liv.* 21, 41. Secii vestigales aut stipendiarii, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 60. ☞ Ex sententiā S. Petiti. *Var. lect.* 2, 1. al. idem putant vestig. ☞ Stip. (2) De stipendiario Thrace miles, *Flor.* 2, 20.

Stīpēdio, āre. aēt. unde Stīpēndior. pass. *To take into pay, to enter in service for pay.* § Regi sexcentena millia stipendiantur, *Plin.* 6, 19.

|| Stīpēdiōsus, a, um. adj. *Serving for wages having been long a soldier.* *Veg.* 2, 25.

Stīpēdium, ii. n. [à stipe pendendū, *Isid.*] (1) *Wages, or pay for soldiers; a stipend, or salary; hire, pay.* (2) *A campaign.* (3) *Also tri-*

bute. (4) || *A subsidy to a prince.* (5) *A penalty, a mulct, or fine.* (1) ☞ Stipendia mereri, *to be a soldier, to bear arms.* *Cic. pro Cæl.* 6. facere pedibus, *to serve on foot, to be a footsoldier.* *Liv.* 3, 27. (2) Stipendia prima fecit, *Nep.* Placitum missionem dari vicena stipendia meritis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 36. Met. Functus omnibus vitæ humanæ stipendiis, *Sen.* (3) Quadringentes ei stipendii nomine imposuit, *Suet. Cas.* 25. Hoc ipsum exponens *Eutrop.* tributum vocat, 6, 14, 5. (4) Pompeii. (5) Quæ finis? aut quod me manet stipendium? *Her. Epod.* 17, 37.

* Stīpes, itis. m. [à σῦπες, *Id.*] (1) *A log set fast in the ground.* (2) *A club.* (3) *A stake for a mere, or landmark.* (4) *A trunk of a tree.* (5) *A firebrand, or billet.* (6) *Also a senseless fellow, a blockhead.* (1) Sudes stipitēque præacutos defigit, *Cas. B. C.* 1, 27. (2) § Nodosus stipes, *Ov. Epist.* 10, 101. (3) Stipes desertus in agris, *Tib.* 1, 1. (4) Prop. 4, 2, 59. (5) *Ov. in Ibin.* 602. (6) = Quæ sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 4.

* Stīpo, āre. aēt. [à στέλλω, calco, densum facio, *Scal.*] (1) *To fill up close.* (2) *To stuff, to wack, or cram.* (3) *To compass, or environ.* (4) *To attend upon, to guard.* (1) L'quentia mella stipant apes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 436. (2) Non in arcā ponebant æs, sed in aliquā sellā stipabant, quò minus loci occuparet, *Varr. L. L.* 4. (3) Senatum stipare armatis, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 12. (4) = Apes regem Circumstant fremitu denso, stipantque frequentes, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 216.

* Stīpor, āri, pass. *To be crowded, or environed, &c.* Tydea circum omnes festum bellicque viæque stipantur, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 356. Non usitatā frequentia stipati sumus, *Cic. pro Mil.* 1.

* † Stīpis, is. ant. id. quod stipes.

* Stips, stīpis. f. [à stipando, *Varr.*] (1) *A piece of money, the same with the as.* (2) *given to beggars.* (3) *wherein the soldiers also being paid in ancient time, because they received it by weight, not tale, the payment was called stipendium.* (4) *Also money offered to the gods.* (5) *Hirelings wages.* (6) *Profit, gain.* (1) Quod *Suet. Aug.* 53. stipem elephantō porrigere, *id. Quint.* ☞ Macrob. aŕem dare dixerunt. (2) = Stipem quotannis die certo emendicat à populo, cavam manum asses porrigentibus præbens, *Suet. Aug.* 91. *Vet. Gloss.* Stipem, ἐλεημοσύνην. (3) *Vid.* *Varr. L. L.* 4, 16. (4) Dis cū in thesauros aŕem dant, stipem dicant, *Varr. l. c.* *Vid. Lips.* *id Tac.* p. 377. (5) Parvā stipe opes querere, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 350. Mercenariæ stīpis ancilla, *Plin.* 10, 63. (6) Pecuariæ passionēs non minimū colono stipem conferunt, *Col.* 8, 1.

* Stīpticus, reŕ. Stypŕicus, a, um. adj. [à σῦψω, obturo] *Binding, stypŕick, restraining.* *Plin.* 14, 13. *Lat.* Restrīgens.

* Stīpūla, æ. f. [à stipa, mutat. quant.] (1) *Holm, straw to thatch with, the husk that encloseth the straw.* (2) *Stubble, or straw, left in the field after the corn is reaped.* (3) *Met. A shepherd's pipe made of such straw.* (1) Ardentes stipulæ crepitantis acervi, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 781. (2) Mœdie ipso faciam stipulam ut colligat, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 62. (3) Miserum stipulā disperdere carnen, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 27.

* Stīpū'aris, e. adj. *Belonging to stubble, of stubble, sed with stubble.* § Stipularis anser, *Quint.*

* Stīpūlātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à stipulor] (1) *A covenanting, or demanding of terms, in order to agreement.* (2) *A stipulation, a bargain, promise, covenant, or obligation, to pay money, or perform a thing that is required.* (1) Stipulationum aut iudiciorum formulæ, *Cic. de Legib.* 1, 4. (2) Pecunia, quæ ex stipulatione debeatur, *Id. de Legib.* 2, 21. ☞ De variis stipulationum formulis consule *JCC.*

* Stīpūlātiuncūla, æ. f. dim. *A small bargain.* Decipi adversarii stipulatiunculā, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 38.

* Stīpūlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that bindeth another, a person wised in the forms of contracts, whose business was to see no fraud was on either side.* *Cic. pro Quint.* 18. *Suet. Vitell.* 14.

* Stīpūlātū.

* Stipulatu, monopt. By covenant. Jov's stipulatu, Plin. 7, 47. sed Hord. leg. ad stipulatu. Stipularu legati nostri prius, Quint. Decl. 12, p. mibi 147.

* Stipulatus, a, um. part. Having stipulated, or agreed. Stipulatusque de Marciano quinquaginta millia denarium probabatur, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23.

* Stipulor, ari. verb. comm. Prisc. [à stare, Varr. & Fest. quod stipem, i. e. pecuniam (sic enim vet. appell.) posceret creditor, debitor sponderet, quod erat stipulari & restipulari] (1) To ask and demand such and such terms for a thing to be given, or done, by the ordinary words of the law. (2) || Pass. To be required, or asked, by another to make a contract with him. (3) To make a bargain by asking, or offering. (1) Vid. Varr. R. R. 2, 3. || Spondeo, Col. Nullum periculum est, quod sciam, stipularier, ut concepi verba; VIGINTI MINAS DABIN? Ballo, DABUNTUR, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 6, 14. || Ubi notandum formulam exigere, ut restipulatio, b. e. promissio, fiat eodem verbo. (2) § Stipulor, abs te, Prisc. (3) Læstoria lex vetat minorem 25 annis stipulari, Suet. Scortia exoleta, quippe stipulari solent, Plaut. Cure. 4, 1, 12.

* Stipulum, i. n. [à stipile, Paul. al. qu. stipulum, à στήλην quod à στήλω, stipa, V.] Firm, solid. || Fumum solidum.

Stiria, æ. f. (1) A drop of ice, or ice hanging at the eaves of houses; an icicle. (2) Catachr. A dot of snivel hanging at one's nose. (1) Stiria horrida induit impexis barbis, Virg. Geor. 3, 366. (2) Turpis ab invisio pendebat stiria naso, Mart. 7, 36, 5.

† Stiriolum, ii. n. [ex stiria, & cado] The dropping of a house with icicles. || Stillicidum Cic. || Stipatus, a, um. adj. Rooted, Litt. ex Plin. Stipesco, ere. incept. [à stirps] To spring up; to grow to a stem, or stock. || Stipescere & intermori, Plin. 19, 8.

† Stipis, is. f. ant. pro stirps, Serv.

Stipitus, adv. [à stirps] By the roots, utterly, root and branch. || Stipitus errorem exigere, Cic. Tuscul. 4, ult.

Stirps, is. f. (1) The root, stem, stock, or stalk, of a tree, or plant. (2) The lower part, the bottom. (3) The ground, or foundation. (4) A flock, or kindred; race, lineage, issue. (1) Admorsio signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. Geor. 2, 379. Depositæ stirpes valido solo, Col. 3, 5. (2) A stirpe pedes temo protentus in octo, Virg. Geor. 1, 171. (3) § Stirps quæstionis, Cic. de Fin. 4, 2. (4) Neque aliud huic defuit, quam generosa stirps, Nep. Eum. 1. Stirps virilis ex novo matrimonio, Liv. 1, 1.

Stiva, æ. f. The poultail, or handle. In arando stivæ penè rectus arator innititur, Col. 1, 9. Conf. Virg. Geor. 1, 175. § Stivâ innoxius arator, Ov. Met. 8, 218.

Stilata, æ. f. A broad ship, or boat; a barge, a pirate ship, a float, hoy, or flat boat. Vid. Geil. 19, ult. Auson. Ep. 22, 31.

Stilarius, a, um. adj. [à stilata] Of, or belonging to, a boat, or ship; brought by shipping, foreign, outlandish. Spondet enim Tyrio stilata purpura filo, Juven. 7, 134. Conf. etiam eisdem 14, 187.

† Stilembus, a, um. adj. Slow and heavy, Lucil. ap. Fest. quem adi.

† Stilites, um. f. pl. pro lites. antiq. Stilibus judicandis, Fest.

† Stilocus, i. m. pro locus. ant. Fest.

Stilopus, i. m. stilopus, scleppus, & sciōpus. The sound which we make when we blow up our cheeks, &c. Pers. 5, 13.

* Sto, stas, steti, statum, neut. [à σῴω, στῶ] (1) To stand. (2) To stand still, not to move. (3) To stand upright, to be erect. (4) To stand in array. (5) To stand; to endure, or abide; to continue, persevere, or hold on. (6) To be fixed, or resolved. (7) To rest upon, or agree to; to acquiesce, stand to, or be determined by. (8) To cease, to be at a stand. (9) To be calm. (10) To stand to, to make good. (11) To take part with,

or against. (12) To be liked, or come off well.

(13) To be placed in. (14) To be attended, to be inseparable. (15) To be a prostitute. (16) To stand thick, to be overrun, to be covered. (17) To stand in, to cost. (18) To plead at the bar. (1) Centuriones ex eo, quo stabant loco, recesserunt, Liv. || Captivi stant, non sedent, Plaut. Capt. prol. || Quisque, ubi steterat, jaceat, Id. || Sare ad cyathum, to be a cup-bearer, Suet. Cæs. 49. Stare animo, to be in his right senses, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 213. || Desipere, Id. (2) || Neque se luna quodquam motat, statque ut exorta est semel, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 117. (3) Steterunt comæ, Virg. Æn. 2, 774. Stant fulti pulvere crines, Stat. Theb. 3, 326. (4) Mariano prælia signo stant, Prop. 3, 3, 44. Dum stat acies, multi in re consilii, atque artis est, Quint. (5) Si satis firmus steteris, Liv. Bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti, Virg. Æn. 4, 538. = Trojæque nunc staret, Priamique arx aita maneres, Id. Æn. 2, 56. Met. Qui si steterit idem, mihi que paruerit, Cic. (6) Stat sua cuique dies, Virg. Æn. 10, 467. § Stat sententia, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 18. S et illud nobis, unâ vivere in studiis, Cic. (7) Stare in eo quod est judicatum oportet, Id. Aliterius potius stare judicio, quam suo, Id. Attic. 8, 4. (8) Stant mihi cum dominâ prælia dura meâ, Prop. 3, 5, 2. || Stare per aliquem, to be long of one, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 16. (9) Cum placidum ventis staret mare, Virg. Ecl. 2, 26. Tranquillum mare dicitur, cum leviter commovetur, nec in unam partem inclinatur, Itaque si legeris, Cum placidum, &c. ut suprâ, scito illud non stare, sed succuti leviter, & dici tranquillum, quia nec huc nec illuc impetum capit, Sen. N. Q. 5. (10) § Stare pacto, Liv. conditionibus, Cic. Att. 7, 15. decreto senatus, Cæs. 8, G. 6, 13. (11) § Stare ab aliquo, Cic. in Rull. 1, 43. cum aliquo, Id. in Rull. 2, 48. pro aliquo, Quint. (12) || Securus cadat, an recto stat fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 3, 1, 176. (13) Omnis in Ascanio chari stat cura parentis, Virg. Æn. 1, 650. (14) Periculum vitæ meæ stat tuo periculo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 82. (15) Quod steterat multis in carcere fornicis annis, Juven. 10, 239. (16) § Siat ager sentibus, Cæcil. i. e. horret. Stat pulvere cælum, Virg. Æn. 12, 408. (17) Polybius scribit centum talentis eam rem Achæis steterisse, Liv. 34, 50. Conf. & Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 122. (18) = Inteream, si Aut valeo stare, aut novi civilia jura, Hor. Sat. 19, 30.

* Stoa, æ. f. [à σῶα, Gr. quod ibi starent] A gallery, porch, or portico, Gell.

* Stœbe, es. f. [à στῆβειν, stipare] An herb which groweth in watery grounds, knapweed, Plin. 22, 11.

* Stœchas, adis. f. [ita dict. à Stœchadibus insulis] A flower called Stœchados, or cotton weed; French lavender, Plin. 27, 12.

* Stoicus, a, um. adj. [à Stœa porticus, in quâ primum docuit Zeno] Of, or belonging to, a stoick, stoical. § Libelli stœici, Her. Epod. 8, 15. Dogmata stœica, Sen. 13, 121.

* Stoicè, adv. Like a stoick. = Agis mecum austere, & stoicè Cato, Cic. pro Muræn. 36.

* Stola, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ στέλλεσθαι, i. e. ab induendo] (1) A long robe down to the knees, gathered and plaited thick; a matron's gown, a cymar, or just à corps; a stole. (2) || Also in some nations it was worn by men. (1) = Sumpsi virilem togam, quam statim mulierem stolam reddidisti, Cic. Philipp. 2, 18. Non vitta ligatos Impediat crines, nec stola longa pedes, Tib. 1, 1, 68. Rugosiora cum geras stola frontem, Mart. 3, 93, 4. (2) Velaticus squallidâ stola, Enn. in Telepho.

* Stolatür, a, um. adj. [à stola] Wearing a long robe with a train, matron like. || Stolata mulier, a lady of quality, Vitr. 1, 1. || Togata, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 82.

Stolidè, adv. ius, comp. Foolishly, simply, stolidly. Id non promissum magis stolidè, quam stolidè creditum, Liv. 25, 19. § Stolidius erumpentes, Amm. 19, 8.

Stoliditas, atis. f. Dullness, blockishness. Apud homines paris stoliditatis, Flor. 4, 12.

Stolidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. Stimus, sup. [quod stoloni similis, sc. inutilis est] Dull, heavy, foolish, doltish, silly, blockish, stolid. Nullum est hoc stolidius saxum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 33. Vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 12. O vatum stolidissime, Ov. Met. 13, 774.

Stölo, önis. m. [à στῶλω stolo] (1) A shoot, twig, or scion, springing out of the root, or side, of the stock; an useless sucker, a water shoot. (2) Also a fool, or blockhead. (1) Varr. R. R. 1, 2. (2) Auson.

* Stömächæ, es. f. [στομαχία, Gr. sc. oris vitium, à στόμα os, & ἀνὰ dolor] A soreness of the mouth; rankness of the gums, so that the teeth fall out; the scurvy, Plin. 25, 3.

* || Stömächabundus, a, um. adj. Angry, fretting, surly, sullen, dogged, Gell. 17, 8.

* Stömächans, tis. part. Fretting, fuming, Cic. Attic. 4, 16.

* Stömächicum, i. n. A medicine good to open the stomach, Cels.

* Stömächicus, a, um. adj. That is sick in the stomach, that cannot keep the meat that he hath taken, Plin. 20, 9. & 25, 5.

* Stömächor, ari, atus. dep. To be angry, vexed, displeased, or moved, to be in a great fume; to fret, vex, or chafe. § Id mecum stomachabar, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 32. Stomachabatur, si quid asperius dixerim, Cic. N. D. 1, 33.

* Stömächosè, adv. unde ius, comp. Angryly, peevishly, in a fret. Rescripti & stomachosius, Cic. Attic. 10, 5.

* Stömächosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) Fretful, peevish, stomachful. (2) Making fretful, choleric, or angry. (1) § Stomachosiores literæ, Cic. Fam. 5, 11. Acumen versutum & solers, & sæpe stomachosum, Id. (2) Me quidem valde movent stomachosa, & quasi submorsosa ridicula, Id. de Orat. 2, 69.

* Stömächus, chi. m. [à στόμα os, & χέω, quod cibum ab inferiore orificio ad intestina transfundat] (1) The meat pipe, whereby the meat goeth down into the ventricle. (2) Synecd. The stomach. (3) Also indignation, choler, passion. (4) Also humour, mind, fancy, will, pleasure, or appetite. (1) Linguam ad radices ejus hærens stomachus excipit, Cic. N. D. 1, 54. || Summum gulæ fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus, Plin. 11, 36. (2) Jejunus stomachus raro vulgaria temnit, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 38. || Stomacho laborare, to have a pain at his stomach, Cels. 1, 8. (3) || Ille mihi risum magis quam stomachum movere solet, Cic. Attic. 6, 3. (4) Ludî apparatissimi, sed non tui stomachi, Id. Fam. 7, 1. || Stomacho suo vivere, to live as he listeth, after his own humour, Plin.

* || Stömächia, æ. f. [ex στόμα os, & ἄλγος dolor] A pain, or soreness, in the mouth. Lat. Oris dolor.

* Stömächice, es. f. [à στόμα os] That which bealeth sores in the mouth. Medicamentum, quod stomatice vocatur, utilissimum oris vitiis, Plin. 23, 6.

* Stömächicus, a, um. adj. Having a sore, swelling, or canker, in the mouth. Hujus stomatice datur, Plin. 24, 14.

* Stömōma, atis. n. [στόμαμα, Gr. à στόμα os, & μάω ferrum acuo] A kind of scales, or plover, coming from beak's in beating, Plin. 34, 11.

* Störax, atis. m. A sweet incense, or gum, so called, Virg. in Ceir. 168. || Rect. Styrax, q. v.

* Störæ, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ στρέειν, sc. à sterno, quia hermi sternuntur] Any thing spread on the ground, a mat, Liv. 30, 3, sub fin.

* † Störæo, are. act. [à præced.] To make mats, Litt. ex Plaut.

† Störæa, æ. f. Cæs. in MS. pro Störæa.

* Sträba, æ. f. She that is squint-eyed, or hath a cast in her eye. Si qua straba est Veneri similis, si rava Minervæ, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 659. emendante Heinl.

* Sträto, önis. m. [à στρέφω, torquen] Goggle-eyed, one who looketh a squint. || Equus Deus,

Deos, si non strabones, at pæstulos esse arbitramur? Cic. *N. D.* 1, 29.

* || Strābus, a, um. adj. *Squint-eyed.* Non hæc res de Venere pætā, strabam facit ἐπεροφθαλμὸν, *Prisc.*

* Strāges, is, f. [à sterno, stravi] (1) *A falling, a cutting down to the ground, properly of trees; a laying flat.* (2) *A slaughter, a discomfiture, a multitude of men slain, a carnage, defeat, or overbrow;* a rout of an army, *barcock.* (3) *A great ruin and fall, as of houses, temples, &c.* (1) Clades dic. furculorum detritio: calamitas calamorum; strages stratarum arborum, *Scal. Quod tamen non est perpetuum.* § Nemorum strages, *Sil.* 3, 205. § Nimbus dat stragem satis, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 454. (2) Per vicos latè stragem dedere, *Liv.* 8, 50. (3) = Strages, cardēsq̃ue horribilis, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 12.

* Strāgūla, æ. f. sc. vestis. [à sterno, stratum] *Any outmost garment, any kind of furniture spread on the ground, bed, table, or walls, as carpets, hangings, a counterpane, a coverlet, a horsecloth, &c.* Cic. *Verr.* 1, 10. *Liv.* 34, 7. *Mart.* 14, 148.

* Strāgūlum, i. n. sc. vestimentum, [à sternendo] (1) *Any covering, a blanket.* (2) *A houseing for a horse.* (3) || *The upper garment.* (1) Quicquid infernebant, à sternendo stragulum appellabant, *Varr.* Nec stragula picta soporem, Nec sonitus placidæ ducere possit aquæ, *Tib.* 1, 2, 79. § Textile stragulum, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 21. (2) Stragula succincti venator fume veredi, *Mart.* 14, 86. (3) *Ulp.*

* Strāmen, inis, n. [à sterno, stravi, stratum, quod sternitur] (1) *A spreading, any thing spread, as flowers, &c.* (2) *Straw, litter.* (1) § Agreste stramen, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 67. (2) Tecta stramine casa, *Ov. Metam.* 5, 447.

* Strāmentitius, a, um. adj. *Made of straw,* *Petron.* c. 63.

* Strāmentārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to corn.* § Stramentariæ falces, *Cato, R. R.* 10.

* Strāmentum, i. n. *Straw, stubble.* Stramenta arida tectis injiciunt, *Liv.* 25, 39. Stramenta stantia in legete relinquere, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 50.

* Strāmineus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, straw; thatched, or made, with straw.* § Casæ stramineæ, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 9, 18. *Conf. Prop.* 2, 13, 20.

* Strangūlans, tis, part. *Choking,* *Plin.* 2, 43.

* Strangūlātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A choking, strangling, throttling, stifling, or sloping,* *Plin.* 20, 15.

* Strangūlātus, ūs, m. *A stoppage.* || *Vulvæ strangulatus, a disease in women called the mother,* *Plin.* 7, 7.

* Strangūlo, ōre, act. [à στραγγαλέω, Gr.] (1) *To choke, to throttle, to stifle, to strangle.* (2) *Met. To ruin, destroy, or kill.* (1) Nobilem hospitem comprehendit & strangulavit, *Cæc. Cic. Fam.* 8, 15. (2) Plures nimia congesta pecunia curā strangulat, *Juv.* 10, 12.

* Strangūlor, āri, pass. *To be choked.* Præter lætis haustu uno pilo strangulatus est, *Plin.* 7, 7, 1.

* Strangūria, æ. f. [στραγγυρία, Gr. b. e. κατὰ στραγγυρὰς τῆ ἐξουκρίσεως, i. e. urinæ per guttas excretio] *The strangury, or making of water in great pain, and very hardly; the strangullion.* Forticulum se in torminibus & in stranguriâ suâ præbet, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 19. *Lat.* Difficultas urinæ, *Cels.* Lotium substillum, *Cato.*

* Strātēgēma, vel Strātāgēma, ātis, m. [à στρατηγέω, exercitum ducō] *A stratagem, or piece of policy in war.* Rufius noster stratege mate percussit Vestorium, *Cic. Att.* 5, 2. *Vid. Val. Max. de strategematis,* 7, 4. *Lat.* Callida inventa, *Nep. Eum.* 5.

† Strātææ, ārum, f. pl. & Strātivōlæ dic-tæ meretrices, à Plauto, quia se sternant, *Gell.* 5, 3.

* Strātēgia, æ. f. *A captainship, a general-*

ship, a governing of soldiers, a lieutenantcy, or shire of a country. = Dividitur in præfecturas, quas ii strategias vocant, *Plin.* 6, 9.

* Strātēgos, i. m. [στρατηγός, à στρατός, exercitus, & ἄγω, ducō] (1) *A captain general of an army; the chieftain, or lieutenant.* (2) *Met. The master, or ruler, of a fleet.* (1) Nec strategus, nec tyrannus quicquam, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 6. (2) Strategum te facio huic convivio, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 20.

* Strātiōtes, æ. m. [à στρατός, exercitus] *Milfoil, liveing without a root, and swimming above the water, good for healing of all wounds made with iron,* *Plin.* 24, 18. qui & folium militare vocat, quod sanat brevè vulnera.

* || Strātiōticon, i. n. [ab eodem] *Milfoil,* *Apul.* = *Achilla.*

* Strātiōticus, a, um. adj. [ex eodem themate] *Pertaining to soldiers, soldier like.* § Stratioticus nuncius, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 9.

* || Strātor, ōris, m. verb. [à sterno] *He that saddletb, bridletb, and boldetb, the horse for his master to get up; a yesman of the stirrup to a prince; an equeiry, or groom of a stable,* *Amam.* 30, 5. † *Qui sternit equum.*

* Strātum, i. n. [à sterno] (1) *A couch, or bed to lie on.* (2) *Any thing that is strowed, all that is laid on a bed, as rug, coverlet, counterpane, &c.* (3) *A horsecloth, a houseing, harness, or saddle.* (4) *Also a paved street.* (1) Quies neque molli strato, neque silentio accersita, *Liv.* (2) Lecti mollia strata, *Lucr.* 4, 847. § Picta strata, *Ov. Met.* 8, 33. (3) Frenos & strata equeium Pelethronium invenisse ferunt, *Plin.* 7, 56. (4) || Viarum strata, *Causeways, i. e. viæ stratæ, Hellen. Virg. Æn.* 1, 426.

* Strātūra, æ. f. [à sterno] *The paving of causeways, or highways.* || Stratura viarum, *Suet. Claud.* 24.

* Strātus, a, um. part. [à sternor] (1) *Strowed, scattered.* (2) || *Laid upon.* (3) *Laid along, flat, prostrate.* (4) *Calmed, quieted.* (5) *Paved.* (6) *Overbrowed.* (1) Strata jacent passim sua quæque sub arbore poma, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 54. || Stratus membra, *laid along,* *Her. Od.* 1, 1, 22. (2) Strato super discumbitur ostro, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 704. (3) || Nos sibi ad pedes stratos ne sublevarat quidem, &c. *Cic. Att.* 10, 4. (4) § Strata unda, *Ov. Epist.* 7, 49. Stratum æquo, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 37. (5) § Strata via, *Liv.* 8, 13. (6) Dardaniâ stratus dextrâ, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 316.

* Strātus, ūs, m. (1) *A strowing, or laying.* (2) || *The saddle, houseing, and accoutrements of a horse.* (1) Stramentum à stratu, quod substernatur pecori, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 50. (2) *So'in.* c. 57.

* || Streblīgo, gñis, f. [à Gr. στρεβλόος, tortus] *A solecism.* *Vid. Stribligo.*

* Streblīta, æ. f. [ab eodem, unde & Angl. a tart] *Vid. Striblita.*

* Strēna, æ. f. [à στρενω, luxus, delicia, *Eust.*] *A new-year's gift, or present.* Edixit & strenas incunte anno se recepturum, *Suet. Cal.* 42. *vid. & eundem Augustum, & ibi Casaub.* Scrib & strenua.

* Strēnuē, adv. sīmē, sup. (1) *Strongly, stoutly, strenuously.* (2) *Readily, nimbly, quickly.* (1) Domus utriusque nostrum ædificatur strenuē, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 2. § Strenuissimē vincere, *Eutrop.* 9, 13. (2) Strenuē corie in Piræum, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 4, 11. § Magis strenuē, quàm commodē navigavi, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 6.

* Strēnuitas, ātis, f. *Valianthess, stoutness, nimbleness, activity, manhood.* Strenuitas antiqua manet, *Ov. Met.* 9, 320.

* Strēnuus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [à στρενω, Gr. i. e. ἰσχυρός, *Hesych.*] (1) *Brisk, stout, brave, hard.* (2) *Active, ready, quick, nimble, strenuous.* (1) Ex agricolis & viri fortissimi, & milites strenuissimi gignuntur, *Cato in Præf.* § Strenuiori deterior si prædicat suas pugnas, de illius ore fiunt sordæ, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 10. (2) || Celeriter isti & redisti, ut cognoscere te si minùs fortem, attamen strenuum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 52. § Populi strenui damno mihi, improbi sunt usui, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 28.

Strepens, tis, part. *Making a noise.* § Strepens lituus, *Sen. Thy.* 575.

|| Strēperus, a, um. adj. *Jarring, noisy, Ar. recent.* † Strepitans.

Strēpitans, tis, part. *Rustling, rattling, clattering, casking.* § Strepitantes ulæ, *Tib.* 2, 2, 17. Strepitancia arma, *Sil.* 9, 280.

† Strēpiti, in gen. pro Strepitūs, *Eun.*

Strēpito, āre, freq. [à strepo] *To make a great noise, to make a great stir, to bustle, Virg. Geor.* 1, 413. Strepitant urbes incubibus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 288.

Strēpītus, ūs, m. (1) *A noise made by the hands, or feet;* (2) *by brooks, or rivers.* (3) *A creaking, or screaming.* (4) *A bustle, or hurry-burly.* (5) *The train, or company, that followeth a great man.* (6) *A tune, or sound.* (1) Neu strepitu terrete pedum, *Tib.* 2, 2, 37. § Non strepitu, sed maximo clamore suam P. R. ostendit voluntatem, *Cic. Att.* in *Verr.* 15. (2) § Fluminum strepitus, *Cic. de Legib.* 1, 6. (3) Remugit strepitu janua, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 6. § Valvarum strepitus, *Id. Sat.* 2, 6, 112. (4) Constitit Æneas strepitumque exterritus hausit, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 559. (5) Toto fortunæ suæ strepitu aliquem circumstare, *Quint. Declam.* 13. (6) Dulcis strepitus aureæ testudinis, *Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 18.

Strēpo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. [à στρέφω, verto; al. à sono] (1) *To make a noise, a bustle.* (2) *To sound.* (3) *To mutter, to murmur.* (4) *To ring.* (1) Murmure strepit campus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 709. Cùm Achivi cœpissent inter se strepere, *Cic.* (2) Raucō streperunt cornua cantu, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 2. (3) § Hæc cùm sub ipso vallo, portisque streperent, *Liv.* (4) Strepunt aures clamoribus, *Id.* 22, 14.

* Strepsicēros, ōtis, m. [à στρέφω, verto, & κέρας cornu; q. d. versis cornibus] *A kind of buck, or goat, with writted horns,* *Plin.* 8, 53.

Stria, æ. f. [à stringendo, *Per.* ut sit id. quod striga] (1) *A chanfering, channeling, or making hollow; a groove, furrow, or gutter, in carpenters, or masons, work; or rather a rabate, a crease.* (2) || *Also the crease of an herb.* (1) *Vitruv.* 4, 3. (2) *Ruell.*

Striātūra, æ. f. *A chanfering, or channe'ing; rabates, small furrows, or creases, made in stone, or timber,* *Vitr.* 4, 3. *vid. Bold. Lexic.*

Striātus, a, um. part. *Chanfered, channelled, wrought inward with a winding.* § Striata columna, *Plin.* 21, 5. *Conf. Vitr.* 7, 5. || § Striata cortina, *a plaited, or folded, curtain,* *Jun.* || § Striata frons, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 317. i. e. caperata.

* || Stribligo, gñis, f. al. Stribiligo [à στρεβλόος, curvus; à tortuosæ orationis pravitate & versurâ, *Gell.*] *A fault in speaking, or writing, called solecism, or incongruity,* *vid. Gell.* 5, 20.

* Striblita, æ. f. [στρεβλίτης, Gr. à στρεβλόος, quod in circuitu ictis in modum torqueretur] *A tart, or kind of cake, twisted about like a rope; jombols,* *Cato, R. R.* 78. *Vid. Striblita.*

* † Striblī ārius, ii, m. *A maker, or seller, of such cakes,* *Afran.*

Strictē, adv. [à stringo] iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) || *Closely, tightly.* (2) *Lightly, not so much.* (3) *Met. Briefly, shortly.* (4) *Rigidly, strictly, severely.* (1) Fasciis ventrem ite cūssimē circumligare, *Gell.* 16, 3. (2) || Post bonam vindemiam strictius, post exiguius latius, *Pall.* 1, 6. (3) *Vid. Strictum, n. 2.* (4) Observare strictē, ad plūs reddat quàm acceperit, *Cic. de Amic.* 16.

Strictim, adv. (1) *Closely.* (2) *Briefly, shortly, by the by.* (1) || Strictim attendere, an per pectinem, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 18. (2) || = *Et quæ copiosissimē dici possunt, breviter à me strictè inque dicuntur,* *Cic.* § Strictim exercitum ducere, *Plaut.* § passim, *Id.*

† Strictipēs, æ, ārum, f. pl. [quæ stringunt pellem, i. e. cutem & rugas in facie extendunt] *Painted whores,* *Plaut. al. leg. Stritabillæ.*

Strictivus, a, um. adj. *Gathered, or creped, with the band.* Cato.

† Strictivellæ, arum. f. pl. *pro Strictipellæ*; quæ strictim evellunt pilos, *Varr. ap. Non.*

Strictor, oris. m. verb. *A creper, a gatherer of fruit.* Cato, R. R. 144.

Strictura, æ. f. [à stringo, strictum] (1) † *A fracture.* (2) *Also a spark that flyeth from a piece of metal, when wrought and beaten red-hot; as commonly explained: (2) but rather iron ore; a plate, pig, or bar, of iron.* (1) Supercilia ad malorum striduram currentia, *Petr. c. 126. ubi al. Scriptura.* (2) § Stricturæ chalybum, *Virg. Æn. 8, 421.* (3) *Plin. 34, 14.*

Stricturus, a, um. part. *About to draw.* Peroraturus stricturum se lucubrationibus suæ telum minabatur, *Suet. Calig. 53.*

Strictus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [à stringo] (1) *Gathered, or beaten off.* (2) *Cut asunder.* (3) *Drawn out.* (4) *Close, concise, narrow.* (1) Folia ex arboribus stricta, *Cæs. B. C. 58.* (2) § Stricti nervi, *Luc.* (3) Stricto gladio insequi aliquem, *Cic. Philip. 2, 9.* (4) Est artis strictissima janua nostræ, *Or. Rem. Am. 233.* § Strictior Calvus, numerosior A-finiis, *Dial. de Orat. 25, 6.*

Stridens, tis. part. (1) *Makeing a noise, roaring.* (2) *Creaking, screaming.* (3) *Claping, &c.* (1) Horrendum stridens bellua, *Virg. Æn. 6, 238. procella, Id.* (2) Serræ stridentis horror, *Lucr. 2, 410.* (3) Alis stridentibus ludunt cygni, *Virg. Æn. 1, 401.*

Strideo, Ære, & Strido, Ære. neut. [ex sono fist.] (1) *To crack.* (2) *To creek, to shriek.* (3) *To make a whizzing, to hiss.* (4) *To roar.* (5) *To buzz, to hum.* (6) *To howl.* (1) Quum stridunt funes, gubernacula gemunt, &c. *Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4.* (2) Cardo foribus stridebat ahenis, *Virg. Æn. 1, 453.* (3) Merum fufum in igne stridet, *Or. Tr. 5, 5, 12.* (4) § Sylvæ stridunt, *Virg. Æn. 2, 418.* (5) Boiū per viscera toto stridunt apes utero, *Id. Geor. 4, 556.* ¶ Met. Stridere fufuror, *to whisper,* *Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 78.* (6) Stridet Cerberus, *Tib. 1, 3, 72.*

Stridor, oris. m. [à strideo] (1) *A noise, a crashing.* (2) *A screaming.* (3) *The creaking of a door.* (4) *The whistling of wind.* (5) *The grunting of a boar.* (6) *The hissing of a serpent.* (7) *A hissing, or whizzing.* (1) § Insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum, *Virg. Æn. 1, 30.* (2) Stridor ferræ tum, cum acuitur, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 40.* (3) Janua, quæ verso stridore cardine reddat, *Or. Met. 11, 608.* (4) § Aquilonis stridor, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.* (5) Latos stridere per armos Spuma fluit, *Or. Met. 8, 287.* (6) Movi linguam stridore bifulcam, *Id. Met. 9, 65.* (7) *Id. Met. 12, 276.*

Stridulus, a, um. adj. (1) *Creaking.* (2) *Crackling.* (3) *Noisy, clamorous.* (1) § Plautia stridula, *Or. Trist. 3, 12, 30.* (2) Fax lacrymosa stridula fumo, *Id. Met. 10, 6.* (2) § Stridula convicia, *Or. ad Pison. 78.*

Striga, æ. f. [à stringo, pro stringo] (1) *A ridge-land, or single furrow drawn at length in ploughing; a row, or rank, of things laid in length.* (2) *A team, or train, of horses.* (3) ¶ *Also such a place, or distance, of the troops where the horses stopped, and were rubbed down.* (5) ¶ *Also a piece of ground longer than broad.* (1) *Col. 2, 19.* (2) Hygin. (3) Charis. (4) *Ap. Grom. scriptt.*

¶ Strigatus, a, um. adj. *Longer than broad by half.* ¶ Strigatus ager, *a field that ran in length from north to south,* *Aggen. § scamnatus, from west to east,* *Id.*

Strigil, sed sepe Strigilis, Æ. f. [à stringo; quod eo equi, & in balneis homines stringuntur] (1) *A horsecomb, a currycomb; also a scraper, or flesh brush.* (2) *An instrument used in bathing, to rub filth and sweat from their bodies.* (3) *Also cloths, or napkins, wherewith wrestlers bound, or wiped, themselves after their exercise.* (4) *A little piece of fine gold found in mines.* (5) *Also a small tube, or syringe.* (6) *A crease in chamfered work.* (7) *Some take it for a kind of long wiffel in the cited places.* (1) Papula strigile raduntur, *Col. 6, 31.* (2) I,

puer, & strigiles Clispini ad balnea defer, *Perf. 5, 126.* (3) *Plin. 31, 11.* (4) *Id. 33, 3.* (5) *Cels. 6, 7, 1.* (6) *Vitr. 4, 4.* (7) *Si ad illam ampulla aut strigilis accedat, Cic. de Fin. 4, 12. Conf. Plaut. Perf. 1, 3, 44.*

¶ Strigilicula, æ. f. dim. *A little currycomb,* *Apul. Flor. p. 777.* † Parva Strigilis.

† Strigium, ii. n. [fort. à stringendo] *A kind of Spanish garment,* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Strigmentum, i. n. [à stringendo] (1) *The scraping, that which is rubbed off.* (2) *The scouring, lees, or dregs, of oil; scraped from wrestlers bodies.* (1) *Anguillæ atterunt se scopulis; ea strigmenta viviscunt, Plin. 9, 51.* (2) *Gymnicorum fervo strigmenta gymnasii colligenti similis, Val. Max. 9, 14. extern. 2.*

† Strigo, Ære. neut. *interquiesco, Fesl.*

Strigo, Ære. n. *To breathe, or rest, in work; to stop, or stand still; as oxen sometimes do at plough in the middle of a furrow: so stop, as horses do in march, or travel; to bait and be rubbed down, when they come in strigam, Litt. ex Prop. sed non inveni; certe Phædrus.* § *Namque ubi strigandum, & ubi currendum est, scio, 3, 7.*

Strigo, oris, vel Strigor, oris. m. [Strigones densarum virium homines, quod inter se constricti atque arctati sunt, *Fesl.*] (1) *A strong and well compact man,* (2) *or ship.* (1) *Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 46.* (2) *Interpr. Salm.*

Strigosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [à strigando, V. quippe bos, qui in arando strigat, id est, præ macie interquiescit] (1) *Lean, lank, scraggy, thin.* (2) *Nothing but skin and bone, bide-bound, as cattle sometimes are.* (3) † *Met. Sleno, slender, shifting, boggling.* (4) *Also lean, barren, jejune, empty.* (1) § = *Precarius canis neque tam strigosus aut pernix debet esse, quam qui damas cervosque sectatur, nec tam obesus & gravis, quam villæ horreique custos, Col. 7, 11.* = *Placidè ac lentè pabuletur caper, ut largi sit uberis, & non strigosissimi corporis, Id. 7, 6.* (2) *Scuta hostium vetera notavit & strigosiores equos, Liv. 27, 47.* (3) *Lucil.* (4) *Lyfias est certè strigosior, Cic. de Clar. Or. 64.*

Stringendus, a, um. part. *To be bound, or tied up,* *Cic. Off. 3, 31. sed al. leg. adstringendus.*

Stringens, tis. part. *Binding up.* Geminumque latus stringentia longè Utraque perpetuo discriminat æquæ tractu, *Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 289.*

Stringo, Ære, xi, ictum. act. (1) *To grasp, or hold fast.* (2) *To tie hard, or close; to truss up, to bind.* (3) *To bring into a body, or lump.* (3) *Met. To press upon, to affect deeply.* (5) *To thin the boughs of trees, to lop, or cut.* (6) *To make naked, or bare; to draw.* (7) *Met. To spend, or waste.* (8) *Met. To touch lightly, brush, or graze upon.* (9) *To touch briefly, to relate concisely.* (10) *To beat down in order to gather.* (1) *Apprehensum quid manu stringere, Plin. Dente pedem stringit, Or. Met. 11, 776.* (2) = *Cras te, quasi Dircei olim duo goats Jovis ad taurum devinxere, item hodie te stringam ad carnarium, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 66.* *Fragili culmo hordea stringere, Virg. Geor. 1, 317.* (3) *Stringere venas Ferventis massæ crudo de pulvere, Perf. 2, 67.* (4) *Animum patriæ strinxit pietatis imago, Virg. Æn. 9, 294.* (5) = *Tum stringe comas, tum brachia tonde, Id. Geor. 2, 368.* *Hic ubi densas Agricola stringunt frondes, Id. Ecl. 9, 61.* (6) ¶ § *Stringere cultrum, Liv. gladium, Virg. Æn. 10, 566. ensen, to draw it, Id. Et metaph. § Stringere bellum. Hoc deerat unum populi Romani malis, jam ut ipse inter se parricidiale bellum domi stringeret, Flor. 3, 21, 1.* (7) *Præclaram ingrâtâ stringit malis ingluvie rem, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 8.* (8) = *Littus ama, & lævas stringat sine palmula cautes, Virg. Æn. 5, 163.* *Canis extento stringit vestigia rostro, Or. Met. 1, 536.* *Hunc primum levis hasta strinxerat, Virg. Æn. 9, 577.* (9) = *Precis stringam revocatam ab origine famam Narrandi metis, brevitèrque antiqua revolvam, Sil. 10, 48.* (10) *Quernas glandes tum stringere tempus, Et lauri baccas, Virg. Geor. 1, 305.*

Stringor, i. pass. *To be bound, &c.* *Or. Met. 14, 136.*

Stringor, oris. m. *A congealing, a chillness.* § *Stringor aquæ, Lucr. 3, 693.*

Strio, Ære. act. [à stringo] (1) *To chamfer, or make rabates, or channels, in timber, or stone.* (2) *To breathe and stand still, before they come to land's end, as oxen.* (1) *Vitr. 4, 3.* (2) *Meliùs est versum peragi, nec striare in actu sæpius, Plin. 18, 19.*

† Stritabilitæ, arum. f. pl. *id. quod Attæ, Varr. [à stritando, i. e. ægrè sistendo]* Sic dicuntur mulieres, quæ & scrupedæ, *Id. al. leg. Strictipellæ, q. v.*

† Stritavus, i. m. ant. *pro Tritavus, Fesl.*

† Strito, Ære. neut. [ant. *pro Trito, Scal. ex Fesl.*] Stritat qui ægrè sistit, *Varr. L. L. 6. ubi vid. Scal. Conject.*

Strix, Ægis. f. [à stringo, pro stringo] (1) *A channel, furrow, hollow gutter, or strake, in rabeating of pillars.* (2) * *A screech-owl, an unlucky kind of bird [à Στρίγξ]* (3) *A hag, a fairy, a goblin.* (1) *Vitr. 4, 4.* (2) *E teclis strix violenta canat, Tib. 1, 5, 52.* (3) *Quæ striges comederunt nervos tuos? Petr. c. 134.*

* Ströbilus, i. m. [Στρόβιλος, Gr.] (1) *The artichoke.* (2) ¶ *A wild pine tree, a pine apple.* (3) *Also a whirlingwind.* (1) *Plin.* (2) *Matth. ex Galeno.* (3) *Plin. 2, 48.*

* Ströbus, i. f. [à στρέφω verito, quia rami ejus tortiles] *A tree whereof perfumes were made, mixed with the wine of dates, Plin. 12, 17.*

* ¶ Ströma, Ætis. n. [Στρέμμα, Gr. à στρένω, sterno] *Any thing spread on the ground, or under a thing; a coverlet, or counterpane, laid on a bed, Jul. Cap.*

* Stromabus, i. m. [à Στρόμος, Gr.] *A shell fish of the sea, that hath a leader whom they follow as their king, Plin. 32, ult.*

* Strongyle, es. f. [Στρογγυλη, Gr.] *A kind of alum in round lumps, Plin. 32, ult.*

* Ströpha, æ. f. [Στρεφή, Gr. à στρέφω, verito] *Subtlety in arguing, a wilily deceit, a wile, a trick, or shift; a quirk, or fetch. Inveniam aliquam stropham, agamque causam tuam, Plin. Epist. 1, 18, 6.* *Nihil stropharum est, jam salarium dandum est, Mart. 3, 7. Conf. Sen. Epist. 26.*

* Ströphiarius, ii. m. *He that maketh, or sell-eth, womens neck-kerchiefs, or garlands, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42.*

* Ströphiolum, i. n. dim. *A little garland, or chaplet; a little neck-kerchief, or gorget, Plin. 21, 2.*

* Ströphium, ii. n. [Στρόφιον, Gr.] (1) *A garland of flowers which priests used to wear,* (2) *also women; a twisted girdle.* (1) *Vid. Plin. 21, 2.* (2) *Strophio lætentes vineta papillas, Catull. 58, 65.*

* Ströphos, i. m. [Στρόφος, Gr.] *A fretting in the bowels, the gripeing of the guts, the belly ache, Cels. 6, 2.*

* ¶ Ströphosus, a, um. adj. *Troubled with the belly ache, Veg. † Colicus.*

* Ströphus, i. m. [à Στρόφος, Gr. idem] *A strop of leather. Remi circa scalmos strophis religati, Vitr. 10, 8.*

* ¶ Stroppus, i. m. [à Gr. Στρόφος, συνεστραμμένος λῶρος, *Hesych.*] (1) *An ornament worn by priests on their heads like a crown, a mitre.* (2) *Also the firing that tieth the ear.* (1) *Fesl.* (2) *Litt. ex Liv.*

* Ströpus, i. m. [ab eodem] *A slight chaplet, or garland, a wreath. Tenuioribus ærenis utebantur antiqui strepos appellantes, unde nata strophiola, Plin. 21, 2.*

* Structilis, le. adj. [à struo] *Made, or built, up of divers things, or pieces.* § *Columnæ structiles, Col. 11, 3. canales, Vitr. 8, 7.* *Structile cementum, Mart. 9, 77.*

* Structio, oris. f. verb. *The same as instructio. Building. Sternes inter spatia structionis, Pallad. 12, 22.*

* Structor, oris. m. verb. [à struo] (1) *A builder, mason, or carpenter, &c.* (2) *A purveyor, or provider of viands; a caterer.* (3) *Also a sewer who seteth the meat upon the table.* (4) *A carver who cutteth it up.* (1) *In aream tuam*

tuam veni; res agebatur multis structoribus, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 6. (2) Structores nostri ad frumentum profecti inanes redierunt, *Id. Attic.* 14, 3. (3) Convenientem materiam structor imposuerat cibum, *Petr.* c. 35. (4) Quae non egeant ferro structoris osellae, *Mart.* 10, 48, 15.

* Structura, æ. f. (1) *A building, a structure, a setting in due order.* (2) *A composition.* (1) Cementa structurae antiquae, *Liv.* 21, 11. § Structura balnei, *Pallad. R. R.* 1, 40. (2) § Verborum structura, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 3. carminis, *Or.* ex *Pont.* 4, 13, 4.

* Structus, a, um, part. (1) *Set in good array.* (2) *Built, made.* (3) *Piled up.* (4) *Laid, prepared.* (5) *Compacted, disposed, ordered.* (1) Structi utrinque stabant, *Liv.* (2) Templi saxo structa, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 84. (3) Structus super ignis acervos, *Tib.* 4, 1, 134. (4) § Scriptit ad Tiberium structas sibi insidias, preventum insidiatorem, *Tac.* 2, 65, fin. (5) = Eloquentia collocata & quasi structa, & nexa verbis, *Cic. Orat.* 41.

* Struendus, a, um, part. *To build, or be built.* Struendum vallum erat, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 65, 7.

* Struens, tis, part. *Building, raising.* Omnes praeter Lepidum, variis mox criminibus, fruente Tiberio, circumventi sunt, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 13, 3.

* Strues, is, f. [à struo] (1) *A pile, or heap, of any thing; as of wood, stones, bricks, &c.* (2) *Also a certain cake which the Paynims offered to their gods, a dish of several things heaped up at their offerings.* (1) § Strues lignorum, *Liv.* 21, 27. laterum, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 12. saxorum, *Curt.* 4, 3, 9. uvarum, *Plin.* 14, 4. Jano struem commoveto, *Cato*, 134. (2) Hæc adolet flammis cum strue farra suis, *Or.* *Fast.* 1, 276.

* || Strufertarii, òrum, m. pl. [ex struo, & facio] *They who brought the Feretum and the Strues to be offered; also they that did certain sacrifices at the trees that were burnt with lightning.* D: utraque notione vid. *Fest.*

* † Struix, icis, f. [omnium rerum extructio, à struo, *Fest.*] *A heap, or pile, of many things together.* § Struices patinariae, *Plaut. Men.* 1, x, 26. † Struices saxae, *Liv.* ap. *Fest.* † malorum, *Næv.* † Strues.

* Struma, æ. f. [à στρώμα, Gr. quod gutturi substrata sit] (1) *A wen, or swelling in the neck, or arm holes; a botch, a scrophulous humour: some take it to be the king's evil.* (2) *Also a bunch on the back.* (1) Struma est tumor, in quo subter concreta quadam ex pure & sanguine, quasi glandulae, oriuntur, *Cels.* 5, 28, 7. (2) Struma extantia quadam in tergo est, *Id.* Vatinii strumam sacerdotii διέλαψεν vestiant, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 9. ¶ Struma civitatis, *the botch, or pest, of the state*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 65.

* || Strumaticus, a, um, adj. *Troubled with a Struma, Firm.* † Strumosus.

* Strumea, æ. f. sc. herba [quod medeatur strumis, vel quod strumofam radicem habeat, *Ruell.*] *An herb wherewith begers make their flesh raw, pilewort*, *Plin.* 25, 15. ubi al. leg. Strumia.

* Strumofus, a, um, adj. (1) *Having a wen, or swelling.* (2) *Measley.* (1) *Juv.* 10, 109. (2) Strumofis sub lingua sanguis mittendus, *Col.* 7, 10.

* Struo, ère, xi, etum, act. [à στρώω, vel στρογγύω, sterno] (1) *To pile up, to raise high.* (2) *Met. To place, to order.* (3) *To build.* (4) *To put in array.* (5) *To make, prepare, or get ready.* (6) *To contrive, design, or devise; to forge.* (7) *To work, or procure.* (1) § Struere ad lydera mentes, *Or.* *Met.* 1, 153. ordine, non acervatim, *Vitr.* pyram ingentem, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 215. (2) = Collocationis est componere, & struere verba sic, ut, &c. *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 43. (3) Sepulcri Immemor struis demos, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 18. ¶ § Struere comam, *Petr.* quod *Juv.* *Aen.* d. ficare caput, *to dress it high.* (4) Ne struere auderent aciem, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 42. (5) § Struere fercula, *Col. Praef.* 1, 5. epulas, *Tac.* 15, 55, 4. penum, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 708. (6) § = Struere & moliri aliquid, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 64. menda-

cium, *Liv.* 23, 34. insidias, *Or.* *Met.* 1, 198. (7) § Struere odium in aliquem, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 51. crimen alicui, *Id.*

* Struor, i, pass. *To be built, or raised.* Simul à legionariis, peritiâ & arte præstantibus, plura struebantur, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 30, 3.

* Strupus, i, m. [de them. vid. Stropus] (1) || *A crown, garland, or wreath, put on the heads of images in the temples.* (2) *Also a string, or thong, to tie the ear to.* (1) *Fest.* (2) Remos iussit adligari strupis, *Liv.* ¶ Hinc Angl. a strap, or stirrup.

* || Struthium, i, n. in mimis præcipue vocant obscenam partem virilem, à salacitate, viz. στρουθία, passeris, *Fest.* † Penis.

* † Struthæa, æ. f. al. Strutnia mala. [à στρουθός, passer] *Quince pears, or pear quinces*, *Plin.* 15, 11. Subst. Struthea colutheaque appara, *Plaut. Perf.* 1, 3, 7.

* || Struthio, ònis, m. [ab eodem] *An ostrich, or ostrich*, *Capitol. pro*

* Struthiōcamēlus, i, m. [à στρουθός, passer, vel quævis avis, & κάμηλος, avicamelus, *Scal.* quod colli & crurum longitudine simile sit camelo, *Gesn.*] *An ostrich*, *Plin.* 10, 1, & 52.

* || Struthiōmēla, òrum, n. pl. [ex στρουθός, passer, & μέλον malum] *A little sort of quinces*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

* Struthium, ii, n. [στρουθίον, Gr. q. d. passerulus; à στρουθός, passer] *Fullers herb*, *Cels.* 5, 21, 8. = Saponaria, lanaria.

* Strychnus, i, m. [στρυχνός, Gr.] *An herb which maketh men mad that drink of it*, *Plin.* 28, 11. & 27, 8.

* Stüdens, tis, part. & adj. *Studying, a student.* Sed epistola est tam polita, quæ nisi à studente, non potest scribi, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 13.

* Studeo, ère, ui, neut. [à σπουδᾶ, festino, fut. secund. σπουδῶ, Ion. σπουδέω, Dor. στυδέω]

(1) *To study, to apply the mind to, to care for a thing, to mind it, to give one's self to it, to desire it; to endeavour and labour, affect, or covet, to do, or get it; to fancy, or like; to favour, or bear good will and affection to one.* (2) *To be a student.* (3) *To take care of, to provide for.* (4) *To favour.* (1) Dum studes verba dare nobis, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 8. § Studere laudi, pecunie, imperio, *Cic.* aliquid, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 31. in aliquid, *Quint.* || in re aliquid, *Gell.* 11, 2. ¶ novis rebus, *to rebel, to disturb the state*, *Liv.* (2) Tunc cum studeret, habebatur bonus declamator, *Sen. Controv.* 2, 10. Computavimus annos, non quibus studuimus, sed quibus viximus, *Quint.* 10, 2. (3) § Parentem habere, qui te nec amet, nec studeat tui, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 29, ex *pietate*. (4) § Studuit Catilinæ Cælius, *Id.* pro *Cæ.* 11, 5.

* Stüdētur, imperf. *They study, or endeavour, it.* Non enim provincie, sed nomini studebatur, *Flor.* 3, 10.

* S üdiō, è, adv. ius, comp. sümē, sup. (1) *Heedfully, diligently, carefully, studiously.* (2) *Earnestly, vehemently.* (3) *Affectionately.* (1) = Studiosè diligentèrque curare aliquid, *Cic. Att.* 16, 16. § Armari studiosius, *Nep. Agesil.* 3. (2) Aliquid studiosissimè persequi, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 28. Conquirere omnia studiosè, *Id.* pilâ ludere, *Id.* (3) Mater ubi accepit, cæpit studiosè omnia docere, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 36.

* Stüdīōsus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sümus, sup. (1) *Diligent, careful, learned.* (2) *Earnest, eager, desirous, affectionate.* (3) *Regards, studious of.* (4) Sub. *A student, a learned man.* (5) *A lover, an admirer.* (1) = Homo valde studiosus, & diligens, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 31. (2) § Studiosus venandi, pilæ, *Id.* de *Amic.* 20. Studiosior in aliquo colendo, *Id.* *Fam.* 5, 19. (3) = Quem existimationis meæ studiosissimum cupidissimumque cognovi, *Id.* *Verr.* 2, 47. Ar-

morum, quam conviviorum, apparatus studiosior, *Just.* 9, 7, 4. (4) Suscepi laborem utilem studiosis, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 5. (5) Viri sunt optimi, & tui similitum studiosi, *Id.* *Cæcin.* § Studiosi Catonis, *Nep. Cat.* 3.

* Stüdīum, ii, n. [à studeo] (1) *An earnest endeavour after any thing, good or bad.* (2) *Κατ' ἐξοχὴν, Study.* (3) *An art, a science.* (4) *Care,*

concern, regard. (5) *Purpose, design.* (6) *Inclination, temper, humour, fancy.* (7) *Delight, or pleasure.* (8) *Favour, good will, respect, regard, opinion.* (9) *Exercise, practice, employ.* (1) Studium est animi assidua & vehemens ad aliquem rem applicata magnâ cum voluntate occupatio, ut philosophiæ, geometriæ, &c. *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 25.

= Studia cupiditatesque honorum ambitionesque, *Id.* = Non omnes eadem alacritate ac studio in prælio utebantur, *Cæf. B. G.* 4, 24. Studium cognoscendæ virtutis, *Cic.* = Is vitia, quæ à naturâ habet, studio atque artificio quodam molli- tiæ condit, *Id.* pro *Cluent.* 26. (2) Græci otio, studiisque abundantes, *Id.* de *Or.* 1, 6. = Pa- bulum studii atque doctrinæ, *Id.* de *Sen.* 14. ¶ Totius vel hujus studii, vel artificii, vel facultatis disputatio, *Id.* in *Orat.* 1. (3) = Studia & artes à Græciâ traditæ, *Id.* *Q. frat.* 1, 1. (4) = Studium tuum curaque de salute meâ, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 15. (5) = Quo quisque animo, vel studio fecerit, ponderandum est, *Cic. Off.* 1, 15. (6) Frater dis- simili studio est inde ab adolescentiâ, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 16. (3) = In hoc est omnis vis amicitiae, vo- luntatum, studiorum, sententiarum consensus, *Cic. de Amic.* 4. ¶ Studium populi, non iudicium, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 4. (7) Florens studiis ignobilis otii, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 564. (8) Tua erga me offi- cia plena tui suavissimi studii, *Cic. Att.* 7, 17. (2) Hinc sciri potuit, quo studio vitam, te absente, exegerit, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 39.

Stultē, adv. ius, comp. sümē, sup. *Foolishly, unwisely, unadvisedly, like a coxcomb.* = Agere omnia stultē & incautē, *Cic. Att.* 7, 10. Stul- tius, *Cels. præf. op.* Hæc creduntur stultissimē, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 28.

¶ Stultilōquentia, æ. f. *Foolish discourse, talk, or babbling*, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 185.

¶ Stultilōquium, ii, n. *Foolish babbling*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 25.

¶ Stultilōqus, a, um, adj. *One that speaketh, or talketh, foolishly.* Tace, stultiloque, *Plaut. Perf.* 4, 3, 45.

Stultitia, æ. f. (1) *Folly, foolishness, silliness.* (2) *A sester name for levity.* (1) Pretium ob stultitiam fero, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 4. ¶ Nam omnis error stultitia est, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 13. (2) Vid. *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 22. & *Most.* 5, 2, 34.

¶ Stultivīdus, a, um, adj. *One that foolishly desireth to see that which is not to be seen.* Vox ex fabricâ *Plautinâ*, *Mil.* 2, 3, 64.

|| Stultulus, a, um, adj. dim. *Silly, or scots;*

some what simple, a foolatum, *Litt. ex Apul.*

Stultus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sümus, sup. [stolidus, per Sync. stolidus, stultus, stultus, *Voss.* & sanè stolidus, à stolo] (1) *Foolish, unwise, simple, silly, scots, unadvised.* (2) Sub. *A fool, a simpleton, a coxcomb, a sot.* (1) † Stultum impe- rare reliquis, quod nescit sibi, *Publ. Syr.* ¶ Hic homines prorsum ex stultos insanos facit, *Tac. Eun.* 2, 2, 23. † ¶ Ego stultum me esse existi- mo, fatuum non opinor, *Afran.* ¶ Nisi sis stul- tior stultissimo, the greatest fool in nature, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 26. (2) Stultorum plena sunt om- nia, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. Ne simus stultorum more molesti, *Caull.* 66, 137.

* Stūpa, æ. f. vel Stuppa, vel Stypa. [à στύπη, στύπη, στύπη, Gr.] *The coarse part of flax, tow, bards, oakum, to caulk ships with.* Faces, tardamque & malleolos stupæ illitos pice parari jubet, *Liv.* 42, 64. vid. & *Sunt. Ner.* 38. Udo sub robore vivit Stupa vomens tardum tu- mum, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 632.

* Stūpātus, a, um, adj. *Of, belonging, or serving, to dress, or beat, tow, or bards, with- all.* § Mailleus stupatus, *Plin.* 19, 1.

Stūpēfācio, ère, fēci, etum, act. [i. e. stupere facio] *To astonish, to surprise, to surprise, to scound, or stun, one.* Privatos luctus stupefacit publicus favor, *Liv.* 5, 59.

Stūpēfāctus, a, um, part. *Astonished.* Stupe- facti dicentem intueatur, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 13.

Stūpēfio, fieri, neut. pass. *To be astonished, or as- tonished; to be set on edge, of the teeth.* Ut ne stro- pēfiet Cynthia veru, *Prop.* 2, 13, 7.

* Stūpens, tis, part. *Surprised, astonished, &c.* Illis carminibus stupens aures Demittat belua-

centiceps,

centiceps, *Hor. Od. 2, 13, 33.* ¶ Vinum stupens, *palled, or dead, wine, that hath lost its strength, Plin. 14, 21.*

* Stūpeo, ēre, ui. neut. [ἀ σῦπος, stipes; ἀ τῦπω, Morl.] (1) *To be stupified, to be senseless.* (2) *To be astonished, to wonder, or be surprised.* (3) *To be charmed with.* (4) *To be dazzled, to be dim.* (5) *To falter.* (1) Animus lassus, curā confectus, stupet, *Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 5.* (2) Novum ut terræ stupeant luceſcere ſolem, *Virg. Ecl. 6, 37.* (3) Nemo magis rhombus stupuit, *Juv. 4, 120.* (5) Hic stupet attonitus roſtris, *Virg. Geor. 2, 508.* = Hunc capit argenti ſplendor; ſtupet Albius ære, *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 8.* (4) Cūm ſtupet infans acies ſulgeribus, *Id. Sat. 2, 2, 5.* (5) Verba ſtupuerunt ignavo palato, *Orn. Am. 2, 6, 47.*

* Stūpeſco, ēre. incept. *Idem.* Aſpiciat, admiretur, ſtupēſcat, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 26. ex pēdā.*

* Stūpeus, vel Stupēus, a, um. adj. [ἀ ſtupa] *Of hards, or raw.* ¶ Stūpea vincula, *reſes, Virg. Aen. 2, 236.* Stūpea manu flamma ſpargitur, *Id. Aen. 8, 694.* ¶ Stūpea retina-cula puppis, *cables, Ov. Met. 14, 547.*

* Stūpēdītas, ātis. f. *Numbneſs, ſtupidity, dullneſs, blackiſhneſs.* Incredibilem ſtupiditatem hominis cognoſcite, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 32.*

* Stūpīdus, a, um. adj. [ἀ ſtūpeo] (1) *Dis-mayed, aſtoniſhed, amazed.* (2) *Taken up, in a brown ſtudy.* (3) *Stupid, inſenſible, dull, ſenſeleſs, blackiſh.* (1) = Miſera timeo; ſtopida & ſine animo aſto, *Plaut. Pæn. 5, 4, 80.* Omnes timore ſtupidi obmutuunt, *Ad Herenn. 4, 52.* (2) Populus ſtudio ſtupidus in ſunambulo animū occuparat, *Ter. Hæyr. prol.* (3) = Stupidus & bardus, *Cic. de Fato, 5.*

* Stūpor, ōris. m. [ἀ ſtūpeo] (1) *Senſeleſſneſs, dullneſs.* (2) *Heavyneſs, dazzeleing, dimneſs.* (3) *Aſtoniſhment, amazement.* (4) *Meton. A dull, heavy, fellow.* (1) Qui ſenſus ſtupore ſuavitatem cibi non ſentit, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 55.* = torpor, *Ov. Met.* (2) Quod cūm uritur non ſentit, ſtuporem potiùs quàm virtutem putat, *Cic. pro Demo, 36.* (2) Oculos ſtupor urget inertes, *Virg. Geor. 3, 523.* (3) Admirari in ſtupore, *Cic.* (4) Iſte meus ſtupor nihil audit, nihil videt, *Catull. 18, 20.*

* Stuppa, æ. f. *Vid. Stupa.*

* † Stuprātio ōnis. f. verb. *A deſlowering, a raviſhing, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* Stuprātor, ōris. m. verb. *A raviſher, a whore-maſter.* Tumultu territus liquit ſuprator, *Sen. Hippel. 897.*

* Stuprātus, a, um. part. (1) *Raviſhed, deſlowered.* (2) *Bugged, abuſed.* (1) Stuprata per vim Lucretia à regis filio, *Cic. de Lin. 2, 20.* (2) (3) Simillimi feminis mares, ſtuprati, & conſupratores, *Liv. 39, 15.*

* † Stuprē. adv. *Boſely, ſhamefully, Feſt. Turpiter, ſcedē.*

* Stupro, ære. act. [ἀ ſtuprum] (1) *To deſlower, or raviſh, a woman.* (2) *To commit adultery.* (1) (3) Filiam meam quis integram ſtupraverit, *Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 47.* (2) Ingenuas matres familiās ſtupravit, *Cic. Fam. 3, 10.*

* Stupror, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be deſlowered, to be raviſhed.* Virginius interfecit filiam, ne ſtupraretur, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 22.*

* Stuprōſus, a, um. adj. *Given to whoring, naughty, lewd.* (3) Stuproſa mens, *Val. Max. 6, 3, 8.*

* Stuprum, i. n. [ἀ τῦω, tentigine laboro, *Ariſtoph.*] (1) *A deſlowering a virgin, or widow.* (2) *A rape.* (3) *Alſo Adultery.* (4) *Inceſt.* (5) † *Alſo reproach, ſhame, diſgrace.* (1) (3) Stupra dico, & corruptelas, & adulteria, inceſta denique, *Cic. Tule. 4, 35.* (2) Fit ſtuprum cum virgine, vel viduā; adulterium cum nuptā, *Papin. lege 6, 1. Dig. ad legem Juliam de adulterio, ſed ſæpe aliter, ut in ſeq. patebit.* (2) Lucretia oblatum ſtuprum voluntariā morte luit, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 22.* (3) Non ſat habet conjugem illexiſſe in ſtuprum, *Id. N. D. 3, 27.* Macronis uxorem ſolicitavit ad ſtuprum, *Suet. Cal. 12.* (4) Clodius cum ſore germanā nefarium ſtuprum fecit, *Cic.*

pro *Mil. 27.* (5) Perire mavolunt, quàm cum ſtupro redire ad ſuos populares, *Feſt. ex Næw.*

¶ Stūrio, ōnis. m. *qui & ſtirio. A ſurgeon, Juo. = Silurus, Auſon. turſio, Plin.*

Sturnus, i. m. *A bird called a ſtarling, or ſtare, Plin. 10, 42.*

* Stūgius, a, um. adj. [ἀπὸ τῆς τρυγῆς, quod non ſolūm odiſſe, ſed metuere & contriſtari, ſignificat] (1) *Belonging to bell, infernal.* (2) *Poiſonous.* (1) Stygium regem videre tremētem Tartara, *Col. 10, 64.* (2) Halitus exit oie niger Stygio, *Ov. Met. 3, 76.*

* Stūlobāta, æ. vel Stūlobātes, æ. m. [ex τῦλος & βάσις, columnæ pes] (1) *The footſtool of a pillar, or that whereon it ſtandeth; a pedeſtal.* (2) *Alſo a trough of timber to convey water into a ciſtern.* (1) (3) Ab epiſtylio ad Stūlobatum, *Varr. R. R. 3, 5.* (2) Aquā cūm intra Sylobatas venit, *Varr. R. R. 2, 13.*

* Stūlus, i. m. [ἀ τῦλος, prop. columna] (1) *A ſtyle, or pin, to write with upon wax tables; alſo a character, or manner of writing; a pillar.* (1) *Plin.* (2) *Alſo a peg, or pin; as of a dial.* (2) *Col. Vid. Stilus.*

* Stūmma, ātis. n. [τῦμμα, Gr. i. e. ἀπὸ τῆς τῦφειν, Gr. à ſtringendo, vel condenſando] *The groſs, or thick matter, of any ointment; the groſs, or thick ſubſtance, or dregs, remaining after ſqueezing, or ſtraining, Plin. 13, 3.* (3) *Hepyſma, Id.*

* † Stūptēria, æ. f. [τῦπτῆρια, Gr. à τῦφειν, ſtringere; quia valde aſtringit] *alum, Ulp.*

* Stūpticus, a, um. adj. [ἀπὸ τῆς τῦφειν, ſc. à ſtringendo] *Aſtringent, binding, ſtyptick, Plin. 24, 13. Lat. Reſtringens.*

* Stūrax, ācis. m. & f. [τῦραξ, Gr.] *A ſweet gum called ſtorax, from a tree of the ſame name, whereof there are two kinds, one called ſtorax calamites, becauſe it was brought out of Syria in reeds, and that is the right ſtorax, by Virgil, called Idæus, in Ceiri, 168. but Plin. 25, 12. denyeth it to grow there; the other mixed with moiſt roſin and oil, called alſo ſtillatitia, or liquid ſtorax.*

S ante U.

* Suāda, æ. f. [à ſuadeo] *The gōdeſs of eloquence, or perſuaſion* Πειθὼ quam Græci vocant. hanc Suadam appellavit Ennius, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 15.*

* Suādēla, æ. f. (1) *Fair ſpeech, perſuaſion.* (2) *The ſame as Suada.* (1) Perducebam illam ad me ſuadēlā meā, *Plaut. Ciſt. 2, 3, 24.* (2) At bene nummatus decorant Suadela, Venuſque, *Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.*

* Suādendus, a, um. part. *To perſuade, or be perſuaded.* Accitus & ipſe per trib. plebis in curiam ad ſuadenda quæ vicerentur, *Suet. Tib. Claud. 10.*

* Suādens, tis. part. *Perſuadeing.* Ut pelago ſuadente etiam retinacula ſolvas, *Ov. Epist. 7, 55. Conf. Sil. 10, 61.*

* Suādeo, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. [ab ἡδῶ, delecto, ſut, ſecund. ἡδῶ, Ion. ἡδέω, ſuadeo] (1) *To perſuade one by fair means.* (2) *To adwiſe, or counſel; to put one in mind.* (1) (3) Nunquam deſiit ſuadere, orare, uſque adeo donec perpulit, *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 31.* (3) Illi perſuaſi, cui ne ſuadere quidem auſus eſſem, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 22.* (3) Non ſolūm ut eſſem legatus ſuaſit, ſed etiam oravit, *Id. in Prov. Conf. 17.* (3) Rogare alteris ſuaderēque, *Liv. 2, 2.* † (3) Ille qui non ſuadet, verat, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 46. ſed. al. leg. conſuadet.* = Hæc eō ſpectant, ut te hortet, & ſuadeam, *Cic. Fam. 3, 4.* (3) Suadere pacem, *Id. Fam. 7, 3. de pace, Quint. 3, 8.* (3) Modò quod ſuaſit amor, diſſuadet, *Plaut. Ciſt. 2, 1, 10.* (2) Suadent cadentia ſydera ſomnos, *Virg. Aen. 2, 9.*

* Suādētur. imperf. *It is adwiſed.* Minùs placet, magis quòd ſuadetur, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 44.*

* Suādus, a, um. adj. [à ſuadeo] *Tending to perſuade, having force ſufficient to perſuade.* (3) Suadus eror, *Stat. Theb. 4, 453.*

† Suāternicum, i. n. *Vox Scythica. A kind of yellow amber, Plin. 37, 2.*

Suāmet. ablat. [cum ſyllabicā adiectione met] *Of, or by, iſelf.* ¶ Suāmet vi, *by its own force, Plin.*

Suāpte ſponte. ablat. [à ſuus, cum adiectione pte] *Of his, or her, own accord, or motion.* Suāpte culpā genere capiunt genus, *Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 9.* Suāpte vagari animalia, *Lucr. 1, 1060. ubi al. ſubtu.*

* Suārius, ii. m. *A ſwineherd, Plin. 8, 51.*

* Suāſio, ōnis. f. verb. [à ſuadeo] *A counſeling, advice.* (3) Suāſio legis, *Cic. pro Cluent. 51.* Præcepta de ſuaſionibus, *Id. de Orat. 2, 81.*

* Suāſor, ōris. m. verb. *A counſelor, an adwiſer.* = Suāfor, & impulſor, & approbator profectionis meæ, *Cic. Attic. 16, 7.* (3) Alium dicentem audire eo ſenatum ſe adieſſe, ſuaſorem dicere coëgit, *Suet. Tib. 27.*

* Suāſoria, æ. f. ſc. oratio. *A perſuaſive.* Qui Agamemnonis ſuaſoriam exceperat, *Petron. Arb. c. 6.*

* Suāſorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, exhortation, or perſuaſion.* (3) Munus ſuaſorium, *Quint. 3, 8. Conf. ejuſd. 2, 1.*

† Suāſum, i. n. [color appell. qui fit ex ſtillicidio fumoſo in veſtimento albo] *A ſmokey, or dun, colour, Feſt. ex Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 16. ubi al. inſuaſum.*

* Suāſurus, a, um. part. *About to perſuade.* Neſcio an ſuaſurus fuerim omittere potiùs prævalida & adulta vitia, quàm hoc aſſequi, *Tac. Ann. 3, 53, 2.* Advocato conſilio, quum, quid omnes ſuaſuri eſſent, appareret, *Liv. 44, 26.* Minerva ſuaſura Telemacho, *Auſon. Perioch. 1. Odyſſ.*

* † Suāſus, ūs. m. id. *quod ſuaſio.* (3) Per vim vel ſuatum facere aliquid, *Ulp.*

* † Sūātim. adv. *Like a ſwine, Nig'd. ap. Non. 14, 190.* † Suis more.

* † Suāviātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A kiſſing, or buſſing, Gell. 18, 2. al. leg. ſuavitat. o.*

* † Suāviātor, ōris. m. verb. *A kiſſer, one that kiſſeth ſweetly, Ap. recent.*

* Suāvidicus, a, um. adj. *Pleasant, merry, pretty conceited.* (3) Suavidici verſus, *Lucr. 4, 181.*

* Suāvillum, i. n. dim. [à ſuavium] *A kind of cake, Cato, 84.* (3) A ſavillum.

* † Suāviloquens, tis. adj. [ex ſuavis, & loquens] *Pleasant in ſpeech.* Suaviloquenti ore Cethegus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 15. ex. pōdā.* (3) Suaviloquens carmen, *Lucr. 1, 944.*

* Suāviloquentia, æ. f. [ex ſuavis, & loquentia] *Swcet, or pleasant, language.* (3) Tribuere ſuaviloquentiam alicui, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 15.*

* † Suāviloquium, i. n. [qu. ex ſuavis, & loquium] *Idem, Aug.*

* † Suāviloquus, a, um. adj. [ex ſuavis, & loquor] *Fair ſpoken, courteous.* (3) Suaviloqui verſus, *Lucr. 2, 528.*

* † Suāvio, āre. act. [à ſuavium] *To kiſſe ſweetly, Non.*

* Suāvior, vel Sāvior, āri. dep. *To kiſſe, or buſſe.* Atticam noſtram cupio abſentem ſuaviari, *Cic. Att. 16, 3.*

* Suāvio, ōnis. m. [à ſuavium] *A wanton among wenches, a kiſſer, a ſweetheart, Litt. ex Cat.*

* Suāvīdolum, i. n. dim. [à ſuavium] *A little kiſſe; alſo a ſweetheart, a lover.* Suavīdolum dulce dulcius ambroſiā, *Catull. 96, 2.*

* Suāvis, e. adj. or. comp. ſſimus, ſup. [ab ἡδῶ] (1) *Sweet in ſmell, or taſte.* (2) *Pleasant, courteous, delightfull.* (1) (3) Muſtum necdum ſuave eſt, ſed tantummodo dulce, *Macrobi. Sat. 7, 7.* (3) Flores ſuavis, *Lucr. 1, 7.* (3) Quod ſuavis eſt aliis, aliis fit amarum, *Id. 4, 662.* (2) (3) Suavior ſermo, *Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 24.* Amor ſuaviſſimus, *Plaut. Ciſt. 1, 1, 45.*

* Suāvitas, ātis. f. *Pleasantneſs, ſweetneſs.* (3) Odoris ſuāvitas, *Plin. 12, 24.* Suāvitas oris ac vocis, *Nep. Attic. 1.* Oſtrum habet aſpectūs ſuavitatem, *Vitr. 7, 13.*

* Suāviter. adv. ius, comp. *Sweetly, pleasantly, delightfully, Cic. de Orat. 3, 11.* = jucundē. *Suavius, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 130.*

* Suāvītudo,

* Suāvītudo, dñis. f. *Sweetness, delight, my sweeting*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14. † Suavitas.

* Suāvium, & Sāvium, ii. n. [à suavitate] (1) *A kiss*. (2) *A sweetheart, a dear, a darling*. (3) *A lip*. (1) Savia super savia, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 1, 38. Suavia propellens oppositâ dextrâ, Prop. 2, 29, 39. (2) Meum suavium, quod agitur? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3. (3) Labiis dum ducant eum, majorem partem videas valgis suavis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 16.

* Sub, præp. [ex sub] ¶ Sub quando signif. ad locum, accus. jungitur; quando in loco, ablativo, Prisc. quod tamen non est perper. ut in exemplis adductis patet; in compos. modò totalem vim retinet, ut sub jicio; modò diminutivam, ut subrideo, subtristis: aliq. sign. sentiat, ut subiepo; aliq. sursum, ut surrigo. Mutat b in sequentem consonam, quando à c vel f, vel g, vel m, vel p, vel r, incipiunt ea, quibus compon. (1) Under. (2) About, near to. (3) Next after, a little before. (4) At the point of. (5) In. (6) Under the power of. (7) Per coram. (1) § Sub vestimentis, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 32. Sub scaly tabernæ librariæ, Cic. Phil. 2, 9. arinis, Virg. Geor. 2, 116. ¶ Sub conditionem, upon condition. (2) § Sub lucis ortum, Liv. 27, 15. noctem, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 19. Sub excessu Tiborii, Suet. Neron. 5. (3) Sub eas, tunc recitatie sunt, Cic. (4) § Sub adventum, Liv. 27, 15. adventu, Flor. (5) Sub dio capiendus est locus, Varr. Sub ingenti iustrat dum singula templo, Virg. Æn. 1, 457. ¶ Sub manu habere, in readiness, Suet. (6) Sub dominâ meretrice fuisse turpis, Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 25. (7) Tanto sub oculis accepto detrimento, Cæf. B. C. 1, 71.

Subabsurdè, adv. *Somewhat absurdly*. § Subabsurdè falsèque dicere, Cic. de Orat. 2, 68.

Subabsurdus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat absurd, or awkward*. § Subabsurdum tempus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 67.

Subaccūs, ãre. aët. *Somewhat to blame, or find fault with*. = Discessum meum reprehendere & subaccusare voluisti, Cic. pro Planc. 35.

Subaccūs, ãri. pass. *To be somewhat blamed*. Addebant etiam, me desiderari, subaccusari, Cic. Attic. 16, 7.

* † Subacidulus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & acidulus] *A little sourish*, Litt. ex Catone, 108. ubi quidem teg. subacidus.

* Subacidus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & acidus] *Somewhat sour, or sharp*. Si subacidum erit vinum, non durabit, Cato, 108. ¶ Eile debet lenis, non subacidus, odore tantum austers, Plin. 12, 25.

* † Subactarius. [à subigendo] *A currier, or corier*, Jun. † Corrierus, Plin.

* Subactio, ñis. f. verb. [à subigo] *A kneading, working, or exercising*, Litt. ex Cic. sed quere. Bacillorum subactioibus in testario recipit soliditatem, Vitruv. 2, 4.

* † Subactor, ñis. m. verb. [ex sub, & actor] *A buggerer*, Lampr. † Cinæus.

* Subacturus, a, um, part. [ex sub, & acturus] *About to conquer, or subdue*. Quos Spitanes fame in deditionem subacturus obsedit, Curt. 7, 31.

* Subactus, a, um, part. [à subigor] (1) *Conquered, subdued, brought under*. (2) *Well tilled, cultivated, improved*. (3) *Constrained, forced*. (4) *Kneaded, wrought with hands*, Met. exercised, practised. (1) = ¶ In isto bello non recreatus, neque repositus, sed subactus oppressusque P. R. est, Cic. pro S. Psc. 47. = Galli subacti ac bello domiti, Id. pro Fent. 1. = Victi & subacti populi, Id. ib. 12. (2) = Subacta & pura humus, Id. de Sen. 17. (3) Multitudine periclitantium subactus, Tac. Ann. 6, 16, 4. (4) = Milites subacti atque durati bellis, Liv. 42, 52.

* Subactus, ñs. m. [ab eodem] *A working, or kneading, dough*. Optimum frumentum est, quod in subactu congi in aquæ capiat, Plin. 18, 7. ¶ Vix rep. in alio casu.

¶ Subadjuva, æ. m. *An underhelper, or assistant*, Not. 1. r. p.

Subadmovere, ãre. aët. *To put gently to*, Col. 6, 36.

¶ Subæger, ra, um, adj. *Somewhat sick*, Litt. ex Celf.

¶ Subægrè, adv. *Hardly, sickly*, Litt. ex Lucr. Subægratus, a, um, adj. ex part. *That is brast within, and gold, or other metal, without; as brast money*. Nequa subægrato mendosum tinniat auro, Pers. 5, 106.

* Subagitation, ñis. f. verb. [ex sub, & agitatio] *Sensu obicæen*, Plaut. Capt. Epil. 2.

* Subagitation, ñis. f. [ex sub, & agitatio] (1) *She that grateth, or grieveth*. (2) *Sensu obicæen*. (1) Petron. (2) Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45. quæ Græcè τριτάτος.

* Subagito, ãre. aët. [ex sub, & agito] *To grope, to be busy with one, to have to do with a woman*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 6.

* Subagrestis, e. adj. *Somewhat rude; a little clownish, or country like*. = Sonare subagrestie quiddam, & planè subrusticum, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 74.

* Subalbicans, tis. part. [à seq.] *A little whitish*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

* Subalbico, ãe. neut. [ex sub, & albico] *To be somewhat white*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

* Subalbicus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & albidus] *Somewhat white*. § Postula subalbica, Cels. 5, 28, 15.

* † Subalbus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & albus] *Idem*, Litt. ex Lucr.

* Subalpīnus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & Alpinus] *Under the Alps*. § Montes subalpini, Plin. 25, 7.

¶ Subalternatim, adv. *Successively, by turns*. † Alternis vicibus.

¶ Subalternatio, ñis. f. verb. *Succession by turns*. † Alternatio.

¶ Subalternator, ñis. m. verb. *He that succeeds in course*, Boët. † Successor.

¶ Subalterno, ãre. aët. *To succeed by turns*, Plaut. Ov. † Alternis superiorem esse & inferiore.

¶ Subamāro, ãre. aët. *To make somewhat bitterish*, Seren.

Subamārus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat bitter, bitterish*. ¶ Aliis dulcia, alios subamara delectant, Cic. de Fato, 4. Fastidium subamarā ali quā te relevatur, Id. de Inv. 1, 17.

Subaquilus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & aquila; à colore aquilæ] *Somewhat brown of colour*. § Corpus subaquilum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9.

* † Subarāto, ñis. f. verb. [ex subaro] *An aring, or poughing*, Litt. ex Plin.

¶ Subarator, ñis. m. verb. [ab eodem] *A plougher under, or harrow*, Plin. 17, 24.

Subarescens, tis. part. *Being somewhat dry*, Vitruv. 7, 3.

Subaresco, ãre. incept. *To be somewhat dry*, Vitruv.

* † Subarguto, ãre. aët. [ex sub, & arguto] *To plead shrilly, to be somewhat shrill*, Macrobi.

* † Subargutus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & argutus] *Somewhat shrill, somewhat subtle*, Gell. 15, 38.

¶ Subaridè, adv. *Somewhat dryly*, Litt. ex Gell.

Subaro, ãre. aët. & Subarer. pass. [ex sub, & arare] *To ear, or plough up*, Plin. 16, 27.

¶ Subarrogans, tis. adj. *High minded, somewhat proud and stately*. ¶ Vix leg. sed Subarroganter, adv. *Somewhat proudly*. Vere or sic subarroganter facias, si dixeris, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 36.

* Subasper, ãra, ãrum, adj. [ex sub, & asper] *Somewhat sharp*, Cels. 5, 8.

Subassentens, tis. part. *Yielding, or agreeing, unto*. § Subassentientibus humeris, Quint. 11, 3.

† Subāter, ra, um, adj. *Somewhat black*, Litt. ex Plaut.

* Subātio, ñis. f. verb. [à subo] *A scow's going to the bear, a briming*, Plin. 8, 51.

¶ Subāus, ñs. m. verb. [ex eodem] *Idem*, Plin. op. Litt.

* † Subaudio, ãre, ãvi. aët. [ex sub, & audio] *To understand a word that is left out*, Alcon. Ped.

† Intelligo.

¶ Subauscultatio, ñis. f. verb. *A bearkening, or listening*, Boët.

Subauscultator, ñis. m. verb. *A listener, or bearkener*, Quint.

Subausculto, ãre. aët. *To listen, to bearken, to eavesdrop*, Cic. Fam. 10, 18. ¶ Palam audito, Id.

* Subausserus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & austerus] *Somewhat tart, or stale*. ¶ Vinum austerrum vel certè subausserum, Cels. 3, 6, sub fin. Vid. & eundem, 6, n. 8.

¶ Subballè, adv. *Somewhat muffleing, stammeringly, or flutteringly*, Spart.

Subballio, ñis. m. fictum nomen. *An under be bawd*. Tunc es Baluo? imò Subballio sum, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 13.

* Subbāicānus, i. m. [quod frequenter sub basilicis sparietur; qu. ex sub, & basilicanus] *One who walketh in piazzas and courts to enquire about news, an exchange walker*, Plaut. Cap. 4, 2, 35. = Subbāicānus, Cels. Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

* Subbibō, ãre. aët. [ex sub, & bibo] *To drink a little, to sipple, to get a cup*. ¶ Sive subbibit, five caret temeto, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59.

* † Subbīnus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & binus] *About two*. Ipsa (docet titulus causæ) quæ eclipsica signa Dixēe antiqui pariter subbina laborant, Manil. 4, 347. at clar. Bentl. legit sed bina.

Subblandior, ãri, ãtus. dep. *To flatter a little, to fawn upon, to wheedle*. Meretricium est viris alienis subblandire, Plaut. Casin. 3, 3, 22.

* Subcandīdus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat white*, Plin. 27, 8.

Subcāvus, a, um, adj. *Hollow underneath*. § Loca subcava terræ, Lucr. 6, 556. Conf. Caton. 152.

* Subcenturio, ñis. m. [ex sub, & centurio] *A petty captain, a lieutenant*, Liv. 8, 8.

* † Subcerniculum, i. n. [qu. ex sub, & cerniculum] *A ranging sieve, a fine boulder*, Litt. ex Pan.

* Subcerno, ãre. aët. [ex sub, & cerno] *To range meal, to drejs it in a boulder*, Plin. 18, 11.

¶ Subcilles, ium. m. pl. *Fest. Ref. Subilles*.

* † Subcineritius, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & cineritius] *Baked under the ashes*. § Panis subcineritius, Bibl.

Subcingo, ãre. aët. *To fortify, or fence; to undergird*, Cic. Verr. 5, 56. conf. Vitruv. 9, 7.

Subcingulum, i. n. *A braceing girdle, a belt, a cingle*. Ab Hippolytā subcingulum haud Hercules æquè magno abstulit periculo, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17.

* † Subcoactus, a, um, part. [ex sub, & coactus] *Made into felt, or wrought into a felt; of which kind of stuff the soldiers had their coats made, to escape shot, or darts*, Litt. ex Cæf. B. C. 3, 44. sed in opt. libris coactis.

* Subcæuleus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & cæruleus] *Blueish*, Cels. 6, 5, sub fin.

* † Subcæulus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & cæruleus] *Somewhat blue, or azure*, Litt. ex Cels.

* Subcæno, ãre. neut. *To make a short supper, to under sup*, Quint. 6, 4.

* Subcontumeliōse, adv. [ex sub, & contumeliōse] *Somewhat reproachfully, or spitefully*, Cic. Att. 2, 7.

* † Subcontumeliōsus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & contumeliōsus] *Somewhat reproachful, spiteful, or affrontive*, ex virtute adv. præced.

Subcrispus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat curled, or frizzled*, Cic. Verr. 2, 44. Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

* † Subcudescere, ãre. incept. [ex sub, & cudesco] *To wax raw*, Litt. ex Cels.

* Subcūdus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & crudus] (1) *Half raw, parboiled*. (2) *Not full ripe*.

(1) § Brassica subcruda, Cels. 2, 29. (2) Ulcus subcrudum incidendum, Id. 6, 13.

* Subcruentus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & cruentus] *Somewhat bloody*, Cels. 4, 18.

* † Subcuboneum, i. n. [qu. ex sub, & cuboneum; them. cubo] *pro succuba*, Nen. ex Tuimio.

centiceps, *Hor. Od. 2, 13, 33.* ¶ Vinum stupens, palled, or dead, wine, that bath lost its strength, *Plin. 14, 21.*

* Stūpeo, ēre, ui. neut. [ἀσέπος, stipes; ἀσέπων, *Morl.*] (1) To be stupified, to be senseless. (2) To be astonished, to wonder, or be surprised. (3) To be charmed with. (4) To be dazzled, to be dim. (5) To faulter. (1) Animus lassus, curā confectus, stupet, *Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 5.* (2) Novum ut terrae stupeant luceſcere ſolem, *Virg. Ecl. 6, 37.* ¶ Nemo magis rhombus stupuit, *Juv. 4, 120.* (5) Hic stupet attonitus roſtris, *Virg. Geor. 2, 508.* = Hunc capit argenti ſplendor; ſtupet Albius ære, *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 8.* (4) Cūm ſtupet infanis acies fulgeribus, *Id. Sat. 2, 2, 5.* (5) Verba ſtupuerunt ignavo palato, *On. Am. 2, 6, 47.*

* Stūpeſco, ēre. incept. *Idem.* Aſpiciat, admiretur, ſtupēſcat, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 26. ex pēdā.*

* Stūpeus, vel Stuppeus, a, um. adj. [ἀστυπα] Of hard, or iron. ¶ Stūpea vincula, *reſes, Virg. Æn. 2, 236.* Stupēa manu flamma ſpargitur, *Id. Æn. 8, 694.* ¶ Stūpea retina-cula puppis, cables, *On. Met. 14, 547.*

* Stūpēſtas, ātis, f. Numbneſs, ſtupidity, dullneſs, blockiſhneſs, Incredibilem ſtupiditatem hominis cognoſcite, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 32.*

* Stūpīdus, a, um. adj. [ἀστυπεος] (1) Diſmayed, aſtoniſhed, amazed. (2) Taken up, in a brotton ſtudy. (3) Stupid, inſenſible, dull, ſenſeleſs, blockiſh. (1) = Miſera timeo; ſtupida & ſine animo aſto, *Plaut. Pæn. 5, 4, 80.* Omnes timore ſtupidi obmutuunt, *Ad Herenn. 4, 52.* (2) Populus ſtudio ſtupidus in ſunambulo animum occuparat, *Ter. Hecyr. prol.* (3) = Stupidus & bardus, *Cic. de Fato, 5.*

* Stūpor, ōris, m. [ἀστυπεος] (1) Senſeleſſneſs, dullneſs. (2) Heavyneſs, dazzeleing, dimneſs. (3) Aſtoniſhment, amazement. (4) Meton. A dull, heavy, fellow. (1) Qui ſenſus ſtupere ſuavitatem cibi non ſentit, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 55.* = torpor, *On. Met.* ¶ Quod cūm uritur non ſentit, ſtuporem potiùs quàm virtutem putat, *Cic. pro Demo. 36.* (2) Oculos ſtupor urget inertes, *Virg. Geor. 3, 523.* (3) Admirari in ſtupore, *Cic. Catull. 18, 20.*

* Stuppa, æ. f. *Vid. Stupa.*

* † Stuprātio ōnis, f. verb. A deſlowering, a raviſhing, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* Stuprātor, ōris, m. verb. A raviſher, a where-maſter. Tumultu territus liquit ſtuprator, *Sen. Hippcl. 897.*

* Stuprātus, a, um. part. (1) Raviſhed, deſlowered. (2) Buggered, abuſed. (1) Stuprata per vim Lucretia à regis filio, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 20.* (2) ¶ Simillimi feminis mares, ſtuprati, & conſupratores, *Liv. 39, 15.*

* ¶ Stuprē. adv. Baſely, ſhamefully, *Fest. Turpiter, ſcēdē.*

* Stupro, āre. act. [ἀστυπρῶν] (1) To deſlower, or raviſh, a woman. (2) To commit adultery. (1) ¶ Filiam meam quis integram ſtupraverit, *Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 47.* (2) Ingenuas matreſfamilias ſtupravit, *Cic. Fam. 3, 10.*

* Stupror, āri, ātus. paſſ. To be deſlowered, to be raviſhed. Virginius interfecit filiam, ne ſtupraretur, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 22.*

* Stuproſus, a, um. adj. Given to whooring, naughty, lewd. ¶ Stuproſa mens, *Val. Max. 6, 3, 8.*

* Stuprum, i. n. [ἀστυπρῶν, tentigine laboro, *Ariſtoph.*] (1) A deſlowering a virgin, or widow. (2) A rape. (3) Alſo Adultery. (4) Inceſt. (5) † Alſo reproach, ſhame, diſgrace. (1) ¶ Stupra dico, & corruptelas, & adulteria, inceſta denique, *Cic. Tuſc. 4, 35.* ¶ Fit ſtuprum cum virgine, vel viduā; adulterium cum nuptā, *Papin. lege 6, 1. Dig. ad legem Juliam de adulterio, ſed ſape aliter, ut in ſeq. patebit.* (2) Lucretia oblatum ſtuprum voluntariā morte luit, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 22.* (3) Non ſat habet conjugem illexiſſe in ſtuprum, *Id. N. D. 3, 27.* Macronis uxorem ſolicitavit ad ſtuprum, *Suet. Cal. 12.* (4) Clodius cum ſore germanā nefarium ſtuprum fecit, *Cic.*

pro *Alil. 27.* (5) Peire mavolunt, quàm cum ſupro redire ad ſuos populares, *Fest. ex Næv.*

¶ Stūrio, ōnis, m. qui & ſtirio. A ſurgeon, *Juv. = Silurus, Auſon. turſio, Plin.*

Sturnus, i. m. A bird cailed a ſtarling, or ſtare, *Plin. 10, 42.*

* Stūgius, a, um. adj. [ἀπὸ τοῦ Στυγῆν, quod non ſolūm odiſſe, ſed metuere & contriſtari, ſignificat] (1) Belonging to hell, infernal. (2) Poiſonous. (1) Stūgium ſerem videre trementem Tartara, *Col. 10, 64.* (2) Halitus exit ore niger Stūgio, *On. Met. 3, 76.*

* Stūlōbāta, æ. vel Stūlōbātes, æ. m. [ἐκ Στυλός & βάσις, columnæ pedes] (1) The footſtool of a pillar, or that whereon it ſtandeth; a pedestal. (2) Alſo a trough of timber to convey water into a ciſtern. (1) ¶ Ab epistyllo ad Stūlobatum, *Varr. R. R. 3, 5.* (2) Aqua cūm intra Sylobatas venit, *Varr. R. R. 2, 13.*

* Stūlus, i. m. [ἀστυλος, prop. columna] (1) A ſtyle, or pin, to write with upon wax tables; alſo a character, or manner of writing; a pillar. (1) *Plin.* (2) Alſo a pig, or pū; as of a dial. (2) *Col. Vid. Stilus*

* Stymma, ātis, n. [Στύμμα, Gr. i. e. ἀπὸ τοῦ Στύφειν, Gr. à ſtringendo, vel condenſando] The groſs, or thick matter, of any ointment; the groſs, or thick ſubſtance, or dregs, remaining after ſqueezing, or ſtraining, *Plin. 13, 3.* ¶ Hepyſma, *Id.*

* ¶ Stūptēria, æ. ſ. [Στυπτηρία, Gr. à Στύφειν, ſtringere; quia valde aſtringit] Alum, Ulp.

* Stūpticus, a, um. adj. [ἀπὸ τοῦ Στύφειν, ſc. à ſtringendo] Aſtringent, binding, ſtyptick, *Plin. 24, 13. Lat. Reſtringens.*

* Stūrax, ātis, m. & f. [Στύραξ, Gr.] A ſweet gum called ſtorax, from a tree of the ſame name, whereof there are two kinds, one called ſtorax calamites, becauſe it was brought out of Syria in reeds, and that is the right ſtorax, by *Virgil*, called *Idæus*, in *Ceiri*, 168. but *Plin.* 25, 12. denyeth it to grow there; the other mixed with moiſt roſin and oil, called alſo *ſtillitia*, or liquid ſtorax.

S ante U.

* Suādā, æ. f. [ἀστυπεος] The gōdeſs of eloquence, or perſuaſion Πειθώ quam Græci vocant. hanc Suadam appellavit Ennius, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 15.*

* Suādēla, æ. f. (1) Fair ſpeech, perſuaſion. (2) The ſame as Suada. (1) Perducebam illam ad me ſuadēlā meā, *Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 24.* (2) At bene nummatum decorant Suadela, Venuſque, *Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.*

* Suādendus, a, um. part. To perſuade, or be perſuaded. Accitus & ipſe per trib. plebis in curiam ad ſuadenda quæ vicerentur, *Suet. Tib. Claud. 10.*

* Suādēns, tis. part. Perſuadeing. Ut pelago ſuadente etiam retinacula ſolvas, *On. Epiſt. 7, 55. Conf. Sil. 10, 61.*

* Suādeo, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. [ἀστυπεος, deſeō, fut. ſecund. ἐδῶ, Ion. ἐδέω, ſuadeo] (1) To perſuade one by fair means. (2) To adviſe, or counſel; to put one in mind. (1) ¶ Nunquam deſtuit ſuadere, orare, uſque adeò donec perpulit, *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 31.* ¶ Illi perſuaſi, cui ne ſuadere quidē aſus eſſem, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 22.* ¶ Non ſolūm ut eſſem legatus ſuaſit, ſed etiam oravit, *Id. in Prov. Conf. 17.* ¶ Rogare alter-nis ſuaderēque, *Liv. 2, 2.* ¶ Ille qui non ſua-det, verat, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 46. ſed. al. lig. conſuadet.* = Hæc eò ſpeclant, ut te hortet, & ſuadeam, *Cic. Fam. 3, 4.* ¶ Suadere pacem, *Id. Fam. 7, 3. de pace, Quint. 3, 8.* ¶ Modò quod ſuaſit amor, diſſuadet, *Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 10.* (2) Suadent cadentia ſydera ſomnos, *Virg. Æn. 2, 9.*

* Suādētur, imperf. It is adviſed. Minus placet, magis quòd ſuadetur, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 44.*

* Suādus, a, um. adj. [ἀστυπεος] Tending to perſuade, having force ſufficient to perſuade. ¶ Suadus ruor, *Stat. Theb. 4, 453.*

† Sualternicum, i. n. Vox Scythica. A kind of yellow amber, *Plin. 37, 2.*

Suāmet, ablat. [cum ſyllabicā adjectione mei] Of, or by, itſelf. ¶ Suāmet vi, by its own force, *Plin.*

Suāpte ſponte. ablat. [à ſuus, cum adject. pte] Of his, or her, own accord, or motion. Suāpte culpā genere capiunt genus, *Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 9.* Suāpte vagari animalia, *Lucr. 1. 1060. ubi al. ſubtu.*

* Suārius, ii. m. A ſwineherd, *Plin. 8, 51.*

* Suāſio, ōnis, f. verb. [à ſuadeo] A counſeling, advice. ¶ Suāſio legis, *Cic. pro Cluent. 51.* Præcepta de ſuaſionibus, *Id. de Orat. 2, 81.*

* Suāſor, ōris, m. verb. A counſelor, an ad-viſer. = Suāſor, & impulſor, & approbator profeſſionis meæ, *Cic. Attic. 16, 7.* ¶ Alium dicentem auclere eo ſenatum ſe adūſſe, ſuaſorem dicere coëgit, *Suet. Tib. 27.*

* Suāſoria, æ. f. ſc. oratio. A perſuaſive. Qui Agamemnonis ſuaſoriam exceperat, *Petron. Arb. c. 6.*

* Suāſorius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, exhortation, or perſuaſion. ¶ Munus ſuaſorium, *Quint. 3, 8. Conf. ejuſd. 2, 1.*

† Suāſum, i. n. [color appell. qui ſit ex ſil-lidio fumoſo in veſtimento albo] A ſmokey, or dun, colour, *Fest. ex Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 16. ubi al. inſuaſum.*

* Suāsūrus, a, um. part. About to perſuade, Neſcio an ſuaſurus fuerim omittere potiùs præva-lida & adulta vitia, quàm hoc aſſequi, *Tac. Ann. 3, 53, 2.* Advocato conſilio, quum, quid omnes ſuaſuri eſſent, appareret, *Liv. 44, 26.* Minerva ſuaſura Telemacho, *Auſon. Perioch. 1. Odyſſ.*

* ¶ Suāsus, ūs, m. id. quod ſuaſio. ¶ Per vim vel ſuaſum facere aliquid, *Ulp.*

* † Suātīm. adv. Like a ſwine, *Nigid. ap. Non. 14, 190.* † Suis more.

* ¶ Suāviātio, ōnis, f. verb. A kiſſing, or buſſing, *Gell. 18, 2. al. leg. ſuavitatio.*

* ¶ Suāviātor, ōnis, m. verb. A kiſſer, one that kiſſeth ſweetly, *Ap. recent.*

¶ Suāvīdicus, a, um. adj. Pleaſant, merry, pretty conceited. ¶ Suavidici verſus, *Lucr. 4, 181.*

* Suāvillum, i. n. dim. [à ſuavium] A kind of cake, *Cato, 84.* ¶ A ſavillum.

* ¶ Suāvīloquens, tis. adj. [ex ſuavis, & loquens] Pleaſant in ſpeech. Suaviloquenti ore Cethegus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 15. ex. pōitā.* ¶ Suaviloquens carmen, *Lucr. 1, 944.*

* Suāvīloquentia, æ. f. [ex ſuavis, & loquen-tia] Sweet, or pleaſant, language. ¶ Tribuere ſuaviloquentiam alicui, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 15.*

* ¶ Suāvīloquium, i. n. [qu. ex ſuavis, & ¶ loquium] *Idem, Aug.*

* ¶ Suāvīloquus, a, um. adj. [ex ſuavis, & loquor] Fair ſpoken, courteous. ¶ Suaviloqui verſus, *Lucr. 2, 528.*

* ¶ Suāvio, āre. act. [à ſuavium] To kiſſ ſweetly, *Non.*

* Suāvior, vel Sāvior, āri. dep. To kiſſ, or buſſ. Atticam noſtram cupio abſentem ſuaviari, *Cic. Att. 16, 3.*

* Suāvio, ōnis, m. [à ſuavium] A wanton among wenchbeſ, a kiſſer, a ſweetheart, *Litt. ex Cat.*

* Suāvīolum, i. n. dim. [à ſuavium] A little kiſſ; alſo a ſweetheart, a lover. Suavīolum dulce dulcius ambroſiā, *Catull. 96, 2.*

* Suāvis, e. adj. or. comp. ſſimus, ſup. [ab hūc] (1) Sweet in ſmell, or taſte. (2) Pleaſant, courteous, delightfull. (1) ¶ Muſtum necdum ſuave eſt, ſed tantummodo dulce, *Macrob. Sat. 7, 7.* ¶ Flores ſuavis, *Lucr. 1, 7.* ¶ Quod ſua-vis eſt aliis, aliis ſit amarum, *Id. 4, 662.* (2) ¶ Suavior ſermo, *Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 24.* Amor ſuaviſſimus, *Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 45.*

* Suāvitas, ātis, f. Pleaſantneſs, ſweetneſs. ¶ Odoris ſuavitas, *Plin. 12, 24.* Suavitas oris ac vocis, *Nep. Attic. 1.* Oſtrum habet aſpectūs ſuavitatem, *Vitr. 7, 13.*

* Suāviter. adv. iūs, comp. Sweetly, pleaſantly, delightfully, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 11.* = jucundē. Suaviūs, *Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 130.*

* Suāvītudo,

* Suāvitudo, dñis. f. *Sweetness, delight, my sweeting*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14. † Suavitas.
 * Suāvium, & Sāvium, ii. n. [a suavitatē]
 (1) *A kiss*. (2) *A sweetheart, a dear, a darling*.
 (3) *A lip*. (1) Savia super favia, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 1, 38. Suavia propellens oppositā dextrā, Prop. 2, 29, 39. (2) Meum suavium, quid agitur? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3. (3) Labiis dum ducant eum, majorem partem videas valgis suaviis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 16.
 * Sub. prep. [ex sub] (†) Sub quando signis. ad locum, accus. jungitur; quando in loco, ablativo, Prisc. quod tamen non est perpet. ut in exemplis adductis patet; in compos. modō totalem vim retinet, ut subicio; modō diminutivam, ut subrideo, subtristis: aliq. sign. sensum, ut subrepto; aliq. sursum, ut surrigo. Mutat b in sequentem consonam, quando a c vel f, vel g, vel m, vel p, vel r, incipiunt ea, quibus compon. (1) Under. (2) About, near to. (3) Next after, a little before. (4) At the point of. (5) In. (6) Under the power of. (7) Per coram. (1) § Sub vestimentis, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 32. Sub icalas tabernae librariae, Cic. Phil. 2, 9. armis, Virg. Georg. 2, 116. § Sub conditionem, upon condition. (2) § Sub lucis ortum, Liv. 27, 15. noctem, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 19. Sub excessu Tiberrii, Suet. Neron. 5. (3) Sub eas, tunc recitatae sunt, Cic. (4) § Sub adventum, Liv. 27, 15. adventu, Flor. (5) Sub dio capiendus est locus, Varr. Sub ingenti iustrat domi singula templo, Virg. Aen. 1, 457. § Sub manu habere, in readyness, Suet. (6) Sub dominā meretrice fuisse turpis, Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 25. (7) Tanto sub oculis accepto detrimento, Cas. B. C. 1, 71.
 Subabsurdē, adv. *Somewhat absurdly*. § Subabsurdē falsēque dicere, Cic. de Orat. 2, 68.
 Subabsurdus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat absurd, or awkward*. § Subabsurdum tempus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 67.
 Subaccūs, āre. act. *Somewhat to blame, or find fault with*. = Discessum meum reprehendere & subaccusare voluisti, Cic. pro Planc. 35.
 Subaccūs, āri. pass. *To be somewhat blamed*. Addebant etiam, me desiderari, subaccusari, Cic. Attic. 16, 7.
 * † Subacidulus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & acidulus] *A little sourish*, Litt. ex Catone, 108. ubi quidem leg. subacidus.
 * Subacidus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & acidus] *Somewhat sour, or sharp*. Si subacidum erit vinum, non durabit, Cato, 108. § Ubi debet lenis, non subacidus, odore tantum austeris, Plin. 12, 25.
 * † Subactāries. [a subigendo] *A carrier, or corier*, Jun. † Corarius, Plin.
 * Subactio, ōnis. f. verb. [a subigo] *A leading, working, or exercising*, Litt. ex Cic. *suaviter*. Bacillorum subactionibus in lectario recipit soliditatem, Vitr. 2, 4.
 * † Subactor, ōnis. m. verb. [ex sub, & actor] *A buggerer*, Lampr. † Cineros.
 * Subacturus, a, um. part. [ex sub, & acturus] *About to conquer, or subdue*. Quos Spitalmenes fame in deditionem subacturus obsedit, Curt. 7, 31.
 * Subactus, a, um. part. [a subigo] (1) *Conquered, subdued, brought under*. (2) *Well tilled, cultivated, improved*. (3) *Constrained, forced*. (4) *Kneaded, wrought with hands*, Met. *exercised, practised*. (1) = § In isto bello non recreatus, neque restitutus, sed subactus oppressusque P. R. est, Cic. pro S. Pseud. 47. = Galli subacti ac bello domiti, Id. ib. 12. (2) = Subacta & pura humus, Id. de Sen. 17. (3) Multitudine periclitantium subactus, Tac. Ann. 6, 16, 4. (4) = Milites subacti atque durati bellis, Liv. 42, 52.
 * Subactus, ūs. m. [ab eodem] *A working, or kneading, dough*. Optimum frumentum est, quod in subactu congi in aquae capiat, Prin. 13, 7. § Vix rep. in alio casu.
 † Subadjuva, re. m. *An under-helper, or assistant*, Not. Irp.
 Subadmōreo, ēre. act. *To put gently to*, Col. 6, 36.

† Subaeger, ra, um. adj. *Somewhat sick*, Litt. ex Cels.
 † Subaegrē, adv. *Hardly, sickly*, Litt. ex Lucr.
 Subaeratus, a, um. adj. ex part. *That is brass within, and gold, or other metal, without; as brass money*. Nequa subaerato mendosum tinniat auro, Pers. 5, 106.
 * Subagitationē, ōnis. f. verb. [ex sub, & agitationē] *Sensu otiosum*, Plaut. Capt. Epil. 2.
 * Subagitatō, ōnis. f. [ex sub, & agitatrix] (1) *She that grates, or grieves*. (2) *Sensu otiosum*. (1) P. tron. (2) Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45. quae Gracē regēdā;
 * Subagrio, āre. act. [ex sub, & agito] *To grope, to be busy with one, to have to do with a woman*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 6.
 * Subagrestis, e. adi. *Somewhat rude; a little clownish, or country like*. = Sonare subagreste quiddam, & planē rusticum, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 74.
 * Subalbicans, ti. part. [a seq.] *A little whitish*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.
 * Subalbico, āe. neut. [ex sub, & albico] *To be somewhat white*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.
 * Subalbidus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & albidus] *Somewhat white*. § Postula subalbida, Cels. 5, 28, 15.
 * † Subalbus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & albus] *Idem*, Litt. ex Lucr.
 * Subalpīnus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & Alpīnus] *Under the Alps*. § Montes subalpini, Plin. 25, 7.
 † Subalternūm, adv. *Successively, by turns*. † Alternis vicibus.
 † Subalternatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Succession by turns*. † Alternatio.
 † Subalternator, ōnis. m. verb. *He that succeeds in course*, Boët. † Successor.
 † Subalternō, āre. act. *To succeed by turns*, Plaut. Ov. † Alternis superiorem esse & inferiorē.
 † Subāmāro, āre. act. *To make somewhat bitterish*, Seren.
 Subāmārus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat bitter, bitterish*. § Alii s dulcia, alios subāmāra delectant, Cic. de Fato, 4. Falsidium subāmāra ali quā se releverat, Id. de Inv. 1, 17.
 Subāquios, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & aquila; a colore aquilae] *Somewhat brown of colour*. § Corpus subaquium, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9.
 * † Subārāto, ōnis. f. verb. [ex subaro] *An arsing, or poughing*, Litt. ex Plin.
 † Subārator, ōis. m. verb. [ab eodem] *A plougher under, or harrow*, Plin. 17, 24.
 Subārescens, tis. part. *Being somewhat dry*, Vitr. 7, 3.
 Subāresco, ēre. incept. *To be somewhat dry*, Vitr.
 * † Subārgito, āre. act. [ex sub, & argito] *To plead falsely, to be somewhat shrill*, Macrob. † Amittē dicere.
 * † Subārgūtīlus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & argūtīlus] *Somewhat shrill, somewhat subtle*, Gell. 15, 38.
 † Subārīdē, adv. *Somewhat dryly*, Litt. ex Gell.
 Subāro, āre. act. & Subāror, pass. [ex sub, & aro] *To ear, or plough up*, Plin. 16, 27.
 † Subārrogans, tis. adj. *High minded, somewhat proud and stately*. § Vix leg. sed Subārroganter, adv. *Somewhat proudly*. Vere, or sic subārroganter facias, si dixeris, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 36.
 * Subāspēr, ēra, ērum. adj. [ex sub, & asper] *Somewhat sharp*, Cels. 5, 8.
 Subāstentens, tis. part. *Yielding, or agreeing, unto*. § Subāstententibus humeris, Quint. 11, 3.
 † Subāter, ra, um. adj. *Somewhat black*, Litt. ex Plaut.
 * Subātio, ōnis. f. verb. [a subo] *A few's going to the bear, a briming*, Plin. 8, 51.
 † Subāus, ūs. m. verb. [ex eodem] *Idem*, Plin. ap. Litt.
 * † Subāudio, īre, īvi. act. [ex sub, & audio] *To understand a word that is left out*, Ascon. Ped. † Intelligo.

† Subauscultatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bearkening, or listening*, Boët.
 Subauscultator, ōnis. m. verb. *A listener, or bearkener*, Quint.
 Subausculto, āre. act. *To listen, to bearken, to eavesdrop*, Cic. Fam. 10, 18. § Palam audito, Id.
 * Subauscultus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & auscultus] *Somewhat tart, or stale*. § Vinum auterum vel certē subauscultum, Cels. 3, 6, sub fin. Vid. & eundem, 6, n. 8.
 † Subbilitē, adv. *Somewhat muffleing, stammeringly, or stutteringly*, Spart.
 Subbailio, ōnis. m. fictum nomen. *An under leeward*. Tunc es Balio? imō Subbailio sum, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 13.
 * Subbāīcāus, i. m. [quod frequenter sub basilicis spatitur, qu. ex sub, & basilicanus] *One who walketh in piazzas and courts to enquire about news, an exchange walker*, Plaut. Cap. 4, 2, 35. = Subbāīranus, Cels. Cic. Fam. 8, 1.
 * Subbibo, ēre. act. [ex sub, & bibo] *To drink a little, to tiffle, to get a cup*. § Sive subbibit, sive caret remeto, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59.
 * † Subbīnus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & binus] *About two*. Ipsa (docet titulus causae) quae eclipsica signa Dixēe antiqui pariter subbina laborant, Manil. 4, 347. at clar. Bentl. legit sed bina.
 Subblandior, īri, ītus. dep. *To flatter a little, to jawn upon, to cooedie*. Meretricium est viris alienis subblandire, Plaut. Casin. 3, 3, 22.
 * Subcandidus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat white*, Plin. 27, 8.
 Subcāvus, a, um. adj. *Hollow underneath*. § Loca subcava terrae, Lucr. 6, 556. Conf. Caton. 152.
 * Subcenturio, ōnis. m. [ex sub, & centurio] *A petty captain, a lieutenant*, Liv. 8, 8.
 * † Subcernicūm, i. n. [qu. ex sub, & cerniculum] *A ranging sieve, a fine boulder*, Litt. ex Plin.
 * Subcerno, ēre. act. [ex sub, & cerno] *To range meat, to drejs it in a boulder*, Plin. 18, 11.
 † Subcilles, ium. m. pl. Fest. Reff. Subcilles.
 * † Subcineritius, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & cineritius] *Baked under the ashes*. § Pans subcineritius, Bibl.
 Subcingo, ēre. act. *To fortify, or perse; to undergird*, Cic. Verr. 5, 56. conf. Vitr. 9, 7.
 Subcingulum, i. n. *A bracing girdle, a belt, a circingle*. Ab Hippolytā subcingulum haud Hercules aequē magno abstulit periculo, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17.
 * † Subcoactus, a, um. part. [ex sub, & coactus] *Made into felt, or wrought into a felt; of which kind of stuff the soldiers had their coats made, to escape shot, or darts*, Litt. ex Cas. B. C. 3, 44. sed in opt. libris coactis.
 * Subcāuleus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & caeruleus] *Bluish*, Cels. 6, 5, sub fin.
 * † Subcāulus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & caeruleus] *Somewhat blue, or azure*, Litt. ex Cels.
 * Subcāno, āre. neut. *To make a short supper, to under sup*, Quint. 6, 4.
 * Subcontumeliōsē, adv. [ex sub, & contumeliōsē] *Somewhat reproachfully, or spitefully*, Cic. Att. 2, 7.
 * † Subcontumeliōsus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & contumeliōsus] *Somewhat reproachful, spiteful, or effrontine*, ex v' r' ute adv. praeced.
 Subcrispus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat curled, or frizzled*, Cic. Verr. 2, 44. Varr. R. R. 2, 5.
 * † Subcūdesco, ēre. incept. [ex sub, & cūdesco] *To wax raw*, Litt. ex Cels.
 * Subcūdus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & crudus] (1) *Half raw, parboiled*. (2) *Not full ripe*. (1) § Brassica subcruda, Cels. 2, 29. (2) Ulcus subcrudum incidendum, Id. 6, 12.
 * Subcruentus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & cruentus] *Somewhat bloody*, Cels. 4, 18.
 * † Subcūbōneum, i. n. [qu. ex sub, & cuboneum; them. cubo] *pro succuba, Nenn. ex Titinnio*.

Subcuneatus, a, um. adj. *Formed somewhat like a wedge.* § Subcuneati postes, *Vitr.* 6, 1.

* || Subcivus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & curvus] *Somewhat crooked, or sloping.* Amm.

Subcustos, ōdis. m. *An under keeper.* Quia Scledrus dormit, hunc subcustodem tortis ablegavit, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 54.

Subdebilis, e. adj. *Somewhat weak.* Suet. *Vesp.* 17.

Subdebilitatus, a, um. part. [qu. ex || subdebilitor] *Somewhat weakened.* Cic. *Attic.* 11, 4.

* || Subdecanus, i. m. [ex sub, & decanus] *A subdeacon.* Eccl.

Subdeficiens, tis. *Somewhat fainting.* Hac quāvis adhuc voce subdeficiens, vix proximis exaudientibus, dixerat, *Curt.* 7, 7, 20.

* Subdens, tis. part. [à subdo] *Putting under.* Quā subdente facem teris, radioque movente, *Manil.* 209.

* || Subdiacōnatus, ūs. m. [à seq.] *A subdeaconship.* Eccl.

* || Subdiacōnus, i. m. [ex sub, & diaconus] *A subdeacon.* Eccl.

* || Subdiāe, is. n. [à seq.] *A place, or open gallery, to walk in, without any covering.* Jun.

* Subdiālis, e. adj. [ex sub, & dialis; quod sub dio est] *Abroad in the air, without the house, open.* || Subdiāle pavementum, *a terrace-walk.* Plin. 36, 15. § Subdiāles inambulationes, *Id.* 14, 1.

Subdifficilis, e. adj. *Somewhat hard, or difficult.* § Quæstio subdifficilis, *Cic. de Am.* 19.

Subdiffido, ēre. neut. *To distrust, or mistrust, a little.* Subdiffidere cæpi, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 20.

|| Subdistinctio, ōnis. f. *A subdistinction.* Diom.

† Media distinctio.

|| Subdistinguo, ēre, xi, ūm. act. *To make a subdistinction.* Alcon. in Cic.

* Subditivus, a, um. adj. [à subdito] *That is not who, or what, he pretends to be; put, or laid, in the place, or room, of another; a changeling; counterfeit, foisted, forged, subditious.* || Libri subditivi, *books falsely fathered upon an author.* Quint. § Subditivus archipirata, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 27. servus, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 62.

* Subditivus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Put in the place of another, counterfeit, supposititious.* De illo subditivo Sofia nimis mirum est, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 35. Subditivum apud patrem arguere conatus est, *Suet. Ner.* 7.

* † Subdito, āre. freq. [à subdo] *To minister, or give.* Subditat stimulum præfens vis pericli, *Lucr.* 6, 602.

* Subditus, a, um. part. [à subdo] (1) *Put under.* (2) *Put in the place of another, counterfeit, subditious.* (1) Aquæ effervescent, subditis ignibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (2) Subditum se suspicatur, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 3, 11.

* Subdiu. adv. interdiu. [ex sub, & diu] *In the day time.* Subdiu sol hic agit perpetuum diem, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 79.

* || Subdival, ālis. n. [pars ædium, quæ sub divo est] *An open court, or place of a house uncovered.* Bibl.

* || Subdivālis, e. adj. [ex sub, & dialis, v infert.] *In the open air.* Amm.

* Subdo, ēre, ūdi, ūm. act. [ex sub, & do] (1) *To put under, to prop up.* (2) *To lay down, to throw down.* (3) *To put in the place of another, to substitute.* (4) *To supply, to furnish with.* (5) *To accuse falsely.* (6) *To set before.* (7) *To forge, to counterfeit.* (1) Ignem subdito, ubi bullavit vinum, ignem subducito, *Cato.* § Furcas vitibus subdere, *Plin.* 14, 12. || calcar equo, *Or. de Art. Am.* 2, 732. to spur him. Met. stimulos muliebri animo, to incite, *Liv.* 6, 34. (2) Omnes subdam sub solum, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 18. (3) Hic filium subdebat vicini, *Id. Merc.* Ut meum tergum stultitiæ tuæ subdas succidaneum, *Id. Epid.* 1, 2, 37. (4) Si cui honores subdere spiritus potuerunt, *Liv.* 1, 7. (5) Utque mos vulgò, quamvis falsis reum subdere, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 39, 2. (6) § Oculorum subdere visu, *Lucr.* 5, 102. (7) Fabianus subdidit testamentum, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 40.

* || Subdoceo, ēre, ūi, ūm. act, unde pass,

subdoceo [ex sub, & doceo] *To teach somewhat, or now and then.* Cicerones nostros meo potius labori subdoceri, quàm me alium vis magistrum quærere, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 4.

* || Subdoctor, ōris. m. verb. [à præced.] *An under teacher, an usher.* Auson. *Profess.* 22.

† Hypodidascalus.

* Subdoctus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Somewhat learned, an indifferent scholar.* Quint.

* Subdole. adv. [à seq.] *Cunningly, deceitfully, craftily.* = Subdole & versute aliquid invenire in causis, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 9.

* Subdulus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & dolus] *Full of deceits and wiles, deceitful, crafty, sly, cunning.* § Pellacia subdola, *Lucr.* 559. lingua, *Or. A. Am.* 1, 598. Mendacia subdola, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 5.

* || Subdōmo, āre. act. [ex sub, & domo] *To tame, unde*

* Subdōmor, āri. pass. *To be tamed, &c.* Sic isti solent superbi subdomari, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 112.

* Subdor, i. pass. [à subdo] *To be put under; Met. To be suggested, to be charged upon, or with.* Majestatis crimina subdebantur, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 67, 4. Quia id genus animalium aratio subditur, *Id.* 12, 24, 2.

* || Subdubitator, ōris. m. verb. [à seq.] *He that seemeth to doubt.* Aug. † Qui subdubitāt.

* Subdubito, āre. n. [ex sub, & dubito] *To be half in doubt, to be at a little stand.* Jam dico meum, antea subdubitabam, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 15. vid. & *Fam.* 2, 13.

Subduco, ēre, xi, ūm. act. (1) *To take, or draw, away; to withdraw, to remove.* (2) *To steal, to filch, to convey away privily.* (3) *To bold, or draw, back.* (4) *To reckon, to count, to cast an account.* (1) Ignem subdito, ubi bullavit vinum, subducito, *Cato.* Quos præfenti periculo fortuna subduxit, *Paterc.* 2, 72. || Subducere navem, to bring it ashore, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 577. (2) Quum dormiscit, ei subduco annulum, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 81. Subduxit mappas quatuor Hermogenes, *Mart.* 12, 29. (3) Subducito sursum animam quàm plurimum poteris, in triduo polypus excidit, *Cato.* 157. || Subducere supercilia, to knit the brows, to frown, *Sen. B.* 1, 1. (4) Syderum micantium subducet numerum prius, *Catull.* 59, 207. Adsidunt, subducunt, ad numerum convenit, *Cic. Attic.* 5, ult. || Subducere rationes, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 89. ratiunculam, *Id.* to cast it up. *Conf. Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 1.

Subducor, i. pass. *To be withdrawn, &c.* *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 6.

Subductarius, a, um. adj. *That wherewith any thing is drawn, or lifted, up.* || Funis subductarius, the rope of a crane, *Cato, R. R.* 12, & 68.

Subductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A drawing, or bringing, up; a hauling ashore.* (2) *A deduction or allowance; a rebatement.* (1) § Subductiones navium, *Vitr.* 10, 5. & *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 1. (2) *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 30.

|| Subductor, ōris. m. verb. *He that withdraweth.* Dig. † Qui subducit.

Subducturus, a, um. part. *About to withdraw.* Dixit, subductorum per simulationem rescindi quasdam naves, *Liv.* 37, 10.

Subductus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken away, conveyed away, withdrawn.* (2) *Stolen away.* (3) *Tucked up.* (4) *Brought ashore.* (5) *Cast up, as in accounts.* (1) Ne collapsa ruant subductis tecta columnis, *Juv.* 8, 77. (2) Subducta viatica plorat, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 54. Ignis æthereâ domo subductus, *Id. Od.* 1, 3, 30. (3) Tunicis subductis factus, *Id. Sat.* 1, 2, 26. || demissis, *Id. ibid.* (4) Naves subductæ ad reficiendum, *Hirt. B. Hisp.* 40. (5) Rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

|| Subdulcesco, ēre. incept. *To wax sweetish.* *Litt. ex Cels.*

Subdulcis, e. adj. *Sweetish, somewhat sweet.* *Plin.* 26, 8.

|| Subdūratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A little hardening.* *Litt. ex Cels. sed q.*

|| Subdūrator, ōris. m. verb. *He that hardeneth.* *Veg. op. Litt.*

Subdūrus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat hard.* *Cic. Pet. Conf.* 12.

* Subēdo, ēre, ēdi, ēsum. act. [ex sub, & ēdo] *To eat, or wear, away underneath; as water doth the foot of a stone wall.* E scopulo, quem rauca subederat unda, Decidit in pontum, *Or. Met.* 11, 783.

* Subēo, īre, īvi, vel īi, ūm. neut. [ex sub, & eo] (1) *To go under.* (2) *or into.* (3) *To mount, climb, or go, up.* (4) *To arise, spring, or grow, up.* (5) *To come in place of, to succeed.* (6) *To undertake.* (7) *To come into, to possess.* (8) *To come in one's mind.* (9) *To answer.* (10) *To undergo, to sustain, to hazard.* (11) *To interpose.* (12) *Also to invade, seize on, or assail.* (13) *To come gently, or leisurely.* (1) Pars ingenti subēre feretro, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 222. Quum asellus dorso subit onus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 20. § Subire duro labori, *Tib.* 1, 4, 41. (2) § Tecta subire, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 83. Animæ corpora subeunt, *Lucr.* 3, 736. (3) Mirum maximè adversis quidem funibus subire leones, &c. *Plin.* 8, 3. (4) Area cretâ solidanda tenaci, Ne subeant herbæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 179. (5) Optima quæque dies miseris mortalibus ævi Prima fugit, subeunt morbi, tristisque senectus, *Id. Geor.* 3, 67. (6) § In domini subeat partes litera, *Or. Ep. ex Pent.* 4, 9, 7. (7) Animum subibat spes, *Liv.* Animes religio subit, *Plin.* 5, 1. (8) § Subit cogitatio, *Liv.* 36, 20. mirari, *Plin.* cari genitoris imago, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 560. (9) Subit ille loquentem Talibus, *Claud. Paneg.* 8. (10) § Infamiam sempiternam subire, *Cic. Q. frat.* 3, 1. notam turpitudinis, *Id. in Pison.* 18. vindemiatorum aleam, *Col.* 3, 20. (11) Æneas subit mucronem, ipsumque morando sustinuit, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 798. (12) Timor subit animum, *Liv.* 39, 16. Clamabis, capiti vina subisse meo, *Prop.* 4, 2, 30. al. subesse. (13) Ponè subit conjux, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 724.

* Subēor, īri. pass. *To be undergone.* = Inimicitia sunt? subeantur; labores? suscipiantur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 71.

* Suber, ōris. n. [à subeo, quod mergi nequit, sed sub.t. Scal.] *A kind of oak, the cork tree, cork.* *vid. Plin.* 16, 8. & *Col.* 4, 26.

* || Subereus, a, um. adj. *Of cork.* *Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

* † Suberies, ei. f. [à suber] *A kind of tree wherewith is taken the strongest and best swimming cork.* *Fest. ex Lucil.*

Suberigo, ēre. act. *To raise up.* Isthmon curvatâ sublime suberigit undâ, *Sil.* 15, 155. || Raro occ.

* Suberro, āre. n. [ex sub, & erro] unde part. suberrans. *To wander, or run, under.* Fluvii, qui Italiam montibus suberrant, *Claud. Conf. Prob.* & *Olyb.* 254.

* Subeundus, a, um. part. [à subeo] *Met. To be undermined, or come beyond.* = Fallendus est judex, & variis artibus subeundus, *Quint.* 4, 5.

† Subex, icis. f. (1) *Any thing put under.* (2) *A stirrup.* (3) *An iron dog, or andiron.* (1) Deum subices humidus, *Enn. ap. Gell.* 4, 17. (2) Bud. (3) Subex focarius, *Jun.*

† Subfarraneus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & far] *One that is maintained by a servant.* *Plin.* 7, 43. sed incerta est lectio.

Subfervescio, ēre, fēci, factum. neut. pass. *To be made warm.* Vulgò nec subfervesciunt, *Plin.* 18, 11.

Subfervescit, a, um. part. *Made somewhat hot.* *Plin.* 12, 26. & 20, 9.

* Subfervescio, ēri, factus. neut. pass. [ex sub, & fervescio] *To be made somewhat hot.* § In aquâ subfervescit, *Plin.* 30, 6.

* || Subservidus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & servidus] *Somewhat hot.* *Litt. ex Cels.*

|| Subfībūlatus, a, um. part. *Clasped underneath.* *Veg.*

Subfībūlo,

|| Subfībulo, āre. aēt. *To clasp, or tie*, Litt. ex Stat.

† Subfībulum, i. n. [ā sub, & fībula] *A white vest four square and long, which the vestal virgins wore clasped on their heads*, Fest.

* || Subflāvus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & flāvus] *Somewhat yellowish*, Suet. Aug. 79.

* || Subfrīgide, adv. [ā seq.] *Somewhat coldly*, Gell. 2, 9.

* || Subfrīgīdus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & frīgīdus] *Somewhat cold*, Amm. 7, 9. † Frīgīdulus, Catull.

Subfundo, ēre. aēt. *To make ashamed, or blush*, Ter. Vid. Suffundo.

* Subfuscus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & fuscus] *Somewhat brown*, Tac. Agric. 12, 9.

Subgrandis, e. adj. *Somewhat large, pretty big*, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 1.

Subgrāvis, e. adj. *Somewhat grievous, or unpleasant*, Plin. 27, 9.

Subgrunda, æ. f. [ā sub, & grunda, q. v.] *The eaves of a house which keep the walls from rain, a penthouse*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3.

Subgrundaio, ōnis. f. *The making of bruse-eaves*, Vit. 4, 2.

Subgrundia, ōrum. n. pl. *The eaves of a house*, Plin. 25, ult. Sect. 102.

|| Subgutto, āre. neut. *To drop often*, Litt. ex Plin.

Subhæreo, ēre. si, sum. neut. *To cleave, or stick*. Cartilago ubi subhæsit, ipsa sedes docet, Cels. 5, 28. Conf. Val. Max. 6, 3, 10.

|| Subhæstor, āri. pass. *To be sold in port-sale, under a pike, or pole, which was set up for that purpose*, Solin. c. 10. † Subhæstā venire.

|| Subhorridē, adv. *Somewhat roughly and hideously*, Litt. ex Gell. † Horridiūs.

Subhorridus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat undrest, a little rough and overgrown with hair*. = Quia ilium subhorridum atque incultum videbant, Cic. pro Sext. 9.

Subhūmīdus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat moist, moistish*, Cels. 3, 6. † Perliccus, Id. q. v.

Subjācens, tis. part. *Underlieng*. † Subjācens terra, Col. 4, 1.

Subjāceo, ēre. ui. neut. *To be subject, to be beneath, to be situate at the foot*. Tusci Apennino subjacent, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

Subjācto, āre. freq. unde pass. subjāctor [ā sub-jicio] *To cast up aloft, as corn is when it is fanned*, Varr. R. R. 1, 52.

|| Subjiciāries, ētis. m. [ā seq. subicio, & aries] *A ram for an expiatory victim*, Fest.

|| Subjicio, ēre. aēt. [unde subex, pro subjicio] *Upon any high offense, as murder, to bring a ram, and sacrifice it for expiation, as it was also appointed by Numa in his laws*. Subicere arietem est dare arietem, qui pro se agatur, cædatur, Fest.

† Subjicito, & Subjigito, āre. aēt. [ex sub, & agito] *To company, or have to do, often with a woman*, Plaut. † Subagito.

† Subjicūlum, i. n. [ita dict. quod semper flagris subjicitur, vel potius quod flagrum ipsum subigat, Gruter.] *A whipping post; one so callous as to be too hard for rods*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14.

|| Subjīdus, a, um. adj. unde infubidus, in comp. [ā subus, vel ā subando] *Swinish, nasty, filthy*, Gell. 19, 9. al. leg. sabidus, qu. lapidus, i. e. prudens & sciens, ā sapio.

Subjēta, æ. f. [pars illa basis machinæ, quæ hæret solo, & machinam totam sustinet] *The basis, or bottom, that holds the whole engine; the carriage of an ordnance*, Vit. 10, 15.

Subjēte, adv. ismē, sup. *Submissively*. = Hæc demissimè atque subjēctissimè exponit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 84.

Subjēlio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A casting, putting, or laying, of a thing before*. (2) *A subjoining, or annexing*. (3) *A bringing in of forged writings, an imposing*. (1) Rerum sub aspectum subjēlio, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53. (2) Quod confirmatur subjēctione rationis, Ad. Herenn. 4, 17. (3) Subjēctione testamentorum contaminati, Liv. 39, 18.

|| Subjēctīvus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the*

subject of a preposition, Apul. de Hab. Doct. Plat. p. 641. † Quod subjici debet.

Subjēcto, āre. freq. (1) *To throw up*. (2) *To put under*. (1) † Subjēctat manus, Cw. Met. 4, 359. (2) † Subjēctare stimulos lassio, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 94. Conf. Stat. Theb. 4, 468.

Subjēctor, ōris. m. verb. *A puter of one thing for another; a counterfeiter, or forger*. † Subjēctor testamentorum, Cic. Catil. 2, 4.

|| Subjēctum, i. n. *A subject*, Log.

Subjēctūrus, a, um. part. *About to make subject to*. Addidit, subjēcturum ei provinciam fuisse, si biennio proximo vixisset, Tac. Ann. 14, 29, 2.

Subjēctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Put, or lying, under*. (2) *Set, or laid, to*. (3) *Couched, comprised; contained in, or under*. (4) *Liable to*. (5) *In subjēction, subject to, in danger*. (6) *Also obedient*. (1) Insula subjēctum molibus urget, Ov. Met. 5, 347. † Pedibus subjēcta religio obteritur, Lucr. 1, 79. (2) Tectis subjēcti ignes, Cic. Cat. 3, 1. (3) Verborum sonitus inanis, nullā subjēctā sententiā, Id. de Orat. 1, 12.

Quæ pars subjēcta generi est, Id. Offic. 1, 27. (4) † Subjēcta sub varios casus virtus, Id. Tusc. 5, 1. Subjēctior invidiæ, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 47. (5) = Nulli naturæ est ebediens, aut subjēctus Deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 30. † In suā potestate esse, Ad. Herenn. (6) Nihil magis ā te subjēcti animi factum est, quā quod imperare cupisti, Plin. Paneg. 9.

Subjēctū. *By bringing, or putting, under*, Plin. 26, 15.

* Subiens, euntis. part. [ā subeo] *Coming on*, Nondum subeunte senectā, Sil. 7, 596. Dixit, duarum rerum sub ætatem subeuntem provehi alter, Manil. 2, 182.

* Subigendus, a, um. part. [ā subigo] *To subdue, or be subdued*. Mittit cum parte copiarum Megabyzum ad subigendam Thraciam, Just. 7, 3. conf. Sil. 15, 218. Subigenda manibus juvenum dare, Ov. Met. 75.

* Subigens, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Subducing*. † Subigente fame, Sil. 4, 565.

* † Subigitiatio, ōnis. f. [ā subigito] *Obscure*. Plaut. Capt. prol. 2.

* † Subigitiatrix, icis. f. [ex eodem] *pro subagitatrix*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45.

* † Subigito, āre. aēt. *pro subagito*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 91.

* Subigo, ēre, ēgi, actum. aēt. [ex sub, & ago] (1) *To bring under, to subdue, to conquer*. (2) *To force, or constrain*. (3) *To prove, or thrust*. (4) *To break, ear, or till*. (5) *To beat, or stamp*. (6) *Nequam voc*. (7) *To dig, or cast, up*. (8) *To rub, or stroke*. (9) *To wet*. (1) Dimidiam partem nationum subegit solus intra viginti dies, Plaut. Curc. 3, 78. Subigere, & in ditionem redigere, Cic. (2) Nec tu me unquam subiges, redditum ut reddam tibi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 8. † Subigit fateri, Virg. Æn. 6, 567. (3) Charon ratem conto subigit, Id. Æn. 6, 302. Lembum remigiis subigere, Id. Geor. 1, 202. (4) Boves pressio subigebant vomere terram, Ov. Met. 9, 31. (5) † Subigere mortario farinam, Cæc. 76. (6) Gallias Cæsar subegit, Nicomedes Cæsarem, Suet. Jul. Cæs. 49. (7) † Scrobem subigere, Virg. (8) Prodest pressā manu subegisse terga, Col. 6, 30. (9) Subigunt in cote secures, Virg. Æn. 7, 627.

* Subigor, i. pass. *To be forced, conquered, ploughed, &c.* Quibus cum terræ subigerentur fisione glebarum, &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 63.

† Subjices, Enn. Vid. Subices.

Subjiciendus, a, um. part. *To be laid, or put, under*. Nam & inter pontifices sacrificanti simul, pro secesspitā plumbeum cultrum subjiciendum curavit, Suet. Tib. Ner. 25.

Subjiciens, tis. part. *Suggesting*. Aliud atque aliud, ita ut fieri solet, ubi prima quæque damnamus, subjiciente animo, Curt. 6, 17.

Subjicio, ēre, jēci, jectum. aēt. [ex sub, & jacio] (1) *To lay, set, or put, under*. (2) *To make subject, to submit*. (3) *To set, or set before*. (4) *To suggest, prompt, or bring into mind, or remembrance*. (5) *To bring, or put, in the place of*. (6) *To forge*. (7) *To answer, or reply*. (8)

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* † *Sūbia*, is, f. [ab *ŭberis*, ab illā contumeliosa injuriā dīct.] *A bird which breaketh the eagle's eggs, a spigbt*, Plin. 19, 19. *Reft. Subris.*

* *Sūbitāneus*, a, um. adj. [à subitus] *Haſſey, ſudden* § *Subitaneus imber*, Col. 1, 6. ignis, Sen. N. 2, 7, 22.

* *Sūbitārius*, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Speedy; done, or made, on a sudden.* (2) *Suddenly raiſed.* (1) § *Subitaria ædificia*, Tac. Ann. 15, 39, 2. (2) § *Subitariae legiones*, Liv. 31, 2.

* *Sūbitō*, adv. [à subitus] *Haſſeyly, ſudden ly, upon a ſudden.* *Subitō in febrim incidit*, Cic. Fam. 14, 8. = *Improviſō*, Id. *properanter*, Plaut. *properē*, Id.

* *Sūbitūrus*, a, um. part. [à ſubeo] *About to ſuffer, or undergo.* *Eundem caſum ſubiturus*, Cæſ. B. G. 3, 13. Conf. *Manil.* 2, 894.

* *Sūbitus*, a, um. adj. ex part. [à ſubeo, quōd ſubit, i. e. ingreditur clam antequam animadvertas] *Haſſey, unlooked for, ſudden.* § *Subitus imber*, Ov. Faſt. 4, 385. *Subita lætitia*, Ad *Herenn.* 1, 8. *Subitæ flammæ*, Ov. Ibis, 19. § *Sive meditata, ſive ſubita proferret*, Plin. Epist. 1, 16, 2. § *Tu me non tantum præviſa, ſed ſubita expedire docuiſti*, Tac. Ann. 15, 55.

* || *Subjūgāle*, is, n. ſc. jumentum, [à ſeq.] *An aſſe*, Bibl.

* || *Subjūgālis*, e, adj. [ex ſub, & jugalis] *Accuſtomed to the yoke.* *Deus candidit ſubjugales beiluas*, Prud. Perist. 10, 333.

* || *Subjūgatio*, ōnis, f. verb. [ex ſub, & jugatio] *A ſubducing, or taming*, Litt. ex Col.

* || *Subjūgator*, ōris, m. verb. *A tamer, or ſubduer*, Apul. de Doct. Plat. p. 603. † *Dominator.*

* || *Subjūgātus*, a, um. part. *Put, or paſſed, under the yoke, or gallowes*, Veg. † *Subjugum miſſus.*

* *Subjūgis*, e, adj. [ex ſub, & jugis] *Accuſtomed to the yoke, or to draw*, Cato, 63.

* *Subjūgium*, ii, n. [ex ſub, & jugum] *A thong, or band, wherewith a yoke is ſoſtened to a beaſt's neck*, Cato 63. & *Vitr.* 10, 8.

* *Subjūgo*, āre, aēt. [ex ſub, & jugo] *To ſubdue, to bring under yoke*, Claud. Conf. Hon. Sext. 249. † *Demo, vinco.*

|| *Subjunctivus*, a, um. adj. [à ſubjungo] *Subjunctive, that joineth under, that ſubjoineſh*, Gramm.

* *Subjunctus*, a, um. part. [ab eodem] (1) *Set, or put, upon.* (2) *Met. Subjoined, added.* (1) *Brachia ſubjuncta lacertis*, Ov. (2) *Video in haruſpicum reſponſis hæc eſſe ſubjuncta*, Cic. de *Haruſp. Reſp.* 17.

* *Subjungo*, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. [ex ſub, & jungo] (1) *To join, to harneſs.* (2) *To ſubjoin, to reply.* (3) *To bring under, or ſubdue.* (1) § *Currū ſubjungere tigres*, Virg. Ecl. 5, 29. (2) Plin. Ep. 7, ult. (3) *Mummius urbes Achæiæ ſub imperium P. R. ſubjuxit*, Cic. Verr. 1, 21.

Subiabor, i, pſus, dep. *To ſlip away privily; to fall, or ſlide, under; to fall down and decay by little and little, to ebb.* § *Memoria ſublabitur*, Sen. de *Irâ*, 3, 10. *Sublabitur frendens*, Val. Flacc. 5, 556. *Vid. Sublapſus.*

* † *Sublābro*, āre, aēt. [à ſub, & labrum] *To put meat into one's mouth*, Næv. ap. Non. 2, 774.

Sublapſus, a, um. part. *Sipped, or fallen, down*, Virg. Geor. 1, 199. & *Æn.* 2, 169.

Sublāre, adv. iūs, comp. (1) *In a lofty ſtrain, in the ſublime.* (2) *Haughtily, proudly, loftily.* (1) = *Sublatē amplēque dicere*, Cic. de *Clar. Orat.* 55. (2) *Nihil unquam de me dixi ſublātius*, Id. pro *Demo*, 36.

* *Sublāteo*, ēre, ui, neur. [ex ſub, & lateo] *To lie hid underneath*, Varr. R. R. 1, 148.

Sublātio, ōnis, f. verb. [ex ſub, & latio] (1) *A lifting up.* (2) *Atakeing away.* (1) § *Sublātio animi*, Cic. de *Fin.* 2, 4. (2) § *Sublātio judicii*, Quint. 7, 2.

Sublātūrus, a, um. part. *About to take away.*

Nec dubium eſt, quin omnis Hiſpania ſublatura animos fuerit, nī, &c. Liv. 35, 1.

Sublātus, a, um. part. [à ſuſtollor] (1) *Taken away, removed.* (2) *Had.* (3) *Abrogated.* (4) *Lifted up, ſet up, boiſſed, mounted, taken up.* (5) *Puffed up, proud.* (6) *Educated.* (1) § *Jubet ſublata reponi Pocula*, Virg. *Æn.* 8, 175. *Sublatam ex oculis virtutem quærimus invidi*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 32. = *Beilum adventu Pompeii ſublātum atque ſepultum*, Cic. pro *Leg. Manil.* 11. (2) *Sublato ex eā filio Druſo*, Suet. Tib. 7. (3) *Veteres leges ævis legibus ſublatae*, Cic. de *Orat.* 1, 58. (4) § *Manibus ad cælum ſublatis*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 97. *Ignis à ſpeculâ ſublatus*, Cic. Verr. 5, 36. *In crucem ſublatus*, Id. Verr. 1, 5. § *Sublatis anchoris, hæveing weighed anchor*, Cæſ. B. G. 4, 33. *Clamere ſublato, ſetting up a ſhout, ſhoutiug*, Id. (5) *Victoriâ ſublatus Ambiorix*, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 37. *Mens hominum rebus ſublata ſecundis*, Virg. *Æn.* 10, 502. (6) *Non ita me genitor bellis aſſuetus ſublātum erudiſt*, Id. *Æn.* 9, 203.

* *Sublēcō*, āre, aēt. [ex ſub, & lēcō] *To decey, or ſtroke; to chufe, or ſex, one.* § *Ut ſublēcō os! horu neatly I ſtroke him! horu I ſol bim!* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 74.

* *Sublēcō*, a, um. part. [à ſublīgo] (1) *Chofen.* (2) *Stolen, kidnapped.* (1) *Collegæ, & qui in eorum locum ſuppoſiti, ſublēcōi*, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. (2) *Tunc hīc fellis virginalis liberos parentibus ſublēcōs habebis?* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 44.

|| *Sublēcō*, āre, aēt. [ex ſub, & lēcō, as] *To ſubſtitute, or appoint, in one's room; to depute*, Juſtinian.

* *Sublēcō*, ēre, ēgi, etum. aēt. [ex ſub, & lēcō, is] (1) || *To read ſlightly and curſorily.* (2) *To ſteal, and privily convey away.* (3) *To pick up ſoftly.* (4) *Alſo to chooſe.* (1) *Gell.* 3, 12. (2) *Puer altē cinctus ſublegit quodcunque jaceret inutile*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 12. (3) § *Quæ ſublegi tacitus tibi carmina*, Virg. Ecl. 9, 21. § *Sermonem ſublegere, to overhear it*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 98. & alibi. (4) § *In demortui locum ſublegere*, Liv. 23, 23.

* *Sublēcō*, i, paſſ. [à ſublēcō] *To be choſen, or appointed.* § *Sublegi in ordinem*, Val. Max. 6, 4, 1.

* *Subleſtus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſiſmus, ſup. [ſubleſta, infirma & tenuia, Feſt. *Subleſtum eſt leve, frivolum*, Non. ex ſub, & leſtus, Gr. λίσπος, i. e. ἰσχυρός, Euſt. gracilis] (1) † *Faint, rapid, dead, weak, decayed.* (2) *Slender; of no eſteem, or account; of no force, or value.* (1) § *Subleſtiſſimum vinum*, Plaut. ap. Feſt. (2) *Gravior paupertas fit, ſubleſtior fides*, Id. Perſ. 3, 1, 20.

Sublēvandus, a, um. part. *To be lifted up, ſuccoured, &c.* *Neque mihi licet, ut meum laborem hominum periculis ſublēvandis non impertiam*, Cic. pro *Muræn.* 4.

Sublēvans, tis, part. *Lifting, or holding, up.* *Inter manus ſublēvantium extinctus eſt*, Suet. *Vespas.* 24.

Sublēvatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A helping, or aſſiſting*, Dig.

Sublēvātus, a, um. part. (1) *Lifted up.* (2) *Relieved, eaſed.* (1) *Ab iis, ſublēvatus murum aſcendit*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 47. (2) § *Deriſus eſt à cæteris, à Socrate ſublēvatus*, Cic. *Tuſc.* 4, 37.

Sublēvo, āre, aēt. (1) *To lift, or hold, up.* (2) *Met. To help, aid, or ſuccour.* (3) *To eaſe, lighten, or leſſen.* (1) *Qui nos ad pedes ſtratos ne ſublēvat quidem*, Cic. *Attic.* 10, 4. (2) § = *Si quo aſſictæ caſu conciderunt, erigere ſe aut ſublēvare non poſſunt*, Id. § *Non minùs nos ſultitia illius ſublēvat, quàm lædit improbitas*, Id. pro *Cæcinâ*, 9. (3) *Ut militum laborem ſublēvaret*, Cæſ. B. G. 6, 31.

Sublēvor, āri, paſſ. *To be lifted up, relieved, &c.* § *Sublēvantur adverſæ*, Cic. pro *Sulâ*, 27.

Sublīca, æ, f. [de origine variè diſputatur] (1) *Piles driven into the water for the making,*

or mending, of bridges. (2) *A prop, ſhore, poſt, or other like thing, to bear, or keep up; a pile driven into the ground for building.* (1) Cæſ. B. G. 4, 17. *Vid. Sublices.* (2) *Muro per ſe ſatis alto ſubjectis validis ſublīcis pro ſolo uſus erat*, Liv. 23, 37.

|| *Sublīces*, um. f. pl. id. m. Oī ēν ποταμῶ τὴν γέφυραν ὑπὸ βαρὰζόντες, Gloſſ. vet.

Sublīcius, a, um. adj. [ex ſublīcis, vel ſublīcis, factus] *Made of piles, or poſts.* § *Sublīcius pons, a great, ſtrong, timber, bridge*, Liv. 1, 33.

|| *Sublīdo*, ēre, aēt. [à ſub, & lædo] *To hit ſoftly, or underneath.* *Murmur ſublīdit voce mīnūtâ*, Prud. *Apoth.* 848.

Sublīgācūlum, i, n. [à ſublīgo] *A man's breeches, or long boſe; drawers, galligaskins, trowſers.* *In ſcenam ſine ſublīgāculo prodeat nemo*, Cic. *Offic.* 1, 35.

Sublīgār, āris, n. [à ſublīgo] *A ſlop, or trowſe, without netherſocks; worn both by men and women: a truſs.* *Si pudor eſt, transfer ſublīgār in faciem*, Mart. 3, 87. § *Sublīgār Accī*, Juven. 6, 70.

Sublīgatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A binding*, Pallad. 1, 6.

|| *Sublīgātūra*, æ, f. *The wearing of a truſs.* *Sublīgātūrâ procurare hernias*, Theod. *Prife.*

Sublīgātus, a, um. part. *In a truſs*, Mart. 7, 66.

Sublīgō, āre, aēt. *To under-bind, to under-tie; to tie, or hang, at.* *Humeris Tegeæum ſublīgāt enſem*, Virg. *Æn.* 8, 459. *Sublīgāt balteus*, Val. Flacc. 5, 580.

Sublīgō, āri, paſſ. *To be bound under, &c.* Col.

Sublīmātus, a, um. part. *Lifted up, raiſed high.* *Granaria ſublīmāta*, Vitr. 6, 9.

Sublīmē, adv. *Up aloft, on high.* *Ær ſublīmē fertur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. § *Theodori nihil intereſt humine an ſublīmē putreſcat, ap. cund. Tuſc.* 1, 43.

† *Sublīmē*, in's, n. *The banſe, or lintel; the upper door-poſt.* *Nulla teritur dominæ ſublīmē amor*, Prop. 2, 25, 17. *ut leg. Scal. ſed rect. opinor, ſub limine, diſjunctē.* † *Superliminare.*

Sublīmīs, e, adj. [qu. ſupra limum] or, comp. || *ſiſmus, ſup.* (1) *Loſty, ligh, ſublime, that is above us.* (2) *Ereſt, upright, tall and large.* (1) *Teſtum ſublime centum columnis*, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 170. § *Sublīmior Atlas*, Juven. 11, 24. (2) = *Ut boves ingradientur ſublīmēs, & elatis capitibus*, Col. § *Armentis ſublīmibus inſignis Mævania eſt*, L. *guria parvis*, Id. 3, 8. § *In ſublime, on high, aloft*, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. *Sublīmē aliquem rapere, to hoſt him up*, Ter. *Andr.* 5, 2, 20.

Sublīmītas, ātis, f. *Sublimity, height, highneſs, loftyneſs*, Plin. 19, 5. = *Celſitas*, al. *itudo.*

Sublīmīter, iūs, comp. adv. *Sublimely, high-ly, on high, aloft.* § *Sublīmīter volitare*, Col. 8, 11. *Solito ſublīmīus ora levavit*, Stat. *Sylv.* 2, 6, 75.

† *Sublīmō*, āre, aēt. (1) *To ſet on high, to extoll.* (2) *To ſublimare.* (1) *Enn. ap. Non.* & *Cato ap. Feſt.* (2) *Med.*

† *Sublīmūs*, a, um. adj. *pro ſublīmīs.* *Per mare ac terras ſublīmāque cæli*, Lucr. 1, 341.

† *Sublīngio*, ōnis, m. [à ſublīngendo deducitur] *An under ſcullion, or lick-diſh.* *Jam hīc quoque ſcleſtus eſt coqui ſublīngio*, Plaut. *Pſeud.* 3, 2, 103.

Sublīnītus, a, um. part. *Beſmeared, & Met. cheated, cozened.* *Sublīnītum eſt os cuſtodī mulieris*, Plaut. *Mil.* 2, 1, 75.

Sublīno, ēre, ēvi, īni & īvi, ītum. aēt. (1) *To anoint, or beſmear, a little; to greaſe.* (2) *To lay a ground colour.* (3) *Met. To deceiue and mock one.* (1) § *Sublīnere maceriam*, Cato. (2) *Hæc minium ſublīnunt*, Plin. 35, 6. (3) *Fides ſublēvit mihi os peniſſimē*, Plaut. *Aul.* 4, 6, 2. *Tractum à genere ludi, quo dormientibus ora pīr-guntur*, Non.

Sublītus, a, um. part. [à ſublīnor] (1) *Smeared, or anointed.* (2) *Met. Fooled, ridicu- led.*

red. (1) § Sublitum umbilico, *Cels.* (2) Tibi os est sublitum, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 55.

|| Sublivens, tis, part. *Somewhat black and blue*, *Litt. ex Stat.*

|| Sublivesco, ēre, incept. *To wax black and blue*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

Sublividus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat black and blue.* § Pustulæ sublividæ, *Cels.* 5, 28.

Sublucanus, a, um, adj. *About day/spring, that is a little before daylight*, *Plin.* 11, 12.

Sublucio, ēre, ūxi, neut. *To give a little light, to shine somewhat, to glimmer.* Qualia sublucent fugiente crepuscula Phæbo, *Or. Amor.* 1, 5, 5. *Conf. Plin.* 9, 36.

|| Sublucidus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat bright*, *Apul.* † Sublucens.

† Sublūco, āre, aēt. *To underspread boughs, that the light may come under the tree*, *Fest.*

|| Sublūnis, e, adj. *Somewhat moony.* || Sublūnis nox, *a clear moonshiny night*, *Litt. ex Hor.* † Sublustris.

* Subluo, ēre, ui, ūtum, aēt. [ex sub, & luo] *To wash, or rinse; to bathe.* § Subluere se aquā calidā, *Cels.* 4, 12. *Conf.* 6, 32. & *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 69.

* Subluor, i, pass. *To be rinsed*, *Col.* 6, 32.

Sublūritus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat wan and pale.* § Cicatrix sublūrida, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 4, 64.

Sublustris, e, adj. [ex sub, & lustrō, ut illustris, *Perot.*] *That hath some light, glimmering.* § Noctē sublustrā, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 31. *Conf. Liv.* 5, 47. & *Val. Flacc.* 3, 142.

* Sublūtus, a, um, part. [à subluor] *Somewhat washed, soused, soaked.* Zoile, quid solium subluto podice perdis, *Mart.* 2, 42.

* Sublūvies, ēi, f. [à subluvo] (1) || Filib, or ordure. (2) *Also a disease in sheep's feet between the cleas, the foul.* (1) Via sublūvie cœnosâ lubrica, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 275. (2) Sublūvies & intertrigo pice liquidâ eruentur, *Col.* 7, 5.

Submāno, āre, aēt. *To flow softly*, *Vitr.* 8, 1.

Submeigo, ēre, si, sum, aēt. *To drown, or sink under water; to overwhelm, to dip, or plunge*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 44. *conf. Cic. N. D.* 2, 44.

Submergor, i, pass. *To be sunk.* § Submergi voraginibus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 33.

|| Submēridianus, a, um, adj. *A little before, or about, noon*, *Litt. ex Liv.*

|| Submersio, ōnis, f. verb. *A drowning, or sinking.* Submersio ὑπὸ δουρὶς, *Gloss.*

|| Submersor, ōris, m. verb. *He that drowns*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

Submersus, a, um, part. *Sunk down, drowned, bulged.* § Vasa ubi non innatent salgama, sed sunt jure submersa, *Col.* 12, 4. Submersas obrues puppes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 73.

* Submērus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & mērus] *Almost pure and without mixture.* || Submerum vinum, *wine almost neat*, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 116.

Subminia, æ, f. sc. tunica, [ex sub, & minio] *A red vermilion coat, a pennison pettycoat*, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 48.

* Subministrandus, a, um, part. [à subministro] *To furnish, or be furnished, with.* Lapidibus relique subministrandis, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 25.

* || Subministratio, ōnis, f. verb. [ab eodem] *Under-service*, *Dig.*

* Subministrātor, ōris, m. verb. [ex eodem] *He that furnisheth, or supplyeth*, *Sen. Ep.* 115.

* Subministrātorus, a, um, part. [ab eodem themate] *Absent to furnish.* Quod Cappadocianis jugis subiecta magnam commeatūs copiam erat subministratura, *Hirt. B. Al.* 25.

* Subministrātus, a, um, part. [ex eodem] *Furnished.* Hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intelligebat, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 20.

* Subministro, āre, aēt. [ex sub, & ministro] *To do service to one; to furnish, or supply, one with.* § Subministrare pecuniam alicui, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 9. auxilia, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 20. vi-
Col. 4, 24.

Submissè, adv. iūs, comp. (1) *With a low voice, softly.* (2) *Lowly, humbly, submissively.* (1) § Submissus primo dicere, deinde pressius, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 53. § contentius, *Id.* Qui breviter aut submissè dicunt, docere judicem possunt, commovere non possunt, *Id.* (2) § Quāto sumus superiores, tantō nos submissius geramus, *Id. Off.* 1, 26.

Submissim, adv. *Softly*, *Suet. Aug.* 74.

Submissio, ōnis, f. verb. *A making low, a lowering, softness of speech.* § Parium comparatio non elationem habet, nec submissionem, *Cic. Orat. c.* 25. § Ex contentione vocis, ex submissione, *Id. Offic.* 1, 41.

Submissus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. [ex sub, & mittor] (1) *Sent down.* (2) *Let down, or hanging down.* (3) *Lowered, or made low.* (4) *Low, submissive, not vehement, not loud, gentle.* (5) *Bowed, bended.* (6) *Base, mean, piti-
full.* (1) Subsidia è castris submissa, *Cic.* (2) Submissæ infantibus mammæ, *Liv.* 1, 4. (3) = Humiles submisso vertice postes, *Or. Met.* 8, 638. § Stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, postrenis etiam genu nixis, *Liv.* 44, 9. (4) Submissâ voce agam, tantum ut iudex audiat, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 28. Submissum genus dicendi, *Quint.* 11, 1. § concitatum, *Id.* = Lenier & submissior oratio, *Id. Conf. Liv.* 4, 44. (5) Solidipedes pasci inter initia, nisi submissis genibus non possunt, *Plin.* 11, 48. (6) § = Is nihil habet amplum, nihil excelsum, nihil non submissum atque popolare, *Cic.* § = Neque submissum & abjectum, neque se effertentem vel-
le vivere, *Id.* = fractus, abjectus, *Id.*

Submittens, tis, part. *Sending privately.* Aliis citra senatūs populique auctoritatem, quod vel-
lent, & quoties vellent, auxilia submittens, *Suet. J. Cæs.* 28.

Submittro, ēre, mīsi, missum, aēt. [ex sub, & mitto] (1) *To send privily, or underhand; to suborn.* (2) *To put in place of another.* (3) *To plant, or set in the ground.* (4) *To keep for breed, of cattle.* (5) *To let grow.* (6) *To bow, or bend.* (7) *To hold, or hang, dozen.* (8) *To humble, to submit, to lay down.* (9) *To veil, to yield the preference.* (10) *To lower, or make less.* (1) Submittēbat Timarchidem, qui moneret eos, &c. *Nep.* § Submittē e percussores alicui, *Suet. Galbā, ult.* (2) Quos laborantes conspexerat iis subsidia submittēbat, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 26. (3) *Col.* 3, 6. & 4, 6. (4) *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. & *Col.* 7, 3. § Pecori submittēre habendo, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 159. (5) § Sarmentum in materiam submittēre, *Col.* 4, 6. prata in sœnum, *Id.* 11, 2. capillum, *Plin. jun.* (6) Elephantī regem adorant, genua submit-
tunt, *Plin.* 8, 1. (7) § Faciem manu alle-
vans, si quæ submitterent, *Suet. Cal.* 38. (8) = Cū tibi ætas nostra cæderet fascēque sub-
mitteret, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 6. (9) Pana jubet Trœlus citharæ submittēre cannas, *Or. Met.* 11, 171. § Ut qui superiores sunt submittēre se debent in amicitia, sic quodam modo inferiores extollere, *Cic. de Amic.* 12. || Submittēre ani-
mos, *to be daunted*, *Liv.* 23, 25. *se, to sink lower*, *Cels.* § attollere se, *Id.* (10) Non pudor, sed æmuli pretia submittunt, *Plin.* 29, 1.

Submittor, i, pass. (1) *To be sent privately.* (2) *To be suffered to grow.* (1) *Suet.* (2) *Col.* 5, 5.

* Submolestè, adv. [ex frequent.] *Somewhat grievously.* § Submolestè ferre, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 21.

* Submolestus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & molestus] *Somewhat troublesome, or grievous*, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 4, extr.

* Submōnens, tis, part. [à seq.] *Warning, admonishing.* Die senatūs nunquam patres nisi in curiā salutavit, & quidem sedentes, ac nomi-
natim singulos, nullo submonente, *Suet. Aug.* 53.

* Submōneo, ēre, ui, ūtum, aēt. [ex sub, & moneo] *To warn one underhand, to put in mind, to give a watchword, to prsmpt.* Submonuit Parmeno servus quod ego arripui, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 22.

* || Submōneor, ēri, pass. *To be warned*, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 1.

* || Submordeo, ēre, aēt. [ex sub, & mordeo] *To bite softly, or a little*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

* || Submordeor, ēri, pass. *To be bit a little*, *Stat. ap. Litt.*

Submōrōsus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat forward, peevish, or cress.* = Me validè illa movent stomachosa, & quasi submorosa ridicula, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 69.

Submōtor, ōris, m. verb. *One that puteth a-
side, or maketh room.* || Submotor aditūs, a
beadle, or usher, of the hall, *Liv.* 45, 29.

Submōtus, a, um, part. (1) *Removed out of the way.* (2) *Driven back.* (3) *Sent away, dismissed.* (1) *Nep. Lysand. ult.* (2) *Alios longè submotos arcet arenā, Virg. Æn.* 6, 316. (3) § Submōtā concione, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 7.

Submōvendus, a, um, part. *To remove, or be removed.* § Submōvendam superstitionem, *Val. Max.* 2, 6, 7.

Submōveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, aēt. (1) *To remove, or carry, far off.* (2) *To drive, or beat, out of the place.* (3) *To cause to make way, or room.* (4) *To discharge one of his office.* (5) *To keep out.* (6) *To part one from another.* (1) § Di te submoveant orbe suo, *Or. Met.* 8, 79. (2) Duobus interfectis, reliquos submovit, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 49. (3) I, liētor, submove turbam, *Liv.* 3, 48. § Tu recipis luco, submovet ille nefas, *Or. Fajst.* 2, 140. (4) § Submovere aliquem à negotiatione, *Col.* 1, 7. (5) § Submovere populum oppositâ ferā, *Or. Am.* 3, 14, 10. (6) Germaniam ab Italiâ submovent, *Plin.* 3, 19.

Submōveor, ēri, pass. *To be removed, &c.* § Submoveri urbe & Italiâ, *Suet. Claud.* 23. *Vid. Submoveo.*

Submōvētur, imperf. *Way, or room, is made*, *Sen. Epist.* 94.

* Subnascens, tis, part. [à seq.] *Growing under, or after*, *Plin.* 12, 3.

* || Subnascor, i, ūtus, dep. [ex sub, & nascor] *To grow, or spring up, under, or af-
ter.* § Solūm à præced. pendet. § Ma-
turefcens, cadens.

* Subnāto, āre, aēt. [ex sub, & nato] *To swim under.* § Pars subnatat undā Membro-
rum, pars extat aquā, *Sil.* 14, 482.

Subnectens, tis, part. *Binding, fastening.* Au-
rea subnectens exertæ cingula mammæ, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 496.

Subnecto, ēre, xui, xum, aēt. (1) *To bind, to fasten.* (2) *To join to, to subscribe.* (1) Sub-
nectit fibula vestem, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 313. (2) § Inventioni iudicium subnectere, *Quint.* 3, 3. *Conf. Sil.* 12, 602.

Subnector, i, pass. *To be bound, or fastened, &c.* § Crinem subnectitur auro, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 103. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 7, 654.

* Subnēgo, āre, aēt. *Half to deny, or to de-
ny in a manner.* Quod tibi propè subnegāram, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 19.

* || Subnervo, āre, aēt. [ex sub, & nervus] *To cut the sinews, to hamstring one*, *Apul. Apol.* p. 534. † Suffragino.

Subnexus, a, um, part. [à subnector] *Knit, or tied, underneath.* § Comam subnexus, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 115.

* Subniger, ra, rum, adj. [ex sub, & ni-
ger] *Somewhat black, blackish.* § Subnigri o-
culi, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 55. Subnigræ pustu-
læ, *Cels.* 5, 26, 31.

|| Subnitor, i, nixus, dep. *To lean, or stay, a-
gainst a thing; to lean, rely upon; to trust to, fe-
rè extat in seq.*

Subnixus, a, um, part. [à subnitor] (1) *Underproped.* (2) *Raised up.* (3) *Trusting to, relying upon.* (1) Duo cinguli terræ cœli verti-
cibus ex utrâque parte subnixi, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6. (2) Regina folio subnixa resedit, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 510. (3) = Subnixus & fidens innocentiae animus, *Liv.* 4, 42. || Subnixus alis, *with
arms akimbow*, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 5, 6.

Subnōdo, āre, aēt. & Subnōdor, pass. *To make a knot underneath*, *Varr.*

7 T 2 * || Subnōtatio,

* || Subnōtatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à seq.] *A subscribing, Dig. 4. Subscriptio.*

* Subnōto, āre. act. [ex sub, & noto] *To note, or mark; to take notice of to one's self.* Vul-
tu digitōve subnotare, *Mart. 6, 82.* Et non so-
bria verba subnotāsti, *Id. 1, 28.* § Subnotare
libellos, *Plin. Epist. 1, 10, 9.*

Subnūba, æ. f. *A second wife.* Lecti subnuba
nostri, *Ov. Epist. 6, 153.*

Subnūbilus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat cloudy.* §
Nox subnubila, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 54.*

* Sūbo, āre. n. [à subus dict. cum libidinem
appetunt, vel exercent] (1) || *To grunt as the
sow doth to go to boar.* (2) *In Obscen.* (1)
Fest. (2) Subando tenta cubilia, teclāquerum-
pit, *Hor. Epod. 12, 11.*

|| Sūbobsēnē, adv. *Somewhat filthily,* Litt.
ex Apul.

Sūbobsēnus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat smutty.*
Subobsēno ridiculo non utendum oratori, *Cic.*
Orat. 26.

* || Sūbobsērē, adv. [à seq.] *Somewhat ob-
scurely,* Gell. 3, 14.

* Sūbobsērus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & ob-
seurus] *Somewhat obscure, dark, or hard to be
understood,* Cic. de Cl. Orat. 7.

Subōdīōsus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat impertinent,
scarce to be endured,* Cic. Attic. 1, 5.

* || Sūbōdīōr, āri. dep. [ex sub, & odoror]
*To perceive somewhat; to smell out, or scent, a
thing; to have an inkling of it,* Amm. 4.
Subolere aliquid alicui, *Plaut.*

Suboffendo, ēre. di. sum. act. *To offend, or
displease, a little,* Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 8.

* Sūbōleo, ēre. ui. itum. neut. [ex sub, &
oleo] (1) || *To savour, or smell, a little; to have
somewhat the savour of a thing.* (2) *To suspect,
or mistrust.* (1) Corruptitur jam cœna, *BA.*
Hem, subolet, sis vide, *Steph. ex Plaut. Pseud.*
3, 2, 102. sed al. leg. subolem sis vide. (2)
Subolet uxori quod ego machinor, *Plaut. Ca-*
lin. 2, 3, 59.

Sūbōles, is. f. [ex sub, & oleo, i. e. cresco]
(1) *A young shoot which groweth out of the roots,
or stocks, of trees.* (2) *Also the hair that groweth
on the head.* (3) *An offspring, a breed.* (1) Ma-
teria, quam inseveris si subolem habebit, præci-
dito, *Col. de Arb. 26.* (2) Ante aures nodo sub-
olibus intorti demittebantur sex cincinnuli, *Varr.*
(5) Ne novæ suboles apium diffugiant, *Col. Met.*
= Hæc propagatio & suboles origo est rerum-
pub. *Cic. Offic. 1, 17.* Vid. Soboles, quomodo
alii scribunt.

Sūbōlescans, tis. part. *Growing up,* Liv. 29, 3.

* Sūbōriens, tis. part. [à seq.] *Arising, new,
springing up,* Plin. 2, 93.

* Sūbōrior, īri. ortus. dep. [ex sub, & orior]
To rise, or grow up. Ex infinito suboriri copia
possit, *Lucr. 1, 1035.*

|| Sūbornatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A suborning,*
Dig.

Sūbornatus, a, um. part. (1) *Adorned, dress'd.*
(2) *Prepared, instructed.* (3) *Suborned.* (1) In
militem cultum subornati, *Sen. de Benef. 3, 28.*
(2) Vides hominem non eruditum, nec ullis præ-
ceptis contra mortem aut dolorem subornatum,
Sen. Epist. 24. Conf. *Liv. 44, 44.* (3) = Con-
fessus es à te accusatores esse instructos, & sub-
ornatos, *Cic. in Vat. 1.*

Sūborno, āre. act. (1) *To send one privily, or
underhand, what to do, or say, with instructions.*
(2) *To suborn.* (3) *To set forth, and honour one.*
(1) Dominus ædium suam clientam sollicitan-
dum ad militem subornat, *Plaut. Mil. arg. 14.*
(2) Falsum subornavit testem Roscius Cluvium,
Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 17. (3) Nervosē nos, qui fla-
mus in acie, subornes, *Id. Fam. 10, 53.*

* Sūbortus, ūs. m. [ex suborior] *The rising,
as of sun, moon, and stars,* Litt. ex *Lucr.* sed
q. certē *Manil. 3, 326.*

Subpætūlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à sub, &
pætus] *Somewhat pinkeyed, or squint-eyed.* ¶
Oculi subpætuli, *having a little cast,* Varr.

* || Subpalleſco, ēre. incept. [ex sub, & pal-
lesco] *To wax pale,* Litt. ex Cels.

* || Subpallidē, adv. [à seq.] *Somewhat pale,*
Fam.

* Subpallidus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & pal-
lidus] *Somewhat pale,* Cels. 2, 4.

* Subpar, āris. c. p. [ex sub, & par] *-Of
equal age.* Vid. Suppar.

|| Subpāteo, ēre. neut. *To lie open beneath,*
Apul. Met. 8, 252.

Subpernātus, a, um. part. *Cut in the bough,
or underneath.* Alnus subpernata securi, *Catull.*
17, 18.

|| Subperno, āre. act. [à præced. part.] *To
bough, or hamstring, one,* Scal. 4. Suffragino,
Vid. Supperno.

Subpinguis, e. adj. *Somewhat fat, fatish,*
Cels. 6, 4.

|| Subpræfētus, i. m. *An under officer, go-
vernour, or magistrate,* Litt. ex Liv. sed q.

Subpūdet, ēre. imp. *To be a little ashamed*
Credo te subpudere, quum, &c. *Cic. Cassio Epist.*
Fam. 15, 16.

* Subrancidus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & ran-
cidus] *Somewhat stale, or stinking; over-kept,
having a hautgoust.* Extructa mensa multā
carne subrancidā, *Cic. in Pison. 27.*

* Subraucus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & rau-
cus] *A little hoarse.* § Vox subrauca, *Cic. de*
Cl. Orat. 38.

Subrectus, a, um. part. [à subrigor] *Set up-
right by degrees, half upright.* § Subrecta cus-
pis, *Sil. 10, 252.*

Subrēfētus, a, um. part. [à subreficio] *Some-
what refreshed,* Patere. 2, 123.

* Subrēmīgans, tis. part. [à seq.] (1) *Sail-
ing, or rowing.* (2) *Met. Carrying forward.*
(1) Cæteris subremigans brachiis, *Plin. 9, 29.*
(2) Duce luxuriā, subremigante, seu potius ve-
lificante nequitiā, *Calp. Flacc. Decl. 20.*

* Subrēmīgo, āre. neut. [ex sub, & remigo]
To row, or help with rowing. § Tacitis subre-
migat undis, *Virg. Æn. 10, 227.*

* || Subrenālis, e. adj. [ex sub, & || renalis]
Behind the reins of the back. § Subrenalis mor-
bus, *Veg.*

* Subrēpens, tis. part. [à seq.] *Creeping, or
stealing along.* Apollo insidians subrepenti lac-
certæ, *Plin. 34, 8.*

* Subrēpo, ēre. pfi. ptum. neut. [ex sub, &
repo] (1) *To creep along.* (2) *To creep from
under.* (3) *Met. To steal softly, unawares, or by
little and little.* (1) Vid. Subrepens. (2) Emer-
gebat subito, cum sub tabulas subreperat, *Cic.*
pro *Seft. 59.* (3) § Subrepsit hæc appellatio
paulatim, *Plin. 21, 2.* Subrēpsi mī, *Catull.*
75, 3. Ætas iners subrepsit, *Tib. 1, 1, 85.*
Conf. *Sil. 15, 135.*

* || Subreptio, ōnis. f. verb. [à subrepo] *A
stealing away,* Plin. ap. Litt. certē *Lege 2, Cod.*
de Legib.

* Subreptitius, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Ta-
ken away by stealth, stolen.* § Puer subreptitius,
Plaut. prol. Menæcb. 41. Subreptitius amor,
Id. Curc. 1, 3, 49.

* || Subreptio, āre. freq. [à subrepo] *To
creep, or crawl, along,* Cato ap. Gall. 10, 13.

* Subreptus, a, um. part. [à præced.] *Stolen
secretly.* § Parma subrepta, *Cic. Phil. pp. 14, 4.*

* Subridens, tis. part. *Smiling upon.* § Olli
subridens, *Virg. Æn. 1, 258.* Irā mista subri-
dens, *Id. ib. 10, 742.*

Subrīdeo, ēre. rīsi. sum. neut. *To smile, to
snicker, or simper; to smirk.* § Subrisit vetera-
tor, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 8.* Limis subrisit ocellis,
Ov. Amor. 3, 1, 33.

Subrīdūciē, adv. *Somewhat ridiculously, with
some pleasantry,* Cic. de Orat. 2, 61.

Subrīgens, tis. part. *Lifting up,* Plin. 9,
29.

Subrīgo, ēre. exi. etum. act. [subtus, i. e. in-
ternē, rego, i. e. erigo] *To lift, or raise, up;
to prick up his ears.* Tot subrigit aures, *Virg.*
Æn. 4, 183. § Subrigit cristam, *Plin. 10,*
29. Subrigitur, *Sil. 13, 861.*

|| Subrīgo, āre. act. *To water, or bedew,*
Litt. ex Col.

Subrīgus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat wet, wet-
ish, oozy.* = Humidus aut subriguus locus,
Plin. 17, 18.

* Subringor, i. dep. [ex sub, & ringor] *To
fret a little.* Hi subringentur, qui villam me mo-
lestē ferunt habere, *Cic. Attic. 4, 5.*

* Subrīpio, ēre. ui. eptum. act. [ex sub, &
rapio] (1) *To steal privily, to take away by
stealth.* (2) *To prevent, or intercept.* (1) §
Hanc uxori pallam subripui, *Plaut. Afin. 5, 2,*
35. (2) Vid. seq. n. 2.

* Subrīpor, i, eptus sum. pass. (1) *To be
stolen away.* (2) *To be prevented, to be inter-
cepted.* (1) In cellā caveat diligenter, ne quid
olei subripiatur, *Cato, 67.* § Virtus nec eri-
pi, nec subripi potest, *Cic. Parad. 6.* (2) Bo-
num consilium subripitur sæpiſſimē, *Plaut. Mil.*
3, 1, 8.

Subrōgandus, a, um. part. *To be substituted in
the place of another.* De prætore in locum Vip-
sani Gallī, quem mors abstulerat, subrogando,
certamen incessit, *Tac. Ann. 2, 51, 1.*

Subrōgo, āre. act. (1) *To substitute, to put in
the place of.* (2) || *To add to.* (1) § Subrogare
sibi collegam, *Cic. ad Brut. 5.* Qui collegam non
subrogaverat in locum Bruti, *Liv.* (2) § Sub-
rogare aliquid legi, *Modest. JC.*

Subrostrātus, i. m. *One used to sit, or walk,
about the pleading place to enquire news,* Cæli.
Cic. Epist. Fam. 8, 1. al. Subrostrarius.

Subrōtātus, a, um. part. *Mounded on wheels,*
§ Arius subrotatus, *Virg. 10, 19.*

Subrōtundus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat roundish,*
Cels. 5, 28.

* Subrūbeo, ēre. ui. neut. [ex sub, & rubeo]
To look of a blushing red. Plena purpureo sub-
rubit uva mero, *Ov. Art. Am. 2, 316.*

* Subrūber, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & ruber]
Somewhat red. Pars carnis subrubra, *Cels. 5,*
28. urina, *Id. 2, 4.*

* Subrūbicundus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & ru-
bicundus] *Somewhat red, ruddy.* § Ulcus sub-
rubicundum, *Cels. 5, 26.* Vultus subrubicun-
dus, *Sen. de Ira, 3, 4.*

* Subrūfus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & rufus]
Somewhat red, redish. Gemma subrufo colore,
Plin. 37, 10. Adde *Virg. 7, 8.*

* Subrūmo, āre. act. [à sub, & rumā] *To
put to the dug; to put a lamb, or calf, to another
dam, when his own has not milk enough for him,*
Col. 12, 3.

* Subrūmor, āri. pass. *To be put to the dug,*
&c. *Col. 7, 4.*

* Subrūmus, a, um. adj. [qui sub rumā,
i. e. sub mammā, adhuc est] *A sucking lamb.*
§ Agni subrumi, *Varr. R. R. 2, 11.* = lac-
tentes, *Id. ibid.*

* || Subruncinātor, ōris. [ex sub, & runci-
na] *Deus qui subruncationi præerat,* *Serv. ex*
Fab. Piſtore.

* || Subruncīvi limites, in agris facti, octo
pedes lati, per quos aditus patebat vicinis ad sub-
runcandum, *vide Grom. scriptores.*

* Subruo, ēre. ui. itum. act. [ex sub, &
ruo] (1) *To cast, or tumble, down; to over-
throw.* (2) *To undermine.* (3) *Met. To undo
and ruin.* (1) Portis succedunt, murūque
subruunt, *Cæs. B. G. 2, 6.* (2) § Subruere
mœnia cuniculo, *Liv. 21, 11.* (3) Muneribus
subruit reges, *Hor. Od. 3, 16, 14.*

* Subruor, i. pass. *To be destroyed.* Natura
omnis subruitur, *Lucret. 4, 864.*

* || Subruptus, a, um. part. [ex sub, &
rumpor] *Broken underneath, hollowed, worn a-
way,* Litt. ex Hirt.

* || Subrusticē, adv. [à seq.] *Somewhat rusti-
cally,* Gell. Præf. l. 1.

* Subrusticus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & rusti-
cus] *Somewhat rustical, clownish.* = Cotta so-
nabat contrarium Catulo subagreste quiddam,
planēque subrusticum, *Cic. de Clar. Or. 74.* Pu-
dor pæne subrusticus, *Id. Fam. 5, 12.*

* Subrūtilus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & rutilus]
Tel'owish, ruddy, bright, golden coloured. § Sub-
rutilum folium, *Plin. 12, 14.* Capillus subru-
tilus, *Suet. Dom. 20.*

* Subrūtus, a, um. part. [à subruo] *Un-
dermined, overthrown.* Subruto cuniculo mœnia,
Liv. 21, 11.

* Subsalsus,

* Subfalsus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & falsus] *Some-what false, falsish*, Plin. 21, 29.

* || Subfalto, āre. neut. [ex sub, & fallo] *To jump, or leap, under*, Dig. † Subfilio.

|| Subfanno, āre. act. *To laugh to scorn*, Gloss. vet. † Sannia excipio.

* Subfarcinatus, a, um. part. [ex sub, & farcinatus] *Carrying a burden, or load, in one's lap, or under one's arms*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 10. *al. leg. suffarcinatus, q. v.*

* || Subfendo, ēre. act. [ex sub, & fendo] *To cut a little, or underneath*, Litt. ex Col. *sed q.*

* Subscribens, tis. part. [à seq.] *Subscribing, underwriting*. Decimo quoque die numerum puniendorum ex custodia subscribens, Rationem se purgare dicebat, Suet. Calig. 29.

* Subscribo, ēre, pfi, ptum. act. [ex sub, & scribo] (1) *To write under*. (2) || *To subscribe his name to an instrument*. (3) *To write, note, or register*. (4) *To join, or take part, with another in a suit of law*. (5) *To agree with one, to approve*. (6) *To aid, or help; to favour*. (7) *To add a prayer at the end of an epistle*. (1) Subscribere quidam L. Bruti statuae VTINAM VIVERES, Suet. Cæs. 80. Exemplum literarum Cæsaris subscripsi, Cic. Attic. 9, 16. (2) Vid. Salm. de modo usurarum, 11. (3) Numerum aratorum quotannis apud magistratus subscribere, Cic. Verr. 3, 5. (4) § Agrippæ Capito subscripsit in Cassium, Patere, 2, 69. (5) Neve, precor, magni subscribe Cæsaris iræ, Ov. Triß. 1, 2, 3. (6) § Si voto fortuna subscripserat, Col. 1, 2. Tuo desiderio subscripsi, Traj. Plin. (7) Suet. Tib. 32.

* Subscribor, i. pass. *To be written under, &c.* Pater urbium subscribi statuis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 28.

* Subscriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) || *A subscription, a writing underneath*. (2) *A registering*. (3) *A partaking with one in an accusation against another*. (4) *The prayer at the close of a petition*. (1) Imperator per epistolam & subscriptionem statuit, Ulp. (2) = Subscription ac professio jugerum, Cic. Verr. 3, 47. (3) Oratores, qui subscriptionem postulārent, cuicunque vos delationem dedissetis, Id. Div. in Verr. 15. (4) Suet. Tib. 32.

* Subscriptor, ōris. m. verb. (1) || *A subscriber, a favourer*. (2) *A prompter to a pleader*. (1) = Subscriptores approbatoresque hujus verbi habemus, Gril. 5, 21. (2) Omnino nihil accusatore Lentulo subscriptoribusque ejus infantius, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 4.

Subscus, ūdis. f. *A fastening of boards, or timber together; called by joiners a swallow, or dove tail*. Subscudes iligneas adindito, Ca. to, 18. § Subscus ferrea, a crampiron, Vitr. 10, 10.

Subscivus, a, um. adj. [à subseco, quod subsecatur] *Cut off from the principal; stolen, spared, or borrowed, from other affairs, or business; done at leisure times*. § Tempus subsecivum, spare time, Cic. d. Legg. 1, 3. § Subsecivæ operæ, Id. de Orat. 2, 39. § Subsecivi agri, lands which in the common division, as barren or marshy, were not measured, and therefore occupied by persons at pleasure, Subseciva, parcels of lands less than two hundred acres, left after the division, Suet. Domit. 9. interpr. vet. auct. de limit. ap. Rigalt. p. 299. *al. scrib. subsecivus; al. succivus.*

Subseco, āre, ui, etum. act. *To cut under, or a little; to pare, to cut down, to mow*. Non unguis ferro subsecuisse licet, Ov. Fast. 6, 290. Conf. R. R. 1, 50. & Cels. 7, 7.

Subsecor, āri. pass. *To be cut under, &c.* Quæ velluntur è terrâ non subsecantur, Plin. 18, 17.

Subsecutus, a, um. part. *A little cut, or under cut*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23. & Col. 2, 9.

|| Subsecundarius, a, um. adj. *That is done next after necessary business is over, or at leisure hours*. § Subsecundaria tempora, spare times, times of leisure, Gell. 20, 11. † Subsecivus.

* Subsecutus, a, um. part. [à subsequor] *Follow-*

lowing. Per hostibus infestas vias, paucissimis comitibus, naufragio etiam facto, subsecutus, Suet. Aug. 8.

* Subsedeo, ēre, sēdi. neut. [ex sub, & sedeo] *To sink down*, Litt. ex Plin. † Subsideo, subfido.

* Subsellium, ii. n. [ex sub, & sella, ut subsistere, quod non planè sapit, sic quod non planè erat sella, subsellium dictum, Varr. (1) *A bench, or seat; particularly that whereon they sat in the theatre to behold plays*. (2) Subsellia, seats in the forum, where the judges sat publicly, in an uncovered place, as also those concerned in causes. (3) *A session*. (4) Meton. *Judges themselves upon the bench*. (1) Facto decreto patrum, ut primus subselliorum ordo vacaret senatoribus, Suet. Aug. 44. § Imi subsellii vir, a mean person, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 23. (2) § Rem ab subselliis in rostra detulit, Cic. pro Cluent. Petiit uti subsellia in Basilicam transferrentur, ut omnis ejus eloquentia contineri tecto parietibusque videretur, Quint. 10, 5. (3) Longi subselli judicatio est, Cic. Fam. 3, 9. (4) Sextiliane, bibis quantum subsellia quinque, Mart. 1, 27.

* Subsensio, ire, si, sum. act. [ex sub, & sentio] *To perceive somewhat, to have some inkling of a matter, to surmise*. Et si subsensu id quoque illos ibi esse, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62.

* Subsequens, tis. part. [à subsequor] *Next following*, Plin. 11, 29.

* Subsequor, i, ūtus. dep. [ex sub, & sequor] (1) *To follow forthwith, or hard by; to come after*. (2) *To second a thing*. (3) *To speak in the praise of*. (4) *To imitate, to emulate*. (1) Ipse cum legionibus subsequar, Planc. ad Cic. Epist. Fam. 10, 15. (2) Omnes hos motus subtequi debet gestus, Id. de Orat. 3, 59. (3) Mirificè suo sermone subsecutus est humanitatem tuarum literarum, Id. Fam. 3, 1. (4) = Te imitari, te subtequi student, Plin. Paneg. 84.

* Subsericus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & sericus] *Of half silk, the other half, that is, the warp, of some other meaner stuff*, Lampr. Elagab. 26. † Holofericus.

Subsero, ēre, sēvi, situm. act. *To sow, or set, under, or after*, Col. 4, 15.

Subservio, ire, ūvi, ūtum. neut. *To serve, to be subject to, to second, to humour a thing*. Viros subservire sibi postulant, fretæ dote, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 16. § Subsolvire orationi alicujus, Ter. Andr. 4, 7, 20.

* Subsellia, æ. f. [ex sub, & sedeo] *An ambushade, or ambush*, Veget. † Infidie, hostium doli.

* Subsector, ōris. m. verb. [ab eodem] (1) *A tier in wait, one in ambush*. (2) Met. *One that hath perdue, or hath any secret design*. (1) Subsector vocatur, qui occidere aliquem delitescunt, Serv. ad Aen. 11, 268. (2) Subsector ali-enorum matrimoniorum, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5.

* || Subsecivus, a, um. adj. Vid. Subsecivus, & Succivus, variè enim scribitur.

* Subsidents, tis. part. [ex sub, & fido] *Sinking, or bowing down*. § Poplite subsidents, Virg. Aen. 12, 491. Conf. Sil. 4, 234.

* Subsidentia, æ. f. [à subsideo] *The settling, or sediment, of liquours at the bottom*. § Aquarum subsidentia, Vitr. 8, 3.

* Subsideo, ēre, sēdi, sessum. neut. [ex sub, & sedeo] (1) *To rest, or settle, at the bottom*. (2) *To rest, stay, or remain*. (3) *To tarry behind*. (4) *To lie in wait for one, to lie in ambush*. (1) § Ut quicquid facis subsederit, exagitet, & in summum reducat, Col. 12, 19. (2) Statuit pecuniam subsidere apud se non oportere, Plin. Epist. 4, 12, 2. (3) Magna multitudo, quæ in castris subsederat, sequitur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 35. (4) Devictâ Ahiâ, subsedit adulter, Virg. Aen. 11, 268. Milites circa silvas subsidere infidiis jussit, Liv. 1, 14.

* Subsidiarius, a, um. adj. [à seq.] *That is given, or sent, to the aid of another; auxiliary*.

§ Cohors subsidiaria, Liv. 9, 27. & 30, 3. § Subsidiarius palme, a branch left to supply the stock, Col. 4, 24. = refes, præsidianus, Id.

* Subsidiior, āri. dep. [ex sub, & sedeo] *To*

stand by ready to help, if need be; to relieve. Qui longius subsidiari consueverant, turpiter fugerunt, Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 13.

Subsidium, ii. n. (1) *Aid, help, assistance, succour, chiefly in war*. (2) *Refuge, rescue*. (3) *The support, or stay, of a family*. (1) || Subsidiū dicebatur, quando milites subsidebant in extremâ acie, labentique aciei succurrebant, quod genus militum constabat ex iis, qui meruerant stipendia, locum tamen retinebant in exercitu, quæ erat tertia acies Triariorum, Fest. ex Plaut. Pompeius quintam legionem subsidio suis duxit, Cæs. B. G. 3, 69. (2) = Industriæ subsidia, atque instrumenta virtutis, Cic. Caril. 2, 3. (3) Suet. Cal. 12.

* Subsido, ēre, ēdi, effum. neut. [ex sub, & fido] (1) *To settle, or sink down; to descend to the bottom*. (2) *To settle, or abide*. (3) *To stop, or stay*. (4) *To flint, or stake*. (5) *Also to invade*. (6) *To cover down upon, to couple*. (1) § Ex amphorâ primum quod est sincerissimum effluit, gravissimum quodque turbidissimumque subsidit, Sen. (2) = Commissi corpore tantum Subsident Teuceri, Virg. Aen. 12, 835. (3) Subsidi in viâ, dum hæc perscriberem, Cic. Attic. 5, 16. § consurgo, Liv. proficiscor, Cic. (4) Impetus dicendi subsidit, Quint. 3, 8. (5) Subsidiere regna parabas, Luc. 5, 226. (6) § Juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis, Hor. Epod. 16, 31. Vid. & Lucr. 4, 1191.

* Subsidiuus, a, um. adj. [à subsideo] *Sinking to the bottom*. § Subsidiuæ fraxe, Grat. Cynege. 474.

Subsignāni milites. *Soldiers serving under their colours*. Subsignano milite media firmare, Tac. Hist. 4, 33. Vid. & eund. ibid. 1, 70, 5.

|| Subsignatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A signing, or setting one's hand and seal to*, Ap. JCC.

|| Subsignator, ōnis. m. verb. *He that signeth, or seteth his hand to*, Dig. Vid. tamen Scal. de modo usurarum, 11.

Subsigno, āre. act. *To write under, to confirm with his sign manual, to sign, or seal*. Subsignare apud aiarum, Cic. pro Flacc. 32.

* Subsilio, ire, ui & ūvi, ultum. neut. [ex sub, & salio] (1) *To hop, skip, or leap, a little*. (2) *To start up*. (1) Ignis subsiliunt ad tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191. (2) Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 191.

|| Subsilles, ium. m. pl. *Little plates which were used in sacrificing*, Fest. *al. leg. Subcilles, al. Ipsiles, al. Ipsulices, aded ut parum constet de lectione*.

Subsimilis, e. adj. *Somewhat like, or resembling*. Meili albo subsimilis, Cels. 5, 26, 11.

Subsimus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat snub, or flat, rosed*. Pecudes malis compressis, subsimique, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

Subsipo, ēre. neut. *Not to be very wise, not to have a posture of ease*, Varr. L. L. 4, 28.

* Subsistens, tis. part. [à subsilio] *Stopping, supporting*. Qui toto agmine subsistentes equitibus suis contra nostros terunt auxilium, Cæs. B. G. 8, 28.

* || Subsistentia, æ. f. [ex eodem] *Subsistence; the bottom, or settlement*, Litt. ex Cels.

* Subsisto, ēre, sisti, situm. neut. [ex sub, & fido] (1) *To stand still*. (2) *To abide, or stay*. (3) *To stop*. (4) *To resist, to withstand*. (5) *To justify, bar, or maintain*. (6) || *To doubt, or be somewhat at a stand*. (1) Adductis armis subsistit habens, Virg. Aen. 12, 622. (2) Plin. 6, 28. (3) Tiberis resuens tacitâ subsistit unguâ, Virg. Aen. 8, 87. Subsistit proceritas balsami intra bina cubita, Plin. 12, 25. (4) Quo prælio sublatis Helvetii audaciùs subsistere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 17. Nec clypeo juvenis subsistere tantum, Nec dextrâ valet, Virg. Aen. 9, 806. (5) Non, si Varronis thesauros haberem, subsistere sumptui possem, Brutus Cic. Fam. 11, 12. (6) Quantum ad filium familiars verum est, in seivo vero subsistimus, Ulp.

* Subsolanus, i. m. [quod sub sole nasci videatur] *An east wind*, Plin. 2, 47. § Favonius, Id.

* Subsortior, ūri, ūtus. dep. [ex sub, & fortior] *To choose by lot after others have chosen, or to choose by lot one who is to succeed*, Cic. Act. in Verr. 10. Vid. Subsortitus.

* Subsortitio,

* Subfortitio, ōnis f. verb. *A choosing by lot to fill up the place of those that were dead, or laid aside*, Cic. Verr. 1, 61. ubi consule Afconium. Conf. Suet. Cæs. 41.

* || Subfortior, ōris m. verb. *He that draweth lots in the second place*, Dig.

* Subfortius, a, um. part. *Chosen, or substituted, in the place of another*, Cic. pro Cluent. 35.

* Substantia, æ f. [à substantio; sc. quæ per se subsistat] (1) *The substance, or matter.* (2) *Goods, estate, wealth.* (1) Substantia omnis orationis fuit cohortatio ad pacem, Quint. præf. 1. essentialiam vocat, Cic. (2) Paternorum bonorum substantia, A. Vitor. Orig. Gent. R. 19, 2. Ut plus substantiæ filio relinquerem, Quint. in præm. sic etiam loquuntur JOC. = res, opes, ap. c.

* || Substantivus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *That may stand by itself, substantive.* Grammaticis condonandum, vid. Prisc.

* Substernens, tis. part. [à seq.] *Laying, or putting, under.* § Substernens brachia collo, Catull. 62, 332.

* Substerno, ěre, strāvi, strātum. act. [ex sub, & sterno] (1) *To strew, or put, under in the bottom.* (2) Met. *To subject, to bring under.* (2) § Herbam substernito ovibus, Cato, 37. Conf. Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 6. (2) Deus concretum atque corporeum substernebat animo, Cic. de Univ. 8.

* Substernor, i. pass. *To be strewed, or put, under.* § Substernitur eis acus, Varr. R. R. 1, 9.

* Substillum, i. n. [à sub, & stillo] (1) || *The dropping of rain from penthouses, a drizzling, or dripping, rain; a falling mist.* (2) *When one maketh water by drops, the strangury.* (1) Fest. (2) = Nunc de illis, quibus ægrè lotium it, quibusque substillum est, Cato, 156.

|| Substituendus, a, um. part. *To be put in the place of another*, Plin. 10, 54.

Substituto, ěre, ui, ūtum. act. [ex sub, & statuo] (1) *To set before, or represent.* (2) *To substitute, or appoint, and put in the place of another.* (1) Substitueratque animo speciem quoque corporis amplam ac magnificam, Liv. 28, 35. (2) = Substituere & supponere cepit in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic. Verr. 5, 28. Conf. Col. 11, 1. § pro altero, Cic. Verr. 3, 69.

|| Substitutio, ōnis f. verb. *A putting into the place of another*, Paul. JC. † Suppositio, Col.

* || Substitutivus, a, um. adj. *That may be put in room of another, or that may be changed.* || Propositio substitutiva, a conditional preposition, G. ex Apul.

|| Substituter, ōris m. verb. *He that putteth another in one's place*, Dig. † Qui substituit.

Substituturus, a, um. part. *About to substitute.* Quem substituturus tibi Cæsar designaverat consulem, Vell. Paterc. 2, 58.

Substitutus, a, um. part. *Put into another's place*, Cic. de Div. 2, 2.

|| Substitutus, i. m. *An official, an archdeacon's deputy.* Eccl. † Vicarius.

* Substo, āre, stiti, itum. neut. [ex sub, & sto] *To stand still, to bear up, to stand bis ground.* Metuo, ut substat hospes, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 11. Purè substante non rumpuntur tumores, Cels. 6, 10.

* || Substomachor, āri, ātus. dep. [ex sub, & stomachor] *To be somewhat angry*, Aug. † Non-nihil stomachor.

* Substrāmen, īnis n. [à substernor, quòd substernitur] *Straw litter, or any thing laid underneath.* § Substrāmen pullorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 10. conf. Sil. 12, 444.

* Substrāmentum, i. n. [ab eodem] *Idem*, Cato, 101.

* Substrātus, a, um. part. [à substernor] *Laid under, or strowed.* Substrato arenā loco, Plin. 19, 6.

* Substrāus, ūs m. *A spreading or laying, under*, Plin. 24, 9. & 18, 30.

* || Substrepō, ěre, ui. neut. unde part. sub-strepens. *To make a little noise*, Apul. Met. 5, p. 158.

* Substrictus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp.

[à substringor] (1) *Bound hard under, girt in.* (2) *Plucked up.* (3) *Close.* (4) *Small, slender.* (1) Boves substrictos conficit, Col. 2, 3. (2) Parvi testes, substrictique & adhærentes spinæ, Plin. 32, 3. § Venter substrictior, Col. 6, 20. (3) Frænis substrictis ora domita ligat, Sen. Hippol. 1003. (4) § Illa substricta, Ov. Met. 3, 216.

* Substringens, tis. part. [à substringo] *Tying, or trussing, up.* Comas substringens ligatas auro, Luc. 3, 281.

* Substringo, ěre, xi, itum. act. [ex sub, & stringo] (1) *To bind strait underneath; to gird, tie, or truss, up.* (2) *To hale in.* (3) *To repress, or restrain.* (4) *To contract, to bring into less compass.* (1) § Boves substringere, Col. 2, 3. Conf. Sil. 1, 689. (2) Festinant trepidi substringere carbasia nautæ Mart. 12, 29, 17. (3) Oculis bilem substringit operis, Juuv. 6, 432. (4) Omnia suppleat, & effusa substringere, Quint. 10, 5.

* Substringor, i. pass. *To be bound underneath, &c.* Veg. Excreverat etiam in exteriori latere ejus caro, propendebatque aded, ut ægrè fascia substringeretur, Suet. Galb. 21.

* Substructio, ōnis f. verb. [à substruo] (1) *An underpinning, or ground filling of a house, or the making of a foundation under.* (2) || *A piece of building.* (1) Substructiones operis maximæ, Cæs. B. C. 3, 25. Infanz substructionum mole, Cic. pro Mil. 31. (2) Litt. ex Plin.

|| Substructor, ōris m. verb. [ab eodem] *He that underfetteth*, Litt. ex Vittr.

* Substructum, i. n. [ex eodem] *A foundation.* Substructum ad limen factum, Vittr. 8, 7.

* Substructus, a, um. part. [à seq.] *Built, or founded.* Capitolium saxo substructum, Liv. 6, 4.

* Substruo, ěre, xi, itum. act. [ex sub, & struo] *To lay a foundation underneath, to build.* Intervalla substruere ad fundamenta, Vittr. 8, 7. Met. Fundamenta liberorum parentes substruunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 40.

Substruor, i, etus sum. pass. *To be built.* Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est, Liv. 6, 4.

* Subsultim, adv. [ex sub, & || saltim] *By jumps, or leaps.* Spatiis extremis subsultim decurrere, Suet. Aug. 83.

* Subsulto, āre. neut. [ex sub, & salto] *To hop, jump, leap, or caper.* § Tu subsultas, ego miser vix alto præformidine, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 504. Ut subsultabat, postquam vicit, villicus! Id. Cæs. 2, 7, 10.

* || Subsultus, ūs m. [ex sub, & saltus] *A jump, leap, or caper*, Litt. ex Liv.

Subsum, esse, fui n. pass. (1) *To be under, to join to.* (2) *To be near.* (3) *To lurk privately.* (4) *Simply to be.* (5) † *Alto to help.* (1) § Suberant tecto abiegnæ trabes, Plin. (2) Cùm dies comitiorum subesset, Cic. pro Mil. 16. (3) Pauca tamen suberunt prisca vestigia fraudis, Virg. Ecl. 4, 31. (4) Aliqua in hac re subest causa, Cic. de Fin. 5, 10. (5) Litt. ex Plaut.

* || Subsuo, ěre, ui, ūtum. act. [ex sub, & suo] *To sew, or stitch, under.* § Non inveni nisi in part. subsutus, q. v.

Subsurdus, a, um. adj. *Half deaf; also that is scarcely beard, or maketh almost no noise at all*, Quint. 11, 3.

* Subsutus, a, um. part. [à || subsuo] *Under-sewed, or under wrought; stitched about, welted.* § Subsuta vestis, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 29. i. e. prætexta.

|| Subtal. vel subtel. Prisc. is. n. [ex sub, & talo, quòd sit sub talo] *The hollow of the foot, the palm of the hand*, Sipont.

|| Subtardus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat slow, or late*, Litt. ex Varr.

* Subtegmen, īnis n. [ex sub, & tegmen] *The thread in weaving called the woof*, Plin. 13, 12. Vid. Subtemen.

* Subtēgo, ěre, xi, itum. act. unde subtectus. [à sub, & tego] *To cover a little, or secretly*, Vittr. 9, 6. & Sil. 4, 29.

* Subtēgūlāneus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & ||

tegulaneus] || Pavimentum subtegulaneum, tile pavement, laid with tiles, Plin. 36, 26. † Subdialis.

|| Subtēla, æ. f. *The crupper of a horse*, Hermol.

Subtēmen, īnis n. [quòd subfit stamini, Varr. al. qu. subtegmen, Id.] *The thread in weaving called the woof.* Possin' tu subtemen tenue nere? Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20. Inferitur medium radiis subtemen acutis, Ov. Met. 6, 55.

* || Subtendo, ěre, di, tum & sum. act. [ex sub, & tendo] *Vid. Subtentus, non enim aliter inveni.*

* || Subtensa, æ. f. sc. chorda. [à præced.] *The line drawn under the arch of a circle*, Geom.

* Subtentio, āre. act. [ex sub, & tento] *To assay, or try, underhand; to under-grope.* Advenis huc subtentatum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 51. § Sed al. leg.

* Subtentus, a, um. part. [à || subtendo] *Corded.* Lectos loris subtentos, Cato, 10.

* Subtēnus, e. adj. *Somewhat slender, thin, or small.* Juba equi subcrispa, subtenuibus setis, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

* || Subtēpidē adv. [ex sub, & tepeo] *Somewhat warmly, lukewarmly*, Litt. ex Plin.

* Subter, præp. [à sub; ut ab in, inter] *Under.* § Subter moenia, Stat. Theb. 12, 711. Rhæteo subter litore, Catull. 63, 7.

* Subter, adv. *The nether part, underneath.* § Omnia hæc quæ supra & subter unum esse dixerunt, Cic. de Orat. 3, 5.

Subtercurrens, tis. part. *Running under.* Vittr. 9, 6.

* Subtercutāneus, a, um. adj. [ex subter, & || curaneus] *That which lieth under the skin.* || Morbus subtercutaneus, the dropsy, A. Victor in Hadr. † Aqua intercus, Cic.

* || Subterdiu, adv. [ex subter, & diu] *In the day time*, Erasim. † Interdiu.

Subterdūco, ěre, xi, itum. act. *To steal away privily, to withdraw.* § Subterdixit se ten pus huic occasioni, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 72.

|| Subterductio, ōnis f. verb. *A privy stealing away*, Dig.

* || Subterfluō, ěre, xi, itum. neut. unde part. subterfluens. [ex subter, & fluo] *To run, or flow, under.* Torren'e rapido subterfluente, Plin. 8, 50.

* Subterfugio, ěre, fūgi, itum act. [ex subter, & fugio] (1) *To escape, or get away, privily; to give one the slip.* (2) *To shew, shun, or avoid.* (1) § Est magnæ divitiæ mihi subterfugisse sic mihi hodie Chrysalum, Plaut. Barch. 4, 6, 2. (2) = Ut quoniam criminum vim subterfugere nullo modo poterat, temporum procellam devitaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3.

* || Subterfugium, ii. n. [à præced.] *An escape, a subterfuge, a shift*, Macrob. † Effugium.

|| Subterfundo, ěre. act. *To pour upon*, Eccl. 2, 8.

Subterjacio, ěre. act. *To cast upon*, Pallad. 3, 18.

Subterlabens, tis. part. *Sliding under.* Quinquere mem subterlabentem rostro ferire, Liv. 30, 25.

Subterlabor, i, pfus. dep. *To slip, run, or flow, underneath.* § Cum fluctus subterlabere Sicanos, Virg. Ecl. 10, 4.

Subterlino, ěre. act. *To anoint, or besmear, underneath.* § Plantas ægri subterlinere, Plin. 28, 7.

|| Subterlinor, i. pass. *To be anointed under*, Litt. ex Cels.

* Subterluo, ěre. act. [ex subter, & fluo] *To flow under.* Gladioque tremendum Gurgite fidero subterluit Oriona, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 176.

* Subtermeo, āre. neut. [ex subter, & meo] *To run, or pass, under.* Pontes subtermeat æstu, Claud. in Apon. v. 611.

* Subtēro, ěre, trivi, itum. act. [ex sub, & tero] (1) *To bruise, to pound, to break in pieces.* (2) *To fret, or gall.* (1) Eam cum torrido farre & exiguo melle subterito, Col. 12, 5. (2) Boves subterunt pedes, Cato, 72.

* Subterpēdāneum,

* Subterpēdāneum, ii. n. [ex subter, & || pēdaneum] *A footstool*, Pallad. † Scabellum.

Subterpendens, tis, part. *Hanging under*. § Subterpendentia mala, Pallad. Mart. 10.

Subterrāneus, a, um, adj. *That is under ground*. Talpa animal subterraneum, Plin. 9, 57. § Subterraneum ergastulum, Col. 1, 6.

Subterrātorium, ii. n. *A dibble to set herbs with in a garden*, Litt. ex Varr. sed q.

|| Subterrēnus, a, um, adj. *Beneath, or under, the ground*, Litt. ex Apul. † Subterraneus.

* Subterreo, ūre, act. [ex sub, & terreo] *Somewhat to affright, or cause to fear*, Plaut. ex Litt.

|| Subterreus, a, um, adj. *Under ground*. § Divi subterrei, Arnob. i. e. inferi. † Subterraneus.

|| Subterēnuo, āre, āvi, tum, unde pass. Subterēnuor. *To wear thin below*. Annulus in digito subterēnuatur, Lucr. 1, 313.

Subtervōlo, āre, vi, tum. *To fly under*. Fragar subtervolant astra, Stat. Theb. 3, 670.

Subtexo, ēre, ui, tum, act. (1) *To weave*; Met. *to join to after, to subjoin, or apply*. (2) *Also to cover, or hide*. (1) Ut olitoris curam subtexerem villici officiis, Col. 11, 1. Singulis corporum morbis remedia subteximus, Plin. 25, 11. (2) § Caelum subtexere fumo, Virg. Aen. 3, 582. Subtexere diem olympo, Val. Flacc. 5, 414.

Subtexor, i, pass. *To be covered*. Caelum subtexitur umbra, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 127.

Subtextūrus, a, um, part. *About to subjoin, or annex*. Huic rei per idem tempus civitates propagatas, auctumque Romanum nomen communione juris haud intempestivè subtexturi videmur, Vell. Pat. 1, 14.

* Subtilis, e, adj. [ex sub, & tela quæ sic dict. quia tñs, i. e. longius extenditur] or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Fine spun, small, thin*. (2) *Of subtle parts, volatile*. (3) *Witty, delicate, brisk*. (4) *Nice, exquisite*. (1) § Filum subtile, Lucr. 4, 86. Subtilia corpora, Id. 3, 196. (2) § Subtilissimus succus, Pan. 11, 5. Ignis subtilis solminis, Lucr. 2, 385. § Arte subtilior, orationibus jejunior, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 48. (3) = Vt maxime limatus & subtilis, Id. de Orat. 1, 39. = Acutissimum & subtilissimum dicendi genus, Id. de Orat. 2, 23. § Orationis genus fortasse subtile & certè acutum, Id. (4) Hic subtiliorem fecit gulam, Col. 8, 16.

* Subtilitas, ātis, f. (1) *Thinness, fineness*. (2) Met. *Subtlety, sharpness of wit, nicety*. (1) Immenso subtilitatis animata, Petr. 10, 75. (2) Facile cedo totum scriptorum subtilitati ac elegantiae, Cic. Fam. 4, 4.

* Subtiliter, adv. sū, comp. sūmè, sup. (1) *Nicely, finely, curiously, exactly*. (2) *Subtly, sharply*. (3) || *Also slenderly, meanly*. (1) Subtiliter connexa res, Lucr. 3, 740. Subtilia sunt omnia perpallita, Cic. pro Balbo. 22. § Non pingui Minervæ, sed subtilis ostendere, Id. de Amic. 5. = Ad vivum revocare, Id. ibid. (2) = Versu & subtiliter dicere, Id. Orat. 4, 3. Litt. ex Quint.

* Subtimeo, ēre, ui, neut. [ex sub, & timeo] *To be half afraid*, Cic. Philipp. 2, 14.

|| Subtondeo, ēre, act. & Subtondeor, pass. *To clip, or shave, underneath*, Litt. ex Col.

* || Subtractio, ōnis, f. verb. [ex sub, & || tractio] *A withdrawing, subtracting, or abating, in accounts; subtraction*, Apoll. † Detractio.

* Subtractūrus, a, um, part. [à subtraho] *About to subtract, or withdraw*. Quasi minis populi occultè eos subtracturus, Just. 16, 4.

* Subtractus, a, um, part. [ab eodem] *Withdrawn, taken away*. § Subtractus fugâ, Plin. 8, 37.

* Subtrahendus, a, um, part. [ex eodem] *To subtract, or be subtracted*. Materiem confarnationis subtrahendam ratus, Curt. 7, 7.

* Subtrahens, tis, part. [à seq.] *Subtracting*. Præfectum prætorii non ex ingentibus, sed ex subtrahentibus legere, Plin. Pan. 86. Subtrahente se quoque, Liv. 28, 25.

* Subtraho, ēre, xi, etum, act. [ex sub, & traho] (1) *To take away, to subtract*. (2) *To di-*

miniſh. (3) *To keep from*. (4) *To draw out*, as soldiers to march. (5) *To withdraw*. (1) § Materiam furori subtrahere, Cic. pro Domo, 5. = adimere, Id. (2) § Subtrahunt cibum dormitores equorum, & verbera adhibent, Id. (3) Furium morbo implicitum fortuna bello subtrahit, Liv. 8, 29. (4) Repentè interdum vel nocte militem subtraherebat, Suet. Cæs. 65. (5) § Subtrahere se labori, Col. 1, 9. à curiâ, Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 10. aspectu alicujus, Virg. Aen. 6, 465.

* Subtrahor, i, pass. *To be taken away, &c.* Ov. in Ibin, 422.

Subtristis, e, adj. *Somewhat heavy, sad, or melancholy*. Subtristis visus est esse aliquantulum mihi, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 16.

* Subtritus, a, um, part. [à subtero] *Worn underneath, somewhat broken*. Subtrita ad femina ungula, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 73.

|| Subtundo, ēre, tūdi, tūsum, act. *To beat, or smite, underneath*. Leg. in part. pass. sub-tūsus, q. v.

Subturpiculus, a, um, adj. *A little poor and base*. Subturpicula παλινοδία, Cic. Att. 4, 5.

Subturpis, e, adj. *Somewhat filthy, or base*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 66.

* Subtus, adv. [à sub, ut ab in, intus] *Under, underneath*, Lucr. 6, 865. & 1, 1060.

Subtūsus, a, um, part. [à subtundo] *Beaten, mauled, pounded*. Flet teneras subtusa genas, Tib. 1, 10, 57.

* Subvāles, um, m. pl. [ex sub, & vas, vadis] *Under-ferries*, Cell. 16, 10.

* Subvācula, æ, f. [formā dim. qu. à subus, quod à subuo, pro subduo; ut exuo, pro exduo] (1) *A shirt, or smock; a shift, a waistcoat*. (2) || *Also a kind of cake offered to the gods*. (1) Si fortè subvacula pexæ Trita subest tunice, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95. (2) Fest.

* Subvācūlatus, a, um, adj. *Wearing a shirt, &c.* Cic. ap. Quint. 8, 3.

* Subvectio, ōnis, f. verb. [à subvecto] *A conveying, or carrying*. Tarda frumenti subvectio, Liv. 44, 3. Conf. Cæs. B. G. 7, 10.

* Subvecto, āre, freq. [à subveto] *To carry, or convey, often*. Subvectare corpora cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 303.

* || Subvector, ōnis, m. verb. [à preced.] *A conveyer, or carrier*, Dig. † Qui subvehit.

* Subvectus, a, um, part. [à subvehor] *Carried, or conveyed*. Subvecta per astra curru, Ov. Met. 8, 727. Classis flumine subvecta, V. Pat. 2, 106.

* Subvectus, ūs, m. [ab eodem] *A conveying, or carrying*. Convectum subvectu pauci praegressi, Tac. Ann. 15, 4, 3.

* Subveho, ēre, xi, etum, act. [ex sub, & veho] *To carry up; to convey in a ship, or wain; to bring up*. § Subvehere in altitudinem, Pan. 35, 12. Conf. Liv. 9, 15.

* Subvehor, i, pass. *To be conveyed, &c.* Quia nihil ex Ægypto subvehabatur, Liv. 45, 11. § Subvehit fluvius in avertio, to be raised against the tide, Id. 23, 40.

* Subveniēns, tis, part. [à seq.] *Coming to help*. § Subvenientes equites, Tac. Ann. 2, 11.

* Subvénio, īre, ēni, entum, neut. [ex sub, & venio] *To help, to relieve, to succour*. § = Subveni mihi, atque adjuva, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 24.

Subveniit homini jam collum in laqueum inferenti, Cic. Verr. 4, 17. = Subveni patriæ, opitulare collegæ, Id. Planc. Cic. Fam. 10, 10.

* Subvénitur, imperf. pass. *There is help, or relief*. Huic rei subventum est, Id. Attic. 1, 14.

* || Subventāneus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & ventus] *Windy, or of the wind; also addle*, Litt. ex Plin. § Subventanea ova, addle eggs. = Zephyria, hypenemia. Vid. Eras. Adag.

* Subvento, āre, freq. [à subvenio] *To come and assist one*. Spes bona, obsecro, subventa mihi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 11. § Raro ecc.

* Subventūrus, a, um, part. *That shall help*. Si subventuros auferat unda deos, Ov. Amor. 2, 16, 28.

* || Subventus, ūs, m. *A coming upon suddenly*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Subverbustus, a, um, adj. [à verber verbusus, ut ab arbor arbusum; ut sit id. quod verbero] *A rogue, a slave that is often cudged, or beaten*, Plaut. Fragm. 2, 21.

|| Subvērecundus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat shame-faced, or bashful*, Baret.

Subvēreor, ēri, itus, dep. *To fear somewhat; also to reverence*. Venit mihi in mentem subvēreri interdum, Cic. Fam. 4, 10.

|| Subversio, ōnis, f. verb. *An overthrowing, ruin, destruction*, Litt. ex Liv. sed q. certè Arnob. † Eversio, Cic.

Subverso, āre, freq. [à subverto] unde part. subversandus. *To subvert, or overthrow; to throw, or turn, upside down*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 23.

Subversor, ōris, m. verb. *He that overturneth*. § Legum auctor idem ac subversor, Tac. Ann. 3, 28. † Eversor, Cic.

Subversus, a, um, part. *Overthrown, turned upside down*. Subversa cremataque hiberna, Tac. 4, 61, 7. Subversa jacebat Pristina majestas, Lucr. 5, 1135.

Subverto, ēre, ti, sum, act. (1) *To turn over, or upside down*. (2) *To undo, to overthrow, to subvert*. (3) *Also to cast one away by false accusation*. (1) Qui lupinum stercorendi agri causâ ferit, nunc demum aratro subvertit, Col. 11, 2. (2) § Decretum consulis subvertere, Sall. B. Catil. 13, 1. (3) Florentes privignos per occultum subvertere, Tac. Ann. 4, 71, 6.

Subvertor, i, pass. *To be undone*, Tac. Ann. 4, 27, 5.

* Subvespērus, i, m. [ex sub, & vesperus] *The west south-west wind*, Vitr. 1, 6.

Subvexus, a, um, adj. *Blowed upward like an arched roof*. Omnia fastigio leni subvexa, Liv. 25, 37. § devexus.

* || Subviētus, a, um, adj. [ex sub, & vietus] *Somewhat limber*, Dig. † Aliquantulum vietus.

Subvīrdis, e, adj. *Somewhat green of colour, greenish*, Plin. 25, 9. & 37, 10. confer & Celj. 5, 28.

* Subvūla, æ, f. [à suendo, quasi subvula, Perot.] (1) *A bodkin which cordwainers use, a cobbler's awl*. (2) || *Also the horn of a young deer, or pricket without tines, or knags*. (1) Quod tibi tribuit subvula, fida rapit, Mart. 3, 16, 2. Conf. Col. 6, 5. (2) Jun. Vid. Subulo, n. 2.

* Subvūlāns, e, adj. *Belonging to a cordwainer, cobbler, or shoemaker*. § Subvulare filum, Vitr.

* Subvulus, i, m. [dict. à subus, i. e. subus, ut à bubus, bubulus] *A swineherd*. § Porculoris & subulci diversâ professio, Col. in Praef. 1, 1.

Subvulo, ōnis, m. [ab Hebr. שבל spica, & Meton. σπύζ, fistula; sicut ex שבל spica dicta Ambubala ἀνδροπέδης, Voss] (1) † *A piper, one who plays on a pipe, flute, or flagelet*. (2) *A hart called a spitter, having young horns without knags, or tines*. (1) Subvulo finitimas properabat aquas, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 3. interpr. Festo. (2) Instat natura in animalium armis; spartit hæc in ramos, ut cervorum, aliis simplicia cernua tribuit, ut in eodem genere subulonibus ex argumento dictis, Plin. 11, 37.

|| Subvūnio, ōnis, f. *A note of union, or of accord*, Donat.

|| Subvōlto, āre, freq. *To fly a little upward*, Litt. ex Ov. sed q.

Subvōlo, āre, neut. *To fly away a little; to fly upward, or aloft*. § Subvolare in coelestem locum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17.

* Subvolvo, ēre, vi, ūtum, act. [ex sub, & volvo] *To tumble, or roll, up*. § Manibus subvolvere saxa, Virg. Aen. 1, 428.

Suburbāna, ōrum, n. pl. *The suburbs, houses, or villages, near the city*, Cic. Verr. 1, 20.

Suburbānitas, ātis, f. *The neighbourhood of the suburbs to the city, nearness to the city*. § Suburbanitas provincie, Cic. Verr. 2, 3.

Suburbānum, i, n. *A house without the walls of a city, a summerhouse a little way out of town*. In hortis, aut suburbanis suis, Cic. pro Rabir. 10.

Suburbānus, a, um, adj. [qui est sub urbe] *Near, or about, the city; in the suburbs*. § Fun-

us sub urbanus, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 1. ager, Id. de Div. 2, 32.

Sübürium, ii. n. *The suburbs of a city.* Qui terminalibus nuper in suburbium ire aulus non fui, Cic. Philipp. 12, 10.

* Sübügeo, ēre, si. aēt. [ex sub, & urgeo] *Somerubst, or closey, to thrust, or put forward.* Dum proram ad laxa suburge, Virg. Aen. 5, 202.

Sübüro, ēre, si, flum. aēt. *To burn somewhat, or a little; to scorch.* Solitus est crura suburere nuce ardente, Suet. Aug. 68.

Sübüra, æ. f. vicus Romæ, vid. Propr.

|| Sübüvidus, a, um. adj. *Somerubst moist, R. ex Plin. sed q.*

* || Sübvulsus, a, um. part. [à subvel or] *Plucked, pulled, Gell. 7, 12. † Vulsus.*

Sübvultūus, a, um. adj. [à vultur] *Somerubst resembling a vulture; of the colour, or nature, of a vulture; blackish, or ravenish, like a vulture.* Corpus sübvulturium; illud quidem subaquilum volui dicere, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9. al. leg. sübvulturium, quod idem est.

Süccedāneus, a, um. adj. *That cometh in the place of another.* Ut meum tergum sültitiae tuæ subdas succedaneum, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 37. ubi al. succedaneum. || Süccedaneus damni- solutionis, Cod. culpæ, periculi, Ulp. *that is to answer another man's loss.* Dixit, sic & avum suum Pharnacem, per cognationum arbitria, succedaneum regi Pergameno Eumeni datum, Just. 38, 6.

Süccedens, tis. part. *Succeeding.* Tragædium magno impetu exorsus, non succedente stylo, abolevit, Suet. Aug. 85. § Süccedens vox flebilis, Val. Flacc. 2, 453.

Sücceditur, imperf. *It is succeeded,* Cic. Fam. 3, 9. Successorum Minervæ involvit, Ov. Met. 2, 788. Simul in urbem mandabat, nullum prælio finem expectarent, nisi succederetur Suetonio, Tac. Ann. 14, 38, 5. Retulit ad senatum ut ei succederetur ante tempus, Suet. J. Cæs. 28.

Süccedo, ēre, si, flum. neut. (1) *To approach, or come to.* (2) *To go, or come, into.* (3) *To be next, to follow, or come after.* (4) *To come under.* (5) *To succeed, to come in the place of another.* (6) *To go well forward, to have good success, to prosper and come to pass, and effect, to thrive, to speed well, to hit right.* (7) *To chance, or happen.* (8) *Also to be live, or resemble.* (1) § Quem ut successisse muris Marcellus vidit, Liv. 23, 44. Cum murum hostium successisset, Sall. int. Fragn. Met. Ad honorem succedere, Lucret. 5, 1274. (2) Testum, quod imbris vitandi causâ succederet, nullum habebat, Cic. pro Domo, 44. § Nostris succedere penatibus, hospes, Virg. Aen. 8, 123. (3) § Ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, Cæs. B. G. 4, 3. (4) § Omnia sub acumen stili subeant & succedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 1, 33. Succedere umbræ, Virg. Geor. 3, 464. (5) § Nihil semper floret; ætas succedit ætati, Cic. Philipp. 11, 15. Succedere in pugnam, Liv. (6) Hæc non successit, aliâ aggrediemur viâ, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 46. § Lepidè sub manus succedit negotium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 59. (7) Si successerit mente alienari, &c. Plin. 28, 8. (8) Æsopi tabellas, quæ fabulis nutricularum proximè succedunt, Quint.

Süccendo, ēre, di, flum. aēt. [ex sub, & cando] *To burn, to inflame, to set on fire, to kindle, to be angry.* § Flamma crines succendit, Luc. 6, 179. Classica cantu succedunt, Id. ibid. 166. Vid. Succensus.

Süccendor, i. pass. *To be set on fire.* Succenditur aer Fulminibus, Luc. 2, 269.

Süccensens, tis. part. *Being angry.* C. Cæsar succensens curam verrendis viis non adhibitam, Suet. Vesp. 5.

Süccenseo, ēre, vi. neut. [à succendo, succensum, i. e. irâ succensum esse, V.] *To be angry with one.* = Diis hominibus irasci & succensere consuevit, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 16. Id nunc succensus mihi, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 79.

|| Süccensio, ōnis. f. verb. *A burning, Amm.*

Süccensus, a, um. part. (1) *Set on fire, kindled, burned.* (2) *Mét. Inflamed with any*

passion. (1) § Ignibus succensis torrer, Cic. in Pison. 18. (2) Irâ succensus, Sil. 1, 169. amo- re, Ov. Epist. 15, 167. lucu, Val. Flacc. 3, 585.

|| Süccentivus, a, um. adj. [à succino] *Be- longing to the bas tune, Musick.*

|| Süccentor, ōnis. m. verb. *He that singeth af- ter others, Aug.*

* Süccenturiatus, a, um. part. [à seq.] *That is set in the place of one who is dead, or absent, or faileth in his business; Mét. kept for a reserve.* Ego hîc ero succenturiatus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, ult. ubi vid. Donat.

* || Süccenturio, ære, aēt. [à sub, & centuria] (1) *To fill up the number of the band for them that be dead, or absent; to recruit.* (2) *Mét. To be put in the room of.* (1) Süccenturiare est explendæ cen- turie gratiâ supplere, Fest. (2) Nisi esca alia me- ior atque amplior succenturietur, Gell. 15, 8.

Süccentus, ōs. m. *The bas in a song, Musick.*

|| Süccerda, æ. f. [stercus suillum, Fest. sc. quod à sue cernitur, i. e. excernitur] *Swine dung, a pig-turd, Titin. al. scrib. succerda.*

* Süccerno, ēre, crēvi, crētum. aēt. [ex sub, & cerno] *To range meal with a sieve, to sift, Plin.*

18, 11. Vid. Subcerno.

Süccessa, ōrum. n. pl. *Successes, good fortune.*

Hos fugitâs succensis bonis, Plaut. Pseud. prol. 8.

Süccessio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Coming in the place of another, succession.* (2) *Success.* (1) In An- tonii locum successio Bruti, Cic. ad Brut. 17. (2) Omne institutum successio prospera consecuta est. Id. Sed in hæc notione rard occ.

Süccessit, imperf. præter. *It both happened, Plin.*

28, 8.

|| Süccessivè, adv. *Successively, Spart. † Prof- perè, feliciter.*

Süccessor, ōnis. m. verb. *He that followeth, or cometh in another's place; a successor.* § Cum successor immutat aliquid de institutis priorum, Cic. pro Flacc. 14.

|| Süccessorius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to suc- cession, Ap. JCC.*

Süccessum est, imperf. *It was succeeded.* || Ne- que ei successum est, and no man succeeded him, Cic. Fam. 13, 29.

Süccessurus, a, um. part. *About to succeed.*

Qui successuri imperio erant, Just. 11, 15. Sub idem tempus Calpurniam L. Pisonis filiam, suc- cessuri sibi in consulatu duxit uxorem, Suet. J. Cæs. 21.

Süccessus, a, um. part. *Made fortunate, or successfull.* Cum omnia meâ causâ velles mihi successa, Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

Süccessus, ōs. m. [à succedo] *Issue, or success, generally good; prosperity, good luck.* § Gaudere multo successu, Liv. Exultans successu, Virg. Aen. 2, 386. = Eventus, Plin. Careat suc- cessibus opto, Quisquis ab eventu facta notanda putat, Ov. Ep. 2, 86. Metellus dimicavit vario successu, Eutrop. 6, 1.

Süccida, æ. f. sc. lana [à succus] *New shorn wool, unwashed and greasy, Col. 6, 15. Cels. 2, 23.*

Süccidāneus, a, um. adj. [quod succiditur, i. e. post cæditur] (1) *Slain in the second place, when the former sacrifice did not appease the gods.* (2) *Also that succedeth, or cometh, after another; or in his stead.* (1) Süccidanea hostia dicebatur, quæ secundo loco cædebatur, quod quasi succideretur dicta, Fest. Quidam à succedendo, non à succi- dendo dictum putant, Id. (2) § Tergum succi- daneum, Plaut. Vid. Succedaneus.

Süccidia, æ. f. [à subius cædendis, rect. sort. à succedo, unde succidaneus, quod inde secundæ mensæ, Varr.] (1) *A side, or sitch, of bacon.* (2) *A dainty.* (3) *The desert.* (1) Süccidiam in carnario suspendere, Varr. L. L. (2) Si ad primum etym. referri p'acet. (3) Hortum agricolæ succidiam alteram appellant, Cic. de Sen. 16.

Süccido, ēre, di, flum. aēt. [ex sub, & cædo] (1) *To cut down, to fell trees.* (2) *To mow corn.* (1) § Partim radice revellit, partim succidit, Ov. Met. 7, 227. Naiada vulneribus succidit in arbore factis, Id. Fast. 4, 231. § Succidere

frumenta, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19. (2) Succidere Cerecem, Virg. Aen. Succidor.

Süccidor, i. pass. *To be mown, or cut down.*

Rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur æstu, Virg. Geor. 1, 297.

Süccido, ēre, di, casum. neut. [ex sub, & ca- do] *To fall under, to fall down, to fail, to fal- ter.* Genua incidâ succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30. & Lucr. 3, 157.

Süccidus, a, um. adj. [à succus] *Moist, or full of juice; juicy.* || Mulier succida, a plump girl, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192. Lana succida, à ludore re- cēns tonsa, greasy wool, that was not scoured since shorn, Varr. R. R. 2, ult. Vinum quod succida nolit lana pati, Juv. 5, 24. wine so poor that it is not fit to prepare wool for dying, ut alqui interp.

Sücciduus, a, um. adj. *Ready to fall, falter- ing, bowing under one.* Succiduo dicor procu- buisse genu, Ov. Ep. 13, 24.

* || Süccinē, adv. [à succinctus] *Eriefly, compendiously, Litt. ex Plin.*

* || Süccinēsim, adv. [ab eodem] *Idem, Donat.*

† Breviter, pauci, Cic.

* || Süccinūlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à seq.] *truffed, girt, or laced prettily, Apul. Met. 2, p. 43.*

* Süccinctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [à succingor] (1) *Girt, truffed up, tucked.* (2) *unpasssed, environed.* (3) *Compact, well set.* (4) || Compendious, short, succinē. (5) *Ready, nimble, expeditious.* (1) § Süccincti ministri, Ov. Fast. 4, 413. Süccinctus gladio, Ad. Herenn. 4, 52. ferio, Liv. 40, 7. (2) Urbs succincta por- tubus, Cic. in Rull. 2, 32. Mét. Pectora suc- cincta curis, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 77. (3) Gra- ciles succinctioresque arbores, Plin. 16, 10. (4) Litt. unde non dicit, neque ego invenio. (5) Mulier succincta aquam calefactat, ut lavemus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 80. Süccinctus cursitat hospes, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 107.

Süccineus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, am- ber.* § Süccineæ novacula, Plin. 22, 23.

* Süccingo, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. [ex sub, & cingo] (1) *To gird, to truss up, to tuck.* (2) *To environ, to beset.* (1) Crue tenus medio tuni- cam succingere, Juv. 6, 445. (2) Quod ma- joribus canibus se succinxerit, Cic. Verr. 5, 56. Vid. Subcingo.

* Süccingor, i. pass. *To be girded, or environed.*

Illa feris atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov. Met. 13, 732.

* Süccingulum, i. n. *A sword girdle, a truss.*

Vid. Subcingulum.

Süccino, ēre, vi, entum. neut. [ex sub, & cano] *To sing after another, to follow another in singing, or saying.* Clamat, Viētum date, succi- nit alter, Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 48.

Süccinum, i. n. [ita dict. quod succus arboris esse creditur, profluens ex arboribus pinæ generis] *Amber, yellow; or white; also the gum of sweet trees of the pine kind, vid. Plin. 37, 3. & ib. 2, 16. & Tac. Germ. 45, 6.*

Süccinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, am- ber, § Succina gutta, Mart. 6, 15, 2.*

|| Süccisa, æ. f. [sc. herba] *The herb called devil's-bit, Offic.*

|| Süccisivum, i. n. *A slip, or odd nook, of land; a pinale, Ap. Grom. § Reētus fort. süccivum.*

Süccisivus, a, um. adj. [quod tanquam super- vacaneum succiditur, & detrahitur] *That is cut off, drawn, or severed from.* || Süccisivum tempus, spare, or leisure, time, Cic. de Legg. 1, 3. Süccisi- væ operæ, things done at spare times, Id. de Orat. 2, 89. Sed fort. rectius süccisivus.

Süccisus, a, um. part. *Cut down, felled, loped off.* Agris vastatis, frumentis succisis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19. § Süccisum nemus, Luc. 4, 138. Quos- dam & jacentes vivos succisis feminibus populi- busque invenerunt, Liv. 22, 51.

* Sücclāmatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à succlamo] *A luming, or shouting, Liv. 40, 36. & Suet. Nerv. 24.*

* Sücclāmātum est à militibus, imperf. *They gave a shout, or hum, Brut. Cic. 11, 13.*

* Sücclāmātus,

* Succlāmātus, a, um. part. [à || succlamor] *Cried out against, or ill spoken of.* § Succlamatus maledictis, *Quint. Declam.* 19.

* Succlāmo, āre. aēt. [ex sub, & clamo] *To cry out in token of approbation, or dislike; to give a shout, to shout, to hum.* Hæc Virginio vociferanti succlamabat multitudo, *Liv.* 3, 50. Succlamavit universa concio, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 31.

Succollans, tis. part. *Bearing on one's shoulders.* Ab his succollantibus in castra delatus est, *Suet. Claud.* 10.

|| Succollatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying on the shoulders,* *Litt. ex Suet. sed q.*

Succollātus, a, um. part. *Borne upon the shoulders of men,* *Suet. Oth.* 6.

Succollo, āre. aēt. [ex sub, & collum; in collum attollo] *To bear up a thing upon one's shoulders, to carry on one's back.* Apes regem suum fessum sublevant, & si nequit volare, succollant, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Succōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Full of juice and moisture, juicy, sappy.* § Succosum cælum, *Col.* 2, 17. Succosior liber arboris, *Id.* 4, 29.

Succresco, ēre, crēvi, ētum. neut. *To grow under, to spring and grow up, to grow onwards.* Vestris succrescit ætati, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 61. § Succrescere gloriæ seniorum, *Liv.* 10, 13.

* Succrētus, a, um. part. [à succerno] *Ranged, or bolted.* Calx cribro succreta, *Cato.* 18.

* † Succrōtillus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & crotillus, qu. curtulus, à cuitus, M.] *A small and shrill voice.* Succrotilla vox, *Titin. ap. Fest. sed non constat de lectione.*

* Succūba, æ. c. g. [à succubando] *An adulterer, or adulteress.* § Succuba leſti, *Ov. Epist.* 6, 153. ubi tamen Heins. manule subnuba. *Sed vet. Gloss. succuba, παλακή.* || Florulentus succuba, *Prud. Peristeph.* 10, 192. *de Adonide.*

Succūbitānus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & || cubitanus, à cubitus] *Fitted, or made, to lie under one's elbow to lean upon,* *Treb. Poll.* § Succubitana purpura, à Succubi, *Africæ oppido, Cæsar. Rhod.*

Succūbitūrus, a, um. part. *About to yield.* Quicquid subduxit flammis natura, pepercit Succubitura oneri? *Manil.* 1, 463.

Succūdo, ēre, di, sum. aēt. *To forge.* § Loricæ succuderunt Galli è ferro, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 24.

|| Succulentus, a, um. adj. *Full of juice, well liking, or in good plight; plump.* Lumen non succulentis influens obtutibus, *Prud. Perist.* 10, 433. § Succulentum corpus, *Paulin.* † Succipulum, *Ter.*

Succumbens, tis. part. *Yielding, or submitting.* § Succumbens morti, *Juss.* 14, 6. *Conf. Sil.* 5, 503.

Succumbo, ēre, vi, itum. neut. [ex sub, & cumbo] (1) *To couch, or crouch.* (2) *To lie with.* (3) *To lie, or fall, down under; to fail, to faint, yield, or succumb.* (1) Oneri succumbere coacta plebes, *Liv.* 6, 32. (2) § Ante nuptias succumbere quibus vellent, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 10.

(3) § = Cur succumbis cedisque fortunæ? *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 17. = Turpe est viro debilitari, dolore frangi, succumbere doloribus, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 25.

Succurro, ēre, ri, sum. neut. [ex sub, & curro] (1) *To come into one's mind, or remembrance.* (2) *To be the cause of, to cause.* (3) *To help, aid, or succour; to relieve.* (1) Ut quicquid succurrit, libet scribere, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 1. (2) § Succurrit mirari, *Plin.* 17, 1. (3) = Ferre opem patriæ, & succurrere communi salutis, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 1.

Succursum est. imperf. *They helped, or relieved,* *Liv.* 3, 58.

Succus, i. m. [qu. sugus, à fugo] (1) *Juice, or moisture.* (2) *Sap.* (3) *Also generally all manner of juice, broth.* (4) *Met. Vigour, or strength.* (1) Corpus solidum, & succi plenum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 25. Poma succos oblita priores Degenerant, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 59. (2) § Arboris succus, *Plin.* 14, 20. (3) § Succus hordei, *Id.* 8, 7. in purpuris, *Id.* 9, 36. (4) § Succus civitatis, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 16.

|| Succussārius, ii. m. [à succusso] *A troter, or jolter; a trotting horse.* † Qui sessorem succussat,

|| Succussatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The jolting, or trotting, of a horse.* Ex analogiâ, opinor, solâ.

† Succussator, ōnis. m. verb. *A troter.* Succussatoris tardi varique caballi, *Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, 55.

Succussio, ōnis. f. verb. [à succutio] *A shaking, or jolting.* Succussio est, cum terra quatitur, ac sursum & deorsum movetur, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 6, 21.

† Succusso, āre. freq. [à succutio] *To shake, or jog, as a trotting horse; to trot, to jog, or joggle; to jolt.* Ne vulnus succussit gressus, tardè ingredimini, *Accius ap. Non.* 1, 55.

† Succussor, ōnis. m. verb. *A troter.* Sonipes succussor nullus sequetur, *Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, 55.

Succussus, ūs. m. *A trotting, jolting, shaking, or jolting.* § Pedetentim ite, ne succussu arripiat major dolor, *Poëta ap. Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21.

* † Succutāneus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & cutaneus] *Under the skin,* *Victor, al leg. subtercutaneus, qu. v.*

|| Succutio, ēre, ūi, ūum. aēt. *To shake, to jog, as a hard trotting horse; binc*

Succutior, i. pass. *To be jogged.* Succutitur altè Curus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 166.

* † Sūcerda, æ. f. [primâ brevi, qu. suis merda] *Swines dung,* *Lucil. al. scrib. succerda.*

Suctus, ūs. m. verb. [à sugo] *A sucking, or licking.* Tactu ipso levant percussos, suctuque modico, *Plin.* 48, 3. § Vix inven. nisi in ablativo.

* Sūcūla, æ. f. dim. [à sus] (1) *A little sow.* (2) *Also a part of the engine called a crane, serving to lift up, or let down, any thing of weight; a windlace, or the overthwart bar, turned with levers, and full of holes like sows bigs.* (3) *A kind of under garment.* (1) Quin tu i cum sūculâ, & cum porculis, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 126. (2) Porcum in mediâ sūculâ facite, *Cato.* 19. *Vid. & Vitr.* 10, 2. & seq. (3) *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 125. ut aliqui interp.

* Sūcūlæ, ārum. f. pl. [ex imperitiâ sic dictæ, nam cum Gr. ὑάδες appellārint ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑεῖν, à pluendo; Lat. tanquam ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑδν, à suibus dixere sūculas] *The seven stars called hyades, so called by the ignorant Romans.* Hyadas nostri imperitè sūculas vocant, quasi à suibus essent, non ab imbris, nominatæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

* || Sūcūlus, i. m. dim. [à sus] *A little boar pig, a jacky pig,* *Justinian.*

* Sūdābundus, a, um. adj. *Sweating, all in a sweat.* Ludos turba sudabunda relinquit, *Lucan. Paneg. ad Pisonem.* 177.

* || Sūdāmina, um. n. pl. [à sudo] *Red and angry tubsals,* *Jun.*

* Sūdāns, tis. part. [ab eodem] (1) *Sweating.* (2) *Dropping wet.* (1) Circum sudantia templa, *Lucr.* 4, 628. (2) Vites autumnio fundi sudante videmus, *Id.* 1, 176.

* || Sūdānolum, i. n. dim. [à seq.] *A little handkerchief, a muckender,* *Apul. Apol. p.* 491.

* Sūdārium, ii. n. [à sudo] *A napkin, or handkerchief,* *Suet. Ner.* 24. § Sudaria Setaba, *Catull.* 12, 14.

|| Sūdātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à sudo] (1) *A sweating.* (2) *Meton. A bagnio, a hot-house.*

(1) Corpora sudatione exinantia, *Sen. Ep.* 86. (2) § Concamerata sudatio, *Vitr.* 5, 11.

* Sūdātor, ōnis. m. verb. [ex eodem] *One that sweats, a great sweater,* *Plin.* 23, 1.

* Sūdātōrium, ii. n. [ab eodem] *A hot-house to sweat in.* Sicci vaporis sudatorium, *Sen. Ep.* 51.

* Sūdātōrius, a, um. adj. [à suprà dict.] *That bringeth, or belongeth to, sweating.* § Sudatoria unctio, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 73.

* Sūdātrix, icis. f. [à sudator] *Sweating; apt to sweat, or to cause sweat, femin.* § Sudatrix toga, *Mart.* 12, 18, 5.

* Sūdātus, a, um. part. [à sudo] (1) *Be-sweated, sweating out.* (2) *Also taken much pains about.* (1) Vigilandæ noctes, & in sudatâ veste durandum, *Quint.* 2, 3. (2) § Labor sudatus, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 189. Fibula sudata, *Claud. de Raptu Prof.* 2, 16. *Sil.* 3, 92.

Sūdes, is. f. (1) *A thick flake.* (2) *A pile driven into the ground in fortifications,* &c. (3)

A spear burnt at the end, or barbed with iron. (4) *A waterman's pole.* (5) || *A wooden sword wherewith soldiers practised at a post, a quintin pole.* (6) *Καταχρηστικὸς, the fin of a fish.* (7)

A feter, in planting. (1) Vastæ fudes, stralique molares, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 386. (2) Ibi fudes stipitesque præacutos defigit, *Cæsar. B. C.* 1, 27. (3) Sude figis obustâ; Ingemuit duroque sudem vix ossè revellit, *Ov. Met.* 12, 299. (4) § Ferratas fudes & acutâ cuspide contos Expediunt, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 208. (5) Litt. ex Veg. (6) Cernis erectas in terga fudes, *Juv.* 4, 127. (7) Obruere arvo Quadrifidas fudes & acuto robore vallos, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 25.

|| Sūdīcūlum, i. n. [parva fudes] *A kind of whip, Fest.*

Sūdis, is. f. [σφύραινα, Gr. piscis, dict. à similitudine sudis] *A kind of long fish, called a guard-fish, or sword-fish,* *Plin.* 31, 11.

* Sūdo, āre. aēt. & neut. [ex ὕδος; al. ex ἰδν, vel ex ὕδω] (1) *To sweat, to be in a sweat.* (2) *To drop with, to drip.* (3) *To sweat out, to steam forth.* (4) *To labour, toil, or take pains; to have enough to do.* (1) § Vel tu suda, vel peri algu, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 24. Dixit se sine causâ sudare, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 55. § Sudavit, & alit, *Hor. A. Poët.* 413. (2) § Signa sanguine sudabant, *Liv.* 27, 4. Humore sudant laxa, *Lucr.* 6, 943. Craticula sudet ofellâ, *Mart.* 14, 221. (3) Duræ quercus sudabant roscida mella, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 30. (4) § Hic ad Elei metas sudabit, *Id. Geor.* 3, 203. = Vides me sudare laborantem quomodo ea tuear, quæ mihi tuenda sunt, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 12. Pro communibus commodis sudare, *Id. pro Sext.* 66.

* Sūdor, āri. pass. *To be sweated out, or emitted.*

In oriente thura balsamaque sudantur, *Tac. Germ.* 45, 9. Omisiss forensium musarum angustis, in quibus satis mihi superque sudatum est, *Id. Orat.* 4, 3.

* Sūdor, ōnis. m. [à sudo] (1) *Sweat.* (2) *Met. Labour, pains, travel, toil.* (3) *Measure, or wet.* (1) Nec sanguis, nec sudor nisi à corpore fluit, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 27. Salsus sudor iit per artus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 174. (2) Stilus ille tuus multi sudoris est, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 60. = labor, *Id.* Sudoribus exhausti artus, *Luc.* 4, 638. (3) Herculis simulacrum manavit sudore, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 34.

Sūdum, i. n. [quasi scūdum, i. e. sine udo, Fest.] *The clear firmament without clouds, fair weather.* Pertegamus villam, dum sudum est, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 35. Mittam libros, si erit sudum, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18.

Sūdus, a, um. adj. [qu. scūdus, ex se, i. e. sine, & udus, Fest.] *Fair, without clouds, clear.* Apes noctæ ver sudum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 77.

Suēo, ēre, suēvi, suētum. neut. *To accustom, to be wont.* Nec voces cernere suemus, *Lucr.* 1, 302. Has Græci stellas hyadas vocitare suēunt, *Poëta ap. Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

Suesco, ēre. incept. [à fueo] (1) *To use, or accustom.* (2) *To be wont, or accustomed.* (1) A te id, quod suevi, peto, me defendas, *Cic. Fam.* 25, 8. § Suescere aliquem disciplinâ, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 52, 3. (2) § Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut suesceret militiæ, *Id. Ann.* 2, 44, 1.

Suētus, a, um. part. [à suesco] (1) *Accustomed, wont.* (2) *Usually bad.* (1) Suetæ suis legibus urbes, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 2. Cæstibus acer Eryx in proelia suctus Ferre manum, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 402. (2) *Tac. Ann.* 15, 12, 2.

Sūfes, ētis. m. vel suffes [ab Hebr. שופט judex] *A consul, or dictatour; a chief magistrate.* Suffetes eorum, qui summus est Pœnis magistratus, ad colloquium elicit, *Liv.* 27, 27. *Conf. & eund. m.* 30, 7.

* Suffarcinātus, a, um. part. [qu. à suffarci-no; quod si esset, etym. pet. à sub, & farcio] *Stuffed up, having one's lap full.* Qui incedunt, suffarcinati cum libris, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 10, al. suffarcinati. Cantharam vidi suffarcinatam, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 31.

Suffarrāneus, a, um. adj. *That carryeth meal, or flour, any where to sell,* *Plin.* 7, 43. Si constat de lectione,

das sub urbanus, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 1. ager, Id. de Div. 2, 32.

Sūburbium, ii. n. *The suburbs of a city.* Qui terminalibus nuper in suburbium ire aulus non sui, Cic. Philipp. 12, 10.

* Sūburgeo, ēre, si. aēt. [ex sub, & urgeo] *Somerobst, or closey, to thrust, or put forward.* Dum proram ad laxa suburge, Virg. Aen. 5, 202.

Sūbūro, ēre, si, sum. aēt. *To burn somewhat, or a little; to scorch.* Solitus est crura suburare nuce ardente, Suet. Aug. 63.

Sūburra, æ. f. *vinus Romæ, vid. Propr.*

|| Sūbūvidus, a, um. adj. *Somerobst moist, R. ex Plin. sed q.*

* || Subvultus, a, um. part. [à subvel'or] *Plucked, pulled, Gell. 7, 12. † Vultus.*

Subvulturius, a, um. adj. [à vultur] *Somerobst resembling a vulture; of the colour, or nature, of a vulture; blackish, or ashenish, like a vulture.* Corpus subvulturium; illud quidem subaquilum volui dicere, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9. al. leg. subvulturius, quod idem est.

Succedaneus, a, um. adj. *That cometh in the place of another.* Ut meum tergum stultitiæ tuæ subdas succedaneum, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 37. ubi al. succedaneum. || Succedaneus damni, solutionis, Cæd. culpæ, periculi, Ulp. *that is to answer another man's loss.* Dixit, sic & avum suum Pharnacem, per cognationum arbitria, succedaneum regi Pergameno Eumani datum, Just. 38, 6.

Succedens, tis. part. *Succeeding.* Tragædium magno impetu exorsus, non succedente stylo, abolevit, Suet. Aug. 85. § Succedens vox flebilis, Val. Flacc. 2, 453.

Succeditur, imperf. *It is succeeded,* Cic. Fam. 3, 9. Successurum Minervæ insoluit, Ov. Met. 2, 788. Simul in urbem mandabat, nullum prælio finem expectarent, nisi succederetur Suetonio, Tac. Ann. 14, 38, 5. Retulit ad senatum ut ei succederetur ante tempus, Suet. J. Cæs. 28.

Succedo, ēre, si, sum. neut. (1) *To approach, or come to.* (2) *To go, or come, into.* (3) *To be next, to follow, or come after.* (4) *To come under.* (5) *To succeed, to come in the place of another.* (6) *To go well forward, to have good success, to prosper and come to pass, and effect, to thrive, to speed well, to hit right.* (7) *To chance, or happen.* (8) *Also to be like, or resemble.* (1) § Quem ut successisse muris Marcellus vidit, Liv. 23, 44. Cum murum hostium successisset, Sall. int. Fragg. Met. Ad honorem succedere, Lucr. 5, 1274. (2) Tectum, quod imbris vitandi causâ succederet, nullum habebat, Cic. pro Domo, 44. § Nostis succedere penatibus, hospes, Virg. Aen. 8, 123. (3) § Ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, Cæs. B. G. 4, 3. (4) § Omnia sub acumen stili subeant & succedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 1, 33. Succedere umbræ, Virg. Geor. 3, 464. (5) § Nihil semper floret; ætas succedit ætati, Cic. Philipp. 11, 15. Succedere in pugnam, Liv. (6) Hæc non successit, aliâ aggrediemur viâ, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 46. § Lepidè sub manus succedit negotium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 59. (7) Si successerit mente alienari, C. Plin. 28, 8. (8) Æsopi tabellas, quæ fabulis nutricularum proximè succedunt, Quint.

Succendo, ēre, di, sum. aēt. [ex sub, & cando] *To burn, to inflame, to set on fire, to kindle, to be angry.* § Flamma cines succendit, Luc. 6, 179. Classica cantu succedunt, Id. ibid. 166. Vid. Succensus.

Succendor, i. pass. *To be set on fire.* Succenditur aer Fulminibus, Luc. 2, 269.

Succensens, tis. part. *Being angry.* C. Cæsar succensens curam verrendis viis non adhibitam, Suet. Vesp. 5.

Succenso, ēre, vi, neut. [à succendo, succensum, i. e. irâ succensum esse, V.] *To be angry with one.* = Dis hominibus nasci & succensere consueverunt, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 16. Id nunc succensens mihi, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 79.

|| Succensio, ñis. f. verb. *A burning, Amm.*

Succensus, a, um. part. (1) *Set on fire, kindled, burned.* (2) *Mét. Inflamed with any*

passion. (1) § Ignibus succensis torreri, Cic. in Pison. 18. (2) Irâ succensus, Sil. 1, 169. amo. re, Ov. Epist. 15, 167. lucu, Val. Flacc. 3, 585.

|| Succentivus, a, um. adj. [à succino] *Belonging to the bas tune, Musick.*

|| Succentor, ñis. m. verb. *He that singeth after others, Aug.*

* Succenturiatus, a, um. part. [à seq.] *That is set in the place of one who is dead, or absent, or faileth in his business; Mét. kept for a reserve.* Ego hîc ero succenturiatus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, ult. ubi vid. Donat.

* || Succenturio, ære, aēt. [à sub, & centuria] (1) *To fill up the number of the band for them that be dead, or absent; to recruit.* (2) *Mét. To be put in the room of.* (1) Succenturiare est explendæ centuriæ gratiâ supplere, Fest. (2) Nisi esca al' a me: or atque amplior succenturiatur, Gell. 15, 8.

Succensus, ñs. m. *The bat in a song, Musick.*

|| Succerda, æ. f. [stercus suillum, Fest. sc. quod à sue cernitur, i. e. excernitur] *Savine dung, a pig-turd, Titin. al. sc. b. succerda.*

* Succerno, ēre, cerni, cernum. aēt. [ex sub, & cerno] *To range meal with a sieve, to sift, Plin. 18, 11. Vid. Subcerno.*

Successa, ñrum. n. pl. *Successes, good fortune.* Hos fugitâs succesis bonis, Plaut. Pseud. prol. 8.

Successio, ñis. f. verb. (1) *Coming in the place of another, succissio.* (2) *Success.* (1) In Antonii locum successio Brutus, Cic. ad Brut. 17. (2) Omne institutum successio prospera consecuta est. Id. Sed in hæc notione rard occ.

Successit, imperf. præter. *It both happened, Plin. 28, 8.*

|| Successivè, adv. *Successively, Spart. † Profperè, feliciter.*

Successor, ñis. m. verb. *He that followeth, or cometh in another's place; a successor.* Cum successor immutat aliquid de institutis priorum, Cic. pro Flacc. 14.

|| Successorius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to succession, Ap. JCC.*

Succesum -it, imperf. *It was succeeded.* || Neque ei successum est, and no man succeeded him, Cic. Fam. 13, 29.

Succesurus, a, um. part. *About to succeed.* Qui successuri imperio erant, Just. 11, 15. Sub idem tempus Calpurniam L. Pisonis filiam, successuri sibi in consulatu duxit uxorem, Suet. J. Cæs. 21.

Successus, a, um. part. *Made fortunate, or successful.* Cum omnia meâ causâ velles mihi successa, Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

Successus, ñs. m. [à succedo] *Issue, or success, generally good; prosperity, good luck.* § Gaudere multo successu, Liv. Exultans successu, Virg. Aen. 2, 386. = Eventus, Plin. Careat successibus opto, Quisquis ab eventu facta notanda putat, Ov. Ep. 2, 86. Metellus dimicavit vario successu, Eutrop. 6, 1.

Succida, æ. f. sc. lana [à succus] *New shorn wool, unwashed and greasy, Col. 6, 15. Cell. 2, 23.*

Succidaneus, a, um. adj. [quod succiditur, i. e. post cæditur] (1) || *Slain in the second place, when the former sacrifice did not appease the gods.* (2) *Also that succedeth, or cometh, after another; or in its stead.* (1) Succidanea hostia dicebatur, quæ secundo loco cædebatur, quod quasi succideretur dicta, Fest. Quidam à succedendo, non à succidendo dictum putant, Id. (2) § Tergum succidaneum, Plaut. Vid. Succedaneus.

Succidia, æ. f. [à subibus cædendis, rect. fort. à succedo, unde succidaneus, quod inde secundæ mensæ, Varr.] (1) *A side, or stich, of bacon.* (2) *A dainty.* (3) *The desert.* (1) Succidiam in carnario suspendere, Varr. L. L. (2) Si ad primum etym. referri placet. (3) Hortum agricolæ succidiam alteram appellant, Cic. de Sen. 16.

Succido, ēre, di, sum. aēt. [ex sub, & cædo] (1) *To cut down, to fell trees.* (2) *To mow corn.* (1) || Partim radice revellit, partim succidit, Ov. Met. 7, 227. Nâda vulneribus succidit in arbore factis, Id. Fast. 4, 231. § Succidere

frumenta, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19. (2) Succidere Cerecem, Virg. Aen. Succidor.

Succisor, i. pass. *To be mown, or cut down.* Rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur æstu, Virg. Geor. 1, 297.

Succido, ēre, di, casum. neut. [ex sub, & cado] *To fall under, to fall down, to fail, to falter.* Genua incodâ succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30. & Lucr. 3, 157.

Succidus, a, um. adj. [à succus] *Moist, or full of juice; juicy.* || Mulier succida, a plump girl, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192. Lana succida, à sudore recens tonsa, greasy wool, that was not scoured since shorn, Varr. R. R. 2, ult. Vinum quod succica nolit lana pati, Juv. 5, 24. wine so poor that it is not fit to prepare wool for dying, ut aliqui interp.

Succiduus, a, um. adj. *Ready to fall, faltering, bowing under one.* Succiduo dicor procubuisse genu, Ov. Ep. 13, 24.

* || Succinè, adv. [à succinctus] *Briefly, compendiously, Litt. ex Plin.*

* || Succinctim, adv. [ab eodem] *Idem, Donat. † Breviter, pauci, Cic.*

* || Succinctulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à seq.] *trussed, girt, or laced prettily, Apul. Met. 2, p. 43.*

Succinctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [à succingor] (1) *Girt, trussed up, tucked.* (2) *unpassed, environed.* (3) *Compact, well set.* (4) || *Compendious, short, succinct.* (5) *Ready, nimble, expeditious.* (1) § Succincti ministri, Ov. Fast. 4, 413. Succinctus gladio, Ad. Herenn. 4, 52. serio, Liv. 40, 7. (2) Urbs succincta portubus, Cic. in Rull. 2, 32. Mét. Pectora succincta curis, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 77. (3) Graciles succinctioresque arbores, Plin. 16, 10. (4) Litt. unde non dicit, neque ego invenio. (5) Mulier succincta aquam caefactat, ut lavemus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 80. Succinctus cursitat hospes, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 107.

Succineus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, amber.* § Succinæ novaculæ, Plin. 22, 23. * Succingo, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. [ex sub, & cingo] (1) *To gird, to truss up, to tuck.* (2) *To environ, to beset.* (1) Cruce tenus medio tunicam succingere, Juv. 6, 445. (2) Quod majoribus canibus se succinxerit, Cic. Verr. 5, 56. Vid. Subcingo.

* Succingor, i. pass. *To be girded, or environed.* Illa feris atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov. Met. 13, 732.

* Succingulum, i. n. *A sword girdle, a truss.* Vid. Subcingulum.

Succino, ēre, vi, entum. neut. [ex sub, & cano] *To sing after another, to follow another in singing, or saying.* Clamat, Victum date, succinit alter, Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 48.

Succinum, i. n. [ita dict. quod succus arboris esse creditur, profluens ex arboribus pinæ generis] *Amber, yellow; or white; also the gum of sweet trees of the pine kind, vid. Plin. 37, 3. & ib. 2, 16. & Tec. Germ. 45, 6.*

Succinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, amber.* § Succina gutta, Mart. 6, 15, 2.

|| Succisa, æ. f. [sc. herba] *The herb called devil's-bit, Offic.*

|| Succisivum, i. n. *A slip, or odd nook, of land; a pinale, Ap. Grom. † Rectius fuit. subicivum.*

Succisivus, a, um. adj. [quod tanquam supervacaneum succiditur, & detrahitur] *That is cut off, drawn, or severed from.* || Succisivum tempus, spare, or leisure time, Cic. de Legg. 1, 3. Succisivæ operæ, things done at spare times, Id. de Orat. 2, 89. Sed fort. rectius subicivus.

Succisus, a, um. part. *Cut down, felled, lopped off.* Agris vastatis, frumentis succisis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19. § Succisum nemus, Luc. 4, 138. Quondam & jacentes vivos succisis feminibus poplulibusque invenerunt, Liv. 22, 51.

* Succlāmatio, ñis. f. verb. [à succlamo] *A Luming, or shouting.* Liv. 40, 36. & Suet. Nerv. 24.

* Succlāmātum est à militibus, imperf. *They gave a shout, or hum,* Brut. Cic. 11, 13.

* Succlāmātus,

* Succlāmātus, a, um. part. [à || succlamor] *Cried out against, or ill spoken of.* § Succlamatus maledictis, *Quint. Declam.* 19.

* Succlāmo, āre. aēt. [ex sub, & clamo] *To cry out in token of approbation, or dislike; to give a shout, to shout, to hum.* Hæc Virginio vociferanti succlamabat multitudo, *Liv.* 3, 50. Succlamavit universa concio, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 31.

Succollans, tis. part. *Bearing on one's shoulders.* Ab his succollantibus in castra delatus est, *Suet. Claud.* 10.

|| Succollatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying on the shoulders,* *Litt. ex Suet.* sed q.

Succollātus, a, um. part. *Borne upon the shoulders of men,* *Suet. Oth.* 6.

Succollo, āre. aēt. [ex sub, & collum; in collum attollo] *To bear up a thing upon one's shoulders, to carry on one's back.* Apes regem suum fessum sublevant, & si nequit volare, succollant, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Succōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Full of juice and moisture, juicy, sappy.* § Succosum cælum, *Col.* 2, 17. Succosior liber arboris, *Id.* 4, 29.

Succresco, ēre, crēvi, ētum. neut. *To grow under, to spring and grow up, to grow onwards.* Vestris succrescit ætati, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 61. § Succrescere gloriæ seniorum, *Liv.* 10, 13.

* Succrētus, a, um. part. [à succerno] *Ranged, or bolted.* Calx cribro succreta, *Cato.* 18.

* † Succrōtillus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & crotillus, qu. cartulus, à cuitus, M.] *A small and sprill voice.* Succrotilla vox, *Titin. ap. Fest.* sed non constat de lectione.

* Succūba, æ. c. g. [à succubando] *An adulterer, or adulteress.* § Succuba leſti, *Ov. Epist.* 6, 153. ubi tamen *Heins. manult* subnuba. *Sed vett. Gloss.* succuba, *παλακή.* || Florulentus succuba, *Prud. Peristeph.* 10, 192. de Adonide.

Succūbitānus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & cubitanus, à cubitus] *Fit, or made, to lie under one's elbow to lean upon,* *Treb. Poll.* § Succubitana purpura, à Succubi, *Africæ oppido, Cæli. Rhod.*

Succūbitūrus, a, um. part. *About to yield.* Quicquid subduxit flammis natura, pepercit Succubitura oneri? *Manil.* 1, 463.

Succūdo, ēre, di, sum. aēt. *To forge.* § Loricæ succuderunt Galli è ferro, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 24.

|| Succūlentus, a, um. adj. *Full of juice, well liking, or in good plight; plump.* Lumen non succulentis influens obtutibus, *Prud. Perist.* 10, 433. § Succulentum corpus, *Paulin.* † Succipulum, *Ter.*

Succumbens, tis. part. *Yielding, or submitting.* § Succumbens morti, *Iust.* 14, 6. *Conf. Sil.* 5, 503.

Succumbo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. [ex sub, & cumbo] (1) *To couch, or crouch.* (2) *To lie with.* (3) *To lie, or fall, down under; to fail, to faint, yield, or succumb.* (1) Oneri succumbere coacta plebes, *Liv.* 6, 32. (2) § Ante nuptias succumbere quibus vellent, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 10. (3) § = Cur succumbis cedisque fortunæ? *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 17. = Turpe est viro debilitari, dolore frangi, succumbere doloribus, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 25.

Succurio, ēre, ri, sum. neut. [ex sub, & curro] (1) *To come into one's mind, or remembrance.* (2) *To be the cause of, to cause.* (3) *To help, aid, or succor, to relieve.* (1) Ut quicquid succurrit, libet scribere, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 1. (2) § Succurrit mirari, *Plin.* 17, 1. (3) = Ferre opem patriæ, & succurrere communi salutis, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 1.

Succursus est. imperf. *They helped, or relieved,* *Liv.* 3, 58.

Succus, i. m. [qu. fugus, à fugo] (1) *Juice, or moisture.* (2) *Sap.* (3) *Also generally all manner of juice, broth.* (4) *Met. Vigour, or strength.* (1) Corpus solidum, & succi plenum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 25. Poma succos oblita priores Degenerant, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 59. (2) § Arboris succus, *Plin.* 14, 20. (3) § Succus hordei, *Id.* 8, 7. in purpuris, *Id.* 9, 36. (4) § Succus civitatis, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 16.

|| Succussārius, ii. m. [à succusso] *A troter, or jolter; a trotting horse.* † Qui sessorem succussat.

|| Succussatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The joggling, or trotting, of a horse.* Ex analogiā, opinor, solā.

† Succussator, ōris. m. verb. *A troter.* Succussatoris tardi rarique caballi, *Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, 55.

Succussio, ōnis. f. verb. [à succutio] *A shaking, or joggling.* Succussio est, cum terra quatitur, ac fursum & deorsum movetur, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 6, 21.

† Succusso, āre. freq. [à succutio] *To shake, or jog, as a trotting horse; to trot, to jog, or joggle; to jolt.* Ne vulnus succussiet gressus, tardè ingredimini, *Accius ap. Non.* 1, 55.

† Succussor, ōris. m. verb. *A troter.* Sonipes succussor nullus sequetur, *Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, 55.

Succussus, ūs. m. *A trotting, joggling, shaking, or jolting.* § Pedetentim ite, ne succussu arripiat major dolor, *Poëta ap. Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21.

* † Succutāneus, a, um. 2dj. [ex sub, & cutaneus] *Under the skin,* *Victor, al leg. subtercutaneus, qu. v.*

|| Succutio, ēre, ūi, ūsum. aēt. *To shake, to jog, as a hard trotting horse; hinc*

Succutior, i. pass. *To be jogged.* Succutitur altè Currus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 166.

* † Sūcerda, æ. f. [primā brevi, qu. suis merda] *Swines dung,* *Lucil. al. scrib. succerda.*

Suctus, ūs. m. verb. [à sugo] *A sucking, or licking.* Tactu ipso levant percussos, suctuque modico, *Plin.* 48, 3. § Vix inven. nisi in ablativo.

* Sūcūla, æ. f. dim. [à sus] (1) *A little sow.* (2) *Also a part of the engine called a crane, serving to lift up, or let down, any thing of weight; a windlace, or the overhauled bar, turned with levers, and full of holes like sows' bigs.* (3) *A kind of under garment.* (1) Quin tu i cum sūculā, & cum porculis, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 126. (2) Porcum in mediā sūculā facite, *Cato.* 19. *Vid. & Vitr.* 10, 2. & seq. (3) *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 125. ut aliqui interp.

* Sūcūlæ, ārum. f. pl. [ex imperitiā sic dictæ, nam cum Gr. ὑάδες appellārint ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑαίν, à pluendo; Lat. tanquam ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑαίν, à suisbus dixere sūculas] *The seven stars called hyades, so called by the ignorant Romans.* Hyadas nostri imperitè sūculas vocant, quasi à suisbus essent, non ab imbribus, nominatæ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

* || Sūcūlus, i. m. dim. [à sus] *A little boar pig, a jacky pig,* *Iustinian.*

* Sūdābundus, a, um. adj. *Sweating, all in a sweat.* Ludos turba sudabunda relinquit, *Lucan. Paneg. ad Pisonem.* 177.

* || Sūdāmina, um. n. pl. [à sudo] *Red and angry wheals,* *Jun.*

* Sūdāns, tis. part. [ab eodem] (1) *Sweating.* (2) *Drooping wet.* (1) Circum sudantia templa, *Lucr.* 4, 628. (2) Vites autumnio fundi sudante videmus, *Id.* 1, 176.

* || Sūdāriolum, i. n. dim. [à seq.] *A little bandkerchief, a muckender,* *Apul. Apol. p.* 491.

* Sūdārium, ii. n. [à sudo] *A napkin, or bandkerchief,* *Suet. Ner.* 24. § Sudaria Setaba, *Catull.* 12, 14.

|| Sūdatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à sudo] (1) *A sweating.* (2) *Meton. A bagnio, a hotbouse.*

(1) Corpora sudatione exinantia, *Sen. Ep.* 86. (2) § Concamerata sudatio, *Vitr.* 5, 11.

* Sūdātor, ōris. m. verb. [ex eodem] *One that sweats, a great sweater,* *Plin.* 23, 1.

* Sūdātorium, ii. n. [ab eodem] *A hotbouse to sweat in.* Sicci vaporis sudatorium, *Sen. Ep.* 51.

* Sūdātorius, a, um. adj. [à suprà dict.] *That bringeth, or belongeth to, sweating.* § Sudatoria unctio, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 73.

* Sūdātrix, icis. f. [à sudator] *Sweating; apt to sweat, or to cause sweat, femin.* § Sudatrix toga, *Mart.* 12, 18, 5.

* Sūdātus, a, um. part. [à sudo] (1) *Be-sweated, sweating out.* (2) *Also taken much pains about.* (1) Vigilandæ noctes, & in sudatâ veste durandum, *Quint.* 2, 3. (2) § Labor sudatus, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 189. Fibula sudata, *Claud. de Raptu Prof.* 2, 16. *Sil.* 3, 92.

Sūdes, is. f. (1) *A thick flake.* (2) *A pile driven into the ground in fortifications,* &c. (3)

A spear burnt at the end, or barbed with iron. (4) *A waterman's pole.* (5) || *A wooden sword wherewith soldiers practised at a post, a quintin pole.* (6) *Καραχρησμός, the fin of a fish.* (7) *A soter, in planting.* (1) Vastæ fudes, fractilique molares, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 386. (2) Ibi fudes stipitesque præacutos defigit, *Cæf. B. C.* 1, 27. (3) Sude figis obustâ; Ingemuit duroque sudem vix osse revellit, *Ov. Met.* 12, 299. (4) § Ferratas fudes & acutâ cuspide contos Expediunt, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 208. (5) *Litt. ex Veg.* (6) Cernis erectas in terga fudes, *Juv.* 4, 127. (7) Obruere arvo Quadrifidas fudes & acuto robore vallos, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 25.

|| Sūdīcūlum, i. n. [parva fudes] *A kind of wrisp, Fest.*

Sūdis, is. f. [σφύραινα, Gr. piscis, dict. à similitudine sudis] *A kind of long fish, called a guard-fish, or sword-fish,* *Plin.* 31, 11.

* Sūdo, āre. aēt. & neut. [ex ὕδος; al. ex ἰδω, vel ex ὕδωρ] (1) *To sweat, to be in a sweat.* (2) *To drop with, to drip.* (3) *To sweat out, to steam forth.* (4) *To labour, toil, or take pains; to have enough to do.* (1) § Vel tu suda, vel peri algu, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 24. Dixit se sine causâ sudare, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 55. § Sudavit, & alit, *Hor. A. Poët.* 413. (2) § Signa sanguine sudabant, *Liv.* 27, 4. Humore sudant saxa, *Lucr.* 6, 943. Craticula sudet ofellâ, *Mart.* 14, 221. (3) Duræ quercus sudabunt roscida mella, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 30. (4) § Hic ad Elei metas sudabit, *Id. Geor.* 3, 203. = Vides me sudare laborantem quomodo ea tuear, quæ mihi tuenda sunt, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 12. Pro communibus commodis sudare, *Id. pro Sext.* 66.

* Sūdor, āri. pass. *To be sweated out, or emitted.* In oriente thura balsamaque sudantur, *Tac. Germ.* 45, 9. Omisiss forensium musarum angustis, in quibus satis mihi supérque sudatum est, *Id. Orat.* 4, 3.

* Sūdor, ōris. m. [à sudo] (1) *Sweat.* (2) *Met. Labour, pains, travel, toil.* (3) *Measure, or wit.* (1) Nec sanguis, nec sudor nisi à corpore fluit, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 27. Salsus sudor iit per artus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 174. (2) Stilus ille tuus multi sudoris est, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 60. = labor, *Id.* Sudoribus exhausti artus, *Luc.* 4, 638. (3) Herculis simulacrum manavit sudore, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 34.

Sūdum, i. n. [quasi seūdum, i. e. sine udo, Fest.] *The clear firmament without clouds, fair weather.* Pertegamus villam, dum sudum est, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 35. Mittam libros, si erit sudum, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18.

Sūdus, a, um. adj. [qu. seūdus, ex se, i. e. sine, & udus, Fest.] *Fair, without clouds, clear.* Apes nactæ ver sudum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 77.

Suēo, ēre, suēvi, suētum. neut. *To accustom, to be wont.* Nec voces cernere suemus, *Lucr.* 1, 302. Has Græci stellæ hyadas vocitare suēunt, *Poëta ap. Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

Suesco, ēre. incept. [à sueo] (1) *To use, or accustom.* (2) *To be wont, or accustomed.* (1) A te id, quod suevi, peto, me defendas, *Cic. Fam.* 25, 8. § Suescere aliquem disciplinâ, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 52, 3. (2) § Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut suesceret militiæ, *Id. Ann.* 2, 44, 1.

Suetus, a, um. part. [à sueo] (1) *Accustomed, wont.* (2) *Usually bad.* (1) Suetæ suis legibus urbes, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 2. Cæstibus acer Eryx in prælia suctus Ferre manum, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 402. (2) *Tac. Ann.* 15, 12, 2.

Sūfes, etis. m. vel suffes [ab Hebr. שופט judex] *A consul, or dictatour; a chief magistrate.* Suffetes eorum, qui summus est Pœnis magistratus, ad colloquium elicit, *Liv.* 27, 27. *Conf. & eundem,* 30, 7.

* Suffarcinātus, a, um. part. [qu. à suffarci-no; quod si esset, etym. pet. à sub, & farcio] *Stuffed up, having one's lap full.* Qui incedunt, suffarcinati cum libris, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 10, al. subfarcinati. Cantharam vidi suffarcinatam, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 31.

Suffarrāneus, a, um. adj. *That carryeth meal, or flour, any where to sell,* *Plin.* 7, 43. Si constat de lectione.

7 U

|| Suffectūra,

* Suffectura, æ. f. [à sufficio] *A putting in the place of another*, Tertull. † Substitutio.

Suffecturus, a, um. part. [à sufficio] *About to put in the place of another*. Stat. Sylv. 1, 1, 50. Et magis suffecturam ad id multitudinem ratus, Liv. 42, 63.

Suffectus, a, um. part. [à sufficio] *Put, or chosen, in the place of another*. In Appii locum suffectus, ap. C. C. Fam. 5, 10. Conf. Liv. 5, 31. Met. covered. ¶ Maculis suffecta genas, spotted, Val. Flacc. 2, 105.

* Sufficere, erie, suffulsi, sublātum. act. [ex sub, & fero] (1) *To take upon, to undertake*. (2) *To bear, abide, or suffer*. (3) *To carry away*. (4) *To take away, to demolish*. (5) *To pronounce*. (1) ¶ Plus oneris sustuli, quam ferre possum, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 4. (2) Nimirum pietatis pœnas, si ita diis placet, sufferamus, Id. pro Flacc. = peristi, Servius Ciceroni. (3) Pariter ipsosque nefasque sustulit, Ov. Met. 2, 566. (4) Avaricum cum XL millibus propugnantium sustulit, Flor. 3, 10, 23. (5) Vespas talem sustulit sententiam, Phædr. 3, 13, 13.

* † Suffertim, adv. [à seq.] *Thick as one can*, Litt. ex Suet. sed ex dubia lectione. Vid. seq.

* Suffertus, a, um. part. [à sufficio] (1) *Stuffed, filled*. (2) † *Full and strong*. (1) Nubes sufferta sole, Sen. N. Q. 1, 5. (2) Aliquid sufferti tinnire, Suet. Ner. 20. ubi al. suffertim.

Suffervescio, ère, feci, actum. act. *To make to seethe, or to be somewhat hot*, Plin. 18, 11. Vid. Subservefacio.

¶ Suffervescitōrium, ii. n. *A chafers, a chafing-dish*, Bud.

Suffervescit, a, um. part. *Heated a little*. Vid. Subservefacit.

* Suffervescio, èri, factus sum. neut. pass. [ex sub, serveo, & fio] *To be made somewhat hot*, Plin. Vid. Subservefio.

* Sufferveo, ère, vi. neut. [ex sub, & serveo] *To be somewhat hot, to simmer*, Plin. Vid. Subserveo.

Suffes, ètis. m. Vid. Sufes.

† Suffibulātor, òris. m. verb. *An under binder*, Litt. ex Plaut.

† Suffibulo, àie. act. *To buckle, or button, under*, Litt. ex Stat.

Suffibulum, i. n. *A garment which the vestal virgins wore upon their heads at sacrifice*, Fest. Vid. Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

Sufficiens, tis. part. vel adj. *Sufficient, answerable, suitable*. Non sufficientibus viribus, Liv. & Compages corporis animi vigori sufficiens, Pat. 2, 127.

Sufficienter, adv. *Sufficiently*, Pallad. † Abunde, satis.

¶ Sufficientia, æ. f. *Sufficiency*, Salv. † Quod satis est.

Sufficio, ère, feci, factum. neut. & act. [ex sub, & facio] (1) *To be sufficiently able to do, or bear any thing*. (2) *To suffice, to be sufficient, or enough*. (3) *To substitute, choose, or put, in the place of another*. (4) *To supply, or furnish, with*. (5) † *Also to die, or stain; to infect*. (1) & Sufficere laboribus, Plin. jun. Non sufficit umbo lētib, Virg. Æn. 9, 810. (2) & Sufficit hic moma alimentis hominum, Liv. 29, 31. (3) Aham ex aliā generando suffice prolem, Virg. Geor. 3, 65. (4) Ipse pater Danaïs animos virēque secundas Sufficit, Id. Æn. 2, 617. (5) Ii sanē me medicamentis sufficient, Cic. ap. Non. Vid. Suffectus.

Sufficior, i. pass. *To be substituted, &c.* Nam me sufficiatur consiliū, non timent, Cic. pro Muræ. 38.

* Sufficiendus, a, um. part. [à sufficio] *To be perfumed*. Cella bonis odoribus sufficienda, Col. 22, 18.

* Suffigo, ère, xi, xum. act. [ex sub, & figo] (1) *To fasten, or nail*. (2) *To stick, or prick*. (1) ¶ Suffigere aliquem cruci, Cic. in Pison. 18. in cruce, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 91. to crucify him. Aureis clavis suffigere crepidas, Plin. 33, 3. (2) & Novos stimulos suffixit dolori, Sen. Ibb. seu Phœniss. 206.

* Suffigor, i. pass. *To be fixed up*. Atque ita

eum cum ornatu suo in altissimam crucem in conspectu urbis suffigi iussit, Just. 18, 7.

* Suffimen, inis. n. [à suffio] *A perfume, a fumigation, any thing which laid upon the coals maketh a sweet smell*. I, pœte virginē, populus, suffimen ab aiā, Ov. Fast. 4, 731.

* Suffimentum, i. n. [à præced.] *A perfuming, a perfume offered to the gods at vintage time*. Sine suffimentis expiari, Cic. de Legg. 1, 14.

* ¶ Suffindo, ère. act. [ex sub, & findo] *To cleave under*, Litt. ex Plin.

* Suffio, ire, ivi, itum. act. [ex sub, & fio, i. e. Sūo] *To perfume*. & Suffire vineas, Plin. 17, 28. Quemcunque locum tetigere puellæ, Suffit, Prop. 4, 9, 58.

* Suffior, i. pass. *To be perfumed*. Abstersā myrrhā suffiri, Plin. 4, 21.

* ¶ Suffiscus, i. m. [à fisci similitudine dict. sc. à sub, & fiscus] *The cod of a ram, of which was made a purse to keep money in*, Fest.

* Suffitio, ònis. f. verb. [à suffio] *A perfuming, a fumigation*. Orpheus & Hæliodorus suffitiones commendavēre, Flin. 25, 2. vid. & Col. 1, 6.

* Suffitor, òris. m. verb. [ab eodem] *A perfumer, he that maketh perfume*. & Puer suffitor, Plin. 34, 8.

* Suffitus, a, um. part. [ex eodem] *Perfumed, burnt, and smoked*. Suffita apes, Col. 9, 14.

* Suffitus, òs. m. verb. [ab eodem] *A perfuming*, Plin. 12, 17. & 35, 15.

* Suffixurus, a, um. part. [à suffigor] *About to fix up, or crucify*. Quoniam suffixurum se cruci anē juraverat, Suet. J. Cæs. 74.

* Suffixus, a, um. part. [à suffigor] *Fastened; set, or stuck, upon; banged*. Phario veruto suffixura Pompeii caput est, Luc. 8, 684. Si te & Gabinium suffixos cruci viderem, Cic. in Pison. 18. Omnes quos ceperat, suffixit cruci, Vell. Pat. 2, 42.

* Sufflāmen, inis. n. [à suffio, machinæ genus, quo in descensu vel procursu nimio tota sollet sufflari, i. e. retineri] (1) *That which is put into the wheel to stop, or stay, it, lest the cart be overthrown; the trigger*. (2) Met. *A stop, or delay*. (1) Ipse rotam stringit multo sufflamine consul, Juv. 8, 148. (2) Nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis, Id. 16, 50.

* Sufflāminandus, a, um. part. [à seq.] *To be stoppt with a trigger, scotched*. & Rota sufflāminanda, Sen. Apoth. Claud. sub fin.

* ¶ Sufflāmino, àre. act. [à sufflamine] *To stay, or hold, wheels back with the trigger; to scotch*. ¶ Vix inv. nisi in part. præced.

* Sufflans, tis. part. [à suffio] *Puffing, blowing*. Puerum sufflantem languidos ignes fecit, Pann. 34, 8.

* Sufflātio, ònis. f. verb. [ab eodem] *A blowing, or puffing, up*, Plin. 9, 7.

* Sufflātus, a, um. part. [à sufflor] (1) *Puffed up*; Met. ¶ Sufflata oratio, bombast, Ad Herenn. (2) † Met. *Proud, haughty*. (3) *Swollen with rage*. (1) Sufflatæ cutis distentu, Plin. 8, 38. (2) Neque auro, aut genere, aut multiplici scientiā sufflatus ille huc veniet. Pl. Diruptum velim, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 21.

* Sufflātus, ūs. m. [ex eodem] *idem quod sufflatio*. Monstrum illud sufflatu deurit quācunque incessit, Sen. de Clem. 1, 24.

* Sufflāvus, a, um. adj. [à sub, & flavus] *Somewhat yellow, yellowish*, Suet. Aug. 79.

* Sufflo, àre. act. [ex sub, & flo] (1) *To blow up*. (2) *To puff up*. (3) *To whisper in one's ears*. (1) & Sufflare ignem, Plin. 34, 8. (2) & Sufflare buccas, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 42. buccis, Mart. 3, 17. (3) Nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suæ, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 19.

Suffocatio, ònis. f. verb. [à suffoco] *A choking, stifling, or strangling; suffocation*, Plin. 20, 5.

Suffocātus, a, um. part. *Almost choked, or throttled*, Arator.

Suffoco, àre. act. [ex sub, & faux; sc. fauces constringo] (1) *To destroy, to stop the breath, to*

strangle, to choke, stifle, suffocate, or throttle. (2) Met. *To cause to perish*. (1) & Gallum gallinaceum suffocare, Cic. pro Muræ. 29. (2) & Suffocare urbem, & Italiam fame, Id. Attic. 9, 6.

* Suffūco, àre. act. [à sub, & focus] *To purify, to burn frankincense*. Quemcunque locum externæ tetigere puellæ, Suffocat, & purā limina tergit aquā, Prop. 4, 9, 58. ubi vid. Scal. al. enim suffit leg.

* Suffodiendus, a, um. part. [à seq.] *To be dug out*. Vitelliani pluteos cratesque & vineas suffodiendis muris expediunt, Tac. Hist. 2, 21, 5.

* Suffodio, ère, fodi, fossum. act. [ex sub, & fodio] (1) *To dig under, to undermine*. (2) *To thrust through*. (1) Sus rostro suffodit, & cæspites excitat, Col. 2, 18. & Suffodire montem, Plin. 35, 15. (2) & Equos suffodere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 12.

* Suffodior, i. pass. *To be dug under, &c.* Vid. Suffossus.

* Suffossio, ònis. f. verb. [à seq. suffossus] *A digging under, an undermining*. & Neque arietes, neque suffossiones valent nocere, Vitr. 1, 5.

* Suffossus, a, um. part. [à suffodior] (1) *Undermined, hollow*. (2) *Stuck, flabed*. (3) *Destroyed, cast down*. (1) & Suffossi montes, Pat. 2, 33. = Alexandria est ferè tota suffossa, specūsque habet, ad Nilum pertinentes, Hirt. B. Alex. 5. (2) & Suffossis equis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 12. (3) Sanctissima sacella suffossa, incensa, &c. Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 15.

* ¶ Suffragāneus, i. m. [à suffragor] *A suffragan, a bishop under another bishop*, Eccles.

* Suffragans, tis. part. [à suffragor] (1) *Voteing, or giving his voice*. (2) *Also favouring, assisting*. (1) & Suffragante illo, Liv. (2) Naturā suffragante, videris res magnas consecutus, Cic. Fam. 10, 5.

* Suffragatio, ònis. f. verb. [ab eodem] *A giving of one's voice at an election, a voteing for one*. Nihil ad meam auctoritatem accedere volo suffragatione vestrā, Planc. Cic. Epist. Fam. 10, 9. Multum auctoritatis habet suffragatio militaris, Id.

* Suffragātor, òris. m. verb. [ex eodem] *One that helpeth with his vote, or good word; a favourer, or abeter; one who giveth his voice, or vote, for one*. Tua nobilitas populo & suffragatoribus est obscurior, Cic. pro Mur. 7.

* Suffragātorius, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Of, or belonging to, him that helpeth with his good word at the time of an election*. Brevis suffragatoria amicitia, Q. Cic. de Petit. Conf. 7.

* † Suffragīno, àre. act. [à suffrago] *To bew the houghs; to hough, or back, one*, Litt. ex Cat.

* Suffragīnōsus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *That is diseased in the houghs, or pasterns; that bath the scratches, or spawin*. & Equus suffraginosus, Col. 6, 38.

* Suffragium, ii. n. [à suffragor] (1) *A voice, or suffrage; a vote at an election*. (2) *Also favour, assistance*. (1) ¶ Ferre suffragium, to give his vote, Cic. pro Domo, 18. (2) Studio & suffragio suo munire viam ad beneficium, Id. in Rull. 2, 7.

* Suffrāgo, gñis. f. [à suffringo, quia subtus frangitur, i. e. flectitur, non suprà, ut in brachiis, Isid.] (1) *The joint of the hinder leg of a beast, called the hough, sometimes the pastern*. (2) *The young sprig at the root of a vine, a sucker*. (1) Laventur pedes, & deinde suffragines, Col. 6, 15. (2) = Sobolem rustici suffraginem vocant, Id. 4, 24.

* Suffragor, āri. dep. [à suffraginibus, quæ imprimis animal sustinent, quibus se colligit, se sustinet, se tuetur, Perot.] (1) *To give his vote in one's favour*. (2) *To give his voice, or good word*. (3) *To favour and help*. (1) Conveniant non suffragandi modò, sed etiam spectandi causā P. Scipionis, Liv. (2) = Mihi videris fratrem laudando suffragari tibi, Cic. de Leg. & adversari, Id. (3) Vide ne hæc ipsa, quæ depicis, huic suffragata sunt, Id. pro Planc.

* Suffrēnatio, ōnis. f. [ex sub, & frānum] *Joining, or binding hard, together; the fastening, or closeing, of stones in a wall. Lapis ad structuram infidelis, nisi multā suffrenatione devinctus, Plin. 36, 22.*

* Suffricō, āre, ui & āvi, ctum & ātum. act. [ex sub, & frico] (1) *To rub off.* (2) *To rub.* (1) *Vid. Suffricor.* (2) *Cels. 6, 6.*

Suffricor, āri. pass. *To be rubbed off.* Si quid facis labris vaforum inhæsit, eradi ac suffricari oportebat, *Col. 12, 23.*

* Suffringo, ěre, ěgi, actum. act. *To break in the middle, to break underneath. Ego hīce suffringam talos totis ædibus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 8.*

* Suffringor, i. pass. *To be broken. Homini isti talos suffringi volo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 15.*

Suffrio, āre, act. *To crumble a thing somewhat small, to break in small pieces, Col. 12, 38. si sana sit lectio.*

† Suffuerat, pro sub eodem teſto fuerat, *Fest. antiq.*

* Suffugio, ěre, gi, gĭtum. act. & n. [ex sub, & fugio] (1) *To fly away privily, to shun.* (2) *Not to admit of.* (1) *Suffugere in teſta cōgit, Liv. 24, 46.* (2) *Natura Deūm tactum suffugit, & ictum, Lucr. 5, 151.*

* Suffugium, ii. n. [a suffugio] *A place of refuge, or shelter.* Suffugium hyemi, & receptaculum frugibus, *Tac. Germ. 16.* Suffugium infelix miseris, *Sil. 5, 508.*

Suffulcio, ěre, ſi, tum. act. (1) *To hold, or bear, up; to underprop.* (2) *Met. To strengthen.* (1) *Columnam mento suffulcit ſuo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 54.* (2) *Capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus, Lucr. 4, 865.*

|| Suffulcrum, i. n. *A prop, or under-prop, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

Suffultus, a, um. part. *Under-proped, stayed up. Porticus suffulta columnis, Lucr. 4, 429.*

|| Suffumigatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A suffumigation, Litt. ex Cels.*

Suffumigo, āre, act. *To make smoke underneath, or a suffumigation, Cels. 3, 27. & 6, 6. Conf. & Varr. R. R. 3, 16.*

Suffumigor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be suffumigated. In tabulatum, quod suffumigatur, reponunt, Col. 12, 12.*

† Suffundatus, a, um. part. *Laid under, as the foundation is at the bottom of a thing, Varr. ap. Non. 1, 236.*

Suffundo, ěre, fūdi, ſum. act. (1) *To pour down, or upon.* (2) *To spread over.* (3) *To supply.* (1) & *Suffundere aquam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3.* (2) & *Suffundere ore ruborem, Virg. Geor. 1, 430.* (3) *Ut cibo suffundamus vires ad ſæturam, Varr. R. R. 2, 8.*

Suffundor, i. pass. (1) *To be poured in.* (2) *To be overspread.* (3) *To be bloodshot.* (1) = *Læſæ mulæ adeps in fauces dimittitur, merumque in os suffunditur, Col. 6, 38.* (2) & *Suffundi rubore, Sen. de Benef. 2, 1. maculis, Stat. Theb. 11, 121.* (3) *Imbecilles oculos eſſe ſcias, qui ad alienam lippitudinem suffunduntur, Sen. de Clem. 2, 6.*

* Suffūror, āri. dep. [ex sub, & furor] *To ſeal privily, to pilfer.* = *Suffuror, ſuppilo, de prædā prædam capio, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 15.*

Suffuſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ſpreading abroad, or pouring upon.* (2) *Alſo a pin and web in the eye, a cataraſt.* (1) & *Suffuſio fellis, Plin. 22, 23.* (2) *Cels. 6, 6. Plin. 24, 15. & 21, 20. & 19, 6.*

Suffuſor, ōris. m. verb. *He that poureth, Fragm. Poët.*

Suffuſus, a, um. part. [a ſuffundor] (1) *Sprinkled, bedewed, or wetted.* (2) *Overspread.* (3) *Mixed with.* (1) *Lacrymis oculos ſuffuſa nitentes, Virg. Æn. 1, 232.* ¶ *Oculi ſanguine ſuffuſi, bloodſhot, Plin. 10, 15.* (2) *Audienti rubor ſuffuſus genis, Liv. 30, 15.* (3) *Sales ſuffuſi felle, Ov. Triſt. 1, 565.*

† Sūgeo, ěre, act. (unde in comp. exugebo, *Plant.*) *antiq. pro ſugo.*

Suggērens, tis. part. *Affording. Ubertatem ſtilo rerum magnitudine ſuggerente, Auſon. Grat. Act. 70.*

Suggēro, ěre, ſi, ſum. act. [ex sub, & gero]

(1) *Properly to raiſe with wood, boards, &c.* (2) *Met. To find, allow, or ſupply, one; to yield, or afford.* (3) *To put in mind, to ſuggeſt, to prompt.* (4) *Alſo to chooſe in one's place.* (5) *To aſſign, to add, to ſubjoin.* (6) *To inſert, to put in.* (1) *Vid. Suggēſtum, n. 1, & 2.* (2) *Cur tu his rebus ſumptus ſuggeris? Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 37.* *Alimenta ſuggerit tellus, Ov. Met. 15, 82.* § *Alicui menſam milvinam ſuggerere, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29.* (3) & *Si memoria fortē defecerit, tuum eſt, ut ſuggeras, Cic. de Fin. 2, 14.* (4) *Bruto ſtatim Horatium ſuggerunt, Liv. 2, 8.* (5) *Singulis cauſarum generibus argumentorum copiam ſuggerunt, Cic. de Orat. 2, 27.* (6) *Ambiguum explicatur, cū ea verba, quæ defunt, ſuggeſta ſunt, Id. de Orat. 2, 26.*

Suggēror, i, ſuggeſtus, paſſ. *To be put under, Virg. Æn. 7, 463.*

|| Suggēſtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A prompting, a putting in mind, an inciteing, a ſuggeſtion, Dig.*

Suggēſtum, i. n. & Suggēſtus, ūs. m. [quod conſtat ex ſuggeſtā, i. e. congeſtā, materiā] (1) *Any place raiſed above another.* (2) *A chair; a pulpit where orations, or ſermons, were made; a reading deſk.* (3) *A ſuggeſtion.* (1) *Ex ſuggeſto ſaleris prodeunt anates in ſtagnum, Varr. R. R. 3, 5.* (2) *Roſtris navium Antiatium ſuggēſtum in foro adornari placuit, Liv. 8, 14.*

Suggēſtus, ſuggeſtum, βῆμα, *Gloſſ. vet.* ¶ *Met. Suggēſtus comæ, a woman's tower, Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 113.* *Labrum in ſuggeſtu inter dolia habeto, Cato, 154.* *Cū in communibus ſuggeſtis conſiſtere non auderet, concionari ex turri altā ſolebat, Cic. Taſc. 5, 20.* (3) *Ap. J. C. C.*

Suggēſtus, a, um. part. (1) *Heaped, or raiſed, up.* (2) *Added, inſerted.* (1) *Suggēſtā caſtra coronat humo, Prop. 4, 4, 8.* (2) *Verba, quæ defunt, ſuggeſta ſunt, Cic. de Orat. 2, 26.*

Suggillo, āre, act. &c. *Vid. Sugillo.*

Suggrēdior, i, ſus. dep. *To come by ſtealth, or privily, to one; to ſurpriſe one. Caſſis qui barbarorum propiūs ſuggrēdiebantur, Tac. Ann. 15, 11, 2.* ¶ *Rarō occ.*

Suggrēſſus, a, um. part. *Creeping along, ſtalking upon. Suggrēſſus propiūs hoſtes, Tac. Ann. 14, 37, 1.*

Suggrunda, æ. f. *The caves of a houſe. Vid. Subgrunda.*

|| Suggrundārium, ii. n. *The place where infants were buried, that had not lived forty days, Fulgent.*

Suggrundatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The making caves to a houſe, Vitr. Vid. Subgrundatio.*

Suggrundia, ōrum. n. pl. *The penthouſe, the caves of a houſe, Varr. Vid. Subgrundia.*

Sūgillandus, a, um. part. *To be jeered. Sūgillanda ſibi deſumpſit jura familiaritatis, Val. Max. 7, 8, 9.*

Sūgillatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A mark in the face, black, or blue, made with a ſtroke; a black, or bloodſhot, eye.* (2) *Alſo a ſlander, a taunt, a jeer, a ſtoat.* (1) *Plin. 32, 7.* (2) *Non ſine ſugillatione conſulum, Liv. 43, 14.*

|| Sūgillator, ōris. m. verb. *He that taunteth, or jeereth, Lexicogr. ex Macrob. † Irriſor, de riſor.*

|| Sūgillatum, i. n. *A black eye, Litt. ex Plin. Sūgillatio, hypopia, Cic.*

Sūgillatus, a, um. part. (1) *Beaten black and blue.* (2) *Alſo deſamed, ſlandered, mocked.* (1) *Cæſus recens cum melle ſugillata emendat, Plin. 20, 6.* *Suffuſi cruore oculi ſugillatique, Id. 31, 9.* (2) = *Viri ſugillati, repulſi, & riſui habiti, Liv. 4, 35.*

Sūgillo, āre, act. & Subgillo. (1) *To make black, or blue, ſpots in the face with beating; to give one a black eye, to buffet one.* (2) *Met. || To deſame.* (3) *To ſtoat, or jeer; to taunt, or reprove.* (4) *† To ſtop, or ſhut, up.* (1) *Plin. 31, 9.* (2) = *Si ſamoſa actio non ſit, vel pudorem non ſugillet, Ulp.* (3) *Vid. Sugillatus, n. 2.* (4) *Varr. ap. Non.*

Sūgillor, āri. paſſ. *To be beaten, deſamed, &c. Sen. Epiſt. 13.*

Sūgo, ěre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To ſuck.* (2) *Met. To take in.* (1) & *Alia animalia cibum ſugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47.* (2) *Penē cum lacte nutriti errorē ſuxiſſe videamur, Id. Taſc. 3, 1.*

* Sui. gen. pronom. [a Gr. ſi] *Of himſelf, of herſelf, of itſelf, of themſelves. Ut & ſui, & Metrodori memoria colatur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 31.* *Natura eſt lena ſui, Id. Nihil malo quā & me mei ſimilem eſſe, & illos ſui, Id. Aliquando adjicitur ſyllaba met, ut Suimet ipſius corporibus dimicare, Liv. 3, 19.*

* Suile, is. n. [a ſus] *A ſwine-cote, the place where they eat, as bara is where they lie. Porculator frequenter ſuile convetrat, & ſæpius haras, Col. 7, 9.*

* Suillus, a, um. adj. dim. [a ſuinus] *Of, or belonging to, ſwine.* § *Greſ ſuillus, Liv. 22, 10.* *Suillum pecus, Col. 7, 9. & Varr. R. R. 2, 4.* ¶ *Suilla caro, pork, Cels. 3, 18.*

* † Suīnus, a, um. adj. [a ſus] *Of, or belonging to, ſwine.* § *Suina caro, Varr. R. R. 2, 4.* ¶ *Sed mel. lib. hab. ſuilla.*

|| Sulcāmen, īnis. n. *A furrow, Apul. Met. 6, p. 174. † Sulcus.*

Sulcandus, a, um. part. *To be furrowed, &c. Sulcandus qui præviuſ edocet undas, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 426.*

Sulcans, tis. part. *Furrowing. Sulcans regæ meatu, Luc. 9, 688.*

|| Sulcātim, adv. *In furrows, furrow by furrow, Pomp.*

Sulcatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ploughing, earing, or tilling; a furrowing, Varr. † Sulcus.*

Sulcator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *One that maketh furrows, a ploughman.* (2) *Met. A rower, a ferryman.* (1) *Leontini ſulcator campi, Prud. in Symm. 2, 939.* (2) & *Nigri ſulcator Averni, i. e. Charon, Stat. Theb. 11, 588.* § *ponti, Sil. 7, 364.* ¶ *Lateris ſulcator opaci Vultur, trenching his ſides to come at his liver, Claud. de Rapt. Proſerp. 340.*

Sulcatus, a, um. part. (1) *Made in furrows, trenched.* (2) *Rowed over.* (1) & *Sulcata arva, Col. 2, 19. rura, Luc. 1, 168.* (2) & *Æquora ſulcata, Sen. Agam. 440.*

Sulco, āre, act. (1) *To caſt up in furrows, or trenches; to furrow, or make furrows.* (2) *To till, to plough.* (3) & *To row.* (4) & *To make a crack, to divide and cut.* (5) *To make wrinkled, and full of furrows.* (1) *Sulcare porcas latiores, Col. 11, 2.* (2) *Ad imperium domine ſulcābimus agros, Tib. 2, 3, 85.* (3) *Longæ ſulcant vada ſalta carinæ, Virg. Æn. 5, 158.* (4) & *Pedibus ſulcare pruinas, Prop. 1, 8, 9.* (5) & *Cutem rugis ſulcare, Ov. Met. 3, 276.*

Sulcor, āri. paſſ. *To be caſt up in furrows, &c. In ſubaſtā jam terrā latiores porcæ ſulcantur, Col. 11, 2.* *Sulcantur voracæ campi, Sil. 9, 191.*

* Sulcūlus, i. m. dim. *A little furrow, Col. de Arb. 30.*

Sulcus, i. m. [ex Hebr. שִׁלְסִלַּת ſulcatus eſt] (1) *A furrow, a trench.* (2) *Till, or ploughing of the ground.* (3) *A ditch.* (4) & *A ſtream of light.* (5) *Alſo the privy part of a female.* (1) *Quā arator vomere læcunam facit, ſulcus vocatur, Varr. § Vitem committere ſulco, Virg. Geor. 2, 289.* (2) *Spiffius ſolum quinto ſulco ſeri mel ūs eſt, Plin. 18, 20.* ¶ *In pulvere ſulcos ducere, Prov. To labour in vain, Juv. 7, 48.* (3) *Pars aptare locum teſto, & concludere ſulco, Virg. Æn. 1, 429.* (4) *Longo limite ſulcus Dat lucem, Id. Æn. 2, 697.* (5) *Lucr. 4, 1266.*

= *Ne obſuſior uſus ſit genitali arvō, & ſulcos obliet inertes, Virg. Geor. 3, 136.*

* Sulſur, ūris. n. *Vid. Sulphur.*

† Sullātūrio, āre, act. *to imitate Sulla, to do as he did; al. ſyllaturio. Vex ficta a Cic. Att. 9, 10.*

* Sulphur, ūris. n. [quodd igne accenditur, ex ſal vel ſul, & ſūz, ignis, Iſid.] (1) *Brimſtone, ſulphur.* (2) *A thunderbolt.* (1) *De calido ſulphure fumat aqua, Ov. Art. 1, 256.* (2) *Ilex ſulphure diſcutitur ſacro, Perf. 2, 25.*

7 & 2 * || Sulphūria,

* || Sulphūrāria, æ. f. *A place where brimstone is made, or boiled*, Litt. ex Plin. certè Digest.

* || Sulphūrārius, ii. m. *A maker, or worker, of brimstone*, Litt. ex Plin.

* Sulphūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dressing with brimstone*, Sen. N. Q. 3, 15.

* Sulphūrātum, i. n. *A match made with brimstone*. Sulphurata fractis permutat vitreis, Mart. 1, 42.

* Sulphūrātus, a, um. part. *Dressed, or smoked, with brimstone*. || Merx sulphurata, matches, Mart. § Sulphurati fontes, Vitr. 8, 3. Sulphurata lana, Cels. 4, 5.

* Sulphūreus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to; mixed with, or of the colour, or smell, of; brimstone*. (2) *Sulphureous*. (1) Sulphureis ardet fornacibus Ætna, Ov. Met. 15, 340. (2) § Color sulphureus, Plin. 35, 6. odor, Id. 36, 19.

* Sulphūrōsus, a, um. adj. *Sulphureous*, Vitr. 8, 2.

|| Sultānus, i. m. [*ab* Hebr. שולט dominari; שולטנות dominatio, dominium] *A ruler, a sultan; the grand seignior, or the great Turk; so called*. † Dominus.

Sultis, pro si vultis, *If you will*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 8.

* Sum, es, est, fui, esse. verb. subst. [*à* Gr. εἶμι, Prisc. εἶμι, Dor. fort. εἶσομαι, fut. nam ant. esum pro sum diceb.] (1) *To subsist, to have a substance, to be material*. (2) *To be*. (3) *To be in company; to converse, or eat, together*. (4) *To be alive, to live*. (5) *To lead one's life*. (6) || *Esse cum aliquo, to have to do, to be acquainted with*. (7) *To be able, or capable*. (8) || *Est cur—quare—quapropter—quod—quin—quamobrem, there is cause*. (9) *Est, there is a time, place, person, cause, thing, duty, office, part, way, manner, value, worth, cure, remedy, property*. (10) *Est, imperf. To be met, or fit; to suit with, to be proper*. (11) || *Est ut for potest ut, It may, or can, be*. (12) *To have, to consist of*. (13) *Est, with an infinitive verb, may, might*. (14) *To be thought, or supposed*. (15) *To have*. (16) *Esto, be it so, suppose it be*. (1) || Altera est definitio illarum rerum, quæ sunt; altera earum, quæ intelliguntur, Cic. Top. 5. (2) § Non sum qualis eram, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 3. reipublicæ ornamento, & sibi honori esse, Cic. majore impedimento esse, Id. Attic. 10, ult. In Tusculano certè sum libenter, Id. || Nullus sum, *I am undone*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 41. (3) = Si essetis, verfareminique nobiscum, Cic. de Har. Resp. 12. Dionysia hinc sunt, apud me sis, volo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 110. (4) Dum ero, non angar uilā re, cum omni vacem culpā, Cic. || Bene esse, *to live well, to indulge himself*, Id. Male esse, *to live poorly*, Ter. Rectè esse apud aliquem, *to be well in health*, Cic. Esse apud se, *to be in his senses*, Ter. (5) Sed cum inde suam quisquam redibit domum, nullus erit illo pacto, ut illi iusserant, Plaut. (6) Si mihi minus esset eecum, quā cum omnibus tuis, Cic. (7) § Est eoneri ferendo, Liv. 2, 9. Ad præcepta illi non est ætas, Cic. (8) Ap. Eur. (9) § Est, cum non est satis, Id. Erit, quando te ulciscar, Plaut. Ut esses ubi tegumenta perpendere possent, Cic. Est, cui dem, Id. Est, ut ipse molestè ferat, Id. Velim confideas, ut sit, Id. Est, quod visam domum, Plaut. Aut. 2, 2, 26. Boni judicis est facere conjecturam, Cic. Verr. 4, 15. Mentiri non est meum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38. Cum in Sicilia HS. duobus tritici modius esset, Cic. Argentum quanti est sumito, Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 20. Est ad alvum crudam, & ad lateris dolorem, Cato, 125. Pecus est Melibæi, Virg. (10) Non est inter patrem & filium illius rei comparisonem fieri, Val. Max. 1, 7, 2. Velim ut signa & cætera, quæ nostri studii, & tuæ elegantiae videntur esse, quā primū mittas, Cic. (11) Non est ut copia major Ab Jove donari possit tibi, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 2. Non est ut credere possis, Lucr. 2, 495. (12) Trochæus eodem spatio est, quo choræus, Cic. Orat.

57. (13) Nec non & Tityon cernere erat, Virg. Æn. 6, 595. Laboris plus haurire est, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 79. (14) Mihi quidem tu jam eras mortuus, qui non te visitavi, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 20. (15) § In spe sum maximā, Cic. Mirifico sum in te studio, Id. Fam. 14, 3. Est cum telo, Id. cum imperio, Id. Est hodie in bonis, i. e. habet possessionem bonorum, Idem. (16) Esto; at certè concedes, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 10. || Si illi non fuisset, *If it had not been for him*, Nep. Con. 2. Alligati miraculo quodam fuere, Flor. 2, 12, 6. § Esse in bonis, b. e. in possessione bonorum, Cic.

† Sum, pro cum, Fest. ex Eun.

Sūmen, inis. n. [*à* fus, fumen, quod sit suis abdomen, vel ex Hebr. שומן pingue] (1) *The paps, belly, or udder, of a sow; a meat made of the binder teats of a sow, cut from her the day after she has farrowed, and powdered with salt*. (2) *A tid, or choice, bit*. (3) † *Allo a woman's teats*. (1) Quanta labe larido? quanta fumini absumedo? Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3. Calidum sis ponere fumen, Pers. 1, 53. (2) Cæsar Vopiscus dixit campos Rosæ Italiæ esse fumen, Varr. R. 1, 7, extr. (3) Lucil. ap. Non. 6, 54.

Sūmendus, a, um. part. *To take, or be taken*. Alii exequiarum die dixerunt ponendos anulos aureos, ferreosque fumendos, Suet. Aug. 100.

Sūmens, tis. part. *Takeing*. Sumentis virilem togam, tunica lati clavi refuta ex utraq. parte, ad pedes decidit, Suet. Aug. 94.

|| Sūminātus, a, um. adj. *Having large teats, or paps, like those of a suckling sow*. || Sus suminata, a sow that hath newly farrowed, Lampr. † Enixus.

* Summa, æ. [sc. res. subst. ex adj. summus] (1) *A sum of money*. (2) *The principal and chief point of a matter*. (3) *The sum, or conclusion, of a whole discourse, or business*. (4) *The main, the whole, the stress, the upshot*. (5) *Consummation, perfection, accomplishment, height, or pitch*. (6) *The principal place, or authority*. (1) || Non refert parva nomina in codices? imò omnes summas, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 1. || Summa summarum, *the sum total*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 4. Actor summarum, *a general receiver, or accountant*, Suet. Dom. 11. (2) Si tantummodo summas attingere, Nep. Pelop. 1. (3) Ad summam sapiens uno minor est Jove, diver, &c. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106. (4) || Proposita vitæ ejus summā, species per partes exequar, Suet. Aug. 9. Summa reipub. in hujus periculo tentatur, Cic. (5) || Habent omnia initium, incrementum, summam, Quint. In Veneris tabulā summam sibi ponit Apelles, Prop. 3, 9, 11. (6) Solus summam hic habet apud nos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 15. || Pationum summa quadrans dicitur, cum æqualis est summa accepti, atque expensi. Illi contraria est summa excurrens, Dol.

|| Summānālia, ōrum. pl. n. *Great cakes, such as are used at brideals and other festivals*, Fest.

Summāno, āre. aet. *To snatch, or hale, away greedily; to take what is another man's, to steal*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 46.

Summānus, i. m. [qu. summus manium, Mart. Capell.] *Pluto so called*, Cic. de Div. 1, 10.

|| Summānus, a, um. adj. *Fulgur summānum*, κεραυνόβολον νυκτερινόν, Gloss. vet.

* Summārium, ii. n. [*à* seq.] *An abridgement, an epitome, a summary*. Breviarium olim, cum Latine loqueremur, summārium vocabatur, Sen. Ep. 29. ineunte.

* † Summārius, a, um. adj. [*à* seq.] *Chief, or principal; above another*, Steph. ex Att. 10, 1. sed incerta est lectio.

* Summas, ātis. com. gen. inde plur. summates, [*à* summus] *The chief persons of a city, the peers in a realm, grandees, lords and ladies*. Deliciæ summatarum virum, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 90. § Summates matronæ, Id. Cist. 1, 1, 27.

* Summātim. adv. [*à* summas] (1) *By the tops, or highest parts*. (2) *Compendiously, in short, summarily, briefly*. (1) Summatim vitis

truncata ablaqueare, Col. de Arb. 6, 2. (2) = Breviter summātimque percurrere, Varr. R. R. 2. præf. || Si summātim, non particulatim narrabimus, Ad Herenn. 1, 9.

* Summātns, ūs. m. [*à* summas] *Chief rule, sovereignty, supremacy*. = Imperium sibi cum ac summatarum quisque petebat, Lucr. 5, 1141.

* Summè. adv. [*à* summus] *Highly, mightily, very greatly, as much as is possible to be, to the uttermost*. Petere ab aliquo, & summè contendere, Cic. pro Quint. 24. Summè in omnes officiosus est, Id. Verr. 1, 24.

Summergo, ère, si, sum. aet. *To duck, to plunge*. Vid. Submergo.

Summissè. adv. iūs. comp. *Softly, lowly, humbly*. Vid. Submissè.

Summissim. adv. *Low, softly*. § Summissim fabulantes, Suet. Aug. 74.

Summissio, ōnis. f. verb. *A letting down, a lowering*. § Summissio vocis, Cic. Offic. 1, 41. Vid. Submissio.

Summissus, a, um. part. Vid. Submissus.

* Summītas, ātis. f. [*à* summus] *Height, or highness; the top*. § Summitas vitis, Pal. lad. 1, 11. † Fastigium.

Summitto, ère, si, sum. aet. [*ex* sub, & mitto] *To send underhand; to substitute, or put, another in one's place; to let down, to lower, to let grow at length, to yoke, to abate*, Cic. Vid. Submitto.

* || Summo, āre. aet. [*à* summus] unde comp. consummo. *To sum up*.

Summōniānus, a, um. adj. *Under the walls*. || Summōniānæ uxores, *whores that lived in the suburbs, common whores, whores of the streets*, Mart. 3, 82, 2.

|| Summōnium, ii. n. *A place under the walls, where the whores plyed*, Litt. ex Mart.

* Summōneo, ère, ui, itum. aet. *To prompt*. Vid. Submoneo.

Summōpère. adv. (i. e. summo opere) *Very much, mightily, mainly*. Quæ summopere vitare oportebit, Cic. de Inv. 1, 18. || Et per tmesin. Cum puerorum formas summo hic opere miraretur, Id. de Inv. 2, 1. sed var. codd.

Summōtūrus, a, um. part. *About to remove*. Inde facillè telis ancipitibus hostem submoturus, Liv. 37, 11.

Summōvens, tis. part. *Removeing*. Finesque suos, summoventes primò, mox etiam inferentes bella, defendunt, Just. 2, 4.

Summōveo, ère, vi, tum. aet. *To remove, or put out of the way; to withdraw*. Summovendo iter facere ad prætorium, Liv. 45, 7. Ac denuo perducitur ad regem, ut invisus, à conspectu summovetur, Just. 38, 9. Vid. Submoveo.

* Summūla, æ. f. dim. [*à* summa] *A little sum, &c*. Minutas summulas distribuit stentibus servulis, Sen. Ep. 77.

* Summum, i. n. [*à* summus] *The top, the whole, the sum, the pitch, or height*. Alexander buclam in summo columnæ collocavit, Cic. de Div. 1, 24. || Initio movendus est judex, & in summo impellendus, Quint. ad summum, Cic. pro Mil. 5. summum, Cels. in sum, at most.

* Summus, a, um. adj. contr. ex supremus, ut imus ab infimus] (1) *Highest*. (2) *Greatest, chief*. (3) *Extreme, principal, exceeding great, passing*. (4) *Singular, very excellent, sovereign*. (5) *Very deep*. (6) *The last, the farthest*. (1) In summā sacrā viā, Cic. || profundus, Id. Fin. 3, 14. (2) || Fecit me à summo infimum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 55. || Patiūs summa, quā humilia consequi, Cic. || A summis, mediis, infimis, hoc idem sit, Id. Philippi. 1, 15. || Summa res, *the commonwealth*, Id. (3) Homo summæ senectutis, Id. ap. Non. 4, 440. Summum studium literarum, Id. (4) = Summus atque perfectus imperator, Id. Summus & singularis vir, Id. (5) Hæc res apud summum puteum geritur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 16. (6) Venit summa dies, & ineluctabile tempus, Virg. Æn. 2, 324. || Primò firmum aliquid ponendum est, summo firmissimum, imbecilliora medio, Quint.

|| Summulus,

¶ Summiffus, i. m. murmurator, [vel ex sub, & miffio, vel pro submiffus] *A mutterer, a murmur, or whisperer, Fest.* † Sufurrans.

Summūto, āre. aēt. *To change one for another, to substitute.* § Verba summutare pro verbis, *Cic. Orat.* 27. *Vid.* Submitto.

Sūmo, ēre, pſi, ptum. aēt. (1) *To take.* (2) *To receive.* (3) *To draw.* (4) *To borrow.* (5) *For redimo, to take work by the great.* (6) *To undertake, or engage, for.* (7) *To get, or procure.* (8) *To lay out, to bestow.* (9) *To spend merrily, to pass pleasantly.* (10) *To choose.* (11) *To buy.* (12) *To presume, to venture.* (13) *To pretend, assume, or arrogate.* (14) *To challenge, or demand.* (15) *To advance a proposition, or postulate; to take for granted.* (1) § Sumere fustem, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 102. § Distat summaeque pudenter, *An rapias, Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 44. (2) § Improbus est homo, qui beneficium scit sumere, reddere nescit, *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 1, 10. § Sumere poenas, *Virg. Aen.* 103. supplicium de aliquo, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 17. (5) § Sumere aquam ex puteo, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 70. (4) Non ratio, verum argentum deerat, *D. Sumneret alicunde, Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 69. (5) § Sumere operas publicas, *Cic.* (6) Tantum tibi sumito pro Capitone apud Caesarem quantum ipsum meminisse senties, *Id.* (7) Sumpsimus à tuo villico, & aliunde mutati sumus, *Id. Att.* 11, 13. ¶ Met. Sumere sibi inimicitias alicujus, *to get his ill will, Id.* (8) In malā uxore, si quid sumas, sumptus est, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 79. § Operam sumere ad rem aliquam, *Id.* in re aliquā, *Ter. frustrā, Id.* (9) Ego atque herus minor hanc diem sumpsimus prothymē, *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 23. Otium ad potandum ut habeam; nam aliquot hos sumam dies, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 5, 4. § Carpere, lancinare, sepelire, excruciare, condere, comburere diem, *Vett.* (10) Flavius noster sumpsit te judicem, *Cic.* (11) Tanti tu ista quatuor aut quinque signa sumpsisti, *Id. Fam.* 7, 23. (12) Hoc mihi sumpsit, ut à te peterem, *Id. Att.* 16, 16. (13) = Mihi non sumo tantum, neque arrogo, *Id. pro Planc.* 1. (14) Id mihi pro meo jure sumo, *Id. Orat.* 2, 72. (15) = § Sed cum bis sumpsit quod voluit, id tamen asumat, quod concedi nullo modo potest, *Id. de Div.* 2, 55. § Quæ sumunt, ut concludant id quod volunt, *Id. Acad.* 4, 13. *Liber ego.* Unde datum hoc sumis tot subdite rebus? *Pers.* 5, 24.

Sūmor, i. pass. *To be taken, spent, &c.* Colloquendi tempus sumitur, *Nip. Dat.* 10.

† Sumpti. in gen. pro sumptus, *Cato.*

Sumptifacio, ēre, fici, aētum. aēt. *To spend, to be at cost, Plaut. Caf.* 2, 7, 2.

Sumptio, ōnis. f. verb. [à sumo] *A taking, an assumption.* Dare alicui duas sumptiones, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 53. sc. ἀντιματά διαλεκτικῶν wertens.

Sumptio, āre. freq. [à sumo] *To take often.* Elleborum saepius sumptitaverunt, *Plin.* 25, 5.

Sumptuarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, expenses.* § Ratio sumptuaria, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 47. ¶ Sumptuaria lex, a sumptuary law, to restrain excess of charge in diet, or habit, *Id. Fam.* 7, 16.

Sumptuosē. adv. ius, comp. *Costly, sumptuously, prodigally, wastefully.* Vos convivia lauta sumptuosē de die agitis, *Catull.* 45, 5. § Sumptuosus & insolentius se jactare, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 9.

Sumptuosus, a, um. adj. [à sumptus] or, comp. ismus, sup. *Sumptuous, costly, prodigal, wasteful, chargeable.* = Magnifica, & sumptuosa mulier, *Ter. Haut.* 2, 1, 15. § Ludi sumptuosiores, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 8. Cœna sumptuosissima, *Sen. Controv.* 4. Portus sumptuosissimi operis, *Suet. Ner.* 9.

Sumpturus, a, um. part. *That will take, &c.* Quod post diem tertium medicamentum sumpturus esset, ægrè ferens, *Curt.* 3, 6, 3. § Oscula sumpturus, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 691.

Sumptus, a, um. part. [à sumor] *Taken, undertaken, &c.* Sumptā virilis togā, *Cic. de Sen.* 1. § Altē sumpta querela, *Lucr.* 4, 1175.

Sumptus, ūs, (& ti, *Cato*) m. (1) *A taking as of food.* (2) *Charge, expense, cost, costlyness,*

(1) § Sumptus escæ, *Veg.* (2) Facere sumptus in rem aliquam, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 10. § Necessē est facere sumptum, qui quærit lucrum, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 3, 65. Cur tu his rebus sumptus suggeris? *Ter. Adelp.* 1, 1, 37. Eo sumpti opus est, *Cato*, 11. = Sumptum & impensam facere in culturā, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

Sūno, āre. Sunat, *Lucil.* deprimit; *Non.* à ūno, vel ab Hebr. שָׁן *M.*

* Suo, ēre, sui, sūtum. aēt. [à súo, unde in comp. κασσύω, pro κατασύω, Att. κατσύω, i. e. πάτω, *Hes.*] (1) *To sow, stitch, join, or tack, together.* (2) Met. *To work, or procure.* (1) § Tegumenta corpora suere, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3. (2) Metuo lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 6.

Suoſte nutu. *After his own pleasure, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 17. ¶ Suoſte ingenio, of his own proper inclination, *Liv.* 1, 25. & Tac. *Hist.* 2, 63, 5.

† Suoſtaurilia, um. n. pl. [ex sue, ove, & tauro] *A sacrifice of a swine, sheep, and a bull together, Liv.* 8, 10. & *Al. leg.* Solitaurilia.

Sūpelleſticiarius, ii. m. *A slave, or bondman, who is accountable for cattle, or household stuff, Petron.* 35.

¶ Sūpelleſtilis, e. adj. unde in plur. Supellectilia. *Of, or belonging to, household goods.*

¶ Sūpelleſtilis, is. f. *Household goods, furniture, Ulp.* † Supellex.

Sūpellex, ōtilis. f. caret plurali. [ex super, & lectus; ut initio censerentur ea, quæ super lectos, vel cubiculares, vel discubitorios, poni soleant; postea latius significatione propagatā, *Turneb.* vel potius à super, & pellis, quod sub pelibus antiquitus locarentur, quæ usui forent, *Labeo J.C.*] *Household stuff, or implements; furniture, all things moveable within the house.*

= In instrumento ac supellectili numerari, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 44. Met. Amicos parare optimam vitæ supellectilem, *Id. de Amic.* 15. § Supellex verborum, *Id. Orat.* 24.

* Sūper. præp. [ex ὑπὲρ] (1) *Upon.* (2) *Beyond.* (3) *Above.* (4) *More than, upwards of.* (5) *Beside, over, after.* (6) *At the time, over.* (7) *About, of, or concerning.* (1) *For, with regard to.* (1) Demetrius super terræ tumulum noluit quid statui, nisi columellam, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 26. Geminā super arbore fidunt columbæ, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 203. (2) § Super Garamantas & Indos Profe et imperium, *Id. Aen.* 6, 794. Nocte super mediā, *Id. ibid.* 9, 61. (3) Obsides super se subsellio secundo collocavit, *Suet. Aug.* 43. (4) Senatores erant super mille, *Id. Aug.* 35. (5) Punicum exercitum super morbum etiam fames affecit, *Liv.* 28, 46. Super bellum annonā premente, *Id.* (6) ¶ Pu-

debat amicos super vinum & epulas focerum ex deditis esse electum, *over a glass of wine, Curt.* 8, 4, 30. Super mensam debellaturus Alexandrum, *Id.* 7, 4, 8. ¶ Super somnum servus, a chamberlain, *Litt. ex Curt.* 6, 11, 3. sed ibi leg. ad somnum. (7) § Quid nuncias super annu? *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 1, 8. Hæc super re scribam ad te, *Cic.* Juxta mecum rem tenes super Euclyonem filiam, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 7, 2. (8) § Nec super ipse suā molitur laude laborem, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 233. & Super differt à supra, quod prius contiguitatem, posterius spatium aliquod interjectum denotet. Hic tamen hæc mecum poteris requiescere nocte Fronde super viridi, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 80. & Super tamen pro supra sæpe usurpatur. Item adverbialiter. Supër ipsius ingens instat fama viri, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 29. Lacerosque prius superastitit artus, *Manil.* 1, 909.

* Sūper. adv. (1) *Above.* (2) *From on high.* (3) *More, greater.* (4) *Moreover.* (5) ¶ Supër quàm quodd, *over and beside that.* (1) & Hinc atque hinc, supër subterque premor angustis, *Plaut.* (2) Et supër è vallo prospectant Troës, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 167. (3) Pœnas dedit usque supërque Quàm satis est, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 65. (4) Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, & supër ipsi Dardanidæ infensi pœnas cum sanguine poscunt, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 72. (5) Adverso rumore fuit, supër quàm quodd male pugnaverat, *Liv.*

¶ Sūperaditum, i. n. *A surplussage, or overplus, Dig.* † Auſtarium.

Sūperaditus, a, um. part. *Set, or put, over.* § Laurus superaddita busto, *Prop.* 2, 13, 33. *Sil.* 10, 562. Torno facili superaddita vitis, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 38.

Sūperaddo, ēre, dīdi, dītum. aēt. *To add more over, to superadd; to set, or inscribe, upon.* § Tumulo superaddere carmen, *Id. ibid.* 5, 43. honores picturæ, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 129.

Sūperadjicio, ēre, jēcī, jectum. aēt. *To superadd, to put over and above.* § Superadjicies calcem, *Pallad. R. R. tit.* 17.

¶ Sūperadjicior, i. eētus. pass. *To be superadded.* Superadjicitur his hæc conditura, *Apic.* 7, 4.

¶ Sūperadnexus, a, um. part. *Tied aloft, or above, Capitol.* † Super adnexus.

Sūperadornatus, a, um. part. *Adorned above, Sen. N. Q.* 4, 2.

¶ Sūperadultus, a, um. adj. *That hath passed the flower of his age, superannuated, overgrown, Bibl.* † Exoletus.

¶ Sūperaggēro, āre. aēt. unde pass. Superaggeror. *To heap over and above.* Humus, quæ fuerat egesta, superaggeretur, *Col.* 12, 44.

¶ Sūperagnāta tunica. *The utmost coat of the eyes, Medic.*

¶ Sūperalligatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding over, Dig.*

Sūperalligo, āre. aēt. *To bind over, or upon, Plin.* 30, 6.

Sūperalligor, āri. *To be bound upon, Col.*

* Sūperamentum, i. n. [à supero] *A surplussage, or remainder; the overplus, Ulp.* † Residuum.

* Sūperandus, a, um. part. [à supero] *To be passed over, to be overcome.* Superandus, *Sil.* 10, 348. Plurima flumina superanda erant, *Curt.* 8, 32.

* Sūperans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. [à supero] (1) *Exceeding.* (2) *Surpassing, excellent.* (3) *Prevailing, overcoming.* (4) *Remaining.* (1) § Superans nonum annum cadus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 1. (2) Formā superante juvenæ, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 207. (3) § Superante Pœno, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 38. Superantior ignis, *Lucr.* 5, 395. (4) Multā die superante accessit, *Liv.* 29, 7.

† Sūperanteacta ætas. *The age past, G. ex Lucr.* 3, 672. sed rect. diuise super anteacta.

Sūperatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à supero] *An excess, a conquest.* § Contrariorum superatio, *Vitr. Præf.* 1, 3.

* Sūperator, ōris. f. verb. [à supero] *A vanquisher, an overcomer.* Populi superator Etrusci, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 641.

* Sūperatrix, icis. f. [à præced.] *She that overcometh, Litt. ex Ov. sed q.*

† Sūperattollo, ēre. aēt. *To lift up, or over, Litt. ex Ov. sed q.*

* Sūperatūrus, a, um. part. [à supero] *About to overcome.* Novi scriptores aut in rebus certius aliquid allaturos se, aut scribendi arte rudem vetustatem superaturos credunt, *Liv. præf. op. conf.* 35, 15.

Sūperauratus, a, um. adv. *Covered with gold, gilt.* § Superaurata cervix, *Ov. Ital.* 64.

* Sūperatus,

* † Sūperā, pro suprà. adv. & præp. *Above.* Quod superā est, *Lucr.* 4, 204. Superā bellum Thebanum, *Id.* 5, 326. Superā tibi paulo ostendimus antè, *Id.* 1, 430.

* Sūperā, ōrum. n. pl. sc. loca. *Heaven, the sky, places above.* Supera alta tenentes, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 787.

* Sūperābilis, e. adj. [à supero] *That may be overcome, passed, or climbed, over.* Medioribus scalis superabilis, *Liv.* 25, 23. § Nulli superabilis, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 8, 27. *Sil.* 11, 605.

¶ Sūperābundantia, æ. f. *A superabundance, Aug.* † Abundantia.

¶ Sūperābundo, āre, n. *To be superfluous, to be over and above, to superabound, Ulp.* † Abundo.

Sūperaccomōdo, āre. aēt. *To fit, or set, above.* § Superaccommodare ferulas, *Cels.* 8, 10.

¶ Sūperadditum, i. n. *A surplussage, or overplus, Dig.* † Auſtarium.

Sūperadditus, a, um. part. *Set, or put, over.* § Laurus superaddita busto, *Prop.* 2, 13, 33. *Sil.* 10, 562. Torno facili superaddita vitis, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 38.

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* Sūperamentum, i. n. [à supero] *A surplussage, or remainder; the overplus, Ulp.* † Residuum.

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* Sūperans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. [à supero] (1) *Exceeding.* (2) *Surpassing, excellent.* (3) *Prevailing, overcoming.* (4) *Remaining.* (1) § Superans nonum annum cadus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 1. (2) Formā superante juvenæ, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 207. (3) § Superante Pœno, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 38. Superantior ignis, *Lucr.* 5, 395. (4) Multā die superante accessit, *Liv.* 29, 7.

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Sūperauratus, a, um. adv. *Covered with gold, gilt.* § Superaurata cervix, *Ov. Ital.* 64.

* Sūperatus,

* *Sūpērātus*, a, um. part. [à supero] (1) *Vanquished, surmounted.* (2) *Conquered.* (3) *Also performed, fulfilled.* (1) § *Superatis* difficultatibus, *Paterc.* 2, 120. (2) § *Superatæ* classes, *Id.* 2, 84. (3) *Superata* suæ referēbat iussa novercæ, *Ov. Met.* 9, 15.

* *Sūpēbē*, adv. iūs, comp. iſſimē, sup. [à superbus] *Haughtily, proudly, loftily, stately.* § *Superbē* responsum reddere, *Liv.* 1, 33. *Superbiūs* aliquem appellare, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 5. Cujus idem tu superbissimē decreta & preces repudiasti, *Id. in Pison.* 27.

* *Sūperbia*, æ. f. [à superbus] (1) *Pride, insolence, arrogance.* (2) In a good sense, *state, grandeur, bigmindedness.* (3) In fruits, *barbness, sourness, able to dull the edge of a knife*, *saith Littleton*; but they seem to be so called on account of *their being ripe before others.* (1) § *Magnitudinem animi superbia* imitatur in animis extollendis, *Cic. Partit. Orat.* 23. = *Illa tua singularis superbia, insolentia, contumacia, Id. Verr.* 4, 41. = *Superbiam, fastidium, arrogantiam fugiamus, Id. Offic.* 1, 26. (2) *Sume superbiam Quæritam meritis, Hor. Od.* 3, ult. *Secundas fortunas decent superbiam, Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 28. (3) *Eadem causa in pris taxatur superbiam cognomine, Plin.* 15, 15. *Vid. Hard. in locum, qui explicat muscate pears, Conf. & Col.* 5, 10.

* *Sūperbībo*, ēre, bi, itum. act. [ex super, & bibo] *To drink after, or upon, another thing.* § *Superbibere* aquam ebrietati, *Plin.* 23, 1.

* *Sūperbiens*, tis. part. [à superbio] *Growing proud.* *M. Lepidum, quem ex Africā in auxilium evocarat, superbientem 20 legionum fiduciā, summasque sibi partes terrore ac minis vindicantem, spoliavit exercitu, Suet. Aug.* 16.

* *Sūperbīficus*, a, um. adj. *That doth a thing proudly, or that maketh one proud.* § *Superbifica manus, Sen. Herc. Fur.* 58.

|| *Sūperbīlōquium*, ii. n. [ex superbus, & loquor] *Proud speaking, Litt. ex Plin.*

* *Sūperbio*, īre, īvi, itum. n. [à superbus] (1) *To be proud, or go stately.* (2) *To bray, glory, or vaunt.* (3) *To be famous, to be ennobled.* (4) *To scorn, to disdain.* (1) *Equæ comantes superbiunt, Plin.* 10, 63. *Formā muta superbit avis, Ov. de Med. Fac.* 34. (2) § *Nomine avi superbiere, Id. Met.* 11, 118. (3) *Phlegreais sylva superbit exuviis, Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 3, 337. (4) *Spoliare superbit Oenides, Stat. Theb.* 7, 588.

* † *Sūperbiter*, adv. [à superbus] *Proudly, Næv. ap. Non.*

* || *Sūperbōsus*, a, um. adj. [à superbus] *Disdainfull, or full of disdain, Fest. † Superbia plenus.*

* *Sūperbus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. iſſimus, sup. [à Gr. υπέρβιος; quomodo usus *Nonius, ex υπέρ, & βίος, vis*] (1) *Brave, noble, excellent.* (2) *Stately, lofty.* (3) *Proud, scornfull, disdainfull, bigminded.* (4) *Rich, lofty.* (5) *Nice, squeamish.* (6) In fruits, *ripe before others.* (1) = *Populus latē rex, bellōque superbus, Virg. Æn.* 1, 25. *Superbæ virtute & factis animæ, Sil.* 10, 571. (2) *Postes auro spoliisque superbi, Virg. Æn.* 2, 504. (3) *Superbiorē te pecunia facit, Cic. Fam.* 7, 12. § *Superbissima familia, Liv.* 2, 56. (4) = *Majestas foliorum, & sceptrā superba, Lucr.* 5, 1136. (5) *Cupiēns variā fastidia cœnā Vincere tangentis malē singula dente superbo, Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 87. (6) § *Superbæ olivæ, Plin.* 15, 3. *Vid. & Superbia, n. 3.*

* *Sūpercalco*, āre. act. [ex super, & calco] *To lay over with lime.* § *Tabulatum supercalcato, Col.* 12, 39.

* || *Sūpercalcor*, āri. pass. *To be laid over with lime, Litt. ex Stat.*

* || *Sūpercerno*, ēre, crēvi, tum. [ex super, & cerno] *To sift, or range, upon, unde*

* *Sūpercernor*, i. pass. *To be sifted upon, &c. Terra cribris supercernitur, Plin.* 17, 10.

* *Sūpercido*, ēre, di, cāsum. n. [à super, & cado] *To fall upon, Col.* 4, 9. in part. præf.

Sūperciliōsus, a, um. adj. *Sour in countenance,*

supercilius, censorious, Sen. Epist. 123. = *Tristis, severus, morosus, superbus.*

Sūpercilium, ii. n. [supercilium dicitur, quodd supra cilium sit, id est, integumentum oculi superius, *Fest.*] (1) *A brow, or eyebrow; the ridge of hair above the eyelids.* (2) *Met. Majesty, severity, gravity.* (3) *Pride, haughtyness, a stately look.* (4) *The top, height, or highest part; the ridge, or edge, of a bill; a promontory.* (1) *Supercilia homini & pariter, & alternè mobilia; in iis pars animi; negamus, annuimus; superbia alicubi conceptaculum, sed hinc sedem habet, Plin.* 11, 37. *Superciliorum remissio aut contractio, mœstitia, hilaritas, risus, Cic. Offic.* 1, 41. (2) *Terrarum dominum pone supercilium, Mart.* 1, 5. (3) *Sed forma, sed ætas Digna supercilio, Juv.* 5, 62. *Si cum magnis virtutibus adfers Grande supercilium, Id.* 6, 168. (4) *Liv.* 27, 20. *Supercilium excelsum nacti, Hirt. B. Afr.* 58. *Mare longo supercilio inflexum, Mela,* 3, 3. § *Supercilium ostii, the haunce of a door, Vitruv.* 4, 6.

* || *Sūperclaudio*, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex super, & claudio] *To shut, or close, in, Litt. ex Liv.*

* || *Sūpercaelestis*, e. adj. [ex super, & celestis] *Above the heavens, Ecclesi. condonandum.*

* || *Sūpercontēgo*, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex super, & contēgo] *To cover over, unde*

* *Sūpercontēgor*, i. pass. *To be covered over. Renes tunicis superconteguntur, Cels.* 4, 1.

* *Sūpercorruo*, ēre, ui. n. [ex super, & corruo] *To fall down upon. Super ingentem stragem, quam ipse fecerat, corruit, Val. Max.* 3, 3, 23. *per tmesin, ut quibusdam placet.*

* *Sūpercreſco*, ēre. neut. [ex super, & creſco] *To overgrow. Si carcinoma nimium supercrevit, Cels.* 5, 28. n. 2.

* || *Sūperclibatio*, ōnis. f. verb. [à supercubo] *A lying upon, Litt. ex Varr.*

* *Sūpercūbo*, āre. neut. [ex super, & cubo] *To lie, or sleep, upon. Ut grex supercubet, Col.* 7, 4.

Sūpercurro, ēre. neut. *To over-run, to surpass; to be better, or more, worth. Ager, quod vectigali largē supercurrit, dominum inveniet, Plin. Epist.* 7, 18, 3.

* *Sūperdīco*, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex super, & dico] *To say moreover, to add in speaking of words, Cic. de Legib.* 2, 21.

* *Sūperdo*, dēdi, etum. act. *unde superdandus, part. [ex-super, & do] To lay, or put, upon, Cels.* 7, 2.

Sūperduco, ēre, xi, etum. act. *To bring beside that be hath brought already. § Quidam filio superduxit novercam, Quint.*

Sūpēdītus, a, um. part. *Very high above, Lucr.* 5, 707. *sed rēdītus divisē super edita.*

Sūpēgēro, ſſi. act. [ex super, & edo] *To eat besides, or over and above. Si radicem betæ in prunā tostam superederint, Plin.* 19, 6.

Sūpēgēro, ſſi. act. *To send up, or make to appear. § Quippe ubi non unquam Titan superegerit ortus, where the sun never riseth, Tib.* 4, 1, 157. § *Sed potest esse à superago.*

|| *Sūpērmīco*, āre. neut. *To excell, pass, or surmount, Dig.* † *Supero.*

|| *Sūpērmīnentia*, æ. f. *A prerogative, or excellency, Dig.* † *Præcellentia, eminentia.*

Sūpērmīnens, tis. part. *Appearing above. Supereminens extra aquam, Plin.* 26, 8.

Sūpērmīneo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be higher, or above others; to appear above. § Supereminet omnes, Virg. Æn.* 1, 505. *Supereminet extra aquam, Plin.* 26, 8. *Olivæ premuntur, & jus supereminat, Col.* 12, 47. *Supereminere egregio ore, Val. Flacc.* 5, 368.

Sūpērmōrior, i. dep. *To die upon, Plin.* 10, 1.

Sūpērnāto, āre. act. *To swim clear over, Luc.* 4, 133.

* † *Sūpēreo*, īre, īvi. act. [ex super, & eo] *To go over. Qui docuit superire lacunas, Luc.* 3, 1044. *ubi al. super ire divisē.*

Sūpērcōgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A giving more than is required, Aug.* § *Huic voci, cum necessaria videatur, venia, opinor, danda est.*

|| *Sūpērcōgātor*, ōnis m. verb. *He that giveth more than he needeth, Aug.*

|| *Sūpērcōgo*, āre. act. *To spend over and above, Bibl.*

|| *Sūpērcōgor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be spent over and above, Hier.*

|| *Sūpērescit*, sign. *Supererit, Fest.*

* *Sūpērest*, imperf. [à supersum] *It remaineth. Victo superest ut tueri se possit, Quint.*

Sūpērvōlc, āre. neut. *To fly clear over, Luc.* 3, 290. *sed al. scrib. divisē. Conf. Manil.* 1, 45.

|| *Sūpērexcurro*, ēre. neut. *To run out at large; to spread, or grow out of the compass of one's own ground, Ulp.* † *Excurro.*

|| *Sūpērexcutio*, ēre. act. *To shake out a thing at large, Dig.* † *Excutio.*

* *Sūpērfēco*, ferre, tūli. act. [ex super, & fero] *To bear, or lift, over, Plin.* 32, 10.

Sūpērficiārius, a, um. adj. *Superficial, belonging to the outside of a thing. § Mathematica superficialia est, Sen. Epist.* 88. § *Superficialiæ cedes, a house built upon another man's ground, for which a quit-rent, or ground rent is paid, Cæjus.* || *Tuberculum superficialium, a wheal, or pimple, Jun.*

|| *Sūpērficiārius*, ii. m. *He who hath built a house upon another's man ground, and payeth a quit rent for it, Ulp.*

Sūpērficies, ei. f. [ex super, i. e. supra, & facies] (1) *The outside, the uppermost part of any thing, a surface.* (2) *Also a plot of ground to build upon.* (1) *Longitudo superficialiæ corporum solum ampliatur, Plin.* 11, 41. (2) *Aream præclaram habebimus; superficiali consules ex SC. æstimabunt, Cic. Attic.* 7, 1.

* *Sūpērfiō*, ēri. neut. pass. [ex super, & fiō] *To remain, to be over and above, to be left, or to spare. Custodire quæ superfieri possunt, Col.* 12, 1. *Vocem te ad cœnam, si superfiat locus, Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 12.

* || *Sūpērfloreo*, ēre. neut. [ex super, & floreo] *To flower after, Litt. ex Col.*

* || *Sūpērfloresco*, ēre, ui. incept. [à superfloreo] *unde Superflorescens, tis. part.] To bud, or spring, over again; to bring forth other fresh flowers after the fading of the first. Cucumis floret, sibi ipsi superflorescens, Plin.* 19, 1.

* || *Sūpērfuē*, adv. [à superfluus] *Superfluously, Ap. recent.*

* *Sūpērfuens*, tis. part. [à superfluus] *Overflowing, over and above, enough and to spare. § Superfluens copia succi, Pallad. Febr. tit.* 7. *pecunia, Sen. de Vit. Beat.* 1, 11. = *Redundans, Cic.*

* *Sūpērfuītās*, ātis. f. *More than need, superfluous, overplus. Superfluitate pampinorum atria replere, Plin.* 14, 1.

* *Sūpērfuio*, ēre, xi, xum. neut. [ex super, & fluo] *To run over, to overflow, to abound, to be overplus, Plin.* 16, 15. *Conf. Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 91.

* || *Sūpērfuum*, ui. n. [ab adj. Superfluus] *Surplusage, the overplus, Litt. ex Plin.*

* *Sūpērfuus*, a, um. adj. [à superfluus] *Running over, overflowing. § Flumina campis superflua, Plin. Paneg.* 82.

|| *Sūpērfuātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A conceiving after the first young, Litt. ex Plin.*

* *Sūpērfueto*, āre. neut. [ex super, & fueto] *After the first young to conceive another, Plin.* 10, 63.

* *Sūpērfugio*, ēre, gi. act. [ex super, & fugio] *To flee upon, or over. § Superfugere undas, Val. Flacc.* 3, 554.

|| *Sūpērfulgeo*, ēre. neut. *unde part. Superfulgens. To shine, or glitter, over, or above. § Templā superfulges, Stat. Sylv.* 31, 33. *ubi al. Superfulges.*

Sūpērfundens, tis. part. *Pouring, or spreading, out, or over. Superfundens se lætitia, L. v.* 5, 7.

Sūpērfundo, ēre, fūdi, sum. act. *To pour, or cast, upon, or over. § Oleum superfundito, Col.* 12, 57. *Macedonum virtus superfudit se in Asiam, Liv.* 45, 9.

Sūpērfundor,

Superfundor, i. pass. *To be covered over*, Sen. N. Q. 6, 24.

Superfus, a, um. part. *Overflowing, poured upon, spread abroad*. § **Superfuso** aceto, Col. Superfusæ lymphæ, Ov. Met. 459. § **Superfusa** gens montibus, a people dwelling scattering-ly upon the mountains, Plin. 6, 13. § **Superfuso** altari- bus sanguine, Vell. Patere. 2, 22. Superfusi hostes, Liv. 39, 49.

* **Superfusus**, a, um. part. [à supersum] *That shall remain*. Homini- anima superfutura, Plin. 11, 53.

|| **Supergaudeo**, ère, neut. *To rejoice over one*, Hier. † *Gaudere de aliquo*.

Supergero, ère, si, sum. act. *To cast, or heap upon*. § **Terram** supergerere, Col. 11, 3.

Supergestus, a, um. part. *Heaped, or cast upon*, Col. 11, 3.

Supergradiens, tis. part. *Going upon*. Cuncta supergradiens Saturni septima lux est, Auson. de nom. 7. dier. 11.

Supergradior, i. sum. dep. (1) *To go upon, or upon*. (2) Met. *To surpass, or excell*. (1) Ab- ortum facit illitus, aut si omnino prægnans su- pergradiatur, Plin. 28, 7. (2) § **Hortorum** magnificientia principem supergredi, Tac. Ann. 14, 52, 2.

Supergressus, a, um. part. (1) *Going over, or upon*. (2) Met. *Surmounting, excelling*. (1) Plin. 8, 50, 2. (2) § **Ex** matre optimâ, atque om- nem laudem supergressâ, Quint.

|| **Superhabeo**, ère, act. *To slight, scorn, or despise*, Litt. ex Gell. † *Despicio*.

* **Superhumérale**, is. n. [ex super, & || hu- merale] *A hood, or such like thing worn on the shoulder*, Vulg. interp. * **Eponis**.

* **Superi**, òrum. m. pl. [à superus] (1) *They that are above*. (2) † *The gods*. (3) *They that be living upon earth*. (1) § Si deor- sum comederint, si quid coxerint, superi incu- nati sunt, & conati inferi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 6. (2) § **Precari** superos, Virg. Æn. 5, 529. † *Ergo* & **Superus** in sing. § **Inferus** an superus tibi fert Deus funera Ulysses, Liv. Andron. (3) Si decessisset in Campaniâ, quam apud superos habuerat magnitudinem, illibatam detulisset ad inferos, Patere. 2, 48.

Superjaceo, ère, neut. *To lie upon*, Cels. 8, 9.

Superjacio, ère, èci, jectum. act. (1) *To cast, or lay upon*. (2) Met. *To add, or say, more over*. (1) Vid. **Superjacio**. (2) **Superjacie** quidam augendo fidem, Liv. 10, 30.

Superjacio, i. pass. *To be thrown upon*. De- lapsa folia superjaciebantur, Col. 2, 1.

Superjaciurus, a, um. part. *About to cast up- on*. § **Superjaciurus** te rogo, Val. Max. 1, 8, extern. 10.

Superjacto, ère, act. *To cast, or sling, over, or beyond; to leap over, or overshoot*, Plin. 9, 15.

Superjectio, ònis. f. verb. *A casting upon; Met. an hyperbole, or hyperbolical expression; an overshooting*. § **Ementiens** superjectio, Quint. 3, ult.

Superjectus, & **Superjactus**, a, um. part. *Cast upon*. § **Ora** superjecta humo, Liv. 22, 51. **Superjecta** tunica, Cels. 7, 14. **Superjecta** ut solido feruntur, Tac. Hist. 5, 6, 6.

Superjectus, ùs. m. *A casting upon; a leap- ing, or covering, as a horse doth a mare*, Col. 6, 36.

Superjicio, ère, jeci, jectum. act. *To cast, or lay upon; Met. To add, or say moreover*. Su- perjicere quidam augendo fidem, Liv. 10, 30.

Superilligatus, a, um. part. *Tied, or bound upon*. § **Betæ** foliis superilligatis, Plin. 29, 3.

Superilligo, ère, act. *To tie, or bind, upon, or over*. Quidam recentem lienem canium superilli- gant, Plin. 30, 6. ubi al. **Superalligant**.

† **Superilligor**, àri. pass. *To be tied, or bound upon*, Litt. ex Catone.

Superillino, ère, act. *To smear, or anoint, all over, or upon*. § **Totum** corpus superillinare, Cels. 3, 19.

Superillitus, a, um. part. *Anointed over*. § **Superillito** butyro, Plin. 30, 12. Conf. Cels. 6, 18.

Superimpendens, tis. part. *Hanging over*. Tempe sylvæ tegunt superimpendentes, Catull. 62, 286.

Superimpōendus, a, um. part. *To be put, or laid upon*. Superimponenda sunt cataplasmata, Cels. 3, 10.

Superimpōno, ère, fui, sūtum, act. *To put, or lay upon; to charge moreover, to overlay*. Vi- mineos qualos superimponunt, Col. 8, 3.

Superimpōsitus, a, um. part. (1) *Put upon*. (2) *Laid, or charged upon*. (1) § **Superim- posito** linteolo, Plin. 31, 6. **Superimpositi** montes montibus, Sen. Agam. 335. (2) § **Sti- pendio** superimposito, Liv. 21, 1.

Superincendo, ère, i, sum. act. *To inflame more*. Hanc superincendit Venus, Val. Flacc. 2, 126.

* || **Superincido**, ère, cidi. neut. unde part. **Superincidens**. [ex super, & incido] *To fall up- on*. Ruina superincidentium virorum, Liv. 23, 15. Ne plaga superincidentem cælestem aquam contineat, Col. 4, 9. ubi al. **Superincidentem**.

* **Superincreasco**, ère, neut. [ex super, & in- cresco] *To grow over, or upon*, Cels. 8, 10.

* **Superincumbens**, tis. part. [à seq.] *Lieing upon*, Luc. 9, 936. Conf. Liv. 22, 31. & Ov. Epist. 11, 57.

* **Superincumbo**, ère, neut. [ex super, & in- cumbo] *To lie upon*. Non superincubui, Ov. Ep. 11, 117. Conf. Manil. 1, 712.

|| **Superincurvatus**, a, um. part. [ex super, & incurvatus] *Bow- ing, or lieing down upon*, Apul. Met. 9, p. 273. † *Incurvus*.

* || **Superindico**, ère, xi, ctum. act. [ex su- per, & indico] *To denounce, or signify moreover*, Ulp. † **Superindico**.

|| **Superinduco**, ère, xi, ctum. act. *To cover, or lay upon*. Vid. **Superinductus**.

|| **Superinductio**, ònis. f. verb. *An interlining, a blotting out and putting in anew*, Ulp.

|| **Superinductor**, òris. m. verb. *He that bring- eth moreover*, Cod.

Superinductus, a, um. part. *Drawn over, laid upon*. Ductum pedum terra superinducta, Plin. 15, 17. **Superinducti** corporis species, Quint. 5, 8.

* **Superinduo**, ère, ui, ctum. act. [ex super, & induo] *To put on, as one doth a garment*. Penu- lam obsoleti coloris superinduit, Suet. Ner. 48.

* || **Superindutus**, a, um. part. [à præced.] *Clothed with one thing upon another*, Litt. ex Stat.

Superinfundo, ère, fudi, sum. act. *To pour down*, Cels. 8, 4.

Superingero, ère, si, sum. act. *To cast, or heap upon*. Urceis accervos leguminum super- ingerunt, Plin. 18, 30. sub fin. Conf. & Tib. 4, 1, 157.

|| **Superingestus**, a, um. part. *Cast upon*, Litt. ex Sil.

Superinjectus, a, um. part. *Cast over, or upon*. § **Superinjecta** terra, Ov. Fast. 5, 533. **Superin- jectis** quis latet ade togis? Id. Fast. 6, 570.

Superinjicio, ère, jeci, ctum. act. *To cast, or lay over, or upon*. Quo superinjecit textum rude sedula Baucis, Ov. Met. 8, 640. Conf. & Cels. 7, 13.

Superinjicio, i. pass. *To be cast, or laid over, or upon*, Plin. 17, 9.

* || **Superinterno**, ère, stravi, stratum. act. [ex super, & interno] *To strewn, or cover over with*, Liv. 30, 10. Ita Gron. sed al. leg. Su- perstravit. Vid. **Supersterno**.

|| **Superinstillo**, ère, act. *To pour, or drop, down upon*. Olei modicum superinstillabis, A- pic. R. C. 4, 2.

* || **Superinstruo**, ère, xi, ctum. act. [ex su- per, & instruo] *To raise upon, unde part. Su- perinstructus*, Col. 9, 7.

* || **Superintego**, ère, xi, ctum. act. [ex super, & intego] *To cover over, unde passivum*

* **Superintego**, i. *To be covered over*, Plin. 18, 6.

* **Superintono**, ère, ui. neut. [ex super, & intono] *To thunder from above*. Dat. tellus ge- mitum, & clypeum superintonat ingens, Virg. Æn. 9, 709. legente & interpretante Serv. al. dividit leg. & aliter interpr.

Superinunctus, a, um. part. *Besmeared over*, Cels. 6, 6.

|| **Superinundatio**, ònis. f. verb. *An overflow- ing*, Litt. ex Plin. sed q.

|| **Superinundor**, àri. pass. *To be overflowed*, Tert. † *Inundor*.

Superinungo, ère, xi, ctum. act. *To anoint, or smear over*, Cels. Vid. **Superinunctus**.

Superinungor, i. pass. *To be anointed, or smeared over*, Cels. 7, 7.

* **Superinvolve**, ère, act. [ex super, & in- volvo] *To involve in, or upon*. Qui super in- gentes cumulos involvit arenæ, Luc. 9, 485. per tmsin.

* **Superior**, us. gen. òris. [à super, vel su- pra] (1) *That is above, higher*. (2) *Former, older*. (1) § **Domus** superior, Cic. Agric. 12, 10. Dicere de superiore loco, Id. Verr. 2, 42. Vid. & Offic. 1, 26. (2) § **Superior** ætas, Id. de Sen. 18. **Superior** Dionysius Dionis scrotem habuit in matrimonio, Nep. Dion. 1.

* **Superiores**, um. m. pl. (1) *Ancestors, prede- cessors, seniors, elders*. (2) *Superiors, betters, it is that are above us*. (1) Varr. R. R. 2, 4. (2) § **Invidet** homines & paribus, & inferioribus, & superioribus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 52.

Superjumentarius, ii. m. *A chief equeerry, the master of the horse, who is over the grooms of the stable*, Suet. Claud. 2.

* **Superius**, adv. [à suprà] *Before, first, a- bove*. Vid. **Suprà**.

Superlabor, i. plos. dep. *To slip over*, Sen. Ep. 90.

* **Superlacrymo**, ère, neut. [ex super, & la- crymo] *To weep, or drop upon*, Col. 4, 24.

Superlatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A preferring; also the figure hyperbole; an excess, amplifying, or overshooting*. (2) *Also a name given to one by way of excellency, as, The Poet*. (1) **Superlatio** est oratio superans veritatem alicujus, au- gendi minuendive causâ, Ad Herenn. 4, 33. (2) **Crasso** inopia turpem decoctoris superlatio- nem injunxit, Val. Max. 6, 9, 12.

|| **Superlativus**, a, um. adj. *Superlative*, Grammatici freq.

Superlatus, a, um. part. [à superferor] (1) *Borne, or lifted, over*. (2) *Greatly amplified*. (1) **Sinistrum** pedem superlatum parturienti le- thalem esse, Plin. 23, 8. (2) **Translata** & su- perlata verba, Cic. Part. Orat. 15.

Superlīmīnāre, is. n. *The transom, or lintel, over a door*, Plin. 29, 4. — **Limen** superum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1.

Superlino, ère, iui, itum. act. *To anoint, or besmear upon*. Vid. **Superlitus**.

Superlitus, a, um. part. *Smeared upon, or over*. Visco superlitum, ut hæreat, Plin. 22, 23.

Supermando, ère, act. & **Supermandor**, i. pass. *To eat, or chew upon, or after, another thing*, Plin. 31, 6.

* **Supermeo**, ère, neut. [ex super, & meo] *To run, flow, or slip over*. Quædam dulces aque inter se supermeant alias, Plin. 2, 103.

|| **Supermergo**, ère, si, act. *To overwhelm*, Dig. † **Obruo**.

* **Supermico**, ère, neut. [ex super, & mico] *To excel, surpass, or surmount; to outshine*. Be- neficia parentum supermicant, Sen. de Benef. 3, 32. || **Tepidumque** supermicat austrum, A- vien. Phænom. v. 846.

Supermitto, si, sum. act. *To put in, or add to, afterwards*. Philippus & Jollas prægustare ac temperare potum regis soliti in aquâ frigidâ ve- nenum habuerunt, quam prægustatæ jam potio- ni supermiserunt, Just. 12, 15.

* || **Supernans**, tis. part. [ex || superno] *Swimming above*. Gaudia in summo pectore supernantia, Gell. 9, 9. Mellis pars, quæ in imo est, præstat pondere; & ideo supernante pretiosior est, Macrob. Sat. 7, 12.

* **Supernas**, atis. adj. [à supernus] *That is, or groweth above*. § **Romæ** infernas abies super- nati præfertur, Plin. 16, 39. Conf. Virg. 2, 10.

* **Supernatans**, tis. part. [à supernato] *Float- ing, or swimming, a top*. Supernatans bitu- men, Plin. 7, 15.

* **Supernato**,

* *Sūpernāto*, āre. neut. [*ex super*, & *nato*] *To swim upon, or aloft; to float.* Ut jus supernatet butyrum est, *Plin.* 28, 9.

* *Sūpernātus*, a, um. part. [*ex super*, & *nas*] *Grown after, or upon, another,* *Pan.* 19, 3.

* *Sūpernē*, adv. [*à supernus*] *From above, from on high, aloft, on the top.* Album mutor in alitem supernē, *Hor. Od.* 2, 20, 11. § Injurias supernē despiciere, *Sen. de Clem.* 1, 5.

* || *Sūperno*, āre. neut. unde *Sūpernans*, tis. part. *To swim above, or aloft,* *Gell.* 9, 3. † *Supernato.*

|| *Sūpernumērius*, a, um. adj. *Supernumerary, above the number,* *Veg.* 2, 19. † *Super numerum.*

* *Sūpernus*, a, um. adj. [*à super*] *High above, aloft, upper, on high.* § *Pars superne,* *Plin.* 11, 37. *Nomen supernum,* *Qv. Met.* 15, 128.

* *Sūpēio*, āre. act. & absolut. [*ex super*] (1) *To go, or climb, over; to outreach, to surpass, to surmount.* (2) *To exceed, or be greater.* (3) *To vanquish, or overcome.* (4) *To prevail with.* (5) *To be overplus, or over and above; to abound.* (6) *Also to outlive, to overlive.* (1) *Aqua janua vix superabat,* *Liv.* *Superant montes, & flumina tranant,* *Virg. Geor.* 3, 270. (2) § Ne in eā re sumptus fructum superet, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 53.

§ *Phæbum superare canendo,* *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 9. *canem cursu,* *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 51. (3) § *Superare Asiam bello,* *Paterc.* *aliquem ferro,* *Virg. Aen.* 1, 354. = *vinco,* *Cic.* (4) *Dominam potentem Supplicibus supera donis,* *Virg. Aen.* 3, 439. (5) § In divisione generum & deesse aliquam partem, & superare, mendosum est, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 19. § Uter est ditior, cui deest, an cui superat? *Id. Parad.* 6, 3. (6) = § *Superatne & vescitur aurā Ætheriā, nec adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris?* *Virg. Aen.* 1, 551. § *Captæ superavimus urbi,* *Id. Aen.* 2, 643.

* *Sūpēror*, āri. pass. *To be exceeded, &c.* *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 23.

* *Sūpērobruo*, ēre. act. *To overwhelm and cast upon, to cover quite and clean.* § *Superobruit armis,* *Prop.* 4, 4, 91.

* *Sūpērobrūus*, a, um. part. *Overwhelmed.* *Hecuba superobruta saxis,* *Auson.* † *Obrutus.*

|| *Sūperpellicium*, ii. n. *A surplice,* *Eccl.*

|| *Sūperpendeo*, ēre. neut. unde part. *Superpendens.* *To hang over.* § *Superpendentia saxa,* *Liv.* 37, 27.

* || *Sūperpingo*, ēre. xi. act. [*ex super*, & *pingo*] *To paint over, or upon, that which is painted,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

* || *Sūperpingor*, i. pass. *To be painted upon, &c.* *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

|| *Sūperpondēro*, āre. act. *To weigh exactly,* *Litt. ex Col.*

|| *Sūperpondium*, ii. n. *More than measure, over-weight, the vantage,* *Apul. Met.* 7. † *Auctarium.*

* *Sūperpono*, ēre. fui, itum. act. *To put over; to set, lay, or put, upon.* § *Superponere villam profluenti,* *Col.* 1, 5. *Humeris trepidantis Iberi Ora superposuit,* *Sil.* 16, 420.

* *Sūperponor*, i. pass. *To be laid upon.* § *Medicamentis superponi,* *Plin.* 29, 2.

* *Sūperpōsitus*, a, um. part. *Set, or laid, upon.* *Ales levavit superpositum humano capiti decus,* *Liv.* *Superpositā membra levare manu,* *Qv. Ep.* 21, 90. *Conf. Sil.* 12, 443.

* *Sūperquam*, adv. *ut præterquam.* *Over and above that.* *Superquam quoddam malè pugnauerat,* *Liv.* § *Sed legi potest divisè.*

* || *Sūperrado*, ēre. si, sum. act. [*ex super*, & *rado*] *To shave upon, to scrape the upper part, unde participium*

* *Sūper-rāsus*, a, um. part. *Scraped over,* *Plin.* 22, 23.

* *Sūperscandens*, tis. part. *Climbing upon, or over.* *Super-scandens vigilum strata somno corpora miles, offenso scuto præbuit sonitum,* *Liv.* 7, 36.

* *Sūper-scando*, ēre. di, sum. act. *To climb upon,*

to scamper over. *Sepem super-scandant fentes utriusque sulci,* *Col.* 11, 3.

|| *Sūper-scandor*, i. pass. *To be climbed over,* *Litt. ex Sallust.*

* || *Sūper-scribo*, ēre. act. [*ex super*, & *scribo*] *To write upon, or over; to super-scribe.* § *Vestrum obleverunt, & vestri super-scripserunt,* *Gell.* 20, 6. † *Inscribo.*

* *Sūper-scriptus*, a, um. part. [*à præced.*] *Writ over, interlined.* § *Multa & deleta, & inducta, & super-scripta,* *Suet. Ner.* 52.

* *Sūper-sēdendus*, a, um. part. [*à super-sedeo*] *To be super-seded, or let pass.* *Non visa est causa super-sedenda,* *Ad Herenn.* 2, 17.

* *Sūper-sēdens*, tis. part. [*à seq.*] *Sitting upon.* *Eques Romanus elephantum super-sedens per catadiomum decucurrit,* *Suet. Ner.* 11.

* *Sūper-sēdeo*, ēre. ēdi, sum. neut. [*ex super*, & *sedeo*] (1) *To sit upon.* (2) *To omit to do a thing, to let pass, to super-sede; to surcease, to give over; to leave off, to forbear.* (1) § *Aquila tentoria super-sedens,* *Suet. Aug.* 96. *Rebus divinis super-sederi iustum,* *Liv.* (2) *Super-sedeas hoc labore itineris,* *Cic.* § *Pugnæ super-sedere* *Hirt. B. Afr.* 75. *loqui,* *Liv.* 21, 40.

* *Sūpe-sēdētur*, imperf. *They forbore, or meddled not with.* *Tributo, ac delectu super-sessum,* *Liv.* *Verborum multitudine super-sedendum est,* *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 20.

* || *Sūper-sessus*, a, um. part. [*qu à || super-sedeo*] *Omitted, let pass, forborn,* *Apul. Flor. p. 811.*

* *Sūper-sēdens*, tis. part. [*à super-sedeo*] *To lie, or swim, upon.* *Ubi urina quadam araneis familia super-sidentia ostendit,* *Cæs.* 2, 8.

* *Sūper-siliens*, tis. part. [*à seq.*] *Leaping upon.* *Ne teres perticarum levitas super-silientem volucrum non recipiat,* *Col.* 8, 3.

* *Sūper-silio*, īre. neut. [*ex super*, & *salio*] *To hop, or leap, upon,* *Col.* *Vid. Super-siliens.*

* *Sūper-spargo*, vel *Sūper-spergo*, ēre. si, sum. act. [*ex super*, & *spargo*] *To besprinkle, or cast upon; to corn.* § *Sale quæ conduntur super-spargere,* *Cato*, 55.

* || *Sūper-spergor*, i. pass. *To be spread over,* *Litt. ex Stat.*

* *Sūper-stagno*, āre. neut. [*ex super*, & *stagno*] *To over-flow.* *Amnis in rivos diductus super-stagnat,* *Tac. Ann.* 1, 79, 3.

* *Sūper-stans*, tis. part. [*à super-isto*] *Standing upon, or over.* § *Carris super-stans hostis armatus advenit,* *Liv.* 10, 28. § *Super-stantes mactariis,* *Tac. Hist.* 3, 82, 6. *muro,* *Sil.* 13, 300.

* *Sūper-sterno*, ēre. strāvi, strātum. act. [*ex super*, & *sterno*] *To strew, or cover, over; to lay over.* *Tabulas super-stavit, ut pervius in totum navium ordo esset,* *Liv.* 30, 10.

* *Sūper-sternor*, i. pass. *To be strewn over,* § *Arenæ super-sternuntur,* *Col.* 1, 6. § *Vid. & Super-stratus.*

* *Sūper-stes*, itis. adj. [*qui super-stat, i. e. super-est*] (1) *Escapeing after a battle, standing after others are fallen.* (2) *Surviving, remaining alive after others are dead.* (3) *Staying after others are gone.* (4) *Also present.* (1) § *Marte cadunt subiti per mutua vulnera fratres, Quinque super-stibus,* *Qv. Met.* 3, 126. § *Multi super-stes bellorum infamiam laqueis finiēunt,* *Tac. Germ.* 6, 9.

(2) § *Ut viro tuo sis super-stes,* *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 42. § *Me extincto fama super-stes erit,* *Qv. Tr.* 3, 7, 50. § *Post mea mansurum fama super-stes opus,* *Id. Am.* 3, 15, 20. § *Defunctā uxore, liberis tamen super-stibus,* *Quint.* (5) § *Super-stes totum convivio,* *Sen. Ep.* 94. (4) *Super-stitem utrumque monui, ne injusti abeant,* *Plaut.*

* *Sūper-stitio*, ōnis. f. [*vid. Cic. N. D.* 2, 38, & *adversantem illi Laet. Inst. Div.* 4, 24. *de hujus voc. etymo*] (1) *Superstition, foolish religion, vain fear, idolatrous worship, idle scrupulosity.* (2) *Sometimes it seemeth to be used in a good sense.* (3) *Predictions, fortunetelling.* (1) *Imbecilli animi atque anilis est supersticio,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 60. *Superstitionem tollunt, in quā est inanis timor deorum,* *Id. N. D.* 1, 42. § *Non tollitur religio superstitione tollendā,* *Id. de Div.* 2, 72. (2) *Tac. Hist.* 4, 83. *Iust.* 39, 4. (3) § *Sagarum supersticio,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 63.

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Sūper-stitiosè, adv. (1) *Supernaturally, by way of divination.* (2) *Superstitiously, religiously, fondly.* (1) = *Superstitiosè atque aniliter,* *Cic. N. D.* 3, 39. (2) § *Fatum est non id quod super-stitiosè, sed id quod physicè dicitur causa æterna rerum,* *Id. Div.* 1, 55.

* *Sūper-stitiosus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Superstitious, vainly timorous in religion, without cause.* (2) *Religious.* (3) *Nice, scrupulous, fond.* (4) *One who can tell things past, or to come.* (1) § *Ita factum est in super-stitioso & religioso, alterum vitii nomen est, alterum laudis,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 28. (2) *Monete eum, modum quendam esse religionis, nimium esse super-stitiosum non oportere,* *Id. pro Domo*, 40. (3) § *Super-stitiosa sollicitudo,* *Id. de Div.* 2, 41. (4) *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 27. § *Amph.* 1, 1, 167.

* *Sūper-stito*, āre. neut. freq. [*à super-isto*] (1) *To live after others; to survive, or outlive.* (2) † *Act. To preserve, or keep safe.* (1) § = *Ut mihi super-sit, suppetat, super-sitit,* *Plaut. Pers.* 3, princ. (2) = *Regnum nostrum ut sospitent, super-sititque,* *Enn. ap. Non.*

* *Sūper-sto*, āre. neut. [*ex super*, & *sto*] *To stand upon, to remain.* *Tempestas alia signa in circo maximo, cum columnis, quibus super-stabant evertit,* *Liv.* 43, 2. *Vid. Super-stans.*

* *Sūper-striatus*, a, um. part. [*à super-sternor*] *Strewn over.* *Super-strati Gallorum cumuli,* *Liv.* 12, 29.

* *Sūper-struo*, ēre. xi, etum. act. [*ex super*, & *struo*] *To build upon.* *Neque firmis nexibus ligneam compagem super-struxit,* *Tac. Ann.* 4, 62, 2. *Nisi fundamenta fideliter jeceris, quicquid super-struxeris, corruet,* *Quint.* 1, 4.

* *Sūper-sum*, esse, fui. verb. subst. [*ex super*, & *sum*] (1) *To abound, to be superfluous, to be over and above.* (2) *To remain, to be left, or be behind.* (3) || *To be superfluous, or of no account.* (4) *To survive, or to be alive after others.* (5) *To excell.* (6) *To overcome, or get the better of.* (7) *To defend, as a patron his client in law.* (2) § *Satis est, & plus satis super-est,* *Plaut.* § *Aliis, quia desit quod amant, ægrè est; tibi, quia super-est, dolet,* *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 10. (2) § *Duas partes mihi super-sunt illustrandæ orationi,* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 24. (3) § *Tu quidem super-es non ades,* *Cavillium prætoris cujusdam op. Gell.* 1, 22. (4) *Sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuæ super-esse vitæ,* *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 1. § *Super-esse de exercitu,* *Pollio Cic.* (5) *Doctrinā majoribus super-fuit,* *Cic.* (6) *Ne blando nequeant super-esse labori,* *Virg. Geor.* 3, 127. (7) *Suet. Aug.* 56.

† *Sūper-surgo*, ēre. neut. *To rise above,* *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 1, 33. *ubi al. Super-fulges.*

* *Sūper-tego*, ēre. xi, etum. act. [*ex super*, & *tego*] *To cover above.* *Nihilo minùs congestu culmorum & frondium super-tegemus,* *Col.* 9, 14.

* *Sūper-vacaneus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Needless.* (2) *That which is done above ordinary, at spare hours.* (3) *Not in present use, reserved.* (1) = *In partibus corporis nihil inane, nihil sine causā, nihil supervacaneum est,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. = *inutilis,* *Liv.* (2) *Conditora facit hæc supervacanei operis aucupium, ac venatio,* *Cic. de Senect.* 16. (3) *Cato*, 12.

|| *Sūper-vāco*, āre. neut. (1) *To be at leisure.* (2) *To be superfluous.* (1) *Dig.* (2) *Verto super-esse significare, superfluere & supervacare,* *Gell.* 1, 22.

|| *Sūper-vacuè*, adv. *In vain, superfluously,* *Ulp.* † *Inaniter.*

* *Sūper-vacuus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Superfluous, unprofitable, serving to no use, unnecessary, needless, silly, vain, to no purpose.* (2) || *Over and above, to spare.* (1) *Hoc describere supervacuum habeo,* *Plin.* 27, 12. *Metus habere supervacuus,* *Qv. ex Pont.* 2, 7, 6. (2) *Litt. ex Cat.*

* *Sūper-vādens*, tis. part. *Climbing, or going over,* *Liv.*

* *Sūper-vādo*, ēre. si, sum. neut. [*ex super*, & *vado*] (1) *To climb, or go, upon; to pass over.* (2) *Met. To surpass, or surmount.* (1) *Ruinas muri supervadebant,* *Liv.* 32, 24. (2) *Omnes asperitates supervadere,* *Sall. B. Jug.* 75.

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Sūper-vādo,

|| *Sûpervado*, ãre. neut. [ex *super*, & || *vado* pro *vador*] *To be surety for*, Dig. 4. *Vado*.

Sûpervagor, ãri. dep. *To wander abroad more than needeth; in trees to spread, or grow, abroad superfluously*. Ne vinea *supervagetur*, Col. 4, 21.

* || *Sûperveho*, ãre, xi, ãtum. act. [ex *super*, & *veho*] *To carry up upon*, unde

* *Sûpervehor*, i. pass. *To be carried up*. § *Sûpervahi montem*, Catull. 64, 44.

* *Sûpervenio*, ãre, ãni, entum. neut. [ex *super*, & *venio*] (1) *To come uplooked for, to surprise*. (2) *To come upon suddenly*. (3) *To come upon, or after, another thing*. (4) *To rise, or grow, up above*. (5) *To leap upon, as the male doth the female*. (1) Grata *superveniet*, quæ non sperabitur, hora, Hor. Epist. 1, 4, 14. (2) § Munitibus Marcellus *supervenit*, Liv. (3) § Ulcus *supervenit* ulcari, Cels. 5, 28. (4) § Si vites *supervenerint* jugum, Col. 3, 22. (5) Taurus juvenecam *supervenit*, Id. 6, 24. caper matrem stupro, Id. 7, 6. Nec illud quidem ignoro, aliquos tradidisse, Augustum palam nec dissimulanter morum ejus diritatem aded improbasse, ut nonnunquam remissiores hilarioresque sermones *superveniente* eo abrumperet, Suet. Tib. Ner. 21.

* *Sûperventus*, ãs. m. verb. [à præced.] *A coming upon one suddenly, a surprise, or unexpected arrival*, Plin. 25, 2. § *Vix autem leg. nisi in abl. casu*.

† *Sûpervestio*, ãre, ãvi, ãtum. act. *To cover, or clothe, over*. § *Foliis supervestiens*, Plin. 16, 33. § *Hardimus autem leg. semper vestiens*.

|| *Sûpervestitus*, a, um. part. *Covered over*, Litt. ex Apul.

* || *Sûpervivens*, tis. part. *Overliving, surviving*. § Ipse mihi *supervivens*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 22.

* *Sûpervivo*, ãre, xi, neut. [ex *super*, & *vivo*] *To outlive, to survive*. Percussorum non quinquam triennio amplius *supervixit*, Suet. Cæs. 83. § Triginta annis gloriæ suæ *supervixit*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 2. Expeditioni *superfuit* & *supervixit*, Flor. 2, 2, 14.

|| *Sûpervungo*, ãre, xi, ãtum. act. *To anoint over, unde*

Sûpervungor, i. pass. *To be anointed over*. Collyrio oculi lippientes *supervunguntur*, Cels. 7, 7. Conf. Scrib. Larg. 4, 29.

Sûpervolans, tis. part. *Flying over*. § *Supervolantes alites*, Plin. 8, 14. Concipiunt & *supervolantium* afflatu *perdites*, Id. 10, 33.

Sûpervolito, ãre. freq. *To fly over often*. Infelix sua tecta *supervolitaverit* ales, Virg. Ecl. 6, 31.

Sûpervolo, ãre. neut. *To fly over*. § Totum *supervolat orbem*, Ov. Met. 4, 624. Alpem, Luc. 3, 299.

* || *Sûpervolvo*, ãre. act. [ex *super*, & *velvo*] *To roll, or tumble, upon*. § Leg. in

* *Sûpervolūtus*, a, um. part. *Rolled over*, Col. 11, 3, 27.

* || *Sûperurgeo*, ãre. neut. [ex *super*, & *urgeo*] unde *superurgens*, tis. part. *Pressing hard besides*. § Fluctu *superurgente*, Tac. Ann. 2, 23, ult.

* *Sûperus*, a, um. adj. [à *super*] (1) *Above, the upper*. (2) *Heavenly*. (1) § Limen superum atque inferum, salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1. § Mare superum, the Adriatick, Plaut. § Tyrrenum, sc. Græcis. (2) = *Supera*, & *cælestia cægitare*, Cic. Acad. 4, 41.

Sûpinātus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid upright, turned up, holden up in the air*. (2) *Unbent and smothered bowing backward*. (1) § Glebæ *supinatæ*, Virg. Geor. 2, 261. Os *supinatum*, Stat. Theb. 5, 525. (2) § *Supinatum cornu*, Id. Theb. 9, 870.

Sûpinè, adverb. *Negligently, carelessly, recklessly*. Beneficium *supinè* accipere, Sen. de Benef. 2, 24.

Sûpinitas, ãtis. *Negligence, supineness, carelessness*, Quint. 11, 3.

Sûpino, ãre. act. (1) *To lay upright, or with the belly upward*. (2) *To snuff up, holding the nose up into the wind*. (3) *Alto to make proud and boastly*. (1) Præcipitat juvenem, & terga *supinat*,

Stat. Theb. 6, 788. Corpora prona *supinat* Incumbens, Id. Theb. 12, 289. (2) Nasum *nidore supinor*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 38. (3) Quid te tantopere *supinat*? Sen. de Benef. 2, 13.

|| *Sûpinum*, i. n. [de ejus etymo magnæ lites inter Grammaticos] *A supine of a verb, or as some think a participial verb*, adi Grammat.

Sûpinus, a, um. adj. [ab ant. *supus*, Fest. al. à *sub*] or, comp. (1) *Held up, lifted up*. (2) *Upward, with the face upward, flat, along, lying on the back*. (3) *Steep, or situate on a hill's side*. (4) Met. *Idle and reckless, negligent, supine*. (5) *Proud, stately*. (1) *Supinas manus ad cælum tendentes*, Liv. § Motus corporis pronus, obliquus, *supinus*, Cic. de Div. 1, 53. (2) Quid nunc *supina* sursum in cælum conspicias? Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 78. § Cubat in faciem, mox deinde *supinus*, Juven. 3, 280. (3) § Tybur *supinum*, Hor. Od. 3, 23. (4) § Animus *supinus*, Catull. 18, 25. Mæcenas, Juven. 1, 66. *Supina auris*, Mart. 6, 42. § *Supiniores deliciae, lest set off*, Id. 2, 61. (5) *Italo honore supinus*, Pers. 1, 129.

† *Sûpo*, ãre. *Supat, jacet, Fest. ergo id, quod sipo, unde dissipio*.

* *Suppactus*, a, um. part. [à *suppingor*] *Stuck, or fastened, under; clouted, or sparabed; as shoes are*. Auro habet soculis *suppactum* solum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 98.

* *Suppalpor*, ãri. dep. [ex *sub*, & *palpor*] *Gently to stroke, Met. to wheedle*. Occipit ejus matri *suppalparier*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 28.

* *Suppar*, ãris. adj. [ex *sub*, & *par*, i. e. ferè *par*] *Altogether equal, or even*. Huic ætati *suppares* Alcibiades, Critias, Theramenes, Cic. de Clar. Or. 7. § *Suppari ætate*, Patere. 1, 17.

* *Supparitor*, ãri. dep. [ex *sub*, & *parasi-* tor] (1) *To shirk, or hang on; to sponge in company*. (2) *To flatter, to court for, to pimp*. (1) Hic illi *supparatur* semper, primus ad cibum vocatur, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 77. (2) § *Supparator* patri, Id. Amph. 1, 3, 17.

Supparum, i. n. & *supparus*, i. m. [olim non tam velum quàm supplementum veli signif. partesque summas, ideoque supra velum & antennam expansum, dict. quodd sursum pararetur, Turneb.] (1) *A linen upper veil, any garment of linen*. (2) *The uppermost part of the sail, a topsail, a flag, a streamer*. (1) § Indutus *supparum*, Varr. ap. Non. 4, 20. Humeris hærentia primis *Suppara* nudatos cingunt angusta lacertos, Luc. 2, 364. Vid. Fest. (2) Obliquat lævo pede carbasia, summaque pandens *Suppara* velorum, Id. 5, 429. Summis adnectit *suppara* velis, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 27.

* || *Suppédaneum*, n. [ex *sub*, & *pedaneus*] *A footstool, Firm.* † *Scabellum pedum*.

Suppeditatio, ãnis. f. verb. *A giving, or finding, of things that one lacketh; a supplying, or furnishing, of one*. Quid ergo vitæ? *suppeditatio* bonorum, nullo malorum interventu, Cic. N. D. 1, 40.

|| *Suppeditator*, ãris. m. verb. *He that supplyeth, or furnisheth*, Aug. † Qui *suppeditat*.

Suppeditatus, a, um. part. *Furnished, or supplied, with*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2.

Suppedito, ãre. act. & neut. [qu. à *suppedo*, i. e. fulco; vel à *submittendo* pedites] (1) || *Properly to prop, or stay up*. (2) Met. *To supply, aid, or strengthen; to find and furnish with, to supply with, to afford*. (3) † *Alto to subdue, to overcome and conquer, to tread under, to supplant*. (4) *To be sufficient, to suffice, or serve turn*. (5) For *suppedo*. (1) § *Primæ notionis vix occurrit exempl.* (2) § Si illi pergam *suppeditare* sumptibus, Ter. Haut. 5, 1, 57. Sicilia frumentum *suppeditat*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2. (3) Litt. ex Cic. *Velim quidem monstrasset locum. Certè in vet. Inscript.* = Mors omnia calcit, *suppeditat*, rapit, vid. Reines. in Varr. p. 503. (4) § *Parare ea, quæ suppeditant ad victum*, Cic. Offic. 1, 4. (5) In hoc campo facile *suppeditat* oratori apparatus, ornatique dicendi, Id. de Orat. 70.

Suppeditor, ãri. dep. (1) *To supply, or afford*. (2) Pass. *To be supplied*. (1) De Petulciano nomine, quodd mihi *suppeditatus* es, gratissimam est, Cic. Att. 1, 13. (2) Si rem

frumentariam sibi ex provinciis *suppeditari* vellet, Id. Att. 8, 1.

* *Suppēdo*, ãre. n. [ex *sub*, & *pedo*] *To sojourn, to smother a fart, to fæzel*. § *Suppedere* flagitium est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

|| *Suppellesticius*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to household-stuff*, Dig.

Supernātus, a, um. part. *Houghed, cut under*, Catull. 17, 18. Vid. *Subpernatus*.

|| *Supperno*, ãre. act. *To cut one's boughs, to hamstring one*, Fest.

* *Suppetiæ*, f. pl. acc. *suppetias*. diptoton. [à *suppeto*, quas scil. petimus dari nobis, Beem. ex Val.] *Aid, help, succour, supplies*. = *Auxilia mihi & suppetiæ sunt domi*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 52. § *Suppetias venire* alicui, Hirt. B. Afr. 5. ferre, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 10.

* || *Suppetiatur*, ãs. m. [à seq.] *Help, aid, or succour*. § Proclamare *suppetiatum*, *To cry out for help*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 22. † *Suppetiæ*.

* || *Suppetior*, ãri. dep. [à *suppetiæ*] *To aid, or help*. § *Suppetiari* miserrimo seni, Apul. Met. 3, p. 252. † *Suppetias* alicui ferre.

* *Suppetio*, ãre. act. [ex *sub*, & *peto*, i. e. latenter & per fraudem *peto*, Dig.] (1) || *To ask privately and craftily*. (2) *To be sufficient, to serve turn*. (3) *To help*. (4) *To be*. (1) Ulp. (2) Pauper non est, cui reum *suppetit* usus, Hirt. Ep. 1, 12, 4. (3) Ad augendum permulta *suppetunt*, Cic. Part. Or. 16. (4) Deos oro ut v. æ tuæ *superstes* *suppetat*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 19. § Dictis facta *suppetunt*, when one is as good as his word and doth as he saith, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 41. § *Hæc verbum in tertiis personis ferè invenitur, & eo modo plerumquæ usurpatur, ut, suppeditat, suppeditant, est, sunt*.

* || *Suppilatio*, ãnis. f. verb. [à *suppilo*] *A stealing, or pilfering*, Dig. † *Compilatio*. * || *Suppilator*, ãris. m. verb. [ab eodem] *A pilferer, a thief*, Dig. † *Fur, spoliator*.

* † *Suppilatus*, a, um. part. [à seq.] *Robbed*, Cæcil. ap. Non. † *Spoliatus*.

* *Suppilo*, ãre. act. [ex *sub*, & *pilo*] *To steal craftily, or underhand; to pilfer, to purloin*. § *Suppilat* mihi aurum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 52. = *Suffuror*, *suppilo*, de prædâ prædam capio, Id. Truc. 2, 7, 15.

* *Suppingor*, i. pass. [ex *sub*, & *pangor*] *To be served fast under*. § Fulmentas jubeam *suppingi* focis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94.

|| *Supplantator*, ãris. m. verb. *A supplanter*, Hier. † Qui *supplantat*.

Supplanto, ãre. act. [à *planta* pedis] (1) *To supplant, to trip up one's heels*. (2) *To suppress*. (1) Qui stadium currit, *supplantare* eum, quicum certet, aut manu depellere, nullo modo debet, Cic. Offic. 2, 10. (2) Tencro *supplantat* verba palato, Pers. 1, 35.

Supplante, ãre. [ex *sub*, & *planto*] *To plant underneath, to underplant*, Col. de Arb. 7, 3.

Supplanor, ãri. pass. *To have his heels tripped up, &c.* Sen. Epist. 13.

* *Supplementum*, i. n. [à *suppleo*] *That maketh up, or supplyeth, what is wanting; a supply, a filling up, a supplement, a recruit*. § *Supplementum* legionum, Cic. Fam. 3, 3.

* *Supplendus*, a, um. [ab eodem] *To supply, or be supplied*. Delectus habitus sunt, *supplendis* Illyrici legionibus, Tac. Ann. 16, 13, 5.

* *Supplens*, tis. part. [à seq.] *Supplying*. Libatque *supplens* Præmia, Aspon. Mæcill. 312.

* *Suppleo*, ãre, ãvi, ãtum. act. [ex *sub*, & *pleo*] (1) *To fill up*. (2) *To make up that which lacketh, to supply, to fill the place of him that lacketh, to recruit*. (3) *Alto to help one to sp. at where he cannot answer*. (1) Vulnera *supplevit* lacrymis, Ov. Met. 4, 140. (2) Si futura gregem *suppleverit*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 36. § *Supplere* legiones, Liv. 29, 24. (3) *Supplet* nescio quis, & privatim dicit se dedisse, Cic. pro Flacco, 17.

* *Suppleor*, ãri, ãtus. pass. *To be filled up, supplied, &c.* Adjectoque cavæ *supplentur* sanguine venæ, Ov. Met. 7, 291.

* *Supplex*, icis. adj. [ex *sub*, & *plico*, qui manibus genibusque plicatis orat] *Humbly entreating, suppliant; that desireth any thing kneeling, or a*
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Brow;

strate; a petitioner. § Supplex ad pedes jacui, *Cic. anteq. ires in exil.* 11. Qui deliquit supplex est omnibus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 101. Supplex pro aliquo, *Cic. in Pison.* 32. ¶ Libelli supplices, *petitions, requests,* Mart. 8, 31.

* || Supplicamentum, i. n. [à supplico] *That avberewitb one maketb supplication; supplication, or entreaty,* Apul. Met. p. 383. † Supplicatio.

* Supplicans, tis. part. [à supplico] *Humbly entreating, suppliant.* Jam hæc aderit tibi supplicans ultro, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 41.

* † Supplicâsis, pro supplicaveris, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 4, 61.

* Supplicatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à supplico] (1) *Supplication, prayer, request, entreaty.* (2) Also *a solemn procession, a publick feast, a thanksgiving.* (1) Prodigiorum averruncandorum causâ supplicationes in biduum senatus decrevit, *Liv.* 10, 23. = Supplicatio & obsecratio, *Id.* 27, 11. (2) His rebus gestis, ex literis Cæsaris dierum XX supplicatio à senatu decreta est, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, sub fin. Supplicationes belli suscepti causâ, *Liv.* 2, 17.

* Supplicatur, imperf. *Prayer is made,* Plin. 13, 1.

* Suppliciter, adv. [à supplex] *With bended knees, in manner of supplication, humbly.* Suppliciter posito procubuit genu, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 438. = Suppliciter ac demissè agere gratias, *Cic. ad Brut.* 16. ¶ Postulare minasiter potius quàm suppliciter, *Liv.* 2, 23.

* Supplicium, ii. n. [à supplicando] (1) *A supplication, a prayer, an atonement.* (2) *Sacrifice, a general procession.* (3) *That which was offered in sacrifice.* (4) *Publick punishment, and sometimes private.* (1) = Non votis neque suppliciis muliebribus Deorum auxilia parantur, *Sail. B. C.* 52. Tacros ad victimas, atque ad Deorum supplicia servant, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5. Suppliciis votisque fatigare Deos, *Liv.* 27, 50. (2) Ob feliciter acta Diis supplicia decernere, *Sall. B. J.* 55. (3) Quidam ad victimas faciunt, & servant ad deorum supplicia, *Varr.* (4) ¶ Non ubicunque pœna etiam supplicium est. Nomen hoc est publicæ animadversionis, *Quint. Declam.* p. 272. Te ultro accusabis, & ei dabis supplicium, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 24. Vid. & *Andr.* 5, 3, 32. ¶ Supplicium de aliquo sumere, *to punish him,* *Nep. Pausan.* ult.

* Supplico, are. neut. [à supplex, sc. ex sub, & plico, i. e. deorsum plico, in genua procidens oro] (1) *To beg on one's knees, to pray, to make an humble request, to supplicate, to beseech.* (2) *To make an oblation.* (3) ¶ Also *to make a solemn procession.* (1) Volo hic in fano supplicare, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 41. Lari familiari pro copiâ supplicet, *Id. Afin.* 1, 2, 24. = Prostrernere se & fracto animo atque humili supplicare alicui, *Cic. pro Planc.* 20. ¶ Noctu ad eum venire domum, precari, denique supplicare, *Id.* orare, implorare istidem usurpantur; minus autem sonant. (2) Ea mihi quotidie, aut thure, aut vi o, aut aliqui semper supplicat, *Plaut. Aul. in prol.* 24. Conf. *Suet. Aug.* 35. & *Sen. de Irâ,* 3, 18. (3) *Litt. ex Sall.*

Suppŏdo, ěre, si, sum. aet. *To stamp on the ground, to make a noise with the foot.* Pedem nemo in illo iudicio supposit, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 53.

Suppŏtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A stamping, or noise, made with the feet.* § Suppŏtio pedis, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 43.

* Suppŏniet, uit. imperf. [ex sub, & pœnitet] *It somewhat, or half, repenteth,* *Cic. Att.* 7, 14.

Suppŏno, ěre, sui, itum. aet. [ex sub, & pono] (1) *To put, set, or lay, under.* (2) *To substitute, or put into the place of another.* (3) *To add, or write.* (4) *To put a false for a true, to counterfeit, to forge.* (5) *To submit, to expose.* (1) § Anatum ova gallinis supponere, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. sub cratim, *Plaut. Paen.* 5, 2, 65. colla oneri, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 171. prælo aliquid, *Col.* 12, 47. ¶ scilicet aristas, *to reap,* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 348. sc alicui, *to put under his care, or conduct,* *Perf.* 5, 36. ¶ Tumulo supponere, *to*

bury, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 3, 68. (2) § Hieras causam omnem suscipit, & criminibus illis pro rege se supponit reum, *Cic. pro Dejot.* 15. = subicere, *Id.* (3) Supposuit exemplum epistolæ Domitii, *Id. Att.* 8, 6. (4) Qui referam illi sacrilego gratiam, qui hunc supposuit nobis? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 3. Testamenta amicorum non expectas, at ipse supponis, *Cic. Parod.* 6. (5) Cum Venus & Juno Pallâsq̃e in vallibus Idæ Corpora iudicio suppositūre meo, *Ov. Ep.* 16. *ques tamen versus supponi multi existimârunt.*

Suppŏnor, i. pass. *To be put, or substituted, &c.* In his rebus operæ nostræ vicaria, fides amicorum, supponitur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 38.

* Supporto, are. aet. [ex sub, & porto] *To convey, bring, or carry, privily; to support.* § Navibus aliquid supportare, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 12.

* Supportor, ari. pass. [ex sub, & portor] *To be carried, or conveyed, &c.* Omnia in Samothraciam supportari iussit, *Nep. Attic.* 11. Omnia hinc in castra supportabantur, *Liv.* 41, 1.

Suppŏtŏio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A putting, or setting, under.* (2) *A putting of a child, or any other thing, in the place of another; a cheating, or forging.* (1) Ipsa ovorum suppositio per hos ferè dies commodissima, *Col.* 8, 51. (2) *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 83. & *Cistell.* 1, 2, 25.

Suppŏtŏtŏius, a, um. adj. (1) *Substituted, or set in the place of another.* (2) *Adulterate, not genuine, or natural.* (1) Hermes supposititius sibi ipse, *Mart.* 5, 25, 8. (2) Mater supposititia, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8. *de equâ asino subiectâ.*

¶ Suppŏtŏtŏrium, ii. n. *A suppository, Medic.* † Collyrium, *Col.*

¶ Suppŏtŏtŏrius, a, um. adj. *Suppository.* ¶ Cellæ suppositoriæ, *made beneath,* *Vopisc.* † Infernus.

Suppŏtŏtŏrus, a, um. part. *About to put under, &c.* Cervicem polo suppositurus Atlas, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 180.

Suppŏtŏtus, a, um. part. (1) *Put, or set, under, or in.* (2) *Put in the place of another, substituted.* (3) *Faise, not real.* (1) Vertice supposito portabant sacra canistris, *Ov. Met.* 2, 712. (2) Ille suppositus facile eum, qui non erat, esse simulabat, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 27. § Mater supposita, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 28.

Suppŏstor, ōris. m. & Suppŏstrix, icis. f. verb. [pro suppositor, & suppositrix] *He, or she, that privily conveyeth another man's child to one as his own,* *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 50.

Suppŏstus, a, um. contr. pro suppositus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 24.

Suppŏssio, ōnis. f. verb. *A suppressing, a keeping back, or concealing.* Statu tibi ad easdem prædas, suppressionesque judiciales revertendum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 25. ¶ Suppŏssio nocturna, *the night-mare,* *Plin.* 27, 10. = Incubus, ephialtes.

¶ Suppŏssius, adv. comp. *More secretly, or close,* *Gell.* 12, 11. † Pressius.

Suppŏssus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Kept back, or down; suppressed, stayed.* (2) *Sunk, drowned, bulged.* (3) *Hidden, concealed.* (4) *Short, soft, low.* (5) *Costive.* (1) Pars vocis in medio suppressa sono est, *Ov. Met.* 5, 193. (2) Multæ naves suppressæ, multæ captæ, *J. J.* 2, 9. (3) Suppŏssi candidatorum nummi, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 27. (4) Erit ut voce, sic etiam oratione suppressior, *Id. Orat.* 25. (5) Venter suppressus parum reddit, *Cels.* 1, 3.

Suppŏmo, ěre, essi, itum. aet. [ex sub, & premo] (1) *To keep under, or down.* (2) *To put a stop, or check, to.* (3) *To retain, and not restore a thing.* (4) *To surcharge, or over-burden.* (5) *To defer, put off, or slay.* (1) § Supprimere famam rei, *Liv.* 44, 95. dolorem, nec pati manare longius, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 31. (2) Cæsar hostem insequentem suppressit, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 45. (3) Capit consilium, ut pecuniam iudicibus polliceatur, deinde eam suppressat, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 29. (4) § Supprimere animum cibus, *Plin.* 11, 37. (5) = Iter suppressunt, copiasque in castris continent, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 66.

Suppŏmor, i. pass. (1) *To be kept in; to be hid, or kept close.* (2) *To be clogged, pressed down,*

sunk, kept down, &c. (1) Navis rostris ic̃ta supprimitur, *Liv.* 37, 11. (2) Animus suppressitur cibus, *Plin.* 11, 37. ¶ *De cæt. vid.* Supprimo.

* † Suppŏmo, ěre, psi, ptum. aet. *To draw out, Eho, tu scelestè, qui illi suppressis, Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 12. *al. suppressus es.*

* Suppŏmus, i. m. [ex sub, & promus] *An under-butler, a tapster, a skinker.* ¶ Bono suppresso & promo cella credita, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 24.

Suppŏdet, ěre, uit. imperf. *To be somewhat, or half, ashamed,* *Cic. Fam.* 15, 16. *Vid.* Subpudet.

* || Suppullulasco, ěre, incept. [ex sub, & pullulasco] *To send forth new branches from trees, to sprout anew,* *Litt. ex Pallad.*

* Suppŏrâtio, ōnis. f. verb. [à suppuro] *An imposthuration, or gathering to matter.* Suppuratio melius ferro rescindatur, quàm medicamento, *Col.* 6, 11. conf. *Cels.* 2, 7. & 3, 27.

* Suppŏrâtŏrius, a, um. adj. [à part. suppuratus] *Making a sore to matter, bringing to a head.* Suppuratoria medicamenta, *Plin.* 28, 4.

* Suppŏrâtum, i. n. [à seq.] *A thing that is grown to matter, an imposthume,* *Plin.* 20, 4.

* Suppŏrâtus, a, um. [à seq.] *Suppurated, come to a head,* *Sen. Epist.* 81. & *Plin.* 22, 25.

* Suppŏro, are. neut. [ex sub, & pus] *To breed filth as a sore doth, to matter, to suppurate, to rankle, or fester.* Si sanguis suppuraverit, *Col.* 6, 12.

* Suppŏror, ari. pass. *To be suppurated, &c.* *Cels.* 5, 18.

* Suppŏtâtio, ōnis. f. verb. [à supputo] *A counting,* *Vitr.* 3, 1.

* || Suppŏtâtor, ōris. m. verb. [ab eodem] *He that pruneth, or reckoneth,* *Litt. ex Col.*

* || Suppŏtâtŏrius, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *That cutteth, or pruneth,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

* Suppŏto, are. aet. [ex sub, & puto] (1) *To prune, cut, or lop, trees.* (2) † *To reckon, or count.* (1) *Plin.* 17, 10. (2) § Supputare rationem, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 2, 25. *ut leg. Steph. sed al. puto.*

* Supra. præp. [à super, supera, antiq.] (1) *Above.* (2) *Superior to.* (3) *More than.* (4) *Upon.* (1) § Mare supra terram est, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 45. (2) Potentia, quæ supra leges esse velit, *Brut. Attic.* (3) § Supra tres cyathos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 15. (4) Inj cere quempiam supra stercus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 27.

* Suprà. adv. [à superus, pro super] (1) *Above, aloft, on high.* (2) *Before.* (3) *Beyond, more.* (1) ¶ Omnia hæc quæ suprà & subter sunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 5. (2) Illa polliceor, quæ suprà scripsi, *Id. Fam.* 6, 10. (3) § Nihil suprà, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 37.

* Supŏad-ctus, a, um. part. [ex suprà, & dictus] *Spoken of, or said, before; asore said,* *Plin.* 10, 63.

† Supŏpŏsŏtus, a, um. *Set, or put, before,* *Cic. Sed rect. divisè.*

Supŏascando, ěre, i, sum. neut. *To climb, or get, over.* Cum fines supŏascandit, *Liv.* 1, 32.

* † Supŏascriptus, a, um. part. [ex suprà, & scriptus] *Above written, or written before,* *Cic. pro Cluent.* 54. ¶ *Sed divisè rect.*

* Supŏrema, ōrum. n. pl. [à supremus] (1) *One's latter days.* (2) *One's death.* (3) || *One's last will and testament.* (4) *Also the reliques, or remains, of one that is dead; as the corps, bones, ashes, &c.* (1) *Plin.* (2) *Tac. Ann.* 4, 44, 5. (3) *Modest.* (4) *Amm.*

* Supŏrēmŏ. adv. [à supremus] *Highest, or last, of all.* Hominis anima exitura supŏrēmŏ, & sola ex omnibus superfutura, *Plin.* 11, 53.

* Supŏrēmŏm. adv. [ab eodem] *Last of all.* Oinus supŏrēmŏm Congemuit, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 630.

* Supŏrēmŏs, a, um. adj. superl. [à superus, contr. pro superimus] (1) *Highest of all.* (2) *Last, latest, uttermost, or utmost.* (3) *Greatest.* (1) § Montes supŏrimi, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 460. (2) § Supŏremus

premus vitæ dies, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 39.* ¶ Sole supremo, *at the sun's going down, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 3.* (3) § Supremus Jupiter, *Ter. Adelpb. 2, 1, 42.*

Sûra, æ. f. [unde incertum] (1) *The calf of the leg.* (2) Synecd. *The whole leg from the knee to the ankle.* (3) Also a boot, a buskin. (1) Teretes furas integer laudo, *Hor. Od. 2, 4, 22.* (2) Purpureo altè furas vincere cothurno, *Virg. Æn. 1, 341.* (3) Grandes magna ad subfella suæ, *Juv. 16, 14.*

Surculaceus, a, um. adj. *Like a set, graff, or young sprig.* § Surculacea duritia, *Plin. 19, 7.*

Surculâris, e. adj. *That bringeth forth young shoots, or sprigs.* § Terra surcularis, *Col. 3, 11.*

Surculârius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, belonging to, or set with, sprigs, or grafts.* (2) *A graft-bopper that feedeth upon shoots, or sprigs; or that appeareth upon their first springing.* (1) § Ager surcularis, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2.* (2) § Surcularia cicada, *Plin. 11, 26.*

† Surculô, âre. act. *To cut off shoots, or sprigs, from trees; to prune trees; al. leg. Sarculo.* Hinc

Surculor, âri. pass. *To be pruned.* Plantæ surculari debent, *Col. 5, 9.*

Surculôsè, adv. *From shoot to shoot; one sprig, or shoot, after another.* § Surculôsè arescere, *Plin. 18, 16.*

Suculôsus, a, um. adj. *Full of shoots, slips, or sprigs.* § Suculôsæ radices, *Plin. 18, 7.* Rami surculosi, *Id. 19, 15.*

Surculus, i. m. dim. [à furus; ab Hebr. שרץ, ramus five palmes vitis] *A shoot, set, or slip; a scion, graff, young twig, or branch; a sprig.* Da mihi ex istâ arbore, quos seram, surculos, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 69.*

Surdaster, a, um. adj. *Half, or somewhat, deaf; thick of hearing, deafish.* § Erat surdaster M. Crassus, sed aliud molestius, quod malè audiebat, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 40.*

† Surdè, adv. *Deafly, Asian. ap. Charis.* || Surdefco, Æie. incept. *To be, or wax, deaf,* Eugen. Toler. † Surdus fio.

Surditas, âtis. f. *Deafness, thickness of hearing.* In surditate quidnam est mali? *Cic. Tusc. 5, 40.*

Surdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [de etymo non constat] (1) *Deaf, dunny, thick of hearing.* (2) *As good as deaf, hearing to no purpose.* (3) *That will not hear, inexorable, insensible.* (4) *It is said of things inanimate, senseless.* (5) *That is not heard.* (6) *Admitting no sound, or echo.* (7) *Unheard of, ignoble.* (8) *Undistinguished by the eye, imperceptible.* (9) *Silent.* (10) *It is also referred to the other senses; as to the taste: without taste, or smell; tasteless, flat, insipid.* (11) *To the eye; dark, darkish.* (1) = Metuo ne non sit furda, atque hæc audiverit, *Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 12.* (2) In illis linguis, quas non intelligimus, sardi profectò sumus, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 40.* (3) § Surdi veritatis, *Col. 3, 10.* (4) § Surdior æquoribus, *Ov. Met. 13, 304.* Surdi fluctus, *Id. Epist. 18, 211.* Surdæ scres, *Id. Amor. 1, 6, 54.* (5) Surda vota condidit Icnio, *Perf. 6, 23.* § Surdo verberare cædit, *Juv. 13, 194.* (6) Ne sit locus surdus, sed ut in eo vox quàm clarissimè vagari possit, *Virg. 5, 5.* (7) = Quanta auctoritas debeatur surdis, hoc est, ignobilibus herbis, perhibebitur, *Plin. 22, 2.* = Illi sine luce genus, furdumque parentum Nomen, *Sil. 8, 248.* (8) Ærei ponantur clypei, argenteæ facies, figurarum discrimine, *Plin. 35, 2.* (9) Nulla erit tam furda posteritas, quæ non in cælum vos debitis laudibus ferat, *Curt. 5, 8, 10.* = Omnia furda tacent, *Prop. 4, 3, 53.* (10) Spirant cinnama furdum, *Perf. 6, 35.* (11) Surdus fit color, qui improbat etiam dilutior, *Plin. 37, 5.*

|| Sûrēna, æ. f. *A rit'e of dignity among the Persians, next the king, Anm.*

Surgens, tis. part. *Ariseing, springing, growing, &c.* Nec tibi Vespero Surgente decedunt amores, *Hor. Od. 2, 9, 11.* § Surgentis Phæbi orbis, *Val. Flacc. 3, 437.*

Surgitur. imperf. *They rise.* § Surgitur in somnos, *Val. Flacc. 5, 696.*

Surgo, Ære, exi, ectum. neut. [sursum rego, erigo] (1) *To arise, to get up.* (2) *To be erected.* (3) *To appear.* (4) *To grow, or increase, in height.* (5) *To grow, or spring.* (6) *To ascend, or go up.* (7) *To begin.* (8) Act. *To raise, or lift up.* (1) § Ego surxi, qui non sum cum iis qui sedeant, comparandus, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 1.* § Surgere è lecto, *Ter. Adelpb. 4, 1, 4.* § A mensâ, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 62.* E lectulo, *Cic. Offic. 3, 31.* Ad munia, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 81.* Solio aureo, *Virg. Æn. 10, 116.* Cubitu, *Cato. De toro, Prop. 2, 26, 24.* Ad dicendum, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 1.* In arma, *Sil. Met. 3.* Semel cecidi scens, ut honestissimè surgere possem, *Cic. Philip. 12, 10.* (2) Aræ surgunt de cespite, *Sil. 7, 747.* § Aurora surgit, *Virg. Geor. 1, 447.* (3) § Astra ignea surgunt, *Id. Æn. 4, 352.* (4) Frutex surgit, *Col. 6, 23.* (5) § Fruges surgunt, *Lucr. 1, 253.* Met. Surgit animo sententia, *Virg. Æn. 1, 586.* (6) Sæpius ignis surgit ab arâ, *Ov. ex Pont. 4, 9.* § Limina surgunt gradibus, *Virg. Æn. 1, 452.* (7) § Pugna aspera surgit, *Id. Æn. 11, 635.* (8) § = Lumbos surgite, atque extollite, *Plaut. Epid. Grex.*

* || Sûrio, Ære. n. [à sus, ant. in gen. fueris] *To grunt like a boar after the sow.* § Surit lus mas, subat femina, *Scal.*

Surpiculus, i. m. dim. [à sirpus, vel scirpus] *A basket, a pannier, a hamper.* Vid. Sirpiculus. sic enim ref. scrib.

* † Surpîte, pro Surripite; & Surpuerat, pro Surripuerat, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 283.* & *Od. 4, 13, 20.*

|| Surrectio, ònis. f. verb. *An ariseing, Arator in Act. Apost.*

Surrectus, a, um. part. *Lifted up, raised up, set upright.* Col. 7, 3. § Mucrone surrecto, *Liv. 7, 10. Sil. 5, 599.*

† Surrego, Ære. ant. pro surgo, *Fest.*

† Suriemit, sumit, *Fest.* ab antiq. surimo.

† Surrempsit, sustulerit, *Fest.* à surrimo.

* Surreptus. imperf. [qu à || surrepor] *They creep in privily.* Quint.

* Surrepo, Ære, pti. neut. [ex sur pro sub, & repo] *To creep in unawares, or by little and little; to steal, or run, away privily.* Vid. Subrepo.

* † Surreptio, ònis. f. verb. [à præced.] *A stealing.* Plaut. ap. Litt.

* Surreptitius, a, um. adj. [à seq.] *Stolen away, surreptitious, got by stealth.* Plaut. Vid. Subreptitius.

* Surreptus, a, um. part. [à surrepo] *Stolen, or taken, away.* Cic. Vid. Subreptus.

† Surrexe, pro surrexist, *Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 73.*

Surngo, Ære, exi, ectum. act. [ex sub, & rego] *To raise up, to prick up, to lift on high.* Virg. Vid. Subrigo.

Surriçor, i. pass. *To be raised, or lifted, up.* Virg. Vid. Subrigo.

* Surripiendus, a, um. part. [à seq.] *To be withdræwn.* Crimina sunt oculis surripienda patris, *Ov. Epist. 11, 66.*

* Surripio, Ære, ui, eptum. act. [ex sub, & rapio] (1) *To steal, or take, away privily; to fitch, or pilfer.* (2) *To prevent, to intercept, to anticipate.* (1) Egon' patri surrepere p' flim quidquam tam cauto seni? *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 56.* (2) Vid. Surripior, n. 2.

* Surripior, i. pass. (1) *To be stolen.* (2) *To be anticipated.* (1) Vid. Surripio. (2) Bonum consultum surripitur sæpissimè, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 3.*

|| Surregatio, ònis. f. verb. *An appointing in one's room, a putting in the place, or room, of another.* Surregatione, τῇ ἀνταρταγῶν *Gloss. vet.*

|| Surregator, òris. m. verb. *He that substitueth one in a place.* Ap. JCC. † Qui subrogat.

|| Surregatus, i. m. *A surrogate.* Eccl.

Surroge, Ære. act. *To put in the place of another; to substitute, or surrogate.* Vid. Subrigo.

Sursum. adv. & sursum versus [ex su, sur sus, & versum] *Upward, up.* § Qui colunt deorsum, magis ætate laborant, qui sursum magis hyeme, *Varr. R. R. 1, 6, ubi al.* † Susum

& deorsum, *Conf. Cic. N. D. 2, 33.* § Vicià sursum versus serpit, ad scapum lupini, *Varr. R. R. 1, 32.* Sursum enim versus gignuntur *Lucr. 2, 188.*

* † Sûrus, i. m. [ab ἔσς, limen, terminus, qui palis solet notari, M.] *A stake, a bough, a sprig, a palisade.* Enn. al. Surcus, lig. & inde ducunt Surculus.

* Sus, suis. olim fueris. m. & f. [à Gr. ὤς, σῦς] *A swine, a hog, a boar, a sow, a pig.* § Volutatio in luto est suum requies, ut lavatio hominum, *Varr. R. R. 2, 4.* § Vulnificus sus, *Ov. Met. 8, 359.* Suis albæ omine, *Prop. 4, 1, 35.* Docbo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem illum, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 57.* Prov. *In illos, qui doctiores docere volunt, plene enim esset.* § || Sus Minervam, *vid. Chil.*

* † Sûs, sâ, sûm. antiq. pro Suus, sua, suum; etiam pro is, unde sô pro suo; sâ pro sua; sôs pro suos.

Sûs. adv. in comp. sign. sursum. vel contr. [à susum, pro sursum; vel à sub, subs, sus; ut ab ab, ab, asporto; ab ob, obs, ostendo] *Upward, above.* § Sûsque deque ferre, *not to care, or regard.* Cic. Att. 14, 6. Conf. Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 5.

Susceptio, ònis. f. verb. *A taking of a thing in hand, an undertaking.* § Susceptio prima, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 9.* Laborum dolorumque susceptio, *Id. Acad. 2, 1, 6.*

Susceptor, òris. m. (1) *An undertaker.* (2) || Also be that bereth others. (3) || *A receiver of tribute in the Roman provinces.* (4) || *A godfather.* (1) Et ut per præcones susceptores felicitarent, *Just. 8, 3.* (2) Ulp. (3) Cod. (4) Eccles.

Susceptum, i. n. *An enterprise, or undertaking.* Suscepta magna labore Crescunt difficili, *Ov. Met. 11, 200.*

Suscepturus, a, um. part. *About to undertake, &c.* Tantumne laborem, tantas inimicitias, tot hominum, suscepturus es? *Cic. Verr. 5, 70.*

Susceptor, a, um. part. (1) *Enterprised, undertaken.* (2) *Received, allowed.* (3) Also begotten, born. (1) § Bellum susceptum, *Cic. pro Sulla, 9.* negotium, *Id. pro Quint. 24.* ¶ Vota tua propter suscepta salutem, entered into, *Prop. 2, 9, 25.* § Vota suscepta, & exsoluta, *Tac. Ann. 15, 23.* (2) Ne susceptas publicè religiones disputatio talis extinguat, *Cic.* (3) = Qui à parentibus suscepti educatique sunt, *Id. Verr. 5, 47.*

† Suscio, Ære. act. [ex sub vel sus, & scio] *To know, to surmise.* Litt. ex Plaut.

Suspiendus, a, um. part. *To be undertaken.* Sacra solennia suscipienda, *Lucr. 5, 1162.* Multæ res eum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandam, & suscipiendam putaret, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 33.*

Susciens, tis. part. *Taking up, carrying.* Suet. Tib. Claud. 1.

Suscipio, Ære, cæpi, ptum. act. [ex sub vel sus, & capio] (1) *To take, or lift, up.* (2) Met. *To undertake, to undergo.* (3) *To take upon him.* (4) *To commit.* (5) *To have, make, or get.* (6) *To begot.* (7) ¶ *To answer.* (8) *To usurp.* (9) *To conceive.* (10) *To counterfeit.* (1) Famulæ suscipiunt collap' a membra, *Virg. Æn. 4, 391.* (2) Pericula, labores, dolorem etiam optum quique pro patriâ, & pro suis suscipit, *Cic. de Lin. 1, 7.* Pœnam nullam pro ill' scelere suscepit, *Id.* (3) § Possimus personam petieris suscipere, accusatoris deponere, *Id. pro Quint. 13.* (4) Miserior est, qui suscipit se in scelus, quàm is qui alterius facinus subire cogitur, *Id. Philipp. 11, 4.* (5) Qui Antonium suscipere inimicum pro repub. non dubitavit, *Id. ad Brut. 17.* (6) Susceperas liberos non solum tibi, sed etiam patriâ, *Id. Verr. 3, 69.* (7) § ¶ Suscipit Anchises, *Virg. Æn. 6, 723.* (8) § Suscipere personam viri boni, *Cic.* (9) Commune odium contra regem susceperant, *Nep. Dat. 10.* (10) § Suscipit Anchises, *Virg. Æn. 6, 723.* Suscipit stolo, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2.*

Suscipior, i. pass. *To be undertaken, &c.* § Suscipi in lucem, *to be born.* Cic. de Har. Resp. 27.

* *Suscitābulum*, i. n. *A firing up, or provocation; an incitement; Meton. an inciter, a raiser.* *Phonascus adsum vocis suscitabulum, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 826.*

|| *Suscitatio*, ōnis, f. verb. *A firing up, Aug. Concitatio.*

Suscito, āre, act. [*ex sus, i. e. sursum, & cito*] (1) *To call one from sleep, to awake.* (2) *Met. To kindle, to quicken; to provoke, to exhort.* (3) *To stir up, to rouse.* (1) § *Suscitare* ē somno, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 19.* (2) *Sopito suscitāt ignes, Virg. Aen. 5, 743.* (3) = *Aeneas acuit Martem, & se suscitāt irā, Id. Aen. 12, 108.* *Suscitā istum, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 25.*

Sūsium, i. n. [*ab Hebr. שושן lilium*] *Oil, or ointment, of lily, Plin. 13, 1. Conf. Cels. 5, 21.*

Suspectans, tis, part. *Suspecting.* *Rex fraudem suspectans, Tac. Ann. 13, 39, 1.*

|| *Suspectatus*, a, um, adj. *Suspected, Apul. Met. 4, p. 136.* † *Suspectus.*

Suspectio, ōnis, f. verb. *Suspicion, or suspecting; mistrusting, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 21. ubi tamē al. Suspectio.*

Suspecto, āre, freq. [*à suspicio*] (1) *To behold, or look up, often.* (2) *To look down, or see beneath.* (3) *To suspect, or mistrust.* (1) § *Oculus suspedare astra, Mart. 2, 16.* (2) *Plin. 8, 16.* (3) *Et quidam iocis uxoris suspectabant, Tac. Ann. 1, 5, 1.*

Suspectus, a, um, or, comp. *fsimus, sup. part. & adj.* (1) *Seen aloft.* (2) *Met. Suspected, mistrusted.* (1) *Subterni utile est in locis suspectis, Plin. 27, 9.* (2) = *In vitā tyrannorum omnia sunt suspecta a quo sollicita, Cic. de Am. 15.* *Regibus boni quā mali suspectiores sunt, Sall. B. Catil. 7.* *Suspectissimum quemque sibi ad poenam deposcere, Suet. Tit. 6.* § *Suspectas criminum capitalium, Tac. Ann. 3, 60, 2. super scelere, Sall. B. J. 74. aliquā re, A. Viell. de Virg. illustr. 46, 2.*

Suspectus, ūs, m. (1) *A looking, or beholding, upward.* (2) *A looking betwixt us and the light.* (3) *Also height.* (4) *Admiration, esteem.* (1) *Plin. 37, 9.* (2) § *Lausci summa, nigricans aspectu, idēque suspectu refulgens, Id. 9, 38.* § *Caeli suspectus, Virg. Aen. 6, 579.* (3) *Turris erat vasto suspectu, Id. Aen. 9, 530.* (4) § *Nimius sui suspectus, Sen. de Benef. 2, 26.* *Intravit mentes suspectus honorum, Ovid. Fast. 5, 31.*

Suspendens, tis, part. *Holding in suspense and doubt.* *Senatum precantem callidā cunctatione suspendens, Suet. Tib. 24.*

Suspendeo, ēre, neut. *To be banged over, or on high, Col. 4, 26. ubi al. leg. Suspendeo.*

Suspendiosus, a, um, adj. (1) *That is banged on a galloos.* (2) || *One that bangeth himself.* (1) *Qui sibi ipsi laqueos fregit gulam, Plin. 28, 4.* (2) *Up. 1, 11. §. 3. de his qui not. infam.*

Suspendium, n. n. *A hanging.* § *Ad suspendium adigere, Plaut. Aut. 1, 1, 11.*

Suspendo, ēre, di, sum, act. (1) *To hang up, or upon.* (2) *Also to defer, to delay, to put off.* (3) *To stop, to check, to restrain.* (4) *To keep in suspense and doubt.* (1) § *Suspendere vestimenta Deo maris, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 15. ex ceruice, Plin. Suspendere se de arbore, Cic. de Or. 2, 69. ē ficu, Quint. 6, 3. aliquem arbori infelici, Cic. pro Rob. 4. in fortas, Ulp. Tignis n dum suspendi hūndo, Virg. Aen. 4, 307.* || *Suspendere litora vomere, to plough, Stat. naso adurco aliquem, to flout, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 5. aedificium, to arch it, Cic. Vid. Suspendi, n. 2.* (2) *Medio responso rem suspenderunt, Liv. 39, 29.* (3) *Fluxiones oculorum suspendit, Plin. 28, 7.* (4) § *Senatum ambiguis responsis suspendere, Suet. Tib. 24. aliquem expectatione, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 3.*

Suspendor, i, pass. (1) *To be banged upon, to be underproped.* (2) *To be arched, &c.* (1) *Infantum remediis ex ceruice suspendantur, Plin. 11, 28.* (2) *Ita aedificatum, ut suspendi non possit, Cic. T. pic. c. 3.*

Suspensio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *An arching, or*

vaulting. (2) *Met. Doubt, uncertainty of mind, suspense.* (1) *Flamma pervagabitur sub suspensione, Vitr. 5, 10.* (2) *Exercitus suspensione animi commovebatur, Hirt. B. Afr. 48.* § *Sed rectius, puto, suspensiore animo.*

Suspensura, ae, f. *A hanging up.* *Suspensurae caldariorum ita sunt faciendae, Vitr. 5, 10. Conf. Sen. Epist. 90.*

Suspensus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. *fsimus, sup.* (1) *Hanged up, banging by.* (2) *Arch'd, vaulted.* (3) *Met. Erect, attentive.* (4) *Uncertain, doubtful, fearfull, unresolved; banging in doubt, or suspense.* (5) *Hollow and light.* (1) § *Suspensa mento corpora, Hor. Epod. 5, 36.* *Suspensus recte, manibus se demisit, Liv. 2, 6, 8.* (2) § *Suspensa faxis rupes, Virg. Aen. 8, 190.* (3) § *Suspensis auribus aliquid bibere, Prop. 3, 6, 8.* (4) = *Vultus incertus & suspensus, Cic. pro Cluent. 19.* = *Animus suspensus, & sollicitus, Id. Attic. 2, 18.* § *Suspensus animi, Liv. 8, 13.* *Suspensior animus, Hirt. B. Afr. 48.* || *Suspensus somnus, a slumber, an unquiet sleep, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44.* *Gradu suspensio ire, to go softly, or on tip toes, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27.* (5) § *Suspensā manu aliquid facere, Plin. Epist. 6, 12, 1.* *Neque parum refert suspensissimum esse passinatum, & si fieri possit, vestigio quoque inviolatum, Col. 3, 13, 6.* § *Vid. & eundem, 11, 3, 27.*

Suspiciens, tis, part. *Suspecting, mistrusting.* § *Nihil suspiciens mali, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 89.*

Suspīcax, ācis, adj. *Suspicious, jealous, mistrustfull.* § *Animus suspīcax, Tac. Ann. 1, 13, 4.*

Suspiciendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be looked upon, or beheld.* (2) *To be admired.* (1) *Suspicienda est figura capitis, atque ardor oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 42.* (2) = *Aeterna aliqua natura suspicienda admirandaque hominum generi, Id. de Div. 2, 72.*

Suspiciens, tis, part. (1) *Looking up.* (2) *Suspecting.* (1) *Lucret. 1, 36.* (2) *Sall. B. J. 73.*

Suspicio, ēre, cxi, etum, act. [*ex sub, vel sus, & specio*] (1) *To look up.* (2) *Met. To honour, to admire, to be in love with.* (3) *Also to suspect.* (1) § *Astra suspicere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. caelum, Id. N. D. 2, 18. in caelum, Id. Somn. Scip. 1.* (2) = *Eloquentiam, quam suspicerent omnes, quam admirarentur, &c. Id. Orat. 28.* (3) *Bomilcar suspectus regi, & ipse eum suspiciens, &c. Sall. B. J. 73.*

Suspicio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *Mistrust, suspicion.* (2) *Opinion.* (1) *Omnes in culpā, ac suspitione ponendi, Cic. pro Cluent. 45.* (2) *Suspicio nulla Deorum, Id. N. D. 1, 23.*

Suspiciōsē, adv. ius, comp. *Suspiciously, mistrustfully.* § *Non modō non credibiliter, sed ne suspiciōsē quidem, Cic. pro Dejot. 6.* *Suspiciōsē ac criminōsē aliquid dicere, Id. pro S. Rose. 28.* *Suspiciōsus aut criminōsus dicere, Id. de Clar. Orat. 34.*

Suspiciōsus, a, um, adj. *fsimus, sup.* (1) *Full of suspicion, suspicious, mistrustfull, jealous.* (2) *Dangerous, and much to be feared.* (3) † *Skittish, and apt to start.* (1) = *Te conscientia timidum suspiciōsumque faciebat, Cic. Verr. 5, 19.* *Civitas maledica & suspiciōsa, Id. pro Flacco, 28.* (2) § *Suspiciōsissimum tempus, Id. Fam. 1, 7.* *Negotium, Id. pro Flacco, 3.* (3) *Suspiciōsa mulae sanguis detrahatur, Col. 6, 38. ubi rectius, puto, Suspiciōsa.*

† *Suspicio*, āre, neut. *idem quod Suspicor, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 22.*

Suspīcor, āri, dep. [*à suspicio; ut à conspicio, conspīcor*] *To suspect, or mistrust; to guess, or imagine; to surmise.* *Valde suspīcor fore, Cic. Fam. 1, 6.* § *Scribe non modō, si quid scies, sed etiam si quid suspicabere, Id. Attic. 7, 12. de equis.* *Quorum [elephantium] cū magnitudine, tum deformitate, & novo odore simul ac frigore consternati equi quum incognitas sibi belluas, ampliūs quā erant, suspīcentur, Fior. 1, 18, 8.*

Suspīrandus, a, um, part. *To be figbed, or panted, after, Stat. Theb. 4, 20.*

Suspīrans, tis, part. *Sigbing.* *Curis sumptus suspīrantibus, Cic. de Div. 1, 21. ex poetā. Conf. Sil. 7, 448. 9, 153.*

Suspīratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A sigbing, or breatheing.* *Inde illa nobilis M. Ciceronis suspīratio: O te felicem, M. Porci, à quo rem improbam petere nemo audeat, Plin. in Praef.*

Suspīratus, a, um, part. *Breatbed after.* *Quid suspīratos magno discrimine nautis Ledaeos fratres referam? Sil. 15, 82.*

Suspīratus, ūs, m. verb. *A sigbing.* *Quem nemo prāter nos philosophos aspicere sine suspīratu posset, Cic. Att. 1, 18.* § *Suspīratibus haustis, Ov. Met. 14, 129.* § *Vix leg. nisi in ablat. casu.*

Suspīriōsē, adv. *Difficultly breatheing.* *Suspīriōsē laborantibus ovibus auriculā ferro rescindendae, Col. 7, 6.*

Suspīriōsus, a, um, adj. *Fetching breath painfully, breatheing short, broken-winded, purfy, phthysical, asthmatical, Plin. 23, 7.* = *anhelator, Id. ibid.* § *Suspīriōsa mula, Col. 6, 38.*

Suspīritus, ūs, m. *Sho:tness of breath.* *Enicato suspīritus, vix suffero anhelitum, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 4.*

Suspīrium, ii, n. (1) *A short breatheing; the phthysick, or asthma.* (2) *A figb.* (1) *Cerebrum suspīrium tumore palati facit, Col. 6, 14.* (2) *Traxit ex imo ventre suspīrium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 41.* *Sine curā, sine suspīrio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 34.*

Suspīro, āre, neut. (1) *To figb.* (2) *Aēt.* *To breathe out.* (3) *To pant after, to aspire, to desire fervently.* (1) *Aut jocare liberē, aut suspīrare familiariter, Cic. Att. 1, 18.* *Suspīrabo plūs sexcenties in die, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 8.* = *Ingemit, & tacito suspīrat pectore, Ov. Epist. 21, 201.* (2) *Perfides arcanum suspīravēre calorem, Luc.* (3) § *Alios jam nunc suspīrat amores, Tib. 4, 5, 3.* = *Hanc cupit, hanc optat, solā suspīrat in illā, Ov. Fast. 1, 417.* § *Suspīrat ad honores, Val. Flacc. 4, 532.*

Sūsque deque habere, Not to be concerned about, not to take care which end goeth foremost, to slight. § *Me sūsque deque habiturum putat, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 5.* *De Octavio sūsque deque fero, Cic. Att. 14, 6.*

Sussilio, īre, neut. *To leap up, Plaut. Vid. Subsilio.*

Sussulto, āre, neut. *To jump, to caper, Plaut. Vid. Subsulito.*

Susinus, a, um, adj. *Made of lily.* § *Susinum unguentum, Cels. 5, 21. aliter Susinum, 9, v.*

|| *Sustendo*, ēre, di, act. *To stretch, or lay, under.* || *Sustendere infidias alicui, To lay snares for one, Litt. ex Sall. sed 7.*

Sustentāculum, i, n. *That which beareth up, or sustaineth; an oppuy, a prop; Met. a stay, or support.* = *Victoriāe fanitas, sustentaculum, columen, Tac. Hist. 2, 28, 3.* § *Nusquam, puto, alibi ap. idoneum auctorem.*

Sustentans, tis, part. *Sustaining, supporting.* *Tuis humeris patriam sustentans, Plin. Pan. 8. Sil. 9, 174.*

Sustentatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) || *A sustaining; a bearing, or staying, up.* (2) *A forbearance, a delay.* (1) *Deest exemplum, sed jubet analogia.* (2) § = *Utrū statim fieri necesse sit; utrū habeat aliquam moram & sustentationem, Cic. de Inv. 2, 49.*

|| *Sustentator*, ōris, m. verb. *He that helpeth,* *Litt. ex Quint.*

Sustentārum est, sc. *ab illis. imperf. They withstood, or held out; they bore the brunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6.*

Sustentatus, a, um, part. *Borne up, upheld.* *Sustentata ruet moles, & machina mundi, Lucr. 5, 97.* § *Sustentatis in ponte hostibus, Vell. Paterc. 2, 6.*

|| *Sustentatus*, ūs, m. *A sustaining; a bearing, or holding, up.* § *Levia sustentatui, gravia demorsui, Apul. Apol. p. 439.* † *Sustentatio.*

Sustento, āre, freq. [*à sustineo*] (1) *To sustain, or bear up; to uphold.* (2) *To endure, suffer*

suffer, or abide, patiently. (3) *To feed, find, or maintain.* (4) *To aid, defend, help, or comfort.* (5) *Also to defer, to delay.* (6) *Intrans. To hold out, or rub on.* (1) § Sustentare meum, *Lucr.* 5, 97. ¶ *Met.* Sustenta te, ut potes, *bear up, Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. (2) Laborem spe otii sustentat, *Sall. Orat. de rep. ordin.* § Hostes sustentare, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 873. (3) = Alit illas mulieres, solus omnem familiam sustentat, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 36. Ex meis angustiis illius sustento tenuitatem, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12. Confu- lare inopes quingenis sestertiis annuis sustentavit, *Suet. Vespas.* 17. (4) Terentiam sustentat tuis officiis, *Cic.* = tueri, *Id.* (5) Sustenta rem, dum Nero veniat, *Id. Fam.* 13, 84. *Id.* Sustentor, n. 3. (6) Valuiſſim' bene? P. Sustenavi sedulo, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 14. al. susten- tatum'ſt. § Sustentare hostes, *Paterc.* 2, 6.

Sustentor, āri. pass. (1) *To be helped up.* (2) *To be assisted.* (3) *To be deferred, &c.* (1) *Id.* Sustentatus. (2) Cato à Crasso sustentatur, *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 3. (3) Aedificationem arcani ad tuum adventum sustentari placebat, *Id. Q. fr.* 2, 7.

Sustinentus, a, um, part. *To be supported, under- gone, &c.* Ut levis sit labor deicensori susti- nendus, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 2.

Sustinentis, tis, part. *Supporting, &c.* Ne illo quidem adminiculo sustinente, *Curt.* 8, 2, 39.

Sustineo, ēre, ui, entum, act. [ex sub vel fus, & tenco] (1) *To hold, or stay; up; to support.* (2) *Met.* *To provide for, to maintain.* (3) *To protect, to shelter.* (4) *To bear with.* (5) *To stand under, to carry, to bear.* (6) *To bear, as the female doth the male.* (7) *To take up, to seize.* (8) *To bear, suffer, or undergo.* (9) *To defend, or make good.* (10) *To with- stand, or oppose.* (11) *To suffer, or permit.* (12) *To be equal, to make good, to answer, to satisfy.* (13) *To bear, or represent.* (14) *To be able.* (15) *To curb, stop, or keep in.* (16) *To sus- tend.* (17) *To put a stop to, to resist.* (18) *To dare, to have the impudence.* (19) *To put off, to defer.* (20) *Abſol.* *To wait, or have pa- tience.* (1) Vineæ sine adminiculis se ipsæ sus- tinent, *Plin.* 12, 25. § Sustinere artus bacu- lo, *Or. Met.* 5, 27. (2) Hinc patriam parvof- que nepotes sustinet, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 514. (3) Apuleium tu tuā auctoritate sustinere debes, *Brut. Cic.* 7. (4) Parvā libellum sustine patien- tiā, *Phædr.* 4, 6, 3. (5) Atlas humeris can- dentem sustinet axem, *Or. Met.* 2, 297. § *Met.* Rempub. cervicibus sustinere, *Cic. pro Domo.* 56. (6) Sustinet immundum fima capella marem, *Or. A. Am.* 2, 186. (7) Serpens, quam regia sustinet ales, Sublimemque rapit, *Id. Met.* 4, 362. (8) Nihil esse mali quod non & sustine- am & expectem, *Cic. Att.* 11, 11. = Pœnam subire, & sustinere, *Id. pro Domo.* 38. Casus fortuitos magno animo sustinere, *Col.* 1, 3. (9) Philo ea sustinere vix poterat, quæ contra Aca- demicorum pertinaciam dicebantur, *Cic. Acad.* Q. 4, 6. (10) Non posse sustinere concursum omnium philosophorum, *Id. Acad.* Q. 4, 22. (11) Tua fides & officium non sustinet, ut con- tra eum arma feras, *Id.* (12) = Ut quam expec- tationem tui concitasti, hanc sustinere, ac tueri possis, *Id. Curioni Epist. Fam.* 2, 1. (13) Tres personas sustineo, meam, adversarii, iudicis, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 24. (14) Quia singulis valetudinariis consulere non sustinent, ad communia confugiunt, *Cels.* (15) Ego, ut agitator callidus, equos sus- tinebo, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 29. Obſtupui, sustinui- que gradum, *Or. Fast.* 6, 398. (16) Sustine- re assensionem, ne præcipitet, *Cic. Acad.* Q. 4, 21. (17) Absens hominum sermones facilius sustinebis, *Id. Cassio, Epist. Fam.* 15, 14. (18) Sustinuit scribere mihi, te quidem gratulari, quod in numerum deorum receptus essem, cæterum, &c. *Curt.* 6, 9, 18. (19) § Rem in noctem sus- tinuere, *Liv.* 5, 45. (20) = Expectes, & susti- neas, Auguste, necesse est; Nam tibi quod solvat non habet arca Jovis, *Mart.* 9, 4.

Sustineor, ēri. pass. *To be held up, sustained, &c.* Pateræ coronæque simulacrorum porrec- tis manibus sustinebantur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 34.

Meretriculæ munificentia sustinebantur, *Liv.* 39, 9.

Sustollens, tis, part. *Lifting up.* § Sustol- lens signa parentis, *Catull.* 62, 210.

Sustollo, ēre, tūli, sublātum, act. [ex sus, an- tiq. vel susum, i. e. sursum, & tollo] (1) *To lift up.* (2) *To take away, or make away with.* (3) *To carry.* (4) *To destroy utterly.* (5) *To ra- vish.* (6) *To nourish, educate, or bring up.* (1) Hoc amiculum sustolle saltem, *St.* Sine tra- hi, cum egomet trahor, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 2, 117. Quis negat Aeneæ magis de stirpe Neronem? (2) Sustulit hic matrem. (3) Sustulit ille pa- trem, ap. *Suet. Neron.* 39. (4) Sustollet, her- clē, has ædes totas, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 39. (5) Eum vidi herilem filiam nostram sustollere, *Id. Cist.* 2, 3, 8. (6) Ex eadem sustulit liberos, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 10.

|| Sustollor, i. pass. *To be lifted up, Sidon.*
Sustuli. præter. [à fuffero, sustollo, tollo] *quæ vide.*

† Sūsum, pro sursum, *Cato.*

* || Sūfurrāmen, īnis, n. *A whispering, or muttering.* § Magicum susurrāmen, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 6. † Sufurratio.

* † Sūfurrans, tis, part. *Whispering, Virg. Geor.* 4, 260. ¶ *Al.* Sufurrant.

* Sūfurratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A whispering, a muttering, Cæli. ad Cic. Fam.* 3, 1.

* || Sūfurrator, ōris, m. verb. *A whisperer, Litt. ex Apul.*

* Sūfurratur, imperf. *It is whispered, or pri- vately talked, Tac.*

* Sūfurro, āre, neut. [à susurrus] *To whis- per, to speak softly, to mutter.* Secum, sicut audiam, susurrat, *Mart.* 2, 44, 6. § Aure sus-urrare, *Or. Met.* 3, 643. Vaga fama susur- rat, *Id. Ep.* 21, 233.

* Sūfursor, āri. pass. *To be whispered about.* Sufurrari audio civem hanc esse Atticum, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 40.

* || Sūfurro, ōnis, m. [à susurrus] *A whis- perer, a murmurer behind one's back, a carry-tale, or make-bate, Sidon. Ep.* 7, 5.

* Sūfurrum, i. n. *A whisper.* Lingua refert audita susurra, *Or. Met.* 7, 825. *Id.* Sufur- rus, a, um.

* Sūfurro, i. m. [à Gr. ὑψυρ] (1) *A whisper.* (2) *A soft still noise, as of bees, trees, &c.* (1) Blandos audire susurros, *Prop.* 1, 11, 13. Tenui jugulos aperire susurro, *Juv.* 4, 110. Haud illic tacito mala vota susurro Concipiunt, *Luc.* 5, 104. (2) Sepes sæpe levi somnum sua- debit inire susurro, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 56.

* Sūfurro, a, um, adj. *That whispers, or maketh a soft noise.* Procin adit, linguaque re- fert audita susurra, *Or. Met.* 7, 825. *nisi fort.* fit à susurrum, i. n. *ut alii volunt.*

† Sūsus, pro sursum, *Fest.*

* Sūfymbrium, ii, n. *A kind of herb. Vid.* Sifymbrium.

* Sūtēla, æ. f. [à suo; dolosæ astutiæ fute- læ à similitudine fuentium dict. *Fest.*] *Guile, craft, subtilty, a crafty deceit, a cunning fetch.* Ob futeles tuas te morti dabo, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 35. = confatos dolos alibi vocat.

|| Sūtēlocaptriōtrīca, æ. m. [ex futele, cap- tio, & trica] *A wrangling sophister, Litt. ex Sen.*

* Sūtērina, vel Sūtērna, æ. f. [à futor] *A shoemaker's shop, a cobbler's stall, Litt. ex Apul.* † Sutrina.

* Sūtēlis, e. adj. [à suo] *That is sewed, stitch- ed, or patched.* Tempora sutibus cinguntur tota coronis, *Or. Fast.* 5, 335. ¶ *paucis, Plin.* 21, 3, 5. § Sutilis cymba, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 414. do- mus, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 81.

Sutor, ōris, m. verb. [à suo] *A sewer, a shoe- maker, a stitcher, a cobbler.* Quasi claudas futor do- mi sedet totos dies, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 34. Id su- tores & zensarii conclamāunt, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 7.

* Sūtērius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a stitcher, or shoemaker.* ¶ Atramento sutorio ab- solutus, by bribery, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21.

|| Sutrīballus, i, m. *A butcher, or cobbler, In- terpr. Juv.*

* Sūtērina, æ. f. *sc. taberna, [à futor] A cobbler's, or shoemaker's, shop; a tailor's shop, or the trade of such.* Absumptis frugum alimen- tis, sutrinæ coriis, strictisque rubis vivere, *Liv.* 23, 30.

* Sūtērinum, i. n. *The shoemaker's trade.* Sutrinum à sapientibus inventum dicere, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

* Sūtērinus, a, um, adj. [à futor] *Belonging to a shoemaker, or tailor.* Tabernæ sutrinæ a- minus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 34.

¶ Sutrīum ire, *To be ready with all his pro- vision. Pr. v. ap. Plaut. Vid. Fest.*

* Sūtēra, æ. f. [à suo] (1) *A seam, stitch, or joining together.* (2) *Also a future, or joining of the bones of the head.* (3) *The sewing of a wound where the lips are joined.* (1) Sutale crebris futuris duratum, *Liv.* 38, 29. (2) Raro calvaria solida sine futuris est, *Cels.* 8, 1. (3) Sutura cras junget, *Id.* 5, 26.

* Sūtēus, a, um, part. [à suo] *Sowed, seamed, stitched, fastened together.* ¶ Tegumenta corpo- rum vel texta vel suta, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60.

* Suus, a, um, pronom. [à gen. sui, vel ab idē, ut à πῶς; tuus] (1) *His.* (2) *Her.* (3) *His, or her own.* (4) *Theirs, or their own.* (5) *Favourable, in one's interest, or par- ty.* (6) *Domestic, relations, countryman.* (7) *Proper, due, lawful.* (8) *Particular, peculiar.* (9) *What one hath, or is possessed of.* (1) Animus Hortensii dignus & ipso & majoribus suis, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 6. ¶ Suus factus esse, *made free, Plaut. Men.* 5, 7, 55. || Suus esse, *to be well in his wits, Ulp.* (2) Minerva interemisse patrem dicitur virginatatem suam violare conan- tem, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. (3) = Suis eum cer- tis propriisque criminibus accusabo, *Id. Verr.* 1, 16. ¶ Sua mors, *natural, Suet. Cæs.* 89. Su- us cuique mors, *every one hath his way, Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1. (al. 4) 14. Suam cuique spon- sam, *mini meum, every one to his fancy, Prov. ap. Cic. Attic.* 14, 20. (3) Lepe collegii sui non tenebantur, *Id. Att.* 3, 16. (4) Utebatur Alphenus populo sancto suo, *Id. pro Quint.* 7. Vota suos habuere Deos, *Or. Met.* 4, 373. In- ter lætitiā plebis & suorum fugam, *Sall. B. J.* 44. (6) Cruentus in suos; neque enim filium verberare dubitavit, *Flor.* 1, 7, 6. Non erat vi consecutus tyrannidem, sed suorum voluntate, *Nep. Mil.* ult. (7) ¶ Primum ante tempus, iterum suo sibi tempore factus est consul, *Cic. de Amic.* 3. (8) Multo constant fure cotes, *Plin.* 22, 24. (9) Ariarathes, pedem suum ubi po- nat, non habet, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 2.

Suusmet, *His, or their, own, Tac. Ann.* 3, 66, 5.

S ante Y.

* Syagros, i. m. [σύνερος, Gr. ex σύν sus, & ἄγρος, sylvestris] (1) || *A wild boar.* (2) Syagii, *certain date trees.* (1) *Ap. Græc.* (2) *Plin.* 13, 4.

* || Sībāris, is, f. [à Sybaritis pop.] *A deli- cate, or wanton, living, Litt. ex Tib. sed q.*

* Sībāriticus, a, um, adj. [à Sybaritis co- pulis] *Delicate, effeminate, wanton, costly, Mart.* 12, 97.

* Sībāritis, īdis, f. *A book treating of lewdness and abominable lasciviousness, written by Hemithe- on a Sybarite, Or. Trist.* 2, 4, 17.

* || Sībārizo, āre, act. *delicis, & genio in- dulgere, ut Sybaritæ, To lead a wanton and effe- minate life, as the Sybaritæ did.*

* || Sībōtes, æ. m. [ex σύν sus, & βῆκος pasco] *A squireherd, Lex. ex Maoul.*

* Sycāminum, i. n. [qu. σῖκον ἀμύγδαλον, nem- pe ob saporis præstantiam, quod ficibus sapiant melius] *A mulberry, Cels.* 5, 18.

* Sycāminus, i. f. *Græci morum sycaminum appel- lant. A mulberry fig tree, Cels.* 3, 18.

* Sycites, æ. m. [à fici colore dicta, sc. à σῖκον fici] *A precious fiene in colour like a fig, Plin.* 37, 1.

* || Sycōmōrus, i. f. [ex σῖκον, fici, & μο- γία, morus; qu. fatuam ficem dixeris, *L'p.*]

A lycostore, a great tree like a fig-tree. It may be called the mulberry fig-tree. = Morosycos, Cels. 3, 18. & 5, 18.

* *Sycōn, i. n. [ἀ σκον ficus] A fig, Mart. 5, 39. Lat. Ficus.*

* *Sycōphanta, æ. m. [παρὰ τὸ τὰ σὺκα φαίνειν, i. e. à fictum delatione, de cuius ratione vid. Fesl. & Athinæum, 3, 2.] (1) A false accuser, a sycophant, a bearer of tales, an informer, a tell-tale, a trepanner. (2) A pettyfogger, a wrestler of the law, a knave. (3) A wheedler, a cajoler. (4) A knight of the post, a cheat. (1) Vid. *Erasm. Chiliades*. 'Ο ὁρῶν τὰς νόμους λίαν ἀκρίβει; συκοφαντῆς φαίνεται, *Menand. ap. Stob.* (2) Clamitant me sycophantam hæreditates persequi, *Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 20.* (3) Nirmis scitus est sycophanta, qui meus quidem sit pater; observate quàm blandè mulieri palpabitur, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 8.* = *Sycophantæ & palpatores plurimi in urbe hæc habitant, Id. Menæch. 2, 1, 35.* (4) *Id. Trin. 4, 1, 86.**

* *Sycōphantia, æ. f. False dealing, deceit, a false accusation, a slanderous information. Ut ingrediuntur doctè in sycophantiam! Plaut. Pœn. 2, 3, 41. = Dolus, astutia, Id.*

* *† Sycōphanticè, adv. Like a sycophant, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* *Sycōphantiōdè, adv. Knowingly, slanderously, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 113.*

* *† Sycōphantiō, æ. a. To accuse, or slander, falsely; to deal deceitfully, Plaut. ap. Litt. sed 9.*

* *Sycōphantor, āri. To play the sycophant. ¶ Hoc me ætatis sycophantari pudet, to cheat, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 57.*

* *Sycōsis, is. f. [à similitudine ficus] A disease in the fundament, making a wart like a fig, Cels. 6, 3.*

* *Sydēralis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, the stars. ¶ Sydēralis scientia, astrology, or astronomy, Plin. 6, 26.*

* *Sydēratiō, ōnis. f. verb. The blasting of trees with great heat, &c. Plin. 17, 24. Vid. Sideratio.*

* *Sydēriātus, a, um. part. Blasted, planetstruck, taken, benumbed, Plin. 28, 16. Vid. Sideratus.*

* *Sydēreus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the stars, or planets; starry, decked with stars, beavenly, lofty, high, Ov. Fast. 4, 941. Vid. Sideratus.*

* *Sydēror, āri. pass. To be blasted, planetstruck, Plin. 9, 16. Vid. Sideror.*

* *Sydus, ēis. n. A star, a sign, or constellation of stars. Vid. Sidus.*

* *Syllāba, æ. f. [συλλαβή, Gr. à συλλαβεῖν, i. e. comprehendere] A syllable. Syllaba brevior, aut longior, Cic. Parad. 3, extr. ¶ Verba distorques, & syllabas digeris, Sen. Ep. 2, 48.*

* *Syllābātīm, adv. By syllables, syllable by syllable. Cùm Stoicus sapiens syllabatim tibi ista dixerit, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 38.*

* *¶ Syllābicus, a, um. adj. Pertaining to syllables, syllabick, Gramm. † Secundum syllabas.*

* *† Syllābus, i. m. An index of the words, or chief heads, of a book; a table. Indices vos Græci συλλάβες appellatis, Cic. Attic. 4, 4. ubi al. συλλύβες. al. συττύβες malunt.*

* *Syllāceus, a, um. adj. Purple colour, Vit. 7, 5. Vid. Silaceus.*

* *Syllāūr o, īri, īum. neut. [à Syllā dictatore] To have a desire to do as Syllā did, i. e. to banish and murder men. = Ita syliaturit animus & proscripturū diu, Cic. Att. 9, 10.*

* *¶ Syllēpsis, is. f. [συλλήψις, Gr. ex σύν, & λήψις acceptio] A grammatical figure, where one is put for many, and many for one. Lat. Conceptio.*

* *Syllōgismus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τῆ συλλογίζεω, i. e. ratiocinari; rationum collectio] A syllogism, a kind of argument, or reasoning, Quint. 3, 6. Vid. Dialecticos Lat. Complexio, conclusio, Cic. Connexio, Quint.*

* *Syllōgisticus, a, um. adj. Belonging to disputation, syllogistical. Cicero statum syllogisticum enunciativum appellat, Quint. 5, 10.*

* *Sylva, æ. f. [à Gr. ὕλη, Idem.] A wood, or forest. Subit aspera sylva, Lappæque tribulique, Virg. Geor. 3, 385. Vid. Silva; sic enim omnis antiquitas scripsisse videtur.*

* *Sylvānus, i. m. The god of the woods. Vid. Prop. 3.*

* *Sylvāticus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a wood. ¶ Falx sylvatica, a hedgeing bill, or a bill to lop trees, Cato. Vid. Sylvaticus.*

* *Sylvesco, ēre. incept. To wax wild, to grow thick and bushy. Vid. Silvesco.*

* *Sylvestris, hæc stris, hoc stre, & hic & hæc sylvestris, & hoc sylvestre, or, comp. [à sylvâ] Of a wood, or forest; full of trees, or wood, woody; also wild, savage, rude, homely, of the field, or country, Cic. N. D. 1, 42. Vid. Silvester.*

* *Sylvicola, æ. c. g. A dweller in a wood, a woodsman, a forester, Prop. 3, 13, 34.*

* *¶ Sylvicultrix, icis. f. [ex sylvâ, & colo] Living in the wood. ¶ Cerva sylvicultrix, Catull. 61, 72.*

* *¶ Sylvisfragus, a, um. adj. [ex sylva, & frango] That breaketh woods, Lucr. 1, 276.*

* *Sylviger, ēra, ērum. adj. Bearing woods, Plin. 31, 3.*

* *Sylvosus, a, um. adj. Full of trees, or woods; woody, Plin. 12, 3.*

* *Sylvula, æ. f. dim. [à sylva] A little forest, or wood; a copse. Totus locus sylvulis occupatur, Col. 8, 15.*

* *Symbōla, æ. f. [συμβολή, Gr. i. e. collatio] A shot, or club; one's share in a reckoning, Cic. de Orat. 2, 57. Met. Sine meo sumptu paratæ sunt scapulis symbolæ, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 22.*

* *¶ Symbōlicus, a, um. adj. [ad symbolum pertinens] Symbolical, mysterious, figurative, Theol. Hinc*

* *¶ Symbōlicè, adv. Darkly, covertly. = Opertè atque symbolicè, Gell. 4, 11.*

* *Symbolum, i. n. & Symbolus, i. m. [σύμβολον, Gr. à συμβάλλειν, simul jacere, conferre] (1) A sign, or badge, to know one by; a cognisance, a watchword. (2) A token given in contracts instead of a bill, or bond. (3) Any thing given by way of token to prevent a cheat. (4) A ring. (5) A short and acute sentence, an apophthegm. (6) A passport. (7) A symbol, or sign, in the sacrament. (8) Also a creed. (1) Τὰ τῶν στρατοπέδων σύμβολα, Herod. (2) Homini ostendit symbolum, quod tute dederas, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 29. (3) Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 52. (4) Plin. 33, 1, 5. (5) Talia sunt, Ne quid n' m's, Festina lentè, &c. Pythagoræ symbola. Vid. Chiliad. (6) Bud. (7) Eccles. (8) Id. ¶ De duab. poster. notionibus vid. Voss. de tribus symbolis, c. 9. & seqq.*

* *Symmetria, æ. f. [συμμετρία, Gr. ex σύν, simul, & μετρέω metior] Due proportion of each thing to another in respect of the whole, symmetry. Symmetria est ex ipsius operis membris conveniens consensus, Vit. 1, 2. Lat. Congruentia, æqualitas, consensus partium.*

* *¶ Symmetrum, i. n. [ab eodem] A proportion. ¶ Symmetra dissona, disproportionis, Prud.*

* *¶ Symmista, æ. f. [συμμύστις, Gr. ex σύν, simul, & μύστις mysta] A secretary, or one of the privy council, a fellow priest. Liberi patris symmista, Apul. Apol. p. 494.*

* *¶ Sympāthia, æ. f. [συμπάθεια, Gr. ex σύν, i. e. simu', & πάσχω, ἔπαθον, patior] Sympathy, the natural agreement of things, a fellow feeling, a compassion. Lat. Convenientia, & conjunctio naturæ, Cic. de Div. 2, 60. = Cognatio naturæ, & quasi concentus atque consensus, Id. de Div. 2, 15.*

* *¶ Symphōnēsis, is. f. [συμφώνησις, Gr. ab eodem cum seq.] A collision of vowels, when two syllables are pronounced as one, Gramm. Lat. Vocalium collisio.*

* *Symphōnia, æ. f. [συμφωνία, Gr. ex σύν, con, & φωνή, vox, sonus] (1) Consent in tune, harmony, a concert of musick, a tuneable singing*

without jaring. (2) Also an herb of divers colours, henbane as some think. (1) Cic. pro Cælio, 15. ¶ Symphonia discors, Hor. Ar. Poët. 370. per Oxymor. (2) Plin. 26, 77.

* *Symphōniāca, æ. f. sc. herba. [à symphoniacæ fistulæ similitudine] As some think the herb called henbane, Pallad. Octob. tit. 12.*

* *Symphōniacus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging, to consent, or harmony. ¶ Symphoniaci pueri, singing boys, choristers, Cic. Verr. 5, 25. ¶ Servi, Ibid. 1, 17.*

* *¶ Symphrādes, um. n. pl. [ex σύν, simu', & φράτορες fratres] Of the same tribe, Cic. de Legg. 2, 4. al. Symphradores, al. Symphratores, al. Symphratides, al. Symphradmones, quæ diversè pro suo etymo sunt explicandæ. Sed Gronov. sic leg. Et Sunii erant iidem & Attici. ¶ Ita dissarent incertæ conjecturæ.*

* *Symphyton, i. n. [σύμφυτον, Gr. à συμ-φύω coalescere facio] The herb wallwort, comfrey, or bugle, Plin. 27, 6.*

* *¶ Sympinium, ii. n. [σύμπινον, combibo] Vid. Simpuvium.*

* *Symplegma, ātis. n. [σύμπλεγμα, Gr. à συμπλέκω connecto] (1) An embracing, or clapping. (2) Also a framed piece of marblework lively resembling two wrestling with one another. (1) Mart. 12, 43. (2) Pana & Olymperum ludantes Heliodorus fecit, quod est alterum in terris symplegma nobile, Plin. 36, 5. Lat. Complexus.*

* *¶ Symplōce, es. f. [συμπλοκή, Gr. ab eo-dem] Figura cùm repetitio fit in principiis & clausulis, Rhet. Lat. Complexus.*

* *Sympōsium, ii. n. [à συμπίσιον, computare] A drinking together, a feast, a banquet, Cic. sed Græcis elementis; qui computationem & convivium Latine vocat, Fam. 9, 24.*

* *¶ Symptōma, ātis. n. [ex συμπίπτω, simul cado] A symptom, sign, or token, discovering what the patient's distemper is, Med.*

* *¶ Symptōmaticus, a, um. adj. Symptomatick, Med.*

* *† Sympullum, i. n. [à sumendo, Varr.] A kind of earthen cup used in sacrifice, Plin. ap. Litt. Rect. Simpulum, quod vid.*

* *¶ Synchronēsis, is. f. [ex συναίρειν, contrahere] A contraction of two syllables or vowels, into one; as cui, Gram.*

* *¶ Synchronēsis, æ. f. [ex συνάγειν, congregare] A congregation, or assembly; a synagogue ap. poster. script.*

* *¶ Synchronēsis, æ. f. [συναλοφή, Gr. à συναλείφειν, conglutinare, propterea quod per eam duæ in unam coalescant syllabæ] A collision of a vowel left out in scanning, Gramm.*

* *Synanche, es. f. [à συνάγω, coango] The disease called the squinancy, Cels. 4, 7.*

* *¶ Synathrasmus, i. m. [à συναθροίζειν, congerere] Figura est, cùm plura diversa congeruntur. Vid. Rhet. Lat. Congeries.*

* *¶ Synaxis, is. f. [à συνάγω congrego] A congregation, a gathering together, an assembly; also the sacrament of the Lord's supper, the holy communion, ap. Eccles. script.*

* *¶ Syncategōrēma, ātis. n. [à σύν, con, & κατηγορέω crimen; them. κατηγορέω accuso] A term in logic whether particular or universal; as none, some, all, signifying nothing of itself, but as joined to other words, ap. Logic. scriptt.*

* *¶ Syncategōrēmaticus, a, um. adj. Belonging to such a term, ap. Log.*

* *¶ Syncellus, i. m. A bishop's suffragan, Eccles.*

* *† Syncerasum, i. n. [à συγκεραυνώω, commisceo] Several kinds of meat mixed together, Varr. ex Pacuv.*

* *Sincere, adv. Sincerely. Vid. Sincerè.*

* *Sinceritas, ātis. f. Sincerity, integrity; also Soundness, or healthfulness. Vid. Sinceritas.*

* *Sincere, a, um. adj. [qu. σύν, kḗgē, i. e. cum corde] Sincere, pure, neat, without mixture, entire, whole, sound, upright, untouched. = Simplex, sanctus, verus, subtilis, in-*

teger, Cic. Σ Simulatus, fucatus, Id. Vid. sincerus.

* || Synchysis, is. f. [$\Sigma\chi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, Gr. à $\Sigma\chi\upsilon\omega$, confundo] A confused order of words, Rhet. = Hyperbaton. Lat. Confusio.

Sinciput, itis. n. The forehead of the head; also a hog's cheek used. Vid. Sinciput.

* || Syncopa, æ. f. [ab eodem cum seq.] A figure in grammar when a syllable, or letter, is taken out of the middle of a word, Gramm. Lat. Concision.

* || Syncope, es. f. [$\Sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\eta$, Gr. à $\Sigma\kappa\upsilon\pi\eta\omega$, concido] A fainting, or swooning, when the body is stiff, and the limbs cannot move, Veg. Lat. Defectio.

* || Synchysis, is. f. [$\Sigma\chi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, Gr. à $\Sigma\chi\upsilon\pi\iota\omega$, comparo] A comparison of things, or persons, contrary. Vid. Rhet.

* || Syndicus, i. m. [$\Sigma\upsilon\delta\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, Gr. à $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\delta\iota\kappa\eta$, causa] An advocate, or attorney, for the commonalty of a city; a syndick, a burges, a recorder of a town, Bud. interp.

* || Syncdochē, es. f. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\delta\epsilon\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, unā accipio, vel recipio] A figure when a part is understood by the whole, or the whole by the part; the general for the special, & contrā, Gramm.

* || Syncdochicus, a, um. adj. Of the figure syncdochē, Gramm.

* || Syncophonēsis, is. f. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\phi\omega\eta\epsilon\omega$, simulexclamo] Gramm. id quod symphonēsis, q. v.

* || Synedrium, vel Synedrium, i. n. [à $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\epsilon\delta\epsilon\alpha$, sedes] A council house, an assembly, as the Jewish sanhedrim; a council, or college, in cities and boroughs, to hear and determine causes, Panciroll.

* || Synedrus, i. m. [qui unā hab. $\epsilon\delta\epsilon\alpha$] Of the same assembly, or council; a senator, one who sits on the bench. Senatores, quos synedros vocant, Liv. 45, 32. Vid. & Luc. 8, 259.

* || Synemmenon trite [à $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\epsilon\mu\mu\epsilon\omega$, permaneo] B, fa, B, mi. Synemmenon parante, C, sol, fa, Boët. Nete synemmenon, D, la, sol, Id. Lat. Connexum, vid. Gell. 16, 8.

* || Synēphēbi, òrum. m. pl. [$\Sigma\upsilon\epsilon\phi\eta\beta\iota\omega$, Gr. à $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\epsilon\phi\eta\beta\epsilon\omega$, puber] Striplings of one age. The title of an old play of Statius Cæcilius. Ait Statius in Synephebis, Cic. de Senect. 7.

* || Syngrapha, æ. f. & Syngraphum, i. n. & Syngraphus, i. m. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\gamma\gamma\alpha\phi\epsilon\omega$, conscribere, quod utriusque manu signata, utriusque parti servandæ traderetur, Ascon.] (1) A writing, or deed, under the hand and seal of both parties; an obligation, bill, or bond, between two, or more. (2) An indenture, articles of agreement. (3) A pass, or passport; a safe-conduct. (1) Alterum putabo regem, si habuerit unde tibi solvat, quod ei per syngrapham credidisti, Cic. (2) = Ostende, quem conscripsi, syngraphum, inter me, & amicam, & lenam; leges pellege, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 1. (3) Eadem operā à prætore sumas syngraphum, quem hic secum ferat ad legionem, hinc ire huic ut liceat domum, Id. Capt. 2, 3, 90.

* || Synizēsis, is. f. [$\Sigma\upsilon\iota\zeta\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, Gr. à $\Sigma\upsilon\iota\zeta\eta\mu\iota$, committo] A grammatical figure, when two vowels, or a vowel and a diphthong, coalesce into one syllable, Gramm.

* || Synēphites, æ. m. [ex $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\nu\epsilon\phi\omicron\varsigma$, nubes, cui similis est] A stone of the colour and taste of milk, Plin. 37, 10.

* || Synōchitis, idis. f. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\omega\chi\omega$, contineo] A stone whereby (as magicians say) ghosts are raised. Synochitide umbras inferiorum evocatas teneri dicunt, Plin. 37, 11.

* || Synōchus, i. m. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\omega\chi\omega$, contineo] A continual fever, Med.

* || Synōdalis, e. adj. [à synodus] Belonging to a synod, Eccl.

* || Synōdicus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] Pertaining, or serving, to an assembly, Hier. ¶ Synodica luna, the moon in conjunction Firm.

* || Synōdites, æ. m. [ex eodem] A monk, or friar, in a cloister; some one of the synod; others say, an inferior monk, who attendeth upon the superiours, when they go abroad. Monachos, quos synoditas vocant, Cod.

* || Synōdium, ii. n. [ex $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\delta\omicron\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, via; sc. conversatio hominum qui simul eunt] A meeting, a conference, a congress, Cic. Attic. 10, 7. ¶ Sed mel. lib. Cuvodia.

* || Synōntes, um. m. pl. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\omega\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, Gr. i. e. simul dentatus] A kind of sea fish, Plin. 37, 10, 30.

* || Synōdus, i. f. [$\Sigma\upsilon\omega\delta\omicron\varsigma$, Gr. i. e. conventus; ex $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\delta\omicron\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, via] An assembly of men, a general council, a synod, Lege 23. Cod. Theod. Lat. Conventus.

* || Synōcēsis, is. f. [ab eodem cum seq.] A rhetorical figure, when two contraries are predicated of the same person, or thing, and both truly; as, Tam deest avaro, quod habet, quā quod non habet, Publ. Syr. adferen e Quint.

* || Synōcium, ii. n. [$\Sigma\upsilon\omega\kappa\iota\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, Gr. à $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\omicron\iota\kappa\iota\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, domicilium] A lodging, an inn, or house of entertainment. Qui in eodem synōcio potat, Petron. c. 93. Lat. Contubernium.

* || Synōnyma, òrum. n. pl. [de them. vid. synonymus] Words of one signification; ut ensis, gladius: abeo, discedo, &c.

* || Synōnyma, æ. f. A figure when divers words are used of the same signification, Prisc.

* || Synōnymus, a, um. adj. [ex $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, simul, & $\nu\omicron\mu\alpha$, nomen] Synonymous, of the same name, of the same signification. Vid. Synonyma.

* || Synopsis, is. f. [ex $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, simul, & $\omicron\pi\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, video] An inventory, a brief, Ulp. Lat. Conspectus.

* || Syntagma, ātis. n. [à $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$, i. e. à componendo & ordinando] A treatise, or large discourse, upon a subject. Latine Compositio.

* || Syntaxis, eos. f. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\tau\alpha\chi\iota\varsigma$, i. e. componere & ordinare] Construction, or order of construction; syntax, Prisc. Lat. Ordo, series.

* || Syntecticus, a, um. [à syntexis] Deep in a consumption, Plin. 22, 23. & 28, 9.

* || Syntexis, is. f. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\tau\eta\kappa\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, liquefieri] A deep consumption, a lingering sickness; Lat. wasteth the body, Plin. 22, 25. Lat. Colliquatio, animi deliquium.

* || Synthēma, ātis. n. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\theta\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, componi, pacisci] (1) A token given to soldiers when they are ready to fight, a watch word. (2) Also a passport for those who rode post. (3) Also furniture for a post horse. (1) Dig. (2) Panciroll. (3) Id.

* || Synthēsima, æ. f. sc. vestis [à synthesi] A rich garment, Suet. Ner. 5.

* || Synthēsis, is. f. [à $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$, quod est componere] (1) A figure when a noun collective singular is joined with a verb plural, or when in a substantive expressed, another is understood. (2) A garment used by the Romans chiefly in banquets. (3) A suit of clothes. (4) A whole wardrobe with all the apparel and wearing furniture therein preserved and kept. (5) A set, nest, or garnish, of vessels one within another. (6) ¶ Also a composition in physick. (1) Gramm. quæ tamen potius $\Sigma\upsilon\theta\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ intelligentia vocari debet; est enim oratio congruens sensu, non voce. Et sanè vet. grammaticis hæc notione synthēsis ignota fuit, ut observat. Voß. de Construct. 3. fin. (2) Synthēsis dum gaudet eques, dominusque senatus, Mart. 14, 1, 1. (3) Micat innumeris arcuula synthēsis, Mart. 2, 46. (4) Vid. Scæv. in L. Tit. de auro & arg. legat. (5) Synthēsis alborum calicum, Stat. Sylv. 4, 9, 44. (6) Qu. Seren.

* || Syntōnum, i. n. [$\Sigma\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\omega\nu$, Gr. à $\Sigma\upsilon\theta\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, contendo] A board whereon they made music with their feet. Syntonorum modis saltitantes, Quint. 9, 3. Interp. Salm. sed al. alit. leg.

Syrapa, æ. f. (1) ¶ A syrup. (2) Also a kind of pickling of olives. (1) Jun. (2) Col.

Syriacus, & Syriaticus, a, um. adj. Salmas. ex Flor. 2, 9. Of Syria. ¶ Syriacus ros, a honey dew, airy dew, manna, Col. 9, 13. Syriacus raphanus, a sweet kind of radish, Id. Syriaca radix, the root of the herb angelica, Plin. 8, 45.

* || Syricum, i. n. [à Syria] A colour mixed of snopie and ruddle, Plin. 35, 6. ¶ Rect. scyricum. q. v.

* || Syringites, æ. m. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\pi\tau\eta\varsigma$, fistula, quia perpetuā fistulā cavatur] A kind of gum, described by Plin. 37, 10.

* || Syringium, ii. n. [ab eodem] An ulcer, or sore like a fistula, Macer.

* || Syringius, i. m. [à seq.] A kind of cane, or reed. all holle-w, Litt. ex Plin.

* || Syrix, gis. f. [$\Sigma\upsilon\pi\tau\eta\varsigma$, Gr. à $\Sigma\upsilon\pi\tau\eta\epsilon\omega$, sibilare] (1) ¶ A flute, pipe, or recorder; a reed, a squirt, a syringe. (2) A nymph feigned to be turned into a reed. (3) ¶ Also a sore called a fistula. (4) ¶ A chamfer, or fret in masonry. (5) ¶ Also a hole, or mine, under ground. (1) Nempe ap. Græcos. Lat. Fistula. (2) Naias una fuit, nymphæ Syringa vocabant, Ov. Met. 1, 691. (3) Litt. unde non dicit. (4) Id. ex Vitruv. (5) Amm. 17, 15.

¶ Syricus, i. m. A wicker vessel wherein they were wont to keep figs, Cæsar. Rhod.

¶ Syrites, æ. m. A stone found in the bladder of a wolf, Plin. 11, 37.

* || Syrma, ātis. n. [à $\Sigma\upsilon\pi\omega$, traho] (1) ¶ The train of a woman's gown, a long garment which tragick players used. (2) A long train of words. (1) Vestigia syrmatē verrere, Prud. Psych. 362. (2) Longum Thyestæ syrma, Juven. 8, 229.

* || Syrmæa, æ. f. [$\Sigma\upsilon\pi\mu\alpha\iota\alpha$, Gr. à $\Sigma\upsilon\pi\omega$, traho] A meat made of fat and boney, the prize of some exercise amongst the Spartans, Cæsar. Rhod.

* || Syrmaticus, a, um. adj. [à syrma] Dragging, or trailing along, like a robe. ¶ Syrmaticum jumentum, a foundered jade, that can scarce draw his legs after him, Veg. de Re vet. 3, 22.

* || Syrtis, is. f. [à $\sigma\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$, à trahendo, qu. $\Sigma\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$, i. e. tractus] A quicksand, or shelf, made by the drift of sand and gravel. ¶ Vastæ syrtis, Virg. Æn. 1, 150. æstuosa, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 5. Syrtim patrimonii scopulum libentius dixerim, Cic. de Orat. 3, 41.

* || Syrtites, æ. m. [quod in litore Syrtium reperitur] (1) A precious stone found in the sands on the African shore. (2) ¶ A kind of sap-bire. (1) Plin. 37, 10. (2) Marbod.

Syrupus, i. m. [ab Arab. $\Sigma\upsilon\kappa\omega$ potio] A syrup. Vid. Sirupus.

† Syrus, i. m. A cave, or vault. Syros vocant barbari circa Caucasum, quos ita solenter abscondunt, ut, nisi qui defoderint, invenire non possint; in iis conditæ fruges erant, Curt. 7, 4, 23. ¶ Rectius frus.

† Symbrium, i. n. quod vid. Watercresses, Varr. ¶ Rect. silymbrium, q. v.

* || Syssitia, òrum. n. pl. [$\Sigma\upsilon\sigma\iota\tau\iota\alpha$, Gr. à $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\sigma\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$, cibus] The feasts of companies in their halls, Strab. 1, 15. Lat. Convictus.

* || Syssitæris, idis. f. [ex $\Sigma\upsilon\sigma\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$, conviva, & $\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\rho\omicron\varsigma$, socius] An herb of good fellowship, causing mirth, or merriment, Plin. 24, 17.

* || Systēma, ātis. n. [$\Sigma\upsilon\sigma\tau\eta\mu\alpha$, Gr. ex $\Sigma\upsilon\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$, constituo] The compass of a song, a system, the body of a science, Jun.

* || Systole, es. f. [$\Sigma\upsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$, Gr. à $\Sigma\upsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$, contraho] (1) A figure of prosodia, whereby a long syllable is made short. (2) A contraction of the heart and pulse, after every gulp of blood. (1) Gramm. (2) Med.

* || Systylos, i. m. & f. & Systylon, i. n. [ex $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\sigma\tau\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, columna] A certain space between two pillars. Systylos est in quā duarum columnarum crassitudo in intercolumnio poterit collocari, Vitruv. 3, 2.

* || Syzeugmēnon [ex $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\mu\epsilon\omega$, jengo] B, fa, B, mi, Music.

* || Syzygia, æ. f. [ex $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, con, & $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, jugum] (1) The pairs of nerves that convey sense from the brain to the rest of the body, so called. (2) The conjunction of the moon with the sun. (3) Also the coupling of different feet together in verse. (1) Med. (2) Astron. (3) Gramm.

T Latin and English, whereof the former took its figure without any variation from the Greek capital, the latter, with a very small difference, from the lesser Greek character of most common use. They have indeed another small *τ*, but rejected by the Latins, in this form *τ*, which seems rather ornamental than necessary, being chiefly used in conjunction with the other small *τ*. And as the Latins from the Greeks, so the Greeks borrowed theirs from the ancient Hebrew, namely the Samaritan character of the same form; save that the transverse plank lay not quite on the top of the erect stulp, but across it a little lower, thus, *†*: which very form is retained still in the smaller form of the Latin, and other cognate languages; in which figure also it was worn on the foreheads of the primitive Christians. This letter is called by the Hebrews *אין* *tau*, which signifieth an extremity or bound, because it is the last in their alphabet, as also the last consonant in the Cadmean, and indeed properly the last in the more modern Greek; for *φ* and *χ*, which follow, are not properly letters, but notes expressive of two letters, and of no use in the times of the first alphabet, the former being then written by *ΓΗ* or *ΒΗ*, the latter by *ΚΗ* or *ΤΗ*; which may also be said of *ψ*, the compendary note of *ΠΣ*, *ΒΣ*, and *ΦΣ*. In the Latin alphabet only *κ* and *ξ* stand after it, the former of which is an abbreviature of *ΚΣ*, *ΓΣ*, or *ΑΣ*; the latter of *ΤΣ*, *ΔΣ*, or *ΘΣ*, as will be showed more fully in the dissertation upon those two letters. To proceed; this letter hath the first place in the third rank of the mutes, which admit of changes into, and perform mutual offices for, one another. These changes are indeed most frequent in the same rank, because nearest in found to each other. *Ex. gr.* in the first rank *p* is only a softer *b*, and *b* a harder *p*, as in *scribo*, *scripsi*, *scriptum*; *nubo*, *nupsi*, *nuptum*; in the second order *c* a softer *g*, and *g* a harder *c*, as in *tego*, *tepsi*, *tectum*; *jungo*, *junxi*, *junctum*: which changes are plainly made only for the better found, the harder mute before a vowel passing into the softer before a consonant; as is likewise done in the first and second conjugation of the Greeks, as in *λέγω*, *λεπσω*, *λέγω*, *λέψω*. In this third order, indeed, these changes in forming tenses are not frequent in either of these languages, but in derivations of Latin words from Greek such a reciprocation is very common; thus, as from *βατῶ* and *νάτω* are derived *vado* and *cado*, so *vice versa* from *ἴδον* and *μύδω* are made *intus* and *mutus*. The same is observed in Latin derivatives from primitives of the same: thus, as from *mulo* and *viduo* are made *matula* and *vitrum*; and as in composition, for the more easy found, *d* before *t* is continually changed into *t*, as in *attendo*, *attenuo*, and their derivatives; so also from *mentior* and *quatuor* come *mendax* and *quatuor*; and we may add, that our English tongue sometimes softens the Latin *d* into this letter, as in *at*, *it*, *what*, from *ad*, *id*, *quid*. But as all the orders have a mutual commerce with one another, this letter, though less frequently, and her letters of the first and second order, correspond: for as *terebra* comes from *τέρεβρον*, so *tussis* is from *βήσσω*; as *procures* from *προκρεπε*, so *bestia* from *βόσκημα*. Nor do these mutual offices between this mute and the sisterhood, hinder her good correspondence with two of the liquids, *l* and *n*. For as *mitis* is from *μείλιχος*, so *volo*, *are*, is from *πείλω*, *πειῶ*, as *clivella* from *κλίω*, so *pinus* from *πινυς*. And there is the same agreement between this letter and the solitary *s* in Latin words of Greek extraction, where their civilities are only mutual; for as from *nausea* comes *nausia*, so from *myrtus* comes *myrsin*; but in words purely Greek, *t* so far intruded into the property of her neighbour *s*, that the latter was forced to bring her writ of ejection before the tribunal of the vowels, with a design to hang *T* on her own gibbet, as *Lucian* jocosely says; but being consulted by the prevailing power of the Athenian eloquence, meditated revenge, and made reprisals by the help of a barbarous nation, who, though they left *t* in possession, gave her power away to *s*, in more instances, both in her own and the conquered Roman dominions, than she could pretend her neighbour had invaded her right in, *viz.* that wherever *t* came before the third vowel, another vowel following, *s*, under a very few restrictions, should take her power. And the grammarians, who ought to have opposed this usurpation, confirmed it; and well it was for the Greek tongue, that the Goths understood nothing of it, and the grammarians at that time very little; for how absurd would it have been to have read *αἰσις*, *ωσιον*, for *αἰσις*, *ωσιον*, &c. which would seem equally absurd in Latin, if we did not submit to a barbarous prescription. But to proceed; this mute admits after it in the beginning of pure Latin words of the liquids very seldom any other but *r*. The ancients indeed in a few words beginning with *l*, prefixed *st*, as in *stiles*, *stlocum*, for *lites*, *locum*, &c. which is now obsolete. But in Greek words, not only *l*, but *m* follow *t*, as in *Tlepolemus*, *tmefis*. In the beginning it takes before it in Greek words *c* and *p*, as in *Ctesippus*, *Ptelon*; as also in the middle of Latin words in different syllables, as in *factus*, *captus*, as not only the dividing such words requires, but reason, for *fac* and *cap* are radical, but *tus* servile terminations. **T.** a significant note, *Titius*, *Titus*, *Tullius*; **TAB.** *Tabularius*; **TAB. P. H. C.** *Tabularius provinciae Hispaniae citerioris*; **TAR.** *Tarquinius*; **TI.** *Tiberius*; **TI. F.** *Tiberii filius*; **TI. L.** *Tiberii libertus*; **TI. N.** *Tiberii nepos*; **T. I. AV. P. V. D.** *Tempore judicem arbitrumve postulat ut det* **TM.** *Tantum*; **TM. P.** *Terminum posuit*; **TM. DD.** *Terminum dedicavit, or dedicante, or Thermæ dedicatæ*; **TR.** *Trans, tribunus*; **Tr. M. or Mil.** *Tribunus militum*; **TR. PL. DES.** *Tribunus plebis designatus*; **TR. AER.** *Tribuni ærarii*; **TRV. CAP.** *Triumviri capitales*; **TRV. MON.** *Triumviri monetales*; **T. P. or TRIB. POT.** *Tribuniciâ potestate*; **TVL.** *Tullius*; **TVL. H.** *Tullus Hostilius*.

T A B

T ante A.

|| **T**Abacum, i. n. [*ab* insula *Tabaco*, ubi copiose provenit; vocatur & *Nicotiana*. à *Nicotia* inventore, qui primus eam ex India ad nos adduxit. Indi suâ linguâ *picie*. vocant] *Tobacco*, an herb that groweth in the West-Indies, and is now almost all the world over smoked in pipes, but unknown to, or neglected by, the ancients.

Tabânus, i. m. [*ita dict. à tabe*, quodd cor pore tabeat, i. e. gracilis sit] *An ex fly, a gad-bee, a breeze, a dun fly*. *Vaccas æstivæ tabani concitare solent*, *Varr. R. R. 2, 5. Conf. Plin. 11, 28.*

|| **T**abescere, Æ. æst unde pass. *tabescio*. *To be roted, or wasted away*, *Solin. c. 8. Prudent.*

T A B

Cathem. 10, 19. Tabellata sanguine teilus, Ov. Met. 13, 384.

Tabella, æ. f. dim. [*à tabu'a*] (1) *A table to write on, a tablet, or little table.* (2) *A picture.* (3) *A painter's board, or cloth.* (4) *A letter.* (5) *A book.* (6) *A bill, bond, will, contract, &c.* (7) *A little billet in which the people brought their suffrages.* (1) *Rasis tabellis insula cera, Ov. A. An. 1, 437.* (2) *Exedria volo tabellis ornare, Cic. Fam. 7, 23.* (3) *O qualis facies, & qualis digna tabellâ! Juv. 10, 157.* (4) *Has tabellas dare me jussi, Plaut. Curt. 3, 52.* (5) *De cæperiêre tabellæ, Prop. 3, 23, 1.* (6) *Juv. 13, 135. Solitas falsas signare tabellas In templis, Id. 8, 142. Legitimis pacta & juncta tabellis, Id. 6, 199.* (7) *Meis comitiis non tabellam vindicem tacitæ libertatis, sed vocem vivam tulistis, Cic. in Rull. 2, 2.*

T A B

|| **T**abellaria, ium, ibus. n. plur. *An instrument of torture made of several little boards, Litt. ex Sen.*

Tabellarius, a, um, adj. (1) *Belonging to tables.* (2) *An advice frigate, a packet boat.* (1) *Lex tabellaria ab L. Crasso ferebatur, Cic. De bis, quatuor enim fuerunt, Gabinia, Cassia, Papyria, Calpia, vid. Cic. de LL. 15, 16. Orat. pro Sextio, 58. & Sall. Orat. 2. ad Cæsarem, 18. & Plin. Ep. 3, 20. & 4, 25.* (2) *Sen. Ep. 77.*

Tabellarius, ii. m. (1) *A letter carrier.* (2) *An auditor, a keeper of a register, a scrivener, or common notary.* (1) *Alteram epistolam tabellarius T. Vibii attulit, Cic. Brut. Epist. Fam. 11, 12.* (2) *Sidon. & al. recent.*

|| **T**abellio, onis. m. [*tabellio scribit tabellas, & in specie publicas, easdemque custodit, Pap.*]

A scrivener, or notary; a publick register; also a carrier of letters, Justin.

Tabens, tis. part. Wasting away, pining. Sale tabentes artus, Virg. Æn. 1, 177. Conf. Manil. 1, 880.

Tabeo, ēre, ui. neut. To consume, or pine away; to wear, or waste, away; to corrupt, rot, perish, or decay. § Corpora tabent, Ov. Met. 7, 541.

Tāberna, æ. f. [à tabulis, quibus clauditur aut contegitur, Ulp.] Any house made of boards; a tradesman's shop, or warehouse. Tabernæ mihi dux corrueunt, Cic. Attic. 14, 9. Crassipedis ambulatio ablatā, horti, tabernæ plurimæ, &c. Id. Fam. 3, 7. Ne pigeat dominum monstrare tabernæ, sc. unguentariæ, Juv. 2, 42. ¶ Taberna libraria, a bookseller's, or stationer's, shop, Cic. Attic. 2, 21. § diverforia, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 81, macellaria, Val. Max. 3, 4, 4. Absol. taberna, a tavern, or inn. § Tabernam claudere, Cic. pro Domo, 21. exercere, Vitruv. 2, 8.

Tābernāculum, i. n. [quod tabernæ in modum sit tabulis contestum] A little shop made of boards; a tent, pavilion, or tabernacle. Tabernaculum in aliquo loco ponere, Cic. Verr. 5, 33. Non è militari tabernaculo, sed ex Theophrasti umbraculis, Id. de Cl. Orat. 9.

¶ Tābernārius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, shops, or taverns. ¶ Tabernariæ comedie, acted in booths, Steph.

Tābernārius, ii. m. (1) A tavern man, winner, or shopkeeper. (2) ¶ A tavern haunter. (1) Opifices & tabernarios quid est negotii concitare? Cic. pro Flacc. 8. confer eund. Fam. 8, 6. (2) Litt. ex Ter. sed q.

Tābernūla, æ. f. A small tavern, or shop. Tabernulas etiam effringere & expilare affueverat, Suet. Ner. Claud. 26.

Tabes, is. f. pen. comm. (1) A consumption, a wasting of the body, an atrophy, a cachexy, a pining away, a phtisick. (2) Corruption, gore blood, the matter that cometh from a wound. (3) Poison, infection. (4) The rotting and mouldering of trees. (1) De tabe & speciebus ejus, vid. Cels. 3, 22. Ægritudo habet tabem, cruciatum, &c. Cic. Tusc. 3, 13. Cæcā tabe liquefactæ medullæ, Ov. Met. 9, 175. (2) § Tabes sanguinis, Liv. 30, 34. (3) Undantem tabem torquet serpens, Sil. 17, 451. Met. Tabes plerosque civium animos invalerat, Sall. (4) ¶ Tabes cum invaserit arborem, aut uredo, vel flatus regionis alicujus, &c. Plin. 17, 24. Hic tabescente solutus Subsidit galeâ, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 344.

Tabesco, ēre, incept. To melt, or dissolve; to consume, to pine, rot, or waste away. § Tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. Tabescere otio, Id. Att. 2, 14. dolore, Ter. Adelph. 4, 3, 12. = Macesco, confenesco & tabesco miser, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 31.

† Tabidulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à seq.] Pining, consuming, wasting. Tabidula viscera, Virg. Ceir. v. 182.

Tabidus, a, um. adj. [à tabeo] (1) Consumptive, decayed. (2) Consuming, pining away, wasting. (3) Melted. (1) § Tabidum corpus, Cels. (2) § Lues tabida, Virg. Æn. 3, 137. Pallenti tabida formâ, Luc. 6, 737. (3) In tabidâ nive volutabantur jumenta, Liv. 21, 36.

† Tabificabilis, e. adj. That may be corrupted, or brought into a consumption, Non. ex Acc. † Tabi obnoxius.

Tabificus, a, um. adj. (1) Causeing a consumption; pining, or rotting, away. (2) Contagious, poisonous. (1) Terram elephantis edere tabificum est, nisi sæpius mandant, Plin. 8, 10. Met. Ægritudo & metus tabificæ mentis perturbationes sunt, quoniam tabem inferunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16. (2) Saniem tabificam expirat serpens, Sil. 6, 276. § Tabificus aer, Luc. 5, 3.

¶ Tabifluus, a, um. adj. Flowing with corrupt matter, Prud. Apoth. 891.

Tabitudo, dñis. f. A wasting away. Ad tabitudinem redacti, Plin. 22, 25.

Tablinum, i. n. [qu. tabulinum, quod ibi tabulas rationum habebant; vel quod ex tabulis erat fabricatum] (1) Any office of records, a register. (2) A summer parlour made of boards.

(1) Vitruv. 4, 4. Tabularium vocat Cic. N. D. 3, 30. (2) Plin. 35, 2.

Tābūla, æ. f. [de etymo nihil comperti] (1) A board, or plank. (2) A table. (3) A thin plate, or sheet. (4) A picture. (5) A writing table, a book of account, a journal. (6) A register, or record. (7) An instrument, or deed, in law; a will, bill, or bond. (8) A pedigree. (9) A pair of tables. (10) A map. (1) Venæ tabularum læpius hiscunt, Lucr. 6, 1068. Laceras nuper tabulas in littore vidi, Ov. Met. 10, 429. Met. Hæc una tabula me ex hoc naufragio delectat, Cic. Att. 4, 16. (2) § Ad tabulam decumbere, Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (3) Nomen Germanici plumbeis tabulis inscriptum, Tac. Ann. 2, 69, 3. § Tabula ærea, Patere. 2, 25. (4) § Tabula picta, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 75. Apeleræ tabulæ, Prop. 1, 2, 22. (5) Ne epistola quidem sit in ædibus, nec cerata adeo tabula, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 18. ¶ Ex suis tabulis causam dicere, to be his own carver, Cic. Tabulæ accepti, & expensi, a ledger book, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 1. ¶ Tabulæ literariæ species, cum capitulo formâ est quadratâ, Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (6) Fama tabulas antecire vetustas, Prop. 2, 3, 41. (7) § Signatæ tabulæ, dictum feliciter, Juv. 2, 119. Solo tabulas implevit Hister liberto, Id. 2, 58. Tabulis hæredes inseruit, V. Max. 9, 4, 1. (8) Quis fructus generis tabulâ jactare capaci Corvinum? Juv. 8, 7. (9) Sequetur puer cum tabulâ terebinthinâ & crystallinis tesseriis, Petron. 33, 2. Nec enim loculis comitantibus itur Ad casum tabulæ, Juv. 1, 89. (10) Cogor & e tabulâ pictos ediscere mundos, Prop. 4, 3, 37.

Tābūlāris, e. adj. Whereof plates may be made, Plin. 34, 9.

Tābūlārium, ii. n. A place wherein registers, or evidences, are kept; the chancery, or exchequer office; the rolls kept in the court of Libertas, Cic. pro C. Rab. 3.

Tābūlārius, ii. m. A scrivener, a publick notary, a collector, a caser of accounts, Tac. Ann. 14, 40, 2. & Sen. Epist. 88.

Tābūlātum, adv. Board by board, distinguished by planks, Pallad. 3, 9.

Tābūlātiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A joining, or closing of boards; a boarding, flooring, or making with boards. (2) A boarded floor, a building made of boards, a ceiling. (1) Cæf. B. C. 2, 9. (2) Vitruv. 5, 5.

¶ Tābūlātor, ōris. m. verb. He that cieleth, a joiner, Litt. ex Vitruv. sed q.

Tābūlātum, i. n. (1) A story in a building, a scaffold, a stage, a room of a house. (2) A spreading bough in a tree. (3) A deck in a ship. (4) A bayleaf. (1) Catapultis balistisque per omnia tabulata dispositis, Liv. 21, 11. Tabulata tibi jam tertia fumant, Juv. 3, 199. (2) Summas sequi tabulata per ulmos, Virg. Geor. 2, 361. Vid. & Col. 5, 6. (3) Pedibus pulsant tabulata frequentes, Val. Flacc. 8, 305. Conf. eund. 3, 463. (4) Villa fœnificia non videt arida in tabulato, Varr. R. R. 3, 2.

Tābūlātus, a, um. part. [qu. à || tabulor] Boarded, planked, made of boards, Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

¶ Tābūlo, āre. act. To board a floor, or other place; to make a thing of boards. ¶ Leg. solum in part. & comp.

Tabum, i. n. (1) Corrupt, filthy, black gore, foul blood. (2) A poisonous quality, poison. (1) Atro membra fluentia tabo, Virg. Æn. 3, 626. (2) Infecit pabula tabo, Virg. Geor. 3, 481.

Tācendus, a, um. part. Not to be spoken of. ¶ Enuntiabo quod semper tacui, & semper tacendum putavi, Cic. de Orat. 1, 26. = Æstuat occultis animus semperve tacendis, Juv. 3, 50.

Tācens, tis. part. (1) Silent. (2) Still, quiet, without noise. (1) ¶ Neque loquens es, neque tacens unquam bonus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 72. (3) Tumuit insanum mare tacente vento, Sen. Medea, 766. § Tacens fluvijs, Id. Herc. fur, 713.

Tāceo, ēre, ui. itum. neut. [ab Hebr. פתח Idem qu. taceo] (1) To hold his peace, to keep silence, to say nothing, not to speak a word. (2) To be quiet, hush, or still. (3) To make no sign,

show, or token. (4) Not to mention, to keep secret.

(1) ¶ Aliud est celare, aliud tacere, Cic. Offic. 3, 52. Vid. locum. Tacent; satis laudant, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 23. De rebus, & in rebus, tacere, Cic. (2) § Tacet omnis æger, Virg. Æn. 4, 525. = Flectra dolore tacent; muta dolore lyra est, Ov. Ep. 15, 218. (3) Non oculi tacere tui conscriptaque vino Measa, Ov. Amor. 5, 4, 17. (4) Vid. Tacendus. = Quæ vera audire, taceo & contineo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23.

Tāceor, ēri. pass. Not to be mentioned, or spoken of. In medio Marte tacetur amor, Ov. Am. 1, 18, 36.

Tācētē, adv. (1) Without speaking a word, without noise, silently, tacitly. (2) Insensibly. (1) Matronæ tacitè spectent, tacitè rideant, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 32. (2) Tacitè surgit tibi lutea pellicis, Pers. 3, 95.

† Tācētē, adv. Idem, Cic. Verr. 2, 97. ¶ Sed var. codd.

Tācētum, i. n. A secret. Qui soleat ebrius fieri non dari tacitum, Sen. Ep. 84.

Tācētum est. imperf. Never a word was spoken. = Ignotum est, tacitum est, Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 28.

Tācēturnitas, ātis. f. (1) Taciturnity, silence, (2) Secrecy, a keeping of counsel. (1) Taciturnitas imitatur confessionem, Cic. de Inv. 1, 32. (2) Opus est fide, & taciturnitate, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, princ. § Taciturnitas inexpugnabilis, Val. Max. 4, 7, 7.

Tācēturnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ssmus, sup. Silent, quiet, still, of few words, close, reserved, that maketh no noise. § Ripa taciturna, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 24. obstinatio, Nep. Attic. 22. † Statua taciturnior, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 83. ¶ Sed ibi al. taciturnius. § Optum taciturnissimum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 20. ¶ Raro movetur gradibus.

Tācētūrus, a, um. part. About to hold one's peace. Quem taciturnum arcana de semetipso credebat, Curt. 6, 29. Secula Romanos nunquam taciturnos labores Attendunt, Luc. 8, 622.

Tācētus, a, um. part. & adj. [à taceo] (1) Not speaking, saying nothing. (2) Seft, quiet, still. (3) Mute, dumb. (4) Not spoken of, not mentioned. (5) Pass. Kept secret, or close. (1) ¶ Tacita bona est semper mulier, quàm loquens, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 70. (2) § Murmur tacitum, Ov. Met. 6, 203. Nox tacita, Id. Met. 9, 473. (3) § Pisces taciti, Ov. Met. 4, 50. (4) Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Coffe, relinquat? Virg. Æn. 6, 841. (5) = ¶ Tacitæ magis & occultæ inimicitie timendæ sunt quàm apertæ, Cic. Verr. 7, 71. ¶ Luna tacita, the new moon, Virg. Æn. 2, 255.

** ¶ Tacētici, ōrum. m. pl. They whose office is to set an army in array; the leaders in the artillery ground, Veg.*

** ¶ Tacēticus, a, um. adj. [à τάσσω, ordino] Tactical, or belonging to martial array. † Ad ordinem militarem spectans.*

** Tacētilis, e. adj. [à tango] Tangible, to be touched. Tactile nil nobis quod sit contingere debet, Lucr. 5, 152.*

** Tactio, ōnis. f. verb. [à tango] A touching, or meddling with. ¶ Voluptas oculorum, tactionum, orationum, & saporum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. ¶ Quid tibi meam tactio est? why do you touch her? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 14.*

** Tactūrus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] About to touch. § De prædâ meâ teruncium non tacturus est quisquam, Cic. Fam. 2, 7.*

** Tactus, a, um. part. [à tango] (1) Touched. (2) Besmeared. (3) Smitten, stricken, blasted. (4) Met. Hinted at, just mentioned. (5) Moved. (6) Inspired. (1) = Te dejectum debeo intelligere, etiamsi tactus non fueris, Cic. pro Cæcin. 13. (2) § Ovis tacta sulphure, Ov. Fast. 4, 740. (3) § Vitis fulmine tacta, Plin. 14, 19. De celo tactus, Virg. Ecl. 1, 17. (4) Genus illud, quod à Crassio tactum est, Cic. de Orat. 2, 10. (5) § Tactus cupidine laudis, Ov. Trist. 4, 5, 11. (6) § Spiritu divino tactus, Liv. 5, 22.*

** Tactus, ūs. m. [à tango] The sense of touching, or feeling. (2) A touch. (1) ¶ Qui non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, Cic. pro 7 Y Cæl.*

Cael. 17. (2) Metuit tactus afflictiōis aquæ, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 512.

* *Tæda*, æ. f. [à Gr. δᾶς, idem. in acc.] *A torch.* *Vid. Teda.*

* *Tædet*, ēbat, uit, vel tactum est. [fort. qu. à δαδεται tædet, ut ab ἐπαδεται, pudet] *It irketh, it wearyeth, I am weary.* Et tædet & amore adeo, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 27. § Tædet nos vitæ, *Cic. Att.* 5, 16. Tædebat omnium, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 71. Sermonis tæsum est, *Plaut. Meph.* 1, 4, 5.

* *Tædifer*, ōra, ōrum. adj. [à tæda, & fero] *Bearing a scab.* § *Tædiferæ* mytica sacra Deæ, the rights of Cybele, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 42.

* *Tædium*, i. n. [à tædet] (1) *Wearyness, irksomeness.* (2) *A lathsome smell.* (3) || In plur. *Terms that breed about us.* (1) Cepit eum tædium belli, *Liv.* 8, 2. Nec tædia cepti Ulla mei capiam, *Ov. Met.* 9, 615. § Res altera tædium laboris, altera securitatem parit, *Quint.* 2, 2. (2) Tædium alio habitu, ut cepis, *Plin.* 19, 6. (3) *Litt. unde non dicit.*

* || *Tædulus*, a, um. adj. dim. [qu. à || tædus ex tædinni] *Wearisome, tedious, lathsome, quarrelsome, that will not eat.* Fest. † *Fastidiosus.*

* *Tænia*, æ. f. [aiciā extensa, à τείνω, tendo; al. ab Hebr. תַּנִּי] (1) *A ribband, a headband, fillet, or hairlace, to tie up the hair with.* (2) *A wreath at the top of a pillar, a rose, or border.* (3) *A long vein as of white cliffs along the sea side.* (4) *Also a kind of long, narrow, sea fish.* (5) || *Also a belly worm,* (6) || *or grave worm.* (7) || *Also a pair of traces to draw by.* (1) § *Longæ tænia vitæ,* *Virg. Æn.* 7, 352. (2) *Vitruv.* 4, 2. (3) *Plin.* 3, 5. præf. (4) *Id.* 32, 7. (5) *Med.* (6) *Ser. Samm.* (7) *G. ex Apul.*

† *Tæniacæ*, ōrum. f. pl. sunt oblongæ offæ, à figurâ dictæ, eo modo quo portulaca, pastinaca, *Varr.*

* *Tæniola*, æ. f. dim. *A little ribband, or fillet.* *Col.* 11, 3.

† *Tæpocon*, i. n. appellârunt Græci genus scribendi deorsum versus, ut nunc dextrorsum scribimus, *Fest. Mart. leg. retrorsum, ducique à τῆπον invertes.*

* *Tægax*, ācis. adj. [ab ant. tago, i. e. tango] *A felon on a man's finger.* *Levis, libidinosis, tagax.* *Cic. Att.* 6, 3. vid. & *Fest.*

* † *Tægo*, ēre, ant. [à θίγω] *To touch.* *Fest.*

* *Tæria*, um. n. pl. [à talus] (1) *Shoes which Mercury and others, as the poets feign, did wear with wings.* (2) *Also the parts about the ankles.* (1) *Mercurius* pedibus talaria nectit, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 239. *Minervæ* pinnarum talaria affligunt, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. *Pedibus Perses* vincit talaribus, *Id. Arat.* v. 24. (2) *Qui morbus ubi talaria cepit intendere, necesse est pedagram lateri,* *Ser. Ep.* 53.

* *Tālāris*, e. adj. *That cometh down to the ankles; also of, or belonging to, the ankles.* *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10.

* *Tālārius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, dice, or backie bones.* § *Ludus talarius.* *Cic. Offic.* 1, 41. & *Attic.* 1, 16.

* *Tālāssio*, ōnis. *Vid. Thalassio.*

* *Tālā*, æ. f. [à δᾶλα, Gr. quod & δαλδῆς & δαλῆς & δαλία, à τὰ ἰσχυρὰ, Ferot.] (1) *A lock set in the ground to graft on; a graft, or slip.* (2) *A bulat, or stone.* (3) § *Talæ* ferreæ, *pieces of iron, paid by weight among the ancient Britons instead of money.* (4) † *A tany.* (5) || *Also a black, or roller, to tumble off from the wall down upon scabers.* (1) *Talæ* propius stirpem recitæ, *Col.* 4, 33. & *Varr. R. R.* 1, 40. § *Talæ* oleagina, *Cato*, 45. *oleastris, Cato.* (2) *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 73. (3) *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 12. (4) *Litt. ex Plaut.* (5) *Veget.*

* *Talentum*, i. n. *A talent, a sum of money, in different places of different value; but the talent mentioned by Ptolemy in his Meffell. 3, 2. is of Athens, the scene being manifestly laid there, and therefore no more than 60 Attick minæ. But that which he speaketh of in his Rudentis was double the sum, that is to say 120, because an Ægyptian talent is there meant, the scene of that play being laid at Cyrene, which*

belonged to Ægypt. *Vid. Gronov. de pecun. vet.* Patrimonii mille talenta, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 226.

* *Tālēōla*, æ. f. dim. *A short flock to graff on,* *Col.* 3, 17. & 12, 13.

|| *Tālīa*, æ. f. (Scal. leg. talla) *The blade of an onion, or cibbōl.* *Fest.*

* *Tālīs*, ōnis. f. [à talis] *Like for like, or a requital of an injury, or hurt, in the same kind.* *Ex XII Tab. profert Verrus ap. Fest.* Sylla veritus talionem, *Plin.* 7, 54.

|| *Tālīor*, āri. pass. *To be cut, or brewed.* *Perot.*

|| *Tālīpēdo*, āre. neut. *To go on the posterns, to go as one drawing his feet after him for sickness, or weakness.* *Cujus particip. ap. Lucr.* Tum quasi talipedans primum confurgit, 1, 3, 503.

* *Tālīs*, e. adj. (1) *Such like.* (2) *Tbis*, plur. *these.* (1) *Ut ipſis talis, qualem se ipſe optaret, videretur,* *Cic. de Or.* 1, 19. *Talis ut; talis ac; talis atque.* *Id.* (2) *Tali modo custodiā liberatus,* *Nep. Cimon.* 2. § *Meritis pro talibus,* *Virg. Æn.* 78.

* *Tālīter*, adv. *After such a manner, in such sort.* *Mart.* 5, 3.

* *Tālītrum*, i. n. [à talo, quod talo fiat] *A filip with one's finger, or nail.* *Suet. Tib.* 68.

|| *Tālmūd*, n. [תַּלְמוּד disciplina, doctrina; à תַּלם discere] *Two books so called by the Jews.* The Jerusalem talmud was written by R. Jechanan in the land of Israel; the Babylonian was written in Babylon, and of greater esteem than the former. *Lat. Pandectæ rerum Judaicarum dici possunt.*

* *Talpa*, æ. m. vel f. [à τυφλός, τυφλή, & Dor. τυφλά, per Metath. τυφά, à cæcitate] *A mole, or want; a moldiwarp.* Quid talpam? num desiderare lumen putas? *Cic. Acad.* 4, 25.

* *Talpana*, æ. f. sc. vitis. *A kind of wine,* *Plin.* 14, 3.

* *Tālus*, i. m. dim. [à taxillus, ut à paxillus, palus] (1) *The ankle.* (2) *The postern of a beast.* (3) *A bone of four sides to play with, a cube.* (1) *Purpura* ad talos demissa, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 40. § *Talos* à vertice pulcher ad imos, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 4. (2) *Plin.* 11, 46. (3) *Talum* ita jacere, ut cadat rectus, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 16. § *Talorum* iucere jactus ut sciat, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 353. *the play at cockal,* *Litt.* § *teffera,* *Mart.* 14, 14. *quid v.*

* *Tam*, adv. (1) *Absol. So, so much.* (2) *In comparatione cum reddit, quàm, & aliis particulis, as much, as well.* (1) *Qui tam pro notâ me nominat?* *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 27. *Tam* ad parvulum rem, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 10. (2) *Tam* ego homo sum, quàm tu, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 4, 83. § *Tam* mihi gratum erit, quàm quod gratissimum, *Cic. Parmenonis tam scio hanc esse technam, quàm me vivere,* *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 51. *Quàm* quisque pessimè fecit, tam maximè tutus est, *Sall. B. Jug.* 31. *Tam* consimilis est, quàm potest, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 4. *Tam* à me pudica est, quasi soror sit, *Id. Curc.* 1, 1, 51. *Quis est tam demens, quin sentiat?* *Cic. Aliquando præcedit quàm, reddit tam,* *vid. Lucr.* 1, 537.

† *Tāma*, æ. f. *A swelling of the feet by overmuch walking,* *Lucil. ap. Fest.*

* *Tāmārice*, es. f. vel *Tāmārix*, icis. f. [à תַּמְרִית absterge, quod vim abstergendū habet, *M.*] *A shrub called the tamarisk,* *Plin.* 14, 9. & *Luc.* 9, 917.

|| *Tāmārinthus*, i. m. [ab Arab. تَمْر التمار tamar daetylus] *A fruit of India like green damascenes,* good against cholera, *Jun.*

* *Tāmāris*, idem quod tamarix. *Cels.*

* *Tāndiu*, adv. *So long, so long as,* *Cic. Fam.* 2, 1. *Vid. Tandiu.*

† *Tāme* pro tam. ant. *Fest.*

* *Tāmen*, conj. (1) *Notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that.* (2) *However, but so as.* (3) *For tandem.* (4) *Si tamen for si modò.* (5) *Sometimes redundant.* (1) § *Quicquid lubet, facias; tamen hæc loquar,* *Plaut.* *Tametsi—tamen,* *Cæf.* *Etſi—tamen,* *Cic.* *Etiamſi—tamen,* *Id.* *Quamquam—tamen,* *Id.* *Licet—tamen,* *Id.* *U—tamen,* *Ov.* *Tamen à ma-*

litiā non discedis, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 19. (2) *Quod potero faciam, tamen ut pietatem colam,* *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 4, 33. (3) *Ita lubet, ita faciam? quid tum tamen?* *Plaut.* (4) *Liber legitur præsentibus amicis; si tamen illi non gravantur,* *Plin. Ep.* 3, 1. (5) *Vid. Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 33. & 34. & *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 67.

* *Tāmēnetſi*, conj. [ex tamen, & etſi] *Although, notwithstanding.* Sed tamenetſi etiam an'ca scripsi, quæ existimavi scribi oportere, *Cic. Fam.* 4, vit. *Conf. & eund. ibid.* 5, 17. § *Scrib. & diversè.*

* *Tāmētſi*, conj. [ex tamen etſi] (1) *Albeit, although.* (2) *Yet, notwithstanding.* (1) *Obtundis, tametſi intelligo,* *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 11. *Non crederem, tametſi vulgò audirem,* *Cic.* (2) *Tametſi hoc verum est,* *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 23. § *Tametſi—tamen.* *Tametſi* causa postulat; tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, præterbo, *Cic. pro Quint.* 3.

* *Tāmīnia* ova. *A sort of wild grape,* *Cels.* 5, 18. *Conf. Plin.* 25, 13.

† *Tāmīno*, āre. ant. [manifestò ab Hebr. טָמַא] *To defile.* † *Contamino.*

|| *Tāmācum*, i. n. *Plin.* 23, 30. *parthenion, inquit Litt. sed invenire nequeo; fort. corruptè pro taminia, q. v.*

† *Tāmūſ*, i. m. idem quod ampeles agria, *Jun. ap. Plin.* 15, 15. § *Corr. leg. tanum,* *vid. Harduin. in loc.*

* || *Tānūcētum*, i. n. [à Gr. ἀθανασία] *Tansey, an herb,* *Jun.*

* *Tandem*, adv. [ex tam, & dem] (1) *At length, at the last.* (2) *When all is done, when all cometh to all, I pray you.* (3) *It is sometimes an ornamental expletive.* (1) *Vix tandem sensi solidus,* *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 12. *Tandem* aliquando literæ redditæ, *Cic. Ter. Epist. Fam.* 16, 9. (2) *Cæcina* utrūm noluit tandem an non potuit accedere? *Cic. pro Cæcinā.* (3) *Vid. Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 1. & *Heaut.* 5, 2, 1. & *Cic. pro Mil.* 20.

* *Tandiu*, adv. [ex tam, & diu] *So long, so long time.* § *Corpus tandiu gaudet, dum sentit voluptatem,* *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 33. § *Tandiu—quandiu,* *Id. Verr.* 2, 27. § *Vixit tandiu, quàm licuit bene vivere,* *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 2. *Tandiu—donec,* *Col.* 12, 6.

* *Tangendus*, a, um. part. [à tango] *To be touched, to be attempted,* *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 24.

* *Tangens*, tis. part. [à tango] *Touching.* *Aliquis cubito, stantem propè tangens inquiet,* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 42. *Sil.* 10, 357.

* || *Tangibilis*, e. adj. [à tango] *Which may be touched,* *Lucr. ap. Litt. sed perperam.* † *Tactilis,* *Lucr.* quod *Litt. omisit.*

* *Tango*, ēre, tēgi, tactum. act. [ab antiq. tago, quod à θίγω] (1) *To touch.* (2) *To lay hands on.* (3) *To meddle with.* (4) *To besmear, or daub.* (5) *To be near, to be hard by.* (6) *To come to, to arrive at.* (7) *To strike, to beat.* (8) *To blast.* (9) *To press hard upon, or push forward.* (10) *To move.* (11) *To assay, to attempt.* (12) *To rally, banter, or play upon.* (13) *To cheat, or put upon.* (1) *Tangere & tangi,* nisi corpus, nulla potest res, *Lucr.* 1, 305. § *Rem acu tanere, to hit the nail on the head,* *Prov. ap. Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 19. *Met. ulcus, to renew one's sorrow,* *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 9. § *cælum, to be very happy,* *Auson.* § *calicem, to have his dose, to be drunk,* *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 10. (2) § *Tango aras,* *Virg. Æn.* 12, 201. (3) *Matre—nam nullam ego tango,* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 54. (4) *Pallad. Jan. tir.* 16. *Vid. & Gronov. ad Sen. Ep.* 86. (5) *Villa tangit viam,* *Cic. pro Mil.* 19. (6) *Si à me tetigit nuncius,* *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 5, 3. *Tetigit vox aures meæ,* *Id. Rud.* 1, 4, 14. (7) *Sublimi flagello tange Chloëen,* *Hor. Od.* 3, 26. ult. (8) *Vid. Tactus.* part. (9) *Infelix Dido, nunc te fata impia tangunt,* *Virg. Æn.* 4, 596. (10) *Mentem mortalia tangunt,* *Virg. Æn.* 466. *Minæ modicè me tangunt,* *Cic. Attic.* 2, 19. (11) *Averſis utinam retigētem carmina musis,* *Ov. Am.* 3, 12, 17. (12) *Quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio nunquid tibi dixi?* *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 30. (13) *Si neminem alium potero, tuum tangam patrem,* *Plaut. Pseud.*

Pseud. 1, 1, 118. Tetigit te triginta minis, *Id.* *Epid.* 5, 2, 40.

* Tangor, i. pass. *To be touched, moved, &c.* § Tangi odore, *Plin.* 17, 24. dulcedine gloriæ, *V. Max.* 8, 14, 5.

† Tānos, vel Tānus, i. m. (1) *An ill sort of emerald.* (2) *Also briony, or wild vine.* (1) *Plin.* 37, 5. (2) *Id.* 21, 15. *Vid.* Tannus.

Tanquam, adv. [extant quum] (1) *As well as.* (2) *As it were, as if.* (3) *As.* (1) Senis nostri fratrem majorem nosti! *D.* Tanquam te, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 15. (2) Gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 45. Apud eum sic fui, tanquam dormi meæ, *Id.* (3) De Dolabella suado videas, tanquam si tua res agatur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16, sub fin.

|| Tantillulus, a, um, adj. dim. *So small.* ¶ Tantillulum animalis, *so little and siliy a creature*, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 59.

Tantillum, adv. *So little, never so little.* Si tantillum peccassis, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 106.

Tantillus, a, um, adj. dim. [à tantulus] *So little and small, very little, little, tiny.* Quem ego modò puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 25. ¶ Tantilla tanta verba funditat? *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 62.

Tantisper, adv. *So long as, in the mean time.* Tantisper dum effervescebat hæc gratulatio, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 2. Dum id rescitum iri credit, tantisper cavet, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 45.

Tantò, adv. *So much, by so much.* Tantò magis dabit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 35.

Tantopere, adv. [i. e. tanto opere] *So much, so greatly, or earnestly.* Ah! ne lævi tantopere, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 27.

Tantulum, adv. *A little, never so little.* ¶ Non modò tantum, sed ne tantulum quidem præterieris, *Cic. Attic.* 15, ult.

Tantulus, a, um, adj. dim. [à tantus] *So little, so small, never so little.* § Tantula epistola, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. Malum tantulum, *Id.*

Tantum, adv. quantitatis. (1) *So much so many.* (2) *Only, alone.* (3) *No more.* (1) Tantum ego mihi confido, *Plaut. Cic. Ep. Fam.* 10, 18. Tantum & plùs etiam, *Id.* Tantum rapacidarum in ædibus, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 7, 8. (2) Nunquid est quod dicas aliud de illo? *E.* Tantum quod sciam, *Plaut.* (3) Nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, quid ipsa valeat ignoras, *Cic. Parad.* 2. ¶ Tantum abest ut agat, *so far is he from doing it*, *Cic.* Tantum non, *well near, almost, in a manner, within a very little*, *Liv.* 34, 39. & 37, 29. Tantum quod, *scarcely, not quite*, *Suet.* Aug. 63. & ipse, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 23.

Tantummodo, adv. *Only*, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 92.

Tantundem, gen. tantidem. [ex tantum, & parag. dem] *Even so much, all one, the same thing.* Tantundem Cæpioni solum est, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 3. Tantundem argenti, quantum miles debuit, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 64. Ob malefacta hæc tantidem emptam postulat sibi tradier, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 45.

Tantus, a, um, adj. [à tam; ut à quam, quantus] (1) *So much, so great, so many.* (2) *So small.* (3) *So worthy, noble, or skillful.* (1) Tantamne inessia animo inscitiam? *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 17. (2) Aut non erit istic bellum, aut tantum erit, ut vos, aut successores suscinere possint, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 10. (3) Mileret tui me, qui hunc tantum hominem facias inimicum tibi, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 32. ¶ Est tanti, *it is worth the while*, *Cic.* Tantis natus, *so old*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 16. Tribus tantis minus, *three times less*, *Id.*

* Tapos, i. m. [à Gr. τᾶπος] *A stone like a peacock*, *Plin.* 37, 11. *Lat.* Pavo.

* Tapes, etis. m. [τᾶπες, Gr.] *Tapestry, or clothes; wrought with pictures of divers colours*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 358.

* Tāpēte, is. n. [à tapes] *Idem*, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 54.

* Tāpētum, i. n. [ab eodem] *id.* quod tapes, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 277.

Taphiūsus, i. m. *A kind of eagle stone*, *Plin.* 36, 21.

* || Tapinōsis, is. f. [à τᾶπινωσις, Gr.] q. d.

humiliation. Figura seu potiùs vitium orationis, cum rei dignitas verborum humilitate deprimitur, τᾶπινωσις enim humile signif. *Rhet.*

Taplos, i. f. *A kind of herb*, *Luc.* 9, 922. = Verbascum, *Solin.*

† Tapula, æ. f. [à tapula, i. e. tabula] *A law made for feasts*, *Valer. & Lucil. ap. Fest.* al. tapulia vel tappula.

† Tarandus, i. m. *Scythicus cervus, a beast in its head and horns like a stag, in other parts like a bull*, *Plin.* 8, 35.

* || Tārāntūla, æ. f. [à Tarentum, ubi plurim.] *A kind of venomous spider.* Tarantulā iēti tarantati dicuntur, & fidibus, tibiis, aut tympanis curantur, *Alex. ab Alex.* *Vid.* *Matthiol.* in *Dioscor.*

† Tārāntāra, indecl. [vox. fict. à sono tubæ] *A sound of the trumpet*, *Serv. ex Enn.*

|| Tarchon, i. m. *Taracō, or garden dragon*, *Jun.*

|| Tarda, æ. f. sc. avis. [dict. à tardo volatu] *A bustard*, *Nemef.*

Tardans, tis. part. *Lingering, tarrying.* Gelidus tardante senectā Sanguis hebet, *Virg.* 5, 395. *Sil.* 3, 449.

Tardatus, a, um, part. *Hindered, stayed.* Hæc tardata diu species, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 12. ex poetâ. = procrastinatus, *Id.*

Tardē, adv. ius, comp. sēmē, sup. *Slowly, late.* § Tardē ire, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 7. Tardius ingredi, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 31. Tardissimē verserre, *Id. Fam.* 2, 9. ¶ ocyus, *Id. Tusc.* 4. ¶ Alibi tardius, alibi maturius, *Plin.* ¶ Citius tardiusve, *Sen. N.* 2, 2, 59.

Tardesco, ōre. incept. *To grow slow, or lither.* Tardescit lingua, madet mens, *Lucr.* 3, 478.

¶ Tardigrādus, a, um, adj. *Slow placed.* § Tardigrada quadrupes, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 64. ex poetâ.

¶ Tardilōquus, a, um, adj. *Slow spoken, drawling.* Tardiloquum te esse jubeo, *Sen. Ep.* 40, sub fin.

¶ Tardipes, edis. adj. *Slow footed, limping, halting.* § Tardipes Deus, i. e. Vulcanus, *Catull.* 37, 7.

Tarditas, ātis. f. (1) *Slowness.* (2) *Dullness, heavyness.* (1) ¶ Celeritati tarditas contraria est, *Cic. Topic.* 12. ¶ Celeritates, tarditatesque declarare, *Id.* ¶ Cursu corrigere tarditatem, *Id. Q. frat.* 2, 14. ¶ festinatio, *Id.* = Mora, cunctatio, procrastinatio, *Id.* (2) = Tarditas & gravitas in sensibus, *Cic. in Orat.* 68. = Stupor, stultitia, *Id.*

† Tardities, ei. f. *Slowness*, *Acc. ap. Non.* 2, 806. † Tarditas.

Tarditudo, dīnis. f. *Slowness.* = Podagrosi estis, & vicistis cochleam tarditudine, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 1, 29. † Tarditas.

† Tardiusculē, adv. *Somewhat slowly*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Tardiusculus, a, um, adj. *Somewhat slow, heavy, or dull, of apprehension.* Est ille Clinix servus tardiusculus, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 4.

Tardo, āre. act. (1) *To stop, to stay.* (2) *Abol.* *To make long a coming, to delay.* (1) ¶ Impedire profectionem, aut certē tardare, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 5. (2) = An tardare, & commorari te melius esset tibi, *Cic. ad Brut.* 18.

Tardor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be stopped, &c.* Minus tardabitur cursus animorum, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 31.

Tardus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sēmē, sup. [fort. ab Hebr. תָּרַד assiduum esse] (1) *Slow, slack, tardy.* (2) *Dull, heavy, stupid, lumpy.* (3) *Thick, gross.* (4) *Unprepared.* (5) *Also lasting, or seeming to last.* (1) ¶ Formosus, an deformis; velox, an tardus sit, *Cic. de Invent.* 1, 24. Tardior ad referendam gratiam, *Id. ant. q. nec in exil.* 2. ¶ remissior, *Id.* Tardissimū plicum, *Plin.* 9, 42. (2) = Fatuus est, insulcus, tardus, stetit noctisque & diei, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 49. = Quidam nimium indeciles, tardique sunt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 5. (3) Stupa vomens tardum fumum, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 602. (4) Quæ tarda & contraria bellum inchoaturo, *Tac. Agric.* 18. (5) Quæ tardis mora noctibus obsit, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 482. § Tardi menses, *Id. ib.* 1, 32. ¶ Tardum est dictu, verum, &c. *it is hard to say, it requireth some time to resolve*, *Plin.* 23, 1.

|| Targum, n. indecl. *The Chaldee paraphrase of the old testament.* † Interpretatio.

* Tarmes, itis. m. [à τᾶρμος, consumo, in præter. pass. τῆραμμα] (1) *A worm which eateth flesh, a maggot.* (2) *A worm in timber.* (1) *Fest.* (2) *Postles tarmes secat*, *Plaut. Mof.* 3, 1, 143. conf. *Vitruv.* 2, 9.

* ¶ Tartāreus, a, um, adj. [à Tartarus] *Of hell, bellish, terrible, strong.* § Tartareus custos, sc. Cerberus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 395. Deus, *On. Trist.* 1, 8, 31. Da Tartarei regina barathri Quod cupiam vidisse nefas, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 85.

* Tartārinus, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] *Fearful, terrible, bellish*, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3.

|| Tartārum, i. n. *Tartar; the hard crust, or gravelly stuff, which sticketh to the inside of wine vessels*, *Jun.* † Fax vini usta.

* Tartārus, i. m. plur. tartāra, n. [à Τάρταρος, Gr.] *A deep place in hell, or hell itself*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 547. Impia lethi Tartara, *Id. Geor.* 4, 482.

Tascōnium, ii. n. [à loco Tasco dict.] *A rubite clay, or marble, whereof goldsmiths pots, where in they melted their metal, were made*, *Plin.* 33, 4.

* Tāta, æ. f. [à τέτα, Gr.] *A dad, or daddy; as young children use to call their fathers*, *Mart.* 1, 101.

Tātæ, interj. admirantis. ut babæ, papæ, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 5, 30. & *Truc.* 1, 1, 18.

Taurā, æ. f. [à taurus; ita d. et. quod nihilo magis pariat quàm taurus] *A barren cow.* = Quæ sterilis est vacca, taurā appellatur, *Varr. R.* 2, 5. conf. *Col.* 6, 22.

Taurca, æ. f. [sc. scutica, taurino corio facta] *A leather whip, or scourge; or perhaps a bull's pizzle.* Taurca punit crimen, *Juv.* 6, 491.

Taurcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a bull.* ¶ Terga taurca, *drums, or tabrets, made of bulls' hides*, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 342.

¶ || Tauricornis, e. adj. *With horns like a bull.* Saltat tonantem tauricornem ludius, *Prud. Perist.* 10, 222.

¶ Taurifer, ēra, ērum. adj. *Which breedeth bulls.* § Campi tauriferi, *Luc.* 1, 471.

Tauriformis, e. adj. *Like a bull, in fashion of a bull.* § Tauriformis Ausidus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 26.

Taurilia, ōrum. n. pl. *Roman games*, *Liv.* 39, 22.

Taurinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a bull.* § Taurinus sanguis, *Catull.* 64, 34. Taurinum tergum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 372.

|| Taurius, a, um, adj. ¶ Taurii ludi, *plays consecrated to the infernal gods*, *Fest.* Taurium æs, quod in ludos tauricos consumitur, *Id.*

Taurus, i. m. [ab Hebr. תָּאֵר Chald. תָּרַר] (1) *A bull, a strong ox.* (2) *An instrument of torture in fashion of a bull.* (3) *One of the two bee signs.* (4) *A bird bearing a voice much like a bull, a bullfinch, or as others say a bittern.* (5) *The root of a tree.* (6) *A bull fly, or horn-t.* (1) Græci olim tauros ἰταλὺς vocabant, *Col.* 6. *Præf.* Fumans sub vomere taurus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 515. (2) Nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse dicitur, *Cic. in Verr.* 2, 33. (3) Candidus auratis aperit eum cornibus autum Taurus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 217. (4) *Plin.* 10, 42. (5) *Quint.* 8, 2. (6) *Plin.* 30, 2.

* || Tautologia, æ. f. [ταυτολογία, Gr. ex τὸ αὐτὸ idem, & λόγος dict.] *A repeating of one and the self same thing over and over, tautology*, *Gramm. Lat.* Eundem verbis, aut sermonis iterationem, *Quint.* 8, 2. ¶ Ex-emplum ejus vid. ap. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 500.

* Tax, n. indecl. [ab ant. tago, τὰξ] *A clasp, a jerk, the sound of a stroke with a whip.* Tax, tax tergo meo erit, non curio, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 3, 12.

* || Taxa, æ. f. [à taxus] *A kind of bay tree*, *Lit. ex Plin.*

* Taxātus, a, um, part. [à taxo] *Taxed, punished.* Ingenti licet taxata pænā lingua crucietur loquax, *Sen. Thyest.* 92. Taxatio prius modo summa, *Suet. Calig.* 98.

* Taxatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eodem] *A taxing, a tax, or subsidy; a selling, taxing,*

or *rating*, Plin. 13, 15. § 9, 35. Intra pecuniam versabitur taxatio, Sen. de Ben. 3, 10.

* || Taxator, ōris. m. verb. [ex eodem] *A taxer, a rebuker, a finder of faults; also an assessor, a rater, or praiser of goods*, Fest.

* Taxeus, a, um. adj. [à taxus] *Of, or belonging to, yew; or to the yew tree.* § Sylva taxea, Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 29.

Taxillus, i. m. dim. [à talus; vel pot. ab inul. tago, taxi, taxill, hinc talus, ut à pago inul. taxillus, & inde palus] (1) *A small die.* (2) *Also a pile in building.* (1) Cic. Orat. 75. (2) Vitr. 10, 13.

* † Taxim, adv. [à taxo] *Softly, leisurely, gently, by little and little*, Pomp. ap. Non. † Senfim.

* Taxo, āre. freq. [ab ant. tago, i. e. tangere] (1) || *To touch often, or closely.* (2) *To tax, or rate.* (3) *Also to reprove, rebuke, or twit.* (1) § Taxare crebrius preliūque est, quā tangere, Macrob. Sat. 6, 7. (2) Talentum Atticum XVI M. taxat Varro, Plin. 35, 11. (3) § Taxare cognomine superbiæ, Id. 15, 15.

* Taxus, i. f. fort. [à τέξων, quod ex eā arcus & sagittas faciebant] *The yew, or yew-tree*, Plin. 16, 10. Si fugiant examina taxos, Virg. Ecl. 9, 30. Taxus non pervia Phœbo, Luc. 6, 645.

T ante E.

* Te. syllabica adjectio ut apud Gr. τε, tute, tete, &c.

* Techna, æ. f. [τέχνη, Gr.] *A craft, wile, subtilty, trick, shif, reach, or fetch.* Falli te finas technis per servulum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62.

* Technici, ōrum. m. pl. [à techna] *Teachers of arts*, Quint. 2, 13.

* Technicus, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Artificial, cunning.* Lat. Artificialis, solers.

* || Technopægnion, i. n. [à τέχνη ars, & παίγνιον lus] *A book of Ausonius so called.*

* Technophyon, i. n. [à τέχνη ars, & φύω gigno] *A setting forth of arts, or tricks*, Suet. Aug. 72.

* † Technōsus, a, um. adj. [à techna] *Crafty, wilely, cunning, full of tricks*, Litt. ex Plaut. sed non inveni.

* Tēcōlithus, i. f. [à τέκω mollis, vel solvo, & λίθος lapis] *A stone like an olive stone, called the stone of India, good against the colick and the stone*, Plin. 36, 19.

* Tectē, adv. ius. comp. [à tectus] *Covertly, closely.* § Ab illo apertē; tectē quod est datum, libenter accepi, Cic. Art. 1, 11. § Tectius non suo nomine, Id. Fam. 9, 22.

|| Tectōnicus, a, um. adj. [à τέκτων faber] *Belonging to a builder.* § Tectonicæ formæ, Auson. Mosell. 299.

* Tector, ōris. m. verb. [à tego] *A pargeter, a plasterer.* Villa quam neque pictor, neque tector vidit unquam, adeo non est polita opere tectorio, Varr. R. R. 3, 2. Conf. Vitr. 7, 10.

* Tectōriolum, i. n. dim. [à tego] *A little plaster; a parget, or rough-cast.* § Bella tectoriola, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

* Tectōrium, ii. n. [à tectum] (1) *The plaster, parget, or rough-cast, of a wall.* (2) *A white wash, or paste, laid over the face.* (3) *Disimulation, flattery, glossing.* (1) Tectōrium vetus in illis columnis deletum est, & novum inductum, Cic. Verr. 1, 55. Colores udo tectorio inducti, Vitr. 7, 3. (2) § Tandem apertē vultum, & tectoria prima reponit, Juu. 6, 466. (3) § Pictæ tectoria linguæ, Pers. 5, 25.

* Tectōrius, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Of, or belonging to, pargeting, washing, whitelimeing, or plasterer's work.* Vid. Tector. || † Tectorius peniculus, a pargeter's brush, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 18. § Sed de verâ lectione non convenit, Conf. Plin. 26, 32.

* Tectum, i. n. [à tego, quia tegit, vel te-

gitur] (1) *The roof, ridge, or covering, of a house.* (2) *A house.* (1) Firma tecta in domiciis, habere, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 73. § Tecta domorum, Virg. Æn. 2, 445. (2) Romanus publica privataque tecta omnia adæquat solo, Liv. 1, 29. || Cæca tecta, a labyrinth, Ov. Met. 8, 158. † Pineæ tecta, ships, Id. ibid. 14, 530.

* Tectum, i. n. [genus ovium sic dict. quod operimentis tegeretur] *A sort of sheep which were covered with skins to preserve their wool from soiling and tearing; by reason of its fineness*, Plin. 8, 47.

* Tectūrus, a, um. part. [à tego] *That will cover.* Arbor tectura corpus duorum, Ov. Met. 4, 159. Tectura nuptæ pudorem lutea, Luc. 2, 360.

* Tectus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. [à tego] (1) *Covered.* (2) *Met. Iliad, cloaked, kept close.* (3) *Close, reserved.* (4) *Protected, secured.* (1) Antrum tectum arboribus, Ov. Met. 12, 212. (2) = Adversa ejus tecta tacitūque apud omnes sient, Ter. Heu. 3, 2, 28. = Tectus & occultior cupiditas, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 36. § Tectissimus in dicendo, Id. Orat. 2, 73. (3) = § Is qui occultus, & tectus dicitur, tantum abest, ut se indicet, &c. Cic. de Fin. 2, 17. (4) Majores nostri leges ac jura tecta esse voluerunt, Cic. de Orat. 1, 59.

Tecum pro cum te. *With thee.* Dum tecum nupta sit, Plin. Trin. 1, 2, 20.

* Tēda vel tæda, æ. f. [de them. vid. tæda] (1) *A tree so called.* (2) *The middle, or heart, of the pine tree.* (3) *And because when it groweth fat and sappy it burneth like a torch*, Meton. *A torch.* (4) *A wedding.* (5) *A song at a wedding.* (1) Plin. 16, 10. (2) Si sit latissima tēda, Juu. 12, 59. Fissuram cuneo tēdæ pineæ adigito, Col. 5, 10, 12. (3) Pelle humum pedibus; manu pineam quate tēdam, Catull. 59, 15. Nam pinguibus ignis affixis tēdis & tecto sub ture vivax spargitur, Luc. 3, 682. (4) = Si non pertæsum thalami tēdæque fuisset, Virg. Æn. 4, 18. (5) Concinit tēdas geminus Cupido, Sen. Oedip. 500.

† Tēdifer, ēra, ērum. adj. [ex tēda, & fero] *Bearing a torch.* Tēdiferæ mystica sacra Deæ, Ov. Epist. 2, 42. sc. Cereris.

* Tēgendus, a, um. part. [à tego] *To be covered; Met. to be kept secret.* § Facta tegenda loqui, Tib. 1, 9, 28. Tiberius dixit, Neque sibi vitam tanti, si armis tegenda foret, Tac. Ann. 6, 2, 5.

* Tēgens, tis. part. *Covering, &c.* Bis rejecti armis, respectant terga tegentes, Virg. Æn. 11, 630.

* Tēges, ētis. f. [à tegendo] (1) *A mat made of leaves, or rushes.* (2) *A coarse rug.* (1) § Palmeæ tegetes, Col. 5, 3. canneæ, Id. 12, 50. (2) Quo sit mea tuta senectus A tegete & baculo, Juu. 9, 140. § Palatino tegetem præferre cubili, Id. 6, 117.

* Tēgētūla, æ. f. dim. [à præced.] *A little mat.* § Tegeticulæ cannabinæ, Col. 8, 9. Conf. Varr. R. R. 2, 11.

* Tēgillum, i. n. dim. [à tegulum] *A little covering, a hood*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 18.

* Tēgimen, inis. n. [à tego] *Any covering, a cover, a garment, clothing, a coverlet.* Tegimen direpta leoni Pellis erat, Ov. Met. 3, 52. Illic tegimenque removit, Et posuit pennas, Id. ibid. 1, 674.

* Tegmen, inis. n. [à tego] (1) *Any sort of covering.* (2) † *The hide of a beast.* (3) *A covert, a shade.* (1) Mihi amictui est Scythicum tegmen, Cic. Tuscul. 5, 32. (2) Fulvum tegmen lupæ, Virg. Æn. 1, 279. Cruda tegmina boūm, Stat. (3) § Sub tegmine fagi, Virg. Ecl. 1, 1.

* Tegmentum, i. n. [à tegmen] *A covering, a case*, Plin. Valer. 2, 5.

* Tēgo, ēre, xi, ētum. act. [à Gr. τέγω, Idem] (1) *To cover.* (2) *To hide, to cloak, keep close, or secret.* (3) *To dissemble.* (4) *To defend, to preserve.* (1) Caput tegit galea, Prop.

4, 3, 44. (2) Tegere ac velare cupiditatem suam, Cic. in Pison. 24. (3) § Vultu dolorem tegere, Id. Verr. 2, 8. (4) § Arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Id. pro Cæcinā, 21. = tueri, Id.

* Tēgor, i. pass. *To be covered, hid, &c.* Jussit fronde tegi sylvas, Ov. Met. 1, 44. Etenim animus ejus vultu, flagitia parietibus tegebantur, Cic. pro Sext. 9.

* Tēgūla, æ. f. [à tego; quod tegat ædes] (1) *A tile.* (2) *The roof of a house.* (1) Tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricisque, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 28. (2) § Per alienas tegulas venit clanculum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 40.

* || Tēgūlāneus, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Of, or belonging to, tiles.* || Tegulanum tectum, a tiled roof, Jun.

* || Tēgūārius, ii. m. [à tegula] *A tiler, a tile-maker*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. † Figulus.

* Tēgūlum, i. n. [à tegula] *A covering, thatch*, Plin. 16, 36.

* Tēgūmen, inis. n. & Tēgūmentum, i. n. [à tego] (1) *A covering, &c.* (2) *Met. A shelter.* (1) Palpebræ oculorum tegumenta, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. (2) Quod tegumen modò omnis exercitūs fuerat, Liv. 4, 39. Conf. eund. 36, 32. Cic. pro Cæli. 20. Sed ibi al. Integumenta.

Tēla, æ. f. [à texo; contr. ex tēxa] (1) *A web of cloth.* (2) † *The loom to which the web is fastened.* (3) *Met. An enterprise, business, or undertaking.* (1) Mulier telam deserit continuò, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 64. § Telis licia miscere, Luc. 10, 126. || Penelopes telam retexere, to do and undo, Prov. ex Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 29. (2) Litt. ex Lucr. (3) Exoria hæc tela est non malè omnino mihi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 116.

* Tēlāmo, ōnis. m. [à τελάω, sustineo] *A prop, or supporter; an image of a man in wood, or stone, that seemeth to bear up a building*, Vitr. 6, 10.

* Tēlēphon, & Tēlēphium, ii. n. [à Telepho inventore] *Wild purflain*, Plin. 27, 13.

* Tēlēta, æ. f. [à τέλη mysteria] *A religious ceremony*, Apul. p. 394. Lat. Ritus.

* || Tēliambus, i. m. [à τέλος finis, & ἱαμβος Iambus] *An hexameter verse, the last foot in which is an Iambus, instead of a Spondeeus*, Mar. Vict.

* Tēlicadidos, i. m. [ex τελέω perficio, & καρδιά cor] *A precious stone, like, or of the colour, of a heart*, Plin. 37, 10.

* † Tēlifer, ēra ērum. adj. [ex telum, & fero] *Carrying darts, arrows, or weapons.* Puer telifer, al. teliger, Sen. Herc. Oct. 543.

* Tēlinus, a, um. adj. *Telian.* || Telinum unguentum, a kind of ointment, made amongst other things of fenugreek, Plin. 13, 1. Vid. Telis.

* Tēlios, i. m. [à τελέω perficio] *numerus perfectus*, Auson. Ep. 18, 19.

* Tēlis, is. f. [à Telo insula] *Fenugreek*, Plin. 13, 1.

|| Tellina, æ. f. *A kind of shell fish, called a limpet*, Gesn. interpr.

* Tellus, ōris. f. [à τέλλω, fræmineus, Mar.] (1) *The goddess of the earth.* (2) *The earth.* (3) *Land, not sea.* (4) *A country, a nation.* (1) Terra Dea ipsa est, & ita habetur; quæ est enim alia Tellus nisi terra? Cic. N. D. 3, 20. (2) Tellus neque movetur, & infima est, Cic. Somn. Scip. 4. (3) Magno telluris amere Egressi, Virg. Æn. 1, 175. (4) § Mavortia tellus, Id. Geor. 4, 462. Phocæicæ clarus tellure, Ov. Met. 2, 69.

* † Tēlo, āre. act. *To remove afar off, or send to a distance.* [à τέλλω, procul] inul. unde protelo.

|| Tēlo, ōnis. m. *A long pole to fetch up water out of a pit, or well; a crane, a swiſe*, Perrot. † Tollo, tolleno.

* || Tēlōnium, ii. n. [τελώνιον, Gr. à τέλος; quod inter cætera vēlīgā signifi. & ἀνέομαι, emo] *The customhouse, a toll booth*, Vulg. Interpr.

* Telos,

* Tēlos, i. m. [ἀτέλος, Gr.] *An end.* = Exitum ac telos habent proprium, *Petr. Arb. Cic. etiam de Fin. 3, 7. sed Græcis elementis.*

* Tēlum, i. n. [ἀτέλε, procul, quodd longē mittatur; nisi fort. ἀτέλε, Idem] (1) *Any thing that may be thrown with the hand, a dart, an arrow, a thunderbolt.* (2) *A weapon to fight with, a sword.* (3) *An ax.* (4) *A ray of the sun.* (5) *Sensu obsecro.* (6) || Also a grievous pain, a stitch in the side. (1) Telum, quod cuique fors obtulerat, arripere, *Cic. § jaculabile telum, Ov. Met. 7, 680.* Hunc eminus telis interfecerunt, *Nep. Alcib. 10.* Custos telorum pharetra, *Ov. Met. 6, 321.* Est aliud levius fulmen, Tela secunda vicant superi, *Id. Met. 3, 305.* (2) Cominus pugnans, telis hostium interfectus est, *Nep. Cnabr. 4.* Telum vaginā nudatum veste texit, *Nep. Datam. 10.* (3) Alter alatum securim in caput deiecit, relictoque in vulnere telo, &c. *Liv. 1, 40.* (4) Lucida tela diei, *Lucr. 1, 148.* (5) Mart. 11, 79. (6) Ser. Samm.

Tēmērius, a, um. adj. [ἀτεμερῆ] (1) *Foolhardy, rash, unadvised, indiscreet, bare-brained.* (2) *Without cause, insignificant.* (1) Confilium temerarium magis quam audeat, *Liv. = Omnia temeraria & periculosa, Cic. pro Cæcinā, 12.* (2) Quid hoc, quod picus ultimum tundit? non temerarium est, *Plaut. Afin. 2, 1, 14.*

Tēmē-ātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that violateth, a defiler, a ravisher.* Apollinæ temerator maris, *Stat. Theb. 11, 12.*

Tēmērātus, a, um. part. *Violated, broken, &c.* = Sepulcra majorum temerata ac violata, *Liv. 26, 13.* Temerata jura relinquo, *Luc. 1, 225.*

Tēmērē. adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Rashly, unadvisedly, giddily, at random, at all adventures.* (2) *Easily, without cause.* (3) *Likely, or lightly.* (4) *Without danger.* (5) *Confusedly, in a buddle.* (1) = Id evenit non temerē, nec casu, *Cic. N. D. 2, 2.* = Temerē, & nullo consilio, *Id. de Invent. 1, 34.* = Inconsultē & temerē dicere, *Id. N. D. 1, 16.* = Temerē & imprudenter aliquid facere, *Cæf. Cic. inter Epist. ad Attic. 10, 8, 9.* = fortuito, *Id. § cautiū, Ter. provisō, Tuc. Ann. 12, 39.* (2) Nescio quid tristis est; non temerē est, *Ter. Hæaut. 4, 1, 7.* (3) Non temerē adversa casum reputat, quæ fortuna nunquam decepit, *Liv. Hoc non temerē nisi lbertis suis deserebant, Cic. (4) Rapidus fluvius est hic; non hac temerē transiri potest, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 52.* (5) = Temerē ac sine arte, *Suet. Aug. 48.*

Tēmērītas, ātis. f. *Rashness, unadvisedness, hastiness, temerity.* = Temeritas est florentis ætatis, prudentia sequestrata, *Cic. de Sen. 6.* = Nunquam temeritas cum sapientiā commiscetur, *Id. pro Marcell. 2.* = Multi multa faciunt temeritate quādam, sine judicio vel modo, *Id. Off. 1, 15.*

† Tēmērīter. adv. *Rashly, Acc. ap. Non. 11, 54.* † Temerē.

† Tēmērīūdō, dīnis. f. *Rashness, Pacuv. ap. Nor. 2, 867.* † Temeritas.

Tēmēre, āre. act. [ἀτέλεσθαι] (1) *To violate, or defile; to unhalloo, or profane.* (2) *To abuse carnally, to commit adultery.* (1) = Sepulcra majorum temerare, ac violare, *Liv. 26, 13.* Dapibus temerare nefandis corpora, *Ov. Met. 15, 75.* (2) Juliam in matrimonio M. Agrippæ temeraverat, *Tac. Ann. 1, 53, 4.*

* Tēmētum, i. n. voc. priscum. [ἀτέλεσθαι; al. quodd teneat, i. e. liget mentem] *Strong wine.* Cato ideo propinquos feminis osculum dare iussit, ut scirent an temetum olerent; hoc tum vino nomen erat, *Plin. 14, 23.* || Vinum priscā linguā temetum appellabant, *Geil. 10, 23.* Utitur tamen *Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 163.* Juv. 15, 25. aliique.

Tēmēndus, a, um. part. *To be despised.* Pars non temēnda decoris, *Ov. Art. Am. 3, 299.*

Tēmēns, tis. part. *Contemning, despising, Stat. Theb. 2, 5, 599.*

Temno, ēre, psi, ptum. act. *To set little by, to contemn, to despise, to slight.* Discite iustitiam moniti, & non temnere divos, *Virg. Æn. 6, 620.* Jejunus stomachus raro vulgaria temnit, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 38.*

Tēmo, ōnis. m. (1) *The beam of the wain, or the draught tree whereon the yoke hangeth; hence in English a team.* (2) *Also a stake, or pole, laid overboard.* (3) *The helm of a ship.* (4) *The north star, called Charles's wain.* (5) || Also government. (1) § Per temonem percurrere, *Cæf. B. G. 5, 33.* Temo aureus, *Ov. Met. 2, 107.* (2) Stipites transversis sex temonibus, quasi viceræ, inter se ligantur, *Col. 6, 19.* (3) Suet. (4) Flexoque Ursæ temone paverent, *Luc. 4, 423.* (5) Litt. ex Juv. sed q.

* Tempe. n. p. indecl. *Fields of pleasure, properly valleys in Thessaly, Virg. Vid. Prop.*

* Tempēiamentum, i. n. [ἀτεμερῆ] (1) *A moderation, a middle way, a mean.* (2) *A tempering, or mixing.* (3) *A government, a restraint.* (4) || A temper, or constitution; a temperament. (1) Inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus æquari se putārint, *Cic. de Legg. 3, 10.* (2) Hoc ferē temperamentum servavi, *Plin. Epist. 6, 29, 6.* (3) = Et si nullā aliā re, modeliā certē & linguæ temperamento adolefcens senem vicerō, *Liv. 28, 44.* (4) Fab. & Litt. unde non dicunt. Temperatio, *Cic.*

* Tempērandus, a, um. part. [ἀτεμερῆ] *To be tempered, ordered, regulated, &c.* Censuit annonam macelli quotannis temperandam, *Suet. Tib. 34.*

* Tempērans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *Isimus, sup. [ἀτεμερῆ] Moderate, temperate, sober, forbearing, sparing, moderating.* = Homo frugi ac temperans, *Ter. Hæaut. 3, 3, 9.* = moderatus, *Cic. § Temperans rei, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 41.* gaudii, *Plin. jun. Temperantiores ē cupidine imperii, Liv. 26, 22.* Homo sanctissimus ac temperantissimus, *Cic. pro Font. 13.* Priscam gravitatem semper humanitate temperans, *Vell. Patere. 2, 116.*

* Tempēranter. adv. iūs, comp. [ἀτεμερῆ] *Moderately, temperately.* § Haberi temperanter, *Tac. Ann. 4, 33, 2.* Temperantiū agere, *Cic. Attic. 9, 2.*

* Tempērantia, æ. f. [ab eodem] *Moderation, temperance, soberness, &c.* = Modestia vel temperantia moderatio est cupiditatum, rationi obediens, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 19.* § Temperantia in victu, *Id. Tusc. 5, 20.*

* Tempēratē. adv. iūs, comp. [ἀτεμερῆ] *Moderately, temperately.* Ubi temperatē tepebit, *Cato, 69.* Met. Ages, ut scribis, temperatē, *Cic. Attic. 12, 32.* Temperatiū, *Sen. Ep. 18.*

* Tempērātio, ōnis. f. verb. [ἀτεμερῆ] (1) *A tempering, or mixing.* (2) *A constitution, temper, or temperature.* (3) *Ordering, or managing.* (1) § Ætis temperatio, *Cic. Verr. 4, 44.* (2) Corporis temperatio fit, cum ea congruunt inter se. à quibus constamus, *Id. Tusc. 4, 13.* (3) § Temperatio reipub. *Id. de Legg. 3, 5.*

* Tempērātor, ōris. m. verb. [ab eodem] (1) *A temperer.* (2) Met. *A ruler, or governor.* (1) § Temperator varietatis, *Cic. Or. 21.* (2) Sen. de Vit. Beat.

* Tempērātum est. imperf. [ἀτεμερῆ] *They did restrain, or forbear.* § Templis Deūm temperatum est, *Liv. 1, 29.*

* Tempērātūra, æ. f. [ἀτεμερῆ] (1) *Temperature, mixture of things, an alloy.* (2) *A temper, or disposition.* (1) § Temperatura ferri, *Plin. 34, 15.* minii, *Vitr. 7, 9.* (2) § Temperatura corporis, *Sen. Ep. 11.*

* Tempērātūrus, a, um. part. [ἀτεμερῆ] *About to moderate.* Pollicitus, se hospitum temperaturum jocos, *Just. 7, 3.* Ut dubites, sūone, an Cleopatæ arbitrio victoriam temperaturus fuerat, *Vell. Patere. 2, 85.*

* Tempērātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Isimus, sup. [ἀτεμερῆ] (1) Moderated, ordered, tempered, mixed. (2) Moderate,*

temperate, without excess, keeping a mean. (3) Mild, calm. (1) Ut lux habili mīsurā & temperato repercussu non obstepat, Plin. 11, 37. Met. = Oratio permīsta & temperata numeris, Cic. Orat. 57. (2) = Temperatum & æquabile genus dicendi, Cic. Offic. 1, 1. Hoc nec gravior existit quisquam, nec callidior, nec temperatior, Id. Orat. 7. § Temperatæ suaves sunt argutia, immodicæ offendunt, Phædr. 5, 5. (3) § Temperatissimo anni tempore, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

* Tempēries, ēi. f. [ἀτεμερῆ] (1) *Temperateness in cold, or heat; a temper, a good mode-a-ion, or mean.* (2) *A season, a time.* (1) Ubi temperiem sumpsere hæmōique, calorūque Concipiunt, *Ov. Met. 1, 430.* § Docta fruendi temperies, *Stat. Sylv. 2, 2, 153.* Temperies celi, *Ov. ex Pont. 2, 7, 71.* (2) Sic judicatur anni temperies, alibi tardius, alibi maturius, *Plin. 18, 25.*

* Tempērūs. adv. comp. [ἀτεμερῆ] *More early, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.* Raro occ. usitatius temporius.

* Tempēro, āre. act. [ἀτεμερῆ] (1) *To temper, mix, or mingle; to alloy.* (2) *To order.* (3) *To fix, or regulate.* (4) *To rule, govern, or moderate.* (5) *To forbear, to spare, to abstain, to refrain.* (6) *To supple, to make soft.* (7) *To be temperate, or use moderation.* (1) § Ea cum tria unīficeret, unam in speciem temperavit, *Cic. de Univ. 7.* § Aquam temperare ignibus, *Hor. Od. 3, 19, 6.* Conflare & temperare æs, *Plin. 7, 56.* = Miscere & temperare inter se, *Cic. Or. 197.* Met. Amara temperare risu, *Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27.* (2) O testudinis aureæ Dulcem quæ sonitum, Pieri, temperas, *Hor. Od. 4, 3, 18.* (3) Vid. Temperandus. (4) Rempublicam majores nostri melioribus legibus temperāunt, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 1.* § Temperare mundum, *Hor. Od. 1, 12, 16.* orbem, *Ov. Fast. 4, 91.* ventos, *Id. Epist. 10, 66.* ora frenis, *Hor. Od. 1, 8, 7.* (5) § Temperare sibi, *Cic. Fam. 10, 7.* vino, *Liv. 40, 14.* ætati juvenum, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 41.* cædibus, *Liv. 2, 16.* à maleficio, *Ad Herenn. 2, 19.* maledicere, *Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 76.* (6) = Mollitque animos, & temperat iras, *Virg. Æn. 1, 61.* (7) Isthoc probior es, cum in amore temperes, *Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 8.*

* Tempērior, āri. pass. *To be moderated.* Major, quàm ut temperari posset, *Vell. Patere. 2, 133.*

* Tempēstas, ātis. f. [ἀτεμερῆ] (1) *Time, season, age.* (2) *Weather; a fair, or good, season.* (3) *Tempest, or storm; boisterous weather, be it rain, hail, or wind.* (1) Tempēstas, gōdēssis presideing over the weather. (5) Met. Allo ruin, destruction, danger, or peril. (6) A commotion in state. (1) Ea tempestate flos potarum fuit, *Plaut. Casin. prol. 18.* Coni. Sall. B. J. 8. Multis ante tempestatibus, *Liv. (2) Nautæ tempestatem prætermittere noluerunt, Cic. Fam. 14, 4.* Unde hæc tam clara repentē Tempēstas? *Virg. Æn. 9, 19.* (3) Fortē suā Libycis tempestatibus appulit oris, *Virg. Æn. 1, 381.* (4) = Referendæ in Deos erunt Tempēstas, quæ P. R. ritibus consecratæ sunt; ergo Imbres, Nimbi, Procellæ, Turbæ Dii putandi, *Cic. N. D. 3, 20.* Tempēstatibus agnam Credere deinde juber, *Virg. Æn. 5, 772.* (5) = Pernicies & tempestat, barathrumque macelli, *Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31.* (6) = Tu procella patriæ, turbo ac tempestat pæcis, *Cic. pro Domo, 53.*

* Tempēstivē. adv. iūs, comp. [ἀτεμερῆ] *In season, in due and convenient time, seasonably, opportunely.* Fructus tempēstivē demetere, *Cic. N. D. 2, 62.* § Tempēstivus comestari, *Hor. Od. 4, 1, 11.*

* Tempēstivitas, ātis. f. [ἀτεμερῆ] *Season, or time convenient; seasonableness.* Sua cuique parti ætatis tempēstivitas est data, *Cic. de Sen. 10.*

* Tempēstivus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [ἀτεμερῆ] (1) *Seasonable, in due and convenient time and season.* (2) *Early, timely.* (3) *Ripe-for.* (1) Nondum tempēstivo ad navigandum mari, *Cic. pro L. Manil. 12.* Ludum tempēstivum pueris concedere, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142.* (2) Nec ex his

his tempestivos fructus capere possumus, *Cic. Off.* 2, 4. || Ea castita in sementes sorte concesserat tempestiviores, *Gail.* 2, 29. (3) § Define matrem Tempestiva sequi viro, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23. ult.

* || Tempestivus, a, um. adj. [à seq.] *Tempestivus, stormy, boisterous*, *Sidon. Ep.* 4, 6. + *Procellifolus*.

* || Tempestus, a, um. adj. [à tempus] ant. pro tempestivus, *Fest.*

Templum, i. n. [à templando, i. e. con-templando] (1) *A quarter of the heavens which in auguries was marked out with the lines.* (2) *Heaven.* (3) *A beaten temple, a place consecrated to the service of their gods, which was anciently an open place without a roof.* (4) *Any enclosed public place, a court, because such places were consecrated.* (5) *An inner place, a recess.* (6) *Synec. An image, or statue, in a temple.* (1) Palatinum Romulus, Aventinum Remus ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, *Liv.* 1, 7. § Lucida cœli templa, *Lucr.* 1, 1013. (2) Contremuit templum magnum Jovis omnipotentis, ap. *Varr. L. L.* 6. (3) § Auguratum templum, *Cic. in Vat.* 49. sanctum & religiosum, *Id. Verr.* 4, 43. de marmore, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 13. (4) Curia est templum sanctitatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consilii publici, *Cic. pro Philon.* 33. (5) § Linguae sudantia templa, *Lucr.* 4, 628. mentis, *Id.* 5, 104. (6) *Virg. Bn.* 4, 457.

* Tempora, um n. [à tempus] (1) *The temples, or sides, of the head.* (2) *Also the head.* (1) Tempora geminis canebat sparsa senectus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 416. (2) Limosa tempora mer- sit aqua, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 140. Tempora plumbo Fre- git, *Luc.* 3, 711. *Vid.* Tempus.

* Temporalis, e, adj. [ab eodem] (1) *Left- ing for a while, made for a certain time, temporal.* (2) + *Inconstant.* (3) || Also of, or belonging to, the temples. (1) Temporalibus laudibus decora- re, *Tac. Agric.* 46, 2. (2) Græcorum sunt tem- poralia ingenia, *Curt.* 4, 5, 11. § *Sed var. red. Vid.* Temporeus. (3) *Litt. gratis; sed venæ temporales, Veget.* 2, 16.

* || Temporaneus, a, um. adj. unde in com- posit. extemporaneus. *Done for time, belonging to time.* + Temporarius.

* Temporaneus, a, um. adj. [à tempus] (1) *Temporary, lasting but for a season.* (2) *Com- ing at a certain season.* (3) *Inconstant, shuffling and complying with the times.* (1) Temporari- um & subitum ed., *Plin. Paneg.* 91, 7. (2) *Plin.* 16, 33. (3) Attici libertas neque tem- poraria fuit, neque callida, *Nep. Alcib.* 11. Græcorum temporaria ingenia, *Curt.* 4, 5, 11. *Vid.* Temporalis, n. 2.

* Tempore, adv. [à tempus] *In time, at the time appointed, in season.* Salsus putabat se ad comitia tempore venturum, si pudes venisset, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 52.

* Tempore, adv. [ab eodem] *In good time, seasonably.* Vigilate deus hominum, qui vult sua tempora conferre cunctis, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 16.

* Temporeus, adv. comp. [à tempus] *Be- fore time, sooner than needed, very early.* § Temporeus redire, *Col.* 8, 16. § *Modo surge.* Eo Tempore celo, modo hinc inde unda, *Ov. Met.* 4, 168.

+ Tempore, ois. m. verb. *A help for, a con- temner.* § Tempore Deorum, *Sen. Agamem.* 605. ubi tamen al. contemper.

* Tempus, ois. (olim ois) n. [à τέρω i. e. diviso; et enim quantitas divisa, i. e. a. Scilicet] (1) *Time.* (2) *The space of time, a con- venance, a suitability to the time present, a cir- cumstance.* (3) *A fixed, or certain, time.* (4) *Opportunity, season.* (5) *An occasion, case, or affair.* (6) *A part of time, an age.* (7) *The power and authority that one has at any time, when one is in great esteem.* (8) *A season of the year.* (9) *A climate.* (10) || *Temperament.* (11) *The temples of the head, or the head itself.* (1) Tempus est id, quo nunc utimur; pars quædam æternitatis, cum alicujus anni, mensuri, diu-

ni, nocturnive spatii certâ significatione, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 26. Syderum errores id ipsum est, quod ritè dicitur tempus, *Id. de Univ.* 9. (2) Illa oratio potius temporis mei, quam judicii, & auc- toritatis fuit, *Id. pro Cluent.* 50. Nunc ita tem- pus est mihi, ut cupiam filiam, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 54. (3) Ubi tempus promissa jam perfici, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 7. (4) Tempus rei gerendæ non dimisit, *Nep. Alcib.* 8. (5) Ab nullius unquam me tempore, aut commodo, o sum meum abstrax- it, *Cic. pro Arch. p. 6.* (6) Erat, ut tempo- ribus illis, eruditus, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 28. (7) Multum in hæc urbe pollet multorum obedire tempori, *Id. pro Cluent.* 69. (8) § Hyberno tempore, *Ilirt. B. Alex.* 43. (9) Quæ spectant magis ad orientem, quam ad meridianum tem- pus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (10) Manil. ap. *Litt.* (11) Uique dum tremulum movens Cæna tem- pus anilitas omnia omnibus adnuit, *Catull.* 59, 162. It hasia Tago per tempus utrumque, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 418. Transcurrit tempus arundo, *Sil.* 12, 414. Capitis tempus dextrum, *Vitr.*

Temulenter, adv. [à temulentus] *Drunkenly, foolishly.* Ægyptias aves temulenter eructans, *Col.* 8, 8.

* Temulentia, æ. f. [à seq.] *Drunkenness.* Libidines ducet temulentia, *Plin.* 14, ult.

* Temulentus, a, um. adj. || or, corap. [à temet] *Drunken, cupshot.* § Vox temulentus, *Cic. post redit. in Senat.* 6. Temulentior, ap. *Sid. n. Ep.* 3, 13.

* + Tenacia, æ. f. [à tenax] (1) *A bold- ing fast.* (2) *Parum ny. stinginess, tenaciousness.* (1) Non. ex Enn. + Tenacitas. (2) Non. ex Afran. + Parsimonia.

* Tenacitas, ætis. f. [ab eodem] (1) *Hold- ing fast, closeness.* (2) *Met. Niggardiness, sting- iness.* (1) Unguium tenacitas, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (2) *Liv.* 37, 4.

* Tenaciter, adv. [à preced.] us, comp. || sime, sup. *Fastly, stiffly, tenaciously, constant- ly.* An miseros tristis fortuna tenaciter urget? *Ov. Ep.* 3, 43. Dum tenacius omen apprehen- dit, *Val. Max.* 2, 4, 5. Tenacissime, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 159.

* Tenax, æcis. adj. or, comp. sime, sup. [à tenendo] (1) *That holds fast, tenacious, stiff, self-willed.* (2) *Tough, clammy.* (3) *Hard to be governed, headstrong, resistive.* (4) *Firm, strong, sure, retentive.* (5) *Lasting.* (6) *Also niggardly, sparing, covetous and stingy.* (7) *Con- stant, persevering.* (1) § Vincula tenacia, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 412. Tenax dente flexo, *Luc.* 9, 764. Tenaciores armorum, *Suet. Cæs.* 67. (2) § Mella tenacia, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 57. B. tumen te- nax, *Ov. Met.* 9, 659. (3) = Equus tenax, & non patens frenis, *Liv.* 39, 25. (4) Dummodo tenacissime sit memoria, *Col.* 8, 8. (5) Ira te- nax ad extremum, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 9, 28. (6) = Restrictus, & tenax, *Cic. pro Planc.* 22. = Pater parvus & tenax, *Id. pro Cæl.* 15. (7) § Ficti, praveque tenax, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 188. pro- positi, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 1.

* + Tendax, æcis. adj. [à tendo] qui tentigine venerat vel Priapismo afficitur, *Litt. ex Plaut.* sed non invenit.

* Tendens, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Stretching out, casting up.* Tendens ad sidera palmas, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 57.

* Tendit, æ. f. [à tendo] *A tenterhook for the stretching of cloth.* Vestimenta tendicu- lis ducta, *Sen. N. Q.* 1, 3. Met. = Verbo- rum aucupia & literarum tendiculæ, *Cic. pro Cæs.* 27.

* || Tenditres vel tendones, um. m. pl. [à ten- do] *The tendons, or tops of the muscles; which fasten them to the bones.* *Med.*

* Tendo, Ære. tendi & tendi, sum & tum. a. [à τείνω, Æolicè τένω] (1) *To stretch out, to extend.* (2) *To spread.* (3) *To pitch a camp.* (4) *To lay a snare.* (5) *To bend a bow.* (6) *To go about, to endeavour.* (7) *To present, to offer, or hold out.* (8) *To go, to go forward, to march, or advance.* (9) *To reach.* (10) *To grow, or shoot.* (11) *To aspire, to aim at.* (12) *To tend, to make forward.* (13) *In rebus vene-*

reis. (1) Tendunt vela noti, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 268. Quæ plena rates carbasa tenderant, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 538. (2) Ad legatos supplices manus tendunt, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 12. (3) Illic tendebat Ulysses, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 35. Ne quis intra castra tenderet, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 15. (4) § Tendere plagas, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 17. Nostro tendisti retia lecto, *Prop.* 3, 8, 37. || Dolos tendere alicui, *to lay a trap for*, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 33. (5) Acres tendunt arcus, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 164. (6) Manibus tendit divellere nodos, *Id. Æn.* 2, 220. (7) Pavum patri tendebat Iulum, *Id. Æn.* 2, 674. (8) Cursum direxit, quod tendebat, *Nep. Mil.* 1. Iter tendebat ad naves, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 660. Post- quam tendere ad se Romanas naves vidit, *Liv.* (9) Tendit gula ad stomachum, *Plin.* 12, 37. (10) Quæ pars palmarum sursum tendit, ea ma- terias frequente anno præbet, *Col.* 5, 6, 24. (11) Animus humanus ad altiora, & non concessa, tendit, *Liv.* 4, 13. (12) Eò res tendit, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 81. (13) Tendere quæ tremulum Pelian posset, *Mart.* 6, 71.

* Tendor, i. pati. *To be stretched, &c.* *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 15.

* || Tenebra, æ. f. *Darkness*, *Lampr. pro*

* Tenebræ, arum f. plur. [à τένεω, unde τένεος, qu. denefræ, *Catin.*] (1) *Darkness, the dark night.* (2) *Met. A dark place.* (3) *A prison.* (4) *Met. Obscurity, or meanness of condition.* (5) *Difficulties, or things hard to be understood.* (6) + *Also death.* (1) Radii solis dilcunt tenebræ, *Lucr.* 1, 149. § Splendor, q. v. (2) *Met. Oramus, demonstrat ubi sint tuæ tenebræ, Catull.* 53, 2. Quanti nunc tene- bras unum conducis in annum, *Juv.* 3, 225. (2) = In vincula & tenebris abripi jussit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 10. (4) § Familiam obscuram è te- nebris in lucem vocare, *Id. pro Dejot.* 11. (5) Quæso quid agitur? mihi enim tenebræ sunt, *Id. Attic.* 7, 11. (6) *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* Tenebricosus, a, um. adj. [à tenebræ] sime, sup. (1) *Very dark.* (2) *Met. Black, stormy.* (1) Tu ex tenebricosa popinâ consul ex- tractus, *Cic. in Pion.* 8. (2) § Tenebricosissi- mum tempus, *Id. in Vatin.* 5.

* + Tenebricos, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Dark, obscure.* Tartarea tenebrica plaga, *Poëta ap. Cic. Tusc.* 2, 9.

* + Tenebrio, ònis. m. [à tenebræ] *He that will not be seen abroad by day; a lurk- er, a crafty knave; a nightwalker*, *Varr. ap. Non.* 1, 67.

* § Tenebrôsè, adv. [ex eodem] *Darkly*, *Ma- crob.* 4. Obscurè.

* Tenebrôsus, a, um. adj. [à tenebræ] *Dark, or close.* § Palus tenebrosa, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 107.

* Tenebrosus, a, um. adj. dim. ex dim. [nempe ex seq.] *Very tender and dainty.* Poe a tenebrosulo delicatior hædo, *Catull.* 18, 19.

* Tenebrosus, a, um. adj. dim. [a tener] *Som- nulat tender, young and dainty.* B. l. m. & tene- lam Cænam deperis, *Plaut. Cæsn.* 1, 1, 20. Conf. *Varr. R. R.* 1, 41.

* Tenebrosus, a, um. part. [à teneo] (1) *To be held.* (2) *To be lodged in.* (3) *To be preserv- ed, &c.* (4) *To be kept in.* (1) Domine vobis colla tenenda dabo, *Ov. Epist.* 18, 164. (2) Tex- endæ scpes etiam, & pecus omne tenendum, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 371. (3) Pacis mihi cura tenendæ fuit, *Ov. Met.* 11, 297. (4) § Tenebrosus dolor est, *Cic. Att.* 12, 37.

* Tenebrosus, tis. part. [à seq.] *Holding, &c.* Rupis tenens juga prima sinistra, *Ov. Met.* 4, 732. altaria, *Val. Max.* 9, 3, ext. 3.

* Teneo, Ære, um. act. [à τένω, ut. sec. τένω, Ion. τένω, quoniam quæ rectè tenemus, quodammodo tendimus] (1) *To hold fast.* (2) *To keep apart.* (3) *Lictorum vocab. To seize, or apprehend.* (4) *To imprison, to secure.* (5) *Met. To find, to catch one in a fact.* (6) *To bind, or keep in obedience.* (7) *Nautarum vocabulum, to hold on, to steer.* (8) *To hold, or keep, back.* (9) *To arrive, or land at.* (10) *To hold fixed, steady, or immovable.* (11) *Absol. To last, or continue.* (12) *Viatorum, to come to, to reach a place.* (13) *To track, or trace.* (14) *To persist, to persevere.* (15) *Pastorum,*

(15) *Pastorum, to house, or fold cattle.* (16) *Met. Tenere se, to keep within bounds.* (17) *Met. Absol. To be loth, to be cautious.* (18) *Satorum, to take root.* (19) *To grow.* (20) *Met. Absol. To hold good, to be fixed, to be current, to be undoubted.* (21) *Manu tenere quid, to be sure, or certain, of.* (22) *To keep, to detain one, unwilling, or unwilling.* (23) *For occupare, obtinere, to have, to be upon, or in.* (24) *Aurigarum, to drive.* (25) *Met. To hold in, to curb, to check.* (26) *To rule, to govern, to direct.* (27) *Fori & curiæ, to convict a person.* (28) *To win, or gain, a cause in law.* (29) *To carry a point in debate.* (30) *Medicorum, to reſtrict, to bind, to make coſtrict.* (31) *To ſilence, to forbear, to reſtrain.* (32) *To retard, ſtop, or hinder.* (33) *To hold, or keep, in ſuſpenſe; to amuſe.* (34) *To pleaſe, to delight, to entertain.* (35) *To be approved, or followed.* (36) *To hold up, to ſupport.* (37) *To keep up, or maintain.* (38) *Amantium, to claſp, to embrace.* (39) *Militum, to defend, to keep by force of arms.* (40) *To block up, to beſiege, to hem in.* (41) *To take by war.* (42) *To command, to lead in battle.* (43) *To keep, to make good his poſt.* (44) *To hold in, with, or by, the hand, &c.* (45) *† To contain.* (46) *To dwell in, to inhabit.* (47) *To poſſeſs.* (48) *Tene, a formula in giving, or taking.* (49) *To perform.* (50) *To praſtiſe, to follow an employment.* (51) *To accompliſh.* (52) *To have, or enjoy.* (53) *To underſtand, to know; to be expert, or ſkillful, in.* (54) *To obſerve, or keep.* (55) *To remember.* (56) *Scenicorum, to bear, to repreſent.* (57) *Duputantium, to avouch, to hold an opinion.* (58) *¶ Teneo te? a formula at meeting of one long expected, or deſired.* (59) *¶ Tenere ſe, to get his living.* (1) *Canem luſtantem copula dura tenet, Ov. Trift. 5, 9, 28. ¶ Lupum auribus tenere, to be in danger both ways, Prov. ap. Suet. Tib. 25. Met. ¶ Spem teneo, ſalutem amiſi, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 5. (2) Crines, quos medio vertice gemma tenet, Prop. 2, 22, 10. (3) Si teneas, ducite, Plaut. Quod fugis nunc ē redi, tene, tene, Id. Aul. 3, 2, 1. (4) Manicis & compenibus te ſævo ſub cuſtode tenebo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77. (5) Maniſtam mendacii, mala, te tenebo, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 30. (6) Neque legem putatene ſe ullam, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 6. ¶ Solvatur legibus; quanquam leges illum non tenent, Cic. Philipp. 11. (7) Vento ſecundiſſimo curſum tenuit, Id. N. D. 3, 34. (8) ¶ Eurus reditura vela tenebat, Ov. Met. 7, 664. kept them windbound. (9) Vento adverſo Pyæla portum tenuit, Liv. 37, 11. Conf. Tac. Hiſt. 2, 9, 1. (10) Oculos Pulinurus tenebat ſub aſtra, Virg. Æn. 5, 853. Tenuit inhians tria Cerberus ora, Id. Geor. 4, 483. (11) Imber continens per noctem totam tenuit, Liv. 23, 44. Romæ ſædum incendium per duas noctes, & diem unum tenuit, Id. (12) Illas partes tenere, ſc. Brundisium, non poſſumus, Cic. Attic. 3, 42. (13) ¶ Tenuit veſtigia ejus Bocchar, adeptuſque eſt eum patentibus campis, &c. Liv. 29, 32. (14) ¶ Tenere eundem curſum, Cic. Verr. 5, 34. (15) Vid. Tenendus. (16) ¶ Tenuit ſe in equeſtri ſtatu, cum poſſet adſcendere, Plin. Epift. 3, 2, 4. Teneas, Damafippe, tuis te, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 324. (17) Tenerent omnes mutuantem credere, Plaut. Merc. prol. 52. (18) = ¶ Si radicibus uim junxeris, malè vitis comprehendet, & cum tenuerit, incremento arboris opprimitur, Col. 5, 6. (19) Terra magis rara tenet circa hunc ſentem quam cætera tellus, Lucr. 6, 362. (20) Teneſ fama Cæſenis Marſyam cum Apolline tibiarum cantu certâſſe, Liv. 38, 13. (21) = Cùm indicia mortis compoſitè manifeſtè, & manu tenere diceret, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 80. (22) Tulliam adhuc mecum teneo, Id. Fam. 14, 15. Miſ-rè cupis, inquit, abire; ſed nū agis, utque tenebo, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 15. (23) ¶ Tenent partem terræ rupes vaſtæque paludes, Lucr. 5, 203. Palus tenet omnia obducto limo, Virg. Geor. 1, 116. (24) Curius paternos auriga non tenuit, Ov. Met. 2, 328. (25) Meru, & acerbitate pœnarum tenebat animos, Liv. (26) ¶ Tenere regna, Ov. Met. 5, 277. rempublicam, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.*

ſcholam, Id. Tam artifices ſaltationis, ut mox ſcenam tenuerint, Suet. Tit. 7. (27) Teneri eâ pœnâ quæ eſt de vi, Cic. Q. frat. 2, 3. Argumentis & teſtibus tenere aliquem, Id. Teneo furem, ita ut negare non poſſit, Id. (28) Absol. Si rectè concluſerit, teneo; ſi vitioſè, minam Dogenes reddet, Id. Acad. 4. ¶ Cauſam tenere, Id. Conf. & Suet. Dom. 9. (29) In eo plebs ſuperior fuit, quod tenuit, ne conſules in proximum annum crearentur, Liv. 4, 30, fin. (30) Id al ſumprum tenet ventrem, Celf. ¶ Quid compreſſum corpus reſolvat, quid ſolutum teneat, Scrib. Larg. (31) Sæva tene cum Berecynthio Cornu tympana, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 13. ¶ Tenere riſum, Cic. in Vatin. 8. lacrymas, Id. Verr. 4, 18. ſletus, Ov. iram, Liv. (32) Si ob eam rem moriaris, accipio cauſam; ſi te id non tenet, advola, Cic. Tenuit Orpheus impetus Hebræi, Phædr. prol. 3, 60. (33) Sed cur diutius vos teneo? Cic. pro Cæſ. 22. (34) Si non poteris ſive cauſas deſenſitare, ſive concionibus populum tenere, &c. Id. Offic. 1, 33. (35) ¶ Absol. Ex duabus ſententiis una facta, tenuitque ex duabus altera, tertii expulſa, Plin. jun. (36) Cibus tenet vitam amantium, Cic. N. D. 2, 33. ¶ Si terra natuſa tenetur, & viget, Id. ibid. = alo, ſultineo, Id. ibid. (37) Hæneſto otio tenuiſti & ſtarum & famam dignitatis tuæ, Cic. Fam. 4, 9. (38) Tuius eſt jacuiſſe toro, tenuiſſe puellam, Id. Am. 2, 11, 31. ſed. al. legiſſe libellos. (39) Oppidum ſeptem cohortum præſidio tenebat, Cæſ. B. C. 1, 18. Turheni caſtra tenebant Tuſa locis, Virg. Æn. 8, 603. ¶ = Manlius Rabat pro tempore, & Capitolia caſtra tenebat, Id. ibid. 653. ¶ Mare tenere, to be a maſter at ſea, Cic. Attic. 1, 10. (40) Oppreſſos vos, inquit, tenebo Cæſaris exercitu, Cic. Attic. 2, 31. = obſidere, Tac. (41) ¶ Cùm circumſideretur, & jam teneretur, Cic. Attic. 14, 9. (42) = Heraclides præerat claſſi, cùm Dion peditum teneret, Nep. Dion. 6. (43) Miles qui locum non tenuit, idem, &c. Cic. pro Cluent. 46. (44) Pax alma, veni, ſpicamque teneto, Tib. 1, 10, 69. Elatâ lævâ, ne libelli, quos tenebat, maderet, Suet. Cæſ. 64. (45) Cælum tenet oracula complexu ſuo, Cic. N. D. 2, 22. ¶ Sed al. continet. (46) Materfamilias primam locum tenet ædium, Nep. in Præſ. Quæ gurgitis hujus ima tenes, Virg. Geor. 4, 321. (47) ¶ Tenuit conſilium & eorum qui aliena tenebant, & eorum qui ſua amiſerant, Cic. Tenuit permagnam Sextilius hæreditatem, Id. de Fin. 2. (48) Ecceam pallulam, tene tibi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 56. Tene argentum, Id. (49) Quod promiſſum eſt tenere, Cic. Offic. 3, 29. (50) Agricolaſtudia teneamus, Id. de Senect. 17. (51) Ubi poſitum tenere non poſuit, alio conſilio uſus, &c. Cæſ. B. C. 3, 42. (52) ¶ Tenere matrimonium alioquus, Cic. jura civium, Id. id quod optas, Id. (53) ¶ Ignari juſ ignorant, neque tenent, Plaut. Amph. prol. 37. Teneo quid conſilii veſtri ſuper hæc re ſiet, Id. ibid. 57. Juxta rem mecum tener, Id. Aul. 4, 7, 1. (54) Gravitate in congreſſu poſtmo tenui, quam acbui, Cic. Attic. 8. Rationem juris æquabilem tenere, Id. Q. frat. (55) Diſta Percipiant animi faciles, teneantque fideles, Hor. A. P. 336. (56) ¶ Perſonam tenere, Cic. de Orat. 3, tranſlate. (57) Illud arctè tenent, accuratèque deſendunt, voluptatem eſſe ſummum bonum, Id. Parad. 1. (58) Tenebne te, Antiphila, maxime animo exoptatam meo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, ult. Teneo te, qualem ſperaveram, Plaut. Pſeud. 139. (59) Improbis artibus ſe tenet, Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 7, 9. ¶ Teneor, eri, ntuſ. poſſ. To be held, detained, ſupported, &c. Cùm civitas in opere & labore affiduo reſtendere urbis teneretur, Liv. 6, 1. Tribus rebus amantium vita tenetur, Cic. N. D. 2, 53. ¶ Tener, tra, trum, adj. cr, comp. rimus, ſup. [à τένν, per Metath. (1) Tender. (2) Tœurg. (3) Pliant. (4) Nice, dainty, delicate, effeminate. (5) Gentle, ſiſt, mercyfull. (1) Terner, ac niveus panis, Juu. 5, 70. Uva tenerioris cutis, Pallad. conf. Celf. 2, 18. (2) ¶ Tetas tenera, Ov. Trift. 4, 10, 33. Anni teneri,

Id. ¶ Equos vetulos teneris anteponere ſolemus, Cic. de Amicit. 19. ¶ A teneris unguiculis, from one's infancy, Id. Fam. 1, 6. (3) ¶ Ramus tenerimus, Plin. 15, 4. (4) Ne nimium teneris juvenentur veſtibus unquam, Hor. A. P. 296. (5) Teneriore animo mihi v. debare, Cic. Fam. 5, ult. ¶ Durus, q. v. ¶ Tēnēraſco, ē e. incept. [à præced.] To grow tender, ſoft, or gentle, Lucr. 3, 767. ¶ Tēnērē. adv. unce erimē, ſup. [à tener] Tenderly, nicely. Tenerē educatus ſervus, Pallad. 1, 6. Cortex tenerimē deſaſus, Plin. 23, 3. ¶ Tēnēreſco, ēre. incept. [ab eodem] To grow tender, Plin. 17, 22. Conf. Celf. 6, 6. ¶ Tēnērītas, ātis. f. [à tener] Softneſs, tenderneſs, caintyneſs. = In primo ortu ineſt teneritas & molliſſes quædam, Cic. de Fin. 5, 21. ¶ Teneritas Dearum, Vitruv. 1, 2. ætatis, Id. 4, 1. ¶ Tēnērīter. adv. [à teneritas] Tenderly, Plin. ap. Steph. ſed q. ¶ Tēnērīudo. ātis. f. [ab eodem] Softneſs, caintyneſs. Si terra teneritudinem habeat, Varr. R. R. 1, 36. Pueri primæ teneritudinis, Suet. Tib. Ner. 44. ¶ Tēneſmus, i. m. [à τένω, tendo] A diſpoſition of the aſtrogut, a deſire of going to ſtool without effort. Vid. Scrib. Larg. Comp. 142. Nep. Attic. 21, 2. De cuſus r. tene vid. Celf. 4, 18. ¶ Tēnor, ōis. m. [à teneo, olim tenor, Quint. qu. à τένος] (1) A tenour, order, continuance, or conſtant courſe. (2) Alto the tone, or accent, of a word. (1) Uno tenore in dicendo ſluit, Cic. Or. c. 6. Tenor vitæ meæ eſt ſine labe, Ov. Epift. 17, 14. (2) ¶ Acutus, gravis tenor, Quint. 1, 5. ¶ Tenia, æ. f. ut aliqui ſcribunt. [à tendo, dict. quod ante eas hinc tendantur, Acon.] A kind of wagon. Vid. Theſaſ. ¶ Tensibilis, e. & Tensilis, e. adj. [utrumque à tendo] That may be ſtretched, Alciat. ¶ Tenſio, ōis. f. verb. [à tenſus] An extension. ¶ Tenſio ac contrahio nervorum, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 255. diſtenſio, Celf. ¶ Tentus, a, um. part. [à tendo] (1) Stretched out, tense, ſtretching outward. (2) Met. Raised at the voice, loud. (1) ¶ Tenſus arcus, Phædr. 3, 14, 10. (2) Vox quod tenſior, hōc acutior & tenuior, Quint. 11, 3. ¶ Tentabundus, a, um. adj. [à tento] Aſſaying, proving, trying. ¶ Miles tentabundus, Liv. 21, 36. ¶ Tentāmen, īnis. n. [ab eodem] A proof, a tryal, an aſſay, an attempt, or enterpriſe. Prima v. cis ratiæ tentamina ſumpſit, Ov. Met. 3, 342. ¶ Virg. etiam trib. Litt. ſed q. ¶ Tentāmentum, i. n. [à præced.] A proof, a tryal. Nec prima per artem Tentamenta tui pepigi, Virg. Æn. 8, 144. ¶ Tentandus, a, um. part. [à tento] To be tried, attempted, aſſayed. ¶ Tentanda via eſt, Virg. Geor. 3, 8. Tentandas militis iras ratus, Lucr. 2, 529. ¶ Tentans, tis. part. [ex eodem] (1) Aſſaying, bulking back. (2) Aſſaying. (1) Cuiſſodia ſoleis Omnia tentant exuberat, Virg. Geor. 4, 328. (2) Dolore tentante leditur caput, Lucr. 3, 148. ¶ Tentatio, ōis. f. verb. [à tento] (1) A proof, an aſſaying, a temptation. (2) An attack, a ſhock. (1) Liv. 4, 23. Tentationem cōcedens perſeverantia ſua, Id. 4, 42. (2) ¶ Merui tentatio, the gins of a diſeaſe, Cic. Attic. 10, 19. ¶ Tentator, ōis. m. verb. [ab eodem] A tempter, a prover, a tryer, an aſſayer. Tentator Orion Dianæ, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 71. ¶ Tentatūrus, a, um. part. [à tento] About to try, Virg. Æn. 4, 294. Liv. 35, 29. ¶ Fortunam belli tentaturus, Juu. 6, 3. ¶ Tentatūrus, a, um. part. (1) Tried, temptal. (2) Afflicted, plagued, vexed. (1) ¶ A multis tentatus, Nep. Cato, 2. (2) Domus tentata cæſe nefario, Cic. pro Cæſ. 22. ¶ Tentigo, ōis. f. [à tendo, tentum] Aſſiſneſs, or ſtretching, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 472. & Juu. 6, 158. ¶ Tentipellium,

* † Tentipellium, ii. n. [à tentandâ pelle] (1) *A kind of iron shoe, whereon leather is stretched.* (2) *Also a medicine to stretch and smooth the skin.* (1) Afran. ap. Fest. (2) Gloss. Lat. Græc. Tentipellium, φέρμακον πρὸς πύριδας.

* Tento, âre. freq. [à teneo, vel tendo, tentum] (1) *To feel, to essay, to touch.* (2) Met. *To prove, to try.* (3) *To tempt.* (4) *To seize, to attack.* (5) *To disturb, to hurt, to bring illness.* (1) Flumen ita frigidum, ut vix pede tentare id possem. Cic. de Legib. 2, 3. ¶ Tentare venas alicujus, *to feel his pulse*, Suet. Tib. 72. (2) = Experiar & tentabo omnia, Cic. Brut. 16. = Fortunam belli tentare & periclitari, Id. Verr. 3, 50. (3) Pyrius non virorum solium, sed etiam mulierum animos donis tentavit, Liv. 34, 4. § Judicium pecuniâ tentare, Cic. (4) Non ausim vastos tentare leones, Prop. 2, 19, 21. Neque morbus, Nec mors, nec luctus tentaret tempore tali, Lucr. 6, 1249. (5) Non insueta graves tentabunt pabula tætas, Virg. Ecl. 1, 50. Vinum tentat caput, Plin. 23, 22.

* Tentor, âri, âtus. pass. *To be tried, vexed, &c.* § Omnia tentantur, Cæf. B. G. 7, 84. Animi valentes tentari morbo non possunt; corpora possunt, Cic. Tuscul. 4, 14.

* Tentoriolum, i. n. dim. [à seq.] *A little tent, or pavilion*, Hart. B. Afr. 47.

* Tentorium, i. n. [à tentendo] *A tent, a pavilion.* § Ponere tentoria, Ov. Fast. 3, 527. Tentorium ex pellibus habere, Val. Max. 2, 7, 15.

* || Tentorius, a, um. adj. [à tentorium] *Belonging to a tent.* Tentoriæ pelles, Treb. Poll.

* || Tentum, i. n. [à tendo] *sc. veretrum, sc. extensum, Capitol.*

* Tenturus, a, um. part. [à tento] *About to feel, or try.* Per setam vis alta meat, fluctusque relinquit Absentem tentura virum, Claud. Torped. 18.

* Tentus, a, um. part. [à tendor] *Stretched, bent.* § Pingui tentus omaso, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 41. Cornu tentum, Ov. Met. 6, 243.

* || Tenuatim. adv. [à tenuis] *Thinly, slenderly.* Intestinum perquam tenuatim productum, Apic. 2, 4.

* Tenuatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à tenuo] *A making thin, or slender*, Litt. ex Cels.

* Tenuatus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] (1) *Made thin, or lean.* (2) *Made slender, diminished, grown less.* (1) Corpus tenuatum recreare, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 84. § Tenuata cacumina, Luc. 5, 548. (2) Vox tenuata viro, Ov. Met. 2, 373.

* Tenuiculus, a, um. adj. dim. [à tenuis] *Very little, or simple; somewhat slender, thin, or small*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19.

* Tenuis, e. adj. or. comp. s̄simus, sup. [fort. à teneo, quia quæ tenuia, faciliè teneantur] (1) *Slender, thin, shallow.* (2) *Lean.* (3) *Small, little.* (4) *Poor, mean, sorry.* (5) *Acute.* (1) § Tenuis linum, Col. 2. Tenuissimus cortex, Plin. 12, 14. Fila aranei tenuia, Lucr. 3, 384. Tenuis aqua, Liv. 1, 4. (2) ¶ Tenuicribus magis sanguis; plenioribus magis caro abundat, Cels. (3) ¶ Non modò mediocri pecuniâ, sed etiam tenui, percipere possumus, Cic. in Hortens. ap. Non. § Cuius tenuissimo vivere, Id. pro Flacco, 12. (4) ¶ Ab tam tenui initio tantæ opes sunt profligatæ, Nep. Pelop. 2. = Tenuis atque infirmus animus, Cæf. B. G. 1, 32. (5) Quo tenuiores cum principibus æquari se putarint, Cic. de Legg. 3, 10. § Tenuis Athenæ, Mart. 6, 64, 17.

* Tenuitas, âris. f. [à tenuis] (1) *Thinness.* (2) *Leanness.* (3) *Slenderness.* (4) *Poverty.* (5) *Fineness, subtlety.* (1) Linguis lusciniarum tenuitas illa prima non est, quæ cæteris animalibus, Plin. 29, 9. (2) Quosdam, valetudo modò bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. de Clar. Or. 16. (3) Cauda pizelonga in tenuitatem desinens, Plin. 8, 33. (4) = Ut possum ex meis angustiis illius sustento tenuitatem, Cic. Fam. 16, 20. (5) Limata quædam & rerum & verborum tenuitas, Id. de Fin. 3, 12.

* Tenuiter. adv. ius, comp. s̄simè, sup. [ab

eodem] (1) *Thinly, nicely, finally.* (2) *Lightly.* (3) *Closely, concisely.* (4) *Poorly, slenderly.* (1) Tenuissimè scalpello acuto adradito, Col. de Arb. 7. Met. = Argumentationes illæ tenuis & acutiùs & subtiliùs tractantur, Cic. de Inv. 2, 16. (2) Alutæ tenuiter confectæ, Cæf. B. G. 3, 13. (3) Philolophorum mos tenuiter differendi, Cic. in Grat. 14. (4) § Tenuiter vivere, Ter. 2, 2, 95.

* Tenuo, âre. act. [à tenuis] (1) *To make small, thin, or slender.* (2) *To make lean, to wear and waste away.* (1) Roriferâ gelidum tenuaverat aëra bigâ, Stat. Theb. 1, 338. Met. Magna modis tenuare parvis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, ult. (2) § Macie vultum tenuare, Prop. 4, 3, 27. Curæ tenuant corpus, Ov. Met. 3, 597.

* Tenuor, âri. pass. *To be made thin, to be worn out.* Vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 7, 43.

* Tēnus, ūs. m. [à τένος vel τέννος, qu. à τένω, tendo, Scal.] *A snare, a gin.* Pendebat hodie pulchrè; ita intendi tenus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 23.

* Tēnus. præp. [à teneo, nam quod propinquum est, quasi tenere videtur] (1) *Up to, as far as.* (2) *Only.* (1) Face tenus, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 27. ¶ Est quoddam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 32. Per tmesin. Haec Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta, Virg. Aen. 6, 62. § Crurum tenus, Id. Geor. 3, 53. Penus tenus acta sagitta est, Ov. Met. 6, 258. § Inguinibus tenus, Cels. 1, 2. (2) ¶ Verbo tenus, *by word of mouth*, Cic. de Legg. 3, 6. ¶ Com accus. rar. Daciam tenus venit, Flor. 3, 4, 6. § Tanaim tenus, Val. Flacc. 1, 538.

Tēpescio, ēre, fēci, factum. act. *To warm, or make warm.* ¶ Sol non tepescit solūm, sed etiam comburit, Cic. N. D. 2, 15. ¶ Tepescit frigida membra, Catull. 66, 29. Ferrum tepescit in jugulo matris, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 136.

Tēpescus, a, um. part. *Made warm.* Hu mor tepescit mollior, Cic. N. D. 2, 10.

Tēpescio, iūri. neut. pass. *To be lukewarm.* § Mature tepescunt, Plin. 1, 6.

Tēpens, tis. part. *Warm, temperate.* Zephyri tepentibus auris Laxant arva sinus, Virg. Geor. 2, 330.

Tēpeo, ēre, ui. neut. [à Chald. תִּפְּרָא focus] *To be warm, or a little hot.* ¶ Levibus lignis facito calefcat, ubi temperatè tepet, tum cuminum indito, Cato. § Aura tepet, Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 7. Vespertina tepet regio, Hor. Sat. 1, 40, 30.

Tēpescio, ēre. incept. (1) *To grow warm, to ferment.* (2) *To grow rough.* (3) *To relent, to wax cold.* (1) § Aqua tepescit, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 4, 56. (2) Maria agitata ventis tepescunt, ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 10. (3) Paulatim cadit ira ferox, mentisque tepescunt, Luc. 4, 284.

* Tephrias, æ. m. [à colore cineritio, sc. à τήφρα, cinis] *A kind of marble of an ash colour*, Plin. 36, 37.

* Tephritis, is. f. [ab eodem] *A stone bearing the figure of a new moon*, Plin. 37, 10.

Tēpidarium, ii. n. (1) *A hot bath, or bain, where they wash themselves in warm water.* (2) *A vessel, or cauldron, wherein water is made hot.* (1) Cels. 1, 3. (2) Vitruv. 5, 10.

Tēpidè. unde ius, comp. Warmly. Si natare tepidus velis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25.

Tēpido, âre. act. *To warm, or make warm*, Plin. 17, 26. = Tepescio.

|| Tēpidulè. adv. *Somewhat warmly, or coolly*, Litt. ex Gell. sed q.

|| Tēpidulus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat warm, or cool*, Litt. ex Plin.

Tēpidus, a, um. adj. or. comp. s̄simus, sup. [à tepeo] (1) *Lukewarm, neither hot nor cold, between hot and cold.* (2) *Hot.* (3) *Met. Cold and slack in business.* (1) Tepidi favori fecunda aura, Catull. 62, 283. § Tepidior tempestas, Varr. R. R. 3, 10. Tepidissimus, Sen. Marc. 17. (2) Conjux foliis undam tepidi despumat aheni, Virg. Geor. 1, 296. (3) Hic homo factus est tepidior, Plaut.

Tēpor, ōris. m. *Warmth, warmth, or heat.* § Adventitius tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. Veris

teporis, Col. 2, 9. Ad primum teporem solis, Liv. 4, 2. Jam ver egeidos refert tepores, Catull. 44, 1.

Tēporatus, a, um. part. *Made somewhat warm.* § Fragmenta teporata, Plin. 36, 26.

|| Tēpōro, âre. act. *To make warm.* Dracont. † Tepescio.

* Ter. adv. [à tres, ut τρις; à τρεῖς] *Three times, thrice*, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 46.

Térägus, i. m. *A little sea fish*, Plin. 33, ult. Tërarnos, i. f. *A kind of weeds*, Plin. 18, 17.

|| Teraphim. Bibl. Lat. *Images, similitudine, idola.*

* Tercentēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [à tercentum] *Three hundred*, Mart. 2, 1.

* † Tercenti, æ, a. adj. pl. [ab eodem] *Three hundred*, Cic. op. Nizol. sed recenti verior lectio.

* † Tercenties. adv. [à seq.] *Three hundred times*, Litt. ex Catull. 27. ubi rectè. trecenties.

* Tercentum. indecl. [ex ter, & centum] *Three hundred.* Tercentum annos regnabitur, Virg. Aen. 1, 276.

* Terdecies. adv. [à ter, & decies] *Thirty times*, Vitruv. 9, 4.

* Tērdēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [à ter, & denus] *Thirty, or thrice ten*, Virg. Aen. 8, 47. Mart. 4, 37, 5. ubi rectè. teiducena.

* || Tērdēbellum, i. n. dim. [à terebrum] *A little auger, wimble, or piercer; a trepan*, Juu.

* || Tērdēbinthina, æ. f. (sc. refina) [à terebinthus] *Turpentine*, Offic.

* Tērdēbinthinus, a, um. adj. [τερεβινθίνος, Gr.] *Of, or belonging to, the turpentine tree.* § Refina terebinthina, Cels. 5, 26, fin.

* Tērdēbinthizūsa, æ. f. [à terebinthus] *A kind of jasper*, Plin. 37, 8.

* Tērdēbinthus, i. f. [τερεβινθος, Gr.] *The turpentine tree*, Plin. 13, 6.

* Tērdēbra, æ, f. [à τέρειω, perforo] (1) *An auger, wimble, or piercer; also an instrument to grave stones with.* (2) *A surgeon's trepan.* (1) Terebrā vitem pertundito, Cato, 41. De terebrā Gallicā, vid. Col. 4, 29. (2) De formā, vid. Cels. 8, 3, princ.

* Tērdēbratio, ōnis. f. verb. [à terebro] *A boring with a wimble, auger, or piercer; a piercing*, Col. 4, 29. & Vitruv. 9, 9.

* Tērdēbratus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Pierced, bored, &c.* Terebratum per rara foramina buxum, Ov. Fast. 6, 697.

* Tērdēbro, âre. act. [à terebra] *To bore, or make a hole; to pierce.* Telo lumen terebramus acuto, Virg. Aen. 3, 635. Conf. Col. 5, 9.

* || Tērdēbrum, i. n. [ab eodem] *A wimble, a piercer, a trepan*, Gloss. † Terebra.

* Tērdēdo, dñis. f. [à Gr. τερνδών] (1) *A little worm in ships.* (2) *A moth which frets garments.* (3) || *Also a worm breeding in one's hand.* (1) Plin. 16, 41. Col. 4, 24. Vitruv. 5, 12. ¶ tinea. (2) Plin. 8, 48. (3) Litt. gratis.

* Tērdendus, a, um. part. [à tero] *To be worn, or often used*, Prop. 3, 3, 18. & 3, 18, 22.

* Tērdens, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Wearing.* Flavæque terens querceta Maricæ Luis, Claud. Conf. Prov. & Olyb. 259. § Terens Capitolia currus, Luc. 9, 79.

* Tērdes, ètis. adj. || or. comp. [à terendo, quod quasi terendo rotundum fit] (1) *Long and round; taper as a tree, or pillar.* (2) *Met. Smooth, even, fine, curious, quaint, clever.* (3) *Accurate, exact.* (1) Telum hastili tereti, Liv. 25, 8. Ast alias manicæque ligant, teretesque catenæ, Sequæ tenent remis, Luc. 3, 565. (2) § Teres cervix, Lucr. 1, 36. brachiolum, Catull. 59, 181. puer, Hor. Epod. 11, fin. (3) Habere aures teretes, intelligensque judicium, Cic. de opt. gen. Or. 4. Ciceroni molliùs teretiùsque visum fretu scribere quàm fretò, Gell. 13, 20.

Tērdēmīnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Triple, three, threefold.* (2) *Three born at one time of one mother.* (1) § Tergemina victoria, Liv. 6, 7. Jus tergeminae prolis, i. e. trium liberorum, Stat. Sylv. 4, 8, 21. ¶ Tergimini honores, given in the theatre by the three orders, senatorian, equestrian, and plebeian, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8. (2) Ter-

geminī

geminii dicuntur, qui tres eodem partu editi sunt, *Plin.* 7, 3.

Tergeo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. (1) *To make clean, to scour.* (2) *To wipe.* (1) *Vasa aspera tergeat alter, Juv.* 14, 62. = *Fossas veteres tergere & purgare, Col.* 2, 22. (2) *Lumina terfit manu, Ov. Met.* 13, 132.

Tergeor, ēri, pass. *To be wiped, scoured, &c.* Nunquam cessavimus lavari, aut fricari, aut tergeri, *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 2, 10.

Terginus, a, um. adj. [à tergus] *Made of a beast's hide; of, or belonging to, leather, or a hide.* Vestrum durius tergum non erit, quam tergum hoc meum, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 21.

Tergiversans, tis. part. *Shuffling, with reluctance, boggling, Cic. pro Flacc.* 20.

Tergiversanter, adv. *Unwillingly, with reluctance.* § *Tergiversanter pugnam inire, Patern.* 1, 9, 3.

Tergiversatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A boggling, unresolvèdness.* (2) || *Also a nonsuit in law, when the plaintiff lets his matter fall.* (1) = *Quid ergo erat? mora & tergiversatio, Cic. pro Mil.* 20. (2) *Ap. JCC.*

† **Tergiversator**, ōris. m. *A boggler, or delayer, Lucil. ap. Gell.* 11, 7.

Tergiversor, āri. dep. [i. e. tergum verto] (1) || *To run and fight still.* (2) *To boggle, to shuffle and cut.* (3) *To leave off his action, to be nonsuited.* (1) *Interp. Non.* (2) = *An cuncter & tergiverser? Cic. Attic.* 7, 12. § *Tergiversari contra aliquem, Id. ibid.* 7, 1. in aliquā re, *Id. huc & illuc, Id. pro Q. Rosc.* 13. (3) *Mart. Dig.* 48, 16.

Tergo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. *To wipe, to make clean, to scour.* In familiā qui tergunt, qui ungunt, &c. *Cic. Parad.* 5, 2.

Tergoro, āre. aēt. [à tergus] *To put on, or pluck off a skin, hide, or covering.* § *Tergorare se luto, to cover himself all over with dirt, Plin.* 8, 52.

Tergum, i. n. (1) *The back of a man, beast, or any other thing.* (2) *A hide, a skin.* (3) *Also a target, a buckler.* (4) *The top, or ridge, of a hill.* (1) *Inambulare manibus ad tergum rejectis, Afri. Cic. Epist. Fam.* 10, 32. *Tergo qui sustulit orbem, Prop.* 4, 10, 37. § *Terga boum, Virg. Aen.* 5, 405. suūm, *Id. ib.* 1, 639. leonis, *Ov. Met.* 6, 124. aselli, *Id. Fast.* 3, 749. § *à tergo, behind, at his back, on the backside, Cic. pro Mil.* 10. (2) *Mercati locum taurino quantum possunt circumdare tergo, Virg. Aen.* 1, 372. § *Tergera tauri cava, tabours, or drums, Catull.* 61, 715. (4) *Tergum collis, Liv.* 25, 15. glaucæ aquæ, *Claud. Apon.* 36.

Tergus, ōris. n. *The skin, or hide, of any beast.* Durissimum elephantis dorso tergus, ventri molle, *Plin.* 8, 10. *Conf. Prop.* 2, 26, 6. & *Virg. Aen.* 1, 215.

Tēriones, m. pl. [teriones, à terra, vel à terendo terram, *Varr.*] *Oxen which plough the ground. Vid. Triones.*

* **Terjūgus**, a, um. adj. [ex ter, & jugum] *Three thousand yoke, or head.* § *Terjuga mille, three thousand, Aufon.*

† **Termen**, īnis. n. [à Celtico ter, & min. lapis] *Id. quod terminus.* Apud Accium non terminus dicitur, sed termen, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 4.

* **Termentarium**, ii. n. [ita vocarunt linteum ὠδονερές, nam vestem ὠδονερέν & talarem Græci vocant τεππιδένη, *Scal.*] *A linen cloth wherewith the body was covered, Varr. L. L.* 4, 4.

† **Termentum**, i. n. vel trimentum, *id. quod trimentum, Fest.* *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 5. ubi tamen tormentum legi sensus postulat.

Termes, ītis. m. [à τέρμα, finis, quod à fine seu extremitate arboris avellatur, nisi fort. per Metath. à τέρμα palma] (1) *A bough, or twig, of a tree; though some restrain it to the olive branch.* (2) || *Also a little worm feeding on flesh, or wood; a maggot, a gentle.* (1) *Nunquam fallentis termes olivæ, Hor. Epod.* 16, 45. || *Termes ramus decerptus ex arbore, nec foliis repletus, nec nimis glaber, Fest.* *Termes ut Eois descendat virga Sabæis, Grat. Cyneg.* 132. (2) *Fest.*

|| **Terminābilis**, e. adj. *That may be ended, Ulp.*

Terminālia, um. & ōrum. n. pl. [à Terminus] *Festis institutis to the god Terminus, and kept on the two and twentieth day of February by the order of Numa, though afterwards by the appointment of Varro solemnized on the last day of the month and year. Agna festis cæsa terminalibus, Hor. Epod.* 2, 59. *Conf. Ov. Fast.* 2, 641.

|| **Terminālis**, e. adj. *Of, belonging, or serving to, bounds and limits.* § *Lapis terminalis, a meersone, or landmark, Jun.*

Terminatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A bounding, or ending.* (2) *A distinguishing, a filling.* (3) *A termination; the end, or conclusion, of a discourse.* (1) *Rerum expetendarum terminatio, Cic. de Fin.* 5, 10. (2) *Versus inventus est terminatione aurium, Id. Or.* 53. (3) *Quorum descriptus ordo aliās aliā terminatione concluditur, Id. Or.* 59. *Metra carminum ac pedes perducunt lectorem sine offensā ad summam scriptorum terminationem, Vitruv. Præf.* 1, 5.

|| **Terminator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that sets bounds, or limits, Ap. Grom. script.*

Terminatus, a, um. part. (1) *Bounded.* (2) *Ended.* (1) *Divitiæ parabiles, & terminatæ, Cic. de Fin.* 1, 13. (2) = *Oratio clausa, & terminata, Cic. Orat.* 58.

Termino, āre. aēt. (1) *To bound; to set bounds, or marches; to limit.* (2) *To define.* (3) *To end, or finish.* (1) *Illorum fines, sicut ipsi dixerant, terminavit, Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. § *Terminare spem possessionum, Id. pro Mil.* 27. *Terminat Juba regna Atlas, Luc.* 4, 673. (2) *Bona voluptate terminare, mala dolore, Cic. de Fin.* 1, 11. (3) *Vid. Terminor, n. 2.*

Terminor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be bounded.* (2) *To be ended.* (1) *Stomachus palato extremo atque intimo terminatur, Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. (2) § *Unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic. pro Marcello.* 11.

Terminus, i. m. [à Celt. termen, q. v. unde Græc. τέρμα] (1) *A bound, limit, or meers; parting one man's land from another: a goal, a border.* (2) *The end of a thing.* (3) || *A term.* (4) *The god of bounds.* (1) § *Est inter eos non de terminis, sed totā possessione contentio, Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 43. (2) = *Finis & terminus contentionum, Id. Fam.* 6, ult. (3) *Ap. Logic. nec absurdè, cum ὁγος vocet Aristot.* (4) *Ov. Fast.* 2, 641.

* † **Termo**, ōnis. m. *A bound, a limit.* [à Gr. τέρμων, *Fest.*] *ingenti vadit cursu, quā reddito termo est, Enn.* † **Terminus.**

* **Ternarius**, a, um. adj. [à ternus] *Of, or belonging to, three, Col.* 11, 2.

* **Terni**, æ, a. adj. [ab eodem] *Three.* *Hodie ire in ludum occæpi literarium; ternas scio. L. Quid ternas? D. Amo, Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 33. *Cum loquimur terni, nihil flagitii dicimus, at cum bini, obscenum est, Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. § *Ubi notandum Romanos et Græc. sonuisse i; intelligit enim, βεινέ, fuit.*

Ternidēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [ex ternus, & denus] *Thirteen, Plin.* 18, 26.

* || **Ternio**, ōnis. m. [à seq.] *The number three, Gell.* 1, 20. † *Numerus ternarius, Col.*

* **Ternus**, a, um. adj. [à ter] *Three, or three and three.* *Terno confurgunt ordine remi, Virg. Aen.* 5, 120:

* **Tēro**, ēre, trīvi, trītum. aēt. [à Gr. τείρω, τρέω, τρώ, inde τείρω] (1) *To rub, or break; to bray, bruise, or stamp.* (2) *To thresh, to crumble in pieces.* (3) *To wear.* (4) *To waste, or spend.* (5) *To use often.* (6) *To digest, or concoct.* (1) *Amplexus aspera barba terit, Tib.* 1, 8, 32. *Qui terunt sinapi, priusquam triverint, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 29. (2) *Area terit fruges, Virg. Geor.* 1, 298. § *Terere in farinam, Plin.* 34, 18. § *Molā terere, to grind, Id.* 36, 26. § *colores, Id.* 35, 10. (3) *Radios trivēre rotis, Virg. Geor.* 2, 444. (4) § = *Terere tempus, Liv.* 31, 48. § *Sermonibus tempus terere, to pass, or put off, the time in chat, Id.* (5) *Hoc verbum satis heisterno termine trivimus, Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 6. (6) *Vid. seq.*

* **Tēror**, i. pass. *To be rubbed, bruised, worn, spent, digested.* *Teritur uva in mortariis, Plin.* 12, 27. *Vestis thalassina teritur, Lucr.* 4, 1130. *Si cibus teritur intus, is quærendus est, qui facillimè teri posset, Cels.* 1, 1.

Terra, æ. f. [ita dicta ab eo, quod teratur pedibus, itaque terra in augurum libris scripta cum r, *Varr. Reft.* à tir, vel ter, quomodo *Celtæ* vocant] (1) *The earth.* (2) § *Terre filius, an obscure person.* (3) *Also a province, land, or country.* (4) *An island.* (5) *A field, ground.* (6) *The world, the universe.* (1) *Globus, quæ dicitur terra, Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. § *Aër, aqua, ignis, & terra, Id. Acad.* 1, 7. § *A celo ad terram percontari, to leave nothing unasked, or unexamined, Plaut. Pers.* 4, 4, 54. (2) *Terre filius nescio quis, Cic. Attic.* 1, 8. *Conf. Liv.* 1, 8. (3) § *Terrâ marique aliquem quærere, Cic. Fam.* 5, 9. § *Iter terrâ petere, Id.* *Terræ alio sole calentes, Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 18. (4) *Quinque jacent terræ, Ov. Met.* 8, 577. (5) *Umbra terris fertilis uberibus, Prop.* 1, 22, 10. (6) *Id. amisti, cui simile in terris nihil fuit, Cic. ad Brut.* 9. § *Terræ, ut humi, i. e. in terram, Stat. Theb.* 7, 755. § *Terram video, I see land, when one is towards the end of a troublesome business, Id. de Sen.* 19.

Terraceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the earth.* § *Hinc Angl. A terrace walk, qu. d. ambulacrum terraceum.*

Terramōius, ūs. m. *An earthquake, Cic. Offic.* 2, 4. § *Reft. fort. dimis.*

|| **Terræōla**, æ. f. [ita dict. quod non in arboribus, sed in terrâ verteretur, *Perot.*] *The bird called a lunting.*

|| **Terrēācio**, ēre, fēci. aēt. *To put in fear, to fray, to fright, or fright, Litt. ex Virg. sed perperam.* † *Perterrefacio, Ter.*

* **Terrandus**, a, um. part. [à terreo] *To fright, or be frightened.* *Mulūm ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, Cæf. B. G.* 7, 84.

* **Terrens**, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Affrighting.* *Ast Stygius sævis terrens latratibus umbras Janitor, Sil.* 3, 35.

Terrenum, i. n. *A field, land, or ground.* *Tria genera terreni, Col.* 2, 2. *Quicquid herili terreni obarant, Liv.* 23, 19. *Conf. Vitruv.* 2, 9.

Terrenus, a, um. adj. (1) *Earthly, or earthy.* (2) *Living on the earth.* (3) *That is done on the earth.* (4) *By land.* (1) § *Humor marinus vel terrenus, Cic. N. D.* 2, 16. *Corpus terrenum & concretum, Id. Tusc.* 1, 20. (2) § *Terreni polypi majores quam pelagici, Plin.* 9, 29. (3) *Abstineret terrenis operibus, Col.* 11, 2. (4) § *Terrenum iter, Plin.* 6, 17. § || *Via terrena, a way that is not paved, Ulp.*

* **Terreo**, ēre, ui. itum. aēt. [fort. à τρέω, timeo] (1) *To fright, or make afraid; to put one in fear.* (2) *To chase, or drive, away.* (1) *Nec me ista terrent, quæ mihi à te ad timorem proponuntur, Cic. Fam.* 2, 16. (2) *Sonitu terribis aves, Virg. Geor.* 1, 156. *Volucres in vertice arundo Terret fixa, Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 7. *Id. Torrent. plura adfert exempla.*

* **Terreor**, ēri, pass. *To be affrighted, &c.* *Hoste vicino terreor, Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 8, 82. = *Terreor admonitu, cuique timore micat, Id. Fast.* 3, 36.

Terrestis, e. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, the earth, or land; living on the earth, earthy.* (2) *By, or on, land.* (1) § *Animas terrestres, Plin.* 9, 1. § *Cana terrestres, a saper of herbs, root, &c. Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 86. *Terrestis regio, an inland country, Cic.* (2) § *Iter terrestre, Hirc. B. Alex.* 25. *præsidium, Cic. Verr.* 5, 54. *prælium, Nep. Alcib.* 5. *navis, Id. ib.*

Terreus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the earth; earthy.* † *Terreum solum, Col.* 1, 6. *sed al. exemplaria terrenum habent.* *In eâ planitie erat tumulus terreus satis grandis, Cæf. B. G.* 1, 43.

* **Terribilis**, e. adj. or, comp. [à terreo] *Dreadful, terrible, to be feared.* § *Mors terribilis est iis, quorum cum vitâ omnia extinguuntur, Cic. Parad.* 2. § *Terribiles visu formæ, Virg. Aen.* 6, 277. *Aha aliis terribilia esse cernitur, Liv.* 4, 26. § *Bubulcus debet esse terribilior quàm sævior, Col.* 1, 9.

* || Terribiliter, adv. *Terribly*, Aug. † A-trociter.

† Terricola, æ. c. g. *A dweller on the land*, Poët.

* † Terricula, æ. f. [à terriculum] *A bugbear*, Laëtant. 1, 21. ex Lucil.

* || Terriculamentum, i. n. [à seq.] *A spirit, or ghost; a bugbear, an apparition*. Omnia sepulcrorum terriculamenta, Apul. Apol. p. 508. † Terriculum.

* Terriculum, i. n. [à terreo] *A thing that puteth one into a fright, a scarecrow, a bugbear*, Liv. 5, 9. Nullis minis, nullis terriculis se motos esse dixerunt, Id. 34, 11.

† Terrifico, ære. act. *To affrighten, to terrify*. Cæci in nubibus ignes Terrificant animos, Virg. Æn. 4, 210.

† Terrificus, a, um. adj. *Dreadfull, frightfull, that maketh afraid*. § Terrifici vates, Virg. Æn. 4, 524. Terrificam capitis concussit cæsarium, Ov. Met. 1, 179.

† Terrigena, æ. c. g. *Born, or bred, of the earth*, Cic. de Div. 2, 64. ex postul. § Terrigenæ fratres, Ov. Epist. 12, 99. Terrigenæ dente creati, Luc. 4, 552.

|| Terrigenus, a, um. adj. *Idem*, Cic. ap. Litt. sed q.

† Terriloquus, a, um. adj. *That speaketh terrible and frightfull words*. Vatum terriloquis victus dictis, Lucr. 1, 193.

† Terrisonus, a, um. adj. *That soundeth terribly*. § Terrisonus stridor, Claud. Stil. Conf. 1, 109.

* Territio, ònis. f. verb. [à seq.] *An affrighting, or putting in fear*, Ulp. † Conflernatio.

* Territo, ãre. freq. *To put in fear, or dread*. Me miserum territas, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 22. Horum supplicio dubitantes territant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 63.

Territorium, ii. n. [à terra] *A territory, the country lying within the bounds of a city, a district*. Territorium coloniae minuire, Cic. Philipp. 2, 40. Conf. Varr. L. L. 4, 4.

* Territus, a, um. part. [à terro] *As frightened, frightened, scared*. § Territos cedere, Liv. 3, 22. Denunciatione quietis territus, Patere. 2, 70. § Territus inopino visu, Ov. Met. 4, 232.

* Terror, ònis. m. [à terreo] *Fear, terrour, dread*. Terrore coactus juravit, Cic. Offic. 3, 31. Miros terrores ad me attulit, Id. Attic. 6, 8. Quod si tantus habet mentes & pectora terror, Virg. Æn. 11, 357. || Terror est qui aliis infertur, metus quem habent timentes, Serv. § Sed migrant auctores.

Terròlus, a, um. adj. *Earthy, mixed with earth*. § Arena terrosa, Vitr. 2, 4.

|| Terrulens, tis. adj. *Earthy*, Litt. ex Prud. † Terrenus.

|| Terrulente & Terrulenter, adv. *After an earthy manner*, Litt. ex Prud. † More terreno.

|| Terrulentus, a, um. adj. *Earthy*, Plaut. ap. Litt. certè Prud. Ham. pr. 5, & pr. 2, 195. † Terrenus, Cic.

Tersus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. s̄simus, sup. (1) *Wiped*. (2) *Clean, neat, pure*. (1) Bene lauta, tersa, ornata, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 4. (2) = Mulkò est tersior ac magis purus Horatius, Quint. 10, 1. In omni vitæ colore te s̄simus, Stat. Præf. Sylv. 2.

Tersus, ùs. m. *A scouring, wiping, or cleanse ing*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 13. † Purgatio.

Tertia disjunctorum, C, sol, fa, ut, Jun. vid. Vitr.

|| Tertia excellentium, F, fa, ut, Jun.

* Tertiana, æ. f. [ab adj. tertianus] *sc. febris*. A tertian ague, Cels. 3, 13.

* Tertiani, òrum. m. pl. [ab eodem] *Soldiers of the third regiment, or company*, Tac. Ann. 13, 38, 5.

* Tertianus, a, um. adj. [à tertius] *Of, or belonging to, the third day, &c.* § Tertiana febris, Cic. N. D. 3, 10.

* Tertianum, ii. n. [à seq.] *A tierce, four*

ounces, a third of any thing, Cato, 95. Tertiarium testis, Vitr. 4, 7.

* Tertiarus, a, um. adj. [à tertius] *Of the third*. ¶ Plumbum tertiarium, having two parts black, and one white, Plin. 34, 17. Conf. Vitr. 3, 1.

* Tertiatio, ònis. f. verb. [à tertio] *The doing of a thing the third time*. § Non miscere iterationem, multò minùs tertiationem cum primâ pressurâ, Col. 12, 50.

* Tertiatius, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Done the third time, or in three parts*. § Iteratos esse, & deinde tertiatos oportet, Col. 2, 12.

¶ || Tertiatia verba, words not perfectly pronounced, but flammered out for fear, Apul. Met. 5, p. 158.

† Terticeps, c̄pis. c. g. *Three headed*, Litt. ex Varr.

* Tertio, ãre. act. [à tertius] *To labour, or till, the ground the third time; to give it the third till; to do any thing the third time*, Col. 2, 4.

* Tertio adv. [ab eodem] *The third time, thrice*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 50.

* Tertium, adv. [à seq.] *The third time, thrice*. § Iterum ac tertium, Cic. de Div. 2, 59. Tertium consul, Liv. 3, 22.

* Tertius, a, um. adj. [à ter] *The third*. § Tertio quoque die, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. Tertio loco, Plin. 12, 12.

* Tertiusdecimus, a, um. adj. [ex tertius, & decimus] *The thirteenth*, Liv. 27, 5.

Tertus, a, um. part. *Scoured, furbished*. Atri tertâ nitet galea, Varr. ap. Non. Vid. Tersus.

Tervēnēficus, a, um. adj. *Most mischievous, a threefold villain*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 15.

Tērencius, i. m. [à tribus uncis] *A small coin of three ounces, a farthing, a doit*. Teruncium addere Cræsi pecuniæ, Cic. de Fin. 4, 12. § Teruncii non facere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 17.

Tescum, i. n. *A rough place*, Varr. Vid. Tesqua.

† Tescus, a, um. adj. *Rugged, craggy, desert, lonesome*, Acc. † Horridus, contragolus.

Tesqua, òrum. n. pl. [à tuendis lacris, Varr. vel à δάσυνια umbrosa, Scal.] (1) *Rough places which lie untilled, wood-grounds, places hard to come up to*. (2) *Also shadey places, whither the augurs resorted to make their observations*. (1) § Deserta & inhospita tesqua, Hor. Ep. 2, 14, 19. nemorosa, Luc. 7, 41. (2) Varr. L. L. 6, 2.

* Tessella, æ. f. dim. [à tessera] *A small square stone, or piece of wood, &c. with which men make chequer-work in tables, or boards*. In balneo tessellis solum erat stratum, Sen. Q. N. 6, 31. § Hinc Angl. a tassel.

* || Tessellarium, ii. n. *Chequer-work*, Bud. † Tessellatum opus.

* || Tessellatim, adv. *Chequer-wise*. § Tessellatim concidere, Apic. 4, 3. Conf. 7, 9.

* Tessellatus, a, um. adj. *Wrought in chequer-work*. § Tessellata pavimenta, Sueton. Cæs. 46.

* Tessera, æ. f. [à τέσσαρα, Ion. pro τέσσαρα, quatuor, quod ex omni parte quadrata est κύβος] (1) || *A square piece of any thing*. (2) *A four square tile*. (3) *A die to play with*. (4) *Also a watchword, or signal, to soldiers*. (5) *A note, or mark; a ticket*. (6) *A tally, or score*. (1) Tessera quæ cubus vocatur, Macrob. Sat. 1, 5. (2) Vitr. (3) Ita vita est hominum, quasi cum ludas tessera, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 21. § Non sum talorum numero par tessera, Mart. 14, 15. § Talus enim quatuor, tessera sex facies habet, Vid. Suet. Aug. 71. atque ibi Casaub. (4) Classica Ionant; it bello tessera signum, Virg. Æn. 7, 637. Conf. Liv. 7, 75. & Sil. Ital. 7, 348. § Aliquando inscripta fuit, aliquando ore tenus data, ut sub Sullâ, Apollo Delphicus, sub Mario, Lar Deus, sub Cæsare, Venus Genetrix. (5) || Una tessera pacis, altera belli, Pompon. § Tessera frumenti, Juu. 7, 174. ¶ nummaria, a bill

of exchange, Suet. Aug. 41. hospitalis, which giveth a right to be entertained, Plaut. Pæn. 5, 2, 87. § Vid. Tomasinum de tessera lib. peculiar. (6) Suam uterque habet tessera, ratio constat, Plaut.

|| Tessëracoſte, es. f. *The forty days betwixt Easter and Holy Thursday*; it may be taken also for Lent; also the time of a woman's lying in, before she be church'd; also a churching feast, ex Litt.

* Tessërarius, ii. m. [à tessera] *He that bringeth, or giveth, a watch-word*. (2) || *A dice-player*. (1) Tac. Hist. 1, 25. (2) Amm.

* || Tessëratus, a, um. adj. *Chequered, made in squares*, Litt. ex Suet. sed q.

* Tessërula, æ. f. dim. [à tessera] (1) *A little small tile, or square stone, in pavements*. (2) *A little ticket to receive corn; a little score, or tally*. (1) Tessera omnes arte pavimenti, atque emblemate vermiculato, Cic. de Orat. 3, 43, ex Lucil. (2) Scabiosum tessera far possidet, Pers. 5, 74.

Testa, æ. f. [quasi tosta; quod vasa testacea coquantur five torreantur] (1) *An earthen pot, or jar, for wine, or any other liquor; a cask*. (2) *A pot, potsherd, or tile*. (3) *A kind of applause by the jingling of shells, perhaps like the Spanish cagflagnetts*. (4) † *A shell*. (5) *Meton. A shell fish*. (6) *A splint, or piece, of a broken bone*. (7) *Cement, chalk, or terrace*. (1) Fundit testa merum, Tib. 1, 10, 50. Seu facilem, pia testa, geris somnum, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 4. Testa alta paretur, Quæ tenui muro spatiosum colligat orbem, Juu. 4, 131. (2) Cerebrum Testa ferit, quoties rimosa, & curta fenestris Vasa cadunt, Juu. 3, 270. Ruptâ secuit genitalia testâ, Id. 6, 513. Conf. Vitr. 7, 4. (3) Vid. Suet. Ner. 20. Conf. & Juu. 11, 170. § quæ ibi adferunt interpretes. (4) Testa cochleæ, Stephan. ex Plaut. (5) Non omne mare est generosæ fertile testæ, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 31. (6) Cels. 7, 12. (7) Vitr. 7, 1.

|| Testabilis, e. adj. *That by the law may bear witness in court*, Gell. 6, 7. † Qui testimoniū jus habet,

Testaceus, a, um. adj. (1) *Made of tile, brick, or earth baked*. (2) *Having a shell*. (1) Plin. Hist. 36, 25. § Testaceum opus, Id. Ep. 10, 46, 2. (2) Testacea operimenta piscium, Plin. 11, 37. ¶ pyra, so called from their colour, Id. 15, 14. = signina, Id. 11, 37.

Testamentarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a testament, or will*, Plin. 35, 2. § Lex testamentaria, Cic. Verr. 1, 42.

Testamentarius, ii. m. (1) || *A scrivener, a notary, a writer of testaments and last wills*. (2) *A forger, or falsifyer, of dead mens last wills*. (1) Ap. JCC. (2) Neque enim de ficiis, veneficiis, testamentariis, &c. discernendum, Cic. Offic. 3, 18.

Testamentum, i. n. [à testando] *A testament, or last will*. § Testamentum ruptum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38. ratum, Id. ibid. Subjector testamentorum, Id. Catil. 2, 4. § Testamentum formulas vid. ap. Manutium in Cic. Offic. p. 355. & seqq.

Testans, tis. part. *Witnessing*. Testante animo suo, Cic. in Sall. 1. Testantia gratos verba, Ov. Met. 14, 307.

Testatio, ònis. f. verb. *A witnessing, or depositing*. Fœderum ruptorum testatio, Liv. 8, 6.

|| Testatò, adv. *In presence of, or before, witnesses; also with his will being made*, Paulus Dig. 49, 14, 45.

Testator, ònis. m. *A testator, or he that maketh a will*, Suet. Ner. 17.

|| Testatrix, icis. f. *She that maketh a will*, Scæv. Dig. 29, 2, 98.

Testatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. s̄simus, sup. (1) *Calling to witness, swearing by*. (2) *Pass. Witnessed, attested, publicly known, avowed, avowed, approved, or allowed*. (3) *Sure, certain, manifest, evident*. (1) Læsi testatus fœderis aras, Virg. Æn. 12, 496. (2) Si testata dici videbuntur, Cic. Part. Orat. 9. § Amor testatus populo, Ov. Trist. 3, 6, 5.

(3) = Res

(3) = Res clara, testata, pervulgata, Cic. Verr. 2, 42. Ut res multorum oculis esset testator, Id. pro Cael. 27. Testatissima mirabilia tua, Augustin.

|| Testeus, a, um. adj. Earthen, made of earib, baked; also shelly, Macrob. 7, 15. † Testaceus.

† Testiculor, āri. dep. (1) || To put the male to the female. (2) Also to call for, or produce, witnesses. (1) Test. (2) Mihi quoque adsunt testes. AM. Qui testes? AL. Testes. AM. Quid testiculare? Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 192. ludens in ambiguo. Inest huic notioni & εὐφροσύνη, & ἔλασις; deest enim integritatis, quæ vox exprimitur Phædro, 3, 11, 5.

Testiculus, i. m. d.m. [a testis, testiculi dicti, quod testes sunt virilitatis] (1) The stone of a man, or beast; the testicle. (2) || Also an herb, the same as satyrion, quod radices habeat similes testiculis. (1) § Testiculi pugnillares, Juv. 11, 156. arietini, Ad Herenn. 3, 29. (2) Offic.

Testificandus, a, um. part. To testify, or be testified. Ne minimam quidem occasionem quocumque omittente in testificandâ sollicitudine & curâ de incolumitate ejus, Suet. Calig. 14.

Testificans, tis. part. Testifying. Civem Romanum se testificans, Suet. Galb. 9. Conf. Liv. 33, 12.

Testificatio, ōnis. f. verb. A bearing of witness, a testifying. Officiorum erga aliquem testificatio, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. Conf. Philipp. 5, 6.

Testificatus, a, um. part. (1) A calling to witness, a swearing by. (2) Witnessed, testified. (1) Lingua præsentem testificata Deum, Ov. Ep. 21, 134. (2) Abs te aliquando testificata tua voluntas, Cic. Attic. 1, 17.

Testificor, āri. dep. (1) To bear witness, to aver, to testify. (2) To call to witness. (1) Testificor me expertem fuisse belli, Cic. Attic. 8, 9. (2) Testificari Deos hominēque, Cael. Cic. Ep. Fam. 8, 36.

|| Testimoniālis, e. adj. Belonging to a witness, or testimony. || Testimoniales literæ, letters testimonial, a soldier's pass, or surlo, Veg. 2, 2.

Testimōnium, ii. n. (1) Witness, a testimony, an evidence. (2) An indication, a token. (3) A commendation. (1) § Dicere testimonium de re aliquâ, Cic. pro Sull. 30. contra aliquem, Id. N. D. 3, 34. (2) § Mali morbi testimonium, Cels. 2, 4. (3) § Tribuere testimonium alicujus, Cic. Philipp. 5, 19.

Testis, is. c. g. [etym. in obscuro] (1) A witness, a giver of evidence. (2) Met. That is privy to a thing. (3) A man's, or beast's, bones. (1) § Testis integer, Cic. de Fin. 1, 21. rei, Id. ad Quirit. post rediv. 6. de re aliquâ, Id. de Prov. Conf. 18. (2) Facile, & primum est superos contemnere testes, Si mortalis idem nemo sciat, Juv. 15, 75. (3) § Exfecti testes, Suet. Neron. 28. Testes armento ad crura decidui, Plin. 11, 49.

† Testivilitium, ii. n. A thing of nought. Non ego istuc verbum emissem testivilitio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39. Non convenit inter doctos de descriptione; scrib. enim & testivilitium, titivilitium, & totivilitium.

Testor, āri. ātus sum. dep. (1) To bear witness, to attest, to aver, to avouch and affirm, to declare openly. (2) To show, or manifest. (3) To call, or take, to witness. (4) To conjure, or beseech. (5) Also to make his last will and testament. (6) Passivē. (1) Testabatur adultum jam esse Britannicum, Tac. Ann. 13, 14. (2) Venæ & arteriæ vim quandam incredibilem operis divini testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. § Testari gaudia cantu, Ov. Met. 8, 238. (3) Meâ culpâ non evenisse, id testor Deos, Ter. Hec. 2, 5, 26. (4) Id me potissimum testatus est, Cic. Philipp. 2, 12. (5) Immemor in testando nepotis pueri decessis, Liv. 1, 34. (6) Ipsi patrisque ejus prædicatione testatum est, Patere. 2, 115.

Testu. n. indecl. [monopt. q. a testus, ūs, abl. u] (1) A dish, or platter. (2) An oven. (1) Testuaceum, quod in testu calido coqueba-

tur, Varr. L. L. 4, 22. Conf. Caton. 76. (2) Spumat testu pressus uterque suo, Ov. Fast. 5, 310.

Testuaceus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, an earthen pot; boiled in an earthen pot, or baked on an earthen pan, Varr. L. L. 4, 22. Vid. Testu.

Testudinatum, i. n. A roof casting water, or bending down sideways like a tortoise shell, Vitruv. 2, 1.

Testudinatus, a, um. adj. Hollow, or bowing, like a vault, or a tortoise shell; vaulted, arched. § Testudineatum testum, Col. 12, 15.

Testudineus, a, um. adj. (1) Of, belonging to, or like, a tortoise; vaulted. (2) Slow paced. (1) § Testudineum hexaclinon, Mart. 9, 60, 9. (2) Testudineum tibi ego grandibo gradum, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 10.

Testudo, dñis. [quod testâ tegitur] (1) A tortoise, or shell crab; a tortoise shell. (2) || A snail. (3) Meton. The belly of a lute, a lute, because like, or made of, a tortoise's shell. (4) The roof, or vault, of a house. (5) A warlike engine, or fence, made of boards, covered over with raw hides, under which, as a penthouse, the besiegers of a town got up close to the walls. (6) A target fence, when the foot held their shields over their heads, close together, to keep off the enemy's arrows, &c. (1) De diversis generibus vid. Plin. 9, 10. per totum. (2) Litt. ex Varr. (3) Testudo resonare septem Callidâ nervis, Hor. Od. 11, 3, 4. (4) Pulchrâ testudine postes, Virg. Geor. 2, 463. Conf. Vitruv. 5, 1. (5) Liv. 44, 9. Vid. locum. (6) Vineis ac testudinibus constitutis, propius muros accessit, Nep. Mil. 7. Conf. Liv. 10, 41. Testudine densâ Testa virtus, Luc. 3, 474.

Testula, æ. f. dim. [a testa] (1) A little tile. (2) A small shell, such as were used in oracism by the Athenians. (1) Col. 11, 3. Liv. 25, 3. (2) § Testularum suffragia, Nep. Themist. 8.

Testum, i. n. (1) An earthen pan to fetch fire with. (2) † A cover for a pot, or pan. (3) || A cuttle-bone. (1) § Aëreum testum, Plin. 32, 7. (2) Catinum testu operito, Cato, 84. Sed al. testu, al. textio leg. (3) Litt. ex Col.

Testus, ūs. f. A cover, or lid, for a pot, or pan. In foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, Cato, 75.

|| Teta, æ. f. & Tetus, i. m. Ifid. A ring-dove, or quist. † = Palumbes.

* Têtānīcus, a, um. adj. [τετανικός, Gr. a tetanus] That is apt to have the crick, or cramp, Cels. 4, 3. & Plin. 32, 10.

* Têtānōthrum, i. n. [τετανόθρον, Gr. a tetanōthron] A medicine to take away wrinkles, and to smooth the skin, Plin. 32, 7.

* Têtānus, i. m. [τετανός, Gr. a tetano extendo] A kind of cramp; a stiffness, or stretching, of the sinews; a crick in the neck, Cels. 4, 3. sed Græcis elementis.

* Têtartæus, a, um. adj. [τεταρταῖος, Gr. a têtartes pro τέσσαρες; quatuor] Of the fourth. Contenti sumus tetartæo, Col. 3, 20. Lat. Quartanus.

* Têtartēmōrion, ii. n. [τεταρτημόριον, Gr. a têtartē; quartus, & μόριον pars] A fourth part, Plin. 7, 49. Lat. Quadrans.

Têter, tia, um. adj. or, comp. ūtus, sup. (1) Foul, stinking, nasty. (2) Cruel, horrible, mischievous. (3) Hideous, black and dark. (4) Also very sharp and cold. (1) § Cadavera têttra, Lucr. 2, 415. || Ulcera têttra, senary fures, teters, Id. 5, 993. (2) § Têttrion bellua, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 78. hostis, Cic. pro Cael. 6. Têttrinus homo, Id. Fam. 12. (3) Nox têttra nimborum, Lucr. 4, 173. Têttris notis pallida viscera tincta, Luc. 1, 618. (4) § Hyemis têttrima, Cic. Fam. 8, 15.

* Têthalassōmēnus, a, um. adj. [τεθαλασσομήνης, Gr. a θαλασσῶν mari submergo; them. θάλασσα mare] Watered, or mixed, with sea water. § Têthalassomēnum vinum, Plin. 14, 8.

* Têthea, æ. f. [τήθεα, Gr.] A seafish like an oyster, Plin. 33, ult.

* Têttrachōrion, i. n. [ab eodem cum seq.] An instrument of four strings. § Harmonia têttrachōrion, Vitruv. 5, 4.

* Têttrachōridus, a, um. adj. [τετραχῶριδος, Gr. a têttes quatuor, & χορδή chorda] Having four strings, Vitruv. 5, 4.

* || Têttracōlon, i. n. [ex têttes quatuor, & κῶλον membrum, vel pes] A kind of lyric stanza consisting of four verses, or lines, Gramm.

* || Têttracōlus, a, um. adj. [τετρακῶλος, Gr. ab eodem] Of four members, or parts. Lat. Quatuor membrorum.

* Têttrādōron, i. n. [a têttes quatuor, & δῶρον palmas] Four hands-breadth long, or wide, Vitruv. 2, 31. & Plin. 35, 14.

* Têttradrachma, æ. f. [a têttes quatuor, & δραχμή drachma] A Greek coin of the value of three denarii, eigh'th to an ounce, Cic. Fam. 12, 13. & Liv. 34, 51.

* || Têttracētis, idis. f. [τετραετηρίς, Gr. a têttes quatuor, & ἔτος annus] Forty years space, Chron.

* Têttragnāthius, i. m. [q. d. quadrimalus, ex têttes quatuor, & γνάθος, mala] A kind of spider, Plin. 29, 4.

* || Têttragōnismos, i. m. [τετραγωνισμός, Gr. ab eodem cum seq.] A bringing of a figure to a quadrangle, or square, Geom. Lat. Quadratura.

* || Têttragōnus, a, um. adj. [τετραγώνος, Gr. a têttes quatuor, & γωνία angulus] Quadrangular, square, Ap. Geom.

* || Têttragrammus, a, um. adj. [τετραγράμμος, Gr. a têttes quatuor, & γραμμή linea] Consisting of four lines, Geom.

* || Têttragrammāton, i. n. [ex têttes quatuor, & γράμμα litera] A name of God, so called because consisting of four letters, יהוה the Jews not thinking it lawful to be pronounced.

* Têttrālix, icis. f. [a têttes quatuor] A kind of herb; perhaps ling, or beatb, Plin. 11, 16.

* || Têttrāmētrum, i. n. [a têttes quatuor, & μέτρον mensura] A verse consisting of four feet, Gramm. Lat. Octonarium.

* Têttrans, tis. m. [a têttes quatuor] A quarter, or fourth part, of a circle, line, &c. § Têttrantes columnarum, Vitruv. 4, 2. medii, Id. 4, 3. têttrantibus, Id. 10, 11.

* Têttrao, ōnis. m. [τετράων, Gr.] A busbard, or bisbard, Plin. 10, 22. & Suet. Calig. 22.

* Têttrāpharmācum, i. n. [a têttes quatuor, & φάρμακον pharmacum] A plaster made up of four ingredients, viz. wax, pitch, resin, and bulls tallow, Cels. 5, 28, 4.

* Têttrāphōri, ōrum. m. pl. [τετραφόροι, Gr. a têttes quatuor, & φέρω ferio] Four men who jointly carry a burden, Vitruv. 10, 8.

* || Têttrāptōton, i. n. [a têttes quatuor, & πᾶσι casus] A man having four cases, Ifid.

* Têttrarcha, æ. m. [a têttes quatuor, & ἀρχή imperium] The governor of the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch, Cic. pro Dejot. 9. Reges atque tetrarchas loquens, Flor. Sat. 1, 3, 12. Scitibitur tetrarchis ac regibus, præfectis & procuratoribus, Tac. Ann. 5, 25.

* Têttrarcha, æ. f. [ab eodem] Such a lordship, or government, Cic. pro Dejot. ult.

* || Têttras, idis. f. [a Gr. τετράς, idem] The number four, the caterpillar in dice, Arith.

* || Têttrastiche, es. f. [ab eodem cum seq.] A gallery with four rows of pillars, Treb. Poll.

* Têttrastichon, i. n. [τετραστιχον, Gr. a têttes quatuor, & σίχος ordo] A tetrastich, or epigram of four verses. Non insulse scribis têttrasticha, Mart. 7, 84, 1.

* Têttrastylōs, i. m. & f. & on. n. [τετραστάλος, Gr. a têttes quatuor, & στύλος columna] Having four rows of pillars, Vitruv. 3, 2.

* || Têttrastyllābus, a, um. adj. [τετραστέλλατος, Gr. ex têttes quatuor, & στέλλα syllaba] Of four syllables, Gramm.

Tētrē, adv. iūs, comp. eirīmē, sup. *Dirtyly, bideously*. = *Facere tetrē & impurē, Cic. de Div. 1, 29. Tetrius, Claud. Laud. Stilic. 2, 135.* = *Senatum impurissimē, tētrimeque volūti, Cic. pro Domo, 39.*

† **Tetrices**, um, f. pl. *Devices of water to water gardens, Litt. ex Citone.*

Tēricitas, ātis, f. *Crabbedness, or sourness, of looks. Lætā tetricitate decorus, Ov. vel Luc. ad Pison. 91.* (S) *Rarē occ.*

Tēricus, a, um, adj. [à tē'ic] *Rude, rough, rugged, sour, crabbed, jullen, surly.* = *Tetrica & tristis Subinorum disciplina, Liv. 1, 18.* X *Pavonum educatio magis urbani patris familiæ, quàm tetrici rustici curam poscit, Col. 8, 11.*

† **Tēritūdo**, dīnis, f. *Crabbedness, Acc. † Tetricitas.*

* || **Tetrix**, īcis, f. [à τετραίων tetraō] *A kind of pbeasant, bustard, or b'stard, Jun.*

† **Tetro**, āre, act. [à teter] *To defile, pollute, or make bitter; Pacuv. ap. Non. † Horrifico.*

* || **Tet obolūm**, i. n. [à τέτρα quatuor, & ὀβολός obolus] *A coin of four oboli, about four pence halfpenny of our money, Jun.*

* **Tettigōmētra**, æ, f. [τεττιγομήτρα, Gr. à τέττιξ, cicada, & μήτρα, matrix] *The mother, or matrix, of the grasshoppers, out of which they breed, Plin. 11, 26.*

* **Tettigōnia**, æ, f. [τεττιγόνια, Gr. à τέττιξ cicada] *A kind of small grasshopper, Plin. 11, 20.*

Tētūlit pro tulit, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 13. & 5, 1, 13.

* **Teuchites**, is, m. [τευχίτης, Gr.] *A kind of sweet rush, Plin. 21, 18.*

* **Teucron**, vel **teucrium**, ii. n. [à Teucro, qui eam invenisse dicitur] *An herb like german-der; great, or wild, germander; some take it for pimpinell, Plin. 25, 5.*

* **Teuthā is**, īdos, f. [τευταλīs, Gr.] *Knot-grass, &c. Plin. 27, 12.* = *Polygonaton, polygonon.*

* **Teuthrion**, i. n. [τεῦθρον, vel τεύθριον, Gr.] *An herb called polion, Plin. 21, 7.*

Texendū, a, um, part. *To be plaited.* § **Texendæ sepes**, Virg. Geor. 2, 371.

Texens, tis, part. *Weaveing, plaiting, Stat. Theb. 3, 484. Sil. 5, 48.*

Texo, ēic, vi vel x, xtum, act. [etym. incert.] (1) *To weave, to knit.* (2) *To make, to build.* (3) *To write, or compose.* (1) § **Telam texere**, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44. *Vestes, quas semina Coa Texuit, Tib. 2, 3, 58.* *Fiscellam textit hibisco, Virg. Ecl. 10, 71.* (2) *Basilicam textit isdem antiquis columnis, Cic. Att. 4, 1.* *Navigia ex eadem papyro t-xunt, Plin. 13, 11.* *Rates curvas, & lethi texite causam, Prop. 3, 7, 29.* *Met. Plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 48.* (3) *Epistolas quotidianis verbis texere solent, Id. Fam. 9, 21.*

Texor, i. pass. *To be woven, framed, or composed of.* **Texitur** in parvum puppim salix, Luc. 4, 132. *Non crimina vulgō Texuntur, Claud. 4, Conf. Hen. 493.* **Texitur** nemus alno, Sen. Hipp. 10.

Texta, æ, f. *A hairlace, a fillet, Varr.*

Textile, is, n. *A thing woven, woven work.* § **Regia textilia**, Liv. 45, 35.

Textilis, e, adj. *That is woven, or wound; embroidered, tissue, plaited.* § **Textilis pictura**, Cic. Verr. 4, 1. *umbra, Mart. 12, 31.* X **Nexilis** antē fuit vestis quàm textile tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1349. § **Ventus textilis**, tiffany, lawn, Petron. 55.

† **Textivilitium**, ii. n. *A tbrumb; a loose thread, or end, in weaveing of cloth. Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 39.* † **Tettivilitium**, & **titivilitium**.

Textor, ōris, m. verb. *A weaver, a plaiter; also an embroiderer.* Si pro fabro, aut pro texore emimus, Cic. pro Planc. 25. **Textoris** pectine percussæ lacernæ, Jun. 9, 30.

Textōrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a weaver, or to weaveing, Sen. Ep. 113.*

Textōrius, æ, f. (1) *A weaver's shop, or workshop.* (2) *The craft, or trade, of weave-*

ing. (1) *Nulla domus fuit, ubi ille non textri-*
nam instituit, Cic. Verr. 4, 26. § **Textrina plu-**
matii, a feather shop, Vitr. 6, 1. (2) **Plin. 11, 24.**

Textrinum, i. n. (1) *A weaver's shop.* (2) *A dock where ships are built.* (1) **Suet. de illustr. Gramm. 23.** (2) **Enn.**

Textrix, īcis, f. *A woman weaver, a spinster.* **Textrix operata Minervam Cantat, Tib. 2, 1, 65.**

|| **Textrices**, the Fates, Apul. p. 190.

Textum, i. n. (1) *A web, or woof.* (2) **Met.** *The ordering, or frameing, of any thing, or matter.* (3) || *A coverlid for a pot, or pan.*

(1) *Purpura mhi, pretiosaque texta dabuntur, Ov. Ep. 17, 223.* § **Mirabile textum, Stat. Theb. 10, 56.** *illustre, Id. ib. 7, 366.* (2)

Dicendi textum tenue, Quint. 9, 4. § **Vi-**
mineum textum, a twig basket, Mart. 3, 58,

39. *Clypei non enarrabile textum, Virg. Aen. 8, 625.* (3) *Sub textum subde pau'isper, Cato, 84.* (S) *Sed al. leg. testum, q. v.*

Textūra, æ, f. *A weaveing, a texture.* § **Tenuis**
textura, Lucr. 3, 210. **Conf. Prop. 4, 5, 23.**

Textus, a, um, part. *Woven, plaited, inter-*
woven, Virg. Aen. 5, 589.

Textus, ūs, m. (1) *A weaveing.* (2) || **Also**
a text, or subject, of discourse. (1) **Plin. 9, 35.**

(2) **Post. script.** † **Argumentum.**

T ante H.

* **Thālāmēgos**, i. m. [θαλαμηγός, Gr. à θάλαμος thalamus, & ἄγω duco, vel veho; quia

vehat cubile] *A pinnacle of pleasure, a yacht, with a fair cabin for any great person to lodge in, Suet. Cæs. 52.* = *Cubiculata navis, Sen.*

* **Thālāmus**, i. m. [à Gr. θάλαμος, idem] (1) *A bride, or bed, chamber, where the husband*

and wife lie. (2) *Marriage.* (3) *A beehive, or rather the holes of the combs where the bees lie.*

(1) § **Marmoreus thalamus, Virg. Aen. 4, 392.** **Thalamum** ineamus eundem, Ov. Met. 4, 328.

(2) § **Expertem thalami vitam degere, Virg. Aen. 4, 550.** (3) **Post ubi jam thalamis se**

composuē, Id. Geor. 4, 180.

* **Thālāssēgle**, es, f. [à θάλασσα mare, quod ripam Indi fluv. nascitur] *A kind of herb,*

Plin. 24, 17.

* § **Thālāsiarcha**, æ, m. [à θάλασσα mare, & ἀρχή imperium] *An admiral. Lat. Classis præfectus.*

* || **Thālāsiarchia**, æ, f. [ab eodem] *The admiralship, or office of admiral. Lat. Classis præfectura.*

* **Thālāsiēcus**, a, um, adj. [à θάλασσα mare] *Of, or belonging to, the sea; of a blue colour like the sea waves; a sea water colour.*

Palliolum habes ferrugineum; nam is color thālāsi-

cus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43.

* **Thālāsiēcus**, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] *Idem.* **Teritur thālāsiina vestis, Lucr. 4, 1120.**

Thālāssio, ōnis, & **Thālāssius** siue **Thālāssus**, i. m. *A bridal song, Liv. 1, 9. Catull. 59,*

134. Mart. 12, 42.

* **Thālāssites**, æ, m. [à θάλασσα mare] *θάλασσίτην vinum vocant, cum vasis suis in mare dejectum, ut præcocior sit vetustas, Plin. 14, 8.*

Thālāssius, i. m. *A marriage song. Vid. Thalassio.*

* **Thālāssōmēli**, ītos, n. [θαλασσομέλι, Gr. ex θάλασσα mare, & μέλι mel] *A certain*

medley made of honey, rainwater, and seawater, to purge the stomach, Plin. 31, 6.

|| **Thālērūs**, i. m. *A dollar, a Dutch coin.* § **Thālērūs imperialis**, a rix dollar.

* **Thālēttrum**, vel **Thālēttrum**, i. n. [θάλακτρον, Gr. à θαλέω floreo] *A kind of herb,*

all beal, fluxuorū, or laxuorū, Plin. 27, 13.

* **Thallus**, i. m. [à θάλλω, vireo] (1) *The middle stalk of an onion.* (2) † *A green*

hough of an olive, or bay-tree. (3) || *A firew-*
ing herb. (1) **Col. 11, 3.** (2) **Amyclæo spar-**

gens altaria thallo, Virg. in Geiri, 376. (3) **Apul. p. 477.**

* **Thapfia**, æ, f. [θαψία, Gr. ab insulā Thapso ita dict.] *A kind of herb, Plin. 13, 21.*

* || **Thāfia**, æ, f. *sc. nux [à thāso insula]*
An almond, Jun.

|| **Theāmedes**, æ, m. *A stone of a contrary nature to the loadstone, Plin. 36, 16.*

* **Theangēis**, īdis, f. [à θεός, deus, & ἄγγελος, nuncius; quod pota divinare faciat] *An herb used in magick, Plin. 24, 17.*

* **Theāriālis**, e, adj. [à theatrum] *Of, or belonging to, a theatre.* § **Theatrales concilius,**

Cic. pro Sext. 54. **licentia, Suet. Dom. 8.**

* || **Theāricus**, a, um, adj. [ab eodem] *The-*
atrical; of, or like, the stage, Aug. † Theatralis.

* **Theatridium**, ii. n. dim. [θεατρίδιον, Gr. à seq.] *A little theatre, Varr. R. R. 3, 5.*

* **Theātrum**, i. n. [ἀπὸ τοῦ θεᾶσθαι, i. e. à spectando] (1) *A theatre, a place where plays*

and games were seen. (2) **Meton.** *The spectators, or company of beholders.* (3) *Any frequented*

place, a stage. (1) *Tanquam è theatro exeamus, Cic. de Fin. 1, 13.* **Fundamenta alta the-**

atri, Virg. Aen. 1, 431. (2) *Theatra tota reclamant, Cic. de Orat. 3, 50.* (3) **Forum P. R.**

fuit theatrum ingenii ejus, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 2. **Nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia majus est,**

Id. Tusc. 2, 26.

* **Thēca**, æ, f. [θηκή, Gr. à τίθημι pono] (1) *A sheath, a case.* (2) *A box, a bag.* (3)

The bise, or husk, of corn. (1) § **Thēca cala-**
maria, Mart. 14, 19. (2) § **Nummaria, Cic. Alt. 4, 7.** (3) **Grani, Varr. R. R. 1, 18.**

Thēdo, ōnis, m. *A lamprey, Aufon. † Muræna.*

* **Thēlygōnum**, i. n. [ex θήλυς, femina, & γείνω, gigno] *An herb having berrys like an*

olive, and called the grace of-god; infused in drink it maketh a woman conceive a girl, Plin. 27, 8.

* **Thēlyphōnon**, i. n. [à θήλυς femina, & φόνος cæces] *An herb the root whereof doth kill*

scorpions, Plin. 25, 10.

* **Thēlyptēris**, is, f. [θήλυπτέρις, Gr. ex θήλυς, femina, & πτερίς, filix] *Sea fern, female fern, Plin. 27, 9.*

* **Thēma**, ātis, n. [ἀπὸ τοῦ θέσθαι, i. e. à ponendo] (1) *A theme. An argument; a subject*

proposed to be written, or spoken, of. (2) *A bo-*
roscope, or nativity. (3) || *A primitive verb in*

Greek. (1) **Quint. 7, 2.** = **Proposita, Cic. id. ib.** (2) *Tantum fiduciam fati habuit, ut*

thema suum vulgaverit, Suet. Aug. 94. (3) **Gramm.**

* **Thēmātismus**, i, m. [à τίθημι pono] *A*
placing, putting, or setting, Vitr. 1, 2.

* **Thēnsa**, æ, f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ θεῖναι, i. e. à re

divinā, Acon. al. tenia, à tendo] A chariot,
or wagon, where in the images, or statues, of

their gods were carried. Omnes Diī, qui vehiculis thenfarum solennes cætus ludorum ini-

tis, Cic. Verr. 5, 72.

|| **Theōgōnia**, æ, f. [θεογονία, Gr. à θεός, deus, & γονή genitura] *The generation of the*

gods, a book of Hesiod's so called, Cic. N. D. 1, 14. **Lat.** *Deorum origo, vertente ipso.*

* **Theōlōgia**, æ, f. [θεολογία, Gr. à θεός, deus, & λόγος, sermo] *Divinity. Lat. Sermo de Deo rebūque divinis.*

* **Thēolōgicus**, a, um, adj. [θεολογικός, Gr. ab eodem] *Pertaining to divinity, Amm.*

* **Theōlōgus**, i. m. [θεολόγος, Gr. ex eodem] *A divine. Soles multi à theologis proferuntur,*

Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

* **Thaombrōtios**, i. f. [θερμερότιος, Gr.] *An herb which the kings of Persia used to take as*

a preservative, Plin. 24, 17.

* **Theōrēma**, ātis, n. [à θεωρέω speculari] *A speculation, a theorem, a geometrical proposition.*

Præcepta appello, quæ dicuntur Græcè θεωρήματα, Cic. de Faro, 6.

* || **Theōrēmatīcus**, a, um, adj. [θεωρηματικός, Gr. à præced.] *Belonging to a theorem, Geom. concedendum.*

* || **Theōrēmatium**, ii. n. dim. [à theorema] *A little theorem, Gen. 1, 13.*

* **Theōrētice**, es, f. [ab eodem cum seq.] *The art of theory, or speculation, Quint. ventit spectativa, Sen. contemplativa.*

* **Theōrētīcus**,

* **Theōrēticus**, a, um. adj. [θεωρητικός, Gr. à θεωρέω contemplor] *Belonging to contemplation*, Geom.

* **Theōria**, æ. f. [à θεωρέω, contemplor] *Contemplation, theory*, Cic. Latine verit contemplatio, Alt. 12, 6.

* || **Therapeutice**, es. f. [à θεραπεύω saro] *That part of physick which prescribes the cure of diseases*, Med. Lat. Ars medendi.

* **Thēriaca**, sive **Thēriace**, es. f. [ἀπὸ τῶν θηρίων, i. e. à venenatis bestis, sive quod earum veneno adversetur, sive ex earum carnibus conficiatur] *Treatise, any remedy against poison*, Plin. 20, ult.

* **Thēriacus**, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Good against the biting of vipers, or other venomous beasts*. Pastilli, qui theriaci vocantur à Græcis, Plin. 29, 4.

* **Thēriōma**, ātis. n. [θηρίωμα, Gr. à θηρίω effero] *A raging ulcer, or sore, the grand pox, a spunker*, Cels. 5, 28, 3.

* **Thēriōnaca**, æ. f. [qu. θηρίων νάκη, sc. supor serpentium] *A shrub from which have ing a flower like a rose; it make h serpents heavy, dull, and drowly*, Plin. 24, 17. & 25, c.

* **Thēriotrophium**, i. n. [θηριότροφειον, Gr. vivarium in quo θηρία τρέφονται, i. e. ferre aluntur] *A park, or warren*, Varr. R. R. 3, 13.

* || **Thērētōr**, i. n. [θερίστον Gr. à θερίω æstivo, quod à θερος æstus] *A robe worn in summer, for summer*. vid. Isid. 13, 25.

* **Thermæ**, ārum. f. pl. [à θερμὴ calor] *Hot baths*, Suet. Calig. 37. Mart. 7, 33.

† **Thermēficio**, ēre, fūci. aēt. [vox hybrida, ex θερμός, calidus, & facio] *To heat, or make hot*. Extā thermēfecerat, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 97.

* **Thermōpōlium**, ii. n. [θερμοπόλιον, Gr. à θερμός calidus, & πωλέω vendo] *A place where hot drinks were sold, and may be used for a coffee-house; a strong water, or brandyshop*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 45.

† **Thermōpōto**, āre. aēt. [ex θερμός calidus, & poto] *To drink hot, or warm, drink*. In thermopoli thermopotasti gutturem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 6.

* **Thermūlæ**, ārum. f. pl. dim. [à thermæ] *Little hot baths*, Mart. 6, 42.

* **Thēron**, ōnis. [θηρῶν, Gr. à θήρα, venatio] *A dog's name, Kill buck*, Ov. Met. 3, 211.

* **Thēaurārius**, a, um. adj. [à thesaurus] *Of, or belonging to, treasure*. Confige sagittis fures thesaurarios, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 25.

* || **Thēaurārius**, ii. m. [ab eodem] *A treasurer*, Bud. † **Quæstor**, præfectus ærarii.

* || **Thēaurīzo**, āre. aēt. [θησαυρίζω, Gr. ab eodem] *To treasure up*, Vulg. Lat. † **Thēsauro**, Quint. pecuniam condeō, Cic.

* || **Thēsaurophylacium**, ii. n. [θησαυροφυλάκιον, Gr. à θησαυρός thesaurus, & φύλαξ custos] *The treasury*. † **Ætariūm**.

* **Thēsauros**, i. m. [θησαυρός, Gr.] (1) *A treasury*. (2) *An inward and secret place where things of value were deposited*. (3) *Treasure, riches, wealth*. (4) *Plenty, abundance; of bad things*. (5) *The name of one of Menander's plays*.

(1) *θησαυρός παρὰ τὰς ὁδοὺς ἀναπληρῶν ἐκέλευε*, Plutarch. **Thesaurus publicus** sub terrā saxo quadrato septus, Liv. 39, 50. § **Orchius thesaurus**, in *Epistabo* ap. Cell. 1, 24. (2) = **The sauros**, ignotum argenti pondus & auri, Virg. Æn. 1, 363. (3) Vid. Plut. in vitā Philopæmi, p. 367. D. (4) § **Thēsauri mali**, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 51. || **fraudis**, Apul. (5) Ter. Proel. Eun. 12.

* **Thēsis**, eos. vel is. f. [θέσις, Gr. à τίθημι pono] *A general and indefinite question, or argument; a position*, Sen. Controv. 1, præctm.

* **Thēmōphōria**, ōrum. n. pl. [θεσμοφόρια Gr. à θέσμος lex, & φέρω fero; quia Ceres θεσμοφόρος, i. e. legisera vocabatur] *Feasts in honour of Ceres*, Plin. 24, 9.

Thēssa, æ. f. *A sea-fish*, Plin. 33, ult.

* || **Thēsa**, n. indecl. [θησα, Gr.] *The name of one of the Greek letters; also a mark of condemnation to death, as being the first letter of θάνατος*.

* **Thēsus**, i. m. *A sort of dance*, Virg. Ecl. 5, 30. Vid. **Thyasus**.

* **Thiēum**, i. n. fort. rect. **thyēum**, q. v.

* **Thlāsias**, æ. m. [θλασίας, Gr. à θλάω frango] *cui testiculi fracti sunt*. Diēt. & thlād as, Ap. JCC.

* **Thlāspi**, n. indecl. & **Thlāspion**, i. n. [θλάσπι, Gr. diēt. ἀπὸ τῆς θλάνης, i. e. confit n-gere, eō quod semen lenticiulæ sit simile, sed fractum] *An herb called country mustard, wild fennel*, Plin. 27, 13.

|| **Thlāsus**, i. m. ut. al. scrib. sed perperam **Thlāsus**.

* || **Thlāsias**, æ. m. [θλασίας, Gr. à θλάω ad-frigo, premo] *cui testiculi attriti sunt & contusi*, Justin.

Thōlus, i. m. [à τῆς suspendere, sc. ubi dona suspendebantur, M.] (1) *The centre, or middle, of an arched, or vaulted, roof, called a scutcheon*. (2) *Syncecl. The roof itself of a temple, or church*. (1) Vitruv. 4, 7, & 7, 5. (2) Mox d. d. i. curvo nulla tubestē tholo, Ov. Fast. 6, 296.

* || **Thōmix**, īcis. f. [à θάμιγξ, Gr. funis] *A wreath of hemp to make ropes with; also a cushion, or bolster, to lay on the neck, to keep it from hurt in carrying burdens*, Fest. a porter's knot, or jay, Interpr. Paulo.

* || **Thōiaca**, æ. f. [à thorax] *id. quod thorax*, Plin. ap. Litt.

* || **Thōiācātus**, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *That is made to the breast*. § **Effigies thoracata**, Plin. 37, 9. **Thoracatus navarchus**, Id. 35, 10. in bust.

* || **Thōiācium**, i. n. [à seq.] *The top sail, or topmast sail*, Jun.

* **Thōrax**, ācis. m. [θώραξ, Gr.] (1) *The inward part of the breast*. (2) *A breastplate*. (3) *A breastplate, or corset*. (4) *A bulwark*. (1) **Thorax** tussi obnoxius, Cels. 5, 25. **Thoracis** pituita purgare, Plin. 20, 17. (2) **Vindem** thoraca ju-bebit Adferri miniatque nuce, Juv. 5, 143. (3) **Thoraca** simul cum pectore rupit, Virg. Æn. 10, 337. (4) Vid. **Thoracatus**.

* **Thos**, ōis. m. [θέω, Gr.] *A kind of wolf rough in winter, and bare in summer*, Plin. 8, 34.

* **Thous**, i. m. [à θός, celer] *Swift, a dog's name*, Ov. Met. 3, 220.

* **Thracias**, æ. m. [Θρακίας, Gr. qu. Θρακίας, ex Thracia] *The north west wind*. Vid. Sen. 2, Nat. 5, 16. Fin. 2, 27. & Vitruv. 1, 6.

* **Thraso**, ōnis. m. [Θράσων, Gr. i. e. ἀπὸ τῆς θρασύτητος, ab audaciā diēt.] *A braggadochio, a buff, a boister, a bluffer, a bully*, Ter.

* **Thrauston**, i. n. [à θραύω frangō] *One kind of the gum ammoniacum*, Plin. 13, 23.

* **Thrax**, ācis. [à Thraciā, qu. plerique ejus reg. incolæ] vel **Threx**, īcis. m. *A sword-senfer*. § **Proculum** Thraci, & mox hopiomacho comparavit, Suet. Cal. 35. § **Thrax** nirmiloni par, Id. Dom. 10.

* **Thrēcīdica**, ōrum. n. pl. [à præced.] *The sword players arms*, Cic. Philipp. 7, 6. Plin. 35, 9.

* || **Thrēnōdia**, æ. f. [θρηνῶδια, Gr. à θρῆνε; uetus, & ἀδῆ cantus] *A mourning song, the book of Lamentations*, Bibl.

* || **Thrēnos**, i. m. [à Gr. θρῆνος idem] *Lamentation; a lamentable verse, or song; a funeral song*. Quī differt ab epicedio, vid. Voss. Inst. Or. 3.

* || **Thridax**, ācis. f. [θρίδαξ, Gr.] *The herb lettuce*. § **Thridax** agria, *sparrow hawk's herb, hawkweed*, Apul.

* **Thrips**, ipis. m. [θρίψ, Gr. à τρίζω, tero] *A little worm breeding in timber, a moth*, Plin. 16, 41. § **Scrib. & thrysps**. [à θρύπτειν, terere] § || **Mali thripes**, mali ipes, Prov. of two bad things proposed to one's choice, bad is the best, vid. Chiliad.

* **Thronus**, i. m. [θρόνος, Gr.] *A throne, a royal seat, a chair of state*, Plin. 35, 9. † **Solium**.

Thunnus, m. Vid. **Thynnus**.

* || **Thūārius**, ii. m. [à thus] *He that prepares, or sells, frankincense, or incense*, Tert.

* **Thūreus**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Of, or belonging to, frankincense*. § **Thurea** planta, Col. 3, 8. virga, Virg. Geor. 1, 117.

Thūriānus, a, um. adj. § **Tomus thurianus**, a certain fish, called also *xēbias*; the sword fish, or rather a kind of fish, Plin. 23, ult.

|| **Thūriānus**, i. m. [à thuria] *The fish called tunny*, Hor. ap. Litt. sed q.

* **Thūribūm**, i. n. [à thure] *A censer to burn incense in*, Cic. Vetr. 4, 21.

§ **Thūriciēmus**, a, um. adj. *That burneth frankincense*. § **Thūriciēmæ** aræ, Virg. Æn. 4, 453. **Foci thūriciēmi**, Ov. Ep. 2, 18.

* **Thūriser**, ēra, ērum. adj. [ex thus, & fero] *That beareth, or bringeth, forth frankincense*. § **Sabæa thūrisera**, Plin. 12, 14. **Thūriseræ** arenæ, Virg. Geor. 2, 139.

* § **Thūiēgus**, a, um. adj. [ex thus, & lego] *That gathereth frankincense*. § **Arabæ thūilegi**, Ov. Fast. 4, 569.

* **Thus**, ūris. n. [à Gr. θύος ἀπὸ τῆς θύειν, i. e. ab odorem faciendo] *Frankincense, incense*. § **Incende** e thura & odores, Cic. Verr. 4, 35. **Mittunt** sua thura Sabæi, Virg. Geor. 1, 57. § **Thus** teriæ, ground pine, Plin. 24, 6.

* **Thuscūlum**, i. n. dim. [à thus] *A little piece of frankincense*. **Thuscūlum** emi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 15.

* **Thya**, æ. f. [à θύος, odor, odoramentum, M.] *A kind of wild cypress tree, whose wood is very sweet and lasting; the life tree*, Prop. 3, 7, 49. & Plin. 13, 16.

* **Thyasus**, i. m. [à θυάζειν, Orgia celebrare] *A chorus in honour of Bacchus*. **Thyasus** repente linguis trepidantibus ululat, Catull. 61, 28. **Baccho** nemo: a avia matres Insultant thyasīs, Virg. Æn. 7, 581.

* **Thyēum**, i. n. [à θύος, odor] *Frankincense*, Plin. 37, 2.

* || **Thyīnus**, a, um. adj. [θυϊνος, Gr. à θυώ sacrifico] *Ligna thyina, Aimug wood*, 1 Reg. 10, 11, 12.

* || **Thyītis**, is. f. [à θύια, mortarium] *A kind of very hard stone whereof mortars were made*, Litt. ex Plin.

* || **Thymāllus**, vel **Thymālus**, i. m. [à flore, i. e. thymio, nomen habens] *A fish when newly taken smelling of thyme, a smelt*, Ambros. Hexem. 1, 5.

* **Thymbra**, æ. f. [θύμβρα, Gr.] *The herb savory*, Plin. int. Litt. Sed al. videtur ex Col. 10, 233. Et satureia thymi referens thymbrae-que saporem.

* **Thymēlæa**, æ. f. [à seq.] *A kind of wild olive whereon groweth granum gnidium*, Plin. 13, 21.

* **Thymēle**, es. f. [θυμέλη, Gr.] *A pulpit, or stand, on the stage, where mimicks, on the with-drawing of the actors, entertained the spectators with tricks, according to Suidas; whence per-haps the wife of Latinus was emphatically so called, of whom*, Juv. 1, 36. and Mart. 1, 5. make mention.

* **Thymēlici**, ōrum. m. pl. [à præced.] *Mimicks and jesters who acted the ridiculous parts*, Vitruv. 5, 8.

* || **Thymēlicus**, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Of, or belonging to, mimicks*. § **Thymelicum** chora-gium. *the players furniture*, Apul. p. 242.

* **Thymīānus**, a, um. adj. [à thymion] *Of, or belonging to, thyme; sed with thyme*. § **Thymīānæ** oves, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 11. § **Fort. thymīānæ**, rect. q. *thymum anantes per jocum cu-dens suo more scripsit*.

* **Thymīāma**, ātis. n. [à θυμῶν suffire, qu. θυμῶν ἱαμα, anima medela, Etym.] *A perfume, incense, a sweet gum*, Cels. 5, 18.

* **Thymīnus**, a, um. adj. [à thymum] *or belonging to, thyme*, Col. 6, 33.

* **Thymion** vel **Thymium**, ii. n. [à thymum, ob similit.] *A kind of wart ragged at top like a thyme leaf, or as some say, coloured like thyme-flower*, Cels. 5, 28, 14. = **Acrothymion**, Cels. ibid.

* **Thymītes**, is. m. [à thymum] *Wine made with thyme*, Col. 12, 35.

* **Thymōsus**, a, um. adj. [à thymum] *Smelling of thyme*. § **Mei thymosum**, Plin. 11, 5.

* **Thymum**,

* *Thymum*, i. n. [à *θύμω*, ob' fragrantiam] *The herb thyme, or time*, Virg. Ecl. 5, 77. Cels. 5, 28.

* *Thymus*, i. m. [à *θύμω*] *A wart*. = *Crudæ grossi verrucas & thymos*, nitro farinæque additis, tollunt, Plin. 23, 6. Conf. Dioscor. 1, 135. *Thymus* exponit Lactatius.

Thynnus, i. m. [à *θύνη*] *A tunny fish*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 44. & Plin. 9, 15.

|| *Thynus*, i. m. [quoddam *Thya*, i. e. Bithyniâ, fiebant, Salmaf.] *A ring*, Ex Litt.

* *Thyriger*, a, um. adj. *One who beareth, or carryeth, the spear called thyrsus*. § *Thyriger* Lyæus, Sen. Med. 110. *Thyrigera* India, Id. Hippol. 753.

* *Thyrus*, i. m. [à *θύρῳ*, Gr. à *θύω* sacrificio] (1) *The young sprout, stick, or stem, of an herb, especially of lettuce*. (2) *Also a spear wrapped about with rays, or bayleaves, which they carried in their hands at Bacchus's feasts*. (3) *A furious, or mad, humour; such as Bacchus's company gaded with at those ceremonies*. (1) *Inventum omnes thyrsos vel folia laurum prorogare urceis conditos*, Plin. 19, 8. § *Thyrus pampineus*, Claud. 4. Conf. Honor. 602. (2) *Volitabat Iacchus cum thyrsis satyrum*, Catull. 62, 251. (3) *Acti percussit thyrsis laudis spes magna meum cor*, Lucr. 1, 922.

† *Thyus*, i. m. [à *θύω*, immolare, quod ab his compta immolatio] *A fowle*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4. = *Sus*, Id.

T ante I.

Tiara, æ. f. & *tīras*, æ. m. [ab Hebr. *תרעין* corona] *An ornament for the head, which those of Persia and Phrygia wore in old time; a turban, a cap*. *Tiari* ornatum lapide condecora tuum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 2. *Tiaram* posita tibi arma vana, Sen. 10, 207. § *Sacer* *tiara*, Virg. Æn. 7, 247. § *Tiara* dejectionem & uratissimam videtur habere B. Hieron. Cum in Dan. c. 3. *Tiara* vincta genas, Paul. Illoc. 6, 700. *Tiaram* subligat cervice, Id.

|| *Tiberium*, i. n. *A kind of spotted gray marble*, Litt. ex Plin. sed q.

* *Tibi*, det. à tu. [à *tibi*, Der. 701 addito *phi*] *To, for, or by thee, p-ssim*.

Tibia, æ. f. [os cruris, id etym. valde incert.] (1) *The shank, or shinbone; the leg*. (2) *A flute, a pipe, a stageolet*. (1) *Tibia cum femoris inferiore capite committitur*, Cels. 8, 1. (2) *Si tibia inflata non referant sonum, &c.* Cic. de Clar. Orat. 51. § *Tibia* memoratrix pugne, Val. Flacc. 6, 142.

Tibiale, is. n. (1) *The nether stock, or knee case; a stocking*. (2) || *Also a leg barnefs, a greave*. (1) Suet. Aug. 82. (2) *Si tibiale vel humeralis miles alienavit, castigari verberibus debet*, Paul. J.C. de re mil.

Tibialis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, legs, or pipes; meet to make pipes of*, Plin. 16, 36.

† *Tibium*, adv. *Up to the shins*, Titin. ap. Fest. in *Mullus*, sed Scal. leg. *tibiatis*.

Tibicen, inis. m. (1) *A piper, or player on a flute; a minstrel*. (2) *A prep, shore, p-ssim, anzick, ped-fol, r-anything that supports, or beareth up*. (1) *Tibicen sine tibiis canere non potest*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 83. (2) *Nos urbem incolimus tenui tibicine fultem*, Juv. 3, 103.

Tibicina, æ. f. *A woman playing on a flute, shal-n, or stageolet*. § *Meretrix tibicina*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 25. Conf. Mart. 14, 64.

|| *Tibicinum*, il. n. *The art of playing on the flute, or of piping*. In tibicinio apprime nobilis, Apul. Florid. c. 4. p. 765.

Tibillatio, trum. n. pl. *A procession with trumpets*. Varr. Tibillatio.

* *Tigillum*, i. n. & m. [à *tignum*] (1) *A little rafter, a beam*. (2) *The funnel of a chimney*. (1) *Transmisso per viam tigillo, capite ad pectus, velut sub jugum misit juvenem*, Liv. 2, 26. Compositis tigillis Exiguam viridi tande operire calam, Tib. 2, 1, 39. (2) *De quo tigillo sumus si quâ exit foras*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 23.

* *Tignarius*, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *Of, or belonging to, rafters*. § *Tignarius faber, a carpenter*, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 73.

* || *Tigno*, are. act. unde pass. *Tignor, ari*. *To roof, or cover with rafters*, Litt. ex Vitruv. usitatus contigno.

* *Tignum*, i. n. [à *tegendo*, est enim trabs, cui tectum imponitur, Perot.] (1) *The rafter of a house, a beam*. (2) *Any timber, or stuff, used in building*. (3) || *Also a rail, prop, or stick, to set up a vine*. (1) *Ignes celeri flammâ degustant tigna*, Lucr. 2, 192. (2) *Tigna bina sesquipedalia ad altitudinem fluminis demensa*, Cæf. B. G. 4, 17. (3) *Fest. ex XII Tabb.*

* || *Tignus*, i. m. [à *præced.*] *Idem*, Litt. ex Cæf.

Tiginus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, a tiger; spotted, or grained, as a tiger is*. § *Tigrinæ mensæ*, Plin. 13, 15.

Tigris, idis. vel is. f. [à *תִּיר* sagitta, Chald. inde cum *heemantico* תִּירִי M] (1) *A tiger, a beast of strange swiftness, and very fierce*. (2) *Also the name of a swift river in Asia*. (1) § *Rabidæ tigres*, Virg. Geor. 2, 151. Orbâ trigide peior, Juv. 6, 269. *Tigris* indomitæ raucant, Aul. Philom. (2) *Vid. Propr.*

* *Tilia*, æ. f. [à *τιλέα*, ulmus] (1) *A linden, or til tree*. (2) *The thin skin that is between the bark and the wood of any tree*. (1) *Tilia levis creditur*, Virg. Geor. 1, 173. (2) *Corticis interior tilia lepras sedat*, Plin. 24, 8.

* *Tiliaceus*, a, um. adj. [à *præced.*] *Of, or belonging to, the linden tree*. § *Arcula tiliacea*, Col. 12, 45.

Tilos, i. m. *A sow, a cheeslip, or woodlouse*, Plin. 29, ult. = *Oniscus*, mallepeda, Id. ib.

Timidus, a, um. part. [à *timeo*] *Apprehended, feared*, Lucr. 2, 43. Cic. Offic. 2, 7.

* *Timendus*, a, um. part. [à *timeo*] *To be feared*. Omnia sunt timenda, Cic. Fam. 1, 5. § *Armis* *timendus*, Stat. Sylv. 4, 3, 134.

* *Timens*, tis. part. [ab eodem] *Fearing*. § *Præsentiam ejus timens*, Sall. B. C. 32. § *peccare*, Hor. A. Pott. 193. mortis, Lucr. 6, 1234. receptui suo, Cæf. B. C. 3, 69.

* *Timeo*, ere, ui. n. & act. [à *τιμῶ*, pœna] (1) *To fear, dread, or apprehend; to be afraid for, or of*. (2) *To dislike, to scorn*. (1) § *Si illum relinquo, ejus vitæ timeo; sin opitutor, hujus minas*, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 5. Cum furem nemo timeret Caulibus, aut pomis, Juv. 6, 18. § *Ab, vel abs, aliquo timere*, Cic. de republicâ, Id. Att. 7, 6. de morte, Ov. Fast. 3, 621. pro aliquo, Plin. jun. ne, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 34. ne non, Cic. Att. 9, 6. ut, Id. quemadmodum, Brutus Cic. quorsum evadas, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 100.

§ *Audiat verum, timeat interim, vereatur semper*, Sen. § *Timeo te, lest thou do me hurt*, Ov. § *tibi, lest thou come to some hurt*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 20. (2) *Si non modicâ cœnare times olus omne patellâ*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2.

* *Timeor*, eri. pass. *To be feared, &c.* Quicunque timeri Dux bello poterat, Sil. 15, 649.

§ *Diligor*, q. v.

* || *Timeo*, ere. incept. [à *timeo*] *unde part. timefcens*. *To grow fearful*, Amm. 31, 4.

† *Pertimeo*.

* *Timidus*, adv. ius, comp. sime, sup. [à *timidus*] (1) *Timorously, fearfully, cowardly*. (2) *Poorly, meanly*. (3) *Cautiously*. (1) = *Omnia trepidantius timidusque agere*, Cæf. B. C. 1, 19.

§ *fidenter*, Cic. (2) = *Ne quid abjecte, ne quid timidè faciamus*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. (3) = *Dicere modicè, & timidè*, Cic. pro Sulla, 29. = *pedetentim*, Id. Timidissimè, Quint. 11, 1.

* *Timiditas*, atis. f. [ab eodem] (1) *Timidity, fearfulness, cowardice*. (2) *Bashfulness*. (3) *Carefulness*. (1) *Verecundiam timiditas imitatur*, Cic. Partit. Orat. 23. Cur ei bello propter timiditatem defuisti? Id. Philipp. 2, 29.

Supplicium in bello timiditati militis propositum, Id. pro Cluent. 46. (2) = *Tu pudore à dicendo, & timiditate quâdam ingenuâ refugisti*, Id. de Or. 2, 3. (3) = *Cautio mea & timiditas in causis*, Id. de Orat. 2, 74.

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* || *Timidus*, adv. [à *seq.*] *Somewhat fearfully*, Apul. p. 110.

* † *Timidulus*, a, um. adj. dim. [à *timidus*] *Somewhat fearfull*, Litt. ex Plaut.

* *Timidus*, a, um. adj. [à *timeo*] *ior, comp. ssimus, sup.* (1) *Fearfull, timorous, cowardly, faint-hearted*. (2) *Bashful*. (3) *Fearing, or reverenceing*. (4) *Provident, cautious*. (1) *Me timidum, nullius animi, nullius consilii esse confiteor*, Cic. pro Sext. 16. = *Timidus ac tremens*, Id. in Pison. 30. = *Ne imbelles timidique videamur*, Id. Offic. 1, 24. Mors timidissimum quæque consequitur, Curt. 4, 14, 25. § *In minimis rebus insolentior, in adversis timidi*, Cic. (2) § *Malim videri nimis timidus quàm parum prudens*, Cic. pro Marcello. 7. (3) = *Aqui cultor, timidusque Deorum*, Ov. Met. 5, 100. (4) = *Si quis est timidus in magnis periculosisque rebus, semperque magis adversos rerum exitus metuens, quàm sperans secundos, is ego sum*, Cic. Fam. 6, 14. Mater timidi fieri non solet, Adug. ap. Nep. Tbraf. 2.

* *Timor*, oris. m. [à *timeo*] (1) *Fear*. (2) *Cowardice, apprehension, jealousy, mistrust*. (3) *Reverence*. (4) *Awe*. (5) *Superstition*. (1) § *Amer misceri cum timore non potest*, Publ. Syr. = *Timor*, metus mali appropinquantis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. Mustabat tacito medicina timore, Lucr. 6, 1177. § *spes*, Cic. animus, Id. Timorum maximus lethi metus, Luc. 1, 459. (2) Degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg. Geor. 4, 13. (3) Munera suspensi plena timoris, Ov. Epist. 16, 84. (4) *Sygius torrens timor & Deus Deorum*, Id. Met. 3, 291. (5) *Primus in orbe Deos fecit timor*, è *Fragmentis Petron.*

† *Tina*, æ. f. [ab Hebr. *תִּין* corbis, vel *תִּין* mulctrale] (1) *A great bowl, whereof each may drink a little*. (2) *The river Tine*. (1) Varr. ap. Non. 15, 7. (2) *Vid. Propr.*

* *Tinea*, æ. f. [qz. *tinea*, quod propter colorem, quasi tingi videatur, Gell.] *A fish called a tench*, Auson. Mosell. 125.

Tinctilis, e. adj. [à *tingo*] *That which serveth for dying, or to die with*. § *Tinctile virus*, Ov. Trist. 3, 20, 64.

* *Tinctus*, oris. m. verb. [à *tingo*] *A died, Vitruv. 7, 14. § Malo tamen infector cum Cic. dicere*.

* || *Tinctus*, a, um. adj. [à *tingo*] *Of, or belonging to, dyes; cruel, bloody*. § *Tinctoria mens*, Plin. 7, 7. ut leg. Turneb. Advers. 24, 42. † *Tinctilis*.

* *Tinctura*, æ. f. [à *seq.*] *A dieing, or staining; a colour, or dye; a tincture*, Plin. 31, 10. & 37, 9.

* *Tincturus*, a, um. part. [à *tingo*] *About to die, or stain*. Sanguine tincturus cultros, Ov. Fast. 1, 391.

* *Tinctus*, a, um. part. [ex eodem] (1) *Died, stained*. (2) || *Diped, baptized*. (3) *Met. Imbued, full of, abounding*. (1) § *Lana tincta murice*, Ov. A Am. 1, 251. tunica sanguine, Cic. N. D. 3, 28. in aceto spongia, Cels. 8, 4. (2) *Eccles.* (3) § *Tinctus literis*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 20. Elegantiâ patris, Id. de Cl. Orat. 58. *Tincti ærugine versus*, Mart. 33, 5.

* *Tinctus*, us. m. [à *præced.*] *A dieing, dipping, or imbruing*. § *Croceo tinctu*, Plin. 10, 48.

* *Tinea*, æ. f. [quoddam teneat, & eò usque infideat, quoad erodat, Id.] (1) *A moth worm which eateth books, or clothes*. (2) *A belly worm*. (3) *A worm breeding in birves*. (1) *Tineas liber pasces taciturnus inertes*, Hor. Epist. 1, 20, 12. *Stragula vestis Blattarum ac tinearum epulæ*, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 119. (2) *Tineæ intra hominem tricenum pedum*, Plin. 11, 33. (3) *Col. 9, 14. Virg. Geor. 4, 246.*

* || *Tinearia*, æ. f. [à *præced.*] *Mothwort, goldflower*, Dodon. = *Aurelia*.

* *Tineosus*, a, um. adj. [à *tinea*] *Full of moths, or worms*. *Tineosi savi*, Col. 9, 14, fin.

* *Tingendus*, a, um. part. [à *tingo*] *To be dipped*. *Comæ tingendæ in amne*, Prop. 4, 4, 24.

* *Tingens*, tis. part. [à *seq.*] *Dying, colouring, dipping, a died*. *Id tingentium officinæ ignorant*.

norant, *Plin.* 9, 38. Tingentes croceo medicamine cinem, *Luc.* 3, 238.

* Tingo, ēre, xi, ētum, act. [à Gr. τέγω, βάπτω, χρωματίζω] (1) To die, colour, or stain. (2) To sprinkle, to imbrue. (3) To wash. (4) To paint. (1) *Pallad. Octob. tit. 11.* (2) *Tinxit sanguine cultus, Ov. Met.* 7, 599. (3) *Corpus tingere sparsâ aquâ, Id. Fast.* 4, 790. ¶ Tingere aliquem poculis, to fuddle him, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 23. (4) *Mart.*

* Tingo, i. pass. To be anointed. § Tingo nardo, *Mart.* 2, 59.

* † Tinguo, pro tingo, *Feud.*

¶ Tinea, ōrum, n. pl. Winepots, *Fest.* Vid. Tina.

Tinnimentum, i. n. A ringing, or tinkling; a glowing, or tingleing, of the ears. Idud tinnimentum est auribus, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 26.

Tinnio, ēre, iui, ūtum, neut. [verbum confictum ex sono] (1) To ring and make a clear sound, as metal doth. (2) To prattle. (1) § Tinnit aurum, argentum, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) § Comprime te, uxor; nimium tinnis, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 32.

Tinnitūrus, a, um, part. About to play, or sing, *Suet. Ner.* 20.

Tinnitus, ūs, m. (1) A ringing, or tinkling. (2) A tingleing. (1) Apes gaudent plausu, atque tinnitu aeris, *Plin.* 11, 20. (2) § Tinnitus aurum, *Plin.* 28, 2.

Tinnulus, a, um, adj. (1) That ringeth, or maketh a clear sound. (2) Tinkling, shrill. (1) § Aera tinnula, *Ov. Met.* 4, 393. Vox tinnula, *Catull.* 59, 17. (2) *Quint.* 2, 3, 7.

† Tinnunculus, i. m. [à vocis tinnitu] A kestrel, or kestrel; a kind of hawk, *Plin.* 10, 37. *Col.* 8, 8. § Scrib. & tintinnunculus, & tinunculus.

Tinnnābūlum, i. n. (1) A little bell. (2) ¶ Also a dung cart, or such like; so called for the squeaking noise it made. (1) § Tintinnabulum tinnit, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 263. Ex quo pendent excepta catenis tintinnabula, *Plin.* 36, 13. (2) *Litt. ex Col.* ¶ Tintinnabulum terræ, meadowbeets, or winter green, *Id. ex Plin.*

Tintinnāculus, i. m. He that maketh a ringing, he who beateth slaves till they tingle again, or from the noise of the jerks, or perhaps a hangman, or beadle, who used bells when they went to do execution, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 8.

¶ Tintinnio, ēre, neut. [à tinnio] To ring like a bell, to ting, *Non.*

Tintinno, āre, vel Tintino, āre, neut. *Idem.* Tintinnant aures sonitu, *Catull.* 49, 11. ¶ Raro occ.

† Tintinnunculus, i. m. A kind of hawk called a kestrel, or kestrel, *Litt. ex Col.* 8, 8. ubi meus liber habet tinunculus.

Tinus, i. f. A kind of baytree, a laurustinus. Et bicolor myrtus, & baccis cærulea tinus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 98.

* Tīpula, æ, vel Tippula, vel Tīpulla, æ, f. [παρά τα τίφν, τίφεα enim sunt ἔλν, *Hesych.* i. e. paludes, ubi tipulæ versari solent] A water spiner with six feet, that runeth on the top of the water without sinking, *Plaut. Perf.* 2, 2, 62. ¶ Vid. locum; sapit enim proverbium.

* Tīro, ōnis, m. [quod se primūm terit] A freshman, an apprentice, a novice. Tirones milites, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 15. ¶ ubi distinguit à veteranus, = Nullā in re tiro, ac rudis, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 6. Exercitus tiro, *Liv.* 21, 43. Implentur valido tironē cohortes, *Luc.* 1, 305.

* Tīrocinium, ii. n. [à tiro] (1) The first entrance upon action, or learning; the rudiments of arms, or of any art, study, or mystery; a noviciate, an apprenticeship. (2) † Ignorance, want of experience. (1) Tirocinium alicujus, congiario populo dato, celebrare, *Suet. Tib.* 54. ¶ Propter exercitiū paucitatem, & tirocinium, the fewness and rawness of his soldiers, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 31. Tirocinium ponere, & documentum eloquentiæ dare, *Liv.* 45, 37. (2) Tirocinio ætatis labi, *Declam. in Sall.*

* † Tis, antiq. gen. à m. *Plaut.*

* † Tītan, ānis, m. *Feud.* Vid. Propr.

* Tithymallus, i. m. [τῆτυμος, u. d.] An

herb called sealettuce, wolfs-milk, or milk-thistle, *Col.* 6, 15. sed *Græcis* *lett.* *Lat.* *Laetuca marina.*

* Tithymallus, i. m. *Idem.* *Plin.* 26, 8. † Titizæ aves. Wild pigeons, which the soothsayers called Titii were wont to observe, *Corn. Vid. Teta, & Todi.*

* Titillans, tis, part. [à titillo] Tickling. Multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi titillantes, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 18.

* Titillatio, ōnis, f. verb. [ab eodem] A tickling, a provoking. ¶ Non est tanta voluptatum titillatio in sensibus, sed nec desideratio quidem, *Cic. de Senect.* 14, 4.

* Titillatus, ūs, m. [à seq.] *Idem.* *Plin.* 21, 37.

* Titillo, āre, act. [à τίλλω, geminatâ priorī syllabâ, i. e. vellico, atreſto leviter, *Scal.*] To tickle, to provoke, to move pleasantly. Voluptas, uti ita dicam, titillat sensus, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 11. Ne vos titillet gloria, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 791.

* Titillor, āri, pass. To be tickled. § Titillari voluptate, *Cic. Tit.* 3, 20.

* Titio, ōnis, m. [fort. ut à δάδα tæda, ita à δαδίων, titio] A firebrand quenched *Cels.* 2, 17, & 3, 12. ¶ *Petron.* 22, 1.

† Titivilitium, ii. n. [titivilitium nullius significationis est, ut apud Græcos βίτρυς & σὺνδαφος, *Fest.* aut si sit fort. melius, qu. totivilitium, à villus & totum, i. e. totum ne villi aut pili æstimandum] A rotten thread, a thing of no value, good for nought. Non ego istud verbum emissem titivilitio, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 39.

* Titubans, tis, part. [à titubo] (1) Stumbling, staggering, flammering, faltering. (2) Met. A stand, uncertain what to do, wavering. (1) Ferulâ titubantes ebrius artus sustinet, *Ov. Met.* 4, 26. (2) Omnibus titubantibus, & de rebus summis desperantibus, *Nep. Lum.* 9.

* Titubanter, adv. [à præced.] Stutteringly, staggeringly, waveringly, doubtfully, with uncertainty. Possiditis enim atque id titubanter & stricim, *Cic. pro Cæl.* 7. = inconstanter, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 41.

* Titubantia, æ, f. [ab eodem] A stuttering, flammering, or missing in one's words. Linguae titubantia, *Suet. Claud.* 30. oris, *Id. Vitell.* 6.

* Titubatio, ōnis, f. verb. [à titubo] Staggering, burning and bawling, being at no certainty. Metus, lætitia, titubatio, *Cic. de Inv.* = offensio, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 8.

* Titubatus, a, um, part. [qu. à || titubor] Stumbling, tripping. Vestigia presso Haud tenuit titubata solo, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 332.

* Titubo, āre, neut. [à τίττω τίττω, titubo, impingo pedem. Sed & qui linguâ ostensant, ἀτυμοι attribi dict. à τίττω, *Met.*] (1) To stagger, to reel. (2) To hesitate, to be at a loss, to flammer; to trip, or slip, in speaking. (1) Ille mero somnôque gravis titubare videtur, *Ov. Met.* 3, 608. (2) Onerabo præceptis Simiam, ne quid titubet, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 75. = pecco, offendere, *Cic.*

Titulus, i. m. [de etym. incertum] (1) A title; the inscription of a work, or act. (2) Allo a mark of dignity and honour. (3) A monument, or remembrance. (4) A cause, a pretence, or colour. (5) A bill set upon a deer. (6) A mark set upon a vessel. (7) The form of a vow. (1) Legerat titulum nomēque libelli, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 1, 1. Primum ego officium scriptoris existimo, ut titulum suum legat, *Plin. jun.* Opera cuiusque, manentibus titulis, restituit, *Suet. Aug.* 31. (2) Titulo res digna sepulcri, *Juv.* 2, 29. Quid facilem titulum superando queris inertes? *Ov. Met.* 10, 602. Laudis titulusque cupido, *Juv.* 20, 143. (3) Sustinere titulum consolatūs, *Cic. in Pison.* 9. (4) Mernuisse quem titulum belli prætulerint, *Liv.* 37, 54. Vid. & *Suet. Aug.* 32. (5) Philosophus legit titulum domū, *Plin. Jun.* (6) *Juv.* 5, 34. (7) Capita sua, titulo proposito, vovēre, *Suet. Calig.* 14.

* || Tīrys, i. m. [τίρυσ, Gr.] (1) A reed, hence Virgil's shepherd. (2) A satyr, or wild man. (3) A he goat. (4) A beast engendered of an ewe and a he goat. (5) A kind of ape with a tail like a sheep. (1) *Hesych.* (2) *Æth. V. Hist.* 3, 40. (3) *Theocr. Schol.*

Idyll. 3, 2. (4) Tityrus ex ovibus oritur iurcoque parente, *Eug. Toler. Carm.* 22. (5) *Litt.* sed unde non dicit.

T ante M.

* || Tmēsis, is, f. [τμήσις, Gr. à τέμνω seco] The dividing a word into two parts, as, Are hoc facias, *Varr. i. e. arefacias.* Qued iudicium sibi conque erat, *Cic. Lat. Sectio.*

T ante O.

* † Tōcullio, ōnis, m. [qu. τοκυλλών, fœneratorculus, à τόκος, tœnus] A little usurer, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 1. restitente Turnebo, *al. leg. locullio.*

* † Tōdeo, ēre, neut. [ab eodem cum seq.] To jet up and down like a wagtail, *R. ex antiq.*

* || Tōdi, ōrum, m. pl. [à τυτθῶν, i. e. parvi, *M.*] Little birds, timice, *Fest.*

* † Tōdillus, a, um, adj. dim. [à todus, i. e. τυτθῶν, parvus, *Litt.* tiny. ¶ Todillis crusculis, with spindle shanks, *Fest. ex Plaut.*

* Tōfaceus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a sandstone. Marga tofacea, *Plin.* 17, 7. Vid. Tophus.

* Tōga, æ, f. [à tego, ut pondus à pendo] (1) A gown, a garment worn by the Romans, of which there were several kinds. From their infancy till their seventeenth year, when they came of age, they wore the (a) toga prætexta; from thence the (b) virilis, because then they might write man. Also (c) libera, because no longer under tutors, or pedagogues; (d) pura, because it had no purple guard, or fringe, as the prætexta; (e) præta, striped with purple, and worn in triumphs; (f) palmata, either because it was woven or embroidered with palm branches, or worn by conquerors, the palm being the symbol of conquest; (g) candida, worn by candidates for any place or office; (h) purpurea, worn by kings; (i) pulla, worn for mourning, or in trials for capital matters; (2) Whence it is also taken for time of peace. (3) Management of civil affairs. (4) The attendance of a retainer upon his lord, in livery. (5) Met. A client. (6) ¶ The cover, or wrapper, of any thing. (1) (a) Togam prætextam eripies pupillæ, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 44. (b) ¶ Sumpisti virilem togam, quam statim muliebrem stolam reddidisti, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 18. (c) Ante Deos libera sumpta toga, *Præp.* 4, 1, 132. (d) Ego meo Ciceroni Arpini potissimum togam puram dedi, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 6. (e) *Liv.* 30, 15. (f) Palmatæ ducem, sed citò, redde togæ, *Mart.* 7, 2. (g) In candidâ togâ bis repulsâ notatus à populo, *Plin.* 7, 34. (h) Inter ornamenta regis recessit *Liv.* (i) In epulo cum togâ pullâ accumbere, *Cic. in Vat.* 12. (2) *Id. de Orat.* 3, 4. (3) In togâ negotiisque versatur, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 22, 6. ¶ Alium toga, sed non & arma honestant. *Id.* Cedant arma togæ, concedat laurea lingue, ap. *Cic. Offic.* 1, 22. (3) Lis nunquam toga raris; mens quæta, *Mart.* 10, 47. (5) Quam satæ sunt tibi, Roma, togæ, *Id.* 10, 18. (6) *Id.* 13, 1. & 14, 84.

* Tōgātārius, ii. m. [à togâ, quâ induebatur] An actor of comedies, *Suet. Aug.* 45. ubi vid. *Casaub.*

* Tōgātulus, a, um, adj. dim. [à seq.] A little gownman. Antambulones & togatulos inter, *Mart.* 10, 74.

* Tōgātus, a, um, adj. [à toga] Gown'd, that vocareth a gown. ¶ Græculus iudex, modò togatus, modò palliatus. *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 5. ¶ Gens togata, the Roman nation, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 281. opera, the attendance of a client, *Mart.* 3, 45. turba, a retinue, *Id.* 6, 48. Galba, that part beyond the Alps; called also citerior, as the hither part comata, and transpura. ¶ Seu qui prætextas, seu qui docuere togatas, *Hor. A. Pæd.* 288. ¶ Præp. idem quæ nos tragicæ comedias attat. Vid. *Sen. Epist.* 1, exort.

* Tōgatus, i. m. [ab eodem] A gownman, or a client performing a duty to his patron; or attending in a gown, a groomman. ¶ Cæterva togatorum, *Cic.*

pro Rose. 46. ¶ Tegati Cæsaris, *the emperor's serjeants*, Salm.

* Tögula, æ. f. dim. [à toga] *A little gown*. Togulæ liëtoribus ad portam præsid fuerunt, *Cic. in Pison*, 23. Togulam pluris emo, *Mart.* 4, 26.

Tölerabilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Tolerable; in-different, that may be endured, or borne with; that can bear, or endure*. Omnia humana tolerabilia ducenda, *Cic. ad Brut.* 18. Nihil quicquam tolerabilius habeo quàm solitudinem, *Id. ibid.* Annona tolerabilis & rerum aliarum suppeditatur, *Liv.* 35, 44.

Tölerabiliter, adv. ius, comp. *Tolerably, so as may be endured*. Vinacea tolerabiliter pascunt, *Col.* 8, 4. Tolerabilius desiderium ferre, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 20.

Tölerandus, a, um. part. *To be endured*. § Injuriae nobis sunt tolerandæ, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 1, 17.

Tölerans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *firmus, sup.* (1) *Enduring, suffering*. (2) *Patient*. (3) *Supporting, maintaining*. (1) § Piscium genera dulcis undæ tolerantia, *Col.* 8, 16. (2) § Tolerantiora capeßere, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 11. Tolerantissimus penuriæ asellus, *Col.* 7, 1. (3) Per latrocinia ac rapinam tolerantes vitam, *Liv.*

Töleranter, adv. ius, comp. *firmè, sup.* *Patiently, constantly, with sufferance*. § Pati dolorem toleranter, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 18. Tolerantiùs poscere, *Plin.* 8, 45.

Tölerantia, æ. f. verb. *A bearing, patience, sufferance*. Tolerantia rerum Spernebat cunctas insuperata minas, *Corn. Gall.* 1, 33. Conf. & *Cic. Parad.* 4, 1.

Töleratio, önis. f. verb. *An enduring, or suffering; toleration*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 29.

Töleräturus, a, um. part. *About to bear, suffer, or undergo*. Se faciliùs hiemem toleraturos putant, *Cic. Cassil.* 2, 10.

Tölerätus, a, um. adj. unde toleratior, comp. *More ready y admitted, or encouraged*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 11. vix alibi.

Töliero, äre. act. [à tollere, *sive tulo, unde tuli*] (1) *To bear*. (2) *Met. To suffer, abide, endure, or tolerate*. (3) *To sustain, maintain, keep, or find one*. (1) Tauri ruentis In venerem tolerare pondus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 4. (2) Unà tecum bona maläque tolerabimus, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 23. § Laborem militarem tolerare, *Cic. = pator, Id.* (3) § Tolerare sumptus alicujus, *Sall. B. Cassil.* 24. vitam colo, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 409.

Tollendus, a, um. part. *To bring up, to be educated*. Locupletes ad tollendos liberos ingentia præmia cohortantur, *Plin. Pan.* 26.

Tollëno, önis. m. [à tollendo, *Fest.*] (1) *An engine to draw up water, that hath a great poise at the end; a pump*. (2) *A crane to lift up great weights, an engine of war*. (1) E puteo tollënonum hantlu rigari, *Plin.* 19, 4. (2) *Liv.* 14, 34. § Accuratam ejus descript. vid. ap. *Veget.* 4, 21.

Tollens, tis. part. *Takeing away*. § Tollens apicem flammæ, *Luc.* 1, 604. tollentibus, *Srat. Tib.* 2, 105. Conf. *Sil.* 3, 605.

¶ Tollis, i. m. vel Tollis. *A jewelling of the jewels, Fest.* § Tollis.

Tollo, ère, + tolli, cujus tamen loco venit *subst.* à composito *subst.* ap. *Gramm.* ut & *sup.* *latum & sublatum*. act. (1) *To take up*. (2) *To lift up, to raise*. (3) *To take away, to remove*. (4) *To bring up, to educate*. (5) *To take along with*. (6) *To defer, to put off*. (1) § Tollere lapides de terrâ, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 21. aliquem in collum, *Plaut.* Amum tollere, & lib habere, *Liv.* (2) Pileum, quem habuit, deripuit, eumque ad cælum tollit, *Frugm. Plaut.* § Tollam altiùs tectum, non ut te despiciam, sed, &c. *Cic.* ¶ *Met.* Tollere animos, *to take heart*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 8, 10. animos alicui, *to berien, to encourage*, *Sall. in Cic.* se humi, *to get n preference*, *Virg. risum, Hor. cachinnum, to laugh heartily*. *Cic. de Fato*, 5. clamores horrendos, *to set up*. *Virg. gradum, to walk apace*, *Plaut. oculos contra, to oppose*, *Lucr. laudibus aliquem, bigbly to commend*, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 9. (3) = *Jube illud*

deni, tolle hanc patinam, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 164.

= *Detrahere, auferre, tollere, Cic.* ¶ Tollere inducias, *to break it*, *Liv.* aliquem furto, *to kidnap him*, *Virg.* aliquem è medio, *Liv.* 24, 6. de medio, *to kill, to make away with*, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 7. (4) Quod erit natum tollito, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 3. = *Si quod peperissem, educarem, & tollerem, Id. Truc.* 2, 4, 45. ¶ *Hæc forma loquendi hinc obtinuit, quod infantes recens nati humi deponerentur, ex his quos pater voluit, tollebat, vel suscipiebat, utroque enim vocabulo in hæc notione usi sunt veteres, quos autem noluit, pro scelus! neglexit aut alii cuiquam suscipiendos exposuit.* (5) Meâ factum est invisâ verecundiâ, ut te proficiscens non tollerem, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 12. (6) Tollo ex hoc die in alium diem, *Plaut. Pæn.* 2, 52. citante *Steph. al. extollo*.

Tollor, i, latus vel subiatus sum. pass. (1) *To be mounted, to be raised up*. (2) *To be brought up*. (3) *To be taken away*. (2) Optavit ut in currum patris tolleretur; sublatus est, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 25. (2) Quod peperisset, jussit tolli, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 6. (3) § Differtur, nunquam tollitur ullus amor, *Prop.* 2, 3, 8. Tolluntur ancipites judiciorum metus, *Val. Max.* 8, 1. abs. 1.

Tollio, önis. m. & Tollönus, i. m. *Id. quod tollio, Plaut.*

Tölitäris, e. adj. *That ambleth, or paceth*. § Tolitaris equus, *Sen. Ep.* 87.

Tölitärius, a, um. adj. *Idem*.

† Tölitäliquentia, æ. f. *Voluble, speaking*, *Næv. ap. Non.* 1, 12. † Volubilitas sermonis.

Tölitim, adv. [à tollendis pedibus, *Beem qu. volutim*] *With an ambleing pace, roundly, fast*. Ut equis doceat tollitum incedere, *Varr. De-mam, herclè, jam de ordeo, tollitum nî badizas, Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 116.

* Tömäcinæ, ärum. f. pl. [ἀπό τῶ τομαῖν, i. e. τέμνεσθαι, quod carnes & herbæ incisæ induntur] *Puddings made of bogs flesh, liverings, sausage*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

* Tömäclum, i. n. *Mart.* 1, 42. per *Sync.* pro Tömäculum, i. n. [ab eodem] *A kind of pudding, or sausage*. Tomacula supra cratunculam ferventia posita, *Petron.* 31, 9. Candiduli divina tomacula porci, *Juv.* 10, 355.

* Tömentum, i. n. [ἀπό τομαῖν, i. e. sectione eorum quæ inculcabant culcitris, *Scal.*] (1) *Locks clipped off wool, shear-wool, locks, used in stuffing of bed-ticks, cushions, &c.* (2) *Small marshy reeds strowed in the Circus for the ease of the poorer sort*. (1) Tömentum è culticâ mandere, *Suet. Tib.* 54, 3. (2) Tömentum concia palus Cirense vocatur, *Mart.* 14, 160.

* Tömex, vel Tömix, icis. f. [à τέμνω, Gr. fuois] *A cord; a hempen cord, or rope*. Fasciculos tomice palæcâ, aut junceâ ligato, *Col. R. R.* 12, 32. Conf. *Vitruv.* 7, 3.

* Tömicas, a, um. adj. [τέμνω, Gr. à τέμνω, seco] *Cuting*. ¶ Tomici dentes, *the fore teeth*, *Cels.* 8, 1.

* Tömus, i. m. [à τόμος, Gr. pars vel sectio libri] *A volume containing part of the works of an author, a tome*. Scriptura quanti constat & tömus vilis, *Mart.* 1, 67.

* Tönans, tis. part. [à tonare] (1) *Thundering*. (2) *It. subst. The thunderer, Jupiter*. (1) Sub axe tonanti, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 820. (2) Totum solitus cor flere Tonantem, *Juv.* 13, 153.

* Tönäno, önis. f. verb. [ab eodem] *A thundering*, *Sen. N. Q.* 12. si sana sit lectio.

Töndens, tis. part. (1) *Clipping*. (2) *Grazing as cattle*. (1) Töndenti barba caeebat, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 29. (2) Equi töndentes latè campum, *Id. Æn.* 3, 538.

Tondeo, ère, tötoridi, tensum. act. (1) *To clip, to poll*. (2) *To lop, or prune, trees*. (3) *To browse, or bite off, as cattle do*. (4) *To mow, or cut, corn*. (1) Virgines töndebant barbam, & capillum patris, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20. § Non töndet, iniquam; quid ergo facit! radit, *Mart.* 2, 17. ¶ Töndere aliquem auro, *to dry-shave him*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 8. (2) Tunc stringe comas, tunc brachia tonde, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 368. (3) Tercentum nivei töndent dumeta juvenci, *Id.* 1, 15. (4) *Vid. Tondeor*.

Tondeor, èri. pass. *To be clipped, cropped, shorn, or mown*. Arida prata töndentur, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 289.

* † Tönescit, imperf. [à tonare] *It thundereth*, *Varr. ap. Non.* † Tonat.

* † Tönimus, vet. pro sonamus usurpant, *Varr.*

* Töniträlis, e. adj. [à tonitru] *Thundering*. or *wherein is thunder*. § Tonitralia templa cæli, *Lucr.* 1, 1098.

* Tönitru, n. indecl. plur. tonitrua [à tonare] *Thunder, a rumbling sound; a crack, or peal, of thunder*. § Ingens tonitru, *Ow. Fast.* 3, 347. Tonitrua nubis, *Luc.* 6, 692.

* Tönitrus, ñs. m. [ab eodem] *Thunder, a thunder clap*. Tonitrus solitariis ovibus abortus inferunt, *Plin.* 8, 47. Fulgorem cernimus antequam tonitrum accipimus, *Lucr.* 6, 170.

* Tönitruum, i. n. [à seq. tonare] (1) *Thunder*. (2) || *Any rumbling noise*. (1) Tonitruum definit Posidonius sicci aeris scintillum, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 26. (2) Auditum tonitruum, terrâ mugientes, non Jove tonante, *Treb. Poll.*

* Töno, äre, vi, itum. neut. [à τῶν, sono] (1) *To thunder*. (2) *To make a great and terrible noise, to roar*. (3) *To roar out*. (1) Si fulserit, si tonuerit, &c. *Cic. de Div.* 2, 72. Cælum tonat omne fragore, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 541. (2) Mare tonuit ex alto, *Sen. Met.* Pindarico spiritus ore tonat, *Prop.* 3, 17, 40. § Verberibus tonas, *Mart.* 9, 79. (3) Quanto tu ore patris laudes tonas? *Plin.* Tercentum tonat ore deos, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 410.

* † Tönor, öris. m. pro tenor [à teneo] *An accent*, *Quint. Inst.* 1, 5.

Tonfa, æ. f. [quasi tonfa ferro, vel quod fluctus tondeat, i. e. decutiat, *Fest.* al. qu. tunfa, à tundo, quod aquam tundat] *An oar, the blade of an oar*. In lento luctantur marmore tonfæ, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 28. Revocatæ ad peçtore tonfæ Percussere fretum, *Sil.* 13, 241. ¶ *Nescio an leg. nisi num. multitudinis*.

Tonsilis, e. adj. *That is, or may be, clipped, rounded, loped, or cropped*. § Tonfile buxetum, *Mart.* 3, 58. Nemora tonsilia, *Plin.* 12, 2.

† Tonsilla, æ. f. dim. [à tonfa] (1) *A little oar*. (2) *Also a post sharpened at one end, and shod with iron, pitched into the ground, that ships, or boats, may be held therewith; an anchor, rope, or cable*. (1) *Enn.* (2) *Fest.*

Tonsillæ, ärum. f. pl. (1) *The tonsils of the neck*. (2) *A disease affecting that part, the mumps, the glanders*. (1) Stomachus oris utraq; ex parte tonsillas attingens, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (2) Utilis menthu contra tonsillas cum alumine, *Plin.* 20, 14.

Tonsito, äre freq. [à tondeo] unde pass. ton-sitor. *To clip often*. Oves ter in anno tonsitari, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 9. i. e. auto emungi.

Tonsor, öris. m. verb. *A barber, a clipper*. § Tonsor collum committere, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20. Ad tonsorem ire dixit, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 3, 14. Curatus inæquali tonsore capillos, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 94. Tonsor illi unguis demperat, *Plaut. Aut.* 2, 4, 33.

¶ Tonsorium, ii. n. *A barber's shop*, *Litt. ex Vitruv.* † Tonsrina.

Tonsörius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a barber*. ¶ Culter tonsorius, *a razor*, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 7.

Tönsticülz, æ. f. dim. [à tonsrix] *A woman barber, a she shaver*. Regiæ virgines, ut tonstriculæ, töndebant Dioryfii barbam, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20.

Tönstina, æ. f. *A barber's shop*, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 39.

Tönstrix, icis. f. *A woman barber*. Tonsticem suam malè mulcare, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 3.

Tönstura, æ. f. (1) *A clipping, or polling*. (2) *A shearing, or shaving*. (1) Nec malè deformet rigidos tonsura capillos, *Ow. A. Am.* 1, 517. (2) Tönsture ut cves præparentur, *Col.* 11, 2.

Tönfus, a, um. part. *Shorn, clipped, polled, rounded, loped, shred*. § Lanæ tonsæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 15, 14. Tönstæ foliis evinctus olivæ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 774.

Tönfus,

Tonfus, ūs. m. *A sheering, or shaving*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 288.

* Tonus, i. m. [*τῆνω*, intendo; qu. τῆς φωνῆς τῆς αἰσῆς, vocis extensio] (1) *A tone, a note, a tune, or accent.* (2) *Also the space between the earth and the moon.* (3) *The gloys, or varnish, of colour.* (1) Mart. 9, 22. Lat. Sonus, accentus, Cic. (2) Plin. 2, 20. (3) Id. 35, 5.

|| Tōparcha, æ. m. [*τοπάρχης*, Gr. à τῆτος, locus, & ἀρχή, imperium] *A lord of a manour, a lord lieutenant of a country*, Spart. in Hadr. † Præfectus.

Tōpāzium, ii. n. Plin. id. quod

Tōpāzium, ii. m. [*à Topazo insulā in mari rubro* (quæ & Paz & Opaz & Topaz dict.) sed rect. ab Hebr. ἵν unde τὸ πᾶζιον aurum solidum] *A precious stone of the colour of gold, called a topaz*, Plin. 6, 29. & 37, 8.

|| Tōpāzon, ōnis. m. *A topaz*. Pulchérque topazon, Prud.

* Tōphæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a sandstone*. § Marga tophacea, Plin. 17, 6.

* Tōphīnus, a, um. adj. [*utrumque à seq.*] *Idem*, Suet. Claud. 2, 21.

* Tōphus, i. m. [*qu. τόπος, i. e. locus, & πῶρος, i. e. poris plenus*] *A sand, or gravel, stone which may be easily rubbed to crumbs*. Atenosus tophus ineptus est ad ferenda vineta, Col. 2, 22. § Scaber tophus, Virg. Geor. 2, 214.

* Tōpia, ōrum. n. pl. [*de them. vid. topi-arium*] *Certain figures cut in the top of small trees to adorn a garden*, Virg. 7, 5.

* Tōpiāria, æ. f. [*à seq.*] *The art of making arbours, or pictures, with trees; or twigs and herbs cut out and plaited*, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 1.

* Tōpiārium, ii. n. [*à τόπια, quomodo Græci appellant funiculos: quod in opere topiario frutices & arbusculæ tonsiles, quæ variè torquentur, ac flectuntur, usque dum animalium & aliarum rerum similitudinem repræsentent, topiis, sive funiculis soleant religari, Voss.*] *A work made of trees, bushes, or herbs; pictures made of herbs and twigs, an arbour, a bower, a knot*, Cic. Q. frat. 3, 1.

* || Tōpiārius, a, um. adj. [*à præced.*] *Belonging to such works* || Arbuscula topiaria, a tree wreathed archwise over head, Litt. ex Col.

* Tōpiārius, ii. m. [*vid. topiaria*] *A gardener who maketh divers kinds of knots and devices in herbs as they grow, such as the likenesses of men, birds, or beasts; also one who maketh arbours, or bowers*. Topiarius laudavi ita omnia convestit hederâ, Cic. Q. frat. 3, 1, 2. § Servus topiarius, Id. Par. 5, n. 2.

* Tōpica, ōrum. n. pl. [*à τόπος, locus*] *Topicks, books that treat of places of invention in logic; Aristotle's eight books so called*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20.

* Tōpice, es. f. [*τοπιῆς, Gr. sc. δὲναμῆς vel τέχνης; ab eodem*] *The art of invention, or finding out places and arguments*, vid. Cic. Top. 2.

* Tōpicus, a, um. adj. [*ab eodem*] *Topical, or belonging to invention*, Cic.

* Tōpium, ii. n. [*à τόπος, locus, sc. ut res alligata sit loco, quo esse volumus*] *An arbour, or bower, &c. a knot in a garden*, Vitruv. 7, 5.

* Tōpographia, æ. f. [*τοπογραφία, Gr. à τόπος, locus, & γράφω, describo*] *The description of a place, topography*, Cic. Attic. 15, 16. Lat. Locorum descriptio.

* || Tōpographus, i. m. [*τοπογράφος, Gr. ab eodem*] *A describer of places, a topographer*. Lat. Locorum descriptor.

† Topper. [*qu. toto opere*] *Immediately, quickly, in all haste*, Næv. ap. Fest. † Citissimè.

* Tōral, & Tōrale, is. n. [*à torus*] *The furniture of a bed, or table; as sheets, blankets, coverlets; a counterpane, a tablecloth*. † Quod toro injicitur toral dicitur, Varr. ap. Non. Vid. Casaub. in Lampr. Elagab. 19. § Turpe toral, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22. Torale quod ante torum est, Varr. L. L. 3, 35.

Torcūlar, vel Torcūlāre, is. n. [*à torquendo*] *A press for wine, oil, or cyder*, Col. 12, 50. Plin. 28, 31.

Torcūlārium, ii. n. *A press room*. Servet diligenter cellam & torcularium, Col. 6, 6.

Torcūlārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a press*. § Lacus torcularius, Col. 12, 18. Torcularia cella, Id. 1, 6. Torcularia vasa, Varr. R. R. 1, 22.

Torcūlārius, ii. m. *A presser, or pressman*. Multitudo baccæ torculariorum vincit laborem, Col. 12, 50.

Torcūlum, i. n. [*à torqueo*] *A press*. Priusquam vinacea torculis exprimantur, Col. 12, 26. Ad totidem culeos unum sufficit torculum, Plin. 18, 31.

|| Torcūlus, i. m. *Idem*, Litt. ex Plin.

Torcūlus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a press*. § Vasa torcula, Cato, 1. Funis torculus, Id. 135.

Tordīle, is. n. *The seed of the herb seselis*, Plin. 24, 19.

|| Tordīlon, i. n. Plin. & Tordylum, Idem, Dalec. ex Plin.

* Tōreuma, ātis. n. [*τόρευμα, Gr. à τορεῖω, cælo*] *Plate chased, or engraven; any turned, or embossed, work*. Artis Phidiacæ toreuma clarum, Mart. 3, 35. Toreumata nota & pretiosa, Cic. in Verr. 4, 18.

* || Tōreumatum, i. n. [*à præced.*] *Idem*, Litt. ex Cic. ut & alii Lexicogr. sed unde tacent, neque ego inveni.

* || Tōreuta, æ. m. [*τορευτής, Gr. ab eodem*] *A turner, a graver, or chaser of metal*, Jun.

* Tōreutice, es. f. *The art of engraving, or embossing*, Plin. 34, 8.

Tormen, īnis. n. *haud scio an leg. sed Tormīna, um. pl. [*à torquendo, quod dolore torquentur intestina*] The gripeing of the guts, the wringing of the belly, as in the wind colick*. Forticulum in torminibus & stranguria se præbere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19. § Torminum vitium, Col. 12, 7.

Tormentum, i. n. [*à tormen, qu. à torqueo*] (1) *The rope of a crane, or such like instrument, to lift up timber; any rope.* (2) *An engine of war to cast stones, or darts.* (3) || *Also any piece of ordnance; a cannon, or gun, may be expressed by this word.* (4) Met. *A pinching, or nipping.* (5) *A torment, a racking.* (1) Cæs. B. C. 3, 9. & Flor. 2, 15. (2) Fundis, tormentis, sagittis, hostes propellere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 25. (3) Ex analogiâ videlicet. (4) Nafurtium nomen accepit à narium tormento, Plin. 19, 8. (5) Servi tormentorum adducti in veritate manserunt, Cic. pro Cluent. 63. Cum jam tortor, & tormenta ipsa essent defessa, Id. ibid.

Tormīna, um. n. pl. *Vid. Tormen*.

Tormīnālis, e. adj. *Causeing, or breeding, the gripes*. § Sorba torminalia, Cels. 2, 30.

Tormīnōsus, a, um. adj. *That is subject to the gripes, or to the fretting of the guts*. Dicimus gravidosos quosdam, quosdam torminosos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12.

|| Tormāmentum, i. n. *A running at tilt, jousting, or barriers; jousts and tournaments*, Munst. † Decursio, decursus ludicrus.

* || Tormātilis, e. adj. [*à torno*] *Turned, or made, with a turner's wheel*. † Torno factus.

* || Tormātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab eodem*] *A turner*, Vitruv. ap. Litt.

* Tormātus, a, um. part. [*à torno*] *Turned, or made, with a turner's wheel*; Met. § Tormati versus, Hor. A. P. 441.

* Torno, āre. act. [*à τερνῶν, τερνῶ*] *To turn, or work, with the wheel; as turners do; to fashion*. Ita tornavit, ut nihil effici rotundius posset, Cic. de Univ. 6.

* Tornor, āri. pass. *To be turned round*. § Tornari in vasa, Plin. 36, 22.

* Tornus, i. m. [*à Græc. τέρνος, quod à Celt. turn, Id.*] (1) *A wheel, turn, or lathe, which turners use to work things with.* (2) *Also a graving tool.* (1) Tormum Theodorus Samius invenit, Plin. 7, 56. Conf. Vitruv. 9, 4. (2) Torno facili superaddita vitis, Virg. Ecl. 3, 38. || Angusto versus includere torno, to make verses in a low strain, Prop. 1, 34, 42.

* Tōrōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*à torus*] (1) *Brawny, fleshy, well fleshed, strong, and lusty.* (2) *Also full of stems and branches.* (1) § To-

rosa cervix, Col. 6, 1. (2) § Torosior inula Plin. 19, 5.

Torpēdo, dñis. f. (1) † *Numbness, idleness, lazyness.* (2) *A crampfish, which numbeth the hands of those who touch it.* (1) = ∞ Inertia, atque torpedo plus detrimenti facit, quam exercitatio, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2. (2) Plin. 32, 9.

Torpens, tis. part. *Numb, dull*. § Torpens metu, Liv. 28, 29. Torpentibus membris, Plin. 29, 4.

Torpeo, ēre. vi. neut. (1) *To be numbed, or benumbed; to be stuned.* (2) *To be slow, dull, or heavy and drowsy.* (3) *To be in an ecstasy of wonder, delight, &c.* (4) *To faint, or languish.* (1) Duro simillima saxo Torpet, Ov. Met. 13, 540. Torpuerant dolore genæ, Id. Epist. 10, 44. (2) § Nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno, Virg. Geor. 1, 124. Si consilia tua torpent, mea sequere, Liv. 1, 41. (3) Pausiacæ torpes, insane, tabellâ, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 97. (4) Neutro inclinata spe, torpebat vox, spiritusque, Liv. 1, 1.

Torpescens, tis. part. *Growing numb, or heavy; faint*. Torpescens feritas, Plin. 8, 16.

Torpesco, ēre. incept. (1) *To grow numb, heavy, or dull.* (2) *To grow faint, listless, and sluggish.* (3) *To tarnish and decay in colour.* (1) Membra torpescunt gelu, Sen. Med. 927. (2) Ingenium inculto, atque sordidiâ torpescere sinunt, Sall. E. Jug. 2. (3) Margaritæ senectâ rugisque torpescunt, Plin. 9, 35.

|| Torpidē. adv. *Dully, slowly, drowsily*, Litt. ex Gell. sed non inveni.

Torpidus, a, um. adj. *Slow, dull, sleepy, drowsy, &c.* Liv. 25, 38. & 22, 53.

Torpor, ōris. m. [*à torpeo*] *Numbness, stiffness, sleepyness, drowsyness, heavyness, dullness, lazyness, listlessness*. Torpore torpedines se tutantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50. Membra novus solvit formidine torpor, Virg. Æn. 12, 867. = stupor, Liv. 9, 2.

† Torpōro, āre. act. *To make senseless, drowsy, sleepy; to benumb*, Turpil. † Torpeo.

Torquātus, a, um. adj. [*à torquis*] *That weareth a collar, or chain*. Adfuit Alecto brevis torquata colubris, Ov. Epist. 2, 119. || Torquatus palumbus, a ringdove, Mart. 13, 67. in lumnate. Torquata columbæ guttura, Prop. 4, 5, 63.

Torquendus, a, um. part. *To be tortured, or tormented*. Traditus Andranodoro torquendus, Liv. 24, 5.

Torquens, tis. part. *Wreaking, bending, burling, tormenting, torturing*. § Torquens arenas, Virg. Geor. 3, 350. lumina, Id. Æn. 7, 448. hafile, Id. ibid. 9, 402.

Torqueo, ēre, ūi, tum & sum. act. (1) *To wreath, or wreath; to twist.* (2) *To wind, or whirl, about.* (3) *To bind, or bow; to turn about.* (4) *To crisp and curl.* (5) Metcn. *To order, to govern.* (6) *To sling, hurl, or throw.* (7) *To rack, torment, or torture.* (8) Met *To vex, or plague.* (9) *To wrest, to pervert.* (1) § Torquere funem, Prop. 4, 3, 21. collum, Liv. 4, 53. os, Cic. Offic. 1, 36. orbes volubilibus nexibus, Ov. Met. 3, 42. (2) Virg. Æn. 1, 112. & 1, 121. (3) § Torquere arcum, Virg. Geor. 2, 448. Met. = Versare suam naturam, atque huc, & illuc torquere & flectere, Cic. pro Cæl. 6. || Torquere iter, to step aside, Stat. Theb. 11, 313. fusos, Plin. 28, 2. stamina, to spin, Ov. Met. 12, 479. (4) § Torquere capillos ferro, Id. Art. Alm. 2, 304. (5) Cælum & terras qui numine torquet, Virg. Æn. 4, 269. (6) § Spicula torquere cornu, Id. Ecl. 10, 59. faxum in hostem, Id. Æn. 12, 901. (7) Equi culeo torquere al quem, Cic. de Fin. 3, 13. (8) Futuri, atque impendentis doloris, torquet timor, Cic. de Fin. 2. Doloribus animi torqueri, Id. ibid. 1, 13. (9) Verbo ac literâ jus torquere, Cic. pro Cæcinâ, 27.

Torqueor, ēri. pass. *To be wrested, &c.* Stulti malorum memoriâ torquentur, Cic. de Fin. 1, 17.

Toqueo, & Torquis, is. m. vel f. [*à torqueo*] (1) *A collar, or chain, to wear about one's neck.* (2) *A garland, or chaplet, of flowers; a wreath.*

(3) *A ruff about a bird's neck.* (1) Torquatus torquem hosti detraxit, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 20. § Collo decorus torquis, *Stat. aureus, Quint.* Torques aureæ, *Varr.* (2) Nexis torquibus ornata aræ, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 276. (3) Pfitace torque miniato in cervice distincta, *Plin.* 10, 42.

Torrēfācio, ēre, fēci, factum. act. *To roast, parch, or scorch.* *Col.* 2, 22. 6, 7. & 12, 12.

Torrēfactus, a, um. part. *Parched, scorched, sunburnt.* *Col.* 2, 21.

Torrens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Toasting, roasting, parching.* (2) *Hot, violent, headlong, running in full stream like a landflood, rapid, fluent.* (3) *Sultry.* (1) Sidera torrentia agros, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 31. (2) § Torrentia flumina, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 52. Sermo promptus, & Isæo torrentior, *Juv.* 3, 74. Cūm torrentissimus axis incumbit tectis, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 52.

Torrens, tis. m. [amnis, scil. à torreo, quia citò siccatur; vel quodd uada rapido impetu æstuet] *A stream coming down a hill, caused by water, or snow; a land-flood, a torrent, a stream.* Rapidus montano flumine torrens, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 305. Monte præcipiti devolutus torrens, *Liv.* 28, 6. § Met. Inanis torrens verborum, *Quint.* 10, 7.

Torrentiūs, adv. comp. *More violently.* Torrentiūs amne hyberno, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 2, 198.

Torreo, ēre, ui, oſtum. act. (1) *To toast, roast, or broil.* (2) *To bake.* (3) *To parch, or scorch.* (4) || *To bail.* (5) *To dry.* (6) † *To pinch, or nip, with cold.* (1) Subjiciunt veribus prunas, & viscera torrent, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 203. Conf. *Sil.* 14, 214. (2) Torreto me pro pane rubido, hera, *Plaut. Casin.* 2, 5, 2. § Sole cibum torrere, *Plin.* 7, 2. (3) Torret sitis ora, *Prop.* 4, 10, 21. Artus torrentur febribus, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 169. Met. § Torrere aliquem facie mutuā, *Hor. Od.* 3, 9, 13. (4) Litt. ex *Plin.* (5) § Pisces sole terere, *Plin.* 7, 2. (6) § Frigore torrere, *Steph. ex Varr. Vid.* & Torridus, n. 4.

Torreor, ēri. pass. *To be scorched, &c.* § Solis ardore torrerī, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6.

Torresco, ēre. incept. *To be broiled, roasted, or dried; either by the sun, or the fire.* § Torrescere flammis, *Lucr.* 3, 903.

† Torridor, ēri. pass. *To be burned, &c.* *Acisius.* † Torreor.

Torridus, a, um. adj. (1) *Dry.* (2) *Hot, sultry.* (3) *Parched, burnt, scorched, torrid.* (4) *Starved, shrivelled, shrunk up with frost.* (1) Defectus aquarum circa torridos fontes, *Liv.* 4, 30. (2) § Æstas torrida, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 48. Color torridus sole, *Plin.* 12, 20. (3) § Tellus torrida, *Lucr.* 5, 1219. Aer torridus, *Prop.* 3, 12, 52. (4) § Homo macie torridus, *Cic. pro L. Agrar.* 2, 34. membra gelu, *Liv.* pecora frigore, *Id.* 21, 32.

Torris, is. m. [à torreo] (1) *A firebrand lighted.* (2) *or extinct.* (1) Torrem Chorinæus ab arā Corripit, *Virg. Æn.* 13, 208. (2) Funerem torrem medios coniecit in ignes, *Ov. Met.* 8, 512.

Torsio, ōnis. f. verb. [à torqueo] *A writhing, or wresting; a gripping and wringing; a torturing, or racking.* § Torsiones stomachi, *Plin.* 20, 17.

Tortē. adv. *Crookedly, a wry.* Tortē penitūſque remota, *Lucr.* 4, 306.

Tortilis, e. adj. *Wreathed, wreathed, winding, writhen.* § Tortilis pampinus, *Plin.* 9, 17. anſa, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 252. piscis, *Id. Met.* 13, 915. Tor il bus nervis vibrata phalarica, *Luc.* 6, 198. ¶ Placenta tortilis, a tart, or beefsteak. Jun.

Tortivus, a, um. adj. *That is squeezed, or wrung, out.* ¶ Vinum tortivum, pressed wine, wine of the last pressing. *Col.* 12, 36. Conf. *Caton. R. R.* 23.

|| Tortē, āre. freq. [à torqueo] *To writhe, or wrest, often, Non.*

Tortor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be pained, or tormented.* Recentī vulnere tortari, *Lucr.* 3, 661.

Tortor, ōris. m. verb. [à torqueo] (1) *An executioner, a torturer, a tormenter.* (2) || *A sling, or thrower, of stones.* (3) *A name of Apollo.* (1) Quid opus est tortore? *Cic. pro Mil.* 21. Si sapiens ad tortoris equuleum ire cogatur, *Id. de Fin.* 4, 32. = carnifex, *Id.* (2) Litt. ex *Amm.* (3) Acclamatum est, Cæsarem esse Apollinem, sed Tortorem, *Suet. Aug.* 70. ¶ Eques tortor, a trotting, or uneasy, horse, *Non.*

† Tortum, i. n. [vox antiqua, quā olim utebantur pro ornamento, *Non.*] *An engine to throw stones with.* *Pacuv.*

|| Tortuosē. adv. *Crookedly, with turnings and windings.* Tert. † Tortē.

Tortuosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *That winds, or turneth, many ways; crooked.* (2) *Also full of torture, or pain.* (3) *Intricate.* (1) § Tortuosus amnis, *Liv.* 27, 47. (2) Tortuosior urina, *Plin.* 21, 27. (3) Tortuosum dicendi genus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 32.

Tortūra, æ. f. [à torqueo, tortum] *A wreathing, writhing, or bowing back.* Caput sarmenti torquendum non est, quoniam tortura vexatio est, *Pallad. R. R.* 3, 9.

Tortus, a, um. part. (1) *Wreathed, wrested, twisted.* (2) *Crisped, curled, frizzled.* (3) *Tortured, tormented.* (1) § Funes torti, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 575. Anguis tortus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 138. (2) Tortas non amo comas, *Mart.* 4, 24. § Tortus crinis, *Id. Specul.* 3, 9. (3) § Tortus verberibus, *Cic. Topic.* 20.

Tortus, ūs. m. (1) *Crookedness, wryness.* (2) *A bending, the gait of a serpent.* (1) Tortu multiplici draco, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 9. ex *poëtā.* (2) Longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 276.

* Torvè. adv. *Sourly, sternly, crabedly.* *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 2, 8. ¶ Sed libb. mel. leg. *Stolidè.*

Torvīnus, a, um. adj. *id. quod torvus. Cruel in look, grim, stern.* *Varr. L. L.* 4, 35.

Torvitas, ātis. f. *Sourness of look, lowering, frowning, sternness.* Capitis torvitate terri, *Plin.* 7, 19. § Torvitas vultus, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 9, 4.

* Torviter, adv. *Frowningly, loweringly.* *Non. ex Pomp.*

* Tōrūlūſ, i. m. dim. [à torus] (1) *A little rope, cord, or band, wreathed.* (2) *Ringlets of hair made up conically with golden grasshoppers, worn by the Athenians on their foretop, to denote they were born in their own land, and of equal antiquity to it.* (3) *A little bed.* (4) || *A woman's curl.* (5) *The wood of a tree next to the bark.* (6) || *The little brawny part in animals.* (1) *Vid. Torus.* (2) Meo patri torulus inerat aureus sub petaso, *Plaut. Prolog. Amph.* 144. (3) *Vid. Torus.* (4) Litt. ex *Varr.* (5) Inutilis humor effluxit per torulum, *Vitr.* 2, 9. (6) Terga pulposis torulis obesa, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 221.

* Tōrus, i. m. [à τείρω τείρω τέτορα, ut sit quicquid rotundum, præcipue gramen, vel culmus tortus in funiculum, super quem antiqui stragula sternebant; vel fort. à τείρω, funis, n in r, ut sæpe, migrante] (1) *Twisted grass, or straw, on which the ancients laid their skins, or other furniture, for the convenience of sleeping, or sitting.* (2) || *A bed in a garden.* (3) *A rope, or cord.* (4) *A bedstead.* (5) *A bed laid upon it.* (6) *Marriage.* (7) || *The thick and round circle of a pillar.* (8) *The tuft in a garland.* (9) || *A wreath of hair in fashion of a cone on the top of the head, which the Athenians adorned with a grasshopper, to show they were ἀτρίχες; that animal being supposed to be derived from the earth, without other generation.* (10) † *An ornament of a woman's head.* (11) || *A bunch, or knot, in the stem, or body, of a tree.* (12) *Tori, the brawn, muscles, or fleshy parts in man, or beast.* (13) *A protuberance, or swelling; as of the veins.* (1) Ex herbâ tortâ

torus appellatus, *Varr. de vitâ P. R. Montana*

torum cūm sterneret uxor Frondibus & culmo vicinarūque ferarum Pellibus, *Juv. Sat.* 6, princ. Viridante toro confederat herbæ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 388. Extruimus toros, dapibusque epulamur opimis, *Id. Æn.* 3, 224. (2) Litt. ex *Plin.* (3) Vitis novella tribus toris ad arborem religetur, *Col.* 5, 6. *Vid. & Cato,* 135. (4) Asper torus signis eburnis, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 38. (5) § In medio torus est de mollibus ulvis impositus lecto, *Ov. Met.* 8, 685. § Tori velamina, *Id. Fast.* 2, 343. (6) Legitimos sollicitasse toros, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 3, 50. (7) *Vitr. teste Litt.* (8) Ut in coronâ tori, *Cic. Orat.* 21, 8. (9) Ex analogiâ τῷ torulus, *q. v.* (10) *Varr. ap. Litt.* (11) Litt. ex *Virg.* (12) O terga! ô lacertorum tori, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 8. ex *poëtā.* Leo gaudet comantes excutens cervice toros, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 7. (13) *Cels.* 7, 18.

Torvus, a, um. adj. || or, comp. || sūmus, sup. [qu. tortivus, torvum, λόζον, *Gloss. i. e. tortum*] (1) *Sharp, sour, crabed.* (2) *Grim, stern.* (1) Præter soli vitia, culturâ quoque torva sunt vina, *Plin.* 17, 23. Torvior, *Apul. Florid.* p. 808. Torvissimus, *Arnob.* 6, 196. (2) Optima torvæ forma bovis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 51. § Torva facies, *Col.* 6, 20. Torvus visu, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 10.

Toſtus, a, um. part. [à torreo] *Parched, roasted, toasted, broiled, baked, scorched.* § Hordeum tostum, *Col.* 12, 5. Toſtas æstu terit areæ fruges, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 298. Viscera toſta taurorum, *Id. Æn.* 8, 108. *Vid. Torreo.*

* Tot. adj. plur. indecl. [à Gr. τὸς pro τῶ-εα] (1) *So many.* (2) *Just so much.* (1) Quot homines, tot causæ, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 32. Quæ cūm viderem tot vestigiis impressa, ut, *Id.* § Tot viri ac tales, *Id. pro Cael.* 28. Tot ac tantæ res, *Id.* (2) *Quint.*

* Tōtālis, e. adj. [à tōtus] *Total, whole, entire.* *Quint. Declam.* 337. † Totus.

* || Tōtālīter, adv. [à totalis] *Wholly, totally, entirely.* *Laet.* † Penitūs, prorsus.

Tōtīdem, adj. plur. indecl. [ex tot, & dem] *Even, or just, so many.* Totidem annos vixerunt, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 43.

* † Tōtīens, adv. *id. quod*

* Tōties, adv. [à tot] *So many times, so often.* Ignoscas quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, *Cic. Att.* 7, 12. Quoties dico, toties mihi videor in iudicium venire, *Id. pro Cluent.* 18. Quoties ibis, toties magis placebit, *Cato R. R.* 1.

* || Totjūgus, a, um. adj. [ex tot, & jugum] *So many as it were yoked together.* *Lex. ex Apul.* † Tot juncti.

* Tōtus, a, um. adj. [à tot, vox redditiva ad quotus] *So great, so many.* Detrahitur summæ tota pars, quota demit utrinque, *Manil.* 3, 447.

* Tōtus, a, um. adj. [à tot] (1) *Whole, every part of.* (2) *Wholly, altogether, utterly.* (3) *All.* (1) Ædificantur totæ ædes denuo, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 36. (2) § Totus displiceo mihi, *Ter. Haut.* 5, 4, 20. Reliqua multitudo tota nostra est, *Cic. pro Mil.* 1. Totos Antiochi Ætolos esse dicebat, *Liv.* 37, 49. (3) Leve est totum hoc risum movere, *Cic. Ex totis ripis tela jaciebantur, Cæs. B. C.* 1, 1. Totos in pœnam ordire nepotes, *Stat. Theb.* 81.

* Toxīcum, i. n. [qu. taxicum, à taxo arbore, *vid. Plin.* 16, 10.] *Poison, venom.* Ibo ad medicum, atque ibi me toxico mortī dabo, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 4, 4. § Miscere toxica, *Ov. Am.* 2, 2, 68. = venenum, *Mart.*

T ante R.

* Trābālis, e. adj. [à trabs] *Of, or belonging to, or like, a beam.* § Trabalīſ hasta, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 6. ¶ Clavus trabalis, a shipnail, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 71. § Telum trabale, *Ov. Met.* 12, 294.

* || Trābārium, ii. n. [ab eodem; quia factum

factum ex trabibus] *A fisher's boat*, Vitruv. ap. Litt.

* Trabea, æ. f. [quod qu. traves ex auro, vel purpurâ, intextas habuit] (1) *A robe worn by kings, consuls, and augurs*. (2) Meton. *The consulship*. (1) Trabea decorus Romulus, Ov. Fast. 2, 503. Ipse Quirinali lituo, parvâque sedebat Succinctus trabeâ, Virg. Æn. 7, 187. vid. & Tac. Ann. 3, 2, 2. (2) Litt. ex Marc.

* Trabeatus, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Clad in a robe called the trabea*. § Trebeatus Quirinus, Ov. Fast. 1, 37. Trabeati equites, Tac. Ann. 3, 2, 2.

* Trâbēcūla, æ. f. dim. [à trabea] *A little joist, or rafter*, Vitruv. 10, 21. Cato, c. 18.

* † Trâbes, is. f. ant. *pro trabs*, q. v. Cic. N. D. 3, 30. ex Enn.

* † Trâbica, navis dicitur, quod sit trabi-bus confixa, Fest. ex Pacuv.

* Trabs, trabis. f. [à Gr. τραβήξ, Id.] (1) *A beam of a house, any great piece of timber*. (2) *A great tree*. (3) *A ship*. (4) Also *a meteor, or impression, in the air like a beam*. (5) || *An obelisk*. (1) Adductæ ad trabem manus, Plaut. § Nexæ trabs ære, Virg. Æn. 1, 452. (2) Densæ trabis umbrosa templa, Ov. Met. 11, 360. (3) Vastum trabe cavâ currimus æquor, Id. Æn. 3, 191. (4) Emicant trabses, quas docos vocant, Plin. 2, 26. q. v. (5) Plin. ap. Litt.

* || Trâchâli, ōrum. m. pl. [ita dict. ἀπὸ τῆς τραχύτης, sc. ab asperitudine] *The upper part of the scarlet fish*, Fest.

* || Trâchēa, æ, vel Trachia. f. [à τραχὺς asper] *The weasand, or windpipe*, Gell. 17, 11. Lat. Aspera arteria.

* Tracta, æ. f. [à traho, tractum] *A line, a thread, a piece, a lock of wool*. ¶ Tracta panis, *a shive, or piece, of bread*, Cato, 76.

* Tracta, æ. f. vel um. n. [ab eodem] *Locks of wool ready to be picked, teased, or carded*, Tibull. 1, 7, 6.

* Tractabilis, e. adj. or. comp. [à tractandus] (1) *Tractable; that may be felt, or handled*. (2) *Calm, navigable*. (3) *Treated with, managed, gentle, quiet, pliable*. (1) Corporeum & aspectabile, itemque tractabile orname- necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic. de Univ. 4. (2) Siculum pelagus tractabile, Plin. 10, 32. (3) Nihil est eo tractabilius, Cic. Att. 10, 11. — Erat Dario mite & tractabile ingenium, Curt. 3, 2, 17. § Agrippam nihilo tractabiliorem, sed indies amentio-rem in insulam transportavit, Suet. Aug. 65.

* Tractabilitas, ātis. f. [à tractabilis] *Fitness to be managed, or worked*. Salix in sculpturis commodam præstans tractabilitatem, Vitruv. 2, 9.

* Tractandus, a, um. part. [à tracto] *To be handled, managed, respected, &c.* Nunc levis est tractanda Venus, Tibull. 1, 1, 73. § bellum, Liv. 23, 28. Tractandis fidibus operam dare, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 8.

* Tractans, tis. part. [à tracto] *Handling*. Tractanti dum resistit tellus, Virg. Geor. 3, 502. Tractantū multæ quam tetigere manus, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 3, 20.

* Tractatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à tracto] (1) *A handling, an using*. (2) Met. *A treating, a writing, or speaking of*. (1) § Armorum tractatio, Cic. de Orat. 3, 52. Tractatio & usus vocis in nobis est, Id. Orat. 18. (2) Materia est in verbis; tractatio in verborum collocatione, Id. Orat. 59.

* Tractator, ōnis. m. verb. [à tracto] *A handler*, Sen. Ep. 66.

* || Tractatorius, a, um. adj. *A stroker*. ¶ Tractatorium diploma, *a patent for allowance of vicuals, as well as of posthorses by the emperor*, Cujac.

* Tractatrix, icis. f. verb. [à tractator] *She that with a light and nimble hand did rub one's body all over to disperse humors, a stroker*, Mart. 3, 82, 13.

* Tractatus, a, um. part. [à tracto] (1)

Handled. (2) || *Drawn, or dragged*. (3) Met. *Treated of*. (4) *Used*. (1) § Tractata atramentia, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 235. (2) Litt. ex Virg. sed q. (3) Aliquoties iste locus à te tractatus est, Cic. de Legg. 2, 4. (4) A nullo liberalius, quàm à Cluentio tractatus est, Id. pro Cluent. 59.

* Tractatus, ūs. m. verb. [ab eodem] (1) *A handling*. (2) *A treating of any thing in discourse*. (3) Also *a tractate, tract, or treatise*. (1) § Aspera tractatu, Plin. 17, 7. (2) § Tractatus artium, Cic. de Orat. 3, 23. (3) Tractatu toto separatim, sententia ejus indicanda est, Plin. 14, 4.

* Tractum, adv. [à part. tractus] (1) *Continually*. (2) *Without ceasing, as it were by drawing along*. (1) § Tractum susurrant, Virg. Geor. 4, 260. Serv. interp. (2) § Tractum tangere, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 157.

* Tracto, āre. freq. [à traho] (1) Absol. *To handle*. (2) *To feel, or touch*. (3) *To order, manage, or govern*. (4) *To use, to meddle with*. (5) *To use, treat, or entertain*. (6) *To treat, discourse, or write, of*. (1) Gustare, olfacere, tractare, audire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38. (2) Ne quis eam tractet indiligens, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 23. (3) Hæc arte tractabat virum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 125. Si quis rectè aut commodè tractaret, Id. ibid. 1, 1, 101. (4) § Tractant fabrilis fabri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 116. ¶ Tractare lanam, *to tease, or dress, it*, Just. 1, 3. vitam, *to lead it*, Lucr. 5, 530. (5) § Aliquem liberaliter tractare, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. durius & acerbius, Plin. 9, 12, 2. (6) § Res tragice comicè tractare, Cic. de Orat. 3, 8. aliquid sermone Græco, Id.

* Tractor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be handled, &c.* Cic. de Orat. 1, 20. Tractentur vulnera manu, Lucr. 3, 314.

* Tractōrium, ii. n. [à seq.] *A windlass to draw up*, Vitruv. 10, 1.

* Tractōrius, a, um. adj. [à subst. tractor] *Serveing to draw up*. ¶ Tractoria organa, *pulys, or cranes, to pull up stones, or timber, with*, Vitruv. 10, 1.

* Tractūrus, a, um. part. *About to draw, or treat*. Huc illuc tracturus interpretationem, Tac. Hist. 3, 3, 2. Sola domi luctu senium tractura relinquo, Claud. 3. R. Prof. 259. Ratus partem profligatam cætera tracturam, Liv. 33, 9.

* Tractus, a, um. part. [à traho] (1) *Drawn, or pulled; dragged*. (2) *Teazed, spun*. (3) Met. *Drawn out in length, prolonged*. (4) *Derived*. (1) Ægrè per manus tractus, Cæf. B. G. 6, 37. § Quadrigis tractus, Plin. 28, 17. Tractus in Actæâ fertur adulter humo, Ov. Ibis, 336. (2) § Licia tracta, Tib. 1, 6, 80. (3) Tracta longâ bella propinqua morâ, Ov. Fast. 3, 204. (4) — Animi hominum extrinsecus tracti & hausti, Cic. de Div. 1, 32.

* Tractus, ūs. m. verb. [à traho] (1) *A drawing*. (2) *A drawing in length*. (3) *A place, a country*. (4) *A region, a climate, a coast*. (5) *A tract, or space, of*. (6) *A space, or interval, of time*. (7) *A trace, or mark; a draught, or form*. (8) *A stream, or current*. (9) *A deriving*. (1) Placide tractu reptavit draco, Claud. 2. Conf. Stil. 172. (2) Quanta hæsitatio tractusque verborum? Cic. de Orat. 2, 50. (3) Totus ille tractus celeberrimus, Id. pro Plane. 9. (4) Venti regunt sua flamina diverso tractu, Ov. Met. 1, 59. (5) § Flammæ longi tractus, Virg. Geor. 1, 367. (6) Patere, 2, 78. Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 2. (7) Si qua incerto fallit te litera tractu, Prop. 4, 3, 5. (8) Cydnus leni tractu labitur, Curt. 3, 4, 8. Conf. & eund. 5, 3, 2. (9) § Tractus & declinatio dictionum, Quint. 8, 3.

* Trādendus, a, um. part. [à trado] *To be delivered, &c.* Quibus non scientia esset tradenda, Cic. de Orat. 1, 20.

* Trādens, tis. part. [à trado] *Delivering, relating*. Incertum diversitas tradentium facit, Suet. Calig. 3.

* Trāditiō, ōnis. f. verb. [à trado] (1) *A*

banding down. (2) *A yielding, or giving, up*. (3) || *A tradition, a giving, a delivering, a doctrine, a teaching*. (1) Arida præceptorum traditio, Quint. 3, 1. (2) Abalienatio est rei aut traditio, aut in jure cessio, Cic. Top. 5. (3) Gell. 13, 21. † Memoræ traditum, Cic.

* Trāditor, ōris. m. verb. [à trado] (1) || *A teacher*. (2) *A traitor*. (1) Litt. ex Apul. † Qui præcepta tradit. (2) Tac. Hist. 4, 24, 3.

* Trāditur, imperf. [à trador] *It is reported, or written*. § Famâ traditur, Liv. 5, 33.

* Trādītūrus, a, um. part. [à trador] *About to deliver up*. Quos tradituros sperabas, vides judicare, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 22. Præ pudore videntur insignia ipsi sua tradituri, Liv. 45, 39.

* Trādītus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] (1) *Delivered, put into the hands*. (2) *Surrendered*. (3) *Traditional, handed down*. (4) *Spoken, or written, of*. (1) Adolescentia tradita ad scientiam rei militaris, Cic. (2) Armis traditis, supplicio affici, Cæf. B. G. 1, 27. (3) Cæpta sunt purè tradita sacra coli, Ov. Fast. 3, 280. (4) Janua obscenitatis tradita carminibus, Prop. 1, 16, 10.

* Trādo, ōre, dīdi, itum. act. [ex trans, & do] (1) *To deliver, give, or yield*. (2) *To fix, to imprint*. (3) *To deliver up, to surrender, to put into one's hands*. (4) *To give from hand to hand, to transmit*. (5) *To teach, write, or set down*. (6) *To commend, to recommend*. (7) *To betray*. (1) § Hominem in custodiam tradidit, Cic. Q. frat. 1, 2. (2) Quæ dicam trade memoræ, Id. (3) Qui se in Africâ Cæsari tradiderunt, Id. Offic. 1, 31. (4) § Tradam hominum memoriæ sempiternæ, Id. Philipp. 13, 19. (5) § Tradere elementa loquendi, Id. Acad. 2, 4, 28. (6) Fallimur, & quondam non dignum tradimus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 78. (7) § Tradere causam adversariis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 7.

* Trādor, i. pass. *To be delivered, treated of, &c.* Earum rerum, quæ traduntur in arte, inscitia, Cic. de Orat. 1, 22.

Trādūendus, a, um. part. *To bring, or be brought, from one place to another*. Omnes illas victimas, quas traducendas in triumpho vindicavit, alias alio cadente mactate, Liv. 45, 39.

Trādūco, ōre, xi, ctum. act. [ex trans, & duco] (1) *To carry, lead, bring, or convey, from one place to another*. (2) *To turn, convert, or change*. (3) *To bring over to one's side, or party*. (4) || *To transplant, or take imps, or grafts, off a tree*. (5) *To expose to publick shame*. (6) *To pass away as one doth the time*. (7) || *To translate*. (1) Traduc & matrem & familiam omnem ad nos, Ter. Adelph. 5, 7, 12. Populum Albanum Romam traducere in animo est, Liv. 1, 1. (2) — Omnem orationem traduxi, & converti in increpandum Cæpionis fugam, Cic. de Orat. 2, 48. (3) Homines traducere ad optimates paro, Id. Attic. 14, 23. § Abducere animos à contrariâ defensione, & ad nostram conor traducere, Id. de Orat. 2, 72. Si istud obtinueris, traducas me ad te totum licebit, Id. Acad. 2, 4, 1. (4) Si actor vicini tui ex fundo tuo vites in arbores suas traduxit, Paul. JC. (5) Liv. 2, 38. Vid. Traductio, n. 2. (6) § Traducere ævum leniter, Hor. Ep. 18, 1, 97. tempus, Cic. Fam. 4, 6. (7) Litt. sed gratis. § Hanc sanè vocis notionem nullam esse censet Vossius.

Trādūcor, i. pass. *To be brought over, &c.* Fluvius Eurotas ita magnus & vehemens factus est, ut eo traduci victimæ nullo modo possent, Cic. de Inv. 2, 31.

Trādūctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A carrying, or bringing, over*. (2) *A passing away*. (3) Also *a metaphor, or borrowed form of speech*. (4) *A defaming, or bringing to open shame*. (1) Traductio suribundi hominis in plebem, Cic. pro Sext. 6. (2) § Traductio temporis, Id. de Div. 1, 56. (3) Traductio, & immutatio in verbo, Id. Orat. 3, 42. (4) — Damnatæ cum dedecore & traducione, Sen. de Irâ, 1, 6.

Trāduſtor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that bringeth from one place to another.* (2) *Also a slanderer, or defamer.* (1) Cic. Attic. 2, 9. (2) Litt.

Trāduſtus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought over.* (2) *Passed over, led.* (3) *Defamed publicly.* (4) *Converted, turned.* (1) Ex arboribus in arbores traductis vitibus vinea fit, Varr. R. R. 1, 8. (2) O adoleſcentiam traductam eleganter! Cic. pro Planc. 12. (3) Liv. 2, 38. (4) Ludi ab lætitiā ad metum traducti ſunt, Cic. de Haruſp. Reſp. 11.

Trādux, ūcis. m. [à traducendo, eſt enim ex alio ducta propago] *An imp, or graff, cut off from one tree, and removed to another; a branch, or twig, of a vine carryed along from tree to tree, &c.* Cic. de Sen. 15. Varr. R. R. 1, 8. Col. 1, 6. || *An anima ſit ex traduce?* Q. Theol.

* † **Trāfax**, ācos. f. [à τράφηξ, trabs] *A beam, a kind of dart, Enn. Vid. Trifax.*

* **Trāgācantha**, æ. vel **Trāgācanthe**, es. f. [τράγανθα, Gr. q. d. ſpina hircina, ex τράγος hircus, & ἀκανθα ſpina] *A tree which producet gum dragant, or as ſome ſay the buckthorn,* Plin. 12, 21. & 26, 4.

* **Trāgācanthum**, i. n. [ex eodem] *Gum dragant, Celf. 4, 6.*

* **Trāgē āphus**, i. m. [ex τράγος, hircus, & ἄφος, cervus] *A beaſt with a beard and ſhaggy hair like a goat, but in other reſpects like a ſtag; a ſomewhat, or goatbart, Plin. 8, 32.*

* || **Trāgēmāta**, um. n. pl. [à τράγωμα, comēdo] *Banqueting diſhes, junkets, conſects, ſweetmeats, the deſſert at a feaſt, Macrobi. Sat. 2, 8. Conf. Gell. 13, 11. Lat. Belitaria.*

* **Trāgicē**, adv. [ab adj. tragicus] *Tragically.* || *Res comicas tragicē tractare, Cic. de Orat. 3, 8. Rhetoricē & tragicē ornare, Id. de Clar. Orat. 11.*

* **Trāgico-comœdia**, æ. f. [à tragicus, & comœdia] *A tragi-comedy, a play that begineth tragically and endeth comically; Plaut. Amph. prol. 58.*

* **Trāgicus**, a, um. adj. [à tragœdia] (1) *Tragical, belonging to tragedys.* (2) *Acted in tragedys.* (1) § *Tragici cothurni, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 64.* (2) § *Tragicum ſcelus, Liv. 1, 4.*

* **Trāgicus**, i. m. [à tragœdia] (1) *A maker, or writer, of tragedys.* (2) *Also the actor.* (1) Ut ille ait tragicus, Sen. Epist. 49. (2) Liv. 24, 24.

* **Trāgion**, ii. n. & **Trāgōnis**, is. f. [à Gr. τράγος hircus] *A ſhrub like a juniper, whoſe leaves in autumn ſhink like a goat, Plin. 27, 13.*

* **Trāgœdia**, æ. f. [τράγῳδία, Gr. ἀπὸ τῷ τράγῳ, καὶ τῷ ᾠδῆς, h. e. ab hircō & cantu, qu. hirci cantus; quod primum ejus poematis præmiū hircus eſſet, Hor. de Arte, 220.] (1) *A tragedy, or play wherein great perſons are brought upon the ſtage, and the ſubject is full of trouble, and ends uſually in murders, &c.* (2) *A ſtir, a buſtle, or diſturbance.* (1) Sophocles ad ſummam ſenectutem tragœdias fecit, Cic. de Sen. 7. (2) § *Tragœdias excitare, Id. pro Mil. 7. Tragœdias agere in nugis, Id. de Orat. 2, 51.*

Trāgœdus, a, um. adj. [à tragœdias] (1) || *Tragœdus vicus, a ſtreet in Rome ſo called, from tragedians inhabiting there.* (2) *Also a ſurname of Jupiter, who had a temple there.* (1) Sen. (2) Suet. Aug. 57. ubi vid. Torrent.

* **Trāgœdus**, i. m. [à tragœdia] *A tragedian, or actor of tragedys. Tragœdum comœdiis admodum placere vidimus, Cic. Orat. 31.*

* † **Trāgōpānas**, ādis. f. unde in acc. legimus *tragopanadem.* [à τράγος hircus] *A bird in Æthiopia, greater than the eagle, and having horns like a goat, Plin. 10, 49.*

* **Trāgōpōgon**, ōnis. m. [τράγοπῳγον, Gr. ex τράγος, hircus, & πῳγον, barba] *The herb called goats beard, Plin. 21, 15. = Scandix, Id. ib.*

* **Trāgōrīgānum**, i. n. [τράγορίγανον, Gr. à τράγος hircus, & ῖγανον origanum] *A ſort of wild origany, or mint, Plin. 14, 16.*

* **Trāgos**, i. m. [à τράγος hircus] (1) *An herb like ſea ruſh.* (2) *A ſhellfiſh of a rank ſmell.* (3) *The ſmell of the arm pits.* (4) *Also a kind of thick, bard and rough ſponge.* (5) § *A kind of corn bard of digeſtion.* (1) Plin. 27, 13. = *Scorpius, Id. ibid.* (2) Id. 9, 45. (3) Mart. 11, 23. (4) Plin. 4, 45. (5) Litt. unde non dicit.

* **Trāgūla**, æ. f. [à trahendo, quod ſcuto infixā trahatur, Feſt. dim. à traha, Scal. ex Varr.] (1) *A javelin with a barbed head.* (2) *Also a trammel, or drag-net.* (1) Scipionis ſemur tragulā confixum erat, Liv. 24, 42. (2) Plin. 16, 8. Met. = *Tragulam in te injicere adornaſt, neſcio quam fabricam facit, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 25.*

|| **Trāgūlārīi**, ōrum. m. pl. [qui tragulam telum gerunt ac jaciunt] *Soldiers that ſhot arrows out of croſs-bows, Veg. 2, 15.*

* **Trāgum**, i. n. [à traho] (1) *A kind of corn.* (2) || *Also a net called a drag.* (1) Plin. 18, 7. Celf. 4, 6. (2) Id.

* **Trāguus**, i. m. [à τράγος hircus] *A buſhy herb, a kind of ſponge, &c. Plin. Vid. Tragos.*

* **Traha**, æ. f. [à trahendo] *A dray, or ſledge, drawn without wheels, Col. 2, 21.*

* || **Trahārius**, a, um. adj. [à præced.] *Of, or belonging to, a dray, Sidon.*

* || **Trahārius**, ii. m. [ab eodem] *A drayman, Sidon.*

* **Trahax**, ācis. adj. [à traho] *Covetous, ſtingy, that draweth all things to him, Plaut. Perl. 3, 1, 6.*

* **Trahea**, æ. f. [à trahendo] *A cart, or dray, Virg. Geor. 1, 164.*

* **Trahendus**, a, um. part. [à traho] *To be drawn; Met. delayed, &c. Trahendī vero belli vix ullam eſſe rationem, dixit, Curt. 3, 8, 8. Vid. cat. notiones in Traho.*

* **Trahens**, tis. part. [à ſeq.] *Drawing. Genua ægra trahens, Virg. Æn. 5, 468. Vid. cat. in Traho.*

* **Traho**, ēre, xi, ſum. aſt. [fort. à δράσσω, prehendo, fut. ſecund. δράσω, fut. prim. δράξω, traho, traxi; unde & Angl. to drag.]

(1) *To draw, to drag.* (2) † *To ſpin.* (3) *To draw forth, or out of.* (4) *To bring, to lead; as in triumph.* (5) *To take, have, get, or learn.* (6) *Neut. To be propenſe, or inclined.* (7) *To ſtruggle, to ſtrive for.* (8) *To wreſt, to force.* (9) *To conjecture.* (10) *To claim, to arrogate.* (11) *To draw, or ſtirch, out.* (12) *To entice, or allure; to decay, ſtay, or attrah.* (13) *To delay, prolong, or defer; to put, or drive, off.* (14) *To ſuck, to drink, to ſnuff up.* (15) *To contraſt.* (1) = *Magnes ſeruum ad ſe allicit & trahit, Cic. de Div. 1, 39. Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, Sen. Ep. 107. ex Græco. Equi trahunt currum, Suet. Aug. 94.*

(2) *Trahunt purpuræ clientæ, Hor. Od. 2, 18.* (3) *Gladium trahere viſceribus ſuis, Mart. 1, 14. || Penitūs ſuſpiria trahere, to fetch a deep ſigh, Ov. Met. 2, 733.*

(4) *Trahit Cæſar feroces per ſacrum clivum Sicambros, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 32.* (5) *Cum grana rubicundum traxerunt colorem, Col. 2, 21.*

Cognomen ex contumeliā trahere, Cic. Philipp. 3, 6. Aliquid ſalis ab uxore mimā trahere, Id. Philipp. 2, 8.

(6) *Vulgus cupiens voluptatum, ſi eodem principes trahat, Tac. Ann. 14, 14, 4.*

(7) *Flumen gignendo ſale ſecundum vi trahunt, Id. Ann. 13, 57, 1.*

(8) *Huc illuc trahere interpretationem, prout conducit, Id. Hiſt. 3, 3, 2. || § Trahere in religionem aliquod, to ſcruple it, Liv. (9) Cur abſtinuerit ſpectaculo ipſe, variè trahēbant, Tac. Ann. 1, 76, 5.*

(10) *Gratiam rectè factorum ſibi quiſque trahunt, Id. Ann. 3, 53, 4.*

(11) *Bolis perpetua ardens longiorem trahit limitem, Plin. 1, 26.*

(12) *Trahebat mentes, vinum promittendo ægris, Id. 26, 3.*

§ *Trahunt promiſſa puellas, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 631. Eum fugam ſimulantes in planiciem ſaltibus circumjeſtam traxere, Tac. Ann. 2, 11, 3.*

(13) *Obſidionem in adventum principis trahere, Liv. 1, 23.*

(14) † *Hanc aquam traxi*

lubens, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 2. § Pocula arente fauce trahere, Hor. Epod. 16, 4. || Trahere aquam, to leak, Sen. Odorem teſtæ anus avida traxit naribus, Phædr. 3, 2, 4. (15) = Cum bene vir vultum traxit, rugâſque cœgit, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 23.

* **Trahor**, i. paſſ. *To be drawn, Met. to be enticed, ſpun out, &c. Sine trahi, cum egomet trahor, Plaut. Ciſt. 1, 1, 117. Si trahitur bellum, quid expectem? Cic. Att. 10, 7.*

* † **Trahūla**, æ. f. dim. [à traha] *A little dray, or ſledge, Litt. ex Varr.*

Trajectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) † *A paſſing, or ferrying, over; a conveying, or carrying, over.* (2) *A tranſpoſing, diſplacing, or ſetting out of order.* (3) *Also the ſhooting of a ſtar.* (1) § *Trajectio Acherontis, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 5. al. tranſvectio.* (2) *Trajectio verborum, Id. Orat. 69.* (3) *Aſſyrii trajectiones, motûſque ſtellarum obſervaverunt, Id. de Div. 1, 1.*

|| **Trajectitius**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to paſſage, carryed over ſea, tranſported.* § *Trajectitia pecunia, Dig. || Sors trajectitia, a ferryman's fare, Modest.*

|| **Trajecto**, āre. freq. *To thruſt through; to convey through, or over, Col. teſte Litt.*

Trajector, āri. paſſ. *To be put through. § Trajectatur acu, Celf. 7, 14.*

Trajectūra, æ. f. *A trajection, a different placing. § Trajectura mutulorum, Vitruv. 4, 7.*

Trajectūrus, a, um. part. *About to paſs over. § Trajecturus Rhenum, Suet. Tib. 18. Conf. Liv. 44, 1.*

Trajectus, a, um. part. (1) *Thruſt, or bored, through.* (2) *Carryed, or conveyed, over.* (1) § *Pectora trajecta ferro, Virg. Æn. 1, 359.*

(2) *Trajectus naviculā in Africam, Cic. poſt red. ad Quir. c. 8. Antennis de navi in navem trajectis, Liv. 30, 10.*

Trajectus, ūs. m. verb. *A paſſage over, a ferry. § In trajectu amnis ſubmerſus, Liv. 1, 3. Breviſſimus erat inde in Britanniam trajectus, Cæſ. B. G. 4, 21.*

Trajiēndus, a, um. part. *To paſs, or be paſſed, over. Omniaque ut præceperat, ad tra-*

jiendum præparata ab Hæphæſione reperit, Curt. 8, 39.

Trajiēns, tis. part. *Paſſing over. Nando ſumina trajiēns, Suet. Cæſ. 57.*

Trajiō, ēre, jeci, jectum. aſt. [ex trans, & iacō] (1) *To carry, convey, bring, lead, ſail, or paſs, over.* (2) *To ſtrike, bore, or run, through.* (3) *To pour out of one veſſel into another, to decant; Met. to tranſpoſe.* (4) *To ſling, or caſt, over.* (5) *Met. To tranſfer, put off, or remit.* (1) § *Trajiere copias fluvium, Liv. 22, 45. agmen vado, Id. exercitum, Cæſ. B. C. 3, 29. Alpes ſe, Brut. Cic. 11, 9. malos & antennas, Liv. 30, 10.*

(2) § *Hoſtem procurrentem trajiere, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 43. Per tales trajecit lorum, Curt. 4, 6, 29. linguam arundine, Ov. Met. 11, 325.*

(3) § *Trajiere in alia vaſa, Varr. R. R. 1, 64. Trajiere verba, Cic. Orat. 69.*

(4) *Si Hannibal murum jaculo trajecit, Id. de Fin. 4, 9.*

(5) *Trajiere negotium ad alios magiſtratus, Liv. 1, 2.*

Trajiōr, i. paſſ. *To be carryed, or caſt, over, &c. Paucos de cuſtodia Germanos traji, ac-*

culique trans Rhenum juſſit, Suet. Calig. 45.

Trālatio, ōnis. f. *Vid. Translatio.*

Trālārius, a, um. adj. *Transferred, tranſpoſed; alſo ordinary, common, mean, not worth the taking notice of. Vid. Translatitius.*

Trālātus, a, um. part. *Carryed over; Met. tranſlated, changed, Cic. Vid. Translatus.*

Trālōquor, i. dep. *To ſpeak through, to recount. Tuas impuritas trālōqui nemo poteſt, Plaut. Perf. 3, 3, 7.*

Trālūco, ēre. neut. [ex trans, & luceo] *To ſhine through. Tralucet imago è ſpeculo in ſpeculum, Lucret. 4, 309.*

Trālūcidus, a, um. adj. *Clear, that may be ſeen through. Vid. Translucidus.*

* **Trāma**, æ. f. [à trameando, quod trame-

at frigus id genus veſtimenti, Varr.] (1) The

woof

woof in weaving. (2) *Agarment made of fine loth.* (3) *Yarn.* (1) *Perf. 6, 73.* (2) *Varr. (3) ¶ Trame putridæ, a rotten thread, good for mending, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 37.*

* ¶ Trameo, Ære. neut. *To pass over, or through, Lucr. ap. Litt. Vid. Transmeo.*

* Trames, itis. m. [*à trameando, quod scil. transversis scindant vias rectas, Scal.*] (1) *A cross-way; an overbwart, or cross, path.* (2) ¶ *Alfo a lawn, or little dale in a forest.* (3) *A wood.* (1) *Æ Egressus est non viis, sed tramitibus, Cic. Philipp. 13, 9.* (2) *Serv. (3) Propert. 3, 13, 44. interpr. Scal.*

Tramissus, a, um. part. *Passed over.* § *Tramisso freto, Tac. Ann. 6, 1.*

Tramittens, tis. part. *Passing over, Sil. 14, 570.*

Tramitto, Ære. act. *To send, or pass, over. Vid. Transmitto.*

¶ Trāmōsericus, a, um. adj. ¶ *Tramserica vestis, a kind of drugget, the woof silk, and the warp of some other thread, Jun.*

* Trānans, tis. part. [*à trano*] *Glideing through.* Edm, quæ mobilitas ollis tranantibus auras Reddita sit, *Lucr. 4, 178.*

* Trānato, Ære. act. [*ex trans, & nato*] *To swim, or sail, over. Vid. Transnato.*

* Trāno, Ære. act. [*ex trans, & no*] (1) *To swim, or sail, over; to pass over, or through.* (2) *Alto to fly over.* (3) *To pierce through* (1) *Tranare Metaurum & Gangem, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6.* (2) *Turbida tranat nobilis, Virg. Æn. 4, 245.* (3) *Hausta tranavit viri pectus, Sil. 13, 258.*

* Trānor, Æri, Ætus. pass. *To be swam, or passed, over.* *Tranaretur obsequio aquæ, Ov. A. Am. 2, 181.*

Tranquillatus, a, um. adj. *Quieted, settled.* *Tranquillatis rebus Romanis, Nep. Attic. 4.*

Tranquillè. adv. ius, comp. sīmè, superl. *Quietly, calmly, without trouble.* = *Tranquillè placidèque vitam traducere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11.* *Animus tranquillius inter divina manurus, Sen. Ep. 71.* § *Tranquillissimè senuit, Suet. Aug. 2.* = *Leniter, Cic.*

Tranquillitas, atis. f. (1) *Tranquillity, quietness, calmness, stillness.* (2) *A calm.* (1) = *Locus quietis & tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 1.* = *Otium & tranquillitas vitæ, Id. pro Mur. 27.* (2) *Bono gubernatore, ac tranquillitate, saluum pervenire, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 31.*

Tranquillò. absol. *pro tranquillo tempore.* *At a quiet time, in a calm season, Plin. 9, 7, 3.*

Tranquillo, Ære. act. (1) *To make still, or calm.* (2) *To smother.* (1) *Iustitia semper alit aiquid, quod tranquillet animos, Cic. de Fin. 1, 16.* (2) *Cujus nunquam vultum tranquillavi gratiis, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 21.*

Tranquillo, Æri, Ætus. pass. *To be calmed.* *Mare tranquillatur oleo, Plin. 2, 103.*

Tranquillum, i. n. *Fair and calm weather.* *Tranquillo quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85.* *Prov. Vid. Ch. I.*

Tranquillus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [*ex trans, & quietus*] (1) *Sincere, calm.* (2) *Quiet, undisturbed, easy, settled, peaceable.* (3) *Pacified, pleased, reconciled.* (1) = *Frons tranquilla & serena, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15.* (2) = *Animo liquido & tranquillo es, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 36.* *Plebem tranquilliores secerunt, Liv. 2, 62.* *Si meum turbulentissimum tempus protectionis tuo tranquillissimo prestat, Cic. Pison. 15.* (3) *Si possum tranquillum facere ex nato mihi, Plaut. Cist. 3, ult.*

* Trans. præp. [*à Gr. νέμω, π in t mutato, & ascito s; al. à πέρω, perforare.* *Composita dià Græcæ vel πὰρ vel ὑπὲρ loco fungitur, ut Transvehō, διαπορεύω, trado, μεταδίδωμαι, transgredior, υπερεβαίνω.* *Contrahitur ferè in tra ante d, j, n. ut trado, trahicio, trahio, & aliqu. ante l & m. ut tralatio, trameo*] *Over, from one place to another, beyond, on the other side.* § *Trans mare venum asportet, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 19.* *Trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. pro Quint. 3.*

* Transābeo, Ære. neut. [*ex trans, & abeo*] *To go away beyond, or through, Stat. Theb. 2, 9, & 6, 510.* *Æquora longè Transibit, Val. Flacc. 4, 510.*

* ¶ Transactio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à transigo*] *An agreement, a finishing, a despatching of a thing, a transaction, Dig. 2, 15, 7. ¶ Negotium.*

* Transactor, ōnis. m. verb. [*à transigo*] *A maker of agreements, a bargain-maker, a broker, a buckster, a manager, a despatcher, Cic. Verr. 2, 28.*

Transactum est. imperf. [*à transigor*] *The matter is despatched and concluded.* *De me jam transactum est, Curt. 4, 10, 33.*

* Transactus, a, um. part. [*à transigor*] *Agreed upon, ended, despatched.* *Re transacta convertam me domum, Ter. Adelph. 2, 4, 22.* = *Rebus transactis ac præteritis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25.* *Conf. Liv. 30, 3.*

Transādigo, Ære, Ægi, actum. act. *To thrust, or strike, through; to pierce.* *Juvenem transadigit costas, Virg. Æn. 12, 508.* ¶ *Nisi fortè scribi debeat, trans adigit costas, i. e. adigit trans costas.*

* Transalpīnus, a, um. adj. [*quod est trans Alpes situm*] *Over, or beyond, the Alps, Cæs. B. G. 7, 1.*

Transcendens, tis. part. *Climbing over, transcending, Sil. 3, 607.*

Transcendo, Ære, di, sum. act. [*ex trans, & scando*] (1) *To go, or climb, over.* (2) *To exceed, to transcend, to surmount.* (3) *To pass, or go, along.* (1) § *Cum Afrubal in Italiam transcendit, Liv. 28, 42.* (2) *Pylas ævi transcendere metas, Stat. Conf. Sil. 13, 112.* § *Fines transcendere juris, Lucr. 3, 60.* ¶ *Ab asinis ad boves transcendere, Prov. To be in a higher post, Plaut. Apul. 2, 2, 57.* (3) *Transcendet hæc licentia in provincias, Tac. Hist. 1, 30, 6.*

Transcīdo, Ære. act. [*à trans, & cædo*] *To tow, or tear, with beating, Plaut. Perf. 4, 8, 1.*

* Transcribo, Ære, pti, ptum. act. [*ex trans, & scribo*] (1) *To write, or copy, out; to transcribe.* (2) *To plant in a colony.* (3) ¶ *Alto to transfer, pass away, or give his right to another.* (1) *Socius transcripsit tabulis publicas, Cic. N. D. 3, 30.* *Orationes suis manibus transcribere, Ad Herenn. 4, 4.* (2) *Transcribunt urbi matres, Virg. Æn. 5, 750.* (3) § *Transcribere fundum alicui, Dig.*

* Transcribor, i, ptus. pass. *To be transcribed, transplanted, &c.* *In quod malum transcribor? Sen. Thyest. 13.* *Patiere tua Dardanis transcribi sceptræ colonis? Virg. Æn. 7, 422.*

* Transcriptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à transcribo*] (1) ¶ *A writing, or copying, out.* (2) *Alto an excuse, or colour; a pretence.* (1) *Ex analogiâ.* (2) *Quint. Decl. 13.*

* Transcriptus, a, um. part. [*à transcribor*] *Transcribed, transferred.* *Testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum, signis adulterinis obsignavit, Cic. pro Cluent. 14.*

Transcurrens, tis. part. *Running across.* *Remos transcurrentes detergere, si possent, contendebant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 58.*

Transcurro, Ære, ri, sum. act. (1) *To run cross the way, to run in all haste.* (2) *To run over; to go, or pass, over quickly.* (3) *To touch a thing by the by.* (1) *Dum ego hinc transcurro ad forum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25.* (2) *Pati æstatem transcurrere, Plin. Epist. 7, 2.* (3) *Transcurram subtiles n m d m divisiones, Quint. 4, 2.*

Transcursum est. imperf. *They ran ever quickly.* *In altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, Liv. 25, 39.*

Transcursurus, a, um. part. *About to run across.* *Hand dubius sine noxâ transcursuros, si nemo se opponeret, Curt. 4, 53.*

Transcursum, ūs. m. verb. *A running over quickly, a passing by.* *Nostri in transcursum ea attingere, Plin. 18, 13.* *Acies transcursum elephantorum perturbata, Liv. 27, 24.*

* Transdo, Ære. act. [*ex trans, & do*] *To*

give, or deliver, up. § *Transdere aliquem in otium, Ter. Vid. Trado.*

* Transdor, i. pass. *To be delivered up.* *Re impetratâ contendunt, ut ipse summa impetii transdatur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 63.*

Transduco, Ære, xi, ctum. act. *To lead over; to displace, and remove from one place to another; to traduce and slander, to transplant.* ¶ *Transducere ad se, to attribute to himself, Cic. Vid. Traduco.*

* Transenna, æ. f. [*à transeo, per quam aspectus transire potest; vel quia perticæ, ex quibus constat, se transeant mu. uo*] (1) *A cord stretched out to take birds, or beasts; a snare, a gin, a net, a pitfall, a trap-cage.* (2) *A long window, or casement; any gratework, a lattice before a window.* (1) *Ab transennâ hic turdus lumbricum petit, Plaut. Baccb. 4, 6, 22.* *In ætate hominum plurimæ sunt transennæ, ubi decipiuntur dolis, Id. Rud. 4, 7, 10.* (2) *Per transennam adspicere, i. e. obscure & obiter, adfertur ex Cic. Orat. 1, 35.* ¶ *Sed monent Paræus & Scioppius eam non esse lectiōnem ex MS. fide.*

* Transeo, Ære, Ævi, itum. act. [*ex trans, & eo*] (1) *To go, run, or pass, over, or beyond.* (2) *To go through, to undergo.* (3) *To run through one, as a spear.* (4) *To go, or pass, beyond one; to overgo.* (5) *Met. To exceed, to surpass.* (6) *To omit, to say nothing of.* (7) *To go through.* (8) *To pass over.* (9) *To be digested.* (1) § *Campos pedibus transire, Lucr. 4, 461.* *mare, Cic. Attic. 8, 16.* *Serpentem rota transiit, Virg. Æn. 5, 274.* (2) *Cui tantum in vitâ restet transire malorum, Lucr. 5, 228.* (3) *Longo perlata tenore Transiit hausta duos, Stat. Theb. 12, 750.* (4) *Ego per hortum amicam transibo meam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 33.* (5) *Appetitus, qui longius evagantur, sine dubio finem & modum transeunt, Cic. Offic. 1, 29.* (6) *Ut publicos gentium furores transeam, Plin. 2, 68.* *Regem transeo Ponti, Juven. 10, 273.* (7) § *Ova aceto macerata per annum transeunt, Plin. 10, 60.* (8) *Transiet ætas quàm citò, i. e. transibit, Tib. 1, 4, 27.* (9) *Casæ qui difficill mē transeunt, Varr. ¶ Transire in mores, to come into fashion, to grow customary, Quint.*

* Transeor, Æri. pass. *To be passed over.* *Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transetur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 6.*

Transio, Ære. act. *unde Transertus. To transplant, to engraft, Stat. Sylv. 2, 101.*

* Transeundus, a, um. part. [*à transeo*] *To be passed over.* *Quum locus angustus atque impeditus esset transeundus, Hirt. B. Al. 26.*

* Transfendū, a, um. part. [*à transfero*] *To be brought over, or transplanted.* *An verborum volubilitas in nostrum sermonem transfenda? Suet. Aug. 86.*

* Transfrens, tis. part. [*à seq.*] *Transferring.* *Fortuna sæpe ad utrumque transferente victoriam, Hirt. B. A. 62.*

* Transféro, ferie, tūli, lātum. act. [*ex trans, & fero*] (1) *To carry, or bring, from one place to another; to transfer.* (2) *To transplant.* (3) ¶ *To transport, or carry, beyond sea.* (4) *To translate, or to n out of one language into another.* (5) *To refer, or defer.* (6) *To use metaphorically.* (7) *Met. To quote, or copy out.* (8) *To transfer.* (1) *Cur non illam huc transferri jubes? Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 60.* (2) § *Semina transferre à terrâ in terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 59.* (3) *Sigea littora transfert, Ov. Fast. 4, 279.* *ubi al. transfit.* (4) § *Transferre volumina Græca in linguam Latinam, Plin. 18, 3.* *autorem Græcum, Quint. 10, 5.* (5) *Causam integram in proximum annum transferre, Cæs. Cic.* (6) § *Verba transferre, Cic.* (7) *Vestias in chartas verba transferis mea, Phadr. prol. 5.* (8) *Ibi culpam in te transferet, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 5.*

* Transfëtor, ferri. pass. *To be carried over, to be translated, &c.* *Semina transferuntur à terrâ in terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 39.* *Mustum transfertur in vasa, Col. 12, 21.*

* Transfigo,

* Transfigo, ēre, xi, xum. act. [ex trans, & figo] *To run through, or stab.* § Transfigere aliquem gladio, *Liv.* 2, 56.

* Transfigor, i. pass. *To be pierced, or run through.* Idem tribuni transfiguntur, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 38, 1.

Transfiguratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A change from one shape to another, transfiguration.* *Plin.* 7, 55.

Transfiguratus, a, um. part. *Transformed, changed.* Adde Castoris & Pollucis in vestibulum transfigurati, *Suet. Cal.* 22.

Transfiguro, āre. act. *To transform, or transfigure; to change out of one shape into another.* *Suet. Ner.* 28.

Transfiguro, āri, ātus. pass. *To be transformed.* *Plin.* 9, 31. Transfigurantur amygdala ex dulcoribus in amaras, *Id.* 17, 24.

* Transfixus, a, um. part. [à transfigor] *Stuck, or thrust, through.* § Pectus transfixum, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 48. Transfixus timore, *Suet. Cæs.* 68.

* Transluo, ēre, xi, xum. neut. [ex trans, & fluo] *To leak, or run out; to flow over, or through.* Sanguine multis non transluere transfossis evenit, *Plin.* 11, 28.

Transfodio, ēre, fōdi, fossum. act. *To dig, strike, or thrust, through.* § Transfodere latus, *Liv.* 39, 42.

Transfodior, i. pass. *To be struck, or pierced, through.* Aut se ipsi stimulis inopinantes inducunt aut in ierobas delapsi transfodiebantur, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 82.

* Transformatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à transformo] *A transformation.* *August. de Trin.* 15, 8.

* Transformatus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *Changed, transformed.* *Ov. Met.* 14, 74.

Transformis, e. adj. [ex eodem] *That is transformed, or changed.* § Transformia corpora, *Ov. Met.* 8, 871. Ille sua faciem transformis adulterat arte, *Id. Fast.* 1, 373.

* Transformo, āre. act. [à trans, & formo] *To transform, to change from one shape to another.* Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 441.

* Transformor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be transformed.* *Ov. Met.* 13, 654.

Transforo, āre. act. *To bore, or make a hole, through.* *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 6.

* Transfossus, a, um. part. [à transfodio] *Pierced, or wounded.* § Transfossus inguen, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 222.

* Transfretatio, ōnis. f. [à transfretor] *A passing over the sea.* *Gell.* 10, 26.

* Transfretaturus, a, um. part. [ab eodem] *About to pass over.* Quod consules Pompeiusque confugerant, quamprimum transfretaturi, *Suet. Cæs.* 34.

* Transfretor, āre. act. [ex trans, & fretum] *To pass over the sea.* Remis transfretare obstantia freta, *Plin. Paneg.* 81.

* Transfuga, æ. c. g. [à seq.] *A turncoat, a revolter, a deserter.* *Plin.* 29, 1. *Hirt. B. Afr.* 74. Transfugæ exterarum gentium, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 13.

* Transfugio, ēre, fūgi, fūgitum. neut. [ex trans, & fugio] *To fly to the other side, to run away, to quit his own party and go to the enemy.* Atta Clausus Romam transfugit, *Liv.* 2, 16. Loricati octo ad Cæsarem transfugerunt, *Hirt. B. Hisp.* 20. § Ad hostes transfugere, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 28.

* Transfugium, ii. n. [à præced.] *A running away from his own side to the contrary part, a revolt.* *Liv.* 22, 43.

Transfumo, āre. neut. *To smoke through.* *Stat. Theb.* 6, 399.

Transfundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum. act. (1) *To pour out of one vessel into another.* (2) *Met. To transpose, to transfer.* (1) In alia vasa transfundere, *Col.* 12, 12. (2) § Amorem suum in alium transfundere, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 31. suas laudes ad alium, *Id. Attic.* 14, 17.

Transfusio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pouring out of one vessel into another.* *Plin.* 34, 18. & *Cels. præf.*

Transfusum, a, um. part. *Poured out of one part, or vessel, into another.* Transfusum in arterias sanguis, *Cels. præf.* 1, 1.

Transgrediendus, a, um. part. *To be passed over.*

Quæ erant transgredienda Cæsari, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 50.

Transgrediens, tis. part. *Passing over.* Cornelius Adjiceret, Boios adversus se transgredientes

Padum, *Liv.* 33, 22.

Transgredior, i. cessus sum. dep. (1) *To pass, or go, over.* (2) || *To transgress a law.* (3) || *To go by sea.* (4) *To pass, surmount, or exceed; to outgo.* (1) Cum pomerium transgressus esset, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 17. § montem, *Id. Fam.* 3, 8. (2) *Litt. unde non dicit, nec ego invenio.* (3) *Vid. Gell.* 10, 26. (4) *Plin.* 7, 24.

Transgressio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A passing, or going over, or beyond.* (2) *A figure in rhetoric.* (1) § Transgressio Gallorum, *Cic. in Pison.* 33. (2) *Id. Orat.* 3, 54.

|| Transgressor, ōnis. m. verb. *An offender, a transgressor.* *Ecclef.* † Peccator.

Transgressus, a, um. part. *That hath passed, over, &c.* Equites flumen transgressi, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 19. Hunc ex proximis unus jacentem transgressus, *Id. B. G.* 7, 25. Transgressa annum nonagesimum, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 6, 8.

|| Transgressus, ūs. id. quod transgressio. *Fur-tim celeritate vitare prælium in transgressu conatus est.* *Gell.* 10, 16.

Transjectio, ōnis. f. *A casting over, or through.* *Cic. Att.* 8, 15.

Transjectus, a, um. part. [à transjicio, pro-trajicio] *Laid across, or overthwart.* *Cic. ad Quir.* post. re-dit. 8. *Vid. Trajectus.*

* Transiens, euntis. part. [à transeo] *Passing over.* Transeuntes Rhenum navibus, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 34.

* Transigo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [à trans, & ago] (1) *To pass, or thrust, through; to pierce.* (2) *To conclude, to finish, agree, and make an end of, a controversy.* (3) *To transact business, to despatch.* (4) † *To pass time.* (1) Transegit pectora mucro, *Sil.* 4, 396. § Scipium gladio, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 37, 5. (2) Ne hanc inchoatam transigam comœdiam, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 1, 8. Ut secum aliquid, quâlibet, dummodo tolerabili, conditione, transigeret, *Cic. pro Quint.* 31. (3) § Controversiam transigere, *Cic. Att.* 1, 4. = decidere, *Id.* = expedire, *Id.* = absolvere, *Id.* (4) Sicuti peregrinantes multi vitam transigere, *Sail. B. C.* 2. Sed nonnulli leg. transigere.

* Transigor, i. pass. *To be transacted, &c.* Quæ domi gerenda sunt, ea per Cæciliam transiguntur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 51. Transigitur pectora telis, *Luc.* 3, 588.

Transjicio, ēre, jēci. act. *To cast, pierce through, or wound.* Unum ex multitudine procurrentem transjicit, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 43.

Transjicior, i. pass. *To be pierced, or wounded.* Quod unum genus tegumenti aliis locis erant experti nullo telo neque tormento transjici posse, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 9.

* Transilio, ire, īvi, vel ui. neut. [à trans, & salio] (1) *To jump, or leap, over, or beyond; to pass over.* (2) *Met. To exceed.* (3) *Not to speak of, to pretermitt.* (1) Vulgatio fama est, ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, *Liv.* 1, 7. Rates transiliunt vada, *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 7. Transiluit ad nos, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 1, 38. § Transilire ante pedes posita, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 40. (2) Ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 7. (3) Ne M. Antonii rem unam pulcherrimam transiliat oratio, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 33. = prætervehi, *Plin. jun.*

* Transilis, e. adj. [à transilio] *That passeth, or goeth, over; more high than other.* *Plin.* 17, 23.

* Transito, ōnis. f. verb. [à transeo] (1) *A passing over.* (2) *A going from one to another, a revolting.* (3) *A transition from one matter to another.* (1) Cassius *Cic. Epist. Fam.* 12, 13. (2) § Transito ad hostes, *Liv.* 1, 27. (3) Ad Herenn. 1, 8, & 4, 26.

* Transitoriū, a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *That one may pass through.* *Suet. Ner.* 31.

* Transitur, situm est. imperf. [à transeo] *He, we, they, pass over.* A dignitate transitum est in honestatem, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 14.

* Transiturus, a, um. part. [à transeo] *About to pass over.* Neminem postea belli inferendi

causâ in Britanniam transiturum confidebant, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 30. Hoc flumen neque ipse transire habebat in animo, neque hostes transitorios existimabat, *Id. B. G.* 6, 6.

* Transitus, a, um. part. [à transeo] *That hath been passed over.* Alpes integris ac vigentibus transitæ, *Liv.* 21, 43.

* Transitus, ūs. m. verb. [à transeo] *A passing, or going, over from one place to another, a passage, a change, a transit.* Fossæ transitum ponticulo ligneo conjunxit, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20. § Transitus in alias figuras, *Plin.* 11, 36. || In transitu, *by the by.* *Quint.* 3, 11.

Transjugo, āre. act. [ex trans, & jugum] *To cut through a mountain.* *Meda.*

* || Transjugo, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex trans, & jungo] *To remove an ox, or a horse, from one part of the team to another.* *Litt. ex Col.* certè *Digest.* 21, 1, 38.

* Transjungor, i. pass. *To be removed from one part of the team to another.* *Litt. ex Col.* certè *Digest.* 21, 1, 38.

* Translabor, i. plus. dep. [ex trans, & labor] *To slide, or run, over.* *Claud. Eutr.* 1, 376.

* Translatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à transfero] (1) *A transferring, a removing from one to another.* (2) *The using of a word in a less proper but more significant notion.* (3) *Also the transplanting of trees.* (4) *An exception, or demur, in law.* (1) Pecuniarum translatio à justis dominis ad alienos, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 14. § criminis, *Id. Verr.* 4, 42. (2) *Vid. Eund. Or.* 27. (3) *Col.* 3, 5. Sic ex-cultæ arbutulæ habiles sunt translationi, *Id.* (4) *Vid. Præscriptio.*

|| Translatiō, adv. *Negligently, slightly, lightly.* *Ulp.* † Perfunctoriè.

Translatitius, a, um. adj. (1) *Transferred, taken from others, taken out of others.* (2) *Ordinary, mean, common.* (1) = Vetus edictum translati-tiūque, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 44. § Translatitia veteres dixerunt non nova, nec nuper inventa, sed aliunde translata, *Afc. Ped.* (2) *Britannicum Nero* translatitio extulit funere, *Suet. Ner.* 33.

Translativus, a, um. adj. id. quod translati-tius. § Translativa constitutio, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 19.

Translātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that doth convey from one place, or person, to another.* § Transla-tor quæsturæ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 58.

Translaturus, a, um. part. *About to translate.* § Pecuniam regiam translaturus, *Liv.* 45, 37.

Translatus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought over, conveyed.* (2) *Met. Turned, changed.* (3) *Translated, metaphorical.* (1) Puella in urbem Virginii translata, *Liv.* 1, 3. (2) *Cic. Attic.* 16, 3. Vada translato mutat fallacia cursu, *Sil.* 3, 472. (3) *Cic. in Orat.* 27. § Verba propria, *Id. ib. Conf. Quint.* 8, 6.

* Translēgo, ēre, lēgi. act. [ex trans, & lego] *To read over.* *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 1, 5.

Translucens, tis. part. *Shining through.* *Plin.* 36, 22.

Translūceo, ēre, xi. neut. *To shine through.* *Plin.* 6, 17. In liquidis translucet aquis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 354. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 6, 143.

Translūcidus, a, um. adj. *Shining through, transparent.* *Plin.* 36, 17. § Elocutio translucida, *Quint. in Proem.* 1, 8.

Transmarinus, a, um. adj. *That cometh from, or is of, the parts beyond sea.* § Transmarina vestigalia, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 29. *Conf. eund. de Orat.* 3, 33. & *Cic. B. G.* 6, 24.

* Transmeabilis, e. adj. [ex trans, & meabilis] *That may be passed through.* Namque illa perpetua est, & spatio non transmeabili terminum calcis ignorat, *Auson. Grat. AEt.* 79.

* Transmeans, tis. part. [à transeo] *Passing over, or beyond.* § Transmeante sole, *Plin.* 30, 11.

* || Transmeatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eodem] *A passing through.* *Litt. ex Cels.*

* Transmeo, āre. neut. [ex trans, & meo] *To pass, or go, beyond, or over.* *Plin.* 10, 29. † Grues, loca calidiora petentes, maria trans-meant, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. Ita MSS. sed al. alit. leg.

|| Transmigratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A departing from*

from one place to dwell in another, Prud. Hamart. 448. † Demigratio, Nep.

‡ Transmigrator, ōris, m. verb. He that changeth his place, Aug. † Qui transmigrat.

Transmigro, -āre, neut. To remove his dwelling, to go to dwell. Quam urbem quæsituri sumus, quod transmigremus? Liv. 5, ult.

Transmissio, ōnis, f. verb. A passing, or sending, over; a passage, Cic. Attic. 4, 17. & Philipp. 1, 3.

Transmissurus, a, um, part. About to pass, or send, over. Ante puto transmissurum, quam poterit conveniri, Cic. Att. 8, 11. Conf. Liv. 23, 28.

Transmissus, ūs, m. A passage, Cæf. B. G. 5, 13.

Transmissus, a, um, part. (1) Sent, or passed, over. (2) Met. Passed, spent. (1) § Transmissæ classes, Virg. Æn. 3, 403. (2) Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 124. ‡ Scrib. & transmissus, q. v.

Transmittendus, a, um, part. To be transmitted, or postponed. Quisquam dubitabit, quin huic tantum bellum hoc transmittendum sit? Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 14. Omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, Ibid. init.

Transmittens, tis, part. Passing over, &c. Quæ verò ipse pateretur, incredibili dissimulatione transmittens, Suet. Calig. 10.

Transmitto, -ere, mīsi, sum, aēt. (1) To send over, to make over. (2) To run through. (3) To cast, or throw, over, or beyond. (4) To pass over. (5) Absol. To pass, or go, over the sea. (6) To give passage, or let go through. (7) To pass, or spend, time. (8) To pass over, or omit. (1) Orabit ultro accipias pecuniam, mulierem illam transmittas mihi, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 27. (2) Per os elephantio brachium transmittere, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 30. (3) § Transmittere tectum lapide, Plin. 21, 4. (4) Iberum Pœni transmiserunt, Liv. 21, 20. (5) Dyrrhachium hyeme transmissit, Suet. Ab eo loco conscendi, ut transmitterem, Cic. (6) Transmittit literas papyrus, Plin. 13, 12. (7) § Transmittere tempus, Id. Ep. 9, 6, 1. menses, Id. 8, 25. ævum, Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 124. noctes operi, Id. Theb. 3, 278. (8) Haud fas, Bacche, tuos tacitum transmittere honores, Stat.

Transmittor, i, pass. To be transmitted, passed over, &c. Exercitus celeriter transmittitur, Cæf. B. G. 7, 61. Conf. Sil. 12, 460.

Transmontānus, a, um, adj. That dwelleth beyond the mountains, Liv. 39, 2.

Transmōtus, a, um, part. Removed from one place to another. Transmotæ Syriæ legiones, Tac. Ann. 13, 35, 1.

Transmōveo, -ere, ōvi, ōtum, aēt. To remove from one to another. Transmovere in se labore alieno partam gloriam, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10.

Transmūtans, tis, part. Changing. Transmutans dextera levis, Lucr. 2, 487.

Transmūtatio, ōnis, f. verb. A transmutation, or change. = Immutatio & transmutatio literarum, Quint. 1, 5.

‡ Transmūtator, ōris, m. verb. He that changeth, Litt. ex Apul. † Qui transmutat.

Transmūto, -āre, aēt. To change and chop. Fortuna transmutat incertos honores, Her. Od. 3, 29, 51.

* Transnātans, tis, part. [à seq.] Swimming over, or across. § Transnātans Vulturum, Plin. 17, 1. transnātem, Stat. Theb. 9, 311.

* Transnāto, -āre, aēt. [ex trans, & nato] To swim over, or beyond. Mago cum equitatu flumen transnāvit, Liv. § E Tigri pisces in lacum non transnātant, Plin. 6, 27.

* Transnāturus, a, um, part. [à preced. vel seq.] About to swim over. Quasi flumen transnāturus foret, Curt. 1, 44.

* Transno, -āre, aēt. [ex trans, & no] To swim over. § Transnare flumen, Cæf. B. G. 1, 48. Vid. Trano.

* Transnōminatio, ōnis, f. [à seq.] A changing of names, Rhet. † Translatio.

* Transnōmino, -āre, aēt. [ex trans, & nōmino] To change one's name, to give one name for another, Suet. Gram. 13. & Dom. 13, 9.

Transnūmero, -āre, aēt. To over number, or over reckon, Ad Herenn. 1, 4, 50.

* Transpādānus, a, um, adj. [ex trans, & padanus] Beyond the river Po in Italy, Cic. Fam. 2, 17.

* Transpāreo, -ere, neut. [ex trans, & parco] To appear through, to be transparent, Bud. † Perluceo.

* Transpectus, ūs, m. [à seq.] A looking through, or beyond. Janua cum per se transpectum præbet apertum, Lucr. 4, 273.

* Transpicio, -ere, aēt. [ex trans, & specio] To look through, or beyond, Tac. de Opif. Dei, c. 8.

* Transpīcor, i, pass. To be beheld through, or beyond. Foris quæ verè transpiciuntur, Lucret. 4, 272.

* Transpīratio, ōnis, f. verb. [ex trans, & spiratio] Transpiration, or a breathing through the pores, Med. † Spiratio, Scrib. Larg.

Transpōno, -ere, sui, sūtum, aēt. To transpose, or remove, from one place to another, Gell. 6, 9. Just. 23, 3. Transposuit militem dextris in terras iturum, Tac. Ann. 2, 8, 2. Vid. Transpositus. † Transmoveo.

* Transportatio, ōnis, f. verb. [à transporto] A carrying over, transportation, Sen. ad Helvid. c. 6.

* Transportāturus, a, um, part. [ab eodem] About to transport. Ille se ratibus equitem phalangemque transportaturum esse pronunciat, Curt. 7, 8, 6.

* Transportandus, a, um, part. [à seq.] To be carried over, to be transported. De pueris in Græciam transportandis cogitabam, Cic. Attic. 7, 16.

* Transporto, -āre, aēt. [ex trans, & porto] (1) To carry, or convey, from one place to another; to transport. (2) Also to banish, to send away into another country. (1) Milites navibus flumen transportat, Cæf. B. G. 2, 54. (2) Agrippam indies amentiore in insulam transportavit, Suet. Aug. 65.

* Transportor, -āri, ātus, pass. To be carried over. Qui nuper in Galliam transportati essent, Cæf. B. G. 1, 37.

‡ Transpositio, ōnis, f. verb. A transposition, or removing out of its proper place, Gramm.

‡ Transpositus, a, um, part. Transposed, removed, Gell. 12, 1.

† Transquiētus, a, um, adj. Very quiet, and well at rest, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 50. ubi tamen al. alii. leg.

‡ Transrhēnānus, a, um, adj. [ex trans, & rhenanus] Beyond the Rhine, Cæf. B. G. 4, 16.

* Transrūtus, a, um, part. [à transuo] Sowed, or sowed, through, G. ex Ov. sed non reperi. Vid. Transuo.

* Transrībērinus, a, um, adj. [ex trans, & Tiberinus] Beyond the Tiber, Mart. 1, 42.

* Transrūtum, i, n. dim. [à transrum] A little transom, Vitruv. 5, 12.

* Transrūto, -ere, aēt. [ex trans, & tenco] To pass through, or to have a way through; also to hold together, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 58.

* Transrum, i, n. [ita dict. quod in transverso sint, q. v. transversum stantia, Becm. simpl. à transuo, transuon, unde transrum, qu. transrum; vel transra, qu. transrata; ex trans, & rerno] (1) A seat, or bench, where rowers sit in the ships, boats, or galleys. (2) Also a transom, or beam, going overboard a house; a girder that holdeth the sides of a house together. (1) Tibi cœna in transro? Pers. 5, 127. Fuit Vulcanus Transra per & remos, Virg. Æn. 5, 563. (2) Vitruv. 2, 1, & 4, 2.

* Transrūso, -ere, aēt. [qu. ex trans, & valso] To pour out of one vessel into another, to decant, Jun. † Decapulo.

* Transvectio, ōnis, f. verb. [à transveho] (1) A carrying, or passing, over. (2) A solemn cavalcade on the fifteenth of July, in honour of Castor and Pollux, by whose means they obtained a victory on that day at the lake Regillum. On this occasion the procession was made from the temple of Mars, without the walls, by the forum, near the

temple of Castor; the horsemen wearing olive garlands, and being adorned with the ensigns of victory. (1) § Transvectio Acherontis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. (2) Vid. Liv. 9, 46. Val. Max. 2, 1, Plin. 15, 4.

* Transvectus, a, um, part. [à seq.] (1) Carried, or conveyed, over. (2) Gone, or past. (3) Riding in cavalcade. (1) § Navibus transvecti, Sall. B. J. 21. Conf. Tac. Ann. 12, 14, 3. (2) = Abiit jam & transvectum est tempus, Id. (3) Vid. Transveho, n. 2. & Transvectio, n. 2.

* Transveho, -ere, xi, ctum, aēt. [ex trans, & veho] (1) To carry, convey, or pass, over. (2) To ride by, as in a cavalcade, or muster. (1) Tac. Ann. 12, 41, 3. (2) Suet. Aug. 38.

* Transvehor, i, pass. To be carried by in order to show himself, Val. Max. 2, 2, 9. Sall. B. J. 28, Liv. 30, 2.

* Transvēna, -æ, c. g. [ex trans, & venio] A stranger, one that came from beyond sea, &c. Tert. † Advena.

Transverberatus, a, um, part. Beat, or struck, through. Transverberatus in utrumque latus, Tac. Hist. 1, 42, 3.

Transverbero, -āre, aēt. To strike through. Hasta clypei transverberat æra, Virg. Æn. 10, 336. § icu medium, Id. ibid. 484. pectus, Id. Æn. 11, 667.

‡ Transversa, ōrum, n. pl. Notes, or accounts, written on the backside of the paper, Jun. † Adversaria.

Transversa, adv. Transversely. ¶ Transversâ tuentibus hircis, askew, askint, Virg. Ecl. 3, 8.

Transversarium, ii, n. (1) ¶ The shorter and overboard piece of a Jacob's staff. (2) Also an overboard plank, or board; a quarter, or rafter; a transom. (1) Astron. (2) Vitruv. 7, 3. † Transstrum.

Transversarius, a, um, adj. That is set overboard. § Ligna transversaria, Cæf. B. G. 2, 15.

Transversè, adv. Cross-wise, across. In columellam hirci transversè describantur, Vitruv. 9, 9. Tres regiones cellarum transversè designare, Id. 5, 5.

‡ Transversio, ōnis, f. verb. A turning a way, or across; a traversing, Litt. ex Veg.

Transversus, a, um, adj. ex part. [à transverto] (1) Overboard, across, crosswise, traverse. (2) Contrary, opposite, cross. (3) ¶ Ill-placed, out of order. (1) § Iter transversum, Liv. 3, 7. Conf. Sall. B. J. 45. (2) Quadrigis vehementem transversa incurrit misera fortuna reipub. Cic. de Clar. Orat. 97. (3) Litt. ex Sen. ¶ Transversosagi, to be transported with passion, Sall. B. Jug. 17. Transversum digitum, a finger's breadth, Plaut. Aut. 1, 1, 18. Transversum agere aliquem, to make one act indirectly, Flor. 4, 2, 9.

‡ Transverto, -ere, ti, aēt. unde pass. Transvector. To turn away, aside, across, or overboard, Apul. Apol. p. 531. † Transversum agere, Sil.

* Transulo, -āre, freq. [à transilio] To leap over, to overleap, to jump over, to vault. In recem equum ex fesso transulare, Liv. 23, 29.

Transūmo, -ere, pli, ptum, aēt. To take from one to another. Bellipotens hastam læva transumit, Stat. Theb. 3, 292. Conf. Theb. 2, 248. ¶ vix alibi.

Transumptio, ōnis, f. A taking from one to another, Quint. 8, 6.

Transumptivus, a, um, adj. Belonging to a changing from one to another. Metalep sin nos variè, translativam, transumptivam, & transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6.

* Transuo, -ere, ui, ūtum, aēt. [ex trans, & suo] To sow through, Cels. 7, 7.

* Transuor, i, pass. To be sowed across, Col. 6, 5.

Transvölans, tis, part. Flying over, or across, Plin. 7, 12.

Transvölito, -āre, freq. To fly over often, Lucr. 1, 355.

Transvölō, -āre, (1) To fly over, beyond, or to the other side. (2) Met. To haste, to speed. (3) To

(3) *To desert.* (1) *Perdices non transvolant fines,* *Pun.* 10, 29. § *Transvolare vela navium,* *Id.* 9, 8. (2) *Liv.* 3, 63. (3) *Transvolaverunt ad hostes,* *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 33.

* *Trāpes ētis.* m. [à τρέπω, fut. secund. τρέπω, verio] *An oil-press, for the breaking of the olives,* *Cato.* 18.

* *Trāpētum,* i. n. *Idem.* ☞ *Oleo conficiendo molae uti-les sunt, quān trapetum,* *Col.* 12, 50. *Teritur Sicyonia bacca trapetis,* *Virg. Geor.* 2, 519.

* *Trāpētus,* i. m. *Idem.* Orbes in veteres trapetos parere, *Cato.* 22.

* *Trāpēza,* æ. f. [τρέπεζα, Gr. qu. τετρέπεζα, à quatuor pedibus] *A banker's, or money-changer's, table.*

* *Trāpēzīta,* æ. m. *An exchanger, or banker,* *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 90. *Lat.* *Argentarius.*

* || *Trāpēzium,* i. n. [à trapeza] *A quadrangle in geometry,* *Geom.*

* *Trāpēzophōron,* i. n. [τραπέζοφρον, Gr. ex τρέπεζα trapeza, & φέρω fero] *A cupboard, a dresser; properly the foot of a table, which perhaps was some statue,* *Cic. Fam.* 7, 33.

* *Trāvehō,* ēre. act. *Varr. Vid. Transveho.*

* † *Trāvīo,* āre. neut. [ex trans, & via] *To pass over, to traverse,* *Lucr.* 6, 348. *ubi al. transvolat, al. transmeat.*

* *Traulīzo,* āre. act. [τραυλίζω, Gr. à τραυλός balbus] *To speak with much difficulty, to hiss, to stammer, to flutter, to buff.* *Lat.* *Balbutio, loqui nequeo.*

Trāvolo. *Vid. Transvolo.*

Trēbalicum vinum [à Trebanis, Italiae populis] *Plin.* 14, 16.

* *Trēcēni,* æ. a. adj. pl. [ex tres, & centum] (1) *Three hundred.* (2) *Infinitely, a great number.* (1) *Treceni in singulis legionibus equites,* *Liv.* 8, 8. (2) *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 5.

* || *Trēcētēnus,* a, um. adj. [ab eodem] *The three hundredth,* *Amm.* † *Treceni.*

* *Trēcēti,* æ. a. adj. pl. [ex eodem] (1) *Three hundred.* (2) *Indefinitely, a great number.* (1) *Trecentos opposuit hostibus,* *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 30. (2) *Trecenae possunt causae colligi,* *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 95.

* *Trēcēties.* adv. [ex tres, & centies] *Three hundred times.* *Ducenies comesset, aut trecen ties,* *Catull.* 27, 14.

* || *Trēcēdipna,* ōrum. n. plur. [τρέχιδίπνα, Gr. vestimenta paratitica currentium ad cenam, *Cornut. & Vet. Schol. sc. ex τρέχω curro, & δειπνόν cena*] *A kind of garment which sharpers wore, to run to other peoples suppers in,* *Jun.* 3, 67.

† *Trecio,* āre. act. *pro tracto, Lit. ex Plaut.*

* *Trēcēcies.* adv. [ex tres, & decies] *Thirteen times, al. exp. thirty times,* *Cic. Verr.* 3, 80.

* *Trēcēcim.* plur. indecl. [ex tres, & decem] *Thirteen.* *Tredecim captis navibus,* *Liv.* 36, 45. *Conf. Curt.* 10, 2, 30.

* *Trēmēbundus,* a, um. adj. or, comp. [à tremo] *Fearful, that trembleth much.* *Manu tremebundā tetigit,* *Cic. pro Domo,* 52. *Effrae tremebundior ubere porcae,* *Col.* 10, 396. ☞ *Vix alibi.* *Stat. Theb.* 4, 441. *Sil.* 9, 144.

Trēmēfācio, ēre, ēci, factum. act. *To make one tremble, or quake; to put in fear.* *Lernam tremefecerat arcu,* *Virg. Aen.* 6, 803. *Totum nutu tremefecit Olympum,* *Id.* 9, 106.

Trēmēfactus, a, um. part. (1) *Shaken, wagged.* (2) *Frighted, made to quake for fear.* (1) § *Tellus tremefacta,* *Virg. Aen.* 10, 102. *Folia tremefacta noto,* *Prop.* 2, 9, 34. † *Met. Tremefacta libertas,* *Cic. Offic.* 2, 7. *sed al. leg. time facta.* (2) § *Tremefacta pectora,* *Virg. Aen.* 2, 228. *Sil.* 14, 59.

* *Trēmēndus,* a, um. part. [à tremo] *To be startled at.* *Oculos ira tremendos fecerat,* *Ov. Met.* 3, 577. *Tumultu tremendo ruens Jupiter,* *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 11.

* *Trēmēns,* tis. part. [ab eodem] *Trembleing.* *Secu-que tremēntis Ora senis,* *Stat. Theb.* 1, 43. *Sil.* 1, 667. § *Adventum tremēns,* *Claud.* 2. in *Ruf.* 125. *Tremēns malus,* *Luc.* 6, 286.

* *Trēmēscens,* tis. part. [à tremisco] *Tremble-*

ing. *Sil.* 7, 702.

* *Trēmisco,* ēre. incept. [à tremo] *To begin to shake, to tremble, to quake.* § *Sonitu tremiscunt Ardua terrarum,* *Virg. Aen.* 5, 694. *Sonitūque pedum v-icēque tremisco,* *Id. ib.* 3, 648.

* *Trēmo,* ēre, ui. neut. [à Gr. τρέω idem] (1) *To tremble, to shake.* (2) *To quake for fear, to shiver for cold.* (1) *Tremat horrida terra tumultu,* *Cic. Orat.* 27. ex *Enn.* (2) = *Totus tremo horreōque postquam asperi hanc.* *P. Accede ad ignem hunc; calesces plus satis,* *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 5. *pro monstro est quando, qui sudat, tremat,* *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 23.

Trēmōr, ōris. m. [à tremo] (1) *A trembleing, quakeing, or shakeing.* (2) *An earthquake.* (1) *Quo tremore & pallere dixit?* *Cic. pro Flacco,* 4. *Occultus tremor subitae pestis,* *Sil.* ☞ *Tremor stellarum, twinkling,* *Lucret.* 5, 587. (2) *Tellus magno tremore Omnia concutens,* *Ov. Met.* 2, 276.

* *Trēmūlus,* a, um. adj. [à tremo] (1) *Trembleing, quakeing, shakeing, twinkling, moving to and fro.* (2) *That maketh one tremble, or quake.* (3) *Warbleing, quavering.* (1) *Incurvus, tremulus, labiis demissis,* *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 44. § *Arundo tremula,* *Ov. Met.* 8, 217. *Cometa tremulus,* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 11. ex *poët.* (2) *Tremulum fixo quatiatur frigore corpus,* *Id. in Arat.* 69. (3) *Cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem Lentum sollicitas,* *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 5. *Tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima verfu,* *Perf.* 1, 31.

* *Trēpidans,* tis. part. [à trepido] *Trembleing, quivering, panting.* § *Trepidantia bello Corda,* *Virg. Geor.* 4, 69. *Trepidante tota civitate ad excipiendum Annibalem,* *Liv.* 23, 7.

* *Trēpidanter.* adv. ius, comp. [à praeced.] *Fearfully, with quakeing and trembleing.* § *Trepidanter effatus,* *Suet. Neron.* 49. = *Trepidantius timidiūque agere,* *Cas. B. C.* 1, 19.

* || *Trēpidārius equus.* *A galloping horse,* *Veg.*

* *Trēpidatio,* ōnis. f. verb. [à trepido] *Fear, trembleing,* *Liv.* 2, 53. *Injecta trepidatio est,* *Id.* 44, 28. § *Trepidatio nervorum,* *Sen. de Ira,* 3, 10.

* *Trēpidātur.* imperf. [à trepidor] *They tremble, they are in an uproar,* *Juv.* 3, 200.

* *Trēpidātūrus,* a, um. part. [à trepido] *About to tremble.* § *Trepidaturus Orho,* *Tac. Hist.* 1, 33, 1. *Qui tantā audaciā hostium percussu trepidaturi sint,* *Juss.* 22, 5. *Conf. Liv.* 41, 3.

* *Trēpidē.* adv. [à trepidus] *Hessey, fearfully, trembleingly,* *Liv.* 22, 31.

* *Trēpido,* āre. neut. [à trepidus] (1) *To tremble, to quake for fear, to be astonished, or amazed.* (2) *To make haste for fear, to bustle, to keep a clutter.* (3) *To be concerned, to be anxious, or solicitous.* (4) *To pant.* (1) *Quid est? quid trepidas?* *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 25. (2) *Dum trepidant alae,* *Virg. Aen.* 4, 121. *Ne trepidate meae,* *Teucri, defendere naves,* *Id. Aen.* 9, 114. (3) *Ne trepides in usum Polcentis aevi pauca,* *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 4. (4) *Trepidat formidine pectus,* *Ov. Met.* 2, 66.

* *Trēpidor,* āri, ātus pass. *To be in fear, confusion, or uproar,* *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 35. *Terrā, mari trepidatur,* *Liv.* 41, 3.

* *Trēpidūlus,* a, um. adj. dim. [à seq.] *Some-what afraid,* *Plaut. Perf.* 4, 2, 3.

* *Trēpidus,* a, um. adj. [ab inus. trepeo, quod à τρέπω] (1) *Fearful, trembleing for fear, astonished.* (2) *In great fear, or pain, for.* (3) *Doubtful, uncertain.* (4) *Sudden, unexpected.* (5) *Swift, hasty.* (1) *Exoritur trepidus inter discordia cives,* *Virg. Aen.* 12, 583. (2) § *Trepidum suarum,* *Id. Aen.* 12, 730. (3) *Trepida, & ceptis immanibus effera,* *Dido, Id. Aen.* 4, 642. (4) *Consul, percussis omnibus, ipse satis, ut in re trepidā, impavidus,* *Liv.* 22, 5. *Conf. eund.* 36, 31. (5) *Virg. Aen.* 3, 616. *interpr. Serv.*

|| *Trēpondo,* indecl. *The weight of three pounds,* *Quint.* 1, 5. † *Tria pondo.*

* *Tres,* & hae tria. plur. [à τρεῖς, Gr.] *Three,* *Cic. Att.* 10, 16. ☞ *De tribus verbis volo, a word with you,* *Plaut.* § *Tri-*

um literarum homo, i. e. fur, *Id. Aul.* 2, 4, 46.

Tressis, is. m. (1) *The weight, or value, of three allies, or farthings.* (2) *Adj. Vile, pinyful, shabby, begerly.* (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 36. (2) *Dama est, non tressis agaso,* *Perf.* 5, 76.

Tresviri, ōrum. m. pl. id. *qui triumviri,* *Cic. Fam.* 7, 13.

* *Triangulāris,* e. adj. [à triangulus] *Three cornered, triangular.* *Triangulāris agri forma,* *Col.* 5, 2.

* *Triangulūm,* i. n. [à seq.] *A triangle, a figure that hath three corners,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 42.

* *Triangulus,* a, um. adj. [ex tres, & angulus] *Three cornered.* § *Triangulus ager,* *Col.* 5, 2. *Triangulā formā cutem excindere,* *Cels.* 7, 25.

|| *Triārii,* ōrum. m. pl. [à tres; ita dict. quod tertio loco praedium inibant] *Old soldiers that were set in the second place, after the vanguard and pikemen, that is, in the rear, as a reserve, and were to assist in case of hazard,* *Liv.* 8, 8. ☞ || *Ad triarios res redit, Prov. the business is come to the last push,* *vid. Veg.* 1, 20.

* || *Trias,* ādis. f. [τριάς, Gr. à τρεῖς] *The tray, or three.* *Lat.* *Numerus ternarius, Col.*

† *Tribacca,* æ. f. *margarita Indica. Three oriental pearls in one,* *Petron. c.* 55. *si constaret de lectione.*

* *Tribas,* ādis. f. [ab eodem cum seq.] *mulier nequissima,* *Phædr.* 4, 14.

* *Tribon,* ōnis. m. [à τρέω, tero] *A threadbare cloak, the habit of a Cynick,* *Auson. Lat. Pallium tritum.*

* || *Tribāchus,* i. m. [ex τρεῖς tres, & βραχὺς brevis] *A foot of three short syllables, as λέγειν, Gramm.*

* *Tribāchys,* yos. m. *Idem,* *Quint.* 9, 4.

Tribuārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a tribe, or ward.* § *Tribuarius crimen,* *Cic. pro Planc.* 19. ☞ *Vix alibi.*

Tribuendus, a, um. part. *To be granted, attributed, &c.* *Nihil prorsus somniis tribuendum est,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 71.

Tribuens, tis. part. *Granting, or attributeing.* *Aurum Fabricius, te tribuente, volet,* *Mart.* 11, 6, 8.

|| *Tribūla,* æ. f. [à tero, tritu, tribula] *A little cart, or dray, made of rough boards, which they used before flails for the threshing of corn,* *Varr. R. R.* 1, 52. & *Col.* 2, 21.

* || *Tribūlārium,* ii. n. [à praeced.] *A place where threshing instruments are kept,* *Litt. ex Col.*

* || *Tribulatio,* ōnis. f. verb. [à tribulo] *Anguish, or grief; tribulation,* *Hier.* † *Cruciatu, vexatio.*

Tribulis, is. m. (1) *One of the same tribe, or ward; one of the same flock, or kindred.* (2) *A plebeian.* (1) *Estne hic Hegio tribulis noster?* *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 85. (2) *Hor. Ap.* 1, 13, 15.

* *Tribūlo,* āre. act. [à tribula] (1) *To thresh, or beat, cut the corn with a flail, or cart; &c.* (2) || *Met. to afflict, vex, oppress, &c.* (1) *Tribulatio cotidie,* *Cato.* 23. (2) *Eccies.* † *Adfligere, vexare.*

* *Tribulūm,* i. n. id. *quod tribula,* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 164.

* *Tribūlus,* i. m. [à τρέλω, tero] (1) *A thistle, a bramble.* (2) || *Also a caltrop, or iron spike with four pricks, thrown where the enemy's horse is to come.* (1) *Virg. Geor.* 1, 153. (2) *Veg.* 3, 24.

Tribūnal, ālis. n. [sedes Tribuni] (1) *A tribunal, a judgement seat, a seat in the Forum, built by Romulus in the form of a half-moon, whence the extremities were called cornua.* (2) || *Also a raised place in the camp, from which the general gave orders, or made his allocutions.* (3) *Any judgement-seat.* (1) *In foro ante tribunal,* *Cic. Praetor de fellā & tribunali pronunciat,* *Id. Verr.* 2, 38. *Judiciis affidebat in cornu tribunalis, ne praetorem curuli depelleret,* *Tac. Ann.* 1, 75. ☞ *Da formā,* *vid. Vitruv.* 5, 1. (2) *Vid. Turneb. Adv.* 12, 7. (3) § *Quæstoris tribunal,* *Suet. Tib.* 33. *Aurelium,* *Cic. pro Domo,* 21. *nummarium,* *Sen. de Benef.* 1, 9.

|| *Tribūnālia,*

|| Tribunalia, um. n. pl. *Highbanks made of green turfs, raised one above another, to keep the water from overflowing.* Litt. ex Plin.

Tribunatus, us. m. verb. *The office and dignity of the tribune, the protectorship of the commons.* Cic. de Orat. 1, 7.

Tribunicius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the tribunes.* De tribuniciâ potestate taceo, Cic. de Legg. 3, 9. Tribunitio maduerunt robora tabo, Luc. 2, 125.

Tribunus, i. m. [quod tribubus præessent, vel earum suffragiis crearentur. Instituti primùm à Romulo fuerunt, deinde à Servio Tullo] (1) || *A chief officer set over the three orders of the people.* Afterwards the name was both more contracted, and more extended. (2) || Tribuni plebis, *keepers of the liberties of the people, against the encroachments of the senate.* (3) || Tribuni militum cum consulari potestate, *who continued but a short time.* (4) || Tribuni militum, *who had the command of a legion, six to each legion, and commanded by turns.* (5) Afterwards the legatus legionis seemeth to have commanded the legion in chief, and tribunus to signify a colonel, or commander, of a cohort. (6) || Tribunus laticlavus, *one made tribune in order to be a senator.* (7) || Tribunus angusticlavus, *of the equestrian, or probationer for that order.* (8) || Tribuni ærarii, *receivers general; also, in later times, tribuni provinciarum, chartariorum, matrimoniorum.* (1) Vid. Dion. Halic. antiq. 2, 7. & 4, 18. (2) Vid. Liv. 1, 2, 33. & Flor. 1, 23. (3) Vid. Tac. Annal. princ. & Europ. 2, 1. (4) Vid. Sigon. de antiq. jure prov. & Lips. de milit. Rom. Dial. 9. (5) Tac. Hist. 3, 85. & 2, 41. (6) Vid. Suet. Dom. 10. & ibi interpr. (7) Vid. Eund. Orb. 10. & Casaub. ad ejusdem Aug. c. 38. (8) Horum mentio ap. Cassiodorum, quibus adde ap. Justinianum, tribuni scholarum.

Tribuo, ere, ui, utum. act. [à tribu, qu. tributum] (1) *To give, grant, or bestow.* (2) *To pay regard.* (3) *To attribute, to ascribe, or impute.* (4) *To distribute, to divide.* (1) || Suum cuique tribuere, Cic. Offic. 1, 5. = Huic ipsi multa tribuat, & concedat necesse est, Id. de Orat. 1, 11. (2) || Illi uni tribui plurimum, Id. Attic. 10, 1. (3) Pompeius hoc mihi tribuit, ut diceret, &c. Id. Offic. 1, 22. sub fin. (4) In duas partes vim loquendi tribuere, Id. de Cl. Or. princ.

Tribuor, i, utus. pass. *To be granted, attributed, or ascribed.* Nec testimonio fidem tribui convenit, Cic. pro Sulla, 3. Illi tribuebatur ignavia, Id. Fam. 2, 16.

Tribus, us. f. [à tribus, sc. partibus, in quas ager Romanus primò divisus erat, Ascon. vel quod tribus principio tres fuerunt, sc. Tatiensium, Ramnensium, & Lucerum, Varr. Livio tamen potissimum adsentior, qui lib. 6. c. 5. à tributo ducit] *A tribe, or ward; of which they had in Rome thirty-five in all, though they were but three at first.* || Tribui moveri, *to be turned out of his ward,* Cic. pro Cluent. 43.

Tributarius, a, um. adj. *Tributary, that payeth tribute.* Livæ pro quodam tributario Gallo roganti civitatem negavit, Suet. Aug. 40. Conf. Plin. 12, 1.

Tributum, adv. *From tribe to tribe, ward by ward.* || Tributim, & centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic. pro Planc. 7. Conf. Liv. 3, 55.

Tributio, onis. f. verb. *A giving, a distributing, a dealing.* || Tributio æquabilis, Cic. N. D. 1, 19.

|| Tributor, oris. m. verb. *A giver, or distributor,* Litt. ex Apul.

|| Tributorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, distribution, or dealing,* Dig.

Tributum, i. n. [à tribubus, quod ea pecunia, quæ à populo imperata erat, tributim à singulis, proportionem censûs, exigebatur] *Tribute, custom, impost, money levied upon the people; a tax, toll age, or assessment, to defray the publick expenses.* || Quæstor à mensâ publicâ numerat, menta aut ex vectigali, aut tributo, Cic. pro Flacco, 19. || Quid distat tributum à vectigali, docet Petrus Var. i. 2, 1. & Lips. de magn. Rom. 2, 2.

Tributus, a, um. part. *That will give.* || Dona tributurus, Ov. Met. 9, 402.

† Tributus, i. m. *Tribute.* Tributus quibus imperatus est, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 43. & mox Tributus major penditur, vid. Gell. 13, 19.

Tributus, a, um. part. [à tribuor] (1) *Given.* (2) *Divided, distributed.* (1) Plus attulisti, quam tibi esset, tributum à nobis, Cic. de Orat. 3, 36. (2) Omnis vis loquendi in duas tributa est partes, Id. de Fin. 2, 6.

Tributus, a, um. adj. [à tribus] *Of the tribes.* || Tributa comitia, Cic. de Legg. 3, 19.

* Tricæ, ærum. f. pl. [à τριξ, τὴν τριχά, trica] (1) || *Hairs, or feathers, wrapped about the feet of chickens, or pigeons, which hinder their going.* (2) Met. *Any let, or impediment.* (3) *Also trifles, gewgaws, foolerys, toys.* (1) Interpr. Non. Marc. (2) Cujus virtus quomodo fert publicam cladem? quomodo domesticas tricas? Cic. Attic. 10, 8. (3) Quin tu istas mittis tricas? Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 41. || In hac notione Plin. deducit à cognomine vili Apulie oppidulo, quem vide, l. 3, 11.

* Tricator, oris. m. verb. [à præced.] *A toyer, a dallyer,* R. ex Mart. sed q.

Tricenarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, thirty.* || Vitis tricenaria, *a vine yielding thirty measures of wine,* Varr. R. R. 1, 2. Vid. Plin. 9, 3.

Triceni, æ, a. adj. *Thirty.* Anguillæ tricenos pedes, Plin. 9, 3. || Triceni tauri, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5.

|| Tricennalis, e. adj. *Of thirty years.* || Festa tricennalia, *feasts solemnized at every thirty years end,* Oros. 7, 28.

* Tricenteni, æ, a. adj. pl. [à seq.] *Three hundred,* Col. 5, 2.

* Tricenties. adv. [ex tres, & centies] *Three hundred times,* Mart. 3, 22.

Triceps, ipitis. adj. *Having three heads, or three beaded.* Triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. Conf. eund. Orat. 48.

Tricesimus, a, um. adj. *The thirtieth.* || Tricesimo quoque die, Cic. Attic. 6, 6.

Tricesis, is. m. *The weight of thirty pounds,* Varr. L. L. 4, 36.

* Trichalcum, i. n. [τρίχαλκον, Gr. ex τρεῖς & χαλκός, pecunia] *The fourth part of an obolus,* Virg. 3, 1.

* Trichias, æ. m. [ἀπὸ τῶν τριχῶν, sc. à pilis, quibus ossa ejus similia, dict.] *A kind of fish like a sardine, or sprat,* Plin. 9, 51.

Trichila, æ. f. *A covered walk made of vines, or the like; an arbour,* Col. de Arb. 388. ubi vid. Scul.

* Trichilum, i. n. [à τριχέλιον, Gr. b. e vas habens tria labra, sc. à τρεῖς, tres, & χεῖλος, labrum] *A vessel with three spouts to pour water out of,* Col. 10, 39.

* † Trichinus, a, um. adj. [τριχινός, Gr. i. e. pilosus, spissus, ex pilis factus] *Hair, made of hair.* Trichinum, taidum, & qu. impeditum, vel siccum & sine succo, ut sunt capilli, qui Græcis τριχες dicuntur, Varr. ap. Non. c. 2, n. 864.

* Trichitis, tridis. f. [sc. τριπληγία, aluminis genus in capillamenta quædam tenuia dehiscens, à τριξ, pilus] *A sort of alum,* Plin. 35, 15.

* Trichomanes, ie. m. [ex τριξ, pilus, & μαίνομαι, foro; herba à luxurie capillitii appell.] *An herb, by some called maiden-hair, goldylocks,* Plin. 22, 21. & 27, 13.

* Trichorum, i. n. [ex τρις, ter pro tres, & χώρος, locus] *A building with three lodgings, or stors,* Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 28. ubi vid. discrepantes interpr. sententias.

* Trichrus, i. m. [ex τρεῖς, tres, & χρῶς, color] *A precious stone found in Africa, of three colours; black at bottom, blood-red in the middle, and white at top,* Plin. 37, 10.

Tricies. adv. [qu. trigies] *Thirty times,* Cic. in Verr. 1, 38.

* Tricliniarches, æ. m. [ex τρικλινιον, triclinium, & ἀρχός, princeps] *The orderer of the triclinium,* Patron. c. 22.

* Tricliniaria, orum, vel ium. n. pl. [sc.

aulea) [τὰ τὴν τρικλινίαν περιεσώματα] *The hangings of a dining room.* || Æstiva tricliniaria, Varr. R. R. 1, 13.

* Tricliniāris, e. adj. [à seq.] *Of, or belonging to, a dining room.* || Tricliniāres lecti, Plin. 37, 2. Tricliniaria Babylonica, Id. 8, 48.

* † Tricliniārium, ii. n. [à triclinium] *A dining room,* Varr. R. R. 1, 13. † Triclinium.

* Tricliniārius, a, um. adj. [à seq.] *Of the dining room.* Quis facit mappas triclinarias non pares inter se? Varr. R. R. 8, 33.

* Triclinium, ii. n. [τρικλινιον, Gr. ex τρεῖς, tres, & κλίνη, lectus] (1) *The beds for the guests to sit, or lean, along upon; three on each.* (2) *The dining room where they were set.* (1) Ante Sullæ victoriam duo tantum triclinia Romæ fuerunt argentea, Plin. 33, 11. (2) Vix triclinium, ubi cœnaturus ipse Cæsar esset, vacavit, Cic. Attic. 13, ult. Vix Simonide limen egresso, triclinium illud super convivas corruit, Quint. 11, 2. || Quam eandem historiam narrans Cicero Conclave appellat. || Alia fori vis est, alia triclinii, Cic. pro Cael. 21.

* || Trico, onis. m. [à tricus; qui de tricus contendit] (1) *A trisler, a toyer, a baffle.* (2) *A quarrelsome fellow, one who will let no body alone.* (1) Non. 1, 85. † Nugator. (2) Capitolin. in Vero, c. 4. † Vitiligator.

* Tricoccus, i. m. vel Tricocum, i. n. [τρικόκκος, Gr. ex τρεῖς, & κοκκός, granum] *A kind of medlars with three kernels,* Plin. 22, 21.

* || Tricōlon, i. n. [τρίκωλον, Gr. sc. carmen; ex τρεῖς, ter, & κῶλον, membrum] *A stanza of three verses,* Gramm.

Tricolor, oris. adj. *Of three colours; ut unicolor, bicolor.*

* Tricor, ari, atus sum, dep. [à trica] *To trifle, and dally, to jest and toy, to baffle, and show tricks,* Cic. Attic. 15, 13.

† Tricorniger, a, um. adj. *Having three horns, or tops, as the Greek Ψ, Auson.*

* Tricornis, e. adj. [ex tres, & cornu] *Three horned.* || Boves tricornes, Plin. 6, 21. Conf. eund. 21, 1.

† Tricoppor, oris. adj. *That bath three bodies,* Virg. Æn. 6, 289.

* Tricōsus, a, um. adj. [à trica] *Full of tricks, silly, tawdry,* Lucil. ap. Gell. 12, 7.

† Tricuspis, idis. adj. [quod tres habet cuspides] *That bath three points,* Ov. Met. 1, 330.

* Tridacna, a, um. adj. [τριδάκνα, Gr. unde tridacna, sc. ostrea; ex τρεῖς, tres, & δάκνω, mordeo] *To be eaten at three bits,* Plin. 32, 6.

* Tridens, tis. m. [quod tres habeat dentes, vel cuspides] *Any tool, or instrument, that bath three teeth; the trident, or sceptre, of the sea gods.* Thynni ne tridente quidem in eos sæpius jacto territi, Plin. 9, 15. Sævus Neptoni tridens, Virg. Æn. 1, 142. Sævit tridenti Nereus, Id. Æn. 2, 418.

† Tridentifer, æra, erum. adj. [ex tridens, & fero] &

† Tridentiger, æra, erum. adj. *An epithet of Neptune for his three forked sceptre,* Ov. Met. 8, 955. & 11, 202.

† Tridentipotens, tis. part. [tridente potens] *Another epithet of Neptune,* Sil. 15, 159.

* || Triduānus, a, um. adj. [à triduus] *Of three days continuance.* Munus gladiatorum tri-duani spectaculi pollicitus, Apul. Met. 10, p. 335. † Triduum dierum.

* Tridu-m, ui. n. [triam dierum spatium, à tres, & dies] *The space of three days.* Bidui, aut tridui est hæc sollicitudo, Ter. And. 2, 6, 9.

|| Triennis, e. adj. *Of three years space,* Ex analog.

Triennium, ii. n. [tres anni] *Three years space.* Triennio minor quam Antonius, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 43.

* Triens, tis. m. [à tria, ut quadrans à quatuor] (1) *Four ounces, or inches; the third part of any thing.* (2) *A small coin, the third part of the as.* (3) *Also a vessel holding four cyath, a jill.* (4) *A measure of land containing 9600 feet.* (1) Livæ

(3) *To desert.* (1) *Perdices non transvolant fines,* *Pun.* 10, 29. § *Transvolare vela navium,* *Id.* 9, 8. (2) *Liv.* 3, 63. (3) *Transvolaverunt ad hostes,* *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 33.

* *Trāpes ētis.* m. [à τρέπω, fut. secund. τρέπω, verito] *An oil-press, for the breaking of the olives,* *Cato,* 18.

* *Trāpētum,* i. n. *Idem.* ☞ *Oleo conficiendo molae utiles sunt, quān trapetum,* *Col.* 12, 50. *Teritur Sicyonia bacca trapetis,* *Virg. Geor.* 2, 519.

* *Trāpētus,* i. m. *Idem.* *Orbes in veteres trapetos parere,* *Cato,* 22.

* *Trāpēza,* æ. f. [τρέπεζα, Gr. qu. τετρέπεζα, à quatuor pedibus] *A banker's, or money-changer's, table.*

* *Trāpēzita,* æ. m. *An exchanger, or banker,* *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 90. *Lat. Argentarius.*

* || *Trāpēzium,* i. n. [à trapeza] *A quadrangle in geometry,* *Geom.*

* *Trāpēzophōron,* i. n. [τραπέζιον, Gr. ex τρέπεζα trapeza, & φέρω fero] *A cupboard, a dresser; properly the foot of a table, which perhaps was some statue,* *Cic. Fam.* 7, 33.

* *Trāvehō,* ēre. act. *Varr. Vid. Transvehō.*

* † *Trāvio,* āre. neut. [ex trans, & via] *To pass over, to traverse,* *Lucr.* 6, 348. *ubi al. traholat, al. trameat.*

* *Traulīzō,* āre. act. [τραυλίζω, Gr. à τραυλός balbus] *To speak with much difficulty, to lisp, to stammer, to flutter, to buff.* *Lat. Balbutio, loqui nequeo.*

Trāvolo. *Vid. Transvolo.*

Trēballicum vinum [à Tiebanis, Italizæ populis] *Plin.* 14, 16.

* *Trēcēni,* æ. a. adj. pl. [ex tres, & centum] (1) *Three hundred.* (2) *Infinitely, a great number.* (1) *Treceni in singulis legionibus equites,* *Liv.* 8, 8. (2) *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 5.

* || *Trēcētēnus,* a. um. adj. [ab eodem] *The three hundredth,* *Amm.* † *Treceni.*

* *Trēcēnti,* æ. a. adj. pl. [ex eodem] (1) *Three hundred.* (2) *Indefinitely, a great number.* (1) *Trecentos opposuit hostibus,* *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 30. (2) *Trecenæ possunt causæ coliigi,* *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 95.

* *Trēcēnties.* adv. [ex tres, & centies] *Three hundred times. Ducenties comesset, aut trecen- ties,* *Catull.* 27, 14.

* || *Trēcēdipna,* ōrum. n. plur. [τρέχιδίπνα, Gr. vestimenta parasitica currentium ad cenam, *Cornut. & Vel. Schol. sc. ex τρέχω curro, & δειπνόν cena*] *A kind of garment which sharpers wore, to run to other peoples supers in,* *Jun.* 3, 67.

† *Treclō,* āre. act. *pro tracto, Litt. ex Plaut.*

* *Trēcēcies.* adv. [ex tres, & decies] *Thirteen times, al. exp. thirty times,* *Cic. Verr.* 3, 80.

* *Trēcēcim.* plur. indecl. [ex tres, & decem] *Thirteen. Tredecim captis navibus,* *Liv.* 36, 45.

Conf. Curt. 10, 2, 30.

* *Trēmēbundus,* a. um. adj. or, comp. [à tremo] *Fearful, that trembleth much. Manu tremebundā tetigit,* *Cic. pro Domo,* 52. *Effetæ tremebundior ubere porcæ,* *Col.* 10, 396. ☞ *Vix alibi. Stat. Theb.* 4, 441. *Sil.* 9, 144.

Trēmēfācio, ēre. acti, factum. act. *To make one tremble, or quake; to put in fear. Lernam tremefecerat arcu,* *Virg. Æn.* 6, 803. *Totum nutu tremefecit Olympum,* *Id.* 9, 106.

Trēmēfactus, a. um. part. (1) *Shaken, wagged.* (2) *Frighted, made to quake for fear.* (1) § *Tellus tremefacta,* *Virg. Æn.* 10, 102. *Folia tremefacta noto,* *Prop.* 2, 9, 34. † *Met. Tremefacta libertas,* *Cic. Offic.* 2, 7. *sed al. leg. time facta.* (2) § *Tremefacta pectora,* *Virg. Æn.* 2, 228. *Sil.* 14, 59.

* *Trēmendus,* a. um. part. [à tremo] *To be startled at. Oculos ira tremendos fecerat,* *Or. Met.* 3, 577. *Tumultu tremendo ruens Jupiter,* *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 11.

* *Trēmēns,* tis. part. [ab eodem] *Trembling. Recurque tremēntis Ora senis,* *Stat. Theb.* 1, 63. *Sil.* 1, 667. § *Adventum tremēns,* *Claud.* 2, in *Ruf.* 125. *Tremēns malus,* *Luc.* 6, 286.

* *Trēmēscens,* tis. part. [à tremisco] *Trembling.* *Sil.* 7, 702.

* *Trēmisco,* ēre. incept. [à tremo] *To begin to shake, to tremble, to quake.* § *Sonitu tremiscunt Ardua terrarum,* *Virg. Æn.* 5, 694. *Sonitūque pedum vrcēmque tremisco,* *Id. ib.* 3, 648.

* *Trēmo,* ēre. ui. neut. [à Gr. τρέω idem] (1) *To tremble, to shake.* (2) *To quake for fear, to shiver for cold.* (1) *Tremet horrida terra tumultu,* *Cic. Orat.* 27. *ex Enn.* (2) = *Totus tremo horreōque postquam aspexi hanc.* *P. Accede ad ignem hunc; calesces plūs satis,* *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 5. *pro monstro est quando, qui sudat, tremet,* *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 23.

Trēmōr, ōris. m. [à tremo] (1) *A trembling, quaking, or shaking.* (2) *An earthquake.* (1) *Quo tremore & pallore dixit?* *Cic. pro Flacco,* 4. *Occultus tremor subitæ pestis,* *Sil.* ☞ *Tremor stellarum, twinkling,* *Lucret.* 5, 587. (2) *Tellus magno tremore Omnia concutens,* *Or. Met.* 2, 276.

* *Trēmūlus,* a. um. adj. [à tremo] (1) *Trembling, quaking, shaking, twinkling, moving to and fro.* (2) *That maketh one tremble, or quake.* (3) *Warbling, quavering.* (1) *Incurvus, tremulus, labiis demissis,* *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 44. § *Arundo tremula,* *Or. Met.* 8, 217. *Cometa tremulus,* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 11. *ex pō. a.* (2) *Tremulum fixo quatietur frigore corpus,* *Id. in Arat.* 69. (3) *Cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem Lentum sollicitas,* *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 5. *Tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu,* *Perf.* 1, 31.

* *Trēpidans,* tis. part. [à trepido] *Trembling, quivering, panting.* § *Trepidantia bello Corda,* *Virg. Geor.* 4, 69. *Trepidante totâ civitate ad excipiendum Annibalem,* *Liv.* 23, 7.

* *Trēpidanter.* adv. iūs, comp. [à præced.] *Fearfully, with quaking and trembling.* § *Trepidanter effatus,* *Suet. Neron.* 49. = *Trepidantiùs timidiùsque agere,* *Cas. B. C.* 1, 19.

* || *Trēpidārius equus.* *A galloping horse,* *Veg.*

* *Trēpidatio,* ōnis. f. verb. [à trepido] *Fear, trembling,* *Liv.* 2, 53. *Injecta trepidatio est,* *Id.* 44, 28. § *Trepidatio nervorum,* *Sen. de Ira,* 3, 10.

* *Trēpidātur.* imperf. [à trepidor] *They tremble, they are in an uproar,* *Juv.* 3, 200.

* *Trēpidātūrus,* a. um. part. [à trepido] *About to tremble.* § *Trepidaturus Orho,* *Tac. Hist.* 1, 33, 1. *Qui tantâ audaciâ hostium perculsi trepidaturi sint,* *Just.* 22, 5. *Conf. Liv.* 41, 3.

* *Trēpidē.* adv. [à trepidus] *Hastily, fearfully, tremblingly,* *Liv.* 22, 31.

* *Trēpido,* āre. neut. [à trepidus] (1) *To tremble, to quake for fear, to be astonished, or amazed.* (2) *To make haste for fear, to bustle, to keep a clutter.* (3) *To be concerned, to be anxious, or solicitous.* (4) *To pant.* (1) *Quid est? quid trepidas?* *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 25. (2) *Dum trepidant alæ,* *Virg. Æn.* 4, 121. *Ne trepidate meas,* *Teucri, defendere naves,* *Id. Æn.* 9, 114. (3) *Ne trepides in usum Polcentis ævi pauca,* *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 4. (4) *Trepidat formidine pectus,* *Or. Met.* 2, 66.

* *Trēpidor,* āri, ātus pass. *To be in fear, confusion, or uproar,* *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 35. *Terrâ, mari trepidatur,* *Liv.* 41, 3.

* *Trēpidūlus,* a. um. adj. dim. [à seq.] *Somewhat afraid,* *Plaut. Perf.* 4, 2, 3.

* *Trēpidus,* a. um. adj. [ab inus. trepeo, quod à τρέπω] (1) *Fearful, trembling for fear, astonished.* (2) *In great fear, or pain, for.* (3) *Doubtful, uncertain.* (4) *Sudden, unexpected.* (5) *Swift, hasty.* (1) *Exoritur trepidus inter discordia cives,* *Virg. Æn.* 12, 583. (2) § *Trepidum suarum,* *Id. Æn.* 12, 730. (3) *Trepida, & cæptis immanibus effera,* *Dido, Id. Æn.* 4, 642. (4) *Consul, percussis omnibus, ipse satis, ut in re trepidâ, impavidus,* *Liv.* 22, 5. *Conf. und.* 36, 31. (5) *Virg. Æn.* 3, 616. *Interpr. Serv.*

|| *Trēpondo.* indecl. *The weight of three pounds,* *Quint.* 1, 5. † *Tria pondo.*

* *Tres,* & hæc tria. plur. [à τρεῖς, Gr.] *Three.* *Cic. Att.* 10, 16. ☞ *De tribus verbis volo, a word with you,* *Plaut.* § *Tri-*

um literarum homo, i. e. fur, *Id. Aul.* 2, 4, 46.

* *Tressis,* is. m. (1) *The weight, or value, of three allies, or farthings.* (2) *Adj. Vile, pennyful, shabby, beggerly.* (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 36. (2) *Damia est, non tressis agaso,* *Perf.* 5, 76. *Tresviri,* ōrum. m. pl. *id. qui triumviri,* *Cic. Fam.* 7, 13.

* *Triangulāris,* e. adj. [à triangulus] *Three cornered, triangular. Triangularis agri forma,* *Col.* 5, 2.

* *Triangulum,* i. n. [à seq.] *A triangle, a figure that hath three corners,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 42.

* *Triangulus,* a. um. adj. [ex tres, & angulus] *Three cornered.* § *Triangulus ager,* *Col.* 5, 2. *Triangulâ formâ cutem excindere,* *Cels.* 7, 25.

|| *Triārii,* ōrum. m. pl. [à tres; ita dict. quod tertio loco prælium inibant] *Old soldiers that were set in the second place, after the vanguard and pikemen, that is, in the rear, as a reserve, and were to assist in case of hazard,* *Liv.* 8, 8. ☞ || *Ad triarios res redit, Prov. the business is come to the last push,* *vid. Veg.* 1, 20.

* || *Trias,* ādis. f. [τριάς, Gr. à τρεῖς] *The tray, or three.* *Lat. Numerus ternarius,* *Col.*

† *Tribacca,* æ. f. *margarita Indica. Three oriental pearls in one,* *Petron. c.* 55. *si constaret de lectione.*

* *Tribas,* ādis. f. [ab eodem cum seq.] *mulier nequissima,* *Phædr.* 4, 14.

* *Tribon,* ōnis. m. [à τρέω, tero] *A threadbare cloak, the habit of a Cynick,* *Auson. Lat. Pallium tritum.*

* || *Tribāchus,* i. m. [ex τρεῖς tres, & βραχὺς brevis] *A foot of three short syllables, as λέγειν,* *Gramm.*

* *Tribāchys,* yos. m. *Idem,* *Quint.* 9, 4.

* *Tribuārius,* a. um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a tribe, or ward.* § *Tribuarius crimen,* *Cic. pro Planc.* 19. ☞ *Vix alibi.*

Tribuendus, a. um. part. *To be granted, attributed, &c. Nihil prorsus somniis tribuendum est,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 71.

Tribuens, tis. part. *Granting, or attributeing.* *Aurum Fabricius, te tribuente, volet,* *Mart.* 11, 6, 8.

|| *Tribūla,* æ. f. [à tero, tritu, tribula] *A little cart, or dray, made of rough boards, which they used before flails for the threshing of corn,* *Varr. R. R.* 1, 52. & *Col.* 2, 21.

* || *Tribūlārium,* ii. n. [à præced.] *A place where threshing instruments are kept,* *Litt. ex Col.*

* || *Tribulatio,* ōnis. f. verb. [à tribulo] *Anguish, or grief; tribulation,* *Hier.* † *Cruciatu, vexatio.*

Tribulus, is. m. (1) *One of the same tribe, or ward; one of the same flock, or kindred.* (2) *A plebeian.* (1) *Eftne hic Hegio tribulis noster?* *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 85. (2) *Hor. Ap.* 1, 13, 15.

* *Tribūlo,* āre. act. [à tribula] (1) *To thresh, or beat, cut the corn with a flail, or cart; &c.* (2) || *Met. to afflict, vex, oppress, &c.* (1) *Tribulato quotidie,* *Cato,* 23. (2) *Eccles.* † *Adfligere, vexare.*

* *Tribulum,* i. n. *id. quod tribula,* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 164.

* *Tribulus,* i. m. [à τρέω, tero] (1) *A thistle, a bramble.* (2) || *Also a caltrop, or iron spike with four pricks, thrown where the enemy's horse is to come.* (1) *Virg. Geor.* 1, 153. (2) *Veg.* 3, 24.

Tribūnal, ālis. n. [sedes Tribuni] (1) *A tribunal, a judgement seat, a seat in the Forum, built by Romulus in the form of a halfmoon, whence the extremities were called cornua.* (2) || *Also a raised place in the camp, from which the general gave orders, or made his allocutions.* (3) *Any judgement-seat.* (1) *In foro ante tribunal,* *Cic. Prætor de fellâ & tribunali pronunciat,* *Id. Verr.* 2, 38. *Judiciis affidebat in cornu tribunalis, ne prætor curuli depelleret,* *Tac. Ann.* 1, 75. ☞ *De formâ,* *vid. Vitruv.* 5, 1. (2) *Vid. Turneb. Adv.* 12, 7. (3) § *Quæstoris tribunal,* *Suet. Tib.* 33. *Aurelium,* *Cic. pro Domo,* 21. *nummarium,* *Sen. de Benef.* 1, 9.

|| *Tribūnalia,*

|| Tribunālia, um. n. pl. *High banks made of green turfs, raised one above another, to keep the water from overflowing, Litt. ex Plin.*

Tribunātus, ūs. m. verb. *The office and dignity of the tribune, the protectorship of the commons, Cic. de Orat. 1, 7.*

Tribunītus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the tribunes. De tribunitiā potestate taceo, Cic. de Legg. 3, 9. Tribunitio maderunt robora tabo, Luc. 2, 125.*

Tribūnus, i. m. [quod tribubus praeessent, vel earum suffragiis crearentur. Instituti primū a Romulo fuerunt, deinde a Servio Tullo] (1) || *A chief officer set over the three orders of the people. Afterwards the name was both more contracted, and more extended. (2) || Tribuni plebis, keepers of the liberties of the people, against the encroachments of the senate. (3) || Tribuni militum cum consulari potestate, who continued but a short time. (4) || Tribuni militum, who had the command of a legion, six to each legion, and commanded by turns. (5) Afterwards the legatus legionis seemeth to have commanded the legion in chief, and tribunus to signify a colonel, or commander, of a cohort. (6) || Tribunus laticlavus, one made tribune in order to be a senator. (7) || Tribunus angusticlavus, of the equestrian, or probationer for that order. (8) || Tribuni aerarii, receivers general; also, in later times, tribuni provinciarum, chartariorum, matrimoniorum. (1) Vid. Dion. Halic. antiq. 2, 7. & 4, 18. (2) Vid. Liv. 1, 2, 33. & Flor. 1, 23. (3) Vid. Tac. Annal. princ. & Europ. 2, 1. (4) Vid. Sigon. de antiq. jure prov. & Lips. de milit. Rom. Dial. 9. (5) Tac. Hist. 3, 85. & 2, 41. (6) Vid. Suet. Dom. 10. & ibi interpr. (7) Vid. Eund. Oib. 10. & Casaub. ad ejusdem Aug. c. 38. (8) Horum mentio ap. Cassiodorum, quibus adde ap. Justinianum, tribuni scholarum.*

Tribuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. aē. [à tribu, qu. tributum] (1) *To give, grant, or bestow. (2) To pay regard. (3) To attribute, to ascribe, or impute. (4) To distribute, to divide. (1) || Suum cuique tribuere, Cic. Offic. 1, 5. = Huic ipsi multa tribuat, & concedat necesse est, Id. de Orat. 1, 11. (2) || Illi uni tribui plurimū, Id. Attic. 10, 1. (3) Pompeius hoc mihi tribuit, ut diceret, &c. Id. Offic. 1, 22. sub fin. (4) In duas partes vim loquendi tribuere, Id. de Cl. Or. princ.*

Tribuor, i, ūtus. pass. *To be granted, attributed, or ascribed. Nec testimonio fidem tribui convenit, Cic. pro Sula, 3. Illi tribuebatur ignavia, Id. Fam. 2, 16.*

Tribus, ūs. f. [à tribus, sc. partibus, in quas ager Romanus primò divisus erat, Ascon. vel quod tribus principio tres fuerunt, sc. Tatiensium, Ramnensium, & Lucerum, Varr. Livio tamen potissimum adsentior, qui lib. 6. c. 5. à tributo ducit] *A tribe, or ward; of which they had in Rome thirty-five in all, though they were but three at first. || Tribui moventi, to be turned out of his ward, Cic. pro Cluent. 43.*

Tributarius, a, um. adj. *Tributary, that payeth tribute. Livæ pro quodam tributario Gallo roganti civitatem negavit, Suet. Aug. 40. Conf. Plin. 12, 1.*

Tributim, adv. *From tribe to tribe, ward by ward. || Tributim, & centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic. pro Planc. 7. Conf. Liv. 3, 55.*

Tributio, ōnis. f. verb. *A giving, a distributing, a dealing. || Tributio æquabilis, Cic. N. D. 1, 19.*

|| Tributōr, ōris. m. verb. *A giver, or distributor, Litt. ex Apul.*

|| Tributōrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, distribution, or dealing, Dig.*

Tributum, i. n. [à tribubus, quod ea pecunia, quæ à populo imperata erat, tributim à singulis, proportionem censūs, exigebatur] *Tribute, custom, impost, money levied upon the people; a tax, toll, age, or assessment, to defray the publick expenses. || Quæstor à mensā publicā numerat, mensa aut ex vectigali, aut tributo, Cic. pro Flacco, 19. || Quid distat tributum à vectigali, docet Petilius Var. l. 2, 1. & Lips. de magn. Rom. 2, 2.*

Tribūturus, a, um. part. *That will give. || Dona tributurus, Ov. Met. 9, 402.*

† Tribūtus, i. m. *Tribute. Tributus quibus imperatus est, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 43. & mox Tributus major penditur, vid. Gell. 13, 19.*

Tribūtus, a, um. part. [à tribuor] (1) *Given. (2) Divided, distributed. (1) Plus attulisti, quàm tibi esset, tributum à nobis, Cic. de Orat. 3, 36. (2) Omnis vis loquendi in duas tributa est partes, Id. de Fin. 2, 6.*

Tribūtus, a, um. adj. [à tribus] *Of the tribes. || Tributa comitia, Cic. de Legg. 3, 19.*

* Trīcæ, ārum. f. pl. [à τριξ, τὴν τριχά, trica] (1) || *Hairs, or feathers, wrapped about the feet of chickens, or pigeons, which hinder their going. (2) Met. Any let, or impediment. (3) Also trifles, γεωγᾶτος, foolerys, toys. (1) Interpr. Non. Marc. (2) Cujus virtus quomodo fert publicam cladem? quomodo domesticas tricas? Cic. Attic. 10, 8. (3) Quin tu istas mittis tricas? Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 41. || In hac notione Plin. deducit à cognomine vili Apulicæ oppidulo, quem vide, l. 3, 11.*

* Trīcātor, ōris. m. verb. [à præced.] *A toyer, a dallyer, R. ex Mart. sed q.*

Trīcēnārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, thirty. || Vitis tricenaria, a vine yielding thirty measures of wine, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. Vid. Plin. 9, 3.*

Trīcēni, æ, a. adj. *Thirty. Anguillæ tricenos pedes, Plin. 9, 3. || Triceni tauri, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5.*

|| Trīcennālis, e. adj. *Of thirty years. || Festa tricennalia, feasts solemnized at every thirty years end, Oros. 7, 28.*

* Trīcentēni, æ, a. adj. pl. [à seq.] *Three hundred, Col. 5, 2.*

* Trīcenties, adv. [ex tres, & centies] *Three hundred times, Mart. 3, 22.*

Trīceps, īpītis. adj. *Having three heads, or three headed. Triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. Conf. eund. Orat. 48.*

Trīcēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The thirtyeth. || Tricesimo quoque die, Cic. Attic. 6, 6.*

Trīcēssis, is. m. *The weight of thirty pounds, Varr. L. L. 4, 36.*

* Trīchalcum, i. n. [Τρίχαλκον, Gr. ex τρεῖς & χαλκός, pecunia] *The fourth part of an obolus, Virg. 3, 1.*

* Trīchias, æ. m. [ἀπὸ τῶν τριχῶν, sc. à pilis, quibus ossa ejus similia, dict.] *A kind of fish like a sardine, or sprat, Plin. 9, 51.*

Trīchīla, æ. f. *A covered walk made of vines, or the like; an arbour, Col. de Arb. 388. ubi vid. Scol.*

* Trīchīlum, i. n. [à τριχέλιον, Gr. b. c. vas habens tria labra, sc. à τρεῖς, tres, & χεῖλος, labrum] *A vessel with three spouts to pour water out of, Col. 10, 394.*

* † Trīchīnus, a, um. adj. [τριχίνος, Gr. i. e. pilosus, spissus, ex pilis factus] *Hair, made of hair. Trichinum, tardum, & qu. inpeditum, vel siccum & sine succo, ut sunt capilli, qui Græcis τριχῆς dicuntur, Varr. ap. Non. c. 2, n. 864.*

* Trīchītis, ītidis. f. [sc. τριχίτις, aluminis genus in capillamentis quædam tenuia dehiscens, à τριξ, pilus] *A sort of alum, Plin. 35, 15.*

* Trīchōmānes, iē. m. [ex τριξ, pilus, & μαίνομαι, furo; herba à luxurie capillitii apell.] *An herb, by some called maiden hair, goldy-locks, Plin. 22, 21. & 27, 13.*

* Trīchōrum, i. n. [ex τρεῖς, ter pro tres, & χώρος, locus] *A building with three lodgings, or storys, Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 28. ubi vid. discrepantes interpr. sententias.*

* Trīchrus, i. m. [ex τρεῖς, tres, & χρῶς, color] *A precious stone found in Africa, of three colours; black at bottom, blood-red in the middle, and white at top, Plin. 37, 10.*

Trīcies, adv. [qu. trigesies] *Thirty times, Cic. in Verr. 1, 38.*

* Trīclīniarches, æ. m. [ex τρικλίσιον, triclinium, & ἀρχός, princeps] *The orderer of the triclinium, Petron. c. 22.*

* Trīclīniāria, ōrum, vel ium. n. pl. (sc.

aulea) [τὰ τῷ τρικλίσιον παρεστῶμενα] *The hangings of a dining room. || Æstiva tricliniaria, Varr. R. R. 1, 13.*

* Trīclīniāris, e. adj. [à seq.] *Of, or belonging to, a dining room. || Tricliniaries lecti, Plin. 37, 2. Tricliniaria Babylonica, Id. 8, 48.*

* † Trīclīniārium, ii. n. [à triclinium] *A dining room, Varr. R. R. 1, 13. || Triclinium.*

* Trīclīniārius, a, um. adj. [à seq.] *Of the dining room. Quis facit mappas triclinarias non pares inter se? Varr. R. R. 8, 33.*

* Trīclīnium, ii. n. [τρικλίσιον, Gr. ex τρεῖς, tres, & κλίνη, lectus] (1) *The beds for the guests to sit, or lean, along upon; three on each. (2) The dining room where they were set. (1) Ante Sullæ victoriam duo tantum triclinia Romæ fuerunt argentea, Plin. 33, 11. (2) Vix triclinium, ubi cœnaturus ipse Cæsar esset, vacavit, Cic. Attic. 13, ult. Vix Simonide limen egresso, triclinium illud super convivas corruit, Quint. 11, 2. || Quam eandem historiam narrans Cicero Conclave appellat. || Alia fori vis est, alia triclinii, Cic. pro Cæcl. 21.*

* Trīco, ōnis. m. [à tricus; qui de tricus contendit] (1) *A trisler, a toyer, a baffle. (2) A quarrelsome fellow, one who will let no body alone. (1) Non. 1, 85. || Nugator. (2) Capitolin. in Nero, c. 4. || Vitiligator.*

* Trīcoccus, i. m. vel Trīcoccum, i. n. [τρικόκος, Gr. ex τρεῖς, & κοκκός, granum] *A kind of medlars with three kernels, Plin. 22, 21.*

* Trīcōlon, i. n. [τρικόλον, Gr. sc. carmen; ex τρεῖς, ter, & κῶλον, membrum] *A stanza of three verses, Gramm.*

Trīcōlor, ōris. adj. *Of three colours; ut unicolor, bicolor.*

* Trīcor, āri, ātus sum, dep. [à trica] *To trifle, and dally, to jest and toy, to baffle, and show tricks, Cic. Attic. 15, 13.*

† Trīcornīger, a, um. adj. *Having three horns, or tops, as the Greek ψ, Ascon.*

* Trīcornis, e. adj. [ex tres, & cornu] *Three horned. || Boves tricornes, Plin. 6, 21. Conf. eund. 21, 1.*

† Trīcōpor, ōris. adj. *That bath three bodies, Virg. Æn. 6, 289.*

* Trīcōsus, a, um. adj. [à trica] *Full of tricks, sily, tawdry, Lucil. ap. Gell. 12, 7.*

† Trīcuspis, īdis. adj. [quod tres habet cuspides] *That bath three points, Ov. Met. 1, 330.*

* Trīdacnus, a, um. adj. [τριδάκνος, Gr. unde tridacna, sc. ostrea; ex τρεῖς, tres, & δάκνω, mordeo] *To be eaten at three bits, Plin. 32, 6.*

* Trīdens, tis. m. [quod tres habeat dentes, vel cuspides] *Any tool, or instrument, that bath three teeth; the trident, or sceptre, of the sea gods. Thynni ne tridente quidem in eos sapius jactato teriti, Plin. 9, 15. Sævus Neptuni tridens, Virg. Æn. 1, 142. Sævit tridenti Nereus, Id. Æn. 2, 418.*

† Trīdentīfer, ūra, ūrum. adj. [ex tridens, & fero] &

† Trīdentīger, ūra, ūrum. adj. *An epithet of Neptune for his three forked sceptre, Ov. Met. 8, 955. & 11, 202.*

† Trīdentīpōtens, tis. part. [tridente potens] *Another epithet of Neptune, Sil. 15, 159.*

* Trīduānus, a, um. adj. [à triduus] *Of three days continuance. Munus gladiatorium tridui spectaculi pollicitus, Apul. Met. 10, p. 335. || Trium dierum.*

* Trīduum, vi. n. [triam dierum spatium, à tres, & dies] *The space of three days. Bidui, aut tridui est hæc sollicitudo, Ter. Anar. 2, 6, 9.*

|| Triennis, e. adj. *Of three years space, Ex analog.*

Triennium, ii. n. [tres anni] *Three years space. Triennio minor quàm Antonius, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 43.*

* Triens, tis. m. [à tria, ut quadrans à quatuor] (1) *Four uncies, or inches; the third part of any thing. (2) A small coin, the third part of the as. (3) Also a vessel holding four cyath, a fill. (4) A measure of land containing 6600 feet. || Linæ*

(1) Liviae testamento Dolabellam video, cum duobus coheredibus, esse in triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8. (2) Infelix non habet quem porrigat ore tricentem, Juuv. 3, 267. (3) Cum fuerit multis exacta trientibus hora, Prop. 3, 10, 29. (4) Vid. Col. 5, 1.

* Triental, ālis. n. [à triens] *A little vessel, the same with the triens. Callidum triental excutit è manibus, Pers. 3, 100.*

* Trientalis, e. adj. [à præced.] *Four inches thick, or broad, &c.* ¶ Materia trientalis, a quarter, a rafter, a piece of timber four inches about, Vitruv. 10, 6.

* Triērarchus, i. m. [τριήραρχος, Gr. ex τρι-ήρης, triremis, & ἀρχός, magister vel princeps] *The master, or captain, of a galley, or ship, with three oars, or three banks of oars, Cic. Verr. 1, 20. Lat. Triremis magister.*

* Triētēricus, a, um. adj. [à seq.] *That is kept every third year.* § Trieterica orgia, Virg. Æn. 4, 381. Trieterica, absol. Ov. Rem. Am. 593. nox, Stat. Thib. 2, 661.

* Triētēris, idis. f. [τριήτης, Gr. b. e. spatium τριῶν ἐτῶν, trium annorum] *The space of three years, Mart. 6, 38. & 7, 95. Stat. Theb. 7, 93.*

Triāriam, adv. *Three manner of ways.* Tri-fariam adortus castra circumvenit, Liv. 3, 22. Tri-fariam Romani manebant, Liv. 5, 26.

¶ Triārius, a, um. adj. [quod tribus modis fari possit] *Threefold, of three sorts, Litt. ex Liv. sed non inveni.*

* Tri-faux, cis. adj. [tres fauces habens] *Having three mouths, or throats.* § Tri-faux Cerberus, Virg. Æn. 6, 417. Conf. Sil. 2, 551.

¶ Tri-fax, ācis. m. ut & bifax [ex facie; quod tres habet facies, i. e. acies] *A dart, or quarry, three cubits long, Gell. 10, 25.*

* Tri-fer, vel Tri-ferus, a, um. adj. [ex τρις, & φο] *That beareth fruit thrice a year.* § Vites triferæ, Col. 5, 10.

* Tri-fidus, a, um. adj. in tres partes fissus [ex τρις, & findo] *Cleft, or cleften, into three parts.* Tri-fida fumantia flammâ Corpora, Ov. Met. 2, 325. § Tri-fidi ardores, Val. Flacc. 6, 54. Tri-fida hasta, Id. 1, 642.

* Tri-folium, ii. n. [à tribus foliis dict.] *An herb called trefoil, or three-leaved grass, Col. 6, 17. & Plin. 21, 9.*

* Tri-formis, e. adj. [tres habens formas] *That hath three forms, shapes, or fashions.* § Diva tri-formis, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 4. umbra divæ, Val. Flacc. 7, 395.

* Tri-fur, ūris. c. g. [ex τρις, & fur; nam τρις in comp. augendi vim habet] *A notable thief. Non fur, sed trifur, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6.*

¶ Tri-furcatus, a, um. adj. *Three forked, Litt. ex Col.*

Tri-furcifer, a, um. adj. *An arrant rogue. Me vituperas? fur, etiam fur trifurcifer, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, ult.*

Tri-furcus, a, um. adj. *Three-forked, or three-folded.* § Tri-furci furculi, Col. 5, 11.

¶ Tri-ga, æ. f. [quæ triaga, vel trijuga] *A cart drawn with three horses, Dig.*

Tri-garium, ii. n. [à triga] *The place where such chariots with three horses run, Plin. 37, 13.*

Tri-garius, ii. m. [à triga] *A carter, or charioteer, that drieth with three horses, Plin. 28, 16.*

* Tri-gemini, æ, a. plur. adj. [à seq.] *Three children at a birth, Col. 7, 6. & Aur. Vict. 2, 4, 1.*

* Tri-geminus, a, um. adj. [ex τρις, & ge-minus] *Threefold.* § Trigeminus partus, Col. 3, 10.

* Tri-gemmis, e. adj. quod tres habet gem-mas [ex τρις, & gemma] *A plant bearing three buds upon it, Col. 3, 19.*

Tri-gēses, adv. *Thirty times, Vitruv. 1, 6.*

Tri-gēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The thirtieth, Cic. de Sen. 6.*

Tri-ginta, adj. plur. indecl. [τριακοντα, Gr.] *Thirty, Cic. pro Cluent. 27.*

* ¶ Tri-gla, æ. f. [τριγλα vel τριγλαν, Gr. à

τρις, ter; quoniam ter anno parit] *The mullet fish, Opp.*

* Triglites, æ. m. [à præced.] *A stone of the colour of the mullet fish, Plin. 37, 11.*

* ¶ Triglyphus, a, um. adj. [tres habens γλυφάς, i. e. sculpturas] *unde*

* Triglyphus, i. m. *A hollow graveing like three furrows, or gutters, Vitruv. 1, 2.*

* Trigon, ōnis. m. [à trigona, i. e. trique-tra figura nomen habens; sc. ex τρις, ter, & γωνία, angulus] (1) ¶ *A ball-court in the bath, thersquare.* (2) *Also the ball itself with which they played.* (3) *A fish with a round venomous tail, otherwise called pastinaca marina.* (1) Alex. ab Alex. (2) Mart. 4, 19. (3) Vid. Gronov. ad Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71. ¶ Formam & de

scriptionem ejus pete à Matthiolo in l. 2. Diosc. c. 19.

* Trīgōnālis, e. adj. [à præced.] *Three cor-nered.* Trigonālis pila, a little ball which they exercised themselves with at batheing, Mart. 14, 46. in lemmate.

* Trīgōnon, i. n. [de them. vid. trigonus] *An herb used in garlands, Plin. 21, 9.*

* ¶ Trīgōnum, i. n. *A trine.* [ab eodem] ut ¶ Trigonum igneum, when the upper planets meet in a fire sign, Astron.

* Trīgōnus, a, um. adj. [τριγωνος, Gr. ex τρις, ter, & γωνία, angulus] *That hath three corners, Vitruv. 9, 4.*

* Trīgōnus, i. m. [ab eodem] (1) *A tri-angle.* (2) *A fish with a round tail, called also pastinaca marina.* (1) Manil. (2) Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

* Trīlībris, e. adj. [ex τρις, ter, & libra] *Of three pounds weight, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 33.*

Trīlinguis, e. adj. (1) *Having three tongues, as serpents seem to have.* (2) ¶ *Skilled in three tongues.* (1) § Os trilingue Cerberi, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 32. Trilinguis cantus, Val. Flacc. 7, 184. (2) Siculi trilingues, Apul. Met. 11, p. 364. scil. Græca, Latina, Sicula. ¶ Hujusmodi auctoritates suffulcit analogia.

Trīlix, icis. adj. [quod ex tribus constat licis] *Tissue, made of three threads of diverse colours, Virg. Æn. 3, 467.*

¶ Trīma dies, i. e. triennium, Pompon.

* ¶ Trīmacrus, vel Trīmacr, i. m. [ex τρις, ter, & μακρός, longus] *A foot in verse of three long syllables, Gramm.*

Trīmātus, ūs. m. [à trimus] *Three years of age, Col. 8, 5.*

* ¶ Trīmembris, e. adj. [ex τρις, ter, & membrum] *Of three members, or parts, Gloss. vet.*

* Trīmestris, e. adj. [quæ trimensis, ex τρις, & mensis] *Of three months time, of three months growth.* § Trimestres aves, Plin. 10, 25. Trī-mestris fructus, Col. 2, 10. satio, Id. 2, 9.

* ¶ Trīmetrus, a, um. adj. [à trimetrum] *Consisting of trimeter iambs, Aulon.*

* ¶ Trīmēter, tra, trum. adj. *Idem. hinc sub-stant.*

* Trīmetrum, i. n. [ex τρις, ter, pro tres, & μέτρον, mensura] *A trimeter verse of three mea-sures, an iambick of six feet.* Spēndæus in Acci Nobilibus trimetris apparet rarus & Eonī, Hor. A. P. 259.

Trīmōdia, æ. f. *A measure of three bushels, Col. 2, 9.*

Trīmōdum, ii. n. *Idem, Plin. 33, 1.* Argu-mentum dimensum dabo, non modio, neque tri-modio, Plaut. Menach. prol. 15.

Trīmōdius, a, um. adj. *Containing three bu-shels, the measure of three bushels.* § Conbulæ tri-modiæ, Col. 12, 15.

Trīmūius, a, um. adj. dim. [à trimus] *Three years old.* Trīmulus patrem amisi, Suet. Ner. 6.

Trīmus, a, um. adj. [tres annos habens, ut bimus, binos] *Three years old.* Oportet inire bi-mas, ut trimæ pariant, Varr. R. R. c. 5.

* ¶ Trīnepos, ōtis. m. [ex τρις, ter, & ne-pos] *abnepotis filius, tertius à nepote.* A great great grandchild, my great grandchild's son, Paul. JC.

* ¶ Trīnitas, ātis. f. [à trinus] (1) *The*

number three. (2) *The trinity.* (1) Pomp. Læto (2) Hier. Ep. 61. ad Pamm. 5.

* Triacētālis, e. adj. [ex τρις, pro τρεῖς, tres, & ποξ] *Of, or belonging to, three nights space, Mart. 12, 78.*

* Trīnoctium, ii. n. [ab eodem] *Three nights space, Val. Max. 2, 4, 5.*

Trīnōdis, e. adj. [tres nodos habens] *That hath three knots, or joints.* § Clava trinodis, Ov. Ep. 4, 115.

Trīnunūm, ni. n. [quod trinas nundinas, complectetur] *The day of the third market, or fair; the space of seven and twenty days, which contain three fairs, or markets, there being a fair every ninth day, Cic. pro Domo, 16. ¶ Scrib. etiam trinūm nundinum, plenè & divisè, Cic. Tironi, 16, 11.*

* Trīnus, a, um. adj. [à tres] *Three, the thira, three together.* Reddidit trinas literas, Cic. Attic. 11, 17. Lunæ tinæ apparuere, Plin. 2, 31. Dicta quæ trino juvenis toro tonabas, Stat. Sylv. 4, 9. § Trinis catenis vinctus, Cæf. B. G. 1, 53.

† Trīo, ōnis. m. [quæ stria, à stria quam fa-cit arans, Scal.] *A plough ox.* Vid. Triones.

* ¶ Trīobolāris, e. adj. *Worth three half-pence, viz. pnyful.* † Vnus, nihili.

Trīobolus, i. n. [ex τρεῖς, tres, & ὀβολός, obolus] *Three halfpence.* Negat se debere tibi triobolum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 26.

Trīones, um, m. pl. [βόες ἀροτῆρες it. fidus sic dict. à similit. ἄμαξα: vel quod ita sitæ sint stellæ, ut trigona iaciant, Geli 2, 21.] (1) *Ploughing oxen.* (2) *Also a constellation of seven stars called Charles's wain, near the north pole.* (3) *The north country.* (1) Varr. L. L. 6, 4. (2) Cic. N. D. 2, 41. (3) ¶ Gens, quā non alios diffusior ulla, triones incoluit, Claud. Conf. 2, 429.

* Triopthalmus, i. m. [ex τρεῖς, tres, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus] *A precious stone that hath the fi-gure of three eyes, Plin. 37, 11.*

* Triorches, æ. m. [τριόρχης, Gr. quod τρεῖς ὄρχεις, i. e. tres testes habeat] (1) *A kind of hawk having three fiones, a buzzard.* (2) *A kind of herb, the same as saiyron, or basilica mi-nor.* (1) Plin. 10, 8. Lat. Buteo. (2) Id. 25, 6.

Trīpālis, e. adj. *Proped with three poles.* Tri-pales vites diceb. quæ tribus palis sustinebantur, Varr.

* Triparcus, a, um. adj. [ex τρις, ter, & paicus] *Very spareing, niggardly, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14.*

Tripartitō, vel Tripartitū, adv. *In three parts.* Tribus dictæ primū à partibus populi tripartitō divisi, quæ tamen nunc multiplicatæ pristinum nomen retinent, Col. 5, 1. Bona dividit tripar-titō, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14. Urbem tripartitō aggre-ditur, Liv. 21, 7.

Tripartitus, vel Tripartitus, a, um. part. *Di-vided into three parts.* § Oratio tripartita, Cic. ad Quir. post red. 7.

* ¶ Tripatinum, i. n. [trium patinarum ap-paratus; à τρεῖς, tres, & πατάνα, patina] *The last service of several dishes, Plin. 35, 12.*

¶ Tripectōrus, a, um. adj. *Three-breasted, or that hath three breasts, Lucr. 5, 28.*

* Trīpēdālis, e. adj. [ex τρις, pro τρεῖς, tres, & pedalis] *Three feet long, Liv. 38, 21.*

* Trīpēdāneus, a, um. adj. [ex τρις, & peda-neus] *Of three feet.* Taleas tripedaneas concidia-to, Cato, 45. § Altitudo tripedanea, Col. 2, 2.

Trīpertitus, &c. Vid. Tripartitus.

* Trīpes, ēdis. c. g. [ex τρις, pro τρεῖς, tres, & pes] *That hath three feet, three leg'd.* § Tripes mulus, Liv. 40, 2. menia, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 13.

* ¶ Trīphallus, i. m. Priapus [à τρις, ter, & φάλλος, veretrum, i. e. valde variatus] *Tib. Carm. Priap. 83, 6.*

¶ Trīpictus, a, um. adj. [terpictus] *Thrice written, or in three langu-gis.* I, icriba, tripic-tis digere verficulis, Prud. Apoth. 381.

* Triplex, icis. adj. [quod est trium plica-carum; ex τρις, vel τρεῖς, & plico] *Triple, threefold.*

threefold. Plato triplicem finxit animam, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 10. § *Æs triplex*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 3, 9. *Deæ triplices*, Ov. *Met.* 2, 654.

* || *Triplīcātio*, ōnis. f. verb. [*à triplico*] *A folding, or doing, of a thing thrice; tripleing, or trebleing; a surrejoinder*, Cajus JC.

* *Triplīcātus*, a, um. part. [*ab eodem*] *Tripled, or trebled*, Plin. 7, 48.

* *Triplīces*, um. m. pl. sc. libelli vel codicilli [*à triplex*] *Little tablets having three leaves, wherein matters of small importance were written*. *Misti mihi munera bis senos triplices*, Mart. 7, 52.

* || *Triplīcitas*, ātis. f. [*ex eodem*] *The being threefold, triplicity*, Astron.

* *Triplīciter*, adv. [*à triplex*] *Treble, in three manner of ways*. *Communitabimus tripliciter, verbis, pronunciando, tractando*, Ad. *Herenn.* 4, 42.

* *Triplīco*, āre. aēt. [*à triplex*] *To triple, or treble; to do, or fold, a thing three times*. *Pender à part. triplicatus, q. v.*

* *Triplīnthus*, a, um. adj. [*ex τρεῖς, tres, & ὀλίθος, later*] *Of three bricks thick*. § *Paries triplīnthus*, Vitruv. 2, 8.

* || *Triplō*, adv. [*à seq.*] *By thrice*. † *Triplīciter*.

* *Triplus*, a, um. adj. [*à τριπλός, τριπλῆς, Gr.*] *Triple, threefold, treble*. *Dupla & tripla intervalla explere*, Cic. de *Univ.* 7.

* *Triplūm*, ii. n. [*ex τρεῖς, ter, & πολίς, canus*] *An herb called turbit, or as some say b.ue daisy*, Plin. 26, 7. & *Dioscor.* 4.

* || *Triplōton*, i. n. [*ex τρεῖς, tres, & πτωσίς, casus*] *A noun having but three cases, a triplot, Gramm.*

|| *Triplūdīator*, ōris. m. verb. *A dancer, or tripper*, Aug. † *Qui tripudiat*.

Triplūdīo, āre. neut. *To dance, to trip dancer like, to caper, to curvet*, unde Angl. *to trip*. = *In funeribus reipub. exultare & tripudiare*, Cic. pro *Sext.* 41.

Triplūdīum, ii. n. [*aves, quia cum pascuntur, necesse est aliquid ex ore cadere, & terram pavire, terripavium primò, post tripudium dictum est*, Cic. de *Div.* 2, 34. qu. *terripudium*] (1) *A dancing, or tripping on the toe dancer like; a caper, or curvet; a skip, a trip*. (2) *Also the rebounding of corn, &c. being thrown to the chickens, by which the soothsayers made their divinations*. (1) = *Per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis, solennique saltatu iussit*, Liv. 1, 20. § *Citatis celerare tripudiis*, Catull. 61, 26. (2) *Vid. Solistimum*.

* *Triplus*, ōdis. m. [*τρίπους, Gr. ex τρεῖς, tres, & πῆς, pes*] (1) *Any thing with three legs, a threefooted stool, particularly that from whence the inspired priests gave answers and oracles*. (2) *Tripods were also presented to the Greek heroes, as an emblem of steadyness and constancy*. (1) *Sanctius quam Pythia, quæ tripode ex Phœbi, laurūque profatur*, Lucret. 1, 740. (2) *Donarem tripodas præmia sortium Græcorum*, Hor. *Od.* 4, 8, 3. & *Hinc Anglicè a tripod quod vulgò trivet*.

Triquētra, æ. f. *A triangle, or three-cornered figure*, Col. R. R. 5, 1.

Triquētrum, i. n. *A triangle*, Plin. 2, 151.

Triquētrus, a, um. adj. [*qu. triquadrus, i. e. quadratus in tres angulos*] *Having three corners, triangular*. § *Ager triquetrus*, Col. 5, 2. *Insula naturā triquetra*, Cæs. B. C. 5, 13. † *Prædia triquetra*, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 6, 55. i. e. *Sicula*.

* *Trirēmis*, is. f. sc. navis [*tres habens remorum ordines; ex tres, & remus*] *A galley with three oars on each side, or bank; or rather, with three banks of oars one above another*. *Apulsā ad proximum litus trireme constratā*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 23. Conf. Cic. *Verr.* 5, 17.

* † *Tris*, pro *tres*, in acc. ant. *ἐν τρεῖς, eñ tres*.

* || *Trisāgum*, i. n. [*τρισάγιον, Gr. ex τρεῖς, ter, & ἅγιος, sanctus*] *hymnus Græcis ecclesiis, ἅγιος ὁ θεός, ἅγιος ἰσχυρός, ἅγιος ἀθάνατος, ἐλέησον ἡμᾶς*.

* *Trisāgo*, gñis. f. [*fortasse ex tris, & ago; propter multiplices ejus virtutes*] *The herb ger-*

mander; according to some, the straight and upright vervain, Plin. 24, 15. & *Scrib. & trixago*, Cels. 8, 3.

Triscurria, ōrum. n. pl. [*ex tris valde, & scurra, Pap.*] *Great scurrilities, or buffooneries*, Juv. 8, 190. al. leg. *triscurria, à transcurrendo; al. triscurria, vid. Hoff. Etym.*

† *Triseclisēnex*, nis. c. g. [*τριεπέων, Gr. qu. trium seculorum senex*] *That hath lived three ages, an epithet of Nestor, New.*

* || *Trisippium*, ii. n. [*ex τρεῖς, ter, & ἵππος, equus*] *A rowel, with which, when beated, they used to mark horses on the jawbone*, Litt. ex Col.

* *Trispassus*, a, um. adj. [*τριπασσος, Gr. ex τρεῖς, pro τρεῖς, & πᾶω, traho; quod tribus orbiculis trahitur*] *Drawn, or pulled, with three pullies*, Vitruv. 10, 3.

Trisāgo, gñis. f. Plin. *Vid. Trisago*.

Tristē, adv. iūs, comp. [*à tristis*] *Sorrowfully, sadly*. *Tristē positivum non reperi; sed Litt. tribuit Cicroni. Tristius curantur adolescentes*, Cic. de *Sene.* 19.

* || *Tristēgus*, a, um. adj. [*τρίσελος, Gr. i. e. tria habens teeta, ex τρεῖς, pro τρεῖς, & ἑλέος, teetum*] *Built with three stories, or lofts, one over another*, Jun.

Tristīculus, a, um. adj. [*à tristis*] *Dumpeish, somewhat sad*, Cic. de *Div.* 1, 46.

† *Tristīficus*, a, um. adj. *That maketh sad, sadening*. *Tristificas voces*, Cic. de *Div.* 1, 7. ex *poëtā*.

Tristis, e. adj. or, comp. *tristis, sup. [fortasse à τρέψης, timidus, sed parum constat de etymo]* (1) *Sad, heavy, melancholy, pensive, sorrowfull, woeful*. (2) *Severe, grave, demure*. (3) *Harsh, bitter*. (4) *Rough, coarse*. (5) *Angry, peevish*. (6) *Cruel*. (7) *Made bitter, or unpleasant*. (8) *Also with an ill will, against one's will*. (9) *Unlucky, ominous*. (10) *Dark, lowering*. (1) & *Mutius tristior Porcenæ salute, quam suā lætior*, Val. *Max.* 3, 3, 1. = *Quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris?* Ter. *Eun.* 2, 3, 12. = *Silentium triste, & tacita mœstia defixit omnium animos*, Liv. *Tristissimi exilii solatium*, Id. 5, 51. (2) & *Cum tristibus severè, cum remissis jucundè vivere*, Cic. pro *Cæl.* 6.

& = *Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristēque jocosū*, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 18, 89, vid. & *Cels.* 3, 18. = *Gravitate suæ liquet illum tristē & plenum dignitatis sonum*, Cic. de *Repub.* 6, 2. *Tristis severitas inest in vultu, & in verbis fides*, Ter. *Andr.* 5, 2, 16. (3) *Media fert tristes succos*, Virg. *Geor.* 2, 126. § *Absynthia tristia*, Ov. ex *Pont.* 3, 8, 15. *Sapor tristis*, Id. *Trist.* 4, 6, 12. *Suaviolum tristi tristius helleboro*, Catull. 96, 14. = *amarus*, Lucr. 4, 638. & *Prædulcis*, Id. *ib.* (4) *Tristium lacernarum amator*, Martial. 1, 97. = *Antiquitas tristis & impexa*, Tac. *Dial. de Orat.* 20. (5) *Stultitia est te esse tristē, quojus potestas plūs potest*, Plaut. *Casim.* 2, 4, 4. & *Nunc ego mitibus Mutare quæro tristia*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 16, 26. (6) *Illi mea tristia facta, Degenerēque Neoptolemum narrare memento*, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 549. (7) *Ora tristia tentantum sensu torquebit amoris*, Virg. *Geor.* 2, 247. (8) *Invitat tristis*, Ter. *Eun.* 4, 1, 8. (9) *Agro qui statuit meo Te triste lignum*, Hor. *Od.* 2, 13, 11. *Cum tristissima exta sine capite fuerint*, Cic. de *Div.* 2, 15. (10) *Vi tristia nubila pello*, Ov. *Met.* 6, 690.

Tristitia, æ. f. (1) *Sadness, heavyness, pensiveness, &c.* (2) *Moroseness, statelyness, sullenness*. (3) *Gravity*. (1) = *Lacrymis & tristitia te tradidisti*, Cic. *Epist. Fam.* 5, 14. & *Lenitate verbi tristitiam rei mitigare*, Id. *Offic.* 1, 12. & *lætitia*, Id. (2) *Tac. Hist.* 1, 38. (3) = *Homo tristitiā & severitate popularis*, Cic. de *Clar. Orat.* 25.

|| *Tristities*, ēi. Idem. § *Tristities animi*, Apul. *Met.* 4, p. 131.

|| *Tristitudo*, dñis. f. Idem, Litt. ex Apul.

|| *Tristor*, āri. dep. *To be sorrowfull, or sad*, Gloss. † *Constristor*, Cic.

Trisulcus, a, um. adj. [*tres habens sulcos, i. e. acies*] *Three-pointed, or three forked*. *Lingua micat ore trisulcis anguis*, Virg. *Geor.* 3,

439. § *Tela trisulca Jovis*, Ov. *Am.* 2, 5, 52. *Trisulcus ordo*, Val. *Flacc.* 2, 500.

* *Triyllābus*, a, um. adj. [*τρισύλλαβος, Gr. ex τρεῖς, pro τρεῖς, tres, & συλλαβή, syllaba*] *Of three syllables, trisyllable*, Quint. 9, 4.

|| *Trītāva*, æ. f. *One's great grandmother's great grandmother*.

Trītāvus, i. m. [*vox hybrida; sc. ex τρεῖτος, & avus*] *That is a great grandfather's great grandfather*. *Pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus*, Plaut. *Pers.* 1, 2, 5.

* || *Trīte*, es. f. [*à τρεῖτη, Gr. i. e. tertia, sc. chorda*] *Trite diezeugmenon, C, sol, fa, ut. hyperbolæon, E, fa, ut. synemenon, B, fa, bi, mi. Music.*

* *Trithāles*, is. n. [*τριθαλής, Gr. ita dict. quod ter floreat in anno; à τρεῖς, ter, & θάλλω, floreo*] *An herb which flowereth thrice a year*, Plin. 25, 13.

* || *Trithēitæ*, ārum. m. pl. [*τριθέιται, Gr. à τρεῖς, pro τρεῖς, tres, & θεός, deus*] *Certain heretics who held that there were three distinct godheads in the trinity of persons*, Eccl.

* *Tritiānus*, a, um. adj. [*ex τρεῖς, per auxilin pro valde*] *Tritiana brassica, quod triplo major aliis, A kind of large caulwort*, Plin. 19, 8.

* *Trīteus*, a, um. adj. *Whetted, of wheat*. § *Mellis triticea*, Virg. *Geor.* 1, 219. Conf. Ov. *Met.* 5, 486.

* *Trītūm*, i. n. [*quod tritum est ex spicis, Farr. L. L. 4, 22.*] *Wheat*, Cic. de *Div.* 2, 31. & *De hujus generibus vid. Plin.* 18, 7.

* *Trītōn*, ōnis. m. [*τρεῖτων, Gr.*] (1) *A weathercock*. (2) *A sea fish, a kind of tunny cut into rands*. (3) *A sea god*. (1) *Vitruv.* (2) *Plin.* 32, 11. (3) *Vid. Propr.*

* *Trītōr*, ōris. m. [*à part. tritus*] (1) *A grinder of any thing*. (2) *He that useth and weareth out a thing*. (1) *Plin.* 35, 11. (2) § *Stimulorum tritor*, Plaut. *Pers.* 5, 2, 17.

* *Trītūra*, æ. f. [*à trituro*] *A threshing, pounding, or grinding*, Col. 1, 16. & 11, 2.

* || *Trītūrator*, ōris. m. [*ex eodem*] *A threshber*, Litt. ex Col.

* || *Trītūro*, āre. aēt. [*à tritus*] *To thresh*, Col. ap. Litt. *sed q.*

* || *Trītūror*, āri. ātus. pass. *To be threshed*, &c. Col. ap. Litt. *Si in arcā hujus mundi trituretur homo exterior*, Sidon. *Ep.* 7, 6.

* *Trītus*, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *tritus, sup. [à teror]* (1) *Rubed, pounded, ground*. (2) *Worn, overworn, threawbare, broken, wasted*. (3) *Frequented*. (4) *Common, prostitute*. (1) *Tritum frietur cinnamum*, Plin. 12, 19. (2) § *Tunicæ tītæ*, Cic. *Vestis trita*, Hor. *Epist.* 1, 19, 31. = *Ufitatius verbum, & tritius*, Cic. *Acad.* 1, 7. (3) § *Iter tritum*, Cic. *Philipp.* 1, 3. *Tritissima via*, Sen. de *Vit. Beat.* c. 1. (4) *Et famulos inter femina trita luos*, Prop. 3, 11, 30.

* *Trītus*, ūs. m. verb. [*à supra dict.*] *A rubbing, or grinding*. *Lapidum tritu elici ignem videmus*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 9.

Trīvērīca, æ. f. *A great witch, the devil's dam*, Plaut. *Aul.* 2, 8.

* *Trīvīālis*, e. adj. [*ad trivium pertinens*] *Common, trivial, ordinary, homely*. = *Sordidè, & tantum verbis trivialibus egit*, Suet. de *Cl. Rhet.* 6. § *Carmen triviale*, Juv. 7, 55.

* || *Trīvīritim*, adv. [*ex τρεῖς, pro τρεῖς, tres, & viritim*] *By every three men*, Litt. ex Col.

* *Trīvium*, ii. n. [*ex tribus viis*] *A place where three ways met, a place of common resort*. = *In compitis, & trivis auctionari*, Cic. in *Rull.* 1, 3. § *ululare*, Val. *Flacc.* 3, 453.

* || *Trīvius*, a, um. adj. [*à præced.*] *That hath three ways*, Litt. ex Mart.

* *Triumphālia*, um. n. pl. [*à triumphus*] *The solemnity and ornaments of a triumph*, Tac. *Ann.* 1, 72. *Triumphalia ornamenta plenè vocat Suet.* Aug. 28.

* *Triumphālis*, e. adj. [*ab eodem*] *Of, or belonging to, a triumph*.

|| *Triumphālis*, sc. vir, *one who hath triumphed*, Cic. in *Sall.* 8. § *habitus*, Quint. 10, 7. *curius*, Plin. 7, 26. *porta*, Cic. in *Pison.* 23.

* **Triumphans**, tis. part. [à triumpho] *Triumphing*. Sedere in equis triumphantium prætextati potissimum filii solent, *Cic. pro Muræna*, 5. § Triumphantium currus, *Plin.* 28, 4. Triumphantium corpora minio illini solita, *Id.* 33, 7. *Conf. Liv.* 36, 39.

* || **Triumphator**, ōris. m. verb. [ab eodem] *A triumpher*, *Apul. Apol.* p. 432. † Qui triumphat.

* **Triumphatūrus**, a, um. part. [ex eodem] *About to triumph*, *Liv.* 36, 39.

* **Triumphatus**, ūs. m. verb. [à triumpho] *Triumphed over; led, or represented, in triumph*. § **Triumphatæ gentes**, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 33. = *Omnia superata & triumphata*, *Plin.* 5, 5.

* † **Triumphatus**, ūs. m. verb. [à triumpho] *A triumphing*. Ne triumphatu tuo nimis superbiat Antonius, *Plin. ap. Strph. Fabr. atque lexic. qui utinam & locum indicassent*.

* **Triumpho**, āre. neut. [à triumphus] (1) *To triumph for a conquest obtained*. (2) *To rejoice greatly*. (1) Bis consul fuerat, triumpharat, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 20. § De hostibus triumphare, *Id. Att.* 11, 8. Aliquis est R. mæ, præter Persea, qui triumphari de Macedonibus nolit, *Liv.* 45, 38. (2) Meum factum probari abs te triumpho gaudio, *Cæs. Ciceroni, sub Ep. ad Attic.* 9, 16. = exulto, lætor, *Cic.*

* **Triumphus**, i. m. [à Στραμπος, *Idem.*] (1) *A triumph*, a solemn pomp, or show, granted by the senate at the return of a general from the wars, for a considerable victory gained over an enemy not before conquered; wherein he in a golden chariot, wearing a golden crown on his head, preceded by the conquered captives with their spoils, ascended the Capitol, to return thanks and make his oblation to Jupiter Capitolinus. (2) *A play at cards so called, trump*. (1) Differes de triumpho; Quid tandem habet iste currus? Quid victi ante currum duces? Quid simulacra oppidorum? Quid aurum? Quid argentum? Quid legati in equis & tribuni? Quid clamor militum? Quid tota illa pompa? Inania sunt ista, mihi crede, delectamenta penè puero- rum, *Cic. in Pison.* 25. De his vid. ante alios, *Sigon.* (3) *Lud. Viv.*

* **Triumvir**, īri. m. [ex tres, *Gen.* trium, & vir] *One of the three officers that are in the like authority*. Triumviri per XXXV tribus creati sunt, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 7. § Triumviri mensarii, the three chief bankers, who take care of the public money, *Liv. monetarii*, passim in vet. numis, the mintmasters general; capitales, judges in criminal cases, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 14.

* **Triumvīralis**, e. adj. [à triumpho] *Of or belonging to, such an office, or officer*. Sectus flagellis triumviralibus, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 11.

* **Triumvīrātus**, ūs. m. [ab eodem] *The office of three in like authority, the triumvirate*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 31. *Liv.* 9, 46. *Flor.* 4, 3.

* || **Triumvīritim**, adv. [ex eodem] *Three by three*, *Litt. ex Col.*

* **Triuncis**, is. m. [sc. nummus qui postea quadrans; ex tres, & uncia] *A brass coin of three ounces weight*, *Plin.* 33, 3.

* † **Triūdolum**, i. n. [corr. pro tribulum] *A threshing flail*, *Varr.*

* **Trixāgo**, gēnis. f. *The herb germander*. *Vid. Trifago.*

* **Trochæus**, i. m. [τροχᾶϊος, *Gr.* ita dict. quod celeritate suâ imitatur volubilitatem rotæ, quam *Gr.* τροχὸν appellant] (1) *A foot in verse, consisting of two syllables, the first long, and the latter short*. (2) || *It. id. qui tribrachus*. (1) Trochæus eodem spatio quo choræus, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 47. (2) *Litt. ex Quint.*

* || **Trochæicus**, a, um. adj. [ad trochæum pert.] *Made of trochees*, *Gramm.*

* **Trochilus**, vel Trochilus, i. m. [τροχιλος, *Gr.* à τροχῷ, curro] (1) *A little bird called a wren*. (2) || *Another small sea bird which gets her meat out of the crocodile's teeth, which being eased thereby, never hurts her*. (3) *A round ring in the joints of pillars*. (1) *Plin.* 8, 25. (2) *Gesn.* (5) Tunc modò dependens trochili. inodò more chelydri, *Col.* 10, 72. in *repr. Scal.*

* || **Trochisculus**, i. m. dim. [à seq.] *A little trochisk*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

* **Trochiscus**, i. m. [τροχίσκος, *Gr.* i. e. parvus trochus, rotula] *A trochisk, or round ball for physick*, *Cels.* 5, 17. ubi *Latine* pastillos dici ait.

* **Trochlea**, æ. f. [à *Gr.* τροχίλευ, *Gl. Phil.* vel τροχάλια, *Poll.*] *A pulley wherein a cord, or rope, runneth, to draw any thing; some call it a windlace*, *Lucr.* 4, 903. *Vitr.* 9, 9. = *Rechamus*.

* † **Trochilus**, i. m. dim. [à trochus] *A little top*, *Plaut. Prol. Amph.* 144. ubi al. torulus.

* || **Trochum**, i. n. [à seq. trochus] *A kind of chair made with loose joints*, *Fest.*

* **Trochus**, i. m. [τρόχος, *Gr.* à τρέχειν, *sc.* à currendo] (1) *A top wherewith children play*. (2) || *Also a little round lump of any thing*. (1) *Hor. A. P.* 380. (2) *Litt. ex Cic.*

* || **Trocta**, æ. f. [τροκτής, *Gr.* à τρώγω, comedo] *A trout*, *Isid.* qui & truta, & truita.

* || **Troglodyta**, vel Troglodytes, æ. m. [τρογλοδύτης, *Gr.* qui τρώγλας δύται, i. e. caveas subit] *A hedge sparrow*, *vid. Gesn.*

* **Troja**, æ. f. [ludus ipse quem vulgò Pyrrhicam appellant, Troja vocatur, *Serv.*] *A kind of sport, or exercise like our tilts, or tournaments*. § Trojam ludere, to ride at tilt, *Suet. Cæs.* 39. De institutione, *vid. Virg. Æn.* 5.

* **Tropeum**, i. n. [sic enim rectè scribi monet notatio, nam Græcè τροπαιὸν scrib.] (1) *A spoil taken from an enemy, and burg up; the invention of the Greeks, who yet fixed them on wood, not on metal or stone, to intimate thereby that enmity ought not to be immortal, see Diod. Sic. l. 13. neither were they ever renewed, see Plutarch. Quæst. Rom. p. 273. That the Romans very seldom used them Florus, l. 3. c. 2. observeth* (2) *Meton. Victory*. (1) Hic in Macedonia tropæa posuit, *Cic. in Pison.* 38. (2) Nova Cantemus Augusti tropæa, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 19.

* **Tropæus**, a, um. adj. [τροπαῖος, *Gr.* à τῆς τροπῆς, i. e. conversione] *Winds that blow constantly after the solstice, at the sun's return from the tropick*, *Plin.* 2, 43.

* † **Tropæus**, æi. m. subst. [ab eodem cum præced.] *He that doth a shrewd turn, and runneth away when he hath done*, *Suet. Claud.* 8. Sed al. alit. leg.

* **Trophæum**, æi. n. *A trophy*. *Vid. Tropeum*.

* **Tropica**, ōrum. n. pl. [à τρέπω, verito] *Conversions, alterations*, *Petron. c.* 88.

* || **Tropice**, adv. [à tropus] *Figuratively, by a trope, or figure*, *Rhet.*

* || **Tropicus**, a, um. adj. [pertinens ad τροπὴν, i. e. versionem] *Tropical, figurative*. § Tropici circuli, *Apollon.* ad quos cum sol pervenit, τρέπεται, i. e. convertitur. § Tropicus Cancrī, ubi fit solstitium æstivum. Tropicus Capricorni ubi solstitium hyemalis, *Ex Litt.*

* **Tropis**, is. f. [à τρέπω, *Gr.* carina, quod à τρέπω, verito] (1) || *The bottom, or keel, of a ship*. (2) *Met. The dregs which they used in their baths, either to scour them with, or to procure vomit*. (1) Tropis τὸ κατώτατον τῆς νῆος, *Helicb.* (2) *Mart.* 12, 84.

* || **Tropologia**, æ. f. [τροπολογία, *Gr.* ex τροπος, & λέγω dico] *A treatise of tropes, or figures*, *Rhet.*

* || **Tropologice**, adv. [à præced.] *Figuratively spoken*, *Rhet.*

* || **Tropologicus**, a, um. adj. [ex eodem] *Speaking by tropes, or figures*, *Rhet.*

* **Tropus**, i. m. [τρόπος, *Gr.* à τρέπω, converto, quod sit verbi vel sermonis à propria significatione ad aliam cum virtute mutatio, *Quint.* 8, 6.] *A trope, or rhetorical way of speech*. *Lat. Immutatio verborum, Cic.*

† **Trosula**, æ. f. *A delicate lass*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Trosulus, i. m. (1) || *A well-set fellow*. (2) *A beau, a spruce gallant, a dapper fellow, a*

carpet knight. (1) *Non.* (2) *Perf.* 1, 82. ubi *vid. Casaub.*

* **Troxilis**, idis. f. [à τρώγω, edo] *A cricket*. *Vid. Trixalis*.

* **Trua**, æ. f. [à τρέω, tero] (1) *A kind of vessel to lade out water*. (2) || *A ladle of a pot*. (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 25. (2) *Cocus ahenum magnum, quando fervit, paulâ confutat truâ*, *Titin. ap. Fest. & Non.*

Trucidandus, a, um. part. *To be crucified*. § **Trucidandum corpus**, *Val. Max.* 4, 7, 6.

|| **Trucidarius**, a, um. adj. *Murderously minded, bloodthirsty*, *Pomp. Læt.*

Trucidatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cruel killing, or murdering*. § **Civium trucidatio**, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. Non jam pugna sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri, *Id.* 28, 16.

Trucido, æ. e. act. [qu. trucidare] (1) *Cruelly to slay, to murder, to kill, to assassinate, to massacre*. (2) *Utterly to undo*. (3) † *To eat, to feed upon*. (1) Qui liberos nostros trucidare voluerunt, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6. (2) § Fœnore trucidare, *Id. pro Cæs.* 18. (3) Verum si pisces, si porcum & capre trucas, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 11, 21.

Trucidor, āri. ātus. pass. *To be cruelly butchered*. § **Met.** Trucidati gravibus verbis, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 1. *Vid. Trucido*.

* **Truculentus**, a, um. adj. ius, comp. sismus, sup. [à trux] (1) *Cruel, fierce, savage, barbarous*. (2) *Clownish, rustic, illbred*. (1) = *Dī boni*, quàm teter incedebat, quàm truculentus, quàm terribilis aspectu! *Cic. pro Sext.* 8. Fœtā truculentior ursâ, *Ov. Metam.* 13, 803. = *Facinus nefarium & truculentissimum, Ad Herenn.* 4, 8. (2) = *Ego ille agrestis, parcus, tristis, truculentus, Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 12. = *Truculentus & sylvestris, & vitæ nescius, Sen. Hippolyt.* 461.

* **Truculentia**, æ. f. *Boisterousness, cruelty, savageness*. Tuam expecto truculentiam, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 2, 7.

* **Truculentus**, a, um. adj. or, comp. sismus, sup. [à trux] (1) *Cruel, fierce, savage, barbarous*. (2) *Clownish, rustic, illbred*. (1) = *Dī boni*, quàm teter incedebat, quàm truculentus, quàm terribilis aspectu! *Cic. pro Sext.* 8. Fœtā truculentior ursâ, *Ov. Metam.* 13, 803. = *Facinus nefarium & truculentissimum, Ad Herenn.* 4, 8. (2) = *Ego ille agrestis, parcus, tristis, truculentus, Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 12. = *Truculentus & sylvestris, & vitæ nescius, Sen. Hippolyt.* 461.

* **Trudes**, is. f. [à trudendo] *An instrument to thrust down things with; a waterman's pole to shove his boat off when she sticketh*. Trudibus, aut furcis inermem molem prosternere, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 46. ubi aliqui leg. iudibus; & janè vix aubī reperitur.

Trudo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To thrust, to push, to shove forward, to drive*. § Trudere aliquem in comitia, *C. c. Attic.* 1, 15. Fallacia alia aliam trudit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 40.

Truder, i, ius. pass. *To be thrust out of place*. § **Trudi ad mortem**, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 29. Truditur dies die, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 15.

† **Trufa**, vel Trupha, æ. f. *Scurillity; base words, or deeds*, *G. ex Arnob.*

* **Trulla**, æ. f. dim. [à trua, qu. truvula] (1) *A vessel for various uses, broad and deep*. (2) *A cup of earth, brass, &c. to drink in*. (3) *A mason's, or a plasterer's trowel to daub with*. (4) *A pan to put fire in*. (5) *A tray to set under a vessel, or to put meat in*. (6) *A pisspot*. (1) *Cato*, 10. (2) Potare Campanâ solitus trullâ, *Horat. Sat.* 1, 3, 144. Trullas ligneas duas, *Cato*, 13. (3) Prima trullis frequenter inducō, *Pollad.* 1. tit. 15. (4) *Liv.* 37, 11. (5) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 25. (6) *Litt. ex Steph. epigramma Martialis interpretante, Clinicus Herodes trullam subcuxerat æro, l. 9. Ep.* 97. Sed pertinere potius videtur ad notionem secundam.

* **Trulleum**, i. n. [à trulla] *A bowl, or basin to wash one's hands in*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 25.

* **Trullificatio**, ōnis. f. verb. [à seq.] *A laying on mortar with a trowel*, *Vitr.* 7, 3.

* **Trulliffo**, āre. act. [à trulla] *To lay on plaster, or mortar, with a trowel*, *Vitr.* 5, 10. & 7, 3.

* **Trulliffo**, āri. pass. *To be plastered, &c.* Paries testâ cum calce trulliffo, *Vitr.* 5, 10.

Truncatus, a, um. part. *Maimed, mangled*. § **Manibus truncatus**, *Claud. B. Gei.* 89.

Trunco, āre. aēt. [à truncus] *To cut shorter, to cut in pieces, to maim, to chop off*, Val. Flacc. 6, 568. § Truncare caput, Luc. 6, 566. cadavera, Id. 6, 584.

† Trunculātus, a, um. adj. *Clogged, or that wears a clog*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Trunculus, i. m. dim. *A little flock, or stem*. ¶ Anseris trunculi, goose-giblets, Cels. Trunculi suum, pigs' pettytoes, Id. 2, 20.

Truncus, a, um. adj. (1) *Cut short*. (2) *Maimed, mangled*. (3) *Imperfect*. (4) *Wanting, not having*. (1) Trunca manum pinus regit, Virg. Aen. 3, 659. (2) Truncæ in honesto vulnere nares, Id. Aen. 6, 497. (3) Trunca, & turpia exta, Liv. (4) § Animalia trunca pedum, Virg. Geor. 4, 310.

Truncus, i. m. [qu. truncatus, vel à Gr. τεῦχος, idem, Hesych.] (1) *A stump, stock, or body of a tree without the boughs*. (2) *A body without a head*. (3) Met. *A blckish, or stupid, creature*. (1) § In arboribus truncus, rami, folia, Cic. de Orat. 1, 46. (2) Jacet ingens litore truncus, Avulsurque humerus caput, Virg. Aen. 2, 557. (3) Qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Cic. N. D. 1, 50.

* Truo, āre. aēt. unde in comp. amtruo [à trua] *To stir, or keel, the pot*, Fest. p. 257.

† Truo, ōnis. m. [quod ei instar truae ingluviæ sub rostro pendet] *A bittern; a long-nosed scilow*, Fest. ex Cæcil.

Trusātus, e. adj. [à seq. truso] *That may be turned, or ariven, about with a man's hand*. ¶ Mola trusātis, a handmill, Cato, 10. Conf. Gell. 3, 3.

Trusito, āre. freq. [à sequente] *To thrust through*. Inter eadem mulum trusitant, Phædr. 2, 8, 8.

Truso, āre. freq. [à trudo] *To thrust often, obtrude*, Catull. 57, 6.

* Trutina, æ. f. [à Gr. τροχάριον] (1) *The hole in which the tongue of the scales moveth*. (2) Synecd. *A pair of scales, or a great pair of balances, or weights*. (3) Met. *A diligent examining, or considering; good advice, or judgement*. (1) Neve examen improbum in illa Castiges trutinā, Pers. 1, princ. ubi vet. Schol. Trutina est foramen intra quod est lingula, de qua examinatio est. (2) Varr. L. L. 4, 36. (3) = Quæ non artificis, sed populari trutinā examinantur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 38. ¶ Campana trutina, *A Roman balance. Troy-weight*, Isid.

* Trutinor, āri. dep. *To weigh, or examine; to consider well and thoroughly of a thing*. Exportecto trutinantur verba labello, Pers. 3, 82.

* Trux, ūis. adj. [à Gr. θύξ Thrax] (1) *Rough*. (2) *Cruel, fierce, grim, savage*. (1) Trux tractu herba, Plin. 22, 6. (2) = Horridus & trux tribunus, Cic. in Ru. 2, 25.

* Tryblion, vel Tryblion, ii. n. [τρυβλίον, Gr.] *A kind of vessel, a saucer*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 0. & Varr. L. L. 4, 25.

Trychnos, i. f. [τρυχνός, Gr.] *Night*, Plin. 21, 31. Lat. Solanum.

* Tryphonon, i. n. [à τρυφόν, fax] *A kind of ink made of the drogs of quine*, Plin. 35, 6.

* Trygon, ōnis. m. [τρυγών, Gr.] *A kind of poisonous scabbish*, Auson. Lat. Passinaca.

* Tryphera, vel Triphera, ōrum. n. pl. [à Gr. τρυφερός, delicatus] *Gentle and easy cause*, Scrib. Larg.

* Tryxalis, is. f. [τρυχάλις, Gr. à τρυχόν attero. absumo] *A cricket*, Plin. 30, 6. & Al. scrib. trixalis, al. tuxalis.

T ante U.

* Tu, tui, tibi. pron. [à Gr. τὸ] *Thou*, passim.

Tu tu. vox noctuæ. Quæ (sc. noctua) tu tu usque dicat tibi, Plaut. Men. 2, 4, 20. Hinc etiam τὴν, noctua.

Tuapte sponte. *Of thine own accord*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 40.

Tuatim. adv. *After thine own fashion, or custom*. Jam tuatim facis, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 4. & Vix alibi.

* Tuba, æ. f. [à tubis, quos etiam nunc ita appell. tubicines sacrorum, Varr.] (1) *A trumpet*. (2) Met. *A trumpeter, a stirrer up, a fomenter*. (3) Meton. *Heroick poetry*. (1) Ille arma misit cornua, tubas, falces, &c. Cic. pro Sulla, 5. § Non tuba directi, non æris cornua flexi, Ov. Met. 1, 98. (2) § Tuba civilis Cic. Fam. 6, 12. (3) § Dum tua multorum vincat avena tubas, Mart. 8, 3, 22.

* Tübārius, ii. m. [à tuba] *A trumpet maker*, Callista. JC.

Tüber, ēris. n. [à tumeo, Isid. vel à טובר umbilicus, locus editus, Aven.] (1) *A puff growing in the ground like a mushroom, or toad-stool*. (2) *Also a bunch, as in a camel's back*. (3) *A fore bump, a hile*. (4) *A knob, or knot, in a tree*. (1) § Tuberā terna, Juv. 14, 2. (2) Tuberā bina camelī habent in dorso, Plin. 8, 18. (3) Colaphis tuber est totum caput, i. e. tanquam tuber, Ter. Ad. lph. 2, 2, 37. (4) Reperitur & in alno tuber, Plin. 16, 16.

Tüber, ēris. f. *A kind of tree bearing fruit of the same name*, Col. 21, 2. & Plin. 15, 14.

Tüber, ēris. m. *The fruit of the tuber tree*. Obiatis tuberes jussit servare in crallinum, Suet. Dom. 10.

Tüberculū, i. n. dim. [à tuber] *A little swelling, or puff; a pimple, or wheal*. Plura alia tubercula oriuntur, Cels. 2, 1. Conf. eund. 5, 18.

Tübēdissimēs, a, um. adj. *Bumping out*. § Tuberosissima frons, Petron. c. 15.

Tübicen, īnis. [ex tuba, & cano] *A trumpeter, not only in war, but in funerals and plays*, Varr. L. L. 4, 16. ¶ Quoties pugnatur, & tubicines & cornicines simul canunt, Veg. vid. etiam Juv. 10, 214. § Ad tubicines mittere, Petron. c. 129.

Tübilustrum, ii. n. [ex tuba, & lustra] *A solemn time, when they went with trumpets, as it were in procession, about the country, as some say*, Varr. L. L. 5, 3. & Ov. Fast. 5, 725.

* Tübülātus, a, um. adj. [à seq.] *Made hollow like a pipe*, Plin. 9, 36.

* Tübulus, i. m. [à tubus] (1) *A little hollow pipe*. (2) ¶ *Also the pipe, or funnel, of a stove, or chimney*. (1) Varr. R. R. 1, 8. (2) Paul. JC.

Tübucīnor, vel Tübucīnor, āri, ātus. dep. *To eat greedily, or as a child doth; to gobble, to cram, and stuff out the cheeks*. Tübucīnari de suo, si quid domi est, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 43.

* Tübūs, i. m. [à tumere; Scal. à τῦπος, quod cavus] (1) *A conduit-pipe*. (2) ¶ *The hole in the middle of the backbone, where the marrow lieth*. (3) *Any hollow body, a tube*. (1) Vitr. 8, 7. & Plin. 16, 42. (2) Jun. (3) Mart. 11, 62.

¶ Tübētārius, i. m. *A baggage-maker*, Hull.

Tübētum, i. n. *A kind of meat made of pork, or beef chopped; or other stuff; a sausage, a baggage, minced like pie meat, mingled with suet*, Pers. 2, 43. ubi vid. interpr. tucetum τῦπος πᾶντος Gliff. vet.

¶ Tübēnis, is. m. *A kind of wire*, Litt. ex Plin.

¶ Tüdes, ītis. & Tüdīs. *A hammer, a beetle*. Tüdites malleos appellabant antiqui à tundendo, Fest. Fabriles operæ tūdibus contuncere massas Festinant, Virg. in Aen. 6, 61.

Tüdīcula, æ. f. dim. [à tudes] (1) *A little beetle to bruise the olives at the press*. (2) ¶ *A ladle*. (3) ¶ *A printing iron to mark cloth*. (4) ¶ *Also a tool which dries up in drawing their clothes that are to be died, and turning them in the water*. (1) Col. 12, 50. (2) Steph. (3) Id. (4) Just.

¶ Tüdīculo, āre. aēt. [à tudicula] *To pound, to bruise, to thump, beat, or hammer out*. Cum bene ferbuerit, tudiculabis, & mortario teres, Apic. 5, 2.

Tüdīto, āre. freq. [à tudes, ītis] *To labour, work, or stir; to thump, or beat, with a hammer, &c.* Lucr. 2, 114. & 3, 395.

* Tuendus, a, um. part. [à tueor] *That is to be kept, defended, or maintained*. § Pacis mi-

hi cura tuenda, Ov. Met. 11, 297. § A quibus tuendus erat derelictus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. § Ad tuam dignitatem tuendam, Id.

* Tuens, tis. part. [à seq.] (1) *Looking, beholding, viewing*. (2) *Defending, keeping, maintaining, preserving*. (1) § Oculis tuens immittibus, Ov. Met. 6, 621. Acerba tuens serpens, Lucr. 5, 34. (2) Ille cælum atque terras tuens & regens Deus, Cic. de Legib. 2, 4.

* Tueor, ēri, tūtus, & tūtus. dep. [à τεω, τεωμαι, τεωω, Canin.] (1) *To see, or behold; to look steadfastly*. (2) *To defend*. (3) *To be defended*. (4) *To keep, or maintain*. (5) *To uphold, to keep in repair*. (1) Tue r te senex, Varr. L. L. 6, 2. Talia dicentem averfa tueretur regina, Virg. Aen. 4, 362. (2) = Tueri & conservare, quod quis accepit, non posse, Cic. pro lege Manil. 2. = defendere, orrare, Id. Culpa pertinet tueri, culpa altera est, Quint. 6, 4. (3) Romani in bello ab his tuebantur, Varr. R. R. 1, 3. sc. ab a. tueo, quod etiam nobis servavit vetus inscriptio ap. Fabretum, ROCO PER SUPEROS QUI LSTIS, OSSA MEA TUETIS, p. 498. (4) = Antea alere majores copias poterat, nunc exiguas vix tueri potest, Cic. pro Dejot. 8. Scortum nobile non digno quæstu se tuebatur, Liv. 39, 9. (5) Majora teſta ædificamus pluris, & tuemur sumptu majore, Varr. R. R. 1, 12. Met. = Factum meum præſtare tuerique omnes debent, Cic. pro Sext. 16.

* Tügürölum, i. n. dim. [à seq.] *A little cottage, a cabin*, Veg. 2, 26.

* Tügürum, ii. n. [qu. tegurum, à tegerendo] (1) *A cottage, a house in the country; a shepherd's cot, or shed; a lodge*. (2) ¶ *A kennel*. (1) Pauperis tugurii culmen, Virg. Ecl. 1, 69. (2) Phædr. 1, 19.

* Tuicio, ōnis. f. verb. [à tueor] *A defending, or safe keeping; defense, tuition*. § Tuicio sui, Cic. Top. 23.

Tüli. præf. [à tollo] *Vid. f. ro.*

¶ Tulipa, æ. f. quæ & Tulpia, & Tulpiāna, Gerard. vox Turcica, M. *A tulip, a kind of lily of various colours*.

Tullānum, i. n. [à Tullo rege] *A place in the common prison built by king Tullus*, Varr. L. L. 4, 32.

* Tum. conj. [fortasse ab artic. præpos. τὸν] (1) *Then, at that time*. (2) *Moreover, afterwards, in fine*. (1) Cic. pro Cluent. 64. § Tum est Cato locutus, nunc Lælius, Id. ¶ Tum demum sciam rectè monuisse, si tu caveris, then, and not before, Id. (2) Tum Roscius mihi multa confirmandi mei causā dixit, Id.

Tum. conj. [post cum, vel post se] *And also*. Cum spe sumimā, tum majore etiam animo, Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 2. Tum semper, tum in his ipsis rebus, Id.

¶ Tumba, æ. f. *A hollow place in the ground, a tomb, a grave, a monument*, Sipont. † Sepulcrum.

Tümēficio, ēre, fēci, factum. aēt. *To make to swell, to puff up*. Extentum tumescit humum, Ov. Met. 15, 303.

Tümēfactus, a, um. part. (1) *Made to swell, or swollen*. (2) *Puffed up*. (1) Animos virides corde tumefacto geris, Sen. Agam. 958. (2) Ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris, Prop. 4, 1, 63.

* Tümēns, tis. part. [à tumeo] (1) *Swelling, swollen*. (2) Met. *Puffed up*. (3) Augry. (1) Pedes tumentes, Virg. Aen. 2, 272. furæ, Hor. Epod. 8, 9. (2) § Tumens succellu, Plin. = Inflatur & tumens animus, Cic. Tus. 3, 9. (3) § Quis famulis tumentem leniet? Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 58.

* Tūrneo, ēre, ui, neut. [à τυρῖναι, quod à τυρῖς, tumor, M.] (1) *To swell*. (2) *To rise, to overflow*. (3) *To be puffed up, to wax proud, statey, and lofty*. (4) *To increase, or burst out*. (1) Corpus tumet omne veneno, Ov. Met. 3, 33. Lumina fletu tument, Tib. 1, 8, 68. (2) § Tument negotia, Cic. Attic. 14, 4. (3) = Animus sapientis nunquam turgescit, nunquam

nunquam tumet, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9. (4) § Bella tument, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 121.

* Tumescens, tis. part. [à seq.] *Swelling.* Met. breaking out. Bellum jampridem tumescens, *Paterc.* 2, 15.

* Tumescere, ère. incept. [à tumeo] (1) *To swell.* (2) Met. *To break, or burst, out.* (1) Picta ponti Incipiunt agitata tumescere, *Ving. Geor.* 1, 357. (2) Ille monet aperta tumescere bella, *Id. Geor.* 1, 465.

* Tumex, icis. f. id. quod tomex [quod vid. de etym.] *A rope, or cord,* *Col.* 12, 31. ut aliqui leg.

* || Tumich, æ. f. dim. [à præced.] *A little cord of hemp, or baste.* Me tumiclâ ipartea deligatum tradidit Paulebo, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 258.

* Tumidus, adv. [à tumidus] (1) || *Swellingly.* (2) *Proudly, grandly.* (1) Litt. ex *Apul.* (2) Ut tumidè incedis! *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 115. Meis ubi al. Ut tu incedis!

* || Tumidulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à tumidus] *Somewhat swollen,* Litt. ex *Catull.* sed q. Compliator tumidulæ gingivulæ, *Apul. Apol.* p. 409.

* Tumidus, a, um. adj. [à tumeo] or, comp. *swollen, sup.* (1) *Swollen, puffed up.* (2) *Proud, lofty, haughty, stately.* (3) *Pierced.* (4) *Testy, belligerent.* (1) = Membrum tumidum ac turgidum, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9. § Tumidiores oculi, *Cic.* 2, 6. (2) § Successu tumidus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 495. Eridani tumidissimus accola, *Sil.* 11, 25. (3) Vultus tumidi & truces, *Sen. Oclaw.* 109. (4) Iratus Chremes tumido delitigat ore, *Hor. A. Pœt.* 94.

* Tumor, òris. m. [à tumeo] (1) *A tumour, a bump, or bump.* (1) Met. *Leisyness, pride, haughtyness, bright of spirit.* (3) *Anger.* (4) *The pinch, or crisis, of a matter.* (1) Num manus rectè affecta est, cum in tumore est? *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9. (2) § Gerere tumores mente, *Luc.* 10, 99. (3) = Tumor omnis & iræ Concessere Deum, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 40. (4) Ne differere viderer hunc rerum tumorem, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 5.

* Tumulandus, a, um. part. [à tumulo] *To be entombed,* *Ov. Met.* 8, 710.

* || Tumulatio, ònis. f. verb. [à tumulor] *An entombing,* *Lex. ex Varr.*

* Tumulatus, a, um. part. [à tumulor] *Entombed, buried.* § Nobilissimè tumulatus, *Liv. Epitom.* 54. Inque Tomitanâ jaccam tumulatus arenâ, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 6, 49.

* Tumulo, ære. act. [à tumulus] *To bury, to entomb, to interr.* Quam tumulavit alumnus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 716.

* Tumulor, ãri, ãtus. pass. *To be entombed.* Pater Corythi parvâ tumulatur arenâ, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 361.

* Tumulosus, a, um. adj. [à tumulus] *Full of billocks, or knaps,* *Sall. B. J.* 91.

Tumultuans, tis. part. *Makeing a tumult, or disorder.* Tumultuans Britannia ob non redditos transfugas, *Suet. Claud.* 17. Tumultuantes & in furorem usque præcipites, *Id. Cal.* 9.

|| Tumultuariè. adv. *Tumultuously, basely;* in a pudder, or hurry; all on a sudden, *Anm.* Tumultuosè, *Liv.*

|| Tumultuariò. adv. *Idem,* *Apul. Met.* 4.

Tumultuarius, a, um. adj. *Done in haste, or in a hurry; basely, disorderly.* § Tumultuarium opus, *Liv.* 6, 29. Tumultuarius miles, *Id.* 1, 37. sermo, *Quint.* 10, 7.

Tumultuatio, ònis. f. verb. *A bustling, or hurrying,* *Liv.* 38, 2.

Tumultuatus, a, um. adj. *Makeing a tumult.* Non diu tumultuatus stabuli januam effregit, *Petr.* 79.

|| Tumultuo, ære. id. quod

Tumultuor, ãri, ãtus som. dep. (1) *To make a tumult, or stir.* (2) *To storm, or trouble one's self.* (3) *Pass. To be in an uproar, to hurry and bustle.* (4) *To mutiny.* (1) Quid sit, mihi expedi, quod tumultues? *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 15. & 24. § Tumultuari sine causâ, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 37. (2) = Quid tumultuariis, foror, quid in-

sanis? *Id. pro Cœl.* 15. (3) Nescio quid hîc tumultuari audio, misera! *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 2, 1. (4) Tumultuari Gallias comperit, *Suet. Galb.* 9.

Tumultuosè. adv. ius, comp. *swimè, sup.* In a hurry. Senatus tumultuosè vocatus, *Liv.* 2, 29. Tumultuosus ad me illam suspicionem pertulit, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 17. Tumultuosus in omnibus locis pervagari, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 45. Tumultuosissimè aliquem aggredi, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 14.

Tumultuosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *swimè, sup.* (1) *Full of trouble, tumultuous, seditious, mutinous.* (2) *Stormy, rough and boisterous.* (1) Quis homo tam tumultuosio fuit me excivit foras? *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 52. = Ex seditiosâ & tumultuosâ vitâ, se in studium aliquid tradere quietum, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 3. Somni per somnia tumultuosus, *Cic. 8, 4.* § Italia tumultuosior, *Paterc.* 2, 74. Quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat parumper sustinuit, *Liv.* 2, 10. (2) § Mare tumultuosum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 25.

Tumultus, ùs. (et ant. i.) m. [qu. tumor multus, Fest. potius simpliciter à tumeo] (1) *Tumult, trouble, broil, bustle, hurlyburly.* (2) *Sedition, insurrection, uproar, or mutiny.* (3) *Any irregular, or disorderly action.* (1) In ædibus nî ornati, nî tumultu video, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 28. (2) Potest esse bellum sine tumultu, tumultus sine bello esse non potest, *Cic. Philipp.* 8, 1. (3) Vid. *Barth. ad Stat. Theb.* 1, 6, v. 589.

* Tumulus, i. m. [à tumore terræ] (1) *A hillock; a knap, tump, or heap, of earth; any raised place.* (2) *A tomb, grave, or sepulchre.* (1) Ex urbe egressis tumulus, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 713. Tumulis, prospectuque delectari, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13. Cæcervatis cadaveribus ex tumulo tela conjicere, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 27. (2) Et tumulum facite, & tumulo superadde carmen, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 42. § Componi eodem tumulo, *Ov. Met.* 4, 157.

Tunc. adv. temp. (1) *Then, at that time,* de præterito. (2) *At that time,* de futuro. (1) Senectus auferebat eam viriditatem, in quâ tunc erat Scipio, *Cic. de Am.* 3. § Erat tunc excusatio, nunc nulla est, *Id. Philipp.* 7, 5. (2) Ego tunc adero, quum, &c. *Plaut.* Tunc tua me infortuna lædent, *Hor. A. Pœt.* 103.

Tundens, tis. part. *Knocking, beating.* Eandem incudem diem noctemque tundentes, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 39. § Tundens pectora palmis, *Ov. A.* 1, 535.

Tundo, ère, tûtudi, tunsum. act. (1) *To beat, smite, thump, or bang.* (2) *To bray, or beat, in a mortar.* (3) *To thresh.* (4) *To play on.* (5) *To weary, or dull, by repeating often.* (1) Cor pectus tundit, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 6, 63. Converso bacillo, oculos misero tundere vehementissimè cepit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 54. (2) § Tundere allium, *Col.* 2, 21. (3) Vid. Tunfus. (4) § Tundere tympana, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 183. rauca cymbala, *Prop.* 3, 17, 36. (5) Pergin' aures tundere? *Plaut. Pœn.* 1, 3, 25.

Tendor, i. fus. pass. *To be smitten, &c.* Cum illi jacenti latera tunderentur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 54. Tunditur litus Eoâ undâ, *Catull.* 11, 4.

* Tûnica, æ. f. [à tuendo corpore, Varr.]

(1) *A man's waistcoat, or jacket; a tunic,* (a) worn alone by plebeians and servants, (b) white and plain, worn (c) by the better sort of Romans under the toga, (d) as by the Greeks under the pallium; (e) the equites wore them with small purple studs, and the senators with larger; (f) anciently they had not sleeves to them, when such as wore them with sleeves, and long, were noted for effeminacy or luxury, because women wore such. For the fashion, see *Jun. de picturâ vett.* 1. 2. c. 8. (2) *A woman's under garment.* (3) *A shift, or smock.* (4) *A wrapper for warts.* (5) *A peel, or skin; a rind.* (6) *A short coat of mail.* (7) *Also the bag of an imposthume.* (8) *The membrane, or coat, of the eye.* (9) || Tunica molesta, a pitched coat to burn people in at the stake. (1) Tunica ejus è pectore abscidit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 1. In tunica suspicor esse virum, *Prop.* 2, 6, 14. (a) § Tunicatus popellus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 65. Vid. &

Juv. 3, 171. ubi vid. interpr. (b) Sufficiunt tunicae summis ædilibus albæ, *Juv. ubi suprâ.* (c) Tanaquil primâ texuit rectam tunicam, quâ simul cum togâ purâ tirones induuntur, *Plin.* 8, 48. (d) Tunica pallio propior est, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 30. (e) Vid. *Suet. Oct.* 10. & ibi interpr. Tunica lati clavi refuta, *Id. Aug.* 94. (f) Vid. *Catil.* 2, 10. *Virg. Æn.* 9, 614. ubi vid. interpr. (2) Ecce Corinna venit tunica velata recinctâ, *Ov. Am.* 1, 5, 9. Aurelia ornata fœmina sumptulat pulcherrimas tunicas, *Plin. Ep.* 2, ult. (3) Sic etiam tunica tangitur illa suâ, *Ov. Divæ,* quas pastor viderat olim Içæis tunicam ponere verticibus, *Prop.* 2, 2, 14. (4) Voluit Annales fœmbris sæpe dabunt tunicas, *Catull.* 92, 8. (5) Gemmæ tenues rumpunt tunicas, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 75. § Tunica lupini, *Juv.* 153. (6) Mars tunica tectus adamantinâ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 13. (7) Cels. 7, 6. (8) *Plin.* 11, 37. (9) *Juv.* 8, 235. *Id. Mart.* 10, 25.

* Tunicatus, a, um. adj. [à tunica] (1) *Coated; clad in a vest, or waistcoat.* (2) *Having the peel on, unpeeled.* (1) Ut Iuda campestri tunicati uteremur, *Cic. pro Cœl.* 5. § Tunicatus popellus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 65. (2) Tunicatum cum sale mordens Cæpe, *Pers.* 4, 30.

* || Tunicella, æ. f. dim. [à tunica] *A very little coat,* Litt. ex *Plaut.*

* || Tûnico, ære. act. [à tunica] *To cover with a coat, &c. to coat, to clothe.* Hæc lanigeras detonderi docuit, tunicæque homulum, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 873.

* || Tûnicor, ãri, ãtus. pass. *To be covered with a coat, &c.* Litt. ex *Mart.*

* Tûnicûla, æ. f. dim. [à tunica] *A little coat, a pettycoat, a smicket, a tunicle,* as of the eye, *Plin.* 16, 12. Redactus sum usque ad hanc unam tuniculam, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 65.

Tunius, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Beaten.* (2) *Threshed.* (1) § Tunia pectora palmis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 485. (2) Cum graviter tunfis gemit area frugibus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 133.

Tuopre ingenio. [ubi pte syllabica est adjectio] *Of your own head,* *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 11.

* Tuor, ãri, tûtus, vel tûtus. dep. *To look, to behold, or view.* Vid. Tueor.

* Turba, æ. f. [à Gr. τὴν, vel à τέρω] (1) *A multitude, a rabble, or rout.* (2) *Trouble, bustle, debate, busyness, &c.* (3) *Also divers kinds.* (1) Congregare magnam turbam, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15. Effusa turba ad ripas ruebat, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 305. Par mihi, & turbæ meæ, *Pbædr.* 1, 19.

(2) Quid turbæ est apud forum? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 6. = Rixa, confusio, *Cic.* (3) § Turba prunorum, *Plin.* 13, 15. vulnere, *Id.* 11, 37.

* Turbamentum, i. n. [à turba] *Trouble, mutiny.* Turbamenta & exitia reip. *Sall. Orat. Lep.* § vulgi, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 23, 2.

* Turbans, tis. part. [à turbo] *Disordering, disturbing.* Solæ Minyæides Intempestivâ turbantes festa Minervâ, *Ov. Met.* 4, 52. Conf. *Stat. Theb.* 7, 536.

* || Turbassit, pro turbaverit, *Cic. ex veteri Lege.*

* || Turbatè. adv. [à turbatus] *With trouble and disorder.* = Aguntur omnia raptim, atque turbatè, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 5. al. leg. turbatim.

* || Turbatim. adv. *With trouble and disorder.* Vid. Turbatè.

* Turbator, òris. m. verb. [à turbo] *A troubler, or disturber; a disquieter, a mutineer.* § Turbator belli, *Liv.* 2, 26. Vulgi turbatores, *Id.* 4, 2.

* || Turbatrix, icis. f. [ab eodem] *A disturber, fœmin.* Tempestas placidæ turbatrix invida pacis, *Prud. Psych.* 668. *Stat. Theb.* 4, 369.

* Turbatur. imperf. [à turbo] *There is a bustle, or hurly-burly.* Usque adeo turbatur agris, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 12. Nescio, quid, absente nobis, turbatum est domi, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 7.

* Turbatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [à turbo] *Troubled, disturbed, disordered, ruffled.* Placare res turbatas, *Cic. pro Planc.* 4. Turbatus ex inopinato malo, *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 12. § Turbatiore cælo, *Suet. Tib.* 69.

* Turbata,

* *Turbēla*, æ. f. *Trouble*, *Plaut. Bacch. vel. ut al. malunt*

* *Turbella*, æ. f. dim. [*à turbo*] *A little trouble, a bustle, or stir; as in a market, or fair. Tantas turbellas facio, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 134.*

* *Turbidē*, adv. iūs, comp. [*à turbidus*] *With trouble, seditiously. Inconstanter, & turbidē in metu esse semper, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10. = Turbidē & seditiosē, Tac. Ann. 3, 12. Turbidus, Quint. 3, 8.*

* || *Turbidulus*, a, um. adj. dim. [*à seq.*] *Somewhat troublous. § Turbiduli sensus, Prud. Apoth. 208.*

* *Turbidus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. [*à turba*] (1) *Muddy, thick, foggy.* (2) *Met. Troublous, troublesome* (3) *Vexed, angry.* (4) *Haughty, proud.* (5) *Menaceing, terrible.* (1) = *Turbida*, & inquinata aqua, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.* = *Immite & turbidum eulum, Plin. Epist. 8, 17, 1.* § *tranquillus, Cic. (2) Si quid fuisse cogitationum turbidiorum, Quint. 3, 8. Turbidissima sapienter ferre, Cic. Fam. 6, 15, 5. (3) Turbidus lustrat equo mucos, Virg. Æn. 9, 57. (4) An mox spem tu bidus hausit inanem, Id. Æn. 11, 648. (5) V-nulo adversum se turbidus in fer, Virg. Æn. 11, 742.*

* *Turbinatio*, ōnis. f. verb. [*qu. à || turbinor, vid. turbo, inis.*] *The fashioning of a thing broad above, and small beneath like a top. § Turbinatio pyri, Plin. 15, 21.*

* *Turbinaus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*à turbo, inis*] *Copped made like a top, broad above, and small beneath. § Foll. culis turbinatis, Plin. 21, 31. Turbinatio pyris figura, Id. 15, 15.*

* *Turbineus*, a, um. adj. [*à turbo, inis*] *Of, or belonging to, a storm, or boisterous wind; a whirling round. § Turbineus vertex, Ov. Met. 8, 540.*

* *Turbo*, āre. act. [*à turba*] (1) *To disorder embroil, or confound.* (2) *To trouble, or disturb* (3) *Abol. To make a disturbance.* (1) = *Omnia infima summas paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic. de Legg. 3, 9. (2) Res animos incognita turbat, Virg. Æn. 1, 519. (3) Adibo hominem, nam turbare gestio, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 21. Si una, alterave civitas turbet, Tac. Ann. 3, 47.*

* *Turbor*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be disordered, &c. Mare ventorum vi agitur atque turbatur, Cic. pro Cluent. 49. Vid. Turbo*

* *Turbo, vel Turben*, inis. m. [*fortasse à τὸ φων, inserto r, it. trochus, quod in modum turbinis vertitur*] (1) *A whirling, or turning round.* (2) *A whirlwind, a storm, or boisterous wind.* (3) *A whirlpool.* (4) *The rundle, or winding, of a serpent.* (5) *A top, gigg, or nun, which boys play with; a whirl-gigg.* (6) *A wheel which magicians use.* (7) || *The rundle, or ball, on the top, or chapter, of a pillar.* (8) *A bird called a voryneck.* (9) || *A woodpecker, a speck.* (10) || *A fish called a wenk, or wrinkle.* (11) *A still, or stillatory; a limbeck.* (12) *Any thing that is broad above, and sharp beneath, like a top.* (13) *Met. Fury, rage.* (14) *Giddy, danger.* (1) *Vastata Campania turbine ventorum, Tac. Ann. 16, 13. § Turbo ventus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47. (2) = Omnes venti erumpunt, sævi existunt tu bnes, Cic. de Orat. 3, 39. ex pōdā. (3) Stat. Theb. 4, 813. (4) Lethifero stridebat turbine serpens, Sil. 3, 91. (5) Agor, ut per plana citus sola verberet turben, Tib. 1, 5, 3. Torto volitans sub verberet turbo, Virg. Æn. 7, 378. (6) Hor. Epod. 17, 7. (7) Litt. ex Plin. (8) Hermol. (9) Jun. (10) Id. (11) Id. (12) Cava buccina sumitur illi Tortilis, in latum quæ turbine crescit ab imo, Ov. Met. 1, 336. (13) Nescio quo miseræ turbine mentis ager, Id. Am. 2, 9, 28. (14) Medio in turbine lethi, Catull. 62, 149.*

* || *Turbula*, æ. f. dim. [*à turba*] *A little press, or throng, of people. Doloris impatiens populi circumfluentis turbulis immisceor, Apul. Met. 4, p. 127.*

* *Turbulentē*, adv. [*à turbulentus*] *In a hurry, with trouble. = Agere rem raptim, & turbulentē, Cic. pro Domo, 54.*

* *Turbulenter*, adv. [*ex eodem*] *Idem. Nos*

nihil turbulenter, nihil temerè faciemus, Cic. Fam. 2, 16.

* || *Turbulento*, āre. act. *To trouble, to disturb. Aded me strepitu turbulentant, Apul. Met. 9, p. 278. † Turbo.*

* *Turbulentus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Muddy.* (2) *Met. Troublesome, seditious, mutinous, turbulent.* (1) *Cur turbulen am mihi fecisti aquam? Phædr. 1, 1. (2) § Res placatæ & minimè turbulentæ, Cic. Orat. 63. § Amnis turbulentior, Liv. 2, 6. = Civis seditiosus, & turbulentus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 11. § Meum turbulentissimum tempus tuo tranquillissimo præstat, Id. in Pison. 15.*

|| *Turbystum*, i. n. *A kind of dung which makes wool in dyeing take the colour, Litt. ex Plin.*

Turda, æ. f. *A thrush. Solers turdarum nōsse salivam, Pers. 6, 24. uti Casaub. leg.*

Turdanum, ii. n. *A place where thrushes are kept to be fatted, Varr. R. R. 5, 1.*

† *Turdæanus*, i. m. *A cat-ter, or cook, for blackbirds, or thrushes, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 6. vcc. fictum, quasi esset nomen gentile.*

|| *Turdulus*, i. m. dim. [*à turdus*] *A sorry infamous fellow, Sen. Ep. 96. ex. lect. Muret. al. turdi illi, ref. turturillæ.*

Turdulus, i. m. *A little blackbird, or thrush, Varr. R. R. 2, 10.*

Turdus, i. m. (1) *A thrush, a throstle, an ousel, or blackbird.* (2) *Alto a spotted fish living among stones and rocks.* (1) *Pene arsit macros dum turdos ve-sat in igne, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 72. (2) Col. 10, 35. & Varr. L. L. 4, 12.*

* *Tureus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to frankincense, Col. 3, 8. Vid. Thureus.*

Turgens, tis part. *Swelling, swollen. Gemitu turgentia lumina, Prop. 1, 21, 3. Sil. 2, 546.*

Turgeo, ēre, si. neut. (1) *To swell, to burgeon, to puff up.* (2) *Met. To be angry at one, to be in a chafe.* (1) *Læto turgent in palmite geminæ, Virg. Ecl. 7, 48. Met. = Oatio quæ turgel & inflata est, Ad. Herenn. 4, 10. (2) Tota turgel mihi nunc uxor domi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 17.*

Turgescens, tis part. *Swelling up, &c. § Turgescitibus vultibus, Plin. 8, 50.*

Turgesco, ēre. incept. *To swell up, to burgeon and wax big, to swell for anger. Cor mihi penitus turgescit tristibus iris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9. § Pagine turgescit nugis, Pers. 5, 20.*

|| *Turgidē* adv. *After a swelling manner, Litt. ex Apul.*

Turgidulus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat swollen, or bowed up. Flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli, Catull. 3, 18.*

Turgidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Swollen, or puffed up.* (2) *Strutting, bumping up.* (1) = *Membrum tumidum & turgidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. § Turgida vela, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 25. Mare turgidum, Id. Od. 1, 3, 19. (2) § Frons turgida comibus, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 4.*

Turibulum, *Turicemus, Turifer, Turilæus* *Vid. Thuribulum, &c.*

Turio, ōnis. m. [*à tyro, ōnis*] *The tendrel, or young branch of a tree. § Lauri turiones, Col. 12, 48.*

Turma, æ. f. *A troop, a company of horsemen, thirty or more, Varr. L. L. 4, 16. Cic. Agric. 5, 21. § Turma equitum; centuria peditum, Veg. Turmille. adv. Warlike. § Turmalè fremit, Stat. Theb. 4, 10.*

Turmales, ium. m. pl. *Those of the same troop, Liv. 8, 7. & 25, 18.*

Turmālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a troop, or troops and horsemen. § Turmalis statua, Cic. de Orat. 2, 65. Turmali sanguine cretus, Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 18.*

Turmāim adv. *By troops, or bands. Vagantibus circa mœnia turmatim barbarie, Liv. 5, 39. § Turmatim abibant, Id. 28, 13.*

† *Turpē*, adv. *Filthy, Litt. ex Plaut. † Turpiter.*

|| *Turpesco*, ēre. incept. *To wax foul, Litt. sed unde non dicit, nec ego scio,*

Turpiculus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à turpis*] *Somewhat filthy. = Jocus in turpiculis & quasi deformibus ponitur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 61.*

* *Turpificatus*, a, um. adj. *Made filthy, soiled. Quanta fœditas turpificati animi debet videri? Cic. Offic. 3, 29.*

Turpilucupiscus, a, um. adj. *Covetous of dishonest gain, Plauto fictum Trin. 1, 2, 63.*

Turpis, e. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Nasty, filthy, unclean, foul.* (2) *Deformed.* (3) *Vul. huge.* (4) *Shamefull, base, dishonourable.* (1) § *Scabies turpis, Virg. G. 3, 441. vestitur, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 57. Caput turpe sine crine, Ov. A. Am. 3, 250. Turpissima pars corporis, Sall. B. J. 90. (2) § Habebat quidam filiam turpissimam, Indemque insigni, & pulchrâ tacite filum, Phædr. 3, 8, 2. Deinde si nigro fieres vel uno Turpior ungui, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 4. (3) Optima torvæ Forma bovis, cui turpe caput, Virg. Georg. 3, 51. (4) § Turpi vita illi famâ integrâ potior fuit, Sall. B. J. 71. § Cum esset prop sita aut fuga turpis, aut gloriolæ mors, Cic. de Fin. 2, 30. § Non eadem omnibus monita, & turpia, Nep. in Præf. = Fœtus, sordidus, inhonestus, infamis, Cic.*

Turpiter, adv. iūs, comp. sūmē, sup. (1) *Shamefully.* (2) *Unfitly* (3) *Dishonestly, basely, dishonourably.* (1) *Ilh jacuere ligati Turpiter, Ov. Met. 4, 187. (2) Turpiter atrum Definere in piscem, Hor. A. P. 3. ¶ Turpiter se dare, to come foully off, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 24. (3) § Non intelligo quamobrem, si vivere honeste non possint, turpiter penire vel nt, Cic. Turpius ejicitur, quam non admittitur hoipes, Ov. Trist. 5, 6, 13. = Turpissimē, flagitiosissimēque discedere, Cic. Div. in Verr. 22. = Flagitiosē, nequiter, Id.*

Turpiūdo, dīnis. f. (1) *Dishonesty.* (2) *Baseness, meanness.* (3) *Uglyness.* (1) = *Verborum turpitudinem, & rerum ebicacitatem vitare, Cic. de Orat. 2, 59. (2) Turpitude generis opprobrio multis fuit, Quint. (2) = Locus, quasi ridiculi turpitudine, & deformitate quādam, continetur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 58.*

Turpo, āre. act. (1) *To defile, to betray.* (2) *To disfigure, to deface, to disgrace, or disparage.* (1) *Aram turparunt sanguine fœdē, Lucr. 1, 86. (2) Rugæ turpant te, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12.*

Turpor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be defiled, Vidi Jovis aram sanguine turpari, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. ex pōdā.*

* || *Turricula*, æ. f. dim. [*à turris*] (1) *A little tower.* (2) *A box to throw dice out of.* (1) *Vitruv. 10, 19. (2) Mart. 14, 16. in lemmate.*

* || *Turriter*, ēa, ērum. adj. [*ex turris, & fero*] *That beareth a tower. § Turritera corona, Ov. Fast. 4, 219. Il. n. f. autem leg. turritas.*

|| *Turritiger*, a, um. adj. *Bearing towers. § Urbes turritigeræ, Virg. Æn. 10, 253. Sil. 14, 501.*

* *Turris*, is. f. [*à Gr. τὸ γειν, idque à Syr. tur, ab Heb. תור*] (1) *A tower, or any thing like it; a turret.* (2) *Any fortified place.* (1) *Locus turribus munitus, Cic. de Prov. Cons. 2. ¶ Turris ambulatoria, A wooden turret, to go upon wheels, used in besieging towns, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. Vid. & Veg. 4, 17, 18. (2) Stat. Theb. 3, 356.*

* *Turritus*, a, um. adj. [*à turris*] (1) *Towered, turreted, or full of towers.* (2) *High as a tower.* (1) *That carries turrets on his back.* (1) § *Mœnia turrita, Ov. Amor. 3, 8, 47. (2) § Turriti scopuli, Virg. Æn. 3, 536. (3) § Elephanti turriti, Plin. 8, 7.*

Tursio, ōnis. m. *A fish like a dolphin, some take it for a surgeon. others for a porpoise, Plin. 9, 9. ¶ Scrib. etiam hursio, & thyrsio.*

Turtur, ūris. m. [*ab Hebr. תור* quo geminato fit tur tur] (1) *A bird called a turtle.* (2) *Alto a flat-fish with a venomous tail otherwise called pistinaia. (1) Nec gemere zēnā cessabit turtur ab ulmo, Virg. Ecl. 1, 59. (2) Vid. Harduin. in Plin. 9, 48.*

Turtilla, æ. f. *vel ut al. leg. turturillus, i. m. A coward, a benhearted fellow, Sen. Ep. 96.*

* *Tūrunda*.

T U T

* *Turunda*, æ. f. [à terendo, offa trita, & sub-
asta manibus] (1) *A pellet of bread, dough, or*
paste wherewith capons are cramed. (2) *Also a*
tent where churgeons put into wounds. (1) Cato,
19. (2) Si fistula erit, turundam intro tradito,
Cato, 157.

* *Tus*, tūris. n. sic scrib. Varr. Prisc. Serv.
[quasi à tuis glebis dict. sed rect. à *τύος*] Vid.
Thus.

† *Tuscānicum*, i. n. locus in ædibus cavatus,
quem morem à Tuscis Romani acceperunt, unde
nomen, Varr.

* *Tusculum*, i. n. *A little frankincense*, Plaut.
Vid. *Thusculum*.

* *Tussicula*, æ. f. dim. [à tussis] *A little cough*,
Plin. Ep. 9, 19. & Cels. 3, 22.

|| *Tussicus*, a, um. adj. *Subjeet to a cough*,
Firm. † *Tussi laborans*.

|| *Tussicillaris*, e. adj. *Belonging to, or good*
for, a cough. || *Tussicularis herba*, *coltsfoot*,
Cæli. Aur.

* *Tussilago*, gñis. f. [ita dict. quod fumus ejus
per arundinem haustus tussim, quantumvis ve-
terem, sanare dicitur] *An herb good for the cough*,
called *solefoot*, or *coltsfoot*. = *Bechion*, Plin. 26, 6.

* *Tussiens*, tis. part. *Coughing, troubled with a*
cough. *Suspicious tussientibusque jucundè mede-*
tur sandacha, Plin. 34, sub finem.

* *Tussio*, ire, ivi. neut. *To cough.* Si tussire oc-
cæpit, ne sic tussiat, &c. Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 49.
Conf. Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 107. & Plin. 27, 5.

* *Tussis*, is. f. [ab Hebr. *תוסס* sternutatio]
A cough. § Abstinere tussis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2,
132. Conf. Cels. 4, 4. & Plin. 24, 8.

* *Tūsus*, a, um. part. [à tunder] *Bruised, beaten,*
or stamped. § Testa tusa, Vitruv. 2, 5.

* *Tūsculum*, i. n. [à tutor] *A place of re-*
fuge, or safety. Fida ut tutacula nudis Inva-
dique parer, Prud. in Symm. 2, 387. † *Receptus*.

* *Tūtamen*, inis. n. [à tutor] *A defense, safe-*
guard, or protection. Decus & tutamen in armis,
Virg. Æn. 5, 262.

* *Tūtamentum*, i. n. [ab eodem] *Idem*, Liv.
21, 61.

* *Tūtandus*, a, um. part. [à tutor] *To be de-*
fended. Alacris ad tutandam rempublicam, Cic.
Somn. Scip. 3.

* || *Tūtānus*, i. m. [Romæ tutor contra Han-
nibalem] *A name of Hercules*, Non.

* *Tūtē*, adv. [à tutus] *Safely*, Ad Herenn. 3,
6. Vid. *Tutō*.

* *Tūte*, pron. comp. [à in & te] *Thou, thy-*
self, thine own self. Ut tute tibi desuisse vide-
are, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 3.

* *Tūtēla*, æ. f. [à tueor] (1) *Defense, protec-*
tion. (2) *Maintenance, keeping.* (3) *Wardship,*
guardianship, custody of a child in nonage. (4) *A*
fence, or hedge, about a ground. (5) *The keeping*
of houses in repair. (6) *A figure in the prow,*
or stem, of a ship. (7) *Agencies.* (1) Rerum tutela
mearum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 105. Tutela haud minor
pacis, quam regni, Liv. 1, 21. (2) § Tutela pe-
cundum, Col. 9. Præf. Terra vix ad tutelam reco-
lentium fertilis, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 9. (3) Pupil-
lus, qui in tutelam venit, Cic. pro S. Rose. 6.
(4) Varr. R. R. 1, 14. (5) M. Aufidius tutelæ
Capitolii redemptor, Plin. 35, 3. (6) Ut tutela
navis expiaretur, Petron. c. 105. Flavæ tutela
Minervæ navis, Ov. Trist. 1, 9, 1. (7) Ita tu-
telam hujus loci habeam propitiam, Petron. c.
57. § Hinc & Horatius, O tutela præsens
Italix, Od. 4, 14, 43.

* || *Tūtēlāris*, e. adj. [à præced.] *Of, or be-*
longing to, a guardian, or to the custody of a ward.
|| *Tutelāris lex*, Dig. 12, 3. D. i tutelares, tu-
telar gods, guardian angels, Macrobi. 3, 9.

* *Tūtēlārius*, ii. m. [ab eodem] *He that has*
the custody, or keeping, of goods in temples, or pub-
lick houses; a ward n. Plin. 34, 7.

* || *Tūtēlāna*, vel *Tūtēlāna*, æ. f. [à tuendo]
The goddess that had the tuition of corn, Non.

† *Tūtēmet*. *Thou thyself*, Lucr. 1, 103.

|| *Tutia*, æ. f. *Tutty*, Offic.

* *Tutō*, adv. ius, comp. scimè & tutissimè, sup.
[à tutus] *Safely, securely.* = *Tutō & sine metu*,
Cic. Fin. 2, 26. Semina tutius in agris, quam

T Y M

in horreis servantur, Pallad. Precor, ut possim
tutius esse mi'is, Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 78. Ubi vis
tutius quam in meo regno essent, Sall. B. Jug.
14, 11. Te hinc tutissimè fore puto, Cic. Attic.
8, 12. Rescipsi non me quærere ubi tutissimè
essent, Cic. Attic. 8, 1.

* *Tūto*, āre. act. freq. [à tueor] *To defend, to*
secure. Invoco vos, Lares viales, ut me bene tu-
tetis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 25.

* *Tūtor*, āri. dep. [à tueor] *To defend and keep*
safe. Genæ tutantur oculos, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.
Patris honestè parta indiligenter tutari, Ter.
Phorm. 5, 2, 5. Ut & muris se ipsi & armis
muros tutarentur, Liv. 28, 2.

|| *Tūtor*, ōris. m. verb. [ab eodem] (1) *A tu-*
tour, patron, defender, or protector. (2) *He that*
has the tuition of a ward, a guardian. (1) Pater
Silvanus tutor finium, Hor. Epod. 2, 22. (2)
Tutor liberis regis institui, Liv. 1, 34.

* *Tūtōrius*, a, um. adj. [à tutor] *Of, or be-*
longing to, a guardian, or tutor. Mutitur qui
tutorio nomine regnum pupilli administrat, Justin.
30, 3.

* *Tūtūlātus*, a, um. adj. *Indutus tutulo*, Varr.
L. L. 6, 3.

* *Tūtūlus*, i. m. [à tuendo capite] (1) || *The*
top of the hair, wound with a purple lace on the
crown of the head, used only by the high priest's
wife, to distinguish her from other women. (2)
Also a woman's roll. (3) *The peak, or tuft, of a*
priest's cap. (4) *Also a tower.* (1) Via. Fest.
p. 470. & Tert. de Pallio, c. 5. (2) Varr. L.
L. 6, 3. (3) Id. l. c. (4) Altissimum in urbe
quod est, ea res tutissima tutulus appellatur, Id.
ibid. § Sed in hac notione fort. esse prima producitur.

* *Tūtus*, a, um. adj. [à tueor] or, comp.
scimus, sup. *Safe, out of danger, secure.* § Tu-
tus à perfidiā, Liv. 28, 44. ad omnes ictus, Id.
36, 32. adversus pericula venenorum, Cels. 5, 23,
3. Tutiora loca, Liv. 2, 62. Portus tutissi-
mus, Cæf. B. C. 3, 27. || & Malè tuæ mentis
Orestes, *disordered, distracted*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 137.

* *Tuus*, a, um. pron. poss. adj. [à tu] (1)
Thine. (2) *Thine own.* (3) *Belonging to thee,*
of a person, friend, servant, domestick, or thing.
(4) *Favourable, seasonable.* (1) § Tuus pater,
Cic. Tua soror, Id. Tuum studium, Id. ||
Tuum est, *is is your part*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 54.
(2) Tuo tibi iudicio est utendum, Cic. (3) Tuus
est Chremes, *nempe amicus*, Ter. Andr. 5, ut.
Tam longè à tot tuis, Cic. Att. 4, 14. || Bene
illi volo facere, si tu non vis. PH. Nempe de
tuo, *out of your own pocket then*, Plaut. Trin. 2,
2, 46. (4) Posteaquam nostris testibus nos,
quam horis tuis uti malle, vidisti, Cic. Att. in
Verr. 19. § Tempore non tuo, Mart. 10, 19.

T ante Y.

* *Tylus*, i. m. [à Gr. *τύλος* callus] *An in-*
sect under stones, or tiles, commonly called a
cheeslip, or sow. = *Cutio, asellus*, Plin. 29, ult.

* *Tymbos*, i. m. [τύμβος, Gr.] *A tomb, or*
funeral pile. = *Bustum*, nam id puto appel-
lari Tymbon, τύμβον ποίης, Cic. de Legg. 2,
26.

* † *Tympānicus*, a, um. adj. [à tympanum]
That has a tympany, Plin. 25, 5.

* || *Tympānistā*, vel *Tympānistes*, æ. m. [ex
eodem] *A drummer, a tabourer.* Strepitus cym-
balistarum & tympanistarum, Apul. de Deo Socr.
p. 635.

* || *Tympānistria*, æ. f. [ab eodem] *A wo-*
man playing on a timbrel, Sidon. Ep. 1, 2.

* *Tympānistes*, æ. m. [quod tympani sonum
referat, vel quod sit tumor ad similit. tympani]
A tympany, or kind of dropsy; a rising of wind,
Cels. 3, 21. Lat. Aqua intercus.

* † *Tympānicus*, a, um. adj. [à præced.]
Troubled with a tympany, Plin. 25, 5. ubi al. leg.
tympanicus.

* *Tympānium*, i. n. [ex eodem] *A jewel in*
the form of a tympanum, Plin. 9, 35.

* *Tympānizo*, āre. act. [ab eodem] *To*
play upon a drum, tabour; or timbrel, Suet. Aug.
68.

T Y R

* *Tympānotrība*, æ. c. g. [qui tympanum
regit] *A drummer*, Met. *an idle effeminate com-*
pānion, like one of Cybele's drumming priests, Plaut.
Truc. 2, 7, 49.

* *Tympānum*, i. n. [τύμπανον, Gr.] (1) *A*
timbrel, tabour, or drum. (2) *The compass of a*
cartwheel, which keeps all the spokes fast; the
covering of a wagon, or cart. (3) *Also a water-*
mill wheel. (4) || *A pearl that is round here,*
and plain, or flat, there; a bell-pearl. (5) *A*
certain fashion of platters, or broad vessels. (6)
The pannel of a pillar, or gate. (7) *Also an*
engine to bear up buildings. (8) *The great wheel*
of a crane, wherewith they lift up any weight.

(1) Tympana tenta tonant palmis, Lucr. 2, 618.
§ Ranca tympana, Ov. in Ibin, 456. (2) Hinc
radios trivēre rotis, hinc tympana plaustris Agri-
colæ, Virg. Geor. 3, 444. interpr. Serv. (3)
Vitruv. 10, 5. (4) Litt. ex Plin. (5) Plin.
33, 11. (6) Vitruv. 3, 3, & 4, 6. Vid. Lexic.
Vitruv. p. 139. (7) Id. (8) Manus una Mul-
taque per truchleas & tympana pondere magna
Commover, Lucr. 4, 903.

* † *Typānum*, i. n. id. quod tympanum,
Catull. 61, 8, 9. metri causā imitans *Hom-erum*,
qui τύμπανον dixit.

* || *Typha*, æ. f. [τύφη, Gr.] *Typh weat, a*
corn much like our rie, Jun. || *Typha aquatica*,
water-torch, cat's tail, Offic.

* || *Typhon*, ōnis. m. [à τύφω, Gr. *sumum*
excito] *A violent whirlwind, a hurricane*, Gell.
19, 1. Lat. Vortex, *vertente*, Plin. 2, 48.

* || *Typicè*, adv. [à seq.] *Typically.* † *Ad*
similitudinem.

* || *Typicus*, a, um. adj. [à typus] *Typical, my-*
stical, figurative, Sedul.

* *Typographia*, æ. f. [à τύπος typus, &
γράφω scribo] *Printing, a printing house, the*
printer's trade.

* § *Typographus*, i. m. [ὁ τύποις γράφων, qui
typis pingit] *A printer.*

* *Typus*, i. m. [τύπος, Gr. à τύπτω, nota pul-
sando impressa] *A type, or figure; an example, a*
form, or likeness; a shadow of a thing, a pattern,
mould, or sample; a printer's type, or figure of a let-
ter. Typos tibi mando, quos in testorio atrio
possum includere, Cic. Attic. 1, 9.

* *Tyrannicè*, adv. [à tyrannicus] *Cruelly, ty-*
rannously, tyrant like. § Quæ reg. è seu potius
tyrannicè statuit, Cic. Verr. 3, 48.

* *Tyrannicida*, æ. c. g. [qui tyrannum occidit]
the killer of a tyrant. Armodius & Aristogiton
tyrannicidæ, Plin. 7, 23.

* *Tyrannicidium*, ii. n. *A killing of a tyrant*,
Plin. 34, 8. Val. Max. 3, 3, 5.

* *Tyrannicus*, a, um. adj. [à tyrannus] *Ty-*
rannous, cruel, tyrannical. = *Quod tetrum,*
crudele, nefarium, tyrannicum factum esse di-
camus, Ad Herenn. 2, 30. conf. Cic. de Legg.
1, 15.

* *Tyrannis*, idis. f. [τυραννίς, Gr.] (1) *Sup-*
reme power, a government. (2) *Tyranny.* (1)
Timebatur, ne fortunâ magnisque elatus opibus
tyrannidem concupisceret, Nep. Alcib. 7. (2)
Propter Pisistratæ tyrannidem, Nep. Milt. 8.
Adversus tyrannidem L. Sullæ, Sall. Orat.
Lepid. Vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic.
Attic. 14, 9.

* *Tyrannoctōnos*, i. m. [ex tyrannus, & κτεί-
νω occido] *A killer, or murderer, of a tyrant.*
Verebar ne simulatio peiculosa esset nostris ty-
rannoctōnis, Cic. Att. 14, 15.

* *Tyrannus*, i. m. [τύραννος, Gr. à Celt.
teyrn, Id.] (1) *In old time it was used in good*
part for a king. (2) *A tyrant; also an usurper.*

(1) Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyran-
ni, Virg. Æn. 7, 266. Tyrannus fuerat appel-
latus, sed justus, Nep. Milt. sub fin. (2) Te-
neri crudeli dominatu ab aliquo tyranno, Cic.
de Div. 1, 35. § Imagines Siciliæ regum &
tyrannorum, Id. Verr. 4, 55.

* *Tyriamēthylus*, i. m. [ex Tyrius, & ame-
thylus] *Amethysti color, Tyriâ rursus purpurâ*
inebriatus, Plin. 9, 41.

* *Tyrianthinus*, a, um. adj. [ex Tyrius, & ian-
thinus] *Of a bright violet colour*, Mart. 1, 54.

* *Tyrius*,

Tyrius, a, um. adj. *Of the city Tyre, where the best purple was died.* § Tyria purpura, Cic. Tyrius torus, Catull.

Tyro, ōnis. m. *A freshwater soldier, a young beginner, a novice, an apprentice.* Vid. Tiro. sic enim ref. scribi videtur.

Tyrōcinium, ii. n. *The first exercise in any thing, an apprenticeship, a first beginning, a lawyer's first calling to the bar; also a rawness, want of experience, the first proof, or trial.* Vid. Tiocinium.

* || Tyrocnestis, is. f. [ex τυρός, caseus, & πλάω rado] *A grater for cheese, bread, spice, &c.* Jun. Lat. Radula.

* || Tyrogrāphus, a, um. adj. [ex Tyrius, & γραφω pingo] *Embroidered with purple,* Litt. ex Catullo, *sed non inveni.*

* Tyrōarichus, i. m. [ex τυρός, caseus, & ῥάχις, fassamentum] *A kind of meat made of powdered flesh and cheese; or rather, as others think, old cheese full of mites,* Cic. Fam. 9, 16. & Attic. 4, 8.

* Tyrrhēna vincula, *Sandals tied on with purple lace,* Virg. Æn. 8, 458.

Tyrfio, ōnis. m. *A porpoise.* Vid. Tur-
fio.

Tyruncūla canis. *A young bitch not used to whelps, or not yet well trained,* Col. 7, 12.

Tyruncūlus, i. m. dim. [à tyro] *A very young soldier, scholar, or beginner,* Plin. jun. Vid. Tirunculus.

V.

V v, the twentyeth letter in the Latin alphabet, answers to the sixth Hebrew letter ו, and being conformable to that in power, is both a vowel and consonant; but as to its figure, it was, A. C. 306, or thereabout, thus varied, V, v, u, u, according to Dr. Bernard, in his Literature of the learned world. In the Hebrew, indeed, the vowel points determine its sound; for they being under it make it a consonant, as in וואו ולא ושב *vau, velo, vishab*, but a vowel when over it, as in וי; or in the middle, as in ויבנה *ubene*. The Greeks admit only this latter use;

as also our Saxon ancestors, who commonly substitute *f* in the place of *v*, as in *fif*, *reofin*, *five*, *seofen*, as we find in very ancient manuscripts; and sometimes *u*, as *Leui* *Lewi*; notwithstanding which they sounded such words as we do now, otherwise no change of the figure had been made in after times. But though they gave this letter no place in their alphabet, they admitted it among their numerals; herein imitating the Greeks, who had made it a numeral only, calling it Βαυ ἐπίσημον. To begin with the consonant: As to the figure, it is by some thought to be made from the Greek γ, by cutting off the shank; though the great Scaliger supposed this was rather made from that, by adding the stem: but it seems plain, the reason for this supposition, was his ascribing to the Farnesian monument a higher antiquity than he ought. As to his Proof from ΑΥΥCTOC being found on a Greek coin, it is very weak; because all antiquaries know, that it was not unusual for the Greeks, after they came under the Roman power, to mix Latin letters among their own in coins and inscriptions, especially in Latin words. Marius Victorinus also is against him, and Ausonius expressly saith, Cecropiis ignota viris ferele sonans V. But though it be true that the Greeks had not the letter, yet it is plain that they, at least the Æolians, had the Name, and gave it the same place as a numeral in their units, viz. 6, as it held in the mother alphabet, calling it Βαυ ἐπίσημον, as likewise Κόππα (90) in their tens, and Σάν πῖ or (900) in their hundreds; being the only three Hebrew letters, ז, פ, ו, which they had no occasion for in their alphabet. Nor had they the name only, but the form also from the Hebrew ו, turning it to the right, and bowing its body, so that its appearance was somewhat like the contracted mark ε, which therefore is now used for it. To proceed, from the name and figure, which are only accidents, to its power, which is the essence of a letter: As it is now pronounced, I think corruptly, it is a mute of the first rank, being of a middle sound between *b* and *f*, harder than the former, and softer than the latter, aspirating B, as φ doth Π; and according to Priscian and Donatus, is no other than the Æolian digamma. But if the digamma be the Latin F, as they will have it, and a different power make a different letter, as surely it doth, F and V are two different sounds, and consequently different letters. This is plain from our own tongue, for we neither found nor write *knifes*, or *lifts*, though we do *knife* and *life*. I mean, as now pronounced; for it is very likely that before a vowel in the same syllable, both in the primitive and derivative tongues, it had the sound of our *w* in the same position, as in *wall*, *wen*, *wine*, *worm*, from *vallum*, *vena*, *vinum*, *vermis*, Vid. Scal. Not. ad Euseb. & Lips. de L.L. pronunciatione. Yea, in Latin words, after *g*, *q*, and *f*, we give it the sound of *w*; as in *lingua*, *sequor*, *suadeo*, where *w* is melted indeed into the vowel following, but strengthens the sound. That it is not purely a vowel, its resolution into a vowel, frequently made by the poets, seems to evince; as in *solvit*, Catull. *siluæ*, Hor. This consonant precedes any vowel in the beginning, middle, or end, of words. It is easily changed into its sister mutes, *p* and *b*: for as from *ovis* comes *opilio*, from *dubius*, *duvius*; so from *verpus* is made *vervex*, and from γίλως *gilvus*. Thus much may suffice for the name, figure, and sound of the consonant, in the ancient Latin. We next proceed to the sound of the vowel, as now distinct from the consonant, both in figure and power. The inconvenience of expressing two different sounds by the same letter, was observed by Claudius Cæsar, who endeavoured to remove it, by introducing F the Æolian digamma instead of it; which in publick records obtained a while. But a very usefull, though late, invention has applyed an effectual remedy, by taking from the former the vocal, and from the latter the consonant, power; so that now U is a vowel when it maketh a syllable alone, or cometh before a consonant in the same syllable: and as such hath a mutual intercourse with all the vowels. For as from κάλιξ cometh *calix*, from μυδάω *madeo*; so from κέπαλον proceeds *capulus*, from κραπάλη *crapula*: as from ἱέλιξ *ilex*, from ἐνυγός *jocer*; so from νέφος *nubes*, from σκοπέλον *scopulus*. As from φύω *fio*, from σῦψω *slipo*; so from γλῖα *gluten*, from χάρης *carus*; as from ἀγυρὰ *anchora*, from νύξ *nox*; so from φῦρ *fur*, from ἀμυρῆν *amurca*. As *solvit* dissolved is *solvit*, *silva* *silva*; so *nervus* is made from νεῦρον. Nor is it only related to the vowels, but to the diphthongs also. Thus from φαίς comes *fiscus*, from καίρω *curro*, from λάγυνον *lagena*, from ἄξ *sextarius*. By this letter also sometimes the Greek σ is expressed in Latin, as *duplus* from διπλῆς, *Urania* from Οὐρανία, *u* being equipollent in sound to that diphthong, as Terentianus Maurus has observed, saying, Oū literis nostris vacat, quod hunc V compleat satis sonum; which seems rather adapted to the vowel, than the consonant sound of this letter, according to the modern pronunciation. But if we admit, as we before hinted, that V in Latin was founded as our W, the difference in sound is not so great. In gerunds and participles, this vowel was by the ancients substituted for *e*; as, *ad faciundum*; *mos gerundus est*; also in many adjectives of the superlative degree, this custom generally obtained till C. Cæsar's time, when they first began to write by the middle vowel, *optimus*, *maximus*, for *optumus*, *maxumus*, as we learn from Fabius, l. 1, 7. Significant notes with the initial V. V. A. Veterani assignati; VAL. Valerius, or Valerianus; VAT. Vates, or vatum; V. B. Viro bono; V. B. A. Viriboni arbitrato; V. B. F. Vir bonæ fidei; V. C. Vir consularis, clarus, or clarissimus, also usufructuarius, or urbis conditæ; V. C. C. F. Vale, conjux charissime, feliciter; V. D. D. Voto dedicatur; V. DICT. Vir dictatorius; VET. Veteranus; VET. LEG. IV. Veteranus legionis quartæ; V. G. Verbi gratiâ; V. I. Vir justus; VIC. Victor, victores, or victoria; VIR. VE. Virgo Vestalis, or virgines Vestales; VIX. A. LIIX. Vixit annos 58; VL. Videlicet; VM. Vestrum; VM. R. Verum etiam; V. MM. S. Votum meritum solvit; VOL. Volesus; V. MVN. Vice muneris; V. N. Quinto nonarum.

Vagātus, a, um. part. *Having wandered.* Sed per divas vagatus, diversis montium regionibus pernoctabat, *Just.* 37, 2.

Vagē. adv. *Wanderingly, scatteringly, vagantly, at random.* Ad Herenn. 4, 2. = Vagē effusos per agros palatōsque adortus, *Liv.* 26, 39.

Vāgiens, tis. part. *Crying like a young child.* Audisse vocem pueri visus est vagiens, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 2.

Vāgīna, æ. f. (1) *A scabbard, a sheath, a case.* (2) *The bosc, or cod, of corn.* (3) Per Catagr. locus impudicus. (1) Gladium propter appositum ē vaginā eduxit, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 4. § Vaginæ unguum, *Plin.* 8, 15. (2) § Vagina frumenti, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 43. (3) *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 85.

|| Vāgīnārius, i. & Vāgīnātor, ōris. m. *A sheath maker.* *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

Vāgīnūla, æ. f. dim. *A little sheath, or scabbard; a little bosc, or cod, of corn.* *Plin.* 18, 7.

Vāgio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. [ex sono vocis; aut ab ἡχέω, sono, *Dor.* ἡχέω, & præp. digam. ἡχέω] *To cry as a child, or infant.* - § Vagire in cunis, *Cic. de Senect.* 23. § Varro vagire tribuit bædis, & sanè obvagire de illis dixit, *Plaut. Pæn. prol.* 31. ut ille legisse videtur. *De leporibus Aul. Philom.* & licenter corripit.

† Vāgīto, āre. freq. *To cry often, or squall, as children do.* Cūque tibi vagitet tertius infans, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 18, 35. al. vagiret.

Vāgitus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *The crying of young children.* (2) *The screaming of a patient under the surgeon's hand.* (1) = Natura hominem abjicit statim ad vagitus. & ploratus, *Pain.* in *Præf. lib.* 7. (2) *Celf.* Tenet fama lupam sitientem ex montibus ad puerilem vagitum cursum flexisse, *Liv.* 1, 4.

† Vāgo, āre. neut. id. quod vāgor. Quæ circum vicinos vagas, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 14. ubi tamen al. vaga es.

Vāgor, āri. dep. [qu. ve, i. e. valde, agor, i. e. agitor, *Beem.*] (1) *To wander, stray, or straggle; to go from side to side; to gad, or rove, up and down.* (2) *Met. To fluctuate, to be unsteady.* (3) *To digress.* (1) Cū in agris homines bestiarum more vagarentur, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 2. § Vagari terras, *Prop.* 2, 28, 19. foro, in urbe, per agros, *Cic.* Vagamur egentes cum conjugibus & liberis, *Id. Attic.* 8, 2. = Vagari & volitare in foro, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 39. (2) Animus vagatur errore, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 2. (3) = Eō sit ut errem, & vager latius, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 20.

† Vāgor, ōris. m. *The cry, or squalling, of children.* Miscetur funere vāgor, *Lucr.* 1, 576. *Conf. & Enn. ap. Fest.* † Vagitus.

† Vāgūliatio, ōnis. f. [a vagio] *A complaining, or railing against.* *Fest. ex XII Tab.*

Vāgus, a, um. adj. (1) *Wandering, roving, moving up and down, never standing still.* (2) *Running at random, out of course.* (3) *Unsteady, inconstant.* (4) *Rambling, excursive.* (1) § Pecora vaga, *Catull.* 61, 13. pes vagus, *Id.* 61, 86. mercator, *Hor. A. P.* 117. ¶ Lumina vaga noctis, *the stars*, *Stat.* (2) Vagus & sinistra ripa labitur amnis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 18. § Gressibus vagis lentus, *Mart.* 2, 57. (3) = Fortuna vaga & volubilis, *Cic. pro Mil.* 2, 26. (4) § Solitum quiddam sit, nec vagum tamen, ut ingredi liberè, non ut licenter videatur errare, *Cic. Orat.* 77.

Vah. interject. [ex Hebr. וואה] (1) *An interjection of admiring, hoida, bravely!* (2) *of rejoicing, O rare! bravely!* (3) *of abominating, out upon it.* (1) Vah! C. Quid mirare? *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 79. (2) Ducentis Philippis rem pepigi. N. Vah! salus mea, servasti me, *Id. Bacch.* 4, 8, 38. (3) Vah! leno iniqua non vult me loqui, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 33.

Vaha. interj. *Ha, ha!* *Plaut. Casin.* 4, 5, 26.

Valde. adv. [contr. ex validè] ius, comp. (1) *Very much, greatly, earnestly.* (2) ¶ Valdius, much more. (1) Quicquid vult, valde vult, *Cic.* § Valde bene, *Id. Fam.* 1, 8. Valde vehementer, *Id.* Valde iniquus, *Id. de Har. Resp.* 3. Neque enim valde opinio est, *Id.* Valde quàm pauci, i. e. paucissimi, *Id.* (2) Fabula valdius oblectat populum, quàm versus, &c. *Hor. A. P.* 321.

Vāle. imper. [a valeo] *Farewell, adieu.* *Cic. Fam.* 16, 4.

Vālēdico, ēre. act. *To bid farewell, or adieu; to take his leave of one.* Idque quod ignoti faciunt valedicere saltem? *Or. Trist.* 1, 7, 21. ¶ Ubi e corripitur, unde conjunctè scripsisse potam credere fas est. Tutius tamē ex aliorum & ipsius etiam Nasonis exemplo alius in locis diversè scribas.

Vālēns, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. isimus, sup. (1) *Strong, mighty, valiant.* (2) *In good health.* (3) *Of great force, prevalent, efficacious.* (4) *Nourishing.* (1) = Robustus & valens satelles, *Cic. in Kull.* 2, 31. § Cum valentiore pugnare, *Id. Fam.* 5, 21. Valentissimis amicis fellam suam circumstantibus, *Suet. Aug.* 35. § Ne infirmiores a valentioribus opprimantur, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) § Puer undecimā horā valens, ante noctem mortuus, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 9. (3) Sativum silvestri ad omnes effectus valentius, *Plin.* 20, 18. (4) Valentissimum cibum voco, in quo plurimum alimenti est, *Celf.* 2, 18.

Vālēnter. adv. ius, comp. *Strongly, puissantly, valiantly.* Ab imo præstructa valenter resistent, *Col.* 1, 5. Valentius spirat Eurys, *Or. Met.* 11, 481.

† Vālēntia, æ. f. *Puissance, might, power, strength.* § Sapientiā gubernator navem torquet, non valentiā, *Titin. ap. Non.* Imbecillioris valentiæ est, *Bœth.* 3, p. 9. † Vis, robur.

Vālēntulus, a, um. adj. dim. [a valens] *Somewhat strong, of some small force.* Obsecro, ut valentula est! *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 4, 26.

Vāleo, ēre, ui, ītum. neut. (1) *To be strong.* (2) *To be in health, & Met. to be easy in mind.* (3) *To profit, to avail, to serve, or do good.* (4) *To be of authority, force, or power.* (5) *To be in a state, good, or bad.* (6) *To be in force, to be put in execution.* (7) *To tend.* (8) *To signify, mean, or be, as much as.* (9) *To be worth.* (10) *May, or can.* (11) *Vale, valeas, valebis,* formula bene optantis, & interdum secus, in abitu. (12) ¶ *Valeas, valeat, valeant,* imprecantis, away with, out upon, fie upon. (1) Plus potest, qui plus valet; vir erat, pius valebat, vicit, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 38. (2) § Non est vivere, sed valere, vita, *Mart.* 6, 72, ult. § Facile omnes, cū valemus, recta consilia ægrotis damus, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 9. ¶ Ne valeam, si, &c. formula imprecandi, let me die, if, *Mart.* 2, 5. (3) Auctoritas tua plurimum apud me valet, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 11. § Preces valere, *Or. Met.* 18, 39. (4) = Res, ubi plurimum proficere, & valere possunt, collocari debent, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 37. (5) Valeo rectè, & rem gero, *Id. Matri oculi si valerent, mecum venisset simul, Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 8. ¶ Valere gratiā apud aliquem, to be in his favour, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6. auctoritate, to influence him, *Id.* (6) Ut lex valerat, effecit, *Nep. Thras.* 3. (7) Hoc eō valebat, ut, &c. *Nep. Themist.* 4. (8) Hoc verbum quid valeat, non videtur, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 9. Erat ei cognomen in pueritiā Becco; id valet gallinæ rostrum, *Suet. Vitell.* 18. (9) § Scrupulum valet sestertii vicenis, *Plin.* 33, 3. § Denarii dicti, quod denos æris valebant, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 36. (10) Si quid in arte vales, *Mart.* 2, 64, 6. (11) Mi frater, vale, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 6. § In hoc biduum, Thais, vale, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 110. Phryx ridens, oculo, Valebis, inquit, *Mart.* 6, 78. (12) Valeas, habeas illam, quæ placet, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 13. Si talis est Deus, ut nullā hominum charitate teneatur, valeat, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 9. Valeant, qui inter nos dissidium volunt, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 14.

Vālēscō, ēre. incept. *To wax strong, to grow, to get strength.* Ætas recitata valebat, *Lact.* 1, 941. Bona consilia morā valebant, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 32, 3.

Vālētudinārium, ii. n. [locus in quo valetudo ægra curatur] *An infirmary, or hospital for sick folks.* Si quis sauciatus in opere noxam cepit in valetudinārium deducatur, *Col.* 11, 1. *Conf. Sen. Epist.* 27.

Vālētudinārius, a, um. adj. *Sickly, subject to sickness, often sick.* Qui amplè valetudinarios nutriunt, *Celf. præf. lib.* 1. *Conf. Sen. de Ben.* 1,

11. ¶ Medicus valetudinarius, & phŷsiater, who attendeth the sick, a physician of a hospital, *Callistr. J. C.*

Vālētudo, ōnis. f. *A constitution, a state of body, or mind; either good, or bad:* (1) *Health.* (2) *Sickness, illness, pain, a disease.* (3) *Bluntness, saucyness, petulancy.* (4) *Frenzy, distraction.* (1) Voluptati præponendæ sunt vires, valetudo, velocitas, &c. *Cic.* ¶ Regere valetudines principis, to be the king's physician, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 50, 3. (2) Instantis valetudinis signa compura sunt, *Lej. præf.* 1, 2. = morbus, *Nep. Han. Scipianas* te quodam valetudinis genere tentari, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 23. ¶ Nervorum valetudo, the gout, or rheumatism, *Suet. Vesp.* 7. Colorum, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. ¶ Et in plur. Valetudines quasdam & anniv. rarias, & tempore certo recurrentes, experiebatur, *Suet. Aug.* 80. § Valetudinibus fecti, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 50. (3) Valetudine mentis liberius dicax, *Suet. Cæs.* 49. (4) *Suet. Cal.* 30.

† Vālētur. imperf. *It is well.* = Quid agitur, ut valetur? *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 5, 8.

† Valgia, æ. f. *The writhing of the mouth in mockery.* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

† Valgio, īre, neut. *To writhe the mouth in mockery.* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Valgiter. adv. *With a wry mouth.* Valgiter commovebat labia, *Petron.* c. 26.

|| Valgium, ii. n. *A wry mouth.* *Fulg. & Barth. Adver.* 37, 1.

Valgus, a, um. adj. [qu. falcus, *Al.*] *Bowed, having his legs bowed outward, bandy-legged, shambling.* § Aut varum, aut valgum, aut compernem, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 128. ¶ Valgum suavium, a kiss with a wry, or pouted, mouth, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 16.

Vālidè. adv. ius, comp. isimè, sup. *Lustily, stoutly, strongly, much.* § Validè amare, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 129. tonare, *Id. Amph.* 5, 1, 10. Hoc unum est, quo laborem validius, *Phadr.* 3, 11, 4. § Molesti validius, *Id.* 5, 5, ult. Vahidissimè alicui favere, *Cæf. Cic. Fam.* 8, 2.

† Vāliditas, ātis. f. *Might, power, lustyness.* *Plaut. op. Litt. sed q.*

Vālidus, a, um. adj. [a valeo] or, comp. isimus, sup. (1) *Sturdy, lusty, stout.* (2) *Well in health, valid.* (3) *Strong, well fortified.* (4) *Furnished, provided.* (5) *Stout, valiant.* (6) *Brisk, active, lively.* (7) *Great, much.* Tam ad dnum, quàm ad corpus refertur. (1) Ita quasi incudem me miserum octo homines validi cædant, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 7. (2) Omnia viceris, si te validum videro, *Cic. Tir. Epist. Fam.* 16, 6. § Validus virum, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 19, 3. ex morbo, *Liv.* 3, 13. sustinere pondus, *Plin.* 16, 42. (3) § Urbs valida munit, *Liv.* 1, 15. Validissimum præsidium, *Plin. Paneg.* 9. (4) Apparet rem Romanam ducibus validiorem esse, quàm exercitu, *Liv.* 62, 39. (5) § Certamina valida, *Stat.* Mente minus validus quàm corpore toto, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8, 7. (6) Quorum & lides cognita, & ingenia validissima erant, *Sal. B. J.* 110. (7) § Plaga valida, *Lucr.* 3, 819. Pondus validum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 172. Rumor validus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 10, 1.

Vallāris, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a trench, or bulwark.* ¶ Corona vallaris, given to him that first entered the enemy's works, *Liv.* 10, 46.

Vallātus, a, um. part. *Fenced, walled, entrenched, encompassed.* § Obsidione vallatus, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 24. securus, *Id. pro Murcen.* 24. Castra vallata, *Plin.* 15, 18. juvenum coronā mœnia, *Luc.* 3, 374.

|| Vallicula, vel Vallicūla, æ. f. dim. *A little valley.* *Fest.* p. 272.

Vallis, is. f. vel ¶ Vallis, Serw. [a vallis, quod hinc atque illic vallata sit] *A vale, or dale.* *Cæf. B. G.* 3, 1. Saxosus inter decurrunt flumina vales, *Virg. Ec.* 5, 84. § Prudentes agricolæ collem magis quàm vallem stercoreant, *Col.* ¶ Alarum vallis, the arm-hole, or arm pit, *Catull.* 67, 6.

Vallo, āre. act. [vallam facio] (1) *To enclose, trench about, or intrench.* (2) *Met. To fence, or fortify.* (1) § Vallare castra, *Birt.* 8 C 2

oppida, *Luc. 4, 224.* (2) *Castra relinquens Vallarat monitis, Sil. 7, 408.*

Vallum, i. n. [de etymo non liquet] (1) *A trench, a fence, a wall, a bulwark, or rampart with palisades.* (2) [dim. à vannus] *A van.* (1) *Castra vallo fossaque munire jubet, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5.* Munitæ sunt palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum, *Cic. N. D. 2, 57.* (2) ¶ Vallum aristarum, *the beard in the ears of corn, Id. de Sen. 15.* = Oportet è terrâ subjactari vallis, aut ventilabris, *Varr. R. R. 1, 51.*

Vallus, i. m. [à varus, i. e. baculus furcillatus & informis, *Scal.*] (1) *A palisade, a long spar of timber, a stake whereunto vines are bound.* (2) *A stake, or pest, sharpened at one end, to be driven into the ground.* (3) It. dim. [à vannus] *A little fan to winnow corn with.* (4) *A trench, or rampart.* (1) = Exacuunt alii vallos, furcâque bicornes, *Virg. Geor. 1, 264.* = Induere se acutissimis vallibus, aut stimulis, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 73.* ¶ Vallorum descriptionem ad castrorum munitionem peca ex *Liv. 33, 5.* (2) = Non arces, non vallus erat. *Tib. 1, 10, 9.* (3) *Vid. Vallum, n. 2.* ¶ Vallus pectinis, *the row of the comb teeth, Ov. Amor. 1, 14, 15.* (4) Vallus in alitudinem pedem X. *Cæs. B. G. 3, 63.*

† Vālor, ōnis. m. [à valeo] *Valour, or price.* Victoriâ valore redimi potest, *Fabr. ex Plin.*

¶ Hinc Angl. *valour.*

* Valvæ, arum. f. plur. [àvolvendo, qu. volvæ, *Isid.*] *Doors, or gates, which shut and open on both sides; folding doors.* In templo Herculis valvæ clausæ repagulis, *Cic. de Div. 1, 34.* Cur valvæ Concordiæ non patent? *Id. Philipp. 2, 44.* § Stare ad valvas alicujus, *Id. Verr. 1, 23.*

* Valvatus, a, um. adj. [à valvæ] *Having folding doors, Vitruv. 4, 6. Conf. & Varr. L. L. 7, 14.*

* Valvulus, i. m. [quod quasi valvis aperitur] *The shell, or coat, of peas, beans, &c. Lentescit valvulis exemptæ, Col. 6, 10.*

¶ Vānē. adv. ius. comp. sūmē, sup. *Vainly, Ap. post. † Inaniter, Cic.*

¶ Vānellus, i. m. [ita dict. quod alis instar vanni aut ventilabri commotis strepitum excitet, qu. vannellus] *A lapwing, Litt. ex Jun.*

Vānescō, ēre. incept. (1) *To wear off, to vanish.* (2) *To come to naught.* (1) Animi labes non vānescit, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 10.* § Vānescit fumus, *Luc. 9, 76.* (2) Ceres sterilem vānescit in herbam, *Ov. Am. 3, 7, 31.*

Vānidicus, a, um. adj. *A vain talker, a liar, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, ult.*

Vāniloquentia, æ. f. *Vain talking, prattle, Liv. 34, 24. & Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 14.*

† Vāniloquitor, i. m. *A vain speaker, ex fabricâ Plautinâ, Pers. 4, 20. & Al. leg. vaniloquidrus.*

Vāniloquus, a, um. adj. *That talketh vainly.* Is, ut plerique, quos opes regiæ alunt, vaniloquus, *Liv. 35, 43. Sil. 14, 281.*

Vānitas, ōtis. f. (1) *Emptiness, Met. vainly, boasting.* (2) *Inconstancy.* (3) *Falsehood.* (4) *Pride, ambition.* (5) *Flattery.* (1) Nec prosperitate rerum in vanitatem utus, *Tac. Ann. 18, 9.* = insolentia, *Suet. Vitell. 12.* (2) ¶ Constantia, *Cic. N. D. 2, 21.* (3) Ejus accusationis auctor vanitatis manifestus, *Tac. Ann. 13, 23, 2.* ¶ Ut cedat veritas vanitati, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 1.* (4) *Flor. 4, 10, 2.* (5) *Cant. 3, 2, 10.*

¶ Vānities, ēi. f. *Idem, Litt. ex Apul.*

† Vānītudo, dīnis. f. *Vanity, lying, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 38. Pacuv. ap. Non. 2, 886.*

Vanno, āre. act. *To fan, or winnow, corn, Varr. & It. obscuro sensu, Lucil.*

Vannus, i. m. [quod eo vana, i. e. levia volant] (1) *A seed hopper.* (2) *A van, or fan, to winnow corn with.* (1) *Col. 1, 21.* Mystica vannus Iacchi, *Virg. Geor. 1, 166.* (2) Vannis expurgantur ipicæ, *Cl. 2, 21.*

† Vāno, āre. act. *To beguile, or deceive, Accius ap. Non.*

Vānus, a, um. adj. or. comp. sūmus, sup. [de etymo non constat] (1) *Vain, empty.* (2) *Useless, to no end.* (3) *Feeble, trifling, silly.* (4) *False, treacherous, lying.* (1) *Vanam & minu-*

tam spicam facit, *Col. 2, 9.* Expectata seges vanis elusit aristis, *Virg. Geor. 1, 226.* (2) *Ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, Liv. 1, 8.* (3) *Si falsum, aut vanum, aut fictum est, continuo palam est, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 24. ubi vid. Donat.* Incerta, eoque vaniora, *Liv. 3, 3.* Sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni, *Juv. 3, 159.* (4) = Necessè est, & vanum se & perfidiosum esse fateatur, *Cic. pro Quint. 6.* nos utinam vani, *Juv. 6, 637.* Magorum artes generis vanissimi, *Plin. 28, 6.*

Vāpidē. adv. *With an ill smack, or savour; dully, ill.* § Vapidē se habere, *Aug. ap. Suet. 87.*

† Vāpiditas, ōtis. f. *Ill tastedness, mustiness, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Vāpidus, a, um. adj. *Ill tasted, musty, rotten, flat, dull, stinking.* § Vapidum pectus, *Pers. 5, 117.* Met. Vapida pix, *Id. ib. 148.* ¶ Vapidum, ut acre fiat, *Col. 12, 5.*

Vāpor, ōris. m. [ab inus. vapo, à vappa] (1) *A vapour, a hot and moist exhalation, a reeking, or steam.* (2) *Heat, drought.* (3) *Fire.* (1) Stellæ, terræ, maris aquarum vaporibus aluntur, *Cic. N. D. 2.* (2) Lentus carinas est vapor, *Virg. Æn. 5, 683.* § Vapor fiderum, *Hor. Epod. 3, 15.* Vaporibus omni quadrupedi largiūs b. bendi potestas danda est, *Col. 7, 3.* (3) ¶ Aut flammeo vapore, aut frigore omnia intire, *Varr.*

Vāporarium, ii. n. *A stew, or stove; a dry bath to sweat in.* Vaporarium ex quo ignis erumpit, *Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 1.*

Vāporatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reeking, steaming, or casting of vapours.* § Balnearum vaporatio, *Plin. 28, 4.* ¶ Cū aqua duratur & coit, necesse est fieri vaporationem, & quandam quasi auram tenuissimam exprimi, *Gell. 19, 5.* Vaporatio inundantium aquarum, *Sen. Nat. Q. 6, 11.*

Vāporatus, a, um. part. (1) *Exhaled, dried up with heat.* (2) *Also hot, scorched.* (1) ¶ Plerique amnes æstate vaporatis, hieme frigoris nebulis caligant, *Col. 1, 5.* (2) Glebæ solibus æstivis vaporatæ, *Col. 2, 16.* ¶ Met. Auris vaporata, *beated, delighted, Pers. 1, 126.*

¶ Vāporifer, vel Vāporiferus, a, um. adj. *That maketh, or stireth up, vapours, or steams.* § Vaporiferæ Baiæ, *Stat. Theb. 3, 5, 96. Theb. 8, 716.*

Vāporo, āre. neut. & act. (1) *To send out vapours, to evaporate, to smoke.* (2) *Met. To be scorched.* (3) *To beat, or make warm, with steam.* (4) *To dry up.* (5) *To perfume.* (1) Aquæ vaporant & in mari ipso, *Plin. 32, 2.* Alta etiam superum delubra vaporant, *Stat. Theb. 5, 174.* (2) Invidiâ ceu fulmine summa vaporant Plerumque, *Lucr. 5, 1136.* (3) *Col. 1, 5.* (4) *Id. 1, 5.* (5) Succedunt matres, & templum thure vaporant, *Virg. Æn. 11, 481.*

Vāporor, āri. ātus. pass. (1) *To be heated.* (2) *To be perfumed.* (1) *Col. 1, 5.* (2) *Plin. 28, 11.*

† Vāporosus, a, um. adj. *Full of vapours, Litt. ex Col. cerre Apul. non semel.*

¶ Vāporus, a, um. adj. [ad vaporem pertinet] *Vaporous ardor, sultry heat, Prud. Peristeph. 6, 115.* † Fervidus.

Vāpos, ōris. m. *Vapour.* Permanat odos, frīgusque vapōsque, *Lucr. 6, 952.* ¶ *Vid. Vapor.*

Vappa, æ. f. [à vapore, quod ejus vis omnis evaporavit] (1) *Palled wine that hath lost its strength, dead drink, poor tiff.* (2) *A jenslefs fellow, a spendthrift, an idle companion.* (1) *Vid. Plin. 4, 20.* Multâ prolutus vappâ nauta, *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 16.* (2) = Fusidius vappæ famam timet, & nebulonis, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 12.*

† Vappo, ōnis. m. *A flying scowl, Litt. ex Lucr. sed non inveni.*

Vāpūlans, tis. part. *Being beaten.* Ancillæ quoque omnes ad vapulentem decurrunt, *Petron. c. 105.*

Vāpūlāris. e. adj. *That is beaten, a beating stick, Plaut. Pers. 1, 13, 22.*

Vāpūlo, āre. neutro-pass. [ab Hebr. 𐤑𐤍𐤕 luget] *To be beaten, scourged, or whipped.* Metuo vocis ne vice hūc vapulem, quæ hunc verberat, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 178.* ¶ Vapula, forma con-

temnendi, *be whipt, bang ye, Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 72.* Met. Sufurrations veniunt septimam legionem vapulasse, *Cic. Fam. 8, 1.* § Omnium sermonibus vapulare, *Id. Att. 2, 14.*

Vāra, æ. f. [ab adj. varus] (1) *A net-shore, little forks wherewith nets are set up.* (2) *A rafter, or transom.* (3) ¶ *The small-pox, or measles.* (4) ¶ *Red pimples, or specks, in the face.* (1) Dispositis attollit retia varis Venator, *Luc. 4, 439.* (2) *Vitruv. 10, 18. & Col. 5, 9.* (3) *Plin. ap. Litt. Vid. Vari.* (4) *Litt. ex Cels. Sed ille varos appellat.*

Vāri, ōrum. m. pl. (1) *Pits, or marks, made by the small-pox, or measles.* (2) *Red pimples, or specks, in the face.* (1) *Plin. 22, 25.* = maculæ, *Id.* (2) Penè ineptiæ sunt, curare varos, lenticulæ, & ephelides, *Cels. 6, 5.*

Vāriæ, arum. f. pl. *A kind of streaked panther, Plin. 8, 17.*

Vāriānæ uvæ, five vites. *Grapes which oft change colour, Plin. 14, 2.* = Helvolæ, *Id.*

Vārians, tis. part. (1) *Varying, changeing.* (2) *Of divers colours, or fashions.* (3) *Changeable, inconstant, variable.* (4) *Parting, separating.* (1) Genus humanum variante loquelâ, *Lucr. 5, 72.* (2) Variantibus adhuc & acerbis uvis, *Col. 4, 20.* (3) Exempla fortunæ variantis, *Plin. 7, 42.* (4) Gemma varians capillos, *Ov. Am. 1, 2, 41.*

Vāriantia, æ. f. *Variety, changeableness, variance.* § Variantia rerum, *Lucr. 1, 654.*

¶ Vāriatim, adv. *Variouly, in diverse fashions, Gell. 5, 12.*

Vāriatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A varying, or changeing, variation.* Sine variatione ullâ, *Liv. 24, 9.*

Vāriatur, imperf. *They differ.* Cū sententiis variaretur, *Liv. 21, 6.* Variatum est præliis, *Paterc. 2, 51.*

Vāriatus, a, um. part. (1) *Varyed, changed.* (2) *Wrought diversely, or with different colours; spotted.* (1) § Variatæ hominum sententiæ, *Cic. pro Mil. 3.* (2) § Vestis variata figuris, *Catull. 62, 50.* Variatus luce colorem arcus, *Luc. 4, 80.* Variata notis aivus, *Id. 9, 713.*

¶ Vāricitūs, adv. *Straddlingly, Apul. Met. 1, p. 21.* ¶ *Sed al. leg. varicus.* † Varis tibiis.

Vārico, āre. neut. *To go straddling, to twirpafs carelessly, Quint. 11, 3.*

Vāricor, āri. dep. *Idem, Quint.*

¶ Vāricolor, ōris. adj. *Of sundry colours, Jun. † Varius.*

Vāricōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Having large veins.* (2) *Dropsical.* (1) § Varicosus centurio, *Pers. 5, 189.* (2) Varicosus fiet aruspex, *Juv. 6, 396.*

Vāricūla, æ. f. dim. *A little swollen vein, Cels. 5, 26. n. 32.*

Vāricus, a, um. adj. *Straddling, or fetching long strides.* Illa ingentes Varica fert gradus, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 304.* ¶ *Vix alibi.*

Vāriē. adv. *Variouly, in diverse manners, sometimes one way, sometimes another.* Latē & varē diffundi, *Cic. pro Sext. 45.* Variē me affecerunt iiteræ tuæ, *Id. Fam. 16, 4.* ¶ Variē valere, *sometimes better and sometimes worse, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 15.*

¶ Vāriēgātus, a, um. part. *Done with diverse colours, streaked.* Navis picturis miris variegata, *Apul. Met. 11, p. 378.* † Variatus.

¶ Vāriēgo, āre. act. *To do with diverse colours.* Quæ alius alio scientiūs variegant, *Auson. in Præfat. Id. 13.* † Varie, distinguo.

Vārietas, ōtis. f. (1) *Variety, diversity, difference.* (2) *A vicissitude, or change.* (3) *Mutability, inconstancy.* (4) ¶ *Also a flock, or speck, as when one's shins are burnt at the fire.* (1) Varietas colorum propriè dicitur, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 3.* Varietas occurrit fatietati, *Id. Orat. 52.* (2) In omni varietate rerum mearum te amantissimum cognovi, *Id. Fam. 15, 7.* § Varietas temporum, *Id.* (3) Varietas atque infidelitas exercitūs, *Planc. Id. Epist. Fam. 10, 18.* (4) *Litt. unde non dicit.*

Vārio, āre. act. (1) *To draw with, or be of, divers colours; to mix, to streak.* (2) *To vary, change, or alter.* (3) *To diversify, checker, or interlace.* (4) *To speak, or write, differently.* (5) *To differ, vary, or disagree; to alter, or change.*

(1) *Vid.*

(1) Vid. Cic. de Fin. 2, 3. Sol ubi nascentem maculis variaverit ortum, Virg. Geor. 1, 441. Cum primum baccæ variare cœperint, Col. 12, 50. § Variare virgis, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 26. (2) = Vocem variare, & mutare, Cic. in Orat. 18. (3) Variare materiam mixturâ jocorum, Mart. 8. præf. (4) Si ea, quæ de Marcelli morte variant auctores, omnia exsequi velim, Liv. 27, 29. (5) Non in iis solum, in quibus semper ita se habet; sed in iis quoque, in quibus variat, Cels. = Dissidet, & variat sententia, Ov. Met. 15, 648. Græcorum exempla variant, Plin. 12, 14.

Vārior, āri, ātus, pass. To be diversified, embroidered, changed, &c. Semiramidā quæ variantur acu, Mart. 8, 28, 18. § Cum sententiis variaretur, Liv. 22, 60. ¶ Variari virgis to be black and blue with beating, to be whaled with stripes, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 26.

¶ Vāriolæ, ārum f. plur. [sc. pustulæ, quibus cutis fit varia] Measles, small pocks, Vocab. Med. recent.

Vārius, a, um, adj. [à varus, quod vari inæquales ac diversi sint] (1) Changeable; of divers colours, or fashions. (2) Spotted, speckled. (3) Diverse, sundry, various. (4) Inconstant. (1) Variā veste exornatus, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 16. Ubi uvæ variæ cœperint fieri, Cato, 73. (2) Lynceus Bacchi variæ, Virg. Geor. 3, 264. (3) = Disputationes variæ & diversæ, Cic. de Or. 3, 16. = Sententiæ variæ discrepantes, Id. N. D. 1, 1. = Varium jus, & dispar conditio, Id. Verr. 5, 19. (4) = Varium & mutabile semper Fœmina, Virg. Æn. 4, 569.

Vārix, icis, m. [à varus, i. e. obtortus] A crooked vein swelling with melancholy, especially in the legs. Vena intumescens in varicem convertitur, Cels. 5, 26. Cum varices secebantur Mario, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15.

† Vāro, vel Varro, ōnis, m. [à varis, qui sunt stipites non dolati, perduri ac enodes, Scal.] A blockhead, a loggerhead, Lucil. Varones, pl. i. e. cæculæ, solitius pages.

Varrus, & Vārus, i. m. A hunter's fork, or stake, to bear up nets and hayes, Luc. 4, 439.

Vārus, a, um, adj. (1) Having crooked legs which bend inward, crooked, misshapen, scabbling, uneven. (2) Various, unlike. (3) Open to embrace, or clasp. (1) Canis cruribus varis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. § Aut varus, aut valgus, aut compennis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 118. (2) Geminus, horoscope, varo Prædus genio, Pers. 6, 18. (3) § Vara brachia, Mart. 7, 31.

Vārus, i. m. [quia varum corpus facit, & inæquale] A spot, speckle, or fleck, in the face; a small pock, measles, or pimple, Cels. 6, 5.

* Vas, vādis, m. [à vado, vasi, quod vadit in discrimen pro altero, Varr.] (1) A surety, or bail, that undertakes for another man in a criminal case, or action of trespass. (2) Also a pledge, or hostage. (1) Vas appellatus, qui pro altero vadimonium promittebat, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. (2) Vadem te ad mortem tyranno dabis pro amico, Cic. de Fin. 2, 24. Vestram virtutem rerum, quas gesturus sum, vadem prædemque habeo, Curt. 9, 2, 25. Prædes & vades promittunt pro alieno, hi in re capitali, illi in lite nummariâ, Aulon. Edyll. 12, 100. Quis subit in pœnam capitali iudicio? Vas. Quid si lis fuerit nummaria, quis dabitur? Præs. ¶ Vadimonium etiam in privatis dicitur, Pitijs. in loc.

* Vas, vāsis, n. contr. à vasum, unde in pl. Vāsa, ōrum, is. [à vescendo, quod in eâ vescæ ponantur, unde vasculum quasi vesculum, Isid.] (1) Any kind of vessel, or household goods; any kind of instruments for use. (2) Vasa, in plur. the testicles. (1) Nihil relinquo in ædibus, nec vas, nec vestimentum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89. ¶ Vinarium vas, a cask, or pipe, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. Samia vasa, earthen ware, Id. pro Mur. 36. = Corpus quasi vas est, aut aliquid animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22. Vasa colligere, to pack up his awls, Cic. Verr. 4, 19. & Liv. 21, 47. Vasa conclamare, to beat a

march, Cæf. B. G. 1, 66. (2) Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 41.

* Vāsarium, ii, n. (1) A cupboard of plate, or other vessels. (2) A room, or chamber, wherein vessels to bathe, or wash in, were put. (3) Also that provision of furniture, or money, &c. which was allowed to a magistrate, when he went into a province. (4) || Also an office of records and instruments. (1) Plin. 7, 49. (2) Vitr. 5, 10. (3) Cic. in Pison. 35. (4) Plaut. op. Litt.

* Vascūlarius, ii, m. A workman that maketh any sort of vessels, Cic. in Verr. 4, 24.

* Vascūlum, i, n. dim. (1) A little vessel. (2) A privy member. (1) Plin. 15, 28. (2) Petron. Arb. 24, 4.

¶ Vascus, a, um, adj. pro vastus, Fest.

* Vāfillum, i, n. dim. [à vasculum] A little vessel, Litt. ex Macrob. † Vasculum.

Vastans, tis, part. Ravaging, destroying. Vastante regiones proximas Mithridate, Suet. Cæf. 4.

Vastandus, a, um, part. To be ravaged, or destroyed. Ad vastandam eam regionem Perdiccā cum expeditā manu misso, Curt. 9, 1, 19. Conf. Liv. 35, 50.

Vastatio, ōnis, f. verb. A wasting, destroying, or laying waste. § Vastatio Romani agri, Liv. 1, 7. possessionum, Cic. Catil. 2, 9.

Vastator, ōris, m. verb. A waster, or spoiler. § Aper vastator Arcadiæ, Ov. Met. 9, 192. Trojæ vastator Achilles, Stat. Achill. 2, 318.

Vastatrix, icis, f. She that wasteth, or destroyeth. Luxuria terrarum marisque vastatrix, Sen. Epist. 95.

Vastatus, a, um, part. (1) Laid waste. (2) Spoiled, bereaved. (1) § Fana vastata tumultu impio, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 47. (2) § Vastata urbs defensoribus suis, Liv. 23, 30.

Vastè, adv. ius. comp. (1) Hugely, vastly, forcibly. (2) Widely. (1) = § Non asperè, non vastè, non hiucè loqui, sed præfè, & æquabiliter, & leniter, Cic. de Or. 3, 11. (2) § Verba ne asperè concurrent, neve vastè ducantur, Id. de Orat. 3, 43.

* † Vasterna, æ, f. A horse-litter, Aicon. R. E. Basterna.

† Vastescō, ēre, incept. To lie, or grow, waste. Cultores boni non patiuntur terram stirpium asperitate vastescere, Cic. ap. Non. 2, 892. ¶ Rarè occ.

¶ Vastificus, a, um, adj. That destroyeth, or layeth waste, Poëta ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9.

Vastitas, āris, f. (1) Hugeness, bigness, of vast extent. (2) Excessiveness, strengib. (3) Destruction, desolation, ravage. (1) Quis pari in hac terrâ vastitate belluas prognerari neget? Col. 3, 8. § Vastitas scienciæ rusticæ, Id. 5, 1. (2) Vastitate odoris capita replentur, Plin. 31, 6. Tedium muscarum tanta vastitas elephantis sentit, Id. 8, 10. (3) = Audistis, &c. quæ solitudo esset in agris, quæ vastitas, Cic. Verr. 4, 51. Inferie vastitatem testis atque agris, Id. de Har. Resp. 2.

† Vastities, ēi, f. (1) Hugeness. (2) Ruin. (1) Corporis vastities, Apul. (2) Tibi distractio, discidium, vastities venit, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 68. † Vastiras.

Vasto, āre, act. (1) To waste, or destroy; to spoil, to lay waste, to ravage, to plunder; to make havoc, or waste, of. (2) To vex, or torment. (3) To bereave. (1) Vastare omnia ferre & incendiis, Cæ. Catil. 1, 1. = Locum vastare & diripere, Id. ibid. 4, 6. (2) Ita conscientia mentem exagitata vastabat, Sall. (3) § Vastare agros cultoribus, Virg. Æn. 8, 8.

Vastor, āri, ātus, pass. To be ravaged, to be uninhabited. Igni magis quàm prædâ ager vastabatur, Sall. B. J. 59. Duæ partes orbis gelido vastantur frigore semper, Tibull. 4, 1, 153.

Vastus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sēmus, sup. [fort. à vaco, Perot.] (1) Waste, desolate, uninhabited, barren. (2) Huge, big, wide, broad, large. (3) Burly, clumsy, illfavoured, Met.

gaping, unpleasant. (4) Insatiable, outrageous, by covetous. (1) = Ager vastus & desertus, Cic. in Rull. 2, 26. Vastus à naturâ & humano cultu, Sall. B. J. 48. § ædificatus, Cic. (2) Cratera vastum vastior ipse Sufulit Ægides, Ov. Met. 12, 236. § Antrum vastum, Virg. Æn. 3, 431. Incendium vastissimum, Plin. Ep. 10, 52. = Vasta & hanc oratio, Ad Herenn. 4, 22. (3) = Homo vastus atque scelus, Cic. de Orat. 1. Homines motu corporis vasti, atque agrestes, Id. Orat. 1, 25. (4) Vastus ejus animus immoderatus, & nimis alta semper cupabat, Sall. B. Catil. 25.

* † Vāsum, i, n. unde in plur. Vāsa, ōrum. [ex vas, vasis] A vessel. § Vāsum argenteum, aheneum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 33. † Vas.

* Vātes, is, c. g. [Fatuus primum vates vocatus esse apud omnes satis constat, à φάτης, Scal.] (1) A prophet, or propheteſs. (2) A poet, or poetſs. (3) An interpreter, or one well skilled in a profession. (1) Bonus vates poteras esse, nam, quæ sunt futura dicis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 37. § Sanctissima vates, Virg. Æn. 6, 65. = Effata fatidicorum & vatum Cic. de Legg. 2, 8. § Aruspices, augures, harioli, vates, & conjectores, Id. N. D. 1, 20. Vates mearum mihi vera fuisti, Ov. Epist. 5, 123. (2) Ex voluntate vatis maximè memorandi, sc. Virgili, Col. præf. 1, 10. (3) Q. Scævola legum clarissimus & certissimus vates, Val. Max. 8, 12. Herophilus medicinæ vates, Plin. 11, 37.

Vāticinans, tis, part. Propheſying, &c. Ov. ex Ponto, 2, 1, 62.

Vāticinatio, ōnis, f. verb. A foretelling, propheſying, or soothſaying; a prophesy. § Vāticinationes Sibyllinæ, Cic. de Div. 2, 3. Multa declarantur vāticinationibus, multa somniis, multa potentis, Id. N. D. 2, 65.

¶ Vāticinātor, ōris, m. verb. A foreteller of things to come, a soothſayer. Unde tamen vivat, vāticinātor habet, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 1, 42.

¶ Vāticinātor, icis, f. She that propheſyeth, a propheteſs, Pompon. † Vates.

Vāticinātor, a, um, part. Having foretold. Sive per ambages solitas contraria visis Vāticinata quies, Luc. 7, 22.

Vāticinior, āri, dep. (1) To propheſy, divine, or foretell; to guess. (2) Also to talk idly, or frantickly. (1) Non multo secus possum vāticinari; tanto malorum impendet latus, Cic. Attic. 8, 11. (2) = Qui hæc dicent vāticinari, atque insane dicar, Cic. pro Sext. 10. § Vetera vāticinamini, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 129.

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¶ Vātidicus, a, um, adj. pro fatidicus. A prophet, Litt. ex Plin.

Vātiſ, a, um, adj. Having legs bowing inward, bowlegged. § Sunt canes canibus rectis, ac potius variis, quam vātiſ, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. Conf. Plin. 11, 45.

U ante B.

Über, ōris, n. scrib. & huber [ab humero uber, ut à tumore tuber], (1) A nipple, a teat. (2) A sap, or juice. (3) Fattiness, or fruitfulness. (4) || The spout, or creek, of a conduit. (1) Puer Übera mammarum in geminis lactantia querit, Lucr. 5, 333. (2) Übera lacte distenta, Virg. Ecl. 4, 21. (3) = Non Divitis uber agri, Trijque opulenta decrit, Virg. Æn. 7, 262. (4) Calliodor

Über, adj. ier, comp. enūmus, sup. [à subſt. uber] (1) Fruitful, plentiful. (2) Abundant, copious. (1) Terris uberibus fertilis Umbria, Prop. 1, 22, 10. Agro bene culto nihil potest

oppida, *Luc. 4, 224.* (2) *Castra relinquens Vallarat monitis, Sil. 7, 408.*

Vallum, i. n. [de etymo non liquet] (1) *A trench, a fence, a wall, a bulwark, or rampart with palisades.* (2) [dim. à vannus] *A van.* (1) *Castra vallo fossaque munire jubet, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5.* Munitæ sunt palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum, *Cic. N. D. 2, 57.* (2) ¶ Vallum aristarum, *the beard in the ears of corn, Id. de Sen. 15.* = Oportet è terrâ subjactari vallis, aut ventilabris, *Varr. R. R. 1, 51.*

Vallus, i. m. [à varus, i. e. baculus furcillatus & informis, *Scal.*] (1) *A palisado, a long spar of timber, a stake whereunto vines are bound.* (2) *A stake, or pest, sharpened at one end, to be driven into the ground.* (3) It. dim. [à vannus] *A little fan to winnow corn with.* (4) *A trench, or rampart.* (1) = Exacuant alii vallos, furcasque bicornes, *Virg. Geor. 1, 264.* = Inducere se acutissimis vallis, aut stimulis, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 73.* ¶ *Vallorum descriptio ad castrorum munitionem per Liv. 33, 5.* (2) = Non arces, non vallus erat, *Tib. 1, 10, 9.* (3) *Vid. Vallum, n. 2.* ¶ Vallus pectinis, *the row of the comb teeth, Ov. Amor. 1, 14, 15.* (4) Vallus in alioquinem pedem X, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 63.*

† Vālor, ōris, m. [à valeo] *Valour, or price.* Victoriæ valere redimi potest, *Fabr. ex Plin.* ¶ Hinc Angl. *valour.*

* Valvæ, arum, f. plur. [àvolvendo, qu. volvæ, *Isid.*] *Doors, or gates, which shut and open on both sides; folding doors.* In templo Herculis valvæ clausæ repagulis, *Cic. de Div. 1, 34.* Cur valvæ Concordiæ non patent? *Id. Philipp. 2, 44.* § Stare ad valvas alicujus, *Id. Verr. 1, 23.*

* Valvātus, a, um, adj. [à valvæ] *Having folding doors, Vitruv. 4, 6. Conf. Varr. L. L. 7, 14.*

* Valvūlus, i. m. [quod quasi valvis aperitur] *The shell, or coat, of peas, beans, &c. Lentescit valvulis exemptæ, Col. 6, 10.*

¶ Vānē, adv. ius. comp. sēmē, sup. *Vainly, Ap. post. Inaniter, Cic.*

¶ Vānellus, i. m. [ita dict. quod alis instar vanni aut ventilabri commotis strepitum exciet, qu. vannellus] *A lapwing, Litt. ex Jun.*

Vānescō, ēre, incept. (1) *To wear off, to vanish.* (2) *To come to naught.* (1) *Animi labes non vanescet, Cic. de Legg. 2, 10.* § Vanescit fumus, *Luc. 9, 76.* (2) *Ceres sterilem vanescit in herbam, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 31.*

Vānidicus, a, um, adj. *A vain talker, a liar, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, ult.*

Vāniloquentia, æ. f. *Vain talking, prittle-prattle, Liv. 34, 24. & Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 14.*

† Vāniloquitorus, i. m. *A vain speaker, ex fabrica Plautina, Pers. 4, 20.* ¶ *Al. leg. vaniloquidrus.*

Vāniloquus, a, um, adj. *That talketh vainly.* Is, ut plerique, quos opes regiæ alunt, vaniloquus, *Liv. 35, 48. Sil. 14, 281.*

Vānitas, ātis, f. (1) *Emptiness, Met. vainly, boasting.* (2) *Inconstancy.* (3) *Falsehood.* (4) *Pride, ambition.* (5) *Flattery.* (1) *Nec prosperitate rerum in vanitatem usus, Tac. Ann. 18, 9.* = insolentia, *Suet. Vitell. 12.* (2) ¶ *Constantia, Cic. N. D. 2, 21.* (3) *Ejus accusationis auctor vanitatis manifestus, Tac. Ann. 13, 23, 2.* ¶ *Ut cedat veritas vanitati, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1.* (4) *Flor. 4, 10, 2.* (5) *Cont. 3, 2, 10.*

¶ Vānities, ēi, f. *Idem, Litt. ex Apul.*

† Vāniūdo, āinis, f. *Vanity, being, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 38. Pacuv. ap. Non. 2, 886.*

Vanno, āe, act. *To fan, or winnow, corn, Varr.* ¶ It. obscuro sensu, *Lucil.*

Vannus, i. m. [quod eo vana, i. e. levia volant] (1) *A seed sower.* (2) *A van, or fan, to winnow corn with.* (1) *Col. 1, 21.* Mystica vannus iacchi, *Virg. Geor. 1, 166.* (2) *Vannis expurgantur tpicæ, Cl. 2, 21.*

† Vāno, āre, act. *To beguile, or deceive, Accius ap. Non.*

Vānus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sēmimus, sup. [de etymo non constat] (1) *Vain, empty.* (2) *Useless, to no end.* (3) *Foolish, trifling, silly.* (4) *False, treacherous, lying.* (1) *Vanam & minu-*

tam spicam facit, Col. 2, 9. Expectata seges vanis clusit aristis, *Virg. Geor. 1, 226.* (2) *Ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, Liv. 1, 8.* (3) *Si falsum, aut vanum, aut fictum est, continuo palam est, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 24. ubi vid. Donat.* Incerta, eoque vaniora, *Liv. 3, 3.* Sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni, *Juv. 3, 159.* (4) = Necessè est, & vanum se & perfidiosum esse fateatur, *Cic. pro Quint. 6.* nos utinam vani, *Juv. 6, 637.* *Magorum artes generis vanissimi, Plin. 28, 6.*

Vāpidē, adv. *With an ill smack, or savour; dully, ill.* § Vapidē se habere, *Aug. ap. Suet. 87.* † Vāpiditas, ātis, f. *Ill tastedness, mustyness, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Vāpidus, a, um, adj. *Ill tasted, musty, rotten, flat, dull, stinking.* § Vapidum pectus, *Pers. 5, 117.* Met. Vapida pix, *Id. ib. 148.* ¶ Vapidum, ut acre fiat, *Col. 12, 5.*

Vāpor, ōris, m. [ab inus. vapo, à vappa] (1) *A vapour, a hot and moist exhalation, a reeking, or steam.* (2) *Heat, drought.* (3) *Fire.* (1) *Stellæ, terræ, maris aquarum vaporibus aluntur, Cic. N. D. 2.* (2) *Lentus carinas est vapor, Virg. Æn. 5, 683.* § Vapor siderum, *Her. Epod. 3, 15.* Vaporibus omni quadrupedi largiūs b. bendi potestas danda est, *Col. 7, 3.* (3) ¶ Aut flammeo vapore, aut frigore omnia intire, *Varr.*

Vāporārium, ii, n. *A stew, or stove; a dry bath to sweat in.* Vaporarium ex quo ignis erumpit, *Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 1.*

Vāporatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A reeking, steaming, or casting of vapours.* § Balnearum vaporatio, *Plin. 28, 4.* ¶ Cum aqua duratur & coit, necesse est fieri vaporationem, & quandam quasi auram tenuissimam exprimi, *Gell. 19, 5.* Vaporatio inundantium aquarum, *Sen. Nat. Q. 6, 11.*

Vāporatus, a, um, part. (1) *Exhaled, dried up with heat.* (2) *Also hot, scorched.* (1) ¶ Plerique amnes æstate vaporatis, hieme frigoris nebulis caligant, *Col. 1, 5.* (2) *Glebæ solibus æstivis vaporatæ, Col. 2, 16.* ¶ *Mer. Auris vaporata, heated, delighted, Pers. 1, 126.*

¶ Vāporifer, vel Vāporiferus, a, um, adj. *That maketh, or stireth up, vapours, or steams.* § Vaporiferæ Baiæ, *Stat. Theb. 3, 5, 96. Theb. 8, 716.*

Vāporo, āre, neut. & act. (1) *To send out vapours, to evaporate, to smoke.* (2) *Met. To be scorched.* (3) *To heat, or make warm, with steam.* (4) *To dry up.* (5) *To perfume.* (1) *Aquæ vaporant & in mari ipso, Plin. 32, 2.* Alta etiam iuperum delubra vaporant, *Stat. Theb. 5, 174.* (2) *Invidia ceu fulmine summa vaporant Plerumque, Lucr. 5, 1136.* (3) *Col. 1, 5.* (4) *Id. 1, 5.* (5) *Succedunt matres, & templum thure vaporant, Virg. Æn. 11, 481.*

Vāporor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) *To be heated.* (2) *To be perfumed.* (1) *Col. 1, 5.* (2) *Plin. 28, 11.*

† Vāporosus, a, um, adj. *Full of vapours, Litt. ex Col. certè Apul. non semel.*

¶ Vāporus, a, um, adj. [ad vaporem pertinenens] *Vaporus ardor, sultry heat, Prud. Peristeph. 6, 115.* † Fēvidus.

Vāpos, ōris, m. *Vapour.* Permanat odos, frīgusque vapōsque, *Lucr. 6, 952.* ¶ *Vid. Vapor.*

Vappa, æ. f. [à vapore, quod ejus vis omnis evaporavit] (1) *Palled wine that hath lost its strength, dead drink, poor tiff.* (2) *A jenslefs fellow, a spendthrift, an idle companion.* (1) *Vid. Plin. 4, 20.* Multa prolutus vappâ nauta, *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 16.* (2) = Fufidius vappæ famam timet, & nebulonis, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 12.*

† Vappo, ōnis, m. *A flying fowl, Litt. ex Lucr. sed non inveni.*

Vāpūlans, tis, part. *Being beaten.* Ancillæ quoque omnes ad vapulentem decurrunt, *Petron. c. 105.*

Vāpūlāris, e, adj. *That is beaten, a beating stick, Plaut. Pers. 1, 13, 22.*

Vāpūlo, āre, neutro-pass. [ab Hebr. 𐤕𐤏𐤋 luget] *To be beaten, scourged, or whipt.* Metuo vocis ne vice hinc vapulem, quæ hunc verberat, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 178.* ¶ Vapula, forma con-

temnendi, *be whipt, bang ye, Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 72.* Met. Sufurrations veniunt septimam legionem vapulasse, *Cic. Fam. 8, 1.* § Omnium sermonibus vapulare, *Id. Att. 2, 14.*

Vāra, æ. f. [ab adj. varus] (1) *A net-shore, little forks wherewith nets are set up.* (2) *A rafter, or transom.* (3) ¶ *The small-pox, or measles.* (4) ¶ *Red pimples, or specks, in the face.* (1) *Dispositis attollit retia varis Venator, Luc. 4, 439.* (2) *Vitruv. 10, 18. & Col. 5, 9.* (3) *Plin. ap. Litt. Vid. Vari.* (4) *Litt. ex Cels. Sed ille varos appellat.*

Vāri, ōrum, m. pl. (1) *Pits, or marks, made by the small-pox, or measles.* (2) *Red pimples, or specks, in the face.* (1) *Plin. 22, 25.* = maculæ, *Id.* (2) *Penè ineptiæ sunt, curare varos, lenticulas, & ephelides, Cels. 6, 5.*

Vāriæ, arum, f. pl. *A kind of streaked panther, Plin. 8, 17.*

Vāriānæ uvæ, fve vites. *Grapes which oft change colour, Plin. 14, 2.* = Helvolæ, *Id.*

Vārians, tis, part. (1) *Varying, changeing.* (2) *Of divers colours, or fashions.* (3) *Changeable, inconstant, variable.* (4) *Parting, separating.* (1) *Genus humanum variante loquelâ, Lucr. 5, 72.* (2) *Variantibus adhuc & acerbis uvis, Col. 4, 20.* (3) *Exempla fortunæ variantis, Plin. 7, 42.* (4) *Gemma varians capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 41.*

Vāriantia, æ. f. *Variety, changeableness, variance.* § *Variantia rerum, Lucr. 1, 654.*

¶ Vāriatim, adv. *Variouly, in diverse fashions, Gell. 5, 12.*

Vāriatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A varying, or changeing, variation.* Sine variatione ullâ, *Liv. 24, 9.*

Vāriatur, imperf. *They differ.* Cum sententiis variaretur, *Liv. 21, 6.* Variatum est præliis, *Paterc. 2, 51.*

Vāriatus, a, um, part. (1) *Varyed, changed.* (2) *Wrought diversely, or with different colours; spotted.* (1) § *Variatæ hominum sententiæ, Cic. pro Mil. 3.* (2) § *Vestis variata figuris, Catull. 62, 50.* Variatus luce colorem arcus, *Luc. 4, 80.* Variata notis aivus, *Id. 9, 713.*

¶ Vāricūs, adv. *Straddlingly, Apul. Met. 1, p. 21.* ¶ *Sed al. leg. varicus.* † *Varis tibiis.*

Vārico, āre, neut. *To go straddling, to cur-pas carlesly, Quint. 11, 3.*

Vāricor, āri, dep. *Idem, Quint.*

¶ Vāricolor, ōris, adj. *Of sundry colours, Jun. † Varius.*

Vāricōsus, a, um, adj. (1) *Having large veins.* (2) *Droptical.* (1) § *Variculus centurio, Pers. 5, 189.* (2) *Variculus fiet aruspex, Juv. 6, 396.*

Vāricūla, æ. f. dim. *A little swollen vein, Cels. 5, 26. n. 32.*

Vāricus, a, um, adj. *Straddling, or fetching long strides.* Illa ingentes Varica fert gradus, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 304.* ¶ *Vix alibi.*

Vāriē, adv. *Variouly, in diverse manners, sometimes one way, sometimes another.* Latē & varē diffundi, *Cic. pro Sext. 45.* Variē me affecerunt iiteræ tuæ, *Id. Fam. 16, 4.* ¶ *Variē valere, sometimes better and sometimes worse, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 15.*

¶ Vāriēgātus, a, um, part. *Done with diverse colours, streaked.* Navis picturis miris variegata, *Apul. Met. 11, p. 378.* † *Variatus.*

¶ Vāriēgo, āre, act. *To do with diverse colours.* Quæ alius alio scientiūs variegant, *Auson. in Prafat. Id. 13.* † *Variis, distinguo.*

Vārietas, ātis, f. (1) *Variety, diversity, difference.* (2) *A vicissitude, or change.* (3) *Mutability, inconstancy.* (4) ¶ *Also a fleck, or speck, as when one's shins are burnt at the fire.* (1) *Varietas colorum propriè dicitur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 3.* Varietas occurrit satiati, *Id. Orat. 52.* (2) *In omni varietate rerum inearum te amantissimum cognovi, Id. Fam. 15, 7.* § *Varietas temporum, Id.* (3) *Varietas atque infidelitas exercitūs, Planc. Id. Epist. Fam. 10, 18.* (4) *Litt. unde non dicit.*

Vārio, āre, act. (1) *To draw with, or be of, divers colours; to mix, to streak.* (2) *To vary, change, or alter.* (3) *To diversify, chequer, or interlace.* (4) *To speak, or write, differently.* (5) *To differ, vary, or disagree; to alter, or change.* (1) *Vid.*

(1) Vid. Cic. de Fin. 2, 3. Sol ubi nascentem maculis variaverit ortum. Virg. Geor. 1, 441. Cum primum baccae variare coeperint, Col. 12, 50. § Variare virgis, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 26. (2) = Vocem variare, & mutare, Cic. in O. rat. 18. (3) Variare materiam misturâ jocorum, Mart. 8. præf. (4) Si ea, quæ de Marcelli morte variant auctores, omnia exsequi velim, Liv. 27, 29. (5) Non in iis solum, in quibus semper ita se habet; sed in iis quoque, in quibus variat, Cels. = Dissidet, & variat sententia, Ov. Met. 15, 648. Græcorum exempla variant, Plin. 12, 14.

Vārior, āri, ātus, pass. To be diversified, embroidered, changed, &c. Semiramidā quæ variatur acu, Mart. 8, 28, 18. § Cum sententiis variaretur, Liv. 22, 60. ¶ Variari virgis to be black and blue with beating, to be whealed with stripes, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 26.

¶ Vāriolæ, ārum t. plur. [sc. pustulæ, quibus cutis fit varia] Measles, small pocks, Vocab. Med. recent.

Vārus, a, um, adj. [à varus, quod vari inæquales ac diversi sint] (1) Changeable; of divers colours, or fashions (2) Spotted, speckled, (3) Diverse, sundry, various. (4) Inconstant. (1) Variâ veste exornatus, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 16. Ubi uvæ variæ coeperint fieri, Cato, 73. (2) Lynceus Bacchi variæ, Virg. Geor. 3, 264. (3) = Disputationes variæ & diversæ, Cic. de Or. 3, 16. = Sententiæ variæ discrepantes, Id. N. D. 1, 1. = Varium jus, & dispar conditio, Id. Verr. 5, 19. (4) = Varium & mutabile semper Fœmina, Virg. Æn. 4, 569.

Vārix, icis, m. [à varus, i. e. obtortus] A crooked vein swelling with melancholy, especially in the legs. Vena intumescens in varicem convertitur, Cels. 5, 26. Cum varices secabantur Mario, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15.

† Vāro, vel Varro, ōnis, m. [à varis, qui sunt stipites non dolati, perduri ac enodes, Scal.] A blockhead, a loggerhead, Lucil. Varones, pl. i. e. cæculæ, soliters pages.

Varrus, & Vārus, i, m. A hunter's fork, or stake, to bear up nets and bayes, Luc. 4, 439.

Vārus, a, um, adj. (1) Having crooked legs which bend inward, crooked, misshapen, scumbleing, uneven. (2) Various, unlike. (3) Open to embrace, or clasp. (1) Canis cruribus varis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. § Aut varus, aut valgus, aut compernis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 118. (2) Geminus, horoscope, varo Producis genio, Pers. 6, 18. (3) § Vara brachia, Mart. 7, 31.

Vārus, i, m. [quia varum corpus facit, & inæquale] A spot, speckle, or fleck, in the face; a small pock, measles, or pimple, Cels. 6, 5.

* Vas, vādis, m. [à vado, vasi, quod vadit in discrimen pro altero, Varr.] (1) A surety, or bail, that undertaketh for another man in a criminal case, or action of trespass. (2) Also a pledge, or hostage. (1) Vas appellatus, qui pro altero vadimonium promittebat, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. (2) Vadem te ad mortem tyranno dabis pro amico, Cic. de Fin. 2, 24. Vestram virtutem rerum, quas gesturus sum, vadem prædemque habeo, Curt. 9, 2, 25. Prædes & vades promittunt pro alieno, hi in re capitali, illi in lite nummariâ, Aufon. Edyll. 12, 100. Quis subit in pœnam capitali iudicio? Vex. Quid si lis fuerit nummaria, quis dabitur? Præs. ¶ Vadimonium etiam in privatis dicitur, Pizic. in loc.

* Vas, vāsis, n. contr. à vasum, unde in pl. Vāsa, ōrum, is. [à vescendo, quod in eâ vescæ ponantur, unde vasculum quasi vesculum, Isid.] (1) Any kind of vessel, or household goods; all kind of instruments for use. (2) Vasa, in plur. the testicles. (1) Nihil relinquo in ædibus, nec vas, nec vestimentum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89. ¶ Vinarium vas, a cask, or pipe, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. Samia vasa, earthen ware, Id. pro Mur. 36. = Corpus quasi vas est, aut aliquid animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22. Vasa colligere, to pack up his awls, Cic. Verr. 4, 19. & Liv. 21, 47. Vasa conclamare, to beat a

march, Cæs. B. G. 1, 66. (2) Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 41.

* Vāsarium, ii, n. (1) A cupboard of plate, or other vessels. (2) A room, or chamber, wherein vessels to bathe, or wash in, were put. (3) Also that provision of furniture, or money, &c. which was allowed to a magistrate, when he went into a province. (4) ¶ Also an office of records and instruments. (1) Plin. 7, 49. (2) Vitr. 5, 10. (3) Cic. in Pison. 35. (4) Plaut. ap. Litt.

* Vasculārius, ii, m. A workman that maketh any sort of vessels, Cic. in Verr. 4, 24.

* Vasculum, i, n. dim. (1) A little vessel. (2) A privy member. (1) Plin. 15, 28. (2) Petron. Arb. 24, 4.

¶ Vascus, a, um, adj. pro vastus, Fest.

* ¶ Vāsilum, i, n. dim. [à vasculum] A little vessel, Litt. ex Macrobi. ¶ Vasculum.

Vastans, tis, part. Ravageing, destroying. Vastante regiones proximas Mithridate, Suet. Cæs. 4.

Vastandus, a, um, part. To be ravaged, or destroyed. Ad vastandam eam regionem Perdiccā cum expeditâ manu missō, Curt. 9, 1, 19. Conf. Liv. 35, 50.

Vastatio, ōnis, f. verb. A wasteing, destroying, or laying waste. § Vastatio Romani agri, Liv. 1, 7. possessionum, Cic. Catil. 2, 9.

Vastator, ōris, m. verb. A waster, or spoiler. § Aper vastator Arcadiæ, Ov. Met. 9, 192. Trojæ vastator Achilles, Stat. Achill. 2, 318.

Vastatrix, icis, f. She that wasteth, or destroyeth. Luxuria terrarum marisque vastatrix, Sen. Epist. 95.

Vastatus, a, um, part. (1) Laid waste. (2) Spoiled, bereaved. (1) § Fana vastata tumultu impio, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 47. (2) § Vastata urbs defensoribus suis, Liv. 23, 30.

Vastè, adv. ius. comp. (1) Hugely, vastly, forcibly. (2) Widely. (1) = § Non asperè, non vastè, non hiulcè loqui, seu prædè, & æquabiliter, & leniter, Cic. de Or. 3, 11. (2) § Verba ne asperè concurrent, neve vastè diducantur, Id. de Orat. 3, 43.

* † Vasterna, æ, f. A horse-litter, Aicon. & Reß. Basterna.

† Vastesco, ère, incept. To lie, or grow, waste. Cultores boni non patiuntur terram stirpium asperitate vastescere, Cic. ap. Non. 2, 892. ¶ Rarè occ.

¶ Vastificus, a, um, adj. That destroyeth, or layeth waste, Poëta ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9.

Vastitas, ātis, f. (1) Hugeness, bigness, of vast extent. (2) Excessiveness, strength. (3) Destruction, desolation, ravage. (1) Quis pari in hac terrâ vastitate belluas generari neget? Col. 3, 8. § Vastitas scientiæ rusticæ, Id. 5, 1. (2) Vastitate odoris capita replentur, Plin. 31, 6. Tædium muscarum tanta vastitas elephantis sentit, Id. 8, 10. (3) = Audistis, &c. quæ solitudo esset in agris, quæ vastitas, Cic. Verr. 4, 51. Inferre vastitatem testis atque agris, Id. de Har. Resp. 2.

† Vastities, èi, f. (1) Hugeness. (2) Ruin. (1) Corporis vastities, Apul. (2) Tibi distractio, discidium, vastities venit, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 68. ¶ Vastitas.

Vasto, āre, act. (1) To waste, or destroy; to spoil, to lay waste, to ravage, to plunder; to make bare, or waste, of. (2) To vex, or torment. (3) To bereave. (1) Vastare omnia ferre & incendiis, Cic. Catil. 1, 1. = Locum vastare & diripere, Id. ibid. 4, 6. (2) Ita conscientia mentem exagitata vastabat, Sall. (3) § Vastare agros cultoribus, Virg. Æn. 8, 8.

Vastor, āri, ātus, pass. To be ravaged, to be uninhabited. Igni magis quàm prædâ ager vastabatur, Sall. B. J. 59. Duæ partes orbis gelido vastantur frigore semper, Tibull. 4, 1, 153.

Vastus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. [fort. à vaco, Perot.] (1) Waste, desolate, uninhabited, barren. (2) Huge, big, wide, broad, large. (3) Burly, clumsy, illfavoured. Met.

gapeing, unpleasant. (4) Insatiable, outrageous, covetous. (1) = Ager vastus & desertus Cic. in Rull. 2, 26. Vastus à naturâ & humano cultu, Sall. B. J. 48. § ædificatus, Cic. (2) Cratera vastum vastior ipse Sullit Ægides, Ov. Met. 12, 236. § Antrum vastum, Virg. Æn. 3, 431. Incendium vastissimum, Plin. Ep. 10, 52. = Vasta & hians oratio, Ad Herenn. 4, 22. (3) = Homo vastus atque scædus, Cic. de Orat. 1. Homines motu corporis vasti, atque agrestes, Id. Orat. 1, 25. (4) Vastus ejus animus immoderata, & nimis alta semper cupiebat, Sall. B. Catil. 25.

* † Vāsum, i, n. unde in plur. Vāsa, ōrum. [ex vas, vasis] A vessel. § Vāsum argenteum, athenæum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 33. † Vas.

* Vātes, is, c. g. [Fatus primum vates vocatus esse apud omnes satis constat, à φάτης Scal.] (1) A prophet, or propheteess. (2) A poet, or poetess. (3) An interpreter, or one well skilled in a profession. (1) Bonus vates poteras esse, nam, quæ sunt futura dæcis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 37. § Sanctissima vates, Virg. Æn. 6, 65. = Effata fatidicorum & vatium Cic. de Legg. 2, 8. § Aruspices, augures, harioli, vates, & conjectores, Id. N. D. 1, 20. Vates mienæ mihi vera fuisti, Ov. Epist. 5, 123. (2) Ex voluntate vatis maximè memorandi, sc. Virgilio, Col. præf. 1, 10. (3) Q. Scævola legum clarissimus & certissimus vates, Val. Max. 8, 12. Herophilus medicinæ vates, Plin. 11, 37.

Vātecinans, tis, part. Propheying, &c. Ov. ex Ponto, 2, 1, 62.

Vātecinatio, ōnis, f. verb. A foretelling, propheying, or soothsaying; a prophecy. § Vaticinationes Sibyllinæ, Cic. de Div. 2, 3. Multa declarantur vaticinationibus, multa somnis, multa potentis, Id. N. D. 2, 65.

¶ Vātecinator, ōris, m. verb. A foreteller of things to come, a soothsayer. Unde tamen vivat, vaticina or habet, Ov. ex Ponto, 1, 1, 42.

¶ Vātecinatrix, icis, f. She that propheys, a propheteess, Pompon. † Vates.

Vātecinatur, a, um, part. Having foretold. Sive per ambages solitas contraria visis Vaticinata quies, Luc. 7, 22.

Vātecinium, ii, n. A prophecy, or foretelling; a presage. Plena est vita his vaticiniis, sed non conferenda, cum sæpe falsa sunt, Plin. 7, 52.

Vātecinor, āri, dep. (1) To prophesy, divine, or foretell; to guess. (2) Also to talk idly, or frantically. (1) Non multo secus possum vaticinari; tanto malicium impendet Idææ, Cic. Attic. 8, 11. (2) = Qui hæc dicent vaticinari, atque insanie dicant, Cic. pro Sext. 10. § Vetera vaticinamina, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 129.

Vātecinus, & Vātecinus, a, um, adj. [i. e. vates canens, vel qu. vaticinus] Of, or belonging to, propheying, or to such as prophesy; prophetic. § Vātecinus liber, Liv. 25, 1, 10. Ov. Met. 2, 640. ubi al. fatidicos.

¶ Vātidicus, a, um, adj. pro fatidicus. A prophet, Litt. ex Plin.

Vātiūs, a, um, adj. Having legs bowing inward, bowlegged. § Sunt canes canibus rectis, ac potius varis, quam vasis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. Conf. Plin. 11, 45.

U ante B.

Uber, èis, n. scrib. & luter [ab humero uber, ut à tumore tuber]. (1) A nipple, a teat. (2) A sap, or juice. (3) Potage, or fruitfulness. (4) ¶ The spout, or cock, of a conduit. (1) Puer Ubra mammarum in geminis lactantia querit, Lucr. 5, 833. (2) Ubra lacte distenta, Virg. Ecl. 4, 21. (3) = Non Divitis uber agri, Trijæque opulenta decrit, Virg. Æn. 7, 262. (4) Calliodor

Uber, adj. ier, comp. cîmus, sup. [à sublt. uber] (1) Fruitful, plentiful. (2) Abundant, copious. (1) Terris uberibus fertilis Umbria, Prop. 1, 22, 10. Agro bene culto nihil potest

potest esse uberius, *Cic. de Sen.* 26. (2) Is quæ-
sus nunc est melior uberrimus, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2,
22. § Orator uberrimus, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31.

Uberrus, adv. comp. *Ud. Uberim.*

Uberrus, Ære. [ab uber] (1) Acl. To make
plenteous and fruitful, to satiate. (2) Neut.
To be fruitful and plenteous, to be abundant.
(1) Benignitas cœli terram uberat, *Plin. Pa-
neg.* 32. (2) Neque olea continuo biennio u-
berat, *Col.* 5, 9.

|| Uberrus, a, um. adj. *Plentyful, Litt.*
ex Gell. † Fertilis.

Ubertas, Ære. f. (1) Fertility, fruitfulness.
(2) Met. Abundance, plenty, store. (1) § U-
bertas frugum, *Plin.* 7, 2. terræ, *Curt.* 8, 2.
(2) § Ubertas ingenii, *Cic. post redit.* 2. In tan-
tâ ubertate improborum, *Id.*

Ubertim, adv. ius, comp. erimè, sup. *Plen-
tysfully, abundantly, copiously.* Ubertim lacryma-
las fundere, *Caecil.* 64, 17. = Ubertus, & fu-
tus aliquid disputare, *Cic. M. D.* 2, 7. Locus
tractatus uberrimè, *Id. de Div.* 2, 1.

|| Ubertus, a, um. adj. *Abundant.* Mag-
nificus in Ulysse & ubertus, *Gell.* 7, 14. †
Fertilis.

* Ubi, adv. [ab ubi] (1) *Where, in what
place.* (2) *Where?* (3) *When.* (4) *From
whom, which, or whence.* (5) *After that, as
soon as.* (1) Ubi Æacidæ telo jacet Hector,
Virg. Æn. 1, 103. (2) || Ubi gentium?
ubi tertium? *in what part of the world?*
Cic. Ubi loci? *in what state, or condition?*
Plant. Ubi est frater? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 20.
(3) Ubi te non invenio, ibi ascendendo in quen-
dam excelsum locum, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 19.
Thraso, ubi vis, accede, *Id.* Ubi erit commo-
dum, *Idem.* (4) Neque nobis præter te quis
quam fore, ubi nostrum jus contra alios obti-
neremus, *Cic. pro Quint.* 9. Quot res dedere,
ubi possem perferre, nî essem lapis? *Ter.
Heaut.* 5, 2, 43. (5) Ubi gallorum cantum
audivit, *Cic. in Pison.* 27.

Ubiunque, & Ubiunque, adv. (1) *Where-
soever, in what place soever.* (2) *Whence-
soever.* (1) Ubiunque erimus, te sistas, *Cic. Attic.* 3,
25. Il'la ab hoc rapit ubiunque visum, *Plin.*
10, 4. (2) || Rem patris oblimare, ubiunque
malum est, *in any case,* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 62.

Ubiubet, adv. *Wheresoever you please.* Cibus
ubiubet non defuturus, *Sen. de Tranq.* 1.

* Ubinam, adv. [ex ubi, & nam] *Where,
or in what place?* § Ubinam gentium sum?
Cic. Catil. 1, 4.

* Ubique, adv. [ex ubi, & que] (1) *In
every place, every where.* (2) || *Where-
soever.* (3) *Universally, with regard to every thing.*
(1) Quisquis ubique habitat, nusquam ha-
bitat, *Mart.* 7, 72. (2) Lapidicina in eo run-
do, ubique essent, exceptæ fuerunt, *Juvol.
Pande.* (3) = An tibi abunde Personam sa-
tis est, non illud, quicquid ubique Officit evi-
tare? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 60.

* Ubiubi, pro ubiunque, adv. (1) *Where-
ever, in what place soever.* (2) *In any case, up-
on any condition.* (1) Ubiubi est, diu celari non
potest, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 4. (2) Ne ubiubi re-
gum desiderium esset, regem sacrificulum cre-
ant, *Liv.* 2, 3.

Ubiuis, adv. (1) *Any where.* (2) *In any
matter, in any affair.* (1) Ubuis tutius, quam
in meo regno, essem, *Sall. B. J.* 15. (2) U-
bivis facilius passus sum, quam in hac re me de-
ludier, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 32.

U ante D.

|| Udandus, a, um. part. *To be moistened, or
wetted,* *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 12. § Sicandus.

|| Udo, Ære. act. unde pass. Udor. *To wet.*
Ne arma uidentur, *Veg.* 3, 7. † Madefio.

Udo, Ære. m. [ab udus, a, um. al. ex ūdos]
*A linen, or woollen, sack; a garment to keep off
cold,* *Mart.* 14, 140. in lemmate.

Udus, a, um. adj. [contr. ex uvidus] (1)
Moist, wet, slabby. (2) *Also drunken, tipsy,*
fuddled. (1) § Ver udum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 429.

palatum, *Id. ibid.* 388. (2) E popinâ udu-
aleator, *Mart.* 5, 85, 5.

V ante E.

Ve, enclitica particula, & disjunctiva [ut ab
hæ. ver; sic ab h. ve; vel ex Hebr. 1 ve, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000]

Vēgrandis, e. adj. [*ex* ve, & *grandis*] (1) *Great, and ill proportioned.* (2) *Also lean, thin, meagre, lank, slim.* (1) *Nimium* is *vegrandi* gradu, *Plaut. Vid. Non. 2, 884.* † *Ramale vetus* *vegrandi* subere coctum, *Perf. 1, 96. sed al. prae-* *grandi,* (2) *Oves* quæ postea concipiunt, fiunt *vegrandes* & *imbecillæ*, *Varr. R. R. 2, 2.*

* **Veha**, æ. f. [*via*, quâ aliquid vehitur] (1) *A highway for common carriage.* (2) *A cart, or wagon.* (1) *Rustici viam veham* appellant, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2.* (2) *Brevis veha vehiculum* dicitur, *Varr. L. L. 4, 31.*

Vehemens, tis. adj. or, comp. *fsimus*, sup. [*ex* ve, particulâ intensivâ, & *mens*, à *mentis* vi, i. e. impetu, *Gell. he* interposit. unde dissyllabâ formâ utitur *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120.*] (1) *Immoderate.* (2) *Vehement, earnest, hasty, speedy.* (3) *Fierce.* (4) *Stout, firm, strong.* (5) *Violent, unruly.* (6) *Serviceable, effectual.* (1) § *Vehemens opera*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 3.* *Vehemens* in utramque partem, aut largitate nimia, aut parsimoniâ, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31.* (2) = *Oratio vehemens, & atrox*, *Cic. de Or. 2, 49.* X *Lenis*, mansueta, *Id. Barbari vehementissimo cursu fugerunt*, *Hirt. ap. Cæs. B. G. 8, 15.* (3) § *Lupus vehemens*, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 28.* (4) *Vinea vehementioribus statuminibus impedanda est*, *Col. 4, 16.* § *Palus vehemens*, *Id. ib. 12. vitis*, *Id. 3, 1.* X *gracilis*, *Id.* (5) = *Vehemens*, ferôque natura, *Cic. in Vat. 2.* (6) = *Pilum hastâ vehementius icu* missique telum, *Liv. 9, 19.*

Vehementer, adv. ius, comp. *fsimus*, sup. (1) *Vehemently, eagerly.* (2) *Mightily, exceedingly.* (1) = *Quæ vehementer, acriter, & animosè fiunt*, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 23.* X *Vehementer me agere fateor; iracundè nego*, *Cic. Philipp. 3, 5.* § *Vehementius exterreri*, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 4.* (2) *Ad agriculturam pertinet vehementer*, *Varr. Vehementissimè ex concursu laborare*, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 6.*

Vehementia, æ. f. *Vehemency, earnestness, strongness, or rankness.* *Flos candidus cum vehementiâ odoris*, *Plin. 13, 8.*

* **Vehens**, tis. part. *Riding, or carried, a long*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 97.*

Vehes, vel **Vehis**, i. f. [*plaustrum* *Oscorum* linguâ, vel à *vehendo*] *A cart, or wain, load of any thing; as of hay, dung, &c.* § *Vehes stercoreis*, *Col. 11, 2. fœni*, *Plin. 36, 15.*

|| **Vehiculâris**, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a cart, &c.* *Vocab. dub. auct.*

|| **Vehiculârius**, a, um. adj. *Idem.*

|| **Vehiculârius**, ii. m. *A wagoner, or carter, Spart.*

† **Vehiculatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A finding of carts, coaches, or wagons, to carry the emperor's stuff; a cart-taking.* **VEHICULATIONE ITALIÆ REMISSA**, *Vet. Num. apud Spainsheim. p. 800.*

Vehiculum, i. n. [*à* *vehes*, vel à *vehendo*] *A car, wain, or wagon; a coach, or chariot; a general name of things serving to carry, a vehicle.* *Vehiculum*, quo purgamenta hortiū eripiuntur, *Tac. Ann. 11, 32.* || *Vehiculum cameratum, a horse-litter*, *Ulp.* || *trufatile, a wheel-barrow*, *Jun. triumphale, a triumphal chariot*, *Cic. in Pison. 25. meritum, a cart, or wagon*, *Suet. Cal. 39. Argonautarum*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 35. sc. the ship.*

* **Veho**, ère, xi. Ætūm. [*ab* ὄχῳ, ὄχῳ, *Id.*] (1) *Aët. To carry any manner of ways, to convey by land, or by water.* (2) *Neut. A so to be carried; to travel, or ride.* (1) § *Vehere fructus ex agris*, *Liv. Cibum ore vehit formica*, *Cv. A. Am. 1, 94. Unda vehit rates*, *Id. Ep. 2, 6.* § *per freta*, *Id. Fast. 3, 868. in equo*, *Cic. de D. v. 2, 68.* (2) § *Harpocræ per urbem lecticâ vehendi jus tribuit*, *Suet. Claud. 28. Vid. Vehens.*

* **Vehor**, i, Ætus. *To be carried, &c.* *Tanquam ratis nostra vehitur oratio*, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 30.*

Veientana, æ. f. *A precious stone found near Veji in Italy*, *Plin. 37, 10.*

* **Vel**, conj. [§ ἢ ἢ ἢ ἢ, aut aliud, *M.*] (1) *Or.* (2) || *Vel—vel, either—or.* (3) *Both—and.* (4) *Particularly, especially.* (5) *Even.* (6) *Even as.* (7) *At least.* (8) *And.* (1) *Virg. Geor. 2,*

482. (2) *Vel adest, vel non*, *Plaut.* (3) *Res rusticas vel fructus, vel oblectionis causâ invasere*, *Cic. Nihil illo fuit excellentius, vel in virtutibus, vel in vitiis*, *Nep. Alcib. 1.* (4) *Hujus victoriæ laus vel maxima fuit, quod, &c.* *Nep. Agel. 4.* (5) *Ut vel perire maluerit, quàm perdere omnia*, *Cic.* (6) *Vid. Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 3. & ibi Donat.* (7) *Denique si nullo alio pacto, vel senore*, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 71.* (8) *Pariter pietate vel armis egregius*, *Silvius Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 6, 769.*

Velâbrensis, e. adj. [*à* *velabrum*] *Belonging to a place in Rome that had booths in it*, *Mart. 11, 53, 10.*

Velâbrum, i. n. [*quod velis transiretur, vel à* *vehendo; Vet. Schol. in Hor. de Arte Poët. Sed & Varr. L. L. 4, 7. & Ov. Fast. 6, 400. & seq. al. quod sub velis oleum & similia venderentur*] *A place in Rome, near mount Aventine, where they had shops and booths, to sell oil, cheese, and other things.* *Quâ velabra suo stagnabant flumine*, *Prop. 4, 10, 5. Quasi in velabro olearii, Prov. in eos qui ex compaeto rem gerunt, quod fecerunt olearii in oleo vendendo*, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 29.*

Velâmen, inis. n. (1) *A covering, a garment, a veil, carpet, or coverlet.* (2) *The skin of a beast.* (3) *Also the bag, skin, or bladder, of any swelling, or imposthume.* (1) *Cunctæ velamina ponunt*, *Ov. Met. 2, 640. Miseris velamina nautis*, *Virg. Geor. 3, 313.* (2) *Eligunt feras, & detracta velamina spargunt maculis*, *Tac. Germ. 17.* (3) *Celf. 7, 1.*

Velâmentum, i. n. *A garment, a covering of any thing, a branch of olive tied with ribbands.* *Ramos oleæ ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes*, *Liv. 24, 30. Oratores ad Romanos cum infulis & velamentis miserunt*, *Id. Velamenta manu prætendens supplice*, *Ov. Met. 11, 279. Velamenta virorum fluxa*, *Luc. 8, 368.*

Velandus, a, um. part. *To be bidden, or covered.* || *Velanda corporis, the privy parts of the body*, *Plin. Epist. 6, 24, 3. Scelus in scelere velandum est*, *Sen. Hippol. v. 721.*

Velâria, ōrum. pl. n. *Sailcloths on the top of the theatre to keep out the weather.* *Pueros inde ad velaria raptos*, *Juv. 4, 122.*

Velâris, e. adj. *Pertaining to a veil, sail, or curtain*, *Plin. 13, 9.*

Velâtura, æ. f. *A transporting, or carrying.* || *Velaturam facere, to set out the trade of carrying goods, or passengers*, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2. & L. L. 4, 7.*

Velâtus, a, um. part. (1) *Covered.* (2) *Clothed.* (3) *Veiled.* (4) *Decked, adorned.* (1) *Tempora coronâ velata*, *Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 14, 55.* (2) § *Velatus stola*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 71.* (3) *Capite velato se devovet dâs immortalibus*, *Cic. pro Domo, 47.* (4) *Oratores velati ramis oleæ, i. e. velamenta ferentes*, *Virg. Aen. 11, 101.* § *Velatis manibus orare, i. e. Thyrsos manibus prætere*, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 101.*

Veles, itis. m. [*à* *volando*, qu. *volites, i. e. volantes*] *A soldier wearing light harness, a skirmisher, a dragoon.* *Gladiis à velibus trucidabantur.* *Hæc miles trepidalem palmam habet*, *Æc. Liv. 38, 21.* || *Veles scutra, a buffoon, a common jester*, *Cic. Fam. 9, 20.*

Velifer, era, Ærum. adj. *That beareth, or carryeth, sails.* *Non ego veliferâ tumidum mare fundo carinâ*, *Prop. 3, 9, 35. Huc ubi veliferam nautæ adverte carinam*, *Ov. Met. 15, 719.*

Velificatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hoisting up, or making sail; a voyage, or course; vid. Cic. Lentulo Epist. Fam. 1, 9.*

Velificus, a, um. part. (1) *Aët. Sailing.* (2) *Pass. Sailed over.* (1) *Navis ad internecio velificata lacus*, *Prop. 2, 28, 40.* (2) *Creditur olim velificatus Athes*, *Juv. 10, 174.*

Velifico, are. aët. &

Velificor, âri, âtus. dep. [*vela facio*] (1) *To—lost up, or spread, sail; to sail forth.* (2) *To pass along by water.* (3) *Met. To seek, or endeavour, after; to court any person, or thing.* (1) *Per summa æquorum velificant*, *Plin. 9, 33.* (2) *Nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas*, *Prop. 4, 10, 6.* (3) *Ne velificatus alicui dicaris*, *Cic. Fam. 8, 10.* § *Velificari honori suo*, *Id. in Rull. 1, ult.*

Velificus, a, um. adj. *Performed with sails spread, or displayed*, *Plin. 13, 11.*

Velitâris, e. adj. [*à* *velites*] *Belonging to light horsemen.* § *Arma velitaria*, *Sall. B. J. 105.* || *Hasta velitaria, a javelin used in skirmishes, which one might sling from him like a dart*, *Liv. 26, 4.* § *Velitaria arma*, *Id. 38, 20.*

|| **Velitâtum**, adv. *By way of skirmish*, *Gell. 12, ult.*

Velitatio, ōnis. dep. *A skirmishing; a quarreling, or bickering, in words*, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 11, 1. & Afin. 2, 2, 41.*

Velitor, âri. dep. *To skirmish; to brawl, or bicker in words.* *Nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duces*, *Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 28.*

* **Velivölans**, tis. part. *Running, and as it were flying, with full sails*, *Cic. de Div. 1, 31. ex P. Æt.*

* **Velivölus**, a, um. adj. (1) *That goeth, (2) or is gone upon with sails.* (1) § *Rates velivolæ*, *Ov. ex Pont. 4, 16, 21.* (2) § *Mare velivolum*, *Virg. Aen. 1, 228.*

* † **Vellia**, æ. ant. *pro villa*, *Varr.*

Vellâtura, æ. f. *A carrying, or conveying.* § *Velaturam facere*, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2.*

* **Vellendus**, a, um. part. *To be plucked up.* X *Non decerpendus, sed radicitus vellendus*, *Col. 11, 3.*

* **Vellens**, tis. part. *Pulling, pinching, &c.* *Ov. Met. 8, 300.*

* || **Vellicâtum**, adv. *By plucks, or twitches; by girds*, *Gell. 12, 15. alii velitatum leg.*

* **Vellicatio**, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A plucking, a twitching.* (2) *Met. A carping, or depraving.* (1) X *Non tantum lacerationes, sed etiam vellicationes effugere*, *Sen. de Vit. Beat. 5.* (2) = *Injurias, convicia, vellicationes contemnere*, *Sen. de Ira, 43.*

* **Vellicatus**, ūs. m. verb. *A plucking*, *Plin. 28, 6.*

* **Vellico**, ère. aët. [*à* *vello*] (1) *To pluck, lug, twitch, or pinch.* (2) *To pull off hair, or feathers; to peck as a bird doth.* (3) *To rip, corp. taunt, or rail, at one.* (1) *Puer vellitari se à pædagogis respondit*, *Quint.* (2) *Cornix velutrios duo vellit*, *Plaut. Mst. 3, 2, 148.* (3) = *In convivio rodunt, in circulis vellitant*, *Cic. pro C. Balbo, 26.*

* **Vello**, ère. li, & vulg. sum. aët. [*ab* ἔλω, ἀφελῶ. *M.*] (1) *To pull, to pluck, to lug.* (2) *To pi ch, or graze.* (3) *To pluck, to tear away.* (1) § *Vellere herbas*, *Col. 11, 3. emblemata ex patellis*, *Cic. Verr. 4, 24.* || *Barbam tibi vellunt lascivi pueri, tract you contemptuously*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 134.* (2) § *Vellere herbas dentibus*, *Ov. Met. 8, 800.* (3) || *Pelles à cardine vellere*, *Virg. Aen. 2, 480.*

* **Vellor**, i. pass. *To be plucked up, to have the hair plucked up.* § *Arbos solo vellitur*, *Virg. Aen. 3, 27. Absol. X Caesar non solum tondebatur, ac radebatur, sed vellebatur etiam*, *Suet. Cæs. 45.*

Vellumina, **Vellumina**, **Vellumina**, vel **Vellimina**, um. n. pl. *Fleets—wool—wound*, *Varr. R. R. 2, 12.*

Vellus, èris. n. [*ita dict. quod ante tonsuram inventam vellereui lana*, *Varr. pl. à* *velando*, quod *vellere velatur ov s, Scal.*] (1) *A fleece of wool.* (2) *The skin of a beast.* (3) *The leaves of a tree.* (4) *§ A thin bright cloud like a fleece.* (1) *Ovis auratus vellus*, *Ov. Ep. 6, 2. Nivea vellera*, *Virg. Aen. 4, 459.* (2) *Velat maculoso vellere corpus*, *Ov. Met. 3, 197.* (3) *At simul induitur nodis sua vellera ramis*, *Ov. de Nuce.* (4) *Jam clarior aër, Et par Phœbus aquis densas in vellere nubes Sparferat*, *Luc. 4, 123.*

Vëlo, ère. aët. [*à* ῥέω] (1) *To cover, to veil, to hide.* (2) *To clothe, to adorn.* (3) *To bind, or tie; to ruffle.* (1) § *Scelus in scelere velare*, *Sen. Hippol. 721. Lucea demissos velârunt flamma vultus*, *Luc. 2, 361.* (2) *Corpus maculoso vellere velat*, *Ov. Met. 3, 197.* (3) *Velatis manibus orare*, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 101. ut aliqui exponunt.* || *Fort. restituit velamentum, i. e. thyrsam tenentibus, vid. Velamentum.*

Vëlor,...

Vēlor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) *To be covered.* (2) *To be clothed.* (1) § *Donula fronde velari, Virg. Aen.* 5, 134. (2) *hilotates vela, urque aliturque avibus, Ov. Met.* 13, 53.

Vēlocitas, ātis, f. *Swiftness, agility, nimbleness.* Multa voluptati praeponenda sunt, ut vitæ, valetudo, velocitas, pulchritudo, *Cic. de Fin.* 2. = *Velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, Id. Tusc.* 4, 13. = *Non velocitatibus, nec celeritate corporis res magnæ geruntur, Id. de Senect.* 6.

Vēlociter, adv. *vel, comp. ssmè, sup. Swiftly, speedily.* Hanc videt, & visam patrus velociter aufert, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 445. Runt alii rapidâ velocius aurâ, *Id. Met.* 3, 209. Velocissimè hostes refugiebant, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 35.

Vēlox, ōcis, adj. or, comp. ssmus, sup. [à volatu, qu. volox] (1) *Swift, quick, nimble.* (2) *Speedy, hasty, ready.* (1) § *Cervi veloces, Virg. Aen.* 5, 253. Nihil est velocius annis, *Ov. Met.* 10, 520. § *Velocissimi pedites, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 48. = *Pernix.* (2) § *Sit piger ad pœnas princeps, ad præmia velox, Ov. ex Ponto,* 1, 2, 123.

Vēlum, i. n. [contr. à *vexillum, à volatu, Isid.* à *velleribus*, quodd ex lanâ fiat, *Varr.*] (1) *A veil, curtain, or hanging.* (2) *A sail.* (1) *Involucris tegitur, & quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur uniuscujusque natura, Cic. Q. frat.* 1, 1. *Uxor, si quando recito, in proximo, velo discreta, sedet, Plin. Ep.* 4, 19. § *Niveis tentoria velis, Virg. Aen.* 1, 473. (2) *Pienis velis ossia subire, Id. Aen.* 5, 281. Utcunque est ventus, exin velum vertitur, *Met. i. e. temporis servio, Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 5, 9. ¶ *Facere vela, Cic. dare, Virg. to set sail. Pandere vela, Cic. Tota vela, Quint. intendere, Virg. to make all the sail one can; Met. to launch out, to exert to the utmost. Contrahere vela, Cic. deducere, Ov. trahere, Virg. subducere, Sil. to furl the sails, Met. to draw to a conclusion. Dare vela retrorsum, to steer contrary, Met. to change one's mind, Hor.*

† *Vellimen, inis, n.* *Fleece wool wound, Varr.*

† *Vellus. Vid. Vellimina.*

Vellut, adv. [vel ut, i. e. & ut] (1) *Like, like as.* (2) *To wit, for example.* (1) *Odum velut hæreditate relictum, Nep. Hamilc.* 1. *Velut succumbens victima ferro, Catull.* 62, 369. (2) *Beiliæ, quæ gignuntur è terriâ, velut crocodili, &c. Cic. N. D.* 2, 48.

Velluti, adv. *Even as. Veluti juvenca vitæ onus indomita jugi, Catull.* 61, 33.

* *Vēna, æ, f.* [ab *is* fibra, in acc. *iva*] (1) *A vein.* (2) *A pulse, or artery.* (3) *The natural disposition, or humor, of a man.* (4) *A vein, or style, of writing.* (5) *A vein of the earth* (6) *The grain of wood.* (7) *A vein of stone, metal, &c.* (8) *The bubbling, or rising up of water.* (9) ¶ *Membrum virile.* (1) § *Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, & spiritus per arterias, Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. *Pari modo, & Inter hos latent arteriæ, i. e. spiritus semitæ; his innatant venæ, i. e. sanguinis rivi, Plin.* 11, 37. § *Juncta est vena arteriis, his nervi, Cæs.* 2, 10. ¶ *Venarum & arteriarum differentia petenda est ex Geil.* 18, 10. *sed sæpe confunduntur, ut in seqq.* (2) *Tertia conspiciat vidit nox currere venas, Pers.* 3, 91. § *Pulsus venarum, Plin.* 2, 97. (3) *Venas hominum tenere, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 52. (4) *Vates cui non sit publica vena, Juv.* 7, 53. = *Ego nec studium sine divite venâ, Nec rude quid profit video ingenium, Hor. A. P.* 410. (5) *Littora aquæ dulcis habent venas, Hirt. B. Alex.* 8. (6) *Quarundam arborum carnibus venæ pulpæque sunt, Plin.* 16, 38. (7) *Venis filicis abstrusus ignis, Virg. Aen.* 6, 7. *Æris, argenti, auri venas invenire, Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. ¶ *Argentum venæ secundæ, of a worse alloy, Juv.* 9, 31. (8) *Ne malè fecundæ vena periret aquæ, Ov. Trist.* 3, 7, 16. (9) *Incaluit quoties faucia vena mero, Mart.* 4, 66.

Vēnābulum, i. n. [à *venando*] *A hunting pole, a hunter's staff, a boar spear.* *Bestia venabulo transverberatur, Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. *Vid. & Mart.* 14, 31. *Venabula latum pectus subeant, Luc.* 2, 211.

Vēnalis, e, adj. (1) *To be sold, set to sale, venal.* (2) *That will do what one would have*

him for money. (3) *Also a slave.* (1) *Domitæ turpissimo mercatu omnia erant venalia, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 3. (2) § *Venalis scriptor, Id. pro Domo,* 19. (3) § *Grege venalium, Suet. de Cl. Rhet.* 1.

Vēnaliter, adv. *Saleably, vendably, in a venal manner, Sen. de Ben.* 2, 12.

¶ *Vēnālitiarius, ii. m.* *A seller of slaves; also a buckster, one who selletb by retale, a milliner, Ulp.* † *Venaliū mercator.*

Vēnālitiū, ii. n. (1) ¶ *A place where servants and slaves are sold.* (2) *The company of slaves that are to be sold.* (1) *Ulp.* (2) *Erat venalitium titulus pictum, Petron.* 29, 2.

Vēnālitiū, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to sale, or that which is bought and sold; set to sale, dealing in slaves.* § *Venaliū greges, Plin.* 35, 18. *Venaliū familias cum urbe expulisset, Suet. Aug.* 42.

Vēnālitiū, ii. m. *One dealing in slaves. Plurimi venalitii, mercatorēque, Cic. de Orat.* 70.

Vēnans, tis, part. (1) *Hunting.* (2) *Met. Seeking.* (1) *Venatrix metu venantūm territa fugit, Ov. Met.* 2, 492. (2) § *Oculis venans vios, ogleing, Phædr.* 4, 4.

Vēnāticus, a, um, adj. [à *venor*] *Pertaining to hunting.* ¶ *Canis venaticus, a bound, or beagle, to hunt with, Cic. Ve r.* 4, 13.

Vēnatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A hunting, a chasing.* (2) *Also venison, or beasts hunted.* (1) *Qui venationum apparatu pecunias profundunt, Cic. Offic.* 2, 16. (2) *Boni fucci sunt triticum, lac, caseus mollis, omnis venatio, &c. Cels.* 2, 20. *Ex venatione lepus urinam movet, Id.* 2, 31. *Vid. & eundem* 2, 26, & 28. *Liv.* 35, 49. ¶ *Malè igitur hanc notionem posterioribus tribuant VIRICLAR. Casaub. Salm. alique, quam & Steph. quoque omisit.*

Vēnator, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A hunter, a huntsman.* (2) *Met. A tracer, a searcher, an enquirer.* (1) *Venatores in nive pernoctant, Cic. Tusc.* 2, 17. (2) = *Physicus, id est, speculator venatorque naturæ, Cic. N. D.* 1, 30. *Venator adest nostris consiliis cum auritis plagis, Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 14.

Vēnātōrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, hunting; or to a huntsman, Mart.* 14, 30. *in lemmate.* § *Venatorium instrumentum, Plin. Epist.* 2, 19, 3.

Vēnatrix, icis, f. verb. *A huntress. Humeris habilem suspenderat arcum Venatrix, Virg. Aen.* 1, 323. *Conf. Ov. Met.* 2, 454.

Vēnātūra, æ, f. *A hunting.* § *Venaturam oculis facere, Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 43.

Vēnātus, a, um, part. *Having hunted. In quibus es venata jugis? Ov. Met.* 2, 427.

Vēnātus, ūs, m. (1) *Hunting, or chasing.* (2) *Fishing.* (1) *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 34. (2) *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 31.

Vendax, ācis, adj. *A great seller, or that selletb gladly.* § *Patrem familiās vendacem esse oportet, non emacem, Caro,* 2.

Vendendus, a, um, part. *To be sold. Confectudo in bonis prædiis vendendis, Cic. Verr.* 1, 54.

Vendens, tis, part. *Selling, Suet. Aug.* 69.

Vendibilis, e, adj. or, comp. (1) *Vendible, saleable, easy to be sold.* (2) *Plausible, possible, that will go off.* (1) § *Fundus vendibilis, Hor. Epist.* 1, 17, 47. *Vendibiliorem agrum faciunt, Varr. conf. Cic. de Fin.* 1, 4. (2) § *Oratio vendibilis, Cic. de Amic.* 25. § *Illi bona res, huic vendibilis videbatur, Id. Verr.* 1, 41.

¶ *Vendicatio, ōnis, f. verb.* *A claiming, or challengeing, Ulp.* † *Vindicatio.*

¶ *Vendicator, ōris, m. verb.* *Litt. ex Tac. ut opinor Hist.* 1, 19, 4. *ubi al. venditatur, q. v.*

† *Vendico, āre, act.* *To claim, to challenge a thing.* § *Vendicare aliquid sibi, Quint. pro suo, Curt.* ¶ *Hæc loca citat Litt. quem tamen admonuisse oportuit, ab optimæ notæ criticis hoc verbum relegari, cum locum vè vindicare in corruptis MSS. injussè sibi vindicet; aut saltem dubiæ esse auctoritatis.*

Venditans, tis, part. *Braging, boasting. Senatui se literis venditans, Val. Patere,* 2, 63.

Venditarius, a, um, adj. *Desireous to be sold. Linguam mihi quoque esse venditariam, Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 103.

Venditatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A braging, vaunting, boasting, or making a show.* = *A multis virtus contemnitur, & venditatio quædam atque ostentatio dicitur, Cic. de Amic.* 23. *Mihi laudabiliora videntur omnia, quæ sine venditione & sine populo teste fiunt, Id. Tusc.* 2, 26.

Venditator, ōris, m. *A brager, or boaster.* § *Famæ nec incuriosus, nec venditator, Tac. Ann.* 1, 49, 4.

Venditio, ōnis, f. verb. *A selling, or sale; a want.* § *Venditio bonorum, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 28.

Vendito, āre, freq. [à vendo] (1) *To desire to sell, to set to sale.* (2) *To brag, or boast; to vaunt.* (3) ¶ *Venditare se alicui, to insinuate himself.* (1) *Atque ei sese, cui totus venierat, etiam vobis inspectantibus, venditaret, Cic. de Har. Resp.* 1. § *Alle aliquid venditare, Catull.* 31, 8. (2) = *Ingenium venditare; & memoriam ostentare, Ad Herenn.* 2, 30. *In eo suam operam venditare conciliandâ gratiâ magis cupiit, Liv.* 44, 25. (3) § *Se plebi per aliquem venditare, Liv.* 3, 35. *Quomodo autem Cæsari se venditant? Cic. Attic.* 8, 16.

Venditor, ōris, m. verb. *A seller.* § *Ut ne quid omnino, quod venditor nolit, emptor ignoret, Cic. Offic.* 3, 12. § *Venditor jejunos, Luc.* 4, 97.

† *Venditrix, icis, f.* *She that selletb, Scæv. D g.* 18, 3.

Venditūrus, a, um, part. *About to sell.* § *Bona venditūrus, Hirt. B. Afr.* 90. *Conf. Liv.* 23, 30.

Vendo, ēre dīdi, dītum, act. [contr. à *venundo; ex venum, & do*] *To sell, or set to sale.* § *Logos ridiculos vendo, agite, licemini, Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 68. § *Vendit hic auro patriam, Virg. Aen.* 6, 621.

Vēnēfīca, æ, f. (1) *A sorceress, she that poisoneth, a witch.* (2) *Vocab. in conviciis.* (1) *Barbara narratur venisse venefica tecum, Ov. Ep.* 6, 19. (2) *Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 9. *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 37.

Vēnēficiū, ii. n. (1) *An empoisoning.* (2) *Sorcery, witchcraft.* (1) *Locusta veneficii damnata, Tac. Ann.* 12, 66, 3. (2) = *Veneficiis & canionibus Titinæ tactum, Cic. Orat.* 60.

† *Vēnēfīco, āre, act.* *To bewitch, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Vēnēfīcus, a, um, adj. *Venomous, poisonous.* § *Veneficus aspectus, Plin.* 28, 3.

Vēnēfīcus, i. m. (1) *A sorcerer, an enchanter, a wizard, a necromancer, or magician.* (2) *A poisoner.* (3) *A cheater, an impostor.* (1) *Cic. Catil.* 2, 4. (2) *Suet. Aug.* 56. (3) *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 6.

Vēnēnārius, ii. m. *A poisoner; one who maketh or selletb, poison, Suet. Ner.* 33.

Vēnēnātus, a, um, part. or, comp. (1) *Envenomed, poisoned.* (2) *Venomous, poisonous, infectious.* (1) *Venenatis sagittis gravis pharetra, Hor. Sat.* 1, 22, 3. (2) *Nihil est venenatius, quam in mari pastinaca, Plin.* 32, 2.

¶ *Vēnēnifer, a, um, adj.* *Bearing poison, venomous, Ov. Met.* 3, 85.

Vēnēno, āre, act. *To envenom, to poison, Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 38. *Ut spatium cæli quædam de parte venenet, Lucr.* 6, 120.

Vēnēnōsus, a, um, adj. *Poisonous, venomous, Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. *sed var. codd.*

Vēnēnum, i. n. vocab. med. (1) *Any medicine, good or bad; but more frequently the latter.* (2) *Ointment, or paint.* (3) *A dicing.* (4) *Also a medicine, or preparation, to embalm a body.* (5) *Witchcraft, sorcery.* (1) ¶ *Qui venenum dicit, adjicere debet, utrū malum, an bonum; nam & medicamenta venena sunt, Cæsar JC. De verb. signif.* 236. *Sic Sall. Venenis malis imbuta avaritia, B. C.* 11. & *Cicero, Qui venenum malum fecit, fecerit, pro Cluent.* 54. ¶ *Quid loquar herbarum fibras medicante veneno Tinctas, letiferi fuisse pericula fucci? Prud. Hamart.* 230. *Omnia vestigia veneni in illius mortuæ corpore erant, Cic. pro Cluent.* 10. (2) *Cum demina positis sua collinet ora venenis, Ov. Rem. Am.* 351. (3) *Assyrio*

(3) Aſſyrio fucatur lana veneno, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 465. Vid. & *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 107. (4) Inſuſo facies ſolidata veneno eſt, *Luc.* 8, 691. (5) § Memoriam venenis eripere, *Cic. Or.* 37. Phæbe diris verborum obſeſſa venenis, *Luc.* 8, 501.

Vēneo, īre, īſ, venum. neut. [ex venum, & eo, b. e. conventione in alium tranſeo] *To be fold, to ſet to ſale.* Olea pendens in fundo venafro venibit, *Cato*, 146. Venit viliffima rerum Hic aqua, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 92. Videamus ejus hominis bona quā ratione venſerint, *Cic.* Parvo ſcelis hoc veniſſe putabunt, *Luc.* 7, 757. Ut familia ad ædem Cereris venum iret, *Liv.* 3, 55. Venum tradita caſtra, *Luc.* 4, 206.

† Vēneor, īri, id. quod vendor, *Plaut. ap. Diomed.*

* Vēnērābilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Worſhipfull, venerable.* § Ætate venerabilis, *Liv.* 6, 24. Venerabilis vir miraculo literarum, *Id.* Venerabilior Lare dives, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 14.

* Vēnērābiliter, adv. *Reverentially.* Nec quicquam ſanctius habet reverentia ſuperſtitum, quā ut amiſſos venerabiliter recorderetur, *Auſon. Parental. præf.*

* Vēnērābundus, a, um. part. *In a reverent poſture of worſhip.* Venerābundi templum inſiſcere, *Liv.* 5, 22. *Conf. & Suet. Cal.* 15.

* Vēnērāndus, a, um. part. (1) *To be revered, or worſhipped; venerable.* (2) *To be honoured.* (1) § Veneranda Pales, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 294. = Venerandus & colendus, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 35. (2) § Venerandus amicus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 75. Veneranda vetuſtas, *Luc.* 9, 987.

* Vēnērans, tis. part. (1) *Worſhipping.* (2) *Praying.* (1) § Suppliciter venerans aram, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 220. (2) In medio foco defodit theſaurum, venerans me ut ſervarem ſibi, *Plaut. Aul. in prol.* 8.

* || Vēnērānter, adv. *Reverently, with worſhip.* *Litt. ex Apul.* † Reverenter, honorificè.

* Vēnērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Veneration, worſhip, honour, reverence.* Habet venerationem juſtam quicquid exœllit, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 17.

* Vēnērātor, ōris. m. verb. *A worſhipper, a reverencer.* § De Scipionis accuſatore venerator eſt factus, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 1, in fin. Domūs veſtræ venerator primis ab annis, *Qv. ex Pont.* 2, 2, 1.

* Vēnērātus, a, um. part. (1) *Act. Having worſhipped.* (2) *Paſſ. Worſhipped, revered.* (1) Fallaci veneratus numina cultu, *Qv. Met.* 5, 279. (2) Curſus dabit venerata ſacerdos, *Virg. Æn.* 460.

* Vēnēreus, & ius, a, um. adj. [à Venere] (1) *Belonging to Venus.* (2) *Lecherous, venereal.* (1) § Veneria ſacerdos, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 20. ¶ Venerius jactus, a lucky caſt, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 59. (2) § Res veneræ, *Nep. Alcib.* ult. voluptates, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 32.

* Vēnēræ, ærum. f. plur. *Shellfiſhes.* Gratæ Veneri, *Plin.*

* Vēnēris gemma. *A kind of amethyſt,* *Plin.* 17, 2.

* † Vēnēro, āre. *Plaut. id. quod*

* Vēnēror, āri, ātus ſum. dep. [venerari, à Venere; obſervantiā proſequor ob venerem, i. e. venuſtatem, *Scal.*] (1) *To adore, or worſhip.* (2) *To honour.* (3) *To pray unto.* (4) *Paſſ. To be adored, or worſhipped.* (5) *Obſcæn.* (1) Ut venerem meam Lucinam, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 5, 23. Auguſtè omnes ſanctèque Deos venerari, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 1. = προσηύειν, vid. *Nep. Con.* 3. (2) § Venerari memoriam alicujus, *Tac.* (3) Venus, veneror te ut omnes lenones miſeri ſient, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 63. (4) *Vid. Veneratus.* (5) *Hygin. Fab.* 75.

Vēnētus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of Venice.* (2) *Died in a Venice blue,* as the garments worn by common ſoldiers and ſeamen were. (1) Quantum Hypanis veneto diſſidet Eridano, *Prop.* 1, 12, 4. (2) Contentus veneto durōque cucullo, *Juv.* 3, 170. ¶ Veneta factio, the company of the blue, diſtinguiſhed thereby from the other liverys worn by the charioteers in the Circus, *Suet. Vitell.* 14. & *Mart.* 14, 131. ¶ Venetum lutum, a cerecloth to pull off the hair, *Mart.* 3, 74.

Vēnia, æ. f. (1) *Pardon, leave, or licence.* (2) *Favour.* (3) *Courtesy.* (1) Impetrare ab aliquo veniam culpæ, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 1. Da veniam hanc mihi, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 2, 29. (2) Æquum poſtulat, da veniam, *Id. Andr.* 5, 3, 30. Veniam dare, i. e. annuere petitioni, *Nep. Eumen.* 6. (3) *Vid. Ejusd. Eum.* 6.

|| Vēniālis, e. adj. *Venial, pardonable,* *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 16.

Vēniācula, æ. f. *A kind of grape.* Uva ellis apriſſima, *Plin.* 14, 2.

* Vēniens, tis. part. (1) *Coming.* (2) *To come, future.* (1) § Veniens in urbem, *Cic.* § Stuli nec vitare venientia poſſunt, nec ferre præſentia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 9. Venientes, cominus umbræ, *Luc.* 1, 570. (2) ¶ Veniens ævum, poſterity, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 6.

* Vēniālia, æ. f. [à venio] *The flow of the ſea, the waſh, or the ruſhing of the ſurge, or wave, againſt the ſhore.* § Salacia, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 10.

* Vēnio, īre, vēni, ventum. neut. [ab infin. βῆναι, *Scal.*] (1) *To come, to arrive.* (2) *To go.* (3) *To be.* (4) *To accrue, to proceed.* (5) *To chance, to happen, to come to paſt.* (6) *To ſpring, or grow.* (1) § Cū inimici noſtri venire dicentur, tum in Epirum ibo, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 3. Multos in Africam veniſſe audio, *Id. Attic.* 11, 7. § Cū conſul Piſas navibus veniſſet, *Liv.* Venire viam, *Cic.* (2) Scipio cum collegā adverſus eum venit, *Nep. Hannib.* 4. (3) Tu Muſa curæ requies, tu medicina venis, *Qv. Trift.* 4, 10, 118. Si uſus veniat, *Ter. Hæut.* 3, 2, 45. (4) Emolumentum mihi inde venit, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 19. (5) Ut mihi quicquid ago, lepidè omnia proſperèque veniunt, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 2, 1, 1. (6) Hic ſegetes, illic veniunt ſeliciūs uvæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 54. ¶ § Venire in mentem alicujus rei, to call to mind, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 1.

* Vēnītur, imperf. *They come.* Hæc unâ ſpe in judicium venit, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 29. Ut ventum eſt Eſquilias, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 33. Poſſe priūs ad anguſtias venire, quā ſentirentur, *Cæſ. B. G.* 1, 67.

Vēnor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. (1) *To hunt, to ſeek after.* (2) *To get, or go, about to get a thing craftily, or anxiouſly.* (1) Canum alacritas in venando, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. § Aproſ venari, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 56. leporem canibus, *Id. Geor.* 3, 410. piſces, *Plin.* 16, 1. ¶ viros oculis, to ogle, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 4. (2) ¶ Venari laudem, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 3, viduas avaras, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 77.

* Vēnōſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Full of veins, or ſtrings.* (2) *Met. Gouty, ſwollen, bloated, uneven.* (1) Folia plantaginis venoſa, *Plin.* 24, 10. Sativum ſerin, quod eſt minus & venoſius, *Id.* 20, 8. (2) Venoſus liber Acci, *Perſ.* 1, 76.

* Venter, tris. m. [ab ἐντέρον, inteſtinum, præponendo digamma] (1) *The belly, all the cavity from the diaphragma to the pubes.* (2) *Catachref. Any ſwelliſg, or proſtiture, like it.* (3) *The ſtomach.* (4) *The womb.* (1) Venter abdomine tardus, *Juv.* 4, 107. (2) Tumido ventre cucurbita, *Prop.* 4, 2, 43. Creſcit in ventrem cucumis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 122. (3) Tu tui quotidiani victūs ventrem ad me ſeras, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 75. Rabies improba ventris, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 356. (4) Vexerat illa gravem maturo pondere ventrem, *Qv. Met.* 11, 311. ¶ Ventrem ferre, to be with child, *Liv.* 1, 34. de vaccâ, to be with calf, *Col.* 6, 24. de ſue, to be with pig, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

* ¶ Ventigēnus, a, um. adj. [ex ventus, & gigno] *Engendering winds, and bringing them forth.* § Ventigeni crateres, *Lucr.* 6, 701.

* Vēnīlābrum, i. n. [à ventilo] *A fan to winnow withal,* *Varr. R. R.* 1, 52. & *Col.* 2, 10.

* Vēnīlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A faning, or winnowing,* *Plin.* 23, 3.

* Vēnīlātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A faner, or winnowwer.* (2) *A juggler, or hocus pocus.* (1) Pura faba tunc eò perveniet, quò ventilator eam jaculabitur, *Col.* 2, 10. (2) *Quint.* 10, 7.

* Vēnīlo, ā. e. aēt. [à ventus] (1) *To blow, to fan.* (2) *To winnow.* (3) *To flouriſh before*

fight. (4) || *To canvaſs, or ſiſt, a point.* (5) *Met. To blow the coals, to excite.* (1) § Curſu ventilare ignem, *Juv.* 3, 253. aurum digitis ſudantibus, *Id.* 1, 28. ¶ Ventilare frigus, to fan, *Mart.* 3, 82. (2) § Ventilare frumentum, *Plin.* 18, 30. (3) Quā ſtultum eſt, cū ſignum pugnæ acceperis, ventilare? *Sen. Ep.* 117. (4) § Ventilare doctrinam, *Beët.* (5) *Cic. pro Flacc.* 23.

* † Ventio, ōnis. f. verb. *A coming, an arrival.* Quid tibi huc ventio eſt, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 61. † Quid huc veniſti?

* Ventito, ā. e. freq. [à venio] (1) *To come often.* (2) *To go often.* (1) Dies ſerè nullus eſt, quin hic Satyrus domum meam ventitet, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27. (2) Miſſu Cæſaris ad Ambiorigem ventitare conſueverat, *Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 27. Sæpius in agrum ventitare, *Plin.* 18, 5.

* Ventioſus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Windy, full of wind.* (2) *Exposed to the wind.* (3) *Met. Light, or ſwift, as the wind.* (4) *Inconſtant.* (1) § Ventioſus aer, *Plin.* 2, 18. dies, *Flor.* 3, 3, 15. Ventioſa concha, *Luc.* 9, 349. (2) § Regio ventioſiſſima, *Liv.* 36, 43. Æquora ventioſa, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 206. fornax, *Cato*, 38. Germania ventioſior quā Pannoniam adſpicit, *Tac. Germ.* 4. (3) § Equi ventioſi, *Qv. Faſt.* 4, 392. Alæ ventioſæ, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 848. (4) Romæ Tibur amo ventioſus, Tibure Romam, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8, 12. Ventioſiſſimus homo Lepidus, *Brut. Cic. Fam. Epift.* 11, 9.

* Ventrāle, is. n. *An apron, or other garment, for the belly,* *Plin.* 8, 48.

* Ventrōſus, a, um. adj. *Big-bellied,* *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 3, 20. ubi fort. rect. ventrioſus.

* Ventrōculus, i. m. dim. (1) *The ſtomach.* (2) *A little belly.* (3) *The ventricle, as of the heart.* (4) || *The core in a botch, or boil, that is broken.* (1) Ventrōculus receptaculum cibi eſt, *Æc. Celf.* 4, 11. (2) = Vacua & plana omnia dicas Inſtra ventriculū, *Juv.* 3, 97. (3) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (4) *Litt. ex Celf.*

|| Ventrifluus, a, um. adj. [ex venter, & fluo] *Laxative, purging the belly.* ¶ Ventrifluum medicamentum, a purging medicine, *Aur. Tard.* 1, 4. † Purgans, *Celf.*

* || Ventrilōquus, a, um. adj. [ex venter, & loquer] *One poſſeſſed of a ſpirit, that ſpeaketh out of his belly,* *Tert.*

* Ventrōſus, Ventrōſus, vel Ventrūſus, a, um. adj. ſic enim diverſè ſcrib. (1) || *Gor-bellied.* (2) *Round and prominent.* (1) *Vid. Ventrōſus, Ver. Gleft.* ventrioſus πνεύματος, πνεύματι. (2) *Dolia ventrioſa & patula,* *Plin.* 14, 21.

Ventūlus, i. m. dim. *A little wind.* Cape hoc flabellam, & ventulum huic ſic facito, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 47.

* Ventūrus, a, um. part. [à venio] (1) *Ready to come.* (2) *Future, &c.* (1) Ventūrus, cum magnis copiis, *Nep. Dion.* 5. (2) Præſcia venturi vates, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 66. *Vid. Venio.*

* Ventus, i. m. [ab αἶς; αἶτρος, *Perot.*] (1) *Wind.* (2) *A ſtorm, or tempeſt.* (3) *Met. Empty air, applauſe.* (4) ¶ Ventus textilis, riſſany, larum. (1) Aer alluens huc & illuc ventos efficit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. ¶ Utcunque in alto eſt ventus, exin' velum vertitur, as ſtandeth the wind, my mill doth grind, *Prov. Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 47. & *Pæn.* 3, 5, 9. Siciliam ventus dabat, ſtoid ſair ſor, *Petron. c.* 114. ¶ Tradere ventis, to forget, *Hor. Od.* 1, 26, 2. (2) Venti aquare fervido depræliantes, *Id. Od.* 1, 19, 11. ¶ Venti poſuēre, the ſtorm ceaſed, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 27. (3) Omnes intelligimus ventum quendam popularem eſſe quaſitum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 47. (4) Æquum eſt induere nuptam ventum textilem, *Petron.* 37, 3.

Vēnūcula, æ. f. al. venicula, venuncula, & veniuncula. [à Venuſia, oppido Apulorum] *A grape tubiſh being put in pots, keepeth a long time,* *Col.* 3, 2.

Vēnūculum, i. n. ſc. far. *A kind of wheate,* *Col.* 2, 3.

* Vēnūla, æ. f. dim. [à vena] *A ſmall vein.* In oculi venulæ pallent, *Celf.* 2, 6.

Vēnum. supin. verbi venio; *vel*, ut alii, *no-*
men. *To be sold.* Familla ad ædem Cereris Liberi
Liberæque venum ier, *Liv.* 3, 55. *Pro iis*
qui nomen putant facit Tac. qui veno exercere, *Ann.*
13, 55, 5. *posita veno irritamenta luxus,*
dixit, ibid. 14, 15, 2. *Quin & aliâ formâ Apul.*
venui habere, Met. 8.

|| **Vēnundatio,** ōnis. f. verb. *A selling, sale, or*
vent. + **Venditio.**

|| **Vēnundator,** ōris. m. verb. *One that selleth,*
or seteth to sale, Litt. ex Mart.

Vēnundo, āre, dēdi, dātum. aēt. [*ex venum, &*
do, per contr. vendo] *To expose to sale, to sell.*
Capere, venundare pro commercio, *Tac. Agr.*
23, 5. § **Venundata** Scylla, *Prop.* 3, 19, 21.
sed furtē recē. in utroque loco diuise, venum data,
idique + venum date tutius dices.

* **Vēnus,** ōris. f. [*à veniendo, quod ad omnes*
veniat] (1) *The goddess of love and beauty.* (2)
Love. (3) *Lust.* (4) *Venerary.* (5) *Meton. A*
mistress, a sweetheart. (6) *A lustfull woman.*
(7) *The morning star.* (8) *A charm, a tempta-*
tion. (9) *Comeliness, a grace in countenance, or*
behaviour, becomingness. (10) *A cast, or chance,*
at cockai, a play with four bones, taken every one
turneth up a several face. (11) || *The chiefest and*
best cast of dice, when one throweth three sixes.
(1) *De hęc Deā, & quatuorplex fuerit, vid. Cic.*
N. D. 3, 23, & *Propr.* || **Veneris** mensis,
April, Ov. Fast. 1, 39. (2) *Sancta Venus ha-*
bitat in parvis tectis, Sen. Hippol. 211. (3)
Veneris damnosa voluptas, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 10,
33. § **Stimuli veneris,** *Lucr.* 4, 1208. (4) *Fem-*
ineam Venerem refugere, Ov. Met. 10, 80.
= *Venerem quā cōitum dicere magis decet,*
Quint. Suspecta libido est, *Quæ venerem adfec-*
tat sine viribus, Juv. 10, 209. *Taurus in ve-*
nerem ruens, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 12. (5) *Parta*
meæ Veneri sunt munera, Virg. Ecl. 3, 68. (6)
Quid enim Venus ebria curat? Juv. 6, 299.
(7) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20. = *Lucifer, Id.* (8)
Nescis quas habeat Veneres aliena pecunia? Juv.
Od. 4, 10, 1. = *Quod cum gratiâ quādam &*
venere dicitur, Quint. 6, 4. (10) *Vid. Suet.*
Aug. 71. *Conf. Mart.* 14, 14. atque ibi interpre-

tes. (11) *Jun.*

|| **Vēnus,** ūs. m. *Sale, Litt. ex Apul.*
* **Vēnustas,** ātis. f. (1) *Fineness, subtilness,*
comeliness. (2) *A grace and becomingness in speech*
and utterance. (3) *Felicity, good fortune.* (1) ||
Venustatem muliebrem dicere debemus, dignita-
tem virilem, Cic. Offic. 1, 36. (2) *Agere cum*
dignitatē & venustate, Id. de Orat. 1, 31. =
Festivitas & venustas dicendi, Id. ib. 57. (3)
= *Quis me est fortunatior, venustatisque adeo*
plenior? Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 8. *sc. ex Veneris ultimâ*
notione.

* **Vēnustē,** adv. sēmē, sup. (1) *With a grace,*
handsomely, becomingly. (2) *Happyly, luckily.* (1)
Omnia venustissimē finxit, Quint. 6, 3. (2) *Il-*
lud mihi videtur perquam venustē cecidisse, Cael.
Cic. Epist. Fam. 8, 4.

* **Vēnustulus,** a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat*
handsome, or comely; pretty. § **Oratio venustula,**
Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 70.

* **Vēnustus,** a, um. adj. or. comp. sēmus, sup.
[*à Venus, ut ab cōis cōustus*] (1) *Comey, grace-*
full, genteel. (2) *Fine, gallant, pleasant.* (3)
Happy, lucky. (1) *Vultu ad. d. n. cōesto, adeo*
venusto, ut nihil suprà, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 93.
|| *Vultu pulchro magis, quā venusto, Suet.*
Nir. 51. (2) = *Sive faceta sunt, sive sunt,*
variane te, venustissima, C. C. Fam. 15, 21.
§ **Venustus** quiddam, *Id. Orat.* 23. (3) *Vid.*
Venustas, n. 3. & invenustas.

Vēpēcūla, æ. f. d m. [*à vepres*] *A little briar,*
or bramble. Illa ex vepēcūlis nitedula, *Cic. pro*
Sext. 33.

Vēpies, is. m. *Abriar, or bramble.* Septus &
vestitus vepribus, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 23. *Vēpre latens*
lepus, Ov. Met. 5, 623. *Hunc veprem mani-*
festum est interiri non posse, nisi radicitus ef-
fodere velis, Col. 11, 3.

Vēpētum, i. n. *A place full of briars, a*
bramble bush, Col. 4, 32.

Ver, vēris. n. [*ab Æol. βῆρ, ἔαρ*] *The spring*
time. § **Primo vere,** *Plin.* 10, 29. *Vere incunte,*
Cic. Vere novo, Virg. Geor. 1, 43. *ubi de divi-*
sione triplici quatuor anni temporum omnino lege Ser-
vium. || **Ver sacrum,** a kind of vow made by
the ancient inhabitants of Italy, *Liv.* 34, 44. *De*
quo vid. Fest. p. 474.

|| **Vērācitas,** ātis. f. *A speaking of the truth,*
veracity. Ethicis tribuendum.

+ **Vērācūli,** ōrum. m. plur. *Wizards, fortune-*
tellers, or astrologers. Nullis infentior quā vera-
culis & mathematicis, *sic legi vult Scal. in Suet.*
Viteil. 14. *sed al. aliter, vernaculis defendit Gronov.*

Vērātrum, i. n. *An herb called bellebore.* Nobis
veratrum est acre venenum, *Lucr.* 4, 644. *Non*
hic est Ilias Atti Ebria veratro, Pers. 1, 51. *Conf.*
Cels. 4, 2.

Vērax, ācis. adj. *True of speech.* § **Oraculum**
verax, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 19. || *faga, a witch, or*
wise-woman, Tibull. 1, 2, 43. § **Veraces** sensus,
Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 25.

|| **Verbālis,** e. adj. *Belonging to a word, or*
coming of a word, or verb; verbal, Gramm.

Verbāscum, i. n. *Petty mullein, wool-blade,*
torchweed, or big-b-taper; lungwort, Plin. 25, 10.

|| **Verbātim,** adv. *Word for word, Erasim.* +
lisdem verbis.

Verbēna, æ. f. [*qu. herbenæ, Serv.*] *The herb*
vervain, but taken also for all sacred leaves, as
laurel, olive, myrtle, rosemary, and other sweet
herbs, used to adorn the altars. Ex arā sume
hinc verbenas tibi, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 5. *ubi vid.*
Donatum, & Serv. in Virg. Ecl. 8, 65.

Verbēnāca, æ. f. *The same as verbenā, Plin.*
25, 9.

Verbēnārius, a, um. adj. *One carrying the sag-*
mina, or verbenæ, Plin. 22, 2.

Verbēnātus, a, um. adj. *Crowned, and adorned,*
with vervain and other sacred herbs; as beasts for
sacrifice were, Suet. Cal. 27.

Verber, ōris. n. (1) *A wand to beat with, a*
scourge, a whip. (2) *A stripe, a blow, a lash,*
or jerk. (3) *A stroke, blow, or bang.* (4) *A*
blast of wind. (5) *A check, taunt, or reproach.*

(1) *illi instant verberē torto, Virg. Geor.* 3, 106.
(2) *Verberis istu increpuit, Ov. Met.* 14, 821. (2)

Tibi parata eruat verba, huic homini verbera,
Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 115. *Conscia mens furdo ver-*
bere cædit, Occultam quatiēte animo tortore
flagellum, Juv. 13, 195. (3) *Verbere conversæ*
cessantes excitat hastæ, Luc. 8, 577. *Verbere*
torto fundæ Balearis, Id. 1, 229. (4) *Verberi-*
bus venti versant chartas, Lucr. 6, 114. (5)
Metuentes patruæ verbera linguæ, Hor. Od. 3,
12, 3.

Verbērābilis, e. adj. *unde sēmus, sup. That may*
be beaten, or is worthy to be beaten, Plaut. Aul. 4,
4, 6.

Verbērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A beating, or strik-*
ing; a reproof, reprimand, or check. Mirificam
mihi verberationem cessationis epistola dedisti,
Q. Cic. Fam. 16, ult.

|| **Verbērātor,** ōris. m. *A beater, Litt. ex Plin.*
certe Prod. Peristeph. 9, 38.

Verbērātus, a, um. part. (1) *Stricken, pelted,*
beaten, banged. (2) *Met. Teazed, stoned.* (1)
Vineæ verberatæ grandine, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 29.
(2) *Aures sermonibus verberatæ, Tac. Agr.* 41, 4.

Verbērātus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A beating, a*
striking again. (2) *Met. An impulsion, or move-*
ing. (1) *Si sublimi verberatu dejecta aqua cor-*
ripiat æra, Plin. 31, 2. (2) *Tuo verberatu ei*
omnes juravimus, Curt. 7, 1, 29. *sc. vix leg-*
nisi in abl.

Verbēreus, a, um. adj. *Worthy of beating; that*
deserveth beating, or to be well banged. § **Ver-**
bereum caput, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 2, 2. || **Verbe-**
rea statua, *one so bard with beating as to have lost*
all sense of it, Id. Capt. 5, 1, 31.

|| **Verbērō,** āre. *To beat often, Fest.*

Verbēro, āre. aēt. [*à verber*] (1) *To whip,*
(2) To beat, strike, bang, batter, or strike again.
(3) *Met. To rate and chide; to check, or reprove.*
(1) *Cognitā causā aliquem verberare & necare,*
Liv. 2, 41. (2) *Noli, amabo, verberare lapi-*
dem, ne perdas manum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 4.

Verberare urbem tormentis, *Cic. Philipp.* 8, 7.
Verberet tuba aures, *Luc.* 7, 27. (3) **Verberavi**
te cogitationis tacito duntaxat convicio, Cic. Fam.
16, 26.

Verbēro, ōnis. m. *A person worthy to be beaten,*
or that is often beaten; a rogue, or rascal. Sum
verna verbero, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 25.

Verbēror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be whipped.* =
Verberari, & **pulsari,** *Cic. Verr.* 3, 26.

|| **Verbīgēna,** æ. m. *Christ the word incar-*
nate, Prud. Cath. 3, 2.

|| **Verbīgēro,** āre. *To talk, or speak; to carry*
words about, Apul. Apol. p. 520. + **Sermones**
cædere.

Verbōsē, adv. iūs, comp. *Copiously, with many*
words, at large. Satis verbosē, sed quid postea?
Cic. pro Mur. 12. *Scripti verbosius hæc, Id. Fam.*
3, 15.

Verbōsius, a, um. adj. or. comp. sēmus, sup.
Full of words, talkative, verbose. **Verbōsa** simu-
latio prudentiæ, *Cic. pro Mur.* 14. § **Epistola**
verbosior, *Id. Attic.* 8, 3. **Locus verbosissimus,**
Quint. 2, 4.

|| **Verbūtum,** i. n. dim. *A little word, Hier.*
Verbum, i. n. [*quod aurem verberet, Pap.*]

(1) *A word.* (2) *Verba, words only, not reali-*
ties. (3) *Talk, prating.* (4) *A speech, a say-*
ing. (5) *A proverb, or old saw.* (6) *A verb,*
a part of speech. (1) *Verba sunt rerum notæ,*
Cic. Top. 8. || **Verborum** & **sententiarum** pon-
deribus uti, *Id. Orat.* 197. || **Aptare** verba
rebus, *Quint.* (2) *Verba isthæc sunt, Terent.*
Phorm. 3, 2, 32. = **ineptiæ,** *Cic.* || **reipia,**
Nep. Phoc. 3. || **Dare** verba alicui, *to impose*
upon, or deceive, him, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6. =
decipio, *Pers.* 4, 44. (3) *Si verbo allequi pos-*
sem, istos ipsos ejicerem, qui hæc loquuntur, Cic.
Catil. 2, 6. (4) *Utinam istuc verbum ex animo*
& verè diceret, potius quā te inimicum habeam,
Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 95. || **Verbi** causâ, *vel gratiâ,*
for example, Cic. de Fato, 6. (5) *Si verbum hoc*
cogitare velis, simul fiare & scribere hæc factu
facile est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 104. || **Facere**
verba mortuo, *to talk to no purpose, Ter. Phorm.*
5, 8, 26. (6) **Verbo** sensum claudere, si com-
positio patiat, optimum est, *Quint.* 9, 4.

* + **Vercūlum,** i. n. dim. [*à ver*] *My joy, my*
delight, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 15.

Vēcē, adv. iūs, comp. sēmē, sup. (1) *Indeed,*
verily, in truth. (2) *Justly.* (1) *Verè nihil po-*
tes d cere, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 19. || **Majores** na-
stri non fiētē, & fallaciter populares, sed verè &
sapienter fuerunt, *Id. pro Domo,* 27. || **ῥῆσις**
βολικῆς, sed verissimē loquor, *Id. Attic.* 5, 21.
Verè Romana manus, *Luc.* 2, 532. (2) *Non*
verius à singulis quā ab omnibus repetere offi-
cii fructum, Cic. Neque verè, neque rectè, ad-
huc fecisti unquam, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 2, 7.

Vēcēcundē, adv. iūs, comp. *Shamefacedly,*
bashfully, modestly. = **Vēcēcundē** & **modestē,**
Cic. de Fin. 2, 34. **Vēcēcundiū** de se scribere,
Id. Fam. 5, 32. || **Vēstri** hæc **vēcēcundiū** re-
cufant, illi fortasse constantiū, *Id.*

Vēcēcundiā, æ. f. (1) *Bashfulness, shame-*
facedness, demureness, modesty. (2) *A reverent re-*
gard. (1) *Custos virtutum omnium verecundiā*
est, Cic. Part. Orat. 23. *Homo timidus, virgi-*
nali verecundiā, Id. pro Quint. 11. = **Animal**
pudoris & verecundiæ particeps, *Id. de Fin.* 4, 7.
(2) **Plūs** vis potuit, quā voluntas patris, aut
verecundiæ ætatis, *Liv.* 1, 3.

Vēcēcundor, āri. dep. *To be ashamed, to be*
bashful, and modest. **Vēcēcundari** neminem apud
mensam decet, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 77.

Vēcēcundus, a, um. adj. or. comp. [*à vereor;*
qui veretur aliquid inhonestum facere] (1) *Shame-*
faced, bashful, modest, demure. (2) *Red, ruddy.* (3)
|| **Reverend,** and **honourably respected.** (1) *Innocen-*
tes & verecundi bene audiunt, Cic. de Legg. 1, 19.
= **Virgo casta, verecunda, incorrupta, Id. in O-**
rat. 64. || **Impudens, Id.** **Verecundior** in po-
stulando, *Id. Philipp.* 12, 5. *In gerendis hono-*
ribus verecundissimus Pompeius, Patere. 2, 33.
|| **Verecundum** est dicere, *it is a shame to speak it,*
Quint. 7, 2. (2) *Fugit juvenis & verecundus*
color, Hor. Epod. 17, 21. (3) *Litt. ex Mart.*

|| **Vēcēdārius,**

|| *Vērēdārius*, ii. m. [qui veredōs regit] *A messenger that rideth post, a post-boy; also a post-master, one who keepeth post horses, Jun.*

Vērēdus, i. m. [ab Hebr. *וֶרֶד* mulus] *A post-horse, a hunting nag, Mart. 14, 86.*

Vērēnda, ōrum. n. pl. [à vereor, corporis partes quæ sine verecundiâ nominari non possunt, ut, Græc. *τὰ αἰδοῖα*] *The privy parts of a man, or woman, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 2. & avunculus 28, 15.*

Vērēndus, a, um. part. *To be feared, or revered; reverend, awe-full. & Majestas verēnda, Ov. Met. 4, 540. Patres verēdi, Id. ex Pont. 3, 1, 143. Aetate verēndus, Liv. 9, 7.*

Vērēns, tis. part. *Fearing, dreading, reverence-ing. Me collegi, verēns ne quid mihi ille iratus tibi noceret, Cic. Att. 15, 21. & Verēntes Deos, Id. de Sen. 22.*

Vērēor, ōri, ūtus. dep. [ex *וֶר* timuit, *Aven.*]

(1) *To reverence.* (2) *To fear, to be in fear of, to dread, to stand in awe of.* (3) *Pass. To be feared.* (1) & Metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic. de Senect. 11. & Veremur vos, Romani, & si vultis, etiam timemus, sed plus vitemur & timemus Deos, Liv. & Sed non semper servant hoc discrimen auctores, ut in seqq. patebit. (2) Ego nonnihl veritus sum, Dave, abs te, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 3. & Reprehensionem vereri, Cic. Orat. 1. verbera, Ov. Epist. 20, 77. & navibus, Cæs. ut redderentur, Cic. Fam. 12, 19. ne operam perdidisses, Id. ne non id facerem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 8. ut firmæ sint nuptiæ, Id. dicere, Id. de aliquo, Cic. (3) & Parentum vita est vils liberis, qui se metui quàm vereri maiunt, Afran. ep. Gell. 15, 13. Conf. Cic. de Fin. 2, 13. & Sed hæc notio rara est.

Vērētrīcūlum, vel ut al. *Vērētrīcūlum*, Petron. i. n. d. m. à seq.

Vērētrum, i. n. [à vereor, i. e. pars vetenda] *A man's, or woman's, privy part, Suet. Tib. 62. & || Verētrum muliebre, Aur. Tard.*

Vergens, tis. part. *Declining, bending, or lying downward, Vergente jam die ingressus senatum, Suet. Orb. 7. ¶ Vergens annis, growing in years, Tac. Ann. 13, 19, 3. & Vergentibus annis, Luc. 2, 105. in senium, Id. 1, 129. Nondum in nucem vergente die, Sen. Thyest. 780.*

Vergiliæ, ārum. f. plur. [quod vere exoriuntur] *The seven stars. Occidente sidere Vergiliarum, Liv. 21, 35.*

|| *Vergito*, āre. freq. *To swag much downward, Plin. ap. Litt.*

Vergo, ĕre, si, sum. neut. [à verito; vel qu. versus ago] (1) *To decline; to bend, lie, or look toward.* (2) *To sink.* (3) *Act. To pour out.* (1) & Vergit ad septentriones, Cæs. B. G. 4, 20. in longitudinem, Id. (2) Poëma, Si paulum à summo discessit, vergit ad imum, Hor. A. Pœt. 378. (3) & Ipsi sibi sæpe venenum Vergebant, Lucr. 5, 1008.

Verger, i. pass. (1) *To be bowed down.* (2) *To be poured out.* (1) *Polus adversi calidus quæ vergitur auri, Luc. 1, 54. (2) Spumantes mero pateræ verguntur, Stat. Theb. 6, 211.*

|| *Vērīdicē*. adv. *Truly, or by way of soothsaying, Amm. † Verē, divinitus.*

|| *Vērīdicō*, ĕre. act. *To speak truth, Litt. ex Catull.*

Vērīdicus, a, um. adj. *Speaking truth, divine. Accipe veredicum oraculum, Catull. 64, 326. & Veridicæ voces, Cic. de Div. 1, 45.*

|| *Vērīdīquium*, ii. n. *The right interpretation, etymology, or true meaning, of a word; a true speech, or report. & Græci etymologiam vocant, id est, verbum ex verbo, veriloquium; nos autem novitatem verbi non satis apti, fugientes, genus hoc notationem appellamus, quia sunt verba rerum notæ, Cic. Top. 8.*

† *Vērīmōnia*, æ. f. *Truth, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 65. & Sed mel. codd. leg. querimonias. † Veritas, verum.*

Vērīsīmīlis, e. adj. or. comp. *līmus, sup. [i. e. similis veri] Likely, credible. Non est veresimile, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 41. = Probabile & quasi verisimile, Id. Acad. 4, 10. & Cūm verisimile, cum verum, Col. 3, 9. & Facit illud verisimile,*

quod mendacium est, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 4, 10. Id est verisimilius, quàm quodd, &c. Plin. 15, 22. Verisimillimum quod est invenire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4.*

Vērīsīmīlītudo, dīnis. f. *Likelihood, or probability; also the true likeness of a thing, life, nature. Verisimilitudinem ipsam sequi, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 33. Eā ire, quā ducit verisimilitudo, Sen. de Benef. 4, 33.*

Vērītās, ātis. f. (1) *Truth, verity.* (2) *The truth, or what is true.* (1) O magna vis veritatis! Cic. pro Cael. 26. & Veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici, Id. Offic. 1, 30. (2) *Ista veritas, etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic. Attic. 3, 24. Canachi signa rigidiora sunt quàm ut imitentur veritatem, Id. de Clar. Orat. 70.*

Vērītus, a, um. part. [à vereor] *That hath feared, or doubted, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 1.*

† *Vērīverbium*, ii. n. [i. e. verum verbum] *A telling truth. Tu repertus, qui Philocratem superes veriverbio, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 36.*

Vermen, inis. n. unde vermina, plur. *The gripeing of the guts. & Vermina sæva, Lucr. 5, 955.*

|| *Vermiculāris*, is. f. [sc. herba ita dict. quod vermiculos enecet] *Stone-crop, mouse-tail, wall-pepper, country pepper, Jack of the buttery, Ger. wormgrass, Dod.*

|| *Vermiculāns*, tis. part. *Breeding worms, wormeaten; also creeping, or crawling, like a worm, Litt. ex Plin.*

Vermiculāre. adv. *Like worms, Vermiculatè inter se sexus committat, Quint.*

Vermiculatio, ōnis. f. (1) *Wormeating, or the breeding of worms in fruits, or trees.* (2) *Also the gripeing of the guts.* (1) *Pomum vermiculationi non obnoxium, Plin. 17, 11. Communes arborum morbi, vermiculatio, sideratio, & dolor membrorum, Id. ib. 24. (2) Cell.*

Vermiculātus, a, um. part. (1) *Infested with worms.* (2) *Inlaid, wrought with chequer work, or with small pieces of divers colours.* (1) *Vid. Vermiculor.* (2) & † *Emblema vermiculatum, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Orat. 3, 43. Vermiculatæ crustæ, Plin. 35, 1.*

Vermiculor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To breed or bring forth worms; to be wormeaten.* (2) *Also to make chequer-work, &c.* (1) *Vermiculantur magis minùsve quædam arbores, omnes tamen, &c. Plin. 17, 24. (2) Vid. Vermiculatus, n. 2.*

Vermiculōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of worms, or grubs. & Poma vermiculosa, Pallad. Novemb. 6. Vermiculū, i. m. dim. (1) A little worm, a grub. (2) & Cochineal. (1) Putrefacta per imores Vermiculos pariunt, Lucr. 2, 898. (2) Id. Orig. 19, 28.*

& *Vermiculū, a, um. adj. [à *וֶרְמִי* vermis, & *עֲרֹכֶס* Of a scarlet colour. ¶ Vinum vermiculum, red, or claret, wine, Litt. ex Plin. Far vermiculum, red wheat, Id. ex Col. qui tamen neque loca dicit, neque ego invenire potui.*

Vermīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A breeding of worms, & bots; properly in cattle: a wringing of the guts, as if they were gnawn with worms.* (2) *Any acute, or pinching, pain.* (1) & *Vermīnationes jumentorum, Plin. 28, 11. (2) Cerebri æstuantis verminationes. Sen. Ep. 95.*

Vermīno, āre. neut. (1) *To be troubled with worms.* (2) *To breed worms.* (3) *Met. To ache, prick, shoot, or pain one.* (1) *Dum pueri vermīnant, Cels. (2) Fulmine icta inter paucos dies vermīnant, Sen. Nat. 2, 31. (3) Mart. 14, 23.*

Vermīnor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be griped in the guts, or wrung in the belly.* (2) *Dep. To pinch, to twitch.* (1) *Septimo mense vermīnari cœpit, partum putavit propinquum, Varr. (2) Remedia podagræ meæ compono, contentus, si minùs vermīnatur, Sen. de Vit. Beat. 17, ult.*

Vermīnōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of worms, troubled with worms, wormeaten. & Vermīnosæ aures, Plin. 20, 14. Vermīnosa fieri, Id. 17, 10.*

Vermis, is. m. [à vertendo, *Plin.* quod sese torquendo vertat, al. ab *ἔρως*, serpo, *ἐρμαῖ*] *A worm, a grub, a vermine. Videre licet vivos existere vermes Stercore de tetro, Lucr. 2, 870, Conf. Plin. 18, 17.*

Verna, æ. c. g. [vernæ, qui ex ancillis civium Romanorum vere nati, quod tempus anni naturalē futuræ est, *Fest.*] (1) *A bondman, or bondwoman; one born in the house, a bondslave.* (2) *Also the same with vernaculus.* (1) *Nutrix quæ vernas alit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 104. Conf. Cic. Fam. 9, 15. Verna ministeriis ad nutus aptus heriles, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 6. (2) & Vernæ lupi, Mart. 10, 30. Equites, Id. 1, 85. & Vernæ tuberes nascuntur, Quid tibi cum Libycis? Id. 13, 43.*

Vernaculus, a, um. adj. [à verna] (1) *That is born in one's house, that belongeth to the country where one liveth, or where one was born; proper and peculiar to the country.* (2) *Petulant, scoffing.* (1) = *Crimen domesticum, ac vernaculum, Cic. Verr. 3, 61. & Vernacula festivitas, Id. Fam. 9, 15. Vernaculi artifices, Liv. 7, 2. = Uvæ peculiæres & vernaculæ, Plin. 2, 4. & Volucres partim advenæ partim vernaculæ, Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (2) Milites vernaculâ urbanitate quidam sc̄ol averunt, abscissis furtim balteis, an accincti forent, rogantes, Tac. Hist. 2, 88, 2.*

Vernaculus, i. m. (1) || *A homeborn servant.* (2) *A rude scoffer.* (1) *Vernaculus meus mihi hæres erit, Præsp. Aquit. (2) & Vernaculorum dicta, Mart. 10, 3, 1.*

* || *Vernālis*, e. adj. [à ver] *Of, or belonging to, the spring, Sedul. & Poster. † Vernus.*

† *Vernālīter*. *Like a bondslave, rudely, or, as others think soothly, parasitically, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 108. ubi al. verniliter.*

* *Vernans*, tis. part. *Verdant, green, flourishing. Vernansque tori regalis imago, Claud. Laus Sere. 93.*

* *Vernatio*, ōnis. f. [à verno] (1) *A renewing, or growing again.* (2) *The old skin, or slough, which the snake casteth off.* (1) *Membrana five senectus anguim vernatione exuta claritatem facit, Plin. 29, 6. (2) Vernatio anguim auribus purulentis predest, Plin. 32, 4.*

Vernālis, e. adj. (1) *Fawning, servile.* (2) *Like a slave, scoffing, saucy.* (1) *Quamvis odium Vitellius vernilibus blanditiis velaret, Tac. Hist. 2, 59. (2) Vernile dictum omnem invidiam in se vertit, Tac. Hist. 3, 32, 6.*

Vernīlitas, ātis. (1) *Servile carriage, scurri-lity, saucy language.* (2) *An affected civility.* (1) & *Vernilitas servilis, Quint. 1, 11. (2) & Sive levitas est, five vernilitas, Sen. Ep. 95.*

Vernīlīter. adv. *Slavishly, slave like, Sen. de Benef. 2, 11.*

† *Vernīlī-a*, æ. f. [mensalia auguria ex rebus quæ in mensâ accidunt] *Plin. 28, 2.*

* || *Vernix*, īcis. f. [à verno tempore, quo fluere solet lacryma juniperi] *The gum of the juniper tree, vernis, Dod.*

* *Vernō*. absol. *In the spring time, Plin. 19, 3.*

* *Verno*, āre. neut. [à vernus] (1) *To be verdant, to spring, or wax green; as the earth.* (2) *To bud, or sprout out.* (3) *To sing cheerfully, as birds do in the spring.* (4) *To swarm, as bees do.* (5) *To cast his slough, and get a new skin, as the snake doth.* (1) & *Vernat humus, Ov. Met. 7, 284. ager, Mart. 9, 55. (2) Cūm tibi vernarent dubiâ lanugine malæ, Mart. 2, 61. (3) Loquax vernat avis, Ov. Trist. 3, 12, 8. (4) = Apes cūm vernant, & exundant novis festibus, Col. 9, 9. (5) Anguis nitidus vernat, Plin. 8, 27.*

Vernūla, æ. c. g. dim. *A little bondslave, or servant. & Unus vernula, res domini, Juven. 14, 169. Si quis plorator collo tibi vernula pendet, Mart. 14, 54. ¶ Vernulæ libelli, merry books, pleasant jests, Id. 5, 18, 4.*

Vernūlus, a, um. adj. *Servile, flippant, petulant. O hominem acutum, & urbanitatis vernulæ frontem! Petron. 24, 2.*

* *Vernus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the spring time. & Vernum tempus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13. Rosa verna, Prop. 3, 5, 22. Sol vernus, Ov. Trist. 3, 12, 27.*

Vēro, conj. discret. (1) *But, nay rather, yea truly; adv. indeed, truly.* (2) *Sometimes it is used in transitions.* (3) *Sometimes in ironys, forsooth.* (4) *In permitting, or granting.* (1) 8 D 2

Cum te desidero, fratrem solum desidero, ego vero suavitate propè fratrem, propè æqualem, obsequio filium, consilia parentem, Cic. (2) § Humanitatis vero, &c. Nep. Attic. 16. (3) Egregiam vero laudem, &c. Virg. Æn. 4, 93. Popularis vero tribunus plebis, custos defensorque juris & libertatis, Cic. pro C. Rabir. 4. (4) Eho! laudas, qui heros fallunt? CH. In loco, ego vero laudo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 26. Sed bujusmodi particularum vis & elegantia attentissima lectione discenda venit.

Verò, adv. pro verè. in principio sententiæ. Verò, puella, tibi concedo sedes meas, Cic.

† Vëro, Ære. neut. To speak the truth, to tell the truth, to scold, as wizards and wise women do, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 2.

|| Vërones plumbei. Thin plates, or leaves, of lead, Aur. Vict. 3, 17, 4.

Verpa, æ. f. i. e. penis. Nihilo minore verpæ es factus, Catull. ad Memmium. Vid. & Mart. 11, 47, 2.

Verpus, a, um, adj. [à vertendâ pelle, quæ mutilatur in circumcissione] Circumcised, stripped bare. Delapsa est misero fibula; verpus erat, Mart. 7, 82. & Catull. 45.

* Verpus, i. m. [lumbrici genus, ab ἔργω, serpo, Scal.] (1) || A kind of worm. (2) || Also the middle finger. (3) One circumcised, a Jew. (1) Vid. Scal. L. L. c. 14. (2) Habent lexica; binc sanè impudicus & infamis dic. (3) Quæsitum ad fontem solos deducere verpos, Juu. 14, 104.

Verrea, ðum, n. pl. Vid. Propr.

Verrens, tis, part. Sweeping, or scouring. Verrentes æquora venti, Lucr. 5, 267.

Verres, is, m. [à verrendo, Varr.] A boar pig. § Scrofæ similes sint verribus, Col. 7, 9. Verres obliquum meditans icium, Horat. Od. 3, 22, 7. § Castrati nomen mutant, atque è verribus dicuntur majales, Varr. R. 2, 4.

Verriculatus, a, um, adj. Made like a drag net. Multi falcibus verriculatis demetunt frumentum, Col. 2, 22.

Verriculum, i. n. [quod per aquam verratur, i. e. trahatur, vel quo aliquid verritur] (1) A sweep-net, a drag, or seine. (2) Also a kind of javelin, or dart, three feet and a half in length. (1) Rete verriculum dicitur à verrere, Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 1, 65. (2) V eget. 2, 15.

Verrinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a boar pig, Plin. 28, 10.

Verro, Ære, ri, sum, act. [ab Hebr. פָּרַר e-mundare, vel ab ἐρύω, trahio] (1) To brush, scour, or sweep; to make clean. (2) To draw along, to rake. (1) § Verre ædes, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 63. pavimentum, Juu. 24, 60. (2) = Ferre secum verrereque per auras, Virg. Æn. 1, 63. § Nautæ cœrula verxunt, Id. Æn. 5, 208. Venti verrunt nubila, Lucr. 1, 280.

Verruca, æ. f. [à verrendo, à verrunco, quod averruncari debeat] (1) A wart. (2) † A billock, a knap, a bill. (1) Ocimum verrucas tollit, Plin. 20, 12. Conf. Cels. 2, 1. Met. § Qui, ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum, Postulat, ignoscat verrucas illius, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 73. (2) Milites ad verrucam illam ire jubas, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7. quem vide.

Verrucaria, æ. f. [ita dicta, quod verrucas tollat] The herb wartwort, or turnsole, Plin. 22, 21.

Verrucosus, a, um, adj. Full of warts, tumps, or billocks; uneven, rugged. § Met. Verrucosus orator, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 14. Sunt quos Pacuviusque & verrucosa moratur Antiope, Pers. 3, 77.

Verrucula, æ. f. dim. A little wart, Col. 7, 6. & Cels. 5, 28.

Verrunco, Ære. act. [à verro, vel ab ἀπερύω; fort. à runco] To change a thing for the better. Hæc bene verruncant populo, Pœtia ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 22. Liv. 29, 27. ex formulâ antio. a. v.

Versabilis, a, adj. (1) That may be turned

and winded. (2) Unstable, inconstant. (1) Omnem eruditionem scito versabilem esse, Sen. de Tranq. c. 11. (2) § Versabilis fortuna, Curt. 5, 8, 15.

Versabundus, a, um, adj. About to be turned, Vitr. 9, 7. § Versabundus turbo, Lucr. 6, 427.

Versans, tis, part. Turning, rolling, Met. ruling, Cic. N. D. 3, 39. Versans membra in sanguine, Luc. 7, 605. Conf. Sil. 5, 578.

Versatilis, e, adj. (1) That turneth easily, or may be turned. (2) Met. Apt, or suitable to every thing. (1) § Libramentum versatile, Plin. 36, 15. Versatile templum mundi, Luc. 5, 1435. § Versatilis mola, a handmill, Plin. 36, 18. (2) Ingenium Catonis ad omnia versatile, Liv. 39, 40.

Versatio, ðnis, f. verb. (1) A turning, or winding. (2) A change. (1) Versatio totius oculi, Vitr. 9, 4. (2) In tantâ rerum versatione, Sen. de Tranq. an. 11.

Versatus, a, um, part. (1) Turned, tumbled. (2) Stirred about. (3) Met. Experienced, practised, versed in a business. (4) Managed, carried on. (1) Versato flamina fuso, Ov. Epist. 19, 37. Versata toro membra quiescunt, Juu. 13, 218. (2) Quæ Coxerat ære cavo viridi versata cicutâ, Ov. Met. 4, 505. (3) = Homo & in aliis causis exercitatus, & in hac multum & sæpe versatus, Cic. pro Quint. 1. (4) Bellum magnâ varietate terrâ marique versatum, Id. pro Arch. Pœt. 9.

Versicolor, ðris, m. adj. [colorem vertens] (1) Changeing colour. (2) Of sundry colours. (1) Multum expirantem versicolor quâdam & numerosâ varietate spectari, proceres gulæ narrant, Plin. 9, 16. Conf. Cic. de Fin. 3, 5. (2) Versicolor cauda pavonis, Plin. 9, 17. Vestimento versicolori uti, Liv. 34, 1.

|| Versicôlorus, a, um, adj. Of changeable colours, Litt. ex Mart. Versiculus, i. m. dim. A little verse, a versicle; a line, or short sentence, in prose, or verse. Tribusne versiculis his temporibus, Brute, ad me? Cic. Brut. 14. Hoc uno versiculo, Ne quid detrimenti respub. caperet, satis armati consules fuerunt, Id. pro Mil. 26. Versiculi mollius euntes, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 58.

Versificatio, ðnis, f. verb. A making of verses, a versifying. Tibi expetenti versificationis meæ gustum negare non sustinebam, Col. 11, princ. § Prosa oratio, Id. ib. § Quem in poemate versificatio locum habet, eum in oratione compositio, Quint. 9, 4.

Versificator, ðris, m. verb. A versifyer, or maker of verses. § Versificator quàm poëta melior, Quint. Instit. Orat. 10, 1. Conf. Just. 7, 9.

Versifico, Ære. act. [versus facio] To versify, Quint. 9, 4.

|| Versio, ðnis, f. verb. A turning, a translation, Litt. ex Plin. Sed Hard. ex M. SS. versatione. † Interpretatio.

Versipellis, e, adj. [à vertendo pellem] (1) That changeth his skin, or form. (2) Met. Sly, wisely. (1) Jupiter versipellem se facit, quando lubet, Plaut. Prol. Amph. 123. Ne, ubi capillus versipellis fiat, fœdè semper servias, Id. Pers. 2, 2, 48. (2) Versipelles in maledictis habent, Plin. 8, 22.

Verſo, Ære. freq. [à verſo] (1) To turn oft-en. (2) To tumble up and down, or over and over. (3) To stir about. (4) † To drive from place to place, as shepherds do, &c. (5) To manage. (6) To weigh, to consider. (7) † To perplex, tease, or fret. (1) Versare uvas ter in die per triduum, Plin. 14, 8. § Versare aliquem, to scowle, or tumble him, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 6. (2) Num Sisyphus versat saxum fudans nitendo, neque proficit hilum? Cic. Tuscul. 1, 5. ex Pœtâ. § Met. Versare animum, to apply it, Virg. Æn. 4, 630. (3) Coquito versatôque crebrò duabus rudibus, Cato, 79. § Versare terram, to plough it, Virg. Geor. 1, 119. (4) Æthiopum versemus oves sub

Sydere Cancrî, Virg. Ecl. 10, 68. Serv. exponit

pascere. § Versare boves, Prop. 3, 5, 35. (5) Mihi istum hominem vellem dari, ut ego illum versarem, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 95. § Versare dolos, Virg. Æn. 2, 62. pecunias, Suet. Galba, 9. (6) || Versate diu quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant, humeri, Hor. A. Pœt. 39. § testes, Quint. § verba, Cic. to examine thoroughly. (7) = Cura quæ nunc te coquit, & versat, Enn. ap. Cic. de Senect. 1.

Verſor, Æri, Ætus sum, dep. (1) To be turned. (2) To be employed, or exercised, in a thing. (3) To converse, to stay with one. (4) To be. (1) Versutos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 10. (2) In periculis amicorum versatur labor meus, Id. § In sordidâ arte versari, Id. (3) § Nobiscum versari diutius non potes, Id. (4) Inscitia multa versatur in vitâ, Id. § Versari alicui ante oculos, Id. de Fin. 2, 22. in labiis primoribus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 65. in ore vulgi, Cic. Verr. 1, 46. intra mœnia, Id. post redit. in Sen. 5.

Versoria, æ. f. A cord to turn the sail to the wind side, or a rudder to turn the ship. Huc secundus ventus est, cape modò versoriam, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 34.

Versura, æ. f. [à versando] (1) A turning. (2) Also the turning of oxen, or horses, in the plough at the land's end. (3) The corner of a house, or walk, where people turn. (4) § Versuram facere, to take up money of one at great interest, to pay a debt to another. (5) || or rather simply to change one's creditor, whether by paying greater, or lesser, interest. (1) § Versura foliorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 46. (2) Grumos ad versuram plerumquè tractæ faciunt crates, Col. 2, 18, 4. (3) Vitr. 3, 1. & 5, 6. (4) Vereor ne illud, quod tecum permutavi, versurâ mihi solvendum sit, Cic. Attic. 5, 15. § Met. Versurâ solves, you will put yourself in a worse case, you will pay for all at last, Ter. Phorm. 2, 5, 15. (5) Versura davis davisov, Gloss. Vid. Salm. ad loc. Terent. prox. cit.

Versurus, a, um, part. About to turn, or move. Ne manum quidem versuros fuisse se fatentur, Cic. de Fin. 5, 31. Quæ omnia, si tamen populo foret, in capita noxiorum versura, Liv. 45, 10.

Versus, a, um, part. [à verſor] (1) Turned, changed. (2) Overturned, ruined, abolished. (3) Propense, inclined. (1) = Versa & mutata in pejorem partem sunt omnia, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 6, 36. (2) Verso civitatis statu, Tac. Ann. 1, 4, 1. = Leges abolitæ & funditus versæ, Id. ibid. 3, 36, 4. § † § Versus animi, disturbed in mind, Tac. Hist. 4, 84. al. diversus. (3) § Totus in Perseum versus pater, Liv. 40, 5.

Versus, ðs, m. [à verſo] (1) A turning against at a land's end. (2) A turning of the body round on the toe in dancing. (3) || A military line, a file. (4) A rank, row, or series, of trees. (5) A line, even in prose. (6) † The superscription of a letter. (7) A verse. (8) A note, or tune. (9) Also a square plot of ground, a hundred feet every way. (1) Alterius versibus obliquum tenere aratrum, Col. 2, 2. (2) Plaut. (3) Veg. (4) Seras in versum distulit ulmos, Virg. Geor. 4, 144. Chimeram Dardana pubes triplici versu impellunt, Virg. Æn. 5, 119. (5) Nep. Epam. 4. & Suet. Aug. 87. (6) Summus in margine versus adhæsit, Ov. Met. 9, 564. (7) § Versus orationis est vitium, Cic. in Orat. § Versus hexametri, Id. de Orat. 3. (8) Lusciniæ versus, quos imitentur, accipiunt, Plin. 10, 29. (9) § In Hispaniâ metiuntur agros jugis, in Campaniâ versibus, Varr. R. R. 1, 10. Vid. locum.

Versus, præp. [à verſo] Towards. § Ire Brundisium versus, Cic. Fam. 11, 27. Ad meridiem versus, Liv. 1, 18.

Versus, adv. Towards. § Sursum versus, upward, Cic. Orat. 39. § Deorsum versus, Cato, c. 156.

Versutē, adv. iūs, comp. *Craftily, cunningly.*
= Versutē & subtiliter dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 7.
Versutiūs, quān mea consuetudo fert, *Id. pro Cæcin.* 29.

|| Versutia, æ. f. *Wileyness, subtlety.* § Versutia in accusando, *Apul. Apol.* p. 490.
↓ Astutia.

Versutilōquus, a, um. adj. *That talketh craftily,* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 38. *ex poet.*

Versutus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *firmus*, sup. [qui se in omnes species vertit] (1) *That turneth every way.* (2) *Crafty, wilely, cunning, shifting, quick-witted, ready.* (1) Versutos ees appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. Versutiores quān rota figuraris, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 25. (2) = Malitia est versuta & fallax ratio nocendi, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30. = Homo versutus & callidus, *Id. ib.* 3, 10. Germani in summā feritate versutissimi, *Paterc.* 2, 118. Versutissimus Lacedæmoniorum *Lyfander, Cic. Offic.* 1, 30.

Vertāgus, i. m. [ex verto, & ago] *A bound that will hunt by himself, and bring home his game; a tumbler,* *Mart.* 14, 200.

Vertebra, æ. f. [à verto] *Any turning joint in the body, a joint in the back-bone,* *Cels.* 8, 1.

Vertebrātus, a, um. adj. [in vertebræ morem tornatus] *Made in the form of a vertebra.* Cervix ē multis vertebratūque orbiculatim ossibus flexilis, *Plin.* 11, 37.

Vertendus, a, um. part. *To be turned.* In usum publicum vertendæ pecuniæ, *Liv.* ¶ Sidera apta vertendis aquis, *for sailing,* *Ovid.* Vertendum solum, *to be changed,* *Cic. pro Domino.* 30. *Sil.* 11, 539.

Vertens, tis. part. *Turning about.* ¶ Anno vertente, *at the end of the year,* *Cic. pro Quint.* 12. *Sil.* 10, 288.

Vertex, vel Vortex, īcis. m. [à verto] (1) *A whirlwind.* (2) *A whirlpool, or turning round of the water.* (3) *The top, or crown, of the head.* (4) *The head itself.* (5) *The top of any thing.* (6) *A pole of the world.* (1) = Ventī vorticem faciunt, qui typhon vocatur, *Plin.* 2, 48. Ventī interdum vertice torto Res corripunt, *Lucr.* 1, 294. (2) Volvit flumen vortices, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 22. Rapidus vorat æquore vortex, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 121. § Met. Absorptus vortice amoris, *Catull.* 66, 107. Vericibus subitis aquas contorsit, *Luc.* 4, 102. § Vortices dolorum, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 9. *ex poetā.* (3) Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 7. (4) Vertice supposito portabant sacra canistris, *Or. Met.* 2, 713. (5) § Acris vertex, *Lucr.* 5, 750. montis, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 35. saxi, *Id. ibid.* 2, 308. (6) Hic vertex nobis semper sublimis, at illum Sub pedibus Styx atra videt, *Id. Geor.* 1, 242.

|| Verticūlum, i. n. *Any turning joint of the body,* *Laët.* ↓ Vertebra.

† Verticillātus, a, um. adj. *Jointed together, apt to turn.* Verticillatum scapularum os, *Cels.* 8, 1. ubi tamen legend. Vertici ossis lati, *Id.* 8, 1.

Verticillum, i. n. & Verticillus, i. m. (1) || *A little whorn, or whirl; a binge, or axis.* (2) *A pin, or peg, of a musical instrument to set the strings high, or low.* (1) *Med. Gramm.* (2) *P. in.* 37, 2.

Verticordius, a, um. adj. [à vertendo cor] *That turneth the heart,* *Val. Max.* 8, 15, 13.

Verticōsus, a, um. adj. *That whirlleth, or turneth, round; full of whirlspits.* § Amnis verticosus, *Liv.* 21, 5.

Verticūla, æ. f. & Verticūlum, i. n. [à vertendo, *Fest.*] (1) *A screw for engines, a key in musical instruments, a whirl for a spindle.* (2) *Also a joint in the back bone.* (1) *Vitr.* 10, 13. & *Medull. Gramm.* (2) *Lucil. interp. Fest.* Intestinorum verticula dissentis cutibus apparent, *Cæli. Aur. Acut.* 3, 17.

Vertigo, ginis. f. [à vertendo] (1) *A whirling, or turning, round.* (2) *A rolling, a change.* (3) *The turning-about sickness, or a disease of the head, when all things seem to turn round; giddyness, dizziness, the swimming of the*

head. (1) Moles cæli rotata vertigine affiduā, *Plin.* 2, 3. O steriles veri quibus una Quiritem Vertigo facit, *Perf.* 5, 76. (2) § Rerum vertigine attonitus, *Luc.* 8, 16. (3) Oculorum vertigines, tenebræque, *Plin.* 7, 6. Cum vertigine correpta concidunt, *Col.* 7, 13.

Vertitur, imperf. *It is controverted, or debated.* Vertebatur, utrūm manerent in concilio Lacedæmonii, *Liv.* 39, 48.

Verto, ūre, ti, sum. act. (1) *To turn.* (2) *To transform.* (3) *To change.* (4) ¶ *To die, or discolour.* (5) *To overbrow, to cast down, to turn upside down.* (6) *To dig, or cast, up.* (7) *To borrow of one to pay another.* (8) *To impute.* (9) *To translate.* (10) *To be changed, or altered.* (11) *To happen, fail out, or prove.* (1) Ora vertere huc & illuc, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 9. Equos ad mœnia vertunt, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 619. ¶ Quō se vertat nescire, *to be at a stand; not to know what to do, or say,* *Cic. Q. frat.* 3, 5. § Vertere aliquem in fugam, *to put him to flight,* *Liv.* 30, 33. stilum in tabulis, *to rase, or blot out,* *Cic.* (2) Homines in lupos vertere, *Plin.* 8, 22. In Amphytrionis vertit sese imaginem, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 121. (3) Rempub. in meliorem statum vertere, *Suet. Aug.* 23. (4) Puella vertit suas comas, *Prop.* 2, 18, 28. (5) § Mœnia urbis ab imo vertere, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 810. ¶ Met. Vertere omnia, *to ruin all,* *Cic.* ¶ Crateras vertere, *to drink, to tope,* *Virg. Æn.* 9, 165. (6) Quo fidere terram Vertere conveniat, *Id. Geor.* 1, 2. (7) Vel qui ipsi vorant, vel qui alii subversentur, præbeant, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 1, 23. (8) Romanos objicis mihi, & ea, quæ gloriæ esse debent, in crimen vertis, *Liv.* 40, 15. (9) Verterunt poetæ nostri fabulas, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 3. (10) Paulatim terror vertere in plebem cæpit, *Liv.* 3, 36. Et totæ in solidam glaciem vertere lacunæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 365. (11) Quæ res tibi & tuæ gnatiæ, vertat bene, *forma bene precandi,* *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 58. Quæ quidem illi res vertat malè, *forma malè precandi,* *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 37.

Vertor, i. pass. *To be employed, or conversant.* ¶ Jam homo in mercaturâ vertitur, *the man is turned merchant,* *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 109. Res vertitur in meo foro, *it is my business, I am concerned in it,* *Id. ibid.* 5, 1, 10. § In seipsum vertitur, *he is all for himself,* *Cic.* Salus mea in eo vertitur, *my safety dependeth upon it,* *Liv.*

|| Vertraha, æ. f. *A kind of bound for deer and hare.* Et pietam maculâ vertraham delige falsâ, *Grat. Cyneg.* 204.

Vēru. n. indecl. plur. Vērua, uum, ūbus. [à versando, *Varr. à versare, transfo. M.*] (1) *A spit, or broach.* (2) *A kind of dart used in war.* (1) Pinguia in verubus, *veribus, Scrv.* torrebimus exta columnis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 396. (2) Pugnant mucrone verūque Sabello, *Id. Æn.* 7, 665.

* Vervactum, i. n. [i. e. vere actum, i. e. verno tempore aratum] *Land that hath been fallow, and is turned in the spring to be sown the next year,* *Varr. R. R.* 1, 44. & *Col.* 11, 2.

Vēricūlum, i. n. dim. [à veru] *A little broach, or spit,* *Plin.* 33, 6.

† Vervēceus, a, um. adj. *Like a wetber.* Ego ex hac statuâ verveceâ volo erogitare, meo minore quid sit factum filio, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 1, 31. ¶ Sed mel. codd. leg. verbeia.

|| Vervēcīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, a wetber,* *Lampr.*

Vervex, ēcis. m. [à verpus, cui verpa exsecta, *M.*] *A wetber sheep.* Quod genus sacrificii Lare vervecibus fiat, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 22.

Vēruīna, æ. f. [à veru] *A long javelin; a spit, or broach,* *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 46.

† Vērum, i. n. *A spit,* *Plaut. Vid. Veru.*

Vērum, i. n. (1) *A thing that is true, the truth.* (2) *Reason, justice.* (1) = Mavis vituperari falso, quān vero extolli, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 22. ¶ Falsa vincere veris, *Lucr.* 4, 438. Mordaci radere vero Auriculas, *Perf.* 1, 107. (2) Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede verum est, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, ult. = Æquum ac verum duxit, quod ipsi fatere collibisset, *Cic. in Sall.*

Vērum. conj. (1) *But, but yet.* (2) *Just so, yes truly.* (1) Verum quasi affuerim tamen simulabo, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 45. Verum enim, quando bene promeruit fiat, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 47. Verum enimvero, id demum juvat, si quem, &c. *Id. ibid.* 2, 3, 2. (2) Comites secuti scilicet sunt virginem? *CH. Verum, Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 55.

Vēruntāmen. conj. [ex verum, & tamen] *Nevertheless, notwithstanding, but yet, howbeit, for all that.* Et si mihi facta injuria est, veruntamen abduce hanc, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 60. Vēruntamen multum in causis persæpe lepore & facetiis profici vidi, *Cic. de Orat.* 54.

Vērus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *firmus*, sup. [ex ve particulā intensivā, & res, *Perot. qu.* verberum non inanis sonitus, sed solida res] (1) *Real, true, right, just.* (2) *Meet, fit.* (3) *Also natural.* (1) ¶ Quas credis esse has, non sunt veræ nuptiæ. *SO. Cur simulas igitur?* *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 20. = Perspicere quid verum sincerūque sit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. Vero verius quid sit audi, *Mart.* 8, 76. § Causa verissima, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 4. (2) Neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerunt, alienos invadere, *Cæf. B. G.* 4, 8. (3) § Color verus, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 26. ¶ Vid. Mendax.

Vērūtum, i. n. [quōd veru habet præfixum, *Fest.*] (1) § *A weapon, or dart, of three feet and a half long.* (2) *short, and narrow, beaded with iron like a narrow spit, which some call a casting dart, with a string.* (1) *Veg.* (2) *Liv.* 10, 29. *Luc.* 8, 861. & *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 44.

Vērūtus, a, um. adj. *Armed with such a dart.* § Volsci veruti, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 168.

Vēsānia, æ. f. *Madness, fury, rage.* Ulysses, simulatā vesaniā, bovem cum equo junxit, *Plin.* 35, 11.

Vēsānio, īre, īvi. neut. unde part. vesaniens. *To be mad, to rage, to bluster.* § Vesaniēte vento, *Catull.* 21, 13.

Vēsānus, a, um. adj. [ex ve, particulā intensivā & sanus] (1) *Vast, mighty.* (2) [ex ve, negat. & sanus] *Sickly, causing sickness.* (3) *Mad, furious, cruel, outrageous.* (1) In mea vesanas habui dispendia vires; Et valui pœnam fortis in ipse meam, *Or. Amor.* 1, 7, 25. (2) Stella vesani leonis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 19. (3) = Homo vesanus & furiosus, *Cic. pro Domino.* 21. § Vesana rabies, *Luc.* 4, 190.

* Vescendus, a, um. part. *To be eaten,* *Plin.* 21, 16.

* Vescens, tis. part. *Eating.* Equiti Romano avidius vescenti partes suas misit, *Suet. Cal.* 18.

* Vescor, ūci. dep. pastus sum. [à vescere, *Canin.*] (1) *To live upon.* (2) *To eat.* (1) Omne, quo vescuntur homines, est penus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27. Diū nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, *Id. ib.* 2, 3. § sanguine, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 622. ¶ Vesci aurā æthereā, *Id. Æn.* 3, 330. (2) § Vescitur Æneas perpetui tergo bovis, *Id. Æn.* 8, 182. Vesci ex, *Plin.* 9, 8. Ea quæ rapuere pedibus, *Id.* 10, 38. ¶ Vescendo esse, *to be fit to be eaten,* *Id.* 15, 18.

* || Vescūlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Lean, or ill kept,* *Fest.* ↓ Gracilis, malè curatus.

* Vescus, a, um. adj. [ex ve intensivā particulā, & esca; quod edimus] (1) *Any thing that may be eaten, good to eat.* (2) *Eating, that doth eat.* (3) *Little, small, or lean.* (4) ¶ Also *that hath no stomach.* (1) § Vescum papaver, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 131. (2) Vescio sale saxa peresa, *Lucr.* 1, 322. (3) Corpore vescofuit, sed eximiis viribus, *Plin.* 7, 10. (4) = Quān fastidiosum ac vescum cum fastidio edendi vivere, *Lucil. interpr. Fest.*

Vēsīca, æ. f. (1) *A bladder.* (2) *Met. Rhotomontade, a swelling style.* (3) *Also the privy part of a woman.* (1) Vesica membranā constat, *Plin.* 11, 37. Morbi vesicæ & viscerum, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 30. (2) A nostris precul est omnis vesica libellis, *Mart.* 4, 49, 7. (3) Optima summi Nunc via processus vetulæ vesica beatæ, *Juv.* 1, 39.

Vēsīcāria,

Vēscāria, æ. f. [quodd habeat folliculos humanis vesicis similes] *The herb called alkakengy, or winter cherry*, Plin. 21, 31.

|| **Vēscātōrium**, i. n. [sc. medicamentum] *A medicine which being applyed to the skin causeth a blister, a cupping-glass*, Med.

Vēscūla, æ. f. dim. *A little bladder*. § **Inflatæ vesiculæ**, Cic. de Div. 14.

* **Vespa**, æ. f. [ἀσπὴς, Id.] *A wasp*. **Vespa** videmus uti aculeis, Cic. de Fin. 5, 15.

* **Vesper**, ēris. m. [ἑσπερος, Gr.] (1) *The evening star*. (2) *The evening*. (3) Met. *The west, the western parts of the world*. (4) || **A super**. (1) *Sera rubens accendit lumina vesper*, Virg. Geor. 1, 251. Ab atro Vespere confurgunt venti, Id. Æn. 5, 19. (2) Et jam diei vesper aderat, Sall. B. J. 56. (3) = **Vesper** & occiduo quæ littore sole tepescunt, Ov. Met. 1, 63. (4) **Fest**.

* **Vesper**, ēra, ērum. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the evening*. § Horæ rigaudi matutinæ atque vespere, Plin. 19, 12. || § **Matutinum tempus** & vespertinum, Steph. ex eodem.

* **Vespēra**, æ. f. *The evening*. Si accelerare volent ad vesperam, consequentur, Cic. § **Primâ vespēra**, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 4. Flexo in vesperam die, Tac. Ann. 1, 16, 5.

* **Vespērascentis**, tis. part. *Drawing towards evening*. § **Vespērascente die**, Tac. Ann. 1, 65, 9. & Hist. 2, 49, 3.

* **Vespērascit**, imperf. *It draweth towards evening*. **Vespērascit**, & non noverunt viam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 7.

* || **Vespērat**, ābat, āvit. imperf. *It is evening, or night*, Gell. 17, 8.

* **Vespērē**, vel **Vespērī**, adv. *Late, at the end of the day, in the evening*, Cic. Att. 11, 12. & 13, 47.

* || **Vesperna**, æ. f. [contr. ex vespertina] *A super, or evening meal*, Fest. ex Plaut.

* **Vespertilio**, ōnis. m. [quodd vespērī volet] (1) *A bat, or rere-mouse*. (2) || *A nightwalker who dares not appear by daylight for fear of arrests*. (1) Volucrum animal parit vespertilio tantum cui membrana ceu pennæ, Plin. 10, 61. § **Lucifuga vespertilio**, Grat. Cynege. 402. (2) **Ulp**. L. 21. A. de evict.

* **Vespertinus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or that is done in, the evening*. § **Vespertina tempora**, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. **Vespertinis**, sc. horis, Plin. 30, 10. § **Regio vespertina**, the west country, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 30.

* **Vespēru**, gnis. f. [à vesper] *The evening star*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 119. Vitruv. 9, 4.

* **Vespērus**, i. m. *The evening star*. **Stella Lucifer interdiu, noctu vespērus circumueunt**, &c. Varr. R. R. 5. § **Surgente vespere**, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 10.

† **Vespices**, um. f. pl. *A place thick with bushes*, Paul. ap. Fest. † **Fruteta densa**.

* **Vespillo**, ōnis. m. [à vesper, quia vespertino tempore mortuos esserunt] *He that carryeth out dead bodies in the night to be buried, a bearer*. Cadaver Domitiani populari sandapilâ per vespillones exportatum, Suet. Dom. 17. Conf. Mart. 1, 31.

* **Vestra**, ūra, ūrum. pron. adj. [à vos] *Yours*, Cic. passim.

* **Vestiarium**, ii. n. (1) *A wardrobe; a chest, or press, for apparel*. (2) Met. *Apparel itself*. (1) Vestiarium contra tēdines amurcā aspergendum, Plin. 15, 7. (2) Col. 1, 8. || § **Neque cibaria tenere, neque vestia**, Dig.

* || **Vestiarus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, garments*. § Vestia arca, a press to keep clothes in, Cato, 11.

* || **Vestiarus**, ii. m. (1) *The yeoman of the robes, or he that keepeth the wardrobe*. (2) *He that maketh, or selleth, garments; a broker that selleth old clothes*. (1) Ulp. (2) Leg. 45. Dig. de institor. act.

Vestibulum, i. n. [dict. à Vesta, Ov. Fest. 6, 303. || ed quodd vestiantur fores, Serv. || aut quodd adiutrum tecto vestiat, Isid. Sed nul-

lius vocis etym. tam variâ uenatur] (1) *A porch, or entry, to a house, (2) or other place. (3) An entrance, or rudiment. (1) § Vestibulum ædium*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 79. templi, Id. Verr. 5, 66. (2) § **Vestibulum balnearum**, Id. pro Car. 26. curiæ & senatûs, Liv. 2, 48 sepulchri, Cic. de Legib. 2, 24. Sicilia, Id. Verr. 5, 66. (3) = **Vestibula** nimirum honesta, adiutūque ad causam faciet illustres, Id. Orat. 15.

|| **Vesticeps**, ipis. c. g. [ex vestis, & capio, puer, qui jam vestitus est pubertate] *A strippling who begineth to have hair on his face*, Gell. 5, 19.

Vestitōtūbernium, ii. n. [de iis qui sub eadem veste cubant] *A lying in the same bed*, Petron. Arb. 11, 3.

Vestitus, a, um. adj. *Wearing loose and wide garments, or abounding in garments*, Petron. 93, 3.

Vestigans, tis. part. *Tracing, searching out*. **Vestigans Turnum huc atque huc acies circumtulit**, Virg. Æn. 12, 557.

|| **Vestigatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A seeking, or hunting, after*, Apul. Met. 6. princip. † **Investigatio**.

Vestigator, ōris. m. verb. [à vestigiis ferarum, quas indagatur, Varr.] *A tracer, or hunter*, Col. 9, 8. Conf. Sen. de Ben. 3, 27.

Vestigium, ii. n. (1) *A trace, or track*. (2) *The print of a foot, a footstep*. (3) *The foot*. (4) *A print, an impression*. (5) § **Equi vestigium**, a horsehoe. (6) *The very minute, or point, of time*. (7) *A token, sign, or mark, of any thing*. (1) Falsa pedum primis vestigia ponit in undis, Ov. Met. 2, 872. (2) Me vestigia terrent, Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 74. (3) Vestigia primi Alba pedis, Virg. Æn. 5, 566. Vestigia pilo firmat, Luc. 4, 41. (4) Verrem in luto volutatum totius corporis vestigiis invenimus, Cic. Verr. 4, 24. (5) Vestigium excussum ungulâ equi, Plin. 28, 20. (6) Ut urbs capta eodem vestigio videretur, Cæf. B. C. 2, 7. Conf. Cic. in Pison. 9. (7) = **Cujus rei neque index, neque vestigium aliquod**, Id. § **sceleris**, Virg. Ecl. 4, 13. fraudis, Id. ibid. 31.

Vestigo, āre. act. (1) *To trace; to follow by the track, or scent*. (2) Met. *To search diligently; to enquire into, or after*. (1) Jacens piscis magis naribus escam, quam oculis vestigat, Col. 8, 17. § **Vestigare odore**, Plin. 8, 18. de tigride. (2) Dimissi qui vestigarent, Liv. 32, 26.

* **Vestimentum**, i. n. [à vestio] *A garment, vesture, or vestment; apparel, clotbeing, attire*. Calceos, & vestimenta mutavit, Cic. pro Mil. 10. Unus vestimentis lautus es, Id. pro Flacc. 20.

* **Vestio**, ūre, ūvi, ūtum. act. (1) *To clothe, apparel, or array*. (2) *To cover*. (3) *To garnish, or deck*. (1) § **Vir te vestiât**, te virum despolies, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 4. (2) § **Sepulcrum vepribus vestire**, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. Vestiat agros Ossibus, Luc. 7, 538. (3) § **Parietes tabulis vestire**, Cic. Vid. Vestior. Sententias mollis & pellucida vestiebat oratio, Id. Orat. 79. Vestit ebur atria, Luc. 10, 119.

* **Vestior**, ūri. pass. *To be clothed, covered, or adorned*. Tabulis parietes templi vestiebantur, Cic. Verr. 4, 54.

* **Vestiplica**, æ. f. [quæ plicat vestes] *A maiden that foldeth, or layeth, up garments; a chambermaid*, Quint. Decl. 363. § **Fort. rect. vestispica**.

* **Vestis**, is. f. [à Gr. ἱστῆς, Id.] (1) *A garment, a vest*. (2) *All manner of clothes, bed-clothes*. (3) *The skin of a snake*. (4) *A beard, or hair of the face*. (5) || *A nightcap*. (1) Vestis talos defluxit ad imos, Virg. Æn. 1, 408. § **Vestis pretiosa**, Cic. Philipp. 2, 27. vilis, Ov. Epist. 15, 75. atra, Id. Met. 6, 568. (2) Levi veste debet esse contactus, Cels. 3, 19. Vestes pulvere squalentes, Luc. 8, 57. discriminat picto auro, Id. 2, 357. (3) Cum lubrica serpens Exiit in spinis vestem, Lucr. 3, 614. Conf. eund. 4, 59. (4) Impubis molli-

veste pubescit, Lucr. 5, 612. § **Aurea emfaries illis, atque aurea vestis**, Virg. Æn. 8, 859. interp. Serv. (5) Bud. ex Cels.

* **Vestispicus**, i. m. & **Vestispica**, æ. f. [ita dict. quodd vestes inspiciat] *He, or she, that keepeth the apparel of his master, or mistress*, Varr. L. L. 6, 2. & Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

* || **Vestitor**, ōris. m. verb. *A tailor, a fashioner, an appareler*, Fium. † **Qui vestit**.

* || **Vestitrix**, icis. f. verb. *She that clotheth*. § **Pennæ vestitiçes**, the coat-feathers of a bird; the lesser feathers which cover, and as it were clothe, a bird, Jun. † **Quæ vestit**.

* **Vestitus**, a, um. part. || or, comp. ssmus, sup. (1) *Clad, appareled, clothed*. (2) *Covered*. (3) *Decked, adorned*. (1) **Homines malè vestiti**, Cic. in Pison. 25. **Venifica vestita, aurata, ornata**, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 38. **Hercules neque unâ pelle vestitiior fuit**, Apul. Apol. p. 441. **Ovum pecus vestitissimum**, tamen frigoris impatientissimum est, Col. 7, 3. (2) **Oculi vestiti membranâ**, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. (3) **Montes vestiti silvis**, Liv. 32, 13. § **Ripæ vestitæ gramine**, Col. 8, 15.

* **Vestitus**, ūs. m. (1) *Appareling, apparel, clotbeing, raiment*. (2) *A garment*. (3) *Garniture*. (1) § **Deos novimus ornato, atate, vestitu**, Cic. N. D. 2, 29. **Victus vestitusque necessarius**, Id. pro Quint. 15. § **Vestitus agrestis**, Nep. Datam. 3. (2) = **Stagnum, vestitu in arbore suspensio, tranavit, quam vestem postea recepit**, Plin. 8, 22. (3) **Concionitas vestitu orationis ornata**, Cic. de Clar. Or. 95.

† * **Vedras**, āus. pron. [à vester] *Of your country, kindred, or flock*, Litt. ex Cic. sed q. certè **Prisc**.

* **Vetans**, tis. part. *Forbidding*, Cic. de Legg. 2, 4. **Quò ru tis, Danaï? ventos audite vetantes**, Ov. Epist. 13, 131.

* || **Vetatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A forbidding*, Valia, 1, 2. † **Interdictio**, &c.

* || **Vetānus**, a, um. part. *That will forbid*, Valia. † **Prohibitorius**.

† **Vetier**, ēris. adj. *Old, ancient*, Enn. † **Vetus**.

Vetāmentārius futor. *A cobbler, a botcher*, Suet. Vitell. 2, 2.

Vetānus, a, um. adj. (1) *Old, skil full; that hath served long in a place, or office*. (2) **Substant. An old soldier, a veteran**. (1) § **Veterana vitis**, Col. 3, 15. **Veteranus hostis**, Liv. 21, 16. (2) § **Veteranum ac tiro-nem militem opere assueto corroboravit**, Suet. Galb. 6. **Augustus veteranos excitavit paternos**, Patere. 2, 61.

Vetāresco, ēre. incept. *To grow old*. **Urna, quam sex mensibus passa fueris veterāscere**, Col. 2, 15. § **Unur & Cels**. 3, 15.

Vetērator, ōris. m. (1) *One long practised, or exercised*. (2) *A crafty knave, an old fox*. (1) **L. Cotta veterator habitus**, sed **C. Lælius & P. Africanus in primis eloquentes**, Cic. || **Favorinus in literis veterator**, Gell. 3, 1. (2) **Quidnam hic vult veterator sibi?** Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 26.

Vetērātorie, adv. *Experily, craftily*. = **Acute & veteratorie dicere**, Cic. Orat. 28.

Vetērātorius, a, um. adj. *Crafty, deceitfull, tricking, sophistical. Accuraticnem Macronis citius veteratoriam quam oratoriam diceret, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 75. § **Nihil tectum, nihil veteratorum, omnia aperta, omnia perspicua repenti-entur**, Id. in Verr. 1, 54.*

Vetērātus, a, um. adj. *Grown old*. § **Veteratus caesus**, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 140.

Vetērātum, i. n. *Old fallow ground*. **Septem jugera majores quæstus antiquis retulere, quam nobis præbent amplissima veterata**, Col. 1, 3.

* **Vetērīnārius**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, beasts; or to a horse-leech*, Col. 7, 3.

* **Vetērīnārius**, ii. m. *A farrier, a horse-doctor, also one who leteth horses to hire, a hackney man, a horse-scurfer*, Col. 11, 1.

* **Vetērīnus**, a, um. adj. [à vehendo, qu. veheterius, vel veterinus] *That beareth burdens*,

burdens, used in carriage, Luc. 5, 263. Plin. 8, 42.

† *Veternōsē, adv. Drowsily, faintly, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Veternōsus, a, um. adj. sūmus, sup. (1) Sick of the lethargy, or sleepy disease. (2) Drowsy, heavy, lazy, sluggish. (3) Dropsical. (4) Faint, feeble. (1) Plin. 20, 4. (2) = Hic est vetus, vietus, veterinosus senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21. (3) † Veterinosus quā pluri- mūm bibit, tam maximē sitit, Cato, ap. Gell. 1, 15. (4) Veterinosissimi artificii nodi, sc. dia- lecticæ, Sen. Ep. 82.

Vetēraum, i. n. The lethargy, Stat. Theb. 6, 94.

‖ *Veternus, a, um. adj. Old, inveterate. Co- rium veterinā atque scabrosā macie, Apul. Met. 9, p. 280. Malè exponit Litt.*

Veternus, i. m. [à veteribus, quōd senibus potissimūm contingit] (1) A drowsy disease, called the lethargy. (2) Slothfulness, sluggishness, drowsyness, immoderate sleeping. (4) Napsyness. (1) Num eum veterinus, aut aqua intercus, te- net? Plaut. Menæch. 5, 4, 3. (2) Urū mirum in modum veterino pinguescunt, Plin. 8, 36. Nec torpere diu passus sua regna veterino, Virg. Geor. 1, 124. (3) = Muscus vitium crura situ & veterino macerat, Col. 4, 24.

Vetēro, āre, neut. To grow old, to continue long, to be chronic. Ubi febres veteraverunt, Cels. 3, 13.

* *Vetitum, i. n. A thing forbidden. § Ni- timur in vetitum, Ov. Amor. 3, 4, 17.*

* *Vetitus, a, um. part. Forbidden, unlaw- full. Amor vetitus, Ov. A. Am. 1, 283. Alea vetita legibus, Hor. Od. 2, 24, 58. Adulterium vetitum, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 3, 57.*

* *Vetio, āre, ui, itum (et āvi, ātum) act. [à vi, qu. vim ne quid fiat adhibeo; vel ab ē, non, et ēvō, missum, id est, permissum] (1) To forbid, to prohibit, to command a thing not to be done. (2) Also to let, or hinder; to stop. (3) VETO, when the tribune made use of his intercession, or negative voice. (1) Qui ap- pellit, is compellit, qui consuadet, vetat, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 46. Masuri rubrica vetavit, Pers. 5, 90. Aruspex vetuit ante brumam aliquid no- vi negotii accipere, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28. = Aut jubere, aut vetare aliquid, Cic. Cum leges duos ex unā familiā non solum magistratus creari veta ent, sed etiam in senatu esse prohibe- rent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 33. (2) Non me ulla ve- tabunt Frigora Partheniis canibus circumdare saltus, Virg. Ecl. 10, 56. (3) Faxo ne juvet vox ista VETO, Liv. 6, 35.*

* *Vetor, āri, itus. pass. To be forbidden. Ve- tor plura loqui, Ov. Met. 2, 657.*

Vetōnica, æ. f. [à Vetonibus, Hispaniæ pop.] The herb betony, Plin. 25, 8. = Serratula.

Vetūla, æ. f. sc. mulier. An old woman, or wife. § Vetula turpis, Juv. 6, 240.

Vetulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à vetus] Some- what old, stale. § Teneros equos vetulis an- teponere solemus, Cic. de Am. 19. § Vetula arbor, Id. de Fin. 5, 14. Vetulum vinum, Col. 10, 41.

Vetulus, i. m. An old man, Pers. 1, 22.

Vetus, ēris. adj. et antiq. Vēter, unde Vētē- rior, comp. rīmus, sup. [ex ve, id est, valde, et etas, Gell.] (1) Former, past. (2) Old. (3) That hath been, chronic, customary. (4) Stale, musty, out of date, worn out. (5) Of an ancient descent, noble. (1) = Credendum est veteribus, et prisca, Cic. de Univ. 11. Veterum monumenta virorum, Virg. Æn. 3, 102. § Veterimi Græcorum, Tac. Ann. 11, 14, 3. = Veterem atque antiquam rem novam ad vos perferam, Plaut. § Veterum malorum memora, Ov. Met. 13, 570. (2) = Veteres, et moris antiqui memores, Liv. 42, 47. (3) § = Vetus et usitatum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 37. Vetus est adagium, fames et mora bilem in nasum can- ciant, Plaut. Amph. in Supp. 40. Rutus vetus operis et laboris, Tac. Ann. 1, 20, 4. Regnan- di, Id. 6, 44. 1. Stipendiis, Id. 2, 66, 4. (4) § Caneos veteres vendere, Quint. = Ve-

tus, vietus, veterinosus senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21. In veteres esto dura puella senes, Tib. 1, 8, 50. § Senex veterior, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 51. (5) Spectare homines veteres, et senes, et totius urbis gratiā subnixos, Tac. Or. 6.

Vetustas, ātis. f. [à vetus] (1) Antiquity, ancientness, oldness. (2) A future continuance. (3) Length of time, long old age. (4) Old ac- quaintance. (1) Exempla vetustatis oratori nota esse debent, Cic. de Orat. 1, 46. § Veneranda vetustas, Luc. 9, 987. (2) Hæc mala viden- tur etiam habitura vetustatem, Cic. Attic. 14, 9. (3) Consumit faxa vetustas, Corn. Gal. Obstat mihi tarda vetustas, Ov. Met. 12, 182. (4) = Magna est vis vetustatis, et consuetudinis, Cic. de Amic. 19. Coniuncti vetustate, officiis, be- nevolentia, Id. Fam. 13, 32.

Vetustē, adv. unde sup. Vetustissimē. Anci- ently, of a long time, or standing. Vetustissimē in usu est, Plin. 27, 7.

Vetustesco, ēre, incept. To grow old, ancient, or stale. § Vina vetustescunt, Col. 1, 6.

Vetustus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. Old, ancient. Vetustos mores pervertere, Nep. Hann. 3. § Vetustiores scriptores, Liv. 3, 23. Vetustius stercus, Col. 2, 15. Vetustissimus quisque militum, Tac. Hist. 1, 23, 2. Quæ vetustissima nunc creduntur, nova fuere, Id. Ann. 11, 24, 10.

* *Vexāmen, īnis. n. A vexation, Lucr. 1, 341.*

* *Vexandus, a, um. part. To harass, or be harassed. Cæsar, ad vexandos rursus hostes profectus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 42.*

* *Vexans, tis. part. Harassing, vexing. Vexantibus eos Coronæis, Liv. 42, 67. Conf. Stat. Theb. 5, 612. Vexantia frenos ora, Luc. 4, 751.*

* *Vexatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A driving, or carrying, hither and thither; a teasing, a harassing. (2) Grief, trouble, torment, vexa- tion. (1) Utilius est citra corporis vexationem fame potius et siti cubitorem bovem emendare, Col. 6, 2. § Vexatio viæ, Id. 1, 3. (2) Af- flictio est ægritudo cum vexatione corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. Met. = Ad vexationem igno- miniamque vitandam, Suet. Tib. 61.*

* *Vexātor, ōris. m. verb. A harasser, a plager. = Director et vexator urbis, Cic. Philipp. 3, 11.*

* *Vexātus, a, um. part. (1) Ruffled, disor- dered. (2) Troubled, grieved, vexed, chafed. (1) § Coræ vexatæ, Ov. Am. 4, 14, 24. unda ingenti noto, Sen. Herc. fur. 1090. v. ndemia nimis, Mart. 1, 57. (2) Vita vexata per mul a pericula, Prop. 2, 28, 15.*

* *Vexillārius, ii. m. (1) A standardbearer, an ensign, or ancient. (2) A garrison soldier. (1) Ordo sexagenos milites, duos centuriones, vexil- larium unum, habebat, Liv. 8, 8. Vexillarius Galbæ imaginem solo affixit, Tac. Hist. 1, 41, 1. (2) Patere, 2, 110.*

* *Vexillatio, ōnis. f. A company of soldiers under one ensign; the horse, or cavalry, Suet. Galb. 23.*

* *Vexillum, i. n. [à veho, vxi, vexum, vexulum, vexillum, et fugā vastioris literæ ve- lum] (1) A banner, standard, ensign, or flag; a streamer, the top-galant. (2) Meton. Sol- diers under it. (1) Vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, quum ad arma concurrere oportuerit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 27. Met. Vexilla submittere, to lower his top-sail, to strike, Stat. Sylv. 4, 2, 4. (2) Accedunt pio vexillo tu- multu, Id. Theb. 12, 782.*

* *Vexo, āre. freq. [à veho] (1) To dis- turb; to mud, to toss up and down. (2) To vex, trouble, cumber, or disquiet. (3) To tease, or molest. (4) Meton. To plague, or torment. (1) Mare Caspium Vexant inæquales procel- læ, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 3. Vexat lutulentā bal- nea turbā, Juv. 7, 131. Dulichias vexāte rates, Virg. Ecl. 6, 76. ubi vid. Serv. (2) Regis provincias vexat, castella expugnat, Nep. Datam. 9. (3) Noli vexare uxorem; quiescit,*

Juv. 1, 126. (4) Sollicitudo vexat impios, Cic. de Legg. 1, 14.

* *Vexor, āri, ātus. pass. To be harassed, or infested. || = Qui fertur et raptatur, atque huc et illuc distrahitur, is vexari propriè dicitur, Gell. 2, 6. § Pestilentia vexari, Col. 7, 7.*

V ante I.

* *Via, æ. antiq. viās. f. [à vehendo, pfi- mūm veha, inde via, Varr.] (1) A way, or passage; a broad street in a causeway. (2) A journey, or voyage. (3) A passage, vein, or pore. (4) A track. (5) An access. (6) A manner, mean, or fashion; a rule, method, or course. (1) || § Via vel constitui latior octo pedibus, vel angustior potest, ut tamen eam la- titudinem habeat, quā vehiculum ire potest, al- loqui iter sit, non via, Paul. JC. § Via mili- taris, Liv. 44, 49. prætoris, Cic. Qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Id. de Div. 1, 58. ex pōtē. Ex errore in viam reducere, Plaut. Psud. 2, 3, 2. Mon- strare viam prono tramite, Lucr. 6, 26. (2) Magna fuit subitæ justæque causæ viæ, Ov. Ep. 17, 156. = Audirā viæ causā, Non utile car- pis, Inquit, iter, Id. Met. 2, 549. (3) Puer viarum omnes flexus in corpore qui sunt, Lucr. 3, 586. (4) § Equeræ viæ, Ov. Epist. 19, 160. Audacem pennis reperit ille viam, Id. A. Am. 2, 22. (5) Via ad gloriam proximā, Cic. de Offic. 2, 12. (6) Non tam iustitiæ, quā litigandi tradunt vias, Id. de Legg. 1, 6. = Habeo certam viam atque rationem, Idem. = Aliud est verba fundere, aliud ratione et arte distinguere, Id. § Via viæ, Id. in Rull. 1, 9. colendi, Virg. Geor. 1, 122.*

* *Vialis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, the highway. § Lares viales, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24.*

* *Viaris, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, ways. § Viaria lex, a statute for repairing of highways, Cæs. C. c. Fam. 8, 6.*

* *Viatīcātus, a, um. adj. Furnished with things necessary for a journey. Cū inspicio mar- supium viaticati admodum ælivē sumus, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 30.*

* *Viatīcor, āri. dep. To provide necessaries for a journey, to be provided, Plaut. Vid. Via- ticatus.*

* *Viatīcūlum, i. n. dim. A small proci- sion for a journey; also a little estate, or mean livelihood. Viaticulum mihi corat, Apul. Met. 7, p. 213.*

* *Viatīcum, i. n. [quod pro viā, i. e. iti- nere, paratur] (1) All things necessary for a journey, as victuals, money, &c. voyage, pro- vision. (2) One's share, or substance. (1) Ve- lim videas, et quid viaticis, et quid instru- menti opus sit, Cic. Attic. 2, 31. Egentes et leves spe legationis et viatico publico, privati etiam benignitate, proleat, Id. pro Flacc. 3. Sequere me, viaticum ut dem à trapezā tibi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 89. (2) Luculli moles collecta viatica multis rerumis perdiderat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26. Met. Petite hinc juvenēque se- nēque Finem animo certum, miserisque viatica canis, Pers. 5, 65.*

* *Viatīcus, a, um. adj. Pertaining to a jour- ney, or traveling by the way. § Viatica cœna, a welcome home, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 61.*

* *Viator, ōris. m. (1) A traveler, a way- fareing man. (2) A forerunner, head, or pur- suivant; an apparitor. (1) Non semper viator à latrone occiditur, Cic. pro Mil. 21. § Nauta atque viator, Hor. Sat. 1, 5. (2) Cic. de Senect. 16. et Col. in præf. l. 4. Viatores fuisse ingenuos, aut certe liberos, vid. Tac. Ann. 16, 12. § Viator tribunicius, Val. Max. 1, 9, 8.*

* *Viatōrius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the way; of traveling, or to the traveler. § Viatoria cubila, hammocks, Plin. 16, 10. Horologium viatorum pensile, Vitruv. 9, 9. a portable dial.*

* *Vibex*, īcis. [*ῥίβυξ*; Græci vocant *εὐρυπύξ*, *Hesych.* inde *vibices*] *A mark, or print, of a stripe, or blow; black and blue, a wale on the flesh after whipping.* = *Verberum vulnera, & vibices obliterare*, *Plin.* 30, 15. Confer *Pers.* 4, 49. & *Plaut. Mest.* 4, 1, 11.

Vība, æ. f. *A pole, or stick, laid across on forks, like the cricket bar at ball play.* *Vara vibiam sequitur*, *Prov. Vid. Scal. Lect. Auson.* c. 18.

* || *Vībium*, ii. n. [*à vibō; al. ex ἀμφιβίου*, *amphibium, qu. phibium*] *Any creature liveing on water and land both*, *Litt. ex Stat.*

* *Vībo*, ōnis. m. [*à vibro, extrito r, vel ab ῥέβω*, quod valeat contra fulminis ictum] *The flower of the herb Britannica, good against being thunderstruck*, *Plin.* 25, 3.

* *Vibrābilis*, e. adj. *That may be shaken, or brandished*, *Auson. Ep. Paul.* 108.

* || *Vibrāmen*, īnis. n. *A brandishing, or shaking.* § *Vibramina draconum*, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 187. † *Crispatio*.

* *Vibrandus*, a, um. part. *To be shaken.* *Jam cornus avita Tentatur vibranda tibi*, *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Hon.* 519.

* *Vibrans*, tis. part. (1) *Brandishing, shaking, wagging, quavering.* (2) *Met. Quick, bright, dazzeleing.* (1) § *Tela vibrantia*, *Qu. Met.* 8, 342. (2) § *Oratio vibrans*, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 95. *Archiloco validæ, breves, vibrantesque sententiæ*, *Quint.* 10, 1. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 26.

* *Vibrātus*, a, um. part. cr. comp. (1) *Shaken.* (2) *Brandished.* (3) *Crisped, curled, frizzled.* (4) *Quavered.* (1) *Vid. Vibror.* (2) § *Spicula vibrata*, *Qu. Met.* 8, 374. *Vibratus ab æthere fulgor*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 524. (3) *Vibrati calido ferro crines*, *Id. Æn.* 12, 99. *Barbâ & capillo vibrato*, *Plin.* 2, 78. (4) *Plin.* 10, 29. *Vibrator*, *Auson. Eidyll.* 21, 5.

* || *Vibrissæ*, ārum. f. vel *Vibrissi*, ōrum. m. plur. [*pili in narso, ita dict. quod his evulsis caput vibretur*] *Hairs growing in the nostrils*, *Fest.*

* † *Vibrissō*, āre. act. [*à vibro*] *To warble in singing, to shake the voice, to quaver, to trill*, *Titinn. ap. Fest.*

* † *Vibro*, āre. act. [*ab ῥέβω*, quod *Ionibus est ferio, M.*] (1) *To shake a thing, to make a thing shake.* (2) *To brandish.* (3) *To dart, or throw; to hurl.* (4) *To quaver, as in notes.* (5) *To frizzle, curl, or ruffle.* (6) *To tremble, to quiver.* (7) *To move nimbly.* (1) *Serpentes vibrant linguas*, *Virg.* (2) *Samnitem proluo, qui vibrant hastas ante pugnam, quibus in pugnano nihil utuntur*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 80. (3) *Jaculum vibrare excusso lacerto*, *Qu. Ep.* 4, 43. *Met. Iambos truces vibrare*, *Catull.* 34, 5. (4) *Plin.* 10, 29. (5) *Vid. Vibratus.* n. 3. (6) *Mare, quia à sole collucet, albescit, & vibrat*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 33. (7) *Sævâ vibrant luce tenebræ*, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 60.

* *Vibror*, āri, ātus. pass. *To be shaken, to tremble, &c.* *Vid. Vibro.* *Sic mea vibrari pallentia membra videres*, *Qu. Ep.* 11, 77. *Vento vibrantur aristæ*, *Id. ibid.* 14, 39.

* *Vīburnum*, i. n. [*à viendo, i. e. ligando*] *A shrub; some take it for a withy, others for a wild vine.* *Lenta inter viburna cupressi*, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 26.

* *Vīcanus*, i. m. *A villager, peasant, countryman, or boor.* *Timolites ille vicanus*, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 3. *Vicani aruspices, quacks, pretenders to an art, that stroll up and down*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 58. *ex Ennio.*

|| *Vīcāria*, æ. f. *A deputyship; also a vicarage*, *Vopisc.*

|| *Vīcāriatus*, ūs. m. *A vicar's office, that supplyeth the place for another.*

Vīcārius, a, um. adj. [*qui vicem alicujus gerit*] *That is in stead, or place, of another; that supplyeth another's room.* *In his operæ nostræ vicaria fides amicorum supponitur*, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 38. ¶ *Vicarium verbum, one word, or saying, in lieu of another*, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 34. *Amor vicarius, mutual love*, *Hier. Vicaria mors, undergone for another*, *Sen. Controv.* 13.

Vīcārius, ii. m. (1) *One who performeth the office, or place, of another.* (2) || *A lieutenant.*

(1) *Succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 37. (2) *Veget.*

* *Vīcātim*, adv. *In villages, or streets; street by street, village by village.* *Homines vicatim conscribere*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 14. *Conf. Plin.* 6, 26. *Vicatim dispersi cives*, *Val. Max.* 5, 3, ext. 3.

|| *Vīcēcancellārius*, ii. m. [*qui vicem gerit cancellarii*] *A vice-chancellor*, *Ap. poster.*

|| *Vīcēcōmes*, ītis. m. *A sheriff, a viscount*, *Ap. poster.*

|| *Vīcēcōmīnus* [*qui domini vice res ipsius administrat, eique vicariam operam præstat*] *A steward, a surrogate; one who manageth the affairs of a bishoprick under, or instead of, the bishop, canonist.*

|| *Vīcēnālīa*, um. n. pl. *Solemn games and vows for twenty years*, *Pomp. Læt.*

Vīcēnārius, a, um. adj. *The twentyeth.* ¶ *Lex me perdit quina vicanaria, a law forbidding to make any contracts under twenty-five years of age*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 69. § *Vicanaria fistula*, *Vitruv.* 8, 7.

Vīcēni, æ, a. adj. pl. *Twenty.* § *Vicenæ amphoræ*, *Col.* 3, 3.

|| *Vīcennium*, ii. n. *The space of twenty years*, *Ap. JCC.*

Vīces, f. pl. *Turns, courses, changes.* § *Vicibus alternis*, *Luc.* 1, 410. *Vid. Vicis.*

Vīcēsīma, æ. f. sc. pars. *The twentyeth part, paid as a tax of the twentyeth penny.*

Vīcēsīmānī, ōrum. m. pl. *Soldiers of the twentyeth regiment, or legion*, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 64. *Vid. Lips. ad Tac. Ann.* 13. & *Plin. Paneg.* 37.

Vīcēsīmārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, the twentyeth part.* (2) *Also a collector.* (1) *Aurum vicesimarium, gold raised from the tax of the twentyeth part*, *Liv.* 27, 10. (2) *Vicesimarius εικοσῳτής, ὁ τὰς εικοσὰς ἀπαιτῶν*, *Gloss. Vet.*

|| *Vīcēsīmō*, āre. act. *To do by twenty.* ¶ *Vicesimare milites, to take, or execute, every twentyeth man, ut decimate, v. Capitol. in Macrino.*

Vīcēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The twentyeth*, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 1.

† *Vīcēssis*, is. m. [*ex viginti, & as*] *The weight of twenty pounds, the number of twenty.* § *Amphora vicesis*, *Mart.* 12, 77. *ut leg. Salmat. al. vigeſſis.*

Vīcīa, æ. f. (1) *The pulse called a vetch, or tare.* (2) || *Also continence.* (1) *Flore semel læso pereunt vicæque fabæque*, *Qu. Faſt.* 5, 267. (2) *Fest.*

Vīcīarium, ii. n. *A place sowed with vetches*, *Col.* 11, 2.

Vīcīarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, vetches.* § *Cribrum viciarium*, *Col.* 8, 5.

Vīcīes, adv. *Twenty times.* § *Bis & vicies*, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 2.

* *Vīcīna*, æ. f. *A ſhe neighbour.* *Audiat vicina senī non habilis Lyco*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 24.

* *Vīcīnālīs*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, neighbours; or the neighbourhood.* § *Vicinalis ulus*, *Liv.* 21, 26.

* *Vīcīnīa*, æ. f. [*à vicus*] (1) *Nearness of dwelling.* (2) *The neighbourhood, vicinage.* (3) *Likeness.* (4) *Nearness.* (1) *Vicinia nostra Arverni lacūs*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 16. (2) *Funus Egrediē factum laudet vicinia*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 136. (3) *Ad viciniam lactis accedens aqua*, *Plin.* 31, 3. (4) *Manu, tanta est vicinia, tango*, *Qu. Ep.* 18, 179. § *Vicinia fati*, *Luc.* 4, 518. *lethi*, *Id.* 4, 224. *mortis*, *Id.* 8, 569.

* *Vīcīnītas*, ātis. f. (1) *The neighbourhood.* (2) *The company of neighbours, dwelling nigh one.* (3) *Nearness, likeness.* (1) *Signum, quod erat totum vicinitati, buccina datur*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 44. (2) *Vel virtus tua, vel vicinitas facit, ut te audacter moneam*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 4. (3) *Multi non discernunt cyperon à cypiro, vicinitate nominis*, *Plin.* 21, 18.

* † *Vīcīnīum*, ii. n. *Neighbourhood.* *Verſatur in vicinio invidia*, *Sen. de Brew. Vit.* 15. *ſi locus ſanus ſit, al. vicino.*

* *Vīcīnus*, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Near,*

next to in place. (2) *Not far off, in time.* (3) *Very like.* (1) *Mantua vicina Cremonæ*, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 28. § *Parti viciniior*, *Qu. Faſt.* 6, 275. (2) § *Latona ad pariendum vicinia*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 18. (3) = *Vicina & finitima rhetoricæ dialectica*, *Id. Orat.* 32.

* *Vīcīnus*, i. m. [*qui eundem vicum habitat*] *A neighbour.* *Tribules & vicini mei*, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 16. *Arrius est vicinus proximus*, *Id. Att.* 2, 14.

Vīcis, vīci, vīcem, vīce. [*ab inuf. nom. vix*] (1) *Change, course.* (2) *Stead, place.* (3) *Office, part, or duty.* (4) *A case, hap, fortune, good, or bad.* (5) *Vices. pl. attacks, or charges; in war.* (6) *A mutual recompense; good, or bad.* (1) *Quæ in temporibus annuâ vice intelliguntur*, *Plin.* 2, 39. *Gratâ vice veris*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 1. (2) *Præledit spectaculis in Caji vicem*, *Suet. in Claud.* 7. § *Fungi vice cotis*, *Hor. A. Pœt.* 304. *Vicem lunæ reddere*, *Plin.* 2, 8. (3) *Ne sacra regie vicis defererentur*, *Liv.* 1, 20. § *Fungi alienâ vice*, *Id.* (4) *Lentuli vicem minimè dolemus*, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 6. *Menedemi vicem miseret me*, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 1. *Et suam, & aliorum vicem pertimescere*, *Cic. pro Domo.* 4. (5) *Virg. Æn.* 2, 433. *ubi vid. Serv.* (6) *Gratiam meritis refer, vicemque nostris*, *Sen. Herc. fur. prope fin.*

† *Vīcīſſatim*, adv. *Plaut. Pœn. prol.* 49. *idem quod †*

Vīcīſſim, adv. [*vice mutuâ*] *By turns, one after another, interchangeably, back again, in like manner.* *Vos ab illo iridemini, & ipsi illum vicissim eluditis*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 39. *Quid possit uterque vicissim Experiamur*, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 28.

† *Vīcīſſitas*, ātis. f. *Accius, id. quod †*

Vīcīſſitudo, dīnis. f. (1) *An interchangeing, a succeeding of one thing to another in its course.* (2) *A vicissitude, change, or variety.* (1) *Vicissitudines dierum & noctium*, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 7. = *Ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio*, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 24. (2) = *Ad actionis suavitatem, quid est vicissitudine, varietate, & commutatione aptius?* *Id. de Orat.* 3, 60.

|| *Vīcōmāgister*, i. m. *A kind of constable, or master of the watch, who guardeth the city by night*, *Ap. JCC.*

† *Vīcti*, pro *victūs*, quod *vide.*

Vīctīma, æ. f. [*Vīctima, quæ dextrâ cæcidit victrice, vocatur, Qu.*] (1) *The beast killed in sacrifice for victory.* (2) *A sacrifice, a victim.* (1) *Fluvius Eurotas ita magnus & vehemens factus est, ut eò traduci vīctimæ nullo modo possent*, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 31. *Maxima vīctima Taurus*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 146. (2) *Conſul se vīctimam reipub. præbuit*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 19.

Vīctīmārius, ii. m. (1) *He that selleth beasts for sacrifice.* (2) *He that attended upon the priest at sacrifice, who bound the beast and got all things ready.* (1) *Plin.* 4, 12. (2) *Ignis à vīctimariis factus*, *Liv.* 40, 29. *Conf. eund.* 41, 15.

|| *Vīctīmo*, āre. act. *To sacrifice.* *Hircum horricomem Marti vīctimant*, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 216. † *Immolo.*

* *Vīctīto*, āre. freq. [*à vivo, vīctum*] *To live, to maintain himself.* *Bene libenter vīctitas*, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 49. *Vīctitabam volupe, parsimoniâ & duritiâ disciplinæ aliis eram*, *Plaut. Moss.* 1, 2, 74. *Ficis vīctitamus aridis*, *Id. Rud.* 3, 4, 59.

Vīctōr, ōris. m. verb. [*à vinco*] (1) *A conqueror, a vanquisher.* (2) *Also he that bath his desire and wish.* (1) *Multa vīctōri eorum arbitrio, per quos vicit, facienda sunt*, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 9. § *Vīctōr exercitus*, *Plaut. currus*, *Qu. pes*, *Id. Epist.* 16, 88. (2) *Vīctōr Sinon incendia miscet*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 329. *ubi vid. Serv.* § *Vīctōr propositi*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 13, 2.

Vīctōria, æ. f. (1) *Victory, conquest.* (2) *The goddess of victory.* (1) *Nihil se tantum acquiriturum vīctoriâ, quantum auferre calamitatis posset*, *Suet. Cæs.* 60. *Vīctōria naturâ insolens & superba est*, *Cic. pro Marcello*, 3. (2) § *Vīctōriæ simulacrum*, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 32, 1.

Vīctōriātus,

Victoriatus, i. m. sc. nummus. *A coin having the image of the goddess of victory upon it, a half denarius*, Cic. pro Font. 5. Plin. 26, 4.

Victoriola, æ. f. dim. (1) || *Laurel of Alexandria, tongue-laurel*. (2) *A little image representing victory*. (1) Litt. sed unde non dicit. (2) § Victoriolæ aureæ, Cic. N. D. 3, 34.

† **Victoriosus**, a, um. adj. *Isimus, sup. That hath gotten many victories, victorious*, Cato ap. Cell. 4, 9. **VICTORIOSUS CÆSAR**, in nummo Probi ap. Spanheim. † **Victoris** potens.

Victrix, icis. f. [à victor] (1) *She that vanquisheth*. (2) It is also used as an adjective, with a substantive in the plural number. (1) Mater victrix filiarum, non libidinis, Cic. pro Cluent. 5. (2) § Victricia bella, Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 150. arma, Virg. Æn. 3, 54.

* † **Victus**, in gen. pro victus, Varr. olim enim tres duntaxat declinationes habebant Romani, sc. primam, secundam, & tertiam.

Victurus, a, um. part. [à vinco] *That will overcome*. Nisi qui vicisset, victurum neminem, Cic. Philipp. 3, 11.

* **Victurus**, a, um. part. [à vivo] *That will live, continue, and be seen*. Victuri cortice ex arbore, Cæs. B. C. 3, 49. § **Victurus** suavius, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, penult. Quidnam victuri gignimur? Pers. 3, 67.

Victus, a, um. part. [à vincor] *Overcome, vanquished, cast, beaten; baffled, disappointed of his purpose*. § **Victi** populi, Cic. pro Font. 12. Prece victus, Hor. Epod. 17, 45. = Domitus, quod vide.

* **Victus**, ūs. & † **victi**, m. [quo vivitur] (1) *Sustenance, things necessary to live by*. (2) Synecd. Food, meat, and drink. (1) Quotidiani victi ventrem ad me afferas, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 75. (2) Victum lanā ac telā quærere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48.

* † **Viculus**, i. m. dim. *A little street*, Liv. 21, 33, sed var. codd.

* **Vicus**, i. m. [ab οἶκος, domus, ut ab οἶνον, vinum] *A street, to wit, rows of houses, one close to another, with a way between them*. Dicitur sceleratus à Tullia vicus, Ov. Fast. 6, 610. ¶ **Vicus** rusticus, a village, Cic.

Videlicet, adv. [videre licet] (1) *To wit, that is to say*. (2) Per irrisionem, forsooth. I warrant you. (1) Castè lex jubet adire Deos, animo videlicet, in quo sunt omnia, Cic. de Legib. 2, 10. (2) Tuus videlicet salutaris consilatus, perniciosus meus, Id. Philipp. 2, 6.

* **Vidēn'**, pro videſne. *Do you see?* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 34.

* **Videndus**, a, um. part. (1) *To be seen*. (2) *To be taken care of*. (1) Mater mihi se videndam obtulit, Virg. Æn. 2, 589. (2) Amici quoque res est videnda, in tuto ut collocetur, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11.

* **Videns**, tis. part. *Seeing*. Neque experientibus modò terribile, verum etiam procul videntibus, Just. 4, 1. Videns alios soles Europa, Luc. 9, 872.

* **Video**, ēre, di, sum. act. [ab εἶδω, Idem. in fut. secund. εἶδω, Ion. εἶδω, & præfixo digammā, video] (1) *To see, look, or behold*. (2) *Vide, & vidēn', a firm in anger, or scorn*. (3) ¶ *Me vide, a form in assuring*. (4) ¶ *Diem videre, to live*. (5) *To visit, and go to see*. (6) *To perceive, or understand*. (7) *To see to, to take heed*. (8) *To have an eye to*. (9) *To consider*. (1) Certum, hisce oculis egomet vidi, Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 31. ¶ Conſtitui ad te venire, ut & viderem te, & viderem, & cœnarem etiam, Cic. Fam. 9, 23. (2) Illud sis vide exemplum discipline, Ter. Adelph. 5, 1, 4. Vidēn' quid otium, & cibus facit alienus? Id. Eun. 2, 2, 34. Vide, ut incedit, Id. (3) ¶ Istuc ipsum nihil periculi est; me vide, I warrant you, to take my word for it, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 13. (4) ¶ Sive diem videat, sive tegatur humo, Ov. Trist. 5, 4, 44. = Hinc prudens, sciens, vivus, vidensque pereor, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 28. Vivo, videntique funus ducitur, Cic. pro Quint. 15. Hinc & cassus lumine pro mortuo, Virg. Æn. 2, 85. ¶ Hæc loquendi forma à Græco fonte fluxisse videtur; sic enim, ἔμενεν ὁ ζῶντος καὶ ἐν τῷ θανάτῳ δεικνύμενος, dixit Hor.

Il. 2, 38. (5) Propediem te videbo, Cic. Attic. 6, 2. Rogo, manē videas Plinium, Plin. Ep. 1, 5. (6) § Causas rerum videre, Lucr. 1, 154. = Intelligere, Cic. Aliena homines melius vident, & dijudicant quàm sua, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 98. (7) Nisi vides, nisi senis amicos oras, ambis, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 36. Vide, quid agas, Id. Eun. 2, 1, 18. Tu ista omnia vide, & gubernas, Cic. (8) Vile est corpus iis, qui magnam gloriam vident, Liv. 2, 12. (9) Quàm id rectè faciam, viderent sapientes, Cic. de Amis. 3. = Videas etiam atque etiam, & confideres quid agas, Id. Verr. 5, 68.

* **Videor**, ēri, pass. (1) *To be seen*. (2) *To seem*. (1) Divis videbit Permixtos heros, & ipse videbitur illis, Virg. Ecl. 4, 16. (2) Possunt, quia posse videntur, Id. Æn. 5, 231. ¶ *V. dere videor, methinks I see*, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 31. Visus sum ambulare, methought I was walking, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 16. Quid tibi videtur? what think you? Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 17. Id mihi visus est dicere, methought he said, Id. Andr. 1, 5, 20.

* **Videor**, bitor, sum est, imperf. *It seemeth, it appeareth, it seemeth good*. ¶ Si tibi videtur, if you please, if you think fit, Cic. Fam. 14, 7. Videbitur, care shall be taken, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 10.

Vidua, æ. f. sc. mulier. [ab iduo divido, præfixo digam. sc. divisa à viro] (1) *A woman without man, whether she hath had a husband*, (2) *or never had one*, (3) *or hath buried him; a widow*. (1) Penelope tamdiu vidua suo caruit viro, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 2. (2) § Virgines viduæ, Sen. Agam. v. 157. (3) Avaras viduas venari, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78.

Viduatus, a, um. part. (1) *Not having*. (2) *Deprived, or bereaved, of; destitute*. (3) *Left all alone, made a widow*. (1) Arva nunquam viduata pruinis, Virg. Geor. 4, 518. (2) Regna viduata lumine, Sil. 3, 601. (3) Ne Agrippina vidua a morte Domitii, Suet. Galb. 5.

¶ **Viduatus**, ūs. m. *The state of widows, widowhood*, Tert. † **Viduitas**.

† **Viduitas**, ātis. f. i. e. calamitas [ita d. et. quod viduet bonis, Fest.] *Loss, or deprivation, of any thing*. = Mars pater, te precor, ut tu morbos, viduitatem, vastitudinem, calamitatemque prohibeas, Cato, 141.

Viduitas, ātis. f. (1) *Widowhood*. (2) *Lack or want*. (1) In viduitate relictæ filie, Liv. 40, 4. = Viduitas ac solitudo, Cic. pro Cæc. n. 5. (2) § Viduitas opum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 2.

Vidulum, i. n. & **Vidulus**, i. m. [quod in viam datur, M.] *A bag, a budget, a purse, or barwing bag, wherein travellers carry their money, or any other thing*. In vidulo obſignatum marturpium, Plaut. Menæch. 5, 7, 47.

Viduo, āre. act. [ab ant. iduo, i. e. divido] (1) *To deprive, to bereave*. (2) *To make one a widow, or leave alone*. (1) § Urbem viduare civibus, Virg. Æn. 8, 571. dextram ense, Sen. Hipp. 866. (2) Vid. Viduatus, n. 3.

Viduor, āri. ātus. pass. *To be stripped, to be deprived of*. Foliis viduantur ulmi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 8.

Viduus, a, um. adj. [ab ant. iduo, i. e. divido] (1) *Bereft, deprived, left alone, void, destitute, or without*. Melius peribimus, quàm sine alteris vestrum viduæ, aut orbæ parentes respicit. § Solum arboribus viduum, Col. 2, 2. ¶ Plures viri sunt vidui, quàm nunc mulieres, widowvers, Plaut. § Pectus viduum amoris, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 18. ¶ Vitis vidua, a vine that groweth by itself, without the support of any tree, Catull. 60, 49. Virgines viduæ, unmarried maids, Sen. Vid. Vidua. Viduo jugulum ferit hasta irrita ligno, Stat. Theb. 2, 543. b. e. sine cuspe ferreâ.

* **Vieo**, ēre, ēvi, ētum. act. [à Gr. ἴεω committo, vestio, jungo] (1) *To bind with twigs, to hoop*. (2) † *Allo to bend, to tie up*. (1) Habes vimina, unde viendo quid facias, Varr. R. R. 2, 23. (2) § Viere Veneream corollam, Enn. ap. Varr. 1. cit.

* **Viētor**, ōris. m. verb. [qui viēt dolia] (1) *He that maketh baskets, or vessels, of osier, to be*

covered with leather. (2) || *A cooper who bindeth vessels with hoops*. (1) Et victorem, & piscatorem te esse, impuie, postulas, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 51. (2) Si viētori locaveris lacum curandum, Ulp.

* **Viētus**, a, um. adj. [à vier, cujus mediæ syllabam producit, Lucr. corripere videtur, Hor. Epod. 12, 7.] (1) *Bowing, or stooping, for age*. (2) *Wrinkled, or withered*. (1) Vetus, v. etus, veterosus senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21. (2) § Vieta mala, Varr. R. R. 1, 19. ¶ Vieta vestis araneæ, a cob web, Lucr. 3, 386.

* **Vigens**, tis. part. (1) *Fresh, flourishing*. (2) *Brisk, active*. (3) *Eminent, famous*. (1) Herbæ vigentes rose, Lucr. 2, 361. (2) = Homini mens data & acris, & vigens, Cic. de Fin. 2, 14. (3) Citharædus vigens præter alios, Suet. Ner. 20.

* **Vigeo**, ēre, vi. neut. [ex vi agendo, Fest.] (1) *To flourish, to wax, to grow*. (2) *To live*. (3) *To be strong, fresh, lively, or brisk*. (4) *To be in force*. (5) *To be much used, to be in vogue*. (6) *To be esteemed*. (1) Eâ, quæ à terrâ stirpibus continetur, vivunt, & vigent, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. Met. = Gliscunt, & vigent, æmuli, Tac. Ann. 16, 22. (2) Omnium rerum, quæ naturâ vigent, similis finis, non idem, Cic. de Fin. 5, 9. = Animus post mortem sentit & viget, Id. pro Sext. 21. ¶ resurgui, Id. ib. (3) Miles viget assiduo certamine, Tib. 4, 1, 88. = Nos animo vigemus magis, quàm cum florebamur, Cic. Attic. 4, 3, sub fin. (4) Gens fortis dum Lycurgi leges vigeant, Id. Tusc. 1, 42. (5) Apud quos venandi & equitandi laus viget, Id. Tusc. 2, 26. ¶ Et in malam partem. Invidia & cuncta ubi vigent, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 61. (6) § Vigent apud istam mulierem venustate, Cic. pro Cæc. 28. Vigebat violacea purpura, Plin. 9, 29.

* **Vigescio**, ēre. incept. [à vigeo] *To grow brisk and active*. Jam lecti studio pedes vigescunt, Catull. 44, 8.

Vigēsima, æ. f. sc. pars. *The twentieth part, a tribute of the twentieth penny*, Plin. Paneg. 37, 1.

Vigēsimarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the twentieth part*. ¶ Vigēsimarium aurum, money raised from that tax, Liv. 27, 10. Vid. Vigēsimarium.

Vigēsimus, a, um. adj. *The twentieth*, Cic. Vid. Vigēsimus, q. rest.

Vigēssis, e. adj. [ex viginti, & assis] *That weigheth twenty pounds, that cost twenty asses*. Vid. Vigēssis.

* **Vigil**, is. adj. omn. gen. [à vigeo, vigilis, & per Apoc. vigil; ut ab ago, agilis, Perce.] (1) *Watchful, awakeing, mindfull*. (2) *That keepeth awake*. (3) *Attentive, mindfull*. (4) *That never goeth out, inextinguishable*. (1) § Canes vigilas, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 2. Cures vigilas, Ov. A. Am. 3, 612. (2) Curæ vigilas, Id. Met. 3, 396. (3) Vigili ante bibere, Stat. Silv. 2, 119. (4) § Ignis vigil, Virg. Æn. 4, 200. flamma, Ov. Trist. 4, 5, 4. Lucernæ vigilas, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 14.

* **Vigil**, ilis. m. *A watchman, a sentinel*. Clamor à vigilibus, sanique custodibus, tollitur, Cæ. Verr. 4, 43.

* **Vigilans**, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. || *Isimus, sup.* (1) *Watchfull*. (2) *Heedfull, vigilant, wary*. (1) § Oculi vigilantes, Virg. Æn. 5, 438. ¶ Somnians videt, quæ vigilans voluit, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 8. (2) Nemo parat or, vigilantior, ad iudicium venit, Cic. Afr. in Verr. 11. || Constantinus, vigilantissimus Cæsar, Trib. Poll. in Gallien. 14.

* **Vigilandus**, a, um. part. *To be watched, to be kept awakeing*. Fleu nox vigilanda venit, Tib. 1, 2, 78.

* **Vigilans**, tis. part. *Watching, being awake*. Damno vigilans mea visa, Ov. Met. 7, 643.

* **Vigilanter**, adv. ius, comp. *Isimè, sup. Watchfully, diligently, warily, heedfully*. § Vigilanter se tueri, Cic. Fam. 15, 2. Enitar multò vigilantius, Id. Somn. Scip. 8. = Vehementissimè vigilantissimèque vexatus, Id. pro Mur. 15.

* **Vigilantia**, æ. f. (1) *Watchfulness*. (2) *Met. Vigilancy, care, heed, diligence*. (1) Erat summâ vigilantia, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8. (2) Cæsar horribili vigilantia plenus, Cic. Attic. 8, 9. Prætor

suâ vigilantia pacem in Sicilia dicit fuisse, *Id. Varr. 4, 24.*

* † Vigiliarius, ii. m. *velut al. Vigiliarium*, ii. n. *A watcher, or watchman*, Sen. Ep. 58. *Si sana letio.*

* † Vigilate, adv. *Watchfully, heedfully.* = Vigilate atque attentè verbum non probum mutavit, *Gell. 3, 14.*

* † Vigiliatio, ònis. f. *A waking*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 101.

* Vigilatur, imperf. *Men wake*, Mart. 12, 65.

* Vigiliatus, a, um. part. (1) *Watched; spent in watching, or sitting up late.* (2) *Made by sitting up.* (1) Nox convivio vigilata, *Tac. Ann. 13, 20, 6.* (6) Carmen vigilatum nocte, *Ov. Fast. 4, 109.*

* Vigilax, acis. adj. [qui passioni vigilat, magister pecoris, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2.*] *Watchful, wary, vigilant.* § Canes vigilaces, *Col. 7, 12.* galli, *Id. 7, 2.* § Nec fruitur somno, vigilacibus excita curis, *Ov. Met. 2, 779.*

* Vigilia, æ. f. (1) *A watching, or being awake.* (2) *A watch by night, a sentry.* (3) *Vigilæ, night studies.* (4) *A watch, or fourth part of the night.* (5) *Met. An office, or station, wherein vigilance is required.* (6) *The even before any feast.* (7) *Vigilance and diligence.* (1) Afflicta labore et vigilis corpora, *Liv. Lippitudo odiosa labore et vigilis corpora, Cic. (2) Qui non stationem, qui non vigilas insistent, Tac. Ann. 13, 35, 2.* § Manere in urbis vigiliâ. *Cic. in Pison. 7.* (3) Cui non audiat sunt Demosthenis vigilæ? *Id. Tusc. 4, 19.* (4) Cum puer tuus ad me secundâ ferè vigiliâ exactâ, *Il. Catil. 3, 2.* § Quaternæ vigilæ, quarum singulæ trium horarum fuisse, noctem dispartiebant, *vid. Lips. de mag. Rom. 1, 5. Dial. 9.* (5) Vigiliam suam alteri tradere, *Cic. Brut. Epist. Fam. 11, 24.* (6) § Ceteris vigilæ, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 65.* (7) Vigiliâ suâ vacuum metu aliquem reddere, *Cic. Attic. 7, 19.*

* Vigilo, are. neut. [à vigi] (1) *To awake from sleep.* (2) *To watch, to sit up all night.* (3) *Met. To be vigilant, or very diligent.* (4) † *To be in, or alive; to burn bright, as the fire.* (1) § Testum de viâ, & qui ad multam noctem vigilâ sem, arctior somnus complexus est, *Cic. Somn. Scip. 1.* § De multâ nocte vigilare, *Id. Q. fr. 2, 14.* (2) § Qui hâc die dormit? *P. Calpurnius. T. Calpurnius, vigila. C. Vigilo, Plaut. M. 2, 1, 26.* (3) Vigila decet hominem, qui vult sui tempore conficere officia, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 16.* = Quirites, quantum patero excubabo, vigilaboque pro vobis, *Cic. Philipp. 6, 7.* (4) Antacitâ vigilet face Troicus ignis? *Stat. Sylv. 1, 1, 15.* § Sepiri, *Virg. Æn. 5, 743.*

* Vigilor, ari. at is. pass. *To be spent in watching.* Noctes vigilantur amare, *Ov. Epist. 12, 160.*

Viginti, adj. plur. indecl. [qu. decem bis geniti, *Prob.*] *Twenty*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 20.

Vigintiviratus, us. m. *The office of twenty men of like authority*, Cic. Attic. 9, 2.

Vigintiviri, òrum. m. pl. *Officers of Rome, twenty in number, who had like authority*, Cic. Attic. 2, 7.

* Vigor, òris. m. [à vigeo] (1) *Strength, lustre, mettle.* (2) *Met. Liveliness, vigour, briskness.* (1) § Vigor juventutis, *Liv. 1, 57.* Quod vigne alper equus, *Sil. Gratus in ore vigor. Co. Met. 12, 297.* (2) § Animi vigor, *Ov. Ep. 16, 51. ingenii. Id. Met. 8, 254.*

† Vigoratus, a, um. part. *Enlivened, enlivened.* Hic oppotuna talacâ vigorati juvenis inductus, *Apul. Met. 9, p. 289.*

† Vileo, are. neut. pass. *To be, or become, vile; or of small price; to grow cheap.* Vileo, εὐτελής, *Onom.* † Eviesco, *Val. Max.*

† Villifico, are. act. *To vilify, or make of no reputation*, Cic. ap. Latt. *fr. 4.*

Vilipendo, ere. i. act. *To vilify, to have in no esteem.* E hancum me vilipendit, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 5.* † Potest unum serici diviti.

Vilis, e. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. [à ville, à e. re nihili, unde & villitium] (1) *Vile;*

of no value, or account; little worth, or set by.

(2) *Cheap, of little price, at a low rate.* (1) = Nihil tam vile, neque vulgare est, *Cic. pro S. Rose. 26.* § Non minor voluptas percipitur tam ex vilissimis rebus, quam ex pretiosissimis, *Id. ce Fin. 2, 28.* § Si honos noster villior fuisse, salutem cerè charam putavi, *Id. pro Flacc. 41.* § Vilis oratio, *Quint. 8, 3.* § accurata, *Id. 16.* (2) § Frumentum vilius, *Cic. Verr. 3, 84.* Vili domum vendere, *Mart. 12, 67, 10.*

Vilitas, atis. f. (1) *Vileness, baseness, contempt.* (2) *Cheapness.* (1) § Vilitas vulgati corporis, *Curt 5, 1, 38.* (2) § Crissimam annonam nec opinata vilitas coniecta est, *Cic. pro Dom. 6.* Vilitas fructus nostros minuit, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 24.* Villiter, adv. ius, comp. sîmè, sup. *Vilily basely, cheaply.* § Villiter semetipsum colere, *Apul. Florid. 7, p. 772.* Vānire poteris intestinis vilius, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 28.* Vilissimè emitur, *Col. 2, 10. Conf. Phn. 18, 6.*

† Villito, are. act. *To make cheap, or of little esteem*, Non.

* Villa, æ. f. [à vicus, vicula, dim. villa] *A manor house out of a city, or town*, *Varr. R. R. 3, 2.* Properly having a farmhouse, or homestead, belonging to it. § Metuo ne pro villâ emam Offici in littore Sejanas aedes, *Id. 16. unde pete villæ descript.* § Incendia non villarum modò, sed etiam vicorum, *Liv. 2, 62.* § urbs, *Tib. 2, 3, 1.* § oppidum, *Phædr. 3, 10.* = rus, *Id. ib.*

* Villanus, i. m. [qui in villâ habitat] *A farmer, a villager.* † Conditioni colonariæ addictus. *Bud.* † Hinc Angl. a villain.

* Villaris, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a village, farm, or countryhouse.* § Villares gallinæ, *Plin. 10, 41.*

* Villaticus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* § Canis villaticus, *a house dog*, *Col. 7, 12.* Alios villaticos, *tame fowls*, *Plin. 23, 1.*

* Villica, æ. f. *A farmer's wife, a woman that keepeth a dairy, or house in the country.* Asparagi, posito quos legit villica fuso, *Juv. 11, 65.* Conf. *Col. 12, 1.*

* Villicans, tis. part. *Performing the office of a bailiff*, *Plin. 18, 6.*

* Villicatio, ònis. f. verb. *A bailiffship, or stewardship; a hiring, or managing, of a farm*, *Col. 11, 1.*

* Villico, are. act. & villicor, ari. atus. pass. *To hire, or manage, a farm; to follow bus bandry, to live in the country.* Vid. Villicans. † Nondum etiam hîc villicabar, *Phædrus, Turpil. ap. Non. 2, 897.*

* Villico, ònis. m. *Litt. ex Apul. id. quod*

* Villicus, i. m. (1) *A husbandman, a farmer.* (2) *The bailiff of the manour, a steward even in the city.* (1) Villicus agri colendi causâ constitutus, & appellatus à villâ, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2.* (2) *Cic. de Orat. 1, 58.* Juv. 3, 194. Gloss. vet. villicus οἰκονόμος. † Antoniæ ubi bis villicus, *Id. 4, 77. solis pro præfectus.*

Villosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sîmus, sup. [à villu] (1) *Hairy, shaggy, rough.* (2) *Woolly, downy.* (3) *Full of small strings, or fibres.* (4) *Rough, thickset.* (5) *Made of straws.* (1) Urfæ pelles villosæ, *Ov. Met. 12, 319.* (2) Villosissimum animalium lepus, *Plin. 11, 37.* (3) Radice villosâ arbor, *Id. 12, 12.* (4) Arbor folio villosior, *Id. 16, 10.* (5) Puellæ Horrida villosâ corpora veste tegant, *Tib. 2, 3, 62.*

* Villula, æ. f. dim. [à villa] *A little farm, or manorplace.* § Circum villulas errare, *Cic. Attic. 8, 9.*

* Villum, i. n. dim. [à vinum, ut ab unus, ullus] *Little, or small, wine.* Ut edormiscam hoc villi, *Ter. Adeph. 5, 2, 11.* † Vix alibi occ.

Villus, i. m. [à vellus, quod de lanâ primò dicatur] (1) *Wool.* (2) *Hair, a coarse shag hair.* (3) *The hair, or nap, in cloth.* (1) Ammantium abæ villis vestitæ, *C. N. D. 2, 27.* Udis aries in gurgite villis mersatur, *Virg. Geor. 3, 446.* (2) Dependet caprarum mento villus, *Plin. 8, 50.* (3) § Tonsis mantilia villis, *Virg. Æn. 1, 706.*

* Vimen, inis. n. [à vico] *An offer, a twig, a rod, a wither.* Viminibus raris fenestras faciæ,

Varr. R. R. 3, 9. Salices fecundæ viminibus, *Virg. Geor. 2, 446.* Clypeus è viminibus, *Flor. 3, 20.* Vimine querno texere, *Virg. Æn. 11, 65.*

* Vimentum, i. n. id. quod vimen, *Tac. Ann. 12, 16.*

* Viminalia, um. n. pl. *All trees and shrubs which bring forth twigs fit to bind, or wind.* § Salices viminales, *Plin. 17, 20. & Col. 4, 30.*

* Vimineus, a, um. adj. *Made of withers, rods, or osiers.* § Qualus vimineus, *Col. 8, 3.* Viminæa tegumenta, *Cæf. B. C. 3, 63.*

* Vinacea, æ. f. *A grapestone.* § Vinaceæ heminæ, *Col. de Arb. c. 4.*

* Vinacea, òrum. n. pl. *The kernels, or husks, of grapes; grapestones; also the mother of the wine*, *Col. 11, 2.*

* Vinaceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, wine and grapes.* § Acinus vinaceus, *Cic. de Senect. 15.*

* Vinaceus, i. m. sc. acinus. *A grapestone*, *Col. 3, 1.*

* Vinalia, um. n. pl. *Feasts at the first breaching, or tasting, of their wine, in May and September*, *Plin. 18, 24.*

* Vinalis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, wine.*

† Vinalia verba, *used at the wine feasts*, *Varr.*

* Vinarium, ii. n. *A wine vessel, as a hog's-head, pipe, or rundlet.* Invertunt vinaria tota, *Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 39.*

* Vinarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, wine.* § Vinarius lacus, *Col. 12, 18.* Cella vinaria, *Cic. de Senect. 16. & Col. 1, 6.* Vas vinarium, *Cic. Verr. 4, 27.*

* Vinarius, ii. m. (1) *A wintner, a taverner, one that selleth wine.* (2) † *A drunkard, a great drinker of wine, a winebibber.* (1) Vina, quæ heu vendidi vinario, *Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 30.* (2) *Ulp.*

Vinca, æ. f. [al. vinca pervinca d. et. quod obvia quæque sarmentis suis vinciat] *Periwinkle*, *Plin. 21, 11.*

Vincendus, a, um. part. *To be conquered.* Memores non cum hostibus, sed cum servis præliandum, nec armorum sed dominorum jure vincendos, *Just. 2, 5.*

Vincens, tis. part. *Conquering.* Sed Romanos vincentes jam inustatâ antè elephantorum tormâ stupere primò, mox cedere prælio coëgit, *Just. 18, 1.*

Vinceus, a, um. adj. *Potione vincea, i. e. liqueo onerabo gulam, I will stretch my neck in a halter, and hang myself*, *Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 56.* per jecum, qu. vinacia.

Vincibilis, e. adj. (1) *Vincible, conquerable; easy to be vanquished, or overcome.* (2) *Easy to be manured, tilled, wrought, or laboured.* (1) *Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 48.* (2) § Terra gravis, viz ullâ culturâ vincibilis, *Col. 3, 12.*

† Vincimen, inis. n. *A twig, or osier, to bind a thing with*, *Jun. † Vimen.*

Vincio, ire, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To bind, or tie, up; to wrap.* (2) *To keep.* (3) *Met. To make sure.* (4) *To drown and dull.* (5) *To join, to connect.* (1) § Suras vincire cothurno, *Virg. Æn. 1, 341.* manus post terga, *Id. ib. 11, 81.* fœnum in manipulos, *Col. 2, 19.* † guttura alicujus, to strangle, *Ov. Met. 10, 22.* (2) *Dolia plumbò vincito, Cato, 39.* (3) § Locum vincire præfidiis, *Cic. Attic. 7, 18.* (4) § Mentem vincire Lyæo, *Prep. 3, 5, 21.* (5) Sententias graves & suaves prærebant antiqui, sed eas non vincebant, *Cic. Cræ. 50.*

Vinclum, i. n. pro vinculum. § Tenacia vincla, *Virg. Geor. 4, 412.*

Vinco, ere, ici, ctum. act. (1) *To conquer, subdue, or overcome; to vanquish, worst, or get the better of.* (2) *To obtain.* (3) *To exceed, excel, surpass, or surmount; to outdo.* (4) *To prevail, or take place.* (5) *To prove, or make out.* (6) *To digest, or concoct.* (7) *To expell.* (8) *Vicinus, a formula in rejoicing.* (9) *Vicris, a formula when one is angry, and with difficulty granteth a thing.* (1) *Malo cum Pompeio vinci, quam cum his vincere, Cic. Attic. 8, 7.* = Mihi vivendum est cum illis, quos vici, ac subegi, *Id.* = expugnare, *Id.* (2) *Cognitor si fuisset tuus, quod vicisset judicio, series tuum, Id. pro Q. Rose. 18.* (3) *Asclepiades eloquentiâ vincebat*

cæteros medicos, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 14. § *Corfu* vincere cervum, *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 1, 7. (4) Sententia lenior vult, *Liv.* (5) § *Vince* argumentis, *Plaut.* Vince deinde unum bonum fuisse Oppianicum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 44. (6) *Vid.* Vincor, n. 3. (7) Funalia in æm vincunt flammis, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 731. (8) Rumpantur iniqui, Vincimus, *Prop.* 1, 8, 28. † *Vicinus*, ô socii, *Luci.* *vid.* & *Qu. Trist.* 3, 9, 23. & *Metam.* 6, 513. (9) *Vid.* *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 20. & ibi *Dant.* Item *Suet. Cæs.* 1. & ibi *Cajaub.* sic & *Græci* *Niaz* dicunt.

Vincor, i. pass. (1) *To be overcome.* (2) *To be convinced.* (3) *To be digested, to be converted.* (1) Vincere, & vinci vultu eodem, *Liv.* 1, 7. (2) Peccavi, pater, vincor, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 31. (3) Pervigino præcipue vincuntur cibi, *Plin.* 1, 53.

Vinctio, ônis, f. *A binding, a conjunction in friendship.* Si exemeris ex naturâ rerum benevolentiae vinctiorem, *Cic. de Amic.* 7. § *Sed* *var. codd.*

Vinctura, æ. f. verb. *A binding, or tying.* Virga sequax ad vincturas, *Plin.* 16, 37.

Vincturus, a, um, part. *About to bind.* Parthica quæ tantis variantur cingula gemmis, *Regales vinctura* finus, *Claud.* 2. *R. Prof.* 95.

Vinctus, a, um, part. (1) *Bound.* (2) *Hard laced, girt.* (3) *Met. Constrained.* (4) *Promised and assured.* (5) *Sub. A prisoner.* (1) = Religatus vinctulque saxis, ap. *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 10. = *astrictus, Id.* (2) Matres student filias demissis humeris esse, & vincto pectore, ut graciles fient, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 22. (2) *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 31. (4) Fides vincta teste numine, *Qv. Ep.* 20, 212. (5) *Plin. Ep.* 3, 16.

Vinctus, ūs, m. *A binding, a bond, or girt.* = Aut funiculo, aut vinctu, quod antiqui vocabant cestum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, propius à fin.

Vinctulum, & per apoc. Vinculum, i. n. [*à vincio*] (1) *A bond, or band; a tie, any thing that fasteneth, or tieth; as fetters, cords, givens.* (2) *A garland.* (3) *Imprisonment.* (4) *A bond, or obligation, wherein one is bound.* (1) Genistæ palmitibus idonea præbent vincula, *Col.* ¶ Vincula epistolæ laxavit, *unsealed it, Nep. Pauf.* 4. § *Met.* Vincula amicitiae, *Lucr.* 3, 83. beneficii, *Cic. pro Planc.* 30. (2) Imposita capiti vincta venerando gere, *Sen. Thyest.* 543. (3) In vincula publica conjectus, *Nep. Mil.* 7. (4) Excusare laborem, & mercenaria vincta, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 67.

Vindemia, æ. f. [*qu. vindemia, à vino, vel vite demenda*] (1) *The gathering of grapes to make wine, vintage.* (2) *Wine.* (3) *A gathering of fruits, or honey.* (1) Spumat plenis vindemia labris, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 6. (2) Tua villa non videt vindemias in cellâ, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2. (3) § *Vindemia* olivarum, *Plin.* 15, 1. mellis, *Id.* 2, 14. & *Col.* 9, 15.

Vindemiâlis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, vintage.* § *Vindemiales* fructus, *Suet. Aug.* 35.

Vindemiator, ôris, m. (1) *A vintager, or he that gathereth grapes to make wine.* (2) *A star which appeareth on the 26th day of August.* (1) Commodius legitur fructus à vindemiatore, *Col.* 4, 17. Durus vindemiator & invictus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 30. § *Ubi quadrissyllabam vocem fecit, nempe i & a in unum contrahendo, quod non observans Steph.* vindemator fecit. (2) VII. KAL. Sept. Vindemiator apparet, *Col.* 11, 2.

Vindemiâ oriis, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, vintage.* § *Vasa vindemiatoria*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2.

Vindemio, âre. aët. *To gather grapes, or ripe fruits, in harvest,* *Plin.* 14, 2. & 18, 31.

Vindemiola, æ. f. dim. *A little vintage,* *Cic. Attic.* 1, 10.

¶ Vindemitor, ôris, m. (1) *A vintager.* (2) *A star so called.* (1) Carpebat raras ferus vindemitor uvæ, *Sen. de morte Claud.* 845. (2) At non effugiet vindemitor, *Qv. Fast.* 3, 407. *Vid.* Vindemiator.

* *Vindex*, icis, c. g. [*à Gr. ἐνδixος, id. quodd ἐνδixος*] (1) *An avenger of wrongs, a redresser of grievances.* (2) *An asserter of liberty, a defender.* (3) *The patron of a book, or he to whom it is de-*

dicated. (1) *Furiæ vindices* scelerum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 18. = *Quis ultor & vindex* constantior? *Col.* 7, 12. (2) *Tabula vindex* libertatis, *Cic. de Legib.* 3, 17. *Conf. eund. de Orat.* 2, 48. (3) *Indice* non opus est nostris, nec vindice, libris, *Mart.* 1, 54.

* *Vindicandus*, a, um, part. *To be punished, preserved, &c.* Talis improborum contentio cui supplicio est vindicandus, *Cic. de Amic.* 12.

* *Vindicans*, tis, part. (1) *Claiming.* (2) *Revengeing.* (1) Singulis tyrannidis sibi impotentiam vindicantibus, *Just.* 5, 3. (2) *Cic.*

* *Vindicatio*, ônis, f. verb. *An avenging, or punishing; a vindication,* *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 22.

* *Vindicâ urus*, a, um, part. *About to revenge, deliver, &c.* Tunc à rapinâ hostium templa vindicaturi, *Just.* 8, 2.

* *Vindicatæ*, ârum, f. pl. [*à vindex*] (1) *The asserting, or clearing a thing from controversy.* (2) *A rejoinder in law, a bringing in proofs and sureties.* (1) Decernere vindicias secundum libertatem, *Liv.* 3, 47. (2) Non calumniâ litium, non injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis fundos alienos petere, *Cic. pro Mil.* 27.

* *Vindico*, âre. aët. (1) *To revenge, to avenge, or punish.* (2) *To defend, deliver, or preserve.* (3) *To claim, to challenge.* (4) *To excuse.* (5) *To restore.* (6) *To maintain.* (1) Scipionis nemo vindicaverat mortem, *Cic.* § *Omni* supplicio vindicare, *Id. de Amic.* 12. seditionem, *Id. Fam.* 1, 9. (2) § *Vindicare* à molestiâ, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 4. (3) Nonnulla ab imperatore miles, plurima verò fortuna vindicat, *Nep. Thrasib.* 1. (4) Turpitudine personæ ejus, in quem libatius invehimur, nos vindicabit, *Ter. Cic. Fam.* 12, 16. (5) § *Vindicare* libertatem Gallæ, *Cæs.* (6) *Rempub.* in libertatem vindicare, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 31.

* *Vindico*, âri. âtus, pass. *To be avenged, &c.* Quasi exitus rerum, non hominum consilia legibus vindicentur, *Cic. pro Mil.* 7.

* *Vindicta*, æ. f. [*à vindico, nisi potius à Vindicis, vid. n. 4.*] (1) *Vengeance, punishment.* (2) *Defense, maintenance.* (3) *A rod which was laid on the head of a servant when he was made free.* (4) *Liberty, or freedom, itself.* (1) Lento gradu ad vindictam sui procedit ira divina, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, ext. 3. (2) *Vindicta* libertatis more stetit, *Paterc.* 2, 65. (3) *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 76. (4) *Vindictæ* nomen à *Vindicio* tractum quidam putant, *Liv.* 2, 5.

* *Vinea*, æ. f. [*à vite, qu. vitinea; vel à vino*] (1) *A vine, or vineyard.* (2) *An engine of war made of timber and hurdles, under which in assaults they came safely under the walls of a tower, and so scaled them; usually eight feet broad, seven high, and sixteen long,* *Virg.* (1) § *Vinea* pulscit, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 390. § *Nimio* vinearum studio negliguntur arva, *Suet. Dom.* 7. (2) Aggere, vineis, turribus, oppugnavi, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4.

* *Vineâlis*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, vines, or a vineyard.* Limitatio terræ vinealis, *Col.* 3, 12.

* *Vineârius*, a, um, adj. *Of a vineyard.* Vinearios coles præcipitare, *Col.* 5, 6.

* *Vineâticus*, a, um, adj. *Idem.* *Cato*, 11. & *Col.* 4, 1.

* *Vinêtum*, i. n. [*à vinea*] *A vineyard.* Ad escam non expedit instituire vineta, *Col.* 3, 2. *Met.* Ut vineta egomet cædam mea, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 200. *Prov.* *Vid.* *interpr.*

* *Vinipôtor*, ôris. [*ex vinum, & potor*] *A drinker of wine, a winebiber,* *Plin.* 15, 54. *nisi* *divisè malis.*

* *Vinitor*, ôris, m. *A vinedresser, a keeper of a vineyard, a gatherer of grapes,* *C. c. de Fin.* 5, 14. *Vinitor* opus obibit, *Col.* 4, 24. § *Sepa-*

randi sunt aratores à *vinitoribus*, *Id.* *Maturæ* *vinitor* uvæ, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 36.

* *Vinitorius*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the keeping of a vineyard, or dressing of vines,* *Col.* 4, 15.

* † *Vinnulus*, a, um, adj. *Vid.* *Vinulus.*

* *Vinolentia*, æ. f. *Drunkennes,* *Cic. Top.* 20. & *Tusc.* 4, 11.

* *Vinolentus*, a, um, adj. (1) *Given to drinking of much wine, drunk,* (2) *Also made with*

wine, vinolish. (1) *Vinolentus* mulierem illam compressit, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 28. § *Vinolentus* furor, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 27. § *Vinolentorum* visa imbecilliora quam liccorum, *Id.* § *librius, Id.* (2) § *Vinolenta* medicam. 2, *Id.* in *Pijen.* 6.

* *Vinôsus*, a, um, adj. *or, corp. sèmu, sup.* (1) *Howing a smack and favour of wine.* (2) *Given to drinking.* (1) *Sopor* calidus ac vinolus, *Plin.* 12, 13. *Juncus* vinolæ moracitatis ad linguam, *Id.* 21, 18. *Pomum* succi vinolæ, *Suet. Aug.* 77. (2) § *Modicè* vinoli, *Liv.* 41, 4. *Ætas* vinolior, *Qv. Fast.* 3, 765. *Quid* opus est verbis? vinolissima est, *Plaut. Cure.* 1, 1, 79.

* † *Vinulus*, a, um, adj. *Delicate, dainty, nice, wanton; or as some think, drunk with wine,* *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 70. *ubi vid. interpretes.*

§ *Scrib.* & *vinulus, Iyl.*

* *Vinum*, i. n. [*à Gr. οἶνος*] (1) *Wine.* (2) || *Any kind of drink.* (3) *A banquet.* (1) § *Abite* lymphæ, vini perniciës, *Catull.* 25, 6. ¶ *Vinum* vetustate edentulum, *melior wine,* *Plaut. Pæn.* 3, 3, 87. *meracius, strong,* *Cic. N. D.* 3, 31. *fugiens, flat, dead, beginning to sour,* *Id.* *Vina* coronare, *to fill brimmers in order to a libation, in imitation of the Greeks, so* *ἡ πόσις ἡ κρατῖς ἐπιτίθηται τῷ ποτήριῳ,* *Hom. Virg. Æn.* 7, 147. & *Geor.* 2, 526. (2) *Myrti* baccas legere, ex his vinum exprimere, *Cels.* 4, 18. (3) *Met.* Vel heri in vino quàm immodestus fuisti? *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 6.

† *Vinculus*, i. m. *qu. viam currens. A lac-*

quey. *Varr.*

|| *Viocûrus*, i. m. [*qui vias curat*] *A surveyor of the highways.* † *Ædilis.*

* *Viola*, æ. f. [*à via, ubi homines eunt, ita & via, ab iteris*] (1) *A violet.* (2) *A purple colour.* (1) An tu me in violâ putabas, aut in rosâ dicere? *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 26. § *De violarum* *generibus vid.* *Plin.* 21, 6. (2) *Tinctus* violâ pal-

lor amantium, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 14.

* *Violâbilis*, e. adj. (1) *That may be hurt, or wounded.* (2) *That may be profaned.* (1) *Cor* violabile telis, *Qv. Ep.* 15, 79. (2) *Non* violabile numen, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 154.

* *Violâceus*, a, um, adj. *Of a violet colour, or like a violet,* *Plin.* 9, 39. & 35, 16.

* *Violandus*, a, um, part. *To be broken, or transgressed.* § *Fœdera* violanda, *Tib.* 1, 9, 2. *Sil.* 11, 160.

* *Violârium*, ii. n. *A bank, or bed, of vio-*

lets, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 32.

* || *Violârius*, ii. m. *He that dieth a violet co-*

lour. *Violarii* coloris insector, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 6, 36.

* || *Viô âtim*, adv. *By way of violence, or a-*

buse, *Litt. ex Liv.*

* *Violâtio*, ônis, f. verb. *A profaning, vio-*

lating, wronging, or infringing. § *Violatio* *templi,* *Plin.* 29, 8. *fiden.* *Paterc.* 2, 1. *Sine* violatione ullius rei incescit agmen, *Liv.* 36, 20.

* *Violâtor*, ôris, m. verb. *An abuser, a cor-*

rupter. = *Ruptor* fœderis humani, violatorque *gentium juris,* *Liv.* 4, 19. § *Violator* *templi,* *Qv. ex Pont.* 2, 2, 27.

* *Violâtorus*, a, um, part. *About to violate.*

Si ita fecissent, fines eorum se violaturum negavit, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 31. *Conf. Liv.* 33, 20. *Mare* ipsum violaturi, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, ext. 1.

* *Violâtus*, a, um, part. (1) *Hurt, forced.* (2) *Disflowered.* (3) *Profaned, abused.* (4) *Disboursed.* (5) *Broken, infringed.* (1) § *Non* solum violatus manu, sed vulneratus ferro, *Cic. anteq. in Sen. ven.* 3. (2) § *Violata* *virgi-*

nitatis, Id. (3) = *Sacra* polluta & violata, *Id.* *Verr.* 5, 72. § *Disce* ea sancta credere, quæ à te violata sunt, *Liv.* 1, 18. *Violati* *numi-*

nis aræ, *Juv.* 13, 219. (4) § *Violatum* *cu-*

bile, *Catull.* (5) *Pœna* violati juris, *Cic. de*

Legg. 2, 9.

|| *Violâtus*, ūs, m. *An abuse,* *Litt. ex*

Mart. sed q.

* *Violens*, tis, adj. (1) *Violent, forcible.* (2)

Swift, rapid. (3) *Vibement, earnest.* (1) *Post-*

quam victor violens discessit ab hoste, *Hor. Ep.*

1, 10, 37. (2) *Quâ* violens obstrepsit *Aufidius,*

Id.

8 E 2

Id. Od. 3, 30, 10. (3) Nunc ferus, & violentus, *Perf. 5, 171.*

* Violenter, adv. ius, comp. ssmè, sup. (1) *Forcibly, violently.* (2) *Heinously.* (3) *Cruelly.* (1) Sacra ludorum violentèr diimere, *Liv. 5, 1.* Imber violentius susus, *Curt. 8, 14, 4.* Rivallem acies violentissimè persequitur, *Cl. 7, 3.* (2) Patrem adolescentis facta hæc tolera e audio violentèr, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 4.* (3) Proconfusum violentèr gerere, *Plin. Ep. 9, 3.*

* Violentia, a. f. (1) *Force, violence.* (2) *Rashness.* (3) *Boisterousness, stormy excess.* (4) *Cruelty, fierceness.* (1) Opprimi impetu violentiæ, *Cic. an eq. iret in exil. 5.* (2) = Novi hominis furorem, novi effrenatam violentiam, *Id. Philipp. 12, 11.* (3) Circum nulli ventorum violentiæ inferior, *Plin. 2, 47.* (4) Eadem violentia viri, *Q. Met. 1, 238.*

* Violentus, a, um, adj. [à vis] or, comp. ssmus, sup. (1) *Forcible, ungovernable.* (2) *Violent, fierce.* (3) *Cruel, injurious.* (4) *Rash, headstrong.* (5) *Boisterous, impetuous.* (6) *Angry, enraged.* (1) Hæc vires violentæ, *Lucr. 5, 1269.* (2) Peragat violenta potestas, Quod tranquilla nequit, *Cl. Conf. Nihil. 239.* (2) Quas res violentissimas natura genuit, earum inodorationem nos soli habemus, *Cic. N. D. 2, 60.* (3) Aliis violentior æquo Visa Dea est, *Q. Met. 3, 253.* (4) = Quamvis sis, ut es, homo furens & violentus, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 28.* (5) § Venti violenti, *Lucr. 5, 1225.* Tempestates violentissimæ, *Cic. pro Cuent. 49.* (6) Multo Aprio, quam Fabio violentior fuit, *Liv. 2, 59.*

* Violare, are, act. [à vi] (1) *To force.* (2) *To deflower.* (3) *To transgress, or break; to violate.* (4) *To spoil, desile, or sully.* (5) *To cut, or fell, down.* (6) *To colour, to die.* (1) Hospites violare fas non putant, *Cæs. B. G. 6, 22.* § Violare parentes, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 9.* aras Deum, *Sil. 17, 114.* (2) Parcite violare puellam, *Tib. 1, 6, 51.* § Virginitatem violare, *Cic. N. D. 3, 23.* (3) § Violare amicitiam, *Id. pro Cuent. 42.* fidem, *Q. Epist. 7, 57.* Ingenium violant marmora tophum, *Juv. 3, 20.* (4) Nubes violant serenam speciem mundi, *Lucr. 4, 138.* § Met. Violare existimationem alicujus, *Cic. pro Quint. 23.* (5) § Silvam violare, *Q. Met. 1, 253.* (6) Indum sanguineo si quis violaverit ostre ebur, *Virg. Aen. 12, 67.*

* Violor, ari, âtus, pass. *To be hurt, broken, profaned.* Existimas in eâ re violari tuam existimationem, *Cic. pro Quint. 23.*

Vipera, æ. f. [quod vi pariat, cum matris interitu; al. qu. vivipera; ab ἵπρω, lædo, *Morl.*] (1) *A viper.* (2) In conviciis. (1) Brevibus viperis implicata crines Canidia, *Hor. Epod. 5, 15.* Vipera custos conchæ pretiosæ, *Luc. 6, 678.* (2) *Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 19.*

§ Viperalis, i. f. se herba [quod valeat contra viperarum morsus] *Rue, bérég-ace, Apul. de Herb. 1, 39.*

Vipereus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, viper.* § Vipereus crinis, *Virg. Aen. 6, 281.* Viperci nodi, *Luc. 6, 490.*

§ Vipérina, æ. f. se herba [quod in morsu viperarum prodest] *Wild borage, or dragonwort, Apul. serpentaria, Id. interp. Jun.*

Vipérinus, a, um, adj. *Id. quod vipereus.* § Viperinus mortus, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 29.* ex pœdâ. Viperina pelis, *Plin. 32, 7.* Viperinus sanguis, *Hor. Od. 1, 8, 7.*

Vipio, ônis, m. *A young crane, Plin. 10, 49.*

* Vir, iiri, m. [à vi, quod viribus præstat] (1) *A male, in respect of a female, whether in man, or beast.* (2) *A man, in respect of a child.* (3) *A man, as opposed to a pathick.* (4) *A man; having the courage, or sense, of a man.* (5) *A husband.* (6) *Virility.* (1) Vir natus, quod iem fœminarum tetigerat, *Phædr. 3, 8, 11.* (2) Viri heme, fœminæ æstate, *Plin. 10, 63.* (3) Vir gregis caper, *Virg. Ecl. 7, 7.* (4) Vir non modò in puero, sive adolescente, sed etiam in viro admiratione dignum est, *Plin. 3.* Suet. Veip. 13. (4) Abi, patillas, virum te judico, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 25.*

§ Tun' virum me, aut adeò hominem deputas esse? *Id. Hec. 4, 1, 9.* Metellus homo nobilissimus atque optimus vir, *Cic. post redit. 5.*

¶ Vir virum legit, *when in marshaling an army, a soldier chooseth one to stand by him, in whose valour he most confideth, Virg. Aen. 11, 632.* (5) Tibi generum firmum, & filia invenies virum, *Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 40.* = Imminet exitio vir conjugis, illa mariti, *Q. Met. 1, 146.* (6) Ut relicta sibi sentit membra sine viro, *Caull. 61, 6.*

* Vir, æ. f. *A woman, a manly woman, Fest. Viræ querquetulanæ, i. e. Hamadryades, Scal. Aliqui hanc vocem leg. ap. Plaut. Amph. 181. sed perperam.*

* Virago, gnis, f. [quod ut vir agat] *A manlike woman, a heroine.* § Ancilia virago, *Plaut. Mœc. 2, 3, 79.* Belli metuenda virago, *Q. Met. 2, 765.*

* Viribus, ii, m. [bis vir; ex vir, & bios, vita, qu. vir denuo vitalis] *One who hath lived twice, as Hippolytus restored to life by Esculapion, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 7, 762.*

Viriculæ, arum, f. pl. [vel pro virgulæ, vel qu. viriculæ ob virorem] *Thin rinds of the Linden tree, betwixt the bark and the wood, such as they make bazing ropes of, Plin.*

Virectum, i, n. [à vireo] *Sic enim leg. aliqui locum Virg. infra cit. in vinetum, q. v.*

Virens, tis, part. (1) *Flourishing, green.* (2) *Youthfull.* (1) § Hedera virens, *Hor. Od. 1, 25, 17.* (2) § aridus, *Id. silva, Catull. 32, 10.* gleba, *Juv. 12, 85.* (2) Virens, & docta psallere Cnina, *Hor. Od. 4, 13, 6.* (3) Donec virent canities abest, *Id. Od. 1, 9, 17.*

Vireo, ère, ui, neut. (1) *To be green, to flourish.* (2) *To be lusty, or strong.* (3) *To shine, to sparkle.* (1) § Alia temper virent, alia hyeme nudata sunt, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 13.* (2) Vid. Virens, n. 2. (3) Vidèn' tu illi oculos virere? *Plaut. Menæch. 5, 2, 76.*

Vireo, ônis, m. [à viridi colore] *A canary bird of a green colour, a greenfinch, Plin. 18, 29.*

Viresco, ère, incept. n. (1) *To wax green, to begin to flourish.* (2) *To recover again.* (1) Injussa virescunt Gramina, *Virg. Geor. 1, 55.* Virecunt rami arboribus, *Lucr. 1, 253.* (2) Ne de nihilo renata virescat copia rerum, *Lucr. 1, 675.*

* Virresco, ère, neut. [à vires] *To grow strong, or of force, Non. Cresco.*

Viretum, i, n. [à vireo] *A place full of green herbs, a green, a grass-plot.* Amœna vireta Fortunatarum nemorum, *Virg. Aen. 6, 638.* ubi al. virectum.

Virga, æ. f. [qu. viriga, à virendo; ut δάλλος, à δάλλω] (1) *A twig, a young branch.* (2) *A rod, whip, or scourge.* (3) § Mercury's caduce, or wand. (4) *An obelisk, or note of something false, or obsolete, thus.* (5) *A streak.* (6) § A man's yard. (1) § Virgæ myrtæ, *Cato, 101.* Arbutis virgis texunt feretrum, *Virg. Aen. 11, 65.* § Virgæ salices, *Q. Met. 2.* Porcia lex virgas ab omnium civium Rom. corpore amovit, *Cic. pro Rabir. 4.* Virga levi flectit ora, *Luc. 4, 683.* (3) Permulcens medicatâ lumina virgâ, *Q. Met. 1, 716.* (4) Solebant veteres grammatici versus censoriâ quâdam virgâ notare, *Quint. 1, 4.* (5) Taurus signatus media inter cornua virgâ, *Q. Met. 1, 201.* (6) *Ap. Med.*

Virgator, ôris, m. *A beater with rods, a whipper, a beadle of a parish, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 19.*

Virgatus, a, um, adj. ex part. (1) *Made of twigs, or whips.* (2) *Spotted, streaked, or striped.* (3) *Beaten with rods.* (1) Vellera virgati custodiant calathisci, *Catull. 62, 319.* (2) § Virgata tigris, *Sil. 5, 48.* Vestes virgatæ auro, *Id. 4, 155.* Sagula virgata, *Virg. Aen. 8, 660.* (3) *Val. Flacc. 2, 159.* ut aliqui int.

Virgetum, i, n. *A place where offers, or rods, grow, Cic. de Legg. 2, 8.*

Virgeus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, rods, twigs, offers, small sticks, &c.* Scopas cito virgeas, *Cato, 152.* § Virgea flamma, *Virg. Aen. 7, 463.*

† Virgindemia. *Vid. Virgindemia.*

¶ Virgifer, eri, m. *He that carryeth a flower rod, or wand, before an officer, or preacher; a virger, Lutt. ex Liv. sed q.*

¶ Virginal, & Virginale, is, n. [virginis natura verenda, ut feminal feminæ] Intactum ab omni crimine virginal, *Prud. Peristeph. 14, 8.*

Virginâlis, e, adj. *Maidenly, virgin like; of, or belonging to, a maid, or virgin.* Virginalis habitus & vestitus, *Cic. Verr. 4, 3.* § Verecundia, *Id. pro Quint. 11.* modestia, *Id. de Div. 1, 31.* ¶ Feles virginalis, a baud, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43.*

Virginâlius, a, um, adj. *Of a maid, or virgin.* Scelestia feles virginaria, *Plaut. Perf. 4, 9, 14.*

† Virgindemia, æ. f. (1) *A gathering of offers, twigs, or rods, to make bands, &c.* (2) *Also a whipping barrest.* (1) *Varr. interpr. Non.* (2) Scapulæ metuunt virgindemiam, *Varr. Umea virgindemia, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 22.* joco ad formam vindemiæ ludentes uterque.

¶ Virgineus, e, adj. *Id. quod Virginalis.* Si adest virgineus dea, ut virginis zona solvatur, *Aug.*

Virgineus, a, um, adj. *Virgin like; of, or belonging to, a virgin.* § Pudor virgineus, *Tib. 1, 4, 74.* rubor, *Virg. Geor. 1, 430.* ¶ Volucres virgineæ, *harpies, Q. Met. 7, 4.*

Virginitas, âtis, f. *Chastity, virginity, maidenhead.* § Salva virginitas, *Q. Met. 16, 160.* § Virginitatem violare, *Cic. N. D. 3, 23.*

Virgo, gnis, f. [à virore ætatis] (1) *A virgin, or maid; a damsel.* (2) *A daughter.* (3) *A young married woman.* (4) † *A chaste person; man, or maid.* (5) It is also said of brutes, as a mare, &c. (6) ¶ One of the twelve signs, *Astræa.* (7) *A Roman aqueduct so called.* (8) *Met. Any thing that hath not been defiled, or meddled with.* (1) Sororem tuam virginem esse non sivist, *Cic. pro Domo, 14.* (2) Virgo atque mulier erit nulla, quin mala sit, quæ præter sapientiam placet parentibus, *Plaut. Perf. 3, 1, 37.* (3) Divortunt mores longè virginis ac lupæ, *Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 22.* ¶ Virgo maxima, *the chief of the Vestal virgins, Val. Max.* (2) Si virgo amici nubilis propter paupertatem locari non posset, *Nep. Epam. 3.* (3) Ah! virgo infelix, quæ te dementia cepit? *Virg. Ecl. 6, 47.* (4) § Virgines pueri, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 26.* (5) Sed var. codd. (5) § Virgo equa, *Plin. 28, 9.* (6) Vid. *Ampel. Cap. de XII signis.* (7) *Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 26.* Vid. & Front. de Aqu. p. mihi 101. *Mart. 5, 21.* *Plin. 31, 3.* (8) ¶ Virgo charta, *not yet published, Mart. 1, 67, 7.* saliva, *fasting spittle, Plin.*

Virgula, æ. f. dim. *A little rod.* Corona facta duabus virgulis oleagineis, *Nep. Tbraf. 4.* ¶ Virgula divina, *when things succeed without our care, and fall as it were into our laps from heaven, Cic. Offic. 1, 44.*

† Virgûlatus, a, um, adj. *Striped, streaked, as it were with rods, Plin. 9, 33.* ubi al. virgaia.

Virgultum, i, n. [à virga, qu. virgultum] *A company of young sprigs growing together out of the ground; a young set, or twig.* Via interclusa frondibus & virgultis, *Cic. pro Cael. 18.* Quæcunque premes virgulta per agros Sparge fimo pingui, *Virg. Geor. 2, 347.* Loca obsita virgultis, *Liv. 28, 1.*

Virguncula, æ. f. dim. [à virgo] *A wench; a little girl, or young maid; a modder, Petron. 18, 6.* *Curt. 8, 4, 25.* *Juv. 13, 40.*

Viria, five Viriôla, æ. f. [ornamentum colli è gemmis viridibus] *A necklace, or as some think, a man's bracelet, made of green precious stones, Plin. 33, 3.*

* Viriatus, a, um, adj. [à vires] *Strong, lusty; put in heart, force, or strength, Lucil. ap. Non. † Robustus.*

¶ Viriculæ, arum, f. pl. dim. [à vires] *Little, or small, strength, or force; small substance, or means; weakness, Litt. ex Apul. † Exiguæ vires.*

Viriculæ,

Viricūlum, i. n. (1) *A grading tool.* (2) *A kind of dart.* (1) Plin. 35, 12. (2) Cael.

Viridans, tis. adj. *Verdant, green.* § Viridantes horti, Col. 10, 23. Cingit viridanti tempora lauro, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 539.

Viridarium, ii. n. [à viridis] (1) *A green place enclosed, wherein beasts, or fowls, are kept.* (2) *A green garden, or place, set with greens; a green.* (1) Plin. 18, 2. & Phædr. 2, 9, 14. (2) Suet. Tib. 60.

§ Viridarius, ii. m. *A gardener, a greenkeeper, a verdurer in a forest,* Ulp. † Olor.

Viridè, adv. ius, comp. *Greenly.* Callais viridè pallens, Plin. 37, 8. Nihil smaragdis viridius vires, Id. 17, 5.

§ Viridia, æ. f. *A place set with green trees for pleasure,* Macrobi. † Viretum.

Viridia, um. pl. n. (1) *Green walks.* (2) *Green herbs.* (1) Perambulante læta domo viridia, Phædr. 2, 6, 14. malè viridaria, remuere metro. Vid. & Plin. *Ep.* 5, 6. & Sen. 2, 86. (2) Col. 12, 57.

Viridicatus, a, um. adj. *Made green, or fresh.* § Silva viridicata, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 12.

Viridis, e. adj. [à vireo] or, comp. *Isimus*, sup. (1) *Green, sappy, moist.* (2) Met. *Youthful, flourishing.* (3) *Fresh, hale, lusty, vigorous.* (4) *Of a green colour.* (1) Neque peraridum, neque rursus viride sænum colligatur, Col. 2, 19. Viridissima pars corticis, Id. 4, 22. = Vindia ligna & humida, Cic. *Verr.* 1, 17. (2) Illud opus viridem ætatem cum robore corporis desiderat, Col. *præf. lib.* 1. (3) Quadratilla octogesimo ætatis anno decessit, usque ad novissimam valetudinem viridis, Plin. *Ep.* 7, 74. (4) Color cæruleus, albidior, viridior, Id. *Ep.* 8, 20. Viridissima gramine ripa, Virg. *Geor.* 3, 144. Viridissimi riparum vestitus, Cic.

Viriditas, atis. f. (1) *Greenness.* (2) Met. *Vigour, lustiness, briskness.* (1) Terra elicit herbescentem ex semine viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15. (2) Senectus, quamvis non sit gravis, tamen aufert eam ætatis viriditatem, Id. de Amic. 3.

Viridor, ari, atus. pass. *To be made green.* Vada subnatis imo viridentur ab herbis, Ovid. *Halcut.* 90.

* Virile, is. n. sc. membrum, Plin. 20, 16.

* Virilis, e. adj. [à vir] *Of, or belonging to, a man; stout, valiant, manly; of the male kind; also grove, pretty, substantial.* § Pro virili, sc. parte, to his utmost, Cic. § Humanus, quod vid.

* Virilitas, atis. f. (1) *Manyness, the privy parts of a man,* (2) *or other creature.* (1) Mart. 9, 7. (2) Col. 6, 26, 2. de juvenco, Plin. 23, 1, 30.

* Viriliter, adv. ius, comp. *Valiantly manly, manfully, like a man.* = Quod viriliter, animoque magno sit, id dignum est viro, Cic. *Off.* 2, 27. § Viriliter peccare, Sen. de Brev. vit.

* Viriosus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of strength.* (2) It. id. quod virosus, *poisonous.* (1) Apul. (2) Gl.

§ Viripotens, tis. adj. *Marryageable, ripe for man,* Litt. ex Plaut. sed q. cerè tamen ap. JCC.

Viripotens, tis. adj. *Mighty, strong,* Plaut. *Perf.* 2, 3, 1.

§ Viritatus ager; qui viritum, vel ut al. virenti populo distribuitur, Fest. Paul. interpr.

* Virium, adv. (1) *Man by man, from man to man.* (2) *Man to man, single.* (3) *From one to another.* (1) Necus viritum distribuit, Cæf. B. G. 7, 71. Cont. Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 20. & Liv. 42, 4. (2) Si quis viritum dimicare vellet, provocavit ad pugnam, Curt. 7, c. 4. n. 33. (3) Rursum mihi itis viritum sine auctore percerebit, Id. 6, 2, 15. § S. d. var. codd.

Vireo, ònis. m. [à vireo] *Greenness.* Pallad. 7, 2. † Viridas.

* Viriosus, a, um. adj. [à vir] *Desireous of, or lusting after, man; virgish, that loveth mens company.* § Non modò virosus, sed etiam virosus, Gell. 7, 12. † i. e. Pæderastes.

* Viriosus, a, um. adj. [à viros] (1) *Full of poison, venomous, of an ill savour and taste.* (2) *Hard, strong.* (1) Cato, 157. (2) = Pifces duri virosque, Cels. 2, 21. § Virosa castorea, Virg. *Geor.* 1, 58.

* Virtus, utis. f. [à vi, ut àgerè, ex *Agnè, Mars; nam fortitudo antiq. maxima virtus] *Every good, whether of body, or mind, but most properly and usually fortitude, valour, bravery.* (2) *Force, strength, courage.* (3) *Virtue, divine, or moral.* (4) *Care, good management.* (5) *Value, worth.* (6) *Merit, desert.* (7) *Any good property, faculty, or affection.* (8) *A god so called and worshiped.* (1) § Non minus pietate suspicienda est quam virtus bellica, Nep. *Agel.* 4. Vid. Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 18. (2) § Virtute semper prævalet sapientia, Phædr. 1, 13, 14. Pera anima ia, si clausa teneas, virtutis obliviscuntur, Tac. *Hist.* 4, 64, 4. (3) Virtus est per se ip'a laudabilis, & sine qua nihil laudari potest, Cic. de *Orat.* 2, 84. Vid. & Tac. *Agric.* 4. Qui virtutibus his lenioribus erit ornatus, modestiâ, temperantiâ, justitiâ, Cic. Cic. *Offic.* 1, 15. (4) Virtute Deum & majorum dives sum satis, Plaut. *Aul.* 2, 1, 44. (5) Imperatoris virtutem noveram, & vim militum, Ter. *Eun.* 4, 7, 8. (6) Secundum facta, & virtutes tuas, Id. *Eun.* 5, 8, 60. Ornatus esses ex tuis virtutibus, Id. *Ad. Ph.* 2, 1, 22. (7) In sensibus est sua cuique virtus, Cic. de *Fin.* 5, 12. Sunt quidem hæ virtutes aliarum quoque partium, Quint. 4, 2. Omnes rectæ animi affectiones virtute appellantur, Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 20. (8) Hujus imago sub vario statu in numismatis antiq. occurrit. Vid. Propri.

* Virulentus, a, um. adj. *Poisonous, venomous, virulent,* Gell. 16, 11.

* Virus, i. o. n. in cæteris casibus non reperitur [à vi, est enim vocab. μέρον] (1) *A stinking, or ramish, smell.* (2) *The seed, or nature, in animals.* (3) *A nasty taste.* (4) *Poison, Venum.* (5) *Bitterness, sharpness.* (6) *The juice of the purple fish.* (7) *A strong smell of spices, or perfumes.* (1) Paludis noxium virus, Col. 1, 5. § alarum, Plin. 31, 10. Tetri primordia viri Aipra, Lucr. 2, 475. Odores tuos contactos perdere viro, Id. ib. 852. (2) Inter se versando pisces mares & feminæ vitale asperferunt virus, Plin. 9, 50. Lentum distiliat ab inguine virus, Virg. *Geor.* 3, 281. = Hippomaneis, Id. ib. (3) Stannum illitum æneis vas compescit ærugine virus, Plin. 34, 17. (4) Mortiterum in venas figens per vulnera virus, Cic. *Arat.* 436. (5) Lucr. 2, 720. Aqua marina vetustate virus deponit, Plin. 31, 8. Virus mali medici, Id. 34, 17. Met. Virus acerbitatis suæ apud alquem evomere, Cic. de *Amic.* 25. (6) Plin. 9, 36. (7) Omne benigne virus odoriferis Arabum in oris, Stat. *Syv.* 1, 4, 104.

* Vis, vis, vis, vi. f. pl. vires & † vis, virum, ibus [ab is, vis, al. à dia] (1) *Force, violence.* (2) *Strength, might, power.* (3) *Virtue, efficacy, energy.* (4) *Signification, meaning, or importance.* (5) *Care, industry.* (6) *Abundance, plenty, multitude.* (1) § Vis confili expers mole ruit sua, Hor. *Od.* 3, 4, 65. = Timidè descendunt, vi ac necessitate coacti, inviti, Cic. pro *Quint.* 16. § Vm vitæ asferre, to kill, Id. pro *Cæcin.* 21. § § Vim adhibere pactioni, non voluntatem, Id. § Vis major cæli, stormy weather, Plin. Vim adferre mulieri, to force, or ravish, b. r. Cic. = Intimicorum vis & violentia, Id. (2) § Vine corporis, an virtute animi? Sall. B. C. 1. § Plus vis habet quam sanguinis, Dial. de corrupt. *Eloq.* 26. Nostra vis omnis in corpore & animo sita est, Sall. B. C. 1. = Quorum vis omnis virtutis in lingua sita est, Cic. § Vmibus totis incurrit, Luc. 10, 484. (3) = Multas vis possidet in se atque potestates, Lucr. 2, 586. = Precatio in se magnam habet vim & religionem, Cic. pro *Murænâ.* 1. † Malè aduetus ad omnes vis controversiarum, Solust. *Prægm.* 1, 3, princ. § Vivida vis animi, Lucr. 1, 73. (4) Equitate intellectâ, nihil ad rem

pertinet, quæ verborum vis sit, ac nominum. Cic. pro *Cluent.* (5) Nî vis humana quotannis Maxima quæque manu semina legeret, Virg. *Geor.* 1, 198. (6) § Vis auri & argenti, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 32. frumenti, Liv. 29, 36. lacrymarum, Cic. *Sonn. Scip.* 3. negotii, Plaut. *Pæn.* 1, 2, 1. Ingens vis hominum, Liv. 8, 28.

† Vis. antiq. pro vix, Scal.

* Viscatus, a, um. part. (1) *Dressed with birdlime, lured.* (2) *Entangled with birdlime.* (1) § Virga viscata, Varr. R. R. 3, 7. (2) Non ales utiliter viscat effugit alis, Ov. *A. Am.* 1, 391. § Viscata munera, Plin. *Ep.* 9, 30. = hamata, Id. ibid. § beneficia, given, or done, with design to get greater, Sen. *Ep.* 9.

* Viscera, a, um. pl. *The bowels, entrails, or guts.* Vid. Viscus.

* † Viscerâim. adv. *By the bowels, or entrails; piece by piece.* Eon. ap. Non. 2, 880.

* Viscerâ o, ònis. f. (1) *A dole, or distributing of raw flesh at the death of rich persons, or to gain the favour of the people.* (2) *Good cheer.* (1) Populo visceratio data in funere, Liv. 8, 22. & 39, 46. Vid. & Suet. *Cæs.* 38. (2) Sen. *Epist.* 19.

* † Viscero, are. act. & Visceror, ari. dep. [viscera, i. e. carnes crudas erogo] *To bowel; also to give a dole of raw flesh,* Sipont. † Eviscero.

§ Viscidus, a, um. adj. *Clammy, sticky, clingy, like birdlime.* § Acetum viscidum, rosey vinegar, Plin. 1, 2.

* Viscor, ari, atus. pass. [à viscus, i.] *To be glued, to be stuck together.* Hinc miseri viscantur labra marini, Juv. 6, 462.

* Viriosus, a, um. adj. *Tough like birdlime, viscous,* Gloss. † Glutinosus.

* Viscus, èris. n. [qu. viscus, à vescendo quia homines visceribus vescuntur, tanquam cibis delicatis] (1) *A bowel, or entrail; especially the chief, as heart, liver, lungs.* (2) *All fleshy parts under the skin.* (1) De paucillius visceribus viscus gigni sanguinemque creari, Lucr. 1, 837. Hærentia viscere tela, Ov. *Met.* 6, 290. § Met. Viscera terræ, the depth of the earth, Id. *Met.* 1, 138. § Spumantibus ardere visceribus, to be in a rage, Juv. 13, 15. (2) Solida inponit taurorum viscera flammis, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 253. ubi vid. Serv.

* Viscus, i. m. & Viscum, n. [ab iscus, vel iscus; quia vis ei menna] (1) *A shrub growing in oak and ash trees, called mistletoe, or mistletoe.* (2) *Birdlime, glue.* (3) § The brassy part of the flesh. (1) Plin. 16, 64. & Virg. *Æn.* 6, 205. (2) Viscum confit ex acinis, Cic. Plin. 16, 44. Met. Viscus merus vestra est blanditia, Plaut. *Eurh.* 1, 1, 16. (3) Litt. ex Apul.

* Visceror, a, um. part. (1) *To be seen, or visited.* (2) *To be wondered and marveled at; wonderful.* (1) Me visceræ mitte sorori, Ov. *Met.* 6, 441. (2) Eulorum omni apparatu, ornaturque vitæ, Cic. in *Vatin.* 13.

* Viscibilis, e. adj. *That may see, or be seen; visible,* Plin. 11, 37. & 37, 4.

* Viscio, ònis. f. verb. [à video] (1) *Vision, sight, the faculty of seeing.* (2) *A vision, phantom, or apparition.* (1) Visio veri falsique communia, Cic. *Acad.* 2, 4, 11. Conf. & eund. de *Div.* 2, 58. (2) = Quas phantasias Græci vocant, nos autem visiones, Quint. 6, 2.

* Visitation, ònis. f. verb. *A visiting, a visit, a visitation.* Visitationem facit tenuem extremæ rotundationis, Virg. 9, 4. † Adventus.

* Visito, are. freq. [à viso] *To come oft to see, to visit.* Cum visitavisset hominem Carneades, Cic. de *Fin.* 5, 31.

* Viso, ère, it, tum. freq. [à video] (1) *To go to see.* (2) *To come to see.* (3) *To visit.* (4) *To see.* (5) *To survey.* (1) Visam, si docui est, Ter. *Eun.* 3, 4, 7. & *Heaut.* 1, 1, 178. § Visam ad forum, Id. (2) Id viso, tunc an illi insaniant, Id. *Andr.* 3, 3, 4. (3) Ne militas visendi causâ quinquam, Id. *Hec.* 3, 2, 7. § Nostra illico it visere ad eam; admisit nemo, Id. ibid. 1, 2, 114. (4) Nunc huc ad Veneris sanum venio visere, Plaut. *Rud.* 1, 2, 6.

2, 6. (5) Ad visendas, ordinandasque provincias, *Patere*, 2, 95.

* *Visor*, i. part. *To be visited, to be seen*, Cic.

* *Visor*, ōis. m. verb. [*à visco*] *A messenger sent out to take a view of a thing, a spy, a scout*. *Missis visoribus, per quos nosceret, an ve a assererentur*, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 2, 1. ¶ *Vix alibi*.

Visula, m. f. *A kind of wine*, Col. 3, 2.

* *Visum*, i. n. (1) *Any thing that is set before one to behold; a sight, or show*. (2) *A present, or presenty*. (3) *A vision, an apparition, a dream, a phantom*. (1) *Prop.* 2, 26, 28. (2) *Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 456. (3) *Falsum avert te visum*, *Tib.* 3, 4, 3. *Quem Greci πανταλῆν, nos v sum appellamus*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 11.

* *Vivus*, a, um. part. (1) *That is alive, or is like to, i.e.* (2) *About to visit*. (1) *Si vivus cum vivo*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 576. (2) *Magnos vivus amicos*, *Juv.* 6, 312.

* *Visus*, a, um. part. (1) *Be seen, seen*. (2) *Perceived by any sense, or mind; thought of*. (1) *Visa est catula cervæ fidelibus*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 27. *Visæ correptus imagine formæ*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 416. (2) *Matris vox visa*, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 38. *Pedum visa est via*, *Id. Phorm.* 2, 1, 12. *Creber ad aures Visus adesse pedum sonitus*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 731.

* *Visus*, ūs. m. [*à video*] (1) *The sense of sight*. (2) *The eye*. (3) *A view, a look*. (4) *The thing seen; a vision, or sight*. (5) *Appearance, or show*. (1) *Vius oculo um obtutu continuo fatigatur*, *Quint.* 1, 3. (2) *Pascit amome avidos visus*, *Lucr.* 1, 37. ¶ *Ad aures tardius res adveniunt, quam v sum*, *Id.* 6, 165. (3) *§ Torvus visus*, *Stat.* (4) *Obstupuit visu Æneas*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 90. *§ Nocturnus visus*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 13, 5. (5) *Cic. N. D.* 1, 5.

* *Vita*, æ. f. [*à vivendo*; al. *à Gr. βίω*] (1) *Life*. (2) *¶ Vita, pl. Sou's, ghosts*. (3) *A manner of living*. (5) *The ends, necessities, or advantages, of life*. (5) *Food, victuals*. (6) *Conversation, the world*. (7) *Experience*. (8) *Duration, continuance*. (9) *Vox blandientis*. (1) *¶ Mors honesta læpe vitam quoque turpem exornat*, *Cic. pro Quint.* 15. *Non est vivere, sed valere vita*, *Mart.* 6, 65, fin. (2) *Virg. Geor.* 4, 224. *¶ Æn.* 6, 292. (3) *§ Vitam mutare priorem*, *Lucr.* 5, 170. *Inspecere tanquam in speculum vitas omnium*, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 61. (4) *Manus datæ, Ut facere ad vitam possimus, quæ foret usus*, *Lucr.* 4, 829. (5) *Muscula vitam reperit sibi*, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 9. = *victus*, *Lucr.* (6) *Non foro solum omni, deinde vitæ, sed prope luce ac publico carere*, *Cic.* (7) *Qui ferie Incommoda vitæ vitæ didicere magistrâ*, *Juv.* 13, 22. (8) *Vitæ perpetuâ dignissima dicta*, *Lucr.* 3, 13. (9) *Obsecro te, mea vita*, *Cic. Terentia*. *Æratas rumpam, mea vita, catenas*, *Prop.* 1, 20, 11. *Sic Græci ζῶν καὶ ψυχῇ*, *Juv.* 6, 104.

Vitabilis, e. adj. *To be avoided*, *Corn. Gall.* 6, 9. *Effet perpetuè sua quam vitabilis Africa*, *Ov. ex Ponto*, 4, 14, 31.

Vitabundus, a, um. adj. *That escheverieb a thing*. *Vitabundus castra hostium*, *Liv.* 25, 13. *Conf. Sall. B. Jug.* 28.

* *Vitālia*, um. n. pl. (1) *The lungs, heart, liver, or vitals*. (2) *Preservatives of life*. (1) *Ferire vitālia, ac tueri sciat athleta*, *Quint. Inst. Or.* 5, 12. *Vitalibus vacui artus*, *Luc.* 3, 643. (2) *¶ Multa homini sunt vitālia, multa Morbos incutunt*, *Lucr.* 6, 771. *¶ Mo tifer*, *Liv.*

* *Vitalis*, e. adj. (1) *Of life, vital, that hath life in it*. (2) *That groweth, or prospereth, life*. (3) *Also likely to live*. (1) *Jupiter quem vivimus vitale ævum*, *Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 4, 24. (2) *§ Sanguis vitalis*, *Plin.* 11, 45. *aura*, *Virg.* = *Salutaris & vitalis calor*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (3) *O puer, ut sis vitalis, metuo*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 61. *† § Vita vitalis*, *Enn. ap. Cic. i. e.* *tolerabilis*. *Sic Græci βίος βίωτος*.

* *¶ Vitalis*, is. f. sc. *herba [quod vitam conservat]* *The herb fengreen*, *Apul.*

* *Vitalitas*, ātis. f. *Life, livelyness*, *Plin.* 22, 37.

* *Vī ālter*, adv. *Lively, briskly, with life*, *Luer.* 5, 146.

Vitandus, a, um. part. *To avoid, or be avoided*. *Ad vexationem ignominiamque vitandum*, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 41.

Vitans, tis. part. *Avoiding*. *Vitans præternavigantium officia*, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 12. *Corius hominum, & vestigia vitans*, *Lucret. Ep.* 25, 71.

Vitatio, ōis. f. verb. *A avoiding, or shunning*. *§ Vitatio doloris*, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 7.

Vitatur, a, um. part. *Avoided, shunned*. *Vitatis sententiarum ineptia*, *Suet. Aug.* 86.

Vitellianæ, ārum. f. pl. sc. *tatellæ*. *A kind of writing*, *Mart.* 2, 6, 6.

* *¶ Vitellinus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the yolk of an egg; or like to it*, *Med.*

* *Vitellus*, i. m. [*à vitæ, quod ex eo vivat pullus*, *Perit.*] (1) *The yolk of an egg*. (2) *Id. dicitur vitellus, a young, or little, calf*. (1) *Quatuor eorum albus liquor, separatis vitellis*, *Col.* 6, 38. (2) *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 3, 77.

* *Vitæus*, a, um. adj. [*à vitæ*] (1) *Of, or belonging to, a vine*; (2) *¶ or to wine*. (1) *§ Colla vitæus*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 31. (2) *§ Pocola vitæa*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 380.

* *Vitex*, icis. f. [*à vico, flecto; quod sit vitæa*] *A kind of winch, or willow, commonly called agnus castus; in English, park-roses, Abraham's balm, chaste, or hemp, tree*, *Plin.* 24, 9.

Vitendus, a, um. part. *To be defiled*, *Suet. Aug.* 71.

* *Vitārium*, ii. n. [*vitium seminarium*] *A place planted, or set, with young vines; a vineyard*, *Cato*, 40, *¶ Col.* 1, 31.

Vitatio, ōis. f. verb. *A ravishing, a spoiling, spoiling*, *Sen. Contr.* 3, 23. *¶ Rāvōcc.*

Vitā or, ōis. m. verb. *A deflowerer, a ravisher of maids*, *Sen. Contr.* 3, 23.

Vitatus, a, um. part. (1) *Deflowered, ravished, corrupted*. (2) *Spoiled*. (5) *¶ Stained, or died*. (1) *§ Virgo vitata*, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 37. (2) *¶ Illætas vitatis addere partes*, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 826. (3) *Litt. ex Sil.*

Viticola, æ. c. g. [*qui colit vitæ*] *That planteth, or dresseth, vines*, *Sil.* 7, 193.

* *Vitūcula*, æ. f. dim. [*à vitis*] (1) *A little vine*. (2) *Attendel, sprig, or branch*. (1) *Dif nec apelles singulorum, nec viticulas persequuntur*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 35. (2) *Pallad.* 1, 35. *¶ Plin.* 24, 11.

* *¶ Vitifer*, æra, ærum. adj. [*ex vitis, & fero*] *That beareth vines*. *§ Vitifera regio*, *Plin.* 6, 10. *Mons vitifer*, *Sil.* 4, 349.

* *Vitigineus*, a, um. adj. *Col.* 12, 16. *¶ Vitigēus*, *That cometh of a vine*, *Plin.* 24, 1. *Col.* 12, 6. *¶ Lucr.* 5, 15.

* *Vitūlena*, æ. f. [*à vitium, & lena*] *A base baud*, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 56.

* *Vitilia*, um. n. pl. *Twigs, or reeds, to bind vines withall*, *Plin.* 24, 9.

Vitiligo, gnis. f. *The leprosy, the morpew*, *Cels.* 5, 28.

* *Vitilis*, e. adj. [*à viendo, qu. vietilis*] (1) *Flexible, pliant, that may be wound; apt to bind, or tie, with*. (2) *Made of twigs, or wicker*. (1) *Cucurbita vaginis maximè vitilibus*, *Plin.* 19, 5. (2) *Vitilia navigia corio circumfuta*, *Id.* 4, 16.

Vitiligator, ōis. m. verb. [*vitiosus litigator*] *A barterer, pettyfogger, a corrupt accuser, a slanderer, wrangler, caviller, or quarreler; a makebate*. *Ciceroni tribuit Litt. sed q. certè Plin. ex Catone, Præf. operis.*

Vitio, ære. æt. [*à vitium*] (1) *To spoil, vitiate, mar, infect, or hurt*. (2) *To deflower*. (1) *Contagia mentis vitiant artus*, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 8, 25. *Fœniscæ crasso vitiantur unguine pul-tes*, *Perf.* 6, 40. *§ Intestina vitare*, *Suet. Vesp. penult.* (2) *Eunuchus virginem vitavit*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 12.

Vitior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be corrupted, spoiled, &c.* *Auræ vitiantur odoribus*, *Ov. Metam.* 7, 548. *Ista decens facies longis vitabitur annis*, *Id. Trist.* 3, 7, 33.

Vitiosè, adv. ius, comp. sīmè, sup. (1) *Corruptly, ill, badly*. (2) *Naughtily, faultily,*

vitiosely. (1) *Vitiosè se habet membrum*, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9. *¶ Si rectè conclusit, teneo? fin vitiosè, minam Diogenes reddet*, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 30. (2) *Illud verò idem Cæcilius vitiosus*, *Cic. de Senect.* 8. *Usurpari vitiosissimè animad-vertit*, *Col.* 4, 24.

Vitiositas, ātis. f. *Viciousness, faultiness, naughtiness, lewdness, wickedness*. *¶ Malitia centè cupissimè vitii nomen est, vitiositas omni-um*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 15.

Vitiosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Roten, or rotten, perished*. (2) *Sickly, crazy, full of disorders*. (3) *Faulty, unsatisfac-tory, full of errors*. (4) *Made impiously, inauspici-ous*. (5) *Vicious, wicked, lewd*. (1) *Non ego nunc emam vitam tuam vitiosâ nuce*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 45. *§ Oves vitiosæ*, *Col.* 7, 3. (2) *¶ Integri non vitiosi corporis divinatio est*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 38. (3) *Præcepta ad ornandum vi-tiosissimus orator explicare pretest*, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 26. (4) *¶ Vitiosus dictator*, *Liv. consul, made without, or against, the augurs*, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 33. *¶ Salvis auspiciis creatus*, *Id. ib.* *Vid. Vitium*, n. 9. (5) = *Vitiosa & flagitio-sa vitæ*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 18. *§ Progenies vitiosio-ris*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, extr.

* *Vitis*, is. f. [*quia lenta, à vico, flecto*] (1) *A vine*. (2) *A centurion's red*. (1) *§ Propa-gatio vitium*, *Cic. de Senect.* 15. *Lentæ texunt umbracula vites*, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 42. (2) *Nodo-sam frangebat vertice vitem*, *Juv.* 8, 247. *Vid. & Plin.* 14, 1, ult.

* *Vitisator*, ōis. m. [*epithet. Sabiri, vel ut al. Saturni*] *A planter of vines*. *Vitisator cur-vum servans sub imagine falcem*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 79.

* *Vitisco*, ære. incept. neut. *To grow to be a vine*, *Calep. ex Col. de Arb. ubi nunc aliter leg.*

Vitium, ii. n. [*à vituperare, vel fert. ab vitia, ut sit quicquid reprehendi vel incusari potest; ab ἔττω, Morl.*] *Faultiness, pravity, consisting in excess, or defect, of what ought to be, as in the body*. (1) *Deformity, a blemish*. (2) *A fault*. (3) *A defect, decay, or something amiss*. (4) *Badness, superfluity*. (5) *Corruption, infection*. (6) *A malady, a sore in the mind*. (7) *A defec-ing, a rape*. (8) *A fault, a crime*. (9) *Particu-larly in the emission, or contempt, of the auspicia, or other religious rites*. (10) *A slip, an oversight*. *Quod vituperabile est per seipsum, id eo ipso vi-tium nominatum puto*, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 12. (1) *¶ Morbum appellat tætiæ corporis corruptionem; ægrotationem, morbum cum inbecillita-te; vitium, cum partes corporis inter se diffi-dent, ex quo pravitas, membrorum dissensio, de-formitas*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 13. *Vetula edentula vitia corporis fuso occultant*, *Plaut. Mst.* 1, 3, 118. (2) *Venditorem ejus rei, quam vendat, vitia narrare*, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 13. (3) *Si nihil est in parietibus aut tecto vitii*, *Id. Fam.* 9, 15, ult. *¶ Ades vitium fecerunt have got a crack*, *Id. in Top.* 3. (4) *Illis omne per ignem Exco-quitur vitium*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 88. (5) *Vitio æris moriens herba*, *Id. Ecl.* 7, 57. (6) *Alitur vitium, vivitque tegendo*, *Id. Geor.* 3, 454. *¶ Vitia leviora sunt flagitiis*, *Gell.* 1, 27. (7) *¶ Vitium offerre mulieri, to debauch her*, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 23. (8) *Qui vitia odit, homines odit*, *Thraez ap. Plin. Ep.* 8, 22. (9) *§ Vitio navigavit*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 16. *Tabernaculum vitio cepit imprudens*, *Id. de Div.* 1, 17. (10) *¶ Nemo ferè est quin vitia acrius in dicente, quam recta videat*, *Id.*

Vito, ære. æt. *To shun, or avoid; to eschew, to beware of*. *Ipe mortem fugâ vitaverat*, *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 20. *§ Vitare oculos hominum*, *Cic. infortunio*, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 10. *huic verbo*, *Id. Cas.* 2, 2, 35. *¶ Quid vitarent, quid peterent*, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 37.

Vitrarius, ii. m. *A glass maker, a glazier, a worker in glass*, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

Vitreæ, ōrum. n. pl. *Glasses, drinking glasses, vessels made of glass*, *Plin.* 12, 19.

¶ Vitreamina, um. n. pl. *Idem*, *Paul.*

Vitreus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, glass; glassy, glassy green*. (2) *Clear like glass, transparent*. (3) *† Brittle like glass*. (1) *¶ Vitreæ ampellæ*, *Plin.* 20, 14. (2) *Id.* 9, 31. (3) *Fer-*

(3) *Fortuna vitrea est, quæ cum maximè splendet, frangitur, Publ. Syr.*

† *Vitriarius, ii. m. [qu. vitricus, a glass maker, Sen. Ep. 60. Reclius vitriarius.]*

* *Vitricus, i. m. [qu. vitricus, pro patricius, à πατρικός, Gr. quod patris loco sit] A stepfather, or father in law, Cic. Attic. 15, 12. & Philipp. 2, 7.*

|| *Vitriolum, i. n. [à vitri similitudine] Vitriol, copperas, Perot. † Atramentum futorium.*

Vitrum, i. n. [fort. à vireo, qu. v ritum, & per Sync. & Metath. vitrum] (1) Glass. (2) Wood. (1) Fons splendidior vitro, Hor. Od. 3, 13. 1. (2) Pomp. Mela.

Vitta, æ. f. [ita dict. quod eâ pectus vincitur instar vitis ligantis, Isid.] A fillet, or headband, tubere with priests, priestesses and poets; as also the altars and vicinities; were dressed: a ribbon, a garland. Nigra circumdatur infula vittâ, Virg. Geor. 3, 487. Alba neglectos coëcet vitta capillos, Ov. Met. 2, 513. Cæruleis vittis stant mæstæ aræ, Virg. Æn. 3, 64. Velatus auro vittisque juvencus, Id. Æn. 6, 366.

Vittatus, a, um. adj. Bound with, or tied up in, a fillet, or hairlace; dressed with ribbands. § Vittati capilli, Ov. Ibis, 77. Vittata sacerdos, Juv. 4, 9, i. e. Virgo Vestalis; navis, Plin. 6, 30.

* *Vitula, æ. f. [à vitulus] (1) A cow calf. (2) A young heifer. (1) Vid. Vitulus. (2) Cum faciam vitulâ, &c. Virg. Ecl. 3, 77.*

* || *Vitilans, tis. part. Wantonly rejoicing, Fest. Exultans.*

* *Vitulina, æ. f. sc. caro, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 5. & Vitulinum, i. n. Veal, Nep. Agef. 8.*

* *Vitulinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a calf. § Caruncula vitulina, Cic. de Div. 2, 24. Astum vitulinum, Id. Fam. 9, 20.*

* *Vitulos, ari, aros sum. dep. [à vitulus, Varr. à vitta, Non.] To skip, leap, or frisk, about like a young calf; or rather to rejoice, or congratulate, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1. § Sed al. deducunt à vita, quæ inter alia s. n. lubentia, cui notione ut accedam lubentius, facit quantitas. Quin & Vitula, d. a. bilaritatis.*

* *Vitulus, i. m. [ab ant. ἰταλός, Id. Varr. R. 2, 2.] (1) A calf. (2) A seal, or sea calf; a sort of young of other things, as, a colt, a young whale, a steer, a bullock, a young elephant. (1) & Discernuntur in primâ ætate vitulus & vitula, in secundâ juvenus & juvenca, in tertiâ taurus & vacca, Varr. R. 2, 5. (2) Plin. 8, 1. & 9, 6. Virg. Geor. 3, 164.*

† *Vituperabilis, e. adj. Blameworthy; that may be blamed, or found fault with. § Vituperabilis consulates, Cic. de Legg. 2, 10.*

Vituperans, tis. part. Blameing. Puerorum fermonibus vituperantium criminantiumque faciles aures præbere, Curt. 8, 24.

Vituperatio, ōis. f. verb. A blameing, or finding fault with. & Laudi potius quàm vituperationi esse, Cic. Attic. 14, 13. = reprehensio, Id.

Vituperator, ōis. m. verb. A blamer, a discommender, or reprover. Philosophiæ vituperatoribus nos respondimus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1. In vituperatores meos si quando incideres, Id. Fam. 7, 3.

Vituperā ūrus, a, um. part. About to blame. Tam variè se ibi gessit, ut nec laudatum magna nec vituperatum mediocri materia deficiat, Val. Patere. 2, 101.

|| *Vituperium, ii. n. Rebuke, dispraise, blame, Vocab. R. & plerisque suspectum, quod tamen Gruterus adferit Cic. de Legg. 3, 10. ubi al. vituperabilis. † Titulus vituperatio.*

Vitupero, are. aet. To blame, rebuke, or discommend; to find fault with. Tuum consilium vituperare non audeo, Cic. pro Mur. 28. § Cælum vituperare, Prov. cum omnia optima taxentur, Phædr. 4, 6, 25.

Vituperor, ari, aros. pass. To be discommended. & Eho, mavis vituperari falsò, quàm verò extolli? Plaut. Moll. 1, 3, 21.

|| *Vitupriones, um. m. pl. Rebukers, finders of fault, Gell. 10, 7. † Vituperatores.*

* *Vivacitas, atis. f. (1) Long life, vivacity. (2) Greatness. (1) Vivacitatem in annos decem prorogat, Col. 11, 3. (2) Col. 2, 2.*

* *Vivaciter, adv. ius, comp. Lively, Liv. ap. Litt. certè Fulgent. Mythol. præf. p. 22. Vivacius abdita follers Quæreret, Prud. in Synmach. 2, 332.*

* *Vivarium, ii. n. A place where wild beasts, or fishes, are kept; a park, a warren, a stew, or fishpond. § Vivarium ferarum, Col. 9, 1. Piscis depastus vivaria Cæsaris, Juv. 4, 51. Conf. Plin. 9, 54.*

* † *Vivatus, a, um. part. Enlivened, endued with life, lively. Vivata cernendi potestas, Lucr. 3, 410. corporis atque animi potestas, Id. ib. 557, & 680. † Vividus.*

* *Vivax, acis. adj. or, comp. || Simus, sup. (1) Long-lived. (2) Lively, strong, lusty. (1) & Cervus vivax, Virg. Ecl. 7, 30. anus, Ov. Met. 13, 519. = virtus, expersque sepulchri, Id. ex Pont. 4, 8, 47. Vivacior hæres, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 132. fenestra in pœnam, Plin. 7, 50. Arbor vivacissima, Col. 4, 32. (2) Equus regem vivacissimo cursu retulit, Gall. 5, 2. Vivaci scrutaris pectora dextrâ, Ov. ad Pison.*

* *Vivens, tis. part. (1) Living, alive, lively. (2) Dwelling, inhabiting. (3) Inextinguished. (4) That always runeth. (1) Pectore viventi eripuit fibras, Ov. Met. 15, 136. (2) § Vivens in urbe, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 12. rure, Id. (3) Corpus obruit favillâ vivente, Ov. Fast. 4, 553. (4) § Fluvius vivens, Stat. Theb. 9, 57.*

* *Viverra, æ. f. [quod vivit, vel videt, in terâ; vel quod ei vis major] A ferret, Plin. 30, 6.*

* *Vivesco, ïe. incept. [à vivo] (1) To get life, or strength. (2) To be of continuance. (1) Verbum adfixum cordi vivescit ut ignis, Lucr. 4, 1131. (2) = Ulcus vivescit, & inveterascit alendo, Id. 4, 1061.*

* || *Vividè, adv. ius, comp. Quickly, or lustily, Gell. 7, 3.*

* *Vividus, a, um. adj. [à vivo] (1) Lively, quick, brisk, mettlesome. (2) Sharp. (1) § Vivida vis, Lucr. 1, 73. virtus, Virg. Æn. 754. Vivida ingenia, Val. Max. 3, 3, 7. (2) Odia vivida intus cre, Tac. Ann. 15, 49, 1.*

Vivificans, tis. part. Quickening. Fiatus tenuissima vivificans, Auson. de lit. Non. 19.

|| *Vivifico, are. aet. To quicken, or enliven. Theologis condemnandum, † Vivum facio.*

* || *Viviparus, a, um. adj. [ex vivus, & pario] Bringing forth young ones alive, Apul. Apol. p. 465.*

* *Viviparix, icis. f. [vivam radicem habens] A quickset, Cato 33. Col. 4, 16. Conf. & Cic. de Sen. 15.*

* † *Vivisco, ere. incept. [à vivo] To begin to spring, or take root; also to be strong and lusty, Plin. 9, 51. Recl. quod vid. V. ve co.*

* *Vivitor, imperf. [à vivor] They live, men live. § Vivitur ex raptu, Ov. Met. 1, 444. parvo bene, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 13.*

* *Vivo, e, xi, etum. neut. [à vix, insert, digamma] (1) To live, to have life, to be alive. (2) To lead a life. (3) To live of, upon, or by. (4) To live well, merrily, and pleasantly. (5) To be nourished and increased. (6) The imperative of this verb maketh a formula in taking leave, whether in kindness, or disdain. (7) Met. To be kindred. (8) To continue, remain, or last. (9) To be. (10) Per Euphemismum, vixisse pro mortuum esse. (11) § Ita vivam, ne vivam, si vivo, forms of wishing and protesting. (1) Nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. de Senect. 6. § Vivere in diem, vel horam, to live from hand to mouth, without thought, Id. Philipp. 2, 32. (2) § Moribus vivito antiquis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 16. In oculis civium vivere, Cic. Offic. 3, 1. quietè & libere, Id. (3) § Siliquis & pæne secundo vivere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123. (4) Vivemus mea Lesbia, & amemus, Catull. 5, 1. Mors aurem veiens, Vivite, ait, venio, Virg. in Catal. Ep. (5) = Vitium abstinere, & regendo, Id. Geor. 3, 454. Illud nati nobis vivit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 32. Odia inani bus vivunt, Stat. (6) § Vivere silve, fore-veil ye woods Virg. Ecl. 8, 28. Cum suis vivat valeatque mæchis, away with her, seneca. Ibe, Catull. 11, 17. (7) & Si ignis vivit, tu extin-*

guere extempulo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 15. (8) Udo sub robore vivit Stupa, Virg. Æn. 5, 682. (9) § Quis is est? MN. Benevolens vivit tibi, a wellwisher of yours, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 24. Vid. & Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26. (10) Vixisse nimio satius est, quàm vivere, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 43. (11) Sollicitat me, ita vivam, tua valetudo, Cic. Ep. Fam. 6, 20. Ne vivam, si scio, Id. Attic. 4, 16. Si vivo, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 25.

* *Vivor, i. To be lived. Nunc tertia vivitur ætas, Ov. Met. 188.*

* *Vivus, a, um. adj. [à vivo] (1) Living, alive. (2) Fresh, green. (3) Natural, congenial. (4) Met. Quick, lively. (5) Vivum absol. The flock, the principal. (1) & Nec vivus, nec mortuus sum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 49. Vivus capitur, Liv. 28, 2. § Ad vivum, to the quick, Cic. de Am. 5. (2) § Viva sepe, Col. 11, 3. (3) § Saxum vivum, Virg. Æn. 1, 171. Vivi vultus, Id. Æn. 6, 848. Lapis vivus, Plin. 16, 19. i. e. ignitus. § Flumen vivum, Virg. Æn. 2, 719. Aqua viva, running water, Varr. R. 1, 11. (4) Scio quàm sit tibi vivus & ingenuus animus, Plin. Ep. 8, 6. (5) & Dac de lucro, nihil detrahit de vivo, Cic. pro Flacc. 37.*

Vix, adv. [qu. cum vi & difficultate; vel à vinco, vici] Scarcely, hardly, with much ado, with difficulty. = Vix ægreque amatores inveniunt, Plaut. Pam. 1, 2, 27. = Vix & custanter, Suet. Aug. 14. & Vix, aut ne vix quidem, Cic. 3. Vix, aut omnino non possit abragari, Id. Att. 3, 23.

U ante L.

* *Ulcératio, ōis. f. verb. A breaking out into sores, or scabs. Oris gingivæque ulceratio, Plin. 34, 11. Conf. Sen. de Const. 6.*

* *Ulcératus, a, um. part. Broken out into sores. Ulceratus serpentis morsus, Cic. de Fato, 16.*

* *Ulcero, are. aet. [ab ulcus] (1) To raise blisters; to exulcerate, or make full of sores. (2) Met. To wound. (1) Mantica cui lun. bos onere ulceret, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 106. Conf. Plin. 28, 9. (2) Non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulâ, Hor. Ep. 2, 18, 72.*

* *Ulcérō ūs, a, um. adj. (1) Full of sores, or scabs; blistered. (2) That maketh blisters. (1) § Jecur ulcerosum, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 15. (2) Plin. 17, 14.*

* *Ulciscendus, a, um. part. To revenge, or be revenged. Ne quisquam aut ad imitandum scelus, aut ad æmulationem ulciscendam, ex tam nefariâ domo superesset, Juv. 21, 4. Ulciscenda, Stat. Theb. 7, 203.*

* *Ulciscens, tis. part. Revengeing. Ulciscens domini injuriam necem, Juv. 44, 5.*

* *Ulciscor, i, ultus. dep. [ab ulcere, Perot.] (1) To take revenge on. (2) To take revenge for. (3) † To be revenged. (1) Odi hominem & odero, utinam ulcisci possem, Cic. Attic. 9, 14. Ego te ulciscor, scelus, ut ne immanè in nos illiteris, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, ult. (2) Ulcisci cadentem patriam, Virg. Æn. 2, 576. (3) Vid. Nequeor.*

* *Ulcus, ōis. n. [ab ὕλκη, Gr.] (1) A sore, a ulcer, boil, or bite. (2) A wound, or gash. (1) Ferro summum ulceris os rescindere, Virg. Geor. 3, 454. § Met. Tangere ulcus, to rub on a sore place, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 9. (2) Intumescens corpus ulceribus, Curt. 6, 11, 17.*

* *Ulcusculum, i. n. dim. A little sore, or scab, Ce f. 5, 28.*

Ulex, icis. f. [ab uligine] An herb like rasmary, that draweth gold to it, Plin. 32, 4.

Uliginosus, a, um. adj. Orzey, meish, wet, plashy, marshy. § Uliginosus ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 6. Conf. Col. 5, 7. & 11, 2.

Uligo, gicis. f. [ab ὕλη, quod antiquitus aquam sign. ut vult. Scæ. pater; vel qu. udiligo, ab udus, Scæ. filius] The natural moisture of the earth, or swampy. Humus dulci uligine lævia, Virg. Geor. 2, 184. conf. Varr. R. R. 2, 6.

* *Ullus, a, um. adj. gen. ullus, & † ulli. dim. [ab unus] Any, anyone. Negat predeste ullam sci-*

entiamalicui, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 59. Emptor ullius rei nemo, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 38. ¶ *Nunquam affirmat, sed aut negat, aut interrogat.* † Potestas ulli coloris capiundi, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 38.

¶ *Ulmāria*, æ. f. *Measfaveet, or measavort; goat's beard, Offic.*

Ulmārium, ii. n. *A grove of elms, Plin.* 17, 11.

Ulmus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, an elm.* (2) ¶ *Also beaten with elm rods.* (1) § *Virgæ ulmæ, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 22. (2) *Id. Afin.* 2, 2, 96.

† *Ulmiriba*, æ. c. g. [vox hybrida, ex ulmus, & τριβω, tundo] *One beaten with elm rods, Plaut. Pers.* 2, 4, 7.

Ulmus, i. f. [ita dict. quod uliginosis locis & humidis melius proficit, *Isid.*] *The elm tree.* § *Vimina ulmi, Col.* 4, 13. *Vites ulmis adjungere, Virg. Geor.* 1, 2.

* *Ulna*, æ. f. [à Gr. ὀλένη] (1) *A man's arm.* (2) ¶ *A cubit.* (3) *An ell, an eln, the length of two arms stretched out.* (1) *Uni homini ulnæ, Plin.* 11, 43. *Puer tremu' a dormiens patris in ulnâ, Catull.* 11, 13. (2) *Litt. ex Suet.* (3) *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 105. *interpr. Serv. qui tamen addidit ratione, ad Virg. Geor.* 3, 355. *soliis cubiti esse refert, ut mihi quidem videtur, adfirmat.*

* † *Ulna*, æ. f. *To measure by ells.*

Ulpicum, i. n. *Great, or wild, garlick; African garlick, Col.* 11, 3. ¶ *Plenior allii ulpicique quam Romani remiges, Plaut. Pæn.* 5, 5, 35.

Uterior, ius, comp. [ab ultra, vel inus, ulter] (1) *Farther, on the farther side.* (2) *Also that is past.* (1) ¶ *Citerior Hispania recepta est, nec ulterior moram facit, Flor.* 4, 2, 29. § *Uterior ripa, Liv.* 42, 60. (2) ¶ *Uteriora mirari, præsentia sequi, Tac. Hist.* 4, 8, 3.

Uteriùs, adv. *Farther, beyond, any more, or longer.* *Abit ulteriùs, mediique per æquora ponti fert prædam, Ov. Met.* 2, 872.

¶ *Ultima excellentium.* *A, la, mi, re, Jun.*

¶ *Ultimè*, adv. *Lastly.* ¶ *Ultimè affectus, brought to the last cast, Apul. Met.* 1, p. 14.

† pro

Ultimò, adv. *At the last, Suet. Neron.* 32.

Ultimùm, adv. *The last time, Liv.* 1, 29. & *Curt.* 5, 12, 8.

Ultimus, a, um. adj. superl. [ab ultra] (1) *Last, utmost; the farthest, or furthestmost.* (2) *The first, the hitthermost.* (3) *Chiefest, greatest.* (4) *Meanest, basest.* (1) ¶ *Tempus proximum, medium, ultimum, Cic. de Prov. Cons.* 18. ¶ *In ultimis esse, to lie a dieing, Petron.* 61. *Ultima penna, Plin. Epist.* 2, 11. *Ultimum supplicium, Curt.* 6, 7, 31. *death. discrimen, Liv.* 28, 39. (2) § *Antè in Galliâ mediâ fuit, quàm in ultimâ timeretur, Flor.* 3, 10. § *Ab ultimo initio, Ad Herodotum.* (3) = *Qui summum bonum, quod ultimum appellant, in animo ponunt, Cic.* (4) ¶ *Se regiae stirpis ferebat, cum esset ultimæ, Patere.* 1, 11. § *Ex ultimâ plebe esse, Curt.* 6, 8, 10.

* *Ultio*, ònis. f. verb. *Avenging.* *Ultio se-rum est perditis auxilium, Liv.* 31, 24.

* *Utor*, òris. m. verb. [ab ulciscor] *A revenger.* *Conjunctionis investigator, atque ultor, Cic. pro Syllâ.* 30.

Ultra, præp. [ab uls, ant.] *Beyond, on the farther side.* § *Ultra villam, Cæ. terminum, Ilcr. OJ.* 1, 21, 10. *Ultra debitum somno urgeri, Cæll.* 2, 4.

Ultrâ, adv. (1) *Farther, besides, moreover, more.* (2) *Hereafter.* (1) *Si probabilia dicentur, re quid ultrâ requiramus, Cic.* (2) ¶ *Lætus in præsens animus quod ultrâ est Oserit curare, Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 25.

¶ *Ultramundânus*, a, um. adj. *Supercælestial, or heavenly, Apul.* † *Cælestis.*

* *Ultrix*, icis. f. & n. *Thatrevenger.* § *Ultrix afflictæ civitatis, Cic. pro Domo.* 43. *sagitta. Virg. Æn.* 21, 590. *necessitas, Sil.* 5, 656. *Tela ultricia, Stat. Theb.* 10, 912. *bella, Sil.* 2, 423.

Ultrò, adv. [ab ultrâ, vel. qu. vultro, à volen-] *Willingly; of his, or its, own accord; volunta-*

ryly. Ubi te aspexerit, narrabit ultro, quid sese velis, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 60. ¶ *Utro citroque, to and fro, on one side and the other, Liv.* 25, 30.

¶ *Ultroneus*, a, um. adj. *Voluntary; done, or preferred, of one's own accord.* ¶ *Quid interest ad mortem iussi eamus, an ultronei? Sen. N. Q.* 2, 59. † *Voluntarius.*

Ultroribûra, òrum. n. plur. [quod ab ipsis lo-catoribus ultro attribueretur, *M.*] (1) *A setting, or taking, of publick work by the great.* (2) *The expenses and charges about such works.* (1) *Liv.* 39, 47. (2) *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 1.

* *Ultum ire*, sup. [ab ulciscor] *To revenge.* *Cum maximâ curâ ultum ire injurias festinat, Sall. B. J.* 71.

* *Ultus*, a, um. part. [ab ulciscor] *That hath revenged.* *Consules ob iras graviter ultas triumphant, Liv.* 2, 17.

* ¶ *Ultus*, ùs. m. verb. *Revenge, Litt. ex Plin.*

Ulva, æ. f. [ab uligine, *M.*] *Rest, or weed of the sea; sea-groß, or weeds growing in pools and standing waters.* *Obscurus in ulvâ Delitui, Virg. Æn.* 2, 135.

* *Ulula*, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τῆ ὀλοῦζεν, i. e. ululando] *An owl, or howlet.* ¶ *Cerent & cynis ululæ, Virg. Ecl.* 8, 55.

* ¶ *Ululâbîis*, e. adj. *Howling, yelling, Amm.*

† *Ululans*.

* ¶ *Ululâmen*, inis. n. *A howling.* *Inepta turba clangens ululamina miscet, Prud. Cath.* 10, 114. † *Ululatus.*

* *Ululans*, tis. part. *Howling, shrieking.* § *Lupi ululantes, Virg. Geor.* 1, 486. *Stat. Theb.* 5, 729.

* *Ululatus*, a, um. part. (1) *Howling.* (2) *Howled upon.* (3) *Done with howling and crying.* (1) *Hecate triviis ululata, Virg. Æn.* 4, 609. (2) *Cedant vitæ juga perfida Circes Dulichiis ululata lupis, Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3, 86. (3) § *Prælia ululata, Stat. Theb.* 9, 724.

* *Ululatus*, ùs. m. verb. (1) *A howling, or yelling.* (2) *A shout by way of encouragement, or rejoicing.* (3) *A crying, or shrieking.* (1) *Canis mæstus edens ululatus, Plin.* 8, 11. (2) = *Clamore & ululatu animos suorum confirmabant, Cæll. B. G.* 7, 80. *Festis fremunt ululatus agri, Ov. Met.* 3, 528. (3) § *Fœmineus ululatus, Virg. Æn.* 4, 607.

* *Ululo*, ære. neut. [à Gr. ὀλοῦζω; quod ab Hebr. עָלָה עָלָה] (1) *To howl as a dog, or wolf, doth.* (2) *To set up a confused shout for joy.* (3) *To screech, or cry aloud.* (4) *Also to ring with.* (1) § *Canes ululant, Virg. Æn.* 6, 257. (2) § *Lætis ululare triumphis, Luc.* 6, 261. (3) *Jacet portis, ululante dolore, Disperit vulgus, Sil.* 6, 563. (4) *Ædes ululâunt plangonibus, Virg. Æn.* 4, 168. *Flebile ululâunt ripæ, Sil.*

U ante M.

* *Umbella*, æ. f. d'm. [ab um.bra] (1) *A little shadow, or skreen-fan; a bon-grace.* (2) *The round tuft, or head, of fennel, or other herbs, wherein the seed is.* (3) ¶ *An umbrella.* (1) *Juv.* 9, 50. (2) *Plin.* (3) *Ruel.*

* ¶ *Umbellatus*, a, um. adj. *Dotted.* ¶ *Clavi umbellati, trophæi, Jun.*

* *Umb r*, i. m. [dict. quod umbras amet] *A mongrel creature, bred of a kind of goat and a sheep, Plin.* 8, 49.

* ¶ *Umbilicâlis*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the navel, Med.* † *Ad umbilicum spectans.*

* *Umbilicatus*, a, um. adj. *Made with a navel, or in fashion of a navel, Plin.* 13, 4.

* *Umbilicus*, i. m. [ab adj. ὀμφαλῖκος, Scal.] (1) *The navel.* (2) *The middle of any thing.*

(3) *A little stone, round and smooth like a navel.* (4) *A boss, such as is set on the outside of books; or, as some say, the ends of the stick on which the book was rolled.* (5) *Also a kind of writhen cockle, or shell fish, wrinkled like a navel.* (6) *The bezil of a ring.* (7) *The little circle, in the midst whereof the dia'-p'ta is fastened.* (1) *Commune omnibus est umbilicum indecorè prominere, Cæll.* 7, 14. (2) *Dies ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus,*

Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 45. § *Italiæ umbilicus, Plin.* 3, 12. *Græciæ, 35, 18. terrarum, Cic. de Div.* 1, 56, *ex pœtâ.* (3) *Lælius cum Scipione conchas & umbilicos ad Cajetam legere consuecebant, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 6. (4) *Novi libri, novi umbilici, Catull.* 22, 6. ¶ *Hinc, Inceptos Iambos ad umbilicum ducere, Hor. i. e. ad finem, Epod.* 16, 8. (5) *Sic aliqui interpr. loc. Cic. n. 3. cit.* (6) *Plin.* (7) *Id.* 18, 33.

¶ *Umbiliscæ*, ærum. f. pl. [à secundo umbilicum] *Midwives who cut the navellstrings of infants, Med.*

* *Umbo*, ònis. m. [umbones à Græc. quod sit tanquam umbones, ἀμβωνες Græci vocant quicquid extumidum est, & prominet, ut ventrem ampullarum, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 24.] (1) *The boss of a buckler, or shield.* (2) *A buckler, or target.* (3) *A knot in a precious stone, rising like a boss, a knob.* (4) *The bezil of a ring.* (5) *The tump, or knoll, of a bill.* (1) *Varr. lcco cit.* (2) *Nec sufficit umbo Ictibus, Virg. Æn.* 9, 810. *Umbonibus nexis in seriem, Luc.* 7, 493. (3) *Plin.* 37, 6. (4) *Id. ap. Litt.* (5) § *Umbo montis, Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 110. *Undisonæ quos circuit umbo Maleæ, Id. Achill.* 1, 408.

* *Umbra*, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τῆ ἑμβρύ, ab imbre, quod imbres obscurant solis lucem, *Isid.*] (1) *A shadow, or shade.* (2) *A cloud.* (3) *A shady bough.* (4) *An appearance.* (5) *The shade in a picture.* (6) *A phantasm.* (7) *An unbidden guest accompanying one to a feast.* (8) *A kind of fish swimming very quickly and speedily, a ballibut.* (1) ¶ *Melior est exercitatio in sole, quàm in umbrâ, Cæll.* *Luna è regione solis facta incurrit in umbram terræ, Cic. de Div.* 2, 6. *Horrenti nemus umbrâ, Virg. Æn.* 1, 106. (2) *Venit timor nautis cum coit umbra minax, Val. Flacc.* 3, 579. (3) *Ruris opaci Fa'ce premes umbras, Virg. Geor.* 1, 157. (4) *Qui ne umbram quidem τῆ καλῆ viderit, Cic. Att.* 7, 11. § *Umbra veritatis, Plin.* 30, 2. (5) *Quàm multa vident pictores in umbris & in eminentiâ, quæ nos non videmus? Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 7. (6) = *Herculem spectas quidem, mater, sed umbræ simile nescio quid mei agnosce, Sen. Herc. Oct.* 1345. ¶ *Hanc Serv. ad Virg. Æn.* 4, 654. *vocat speciem corpoream, quæ non potest tangi, sicut ventus.* (7) *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 21. & *Epist.* 1, 5, 23. (8) *Auson.*

* *Umbraculum*, i. n. (1) *A place to shade one in, a bowyer, an arbour, a booth.* (2) *A thing to keep off the sun, any thing that one weareth on the head to shadow the face, as a bon-grace, &c.* (1) *Lentæ texunt umbracula vites, Virg. Ecl.* 9, 42. *Conf. Col.* 3, 10. (2) *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 209.

* *Umbrans*, tis. part. *Shading.* § *Umbrans tumultus, Stat. Theb.* 6, 412. *lucus, Sen. Herc. fur.* 718.

Umbrâicola, æ. c. g. [qui colit umbram, i. e. intra domum degit ignavus] *One who keeps within doors and playeth least in sight, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 50.

* *Umbrâicus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Slight, inconsiderable, sorry, worth little.* (2) *Keeping at home, within doors, effeminate.* (1) *Si hic me umbraticus deriserit, Plaut. Curc.* 4, 3, 24. (2) § *Umbraticus doctor, Petron.* 2, 4.

* *Umbrâilis*, e. adj. (1) *Keeping private, out of sight, as it were in the shade, soft, lazy.* (2) *Slight; by way of sport, or exercise.* (1) = *Vita umbratilis & delicata, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 11. = *Mora segnis, atque umbratilis, Col.* 1, 2. (2) *Exercitatio domestica, & umbratilis, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 34.

* *Umbrâitus*, a, um. part. *About to shade.* *Umbratura deam retro sinuatur in arcum Be'lue, Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar.* 149.

* *Umbratus*, a, um. part. *Shaded.* *Umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu, Virg. Æn.* 6, 772. ¶ *Umbatus genas, bearded, Stat. Sylv.* 3, 4, 79. § *tempora ramis, Id. Theb.* 6, 555.

* *Umbrifer*, ãa, ãrum. adj. *Making, or casting, a shadow.* § *Rupes umbriferæ, Varr. R. R.* 2, 8. *Nemus umbriferum, Virg. Æn.* 6, 473. *Sl.* 13, 219.

* *Umbio*, ære. act. [ex umbra] *To shade, or cast a shadow.* *Virgæ omnes, ne umbient, abradantur, Col.* 5, 7.

* *Umbror*,

UNC

* Umbror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be shaded.* Montes umbrantur opaci, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 508.
 * Umbrōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. s̄simus, sup. *Full of shade, shady.* § Arbor umbrosa, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 66. Ego locum æstate umbrosiorem vidi nunquam, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 1. Fico folium umbrosissimum, *Plin.* 16, 26.

U ante N.

* Unā. adv. *Together, all at once, in company with, at the same time.* Mulieres in Formiano esse volui, & unā Cicerones, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 17. Qui unā secum philosophati sunt, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 31.

* Unānīmans, tis. adj. *Having the same mind, united in affections.* Sociæ unanimantis officium facere, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 81.

* Unānīmīs, e. adj. [unius animi] *Of one mind, heart, or will; with one consent and accord, unanimous, lowing.* † Venissine domum ad tuos penates, fratreque unanimes? *Catull.* 9, 4. ubi al. unanimos. Unanimem alloquitur malefana sororem, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 8.

* Unānīmītas, ātis. f. *Unanimity, agreement of mind and will.* Nullā re magis quā unanimitate regnum æquabant, *Liv.* 40, 8.

* Unānīmīter. adv. *With one consent and accord, unanimously.* Vopisc. † Uno consensu, concorditer.

* Unānīmūs, a, um. adj. [ex unus, & animus] *Of one mind, with one consent.* § Distinere unanimos, *Liv.* 7, 21. Fratres unanimi, *Catull.* 9, 4.

* Uncātus, a, um. adj. *Hooked, crooked, Cael. Aurel.*

* Uncia, æ. f. [à Gr. ὀνία, al. ab unus, qu. una pars ex duodecim] (1) *The twelfth part of a whole, the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce.* (2) *An inch, the twelfth part of a foot.* (3) *The twelfth part of an acre, or 2400 feet.* (1) Neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 8. (2) Quini pedes & denæ uncia, *Veg.* 1, 5. (3) *Col.* 5, 1.

* Unciālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, an ounce, or inch; of an ounce weight, of an inch breadth, length, or thickness.* § Alles unciales, *Plin.* 33, 3. Uncialis altitudo, *Id.* 18, 16. ¶ Literæ unciales, text letters, *Hier.*

* Unciārius, a, um. adj. *Idem.* ¶ Unciarium fœnus, *usury of one in the hundred.* *Liv.* 7, 16. Unciaria stipis, *the twelfth part of an as, as a penny with us is of a shilling.* *Plin.* 34, 5. Unciariæ vites, *wines planted at the distance of the twelfth part of an acre.* *Col.* 3, 2.

* Unciātīm. adv. *Ounce by ounce, inch by inch, inch-meal.* *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 9. & *Plin.* 28, 9.

* Uncinātus, a, um. adj. *Crooked; armed with hooks, or tenters.* *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 38.

* Uncinūlus, i. m. dim. [ex uncus] *A clasp set upon garments; a little book, or loop.* *Jun. Fibula.*

* Uncinus, i. m. *A little instrument crooked at the end.* *Pallad.* 4, 10. & *Vitruv.* 5, 10.

* Unciōla, æ. f. dim. [ab uncia] *A little ounce, or inch; a small pittance, one part in twelve.* *Juv.* 1, 40.

Unctio, ōnis. f. verb. *An anointing, unction.* *Cic. de Or.* 2, 5.

Unctio, are. freq. *To anoint often.* *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 117.

Unctioscūlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat fat, oily, greasy.* Pulmento uti magis unctiosculo, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 85.

Unctor, ōris. m. verb. *An anointer.* *Cic. Fam.* 7, 25. & *Mart.* 7, 31, 6.

Unctōrius, a, um. adj. *vel, ut mel. libb. habb.*

Unctuariū, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, anointing.* § Unctuarium hypocauton, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17, 11.

Unctum, i. n. (1) *The leaf, or fat, of a hog; good for salves, or to fry meat.* (2) *Fine fare, rich viſuals.* (1) *Litt. ex Col.* sed q. (2) Si verò est, unctum rectè qui ponere possit, *Hor. A. P.* 422. § Cœnare sine uncto, *Perf.* 6, 16.

Unctūra, æ. f. *An anointing.* Hæc præterea sunt in legibus de uncturâ, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 24.

UND

* Unctus, a, um. part. or, comp. || s̄simus, sup. (1) *Anointed.* (2) *Greasy, oily.* (3) ¶ *Wealthy, plentyfull, copious.* (1) Nudus, unctus, ebrius est concionatus, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 5. Cadaver unctum oleo largo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 83. (2) Puer unctis Tractavit calicem manibus, *Id. Sat.* 2, 4, 79.

— Ubi quid melius contingit & unctius, *Id. Ep.* 1, 15, 44. (3) ¶ Accedes siccus ad unctum, *Id. Epist.* 1, 17, 12. § Unctâ devorare patrimonia, *Catull.* 26, 23, sic nos, a fat benefice. — Unctior splendidiôrque consuetudo loquendi, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 20. § Unctissimæ cœnæ, *Sidon. Epist.* 2, 9.

|| Unctus, ūs. m. *An anointing.* Quod unctui, quod tersui opus, ipse præministro, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 13. † Unctio.

* Uncus, i. m. [ab ὀκινον, aduncum] (1) *A crook, or hook; a tenter.* (2) *An anchor.* (3) *A drag, or iron hook, to drag traitours after execution about the streets.* (1) Uncus infixus solo, *Col.* 3, 18. § Ferreus uncus, *Liv.* 30, 10. (2) § Navalis uncus, *Val. Flacc. Arg.* 8, 298. Hæc inter lacrimas legitur piger uncus arenis, *Id.* 2, 482. (3) Uncus impactus est illi fugitivo, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 2. Sejanus dicitur unco spectandus, *Juv.* 10, 66.

* Uncus, a, um. adj. *Crooked, hooked, bowed.* § Unci unguis, *Lucr.* 5, 31. & *Plin.* 11, 37. ¶ Uncæ manus, *grappling irons.* *Sil.* 14, 322. ¶ Dens uncus, *a ploughshare.* *Virg. Geor.* 2, 423. ¶ Retinaculum uncum, *an anchor.* *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 32. ¶ Unca æra, *a fish hook.* *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 7, 10.

Unda, æ. f. (1) *A surge, a wave.* (2) *Any water, or liquor.* (3) *Met. Trouble, bustle, or tempest.* (4) *A thrwacked crowd.* (1) In cursu undarum sonat unda, *Ov. Met.* 11, 496. Nar albescentibus undis In Tibrim properans, *Sil.* 8, 453. § Unda aheni, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 463. (2) Fons nitidis argenteus undis, *Ov. Met.* 3, 907. Unda prima preli, *Plin.* 15, 1. ¶ Sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda, *Ov. Met.* 1, 16. (3) § Unda comitorum, *Cic. pro Planc.* 6. curarum, *Catull.* 62, 62. ventorum, *Vitruv.* 5, 7. (4) § Salutantūm unda, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 462. Nobis properantibus obstat Unda prior, *Juv.* 3, 244.

|| Undābundus, a, um. adj. *Casting up surges, or waves.* *Gell.* 2, 20.

Undans, tis. part. (1) *Flowing; rising in surges, or waves.* (2) *Hanging flaging, loose, or waving.* (3) *Met. Abounding.* (1) Undanti in freto, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 35. ex poetâ. § Undans Ætna, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 472. (2) § Undans chlamys, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 55. Undans vestis, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 822. (3) § Curis undans, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 304. Undantes mentæ, *Id.* 3, 117.

Undātim. adv. *Like waves, in fashion of waves.* *Plin.* 13, 15. & 36, 7.

Undātus, a, um. part. *Made in fashion of waves, as watered silks, and the grain of wainscot.* Undatum, imbricatum concharum genus, *Plin.* 9, 33.

Unde. adv. interrog. & indefin. [qu. de uno loco; al. ab ἔνθεν] (1) *From whence.* (2) *Where-with, out of, or from which.* (3) *Of whom, of what person, or persons.* (4) *How, by what means.* (1) Unde is? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 13. ¶ Unde gentium? *from what part of the world?* *Id. Pseud.* 4, 2, 11. (2) Est, dīs gratia, unde hæc fiant, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 41. (3) Ecce, unde ædes filius meus emit, *Plaut.* Mercator hoc addebat, è prædonibus, unde emerat, se audisse abreptam, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 35. (4) Unde tam bene me nōsti? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 18. Nec erat unde studiosi scire possent, *Cic.*

* Undēcēni, æ. a. adj. [ab undecim] *Eleven.* *Plin.* 36, 8.

Undēcēntēsimus, a, um. adj. *The ninety ninth.* *Val. Max.* 8, 7, ext. 11.

Undēcēntum. pl. indecl. [ex unus, de, & centum, i. e. centum, dempto uno] *A hundred saving one, ninety nine.* *Plin.* 7, 60.

* Undēcies. adv. *Eleven times.* *Col.* 5, 2. & *Cic. Verr.* 2, 7.

* Undēcim. plur. indecl. [ex uno, & decem] *Eleven.* *Mart.* 2, 44, 8.

UNE

* Undēcīmus, a, um. adj. *The eleventh.* Alter ab undecimo annus, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 39.

* Undēcīrēmīs, is. f. [navis undecim remorum ordines habens] *A galley having eleven oars on each bank, or rather eleven banks of oars.* *Plin.* 26, 40.

Undēcunq̄ue. adv. *From what place, or part, soever.* Bellum undecunque cum Annibale consulis mandatum est, *Liv.* Sanguinem undecunque fluentem sistit, *Plin.* 27, 4. Conf. *Plin. Paneg.* 80.

Undēlibet. adv. *Whence thou wilt, out of any place.* Facile fuit undelibet invenire, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 52. Conf. *Cels.* 8, 10.

* Undēni, æ. a. adj. [per contr. ex undeceni] *Eleven.* Undenes dec es per annos, *Hor. Carm. Sec.* 21. Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, *Id. Epist.* 1, 29, 27.

Undēcōtīginta, adj. plur. indecl. *Seventynine.* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 117.

Undēquādrāgies. adv. *Thirtynine times.* *Plin.* 7, 25.

|| Undēquādrāginta. adj. plur. indecl. *Thirtynine.* *Litt. ex Liv.*

Undēquīnquāgēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The forty ninth.* *Cic. de Leg. Manil.* 12.

Undēquīnquāginta. pl. indecl. *Fortynine.* *Liv.* 37, 58.

Undēsēxāginta. adj. pl. indecl. *Fifty nine.* *Plin.* 36, 35. & *Liv.* 23, 49.

Undētīgēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The twentyninth.* *Liv.* 25, 36.

Undēvīcēni, æ. a. adj. pl. *Nineteen.* *Quint.* 1, 10.

Undēvīcēsīmānus, i. m. adj. pl. *The nineteenth.* ¶ Undevicesimanæ legionis miles, *a soldier of the nineteenth legion.* *Hirt. B. Alex.* 57.

Undēvīcēsīmus, vel Undēvīgēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The nineteenth.* *Cic. de Sen.* 5.

Undēvīginti. pl. indecl. *Nineteen.* *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 64.

|| Undīquāque. adv. *Every where, on every side.* *Litt. ex Liv.*

Undīque. adv. [ex unde, & que] (1) *On every side, from all places, parts, or corners; round about.* (2) *In all respects, perfectly.* (1) Locur undique septus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 27. Flosculos undique carpere, *Id. pro Sext.* 56. (2) *Natura undique perfecta, & nihil requirens.* *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 9.

|| Undīque-versūm. adv. *On all sides.* Cūne verò omnis terras omnifariām & undique-versum circumfluat, *Gell.* 12, 13.

Undīsōnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Making a noise by the dashing of the sea.* (2) *Roaring with waves.* (1) § Rupes undisonæ, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 198. (2) Undisones prece adire Deos, *Prop.* 3, 21, 18.

Undo, are. neut. & act. [ab unda] (1) *To rise in surges, to boil, as hot water doth.* (2) *To spread, or diffuse itself; as fire, &c.* (3) *To abound.* (4) *To overflow them, and make them swim in blood.* (1) *Vid. Undans.* (2) *Flammis inter tabulata volutis Ad cælum undabat vortex.* *Virg. Aen.* 12, 673. (3) — Undat equis, floretque viris, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 539. (4) *Æaciades Teucros undabit sanguine campos.* *Stat. Achill.* 1, 16.

Undōsus, a, um. adj. || or, comp. || s̄simus, sup. *Full of surges, or waves.* § Æquor undosum, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 313. Undosior, *Solin.* Undosissimus, *Aug.*

|| Undūla, æ. f. *A little wave.* *Litt. ex Cic. sed q.*

Undūlātus, a, um. adj. [qu. à dim. undula] *Made like waves, watered as fluffs are, undulated.* § Undulata toga, *Varr. vestis.* *Plin.* 8, 48.

* Unēdo, ōnis. m. [ita dict. quòd plures unā edi non possunt, *Plin.*] (1) *The fruit of the arbut, or strawberry tree; so bitter and unpleasant, that a man cannot eat above one at a time.* (2) *Also the tree.* (1) *Plin.* 15, 24. (2) *Unedoni folia non decidunt.* *Id.* 16, 21.

|| Unēsēra, æ. f. *The smaller centaury.* *Apul.*

Unetvīcēsīmus, a, um. adj. *The one and twentyneth.* § Unetvicesima legio, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 45.

Usetvicesimānus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* ¶ Un-
etvicesimanus miles, a soldier of the twenty-first
legion, Tac. Ann. 1, 37.

Ungo, vel Unguo, ēre, xi, etum, act. To
smear, to anoint, to bedaub, to perfume. Pice li-
quidā cornua unguito, Cato, 72. Qui tergent,
qui ungunt, Cic.

Unguor, i. pass. To be anointed, Cic. Parad.
5. § Ungi ex ceruffā, Cels. 5, 28.

¶ Unguēdo, dīnis. f. An ointment, Apul.
Met. 3, p. 91. † Unguentum.

Unguen, īnis. n. An ointment, any fat li-
quour, or juice. § Unguen ceti, Col. 6, 34.
Pinguēs unguine ceræ, Virg. Geor. 3, 450. Un-
guen piccus, Luc. 10, 491.

Unguentāria, æ. f. (1) The art of making
ointments. (2) She that maketh, or selleth, oint-
ments. (1) § Unguentariam facere, sc. artem,
Plaut. Pcen. 3, 5, 89. (2) § Unguentariam a-
mare, sc. mulierem, Plin. 8, 5.

Unguentārium, ii. n. Money exacted in the
province for allowance of ointments and perfumes,
Plin. Epist. 2, 11, 23.

Unguentārius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging
to, ointments, or perfumes. § Unguentarium
vas, Plin. 36, 8. Unguentaria taberna, Suet.
Aug. 4.

Unguentārius, ii. m. He that maketh and sell-
eth ointments and perfumes, a perfumer, Cic. Offic.
1, 42.

Unguentātus, a, um. adj. Anointed with
sweet ointments, perfumed. § Unguentatus ma-
ritus, Catull. 62, 142. miles, Suet. Cæs. 67.
Cincinnos tuos unguentatos usque ex cerebro ex-
pellam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 33.

Unguentum, i. n. [ab unguo] (1) Any sweet
ointment, a perfume. (2) ¶ A salve, an unguent.
(1) Non omnes possunt olere unguenta exotica,
Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 41. § Nitere unguentis, Cic.
Catil. 2, 3. Perficere caput unguento, Id. Verr.
3, 25. (2) Litt. ex Plin. sed q.

* Ungues, um. m. pl. [ita dict. ob simi-
litud. unguium] A kind of shell-fish, muscles,
Varr.

* Unguicūlus, i. m. dim. A tender soft nail.
Integritas unguiculorum omnium, Cic. de Fin.
5, 37. ¶ A teneris unguiculis, from his child-
hood, Id. Fam. 1, 6. ¶ Contempla usque ab
unguiculo ad capillum summum, Plaut. Epid.
5, 1, 17.

Unguīnōsus, a, um. adj. unde or, comp.
Oily, fatty, unctuous. Juglandes siccae unguinosio-
res, Plin. 23, 8. Conf. Cels. 5, 26.

* Unguis, is. m. [à Gr. ὄνυξ, Idem.] (1)
A nail of the fingers, or toes, in man; in bird,
or beast, a claw, or talon. (2) The hoof of an
ox, or cow. (3) A disease in the eye called a
baro. (4) A little branch, or young shoot, of a
vine. (5) The white in the leaf of a rose,
whereby it is fastened to the knap. (6) A white
flake in the gum bdellium. (7) A vintage book.
(1) Ungues simiæ imbricati sunt, hominibus
lati, rapacibus unci, cæteris recti, Plin. 11.
45. ¶ Ungula in quinos absumitur unguēs,
Ov. Met. 1, 742. ¶ Involare unguibus in ali-
quem, to tear his eyes out, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 5.
Medium unguem ostendere, to scorn one, Juv.
10, 53. Homo ad unguem factus, an accom-
plished man, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 32. Unguem la-
tum discedere, not a hair's breadth, not in the
least, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 18. Vivos unguēs ro-
dere, to muse deeply, to beat one's brains, Hor.
Sat. 1, 10, 71. Ex ungue leonem, to judge of
the whole by a part, Prov. Uncis unguibus ti-
mendæ volucres, Lucr. 5, 32. (2) = Si san-
guis in inferiore parte unguis est, extrema pars
ipsius unguis ad vivum resecatur, Col. 6, 12.
(3) Cels. 7, 7, 1. (4) Col. 4, 12. (5) Plin.
21, 10. (6) Id. 12, 9. (7) Col. 12, 18.

* Ungula, æ. f. [ab unguis] (1) A nail,
or claw. (2) The hoof of a horse, or other beast.
(3) ¶ A tormenting iron, wherewith the sides of
malefactors were pinched, or burnt. (1) Vid.
Unguis, n. 1. ¶ Omnibus ungulis, tooth and
nail, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. Injicere unguulas ar-
gento, to lay hands upon it, Plaut. Pseud. 2,

2, 48. Occēpit gallus scalpturire ungulis, Id.
Aul. 3, 4, 8. (2) § Ungula bovis, Col. 6,
15. Quatit ungula campum, Virg. Æn. 8,
596. (3) § Bisculca ungula, Prud. Peristeph.
1, 44. & 10, 73. ¶ Figuram dedit Bofius
Romā subterr. 2, 2.

* Ungulātus, a, um. adj. That bath foul,
or great, nails, Fest. p. 476.

* † Ungulum, i. n. A ring, a thimble. =
Annulum prisci ungulum vocabant, postea &
Græci & nostri, symbolum, Plin. 13, 1, 5.

* † Ungulus, i. m. [ab uncus] A crook, or
crooked staff, Fest. p. 477.

* † Ūni, pro unius, Tacit. Vid. Unus.

Ūnicālūmus, a, um. adj. [unum habens ca-
lamum] That bath but one stem, or straw, grow-
ing out of the root, Plin. 18, 7.

* Ūnicaulis, e. adj. [ex unus, & caulis]
Having but one stalk, Plin. 19, 10. & 20,
23.

* Ūnicē. adv. Singularly, effectually, entire-
ly, dearly. Unicē eum tibi commendo, Cic.
Fam. 13, 15. § Unicē securus, Hor. Od. 26, 5.
Unicē aliquem diligere, Cic. Fam. 5, 8. amare,
Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 91.

Ūnicōlor, ōris. adj. Of one colour. Dulciores
sunt & unicolores, Plin. 32, 9. Torus plumens,
unicolor, Ov. Met. 11, 611.

¶ Ūnicōlorus, a, um. adj. Idem. Sic animas
cæli de fontibus unicoloras Infundit natura solo,
Prud. Hamart. 819. † Unicolor.

* Ūnicornis, e. adj. [ex unus, & cornu]
Having but one horn, Plin. 8, 21. & 11,
46.

* Ūnicornis, is. m. An unicorn, a monoceros.
† Monoceros, Plin. 8, 21.

* Ūnicus, a, um. adj. [ex unus] (1) One
alone. (2) Noticeable, or excellent; chief. (3)
Dearly beloved. (1) § Unicus filius, Cic. Phil-
lipp. 9, 5. (2) = Si egregiam pulchritudi-
nem, aut unicam deformitatem eis attribue-
mus, Ad Herenn. 3, 22. In quem illud elogi-
um uncium valet, Cic. de Sen. 17. Unicum
solatium in malis, Id. Fam. 4, 4. Unicus ami-
citæ Romanæ cultor, Liv. 25, 28. (3) Quid
me, puer unice, fallis? Ov. Met. 3, 454.

* Ūniformis, e. adj. [unius formæ] Uniform,
all alike. Sufficit, ut uniforme quiddam doceamur,
Tac. de Orat. 32, 1. = Uniusmodi.

* † Ūniformitas, ātis. f. One and the same fa-
shion, uniformity, Macrobi. † Unius formæ.

* † Ūniformiter. adv. All alike, uniformly,
Diom.

* Ūnigēna, æ. c. g. [ex unus, & ant. ge-
no, pro gigno] An only-begotten, one alone. Deus
mundum unigenam procreavit, Cic. de Univ. 4.
Unigena cultrix montis, Catull. 62, 300.

* † Ūnigēnitus, i. m. An only son, or one
child without more; an only begotten son, Bibl.
† Unigenus.

* Ūnijūgus, a, um. adj. [quod uno nitatur
jugo] Coupled, or yoked, to one only. § Unijugæ
vineæ, Plin. 17, 22.

* Ūnimammus, a, um. adj. [ex unus, &
mamma] One-breasted. ¶ Unimammia classia,
(i. e. classis) The army of the Amazons, Plaut.
Curc. 3, 1, 75. per jocum.

Ūnimānus, a, um. adj. That bath but one
band, Liv. 35, 21.

¶ Ūnimōdus, a, um. adj. Of one sort, or fa-
shion, Apul. de Habit. doct. Plat. p. 599.
† Uniusmodi.

* Ūnio, ōnis. m. [ab unus, quod in conchis
nulli duo reperiantur indiscreti, i. e. similes] (1)
A pearl called an union, for that many being
found in one shell, not any of them is like the
other. (2) An onion, or scallion. (3) Plin. 9,
35. ¶ Unionum conchæ, mother of pearl, Suet.
Ner. 31. (2) Col. 12, 10.

* † Ūnio, īre, īvi. act. [unum facio] To unite,
or make one, Theol. & Philosoph. condonandum,
aut certē cadenti Latinitati adjudicandum.

* † Ūnio, ōnis. f. [quod unum facit] Union,
concord, agreement, the number of one, Theologo-
rum vocab.

* Ūniocūlus, i. m. [ex unus, & oculus]

Having but one eye, Plaut. ¶ Rect. Unocū-
culus, quod vid.

* † Ūniōnītæ, ārum. m. pl. The Sabel-
lians, a kind of bereticks so called, Prud. A-
poth. 178.

* † Ūniōsē. adv. Together, Pacuv. † Unā.
Ūnistīrpis, e. adj. That bath but one stock, or
root, Plin. 16, 30.

* Ūnītās, ātis. f. [ab unus] (1) Unity, one-
ness; the uniting, or joining, of two things, or
more together. (2) The likeness of two things,
of which one cannot be discovered from another.
(3) Concord, agreement. (4) ¶ An unit in arith-
metick. (1) Usquedum omnia in pice collique-
cant, & unitas fiat, Col. 12, 22. Ubi facta est
unitas eorum quæ miscentur, Cels. 6, 6. (2) §
Unitas coloris, Col. 7, 3. alvei, Plin. 5, 9. fo-
liorum, Id. ibid. 22. Pueros ut geminos ven-
didit, tanta unitas erat, Id. 7, 12. (3) =
Virtutes ibi esse debebunt, ubi consensus atque
unitas erit, Sen. de Vit. Beat. c. 8. (4) Arith.
† Monas.

* Ūnīter. adv. Together in one. § Uniter
apti, Lucr. 3, 858. Vis conjuncta atque uni-
ter apta, Id. 5, 559.

* † Ūnītio, ōnis. f. verb. An uniting, or
joining together, Fulg. † Conjectio.

* Ūnītus, a, um. part. United, or joined, to-
gether; made one, Sen. N. Q. 2, 2. ¶ Qui
tamen non probat.

* † Ūnīvalvis, e. adj. [ex unus, & valva]
One-valved. ¶ Univalves conchæ, shellfishes
that have but one shell, Geln.

Ūnīversālis, e. adj. Belonging to all, com-
mon, general, universal. Universalis atque abso-
lutā ratione, Ad Herenn. 2, 24. ubi nomen Grut.
universā. Certē timidissimē postea usus est Quint.
cujus hæc sunt: καθολικά, id est (ut dicamus
quomodo possumus) universalis, vel perpetua,
2, 13.

¶ Ūnīversālitas, ātis. f. The universality, or
generality, Philos.

¶ Ūnīversālīter. adv. Universally, Philos.

Ūnīversē. adv. Generally, altogether, univer-
sally. ¶ = Quid ego sigillatim potius quā
generatim atque universē loquar? Cic. Verr.
5, 55.

¶ Ūnīversim. adv. Idem. Gell. 1, 3.

Ūnīversitas, ātis. f. (1) The whole in gene-
ral; the generality, or community. (2) ¶ An uni-
versity. (1) Universitas generis humani, Cic.
N. D. 2, 65. De universitate caninis nihil at-
tinet plura dicere, Col. in præf. sub fin. ¶ Uni-
versitas rerum, the universe, the world, Cic. N.
D. 1, 43. (2) Dig.

Ūnīversus, a, um. adj. [qu. omnis ad unum
versum, i. e. sine aliquā exceptione] Universal,
the whole, all without exception, all together and
in general, all at once. § Unīversus mundus,
Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. ¶ Separatim semel, iterum-
cum unīversis, Id. pro Domo, 52. ¶ Bonorum
possessio spectatur, non in aliquā parte, sed
in unīversis, Id. pro Quint. 29. ¶ Eadem sit
utilitas unīversūque comprehendere magnum,
quantō magis unīversas? Cic. N. D. 5.

* † Ūnīvīra, æ. f. [ex unus, & vir] A
woman that bath but one husband, Tert. † Uni-
co gaudens mulier marito, Hor.

* † Ūnīvīria, æ. f. An epithet given to Cal-
purnia, Treb. Poll.

¶ Ūnīvōcē. adv. Univocally, Philos.

¶ Ūnīvōcus, a, um. adj. Univocal, that sig-
nifyeth but one thing, Philos.

Ūnīusmōdi. adj. indecl. [modi unius] Of one
sort, or fashion; never-failing, all alike. Pa-
rentum injuriæ unīusmodi sunt ferme, Ter. He-
aut. 1, 2, 31. = Materia semper est unīusmo-
di, sui que similis, Cic. de Univ. 7.

* † Ūno, āre. act. To unite, Tert. † U-
num facio.

* Ūnōcūlus, i. m. [ex unus, & oculus] Have-
ing but one eye, Plaut. Curc. 3, 22. Gell. 3, 11.

* † Ūnōsē. adv. Together, at once, Non. ex
Pacuv. † Simul, unā.

Unquam. adv. [qu. uno quovis tempore] At
any time, ever. Ita sum afflicto, ut nemo un-
quam,

quam, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 2. ¶ Unquam gentium, in all the world, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 36.

† Unversus, pro universus, *Lucr.* 4, 263. *sc. metri lege actus.*

* Unus, a, um. adj. [ab eis] (1) One alone, only, the same. (2) The fast. (3) The very same. (4) No more but just. (5) A certain one, some one. (1) Si tu solus aut quivis unus cum scuto, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 22. § Unus ex omnibus, *Id. Catil.* 3, 7. Unis literis res perscribam, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 7. § Ne unus quidem, *Hor.* ¶ Unus aut alter dies, a day, or two, indefinite, *Cic. Att.* 7, 8. Unus non, for ne unus quidem, *Flor.* 2, 18. ¶ Ad unum, every one. Onerariæ omnes ad unum à nobis sunt exceptæ, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 14. Ad unum omnes cum ipso duce occisi sunt, *Curt.* 4, 1, 33. (2) Qui uno & octogesimo anno mortuus est, *Cic. de Sen.* 5. Triplex modus; una, altera, tertia, *Id.* (2) Uno tempore accidit, *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 15. Omnibus una quies operum, labor omnibus unus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 184. (4) Rure dum sum unus sex dies, ædes venales inscribit literis, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 131. Nunc unæ quinque remorantur minæ, *Id. Pseud.* 1, 1, 51. (5) Unus caprimulgus aut fossor, rursus videtur, *Catull.* 22, 9. Vid. & *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 32. & *Bacch.* 2, 1, 39. *Ov. Met.* 6, 578. *Suet. Cæf.* 41. ¶ Hæc exempla contra Vossium faciunt, qui hanc notionem suspensam habet.

¶ Unusquispiam, Unaquæpiam, Unumquodpiam, Some one.

Unusquisque, Unaquæque, Unumquodque, adj. Every one, every. ¶ Unum debet esse omnibus præpositum, ut eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque & universorum, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 6.

V ante O.

Vobiscum. [cum vobis] With you. Nihil mihi vobiscum est, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 308.

* Vocabulum, i. n. [à voco] (1) A name, or term; a word. (2) A noun substantive, common or proper. (1) ¶ Rebus non commutatis immutare vocabula, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 13. (2) Jampridem nos vera rerum vocabula amisimus, quia bona aliena largiri liberalitas, malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, *Sall. B. C.* 52. Deligitur artifex talium vocabulo LOCUSTA, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 66.

* Vocālis, e. adj. [voce magnâ præditus] or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) Having a voice, vocal. (2) Loud, making a noise. (3) Well tuned, melodious. (1) ¶ Athleta mutus indignatione accensus vocalis evasit, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, ext. 4. (2) Ranzæ ultra solitum vocales sunt signa tempestatis, *Plin.* 18, 35. Vocalissimus aliquis, qui legeret populo, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 7, 2. (3) Nunc te vocales impellere pollice chordas precor, *Tib.* 2, 5, 3. § Vocalis Orpheus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 7. = Alia verba aliis sunt jucundiora & vocaliora, *Quint.* 8, 3.

* Vocālis, is. f. [quæ per se vocem edit] A vowel. § Concurfus vocalium, *Cic. Orat.* 23.

* Vocālitās, ātis. f. The sweetness of delivery, so as to be heard and pleased. Vocalitas quæ εὐφωvία dicitur, *Quint.* 1, 5.

* ¶ Vocāliter, adv. Distinctly, aloud, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 29. † Clarè.

* Vocāmen, īnis. n. The name of a thing. Proprium proferre vocamen, *Lucr.* 2, 656. ¶ Rarè occ.

* Vocandus, a, um. part. That is to be called, or named. Neque enim vocandus hostis es, *Ov. Met.* 14, 246.

* Vocans, tis. part. Calling. Vocat ille vocantem, *Ov. Met.* 3, 382. Vocantes ad summa superi, *Luc.* 1, 310.

* Vocatio, ōnis. f. A calling, a vocation; a bidding to dinner, or super. Quærent in triviis vocationes, *Catull.* 48, 7.

* ¶ Vocātivè, adv. By calling, or in the vocative case, *Gell.* 13, 21.

* ¶ Vocātivus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, calling; vocative, *Prisc.* 5, 2.

* Vocātor, ōnis. m. verb. An inviter, a caller, *Sen. de Irâ.* 3, 37. *Plin.* 35, 13. *Suet. Cæf.* 39.

* Vocātūrus, a, um. part. About to call. Extemplo senatum vocaturi consules fuerint, *Liv.* 54, 20.

* Vocātus, a, um. part. (1) Called, summoned. (2) Implored, desired. (3) Bidden, invited. (1) Tenuit mora nulla vocatos, *Ov. Met.* 1, 167. (2) Vocatus atque non vocatus audit, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, ult. (3) Venit ad exiguas turba vocata dapes, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 362.

* Vocātus, ūs. m. (1) A calling, a summoning. (2) A call, or invitation. (1) Senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 1. (2) Cænare apud Cæsarem vocatu ipse, *Suet. Col.* 39. Nunquam frustrata vocatus Hasta meos, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 95.

* Vociferans, tis. part. Crying out aloud, braying, bawling. Varrone indignante & vociferante, *Liv.* 22, 41. § Talia vociferans, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 679. Muliebriter vociferans, *Curt.* 14, 6.

* Vociferatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A crying out. (2) An exclamation, an invective. (1) Ad muliebrem potius vociferationem, quam ad virilem dignitatem in dicendo accommodatum, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 12. (2) Extant Catonis in censurâ vociferationes mulieribus Romanis in provinciis statuas poni, *Plin.* 34, 6.

* ¶ Vociferator, ōris. m. verb. He that maketh an outcry, a proclaimer. § Joannes vociferator, *Tert.* † Prædicator.

* Vociferatus, ūs. m. An outcry, a bawling, *Plin.* 10, 60.

* Vociferō, āre. neut. ex Vociferor, āri. dep. [quod à vocem ferendo] (1) To cry out aloud, to squeal. (2) To crow as a cock. (1) § Vociferari palam, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 18. (2) Galli gallinacei qui elati sunt, & vociferant sæpe, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9.

Vocificans, tis. part. Naming, calling. Fucos vocificantes plures persequuntur, apes etiam paucae, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

¶ Vocifico, āre. act. To name, to make known, to call. Inclytæ Demosthenis orationes vocificant, *Gell.* 9, 3. si sana sit lectio.

* Vocitatus, a, um. part. Called upon. Servius Romanus vocitatus, *Liv.* 4, 61. Lipara antea Melogonis vocitata, *Plin.* 3, 9.

* Vocito, āre. freq. [à voco] To call often, to call. Has Græci stellas Hyadas vocitare fuerunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

* Vocitor, āri, ātus. pass. To be called often. Phalereus vocitatus est, *Cic. pro Rab. post.* 9.

* Voco, āre. act. [ab ἡχέω, ἡχῶ, præpos. digammâ] (1) To name. (2) To call to one, to call for a thing. (3) To summon, to cite. (4) To call upon, or invoke. (5) To provoke, to challenge. (6) To admit. (7) To reduce, to bring. (8) To bid, or invite. (1) Quod nos vocabis nomine? *AR. Libertos, Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 62.

Ego vocor Lyconides, *Id. Aul.* 4, 10, 49. (2) Æneas suos clamore vocabat, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 312. (3) Milo Clodium ad iudicium bis vocavit, *Cic. pro Mil.* 15. ¶ Vocare aliquem ad verbum, to keep him close to the letter of the law, *Id. pro Cæcin.* (4) § Auxilio vocare Deos, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 686. (5) Apes magnis vocant clamoribus hostem, *Id. Geor.* 4, 76. (6) § Vocare aliquem in partem hæreditatis, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 4. ad pileum, *Id.* (7) Italiam ad exitium & vastitatem vocas, *Id. Catil.* 1, 5. § In odium vocare, *Id.* in dubium, *Id.* (8) Hortensium patris causâ vocavi ad cænâ, *Cic. Att.* 6, 3. Vocet conviva neminem, *Plaut. Afin.* 4, 1, 23.

* Vocor, āri, ātus. pass. To be called, invited, &c. § Vocari in controversiam, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 72. Qui ad esum neque vocant, neque vocantur, *Plaut. Men.* 3, 1, 11. Vid. Voco.

Vocōnia, ōrum. n. pl. [fort. à cultore dict.] A kind of pears, *Plin.* 15, 15.

* Vocūla, æ. f. dim. [à vox] A little voice, a bruit, a report, or discourse; a word. § Falsæ voculæ, *Cic. de Orat.* 3. Vocula trajecta cavâ rimâ, *Prop.* 1, 16, 27.

* ¶ Voculatio, ōnis. f. The uttering of a word, *Gell.* 13, 25.

¶ Voculitæ, quædam naves sic dictæ, *Gell.* 10, 25.

Vōla, æ. f. (1) The hollow of the hand, the palm of the hand. (2) The sole of the foot. (1) Vola homini tantum, &c. *Plin.* 11, 45. (2) ¶ Nec vola, nec vestigium, not the least shadow, *Varr.*

† Vōlam, pro velim, *Non. ex Lucil.*

Vōlans, tis. part. (1) Flying. (2) ¶ Flying, or running, swiftly. (1) *Ov. Met.* 12, 16. ¶ Subst. Volantes, birds, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 181. *Æn.* 6, 728. & *Ibid.* 239. (2) ¶ Curru volans dat lora secundo, *Id. Æn.* 1, 160. Volantes oblique per inane faces, *Luc.* 1, 527.

† Vōlūca, æ. f. sc. mulier. A witch, a hag that flyeth in the air, *Fest.*

Vōlāticus, a, um. adj. (1) That flyeth, or goeth, away suddenly; flitting. (2) Inconstant. (1) An, obsecro, unquam sunt homines volatici? *Plaut. Pæn.* 2, 1, 29. (2) = O Academiam volaticam, & sui similem, modò huc, modò illuc, &c. *Cic. Attic.* 13, 25. = Volaticum esse & levem, *Sen. Ep.* 42.

Vōlātilis, e. adj. (1) That flyeth, or can fly. (2) Met. Passing swiftly, flitting. (1) § Volatilis puer, Cupido, *Ov. Am.* 2, 2, 27. (2) Ætas volatilis, *Ov. Met.* 10, 519.

Vōlātūra, æ. f. A flight. *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. A volaturâ turtures salturæ destinantur, *Col.* 8, 9.

Vōlātus, ūs. m. verb. A flying, or flight. § Avium volatus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 1. Conf. & eund. *N. D.* 2, 52.

Vōlēmum, i. n. [quod impleat volam] A varden, a great pear, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 28. & *Col.* 5, 10.

Vōlens, tis. part. (1) Willing, ready, glad. (2) Acceptable, welcome. (1) Fructus volentia rura sponte tulere suâ, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 500.

Volentes exitium patimur, *Luc.* 1, 278. (2) § Volentia fuere plebi hæc & talia, *Tac.* 15, 36. Volentia de ambobus acceperant, *Sall. B. J.* 73.

¶ Volentier, adv. Willingly, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 184.

Vōlentia, æ. f. A willing, a being willing, the act of willing, *Sall. B. Jug.* 73, 3. ¶ Uktatum tamen est in compositis benevolentia & malevolentia. † Voluntas.

* Volgiolum, i. n. [à volvendo] A roller, a thing to smooth the ground, *Plin.* 17, 10.

¶ Volgivagus, a, um. adj. (1) Wandering, straggling, strolling up and down in common. (2) Vulgar, common, rustic. (1) Volgivago more ferarum, *Lucr.* 5, 930. (2) § Venus volgivaga, *Id.* 4, 1064. i. e. πᾶνδρημος.

Vōlitans, tis. part. (1) Flying. (2) Meton. Proudly fluttering. (3) ¶ Subst. Any animal with wings. (1) Fama volitans per urbes, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 104. (2) Eum regio habitu volitantem totâ acie cognovit, *Liv.* 4, 19. (3) *Virg. Geor.* 3, 147. Volitantia super malum vela, *Luc.* 5, 595.

Vōlito, āre. freq. [à volo] To fly about, or up and down; to flutter. Infinita vis innumerabilium volitat atomorum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. Met. Animi vacui curâ atque labore volitare cupiunt, *Id.* Voces volitant per aures, *Lucr.* 4, 222.

Vōlo, āre. neut. (1) To fly. (2) To speed by, hurling, or throwing. (3) To run, or go, quickly, or in haste. (1) Volare per æra magnum Remigio alarum, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 304. (2) Jam faces & saxa volant, *Id. Æn.* 1, 154. Volat telorum vis, *Liv.* 26, 44. (3) Ne me frustra illic expectet, vola, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 4, 24. ¶ Iter facere, *Cic. Phil.* 10, 3. ¶ ¶ Volare palmulis, five linteis, to row, or sail, *Catull.* 4, 5.

Vōlo, vis, vult, velle, vōlui. neut. pass. (1) To be willing. (2) To wish, to desire. (3) To mean, or design. (4) To wish one well, to favour. (1) ¶ Velim, nolim, quædam est tuenda sententia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 7. Quod vis non duces, nisi illud, quod non vis, feres, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 35. § Paucis te volo, i. e. per compendium te volo convenire, *Ter. Andr. princ.* 8 F 2

Idem;

Idem, Quis me vult? *Id. ibid.* 5, 3, 1. (2) Volo tibi hunc honorem Deos fortunare, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 7. § Nimis vellem, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 16. (3) Quid voluisti? *Id. Heaut.* 4, 1, 23. Quid vult concursus ad amnem? *Virg. Aen.* 6, 318. Volo Arpinum, per compendium, i. e. proficisci, *Cic.* (4) Planè volo magistratibus, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 7. Regis causâ si qui sunt qui velint, *Id.*

Völo, önis. m. [qui voluntariè se ad militiam obulerit] *A voluntier, a servant who in a scarcity of soldiers in the Punick war offered his service.* § Vetus miles titoni, liber voloni sese exæquari sineret, *Liv.* 23, 35.

* Volfella, æ. f. [à velio, vulsum]. (1) *An instrument to pluck up hairs by the roots, a tweezer.* (2) *A chirurgeon's instrument to pluck out dead flesh.* (1) *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, 21. ¶ § Pugnae volfellis, non gladio, to bring trifling arguments into dispute, *Varr. L. L.* 8, 26. (2) Oræ volfellâprehendendæ, *Cels.* 6, 18.

* Volfus, a, um. adj. *That bath his hair grubed up by the roots with a tweezer; smooth, slick.* § Brachia volfa, *Mart. Vid. Vulfus.* † Volt, pro vult; vultis, pro vultis, *Plaut. Jape.*

Voltûrius, i. m. *A vulture, Liv.* 27, 11. *Vid. Vultur.*

* Volva, æ. f. [à valva] *That wherein a thing is wrapped, as the yolk of an egg in the white, &c. the secundine.* Ipsum in volvâ seu in ovo est luteum, *Plin.* 22, 22. Agni chordi, qui remanescunt in volvis intimis, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1.

* Völubilis, e. adj. [à volvo] (1) *That is, or may be, easily turned, wound, or rolled.* § Volubilis colum, *Luc.* 6, 447. (2) *Glideing swift.* (3) *Voluble, fluent, having a round pronunciation.* (4) *Met. Inconstant, mutable.* (1) § Caelum volubile, *Cic. de Univ.* 6. Ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes Torquet, *Öv. Met.* 3, 11. (2) § Amnis volubilis, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 43. (3) Canorus orator & volubilis, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 27. (4) = Fortuna vagus & volubilis, *Id. pro Mil.* 26.

* || Völubilis, is. f. fr. herba, *Ropeweed, or weedbind, Jan. Voc. & convolvulus.*

* Völubilitas, ätis. f. (1) *Apiness to roll, or turn round; volatility.* (2) *Met. Inconstancy.* (3) *A round delivery, a ready utterance.* (1) Mundi volubilitas nisi in globosâ formâ esse non posset, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. (2) § Volubilitas fortunæ, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 6. (3) Sine plurima rerum scientiâ volubilitas verborum inanis & irridenda est, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 5. § Volubilitas lingue, *Id. pro Planc.* 25.

* Völubilitèr, adv. *Rollingly, roundly, volubly.* Numerosè & volubilitèr oratio funditur, *Cic. in Orat.* 62.

Völucer, cris. m. & f. hoc cre. adj. [à volando] (1) *Winged, swift.* (2) *Light, inconstant, unstable.* (1) Tenerâ volucer cum matre Capde, *Öv. Met.* 9, 481. § Cursus, *Id.* O numerum volucrum! *Cic. pro Quint.* 25. Bestia volucris, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 13. = Genus dicendi verbis volucris, & incitatum, *Id. de Cl. Or.* 95. (2) O volucrum Fortunam! *Id. pro Sil.* 32.

Völucra, æ. f. [ita dict. quod se involvit in pompas] *A worm which eateth vines, a vine-feeder, the devil's gold ring, Col. de Arb.* 15. = Volvox, convolvulus.

Völucris, is. f. *Any winged creature.* Volucres videmus fingere & contruere nidos, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 6. § Volucres pectæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 243. Punctum volucris parvulæ, sc. muscæ, *Pbædr.* 5, 3, 4.

* Völucritèr, adv. *In all haste, or speedily, Amm. & Celeriter.*

* Völucrum, i. n. ¶ Volucrum majus, *zusod-bis, or zosopiacale, Jun.*

* Volvendo, a, um. part. (1) *To be rolled over.* (2) *Rolling.* (1) Tugata magnos volvendis mensibus orbes Imperio explebit, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 273. (2) Volvenda dies, en! attulit ultro, *Id. Aen.* 9, 7.

* Valve, s. tic. part. (1) *Turning, rolling.* (2) *Met. Throwing out.* (3) *Pondering, re-*

volving. (1) § Plaustra volventia, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 163. (2) Celeriter verba volvens, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 70. (3) Aeneas per noctem plurima volvens, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 309.

* Völumen, inis. n. [à volvendo, & quatenus denotat librum, eò dicitur, quod chartas vel membranas invicem inter se conglutinatas in bacillumolvebant, quod quidem bacillum umbilicum vocabant, quod in medio volumine inexplacato esset, ut umbilicus est media pars hominis, quod tamen explicato volumine extrema pars fuit, unde ad umbilicum deducere valet ad finem perducere; hinc factum ut suprâ denotet omnia prius, & infrâ omnia posterius] (1) *A folding, a railing.* (2) *The folds of a snake, &c.* (3) *A volume, the lesser part of a book, or books.* (4) *A turning and winding.* (5) *A wave.* (1) § Volumina crurum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 192. vinclo- rum, *Id. Aen.* 5, 408. fumi, *Luc.* 3, 500. cæli, *Öv. Met.* 2, 71. (2) Anguis Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 85. § Vinclo- rum volumina, *Id. ibid.* 408. (3) Mutatæ ter quinque volumina formæ, *Öv. Trist.* 3, 14, 19. Libri tres in sex volumina propter amplitudinem divisi, *Plin. jun.* (4) Magna sortis humanæ volumina, *Plin.* 18, 18. (5) Boreas decimo volumine pontum Expulit in terras, *Sil.* 14, 123.

* Völuntariè, & Völuntariò, adv. *Voluntarily, willingly; of his own free will, or choice, Litt. ex Cæf. B. C.* 3, 91, ut opinor, sed ibi voluntarii potius legendum, *Hyginus quidem habet, Fab.* 42.

Völuntarius, a, um. adj. *Voluntary, willing, that is of one's own accord.* § Voluntaria mors, *Liv.* 24, 5. missio, *Suet. Vitell.* 15. Voluntarii milites, *Liv.* 31, 8. § Inviti, *Id. ib.*

Völuntas, ätis. f. [à volo] (1) *Will, desire.* (2) *Goodwill, affection.* (3) *Sense, meaning.* (4) *A will, or testament.* (1) Voluntas est, quæ quid cum ratione desiderat, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 6. § V1, atque invitam, ingratiis, nisi voluntate ibis, raptam demum, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 40. § Quod jus cogit, id voluntate impetret, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 44. (2) Voluntas vestra si ad poetam accesserit, *Ter. Phorm. prol.* 30. = Vos esse boni, quoniam superis averfa voluntas, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 647. (3) Voluntate legis se tuebitur, *Quint.* = mens, *Cic.* (4) Voluntatem alicujus interpretari, *Pbædr.* 4, 4, 31.

* Volvo, öre, vi, ütum. aët. [à Gr. εἰλέω, præposito digammâ] (1) *To roll.* (2) *To hurl, or tumble, down.* (3) *To tumble up, or toss.* (4) *To throw out.* (5) *To consider, or weigh.* (1) Saxum ingens volvunt alii, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 616. ¶ *Met.* Satis diu hoc saxum volvo, *I have laboured long enough at this, Prov.* *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 55. (2) Saxa infestoolvebant pondere, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 512. (3) Venti volvunt mare, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 196. (4) Facillè solutèque verbis volvere sententias, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 81. (5) Inaniam rerum inanes volventes cogitationes, *Liv.* 6, 28. Multa secum, quò jam inde iret, volvere, *Id.*

* Volvor, i. pass. *To be rolled, &c.* Amnis præceps volvitur, *Sil.* 17, 108. Volvuntur aquarum montes, *Öv. Trist.* 1, 2, 19. Verba quæ uno spiritu volvi possunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 47. ¶ Occipi denuo hoc modo volvi, *to reel, or stagger, Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 51.

* || Volvölus, i. m. [à volvo] *A roller of timber, to break clds of earth, and to make the ground smooth, Poin. ap. Litt.*

* Volvox, öcis. m. [à volvo] *A wine-feeder, a worm which feedeth upon vines, Plin.* 18, 18.

† Völup indecl. *Plaut. Men.* 4, 3. id. quod

Völüpe. n. [qu. ab inus. volupis, e. idque à volo] *A pleasant, or acceptable, thing.* = Quia vos tranquillos video, gaudeo, & volupe est mihi, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 3, 3. Venire salvum volupe est, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 5.

† Völuptabilis, e. adj. *Pleasureable, delightful, Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 19. † Delectabilis.

* Völuptariè, adv. *Pleasantly, or with pleasure and delight, Apul. Met.* 3, p. 91. † Jucundè.

Völuptarius, a, um. adj. (1) *Given to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous.* (2) *Pleasant, soft, bringing pleasure.* (1) Epicurus homo voluptarius, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 7. (2) § Disciplina voluptaria, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 11. = mollis, delicatus, *Id. ib.* § gravis, severus, *Id.* Locus voluptarius, *Sall. B. C.* 11.

Völuptas, ätis. f. [à volupe, qu. voluptas, ut à facile facultas] (1) *Pleasure, delight, solace, comfort.* (2) *Sensuality, sensual, carnal pleasure.* (3) *A sweetheart, a dear.* (1) § Omne id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, ut omne, quo offendimur, dolor, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 11. = Ex cognitione juris lætitia, & voluptas, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 44. Pura voluptas literarum, *Quint.* (2) In voluptatis regno virtus non potest consistere, *Cic. de Sen.* 12. § Voluptas honestati esse contraria, *Id. Offic.* 3, 33. Indigna homine docto voluptas, *Id. Offic.* 2, 1. malorum esca, *Id. de Sen.* 13. ex Catone. furtiva, inconcessa, *Öv.* § Vim magni doloris per voluptatem tuam condidisti in corpus, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 59. (3) Qui introie metuas, mea voluptas? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 2. & sæpe alibi.

* Völuptificus, a, um. adj. *Makeing pleasure, or delight, Apul. Florid.* 10, 782. † Voluptatem faciens.

* Völuptor, äri, ätus. pass. *To take pleasure, or delight; to be delighted, Litt. ex Apul.* † Voluptatem capio.

Völuptuosus, a, um. adj. *Voluptuous, given to pleasure.* § Voluptuosum est, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19. utitur & Quies, sed voluptarius est.

* Völütä, æ. f. [à volvendo, quod sit orbem circumvoluta, ut Gr. εἰλέω, ab εἰλέω] *A work of leaves wreathen about the head, or chapter, of a pillar; drapery work, Vitr.* 3, 3. & 7, 5.

* Völütäbrum, i. n. [locus ubi fies volutantur] *A place where swine and other beasts tumble, Virg. Geor.* 3, 411.

* Völütäbundus, a, um. adj. *Wallowing, rolling, Cic. de Rep. ap. Non.* 8, 64.

* Völütans, tis. part. (1) *Rolling, falling down.* (2) *Met. Pondering.* (1) Genibus volutans hærebat, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 607. (2) Solus, multa secum animo volutans, inambulavit, *Liv.* 40, 8.

* † Völütäim, adv. *Tossingly, tumblelingly, rollingly, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 40. & Sed dubia est lectio.

* Völütatio, önis. f. verb. (1) *A wallowing, or rolling.* (2) *A tumbling, or tossing.* (1) In luto volutatio grata est suis, *Plin.* 8, 51. (2) Nusquam residentis animi volutatio, *Sen. de Tranq.* 2.

* Völütäus, üs. m. *A rolling.* Pulverem volutatu colligere, *Plin.* 10, 4.

* Völütäus, a, um. part. (1) *Rolled, tumbled.* (2) *Met. Well versed.* (1) Verres in luto volutatus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 24. (2) Ad Calisthenem & Philistum redeo, in quibus te video volutatum, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 11.

* † Völütè, adv. *Tumblelingly, rollingly, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

* Völütö, äre. freq. & Völütör, äri, ätus. pass. [à volvo] (1) *To roll, to wallow, to toss.* (2) *Met. To think of, revolve, cast, and toss, in one's mind.* (3) *To discourse on, to contrive.* (4) *To be well versed in.* (1) § In luto volutari, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 24. Quò arctius fretum volutatur, *Curt.* 4, 2, 16. (2) Tacitus mecum ipse voluto, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 37. = Eam rem disputavi, & volutavi diu, *Plaut. Mest.* 1, 2, 4. (3) § Has conditiones ipse in secreto volutavit cum amicis, *Liv.* 34, 36. (4) In veteribus scriptis studiosè volutari, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 10.

* Völütus, a, um. part. *Tumbled, rolled, fallen out of, hurled.* § Amnis per saxa volutus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 521. Lacrymæ per ora volutæ, *Id. Curru volutus, Id. Aen.* 10, 403. Lapis vacuum per inane volutus, *Id. Aen.* 10, 906. *Vid. Volvo.*

* || Völütus, üs. m. verb. *A winding, or rolling, Apul. Florid.* 10, p. 782. † Volutatio.

* Völüens, tis. part. *Belching, breatheing out, casting forth, &c.* § Merum ore vomens, *Öv. Metam.* 12, 239. Stupa vomens tardum fumum, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 682. *Vid. Vomero.*

* Vömer

* Vomer, & Vomis, ēris. m. [quod terram vomat] (1) *The coulter, or rather the ploughshare.* (2) *The penis, translatione modesta, ut & sulcus pro naturā muliebri.* (1) Aratrum circumducere, ejusque vomere portam penē perstringere, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 40.* § Vomer obtusus, *Virg. Geor. 1, 262.* aduncus, *Ow. Fast. 4, 927.* Vomis & inflexi robur aratri, *Virg. Geor. 1, 162.* De generibus vomerum vid. *Plin. 18, 18.* (2) *Lucr. 4, 1267.*

* † Vomex, icis. f. *A vomiting, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

* Vömica, æ. f. [quod vomat saniem] *An imposthume, Cels. 2, 7. & 4, 8.* § Secare immaturam vomicam, *Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 14.* Met. Persecare vomicam reip. *Vet. Orat. ap. Quint. 8, 6.* qui tamen hanc translationem improbat. ¶ Liquoris æterni vomica, *quicksilver, Plin. 33, 6.*

* || Vömicosus, a, um. adj. *Subject to vomiting, Veg. 1, 37.*

* Vömicus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to vomiting.* § Morbus vomicus, *Sen. Contr. 2, 12.*

* Vömis, ēris. m. *id quod vomer.* Vid. Vomer.

* Vömütio, önis. f. verb. *A vomiting, or spewing, Cic. N. D. 2, 50.* § Concitare vomitiones, *Plin. 24, 18.*

* Vömüto, ære. freq. *To vomit, to spew often.* Pecudes nausæa correptæ vomitant, *Col. 7, 10.* & *Suet. Vitell. 13.*

* Vömütor, öris. m. *A vomiter, a spewer, Plin. 23, 1. & Sen. Ep. 88.*

* Vömütöria, in spectaculis dict. unde homines glomeratim ingredienti in sedilia se fundunt, *Macrob. Sat. 6, 4.*

* Vömütörius, a, um. adj. *That maketh one vomit.* § Vomitorium medicamentum, *Plin. 21, 19.*

* Vömütus, üs. m. verb. *A vomiting, or vomit, Cels. 1, 3. & Plin. 2, 6.*

* Vömo, ère, ui, itum. neut. [ex ἐμέω, ἐμέω, præpos. digammā] (1) *To vomit, or spew.* (2) *To cast up.* (1) § In mensam vomere, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 2.* in gremio suo, *Id.* § Cui ructare turpe esset, is vomit, *Id. Philipp. 2, 25.* (2) § Fluctus vomit & resorbet *Sylla, Ow. Ep. 12, 125.*

* Vömor, i. pass. *To be vomited, or cast up.* § Sanies vomitur, *Plin. 10, 67.* Ab horâ tertiâ bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 41.*

* Vöpiscus, i. m. [sc. quem mater vi adipiscitur, i. e. cum difficultate acquirit; vel qui ope naturæ fervatur, cui & opem feret, *M.*] *Of twins in a woman's body, that which cometh to perfect birth, Plin. 7, 10.*

† Vöpte, pro ipfivos, *Cato, ap. Fest.*

* Vöräcitas, ätis. f. *Gluttony, greedyness, excessive eating, Plin. 2, 107.*

* Vöräginösus, a, um. adj. *Full of bags, or morasses.* = Palustre & voraginosum solum, *Hirt. B. Hisp. 9.*

* Vörägo, ginis. f. [à vorando, quod incidentia vorat] (1) *A swallow, or gulf; a whirlpool.* (2) *A quagmire, or bog.* (3) Met. *A riotous spendthrift.* (1) Vastâ voragine æstuat gurgēs, *Virg. Æn. 6, 296.* § Met. Vorago ventris, *Ow. Met. 8, 843.* (2) Ferream soleam tenaci voragine mula derelinquit, *Catull. 18, ult.* = Immobiles currus illuvie & voragine hærebant, *Curt. 8, 14, 4.* (3) = Gurgēs & vorago patrimonii, *Cic. pro Sext. 52.*

* † Vörätio, önis. f. verb. *A devouring.* Mei sodales quærent in trivio vorationes, *Catull. 45, ult.* ubi al. vocationes, & vix sanè alibi occ.

* || Vörätör, öris. m. verb. *A devourer, Hieron. † Vorax.*

* || Vörätörina, æ. f. *A chap, or cleft, in the earth upon some earthquake; a whirlpit, Litt. ex Cic. sed q. Vorago.*

* Vörätörus, a, um. part. *About to devour, or swallow up.* Vates cecinere, oriens Romanorum imperium vetus Græcorum ac Macedonum voraturum, *Just. 30, 4.*

* Vörax, äcis. adj. [à voro] or, comp. *Glutinous, greedy, ravenous, voracious.* § Venter vo-

rax, *Ow. Met. 15, 94.* Turbâ voracior ipsâ, *Id. ib. 8, 839.* Conf. *Catull. 31, 4.*

* Vörö, äre. act. [à βορῆς, vorax] *To devour, eat up, or eat greedily; to swallow.* § Alia lambunt, sorbent, mandunt, vorant, *Plin. 10, 71.* ¶ Met. Vorare literas, *to study hard, Cic. Att. 4, 11; viam, to run swiftly, Catull. 33, 7.*

† Vorsum, pro versum; Vorlura, pro versura; & Vortex, pro vertex.

† Vorlus, üs. m. [pro versus] *A dance called the round, Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 2.*

Vortex, icis. m. Vid. Vertex.

† Vörticordia, æ. f. [Venus ita dict. quod hominum corda verteret, *Scal.*] Vid. Verticordia.

* Vos, vestrum, vel vestri, vobis. pl. [à σφῶ] *Ye, you, Cic. passim.*

Vösmetipsi. *Your own selves, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 18.*

* Vötifer, ära, èrum. adj. *Bearing vows, or things devoted to some deity.* Vötiferæque meas suspendit ab arbore vittas, *Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 92.*

† Vötitus, a, um. adj. *Hindered by vow, Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 44.* † Vöti reus.

Vötivus, a, um. adj. (1) *Promised by a vow, devoted.* (2) || *That is, or hath been, greatly desired.* (1) § Ludi votivi, *Liv. 7, 15.* Juvenca votiva, *Hor. Ep. 1, 3, fin.* (2) Treb. Poll. † Gratum, ex voto.

Vötum, i. n. [à voveo] (1) *A vow, or promise made to God.* (2) *The thing vowed.* (3) *The thing prayed for.* (4) *A desire, or wish.* (5) *A covenant, or promise.* (6) *Marriage.* (7) || Meton. *A day of thanksgiving.* (1) § Vota facere, *Cic. pro Mil. 28.* reddere, *Curt. 3, 7, 3.* Votis obligare se, *Liv. 21, 21.* Vota exsolvere, *Nep. Lys. 3.* (2) = Stipant graves equi recessus Danaï, & in voto latent, *Petron. c. 49.* Votis incendimus aras, *Virg. Æn. 3, 279.* (3) § Divos in vota vocare, *Virg. Æn. 5, 234.* (4) Nec votum nec animus deest conficiendi, *Suet. Aug. 51.* Ad omne votum fluente fortunâ, *Quint.* (5) = Quasi voto quodam, & promisso me teneri puto, *Cic. Attic. 12, 19.* (6) Tac. de Germ. 19. § Vota secunda, *Justin. Novella, 2. c. 2. § 2.* (7) Capitol.

Vötus, a, um. part. *Vowed.* = Templa vota & dedicata, *Cic. N. D. 3, 17.*

Vövens, tis. part. *Vowing, wishing for, Sil. 4, 203.*

Vöveo, ère, vövi, vötum. act. (1) *To vow.* (2) *To pray, or wish, for.* (1) Imperatores capita pro salute patriæ suæ voverunt, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 22.* § Voveie Libero caprum, *Hor. Od. 3, 8, 7.* (2) Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? *Hor. Ep. 2, 4, 8.*

* Vox, vöcis. f. [vox dicit, contractè à vo-co; unde & obliqui producuntur, *Prisc.*] (1) *A voice.* (2) *A noise, or sound, of any kind.* (3) *An accent.* (4) *A note, or tune.* (5) *A word.* (6) *A saying of any kind.* (7) *A vote, or suffrage; an intercession.* (8) *A style.* (9) *Talk, or discourse.* (10) *A speech, tongue, or language.* (1) Scio te bonâ voce esse, ne clama nimis, *Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 49.* Vox candida, & fusca est, & plena, & lenis, & aspera; & contracta, & fusa; & dura, & flexibilis; & clara & obtusa, *Quint. 9, 3.* (2) Ad vocem celeres quâ buccina signum Dira dedit, *Virg. Æn. 7, 519.* Voce suâ crocibat corvus, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 2.* Acutæ vocis Hylaëtor, *Ow. Met. 3, 224.* (3) Aut si surdus sit, varietates vocum, aut modos, qui possit noscere? *Cic. de Div. 2, 3.* (4) Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, *Virg. Æn. 6, 646.* (5) Non intelligere quid sonet hæc vox voluptatis, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 2.* (6) Constitue nihil esse in hac voce Civis Romanus sum, *Id. Verr. 5, 65.* Vid. Cæf. B. C. 1, 2. Vid. & Tac. Hist. 3, 85, 7. & Agr. 45, 6. (7) Libo, veste mutata, circumire domos, orare ad fines, vocem adversus pericula poscere, *Tac. Ann. 2, 29, 1.* (8) Inconditâ ac rudi voce aliquid componere, *Id. Agr. 3, 6.* (9) Vocibus seditionum bona ac mala existimare, *Id. Hist. 4, 73, 2.* (10) Conversus expressusque Latinâ voce Menander, *Cic. de Tim.*

U ante P.

* Üpilio, önis. qui & Öpilio, metri causâ, *M. [qu. Ovipilio; vel οἰπολίον, i. e. αἰπόλιον] A shepherd, Virg. Ec. 10, 19.*

Üpüpa, æ. f. [ab ἔποψ, in acc. ἔποπα; al. à pu pu, i. e. voce quam edit, *Varr.*] (1) *A bird called a houpoos, or, as some say, a lapwing; a puer.* (2) *A beetle, mattock, or like tool to dig stones in a quarry.* (1) Upupa obsæna passu avis, *Plin. 10, 29.* = Epopo. (2) Advenienti in lapidicinam upupa data est, *Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 7.* sc. ludens quoniam illud instrumentum quodammodo referbat upupæ caput cum rostro.

U ante R.

* Üræon, i. n. [ab ἐρᾶ, cauda] *The tail-piece of the tunny fish, Plin. 32, 11.*

* Üræus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the tail, Plin. 32, 11.*

* || Ürægus, i. m. [ex ἐρᾶ cauda, & ἄγω duco] *The lieutenant that brings up the rear, Jun.*

* Ürănöitöpus, i. m. [ab ἐρανός, cælum, & σκοπέω, specto] *A fish which hath one eye in his head, and that so placed, that swimming he seemeth to look upward, Plin. 32, 7.* = Callionymus, *Id.*

|| Urbänätim. adv. *Like a gentleman, citizen like, Non. 2, 747.* ex Pomponio, pro

Urbänè. adv. iüs, comp. || sümè, sup. (1) *Pleasantly.* (2) *Cleverly.* (3) || *With a good grace, civilly, courteously.* (1) § = Utrünine me secum severè, & graviter, & priscè, an remissè, & leviter, & urbanè, *Cic. pro Cæf. 14.* = Ut à patre audiebam facere, & urbanè Stoicos irridente, *Id. de Fin. 1, 11.* (2) Non potuit urbanus elabi, *Quint. Instit. Or. 2, 11.* Conf. *Cic. pro Cæf. 15.* (3) § Urbanissimè respondere, *Gell. 15, 5.*

|| Urbänicè. adv. *pro urbanè, Litt. ex Liv. sed q.*

|| Urbänicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a city, Spart. in Carac.*

Urbänitas, ätis. f. (1) *A city life.* (2) *Pleasantry.* (3) *Courtesy, civility, civil behaviour, good manners.* (4) *Merriment.* (1) Tu modò desideria urbis & urbanitatis depone, *Cic. Fam. 7, 6.* (2) § Maledictum, si petulantius jactatur, convitium, si facetiüs, urbanitas nominatur, *Id. pro Cæf. 3.* Vid. *Quint. 6, 3.* (3) Vir urbanitate limatus, *Cic. N. D. 2, 26.* (4) Dicerem urbanos, si senatum deceret urbanitas, *Plin. Ep. 8, 6.*

Urbänus, a, um, adj. or, comp. sümus, sup. (1) *Of, or belonging to, a city; dwelling in a city.* (2) Met. *Polite, civil, courteous, genteel, pleasant, comely, seemly.* (3) *Tame, homebred.* (1) § Rusticus urbanum murem mus paupere fertur Accepisse cavo, *Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 80.* § § Urbanæ excubiæ, *Tac. Ann. 1, 17.* Opus urbanissimum, *Plin. Ep. 5, 6.* (2) = Homo facetus etiam inducis sermonem facetum, & urbanum, *Cic. pro Demo, 34.* Hæc notio Ciceronis demum atate obtrunisse videtur, sic enim ille. Te hominem non solum sapientem, verum etiam, ut nunc loquimur, urbanum, *Cic. Fam. 3, 8.* Vid. & *Quint. 8, 3.* (3) § Arbores quædam silvestres, quædam urbaniores, *Plin. 16, 19.*

* Urbicäpus, i. m. [qui capit urbes] *A winner of cities, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.*

|| Urbicremus, a, um. adj. *Burning the city.* § Urbicremæ nubes, *Prud. Ham. 726.*

Urbicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a city.* § Urbicum pecus, *Plaut. per jocum, Truc. 2, 2, 14.* Sed non constat de eâ lectione. § Annona urbana, *Suet. Aug. 18, 2.*

Urbina, æ. f. *A kind of weapon somewhat long, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 46.*

Urbo, äre. & Urbum, i. Vid. Urvo, Urvum.

Urbis, is. f. [de etym. incert. mihi tamen videtur deductum ab urvo, parte aratri, quo muri designabantur]. (1) *A city, a walled town.* (2) *Meton.*

Urion. Sometimes it is put for *civitas*, and denoteth the inhabitants. (3) Sometimes both the city and inhabitants. (4) The city of Rome. (1) = Domicilia conjuncta urbes dicimus, *Cic. pro Sext.* 42. = Phœræ, urbs Theſſaliæ, in quo oppido, *Ge. Cic. de Div.* 1, 25. = Aucta civitate magnitudine urbis, *Liv.* 1, 45. = In urbe civitas erecta expectatione ſtetit, *Id.* 3, 47. = Non vici inſtar, ſed urbis, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. = Neque agri neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 2. (2) Invadunt urbem ſomno vinoque ſepulſam, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 265. (3) Tac. *Hiſt.* 1, 84, 7. (4) = Urbs propriè eſt Roma, quum cætera dicuntur oppida, *Quint.* 9, 2.

† *Urbum*, i. n. idem quod *urvum* aratri curvatura; unde urbis nomen; nam urbare eſt aratro definire, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 27.

Urceolâris, i. f. herba [ita dict. quod ſua aſperitate lavandis ulceis ſit maximè idonea] *An herb called feverfew*, or as ſome think, *pellitory of the wall*, *Plin.* 21, 17. = *Vitrigo*.

Urceolus, i. m. dim. A little water pitcher, *Col.* 12, 16.

Urceus, i. m. [ab *urna*, *Perot.* ab *orca*, *ὑρξην*, *Iſid.*] A pitcher, or pot, for water. § *Urceus* aquarius, *Cato*, 13. fictilis, *Id.* ib. = *Amphora* cæpit inſtitui, cumente rotâ cur *urceus* exit? *Hor. A. P.* 22. = *Formam ex Tab. antiq. exhibet Mercurialis in arte Gymn.* 1, 10.

Urêdo, dñis, f. [ab *urendo*] (1) The blaſting of trees, or herbs. (2) An itch, or burning, in the ſkin. (3) = A pricking heat of luſt. (1) Si *uredo* aut grando quippiam nocuit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 35. *Vid. Plin.* 18, 28. & 31, 3. & *Col.* 3, 20. (2) *Plin.* 9, 45. (3) *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 134.

Urendus, a, um, part. To be burned. § *Urenda ſilix*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 37.

Urens, tis, part. Burning; alſo killing vines, or other trees, with browsing, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 196.

* *Urêter*, êris, m. [ὑρῆτης, Gr. ab ὑρῆν, meiere, The pipe, or conduit, by which the urine paſſeth from the reins to the bladder, *Celf.* 4, 1. ſed *Græcis literis. Lat. Meatus urinæ.*

* || *Urethra*, æ, f. [ab ὑρῆν, meiere vel *urinam* reddere] The paſſage of the urine from the bladder to the end of the yard, *Med.*

* *Urgens*, vel *Urguens*, tis, part. Preſſing, urging, urgent. *Urgenti* brachia viſta dedi, *Prop.* 4, 3, 12. *Duris* *urgens* in rebus egeſtas, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 146. *Urguentes* *Ætnam* flammæ, *Luc.* 5, 99. *Vid. Urgeo.*

* *Urgeo*, vel *Urgueo*, ãre, ſi, ſum, aët. [fort. ab ὑργάω, extremum agmen duco, undè ſequens *urgeo*, *Litt.*] (1) To preſs on. (2) To preſs down, to cover. (3) *Met.* To urge, to be earneſt upon, to provoke. (4) To puſh on, to haſten, to enforce, conſtrain, purſue, or follow. (5) To vex, trouble, moleſt, or oppreſs. (6) To aggravate. (1) *Majore* vi hoſtes urgent, *Sall. B. Jug.* 60. *Met.* *Nox* urget diem, & dies noctem, *Hor. Epod.* 7, 25. (2) *Ingentis* pondere teſtæ urgere, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 351. (3) = Etiam atque etiam inſto, atque *urgeo*, inſector, poſco, atque adedò flagito crimæn, *Cic. pro Planc.* 19. = *Urgent* & nihil remittunt, *Id. de Fin.* 4, 28. § *Urgere* propoſitum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 6. (4) = Urget turba, feſtinat *Philogenes*, *Cic. Artic.* 6, 2. (5) *Febres* magnæ urgent, *Celf.* § *Morbus* urget, *Cic. de Fat.* 9. fortuna miſeros, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 43. (6) = Illud neque urſi, neque levavi, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 24.

* *Urgeor*, êri, paſſ. (1) To be preſſed, &c. (2) To be accuſed, charged. (1) § *Fame*, ferroque urgeri, *Liv.* dolore, *Celf.* ab hoſte, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 386. (2) *Optimus* ille Qui minimis vitiiis urgetur, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 69. § *Urgeri* criminum, *Tac.* 6, 29.

|| *Uria*, æ, f. A bird called a naſſ, *Litt. ex Plin.* *Urica*, æ, f. [ab *urendo*] A hurt coming to all manner of grain by too much moiſture. *Commune ſatorum omnium vitium urica eſt*, *Plin.* 18, 37.

Urigō, gñis, f. [ab *uro*] (1) A burning with a caſtick. (2) = The itch of luſt. (1) § *Vehemen-*

tior *urigo*, *Plin.* 20, 22. (2) *Apul. Met.* p. 14. † *Tentigo*.

* *Urīna*, æ, f. [à Gr. ὕρον idem] (1) *Piſſa*, ſalè; water of a man, or beaſt; urine. (2) || *Urīna* genitalis, the ſeed of generation. (1) § *Urīnam* ciere, citare, movere, item pellere, inhibere, tardare, ſupprimere, *Ap. probos auct.* || *Reddere urīnam*, to make water, *Plin.* 8, 16. (2) *Plin.* 8, 43.

* || *Urīnālis*, e, adj. Pertaining to urine; cauſing, or provoking, urine, *Jun.* † *Urīnam* ciens, *Celf.*

* *Urīnārius*, a, um, adj. id quod *urīnālis*.

Urīnātor, ōris, m. verb. A diver, or ſwimmer under water. Per *urīnatores* omne argentum extractum eſt, *Liv.* 44, 10.

|| *Urīnātrix*, icis, f. A diver; a didapper, or ducker, *Gar.*

Urīno, ãre, aët. & *Urīnor*, ãri, dep. [ab *urvo*, b. e. curvaturâ aratri, quam *urīnantes* imitari videntur, *Sip.*] To duck under the water, and to ſpring up again; to dive. *Urñæ* dictæ quod *urīnant*, *Varr. L. L.* 4. Sub aquâ ranæ & phocæ *urīnantur*, *Plin.* 11, 37.

|| *Urīnum* ovum [ab ὕρον, ventus, quod vento impletum] An addle-egg, a wind-egg, *Plin.* 10, 58. & 60.

* *Urion*, vel *Urīum*, ii. n. [ab *Urīo* oppido] A kind of earth which miners avoid when they dig for gold, *Plin.* 33, 4.

† *Urīto*, ãre, freq. To burn often. *Calidum* *urītat* malè, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 1, 81. ubi al. *urīt*.

Urna, æ, f. [ita dict. quod in aquâ hauriendâ *urīnat*, *Varr. L. L.* 4.] (1) A water pitcher. (2) A meaſure of liquid things, containing four gallons. (3) A pot into which the names of thoſe who were to be choſen by lot into office were put, and may be uſed for a ballot box. (4) Alſo a pot, or coffin, into which they uſed to put the aſhes and bones of the dead; an urn. (1) To, qui *urnam* habes, *aquam* ingere, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 24. (2) *Liquidi* non ampliùs *urnâ*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 53. || *Modius* & ſemis faciunt *urnam*, *urnæ* duæ *amphoram* complent, *Riga't.* (3) *Senatorum eum* *urna* copioſè abſolvit, *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 6. (4) *Cælo* tegitur qui non habet *urnam*, *Luc.* 7, 819.

Urñālis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, a pitcher, or pot; or that containeth the meaſure of an urn, *Cato*, 13. & *Plin.* 9, 30.

Urñārium, ii. n. (1) A board in a kitchen, whereon pots, or veſſels, are ſet full of water. (2) || A place to ſet iron pots, pitchers, or like veſſels, on; and may be uſed for a ſideboard in a dining room, to ſet cups and glaſſes on. (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 7. (2) *Alex. ab Alex.*

|| *Urñārius*, ii. m. A potter, *Litt. ex Col.*

|| *Urñūla*, æ, f. dim. A little pot, or pitcher. = *Capedines* ac fictiles, *Cic. Parad.* 1, 3.

Uro, ãre, ſi, uſtum, aët. [ab Hebr. אור ignis; vel à πῦρ, ignis, primò enim fuit *buro*, poſtea *uro*] (1) To burn, parch, or ſet on fire. (2) To light up. (3) To gall, or pinch. (4) *Met.* To nip, or ſharve; as cold. (5) To boil. (6) *Met.* To grieve, teize, or vex. (7) To inflame with love. (1) *Hominem* mortuum in urbe ne ſepelito, neve *urito*, *Ex XII Tab. ap. Cic. de Legib.* 2, 23. (2) *Feliciùs* *urite* tedas, *Prop.* 3, 19, 25. (3) *Urunt* juga prima juvencoſ, *Ov. de Rem. Am.* 235. *Calceus* minor *uret* pedem, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 43. || *Urere* aliquem *virgis*, *Id. Sat.* 2, 7, 58. § *loris*, to ſlog, or beat, *Id. Ep.* 1, 16, 47. (4) *Urunt* montana nives, *Luc.* 4, 52. *vid. & Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 17. (5) *Colchis* *urit* athena, *Prop.* 2, 1, 54. (6) § *Urebat* populum nobilem ablatum mare, captæ *inſulæ*, &c. *Flor.* 2, 6. *Urit* *Cytheream* atrox *Juno*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 666. Te ut malè *urat*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 47. (7) *Deus* crudeliùs *urit* *invitoſ*, *Tib.* 1, 8, 7. *Sulpicia*, *Id.* 4, 2, 11.

Uror, i. paſſ. (1) To be burnt. (2) To be kindled. (3) To be conſumed. (4) To burn in love. (5) To fret, and be grieved. (1) *Uritur* aliquis ardenti ferro, *Juv.* 14, 22. *Ejuſmodi* frigus impendebat, ut periculum erat ne ædes ſuæ *Appio* *urerentur*, *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 12, fin. (2) *Pectore* *uritur* intimo flamma, *Catull.* 59, 177. (3) *Flamma* *Maleagros* ab illâ *Uritur*, *Ov. Met.*

8, 516. (4) *Uritur* infelix *Dido*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 68. (5) *Quàm* magis id repeto, tam magis *uror*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 5.

Urōpygium, ii. n. [ab ὀππος, offis ſacri extremum, & πυγῆ, nates] The narroweſt and loweſt part of the chine, the rump, *Mart.* 3, 93.

Urpix, icis, m. An inſtrument of buſbandry like a barrow, *Cato*, 10. = *Vix* alibi occ. *irpex*, *Mela.*

Urruncum, i. n. [dict. quod imprimis *uri* ſolet] The loweſt part of the ear of corn next the ſtalk, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 48. = *Vix* alibi.

Urſa, æ, f. [ab *urſus*] (1) A ſhe bear. (2) The greater and leſſer bear ſtar. (1) *Informia* *urſæ* pariunt, *Plin.* 10, 63. § *Villoſa* *urſa*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 836. (2) *Vid. Ov. Met.* 2, 507. = *Sep-*

triontes.

Urſicus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a bear. § *Urſinus* ſanguis, *Col. de Arb.* 15.

Urſus, i. m. [qu. orſus, quod ore ſuo formet *ſæctus*] A be bear. *Urſa* conſpectoſ in montibus horruit *urſoſ*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 494. = *Libycoſ* & *Numidicoſ* *urſoſ* designare *leoſ* vult *Lipſ.* cui ſe opponit *Salm. Exercit. Plin.*

Urtica, æ, f. [herba cujuſ folia acriter *urunt*, i. e. pungunt] (1) A nettle. (2) A kind of ſhellfiſh. (3) A tickling of lechery. (1) *Herbis* vivere & *urticâ*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 12, 8. = *Deurticæ* generibus *vid. Plin.* 17, 10. de medicinali virtute, eundem 12, 13. (2) *Plin.* 9, 45. (3) *Juv.* 2, 128. & 11, 166.

|| *Urticoſus*, & *Urticinus*, a, um, adj. Full of nettles, *Litt. ex Plin.*

|| *Urvo*, ãre, ãvi, neut. [id quod *urbo*, i. e. orbem facio] To tumble round, *Fest.*

Urſus, i. m. [vocab. Gallic.] A beaſt like a bull, but bigger in body, and very ſwift; a buffalo, *Cæſ.* B. G. 6, 27.

Urvum, vel *Urbum*, i. n. The crooked plough-tail, *Varr.*

|| *Urvus*, vel *Urbus*, a, um, adj. Bending upward, *Scal.*

U ante S.

* *Uſia*, æ, f. [ὑσία, Gr.] Substance, eſſence, being, *Quint.*

† *Uſio*, ōnis, f. verb. [ab *utor*] Use, an uſeing, *Cato*, 37. *Scæv.* ap. *Gell.* 4, 1. & *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Ex poſter. *Ulp. Alfen. & Arnob.* † *Uſus*.

Uſitâtè, adv. Ordinarily, uſually, after the accuſtomed faſhion, cuſtomarily. Cur, cum de re conveniat, non malimus *uſitâtè* loqui? *Cic. de Plin.* 4, 26.

Uſitatum eſt. It is a common cuſtom, it is a thing often uſed, *Cic. in Verr.*

Uſitatus, a, um, part. || or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. Uſual, ordinary, common. = *Uſitatus* & *pervulgatus* honoſ, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. = *Non ſolum* *uſitatum*, ſed & *quotidianum*, *Id. ad Brut.* 26. § *Uſitatio* pars, *Gell.* 15, 13. *Uſitatiſſima* verba, *Cic. Orat.* 25.

|| *Uſitor*, ãri, freq. [ab *utor*] To uſe often, *Gell.* 10, 21. & 17, 1. † *Utor*.

Uſpīam, adv. [ex *us*, ab *εἰωσ*, & *πῖαμ*] (1) Any where, or in any other place. (2) In any matter. (3) Somewhere. (1) Si abſis *uſpīam*, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 3. = *nuſquam*, *Cic. de Legg.* (2) Num me expertus *uſpīam*? *Plaut. Caſin.* 4, 3, 24. (3) Non dubitabam quin te in iſtis locis *uſpīam* viſurus eſſet, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 17.

Uſquam, adv. [ex *us*, & *quam*] (1) Any where, in any place. (2) In any thing. (3) To any place. (4) At any time. (1) *Quam* *crucem* non auſus eſt *uſquam* deſigere, niſi apud *eoſ*, *Cic. Varr.* 4. = *Quam* non invenit *uſquam*, *Eſſe* putat *nuſquam*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 586. (2) Neque iſtinc, neque alibi *uſquam* erit in me mora, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 9. (3) Nec verò *uſquam* diſcedebam, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 1. (4) *Quaſi* jam *uſquam* tibi ſint viginti minæ, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 15. in-terpr. *Pareo*, & *Turneb.*

Uſque, adv. [ex *us*, & *que*, qu. εἰς οὐκ] (1) Continually, always, all along. (2) || *Uſque* eò ut, ſo very much—that; ſo extremely. (3) || *Uſque* eò non,—ut, ſo far from. (4) As far as. (5) *Untill.* (6) || *Uſque* dum, ſo long as. (7) *Even,*

if

if not redundant. (1) Justus amator perpetuat data, dátque usque, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 73. (2) Quod Amerinis usque aded visum est magnum, ut, *Ec. Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 9. (3) Usque ed non fuit popularis, ut patrimonium solus comesset, *Id. pro P. Sext.* 51. (4) Usque à mari supero Romam proficisci, *Id. pro Cluent.* 68. & sine præp. § Sacerdotes usque Ennam profecti sunt, *Id. Verr.* 4, 49. Quintus usque Puteolos venit, *Id. Att.* 15, 18. (5) Nec verò sapienti usque plaudite vivendum, *Id. de Sen.* 19. i. e. usque ad. Pater me tam leni passus est animo usque adhuc, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 27. (6) Usque dum tibi licuit, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 5. (7) ¶ Usque à cunabulis, from the very cradle, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 48. ¶ Sed war. codd. Usque à pueris, even from childhood, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 5.

Usquequaque. adv. (1) All about, every where. (2) In all respects, in all places, or things. (3) Quite, altogether, continually, always. (1) Mari terraque usquequaque illas quæritat, *Plaut. Pæn. prol.* 105. (2) ¶ Ne aut nusquam, aut usquequaque dicatur, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 21. ¶ An hoc usquequaque aliter in vitâ, & non ex maximâ parte de totâ judicabis? universally, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 30. = Aut undique religionem tolle, aut usquequaque conserva, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 43. (3) Nec tamen expers insidiarum usquequaque permansit, *Suet. Claud.* 13, 1. Usquequaque sapere oportet, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 16.

Usquequo. adv. Untill that. Usquequo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. ¶ Exemplum interrogandi non invenio.

Usta, æ. f. A sort of colour made of ceruse, *Vitruv.* 7, 11.

Ustio, ñis. f. verb. [ab uro] (1) A burning. (2) A searing, or burning, with a hot iron; a cauterizing. (1) Sarmenata tibi ustioni supererunt, *Gato*, 38. Conf. *Cels.* 5, 26. (2) Quædam ustione sanantur, *Plin.* 34, 15.

Ustor, ñis. m. verb. He that burneth, particularly dead bodys. A seminafo tundi ustore, *Catull.* 60, 5. Vid. & *Mart.* 3, 13. § Ustor sordidus, *Luc.* 8, 738.

¶ Usticula, æ. f. dim. A woman barber, or one that burneth away hair, *Litt. ex Mart.*

† Ustrigo, gñis. f. The blasing, or blighting, of corn; a burning in fires, *Ambr.* † Rubigo.

Ustrina, æ. f. [ab uro] (1) A melting house for metal. (2) ¶ A place where dead bodys are burnt. (1) *Plin.* 36, 21. (2) Fest.

Ustulandus, a, um. part. To be burnt, or seared. Scripta infelicibus ustulanda lignis, *Catull.* 33, 8.

Ustulatus, a, um. part. Burnt. ¶ Pali ustulati, stakes burnt at the end to barden them, *Vitruv.* 5, ult.

† Ustulo, ñre. act. [ab uro, ustum] To burn, or fear, a thing. Candenti ferro crines ustulare, *Pacuv.*

¶ Ustura, æ. f. A burning, *Litt. ex Col.*

Ustus, a, um. part. [ab uror] Burnt, scorched. § Ignibus ustus, *Or. Trist.* 3, 11, 53. aer sicis fervoribus, *Id. Met.* 1, 119. lignis funeris, *Prop.* 3, 15, 46. Indus, *Id.* 4, 3, 10.

* ¶ Usualis, e. adj. That serveth for our use, *Dig.* † Utilis.

* † Usualiter. adv. Usually, *Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

* ¶ Usuarius, a, um. adj. That serveth for our use; that which we have the use of, but not the property, *Gell.* 4, 1.

* ¶ Usuarius, ii. m. [ille cuius est usus, qui rei usum habet] He that hath the use of a thing, but not the property, *Ap. JCC.*

Usucapio, ñre, cæpi, captum. act. To make any thing his own through long possession, to take as his own by prescription of use. Nihil mortales à diis immortalibus usufruere possunt, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 14.

Usucapio, & Usucapio, & Usucapio, ñis. f. The enjoying of a thing by continuance of time; long possession, or prescription, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 26.

Usucaptus, a, um. part. Enjoyed by prescription, or long possession. Subseciva, quæ divis per veteranos agris carptim superfuerunt, veteribus possessoribus, ut usucapta concessit, *Suet. Dom.* 9.

Usufacio, ñre, cæci, actum. act. To hold by prescription. Quojus nunc est? S. Tuus; nam pugnis usufructi tuum, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 219.

¶ Usufuctuarius, ii. m. He that hath the use and profit of a thing, but not the property, or right, *Ap. JCC.*

Usufuctus, ñs. m. Vid. Usufuctus.

* Usura, æ. f. [ab utor] (1) Use, usage, enjoyment of a thing. (2) Usury, or money given for the use of money; interest. (1) § Usura gaudii, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 13. ¶ Lucis usuram eripere, to deprive of life, *Cic. pro Sull.* 32. Ne ab hujus quidem usura gloriæ temperavit animum *Cn. Pompeius, Vell. Patere.* 2, 34. (2) Pecuniam pro usuris auferre, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 72. = fœnus, *Id.* § fors, *Id.* ¶ De generibus & modo usurarum vid. *Salmasii librum integrum.* ¶ Quincunces usurae, usury of five in the hundred, *Scæv.*

* Usurarius, a, um. adj. (1) Of which one hath the use. (2) ¶ Pertaining to use, or usury; that giveth, or taketh, usury. (1) Alcmenam uxorem cepit usurariam, *Plaut. Amph. argum.* 1, 3. § Usurarius puer, *Id. Curc.* 3, 12. (2) *Ap. JCC.* † Fœnerator.

* Usurpandus, a, um. part. To be used. § Usurpandus colendusque, *Plin. Pan.* 1.

* Usurpans, tis. part. Using, enjoying. Hoc unum militiæ tuæ usurpante, *Cur.* 7, 3.

Usurpatio, ñis. f. verb. (1) Use; an often using, or practising. (2) An interruption, or disturbing, of prescription. (1) Consolari se usurpatione doctrinæ, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 71. § Usurpatio itineris insoliti, *Liv.* 4, 23. Vocis usurpatione abstinere, *Id.* (2) Cujus honoris usurpatio per annos centum viginti intermissa, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 27.

* ¶ Usurpator, ñis. m. verb. An usurper, *Ambr.*

* Usurpatus, a, um. part. (1) Much and often used and discoursed of. (2) Mentioned frequently. (3) ¶ An interruption, or disturbing, of prescription. (1) Consolationes à sapientissimis viris usurpatæ, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 16. Uno & perpetuo tenore juris semper usurpato, *Liv.* 35, 16. *Ap. JCC.* (2) Est hoc clarè usurpatum à doctissimis, *Cic. Parad.* 5. (3) *Ap. JCC.*

* Usurpo, ñre. act. [ab usura] (1) To use often, or much; whether in word, or deed. (2) Per compendium, absol. To see. (3) To name often, to talk of. (4) To call, to name. (5) To usurp, to take another's property. (6) ¶ To disturb prescription by taking possession. (7) To do something de iis causâ, by way of form, to keep up prescription. (1) Officium quod semper usurpavi, *Cic. de Amic.* 2. In omnibus factis & dictis usurpamus, *Id.* ¶ Usurpare aliquid oculis, to see, *Lucr.* 1, 302. sensibus, to perceive, *Id.* 4, 972. regiones pedibus, to travel them, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 3. (2) Ut ego te usurpem lubens! *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 41. (3) = Fratres inter se agnatosque usurpare, atque appellare videmus, *Cic. de Univ.* 11. (4) *Lucr.* 1, 55. = voco, appello, *Id. ib. vid. etiam* usurpor, n. 2. (5) Peregrinæ conditionis hominis vetuit usurpare Romana nomina, *Suet. Claud.* 25. & max Civitatem Romanam usurpantes secui percussit. (6) *Litt. ex Gell.* (7) *Cic. in Rull.* & *Liv.* 1, 16.

* Usurpor, ñri, ñtus. pass. (1) To be used. (2) To be frequently called. (1) ¶ Appia, quæ antea silebatur, nunc crebro usurpatur, *Cic. pro Mil.* 7. (2) C. Lælius is qui sapiens usurpatur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 11.

* Usurus, a, um. part. [ab utor] About to use, that will use. § Male usurus donis, *Or. Met.* 11, 102. Conf. *Liv.* 37, 27.

* Usus, ñs. m. verb. [ab utor] (1) Use, exercise, practice. (2) Profit, benefit, advantage, interest. (3) Experience, usage, custom. (4) An occasion, or proper juncture. (5) Necessity, need. (6) Conversation, acquaintance, familiarity. (1) ¶ Usus, non abusus legatus est, *Cic. Parad.* 3. ¶ Non virtutis usum modò, sed ipsum etiam per se habitum esse præclarum diserebat, *Id. Acad.* 1, 10. Usus frequens omnium magistrorum præcepta superat, *Id. de Orat.* 1. ¶ Pervius usus tectorum, a thoroughfare, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 453. (2) Si ex usu esset nostro hoc matrimonium, *Ter.*

Hec. 4, 1, 34. Periculum ex aliis facito, tibi quod ex usu fiet, *Id. Heaut.* 1, 2, 36. (3) Multarum rerum usum habet, *Cic. de Amicit.* 2, 4. Usus est artium magister, *Col.* 4, 11. (4) ¶ Si usus veniat, if occasion serve, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2. (5) Nunc viribus usus, Nunc manibus rapidis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 442. (6) Cum Volumnio mihi summus est usus, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32. = Cum Scipionibus domesticus usus & consuetudo, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 6. = vicinitas, *Id.*

Ususfructus, ñs. m. The use, or profit, of that which is another's; the interest and property of the thing being still the owner's, as in farming of land, &c. Ususfructum omnium bonorum Cæcennia legat, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 4.

U ante T.

Ut. adv. similit. [ab id, ut & ab & pro is; in notione quintâ ab &re; notione conjunctionis ab &ri] (1) As, like as, even as. (2) According as, just as. (3) As if. (4) Inasmuch as, forasmuch as, seeing that. (5) * Such as. (6) What manner of, how affected; with, or without, an interrogation. (7) By how much the more. (8) As soon as. (9) Since. (10) As, at the time when, whilst. (11) As, to wit, namely. (12) As much as. (13) However, howsoever. (14) How? (15) How much, how greatly. (16) How! (17) With respect, or regard, to; considering. (18) As if, as if it were. (19) For quatenus, As far as, as much as. (20) As well as. (21) That final, to the end that. (22) ¶ Ut ut, so so, indifferently. (23) As is usual. (24) That causal. (25) So that. (26) In abrupt sentences it is put for an, or num; or else is elegantly redundant. (27) Also, ut ne, for ne. (28) Ut, for ut non, lest—not. (29) Allbeit, although, if, suppose. (30) For utinam, may, let. (1) In quibus, ut in speculis, natura cernitur, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 22. § Ut optasti, ita est, *Id.* Ut—item, *Id.* Ut—sic, *Id.* Ut—itidem, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 4, 9. ¶ Ut nunc est, as things are, as the world goeth, *Id.* Ut volo, ut volui, to my heart's content, *Id.* Ut sit, *Cic.* Ut est, *Lucr.* 6, 1197. as it sometimes happens. (2) Ut res dant sese, ita humiles sumus, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 20. Ut cæterorum quæque audentiæ habuisset, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 53, 3. (3) Siquidem mihi statuam & aram statuis, atque, ut Deo, i. e. mihi immolas bovem, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 122. (4) Hanc scire oportet, filia tua ubi sit, ut signa dicit, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 51. (5) Ut tute es, item censes omnes esse, i. e. qualis—tales, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 55. (6) Ego vos novisse credo, ut sit pater meus, *Plaut. Amph. Prol.* 104. (7) ¶ Ut quidque magis contemplor, tantò magis placet, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 146. Ut quisque optimè Græcè sciret, ita esse requisitum, *Cic. de Orat.* 2. (8) Quibus ex malis ut se emerit, *Id.* Ut me salutavit, statim Romam profectus est, *Id.* = ex quo, vid. *Tac. Ann.* 14, 33, 2. (9) Neque pedem intuli in ædis, ut hinc profectus sum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 101. Ut uxorem duxit, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 1, 25. (10) Rus ut ibat, *Plaut.* Ut numerabatur argentum, intervenit homo, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 52. Ut fomne vincita jacebas, *Or. Met.* 11, 239. (11) Ut amicitia, bona existimatio, &c. *Cic.* (12) Cave sis infortunio. *LA.* Ut potest, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 48. (13) Ut meæ res sese habent, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 4, 1. In quâ ut potui, *Cic.* ¶ Ut multum, for the most part, *Mart.* ¶ tamen hæc notione plerumque repetitur. Ut ut est, indulgeo valetudini tuæ, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18. edit. *Græw.* vid. *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 49. *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 26. (14) Ut vales? *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 29. Ut valet? ut meminit nostri? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 12. (15) = Scis quàm intimum te habeam, & mea consilia ut tibi credam omnia, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 48. (16) O hominem malum! ut dissimulat! *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 77. Ut illi esserunt lætitiæ, qui vicerunt! ut pudet victos! *Cic.* (17) Satis multis, ut in tantâ paucitate interfectis, *Liv.* Themistocles, ut apud nos, perantiquus; ut apud Athenienses, non ita sanè vetus, *Cic.* (18) In horâ sæpe ducentos, Ut magnum, versus distabat, *Her. Sat.* 1, 4, 9. (19) Næ,

(19) Næ, tu propediem, ut istam rem video, ipsius obfaturabere, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 29. (20) Dicam ut potero, *Cic.* (22) Piræci portus mœnibus circumdatus, ut ipsam urbem dignitate æquipararet, *Nep. Them.* 6. Mihi quidem non est notum, ut quisque in Epirum proficiscatur, *Cic.* (22) Amens amansque ut ut animum offirmo meum, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 81. (23) Edificia, ut in multâ pace, in a'tum editi, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 71, 5. (24) Quo factum est, ut brevi tempore illustraretur, *Nep. Themist.* 1. (25) Fuit o'sterus, ut imprimis dicendo valeret, *Nep. Alcib.* 1. Fuit & disertus, ut nemo Thebanus ei par esset, *Id. Epam.* ¶ *Rarior loquendi modus, emissis ad-* ed, sic, &c. *Et sanè, Id. ib.* 2. Eruditus autem sic, ut nemo Thebanus magis. (26) Ego ut hæc mihi patiar fieri? *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 45. Egone indotatam uxorem ut patiar? *Id. Trin.* 2, 2, 97. (27) Ego te ulciscar, ut ne impunè in nos illuseris, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 20. Ut ne id videam misera effugi foras, *Id. ib.* 23. Impetrans, ut judicia ne fiant, *Cic.* (28) ¶ *Hic particula* usus maximam partem valet post verba vereor, timeo, metuo, pæveo, vid. *Ter. Hec.* 3, 4, 11. *Andr.* 5, 4, 11. *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 39. *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 12. ¶ *Ut ne & ut non differunt; ut ne finem, ut non eventum notat, vid. Plaut. Mil.* 5, 1, 71. *Cic. Fam.* 5, 4. (29) Ut sit culpa in iis, non minor est aliis, *Id.* Ut sit magna, tamen certè lenta ira Deorum est, *Juv.* 13, 100. (30) Ut isthunc Dî Deæque pellant, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 4, 27. ¶ *Sed hic deesse videtur precor, quæso, &c. quæ aliquoties exprimuntur, vid. Plaut. Casin.* 2, 6, 37. & seq.

Utcunque, adv. (1) *Howsoever; in what manner, or fashion, soever.* (2) *Wheresoever.* (1) ¶ *Utcunque ceciderit, Liv.* 2, 12. Bonus sit bonis, malus malis, utcunque res sit, ita animum habeat, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 13. Utcunque in alto ventus est, exin' velum vortitur, *Id. Epid.* 1, 1, 47. (2) *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 10.

* Utendus, a, um. part. *To be used.* ¶ *Utendum accipere, to borrow for a time to use, Cic. Offic.* 1, 15.

* Utens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *Using; able to spend more.* ¶ *Anteponuntur ratione utentia rationis expertibus, Cic. Top.* 18. ¶ *Uten- tior sanè sit; honestior vero quomodo? Id. Offic.* 2, 20. *Turneb.* d. MSS. *quem sequitur Gronov.*

* Utensile, is. n. subst. *An utensil, a tool, or implement; a vessel, any thing for use.* Quid, in Italiâ utensile non nascitur? *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. Collectis utensilibus apes devolant, *Col.* 9, 5. Exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, *Liv.* 3, 42. sc. ligonibus, rastris, qualis, &c. *Vid. Veg.* 1, 24.

* Utensilis, e. adj. *Whatsoever is necessary for our use, Cic. in Oeconom.* 1.

* Uter, tra, trum. adj. [*ex ἑτερος, Scal.*] *Which, or whether, of the two.* Harum duarum conditi- onum utram malis, vid. *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 85.

Uter, tris. m. (1) *Any thing lightly blown up, or stuffed; a bladder, or such like thing, in use in passing rivers.* (2) *A bottle, a bag of leather made like a bottle.* (1) Hispani, in utres vestimentis coniectis, flumen transnataant, *Liv.* ¶ *Utibus incubare, Id.* 21, 27. inniti, *Suet. Cæs.* 57. se suspendere, *Flor.* 3, 5. vehi, *Curt.* 7, 9, 4. Super utres nare, *Id.* 7, 8, 6. (2) Indi medica- mentum in utribus camelorum mittunt, *Plin.* 12, 7. Ex coriis pecudum utres uti fierent, cu- rabat, *Sall. B. J.* 96. ¶ *Unctos salire per utres, to hop over skins of goats made in the fashion of bottles, and greased, that such as hopped on them might fall, cernui, whence these sports were cal- led cernualia, though they seem to be only a part of the Liberalia, or feasts of Bacchus. This custom was invented to show their hatred to the goat, for hurting their vines, Virg. Geor.* 2, 384.

† Uter, tēri. m. *A womb, Cæcil. ap. Non.*

† Uterus. Uterculus, i. m. dim. (1) ¶ *A little bottle.* (2) *Also a little womb, or cell.* (3) ¶ *The bush, or bull, of seeds; a coat, or bull, wherein young flowers are before they spread.* (1) *Litt. ex Apul.* (2) ¶ *Uterculi apum, Plin.* 11, 12. (3) *Flos lup-*

tis constat uterulis, *Plin.* 16, 25. *ubi al utri-* culis.

Utercunque, utracunque, utrumcunque. adj. *Whethersoever of the two.* ¶ *Utercunque vicerit, Cic. Fam.* 6, 4, 4. ¶ *Utracunque pars, Gell.* 5, 10, fin. *Utrumcunque sit, Quint. Inst.* 5, *Præf.*

¶ Uterinus, a, um. adj. *Born of the same mo- ther, or dam; that come both of one womb, or belly.* ¶ *Frater uterinus, a brother by the mother's side, Justinian. Instit. de Bon. poss. Leg.* 3, § 2.

Uterlibet, utralibet, utrumlibet. adj. *Which of the two you please, Cic. pro Quint.* 26.

Uternam, utranam, utrumnam. adj. *Which of the two? Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 107.

* Uterque, utraque, utrumque. adj. [*ex uter, & que*] *Both the one and the other, both, each.* Uterque contempsit alerum, *Cic. Docte ser- mones utriusque linguæ, Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 5. Uterque utrique est cordi, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 3, 17. ¶ *Et in plur.* Utrique ab utrisque verò devinci- mini, *Id. Heaut.* 2, 4, 14.

Utervis, utravis, utrumvis. adj. *Either of the two, which of the two thou wilt.* Vestrum uter- vis, *Cic. de Sen.* 10. Utriusvis rei me adiutorem velim esse, *Id. Att.* 7, 3. ¶ *Qui utramvis fabulam rectè noverit, ambas noverit, Ter. Andr. prol.* 10.

Uterus, i. m. & † Uterum, i. n. [*ab uter, tris; quod sit utris instar*] (1) *The matrix, or womb; the receptacle of seed.* (2) *Meton. A child in the mother's womb.* (3) *A belly, or paunch.* (1) = *Feminis eadem omnia præterque vesicæ junctus utriculus, unde dictus uterus, quod alio nomine locos appellant, Plin.* 11, 37. ¶ *Qui tamen ipse asinæ uterum, 8, 43. & balænarum, 9, 6. & Juv.* 6, 126. vulvam mulierum, ut & 2, 32. dixit. Crescebant uteri terræ radicibus apti, *Lucr.* 5, 806. ¶ *Utero ferre femina, Ov. Met.* 10, 470. factum, *Id. ib.* 8, 33. Uterum gerere, *Cels.* 2, 10. Utero conceptum habere, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 7. (2) *Plin. Ep.* 8, 11. (3) ¶ *Manibus uterum cerare, Ov. Met.* 2, 463. Uterum feri armato milite complent, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 20. Na- ves lato uteri, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 6, 2.

* † Uterutrovi. adv. [*ex uter, cum redupl. & ubi*] ¶ *Uterutrobi accumbamus, whether of us shall sit higher, or lower, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

* Uti. adv. [*idem quod ut; ab uti quod, quia, Scal.*] (1) *That.* (2) *To the end that.* (3) *Even as.* (1) *Orare eum cæperunt, uti sui mi- fereretur, Sall. B. C.* 40, 4. (2) *Cic. Philipp.* 9, ult. (3) *Uti vos mihi domi eritis, proinde ego ero foris, Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 22.

* Utibilis, e. adj. [*ab uter*] *To be used, that may be used, usefull, fit, necessary.* Servi heris utibi- les, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 1, 2. Quid minùs utibile fuit? *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 9. ¶ *Rarè occ.*

* Utilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Usimur, sup. [ab uter]* (1) *Usefull, commodious, profitable, expedient, convenient.* (2) *Good, wholesome.* (3) *Prosperous.* (1) ¶ *Ea res vobis accommodata, atque utilis est, Cic. in Rull.* 2, 6. ¶ *Consilium utilissimum, Id. Fam.* 9, 9. Comes utilior, *Juv.* 4, 84. Quem hominem inveniemus ad eam rem utilem? *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 206. (2) *Cibus utilis ægro, Ov. Trist.* 3, 3, 9. = *salutaris, Cic.* (3) *Ventis utilibus intrat urbem, Ov. Met.* 13, 630.

* Utilitas, atis. f. (1) *A using, a having the use of.* (2) *Commodity, profit, advantage, interest.* (3) *Service.* (1) *Satîn' ego oculis utilitatem ob- tineo sincerè, an parum? Plaut. Epid.* 4, 1, 28. (2) ¶ *Utilitatis eadem quæ honestatis est regula, Cic. Offic.* 3, 18. ¶ *Quæ sit utilitas, quæ op- portunitas in homine considerare, Id. N. D.* 1, 33. (3) *Utilitatibus tuis possum carere; tuâ causâ primum vale, tum meâ, Id. Fam.* 16, 3.

* Utiliter, adv. *iūs, comp. ssmè, sup. Commo- diously, profitably, serviceably.* ¶ *Utiliter ad homi- num vitam fieri, Cic. Offic.* 2, 5. Utilius starent etiam nunc mœnia Trojæ, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 67. ¶ *Uti- lissimè sterni, Plin.* 16, 39. Stomachi dissoluti utilissimè adjuvantur, *Id.* 20, 6.

Utinam. adv. opt. [*ex uti, & nam*] *O that! would! Utinam minùs vitæ cupidus fuisset, Cic. Fam.* 14, 4.

Utique. adv. affirm. (1) *Then, therefore.* (2) *Veryly, surely, certainly, for certain,* (3) *So.* (4)

¶ *Utinam minùs vitæ cupidus fuisset, Cic. Fam.* 14, 4.

¶ *Utinam minùs vitæ cupidus fuisset, Cic. Fam.* 14, 4.

¶ *Moreover, over and above.* (1) *Utique, five hinc abiero, five ero hic oppressus, ea manet opinio, Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 9. (2) *Quo die venies, utique cum tuis apud me sis, Id. Att.* 4, 4. (3) *Si continentia virtus, utique & abstinentia, Quint.* (4) *Litt. ex Val. Max.*

* Utor, ūti, ūsus. dep. [*ab ἔδω, soleo, εἰσθα unde oitor, & oisus, utor & usus*] (1) *To have the use, or benefit, of.* (2) *To have, to en- joy.* (3) *To have, even what we would not.* (4) *To employ.* (5) *To be conversant and familiar with one.* (6) *To have to do with one.* (7) *To content himself with.* (8) *To suit himself to, to humour.* (9) *To depend on.* (10) *Pass. † To be used.* (1) ¶ *Peditatu ad speciem duntaxat utitur, Cæs. B. G.* 3, 40. † *Uti consilium, Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 78. operam, *Id. Pæn.* 5, 2, 128. vid. & *Menach.* 4, 2, 1. *Asin.* 1, 3, 47. *Rud.* 4, 7, 15. & alibi. *Quæ quidem consuetudo est Catoni fa- miliaris admodum.* (2) = *Commoda quibus uti- mur, lucem quâ fruimur, à Deo nobis dari vi- demus, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 44. ¶ *Esse tamen in fruor quiddam majus notat Donat.* (3) ¶ *Invidiâ mi- nore uti, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 8. Cum adversis veh- tis uti essemus, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 5. (4) *Bene ar- mis, optimè equis uti, Cic. pro Dejot.* 10. ¶ *otio, Id.* (5) *Lucius multum utitur Bruto, Cic. Attic.* 16, 5. ¶ *Uti bonis viris, Id.* (6) *Apage te, amor, non places, nihil te utor, Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 25. (7) *Quali igitur victu sapiens utetur? Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 63. *Serviet æternum, quia parvo nescies uti, Id. Epist.* 1, 10, 41. (8) *Si sciret regibus uti, Hor. Epist.* 1, 17, 14. ¶ *Uti sese, to in- dulse, or make much of, himself, Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 12. & *Mil.* 3, 1, 83. (9) *Commodius esse opi- nor duplici spe utier, Ter. Phorm.* 4, 2, 13. (10) *Afran. ap. Gell.* 15, 13. *nempe ab antiquo uto, quod leg. ap. Catonem.* 96.

Utpote. adv. [*ex ut, & potis; utpote, i. e. possibile*] *Because as, considering, inasmuch as, Cic. Attic.* 2, 24. & *Philipp.* 5, 11.

Utquid. adv. interrog. *Why? for what? where- fore? Cic. Attic.* 7, 7.

Utrarius, ii. m. *That carryeth water, &c. in a bottle, or tankard; a tankardbearer, Liv.* 44, 33.

† Utribi. adv. *In whether of the two places? Næv.*

¶ *Utricida, æ. c. g. He that quaffeth off bottles, Apul. Met.* 3, p. 89.

¶ *Utriculâris, e. adj. Of, or like, a bottle, budget, or bag.* ¶ *Utricularis tibia, a bagpipe, Jun.*

Utriculârius, ii. m. *A bagpiper, Suet. Nero,* 54.

Utriculus, i. m. dim. [*ab uter, tris*] *A little bottle, Plin.* 16, 25. & *Cels.* 3, 27. *Vid. Uter- culus.*

¶ *Utrinde. adv. From both partys, or sides, Litt. ex Cic.*

* Utrunque. adv. [*ex utrum, & que*] (1) *On both sides, on both parts.* (2) *By both persons.* (1) *Principes utrinque pugnam cierant, Liv.* *Binis utrinque fibulis ab extremâ parte distinebantur, Cæs. B. G.* 4, 17. (2) *Utrunque est gravis, & ex viro, & ex summo Jove, Plaut. Amph. prol.* 111.

† *Utrinquësëcus. adv. [secus utramque partem] On every part, on every side, Lucr.* 4, 937.

* Utrò. adv. [*ab uter, a, um*] *Toward which part, or side; which way? Id demum rectè subactum erit, ubi non intelligetur utrò vomer ierit, Plin.* 18, 19. *Utrò me vertam, Quint. Declam.* 9.

Utròbique. adv. *On both sides and parts, on the one side and the other, Liv.* 27, 40. *Eadem veri- tas utrobique est, Cic. N. D.* 2, 31.

Utròlibet. adv. *Which part, or side, you please, Quint.* 1, 11.

* Utròque. adv. [*ex utrum, & que*] *To both sides, places, or parts; Liv.* 8, 36. *Gell.* 5, 12.

* ¶ *Utrubi. adv. [ex uter, a, um, & ubi] Whether of the two places? or which of the two? Ulp.*

* *Utrum. adv. interrog. [ab uter] (1) Whether? (2) Item dubitandi, whether. (1) Utrum ea ve- stra, an nostra culpa est? Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 29. *Quid tu curas, utrum crudum, an coctum edam? Plaut.*

Plaut. 3, 2, 16. (2) Multum interest utrum laus imminuatur, an salus deferatur, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7.

Utut, adv. *Howsoever; in what manner, or fashion, Ter. Phorm.* 3, 1, 4. *Vid. Ut.*

U ante V. & V ante U.

Uva, æ. f. [ab uvore, i. e. humore, & latice intus concluso, *Varr.*] (1) *A grape, a raisin.* (2) *A cluster, a bunch.* (3) *A vine.* (4) *A berry.* (5) *A swarm of bees.* (6) *A disease, the swelling of the uvula.* (1) *Peracerba gustatu uva, Cic. de Sen.* 15. (2) *Vix accidit, ut vitis excederet uvarum numerum duarum millium, Col.* 3, 3. *Vid. & n.* 5. (3) *Turpes avibus prædam fert uva racemos, Virg. Geor.* 2, 60. (4) *Amomi uva in usu est, Plin.* 12, 13. (5) *Apes lentis uvam demittunt ramis, Virg. Geor.* 4, 558. *Examen apum longâ consedit uvâ, Juv.* 13, 68. *nempe quodd totum examen in speciem unius uvæ dependeat, Col.* 9, 9. (6) *Vid. Cill.* 6, 4. & *Plin.* 20, 9.

Uvea, æ. f. sc. membrana. *The fourth thin membrane of the eye, called also chorion, secundina, and choriformis.* It is the first that clotheth the optick finew, *Vesling.*

Uveo, Ære. neut. unde uvens, part. *To be wet, or moist, Sil.* 7, 651.

Uvesco, Ære. incept. *To wax moist, or dank.* *Suspensæ in littore vestes Uvescunt, Lucr.* 1, 307.

Uveus, a, um. adj. [quodd ex uvâ fit] *Of a grape, Litt. unde non dicit.*

Uvidulus, a, um. adj. dim. *Wet, drenched.* § *Uvidulus à fluctu, Catull.* 64, 63.

Uvidus, a, um. adj. [ab uveo] (1) *Wet, moist.* (2) *Soaked, mellow with liquor.* (1) *Cæli status uvidus, Col.* 7, 3, 3. § *Uvidum rete, Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 5. *Uvida vestimenta, Hor. Od.* 1, 5, ult. (2) § *Dicimus integro Sicci manè die, dicimus uvidi, Cùm sol oceano subest, Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 38.

Uviser, Æra, Ærum. adj. *Bringing, or bearing, grapes, or berries.* § *Uviseræ glebæ, Sil.* 7, 263. *Massicus uviser, Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 64.

* † *Vulga, æ. f. [à volvo, qu. volva, quodd viaticum involvat] A bag, budget, scrip, or satchel; sometimes a woman's womb, as Macer faith, Varr. ap. Non.*

* † *Vulgago, gñis. f. [quodd vulgam, i. e. bulgam, seu ventrem, agat, i. e. moveat] Foal-foot, or asarabacca, Macer. † Asarum, Plin.*

* *Vulgandus, a, um. part. To be published, or divulged. Quos libros Orbilius suppressos redemisse se dixit, vulgandosque curasse nomine auctoris, Suet. Ill. Gram.*

* *Vulgāris, e. adj. [à vulgus] (1) Belonging to the common people. (2) Vulgar, inartificial, common, ordinary. (3) Much used. (4) Vile, base, insignificant. (1) = Oratio ad vulgarem populumque sensum accommodata, Cic. de Orat. 1, 23. (2) Qui nullâ arte adhibitâ, vulgari sermone disputant, Id. Acad. 2, 1, 2. (3) Vulgare erat per auras arma jacere, Plin. 8, 2, 1. § *Facilia an difficilia, singularia erant, an vulgaria, Cic. = rarus, Phædr.* (4) = Nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare est, cujus partem ullam reliquerint, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 26.*

* † *Vulgāritas, ātis. f. The common manner of ordinary people, vulgarness, Arnob. † Mores vulgi.*

* *Vulgārīter, adv. Commonly, vulgarly, after the common sort, Cic. Ep. Fam.* 13, 69. § *Si parum constet de lectione hujus loci, Plinii auctoritate saltem stabit, eum vid.* 8, 5. & 28, 14.

* † *Vulgārius, a, um. adj. Common, vulgar, Gell.* 12, 10. & 3, 16. † *Vulgaris.*

* *Vulgātor, ōris. m. verb. A publisher, divulger, telltale, or spreader of news. § Taciti vulgator, Ov. Am.* 3, 7, 51. *de Tantal.* § *Rarò occ.*

* *Vulgātūrus, a, um. part. About to divulge, or publish. Nec litera venit Vulgatura nefas, Claud.* 2. in pr. *Conf. Stil.* 295.

* *Vulgātus, a, um. part. & adj. † or, comp.*

scimus, sup. (1) *Published, divulged.* (2) *Common, usual, ordinary.* (3) *Prostituted.* (1) *Bella famâ vulgata per orbem, Virg. Æn.* 1, 461. † *Vulgatior fama est, Liv.* 1, 7, & 25, 17. *ubi al. vulgarior.* (2) § *Vulgatissima bacca, Plin.* 15, 30. *Vulgatus cibus, Plin.* 13, 23. (3) *Perdito amore vulgatissimæ meretricis furit, Val. Max.* 3, 5, 3. *Conf. Suet. Domit.* 22.

Vulgivagus, a, um. adj. (1) Wandering, or straggling, among the people. (2) Prostituted, common. (1) More ferarum vulgivago, Lucret. 5, 930. (2) § *Venus vulgivaga, Lucr.* 4, 1064.

* *Vulgo, Ære. act. (1) To noise about; to print, publish, or divulge. (2) To disperse, or scatter. (3) † To make common, to prostitute. (1) § Obductum verbis vulgare dolorem, Virg. Æn.* 10, 64. § *Vulgare librum, Quint.* in *Proem.* 1. 1. (2) § *Ministeria invicem, & contagio ipsa vulgabant morbos, Liv.* 25, 26. *to spread an infection, Sen.* (3) *Cui, me absente, corpus vulgavit suum, Plaut. ap. Non.* 2, 275.

* *Vulgor, āri, ātus. pass. To be published, &c.* *Non quodd ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim, Liv.* 27, 28.

* *Vulgō, adv. (1) Commonly, ordinarily, abroad, every where, up and down. (2) Publicly, openly, before all. (1) Vulgō hominum opinio locum me adscribit tuis laudibus, ap. Cic. Att.* 14, 17. § *Jam superbum clam mustitantes, vulgō tamen regem Romanum appellabant, Liv.* 1. 1. = *passim, Id.* (2) *Neque ponere, neque vulgō ostendere ac proferre voluerunt, Cic. Verr.* 5, 30.

* *Vulgus, gi. n. & m. [à πολλός, qu. πολλὰχός, unde adv. πολλὰχώς] (1) The common people, the rude multitude, the rabble, or rascality; the folk. (2) The herd. (1) Vulgum cunctum insanire docebo, Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 62. *Odi profanum vulgus, Id. Od.* 3, 1, 1. (2) *Ne Dira per incautum serpent contagia vulgus, Virg. Geor.* 3, 469.

Vulnerandus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, wounds, Plin. 23, 4.

Vulnerārius, ii. m. He that cureth, or healeth, wounds; a surgeon, or chirurgeon, Plin. 29, 1.

Vulneratio, ōnis. f. verb. A wounding, or hurting. Sine cæde, sine vulneratione, sine sanguine, Cic. pro Cæcin. 16.

Vulneratus, a, um. part. Hurt, wounded. Vulneratus, & spoliatus, Cic. Att. 7, 9.

Vulnero, Ære. act. (1) To wound, or hurt. (2) † Met. To grate upon, to offend. (1) Galli nostros vulnerabant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 26. (2) *Gravior nuncius vulnerat aures, Virg. Æn.* 8, 582.

Vulneror, āri, ātus. pass. (1) To be wounded. (2) Met. To be hurt. (1) Servi nonnulli vulnerantur, Cic. Verr. 1, 26. = *saucior, id. ib.* (2) *Fortunæ vulneror ictu, Ov. Ep. ex Pont.* 2, 7, 41.

† *Vulnifer, Æra, Ærum. adj. Making a wound, Prud. Psychom.* 173.

† *Vulnificus, a, um. adj. That woundeth, or maketh wounds, Virg. Æn.* 8, 446. & *Ov. Met.* 8, 359.

Vulnus, ōris. n. (1) A wound, bruise, or hurt. (2) A sting, a prick, remorse. (3) † The passion of love. (4) A loss, a misfortune. (1) Æsculapius primus vulnus obligavisse dicitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 22. § *Met. Imponere vulnera reipublicæ, Id.* (2) § *Vulnus conscientie, Cic. Offic.* 3, 21. (3) *Regina Vulnus alit venis, Virg. Æn.* 4, 2. (4) *Nep. Datam.* 6.

† *Vulnuscūlum, i. n. dim. A little wound, Ulp.*

† *Vulpanfer, ōris. m. A bergander, a sort of the goose kind, Litt. ex Plin.*

Vulpēcula, æ. f. dim. A little fox, a cub. § Fraus quasi vulpeculæ vis leonis videtur, Cic. Offic. 1, 13.

* *Vulpes, is. f. [qu. volpex, ab ἀλώπηξ, Gr.] (1) A fox. (2) A fly fox-like nature. (1) § Tam facile quàm vulpes pirum comest, Prov. Plaut. Most.* 5, 1, 22. *as easy as kiss your hand.* *Vulpes marinæ, a kind of fishes called sea-foxes, Plin.* 9, 43. (2) *Astutam vapidò servas sub pectore vulpem, Pers.* 5, 117.

† *Vulpicauda, æ. f. The herb foxtail, Jun.* * † *Vulpīnor, āri. To play the fox, to deceive with crafty wiles, Varr. ap. Non.* 1, 26.

* *Vulpīnus, a, um. adj. (1) Of a fox. (2) † Met. Crafty, wily, subtle, sly. (1) § Vulpīni catuli, Phædr.* 1, 28, 3. (2) *Vulpīnus animus ne quid molietur mali, Steph. ex Plaut.*

* † *Vulpio, ōnis. m. A man crafty as a fox, a vulpone, Apul. Apol.* p. 537. † *Vulpes.*

* *Vulsella, æ. f. Cef.* 6, 18. *Vid. Vulsella.*

* *Vulsura, æ. f. A pulling, plucking, or tearing. § Prius lanæ vulsura quàm tontura inventa, Varr. R. R.* 2, 11.

* *Vulsus, a, um. part. [à vellor] (1) Tuged, plucked, pulled. (2) Drawn out. (1) Quint.* 1, 8. *Proem. Sil.* 5, 90. (2) § *Non eget ingestis, sed vuls corpore telis, Luc.* 6, 232.

Vulticūlus, i. m. dim. [à vultus] A little visage, or countenance, Cic. Attic. 14, 22. § *Vix alibi.*

† *Vulkōrius, i. m. A certain chance at the dice, Perot. Vid. Vulturius.*

† *Vultum, i. n. A face, a look. § Volta parentum, Lucret.* 5, 1206. † *Vultus.*

Vultuosus, a, um. adj. (1) Of a sullen, sour, or grim, countenance; big looks, frowning. (2) Affected, or making many faces. (1) Ne quid ineptum, aut vultuosum sit, Cic. de Orat. 18. (2) *Pronunciatio vultuosa & gesticulationibus molesta, Quint.* 11, 3.

Vultur, ōris. m. [à vultu, quodd vultu valeat, quippe perspicacissimo visu est, M.] A ravenous bird, called a vulture, or gripe. Vulturum frequenti fero in tabernaculum devolasse, Liv. Conf. Plin. 10, 6. § *Vulturis lævus volatus, Luc.* 7, 437. § *Scrib. & ant. vulturis, & vulturius.*

Vulturinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, a vulture, or cormorant; also brown, or dusk-coloured. § Vulturinus sanguis, Plin. 30, 4. *Vulturinum fel, Id.* 29, 6.

† *Vultūris, is. m. A vulture. Vulturis in silvis miserum mandebat hominem, Enn.*

Vultūrius, ii. m. (1) A vulture, an extortioner. (2) An unlucky chance at dice, the same as canis. (1) Vulturii triduo prius prædivinant, quo die esuri fient, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 16. *Conf. Cic. in Pison.* 17. (2) *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 78.

Vulturinus, i. m. [à vulturis volatu, quoniam altè resonat; vel à Vulturno fluvio] The north-east wind, or, as some think, the southeast wind. Vid. Plin. 2, 47. *Col.* 11, 2. & *Gell.* 2, 22. § *Vulturinus celer, Luc.* 2, 432.

Vultus, ūs. m. [à volo, vis, vult; qui indicat quod vult] (1) The look, countenance, or visage. (2) The face. (3) † An image, or picture. (4) An appearance. (1) Is, qui appellatur vultus, nullo in animante esse, præter hominem, potest, Cic. de Leg. 1, 9. *Vultus animi sensus plerumquē indicant, Id. de Orat.* 2, 35. (2) § *Abdere vultus suos in tenebris, Ov. de Rem. Am.* 2, 558. (3) § *Vultibus consecrare, Propert.* in *Probo*, 23, *ubi vid. Casaub. & Salm.* (4) *Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe, Ov. Metam.* 1, 6.

Vulva, æ. f. [qu. valva, i. e. janua; al. qu. volvo, quodd factus in eâ volvitur] (1) The matrix, or womb; chiefly in animals, (2) rarely in women. (1) Agri chordi dicuntur, qui remanserunt in vulvis intimis, Varr. R. R. 2, 1. (2) *Vid. Uterus.*

† *Vulvūla, æ. f. A kind of fish, Litt. ex Plin.* *Uvor, ōris. m. Wet, humidity, Varr. L. L.* 4, 21.

† *Uvūla, æ. f. dim. [à similis, uvæ dict.] A piece of flesh in the roof of the mouth, or the top of the throat, so called, Med.*

† *Uvūlaria, æ. f. The herb horsetongue, Jun.*

U ante X.

Uxor, ōris. f. [quodd ingrediente novâ nuptâ in limen mariti postes adipe fuillo ungerentur, vid. Plin. 28, 9.] (1) *A wife. (2) † The she of beasts. (3) A concubine. (1) § Uxor iusta, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 35. *placens, Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 21. § *Uxor capta virum puerisque ploret, Hor.* §

Uxori

Uxori nubere, *to be under pettycoat government, to be benpecked*, Mart. 8, 12. (2) *Per Cataghr.* Uxores olentes mariti, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 7. (3) Uxor invicti Jovis esse nefcis? *Id. Od.* 3, 27, 73. Uxorcula, *m. f. dim.* *A pretty little wife*, Plaut. *Casim.* 4, 4, 19. Uxorulo, *äre. act.* *To make a wife.* Mulie-

res uxoreulavit, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3, *ex amissa Plauti fabulä.* || Uxorium, *ii. n.* *A mulct, or forfeit, paid for not marrying; money exacted by way of fine of them that had no wives.* Uxorium pependisse dicitur, qui quoddam uxorem non habuerit, *æs populo dedit, Fest.* p. 478.

Uxorius, *a. um. adj.* (1) *Of, or belonging to, a wife; becoming, or besiting, a wife.* (2) *Fond of his wife, uxorious.* (1) § Abhorrens ab re uxoriä, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 10. Uxorä ornamenta, *Suet.* Uxorium nomen, *Id. Calig.* 25. (2) Nunc uxorius urbem Instruis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 266. § Uxorius amnis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 20.

X Latin, Ξ Greek. This letter, though both in the alphabetical series and as a numeral, it answer to the Hebrew D, denoting sixty in that tongue, as this doth in Greek, yet undoubtedly in power comes nearer the harder sound of ψ, *schin*, which probably stood most anciently in this place, till it was usurped by the introduction of the secondary D. Neither hath it only the power, but the form of ψ also; being made by erecting the plane or flat, and turning it to the right, to comply with the western way of writing. The Hebrews call it *schin*, i. e. *a tooth*, from its dental figure; and if you prostrate ξ thus α, you will perfectly see the teeth of a saw. The name Ξ, also, as well as the power and sound, is taken from *schin*, by removing the last consonant, analogically to what the Greeks did in adopting other letters, or rather by anastrophe, *cs* for *sc*. For as from *mem* and *nun*, are made *my*, *ny*, so from *schin* is made *xi*. The Latin letter take its power, and name indeed, from the Greek; but its form is the same with the capital Greek X *Chi*, and is sometimes resolved into it, as in ἀκρόνυχον, *qu. ἀκρὴ νύξ*; and from future tenses in εἶω, and præter tenses formed in χα, as πλέκω, πῆπλεχα, λέγω, λέλεχα; and that into this; the Atticks saying διξά and τριξά, for δῖχα and τριῖχα. It is a double consonant, compounded of the second order of the mutes κ, γ, χ, and the formative σ; as in πλέκω, πῆπλεξω; λέγω, λέξω; ἔχω, ἔξω. The ancient Atticks long used the single letters, writing πλέκω, λέγω, ἔχω; and the ancient Æolians never used this conjunction, as neither did the Romans universally: for *Nigidius Figulus*, who, next to *Varro*, was in greatest reputation for his learning, refused to use it at all, as *Victorinus* acquainteth us. And *Fabius Inst. Or.* I. 4. saith, they might have been without it. For all words might have been written as we find *apex*, *gregs*. And *Cicero* telleth us, it was left out in many words, to give them an easer sound; as in *ala*, *velum*, &c. for *axilla*, *vexillum*, &c. The later Athenians, on the other hand, used ξ instead of σ, especially in the beginning of words, as tempering the serpentine hiss of σ, which grated upon their ears, as we have shown in our dissertation on that letter. And the Dorians also imitated them in the end of words; as in ὄρνιξ for ὄρνις, κλάξ for κλείς. The same also they did in the futures, and first aorists of verbs baryton of the fourth conjugation; as in καθίξω, ἐκάθιξα, for καθίσω, ἐκάθισα, &c. On the other hand, the Latins sometimes substituted this letter for the Greek final σ, writing *pistrix* and *Ajax* for *πίστις* and *Ἄϊας*. This double letter in declining nouns, often loseth its s; as in *fax*, *facis*; *rex*, *regis*; *crux*, *crucis*. In numerals it expresseth ten, whence in old Roman manuscripts it is used for *denarius*, and as such seems to be made of V and Λ joined, i. e. twice five. X. P. Decem pondo, or decem pedes; XV. Decemviri.

X E N

X ante A.

† **X** Anthēnes, *is. m.* [ἀ ξανθός, flavus] *A precious stone of an amber colour*, Plin. 37, 10. *al. leg.* xanthenes. * Xanthion, & Xanthium, *thii. n.* [ἀ ξανθός, flavus] *The lesser clot-bur, ditch-bur, house bur*, Plin. 24, 19. * Xanthos, *i. m.* [ab eodem] *A precious stone of a bright yellow colour, a kind of bloodstone*, Plin. 37, 10.

X ante E.

* || Xēniolum, *i. n. dim.* [ἀ ξενίον] *A small present, or gift*, Apul. Met. 2, p. 46. * Xēnium, *ii. n.* [ἀ ξένος, hospes, ita dict. quoddam hospitibus dari solet] (1) *A present, gift, or token, bestowed upon guests, or strangers.* (2) *A present given to foreign ambassadors.* (3) *Also to others than strangers at parting.* (4) *Also a present to a friend.* (5) *A lawyer's fee.* (6) || *A bribe to corrupt a judge.* (1) *Vid.* Mart. 13, 3. (2) *Vid.* Vitruv. 6, 10. Lat. Lautia. (3) Plin. Ep. 6, 31. (4) *Hinc Mart. epigrammata 13 libri Xenia inscripsit.* (5) Plin. Ep. 5, 14. (6) *Cur sine sunt manibus? capiant ne xenia, Alciat. Emblem.* 144. † Mūnera. * || Xēnōdōchium, *vel ēum, ii. n.* [ξενόδοχος, Gr. ex ξένος, hospes, & δέχομαι, accipio] *A hospital for poor travelers, or strangers; an inn.* Lat. Hospitium. * || Xēnon, *ōnis. m.* [ἀ ξένος, hospes] *An inn, a lodging*, Cod. Lat. Hospitium. * || Xēnōpārōchi, *ōrum. m. pl.* [ἀ ξένος, hospes, & παρέχω, præbeo; ed quoddam hospitibus necessaria suppeditarent] *Officers appointed to pro-*

X Y L

vide wood, salt, &c. for ambassadors and strangers, Dig. L. 50. T. 4. l. 18. § 10.

* Xērampēlinus, *a. um. adj.* [ξηραμπέλινος, Gr. ἀ ξηρός, aridus, & ἄμπελος, vitis] *A murrey colour, somewhat ruddy, or blood red, like the wine-leaves in autumn; philemon colour*, Juv. 6, 517. * || Xērōcollyrium, *ii. n.* [ξηροκόλλιον, Gr. ex ξηρός, aridus, & κόλλιον, collyrium] *A dry plaster for sore eyes*, Marc. Empir. c. 8. * || Xērōphāgia, *æ. f.* [ξηροφαγία, Gr. ex ξηρός, aridus, & φάγω, edo] *The eating of dry meat, a kind of christian fast; also a diet used by wrestlers*, Tert. adv. Psy. * Xērōphthalmia, *æ. f.* [ξηροφθαλμία, Gr. ex ξηρός, aridus, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus] *A dry soreness of the eyes, without dropping, or swelling*, Cels. 6, 29. *qui Latine aridam lippitudinem reddit.*

X ante I.

* Xīphias, *æ. m.* [ξιφίας, Gr. ἀ ξίφος, ensis] (1) *A swordfish, having a snout like a sword.* (2) *A comet, or blazing star appearing like a sword, without any rays.* (1) Plin. 32, 2. (2) Id. 2, 25. * Xīphion, *ii. n.* [ξιφίον, Gr. ex eodem] *Stinking gladder, spurgewort*, Plin. 25, 12. * || Xīphōmachæra, *æ. f.* [ξιφομάχαιρα, Gr. ἀ ξίφος, ensis, & μάχαιρα, gladius] *A two-banded sword, an arming, or backsword*, Jun.

X ante Y.

Xylīnum, *i. n.* [ita dict. quoddam nascitur ex frutice, quem Græci dicunt ξύλον] *Bombast, cotton, fusian; a kind of wool, or flax; growing in little*

X Y S

balls, which are the fruit of the tree xylon, Plin. 19, 1.

* Xylīnus, *a. um. adj.* [ἀ πρæced.] *Of, or belonging to, cotton, or fusian*, Plin. 19, 1. * Xylōbalsamum, *i. n.* [ξύλοβάλσαμον, Gr. ex ξύλον, lignum, & βάλαμον, balsamum] *The wood of the balsam-tree*, Col. 12, 51.

* Xylōcinnāmon, *i. n.* [ex ξύλον, lignum, & κίνναμον, cinnamum] *The wood of the cinnamon-tree*, Plin. 12, 19.

* Xylōn, *i. n.* [ἀ ξύλον, lignum] *Cotton, bombast, fusian, the cotton tree*, Plin. 19, 1. = gossypium, Gell.

* || Xylōphāgium, *ii. n.* *Hier. id. quod* * || Xylōphāgus, *i. m.* [ξύλοφάγος, Gr. ex ξύλον, lignum, & φάγω, edo] *A worm breeding under the bark of trees*, Litt. ex Plin. = Cossus, Lat.

* Xyris, *īdis. f.* [ξύρις, Gr. ἀ ξυρίς, acutus, quod ex ξύω, rado] *A kind of herb with sharp leaves*, Plin. 21, 20.

* || Xystarches, *vel Xystarchus, i. m.* [ἀ ξυστῆς, xystus, & ἀρχός, princeps] *A master of a fencing, or wrestling, school*, Tert.

* Xysticus, *i. m.* [qui hastili vel spiculo ludit, quod Gr. ξυστῆς dic. vel pot. qui in Xysto exercetur] *A wrestler, a champion exercising in piazas, or galleries*, Suet. Aug. 45.

† Xystios, *i. f.* [qu. ξυστῆς, rasilis] *An ordinary stone in the Indies, of the jasper kind*, Plin. 37, 9.

* Xystum, *i. n.* & Xystus, *i. m.* [ξύστυν, vel ξυστῆς, Gr. ἀ ξύω, rado, polio] *A walking place, or gallery, in summer, or fair weather; also where men used wrestling, or other exercise in the winter; a close walk to walk in, out of the sun and rain*, Vitruv. 5, 11. & 6, 1. Cic. Att. 1, 8.

Υ, a Greek vowel, the figure whereof *Palamedes* is said to have taken from the flight of cranes, according to *Philostrophus*; but surely this must be a mistake as to *Palamedes*, because we find it in the Sigeon monument still in being, graven when the Greeks had only the sixteen letters which *Cadmus* brought into Greece. The two horns, as the old epigram calleth them, or branches, as *Persius*, were chosen by *Pythagoras* to demonstrate the easy descent to vice on the left, and the difficult ascent to virtue on the right; from whence it is called his letter. The ancient figure plainly shows, that the Latin V was taken from it, being exactly the same with it in figure. And perhaps V was anciently by the Latins substituted for it, as we see in many words; as in *cubus*, *duo*, *mus*, *sus*, *ruo*, &c. from *υβος*, *δύω*, &c. and this they did anciently in words which were afterwards written by the *υ*, as in *Musia*, *Suria*, for *Myisia*, *Syria*: but instances in these words are fewer. It is certain the Latin V had in many words a deeper sound than the Greek V, and therefore was not the same letter, but nearer to their *ov*; forasmuch as *Βεῦτος*, *Ἰώνιος*, were written by the Greeks for *Brutus*, *Junius*: yea the ancient Latins writ *ou* for *u* long, as in *loumen*, *joure*, for *lumen*, *jure*. The Latins have no capital of this letter, because they do not want it: for the Greeks aspirate all words beginning with *υ*; but the Romans owning an aspiration for a letter, as indeed it is, and always was, with them, prefix *h* before such words as they take, or borrow, from them; and therefore are all marshalled under it. But the smaller *y* they have from the Greek *υ*, by obliqueing its stem, and use it in the middle and end of words, as in *Cayster*, *corymbus*; or end, as *onyx*, *martyr*. Our mother tongue, in the beginning of words and syllables, admits it as a consonant, as in *yarn*, *yest*, *yoke*, *unyoked*, but otherwise as a vowel.

Y E R

Y ante E.

|| **Y** Erva, vel contrayerva, æ. f. A root from Peru, which is alexipharmick, Med.

Y M B

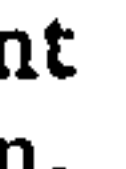
Y ante M.

* † Ymber, bris. m. A shower of rain, Vid. Imber.

Y U C

Y ante U.

† Yucca, æ. f. A tree in the West Indies, of the root whereof they make their bread.

Z ζ Greek; Z z when borrowed by the Latins to express Greek words; ז Hebrew. This letter is called a double consonant, whereof the Greeks have three, ζ, ψ, and Z: the two former were of later invention, but this stood in the ancient alphabet, as appears by the citation of *Pliny*, Lib. VII. c. 56, out of *Aristotle*, notwithstanding the corrupt reading even in the best edition of *Pliny*, where ζ is put for Z, and Z for ζ, as the learned *Salmasius* observed, and after him the great *Spanhemius*. This mistake seems purely to have been occasioned by the Roman librarians, who mistook the one for the other. The ancient figure of this letter was , and by obliqueing the perpendicular hath its present form. Its sound, now unknown, was between the Phoenician *zain* and the Latin G; which, though late, took its original from thence. Hence G is sometimes changed into it, as in *ὀλίγον*, which the Ionians used for *ὀλίγον*; and *φύζω* for *φύγω*. So the Dorians writ *ζεύω* for *γεύω*. The Latins also used indifferently *zingiber* or *gingiber*, for the Arabian word written by the Greeks *ζιγγίβερι*. That this letter had a very sweet sound, is certain from the authority of *Dion. Halicarnassius*, Περὶ Συνθέσεως ὀνομάτων. And *Fabius* supposed that the Roman could never arrive at the sweetness of the Greek elocution, because it wanted *y* and *z*, which he calls the sweetest of all their letters, *Inst. Or. XII. c. 10*. For the same reason, one would think it could not have the sound of a double consonant. For if it were pronounced as the Æolians and Dorians writ *δσ*, or *σδ*, as in *δσυχός*, for *ζυχός*, *δσέυς* or *σδέυς* for *ζεύς*, *τράπισδα* for *τράπεισα*, &c. it must be very hard, especially when a consonant followed, as *ζμερδνός*, *smilaces*. Its Hebrew mother ז, is certainly a single consonant, as *z* is also in our English tongue, where we sometimes join two of them together, as *muzzle*, *puzzle*, &c. The Latins likewise often put *d* or *g* for this letter, as in *nidor*, from *νίζα*; *harpago*, from *ἀρπάζω*. The Greeks change it also into *σ*, as in the first future tense of the fourth conjugation; or rather exclude it before the formative *σ*, as in *σώζω*, *σώσω*. The Latins indeed often put *s* for it, as in *patriſſo*, *pitiſſo*, from *πατρίζω*, *πινίζω*: and sometimes also substituted *j*, as being near in sound to *g*, as in *jugum*, from *ζυχός*. In Greek numerals it denoteth *vii*, though it be only the sixth letter, because *ς* is interposed in the numerical alphabet.

Z E A

Z ante A.

* || **Z** Abölus, i. m. [à διαβολος, Gr. ζα pro δια more Æolic.] The devil, Paulin. † Diabolus.

* † Zāmia, æ. f. [ζαμία, Dor. pro ζημία, damnum] A loss, detriment, damage, or shrewd turn, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 20.

* Zāmia, æ. f. [ζαμία, Dor. pro ζημία, damnum] Pine nuts which open upon a tree, and hurt others, unless plucked off, Plin. 16, 26.

* Zanthēnes, is. m. [à ζανθενής, Gr.] A stone like amber, Plin. 37, 10. Vid. Xanthēnes.

|| Zarfa parilla, vel ut al. Sparta parilla, a kind of bindweed.

Z ante E.

* Zēa, æ. f. [à ζεῖα, Gr.] Spelt, or according to some, beer barley, or beer corn, Plin. 22, 25.

|| Zēa deglubita, gurts, oatmeal grets, Jun.

Z E L

* || Zēdōaria, Zēdāria, Zēdūra, æ. f. [à Zēdur, indecl. Zedoary, a Chinese root like ginger, but perfumed, Dioic.]

|| Zēivira mulier, a jealous woman, Tert.

* || Zēlo, āre. n. Bibl. id. quod

* || Zēlor, āri. dep. [à zelus] To have a zeal, great desire, to do a thing; to be zealous, to love passionately, to imitate diligently; also to envy, Ecclef. † Cupidè imitari, æmulari.

* || Zēlōtes, æ. m. verb. [à ζηλώ] A zealot; also one who is jealous, Bibl. † Æmulus.

* Zēlōtypia, æ. f. [à zelotypus] (1) An immoderate passion, jealousy. (2) Fear lest another should, or envy that he doth, possess what I desire.

(1) Nympha zelotypiā erga Herculem nata, Plin. 25, 7. (2) Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.

* Zēlōtypus, a, um. adj. [qu. ζήλω τυπτός, i. e. zelo percussus] Jealous. Zelotypus Thy-meles, Juv. 8, 197. Zelotypa mæcha, Id. 6, 277.

* || Zēlus, i. m. [ζήλος, Gr.] (1) A great desire which one hath, zeal, ardent affection. (2)

Z E T

Emulation, envy. (1) Vulg. interpr. Latine animi fervor. (2) Scintilla odii, de fomite zeli, Prud. Hamart. 188. Latine Æmulatio.

|| Zenith. indecl. vocab. Arab. The point of the firmament directly over one's head, whereforever he be. ☾ Nadir, Astron.

* Zēphūrius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the western wind. ☿ Zephyria ova, eggs conceived with the wind; wind eggs, or addle eggs, Plin. 10, 16. quæ ☿ urina.

* Zēphūrus, i. m. [qu. ζανφόρος, i. e. vitam ferens] The west wind. ☿ Eurique zephyrique tonat domus, Virg. Geor. 1, 371. ☿ Favonius, Gell. 2, 22.

|| Zerna, æ. f. A letter, or ringworm, Macer. 2, 7.

* Zēros, al. Zētos, i. m. [à ζεῖ pro ζεῖρα, linea, ob albam & nigram transversam lineam] A kind of crystal, Plin. 37, 9.

* Zēta, æ. f. [id. quod diæta, & illud ex hoc corruptum, Æol. ζῆτα, pro δια posito; ἀπὸ τῷ ζεῖν, quod est fervere, quod solim accipiat multipliciter]

multipliciter] *A room kept warm like a stove, a withdrawing chamber with pipes conveyed along in the walls, to receive from below either the cool air, or the heat of warm water, In MSS. Plin. jun. l. 2. Ep. 17. n. 12, & 21. & l. 5. Ep. 6. n. 20. Vid. Diæta.*

* || Zētārii, ōrum. m. *idem qui dietarii* [Za pro diā more Æolic.] *Paul.*

* Zēicōla, æ. f. dim. *A little close room, a closet, Litt. ex Plin. jun.*

* Zeugites, æ. m. [ζευγίτης, Gr. à ζεύγος, jugum] *A kind of canes, or reeds, which falcons used to catch birds with, Plin. 16, 36.*

* || Zeugma, ātis. n. [ab eodem] *A figure whereby many clauses are joined with one verb, Gramm.*

* Zēus, zēi. m. [à Ζεύς, i. e. Jupiter, dict. quod Jovi sacer est] *A fish taken about Cales in Spain, black of colour, and very delicate, some call it a goldfinch, a deice, Col. 8, 16. Plin. 9, 18. & 32, 11. = faber, Id.*

Z ante I.

|| Zibēthum, i. n. vel Zibetta, æ. f. [à זיב חוה, fluere, stillare, est enim sudor inter hujusce animalis testiculos conrescens] *Civet, a perfume like musk, Shroed.*

* Zingiber, ēris. n. & Zingiberi, indecl. n. & Zingiberis, is. f. [ζιγγίβερις, Gr.] *Ginger, Plin. 12, 7. & Pallad. 11, 20.*

* || Zizania, æ. f. &

* || Zizanium, ii. n. [ζιζάνιον, Gr.] *Darnel, or cockle growing amongst corn; jury, ray. Frumentum zizaniæ, Ambr. Zizania sunt filii nequam, Vulg. interpr. Lat. Lolium.*

* Zizyphum, phi. n. *A kind of fruit, called by apothecaries jububes, Plin. 15, 4. & Pallad. 5. tit. 4. & 6. tit. 6. à*

* Zizyphus, i. f. [quod à ζίζυφος, Gr.] *The jubube tree, Col. 9, 4. & Pallad. 1. tit. 31.*

Z ante M.

* Zmilāces, is. m. [à σμίλη, scalpellum, eò quod radi queat, M.] *A precious stone found in the Euphrates, of a gray colour, Plin. 37, 10.*

Z ante O.

|| Zōbōla, æ. f. *An ermin, or weasel, whose fur is the same with what we call sable, Agric. de animal. sub.*

* || Zōdiācus, i. m. [à ζῶον, animal, ab ani-

malibus qui in eo figurantur] *The zodiack; a circle in the heavens, in which are the twelve signs. Lat. Orbis signifer, Cic.*

Zōna, æ. f. [ζώνη, Gr. à ζώννυμι, cingo] (1) *A girdle.* (2) *A purse on a girdle.* (3) *A zone, or large space of earth, of which are reckoned five; viz. the two frigid zones under the poles; the two temperate ones without the tropicks; and betwixt them, the torrid zone under the line.* (4) || *The shingles, a disease.* (1) *Zonā cinctus acinacem suspendebat, Curt. 3, 3, 18.* || *Zonam solvere, Catull. 65, 28. recingere, Ov. Ep. 2, 116. de virginate.* (2) *Zonā se aureorum plenā circumdedit, Suet. Vitell. 16.* || *Zonam perdere, to lose his money, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40.* (3) *Ab zonis quinque petenda fides, Prop. 4, 1, 108.* (4) *Scrib. Larg. Comp. 63. = Herpes, Id. ibid.*

* Zōnārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a girdle, or purse.* || *Señtor zonarius, a cutpurse, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20.*

* Zōnārius, ii. m. *A girdler, a girdle-maker, Cic. pro Flacc. c. 7.*

* || Zōnātim. adv. *Like a circle, a round, Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 928.*

* Zōnūla, æ. f. dim. *A little girdle. Zonulā solūnt sinus virgines, Catull. 59, 53.*

* Zōophthalmon, i. n. [ex ζῶον, animal, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus, quod oculum animalis referat] *Sengreen, or bouseleek, Plin. 25, 15. = Sedum majus.*

* || Zōophytum, i. n. [quod mediam naturam habet inter ζῶον, animal, & φυτὸν, plantam] *A thing which is partly like a living creature, and partly like a plant; the sensible plant, a sponge, a xerophyte, Med.*

Zōphōrus, i. m. [qu. ζωοφόρος, i. e. animalia ferens] *A frieze, or border, in pillars, or other works, set off with the shapes of several things graven upon it, Vitruv. 3, 3.*

Zōpistā, æ. f. [ab Hebr. זפת Id.] *Pitch scraped off from ships, and tempered with wax and salt, Plin. 24, 7.*

* Zōpyrum, vel on. i. n. [ζώπυρον, Gr.] *The herb puleal of the mountain, like garlick, Plin. 24, 15. = Clinopodium, cleonicion, Id. ib.*

* Zōrōnyfios, i. f. [ζωρονύσιος, Gr.] *A precious stone which magicians made use of, Plin. 37, 10. al. leg. zoranifcos,*

* Zoster, ēris. m. [à ζώνη, Gr. cingulum] (1) *A kind of St. Anthony's fire, the shingles.* (2) *A sea shrub.* (1) *Ignis sacri plura sunt genera, inter quæ medium hominem ambiens, qui*

Zoster appellatur, & enecat, si cinxerit, *Plin. 26, 11, sub fin. = zona, Scrib. Larg. (z) Plin. 13, 25.*

Z ante U.

|| Zulapium, ii. n. *A julep, Med.*

* || Zuma, æ. f. *Treb. Poll. Vid. Zyma.*

Zura, æ. f. [Afrorum linguā semen paliurū voc. contra scorpiones efficacissimum] *A white-thorn berry, Plin. 24, 13.*

* Zus. indecl. || *An Hebrew coin, whereof four made a shekel, much in value about the Greek δραχμή. and the Roman denarius, Bibl.*

Z ante Y.

* || Zygaena, æ. f. [ἀπὸ τῆς ζυγῆς] *A kind of fish having his head lying across the rest of his body, Gaza.*

* Zygia, æ. f. [à ζυγός, jugum] *A tree of which they make yokes, a kind of maple, Plin. 16, 15. & Vitruv. 2, 9.*

* || Zygia tibia. [à ζυγός, i. e. connubium] *A pipe whereon they played at weddings, Apul. Met. 4, p. 138.*

* || Zygitā, æ. m. [ζυγίτης, Gr. ab eodem] *He who sat and rowed in the middle place, Cæl. Rhod.*

* || Zygoštāsum, ii. n. *The office of the chief weigher, Cod. Theod. Leg. 1. De frum. Alexandr. à*

* || Zygoštāta, æ. m. [qui ζυγῶν ἵστησι, i. e. librā appendit] *A clerk of the market to see to weights, Cod. l. ult. De ponderibus. Lat. Libripens.*

* || Zygoštāticus, a, um. adj. || *Zygoštatica libra, a pound weight averdupois, containing sixteen ounces, Jun.*

* || Zyma, æ. f. [à ζέω, ferveo] *A vessel to boil broth, &c. in. Apic. 8, 1.*

* || Zymites, æ. m. [à ζυμή, fermentum] *Leavened bread, Cæl.*

* Zythepsa, æ. m. *A brewer. à*

* Zythum, i. n. & Zythus, i. m. [quod à ζέω, ferveo] *Beer, or ale; drink made of corn. A drink used by the old Gauls, so called from the seething, or boiling of it; whence also cyder seemeth to have had its name: others ascribe it to the Egyptians; it may be used for ale, or beer, since Suidas saith it was ἀπὸ κριθῆς γινόμενος, i. e. made of barley, Plin. 22, 25. Conf. Col. 10, 116.*



T H E S A U R I

Linguae Latinae compendiarii

P A R S E X T R E M A,

Nomina propria tradens & explicans.

A B A

A, *αα*. [*α* Sax. *ea*, aqua, amnis] (1) A river in the Netherlands, parting Flanders from Picardy. (2) Another in Germany, near Bockolt. (3) Another near Steenfort in Westphalia. (1) Ortel. (2) Baudr. (3) Baudr. || Aada, *æ*. f. A river of Brabant, falling into the Maes, after it hath watered several towns, Baudr. * Aba, *æ*. [*Αβα*, Gr.] (1) A mountain in Armenia, where Domitius Corbulo placeth the spring of the Euphrates. (2) || Also a town in Arabia Felix. (1) Plin. 5, 24. (2) Strabo. * || Abacæna, *æ*. f. [*Αβακκίνα*, Gr.] A city of the Medes, Ptol. * || Abacænum, *i*. n. [*Αβακκίνιον*, Gr.] A city of Sicily, Steph. Hinc Abacænini, Liv. 26, 16. Abadir, *vel* Abaddir, indecl. voc. Barb. V. Prisc. 4, 5. & Hesych. A stone, which Rhea gave Saturn to devour instead of Jupiter. The Greeks called it Bætilus from *βαίτην*, *pellis*, wherein it was wraped. Vid. Bætilus. * || Abæ, *ærum*. f. pl. [*Αβæ*, Gr.] A city of Phocis, Paus. vid. Abantes. * || Abæa, *æ*. f. [*Αβæα*, Gr.] A town in the bay of Messene, now called Chiores, Ptol. * || Abæra, *æ*. f. [*Αβæρα*, Gr.] A town of Arabia Deserta, Ptol. || Abagarus, & Agbarus. A toparch of Edessa, vid. Abgarus, sic enim reperio in numismatis. Abala, *æ*. f. [*Αβάλη*, Gr. ex Heb. *אבאל*, i. e. vallis, magna planities] A town of the Troglodytes in Africa, situated not far from the Red Sea, Plin. 6, 29. Abālī, *orum*. m. pl. A people of India, Plin. 6, 19. Abālites sinus [ab Abalā ejus regionis oppido maritimo] A gulf in the Troglodytick sea, Plin. 6, 29. || Aballāba, *æ*. f. Appleby, a town in Westmoreland, Camd. || Aballo, *onis*. m. A town of Burgundy, vulg. Avallon, Anton. Abālus, *i*. m. [*Αβάλος*, Gr.] An isle in the German ocean, where was so great store of amber, that it was used for fuel, Plin. 37, 2. || Abantes, *um*. m. pl. vel ab Abā duce, vel ab Hebr. *אבנ*. qu. pecudum saginator, unde & Eubæa, à boum pascuis, Boch.] A people who came from Thrace to Phocis, and there built a town, which they called Abæ, and themselves Abantes. Afterwards coming to Eubæa, and settling there, they called it from their own name Abantis. * Abantēus, *a*, *um*. adj. Belonging to Abas. An epithet of Argos, where Abas reigned, Ov. Met. 15, 164. * Abantiādes, *æ*. m. patronym. A descendent of Abas, as Acrisius, Perseus, &c. Vid. Ov. Met. 4, 607, & 673.

A B D

* || Abantiās, *ados*. f. patronym. Danaë and Atalanta so called, as being the granddaughters of Abas. Abantis, *is*. f. [*Αβαντις*, Gr.] An island of the Egean sea, formerly called Macris, afterwards Eubæa, Ptol. Abaortæ, *arum*. m. pl. A people inhabiting by the river Indus, Plin. 6, 20. * || Abarbina, *æ*. f. [*Αβάρβιν*, Gr.] A town of Hyrcania, Ptol. Abārimon, *i*. n. A country of Scythia, near mount Imaus, Plin. 7, 2. Abaritāna arundo, The best sort of canes, or angling rods, growing in Abarina, Plin. 7, 2. Abāris, *is*. m. (1) A person killed by Perseus. (2) A Rutilian slain by Euryalus. (3) || A Scythian, who wrote Apollo's northern journey, oracles, predictions, &c. and was scholar to Pythagoras. (1) Ov. Met. 5, 86. (2) Virg. Æn. 4, 344. (3) Jamblichus. || Ablea, *orum*. n. pl. Feasts instituted by Bacchus, vid. Abazea. * Abas, *antis*. m. [*Αβας*, Gr.] (1) A king of the Argives. (2) A Grecian slain the same night that Troy was on fire. (3) A Tuscan, a friend of Æneas, slain by Lausus. (4) A companion of Æneas. (5) One of the Centaurs. (1) Hinc Abantei Argi, Ov. Met. 15, 164. (2) Virg. Æn. 3, 286. (3) Id. Æn. 10, 427. (4) Id. Æn. 1, 125. (5) Ov. Met. 12, 306. Abātos, *i*. f. An isle of Egypt, in the Farnes of Memphis, abounding with flax and paper reeds, Luc. 10, 323. Abazea, *orum*. n. pl. Feasts instituted by Dionysius king of Asia, in honour of Bacchus. Leg. & Abarca; sed recte Sabazia, q. v. Abassum, *i*. n. A town of Phrygia, Plin. 38, 15. || Abbatiscella, *æ*. f. Appenzel, one of the thirteen Cantons of Switzerland. || Abbatifvilla, *æ*. f. Abbeville, a city of Picardy. || Abbandonia, *æ*. f. Abingdon in Berkshire, olim Shoveham; postea Abandune, Camd. Abdalōnimus, *vel* Abdalōnymus, *i*. m. [vide tur nomen Arab. Abdala, i. e. servus Dei, additā voce Gr. *αβυμος*, ab *αβυμ*] A poor gardiner, yet of princely descent, made king of Sidon by Alexander the Great, Just. 11, 12. Hunc Diod. Sic. Ballonymum vocat, propius ad Græcæ linguæ ingenium. Abdēra, *æ*. f. [*Αβδερρα*, Gr.] A city of Andalusia in Spain, Str. b. Abdēra, *æ*. f. & Abdēron, *i*. n. & Abdēra, *orum*. m. pl. n. (1) A city of Thrace, frequently mentioned by Plato and Cicero. A colony of Teians, being weary of the Persian yoke settled here, and are commended by Herodotus for preferring their liberty before their country. Hence the Adage, || Abdēra pulchra Teiorum colonia, when one would say, I cannot live quietly in one place, I will try another. Though this be by Juvenal called Vervecum patria, it produced some learned men, as namely, Democritus, Protagoras, &c. (2) A town in Spain;

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hod. Aladra. (3) The name of an island. (1) Juv. 10, 50. (2) Plin. 3, 1. (3) Id. 4, 12. || Abdērides, *æ*. m. The son of Cælus and Vesta, Dic. & Alerides. Abdērita, *vel* Abdērites, *æ*. m. An inhabitant of Abdēra in Thrace, Liv. 43, 4. Abdēritani, *orum*. m. pl. & Abdērites, *um*. A people of Thrace, who were very dull and heavy, Cic. Juv. or rather subject to be delirious, according to Hippocr. Abdēriticus, *a*, *um*. adj. Of Abdērita. || Imperium Abderiticum, silly, foolish, interpr. Manut. in Cic. Attic. 7, 7. Abdēritānus, *a*, *um*. adj. Of the city of Abdēra. Stupid, or silly, as the Abderites. Abderitanæ pectora plebis habes, Mart. 10, 25. Abdua, *vel* Addua, *æ*. m. A river of Lombardy; hod. Adda, Plin. 2, 103. * || Abea, & Abia, *æ*. f. A town of Messenia, Ptol. vid. Abæa. * Abeatæ, *arum*. m. pl. [ab Abeā opp.] A people of Achaia, Plin. 4, 6. Abella, *quæ* & Avella, *æ*. f. A town of Campania in Italy, Virg. Æn. 7, 740. Hinc || Avelanæ nuces, Filberds, Macrobi. Sat. 2, 14. Abellinum, *i*. n. A town of Apulia in Italy, anciently inhabited by the Samnites, Plin. 3, 7. Abellinates, *um*. m. pl. The people of Abellinum, Plin. 3, 11. || Abeōna, *æ*. f. The Goddess of departing, as Adeona, of coming to a place, Aug. || Aberavonium, *ii*. n. [qu. ostium Avonis] Aberavon, a town of Glamorganshire in Wales. || Aterconovium, *ii*. n. Aberconwey, a town in Wales. || Aberdonia, *æ*. f. Aberdeen in Scotland, a bishop's see and university, anciently called Devana. || Abdōra, *æ*. f. Abdour, a town in Scotland. || Abergennium, & Abergavennium, *ii*. n. [i. e. ostium Gobanii] Abergavenny, a town near the river Usk in Wales. Abelamis, *is*. f. A town in Syria, built by Semiramis, Plin. 6, 28. Abgarus, *i*. m. The name of several toparchs of Edessa, a nation beyond the Euphrates, or rather a common name of their rulers, as Pharaoh of the kings of Egypt, or Cæsar of the Roman emperors. Note, The Edessians had the liberty of striking his head on the reverse of the imperial coins. Abii, *orum*. m. pl. A people of Scythia, Curt. 7, 7. Abīla, *æ*. f. A town in Syria; hod. Beilinas, Plin. 5, 19. * || Abilius, *ii*. m. [*Αβίλις*, Gr.] The son of Romulus by Hersilia the Sabine, Plut. in vit. Rom. Abisares, *is*. m. An Indian king, who weakly delivered up his kingdom to Alexander the Great, when Porus, his confederate, manfully stood it out, vid. Curt. 8, 13. Abisontes, *um*. m. pl. A people of the Alps, Plin. 13, 20.

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Abnoba, æ. f. *A mountain in Germany, out of which springeth the river Danube*, Plin. 4, 12. & Tac. Germ. 1.

Abobrica, vel Adobriga, æ. f. *A great town in Portugal*, Plin. 4, 20.

Abocis, is. f. *A town of Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 29.

*|| Abodiæcum, vel Abudiæcum, i. n. [Ἀβυδίων, Gr.] *A town of Vindelicis; hod. Fussen, Cellar.*

Abolani, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy*, Plin. 3, 5.

|| Abona, æ. f. *A river in Britain called Avon, from which the village of Alvington takes its name.* Camd.

Abonitichos, eos, f. [Ἀβόντιχος, Gr.] *A town of Paplagonia*, Lucian.

Aborienſe, is. f. *A Roman town in Africa*, Plin. 5, 4.

Aborigines, um. m. pl. [vel quod ab origine eſſent, Serv. vel aberrigines, i. e. wanderers and vagrants, Feſt. or mountaineers; ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν ὄρεσιν οἰκίας] *A very ancient people dwelling in the mountains, whom Saturn brought into Italy*, Plin. 3, 5.

|| Abraxas, æ. m. *A portentous word invented by Basilides the Heretick, to ſignify his chief God, probably the ſun, becauſe the Greek numerals, viz. α 1, ρ 100, α 1, ξ 60, α 1, ς 200, added together make 365, the number of days in his return*, Hier.

|| Abretanus, i. m. [ab Abreta] *A ſurname of Jupiter, worſhiped by the Abretani or Myſians.*

Abietini, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Myſia*, Plin. 5, 30.

|| Abinca, vel Abringa, *A river of Germany; hod. Are, Cellar.*

|| Abrincatæ, òrum, m. pl. *A people of France near Auranches, Cellar.*

Abrincatui, òrum, m. pl. *A people of the Lyons*, Plin. 4, 18.

|| Abritum, i. n. *A city of Myſia, where the emperor Decius fell*, Pomp. Læt.

*|| Abrocomes, is, m. [ab ἀβρός mollis, & κόμης coma; ſc. qui eſt molli, vel delicatâ, comâ] *The ſon of Darius, who marching with Xerxes, was ſlain by the Lacedæmonians at Thermopylae*, Herodot.

Abrochis, is, m. [Ἀβρόχης, Gr.] (1) *A Græcian of a very looſe voluptuous life; whence the proverb, Abrochis vita.* (2) *An excellent piece of Apelles's drawing in Samos*, (1) Eraſm. ex Zenod. (2) Plin. 35, 10.

Abrotunum, i. n. *A city of Africa, now called Tripoly*, Plin. 5, 4.

Abrupalis, is. m. *An ally of the Romans, who had been baniſhed by Perſeus king of Macedon*, Liv. 43, 13.

Abſarus, i. m. *A river and caſtle of Armenia the leſſer*, Plin. 6, 4.

Abſidris, vel Abſitris, i. m. *A river of Aſia*, Plin. 6, 26.

*Abſyrtis, is. m. [Ἀβſύρτος, Gr. quod dicitur diſceptus, ex ἀβδ ab, & ὄρω traho] (1) *The ſon of Æetes king of Colchis, whom his ſiſter Medea, when ſhe ran away with Jaſon, tore limb from limb, and ſcattered the pieces up and down, that ſo her father purſuing her, and being buſied in gathering up the parcels of his ſon's body, might not make ſo cloſe a purſuit after them.* (2) *A river, near which this was done.* (3) *A Greek writer who was an excellent herſe-doctor.* (1) Ov. Trift. 3, 9. (2) Lucr. 3, 190. (3) Suid.

*Abſyrtides, um, f. pl. [ab Abſyrtis Medææ fratre ibi interfecto, vid. Ov. Tr. 3, 9.] *Certain iſlands in the Adriatick ſea*, Plin. 3, 22.

*Abſyrtium, ii. n. *An iſland in the Adriatick ſea*, Plin. 4, 21.

Abulites, is. m. *A Perſian, and governour of Suſa, who delivered up the city and country about it to Alexander, for which ſervice Alexander made him governour of the country*, Curt. 5, 2.

|| Abus, i. m. [ab Abe Brit. oſtium fluvii] *The river Humber in Yorkſhire.*

|| Abufina, æ. f. *Abenſberg, a town in Bavaria*, Baudr.

Abutius, ii. m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (1) C. Abutius ſent on an embaiſſy to Maſiniſſa. (2) M. Abutius, who was a tribune, and afterwards a prætor. (1) Liv. 42, 35. (2) Liv. 39, 4. Id. 41, 18.

Abſydēni, òrum, m. [ab Abydo civitate Aſiæ] *The people of Abydos, who being ſtraitly beſieged*

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by Philip of Macedon, ſlew, burned, and deſtroyed themſelves, their wives and children, rather than fall into his hands, Liv. 31, 17.

Abſydos, i. f. & Abſydon, i. n. (1) *A city of Aſia near the Hellespont, over againſt Seſtos; hod. Dardanelles, Leander's country, whoſe love to Hero, the Seſtian maid, hath made both places famous.* This being the narroweſt place of the ſea, betwixt theſe two towns, induced Xerxes to lay a bridge to join Europe and Aſia together, in order to paſs his army, whence that of Lucan, *Europamq; Aſia Seſtonq; admovit Abydo*, lib. 2, 674. (2) *Alſo a city of Ægypt; hod. Abutich, where was Memnon's palace, and the temple of Oſiris.* (1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) Id. 5, 9.

Abſyla, æ. f. (1) *A high hill in Mauritania, over againſt Calpe, another hill in Spain; which two hills are better known by the name of Hercules's pillars; being joined, as it is thought, at firſt, but parted, they ſay, by him, and ſo the ſea let in, through the Straits of Gibraltar, called therefore the Mediterranean.* Here it is ſaid, that Hercules ſet up his pillars, as if there had been no going any farther weſtward. (2) *A town of Syria, giving name to the country of Abilene; hod. Bellinas.* (1) Vid. Plin. Proëm. 1. 3. & Mela. 1, 5. (2) Plin. 5, 18.

*|| Abyſtrum, i. n. [Ἀβύστρον, Gr.] *A town in the upper Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples*, Ptol.

Abziritanum, i. n. *A town of Africa*, Plin. 5, 4.

Abzœ, òrum, m. pl. *A people near the Scythian ocean*, Plin. 6, 13.

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Aca, æ, vel Ace, es. f. *The city Ptolemais in Phœnicia*, Plin. 5, 19.

*Acadēmia, æ. f. [Gr. Ἀκαδημία, vel Ἀκαδμία] (1) *A grove, or woody place, without the city of Athens, ſo called from one Academicus, who built a portico here; ſome take him to be no other than Cadmus.* In ſylvis Academici quærerent verum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45. Here Plato firſt taught philoſophy; whoſe ſcholars and followers were thence called Academicks. (2) *A ſeat of Cicero's near Puzzuolo.* (1) Cic. Acad. Q. 1, 4. (2) Id. Acad. Q. 4, 31.

*Acadēmīcus, a, um, adj. *Academick, belonging to the Academicks.* || Academicæ quæſtiones, two books of Cicero's ſo called. Academici, philoſophers, thoſe of the old ſchool, of which Plato was maſter, and of the new one taught by Arceſilas. The latter was a thorough ſceptick, affirming nothing could be certainly known. Indeed both Socrates and Plato were of opinion, that every propoſition might be argued both pro and contra, which made Tully affirm they were in effect the ſame. But ſurely to affirm that, and that nothing can be known certainly, are widely different.

Acadera, æ. f. *A town of India*, Curt. 8, 10, 19.

Acālandrum, i. n. *A river in the bay of Otranto*, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Fiume de Roſto; or, according to Harduin, Salandrella.

*|| Acamentium, ii. n. [ſic dict. ab Acamente Theſei filio, ejus conditore] *The name of a town in the greater Phrygia*, Ptol.

*Acāmas, antis, m. [ab ἀκάμας, indefeſſus] (1) *A Thracian prince who aſſiſted the Trojans.* (2) *A promontory of Cyprus, whence the iſland itſelf was called Acamantis; hod. Cruſoccho.* (1) Serv. (2) Plin. 5, 31.

Acampſis, is. m. *A river of Colchis*, Plin. 6, 4.

*|| Acanthine, es. f. [Ἀκανθίων, Gr.] *An iſland in the gulf of Arabia*, Ptol.

*Acanthion, is. m. [Ἀκανθίων, Gr.] *A mountain in Ætolia*, Plin. 4, 2.

*|| Acanthus, i. m. [Ἀκανθος, Gr. ab Ἀκανθα, ſpina] *A youth who was changed into a flower of his name.* Vid. Appell.

*Acanthus, i. f. [ab eodem] (1) *A city of Doris.* (2) *Another of Macedonia; hod. Erifſo.* (3) *Another in Egypt.* (1) Steph. (2) Liv. 31, 45. (3) Ptol.

Acarnan, ānis, m. (1) *A man of Acarnania.* (2) *A hill in the country of Athens.* (1) Curt. 3, 6. (2) Sen. Hippol. 20.

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Acarnānes, um. m. pl. *The people of Acarnania*, Liv. 26, 14.

Acarnānia, æ. f. (1) *A country formerly called Curetis, being a part of Epirus in Greece (hod. Carnia) ſeparated from Leucadia only by a bridge.* (2) *A city of Sicily, not far from Syracuſe, in which was an ancient temple of Jupiter Olympius.* (1) Liv. 33, 17. Plin. 4, 1. (2) Cic. in Piſon. 40.

Acarne, es. f. *A town about Magnesia*, Plin. 4, 9.

Acastus, i. m. *The ſon of Pelias, king of Theſſaly, a famous hunter, whoſe wife Crætheis, or Hippolyte, loved one Pelcus too well; but he reſuſing her love, ſhe complained to her huſband, that he attempted her chaſtity: whereupon her huſband ſtriped him in the woods, and left him to the mercy of the wild beaſts; but afterward the man ſlew both him and her*, Vid. Ov. Met. 11. 409. & Hor. Od. 3, 7.

|| Acca Laurentia. *The nurse of Romulus and Remus, wife of Faſtulus, called Lupa; being a famous courteſan, ſuch being generally covetous. She died rich, and left the commonwealth her heir; wherefore ſhe was honoured with a holy-day and ſacrifice.* Vid. Gell. 6, 7.

Acca, æ. f. *The companion and ſiſter of Camilla*, Virg. Æn. 11, 821.

|| Accara, æ. f. *A town of Africa, near the river de la Volta*, Baudr.

|| Accaron, i. n. *A town of Paleſtine, on the borders of the Philſtines, near Azotus, Jamnia, and Gath; hod. etiam Accaron, Baudr.*

Accerina, æ. f. *A colony of the Brutii*, Liv. 8, 24.

Accerræ, òrum, f. pl. (1) *A city of the ancient Campania, not far from Naples, near the river Clanus, plundered by the Carthaginians.* (2) *A gulf in Umbria.* (1) Liv. 23, 17. Virg. Geor. 2, 225. (2) Plin. 3, 14.

Accerrani, òrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Accerræ*, Plin. 3, 5.

|| Acci, òrum, m. pl. *A town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada; hod. Guadix, Cell. hinc Accitanus, a, um, adj. Plin. 3, 3.*

Accia, æ. f. *The mother of Auguſtus Cæſar*, Suet. Aug. 4. ubi al. Atia.

Acciānus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Accius*, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 26.

|| Accipitrum inſula, *An iſland on the ſouth coaſt of Sardinia*, hod. St. Peter's iſle, Cell.

Acciſi, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia near the Maeotis*, Plin. 6, 7.

Accitana colonia, *A colony in the biſter Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Accius, vel potius Attius, i. m. (1) *An old Latin tragedian, cotemporary with Pacuvius, and by Quintilian compared with him, and commended both for the gravity of his ſenſe and loſtyness of ſtyle. But others cenſure him as too ſtiff and harſh. Which fault when objected to him in his Atreus, by Pacuvius, he did not deny, but juſtified as an excellency, ſaying, That poems were like fruits of trees, among which ſuch as grew at firſt hard and ſharp would keep longeſt, and become mellow and pleaſant, whereas ſuch as were ſoft and flaccid were almoſt rotten before they were ripe.* Vid. Gell. 13, 2. Robert and Henry Stephens have collected ſcraps of him out of Tully, Gellius, Nonius, Præſcian, &c. (2) *Another ſurnamed Nævius a famous augur, V. Actius.* (3) *Accius Tullius, commander of the Volſcians.* (4) *Accius Piſaurienſis, a famous orator mentioned by Cicero.* (1) Quint. 10, 1. ad Heren. 1, 14. (2) Liv. 1, 36. (3) Id. 2, 35. (4) Cic. de Cl. Orat. 78.

Acco, ūs, f. (1) *An old ſimple woman, who would talk with herſelf at the glaſs; whence came the verb acciſſare, which ſignifies to doat, or run mad. She would alſo reſuſe earneſtly that which ſhe moſt deſired; whence a feigned reſuſeal is called Acciſmus.* (2) *|| Acco & Alphito, Bugbears to frighten children with.* (3) *The name of a general among the Gauls.* (1) Vid. Cic. ad Att. 2, 19. (2) Plut. (3) Cæſ. B. G. 6, 4.

Accua, æ. f. *A town of Italy*, Liv. 24, 20.

Accuæus, i. m. *A Roman præfect*, Liv. 28, 14.

Accur-

¶ *Accursitorum colonia, A city in France, called Grenoble, i. e. Gratianopolis.*

Acedici, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Italy adjoining to the Æquiculi, Plin. 3, 12.

¶ *Acelum, i. n. A town in the territory of Venice; hod. Azolo, Cell.*

Acervetis, is. f. A city of Thrace afterwards called Calatis, Plin. 4, 11.

¶ *Accias, æ. m. An ignorant physician, whence the Adage, Accias medicatus est, of one that doth more hurt than good, Vid. Chiliad.*

Acefines, is. m. A river of India, falling into the Indus, near which grow canes of a prodigious bigness, Plin. 4, 12. and where also gems are found in great plenty, Id. 37, 13. hod. Alcantara.

Acēsīnus, i. m. A river of Sarmatia, Plin. 4, 12. conf. & Val. Flacc. 6, 69.

Acēsta, æ. f. [ab Aceste rege sic dict. quam Æneas profugus in ejus honorem condidit] A city in Sicily, afterwards called Segesta, Virg. Æn. 5, 710.

Acēstæi, ōrum. m. pl. The people of Acēsta, Plin. 3, 8.

Acēstes, æ. m. One who kindly entertained Æneas in his travels, as being himself a Trojan on the mother's side; viz. the son of Crinifus, a river of Sicily, by Segesta a Trojan lady, the daughter of one Hippotes, a nobleman of Troy, Serv. in Virg. Æn. 5. & deinc.

Ächæi, ōrum. m. pl. (1) Græcians, the Greeks. (2) Inhabitants of Pontus. (1) Plin. 4, 7. (2) Ov. ð Pont. 4, 10, 27.

Ächæias, ädis. f. patronym. f. Ächæiadæ matres. The Græcian matrons, Ov. Ep. 3, 71.

Ächæmēnes, is. m. The first king of Persia, grandsire to Cyrus; from whom the Persian kings down to Darius were called Ächæmenidæ, Plin. 6, 23.

¶ *Ächæmēnia, æ. f. [ita dict. ab Ächæmene] A country in Persia, Steph.*

Ächæmēnides, æ. m. One of Ulysses's companions, descended from the Persian kings, who being left among the Cyclops, as Æneas came that way with his fleet made his escape, and got to him, Virg. Æn. 3, 613.

Ächæmēnius, a, um. adj. Persian; growing, or made, in Persia. ¶ Ächæmenia narda, perfumes with rich ointments, Hor. Epod. 13, 12. Ächæmenius odor, Sil. 15, 23. ritus, Id. 7, 647. ¶ Sagittæ Ächæmenicæ, Persian arrows, or darts, Prop. 2, 13, 1.

Ächæorum portus, A haven in Troas near Sigeum, Plin. 5, 30.

Ächäia, æ. f. (1) The whole country of Greece, anciently called Danaë; whence the Greeks are called Danaï. It containeth Attica, Æotia, Megaris, Ætolia, and Phocis. (2) A part of Greece environed by the sea, excepting on the north side, the head city whereof was Corinth, viz. Peloponnesus, now called the Morea. (1) Plin. 4, 1. (2) See its principal cities described by Ov. Met. 6. Fab. 8.

Ächäicus, a, um. adj. Græcian, Hor. Od. 1, 16.

Ächäis, idis. f. (1) Belonging to Ächäia, Græcian. (2) Also a town near the river Oxus in Sogdiana, built by Alexander the Great, and called Heraclæa. It was afterwards destroyed, but rebuilt by Antiochus, and called Ächäis. (2) Per tot Ächäidas urbes, Ov. Met. 5, 306. (2) Plin. 6, 16.

Ächana, æ. A river in Arabia, Plin. 6, 28.

Ächaritānum, i. n. A free town of Africa, Plin. 5, 4.

Ächainæ, ārum. f. pl. A town of Attica, Stat. Theb. 12, 623.

¶ *Ächarnis, is. m. [Äχάρης, Gr.] A Senator of Rome, killed by the Marian party, Plut.*

¶ *Ächāres, æ. m. [Äχάρης, Gr.] (1) A companion of Æneas. (2) A river in Sicily, where agate stones are; hod. le Drillo. (1) Virg. Æn. 3, 648. (2) Plin. 37, 10.*

¶ *Ächedōrus, i. m. A river of Macedon, which divideth Apollonia from Thessalonica, Volaterr.*

Ächēlōides, & Ächēlōides, um. f. pl. The daughters of Ächelous, namely, Callirrhoe, Castalia and Dirce; also the Sirens, Ov. Met. 5, 552.

Ächēlōius, a, um. adj. Of the river Ächelous;

it is used for aqueous, watery, as ¶ Poculaque inventis Ächelōia miscuit uvis, wine and water mixed together, Virg. Geor. 1, 9. the ancients, both Greeks and Latins, calling water Ächelous.

Ächēlōus, oī, m. A famous river of Epirus in Greece, rising out of mount Pindus, and divideth Ætolia from Acarnania; hod. Pachicolmo. The poets give it a person, and say he was the son of Oceanus and Tethys; or of the Sun and Earth, as some say, whom Hercules engaged in single combat for Dräanira, daughter to the king of Calydoni, to whom both had pretensions, and conquered him, though he changed himself first into a serpent, then into a bull; in which form having lost one of his horns, he was obliged to compound for it by giving Hercules the horn of plenty (Vid. Amalthæa). He at last changed himself into a river. The meaning of the fable is, that this was a great river, and therefore fitly called the son of Oceanus. That it had many turnings and windings, therefore is fitly expressed by a serpent. The roaring noise which it maketh when it overfloweth its banks, whereby the adjacent fields become fruitfull, answer well to the labours and roaring of a bull; under which figure therefore the poets frequently describe rivers. The two streams, or channels which it had, are the two horns in the fiction; one of which branches, being damed up by Hercules to prevent its spoiling the country, is described by the cutting off one horn; and the fruitfulness which thereupon succeeded, is the fabulous horn of plenty, Mythol.

¶ *Ächēmon, vel Ächmon, is. m. One of the Cecropes, brother to Päsälus, both very affronting to every body they met. Their mother bad them take heed of meeting with Melampyrgus, i. e. Blacktail: Upon a time, they finding Hercules asleep under a tree, set upon him and abused him; but he having caught and bound them, tied them on his club, and carryed them on his back like a brace of hares. They, as they hung with their heads downwards, espying Hercules's backside all black and hairy, one said to the other, Did not our mother warn us of meeting Melampyrgus? Hercules overbearing them, and being taken with the conceit, fell a laughing, and set them at liberty. Hence the proverb, Ne in Melampyrgum incidas, Erasim. Beware of catching a Tartar.*

Acherini, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Sicily, Cic. Verr. 3, 43.

¶ *Acherius, ii. m. A nimble tongued orator in the days of Augustus Cæsar, Rhod. 15, 11.*

Ächēron, ontis. m. (1) The son of Ceres without a father; whom when being delivered of in a dark cave of the island Crete, he not daring to behold the light, flunk down to hell, and was there turned into a river, of most unpleasant and bitter water. Vid. Plato in Phæd. & Pausan. in Attic. Others make him the son of Titan and Terra, and say that Jupiter threw him down to hell. Orators as well as poets use it for death or the grave. Ab Ächeronte redimere, Nep. Dion. ult. (2) A river of Epirus, near the city Pandesia; hod. Velichi. (3) A river in Italy, near which Alexander king of the Molossi was slain, being deceived by the Dodæmean cracle; hod. Savuto. (1) Ov. Met. 11, 504. (2) Plin. 4, 1. (3) Liv. 8, 24.

Ächērōns & Ächērōns, tis. m. ¶ Ulmorum Ächerōns, The waster and spoiler of the rods, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 9. quem ulmitribam vocat Perf. 4, 2, 7.

Ächērōntia, æ. f. A small city of Apulia, situate on a hill; for which reason Horace calleth it a bird's nest, Od. 3, 4. in imitation of Cicero, who calleth Ithaca, the country of Ulysses, by that name, de Oiat. 1, 44. hod. Acarenza.

Ächērōntini, ōrum. m. pl. A people dwelling near the river Ächeron in Italy, Plin. 3, 4.

Ächēūsia, æ. f. & Ächēūsis, is. f. Val. Fl. 5, 77. A lake of Thesprotia in Epirus, whence floweth the river Ächeron, or Ächeros, Liv. 8, 24. through which Hercules dragged Cerberus into the light. It is now called the lake of Colluccia.

Ächērūsius, a, um. adj. Infernal, belonging to hell. Ächerusius humor, Sil. 13, 398. Ächerusia templa, Liv. 3, 25. specus, Plin. 6, 1. peñtis, Sil. 14, 614.

Ächētus, i. m. A river in Sicily, near a town called Netum; hod. Fiume di Noto, Sil. Ital. 14, 269.

¶ *Ächillas, æ. m. [Äχίλλης, Gr.] An Ægyptian captain, whom Ptolemy commanded to put Pompey to death, Luc. 8, 558.*

¶ *Ächillæa, æ. f. [Äχίλλεια, Gr.] An island near Samos, Plin. 5, 31.*

¶ *Ächillæa, vel Ächillis cursus. A peninsula and promontory, not far from the mouth of the Borysthenes, called in Greek Äχίλλειος δρόμος, because Achilles there exercised his men in running, v. Mela, 2, 1. & Plin. 4, 14. hod. Fidonisi.*

¶ *Ächillæis, idos, f. The title of an unfinished poem of Statius; wherein he designed to have written the life of Achilles, as Homer in his Odysses did the life of Ulysses, and Virgil in his Æneis the life of Æneas.*

¶ *Ächillæon, vel um. i. n. A town and promontory of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, where anciently was the temple of Achilles, Plin. 5, 30. It is now called Capo di Croce.*

¶ *Ächilles, is, eos, & ei, Hor. per Synecphon. Ächill, Virg. (qu. ab Ächilleus) m. [Äχίλλεύς, Gr.] In voc. Ächille. Ov. qu. ð Nom. Äχίλλης primæ simpl. The son of Peleus king of Thessaly, and of Thetis, the goddess of the sea. His mother dipped him all over, when he was a child, in the river Styx, to make him invulnerable, except that part of his foot which she held him by when dipped. He was afterwards put under the tuition of Chiron the Centaur, to learn to ride the great horse, and to play upon musick, Vid. Stat. in sin. Ächill. His mother was warned by the oracle, that if he went to the wars of Troy with other princes, he should be slain there; wherefore she sent him away in woman's apparel, and procured that he should lie hid amongst the daughters of Lycomedes, where he got with child one of his daughters named Deidamia, of whom Pyrrhus was born: but it being prophesied, that unless Achilles did help, Troy could not be conquered, Ulysses by craft found him out. He had certain armour made by Vulcan, at the request of Thetis, which could be pierced by no human force. Out of peevishness for Agamemnon's taking away Briseis from him, he forebore fighting, till the death of his friend Patroclus; to revenge which he went again to battle, slew Hector, and dragged him at his chariot thrice about the walls of Troy, and afterwards sold his body to his father king Priam for a great sum; concerning which Ennius wrote a tragedy, called Hectoris Iyia, from the Greek verb λύω solvo. On this argument Lucan also wrote in his youth, as we learn from Statius, Syl. 2, 7, 55. At last he was slain by Paris, being shot in the heel.*

¶ *Ächillæus, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Achilles. Stirpis Ächillææ fastus, sc. Pyrrhi. Virg. Æn. 3, 326.*

Ächisarmi, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Africa, Plin. 6, 30.

Ächivi, ōrum. m. pl. [ab Ächæo, Jovis filio] The Græcians, Liv. 1.

¶ *Ächne, es. f. [ab Äχνη, maris aspergo] An island of the Rhodians, formerly called Casos, Plin. 5, 31.*

Ächolai, vel Ächoali, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Arabia, Plin. 6, 29.

Ächolla, æ. f. A town of Africa, near the Syrtis, Liv. 33, 50.

Ächores, is. m. The same with Myiagros, mentioned by Plin. 10, 28. the God of the Eleans, who was worshipped by the Cynonians to drive away flies, which they were much infested; perhaps from Accon, or Ecron, where Bechzabub was worshipped.

Ächorræ, ārum. pl. f. A town of Greece, Liv. 32, 13.

Ächradina, Vid. Acradina.

Äcidälin, æ. f. An epithet of Venus, who was so called from Acidälus, a fountain in Bæotia, Virg. Æn. 1, 724.

¶ *Äcidälus, i. m. A fountain in Orchomenos, a town in Bæotia, wherein the Graces who are sacred to Venus, wash themselves, Serv.*

Äcidüla aqua, called Lyncestis, Plin. 2, 104.

Äcienfes, ium. m. pl. A people of Italy, bordering on the Albanians, Plin. 3, 5.

Acila, æ, f. *A mart and port of Arabia, whence they set sail for India*, Plin. 6, 28.

Aciles, is, m. *A young Sicilian slain by Polyphemus, because he was beloved by the nymph Galatea, who prevailed with Neptune to change him into a river called by his name.*

Acilius, ii, m. *The name of many noblemen of Rome, but of Plebeian extraction.* (1) C. Acilius, tribune of the people. (2) L. Acilius. (3) M. Acilius Glabrio, who was prætor, and afterwards consul. (4) Q. Acilius, a triumvir. (1) Liv. 32, 29. (2) Id. 40, 31. (3) Id. 33, 24. & 36, 1. (4) Id. 21, 25.

Acina, æ, f. *A town of Arabia*, Plin. 2, 69.

Acinippo, ðnis, m. *A town in Celtick Gaul*, Pl. 3, 1.

Aciris, is, m. *A river of Italy, near Heraclea*, Plin. 3, 11.

Acis, idis, m. (1) *A handsome Sicilian shepherd, the son of Faunus, and the nymph Simæthis. Polyphemus fell in love with him, but he could not endure him: wherefore Polyphemus being enraged beat out his brains. Galatea pitying his death, changed him into a river of that name, which bath its rise in mount Ætna; and is now called Freddo on account of its coolness.* (2) *An island in the Ægean sea.* (1) Ov. Met. 13, 884. (2) Plin. 4, 14. *Vid. plura in Steph.*

Acifculus, i, m. *Cognomen gentis Valeriæ, ut in gentis istius nummis videre licet pro Asciculus ab Ascia, ut sit planè id, quod Dolabella.*

Acitania, òrum, m. pl. *A people who worshipped Mars radiated*, Macrobi.

Acitavones, um, m. pl. *A people of the Alps*, Plin. 3, 20.

Acithius, ii, m. *A small river of Sicily, in the valley of Mattara, falling into the sea near cape Coco; hod. Birgi, Steph.*

*Acme, es, f. [ab ἀκμή, Gr. i. e. flos ætatis] *The mistress of Septimius*, Catull. 43, 1.

Acmodæ, ñrum, & Acmodæ, um, f. pl. *Seven islands in the British sea, called by some the Silly islands, or Sorlings, or rather the islands of Hetland and Sketland near the Orkneys in Scotland*, Plin. 4, 16.

Acmon, is, m. *A king of the Titians, great grandfather to Jupiter. Steph. maketh him the son of Manus.*

*Acmonia, æ, f. [Ἀκμονία, Gr.] *A city of Phrygia*, Ptol. hinc,

*Acmonenses, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Acmonia*, Plin. 5, 29. *Acmonensis civitas*, Cic. pro Flacco, 15.

Acolitånium, i, n. *A town of Africa*, Plin. 5, 4.

*Acõne, es, f. [à Gr. ἀκόν, cos, propter cotes plurimas illuc nascentes] *A place in Pontus, famous for poisonous herbs; whence Aconitum poison*, Plin. 6, 1. Ov. Met. 7, 418. & Luc. 4, 322.

*Aconteus, i, m. i. e. jaculator. [ab ἀκόντιον, jaculum] *A gallant huntsman, an excellent archer, an Arcadian*, Statius, 7, 590. & Sil. 16, 562.

*Aconti, um, i, n. [ab Acontio Lycaonis filio] *A town of Arcadia*, Ptol.

*Acontius, ii, m. [Ἀκόντιος, Gr.] *A young man of the isle Cea, who going to Delos, to the solemnities of Diana, and there falling in love with a noble virgin called Cydippe, being not able otherwise to obtain her love, caught her with this device: he wrote these verses upon an apple, and cast it into her bosom: Juro tibi sanè per mystica sacra Dianæ, me tibi venturam comitem, ipsoniamque futuram. She reading the verses, favore unarvares; and falling sick upon it, was at last forced to accept of him; see Ovid. Epist. 20, & 21.*

Acra Japygia, aliàs Japygum & Salentinum, *A promontory of Italy*, Plin. 3, 11. now called *Capo di S. Maria de Luca*, Hardu.

Arcabātēne, es, f. *A country in Samaria, hinc Arcabatenà toparchia*, Plin. 5, 15.

Arcadina, æ, f. *A very fine and large town near Syracuse, besieged and taken by Marcellus*, Liv. 25, 26, 30. & scrib. etiam Achradina.

*Acra, ñrum, f. pl. [quod èν Ἀκρῶ, i. e. in edito stent] (1) *A town in Sicily, situate on a hill near Syracuse.* (2) *A city of Apulia.* (1) Sil. Ital. 14, 207. (2) Liv. 24, 36.

*Acraea [Ἀκραία, Gr.] *An epithet of Diana, on account of her being generally worshiped in high places.*

Acraephia, æ, f. *A town in Boeotia*, Plin. 4, 7.

Acrægas, antis, m. (1) *A city of Sicily; hod. Gergenti.* (2) *An admirable statuary in marble.* (1) Plin. 3, 8. (2) Id. 34, 12. & Scrib. & Agragas.

*Acrætus, i, m. [Gr. Ἀκράτωρ, i. e. merus, immixtus] *The genius of drunkards at Athens, set with his mouth only out at the wall*, Pausan.

*Acrenses, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Acra*, Plin. 3, 8.

Acria, æ, f. *A town of Spain*, Plin. 3, 1.

Acrillæ, ñrum, f. pl. *A town in Sicily*, Liv. 24, 35.

Acrion, ðnis, m. *A Pythagorean philosopher*, Cic. de Fin. 5, 25.

Acrisîone, es, f. *A city of Peloponnesus; whence Acrisîoneus, a, um, adj. Virg. Æn. 7, 410.*

Acrisîonēis, idis, f. *Danaë the daughter of Acrisius*, Virg. Æn. 7, 409.

Acrisîonēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Acrisius*, Ov. Met. 5, 239.

Acrisîoniādes, is, m. *Perseus, grandchild to Acrisius*, Ov. Met. 5, 69.

Acrisius, ii, m. (1) *The son of Abas, king of the Argives. He succeeded his brother Prætus in the kingdom. It was told him by the oracle, that he should be slain by him who should be born of his daughter; and having only one called Danaë; he shut her up in a strong tower, suffering none to come near her. But Jupiter came down through the tiles in a golden shower into her lap. Which when her father knew, he caused her to be shut up in a chest, and cast into the sea; but a poor fisherman of Apulia finding her and her child, carried them to king Pylæus, who married her. Afterward, when her son Perseus came to age, and had cut off the Gorgon's head, he went to Argos, and turned his grandfather Acrisius into a cold stone.* (2) *The grandfather of Ulysses, Laërtes's father, al. Acrisius.* (1) Ov. Met. 4, fab. 16. (2) Id. Met. 13, 144.

Acrisias, æ, f. *A promontory of Messina in Sicily*, Plin. 4, 5. now called *Capo di Gallo* by some, by Harduin *Capo Venetico*.

*Acröcæraunia, òrum, m. pl. [ab Ἀκρον mons, vel summitas, & κέραν, fulmen: propter altitudinem & jactus fulminum] *Divisim Alta Ceraunia*, Virg. Geor. 1, 332. *Hills on the frontiers of Epirus, parting the Ionian and Adriatick seas.* Virg. Æn. 3, 506. *calletb them simply Ceraunia*, ut & Dionys. Perieg. τὰ κρηναία κρηναία, verf. 388. now called *Monti della Chimera*, Chimera, or Chimarioti.

*Acröcorinthus, i, f. [Ἀκροκόρινθος, Gr.] *A mountain and castle upon it commanding the city of Corinth*, Liv. 34, 50. & Stat. 7, 166.

*Acrölißus, i, m. [Ἀκρόλις, Gr.] *A castle in Illyricum near the confines of Macedonia*, Polyb. 8, 10.

Acron, ðnis, m. (1) *A king of Cenina, a city of Italy, whom Romulus slew for invading his territories, and consecrated his spoils to Jupiter Feretrius.* (2) *An Athenian physician and philosopher, as ancient as Empedocles. He writ a book of physick in the Dorick Dialect.* (3) *A famous grammarian, who writ notes upon Horace.* (1) Prop. 4, 11, 8. (2) Suidas. (3) Editus à J. Cruquio Antwerpæ.

Acrönus lacus, *A lake near the Alps in Switzerland; hod. the Bodensee, or lake of Zell*, Meis, 3, 2.

*Acröpolis, is, f. [ab Ἀκρον summitas, & πόλις urbs; i. e. summitas urbis] (1) *The castle, or citadel, of Athens; for Athens was divided into three parts, the town, the castle, and the port.* (2) *A town of Ætolia.* (1) Ptol. (2) Steph.

Acrotadus, i, f. *An island in the Persian gulf*, Plin. 6, 23.

Acrothron, i, n. *A town in Macedonia, near mount Athos*, Plin. 6, 10.

*Acta, æ, vel Acte, es, f. [ab ἀκτὴ littus, Gell. 14, 6.] *The country about Athens*, Plin. 4, 7. *A great part whereof lieth extended on the sea-shore. Hinc Actæus, a, um, adj. quod vid.*

Actæon, ðnis, m. *The son of Aristæus and Autoroë, and grandson of Cadmus. He was much given to hunting, and kept many dogs for that exercise. Ovid reckoneth up the whole pack, Met. 3, 206, &c. One day, as he was a hunting, he chanced to pass by a fountain, where Diana was*

washing herself; and because he was so bold as to look upon the naked goddess, she turned him into a stag: his bounds, thinking he had been a real stag, pursued him, ran him down, and devoured him. Ovid calleth him Hyantius, Met. 3, 147. the Boeotians, of which country he was, having been anciently called Hyantes, Plin. 4, 7. By Nonnius he is called κυνῶπας, i. e. à canibus discerptus. The moral may be applied to those who spend their estates in keeping packs of dogs; or to such, who, by too curious researches after nature, make themselves beggars.

*Actæus, a, um, adj. i. e. Atticus. *Athenian, belonging to Athens. Separat Aonios Actæis Phocis ab arvis*, Ov. Met. 1, 312. *But in that of Virg. Ecl. 2, 24. Serv. thinketh it rather a denominative Greek word for the Latin littoreus, Æn. 5, 613. and indeed Virgil makes the ἀκτὴ a Latin word.*

Actania, æ, f. *An island in the German sea, called Helich-land, Ort. over-against the Elb, near to Ditmarsh*, Plin. 4, 13.

*Acte, es, f. *The country about Athens, in Greece, afterwards called Attica; hod. Setines*, Plin. 4, 7. *vid. Acta.*

Actia, or Actiaca, òrum, n. pl. *Games in honour of Apollo Actius kept every five years; or rather, the Ludi Actiaci were games appointed by Augustus Cæsar, in memory of his naval victory over M. Antony at Actium, a promontory of Epirus*, Vid. Suet. August. 18.

Actiæus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Actium. Actiacum bellum*, Suet. Aug. 9. *Actiaca victoria*, Id. ib. 18. & Actiæus Apollo, Ov. Met. 13, 715. *because worshiped there.*

Actias, adis, Patron. f. *Of Athens, Athenian. Actias Orithyia*, Virg. Geor. 4, 463.

Actium, i, n. *A promontory of Epirus, famous for the naval victory which Augustus gained there over Mark Antony and Cleopatra*, A. U. 723. *in memory whereof he built a city at the place, and called it Nicopolis, i. e. the city of victory; hod. the Cape of Figalo*, Plin. 4, 1. Suet. August. 17. *hinc Actiæus, a, um, adj. quod vid.*

Actius, a, um, adj. *Of Actium. Actia pugna*, Hor. Ep. 1, 61. *littora*, Virg. Æn. 3, 280.

Actius, rectius Accius, i, m. *An ancient Roman poet, a writer of tragedies, much commended in his time, ad Herenn. 2, 13. Hor. Epist. 3, 1, 56. Vid. Accius.*

Actius Navius. *A famous Augur, whom Tarquinius Priscus to try his skill, asked whether that might be effected which he had then in his mind? He answered it might. But, replied the king, I was thinking this whetstone might be cut in pieces with this rasor. Upon which the Augur took it, and cut it presently before him; which brought Augury into great reputation among the Romans*, Liv. 1, 36.

Actor, ðris, m. (1) *One of Hercules's companions in the war against the Amazons, where he was wounded, and died in his way home.* (2) *Another, an Italian mentioned by Virgil.* (1) Lloyd. (2) Æn. 12, 94.

Actörides, is, m. *Patroclus grandchild to Actor, and son of Menætiæ, whom Actor begot of Egina*, Ov. Met. 13, 275.

Actorius, vel ut alii libb. Auctorius Naso. *An historian mentioned by Suet. Cæs. 9. whom Vossius supposeth to have lived in Cæsar's time, or at the lowest in the reign of Tiberius.*

Actrida, æ, f. *A town in Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28.

Actuarius, ii, m. *A Greek physician*, Vid. Voss. de Philosoph. c. 13.

Acuinus, i, m. *A citizen of Rome, who desired to have it thought that he had a hand in Cæsar's murder*, App.

Aculeo, ðnis, m. *The father of C. Visellius Varro*, Cic. ad Brut. 76.

*Acumincum, i, n. [Ἀκμήμικον, Gr.] *A town of Pannonia*, Amm. 19, 24.

*Acusilaus, i, m. [Ἀκυσίλαος, Gr.] (1) *An Athenian orator, who came to Rome in Galba's time, and there setting up a school, got immense sums by it, which he left at his death to the people of Athens.* (2) *Another, the son of Diagoras, who with his*

His brother Damagetus, won a prize in the olympick games. (1) Suidas. (2) Paus. l. 2.

|| Acusiorum colonia, quæ & Gratianopolis. The city Grenoble in France, Ortel.

Acutia, æ. f. The wife of Vitellius, Tac. Ann. 6, 47, 2.

Acutius, ii. m. A tribune of the people, Liv. 5, 10.

Acytos, i. f. An isle not far from Crete. Insularum rotundissima, Plin. 4, 12.

A ante D.

|| Adad [ex 𐤀𐤃𐤁 unus, interpr. Maca.] The principal god of the Assyrians, whom they interpreted to be the sun, which is only one; as they did the goddess Atergatis his wife, to be the earth; because from these two all things arise, Macrob. Sat. 1, 18.

* || Adada, æ. f. [Adada, Gr.] A town in Syria, Pt.

* Adāmaſter, vel Dāmāstor, ōris. m. [ἀνδρῶν δαμῶν, i. e. à domando] One of the giants, who waged war against Jupiter, Claud. Gigant. 101.

* Adana, æ. f. [Adana, Gr.] A city of Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27.

|| Ad Anſam, Ithameſſer in Eſſex, Camd.

|| Ad Fines, A town in Switzerland, near the river Douro, Anton. hod. Pſin, Cellar.

|| Ad Herculem, Leighorn, a port of Tuscany, Ortel.

|| Ad Lapidem, Stoneham in England, Camd.

|| Ad Murum, Wall-town, on the borders of Scotland, Camd.

|| Ad Pontem, Paunton, situate between Lincoln and Burrow-hill, Camd.

Ad Turrim Libyſonis, A colony in Sardinia, Plin. 3, 7. hod. Porto di Torre, Hard.

Adarchias, æ. m. One of Alexander's soldiers, who, notwithstanding his advanced years, renewed the battle at Halicarnassus, when the young men had despaired of victory, and therefore was first rewarded by his prince, Curt. 5, 2, 5.

Adcantuānus, i. m. A commander among the Gauls in Cæſar's time, Cæſ. B. G. 3, 22.

Addua, æ. m. A river in Lombardy, which ariseth in the Alps on the borders of Tirol, and falleth into the Po six miles from Cremona, Claud. Conf. Honor. 6.

* || Ades, vel Hades, is. m. [Ades, Gr. ab a priv. & ἰδῆν, videre] The god of hell, called also Dis. Hell itself, or the place of the dead, qu. invisibilis, Hom.

Adgandetrius, ii. m. A king of the Catti, Tac. Ann. 2, 88, 1.

Adherbal, is. m. [ab 𐤀𐤃𐤁 & 𐤁𐤍𐤏, i. e. magnificus dominus] An African prince, son of Micipsa, and grandchild to Masinissa. An ally of the Romans, who for want of their assistance was vanquished by Jugurtha, and at last cruelly put to death, Sall. B. Jug. 28. vid. & Liv. 19, 7. & 28, 30.

Adiabēne, es. f. A country of Assyria near the Euphrates in the province of Diarbeck, Plin. 6, 9.

Adiabēni, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Armenia, Tac. Ann. 12, 13, 2. & Plin. 6, 9.

* Adipſon, i. n. [ab a intens. & δῖψα, sitis] A town of Ægypt, so called for want of water, Plin. 6, 29.

* Admētus, i. m. [ex Ἀδμητος, Gr. i. e. indomitus] (1) A king of the Phereans in Thessaly; hence called Phæriades. He obtained by Apollo's means, that when the time of his death was come, if any other would die for him, he might escape; but he found none who would take his turn, save his wife Alceſtis, whom, because she was so pious, Proſerpine reſtored to life again. (2) || An obſc. poet in Nero's time. He boasted to Democritus, that he had made a fine epitaph for himself in one line, thus Ἰατὰ λὰς Ἀδμητῆς ἐλευτῆρον; ὅνδ' εἰς θεὸν αὐτὸς, Democritus smiling replied, A very good line indeed, it should have been written on your tomb long since. (1) Ov. A. Am. 3, 19. Hygin. Fab. 24. (2) Lucian.

Adminius, vel Adiminus, vid. Eryminius.

Adōneus, i. m. The same with Adonis, Plaut. Mœnacb. 1, 2, 35.

Adōnis, idis. m. [ab Ἀδων, gratus, vel fortè ab 𐤀𐤃𐤁, dominus] An Assyrian idol, the same with

Thammuz, or rather Osiris, in whose honour the Adonian feasts were kept. He was the son of Cynaras king of Cyprus, by his own daughter Myrrha; and so very beautifull that he was feigned to be the minion of Venus. Being gaunched by a boar's tusks, he died in the bloom of his youth, much lamented by his mistress, and was turned by her into a flower of his name of a purple colour. Virgil intimateth, that he was a shepherd. Orpheus in his hymns, and after him Macrobius, taketh him for the sun; others for the seed of corn; whence the fable, that six months he lieth in Proserpine's lap, i. e. whilst it continueth under ground, and the other six months, viz. spring and summer, with Venus, Hygin. Fab. 164, 251, &c.

|| Adonides horti, prov. Gardens sited for pleasure, not for use.

Adōnius, ii. m. A river flowing out of mount Libanus, which turned bloody yearly, on those days on which Adonis's feasts are kept, Lucian. qui & Adonis diſt. Plin. 5, 20.

Adoreus, i. m. A mountain in Phrygia, out of which floweth the river Sangarius, Liv. 38, 18.

Adorſi, qui & Aorſi, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Sarmatia, near the river Tanais, Tac. Ann. 12, 15. Plin. 6, 11. & Strabo lib. 11. sub initium.

Adramyttium, ii. n. & eos. A city in the lesser Asia, anciently called Pedasus, now Landramitti, Plin. 5, 30. & Liv. 37, 19. hinc pop. Adramytteni, Liv. 78, 10.

Adrana, æ. f. A river of Germany in the land-graviate of Heſſe, called anciently Cattorum vicus, Tac. Ann. 1, 55. hod. Eder, Cellar.

Adranon, & um. i. n. vel Hadranum, An inland town of Sicily, now called Aderno, situate near the river Jaretta, at the foot of mount Gibel, Sil. 14, 251.

* || Adranus, i. m. [Ἀδρανός, Gr.] A god worshipped by the Sicilians, Plut.

* Adraſtia, vel Adraſtea, æ. f. [ab a priv. & δρᾶν, fugere, Ἀδραστία ἡ Νέμεσις, ἢ ἐκ ἀντικειμένου, Hesych. et sanè, se judice, nemo nocens absoluitur, Juv.] The goddess Nemesis, or Fortune; to whom king Adraſtus first built a temple, and called her Ἀδραστία, Str. called also Μοῖρα, by Apul. hinc

* Adraſteus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Adraſtus, Stat. Sylv. 1, 92.

* Adraſtus, i. m. [Ἀδραστος, Gr. i. e. minimè iugax] A king of the Argives, son to Talaon and Eurynome, whence he is called Iux Talaonides, Stat. Theb. 5, 141. and descended from Inachus and Perſeus. He took the part of Polyneus in the Theban war, and lived to a great age; on which account he is also called Longævus, Stat. Theb. 4, 74.

* Adria, vel Hadria, æ. [ab ἄδρος, vehemens] The Adriatick sea, or Gulf of Venice. Improbo iracundior Adria, Her. Od. 3, 1, 23. Fretis acrior Adriæ, Id. 1, 33, 15.

* Adria colonia, A town of Italy, belonging to the Piceni, seven miles from the sea, Plin. 3, 121. Conf. Liv. 5, 33. The country about it is called Ager Adrianus, Plin. 3, 13. & Liv. 27, 10. A drianus culex, Mart. 3, 93.

* Adriacus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Adriatick, Adriacus rhombus, Juv. 4, 39. Aoriacum æquor, Prop. 3, 20.

|| Adriānopolis, is. f. [ab Adriano imp. cond. tore] Adrianople, a city of Thrace upon the river Hebrus; where before the taking of Constantinople, the grand signior kept his court, Baud.

Adriānus, vel Hadriānus, i. m. (1) || The name of an emperor. (2) Belonging to the sea, or gulf of Venice. (1) Aelius Spartianus. (2) Adriani maris ora, Cic. in Pison. 38.

* Adriaticum mare, & mare superum. The Adriatick, or gulf, of Venice, lying between Italy and Dalmatia, and extending itself upwards of four hundred miles, Plin. 3, 5.

Adrometom, i. n. A maritime town of Libya, situated not far from Carthage, Plin. 5, 4. hod. Mahometta, Hard.

Aduatici, ōrum. m. pl. The people of Boisseduc, or as some say, of Douay; tho' according to others, of the earldom of Namur, Cæſ. B. G. 2, 29.

* || Adūtas, æ. m. [Ἀδύτας, Gr.] The mount of St. Gotthard, in Switzerland, Ptol.

Adūlitæ, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Ægypt, Plin. 6, 29.

Aduliton, i. n. A town in Ægypt built by some slaves, who run away from their masters, Plin. 6, 29. hod. Ercocca, Hard.

Adultus, Jupiter so called, as Juno was Adulta; for in marriages the heathens chiefly invoked five deities, viz. Venus, Suadela, Diana, Jupiter Adultus, and Juno Adulta, Litt.

Adunas, æ. m. A river of Susiana, Plin. 6, 17.

Adunicates, ium. m. pl. A people of France, not far from Sens, Plin. 3, 4.

|| Adurnum, i. n. Ederington in Suffex, Camd.

Adylſius, ii. m. A mountain of Greece, Plin. 1, 7.

Adymachidæ, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Libya, Plin. 5, 6.

A ante E.

Æa, æ. f. [Αἶα, Ptol. ab Ἀἴα, i. e. terra; rect. ab 𐤀𐤃𐤁 i. e. insula] The chief city of Colchis, situate near the river Phasis, Plin. 6, 4. hod. Lippopotamo, Vai. Flacc. 3, 51, &c. maketh Æa a huntress, whom Phasis fell in love with, and in his pursuit of her she was turned into an island, or city, of her own name. Hinc Ææus, a, um. adj. Belonging to Æa. Ææi campi, Val. Flacc. 7, 281. Ææa urbs, Id. 6, 621. Ææa monia, Id. 7, 191.

* Ææcidēs, æ, & is. m. A son, or descendant, of Ææus, patron. Achilles, grandchild of Ææus, and Pyrrhus his great grandson. Patrum ap. Poëtæ.

* Ææcidēs, i, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Achilles, Ov. Met. 7, 472.

* Ææcidinus, a, um. adj. Belonging to Achilles, a descendant of Ææus. Ææcidinis manus incedit, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 25.

* Ææcus, i. m. [ab ἄναξ, q. d. dominus, immittis] The son of Jupiter and Ægina, king of Oenopia, which from his mother's name he called Ægina, Vid. Ov. Met. 7, 474. His country being displaced by a plague, Jupiter at his request recruited him with subjects, by turning ants into men, who he therefore called Myrmidones, qu. μύρμινες, Id. ibi suprā. He had by Chiron's daughter called Endeis two sons, Telamon and Peleus, and a third by a daughter of Nereus, called Psamathe. The reputation of his justice was so great, that after his death, they made him by Pluto's permission judge of the infernal bench, with his two assessors, Minos and Radamanthus.

* || Ææa, æ. f. [Αἶα, Gr. i. e. Colchica, Eust. ab Ἰλῆ urbe] An island in the Tyrrhene sea, where Circe dwelt, and Aeneas had her lodgings, Hom. Odysſ. λ. 70.

Æætion, ii. n. A desert isle in the black sea, Plin. 6, 29.

Æænium, i. n. (1) A town of Treas, where Ajax was bury'd; and in which also was a temple erected to him. (2) A promontory of Ælagnia. (1) Plin. 5, 30. (2) Id. 4, 9.

* Ææus, tis. m. [ex Ἀἴας, Gr.] A river running out of Macedonia into the Ionian sea, near Dyrrhachium, Plin. 4, 31. Ovid by mistake maketh this river to fall into the Peneus, which dischargeth itself into the gulf of Thessalonica, and runneth a quite contrary course to the Ææus.

Æbutius, ii. m. The name of several Romans, as L. Æbutius, Liv. 3, 6. M. Æbutius, Id. 5, 5. P. Æbutius, Id. 39, 9. T. Æbutius Jarius, Id. 42, 4. & adject. Æbutia lex, Cic. in Rull. 2, 8.

Æbe, ōrum. m. pl. A town in Apulia, Liv. 34, 10.

Æbeni, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Tuscany, in the Caputrate, Plin. 3, 14, near the city called Troja, Hard.

Æcenani, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Apulia in Italy, Plin. 3, 11.

Ædemon, ōnis. m. One of Ptolemy's freed men, who revenged the death of his patron, who had been slain by Julius Cæſar, Plin. 5, 1.

Ædepsum, i. n. & Ædepius, i. f. A town of Eubœa, Liv. 83, 46. & Plin. 4, 12.

Æde-

***Ædēsia**, æ. f. [ab αἰδᾶς, pudor] *An Egyptian lady, wife to Hermius, kinswoman of Syrianus the philosopher, a great example of chastity, Suid.*

Ædēssa, sed rectius **Edēssa**, æ. f. *A town of Emathia, or Macedonia, not far from Pella, the place of interment for the ancient kings of Macedonia, Liv. 45, 29. It was also called Æga; hod. Vodenā.*

***Ædon**, ōnis, f. [αἰδῶν, Gr.] *The wife of king Zethus, who envying the wife of Amphion, her husband's brother, because she had six sons, designed in the night to slay one of them, but by mistake slew her own son Itylus; afterwards finding her mistake she is signed to have died for grief, and to be turned into a linnæ, or thistlefinch, to sing her child's dirge, Sylvester Ædon, Petr. c. 91, 7.*

Ædūi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul near Autun, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18. & Liv. 5, 34.*

Ælētā, vel **Ælētēs**, æ. m. per Synæ. **Ætā**, *A king of Colchis, father to Medea, Calciopæ, and Absyrtus, Ov. Epist. 6, 50. & V. Flacc. 1, 43.*

Ælētias, æ. & **Ælētis**, ōdos, f. patron. *Medea, the daughter of Ætā, Ovid. Met. 7, 9. & Val. Flacc. 6, 481.*

Ælētius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Ætā. Ælētius heros, i. e. Absyrtus, Val. Flacc. 8, 379. Ælētia tellus, Id. 7, 565.*

***Æga**, æ. f. [ab Αἴξ, capra] *A nymph nurse to Jupiter, and daughter to Olenus. After her death translated into heaven, and made a star called the goat. Hence Olenia capra, Ov. Fast. 5, 113. Olenium pecus, Id. Epist. 18, 188.*

***Ægæ**, ārum; vel **Æge**, es, f. [forfan ab αἴξ, i. e. capra, quod iis præcipue abundet animalibus] (1) *A city of Macedonia, where Philip the father of Alexander the great was slain, Nep. in Regib. 2. This was anciently the royal city, but gave place afterwards to Pella. It continued however to be honoured with the sepulchre of the Macedonian kings. (2) A town in Cilicia. (1) Plin. 4, 10. conf. & Diod. Sic. 1, 19. (2) Luc. 3, 122.*

|| **Ægæa**, æ. f. *An Amazonian, from whom the Ægean sea wherein she was drowned had its name, Fest. But some say it was so called from the following poetical fiction: viz.*

Ægæon, ōnis, Ov. ōnis. Stat. [ἀ γαίω, gloriator, vel ab Ægo inf. desertā, in qua latitavit; vel ab Ægeo mari] *A huge giant, son to Titan and Terra, whom the poets feign to have at once flung at Jupiter a hundred rocks; and when he was overcome to be bound with a hundred chains to a rock of the Ægean sea. The ground of this fable is, that he was a great pirate, and had a hundred men serving him in a ship, Virg. Æn. 10, 565. Stat. Achill. 1, 210. Among men he was called Ægeon, among the gods Briareus, Hom. Il. 2, 403.*

Ægæum mare [of which name various etymologies are assigned, but many of them from fables. That which seemeth the most probable, and least forced, is from αἴξ, Dor. αἰξ, Dor. αἰξ] *A part of the Mediterranean sea, near Greece, dividing Europe from Asia. It is vulgarly called, the Archipelago; and by the Turks, the white sea, Plin. 4, 3. Luc. 1, 103. & Liv. 44, 28. There are a great many islands in it, some scattered up and down, and thence called the Sporades: others in a round, whence they are named Cyclades. From this dangerous sea are made two Adages, viz. Ægæum scaphulā transmittere, to undertake a weighty business with slight abilities; and Ægæum navigat, a hazardous enterprise, vid. Chiliad. Erasmi.*

Ægæleos, vel **Ægæleos**, i. m. *A woody mountain of Messinia. Dives Egaleos nemorum, Stat. Theb. 12, 620.*

Ægates, ium, f. pl. *Islands of Africa, where Lutatius Catulus beat the Carthaginian fleet, Sil. 1, 62. & Liv. 21, 10.*

Ægesta, æ. f. *A town in Sicily; hod. Barbara, Liv. 13, 49. hinc Ægestæus campus, Id. 27, 33. & Ægestani pop. Id. 14, 10, & 16, 8.*

Ægetini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 11.*

***Ægeus**, i. m. [ab Æge insulā] *A king of Athens next after Pandion. He had two wives, viz.*

Æthra, the daughter of Pittheus, on whom he begat Theseus; and Metæa, by whom he had Medus. In his reign Minos, king of Crete, out of revenge for the death of his son Androgeus, made most cruel war on the Athenians, and imposed upon them, when subdued, this penalty, viz. that they should yearly send into Crete seven noblest children, to be devoured by the minotaur, which was a monster half bull and half man, shut up in the Labyrinth, and fed with human flesh: This penalty having been paid for three years successively, and then falling on Theseus, eldest son to king Ægeus, he contrived a way to kill the monster, and escape the danger. But after Theseus, by the counsel and assistance of Ariadne, daughter of king Minos, had slain the monster; as he was sailing homewards with great joy, he forgot the command given by his father, of hoisting a white flag in case of success; whereupon the old prince, supposing his son had been slain, threw himself from the top of a turret into the sea; which was therefore called Ægeum, Serv. & Plaut.

***Ægiāle**, es, f. [Αἰγιάλη, Gr. i. e. in littore habitans] *The wife of Diomedes, who in her husband's absence at the wars of Troy, committed adultery with Cyllabarus, the son of Sthenelus; which Diomedes hearing, would not return home, but went into Italy, and obtained a part of the kingdom with Daunus; but Venus having been wounded by Diomedes, put such a fury into Ægiāle, that she became a common harlot, vid. Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 48.*

Ægiāleus, ei, m. (1) || *The son of Phoroneus, to whom Apis, upon his departure into Ægypt, left the government of Achaia, which by another name was called Ægielos, as lying along the sea shore. Others make him the son of Inachus by Melia, a sea nymph; from whom the country was called Ægiālea, which after, from Peleus, was named Peloponnesus. (2) † Absyrtus, Medea's brother. (1) Euseb. (2) Pacuv. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 19.*

Ægiālia, æ. f. *An island over-against Ætolia, Plin. 4, 12.*

Ægiālos, vel **Ægiālus**, i. f. (1) || *The name of a village near Pontus. (2) A country of Greece, called also Achaia. (1) Steph. (2) Plin. 4, 5.*

***Ægīda**, æ. f. [Αἰγίδα, Gr.] *A principal town of Istria, afterwards called Justinopolis; but now Capo d'Istria, in the dukedom of Venice, Ptol. 4, 12.*

Ægīdes, æ. m. *Theseus, son to Ægides, Ov. Met. 8, 174.*

*|| **Ægidius**, ii, m. [Gr. Αἰγίδιος, q. d. Capella] *Giles, the name of several men.*

Ægila, æ. f. *An island 15 miles from Cythera, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Cerigotto, Hard.*

|| **Ægilips**, is, f. *A city of Epire by Crocylea, Seph.*

Ægilium, ii, n. *An island of the Tyrrhene sea, Plin. 3, 6. hod. Giglio, Hard.*

Ægilōdes sinus [Αἰγιλῶδης, Gr.] *The gulf of Lacuma, Plin. 4, 5.*

***Ægilos**, i. f. Capraria, Lat. [ab αἴξ, Gr. caper] *An island near Corfu, Plin. 3, 6.*

Ægimius, ii, m. *The name of a man who lived two hundred years, Plin. 7, 48.*

Ægimōrus, vel **Ægimūrus**, i. *An island situated not far from Carthage, Plin. 29, 27. hod. Gallata. Ægimoræ, Plin. 5, 7. were either the same island or two rocks near it, Cellar.*

Ægīna, æ. f. (1) *The daughter of Asopus, king of Boeotia (so fabled from Asopus, a Thracian river) on whom Jupiter, in the likeness of fire, begat Æacus and Radamanthus. (2) The island itself, in which Æacus reigned, formerly called Oenopia; hod. Egina, Hard. being one of the islands in the Archipelago, and inhabited by the Myrmidons, or Pismire people. (1) Ov. Met. 7, 472. (2) Plin. 4, 12. & Liv. 27, 30.*

Ægīnenses, ium, vel **Ægīnætæ**, ārum, m. pl. *The people of the island Ægina; otherwise called Myrmidons, Ælian. Var. Hist. 12, 20.*

Ægīnes, ētis, m. *The name of a man whose thumbs were cut off by the Athenians, Cic. Offic. 3, 11.*

Ægīnēticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ægina. ¶ Ægineticum æs, The brags of that country, which was much valued, Plin. 34, 2. and money first coined there with the figure of a tortoise,*

whence that of the poet, Τὴν ἀρετὴν, καὶ τὰν σοφίαν νικᾷν χαλκῶναι, Virtue and learning sleep to money.

Æginium, ii, n. *A town of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10. Liv. 32, 15. & Cæs. B. C. 3, 79.*

***Ægiōchus**, i, m. [Αἰγίοχος, Gr. i. e. gestans ægidem] *One of Jupiter's titles, vid. Ægis.*

Ægion, vel **Ægium**, ii, n. *A town of Achaia, Plin. 4, 5. & Liv. 28, 7.*

Ægipām, indecl. *A town of Æthiopia, Plin. 6, 30.*

***Ægīpan**, ānis, m. [Αἰγίπαν, Gr.] *Pan, so called because shaped like a goat, only that he has a fish's tail, for inventing a sort of sea trumpet, the blowing of which caused a panick fear. But Plutarch distinguisheth him from Pan, and maketh him the Roman Silvanus, as also Virgil Georg. 2, 494.*

***Ægīpānes**, um, m. pl. i. e. Semicapri. (1) *Naked people, light and nimble, having goats feet, with long whisking tails. The ancients worshipped these monsters, or baboons, as demi-gods, or the gods of the woods. (2) A sort of people in Africa, (1) Mela, 1, 8. (2) Plin. 5, 8.*

Ægira, æ. f. *A city of Achaia, hod. Xylocastro, Plin. 4, 5.*

***Ægis**, ōdis, f. *The shield of Jupiter, made by Vulcan, according to Didymus, Αἰγὶς ἦ ἐστὶν ἔπλον Διὸς Ἡρακλεῖος τευκλῶν. Some derive its name from αἴξ, capra, because covered with the skin of the same goat, that suckled him in his infancy. It bore the figure of a Gorgon's head, with curling serpents instead of hair, so terrible as to turn all that looked on it into stones. Jupiter wore this as a defence against the Titans, whence the epithet αἰγίοχος. It was worn also by Pallas, vid. Virg. Æn. 8, 435. This shield, when worn by a deity, is called Ægis, but by a mortal, lorica, Serv. in locum.*

Æiñthus, i, m. [Αἰγίνθος, Gr.] (1) *The son of Thyestes by his own daughter Pelopcia, who, in order to conceal the incest, exposed the child in the woods; where a shepherd finding him, nursed him up with goats milk, and from hence he had his name. Being grown up, he killed his uncle Atreus, and kept Clytemnestra, Agamemnon's wife, during her husband's absence at the siege of Troy; and at his return murdered him, but was at last slain himself by Orestes, in revenge of his father's death, Ov. Epist. 8, 53. & Remed. Am. 161.*

***Ægle**, es, f. [ab Αἴγλη, splendor] (1) *The daughter of Hesperus, king of Italy, and one of the Hesperides. (2) A nymph of this name, one of the Naiades, and daughter to Sol and Neæra. (1) Ov. Met. 11, 114. (2) Virg. Ecl. 6, 20. & Hygin. fab. 156.*

Ægles, tis, m. *A champion of Samos, who being dumb, and spying deceit at a wrestling match, was so moved thereat, that he broke the strings of his tongue, and spake distinctly ever after, Gell. 5, 9. & Val. 1, 8. ext. 4.*

***Ægōbōlus**, i, m. [αἰγόβολος, Gr. i. e. caprarum jaculator] *Bacchus, worshipped by this name in Potnia, a goat being sacrificed to him, Gyraldus.*

***Ægōcēros**, ōtis, m. *A sea monster, into which Pan transformed himself, when with the rest of the gods, he fled from Typhon, that vast giant, and enemy of the gods: Jupiter for his subtilty placed him among the stars, Luc. 9, 54.*

Ægon, ōnis, m. (1) *The name of a shepherd. (2) A promontory of Lemnos. (3) The Ægean sea. (1) Virg. Ecl. 3, 2. (3) Stat. Theb. 3, 88. (3) Val. Flacc. 1, 629.*

Ægos, i, m. *A river in the Thracian Chersonesus, at the mouth whereof Lysander, commander of the Lacedæmonians, took or sunk the Athenian fleet, Nep. Lysand. 1. & Plin. 4, 11.*

Ægosthena, æ. f. *A town of Megares; hinc pop. Ægosthenienses, ium, Plin. 4, 7.*

Ægossā, vel **Ægossā**, æ. f. [i. e. capris abundans ab αἴξ caper] *An island in the Mediterranean sea, towards Africa, one of the Ægates. It is also called Æibusa, Plin. 3, 8.*

Ægussæ, ārum, f. pl. *Three islands near Lilybæum in Italy, Liv. 21, 10. Nep. Hamil. 1. Sil. Italicus by mistake maketh them but two, lib. 6, 684.*

Ægyptus, i, f. [ab Ægypto Caspio conditore] *A town of Massia near the river Ister, Ovid. Ep. ex Pont. 1, 8.*

Ægyptas,

Ægyptas, æ. m. *Cicero's freed-man*, Cic. Attic. 12, 36.

* **Ægyptini**, òrum. m. pl. *Ægyptians bordering on Egypt*, Fest.

* **Ægyptius**, a, um. adj. *Of Ægypt, Ægyptian*, Liv. 46, 21.

* **Ægyptus**, i. m. [an ab αἴγ, capra, quòd populares suos capras colere instituerit; an αἰγὰ τὸ αἴγας αἰγίον, quòd paverit capras ob terræ fecunditatem; vel ab αἰγυπτιός, vultur, ob fuscum & vulturinum colorem.] *The son of Belus, and brother of Danaus, who having fifty sons, married them to his brother's fifty daughters, and by their father's order, each slew her husband the first night. Lynceus, the man that escaped afterwards turned his uncle Danaus out of his kingdom, and reigned himself sixty nine years over the Argives*, Hygin. Fab. 170. & Hor. Od. 3, 11.

* **Ægyptus**, i. f. [Αἰγυπτός, Gr.] *hujus etymon variè torquetur; sed maximè placet ut sit ab αἴθω incendo, quoniam incolæ sunt adusti, quod quidem probabile facit antiquissimum ejus nomen χημία à οἶν niger deductum, nisi quis fortè malit ab Coptâ, nobilissimâ urbe, ut sit quasi αἰγ Κόπτis*]. *The country of Ægypt, bounded on the east with its own, i. e. the Red-sea, and Arabia the Stony; on the west with Cyrene, on the south with Æthiopia, and on the north with the Mediterranean sea; being in length 15 muls, in breadth 100. It was first inhabited by Ham the son of Noah, whence it is called the land of Ham. The inhabitants were much given to idolatry, and were famous for natural philosophy, mystical speculations, astronomy, and architecture, as their pyramids, some whereof are still remaining, evidently show. Their Magi, who were generally of the first rank, affecting to hide their learning from the populace, invented a language called Hieroglyphick, from the figures of animals and vegetables connected by marks hard to be understood, but which still remain on their mummies, obelisks, &c. From this country Pythagoras, Plato, and others fetched their learning into Greece, where arts and sciences were wonderfully improved.*

Ælana, æ. f. *A town of Arabia the stony*; hod. Ailah. Hinc Ælaniticus sinus, Plin. 6, 28. Scrib. & Akena.

Ælia Capitolina, *Jerusalem*, so called because rebuilt by

Ælius Adrianus, the 15th Roman emperor, Ptol.

Ælianus, i. m. *The name of divers Romans; one particularly, commended by Philostratus for speaking Greek most elegantly and readily. He wrote several treatises in that language, of various history, of living creatures, and of tactics, which are still extant. He lived in the time of the emperor Hadrian.*

Ælius, & **Ælia**, *Proper names among the Romans. Once a very poor family*, Val. Max. 4, 4.

Ælius Stilo, *A grammarian who was Varro's master*, Suet. Scrib. Malè scrib. Stolo apud Plin. 9, 35.

* **Ællo**, ùs, f. [dict. ἀλλο & αἰλλος, ut innuit Val. Flacc. l. 4. i. e. procellâ, quam cursûs celebritate referebat] (1) *One of the three Harpyies*. (2) *One of Ætæon's dogs*; Tempest, Swift. (1) Ov. Met. 13, 710. (2) Id. Met. 3, 219.

Æmāthia vel Æmāthia, æ. f. *Anciently the country of Macedon*, Plin. 4, 10.

* **Æmilia**, æ. f. i. e. facundia [Æmilios Plut. dicit à Numâ nuncupatos, ἀπὸ τῆς αἰμυλίας, i. e. urbanitate] (1) *The wife of the elder Africanus, famous for her good nature*. (2) *The name of a Vestal virgin*. (1) Val. Max. 6, 7. (2) Id. 1, 2, 7.

* **Æmilia gens**. *A noble family in Rome, which produced several great men, as Paulus Æmilius, who took Perses king of the Macedonians, and carried him in triumph: Æmilius Lepidus, concerning whom see Val. Max. 3, 1.*

* **Æmilia via**, *One of the roads of Italy, made by Æmilius, when he was consul, reaching from Rimini to Aquileia, and from Pisa in Liguria to Dertona*, Plin. 2, 83.

* **Æniliānus**, i. m. *The son of Paulus Æmilius, called Africanus minor, because adopted into the family of the Scipios. Also several others of triumphal dignity of that family. Stantes in curibus Æmilianos*, Juv. Sat. 8, 3.

* **Æmilius Censorinus**, *A cruel tyrant of Sicily, who, if any brought him a new engine to torment men with, would reward them liberally. One Perillus presented him with a brazen horse for that purpose. But he, with great justice, ordered the author himself to be put in, to make the first trial*, Plut.

* **Æmilius Macer**, *A poet of Verona, called Iliacus*, vid. Ovid. Trist. 5, 10, 44. & ex Pont. 4, 16.

Æminus, ii. m. *A town and river in Spain*, Plin. 4, 21. hod. Agueda, Hard.

* **Æmōchāres** [αἰμοχάρης, Gr. i. e. sanguine gaudens] *An epithet of Mars, Apollon*.

* **Æmon**, ònis, m. [ab αἰμων, Gr. i. e. peritus] *Creon's youngest son, to whom Antigone, daughter of Oedipus, was betrothed, but never married; for whilst she followed her father in exile, Æmon was slain by the monster Sphinx, according to Ovid. But Prop. El. 2, 9. says, he slew himself at Antigone's grave.*

Æmona, æ. f. *A town of Austria, in the dukedom of Carniola*, Plin. 3, 18. hod. Laubach, Hard.

Æmōnia, al. **Æmōnia**, æ. f. *A country of Greece, so called from mount Æmus, or from Æmus the son of Deucalion, otherwise called Thessaly*, vid. Ov. Trist. 3, 11, 28. & 4, 1, 16. *All Greece was formerly called by this name, till king Græcus gave it his own*, vid. Plin. 4, 7.

Æmōnides, is, m. *A man's name. A priest of Phæbus and Diana*, Virg. Æn. 10, 537.

Æmōnius, a, um, adj. *Of Thessaly*. **Æmōnius juvenis**, *Jason*, Ov. Met. 7, 132. **Æmonia artes**, Id. Art. Am. 2, 99. *Magick*.

Æmus, vel **Æmus**, i. m. *A king of Thrace, who married Rhodope, the daughter of Strymon; they grew so proud that he assumed to himself the title of Jove, and she the title of Juno, and would needs be worshipped as gods. Upon which Jupiter was so incensed, that he turned them into two hills, of the same names. (2) A mountain in Thrace. (1) Ov. Met. 5, 88. (2) Stat. Sil. 3, 104.*

Ænāria, æ. f. [à statione navium Ænææ, i. e. enares, Salm. Ab ænifodinis pro Æhenaria, cf. Voss.] *An island of Italy near Naples, computed to be about 20 miles in circumference*; hod. Ischia. *In this island are medicinal waters*, Stat. Sylv. 3, extr. particularly for breaking the stone, Plin. 3, 12.

Ænea, vel **Ænēia**, æ. f. *A city of Macedon, built by Æneas*, Liv. 40, 4. *Mela 22, calleth it Enos*; hod. Eno. *It lieth between the river Hebrus and the Cherfonesus*.

* **Ænēadæ**, ãrum. m. pl. *Trojans so called from Æneas*, Virg. Æn. 5, 108.

* **Ænēas**, æ. m. [Aivelas, ab αἰνός, laus. Rect. ab Hebr. אֵינָא gratia, ut sit id. quod ἄνδρας & ἰωάννης, i. e. gratus, quod Punice Hanno dicitur, Germ. Hans, Hisp. Juan, Gall. Jean, Ital. Giovanni, Brit. Evan, Ang. John, Hung. Janos, &c.] *A Trojan prince, son to Venus and Anchises, who after the siege of Troy came into Italy, where he married Lavinia, the daughter of king Latinus, and succeeded him in his kingdom: He and Antenor, as is thought, betrayed the city of Troy; though Virgil excuseth it, in order to make him equal to Ulysses, in all his adventures. When Troy was on fire, he carried his father Anchises, and his household gods on his shoulders, and led his son Ascanius by the hand; but his wife following him, was lost by the way*, Virg. Æn. 2.

* **Ænēas Sylvius**, *The third king of Alba*, Liv. 1, 3.

* **Ænēides**, vel **Ænides**, um. m. pl. *Iulus the son of Æneas*, Virg. Æn. 9, 653.

* **Ænēis**, idos, f. *Virgil's Æneis*, Felix Ænēidos auctor, Ov. Trist. 2, 533.

* **Ænēius**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Æneas*, Ænēia amor, Ov. Amor. 1, 15, 25.

* **Ænēidēmus**, i. m. [quasi Αἰνεῖς δῆμος, i. e. populi laus] *A valiant captain of the Argives*, Liv. 32, 24.

* **Ænēsius**, ii. m. *Jupiter, so called from mount Ænos, where he had a temple*.

Ænia, æ. f. *A town in Greece*, Liv. 44, 10.

* **Ænides**, patron. contr. pro Ænēides, quod vid.

Ænienses, ium. m. pl. *A people between the Æolians and Moleffians*, Plin. 4, 2.

Ænnum, i. n. *A little town of Ægypt*, by some called Philoteris, Plin. 6, 29.

Ænobarbus, vel pot. **Æhenobarbus**, [ab ænēā, i. e. rubrâ barbâ] *A surname of Domitius, so called from his beard, which Castor and Pollux turned from brown to red, because he did not believe them, telling him of a victory obtained*, Suet. Ner. 2.

Ænocauma, æ. f. *A mountain of Æthiopia towards the south, so high as to be seen at two hundred miles distance*, Mela, 3, 9.

Ænōna, æ. f. *A town of Illyricum*, Plin. 3, 21. hod. Nona, Hard.

* **Ænos**, i. f. [ab Ænēā conditore] *A free town in Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

* **Æōles**, ium. m. pl. [ab Æolo Hellenis filio] *The Æolians, who used a particular dialect of the Greek from the rest, called the Æolick*, Plin. 5, 27.

* **Æōlia**, æ, & **Æōlis**, idis. f. [ab Æolo Hellenis filio] (1) *A country of Asia, inhabited by the Æolians, lying between Ionia southward, and Troas northward, near the Hellespont; it was before called Mysia*. (2) *The country of the winds*. (1) Plin. 5, 30. (2) Virg. Æn. 10, 38.

* **Æōliæ insulæ**, *Seven isles between Italy and Sicily, viz. Lipara, Hiera, Strongyle, Didyme, Ericusa, Phænicusa, and Euonymos; aliter Vulcaniæ, Gr. Hephæstides*, Plin. 3, 8.

* **Æōlides**, is, m. (1) *Ulysses so called from his grandfather Æolus*. (2) *A trumpeter*; q. d. Puff-blow; blusterer. (3) *Cephalus the great grandson of Æolus*. (1) Virg. Æn. 6, 529. (2) Id. Æn. 6, 164. (3) Ov. Met. 6, 681.

* **Æōlis**, idis. f. (1) *A country of the lesser Asia*, vid. Æolia. (2) *Halcyone*. (1) Plin. 5, 30. (2) Ov. Met. 11, 144.

* **Æōlium**, ii. n. *A town of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

* **Æōlus**, i. m. [Αἰολός, Gr. ab αἰέλα, procella] *A king of the Æolian islands, which were so called from him. He was said to be the god of the winds, because of his skill in astronomy; for he knew what times, and how long, such winds and tempests would last; or because the clouds and mists, arising about those islands, did always portend great winds*, Virg. Æn. 1, 56. Val. Flacc. 1, 417. & 5, 478.

Æpulo, ònis, m. *A little prince of the Istrians, who being very drunk, when he was taken by the Romans, could hardly be made sensible after he waked, that he was a prisoner*, Liv. 4, 11.

Æpy [ab αἶψα, altum, quòd edito in loco situm sit] *A city in Nestor's country, situate on a hill*, Stat. Sylv. 4, 180. hence Æpytius, a, um, adj. Id.

Æpytus, i. m. (1) *The son of Ctesiphon and Merope, educated by Cypselus his grandfire by the mother's side. He slew Polyperchon the usurper, who had married his mother against her will, and recovered his father's kingdom*. (2) *Also the companion of Amphion*. (1) Apollod. (2) Stat. Theb. 10, 400.

Æquāna juga [ab Æquā, vicino oppido] *Mountains in Italy, near Surrentum*; hod. Montagna di Sorrento, Sil. 5, 467.

Æqui, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Italy, enemies to the Romans, who after several battles were at length subdued by them*, Liv.

Æquicōlæ, ãrum. **Æquicōlāni**, & **Æquicūlāni**, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Italy, inhabiting the hills above Tiber, near Carfali*, Liv. 10, 13. & Plin. 3, 12.

Æquicūlus, a, um, adj. **Æquicōla**, sc. gens. *A nation in the eastern part of Italy*, Virg. Æn. 7, 747.

Æquicus, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to that people*, Æquicum bellum, Liv. 10, 1.

Æquimælium, ii. n. *A place in Rome, where Sp. Mælius's house was pulled down, and leveled to the ground*, Liv. 4, 16. **Æquimælius vicus**, Id. 24, 47.

Æria, vel **Æria**, æ. f. (1) *An ancient name of Crete*. (2) *Aire, a town of France, in the Delphinatè*. (1) Plin. 4, 12. (2) Strabo.

* **Ærōpe**, es. f. [αἰρώπης, Gr. i. e. celeripes] (1) *The wife of Æteus, with whom Thyestes committed adul-*

very, and had by her two sons; whom Atreus afterwards killed, dressed, and set upon the table before his brother. (2.) || Another of the same name, whom Mars lay with; she died in childbirth, but the child was saved and called Æropus, from his mother. (1) Ov. Trist. 2, 391. (2) Pausan.

Ærōpus, i, m. A hill of Chaonia, Liv. 32, 5. || Ærōsa, æ, f. Cyprus anciently so called, quod ibi esset æris plurimum, Fest.

* Æsacus, i, m. [Aἰσᾶκος, Gr.] The son of Priamus by Aloxothōē the daughter of Dimas: He fell in love with Hesperie, or Eperie, and followed her into the woods; but she running from him, was slain by a serpent; whereupon he was so discontented, that he threw himself headlong from a rock into the sea; Thetis through compassion turned him into a didapper, or moorhen, Ov. Met. 11, 792.

* Æsāpus, vel Æsēpus, i, m. [Aἰσᾶπος, Strab.] A river of Lycia, which flowing out of mount Ida, falleth into the Hellespont near Cyzicum, Plin. 5, 32. hod. Spiga, Hard.

Æsar, āris, vel Æsārus, i, m. A river of Italy, near Crotona in Naples arising in the Apennine mountains, and falling into the Ionian sea, between the cape of Colonna, and the borders of the hisher Calabria; hod. Esaro, Ov. Met. 15, 23. Liv. 14, 5.

Æsāreus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the river Æsar, Invenit Æsarei fatalia fluminis ora, Ov. Met. 15, 54.

* Æschines, is, f. [Aἰσχῖνος, Gr.] An Athenian orator, rival to Demosthenes. Three of his orations, and some epistles are still extant. See his life in Plut. and Philostratus. After his banishment, which was brought about by Demosthenes, he retired to Rhodes, Vid. Plin. 7, 30. There were seven other famous men of this name, viz. (1) A scholar of Socrates. (2) One who writ of the art of oratory. (3) A Neapolitan, an Academick philosopher. (4) An Arcadian. (5) A Mitylenian, styled Flagellum Oratorium. (6) A Milesian writer. (7) A famous statuary. (1) Cic. de Inv. 1, 31. (2) Id. Orat. 1, 11. (3) Philostr. (4) Plut. (5) Id. (6) Cic. ad Brut. 95. (7) Laert.

* Æschylus, i, m. [ab αἰσχος, pudor] (1) The twelfth judge of Athens; in his second year Iphitus instituted the Olympick games, which were celebrated every fourth year with a great concourse of people, whence the intervening space was called an Olympiad; and from this time the Greeks reckoned by Olympiads. The first of these commenced, A.M. 3174, or 407 years after the destruction of Troy. (2) A famous Greek tragedian, see his character drawn by Horace, A. P. 278. He writ 90 plays, whereof only six remain; and was killed by the fall of a tortoise, which an eagle dashed against his bald pate, mistaking it for a stone. (1) Vid. Helvic. Chron. (2) Val. Max. 9, 12. & Plin. 10, 3. Hinc, adj. Æschyleus, a, um. Æschyleo componere verba cothurno, Prop. 2, 8. Concerning others of this name, vid. Stanleum Comment. in Æschylum.

Æschylus Gnidius, One of Cicero's masters, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 91, & 95.

|| Æsculānus, i, m. [ab æs, i. e. pecunia] A god amongst the Romans, whom they worshipped, because they thought he had power to make them rich, Bud. de Aste.

|| Æsculāpii insula, q. d. The holy island; a place in the river Tiber, made by corn, which the people flung into the river out of the field of Mars, and sown there by Tarquin, whence there became firm ground in the midst of the river, Plut.

Æsculāpius, ii, m. The son of Apollo and the nymph Coreris. The care of his education was committed to Chiron, who taught him the art of physic, in which he grew so skillful, that it was said he raised several from the dead. Whereupon Pluto complained of him to his brother Jupiter, who struck him with thunder. He weareth a chaplet of laurel, that tree being hereditary from his father: He hath a large matted beard, and in his right hand a knotted stick, by way of symbol of the difficulty of his art, as he appeareth on Greek coins; but Ovid in his fine description, Met. 15, 623. & seq. putteth it in his left. This rod is wound about with serpents, these animals being reckoned very medicinal in many diseases. He had two sons, named Machaon and Po-

dalius, who went with Agamemnon to the Trojan war; and two daughters, viz. Hegira and Jaso. He was chiefly worshipped at Epidaurus, from which place the Romans fetched him in the time of a pestilence. He had a temple built for him in an island near the mouth of the Tiber. Vid. Suet. in Claud. c. 25. Cicero reckoneth up four others of this name and faculty, N. D. 3, 22.

* Æsēpus, i, m. A river of Lycia, vid. Æsāpus. Æsēria, æ, f. A city of the Samnites in Italy, not far from the river Volturnus, Liv. Epit. 73. & Sil. 5, 567. hod. Isēria. Cellar. hinc pop. Æsēriani, Liv. 27, 10. & adj. Æsērinus, a, um. Æsērina turma equitum, Liv. 44, 40. Æsērinus ager, Id. 10, 31.

* Æsinātes, ium, m. pl. The borderers on Æsis, Plin. 3, 14.

Ælis, is, f. [Aἴλις, Gr.] (1) A town of Umbria in Italy; hod. Jesi. (2) A river of the same name near that town; hod. Esno. (1) Ptol. (2) Sil. 8, 444.

Ælius, ii, m. A river in Bithynia, Plin. 5, 32. Æsōla, æ, f. A town in Italy, near Tybur, the same with Æsula, quod vid.

Æsōiāni, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Æsula, in Italy, Plin. 3, 4.

* Ælon, ōnis, m. [Aἴλων, Gr.] The son of Cretheus, brother to Pelias, and father of Jason. At Jason's request, Medea by her magick restored this old man to his youth again, Ov. Met. 7, fab. 2.

|| Æsōna, æ, f. A town in Spain near the river Sicoris, Spon.

* Æsōnides, is, m. Patronym. Jason the son of Ælon, Ov. Met. 7, 60.

* Æsōnius, a, um, adj. Belonging to Æson, || Heros Æsonius, Jason, Ov. Met. 7, 157.

* Æsōpiānus, vel Æsōpius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Æsop.

* Æsōpius, a, um, adj. Of Æsop. || Æsōpiæ non Æsopi, Writ after the manner of Æsop, Phæd. Præf. l. 5.

* Æsōpus, i, m. [Aἴσωπος, Gr.] The famous writer of fables or stories, tho' a Phrygian by birth, and a poor slave; he was a most deformed, but very wise man. Heracitus maketh him a Thracian by nation, and cotemporary with Pythagoras. Whether any of the fables now extant were written by him is uncertain; those we have being only composed by others, after his manner, v. Phædr. Præf. l. 5.

Æsquilius, i, m. [i. e. mons esculis confitus] A hill in Rome; hence Æsquiline porta, Liv. 26, 10. tribus, Id. 45, 15.

Æstri, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Germany near the borders of Prussia and Poland, Tac. Germ. 45, 3.

Æsūla, æ, f. A town in Italy, seated on a hill between Tibur and Præneste, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 6, pop. Æsulani, Plin. 3, 5. Æsulana arx, Liv. 26, 9.

|| Æsycha, æ, f. Netherby, a town upon Esk in Cumberland, Camd.

|| Æternitas, ātis, f. A goddess worshiped by the heathens. Her image is very common in ancient Roman coins.

* Æthalia, æ, f. [ab αἰθάλη, fuligo, quam distat Vulcani officina] quæ & Ilua. (1) An island in the Tyrrhene sea, full of iron mines. (2) The island Chios, so called formerly. (1) Plin. 3, 6. (2) Id. 5, 31.

* || Æthāliides, is, m. [i. e. fuliginosus, utpote sub terra aeternis vicibus degens] A herald, or messenger, the son of Mercury, who had leave to be sometimes among the dead, and so knew all that was done in either place, vid. Apollon. Argon. 1. Pythagoras used to boast that he was the man, Laert.

Æthēria, æ, f. An ancient name of Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 30.

|| Æthices, um, m. pl. A people of Thessaly, Steph.

* Æthiōpe, es, f. [Aἰθίοπη, Gr.] The island Lesbos, once so called, Plin. 5, 3.

Æthiopia, æ, f. [Aἰθιοπία, Gr. q. d. incendium, est enim zonā torridā, vel ab Æthiōpe Vulcani filio dicta] A country in Africa, now called the Abyssines, or country of Prester John, lying partly on this side, and partly beyond, the line. It is divided into two parts, one of which is bounded by the ri-

ver Nile on the one side, and by the Red sea on the other; the second is extended to the midland parts beyond the Nile.

* Æthiōpicus, a, um, adj. Of Ethiopia. The ancients called the Chaldeans and Phœnicians Æthiōpians, Strab. And Tacitus saith, the Jews are of that race, Hist. 5, 2.

* || Æthiōpissa, æ, f. A she blackmoor, Hieron.

* Æthiops, ōpis, m. [Aἰθίοψ, Gr. i. e. vultu niger, ab Aἴθᾱ, uro, & ὤψ αἰὼς, facies] An Ethiopian, or blackmoor. To meet one of these fasting was counted unlucky, Plutarch. in Brut. & Flor. 4, 7. Decolor hæres Nunquam tibi manē videndus, Juu. 6, 600.

* Æthon, is, m. [ab Aἴθᾱ, ardens] (1) One of the horses belonging to the chariot of the sun. (2) A warhorse belonging to Pallas. (3) One of Pluto's four coach horses. (4) A furring parasite. (1) Ov. Met. 2, 153. (2) Virg. Æn. 11, 89. (3) Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 1, 232. (4) Mart. 12, 78.

* Æthra, æ, f. [ab Aἴθᾱ, Gr. Ref. i. e. Ætheris serenitas] (1) The daughter of Prometheus, and wife of Egeus, hence called Pitheia. (2) || The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Atlas, by whom he had twelve daughters and one son, named Hyas. The daughters were translated into stars, five of whom were called Hyades, from their brother, and seven Pleiades, as being the greater number. (1) Ov. Epist. 10, 31. (2) Hygin. fab. 192.

* Æthraea, æ, f. [Aἰθραία, Steph. ob æris serenitatem] The island Rhodes, once so called, Plin. 5, 30.

* Æthria, vel Aëria, æ, f. [Aἴθρια, Steph. ob lucidum ærem] The island Ithacos in the Ægean sea, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Thaso, Hard.

Æthūsa, æ, f. An island near Barbary, Plin. 3, 8.

* || Aëtius, ii, m. [sc. Aquilianus, ab αἰτῆς, aquila] (1) A nobleman of Rome slain by Valentinian. (2) A Greek physician, whose works are still extant. (1) Procop. lib. 5. (2) Vid. Voss. de Philo. c. 12.

Ætna, æ, f. [q. d. αἰθῶν, ab αἰθεῖν, ardere, vel ab αἰθῶν atuna fornax, caminus. Boch. Utī sulphureis ariet fornacibus Ætna, Ov. Met. 15, 340] (1) A mount of Sicily, which burneth continually, and casteth out flames and ashes, and sometimes great stones, into the neighbouring country; nevertheless the adjacent plains and valleys are very fruitful and verdant, and the mount itself notwithstanding its continual fires, is generally covered with snow, Vid. Sil. lib. 14, 580. Virg. Æn. 3, 558. Its crater, or hole on the top was in compass twenty furlongs. Here Jupiter lodged the giants, after he had struck them with thunder, Virg. ibid. It was formerly called Inesius, now Mount Gibel. (2) || A city at the foot of the said hill, built by Hiero; and formerly called Incesium, Steph. but now Centorbe.

Ætnæus, a, um, adj. Of Ætna. Ætnæus ignis, Ov. Epist. 15, 12. ubi al. codd. hab. Ætneus.

Ætnensis, e, adj. Belonging, or adjoining, to Ætna, Ager Ætnensis, Cic. in Verr. 3, 18.

* Ætolia, æ, f. [ab Ætolo Martis seu Endymionis filio] A region in Achaia, between Acarnania and Phocis, situate in the very bosom and midst of Greece, Liv. 35, 18. Hodie Artinia, or according to some, i. Despotato.

* Ætōlus, lius, or icus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ætolia. Populi Ætoli, Liv. passim. || Ætoli heros, Ov. Met. 14, 461. i. e. Diomedes, the king of Ætolia, Bellum Ætolicum, Liv.

* Ætōlus, i, m. [ἀπὸ τῆς αἰτῆς, i. e. à rogando, quod Ætoli cept petaces; unde apud Aristophanem, Ἐν Αἰτωλοῖς ἔχειν τὴν χεῖρην ληγεται τις] The son of Mars, or Endymion, who for manslaughter fled into the country called after him Ætolia, Plut.

* || Aëtus, i, m. [ab αἰτῆς, aquila, à cursu rapido] (1) Once the name of the river Nile. (2) A river in Scythia, which by its overflowing spoiled the fruitful grounds of Prometheus, and hence gave occasion to the fiction that his growing liver was fed upon by an eagle. (1) Ptol. (2) Plut.

* Æx, ægis, f. [ab αἰξ, capra, quod capræ speciem procul aspicientibus præbeat] An isle full of rocks,

rocks, between Tenedos and Chios; hence some think the sea Ægeum had its name, Plin. 4, 11.

A ante F.

*Afer, fri, m. *An African.* Sitientes ibimus Afros, Virg. Ecl. 1, 65. & passim ap. Hist. script.

*Afer, ra, rum, adj. *Of Africa.* Dirus Afer, Hor. Od. 4, 4. Avis Afer, Id. Epod. 2, 53.

||Affile, is, f. *A town in Italy between Subiaco and Anagni,* Frontin.

||Affianus, i, m. *A mountain in Italy, not far from Tivoli,* Vet. Inscr. ap. Holsten.

Afrania, æ, f. *A shameless woman, wife to one Licinus,* Val. Max. 7, 8, 2.

Afranius, ii, m. (1) *A Roman comick poet, who imitated Menander, and almost equaled him every way; but in mirth and wit excelled him.* (2) *Pompey's lieutenant.* (1) Quint. 10, 1. Patere. 1, 17. (2) Patere. 2, 48.

*Africa, vel Africa, æ, f. est enim Græcè. [ab æ priv. & φρίκη, frigus, q. d. sine frigore, sed de etymo variæ sunt conjecturæ] *Africa, one of the four parts of the world, parted from Europe by the Mediterranean sea, and the Straits mouth; from Asia by the river Nile, and the Red sea; and joining to Asia at the upper end by a little neck of land of threescore miles in length. This country, in a great measure, supplied the Romans with corn, which is not obscurely hinted by Tacitus, Hist. 1, 73. and Tully pro Leg. Manil. c. 12. calleth Africa, Sardinia, and Sicily, the three storehouses of the republick. Old Africa is described by Strabo, and others; the modern by Thuanus.*

*Africane, ærum, f. pl. sc. feræ. *Panthers, because they abound in Africa,* Plin. 8, 17.

*Africanus, a, um, adj. *Of Africa.* Africanum bellum, Cic. pro Dejot. Africana gallina, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

*Africus, i, m. sc. ventus. [Αἰψ, Gr.] *The south-west wind,* Virg. Æn. 1, 90. Si mugiat Africis malus procellis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 57.

*Africus, a, um, adj. *African, of Africa.* Africum bellum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32. Africa terra dives triumphis, Virg. Æn. 4, 37.

A ante G.

*||Aga, æ, m. [Ἀγά, Gr.] *A mountain in which are the sources of Araxes and Euphrates,* Ptol.

*||Agabeni, vel Agubeni, òrum, m. pl. [Ἀγάβηνοι, Gr.] *A people of Arabia Felix,* Ptol.

Agathini, òrum, m. pl. *A people in the country of the Thimaneæ, near Nabathæa,* Plin. 6, 28.

Agagammata, ærum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia, near the dead lake,* Plin. 6, 7.

||Agallis, is, f. *A woman that was a good grammarian, and first, as some say, invented the ball,* Cæl. Rhod.

Agamede, es, f. *An isle of the Mediterranean sea,* Plin. 5, 31.

*Agamædes, is, m. [Ἀγαμέδης, Gr.] *An excellent workman. He and his brother Trophonius made the chancel, or oracle, in the temple at Delphos, of five whole stones; and both desiring of Apollo, that they might have for their reward that which he judged best for man; three days after, they were found dead in their beds,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 47.

*Agamemnon, ònis, m. [Ἀγαμέμνων, i. e. μένων, sc. diu manens; ob diutinam in Trojæ obsidione commorationem] *The son of Atreus by Atrope, according to Homer; but Hesiod makes him the son of Pleisthenes king of Mycenæ and Argos. He was chosen captain general by the Greeks, in the war against Troy; where he endured great toils, under great discouragements from the factions of the princes; and after the taking of Troy being forewarned by Cassandra, the daughter of Priamus, of the nearness of his death, went nevertheless home to his wife Clytemnestra, who with her paramour Ægisthus, son of Thyestes, slew him at a banquet: in revenge whereof, Orestes his son twelve years afterwards slew both the adulterer Ægisthus, and his own mother; but being vexed by the Furies went mad.* Vid. Orestes.

*Agamemnonius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Agamemnon.* Agamemnoniæ Mycenæ, Virg. Æn. 6, 838. phalanges, Id. ib. 489.

Agandei, òrum, m. pl. *A people about the Mæotis,* Plin. 6, 7.

*Aganippe, es, f. quæ & Hippocrène [Ἀγανίπη, & Ἱπποκρήνη, equus; quod equi Pegasi ungulæ tactus sit hic fons] *A famous well, or spring, in Boeotia, which rose out of mount Helicon, and ran into the river Permessus, and was sacred to Apollo and the Muses, called also Hippocrène, according to some. But Solinus manifestly distinguished them,* 6, 7. [al. 12.] ubi v. Salm.

*Aganippæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the fountain Aganippe.* Aganippea lyra, Prop. 2, 3, 20.

*Aganippis, idos. Patronym. Idem. Aganippis Hippocrène, Ov. Fast. 5, 7.

Aganzaga, æ, f. *A town in Media,* Plin. 5, 14.

*||Agapenor, òris, m. [Ἀγαπήνωρ, Gr. i. e. amans viros; ab ἀγαπᾶω, amo, & ἀνὴρ, vir] (1) *An admiral of Agamemnon's fleet.* (2) *Allo the son of Ancæus, and grandson of Lycurgus, who, after Troy was taken, was driven to Cyprus, where he built Paphos.* (1) Hom. Il. β. 609. (2) Pausan. in Arcad.

Agar, aris, f. *A town of Africa,* Hirt. B. Afr. 67.

||Agarèni, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Arabia, now called Saracens. Trajan's expedition against these people was writ by Dion Cassius.*

Agarus, i, m. *A river of Sarmatia in Europe, which runeth through Moldavia into the Danube; hod. Sagre. Hence the root Agarick hath its name, Rhod. Ovid calleth it Sagaris, ex Pont. 4, 10.*

*||Agasthenes, is, m. [i. e. præpotens; ab ἀγαν, valde, & θένος, robur] *One of the captains against Troy, the father of Polyxenus, Hom. Il. β. 624.*

Agasus, i, f. *A sea-port town of Italy,* Plin. 3, 11. hod. Porto Greco, Hard.

Agatha, æ, f. [Ἀγάθη, Gr. i. e. bona] *A city of Provence in France, belonging sometime to Marcellus, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Agde, Hard.*

*||Agatharchides, is, m. [ἀ γαθός] *An historian of Samos, Plut.*

*||Agatharchus, i, m. [q. d. bonus imperator, ex ἀγαθός, bonus, & ἀρχός, imperator] *A painter, who boasting to Zeuxis, that he could draw several pictures in a short time; Zeuxis replied, that he must be a great while in drawing one; signifying, that a person cannot do a thing in haste, and yet do it exactly, Plut.*

Agathias, æ, vel pot. Agathius, ii, m. [q. d. bonus; ab ἀγαθός] *A lawyer who writ several epigrams in the Greek anthology.*

Agathirnum, i, n. aut, ut Strabo vocat, Agathyrus, i, f. [Ἀγάθυρπος, Gr.] *A town of Sicily, Plin. 3, 8. vid. Agathyrnum.*

*||Agatho, ònis, m. [q. d. bonus; ab ἀγαθός] *A Pythagorean philosopher, whom king Archelaus asking, when he was fourscore years old, whether he had any strength left; he answered, that not only the spring, but autumn, beareth fruits, Æl. Var. Hist. 13, 4.*

*Agathocles, is, m. [ab ἀγαθός, bonus, & κλέος, gloria] *The name of several men. (1) A Sicilian tyrant, son of a potter, who being advanced to the throne slew many of the nobles. (2) A captain of Greece, son to Lydimachus, whose death was contrived by his mother in law Arsinoë. (3) A peripatetic philosopher, who boasting himself the first and chief of the sophists, was wittily answered by Demonax in his own way: If thou art the first, thou art not alone; and if thou art alone, thou art not the first. (4) An historian. (1) Just. lib. 22. (2) Pausan. (3) Strabo. (4) Cic. de Div. 1, 24.*

*||Agathon, ònis, m. [Ἀγάθων, Gr.] (1) *A silly musician, whence the proverb, Agathonis cantio.* (2) *Two poets cotemporary with Plato, the one a tragick, the other a comick, writer. (3) Another in Adrian's time, of monstrous bulk and strength. (1) Plut. (2) Vid. Voss. de Poëtis Græcis. (3) Philostr.*

*||Agathópolis, is, f. [i. e. bona civitas; ex ἀγαθός, bonus, & πόλις, civitas] *The city of Montpellier in France.*

Agathussa, æ, f. *An island in the Carpathian sea, being one of the Sporades, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Piscopia, Hard.*

Agathyrnum, i, n. [ab Agathyrno Æoli fil. condit.] *A town of Sicily, in the valley of Demonax, near the river Figura, Plin. 3, 8. hod. S. Marco, Hard.*

*Agathyrus, òrum, m. pl. [Ἀγάθυρσοι, Gr.] *A rich people near to the Scythians, Plin. 4, 12. so called from Agathyrus, one of the sons of Hercules.*

*Agathysia, æ, f. [Ἀγάθυσσα, Gr.] *The island Telos, so called by Callimachus, Plin. 4, 12.*

*Agave, es, f. [Ἀγανή] *The daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, who was married to Echion king of Thebes, by whom she had Pentheus, whom she and the rest of the Mænades in their mad revells tore limb from limb, because he would drink no wine, but instead of celebrating, slighted Bacchus's feasts, Hor. Sat. 2, 3. & Ov. Met. 1, 3. sub. fin. & ante cum Theocr. Idyll. 26.*

*||Agelastos [Ἀγέλαστος, Gr. i. e. non ridens; ex α, non, & γαλάω, rideo] dict. Crassus. *A surname of Crassus. He never laughed but once in his whole life, and that was when he saw an ass eating thistles; upon which occasion he said, Similes habent labra lætutæ, like lips, like lettuces, vid. Chil.*

||Agelocum, i, n. *Littleborough upon Trent, Camb.*

Agendicum, i, n. *Sens, a town in France, Cæs. B. G. 7, 59. & Scrib. & Agedincum.*

*Agenor, òris, m. [ab ἀγαν, valde, & ἀνὴρ, vir, i. e. fortis] (1) *A king of the Phœnicians, son of Belus, and father to Cadmus and Europa. (2) One of Mitylene, who writ of Musick. (3) Another the son of Antenor. (1) Sil. 1, 88. (2) Aristoxenus. (3) Hom. Il. φ. 579.*

*Agelander, dri, m. [Ἀγέλανδρος, Gr. q. d. dux virorum; ab ἀγαν, duxco, & ἀνὴρ ἀνδρός, vir] *A famous statuary of Rhodes, who, together with Polydorus and Athenodorus, made a fine statue of Laocoon for the emperor Titus, Plin. 36, 5.*

*Agellias, æ, m. [Ἀγέλιος, Gr.] *A Platonic philosopher, who persuaded the immortality of the soul with such force of eloquence, that many killed themselves to attain that happy state the sooner. Whereupon he was forbid by Ptolemy to teach, or read, publicly, Cic. Tusc. Q. 1, 34. rectius autem Hegelias.*

*Agēsilaus, ai, m. [Ἀγὸς τὸ ἀγαν τὸν λαόν; q. d. dux populi] (1) *The sixth king of the Lacedæmonians the son of Archidamus, who succeeded his brother Agis: A man of short stature, and lame of one leg, but a very valiant prince. He took several cities in Phrygia, beat the army of Tisaphernes at the river Pactolus, and the Athenians and Boeotians at Coronea in Peloponnesus. He reigned 43 years. (2) An Athenian, son to Neocles; he slew one Mardonius, of Xerxes's guard instead of Xerxes; and being brought to the king, as he was at sacrifice, put his right hand into the flames, and burnt it off without shrinking; saying, that all the Athenians were as brave men as himself. Upon which Xerxes dismissed him. (1) Just. l. 6. (2) Plut. in Parall.*

Agēmbrotus, i, m. *An admiral among the Rhodians, Liv. 32, 16.*

Agēsinates, ium, m. pl. *A people of Aquitain, bordering on Poictou, Plin. 4, 19.*

Agēsipolis, is, m. *A Rhodian ambassador, Liv. 45, 3.*

*||Aginum, i, n. *Auson. Ἀγινον, Ptol. The city of Angoulesme, or rather Agen in France.*

*Agis, is, m. [Ἀγίς, Gr.] *A king of Lacedæmonia, who was slain by his own people, because he would have renewed the laws of Lycurgus, Cic. Offic. 2, 23.*

*||Agisymba, æ, f. [Ἀγίσυμβα, Gr.] *A country in Africa beyond the line; hod. Zanguebar, Ptol.*

Agla, æ, f. *A town of Spain, Plin. 3, 1.*

*Aglaia, æ, f. [ab Ἀγλαία, Gr. i. e. splendor] *One of the three Charites, or Gratiae. She is also called Pasithea. She and her two sisters Thalia and Euthrope are represented with hands joined together, Hesiod.*

*||Aglaonice, es, f. [ἀγλαονίκη, Gr. i. e. clara victoria, ex ἀγλαός, clarus, vel splendidus, & νίκη, victoria] *The daughter of Hegemon, a forercress, Apollod. lib. 4.*

*||Agloope, es, f. [ab ἀγλαός, splendidus, & ὤψ, opus, vultus] *One of the Sirens, Mythol.*

*||Aglaophæna [ab ἀγλαός, clarus, & φαίνο, appareo] *Another of the Sirens, Mythol.*

*Aglaophon, is, m. [Ἀγλαφών, Gr.] *A famous painter, Plin. 35, 9. & Cic. Orat. 3, 7.*

Aglaurus, i, f. *The daughter of Erechtheus king*

of Athens; she was turned into a stone by Mercury, Ovid. lib. 2. fab. 12.

* Aglaus, i. m. [ab ἀγλαΐς, Gr. i. e. inclytus] A very poor Arcadian, whom Apollo judged more happy than Cyges, because he never traveled beyond the limits of his own ground, Val. Max. 7, 11. & Plin. 7, 46.

|| Agneda, æ. f. Edinburgh, the chief city of Scotland.

Agnodice, es. f. An Athenian virgin, who desiring to learn the art of medicine, cut off her hair, put on man's apparel, and binding herself apprentice to one Hierophilus, became wonderfully skillful in womens cases. The physicians grieveing that this young doctor had got all the practice among the ladies, gave it out that he had debauched them, and brought him before the Areopagites, but she discovered her sex, to the confusion of her accusers. Upon which the Athenians made an amendment to their law, permitting ladies to study physick, Hygin. fab. 274.

Agocce, es. f. A city of Æthiopia, Plin. 6, 29.

* Agōnalia, prius Agōnia, Ov. Fast. 1, 331. Feasts kept yearly among the Romans, in honour of Janus, or of Agonius, the god of busyness, Fest. so called, because he that was to slay the sacrifice, asked before he did it, Agon? i. e. shall I strike? Ov. Fast. 1, 322. or from the Agones of masteries and prizes, that were anciently pla d for at these feasts, Id. ib.

|| Agōnenfis porta, A gate of Rome, called also Collina, Polyb. now Porta Salari.

* || Agōnes, um. m. pl. [ab ἀγών, certamen] The four games of Greece, viz. the Olympian, Isthmean, Nemean, and Pythian.

Agōnes, ium. m. pl. A people who inhabited the country now called La Val de Gogna, in the Milanese, Mela. But Polybius placeth them in Celtick Gaul, about Sens.

Agōnis, idis. f. A maid servant of Venus Erycina, Cic. Div. in Verr. 17.

* || Agōnius, ii. m. A god who presided over busyness; his festival was called Agonia, or Agonalia.

* Agōracītus, i. m. [ex ἀγορὰ forum, & κριτής judex] A famous carver, Plin. 36, 5.

Agræi, òrum. m. pl. A people of Greece, Liv. 32, 34.

Agræ, ñrum. f. pl. A city of Arcadia, Plin. 4, 6.

* || Agradatus, i. m. [Ἀγραδάτος, Gr.] A river of Persia, called also Cyrus or Corus, Ptol.

* Agragantinus, a, um. adj. Of Agragas, Agragantinus fons, Plin. 35, 15.

* Agragas, vel Acragas, antis. m. [Ἀκράγας, Gr. ab ἀκρά, arx.] (1) A hill in Sicily. (2) A town upon the top of the hill, of the same name; otherwise called Agrigantum; Serv. hod. Gergenti. It was anciently famous for its breed of fine horses, Virg. Æn. 3, 703. (2) Cic.

* Agraria Lex. A law proposed by some levelers for dividing the common fields equally among the people, Cic. in Rull.

Agrauonitæ, ñrum. m. pl. A people of Illyrium, Liv. 45, 26.

Agrianes, ium. m. pl. A people of Thrace, Liv. 28, 5.

Agricola, æ. m. (Julius) The father in law of Tacitus, who also wrote his life; wherein he has given a full and very particular account of all his exploits in the island of Great Britain, whilst he was governour here in Domitian's time.

* Agrigentinus, a, um. adj. Of the city Agrigentum, Val. Max. 4, 8. now called Gergenti.

* Agrigentum, i. n. The town on the hill Agragas in Sicily, Plin. 30, 8. & Inv. 16, 49. hod. Gergenti.

Agriōdos, ontis. m. [ἀγρίδος, Gr. i. e. dente ferox; ab ἀγρίος ferox, & ὄδός dens] One of Aspidochelone's dogs, Ov. Met. 3, 224.

* || Agrionia, òrum. n. pl. Feasts among the Bæotians, celebrated in honour of Bacchus, who is called ἀγρίωντος, i. e. ferox, Plut.

Agriopus, æ. m. (1) An historian who writ an account of the victors in the Olympick games. (2) The father of Cynaras who invented several usefull mechanic tools. (1) Plin. 8, 22. (2) Plin. 7, 56.

* Agriophagi, òrum. m. pl. [ab ἀγρίος, ferox, & φάγω edo] A people of Æthiopia, feeding upon wild beasts only, Plin. 6, 30.

Agrippa, æ. m. [qu. ægrè pedibus natus, quòd isti primi omnium in partu prodierunt; vel ab ægro partu dict.] (1) Herod Agrippa, eaten up with worms for his pride, the husband and brother of Berenice. (2) The son in law of Augustus, a victorious prince. (2) He was the first of all the Romans that was honoured with a naval garland by Augustus, for his nival victory over Sext. Pompeus. (1) Juu. 6, 157. (2) Liv. Epit. 129. Medals also were struck on this occasion, which are preserved in the cabinets of the curious, and are not difficult to be met with.

Agrippa Menenius, surnamed Lanatus: He was chosen general of the Romans against the Sabines, and obtained the lesser triumph called Ovation, Liv.

Sylvius Agrippa, An ancient king of the Latins, Liv. 1, 3.

Agrippenses, ium. m. pl. A people of Bithynia, Plin. 5, 32.

Agrippina, æ. f. (1) The mother of Nero, daughter of Germanicus, and sister to Caligula, wife first to Domitius, and afterwards to Claudius, whom she poisoned, that she might make her son Nero emperor. (2) Another of this name, mother to this, and wife of Germanicus. See a large account of them both in Tacitus, Ann. 12.

Cōlōnia Agrippinæ, Tac. The city Cologne, or Collen, in Germany. Hæc quidem colonia origine Germana fuit, Tac. Germ. 23, 8.

Agrippinensis colonia, Id. Plin. 4, 17. & Tac. Hist. 1, 56, 4.

Agron, ònis. m. A king of the Illyrians, Liv. 20, 25.

Agrospi, òrum. m. pl. A people of Æthiopia, Plin. 6, 30.

* Aguntum, i. n. [Ἀγυντων, Gr.] (1) A town of Sicily. (2) Another in Bavaria in the county of Tirol; hod. Imneken, or according to others Doblach. (1) Ptol. (2) Plin. 4, 24.

Agutius, i. m. A companion of Cicero in his exile, Cic. Fam. 13, 71.

* Agyeus, five Agyieus, ei. m. [Ἀγυεύς, Gr. ita dict. ab Atheniensia quòd ei ἐν ταῖς ἀγυαῖς, i. e. in viis publicis, statuas ponerent] A surname of Apollo, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 28.

Agylla, æ. f. A Pelasgis conditoribus dic. Plin. 3, 5. A Tuscan city, called also Cære, so Strabo; hodie Cerveteri. Others say the ruins of this town lie four miles off from Cære. Hinc.

Agyllinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Agylla, Virg. Æn. 8, 479. & ibid. 6, 652.

Agylleus, i. m. A great wrestler, a gigantick fellow like Hercules. Stat. Theb. 6, 837.

Agyrini, òrum. m. pl. The people of Agyrium, Plin. 8, 3. Hinc Agyriensis ager, Cic. Verr. 3, 18.

Agyrium, ii. n. A town of Sicily, Cic. Verr. 3, 27.

* Agyrtes, is. m. [Ἀγύρτης, Gr. i. e. præstigiator] (1) One that killed his father. (2) A trumpeter. (1) Ov. Met. 5, 148. (2) Stat. Achill. 2, 200.

A ante H.

Ahala, æ. m. A surname of the Servilii, Cic. pro Mil. 30. One of these is not infrequent in a coin joined with Brutus.

Ahaina, æ. f. A town of Etruria, Liv. 10, 25.

Ahēnobarbus, Vid. Ænobarbus.

A ante I.

* Ajax, æcis. m. [Ἀΐας, Gr. ab αἰζω, lugeo] (1) A valiant warrior in the Grecian camp against Troy, the son of Telamon by Hecione, the strongest Greek next Achilles: He, for anger that the princes of Greece adjudged Ulysses to have the armour of Achilles, grew mad, and destroyed a flock of sheep; at last with that sword which Hector had given him he slew himself, and was turned into a flower, the Hyacinth, or Violet, Ov. Met. 13. Others say he consolida hath AI AI, interjections of lamentation. (2) A king of the Locreses in Greece, son to Oileus: He was struck with a thunder by Pallas in his return from Troy, for having ravished Cassandra in her temple. (3) One of king Antiochus's elephants so called. (4) The name of a play acted by Æsopus, who was very famous in his art. (1) Vid. Sophoc. in Ajace. & Ov. Met. 10, 215. (2) Virg. Æn. 1, 45. (3) Plin. 8, 5. (4) Cic. Offic. 1, 31.

|| Aidoneus, i. m. [ex Αἰδης. Orcus, vel mors; vel ab Αἰδῆ dominus, quòd in omnes imperium hibeat] (1) A name of Pluto. He reigned in the days of Iyceus, king of the Argives, and Erechtheus, king of the Athenians. (2) A king of the Moleffiars, who imprisoned Theseus, for attempting to steal his daughter Proserpine near the river Acheron, whence the poetical fable of Theseus's descent into hell. (1) Euseb. (2) Plut. in These.

* Aius Lōcūtius [i. e. A speaking voice, ab aīa audio, & loquor, ANG. to speak] A god among the Romans, who was deified on this occasion: M. Ceditius, a Plebeian, acquainted the tribunes, that passing through the new street in the night, he heard a voice more than human near the temple of Vesta, which gave the Romans notice that the Gauls were coming against Rome; but this information being neglected on account of the meanness of the person, they suffered very much from that invasion; wherefore that they might expiate that offence, they erected a temple in the new street, to this fancied deity, by the advice of Camillus their deliverer, Vid. Cic. Div. 1, 43. Plut. in vit. Camill. Liv. 5, 50, & 52.

A ante L.

|| Alaba, æ. f. A town of Arragon in Spain, near the river Xiloca; hod. Alava.

Alābanda, æ. f. Plin. 37, 2. & Alābanda, òrum. pl. n. Juu. Sat. 3, 70. [ab Alabando, Caris filio] A city of Caria in Asia Minor. Hinc

Alābandicus, a, um. adj. Alabandicus conventus, Plin. 5, 29. & Alābandenses, ium. m. pl. Liv. 43, 6. & Alābandeni, Id. 45, 25.

* Alabarches, is. m. [ab ἀλαβὰ, atramentum, & ἀρχή, principatus] A nickname given by Cicero to Pompey, for raising certain taxes in Syria, Cic. Attic. 2, 17.

* Alābastros, i. m. [ita dict. quòd alabaastro abundet] A river in Troas, which riseth out of mount Ida, Plin. 5, 30.

* Alābastrum, i. n. [ab eodem, ob eandem rationem] A town in Ægypt, abounding with alabaster, Plin. 5, 9.

|| Alābus, i. m. Ptol. Alābon, i. n. Steph. & Alābis, is. f. Sil. (1) A river of Sicily, which passeth through the valley of Noto, and faileth into the Sicilian sea, in the eastern part of the island. (2) A town there of the same name; hod. Cantara. (1) Sil. 14, 227. (2) Steph.

* Alachroæ, ñrum. m. pl. [qu. viri marini coloris; ex ἄλς mare, & χροα color] A people of Africa, called also Lotophagi, Plin. 5, 4.

* || Alæsa, Ptol. & Strab. || Alæsa, Diod. Hālēsa, Cic. Verr. 2, 7. & 3, 73. [ab ἄλς mare] A city of Sicily, about a mile from the sea; hinc

* Alæsinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Alæsa, Cic. Fam. 13, 32.

* || Alalcōmēnium, ii. n. [ab Ἀλακμενίης auxiliatrix; epitheton Minervæ cui hæc urbs sacra] A city of Bæotia in Greece, between Halyartus, & Coronæa, Strab.

Alana, æ. f. A city of Æthiopia, Plin. 6, 29.

Alāni, òrum. m. pl. A people of Muscovy, near the lesser Tanais of the ancient Scythians, described by Lucan. 8, 223. in this verse: Et sequerer duos æterni Martis Alanos. This name was of large extent, for the Gelsoni, Massagetæ, Goths and Huns were also called by this name, Amm. 6, 31.

Alānus, i. m. A river of Scythia, Mart. 7, 29.

Alāricus, i. m. A king of the Goths, who took the city of Rome, A. V. 1164. but did not demolish it, Cassiod. conf. & Claud. de B. Get. 431.

Alāsi, vel Alāsi. A town of Cyrene, Plin. 5, 5.

Alāstor, is. m. (1) One of Plato's four chariot horses. (2) One of Sarpedon's companions to Troy, slain by Ulysses. (1) Claud. de Raptu Prof. 214. (2) Ov. Met. 13, 257.

|| Alāta Castra, alio nomine Castrum puellarum, Edinburgh in Scotland, Anton.

Alatrinates, ium. m. pl. A people of Italy, Liv. 9, 43.

|| Alatrium, ii. n. A town in that part of Italy, now

now called the Campagna di Roma; *hod.* Alatri, Strab.

Alauna, æ. f. *Alnwick*. A town in Northumberland.

Alaunius, ii. m. *Avon*. A river in Worcestershire, Ortel.

Alaunus, i. m. *Alne* or *Northine*. A river in Northumberland.

*Alazon, is, *vel* Alazonius, ii. m. [*αλῶνας*, superbus] A river parting Albania and Iberia, Plin. 6, 10. & Strab. lib. 11.

Alba, æ. m. A river of Spain, Plin. 3, 3.

Alba Helviorum, A city of Gaul, Plin. 3, 4. *hod.* Alby, Cellar.

Alba Julia, The chief city of Transylvania, *hod.* Weissenburg, Baudr.

Alba Longa [*ab* omine porcæ albæ ibidem inventæ Alba est dicta] The name of a city built by Ascanius, the son of Æneas, Tibull. 2, 5. Prop. 4, 1. Liv. 1, 3. *nec non* Juven. Sat. 12, 70. et deinceps.

Alba, æ. f. A city of the Marsians, near the Lacus Fufinus, Vid. Strab. lib. 5. & Plin. 3, 12. Its inhabitants were called *Albenses*, to distinguish them from the citizens of *Alba longa*, who were called *Albani*, Varr. L. L. 7.

Alba Pompeiana, An ancient colony and city of Liguria, ruined by Tullus Hostilius, Plin. 3, 5.

Alba Regalis, A town where the kings of Hungaria were crowned; *hod.* Stukweissenburg, Ortel.

Alba Sylvius, The son of Latinus Sylvius, Ov. Fast. 4, 44.

Albanenses, ium. m. pl. The people of Alba in Spain, Liv. 3, 3. The country is now called *Alava*, and the town *Alava*, Hard.

Albani, òrum. m. pl. (1) The citizens of Alba Longa. (2) A people of Scythia. (3) A people of Macedonia, whose country is called *Albania*, formerly *Epirus*, on the west of Macedon. (1) Varr. L. L. 7. (2) Plin. 6, 13. (3) Ptol.

Albani Fanum, Saint Albans, so called from a Saint of that name.

*Albânia, æ. f. [*Ἀλβανία*, Gr.] A country of Asia, having the Caspian sea on the east, and Iberia on the west. (2) A river in Tuscany; *hod.* Albegna. (3) Also a port of Scotland, called Braidalbain. (1) Ptol. (2) Baudr. (3) Baudr.

*Albānum, i. n. [*Ἀλβανόν*, Gr.] A town of Italy near Velitræ, twenty miles from Rome, situate in the Appian way, Procop.

Albānus, a, um. adj. (1) Mons Albanus, distant twelve miles east from Rome; *hod.* Monte Cavo. (2) Lacus Albanus, A lake in Italy near Alba. (1) Liv. 25, 7. (2) Prop. 3, 22, 25.

Albenses, ium. m. pl. A people of Italy in the farther Abruzzo, Plin. 3, 4.

Albici, òrum. m. pl. A people of that part of Gaul, now called Provence; their chief town is called Rees, Cæf. B. C. 1, 57.

Albidus, ii. m. A man who having spent all, was at last burnt out of his house; upon which Cato passed this jest, 'That he was an ill natured fellow, who burnt what he could not eat, *Macrob.* Sat. 2, 2.

Albigaunum, i. n. A maritime town of Liguria, Plin. 3, 5. *vid.* Allium Ingaunum.

Albinia, æ. m. A river of Italy, Mela; *hod.* Albenga, Cellar.

Albinus, ii. m. A senator mentioned by Cicero, Fam. 13, 8.

Albintimelum, ii. n. A town in the territory of Genoa, Plin. 3, 4. *vid.* Albium intermelium.

Albinus, *vel* Albinius, ii. m. The name of several Romans. (1) L. Albinus, who flying from the Gauls in a wagon with his wife and children, made them alight to accommodate the vestal virgins, whom he met by the way. (2) Sp. Albinus, an orator mentioned by Cicero. (3) A. Albinus, a consul, colleague of Mark Antony. (1) Val. Max. 1, 10. & Liv. 5, 40. (2) Cic. de Cl. Orat. 34. (3) Id. post red. ad Quirit. 3.

Albinovānus Celsus, Young Nero's secretary in his province. Hor. Ep. 1, 8.

Albinovānus Peto, A poet in Ovid's time, Ep. ex Pont. 4, 10.

*Albion. [Britannia dict. ab albis rupibus,

quas mare alluit] The island of Great Britain, namely, England and Scotland.

Albis, is. m. A river running through the midst of Germany; and falling into the sea near Hamborough; *hod.* the Elbe, Plin. 4, 14. & Tac. Germ. 41, 3.

*Albistrum, i. n. [*Ἀλκίστρον*, Gr.] A town in the upper Calabria in the kingdom of Naples; *hod.* Urft marso, Ptol.

Albium, ii. n. A town of Italy, Plin. 3, 5.

Albium Ingaunum, A municipal town of Liguria, in the territory of Genoa, Plin. 3, 4. *hod.* Albenga, Hard.

Albium Intermelum, A town of Liguria, in the territory of Genoa, Plin. 3, 4. *hod.* Vintimiglia, Hard.

Albius, i. m. (1) A rich miser. (2) The surname of Tibullus. (3) A mountain of Illyricum. (1) Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 28. (2) v. Tit. (3) Strab.

Albonenses, ium. m. pl. A people of Illyria, Plin. 4, 21.

Albucilla, æ. f. The name of a shamefuls whore, Tac. Ann. 6, 47, 3.

Albucius, ii. m. The names of several Romans. (1) L. Albucius, who was governor of Sardinia. (2) M. Albucius, who was accused by Mutius the augur of bribery. (3) T. Albucius, well skilled in the Greek language. (1) Cic. Div. in Verr. 19. (2) Id. Off. 2, 14. (3) Id. de Cl. Orat. 35.

*Albula, æ. f. [*ab* albo colore sic dict.] (1) The river Tiber formerly so called. (2) A river near the city Tibur. (1) Virg. Æn. 8, 332. & Liv. 1, 3. (2) Mart. 1, 13. & Albula quoque vocantur in plur. Vid. Plin. 3, 5. & Vir. 8, 2.

*Albium, ii. n. [*ab* eodem] (1) A promontory in Africa. (2) Another in Phœnicia, not far from Tyre. (1) Plin. 3, in Proœm. (2) Id. 5, 19.

*Albūna, æ. f. A goddess worshipped near the city Tibur in Italy, whom some think to be the Sibylla Tiburtina, and the same with Leucothea, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 12. *conf.* Laëtant. 1, 5.

*Albūnea, æ. f. [*sic* dict. *ab* aquæ qualitate] A river, and wood of the same name, by the river Anio in Italy, Virg. Æn. 7, 83.

Alburnus, i. m. A mountain and port of Lucania near the river Silarus, about 12 miles from Salernum, Virg. Geor. 3, 146. Quatuor hinc ad Silari flumen, portumque Alburnum, Lucil.

Albutius Silus, An orator of Novaria, Suet. de Clar. Rhet. 6.

Albūtius, *vel* Albūcius, ii. m. A base covetous fellow, who used to beat his servants before they had committed a fault, lest he should not have leisure to punish them at the instant of their offending, Hor. Sat. 2, 67.

*Alcæus, i. m. [*ab* ἀλκή, robur] (1) A Greek lyric poet, who lived in the 44th olympiad. His poems were strong, concise, and well laboured. (2) The grandfather of Hercules, whence he was called Alcides. (3) The son of Hercules by Omphale. (1) Cic. Tusc. 4, 33. Hor. Od. 4, 9, 7. (2) Mythol. (3) Mythol.

Alcarnenes, is. m. A famous statuary, Plin. 36, 5.

Alcander, ri. m. One of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, slain by Ulysses at the siege of Troy, Ov. Met. 13, 258. & Virg. Æn. 9, 767.

Alcānor, òris. m. A man's name, Virg. Æn. 10, 338.

*Alcāthoë, es. f. The city of Megara, so called from Alcathous, who being suspected to have murdered his brother Chryseippus, fled to Megara, and there built this city, Ov. Trist. 1, 9, 39.

*Alcāthous, i. m. [*Ἀλκαθούς*, Gr.] (1) The son of Pelops, who flying to Megara, married the daughter of king Megareus, and succeeded him. (2) A Trojan, who married Hippodamia the daughter of Anchises, and was slain at Troy by Idomeneus the Cretan. (1) Mythol. (2) Hom. Il. 7, 465.

*Alce, es. f. [*ab* ἀλκή, robur] (1) One of Alcæon's bounds. (2) A harlot. (3) A city of Celsiberia. (1) Ov. Met. 3, 217. (2) Gell. 4, 11. (3) Liv. 40, 49.

Alces, es. f. A river of Bithynia, Plin. 5, 32.

Alceste, es. *vel* Alcehis, idi. f. (1) The wife of Admetus king of Thessaly, who being sick, sent to the oracle; and received answer, that he must

needs die presently, unless one of his friends would die for him: they all refused, and then she voluntarily died for him. She was afterwards restored to life by Hercules. (2) One of the tragedies written by Euripides so called. (1) Juv. 6, 651. (2) Jam inter extantes reperies.

Alchandonius, ii. m. An Arabian king, Liv. Epit. 121, 3.

*Alcibiādes, is. m. [*Ἀλκιβιάδης*, Gr.] A nobleman of Athens, who could fit himself to all mens humours, of what country or condition soever. He was by nature prone to luxury, and other vices, but giving himself to be instructed by Socrates, was somewhat reclaimed. See his life written by Corn. Nepos.

*Alcīdāmas, antis. m. [*i. e.* robore domans, *vel* superans; *ab* ἀλκή robur, & δάμναω domo] (1) A philosopher of Elea, a city of Æolia. But Quintilian 3, 1, reckoneth him among the orators; and Aldus hath some of his orations in his volume of oratours. He writ an oration in praise of death, from an enumeration of the evils of life. (2) The name of a wrestler. (1) Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. (2) Stat. Theb. 10, 500.

Alcidamus, i. m. An ancient rhetorician, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48.

*Alcīdes, æ. m. [*ex* ἀλκή, robur; *vel* fortè *ab* Alcæo, avo paterno] (1) A name of Hercules. (2) Fem. A name given to Pallas among the Macedonians. (1) Virg. Æn. 5, 414. (2) Liv. 42, 51.

Alcimachus, i. m. A famous painter, Plin. 35, 11.

Alcīmēde, es. f. The wife of Æson king of Thessaly, mother of Jason, Val. Flacc. 1, 297. & Hyg. fab. 3.

Alcīmēdon, tis. m. A famous carver, Virg. Ecl. 3, 37.

*Alcīnus, i. m. [*ἀπὸ* τῆς ἀλκῆς τῆς νύ, *i. e.* ἄ robore animi] (1) A king of the island Corcyra, or Corfu, much commended for his strict justice by the poet Orpheus. He entertained Ulysses very civilly. His orchard was so famed for choice fruits, that it gave occasion to the proverb, *Poma Alcīnoo dare*, which we render, to carry coals to Newcastle. (2) A Platonick philosopher of this name, whose epitome of the decrees of Plato the learned Heinsius published with Maximus Tyrius. (1) Hom. Odyss. 2. 302. Vid. Stat. Sylv. 1, 3. & Plin. 19, 4. (2) Lugd. Bat. 1607.

*Alcīnus, i. m. A dramatick poet, authour of a play called, the defence of Penelope; a trifling and tedious writer; whence the proverb, Ἀλκίνας ἀπόλογος, Vid. Poll. 2, 4, 26. & Suid. in voce, Ἀπόλογος.

*Alcippe, es. f. [*Ἀλκίππη*, Gr.] A country woman frequently mentioned by Theocritus, and once from him by Virg. Ecl. 7, 17.

Alcīsthene, es. f. A woman famous for painting, Plin. 35, 11.

Alcīthē, es. f. The daughter of Myneis a Theban, who with her sisters are fabled, for scoffing at the feasts of Bacchus, to be turned into bats, and their distaffs and spindles into wine shoots, Ov. Met. 4, fab. 10.

Alcmæon, ònis. m. (1) The son of Amphiaraius and Eriphyle. His father had been put to death by the contrivance of his mother, whom he slew; and was afterwards grievously tormented with furies. (2) A sophist, to whom Cræsus gave as much gold as he could carry. (3) A Pythagorean, one of the first authours of physick. (1) Vid. Hyg. fab. 73. & Virg. Æn. 6, 45. (2) Vid. Herodot. 6. (3) Vid. Laërt. in vita.

Alcmæōnius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Alcmæon, Prop. 3, 5, 41.

*Alceman, ònis. m. [*Ἀλκμάν*, Gr.] (1) A Greek lyric poet, who wrote in the Dorick dialect. (2) Another also of that name, a Messenian. (1) Vid. Voss. de Poëtis Græcis. (2) Id. ibid.

*Alcēmēna, Ov. & Alcīmēna, æ. f. Plaur. [*ab* ἀλκή, robur] The wife of Amphitruo, with whom Jupiter conversed, in the shape of her husband, and begat Hercules, Plaut. Amphit. & Ov. Met. 8, 543.

Alcon, ònis. m. (1) An excellent archer of Crete. (2) An engraver. (3) A general of the Saguntines. (1) Virg. Æn. 5, 11. (2) Ov. Met. 13, 633. (3) Liv. 21, 12.

*Alcyōne, vel Alciōne, es. f. [ab ἀλκυών, Gr. Halcedo] (1) One of the Pleiades, the daughter of Atlas and Pleione, whom Neptune loved, and begat on her Alcyone, the wife of Ceyx; who, hearing of her husband's death, cast herself into the sea, and was changed into a bird called a king's fisher. (2) || The daughter of Euenus, and wife of Idæus, whom Apollo having taken from her husband, he in vain endeavoured to recover her by force; her parents therefore called her Alcyone, whereas before she was called Marpeſſa. (1) Ov. Met. 11. fab. 10. (2) Hom. Il. 1. 558.

Alea, æ. f. A town of Arcadia, Plin. 4, 6.

Alēbas, vel Alēvas, æ. m. A king of Theſſaly slain by his guards for his tyrannical government, Ov. in Ibin. 323.

Alebece Reiorum, A city in France in the government of Provence, Liv. 3, 4. hod. Riez, Hard.

Alēcto, ūs. f. [ἀλκτω, Gr. i. e. incellans; ab ἀ privat. & λῆγω, quiesco] One of the three furies: the other two were Megæra and Tisiphone, Virg. Æn. 7, 341. Ov. Met. 4, 620.

*Alēctryon, ōnis. m. [ab ἀλκτρυών, Gr. i. e. gallus] A young man, who kept the door whilst Mars lay with Venus, lest Sol coming in the interim should catch them; but on a time being overcome with sleep, he gave Sol an opportunity of viewing their unlaſtful pleasures. Vulcan being acquainted therewith, cast a net of artificial chains about them, and exposed them to the laughter of the gods; and Mars, being angry with his careless watchman, changed him into a bird, called a cock; who remembering his old fault, gives warning by crowing every morning before the appearing of Phœbus.

|| Alēctum, i. n. poſtea Donum Dei; Dundee in Scotland, Camd.

Aleii campi, Plains in Cilicia, where Bellerophon wandered when ſung by Pegasus, Plin. 5, 27. Dionyf. Perieg. 872.

Alele, es. f. A city of the Phazanians, in Africa, Plin. 5, 5.

Alēmani, vel Alēmanni, ōrum. m. pl. [ita dicti patrio vocabulo, quaſi toti viri; Als manner, Verſtegan.] Almains, a people of Germany between the Rhine, Danube, and Main, from whence to this day the French, Italians, and Spaniards call the Germans *Allemands*. But that they are different is plain, in that the emperor Caracalla, having subdued both nations, put in his titles GERMANICUS, ALEMNICUS, & Steph. Ἀλεμαννὸν ἔθνος Γερμανοῖς πρὸς ἄλλους.

Alēmannia, æ. f. Germany, Claud. de Conf. Stil. 234.

Alēmannicus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Almains. Alemannica tentoria, Ann. Marcell. 27, 3.

|| Alēmannus, i. m. *Almul*, a river in Germany, Baudr.

Alena, vel, ut al. Ælana, vel etiam Læana, æ. f. A town of Africa, Plin. 6, 28. unde Aleniticus, Æleniticus, vel Læaniticus sinus, A bay, or creek, of that town, Plin. 6, 28 & 29.

|| Alenconium, ii. n. A dutchy in France; vulg. *Alençon*, Baudr.

Aleon, ii. m. A river of Asia. Aleos amnis, Plin. 5, 29.

Aleria, æ. f. A colony in Corsica, Plin. 3, 6.

Alēſa, Vid. Haleſa.

*Alēthes, is. m. [Ἀληθής, Gr. i. e. fidus] A companion of Æneas, Virg. Æn. 1, 125. & 9. 246.

|| Alethia, æ. f. A town of France, in the lesser Britany; hod. S. Malo, Baudr.

Aletini, ōrum. m. pl. The people of Aletium, Plin. 3, 11.

Aletrinales, ium. m. pl. A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 11.

Aletium, ii. n. A city of the Salentines, in the kingdom of Naples, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Lexxo*.

Alex, cis. m. A river in Italy, which divided the country of the Bruti from Magna Græcia, Plin. 11, 27. Scrib. & Halex.

Alexamenus, i. m. The person, who slew Nabis the tyrant of Lacedæmon, Liv. 35, 36.

*Alexander, dri. m. [Ἀλέξανδρος, Gr. i. e. adiutor virorum; ab ἀλέξω juvo, & ἄνθρωπος] (1) Alexander the great, son of Philip king of Macedon, and Olympias. A prince of an extraordinary spirit,

He began his great enterprises about the twentyeth year of his age, and in the space of twelve years conquered Darius the Persian emperor, and almost all the East, all Greece, and in short the greatest part of the world: He honoured learning much, and learned men; Aristotle and Callisthenes were his tutors. (2) A name of Paris. (1) Historiam ejus scripsit Q. Curtius. (2) Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 23.

*|| Alexander ab Alexandro, Alarwyer of Naples, whose works, entitled Genialium dierum libri sex, are extant; he lived in the fourteenth century.

*|| Alexander Polyhistor, so called for his numerous writings in history and philology, he lived in the time of L. Sulla, and perished in his house, which was burnt down at Laurentum. Suidas maketh him a Milesian; but Stephanus saith he was a Phrygian.

* Alexander Phæreus, A tyrant in Theſſaly, slain by his wife, Cic. Offic. 2, 7. v. & Ov. in Ibin. 321.

* Alexander Severus, The twenty-first emperor of Rome; he by his virtue and prudence restored the state of Rome, which had been wonderfully disordered by the vices of his predecessor Elagabalus. He took the name of Alexander because born at Arcæna, in a temple dedicated to Alexander Magnus, Lamprid. in vit. c. 5.

*|| Alexandra, æ. f. A daughter of Priam, called also Cassandra.

* Alexandria, vel ea, æ. f. [Græcè enim scrib. Ἀλεξάνδρεια, ab Alexandro Macedone condita] (1) A city in Ægypt near the Nile, now called Scandaria. See it described by Egeſippus, 4, 27. (2) Another of Syria, or Cilicia, vulg. *Scanderoon*, &c. There are several others mentioned by Plin.

* Alexandrinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Alexandria. Alexandrina tellus, Prop. 3, 11, 33. licentia, Cæſ. B. C. 3, 110.

* Alexandropolis, is. f. [dict. ab Alexandro magno conditore] A city of the Parthians, Plin. 6, 25.

Alēxia, æ. f. Plin. 34, 17. & Alēſia, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 76. Alife in the dukedom of Burgundy, formerly the capital, now a small town.

* || Alēxīcos, i. m. [ἀλεξικκος, Lat. malorum depulſor; ab ἀλέξω arceo, & κκος malus] A name, or epithet, of Apollo, and sometimes of Hercules, Macr. Sat. 1, 17.

Alēxio, ōnis. m. A physician, and friend of Cicero's, Cic. Att. 7, 2. & 13, 25.

* Alexis, is. m. [ab ἀ privat. & λέγω, quod nihil dicat, nihil respondeat amatori, superbus & fastidiosus] A fine youth, who was page to Pollio, or Mæcenas, whom Virgil makes love to, Ecl. 2.

* Alēxius, ii. m. [ab ἀλέξω, opitulator] The name of divers princes.

Alfaterni, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 5.

Alfellani, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 11.

|| Alfrēdus, ſive Aluredus, i. m. A Saxon king of England, a learned and excellent prince. Nummi ejus adhuc extant.

* Algidum, i. n. [ex æris algore dict.] A town of Italy, situated on the high hill Algidus, Liv. 3, 2. hod. Rocca del Papa.

* Algidus, i. m. [ab affiduo frigore dict.] A hill twelve miles from Rome, Liv. 3, 2.

* Algidus, a, um. adj. Belonging to Algidum, Ov. Faſt. 6, 722.

Aliaemon, vel Haliaemon, is. m. A river of Macedon, which separateth it from Theſſaly, Cæſ. B. C. 3, 36. & Plin. 4, 10.

Aliartus, vel Haliartus, i. m. (1) A river of Bæotia. (2) Another in the Morea. (1) Plin. 4, 7. (2) Stat. Theb. 7, 274.

Alimne, es. f. A town of Phrygia, Liv. 38, 14.

Alinda, æ. f. A midland town of Caria, Arr. Malè apud Plin. 5, 29. leg. Alidienses pro Alindienses, Cellar.

|| Alingonis, is. f. A port town in Aquitain near the Garonne, Sidon.

Aliphera, æ. f. A city of Arcadia, near the river Alpheus, Liv. 32, 5.

Aliphiræi, ōrum. m. pl. The inhabitants of Aliphera, Plin. 4, 6.

Alifo, ōnis. in. A river of Germany, flowing near the river Paderborn, Paterc. 2, 120. Tac. Ann. 2, 7. hod. *Alme*, Cellar.

Alifontia, æ. m. A river of the Netherlands, which floweth into the Mosel, Aufon. Mosella, 370.

*|| Alistus, i. f. [Ἀλίστα, Gr.] A city of Pomerania, seven leagues from Gripſvalde, Ptol.

*|| Alisum, i. n. [Ἀλίσου, Gr.] A fine city of Schwabia by the river Neckar; vulgò, *Hailbrun*, Ptol.

|| Allaba, vel Allava, æ. m. A river of Sicily, Anton.

Allantenses, ium. m. pl. A people of Alante, a town of Macedon, Plin. 4, 10.

Allia, æ. f. A river of Italy where the Romans were routed by the Gauls with a great slaughter, Liv. 5, 37. & Virg. Æn. 7, 717. Hence,

Allienſis dies, noted in their almanacks for an unlucky day, being the eighteenth of July, the anniversary of the unlucky battle of Allia, Liv. 6, 1.

Alliēni forum, A city of Italy, now generally thought to be Ferrara, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 6.

Allifæ, ærum. pl. vel Allifæ, es. vel Allīpha, æ. f. A town of Campania, near the bank of Vultur-

nus; vulgò *Alif*, Liv. 8, 25. Sil. 8, 536. hinc Allifanus ager, The field belonging to Allifæ, Liv. 22, 13.

Allobroges, um. m. pl. A people of Savoy and Piedmont, Plin. 3, 4.

Allobrogicus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, that country, Juv. 8, 13. Allobrogicus, A title given to Fabius Max. on his conquest of that people, Val. Max. 6, 9.

Allobrox, ōgis. m. ſing. One of Piedmont, a Savoyard, Hor. Ep. 15, 6.

Allucius, ii. m. A prince of the Celtiberi, Liv. 26, 50.

|| Alma, æ. m. A river of Italy near the lake of Castiglione, Anton.

Almana, æ. f. A city of Greece, Liv. 44, 26.

Almedeos, i. f. A city of Thrace, Plin. 4, 11.

Almo, ōnis. m. A river not far from Rome, where Cybele's priests used to wash themselves at their sacrificings, &c. hod. *Dachia* and *Il rio d'Appio*, as running from the Appian way into the Tyber, Ov. Faſt. 4, 340. & Sil. 8, 365.

Almon, ōnis. m. (1) A man's name. (2) The name of a town in Theſſaly. (1) Virg. Æn. 7, 532. (2) Plin. 4, 8.

Almopii, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Macedon, Plin. 4, 10.

Almus, i. m. A mountain in Pannonia, Eutrop. 9, 11.

*|| Alōa, ōrum. n. pl. [ab ἄλως, area] The husbandmen's festival at Athens, after harvest, consecrated to Ceres and Bacchus, and kept in their barns and cellars, Eustath.

Alōeus, eos. m. [Gr. ἀλωεύς, triturator] The son of Titan and Terra, whose wife Iphimedia was ravished by Neptune; and bore him two sons, called Alōidæ, Hom. Il. 4, 386. & Virg. Æn. 6, 528. Luc. 410.

Alone, ſive Alona, æ. f. (1) || A town in Northumberland, called Old town upon Alon. (2) An isle near Ionia. (1) Camd. (2) Plin. 2, 87.

Aloni, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Meſopotamia, Plin. 6, 26.

Alontigeceli, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Spain, Plin. 3, 1.

*|| Alontium, ii. n. [Ἀλόντιον, Gr.] A town of Sicily, between Haleſa and Agathurium, near the place where S. Filadelfio now standeth, Ptol.

Alope, is. f. A city of Theſſaly, Plin. 4, 7. Liv. 42, 56.

*Alōpēce, es. f. [ex Ἀλώπηξ, vulpes] An isle in the Euxine ſea, full of foxes, Plin. 4, 12.

*Alōpēconneſus, i. f. [Ἀλωπεκόννησος vulpium inſula; ex ἀλώπηξ vulpes, & νῆσος inſula] (1) An island near the Cimmerian Boſphorus. (2) Another in the Archipelago over-against Smyrna. (1) Plin. 19, 3. (2) Id. 5, 31.

Alorinæ, ærum. m. pl. The people of Alorus, Plin. 4, 10.

Alorus, i. f. A town of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10.

Alor-

Alostigi, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 1.
 *|| *Alpenus*, i. f. [*Ἀλπένος*, Gr.] *A town of Greece, near the straits of Thermopylae*, Herodot. 7, 216.
 * *Alpes*, ium. f. [*Ἀλπες*, Gr. Leg. & Acc. sing. *Alpem*, *Juv.* 10, 152. *Luc.* 1, 683. & alibi. Abl. *Alpē*, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 150. à cardore nivium dicti, quia perpetuis ferè nivibus albescent. Sabini eum *Alpum* dixere, quod postea Latini *Albūm*, Fest.] *The Alps, high mountains, which part Italy from Germany and France.* Hannibal made his way through these hills into Italy with vinegar; which being soaked into the rocks, made the hard stone yield to their pickaxes, *Liv.* 21, 37. *Juv.* 10, 153. Hence
 * *Alpicus*, a, um. adj. *Of the Alps*, *Nep. Hannib.* 3. sed frequentius.
 * *Alpinus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Alps*, *Alpinæ gentes*, *Liv.* 21, 43.
Alpeia, æ. f. *A town in Spain*, Plin. 3, 7.
 *|| *Alpheia*, æ. f. *Diana so called from Alpheus, who pursued her as far as Ortygia, and there leaving off his pursuit built a temple*, *Rhodig.*
Alphēnus, vel *Alfēnus*, i. m. *Surnamed Varus, who being a cobbler turned lawyer; and was afterward consul of Rome*, *V. C.* 755. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 130. Some take this to be the man commended by Maro in the 6th and 9th Eclogue.
 * *Alphēsiōna*, æ. f. [*α seq.*] *The daughter of Phlegus, and Alcmeon's wife*, *Prop.* 1, 15, 15.
 * *Alphēsiōneus*, i. m. [*ἀπό τῆς ἀλφειῆς ἔσθ*, i. e. à boves inveniendo] *The name of a Lordship*, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 5.
 * *Alphēus*, i. m. [*Ἀλφεῖος*, Gr. ἀπό τῆς ἀλφειῆς ἔσθ] *quod alphas, i. e. maculas, vitiliginis speciem, curet*, *Paus.*] *A famous river of Arcadia, near the city Elis, which the ancients feigned to have run down along by Pisa into Greece, and there to have sunk underground, and so passed through the sea, without mingling its stream with the saltwaters, till arriving at Sicily, it mingled its current with the fountain Arethusa near Syracuse; inasmuch, that any thing which was thrown into the river on the side of Greece, showed itself in Arethusa*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 694. & *Ov. Amor.* 3, 6.
Alphion, i. n. *A lake which cureth the morpheus, or freckles*, Plin. 31, 2.
Alphius, ii. m. *The name of an usurer*, *Hor. Epod.* 2, sub fin.
 * *Alpinus*, a, um. adj. *vid. Alpes.*
Alpinus, i. m. *A poet, who wrote the wars of Memnon the son of Aurora, but in such a bombast style, that Horace saith, he murdereth him*, *Sat.* 1, 10, 36.
Alfa, æ. f. *A river which passeth by Aquileia, and falleth into the gulf of Venice, between Grado and Marana*, Pl. 3, 8. *hod. Ansa.*
 || *Alfatia*, æ. f. *A country in Germany, between the Rhine on the east, and Lorrain on the west*, *v. Geogr. rec.*
Alfium, ii. n. *A town anciently (now a castle) in Italy, in the dutchy of Bracciano; vulgò Palo*, Plin. 3, 5. *Sil. lib.* 8, 475. hinc *Alfienis* populus, *Liv.* 27, 38.
Allus, i. m. *The name of a shepherd*, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 304.
 * *Althæa*, æ. f. [*Ἀλθαῖα*, Gr. i. e. malva agrestis] *The daughter of Thestius, wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager; at whose birth she hearing the destinies say, that the child should live as long as the block that was then in the fire should remain unburnt, she kept the block till she had heard that he had slain all her brethren, his uncles; and then she shooting herself a kinder sister than mother, in revenge burnt the block, whereupon he also died. She repented of this fact, and made away herself*, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 115. confer & *Diod. Sic.* 4, 5.
 || *Althepus*, i. m. *A king of Egypt, from whom Egypt was called terra Althepia*, *Rhod.*
 || *Altinātis*, um. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Altinum*, *Notit.*
Altinum, i. n. *Formerly a city on the shore of Venice, destroyed by Attila*, Plin. 3, 16, & 18.
Aluntium, vel *Haluntium*, ii. n. *A city of Si-*

cily, Plin. 3, 8. *Aluntini*, *The people of that city*. *Haluntina civitas*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 43.
Alvona, æ. f. *A town of Illyricum*, Plin. 4, 21. *hod. Albona. Cellar.*
 *|| *Alūta*, æ. f. [*Ἀλύτα*, Gr.] *A river of Dacia*, *Strab. hod. Alt five Olt, Cellar.*
Alutæ, ñrum. m. pl. *A people of Illyricum*, Plin. 4, 21.
Alutrenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of the Alps*, Plin. 3, 19.
 *|| *Alyattes*, is. m. [*Ἀλυάτης*, Gr.] *A king of the Lydians, father to Cræsus*, *Herodot.* 1, 16, & 26.
 * *Alyatticus*, vel *Hályatticus*, i. m. *Cræsus son of Alyattes, king of Lydia*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 41. ubi *pot. leg. videtur Alyatei ut Ulyssæi, & referri ad ipsum.*
 || *Alyatta*, æ. f. *A country of Bithynia; pop. Alyatteni*, *Steph.*
 *|| *Alydda*, æ. f. [*Ἀλυδδα*, Gr.] *A town of Phrygia; hod. Luday, Ptol.*
 *|| *Alysius*, i. m. [*ab à privat. ἔσ λύσσα, rabies*] *A fountain in Arcadia, which cureth the biting of mad dogs*, *Paus.*
 * *Alyxōthōē*, es. f. [*Ἀλυξοθήη*, Gr.] *A nymph, the daughter of Dymas, and mother of Æacus by king Priam*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 763. (Scrib. & *Alexandro.*
Alyzia, æ. f. *A place in Acarnania about seven miles distant from the sea*, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 2.

A ante M.

*|| *Amaci*, òrum. m. pl. [*Ἀμακί*, Gr.] *A people of the Asturias in Spain*, *Ptol.*
 *|| *Amadōca*, æ. f. [*Ἀμαδόκα*, Gr.] *A lake, and city of Sarmatia in Europe*, *Ptol.*
 *|| *Amadōci*, òrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants near Amadoca*, *Ptol.*
Amagetobria, æ. f. *A city of old Gaul*, *Cæf. B. G.* 1, 31.
Amalchium mare, *The frozen sea*, Plin. 4, 13.
 || *Amalphis*, is. f. *A city of Italy; hod. Mutii; where John Coa first found out the use of the mariners compass, about the year 1302. Panorm.*
 * *Amalthæa*, æ. f. [*Ἀμαλθεῖα*, Gr. *ab ἀμαλθεῖα, multiplico, nutrio*] *The nurse of Jupiter. Melifus king of Crete had two daughters, Amalthea and Melissa, who fed Jupiter when a child, with goats milk and honey. Some say, that the name of the goat was Amalthea, and feign, that when she was dead Jupiter feed her, and made his Ægis of her skin, from which he had the name of Ἀργιοχός. Jupiter for her good-services afterward made her a star, and gave one of her horns to his two nurses, when he was come of age; imparting to it this virtue, that the horn should supply every thing they wished for. Ovid says, that Amalthea was the nymph who nursed him, and that the goat by accident breaking off her horn against a tree, she filled it with flowers and fruit, and put it to Jupiter's mouth; for which he turned her into a star, and honoured the horn with the name of Plenty. Ἀμαλθείας κέρα, Prov. Pleno copia cornu, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 12, 29. though Ovid applyeth that too to the horn of Achelous, which Hercules broke off. It is remarkable, that the septuagint have translated יִשְׁתִּי Job's youngest daughter's name by Ἀμαλθείας κέρα. Some also gave their books of miscellanies this title, of which number was Phocion the peripatetic.*
 * *Amalthæa Sibylla*, *A Sibyl, who offered to king Tarquin nine books, in which were written the destinies of the Romans, for 300 Philippicks; which he refusing to give, she burnt three of them, and demanded the same price; and the third time burning three more, she received as much for the three remaining as she asked for all the nine*, *Tib.* 2, 5, 67.
 * *Amalthæa*, æ. f. & *Amalthæum*, i. n. *Atticus and Cicero so called their libraries; for the former see Attic. 2, 1. the latter, ibid. 1, 13, sub fin.*
 *|| *Amana*, æ. f. [*Ἀμάνη*, Gr.] (1) *A city of Media.* (2) [*ab ἄμνη, i. e. fides, five veritas, aut nutrix*] *A hill of Cilicia; called also Amanus; hod. Mount Nero.* (1) *Ptol.* (2) *Litt. sed sine Auct.*
Amandæ, ñrum. m. pl. *A people of India*, Plin. 6, 20.

Amanides portæ, *The straits of the bill Amanus, leading out of Cilicia into Syria.* Pliny calleth them *Portus Amanii montis*; now *Stretti di Scandarona.*
 * *Amanoīdes*, um. m. pl. [*Ἀμανοειδής*, Gr. sic dict. quod formam, effigiemque Amani montis circumnavigantibus exhibet; vel potius fortè ab Ἀμῶν Ἀμῶνδης, i. e. promontorium arenosum, *Pomp. Mèl.* 1, 13.] *A promontory of Cilicia, jutting with two heads into the sea.*
Amantes, ium. m. pl. *Inhabitants of the Lower Hungary*, Plin. 4, 25.
 *|| *Amantia*, æ. f. *A city of Lower Hungary, aliter Quinque Ecclesiæ dict.*
Amantini, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Hungary*, Plin. 4, 10.
Amanum, i. n. *A part of Spain*, Plin. 4, 20.
Amānus, i. m. *A mountain that parteth Syria from Cilicia, according to Cicero, Attic. 5, 5. but Tac. Ann. 2, 83, 3. placeth it in Syria, abounding with tigers, panthers, and other wild beasts; hod. Monte di Scandarona.*
 * *Amārācus*, i. m. [*Ἀμάρκος*, Gr.] *A young man, who was perfumer to Cinyras king of Cyprus; the king by chance broke a box of ointment, by which means the ointment smelled more sweetly; whence the best ointments were called Amara-cina*, *Lucr.* 4, 1172. when he died he was changed into the herb sweet marjoram. Virgil useth it for *marjoram*, *Æn.* 1, 697. Nihil cum amaracino sui, *Gell. Prov. Vid. & Lucr.* 6, 973.
Amarbi, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Scythia*, Plin. 6, 13.
Amardi, òrum. m. pl. *Mela; Amordi, Plin. A people of Asia near the Hyrcanian sea.*
Amardus, i. m. *A river of Media*, Plin. 6, 13.
 * *Amāryllis*, idis. f. [*ab ἀμαρυγή, vel ἀμάρυγμα, splendor*] *The name of a country girl mentioned by Theocritus, and from him by Virgil, Ecl. 1. Qui Romam à Poëtâ hic designari contendunt, magno conatu magnas nugas agere videntur.*
 *|| *Amārynthus*, i. f. [*Ἀμάρυνθος*, Gr.] *A town in Eubœa, where Diana was worshipped; whence she was called Amaryssa*, *Steph.*
Amāsēnus, i. m. (1) *A river in Italy.* (2) *Another in Sicily near Averan.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 11, 547. (2) *Ov. Met.* ubi rect. *Amenanus* q. v.
 *|| *Amāsīa*, æ. f. [*Ἀμασία*, Gr.] *A city of Pontus in Asia, famous for the birth of Strabo, Ptol.*
Amāsia, vel *Amīsia*, vel *Amīsius*, i. m. *A river of Germany, which passeth through a part of Friesland into the ocean*, Plin. 4, 14. & *Tac. Ann.* 1, 60. *hod. Ems.*
Amāsīs, is. m. *A king of Egypt, buried in one of the pyramids*, *Luc.* 9, 155.
Amāsī, òrum. m. pl. *A people about the Palus Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7.
Amāstra, æ. f. *quæ & Amestratus & Muti-stratus*, i. m. *A city of Sicily*, *Sil.* 14, 267. *hod. Mistretta.*
Amāstriacus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Amastria*, *Ov.* in Ibin, 329.
Amāstris, is. f. *A city of Paphlagonia in Asia minor, at the mouth of the river Dolap*, *Catull.* 4, 13. *hod. Famastro.*
Amāta, æ. f. *The wife of king Latinus, and mother of Lavinia; she hanged herself that she might not see Æneas her son-in-law*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 343.
Amatæ, ñrum. m. pl. *A people of India*, Plin. 6, 20.
Amathei, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28.
Amāthus, untis. f. *A city of Cyprus*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 51. *abounding with mines*, *Ov. Met.* 10, 220. *sacred to Venus*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 62. *hod. Limisso.*
Amāthūsīacus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Amathus, or Cyprus*, *Ov. Met.* 10, 227. the whole island being sometimes called *Amathusia*, Plin. 5, 31.
Amāthūsus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Amathus. Venus Amathusia*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 62.
 * *Amāzon*, ònis, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 648. pl. *Amā-zōnes*

zōnes, um. pl. [ab à priv. & μαζα, mamma, quod sibi mamma altera exsecta, Virg. vel inusta, Diod. Curt. ne jaciendis telis impedimento esset; alteram balteo distringerent, unde unimamma dicta. Al. ab ἀμα ζῆν, unā vivere, i. e. sine viris] Warlike women, who anciently possessed a great part of Asia, and inhabited Scythia near the Mæotis and Tanais, whence Seneca Hippol. 401. calleth them Mæotides and Tanaitidas. Their original, queens, and conquests, see copiously described by Justin. 2, 5. & Diod. Sic. 3, 11, & 5, 2. They fought with an ax and arrows, and used a small or round target for defence. Diodorus telleth us of another nation of them in Africa, and giveth a large account of them also. They go likewise by the name of Amazonides, Vid. Callim. hymn. 3. Virg. Æn. 1, 494. & Prop. 3, 14, 13.

* Amāzōnium, ii. n. [à præced.] A town of Cappadocia, Plin. 6, 3.

* Amāzōnius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, an Amazon. Amazonia pharetra, Virg. Æn. 5, 311.

Amāzōnicus, a, um. adj. Idem. ¶ Amazonicus mons, A mountain in Asia, at the foot whereof runneth the river Thermodon, Plin. 5, 27.

Ambarvāle, sc. sacrum [ita dict. quod victima ambiat arva, Serv.] A solemn procession in honour of the goddess Ceres, wherein the victim, which was a sow big with young, Serv. a heifer, Virg. or a lamb, Tibull. was carried three times about their grounds, Vid. Virg. Geor. 1, 345. to purify them, praying for the prosperity of their corn and cattle. It should seem also that this solemnity was in honour of Bacchus, as well as Ceres, by the prayer mentioned by Tibullus, *Io messes & bona vina date*, Eleg. 1, 1, 24. See also the elegant description of the libation made at this solemnity, with milk, honey, and wine, Virg. Geor. 1, 338, & quæ seq. This sacrifice was made twice in the year, in the spring and autumn.

Ambarri, ōrum. m. pl. The inhabitants of the country about Charleroy in the Low Countries, Cæs. B. G. 1.

Ambaria, æ. f. A town in France on the banks of the Loire; vulg. Amboise, v. Geogr. rec.

Ambenus, i. m. A mountain of European Sarmatia upon the coast of the Euxine sea, near the river Tyra, Val. Flacc. 6, 85. & 251.

Amber, ri, m. A river of Vindelicia; hod. Amber, Cellar.

Ambianum, i. n. [ab ambientibus aquis] The chief city of Picardie in France, Plin. 4, 17. hod. Amiens.

Ambiāni, ōrum. m. pl. The inhabitants of the country of Amiens, Cæs. B. G. 2, 15. qui & Ambienes.

Ambialites, ium. m. pl. The inhabitants of little Britain in France, their town is now called Lamballe, Cæs. B. G. 3, 11.

Ambianfinum, i. n. A town in Germany, the birth place of Caligula, Suet. in vit. 8.

Ambigatus, i. m. A king of the Celtæ, or Gauls, Liv. 5, 34.

Ambiorix, gis. m. A commander of the Gauls frequently mentioned by Cæsar. He was first a captain of the Eburones.

Ambifontes, ium. m. pl. A people of Noricum, Plin. 3, 20.

Ambuglana, æ. f. Willoughford in Cumberland, or according to Camden Amblesid in Westmoreland.

Ambiācia, æ. f. A famous city of Thesprotia in Epirus near the river Acheron, formerly called Epius and Paralia. Here was the court of king Pyrrhus. After Augustus had conquered M. Antony, in memory of his victory he called this city *Nisopolis*. Its port was particularly famous, Vid. Mele. 2, 3. & Liv. 38, 3.

Ambrācienses, ium. m. pl. The people of Ambracia, Liv. 38, 43.

Ambrācius sinus, The gulf of Ambracia, Liv. 34, 14, 38, 4.

Ambrones, um. m. pl. A people of Switzerland, whose lands being destroyed by an inundation, they turned robbers, from which ill men were called *Ambrones*, Eutrop. 5, 1.

¶ Ambrosii vicus, Ambrosbury; A town of South Britain in the county of Wilts, five miles from Salisbury, Camd.

¶ Ambrosii mons, Stone henge on Salisbury plain; so called, as the monks write, from Ambrosius king of the Britons, who in memory of the treacherous murder of his nobles by Vortigean, the Saxon, reared those innumerable piles.

Ambrysus, i. f. A town of Phocis, Plin. 4, 3. hod. Arachoua, Hald.

Amēnānus, i. m. A river of Sicily near mount Ætna, Ov. Met. 15, 279. ubi al. Amasenus, perperam.

Amēria, æ. f. An ancient city of Umbria, situate on a mountain about six miles from Narni, Plin. 3, 14. hod. Amelia, Hard. Steph. calleth it Ἀμέριον. Augustus settled here a colony of Veterans. Hinc

Amērīnus, a, um. adj. A citizen of Ameria, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 6. Amerina retinacula, Virg. Geor. 1, 265. ¶ Amerina pyra, A kind of late pears, Plin. 15, 15.

¶ Amerīca, æ. f. [ab Americo Vesputio Florentino, quem interius penetrasse, A. D. 1497. Secundum à Christophoro Colono, corrupt. Columbo Genuensi qui invenerat, A. D. 1492, certum est] America, one of the four parts of the world, first discovered by Christopher Colonus, or Columbus as commonly called, in the year 1492, but had its name from Americus Vesputius a Florentine who made a farther discovery thereof. It stretcheth to an immense length, for it toucheth the Artick and Antartick circle, and cuteth them both. It lieth in the form of two peninsulæ's, the northern containeth New Spain, Mexico, Florida and Terra nova; the southern Peru, Brasil, &c. Ortel.

¶ Amestratus, i. f. A city of Sicily; hod. Mistratta, vid. Amastra.

¶ Amida, æ. f. A city of Mesopotamia, on the river Tigris; hod. Caramit, Notit.

Amilcar, is. m. (1) Surnamed Barcha, the father of Hannibal. (2) Another the son of Gescon. (1) Vid. vitam ap. Corn. Nepot. (2) Liv. 21, 51.

Aminea, æ. f. A part of Campania in the kingdom of Naples, productive of noble vines, Plin. 14, 2. Macrobius will have them the same with the Falernian, Saturn. 2, 16. but Virgil manifestly distinguisheth them, Georg. 2, 96, 97.

Amisus, & Amisum, i. A city of Paphlagonia, Plin. 6, 2.

Amīternīni, ōrum. m. pl. The inhabitants of Amiternum, Plin. 3, 12.

Amīternum, i. n. A town of the Sabines, not far from the river Aternum, Liv. 26, 11. hod. S. Vitorino.

Amīternīnus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Amiternum. Amiterninus ager, Liv. 21, 62.

Amīternus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Amiternum. Amiterna cohors, Virg. Æn. 7, 710. Amiternus ager, Mart. 13, 20. ¶ Uterque sc. metri necessitate coacti.

Amīthion, vel Amīthāon, ōnis. m. The father of the physician Melampus, Stat. Theb. 3, 452. hinc Amīthāōnius, a, um. adj. Melampus, the son of Amythaon, Virg. Geor. 3, 550.

Amitinenses, ium. m. pl. A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 5.

¶ Ammiānus, i. m. A famous Greek poet, quoted by Cæl. Rhod. 17, 11.

¶ Ammiānus Marcellinus, A famous historian in the reign of Gratian and Valentinian. He began his history with Nerva, and ended it with Valens. He is a grave and prudent writer, whose accounts of facts may be much depended on. His style indeed is not very smooth, but that is sufficiently compensated by his other excellencies. He writ 31 books, whereof 13 of the first are lost.

Ammienfes, ium. m. pl. A people of Portugal, between Elvas and the river Tagus, Plin. 4, 22. hod. Portalgre. Hard.

Ammon, ōnis. m. A name of Jupiter whose temple was in the deserts of Libya, for which reason some have derived it from ἄμμος, arena; but the name not being Greek, but purely Egyptian, as Plutarch, as well as Herodotus in Euterpe affirm. it seemeth more probable to derive it from ἡμῷ the sun, under which name Macrobius hath shown Jupiter to be worshiped. This is further confirmed by the manner of his wor-

ship, which was under the form of a ram, whence he is styled *corniger*. For the word ἡμῷ, signifieth both a horn and a ray of light. His oracle was in reputation in the time of Alexander the Great, but began to be neglected in the reign of Tiberius, as Strabo, who then lived, telleth us, and more in the time of Trajan, as we learn from Plutarch's treatise of oracles, and more and more despised as the light of the gospel shined clearer.

¶ Ammōnia, æ. f. (1) Juno worshipped by the Greeks under that name. (2) The midland part of Libya. (3) The whole country so called. (1) Paus. in Eleis. (2) Steph. (3) Id.

¶ Ammōnius, ii. n. There were three philosophers of this name. (1) In the time of Nero, Plutarch's master. (2) The famous Alexandrian, Origen's master. (3) The master of Simplicius. (1) Suid. (2) Ammian. 22, 42. (3) Suid.

* Amnisus, i. m. [Ἀμνισός, Gr.] (1) A town of Crete, not far from Cnosus. (2) A river of the same place. Pausan. Att. c. 18. Hom. Odyss. 7, 188. (2) Apollon. 3, 875.

Amodocus, i. m. A king of Thrace, Liv. 39, 35.

Amorgus, i. f. One of the islands called Sporades, in the Archipelago, according to Cellarius and the greatest part of geographers; but by Stephanus and Eustathius numbered among the Cyclades, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Amorgo. It is famous for being the birth-place of Simonides.

* Ampelōssa, æ. f. [Ἀμπελόσσα, Gr. i. e. vitibus confita; ab ἀμπελῶ, vitis] A town of Decapolis bordering upon Syria, Plin. 5, 18.

* Ampelon, i. n. [Ἀμπελον, Gr.] A promontory of Macedonia, Herodot. 7, 122.

* Ampelos, i. f. [Ἀμπελος, Gr.] (1) A town of Macedonia. (2) A town of Crete. (1) Plin. 4, 10. (2) Id. 4, 12.

Ampelusia, æ. f. A promontory of Mauritania, Plin. 5, 1. called also Cotes.

* Amphaxis, is. f. [Ἀμφάξις, Gr.] A town of Macedon, between Arcthusa and Stagira; whence

* Amphaxitis, dos. f. [à præced.] The adjacent region, Polyb. 5, 98.

* Amphialus, i. m. [Ἀμφιάλος, Gr.] An excellent leaper, or vaulter, Hom. Odyss. 8, 114.

* Amphiarāus, i. m. [Ἀμφιάραος, Gr.] The son of Oecleus, whence he is called *Oelides*; a Greek augur whom king Adrastus desired to carry with him to the Theban war; but he, fearing, he should never return from thence, absconded. Hereupon his wife, Eriphyle, corrupted with a jewel by the king, discovered him. He being forced to go, the first day he arrived at Thebes perished in an earthquake, Vid. Hom. Odyss. 6, 244. This story is comprised in a very few words by Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11. *Concidit auguris Argivi domus ob lucrum Demersa excidio*. He was afterwards worshipped as a god, Cic. de Div. 2, 3.

* Amphicea, æ. f. [Ἀμφίκεα, Gr.] A town of Greece, Herodot. 8, 11.

* Amphiciātes, is. m. [Ἀμφικιάτης, Gr.] An historian, who writ the lives of famous men; he is quoted by Diog. Laërtius, and Athenæus, and mentioned by Plutarch in Lucullus.

* Amphictyon, is. m. [Ἀμφικτύων, Gr.] (1) The successor of Cranaüs king of Athens. A great interpreter of dreams and portents. He reigned ten years. In his time Erichthon built the temple at Delos. (2) The son of Helenus, who instituted the diet, or great council, of Greece called *Amphictionium*, whither seven cities sent their deputies, who were called *Amphictiones*. (1) Euseb. (2) Cic. de Inv. 2, 23.

* Amphilōchus, æ. f. [ab Amphilocho Amphiarai filio] A country of Greece bordering upon Acarnania, Plin. 4, 1. hod. Anfilocha.

* Amphilochus, i. m. [Ἀμφίλοχος, Gr.] (1) An Athenian philosopher, and writer of husbandry. (2) One worshipped at Oropus in Attica as a god. (1) Var. R. R. 1. (2) Liv. 45, 27.

* Amphimæles sinus [Ἀμφιμαλῆς, Gr.] Ptol. The gulf of Suda, Cellar.

Amphimalla, æ. f. vel Amphimallum, ii. n. [Ἀμφιμάλλον, Gr.] Ptol. A town of Crete, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Suda, Hard.

* Amphimēdon, tis. m. [Ἀμφιμέδων, Gr.]

(1) *A certain Lybian, who fighting against Perseus in the court of king Cepheus was by him slain.* (2) *The son of Melantheus, one of Penelope's suitors, slain by her son Telemachus.* (1) Ov. Met. 5, 75. (2) Hom. Odys. x, 284.

*Amphinome, es, f. [ex ἀμφί, circum, & νύμν, paucum] (1) *The name of a nymph.* (2) *Jasen's mother, who slew herself in her son's absence.* (1) Hom. Il. 6, 44. (2) Nat. Com. 6, 7.

Amphidromus, i, m. *A Sicilian, who, together with Anapus his brother, when the city Catana and other neighbouring places were set on fire by an eruption from mount Ætna, carried their parents on their shoulders, and by their own danger saved their lives.* Val. Max. 5, 4. V. & Sil. Ital. 14, 197.

*Amphion, is, m. [Ἀμφίων, Gr.] *The son of Jupiter by Antiope the daughter of Nycteus, who was ravished by Epaphus, as Hygin, or by Epopeus, as Pausan. in his Corinthiacis calleth him; and therefore divorced from her husband Lycus. But afterwards being with child by Jupiter, she was suspected by Dirce, whom Lycus had married, to be still familiar with her husband, who therefore ordered her to be cast into prison; from whence she was delivered by Jupiter, and fled into the mountain Citheron; and there, in a place where two ways met, brought forth twins, which were educated by the shepherds as their own. They called one of them Zethus, ἀπὸ τῆς ζήτην πόρον, and the other Amphion, ὅτι ἐν δίδω ἡ μήτηρ αὐτὸν ἔτεκεν. When they were grown up and understood the injuries done by Dirce to their mother, they tied her to the tail of a mad bull, which dragged her on the craggy rocks, till Bacchus pitying her, turned her into a mountain of the same name. Amphion became an excellent musician, having been presented with a lute by Mercury, on which he played so sweetly, that he brought the stones together wherewith the tower of Thebes was built.* Hor. A. Pœt. 394, & Sil. 11, 445. By thus receiving a lute from Mercury is meant, that he was a very eloquent man; and by his bringing the stones together, that he persuaded the rude and barbarous people to join together in one body, and pursue one common interest, building themselves a city, wherein to live under certain laws agreed upon by common consent, and fortifying a tower as a defence against their enemies.

*Amphipolis, is, f. [Ἀμφίπολις, Gr.] (1) *A city of Macedonia, on the confines of Thrace. It was formerly called Urbs Martis, and Septem viæ. The modern Greeks call it Christopolis, and the Turks Embela.* (2) *A city of Syria near Euphrates, built by Seleucus.* (1) Plin. 4, 10. (2) Steph.

*Amphirhoë, es, f. [ἀ circumfluendo; i. e. ex ἀμφί, circum, & ῥήω, fluo] *A sea-nymph, Helych.*

Amphissus, vel Amphissa, æ, f. (1) *A town of Magna Græcia, on the confines of Calabria, at the mouth of the river Sagra. Hinc Amphissius, a, um, adj.* (2) *A town of Locris by a river of the same name, about twelve miles from Delphos.* (1) Ov. Met. 15, 703. (2) Luc. 3, 172.

*Amphiscii, ōrum, m. pl. [ex ἀμφί, circum, & σκιά, umbra, quod undique præcipiant umbram] *The people under the equinox, projecting their shadows every way.*

*Amphistratus, i, n. [qu. circa exercitum versatus; ex ἀμφί, circum, & στρατός, exercitus] *The name of a statuary.* Plin. 36, 5.

*Amphitrite, es, f. [diēt. quod mare terram undique terat, vel radat; etym. ab ἀμφί, circum, & τριβή, tero] *The daughter of Nereus, or Oceanus, by the nymph Doris, with whom Neptune fell in love; but she, desirous to continue a virgin, fled from him, and hid herself. Whereupon Neptune sent a dolphin to seek her, which at length found her by mount Atlas, and persuaded her to marry Neptune.* Claud. de Rapt. Pres. 104. He begot Triton of her, Hesiod. She is by the poets sometimes taken for the sea, Catull. 62, 11. Ov. Met. 1, 14. Item Græc. Dionys. Perieg. v. 134.

*Amphitryo, vel uo, ōnis, m. [Ἀμφίτρον, Gr.] *A nobleman of Thebes, commander of king Creon's army against the Teleboans, and husband to Alcmena, on whom Jupiter, as the poets feign, begat Hercules.* Vid. fab. Plautinam hoc tit. However the poets, who take what liberty they please, call him Amphitryonides, and by an interposition of the letter a, Amphitryoniades from his father, and Alcides from his mother, Vid. Alcmena.

Amphrysus, vel Amphryssus, i, m. *A river of Thessaly.* Ov. Met. 1, 580. & Luc. 6, 368. near which Apollo kept the herds of king Admetus, either being in love with him as Callimachus Hymn. in Apoll. or sold to him for a slave by Jupiter for killing his thunderforgers the Cyclops, who were to make him bolts to hurl either at Phaeton or Æsculapius both the sons of Apollo, as others, Vid. Virg. Geor. 3, 2. Hinc

Amphrysus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Apollo.* ¶ Amphrysia vates, inspired by Apollo, Virg. Æn. 6, 398.

Ampre, es, f. *A town of Arabia.* Plin. 6, 28.

Amprentæ, ōrum, f. pl. *A city of Iberia.* Plin. 6, 4.

Ampaga, æ, f. *A river of Africa.* Plin. 5, 4.

Ampycides, is, m. *Mopsus the son of Ampyx.* Ov. Met. 12, 456.

Amphicæus, i, m. *A sulphureous lake in the midst of Italy, which being among close woods, breedeth such a noisome stench and pestilent air, as to kill all who come near it; whence the poets feign it to be the breathing hole of the infernal spirits.* Vid. Cic. de Div. 1, 36. Virg. Æn. 7, 567. hod. Musiti, à Mephite, q. v.

¶ Amstela, æ, f. *A small river in Holland, which giveth name to*

¶ Amstelodamum, vel Amstelrodamum, i, n. *Amsterdam, the metropolis of the province of Holland.*

Amulius, ii, m. (1) *The son of Proca, and brother of Numitor. He deprived his elder brother Numitor of his kingdom, killed his son Lausus, and made his daughter Rhea Sylvia, a vestal virgin, that she might have no issue. But a soldier having got her with child (Mars they say, to hide the disgrace) she bore two twins, Romulus and Remus, who when they were grown up restored their grandfather Numitor to his kingdom.* (2) *A painter of this name.* (1) Vid. Liv. 1, 3. (2) Plin. 35, 10.

Amulius, i, m. *A prince of the Lacetani.* Liv. 21, 62.

Amyclæ, ōrum, f. pl. (1) *A city of Laconia, the birth place of Castor and Pollux, who are called Amyclæi fratres.* Stat. 7, 413. It had its name from Amyclus the son of Lacedæmon. Here was a temple dedicated to Apollo; hinc, Amyclæ Apollinæ, Stat. 4, 223. (2) *A city of Italy between Cajeta and Taracina, built by the companions of Castor and Pollux. The people of this city being often frightened with false reports of an invasion, made a law that none should mention it for the future. At length the enemy came indeed, and surprised them unprovided. Hence Virgil's epithet, tacitæ Amyclæ, Æn. 10, 564. ¶ Amyclas vivere, To bear and see, and say nothing, Prov. ap. Auson.*

¶ Amyclas, æ, m. *A poor mariner, who in the time of the civil war carried Cæsar to Italy.* Luc. 5, 539.

Amýcus, i, m. (1) *The son of Neptune and the nymph Melies, king of the Bebricians. His custom was to invite strangers into a wood to show feats of activity, and there lay an ambush to slay them. When the Argonauts arrived, he challenged Pollux, who mistrusting his design, called his companions together and slew him, whence Pollux is called Ἀμυκοφόνες.* (2) *A centaur the son of Ixion and Nubes.* (3) *One of the companions of Æneas.* (1) Ovidian. Cyneg. 1. (2) Ov. Met. 12, 245. (3) Virg. Æn. 1, 225.

Amýdon, ōnis, f. *A city of Macedonia.* Juv. 5, 60.

*Amymome, es, f. [qu. inculpata; ex ἀμύμων, inculpatus] *The daughter of Danaüs, one of the fifty sisters, who exercising herself in a wood chanced to hit a satyr, who thereupon ran violently to ravish her, but she implored the help of Neptune was delivered by him, but suffered from him what she only apprehended from the satyr, and brought forth Nauphus.* Strab. 1, 8.

Amynander, ri, m. *A king of the Athamanes.* Liv. 27, 30.

Amýntas, æ, m. *The name of several Macedonian kings.* (1) *The grandfather of Alexander the great.* (2) *The name of a shepherd.* (1) Liv. 45, 9. ¶ Hujus nummi ex vetustissimis sunt, qui hodie servantur. (2) Virg. Ecl. 2, 35.

*Amýntor, ōris, m. [qu. auxiliator; ab ἀμύνα, juvo] (1) *A governor of the Dolopes.* (2) *The father of Phœnix.* (1) Ov. Met. 12, 384. (2) Hom. Il. 7, 364.

¶ Amyris, is, m. *A Sybarite. His countrymen consulting the oracle about the success of their state, were told, 'Their state should flourish till they honoured men more than the gods. It happened that a servant, to avoid the effect of his master's wrath, fled from him, and took sanctuary at an altar, but was fetched from thence, and escaping to his master's monument was pardoned. Upon this Amyris packed up his awls, and made for Peloponnesus: the Sybarites, seeing this, cried out, Amyris is mad. But the event showed they were the mad men, their state becoming soon after a prey to their enemies. This proverb is used of a man who was accounted a fool, but proveth to be otherwise, vid. Ciliad.*

Amyros, i, m. (1) *A river of Thessaly.* (2) *A river by the city Melibœa.* (3) *A river of India falling into the Ganges.* (1) Steph. (2) Val. Flacc. 2, 11. (3) Arrian.

Amýthæon, is, m. *The son of Cretheus, and father of Melampus, a physician and soldier. Hinc, Amythaonius Melampus, Tibull. 4, 1, 120.*

Amyzon, is, f. *An inland city of Caria.* Plin. 5, 29. hod. Mezo.

A ante N.

Änacharsis, is, m. *A Scythian philosopher contemporary with Solon, whose character Cicero hath drawn up in four words, Sobrius, continens, abstinent, temperans.* Tusc. 5, 32. He said laws were like spiders webs, which catch the small flies, but that wasps and hornets break through them. That the body was the instrument of the soul, and the soul of God. He invented the anchor, as some say, and also the poters wheel, as Pliny, Euphorus, and others affirm. But it will be no deduction from him as a philosopher, to disbelieve this account of mechanism, since Homer who lived before him speaketh of it as well known in his time, Il. 6, 600. He was the only philosopher of his nation, whence the proverb *Anacharsis inter Scythas*, of a nonpareil, or nonesuch. At length he was shot by his brother, king of that place, for endeavouring to bring in the Athenian laws, Laërt.

*Anacreon, tis, m. [Ἀνακρεών, Gr.] *A lyric poet, whose life, as well as poems, which are still extant, was very lascivious.* He was a native of Teos, a city of Ionia, or as others, of Teium, a city of Paphlagonia. However that be, he was in great respect with Polycrates the tyrant of Samos, with whose boy Smeridas he was in love, as likewise with Bathyllus another Samian boy, whom he courteth in his poems in two odes, though that he writ more is certain from Horace, who saith *persepe cavâ testudine flavit amorem*, Epod. 16. He was ill repaid by Bacchus for the fine things he had writ of him, being choaked with a grape-stone.

*Anactöræa, æ, f. [Ἀνακτόρεα, Gr.] *A city of Epirus.* Plin. 4, 1. hod. Vanizza. Plaut. Strab. and Plut. write it *Anactorium*, Hinc,

*Anactörus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Anactorium.* Anactörâ in orâ, Sil. 15, 299.

Anæa, æ, f. *A city in the western part of Caria, opposite*

opposite to the island of Samos. The citizens were called *Anai*, Steph. *Anaitæ*, Thucyd.

Anætia, æ. f. A city of Armenia, Plin. 5, 24.
* *Anadyōmēne*, es. f. [qu. emergens, ab ἀνα-δύω, emergo] A picture of Venus rising out of the sea, drawn by Apelles, Plin. 35, 10.

* *Anaëtis*, vel *Anaitis* [Ἀναίτις, Gr.] A goddess worshiped by the Armenians, who prostituted their daughters to her, Boet.

Anagnia, æ. f. The chief city of the Hernici, whose country was very fruitful, whence *Dives Anagnia*, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 684. Cerealis, Sil. 12, 533. pinguis, Id. 8, 394. hod. *Anagni*, Hard.

Anagnini, òrum. m. pl. The people of *Anagnia*, in Italy, Liv. 9, 43. & Plin. 3, 4.

Anagninus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Anagnia*. *Anagninus* ager, Liv. 26, 9. *Anagninum* compitum, Id. 27, 4.

Anagnites, ium, m. pl. A people of Aquitaine, Plin. 4, 19.

* *Anaitica*, æ. f. [à cultu deæ Ἀναίτιδος, Strab.] A country of Armenia, Plin. 5, 24. *Anaitidis* delubrum, Liv. Epit. 131, 63.

|| *Anāmis*, is. m. A river of Caramania, Arr. de Indic. 33.

|| *Anandia*, e. f. seu Vallis *Anandia*, *Anandale* in Scotland, in the southern part, being but about 16 miles from Carlisle.

* *Anāpauōmēnos*, i. m. [qu. deficiens, quia meridie semper deficit; ab ἀναπαύω, morior] A fountain in Dodona, sacred to Jupiter, Plin. 2, 103.

* *Anāphe*, es. f. [Ἀνάφη, Gr. ab ἀναφαινω, appareo] An island in the Mediterranean sea, which rose up of itself, Plin. 2, 7. hod. *Namfio*, Hard. Hence Apollo is called *Anaphæus*, because worshiped there. Ovid mentioneth this isle, Met. 7, 462.

* || *Anaphlystus*, i. f. [ex ἀνὰ, rursum, & φλύζω, ferreo] A town of Attica in Greece, Herodot. 4, 99.

Anāpus, i. m. A river of Sicily, Ov. Ep. ex Pont. 2, 10, 26. Sil. 14, 515. & Liv. 24, 36.

Anartes, ium, m. pl. A people who were neighbours to the Dacians, perhaps the Bulgarians or *Walachians*, Cæf. B. G. 6, 24.

Anas, æ. m. (1) A river dividing Portugal from Spain. (2) Another in Sicily. (1) Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Guadiana*, Hard. (2) Liv. 1, 26.

Anassus, i. m. A river in the dukedom of Venice, which arising in the Alps falleth into the Adriatick, Plin. 3, 18. hod. *Piave*, Baudr. Stella, Hard.

Anastāsia, æ. f. A city of Mesopotamia, upon the river Tigris, at no great distance from the city *Nisibis*. It was built by Anastasius the Roman emperor from whom it had its name. It was also called *Daras*, Marc. & *Daria*, Procop.

Anātīlia, æ. f. A town of Provence in France, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Mornas*.

Anātis, is. m. A river in Africa, Plin. 5, 1.

Anātōlia, æ. f. A part of Asia minor, hod. *Natolia*, Baudr.

* *Anaurus*, i. m. [ab ἀ priv. & αὔρα, aura, quodd nullus exhalet vapores] A small river in Thessaly, arising in the mount Pelion, Luc. 6, 370.

Anausis, is. m. A king of the Alauni, suiter to *Medea*, Val. Flacc. 6, 43.

* *Anax*, actos. m. [ab ἀναξ, Gr. rex] The son of Titan and Terra, from whom Miletus was formerly called *Anaxioria*. *Anax* was anciently a name of the greatest honour, and given to such as for their stature, valour, wisdom, or other virtues, seemed superiour to other mortals. The three first *Anaces*, or rather *Anactes*, were *Tritopatreus*, *Eubulus*, and *Dionysius*, who were born at Athens, and were the sons of Jupiter and Proserpina. Next these were reckoned the *Dioscuri*, such as Castor and Pollux who were the sons of Jupiter and Leda. Alios invenies ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

* *Anaxagoras*, æ. m. [ab ἀναξ, rex, & ἀγορά, forum, qu. rex fori] A philosopher of Clazomene, of high birth, and a higher mind, and scholar to *Anaximenes*. He had a great estate, but divided it among his friends and relations, who taxed him thereupon with negligence of his affairs: To which he replied by asking, why they did not

look after them? But why, said one, will you leave us? have you no respect for your country? O yes, answered he, a very great one, pointing to heaven. When he returned from his travels, and looked on his former estate, I had been lost myself, said he, if I had not lost this, Val. Max. 5, 10, ext. 3. & 7, 2. ext. 8. He insisted that snow was black, because made of water, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 23. When dying, he was asked, whether he would not be carried to his own country? no need of that, said he, there is a near cut to heaven from every place, Cic. Tusc. Q. 1. By his skill in astronomy he foretold what time a stone should fall from heaven, which happened accordingly in the sight of many, in the day time, near the river *Ægos*, a comet blazing at the same time, Plin. 2, 58. This stone was as big as a wain could carry, and was kept for a monument, Id. ib. Vid. plura ap. Suid. & Laert.

* || *Anaxandrides*, is. m. [ab ἀναξ, rex, & ἀνδρ, ἀνδρς, vir; q. d. rex virorum] (1) A king of Lacedæmon. (2) A comick poet of Rhodes, who writ 65 plays, of which 10 only took. He lived in the reign of Philip, father to Alexander the Great. (1) Paus. (2) Suid.

* *Anaxarchus*, i. m. [ab ἀναξ, rex, & ἀρχή, imperium; q. d. rex cum imperio] A philosopher of Abdera in Thrace, follower of Democritus, the laughing philosopher. Nicocreon king of Cyprus put him into a mortar, and caused men to pound him. His patience was so great that he cried, Beat on the bag of *Anaxarchus*, himself thou canst not hurt. When the tyrant threatened to cut out his tongue, he bit it off and spit it at him. Vid. Cic. N. D. 3, 33. Tusc. Q. 2, 22. conf. & Ov. in Ibin, ver. 571. Val. Max. 3, 3. & Plutarch. de Virtute morali.

* *Anaxārete*, es. f. [ab ἀναξ, rex, & ἀρετή, virtus; qu. regie virtutis] A hard hearted maid of Salamis, for whose unkindness her lover Iphis hanged himself at her door, which sad sight whilst she looked on unconcerned, she was turned into a stone, Ov. Met. 14, 750. & deinc.

* *Anaxenor*, is. m. [Ἀναξίνωρ, Gr.] A musician very much esteemed in Tyona, a city of Cappadocia, as also by M. Antony, who rewarded him with the tributes of four cities, Strab. 1, 14.

* *Anaxilæus*, i. m. [ab ἀναξ, rex, & λαός, populus; q. d. rex populi] A king of the Rhagines, and founder of Messina in Sicily. At his death he appointed one of his slaves to be guardian to his children, who administered the kingdom with so much integrity, that all thought themselves happy under his government; and on the arrival of the young princes to years of maturity, he resigned his charge, retiring himself to Olympia, where he lived to a good old age, Justin. 4, 2, 4. & Macrobi. 1. sat. 11. Also a physician of the same name, mentioned by Pliny, 19, 1, 25, 13. & 30, 8. Likewise an historian mentioned by Dion. Halicarn. Ant. Rom. Pr. Also a prince of the Lacedæmonians, who was thrown into prison at the same time with *Lycurgus*, and set at liberty with him. Vid. Plutarch. in Alcibiad.

* || *Anaxilides*, is. m. [Ἀναξιλίδης, Gr.] An historian who writ of the philosophers, Laert.

* *Anaximander*, dri. m. [Ἀναξίμανδρος, Gr.] A philosopher of Miletum, scholar to *Thales*, who taught that the gods were mortal, but lived long; and that men were made of earth and water, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 37. He foretold the earthquake which overthrew Lacedæmon, Plin. 2, 29. He first also invented the globe, Laert.

* || *Anaximander jun.* He lived in the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon. Vid. Suid. in Ἀναξίμ., & Voss. de Hist. Gr. 1, 6.

* || *Anaximenes*, is. m. [Ἀναξίμηνος, Gr.] (1) The scholar of *Anaximander*. He taught the air was God, and the principle of all things, and that motion was eternal. (2) The son of *Aristocles*, and scholar to *Diogenes the Cynick*. The *Lampscenes* having sent him on an embassy to Alexander the Great, that prince was so displeased at his message, that he swore he would do contrary to all he asked; which *Anaximenes* hearing of, desired he would burn their city, sell

them and their children for slaves, or put them to the sword. Whereupon Alexander on account of his oath pardoned them, Suid. He was the first that obliged his scholars to declaim extempore to make them ready speakers, Laert. & De aliis hujus nominis, vid. Meurs. not. ad Chalcidicum.

* *Anaxipolis*, is. m. [Ἀναξίπολις, Gr. ab ἀναξ, rex, & πόλις, urbs; q. d. rex urbis] A comick poet, whom Plin. 14, 14. quoteth. Varro and *Columella* reckon him among the Rustick writers.

* || *Anaxippus*, i. m. [Ἀναξίππος, Gr. ab ἀναξ, rex, & ἵππος, equus; qu. rex, vel imperator, equorum] A writer of the new comedy, who lived in the reign of Antigonos, and *Demetrius Phlorcetes*, Athen.

* || *Anaya*, æ. f. [Ἀναυα, Gr.] A town of Phrygia, situated between *Celænæ* and *Colosse*, Herodot. 7, 30.

Anazarba, æ. f. vel *Anazarbus*, i. f. A town of Cilicia, called also *Cæsarea*, Plin. 5, 27. the birth place of *Dioscorides* and *Oppian*, Procop. Arcan. 18. hinc

Anazarbēni, òrum. m. pl. The people of *Anazarba*, Plin. 5, 27.

Ancæus, i. m. (1) || The son of Neptune and *Ahyपालæa*, king of the Samians. He made his servants over-work themselves in his vineyard, which caused one of them to say, he should never drink of the wine. When the wine was pressed, and he had a cup full in his hand, he called for the fellow, and told him he was a false prophet. Not yet, Sir, replied the slave, for many things happen between the cup and the lip; and news immediately coming that a boar was broke into the vineyard, *Ancæus* set down the cup, and ran into the vineyard, where he was slain by the boar, whence the slave's saying became proverbial. (2) Another, an Arcadian, father-in-law to *Penelope*. (3) || One of the Argonauts. (1) Apollon. (2) Ov. Met. 8, 315. (3) Orph.

Ancālites, ium, m. pl. The people of Henley in Oxfordshire, Camd. Al. Bucks, Cæf. B. G. 5, 20.

Anchāria, æ. f. The name of a Roman family (as also was *Asella* which was of the same signification) from *Ancharius* the god of the Jews, as the Heathens conceived, who believed they worshiped an ass, because that creature showed Moses water in the desert. Vid. Tac. Ann. 5, 4. & Plut. Sympo. 4. & *Ancharus* in Lucil. signifyeth an ass.

Anchēmōlus, i. m. The son of *Rhætus*, who committed incest with his stepmother, Virg. *Æn.* 10, 389.

* *Anchiāle*, es. f. [h. e. mari propinqua, ex ἀγχι, prope, & ἄλς, mare] A city of Cilicia, built by *Sardanapalus* king of Assyria, in the same day with *Tarsus*, Plin. 5, 27.

* *Anchiālum*, i. n. [ab eodem] A city of Thrace near *Mesembria*, Plin. 4, 11.

* *Anchiālus*, i. [Ἀγχιάλος, Gr. à præced.] (1) The name of the god of the Jews, as the Heathens thought, who had heard them swear in this form, *יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ* Im chaj Elobim, i. e. If God live. (2) A city of Thrace. (3) An astrologer mentioned by Cicero. (1) Jura verpe, per *Anchialum*, Mart. 11, 95. where others read *Alchialum*, according to the Chaldee dialect of the same words. (2) Ov. Trist. 1, 9, 36. where *Mesembria* formerly stood, Plin. 4, 11. now by the modern Greeks called *Achele*, and by the Turks *Kenkis*. (3) Fam. 13, 45.

* *Anchīsēs*, æ. m. [Ἀγχίσις, Gr.] The son of *Capys*, and father of *Æneas*. In his youth he fed cattle at the foot of Ida, that is by the river *Simois*, according to Homer, Il. β, or at the top, according to Hesiod. Virgil followeth Homer, *Æn.* 1, 621. and Ovid Hesiod, Ep. 16, 293. where the poets feign he lay with Venus and begot *Æneas*. When Troy was in flames, his son carried him through them on his shoulders, put him aboard, and brought him to Sicily, where he died, upon which *Æneas* instituted an

an anniversary festival there in memory of him, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 45. & quæ seq.

* Anchilæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Anchises*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 761.

* Anchisiades, æ. m. Patronym. *Æneas the son of Anchises*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 407.

Anchoa, æ. f. [*Ἀγχών*, Gr. *Strab.*] *A town of Greece, near the river Cephissus*, *Plin.* 4, 7.

* Anchūrus, i. m. [*Ἀγχῦρος*, Gr.] *The son of Midas and Timothea*. A great earthquake which happened near Celænon a town in Phrygia, leaving a prodigious gulf behind it; Midas consulted the oracle how to close this gulf, and received for answer, that their most precious treasure must be an atonement. Upon this they cast in much wealth, but in vain; but Anchūrus judging there was nothing more precious than man's life, and he being next to his father the best man, after he had taken leave of his father and friends, he mounted his horse, and boldly rode into the gulf, which immediately closed upon him, *Plut. in Parall.* In return for this Midas dedicated a golden altar on the spot to Jupiter Idæus, *Callisth. Metam.* 6.

* Ancon, ōnis, vel Ancōna, æ. f. [*qu. cubitus, ab ἄγκων, idem*] *The metropolis of Picenum in Italy, built by the Sicilians on the shore of the Adriatick*, *Plin.* 3, 13. *hod. Ancona*. Trajan adorned it with a noble port.

|| Ancōranus, i. m. *A mountain in Mauritania, near Tangier*, *Ammian.*

|| Ancūli, ōrum. m. pl. & Ancūlæ, ārum. f. pl. *The gods and goddesses of young people*, *Fest.*

Ancus Martius, *The fourth king of Rome, grandson to Numa Pompilius by his daughter*. He built a prison in Rome, as also the temple of Fortune, arrogating to himself all the Roman victories, whence that of Virgil, *jaſtantior Anco*. He indeed conquered the Latins, took the Martian and Aventine hills into the city, and joined the Janiculum to it by a wooden bridge.

Ancyra, æ. f. *The name of three cities*. (1) *One in Galatia*. (2) *Another in Phrygia the greater*. (3) *A third near Macedon, or Illyricum*. (1) *Plin.* 5, 1. (2) *Id.* 5, 1. How these are distinguished, see *Harduin* on the places. (3) *Liv.* 38, 24.

Ancyranus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ancyra*, *Ancyran triumphi*, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 416.

|| Ancyrītānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ancyra*. || *Synodus Ancyritana, a synod.*

* || Andābālis, is. f. [*Ἀνδαβάλις*, Gr.] *A town of Cappadocia, situated between Sayſima and Tyana*, *Andanin.*

Andānis, is. m. *A river of Germany*, *Plin.* 6, 23.

Andāræ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of India*, *Plin.* 6, 19. *hod. the kingdom of Pegu*, *Hard.*

Andātis, is. f. *A town of Æthiopia*, *Plin.* 6, 30.

Andēcāvi, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 41, 2. & Andēgāvi, ōrum. m. pl. *Plin.* 4, 18. *The people about Angers in France*.

Andēra, æ. f. [*Ἀνδερα*, Gr. *Strab.* l. 13.] *A town of Troas*, *Plin.* 5, 30.

* || Andērīca, æ. f. [*Ἀνδέρικη*, Gr.] *A town of Susiana*, *Herodot.* 6, 119.

|| Andērīda, æ. f. *Newenden in Kent*, *Camd.*

Andes, ium. m. pl. (1) *A people of Anjou in France*. (2) *A village near Mantua in Italy, the birth place of Virgil*. (1) *Cæſ. B. G.* 2, 35. (2) *Vid. Andinius*.

* || Andētīum, ii. n. [*Ἀνδῆτιον*, *Strab.* l. 7.] *A city of Dalmatia*, *Plin.* 3, 22. *hod. Clissa*, *Hard.*

Andīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Andes*, *Andinus cantus*, i. e. *Virgilianus*, *Sil.* 8, 596. & *Sed al. aliter*.

* Andizētes, ium. m. pl. [*Ἀνδιζήτιοι*, *Strab.*] *A people of Pannonia*, *Plin.* 3, 25.

* || Andōcīdes, is. m. [*Ἀνδοκίδης*, Gr.] *An Athenian orator, son to Leogoras, four of whose orations are extant, upon which Harpocration writ his Lexicon*. See his life in *Plutarch*.

Andōlōgenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, *Plin.* 3, 3.

Andōrōſippo, ōnis. f. *A city of Spain, near Andosilla*, *Plin.* 3, 3.

|| Andōmātūnum, i. m. *Langres, in France*, *Adi Geogr.*

Andræmon, ōnis. m. *The father of Thoas*, *Ov. Met.* 9, 333.

|| Andr. mýtes, is. m. [*Ἀνδραμύτης*, Gr.] *A king of the Lydians who first made women eunuchs, and used them as such*, *Alex. ab Alex.* 2, 25.

* || Andrapōlis, is. f. [*ab Ἀνδρέας*, *Andreas*, & *ἄλις*, *civitas*; *qu. civitas Andrac*] *Saint Andrews in Scotland, an university and archbishoprick*.

Andria, æ. f. *A town of Phrygia*, *Plin.* 5, 32.

* Andriāca, æ. f. [*Ἀνδριακή*, Gr.] (1) *A town in Media, near the Euxine ſea*. (2) *Another in Lycia*. (1) *Strab.* (2) *Plin.* 5, 27.

* Andricus, i. m. [*Ἀνδρικός*, Gr.] (1) *A mountain of Cilicia*. (2) *A river of the same country*. (1) *Strab.* (2) *Plin.* 5, 27.

* Andrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the island Andros*. *Andrius Crito*, *Ter. Andr.* 9, 4. *Andria, ſc. mulier, Id.* & *Sæpe in illâ fabula occ.* *The name of the first play in Terence*.

Androbius, ii. m. *An excellent painter*, *Plin.* 35, 11.

Androcalis, is. f. *A town of Æthiopia*, *Plin.* 6, 21.

* || Androclea, æ. f. [*qu. viri gloria, ab ἄνδρ, ἄνδρως, vir; & κλέος, gloria*] *One of the daughters of Antipænus, who with her sister Heraclea sacrificed their lives for the good of their country*, *Paulan. in Boeticiis*.

* || Androclīdes, is. m. [*Ἀνδρόκλειδης*, Gr.] (1) *A Lacedemonian, who when he was laughed at, because being lame he would go to the war, replied, The army had need of such as would stay, not such as would run away*. (2) *A sophist in Aurelian's time*. (1) *Plut. in Apoph.* & *Cæſ. Rhod.* 14, 5. (2) *Suidas*.

Androcýdes, is. m. [*qu. viri gloria, ab ἄνδρ, ἄνδρως, vir; & κείδης, gloria*] (1) *A physician who writ in the following manner to Alexander, Vinum poturus, rex, memento te bibere sanguinem terræ; cicuta hominum venenum est, cicuta vinum*. (2) *A painter*. (1) *Plin.* 14, 5. (2) *Id.* 35, 9.

|| Androdus, i. m. *A Dacian slave, favoured upon by a lion in the Circus Maximus, whose foot he had some time before healed in the woods*, *Gell.* 5, 15.

* Androgeos, eo. m. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 20. & Androgeus, i. & Androgeon, ōnis, unde in Acc. *Androgeona*, *Propert.* 2, 1, 62. [*ab Ἀνδρόγεως*, Gr.] (1) *The son of Minos king of Crete, who was slain by the Athenians and Megareans, because he was their superiour in activity and arms: To revenge which, Minos made war upon them; and having subdued them, enjoined them to send seven of their nobles every year to Crete to be devoured by the Minotaur, which was kept in the labyrinth of that court*. (2) *A Grecian captain slain at Troy*. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 6, 20. (2) *Id. Æn.* 2, 371. *Hinc*

* Androgeonēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Androgeus*. *Androgeonæ pœnas exſolvere cædis*, *Catull.* 62, 77.

* Androgūnæ, ārum, vel Androgŷni, ōrum. m. pl. [*ex ἄνδρ, vir; & γυνή, mulier*] *A people of Africa, who were hermaphrodites, and coupled with one another by turns; their right hand, according to Aristotle, was male, the left female*, *Vid. Plin.* 7, 2. & *Gell.* 9, 4.

Andrōlītia, æ. f. *A city of Natolia, formerly called also Magnesia*, *Plin.* 5, 29.

* Andrōmāche, es. f. [*b. c. virago, ab ἄνδρ, ἄνδρως, vir; & μάχη, pugna*] *The daughter of Eëtion king of Thebes, wife to Hector, and mother of Polydorus*. Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, after the burning of Troy, carried her away captive, married her, and had by her Melossus; but afterwards gave her to Helenus the son of Priam, with a part of his kingdom, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 320. & *seq.*

* Andrōmāchus, i. m. [*Ἀνδρόμαχος*, Gr. *ab eodem*] (1) *A crafty parasite, by whom Crassus was betrayed to the Parthians*. (2) *A grammarian of Nicomedia in the time of Dioclesian*. (3) *One made governor of Syria and Phœnicia by Alexander*. (1) *Plut. in Crass.* (2) *Suidas*. (3) *Curt.* 4, 5.

* Andrōmēda, æ. Prop. 3, 21. & Andrōmēde, es. f. *Ov. Ep.* 15, 36. [*Ἀνδρομέδη*, Gr. *qu. viris imperans; ab ἄνδρ, vir; & μεδέω, impero*] *The daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, king and queen of Æthiopia*. She, for her mother's pride, who contended for the prize of beauty with the nymphs, was by them bound to a rock, and exposed to a sea-monster, *Vid. Nat. Com.* 8, 25. But Perseus having slain the monster, loosed her and married her, *Prop.* 2, 28, 21. At last Minerva placed her, her husband and mother among the stars, *Hyg. Fab.* 64.

* Andron, is. m. [*Ἀνδρων*, Gr.] (1) *A physician*. (2) *A musick master to M. Antoninus*. (1) *Cels.* 5, 20. (2) *Athen.*

* Andronīcus, i. m. [*qu. virorum victor; ab ἄνδρ, vir; & νίκη, victoria*] *The name of divers men*. (1) *A famous peripatetic at Athens, who was the eleventh master of that school from Aristotle*. (2) *A grammarian, a Syrian by birth, who taught at Rome, and afterwards retired to Cumæ*. (3) *A king of Syria, surnamed Alipius*. (4) *|| Livius Andronicus, writer of the first comedy at Rome*. (1) *Amm.* (2) *Suet. de Il. Gram.* 8. (3) *Hieron.* (4) *Vid. Voss. de Poët. Latin.*

* || Androphāgi, ōrum. m. pl. [*ab ἄνδρ, vir; & φάγω, edo*] *A people of Sarmatia, the same with the Antropophagi*, *Herodot.* 4, 102.

Andros, i. f. (1) *A British isle, so called from Ader, a bird, Celt. whence it is called Birdsey, or the Isle of birds*. It lieth between Ireland and Wales, near Aberconwey. The Britons call it *Entily*. (2) ** An island and town of Phrygia the lesser, called also Antandros; hod. Saint Dimetri*. It lieth opposite to the shore of Eubœa and Attica, and is computed to be about 70 miles in circumference. (1) *Camd. Vid. Plin.* 4, 16. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 3, 6. & *Plin.* 4, 12. & *Hinc Andrius*, a, um. adj.

* Androsihēnes, is. m. [*i. e. virorum robur; ab ἄνδρ, vir; & σῆνες, robur*] (1) *A geographer in the time of Alexander*. (2) *A governor of Thessaly, friend to Pompey*. (3) *A statuary of Thebes*. (1) *Artemid.* (2) *Cæſ. B. C.* 3, 80. (3) *Pausan.*

Andrōtion, is. m. (1) *A writer of the history of Attica*. (2) *Another, or perhaps the same, reckoned by Varro and Columella among the rustic writers*. (1) *Ælian. V. Hist.* 8, 20. (2) *Lib. 1. de R. R.*

Ānēmō, ōnis. m. *A river in Italy, which runneth by the city Ravenna*, *Plin.* 3, 15.

* Ānēmūrium, ii. n. [*Ἀνεμῦριον*, Gr. *Strab.*] *A city of Cilicia*, *Plin.* 5, 27.

Ānētia, æ. f. *A town in Greece*, *Plin.* 4, 7.

Angāris, is. m. *A mountain in Palestine*, *Plin.* 5, 13.

* Angērōna, æ. f. *Fest. Angērōnia, Ict. Gless.* [*ab ango, i. e. comprimo*] *The goddess of silence, whom see described*, *Plin.* 3, 5. *Hæc & anginam curat, & angores pellit*, *Vid. Macrob. Sat.* 1, 10.

* Angērōnālīa, ōrum. n. pl. *The festival of Angerona, celebrated December 21*, *Plin.* 3, 5.

Angītia, æ. f. *A grove near the Fucine lake, in Italy*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 759.

* || Angli, ōrum. m. pl. [*Ἀγγίλοι*, Gr. *Procop.*] *A people of Germany, near the river Elbe, famous to this day in their posterity, who are seated in South Britain*, *Ptol.*

* || Anglia, æ. f. [*ab Angli*] *A country near the Elbe in Germany, the seat of the ancient Celtae, but afterwards of the Saxons, and lying between Holsatia and Jutland*. From hence, they were expelled by the Danes. When these Anglo-saxons came into South Britain, they called that part which they had subdued, as conquerours often do, by the name of their own country; tho' some would have it called *Saxonia nova*. But Egbert, when he had made himself

sole monarch, chose to have it called *Anglia*, qu. *Angelia*, being pleased with the fine allusion of St. Gregory, who seeing some beautiful youths at Rome, asked of what country they were, and being told they were *Angli*; replied that they were rather *Angeli*. The Britains call it *Lloeger*, and the people *Seizsons*. The land not only aboundeth with all the necessities of life, but also with the pleasures and conveniences thereof. Some things for which it is most remarkable are cramed into one verse, as follows, viz. *Anglia, mons, pons, fons, ecclesia, femina, lana*. But a particular description of the happiness of it would require a large volume.

Angrivarii, drum. m. pl. *A people of Germany*, Tac. Ann. 2, 8, 4. *scated between the rivers Weser and Ems*, Cellar.

Anguillaria insula, vel Elia, *The isle of Ely in Cambridgeshire*, Camd.

Anicia gens, *An ancient and illustrious family in Rome*, several of whom were consuls, and honoured with triumphs; one of them also had the honour to be the first senator, who received the Christian faith. In numism. vet.

Anigrus, i. m. *A river in Thessaly, where the Centaurs when assailed by Hercules used to pass; which Centaurs became very stinking*, Ov. Met. 15, 282.

Angilani, drum. m. pl. *The people of Angulum in Italy*, Plin. 3, 12.

Angulum, i. n. *A town in Italy, situated not far from Perna*, Ptol.

Anio, unis. *Ann. Od. 1, 7, 13. & Anien, unis. m. A river in Italy, and rapid river of Italy, discharging itself into the Tiber; hence*

Aniencola, æ. m. *An inhabitant near Anio*, Sil. 4, 225.

Anienus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Anio*. Aniena unda, Prop. 3, 14. *Aniena fluentia*, Virg. Geor. 4, 369.

Anienus, i. m. *The god of the river Anien*, Prop. 4, 7, 86.

Anilus, i. m. *A river of Noricum running into the Danube*; hed. Ens, Cellar.

Anitorgis, is. f. *A city of Arragon*, Liv. 25, 32.

Anius, ii. m. *A king of Delos and priest of Apollo*, Virg. Æn. 3, 80.

Anna, æ. f. al. *Anna Perenna* [ab annis] *The Romans sacrificed to her both publicly and privately, ut populo annare & perennare liceret*. She was the daughter of Belus, and sister of Dido, whom she accompanied in her flight to Carthage. After her sister's death, she sailed to Italy, and was kindly received by Æneas. But Lavinia, his wife contriving her death; and she being informed thereof by her sister in a dream, fled to the river Numicius, who received her, and thus she became a nymph of that river, vid. Ov. Fast. 3, 607. & vid. Sil. 8, 28. & 184. But though she was worshipped, they knew not who she was; some took her for the Moon, some for Io, some for Themis, some for one of the Atlantes who gave suck to Jupiter, vid. Ovid. ubi supra.

Annaeus Seneca, *A philosopher, born at Corduba in Spain, tutor to Nero, who commanded him to die, but gave him the liberty of choosing the manner of his death; upon which he chose to bleed to death in a bath*, vid. Seneca.

Annibal, is. m. [אַנְבָּל, i. e. gratiosus dominus] (1) *A Carthaginian commander, A man of great valour and conduct, and well versed in all the stratagems of war*. His father Amilcar, when he was a boy, made him swear at the altar, that when he was grown up he would make war with the Romans, and never conclude a peace with them, Liv. 21, 1. & Sil. 1, 99. Accordingly when he was of age, he passed over into Spain, beat the Gauls at the river Rhosne, and then marched his army over the Alps, vanquished Sempronius the Roman consul at Trebia, routed the consul Flaminius at Trasimene, and though worsted a little by the conduct of Q. Fab. Maximus, yet recovered new courage, and fought with the two consuls Pau-

lus Æmilius and Terentius Varro, and entirely defeated them, 40000 foot, and 2700 horse falling in the field, Liv. 24, 49. Upon this he sent a bushel of equestrian rings, as Livy writeth, Liv. 23, 12. tho' some say three bushels and a half, Florus 2, 6. as a token of his victory to Carthage, and had he marched directly to Rome, as he was advised, it is probable there had been an end of the Roman name. But, happily for the Romans, he led his troops to Capua, where they were so besotted with the rich wines of Italy, as never to be under any command afterwards. At length being overcome by the politick conduct of Fabius Maximus, he fled to Bithynia, and ended his life by a dose of poison, which he had reserved for that purpose in a ring. Vid. Juven. 10, 159, & seq. O gloria! (1) *Another of this name, 160 years after, mentioned by Xenophon, Hist. lib. 1. & Diod. lib. 13.*

Annius, ii. m. *The name of many noble Romans*. (1) C. Annius, who beat Sertorius. (2) L. Annius Setinus, a prætor of the Latins. (3) T. Annius Læcius, a prætor. (4) T. Annius Milo, who being Tribune he recalled Tully from exile, and accused Clodius. (1) Liv. 92, 22. (2) Id. 1, 2. (3) Id. 41, 22. (4) Id. Epit. 104.

Annon, vel Hanno, unis. m. *A Carthaginian captain*, Plin. 8, 16.

*Anonium, ii. n. [Ἀνώνιον, Gr.] *A town of Italy*, Ptol. hod. Non vel Num, Cellar.

Anser, eris. m. *A trifling saucy poet*, mentioned by Ovid, Trist. 2, 435.

Anstærit, vel Anstærit, drum. m. pl. *A people of the lower Germany*, Tac. Ann. 13, 55, 1.

Anstæra, drum. m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia in Asia*, Plin. 6, 7.

Antæus, i. m. *The son of Neptune and Terra. A giant of prodigious strength, who, when knocked down by Hercules, immediately received new strength from his mother*, Luc. 4, 597. for which reason Hercules held him up in his left hand, and dashed his brains out between earth and heaven, Juven. 3, 89. He built Tingi in Mauritania, v. d. Plin. 5, 1.

*Antandros, i. f. [Ἀντανδρος, Gr.] *A city of Phrygia*, Virg. Æn. 3, 6. It is also called *Andros*, quod vid.

Antaradus, i. f. *A city on the borders of Phœnicia*, Plin. 5, 20.

*Antinātinum, vel Andomātūnum, i. n. [Ἀνδοματῖνον, Gr.] *A city of Gaul*, Ptol. hod. Langres.

Antemna, æ. vel Antemnæ, drum. f. pl. *A city of the Sabines in Italy*, Sil. 8, 366. Virg. Æn. 7, 631.

Antemnates, ium. m. pl. *The people of Antemna in Italy*, Liv. 1, 9.

*Antenor, is. m. [Ἀντήνορ, Gr.] *A Trojan nobleman, who was thought to have betrayed his country, because he entertained the Grecian ambassadors, who were sent to demand Helen, and did not discover Ulysses, when he knew him in his disguise*. But Liv. 1, 1. saith, he and Æneas only advised to restore Helen, and make peace. He made his way through the midst of the Greeks, and got safe into the territories of Venice, where he built a city called after his own name Antenoræ, but afterwards Patavium from the river Padus, and now Padua, Virg. Æn. 1, 245. Hinc

*Antenoreus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Antenor*, Luc. 7, 194. &

*Antenorides, is. m. Patronym. *A son of Antenor*, Virg. Æn. 6, 484.

*Anteros, otis. m. [ἄντερος, contra, & ἔρος, Amor] *A god who punished slighted love*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. He was represented without wings, and lying on the ground, vid. Serv. in illud Virg. Aligerum dictis affatur Amorem, Æn. 1, 667.

Anthæne, es. f. *A city of Achaia*, Plin. 4, 5. Anthedon, otis. f. [ab Anthedone Neptuni filio] *A city of Boeotia, opposite to Eubœa*, Plin. 36, 5. hod. Antedona.

*Anthæia, æ. f. [Ἀνθαία, Gr.] *A town of Messenia in Greece, one of the seven given by Agamemnon to Achilles*, Hom. Il. 2, 149.

Anthemus, untis. f. *A city of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10. || Anthemuntii, *the people thereof*, Steph.

Anthemus, untis. m. *A river of Pontus*, Plin. 6, 5.

Anthēmūsia, æ. f. *A town of Mesopotamia*, Plin. 5, 24.

Anthemus, i. m. *The son of Miccias, and grandson of Mala, a famous carver*, Plin. 36, 5.

*Anthephōria, drum. n. pl. [ἀνθεφῶρις, qu. florifertum; ab ἄνθος, flos, & φέρω, fero] *A festival among the Sicilians in honour of Proserpine, whom Pluto seized as she was gathering flowers*, vid. Ov. Met. 5, 391. & Claud. de Rapr. Proserp. 1, 2.

*Anthestēria, drum. n. pl. [Ἀνθεστήρια, Gr. ab ἄνθος, flos] *A festival in honour of Bacchus*, Hesych. which Macrobius, Sat. 1, 14. Harpocration and Suidas say was held in the eighth month (April) which was called Anthestēria, and sacred to Bacchus. But Theod. Gaza, who is followed therein by Junius, and Giraldu, will have it to have been held in November. Indeed it is difficult to adjust the Greek to the Roman month. During this festival they used to make great mirth, and treat their servants, as the Romans did in the Saturnalia.

Anthion, vel Anthium, ii. n. *A town of Thracia, called afterwards Apollonia*, Plin. 1, 11.

*Anthropographus, i. m. [ab ἀνθρωπος, homo, & γράφω, scribo] *One Dionysius so called, because he only painted men*, Plin. 35, 10.

*Anthropophagi, drum. m. pl. [ab ἀνθρωπος, homo, & φάγω, edo] *A people of Scythia, who eat human flesh*, Plin. 4, 12.

*Anthylli, æ. f. [Ἀνθύλλα, Gr.] *A rich city in Egypt, the revenue whereof (according to Herodotus) the king allowed his queen to buy shoes with, or, as Athenæus saith, girdles*.

Antianus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Antium*, Plin. 3, 7.

Antiates, ium. m. pl. *The people of Antium in Italy*, Liv. 8, 14. Flor. 1, 11.

Antiatinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Antium*, Antiatinae fortis, Suet. Cal. 57.

Antibacchius, i. f. *An island in the Arabian gulf*, Plin. 6, 29.

Anticanis, is. c. *A constellation, before the great dog*. Its place is between Gemini and Cancer. It riseth with the Lion, and seteth at the time that Capricorn riseth. Its name is derived from the Greek Περικανός, Anticanis, Grato Pericyon qui nomine fertur, Cic. in Arat. 222.

Anticenis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to Antium*. Anticenis templum, Val. Max. 1, 8.

Anticatōnes, um. pl. *Two books of Julius Caesar's written against Cato*, Juven. 6, 337.

*Antichthonēs, um. m. pl. & c. Antipodes [ab ἀντί, contra, & χθών, terra] *Men living in opposite climates*, Plin. 5, 27.

*Anticyra, æ. f. [Ἀντικύρα, Gr.] *An island in the Archipelago, opposite to Oeta in Thessaly, and famous for the quantity of hellebore growing there, which was reckoned good to purge the head, whence Nāviga ad Antikyram was as much as to say, you are mad*, vid. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 166. Dixit & in plur. Pers. 4, 16. ut & ipse Placc. A. Pœt. 300.

Antidōtus, i. f. *An excellent woman painter*, Plin. 35, 11.

*Antigēnes, is. m. [Ἀντιγένης, Gr.] (1) *The name of a shepherd*. (2) *Of a Misset*. (1) Virg. Ecl. 5, 89. (2) Plin. 16, 35.

*Antigēnides, is. m. [Ἀντιγενίδης, Gr.] *An excellent musician of Thebes*. He is mentioned by Plin. 36, 13. Val. Max. 3, 7. and Cicero himself, who telleth us, that when his scholar Ismenias played very well before the people, but did not please them, he called to him, and said, *Mibi cane & Musis*, q. d. *despise the ignorant, and please the learned*, de Clar. Orat. 50.

*Antigōne, es. f. [Ἀντιγόνη, Gr.] (1) *The daughter of Oedipus king of Thebes, who led her banished father when blind*, Sen. in Oedip. She was slain by the command of Creon; whose son Hæmon slew himself at her tomb for love of

of her, *Prop.* 2, 8, 21. Theseus revenged her death upon Creon. (2) Another, the sister of king Priam, who was changed into a bird by Juno. (1) Soph. in *Antigone*. (2) Ov. *Met.* 6, 93, & seq.

*Antigōneses, ium, m. pl. The people of *Antigonia*, *Plin.* 4, 1.

*Antigōnia, æ, f. [ab Antigono rege] (1) A city near *Oricum* in *Greece*; *hod. Argiro Castro*. (2) Another in *Arcadia*, near *Mantineia*. (1) *Plin.* 4, 10. (2) *Id.* 4, 6.

*Antigōnus, i, m. [Ἀντίγονος, Gr.] The name of several great men. (1) || One surnamed *Euergetes*, for his benefactions to *Greece*. He was notwithstanding called *Dofon*, or *Will give*, because a great promiser. (2) One of *Alexander's* generals, who took *Lycaonia*. (3) || A *Macedonian*, surnamed *Gonatas*, who reigned 36 years, and was slain by *Pyrrhus*. (4) || A *Greek* writer. (1) *Plutarch*. (2) *Curt.* 4, 5, 13. (3) *Plut.* (4) De cujus operibus vide *Vossium de Hist. Græc.* p. 78.

|| *Antilia*, æ, f. *Antbill*, or *Amptbill*, in *Bedfordshire*, *Camd.*

*Antilibānus, i, m. [ex ἀντί, contra, & Λίβανος, libanus] A mountain opposite to *Libanus*, or *Lebanon*, *Plin.* 5, 20.

|| *Antillæ*, ñrum, f. pl. Islands lying between the southern and eastern part of the continent of *America*. They are called the *Caribbees* by the ancient inhabitants. Twenty eight of them are considerable, and subject either to the *English*, *French*, or *Dutch*.

*Antilochus, i, m. [Ἀντίλοχος, Gr.] The son of *Nestor* and *Eurydice*, slain by *Memnon*, *Hom. Odys.* 8, 137. but *Ovid* saith by *Hector*, *Ep.* 1, 15.

*Antināchus, i, m. [qui contra pugnat; ex ἀντί, contra, & μάχη, pugna] (1) A *Trojan*, who being corrupted by *Paris*, dissuaded the restoring of *Helen*. (2) A *Greek* poet of *Colophon*, of a lofty vein. (1) *Hom.* *Il.* 2, 123. (2) *Catull.* 92, 10.

*|| Antinōē, es, f. [Ἀντίων, Gr.] A city of *Egypt*, so called from a minion of *Hadrian*, *Ptol.*

*Antinous, i, m. [Ἀντίνοος, Gr.] (1) One of *Penelope's* suitors. (2) || A stripling beloved by *Hadrian*, whom the parasitical *Greeks*, to please the emperor, consecrated, and struck medals in his honour, which are still preserved in the cabinets of antiquaries. (1) *Ov. Epist.* 1, 92. (2) *Spartian.*

Antiochia, vel *pot.* *Antiochēa*, æ, f. [ἀντιόχεια, Dionys. ad distinctionem, cum plures essent: Ἀντιόχεια, Gr.] (1) The metropolis of *Syria*, a very plentiful and wealthy city. At this place the disciples of our Lord were first called *Christians*. (2) Another also called *Nisibis*, built as well as the former, by *Seleucus* the son of *Antiochus*, and seated in *Mesopotamia* by the river *Tigris*; *hod. Nisibin* or *Nesbin*. (3) A third which was the metropolis of *Pisidia*, and is spoken of in the *Acts* of the *Apostles*. There are several other, but less remarkable, places of this name. (1) *Plin.* 5, 12. (2) *Id.* 6, 13. (3) *Id.* 5, 27. Hinc

*Antiochienses, ium, m. pl. The people of *Antioch*, *Plin.* 4, 10.

*Antiochus, i, m. [Ἀντίοχος, Gr.] A king of *Syria*, surnamed *Hierax*, i. e. the hawk, and also called *Antiochus the Great*. His was a general name of the kings of *Syria*, as *Antiochus Soter*, *Magnus*, *Deus*, *Epiphanes*, *Eupator*, *Grypus*, *Cyzicenus*, *Pius*, *Asiaticus*. Vid. *Vallentii Hist. Regum Syriæ* nummis expressam.

*Antiochus Ascalonita. (1) || A philosopher of the old academy, master to *Lucullus*, *Cic.* 10, and *Brutus*. (2) || Antiochus Syracusanus, An historian quoted by *Strabo* and *Dion. Halic.* (3) Antiochus literatus, servant to *Atticus*. (1) *Plut.* in *Lucullo*. (2) Vide *Voss. de Hist. Græcis*. (3) *Vid. Cic. Attic.* 13, 33.

*Antiope, æ, vel *Antiope*, es, f. [Ἀντιόπη, Gr.] (1) The wife of *Lycus* king of *Thebes*, on whom *Jupiter* begot *Amphion* and *Zeus*, upon

which her husband was divorced from her. (2) A rough tragedy of *Pacuvius*. (3) || A queen of the *Amazons*. (1) *Vid. Amphion & Dirce*. (2) *Perf.* 1, 78. (3) *Plut.* in *Theseo*.

*Antipater, ris, m. [Ἀντίπατρος, Gr.] (1) || One of *Alexander's* captains and successors. (2) || An *Ascalonite*, father to king *Herod*. (3) *Asidonian*, a famous poet. (1) *Suid.* (2) *Joseph. de Bell. Jud.* 1, 21. (3) *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 50. & *Quint.* 10, 7.

*|| Antipatris, is, f. [ita dict. quod ab Antipatro, Herodis patre, renovata] A city of *Palestine*; *Act. Apost.* 23, 31. *hod. Assur.*

Antipatris, is, m. The base son of *Sarpidon*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 696.

*Antiphates, is, m. [Ἀντιπάτης, Gr.] A king of the *Læstrigons*, who were cannibals, *Juv.* 14, 20.

*Antiphellus, i, f. [Ἀντιφελλος, Gr.] A town of *Lycia*, *Plin.* 5, 27.

*Antiphilus, i, m. [Ἀντίφιλος, Gr. ab ἀντί, contrā, & φίλος, charus] An excellent painter, rival to *Apelles*, *Plin.* 35, 10.

*Antiphon, ontis, m. [Ἀντιφών, Gr.] An excellent *Athenian* orator, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 12.

*Antipodes, um, m. pl. [ex ἀντί, contrā, & πῆς, pes] Persons dwelling in an opposite climate, *Plin.* 4, 12.

*Antipollis, is, f. [Ἀντίπολις, Gr.] A city of *Provence* in *France*, *Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Antibe*, *Hard. unde*

*Antipollitanus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Antipolis*, *Mart.* 4, 89.

|| Antiquaria, æ, f. A city of *Spain*, in the kingdom of *Granada*, *Antonin. hod. Anteguera*, *Cellar.*

Antirrhium, ii, n. A promontory of *Ætolia*, *Plin.* 4, 20.

Antissa, æ, f. (1) An isle formerly, but now joined to *Lesbos*. (2) An ancient city near the *Mæotis*, swallowed up by the sea. (1) *Plin.* 2, 89. (2) *Id.* 2, 92.

*|| Antisthenes, is, m. [Ἀντισθένης, Gr.] A philosopher and teacher of rhetoric at *Rhodes*, who having heard *Socrates*, bid his scholars seek out for a new master; for that he had found one. He was the founder of the *Cynick* sect, and master of *Diogenes*. He sold all he had, and reserved to himself only an old cloak, a scrip, and a staff. Being asked what was most desirable in life, he answered to die happily, *Plutarch.*

|| Antitrajestus, i, m. *Andover* in *Hants*shire, *Camd.*

|| Antiveſtæum, *Saint Burien*, or *The Landfend*, in *Cornwall*, *Camd.*

Antium, ii, n. An ancient city of *Italy*, the metropolis of the *Volscians*, situated in the modern *Campagna di Roma*, and so called from *Antius*, the son of *Hercules*. At this place was the temple of the goddess *Fortuna*. The city was ruined by the *Saracens*, and no memorial left of it, excepting a promontory which is still called *Capo d'Anzio*, or *Antia*, *Plin.* 3, 4. Hinc

Antiatres, *Antiatinus*, *Antiatensis*, quæ vid. suis *locis*.

Antixeni, ñrum, m. pl. A people of *India*, *Plin.* 6, 20.

Antona, æ. *Tac. Ann.* 31, 2. The river *Nen*, which runeth by *Northampton*, *Camd.* or more probably the *Wye*, which runeth into the *Severn*; or perhaps *Tacitus* writ *Aufona*, or *Azona*, that is the river *Avon*, which runeth by *Warwick*, *Worcester*, and *Glocester*. According to *Lupus* and *Ferrarius*, it signifies the town of *Humpton*, *Southampton*, or *Northampton*.

Antobioes, um, m. pl. An ancient people of *France*, *Plin.* 4, 19. *Hædoin* supposeth them to be the same with the *Nitobriges*, whose chief city was *Aginnum*; *hod. Agen*.

|| Antônia, æ, f. *Utrecht* in *Holland*, which is otherwise called *Trajestum ad Rhenum*, *Amm.*

Antionopollitæ, ñrum, m. pl. Inhabitants of *Lydia*, near the river *Mæander*, *Plin.* 5, 29.

Antoninus Pius, An emperor who succeeded *Hadrian*, and was a very good prince; see his life in *Aurelius Victor*.

Aurelius Antoninus, surnamed the *Philosopher*, was a man of wonderful humanity, justice, temperance, and all princely virtues, as his works which are still extant evidently show, for he lived as he writ. He chose for his colleague in the empire *L. Aurelius Verus*, after whose death he reigned alone, and had great success against the *Germans*, the *Sarmatians*, *Vandals*, *Quadi*, and *Marcomanni*. *Antoninus Commodus* was his successor in the empire, but not in his virtues.

Antoninus Bassianus, nicknamed *Caracalia*, the son of the emperor *Severus*. *De al. Antoninis*, *vid. Josium de script. hist. lib.* 3, c. 10.

M. Antonius, The name of many great Romans. Their family was derived from *Antius* the son of *Hercules*. (1) *M. Antonius*, an eloquent orator, was slain with many other great men by the *Marian* faction. He had two sons, named *Marcus* and *Caius*, the former whereof was a very profligate man. The latter commanding some troops of *Sylla's* horse, plundered many places in *Greece*. He was surnamed *Hybrida*. (2) *Marcus Antonius*, son to the former of these, and grandson to the orator, was the fomentor of the civil war. For while tribune, he left the city privately, and fled to *Cæsar* into *Gaul*. He invaded the province of *Brutus*, and by the persuasion of *Tully* the senate voted him an enemy to the republick. He was beaten by the two consuls *Hirtius* and *Pansa*, assisted young *Cæsar*, but some time after joined in a league with *Octavius* and *Lepidus*, and hence their government was called a *triumvirate*. Immediately upon this he vanquished the forces of *Brutus* and *Cassius* at *Philippi* in *Macedon*. He divorced his wife *Fulvia*, in order to marry *Octavia* sister to *Octavius*. But for the love he bore *Cleopatra* queen of *Egypt*, he slighted her also, which *Octavius* resenting, made war upon him, overcame him in a sea fight at *Actium*, and forced him to flee to *Alexandria*, where, being besieged by *Cæsar*, in despair he fell upon his own sword. (1) *Vid. Val. Max.* 9, 2. & *Luc.* 2, 122, & seq. (2) *Plin.* 15, 1.

Julius Antonius, The son of *Marcus*, was consul with *Paulus Fab. Maximus*. To this man *Horace* addresseth his second ode of the fourth book. His notorious incontinence with *Julia*, the daughter of *Augustus*, he revenged on himself with his own hand, as *Paterculus* telleth us, 2, 100. But that it was by the command of *Augustus* we learn from *Tacitus*, *Ann.* 4, 44, 4.

Antonius Gaius, was of *Gaul*, but came to *Rome*, where he taught rhetoric and poetry in the house of *Julius Cæsar*, while yet a boy. His school was frequented by *Tully*, and other famous men. He set no price on his labours, and therefore his scholars were the more liberal to him. He lived fifty years, *Suet. de Illust. Gramm.* 7.

Antonius Musa, was physician to *Augustus*, *Plin.* 29, 1. and having cured him of a dangerous disease, the Romans honoured him with a brazen statue, *Suet. in vitâ Aug.* 59.

Antorides, is, m. A painter, *Plin.* 35, 10.

|| *Antrum*, i, n. A town and country, called *Antrim*, in *Ireland*, *Lloyd.*

*|| *Antroia*, æ, f. [Ἀντροία, Gr.] A city of *Æolia* in *Peloponnesus*. Hinc

*|| *Antionius asinus*, [Ἀντιόνιος ὄνκος, *Hejeb.*] q. d. A great booby.

Antros, i, f. An island situated in the river *Garonne* in *France*, *Mel.* 3, 2.

Antuates, ium, m. pl. A people bordering on *Saxony*, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 1. sed rectius *Nantuates*.

|| *Antuerpia*, vel *Antverpia*, æ, f. Olim *Atuatum* & *Atuacutum*. A noble city of *Brabant*, situated on the river *Scheld*, and much frequented by all European nations.

Anturnacum, i, n. A town of *Lower Germany*, vulgò *Andernach*, *Baudr.*

Anxa, æ, f. A town of *Magna Græcia*, formerly called *Gallipolis*; *hod. Gallipoli*, *Plin.* 3, 11.

Anxani, ñrum, & *Anxanenses*, ium, m. pl. The people of *Anxanum* in *Italy*.

Anxānum, i, n. *A city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; hod. Lanciano, Plin. 3, 12.*

Anxantini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, seated between the Fucine lake, and the river Liris, Plin. 3, 12. hod. Civita d'Antia, Hard.*

Anxur, ūris, n. & m. *A town of the Volscians in Italy, situated on the frontiers of Naples, where Jupiter Anxur, or Anxurus, i. e. imberbis, was worshipped. Impositum saxi latē candentibus Anxur, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 26. Superbus Anxur, Mart. 6, 42, 6. hodie Tarracina, corruptē à Trachynia vet. nom.*

Anxurus, vel Anxurus, i, m. *A name whereby young Jupiter was worshipped in Campania, Virg. Æn. 7, 779. Et in nummo Pansæ obvio IOVIS AXVR. unde in loco Virg. al. malunt legere anxurus, i. e. imberbis, cui sententiæ favet Serv. Et sanè IOVI CRESCENTI rep. in numismatibus plurimis.*

Anytus, i, m. [ab ἀνύω, Gr. expedit] *An Athenian, one of the three accusers of Socrates, the other two were Melitus and Lycon; hence Horace calleth Socrates Anyti reum, Sat. 2, 4, 3.*

A ante O.

Aobriga, vel Abobria, æ, f. *A city and noted port of Spain, in the kingdom of Gallicia; hod. Bayona, Cellar.*

Æonia, æ, f. [ab Aone filio Neptuni] *The billy part of Bæotia, Virg. Geor. 3, 10.*

Æones, ium, m. pl. *A people of Bæotia. It is also used adjectively, as, Æonas in montes, Virg. Ecl. 6, 65.*

Æonides, um, m. pl. f. *The Muses worshipped in mount Helicon, Juv. 7, 59.*

Æonius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Æonia. Aonii campi, Claud. in Ruf. 2. præf. 3. luci, Id. Conf. Mall. 271.*

*Aornus, i, m. [i. e. sine avibus; ab a, priv. & ὄρνις, avis] (1) *A bill in the East-Indies so high that no birds can fly over it. (2) A poisonous lake of Campania, called also Avernus. (1) Vid. Curt. 8, 11. (2) Virg. Æn. 6, 239.*

Aorfi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia, seated near the river Tanais, Plin. 6, 16.*

Aous, i, m. *A river of Macedon flowing between the two mountains Aropus and Asnaus; it ariseth in the frontiers of that country, and falleth into the gulf of Venice near Spinazza, Liv. 32, 10.*

A ante P.

Apāme, quæ & Ἀπαμία, æ, f. (1) *The metropolis of P. rygia, anciently called Cibotus. (2) A city in Bithynia, built by Nicomedes the son of Prusias, and so called from Apame his mother's name, but afterwards called Myrlea. (3) || Another in Media, near the confines of Parthia. (4) || Another in Mesopotamia near the river Euphrates. (5) Another built by king Selucus, and so called after his sister Apamea. (1) Plin. 5, 29. (2) Id. 5, 32. (3) Ptol. (4) Id. (5) Liv. 38, 13.*

Apāmessini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 11.*

Apārthēni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia, near the Palus Mæotis, Plin. 6, 7.*

Apātūria, æ, f. *Pallas so called, to whom the virgins of Træzen before marriage consecrated their girdles in her temple called Apaturum, Steph.*

Apella, æ, m. *The name of a Jew, Hor. Sat. 4, 5, 100. γ. d. ἀπρίδης, i. e. sine pelle, Angl. circumcised; but Salmasius learnedly refuteth this etymology, and Cicero mentioneth a person of this name, who was no Jew, Attic. 12, 19.*

Apelles, is, m. *An excellent painter of the island Cos, or Cea. He flourished in the time of Alexander the Great, and was in great favour with that prince, who would suffer none to draw his picture but Apelles, nor make his statue but Lyfippus, Hor. A. P. 239. he used only four colours, viz. white, yellow, red and black. He painted a naked Venus, or Anadyomene, b. e. rising out of the sea. He drew Campaspe, one*

of Alexander's concubines, with whom he fell in love, and Alexander finding it out, generously made him a present of her, Vid. Plin. 35, 10. & Quint. 1, 12. Hinc

Apellēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Apelles, Apelleæ tabulæ, Prop. 1, 2, 22.*

Apenninum, i. Subst. Vid. Nep. Hann. 4. & Pers. 1, 95. Id quod

Apenninus, sc. mons [vix dubito quin sit vocab. Celt. à Pen summitas, quæ plurimorum locorum nomina apud nos componit] *A ridge of high hills, parting Italy through the middle of the whole length of it from the Alps, almost between the Tyrrhene, and the Adriatick sea. These hills are extended above 600 miles, beginning between Piedmont and the river of Genoa, and crossing the dutchies of Montserrat, Milan, and Parma; after which they enter Tuscany and grow very high, traversing Modena, Romagna, Urbino, Marca d'Ancona, Umbria, and the kingdom of Naples, and on the confines of Basilicata divide themselves into two branches, one of which stretches itself eastward in Apulia to Cape S. Maria, where it terminates; and the other running southward thro' Calabria, and ending on the coast of the Sicilian sea near Cape dell Armi. In all this vast length they are only once intersected, and that by the river Ofanto near Conza. They go by several names, according to the different countries through which they are extended.*

Apenninigenæ, ārum, c. g. *Inhabitants of the Apennines, Ov. Met. 15, 432.*

Apenninicolæ, ārum, m. pl. *Idem, Virg. Æn. 11, 700.*

*|| Apērantia, æ, f. [ἀπεραντία, Gr.] *A town of Ætolia in Greece, lying near the hill of Pindus, Ptol.*

Apēsas, antis, m. Stat. Theb. 3, 461. Apēfantus, i, m. Plin. 4, 5. *A hill of Peloponnesus, from whence Perseus took his flight.*

*|| Aphæa, æ, f. *Diana so called by the Æginetæ, ἀπὸ τῆς ἀφῆναι, quod Minois vim effugit, Hesych. Vid. Virgil. in Ciri, sit modò ejus.*

|| Aphannæ, ārum, f. pl. *An obscure country in Sicily; hinc Prov. ad Aphannas, of things obscure, Steph.*

Apas, æ, f. *A river of Epirus, Plin. 4, 1.*

*|| Apētæ, ārum, f. pl. [Ἀπέται, Gr.] *A port of Magnesia in Greece, whence the Argonauts embarked, Diod. Sic. 11, 12.*

*|| Apētor, is, m. [Ἀπέτωρ, Gr. i. e. jaculator; ab ἀείνω, mitto] *A name of Apollo, Cæl.*

Apidnæ, ārum, f. pl. *A place in Attica, Sen. Hippol. 24.*

*Aphrōdisium, ii, n. *A town of Latium in Italy, Plin. 3, 4. ab*

*|| Aphrōdite, es, f. [quod ab ἀφρὸς, spuma, nam de spumâ maris natam fingunt] *The Greek name of Venus.*

*|| Aphthōnius, ii, m. [Ἀφθύνιος, Gr.] *A greek sophist, who writ the Progymnasmata, which are still extant.*

Aphidnus, i, m. *One of Æneas's soldiers, Virg. Æn. 9, 702.*

Apia, æ, f. *The country of Peloponnesus, anciently called also Ægialeæ, Plin. 4, 4.*

Apicius, ii, m. *An epicure, and gluttonous fellow. He writ a volume of ways and means to provoke appetite, spent a large estate on his guts, and growing poor and despised, hanged himself. He lived in the time of Nero, Sen. de Consolatione ad Albin. Conf. Juv. 4, 23. & 11, 3. & Mart. 10, 73.*

Apicānus, i, m. *A great river in Thessaly, which runeth into the river Enipeus, Ov. Met. 7, 228.*

Apilas, æ, m. *A river of Greece, Plin. 4, 10. supposed by Haradin to be the same with Afopus.*

Apīna, æ, f. *A town of Italy, situated in the Capitinate, and destroyed by Diomedes, Plin. 3, 11. || Hence Apina is proverbially used to denote a trifling business, Vid. Erasmi Chil.*

Apīolæ, ārum, f. pl. *A town of the Latins, Plin. 3, 5.*

Apion, vel Appion, is, m. *A great grammarian born at Oasus, a town of Ægypt, though called Alexandrinus, as being free of that city, Josephus, lib. 2. That he had a great name in the reign of Tiberius, is evident from a passage in Pliny's preface to his natural history, vid. & eund. 35, 10.*

Apis, is, m. *The son of Jupiter by Niobe the daughter of Phoroneus, called also Serapis and Osiris. He was king of the Argives, and married Isis the daughter of Inachus. He left his kingdom to his brother Ægialeus, and passed over into Ægypt, where he civilized the inhabitants, taught them to sow corn, and plant vines, and so obliged them, that they made him their king, and after his death worshipped him under the form of an ox, which is a symbol of husbandry, and in imitation of him the Israelites that came from thence, made their calf. Vid. Ov. Lucan, &c.*

Apītāmi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Arabia, Plin. 6, 38.*

Apollināres ludi, *Games instituted in honour of Apollo, Cic. Attic. 2, 19.*

Apollo, inis, antiq. Apollinis in recto, Plaut. Menæchm. 5, 2, 118. [fortē ab ἀ priv. & πῶλ-λῆς, multus, quod sit unicus, ut Latinis sol, à solus tantum; sed de etymo nihil certi] *The son of Jupiter and Latona, born in the isle of Delos, at the same birth with Diana, who is also called Phæbe, as he is Phæbus; the sun and moon haveing been created in one day; she a huntress, he an archer; with quivers both to signify their rays. She presiding over the Nymphs, he over the Muses; she the ruler of the night, as he is of the day. He was accounted the god of physick, musick, divination, and poetry. Having killed the serpent Python, he was for that reason called Pæan; but doing the same by the Cyclops, he was degraded, and fed the cattle of Admetus king of Thessaly for some time, from whence he was called Nomius, i. e. the herdsman. He turned Daphne his beloved nymph into a violet; fleaed Marfyas alive, who contend- ed with him for the prize of musick; had a famous temple and oracle at Delphos, and was called Orus by the Ægyptians. He and Bacchus were generally accounted young, but in ancient coins both of them have sometimes beards. In heaven he is called Sol; Bacchus on earth, and Apollo below.*

Apollināris, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Apollo, Ars Apollinea, Ov. Trist. 3, 3, 10.*

*Apollōdōrus, i, m. [Ἀπολλόδορος, Gr.] (1) *A famous grammarian of Athens, scholar to Panætius the philosopher, and Aristarchus the grammarian. He writ the history of Athens, Diod. and was held in great reputation through all Greece. (2) A cruel tyrant. (3) A famous sculptor. (4) A comick poet, whom Terence imitated. (5) || A tragick poet of Tarsus. (1) Plin. 7, 37. (2) Sen. de Benef. 7, 19. & de Irâ lib. 2, 48. (3) Nempe in Phorm. & alibi. (5) Suid.*

Apollōnia, æ, f. (1) *A city of Macedon; hod. Erissis. (2) Another of Thrace, formerly called Antibium; hod. Sifipoli. (3) Another in Cyrene; hod. Bondaræa. (1) Plin. 4, 22. (2) Id. 4, 11. (3) Id. 5, 5.*

Apollōnius, ii, m. *There were many great men of this name. (1) Apollonius Rhodius, the writer of the Argonauticks; Suidas saith he was an Alexandrian; but others a Thracian. (2) Another named Dyscolus, whose works are extant, illustrated with the notes of Meursius. (3) Another surnamed Aphrodisiensis, an historian likewise; he writ of the affairs of Caria. (4) Alabandenſis, A master of rhetoric. (5) Tyanæus, A Pythagorean philosopher, whose life is written by Philostratus. His miracles some impious wretches have equalled with those of our blessed Saviour; Alexander Severus made him one of his Lares, as he did likewise Christ, Abraham, and Orpheus. (6) Molo, A Rhodian, master of rhetoric to Julius, Suet. Cæl. 4. as also to Cicero, Plut. See his character drawn by Cicero.*

Cicero in his Orat. *De his aliisque hujus nom. v. Voss. de hist. Græc. 1, 22. & Jonsii script. hist. philof. 3, 9.*

Apollōphānes, is. m. (1) *A physician in the court of Antiochus Soter.* (2) *Alfo a Stoick philosopher.* (1) *Vid. Cels. 5, 18. & Plin. 22, 21.* (2) *Laërt. lib. 7.*

Apollōpōlites, is. f. *A district of Ægypt, Plin. 5, 9.*

Apōniāna, æ. f. *An island of Sicily near Lilybeum, and a promontory of the same place, Hist. B. Afr. 11.*

* Apōnus, i. m. [*qu. sine labore, ab a priv. & πόνος, labor, quod remedium sine dolore adferat*] *A fountain and village in Italy, near the river Timavus, where Livy was born, Luc. 7, 193. This spring is hot, and its water very medicinal, Sil. 12, 217. & Luc. 7, 193. Hinc*

* Apōnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aponus, Censetur Apona Livio suo tellus, Mart. 1, 62.*

Appia via, *A way made from Rome by Capua to Brundisium, above 300 miles long, and so called from Appius Claudius, who paved it in his consulate, Liv. 9, 29. Appia longarum regina viarum, Stat. Sylv. 7, 2, 12.*

Appiādes Deæ, *Venus and Pallas, so called because they had temples near the Appian waters, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 452.*

|| Appiānum, i. n. *A town of Rhetia, P. Diac. 3, 31. hod. Albiano, Cellar.*

|| Appiānus, i. n. *An historian of Alexandria in the reign of Trajan and Adrian, who writ the Roman history in twenty-four books.*

Appias, ādis. f. [*ā meretricibus in viā Appiā habitantibus*] *A name of Venus, Ov. de Rem. Am. 660.*

Appia gens [ab apii coronā, quam L. Appius in Achaiā meruit] *There were many great men of this family. Tiberius Cæsar was descended from it, both by the father and mother's side. See several of this noble race enumerated by Suet. in the first 4 chapters of his life.*

Appii Forum, *A city of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, about 18 miles from Rome, Cie. Attic. 11, 10.*

Approniānus, i. m. *One who was consul of Rome the same year wherein it was burnt under the reign of Commodus.*

Apros, i. f. *A city of Thrace, Plin. 4, 11.*

Aprūfa, æ. f. *A river of Italy near the city Rimini, Plin. 3, 15. hod. Aufa, Hard.*

* Aprusiāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Aprusum, Plin. 3, 11.*

* || Aprustum, vel Abystrum, i. n. [*Ἀβυστρον, Gr.*] *A town in Calabria in Italy, Ptol. hod. Castrovillario.*

Aprūtium, ii. n. *A country of Italy lying between Picenum, and Apulia; and now divided into the higher and farther Abruzzo, Vid. Cluv. 3, 29, 6.*

Apšilæ, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Scythia; Plin. 6, 4.*

Apfus, i. m. *A river near Macedon disembodying itself into the Adriatick sea between Dyrrhachium and Apollonia, Liv. 31, 22. & Luc. 5, 46. hod. Pontremoli, or, according to some, Æspro.*

Apta Julia, *A city of France, in the government of Provence, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Apté, Hard.*

* Apterion, i. n. *A town of Cete, by Strabo called Ἀπτερά, Plin. 4, 12.*

Apua, æ. f. *A town of Liguria on the confines of Tuscany. Hinc*

Apuāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Apua, Liv. 40, 1.*

Apuleius, sive Apulejus, vel Appulejus. Multi hujus nominis fuere in vet. Rom. hist. cum prænominibus, C. L. Vid. Indicem in Liv. (1) *A physician of this name in the reign of Tiberius, by birth a Sicilian, and surnamed Celsus, who was master to Scribonius Largus.* (2) *The famous Apuleius Medaurensis, who writ books in Latin on various subjects. Vid. Colu. in Apul. some whereof are lost, except a few fragments which have been picked up by learned men. He lived in the time of the Antonines. In his Metamor-*

phosis he seems to follow Lucian, or Lucius's Milesian tales; several learned men have said he rather brayeth than speaketh. However, after all, it must be owned, he was both learned and witty. His Florida is ridiculous, but partly excused by the title. (1) *Scrib. Larg. Comp. 94.* (2) *Vid. ipsum.*

Apulia, æ. f. *A country in Italy situated near the Adriatick, between Daunia and Calabria, and very rich in flocks, whence Cicero describeth it from the number of its shepherds, in Catil. 3. The wool of this country had the preference of all other. Mart. 14, 145. hod. la Puglia.*

Apulicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Apulia, Mare Apulicum, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 4.*

Apulus, a, um. adj. *Idem, Luc. 5, 380.*

* || Apulum, i. n. [*Ἀπυλον, Gr.*] *A city of Dacia, Ptol. nunc Alba Grulia.*

Apulcidānum, i. n. *A lake of Africa in which all things swim, Plin. 31, 1.*

Apÿre, es. f. *A town of Lycia, Plin. 5, 27.*

A ante Q

|| Aquæ Augustæ, *Aqqs in France, Cellar.*

* || Aquæ Calidæ, vel Aquæ Solis, *The city Bath in England. These baths were anciently consecrated to Phœbus, Hercules, and Pallas.*

Aquæ Cumanæ, *A bath near Cuma in Campania, Liv. 41, 20.*

Aquæ Cutiliæ, *Another not far from Rieti in Italy, much commended by Plin. 31, 11.*

|| Aquæ Flaviæ [*à Flaviâ familiâ dict.*] *A town of Portugal; hod. Chiavus, Cellar.*

|| Aquæ Mortuæ, *A town of Narbonne in France; hod. Aigues mortes.*

Aquæ Sextiæ, *Aix in Provence, Plin. 3, 4.*

Aquæ Statiellōrum, *A town of Liguria in Italy, Plin. 3, 5.*

Aquæ Taurinæ, *A town in Tuscany, near Civita Vecchia, Plin. 3, 5.*

|| Aquæ Voconia, *In Spain; hod. Caldes de Malavela, Cellar.*

Aquenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Italy in the province of Orvietto, Plin. 3, 5. Vulgò, Acqua pendente.*

Aquarius, i. m. *The cleventh sign in the zodiac, which riseth the eighteenth of January, and is so called from the Latin word Aqua, water, because it often bringeth rain, vid. Virg. Georg. 3, 304. hence Catullus calleth it Hydrochaos, 64, ult. The poets make him the same with Ganymedes.*

Aquicaldenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain, seated not far from Barcelona, Plin. 3, 3. hod. Caldes, Hard.*

Aquileia, vel Aquileja, æ. f. *Formerly a rich town near the Adriatick, and the barrier of Italy on that side, Sil. 8, 606. and Mart. 4, 25. In the bas empire it was the capital of the territory of Venice, but was quite reduced by the Huns, and is now only a small village.*

Aquileienses, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aquileia, Plin. 2, 193.*

Aquillia, sc. gens. *A patrician family of Rome, in nummis obvia.*

Aquiloni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Aquilonia, Plin. 3, 11.*

Aquilōnia, æ. f. (1) *A city of the Hirpines in Italy; hod. la Crodogna, Hard.* (2) *A town of Aquitain in France; hod. Aiguillon. (1) Liv. 10, 38. (2) Baudr.*

Aquinātes saltus, vel potiùs saltus, *Hard. A people near Aquinum in Italy, Plin. 3, 15.*

* || Aquincum, i. n. [*Ἀκκινον, Gr.*] *A capital city of Hungary, Antonin. now supposed to be Buda, or Ofen, Cellar.*

Aquinum, i. n. *A town of the Latins near Samnium. That a colony of Romans was planted here we learn from Tacit. Hist. 2, 63, 1. It is famous also for haveing been the birth-place of Juvenal, Sat. 3, sub fin. hod. Aquino, Hard.*

|| Aquisgranum, i. n. *The city Achen, or Aken, situated between the Rhine and Moselle; and so named, as some say, by Granus the brother of Nero, who being delighted with the hot baths*

of this place, built a tower here. The French call the town Aix la chapelle. At this place is the sepulchre of Charles the Great, L'oyd.

Aquitāni, ōrum. m. pl. *surnamed Sediboniates, A people of France, Plin. 4, 19.*

Aquitānia, æ. f. *Plin. 4, 19. The third part of old Gaul, now containing Guienne and Gasconé. It was formerly under the English kings, who were called Dukes of Aquitain. It hath Spain on the west, the province of Lyons on the north, on the south Narbon, and on the other side bordereth on the ocean.*

Aquitānicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aquitania. Aquitanicus sinus, Plin. 4, 19.*

A ante R

Āra, æ. f. *A constellation of twelve stars in our hemisphere, under the scorpion's tail. Vid. Ov. Met. 2, 139. & Cic. in Arat. 184.*

Āræ, ārum. f. pl. *Three great rocks, or rather islands, situated between Africa and Sicily, and called also Ægates, vid. Serv. & Pomp. Sab. in Virg. Æn. 1, 113.*

* Ārābia, æ. f. [*Ἀραβία, Gr.*] *A large country of Asia, situated between India and Ægypt, and divided into three parts, viz. Deserta, Felix, and Petraea, which are bounded on the north by Syria and Mesopotamia, on the east by the gulf of Persia and Ormus, on the west by the Red sea, or gulf of Arabia, and on the south by the Arabian sea, Vid. Plin. 6, 29. & 5, 11.*

Ārābicus, vel Ārābius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arabia. || Arabicus sinus, The Red sea, Plin. 2, 67. Arabio lucet bombyce puella, Prop. 2, 3, 15.*

Ārābio, ōnis. m. *A petty king of Africa, who was expelled his kingdom by Bocchus, Liv. Epit. 117, 33.*

Ārābis, is. f. *A town of Mesopotamia, built by Nicanor, Plin. 6, 26.*

* || Ārābīga, æ. f. [*Ἀραβίγη, Gr.*] *A town of Spain near the river Tagus, Ptol. Hinc Ārābīcentes, vel Ārābrigenes, ium. m. pl. The people of Arabriga, Plin. 4, 22.*

* Ārabs, is. m. [*Ἀραβ, Gr.*] *An Arabian. Omnis Arabs, Virg. Æn. 8, 706.*

* Ārābus, a, um. adj. *Arabian, Virg. Æn. 7, 605.*

* || Ārābo, ōnis. m. [*Ἀράβων, Gr.*] *A river and city of upper Hungary, Anton. Narabo, Ptol. incolis Raeb.*

Ārābus, i. m. (1) *The son of Apollo.* (2) *Arabus lapis, a stone used for a dentifrice. (1) Plin. 7, 76. (2) Id. 36, 21.*

* Ārachne, es. f. [*Ἀράχνη, Gr. aranea*] *The daughter of Idmon a Lydian, very skilfull in spinning and weaving. She found out the use of flax, and made the first nets, and her son Closter the first distaffs, Plin. 7, 56. But contending with Pallas, and being worsted, hanged herself, and was by Minerva turned into a spider, Vid. Ov. Met. 6, princ.*

Ārāchōsia, æ. f. (1) *A country lying beyond the river Indus, and anciently belonging to the Persian empire, but now to the Mogul; hod. Candabar & Haizcan, Hard.* (2) *A city of Scythia, built by Semiramis, and called also Coplen from the river Cophe, which falleth into the Indus. (1) Strab. (2) Plin. 6, 23. Hinc*

Ārāchōsi, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Arachosia, Plin. 6, 17.*

Ārācellum, vel Arācellum, i. n. *A town of Spain, Flor. 4, 12. hod. Alcala.*

Ārācthus, i. m. *A river of Epirus in Greece, near Ambracia, Plin. 4, 1.*

* Ārācynthus, i. m. [*Ἀράκυνθος, Gr.*] *A mountain of Ætolia in Greece, Dionys. Perieg. 4, 1. but Pliny placeth it in Acarnania, lib. 4, c. 11.*

Ārādis, i. f. *An island on the coast of Phœnicia, Plin. 5, 20.*

|| Āræ Flavice, *A city in Germany, by the Danube, Ptol. hod. Amab, Cellar.*

|| Āræ Cæsaris, *A place near the river Tanais, Ptol. hod. P. 11.*

Aræ Philænorum, *A maritime town of Africa, nunc Porto di Sabia*, Sall. B. J. 22.

Aræ Sextianæ, *A town of Galicia in Spain*, Plin. 4, 20. *hod. Lugo.*

|| Arågōnis, æ. f. [*à Tarracone civ. dict. ut videtur*] *One of the kingdoms of Spain*, Baudr.

Arāmæi, òrum. m. pl. *The Scythians and Sacæ, anciently so called*, Plin. 6, 17.

Aranditāni, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Portugal*, Liv. 4, 22.

|| Arāniæ, ùrum. f. pl. *The two isles of Aran in Ireland*, Baudr.

Arar, vel Arāris, is. m. [*arar, Brit. lentus ab* tardus fuit; hinc legnis, Plin. 3, 4. *lentus, Claud. de Cons. Mall. 53. pigerrimus, Sil. 15, 501. dubitans quò curius agat, Ser. in Apotheosi*]

A river of Provence in France, so slow, that its course can scarcely be perceived, Cæf. B. G. 1. and famous for a bridge made over it by Cæsar's soldiers. This river riseth in the mountain de Vouge in Lorrain, and falleth into the Rhosne near Lyons; *hod. la Saône.*

Arāia, æ. f. *An island lying opposite to Persia, and sacred to Neptune*, Plin. 6, 25.

* Arātus, i. m. [*Ἀράτης, Gr.*] *A Græcian astrologer, and poet.* He writ the *φαινόμενα* and *ἀνθρώπων* which are still extant, wherein he describeth the place, motion, rising, setting, and number of the stars. Claudius and Germanicus Cæsar were so delighted with these poems, that they translated them into Latin verse, and Cicero when very young translated the *Phænomena*. (2) *A prince of Sicily, who surprised Nicetas the tyrant, and rescued his country from slavery.* (1) Cic. *int. fragm.* (2) Id. *Off.* 2, 33.

Arāucēles, um. m. pl. *A people of Africa near the Marmaridæ*, Plin. 5, 5.

Arāntes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Pontus*, Plin. 5, 32.

Arāuris, is. m. *A river of France flowing by the city Agac*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Airau, vel Erbau, Hard.*

Arāusio, ònis. f. *The principality of Orange, in the noble family of Nassau. Colonia Secundanorum*, Plin. 3, 4.

Araxes, is. m. *A large and rapid river which divideth Armenia from Media, and arising out of the same mountain as the Euphratus, dischargeth itself into the Hyrcanian sea.* Xerxes and Alexander in vain laid a bridge over it, because it was soon broke down by the force of the stream, whence that of Maro, *pontem indignatus Araxes*, Æn. 8, 728. *hod. Arassow, Hard.*

Araxus, i. f. *A promontory of Elis in Peloponnesus*, Polyb. 4, 65.

Arba, æ. f. *An island and city of Illyricum*, Plin. 4, 21.

Arbela, òrum. n. pl. [*qu. בל ער urbs Beli*] *A city of Assyria, where the decisive battle was fought between Alexander the Great and Darius king of Persia*, Curt. 4, 9. but *Arrian and Plutarch* say it was fought at *Gaugamela*.

Arbēlitis, f. regio, *The country about Arbela*, Plin. 6, 13.

Arbii, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Arba*, Plin. 6, 25.

Arbis, is. f. *A river of Gedrosia, the boundary of India westward*, Plin. 7, 2.

|| Arbūa, æ. f. *Ireby in Cumberland, Camd.*

Arca, æ. f. *A town on the confines of Phœnicia and Decapolis*, Plin. 5, 18.

Arcādes, um. m. pl. *Arcadians, people of Arcadia*, Plin. 3, 4.

Arcādicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arcadia.* Arcadici afini, *Plant. Afim. 2, 2.*

|| Hos à vet. multum quæsitus ostendit, Plin. 8, 4. || Arcadicus juvenis, *a stupid fool*, Juv. 7, 167.

Arcādia, æ. f. [*ab Arcade, Jovis filio*] (1) *A midland country in Peloponnesus, or the Morea, very good for pasture, and therefore famous for shepherds and herdsmen, who were musically inclined.* (2) *A town in Crete.* (1) *Descriptionem ejus, nomina, oppida, incolæ, pete à Plin. 4, 6. per totum.* (2) *Steph.*

Arcādus, ii. m. *The name of several men, one whereof was son to the emperor Theodosius, and colleague in the empire with his elder brother Honorius.* Arcānum, i. n. [*qu. locus arcanus*] *A villa of Q. Cicero's not far from Minturnæ*, Cic. *Att.* 7, 10.

Arcas, ādis. m. *The son of Jupiter, and the nymph Calisto, who was turned into a she-bear by Juno.* Her young son, whilst he was hunting, espied her, and shot at her; but Jupiter, to prevent the parricide, snatched her up immediately, and made her the greater bear, and afterwards changed her son Arcas into the lesser, *Vid. Ov. Met. 2. fab. 6.*

Arcāthias, æ. m. *The son of Mithridates*, Liv. 76, 49.

Arcēsīlas, æ, *Perf. 3, 79. & Cic. Acad. 4, 6.*

|| Arcēsīāus, i. m. *Laert. (1) An acute philosopher, but too tenacious of his own opinion.* An Æolian by birth, and the scholar of Polemon. Afterwards he came to Athens, and joined himself to Crantor, and became the founder of the second, or middle, Academy. He opposed Zeno's opinions, and innovated very much in philosophy. He was called *cavillator*, because he not only held that every proposition might be disputed both ways, but that at last nothing could be certainly known; whence Cicero sticketh not to say he overturned philosophy, *loco primū cit. and Lactant. acutely calleth him ignorantia magister.* (2) *A sculptor.* (3) *A painter.* (1) Cic. *de Fin. 5, 31.* (2) Plin. 36, 15. (3) Id. 35, 11.

Arcēsius, ii. m. *The son of Jupiter, father to Laertes, and grandfire of Ulysses*, *Ov. Met. 13, 144.*

Archāgāthus, i. m. [*i. e. bonum principium; ab ἀρχῇ, principium, & ἀγαθός, bonus*] *A Peloponnesian, the first who practised physick in Rome*, Plin. 29, 1.

* Archēlāis, idis. f. [*ab Archelao reg.*] *A district of Cappadocia, which was reduced into the form of a province by Tiberius*, Plin. 6, 3. & *Suet. Tib. 37.*

Archēlāus, i. m. [*i. e. princeps populi; ex ἀρχῇ, princeps, & λαός, populus*] *The name of several princes.* (1) *One whereof was king of Macedon, and killed after he had reigned 23 years by a young minion of his, because he had espoused his daughter to another, after he had promised her to him.* (2) *A king of the Jews, who taking to wife Glaphyra the daughter of Archelaus king of Cappadocia, reliet of his brother Alexander, contrary to law, Augustus condemned him to banishment, and he died at Vienna.* (3) *An Athenian philosopher, son to Apollodorus, the scholar and successor of Anaxagoras, Socrates's master.* This philosopher was also called *Physicus*, because he taught natural philosophy, as Socrates did moral. (1) *Æl. Var. hist. 2, 21.* (2) *Egeſip. 5, 5.* (3) Cic. *Tusc. 5, 4.*

* Archias, æ. m. [*Ἀρχίας, Gr. i. e. principalis*] *A poet of Antioch, client to Lucullus.* He writ the Cimbrian war in Greek verse. Some of his epigrams are still preserved in the *Anthology*. Cicero was his great friend, and defended him against a certain Greek, who had impleaded him.

* Archidāmus, i. m. [*ex ἀρχῇ, princeps, & δᾶμνός, Dor. pro δᾶμνός, populus*] (1) *A king of Sparta.* (2) *A general of the Ætolians.* (1) *Vid. Xenoph. lib. 7.* (2) *Liv. 32, 4.*

Archidēmium, ii. n. *A fountain of Sicily*, Plin. 3, 7. *hod. Cefalino, Hard.*

* Archilōchus, i. m. [*Ἀρχιλόχος, Gr. ex ἀρχῇ, princeps, & λόχος, infidias*] (1) *A very ancient historian and chronologer.* (2) *A poet of the island Paros, who is said to be the first inventor of Iambick verse.* He writ so smartly against Lycambes, who had promised him his daughter, and given her to another, that he made him hang himself. (3) *The son of Nestor slain by Memnon.* (1) *Diph. ap. Athen.* (2) *Vid. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 23. & seq.* (3) *Hom.*

* Archimēdes, is. m. [*i. e. princeps consilii; ab ἀρχῇ, princeps, & μῆδος, consilium*] *A*

famous geometrician and astronomer of Syracuse, nearly related to Hiero king of Sicily. See his character, *Liv. 24, 34.* He first invented globes to show the motions of the heavens, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 26.* He showed also how much silver the king's crown was embased without breaking it, *vid. Vitruv. 9, 3.* When Marcellus took Syracuse, he gave a special charge to save Archimedes, but he, being too busy to answer to his name when asked, was slain by a common soldier, to the great sorrow of the general, *Sil. 14, 767.*

Archippe, es, f. *A town of the Marsians, built by Marsya the Lydian, near the lake of Celano*, Plin. 3, 11.

Archylas, æ. m. *A famous philosopher of Tarentum, Plato's master in geometry, a learned and wise man*, Cic. *Tusc. 5, 22.* He perished by shipwreck, *vid. Hor. Od. 1, 28, 21.* One of this name and country is mentioned by *Varro* and *Columella* among the rustick writers, *L. 1. c. 1.* but whether the same, or a different person, is uncertain.

Arcobricenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain, on the confines of old Castile and Arragon*, Plin. 3, 3. *hod. Arcis near Sigüenza, Hard.*

* Arconētus, i. f. [*Ἀρκόννητος, Gr.*] *An island opposite to Halicarnassus*, Plin. 4, 12.

* Arctonnēsus, i. f. [*ab ἀρκῶν, urſa, & νῆσος, insula*] *Cyzicus formerly so called*, Plin. 5, 32.

* Arctophylax [*q. d. custos urſæ; ab ἀρκῶν, urſa, & φύλαξ, custos*] *A constellation near the greater bear, called Bootes*, Cic. *N. D. 2, 41.* *Arctophylax vulgò qui dicitur esse Bootes.* But *Ovid* distinguisheth them, *Sive est Arctophylax, sive est piger ille Bootes*, *Fast. 3, 405.*

* Arctos, i. f. [*ab ἀρκῶν, Gr. urſa*] *Two northern constellations called by this name, viz. the greater and the lesser; the former whereof being observed by the Phœnician mariners is called Cynosura, quod vid. the latter by the Græcians, is named Helice, vid. Ov. Fast. 3, 107.* They never set in our horizon, Cic. *N. D. 2, 41.* Hinc

* Arctōus, a, um. adj. *Northern.* Arctous orbis, *Luc. 1, 53.*

* Arctūrus, i. m. [*παρά τὴν ἀρκτὴν ἄρκτον, i. e. juxta Arcti caudam*] *A large star in the constellation called Bootes, lying beyond the tail of the great bear, whence it hath its name.* It is thought both at its rising and setting to cause tempests. *Arcturus vehemens sum, cumurgo, cum occido vehementior*, *Plaut. Prol. Rud. 70.* *Vid. & Plin. 2, 39. ult.*

Ardea, æ. f. [*qu. ardua, i. e. celsa, Serv.*] *Once a famous city of Latium in Italy, where king Turnus kept his court*, *Virg. Æn. 7, 412.* and famous for the retreat of the great Camillus in his exile. *Ovid* after its ruin feigned it to be changed into a fowl of the same name, *Met. 14, 573. & seq.*

Ardeātes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Ardea*, Liv. 5, 44.

Ardeas, ātis. c. g. *Of, or belonging to, that city.* In agro Ardeati, Cic. *N. D. 2, 18.*

Ardeātinus, a, um. adj. *Idem*, Sen. *Ep. 105.*

Ardices, is. m. *A Corinthian painter*, Plin. 35, 3.

Arduenna, æ. f. *Cæf. B. G. 5, 3.* *The large forest of Ardenne in old Gaul, which in Cæsar's time reached 500 miles in length (but some learned men think there is a mistake in the number, and read 50) extending from the Rhine to the city Tournay and the Low Countries, but now the greatest part of it is cut down; what remaineth lieth near the Maes.*

Arēa, f. *An island of Pontus*, Plin. 6, 16. *Scrib. & Aria.*

Arēcōmici, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Nismes in Languedoc*, Cæf. *B. C. 1, 35.* & *Plin. 3, 4.*

Arēlate, is. n. *Plin. 3, 4.* & *Arēlatus, i. m. Arien. & Arēlas, ātis. Aujon. Anciently a colony of the sixth legion who settled here; from whence Pliny, (ubi supra) calleth it Arelate Sextanorum; the city Arles in France.*

* *Arēlātenſis*, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the city Arles.* *Arelatenſis ager*, Plin. 10, 42.

Arēllius, ii, m. *A painter who uſed to draw his miſtreſſes for go-deſſes*, Plin. 35, 10.

Arēmōiſca, æ, f. [*ex Celt. armor, i. e. ad mare*] *The peninſula of little Britain in France*, Cæſ. B. G. 5, 51. *All Aquitain was anciently called by this name*, Plin. 4, 17.

Arēnācum, i, n. *Arnheim in Guelderland*, Tac. Ann. 5, 20, 1.

Arēne, es, f. *A city of Meſſenia in Peloponneſus*, Plin. 4, 5.

* *Arēōpagita*, æ, m. *One of the judges that ſate in the court of Mars's hill at Athens.* Solon primus conſtituit *Areopagitas*, Cic. Off. 1, 22. *They judged in capital affairs with the greateſt impartiality*, Id.

* *Arēōpāgus*, & *Arēōpāgus*, i, m. [*Ἀρείος πᾶγος*, Gr. i. e. *collis Martis.* *Curia Martis tranſtulit Juvenalis*, 9, 101] *Mars's court, at Athens.* They ſay it had its name from Mars's tryal here for homicide, before the twelve chief deities, on which occaſion he was abſolved by ſix votes, for the votes being equal, judgement was paſſed in favour of the accused. *Judicium capitis Areopago primum actum eſt*, Plin. 7, 56. & Alexand. ab Alexand. 3, 5.

* *Arēum judicium*, *A tryal in the Areopagus*, Tac. Ann. 2, 55, 2.

* *Arēōpōlis*, is, f. [*ab Ἀρε, Mars, & πόλις, urbs; q. d. urbs Martis*] *A city of Arabia the ſtoney*, Eufeb. *The ſame with Ar and Rabbath Moab*, Cellar.

Arēſcon, i, n. [*i. e. placens; ab ἀρεσκω, Gr. placeo*] *One who had been a woman, and was called Arēſcūſa, i. e. placens, fem. but was afterwards turned into a man, and was married to a woman*, Plin. 7, 4.

|| *Arēte*, ārum, m. pl. *A people of India*, Luc. 3, 240. & Sed mel. lib. hab. Oreſtas.

* *Arēte*, es, f. [*i. e. virtus; ab ἀρετή, Gr.*] *The wife of Alciniſus, king of the Phæacians*, Hom. Odyſſ. 7, 233.

|| *Arēthūſa*, Sol. *Arēthūſa*, æ, f. Plin. 6, 27. *A lake of Armenia the greater, into which every thing that was caſt was ſaid to ſwim.*

Arēthon, is, m. *A river of Epirus in Greece, near the old Ambracia, and the modern L'Arta*, Liv. 38, 4.

Arēthūſa, æ, f. *The daughter of Nereus and Doris, one of Diana's nymphs, and of great beauty.* Alpheus of Arcadia fell in love with her, but ſhe, to avoid his courtſhip, fled into Sicily, where ſhe was changed into a fountain, and her lover into a river. Whereupon Alpheus endeavoured, but in vain, to mix his ſtream with hers, ſhe continuing her flight by ſubterraneous paſſages as far as Arēthūſa; where ſhe is forced to marry to him, and the two ſtreams are united into one, Ov. Met. 5, 596, & ſeq. conf. & Sil. 5, 491.

Arētūſus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arētia.* *Arētia teſta*, Mart. 1, 64.

Arētium, ii, n. *A city of Tuscany, a Roman colony*, Plin. 35, 12. & Sil. 5, 123. *hod. Arēzzo.*

Arēva, æ, m. *A river of Old Caſtile in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. *hod. Arlanzo*, Hard. Hinc

Arēvici, ōrum, m. pl. *A people bordering on the river Arēva*, Plin. 3, 3.

Arēus, i, m. (1) *A river of Bithynia.* (2) *A philoſopher, who was a great favourite with Alexander.* (1) Plin. 5, ult. (2) Suet. Aug. 89.

Argæus, & *Argæus diſſyl.* (1) *The ſon of Apollo and Cyrenes.* (2) *The ſon of Lycinus, who went a voyage with Hercules, wherein he died. Hercules haſting vowed to bring him home, to keep his vow burnt his body, and carried his aſhes with him. Hence ſome derive the cuſtom of burning the dead.* (3) *A high hill in Cappadocia, famous for its breed of horſes.* (1) Juſt. 13, 7. (2) Rhodig. 17, 31. (3) Claud. in Rut. 2, 31. Hinc

Argæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the hill Argæus.* *Argæa gramina*, Claud. laus Seren. 191.

Arganthōnius, ii, m. *A king of the Tarteffians*,

who lived 150 years according to Pliny 7, 48, out of Anacreon; but Sil. giveth him double the number of years, lib. 3, 396. By Val. Max. 8, 13, 4. he is called *rex Gaditanus*.

|| *Argāthēlia*, æ, f. *Argyle in Scotland*, Baudr.

* *Argēa*, ōrum, m. pl. [*Ἀργαῖα*, Gr. i. e. *argiva*] *Places in Rome, ſo called, becauſe ſome noble Greeks were buried there, who came thither with Hercules.* A yearly ſacrifice was offered to them on May 15, in which 30 men of ſtraw, dreſſed in the Greek faſhion, were thrown headlong from the pons ſublicus into the Tiber, by the veſtal virgins and chief prieſts, Plut.

* *Argennum*, i, n. [*Ἀργέννον*, Gr. q. d. *can-didum*] *A town of Sicily on the eaſtern coaſt in the valley of Demona*, Ptol. *hod. Capo de S. Aleſſio.*

Argentānum, i, n. *A town of Ita'y*, Liv. 20, 19. ſuppoſed by Holſtenius to be *Argentina*, near *Montalio*.

* *Argenteus*, i, m. [*ab argentum, q. d. pellucens*] (1) *A river of Gallia Narbonenſis*; *hod. Argens*, Hard. (2) *A mountain in Spain, whence the river Batis floweth.* It is alſo called *Argentarius*, by Avienus. (1) Cic. Fam. 10, 34. & Plin. 3, 4. (2) Strabo.

|| *Argentorātum*, i, n. *A city of the upper Germany, ſeated on the Rhine, poſter. Argentina*, Amm. 15, 27. It is the capital of Alſatia, vulgō *Stratzburg*, and famous for a clock there made with wonderfull art.

|| *Argentuarīa*, æ, f. *A town of upper Germany, near the river Elus*; *hodie Harburg*, Aur. Viſt. Epit. 42. & ſed al. leg. *Argentoratēſibus canpis*.

* *Argēus*, a, um, adj. [*Ἀργαῖος*, Gr. i. e. *argivus*] *Of, or belonging to, Argi*, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 5.

* *Argi*, ōrum, m. pl. *A city of Achaia in Peloponneſus, formerly of good reputation*, Virg. Æn. 1, 24. It is alſo called *Argos*, quod vid. & Hinc

* *Argīvi*, ōrum, m. pl. *Citizens of Argos.* *Argivorum primores*, Catull. 66, 87.

* *Argīvus*, a, um, adj. *Of Argi, or Argos.* § *Argiva phalanx*, Virg. Æn. 2, 254. *Argivus enſis*, Id. ib. 2, 393.

* *Argōiſcus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Argos.* Synecd. *Of, or belonging to, Greece.* § *Argoicus clypeus*, Virg. Æn. 3, 647. *Animā li-tandum Argolicā*, Id. ib. 2, 118.

* *Argos*, ōs, n. pl. *Argi*, ōrum, m. [*Ἀργος*, Gr.] (1) *A famous city of Peloponneſus, the tutel-lar go-deſs of which was Juno.* This city was famous for its breed of horſes, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 8. The original of the kings of Macedon was from hence, Liv. 52, 22. (2) Synecd. *all Greece.* (3) *A city of Theſſaly.* (1) Vid. exemp. allata. (2) Luc. 10, 6c. (3) Id. 6, 356.

Argo, ſus, f. [*ſortē ab ἀργος, celer, ſed miſerē vexatur hujus vocis etym.*] *The name of the ſhip which carried Jaſon and his 54 Theſſalian heroes to Colchos.* & The poets uſually make it the firſt ſhip, but it was not. Vid. Plin. 7, 56. The firſt man of war perhaps it might be.

* *Argōiſcus ſinus*, *The gulf of Napoli*, Plin. 4, 5.

* *Argōlis*, ſdis, f. [*Ἀργολίς*, Gr.] *A country of Peloponneſus, the city whereof is Nauplia*; *hod. Napoli*, Plin. 4, 1.

* *Argonautæ*, ārum, m. pl. *The paſſengers in the ſhip Argo*, Hor. Epod. 3, 9.

* *Argus*, i, m. [*ab ἀργος, velox*] *The watch-ful keeper of Ino, Jove's miſtreſs, who was ap-pointed ſentinel over her by Juno.* The poet ſeign that he had a hundred eyes, ſome of which were placed before, and ſome behind, in order to watch Io, whom Jupiter turned into a cow, upon Juno's ſurprizing him with her. But Mercury, at the command of Jupiter, with his delightfull muſick locked up all his eyes in ſlumber, and killed him. Juno, in remem-brance of him, placed his eyes in her peacock's tail. *Macrobius* maketh theſe eyes the ſtars, and Mercury the ſun, which by his appearance killeth them, that is, extinguiſheth their light, Sat. 1, 19.

Argynnus, i, m. *A boy beloved by Agamemnon, and drowned in the river Cephifus*, Propert. 3, 7, 22.

* *Argyrapides*, um, pl. [*ab ἀργυρος, argen-tum, & ἀργίς, clypeus*] *A legion of Macedo-nians ſo called from their ſilver ſhields*, Liv. 37, 40. & Curt. 4, 13.

Argyrippa, æ, f. *A town of Apulia, built by Diomedes*, Virg. Æn. 11, 246. It was original-ly called *Argus Hippium*, afterwards *Argyrippa*, or *Argyrippa*, and after that contracted into *Arpi*, which laſt name it went by in Cicero's time.

Aria, æ, f. (1) *An iſland of Pontus.* (2) *A country of India.* (1) Plin. 6, 12. (2) Id. 6, 34.

Aria, æ, f. *vel Ariāna regio.* *A country of Perſia in Aſia, near the Caſpian ſea*, Plin. 6, 23. *hod. Choraſan*, Cellar.

Äriārthes, is, m. *The name of ſeveral kings of Cappadocia; one whereof, being conquered by Perdiccas, burnt his effects, city, people, and himſelf, that his enemies might reap no advan-tage by their victory*, Juſt. 13, 6. Another, an ally to the Romans, Liv. 38, 39. & 42, 19. & The coins of ſeveral of theſe kings are ſtill extant.

* *Äriadne*, es, & *Äriadna*, æ, f. Prop. 3, 7, 18. [*Ἀριάδνη*, Gr.] *The daughter of Minos king of Crete, who for the love ſhe bore to Theſeus, gave him a clue of thread, which guided him out of the labyrinth.* Vid. Hyg. fab. 42, & 270. She af-terwards accompanied him as far as the iſland Naxos, where he ungratefully and perfidiouſly left her, Hyg. fab. 43. But Bacchus pitying her, took her into heaven, made her his wife, and preſented her with a diadem, ſparkling with ſeven ſtars, called *Gneſia corona*, from *Gneſus*, a city of Greece, Apollon. Schol. 1, 3.

Ärialdūnum, i, n. *A city of Spain, not far from Corduba*, Plin. 5, 1.

Äricia, æ, f. *A town of Latium in Italy, for-merly famous for the beſt ſeeks, whence Mater Aricia porri*, Col. 10, 139. & Mart. 13, 19. *Mittit præcipuas nemoralis Aricia porros.* It was built by Hippolytus in the Appian way, at ten miles diſtance from Rome, and called after his wife's name, and conſecrated to Diana, Luc. 6, 75. *hod. L'Aricea*, Hard. Hinc

Äriciſus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, A-ricia.* *Äricinum Triviae nemus*, Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 56. *Äricina vallis*, Plin. 19, 3. *Äricinum arvom*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 167.

|| *Äricōnum*, ii, n. *Kincheſter, juſta Camd.* Sed al. *Hunſford.* *Oppidum Anglorum inter Calic-vam & Iſam.*

Ärideus, i, m. *A natural ſon of Philip king of Macedon; who ſucceeded Alexander the Great*, Juſt. 9, 8. though not nominated by him, Idem 12, 15. But at laſt was ſlain by Olympas, Idem 14, 7. & Scrib. & Arrianus.

Äries, ſtis, m. *The ram.* The firſt ſign of the zodiack, into which the ſon entereth the 12th of March, and thus maketh the vernal æquinox, *Äſtron.* & The ram with the golden ſhore, which carried Phryxus over the Helſpont, in which paſſage his ſher Hæm being drowned, gave her name to that ſtrait. Vid. Oo. Epit. 18, 143, & und. ib. 19, 128.

Äri, ōrum, m. (1) *A people of Arabia.* (2) *A people of Germany.* (1) Plin. 6, 21. (2) Tac. Germ. 47, 4.

Ärimaſpi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people ſeated near the river Arimaſpus, who, as Plin. 7, 2. fa-buloſouſly ſaith, had but one eye.* But Herodotus, whom ſome too unjuſtly count fabulous, un-riſeth this fable, telling us that they were very expert archers, and uſed to wink with one eye, that they might more certainly direct their ſhaft.

Ärimaſpus, i, m. *A river of Scythia Europea, having golden ſands.* *Dives turamis Arimaſpus arenis*, Luc. 7, 756.

Ärimazes, is, m. *An Indian king of a haughty ſpirit, put to death by Alexander the Great*, Curt. 7, 11. ult. & Scrib. & Arimazus.

Äriminenſis,

Ariminensis, e, adj. *An inhabitant of Ariminum*, Hor. Epod. 5, 42. *Ariminensis ager*, Plin. 30, 21.

Arīminum, i, n. (1) *A town of Italy near the river Rubicon*. (2) *A river flowing near that town*. (1) Luc. 1, 231. the bridge now there is supposed to have been built by the ancient Romans; *hod. Rimini*. (2) Plin. 3, 15. *hod. Marecchia*, Hard.

Arīobarzānes, is, m. *A king of Cappadocia, an ally to the Romans*. He was of Pompey's party, *vid. Cic. Attic.* 1, 6. was four times driven from his kingdom, and as often restored, *Dio lib.* 35. *Plut.* in *Lucull.* & *Just.* 38, 3.

Arion, is, m. [*Ἀρίων*, Gr. i. e. fortior, vel melior] *A Methymnean musician and lyric poet of Lesbos*. He was in great esteem with Perian-der tyrant of Corinth, by whose recommenda-tion going over in Italy, he got much money by his art. But returning home the mariners told him that they must have his money, and kill him. He desired only to play one tune before he died; which they granting, he began to play, and a dolphin being close by the ship, he leapt on his back, which being charmed by his mu-sick, carried him to land. *Vid. Poëticam hujus historię narrationem ap. Ov. Fast.* 2. statim a princ. *Floruit circa Olymp.* 28.

Arīovistus, i, m. *A German prince, who wa-ged war with Cæsar, but was overcome by him*, Cæf. B. G. 1.

Arīssa, æ, vel *Arīsse*, es, f. [*Ἀρίσσα*, Gr.] *The name of a city taken by the Trojans a little before the war with Greece; it was situated near Abydos and Lampisacum, toward the Propontis*. *Vid. Virg. Æn.* 9, 264. *Arīssa nimium exilis glebis*, Luc. 3, 204.

Arīstūm, i, n. *A city of the Low Countries in the dutchy of Brabant; vulgò Arschot*.

Arīstæum, i, n. *A town of Thrace situated upon the declivity of mount Hæmus*, Plin. 4, 11.

Arīstæas, æ, m. *A famous writer in the reign of Ptolemaus Philadelphus*, quoted by Josephus, Tertullian, Epiphanius, and others. A book concerning the 72 interpreters is still extant un-der his name, but whether genuine or not is much doubted.

Arīstæus, i, m. [*Ἀρίσταῖος*, Gr.] *The son of Apollo by Cæcene the daughter of Pencus king of Arcadia*. He is said to have found out the use of honey, rennet, oil, and other usefull things, *Just.* 13, 7. The poets turn this into fable thus: *Arīstæus fell in love with Eurydice the wife of Orpheus, and the fleeing from him was slain by a serpent. The nymphs in revenge killed all the bees, from which he drew his greatest stock of reputation. Upon this he ap-plied to his mother for counsel, who carried him to the oracle, which ordered him to ap-pease the manes of Eurydice by sacrifice. Upon this he offered up four bullocks and four heifers, and immediately from their entrails came swarms of bees, from whence he raised new stocks. See a poetical account of it in Virgil's 4th Georgick*.

Arīstander, ii, m. [*Ἀρίστανδρος*, Gr. i. e. optimus vir; ab *ἀρίστος*, optimus, & *ἀνδρ*, *ἀνδρ*, vir] *One who writ a book concerning prodigies*, Plin. 17, 25.

Arīstarchus, i, m. [*Ἀρίσταρχος*, Gr. q. d. optimus princeps; ab *ἀρίστος*, optimus, & *ἀρχός*, princeps] *A grammarian and critick, scho-lar to Aristophanes the grammarian*. He lived in the time of Ptolemy Philometor, and would not allow some verses in Homer to be his, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 11. *Per antonomasiam. A critick*, Hor. A. Poet. 450.

Arīstāēte, es, f. [*Ἀρίσταίτη*, Gr.] *The daughter of Nearchus, an excellent painter*, Plin. 35, 11.

Arīstīdes, is, m. [*Ἀρίστίδης*, Gr.] (1) *A noble Athenian, surnamed the Just*. Themistocles envying him, caused him to be banished; but when Xerxes invaded Greece he was recalled, and did great service in the defence of his coun-try. His honesty was so great that though he passed through the highest employments of the state he left not money sufficient to defray the

expenses of his funeral. (2) *A painter cotermpo-rary with Apelles*. (1) *Vid. vitam ejus ap. C. Nepotem*. (2) Plin. 35, 10.

Arīstippēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or concerning, Arisippus*, Cic. de Fin. 2, 6.

Arīstippus, i, m. [*Ἀρίστίππος*, Gr. q. d. optimus equus; ab *ἀρίστος*, optimus, & *ἵππος*, equus] (1) *A Cyrenean philosopher, cotermporary with Socrates*. He first taught philosophy for money. With regard to pleasure, he was of the opinion of Epicurus, and could accommodate himself to all circumstances of persons, places, times, and things, and act gracefully in all; whence that of Horace, *Omnis Arisippum decuit color, & status, & res*, Ep. 1, 17, 23. When he traveled into Greece, he ordered his servants to throw away their gold, that they might be more expeditious, *Id. Sat.* 2, 3, 100. (2) *An- other, grandchild to the former; being in great danger of shipwreck, he showed much fear; and being asked, why he, being a philosopher, showed more fear than he who was none, answer-ed, I am concerned for the life of Arisippus, but if thou perish there is no hurt done*. (3) *Also an historian, who writ the history of Arcadia*. (1) *Vid. exempla allata*. (2) *Laërt.* (3) *Id.*

Arīsto, ōnis, m. *There were several philosophers of this name*. (1) *One called Titus Aristo, parti-cularly admired by the younger Pliny*. (2) *Claudius Aristo, a nobleman of Ephesus*. (1) Plin. Ep. 1, 2. (2) *Id. Ep.* 6, 31.

Arīstōbūlus, i, m. [*Ἀρίστοβούλος*, Gr. i. e. optimus consilia-rius; ab *ἀρίστος*, optimus, & *βούλη*, consilium] (1) *A companion of Alexander the Great, who also writ of his exploits*. (2) *Several kings of Judæa of this name*. (1) *Arrian.* 1. 1. *Plu-tarch.* in *Alexandro*, & *Strabo*. (2) *Joseph.* 14, 8. V. & *Flor.* 3, 5.

Arīstoclides, is, m. [*Ἀρίστοκλίδης*, Gr.] *A tyrant of Orchomenus. Also a painter*, Plin. 35, 11.

Arīstocrēon, tis, m. [*Ἀρίστοκράων*, Gr. i. e. optimè imperans; ab *ἀρίστος*, optimus, & *κράων*, imperans] *A geographer*, Plin. 5, 9. & 6, 30.

Arīstocrītus, i, m. [*Ἀρίστοκρίτης*, Gr. i. e. optimus judex; ab *ἀρίστος*, optimus, & *κρίτης*, judex] *A writer quoted by Pliny*, 5, 31.

Arīstōdēmus, i, m. [*Ἀρίστοδήμος*, Gr. ab *ἀρίστος*, optimus, vel imperator; & *δῆμος*, po-pulus, q. d. imperator populi] (1) *A tutor to Pompey's children*. (2) *A statuary*. (3) *A tyrant of Cumæ*. (4) *A Spartan, whom some reckon among the seven wise men of Greece*. (1) *Strab.* (2) *Plin.* 34, 8. (3) *Plut.* 1. 1. (4) *Vid. Plin. Schol. ad Isthm. Od.* 2.

Arīstōgītōn, ōnis, m. [*Ἀρίστογίτων*, Gr. i. e. optimus vicinus; ex *ἀρίστος*, optimus, & *γίτων*, vicinus] (1) *An Athenian orator, who for his impudence was by the Athenians called the dog*. (2) *An- other, who together with Harmodius, freed the Athenians from the tyranny of Pisistratus*. (1) *Suid.* (2) *Cic. Tulc.* 1, ult.

Arīstōlēus, i, m. [*Ἀρίστολέως*, Gr. i. e. optimus, & *λέως*, populus] *A curious painter, some of whose works are recounted by Pliny*, 35, 11.

Arīstōmāchus, i, m. [*Ἀρίστομάχος*, Gr. i. e. optimus in pugna; ab *ἀρίστος*, optimus, & *μάχη*, pugna] (1) *A mighty admirer of bees, insomuch that he spent 38 years in tending and observing them*. (2) *An Athenian writer*. (1) *Plin.* 11, 9. (2) *Id.* 13, 23.

Arīstōmēnes, is, m. [*Ἀρίστομένης*, Gr. i. e. optimus, & *μῆνω*, manere] (1) *A commander sent by Darius to recover the coast of the Hellespont, where he was overcome by the Macedonians, and his whole fleet either taken or sunk*. (2) *A Messinian, com-mander of the Athenians, who having twice en-tered Sparta by stratagem, was catched in a third attempt, and put to death; on opening his body, his heart was found hairy*. (3) *A comick poet, an Athenian, who flourished in the 88 olympiad*. (1) *Curt.* 4, 36. (2) *Diod.* 15, & *Just.* 1. 3. (3) *Suet.*

Arīstōn, ōnis, m. *A carver*, Plin. 34, 12.

Arīstōnīcus, i, m. [*Ἀρίστονίκης*, Gr. i. e. optimus victor; ab *ἀρίστος*, optimus, & *νίκης*, victoria] (1) *The son*

of king Eumenes, who endeavouring to possess him-self of Asia, which king Attalus had by will be-queathed to the Romans, was overcome by Per-penna. (2) *A tyrant of Metbymna*. (3) *A grammarian of Alexandria*. (4) *An historian of Tarentum*. (2) *Paterc.* 2, 4. & *Just.* 36, 4. (2) *Curt.* 4, 5, & 8. (3) *Suidas*, & *Strabo*. (4) *Voss. de hist. Græcis*.

Arīstōnīdas, æ, m. *A statuary*, Plin. 35, 14. *Arīstōnīdes*, is, m. *A famous painter*, Plin. 35, 11.

Arīstōnus, i, m. [*Ἀρίστωνος*, Gr. i. e. mens optima; ab *ἀρίστος*, optimus, & *νόος*, *νῆς*, mens] *A comman-der of the Pæonian horse under Alexander the Great, a man of great courage and conduct*, *Curt.* 9, 5.

Arīstōphānes, is, m. [*Ἀρίσ톿φάνης*, Gr. i. e. optimus apparens; ab *ἀρίστος*, optimus, & *φαίνω*, appareo] (1) *A comick poet, son to Philippus, and born at Lindus, a town of Rhodes*. He was the prince of the old comedy, as Menander was of the new, but so as we must join Eupolis and Cratinus with the for-mer, nor Diphilus and Polemon with the latter, *Quint.* 10, 1. He was also a master of all the acuteness, copiousness, and graces of the Attick eloquence. He writ 34 comedies, whereof 11 only remain. He was the first inventor of te-trameters, and a professed enemy to Socrates, whom he sharply inveigheth against in his *Nubes*, as the corrupter of youth. (2) *A grammarian of Byzantium, who when young was instructed by Callimachus*. (1) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4. princ. (2) *Suid.* Hinc

Arīstōphānēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Aristophanes*. *Aristophaneus anapestus*, Cic. in *Orat.* 56.

Arīstor, ōris, m. *The son of Cratopus; hinc Arīstōrīdes*, is, m. *Patron. Argus, the son of Arīstor*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 624.

Arīstōtēles, is, m. [*Ἀρίστοτέλης*, Gr. i. e. optimus finis, nem-pe summum bonum, de quo scripsit; ab *ἀρίστος*, optimus, & *τέλος*, finis] *The son of Nicomachus, physician to Amyntas, and grandfather to Alexan-der*. He was born at Stagira, whence he is called *Stagirita*. He was Plato's scholar, and com-ing to Athens at 17 years of age, improved so much, that his master gave him the title of *ὁ τῆς ἀληθείας φιλόσοφος*. Afterwards he be-came tutor to Alexander the Great, and father of the sect called Peripateticks. *Vid. Voss. de hist. Græc.*

Arīstōtīmus, i, m. [*Ἀρίστοτίμης*, Gr. i. e. honore præcipuus; ab *ἀρίστος*, optimus, & *τιμή*, honor] *A tyrant of Elis*, *Just.* 26, 1.

Arīstoxēnus, i, m. [*Ἀρίστοχένος*, Gr. i. e. optimus hospes; ab *ἀρίστος*, optimus, & *ξένος*, hospes] (1) *A philosopher and musician of Tarentum, tho' he lived chiefly at Mantinea*. He was scholar to Xenophilus the Pythagorean, and afterwards to Aristotle, whom he railed at, because, when dieing, he had preferred Theophrastus to be his successor in his school before him. (2) *A Cy-renean of the same name*. (1) *Vid. plura ap. Jonstium*, & *Voss. hist. Gr.* 1, 9. (2) *Suid.* & *Athenæus*, 1, 7.

Arīus, por. *Arēus*, i, m. [*Ἀρίος*, Gr. q. d. bellicosus] *A philosopher of Alexandria, and confident of Augustus; mentioned by Seneca, Plutarch, and others, with honour*.

Arīus, ii, m. *A river of Asia, in the country now called Chirafan*, Plin. 6, 23.

Arīūsus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Chios*. *¶ Vina Ariusia, Chian wines, neſtur*, al. *Arvifia*, quod vid.

Armēdon, tis. *An island, or rock, in the Ægean sea*, Plin. 4, 12.

Armēne, es, f. *An ancient city of Greece*, Plin. 6, 2.

Armēnia, æ, f. *A country of Asia (hod. Tur-comania, Persis Thourm) divided into two provin-ces, the greater and the less. The greater is bounded on the north by Iberia, on the west by Cappadocia, on the south by Mesopotamia, and on the east by the Hyrcanian sea. The lesser hath, on the north and west, a part of Cappa-docia;*

decia; on the east the Euphrates, and on the south mount Taurus. *Adi Geogr.*

Armēniæ portæ, *Certain straits near Derbent, the same with Caucasæ, Plin. 5, 27.*

Armēnii, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Armenia, Parthi Armenique, Mart. 5, 59.*

Armēniacus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Armenia. § Armeniaca arbor, Plin. 5, 13. pruna, Id. 16, 25.*

Armēnius, a, um, adj. *Idem. Armenias curru subjungere tigres, Virg. Ecl. 5, 29.*

Armilustrium, vel Armilustrum, i, n. *A festival among the Romans, held at their mustering of their army, and performed with sacrifices, Varr. Fest.*

Arminius, ii, m. *A warlike and successful general of the Germans, who routed Quintilius Varus, Dio. Caf. 1. 56. fought with Germanicus, Cæcina, and Maroboduus, and was never conquered. See his character drawn up by Tacitus at the end of the second book of his Annals.*

Armistæ, ārum, m. pl. *The people of Dalmatia, not far from Ragusi, Plin. 4, 22.*

Armōrica, æ, f. *Bretagne in France, vid. Aremorica.*

Armōsāta, æ, f. *A town of Armenia major, situated near the river Euphrates, Plin. 6, 9. vulgò Arsamosata, Cellar.*

Armua, æ, f. *A river of Africa, not far from Ilippo regius, Plin. 5, 3. hod. Ledog. Hard.*

Arna, æ, f. *A city of Unbria in Italy, Sil. 8, 458. hod. Civitella d'Arno, Hard.*

Arnātes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Arna, Plin. 3, 14.*

Arne, es, f. [*ab* ארנא, mons amœnus, Boeb.] (1) *A city of Boœtia, seated on a high mountain. (2) || Another in Thessaly, built by the Boœtians. (1) Steph. & Plin. 4, 7. (2) Hesych.*

Arnōba, rect. Abnōba, æ, f. *A mountain in Germany, in which the river Danube has its source, Plin. 4, 12. & Tac. Germ. sub princ.*

|| Arnōbius, ii, m. *A rhetorician of Africa, master to Lætantius. He writ seven books against the Gentiles, a commentary on all the Psalms, and other pieces. He flourished about A.C. 330, Liber ejus adversus Gentes extat.*

Arnus, i, m. *A swift river of Italy, flowing from the Apennines, and running by Florence and Pisa, Plin. 3, 4. meminit & Tac. Ann. 1, 79, 2. hod. L'arno, Hard.*

Arōcēlītāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, seated about five leagues west of Pampelune, Plin. 3, 3. hod. Huarte Araquil, Hard.*

Arōcha, æ, f. *A river of Italy, not far from Squillaci, Plin. 3, 10. hod. Crocha, Hard.*

Arōma, æ, f. *A city of Cappadocia, Plin. 6, 23.*

Arpāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, near Arpi, Plin. 3, 11.*

Arpi, ōrum, m. pl. *A city of Apulia in Italy, near the river Candellaro, Mart. 4, 55, 3. & Plin. 3, 11. || Nunc jacet in ruinis, retento tamen nomine L'Arpi, Hard.*

Arpīnas, ātis, adj. *One of Arpinum. Cicero, being born here, was by way of contempt thus called, Sall. vid. & Juv. 8, 237. Also C. Marius, who at first was but a hired ploughman, but after his defeat of the northern armies, was the seventh time made consul, Id. ib. 245.*

Arpīnum, i, n. *An ancient town of the Volsci in Italy, famous for being the birth place of C. Marius and Tully. Vid. Arpinas; hod. Arpino, Hard.*

Arpīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arpinum. Arpinæ chartæ, i. e. Ciceronis scripta, Mart. 10, 19, 17.*

Arrēbāci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, Plin. 4, 11.*

Arrētīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arretium, Mart. 1, 54.*

Arrētium, ii, n. *A town of Tuscany, vid. Aretium.*

Arria, æ, f. *A Roman matron, whose husband Pætus being condemned to die, she first stabbed her-*

self, and then delivered the dagger to him, Mart. 1, 14.

Arriānus, i, m. (1) *A poet, whose verses highly pleased Tib. Cæsar. (2) || A philosopher of Nicomedia in the time of Trajan and Antoninus Pius. (1) Suet. in Vitā. (2) Gell. 19, 1.*

Arrius, ō, m. *An arch heretick of Alexandria, broacher of the heresy which beareth his name, by which the divinity of our Saviour is denied.*

Arfa, æ, f. *A town of Extremadura in Spain, Plin. 3, 1. hod. Argallen, Hard.*

*Arsāces, is, m. [*i. e.* tollens scutum; *ab* ἀρρω, tollo, & σάκος, scutum] *A king of Parthia, whose memory, as founder of that empire, was in so great honour, that the succeeding kings were from him called Arsacidæ, and the Parthians themselves are so named by the poets, Vid. Luc. 1, 108. & alibi non semel.*

*Arsācius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Arsaces; Parthian. Arsaciā in aulā, Mart. 9, 36.*

Arsāgūlītæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people seated near mount Caucasus, Plin. 6, 20.*

Arsānias, æ, m. *A river in Armenia, where the Romans were defeated by the Parthians, and forced to a dishonourable retreat, Plin. 15, 15.*

*Arfia, æ, f. [*Αρφία, Gr.*] (1) *A wood in Tuscany, famous for a battle fought there between the Romans and Veientes. (2) A river of Italy, running by Campania; hod. Arfi, Hard.*

(1) Plut. (2) Plin. 3, 5.

Arsicōdāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Arabia Felix, Plin. 6, 28.*

Aisīnoē, es, f. (1) *The daughter of Ptolemæus Lagus, and wife of Lyfimachus, after whose death Ptolemæus Ceraunus, her brother, basely murdered her two sons, banished her, and seized on the kingdom. (2) Another, sister to Cleopatra, who leaving Cæsar distressed at Alexandria, together with Achilles, seized on the kingdom; and afterwards, by the assistance of Ganymedes her foster child, got Achilles murdered, and thus made herself absolute. (3) A city by the Red sea. (1) Just. 17, 2. (2) Luc. 10, 521. (3) Val. Flacc. 5, 423.*

Artābānus, i, m. (1) *The son of Hystaspes, and brother of Darius king of Persia. He dissuaded Xerxes from the war with Greece, and afterwards, encouraged by the ill success of the king's affairs, with the help of Mithridates an eunuch, killed him. (2) A king of the Parthians, enemy to Tiberius Cæsar, who invading Armenia, was slain by one of his own soldiers, a Persian, which soldier restored the kingdom to the Persians; whence it was afterwards called Persia, not Parthia; though the name of Parthi and Persæ, are sometimes confounded. (1) Just. 3, 1. (2) Suet. Calig. 14.*

Artabrus, i, m. *An inhabitant of Artabrum. Jamque Ebusus Phœnissia movet, movet Artabrus arma, Sil. 3, 362.*

Artabrum, i, n. *A promontory of Portugal, situated not far from Lisbon, Plin. 4, 22. hod. Capo di Rocca Sintra, Hard.*

Artācābāne, es, f. *A town of Ariana in Persia, Plin. 6, 23.*

Artācæus, i, f. *An island in the Propontis, on Mer di Marmora, Plin. 5, 32.*

Artāce, es, f. *A port town in the Propontis, not far from Cyzicum, Plin. 5, 32.*

Artāce, es, f. *A fountain in Læstrygonia, Tib. 4, 1, 60.*

Artaxāta, ōrum, n. pl. & Artaxāta, æ, f. *A city of Armenia the greater, in the province of Georgia, built by king Artaxias, who was persuaded thereto by Hannibal. Referunt prætextatos Artaxata mores, Juv. 2, ult. Armenian irrumpunt, & urbe Artaxatā potiuntur, Tac Ann. 6, 33. hod. Tiflis.*

Artaxias, æ, m. *A name given to Zeno, son to Polemon king of Pontus, when the Armenians made him their king, Tac. Ann. 2, 56, 3.*

*Artaxerxes, is, m. [*Αρταξέρξης, Gr.*] *The name of two kings, in the first Persian empire, the former of whom was called Longimanus, and Abasuerus, the latter Mnemon the son of Darius. This latter had fifteen sons. Vid. Plut. in vitā ejus, & Just. 10, 1.*

*Artēmīdōrus, i, m. [*Ἀρτεμίδωρος, Gr.*]

(1) || *A master of the Greek tongue at Rome; who being a familiar acquaintance of Brutus, knew of the designed assassination of Julius Cæsar, and discovered it, in a note delivered to him as he passed to the senate house, desiring him to read it forthwith. (2) || Another in the time of Hadrian, who writ the Onirocritica, or interpretation of dreams, which is still extant. (3) A philosopher in Trajan's time. (1) Plut. (2) Suid. (3) Plin. Ep. 2, 11.*

*Artēmis, īdis, f. [*ἀρτεμις, Gr.*] *A name of Diana as presiding over women in child-birth.*

*Artēmīlia, æ, f. [*Ἀρτεμισία, Gr.*] *The loving and chaste wife of Mausolus, whose ashes she drank up. She made so famous a monument for him, that all noble sepulchral monuments are from that called Mausolea, Suid.*

*Artēmīsia, æ, f. [*Ἀρτεμισία, Gr.*] *An island in the Ligustick sea, opposite Monte Argentaro in Italy, Plin. 3, 6.*

*Artēmīsiūm, ii, n. [*Ἀρτεμισιον, Gr.*] *A promontory of Eubœa, Val. Max. 8, ext. 1. & Plin. 4, 12.*

*Artēmīsius, ii, m. *A mountain of Arcadia, Plin. 4, 6.*

*Artēmīta, æ, f. [*Ἀρτεμίτη, Gr.*] (1) *An island in the Ionian sea, being one of the Echinades. (2) A town of Mesopotamia. (1) Plin. 4, 1. (2) Id. 6, 26.*

Artēmon, ōnis, m. (1) *A Clazomenian, who found out the battering ram, and the military testudo. (2) A famous painter. (3) A Syrian who was so like Antiochus a king of Syria, that he personated him, and got the kingdom by the contrivance of queen Lædice. (1) Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 3, 505. (2) Plin. 35, 11. (3) Val. Max. 1, 14. ext. 1.*

*|| Artēmōna, æ, f. [*ab* Ἀρτεμις, Gr.] *A name of Diana. Vid. Artemis.*

Artēna, æ, f. *A town of the Cæretani in Italy, Liv. 4, 61.*

|| Artēsia, æ, f. *Artois, a country in the Netherlands. V. Geogr.*

Artēgis, is, f. *quæ etiam Julienfes. A town of Granada in Spain, Plin. 3, 1. hod. Albama, Hard.*

Artēgūla, æ, f. *An island of Æthiopia, Plin. 6, 29.*

Artūrius, i, m. *A fellow at Rome, who by sordid arts became rich, Juv. 3, 29.*

*Arvāles Fratres [*ab* arvis ambiend. dicti] *Twelve priests instituted by Romulus, whose office it was to lead the victims in procession thrice about their lands during the sacrifices to Bacchus and Ceres, for plenty of bread and wine.*

Arūci, vel Arucci, ōrum, m. pl. *A town of Andalusia in Spain, on the confines of Portugal, Plin. 3, 1. hod. Arroche, Hard.*

Arverni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul, whose chief town was Clermont, Luc. 1, 427. hod. Auvergne.*

Avernūm, i, n. *A city of Aquitain; hod. Clermont.*

Arvīāgus, i, m. *A king of Britain in the time of Domitian, Juv. 4, 127.*

Arūns, tis, m. (1) *A Trojan captain who slew Camilla. (2) The son of Tarquin the proud, who slew Jun. Brutus, and fell with him. (3) An old soothsayer of Luna, a town of Tuscany. (1) Virg. Æn. 11, 853. (2) Liv. 2, 6. (3) Luc. 1, 581.*

|| Aruntīna, æ, f. *Arundel in Suffex, Camd.*

|| Aruntius Stella, *An ingenious Roman, friend to Statius the poet.*

|| Arvōnia, æ, f. *Caernarvon in Wales, Camd.*

Aurpīnum, i, n. *A town of Istria, Tib. 4, 1, 110.*

Arūsīni Campi, *A place in Lucania in Italy, Flor. 1, 18.*

Arūcanda, æ, f. *A town of Pisidia, Plin. 5, 27.*

Arūmphæi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people bordering on the river Mæotis, Plin. 6, 7.*

A ante S.

Asachæ, ārum, vel *Asachæi*, ōrum, m. pl. *A* people of *Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 30. & 8, 13.

Asampatæ, ārum, m. pl. *A* people bordering on the *Palus Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7.

**Asama*, æ, m. [*Ἀσάμα ποταμός*, Gr. Ptol. 4, 1.] *A* river dividing the kingdom of *Morocco* from that of *Fex*, Plin. 5, 1. hod. *Azamurum*, Hard.

|| *Asbamea*, æ, m. *A* fountain of *Cappadocia*, near which was the temple of *Jupiter*, Philostr.

**Asbōius*, i, m. [*Ἀσβόλος*, Gr. ab *ἀσβόλη*, fuligo] One of *Ætæon's* dogs *Blackbag*, Ov. Met. 3, 218.

Ascalāphus, i, m. The son of *Acheron* and *Orpheus*, who discovering that *Proserpine* had eaten fruit in hell, thereby prevented her return, and was in revenge turned into an owl, Ov. Met. 5, 539. & deinc.

Ascalon, ōnis, f. [ab *Ascalo Lydo conditore*] *A* city of *Palestine*, Plin. 5, 13. hod. *Scalona*.

Ascānia, æ, f. (1) *A* place in *Phrygia*. (2) *An* island near *Troas*. (1) Plin. 5, ult. (2) Id. 5, 21.

Ascānius, ii, m. According to *Virgil*, the son of *Æneas* by *Creïssa*; but *Livy*, 1, 3. doubteth whether by her, or *Lavinia*. He succeeded his father in his settlement at *Lavinium* in Italy, and afterwards built a city, which he called *Alba longa*. He was at first named *Ilus*, from a Trojan king of that name; which afterwards, with small variation was changed into *Iulus*, ab *Ἰσλος*, Gr. lanugo. Vid. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 271. After a reign of 30 years at *Lavinium*, and 8 at *Alba*, he left the kingdom to *Silvius Posthumus*, his brother by the father's side, Id. ib. 6, 768.

**Ascia*, ōrum, n. pl. [ex *a*, priv. & *σκία*, umbra] Places in *India*, where according to *Pliny*, 2, 73. out of *Onesicritus*, there are no shades.

**Asciburgium*, ii, n. [*ἀσκιβουργιον*, Gr.] *A* town of *Germany*, Tac. Hist. 4, 33, 2. hod. *Asburg*, Cellar.

*|| *Asciburgius mons*, Ptol. *A* mountain between *Silesia* and *Poland*, bordering also on the southern part of *Hungary*, Cellar.

**Ascitæ*, ārum, m. pl. [ab *ἀσκή*, Gr. utres, quod utribus innixi piraticam facerent] *A* people of *Arabia* living by piracy, Plin. 6, 29.

|| *Asclēpia*, ōrum, n. pl. *A* festival in honour of *Æsculapius*, Poll. 1, 1. n. 32.

Asclepiādes, is, m. *A* physician of *Prusa*, or *Prussia*, a town of *Bithynia*. He first taught rhetoric, but afterwards practised physick. His chief prescriptions were abstinence, labour, friction, riding, and walking. He was the first also that cured diseases by giving wine in due time, and quantity, and was reckoned the greatest physician next to *Hippocrates*, Vid. *Apul. Florid.* l. 4. & *Plin.* 26, 3. He was never sick, but was killed by an accident, *Plin.* 7, 37. *Plures hujus nominis vid. ap. Voss. Hist. Græc.* l. 4.

|| *Asclēpiādēs*, a, um, adj. Belonging to *Asclepias*. || *Asclepiadæum carmen*, *An asclepiad*, or *cheriambick*, verse; of which there are several in *Horace's Odes*, so called from one *Asclepias*, *Gramm.*

Asclēpōdōius, i, m. (1) *A* famous painter, to whom *Mnason* the tyrant paid for each of the twelve gods by him painted the sum of 300 l. (2) *A* famous sculptor. (1) *Plin.* 35, 10. (2) Id. 34, 8.

Asclētāion, ōnis, m. *A* mathematician, who being asked by *Domitian* what death he should die, answered he should be torn to pieces by dogs. Whereupon the emperor to show the vanity of his art, ordered him to be put to death, and buried very deep; but a tempest arising, threw up the earth, and the dogs tore his body, *Suet. Domit.* 15.

**Asclōia*, ōrum, n. pl. [ab *ἀσκή*, Gr. utres] *A* feast at *Athens*, wherein the rusticks used to hop over goats skins stuffed and made glib with oil, in honour of *Bacchus*, to whom they sacrificed his enemy the goat. This exercise causing the boors

to fall often, made sport for the rest, *Schol. Aristoph. & Virg. Georg.* 2, 383.

Ascōnis fossa, *A fosse* made from the *Po* to *Ravenna* in Italy, *Jornand. de Reb. Get. c.* 29.

Ascōnius Pedianus. (1) *A* noble commentator on some of *Cicero's* orations; he flourished in the time of *Augustus*, and was acquainted with *Atticus*, *Livy*, and *Virgil*. (2) *An* historian in *Vespasian's* time. (1) *Comm. adhuc extant.* (2) *Vid. Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

Ascra, æ, f. *A* small village of *Greece*, not far from mount *Helicon*; famous for having been the birth place of *Hesiod* the Greek poet, *Hesiod. Æpy.* 638.

Ascrivium, ii, n. *A* city of *Dalmatia*, *Plin.* 3, 22. hod. *Cataro*, Hard.

Asculum, i, n. Two towns in Italy, (1) one called *Apulum*, as situate in *Apulia*; hod. *Ascoli de Satriano*. (2) The other *Picenum*, by reason of its situation in *Picenum*; hod. *Ascoli*. (1) *Flor.* 1, 18. (2) *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 15.

Asculæus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Asculum*. *Depellitur arce Lentulus Asculæa*, *Luc.* 2, 469. ubi al. *Esculea*.

Ascuris lacus, *A lake* of *Theffaly* in *Greece*, *Liv.* 44, 2.

Asturum, i, n. *A* maritime town of *Mauritania*, *Hirt. B. Afric.* 23.

Astrubal, ālis, m. The name of several *Carthaginian* noblemen. (1) One whereof married *Annibal's* sister, and was slain by a Moor, in revenge of his master whom he had slain. (2) Another defeated by *Cl. Nero*, and *M. Liv. Salinator*, at the river *Metaurum*. (3) *A* third who on the surrender of *Carthage* in the last *Punic* war, cast himself, wife, and children, into the flames. (1) *Sil.* 13, 144, & seqq. (2) *Liv.* 27, 48. *Hor. Carm.* 4, 4. (3) *Ov. Fast.* 6, 770.

Aselli, ōrum, m. pl. Two little stars in *Cancer* so named; a small cloud called *Præsepe*, which lies between them, *Plin.* 18, ult.

Asellio, ōnis, m. surnamed *Sempronius*. *A* military tribune under *Scip. Æmilianus*; who writ a history of the exploits wherein he himself was present, and is mentioned by *Cicero*, *de Legg.* 1, 2. as also by *Gellius*, 4, 9.

Asia prata, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 383. palus, Id. *Æn.* 1, 385. Places near *Tmolus* and the river *Cayster*, where are many crants.

**Asia*, æ, f. [*Ἀσία*, Gr. ab *Asiâ* *Japeti* uxore, ut aliqui; sed de etymo parum constat] One of the three parts of the world known to the ancients, being larger than both *Europe* and *Africa* together, and washed by the *Indian*, *Eastern*, and *Scythian* seas. It is divided into two parts, the greater and the lesser. The greater is separated from *Europe* on the west by the river *Tanaïs*, the *Euxine* and *Ægean* seas; from *Africa* by the river *Nile*, according to *Pliny*; but according to *Ptol.* by the *Arabian* gulf. This part of the world is under the dominion of several potentates, as namely under the emperor of *Russia*, the cham of *Tartary*, the emperor of *China*, the sophy of *Persia*, the grand seigneur, and the great mogul. Concerning its fertility, vid. *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* c. 6. & *Just.* 38, 7, 6. Of its riches, we may form some estimate from a tax of *Sulla* which amounted to 20,000 talents; and *Anthony* even in one year got as much from them. The lesser *Asia*, now called *Natolia*, because it lieth East from *Greece*, containeth under it several countries, as *Ionia*, *Phrygia*, *Cappadocia*, *Bithynia*, *Lydia*, *Lycia*, &c.

**Asia*, æ, f. *Mæonia* formerly so called, *Strab. Geogr.* 13.

**Asiaticus*, & *Asianus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Asia*. *Pecunia Asiatica*, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 7. *Asiana res curæ fuit senatui*, *Liv.* 31, 2.

**Asiōdē*, adv. After the manner of the *Asiatics*. || *Rhodii neque Atticē pressi, neque Asiānē abundantes*, *Quint.* 13, 10.

**Asiaticus*, i, m. (1) *A* freedman, and favourite, of *Vitellius*. (2) *A* commander of the

Gauls. (1) *Tac. Hist.* 2, 95. (2) Id. *Hist.* 2, 94.

Asidōnia, æ, f. vel *Asido*, ōnis. *A* town of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, *Plin.* 3, 1. hod. *Medina Sidonia*, Hard.

Asilas, æ, m. *A* skilfull soothsayer, and augur, in the army of *Æneas* against *Turnus*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 175.

Asina, æ, m. *A* name of the *Cornelian* family, à *Cn. C. Scip. deductum*, quod is, cum polce- retur sponsores, asinam nummis onustam in forum duxit, unde hoc nomen illi datum, quod posteris adhæsit, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 6.

Asināria, æ, f. sc. fabula. One of *Plautus's* plays, quæ nunc extat.

*|| *Asināria*, ōrum, n. pl. *A* festival kept by the *Syracusans*, in memory of their taking *Demosthenes* and *Nicias*, two *Athenian* chiefs, near

*|| *Asinārius*, ii, m. [*Ἀσινάριος*, Gr.] *A* river of *Sicily*, *Thucyd.*

Asine, es, f. *An* island, one of the *Sporades*, *Luc.* 8, 195. ubi tamen al. *Asiæ*.

Asines, is, m. *A* river of *Sicily*, *Plin.* 3, 8. hod. *Freddo*, Cellar.

Asinius, i, m. The prænomen of several Romans. The chief of whom were. (1) || *Asinius Pollio*, a favourite of *Augustus*, and friend of *Virgil*, who writ his fourth *Eclogue* on the birth of his son, applying the prophetick verses of the *Cumean Sibyl* to him, which verses manifestly belong to the Saviour of the world, who was born in that reign. (2) *Asinius Gallus*, son to the former. He writ a book in honour of his father, postponing even *Tully's* eloquence to his; which book was answered by *Claudius*, vid. *Suet.* in vitâ, 41, and *Quintilian*, though he alloweth him to have a great genius, and industry, maketh a wide difference between them. (3) *Quadratus*, a very learned historian. (4) *A* famous grammarian. (1) *Vid. Voss. de Hist. Latin.* (2) *Vid. Quint.* 10, 1. (3) || *Vid. Voss. de Hist. Lat.* (4) || *A. Gell.* 5, 21.

Asis idis, f. Patron. Of, or belonging to, *Asia*. In *Aside terrâ*, *Ov. Met.* 9, 447.

**Asinātes*, ium, m. pl. The people of *Asisium* in Italy, *Plin.* 3, 14. ap. quem malè leg. *Asirinares*.

*|| *Asisium*, ii, n. [*Ἀσίτιον*, Gr.] *A* city of the duchy of *Spoletto* in Italy; hod. *Assio*, *Ptol.*

|| *Asius*, ii, m. The son of *Dymas*, and brother of *Heruba*, *Mythol.*

**Asopiādes*, is, m. Patron. *Æacus*, the grandson of *Asopus*, and father of *Ægina*, who was mother to *Æacus*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 484.

**Asōpis*, idis, f. Patron. *Ægina*, the daughter of *Asopus*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 616.

**Asōpus*, i, m. [*Ἀσωπος*, Gr.] *A* river of *Attica* in *Greece*, which falleth into the straits of *Negropont*, *Plin.* 5, 29. hod. *Asopo*.

Aspagones, um, m. pl. *A* people of *India*, *Plin.* 6, 21.

Asparagium, ii, n. *A* town of *Macedon*, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 30.

**Aspasia*, æ, f. [*Ἀσπασία*, Gr. ab *ἀσπάζομαι*, saluto] (1) The daughter of *Hermotimus* a *Phocian*, a very fair, neat, and wise lady, greatly beloved by *Cyrus*, and afterwards by *Artaxerxes*, who consulted her in his most weighty affairs. (2) || *A Milesian*, who taught *Socrates* eloquence, and was very skilfull in politicks, for which reason she was highly esteemed by *Pericles*. (1) *Xenoph.* 1. sub fin. & *Just.* 10, 2. (2) *Athen.* l. 5. & *Ptol.* in *Pericle*.

Aspavia, æ, f. *A* town of *Spain*, *Hirt. B. Hist.* 24. hod. *Castro el rio*.

Aspelis, æ, f. The island *Cyprus*, formerly so called, *Plin.* 5, 31.

Aspendius, ii, m. *A* musician who could touch his harp so lightly, as to be heard by none but himself, or such as were close by him, whence *Aspendias citharista* was said proverbially of a self-interested person, *Alcon. in Cic. Verr.* 3.

**Asphaltites*, is, m. sc. lacus [ab *ἀσφαλτος*, Gr. bitumen.] The lake of brimstone and bitumen in *Judea*, a lasting monument of God's displeasure against sinful nations; for here *Sodom*, *Gomorraha*,

Comorra, and other cities were sunk: It is computed to be about 18 leagues long, but is not very broad. In this lake nothing will sink, *Plin.* 2, 103. & 5, 16. & *Tac. Hist.* 5, 6, 5. lege & cap. seq. *Just.* vocat *Mare mortuum*, 36, 3. *hod.* the dead sea.

**Aspis*, *idos*, f. [*ab ἀσπίς*, Gr. *clipeus à figurâ*, quam refert, unde & *Clupea* dic.] *A town of Africa, situated near cape Bon, not far from Carthage.* In *clipei speciem curvatis turribus Aspis*, *Sil.* 3, 24. This was the first town in Africa, which the Romans made themselves masters of in the first Punick war, *Eutrop.* 2, 2.

Asplēdon, *ōnis*, m. *A town of Boeotia*, *Plin.* 4, 7.

Asiārcus, i, m. *The son of Tros, and father of Capys.* The boasted Roman pedigree runs thus; *Jupiter, Dardanus, Erichonius, Tros.* Here the line splits, *Tros* haveing two sons, *Ilus* and *Affaracus*. From *Ilus* came *Laomedon*, and *Priamus*; from *Affaracus*, *Capys*, *Anchises*, *Æneas*, and so down to *Iulus*. ¶ *De Domus Asiaraci*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 283. *The Roman family.*

Asserates, ium, m. pl. *A people inhabiting near the Alps*, *Plin.* 3, 19. The place is still called *Val di Serra*.

Assōrīni, *ōrum*, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Assorus*, *Plin.* 3, 8.

Assōrinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Assorus.* *Assorinus ager*, *Cic. in Verr.* 3, 18.

Assōrus, i, f. *A town of Sicily between Enna and Agyrium, formerly a considerable place, Cic. in Verr.* 4, 44. but at present dwindled into a village, which is still called *Azoro*.

Assos, i, f. *A town on the coast of Phrygia*, *Plin.* 5, 30. *hod.* *Assam*, *Hard.*

Assus, i, f. *A city seated on a high promontory of Mysia, called also Antandrus*, *Plin.* 5, 30. *Hinc* ¶ *Assius lapis*, the sarcophagus, which being made into a coffin consumeth both the flesh and the bones of dead bodies in 40 days. *Vid. Plin.* 35, 17. & 2, 96. & *Dioscorid.* 5, 99.

Assyria, æ, f. [*ab Assur fil. Sheim, Augustin. de Civ. Dei*, 16, 3.] *A spacious country in Asia, bounded on the east by a part of Media; on the west by Mesopotamia; on the north by a part of Armenia the lesser; and on the south by Susiana, Ptol.* but often confounded with Syria, which is fourfold; namely Syria properly so called, *Assyria*, *Cælosyria*, and *Leucosyria*; *hod.* *Arzerum.* *Hinc*

Assyrius, a, um, adj. *Assyrian; of, or belonging to, Assyria.* *Assyrium amomum*, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 25. ¶ *Sæpe cum Syrus confunditur.*

Asla, æ, f. (1) *A city of Spain, lying in the kingdom of Andalusia, on the river Guadalquivir.* By *Pliny* it is called *Regia*; *hod.* *Xerez della Frontera*, *Hard.* (2) *Another in Italy, in the principality of Piedmont; hod.* *Asli*, *Hard.* (1) *Plin.* 3, 1. (2) *Id.* 3, 4. *Claud.* 6. *Conf.* *Hon.* 203.

Aslabores, is, m. *A river of Ægypt which floweth into the Nile*, *Plin.* 5, 9.

Asiacēni, *ōrum*, m. pl. *A people of Asia near the river Asiaces*, *Plin.* 6, 21.

Asiaces, is, m. *A river of Asia*, *Plin.* 2, 103.

Asiapus, i, m. *A river of Æthiopia, which in conjunction with the Asabores and the Nile, formeth the island of Meroë*, *Plin.* 5, 9.

Asarte, es, f. *A goddess of the Sidonians and Assyrians, called in Scripture Ashtaroth, which denoteth sheep, or flocks, and to whom in complaisance to one of his concubines Solomon built an altar.* The Greeks call her *Ἀσπιδιόνη*, *Suid.* but *Lucian* calleth her *Ζελαμίν*.

**Asleria*, vel *Aslerie*, es, f. [*i. e.* stellata; *ab ἀστὴρ*, Gr. *stella*] *The daughter of Cæus the son of Titan, on whom Jupiter begat Hercules under the form of an eagle, but being afterward angry with her, the gods in pity turned her into a Quail, in Greek called ὀρνιθίς, Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 221. whence the island, whither she fled, was named *Orygia*. But some say that she was turned afterwards into this island, others into a stone by Jove. It was at first a floating island, *vid.* *Delos*.

Aslegi vetus, *A city of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada*, *Plin.* 3, 1. *hod.* *Alhameda*, *Hard.*

Aslegitana colonia, *A city of Spain, in the kingdom of Andalusia, on the river Xenil*, *Plin.* 3, 1. *hod.* *Ecija*, *Hard.*

Aslerion, i, m. [*Ἀσέρτιον*, Gr.] (1) *The son of Cometes, one of Jason's companions in the Argonautick expedition.* (2) *A river of Achaia.* (3) *A city of Thessaly.* (1) *Val. Flacc.* 1, 36. (2) *Stat. Theb.* 4, 714. (3) *Hom. Il.* 2, 735.

Asteropæus, i, m. *The son of Pelegon, king of Pæonia, slain by Achilles*, *Just.* 7, 1.

**Asōmi*, *ōrum*, m. pl. [*ex ἀσ, priv. & ὄμα*, os] *A people of India without mouths; see them described by Plin.* 7, 2.

**Astræa*, æ, f. *The daughter of Astræus king of Arcadia, and Aurora, or according to Hesiod and others, of Jupiter and Themis the daughter of Cæus and Terra.* She and many other deities lived on earth in the golden age, but being offended with mens vices, one after another fled to heaven. She being the goddess of justice stayed longest, but at last retired to her native seat, *Ov. Met.* 1, 150. and was translated into the sign Virgo, next to Libra, who holdeth her balance.

**Astræus*, i, m. [*Ἀστράϊος*, Gr.] *A king of Arcadia, one of the Titans, and, as some say, father of Astræa*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 144.

**Astræpæus*, i, m. [*ex ἀστράπτω*, fulguro] *A poetical name of Jupiter.*

**Astrōlōgus*, i, m. [*ab ἀστρον*, stella, & λόγος, ratio] *Hercules*, so called because he chose a day to burn himself, when there was an eclipse of the sun, *Fest.*

Astur, *ūris*. (1) *One who assisted Æneas against the Rutilians.* (2) *Also of, or belonging to, Asturia.* ¶ *Astur equus*, *A Spanish jennet*, *hinc & Asturco.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 10, 180. (2) *Mart.* 14, 199.

Astura, æ, f. *An island and river near Antium in Italy*, *Plin.* 3, 4. where *Cicero* was slain by *Mark Antony's* soldiers; *hod.* *Astora*.

Astūria, æ, f. *A province of Arragon in Spain, bordering to the north and east on the sea of Biscay, to the west on Gallicia, and to the south on Castile and Leon*; *hod.* *Asturia*.

Astūrica, æ, f. *A city of the kingdom of Leon in Spain*, *Plin.* 3, 3. *hod.* *Astorga*, *Hard.*

**Asturum lucus* [*Ἀστυρόν*, Gr.] *A city of Spain*, *Ptol.* *hod.* *Oviedo*, *Cellar.*

**Asty*, vel *Astu*, [*ab ἄστυ*, Gr. *i. e.* the city] *Athens*, by way of eminence so called, *Nep. Them.* 4. and so the Romans frequently use *Urbs*.

Astyāges, is, m. *The last king of the Medes, who gave his daughter in marriage to Cambyses, a Persian of a mean family, by whom he had Cyrus, who at last ejected his grandfather, and translated the monarchy to the Persians*, *Just.* 1, 4.

**Astyānax*, *ētōs*, m. [*i. e.* Rex urbis; *ab ἄστυ*, Gr. *urbs*, & ἀναξ, rex] *The son of Hector and Andromache, born during the war of Troy, whom Ulysses while he unmoored his ships at Sigæum, cruelly threw from a tower*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 415. & *Sen. Troad.* 1119.

**Astydamas*, *ntis*, m. [*i. e.* urbis domitor; *ab ἄστυ*, *urbs*, & δαμάω, domo] (1) *A tragick poet of Athens, the first of Socrates's scholars who applyed his genius to poetry.* (2) *An actor, who being ordered a statue in the theatre, inscribed his own praise, whence the proverb Astydamas seipsū laudat.* (1) *Suid.* (2) *Vid. Chiliad. Erasmi.*

Astylos, i, m. *A Centaur, who in vain dissuaded his brethren from the scuffle with the Lapithæ*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 307.

Astypallæa, æ, f. (1) *The daughter of Phœnix, who gave her name to one of the Cyclades, as also to a town therein.* (2) *An island in the Archipelago, between Natolia and Candia, about 60 miles in circuit, and containing a town of the same name; hod.* *Stampalia*, *Hard.* (3) *A city in the island Cos.* (1) *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 82. (2) *Plin.* 4, 12. (3) *Steph.*

Asuciandæ, *ārum*, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatian Asia*, *Plin.* 6, 7.

Asula, æ, f. *A town of Italy, hinc incolæ Asulani*, *Plin.* 3, 5.

Asura, æ, f. *A town situated near the Euphrates*, *Plin.* 5, 26.

¶ *Asylas*, æ, m. *A southsayer, vid.* *Asilas*.

A ante T.

Atabuli, *ōrum*, m. pl. *A people of Æthiopia*, *Plin.* 6, 30.

**Atēbūlus*, i, f. *A cold Apulian wind, nipping the fruits, whence it receives its name from the Greek ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀπὸν βῆλλειν, i. e. à noxâ, detrimentoque ferendo, Porph.* *vid.* *Plin.* 17, 24. & *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 78. *Hunc Horatianum ventum vocat Gell.* 2, 22. ¶ *Hunc Horatius Od.* 1, 3, 4. *Iapyx* vocare videtur.

**Atabŷrite*, es, f. [*Ἀταβύρις*, Gr.] *Rhodes, anciently so called, from Atabyrus, the highest mountain in the island, Strab.* But *Plin.* rather deriveth it from *Atabyrus*, a certain king, 5, 31. *Hinc*

**Atabŷrus*, a, um, adj. *An epithet of Jupiter, as haveing a temple there, Strab.* 1, 4. & *Lactant.* 1, 22.

Ataces, um, m. pl. *The people of Narbonne in France; so called from the river Atax, quod vid.*

Atalanta, æ, f. *The daughter of Jasius king of Arcadia, whence she is also called Jasus*, *Prop.* 1, 1, 10. but by *Ov. Met.* 8, 426. *Nonacria*, & *Nonacrina*, *Id. A. Am.* 2, 185. from *Nonacris*, a mountain of Arcadia. She was of Diana's retinue, and in conjunction with *Meleager* killed the *Calydonian* boar. She afterward married *Meleager*, and had *Parthenopæus* by him.

Atalanta, æ, f. *The daughter of Schoenus king of the island Scyrus; who being wearied with the importunity of her suiters, consented to have the man that could out-run her; but on this condition, that he was to die if he lost the race. Several haveing paid the cruel forfeiture, discouraged the rest. But Hippomanes, receiving three golden apples, ventured to run with her; and, at proper times, when she was ready to start before him, threw the apples, which she stooping to gather lost the race, and thus he won his bride. But soon after, forgetting to sacrifice to Venus, the goddess so stimulated them with lust, that they lay together in the temple of Cybele; who, to revenge the profanation, turned them both into lions, Ov. Met.* 10. *fab.* 10, 11. *Catull.* 2, 12.

Atalante, es, f. *An island in the Eubæan sea*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod.* *Talanta*, *Hard.*

Atalantæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Atalanta*, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 267.

Atarneæ, æ, f. *A town of Greece, near the Hellespont*, *Plin.* 5, 30.

Atas, vel *Āthas*, *ntis*, m. *A boy who ran 75 miles in half a day*, *Mart.* 4, 19. *conf.* *Plin.* 7, 20.

Atax, *ācis*. *A river of Languedoc in France, running by the city of Narbonne*, *Luc.* 1, 403. & *Plin.* 3, 4. *hod.* *L'Aude*, *Cellar.*

**Atē*, es, f. [*ab ἄτη*, Gr. *noxâ*] *The daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of revenge*, *Hom.* 11, 7, 91.

Ātegua, æ, f. *A town of Spain*, *Hirt. B. H.* 6. *prope Alcala Real*, ut conjicit *Cellar.*

¶ *Ātella*, æ, f. *A town of the Osci in Campania, near the present S. Arpino, unde*

Ātellāni, *ōrum*, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Ātella*, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Ātellānicus, a, um, adj. *Atellanicum exodium*, *Suet. Tib.* 45. *Atellanicus versus*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 20. *Id. quod*

Ātellānus, a, um, adj. *Atellanæ, sc. fabulæ. A kind of Latin drama, full of jokes, banters, and merryments, de quarum origine vid.* *Liv.* 7, 2. But that they were chiefly used by way of interlude seemeth plain from that of *Juvénal*, *Urbicus exordio risum movet Atellanæ Gestibus Autonoes*, *Sat.* 6, 71.

Ātēna, æ, f. *A town of Italy, in the hither Principate, on the river Negro; hod.* *Atene*, *Hard.*

Ātēnātes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Ate-na*, Plin. 3, 11.

Ātergātis, Ātargātis, *vel* Ādargādīs, is. f. *variè enim scrib.* [ab אֲדָרְגָא magnus piscis] *A prodigious idol of Calosyria*, according to Plin. 5, 23. *who calleth her so, because her upper parts were woman, her lower fish.* Into this image, *Seldon de Diis Syris* 2, 3. *saith the god Dagon entered.* The Greeks call her Derceto, Plin. *ubi supra*.

* || Āternum, i. n. [Ἀτέρων, Gr.] *A city in the kingdom of Naples, in the bither Abruzzo*, Strab. *hod. Pescara*, Cellar.

Āternus, i. m. *A river near Sulmo, in Italy*, Plin. 3, 12. *hod. Pescara*, Hard.

Āteste, is. n. *A city of Italy in the district of Venice*, Tac. Hist. 3, 6, 3. & Plin. 3, 19. *hod. Este*, Hard.

Ātestinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ateste*, Mart. 10, 93.

Athamānes, um. m. pl. *A people of Ætolia*, Plin. 4, 2.

Āthāmantiādes, is. m. *Palæmon*, so called as being the son of Athamas and Ino, *Ov. Met.* 13, 919.

Āthāmas, ntis. & pl. Āthāmantes, ium. m. pl. *Of Epirus*. Dispersus filvis Athamas, *Luc.* 3, 188.

Āthāmas, ntis. m. (1) *A king of Thessaly, son to Æolus*. By his wife Nephele he had two children, namely Phryxus and Helle; but after her death marrying Ino the daughter of Cadmus, she treated her step children so ill, that to get away from her, they beset the ram with the golden fleece, in order to swim over the Hellespont, which was afterwards so called from Helle, who was drowned in the passage. Juno, angry with Ino for this, made her husband run mad; who meeting her and her children, and mistaking her for a lioness, and the children for whelps, took Learchus, one of her sons, and whirling him round, dashed him against a rock, and forced her, and her other son, down a steep rock into the sea, where at the instance of Venus to Neptune, they were changed into sea deities, by the names of *Leucothea* and *Melicerta*. (2) *A mountain in Thessaly*. (1) *Ov. Met.* 4, 11. (2) Plin. 4, 8.

Athanāgia, æ. f. *A city of the bither Spain, near Lerida, the capital of the Ilorgetes*, Liv. 21, 61.

* Āthānāti, ōrum. m. pl. [Gr. immortales, quōd, uno mortuo, statim subjiceretur alius; ab a priv. & θάνατος, mors] *A standing troop of horse among the Persians, consisting of 10,000 men, and so called, because as one dropped, his place was immediately supplied by another*, Curt. 3, 3, 13.

* Āthēnæ, ārum. f. pl. *A city of Greece between Macedonia and Achaia, on the sea coast, called Ἀθήνα, i. e. littus, afterwards Attica: It was built by Cecrops, and hence called Cecropia, afterwards Mopsopia, then Ionia from Ion, lastly, Athenæ from Ἀθήνη, Minerva. That corn was first sown here seemeth to be affirmed by Diodorus. That it was the most civilized and learned city in the world is asserted by C. Nepos, in the life of Atticus. So famous for learning, that a Roman poet hath emphatically put this city for learning itself, *Juv.* 15, 110. Cicero has summed up its character in these words, [Athenis] humanitas, doctrina, religio, fruges, jura, leges, artes, atque in omnes terras distributæ, putantur, pro Flacco, 26. It is yet well peopled, and said to contain near 10,000 persons; *hod. Setines*.*

* || Āthēnæus, i. m. [Ἀθηναῖος, Gr.] (1) *A philosopher of Cilicia in the time of Augustus, a friend of Muræna, with whom he fled, being accused of a conspiracy, but being taken and acquitted, he answered the congratulations of his friends in the words of Euripides, Hecub. princip. Ἦκω νεκρῶν κευθμῶνα, καὶ σκότῃ πύλαις λιπῶν.* (2) *Athenæus Naucratica, A learned grammarian, who writ de Deipnosophistis; the work is extant, but not entire.* (1) Strab. (2) *Vid. Voss. de hist. Græc.*

Āthēnāgōras, æ. m. (1) *One of Darius's commanders in the Persian war.* (2) *A rustic writer.*

(3) || *A christian philosopher, who presented an apology for his religion to M. Aur. Antoninus.* (1) Curt. 4, 5, 15. & 8, 5, 17. (2) Varr. R. R. 1, 1. (3) Euseb.

Āthenion, ōnis. m. *An excellent painter*, Plin. 35, 11.

Āthēnōdōtus, i. m. (1) || *A philosopher of Tarsus, tutor to Tiberius Cæsar.* (2) *A statuary.* (1) Strab. (2) Plin. 34, 8.

* Āthēnōpōlis, is. f. [ex Ἀθήνη, Minerva, & πόλις, civitas] *A town of Narbonne in France*, Plin. 3, 4. *Hard.* suppoeth it to be Toulon.

Āthēsis, is. m. *A pleasant river of Lombardy; it ariseth in the Alps in the county of Tyrol, passeth by Trent, and runing through Verona, dischargeth itself into the Adriatick, or gulf of Venice, but Servius and Vibius say into the Po*, Virg. 9, 680. & Plin. 3, 16. *hod. L'Adige*, Hard.

Āthis, *vid.* Atys.

* Āthos, o. *vel* Āthon, ōnis. m. [Ἄθος, Gr.] *A mountain of Macedon, runing like a peninsula into the Ægean sea, and extended near 50 miles in length. Xerxes dug through some part, to make a passage for his fleet. Creditur olim Velificatus Athos*, *Juv.* 10, 174. *vid. & Plin.* 4, 10. *hod. Monte Santo*.

Āthrācius, *vel* Ātrācius, a, um. adj. [ab Atrax, quod *vid.*] || *Atraciæ artes, Thessalian, i. e. magick arts*, Stat. Theb. 1, 106.

Āthrācis, *vel* Ātrācis, dos. f. Patron. *The daughter of Atrax, or Atrax*, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 248.

Āthrax, *vel* Ātrax, ācis. m. (1) *A king of Thessaly.* (2) *A river of Æolia.* (3) *A town of Thessaly*; *hod. Voidanare.* (1) *Ov. Ep.* 17, 248. (2) Plin. 4, 2. (3) *Id.* 4, 8.

Athyras, *vel* Atyras, æ. m. *A river of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11. *hod. Glycynero*.

Ātilia, æ. f. (1) || *An ancient Plebeian family of Rome.* (2) *A noble family sprung from the former.* (1) V. Patin. Fam. Rom. (2) In nummis obviis.

Ātilius, *vid.* Attilius.

Ātīna, æ. f. *A city of the Volscians, in the kingdom of Naples, on a ridge of the Apennine*, Virg. Æn. 7, 630. *hod. Atino*. Hinc

Ātīnātes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Atina*, Plin. 3, 5. & Cic. pro Planc. 12.

Ātīnas, ātis. & Ātīnātes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Atinum*, Cic. Att. 15, 3. & Plin. 2, 203.

* Atintānes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Atintania*, Strab. lib. 7.

* Atintāria, æ. f. [Ἀτινάρις, Gr.] *A country on the western coast of Macedonia*, Liv. 45, 25.

Ātīnum, i. n. *A city of Lucania, on the bank of the river Tanager*, Plin. 3, 11. *hod. Ateno*.

Atlantes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Æthiopia, like the Hottentots, half brutes, who curse the sun, have no proper names, and never have any dreams*, Plin. 5, 8.

Atlantēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the mountain Atlas*, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 11.

Atlantiādes, is. m. Patron. *Mercury, the son of Maia daughter of Atlas*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 682.

Atlantīcus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Atlas*. Æquor Atlanticum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 14. *so called from the mountain Atlas*, q. v. || *Atlanticiæ insulæ, The fortunate islands, where the poets placed their Elysium*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 148. Some take them for Hispaniola and Cuba; others make them seven, and take them for the Canaries, Pliny indeed calleth them the Hesperides, or western isles, 6, 31. which favours that opinion, *Vid. eleganter à Flacco descriptas, Epod.* 16. Some have even suppoeth them to be Great Britain and Ireland. *Vid. Camd.*

Atlantis, īdis. f. Patron. *A daughter of Atlas*, pl. Atlantides, *The daughters of Atlas, whom the Greeks called Pleiades, and the Latins Virgilæ, being placed among the stars*, Virg. Georg. 1, 221. & Vitruv. 6, 10.

Atlas, ntis. m. [primâ communī] (1) *A very*

*high bill in Mauritania, so high that the poets make a person of it, and feign him to have been the brother of Prometheus, and that he was turned into this mountain by Perseus, at the sight of the Gorgon's head. The history is, that he was king of Mauritania, and a great astronomer, which gave occasion to the fable. There are two mountains in Mauritania of this name, the greater divideth it from the inner Libya, whose promontory is called Capo d'Alguer. The lesser divideth the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco; *hod. Errif.* (2) || *A king of Arcadia, father of Maia.* (3) || *Another, king of Italy, father to Eleëra, wife of Corytus.* (1) *Luc.* 9, 657. *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 3. (2) *Serv.* (3) *Serv.**

Atracis, *vid.* Athracis.

Atracius, *vid.* Athracius.

Atrebātes, ium. m. pl. (1) *A people of Artois in the Netherlands.* Leg. & in sing. n. Atrebas, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 27. Hinc || *Atrebaticæ vestes, Arras.* (2) || *A people in England, about Wallingford.* (1) *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 4. (2) *Camd. & Leland.*

* Atreus, i. m. [Ἀτρεὺς, Gr.] *The son of Pelops and Hippodamia, king of Mycenæ, he banished his brother Thyestes for lying with his wife Ærope. Afterwards recalling him, he invited him to a banquet, ordered the children he had by her to be dressed and set before him on the table at a feast; at the horror whereof the sun went back, Ov. Trist. 2, 391. That he found out the eclipse of the sun, might probably give occasion to some part of the fable.*

Atria, æ. f. *A town in Italy, between the mouths of the Po and L'Adige, which gave name to the Adriatick gulf*, Plin. 3, 16. *hod. Adria*, Hard.

* Attiādes, is. m. Patron. *The son of Atreus, Agamemnon and Menelaüs so reputed, but indeed of Plisthenes, the son of Pelops by Hippodamia, passim. ap. poetas.*

Atropatene, es. f. [ab Atropato duce] *A country of Media*, Plin. 6, 13.

* Atropos [ex α priv. & τροπή, verito, quōd averti nequeat] *One of the three fatal sisters, who cuteth the thread of life*, Mart. 10, 44. & Stat. Sylv. 4, 8, 19.

Atta, æ. m. (1) *A comick poet, by some highly commended.* (2) *Atta Clausus, called afterwards Appius Claudius.* (1) *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 79. (2) *Liv.* 2, 16. *Ov. Fast.* 4, 305. *ubi fortè Atta, non Alto legi debet.*

Attali, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Arabia, great robbers*, Plin. 6, 26.

Attalia, æ. f. *A city of Æolia*, Plin. 5, 30.

Attālīcus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Attalus.* || *Attalicæ urbes*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 11, 5. q. d. *Rich, noble, stately.* Attalicæ conditiones, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 12. *vestes, interwoven with gold*, Prop. 3, 18, 19.

Attālus, i. m. (1) *The name of three kings of Pergamus in Asia, all great friends to the Romans, the last whereof made the Roman people heir of his kingdom, as they interpreted his will in the largest sense, which was, P. R. bonorum meorum hæres esto.* (2) *An eloquent philosopher in the time of Tiberius.* (3) *Another, a great enemy to Alexander, slain by Parmenio.* (1) *Liv.* 38, 23, 42, 11. & 59, 14. (2) *Sen. Suasor.* 2, (3) *Curt.* 6, 9. & 8, 7.

Attegua, æ. f. *A town of Spain not far from Corduba*, Plin. 3, 1. *hod. Teva veja*, Hard.

Atteius, ii. m. (1) *An Athenian who was made free of Rome, and was a considerable grammarian and rhetorician.* (2) *Atteius Capito, who defended Tiberius Cæsar when charged with a solecism, saying it either was Latin, or should henceforth be so; but Marcellus a pert critick replied, he is under a mistake; Cæsar can make men denizens, but not words.* (1) *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 7. (2) *Id. de Ill. Gramm.* 22.

Attena, *vel* Atteva, æ. f. *A town of Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 29.

Atthis, *vel* Attis, īdis. f. (1) || *The daughter of Cranaüs king of Athens, from whom the country before called Æthica, from Ἀττή, a shore, as lying*

ing on the sea coast, was called *Attica*. (2) *The daughter of king Pandion*, used by *Martial* for a nightingale. (1) *Herodot.* (2) *Mart.* 1, 54, 9.

Atticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the country of Attica.* ¶ *Attica fides, sure, certain, inviolable*, *Petron.* 2, 23. ¶ *Attici logi sexcenti dabuntur, nullum Siculum acceperis*, *Plaut. Pers.* 3, 1, 67.

Atticus, i. m. *surnamed Pomponius, An intimate friend of Tully, to whom 16 books of his epistles are still extant, which contributed more to transmit his name to posterity than his great relations, Agrippa, Tiberius, and Drusus. He was a Roman knight, but called Atticus, because he had lived long at Athens, and was a perfect master of the Greek tongue in its purity, wherein he writ the consulship of Cicero, Cic. Att. 2, 1, and by which he got the name of Atticus, Nep. in vitâ Att.*

Attidates, ium. m. pl. *A people of the Marchia d'Ancona in Italy, near Fabriano*, *Plin.* 3, 14. locus hod. *Attigio*, Hard.

Attilius Regulus, *A consul of Rome in the first Punick war, A. U. 420. a great example of keeping faith with enemies. For when, after several great victories obtained, he was entrapped by an ambuscade, and brought into the power of the enemy, he was sent to Rome upon his parole of honour, to treat about the exchange of captives, where, instead of persuading, he dissuaded the senate from such an exchange, but for his honour sake returned, and was cruelly treated by the enemy, Val. Max. 3, 14. & Hor. Od. 3, 5.*

Attubi, òrum. m. pl. *A town of Andalusia in Spain, not far from Offuna*, *Plin.* 3, 1. hod. *Espejo*, *Marianæ*, Hard. autem *Oliviera*.

Atuatica, æ. f. *A village of Gaul, supposed by some to be near Tongern, vel Tungri*, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 30.

Atuatici, òrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Boisseduc, or as some say of Doway; according to others of the earldom of Namur*, *Cæs. B.* 5, 27.

Atys, qui & *Attis*, ïdis. m. (1) *A young man of Phrygia, very beautifull, and beloved by Cybele, who made him her priest, on condition that he should live chaste, but he breaking his vow she made him run made, and cut off his testicles, and even go about to kill himself, but the gods moved with pity changed him into a pine.* (2) ¶ *Another the son of Cræsus, who was dumb many years, till perceiving one of Cyrus's soldiers going to kill his father, his passion broke the string that held his tongue, and he cried out, Save the king.* (3) ¶ *The son of Hercules and Omphale, father of Lydus, who gave his name to Lydia.* (4) *Atys Sylvius, son to Alba Sylvius, reigned 29 years, and was succeeded by his son Capys.* (5) *A certain Indian killed by Perseus at the wedding of Andromeda.* (1) *Ov. Met.* 10, fab. 2. (2) *Herod. lib. 2.* (3) *Euseb.* (4) *Euseb.* (5) *Ov. Met.* 5, 47. ubi al. *Athis*.

A ante U.

Avala, æ. f. *A town of Africa*, *Plin.* 6, 29. *Scrib. & Abala*.

Avalites, is. f. *A port and mart in Æthiopia, on the coast of the red sea, over against Arabia*, *Plin.* 6, 99. hod. *the bay of Zeila*.

¶ *Avalitæ*, ãrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants thereof*, *Ptol.* 4, 8.

¶ *Avalonia*, æ. f. *A town in England, Glassenbury*, *Leland*.

Avantici, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Dauphiné in France, between the cities of Ambrun and Gap*, *Plin.* 3, 4. locus hod. *Avancon*.

Avāricum, i. n. *A city of France, in the dukedom of Berry, near the centre of all France*, *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 13. hod. *Bourges*.

Auchetes, is. & plur. *Auchetæ*, ãrum. m. pl. (1) *A people of Lithuania.* (2) *A people of Scythia.* (1) *Plin.* 4, 12. (2) *Id.* 6, 7.

Audana, æ. f. *A river of Italy, which arise-*

ing in the Apennines, dischargeth itself into the river Macra, *Liv.* 41, 23.

¶ *Audomarópolis*, is. f. *Saint Omer, the capital of the Artois*.

* *Avella*, æ. f. [*Ἀΐλλα*, Gr.] *A town of Italy, in the province of Lavoro*, *Strab. lib. 5.* hod. *Avella*, Hard.

Avellāni, òrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Avella*, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Avenio, nis. *A city in France, near the river Rhosne, by the borders of Orange*, *Plin.* 3, 4. sold to pope Clement by Jean, queen of Sicily; hod. *Avignon*.

Aventicum, i. n. *A town of Switzerland*, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 68, 5. hod. *Avenches*, *Cellar*.

Avēntina, is. f. *quæ & Avēntīniensis*, æ. *Diana*, so called because worshiped at mount Aventine, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 1.

Avēntinus, i. m. [*ab Avente fl. Sabinorum, Serv. & Varr.*] (1) *Mount Aventine*, one of the seven hills on which Rome standeth. (2) *A king of the Aborigines, son of Romulus Silvius; who, according to Livy, gave name to the hill, being buried there.* (3) *The son of Hercules by Rhea.* (1) *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 69. (2) *Liv.* 1, 3. (3) *Virg. Æn.* 7, 657.

Avēntinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, mount Aventine.* *Collis Aventinus*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 659.

* *Avēnālis*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aver-nus.* *Met. Pestilent, poisonous.* *Spargere Aver-nales aquas*, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 26.

* *Avērnus*, i. m. & *Avērna*, òrum. n. pl. *Vid. Aornis, quod idem valet, digamma interposito. A lake of Campania in Italy. Graveolens Aver-nus, Virg. Æn.* 6, 201. *Averna sonantia silvis, Id. ib.* 3, 442. It is taken by the poets for *Hell*. *Animas damnavit Avernis, Sil.* 15, 76. *Pigri fulcator Averni, Stat. Theb.* 11, 588. It is near *Puzzuoli* in the province of *Terra di Lavoro*, and computed to be about two miles long, and one broad; hod. *Lago d'Averno, & Lago di Triper-gola*, Hard.

* *Avērnus*, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to; Aver-nus.* (2) *Noisome, pestilent.* (3) *Infernal.* (1) *Freta Averna, Virg. Geor.* 2, 164. (2) *A-verna loca, lacusque, Lucr.* 6, 738. & deinc. (3) *Conjux Junonis Avernæ, Sil.* 13, 601.

Avērruncus, i. m. [*ab avērruncando, i. e. de-pellendo, vel prohibendo*] *A god among the Ro-mans, who was thought to drive away evils and misfortunes, such as Apollo and Hercules among the Greeks, whom they called Ἀπορρομαῖς, & Ἀπορομπαῖς. Deus qui meis rebus præest A-verruncus, Pacuv. ap. Varr. L. L.* 6.

Aufidēna, æ. f. *A city of Italy, in the hither Abruzzo*, *Liv.* 10, 12. hod. *Alfidena*, Hard.

Aufidēnates, ium. m. pl. *The people of Aufi-dena*, *Plin.* 3, 12.

Aufidius, i. m. (1) *Surnamed Bassus, a noble histo-rian, who writ of the Roman civil war, and the affairs of Germany.* (2) *Aufidius Lurco, who got a great estate by cramming of psacocks.* (3) *Another of Chio, noted for debauching mens wives.* (4) *Aufidius Luscus, a governour of Fundi.* (1) *Auctor de causis corr. eloq.* (2) *Plin.* 10, 20. (3) *Mart.* 5, 62. conf. & *Juv.* 9, 25. (4) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 34.

Aufidus, i. m. *A river of Italy, in the king-dom of Naples, having its rise in the Apennine hills. It washeth Canusium, and falleth into the Adriatick sea*, *Plin.* 3, 11. *Horat. Od.* 4, 9. hod. *L'Ofanto*, Hard.

¶ *Aufōna*, æ. *The river Aven, in Gloucester-shire, Camd. Al. The Nyne in Northampton-shire.*

* ¶ *Auga, vel Auge*, es. f. [*ab αὐγή, Gr. splendor*] *The mother of Telephus by Hercules*, *Diod. Sic. lib. 4.*

Augeas, æ. m. *A king of Elis; whose son he was is variously written; he had a stable which would hold 3000 oxen, which in 30 years had not been cleansed; he hired Hercules to clean it out, who did so by drawing the river Alpheus through it. But a contest happening about the reward, Hercules referred it to his son Phyleus,*

who gave his opinion against his father, where-fore his father banished him; but afterwards Hercules conquered his father, and made the son king, Pausan. in Eliac. This man first found out the use of dung in manureing land, *Plin.* 17, 9.

Auginus, i. m. *A mountain of Liguria*, *Liv.* 39, 2.

Augusta, æ. f. *The wives of the Roman empe-rouers had this title, while they lived, and that of Diva afterwards, as is plain in the coins of Li-via, Agrippina, &c.*

Augusta, *A title given to several cities.* (1) *Augusta Bracarum, a city of Portugal, the metro-polis of Entre Minhoc Douro; hod. Brague, Hard.* (2) *A city of Cilicia.* (3) *Augusta Emerita, a city of Spain, in the country of Extremadura; hod. Merida, Hard.* (4) *Augusta Gemella Tucci, a town of Spain, not far from Corduba; hod. Mar-tas, Hard.* (5) *Augusta Prætoria, a city of Italy in the principality of Piedmont; hod. Aosta vel A-cusse, Hard.* (6) ¶ *Augusta Sueffonum, a city of France, on the river Aisne in the isle of France; hod. Soissons.* (7) *Augusta Taurinorum, a city of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont; hod. Turin.* (8) ¶ *Trinobantum, London the metro-polis of England.* (9) *Augusta Trevirorum, a city of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine; the ancientest city in Europe; hod. Triers.* (10) *Augusta Veromanduorum, a city of France; hod. Vermandois.* (11) *Augusta Vindelicorum, Augsburg in Germany.* (1) *Plin.* 4, 20. (2) *Id.* 5, 27. (3) *Id.* 4, 22. (4) *Id.* 3, 1. (5) *Id.* 3, 17. (6) *Ptol.* (7) *Plin.* 3, 17. (8) *Anton.* (9) *Pomp. Mela* 3, 2. (10) *Antonin.* (11) *Id.*

Augustinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Augustus.* *Augustinus currus*, *Suet. Claud. Tib.* 11.

¶ *Augustoritum*, i. n. *Ptol. The city of Poitiers, in France.* ¶ *Alii volunt esse Limoges.*

Augustus, i. m. *The second emperor of Rome, nephew to Julius by his sister. A man so loved by his people, that all the succeeding emperours, for good luck sake, took his name, passim ap. script.*

Augustianus, i. m. *Suet. Ner. 25. & Augustanus, Tac. Ann.* 14, 15, 5. *One belonging to the empe-rouer, or his party.*

Avīdiēnus, i. m. *surnamed Canis, a sordid fel-low in Horace, Sat.* 2, 2, 55.

Aulerci, òrum. m. pl. *The people inhabiting La Perche in France*, *Liv.* 5, 34.

Aulestes, is. m. *One of the Tyrrhene kings, slain by Messapus*, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 290.

Aulis, ïdos, & *Idis*, f. *A town and port of Bæ-otia, on the Negropont, where the Græcian fleet going against Troy was wind bound*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 182.

Aulocrene, es. f. *A hill, and spring of Phry-gia, out of which the Alexander floweth. Here Marfyas contended with Apollo*, *Plin.* 5, 32. *Vid. Marfyas.*

Aulon, ònis. m. *A mountain of Calabria ap-posite the Tarentine country, famous for wine, not inferior to the Falernian; as also for the finest wool*, *Mart.* 13, 135. conf. & *Hor. Od.* 2, 6, 18.

* *Auēlia*, æ. f. [*ab ἄλῃ, sol, quod ei pub-licè à P. R. datus est locus, in quo sacra faceret soli, Fest*] (1) *A noble family of Rome.* (2) *A name of several ladies.* (3) *Aurelia via, The way from Rome to Pisa.* (4) ¶ *The city of Orleans in France, so called, as they say, from Aurchan the Roman emperor, its founder.* (1) *Val. Max.* 9, 1, 9. (2) *Tac. Orat.* 28, 8. (3) *Cic. Catil.* 2, 4. (4) *Adi Geogr.*

* *Aurēlius*, ii. m. *The name of several noble Ro-mans, and of some emperours, passim. ap. hist.*

Aurōra, æ. f. [*ab aureo colore, quo aurescit aër, Varr.*] *The daughter of Titan and Terra, Gyrard. Synt.* 7. & *Nat. Com.* 6, 2. or as *Hesiod* of Hyperion and Thia, *Theog.* 371. mother of Memnon by Tithonus, brother of Laomedon. She is feigned to be the ruddy goddess of the morning, the messenger of the approaching sun,

Orph. Hymn. 77, 3. *Virgil* giveth her a chariot with four horses, *Æn.* 6, 535. but *Æn.* 7, 26. only two. *De illâ plura lege* in Cephalus.

Aurunca, æ. f. *An ancient city of Latium in Italy, built by Auson, the son of Ulysses and Calypso, Juv.* 1, 20.

Auruncus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Aurunca.* Aurunci senes, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 206. Auruncæ manus, *Id. ib.* 795.

Ausci, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Armagnac in France, Cæf. B. G.* 3, 27. *hod. Aux vel Ausch, Cellar.*

Ausëris, is. m. *A river of Etruria, near Luca, Plin.* 3, 54 *hod. Scrbio.*

Ausëiani, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain, Liv.* 21, 23. & *Plin.* 3, 3. *Oppidum unde illis nomen, Aufa; hod. Figue.*

|| Ausoba, æ. f. *A river of Connaught in Ireland, the mouth whereof maketh the bay of Galway, Camd.*

Auson, ðnis. m. *The son of Ulysses and Calypso. Hinc*

Ausönes, um. m. pl. *The ancient inhabitants of the lower part of Italy, the same as Aurunci, Serv. conf. & Liv.* 8, 16. & 9, 25.

Ausönia, æ. f. *properly the country of the Ausones, or Aurunci, but taken for the whole region of Italy, as bounded by the Apennine hills, Virg. Æn.* 7, 55.

Ausöniæ, ðrum. m. pl. (1) *A people of Italy.* (2) *Per Synecd. The Romans.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 10, 564. (2) *Luc.* 9, 1002.

Ausönius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Italy.* Ausonius portus, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 378. Ausonia terra, *Id. ib.* 171. *littus Ausonium, Id. ib.* 7, 198.

|| Austrasia, æ. f. *The country of Lorrain, Briet.*

|| Austria, æ. f. [*quod in orientali parte, quæ Germanis Oost, dic. sita sit*] *A country of Germany, haveing Hungary on the East, Moravia on the north, Bavaria on the west, and Stiria, with the bishoprick of Saltzburg, on the south, Cellar.*

Autaris, is. *A place in Arabia Felix, Plin.* 6, 28.

Autololes, um. m. pl. *A people of Mauritania Tingitana, Luc.* 4, 677.

* Autölychus, i. m. [*Αὐτόλυχος, Gr.*] *The son of Mercury, famous for his thefts in the country about Parnassus, Ov. Met.* 11, 313. *Autolychi piceata manus, Mart.* 8, 59, 4.

* Autömäte, es. f. [*Αὐτομάτη, Gr.*] *An island, one of the Cyclades, called also Hiera, Plin.* 2, 87.

* Autömëdon, tis. m. [*Αὐτομήδων, Gr.*] *The son of Diore, chariotcer to Achilles, and armour-bearer to Pyrrhus, Virg. Æn.* 2, 477.

* Autönoë, es. f. [*Αὐτονόη, Gr.*] *The daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Aëleon, Ov. Met.* 3, 720. *Hinc*

* Autönoëcius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Autönoë.* || Autönoëcius heros, *Aëleon, Ov. Met.* 3, 198.

* || Autricum, i. n. [*Αὐτρικὸν, Gr.*] *A city in France, the metropolis of the province of Beauce, Ptol. hod. Chartres.*

Auximates, ium. m. pl. *The citizens of Auximum, Plin.* 3, 13.

Auximum, i. n. & *metri causâ, Auximon, A city of Italy, in the Papacy, situate on the river Aſuzæ, Luc.* 2, 466. *hod. Ojimo, Hard.*

A ante X.

|| Axæ, æ. f. *A town of Devonshire in England; hod. Axminster, Baudr.*

|| Axelodunum, i. n. *A town of Northumberland in England; hod. Hexham on the river Tyne, Camd.*

* Axënus pontus [*ab ἀξεν, Gr. inhospitatis*] *The Euxine sea, anciently so called for the cruelty of the inhabitants, Ov. Trist.* 4, 4, 56. *The Scythians who dwelt hereabouts used to sacrifice strangers, and drink out of their skulls, Strab. lib.* 7.

Axiaces vel cæ, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia in Europe, Plin.* 4, 12. *so called from Axiaces, is. m. A river of Sarmatia, Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Bog, Hard.*

|| Axis, is. f. *A town of Umbria in Italy, Propert.* 4, 1, 125. *ubi tamen al. Arcis.*

Axius, ii. m. *A river of Paphlagonia, passing through Mygdonia into Macedon, and emptying itself into the gulf of Salonichi, Plin.* 4, 10. *hod. Vardari.*

Axon, is. m. *A river of the lesser Asia, Plin.* 5, 27.

Axöna, æ. *A river of Champagne in France, which passeth by the city Soissons, and floweth into the Oyse near the city of Compeigne, Cæf. B. G.* 1, 5. *hod. L' Aisne.*

Axönes, um. m. pl. *Inhabitants near the river Axona, Luc.* 1, 423.

|| Axus, i. m. *A river of England, in Somersetshire, which giveth name to Axbridge in the same county, Baudr. hod. the Ex.*

A ante Z.

Aza, æ. f. *A town of Armenia the lesser, Plin.* 6, 9.

* Azan, is. m. [*Ἀζαν, Gr.*] *A mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Cybele the mother of the gods, Stat. Theb.* 4, 293. *Hinc*

* || Azania, æ. f. [*Ἀζανία, Gr.*] *A country bordering on the mountain Azan, Ptol.*

* || Aziris, is. f. [*Ἀζίρις, Gr.*] *A city of Armenia, called also Theodosiopolis, Ptol. hod. Arsingam, Baudr.*

* Azon, id. *quod Azan, quod vid.* || Azonax, acis. m. *The master of Zoroastres in magick, Litt. ex Plin.*

Azöres, um. f. pl. *Islands in the Atlantick sea, nine in number, whereof Tercera is the largest. They belong to the Portuguese.*

Azötus, i. f. *A city of Palestine, Plin.* 5, 13. *hod. Alerte, Hard.*

Azuritanum, i. n. *A city of Africa, not far from Madaura, made a Roman colony, Plin.* 5, 4.

B ante A.

B A B B A, æ. f. *A city of Africa, otherwise called Julia Campestris, Plin.* 5, 1.

Babilus, i. m. *An astrologer consulted by Nero, Suet. Ner.* 36.

Babannenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain, Plin.* 3, 3.

Babilus, ii. m. *A Roman prefect, who by magick art went from Sicily to Alexandria in six days, Plin. Proëm. lib.* 19.

* Băbylon, is. f. [*Βαβυλών, Gr.*] *The metropolis of the ancient Chaldeans, Plin.* 6, 26. but Aristotle judgeth it rather a province than a city, *Polit.* 3, 2. built according to some by Belus the Hebrew Nimrod. But because enlarged and beautified by several princes, it is said to be built by some others, chiefly Semiramis, wherein Diodorus, Strabo, Justin, and others agree, *vid. & Propert.* 3, 11, 21. *hod. Bagdat.*

* Băbylönia, æ. f. *The country about Babylon. Sometimes it is taken for Babylon itself, Juss.* 1, 2.

* Băbylönicus, a, um. adj. *Babylonian. Baby-lonica peristromata, Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 54.

* Băbylönius, a, um. adj. *Idem, Luc.* 6, 50.

* Bacchæ, ðrum. f. pl. *Women sacrificing to Bacchus, also called Mænades, Thyades, and Mirmallonides. Bacchæ valentes, Hor. Od.* 3, 25, 15. & in sing. *Bacchæ bacchanti adverſari, Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 71.

* Bacchānal, ālis. n. *A mad house, a bedlam. Ad Bacchas veni in bacchanal coquinatum, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 1, 3. || *Bacchanal facere, To keep a mad house, Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 44.

* Bacchānālia, ium. n. pl. *Certain feasts, celebrated in honour of Bacchus; see their origin and*

monstrous debauchery described by *Livy*, 39, 84. *conf. & Macrobi.* Sat. 1, 18.

* Bacchëus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bacchus. Bacchea vineta, Ov. Fast.* 2, 313.

* Bacchëius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bacchus. Baccheia dona, Virg. Geor.* 2, 454.

* Bacchiādæ, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Corinth, who being expelled from thence, in which number was Archias, came to Sicily, and built Syracuse, Ov. Met.* 5, 407. *hinc Baccheis epithe-ton Corinthi, Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 34.

Bacchium, vel potiùs Băchium, ii. n. *A little isle of the Ægean sea, opposite Smyrna, Liv.* 37, 21.

Bacchius and Bithus, *Two sword players of equal skill, hinc adag. Cum Bitho Bacchius, Hor.* Sat. 1, 7, 20.

* Bacchus, i. m. [*Ἰππὸ τοῦ Βακχεύου, i. e. à vociferando*] *The son of Jupiter by Semele, whence Ovid calleth him, Semeleia proles, Met.* 5, 329. He was taken out of his mother, and sewed into Jupiter's thigh, till ripe for birth, *Id. ib.* 3, 210. He was first secretly nursed by his aunt Ino, afterwards delivered to be suckled by the Nymphs, *Id. ib.* He and Apollo were, by the Romans at least, generally drawn young, *Tib.* 1, 4, 37. || but that the Greeks drew him under each stage of life, *vid. Macrobi.* Sat. 1, 18. || *suiting him to the four seasons of the year. In the coins of the Thebans, Naxians, and Thasians, he appeareth old, under which form they call him not Dionysius, but Zagreus. || He was not only the inventor of wine, but of other liquours, Diod. Sic. The poets Meton. put him for wine, Tib.* 1, 7, 41. He also first used a diadem, and in India first triumphed in a chariot drawn by tygers, as observes *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 14. with elephants, *Plin.* 8, 2. He also first taught to buy and sell, *Id.* 7, 56. There were several Bacchi; *Tully* reckoneth five besides this, *N. D.* 5, 23.

Bacenis, is. f. *The Schwartzwalde in Germany, or perhaps the whole Hercynian forest, Cæf. B. G.* 6, 9.

Bachina, æ. f. *An island near Smyrna, Plin.* 5, 31.

Bactra, ðrum, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 138. & Bactrum, i. *Plin.* 6, 16. *The metropolis of the Bactrians, a province in Persia. Their country is situated between Parthia to the west, and India to the east. Here corn groweth, every grain of which is said to be as big as an ear in Italy, Plin.* 18, 7. *hod. Bagdasan, vel Usbeck. It had its name from*

Băctros, vel Băctrus, i. m. *A river of Asia, Luc.* 3, 267.

Băctri, Băctrii, vel Băctriāni, ðrum. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Bactra, whom see described by Curt.* 4, 6.

Bacuntius, ii. m. *A river of Hungary, not far from Sirmich, Plin.* 4, 25.

|| Badenatha, æ. f. *A country in the north of Scotland, vulg. Badenoch.*

Badia, æ. f. *A town of Spain in the country of Extremadura, Val. Max.* 3, 7. *hod. Badajoz, Cellar.*

Baduhennæ lucus, *A place in Friesland, where 900 Romans were slain, Tac. Ann.* 4, 73, 6.

Băbius, ii. m. *The name of several considerable Romans, de quibus consule Livium.*

Băterræ, ðrum. f. pl. *A city of Languedoc in France, Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Beziers, Hard.*

* || Bătica, æ. f. [*Βατικὴ, Gr.*] *A part of Spain, about Andalusia, Ptol.*

* Băticatus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to that part of Spain. || Băticatus color, a murrey colour, such as the wool of the Andalusian sheep bear, Mart.* 1, 98.

* Băticōla, æ. c. g. [*Bătim colens*] *An inhabitant of the south part of Spain, Sil.* 1, 146.

* Băticus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of Andalusia.* (2) *Of a murrey colour.* (1) *Băticus aer, Juv.* 12, 43. (2) *Lacernæ Bătitæ, Mart.* 14, 133. *in lemmate.*

* Bătigāna, æ. comm. g. [*ex Betis, vel Betica, & ant. geno, pro gigno*] *An inhabitant of Granada, or Andalusia, Sil.* 9, 234.

* Bătis,

*Bætis, is, m. [Βαῖτις, Gr.] *A river running through Andalusia, on the southern part of Spain*, Plin. 3, 1. Liv. 28, 30. Incolæ Certim appellabant, *Id. ib.* 22. *hod. Guadalquivir*, Hard.

Bæturia, æ, f. *A country of Spain*, Plin. 3, 1. *hod. Petrocha*, Hard.

Bætulo, onis, f. *A town of Catalonia in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. *hod. Badalena*, Hard.

Bagoas, æ, m. *In the Persian tongue signifieth an eunuch*, Plin. 13, 4. whence Curtius, Heliodorus, Ælian, &c. call the ministers of the Persian kings by this general name.

Bagrada, æ. *A river of Africa near Utica*, Luc. 4, 588. where Attilius Regulus killed a serpent 120 foot long, Plin. 8, 14. Sil. 6, 154. & deinc. *hod. Megarada, vel Magerada*, Hard.

Baiæ, ærum, f. pl. [à Baio Ulyssis comite ibi sepulto, Strab. 1. 5. & Sil. 12, 114.] *A pleasant and delightful city of Campania, whence that of Horace, Nullus in orbe locus Baiis præluet amœnis. It is situated near the sea side between Puteoli and Misenum, and aboundeth in warm springs, both delightful and wholesome; near it are to be seen the remains of Caligula's bridge*, Plin. 3, 5. *hod. Castel di Baia*, Hard.

Baiæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Baiæ*. § Baiæus murex, *Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 32. finus*, Plin. 2, 103.

Baiocæsies, & Baiocenses, *vid. Bellocassi*.

Balacrus, i, m. *The son of Amyntas, a commander of the auxiliary forces in Alexander's army*, Curt. 4, 5.

Balanea, æ, f. *A town of Phœnicia*, Plin. 5, 20.

Balari, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Sardinia*, Liv. 41, 6. & Plin. 3, 8.

Balbia, æ, f. *A town of Calabria; hinc vina Balbina*, Plin. *hod. Altomonte*.

Balbillus, *A prefect of Egypt under Nero*, Tac. Ann. 13, 22, 1.

Balbura, æ, f. *A town of Lycia*, Plin. 5, 27.

† Bālēares, ium, f. pl. [ἀπό τῶν βαλεῖν, quod funditores essent peritissimi, aut si altiùs repetere placet origin. באלריה, i. e. Magister jaculandi] *Two islands in the Mediterranean opposite Majorca and Minorca. The inhabitants were formerly excellent slingers. De his vid. Flor. 3, 8. & Liv. 60, 32. They were formerly infected very much with conies*, Plin. 1, 58. Hinc

*Bālēāricus, a, um, adj. *Balearica funda*, Ov. Met. 2, 727. *Balearicum mare*, Plin. 3, 4.

*Bālēāris, e, adj. *Idem. Balearis verbera funda*, Virg. Geor. 1, 309.

Balesum, ii, n. *A town of Italy, not far from Brundisium*, Plin. 3, 11. *hod. Baleso*.

Ballio, ònis, m. *A perjured wile wothore merchant in Plautus's Pseud. Vid. Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 7.*

Ballonoti, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia, in Europe*, Val. Flacc.

Balsa, æ, f. *A port of Portugal, the metropolis of the kingdom of Algarve*, Plin. 4, 22. *hod. Tavira*, Hard.

Baltia, æ, f. *An island in the German sea*, Plin. 4, 13. & 37, 4. Hinc

|| Balticum mare, *The Belt, or Baltick. Codanum sinum appellat Mela.*

*Bambālio, ònis, m. [à βαμβάλεϊν, balbutire] *The father of M. Antony's wife, so called, or nicknamed*, Cic. Philipp. 3, 6.

Bāniūra, æ, f. *A country of Lybia, near Mauritania*, Sil. 3, 303.

Bantia, æ, f. *A town of Apulia in Italy, not far from Tarentum*, Liv. 27, 25. Vestigia oppidi manent ad locum, S. Maria de Vanzæ, Hard.

Bantini, òrum, m. pl. *The people of Bantia*, Plin. 3, 11.

Bantinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Apuleia. Saltus Bantini*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 15.

Banuri, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Africa, near Tangier*, Plin. 5, 2. *fid. Banuiæ leg. Hard.*

Banasa, æ, f. *A town of Africa*, Plin. 5, 1.

Baptæ, ærum, m. pl. *Priests of Cotyto a strumpet, whose festival was celebrated at Athens with all manner of lewdness*, Juv. 2, 92.

Baracum, i, n. *A town of Cyrene*, Plin. 5, 6.

Baragoza, æ, f. *A town of Æthiopia*, Plin. 6, 29.

Baramalachum, i, n. *A town of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28.

Barathrum, i, n. *The place of execution near Athens*, vid. Liv. 50, 23.

*Barbāria, æ, f. (1) *Any barbarous nation so called.* (2) *Especially as opposed to Greece and Italy.* (3) *Emphatically Phrygia*, de cæt. not. vid. Appel. (1) *Quale bellum nulla Barbaria cum suâ gente gessit*, Cic. Catil. 3, 10. (2) § A quo non solum Græcia & Italia sed omnis Barbaria commota est, *Id. de Fin. 2, 15.* (3) § Græcia Barbariæ lento collisa duello, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7.*

Barbesula, æ, f. *A town and river of Spain, not far from Tariffa*, Plin. 3, 1. *hod. Guadajara*, Hard.

*Barce, es, f. [Βάρκη, Gr.] (1) || *The city Ptolemæis in Cyrene.* (2) *An inland city and country of Africa.* (3) *The nurse of Sichæus the husband of Dido.* (1) Plin. 5, 5. (2) Vid. Ptolem. 4, 4. (3) Virg. Æn. 4, 632.

*Barcæi, òrum, m. pl. *latius sumptâ notione, Libyans, Africans*, Virg. Æn. 4, 40.

Barcha, æ. *The surname of Hannibal's house*, hinc

Barchinus, a, um, adj. *Barchina factio*, Liv. 19, 2. *familia*, *Id.* 23, 13.

Barcino, ònis, m. Plin. & f. *Auson. sc. urbs intellecta, [à Barcha, i. e. Barchina familia, quæ condidit] Barchino*, Liv. *The metropolis of Catalonia in Spain.* § A Romanis Faventia dic. Plin. 3, 3. *hod. Barcelona.*

Bardi, òrum, m. pl. [à בָּרִי, modulari] *A sort of Magi among the Gauls, who used to compose poems in honour of their illustrious ancestors*, vid. Luc. 1, 411. & seq. Bardi etiam dicuntur stupidi & hebetes. = Stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2. vid. & Cic. de Fato, 5.

Bardiæus, vel Bardæus, a, um, adj. *vid. Appel.*

Bardoli, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 4, 22.

Barea, æ, f. *A port of Granada in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. *hod. Vera*, Hard.

Barenum, ii, n. *A city of the dutchy of Milan, in Italy; hod. Varese.*

Bargyla, òrum, n. pl. & Bargylia, æ, f. [à Barylo Bellerophontis comite] *A town of the lesser Asia*, Plin. 5, 29.

Bargylus, i, m. *A high mountain of Asia*, Plin. 5, 20.

Bāria, æ, f. *A town of the Sabines, near the river Anien*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 3. Al. *Varia*.

Bārūtūnus ager, *A province of Naples, so called from*

Bārium, ii, n. *A city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples*, Plin. 3, 11. *Barī mœnia piscosī*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 97. *hod. Bari.*

Barpana, æ, f. *An island in the Ligurian sea, not far from Elva*, Plin. 3, 6. *hod. Corboli*, Hard.

Barra, æ, f. *An ancient town of the Orobians in Italy, whence Cato saith the Bergomates were descended*, Plin. 3, 17.

Bar sine, vel Bar sine, es, f. *The wife of Alexander, who bore him a son called Hercules, both whom Cassander, usurping the kingdom of Macedon, put to death*, Just. 15, 2.

* || Barzaliūm, ii, n. *A town of Syria, on the river Euphrates*, Ptol. *hod. S. Sergis.*

Bafabocates, ium, m. pl. *A people of Guierne in France, near Poitiers*, Plin. 4, 19.

|| Bāilia, æ, f. Diod. || Baltia, Plut. || Scandia, Ptol. *Scandinavia, Plin. A vast country, stretched far and wide north east, mistaken for an island by the ancients, containing Norway, Sweden, &c. vid. Scandinavia.*

Basilidæ, ærum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia*, Plin. 4, 11.

Basilis, dis, m. *One who writ the geography and history of India*, Athen. lib. 9. & Plin. 6, 29.

Basilus, i, m. (1) *An Isirian commander, who assisted M. Antony.* (2) *A Roman orator.* (3) *A prætor, who plundered his province.* (1) Luc. 4, 416. (2) Juv. 7, 146. (3) *Id.* 10, 222.

Bassania, æ, f. *A city of Illyricum, whose citizens were called Bassanites*, Liv. 44, 30.

|| Bassarus, i, m. [ut sit à βαρύρ vindemiare, Boch. maximè placet, sed var. etym.] *A surname of Bacchus*, hinc

Bassāricus, a, um, adj. *Devoted to, or adored for, Bacchus*, Prop. 3, 17, 30.

Bassāris, idis, f. *Agave, or any other of the Baccæ*, Pers. 1, 101.

Bassianus, M. Aur. Ant. Bassianus. (sc. nomine avi materni) *Caracalla, the elder son of the emperor Severus.*

Bassus, i, m. *There were many Romans of this name.* (1) *Aufidius Bassus, an historian in the time of Augustus and Tiberius; a great admirer of Cicero. He writ de bello Germ.* (2) *Cæsius, a Lyrick poet.* (3) || *Gabius (Gavius, Macrobi.) a writer on various subjects.* (4) *Junius, a pleasant prattler, whence he was called Asinus albus.* (5) *Julius, an orator in the reign of Augustus.* (6) *Salejus, an orator in Vespasian's time.* Multi etiam consules hoc nomine. (1) *Vid. Sualoriam M. Sen. Rhet. 6, 1.* (2) *Pers. Sat. 6, 1.* (3) *Gell. 3, 9. & 2, 4.* (4) *Quint. 6, 3.* (5) *M. Seneca, præf. 1. 5.* (6) *Dial. de causis corrupt. eloq.*

Bassa, æ, f. *A town of the Salentines in Italy, not far from Otranto*, Plin. 3, 11. *hod. Vaste*, Hard.

Bastarnæ, Tac. Germ. 46. Basternæ, ærum, m. pl. Plin. 4, 12. & Ov. Trist. 2, 193. *A people of Sarmatia in Europe, or upper Hungary, otherwise called Peucini.*

Basterbini, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, not far from Nardo*, Plin. 3, 11.

Bastetani, òrum, m. pl. Plin. 3, 3. *Vastetani, Liv. 37, 46. A people of Granada in Spain, on the river Guadalentin; hod. Paza*, Hard.

Bastuli, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, not far from Cadiz*, Plin. 3, 3.

Batata, æ, f. *A town of Italy*, Liv. 1, 8.

|| Bātava Castra, *near Passau in Germany*, Notit.

Bātavi, òrum, m. pl. (mediâ comm.) *The people of Holland*, Luc. 1, 431. & Cæs. B. G. 4, 10.

Bātavus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Holland.* § Spuma Batava, *A die to make hair yellow*, Mart. 8, 33, 20. *Auricomus Batavus*, Sil. 3, 608. *Auris Batava*, Mart. 6, 82.

Bateni, òrum, m. pl. *A people on mount Caucasus, in the confines of Bactria*, Plin. 6, 16.

Baternas, pro Basternas, *licentiâ poet. Val. Flacc. 6, 96.*

*Bāthyllus, i, m. [Βάθυλλος, Gr.] (1) *A Samian youth, the minion of the poet Anacreon.* (2) *A dancer and mimick of Alexandria, whom Mæcenus was much pleased with.* (1) *Hor. Epod. 16, 9.* (2) *Juv. 6, 63. Pers. 5, 123. Tac. Ann. 1, 53, 3.*

Batimum, i, n. *A river of Naples in Italy, which runneth by the city Teramo*, Plin. 3, 13. *hod. Tondino*, Hard.

Batrachus, i, m. *A Laconian statuary*, Plin. 36, 5.

Battidæ, ærum, m. pl. [à Batto conditore] *Cyrenians, in Africa, so called by Sil. 3, 253.*

Battidæ, æ, m. [à Batto Cyrenes conditore] *Patron. Callimachus the poet descended from Battus*, Ov. Ib. 53. & Stat. Syl. 5, 3, 157.

Battis, f. (Batti filia) *A mistress of the poet Philæus*, Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 2. & ex Ponto, 1, 3, 58.

Battus, i, m. (1) *The founder of Cyrene in Africa.* (2) *but seemeth to be a general name of the kings of Africa.* (3) *Also a herdsman, whom Mercury turned into the index or touchstone, for discovering for lucre what he had promised to conceal [hæc notione ΗΟΥ estutire duci potest]* (4) || *A conceited foolish poet, who used to write the same things over and over.* (1) *Strab. lib. 17. & Sil. 8, 57.* (2) *Βάπτις βασιλεύς, ὁ ἑρμῆς*

ἡρώων Αἰβύς, *Helych. conf. & Ov. Fast.* 3, 570. (3) *Lege, Ov. Met.* 2, fab. 11. (4) *Vid. Suid. in Βαττολογία.*

Bätulum, i, n. *A town of Campania in Italy, Virg. AEn.* 7, 739. de cuius situ nihil comperti.

*Baucis, idis, f. [forte à βῆξ βαχός, tussis.] *An old woman, wife of Philemon, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury traveling over Phrygia, when all others refused. Lege fabulam integram ap. Ov. Met.* 8, 7.

Bāvius & Māvius, *Two silly poets who gave occasion to Virgil to say, Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Māvī, Virg. Ecl.* 3, 90.

*Bauli, & Baulli, ōrum, m. pl. [qu. Βαῦλιν αὐλαί, quoniam Hercules hīc habuit bubile, quo boves Geryoni ereptas servavit, hinc *Herculeos Baulos* dixit Sil. 12, 156. *vid. & Symm. Ep.* 1.] *A hill between the cape of Misenum, and the Baian lake, Tac. Ann.* 14, 4, 2. & Plin. 3, 4. Hanc villam possedit Hortensius, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 3. *hod. Bauli, Hard.*

Bauma, æ, f. *A town of Africa, Plin.* 6, 29.

Bivo, ōnis, *An island near Dalmatia, joined to the city Trau by a bridge, Plin.* 3, 26. *hod. Bove, Hard.*

B ante E.

Bebiani, ōrum, m. pl. *The Ligurians of Italy, Plin.* 3, 11.

Bēbriacensis & Bēbriacum, *vid. mox. Bedriacensis & Bedriacum.*

Bēbryces, um, vel Bēbrycii, ōrum, m. pl. [à Bēbryce Danaī filiā, quæ unā cum marito patrem fugiens venit in Asiam deditque nomen regioni] *The people of Bēbrycia, Plin.* 5, 30.

Bēbrycia, æ, f. *A town and country near Bithynia in Asia. Hinc*

Bēbrycius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bēbrycia, Bēbrycia gens, Virg. AEn.* 5, 373. *Bēbrycia virgo Pyrene, Sil.* 3, 420. quæ nomen suum dedit Pyrenæis montibus.

Becare, is, f. *A port of Asia, Plin.* 6, 23.

Bechires, um, m. pl. *A people of Scythia, Plin.* 6, 4.

Bedefis, is, m. *A river of Romagna in Italy, near the city Ravenna, Plin.* 3, 15. *hod. Ræno & Bedese, Hard.*

Bēdriacensis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bēdriacum, Tac. Ann.* 2, 70.

Bēdriacum, i, n. *A village between Verona and Cremona, where Otho was defeated by Vitellius, Tac. Hist.* 2, 23, 3. *Bēdriacum scripsit, Juv.* 2, 106.

Bergera, æ, f. *A city of Spain, in alliance with the Romans, and delivered from a siege by Cn. Scipio, Liv.* 24, 41.

Begerri, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gascogne in France, whose chief town is Tarbe, Plin.* 4, 19. *hod. Les Bigurrats, Hard.*

Belgæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people originally Germans, but passing the Rhine settled themselves in Gaul, Cæf. B. G.* 2, 4. In Cæsar's time they spread far and wide between the Seine and the Rhine. In this division, which we must understand only of *Gallia comata*, these make a third part. *Vid. Cæf.* 1, 1, & 2, 1. Their quarter joining the extreme parts of Gaul extended as far as the lower Rhine. This division is called

Belgica, æ, f. [sc. Gallia] *Plin.* 4, 17. *hod. the Netherlands.*

Belgium, i, n. *The Netherlands; sed impropiè: Belgium enim propriè, The inhabitants of Beauvais, vid. Cæf. B. G.* 5, 24. *conf. eund. ibid.* 2, 4. *nec non Cluv. Antiq. Germ.* 2, 2.

|| Belgæ ārum, m. pl. (1) *Inhabitants of Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire.* (2) *The city Wells in Somersetshire.* (1) *Camd.* (2) *Id.*

Belgicus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to the Gauls. || Belgica cēda, Britiſh, or Gauliſh, chariots, Virg. Georg.* 3, 204.

Belgites, um, m. pl. *A people of Pannonia, Plin.* 3, 25.

Belgius, ii, m. *A commander of the Gauls, Just.* 24, 5.

Bēlides, æ, m. *Patr. Palamedes, a descendant from Belus, Virg. AEn.* 2, 82.

Bēlides, um, pl. *Patronym. The 50 daughters of Danaüs, so called from their grandfather Belus, who all by their father's command murdered their husbands in one night, except Hypermetra and Bebruce. For which they were sentenced in Hell to draw water in pitchers full of holes; hinc Ov. Affidue repetunt, quas perant, Belides undas, Met.* 4, 493. || Belias in *ling. leg. ap. Sen. Herc. Oct.* 958.

Bēlēiōphontes, is, & æ, vel Bēlēiōphons, tis, m. *The son of Glaucus king of Ephyra, with whom Antea, as Homer, but according to others Sthenobæa, wife of Prætus king of the Argives falling in love, courted him to her bed, but in vain; wherefore she accused him to her husband as one that had a design on her chastity, vid. Hor. Od.* 3, 7. Upon which Prætus writ a letter to his father-in-law, that he should put the messenger Bellerophon to death, which though he did not, yet he sent him with a small force against the Solymi, that he might be slain in battle. But he conquered them, and got safe over several other dangers, whereupon Jobates gave him one of his daughters, and part of his kingdom. Sthenobæa hearing of his success killed herself. Afterwards he engaged the Chimæra, and by the aid of Neptune, who gave him the winged horse Pegasus, slew this monster. At length growing audacious he would needs ride to heaven to know what Jupiter was doing. But the god sent a gad fly, which stung Pegasus so, that he threw his rider, who paid dearly for his curiosity, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 26. *Historici, Ethici, & Phisici ad suam quique sententiam hanc fabulam trahunt. Hinc || Bellerophonis literas portare; when a man carryeth commendatory letters to his own hurt.*

Bēlīa, æ, f. [Bēleia, Gr.] *A town of Arragon in Spain, not far from Saragosa, Ptol.* 1, 6. *hod. Belchite, Hard.*

Bēlītāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Belia, Plin.* 3, 3.

|| Bellica, æ, f. [sc. Hasta] *A spear thrown on a pillar before the temple of Bellona, Fest.*

Bellocaici, ōrum, m. pl. *dict. etiam Baiocenses & Velocasses. A people of Vexin, or as some of Bayeux in Normandy, Cæf. B. G.* 7, 75.

Bellōna, æ, f. † Duellōna, *Varr.* [quæ bello præsidet] *The sister of Mars. She had a temple built by Appius Cæcus, Ov. Fast.* 6, 201. & seq. *Cicero maketh her the daughter of the second Jupiter, and calleth her Minerva, N. D.* 3, 21. Indeed the attributes of both, as given by the poets, seem to be much the same, if we except the bloody scourge given her by *Virg. AEn.* 8, 703. & *Luc.* 7, 568.

Bellōnarii, ōrum, m. pl. *Acron. Priests of Bellona, who cut their arms and legs with swords, running about as if mad, for which reason perhaps they were thought to be inspired, Luc.* 1, 560.

Bellovāci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of France, in the country of Beauvais, Plin.* 4, 17.

|| Bellovācum, i, n. *A city of Gaul, by the French called Beauvais.*

Belon, i, n. *A city of Andalusia, in Spain, Plin.* 3, 1. *hod. Tariffa, Hard.*

Belūnum, i, n. *A town of Italy in the district of Venice, Plin.* 3, 19. *hod. Beluna, Hard.*

Bēlus, i, m. [à Bel, quod ap. Babylonios sonat sol] (1) || *A king of the the Assyrians, or rather, of the Chaldeans, because more monuments of him remained among the latter than the former, witness his temple, religion, sepulchre, &c. The son of Nimrod, and father of Ninus. || He was the first student in astronomy. The Chaldeans deified him, which was the first apotheosis, hence called Baal, i. e. dominus, and Baal Semen, i. e. dominus cœli. || They consecrated a stone to him called Belloculus, de quâ gemmâ vid. Plin.* 37, 10. (2) || *The father of Danaüs and Ægyptus.* (3) *The father of Dido.* (4) *A river arising from the foot of mount Carmel, and falling into the*

sea near Ptolemais. (1) Diod. Sic. lib. 3. (2) *Apollod. lib.* 2. (3) *Virg. AEn.* 1, 625. (4) *Plin.* 5, 19. & 36, 26.

Bēnācus, i, m. *A lake between Verona and Brixia, in Lombardy, Virg. Georg.* 2, 60. & *AEn.* 10, 205. *hod. Lago di Guarda, Hard.*

Bēnēventānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Beneventum, Juv.* 5, 46.

Bēnēventum, i, n. *A city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, built by Diomedes. || It was anciently called Maleventum, but afterwards on a Roman colony's settling there, was changed to Beneventum, Plin.* 3, 11. *hod. Benevento.*

|| Bennaventa, vel Bennavenna, æ, f. *Weedon in Northamptonshire, Camd.*

Bercoreates, um, m. pl. *A people of Normandy in France, Plin.* 4, 19.

Bērecynthius, a, um, adj. [à Bērecyntho Phrygiæ monte, ubi colebatur Cybele] *Bērecynthian. || Bērecynthia mater, The mother of the gods, Cybele, Virg. AEn.* 6, 784. *Bērecynthius tractus, Plin.* 5, 29.

Bērenīce, es, f. *The name of several ladies, (1) The daughter of Philadelphus and Arsinoë, wife of Euergetes. || She vowed to cut off her hair, if her husband returned victorious, which she did accordingly, and sent it to the temple of Venus. But Conon the mathematician gave out that it was made a constellation of seven stars; so servile is flattery. (2) The wife and sister of Herod the Ascalonite. (3) A Grecian lady, who was the only person of her sex that had the privilege of seeing the Olympick games, because her father, brothers, and children had been victors. (4) || A city of Pentapolis. (1) Catull.* 64, 8. (2) *Juv.* 6, 155. (3) *Scrib. Pherenice, à Plin.* 7, 41. & *Val. Max.* 8, 15. *ext.* 4. (4) *Solin.*

Bērenīcūs, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Berenice, Catull.* 64, 8.

Bērenīcis, idis, f. *The country of Cyrene, in which was the city Berenice, Luc.* 9, 527.

Bergitani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, Liv.* 34, 16.

Bergomates, um, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Bergomum, Plin.* 3, 17.

Bergomum, i, n. *A city of Italy in the territory of Venice, Plin.* 3, 17. *hod. Bergamo, Hard.*

Bergos, i, f. *A maritime town in Norway, Plin.* 4, 16. *hod. Bergen.*

Berna, æ, f. *The city of Bern in Switzerland; incolæ Bernenses, Baudr.*

Bēiōe, es, f. *A woman of Epidaurus, nurse to Semele the mother of Bacchus, Ov. Met.* 3, 278.

Berœa, æ, f. [à Berœa Macedonis nepes] (1) *A city of Macedon; hod. Veria.* (2) *A city of Syria; hod. Aleppo, Cellar.* (1) *St. Luc. Act.* Apo. 17, 10. & *Plin.* 4, 10. (2) *Plin.* 5, 26.

Berœnies, ium, m. pl. *The people of Berœa, Plin.* 5, 24.

Berosus, i, m. (1) *A hill in Taurica, which hath three springs, and is said to kill without remedy, and without pain.* (2) *An ancient historian, who writ of the Chaldean and Assyrian affairs in three books, intermixing also some things relating to medicine. || The Athenians, in honour of him, erected a statue with a golden tongue.* (1) *Plin.* 2, 103. (2) *Id.* 7, 37.

Berrefa, æ, f. *A town of Æthiopia, Plin.* 6, 29.

|| Bervicium, ii, n. *A town between England and Scotland, on the river Tweed; vulgò Berwick.*

Berunientes, vel potiùs Beruenses, ium, m. pl. *A people of Italy in the territory of Venice, Plin.* 3, 19. *locus hod. Belluno, Hard.*

Berytus, i, f. [ex בִּירְתָּא, puteus, vel בִּירְתָּא, robur] *An ancient city of Phœnicia in Asia, not far from Tripoli, made a Roman colony, and called Felix Julia, Plin.* 5, 20. *hod. Barut, indigenis Birout, Hard.*

Berytius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Berytus. Berytium vinum, Plin.* 14, 6. *Berytia uva, Id.* 15, 17.

Besaro, ōnis, f. *A city of Spain, Plin.* 3, 1.

Besbycus, five Besbycus, i, f. *An island of the Propontis, near Proconnesus, Plin.* 5, ult. & 2, 83.

Besidæ,

Besidæ, arum. f. pl. *A town of Calabria*, Liv. 30, 19. hod. *Besignano*.

* Bessi, orum. m. pl. [à βῆσσα, vallis, nam valles incolunt] *A people of Thrace, not far from Pontus, on the river Strymon*, Plin. 4, 11. These people lived on thieving and robbery, Ov. Trist. 4, 67.

Bessus, i. m. *A governor of Bactria, who slew Darius after he was defeated by Alexander*, Curt. 6, 3.

Bestia, æ. m. *A Roman, associate in Catiline's conspiracy*, Sall. B. C. 17.

Betasi, orum. m. pl. *A people of Belgium, about Juliers*, Tac. Hist. 4, 56, 6.

Beturia, vel Bethuria, æ. f. *A country of Portugal*, Hirt. B. Hisp. 22. & Liv. 39, 30.

B ante I.

Biānor, oris. m. surnamed Ocnus, Cato in Orig. The son of Tiberis and Manto. He built Mantua, Virg. Ecl. 9, 60.

* Bias, antis. m. [Bias, Gr.] *The son of Teutamides, the Prienean philosopher, who was one of the seven wise men of Greece.* Several of his Sentences are by Ausonius out of Stobæus translated into Latin. When Priene was taken, all else being busied in carrying away what they could, he alone carried nothing, saying, *he carried all that was his own*, meaning his learning and virtue, nothing else being properly so, Laërt.

Bibaculus, i. m. *A poet of Cremona, who writ in the Iambick strain*, Quint. 10, 1.

Bibaga, æ. f. *An Indian island abounding with oysters*, Plin. 6, 21.

* Biberius, ii. m. [à bibo] *A sarcastical nickname of Tiberius. Calpurnius Biberius Mero for Claudius Tiberius Nero*, Suet. Tib. 42.

Biblis, vid. Byblis.

Biblos, i. f. *A town in Palestine*, Plin. 5, 20.

Bibraçte, is. n. *The capital of the ancient Ædui*, Cæf. B. G. 1, 23. hod. *Beuray in France*; al. *Autun*.

Bibroci, orum. m. pl. Cæf. B. G. 5, 20. *A people of England inhabiting Berkshire*, Camd.

Bibulus, i. m. *A consul joined with Cæsar, but he acted not at all, excepting in interceding, or protesting against the acts of his colleague, whence any thing transacted that year was said to be done Julio & Cæsare consulibus, by way of jest for Cæsar & Bibulo*, Suet. J. Cæf. 20.

Bice, es, f. *A lake not far from the Mæotis*, Val. Flacc. 6, 68. ubi al. *Buce*, sortè *reclius*.

Bidis, is. f. *A town of Sicily, not far from Syracuse*, Cic. Verr. 4, 54. Superest modò templum, S. Giovanni di Bidini, Cluv.

Bidini, orum. m. pl. *The people of Bidis*, Plin. 3, 8.

Bigerra, æ. f. *A city of France*, Liv. 24, 41.

Bigerriones, um. m. pl. *A people of Guienne in France*, Cæf. B. G. 3, 27. hod. *Ceux de Bigorre*.

Bilbilis, is. f. (1) *The name of a river in Spain which is said to harden iron.* (2) *A municipal town near that river.* (1) Just. 44, 3, 13. & Mart. 4, 55. (2) Mart. 1, 50. hod. *Fortè Rio Baubula*.

Billis, is. m. *A river of Papblagonia*, Plin. 6, 1.

|| Binovium, & Vinovium, i. n. Anton. *A town of England in the county of Durham*; hod. *Binchester*, Camd.

Bion Solensis writ the history of Æthiopia, Laërt. Citatur à Plin. 6, 29. & alibi.

Bion Borynhenites, *A sophist and snarling poet*, Plutarch. *he was sharp upon Homer himself*, hinc

Biōnēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like, Bion.* || Bionei sermones, *Sharp, biting*, Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 6.

Bipedimui, orum. m. pl. *A people of France, said by some to be near Guienne*, Plin. 4, 19.

Bisaltæ, arum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Virg. Georg. 3, 461.

Bisanthe, es. f. *A town of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11. hod. *Rodosto*.

Bisgargitani, orum. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Biston, onis. (1) || *The son of Mars and Calirrhoe.* (2) *One inhabiting Biston.* (1) Mythol. (2) Val. Flacc. 1, 727. & 3, 83.

|| Bistonia, æ. f. *A maritime city of Thrace*; hod. *Bouron*, Baudr.

Bistōnis, is. f. *A lake of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11. hod. *Bouron*, Baudr.

Bistōnis, idis. f. Patron. *Thracian*. Bistonis ora, Ov. Ep. 16, 344. Crines Bistonidum, Hor. Od. 19, 20.

Bistōnius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bistonia*, Per Synecd. *Thracian*. Bistonii viri, Ov. Met. 13, 430. || Bistonius turbo, *a northern blast*, Luc. 4, 767.

Bithus, i. m. vid. Bacchius.

Bithiæ, arum. f. pl. *Scythian women, who have two apples in each eye, wherewith they can bewitch, or kill, people*, Plin. 7, 2.

Bithynia, æ. f. [à rege Bithyno, vel pot. à Thynis, i. e. Thracibus, unde orti sunt; Thyni, Thracæ arant, quæ nunc Bithynia fertur, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 247.] *A country of the lesser Asia near Troas, on the Euxine sea, bounded on the north by the Black sea, on the west by the White, on the south by Natolia, and on the east by the province of Bolli*, Plin. 5, 32. formerly called *Bebricia*, Serv. hod. *Becfangial*.

Bithynus, a, um. adj. primâ syllabâ communi. *Of, or belonging to, Bithynia*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63. & Juv. 7, 16,

Bītias, æ. m. (1) *The son of Alcanor, a Trojan, slain by the Rutilians.* (2) *Dido's high priest.* (1) Virg. Æn. 11, 396. (2) Id. Æn. 1, 742.

Biton, is. m. *The son of Argia the priestess of Juno, who together with his brother Cleobus drew his mother's chariot up the hill to the temple; upon which she prayed the gods to bestow on her sons the best things which the gods could give to man, and they were both found dead the next morning*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47.

Bituitus, i. m. *A king of the Averni, who in a battle with Q. Fabius Maximus lost a great part of his men, and was himself kept prisoner all his life afterwards at Alba*, Liv. Epit. 61.

Bitunti, orum. m. pl. *A people of Apulia*, Mart. 4, 55. ult. ut aliqui legunt, sed de lectione parum constat.

Bītūricus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Bituriges*. Biturica vitis, Col. 3, 2.

Bītūrix, īgis, m. Luc. 1, 423. Bītūriges, um. m. pl. Plin. 19, 1. *A people of France, (1) surnamed Cubi, who inhabited the country now called Berri, their chief town being Avaricum; now Bourges.* (2) Bituriges Cubi; hod. *Les Bourdelois*, and their chief town *Bourdeaux*, Hard. (1) Plin. 4, 19. (2) Id. 4, 19.

Bizantium, vid. Byzantium.

Bizia, æ. f. *A town of Thrace*, Plin. 10, 24.

Bizōne, es. f. [Βιζών, Strab.] *A city of Thrace swallowed up by an earthquake*, Plin. 2, 2.

B ante L.

Blanda, æ. vel Blandæ, arum. f. pl. *A town of Lucania in Italy*, Liv. 24, 20. hod. *Belveder*.

Blandæ, arum. f. pl. *A town and river of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Blandisia, æ. f. *A fountain on the borders of the Sabines, near Mandela a villa of Horace, which he consecrated*, Od. 3, 13.

Blaiçon, is. f. *An island supposed to be not far from the mouth of the river Rhodanus*, Plin. 3, 5. Incerti sitūs, inquit Hard.

|| Blatum Bulgium, Anton. Itin. *A town of Cumberland in England*; hod. *Bulnesh*.

Blāvia, æ. f. *A town of Guienne in France, on the river Garonne, not far from Bourdeaux*, Aus. Epist. 10. hod. *Blaye*, Cellar.

Blemmyes, um. m. pl. Plin. 5, 8. Blēmyes, Claud. Etyll. vocat. Nilus, 19. Bleptæ, Mela. *A fabulous people in Æthiopia, without heads*,

having their mouths and eyes in their breasts. De his, fabulis remotis, lege Strab. lib. 17. Vopisc. in Probo, c. 17.

Blendium, ii. n. *A maritime city of Spain, in the principality of Asturia*, Plin. 4, 20. hod. *Santillano*, Hard.

Blerani, orum. m. pl. *A people of Italy in the patrimony of S. Peter*, Plin. 3, 5. opp. nunc *Bierda*, Hard.

Bliteræ, arum. f. pl. *A city of Provence in France*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Beziers*.

B ante O.

Boagrius amnis, *A river of Locris*, Plin. 4, 7.

Bocalium, ii. n. *A town of Arcadia*, Plin. 4, 6.

Bocchar, āris. m. *A Mauritanian name put for any African*, Juv. 5, 90.

Bocchōri, orum. m. pl. *A people of Portugal*, Plin. 4, 2. Hi etiam *Concordenses dicti*, Id. ib.

Bocchus, i. m. *A king of Mauritania, an ally of the Romans, who delivered Jugurtha in fetters to Sulla*, Sall. B. Jug. 121. & Claud. 4, Conf. Honor. 40.

Bodincus, i. m. [i. e. fundo carens, linguā Ligurum] *An ancient name of the river Padus, or Po, in Italy*, Plin. 3, 16.

Bodiocasses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Champagne in France, near the river Marne*, Plin. 4, 18. hod. *Château Thierry*, Hard.

Bodotria, æ. f. *The river Firth, or Forth near Edinburgh in Scotland*, Tac. in vitâ Agric. 25.

Boea, æ. f. *A town of Locris in Greece*, Plin. 4, 5.

Bœbēis, idis. f. *A lake of Thessaly not far from the mountain Ossa*, Luc. 7, 176. & Ov. Met. 7, 231.

* Bœōtia, æ. f. [à bove, quo monstrante, eò venit Cadmus, Ov. Met. 3, 10.] *A country of Greece between Achaia, Thessaly, and Euripus. It was also called Cadmeis, Aonia, Mesapia, Ogygia, and Hiantes, from Ogygia and Hyas two kings thereof.* Their soil is fruitful but the air thick and foggy, whence they were accounted anciently dull and phlegmatick. Hinc *Bœotica sus* in proverb. respectu sc. Hyantum, quo nomine olim voc. Vid. Nep. in Alcibiade, iterumque in Epaminonda. Non quòd carebat summis viris, quorum in numero Democritus & Epaminondas; hod. *Livadia*.

* || Bœōticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bœotia.* || Bœoticum ingenium, *dull, stupid*, Vid. Chil.

Bœōtes, um. m. pl. id. quod Bœotici. Bœotum in crasso jurares aëre natum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244.

Bœōtīi, orum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Bœotia*, passim ap. histor.

Bogudiana regio [à Bogude rege] *A part of Africa by Tangier*, Plin. 5, 2.

Boia, æ. f. *The capital of the Boii*, Cæf. B. G. 7, 14. hod. *Bourbon*.

* || Boiānum, i. n. [Βοιάν, Gr.] *A city of Naples in Italy, at the foot of the Apennines*, Strab. hod. *Boiano*.

Boiemum, i. n. [à Boiis Gallis, qui ei occupato nomen indidēre] *Bohemia, a fruitful country of Germany near the Hercynian forest*, Tac. Germ. 28, 4.

Boiohemum, i. n. Marobodui regnum, *Bohemia*, Parerc. 2, 109.

Boii, orum. m. pl. quorum, Cæf. B. G. sæpe meminit. (1) *A people of Celtick Gaul*; hod. les *Bourbonnois*. (2) || *A people of Germany, between the rivers Ilarus and Oenus, afterwards called Boiarii, about Bavaria.* (3) *The inhabitants of Romandiola, or Romania, in Italy.* (1) Cæf. B. G. passim. (2) Vid. Cluv. Geogr. 3, 4. (3) Sil. 4, 159.

Boiōrum deserta, *Deserts in Germany*, Plin. 3, 24. hod. *Wieneravalt*.

Boion, ii. n. *A town of Cyrene*, Plin. 5, 5.

Bōla, æ. f. *A town near Præneste in Italy*, Viug. Æn. 6, 775.

|| E

|| Bol-

B O R

B R A

B R I

Britannus, a, um. adj. *British*. De temone Britanno Excidet Arviragus, *Juv.* 4, 126.

Britomartis, is. f. *The daughter of Jupiter and Charms*, Virg. in *Ceiri*, 285.

Brixillum, i. n. *A town between Mantua and Cremona*, Suet. Oth. 9. vulgò *Bressello*.

Brixia, æ. f. *A town of Venice*, Catull. 65, 34. hod. *Brescia*.

* **Brōmius**, ii. m. [*ἄνδρ' ὅς βρέμειν*, à fremendo] *A name of Bacchus*, Ov. Met. 4, 11.

Brōmus, i. m. *The name of a Centaur*, Ov. Met. 12, 439.

* **Brontes**, is. m. [*ἄνδρ' ὃς βροντῇ*, à fulmine] *One of the Cyclops, who forged Jove's thunderbolts*, Virg. *Æn.* 8, 425. conf. Ov. Fast. 4, 288.

* || **Bronteus**, ei. m. [*ἄνδρ' ὃς βροντῇ*,] i. e. *Jupiter Tonans*.

Brōteas, æ. m. *A great companion at whorl-bats*, Ov. Met. 5, 107.

Brōtheus, i. vel **B ōtæas**, æ. m. *The son of Vulcan and Minerva*, who being laughed at for his deformity, threw himself into a funeral pile, Ov. in *Ibin*. 517.

|| **Brovonacis**, is. f. *Brougham in Westmoreland, Camd.*

Bructeri, ōrum. m. pl. *Inhabitants of the Hercynian forest in Germany*, Claud. conf. Hon. 5, 449.

Brullitæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Ephesus*, Plin. 5, 29.

Brundīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Brundisium*. *Brundisium fœdus*, Tac. Ann. 1, 10, 5.

Brundisium, quæ & **Brundisium** & **Bientisium**, ii. n. *A maritime town in the kingdom of Naples by the Adriatick sea, famous for the Appian way paved all along from Rome thither, quod definit Italia tellus*, Sil. 8, 576. and the flight of Pompey, who was besieged there by Cæsar. || **Oppidi** & portus accuratam descriptionem lege ap. Luc. 2, 610. & seq. De opp. aliisque locis hanc urbem interjacentibus lege *Horatii Odoperiam*, Sat. 1, 5.

Brundulus portus, *A haven of Venice*, Plin. 5, 16. hod. *Brondolo*, Hard.

|| **Brunsvicum**, i. n. & **Brunsviga**, æ. f. *Brunswick*, in Germany.

Brūtīdus, ii. m. *A rhetorician and famous historian*, Sen. a great friend of Sejanus the favourite of Tiberius, Suet. 10, 83.

Brūtium, ii. n. *A promontory of Italy, near Reggio*, Plin. 3, 1.

Bruttii, vel **Brūtii**, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Calabria in Italy*, hinc

Bruttius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to that people*. *Bruttia tellus*, Sil. 16, incunte. *Bruttia pix*, Plin. 24, 7.

Brūtus, i. m. [*à brutus*, a, um. adj. i. e. *gravis, tardus*, interpr. vet. ichol. in *Placc. Od.* 1, 34, 9. ob tarditatem à Junio metu Tarquinii simulatam] *A noble family in Rome*, the chief whereof was (1) *Lucius Junius*, who was the first consul with his colleague Collatinus, after the expulsion of the kings, U. C. 266. (2) *M. Junius Brutus*, an acute orator, and good lawyer. Scripsit tres libros de jure civili. || **Amiciſſimus** hic Ciceroni fuit, qui librum de *Clavis Oratoribus*, aliumque *Orator dictum*, sub illius nomine edidit, habenturque ejus ad Ciceronem, & hujus ad illum epistolæ non paucæ. (3) *Domitius Junius Brutus*, one of the conspirators against Jul. Cæsar, slain by Anthony. (1) *Mid. Liv.* 1, 56. & Ov. Fast. 2, 717. (2) *Vid. Cic.* & vitam ejus à Plutarcho scriptam. (3) Suet. Cæs. 80.

|| **Bruxellæ**, ārum. f. pl. *The chief city of Brabant in the Low Countries*; hod. *Brussels*.

Bryaxus, i. m. *A famous statuary*, one of those who made the monument of Mausolus, Plin. 36, 5.

Brygion, ii. n. *A town of Macedon*, Plin. 4, 10.

Bryllion, ii. n. *A town of Mysia*, Plin. 5, 32.

Bryllæ, vel **Briizæ**, ārum. f. pl. *A city of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

Brysæus, i. m. *A name of Bacchus*, vid. *Brysæus*.

B ante U.

Bubacene, es. f. *A country of Asia*, Curt. 8, 5. **Būbālus**, vid. *Bupalus*.

* **Būbālia**, ōrum. n. pl. *Feasts sacred to Diana, or the Egyptian Isis*, Grat. Cyneget. 42, à

* **Būbāstis**, īdis. f. *Diana*, Herodot. interpr. but seemeth to be taken for *Isis* or *Io*, interpr. Diod. & sanè videtur esse à βῆς, bos.

Bubafus, i. m. *A country of Caria*, Plin. 5, 18. hinc

Bubāsis, īdis. f. *Patron. Bubafides nurus, Carian ladies*, Ov. Met. 9, 643.

Bubes, ium. m. pl. *An inland people of Africa*, Plin. 5, 5.

Bubentani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Campania*, Plin. 3, 5.

Bubon, ōnis. f. [*à Bubone latrone conditore*] *A city of Lycia*, Plin. 35, 18.

Buca, æ. f. *A town of the Frentani in Italy*, Plin. 3, 12.

* **Būcēphāla**, æ. Plin. 6, 20. vel **Būcēplālos**, i. f. Curt. 9, 5. *A city of India, near the Hydaspes*, built by Alexander in memory of his horse, which he lost there.

* **Būcēphālus**, i. f. *A port near the Isthmus of Corinth*, Plin. 4, 5.

* **Būcēphālus**, i. m. [*qu. Βούς κεφαλῇ, quod esset bovino, i. e. magno, capite*] *Alexander's great horse*.

Bucinna, æ. f. *An island in the Sicilian sea*, Plin. 3, 8. hod. *Leucero*, vel *Lavanzo*, Hard.

Budini, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Scythia*, Plin. 4, 12.

Budoræ, ārum. f. pl. *Two islands near Candia*, Plin. 4, 12.

Bularchus, i. m. *An excellent painter*, Plin. 35, 8.

Bulenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Locris*, Plin. 4, 3.

Buliones, um. m. pl. *A barbarous people of Macedon*, Plin. 4, 23.

|| **Bullæum**, i. n. *A town of Brecknockshire in Wales*; hod. *Bueith*.

Bulla Regia, *A free town in Numidia*, Plin. 5, 3. hod. *Bije*.

Būpālus, i. m. *A statuary*, who made the image of the poet Hipponax, a very deformed person, in ridicule, which he resenting, writ such sharp lambicks against him, that he hanged himself, as the common report went, and *Horace*, *Epod.* 6, 14. seemeth to intimate. But *Pliny* 36, 5. saith the report was false. Others say that he and his brother Anthernus left Ephesus upon it.

Buprasium, ii. n. [*à Buprasio conditore, Hom.*] *A city, river, and country, of Achaia*, Plin. 5, 5.

Bura, æ. f. *An ancient town of Achaia, swaled up by the sea*, Plin. 2, 92. & 4, 5. || *Burin* vocat hanc urbem, Ov. Met. 15, 293.

Burdēgāla, vel **Burdigāla**, æ. f. *The city Bourdeaux in France*, *Auson.* in *Catal. urbium*.

|| **Burgundia**, æ. f. *A country of France*, divided into the lower and upper; the former inhabited by the ancient *Ædui*, the latter by the *Sequani*. *Adi Geogr.*

Burgundiōnes, um. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Burgundy*, Plin. 4, 14.

Burnum, i. n. *A town, or castle, of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22.

|| **Burrium**, i. n. *A town of Wales*; hod. *Uff. Camd.* al. *Ledbury*.

Burſaenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Būsis, īdis. m. (1) *The son of Neptune by Lybia the daughter of Epaphus, a most cruel tyrant*. (2) *A city in Egypt built by him*. (1) || Solebat hic peregrinos & hospites aris immolare, Ov. Met. 9, 112. & Virg. Georg. 3. tandem al Hercule superatus, pœnas ded. Ov. ubi supr. (2) Plin. 5, 10.

Butez, æ. f. [*à buteone, i. e. accipitre, in*

primis boni ominis in auguriis] *A family in Rome*, Plin. 10, 8.

Buteo, ōnis. m. (1) *A surname of Cn. Fabius*. (2) *Also an orator*. (1) *Liv.* 41, 28. & 42, 4. (2) *Sen. Controv.* 2.

Būtes, is. m. (1) *A son of Amycus king of the Bebrycians, who being expelled his kingdom, on account of his cruelty, came to Sicily, where on Lyncæ the barlot, who for her extraordinary beauty was called Venus, he beget Eryx, afterwards slain by Dares*. (2) *A Trojan slain by Camilla*. (3) *Another slain by Turnus*. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 5, 370. & seqq. (2) *Id. Æn.* 11, 690. (3) *Id. Æn.* 12, 362.

Buthos, i. f. *A town of Alexandria in Egypt*, Plin. 5, 10.

Buthrōtos, i. f. Ov. Met. 13, 721. vel **Buthrōtum**, i. n. Plin. 4, 1. *A city of Epirus, and a Roman colony, opposite Corcyra*; hod. *Burinto*.

Butua, æ. f. *A maritime city of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22. hod. *Budca*, Hard.

* **Būtuntinenses**, ium. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Būtuntum*, Plin. 3, 11.

* || **Būtuntum**, i. n. [*Βυτύντων, Gr.*] *A city of Apulia*, Ptol.

Buxentum, i. n. [*à buxo arbore copiosè illuc crescente*] *A town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples*, Liv. 32, 29. hod. *Policastro*, Hard.

B ante Y.

Byblis, īdis. f. *The daughter of Miletus, and Cyane*; she fell desperately in love with her own brother Caunus, but he detesting such incest, she hanged herself, Ov. in *Art. Am.* 1, 283. But the same poet telleth the story otherwise with respect to her end; and saith that Caunus fled from his country upon it, and that she following him with excessive tears was turned by the Naiades into a fountain of the same name, *Id. Met.* 9, 662.

* **Bybios**, i. f. [*Βυβίος, Gr.*] (1) *An island in the Mediterranean*. (2) *A town of Syria in Phœnicia, near Berytus*, where was a temple of Adonis. (1) || *Alia hab. nomina, quæ vid. ap. Plin.* 4, 12. (2) *Vid. Eund.* 5, 20. & *Strab.* lib. 16. Hinc

* || **Byblinus**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Byblis*. || **Bybliana vīna**. *Phœnician wines*, Athenæus, l. 1. c. 28.

Byrthus, i. m. *A notable robber*, Her. Sat. 1, 4, 69.

Byſa, æ. f. [*ad mentem fabulæ à Byrsâ corium, cum revera sit vocab. Punic. à בורסא arx, vel castellum*] *A citadel in the midst of Carthage*. The reason of the name dependeth on this fable: Dido, arriving in Africa, bought of Iarbas as much ground as she could compass with an ox's hide, which when cut into thongs, enclosed two and twenty acres, on which she built Carthage; and in memory thereof she called the castle *Byrsas*, i. e. *a hide*. *Vid. Virg. Æn.* 1, 571. & *Juslin.* 15, 5.

Byzācium, ii. n. *A very fruitful country of Africa*, Plin. 17, 5.

Byzācius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Byzantium*. *Byzacia rura*, Sil. 9, 204.

Byzantiācus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Byzantium*. *Byzantiaci lacerti*, Stat. Silv. 4, 9, 13.

Byzantīnus, a, um. adj. *Idem*. *Byzantina Lygos*, *Auson.*

Byzantiūni, i. n. & in Accus. *Byzantion*, more Græc. *Luc.* 9, 96. *A capital city of Thrace*, said to be built by Pausanias the Lacedæmonian, *Jus.* 9, 1. But this is generally thought to be a mistake, for *Byſe*, or *Byſus*, a general of the Megarensians, is said to have laid the foundation thereof; and that Pausanias, after the inhabitants had been frightened from thence by Darius Hyſtaſpes, only repeopled it. It was anciently called *Lygos*, Plin. 4, 1. and hath had several names since. Constantine the Great, when he made it the seat of the empire, would have had

it called *Nova Roma*; but *Constantinople* from his own name prevailed, and is still in use, only the Turks, since it came into their power, call it *Stambolin*.

Byzantius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Byzantium*. *Byzantia littora*, Ov. *Trist.* 4, 9, 31.

Byzia, æ. f. *A town of Thrace*, Plin. 10, 24.

* Byzeres, um. m. pl. *Val. Flacc.* 5, 123. *Βύζερης*, Dionys. Buzeri, Plin. 6, 4. *A people of Pontus*.

Byzia, æ. f. *The royal city of the kings of Thrace*, whither they say no swallows come, because of the cruel fact of Tereus, Plin. 4, 11.

☞ Arcem hujus loci communivit Alcibiades, Nep. in *vitâ* 7.

C ante A.

Abūlāca, æ. f. *A town of Albania in Asia*, Plin. 6, 10.

Cābānia, æ. f. *A country of Lycia*, Plin. 5, 27.

Cāballinus fons [*à Pegasi pede*, cujus percussu ebullivit] *A spring in mount Helicon, made by the hoof of Pegasus struck upon the place*, Pers. in *Proem.* *Hippocrene* Græcè dicitur.

Cabeilio, nis. f. *A city of Provence in France, on the river Durance*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Cavaillon*, Hard.

Caberon, i. n. *A river of Asia*, Plin. 6, 23.

Cābillōnum, vel Cāvillōnum, i. n. *A town of France*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 42. *hod. Challons sur Saône*.

Cabura, æ. f. *An odoriferous fountain in Mesopotamia*. *Fabulæ rationem asserunt, quoniam eo Juno perfusa sit*, Plin. 31, 3.

* Cacus, i. m. [*à Κακός*, malus, utpote furtis & latrocinis deditus] *The son of Vulcan, fabled to have three heads, a notable thief and robber keeping flocks on mount Aventine*. Ovid hath drawn his character in one line, *Cacus Aventine timor atque infamia sylvæ*, Fast. 1, 551. *Inter alia furta, quæ plurima fuere, Hercules ex Hispaniâ abductas noctu è pascuis boves abegit, caudæque averfas in speluncam, quam in monte habuit, pertraxit. Hercules primâ luce armentum abacturus, partem aliquam abesse sensit, & ad speluncam proximam, si fortè eò vestigia ferrent, perrexit, quæ ubi omnia versa vidit, reditum parat. Verùm cum prope antrum boves quædam abactæ, ad relictarum desiderium, ita ut sit, mugissent, redditus inclusarum à speluncâ mugitus Herculem convertit; cùmque ad antrum reverentem aditu prohibere vellet Cacus, protracti pedibus informis monstri cerebrum clavâ trinodi elisit. Fuscus hæc exequitur*, Liv. 1, 7.

* Cacyrini, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Cacyron*, Plin. 3, 8.

* || Cacyron, i. n. [*Κακύρων*, Gr.] *A town of Sicily in the valley of Noto*, Ptol. *hod. Cassia*.

Cadara, æ. f. *A large island in the southern part of the Red sea*, Plin. 9, 3.

Cadetes, ium. m. pl. *A people of France*, Bryant in *Britann.* Cæs. B. G. 7, 75. *ubi Calètes pot. reponendum, quæd vid.*

* Cadmea, æ. f. *The fort of Thebes*, Nep. *Perlop.* 1, & 3.

* Cadmeis, idis. f. patron. *A daughter of Cadmus*, Ivo, Ov. *Met.* 4, 545. *Impia Cadmeides, i. e. nepes Cadmi*, Thebæ æ, Sen. *Herc. fur.* 578.

* Cadmeius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cadmus*, Stat. *Theb.* 8, 520.

* Cadmeus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cadmus*. *Gens Cadmea, i. e. Carthaginensis*, Sil. 1, 6. *stirps*, Id. *iliad.* 106. *manus*, Id. 17, 582.

* Cadmia, æ. f. *sc. terra; est enim propr. adj. The mineral out of which brass is made*, Plin. 34, 10.

* Cadmus, i. m. [*Κάδμος*, Gr. *à Κάδμος*] *The son of Agenor king of the Phœnicians; he being sent for by his father out of*

Asia into Greece, to look for his sister Europa whom Jupiter had stolen away, and carried to Crete, being afraid to return home without her, staid among the Greeks, whom he taught the way of making brass, and the use of letters, sixteen whereof he brought into Greece out of Phœnicia, Tacit. 11, 14. & Plin. 7, 56. He is said to have built the city Thebes in Bœotia. Having slain a great serpent, which had killed many of his companions, he took the teeth, and sowed them in the ground, out of each of which sprang an armed man, who presently fell to fighting, and dispatched each other, saving only five, who escaped with their lives; whence the proverb, *Cadmea victoria*, *Καδμεία νίκη*, *when one getteth the better of his enemy with much loss*. At last he with his wife was transformed into serpents. He lived about Joshua's time. (2) *A mountain of Asia*. (1) Ov. *Met.* 3. *fab. 1.* Claud. *Stilic.* 1, 318. (2) Plin. 5, 29.

* Cadmus Milesius. (1) *An historian a little after the time of Orpheus*. He wrote the history of his own country Miletum, and of all Ionia, Suid. (2) *An executioner, or hangman, noted for his cruelty*. Hence || *tradere Cadmo*, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 6, 39. *to condemn a man, or give sentence of death against him*, Vet. Schol. in loc.

|| Cadōmum, i. n. *A city of Normandy in France, called Caen*.

Cādūceus, i. m. *Mercury's golden rod, or wand*. It was figured by the Egyptians like two serpents knit together in the middle; which knot was called *Hercules's knot*. This wand, as also the harp, was given to him by Apollo; wherewith he had power to bring souls out of hell, and to cast any one into a sleep. *Vid. Serv. in Æn.* 8, 158. & Plin. 9, 3.

Cadurci, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Guienne in France, whose chief town was Cadors*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 4. *regio* *hod. Quercy*, Hard.

Cadufii, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Asia near the Caspian sea*, Plin. 6, 16.

Cæa, æ. vel Ceos, i. f. [*à Cæo*, Titanis filio] *An isle in the Ægean sea; one of the Cyclades*.

Cæcias, æ. m. *A wind betwixt the north and east points, which is said to gather the clouds to it; whence the proverb, Mala ad se trahens, ut Cæcias nubes*.

Cæcilia, æ. f. *A family of Rome*, *vid. Fest.*

Cæcilia, æ. f. *The wife of Tarquinius Priscus, called also Tanaquil*, Plin. 8, 48.

Cæcilia castra, *A place in Spain, between the cities Merida and Placentia*, Plin. 4, 22. *hod. Caceres*, Hard.

Cæcilius, ii. m. *The name of several Romans*. (1) C. Cæcilius Metellus, *who triumphed on account of a victory over the Macedonians*. (2) Q. Cæcilius, *slain by Catiline*. (1) Liv. 63, 28. (2) Id. 83, 30.

Cæcina, æ. *A river of Hetruria in Italy*, Plin. 3, 5.

Cæcūbum, i. n. *A town of Campania in the kingdom of Naples, whence came an excellent sort of wine*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 20, 9.

Cæcūbus ager, *A place in Italy, between Gaeta and Fondi*, Plin. 3, 4.

Cæcūlus, i. m. *The son of Vulcan*. As his mother sat by the fire, a spark light in her lap, by which she pretended she was with child; and therefore the child was supposed to be Vulcan's son. He was the founder of the city Prænestæ in Italy, *vid. Virg. Æn.* 7, 681.

Cæcilius, ii. m. *The name of several Romans*, *vid. Liv.* 2, 52, 5, 32. & 11, 22.

Cælestini, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Umbria in Italy*, Plin. 3, 14.

Cæletæ, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

Cælia, vel Cilina, æ. f. *A town and river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, not far from Ceneda*, Plin. 3, 19.

Cælius, ii. m. [*à cælo dict. i. e. cælestia*] (1) *The name of divers Romans*. (2) *One of the seven hills on which Rome stood*; *hod. M. di S. Giovanni*. (1) *Vid. Plin.* 7, 5. & Liv. *Epit.* 111, 17. (2) Plin. 36, 6.

Cælus, i. m. *A deity among the Romans, from whom heaven was called cælum*. Those ancient worthies, whose original was not known, as Saturn, Atlas, &c. were said to be *Cæli & Terræ filii*, as those that were of mean parentage were termed only *Terræ filii*.

Cæne, es, f. *A little island in the Sicilian sea, towards Africa*, Plin. 3, 8.

Cæneus, i. m. *Jupiter so called, from another Cæne, a town in the Morea, not far from the promontory Tænarus*, Rhod.

Cænina, æ. f. [*à Cænite conditore sic dicta, Fest.*] *A town of the Sabines in Italy*, Plin. 3, 5. *Hinc*

Cænīnenses, ium. m. pl. *The people of Cænina*, Liv. 1, 10. *conf. & Ov. Fast.* 2, 135.

Cænīs, is. f. *A Thessalian virgin, the daughter of Elatæus, one of the Lapithæ, who having been ravished by Neptune, obtained of him that she might be turned into a man, and that no weapon might have power to wound her. Changing her sex, she changed her name into Cæneus*. In the fight of the Centaurs being overwhelmed with a pile of trees, she was turned into a bird, according to Ovid, *Met.* 12, 530. But Virgil representeth him as a man first, then woman, and at last man again, *Æn.* 6, 448.

Cænōmani, vel Cenōmani, òrum. m. pl. *A people about Brescia in Italy*, Liv. 32, 30. & Plin. 3, 19.

|| Cænōphrurium, ii. n. *A town of Thrace, between Heraclea and Byzantium*, Vopisc. in *Aurel.* 35.

Cænys, os. f. *A promontory of Italy, not far from Sciglio*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Capo di Cavallo*, Hard.

Cære, n. indecl. & ētis, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 183. & *Id. ib.* 8, 597. *Once a famous city of Hetruria, now a small town near the Tuscan sea*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Cerveteri*, Hard.

Cærētānus amnis, *A river of Italy, not far from Cære*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Eri*, Hard.

Cærēsi, òrum. n. pl. *A people of Belgick Gaul*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4.

Cæsar, āris. m. *The surnames of the Julians in Rome; from whence the succeeding emperours, from Julius Cæsar, who was the first, were honoured with this name*.

Cæsar Augusta, *A city of Arragon in Spain, on the river Ebro*, Plin. 3, 3. *hod. Saragosa*.

Cæsārea, æ. f. [*à Cæsare*] (1) *A city in Palestine, built by Herod in honour of Cæsar*; *hod. Casair*, Hard. (2) *The chief city of Cappadocia*; *hod. Tisaria*. (3) *Another of Mauritania*. (4) || *The island of Jersey belonging to Great Britain*. (1) Plin. 5, 13. (2) Id. 6, 3. (3) Id. 3, 3. (4) *Cellar*.

Cæsārobricenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Lusitania*, Plin. 4, 22.

|| Cæsārodunum, i. n. *The city Tours in France, upon the Loire*, Ptol.

|| Cæsārōmāgus, i. f. (1) *A town of Great Britain*; *hod. Bourges*, *Camd.* or according to others, *Chelmsford* in Essex. (2) *Beauvais in France*. (1) Ptol. (2) Antonin.

Cæsena, æ. f. [*à cædendo*, quodd' exiguo amne cæsa, id est, divisa sit] *A city in Flaminia, on the river Savio, about ten miles from the frontiers of Tuscany*, Plin. 3, 15. *hod. Cesena*, Hard. *Hinc*

|| Cæsēnates, um. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Cæsena*, Ptol.

Cæsēnātus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cæsena*. *Cæsēnātia vina*, Plin. 14, 6.

Cælia silva, *A wood in Germany, supposed to be part of the Hercynian forest*, Tac. *Ann.* 1, 50. *about the dutchy of Cleve and Westphalia*, Cluv.

Cæso, ōnis. m. *The name of divers consuls, de quibus consule Liv.* 3, 11. & 22, 33.

Cæsonia, æ. f. *An empress, Caligula's lady, who gave him a potion which put him beside himself*, *Juv.* 6, 615. & *Pers.* 6, 47.

|| Cætoḃrix, gis. f. [*Καιτοḃριξ*, Gr.] *A town of Portugal*, Ptol. *not far from Scutal*, *Cellar*.

* Cæyx, īcis. m. [*Κελύξ*, Gr.] *A king of Thrace, son to Lucifer, and husband to Aeyona*. He

He went into Ægypt to consult the oracle, upon what account his brother was turned into a sparrow hawk. His wife was unwilling he should go; but he at length promising to return at a time prefixed, she consented, and he was drowned by the way. His wife looked often for him, and prayed daily for his safe return; but at last espying his body floating a good way off, she cast herself into the water to swim unto it, and by the way was changed into a bird, called *Halcyon*, and so was he, *Ov. Met.* 11. *fab.* 10.

Calicus, i, m. A river of Caramania in Asia minor, which ariseth in mount Taurus, and runneth into the Syrian sea, *Plin.* 5, 30. *hod. La Carafou.*

Calicta, æ, f. (1) The nurse of Æneas. (2) A promontory and town of Campania in the kingdom of Naples; *hod. Gaiette, Hard.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 7, 2. (2) *Plin.* 3, 4.

Caia, æ. A river of India, which runneth into the Ganges, *Plin.* 6, 17.

Caius, & *Caïus*, ii, m. The same as *Gaius* with the ancients. A common prænomen among the Romans; *Caius* to the men, *Caia* to the women: whence that custom of the bride's saying, as soon as she was brought into her husband's house, *Ubi tu Caius, ego Caia*, i. e. where you are master, I will be mistress.

Calaber, bra, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Calabria. *Calabrum litus*, *Plin.* 3, 26. *Calabræ aquæ*, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 162.

Calabria, æ, f. The most southern part of the kingdom of Naples, called also *Magna Græcia*, lying between the Sicilian and Ionian seas, *Plin.* 3, 11. *hod. antiquum nomen retinet.*

Calabri, ðrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of Calabria. ¶ *Dona Calabri hospitibus, slight presents, such as the giver knoweth not what to do with, if you will not accept them.* *Vid. Horat. Epist.* 1, 7, 14.

Calacta, æ, vel *Calacte*, es, f. A town of Sicily, near the river *Halesa*, *Sil.* 14, 252.

Calactini, ðrum, m. pl. The people of Calacta, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 42.

Calagurris, is, f. A town of Old Castile in Spain, *Plin.* 3, 3. *hod. Calaborra.*

Calaguritani, ðrum, m. pl. The people of Calagurris, *Plin.* 3, 3.

Calais, is, m. The son of *Borcas* by *Orithyia*; he is represented with wings, and said to have gone with the Argonauts to *Colchos*; and with his winged brother *Zethes*, to chase away the *Harpyies*; but afterwards being slain by *Hercules*, they were turned into certain winds, which arise eight days before the dog star; whence they are called *πρόδρομοι*, *Lat. præcursores.* *Vid. Virg. Æn.* 3, 211. *Ov. Met.* 6, 716. & *Prop.* 2, 20, 26.

Calaminæ, ðrum, f. pl. Certain islands near *Lydia*, *Plin.* 2, 95.

Calamis, idis, m. An excellent engraver, especially of horses, *Prop.* 3, 9, 10. & *Ov. ð Pont.* 4, 1, 33.

Calatia, æ, f. *Cic. Att.* 16, 8. *Callatia*, *Sil.* 8, 543. A city of Campania in Italy, in the Appian way between *Capua* and *Beneventum*; *hod. Gaiazza, Hard.*

Calatini, ðrum, m. pl. The people of Calatia, *Liv.* 22, 61.

Calatis, is, f. A city of Thrace, *Plin.* 4, 11. ¶ *Calatum*, i, n. Tadcaster and Helcaster, *Lh. Wharfedale* in Westmoreland, *Camd.*

Calauria, æ, f. An island of Greece on the coast of the *Mæra*, in the gulf of *Egina*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Sidra, Hard.* Here *Demosthenes* poisoned himself, *Mela*, 2, 7. Here also *Diana* was worshipped, who is hence called *Calaurea*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 384.

Calbis, is, m. A river of Caria, *Mel.* ¶ *Calcaria*, æ, f. Tadcaster, or Aberford, in Yorkshire, *Camd.*

**Calchas*, antis, m. [*ἀ καλχαίνω*, *Gr. i. e. omnia cogitando curare, miscere*] A Greek soothsayer, who went with the Greeks to the Trojan war, *Hom. Il.* α. 69. & *Sil.* 13, 33.

**Calcedon*, vid. *Chalcedon.*

Cale, es, vel *Cáles*, ium, f. pl. A town of Campania in Italy, between *Tiano* and *Casilino*, *Sil.* 12, 525. & 8, 513. *conf. Liv.* 8, 16. famous for wine, thence called *Calenum*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 20, 9.

Calēdōnia, æ, f. Part of the island of Britain, now called Scotland, or North Britain. It had formerly vast woods, with wild beasts in them. *Hinc*

Calēdōnius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Calēdonia*. *Nuda Calēdonio sic pectora præbuit urso*, *Mart. Spect.* 7, 3. *Calēdoniæ silvæ*, *Plin.* 4, 16. *Saltus Calēdonius*, *Flor.* 1, 17. About the mountain *Grantsbaine*, in Scotland, *Hard.*

Calēdōnii, ðrum, m. pl. The people of Scotland. *Calēdonii Britanni*, *Mart.* 10, 44.

Calēnum, i, n. (1) A city of Italy, in Naples; *hod. Calvi, Hard.* (2) The wine of that country, (1) *Plin.* 3, 4. (2) *Juv.* 1, 69.

Calēnus ager. A country of Italy, near *Calvi*, *Plin.* 2, 103.

Calenus, i, m. A famous soothsayer, *Plin.* 28, 2.

Caletes, ium, m. pl. A people of France, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 4. *hod. Ceux de Caux.*

Caletanus ager. A country in Tuscany, *Plin.* 3, 4. *incerti sitūs inquit*, *Hard.*

¶ *Caletum*, i, n. The town of Calais in France, over-against Dover, *vid. Geogr.*

Caligilla, æ, m. An emperor of Rome, the successor of *Tiberius*, and son of *Germanicus*, a very wicked Prince, as well as of an ill shaped body. *Vid. vitam ejus à Suetonio conscriptam.*

¶ *Calisia*, æ, f. A town of old Germany, *Ptol. hod. Kalisch* in Poland, *Cellar.*

Callaici, ðrum, m. pl. A people inhabiting that part of Portugal which is now called *Entra Minho e Douro*, and part of *Gallicia* in Spain, *Sil.* 3, 352.

Calle, es, f. A town of Portugal, from which the country itself deriveth its name, *q. d. Portus Calles*, *Anton. hod. Port a Port*, *Cellar.*

¶ *Calleva Atrebatum*, *Anton. Wallingford* in Berkshire, *Camd.*

Callias, æ, m. A comical poet of Athens; he made ropes to get his living; whence he was nick-named *Schæmion*, *Suid.*

Calliætes, is, m. An excellent artist, who made ants and other like small creatures of ivory, *Plin.* 7, 21.

Calliçula, æ, f. A mountain of Campania, in Italy, *Liv.* 22, 15. *hod. antiquum nomen retinet.*

Callidæmus, i, m. An historian, or writer, mentioned by *Plin.* 4, 12. & *Solin.* c. 17.

Callistæ, ðrum, f. pl. A town of the *Hirpines* in Italy, *Liv.* 8, 25.

Callimachus, i, m. (1) A Greek poet, king *Ptolemy's* library keeper; he wrote hymns and elegies; hence *Propertius* calleth himself *Romanus Callimachus*, 4, 1, 64. (2) A famous statuary. (3) A physician. (4) An Athenian general. (1) *Mart.* 4, 23. *Poëmata quædam ejus extant.* (2) *Plin.* 34, 8. (3) *Id.* 21, 3. (4) *Id.* 5, 8.

**Calliope*, es, f. [*ἀ καλός*, bonus, & ὀψ, vox] The mother of *Orpheus*, and chief of the nine Muses, *Vid. Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 2. & *Virg. Æn.* 9, 525. called also *Calliopea*. *Vid. Virg. Ecl.* 4, 57. & *Ov. Fast.* 5, 80.

¶ *Calliædes*, is, m. [*Καλλίπιδης*, *Gr.*] A Greek stage player; a conceited actor of tragedies, *Plut.*

Callipolis, is, f. [*quasi Caligulæ polis*, utpote ab eo structa] (1) A city in Thrace; *hod. Gallipoli.* (2) A city of Calabria. (3) A city of Sicily. (1) *Plin.* 4, 11. (2) *Id.* 3, 11. (3) *Sil.* 14, 250.

**Callirrhoe*, es, f. [*Καλλιρόη*, *Gr.*] (1) A beautiful damsel, who having many suitors, slew her father, because he refused to give her to any of them. (2) [*ἀ κάλλος*, pulcher, & ῥήω, fluo] A well by Athens. (1) *Plut.* (2) *Stat. Theb.* 12, 629. & *Scrib. etiam Callirhoë.*

Callisthenes, is, m. [*ἀ reboris præstantia*; nempe ἀ κάλλος, pulcher, & σθένος, robur] A

philosopher, with whom Alexander was very intimate; but when he opposed the people's worshipping him, he was cruelly put to death. *Vid. Volt. de Hist. Græc.* 1, 9.

Callisto, ðs, f. The daughter of *Lycaon* king of Arcadia, and a nymph who attended *Diana*. Being debauched by *Jupiter*, and having *Arcas* by him, she and her son were said to be turned by *Juno* into bears; and by *Jupiter* translated into heaven, and there made stars, the greater and the lesser bear, *vid. Hygin. fab.* 184. & *Prop.* 2, 28, 23.

Callistratus, i, m. (1) A learned man, and one of Alexander's counsellors. (2) A statuary. (3) An orator at Athens, tutor to *Demosthenes*. (1) *Arrian.* (2) *Plin.* 34, 8. (3) *Gill.* 3, 13.

Callixenus, i, m. A famous statuary, *Plin.* 34, 8.

Calonsūma, ātis, n. One of the mouths of the Danube, *Plin.* 4, 12.

Calpe, es, f. A hill in the farthest part of Spain, by the Straits of Gibraltar, over-against *Abyla* on the Barbary side; which two hills are called *Hercules's pillars*; under this hill once stood an ancient city, called *Taricissus*; whence the representation of *Tartessus tigris*, *Claud. Nupt. Honor. & Mariae*, 161.

Calphurnia, æ, f. She pleaded her own causes before the senate, and was so confident and troublesome to the judges, that they made a law, That no woman thenceforward should be suffered to plead.

Calphurnius, vel *Calpurnius*, ii, m. The name of several Romans. (1) C. Calpurnius Piso, who triumphed over the *Lusitani*. (2) L. Calpurnius, sent ambassador to the *Acheans*. (3) L. Calpurnius Bestia, sent into *Numidia* against *Jugurtha*, and bribed by him. (4) L. Calpurnius Piso, who subdued the *Bessi*. (5) L. Calpurnius Cæsonius, sent into Africa on an expedition, which miscarried through his misconduct. (1) *Liv.* 30, 42. (2) *Id.* 32, 19. (3) *Id.* 21, 23. (4) *Id.* *Epit.* 138, 2. (5) *Id.* 50, 25, 26.

**Calucōnes*, um, m. pl. [*Καλυκωνες*, *Gr.* *Ptol.*] A people of Germany, near *Brixen* in the county of *Tirol*, *Plin.* 3, 20.

Calvus, i, m. An ancient poet, and friend to *Catullus*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 19.

¶ *Calydnæ*, ðrum, f. pl. Two islands in the Archipelago on the coast of Asia, not far from the island *Tenedos*, *Q. Calab. lib.* 10.

Calycadnus, i, m. A river of Cilicia, *Plin.* 5, 27. *hod. Saleso.*

Calýdon, ðnis, f. The chief city of *Ætolia* in Greece, not far from the river *Evenus*, *Plin.* 4, 2. *hod. Galata*, five Calata in *Livadia*, *Hard.* called *Calydonius amnis*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 727.

Calýdōnides, is, m. patron. Descended from, or dwelling near, *Calydon*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 527.

Calýdōnis, idos, f. *Deianira*, who was born at *Calydon*, *Ov. Met.* 9, 112.

Calýdōnius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Calydon*. *Calydonius heros*, b. e. *Meleager*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 324. *Calydonius amnis*, b. e. *Achelous*, *Id. ibid.* 727.

Calymna, al. *Calydna*, æ, f. An island of Greece in the *Ægean* sea, famous for honey, *Plin.* 4, 12.

Calymne, es, f. An island near Greece, *Ov. Met.* 8, 222.

Calypsō, us, f. A nymph, who was daughter of *Oceanus* and *Teichys*, or as others of *Atius*; she reigned in the island *Ogygia*, which from her was called the island of *Calypsus*, *Hom. Odyss.* 11, 244. and entertained *Ulysses* after his shipwreck; he staid with her near six or seven years, *Ov. ð Pont.* 4, 10, 13.

Camalodūnum, *Plin.* 2, 75. & *Tac. Ann.* 12, 32, 4. *Maldon* in Essex, *Camd.* Al. *reclius Colchester.*

Cāmārīna, vel *Cāmērīna*, æ, f. A sinking lake in Sicily, and a town of the same name on the southern part thereof, *Plin.* 3, 8. & *Virg. Æn.* 3, 701. *hod. Camarana, Hard.* The inhabitants hereof consulted with *Apollo*, whether they

they should dry up the lake or no? he forbade them; they notwithstanding dried it up; by which place shortly after the enemies entered, and pillaged the city; whence the proverb, *Camarinam ne morcas*, i. e. *he not the cause of thy own ruin*, Serv. in Virg. *Æn.* 3, 701. Sil. 14, 199.

* || Cambodūnum, i, n. [*Καμβόδων*, Gr.] (1) *A city of Vindelicia*; vulgò *Munchen*. (2) *Almundbury in Yorkshire*. (1) *Ptol.* (2) *Camd.*

Cambolētri, ōrum, m. pl. *Two different people of France*, the one surnamed *Agisnates*, Plin. 4, 19. hod. *Les Angeuemoisins*, Hard. the other *Atlantici*, Plin. 3, 4. not far from the city *Carpentras*.

Cambria, æ, f. *The principality of Wales*, parted from England by the river *Dee*, and lying westward toward the Irish sea. It is the seat of the ancient Britons, who, at the coming of the Saxons into England, retired into that part of Britain. It hath kept its ancient inhabitants without mixture of other people, and retained the ancient language.

Cambyses, is, m. *A Persian monarch, the son of Cyrus*. He conquered *Ægypt*, pillaged their temples, and destroyed them. He in vain attempted to search the rise of the river Nile. At last he died of a slight wound he gave himself with his own sword, *Just.* 1, 9. conf. *Æ Luc.* 10, 230.

|| Camelodūnum, i, n. *Doncaster in Yorkshire*, *Camd.*

|| Cameracum, i, n. *A city of Belgick Gaul*, Anton. vulgò *Cambray*.

Camerina, æ, f. *A town in Sicily, near the river Hirminium*, Plin. 3, 8.

|| Cāmerinum, i, n. vel *Cāmers, tis, f. A city of Umbria in Italy, in the Papacy*, Anton. hod. *Uamerino*, Hard.

Cāmērium, ii, n. *A city of Latium, in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4.

Cāmertes, um, m. pl. *The people of Camerinum in Italy*, Plin. 3, 14.

|| Cāricus, i, f. *A river and town of Sicily*, Steph. hod. *Cannaro*.

Cāmilla, æ, f. *A queen of the Volscians, daughter of Metabus and Cismilla*, from whom, with a small change, she had her name; a woman of a masculine courage, and slain in the war with *Æneas*, when she assisted *Turnus* against him, and the Latins, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 803. & 11, 543. & deinceps.

Cāmillus, i, m. *A noble Roman*; he, though banished from Rome, out of love to the welfare of his distressed country, saved Rome from its final ruin by the Gauls. The Romans, by way of acknowledgment for his signal services, erected to him an equestrian statue in their market place, which was an honour never done to any Roman citizen before, *Vid. Virg. Æn.* 6, 825. *Luc.* 7, 358. *Sil.* 7, 559. & *Plutarch*.

Camirus, i, f. [*à Camiro Herculis filio*] *A city of Rhodes*, Steph. vulg. *Ferachio*.

Camma, æ, f. *A noble lady of Galatia*; she, to revenge the death of her husband killed by *Sinorix*, was married to the murderer; and it being the custom that the woman should drink to her new husband, she filled a cup, and put poison into it, and drank to him, upon which they both died; she being glad to have revenged her husband's death even with the loss of her own life, *Alex. ab Alex.* 2, 5.

Cāmōnæ, ārum, f. pl. [*à cantūs amōnitæ*] *The Muses*, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 59. *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 27. & *Leg. & in singul. Pers.* 5, 21. & *Sen. Med.* 625.

Campānia, æ, f. [*ita dict. quod sit campestris*] *A pleasant champaign country of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples*, now called *Terra di Lavoro*, bordering northward on *Abruzzo*. It was accounted the most fruitful and pleasant country in Italy, *Plin.* 3, 5.

Campāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Campania in Italy*, Plin. 3, 5.

Campānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Campania*. *Campanus ager*, *Plin.* 3, 4. || *Campanus sinus, the gulf of Naples*, *Id.* 2, 88.

Campaspe, es, f. *Alexander's most beautiful concubine*. He commanded *Apelles* to paint her naked; upon which he fell in love with her; which *Alexander* perceiving, gave her unto him, showing thereby his great generosity of temper, in conquering his own affections, *Plin.* 35, 10.

Campi lapidei, *A place of Milan in Italy, not far from Malignano*, *Plin.* 3, 4. hod. *La Grau, Hard.*

Campus Martius, *A large field near Rome, on the banks of the river Tiber*, where the youth used all manner of robust exercises, and the citizens assembled for the choosing of burgesses and magistrates. *C. Capito*, in *Cicero's* time, made a proposal to build upon it, and enclose it within the city, but the civil wars breaking out unexpectedly, hindered the execution of this great design. *Vid. Liv.* 1, 44. 6, 20. & 31, 7.

Campus Sceleratus, *A place near the Porta Collina, where the Vestal virgins, who had been convicted of unchastity, were interred alive*, *Liv.* 8, 15.

|| Canaan, is, f. *Palestine, or the Land of Promise*.

Cānāce, es, f. *The daughter of Æolus, and sister of Macareus*; when her father was informed that she was delivered of a child begotten by incest of her own brother, he cast the babe to the dogs, and by one of his guard sent his daughter a sword to kill herself; whereupon *Macareus* fled to *Delphos*, and was there made one of *Apollo's* priests, *Hygin. Fab.* 242.

* Cānāche, es, f. [*ἀπὸ τῆς κρυψῆς, i. e. à clamore, & strepitu*] *One of Ætæon's dogs*, *Bauller, Ov. Met.* 3, 217.

|| Cananæa, æ, f. [*ex Canaane filio Cham*] *The country of Canaan, a part of Syria, called also Judæa, Palestine, or the Holy Land*, *Geogr.*

|| Cananæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Canaan*.

Cananitis, idis, f. *sc. regio, vel foemina. The country of Canaan, or a Canaanitish woman*.

Canariæ, ārum, f. pl. [*à canibus ibi repertis, Plin.*] *The Canary islands in the Atlantick sea, from whence our Canary wines are brought. They are seven in number, called by the ancients, Insulæ Fortunatæ*.

|| Canastræum, i, n. *A promontory of Macedonia*, *Pompon.* 2, 3.

Canchlei, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Arabia*, *Plin.* 5, 11. the same with the *Amalekites*, *Hard.*

Candāce, es, f. *A queen of Æthiopia in the time of Augustus Cæsar*, *Plin.* 6, 39. *Quod nomen multis jam annis ad reginas transtulit, Id. ibid.*

Candavia, æ, f. *A part of Macedonia separated from Illyricum by high mountains*, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 7. *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 79. & *Sen. Epist.* 31.

Candaviæ montes, *which separated Illyricum from Macedonia*, *Plin.* 3, 23. *Candaviæ desertæ, Sen. Epist.* 31. saltus, *Luc.* 6, 331.

Candaules, is, m. *A king of Lydia, slain by Gyges at the instigation of his wife, because he would needs show her to Gyges naked*, *Just.* 1, 7.

Candei, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Arabia*, *Plin.* 6, 29.

Candidum promontorium. *A promontory of Zeugitana in Africa*, *Plin.* 5, 4. hod. *Capo Mabra, Hard.*

|| Candiōpe, es, f. *The daughter of Ænophon*; she was debauched by her brother *Theodotion*, and had by him *Hippolagus*; afterwards *Theodotion*, being banished by his brother, went by the direction of the oracle to live at *Thrace*, *Mythol.*

Cānens, tis, f. *The wife of Picus, king of the Lauretans*, who seeing her husband turned into a bird by the enchantment of *Circe* pined to death, and left her name to a place near the

banks of the *Tiber*, where these things were done, *Ov. Met.* 14, fab. 9.

Cangi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Great Britain, not far from Welchpool*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 32.

Cānīdia, æ, f. *An old witch of Naples, against whom Horace inveigheth*, *Epod.* 5, 15.

Caninefates, Patere, 2, 105. vel *Cannenu-fates, ium, m. pl. Plin.* 4, 15. *A people of ancient Germany, not far from Gorcum in Holland*; hod. *Le Betuwe, Hard.*

|| Canini campi. *A place in the Milanese in Italy, not far from Belizona*, *Amm.* 15, 6.

Caninius, ii, m. *A consul of Rome, who died the same day he was made consul*; whereupon *Cicero* made this jest, *that Caninius was a very watchful magistrate, who never slept all the time of his consulship*, *Epist. Fam.* 7, 30.

Canistius, ii, m. *A man famous for his swiftness in running*; for in one day he ran twelve hundred furlongs, *Plin.* 7, 21. *Rectius tamen leg. Anythis, vid. Solin.* c. 1.

Canius, ii, m. (1) *A poet, who was very facetious, and much given to laughter.* (2) *A Roman knight, finely choused by Pythius, a banker of Sicily.* (1) *Mart.* 1, 62. (2) *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14.

Cannæ, ārum, f. pl. *A pityfull village in Apulia, in the kingdom of Naples, and territories of Bari, near the river Aufidus*; made famous by a great overthrow, which *Hannibal* gave the Romans there, wherein about forty thousand men were slain, and among them such a number of gentry, that he sent to *Carthage* three bushels of rings, as a testimony of the victory, *Liv.* 22, 47. *Flor.* 2, 6. *Rudera modò Cannæ, Hard.*

Cannenses, ium, m. pl. *The people about Cannæ. Nobiles clade Romanâ Cannenses, Plin.* 3, 11.

Cannensis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cannæ, Cannensis clades, Liv.* 22, 61. *Cannenses milites, Id.* 26, 28.

Cannenufates, *vid. Caninefates.*

|| Canonium, ii, n. *Canoden in Essex, or Chelmsford, Camd.*

Canopicum, i, n. *A town of Africa, not far from Algiers*, *Plin.* 5, 4.

Cānōpus, vel Cānōbus, i, f. (1) *A city of Ægypt, with a port at the mouth of the western arm of the Nile, about 35 miles from Alexandria*; the country of *Claudian* the poet. It was built by *Menelaüs*, in memory of his pilot *Canopus*, who died there, and was afterwards canonized. (2) *A bright star in the southern hemisphere.* (1) *Ov. Met.* 15, 828. *Juv.* 15, 46. (2) *Vitruv.* 9, 7.

Cantabri, ōrum, m. pl. *A warlike people of Spain, who inhabited the country on the coast of Biscay*, *Sil.* 3, 326. *Luc.* 6, 259.

Cantabria, æ, f. *A country in Spain, called by the inhabitants La Vizcaya, and by others Biscay*, *Plin.* 4, 20.

|| Cantabrigia, æ, f. *Cambridge, one of the two universities of England*, *Beda.*

|| Cantharus, i, m. *A notable cheat of Athens*; whence the proverb *Cantharo astutor*. *Vid. Erasmus Chiliad.*

Cantilius, ii, m. *A Roman, who being convicted of unlawfull familiarity with a Vestal virgin, was whipped so terribly that he expired under the lash*, *Liv.* 22, 57.

Canthium, ii, n. *The county of Kent in England*, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 13.

Canuleius, ii, m. *The name of several Romans.* (1) *C. Canuleius, who procured the intermarriages of commoners with the families of the nobility.* (2) *L. Canuleius Dives, a prætor.* (3) *M. Canuleius, accused with C. Sempronius, on account of misconduct in the Volscian war.* (1) *Liv.* 4, 1. (2) *Id.* 42, 28. (3) *Id.* 4, 44.

Cānūsum, ii, n. *A town in the country of Apulia, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari, near the river Aufidus, or Ofanto*, *Plin.* 3, 11. hod. *Canosa*, where is very fine wool; whence *lana Canusina*, of a ruddy colour, *Mart.* 14, 127. And *Canusinus*, one that weareth clothes made of that wool, *Id.* 9, 23, 9. They spake

spoke a sort of mixed language, partly Greek, and partly Latin, hence, *Hor.* Canusini more bilinguis, *Stat.* 1, 10, 30. It was built by Diomedes, *Id. ib.* 1, 5, 92. but destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1694.

Cāpēna, æ. f. (1) *A town of Tuscany in Italy, about six miles from Viterbo; hod. Canipina.* (2) *One of the gates of the city of Rome, called also Triumphalis, because those that came in triumph rode through it; and Fontinalis, from the great number of springs. Hence the little river Capenas taketh its rise and name. This gate is now called Porta di S. Sebastiano.* (1) *Liv.* 22, 1. (2) *Id.* 1, 26. *Ov. Fast.* 6, 192. *Sil.* 13, 85.

Cāpēnātes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Italy, near Capena, Liv.* 5, 8. *Plin.* 3, 4. *locus hod. Morluppo, Hard.*

Cāpēnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Capena. Lucii Capeni, Virg. Æn.* 7, 697.

Caperenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain, betwixt Merida and Saragosa, Plin.* 4, 22. *hod. Las ventas de Capara, Hard.*

Cāpētus, i. m. *A king of Alba, Ov. Metam.* 14, 613.

Cāphāreus, ei. m. *Capharea in accus. Ov. Met.* 14, 472. *A dangerous rock upon the Eubœan shore towards the Hellespont, where Nauplius, king of the country, revenged the death of his son Palamedes upon the Greeks, on their return from Troy, by causing a light to be set on the top of the hill, which they mistakeing, many of them struck upon the rock, and were lost, Ov. Metam.* 14, 472. *Virg. Æn.* 11, 260. *hod. Capo dell Oro.*

Cāpillāti, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of the Alps, Plin.* 3, 4. *called also Comata, Luc.* 1, 433.

Cāpīssa, æ. f. *A town of India within Ganges, destroyed by Cyrus, Plin.* 6, 23.

Cāpīssēne, es. f. *The country about Capīssa, Plin.* 6, 23.

Cāpīto, ōnis. m. [*à magno capite*]. *The name of several Romans. (1) One surnamed Fonteus, a very clever man. (2) Læcius, an historian. (3) Titinnius, who wrote the lives of several illustrious men. (1) Flor. Sat.* 1, 5, 32. (2) *Vid. Voss. de Hist. Lat.* 2, 7. (3) *Plin.* 8, 12.

Cāpītōlinus, a, um. adj. *Of the capitol. Arx Capitolina, Tac. Hist.* 3, 71. *ludi, Liv.* 5, 50. (1) *Jupiter Capitolinus, so called, as having a temple built for him on the capitol hill. (2) Also C. Manlius had this title given him for defending the capitol against the enemies. (2) Suet. Cæs.* 84. (2) *Liv.* 4, 42.

Cāpītōlium, i. n. [*à capite hominis ibi reposito, dum foderent fundamenta; antea mons Tarpeius voc.*]. *The capitol, the great tower, or strong castle, of Rome, built upon a hill; remarkable for several temples built near it, especially that dedicated to Jupiter, which was begun by Tarquinius Priscus, and finished by Tarquinius Superbus. About four hundred years after its dedication it was burnt down, but Sylla began to rebuild it, and Quintus Catulus finished it, Liv.* 1, 10. & 85, 4.

Cappādoācia, æ. f. [*à Cappadoce arne*]. *A large country in Asia the lesser, on the north bordering on the Euxine sea, eastward on Armenia major, southward on mount Taurus, which divided it from Cilicia, and westward on Galatia and Pamphylia, Plin.* 6, 3. *hod. Tocat. Famous for horses, mules, and slaves; whence*

Cappādoēs, um. m. pl. [*à sing. Cappadox*]. *The people of Cappadoācia; Poët. Slaves and drudges. Mancipis l. cuples eget æri. Cappadocum rex, Hor. Epist.* 1, 6, 33. *confer Pers.* 6, 77. *Mart.* 10, 76. & *Alex. ab Alex.* 2, 27. *Cappadox de grege venalium, Cic. post. re. in senat.* 6.

Cappagum, i. n. *A town in Spain, Plin.* 3, 1.

**Capra*, æ. f. *The goat, an astronomical constellation. Infana Capræ sidera, Hor. Od.* 3, 7, 6.

**Caprāria*, æ. f. *Plin.* 3, 5. *Caprāria, Varr. [ita dict. quod capris abundat] An isle in the Tuscan sea, now belonging to the Genoese, and called Caprara, vel Cabrera, Hard.*

Caprææ, ōrum. f. pl. *An island on the coast of Naples, about twenty five miles south of that city, and near twelve miles in circumference, Plin.* 3, 7. *where Tiberius once kept his court, Suet. Tib.* 40. *inhabited anciently by the Teleboi, Sil.* 7, 418. *and governed by Telo, who was king thereof, Id.* 14, 444. *and therefore called Telonis insula, Id.* 8, 542.

Caprææ palus, *A place a little without the city of Rome, where Romulus vanished away, Ov. Fast.* 2, 491.

Capricornus, i. m. *One of the twelve signs. Tyrannus Hesperiae Capricornus undæ, Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 20.

Caprius, ii. m. *An invective satyr, and bitter railer, Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 66.

Capsa, æ. f. *A city in the midst of Africa, betwixt the rivers Triton and Bagrada, Flor.* 3, 1. & *Sall. B. J.* 94.

Capsenses, ium. m. pl. *The people of Capsa, Sall. B. J.* 94.

Capitani, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Capsa, Plin.* 5, 4.

Capua, æ. f. [*dict. à Capi Samnitum duce, vel à camporum latitudine, in quibus sita est, Liv.* 4, 37.]. *A famous city of Naples, one of the chief of the Terra di Lavoro, Plin.* 3, 5. *Nunc vicus est, S. Maria di Capua, à novâ Capuâ milia passuum distans, Hard.*

Cāpys, yos. m. (1) *The son of Assuracus, grandchild of Troas, and father of Anchises. (2) A Trojan who came along with Æneas into Italy, and there built Capua. (1) Ov. Fast.* 4, 34. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 1, 187, 6, 768. & 10, 145.

Capys Sylvius, *A king of the Albans, and father of Capetus; he is said to have laid the foundation of Capua. Vid. Suet. Cæs.* 81.

Car, cāris. *Nep. Datam.* 1. *Vid. Cares.*

Carabis, is. m. *A city of Spain, Liv.* 41, 3.

Caracalla, æ. m. [*à caracallâ, veste Gallicâ*]. *A nickname of M. Aurelius Antoninus, from a Gaulish garment which he used to wear. He was the son of Septimius Severus and Marcia; he was declared Cæsar, and made a partner in the empire with Geta his brother by the father's side. In the beginning of his reign he showed some signs of a good disposition, but afterwards became a very wicked prince. He had formed a design of killing his father, but was timely prevented, and after his advancement to the empire, he killed his brother Geta in his mother's bosom, that he might have no competitor in the throne; and afterwards beheaded Papinian the great lawyer, because he would neither excuse nor defend the murder of his brother. He was much addicted to wine and women, was fierce and insolent, and generally hated by his soldiers, and was at last killed by Martialis one of his own centurions in the 43d year of his age, and the sixth of his reign, Vid. Aur. Victor.* 21, 1.

Caracallæus, i. m. *A British prince in the time of Claudius, who was conquered by the Romans, and carried to Rome in triumph; where for his gallant spirit, he was honourably treated by the emperor. In his own language his name was Cradoc, i. e. a warrior, Tac. Ann.* 12, 33, 37. & *Hist.* 3, 45, 2.

Cārāles, *Liv.* 23, 40. & 30, 39. *id. ac. seq.*

Cārālis, is. f. *The chief city of Sardinia, Mela* 2, 7. *hod. Cagliari, Hard.*

Cārāitāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Caralis, Plin.* 3, 8.

Cārālītānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Caralis. Caralitani ager, Liv.* 27, 6. *Caralitani promontorium, Plin.* 3, 8. *hod. Capo Ferrato, & Capo di Carbonara, Hard.*

Carambis, is. f. *A town and promontory of Paplagonia, Plin.* 6, 2. *hod. Capo Ffello, Hard.*

Carambucis, is. m. *A river of Muscovy, which empties itself into the White sea near the town of St. Michael, Plin.* 6, 13. *hod. Duxina, Hard.*

Caranus, i. m. *The first king of Macedonia, in the time of king Midas, Just.* 11, 2.

Carantonus, i. m. *A river of Xantoigne in France, Auson. Mosella* 453. *hod. Cleante Cella,*

Caraseni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Taurica, Vid. Characeni.*

Carastasei, ōrum. m. pl. *A people about the Palus Maotis, Plin.* 6, 7.

Carbilesi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace, Plin.* 4, 11.

|| *Carbilius, vel Carvilius*, ii. m. *A certain Roman, who was the first that put away his wife because she was barren, Gell.* 4, 3.

Carbo, ōnis. m. *The name of divers Romans. (1) One an orator, who had an excellent style. (2) Another surnamed Accienus. (3) Another called Arvina. (1) Cic. Orat.* 3, 7. (2) *Val.* Max. 6, 1, 13. (3) *Id.* 9, 2, 3.

Carbonaria, æ. f. *A port of Italy, in the dukedom of Ferrara, at the mouth of one arm of the Po; in the gulf of Venice; hod. Porto di Goro, nonnullis; Tartaro, Hard.*

Carbula, æ. f. *A town near Corduba in Spain, Plin.* 3, 1.

Carcaſo, vel Carcaſſo, ōnis. f. *A city of France in the Lower Languedoc, Cæs. B. G.* 3, 20. *hod. Carcaſſone, Cellar.*

Carathiocerta, æ. f. *A city of Armenia the greater, Plin.* 6, 9.

* *Carchædon*, ōnis. f. [*Καρχηδών, Gr.*]. *The city Carthage; anciently so called, Plin.* 37, 5. *and always by Greek writers.*

* *Carchædonius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Carchædon. Carchædonius lapis, the calcedony, Plin.* 37, 5.

Carçine, es. f. *A town of Sarmatia, Mela* 2, 1.

Carçines, is. m. *A river of Italy, near Scyllacium, Plin.* 3, 10.

* || *Carçinætes*, is. n. [*Καρçινίτης, Gr.*]. *The gulf of Muscovy, or Nigropolis, between the Borysthenes and Bosphorus Cimærius in the Black sea, Strab.*

Carçinus, i. m. (1) || *A tragick poet of Sicily, remarkable for the obscurity of his writings. Hence*

(2) *Carçini pœmata, prov. Unintelligible poems. (2) The sign Cancer. (1) Vid. Voss. de Gr. Poëtis.* (2) *Luc.* 9, 539.

Cardia, æ. f. *A town of Thrace, Plin.* 4, 11. *Antiquum nomen retinet.*

Carenſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain, not far from Pampelune, Plin.* 3, 3. *Vetus oppidum nomen retinet Cares; novum Puente la Reyna, Hard.*

Carentini, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Italy, Plin.* 3, 12.

Cāres, ium. m. pl. *The people of Caria, Liv.* 33, 13. *Ov. Metam.* 4, 297. *Virg. Æn.* 8, 723.

Caræſſus, i. m. *A river of Treas, Plin.* 5, 50.

Cāria, æ. f. *A country in Asia the less, between Lycia and Ionia, on the side of the mountain Taurus, Plin.* 5, 27. *hod. Adinelli, & German, Hard.*

Cariates, um. m. pl. *A people of Spain, Plin.* 3, 3.

Caillæ, ōrum. f. pl. *A town of Lucania in Italy, Sil.* 8, 580.

Carina, æ. f. *A hill in Candia, nine miles in compass, where no flies are seen at any time, Plin.* 5, ult.

Cāinæ, ōrum. f. pl. *A street in Rome, which was bowed somewhat like the bottom of ships, Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 48. *Laure Carina, Virg. Æn.* 8, 361. *quod ibi Pompeii domus.*

Carini, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Germany, Plin.* 4, 14.

|| *Carinthia*, æ. f. *A dukedom in the upper part of High Germany, Geogr.*

Cariovelites, um. m. pl. *A people about Quimper in France, Plin.* 4, 13.

Carina, æ. f. *A city of Spain, anciently called also Aurelia, Plin.* 3, 1. *prope Bornos, ad ripam amnis Guadalte, Hard.*

Carmacæ, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Asia, near the Araxotis, Plin.* 6, 7.

Carmania, æ. f. *A country in Asia, between Persia and India, Plin.* 6, 23. *It is divided into two parts, the one called Carmania deserta, now Mingui; the other Carmania major, now Clarmen; famous for cloth of gold and semitars.*

Carinenta, æ. f. & *Carmentis*, is. f. *A people of*

Arcadia, the mother of Evander; her true name was Nicostrata: from her the gate Carmentalis in Rome had its name, Virg. Æn. 8, 338. called afterwards Scelerata, because the three hundred and six Fabii went out through this gate, who fighting at the river Cremera against the Hetruscans, were all slain, Ov. Fast. 2, 201. & Sil. 13, 816.

Carmentālia, ōrum. n. pl. Yearly feasts of the Roman ladies in honour of Carmenta, celebrated on the eleventh and fifteenth days of January in every year, Macrob. Sat. 1, 16.

Carna, æ. f. A goddess among the Romans, who was thought to preside over the vital parts of human bodies, Ov. Fast. 6, 101. & Macrob. Sat. 1, 12.

Carnæ, ārum. m. pl. A people about the Palus Mæotis, Plin. 6, 7.

Carne, es. f. A town of Phœnicia, Plin. 5, 20.

Carneādes, is. m. A learned philosopher of Cyrene, scholar of Chrysippus, and chief of the sect called Novi Academici; having undertaken to confute the writings of Zeno the Stoick, he purged his head with white hellebore, that the corrupt humours of his stomach might not annoy his reasoning faculties. When he was sent ambassadour to Rome by the Athenians, Cato advised the senate to take heed of this man, who by the charms of his eloquent tongue would be able to effect any design he aimed at, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 5. Gell. 17, 5.

Carni, ōrum. m. pl. A people near Venice, whose country now is called Carniola, Plin. 3, 18.

Carnuti, ōrum. m. pl. A people of France, inhabiting the country of Chartrain, Plin. 4, 18.

** || Carodūnum, i. n. [Καρόδων, Gr.] A city of Poland, Ptol. now Cracow.*

Carpasium, ii. n. A town in the island Cyprus, Plin. 5, 30.

Carpāthium mare, The sea near Scarpanto, Plin. 5, 27.

Carpāthus, i. f. An island in the Mediterranean between Rhodes and Crete, Plin. 5, 31. hod. Scarpanto, Hard. It is computed to be about fifty miles in circumference, and is now pretty populous. Carpathius leporem, prov. of those who desire, or procure, things to their own prejudice, Suid.

Carpentoraçte, is. f. A city of Provence in France, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Carpentras, Hard.

Carpetani, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Spain, Plin. 3, 3.

Carpi, indecl. A town of Africa, Plin. 5, 4.

Carpi, ōrum. m. pl. A barbarous people near the Danube, Eutrop. 9, 15.

Carriæ, ārum. f. pl. A city of Mesopotamia, Plin. 5, 24. by the Hebrews called Charran, now Hieren. Here Crassus the Roman, with his whole army, was utterly defeated, Flor. 3, 11. Val. Max. 1, 6.

Carseolāni, ōrum. m. pl. The people of Carseoli, Plin. 3, 12.

Carseolānus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Carseoli, Ov. Fast. 4, 701.

Carstelli, ōrum. m. pl. A town of Italy in the Campagna di Roma, not far from the borders of Abruzzo, Liv. 10, 3. Ov. Fast. 4, 683. hod. Carseoli, Hard.

Carstula, ārum. f. pl. A town of Italy, in the Papacy, not far from Spolito, Tac. Hist. 3, 60. now in ruins.

Carstulānus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Carstula, Plin. Epist. 1, 4.

Cartea, æ. f. A town of Spain, near the Straits mouth; called by the Greeks Tartessus, Plin. 3, 1. Liv. 28, 30. Sil. 3, 196. & Roder. vix superfluit. Portus Iupetuli admodum capax, cum Cartello, Torre di Cartag. ne, corrupto à veteri Cartello nomine, Hard.

Carteānus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Cartea. Cartelana ora, Plin. 3, 2.

** Cartenna, æ. f. [Καρτίνα, Ptol.] A colony of Augustus in the province of Tangier, Plin. 5, 2. hod. Añkera, Hard.*

Canthea, æ. f. A city of the island Cea, Plin. 4, 12.

Carthæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Cartea, Ov. Met. 10, 109.

Carthāginienſis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, Carthage. Carthaginiensis conventus, Plin. 3, 3.

Carthāgo, gēnis. f. (1) Carthage, once the most famous city of Africa, built by queen Dido, some time before Rome, according to Justin. 11, 10. It was a powerfull and flourishing state, till at last, after a long contest with the power of the Romans, in the third Punick war it was utterly subdued by Scipio, who was thence called Africanus; and the city itself by order of the Roman senate was quite demolished. In Adrian's time it was rebuilt, and from him called Adrianopolis; it was again ruined by the Saracens. It was situated about ten miles from the modern Tunis. (2) Carthago nova, quæ & Spartaria [à parti copiā] A city of Murcia in Spain, having a strong fort and large haven, said to be built by Asdrubal, now called Cartagena. (1) Virg. Æn. 1, 17. Sil. 4, 767. (2) Sil. 15, 220. Liv. 26, 42.

Carthāgo, gēnis. f. A daughter of that Hercules who was worshiped at Tyre, Cic. N. D. 3, 16.

Cartheia, vid. Cartea.

Cartris, is. f. A country called by some Cimbrica Chersonesus, in form of a peninsula, divided into three parts, Holsatia, Ditmarsch, and Jutland, subject to the king of Denmark, Plin. 4, 13.

Carvilius, vid. Carbilus.

Carya, æ. f. (1) A city of Laconia. (2) Another of the same name in Arcadia. (1) Stat. Theb. 4, 225. (2) Liv. 34, 26.

Caryates, um. m. pl. The people of Carya, Vitruv. 1, 1.

Caryatis, dis. f. A title given to Diana as worshiped at Carya, Vitruv. 1, 1.

Carystius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Carystos. Carystium marmor, Plin. 36, 6.

Carystius, i. f. A city upon the shore of Eubœa, famous for marble, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Caristo, nonnull. Castel Rosso, Hard.

|| Casa candida, quæ & Leucopibia, & S. Ninianus. Whitburn in Scotland, a bishop's see under the archbishoprick of Glasgow, Geogr.

Casandra, æ. f. An island over-against Persis, Plin. 6, 25.

Cascantenses, ium. m. pl. A people of Navarre in Spain, Plin. 3, 3. locus hod. Cascante, Hard.

Cascellius Aulus Vindex, A learned civilian; against whom Terentius Scaurus wrote, showing his mistakes, Val. Max. 8, 12, 1. Her. A. Pœt. 371.

Casilinum, i. n. A town of Campania in Italy, seated upon the river Volturnus, near Capua, Plin. 3, 5.

Casina, æ. f. A comedy in Plautus; so called from a principal person in the play. Hodie extat.

Casinum, & Cassinum, i. n. [à cascum, i. e. vetus, Varr.] A town of Campania in Italy, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Monte Cassino, Hard.

** || Casūtis, idis. f. [Κασίατις, Gr.] (1) The country about mount Casius in Palestine. (2) The country adjacent to mount Casius in Syria, containing Antiochia, Seleucia, Lydia, and other cities. (1) Ptol. (2) Id.*

Casius mons. (1) A hill in Palestine near Ægypt; here Pompey had a tomb, and Jupiter's temple, being hence called Cassius, Luc. 7, 451. rect. Casus, quod nummi præsent. (2) A very high hill in Syria. (1) Plin. 5, 12. (2) Id. 5, 22.

Casmonates, ium. m. pl. A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 4.

Casos, i. f. An isle of the Ægean sea, one of the Sporades, not far from Scarpanto, Plin. 5, 30. hod. Cassio.

Caspiā, æ. f. Virg. Æn. 7, 713. eadem qua Caspiūla, æ. f. A town of the Sabines in Italy, not far from Nursi, Sil. 8, 416. hod. Aspra, Celliar.

Caspiæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Caspian, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 63.

Caspiæ, ārum. m. pl. Patron. A people about the Caspian sea, see Caspii.

Caspiæ portæ, Certain narrow passages between

the mountains and the sea, separating Albania from Media Atropatena, not far from the city Derbene in Persia, Plin. 5, 27. hod. the pass of Testis.

Caspii, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Hyrcania, near the Caspian sea, Plin. 6, 13. they are said to furnish their parents to death, after they be seventy years of age, Strab. and to train up dogs for war. Caspiadæ, quis turba canum, &c. Val. Flacc. 6, 107. Virgil calleth the country Caspia regna, Æn. 6, 789.

Caspii montes, High mountains near the Caspian sea, Plin. 5, 27.

Caspium mare, The Caspian sea, Plin. 6, 13. It hath no passage into any other sea, but is a huge lake of itself, between Persia, great Tartary, Muscovy, and Georgia. It is said to be 600 miles in length, and upwards of 500 in breadth. It goeth by several names; Mer de Sala, Mer de Bacu, Mer de Tabarestan.

Caspius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Caspian. Caspia claustra, Luc. 8, 222. limina, Stat. Theb. 8, 290.

Cassander, dri. m. A Macedonian, who slew Olympias, Just. 14, 6.

Cassandra, æ. f. The daughter of Priam and Hecuba; Apollo being in love with her, promised to give her whatsoever she should desire, in case she would consent to his courtship, she asked the gift of prophecy; which he according to promise bestowed upon her, but she having obtained it, refused to comply with Apollo's request, whereupon he so infatuated the people, that none would believe her prophecies; wherefore neither the Trojans, nor Agamemnon, to whose share she fell after the taking of Troy, would believe her predictions, which proved their ruin. She was married to Chærebus, and debauched by Ajax Oileus, in the temple of Minerva, Virg. Æn. 2, 403. Prop. 3, 13, 62. Sen. Troad. 34, & deinceps.

Cassandrenſes, ium. m. pl. The people of Cassandria, Liv. 44, 10.

Cassandria, æ. f. [à Cassandro conditore] A town of Macedonia, Liv. 44, 11.

Catiera, æ. f. A town of Macedon, Plin. 4, 10.

|| Cassi, ōrum. m. pl. A people of England in the hundred of Caishew in Hertfordshire, Camd.

Cassinum, i. n. A town of Campania in Italy. Vid. Casinum.

|| Cassiodorus, i. m. A learned historian of Ravenna, tutor to Theodoric king of the Goths. Vid. Voss. de Hist. Latinis.

Cassiope, æ. f. Cassiōpæa, Citi. vel || Cassiōpeia, æ. f. Gell. (1) The wife of Cepheus, king of Æthiopia, and mother of Andromeda; the Nereides envying her beauty, caused her daughter Andromeda to be exposed to a sea monster; but Perseus, returning from Libya at the very instant when she was about to be devoured, rescued her from his jaws, and married her; Cassiope after death was translated into heaven, and made one of the constellations there. (2) || A town of Epirus. (3) Another of the island Corcyra; hod. S. Maria di Cassipi, Hard. (1) Cic. in Arat. (2) Strabo. (3) Plin. 4, 12. & Suet. Ner. 22.

Cassipolis, is. f. A town of Syria, Plin. 5, 7.

** Cassiterida, um. f. pl. [à Κασσιτερις, Ilium] (1) Islands, or rather rocks, in the Spanish sea. (2) || The islands of Scythia, or the Scythians. (1) Plin. 4, 22. & 7, 56. Meia 3, 6. Died. Sic. 5, 38. (2) Camd.*

Cassius, ii. m. The name of divers Romans. (1) C. Cassius, one of the murderers of Julius Cæsar. (2) Cassius Parmensis, a poet who was put to death by command of Augustus Cæsar. (3) A surname of Jupiter. (1) Suet. Cæs. 82. (2) Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 61. & Val. Max. 1, 7. (3) Suet. Neron. 22. & De aliis pluribus hujus nominis consule Litium.

Castabala, æ. f. A town of Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27.

Castia, æ. f. The daughter of Abolus, who was turned into a fountain of the same name. V. J. Virg. Geo. 3, 293.

Castalides, um. f. pl. [à fonte Castalis] The nine Muses, Mart. 4, 14.

*Castālius fons, [à Castaliā virgine, quæ, cūm Apollinem fugerit, in fontem sui nominis versa est] *A fountain of Phecis, at the foot of the hill Parnassus*, Plin. 4, 3. called also *Caballinus*, and *Libetris*, sacred to the Muses, *Ov. Met.* 3, 14.

*Castānā, vel Casthanā, æ, f. [Καστανία, Gr.] *A town of Thessaly in Greece, near the river Peneus*, Plin. 4, 9.

|| Castellum Cattorum, *The chief city of Hesse, called Cassel*, Ptol.

|| Castellum Menapiorum, *Pesh. Cassel, or Kessel, on the Maese, in Flanders, in the dukedom of Guelderland, Ceilar.*

|| Castellum Morinorum, *Ptol. A town in Flanders, called Cassel, near the river Fene.*

*|| Casthanā, æ, f. [Καστανία, Gr.] *A town of Epirus in Greece*, Herodot.

*Castor, ōris, m. [Κάστωρ, Gr.] (1) *The son of Tyndarus king of Laconia, and of Leda the daughter of Thestius; Jupiter being enamoured with Leda, transformed himself into a swan, and in that shape enjoyed her: she brought forth two eggs, in one of which were included Pollux and Helena, begotten by Jupiter; in the other Castor and Clytemnestra, begotten by Tyndarus. Castor and Pollux, when of age, freed the seas from pirates, and were therefore worshipped as gods of the seas. Castor dying, as being the son of Tyndarus, his brother Pollux, who was immortal, desired of Jupiter that his brother might become immortal as well as himself; which being granted, the two brothers are feigned to live and die by turns. The ground of the story is, that of the gemini or twin stars, into which these two brothers are fabled to have been turned, when the one riseth the other goeth down. (2) A physician of that name; who first prescribed pepperwort as good to drink for the falling sickness. (3) || A Greek historian. (4) The grandchild of King Deiotarus. (1) Her. Od. 1, 2. Ov. Fast. 5, 700. (2) Plin. 20, 16. (3) Vid. Voss. de Hist. Græcis. (4) Cic. Deiot. 1.*

Castorum nemus, *A place in Italy, between Cremona and Bedriacum*, Tac. Hist. 2, 24.

|| Castra Alata, *Edinburgh in Scotland*, Camd.

Castra Cæcilia, *A place of New Castle in Spain*, Plin. 4, 22. *hod. Caceres*, Hard.

Castra Cornelia, *A fortified place in Africa, between Carthage and Utica*, Plin. 3, 4. *Cæs. B. C. 2, 24.*

|| Castra Exploratorum, *Burgh upon the sands in Cumberland*, Camd.

Castra Hannibalis, *A place in Italy, not far from Cremona*, Plin. 3, 10.

|| Castra Herculis, *A place in the Low Countries, not far from Graves*, Amm. 18, 2.

Castra Julia, *A place of New Castle in Spain, in the midway between Merida and Placentia*, Plin. 4, 22. *hod. Truxillo*, Hard.

|| Castra Martia, *A place in the eastern Moesia superior, not far from Prigrin in Servia*, Amm. 31, 32. *hod. Stramartia*, Holsten.

*Castribolenses, ium, m. pl. *The people of Castribolensis*, Plin. 3, 4.

*|| Castribolensis, ii, n. [Καστριβόλη, Gr.] *A town of the Peloponnesus, or Campagna di Roma in Italy, between Aquinum and Pervenum*, Ptol. *hod. Casre.*

|| Castrum Britonum, *Dunbriton in Scotland*, Camd.

|| Castrum Caledonum, *Dunelder, once a bishop's see in Scotland*, Camd.

Castrum Ioni, *A town of Tarentum not far from Andria*, Virg. Æn. 6, 775. called also *Castrum*, Sil. 8, 360.

Castrum Novum, *A town of the Papay in Italy, not far from Cornet*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. S. Martinella*, Hard.

Castulo, ōnis, f. *A town on the borders of New Castile in Spain*, Plin. 3, 2. & Sil. 3, 291. *hod. Cambon. vel Caxula*, Hard.

Castulonenses, ium, m. pl. *The people of Castulo*, Plin. 3, 3.

Castulonensis saltus, *The country about Castulo*, Liv. 27, 20.

Castventillāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, not far from Spalitto*, Plin. 3, 14.

Calventum, i, n. *A river of the Basilicate in Italy, which floweth into the bay of Tarento*, Plin. 3, 11. *hod. Bassente*, Hard.

*|| Cafurgis, is, f. Ptol. [Καρυγγίς, Gr.] *The city Prague in Bohemia*, Briet. *Caurzim*, Sanson.

Cafus, i, f. *An island in the Archipelago, near the island Scarpanto*, Plin. 4, 12. It is now uninhabited, and vulgarly called *Cassio*.

*Cātābathmos, i, f. [à καταβάθμης, Gr. descensus, quod sit vallis deversa] *A town, or rather, noted valley in Egypt, which was anciently the utmost bounds of Africa*, Plin. 5, 5. & Mela 1, 8.

*Cātādūpa, ōrum, n. pl. [à δῦπος, sonitus] *The cataracts of the river Nile in Ethiopia; where falling from high hills it maketh so great a noise, that the people of the adjacent parts are said to be made deaf therewith*, Plin. 5, 9.

*Cātādūpi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people about the Catadupa*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5.

*|| Catalauni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of France about Chalons and Rheims*, Amm. 15, 27.

*|| Catalaunum, i, n. [Καταλουν, Gr.] *The name of two cities of France. (1) One in Champagne, called Chalons sur Marne. (2) The other in Burgundy, called Chalons sur Saône. (1) Ptol. 2. (2) Vid. Geogr.*

Cātina, vel Cātina, æ, f. *A city of Sicily, at the foot of mount Ætna*, Cic. Verr. 4, 23. Plin. 3, 8. & Sil. 14, 197. almost ruined by an earthquake in the year 1693. It giveth name to the neighbouring gulf.

*|| Catangius, ii, m. [Καταγγίς, Gr.] *A gulf on the Asiatic coast of the Thracian Bosphorus*, Ptol. *hod. Golfo Castacio*.

Catania, æ, f. *A district of Cappadocia, near Cilicia*, Plin. 6, 3.

|| Cataraetonum, i, n. *Catterick, or Catarrick, in Yorkshire*, Camden.

Cātillina, æ, m. *A conspirator of Rome; whose plots and contrivances were found out and defeated by Cicero, then consul of Rome. He was a person so infamous for a debauched life, that his name is frequently used to denote the vilest of men, Catilinam quocunque in populo videas, quocunque sub axe*, Juv. 14, 41. *Historiam ejus scripsit Sallustius, & Ciceronis orationes in eum jam extant.*

Catillus, i, m. (1) *The son of Amphiaraius, and brother of Tyburtus; in memory of whom he is said to have built Tybur. (2) || A mountain of Latium in Italy near the city Tybur and the river Teverone; hod. M. di Tivoli. (1) Virg. Æn. 7, 672. & 11, 640. (2) Vib. Seq. Cātina, vid. Catana.*

Catius, *A noble Roman, cujus historiam scripsit, Liv. 27, 6.*

Cativulus, i, m. *A king of the Etrurians; who poisoned himself lest he should fall into Cæsar's hands*, Liv. Epit. 107, 11.

Cato, ōnis, m. *The surname of several Romans, of whose following are most considerable. (1) One called Cato Censorius, for his gravity and strictness in the censorship. He was fourscore times accuset, and always acquitted with honour. He was an excellent orator, commander, and politician; well skilled in civil law, wrote a book of husbandry in pure Latin still extant, and learnt Greek when he was an old man. (2) The great grandchild to the former, called Urbinus, because he flew himself at Utica, after Cæsar had conquered Pompey. He was like wife a very strict moralist, and reformed many abuses which were crept into the administration of the commonwealth. He took part with Pompey against Cæsar, and after the battle of Pharsalia, in which Pompey was utterly defeated, fled to Utica, then belonging to king Juba, where, unable to bear his great misfortunes, and prompted by Plato's treatise of the immortality of the soul, he flew himself in the 48th year of his age. (3) Val. Cato, a great Grammarian in Sylla's time. He wrote some*

poems, and was much respected by those of that faculty, as appeareth by the commendations they give him. He died in a very advanced age, and was very poor. (1) Liv. 39, 40. Val. Max. 8, 7. (2) Vid. vitam ejus à Plutarcho scriptam, & Luc. 9, 21. & deinceps. (3) Bibaculus poeta.

Catti, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany, about the country now called Hesse; from whom also Catwick in the Low-Countries had its name*, Tac. Germ. 30, 1.

Catagnatus, i, m. *A general of the Allobroges*, Liv. Epit. 103, 38.

Cātullianus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Catullus*.

|| Bāia Catulliana, Mart. 11, 7, 14. *Of, or by.*

Cātullus, i, m. (1) *A learned, but a wanton, poet, born at Verona, in the time of Marius and Sylla. (2) A writer of plays, surnamed Urbicarius. (1) Poëmata ejus extant. (2) Juv. 13, 111. & 8, 126.*

Catulus, [dicit. à cato, i. e. callido] *The name of divers noblemen. (1) C. Catulus, who built a temple to Jupiter in the Capitol. (2) Q. Catulus, a commander under Marius in the Cimbric war. (3) Lutatius Catulus, who put an end to the first Punic war. (1) Liv. 98, 31. (2) Id. 63, 73. (3) Id. 23, 38.*

Caturiges, um, m. pl. *A people of France in Dauphiné, near the Alps*, Plin. 3, 25. *locus hod. Cberges*, Hard.

|| Catyuchani, ōrum, m. pl. Anton. *The people of Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Hertfordshire*, Camd.

Cavares, um, vel Cavari, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Provence in France, about Avignon*, Plin. 3, 4.

Cauca, æ, f. *A city of Spain near the river Tagus*, Liv. 48, 19.

Caucæi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Cauca*, Liv. 48, 20.

Caucasæ portæ, quæ & Iberiæ. *A city in the strait passage between mount Caucasus and the Caspian sea*, Plin. 6, 11. called now *Derbent*, i. e. the Straits; and by the Turks *Demir*, or *Temircapi*, i. e. the iron gates, for the strength of the place.

Caucasus, i, m. *A high hill in Asia between the Euxine and Caspian seas, called also Garamas; it is situated above Iberia and Albania, on the north part. It is of great height, covered with snow, rocky, and full of trees. Here they say, Prometheus lay bound, an eagle, or vulture, feeding upon his liver*, Val. Flacc. 5, 161. 6, 612. & 7, 55. *Hor. Od. 1, 22.*

Caucasus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Caucasus. Caucasus fluv, Val. Flacc. 7, 357. Caucasæ nymphæ, Id. 5, 382. rupes, Id. 4, 72.*

Caucenses, ium, m. pl. *A people of old Castile in Spain, between the cities Segovia and Valladolid*, Plin. 3, 3. *locus hod. Coca*, Hard.

|| Caucoliberum, i, n. *A city of Narbonne in France; hod. Colère five Colliery*, Ceilar.

Caudini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Caudium*, Plin. 3, 11.

Caudinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Caudium. Caudinum prædium, Cic. de Sen. 12. Caudina pars, Liv. 9, 1. Caudinæ legiones, Id. 12. Caudinæ fures, Id. 9, 2.*

Caudum, i, n. *A town of Naples in Italy, not far from Ercolani*, Liv. 7, 2.

Cava, ōrum, m. pl. *A people subdued by Cato king of the Illyrians*, Liv. 44, 30.

Cavani, is, m. *A river of Mysia*, Liv. 32, 15.

Caulon, ōnis, m. *A town of Calabria in Italy*, Plin. 3, 10. & Virg. Æn. 3, 553. *hod. Capri. Hæro*, Hard.

*Cauli, ōrum, m. pl. *The people about Caulon*, Liv. 45, 25.

*Caunus, i, f. [Καῦνος, Gr.] (1) *A city of Caria, near the river Catolis. (2) A mountain in Spain. (3) The son of Minos and Cyrene, whose sister Byblis falling in love with him, he went into Caria, and built that city, calling it after his own name. (1) Strabo. (2) Liv. 4, 50. (3) Ov. Met. 6, fab. 11.*

*Caurzim, Sanson.

*Caurenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Caurium*, Plin. 4, 22.

*|| Caurium, ii, n. [Καύριον, Gr.] *A city of Spain in the territory of New Caſtile*, Ptol. 2, 5. *hod. Coria*, Hard.

Caſci, qui & Cauchi & Chauci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany, about Bremen and Lunenburg*, Luc. 1, 458.

Caſcus, i, m. *A river of Myſia*, Ov. Met. 12, 111.

Caſſiter, & Caſſirus, i, m. *A river of Aſia minor, near Ephelus*; between which place and Smyrna it falleth into the Archipelago, Plin. 5, 29. It aboundeth with ſwans, hence Ov. Fluminea volucres medio caluere Caſſiro, Met. 2, 253. Non illo plura Caſſiros Carmina cygnorum labentibus audit in undis, Id. Met. 5, 386. *hod. Carafou*, Hard. *Mindſcare*, aliis.

Caſſitrus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the river Caſſiter*. Caſſitrus ales, b. e. cygnus, Ov. Trift. 5, 1, 11.

C ante E.

Cea, æ, f. Plin. 5, 30. *vel* Ceos, i, f. Cic. Att. 5, 12. [*à* Ceo Tſuani filio] *An iſle in the Aegean ſea, one of the Cyclades*; *hod. Zia*.

Ceus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cea*. Cea veltis, Prop. 1, 2, 2. *lod al. leg. Coz.*

|| Ceba, æ, f. *A city of Piedmont on the frontiers of Montferrat*; *hod. Ceva*, Cellar.

Cebanus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ceba*. Cebanus calvus, Plin. 11, 42.

Cebenna, æ. *A mountain of France*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 18. *hod. les Cevennes*, Cellar.

Cæſes, ætis, m. *A Theban philoſopher*; author of a ſmall book, called *Cebettis Tabula*, quæ jam extat.

*Cebrenia, æ, f. [Κεβρηνία, Steph.] *A country of Thracas*, Plin. 5, 30. *Hinc*

*Cebrenis, idis, f. Patron. *A descendant of Cebrenia*, Ov. Met. 11, 769.

*Cebrenus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cebrenia*, Auſon.

Cecina, æ, m. (1) || *A Roman knight*; who taking part with Pompey, carried young ſwallows with him from Rome, which afterwards he ſent with letters to his friends to give them intelligence. (2) *A river of Italy in the territory of Sienna*; which ariſeth between that city and Voltorno, and falleth into the ſea about 18 miles from Leghorn; *hod. antiquum nomen retinet*, Hard. (1) Litt. ex Plin. (2) Plin. 3, 4.

Cecröpia, æ, f. *The tower and city of Athens*, Plin. 7, 56.

Cecröpidae, um, m. pl. *The Athenians*; ſo called from Cecrops their firſt king, Virg. Æn. 6, 21. Sil. 13, 484.

Cecröpides, æ, m. *A descendant of Cecrops*; per Anton. *Of an ancient family*, Juv. 8, 53.

Cecröpis, idis, f. Patron. *An Athenian lady*. De ſulmonenſi mera Cecropis, Juv. 6, 186.

Cecropius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Athens*.

|| Cecröpium thymum, Virg. Geor. 4, 270. Cecropiæ apes, Id. ibid. 177. *verm. Sil. 14, 20.*

Cecrops, öpis, m. *The firſt king of Athens*; he firſt enacted marriage, worſhiped images, built altars, and offered ſacrifices amongſt the Greeks. He built the city Athens, and called it by his name *Cecropia*, Plin. 7, 56.

Cælidon, tis, m. *One that was ſlain at the marriage of Perſeus and Andromeda*, Ov. Met. 5, 144. & 12, 250.

Cælidonia, M. I. Celadonia, æ, f. Plin. 4, 12. *An iſland in the Adriatick ſea, on the coaſt of Dalmatia*, *hod. Laguffa*.

Cælenie, ærum, f. || *The chief city of Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 32. Luc. 3, 206. Here Marſyas was worſhiped by Apollo, and turned into a river, Ov. Met. 6, 400.

Cælenæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cælena*, Stat. Theb. 2, 666.

Cælene, us, f. (1) *One of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas and the nymph Phione*. (2) *One of*

the Harpyes, daughter of Jupiter and Terra. (1) Ov. Faſt. 4, 173. (2) Virg. Æn. 3, 211, 245. Juv. 8, 130.

Celegeri, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Myſia*, Plin. 3, 26.

Celeia, æ, f. *A town of Auſtria in Germany*, Plin. 3, 24. *hod. Cilley*, Hard.

Celelates, ium, m. pl. *A people of Liguria*, Liv. 32, 39.

Celendæ, ærum, f. pl. *vel* Celendris, is, Tac. Ann. 2, 80, 1. *A city of Cilicia in Aſia minor, anciently a colony of the Samians*; *hod. Palapolis*.

Celenderitis, idis, f. *The country about Celendæ*, Plin. 5, 27.

Celetrum, i, n. *A city of Illyricum*, Liv. 31, 40.

Cæleus, i, m. *The father of Triptolemus, and king of Eleuſina*, whom Ceres, for his kind entertainment of her, intructed in huſbandry, Virg. Geor. 1, 165.

*|| Cælia, æ, f. [Κῆλια, Gr.] *A city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, not far from Bari*, Ptol.

*|| Cælidnus, i, m. [Κελιδνός, Gr.] *A river in Macedonia, which ariſeth in the mountain of Chimera, and diſchargeth itſelf into the Adriatick, near the gulf of Valona*, Strabo; *hod. Salnich*.

Celmis, is, m. *A foſter father of Jupiter, and by him at laſt turned into an adamant*, Ov. Met. 4, 281.

|| Celſa, æ, f. *A city of Spain near the river Ebro*; *hod. Xelſa*, Hard.

Celſenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Celſa*, Plin. 3, 3.

Celſus, i, m. *The name of ſeveral men*. (1) *A phyſician in the time of Tiberius, who wrote a treatiſe of phyſick in a good Latin ſtyle. He wrote alſo of many other ſubjects*. (2) *A notable plagiarist, mentioned by Horace*. (1) Opera medica extant. Vid. Quint. 12, ult. (2) Hor. Epift. 1, 3, 15.

Celtæ, ærum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul, between the rivers Garonne and Seine*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, int. Vaniloquum Celtæ genus, ac mutabilis mentis, Sil. 8, 16.

Celtibæri, ōrum, m. pl. [*ex* Celtis & Iberis] *A people of Spain, dwelling near the river Iberus, or Ebro, in the kingdom of Arragon*, Plin. 3, 1. Profugi Gallorum Celtæ miſcentes nomen Iberis, Luc. 4, 10.

Celtibæria, æ, f. *The country inhabited by the Celtiberi*, Plin. 3, 3. *about Calatajad*, Hard.

Celtibærius, & Celtibæricus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Celtiberia*. Celtibericum bellum, Plin. 33, 3. Celtiberia terra, Catull. 37, 17. cuniculoſa, Id. 35, 18.

|| Celtica, æ, f. *A country of old Gaul, which was ſituated between the rivers Rhodne, Marne, Seine, and Loire*; and was extended even to the ocean; otherwiſe called Gallia Lugdunenſis. Ad. Geogr.

Celtici, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, deſcended from the Celtæ in France*, Plin. 3, 1.

Celticum promontorium, *A not d cape of Galicia in Spain*, Plin. 4, 20. *hod. Cap de Fineterre*, Hard.

Celticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Gaul*. Celtica rura, Sil. 1, 46. *nardus*, Plin. 21, 6.

|| Celurca, æ, f. *A town in Scotland, called Montroſe*, Script. Scot.

Cema, æ. *A river ariſing out of the Alps in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4.

Cemelion, ii, n. *A city of Piedmont in Italy, not far from Nice*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Cimiez*, Hard.

*|| Cēmēnus mons [Κημενός, Gr.] *A mountain of Languedoc in France*, Ptol. *hod. Les Cevennes*.

|| Cempſi, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of the country about Venaſque in Arragon*, Dionyſ. 338.

Cenæum, i, n. *A promontory and city of Eubæa*, Plin. 4, 12. *hod. Cape Litar*.

Cenchreæ, ærum, f. pl. *A town and port in the Iſthmus of Corinth*, Plin. 4, 3. *thence called*

Corinthiaca Cenchreæ, Ovid. Trift. 1, 9, 9. *hod. Kencbreai*, Hard.

Cenchreus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cenchreæ*, Stat. Theb. 4, 60.

Cenchreïs, idis, f. *The wife of king Cinyras, and mother of Myrrha*, Hygin. fab. 58. *conf. Ov. Met. 10, 435.*

Cenchrius, ii, m. *A river of Ionia in Aſia minor, which runeth through the wood Ortygia, in which the poets ſeign Latona was waſhed after child-birth, by Ortygia her nurse*, Tac. Ann. 3, 61, 2.

Cendevia, æ, f. *A marſh of Paleſtine, at the foot of mount Carmel*, Plin. 5, 19.

|| Ceneda, æ, f. *A city of Italy, in the territory of Venice, not far from Livenza*, P. Diac.

*|| Cēneſtum, i, n. [Κηνεσών, Gr.] *A city in the iſland of Corſica*, Ptol. *hod. Corte*.

Cēneus, i, m. *A noble Theſſalian, father of Atalanta*; he was invulnerable, whence that ſaying, *Invulnerabilis ut Ceneus*, and was changed from woman to man, Ov. Met. 12, 170. & deinceps.

Cenimagni, ōrum, m. pl. Cæſ. B. G. 5, 20. *qui & Icenii, A people of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge*, Camd.

|| Cēnina, æ, f. [*à* Cenite conditore, Feſt.] *A city of Latium, not far from Rome*.

|| Cēnienſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Cenina*, Pomp.

Cenomāni, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* Cydno Liguris filio] (1) *A people of Gallia Celtica*; their country is now called *la Maine*; their chief city *Cenomanum*, vulg. *le Mans*. (2) *A people of Lombardy in Italy, near the city Crema*. (1) Plin. 3, 19. (2) Id. 3, 19.

Cenſorinus, i, m. *An author, who wrote a learned book De die natali, which is now extant*. Vid. Voff. de Hiſt. Latinis.

*Centaurētus, i, m. *A Galatian, who, when Antiochus was ſlain, ſtrided his horſe, which ran away with him and broke his own neck, and his rider's*, Plin. 8, 42.

*Centauri, ōrum, m. pl. [Κένταυροι, Gr. qu. & Hippocentauri, ita dicti πρὸς τὸ κενταῖν τῆς ταύρης, à pungendis, five ſtimulandis, tauris] *A people of Theſſaly, near mount Pelion, who firſt broke horſes for war*; hence the fable, they being ſeen by other people on horſeback, at a diſtance, were ſuppoſed to be but one creature, which had the upper part of their bodies like a man, and the nether part like a horſe. The poets tell us, that they were begoten by Ixion, of a cloud, which he embraced inſtead of Juno. The ground of this ſtory was, that the place of their reſidence was called in Greek Νηφελή, i. e. *the cloud*. At laſt in a drunken ſcuffle at the wedding of Pirithoüs, they were knocked on the head, and utterly routed by Theſeus and the Lapithæ, Hygin. fab. 62. Luc. 6, 386. & Ov. Met. 12, fab. 6.

*Centaurēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Centaurs*. Centaurea Theſſalia, Luc. 9, 918.

*Centauricus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Centaurs*. Centaurica luſtra, Stat. Achill. 1, 266.

*Centaurōmāchia, æ, f. [Κένταυρομαχία, Gr. ex Κένταυρος, Centaurus, & μάχη, pugna] *The fight of the Centaurs*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 75. *ubi ridiculè pro regio poſuit*.

*Centaurus, i, f. [*ſc. navis*] *A great ſhip in Virgil*, Æn. 5, 155.

Centobrica, æ, f. *A city of Celtiberia in Spain*, Val. Max. 5, 1.

Centōres, um, m. pl. *A people of Scythia*, Val. Flacc. 6, 151.

*|| Centrītes, is, m. [Κεντρίτης, Gr.] *A river of Aſia, which parted Armenia from the Carduchi*, Diod.

Centrones, um, m. pl. (1) *A people of the Low Countries, about the city Courtray, or as the Dutch call it Cortryck*. (2) *A people of Savoy, towards the Alps*; *hod. Taramaiſe*, Hard. (1) Cæſ. B. G. 5, 38. (2) Plin. 3, 20.

Centumcellæ, ærum, f. pl. *A conſiderable port of*

of Italy, in the Papacy, Plin. Epist. 6, 31. hod. *Civita Vecchia*, Cellar.

*Centūripæ, ārum, f. pl. [Κεντρίπαι, Ptol.] Centūripæ, Sil. 14, 205. & Centūripa, Cic. Verr. 4, 23. A town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, near the river Chiarna; hod. Centorbe, Hard.

*Centūripīni, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Centuripæ, Plin. 3, 8.

Ceos, i, f. An island of Greece, in the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades, Plin. 4, 12.

*Cēphālēdis, is, f. A town of Sicily, Plin. 3, 8. hod. Cefalu, Hard.

Cēphālēne, es, & Cēphālēnia, æ, f. [à Cephalo Amphitryonis socio, Deionei filio dicta] An isle in the Ionian sea, beyond Corcyra, Plin. 4, 12. in compass about 120 miles, subject to the Venetians; hod. Cefalonia, Hard. It is about 20 miles distant from Zant, and once belonged to Ulysses.

*|| Cēphālēdis, is, f. [Κεφαλοειδης, Ptol.] vel Cephalædium, ii, n. A city of Sicily; hod. Cefalu, Cellar.

*Cēphālēdias ora, Sil. 14, 253. Hellenism. The borders of Cephalædis.

*Cēphālēdītāni, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Cephalædis, Cic. Verr. 2, 52.

Cephalonēsus, i, f. An island not far from the coast of Tartary, Plin. 4, 13.

Cēphālōtōmi, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Colchis, Plin. 6, 5.

Cēphālus, i, m. (1) The son of Deioneüs, or, as some, of Mercury and Herse, the daughter of Cecrops. He married Procris, daughter to Hypophilus king of Athens, whom he loved entirely. Aurora fell in love with him, and not obtaining her desire, sent him home to his wife in the habit of a merchant, to try her chastity. He offering her gifts in case of compliance, she was at last overcome, and consented to his embraces; whereupon taking his own shape again, he upbraided her with her infidelity. Procris for shame fled into the woods; but being reconciled, she gave her husband a dart, which would never miss, and a hound called Lælops; with these Cephalus went into the woods a hunting. She being jealous went to watch him, and hid herself in a thicket. Cephalus being weary and hot, sat down near her, and called upon Aurora, to refresh him. She thinking he had called for Aurora, roused up herself, and fired the bushes; whereupon Cephalus, thinking it had been a wild beast, threw the javelin, and killed her. (2) || The name of an Athenian orator, who first made proems, and epilogues in speeches. (1) Ov. Met. 7. fab. 26. & Hygin. fab. 186, & 242. (2) Suidas.

Cēphēni, ōrum, & per syncop. um, m. pl. [à Cepheo rege sic dict.] A people of Æthiopia, Ov. Met. 5, 1.

Cēphēius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Cepheus, or the Æthiopians. Cephēia arva, Ov. Met. 4, 669.

Cēpheus, ei, vel eos, m. A king of Æthiopia, father to Andromeda, whom Perseus married; he with his wife and daughter were translated into heaven, and placed near the lesser bear-star, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. Hor. Od. 3, 29. Ov. Met. 4, 737.

Cēphēias, ādis, Pation. The country adjacent to the river Cephisus, Ov. Met. 7, 438.

Cēphis, is, m. A famous statuary, Plin. 34, 8.

Cēphūas, dis, m. A lake near the Atlantick sea, abounding with amler, Plin. 37, 2.

Cephissia, æ, f. [à Cephiso amne] A fountain of Africa, near which the river Cephisus floweth, Plin. 4, 7. & Gell. 18, 10.

Cephissus, Luc. 3, 175. Cēphīssos, i, m. Ov. Met. 3, 19. A river of Bœotia in Greece, which having traversed the lake of Stivo, falleth into the gulf of Negropont; near to it stood the temple of Themis, where Deucalion and Pyrrha were taught, after the deluge, to restore mankind; hod. Cephissos.

*|| Cēpīna, æ, f. [Κηπίνα, Gr.] A town of Portugal, near the confines of the kingdom of Leon, Ptol.

Cēpio Servilius, A Roman consu', who having

taken the city Tholouse in France, rifled the temple there, and came afterwards to a miserable end; whence the proverb, *Aurum Tholosanum*, applied to sacrilegious persons, Vid. Chiliad.

Ceracātes, ium, m. pl. A people of Belgium, Tac. Hist. 4, 70.

Cerāmicus sinus. [ab urbe Ceramo] A gulf of Caria, near the city Ceramus, Plin. 5, 29. hod. Golfo di Castel Marmora, Hard.

Ceramus, i, f. A city of Caria, not far from Halicarnassus, Plin. 5, 31.

Cērāsīs, is, f. [Κερασīs, Steph.] Cyprus olim sic dict. quod homines cerastæ, i. e. cornibus insignes, eam olim tenuerunt. An ancient name of the island Cyprus, Plin. 5, 31. & Ov. Met. 10, 223.

Cērāsūs, untis, f. [sic dict. quod cerasis maxime abundet] A town of Natolia, upon the shore of the Euxine sea, in the province of Amasia, about 100 miles to the west of Trebisonde, Plin. 6, 4. hod. Chirifonda. From this place cherries were first brought into Italy by Lucullus, Athen.

*|| Cērāteus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ceratus, Virg. in Circi.

*|| Cērātus, i, m. [Κηράτος, Gr.] A river of Crete, which passeth by the city Gnoſſus, Strab.

*Cēraunia, quæ & Acrocēraunia, ōrum, n. pl. item Ceraunii montes. [dict. ἀπὸ τῶν κεραυνῶν, i. e. fulminibus, quibus sæpe impetuntur] High hills on the borders of Epirus near Valona; reaching even to the sea, where the Ionian sea is separated from the Adriatick. Scopulosa Ceraunia, Luc. 5, 652. nautis movit jubar, Id. 5, 457. prærupta, Ov. Met. 15, 704. hod. Monti di Chimera.

*Cēraunus, i, m. [ab eodem] (1) A river of Cappadocia. (2) A surname of Ptolemy the second, and of Seleucus. (1) Plin. 6, 3. (2) In nummis, qui adhuc extant.

Cerbālus, i, m. A river of Apulia, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Candelaro, Hard.

Cerbanī, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28.

*Cerbērus, i, m. [qu. κερεβρος, carnivorus, quod terræ proprium est] A dog with three heads, and as many necks; which, according to poetical fiction, was the keeper of Pluto's palace in hell, Virg. Æn. 6, 417. Hercules bound him in a chain, and draged him thence to light. Hesiod maketh him have fifty heads, Oeop. 312. and Horace a hundred, calling him Bellua centiceps, Od. 2, 13, 34.

Cercetæ, ārum, m. pl. A people of Sarmatia Asiatica, Plin. 6, 5.

Cercēti mons, A mountain in Theſſaly, Plin. 4, 8.

Cercizæ, ārum, f. pl. Certain islands in the Ionian sea, Plin. 5, 30.

*Cercīna, & Cercinna, æ, f. [Κέρκιννα, Strab.] An island, with a city of the same name, in the Mediterranean sea, on the coast of Africa, near Tunis, Plin. 5, 7. hod. Cercare, nonnullis, Gamelera, Hard.

Cercīnitis, is, f. A small island joined with a bridge to Cercina towards Carthage, Plin. 5, 7. hod. Chercana, Hard.

*Cercōpes, um, pl. [à κεκος, cauda, & ὠψ, ficiēs, ut sit animal caudā spectabile, scil. simia caudata] The inhabitants of the island Pithecusa, who were very deceitfull, which gave rise to the poetical fiction, that Jupiter turned them into apes, Ov. Met. 14, 92. & deinceps.

Cercyon, ōnis, m. An Arcadian, a notable robber; he was so strong that he would bend the tallest trees, and tie the poor passengers to them, whom he had robbed, and so with a swing pull them to pieces. At last Theseus used him in the same manner, and slew him in the city Eleusina, Ov. Met. 7, 439. & Pausan. in Atticis.

|| Cercyra, æ, f. The island Corfu, in the Ionian sea.

Cērēālia, ōrum, n. pl. The sacred rites of Ceres. Memmius Ædilis Curulis first celebrated them at Rome, as appeareth by some ancient medals

on which is the effigies of Ceres, holding in one hand three ears of corn, and in the other a torch, and having her left foot on a serpent, with this inscription: *Memmius Ædilis Cerealia primus fecit*. The Athenians long before had kept a feast in honour of her, probably those first instituted by Triptolemus, which they called *Theſmophoria*, Plin. 24, 9.

Cērēālis, is, f. A city of Spain, Plin. 3, 1. hod. Alcalá Real, Hard.

Cēres, ēris, f. [sic dict. qu. Ceres, à gerendis frugibus, Varr. vel à cereo, pro quo nunc dicimus creio, Serv. qu. frugum creatrix] The daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of corn and tillage. She had by Jupiter one daughter, named Proserpina, whom Pluto privately enticed away, and took with him into his infernal kingdom. Ceres missing her, and not knowing what was become of her, lighted torches on mount Ætna (which, they say, hath burnt ever since) and sought for her all the world over; in her travels she came to king Eleusius, and undertook the tuition of his son Triptolemus. When he was come to age, she provided him a chariot drawn with winged dragons, that he might travel through the world, and teach people husbandry, who lived before on acorns, and other natural productions of the earth. Afterwards hearing that her daughter was carried away by Pluto, she went to Jupiter, and complained to him of the injury done her. Jupiter granted that she should return back, on condition that she had tasted nothing in hell whilst she was there; but it being proved by the witness of Ascalaphus, that she had eaten some of a pomgranate, as she walked in Pluto's orchard, all hope of return vanished; wherefore, in revenge, she turned Ascalaphus into an owl. At length Jupiter, to ease his sister's grief, granted that her daughter should live half the year below with her husband, and the other half with the gods above, Hygin. fab. 147, 274. Ceres is also taken for the Moon, as Liber, i. e. Bacchus, is for the Sun, Virg. Georg. 1, 7. By a Metonymy, the word is used to signify bread, and all manner of food. Sine Cerere & Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6. i. e. sine cibo & vino friget amor.

|| Cereſius lacus, A lake in Italy, not far from Pavia, Gr. Turon. 10, 3. hod. Lago di Lugano, Cellar.

|| Ceretica, æ, f. Anton. Cardiganshire in South-Wales, Camd.

Cerilli, five Carillæ, ārum, f. pl. A town of Lucania in Italy, Strabo. Exhausto mox Pæno Marte Carillæ, Sil. 8, 580. hod. Cirilla.

*Cērīnthus, i, f. [Κήρινθος, Gr.] A town of the island Eubœa in Greece, Plin. 4, 12. Hom. Il. β. 578.

Cerites, um, m. pl. A people of Italy, near Cære; who entertaining the vestal virgins, when they fled from Rome in the invasion of the Gauls, were rewarded with the freedom of the city of Rome, but without liberty to vote in their elections, or to execute any office in the state; hence the proverb, *In Ceritum tabulis referre aliquem*, applied to a citizen deprived of his right of voting, Vid. Chiliad.

Cermorum, i, n. A town of Macedon, near the place now called Golfo di monte Santo, Plin. 4, 10.

Cerne, es, f. An isle in the Æthiopian sea, Plin. 6, 31. hod. Madagascar, Hard.

|| Ceroti insula, Cherisy in Surrey.

Cerretāni, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Spain at Navarre, Plin. 3, 4.

Cerītus, a, um, adj. [qu. Cereſitus, à Cereſe] Mad, frighted out of his wits with the appearance of Ceres, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 278.

Certima, æ, f. A city of Aragon in Spain, Liv. 4, 47.

Certimēses, ium, m. pl. The people of Certima, Liv. 40, 47.

Cervaria, æ, f. A town on the confines of Gaul and Spain, Mela, 2, 5.

Cescum, i, n. A city of Cilicia, Plin. 31, 1.

*Caurenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Caurenſium*, Plin. 4, 22.

*|| Caurium, ii, n. [*Καύριον*, Gr.] *A city of Spain in the territory of New Caſtile*, Ptol. 2, 5. *hod. Coria*, Hard.

Caſci, qui & Cauchi & Chauci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany, about Bremen and Lunenburg*, Luc. 1, 458.

Caſcus, i, m. *A river of Myſia*, Ov. Met. 12, 111.

Caſſiter, & Caſſirus, i, m. *A river of Aſia minor, near Ephelus*; between which place and Smyrna it falleth into the Archipelago, Plin. 5, 29. It aboundeth with ſwans, hence Ov. Fluminea volucres medio caluere Caſſiro, Met. 2, 253. Non illo plura Caſſiros Carmina cygnorum labentibus audit in undis, Id. Met. 5, 386. *hod. Carafou*, Hard. *Mindſcare*, aliis.

Caſſitrus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the river Caſſiter*. Caſſitrus ales, *b. e. cygnus*, Ov. Triſt. 5, 1, 11.

C ante E.

Cea, æ, f. Plin. 5, 30. *vel* Ceos, i, f. Cic. Att. 5, 12. [*à Ceo Tuani filio*] *An iſle in the Aegean ſea, one of the Cyclades*; *hod. Zia*.

Ceus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cea*. Cea veſtis, Prop. 1, 2, 2. *ſed al. leg. Coa*.

|| Ceba, æ, f. *A city of Piedmont on the frontiers of Montferrat*; *hod. Ceva*, Cellar.

Cebanus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ceba*. Cebanus calvus, Plin. 11, 42.

Cebenna, æ. *A mountain of France*, Cæſ. B. G. 7, 18. *hod. les Cevennes*, Cellar.

Cæſeſtis, m. *A Theban philoſopher*; author of a ſmall book, called *Cæſetis Tabula*, quæ jam extat.

*Cebrenia, æ, f. [*Κεβρηνία*, Steph.] *A country of Treas*, Plin. 5, 30. *Hinc*

*Cebrenis, idis, f. Patron. *A descendant of Cebrenia*, Ov. Met. 11, 769.

*Cebrenus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cebrenia*, Aufon.

Cecina, æ, m. (1) || *A Roman knight*; who taking part with Pompey, carried young Iwallows with him from Rome, which afterwards he ſent with letters to his friends to give them intelligence. (2) *A river of Italy in the territory of Sienna*; which ariſeth between that city and Voltorno, and falleth into the ſea about 18 miles from Leghorn; *hod. antiquum nomen retinet*, Hard. (1) Litt. ex Plin. (2) Plin. 3, 4.

Cecropia, æ, f. *The tower and city of Athens*, Plin. 7, 56.

Cecropidae, um, m. pl. *The Athenians*; ſo called from Cecrops their firſt king, Virg. Æn. 6, 21. Sil. 13, 484.

Cecropides, æ, m. *A descendant of Cecrops*; per Anton. *Of an ancient family*, Juv. 8, 53.

Cecropis, idis, f. Patron. *An Athenian lady*. De Subanonſi mera Cecropis, Juv. 6, 186.

Cecropius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Athens*.

|| Cecropium thymum, Virg. Geor. 4, 270.

Cecropiæ apes, Id. ibid. 177. *ſed, Sil. 14, 20.*

Cecrops, ōpis, m. *The firſt king of Athens*; he firſt enſlaved marriage, worſhiped images, built altars, and offered ſacrifices amongst the Greeks. He built the city Athens, and called it by his name *Cecropia*, Plin. 7, 56.

Celidon, tis, m. *One that was ſlain at the marriage of Perſeus and Andromeda*, Ov. Met. 5, 144. & 12, 250.

Celidafa, M. l. Celadufa, æ, f. Plin. 4, 12. *An iſland in the Adriatick ſea, on the coaſt of Dalmatia*, *hod. Lagufa*.

Celienæ, ōrum, f. pl. *The chief city of Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 32. Luc. 3, 206. Here Marius was worſhiped by Apollo, and turned into a river, Ov. Met. 6, 400.

Celenæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Celanæ*, Stat. Theb. 2, 666.

Celeno, us, f. (1) *One of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas and the nymph Pleione*. (2) *One of*

the Harpyes, daughter of Jupiter and Terra. (1) Ov. Faſt. 4, 173. (2) Virg. Æn. 3, 211, 245. Juv. 8, 130.

Celegeri, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Myſia*, Plin. 3, 26.

Celeia, æ, f. *A town of Auſtria in Germany*, Plin. 3, 24. *hod. Cilley*, Hard.

Celelates, ium, m. pl. *A people of Liguria*, Liv. 32, 39.

Celendæ, ōrum, f. pl. *vel* Celendris, is, Tac. Ann. 2, 80, 1. *A city of Cilicia in Aſia minor, anciently a colony of the Samians*; *hod. Palapolis*.

Celenderitis, idis, f. *The country about Celendæ*, Plin. 5, 27.

Celetrum, i, n. *A city of Illyricum*, Liv. 31, 40.

Celeus, i, m. *The father of Triptolemus, and king of Eleuſina*, whom Ceres, for his kind entertainment of her, inſtructed in huſbandry, Virg. Georg. 1, 165.

*|| Celia, æ, f. [*Κῆλια*, Gr.] *A city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, not far from Bari*, Ptol.

*|| Celidnus, i, m. [*Κελιδνός*, Gr.] *A river in Macedonia, which ariſeth in the mountain of Chimera, and diſchargeth itſelf into the Adriatick, near the gulf of Valona*, Strabo; *hod. Salnich*.

Celmis, is, m. *A ſoſter father of Jupiter, and by him at laſt turned into an adamant*, Ov. Met. 4, 281.

|| Celſa, æ, f. *A city of Spain near the river Ebro*; *hod. Xelſa*, Hard.

Celſenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Celſa*, Plin. 3, 3.

Celſus, i, m. *The name of ſeveral men*. (1) *A phyſician in the time of Tiberius, who wrote a treatiſe of phyſick in a good Latin ſtyle. He wrote alſo of many other ſubjects*. (2) *A notable plagiary, mentioned by Horace*. (1) Opera medica extant. Vid. Quint. 12, ult. (2) Hor. Epist. 1, 3, 15.

Celtæ, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul, between the rivers Garonne and Seine*, Cæſ. B. G. 1, init. Vaniloquum Celtæ genus, ac mutabilis mentis, Sil. 8, 16.

Celtiberi, ōrum, m. pl. [*ex Celtis & Iberis*] *A people of Spain, dwelling near the river Iberus, or Ebro, in the kingdom of Arragon*, Plin. 3, 1. Proſugi Gallorum Celtæ miſcentes nomen Iberis, Luc. 4, 10.

Celtiberia, æ, f. *The country inhabited by the Celtiberi*, Plin. 3, 3. *about Calatajud*, Hard.

Celtiberius, & Celtibericus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Celtiberia*. Celtibericum bellum, Plin. 33, 3. Celtiberia terra, Catull. 37, 17. cuniculoſa, Id. 35, 18.

|| Celtica, æ, f. *A country of old Gaul, which was ſituated between the rivers Rhodne, Marne, Seine, and Loire; and was extended even to the ocean; otherwiſe called Gallia Lugdunenſis*. Ad Geogr.

Celtici, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, deſcended from the Celtæ in France*, Plin. 3, 1.

Celticum promontorium, *A not d cape of Gallia in Spain*, Plin. 4, 20. *hod. Cap de Fineterre*, Hard.

Celticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Gaul*. Celtica rura, Sil. 1, 46. nardus, Plin. 21, 6.

|| Celurca, æ, f. *A town in Scotland, called Montreſe*, Script. Scot.

Cema, æ. *A river ariſing out of the Alps in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4.

Cemelion, ii, n. *A city of Piedmont in Italy, not far from Nice*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Cimiez*, Hard.

*|| Cēmēnus mons [*Κημενός*, Gr.] *A mountain of Languedoc in France*, Ptol. *hod. Les Cevennes*.

|| Cempſi, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of the country about Venasque in Arragon*, Dionyſ. 338.

Cenæum, i, n. *A promontory and city of Eubœa*, Plin. 4, 12. *hod. Cape Litar*.

Cenchreæ, ōrum, f. pl. *A town and port in the Iſthmus of Corinth*, Plin. 4, 3. thence called

Corinthiaca Cenchreæ, Ovid. Triſt. 1, 9, 9. *hod. Kencbreai*, Hard.

Cenchreus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cenchreæ*, Stat. Theb. 4, 60.

Cenchreis, idis, f. *The wife of king Cinyras, and mother of Myrrha*, Hygin. fab. 58. *conf. Ov. Met. 10, 435*.

Cenchrius, ii, m. *A river of Ionia in Aſia minor, which runeth through the wood Ortygia, in which the poets ſeign Latona was waſhed after child-birth, by Ortygia her nurse*, Tac. Ann. 3, 61, 2.

Cendevia, æ, f. *A marſh of Paleſtine, at the foot of mount Carmel*, Plin. 5, 19.

|| Ceneda, æ, f. *A city of Italy, in the territory of Venice, not far from Livenza*, P. Diac.

*|| Cēneſtum, i, n. [*Κνησόν*, Gr.] *A city in the iſland of Corſica*, Ptol. *hod. Corte*.

Cēneus, i, m. *A noble Theſſalian, father of Atalanta*; he was invulnerable, whence that ſaying, *Invulnerabilis ut Ceneus*, and was changed from woman to man, Ov. Met. 12, 170. & deinceps.

Cenimagni, ōrum, m. pl. Cæſ. B. G. 5, 20. qui & Icenii, *A people of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge*, Camd.

|| Cēnina, æ, f. [*à Cenite conditore, Feſt.*] *A city of Latium, not far from Rome*.

|| Cēnienſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Cenina*, Pomp.

Cenomāni, ōrum, m. pl. [*à Cydno Liguris filio*] (1) *A people of Gallia Celtica*; their country is now called *la Maine*; their chief city *Cenomanum*, vulg. *le Mans*. (2) *A people of Lombardy in Italy, near the city Crema*. (1) Plin. 3, 19. (2) Id. 3, 19.

Cenſorinus, i, m. *An authour, who wrote a learned book De die natali, which is now extant*. Vid. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Latinis.

*Centaurētus, i, m. *A Galatian, who, when Antiochus was ſlain, ſtrided his horſe, which ran away with him and broke his own neck, and his rider's*, Plin. 8, 42.

*Centauri, ōrum, m. pl. [*Κένταυροι*, Gr. qu. & Hippocentauri, ita dicti πρὸς τὸ κενταῖν τὰς ταύρας, à pungendis, five ſtimulandis, tauris] *A people of Theſſaly, near mount Pelion, who firſt broke horſes for war*; hence the fable, they being ſeen by other people on horſeback, at a diſtance, were ſuppoſed to be but one creature, which had the upper part of their bodies like a man, and the nether part like a horſe. The poets tell us, that they were begoten by Ixion, of a cloud, which he embraced inſtead of Juno. The ground of this ſtory was, that the place of their reſidence was called in Greek Νηφελή, i. e. *the cloud*. At laſt in a drunken ſcuffle at the wedding of Pirithoüs, they were knocked on the head, and utterly routed by Theſeus and the Lapithæ, Hygin. fab. 62. Luc. 6, 386. & Ov. Met. 12, fab. 6.

*Centaurēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Centaurs*. Centauræa Theſſalia, Luc. 9, 918.

*Centauricus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Centaurs*. Centaurica luſtra, Stat. Achill. 1, 266.

*Centaurōmachia, æ, f. [*Κένταυρομαχία*, Gr. ex Κένταυρος, Centaurus, & μάχη, pugna] *The fight of the Centaurs*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 75. *ubi ridiculè pro regio poſuit*.

*Centaurus, i, f. [*ſc. navis*] *A great ſhip in Virgil*, Æn. 5, 155.

Centobrica, æ, f. *A city of Celtiberia in Spain*, Val. Max. 5, 1.

Centōres, um, m. pl. *A people of Scythia*, Val. Flacc. 6, 151.

*|| Centrites, is, m. [*Κεντρίτης*, Gr.] *A river of Aſia, which parted Armenia from the Carduchi*, Diod.

Centrones, um, m. pl. (1) *A people of the Low Countries, about the city Courtray, or as the Dutch call it Cortryck*. (2) *A people of Savoy, towards the Alps*; *hod. Tarantaiſe*, Hard. (1) Cæſ. B. G. 5, 38. (2) Plin. 3, 20.

Centumcellæ, ōrum, f. pl. *A conſiderable port of*

of Italy, in the Papacy, Plin. Epist. 96, 31. hod. *Civita Vecchia*, Cellar.

*Centūripæ, ārum, f. pl. [Κεντρίπαι, Ptol.] Centūripe, Sil. 14, 205. & Centūripa, Cic. Verr. 4, 23. A town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, near the river Chiarna; hod. Centorbe, Hard.

*Centūripīni, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Centuripa, Plin. 3, 8.

Ceos, i, f. An island of Greece, in the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades, Plin. 4, 12.

*Cēphālēdis, is, f. A town of Sicily, Plin. 3, 8. hod. Cefalu, Hard.

Cēphālēne, es, & Cēphālēnia, æ, f. [à Cēphalo Amphitryonis socio, Deionei filio dicta] An isle in the Ionian sea, beyond Corcyra, Plin. 4, 12. in compass about 120 miles, subject to the Venetians; hod. Cefalonia, Hard. It is about 20 miles distant from Zant, and once belonged to Ulysses.

*|| Cēphālēdis, is, f. [Κεφαλοδιδε, Ptol.] vel Cēphālēdium, ii, n. A city of Sicily; hod. Cefalu, Cellar.

*Cēphālēdias ora, Sil. 14, 253. Hellenism. The borders of Cēphālēdis.

*Cēphālēdītāni, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Cēphālēdis, Cic. Verr. 2, 52.

Cephalonēsus, i, f. An island not far from the coast of Tartary, Plin. 4, 13.

Cēphālōtōmi, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Colchis, Plin. 6, 5.

Cēphālus, i, m. (1) The son of Deioneüs, or, as some, of Mercury and Herse, the daughter of Cecrops. He married Procris, daughter to Hypophilus king of Athens, whom he loved entirely. Aurora fell in love with him, and not obtaining her desire, sent him home to his wife in the habit of a merchant, to try her chastity. He offering her gifts in case of compliance, she was at last overcome, and consented to his embraces; whereupon taking his own shape again, he upbraided her with her infidelity. Procris for shame fled into the woods; but being reconciled, she gave her husband a dart, which would never miss, and a hound called Lælaps; with these Cephalus went into the woods a hunting. She being jealous went to watch him, and hid herself in a thicket. Cephalus being weary and hot, sat down near her, and called upon Aurora, to refresh him. She thinking he had called for Aurora, roused up herself, and fired the bushes; whereupon Cephalus, thinking it had been a wild beast, threw the javelin, and killed her. (2) || The name of an Athenian orator, who first made proems, and epilogues in speeches. (1) Ov. Met. 7. fab. 26. & Hygin. fab. 186, & 242. (2) Suidas.

Cēphēni, ōrum, & per syncop. um, m. pl. [à Cēpheo rege sic dict.] A people of Æthiopia, Ov. Met. 5, 1.

Cēphēus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Cēpheus, or the Æthiopians. Cēpheia arva, Ov. Met. 4, 669.

Cēpheus, ei, vel eos, m. A king of Æthiopia, father to Andromeda, whom Perseus married; he with his wife and daughter were translated into heaven, and placed near the lesser bear-star, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. Hor. Od. 3, 29. Ov. Met. 4, 737.

Cēphēias, ādis, Paton. The country adjacent to the river Cēphēsus, Ov. Met. 7, 438.

Cēphis, is, m. A famous statuary, Plin. 34, 8.

Cēphitis, dis, m. A lake near the Atlantick sea, abounding with amber, Plin. 37, 2.

Cēphissia, æ, f. [à Cēphiso amne] A fountain of Africa, near which the river Cēphissus floweth, Plin. 4, 7. & Gell. 18, 10.

Cēphissus, Luc. 3, 175. Cēphissos, i, m. Ov. Met. 3, 19. A river of Bæotia in Greece, which having traversed the lake of Stivo, falleth into the gulf of Negropont; near to it stood the temple of Themis, where Deucalion and Pyrrha were taught, after the deluge, to restore mankind; hod. Cephissos.

*|| Cēpiāna, æ, f. [Κηπιανη, Gr.] A town of Portugal, near the confines of the kingdom of Leon, Ptol.

Cēpio Servilius, A Roman consu', who having

taken the city Tholouse in France, rifled the temple there, and came afterwards to a miserable end; whence the proverb, *Aurum Tholosanum*, applyed to sacrilegious persons, Vid. Chiliad.

Ceracātes, ium, m. pl. A people of Belgium, Tac. Hist. 4, 70.

Cerāmicus sinus. [ab urbe Ceramo] A gulf of Caria, near the city Ceramus, Plin. 5, 29. hod. Golfo di Castel Marmora, Hard.

Ceramus, i, f. A city of Caria, not far from Halicarnassus, Plin. 5, 31.

Cērāstis, is, f. [Κεραστις, Steph.] Cyprus olim sic dict. quod homines cerastæ, i. e. cornibus insignes, eam olim tenuerunt. An ancient name of the island Cyprus, Plin. 5, 31. & Ov. Met. 10, 223.

Cērāsus, untis, f. [sic dict. quod cerasis maxime abundet] A town of Natolia, upon the shore of the Euxine sea, in the province of Amasia, about 100 miles to the west of Trebisonda, Plin. 6, 4. hod. Chirifonda. From this place cherries were first brought into Italy by Lucullus, Athen.

*|| Cērāteus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Ceratus, Virg. in Circi.

*|| Cērātus, i, m. [Κηράτος, Gr.] A river of Crete, which passeth by the city Gnosus, Strab.

*Cēraunia, quæ & Acrocēraunia, ōrum, n. pl. item Ceraunii montes. [dict. ἀπὸ τῶν κεραυνῶν, i. e. fulminibus, quibus sæpe impetuntur] High hills on the borders of Epirus near Valona; reaching even to the sea, where the Ionian sea is separated from the Adriatick. Scopulosa Cēraunia, Luc. 5, 652. nautis movit jubar, Id. 5, 457. prærupta, Ov. Met. 15, 704. hod. Monti di Chimera.

*Cēraunus, i, m. [ab eodem] (1) A river of Cappadocia. (2) A surname of Ptolemy the second, and of Seleucus. (1) Plin. 6, 3. (2) In nummis, qui adhuc extant.

Cerbālus, i, m. A river of Apulia, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Candelaro, Hard.

Cerbanī, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28.

*Cerbērus, i, m. [qu. κρεεβόρος, carnivorus, quod terræ proprium est] A dog with three heads, and as many necks; which, according to poetical fiction, was the keeper of Pluto's palace in hell, Virg. Æn. 6, 417. Hercules bound him in a chain, and draged him thence to light. Hesiod maketh him have fifty heads, Oeog. 312. and Horace a hundred, calling him Bellua centiceps, Od. 2, 13, 34.

Cercētæ, ārum, m. pl. A people of Sarmatia Asiatica, Plin. 6, 5.

Cercēti mons, A mountain in Thessaly, Plin. 4, 8.

Cercīæ, ārum, f. pl. Certain islands in the Ionian sea, Plin. 5, 30.

*Cercīna, & Cercinna, æ, f. [Κέρκιννα, Strab.] An island, with a city of the same name, in the Mediterranean sea, on the coast of Africa, near Tunis, Plin. 5, 7. hod. Cercare, nonnullis, Gamelera, Hard.

Cercīnitis, is, f. A small island joined with a bridge to Cercina towards Carthage, Plin. 5, 7. hod. Chercana, Hard.

*Cercōpes, um, pl. [à κερκος, cauda, & ὤψ, facies, ut sit animal caudâ spectabile, scil. finia caudata] The inhabitants of the island Pitheusa, who were very deceitfull, which gave rise to the poetical fiction, that Jupiter turned them into apes, Ov. Met. 14, 92. & deinceps.

Cercyon, ōnis, m. An Arcadian, a notable robber; he was so strong that he would bend the tallest trees, and tie the poor passengers to them, whom he had robbed, and so with a swing pull them to pieces. At last Theseus used him in the same manner, and slew him in the city Eleusina, Ov. Met. 7, 439. & Pausan. in Atticis.

|| Cerēra, æ, f. The island Corfu, in the Ionian sea.

Cērēālia, ōrum, n. pl. The sacred rites of Ceres. Memmius Ædilis Curulis first celebrated them at Rome, as appeareth by some ancient medals

on which is the effigies of Ceres, holding in one hand three ears of corn, and in the other a torch, and having her left foot on a serpent, with this inscription: *Memmius Ædilis Cerealia primus fecit*. The Athenians long before had kept a feast in honour of her, probably those first instituted by Triptolemus, which they called *Theismophoria*, Plin. 24, 9.

Cērēālis, is, f. A city of Spain, Plin. 3, 1. hod. Alcalá Real, Hard.

Cērea, ēris, f. [sic dict. qu. Ceres, à gerendis frugibus, Varr. vel à cereo, pro quo nunc dicimus creio, Serv. qu. frugum creatrix] The daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of corn and tillage. She had by Jupiter one daughter, named Proserpina; whom Pluto privately enticed away, and took with him into his infernal kingdom. Ceres missing her, and not knowing what was become of her, lighted torches on mount Ætna (which, they say, hath burnt ever since) and sought for her all the world over; in her travels she came to king Eleusius, and undertook the tuition of his son Triptolemus. When he was come to age, she provided him a chariot drawn with winged dragons, that he might travel through the world, and teach people husbandry, who lived before on acorns, and other natural productions of the earth. Afterwards hearing that her daughter was carried away by Pluto, she went to Jupiter, and complained to him of the injury done her. Jupiter granted that she should return back, on condition that she had tasted nothing in hell whilst she was there; but it being proved by the witness of Ascalaphus, that she had eaten some of a pomgranate, as she walked in Pluto's orchard, all hope of return vanished; wherefore, in revenge, she turned Ascalaphus into an owl. At length Jupiter, to ease his sister's grief, granted that her daughter should live half the year below with her husband, and the other half with the gods above, Hygin. fab. 147, 274. Ceres is also taken for the Moon, as Liber, i. e. Bacchus, is for the Sun, Virg. Georg. 1, 7. By a Metonymy, the word is used to signify bread, and all manner of food. Sine Cerere & Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6. i. e. sine cibo & vino friget amor.

|| Ceresius lacus, A lake in Italy, not far from Pavia, Gr. Turon. 10, 3. hod. Lago di Lugano, Cellar.

|| Ceretica, æ, f. Anton. Cardiganshire in South-Wales, Camd.

Cerilli, five Carillæ, ārum, f. pl. A town of Lucania in Italy, Strabo. Exhausto mox Pæno Marte Carillæ, Sil. 8, 580. hod. Cirilla.

*Cērīnthus, i, f. [Κηρινθος, Gr.] A town of the island Eubœa in Greece, Plin. 4, 12. Hom. Il. β. 578.

Cerites, um, m. pl. A people of Italy, near Cære; who entertaining the vestal virgins, when they fled from Rome in the invasion of the Gauls, were rewarded with the freedom of the city of Rome, but without liberty to vote in their elections, or to execute any office in the state; hence the proverb, *In Ceritum tabulas referre aliquem*, applyed to a citizen deprived of his right of voting, Vid. Chiliad.

Cermorum, i, n. A town of Macedon, near the place now called Golfo di monte Santo, Plin. 4, 10.

Cerne, es, f. An isle in the Æthiopian sea, Plin. 6, 31. hod. Madagascar, Hard.

|| Ceroti insula, Cherisy in Surrey.

Cerretāni, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Spain about Navarre, Plin. 3, 4.

Cerītus, a, um, adj. [qu. Cereritus, à Cere-re] Mad, frighted out of his wits with the appearance of Ceres, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 278.

Certima, æ, f. A city of Aragon in Spain, Liv. 4, 47.

Certimenses, ium, m. pl. The people of Certima, Liv. 40, 47.

Cervaria, æ, f. A town on the confines of Gaul and Spain, Mela, 2, 5.

Cēscum, i, n. A city of Cilicia, Plin. 31, 1.

noted for the folly of its inhabitants; thence the proverb, *Cesum habitare*. Vide Hesych. & Suid.

Cesperia, vel Casperia, æ, f. A city of the Sabines, from whence Turnus had assistance, when he fought against Æneas, Virg. Æn. 7, 714. hod. Aspra.

Cessero, ònis, f. A city of Languedoc in France, Plin. 3, 4. hod. S. Tabbry, Hard.

|| Cestria, æ, f. The city of Westchester.

Cestrus, i, m. A river of Pamphylia in Asia, Mela.

Cethægus, i, m. The name of several Romans. (1) C. Cethægus, who was concerned in Catiline's conspiracy. (2) M. Cethægus, a very elegant orator, called by Ennius *Suadæ medulla*. (3) P. Cethægus, commended as an able statesman, but not of the best character in his private affairs. (1) Cic. Catil. 3, 3. & Sall. B. C. 47. (2) Cic. de Sen. 14. (3) Id. de Cl. Orat. 48. & pro Cluent. 31.

Cetaria, æ, f. Anciently a city, now a village of Sicily in the valley of Mazara on the gulf of Castellum; hod. Cassaro, Hard. Finc.

Cetariini, òrum, m. pl. The people of Cetaria, Plin. 3, 8.

*|| Cetrius, ii, m. [Κέτριος, Gr.] The hill of Kelenberg in Germany, Ptol.

|| Cetobrica, æ, f. A city of Portugal in the district of Extremadura. Antonin. hod. St. Ubes.

Ceus vel Ceos, i, m. The son of Titan, who made war against Jupiter for ravishing his daughter Leto, Virg. Æn. 4, 179. rest. Cæus.

*Ceyx, ýcis, m. Vid. Cæyx.

C ante H.

*|| Chaboras, æ, m. [Χαβορας, Gr.] A river of Armenia, which arising on the frontiers crosseth part of the province of Diarbeck in Asia, and falleth into the Euphrates, below the city Giulap, opposite to Arabia deserta, Ptol.

Chabrias, æ, m. A famous Athenian general, who in a sea fight beat the Lacedæmonians. It was his usual saying, that an army of stags with a lion for the leader, was more dreadful than an army of lions led on by a stag. Vid. vitam & gesta ap. Cornel. Nepotem.

Chabriæ Castra, A place in Egypt near mount Casius; so called from Chabrias the Athenian general, Plin. 5, 12.

Chadæi, òrum, m. pl. A people of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28.

*|| Chadëni, òrum, m. pl. [Χαδώνι, Gr.] A people of Scandia, in the northern part of Norway, Ptol.

Chadisia, æ, f. A city of Cappadocia, Plin. 6, 3.

*Chærea, æ, m. [à χαίρω, gaudeo] A frolicsome young gentleman in Terence's play called Eunuchus.

Chærephon, tis, m. An Athenian philosopher, scholar to Socrates; who, by his extraordinary hard study, being grown pale and lean, occasioned that proverb, *Nil à Chærephonte differt*. Vid. Aristoph. Nub. 104, 144.

Chæronæa, æ, f. [à Chærone instauratore, Apollinis filio, Plut.] A village of Bœotia, in Greece, the country where Plutarch was born, Plin. 4, 7. whence he is called *Philosophus Chæronensis*; famous for two battles fought there; the one wherein Philip of Macedon got the mastery of Greece, Strabo l. 9. The other in which Mithridates was routed by the Romans, when Sylla, with the loss of fourteen men only, slew a hundred and ten thousand of the enemy, Liv. 82, 10.

Chalæon, i. A city of Locris; Plin. 4, 3.

*Chalastria, æ, f. [Χαλαστρία, Steph.] A city of Macedonia, on the coast of the Archipelago, Plin. 4, 10.

Chalce, es, f. An island near Rhodes, Plin. 5, 30.

*Chalcædon, ònis, f. [Χαλκιδών, Gr.] A city of Bithynia, on the Asiatick coast of the Black sea over against Constantinople, Claud. 4, Conf. Honor. 176.

*Chalcædones, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Chalcædon. Chalcædoniæ arenæ, Claud. 2, 636.

Chalcia, æ, f. An island near Rhodes, one of the Cyclades, Plin. 4, 12.

Chalcidene, es, f. A very fruitful country of Syria, Plin. 5, 23.

*Chalciope, es, f. [i. e. vox ænea; ex χαλκός, æs; & ὀψ, vox] The daughter of king Æetes, wife to Phryxus, and sister to Medea, Ov. Epist. 17, 232.

Chalcidenies, ium, m. pl. The people of Chalcis, Liv. 35, 38.

Chalcis, idis, f. [à Chalcide filiâ Asopi, vel ab ære primùm ibi reperto, Plin.] A city of Eubœa, near the Euripus, Plin. 4, 12. & Liv. 28, 7. hod. Negropont.

Chalcidicus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Chalcis. || Chalcidicus versus, Virg. Ecl. 10, 50. Of the poet Euphorion. Chalcidica arx, Id. Æn. 6, 17.

*Chalcicæon, i, n. [sc. ænea domus; ex χαλκός, æs, & οἶκος, domus] A famous temple of brass, dedicated to Minerva, Liv. 34, 36.

*|| Chalifus, i, m. [Χαλίσος, Gr.] A river of the ancient Germany, Ptol. hod. Trave, which floweth by the city Lubeck, Cellar.

Chalcitis, is, f. An isle over against the mouth of the river Rhindacus in Asia, Plin. 5, ult.

Chaldæa, æ, f. [à Chaldæo rege, qui 14 à Nino fuit] A large country of Asia, to which the great city of Babylon belonged. It is bounded on the east by Persia, on the north by Diarbeck, on the south by Arabia deserta, on the west by Syria, Ptol. It beginneth a little above the confluence of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and is extended as far as Bassora, between those two rivers.

Chaldæi, òrum, m. pl. The Chaldeans, great students in astrology; whence all casters of nativities and fortune-tellers go by this name. Vid. Liv. 54, 30. & 80, 27. & Cic. de Div. 1, 1.

Chaldæicus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Chaldæa. Chaldæicus lacus, Plin. 6, 23.

Chalýbes, um, m. pl. (1) A people near the river Nile. (2) A people of Spain, near the river Chalybs. (1) Plin. 6, 29. (2) Just. 44, 3.

Chalonitis, dis, f. A country of Assyria, Plin. 6, 26.

Chalybs, is, m. A river in Spain, Just. 44, 3.

Chamavi, òrum, m. pl. A people of Germany, not far from Munster, Tac. Germ. 33.

|| Chananæa, five Chanaan, The holy land; the bounds whereof were Jordan on the east, the Mediterranean on the west, on the south the deserts of Arabia, on the north mount Libanus. Adi Geogr.

Chæonia, æ, f. A district of Epirus in Greece, Plin. 4, 1. hod. Canina. It is extended from the gulf of Valona to Butrinto.

Chæones, um, m. pl. The people of Chæonia in Epirus, Plin. 4, 1. hence Chæonides, i. e. columba, Ovid. A. Am. 2, 150.

Chæonius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Chæonia. || Chæonius victus, i. e. glandes, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 3, 47. for it abounded with oaks.

Chæracæna, es, f. A district of Susiana in Persia, Plin. 6, 27.

*|| Charadra, æ, f. [Χαράδρα, Gr.] A town of Epirus, not far from the gulf of Larta, Polyb. 4, 63.

Charadrus, i. A river and town of Phocis, Plin. 5, 21.

Charax, cis, f. A town of Susiana in Persia, Plin. 6, 23. hod. Camata.

Chæraxus, i, m. The brother of Sappho, who spent his substance on the harlot Rhodope, and afterwards turned pirate, Ov. Epist. 15, 117.

*Chares, tis, m. [Χαίρης, Gr.] (1) || An Athenian captain, who was liberal and free in his promises, but slow of performance: unde prov. Chæretis pollicitationes. (2) A statuary, scholar to Lysippus, who assisted in making the coloss of the Jun at Rhodes. (3) || An historian of Mitylene. (1) Suid. (2) Plin. 34, 7. (3) Plutarch. in vitâ Alexandri.

Chariclo, ðs, f. A nymph by whom the Centaur Chiron had a daughter, called Ocyroe, Ov. Met. 2, 636.

*Chælidæmus, i, m. [i. e. populi gaudium; ex χαίρειν, gratia, vel gaudium; & δῆμος, populus] (1) An Athenian, who being banished from Athens by Alexander's order, and being an excellent soldier, fled to Darius, where he did the Persians considerable service against the Greeks. (2) Another of that name in Martial, who was thrown upon the stage to the wild beasts. (1) Curt. 3, 2. (2) Mart. 1, 44. 6, 31. & 11, 40.

*|| Chæridæmi promontorium, A promontory in Spain, called Cabo de Gates, from the agate stones found there, Ptol.

Chærius, ii, m. (1) An Athenian orator mentioned by Cicero. (2) A grammarian. (1) Cic. de Clar. Orat. 83. (2) Opera inter vet. gramm. Putschii extant.

*Chæristia, òrum, n. pl. [à χαίρειν, gratia] Certain feasts among the Romans for the entertainment of relations and particular friends, Ov. Fast. 2, 617. & Val. Max. 2, 1.

*Chærites, um, f. pl. [à sing. Chæris, itis; à χαίρειν, gratia] The three Graces, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, the daughters of Jupiter and Autonoe, or of Jupiter and Eurynome. They are said to be three, because we ought to be bountifull to others, and thankfully to receive kindnesses, as well as requite courtesies, which are three several acts. One, they say, was painted with her back towards us, and her face turned from us, as proceeding from us; the other two with their faces towards us, denoting, that for one benefit done, we should receive double thanks: they were painted naked, to shew that good turns should be done without dissembling and hypocrisy; also young, to denote, that the remembrance of benefits should never wax old: they were also pictured laughing, to denote a cheerfulness in doing of kindnesses. Lastly, their arms are linked one with another, so that the knot and bond of love should be indissoluble, Sen. de Benef. 1, 4. Hesiod. Op. 909.

Charmidas, æ, m. A Grecian of a very good memory, Plin. 7, 24.

Charmis, is, m. A physician of Marseilles in France, who used in the coldest part of winter to wash his patients in cold baths, Plin. 21, 9.

*Chæron, òntis, m. [à χαίρω, gaudere, per antiphr.] The son of Erebus and Nox, and ferryman of hell; who, according to the fable, waiteth the souls of the dead, in a boat, over the Stygian lake, to receive judgment from Æacus, Rhadamanthus, and Minos, the judges of hell. He received an obolus from every one of the passengers, for which reason the ancients used to put that piece of money in the mouths of the dead. Virgil draws him grim, and horribly nasty, with a bushy matted beard, and glaring eyes, advancing into years, but hale and lusty: a dirty mantle of a dark hue, with a knot, and hanging down from his left shoulder, Æn. 6, 298. & deince. de vestitu conf. Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4. The souls of those who had no buryal, were to wander for a hundred years on the side of the river, and then to be ferried over. Vid. Mythol.

Charondas Turius, called also Cataneus, from the city Catana, where he was born. He made a law, that none should appear at publick assemblies armed; but afterwards coming out of the country, he went unawares with his sword on into the assembly, and being put in mind of his own law by one near him, he immediately drew forth his sword, and fell upon it, Val. Max. 6, 5. ext. 4. Cic. de Legibus, 1, 22. & 2, 6. & 3, 2.

|| Chærops, is, m. The son of Æschylus, the fourteenth prince of Athens, and first archon, or supreme magistrate for ten years, for before they were for life, about the time when Rome was built, Sigon.

Chærydis, is, f. A dangerous whirlpool in the straits of Sicily, near the coast of Taurominium, on the eastern side of Demona, over against Scylla, a pernicious rock, Plin. 3, 8. Ov. Met. 7, 63. whence

whence the proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charybdim*: it being very hard for passengers to escape the one or other of them. *Vid. Sil. 2, 308. & 14, 475.*

Chatti, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Germany, about Brunswick and Franconia, Plin. 4, 14. & Tac. Germ. 30, 31.*

Chauci, ðrum. m. pl. *The people about Osna-brug and Luneburg in Germany, Plin. 4, 14. & Tac. Germ. 35, 1.*

* || Chaunaria, æ. f. [*Χαῦναρια*, Gr.] *A promontory on the coast of the eastern sea, in the province of Biledulgerid in Africa, Ptol.*

* Chelidoniae, ðrum. f. pl. [*Lat. Hirundinæ*; quoddam in earum scopulis hyeme lateant hirundines] *Three islands over against the mountain Taurus, accounted unfortunate to mariners, Plin. 5, 30. Mela 2, 7.*

* Chelidonium, ii. n. *A promontory of Taurus near the Black sea, Plin. 5, 27. hod. Capo Camerosa, Hard.*

Chelonates, æ. m. *A promontory of the Morea in Greece, between the rivers Alpheus and Peneus, Plin. 4, 5. hod. Capo di Chiarenza, Hard.*

Chelonitis, dis. f. *An island in the Red sea, Steph. & Plin. 6, 28.*

* Chelônophagi, ðrum. pl. [*Χελωνόφθοι*, Gr. qu. testudinivori; ex *χελών*, testudo, & *φάγω*, edo] *A people of India, in a nook of Carmania, which are said to feed upon tortoises, and cover their houses with the shells, Plin. 6, 24.*

|| Chemnis, is. f. *A floating island of Ægypt, Pompon. 1, 9.*

* || Chênôboſcia, æ. f. [*ab anserum pascuis dict. sc. ex χήν, anser, & βόσκη, pascō*] *A city of Ægypt, over against Dioſpolis, Ptol.*

* || Cheremocrates, i. m. [*Χερμεοκράτης*, Gr.] *An excellent artist, whose masterpiece was the temple of Diana at Ephesus, Strab. lib. 14.*

Chersijamas, antis. m. [*h. e. manibus victus*; ex *χέρ*, dat. *χέρσι*, manus, & *δᾶμα*, domo] *A Trojan slain by Ulyſſes, Ov. Met. 13, 259.*

Cherſiphron, ðnis. m. [*ex χέρ*, dat. *χέρσι*, manus, & *φρην*, mens; sc. manu animo valens] *An architect, and chief undertaker of the building of the temple at Ephesus, Plin. 36, 14.*

* Chersonesus, vel Cherrônēſus, i. f. [*ex χήρρος, vel χέρρος, terra, & νῆσος, insula*] *The name of several countries. (1) Chersonesus Taurica, part of Lesser Tartary. (2) Chersonesus Thraciæ, near the Hellespont. (3) || Cimbrica Chersonesus, part of Denmark, about Jutland. (4) || Chersonesus Aurea, in the East Indies, between Sumatra and Bornio; hod. Malacca. (5) Chersonesus Magna, in Africa between Ægypt and Tripoli; hod. Capo di Roxatim, Hard. (6) Chersonesus Parva, in Ægypt, near Alexandria. (1) Mela 2, 1. Ov. è Pont. 3, 2, 45. (2) Liv. 31, 16. Nep. Miltiad. 2. (3) Ptol. 2, 11. (4) Joseph. 8, 2. (5) Plin. 5, 5. (6) Hirt. B. Alex. 2.*

Cherufci, ðrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of that part of Germany, where are now part of the dutchy of Brunswick, the diocesis of Halberstadt, and Hildesheim, and the dutchy of Magdeburg, Plin. 4, 14.*

Chesius, ii. m. *A river of Samos, Plin. 5, 30.*

* Chilmantense oppidum, *An inland city of Africa propria, not far from Carthage, Plin. 5, 4. & Ptol. 4, 3.*

|| Chilmoria, æ. f. *Kilmore, a town of Ireland, in the province of Ulster.*

Chilo, ðnis. m. [*χίλων*, Gr. à magnitudine laborum, Fest.] *A Lacedemonian philosopher, one of the seven wise men of Greece; he died for joy, when he heard of a victory obtained by his son. The three following apophthegms of his have made him famous. (1) Know thyself. (2) Desire nothing too eagerly. (3) Misery is the companion of debt and strife, Plin. 7, 12.*

* Chimæra, æ. f. [*Χίμαιρα*, Gr.] (1) *A city in the southern part of Epirus in Greece, which gave name to (2) A mountain of Lycia in Asia Minor, the top of which abounded with lions, the sides with goats, and the bottom with serpents; hence (3) The fabie of the monster with a lion's*

head, a goat's belly, and a dragon's tail; but some mythologists say, that there were three captains, Ayrys, Arzalus, and Toſibis, subdued by Bellerophon, whose names signify these three sorts of creatures, Ayrys denoting a lion, Arzalus a wild goat, and Toſibis a serpent's head. Vid. Daneti Dictionar. (1) Plin. 4, 1. (2) Plin. 2, 106. (3) Ov. Met. 9, 646. Hesiod. Op. 323.

Chimerion, ii. n. *A hill of Phibiotis in Thessaly, Plin. 4, 8.*

* Chiōne, es. f. [*à χίων, nix*] (1) *A notable barlot, the daughter of Deucalion, and wife to Peonius, with whose beauty Apollo and Mercury being enamoured, they both lay with her, and had each of them a child by her; the one called Philammon, an excellent musician; the other Autolycus, a notorious thief. (2) A stately courtesan of Rome. (1) Ov. Met. 11. fab. 8. Hygin. Fab. 200, 201. (2) Juv. 3, 136. Mart. 1, 35. & 3, 34.*

* Chios, i. f. [*à Gr. litera X, cujus formam imitatur; five à nive in eâ abundante, quæ χίων dic.*] *An island in the Archipelago, about a hundred miles in circumference, and ten from the continent of Asia Minor; Plin. 5, 30. hod. Scio; from whence cometh the most excellent malmſey, and other rich wines. || Chius ad Coum, A proverb denoting an unequal comparison. Vid. Chiliad.*

* Chios, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Chios. Chia, scil. ficus, Mart. 7, 24, 8. Chium, sc. vinum, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 24.*

* Chiron, ðnis. m. [*à χείρ, manus, quoddam primus τὴν χειρουργίαν, autem chirurgicam instituit, Hygin.*] *One of the Centaurs, the fifth son of Saturn and Philira. Saturn being much in love with Philira's company, was afraid that he should be surprised in his amours, wherefore he turned himself into a horse; Philira conceived, and bare a son, named Chiron, whose upper part was like a man, and the lower like a horse; he became an excellent physician, and taught Æsculapius physick, Apollo musick, and Hercules astronomy, and was tutor to Achilles; from him the herb Centaury received its name. He was wounded by Hercules with an arrow dipped in the blood of Hydra, which fell by chance on his foot, and put him to so great pain, that the gods in compassion to him translated him into one of the twelve signs in the Zodiack, called Sagittarius, Hygin. Fab. 138, 274. Luc. Dial. de mortuis, Ov. Met. 2. fab. 9.*

Chloræus, i. m. *A priest of Cybele, Virg. Æn. 11, 768.*

* Chiōris, is. f. [*à χλωρίς, viridis, unde & Flora dicta*] (1) *The goddess of flowers, otherwise called Flora. (2) The daughter of Amphion and Niobe, wife of Neleus and mother of Nestor, slain with an arrow by Apollo and Diana, because her mother preferred herself to Latona. (1) Ov. Fast. 5, 195. (2) Id. Met. 6, 4.*

Choani, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28. Hinc Choanius Moipeus, Ov. Met. 5, 163. sic enim legendum censet Hard. non Chanius.*

Chospes, is. m. (1) *A river of India. (2) A river in the northern part of Persia which having passed by Susa, falleth into the gulf of Baffora, supposed to be the Ulay of Daniel; the water whereof was so delicious, that the kings of Persia drank constantly of it, and had it carried along with them in their journeys. (1) Curt. 5, 2, 9. (2) Plin. 6, 27. Solin. lib. 2. Tibull. 4, 1, 140.*

* || Chærides, um. f. pl. [*i. e. faculæ, à Gr. χῆρ*, porcus] *Rocks near the Straits mouth, called by the inhabitants, los fuercos, i. e. The farine, or pigs, Strabo.*

Chærilus, i. m. (1) *A foolish poet, who undertook to write the great exploits of Alexander, with Alexander's own consent, on this bargain, that for every good verse he made, he should have a Philip, i. e. a piece of gold: for every bad one a box on the ear. When he had done, there were not above seven good verses in the whole poem; so that he received very few pieces*

of gold, but a great many boxes. (1) || Another poet of the same name, who wrote the victory of the Greeks against Xerxes so well, that Archelaus king of Macedon gave him for every verse a piece of gold. (1) Horat. Epist. 2, 1, 232. Ov. in Ibin. 520. (2) Vid. Voss. de poetis Græcis.

Choma, tis. n. *An inland town of Lycia, Plin. 5, 27. & Ptol. 5, 3.*

Chomari, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Bactriana, Plin. 6, 16. & Ptol. 6, 11.*

* Chōrasmi, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Asia, Plin. 6, 16. Χωράσμι, Dionys. Perieg. 746. Χωρασμιτινῶν, Strab. lib. 11.*

Chōrinæus, i. m. *A man's name in Virgil, Æn. 6, 328. & 9, 571.*

Chordule, es. f. *A part of the lesser Asia, Plin. 6, 4.*

Chōræbus, i. m. *One who voluntarily yielded himself to Apollo to be slain, to free Argos from a pestilence, Stat. Theb. 2, 221. & 6, 286. Also a suiter of Cassandra. Vid. Coræbus.*

Choromandæ, ðrum. m. pl. *A sort of monstrous people who have no voice, but make a horrible noise; their bodies all hairy, their eyes like cats eyes, and their teeth like those of dogs, Plin. 7, 2.*

* || Chosroës, is. m. [*Χωσρόης*, Gr.] *A king of the Persians, very studious and understanding in the philosophy of the Greeks, Suid.*

* Chremes, ūtis, & is. m. [*à χρέμης, socrare*] *An old old man's name in Terence, Heaut. 5, 5.*

Chrōmis, is. m. *The son of Hercules, Stat. Theb. 2, 613.*

* Chryſor, ðris. m. [*i. e. ensen gerens aureum; ex χρυσός, aurum, & ὄρ, ensis*] *Neptune's son by Medusa, Hyg. Fab. princip.*

Chrylæ, æ. m. *A river of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, which ariseth near mount Albano, and falleth into the Sicilian sea, near cape Orlando; hod. Veria, Cic. Ver. 4, 44.*

Chyſe, es. f. *An island in the Indies, Plin. 6, 21. thought to be Japan.*

* Chrysēis, ūdis. f. patron. *The daughter of Chryses the priest of Apollo; called also Agamemnon, whom Agamemnon took as a prey, and detained; whereupon Apollo being angry, sent a plague among the Greeks, Hygin. Fab. 121.*

Chrysēmus, i. m. *A physician, Plin. 22, 22.*

Chrysēs, is. m. [*à χρυσός, aurum, ed quoddam multum aurum pro redemptione filiae Agamemnoni solvit*] *A priest of Apollo, the father of Chryſis, Hom. Il. a. 37.*

* Chrysippus, i. m. [*à χρυσός, aurum, & ἵππος, equus, q. d. eques auratus*] (1) *A Stoick philosopher, son of Apollonides, born at Tarsus; he was scholar to Zeno, and a great Logician. (2) A son of Pelops, slain by his brothers Atreus and Thyestes, for which they were both banished by their father. (1) Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 41. & Epist. 1, 2, 4. (2) Hygin. Fab. 85.*

Chyſis, ūdis. f. *The name of a barlot in Terence.*

* Chyſocēras, tos. n. [*χρυσὴ κέρατος prom. i. e. auri cornu*] *A promontory of Thracia, not far from Byzantium, Plin. 4, 11.*

Chyſogōnus, i. m. *A person famous for an excellent voice, Juv. 6, 74.*

Chyſopolis, is. f. [*χρυσόπολις*, Gr. i. e. aurea civitas, à Chryso Chryſidis & Agamemnonis filio] *A city of Bithynia, opposite Constantinople, about eight miles from the ruins of Chalcedon, Plin. 5, 32. hod. Scutari, Hard.*

* Chrysorrhoas, æ. m. [*χρυσόρροος*, Gr. i. e. aurifluus; ex χρυσός, aurum, & ῥέω, fluo, prius dictus Paſtolus] (1) *A river of Lydia in Asia Minor. When Midas the Lydian king had entertained Bacchus, and was bid to ask what he would, he desired, that all he touched might be turned into gold; but the meat which he touched in order to eat, being turned into gold also, he desired his guest to free him from the consequence of his wish, who bade him go and wash himself in the river Paſtolus; which he doing, the sands of that river were turned into gold, and the water into a golden colour; whence it is called Chrysorrhoas. (2) A river of Bithynia. (3) A*

river in Syria, near Damascus, called anciently *Pharfar*. (4) *A river of Mingrelia in Asia, near the river Phasis*. (1) Plin. 5, 29. Ov. Met. 11. fab. 3. (2) Plin. 5, 32. (3) Id. 5, 18. (4) Id. 6, 4.

Chryxus, i. m. *The grandchild of that Brennus, under whose conduct the Gauls took Rome*, Sil. 4, 148.

Chytri, indecl. *A midland city of Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 30.

C ante I.

Cibarci, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 4, 20.

Cibilitani, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain, not far from Coria*, Plin. 4, 22.

|| Cibinium, ii. n. [*à fl. cognomine dict.*] *A midland city of Transylvania, called Hermanstadt* Notit.

Cibotus, i. f. *The ancient name of Apamea in Asia Minor*, Plin. 5, 29.

Cibyra, æ. f. *A city of Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 27. Cic. Fam. 13, 21.

Cibyrate, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 27.

Cibyricus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cibyra*. *Cibyrica jurisdictio*, Plin. 5, 29. forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

Cicæ, ārum. f. pl. *Islands on the coasts of Galicia in Spain*, Plin. 4, 20. hod. les îles de Baignonne, Hard.

Cicero, ōnis. m. *Marcus Tully Cicero, father of the Latin eloquence, the greatest orator that ever the Roman state bred, or employed*. He was born at a mean town in Italy called *Arpinum*, but the greatness of his genius soon made him taken notice of, so that making easy steps through the lower honours, he was admitted into the chair of state. He acquitted himself in his consulship so well, that he was the first who ever was honoured with the glorious title of *father of his country*. He was a great lover of the state, and an unwearyed defender thereof; Catiline's conspiracy and the Agrarian law are ample testimonies of his vigilance and industry. He was banished the city by Clodius at that time tribune, against whom he made that incomparable speech for Milo; but was with honour restored. In the civil wars he took part with Pompey, as thinking the public liberty lay on that side, to which he always to his last breath showed himself a constant friend. He had one son, unworthy of such a father, to whom when he was a young student at Athens, he sent his book of Offices, a book which gave the first handle to the invention of Printing in Europe. He had a brother too, Quintus Cicero, once Cæsar's lieutenant general in Gaul, afterwards proconsul in Asia. He was slain by order of Mark Anthony in the sixty third year of his age. *Vid. vitam ejus apud Plutarchum*.

Ciceronis villa. *A place of Campania near to Baia and Puteoli, hard by the lake Avernus*, Plin. 22, 6. Here was his country house, whither he used to retire from the busyness of the town, and where he wrote many of his pieces.

|| Cicestria, æ. f. *Chester in Suffex, Camd.*

Cicimēni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people about the Palus Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7.

Cicōnes, um. pl. *A people of Thrace near the river Hebrus, whom Ulysses vanquished after he went from Troy, and plundered their city*, Pail. 4, 11.

Cicōnum flumen, *A river of Thrace, which is said to petrify the things it touched*, Plin. 2, 10. Sen. N. Quæst. 3, 20. Ov. Met. 15, 313.

Cicūta, æ. m. *An usurer in Horace*, Sat. 2, 3, 175.

Cilbiana juga, *Certain mountains in Asia Minor, near the river Cayster*, Plin. 5, 29.

Cileni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain about Pontevadra in Galicia*, Plin. 5, 20.

Cilicēsis, e. acj. Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 2. *Of or belonging to,*

Cilicia, æ. f. *A country of Asia Minor, extending along the Mediterranean, over-against Cyprus*, Plin. 4, 27. hod. Caramania. The peo-

ple were much inclined to lying, whence the proverb *Cilix non facile verum dicit*, vid. Chiliad. It is divided into two parts, *Campestris* and *Trachea*. The rough garment called *Cilicium*, worn by Roman soldiers and seamen, was invented by the Cilicians, and was so named from them, Varr. R. R. 2.

Ciliciæ portæ, *A certain narrow passage thro' the mountain Taurus into Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27. hod. the Straits of Scanderon.

Cilicius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cilicia*. *Cilicium mare*, Plin. 5, 27.

Cilissus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cilicia*. *Cilissa terra*, Ov. in Ibin. 200. spica, Prop. 4, 6, 74.

Cilla, æ. f. *A town of Troas*, Plin. 5, 30. & Ov. Met. 13, 174. sacred to Apollo, who is thence called *Κίλλαιος* and *Κίλλαιος*, Strab.

Cillaba, æ. f. *A town of Mauritania, not far from Tunis*, Plin. 5, 5.

Cilnius, ii. n. *The surname of Mæcenat, who was of a great family in Tuscany*, Liv. 71, 21.

Cilnius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Cilnii*. *Cilnium genus præpotens*, Liv. 10, 3.

|| Cilurnum, i. n. *Collerton, or Collerford, in Northumberland; as others, Walwick, or Scilicest in the wall*, Notit.

* || Cimæus, i. f. [*Κίμαρος*, Gr.] *A promontory and city of Crete*, Strab. hod. Cape Sifamo.

Cimbri, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Jutland and Holface in Denmark*, Plin. 4, 14. *Cimbri terribiles*, Juv. 15, 124. They were collected from various nations, Liv. 63, 19. and made an inroad into Italy, with a design to take Rome, but were beaten and routed by Marius, Id. 61, 62.

Cimbricus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Cimbri*. *Cimbrica bella*, Plin. 2, 57. *Cimbrica tempestas*, Claud. B. Get. 641.

Cimbrica Chersonesus, vid. Chersonesus.

Ciminia silva, *A wood near Viterbo in Italy*, Plin. 2, 96. & Liv. 9, 36.

Cimærii, ōrum. m. pl. (1) *A people of Italy, dwelling in a valley between Baia and Cumæ, so environed with hills, that they say the sun never came at it; they lived in caves underground, and there was Sibylla's Grot; and there they fancied was the descent to hell; which gave occasion to Virgil's fictitious account of Æneas's descent into hell, and what he saw there, Æn. 6. Here Ovid placeth the house of sleep*. (2) *A people near the Bosphorus*. (1) Ov. Met. 11, 592. (2) Plin. 6, 13.

Cimmeris, is. f. *A city of Troas, anciently called Edonis*, Plin. 5, 30.

Cimmerium, ii. n. *A town of Pontus, formerly called Cerberion*, Plin. 6, 6.

Cimmerius Bosphorus, *The Straits of Caffa, which join the Euxine with the Palus Mæotis between the coast of Crim Tartary and Circassia*, Plin. 4, 12. It is counted about ten leagues long, but is not very broad.

* Cimōlis, is. f. [*Κίμολις*, Strab.] *A town of Paphlagonia*, Plin. 6, 2.

Cimōlus, i. f. *An island of Greece in the Archipelago, near Milo, about twelve miles in circumference*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. incolis *Kimolo*, Venetis, *Argentiera*, Hard. It abounded with chalk. *Cicofa rura Cimoli*, Ov. Met. 7, 463.

* Cimon, is. m. [*Κίμων*, Gr.] (1) *An Athenian general renowned for his liberality as well as valour; he gave all the spoils he had taken from his enemies in war to the people, and provided every day great store of victuals to relieve the poor who came to him*. (2) *Another of the same name, a painter*. (1) Vid. vitam ejus à C. Nepote scriptam. (2) Plin. 35, 8.

Cinara, æ. f. *An island in the Archipelago*, Plin. 4, 12.

Cinenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Cincinnatus, i. m. *The name of a senator, who being called from the plough was made dictator of Rome*, Liv. 6, 28. and having performed several great actions, laid down that high office, Id. bid. 29.

Cincius, ii. m. *The name of several Romans*.

(1) L. Cincius Alimentus, who was taken captive by Hannibal. (2) M. Cincius Alimentus, who was a tribune of the people. (3) M. Cincius, governor of Pisæ, who gave information to the senate of a conspiracy amongst the Ligurians. (1) Liv. 21, 38. (2) Id. 29, 20. (3) Id. 34, 56.

Cineas, æ. m. *A certain Thessalian entirely beloved by Pyrrhus, by whom being asked, after his embassy to Rome, what he thought of the Romans; he replied, The senate seemed to be an assembly of gods, but the people were like the Hydra*. He was endued with so good a memory, that on the morrow after he had delivered his embassy, he could call all the senators by their names, as well as the knights, Plin. 7, 24. Cic. Tusc. 1, 24.

Cinga, æ. f. *A river of Arragon in Spain, issuing out of the Pyrenean hills, and emptying itself into the Iberus*, Cæf. B. G. 1, 48. Luc. 4, 20. hod. antiquum nomen retinet.

Cingilia, æ. f. *A town of the Vestinini in Italy*, Liv. 8, 29.

Cingilla, æ. f. *A town of Natolia*, Plin. 5, 24.

Cingulani, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Cingoli in the Marchia di Ancona, in Italy*, Plin. 3, 13.

Cingulum, i. m. *A city of the Marchia di Ancona, in Italy, built by Labienus at his own charge*, Cæf. B. C. 1, 14. Cic. Att. 7, 13. hod. Cingoli, Hard.

Cingulani, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Cingulum*, Plin. 3, 13.

Cinium, ii. n. *Anciently a city, now a village in the island of Majorca*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Calà longa*.

Cinna, æ. m. (1) *A cruel Roman in the time of the civil war, in his first consulship he slew his partner Octavius; in his fourth consulship, when he was preparing war against Sylla, he was stoned to death at Ancona, by the army, for his cruelty*. (2) *An excellent poet cotemporary with Virgil*. (3) *Another poet of the same name, who employed ten years in writing an obscure poem, called Smyrna*. (4) *Another slain by the people at Cæsar's funeral, out of a mistake, they believing he had a hand in the murder*. (5) *Another pardoned by Augustus, against whom he had plotted*. (1) Vid. Flor. 3, 21. Liv. Epit. 77. & Luc. 4, 822. (2) Virg. Ecl. 9, 35. Mart. 10, 21. (3) Catull. 92. (4) Suet. Jul. Cæf. 85. (5) Sen. de C.ement. 1, 9.

Cinnamus, i. m. (1) *A barber at Rome, who got a knight's estate; but at last broke and fled into Sicily*. (2) *A Greek historian, who wrote the life of John Comnenus and his son Manuel, emperours of Constantinople*. (1) Mart. 7, 63. & 6, 7. (2) Vid. C. Tollii præf. operi supra mem. præfixam.

Cinnania, æ. f. *A city of Portugal, about 18 miles east of Braga*, Val. Max. 6, 4. ext. 1.

Cinnanus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cinna*. *Cinnana tempora*, Suet. Calig. 60. *Cinnana proscriptio*, Val. Max. 5, 3, 3.

Cinnarus, i. m. *A notable male bazud, who by that base profession having got much wealth, promised, while he lived, to consecrate all to Venus, but being dead it was made the people's prey; which gave occasion to that proverb, Rapina rerum Cinnari, Ill got, ill gone*. Vid. Chiliad.

|| Cinxia, æ. f. [*à cingendo*] *A title given to Juno, as presiding over marriage*, Fest.

Cinyps, yphis. m. *A river of Africa, about Tripolis in Barbary*, Plin. 5, 4. The country about it was very fruitfull, and abounded with goats. Hinc

Cinyphus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cinyps, African*. *Cinyphii hirci*, Virg. Georg. 3, 312. *Cinyphia seges*, Ov. à Pont. 2, 7, 25. humus, Id. in Ibin. 222.

Cinyphii, ōrum. m. pl. *The people inhabiting about the river Cinyps*. *Florum descriptionem lege ap. Sil. 3, 275, & deinceps*.

Ciny-

Cinyras, æ. um. *A king of Cyprus, who un-
derwore lay with his daughter Myrrha, and begat
on her Adonis*, Ov. Met. 10. fab. 9.

Cinyreus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ci-
nyras*. *Cinyreus juvenis*, Ov. Met. 10, 712. *Cinyrcia virgo*, Id. ib. 369.

Cios, *A town in Phrygia, and a river thereto
adjoining of the same name*, Plin. 5, 32. hod. in-
colis *Chorasia*, Turcis *Cberis*, Hard.

Cipus, i. m. *A noble Roman, who haveing
routed the enemy, and returning home, was told
by soothsayers, that if he came within the
walls of the city, he should be ruler of it; up-
on which he called the senate together without
the city, told them the prediction, and then vo-
luntarily banished himself*, Ov. Met. 15, 580.
& seqq.

Circeus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cir-
ceii*. *Circeum jugum*, Virg. Æn. 7, 799. *Cir-
cæa juga*, Sil. 8, 391.

Circassi, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Asia bor-
dering on the Caspian sea*. Vid. Geogr.

Circe, es. f. *The daughter of Sol, and the nymph
Perseis; she was a sorceress, and well skilled in
the nature of poisonous herbs*, Virg. Æn. 7, 10.
she poisoned her husband king of the Scythians,
that she might reign alone, as well as several of
her subjects; whereupon being expelled her
kingdom, she went into Italy, and there dwelt
in a promontory called the cape of Circe, there
she changed Scylla the daughter of Phorcus into
a sea monster, Ov. Met. 14. fab. 1. and Picus
king of the Latins into a bird called a Wood-
pecker, Id. Met. 14. fab. 7. Ulysses and his
companions were driven hither, whom she turned
with her enchanted cup into swine, Id. ib. fab. 5,
& 6. at last on entreaty she restored them
again to their former shapes, Id. ib. By Circe is
to be understood sensual pleasure, which bewitch-
eth men, and turneth them into beasts.

Circeii, ðrum. m. pl. *A town of Campania in
Italy, at the foot of mount Circello on the sea
coast*, Cic. Att. 15, 10. Plin. 3, 4. hod. pagus
S. Felicita, Hard.

Circeiensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Cir-
ceii*. *Colonis Circeiensibus tristiora responsa red-
dita*, Liv. 6, 17.

Circesium, ii. n. *A city of Mesopotamia, Eu-
trop. 9, 2. Amm. 23, 11. hod. Alchabur*.

Circestria, æ. f. *Cirencester, vel Ciciter, in
Gloucestershire, quæ Corinchester, b. c. Corini-
castrum*.

Circius, ii. m. *A most fierce and boisterous wind
peculiar to Gaul, which yet the old Gauls owned as
a blessing, in the greatest storms, imputing the
wholesomeness of their air thereto*, Plin. 17, 2.
Luc. 1, 408. Augustus, whilst he was in France,
vowed him a temple and built it, Plin. 2, 47.
Sen. N. 2, 5, 17. & Gell. 2, 22.

* *Ciris*, is. f. [*Ἰρις ἢ ἑλπεύ*, i. e. à ton-
dendo] *A name given to Scylla the daughter of
Nisus, who is said to have been changed into the
bird so called*. Plin. in avem mutata vocatur
Ciris; & à tonso est hoc nomen adepta capillo,
Ov. Met. 8, 150.

Cirrhæa, æ. f. *A city of Phocis in Greece, at the
foot of mount Parnassus*, Plin. 4, 3.

Cirrhæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to,
Cirrhæa*. *Cirrhæi Phocidis campi*, Plin. 4, 3.

Cirtha, vel *Cirta*, æ. f. *A city of Africa in the
kingdom of Algier, on the river Sufeginar, about
60 miles from the coasts of the Mediterranean*, Plin.
5, 3. hod. *Constantina*, vel *Cacutina*, Hard.

Cisalpinæ Gallia; called also *Togata*, and *Cir-
terior Gallia*; the country between the Alps and the
river Rubicon; hod. Savoy and Milan in Italy,
Adi Geogr.

* *Cisamum*, i. n. [*Κίσσμος*, Ptol.] *A city of
Crete*, Plin. 4, 12. hod. *Chisamo*, Hard.

Cispades, um. m. pl. *A people of Barbary*,
Plin. 5, 4.

Cispadana Gallia, hod. *Genoa*, and *Venice* in
Italy, *Adi Geogr*.

Cispius, ii. m. *A mountain of Rome, after-
wards called Exquilinus*, Fest.

Cissa, æ. f. *A river of Cappadocia, on the borders*

of Colchis, which falleth into the Euxine sea, Plin.
4, 11. hod. *Quiso*.

Cissa, æ. f. *A town of Catalonia in Spain,
where the Carthaginians were first conquered
by Scipio*, Polyb. 3, 76. conf. Liv. 21, 20. hod.
Guiffona, Cellar.

Cissæis, ðdos. f. patron. *Hecuba, wife of Priam
king of Troy*, Virg. Æn. 7, 320. so called from

Cisseus, i. m. *A king of Thrace, and father of
Hecuba*, Virg. Æn. 5, 537.

Cistanthi, ðrum. m. pl. *A people about Bulga-
ria in Russia*, Plin. 6, 13.

* *Cistusa*, æ. f. [*Κίσσα*, Gr.] *A fountain
of Boeotia, between Thebes and Haliartus, sacred
to Bacchus*, Plut.

Cisterna, æ. f. *A town of the Campagna di
Roma in Italy, near the ancient Tres tabernæ*.

Cistertium, ii. n. *A village of Burgundy in
France, where the order of the Cisterians first
began*.

Cisthène, es. f. *A city of Mysia*, Plin. 5, 30.

Citārini, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Sicily*, Cic.
Verr. 3, 43.

* *Cithæra*, æ. f. [*Κίθαρα*, Gr.] *An island
in the Archipelago, anciently belonging to the Lac-
cedemonians*, Strabo.

Cithæron, ðnis. m. *A famous mountain of Boeo-
tia, in Greece, at the bottom of which runneth the
river Æsopus, between the city of Thebes and the
Corinthian Isthmus*, Virg. Æn. 4, 302. Prop. 3,
25. hod. *Monte di Stivos*. It was sacred to Bac-
chus, and here his the priests were wont to keep
their revels, Ov. Met. 3, 702. Here Pentheus
was torn to pieces by his mother and sisters, Id.
ib. fab. 10. and Actæon by his hounds, Id. ib.
fab. 2.

Citharista, æ. f. *A promontory of Gallia Nar-
bonensis, not far from Marseilles*, Antonin.

Citium, ii. n. *A town in the southern coast of
Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 30. hod. *Chiti*, Hard.

Civaro, ðnis. f. *A city of Savoy*, Cic. Fam. 10,
23. hod. *Chambery*.

Civilis Claudius, *A prince of the Batavi*, Tac.
Hist. 5, 19.

Civitas Legionum, *Chester, and Caerleon*, Camd.

C ante L.

Clæon, ðnis. m. *A fountain of Phrygia*, Plin.
31, 2.

Clagenfurtium, ii. n. *A city of Germany, in the
circle of Austria, the metropolis of Carinthia*.

Clampetia, æ. f. *A city of Calabria, in the
kingdom of Naples, on the Tuscan sea, about ten
miles from Poia*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *L'Amantea*, Hard.

Clanis, is. m. *A river of Tuscany, which fall-
eth into the Paglia above Orvieto in the pope's ter-
ritories*, Steph. hod. *la Chiaia*.

Clanius, ii. m. *A river of Campania, near Na-
ples, in the Terra di Lavori*, Virg. Georg. 2, 225.
Sil. 8, 536. it ariseth in mount S. Nicholas, pass-
eth by Aleria and falleth into the sea about
eight miles north of Puzzuoli; hod. *L'Agno*.

* *Clanus*, i. m. [*Κλαυός*, Gr.] *A river of
Naples in Italy; it ariseth in the farther Abruz-
zo, and is discharged into the Tuscan sea, be-
tween Sella and Mola*; hod. *Garigliano*, Ptol.

Clarānus, i. m. *A learned grammarian*, Mart.
10, 21.

Clarenna, æ. f. *A town of Germany, in the cir-
cle of Bavaria, near the confines of the rivers
Danube and Lech*; hod. *Rain*, Cellar.

Clāntas Julia, *A city of Andalusia in Spain*,
Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Olivera*, Hard.

Clāros, i. f. (1) *An island in the Archipelago,
about forty miles in circumference*. (2) *A city of
Ionia famous for the oracle of Apollo, who is
thence called Clarius*, vid. Tac. 2, 54, 3. (1)
Ov. Met. 1, 516. (2) Plin. 5, 29. & Ov. Fast.
1, 20.

Clārus Mons, *A city of the Lionois in France*;
hod. *Clermont*, Cellar.

Clārus Fons, *Sherburn in Dorsetshire; nimi-
rum Sæar est purus, & Bourn fons*.

Clāstica Julia, *A city of Provence in France*,
Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Frejus*, Hard.

Clastidium, ii. n. *A city of Liguria in Italy,
between Placentia and Tortona*, Liv. 32, 29. hod.
Chiasseto five *Chiasteggio*, Cellar.

Claterna, æ. f. *A town in the kingdom of Na-
ples, on the river Tiferno*, Plin. 3, 15. hod. *Campo
Marino*.

Claude, es. f. *An island belonging to Greece*,
Act. Apost. 27, 16.

Claudia, æ. f. *A city of Carinthia in Germany*,
Plin. 3, 24. hod. *Clagenfurt*, Hard.

Claudia, æ. f. (1) *A noble family of Rome,
descended from Clausus king of the Sabines*. Appian
Claudius first brought this family to Rome. (2)
*A Vestal virgin, who being suspected of uncha-
stity cleared herself from that imputation in the
following manner; the image of Cybele being
brought out of Phrygia to Rome in a barge, and
it happening to stick so fast in the river Tiber,
that it could by no force be removed, she tying
her girdle, the badge of chastity, to the barge,
drew it along to the city, which a thousand men
were not able to do*. (1) Virg. Æn. 7, 708.
(2) Sil. 17, 34. & deinceps.

Claudia, five *Claudia castra*, *The city Glou-
cester in England*, Camd.

Claudia via, *One of the highways in Italy, be-
ginning at the Pons Milvius, and running into the
Via Flaminia*, Ov. è Ponto, 1, 8, 44.

Claudianus, i. m. *Claudian, an excellent poet in
the time of Theodosius and Honorius, born at Alex-
andria in Ægypt*. In that inscription, which the
emperours set upon his statue he is called *Prægl-
riossissimus poetarum*. Poëmata ejus nunc extant.

Claudii forum, *A city of Savoy, the metropolis
of the country of Tarentaise*, Ptol. hod. *Moutier
seu Motier*, Cellar.

Claudiometrium, ii. n. *A city of Gallicia in
Spain, not far from cape Finisterre*, Ptol.

Claudiopolis, is. f. [*i. e. Claudii civitas*]. (1)
A city of Cappadocia. (2) *A city of Transyl-
vania, called by the Dutch, Clausburg, by the
Hungarians Clofwar*. (1) Plin. 5, 24. (2) Vet.
inscript.

Claudius, ii. m. *The name of several Romans*.
(1) *Claudius Cæsar, who succeeded Caligula in the
empire*. His wife Agrippina poisoned him with a
mushroom; whereupon Seneca wrote his *Ἀπο-
κλονυθωσις*. (3) *Claudius Drusus, son in law to
Augustus*. (3) *Several other very considerable per-
sons of this name*. (1) Vid. vitam ejus à Sueto-
nio scriptam. (3) Liv. Epit. 128, 4. (3) Id.

Claudius mons, *A mountain separating Sclavo-
nia from the Croatia*, Plin. 3, 25.

Clavenna, æ. f. *A city of the Grisons in Swit-
zerland, near the lake Como*, Notit. Ital. *Chiaven-
na*. Germ. *Cleven*, Cellar.

Clautentum, i. n. *Anton. Southampton*, Camd.
Clausus, i. n. *A king of the Sabines, who aided
Turnus against Æneas*, Virg. Æn. 707.

* *Clazoménæ*, ðrum. f. pl. [*Κλαζομέναι*, Gr.]
*A city of Ionia in Asia, on the Archipelago, be-
tween Smyrna and Chius*, Plin. 5, 29. hod. *Kelis-
man incolis*, Hard.

* *Cleanthes*, i. m. [*Κλεάνθης*, Gr.] *A Stoick
philosopher, who succeeded Zeno; for his excel-
sive pains in improving knowledge he was call-
ed another Hercules; whence arose that saying,
whereby to express a thing done exactly and with
great pains, Ad Cleanthis lucernam est vigila-
tum*. Not having wherewith to maintain him-
self at his studies, he was used at nights to get
his liveing by drawing water for the gardens,
that he might apply his mind to the study of
philosophy by day; whence he was nicknamed
Phreantles, q. d. the well emptyer. They add fur-
ther of him, that what he heard of his tutor,
he wrote on ox-bones and tie shreds, for want
of money to buy paper. Vid. Voss. de Hist.
Græc. & Pers. 5, 64. Senec. Epist. 197.

* *Cleanthæus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to,
Cleanthes*. Quicquid Docta Cleanthæus sonuerunt
atria turbæ, Claud. Conf. Muli. 88.

* *Clearchus*, i. m. [*h. e. gloriæ princeps, ex
κλῆρος, gloria, & ἀρχή, principium*] *A Lac-
cedemonian captain, who was used to say, that a
captain is more to be feared than the enemy*;
meaning

meaning if a soldier should desert his captain; he is sure to be punished with death, whereas the enemy may give him quarter, Frontin. & Val. Max. 2, 7. ext. 2.

Clemons, tis, m. A Greek historian, who writ of the Roman affairs, Vid. Voss. de Hist. Græcis.

Cleobis, is, m. The son of Argia the priestess, who with his brother Biton, at one time supplied the place of their mother's coach horses, to carry her to the temple; for which act of piety, upon her request that the greatest blessing which can befall man, might be bestowed upon them, they were found dead in their beds next morning, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47.

*|| Cleobulina, æ, f. [ab eodem cum seq.] The daughter of Cleobulus. She wrote a book of riddles, one whereof was that of the months and days in the year, Vid. Laërt. & Voss. de Pœt. Græcis.

*|| Cleobulus, i, m. [α κλέος, gloria, & βέλ, consilium] The son of Euagoras, and one of the seven wise men of Greece, a person remarkable for strength of body, and the excellent endowments of his mind, Vid. Laërt.

*|| Cleocritus, i, m. [ex κλέος, gloria, & κριτής, judex] Cybele's son, a person of very loose morals, Vid. Erasim. Adag.

*|| Cleombrutus, i, m. [b. e. gloria mortalium; ex κλέος, gloria, & βρότος, mortalis] (1) A captain of the Lacedæmonians, son to Panfanius, who was slain, and his whole army routed in a battle against Epaminondas. (2) A young man, who having read Plato's book of immortality, threw himself headlong off a wall into the sea. (1) Cic. Off. 1, 24. (2) Id. Tusc. 1, 34. & Ov. in Ibin, 439.

*|| Cleomædes, is, m. [b. e. gloriæ studiosus; ex κλέος, gloria, & μέδης, studium] A most famous champion, who being cheated of his prizes at the Olympick games, was deprived of his senses through grief; at his return to Astypalea, among other mad pranks, he took hold of a pillar, which upheld a house, wherein were a great many children, and breaking it, threw down the house upon their heads; whereupon being sought for in order to be punished, he got into a tomb, where he kept the entrance so strongly, that none could come at him; and when they digged about to get in, he vanished away, upon which the people sent to the oracle of Delphos, to know what was become of him, and were answered with this verse, *Ultimus heroum Cleomædes Astypaleus*, Plut.

Cleomenes, is, m. A Sicilian, who was confederate with Perres, Cic. Verr. 2, 14. & 4, 26.

*|| Cleon, ontis, m. [Κλέων, Gr.] The name of several Græcians, Suid. & Plut.

Cleonæ, Ærum, f. pl. Plin. 4, 5. & Cleona, æ, Mel. A town of Peloponnesus in Greece, betwixt Argos and Corinth; hod. Sanvasili.

Cleonæus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Cleonæ. || Cleoneus leo. A great lion which Hercules killed there, one of his twelve labours, Luc. 4, 612. & Sil. 3, 32. & deinceps; which lion was made a star, and placed in the Zodiack; thence called *Cleonæum sydus*, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 28.

|| Cleonymus, i, m. A person noted for his cowardice, Aristoph. Nub. 352, & 673.

*|| Cleopatra, æ, f. [b. e. gloria patriæ, vel patris; ex κλέος, gloria, & πατρίς, patria] An Egyptian queen, sister and wife to Ptolemy the last; she was first courted by Julius Cæsar, to whom she bare a son called *Cæsarion*; afterwards Mark Antony kept her company, and divorced his wife Octavia, the sister of Augustus, on which Augustus being much offended, declared war against him, and beat him in a sea fight at Actium. Antony through despair killed himself; Cleopatra fled to Alexandria in Egypt, and perceiving that there was no reason to hope for any favour from Augustus to herself, or children, and dreading to be carried about alive in triumph, at the conquerour's pleasure, she clapt two poisonous asps to her breasts, and died upon Antony's tomb, Luc. 10, 56. & deinceps, Juven. 2, 109, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 120.

Cleophrastus, i, m. (1) || The son of Themistocles, famous for his skill in horsemanship. (2) A painter of Corinth. (3) A physician. (1) Rhod. (2) Plin. 35, 3. (3) Id. 24, 16.

*|| Cleostratus, i, m. [ex κλέος, gloria, & στρατός, exercitus; q. d. gloria militum] (1) A young man of Thebes; who was chosen by lot to be sacrificed to a cruel dragon, which destroyed the country; but Menestratus pitying his misfortune, armed himself, slew the monster, saved his friend, and delivered the city. (2) An ancient philosopher, who first compiled a discourse concerning the constellations, particularly Aries and Sagittary. (1) Plut. (2) Plin. 2, 8.

*|| Clepidava, æ, f. A strong city of Poland, the metropolis of Podolia, Ptol. hod. Kaminitze, Cellar.

*|| Clepsydra, æ, f. [ex κλέπτω, furor, & ὕδωρ, aqua] Mætyche, a prostitute, so called because she used to measure out her time to her lovers, Athen. Deipn. 13, 8.

Cleides, is, m. A famous painter, who being slighted by queen Stratonice, painted her sporting with a fisherman, with whom it was thought she was in love, Plin. 35, 11.

Cleippus, i, m. A dwarf, noted for his deformity, and yet married to a rich widow of a noble family, Plin. 34, 3.

|| Clefis, is, m. A river near Brescia in Italy, Mant. hod. Chiese.

|| Clēvum, i, n. Ptol. The city Gloucester, Camd. or as others, a town once near Gloucester, the place still called *Cleve*. This city is now called by the Welsh, *Cae'r Glwi*.

Clibanus, i, m. (1) A bill of the Brutii, in the farthest parts of Italy, not far from the promontory Lacinium. (2) A town of Isauria in Asia Minor. (1) Plin. 3, 10. (2) Id. 5, 27.

Clides, um, f. pl. Two islands near Cyprus, Plin. 5, 31.

|| Climberrum, i, n. Antonin. A town of Gasconé in France, not far from the city Aux.

*|| Clío, ūs, f. [α κλέος, gloria] The daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, one of the nine Muses. Hence Ovid calleth the rest of the Muses, *Clīas sorores*, A. Amm. 1, 27. She was the mistress of history, and the patroness of heroick poets, Vid. Hesiod. Ōiog. 77.

Clithènes, is, m. A citizen of Athens, the first inventor of the Ostracism, and the first who was punished with the same; a very intemperate man, hence the proverb, *Clithene intemperantior*. Vid. Chiliad.

Clitarchus, i, m. An historian who went to the wars with Alexander, and wrote his acts, with more wit than truth, Quint. 10, 1. conf. Voss. de Hist. Græcis.

Clitæ, Ærum, m. pl. (1) A people of Cilicia. (2) Others about mount Athos. (1) Tac. Ann. 6, 41, 1. & Hist. 12, 55, 1. (2) Liv. 44, 11.

Cliternia, æ, f. A city of Apulia in Italy, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Campo Marino, Hard.

*|| Clitipho, ōnis, m. [α κλειτός, inclytus, & φῶς, lux] A young man in Terence.

|| Clitis, is, m. A river near Poitiers in France, Sidon. hod. Clain.

|| Clitomachus, i, m. (1) A philosopher of Carthage, who went to study at Athens, and was scholar and successor to Carneades. (2) A champion, so chaste, that if he heard any talk obscenely he would immediately leave the company. (1) Suid. (2) Ælian. Var. Hist. 3, 30.

Clitōrium, i, n. (1) Anciently a city of Arcadia in Greece, now a village in the Morea, 12 miles from Longanico; hod. Gardichi. (2) A fountain of the same name, which falleth into the Dimixana. (1) Plin. 1, 6. Vitr. 8, 3. (2) Ov. Met. 15, 322.

Clitumnus, i, m. A river in Italy, of which they say if beasts drank, the young they brought forth were all white, Sil. 8, 451. Plin. Epist. 8, 8.

Clitus, i, m. An intimate friend of Alexander the great; whom in a drunken humour he struck to death with a dart, as they sat at table, because he spoke against the customs of the Persians.

The next day after, the king was so much grieved for the loss of his friend, that he continued fasting three days, resolving to starve himself to death, but through the intercession of some friends he was prevailed to quit that resolution, however he buried him in a very pompous manner, Curt. 8, 12, 18.

Clivus Capitolinus, Mount Capitol, the most considerable at Rome, Cic. pro C. Rabir. 11. & Plin. 2, 7.

Cloaca maxima, Built by Tarquinius Superbus, Liv. 1, 56.

Cloacina, æ, f. The name of a place in Rome, Liv. 3, 48.

Cloanthus i, m. A companion of Æneas, Virg. Æn. 1, 226.

Clodia Fossā, A city in one of the islands of Ivice, near the island Brendolo, Plin. 3, 16. hod. Fossam Paltanam appellat, Hard.

|| Clodiānæ, Ærum, f. pl. A city of Macedonia, not far from Dyrrachium, Anton.

|| Clodii forum, A town of Italy, not far from the mountain Soracte, Tab. Peutling.

Clodius, ii, m. The name of divers Romans. (1) Clodius Licinius, a Roman historian. (2) P. Clodius, an enemy to Cicero, and the chief promoter of his banishment; he was a very debauched person, hence the proverb, *Clodius accusat morbos*. He was slain, as commonly reported, by Milo, and his body burned in the Curia Hostilia; but Cicero defended Milo in an excellent oration, which is still extant. (1) Liv. 29, 22. (2) Juven. 2, 27. Liv. Epit. 107, 20, 21.

Clælia, æ, f. A Roman lady, who with other virgins was given for a hostage to Persena; but the deceiving her keepers, swam over the river Tiber to the city, whereupon the Romans set up a statue in remembrance of her, Liv. 2, 13.

Clælius, ii, m. The name of several Romans, de quibus consule, Liv. 1, 30. 3, 25. 4, 11, &c.

Clondicus, i, m. A king of the Gauls, who depopulated Thrace, Liv. 44, 26.

Clostia Romana, A place in old Latium, not far from Pontini, Plin. 2, 5.

*|| Clōtho, oos, f. [à Gr. κλάω, neo] One of the three destinies, who spin the thread of life; she is said to hold the spindle and draw the thread, and is represented in a long gown of divers colours, having a crown on her head set with seven stars, and holding a spindle in her hand, Sen. Ōtiav. 16. & Hesiod. Ōiog. 218.

Cluacina, vel Cluacina, æ, f. [à cluendo, i. e. purgando, Plin. vel à cloacā maximā, ubi simulacrum repertum est, Laërt. 1, 20] A title given to Venus, Plin. 15, 29.

Cluāna, æ, f. A town of Ancona in Italy, not far from Macerata, Plin. 3, 13. locus nunc Piano di S. Giacomo, Hard.

Cludios, i, m. A river of Phrygia, near the city Eumonia, Plin. 5, 29.

Cluentius, ii, m. A noble Roman who was charged by his mother Saffia with killing his father-in-law Oppianicus, but Cicero took his part, and defended him in a beautiful oration, which is yet extant. His family was descended from Cloanthus, Virg. Æn. 5, 123.

Cluilia fossa, A place in Italy, not far from the city Rome, Liv. 1, 23. & 2, 39.

Clūnia, æ, f. A town of Castile in Spain, near the river Duro, Plin. 3, 3. hod. pagus Cruna, vel Corunna del Conde, Hard.

Clūniensis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Clunia. Clunienfis conventus, Plin. 3, 3.

*|| Clūnium, ii, n. Prol. [Κλῦνιον, Gr.] A town of Corsica, in the place now called S. Catherines, Cellar.

*|| Clūpea, sive Clýpea, æ, f. [à clypei figurā] A city of Africa in the kingdom of Tunis, Plin. 5, 4. & Luc. 4, 586. hod. Quipia nonnull. Zafaran, Hard.

*|| Clūsia, æ, f. [Κλῦσια, Gr.] The chaste daughter of king Tuscus, who, to avoid the amours of Torquatus, cast herself from a high tower, but the wind so hoisted up her clothes, that she received no damage thereby, Plut. in Paral.

*|| Clūstina,

*|| Clūsina palus. *Not far from Ufium, Strabo lib. 5. p. 157. hod. Chiana palude, Cellar.*

*Clūsini, ōrum, m. pl. *Two different people of Hetruria in Italy. (1) Clusini novi, near the source of the river Tiber; locus hod. Chiusi, Hard. (2) Clusini veteres, in the place now called V. de Chiana, which by reason of its unwholesome air is almost uninhabited, Hard. (1) Plin. 3, 4. (2) Id. 3, 4.*

*Clūsinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Clusum. Clusina domus, Sil. 10, 484.*

*Clūsulum, i, n. *A town of Umbria in Italy, not far from Bettona, Plin. 3, 14.*

*Clūsium, ii, n. [Κλῦσιον, Gr.] *A city of Hetruria in Italy, between the Tiber and the Arno; hod. Chiusi; the seat of king Porlena, Sil. 4, 479.*

Clūvia, æ, f. *A city of the Samnites in Italy, Liv. 9, 31.*

Clūviēnus, i, m. *A very mean poet, Juv. 1, 80.*

Clūmēne, es, f. (1) *The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Japetus. (2) The mother of Phaeton. (3) A servant who belonged to Helen, and went with her to Troy. (1) Virg. Georg. 4, 345. & Hesiod. Op. 351. (2) Ov. Met. 1, 765. (3) Id. ad Liv. 111.*

Clūmēnēides, um, f. *Patron. Phaethon's sisters, who were daughters to Clymene, Ov. ad Liv. 111.*

Clūmēnēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Clymene. Clymenēia proles, h. e. Phaethon, Ov. Met. 2, 19.*

Clūmēnēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Clymene. || Clymenēia germina, Amber drops, as flowing from the tears of Phaethon's sisters, Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 123.*

Clūtæmnestra, æ, f. *The daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and wife of Agamemnon, who living in adultery with Ægisthus, during her husband's absence at Troy, conspired with her amoretto to murder him on his return, and would have slain her son Orestes also, but Electra his sister conveyed him privately to king Strophius; after he was come to age, returning to Argos, he slew both his mother and her gallant, Prop. 3, 19. & 4, 7, 57. Ov. Amor. 1, 7, 9.*

*Clūtia, vel Clūtīe, es, f. [ἡ κλυτὸς, incluta] *A nymph, daughter to Oceanus, and beloved by Apollo; but afterwards forsaken by him, because through jealousy to Leucotheë the daughter of Orchamus, she discovered the amours of that god with his daughter; whereupon she utterly disregarding her own health, pined away with hunger and grief, and was changed into a Heliotrope, so called, because it always turneth towards the sun, Ov. Met. 4, fab. 4.*

Clūtius, ii, m. *A young man beloved by Cydon, Virg. Æn. 10, 325.*

C ante N.

Cnēmis, idis, & Cnēmīdes, um, m. pl. [Κνήμιδες, Gr.] (1) *A people of Bæotia. (2) || A mountain of the same name, near that city. (1) Plin. 4, 7. & Strabo. (2) Ptol.*

Cn. vel Cncius. [ἄνθρωπος, præposita c litera] *The surname of many Romans, particularly of Pompey the Great.*

Cnīdānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cnidus.*

Cnīdus, five Cnīdus, i, f. *A city of Caria in Asia Minor, Liv. 37, 16. Here Venus was worshipped, Hor. 1, 30, 1. & Ov. Met. 10, 531. not a huge heap of ruins near cape Crio.*

Cnōsiācus, a, um, adj. & Cnōsius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to, Cnosus. Cnosii stella coronæ, Virg. Georg. 1, 222. Cnosiaci iētus, Sen. Herc. Oct. 161.*

|| Cnōsius, vel Cnōsius, i, f. *A city of Crete; Liv. 1, 11.*

Cnōsus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cnosus. Cnosas agitare pharetras, Luc. 3, 185.*

C ante O.

Cœa vellis. [ἄ Co inf. dict. in quā Pamphile

Latoī filia prima reperit rationem telam à Seribus missam redordendi, rursusque texendi, Plin. 11, 22.] *A sort of garment made of silk, Tib. 2, 4, 29. Vid. Cos.*

Coamani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Asia, Mela.*

Coatræ, vel Coastræ, ārum, m. pl. *A people dwelling on the borders between Assyria and Media, upon the hill Choatra, Luc. 3, 246.*

Cobares, is, m. *A magician of Media, in the time of Alexander, Curt. 7, 4.*

Coboris, is, f. *An island in the gulf of Arabia, Plin. 6, 28.*

Cobum, i, n. *A river of Colchis, Plin. 6, 4.*

Cōcālus, i, m. *A king of Sicily, to whom Dedalus for shelter fled out of Crete, but Minos pursuing him thither, was slain by the daughters of Cocalus, Ov. Met. 8, fab. 4.*

Cocanicus, i, m. *A lake in Sicily, whose waters in summer near the banks are said to be turned into salt, Plin. 31, 7.*

Cocceius, i, m. *A friend of Horace, and in favour with Augustus, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 27. Also the prænomen of the emperor Nerva.*

|| Coccyum, ii, n. *Cockly in Lancashire, Camd.*

Cocinthum, i, n. vel Cocinthus, i, f. *A promontory in the kingdom of Naples, between the gulf of Squillacia and Gierace on the coast of the Ionian sea; Plin. 3, 4, 10. hod. Capo di Stilo, Hard.*

Cocles, itis, m. [Coclitē dicti qui nascerentur altero lumine orbi, Plin. 11, 37] *A noble Roman, who alone opposed the invasion of the Tuscans, and kept back Porfena with all his army, when they were ready to enter into Rome over the wooden bridge, till it was broken down behind him, and then he cast himself into the Tiber, and so swam to land. The consul Publicola in gratitude erected his statue in copper in Vulcan's temple, Plin. 36, 15. Liv. 2, 10. Flor. 1, 10, 4.*

Cocofates, um, m. pl. *A people in Gaul, but in what place seated is uncertain, Plin. 4, 19. & Cæf. B. G. 4, 27.*

Coctia, five Cottizæ. [ἄ Coctio rege Gallorum dormitore] *A part of the Alps so called, Tac. Hist. 1, 87, 1.*

Cocylum, ii, n. *A town of Mysia, Plin. 5, 30.*

Cōcyltius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cocylus, Cocytia virgo, Virg. Æn. 7, 479.*

Cōcyltus, i, m. *A small river of Campania in Italy, which runeth into the Lucrine lake, feigned by the poets to be a river of hell, Virg. Æn. 6, 323. Sen. Herc. fur. 870.*

|| Codania, æ, f. *quæ & Hafnia. The chief city of Denmark; vul. Copenhagen.*

|| Codanonia, æ, f. *An island in the Baltick sea, belonging to Denmark, called Zealand, Geogr.*

Codānus sinus, *The Baltick sea, Plin. 4, 13.*

*Codrus, i, m. [Κόδρος, Gr.] (1) *The son of Melander, the last king of Athens, who voluntarily gave his life for the good of his country; the Lacedemonians, being engaged in a war with the Athenians, were told by the oracle, that they should get the victory, whose general should happen to be slain; Codrus hearing thereof, went among the Lacedemonians, and purposely quarreled with some of them, by whom being killed, the Athenians came off conquerors. (2) A very mean poet, who was so very poor, that he gave occasion to the proverb, Codrus pauperior. (3) The name of a shepherd in Virgil. (1) Just. 2, 6. V. Max. 5, 6. Hor. Od. 3, 19, 2. (2) Juv. 1, 2. & 3, 203. (3) Virg. Ecl. 5, 11.*

Cœla, ōrum, m. pl. *The straits of Ægeæ, anciently so called, Liv. 31, 47.*

Cœle, es, f. *A place near the sinus Maliacus, or gulf of Ziton, Liv. 32, 4.*

*|| Cœlērini, ōrum, m. pl. [Καλιερῖνοι, Gr.] *A people of Portugal, near Cæliobriga, Ptol.*

*Cœlesyria, æ, f. [ἡ κοίλη, cava] *A part of Syria, called also Cælosyria. The chief city whereof was Antioch, or as others Damascus, Liv. 33, 19. Plin. 5, 20.*

Cœletæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Thrace, Liv. 38, 40. Plin. 4, 11.*

Cœlia, æ, f. *The name of a Roman family, Liv. 11, 39.*

*|| Cæliobriga, æ, f. [Καλιόβριγν, Gr.] *A city of Portugal, Ptol. hod. Barcelis, Cellar.*

Cælius, ii, m. [ἄ Cæle Vibennâ Hetruscorum duce, qui Tarquinio Superbo suppetias tulit] *One of the seven hills on which Rome stood, Liv. 1, 30. This mountain was built upon, and made one of the divisions of Rome, but in the reign of Tiberius the emperor was burnt down and rebuilt, upon which it was called the mount of Augustus, because the statue of Tiberius, which was deposited at a senator's house named Junius, was preserved there from the conflagration, Suet. Tib. 48.*

Cælos portus, *A haven of Thrace, remarkable for a fight betwixt the Athenians and Lacedemonians, Plin. 4, 11. & Mela, 2, 2.*

*Cærānus, i, m. [ἄ Gr. Κοίρανος, dominus] *The name of a person slain by Ulysses, Ov. Met. 13, 257.*

Cæus, i, m. *The son of Titan and Terra, one of the giants who made war upon Jupiter, Virg. Æn. 4, 179.*

Cogamus, i, m. *A river of Lydia, Plin. 5, 29.*

Colapiani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Pannonia, near the river Colapis, Plin. 3, 25.*

Colapis, is, m. *A river of Pannonia, Plin. 3, 25. hod. Culpa, Cellar.*

Colarni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Portugal, not far from Coria, Plin. 4, 22.*

Colaxes, is, m. *The son of Jupiter and Ora, slain by Jason, Val. Flacc. 6, 48.*

Colchi, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Colchis, Ov. Trist. 191.*

Colchiācus, & Colchicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Colchis. Colchiacis urat ahena focus, Prop. 2, 2, 54. Flammis aduri Colchis, Hor. Epod. 5, 24.*

Colchinium, ii, n. *A city of Albania, on the borders of Dalmatia near the gulf of Dria, on the Adriatick shore, Plin. 3, 22. hod. Dulcigne, Hard.*

Colchis, idis, f. *A country of Asia near Pontus, having the Euxine sea on the west, on the east Iberia, on the south Armenia; it includeth the present Mingrelia and Georgia. Æetes reigned in this country, from whom Jason and the Argonauts, by the assistance of Medea, fetched the golden fleece: it abounded with poisonous herbs, which gave occasion to the poetical fiction of the witchcrafts of Medea, who herself is since styled Colchis, Hor. Epod. 16, 58.*

Colchus, a, um, adj. *An inhabitant of Colchis, or Mingrelia, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 17.*

Colentini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Colentum, Plin. 3, 21.*

Colentum, i, n. *A town of the island Scardona, Plin. 3, 22.*

Coliacum, i, n. *A promontory near Ceylon in the East Indies, Plin. 6, 22. hod. le cap. de Camorin, Hard.*

Collātia, æ, f. (1) *A town in the country of the Sabines in Italy, near the river Teverone. (2) A town of Apulia in Italy, near mount Gargano. (1) Plin. 3, 4. (2) Hinc*

Collātini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Collatia in Italy, Plin. 3, 11.*

|| Collātīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Collatia in Apulia. Collatinus ager, Front.*

Collātīnus, i, m. *surnamed Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia; he with his colleague Junius Brutus were the first consuls after the deposition of the Roman kings; but afterwards he abdicated the consulship, because he was of the family of the Tarquins, Liv. 2, 2.*

*|| Cellentum, i, n. [Καλλέντον, Gr.] *A city of Dalmatia, between Zara and Scardina, Ptol.*

Collina, æ, f. *A gate of Rome, called also Quirinalis & Salaria, Tac. Hist. 3, 82, 4.*

Collippo, ōnis, f. *A town of Portugal, about Leiria, between Coimbra and Lisbon, Plin. 4, 21.*

|| Cōlōnia, æ, f. *Anton. Colchester in Essex, Camd. or as some think Celne, or as others Sudbury. Cōlōnia Agrippinensis, vel Cōlōnia Agrippinæ [ita dict. ab Agrippinâ Neronis matre] A considerable*

considerable city on the river Rhine in Germany, Plin. 4, 17. hod. *Cologn*.

|| *Cōlōnia Allobrogum*, The city Geneva, Geogr.

Cōlōnia Equestris, A city of the Sequani, Plin. 4, 17. hod. *Nyon*, about four leagues from Geneva, Cellar.

|| *Cōlōnia Trajana*, A town of Germany in the duchy of Cleve, Anton. hod. *Kellen*, Cellar.

Cōlōnis, is, f. An island in the Argolick gulf, Plin. 4, 12.

Cōlōphon, ōnis, f. A city of Ionia in Asia the lesser, between Ephesus and Smyrna, famous for the temple of Apollo, called *Clarius*, Plin. 2, 103. and the birth of Homer, who is therefore called *Colophoniacus*; Virg. in *Ceiri*. *Homerum Colophonii civem suum esse dicunt*, Cic. pro Arch. 8. hod. *Altobojco*.

Colopena regio, A country of Pontus near the modern *Sivas*, Plin. 6, 3.

|| *Colops*, is, m. A river of Pannonia, vid. *Colapis*.

Colossæ, ārum, f. pl. A town of Phrygia, in Asia the lesser, near the mouth of the river *Lycus*, where it falleth into the *Madre*, Plin. 5, 32.

Colpusa, æ, f. A name of the city Chalcodon, Plin. 5, 32.

Cōlubæ, ārum, f. pl. A people of India, Plin. 6, 19.

Cōlubraria, æ, f. A small island not far from *Majorca*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Mont Colobre*, Cellar.

|| *Columbaria*, æ, f. A small island near *Trapani* in Sicily, Cellar. ex Zonar.

* || *Columbarium*, ii, n. [Κολυμβήτριον, Gr.] A promontory of Sardinia, Ptol.

Cōlumella Gaditanus, An excellent writer of husbandry, who lived in the reign of *Claudius Cæsar*. Opera ejus hod. extant.

Cōlumna Rhegia, A place near *Rhegio* in Italy, Plin. 3, 4.

|| *Cōlumnæ Herculis*, Two mountains near the Straits; the one on the side of Spain called *Calpe*; the other in Barbary called *Abyla*. They are said to have been set up by Hercules, at the end of his travels, as the bounds of the western world, since he could go no farther by land. *Adi Geogr*.

Cōlumnæ, ārum, f. pl. Certain small islands not far from *Madagascar*, Plin. 6, 31. hod. *Les îles de Mascarenbas*, Hard.

Cōmāgēna, æ, f. vel *Commāgēne*, es. Part of Syria in Asia the less, above Cilicia eastward beyond the hill *Amanus*, reaching unto the borders of *Mesopotamia*, from which it is parted by the river *Euphrates*, vid. Cæl. Cic. Fam. 8, 10. Plin. 5, 12. hod. *Axar*.

Cōmāgēni, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of *Comagena*, anciently famous for their skill in magick. *Comagenus haruspex*, Juv. 6, 549.

* *Cōmāna*, æ, f. [Τὰ Κόμανα, Gr. Strab. lib. 12.] A city of Cappadocia, near the confines of *Caramania*. It lieth near the source of the river *Adena*, Strab. hod. *Arminacha*; in which was the temple of *Bellona*, wherefore the priests of *Bellona* are called *Comani*. *Exfectus lacerat Bellona Comanos*, Val. Flacc. 7, 636. sed *Burmannus* & alii leg. *comatos*.

* || *Cōmārus*, i, f. [Κόμαρος, Gr.] A part of *Epirus*, not far from *Nicopolis*, Strab.

Cōmāta Gallia, France and the Netherlands, Plin. 4, 17.

Combi, vel *Ombi*, ōrum, m. pl. A city of Egypt upon the river *Nile*, Plin. 15, 35. Juv. 35, 35.

|| *Combretonium*, ii, n. Anton. Brethenham in Suffolk, Camd.

* *Cōmētes*, æ, m. [ἀ κομήτης, Gr. i. e. crinitus] The father of *Asterion*, one of the Argonauts, Val. Flacc. 1, 356.

Commōdus, i, m. A Roman emperor, the son and successor of *Marcus Aurelius*, a very profligate prince; after his father's death, he removed all the good men about him, because their presence and care were troublesome to him, and a curb to his riotous way of living; he affected to be called the Roman *Hercules*, and so inscribed himself

in an obvious coin, where you see him in the attributes of that hero. His servants at last weary of his many extravagancies, put him to death, to the great joy of the senate and people. *Vid. vitam ejus ab Herodiano & aliis conscriptam*.

Commone, es, f. An island near *Ephesus*, Plin. 5, 30.

Compitales dii. Suet. Aug. 31. qui & *Viales*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24. A sort of publick Lares, who were looked upon as the guardians of cities and highways.

Compitālia sacra, Feasts instituted by *Servius*, in which they offered sacrifices to the Lares in all the cross ways both of town and country; they were commonly celebrated in January the day before the Ides, namely on the twelfth day of that month, and in May the sixth day before the Nones. They were chiefly observed by slaves, having been instituted by one, who though born a slave, yet afterwards became king of the Romans, Plin. 36, 27. & Suet. Aug. 31. Hence *Cicero*, happening to come to the house of *Albus* during this festival, refused to go in, lest he should be troublesome to the family, Att. 7, 7.

Compitālitius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the *Compitalia*. *Compitalitius dies*, Cic. Att. 7, 7.

Compitalitiæ ambulationes, Id. Att. 2, 3.

Complutenses, ium, m. pl. The people of *Complutum* in Spain, Plin. 3, 3.

|| *Complutum*, i, n. A city of New Castile in Spain, hod. *Alcado de Henarex*, Hard.

Compulteria, æ, f. A city of the Samnites in Italy, Liv. 24, 20. prope *S. Maria de Covultere*, Holsten.

Compsa, æ, f. A city of Naples in Italy, Liv. 24, 20. hod. *Conza*, Hard.

Compāni, ōrum, m. pl. The people of *Compsa*, Plin. 3, 11.

Cōmenis, e, adj. Plin. 2, 3. Of, or belonging to,

Cōmum, i, n. A city of Milan in Italy, Plin. 3, 17. famous for the birth of *Cæcilius* and *Pliny* the younger, Catull. 33, 4. Plin. Epist. 1, 3, 1. hod. *Como*.

* || *Cōmus*, i, m. [ἀ κόμος, temulentus, vel ἀ κόμην, vicus, quod in vicis & compitis coleretur] The god of festivals and merrymen; he was represented as young and beautiful, with a red face occasioned by too much drinking, bearing in his hand a lighted flambeau, which he held toward the ground, so that he seemed to burn his legs with it, and was crowned with garlands and flowers, *Philost.*

* || *Concana*, æ, f. [Κόνκανα, Gr.] A city of the *Asturias* in Spain, Ptol.

* *Concānus*, i, m. One of the *Concani*, a wild people about *Concana* in Spain, who drink horses blood, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 34. & *Sil.* 3, 361.

|| *Concangium*, ii, n. Notit. The barony of *Kendal* in Westmoreland, Camd.

Concordia, æ, f. (1) A goddess among the Romans, to whom *Tiberius* erected a temple at the request of his mother *Livia*; she is commonly represented on coins with a cup in one hand, and a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, in the other, to denote that plenty attendeth a state where the people live in concord and friendship. (2) A city of *Hispania Bætica*; hod. *Valera la veja*, prope *Frexenal*, Hard. (3) A town of *Mirandola* in Italy; hod. antiquum nomen retinet.

(1) Suet. Tib. 20. vid. & Liv. 22, 33. & 24, 22. (2) Plin. 3, 1. (3) Id. 3, 18.

Concordienses, ium, m. pl. The people of *Concordia*, Plin. 4, 22.

Concubientes, ium, m. pl. qui & *Forojulien-*ses, A town of *Spoletto* in Italy, not far from *Foligno*, Plin. 3, 14. hod. castellum *Forstamma*, Hard.

* || *Condate*, is, n. [Κονδάτην, Gr.] (1) *Con-*leton in Cheshire. (2) The city *Rennes* in Britany. (1) Antonin. (2) Ptol.

|| *Condercum*, i, n. Chester upon the street, in the bishoprick of *Durham*, Camd.

|| *Condivicium*, i, n. Ptol. The city *Nantes* in France, Cellar.

Condrusi, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Gaul,

betwixt *Liege* and *Namure*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5. hod. *Condreux*, vel *Condrotz*.

Cōne, es, f. An island of *Seythia*, near the mouth of the *Ister*, Luc. 3, 200.

|| *Confluentia*, æ, f. & *Confluentes*, um, m. pl. Antonin. [dict. à confluxu duorum fluminum] A city in Germany where the rivers *Rhine* and *Mosel* meet; hod. *Coblens*, Cellar.

|| *Congavata*, æ, f. Notit. Rose Castle near *Carlisle* in Cumberland, Camd.

Congēdus, i, m. A river near *Bilboa* in Spain, Mart. 1, 50, 9. hod. *Congedo*.

Conimbrica, æ, f. A city of *Beira* in Portugal, Plin. 4, 21. locus *Condeja la veja*, tribus ab *eā* leucis, ex illius rudibus excitata nova *Conimbrica*, *Coimbra*, Hard.

Conisium, ii, n. A town of Asia the lesser, Plin. 5, 30.

Conium, ii, n. A town of *Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 32.

|| *Connacia*, æ, f. *Connaught*, a province in Ireland, Geogr.

* *Cōnon*, is, m. [Κόνων, Gr.] (1) A noted mathematician of *Samos* who wrote of astrology. (2) A general of the Athenians; who being overthrown by *Lyfander* the Lacedemonian, willingly retired from his native country, and insinuating himself into the favour of *Artaxerxes*, by his help restored again his country to their former liberty. (1) Virg. Ecl. 3, 40. (2) Vid. vit. ap. Nep.

Conopas, æ, m. A dwarf, but two foot and a hand's breadth high, minion of *Julia*, niece to *Augustus*, Plin. 7, 16.

Conopon, i, n. quod & *Diabasis*, A small island of *Mysia*, near the mouth of the river *Ister*, called *Pseudostomum*, Plin. 4, 12.

|| *Conovium*, ii, n. [à Conovio, fl. Anton.] A town in Wales, called *Aber Conwey*, i. e. the mouth of the river *Conwey*; in Welch *Caer haen*, in *Caernarvonshire*.

|| *Confabrum*, i, n. A town of New Castile in Spain, not far from *Toledo*, Anton. hod. *Confuegra*, Hard.

Confabureses, ium, m. pl. The people of *Confabrum*, Plin. 3, 3.

Consentia, æ, f. A city of Calabria in the kingdom of Naples, about twelve miles from the sea, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Consenza*, Hard.

Consentini, ōrum, m. pl. The people of *Consentia*, Liv. 21, 5.

Consilinum, i, n. A town of Calabria in the kingdom of Naples, Plin. 3, 10. hod. *Stylo*, Hard.

Constantia, æ, f. (1) A town of Andalusia in Spain, hod. *Constantina*, Hard. (2) A town of the kingdom of *Fex*; hod. *Arzilla*, Hard. (1) Plin. 3, 2. (2) Id. 5, 1.

|| *Constantinópolis*, is, f. [à Constantino imperat.] The city of Constantinople, the seat of the Grand Signior; formerly called *Byzantium*.

Consuanetes, ium, m. pl. A people of *Vindelicia*, Plin. 3, 20.

Consuarani, qui & *Conforani*, ōrum, m. pl. A people of France, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Les pais de Foix & de Conserans*, Hard.

Contestania, æ, f. A town of Valencia in Spain, Plin. 3, 3. hod. *Alxtra*, Hard.

Contrebia, æ, f. A city of Spain, not far from *Toledo*, Liv. 40, 33. *Paterc.* 2, 5.

Contributa, æ, f. A town of Arragon in Spain, Plin. 3, 1. not far from *Medina de las Torres*, Hard.

Convenæ, ārum, m. pl. A people of *Languedoc* in France, Plin. 4, 19. prope *S. Bertrand de Cominges*, Hard.

* || *Convennos insula*, Ptol. Shepey island, at the mouth of the *Thames*.

|| *Conventria*, æ, f. *Coventry*, in Warwickshire.

Coos, five *Cos*, f. [Κόως, Κῶς, Gr.] An island in the Archipelago, with a city of the same name near *Rhodes* over against *Caria*, Plin. 5, 30. hod. *nautis Lango*, Græcis *Stingo*, Hard. Here *Hippocrates* the great physician, and *Apelles* the famous painter were born.

* *Cōus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Coos*.

|| *Coa*

¶ Coa vestis, thin silk garments, worn by ladies, and wrought in this island, Prop. 4, 5, 55. Cois tibi pæne videre est Ut nudam, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 101.

Cophantis, is. m. A mountain of Bætriana, Plin. 2, 106.

Cōphes, ētis. m. A river of India, Plin. 6, 21.

Coptites nomos, A district of Ægypt near the city of Coptos, Plin. 5, 9. Hinc linguæ Copticæ nomen, Hard.

Coptos, i. f. A city of Ægypt, in the district of Saide, Plin. 5, 9. hod. Cana, Hard.

• Cora, æ. f. A city of Latium, built by the Dardani before Rome, Plin. 3, 5. Sil. 8, 379. & Liv. 2, 16.

Coranus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Cora.

Coranus ager, Liv. 8, 19.

Coracesium, ii. n. A city of Cilicia, near the confines of Caramania, on the gulf of Statalia, Plin. 5, 27. Liv. 33, 20. hod. Scandoloro.

Coraceus, ii. m. A part of the hill Taurus so called, Plin. 5, 27.

Cōralli, ōrum. m. pl. A barbarous people of Pontus, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 2, 37.

Corani, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Italy, not far from Vei, Plin. 3, 4. & Luc. 7, 393.

Corasæ, ārum. f. pl. Certain islands, or rocks, in the Archipelago, Plin. 4, 10. hod. Dragonisi, Hard.

Corax, cis. m. (1) A master of rhetoric in Sicily. (2) A mountain of Ætolia. (1) Cic. Orat. 1, 20. (2) Liv. 36, 30.

Coraxi, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Pontus, Plin. 2, 102.

* || Corbillum, i. n. vel Corbilo, ōnis. m. Ptol. [Κορβίλων, Gr.] A city of France, in upper Bretagne; hod. Nantes.

Corbio, ōnis. m. (1) A city of Spain, not far from Barcelona. (2) A city of the Æquiculi in Latium, not far from Præneste. (1) Liv. 39, 42. (2) Id. 2, 39. & 3, 30.

Corbulo, ōnis. m. (1) A proconsul of Syria, who conquered the Parthians in Nero's time. (2) A lubberly fellow, noted for strength of body. (1) Tac. Ann. 11, 20. (2) Juv. 3, 251.

Corbulōnis fossa, A trench made by order of Corbulo from Lions to the mouth of the river Maese, Tac. Ann. 11, 20.

Corcyræ, æ. f. [à nymphâ ejusdem nominis, quam Neptunus ibi compressit] (1) An island in the Ionian sea, on the coast of Albania, called by the ancients Phæacia; hod. Corfou, Hard. It is said to be about 55 miles long, and 120 in circumference. (2) The name of another island in the Adriatick, called also Melæna; hod. Curzola, Hard. (1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) Id. 3, 26.

Corcyræi, ōrum. m. pl. The people of Corcyra, Liv. 12, 14.

Corduba, æ. f. quæ & Colonia Patricia, Plin. 3, 1. A city of Bætick Spain; hod. Corduba la veja, leuca ferè una à Cordubâ novâ, Hard. the country of Lucan and both the Senecas, Mart. 1, 62, 7. and noted for its fertility, Sil. 3, 401.

Cordubensis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, Corduba. Cordubensis conventus, Plin. 3, 1.

|| Corduene, es. f. A district of Armenia Major, Amm. lib. 18.

Corduani, ōrum. m. pl. The people of Corduene, Plin. 5, 15.

Cordulsa, æ. f. An island near Rhodes, Plin. 5, 30.

Corense litus, Plin. 3, 1. A part of Spain, which extended from the river Bætis, or Guadalquivir, to the river Guadalete, near the town of S. Lucar di Barameda, Hard.

Corfinienses, ium. m. pl. The people of Corfinium in Italy, Plin. 3, 12.

Corfinium, ii. n. A town of Abruzzo in Italy, Luc. 2, 478. & 4, 697. Cæf. B. C. 1, 17. not far from Popolo, Cellar.

Coricæ, ārum. f. pl. Two islands near Peloponnesus, Plin. 4, 12.

Corinenses, ium. m. pl. A people of Italy, not far from Cannæ, Plin. 3, 11.

Corineum, i. n. A town of the island Cyprus, Plin. 5, 29. hod. Cerines, Hard.

* || Cōrinium, ii. n. [Κορίνιον, Gr.] (1) A town fifteen miles off Gloucester, called Cirencester, Camd. (2) A town of Illyricum. (1) Ptol. (2) Id.

* Cōrinna, æ. f. [à κόρη, puella] (1) Ovid's mistress, a very handsome woman. (2) A Theban woman, who five times foiled Pindar himself, and put forth fifty books of Epigrams. (1) Mart. 5, 10, 10. & 12, 44, 6. (2) Prop. 2, 3, 21. Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 158.

* Cōrinthiæcus, vel Cōrinthius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Corinth. § Corinthiacus sinus, Plin. 4, 4. Corinthius ager, Liv. 27, 31.

* Cōrinthiarius, ii. m. A dealer in Corinthian vessels, Suet. Aug. 70.

* Cōrinthus, i. f. [Κόρινθος, Gr.] A noted and considerable city of Achaia, in the middle of the Isthmus, going into Peloponnesus, or the Morea; it was formerly much resorted to by reason of the havens it had towards the Ionian and Ægean seas, whence Ovid calleth it bimarem Corinthon, Met. 5, 407. It became so populous and wealthy, that the Romans grew jealous of their greatness. The inhabitants having highly incensed the Roman ambassadors, L. Mummius was sent against them, who burnt the city, and demolished it, A. M. 3827. In the burning of it many rich and costly statues of different sorts of metal were melted, whence that kind of precious mixed metal called Æs Corinthum, more esteemed than silver among the Romans, Cic. Verr. 4, 44. Att. 2, 1. It was afterwards rebuilt, and called by its former name by Julius Cæsar.

Cōriolāni, ōrum. m. pl. The people of Corioli, Liv. 3, 5.

Cōrioli, ōrum. m. pl. A town of Latium near the Appian way, Liv. 2, 33.

Cōriolānus, i. m. [sic dict. quod Coriolorum urbem expugnabat] A noble Roman, banished by the malice of the ungrateful people; but having gathered an army of the Volsci, he marched towards Rome, with a design to besiege it, but was prevented from executing it by the earnest entreaties of his mother Veturia, and his wife Volturnia. Vid. vitam ejus à Plutarcho scriptam, & Liv. 2, 35, 39, 40.

* || Coriovallum, five Coriovallium, ii. n. [Κοριόβαλλον, Gr.] A town of Belgium, Ptol. vulgò Falkenburg, sed incertæ positionis, inquit Cellar.

* || Cōritāni, ōrum. m. pl. Ptol. [Κορίταινοι, Gr.] The people of the countries of Northampton, Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby, Camd.

* || Cornabii, ōrum. m. pl. Ptol. [Κορνάβιοι, Gr.] A people in the north of Scotland, about Strathnavern and Caithness, Camd.

* Cornacates, ium. m. pl. The people of Cornacum in Pannonia, Plin. 3, 25.

* || Cornacum, i. n. [Κορνάκον, Gr.] A town of Pannonia on the banks of the Danube, Ptol.

|| Cornavii, ōrum. m. pl. The people of the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, Salop, and Chester, Camd.

Cornelia, æ. f. A noble matron, sister to Scipio, wife of Semp. Gracchus, and mother of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus; she taught her sons the purity and elegance of the Latin tongue, and was deservedly valued for her temperance and prudence, Vid. Juv. 6, 166.

Cornelius, ii. m. The prænomen of several Romans. (1) Corn. Gallus, a good poet, and intimately acquainted with Virgil. (2) Corn. Nepos, who writ the lives of famous men. (1) Ov. Amor. 1, 15, 29. Poëmata quædam ejus hodie extant. (2) Hodie extant.

Corniculum, i. n. A town of the Sabines in Italy, Liv. 1, 38. & Flor. 1, 11.

Cornificius, ii. m. (1) || A excellent poet in the time of Sallust. (2) A friend of Cicero's. (1) Eusebius. (2) Cic. Fam. 8, 7. & Att. 12, 14.

Corni, ōrum. Anton. vel Cornus, i. f. Liv. 23, 40. A town of Sardinia.

|| Cornubia, æ. f. Cornwall in England.

Cornutus, i. m. (1) A Stoick philosopher in the time of Nero, by whom he was banished. (2) || A

commentator on Virgil. (1) Pers. 5, 23, 27. (2) Gell. 2, 6.

Cōræbus, i. n. The son of Mygdon, a suitor to Cassandra, Priam's daughter, slain by Penelus, a Grecian, at the destruction of Troy, Virg. Æn. 2, 341.

* Cōrōnæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Corone. Sinus Coronæus, Plin. 4, 5. hod. Golfo di Coron, Cellar.

* || Cōrōne, es. f. [Κορώνη, Gr.] A town of Peloponnesus, Strabo; hod. Coron, Cellar.

Coronea, æ. f. A city of Bæotia, Liv. 33, 29.

Cōrōnis, idis. f. (1) A beautiful nymph, called also Arsinœ, beloved by Apollo; but afterwards being too familiar with Iſchis, the son of Elatus of Thessaly, a raven spying them together, acquainted Apollo with it, who slew her, and ripped the infant out of her womb, whom he named Æsculapius, and committed him to the care of Chiron the Centaur; hence they say, the raven's feathers, which were white before, were changed into black, that he might mourn for ever for the death of Coronis. (2) || The name of a goddess worshipped in Sicymia. (1) Ov. Met. 2, fab. 8. (2) Pausan.

Corpilli, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Thrace, Plin. 4, 11.

Corfi, ōrum. m. pl. The people of Corfica, Liv. 42, 7.

Corſica, æ. f. An island in the Mediterranean, between Sardinia and Italy; it is about 280 miles in circumference, Plin. 3, 6.

Corſicus, a, um. adj. Of Corfica. Corſicum mel, Plin. 37, 12.

|| Corſopitum, i. n. Anton. Morpeth in Northumberland, Camd.

Cortona, æ. f. A city of Tuscany in Italy, on the frontiers of Umbria, Liv. 9, 37. Sil. 8, 473.

Cortonenses, ium. m. pl. The people of Cortona, Plin. 3, 4.

Cortuosa, æ. f. A town of the Etrusci in Italy, Liv. 6, 4.

Corvīnus, i. m. A surname given to Valerius Maximus a tribune, who fought with a giant in the Gaulick war, and killed him on the spot, being assisted by a raven which sometimes blind his antagonist with his wings, or pecked his face and hands, Liv. 7, 26. Plin. 7, 48. V. Max. 8, 14.

Cōrus, i. m. id. qui Caurus, A cold easterly wind, Sil. 1, 469. Luc. 5, 599.

* Cōrybantes, um. m. pl. [Κορυβαντες, Gr.] Cybele's priests, so called from one Corybantes, one of her first attendants; hence || Æra Corybantia, Virg. Æn. 3, 111. Cymbals; as they danced about the streets they begged money of the people whom they met. They first inhabited mount Ida in Phrygia, hence stiled Idæi Daſtyli.

* Cōrybas, antis. [Κορύβας, Gr.] (1) One of Cybele's priests. (1) A painter. (1) Claud. 4. Conf. Honor. 149. (2) Plin. 35, 11.

Cōrycium, ii. A famous grove of Phocis in Greece, Stat. Theb. 7, 48.

* || Cōrycus, i. m. [Κόρυκος, Gr.] (1) A high hill in Cilicia, with a town of the same name, bringing forth great store of excellent saffron; hod. Churco, Baudr. (2) A promontory of Crete; hod. Cornico, Baudr. (1) Strabo. (2) Ptol.

Corydalla, æ. f. A town of Lycia, Plin. 5, 27.

Cōrydon, ōnis. m. A shepherd's name in Pægiæ, an ordinary swain, or country clown, Ecl. 2, 1.

Corymbis, æ. f. An ancient name of the island Rhodes, Plin. 5, 30.

Corynæum, i. n. A town of Greece, not far from Glaxomena, Plin. 5, 29.

Coryphasium, ii. n. A promontory in Greece, Plin. 4, 5.

* Cos, An island in the Ægean sea. Vid. Cos.

Cōsa, æ. f. Ruti. Cōse, ārum. f. pl. Virg. Æn. 10, 168. Cossa, Plin. 3, 4. (1) A city of Tuscany in Italy. (2) Another city in the kingdom of Naples. (1) Vid. aucl. suprâ memorat. (2) Liv. 14, 39.

Cōſanus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Cosa.

Cōſanum litus, Plin. 3, 6. Cōſanus portus, Liv. 22, 11.

Colcinus, i. m. *A town of Natolia, near the river Mæander*, Plin. 5, 29.

|| Cosedia, æ. vel Cosediæ, ãrum. f. pl. *Anton. A city of Normandy in France; hod. Coutance, Biet.*

* Cosmianum, sc. unguentum, Mart. 12, 55. made by

* Cosmus, i. m. [*ἀκόσμος*, mundus] *A perfumer, or seller of sweet ointments in Rome*, Mart. 3, 55.

Cossuetania regio, *A country of Spain between the river Ebro and Tarragon*, Plin. 3, 3.

Cossus, i. m. (1) *The name of a valiant Roman.*

(2) *A wealthy person, much courted for his riches.*

(1) Virg. *Æn.* 6, 481. (2) Juv. 3, 184.

Cossutia, æ. f. *A wife of Julius Cæsar's*, Suet. Cæs. 1.

Cōsŷra, æ. f. Plin. 3, 8. *Cōsŷra, Mel. An island in the Mediterranean, between Tunis and Sicily; it is said to be about thirty miles in circumference, and belongeth to Sicily; hod. Pantalarea, Hard.*

* || Cōthon, is. f. (1) *A port of Carthage.* (2) *An isle in the Laconian gulf, not far from Cythera.* (1) Steph. (2) Steph.

Cotta, æ. m. (1) *An excellent orator.* (2) || *A noble Roman, who warred against Mithridates, and reconciled Cæsar to Sylla.* (1) Cic. de Cl. Orat. 74. & Offic. 2, 17. (2) Plut.

|| Cottæ Alpes, *Lofty mountains betwixt Italy and France, which part Dauphiné from Piedmont*, Anton.

Cōtya, yos, vel Cōtus, i. m. Cæs. B. C. 3, 4. *The name of several kings of Thrace.* (1) *The son of Bitis, who in the time of the civil war sided with Pompey.* (2) *Another of this name, to whom Ovid writ during his banishment, as king of the country.* (3) *Another, whom Timotheus the Athenian general conquered.* (1) Liv. 5, 54. (2) Ov. ex Ponto, 2, 9, 2. (3) Nepos in Timoth. 1.

Cōtytia, òrum. m. pl. *Lascivious rites celebrated in honour of Cōtyto*, Hor. Epod. 18, 4.

Cōtytto, ūs. f. *A Thracian strumpet, made a goddess of unchastity, whose priests were called Baptes*, Juv. 2, 92.

|| Counos, i. f. *An island at the mouth of the river Thames; hod. Canvey, Camd. others suppose it to be Shepey.*

C ante R.

Crabra aqua, *A considerable lake betwixt Tusculum and the city of Rome*, Cic. Fam. 16, 18. & Agrar. 3, 2.

Crāgus, vel Crāgos, i. m. [*ἀ Crago*, Tremiletis & Praxidicæ Nymphæ filio] *A mountain in Natolia, near the river Xanthus*, Plin. 5, 27. hod. *Capo Serdeni*, Hard.

* || Crānāc, es. f. [*Κρανάν*, Gr.] *An island of Greece, not far from Cythera*, Hom. Il. 7, 445.

* Crānii, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Cranium*, Liv. 38, 28.

* || Cranium, ii. n. [*Κρανίον*, Gr.] *A town of Cephallenia, an island near Greece*, Thucyd.

* Cranon, i. n. [*Κρανών*, Gr.] (1) *A city of Magnesia.* (2) *A city of Thessaly, near Tempe.* (1) Plin. 4, 9. (2) Id. 4, 8. & Cic. Orat. 2, 86.

* Cranonius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cranon.* Cranonius ager, Liv. 42, 64.

* Crantor, ōris. m. [*ἀκρανός*, impero] (1) *An academick philosopher, who was scholar to Plato, and school-fellow to Xenocrates and Palæmon; he wrote a book De Consolatione, which Cicero endeavoured to imitate.* (2) *The armour-bearer of Pelens, who was slain by Demolion the Centaur.* (1) Cic. Tusc. 5, 37. Acad. 2, 1, 2. Orat. 3, 18. (2) Ov. Metam. 12, 367.

Crassipes, ēdis. m. *A Roman famous for his fine gardens*, Cic. Att. 4, 12. & Quint. fr. 3, 7.

Crassitius Tarentinus, *A grammarian, who was master to Julius Antonius, Mark Antony's son*, Suet. de illustr. Gramm. 18.

Crassius, i. m. [*ἀ crassitie*, vel *faginâ*, corporis] *The name of several Romans.* (1) *One surnamed Lucius, a famous orator, much commended by*

Tully. (2) *M. Crassus, the richest man of all the Romans; he thought no man rich, who could not with his yearly revenues maintain a considerable army: he was by nature very covetous, which gave occasion to his ruin; for when the Roman empire was shared into three parts, whereof Cæsar had one, and Pompey another, it fell to his lot to be in Syria and the eastern countries; where, through love of gold, he made war against the Parthians, by whom both he and thirty thousand Romans were slain: the Barbarians conjecturing that he undertook this war against them for the love of their gold, melted gold, and poured it into his mouth, that they might fill his body with that with which his heart could never be satisfied, whilst he lived.*

(1) Cic. Offic. 1, 30. & Parad. 5. (2) Vid. vitam ejus à Plutarcho scriptam, & Luc. 1, 105.

Crastinus, i. m. *A forward person in the Pharsalian war*, Luc. 7, 471. Liv. Epit. 111, 65.

Crātŷs, vel Crātæis, is. m. *A river of Calabria in Italy, which runneth into Scylla*, Plin. 3, 5. hod. *Fiumara di Muro*, Hard.

Crātērus, ri. m. (1) *An excellent physician.* (2) *A celebrated painter.* (3) *A statuary.* (4) || *A companion of Alexander, who wrote his acts.* (1) Cic. Att. 12, 13. (2) Plin. 35, 11. (3) Id. 36, 5. (4) Vid. Voss. de Hist. Græcis.

* Crates, ētis. m. [*ἀ κρατέω*, impero] (1) || *An ancient philosopher of Thebes, who turning his whole estate into money, delivered it to a banker, upon this condition, that if his sons proved philosophers, he should give it among the poor citizens; a philosopher having no occasion for money; otherwise he should give it his sons. Some write that he threw it into the sea, saying, Away ye poultry cares, I will drown you, that you may not drown me. For he thought that none could have riches and virtue together. He was cotemporary with Euclid.* (2) *A grammarian, who being sent upon an embassy, by king Attalus to Rome, first brought this study thither, every day reading grammatical lectures.* (1) Plut. (2) Suet. de illustr. Gramm. 2.

Crāthis, is. m. *A river of Calabria near the town Sybaris; it riseth in mount Apennine, and runneth into the gulf of Bossano near Cassano in the kingdom of Naples*, Plin. 3, 11.

* Crātŷnus, i. m. [*ἀ κρατῆς*] *A comick poet, facetious, yet very satyrical, and much addicted to drinking*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 1. Epist. 1, 19, 1. & Pers. 1, 123.

* Crātippus, i. m. [*Κρατίππος*, Gr. *ἀ κρατέω*, impero, & *ἵππος*, equus; sc. equis imperans] *An Athenian philosopher, tutor to Cicero's son Marcus*, Cic. Offic. 3, 2. He meeting Pompey after his overthrow in the Pharsalian battle, gave him all the comfort that philosophy could afford, by disputing of providence, and of the approaching downfall of Rome, Plut.

|| Crātŷlus, i. m. *A philosopher to whom Plato dedicated a book.*

Crēmēra, æ. *A river of Tuscany, famous for the slaughter of three hundred Fabii by the Veientes*, Liv. 2, 49. Flor. 1, 12. & Ovid. Fast. 2, 205. It runneth into Tiber above 5 miles above Rome, and is now called *La Varoa*.

Cremonnyon, i. n. *A town of Greece, not far from Megara*, Plin. 4, 7.

Crēmōna, æ. f. *A large and rich city in Italy, in the Milanese, about 38 miles west from Mantua, Virgil's country*, Plin. 3, 19. Virg. Ecl. 9, 28.

Crēmōnensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cremona.* Cremonensis cohors, Liv. 44, 40.

Crēmōnis jugum, *That part of the Alps, through which Hannibal made his famous passage*, Liv. 21, 38.

* Creon, ontis. m. [*Κρεών*, Gr.] (1) *The son of Menecius, and brother of Jocasta: Oedipus having killed his father Laius unawares, Creon caused himself to be proclaimed king of Thebes; in his reign the people being much annoyed by the monster Sphinx, who destroyed all such as could not expound her riddle, Creon made a publick declaration, that whosoever could give*

the interpretation thereof should have Jocasta his sister to wife, and have the supreme government of the kingdom. Oedipus undertook it, and performed it so well, that the Sphinx cast herself down a precipice and broke her neck, whereupon he married Jocasta, and was also advanced to the throne; but some time after, understanding he had married his own mother, he went voluntarily into banishment, and left the kingdom to his two sons, who quarreling were both killed in battle. The kingdom hereupon came again into the hands of Creon, on whom, by reason of his cruelty to Antigone and others, Thebes made war, and slew him. (2) *The son of Sisyphus, who gave his daughter Creusa in marriage to Jason, after he forsook Medea.* (3) *The first Archon, or yearly magistrate, at Athens.* (4) *A mountain in the island of Lesbos.* (1) Stat. Theb. 7, 250. & deinceps. (2) Sen. Med. 510. & deinceps. (3) Vell. Paterc. 1, 7. (4) Plin. 5, 31.

Cres, Crētis, m. Cressa, æ. f. *An inhabitant of Crete.* They were famous on account of their false stories; hence Ovid, Nec fingunt omnia Cretes, Amor. 3, 10, 19. Cressa puella, h. e. Phædra, Id. Epist. 4, 2.

Cressa, æ. f. *A port of Caria*, Plin. 5, 28.

Cressius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cretæ.* § Cressa nemora, Virg. *Æn.* 4, 70. prodigia, Id. *Æn.* 8, 294.

Crēta, æ. f. [*ἀ Crete Jovis filio*, Curetum rege] *An island in the Mediterranean, situated near the Archipelago, between Rhodes and Peloponnesus; hod. Candy.* It is said to be above 450 miles in circumference. Here they say Jupiter was brought up, and buried too. There were once a hundred cities in this island. The people were excellent archers, and mightily given to lying, as St. Paul observed of them out of a poet of their own, Epimenides: Κρητὲς δὲ ψεύσται, καὶ Δούλι, γαστρίσιν ἀπράγῃ, Plin. 4, 12.

Crētæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Crete.* Crētæis in oris, Virg. *Æn.* 3, 117.

Crēticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Crete.* Creticum mare, Plin. 3, 4.

Crētenles, ium. m. pl. *The people of Crete*, Liv. 38, 21.

Crētis, īdis. Patron. f. *Of Crete.* Nymphæ Cretides, Ov. Fast. 3, 444.

Crētānus, i. m. *One of Crete*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 73.

Crētheus, i. m. *The son of Æolus, and father of Æson*, Val. Fl. 1, 42. & 5, 477.

Crēthēius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cretheus.* || Cretheia proles, h. e. Jason son of Æson, Val. Flacc. 8, 112.

Crēthides, is. m. Patron. *Descended from Cretheus*, Val. Flacc. 6, 609.

* Crēŷa, æ. f. [*Κρέω*, Gr.] (1) *The daughter of Creon king of Corinth, whom Jason married, having deserted his first wife Medea; wherefore Medea in a rage sent a casket with wildfire in it, which burnt her as soon as she opened it.* (2) *The wife of Æneas, and daughter of king Priam, who was lost in the streets of Troy, as Æneas with his father and son made their escape.* (1) Ov. Epist. 12, 53. (2) Virg. *Æn.* 2, 666. & 9, 297.

* || Crimissa, æ. f. [*Κρίμιση*, Gr.] *A city of Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples*, Strab.

Crīnas, æ. m. *A physician of Marseilles, who prescribed medicines according to the motion of the planets*, Plin. 29, 1.

Crīnŷus, vel Crīmŷus, i. m. *A river of Sicily, near the city Segesta*, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 38. hod. *Freddo.* When Laomedon denied Neptune and Apollo their wages for building the walls of Troy, Neptune was angry, and sent a huge sea monster to waste the country; upon this, consulting the oracle, they were told the only remedy was, to give up the maidens of Troy to him; but Hippotes a noble Trojan, fearing lest his daughter Hegeŷta should be cast to the monster, put her into a ship, rather to be drowned out of his sight, than to be devoured in his view; she was driven into Sicily, where Crinis falling

in love with her, and turning himself into the shape of a dog or bear, lay with her, and begot Acestes, who was afterwards king of Sicily, *Serv. Crimisa, Lycophrone.*

Crispīnus, i. m. [*à crispis capillis*] *A captain of the guard to Domitian, a person of mean extraction, and debauched morals, Juu. 1, 27. & 4, 1. & 14.*

Crispus, i. m. *A name of Sallust, and of other Romans.*

Crissa, æ. f. *A city of Æolia, Plin. 4, 3. hod. Salona, Hard.*

Crissæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Crissa. Crissæus sinus, Plin. 4, 3. hod. Golfo di Salona, Hard.*

Critias, æ. m. *The captain of the thirty tyrants, who ruled in Athens, Nop. Thraſy. 2, fin. Cic. Tusc. 1, 40.*

* Crīto, ōnis. m. [*à κριτής, judex*] *An Athenian very intimate with Socrates, Cic. de Div. 1, 25.*

* Crītōbūlus, i. m. [*q. d. consilii arbiter; ex κριτής, judex, & βολή, consilium*] *A physician who restored Philip's eye to its place, when it was struck out with a dart, though the sight of it was irrecoverably lost, Plin. 7, 37. & Curt. 9, 5.*

* Crītōlāus, i. m. [*i. e. populi judex; ex κριτής, judex, & λαός, populus*] (1) *A captain of Achaia, who ruined Corinth by his ill conduct, and at last poisoned himself. (2) A Peripatetic philosopher, who went with Carneades in the embassy to Rome. (1) Cic. N. D. 3, 38. & Liv. 52, 3. (2) Cic. Orat. 1, 11. 2, 37.*

Crīumetōpon, i. n. [*κρίς μέτωπον, Gr. i. e. arietis frons*] *A promontory of Crete, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Capo Crio, Hard.*

Crocala, æ. f. *An island of sand at the mouth of the river Indus, Plin. 6, 21.*

|| Crococalana, item Crocolana, & Corolana, æ. f. *Anaſter in Lincolnshire, Camd.*

* Crocōdīlopōlis, is. f. [*à crocodilorum multitudinē*] (1) *A town in Phœnicia, by the hill Carmel. (2) Another in Ægypt by the river Nilus. (1) Plin. 5, 19. (2) Plin. 5, 9.*

* Crocōdīlopōlītes nomos, *The district belonging to Crocodilopolis, Plin. 5, 9.*

Crōcus, i. m. (1) *A handsome youth, who being in love with a young lady called Smilax, pined away into a flower of that name. (2) A huntsman, who at the request of the Muses was turned into a star, and named Sagittary. (1) Ov. Met. 4, 283, & deinceps. (2) Sidon.*

* Cræſus, i. m. [*Κροῖσος, Gr.*] *The last king of Lydia, the son of Halyattes; so rich, that Cræſus became a proverb to denote abundance of wealth, he asked Solon, who was the happiest man? He named several; Cræſus appearing somewhat surprised that himself was not named, the philosopher told him, No man could be said to be happy before death; which Cræſus afterwards found to be true, for being taken prisoner by Cyrus, and ordered to be burned, he cried out Solon, Solon, Solon! Cyrus asked why he called on Solon, and was told Solon's saying, whereupon considering it might be his own case, he spared his life, and treated him with much respect, Plut. Juu. 10, 274. Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 3, 37.*

Cromna, æ. f. *A town of Papblagonia, Val. Flacc. 5, 106.*

Crōmyon, ōnis. m. *A place in Greece belonging to Corinth, Ov. Met. 7, 435.*

Crōmyōnēſus, i. f. *An island over-against Smyrna, Plin. 5, 30.*

* Crōnia, ōrum. n. pl. [*à Κρόνος, Saturnus*] *Feasts in honour of Saturn, in which small presents were sent from one to another. They were kept on the 19th day of December, Macrob. Sat. 1, 7.*

Cronia, æ. f. *An ancient name of Bithynia, Plin. 5, 32.*

* Crōnium mare [*à Κρόνος, Saturnus, qui, cum frigidum sydus sit, rebus frigidis præest, Eust.*] *The frozen, or Northern sea, Plin. 4, 16.*

Cronium, ii. n. Plin. 4, 13. *Supposed by Haradin to be the same as Gremium, Greenland.*

Crotalus, i. m. *A river of Lucania in Italy, Plin. 3, 10. hod. Corace, Hard.*

Crōton, vel Crōto, ōnis. f. [*à Crotone quodam ibi tumulto, Ov.*] *A city of Italy, not far from Otranto, Plin. 2, 97. Sil. 11, 8. & Liv. 1, 18. It is very wholesome, and of a temperate air; whence that proverb, Crotone salubrius, Strab. lib. 6. It was the country of Milo the great wrestler.*

Crotoniata, æ. m. *An inhabitant of Croton, Cic. de Inv. 2, 1. & N. D. 2, 2.*

|| Crōtōpus, i. m. *A king of the Argives, and father of Psamathe, who had a child by Apollo, called Linus, whom she hid among the bushes, but the dogs tore him to pieces. Hinc*

Crōtōpiādes, is. m. *Linus descended from Crotopus, Ov. in Ibin. 480.*

Crustūmērium, ii. n. *Anciently a city of the Sabines in Italy, about nine miles from Rome, Plin. 3, 5. now a village called Marcigliano Vecchio.*

Crustūmēri, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Crustumerium, Virg. Æn. 7, 631.*

|| Crustūmīnum, i. n. *A town of Tuscany on the confines of the country of the Veii, Steph.*

Crustūmīnus, vel Crustūmīus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Crustumini. Crustumina pyra, Plin. 15, 15. & Col. 5, 10. Virg. Georg. 2, 88. Crustumini ager, Cic. pro Flacc. 29. Crustumina tribus, Id. pro Planc. 16.*

Crustūmīum, ii. n. *A river arising out of the Apennines and running by Rimini in Italy, Plin. 3, 15. Luc. 2, 406. hod. Conca, Hard.*

Crya, æ. f. *A promontory of Lycia, Plin. 5, 27.*

Crynīs, is. m. *A river of Bithynia, Plin. 5, 32.*

Cryos, i. m. *A river of the lesser Asia, Plin. 5, 29.*

C ante T.

* || Ctēſias, æ. m. [*Κτήσιος, Gr.*] (1) *A noble historian of Cnidus. (2) Another of Ephesus. (1) Vid. Voff. de Hist. Græcis. (2) Plut.*

Ctēſibius, i. m. (1) || *An Athenian parasite, who being asked how much philosophy he had left? answered, Ἀσυμβόλως δεσπείην, enough to sup of free cost; for being full of jests, he was often invited to feasts. (2) Another of Alexandria, the inventor of wind music. (1) Rhod. (2) Plin. 7, 37. & Vitruv. 9, 9.*

* Ctēſiphon ōntis. m. [*Κτησιφῶν, Gr.*] (1) *An excellent artist, who built the great temple of Diana at Ephesus, which was afterwards burnt by Herostratus. (2) A nobleman of Athens, who persuaded the Athenians to crown Demosthenes in the theatre with a golden crown; upon which being accused by Æschines, he was defended by Demosthenes in that excellent oration of his Περὶ στεφάνου. (3) A town of Assyria, over-against Seleucia, where the Parthian kings kept their winter. It was once the chief city of the kingdom of Babylon. (1) Plin. 2, 37. (2) Cic. Orat. 3, 56. (3) Plin. 6, 26.*

* || Ctēſippus, i. m. [*b. e. equorum possessor; ex κλέομαι, possideo, & ἵππος, equus*] *The son of Chabrias, brought up by Phocion, Plut.*

C ante U.

Cūma, æ. f. *A city of Æolis, opposite Lesbos the country of the Sibyl, called Cumæ, or Erythræa, who came afterwards into Italy, Virg. Æn. 6, 98.*

Cūmæ, ōrum. f. pl. Cyme, es, Sil. 19, 494, & Liv. 37, 11. *A city of Campania in Italy, not far from Puteoli, built by the Cumæi of Asia, Plin. 3, 4.*

Cūmæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cumæ. Cumæam accedere urbem, Virg. Æn. 3, 441.*

|| Cumbria, æ. f. *Camberland in the north of England.*

Cūneus ager, Mel. 3, 1. *A country of Portugal, or as Plin. 4, 22. a promontory of the same place; hod. Cabo di S. Maria, Hard.*

Cūniculāriæ, ōrum. f. pl. *Two small islands, or rather rocks, between Sardinia and Corsica, Plin. 3, 7.*

Cūpīdo, dīnis. m. [*à cupiendo*] *The god of love, of which there were two, one born of Venus, and begotten by Jupiter, the inciter of celestial love; the other the son of Erebus and Nox, the author of terrestrial or filthy amours. He is represented like a boy, naked and winged, with a veil over his eyes, and carrying a quiver upon his shoulders; he holdeth a torch with one hand, and a bow with darts in the other, wherewith he woundeth the hearts of lovers, Plut. Ov. Fast. 4, 1. Serv. Oedip. 500.*

Cūpīdīneus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cupid. Cupidīneis nec inexpugnabile telis Cor mihi, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 65.*

Cupra, æ. f. *Two towns of Picenum in Italy, one called Cupra montana, prope Ripam Transnam, Hard. & Cupra maritima, Plin. 3, 13. hod. Tossino, Hard.*

Cuprenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Cupra, Plin. 3, 13.*

Cūrenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Cures, Plin. 3, 12.*

Cūres, ium. pl. *A city of the Sabines in Italy, their country being incorporated with Rome, the citizens of both were called Quirites; hod. Carse, Hard. also a river of the same name, which floweth into Tiber about 12 miles above Rome, seemeth to have been so called from them.*

* Cūrētes, um. m. pl. [*ἀπὸ τῶν κερῶν, à tonsurâ, quod cincinnos ad delicias alerent, Eust.*] *The same as the Corybantes, and Idæi dactyli; they were six brethren, who came from the hill Ida into Crete, to whom Rhea committed the bringing up of her young son Jupiter, for fear of disobligeing her husband Saturn. They first used drums and dancing in armour, Virg. Georg. 4, 151. Luc. 2, 629. & Stat. Theb. 4, 784.*

Cūrētis, ides. f. *Patron. Of, or belonging to, Crete, anciently inhabited by the Curetes, Egrefus ratibus Curetida terram Contigit, Ov. Met. 8, 153.*

|| Curia, æ. f. *Corbridge in Northumberland, Camd.*

Cūrio, ōnis. m. *The name of a family in Rome; one of them was a great man of Cæsar's party, and built two theatres so as to keep them asunder, or to clap them together, Plin. 36, 15. & Luc. 1, 269, &c.*

Cūrius, ii. m. *A nobleman of Rome, surnamed Dentatus; he was thrice consul, and was noted for his courage, singular honesty, and frugality. When he had beaten Pyrrhus king of Epirus, and driven him out of Italy, he divided the land, distributing to each man four acres, and reserved no more for himself, saying, That none ought to be generals, who could not be content with the share of a common soldier. When the ambassadors of the Samnites brought him a large sum of money, as he was sitting by the fire boiling of rapes, he told them, he had rather rule over rich men, than be rich himself, and he that could not be worsted in fight, would not be bribed with money, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 41. Juu. 11, 78. Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 412.*

Curtius, ii. m. [*à celeritate currendi dict.*] (1) *A noble Roman, who gave his life for his country; the earth being sunk with a wide gap in the middle of the Forum, and it being commonly reported that it could not be filled up, unless some prime young nobleman were put into it, Curtius mounted his horse, and rode into it. (2) A lake occasioned by that accident. (3) One in the time of Tiberius, who from a receiver's clerk came to be consul. (4) An historian who wrote of Alexander's acts. (1) Liv. 7, 6. (2) Id. 1, 13. & Tac. Hist. 1, 41, 2. (3) Tac. Ann. 11, 21, 4. (4) Cuius opera extant.*

Curubis, is. f. *A town of Zeugitana, Plin. 5, 4.*

Cūtilia, æ. f. *A lake in the country of the Sabines, wherein was a woody island always floating, Plin. 2, 95. hod. Lago di Contigliano, Hard.*

C ante Y.

Cyāne, es. f. (1) *A Sicilian nymph, who helping Proserpine against Pluto, was changed into a river.*

river of the same name, which runeth into Anap-
pus. (2) *A town of Lycia.* (1) Ov. Fast. 4,
469. (2) Plin. 5, 27.

Cyānē, ārum, f. pl. quæ & Symplegades.
*Two little islands near the entrance of the Euxine,
or Black sea, in the mouth of the straits of
Constantinople over-against one another; at so
small a distance, that as one cometh by ship to-
waide them, they appear but one, like the two
Sereles near the North foreland, Plin. 4, 12.*
Whence the poets fancied that they met some-
times and came together, therefore called *Con-
currentia saxa*, Juv. 15, 19. *hod. La Pavonire.*

*Cyānē, es, f. [i. e. cærulea; à κυανός, cæ-
ruleus] *The daughter of the river Meander, on
whom Hercules beat Canus and Byblis, Ov. Met.*
9, 451.

*Cyānus, i, m. [ab eodem] *A river of Col-
chis, Plin. 6, 4.*

*Cytēle, es, f. mediâ communi, [κυτέλη, Gr.
& Cybele Phrygiæ monte] *The goddess Cybele, cal-
led also the mother of the gods, daughter of heaven
and earth, and wife to Saturn; this goddess is
also called Ops, Rhea, and Fæta: and from the
places where she was worshiped, Dindymene,
Berynthia, Idaea, Phrygia, and Pessinuntia; the
Ceryntes were her priests, who worshiped her
by the sound of drums, tabours, pipes, and cym-
bals. She is pictured with turrets upon her
head. Her statue was by the counsel of Sibylla
translated from Pessinuntia to Rome by Scipio
Nafica, and was there much honoured. Vid.
Mart. 1, 71, 10. Virg. Georg. 4, 64. Claud.
Rap. Prof. 1, 179. Lucr. 2, 618. & Prop. 3,
17, 35.*

Cyōira, æ, f. *A town of Lycaonia, Cic. Verr.*
4, 13.

Cybiātæ, ārum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of
Cybira, Cic. Fam. 8, 4.*

Cybiāticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,
Cybira. Cybiriticum forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21.*
Cybiratica negotia, Hor. Epist. 1, 6, 33.

*Cyclādes, um, f. pl. [à κύκλος, quod circa De-
Ium in orbem sitæ sunt] *Certain islands in the
Archipelago, Plin. 4, 12. they are accounted
fifty-three in all, Cyclas, S. l. 4, 247.*

*Cyclōpes, um, m. pl. [κυκλώπες, Gr.] *ita
dict. ab eo quod unicum habent oculum, eūm-
que orbicularem mediâ in fronte situm, Hes.
The sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, who assisted
Vulcan in making Jupiter's thunderbolts. Poly-
pherosus, Brontes, Steropes, and Pyracmon, are of
most note among the poets. They were an an-
cient people inhabiting the island of Sicily,
which were mighty great men, whence the
poets gave them the name of giants. They
were killed by Apollo, to revenge the death of
his son Æsculapius, whom Jupiter had slain
with a thunderbolt made by them, Vid. Hesiod.
Op. 145. Virg. Æn. 8, 440. Ov. Fast. 4,
287. Stat. Sylv. 1, 1, 4. & Claud. 3. Conf.
Hon. 19, 5.*

*Cyclōpēus, & Cyclōpius, a, um, adj. *Of the
Cyclops. Cyclopea saxa, Virg. Æn. 1, 205. Cy-
clopia tela, Claud. Rapt. 1, 97.*

*Cycnus, i, m. [à κύκνος, cygnus] (1) *The
son of Mars, slain by Hercules. (2) Neptune's son
slain by Achilles in the Trojan war, and turned
into a swan. (3) A king of the Ligurians, who
bemoaning the death of his cousin Phaeton, was
changed into a swan. (4) The name of a horse,
so called on account of his colour. (1) Hygin.
31. (2) Ov. Met. 12. fab. 3. (3) Id. Met. 7.
fab. 13. (4) Stat. Theb. 6, 524.*

Cyda, æ, m. *A person of Crete, of a very bad
character, but made one of the judges at Rome by
Mark Antony, Cic. Philipp. 5, 5. & 8, 9.*

*Cydias, æ, m. [à κύδιος, gloria] *A skilfull
painter, who painted the Argonauts so well, that
Hortensius gave for it a hundred and sixty four
talents, Plin. 35, 11.*

Cydicpe, es, f. *A noble and beautifull lady be-
loved by Acontius, who, by reason of their dispa-
rity as to birth and fortune, despairing to attain
her, contrived a way to trepan her, by writeing
a couple of verses upon an apple, into a pro-*

mise of marriage, Ov. Epist. 20. *vid. Acon-
tius.*

Cydnus, i, m. [à candore dict. Quicquid can-
didum est, Cydnum gentili lingua Syri dicunt,
Solin.] *A river of Cilicia, in Asia Minor, issue-
ing out of the mountain Taurus, and passing by
Tarsus, Plin. 5, 26. the water of it is exceeding
cold, for Alexander, in the time of his wars a-
gainst Darius, going into this river to cool him-
self, found his body so benumbed with cold, that
his life was in danger, had not that faithfull,
though suspected physician, Philip, relieved him,
Curt. 3, 4. & Just. 11, 8. It is said to cure the
gout, by bathing the legs in it, Vitruv. 8, 3.*

*Cydōn, ōnis, f. [κυδωνία, Gr.] (1) *A
town of Crete; hod. Canea, Hard. (2) A man's
name. (1) Plin. 4, 12. (2) Virg. Æn. 10,
325. & 12, 858.*

Cydōnēa, æ, f. *An island near Lesbos, Plin. 2,
103.*

*Cydōnius, vel Cydēnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or
belonging to Cydon, or Crete. § Cydonia spicula,
Virg. Ecl. 10, 59. mala, Plin. 15, 11. Cydoneæ
pharetræ, Ov. Met. 8, 22.*

Cytipenus sinus, Plin. 4, 13. *hod. le golfe de
Riga, Hard.*

Cylla, æ, f. *A city of Troas, Ov. Met. 13,
174.*

Cyllārus, i, m. (1) *One of the Centaurs. (2)
One of the horses belonging to Pollux, or as some,
Castor. (1) Ov. Met. 12. 393. (2) Virg. Georg.
3, 90. & Val. Flacc. 1, 436.*

Cyllēne, es, f. *A mountain of Arcadia, Plin.
4, 6. Virg. Æn. 8, 139. & Ov. Met. 5, 87.*

Cyllēnis, idis, f. Patron. *Descended from Cyl-
lene, Luc. 9, 665.*

Cyllēnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,
Cyllene. Cyllenia proles, Virg. Æn. 4, 258.
Mercury as being the son of Jupiter and Maia,
and born on the mountain Cyllene. It is also
used for the planet Mercury, Luc. 1, 657, & 10,
209.*

Cyme, es, f. *A city of Æolia, Plin. 5, 30.*

Cymæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cy-
ma, or Cuma. Cymæa vates, Val. Flacc. 5, 10.
Sibylla.*

*Cymōdōce, es, f. [à κύμα, fluctus, & δόξα,
μαί, capio] *A sea nymph, daughter of Æolus
and Doris, Virg. Georg. 4, 338. & Æn. 5, 826.*

*Cymōdōcēa, æ, f. *One of the sea nymphs, in-
to which the ships of Æneas were changed, Virg.
Æn. 10, 225.*

*Cymōthoē, es, f. [à κύμα, fluctus, & θέα,
curro] (1) *A sea nymph, the daughter of Æolus
and Doris. (2) A spring of Abania. (1) Virg.
Æn. 1, 148. (2) Plin. 4, 5.*

Cynagrus, i, m. *An Athenian captain, whose
valour in the Persian war was very remarkable
against his enemies; for having slain many of
them he pursued them even to the sea, where
by main strength he held a loaded ship with his
right hand; and when that was cut off, he held
it with his left; which being also cut off, he
held it with his teeth, Just. 2, 9.*

Cynæthus, i, f. *The island Delos, anciently so
called, Plin. 4, 12.*

Cynāpes, is, m. *A river which discharges it-
self into the Euxine sea, Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 10,
49.*

|| Cynāra, æ, f. *One of the islands in the Ar-
chipelago, at present uninhabited; hod. Zinara.
Hinc*

Cynārēius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,
Cynara, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 214. sed al. alit. leg.*

Cyneas, æ, m. *An ambassadour sent from king
Pyrrhus to Rome, where he learned in one day to
salute every senator by his peculiar name, Cic.
Tusc. Q. 1, 24.*

Cynici, ōrum, m. pl. *The Cynick philosophers,
followers of Antisthenes and Diogenes, Cic. Offic.
1, 35. & de Fin. 3, 20. Juv. 13, 122.*

*|| Cynīphis, is, vel Cynīphus, i, m. [Κυνί-
πος, Gr.] *A river of Africa; it riseth in the
desert of Fez in Biledulgerid, and runeth into the
Mediterranean near Lebeda, between cape Maz-
rata and Tripoli in Barbary, Ptol.*

*Cynīphus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,
Cyniphus. Cynipii hirci, Virg. Geor. 3, 312.
conf. Sil. 3, 275.*

*|| Cynōcēphali, ōrum, m. pl. [Κυνόκεφαλοι,
Gr. ex κύων, canis, & κεφαλή, caput] *A people
of India with heads like dogs, Gell. 9, 4.*

*Cynōcēphalus, i, m. [ab eodem] *The god
Anubis among the Egyptians. Vid. Cic. Att. 6,
1. Plin. 8, 54. & Salmaf. ad Solin.*

*Cynōpōlis, is, f. [ex κύων, canis, & πόλις,
civitas] *A city of Egypt, Plin. 5, 10.*

*Cynōpōlites nomos, *The district belonging to
Cynopolis, Plin. 5, 9.*

*|| Cynōsarges, is. [ex eodem themate] *A
place in Attica, so called from a white dog sacri-
ficed there by Diomus; hence the proverb, Ad
Cynosarges. Vid. Chiliad.*

Cynōsēma, ātis, [i. e. Canis tumulus; ex
κύων, canis, & σῆμα, monumentum] *A pro-
montory of Thrace, where queen Hecuba was bu-
ried, Plin. 4, 11. vid. & Ov. Met. 13, 560.*

*Cynōsūra, æ, f. [κύων, Gr. i. e. canis
cauda] (1) *The lesser Bear star, by observing of
which the mariners of Tyre and Sidon steered their
course, as the Græcians did by the other. (2) || A
promontory of Liwadia in Peloponnus; hod. cape
Sidco. (3) A mountain of Arcadia. (1) Ov.
Fast. 3, 107. Sil. 3, 665. Val. Flacc. 1, 17.
(2) Ptol. (3) Stat. Theb. 4, 295.*

Cynthia, æ, f. [à Cyntho monte] (1) *The
moon. (2) The name Propertius gives to his mi-
stress, who was before called Hostilia. (1) Ov.
Fast. 2, 91. (2) Prop. 11, 1.*

Cynthius, ii, m. *Apollo so called, as being
born in Cynthus, Virg. Ecl. 6, 3.*

Cynthus, i, m. *A hill in Delos, so high, that
the shadows of it is said to spread over the whole
island, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Monte Cinto, Hard.*

*Cynārilla, æ, f. [Κυναρία, Gr.] *A town
of Messenia, Plin. 4, 5.*

*Cynētes, i, m. [Κυνήτιος, Gr.] *A young
man of extraordinary beauty, who being very dis-
consolate on account of a dog which he had kil-
led accidentally in hunting, Apollo changed him
into a cypress tree, which was carried in funeral
pomps, and consecrated to dead men, Ov. Met.
10, fab. 3.*

Cypria, idis, f. Patron. *Febl. Venus, so called
from the island Cyprus, where she was worshiped.
Dona potius Cypri, Hor. Od. 1, 3.*

Cyprus, i, f. [à Cyprio Cinyre filio, Steph.]
*An island in the Mediterranean sea, situated be-
twixt Syria and Cilicia; so fruitful that it was
called the happy isle, Virg. Æn. 1, 626. Hor.
Od. 3, 26, 9. By reason of the wantonness of
its inhabitants it was consecrated to Venus, Hor.
Od. 1, 19, 20. It hath two famous cities in it,
Salamis and Paphos, and is computed to be about
170 miles long, and 80 broad.*

Cyprius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cy-
prus. § Cyprius rex, Cic. pro Domo, 20. tyran-
nus, Id. N. D. 3, 33.*

Cypsella, æ, f. *A town of Thrace, not far from
the river Hebrus, Plin. 4, 11.*

Cypselus, i, m. *A tyrant of Corinth, Cic. Tusc.
5, 37.*

Cyrēnaica, æ, f. [à Cyrene dict.] *A country
of Africa betwixt Marmarica and the port of
Sabia, Plin. 5, 5. hod. Barca.*

Cyrēnaici, ōrum, m. pl. [dict. ab Aristippo
Cyrenæo, sectæ auctore] *Certain philosophers,
who accounted pleasure the chiefest good, and
esteemed virtue only as a means to increase it, Cic.
Tusc. 3, 13. Offic. 3, 13. & Acad. Q. 4, 42.*

Cyrēnaicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,
Cyrenaica. Cyrenaicus ager, Plin. 5, 5.*

Cyrēne, es, f. *The daughter of Penens, by whom
Apollo had Aristæus, Virg. Georg. 4, 321.*

Cyrēne, es, f. vel Cyrēnæ, ārum, pl. *A city of
Africa; hod. Cairoan, one of the five, which make
the Pentapolis, from whence the whole country
was called Cyrenaica, Plin. 5, 5. Sil. 3, 252. &
Liv. 23, 10. The place abounded with Ben-
zoin, whence Catullus calleth it lacerpiceferas
Cyrenas, 7, 4.*

Cyrēnenis,

Cyrenensis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cyrene.*
Cyrenenses agri, *Cic. Agr. 2, 19.*

Cyretia, æ, f. *A city of Thessaly, Liv. 36, 10.*

Cyrnæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cyrenus. Cyrnæ taxi, Virg. Ecl. 9, 30.*

Cyrnus, i, f. *The island Corsica, anciently so called, Plin. 4, 12.*

Cyrrhæstia, æ, f. *A part of Cælesyria, one of whose towns was Berrhæa; now Aleppo, Cic. Att. 5, 18.*

Cyrsilus, i, m. *An Athenian who was stoned to death as a traitor to his country, Cic. Offic. 3, 11.*

*Cyrus, i, m. [Κύρος, Gr.] *The son of Cambyses, by Mandane the daughter of Astyages. See the story of his birth, and the prediction that he should rule over Asia, and drive Astyages from his kingdom; and the means he used to prevent it, in Just. 1, 4. He first united the kingdom of the Medes and Persians, subdued the Assyrians, took Babylon, overthrew the Lydians, of whom Cræsus was king, and made him a prisoner; he set the Jews, who were detained in captivity at Babylon, at liberty, and sent them again into their own country under the conduct of Zerobabel, with leave to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem, and was the first emperor of the Persian monarchy, which continued two hundred and seven years, till the time of Alexander the Great. He was a man admired for his personage, prowess, wisdom, and liberality, but especially for his memory. At last being engaged in a war with the Scythians and Massagetæ, he was slain with two hundred thousand men in an ambush laid by queen Tomyris, to revenge the death of her son, who caused his head to be cut off, and thrown into a vessel full of blood, with this bitter taunt, Satia te sanguine, quem sibi. See Just. 1, 8. & Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 6, & 8, 7, ext. 16, & 9, 10, ext. 1.*

|| Cÿta, æ, f. *A town of Colchis, Steph.*

Cÿtæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Colchis. Cÿtææ terræ, Val. Flacc. 6, 693.*

Cÿtæis, idis, f. *Patron. Descended from Cÿta, h. e. Medea, Prop. 2, 4, 7.*

Cÿtæinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cÿta. Cÿtæina carmina, Prop. 1, 21, 4. h. e. magica, because that place was famous for herbs used therein.*

*Cÿthêra, òrum, n. pl. [Κυθήρα, Gr.] *An island betwixt Peloponnesus and Candy, or Crete, now called Cerigo, in compass about six miles, formerly called Porphyris, Plin. 4, 12. or Porphyrisa, Aristot. for the excellent purple fishes taken there. It was consecrated to Venus, Virg. Æn. 10, 51. Ov. Fast. 4, 286.*

*Cÿthêriacus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cythera. Cytheriaca myrtus, Ov. Fast. 4, 15. Cytheriacæ columbæ, Sen. N. Q. 1. aquæ, Ov. Epist. 7, 60.*

*Cÿthêræa, æ, f. *Patron. Worshipped at Cythera, h. e. Venus, Ov. Fast. 4, 673.*

*Cÿthêreus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cythera. Cythereus heros, Ov. Fast. 3, 611. h. e. Æneas, as being the son of Venus; mensis, Id. ibid. 4, 195. h. e. April, that month being sacred to Venus.*

Cytnos, i, f. [à Cythno primo habitatore] *One of the Cyclades; otherwise called Ophiusa and Dryopis, Plin. 4, 12. Ov. Met. 5, 252. & 7, 464. It is now subject to the Venetians, and said to be about 60 miles in circumference.*

Cytis, i, f. *An island of Arabia, whence the topaz stone, Plin. 6, 29. hod. l'île de Babel-mandel, Herd.*

Cÿtoriæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cytorus, or the boxtree. || Cÿtoriaco deducere pectine crines, Ov. Met. 4, 312. h. e. with a boxcomb.*

Cÿtòrus, i, m. *A mountain of Galatia, abounding with boxtrees, Virg. Georg. 2, 437.*

Cÿziceni, òrum, m. pl. *The people of Cyzicum, Cic. pro Mur. 15. & pro Arch. 9. & Liv. 94, 20.*

Cÿzicus, i, f. *An island, with a city of the same name, in the White sea, between Asia and Europe, Val. Flacc. 3, 60. Prop. 3, 22, 1.*

D ante A.

DÆÆ, vel Dayæ, ãrum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia, near the Caspian sea, Virg. Æn. 8, 728. Luc. 7, 429.*

Dæci, òrum, m. pl. *The people of Dacia, Plin. 4, 12. Luc. 3, 95.*

Dæcia, æ, f. *A country beyond Hungary, containing the present Moldavia, Transylvania, and Wallachia. Adi Geographos.*

Dæcicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dacia. Dacicus, sc. nummus, Juven. 6, 204. coined by Domitian, who subdued that people.*

Dæcus, i, m. *One of Dacia, Luc. 2, 54. Virg. Georg. 2, 497.*

*Dæcÿli Idæi. [Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαῖοι, Gr.] *Cybele's priests, instituted on the following occasion; Cybele having brought forth Jupiter and Juno at one birth, she only showed Juno to Saturn, and gave Jupiter to the Curetes, or Corybantes, to be nursed by stealth, lest Saturn should devour him: the priests, lest the crying of the infant should discover him, invented a kind of dance, wherein they met one another striking upon little brass shields, and so prevented the father's discovering his son. Vid. Virg. Æn. 9, 112. Vide etiam Corybantes.*

*|| Dædûchus, i, m. [δαδῦχος, Gr. qu. A torchbearer; ex δάε, tæda, & ἔχω, habeo] *The chief priest of Hercules, or as some any priest of Ceres, Alex. ab Alex. 2, 8.*

*Dædala, æ, f. *A town of Lycia, where Dædalus was buried, being killed by a water-snake which came out of the river Ninus, Plin. 5, 27.*

*Dædalus, i, m. [δαιδάλλω, scio; vel δαιδάλλω, vario, Fest.] *An Athenian artificer, the most ingenious in the world, whence the proverb, Dædali opera, when we would commend a thing for the curiousness of the work: he invented the saw, the ax, the plummet, the augur, glue, cement, sails for ships, the sail-yard; and statues so contrived as to make the eyes move, as it liveing; being accused of the death of Perdix his nephew, he fled into Crete, and there made the Labyrinth, into which Minos put him and his son Icarus, because he had made a cow of wood, wherein Pasiphaë putting herself, became guilty of monstrous lewdness. He seeing no way of escape, desired feathers and wax, to make a present, as he pretended, for the king, but therewith he made himself and his son wings, and so flew from Crete to Sardinia, and from thence to Cumæ, where having lost his son by the way, he built a temple to Apollo. The meaning of the fable is, that Dædalus being privy to the adultery of Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos, with his servant named Taurus, was cast into prison with his son Icarus; but they, and some other discontented persons flying from Crete in some small vessels, Minos pursued them so briskly, that the ship in which Icarus was, split against the rocks; but Dædalus having found out the use of sails, and the king using oars only, got first to Sicily, and so escaped the fury of his pursuer; whence the proverb, Remigiis Dædaleis, to signify a thing done with dexterity and speed. Vid. Ov. Met. 8, fab. 3. Sil. 12, 92.*

*Dædâlêus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dædalus. Dædaleo ocyor Icaro, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 13. Dædaleum iter. Prop. 2, 14, 8.*

*Dædâlus, a, um, adj. *Curiously wrought, finely bedecked. § Dædala testæ, Virg. Georg. 4, 179. tellus, Lucr. 1, 7. carmina, Id. 2, 504. natura rerum, Id. 5, 235.*

Dæhippus, i, m. *A noble statuary, Plin. 34, 8.*

Dalmanutha, æ, f. *i. e. pauperis portio. A country of Judea, S. Marc. 8, 10.*

Dalmatæ, ãrum, m. pl. *The people of Dalmatia, Plin. 3, 32. & Liv. 47, 21.*

Dalmatia, æ, f. *A country in that part of Turkey which lieth in Europe, bounded on the north and east by Bosnia, on the south by Croatia, and on the west by the gulf of Venice, Plin. 3, 25. hod. antiquum nomen retinet, quamvis non iidem limites ubique sint.*

Dalmaticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dalmatia. A title given to L. Metellus, on account of his conquest of that country, Cic. Verr. 3. Dalmaticum, sc. bellum, Suet. Aug. 20. Dalmatici fluctus, Luc. 2, 402.*

*Dâmascus, i, f. [Δάμασκος, Gr.] *Anciently the noblest city of all Syria; it lieth in the midway between Antioch and Jerusalem, and is yet a considerable place, being the seat of one of the greatest bassas the Turks have in Asia, Plin. 5, 18. Luc. 3, 215. hod. Damas, Hard. There grow store of those plums we call Dâmascens.*

*|| Dâmascène, es, f. [Δάμασκον, Gr.] *The country about Damascus, Strabo.*

*Dâmâippus, i, m. [i. e. equorum domitor; ex δαμάζω, domo, & ἵππος, equus] (1) *One who took part with Marius against Sylla, and was very cruel. (2) A player, or actor. (3) A purchaser of medals and statues. (1) Cic. Fam. Epist. 7, 23. & 9, 21. (2) Juv. 8, 147. (3) Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 64.*

Dâmas, æ, m. *A famous sculptor, Plin. 34, 8.*

*|| Dâmnii, òrum, m. pl. [Δάμνιοι, Gr.] *The people of Westmoreland, Ptol. int. Camd.*

*|| Dâmnônii, vel Dumnônii, òrum, m. pl. [Δαμνόνιοι, Gr.] *The people of Cornwall and Devonshire, Ptol. int. Camd.*

*|| Dâmnônium promontorium, *The Lizard-point in Cornwall, Camd.*

Damocles, tis, m. *A flatterer of Dionysius the Sicilian tyrant, who having much extolled the happiness enjoyed by monarchs, Dionysius, in order to convince him of his mistaken notions, attired him as a king, and caused him to be attended at table in a royal manner, having the most delicate viands placed before him; but withall ordered a naked sword to be hung over his head with the point downward, tied only by a horse hair; which so terrified Damocles, that he could neither taste of the dainties, nor take any pleasure in his magnificent attendance, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21.*

Dâmatas, æ, m. *The name of a shepherd, Virg. Ecl. 2, 37.*

Dâmon & Pythias, or Pinthias, *Two Pythagorean philosophers, famous for their strict friendship. Dionysius having condemned one of them to die, he craved a few days respite, to settle his domestick affairs, and the other willingly offered himself as a pledge for his safe return, and to die in his stead, if he returned not by the day appointed; but he came according to appointment, and acquitted his friend: upon which the tyrant not only pardoned the unhappy wretch, but desired also to be the third person in their friendship, Val. Max. 4, 7. ext. 1. & Cic. Offic. 3, 10.*

Dâmothîlus, i, m. *A painter, or limner, Plin. 35, 12.*

Dânæ, es, f. *The daughter of Acrisius king of the Argives, who being told by an oracle that he should be slain by his grandchild, shut this daughter up close in a strong tower; but Jupiter turning himself into a golden shower, had criminal conversation with her; after her delivery, her father caused her and her new born child to be put into a chest, and cast into the sea: the chest being thrown upon the coast of Daunia, a fisherman took it up, and presented it to king Pylæmon, who married Dânaë; and Perseus her son, when of age, slew his grandfather, and so fulfilled the oracle, Ov. Met. 4, fab. 14. & Hor. Od. 3, 16.*

Dânaëus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dânaë. || Dânaëus heros, Ov. Met. 5, 1. i. e. Perseus, the son of Danaë.*

Dânaî, òrum, & per syncop. Dânaûm, m. pl. *The*

The Græcians, so called from Danaüs, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 34. *P. Flacc.* 1, 371.

Dánaides, um. f. pl. & *Dánaïdæ*, Sen. *Troad.* 605. *The fifty daughters of Danaüs*, who were married to the fifty sons of Ægyptus his brother, whereof all but Hypermnestira slew their husbands on the wedding night, and were sentenced for it to fill a tub full of holes with water, *Hygin. Fabb.* 170, 255. ¶ *Danaïdum dolium*, a proverb of an insatiable wretch, who is never satisfied, *Vid. Chiliad.*

Dánaüs, i. m. *A king of the Argives, and brother of Ægyptus*; who sailed into Greece, and having expelled king Sthenelus, fixed his habitation at Argos, whence the Græcians were called *Danaï*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 3.

¶ *Dānia*, æ. f. *Denmark*, a kingdom on the north of Germany near the Baltick, abounding with all furniture for shipping, *Adi Geogr.*

¶ *Dānica silva*, *The forest of Dean in Gloucestershire*; or, as others, the *Anderswalde*, betwixt Gloucester and Bristol.

Dānūbius, ii. m. *The Danube*, the greatest river in Europe: as it passeth by Illyricum it changeth its name, and is called the *Ister*; it receiveth into it sixty more rivers, ariseth in the lowest side of Germany out of the hill Abnoba, and runneth through Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Moldavia, Bessarabia, and part of Tartary, into the Euxine sea, *Plin.* 3, 18. *Ov. ex Ponto*, 1, 8, 11. *Luc.* 2, 50. *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Honor.* 622.

¶ *Dūnum*, i. n. *Anton. Doncaster* in Yorkshire, *Camd.*

* *Daphne*, es. f. [*Δάφνη*, Gr.] (1) *A nymph the daughter of Peneus, a river of Thessaly*, beloved by Apollo, but chose rather to be changed into a laurel or bay tree, than yield to his amours. (2) *A pleasant place in Syria, shaded with trees, watered with springs, and much resorted to for pleasure*; whence the proverb, *Daphnificis moribus vivere*. (1) *Ov. Met.* 1, fab. 10. (2) *Eutrop.* 6, 11.

* ¶ *Daphnæus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Daphne*. ¶ *Daphnæus Apollo*, *Amm.* 22, 31. because worshipped there.

* *Daphnenfes*, ium. m. pl. *The people about Daphne*, *Eutrop.* 6, 11.

* *Daphnis*, idis. m. [*δᾶφνις*, laurus] (1) *A young man of Sicily, the son of Mercury, the first writer of pastorals*, who having agreed with a nymph whom he loved, that if either of them should break their promise plighted to each other, the party offending should be punished with the loss of both eyes; he afterwards falling in love with another, was struck blind. (2) *The name of a shepherd*. (1) *Diod.* (2) *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 12.

* ¶ *Daphnus*, untis. f. [*Δάφνης*, Gr.] *A town of Greece*, *Strab. lib.* 1.

* *Daraps*, sing. *Val. Flacc.* 6, 66 vel ¶ *Darabes*, um. m. pl. *Ptol.* [*Δάραβες*, Gr.] *A people of Bactriana*.

Dardānia, æ. f. *A country in Asia Minor, on the Asiatick side of the Archipelago*, *Strabo conf. Sil.* 1, 43.

Dardāniidæ, ūrum. m. pl. *Patron. Trojans*, as being descended from Dardanus, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 564.

Dardāniides, is. m. *Patron. Æneas*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 545. & 12, 775.

Dardānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dardanus, or the Trojans*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 582. & 6, 756.

Dardānus, i. m. *The son of Jupiter and Electra*, who having killed his brother Janus, fled into Samothracia, and afterwards into Asia, where he took up his abode in the Lesser Phrygia, and built there the city *Dardania*, which was afterwards called *Troy*, from Troas the son of Erichthonius, and grandchild to Dardanus, and *Ilium*, from Iliu the son of Troas. (2) *A hunter*, who bought up all things he could, to sell them at a dearer rate. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 3, 197. *Ov. Fast.* 4, 31. (2) *Plin.* 30, 1.

Dardānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dar-*

danus, or the Trojans. *Dardana pubes*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 119. *tela*, *Id.* 6, 57.

* ¶ *Dāres*, etis. m. [*Δάρης*, Gr.] (1) *One of the most ancient historians*, who wrote the Trojan wars, wherein he was himself in person; falsely said by some to have been translated out of Greek into Latin by Corn. Nepos. (2) *The name of a champion*, who boasted much, but performed little. (1) *Isidor.* (2) *Virg. Æn.* 5, 483. & 12, 263.

* ¶ *Dariorigum*, i. n. [*Δαριόριγον*, Gr.] *A city of Bretagne in France*, not far from Vennes, *Ptol.*

Dārīi pons, *Made over the Danube*, not far from the *Euxine sea*, *Nep. Milt.* 3.

Dārīus, ii. m. *The name of several kings of Persia*. (1) *The son of Hyftaspes*, chosen king by the neighing of his horse. (2) *Another surname of Codomanus*, who was the last emperor of the Persian monarchy, being conquered by Alexander, and slain by his own servants. (1) *Just.* 1, 10. (2) *Claud. Epist.* 1, 17.

¶ *Darvēnum*, vel *Darvernum*, i. n. *Dover*, *Camd.*

Dāsius, ii. m. *The name of a physician*, *Mart.* 2, 52. & 6, 70.

Dassārenses, ium. vel *Dassaretæ*, ūrum. m. pl. *A people of Macedonia*, *Liv.* 45, 26. & *Plin.* 3, 23.

Daulia, æ. vel *Daulis*, idis. f. *A city of Phocis in Greece*, not far from Delphos in the *Morca*, *Liv.* 32, 18.

Daulius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Daulis*. *Daulia rura*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 276.

¶ *Daunia*, æ. f. [*à Dauno* dict.] *A country in the eastern part of Italy*; vulgò *Puglia plana*, or *Piana*, belonging to the kingdom of Naples.

Daunius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Daunus*. ¶ *Daunius heros*, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 723. h. e. *Turnus*. *Daunia gens*, *Id. ib.* 8, 146. ¶ *Daunia dea*, *Id. ib.* 12, 785. h. e. *Fortuna*, sister to *Turnus*.

Daunus, i. m. (1) *The son of Pilumnus and Danaë, and father of Turnus*. (2) *A river of Apulia*. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 10, 616. & 12, 90. (2) *Hor. Od.* 3, 30, 11.

D ante E.

* ¶ *Dēbōrus*, i. f. [*Δηβόρος*, Gr.] *A city of Pæonia*, *Thucyd.*

* *Dēcāpōlis*, is. f. [*ex δέκα*, decem, & πόλις, civitas] *A country with ten cities belonging to it*, partly in Palestine, the cities whereof are thus reckoned up; *Sephet*, *Tiberias*, *Nephthali*, *Azor*, *Cæsarea Philippi*, *Caphernaum*, *Bethsaïda*, *Chorazin*, *Bethsan*, and *Iotapa*; and partly in *Cæleſyria*, of which *Damascus* was chief, *Plin.* 5, 18. *Vid. Geogr.*

* *Dēcēlia*, æ. f. [*Δεκέλια*, Gr.] *A city of Greece near Eubœa*, *Nep. Alcib.* 4.

* ¶ *Dēcēm pagi*, *Anton.* *A town of Lorrain*; *hod. Dieuze*, *Cellar.*

Dēcīlites, um. m. pl. *A people near the Alps*, *Plin.* 3, 5. & *Flor.* 2, 3.

* *Decimus*, ii. m. [*à decem*] *The name of several Romans*, de quibus consule *Liv.* 27, 14. & 42, 35.

* *Dēcūs*, ii. m. [*dict. à decem*, sicut *Quintius à quinque*] *The name of several considerable Romans*, whereof three did willingly give up their lives for their country. (1) *The father*, in the Latin war. (2) *The son*, in the *Hetruscan*. (3) *The grandson*, in the war against *Pyrrhus*. (1) *Liv.* 6, 9. (2) *Id.* 10, 29. (3) *Id.* 13, 36.

Dēcūma, æ. f. *A town of Spain*, not far from *Corduba*, *Plin.* 3, 1.

Dēcūmāni, ūrum. m. pl. *A people of Francia* not far from *Narbonne*, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Dēcūnīra, æ. f. *The daughter of Oeneus king of Ætolia*; she was betrothed first to *Acheloüs*, and afterward to *Hercules*: who designing to cross a river, *Neßus* the Centaur offered to help his bride over; but *Hercules* being on the other side, he would have ravished her: whereupon *Her-*

cules shot him with an arrow poisoned with the blood of *Hydra*. He instantly dying, gave to *Deianira* a garment, died with his own blood, telling her, that if her husband wore it, he could love no other woman but herself. She afterwards hearing that her husband was fallen in love with *Iole* in *Eubœa*, sent that garment to him; who having put it on, fell mad: whereupon he slew *Lycas* who brought it, and threw himself into a sacrificing fire which he had made on mount *Oeta*. *Deianira* hearing of it, slew herself with his club; of whose blood sprang the herb *Nymphæa*, or *Heracleon*, *Ov. Metam.* 9, fab. 3.

Dēidāmīa, æ. f. *The daughter of Lycomedes king of Scyros*, on whom *Achilles* begat *Pyrrhus*, while he dwelt there in woman's attire, *Propert.* 2, 9, 16.

Dēiōne, es. f. *Mother to Miletus*. *Hinc Dēiōnide*, is. f. *A descendant of Deione*, *Ov. Metam.* 9, 442.

Dēiōpeia, æ. f. *One of the nymphs of Juno*, whom she promised to give *Æolus* to wife, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 343. & *Æn.* 1, 76.

Dēiōtārus, i. m. *Was made king of Galatia by Pompey*, on whose side he fought against *Cæsar*. He was accused of a conspiracy against *Cæsar's* life, but was defended by *Cicero*, in an excellent oration now extant.

Dēiphōbe, es. f. *The daughter of Glaucus*, called also *Sibylla Cumana*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 36. & 500.

Dēiphōbus, i. m. *The son of Priam and Hecuba*. He married *Helena* after the death of *Paris*, and was by her delivered into the hands of the Græcians; the opening the chamber door to them, while he was asleep, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 310.

¶ *Delgovitia*, æ. f. *Godmundingham* in Yorkshire, *Camd.*

* *Dēliacus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Delos*. *Deliaca supellex*, *Cic. Varr.* 2, 34. *vafa*, *Id. pro Rosc. Amer.* 46.

* *Dēlium*, ii. n. *A town of Greece*, not far from *Tanagra*, *Liv.* 35, ult.

* ¶ *Dēlius*, ii. m. *One of Mark Antony's captains*, a great turn coat, *Meß. Corvinus*.

Dēlius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Delos*. ¶ *Delia*, sc. dea, *Diana*, as born in *Delos*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 639. *Delius*, scil. *Deus*, *Apollo*, for the same reason, *Id. ibid.* 1, 454. *vates*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 12.

Delminium, ii. n. *A town of Illyricum*, *Aur. Vict. de Viris illustr.* 44, 4.

* *Dēlos*, i. f. [*à δῆλος*, manifestus; quod repente sese ostenderit *Latona*, cum antequam mari operta esset] *An island in the Ægean sea*, the chief of the *Cyclades*, where *Latona* was delivered of *Apollo* and *Diana*, to whom therefore the island was afterwards consecrated, and accounted a place of so great devotion, that the Persians, when they made war against Greece, and had brought to *Delos* a navy of a thousand ships, yet out of reverence forbore meddling with any thing there. It was once a floating island, and therefore called *erratica Delos*, *Ov. Metam.* 6, 333. This isle is near forty miles from *Negropont*, and about ten miles in circumference; *hod. Schiles*.

Delphi, ūrum. m. pl. *A city of Phocis in Greece*, seated on the hill of *Parnassius*, where the oracle of *Apollo* was. It was supposed to be in the midst of the inhabited world, and therefore called *umbilicus orbis terrarum*, *Liv.* 38, 48. as also *umbilicus Græciæ*, *Id.* 41, 28. which was found out by *Jupiter's* sending out two eagles to fly, one from the east, the other from the west, which met at this place, *Claud. de conf. Malini, proem.* 11.

Delphicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Delphos*. § *Delphica tellus*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 515. *Delphicus sc. deus*, *Apollo*, *Id. ibid.* 2, 543. *Delphica delubra*, *Claud. Rapt. Proj.* 246. *men-fa*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 59.

* *Delphini portus* [*à δελφίς*, Gr.] *A port town of Italy*, not far from *Genoa*, *Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Porto Firo*, *Cellar.*

* *Delphīnus*, i. vel *Delphin*, is. m. [*Δελφίς*, Gr.] *A constellation so call'd*, *Varro R. R.* 2,

5. Ov. Fast. 1, 457. & 2, 79. & Cic. Arat. 92.

* || Delta, æ. f. [dict. quoddam literæ Græcæ Δ imaginem referat] *An island in Egypt, made by the division of the river Nile, not far from Alexandria; hod. a part of Erriff. Adi Geogr.*

* Deltōton, i. n. [ab eodem] *The name of a constellation resembling the Greek Δ, Cic. in Arat. 5.*

* Dēmādes, is. m. [Δημάδης, Gr.] *An Athenian orator, a great adversary to Demosthenes, and famous for his luxury and debauchery, Plut. in Demosth. & Cic. Orat. 2, 26.*

* || Dēmāgōras, æ. m. [ex δῆμος, populus, & ἀγορεύω, concionor; q. d. populi concionator] *A Greek historian, de quo vide Voss. de Hist. Græc.*

* Demaratus, i. m. [Δημάρατος, Gr.] (1) || *A Lacedæmonian captain, who being banished his country, and dwelling at Athens, was informed of the secret designs of the Athenians against the Lacedæmonians; and thinking himself more engaged to his native country than to Athens, disclosed the whole project. (2) A rich merchant of Corinth, who flying from the tyrant Cypselus, retired to Hetruria, where he begat Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of the Romans. (1) Plut. in Alex. (2) Cic. Tusc. Q. 5, 37.*

* Demea, æ. m. [δῆμος, populus] *An old clownish man in Terence.*

|| Demetæ, ærum, m. pl. *A people of West Wales in Carmarthenshire, Pembroke-shire, and Cardigan-shire, Camd.*

* Demetrius, dis. f. [δῆμετριος quodam ibi regnante] (1) *A town of Thessaly, anciently called Pagasa. (2) || A town of Assyria. (1) Liv. 39, 29. & Plin. 4, 8. (2) Steph.*

* Demetrius, ii. m. [Δημήτριος, Gr.] *The name of several famous men. (1) || The son of Antigonus, surnamed Poliorcetes, of so manly a port, that no painter could truly represent him, whom Plutarch has paralleled with Mark Antony. He waged war against four kings at once, and vanquished all; Ptolemæus, Lyfimachus, Seleucus, and Pyrrhus; at last he was taken prisoner by Seleucus. (2) Another, surnamed Phalereus, scholar of Theophrastus, who by his virtue and discreet government much enriched Athens, being ruler there ten years; during which time they set up thirty six images in honour of him. Afterwards in his absence, by the slanderous accusations of some malicious persons, he was condemned to die, and all the images, save one, were pulled down: upon which Demetrius said, Yet for all that, they have not plucked down that virtue, for which they did set up these images. (1) Plut. (2) Cic. de Fin. 5, 19.*

* Dēmīurgus, i. m. [Δημιουργός, Gr. ex δῆμος, populus, & ἔργον, opus] *A title given to the chief magistrate in some of the cities of Greece, Liv. 32, 22. Cic. Epist. Fam. 5, 22.*

* Dēmōchæres, tis. m. [Lat. popularem auram captans; ex δῆμος, populus, & χαρίζομαι, gratior] *An Athenian orator, nephew to Demosthenes, who being sent to king Philip on an embassy, and asked by him how he might oblige the Athenians, replied, By hanging yourself. The king notwithstanding dismissed him, and only bade him ask those who had sent him, Whether he, who patiently bore, or he that uttered, such unseemly language, was most to be commended? Sen. de Ira, 3, 23. Cic. Orat. 2, 23. & de Cl. Orat. 83.*

* Dēmocrates, is. m. [i. e. populum regens; ex δῆμος, populus, & κρατία, rego] *The name of a physician, Plin. 24, 7.*

* Democritus, i. m. [i. e. populi iudex; ex δῆμος, populus, & κρίνω, iudex] *An excellent philosopher of Abdera, who having traveled much for the gaining of knowledge, returned home, and confined himself to a small house and garden, that he might more freely meditate on the works of nature, and blinded himself by looking much upon a bright basin of brals. He laughed at peoples eager pursuit of riches and honour. His father was so wealthy, that at*

one time he feasted Xerxes and his army. He died at the age of 99 years. Vid. Cic. de Fin. 5, 19. & Acad. Q. 4, 17.

* Dēmōphoon, ontis. m. [Δημοφῶν, Gr.]

(1) || *The son of Theseus and Phædra, the twelfth king of Athens, who returning from Troy, landed in Thrace, where Phyllis daughter of Lycurgus fell in love with him, and entertained him at bed and board. He after some time going to Athens, promised to come to her again; but not performing his promise, she hanged herself upon an almond tree. (2) A prophet, who foretold the danger that was like to befall Alexander. (1) Plut. (2) Curt. 9, 4.*

* Dēmōsthēnes, is. m. [Gr. i. e. populi robor; ex δῆμος, populus, & σθίβος, robor] *The most famous orator of Greece. He was the son of a blacksmith, and Plato's scholar, having an impediment in his speech, so that he could not pronounce the letter r, by putting stones in his mouth, and declaiming upon the sea shore, he attained to a perfect way of speaking. When Philip had besieged Athens, he promised to raise the siege, if they would give in hostage ten orators. Demosthenes told them that the wolves desired a league with the shepherds, upon this condition, that the cause of strife might be taken away, which was the shepherds mastiffs; this being granted, the wolves without fear made havoc of the sheep. So would Philip do with you, said he, if once you deliver to him your watchmen, your orators. When Antipater succeeded Alexander, he fled to save his life; Archias being sent to apprehend him, he drank poison, which he had prepared and kept in his pen for that purpose, and so ended his life, Vid. Cic. Orat. 1, 65. Offic. 2, 13. & de Cl. Orat. 38.*

Dēmoteles, is. m. *One of those who wrote of the pyramids of Egypt, Plin. 36, 12.*

Densclætæ, ærum, m. pl. *A people of Thrace, betwixt Mæsia and mount Hæmus, Cic. in Pison. 34.*

* Dentātus, i. m. *A name given to some of the family of the Curii, Plin. 7, 16.*

Deorum currus, *A very high mountain in Africa, Mela; hod. Sierra Lione, Cellar.*

|| Derbe, es. f. *A city of Lycaonia in Asia Minor, Steph. hod. Deribia.*

Derbices, um, m. pl. *A people near the Caspian sea, who punished all crimes with death, Plin. 6, 16. & Strabo.*

Dercenna, vel Dircenna, æ. f. *A very cold fountain near Calatujud in Spain, Mart. 1, 50, 17.*

Derceto, vel Dercetes, is. f. *An idol worshiped at Joppa and Ascalon, called also Atergatis, and Dagon; the upper part like a man, downward like a fish, Ov. Met. 4, 45.*

|| Dertona, æ. f. Anton. *A city of the Milanese in Italy; hod. Tortona.*

|| Dertosa, æ. f. *A city of Catalonia in Spain; hod. Tortosa.*

|| Derventio, nis. m. Notit. *The river Derwent.*

* || Dēva, æ. [Δῆβα, Gr.] (1) *The river Dee in Cheshire. (2) The river and town of Dundee in Scotland. (1) Anton. (2) Ptol.*

|| Deucalēdonii, ōrum, m. pl. *The Piets, inhabiting the west of Scotland, Camd.*

Deucalion, ōnis. m. *The son of Prometheus king of Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha, daughter to Epimæus. In his time happened a deluge, or flood, which drowned a great part of Greece, Just. 2, 6. only he and his wife got into a small ship, which was carried to mount Parnassus, and there stayed; and there the dry land first appeared, after the waters were abated. He consulting with the oracle how mankind might be repaired, was answered, if he cast his great mother's bones behind his back; whereupon he and his wife cast stones over their shoulders, and they became men and women. Some have supposed this to have been really Noah's flood; and indeed Plutarch maketh mention of the dove which was sent out of the ark by Deucalion. Vid. Ov. Met. 1, 318. & Juuv. 1, 81.*

Deucalionēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,*

Deucalion. Deucalionææ aquæ, Ov. Met. 7, 356. Deucalionēi imbres, Luc. 1, 6, 8.

Develton, i. n. *A midland town of Thrace, Plin. 4, 11.*

Deuriōpus, i. f. *A district of Pæonia, between the rivers Axios and Erigonus, Liv. 39, 53.*

Deximontani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Carmania, upon the river Granus, Plin. 6, 23.*

D ante I.

Dīa, æ. f. (1) *An island in the Archipelago; hod. Standia, Hard. (2) A city of Scythia. (1) Plin. 4, 12. Ov. Met. 3, 690. & 8, 174. (2) Plin. 4, 12.*

Diablintes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Gaul, not far from Varnes, Cæf. B. G. 3, 9. fontē iidem qui Diablini apud Plin. 4, 18.*

* Diādūmēnus, i. m. [Lat. redimitus; & διαδέω, redimio] *The name of a handsome boy, Mart. 3, 65. 5, 47. 6, 34.*

* Diāgōras, æ. m. [Lat. concionator; ex διαγορεύω, concionor] (1) *A man of Rhodes, whose three sons having on the same day got the prizes in the Olympick games, the father with excess of joy ended his life in his sons arms. (2) An Athenian philosopher, who denied there was any God, or rather contemned the idols and false gods of his time; for which he was banished by the Athenians, who promised a reward to him who should slay him. (1) Cic. Tusc. 1, 46. Gell. 3, 15. (2) Cic. N. D. 1, 23. & 3, 37.*

* Dialis, le. adj. [δῆ Διόვის, Varr. rect. ab eo quoddam Græci Jovem Διὸς vocant] *Belonging to Jupiter: hence flamen Dialis, the highpriest of Jupiter, instituted by Numa Pompilius: he only was privileged to wear the alba galærum, or a white mitre made of sheep skins. None were capable of this office but a married man, neither was it lawful for him to marry twice. None might fetch fire out of his house, unless it were to perform some sacrifice therewith: neither might any poll or barb him, but a freeman of the city, Vid. Suet. Cæf. 1. & Gell. 1, 12, 10, 15.*

Diāna, æ. f. *The daughter of Jupiter by Latona, at the same birth with Apollo: she, out of love to chastity, avoided all company with men, and retired into the woods, and there exercised herself, with the nymphs her companions, in hunting of wild beasts, carrying about with her a bow and a quiver. Many temples were dedicated to her, of which that of Ephesus was the most renowned. She was called in heaven by the name of Phæbe, on earth Diana, and in the parts under the earth Hecate. Vid. Ov. Met. 3, 185. Virg. Æn. 1, 503. & Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 30.*

|| Diāne fons, *A spring in Sicily, the water whereof will not mingle with wine, Solin.*

Dianenses, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Dianium, Plin. 3, 3.*

Dianium, ii. n. (1) *A sea port town of Valencia in Spain; hod. Denia, Hard. (2) An island near Igilium in Italy. (1) Plin. 3, 3. (2) Mela, 2, 7.*

* Diāphānes, is. f. [Lat. transparens; ex διαφαίνω, transparco] *A river of Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27.*

Diaulus, i. m. *A fellow, who from a physician turned sexton, Mart. 1, 31, 48.*

Dibutades, is. m. *A potter in Corinth, who first taught how to make vessels with figures, and pictures of men on them, Plin. 35, 12.*

Dicea, æ. f. *A town of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 9.*

* || Dicæarchus, i. m. [Lat. justus imperator; ex δίκαιος, justus, & ἀρχαί, imperator] *A Platonic philosopher, who affirmed that a succession of men had been from all eternity, and denied the soul to be of any substance. Vid. Voss. de Hist. Græcia.*

* Dicarchæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, righteous government; a title given to the cities of Naples and Puteoli, Str. 8, 534. 12, 107. & 13, 385.*

Diſtamnum, i. n. *A town of Crete in the territory of Canca*, Virg. *Æn.* 12, 412. Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 102. hod. *Diſtamno*.

|| Diſte, es. f. *A mountain in Crete*; hod. *Laſſi*. Hinc

Diſtæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Diſte or Crete*. Diſtææ nymphæ, Virg. *Æcl.* 6, 56. Diſtæum antrum, Id. *Georg.* 4, 152. § Diſtæa rura, *Orb. Met.* 3, 2. ſaxa, Luc. 4, 322. littora, Id. 9, 38.

|| Diſtum, i. n. *Notit.* *A town in Wales*; hod. *Diganway*, Camd.

* Diſtynna, æ. f. [*Διὸς Νύξ* *διὸς Νύξ*, i. e. à retibus] *A nymph of Crete*, called before *Britomartis*, who firſt found out hunting nets. Some ſay that Minos king of Crete being in love with her, ſhe threw herſelf headlong down a rock, to avoid his amours; and was taken up again by order of the Cretans, who erected a temple to Diana, under the name of Diſtynna, to appeaſe the angry gods, who had ſent a peſtilence among them: whence Diana herſelf is called by this name, *Ov. Met.* 2, 441.

Diſtynneum, i. n. *A place near Sparta*, Liv. 34, 38.

Diſtys, yos. m. (1) *A fiſherman, who brought up Perſeus and his mother Danaë, when thrown into the ſea*. (2) One of the centaurs, ſlain by Pirithous at the marriage of Hippodamia.

(3) || *An hiſtorian, called Cretenſis*; he went to the wars of Troy, where he wrote the hiſtory of it. Suidas ſaith that there was a great earthquake in Crete, in the reign of Claudius Cæſar, ſo that the graves were opened; in one of which this hiſtory of his was found. (1) Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 95. (2) *Ov. Met.* 12. fab. 4, 5. (3) *Vid. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Latinis*.

Didas, æ. m. *A governor of Pæonia, ſlain by Demetrius for revealing his ſecrets to Perſeus*, Liv. 40, 23. & 42, 51.

Didius, ii. m. The name of ſeveral Romans. (1) C. Didius, who fought at ſea with Varus, purſued Pompey, and was killed by the Portuguese. (2) T. Didius, who did conſiderable ſervice for the Romans in Spain. (3) || Didius Julianus, author of the *Didian law*, againſt exceſs in feaſtings and merrymenſts. (1) Liv. *Epit.* 115, 41, 59, 61. (2) Id. 70, 15, 31. (3) *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 13.

Dido, ònis, & ſis. f. *The daughter of Belus king of Tyre, called alſo Eliza, wife of Sichæus, one of the prieſts of Hercules, whom when her brother Pygmalion had through covetouſneſs baſely murdered, ſhe with ſome others packing up their precious moveables, ſailed into that part of Africa which is called Zengitana, and bought there as much land as ſhe could compaſs with a bull's hide, which ſhe cut into ſmall ſtrips, and enſealed therewith a great quantity of ground, on which ſhe built Carthage, called therefore *Byrſa*, i. e. the hide. Hiarbas, king of the Getulians, would have forced her by arms to marry him; but ſhe, rather than break her vow to her deceaſed lord, killed herſelf. *Vid. Juſt.* 18, 6. Virgil pretended that ſhe killed herſelf becauſe Æneas forſook her: but that by the account of chronologers is impoſſible; for Æneas came into Italy 130 years before the building of Rome, and Dido began to build Carthage 70 years after Rome was built. *Vid. Virg. Æn.* 1, 371. & ſeq. Sil. 1, 25. & 8, 148.*

* || Diſdymæus [*διδυμῆος*, geminus] *A title given to ſpell, or the ſun, by reaſon of its own light, and that which it communicateth to the moon*, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 17.

Diſdymæon, ònis. m. *An expert armourer*, Virg. *Æn.* 5, 359.

Diſdymæum, i. n. *A temple dedicated to Apollo, at Miſtus*, Suet. *Calig.* 21.

Diſdyme, es. f. *One of the iſlands in the Archipelago*, Plin. 3, 9. hod. *le Saline*, Hard.

|| Diſdymus, i. m. *A grammarian of Alexandria, who lived in the time of Auguſtus*, Cæſar, Amm.

Dienſis, is. f. *colonia, a diſtrict of Pieria in Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10.

|| Dienſium civitas, *A city of Dauphiné in France*, *Notit.* hod. *Die*, Cellar.

Dieſpiter, qu. diei, h. e. lucis, pater; *A title given to Jupiter*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 34, 5. & 3, 2, 29. conf. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 15.

Digentia, æ. f. *A ſmall river of Italy, which ran into the Tiber*, Hor. *Epist.* 1, 18, 104.

Digeri, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

|| Diſjovis [aut quia nos die juvet, aut qu. Deus Jovis, *Voſſ.*] *A title given to Jupiter*, Gell. 5, 12.

Dimallum, i. n. *A town of Illyricum*, Liv. 29, 12.

Dimastus, i. m. *A mountain in the iſland Myconos, one of the Cyclades*, Plin. 4, 12.

Dinarchus, i. m. *The ſon of Nicias, and intimate with king Pyrrhus*, Liv. 14, 24.

Dindymene, es. f. *Cybele, ſo called becauſe much worſhiped on Dindymus*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 16, 5.

Dindymus, i. m. & Dindyma, òrum. n. pl. *A mountain of Phrygia, ſo called becauſe of its two tops*, Plin. 5, 32. Virg. *Æn.* 9, 618. & 10, 252. Semivirique chori, gemino qui Dindyma monte Caſta colunt, Sil. 17, 20. conf. *Ov. Faſt.* 4, 5, 249.

Dinia, æ. f. *A town of Provence in France*, Plin. 3, 4. & Liv. 38, 15. hod. *Digne*.

Dino, ònis. m. *A prince of the Rhodians*, Liv. 44, 23.

Dinocrates, is. m. *A governor of the Meſſenians*, Liv. 39, 49.

Dinocratus, i. m. *One of king Philip's generals*, Liv. 33, 18.

* Dio Caſſius, ii. m. [*Δίων Κάσσιος*, Gr.] *A Greek hiſtorian, cujus opera hodie extant*.

Diobeſſi, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11.

Diocletianus, i. m. *A Roman emperor, who having reigned 22 years, and performed ſeveral great actions, left the government, retired into the country, and lived privately*, *Aur. Viſt. Epit.* 39. *Eutrop.* 9, 22.

Diochares, etis. m. *A freed man of Cæſar's*, Cic. *Att.* 11, 6.

Dioccharinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Diochares*. Dioccharina epiſtola, Cic. *Att.* 13, 45.

Diocæſarea, æ. f. *An inland town of Cappadocia*, Plin. 6, 3. hod. *Tiſaria*.

Diödori inſula, *An iſland not far from the Arabian gulf*, Plin. 6, 29. hod. *Babelmandel*, nonnull. *Barbora*, Hard.

* Diödorus, i. m. [*Λατ. Jovis donum; ex Διὸς, Jovis, & δῶρον, donum*] The name of divers learned men. (1) *One a Sicilian, an excellent hiſtorian in the time of Julius Cæſar*. (2) *A Stoick philoſopher, who firſt taught Cicero logick*. (1) *Opera ejus jam extant*. (2) Cic. *N. D.* 1, 3. *Tuſc.* 5, 39. & *Acad. Q.* 4, 36.

* Diogènes, is. m. [*Λατ. Jove natus; ex Διὸς, Jovis, & γένος, naſcor*] (1) *A famous Cyriack philoſopher, ſcholar to Anaxiſthenes*. He had no food but ſuch as was given him daily; whence he was called *ἡμεροβίος*. He lived in a tub, of which he turned the open ſide to the ſun in winter, and the contrary in ſummer; ſo that he changed his dwelling when he pleaſed. Alexander the Great came to ſee him, and promiſed to give him whatſoever he ſhould deſire: *Stand then from betwixt me and the ſun*, ſaid Diogenes, *liſt thou take from me that which thou canſt not give me*. The king was ſo little moved at his ſurly reply, that he declared, if he were not Alexander, he could be content to be Diogenes. (2) *Another ſurnamed Laërtius, who wrote the lives of the philoſophers*. (1) Plut. *conf. Juv.* 14, 311. & *Ov. ex Ponto*, 1, 3, 67. (2) *Opera ejus etiamnum manent*.

* || Diogēniānus, i. m. [ab eodem] *A grammarian of Heraclea, in the time of Adrian the emperor, who writ an alphabetical dictionary*, Heſych.

* Diognētus, i. m. [ex eodem themate] *An hiſtorian, who writ of the journies of Alexander*, Plin. 6, 17.

* Diomēdæ inſulæ, *Certain iſlands in the Adri-*

atick ſea, oppoſite *Apulia*, Plin. 3, 26. hod. à ter-
gemino monte *Tremiti* appellatæ, Hard.

* Diomēdes, is. m. [*Λατ. Jovis conſilium; ex Διὸς, Jovis, & μῆδος, conſilium*] (1) *A king of Thrace, who fed his horſes with man's fleſh: Hercules ſlew him, and threw him to be eaten by his own horſes*. (2) *A king of Ætolia, the ſon of Tydeus and Deſſyla, one of the Grecian wor-
thy in the Trojan wars; retuning from Troy he was aſhamed to go home, by reaſon of Ægiale his wife's lewdneſs, but went into Italy, and there ſhared the kingdom with Daunus, and built ſome towns. From his father he is called Tydides, from his country Ætolius heros*. (1) *Ov. in Ibin*, 380. & *Met.* 9, 194. (2) Virg. *Æn.* 1, 101. *Ov. Met.* 14, 461.

Diomēdis campus, *A place in Italy near Cannæ and the river Aufidus*, Liv. 25, 12.

Diomēdis promontorium, *A promontory of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22. hod. *Cabo di S. Nicolo*, Hard.

* || Dion, is. m. [*Δίων*, Gr.] (1) *A nobleman of Syracuſe, who loved Plato, by whoſe counſel he rid the country of Dionyſius the tyrant*. (2) *A philoſopher of Pruſa, whom the emperor Trajan uſed with great reſpect*. (1) Plut. (2) Suid.

Dion, i. n. *A town of Decapolis in Syria, between Pella and Gadara*, Plin. 5, 18.

* Diōne, es. f. [*Διώνη*, Gr.] *A ſea nymph, the mother of Venus by Jupiter; whence ſhe is called Dionæa*, Virg. *Æn.* 3, 19. and Cæſar, as deſcended from her, *Dionæus*, Id. *Æcl.* 9, 47.

* Diōnſia, òrum. n. pl. [*Λατ. Bacchanalia; Διονύσιος, Bacchus*] *Fæſtival rites in honour of Bacchus*, Terent. *Heaut.* 4, 4, 11.

* Diōnſiades, um. f. pl. *Small iſlands near Crete*, Diod. Sic. 5, 75.

* Diōnſiōdorus, i. m. [*q. d. donum Bacchi; ex Διονύσιος, Bacchus, & δῶρον, donum*] (1) *A painter*. (2) *A ſtatuary*. (3) *An excellent muſician*. (1) Plin. 35, 11. (2) Id. 34, 8. (3) Id. 37, 1.

* Diōnſiōpōlis, eos. f. [*Λατ. Bacchi civitas; ex Διονύσιος, Bacchus, & πόλις, civitas*] (1) *A city of Pontus, called formerly Crunus*. (2) || *A city of India within Ganges, otherwiſe called Nagara*. (1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) Arrian.

* Diōnſiōpōlitæ, arum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Dionyſopolis*, Plin. 5, 29. Cic. *Qu. fr.* 1, 2, 2.

* Diōnſius, i. m. [*Διονύσιος*, Gr.] (1) *A name of Bacchus*. (2) *The name of two tyrants of Sicily, the laſt of whom ruled with ſuch tyranny, that his people grew weary of his government. He hearing that an old woman prayed for his life, asked her why ſhe did ſo; ſhe answered, I have ſeen the death of ſeveral tyrants, and the ſucceſſor was always worſe than the former: then cameſt thou, worſe than all the reſt; and if thou wert gone, I fear what would become of us, if we ſhould have a worſe ſtill. Being afterwards baniſhed, he went to Corinth, where he lived in a mean condition; whence the proverb, *Dionyſius Corinthi*, to denote one fallen from great honours to as great contempt. At laſt he turned ſchoolmaſter, that he might tyrannize at leaſt over children*. (3) || *A Stoick philoſopher, one of Zeno's ſcholars, who being tormented with the ſtone, cried out, Zeno my maſter taught me falſe, when he ſaid, that pain was no ill thing*. (4) || *Dionyſius Alexandrinus, library keeper to Trajan*. (5) *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus, an hiſtorian, who writ of the original and hiſtory of Rome*. (6) || *Dionyſius Areopagita; he, when in Ægypt, ſaw an eclipse of the ſun, contrary to nature, at the paſſion of our Saviour Chriſt, and ſaid, Aut Deus naturæ patitur, aut mundi machina diſſolvitur*. (7) *Dionyſius Periegetes, who lived in the time of Auguſtus, and wrote a geography in Greek hexameter verſe*. (1) Cic. *N. D.* 3, 21. (2) Plut. & Cic. *Tuſc.* 5, 34. *Juſt.* 20, 5. (3) *Vid. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græcis*. (4) Suidas. (5) *Cujus opera hodie extant*. (6) Nicephorus. (7) *Cujus opera nunc extant*.

*Diophanes, is, m. [Lat. à Jove lucens; ex Διός, Jovis, & φαίνω, luceo] *A rhetorician of Mytilene, who was master to Gracchus, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 27.*

*|| Diophantus, i, m. [ab eodem] *The name of several writers, one of whom writ a treatise of arithmetick. Vid. Voss. de Scient. Mathemat.*

*Diopænus, i, m. *One of the first statuarys, Plin. 36, 4.*

*Diōres, is, m. *The name of a man slain by Turnus, Virg. Æn. 12, 509.*

*Dioscorides, is, m. [Διοσκορίδης, Gr.] *A famous physician of Anazarba, in Nero's time. (2) An engraver, in the time of Augustus. (3) An astrologer. (1) Cujus opera etiamnum supersunt. (2) Plin. 37, 1. Suet. Aug. 50. (3) Censorin.*

*Dioscōridu, indecl. [ab eodem cum seq.] *An island in the Red sea, Plin. 6, 28. hod. Zocotora, Hard.*

*Dioscōrōn, inf. [à seq.] *An island on the borders of Italy, over-against the promontory Lacinium, Plin. 3, 11. hod. non apparet, Hard.*

*Dioscūri, ōrum, m. pl. [Lat. Jovis filii; ex Διός, Jovis, & κῆρς, pro κόρος, filius] *Castor and Pollux, the sons of Jupiter, by Leda, Cic. N. D. 3, 21.*

*Dioscūrias, ādis, f. [ab eodem] Σεισερόπολις, Ptol. *A city of Colchis, Plin. 6, 5. hod. vulgò Sevastopoli, rectius autem Prezonde, Hard.*

*Diospōlis, eos, f. [Lat. Jovis civitas; ex Διός, Jovis, & πόλις, civitas] *A city in Ægypt, formerly called Hecatompylos, Plin. 5, 9. hod. Minio, Hard.*

*Diospōlites nomos, *The district belonging to Diospolis, Plin. 5, 9.*

*Dioxippus, i, m. [Lat. equos insequens; ex διώκω, insequor, & ἵππος, equus] (1) *A notable wrestler. (2) || A soldier of Alexander's. (1) Plin. 35, 11. (2) Ælian. Vid. Hist. 10, 22.*

*Dīphīlus, i, m. [Lat. Jovis amicus; ex Διός, Jovis, & φίλος, amicus] (1) *An architect, famous for his stowness; unde prov. Diphilo tardior. (2) A tragedian. (1) Cic. Quint. fr. 3, 1, 1. (2) Cic. Att. 2, 19.*

*Dīphas, ādis, f. [à διφᾶ, fitis] (1) *A drunken old bat. (2) A kind of serpent. (1) Ov. Amor. 1, 8, 2. (2) Dīphades sicut in undis, Luc. 9, 610. pro Cæsare pugnant, Id. ibid. 851.*

*Dīphas, antis, m. [ex eodem] *A river of Cilicia, rising out of mount Taurus, Luc. 8, 255.*

*Dīræ, ārum, f. pl. [qu. deorum iræ] *The furies, Tisiphone, Megæra, and Aleto. They are represented with fiery eyes, their heads attired with serpents, holding iron chains in their hands, and scourges, with burning torches to punish the wicked. Vid. Virg. Æn. 4, 473, 8, 701, & 12, 845.*

*Dirce, es, f. *The wife of Lycus king of Thebes, whom he married after he had divorced Antiope: she perceiving that Antiope was big with child, and mistrusting that her husband still kept her company, put her in prison; whence Jupiter released her, and she was delivered of Amphion and Zethus, who afterward slew Lycus, and tying Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, dragged her about, till the gods out of pity turned her into a fountain of her name, not far from Thebes. Vid. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 65. Ov. in Ibin. 536. Prop. 3, 15, 11.*

*Dirceus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dirce; Theban. Dirceus Amphion, Virg. Ecl. 2, 24. Dircea cohors, Luc. 4, 550. Dirceæ Thebæ, Prop. 3, 17, 33. Dirceus cygnus, b. e. Pin-darus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25.*

*Ducenna, æ, f. *A cold spring near Bilboa in Spain, Mart. 1, 50.*

*Dis, ātis, m. *The god of hell; otherwise called Pluto, Virg. Georg. 4, 467. Æn. 5, 731. 7, 568. & 12, 199.*

*Discordia, æ, f. *The goddess of Discord, banished out of heaven for exciting divisions among the gods. Aristides representeth her with dreadful and fiery eyes, a pale countenance, lips black and blue, carrying a dagger in her bosom. Vid. Virg. Æn. 8, 702. Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 60. Val. Flacc. 6, 401.*

*Dithyrambus, i, m. [qu. δῖς θύρας ἀμβλύνων, i. e. bis vitæ portas transiens, quia natus ex Semele, deinde è Jovis femore] (1) *A name of Bacchus. (2) A sort of licentious verse made in honour of Bacchus. (1) Ap. Græcos script. (2) Hor. Od. 4, 2, 10.*

*|| Divio, ōnis, m. vel Diviōnum, i, n. *The chief city of Burgundy, Amm. hod. Dijon, Cellar.*

*Divitiācus, i, m. *A nobleman of Gaul, friend of Cicero and Cæsar, Cic. de Div. 1, 41. Cæf. B. G. 1, 1.*

*Dium, ii, n. (1) *A town of Crete. (2) A town of Eubæa. (1) Plin. 4, 12. (2) Id. 4, 12.*

*Divodurum, i, n. *A considerable city of Lorraine, Tac. Hist. 1, 63. hod. Metz.*

D ante O.

*Dobēri, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Doberus, Plin. 4, 10.*

*|| Dobērus, i, f. *A town of Pæonia in Macedonia, Steph. hod. Dibri.*

*|| Dōbūni, ōrum, m. pl. Ptol. [Δοβύνοι, Gr.] *The people of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, Camd.*

*|| Doclea, æ, f. [Δόκλεα, Gr.] *A midland town of Dalmatia, Ptol. quæ adhuc in ruinis nomen servat, Hollen.*

*Docleatæ, ārum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Doclea, Plin. 3, 22.*

*Dodōna, æ, f. *A city of Epirus in Greece, on the borders of Thessaly, famous for its fountain, and a grove in which was a temple consecrated to Jupiter, Plin. 2, 103. noted for the oracle there; Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 43. Dodonâ verior augur, Prop. 2, 21, 3.*

*Dodonæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dodona. Dodonæi Jovis templum, Plin. 4, 1. Dodonæi lebetes, Virg. Æn. 3, 466. Dodonæa agmina, Claud. B. Get. 136.*

*Dodōnis, idis, f. Patron. *Descended from Dodona, Val. Flacc. 1, 302.*

*Dodōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Dodona. Dodonia quercus, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 31.*

*Dōlliche, es, f. [Δολίχη, Gr.] *A town of Macedonia, besieged by Perseus, Liv. 42, 53.*

*Dōllichiste, es, f. [Lat. longissimū; à δολιχος, longus] *An island near Lycia, Plin. 5, 30.*

*Dōlon, ōnis, m. [à δόλος, dolus] *A Trojan, noted for his swiftness, who coming into the Græcian camp as a spy, was taken by Ulysses; and having, in hopes of saving his life, made a discovery of the Trojans designs, was by him slain, to prevent his telling more tales, Ov. Met. 13, 244.*

*Dōlopes, um, m. pl. [à Dolope quodam dicti] *A people of Epirus in Greece, on the confines of Phthia, the country of Achilles, Plin. 4, 1. Virg. Æn. 2, 7.*

*Dōlopēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Dolopes. Dolopeia busta, Val. Flacc. 2, 10.*

*Dōlōpia, æ, f. *The country of the Dolopes, Liv. 36, 33.*

*Domitiānus, i, m. *The twelfth emperor of Rome, after his father Vespasian, and brother Titus; a person of cruel disposition, and a persecutor of the Christians. He used to be much in private, where he killed flies, and pricked them through with a needle; which gave occasion to Crispus, when asked who was with the emperor, to say, Not so much as a fly. Vid. vitam apud Sueton.*

*Domitii forum, *A city of Languedoc in France, Anton. hod. Frontignan, Valefius.*

*Domitius, ii, m. *The cognomen of several Romans. (1) Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus, who subdued the Bæti. (2) Another of the same name, who conquered the Allobroges. (3) Another slain by order of Marius. (4) L. Domitius, killed by Mark Antony. (1) Liv. 35, 40. (2) Id. 61, 8, 9. (3) Id. 86, 5. (4) Cic. Philipp. 2, 29.*

*Domitius Marsus, *An epigrammatist, who wrote a trifling poem on the war between Hercules and the Amazons, Mart. 2, 71. Quint. 6, 3.*

*Domitius Afer, *A considerable orator in the reign of Tiberius, Quint. 6, 3. & 12, 11.*

*Dōnysa, vel Dōnūsa, æ, f. *An island in the Archipelago, noted anciently for its green marble, Plin. 4, 12. Tac. Ann. 4, 30, 2. Virg. Æn. 3, 125.*

*Dora, æ, f. *An island and fountain of the same name in the Persian gulf, Plin. 6, 28. & Steph.*

*Dorceus, eos, m. [Lat. acutè videns; à δῆκω, video] (1) *One of Actæon's dogs, Spvall, or Quick-sight. (2) One of the gods of the sea. (1) Ov. Met. 3, 210. (2) Demetrit insignem citharâ cantuque fluenti Dorcea, Val. Flacc. 3, 159.*

*Dōres, ium, m. pl. qui & Dōrii, & Dōrien-tes, Just. 2, 6. [Δωριεῖς, Gr. à Dorō Neptuni filio dict. Serv.] *A part of Achæia, from which the Dorick dialect received its original, Strabo.*

*Dōricus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Achæia, or Greece. Dorica castra, Virg. Æn. 2, 27. & 6, 88. || Dorica nox, Val. Flacc. 2, 573. The fatal night in which Troy was taken; culpis, Stat. Theb. 9, 312. Dorici ignes, Sen. Agam. 611.*

*Dorion, ii, n. *A town of Magnesia, where Thamyras the harper challenged the muses, Stat. Theb. 4, 182. Plin. 4, 5.*

*Dōris, idis, f. [Δωρίς, Gr.] (1) *A nymph of the sea, daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, who being married to her brother Nereus, had many nymphs by him, called Nereides. (2) It is sometimes put for the sea itself. (3) A country in Greece; hod. Livadiæ pars. (4) The wife of Dionysius the tyrant of Sicily. (1) Ov. Met. 2, 11. (2) Virg. Ecl. 10, 5. (3) Plin. 4, 1. (4) Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.*

*|| Dōrōbernia, æ, f. *five Dūrōvernum, i, n. Canterbury, Camd.*

*Doron, sc. oppidum. *A town on the borders of Phœnicia, Plin. 5, 19.*

*|| Dorostōrum, Anton. vel Dūrostōrum, i, n. Ptol. [Δύροστορον, Gr.] *A town of Mæsia.*

*Dōrōthēus, i, m. [Lat. Donum cælestē; ex Gr. δῶρον, donum, & θεός, cælestis] *A Sicilian very intimate with Verres, Cic. Verr. 2, 36.*

*Dossennus Fabius, *A comick poet, cited Plin. 4, 13.*

*|| Dorventani, ōrum, m. pl. *Anton. The people of Derbyshire, Camd.*

*Dorus, i, m. (1) *An antient bookseller at Rome. (2) An eunuch in Terence. (1) Sen. de Benef. 7, 6. (2) Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 57.*

*Dōryclus, i, m. [à δόρυ, hasta, & κλυτός, inclutus] (1) *The brother of Phineus king of Thrace. (2) || A bastard son of Priam, slain by Ajax. (1) Virg. Æn. 5, 620. (2) Hom. Il. λ, 489.*

*Dōrylas, æ, m. [à δόρυ, hasta] *One of the conspirators against Perseus, and slain by him, Ov. Met. 5, 130.*

*Dōrylæus, i, m. [Lat. hasta populi; ex δόρυ, hasta, & λαός, populus] *A person of great fidelity and courage, sent ambassador to king Dejotarus, Cic. pro Dejot. 15.*

*Dorylæum, i, n. *A town of Phrygia, Plin. 5, 29.*

*Dorylenes, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Dorylæum, Cic. pro Flacco, 17.*

*Dosiades, is, m. *An historian, who wrote of the affairs of Crete, Plin. 4, 12.*

*Dositheus, i, m. *An astrologer, Plin. 18, 31.*

*Dotion, ii, n. *A town of Thessaly, Plin. 4, 9.*

D ante R.

*Drachonus, i, m. *A river of Lorraine, which floweth into the Moselle, Aufon. vulg. Drann.*

*|| Draco, ōnis, m. *An antient legislator of the Athenians, so severe, that he punished every fault with death; for which cause Demades said, That he wrote his laws not with ink, but with blood, Gell. 11, 18.*

*Drancæ, vel Drangæ, ārum, m. pl. *The people of Drangiana, Just. 12, 5. & Plin. 6, 23.*

*Drances, is, m. *The orator of king Latinus, an enemy to Turnus, Virg. Æn. 11, 122.*

*|| Drangiana, æ, f. [Δραγγιάννα, Gr.] *A country*

country of Asia, having Aria on the north, Arachosia on the east, Gedrosia on the south, Strabo; hod. Sigijlin.

Dravus, vel Draus, i, m. A river of Hungary, which runneth into the Danube, Plin. 3, 25. hod. Draw, Hard.

*Drēpāne, es, f. [ab eodem cum seq.] The island of Corcyra, anciently so called, Plin. 4, 12.

*Drēpānitāni, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Drepanum, Plin. 3, 8.

*Drēpānitānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Drepanum. Drepanitanus pupillus, Cic. Verr. 2, 57.

*Drēpānum, i, n. [ἀδρῆπανον, falx, eò quòd sit in modum falcis incurvatum] (1) A town of Sicily; hod. Trapani. (2) A promontory of Crete; hod. Taormina, Cellar. (3) A promontory of Crete. (1) Liv. 28, 41. Virg. Æn. 3, 707. (2) Plin. 3, 8. (3) Ptol.

Drīlo, vel Drilon, is, m. A river of Illyricum, Plin. 3, 22. hod. Drino, vel Drin, Hard.

Drīnum, i, n. A river of Illyricum, id qui Drilo, Plin. 3, 26.

*Drōmo, ōnis, m. [ἀδρόμος, cursus] A servant who runneth on errands, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 12.

*Dōmos Achilleos, An island in the Euxine sea, near the mouth of the Borysthenes, Plin. 4, 12.

*Dōmos campus. A place in Greece, where Nabis the Lacedemonian tyrant assembled his forces against Quintus Flaminius, Liv. 34, 27.

Druentia, æ, f. A river of Narbonne in Gaul, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Durance, Hard. Longè omnium Galliarum huminum difficillimus transitu est, Liv. 21, 31. conf. Sil. 3, 463.

Drui æ, ārum, vel Druides, ūro, m. pl. Priests of the ancient Gauls, to whom was committed the care of providing sacrifices, and prescribing laws for their worship, the instruction of youth, and the deciding of controversies amongst the people, concerning murder or the bounds of land. They had oaks in great esteem, and all things that grew on them, especially mistletoe, which they worshipped. They used to sacrifice men to Mercury, with barbarous rite was taken away by Claudius Cæsar. Vid. Cæf. B. G. 6, 13. Cic. de Div. 1, 40. Tac. Ann. 14, 30, 2. Hist. 4, 51, 3. & Suet. Claud. 25.

Drūna, æ, f. A river of France, which floweth into the Rhone a little below the city Valence, Aufon. Mosellā, 479.

Drusiāna fossa, A channel made by Drusus from the river Sala to the Rhene, Tac. Hist. 5, 23. hod. Tessel-shroom & Tessel-gat, Alting.

Drūlus, i, m. The name of several Romans. (1) Jul. Drusus Publicola, a modest and thrifty person, who to d an architect, finding fault with some parts of his house, as being too much exposed to the view of his neighbours, that he would reward him well, if he could make it all so open, for he wished the whole city might see what was done therein. (2) The grandfather of Cato, who was a very eloquent and learned, but too ambitious, and was slain in his own house. (3) The son of Licia, wife to Augustus. (4) One furnished with a lion, who overcame Alcibiades. (1) Plut. (2) Cic. de Fin. 4, 24. & N. D. 3, 32. (3) De cuja morte exta Ov dii carmen ad Liviam. (4) Su. 1. Tib. 2, 3. Hor. 4, 4.

*Dryādes, ūm, f. pl. [ἀδρῆς, quereu] God of the woods, Virg. Georg. 1, 11. & 3, 40. Ov. Epist. 4, 40. & Claud. de R. pt. Ptol. 271, 31.

Dryantides, æ, m. Pausan. Lycorgus king of Thrace, so called as being the son of Dryas, Ov. in Ibm. 345.

Dryas, antis, m. The son of Orion, and father of Lycorgus, slain in the Theban war by Diana, Stat. Theb. 9, 842.

Drymæa regio, A country of Greece, called also Daulis, Plin. 4, 3.

Drymæ, ōis, f. A city of Greece, between Attica and Boeotia, Liv. 28, 7.

Drymussa, æ, f. A island in the Ionian sea, not far from Clazomenæ, Liv. 38, 39.

*Drypæ, æ, f. [ἀδρῆς, quereu, & δρῆ, vox] A dryngia tree, which is afterwards marry d

to Andromon, and at last turned into a lote tree, Ov. Met. 9. fab. 6. Virg. Æn. 10, 551.

Dryōpes, ūm, m. pl. A people of Epirus, in Greece, Plin. 4, 1. Virg. Æn. 4, 146.

Dryufa, æ, f. The island Samos, anciently so called, Plin. 5, 31.

D ante U.

Duatus, i, m. A gulf of Arabia Felix, Plin. 6, 28.

Dubis, is, m. A river of Franche Compté in France, Cæf. B. G. 1, 38. ubi corruptè legitur Alduabis, vel Alduadubis, Cellar. hod. le Doux, Idem.

|| Dubris, is. Antonin. Dover in Kent, Camd.

Duilius, ii, m. The name of several Romans. (1) C. Duilius, who triumphed over the Carthaginians, having obtained the first victory by sea; in memory of which a famous pillar was erected. (2) M. Duilius, famous for his equity and justice.

(1) Cic. de Sen. 13. (2) Liv. 3, 59.

Dulgibini, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Germany, about the city Göttingen, in the Lower Saxony, Tac. Germ. 34.

*|| Dulgumnii, ōrum, m. pl. Ptol. [Δελγῦμνιοι, Gr.] The same as Dulgibini, Cellar.

Dulichium, i, n. An island in the Ionian sea, one of the Echinadæ, Plin. 4, 12. Virg. Æn. 3, 271. hod. Thiaci; the country of Ulysses.

Hinc Dulichius, a, um, adj. Of Dulichium. Dulichia rates, Virg. Ecl. 6, 76. || Dulichius, absol. Ulysses, Stat. Achil.

*Dulōpōlis, is, f. [ἡ πόλις δελῶν πρόλις, i. e. servorum civitas] A city of Asia minor, near the island Rhodes, Plin. 5, 28.

Damna, æ, f. An island not far from the Orcades in Scotland, Plin. 4, 16. & Ptol. 2, 3.

Dumnissus, i, f. A town of Germany, not far from Kirchberg, Aufon. Mosellā, 464. hod. la Dardogne, Cellar.

|| Dumnonii, ōrum, m. pl. Antonin. The people of Devonshire and Cornwall.

*|| Dūnum, i, n. Ptol. [Δῦνον, Gr.] Down in Ireland.

Durānius, ii, m. A river of Guienne in France, which runneth into the river Garonne near the city Guienne, Aufon. Mosellā, 464. hod. la Dardogne, Cellar.

*|| Dūrobrivæ, ārum, f. pl. Ptol. [Δυρόβρις, Gr.] R. dorn in Hertfordshire, Camd.

Duria, æ, m. aliter Maru, A river of Moravia, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Mark, five Moravia, unde Moravia nomen, Hard.

Durius, ii, m. A river of Spain, Plin. 4, 20. It ariseth near Agreda in Old Castile, passeth by the ruins of Numantia and Soria, and falleth into the Sea near Oporto; hod. Douro, Hard.

|| Durnium, ii, n. Anton. The city Dorchester in England, Camd.

Dūrobrivæ, ārum, f. pl. Dornford; also Gaster near Wandlessford, or Wanstord, in Huntingdonshire.

*|| Dūrobrovæ, ārum, f. pl. Ptol. [Δυρόβρις, Gr.] Rochester in Kent, Camd.

|| Dūrocalles, ūm, m. pl. A people of France, Anton. hod. Dreux, Cellar.

|| Dūrocatellum, ōrum, m. pl. A people of France, not far from Châlons, Anton.

|| Durocornovium, ii, n. Anton. vulgò Ciren cæf.

Dūrocortorum, i, n. A city of Champagne in France, Cæf. B. G. 6, 43. hod. Rheims.

|| Dūroenum, i, n. A town in Kent, Anton. hod. Lenham, Camd.

|| Dūropon, ūs, Gormancæfster, or Godman-bæfster, near Huntingdon, Camd.

|| Durositum, i, n. Læton, as Camd. or, as others say, Oldford, in Essex.

Dūronia, æ, f. A city of the Samnites in Italy, Liv. 10, 39.

|| Durosum, i, n. Anton. A town of Picardia in France, not far from S. Quantin.

*|| Dūrotriges, ūm, m. pl. Ptol. [Δυροτριγες, Gr.] The people of Dorsetshire in Great Britain.

|| Dūrovernum, Dorvernum, i, n. vel Dorobernia, æ, f. Canterbury.

D ante Y.

Dymæ, ārum, f. pl. A city of Achaia in Greece, Liv. 27, 31. & 32, 21.

Dymæi, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Dymæ, Liv. 32, 22.

Dymæus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Dymæ. Dymæus ager, Liv. 27, 31.

Dymas, antis, m. The name of a man in Virgil, Æn. 2, 340.

Dyrhachium, ii, n. A town of Macedonia, having a good port at the mouth of the river Argentara, in the gulf of Venice; formerly called Epidamnus, Plin. 3, 23. hod. Durazzo, Hard. Here Tully found much favour in the time of his banishment.

E ante A.

EANUS, i. e. Janus, antiqui enim e pro i sæpe usurpant, Quint. 1, 4.

*Earinus, i, m. [ἐαρινός, vernus] One of Domitian's pages, Mart. 9, 12.

E ante B.

*|| Eblana, æ, f. [Ἐβλάνη, Gr.] The chief city of Ireland, Ptol. hod. Dublin.

|| Ebodia, æ, f. The island Orney, or Alderney, in the British sea, towards Normandy, P. Diac.

Ebora, æ, f. quæ & Liberalitas Julia, A considerable city of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Evora, Hard.

|| Eboracum, five Eburacum, i, n. ubi Legio VI. Viatrix appellat. ut etiam Brigantium, eò quòd Brigantum caput esset. The city York.

Ebudæ, ārum, & Hebudes, ūm, f. pl. Plin. 4, 16. Several islands lying near Scotland on the west, not far from the Orcades.

Ebura, æ, f. quæ & Cerealis, A town in Spain between Granada and Corduba, Plin. 3, 1. hod. Alcala Real, Hard.

Eburini, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Lucania in Italy, Plin. 3, 11.

Eburobritium, ii, n. A town in Portugal not far from Leiria, Plin. 4, 21. hod. Ebora de Alcolaca, Hard.

Eburones, ūm, m. pl. A people of the country of Liege beyond Brabant, Cæf. B. G. 1, 4.

Eburovices, ūm, m. pl. The people of the city of Euxux, in Normandy, Plin. 4, 18.

|| Ebūsus, i, f. Ebūsus Phœnissæ, Sil. Ebolea, stat. βῆσσα, Dionys. Pityusa, Liv. An yle belonging to Spain, near Majorca on the west side; it is reckoned about twenty miles in circumference, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Ywica, Hard.

Ebūtus, ii, m. An old crafty knave, whom Cicero declaimed against, in his oration for Cæcina.

Echātāna, ōrum, n. pl. Anciently the chief city of Media, built by Seleucus, Plin. 6, 26. now belonging to Persia, and supposed to be the modern Casbin.

|| Echeta, æ, f. A town in Sicily; hod. Occhula, Hard. Hinc

Echetlienses, ūm, m. pl. The people of Echeta, Plin. 3, 8.

*|| Echidne, es, f. [Ἐχίδνα, Gr.] A queen of Scythia, on whom her ules begot three sons, and appointed him to be her who could shoot in his bow; which only Scythia did, from whom Scythia is derived name, Liv. lib. 4.

Echidnæ, ūm, m. pl. A little island in the

E ante C.

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Echidnæ, ūm, m. pl. A little island in the

Ionian sea, on the mouth of Achelous, not far from the gulf of Lepanto, Plin. 4, 12. Ov. Met. 8, 588. Luc. 6, 364. hod. les Curzolaire, Hard.

Echinus, i. vel untis. f. (1) *A city of Acarnania. (2) A town of Phthiotis. (1) Plin. 4, 1. (2) Id. 4, 7.*

Echinussa, æ. f. quæ & Cimolus; *An island of Greece in the Archipelago, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Kimola, and by the Venetians Argentiera, Hard.*

Echion, ðnis. m. (1) *One of those who assisted Cadmus in building Thebes. (2) An excellent runner of races. (1) Ov. Met. 3, 126. (2) Id. Met. 8, 311.*

Echionides, æ. m. Patron. *Of the family of Echion; Pentheus so called, as being the son of Echion and Agave, Ov. Met. 3, 513.*

Echionius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Echion. Echionæ arces, h. e. Thebes, Ov. Trist. 5, 5, 53. Cuspis Echionio contorta lacerto, Id. Met. 8, 345.*

* Echo, us. f. [ab ἠχώ, sono] *A nymph who fell in love with Narcissus, but being slighted by him, pined away to a skeleton, having nothing left but her voice, and though seen by nobody, returneth an answer to all, Ov. Met. 3, fab. 5.*

Ecrectice, es. f. *A district in the northern part of Mingrelia, Plin. 6, 4.*

Ectini, ðrum. m. pl. *The people near Glandives in France, Plin. 3, 20.*

E ante D.

Edenates, ium. m. pl. *The people of Scyve near Embrun in France, Plin. 3, 20.*

Edeffa, æ. f. *A town of Mesopotamia, or, as others think, of Arabia, Plin. 5, 24. hod. Orpha, vel Roba, Hard.*

Edetania, æ. f. *A district in Spain near Saragosa, Plin. 3, 3.*

Edoni, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace near mount Hæmus, Plin. 4, 11.*

Edonis, idis. f. *The priestesses of Bacchus, so called from a hill in Thrace, where they kept their mad revels, Ov. Met. 11, 69. conf. Luc. 2, 670.*

Edonus, i. m. *A mountain of Thrace, a part of Hæmus, Plin. 4, 11.*

Edonus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Edonus; Thracian. Edoni Boreæ, Virg. Æn. 12, 365. Edoni chorei, Prop. 1, 3, 5. venti, Val. Flacc. 6, 340.*

Edron, is. *A town of Italy in the republic of Venice, Plin. 3, 16. hod. Chiozza, Hard.*

E ante E.

* || Eëtion, ðnis. m. *The father of Andromache, Hector's wife, governor of Thebes in Cilicia, Hom. Il. 5. 395. 6. 187.*

* Eëtioncus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Eëtion. Suoque Eëtioncus implevi sanguine Thebas, Ov. Met. 12, 110.*

E ante G.

* || Egēlastæ, ðrum. f. pl. [Ἐγέλασται, Gr.] *A town of new Castile in Spain, Strab. lib. 3. hod. Unieffa, Hard.*

* Egēlastaræ, ðrum. m. pl. *The people of Egelestæ, Plin. 3, 3.*

Egēria, vel Egēria, æ. f. [ab egerendo partu] (1) *A Nymph to whom teasing women sacrificed, that they might have an easy labour; and Numa Pompilius gave out that he mightly visited her, and received his religious rites from her. Ovid maketh her the wife of Numa, and saith she was changed into a fountain by Diana. (2) A fountain and valley near Rome, so called from this interview. (1) Fest. & Liv. 1, 19. Ov. Fast. 3, 275. (2) Juven. 3, 17. Virg. Æn. 7, 763, 775. & Val. Flacc. 2, 304.*

Egesta, vel Hegesta, æ. f. (1) || *The daughter of Hippotes, a noble Trojan, who fearing to be sacrificed to the sea for Laomedon's perfidy, was put into a boat, and landing in Sicily bore Acces to the river Crinissus, or Cremisus. (2) A*

city of Sicily built by Æneas, and called by her name. (1) Serv. (2) Plin. 31, 6.

Egnatia, æ. f. *A town of Naples in Italy, between Brindisi and Bari, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Torredi Anaxæ, Hard.*

Egnatius, ii. m. (1) || *An ancient poet, from whom Virgil borrowed some epithets. (2) Egnatius Calvinus, another writer. (1) Macrobi. Sat. 6, 5. (2) Plin. 10, 48.*

Egnatuleius, ii. m. *A Roman quaestor, Cic. Philip. 3, 15. & Verr. 5, 19.*

E ante L.

Elæa, æ. f. *A city of Æolia, Plin. 5, 30.*

Elæussa, æ. f. *An island near Smyrna, Plin. 5, 31. called also Ebæa, Liv. 37, 18.*

Elamitæ, ðrum. m. pl. [ab Elam filio Sem] *Inhabitants of Arabia Felix, Plin. 6, 28.*

* || Elaphobolia, ðrum. n. pl. [quæ Dianæ Ἐλαφοβόλῳ, i. e. cervorum jaculatrici fiebant] *Venison feasts in honour of Diana, celebrated in February, which month was from thence called Elaphobolion, Rhod.*

Elaphonnēsus, i. f. *An island of Propontis, Plin. 5, ult. Dicitur etiam Proconnesus; hod. Marmora.*

Elaphusa, æ. f. [fortè ob cervorum multitudinem] *A small island in the Ionian sea, Plin. 4, 12.*

|| Elaris, is. m. *A river of France, called also Elaver, Sidon. Maj. paneg. 209.*

Elatea, æ. f. *A city in Greece, Plin. 5, 7. conf. Liv. 28, 7.*

Elatenses, ium. m. pl. *The people of Elatea, Liv. 82, 19.*

|| Elætheus, vel Elätus, i. m. *One of the Lapithæ. Hinc*

Elätēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Elatus. Elateia proles, h. e. Cenis, Ov. Met. 12, 189. Cæneus Elateius, Id. ib. 480.*

Elaver, is. m. *A river not far from Nevers in France, Cæf. B. G. 7, 34. hod. Alir.*

|| Elea, æ. f. *A town of Lucania in Italy, called also Velia. Hinc*

Eleates, æ. m. *An inhabitant of Elea; Zeno so called as born there, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22.*

Eleas, ædis. f. *Of, or belonging to Epirus in Peloponnesus. Eleas equa, Virg. Georg. 1, 59. ubi al. Elias.*

Eleazarus, i. m. *He delivered a wedge of gold, taken out of the temple of Jerusalem, to Crassus, Liv. Epit. 106, 20.*

* Eleëtra, æ. f. [Ἠλεκτρά, Gr.] (1) *The daughter of Agamemnon, and sister of Orestes. (2) The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife to Atlas. She had a daughter of the same name, who was the mother of Dardanus by Jupiter. (1) Eurip. & Soph. tragædiæ ab eâ appellatæ hodie extant. (2) Dardanion Eleëtrâ quis nescit Atlantide crētum? Ov. Fast. 4, 31.*

* Eleëtrides, um. f. pl. *Some islands in the Sinus Venedicus, or gulf of Dantzick, Plin. 3, 26.*

* Elēgia, æ. f. [Ἐλεγία, Gr.] (1) *The patroness of elegiac poets. (2) It is also taken for an elegy. (1) Venit odoratos Elegeia nexa capillos, Ov. Amor. 3, 1, 7. (2) Elegia flebile carmen, Ov. Ep. 15, 7.*

Elei, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Peloponnesus, apud quos ludi Olympici celebrati fuere, Plin. 1, 5. v. & Liv. 27, 33. & 52, 6.*

* Elēleis, idis. f. *A priestess, or votary, of Bacchus. Bacchi furiis Eleleides ætæ, Ov. Ep. 4, 47.*

* Elēleus, i. m. *Bacchi cognomen [ex ἑλελίζω, clamo] Nyctileusque Eleleusque parens, Ov. Met. 4, 15.*

Elephantis, idis. f. *Poëtria nequam, quæ liberos de rerum venerearum schematis conscripsit, Mart. 12, 43.*

Eleus, untis. f. *A city of Thrace near the Hellespont, Plin. 4, 11. & Liv. 27, 31.*

Elæus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to, Peloponnesus. Elæus sonipes, Luc. 1, 294. || Elea palma, a victory obtained in the Olympick games, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 17.*

Elēsa, æ. f. *A town of Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27.*

* Eleusis, is. & Eleusin, inis. f. [Ἐλευσίς & Ἐλεῦσις, ab adventu, propter quod Ceres, post errores in quaerendâ filiâ, huc tandem veniens conquivit] *A town in Attica built by Triptolemus, who, being instructed by Ceres, taught the people to sow corn. Faces attollit Eleusin, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 11. Cerealis Eleusin, Ov. Fast. 4, 507.*

Eleusina sacra, *Sacrifices to Ceres, performed by the Athenians in the most solemn and secret manner, to which none were admitted who had been guilty of any notorious crime, Suet. Ner. 34. conf. Cic. N. D. 1, 17. & Fast. 2, 8, 1.*

Eleusinius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ceres. Eleusiniae deæ, Macrobi. Sat. 1, 2. Eleusinia sacra, Id. ibid.*

* Eleuthēroclitæ, um. m. pl. [Ἐλευθεροκλίται, Gr. ab ἐλευθερία, liber] *A people of Cilicia near Amanus, who paid no obedience even to their kings, Cic. Att. 5, 20.*

* Eleuthēræ, ðrum. f. pl. [Ἐλευθεραί, Gr. ab eodem] *A town of Greece, between Megara and Thebes, Plin. 4, 7. hod. Topoglia, Hard.*

* Eleuthēria, ðrum. n. pl. [Lat. Liberalia; ex eodem themate] *A festival in honour of Jupiter Eleutherius, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 29.*

|| Elgovæ, ðrum. m. pl. *A people of Lenox in Scotland, Camd.*

Elīcius [ab eliciendo, i. e. evocando, prælati enim quibusdam votis Jovem cælo elici posse putabant. Vid. Ov. Fast. 3, 327. & Cæf. Rhod. 16, 14. ex Pifone vetustissimo auctore. Plutarchus autem in Numâ à Græco fonte duci vult, nempe ab Ἰλίας propitius] *Jupiter worshipped in mount Aventine.*

Elimeæ, æ. f. *A city of Macedonia, near the river Aous, Liv. 31, 40. & 42, 53.*

Elimiotis, idis. f. *A country of Greece not far from Laodicea, Liv. 45, 30.*

Elis, idis. f. *A country in Peloponnesus. Pifamih patriâ est, & ab Elide ducimus ortum, Ov. Met. 5, 494.*

Elis, is. f. *A city of Elis, near the river Peneus, famous for the Olympick games there celebrated. Immeritas urbes Elinque Polonque Diruit, Ov. Met. 12, 550. Frater Eli negotiatus est, Cic. Fam. 13, 26. conf. Liv. 27, 32. & Cæf. B. C. 3, 105.*

Elīla, æ. f. *Another name of Dido queen of Carthage, Virg. Æn. 4, 335.*

* || Ellōpia, æ. f. [Ἠλλοπία, Gr.] *A country of Eubœa, Strabo. Hinc*

Ellōpiæ aquæ, *A sort of hot bath near Ellopia, Plin. 4, 12.*

Elōrini, ðrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants near Elorus, Cic. Verr. 3, 43.*

Elōrus, i. f. (1) || *A town of Sicily, between Syracuse and the promontory of Pachinus. (2) A river of the same place, called also Elerum; hod. Abiso, nonnull. Acliaro, Hard. (1) Steph. (2) Plin. 3, 8. Sil. 14, 270. Virg. Æn. 3, 698. & Scrib. etiam Helorus.*

Elōrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Elorus. || Eloria tempe, pleasant fields near Elorus, Ov. Fast. 4, 447.*

* Elpēnor, ðris. m. [spes virilis, ab ἑλπις, spes] *One of the companions of Ulysses, who by Circe were changed into hogs, Juv. Sat. 15, 22. Afterwards, when restored to his shape, he fell from a high roof, and broke his neck, Ov. Trist. 3, 4, 19.*

Elvinus, vid. Helvinus.

Elūsa, æ. f. *A city of Gasconé in France, the birth-place of Rufinus, against whom Claudian writ his invectives, Claud. in Ruf. 137. hod. Eauze.*

Elūsites, ium. m. pl. *The people of Elusa, Plin. 4, 19. Cæf. B. G. 4, 27.*

Elūmāis, idis. f. *A southern country of Persia, Plin. 6, 25.*

Elūmus, i. m. (1) *A Sicilian, though a friend and companion of Trojan Æneas, according to Virgil. (2) But Silus maketh him a Trojan. (1) Æn. 5, 300. (2) Sil. 14, 47. & Scrib. & Helymus.*

Elyſium, ii. n. [*ἄλυστος*, quod vinculis corporis solutæ animæ hic habitent; vel potiùs ab Hebr. *לֵי לַיְטוּס* lætus, placidus] *The place assigned by the poets for the habitation of the souls of good men, after they are freed from the body.* Piorum consilia Elyſiumque colo, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 735. *Æ Tartara, Id. ib.* Hinc

Elyſius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Elyſium.* Campi Elyſii, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 38. Elyſiæ rokæ, *Prop.* 4, 7, 60. conf. *Tibull.* 1, 3, 58. & *Sil.* 13, 552.

E ante M.

Emāthia, æ. f. *A noble country of Europe, bordering on Thrace.* *Emathia* poſtea Macedonia dicta eſt. Poëtæ locorum nominibus quaſi ſuo quodam jure abutentes, ponunt pro *Theſſaliâ*. Julius Cæſar Pompeium ad Pharfalum *Theſſaliæ* devicit; Auguſtus autem Brutum & Caſſium ad Hæmum & Philippos *Thraciæ*, quæ quidem urbes, totâ interjacente Macedonia, diſſitæ ſunt. Poëtæ tamen, duce quidem, ut videtur, *Mæone Georg.* 1, 490, & ſeqq. utramque pugnam narrant quaſi eodem loco pugnatam.

Emāthion, ōnis. m. *The brother of Memnon, ſon of Titan and Aurora, from whom Emathia received its name, Plin.* 4, 10.

Emāthius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Emathia.* Emathii campi, *Luc.* 1, 1. Emathicæ acies, *Id.* 1, 682. clades, *Id.* 8, 38. tellus, *Id.* 6, 580.

Emerita Auguſta, *A city of Extremadura in Portugal, Plin.* 4, 22. *hodie Merida, Hard.*

Emeritenſis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Emerita.* Emeritenſis conventus, *Plin.* 4, 22.

Emmaus, untis. f. [*ἔμμαος* calor, quod in hoc loco thermæ ſunt, *Joſeph. B. Jud.* 4, 1.] (1) *A place in Judea, near Tiberia, in which were hot baths.* (2) *A village in Judea, about 60 furlongs from Jeruſalem, where our Saviour was known to his diſciples in breaking of bread.* (1) *Joſeph. Ant.* 18, 3. (2) *Id. B. Jud.* 7, 26.

Emodus, i. m. *A mountain of India, Plin.* 5, 27.

* Empēdōcles, is. m. [*qu. ἐμπεδοκλῆς τὸ κλέος*, i. e. gloria ſtabilis] *A philoſopher and poet of Agrigentum, who writ of the nature of things in Greek, as Lucretius did in Latin. He was a Pythagorean. The manner of his death is differently reported, but the common ſame was, that he, deſiring to be thought a god, threw himſelf into mount Ætna that his body being no where found, he might be ſo accounted; but his iron ſandals, thrown out by the force of the flame, fruſtrated his expectation, Lucr.* 1, 717, 730, & ſeqq. *Hor. A. Pœt.* 463. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 9. & *de Fat.* 17.

Emporiæ, ōrum. f. pl. *A town of Catalonia in Spain, Plin.* 3, 3. *hodie Ampurias, Hard.*

Emporium, ii. n. *A town of Italy near Placentia, Liv.* 21, 57.

* Empyſius, i. m. [*Ἐμψύσιος*, Gr.] *A rhetorician, who was a friend of M. Brutus, and writ a book of the death of Cæſar, Plut. in Brut.*

E ante N.

Encēlādus, i. m. *A giant, the ſon of Titan and Terra, whom Jupiter ſtruck with thunder below mount Ætna; whence the poets feign, that the eruptions of that mountain are cauſed by his turning from one ſide to the other. Vid. Virg. Æn.* 3, 578, & ſeqq. & *Stat. Theb.* 3, 595.

Enchēlīs, ōrum. f. pl. *A town of Illyricum, where Cadmus, and his wife Hermione, were changed into ſerpents, Luc.* 3, 189.

Endymion, ōnis. m. *A ſhepherd, the ſon of Atlas, whom, becauſe he found out the courſe of the moon, the poets feign Cynthia to have fallen in love with, who, that ſhe might kiſs him, caſt him into a deep ſleep on mount Latmus; whence he is called Latmius, Ov. Art.* 3, 83. and *Latmius heros, Id. Triſt.* 2, 299. conf. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 38. & *de Fin.* 5, 19.

* Engōnāſi, & Engōnāſis, is. f. [*qu. ἐν γόνασσι*] *Lat. Ingeniculus; A conſtellation. Herculis quidem eſt ſignum, qui dextro genu nixus, ſiniſtro pede capitis draconis dextram partem opprimere tentat; hinc Græci hanc conſtellationem Engonāſin vocitant, genibus quod nixa feratur, Cic. in Arateis.*

* Engyūm, i. n. [*Ἐγγυον*, Gr.] *A town of Sicily, Diod. Sic. hod. Loguina.*

* Enguini, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Engyūm, or Enguinum, Plin.* 3, 8. *Cic. Verr.* 4, 44.

Eningia, vel ut in MSS. Epigia, æ. f. *A maritime province of Sweden, Plin.* 4, 13. *hod. Finland, Hard.*

Enīpeus, i. vel eos. m. *A river of Theſſaly, Plin.* 4, 8. *Liv.* 448, 8. *Ov. Met.* 1, 579. & 7, 229.

Enna, æ. f. *A city in the heart of Sicily, near which was a temple of Ceres, and a grove out of which Pluto carried Proſerpine. Vid. Cic. Verr.* 4, 44. Hinc

Enneus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Enna.* Ennea diva, b. c. Proſerpina, quæ rapta fuit à Plutone juxta Ennam, *Sil.* 1, 95. & Ennea virgo, *Id.* 14, 245. *Ubi quidam libri habent cum aspiratione.*

Ennenſes, ium. m. pl. *Citizens of Enna, Liv.* 24, 37. *Ennenſium nemus, Cic. Verr.* 4, 48.

Ennenſis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Enna.* Ennenſis Ceres, *Cic. Orat.* 62.

Ennius, ii. m. *An ancient poet, born at Rudia a town of Calabria, Cic. pro Archia* 10. & *Sil.* 12, 396. in the conſulate of C. Manlius Lucrinus, and Q. Valerius Flaccus, *A. U.* 411. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 1. though he makes him later, *de Clar. Orat.* 18. *Scriptit annales, ſatiſas, comœdias, & tragœdias, ex quibus nihil integrum ad nos pervenit. Cicero vocat ingenioſum poëtam, & autorem valde bonum, pro Plancio* 24. *Apud Ovidium audit ingenio maximus, arte rudis, Triſt.* 2, 424. ex illius tamen ſtercore aurum ſe colligere dixit *Maro.* Quæ collegit nonnulla, vide apud *Macrobi.* *Saturn.* 6, 1. *Vixit Romæ cum unâ tantum ancillâ. Scip. Africanum maximè colebat, & ab eo viciffim diligebatur. Perit morbo articulari ex nimio vini potu, habuiſſeque marmoream ſtatuum in Scipionum ſepulchro ſibi conſtitutam putabatur, Cic. pro Archia, conf. Liv.* 38, 56.

* Ennōſigēus, i. m. [*ab ἐνοσίγῃ*, concuſſio, & γῆ, terra] *Neptune ſo called, Juu.* 10, 182. conf. *Gell.* 2, 28.

Enofis, is. f. *A town of Sardinia, Plin.* 3, 8. *hod. à S. Antiocho nomen habet, Hard.*

Entella, æ. f. *An ancient city of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, Sil.* 14, 205. Hinc

Entellini, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Entella, Plin.* 3, 8.

Enyo, ūs. f. (1) *The ſiſter of Mars and godeſs of war.* (2) *Meton. War.* (1) *Nondum ſatiavit Enyo iras, Sil.* 10, 103. (2) *Nec te decipiat ratibus navalis Enyo, Mart. Spect.* 24, 3.

E ante O.

Eordæa, æ. f. *A town of Mygdonia, a part of the ancient Macedonia, Liv.* 31, 39. conf. *Plin.* 4, 10.

Eordæi, ōrum, vel Eordenſes, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Eordæa, Plin.* 4, 10. *Liv.* 45, 30.

* Eos [*Ἠὼς*, vel *Ἑως*, Gr. unde communis, ab *ἄω*, ſpiro] (1) *The godeſs of the morning.* (2) *Meton. The morning.* (3) *A mountain in Arabia.* (1) *Tres Luciferos præmiſit Eos, Ov. Faſt.* 3, 877. (2) *Cum craſtina fulſerit Eos, Ov. Ep.* 3, 57. (3) *Plin.* 6, 29.

* Eōus, i. m. (1) *Lucifer, or the morning ſtar.* (2) *One of the horſes of Phœbus.* (1) *Sole novo terras incrat Eous, Virg. Georg.* 1, 288. conf. *Sil.* 11, 517. (2) *Ov. Met.* 2, 255.

* Eōus, a, um. adj. *primâ communi, Eaſtern.* Eōæ domus Arabum, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 115. Eōæ lucis populi, *Id. Phœc.* 2, 643. Eōum regnum, *Id.* 3, 539. *Tradimus Heſperias gentes, aſperimus Eous, Luc.* 4, 352.

E ante P.

Epaminondas, æ. m. *The ſon of Polymnus, a Theban of noble, though poor, parentage, ſkilfull in all the arts, ſciences, and accompliſhments of Greece, learned in philoſophy, and very eloquent, modeſt, grave, patient, temperate, upright, a great warrior, and the deliverer of his country; for he raiſed them to the ſupreme power of Greece, who both before and after his time lived in ſubjection to other ſtates. He died gloriously in the field, where he had conquered. Vitam legè eleganter deſcriptam à C. Nepote.*

Epaphroditus, i. m. *Nero's ſecretary, whom he aſſiſted in killing his maſter at his own requeſt, for which, notwithstanding, he was put to death by Domitian. Vid. Suet. Ner.* 49. & *Domit.* 14.

Epāphus, i. m. *The ſon of Jupiter and Io, who built Memphis in Ægypt. Vid. Ov. Met.* 1, 748.

Epēus, i. m. *The inventor of the horſe, afterwards called the battering ram, Plin.* 7, 56. for which reaſon Virgil giveth his name to the builder of the Trojan horſe, *Æn.* 2, 264.

* Epheſus, i. m. [*ab ἐφεσις*, permiſſio, quod eam Hercules Amazonibus permiſerit] *The capital city of Ionia, built by the Amazons, as we learn from Plin.* 5, 29. & *Juſt.* 2, 4, 15. famous for the temple of Diana. Hoc templum vocat *Plinius admirationem Græcæ magnificentiæ, & inter miracula mundi numerat, 36, 14. ut & urbem alterum lumen Aſiæ, 5, 29; ult. Condebatur templum à totâ Græciâ 425 annis. De templo hoc vid. omnino Petrum Petium de Amazonibus, cap. 30. Hinc*

* Epheſius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Epheſus.* Diana Epheſia, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 23. Vinum Epheſium, *Plin.* 14, 8. *Epheſiæ literæ, certain magical, or ſuperſtitious, notes, or words, which were ſuppoſed, if writen, or pronounced, to give ſucceſs in an undertaking. Nonnullas ex his collegit Heſych. quem adi. Libros plurimos hujusmodi literis conſcriptos à poſſeſſoribus, valente Verbo Divino, Epheſi collectos fuiſſe S. Lucas, & ultro combuſtos, narrat, Act. Apoſt.* 19, 19.

* Ephialtes, is. m. [*Ἐφιάλτης*, Gr.] *A giant of waſt ſtature, the ſon of Neptune, or Alcius; who, in conjunction with his brother Octus, waging war againſt heaven, they were both ſtruck with thunder, and hurled down to the ſhades below. Hom. Odyſſ.* 1, 307.

* Ephōri, ōrum. m. pl. [*ab ἐφορᾷ*, inſpicere] *Magiſtrates of the Lacedæmonians, who were ſo great a curb upon their kings by their power of interceding, or negative voice, that at laſt they became as formidable to them, as the Roman tribunes did to the nobility. Vid. Nep. Pauſan.* 3, 5. They were commonly five in number, *Suid.*

Epheſus, Epheſus, & Epheſus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Corinth.* *Epheſia mænia, Syracuſe, as built by the Corinthians, Sil.* 14, 180. Epheſia mænia, *Dyrrachium, built by the Corcyreans; likewise a colony from Corinth, Luc.* 6, 17. Epheſia æra, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 464.

Epheſiades, ūdis. f. Patron. *Epheſiades puellæ, of Corinth, Claud. B. Get.* 629. Hæc omnia ab

Epheſia, æ. ſive Epheſia, es. f. *An ancient name of Corinth, Plin.* 4, 4.

Epicharmus, i. m. *A philoſopher and comick poet of Sicily, often quoted by Cicero. Some take him to be the firſt inventor of comedy. Plautus imitated him, as Aſtucius ad Piſones, v. 18. Plautus ad exemplar Siculi præparare Epicharmi; and even Plato himſelf took ſeveral things from him. Theocritus thanketh him alſo for his uſeful precepts to youth.*

Epicharmidii Locri, *A people of Greece near mount Parnaffus, Plin.* 4, 7.

Epicerates, is. m. (1) *A general of the Rhodians.* (2) *An officer belonging to Antiochus, who for*

for money delivered Scythopolis to the Jews. (1) Liv. 37, 13. (2) Id. 63, 45.

* *Epichūrus*, i. m. [*Ἐπίκουρος*, Gr. i. e. adjutor] A philosopher of Athens. He was a scholar of Xenocrates and Aristotle, and afterward set up for himself. He was a temperate and sober man, contented to live on bread and water; and if he were minded to regale himself, cheese, as Diocles, who lived with him, or herbs as Juvenal, writeth, *Sat.* 13, 122. He had no esteem for logick and rhetoric; his chief talent was in natural and moral philosophy, wherein he owed much to Democritus, *vide* Cic. N. D. 1, 26. His doctrine of atoms he had chiefly from Democritus and Leucippus, *vid.* Lactant. de irâ Dei, 10. He placed the *summum bonum* in the tranquillity of the mind, if Seneca hath taken rightly his *εὐθυμία*; which word his scholars mistakeing, as some think, fell into those excesses, which were the scandal of the sect. *Quanti hunc hominem sectatores faciebant, docuit Plinius*, 35, 2. Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 21. & de Fin. 5, 1. Lucr. 5, 50. O cæcas hominum mentes! O pectora cæca! Annum agens 72 periit Athenis, calculi doloribus.

Epidamnū, i. n. & *Epidamnus*, i. f. A town of Macedon, lying upon the Adriatick, and well known for its convenient passage thence into Italy, *Mela*, 2, 3. Romani huc ducentes coloniam inauspicato, ut videtur, nomine offensi, ut in quod *Plaut. Men.* 2, 1, 42. *jocatus fuerit, Dyrrachium* vocabant, *Plin.* 3, 23. *hod. Durazzo*, Hard.

|| *Epidaphne*, e. f. [à *Daphne*, vicino suburbano] A city of Seleucia in Syria, *Jul. Capitol.*

Epidaurū, i. n. & *Epidauros*, i. f. (1) A city of Argia in Peloponnesus, formerly famous for the temple of *Æsculapius*, and a good breed of horses. (2) A colony of Dalmatia; *hod. Ragusi vecchio*, Hard. (3) || Another, a sea port town in Peloponnesus, called by Strabo *Epidauria*, and anciently *Limera*, à *λεμὴν*, portus; *hod. Malvasia*, nonnull. *Epidaura*, Hard. (1) *Vid.* Val. Max. 1, 8, 2. *Plin.* 4, 5. & *Virg. Georg.* 3, 44. (2) *Plin.* 3, 22. (3) *Vid.* *Thucyd. Pausan.* & *Steph.*

Epidaurius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Epidauros*. *Scipens Epidaurius*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 27. *Semeles Epidauria nutrix*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 278. *Epidauria tellus*, *Id. ib.* 7, 436.

* *Epīdīcāzōmēnos*, vel potius *Epīdīcāzōmēne*, sc. fabula, in quā puellā in libertatem adserta est [ab *ἐπιδικάζομαι*, judicor] One of the plays of *Apollodorus* imitated by *Terence*, *Phorm.* *Ptol.* 26.

|| *Epidium*, ii. n. The promontory of Cantina in Scotland, *Camd.*

* *Epigēnes*, is. m. [*Ἐπιγένης*, Gr.] (1) A considerable astrologer and historian. (2) || A poet of Sicyon. (1) *Plin.* 7, 56. (2) *Athenæus* & *Suidas*.

* *Epigōni*, ōrum. m. pl. [ex *ἐπι*, pōst, & *γοί*, vātor] (1) The successor to the veterans in the army of Alexander the Great. (2) || The posterity of those who fell at Thebes with Polyænes. (3) || The name of a play. (1) *Just.* 12, 4. (2) *Diod. Sic.* 4, 6. *princ.* (3) *Nempe Euripidis*.

* *Epimēnides*, is. m. [*Ἐπιμενίδης*, Gr.] An Epick poet of Gressus in Crete, quoted by St. Paul in that verse, *Κρήτης αἰὲν ἡδίστα*, &c. Being sent by his father Agisarchus into the field, he went into a cave, where he slept 75 years; whence the proverb, *Epimenidis somnum dormire*. De eo *vide* *Laërt.* in vitâ *ἰσ.* *Pausan.* in *Attic.* *Plut.* in *Solone*, *Plin.* 7, 52. & *Suid.* in *Ἐπιμενίδης*.

Epimetheus, i. m. The son of Jupiter, brother of Prometheus, and father to Epimæchis, Deucalion's wife. He first made a statue of clay, for which Jupiter being angry, changed him into an ape, and banished him into a desert, from him called *Pitheusa*, *Mytoul.* Hinc

Epimethis, idis. f. Patron. The wife of Deucalion, *Ov. Met.* 1, 390.

* || *Epiphania*, æ. f. The Epiphany, or Twelfth-day, *vid.* *Appell.*

* *Epiphanes*, is. m. [i. e. illustris; ex *ἐπι*-

φαίνα, appareo] (1) Antiochus king of Syria, so called. (2) Another king mentioned by Tacitus, *Hist.* 2, 25, 5.

Epipolæ, ōrum. f. pl. A town, or village, in Sicily, belonging to Syracuse, *Liv.* 25, 24.

* *Epīrensis*, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Epirus*, *Liv.* 8, 17.

* *Epīrōta*, æ. m. An inhabitant of *Epirus*, *Liv.* 29, 12. & alibi. Hinc

* *Epīrōticus*, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Epirus*. *Epiroticæ possessiones*, *Nep. Att.* 14. *Epirotica mala*, *Plin.* 15, 14.

* *Epīrus*, i. f. [*Ἠπειρος*, Gr. i. e. continens] A country between Macedonia, Achaia, and the Ionian sea. It was famous for a breed of horses, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 59. and oxen, *Ov. Met.* 8, 282. & *Plin.* 8, 45. It was anciently called *Chaonia*, and *Mæssa*; *hod. Larta* and *Chimera*, Hard.

* *Epithēras*, æ. f. [ex *ἐπιθῆρᾶν*, venari] *Ptolemaïs*, so called because built by *Philadelphus* for the conveniency of hunting elephants, *Plin.* 6, 29.

Epitos, i. m. A king of Alba, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 44.

|| *Epoissus*, i. f. Anton. A town of Luxemburgh in the Loze Countries; *hod. Yvoix*, Cellar.

Eporēdia, æ. f. [ab *Eporēdicis*, linguâ Gallicâ equorum dormitoribus] A town of Piedmont in Italy, built by the Romans, *Plin.* 3, 17. & *Cic. Fam.* 11, 20, 23. *hod. Ivrea*, Cellar.

E ante Q.

Equestris colonia, A town of Switzerland, between Geneva and Lausanne, *Plin.* 4, 17. *hod. Nion*, five Nyon, Cellar.

Equicōlus, i. m. [ab equos colendo, nempe id. quod *Ἐκίλινπος*, Græcè] A warrior's name. *Pulcher Equiculus armis*, *Virg. Æn.* 9, 684.

Equiria, ōrum. n. pl. Games instituted by *Romulus* in honour of Mars, *Fest.* in the Campus Martius, *Feb.* 27. with horse races. *Vid.* *Ov. Fast.* 2, sub fin.

Equotuticum, i. m. A small town of the Hirpines, too cross grained to come into an Epick verse, *Hor. Sat.* 5, 1. *Cic. Attic.* 6, 1, *princ.*

E ante R.

Eranusa, æ. f. A small island near Scyllacium in Italy, *Plin.* 3, 10.

Erāsīnus, i. m. A river of Argia in Peloponnesus, *Plin.* 2, 103. & *Ov. Met.* 15, 276.

Erasistratus, i. m. A noble physician, who flourished A. U. 600. *Plin.* 11, 7. & 2, 108.

* *Erāto*, ūs. f. [ex *ἐρᾶν*, amo, sc. prædens rebus amatoris] The Muse which singeth of love and marryages, *Ov. Art.* 2, 16. & *Virg. Æn.* 7, 37.

* *Erāstothēnes*, is. m. [i. e. amore potens; ex *ἐρας*, amor, & *σθένης*, robur] A philosopher, poet, historian, and astronomer, scholar of Aristotle and *Callimachus*. He was of Cyrene, *Vid.* *Stob.* *serm.* 34. & *Quint.* 1, 1.

Ereynia, i. f. *vid.* *Hercynia*.

Erebinthus, i. f. The name of an island near *Esphorus*, *Plin.* 5, ult.

Erebus, i. m. [line dubio ex *ערב* nox, obcurus] The son of Chaos and Darkness, *Hygin. Fab. Pœt.* c. 1. But *Cicero* maketh *Erebus* the son of *Nox*, *N. D.* 3, 17. Be this as it will, the poet's use *Erebus* to signify the lowest part of hell.

¶ *Eræto* *Erebeque* potens, both heaven and hell, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 247.

Erechtheus, i. m. An ancient king of Athens, father of *Cecrops*. Quatuor hic filias virgines habuit, quæ pro patriâ mortem contempnissè dicuntur, *Cic. pro Sext.* 21. & *Hyg. Fab.* 46.

Erechtheus, e, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Athens. *Erechtheæ arces*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 547.

Erechthis, idis. f. Patron. A daughter of *Erechtheus*, *Procris*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 726.

Erichthon, *vid.* *Erichthon*.

* *Eretria*, æ. f. [*Ἐρετρία*, Gr.] (1) A city of Eubœa in Greece. (2) || A town of Phthiotis in Thessaly. (1) *Lav.* 32, 26. (2) *Strabo lib.* 9.

* *Eretrienſes*, ium. m. pl. The people of *Eretria*, *Liv.* 35, 38.

Erētrum, i. n. A town of the Sabines, near the confluence of the *Allia* and *Tiber*, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 711. *Val. Max.* 2, 4. & *Liv.* 3, 29. *hod. Monte rotundo*.

Ergavica, æ. f. A town of Tarracon in Spain, *Liv.* 40, 50. ubi malè *Ergavia* legitur, *Cellar.* Hinc

Ergavicenses, ium. m. pl. The people of *Ergavia*, *Plin.* 3, 3.

* || *Ergētium*, ii. n. [*Ἐργέτιον*, Gr.] A town in Sicily, *Ptol.* Hinc

* *Ergētini*, ōrum. m. pl. The inhabitants of *Ergētium*, *Plin.* 3, 8.

Erginus, i. m. A river of Thrace, *Plin.* 4, 11.

Ericētes, is. m. A Lycaonian slain by *Mesapus* the companion of *Aeneas*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 749.

Erichtho, ūs. f. A woman of Thessaly, skilful in charms and enchantments, *Luc.* 6, 508.

* *Erichthōnius*, ii. m. [*Ἐρὶς ὁ ἐπίδος καὶ χθονίς*, quod ex semine Vulcani cum *Minervâ* luctantis in terram effuso natus sit] The fourth king of Athens, brought up by *Minerva*. He had the feet of a dragon, to cover which he first invented the use of the chariot, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 133. Alii dicunt alium, scil. *Dardani filium* & *Jovis nepotem* hinc designari, & rectè, ut opinor, ex his *Plinii* verbis, *Bigas primùm junxit Phrygiæ natio, quadrigas Erichthonius*, 7, 56. sed non dissimulandum *Æschylum* *Prometheum*; *Cicero* nem *Minervam* currum inveniendi auctores tradidisse.

Eridānus, i. m. [ab *Eridano*, qui & *Phæton* dicitur, *Phæbi* & *Clymenes* filio, qui *Jovis fulmine ictus* in eum decidit] The chief river of Italy, called by the Romans *Padus*, and the Italians *Po*, which, after it hath joined several other noted rivers, dischargeth itself into the Adriatick. *Vid.* *Ov. Met.* 2, 324. & *Virg. Georg.* 4, 371. & deinceps. Huic pater *Eridanus*, *Venetæque* ex ordine gentes, *Sil.* 12, 217.

Erigōne, es, f. The daughter of *Icarus*, who hanged herself for grief that her father was murdered; (2) but was in pity taken into heaven, and made the sign *Virgo*. (1) *Hyg. Fab.* 130. & *Stat. Theb.* 11, 645. (2) *Virg. Georg.* 1, 33.

Erigōnus, i. m. A river of Macedonia, which runneth through *Pæonia* into the river *Axius*, *Liv.* 31, 39.

* *Erinne*, *vid.* *Erymne*.

* *Erinnys*, yos. f. [*Ἐρινύς* τὴν νῦν, à corrupendo mentem] The common name of the three Furies of hell, *Ov. Met.* 11, 14. having dangling snakes instead of hair, *Id. ib.* 4, 90. *Pœtæ* ferè utuntur pro vi & scelere, *Id. ib.* 1, 241.

Eriphyle, es. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 445. & *Eriphyla*, æ. f. *Prop.* 3, 13, 57. The wife of *Amphiarachus*, who betrayed her husband for the lucre of a bracelet, and was, by his father's order, slain by her son, *Virg. ubi supra*. ¶ *Legit.* in plur.

Occurrent multæ tibi Belides atque Eriphylæ, *Juv.* 6, 654.

Erichthon,ōnis. m. A Thessalian, who despising the sacred rites of *Ceres*, was at length forced to eat his own flesh, *Ov. Met.* 8, tab. ult.

Ermione, *vid.* *Hermione*.

Eros,ōtis. m. (1) A servant of *M. Antony*. (2) A comedian mentioned by *Tully*. (1) *Cic. Att.* 15, 5. (2) *Id. pro Rosc. Corn.* 11.

Eryce, es. f. A town of Sicily, wherein was a fair and rich temple of *Venus*, which was plundered by *Hamilcar* the African, but to his great detriment, *Liv.* 19, 50.

Erycina, æ. f. [ab *Eryce*, ubi templum habuit] A name of *Venus*. *Spinolas Erycina* ferens in pectore curas, *Catull.* 62, 72. *conf. Liv.* 40, 34.

Erycinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Eryce*, or Sicily. *Erycina templa* subire, *Stat. Syl.* 1, 2, 160.

* *Erymanthis*, idos. f. [ab *Erymantho monte*] Of *Arcadia*. *Sylvas Erymanthidos ambire*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 499.

* *Erymanthius*, & *Erymanthæus*, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Erymanthus*. *Aper Erymanthius*,

thius, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43. *Erymanthia bellua*, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 9. *Monstrum Erymantheum*, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 374.

**Erymanthus*, i, m. [*Ἐρύμανθος*, Gr.] (1) *A mountain in Arcadia*, where Hercules killed the wild boar, that wasted the country, and wherein Diana used to hunt. (2) || *A river of the same country.* (1) *Ov. Ep.* 9, 87. & *Hor. Od.* 1, 21, 7. (2) *Polyb. lib.* 4.

Erymne, es, f. *A town of Thessaly*, *Plin.* 4, 9. *Erythæis*, idos, f. *Patron. Of, or belonging to, Erythia.* || *Erythæis præda*, *The oxen of Geryon drawn away by Hercules*, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 649.

Erythia, *Plin.* 4, 22. & *Erythæa*, æ, f. *An island near Cadix in Spain*, whence Hercules drove Geryon's oxen. *Amphitryoniades juvenco*: *Egerat à stabulis, ô Erythæa tuis*, *Prop.* 4, 10, princ.

**Erythræ*, ærum, f. pl. [*Ἐρυθραῖ*, Gr.] *A city of Asia near Cibus*, *Plin.* 4, 7. *Cic. Verr.* 2, 19. *Unde*

**Erythræus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Erythræ.* *Erythræa Sibylla*, *Laert.* 1, 6. *Erythræi lapilli*, *Stat. Syl.* 4, 6, 18. || *Erythræum mare*, *the Red sea*, which divideth Asia from Africa, *Plin.* 6, 23. *Plinius quidem loco cit.* & *Curt.* 8, 9, 14. *ab Erythiâ rege dictum aiunt*, sed quis fuit ille Erythra non liquet.

Eryx, ycis, m. *The son of Butes*, who was thought to have the same mother as *Æneas*, *vid. Virg. Æn.* 5, 24. but indeed of *Lycafe*, a noted courtesan of Sicily, for her beauty commonly called *Venus*. *Hujus (Erycis) avus Amycus à Polluce cestibus occisus fuit*, unde factum ut pater Butes patriam *Behryciam* relinquens regnum in Siciliâ constituit; filius *Eryx* cum *Hercule cestibus pugnavit*, & eodem quo avus fato functus fuit, *Id. ibid.* 410. nomenque suum reliquit monti & urbi circa *Lilybæum* occidentale Siciliæ promontorium, ubi sepultus fuit. *Hæc Eryce è summo spectabat læta Dione*, *Sil.* 6, 697.

E ante S.

Esernius, ii, m. *A famous gladiator*, who was matched with *Pacidianus*; unde || *Esernius cum Pacidiano*, *Cic. de Opt. Orat. gen. & ad Qu. fr.* 3, 4. *id. quod cum Bitho Bacchius, an equal match.*

Esquiliæ, ærum, f. pl. *One of the seven hills of Rome*, *Juv.* 3, 71. & 5, 78. *hod. Monte di S. Maria maggiore.*

Esquilinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Esquiliæ.* *Esquilinus campus*, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 7. *Esquilina porta*, *Flor.* 3, 21, 6. & *Cic. pro Cluent.* 13.

|| *Esæi*, *Suid.* *Esæni*, òrum, m. pl. *Plin.* [*ἐσῆναι*] sanctus, propter vitæ sanctitatem, *al. ex ἐσῆναι* medicus, quod morbos, tum corporis, tum animæ sanent] *A sect of the Jews, who used great austerities, and lived a retired life.* *De horum moribus*, *vid. Plin.* 5, 17. *per totum*, & *Joseph. Ant.* 18, 2.

Essedones, um, n. pl. *A savage people of Scythia near the Palus Mæotis*, *Plin.* 4, 12. & *alibi.*

*|| *Estiæotis*, idos, f. [*Ἐστιαώτις*, Gr.] *A western part of Thessaly*, *Herodot.* 1, 56.

**Estiæotæ*, ærum, m. pl. *The people of Estæotis*, *Ptol.*

Estui, òrum, m. pl. *A nation of the Celtæ about Bretagne in France*, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 24.

Esubiani, òrum, m. pl. *A people inhabiting the Alps*, *Plin.* 3, 20.

Esubopes, is, m. *A king of Colchis, who digging up some virgin earth, found a great quantity of gold and silver*, *Plin.* 33, 3.

E ante T.

Etaxalos, i, f. *An island of Africa*, *Plin.* 6, 28.

*|| *Etea*, æ, f. [*Ἐτεια*, Gr.] *A town of Crete*, *Diog. Laert.*

**Eteocles*, eos, m. [*ἐτερόν*, verum, & *κλέος*, gloria] *The elder son of Oedipus by Jocasta*, who agreed with his brother *Polynices*, that after

their father's death they should rule alternately year by year. But he having reigned his year, would not resign the government to his brother: upon which a war ensuing, they met in the field, and killed each other. Their bodies being burned in one pile, the flame parted, to show their antipathy, when dead, was as great as when living. *Vid. Stat. Theb.* 12, 430, & seq.

Eteōnos, vel *Etēōnos*, i, f. *A city of Greece, which assisted the Thebans*, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 266.

**Etēsiacus*, a, um, adj. *ut Etēsia uva*, *Plin.* 4, 3, ab

**Etēsia*, sc. auræ. [*ab Ἐτήσις*, annuus] *Winds yearly arising about the dog days, and blowing constantly forty days together the same way.* *Vid. Plin.* 2, 47. *Etēsia flabra Aquilonum*, *Lucr.* 5, 741. *vid. & eund.* 6, 716.

Etēlion, ònis, m. *The name of a man who was metamorphosed into a dolphin*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 647. || *Reclius autem scrib. Etēlion.*

|| *Eliminius*, ii, m. *Son to Cunobeline king of Britain.* His father gave him part of his kingdom, and he kept his court at Colchester, as it seemeth probable by a coin there found, with his inscription, *Μητροπόλις Ἐτιμινίῳ Βασιλέως*. Afterwards being turned out by his father, he went over to the emperor Caligula. || *Scrib. etiam Adiminus, & Adminius.*

|| *Etocetum*, i, n. *Wall in Staffordshire*, *Camd. al. Utocetler.*

Etovilla, æ, f. *A town on the river Ebro in Spain*, *Liv.* 21, 22.

Etruria, æ, f. *quæ & Thuscia & Tuscia* apud vett. *The dukedom of Tuscany.* *Furiis furcæ* *Etruria* iustis, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 494. *Plinio passim Hetruria* dicitur.

Etrusci, òrum, m. pl. *The people of Tuscany*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 429.

Etruscus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tuscany.* *Urbs Etrusca*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 180.

E ante V.

**Evadne*, es, f. [*Εὐαδνῆ*, Gr.] *The daughter of Mars by Thebe the wife of Asopus*; but the interpreter of Pindar maketh her the daughter of *Iphis*, which is favoured by Ovid, who calleth her *Iphias*. She was the wife of *Capaneus*, who, when she heard he was slain by thunder, grew stupid, and afterwards threw herself into the funeral pile, and was burnt with him, *Prop.* 1, 15, 22. *Accipe me Capaneu; cineres miscibimus*, inquit *Iphias*, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 21.

**Evagōras*, æ, m. [*i. e.* bonus orator; *ex εὖ*, bene, & *ἀγορεύω*, concionor] *A king of Cyprus*, *Nep. in Chabr.* 2. *Hujus funebrem orationem* *Εὐαγόρας* inscriptam contexit *Iocrates*, quam vide. *Auctore eo in componendâ historiâ naturali usus est Plinius.*

Evan, *A name of Bacchus*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 15. *Hinc*

Evas, antis. sed sæpius plur. *Evantes*; *A calling upon, or worshipping of, Bacchus.* *Non ille Evantis Massylæ palluit iras*, *Sil.* 1, 101. *Egit it Evantes dux Ariadne choros*, *Prop.* 2, 3, 18. *Evantes orgia circum Ducebat Phrygiæ*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 517.

Evander, dri, m. *The son of Mercury and Nicostrata*, *Solin.* who, for her prophetick verses, was by the Latins called *Carmenta*. He was an Arcadian, who having by accident slain his father, *Serv.* or rather to settle a colony, *Pausan.* passed over into Italy, drove out the *Aberigines*, and built a little town near the Tyber, called *Pallantium*, or *Pallanteum*, afterwards *Palatium*, from *Pallantium* in Arcadia, *Id. in Arcadicis, Dionys.* *Liv.* but, according to *Virgil*, from the great grandfather of *Pallas*, *Æn.* 8, 54. He gave entertainment and protection to *Æneas* landing in Italy, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 154. & seqq.

Evandrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Evander.* *Evandrius ensis*, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 394. *Evandria curia*, *Sil.* 7, 18.

Eubius, ii, m. *A lascivious historian*, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 416.

Eubœa, æ, f. *A great island lying between*

Sunium, a promontory of Attica, and Theffaly, near Boeotia; it is computed to be about 350 miles in circumference, *Liv.* 31, 45. *hod. Negropont.* *Hinc*

Eubœus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Eubœa.* *Plebes Eubœa*, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 136.

Euboicus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* *Rupes Euboica*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 42. || *Eubocium mare*, *The gulf of Negropont.*

**Eubule*, es, f. [*ejusdem significationis, & eodem themate-nata cum seq.*] *The daughter of Leo the son of Orpheus*, *Æl. Varr. Hist.* 12, 28. *Vid. & Suid.* in voce *λεωκόριον*.

**Eubuleus*, i, m. [*i. e.* bonus consultor; *ex εὖ*, bene, & *βουλῆ*, consilium] *Athenis ex Jove antiquissimo rege & Proserpinâ natus*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21.

**Eubulides*, is, m. [*ab eodem*] *A scholar of Euclid's, and master of Demosthenes*, *Laert.* in *Euclid.*

**Eubulus*, i, m. [*ex εὖ*, bene, & *βουλῆ*, consilium] (1) *An Athenian, an enemy to Demosthenes.* (2) || *A writer of the middle comedy.* (3) || *An Alexandrian philosopher, scholar to Euphranor, and master of Ptolemy.* (1) *Demosth. Orat.* in *Midiam.* (2) *Athen.* & *Suid.* (3) *Laert.* in *Tim.*

Euburates, um, m. pl. *A people of Liguria*, *Plin.* 3, 5. & *Flor.* 2, 3, 5.

Euclides, is, m. *A famous geometrician, and musician*, *vid. historiam apud Gell.* 6, 10. *Elementorum ejus libri 13 maximo universi orbis emolumento salvi ad nos pervenerunt.* *Duo Atheniensium archontes hoc nomine occ.*

**Eucrates*, is, m. [*ab εὖ*, bene, & *κράτης*, impero] *A shuffling fellow, who had always some evasion, when he was taxed with his promises*; unde *prov.* *Vias novit, quibus effugiat Eucrates.*

Eudemia, æ, f. *An island of the Ægean sea*, *Plin.* 4, 12.

Endosæ, ium, m. pl. *A people of Germany, between the rivers Albis and Vistula*, *Tac. Germ.* 40, 2.

**Eudoxus*, i, m. [*i. e.* celebris; *ab εὐδοκίω*, celebror] *A geometrician, and astronomer of Cnidus.* He was the first among the Greeks, who brought the year to the *Ægyptian* account. *Vid. quæ Julium Cæsarem de se loqui fingit Lucanus*, 10, 185.

Evēnus, i, m. *A river of Ætolia in Greece, anciently called Lycormas*; it runeth into the gulf of *Patras*, over against the island *Courzolari*, *Ov. Met.* 9, 104.

*|| *Euergetes*, æ, m. [*i. e.* beneficus; *ab εὖ*, bene, & *εργον*, opus] *A surname of Ptolemy the successor of Philadelphus*; so called from his benefactions to the Greeks, *Diod.*

Euganei, òrum, m. pl. *A people dwelling in Italy, not far from Verona*, but expelled thence by the *Heneti*, as they afterwards were by the *Cisalpine Gauls*, *Liv.* 1, 1. & *Plin.* 3, 19. *Hinc*

Euganeus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, that people, or country.* *Trojana cohors tellure antiquitus orti Euganeâ*, *Sil.* 8, 604. || *Euganea agna*, *A sort of lamb, which had delicate soft wool*, *Juv.* 8, 15. *conf. Mart.* 14, 155.

**Eugēnia uva* [*ab εὖ*, bene, & *γενεμα*, nascor] *A generous wine growing in Sicily*, *Plin.* 4, 3.

|| *Eugubium*, ii, n. *A city of Italy, at the foot of the Apennines*, about twenty-six miles from *Urbino*; *hod. Cubio*, *Geogr.*

Euhemerus, i, m. *An ancient historian of Sicily, who writ the stories of the heathen gods, acquainting us both where they were born, and where buried*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 42. This work *Ennius* translated, as well as imitated, *Id. ib. conf. Varr. R. R.* 1, 48. & *Laert.* 1, 9. He is noted for an atheist by *Plutarch*, and before him by *Callimachus*. He writ also concerning the *Ægyptian* pyramids, *Plin.* 35, 22.

**Evius*, ii, m. [*ab εὖ*, bene, & *ἰδῆς*, filius] *Bacchi cognomen, quod cum pæne oppressus a gigantibus esset Jupiter, Bacchus se in leonem convetrit,*

convertit, interfecitque gigantem, quo facto exultans Jupiter, exclamavit 'Εὐ υἱέ, bene fili; *A name of Bacchus*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82.

*Eumēlis, īdis, f. Patron. *The daughter of Eumelus*, Parthenope, Stat. Syl. 4, 8, 49.

*Eumēlus, i, m. [*i. e.* ovibus abundans; ab εὖ, bene, & μῆλον, ovis] (1) *A Corinthian, who writ the history of his country.* (2) *A Trojan, one of the companions of Æneas.* (1) Varr. R. R. 2, 5. (2) Virg. Æn. 5, 665.

*Eumēnes, is, m. [*q. d.* benevolus; ex εὖ, bene, & μένος, animus] (1) *A king of Pergamus, a tried friend to the Romans.* (2) *A valiant commander, in high esteem with Philip of Macedon, and Alexander his son.* (1) Nep. Hannib. 10. (2) Lege vitam & res gestas ap. Nep.

*Eumēnides, um, f. pl. [*per Antiphrasin Euphemismi causâ pro Erinnyes, qu. parum Εὐμενῆς, i. e.* propitiæ] *Three furies, the daughters of Acheron and Nox*, passim ap. Poëtās. Harum nomina uno versu contexit Orpheus, Τισιφόνη τε, καὶ Ἀλκήτο, καὶ δῖα Μέγαιρα.

*Eumēnis, īdis, in sing. *A fury*, Sil. 2, 559. Eumenis impulit Agaven, Luc. 1, 571.

*Eumolpus, i, m. [*Εὐμόλπος, Gr. i. e.* bonus cantator; ex εὖ, bene, & μέλω, cano] *The son of Musæus, who writ before Homer*, Suid. Vid. Ov. ð Ponto, 2, 9, 2. He also taught to dress vines, Plin. ap. Litt. Ab hoc aliqui deductos volunt Eumolpidas sacrorum quorundam præsidēs, quorum meminit, Nepos Alcib. 4.

*Euōnŷmus, i, f. [*Εὐώνυμος, Gr. i. e.* sinistra, quod à Liparâ in Siciliam navigantibus sinistra sit] *A small island on the coast of Sicily*; Plin. 5, 19. vulgo *Ustica*.

Eupahum, ii, n. *A town of Greece, not far from Lepanto*, Liv. 28, 8.

Eupatoria, æ, f. *The capital city of Paplagonia, built by Mithridates*, Plin. 6, 2.

*Euphorbus, i, m. [*i. e.* bonus pastor, ab εὖ, bene, & φορβή, pabulum] (1) *The son of Panthus, slain by Menelaüs*. Pythagoras animam, quam ipse tum habuit, tempore Trojani belli, huic infuisse dicitabat, quod facilius Μετεμψύχουσι probaret. (2) *A physician belonging to king Juba*, from whom he named the tree *Euphorbia*. (1) Ov. Met. 15, 161. (2) Plin. 25, 7.

*Euphōrion, ōnis, m. [*Εὐφορίων, Gr.*] *A poet of Chalcis, some of whose works at least were translated by Corn. Gallus*. His works were in high repute; but Tully calleth him an obscure writer, de Div. 2, 64. confer. & Tusc. 3, 19. He writ in various kinds, as elegiacks, Diomed. l. 3. and probably of husbandry; for Varro and Columella reckon him among the rustick writers, and Suidas mentioneth a piece of his inscribed HESIODUS.

Euphrānor, ōris, m. *An excellent statuary and painter*, Plin. 34, 8. & 35, 11. & Juv. 3, 217.

Euphrātes, is, m. [*ab Εὐφραίνειν, lætificare, quod circumquaque lætos faciat, nisi malis ex Εὐφρατῇ hic fructificat, unde fertilis Euphrates*, Luc. 3, 260.] *A famous river of Mesopotamia, whose source is, according to Strabo, in Niphates, a mountain in Armenia, from which also the Tigris ariseth, according to that of Boëtius, Tigris & Euphrates uno se fonte resolvunt; which is favoured by that of Lucan, quos non diversis fontibus edit Persis, & incertum, tellus si misceat amnes, lib. 3, 257. non diversis, i. e. non longè distantibus, sic enim locus accipi debet, cerè non iidem.*

|| Euphratesia, æ, f. *A part of Syria, called also Commagene*.

*Euphrōsŷne, es, f. [*Lat. Læticia*] *One of the three Graces*, Hom. Od. x, 465.

Euplīs, is, f. *A lake of Milan in Italy, not far from Coma*, Plin. 3, 19. hod. *Pusiano*.

*Euplœa, æ, f. [*ex εὖ, bene, & πλοῖον, navigium*] (1) *An island in the Tyrrhene sea*; hod. *Gaiola*. (2) || *A name of Venus*. (1) Inde vagis omnem felix Euplœa carinis, Stat. Sylw. 2, 2, 79. (2) Pausan.

*Eupōlis, īdis, m. [*i. e.* bonus civis; ex εὖ, bene, & πόλις, civitas] *A comick poet of Athens,*

very severe in lashing vice, Hor. Sat. 1, 4. princ. Floruit annis ante Christum ferè 400. Perist pugnâ inter suos & Lacedæmonios tanto civium dolore, ut legem ferrent neminem poetam postea arma laturum. & In accus. Eupolin, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 12. & Eupolidem, Pers. 1, 124.

Eupompus, i, m. *A painter, master to Pamphilus, who was master to Apelles*, Plin. 35, 10.

*Eupōrus, i, m. [*Εὐπόρος, Gr. i. e.* expeditus] *A servant of C. Gracchus, famous for his fidelity to his master*, Macrob. Sat. 10, 11.

*Eurīpides, is, m. [*Εὐριπίδης, Gr.*] *An excellent tragedian, born at Salamis the same day that Xerxes's army was defeated*. He was the scholar of Anaxagoras and Socrates, and traveled with Plato into Ægypt, Laërt. Scriptit fabulas 75, ex quibus 19 tantum ad nos pervenerunt. Plura de hoc si scire cupis, adi Val. Max. & A. Gell. Quanti eum fecerit Tullius non pigebit suis ipsius verbis referre, qui sententiæ ex hoc petitæ subjungit, Euripidi quantum tu credas nescio; ego cerè singulos ejus versus singula testimonia pulo, Fam. 16, 8. Indignâ morte perist à canibus discriptus, prodentibus, Gell. 15, 20. & Val. Max. 9, 12. annum agens 75.

*Eurīpīdēs, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Euripides*. Euripideum carmen, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25.

Eurīpus, i, m. *A narrow sea, between Bœotia and Eubœa, which ebbed and flowed seven times in twenty-four hours*, Plin. 2, 97. or rather of tēner or seldomer, as the wind sat, Liv. 28, 6. hod. the chanel of Negropont. Est & alter Eurīpus apud Taurominitanos, ejus meminit Plin. loco memorato. Vid. Appell. de cæt. notion.

Eurōnōtus, i, m. [*quod inter Eurum & Notum sit*] *The south east wind*, Col. 11, 2. Dicitur etiam Vulturinus.

Eurōpa, æ, f. (1) *The daughter of Agenor king of the Phœnicians, whom Jupiter in the form of an ox carried into Crete*. Also from her one of the most considerable parts of the world, as now divided; it is bounded on the north by the frozen sea, on the west by the Deucalidonian and western ocean, on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the east by Asia. Regiones ejus doceant geographi. (1) Ov. Met. 6, 104. (2) Vid. Plin. 12, 1. & Cic. N. D. 1, 28. & In hac ex vett. aliqui Africam quoque complexi sunt, & meritò quidem, sic enim Plin. Europam plerique non tertiam portionem fecere, verum æquam, 3, 1.

Eurōpēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Europe*. Adversarii Europæi, Nep. Eum. 3.

Europum, i, n. *A city of Syria, not far from the Euphrates*, Plin. 5, 24.

Eurōpus, i, m. *A river of Macedonia, near the river Axius*, Plin. 4, 10.

Eurōtas, æ, m. (1) *A celebrated river of Laconia running by Sparta, having its banks planted with laurel, olive, and myrtle; hod. Vasilipotamo*. (2) *Another in Thessaly, which runeth into the Peneus without mingling its waters*. (1) Virg. Ecl. 6, 83. Stat. Theb. 4, 227. Catull. 2, 69. 62, 89. (2) Plin. 4, 8.

Eurus, i, m. [*fortè ab ἑὺ lux*] *The east wind*. Eurus ad auroram recessit, Ov. Met. 1, 61. Vid. Appell.

Euryāle, es, f. (1) || *The daughter of Minos king of Crete, and mother of Orion by Neptune*. (2) *A queen of the Amazons*. (3) || *One of the Gorgons*. (1) Mythol. (2) Val. Flacc. 5, 616. (3) Vid. Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 6, 289.

*Euryālus, i, m. [*Εὐρύαλος, Gr.*] (1) || *A nobleman of Peloponnesus, who went with eighty ships against Troy*. (2) *A Trojan, famous for his friendship with Nisus*. (3) *A stage player*. (4) *A hill in Sicily, very pleasant*. (1) Hom. Il. 7, 20. (2) Virg. Æn. 9, 179. (3) Juv. 6, 81. (4) Liv. 25, 25.

Euryanassa, æ, f. *An island opposite Ionia, and near Arginusa*, Plin. 5, 31.

*Eurybātes, is, m. [*Εὐρυβάτης, Gr.*] *Agamemnon's messenger to demand Briseis from Achilles*, Ov. Ep. 3, 9.

Eurydice, es, f. *The wife of Orpheus, who flying from Aristæus endeavouring to ravish her*

was slain by a serpent. Her husband went down to the shades, and by the force of his musick persuaded Pluto and Proserpine to give him leave to carry back his wife: which they granted, provided he did not look back on her till they came to the light; but he breaking the condition, was forced to leave her behind him. Vid. fab. ap. Virg. Georg. 4.

Eurylōchus, i, m. *One of the companions of Ulysses, who alone was not transformed, because he had not tasted of Circe's cup*, Ov. Met. 14, 287.

Eurymāchus, i, m. *One of Penelope's suitors in the absence of her husband Ulysses*, Ov. Ep. 1, 92.

*Eurymēdon, tis, m. [*Εὐρυμῆδων, Gr.*] (1) || *The father of Peribœa, on whom Neptune begat Naufithous, king of the Phæacians, father of Alcinous*. (2) *The son of Faunus*. (3) *A river of Pamphylia*; hod. Zacynth. (1) Hom. Od. 11, 58. (2) Stat. Theb. 11, 32. (3) Plin. 5, 27. Dionys. Perieg. 583.

*Eurynōme, es, f. [*Εὐρυνόμη, Gr.*] (1) *The mother of Leucothea by Jupiter, wife to Orcomus king of Persia*. (2) || *The daughter of Apollo, mother of Adrastus king of the Argives, and Eriphyle wife of Amphiaraius*. (3) *The daughter of Doryclus, and wife of Codrus*. (1) Ov. Met. 4, 210. (2) Strabo. (3) Val. Flacc. 2, 136.

*Eurypīlus, i, m. [*Εὐρύπυλος, Gr.*] (1) || *The son of Telephus, who for the love of Cassandra went to the Trojan war, and was there slain*. (2) *A skillful soothsayer of the island Cos, who came against Troy with forty ships*. (1) Hom. Il. 2, 736. (2) Virg. Æn. 2, 114.

*Eurysthæus, i, m. [*Εὐρυθέης, Gr.*] *The son of Stenelus king of Mycenæ, who, to please Juno stepmother to Hercules, enjoined him the most hazardous undertakings, hoping he would perish in some of them*. But he surmounted them all, and turned to his glory what was designed for his ruin, Virg. Georg. 3, 4. Vid. & Sen. in Herc. Oct. 404. & Hesiod. in Scuto Herc. 91.

Eurytion. (1) *One of the Argonauts*. (2) *The son of Lycaon, and brother of Pandarus*. (3) *A skillful statuary*. (1) Ov. Met. 8, 211. (2) Virg. Æn. 5, 496. (3) Id. Æn. 10, 499.

Eurytis, īdos, f. Patron. *Iole the daughter of Eurytus*, Ov. Met. 9, 395.

Eurytus, i, m. (1) *A king of Oechalia, who promised his daughter Iole in marriage to any one who could shoot nearer a mark than he*. Hercules took him at his offer, and got the better, but was refused the prize. Upon which he slew the father, and carried away the daughter. (2) *A centaur slain by Theseus*. (3) *One of the Argonauts*. (1) Vid. Eurytis. (2) Ov. Met. 12, 219. (3) Val. Flacc. 1, 438.

Eutane, es, f. *A town of Doris in Greece, between Cnidus and the Ceramicus Sinus*, Plin. 5, 29.

*Euterpe, es, f. [*ex εὖ, bene, & τέπρω, delecto*] *One of the nine muses*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, fin.

Euthycrates, is, m. (1) *The scholar of Lyfippus, an excellent painter*. (2) *A statuary*. (1) Plin. 35, 11. (2) Id. 4, 8.

*Eutrāpēlus, i, m. [*Lat. urbanus, facetus, vel qui sua verba bene vertit; ex εὖ, bene, & τρέπω, verito*] (1) *A crafty spitefull fellow*. (2) *Volumnius Eutrāpelus, a friend and confidant of M. Antonius*. (1) Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 30. (2) Cic. Philipp. 13, 2. & Att. 15, 8.

Eutropius, ii, m. *A Roman historian in the time of Valens, ejus opera extant*.

Eutyche, es, f. *A woman of Trallis who had thirty children, twenty whereof attended her funeral*, Plin. 7, 3.

*Euxīnus pontus [*Εὐξείνως, Gr. i. e.* hospitalis, per Antiphrasin, nam re ipsâ est Ἀξένως, uti ap. Ov. Frigida me cohibent Euxini littora ponti, Dictus ab antiquis Axenus ille fuit, Trist. 4, 4, 56.] *The Euxine, or Black sea, up from the Ægean, along the Hellespont to the Palus Mæotis, and that which is more particularly called Pontus, bounded by Muscovy and Tartary on the European side, and Bothnia on the Asiatick*. It is said to be about 800 miles in length, and 350

in breadth. It dischargeth itself into the sea of Marmora, by the straits of Constantinople. Ele-
ganter sic lege descriptum ap. Val. Flaccum
duo ejus Promontoria tangentem. Hæc Euro-
pam curvis anfractibus angit, Hæc Asiam, Scy-
thicum specie curvatus in arcum, 4, 727.

E ante X.

Exagonus, vel Hexagonus, i, m. An envoy
of the Ophiogenes a people of Cyprus to the Romans,
who suffered himself to be thrown into a vessel
full of serpents, which did not only not bite
him, but also, as if very well pleased, licked
him, Plin. 28, 3.

Excetra, æ, f. (1) || The Lernean Hydra so
called. (2) A viper. (3) It is used in calling of
soul names. (1) Vid. Ampel. cap. de 12 signis.
(2) Plaut. Pers. in princ. (3) Id. Cas. 3, 5,
19. & Pseud. 1, 2, 82. Liv. 39, 11.

Exomata, ærum, m. pl. A people of Asiatick
Sarmatia, Val. Flacc. 6, 144. & 569.

|| Exonia, æ, f. olim Isca Dammoniorum; Ex-
cester the capital of Devonshire.

Exquiliæ, ærum, f. pl. [ab excubiis Tulli Ho-
stii, Ov. Fast. 3, 246.] A mountain added to
Rome by Tullus Hostilius, Plin. 2, 7. Ov. Fast.
6, 613.

F ante A.

Fabaria, æ, f. An island in the German sea,
at the mouth of the river Ems, Plin. 4, 13.
hod. Forcam; aliunt tamen etiamnum ibi ex-
stare, quam Hæc been hys incolæ vocent; quæ
vox Germanicâ lingua Fabarum domum sonat,
Hard.

Fabaris, is, m. A river of Italy, near the
country of the Sabines; hod. Farfa. Qui Tibe-
rim Fabarimque bibunt, Virg. Æn. 7, 715. qui
& Farfarus; Amœniæ Farfarus umbræ, Ov. Met.
14, 330.

Fabienſes, ium, m. pl. A people of Italy, who
dwelt on mount Allanus not far from Alba Longa,
so called from the family of the Fabii, Plin. 3,
14.

Fabius, ii, m. [à Fabis, sic Lentuli, Pisones,
Cicerones, &c. à lente, piſis, cicere, serendis,
Plin. 18, 3. Nobilissimi etenim Romani, seve-
rioribus intermissis, agriculturæ vacabant] The
name of a noble family in Rome. Hi quidem Fa-
bii numero 300 cum servis & necessariis in se-
bellum in Veſentes ſuſceperunt, atque in aliquot
præliis superiores facti sunt, sed tandem omnes
ad Cremeram deleti sunt, uno excepto, ex quo
postea gens revixit, indeque ortus est nobilissimus
dictator Fabius, qui, debellato Hannibale, rem
Romanam cunctando restituit, Enn.

Fabiānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to,
Fabius. || Fabiani milites, the most valiant
soldiers, Nep. Iphicrat. 2, &

Fabiū, a, um, adj. Idem. Fabia tribus, Suet.
Aug. 40.

Fabiāterā, æ, f. A town in Italy, formerly of
the Volſcians, near the river Liris, Juv. 3, 224.
hod. Falvatera, Hard.

Fabrāterni, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Fabra-
teria, Plin. 3, 4. Cic. Fam. 9, 24.

Fabrīcius, ii, m. The name of a Roman family,
of which was C. Fabricius Luscinus, a consul,
who conquered Pyrrhus king of Epirus the best
soldier of his time. Hic, etsi tam pauper, ut ex
publico filiarum ejus locarentur, à Pyrrho quartā
regni parte oblata corrumpi non potuit, ut se-
cum esset, sollicitantique regi sic respondit, Hoc
tibi, rex, non expedit, nam si Epirotæ nos ambos
nōrint, à me regi, quàm als te, mallent, Cic. Off.
3, 4. Hinc Virg. parvoque potentem Fabricium,
Æn. 6, 844. Vid. Val. Max. 4, 3.

Fabrīcius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Fa-
bricius. || Fabricius pons, a bridge joining the
isſe of Tiber to the city of Rome, built by him,
Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 36. hod. Ponte di quattro capi,

propter Jani quadrati statuam, quæ ibi loca-
batur.

*Fābūlinus, i, m. Deus qui pueros fari docet,
Varr. ap. Non. 12, 36.

|| Fācēlis, is, f. [à face, quàm gestat; Luci-
fera enim est Diana] unde

|| Fācēlinus, a, um, adj. Sedes Facelina Dianæ,
ut al. legunt ap. Sil. 14, 260. Al. Sedes Fasce-
lina Divæ, ut sit à fascis. Vid. Facelina.

Fācūla, æ, freq.

Fācūlæ, ærum, f. pl. A town of Tuscany, near
Florence, Sil. 8, 479. Vid. Fesulæ.

Falariēſes, ium, m. pl. A people of Picenum
in Italy, Plin. 3, 13. oppidi rudera nomen ser-
vant, Falerone, haud procul Tennæ fluvii fontis-
bus, Hard.

Falērii, ōrum, m. pl. A town of Tuscany. Hi-
storiam ludimagistri principum liberos Camillo
urbem Falerios obsidenti prodentis lege ap. Liv.
5, 27.

Fālernus, i, m. A mountain of Campania, or
Naples, near the shore of the Tuscan sea, producing
most generous wines; hod. Monte Massico. Hinc

Fālernus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Fa-
lernus. Nec cellis ideo contende Falernis, Virg.
Georg. 2, 9. Falerna pira, Plin. 15, 15. Nec-
tærum Falernum, Mart. 13, 108.

Fālſci, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Tuscany, a
little below Fescennia. Junonicæ Falſci, Ov.
Fast. 6, 49.

Fālſcus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Fa-
lſci, or Tuscany. || Præſepes Falſcæ, made of
Tuscan wood, Cato 4. Venter Falſcus, a stuffed
hog's gether, Mart. 4, 46. Falſca terra, Ov.
Fast. 4, 74.

Fāſtitiis colonia, The same with Fanum, or
Fanum Fortunæ, Vitruv. 5, 1.

|| Fannia lex, Anno urbis 588 lata, de ludo-
rum Saturnaliorum aliorumque festorum sumpti-
bus cavet. Vid. Gell. 2, 14. & Macrob. Sat. 2,
13.

Fannius, ii, m. (1) An orator who was con-
sul with Demitius, and writ an oration against
Gracchus. (2) Another orator, son-in-law to
Lilius. (3) Another, a trifling poet, censured by
Horace. (4) One who killed himself. (1) Cic.
Orat. 2, 67. (2) Id. Attic. 12, 5. (3) Hor.
Sat. 1, ult. 80. & Sat. 1, 4, 21. (4) Mart.
2, 80.

Fānum, i, n. Cæs. B. C. 1, 11. Fanum For-
tunæ, Plin. 3, 14. A very pleasant city on the
shore of the Adriatick, so called because famous
for the temple of Fortune there; hod. Fano,
Hard.

Fānum Vacunæ, A village of the Sabines, be-
tween Cures and Mandela, Hor. Ep. 1, 10.
penult.

|| Fānum ad Taff fluv. Llanduff in Wales.

|| Fānum S. Albani, St. Alban's in Hertford-
shire.

Fānum Voltumnæ, A town in Italy, not far
from Viterbo, Liv. 4, 23, 25.

Farfārus, i, m. A river of the Sabines in Italy,
Ov. Met. 14, 330. hod. Tarfa, Cellar.

Fāscēlina, æ, f. A title given to Diana, à fasce
lignorum, Sil. 14, 261. vid. Serv. in Æn. 2,
116. || Scrib. & Facelina.

Fāscēlis, & Fāscēlſis, is, f. [à fascibus por-
tandis, Serv.] Diana so called; reſciū, ut opinor,
Facelis, q. v.

|| Fātua, quæ & Fauta, & Fauna, & Senta, &
Ops, & Bona Dea. The Roman matrons only sa-
crificed to this goddess, no men being suffered to be
present, and in the night. Vid. Macrob. Sat. 1,
12.

Fātuellus, i, m. The husband of Fatua, and
king of the Aborigines, Serv. ad Virg. Æn.
7, 47.

Fātuus, i, m. Frater Pici. Rex fuit Aborigi-
num. Idem qui & Fatuellus, & Faunus.

Facula Cluvia, A courtesan who relieved the
captives taken by Hannibal, Liv. 26, 33.

Fāventia, æ, f. (1) A town in Spain, called
also Barcina; hod. Barcelona, Hard. (2) An-
other in Italy; hod. Faenza, Hard. (1) Plin.
3, 3. (2) Sil. 8, 598. Hinc

Fāventini, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Faven-
tia, or Faenza, Plin. 3, 15.

Faveria, vel Faberia, A town of Istria, Liv.
41, 11.

|| Fauna, æ, f. [à favendo, Macrob. Sat. 1,
12. pot. à Fauno marito ejus] Id. quod Fatua.

|| Faunalia, ōrum, n. pl. Feasts of Faunus, kept
the fifth day of December, Porph. Vid. Alex. ab
Alex.

|| Faunſcēnæ, ærum, m. pl. [à Fauno ge-
niti] The Aborigines, or Latins, Sil. 8, 358.

Faunus, i, m. [scæpius Fauni in plurali] Gods
of the fields and woods, also of fowlers. Ruri-
colæ sylvarum numina Fauni, Ov. Met. 6, 392.
Faunus plumoso sum deus aucupio, Prop. 4, 2,
34. conf. Cic. de Div. 1, 45, 50.

Faunus, i, m. The son, according to Virg.
Æn. 7, 48. or, as others, brother to Picus, fa-
ther to Latinus, and the third king of the Abori-
gines. Ex hoc Fauni, rustica numina, orti cre-
debantur, quod hic suos agriculturam primus
docuerit. De hoc vide Nat. Com. 5, 9. plura
differentem.

Fāvo, ōnis, m. A famous mimic, who, at the
solemnity of the emperor Vespasian's funeral,
mimicked all his words and actions, Suet. Vesp.
19.

Fāvōnſia pira, A sort of pears, so called from
one Favonius, who first planted the trees, Plin.
15, 15.

Fāvōniēſes, ium, m. pl. The people about No-
cera in Italy, called also Nucerni, Plin. 3, 14.

Fāvōnius, ii, m. [à faveo, quod faveat geni-
turæ, unde Lucret. Genitabilis aura Favoni, 1,
11.] The western wind, which cherisheth the
earth, and forwardeth the growth of vegetables,
Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 33. alique passim.

Fāvōrinus, i, m. qui & Phāvōrinus; A phi-
loſopher of Arles in France, the scholar of Dion,
often mentoned by Gellius. Hic in disputatione
quædam Hadriano imperatori cecidit, quod cum
mirarentur amici; Nonne, inquit, ei cecidit, qui
habet triginta legiones? Æl. Var. Hist.

Fauſtſas, atis, f. A goddess worshipped to make
their cattle fruitful. Nutrit rura Ceres, alma-
que Fauſtſas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 18.

Fauſtus, i, m. The name of several Romans.
Vid. Cic. Att. 4, 10. & 8, 3. de Leg. Agr. 1,
4. & pro Cluent. 34.

F ante E.

*Febris, is, f. [à serveo] A goddess worshipped
for fear, as the Indians worship the devil, Vid.
Cic. N. D. 3, 25. Val. Max. 2, 5, 6. & Plin.
2, 7.

*Februus, um, & ōrum, n. pl. [à serveo, quod
igne facta propriè essent] (1) Purgations, or
lustrations. (2) A feast of atonement for twelve
days together, in the month of February, which
thence received its name. (3) Tufts of wool on
the top of the cap worn by the Pontifex. (1) Fe-
brius Romani dixerè piamina patres, Ov. Fast. 2,
20. (2) Vid. Varr. L. 1, 5, 3. & Ov. Fast. 2,
11. (3) Id. Fast. 2, 22. || Horum 12 die-
rum extremo fiebant Feralia, i. e. sacrificia diſ
manibus, Ov. Fast. 2, 568.

*Februārius, ſc. menſis [ut in quo populus
februaretur, i. e. lustraretur] The month called
February, Cic. Verr. 1, 35.

*Februātus, a, um, part. (1) Purged; of, or
belonging to, purgation. (2) || Worſhiped in Fe-
bruary. (1) Februatus dies, Varr. L. 1, 5, 3.
(2) Juno Februata, Feſt.

Fēlicſitas Julia. The chief city of Portugal,
called also Oſiſſippo, Plin. 4, 22. hod. Liſbonne,
Hard.

Fēlſina, æ, f. An ancient name of Bononia,
Plin. 3, 15.

|| Feltria, æ, f. A city of Italy, in the repub-
lick of Venice; hod. Feltri. Hinc

Feltrini, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Feltria,
Plin. 3, 19. ubi malè legitur Fertini, Hard.

Fēneſiella, æ, f. The name of a gate in Rome,
Ov. Fast. 6, 578.

Fēlſalia, um, & ōrum, n. pl. A festival to the
infernal

infernal gods, the last of the Februa, Ov. Fast. 2, 31. *conf. Cic. Att.* 8, 14.

Fērentani, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Ferentum, Cic. pro Cluent.* 69.

Fērentīna, æ, f. *Dea, à Liv.* 1, 50. *memorata, sed quæ fuerit ignoratur; Ferentinalibus culta videtur.*

Fērentīnātes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Ferentum, Plin.* 3, 5.

Fērentīnum, i, n. *A small town of the Campagna di Roma in Italy, Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 8. *Plin.* 3, 4. *Ruinæ jacent inter Viterbium, & Monte Fiascone, nomen superest, Ferenti, Hard.*

Fērentum, i, n. *A town of Apulia, in the kingdom of Naples, near the confines of Lucania, Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 16. *hod. Forenza.*

Fēretrius, ii, m. [*sic dict. à ferendis spoliis, nam Romulus, victis Ceninensibus, in feretro sive ferculo ad id facta, hostium spolia detulit in Capitolium, & quercu suspensa Jovi consecravit, & ibi templum Jovi Feretrio condidit*] *A name of Jupiter. Feretrio Jovi opima ferre, Sil.* 5, 168.

*Fērōnia, æ, f. [*à ferendis arboribus*] *A goddess of the groves, as some say, three whereof at least in Italy bear her name. (1) One near Viterbo, mentioned by Sil.* 13, 84. *Sub oppido S. O. esse etiam nomen visuntur Feroniarum vestigia, Hard. (2) A second between Lunæ and Pisæ. (3) A third in the Appian way. Quænam fuerit hæc dea variant sententiæ. Aliqui volunt esse Junonem, cui favet inscrip. vetus ap. Fabrett. IUNONIFERON. p. 411. Sed Virg. Herili matrem facit, Æn.* 8, 564, *quam à Junone diverfam fuisse constat. Alii deam quandam florum esse volunt, Dionys. Rom. Antiq.* 1, 3. *sed in illius templo, quæcunque demum fuerit, servos ad pileum vocari, inter doctos satis convenit. Vid. Alex. ab Alex.* 4, 10. *Dalech. ad Plin.* 2, 55. *Serv. ad Virg. Æn.* 8, 564.

Fescennia, æ, f. & Fescennium, ii, n. *Plin.* 3, 5. *A town of the Papacy in Italy, near the Tiber; hod. Galese, Hard. where nuptial songs were first invented. Unde*

Fescennīnus, a, um, adj. *Merry, as at nuptials. Fescennini versus, Aus. Fescennina licentia, Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 145.

Festus, i, m. *The name of divers Romans.*

Fēsūlæ, ōrum, f. pl. *A town of Tuscany near Florence, Liv.* 22, 3. & *Plin.* 3, 5. *Leg. & in sing. ap. Sil.* 8, 479. *hod. Fiesoli.*

F ante I.

Fibrenus, i, m. *A river of Italy, in the country of Arpinus, ubi ch discharge itself into the river Liris, Sil.* 8, 400. *Near the confluence of these rivers Cicero had a country seat, vid. Cic. de Legg.* 2, 1.

Ficana, æ, f. *A town of Latium in Italy, not far from Ostia, Liv.* 1, 33.

Ficaria, æ, f. *A small island on the coast of Sardinia, Plin.* 3, 7. *hod. Serpentaria.*

|| Fīcīliæ, ōrum, f. pl. *An ancient town of the Sabines, ut aliqui leg. & interpr. ap. Mart.* 6, 27, 2. *sed de lectione non constat.*

Ficolentes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Ficulnea, Plin.* 3, 4.

Ficulnea, æ, f. *An ancient town of the Latins, raised by Tarquinius Priscus, Liv.* 1, 38. *hod. fanum S. Vasilæ, Hard. Hinc*

Ficulnensis via, quæ Livii tempore Nomentana fuit, *Liv.* 3, 52.

Fidēna, æ, f. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 793. *sed sapius Fidēnæ, ōrum, primā comm. An ancient city of Latium, Hor.* 1, 11, 8. *Juv.* 6, 57. *Liv.* 1, 27.

Fidēnas, ātis, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Fidenæ Belli Fidenatis contagio, Liv.* 1, 15.

Fidēnātes, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Fidenæ, Liv. passim.*

Fidentia, æ, f. *A town in Spain, not far from Corduba, Plin.* 3, 15. *Hinc*

Fidentini, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Fidentia, Plin.* 3, 15.

Fīdes, ei, f. *A goddess long ago worshipped, or pretended to be worshipped. Hæc prisca numen*

populis, & nomine solo In terris jam nota Fides! Sil. 1, 328. & 2, 479.

Fīdius, ii, m. [*qui fidei præest*] *The god of Faith, and son of Jupiter, Per deum Fidium jurato credere, Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 8. *Templum habuit in monte Quirinali, Sancus & Semo etiam dictus, Ov. Fast.* 6, 213, & *deinc.*

Fimbria, æ, f. *The name of several Romans, one of whom was of the Marian faction, and fit to undertake any villany. He slew Crassus, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 12. *Hinc illud Lucani,* 2, 124. *Truncos laceravit Fimbria Crassos.*

Finningia, æ, f. *A maritime province of Sweden, on the south east of Lapland, Plin.* 4, 13. *ubi malè Eningia legitur, Cellar; hod. Finland.*

Firmum, i, n. *A city of Picenum, or of the Marca di Ancona in Italy; hod. Fermo, Cellar. cujus incolæ Firmani, Plin.* 3, 13.

|| Fiscellus, i, m. *A part of the Apennines in Umbria, on the confines of the farther Abruzzo, near the town of Civita Reale; hod. Monte Fiscello, Hard.*

F ante L.

Flaccus, i, m. *Cognomen familiæ Romanæ, à flaccis auribus, Plin.* 11, 37.

Flāmen, īnis, m. [*à gestatione pilei, qu. pilamine, Varr. L. L.* 4. *vel à filo, quo caput per æstum religabant, illis enim erat nefas aperto esse capite, Serv.*] *Sacerdotes à Numā instituti tres, nominibus à diis sumptis distincti, nempe Dialis à Jove, Martialis à Marte, Quirinalis à Romulo, Liv.* 1, 20. *quibus & alii postea adjiciebantur. Priests distinguished by the names of the several gods to whom they sacrificed. Vid. Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 14. *Philipp.* 12, 9. *Att.* 1, 1. & *Liv.* 22, 11.

Flāminium, i, n. *The office of flamen. Flaminio decedere, Liv.* 26, 23.

Flāminius, ii, m. *Several noble Romans were of this name. (1) C. Flaminius, slain in battle at the lake Thrasimenus. (2) || T. Quintus Flaminius, one of the Decemviri. (4) L. Flaminius, turned out of the senate by Cato the censor. (1) Liv.* 22, 6. *(2) Plut. in Flam. (3) Liv.* 31, 4. *(4) Id.*

Flāminius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Flamines. Flaminius licitor, Fest. Flaminia ædes, Id. Flaminia prata, Liv.*

Flamonenses, ium, m. pl. *The people of Flaggina in Italy, Plin.* 3, 19.

Flanates, ium, m. pl. *The people of Flanona, Plin.* 3, 19, 21.

Flanaticus Sinus, *On the coast of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, Plin.* 3, 51. *hod. Golfo Canario & Carnero, Hard.*

Flanona, æ, f. *A town of Illyricum, near Istria, Plin.* 3, 21. *hod. Fianona.*

Flāvia, æ, f. *A city of Palestine, built by Herod, and called Cæsarea, afterwards Flavia Colonia, from Flavia the family of Vespasian, Plin.* 5, 13.

Flāvianus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Flavian family, Flaviana partes, Tac. Hist.* 2, 67.

Flāvīna, æ, f. *A town of Tuscany under mount Sora, Sil.* 8, 492.

Flāvīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Flavia. Flavinia arva, Virg. Æn.* 7, 696.

Flāvīobriga, æ, f. *A town of Spain, not far from Bilboa, Plin.* 4, 20. *hod. Ferrao, Hard.*

Flāvīopolis, is, f. *A city of Thracia, anciently called Zela, Plin.* 4, 11.

Flāvium Solvense, *A town of Austria in Germany, not far from Clagenfurt, Plin.* 3, 25. *hod. Solfeldt, Hard.*

Flāvius, ii, m. (1) *The name of several Romans. (2) One of the Flavian family. (1) Plures ap. Tacitum, Plinium, alioque occurrunt. (2) Cùm flavianum lacerasset Flavius orbem Ultimus, i. e. Domitianus, Juv.* 4, 37.

Flevum, i, n. *The eastern mouth of the Rhine, Plin.* 4, 15. *Flevum est Frisiæ, ubi nunc insula est, quæ priscom nomen retinet, het Vlie, five Flie, Hard.*

Flōra, æ, f. [*de Etymo, vid. Ov. Fast.* 5, 195.]

A courtesan, who having got a large sum of money by prostitution, made the Roman people her heir; but they being ashamed of her profession, made her the goddess of flowers, Latl. 1, 20. *Sed cùm testimonium illius suspicione non careat, longè probabilius est, Romanos à Sabinis hujus sacra accepisse, quoniam hanc unā cum aliis diis à Tatio rege dedicatam fuisse ostendit, Varro L. L.* 4. *Ovidius modestam, & Zephyri uxorem facit, eamque hortis & agriculturæ præfecit, apud quem plura lege, Fast.* 5, 195, & *segg.*

Flōrālia, um, & ōrum, n. pl. *The festival of Flora, instituted in the year of Rome 516, Plin.* 18, 20. *non autem ex quæstu meretricio, sed ex pecuniâ eorum, qui P. R. agrum occupassent, quod satis apparet ex loco Nasonis supra dict. in Flora. Qued & confirmant nummi à L. & Publiciis Malleolis percussi, in quibus cernitur genius P. R. tanquam judicis; & ovīs quæ multam indigitabat. Esse quidem magnâ libertate & lasciviâ celebrata non negaverim, neque enim negat Naso, ubi supra, vers. 331.*

Flōrālis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Flora, or the Floralia, Juv.* 6, 249.

Flōrāntius, a, um, adj. *Exhibited in the Floralia, Mart.* 8, 67, 4.

Flōrentia, æ, f. *A noble city of Tuscany, built by L. Sulla, Plin.* 14, 3.

Flōrentīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Florence; sed Plin.* 3, 5. *Fluentini dicuntur, quippe qui ad Arni fluentia siti sunt.*

Florius, ii, m. *A river of Galicia in Spain, Plin.* 4, 20. *hod. Rio Lézara, Hard.*

F ante O.

Focimates, ium, m. pl. *Ancient inhabitants of Savoy, at the foot of the Alps, Plin.* 3, 20.

Fōlia, æ, f. *A libidinous woman, Hor. Epod.* 5, 42.

Fons Jovis Ammonis, qui solis per cardines motu calore & algore variatur; *A fountain in the deserts of Libya, hot night and morning, and cold in the day time, Plin.* 2, 103. *Ov. Met.* 15, 309. *Lucr.* 6, 848. *aliisque describitur.*

Fonteiis Capito. (1) *One of M. Antony's friends. (2) The name of a consul. (1) Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 32. *(2) Plin.* 7, 20.

Fontinālia, vel Fontānālia, um, & ōrum, n. pl. *A festival wherein they adorned their fountains and wells with chaplets, Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. *Tertio Id. Octob. celebrata.*

Fontinālis, is, m. *The god of fountains. || Utrum Fontinali, an Libero imperium te inhæbere mavis? Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 17.

Fontinālis porta [*quod fontes in viciniâ essent*] *Eadem quæ & Capena.*

Fordicidia, ōrum, n. pl. [*à fordīs, i. e. vaccis cædendis*] *A festival, wherein cows with calf were sacrificed, Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

Formiæ, ōrum, f. pl. *An ancient city of the Læstrygons, between Cajeta and Minturnæ, in the kingdom of Naples, Hor. Od.* 3, 17, 6. *Plin.* 3, 4. *ubi nunc oppidum Mola, Hard.*

Formiānum, i, n. *A country seat belonging to Cicero, near Formiæ, which he calleth his Diganma, because beginning with F, Cic. Attic.* 2, 4.

Formiānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Formiæ. Formiani colles, Her. Od.* 1, 20.

Formio, ōnis, m. *A river of Dalmatia, running into the gulf of Cataro, Plin.* 3, 18. *hod. Risano, Hard.*

Fornacālia, um, & ōrum, n. pl. *Sacrifices at the parching their corn, Ov. Fast.* 2, 527.

Fornacālis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the goddess Fornax. Fornacalis dea, Ov. Fast.* 6, 312.

Fornax, ācis, f. *The goddess presiding over ovens, Ov. Fast.* 2, 525.

Forappii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Naples in Italy, not far from Sessa, Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Casanilis di S. Maria, Hard.*

Forecorneliensis ager, *In the Papacy in Italy, about Inola, Plin.* 3, 17.

Forostaminienſes, ium. m. pl. *A people of the Papacy in Italy, not far from Fuligno, Plin. 3, 14.*

Forosulvi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Milan in Italy, about Valenza, Plin. 3, 4.*

Forojulienſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Friuli in Italy, Plin. 3, 19.*

Foroneronienſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Lodeve in Languedoc, Plin. 3, 4.*

Foropopulienſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of the Rocca di Papa, not far from Capua, in Italy, Plin. 3, 4.*

Forosempronienſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Fossombrone in Italy, Plin. 3, 14.*

Forovibienſis, ium. m. pl. *The people of Castell Fiori, about Turin, Plin. 3, 16.*

Fortūna, æ. f. *The goddess of Fortune, passim.*

Fortūna Muliebris, *had a temple in the Latin way, not above four miles from the city, built in honour of the wife and mother of Coriolanus, who prevailed with him to break up the siege of Rome, Liv. 2, 40.*

Fortūnatæ insulæ, quæ & Atlanticæ; *Western islands called the Canaries, on the coast of Biledulgerid, under the king of Spain, famous for excellent wines, seven in number. Vid. Hor. Epod. 16, 41. Here the heathens fancied the souls of good men resided after death. Fortunatorum memorant insulas, quæ cuncti, qui ætatem egerunt castæ suam, conveniunt, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 148.*

Förüli [à forando] *A village of the Sabines in Italy, near the source of the river Ala, Virg. Æn. 7, 714. hod. Foroli.*

Förum, i. n. vil. Appell. Tria præ aliis præcipua, sc. vetus Romanum, Julii & Augusti, unde illud *Martialis*, Erit in triplici par mihi nemo foro, *Ep. 3, 38.*

Förum Appii, *A town of Italy in the territory of the Volscians, or the modern Campania, between Aricia and Feronia; very much frequented, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 3.*

|| Förum Bibalorum, *Ptol. A town of Portugal, on the borders of Gallicia; hod. Bemillan.*

|| Förum Cassii, *Anton. A city of the Papacy in Italy, not far from Viterbo; hod. S. Maria di Fercaffi.*

Förum Claudii, vel Clodii, *A town of Bracciano in Italy, Plin. 3, 14. hod. Criolo.*

Förum Cornelii, quod & Syllæ, *A town in the eighth region of Italy, or that part now called Romagna, Plin. 3, 15. hod. Imola, Hard. Pop. Forocornelienſes, Id. 3, 16.*

Förum Decii, *A town in the fourth region of Italy, Plin. 3, 12. cujus nunc nullum est vestigium, Hard.*

Förum Flamini, *A city of Umbria in Italy; hod. Forflam. incolæ Forostaminienſes, Plin. 3, 14.*

Förum Fulvii, quod & Valentinum, *A town of Milan in Italy, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Valenza, Hard.*

Förum Julium, vel Julii. (1) *A country of Italy. (2) Another of Gallia Narbonensis; hod. Frejus, Hard. (3) Another of Andalusia in Spain, called also Illiturgi; hod. Andujar el vejo, Hard. (1) Plin. 3, 14. (2) Id. 3, 4. (3) Id. 3, 1.*

Förum Livii, *A town in the eighth region of Italy, in that part now called Romagna, Plin. 3, 15. hod. Ferli, Hard.*

Förum Novum, *A town of Italy, in that part now called la Sabina, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Vescovia, Hard.*

Förum Popilii, *A town of Italy, not far from Capua, Plin. 3, 15. hod. Forlimpopolo, Hard.*

Förum Sempronium, *A city of the ancient Umbria and modern Urbino in Italy, Plin. 3, 14. hod. Frossombrone.*

Förum Truentinorum, *A town of Romagna in Italy, not far from Rimini, Plin. 3, 15. hod. Bertinoro, Hard.*

Förum Vibii, *A town not far from Turin in Italy, Plin. 3, 17. hod. Castell Fiori, Hard.*

Förum Voconti, *A town of Friuli in Italy, Plin. 3, 14. hod. vicus, le Canet, ad amnem Argenteum, Hard.*

Fosi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Germany, near Mansfeldt, Tac. Germ. 36.*

Fossa Clodia, *Plin. 3, 16. ea mihi esse videtur, quam nunc Fossam Paltanam appellant, Hard.*

Fossæ Clæliæ, vel ut al. Cliuliæ, *A place about five miles from Rome, Liv. 2, 39.*

Fossæ Corbulonis, *The river Leck in Holland, drawn from the Rhine by Corbulo, Tac. Ann. 11, 20, 2.*

Fossæ, ārum. f. pl. *The straits between Sardinia and Corsica.*

F ante R.

Franci, ōrum. m. pl. *A valiant people of Franconia in Germany, who grew formidable, and encroached upon their neighbours; whence the Greek adage, Τὸν Φράγκον φίλον εἶχας, χεῖρονα ᾔεις. Franconem amicum habere, vicinum verò nequaquam. Qui mihi Germanos solos Francosque subegit, Claud. de laude Stil. 2, 243. They carried over colonies into Gaul, and grew so powerfull there, that Gaul from them began to be called Franconia Occidentalis, to distinguish it from Franconia.*

Francia, æ. f. sc. occidentalis, *A part of ancient Gaul, lying between the Loire and the Seyne, properly called by the French la France. Of these Claudian saith, Citiùs quàm Francia reges Expellet, de laude Stil. 1, 237.*

|| Francofurtum, i. n. [i. e. Francorum trajectus] *Two cities of this name in Germany, the one ad Mœnum (Helenopolis, Inscript. Ant.) a famous mart; the other ad Oderam, belonging to Brandenburg, and bordering upon Silesia.*

Francones, um. m. pl. *Iidem qui Franci, q. v. Horum meminit, Cic. Attic. 14, 10. si constaret lectio; meus liber habet Frangones.*

Frégellæ, ārum. f. pl. *Once a flourishing city of Italy, between Formiæ and Sinuesse, but, by its revolt from the Romans, quite destroyed, and is now a village, called Ponte Corvo. Vid. Cluv. Ital. Ant. 3, 7. Harum meminit, Sil. 8, 477. si constet lectio, certè habet Nep. in Hannib. 7. Hinc Frégellānus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Fregellæ. Vitis Fregellana, Col. 3, 2.*

Fregenæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town of Italy, near the mouth of the Tiber, Plin. 3, 4. hod. la Macarese, Hard.*

Fregenates, ium. m. pl. *The people of Fregenæ, Plin. 3, 4.*

Frentana regio, *A country of Italy, betwixt the rivers Tifernus and Aternus, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Abruzzo citeriore, Hard.*

Frentani, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Frentana regio, Plin. 3, 12.*

Frento, ōnis. m. *A river of the Capitanate in Italy, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Fortore, Hard.*

|| Friga, æ. f. *Venus so called by the Saxons; whence Friday.*

Frissi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Germany, between the rivers Rhine and Visurgis. They are now divided into East and West Frieselanders.*

Horum meminit, *Plin. 25, 3.*

Frissabones, um. m. pl. *The people about Limburg in Germany, Plin. 4, 17.*

Fronto, ōnis. m. *Several persons of this name.*

(1) || *A philosopher, so beloved by M. Antoninus, that he erected him a golden statue. (2) The parron of Martial. He was both a consul and a tribune. (1) Jul. Capitol. 2. (2) Mart. 1, 56.*

Juv. 1, 12.

Friusates, ium. m. pl. *Plin. 3, 5. The inhabitants of*

Friusino, ōnis. m. *A town of Campania in Italy, not far from Falernum, Juv. 3, 224. hod. Frasilone.*

F ante U.

Fūcentes, ium. m. pl. *Inhabitants near the lake Fucinus, Plin. 3, 12.*

Fūcīnus, i. m. *A lake of Italy, in the country of the Marſi, in the farther Abruzzo, Plin. 3, 12.*

& Virg. Æn. 7, 759. hod. Lago de Celano, Hard.

It is said to be about twenty miles in circumference.

Fūfīdus, ii. m. *A rich man and great usurer, described by Horace, Sat. 1, 2, 12.*

Fufius, i. m. *The name of several Romans.*

Vid. Cic. Att. 13, 3. Offic. 2, 14. & Philipp. 8, 4.

|| Fūgālia, um. & ōrum. m. pl. *A festival among the Romans in memory of the expulsion of their kings, kept the twenty third day of February. Vid. Aug. Civ. D. 2, 6. Regifugium vocat Censorinus.*

Fūgia, æ. f. *Dea lætitiæ, ob partam victoriæ, fugatis hostibus, Varr. L. L. 5.*

Fulfulæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town of the Samnites in Italy, Liv. 24, 20.*

Fulginates, ium. m. pl. *The people of Fulginia, Plin. 3, 14.*

Fulginia, æ. f. vel Fulginium, ii. n. *A city of Umbria in Italy, near the river Tina, not far from Spoletto, Sil. 8, 462. hod. Foligno, Hard.*

Fulvius, ii. m. [à fulvo colore] *From whence was descended the Fulvian family, of which were M. Fulvius Flaccus, Fulvius Nobilior, and Fulvia the wife of M. Antony, and others. De quibus consule Livium.*

Fundānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Fundi. Fundanus lacus, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Il Lago di Fondi, Hard. Fundana vitis, Mart. 13, 115.*

Fundāni, ōrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Fundi, Liv. 38, 36.*

Fundi, ōrum. m. pl. *A town of Naples in Italy, near Cajeta, between Tarracina and Formiæ.*

Fundos libenter linquimus, *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 34. Cic. Att. 14, 6. Suet. Galba, 4. hod. Fondi, Cellar.*

Fūriæ, ārum. f. pl. [à furendo] *The Furies, three in number, the daughters of Acheron and Nox, named Alesto, Megara, and Tisiphone; quæ vide singulatim suis locis. According to Tully, the sting, pricks, and lashes of guilty consciences; Impios agitant, insectanturque Furia, non ardentibus tædis, sicut in fabulis, sed angore conscientia, fraudisque cruciatu, de Legg. 1, 14. Lege & eundem pro Rosc. Amer. 24.*

Fūrius, i. m. *The name of several Romans. De quibus consule Livium.*

Fufius, ii. m. *An oratour, an affected mimick in his way of speaking, Cic. Orat. 2, 22. & 3, 13.*

Fut, five Phuth, *A river running almost through the middle of the kingdom of Morocco, Plin. 5, 1.*

G ante A.

GABALA, *A maritime town of Cælesyria, Plin. 5, 20.*

Gabales, ium. m. pl. *A people of Languedoc in France, Plin. 4, 19. hod. la Guiraudan, Hard.*

Gabellus, i. m. *A river of Mantua in Italy, Plin. 3, 16. hod. la Secchia, Hard.*

Gābienſis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Gabii. Gabienſis ager, Plin. 2, 94.*

Gābiēnus, i. m. *An admiral of the fleet of Augustus, taken and put to death by Sext. Pompeius.*

Mirandam ejus historiam legere est ap. *Plin. 7, 52.*

Gābii, ōrum. m. pl. *A town of the Volscians, in the midway between Rome and Prænestæ, about 10 miles distant from each, Virg. Æn. 6, 773.*

in the time of Augustus it was but thinly inhabited, *Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 7. and afterwards, vid. Juv. 10, 100. the cause whereof Lucan imputeth to the civil wars, lib. 7, 398.*

Gābini, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Gabii, Plin. 3, 4.*

Gābinius, ii. m. *The name of several Romans, particularly of him, who, when proconsul of Syria, settled Ptolemæus Auletes in his kingdom, and when consul, banished Tully. Vid. Cic. post Redit. in Sen.*

Gābīnus cinctus [à Gabinis, qui cū ab hostibus inter sacrificandum opprimerentur, sic ut erant cincti in pugnam prodibant, & victoriæ compotes facti sunt, unde boni omnis causâ Romani hoc cinctu in sacrificiis & præliis usi sunt]

A way of wearing their gown used by the great officers in war, and by the priests in sacrificing, which was to hang it on one shoulder, and to

fetch

fetch back a lappet of it under the other arm *Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 7, 612.* Sic etiam succinctos conspicimus lares, quod paratiores sint ad opem familiae ferendam.

|| Gabrantovicorum portus [*Ptol. Εὐλίμενον, i. e. sinus salutaris*] ubi Gabrantovici, sic dicti à Gaffra capris, quas ita vocant Cambrobranni; *Bridlington bay in Yorkshire, Camd.*

|| Gabrosentum, i. n. [*Gateshead near Newcastle, but of greater antiquity*] à Gaffr. Brit. capra, & hen in compositione pro pen caput, unde corruptè dicitur pro *Goatshead, Camd.*

* Gadara, òrum. n. pl. [*τὰ Γάδαρ, Ptol.*] *A town of Coele Syria, Plin. 5, 18. Jos. B. J. 2, 19.*

Gades, ium. m. pl. [*Gader antiquitus, quod Punicè septum sonat, quod mari undique sepiretur, Γάδεϊον τὰ περιφραγμένα; οὐνικας, Hesych.* Et sanè *Γαδ* Heb. est sepire] (1) *An island without the straits of Gibraltar, in the south part of Spain, divided from the continent by a small creek. It is called still Cadix, Cadix, and corruptly Calis and Cales. (2) A town built there by the Tyrian fleet. (1) Annibal Gadeis profectus Herculi vota exsolvit, Liv. 21, 21. (2) Patere. 1, 2. Victor adit populos, cognataque limina Gades, Sil. 3, 4. Hinc*

Gaditānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cadix. Gaditana provincia, Liv. 28, 2. Fretum Gaditanum, Plin. 4, 13.*

Gætuli, òrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Gætulia, Plin. 5, 1.*

Gætulia, æ. f. *A country of Africa beyond Numidia, Plin. 5, 1.*

Gætulus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, that country. Gætulus Iarbas, Virg. Aen. 4, 326. Scrib. ut duæ præcedentes voces etiam cum simplici e.*

Gages, is. m. *A river of Lycia; whence Gages, Plin. 36, 19.*

Gālanthis, idos. f. *The handmaid of Alcmena, who, for deceiving Juno, was changed into a weasel. De eā lege totam fabulam, Ov. Met. 9, fab. 6.*

Gālātæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of the race of the ancient Celtæ, who coming into Asia the lesser, joined with the Greeks, and from thence were called Gallogræci, afterwards Galatæ, Cic. Attic. 6, 5.*

* Gālātæa, æ. f. [*ἀ γάλα, lac, ob candorem*] (1) *The name of a country maid. (2) A sea nymph, with whom Polyphemus fell in love. (1) Virg. Ecl. 1, 31. (2) Candidior nivei folio Galatea ligustri, Ov. Met. 13, 789.*

Gālātia, æ. f. [*ἀ Gallis, qui Græcè Γαλάται appell.*] *A country in the lesser Asia, so called from those Gauls who came over thither, and joined with the Greeks, after having some lands allowed them by the king of Bithynia; which settlement so granted them was called indifferently Ga'atia, or Gallogracia. Vid. Plin. 5, 32 & Strab. lib. 12.*

Galba, æ. m. *Servius Sulpitius. [De Etymo vid. Suet. Galb. 3.] (1) A Roman emperor, successor to Nero, in whom ended the Julian family. He governed the empire seven months and five and twenty days, and had the character of a cruel and covetous man, and was slain by his own soldiers. (2) Another of the same name and family, a predecessor of the emperor, a very learned and eloquent man, who being prætor of Spain, flew by treachery 30000 Lusitanians; Valerius Max. faith only seven, lib. 9, 6, 2. (such corruptions often happening in numeral notes) for which perfidy he was accused by Cato. (1) Vid. Galbæ vitam à Tranquillo scriptam. (2) Confer Suet. Galb. 3. & Val. Max. 9, 6, 2.*

Gālēnus, i. m. *The son of Nicon the geometri- cian. He was born at Pergamus. In his youth he applied himself to logic and philosophy, wherein being a good proficient he studied physick under Satyro and Pelops, and soon grew eminent. He flourished in the time of Trajan, and the three succeeding emperours. He was of a weak constitution, but by care and temperance lived 140 years. Vid. Voss. Infit.*

Or. lib. 6. Scriptis 15 vol. præter notas in Hippocratem, Suid.

Gālētæ, ārum. m. pl. [*ἀ γαλᾶ, revelavit*] Portentorum apud Siculos interpretes, Cic. de Div. 1, 20.

Gālēsus, i. m. *A pleasant river of Calabria, which arising in the Apennines near Oria, discharges itself into the bay of Tarentum, Vug. Georg. 4, 125. conf. & Prop. 2, 24, 67.*

Gallæ, ārum. f. pl. *The priests of Cybele, Catull. 61, 12, & 34.*

Gallæci, òrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Gallæci, Plin. 3, 3.*

Gallæcia, æ. f. *A large territory in Spain, called now Gallicia. Sagacem milit Gallæcia pubem, Sil. 3, 345.*

Galli, òrum. m. pl. *Priests of Cybele, Ov. Fast. 4, 361.*

Gallia, æ. f. [*à Teut. wallen, peregrinari, quod posteriores Galli frequenter migrarent, novæque sedes quærere cogerentur; antiquiores enim Scythæ, Celtæ, & Sacæ vocati sunt*] *The country of Gaul, inhabited in Cæsar's time by the Belgæ, Aquitani, and Celtæ, called more particularly by the Romans Galli. Gallia was divided into Cisalpine, which was also called Tonsa and Tego; and Transalpina, which was called Comata and Braccata. Vid. Cæs. B. G. 1, incunt. & Franciæ, quæ nunc ferè vocatur, limites & divisionem è recentioribus geographis pete.*

Gallicæ, ārum. f. pl. *Calceamenti genus à Gallis usitat. Cic. Philipp. 2, 30.*

Gallicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Gaul. Gallica arva, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 16, 18. arma, Id. Fast. 6, 186.*

Gallicānus, a, um. adj. *Idem. Res Gallicana, Cic. pro Quint. 4.*

|| Gallicè, adv. *After the Gaulish way, M. Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 25.*

Gallināria, æ. f. [*à Gallinis*] (1) *An island in Liguria. (2) A wood in Campania, near Cumæ. (1) Varr. R. R. 3, 9. (2) Cic. 9, 23.*

Gallogræci, idem qui & Galatæ, Liv. 38, 17. Vid. Galatæ, & Galatia.

|| Galliva, quæ & Dauca, Gallway in Ireland.

|| Gallovidia, Gallovey, a county in Scotland.

Gallus, i. m. (1) *The name of divers Romans. (2) A young man beloved by Murs, and by him changed into a cock. (3) A river of Phrygia, which gave name to the priests of Cybele. (1) Coæus vel Publ. Corn. Gallus, Aferius Gallus, alii que. (2) Nat. Com. 1, 2. (3) Ov. Fast. 4, 364.*

Gambrivii, òrum. n. pl. *A people near Ham- burgh, Tac. Germ. 2, 5.*

|| Gandavum, i. n. *Gaunt, the metropolis of Flanders, a noble town, and of great antiquity; olim Gonda & Clarinæa.*

Gangære, es. f. *A city of Cappadocia, Plin. 6, 2.*

Gangāridæ, ārum. m. pl. (1) *A people of Asia near the Ganges. (2) Inhabitants of Gangara, a city of Albania. (1) Curt. 9, 2. (2) Val. Flacc. 5, 6.*

Ganges, is. m. *A great river in the east, di- viding the Indis into two parts, intra & extra Gangem, in some places above 12 miles broad. Vid. Curt. 8, 9, & 92. Pliny 33, 4. maketh it one of the rivers producing gold. Virgil describ- eth it as having seven outlets, by which it dis- charges itself, Aen. 9, 30. which is also fa- voured by Propert. 3, 22, 16.*

Gangēticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Ganges. || Gangeticus sinus, the gulf of Ben- gala, Sen. Med. 865. Gangeticæ aves, Col. 8, 8. Huic laxos arcus olim Gangetica pubes sub- mittet, Sil. 3, 612.*

Gānymēdes, is. m. *The son of Tros king of Troy, whom Jupiter, in the form of an eagle, snatched up, and made him cup-bearer instead of Hebe. Vid. Ov. Met. 10, 155, & deinceps.*

Gārāmānticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Garama; African. Garamantica signa, Sil. 1, 142.*

Gārāmāntis, idis. f. *Patron. A woman of Ca- rama, Virg. Aen. 4, 198. Garamantides undæ, Luc. 9, 369.*

Gārāmas, antis. m. *A king of Libya, or whose daughter Jupiter begot Iarbas, Virg. Aen. 4, 196.*

Gārāmas, antis, & plur. Gārāmantes [*à Ga- ramante Apollinis filio Libya rege*] *An inhabi- tant of the interior Libya, from the rise of the ri- ver Cinyphus to the lesser Syrtis. Vid. Sil. 5, 194, & 6, 705. Sen. Herc. Oct. 1101. Super Gara- mantas & Indos Proferet impetum, Virg. Aen. 6, 794.*

Gargānus, i. m. *A promontory of Apulia, stretching itself into the sea 300 furlongs, Luc. 5, 380. Aquilonibus querceta Gargani laborant, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 7. Vertice Gargani residens in- cendia pastor, Sil. 7, 366.*

Gargāphie, es. f. *A valley in Boeotia, where Ætæon's dogs devoured him, Plin. 4, 7.*

Gargārus, i. m. pl. Gargāra. (1) *The summit of mount Ida. (2) A town built upon it. (2) Ipla- luas mirantur Gargara sylvas, Virg. Georg. 1, 103. (2) Plin. 5, 30.*

* || Garianōnum, i. n. *Ptol. [Γαρδιανόν, Gr.] A maritime town of England near Yarmouth.*

Garienus, i. m. *The river Yare, which run- ning by Norwich, falleth into the sea at Yar- mouth; which thence hath its name.*

Garites, um. m. pl. *A people of France, Cæs. B. G. 4, 18. fortè le Comté de Givre.*

Garoceli, òrum. m. pl. *A people of France, in- habitants of the Val de Moienne, Cæs. B. G. 1.*

Gārumna, æ. m. *A river in France, which di- vides the Celtæ and Aquitanians, Tib. 1, 7, 11. hod. Garonne.*

Gārumni, òrum. m. pl. *A people of France, near the source of the river Garonne, about Confe- rans, Cæs. B. G. 4, 27.*

Gaurānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Gaurus. Gaurani montes, Plin. 3, 5. Ostrea Gaurana, Juven. 8, 86.*

Gaurus, i. m. *A hill in Campania, between Puteoli and the Lucrine lake, famous for rich wines, Plin. 14, 6. Nemorosus palmitæ Gaurus, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 147. hod. Monte Barbaro, Hard.*

Gaza, æ. f. *A city of Palestine in Asia, near the confines of Idumea, Plin. 5, 13. hod. Gazza- ra, Hard.*

G ante E.

Gebenna, æ. & Gebennæ, ārum. f. pl. *A town and mountain which divideth those of Au- vergne from the Helvii, Cæs. B. G. 7, 8. hod. les Monts des Cevennes, Hard. Rectius scrib. Ce- benna.*

Gehenna, v. d. Appell.

Gēla, æ. f. *A river of Sicily, and a city of the same name, formerly very large; whence Virgil calleth it immanis Gela, Aen. 3, 702. hod. Al- mata, Hard. Hinc*

Gelani, òrum. Plin. 3, 8. & Gelenses, ium. m. pl. *Cic. Verr. 3, 43. The inhabitants of Gela.*

* Gēlāsīnus, i. m. [*ἀ γέλας, ideo*] (1) *De- macritus, the laughing philosopher, so called. (2) The god of mirth and smiles. (1) Æl. Varr. Hist. 4, 20. (2) Ingrata est facies, cui Gelasi- nus abest, Mart. 7, 24.*

|| Geldria, æ. f. *A maritime province of the Low Countries, vulgò Gelderland. Olim Sicambiorum provincia, ut ferè docti consentiunt.*

Gelduba, æ. f. *A fortified place in Germany, not far from Nuys, Tac. Hist. 4, 26.*

Gellius, ii. m. *A celebrated critic and gram- marian, scholar to Corn. Fronto. He lived in the time of Hadrian, and writ twenty books, with the title of Noctes Atticæ. Some call him A. Gellius, others Agellius.*

Gēlōni, òrum. m. pl. *Luc. 3, 283. A people of Scythia, otherwise called Getae. They used to paint themselves, to become more terrible to their enemies; whence Virgil calleth them pueri Getae, Georg. 2, 115. They were good horse- men, and used arrows and darts in fighting; therefore called also Sagittarii, Aen. 8, 725. hod. Lithuani sunt, Hard.*

Gēlōus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Gela, or Sicily. Geloī campi, Virg. Aen. 3, 701.*

Gemella

Gemella Augusta, *A town of Spain not far from Corduba*, Plin. 3, 1. *hod. Martes*, Hard.

Gemellenes Accitani, *A people of Granada in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. *prope Guadix*, Hard.

Gemelli, *ōrum*, m. pl. *A mountain of Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8. *hod. Monti de Mele*, Hard.

Gemoniæ scalæ, *Tac. Ann. 3, 14, 5. Suet. Tib. 53. Gemonii gradus*, Plin. 8, 40. [aliqui à Gemonio auctore; al. à gemitu dici putant] *A place in Rome on mount Aventine, near the temple of Juno Argyva.*

Genabensis, *e*, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Genabum*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28.

Genābum, *an Genābus incert. Urbs Carnutum, ad flumen Ligerim. In medio ævo Aurelia, fortè ab Aureliano imp. The city of Orleans in France*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 3.

Genauni, *ōrum*, m. pl. *A people of Switzerland*, Plin. 3, 20. *Hor. Od. 4, 14, 10. Fortè Val Anagnia, inter lacum Comensem Athesimque flumen, prope Tridentum*, Hard.

Geneva, *æ*, f. *A city of the ancient Allobroges*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 7.

|| Gēniāles dii, [à genendo, i. e. gignendo] *ita quatuor elementa, duodecim signa, Sol & Luna vocantur, Fest.*

Gēnius, ii, m. [à geno, i. e. gigno, quòd genituræ præsidet; unde *Hor. Genius natale comas, qui temperat astrum Naturæ Deus humanæ*, Ep. 2, 2, 187.] *A genius, or angel, good, or bad, which latter they called Alastor; and both of them were believed to be born with a man, and die with him, vid. Censorin. de die natali; and presided over places as well as persons, vid. Virg. Æn. 5, 95. They used to pray to this god with sacrifices, Magne Geni, cape thura libens*, Tib. 4, 5, 9. *Vid. Appell.*

Genua, *æ*, f. [de etymo non constat] *The chief city of the Ligurians in Italy, one of the most famous empories in the world*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Genoa.*

Genua urbanorum, *A city of Andalusia in Spain*, Plin. 3, 2. *hod. Offuna*, Hard.

|| Genui, *ōrum*, m. pl. *A people of North-Wales*, Camd.

Gēnūsus, i, m. *A swift river of Macedonia*, Luc. 5, 465.

*Georgi, *ōrum*, m. pl. [à γεωργία, agricolæ] *A people of Africa*, Plin. 4, 12.

*Georgica, *ōrum*, n. pl. [γεωργικὰ, Gr. sc. βέλεια, de agricoltione] *The most valuable and by himself most valued poem of the prince of Latin poets, concerning husbandry, comprised in four books. Volve, revolve.*

*Georgicus, *a*, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, husbandry. Georgicum carmen*, Col. 7, 5.

*Gērāstor, i, f. [Γερασός, Gr.] *A promontory of Attica, opposite to Sunium*, Plin. 4, 12. *Strabo, lib. 10. hod. Iassura*, Hard.

Gergovia, *æ*, f. *A town of France, near Clermont; it was formerly the chief town of the Arverni*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 4. *hod. Gergoie.*

Germānia, *æ*, f. [aliis omnis etymis, id maxime germanum videtur, quod ab ipso lingua petitur, ut sit. à ger, omino, & man, vir] *Properly the name of that nation that passed the Rhine, and expelled the Gauls, which in the time of Tacitus were called Tungri. Afterwards the whole country affected the name. Vid. Tac. Germ. 2, 6. It is divided into the upper and lower; but the Roman and modern divisions are not the same. Consulendi idcirco utrique Geographi.*

Germānicus, *a*, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Germany. Germanicum bellum*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 16. *Germanicæ gentes*, Plin. 4, 13.

Germānicus, i, m. *The son of Nero Drusus, a young man of great valour and courtesy, and universally beloved, and therefore designed by Augustus for his successor; lege Suet. Calig. primis comitibus. He was adopted by Tiberius, but suspected to be poisoned by his order at 34 years of age, ibid.*

Gerus, i, f. *vel Gerys, yos*, f. *A river of Albania, which discharges itself into the Caspian sea*, Val. Flacc. 6, 67.

Gēryon, *vel Gēryones*, is, m. *Rex Hispaniæ, qui, propter ejus triplicem divisionem in Bæticam, Tarraconensem, & Lusitanicam, tricipit singitur; A giant, whose oxen, after he had slain their master, Hercules carried into Greece*, Virg. Æn. 8, 202.

Gēryōnæus, *a*, um, adj. *Like Geryon, monstrous. Cum senis manibus, genere Geryonaceo*, Plant. Aul. 2, 6, 18.

Gēryōnis Oraculum, *A place near Padua in Italy*, Suet. Tib. 14.

Gessoriacum, i, n. *The town of Calais in France; or, as others, Boulogne sur mer*, Plin. 4, 16. & Suet. Claud. 17. *Hinc*

Gessoriacus, *a*, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Gessoriacum. Gessoriacum littus*, Plin. 4, 16.

Gessus, i, m. *A river of Ionia*, Plin. 5, 29.

Gētæ, *ārum*, m. pl. *A nation of Thrace, on both sides the river Ister. Horum descriptionem lege ap. Ov. Trist. 5, 7. Hinc*

Gētice, *adv. After the manner of the Gætæ. Geticè loqui*, Ov. Trist. 5, 12, 58.

Gēticus, *a*, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Gætæ. Geticus sonus*, Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 6. *Getica sagitta*, Id. in Ibin, 637.

Gētūlia, *æ*, f. *A country of Africa, near the Syrtis*, Plin. 5, 4. & Scrib. & cum diphthongo à Græcis.

Gētūlicus, *a*, um, adj. *Juv. 8, 26. &*

Gētūlus, *a*, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Getulia. Getulæ urbes*, Virg. Æn. 4, 40.

G ante I.

*Gigantes, *um*, m. pl. [Γίγαντες, Gr.] *The sons of Titan and Tellus, of monstrous size, with dragons feet, who waged war against heaven. Vid. Ov. Met. 1. fab. 6. Gigantas impiam quandam gentem diis adversantem intelligit Macrob. Sat. 1, 20. Physici ventos terræ inclusos, qui cum exitum non inveniant, fractis interdum altissimis montibus vi erumpunt, & ipsa fragmina in cælum ejaculantur.*

Gindes, is, m. (1) *A river of Albania, disemboqueing into the river Cyrus. (2) Another in Mesopotamia, which arising in the mountains of Armenia, discharges itself into the Tigris. (1) Steph. (2) Tac. Ann. 11, 10, 3. Tib. 4, 1, 141.*

Gippius, ii, m. *A Roman who would seem to be asleep, while his wife prostituted herself; but on a time one coming whom he liked not, he cried out, Non omnibus dormio; whence it became proverbial, Cic. Ep. ad Fab. Gallum.*

Giz, *A river of the inner Libya; Gîr*, Ptol. Geogr. *Gir ditissimus amnis*, Claud. de laude Stil. 1, 252.

G ante L.

Glabrio, *ōnis*, m. *A consul with Ulp. Trajanus, anno U. C. 845. and several others of the same dignity.*

Glanicus, i, m. *A river of Campania, otherwise called Liris*, Plin. 3, 4.

Glanis, is, m. *A river of Italy, which divideth Etruria from the Papacy*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. la Chiana*, Hard.

|| Glannobanta, *Clanoventa, rectius opinor. Glennoventa, Binbrig in Yorkshire*, Camd.

|| Glanum, i, n. *A town of Languedoc in France; hod. les Baux.*

Glāphyrus, i, m. *A beau, noted for his debauched life*, Juv. 6, 77.

|| Glasconia, *æ*, f. *A town in England, in Somersetshire*, Camd.

|| Glascovium, *vel Glascoium*, i, n. *Glasgow in Scotland.*

*Glaucus, i, m. [Γλαυκος, Gr.] (1) *A captain, who exchanged his golden armour with Diomedes for his of brass; whence the proverb, Diomedis & Glauci permutatio; χρύσεια χαλκίους. (2) Another of Potnia in Boeotia, the son of Sisyphus, torn in pieces by his own mares. (3) A fabulous fisherman, who leaped after his fish into the sea, and was made a sea god. (1)*

Hom. Il. 2, 236. & Plin. Ep. 3, 2. (2) Virg. Georg. 3, 267. (3) *Vid. Chil.*

|| Glotta, *æ*, f. *The river Cluyd in Scotland; from whence*

|| Glottiana, *æ*, f. *Cluydsdale. Also the isle of Arran, at the mouth of Cluyd.*

*Glŷcēra, *æ*, f. [γλυκέρη, Gr. i. e. dulcis] *A beautifull, but coy mistress to Horace and Tibullus. Conf. Hor. Od. 1, 19, 5. & eund. 3, 19, ult. & 1, 33, 2.*

*Glŷcērium, ii, n. [ab eodem] *The mistress and wife of Pamphilus, in Terence's Andria.*

Glycon, *ōnis*, m. *A huge, lusty fellow*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 30. *Heinſius thinketh Glycon the philosopher is here meant, because described as such by Laërtius.*

|| Glyconicum carmen, [à Glycone quodam] *constat ex Spondeo & duobus dactylis.*

G ante N.

Gnæus, *vel Gneus*, prænomen à generando dictus. & Scrib. & Gnæus, & Gneus. Cn. Pompejus, *Vet. Auct. Ep. de prænomin.*

*Gnatho, *ōnis*, m. [à γνάθος, maxilla] *A comick person, or parasite, in Terence.*

Gnidus, i, f. *A maritime city and promontory of Caria. Gnidon inde fugit*, Luc. 3, 3, 247. *Vid. Cnidus.*

Gnōsiæus, *a*, um, adj. *Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 88. &*

Gnōsius, *a*, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Gnosus, or Crete. Gnosia regna*, Virg. Æn. 3, 115.

Gnosius, *a*, um, adj. *Idem. Gnosia pharetra*, Luc. 3, 185.

Gnosus, *vel Gnosius*, i, f. *A city of Crete, the court of king Minos*, Plin. 4, 12.

Gnōsis, *idis*, f. *Patron. Ariadne, daughter to the king of Gnosus, or Crete. Gnosida Bacchus amavit*, Ov. Ep. 15, 25.

G ante O.

Golgi, *ōrum*, m. pl. *A place in Cyprus dedicated to Cupid and Venus*, Catull. 62, 96.

Gomphi, *ōrum*, m. pl. *A town of Thessaly, near the sources of the river Peneus*, Plin. 4, 8.

Gonoessa, *æ*, f. *A town on the confines of Italy*, Sen. Troad. 840.

Gordiæi montes, *Mountains in Armenia, upon which it is supposed Noah's ship rested*, Plin. 6, 11. *Vid. Boch. Geogr. Sac. 1, 3.*

Gordium, ii, n. *A town between the greater and lesser Phrygia*, Just. 11, 7. *but Steph. puteth it in the greater Phrygia, near Cappadocia.*

Gordius, i, m. *A Phrygian husbandman, made king by the oracle of Apollo: in memory whereof he hung his treasures in the temple of Jupiter, one rope of which he tied with so cunning a knot, that it was foretold that whosoever loosed it should be king of all Asia; Alexander the Great, without slaying to untie it, cut it with his sword. Hence Nodus Gordianus, of any difficult matter. Vid. Just. 7, 11. & Curt. 3, 1.*

Gorduni, *ōrum*, m. pl. *Cæs. B. G. 5, 38. qui sint incertum.*

Gorgades, *um*, f. pl. *An Æthiopian island inhabited by the Gorgons*, Plin. 6, 31.

Gorgias Leontinus, *The scholar of Empedocles, and master of Isocrates. He professed to declaim on any subject extempore, Cic. Orat. 1, 2. & 3, 32. He got so much from his scholars, as to set up the first golden statue in the temple of Apollo at Delphos, Philostr.*

|| Gorgon, *ōnis*, f. *An island in the Tyrrhene sea, near Capraria, about ten miles in circumference*, Rutil.

*Gorgon, *ōnis*, f. & pl. Gorgōnes. [παρὰ τὸ γοργὸν τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, à terribili oculorum aspectu] (1) *Medusa κατ' ἐμφασιν. (2) The three daughters of Phorcus and Cetus, Euryle, Sthenio, and Scylla. They are said to have turned men into stones by their aspect only, and had dangling vipers instead of hair. (1) Avertam vultus tanquam mihi pccula Gorgon Porrigat, Mart. 9, 26.*

g, 26. conf. *Ov. Met.* 5, 200, & seq. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 6, 289. conf. *Cic. Verr.* 4, 56.

*Gorgoneus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a Gorgon.* *Lumina Gorgoneo sævius angue micant, Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 504.

Gorgonius, ii, m. *A ramish, sinking fellow,* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 27.

*Gorgophorus, i, f. [*i. e.* *Gorgonem ferens*] *Pallas, so called because carrying the head of Medusa in her shield, Cic. tribuitur.*

Gortyna, æ, f. *A city of Crete, famous for throning arts. Nec Eois pejor Gortyna sagittis, Luc.* 3, 186. *hod. in ruinis jacet.*

Gortyniæus, a, um, adj. *Ov. Met.* 7, 778, & Gortynius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Gortyna, or Crete. Stabula Gortynia, Virg. Ecl.* 6, 60. *spicula. Id. Æn.* 11, 773.

Gortynii, ðrum, m. pl. *The people of Gortyna, Liv.* 33, 3.

Gortynis, ðdos, f. *Patron. Cretan, of Crete. Gortynis arundo, Lucan.* 6, 214.

*Gothi, ðrum, m. pl. [*Gôthoi, Steph.*] Gôthini, *Tac. Germ.* 43, 1. & Gôthones, *Id. ib.* 6. *Guttônes, ibid.* 4, 14. *A people in the northern parts of Europe, Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians; from hence they poured themselves into Pannonia, Mæsia, and Dacia; also into England, Italy, France, and Spain. Qui sederunt in Italiâ Longobardi dicti sunt. Ap. antiquos scriptores Getæ & Nomades dicti fuerunt.*

|| Gôthunni, ðrum, m. pl. *A mixed people of Goths and Hunns, ut Gallogræci à Gallis & Græcis. Vid. Geogr.*

G ante R.

Gracchuris, is, f. *A town of Castile in Spain, anciently called Illurcis, Fest. but changed its name in honour of Sempronius Gracchus, father to Caius and Tiberius, who repaired it after his conquest of the Celtiberians, Id. & Liv.* 41, 3.

Gracchus, i, m. *The name of several Romans. De quibus consule Livium.*

Grādīvus, i, m. [*à gradiendo, Fest. vel à Κραδαίνειν, hastam vibrare. Utrumque conjungit Homerus. "Ἡε μακρὰ βέλτε κραδαίων δολιχόσκιον ἐγχεσ"*] *A name of Mars, chiefly worshiped by the northern people, who were generally stout warriors. Gradivumque patrem Geticis qui præsidet arvis, Virg. Æn.* 3, 3.

*Græcè, adv. *In Greek. Scribere Græcè, Cic. Off.* 3, 32.

|| Græcæ, ārum, f. pl. [*à γραιός, canus, quod canæ erant*] *The daughters of Phorcys. Vid. Phorcys.*

Græcanicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Greece, Plin.* 34, 9.

*Græci, ðrum, m. pl. [*à Græco rege, Serv. Γραικός ὁ Θεσσαλὸς υἱός, ἀφ' ὧ Γραικοὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες, Strabo*] *Greeks, originally they or Thessaly. Tria horum genera, sc. Athenienses, Dorienſes, & Æoles recenset, Cic. pro Flacc.* 27. *qui & universæ gentis dotes describit, ibid.* c. 4.

Græcia, æ, f. *The whole country of Greece; the provinces whereof were Peloponnesus, Epirus, Macedonia, Achaia, Creta, Eubœa, Attica, Phocis, Ætolia, Argos, Corinth, &c. The sea coast of Italy also was called Magna Græcia, Liv.* 31, 7. = *Græcia Barbariæ lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 7.

*Græcolâsis, is, f. [*i. e.* *Græcorum statio; ex Γραικός, Græcus, & στάσις, statio*] *Locum ante curiam Hostiliam & rostra substructus, ubi nationum subsisterent legati, qui ad senatum essent missi, Varr. L. L.* 4, 32. & *Cic. Q. frat.* 2, 1.

*Græcûli, ðrum, m. pl. *dim Græcians. Græculi contentionis cupidiores quàm veritatis, Cic. Orat.* 1, 11. *Leg. & sing, Juven.* 3, 78.

*Græcûlus, a, um, adj. *dim. Of, or belonging to, Greece. Græcula cautio, Cic. Fam.* 7, 18.

Græia Alpes, *Plin.* 3, 17. *Grains mons, Tac. Hist.* 4, 687. *That part of the Alps which leadeh out of Italy into Provence.*

Grājūgēna, æ, com. g. *A Greek, or Græcian, Virg. Æn.* 3, 550.

Grāius, a, um, adj. *Græcian. Grāius homo, Lucr.* 1, 67. *Grāia gens, Id.* 3, 3.

Grāmpius mons, *A hill dividing Scotland into two parts, Tac. Agric.* 29. *hod. Grantsbain.*

Grānīcus, i, m. *A river of Mysia, arising in mount Ida near the ruins of Troy, and discharging itself into the sea of Marmora, famous for the battle which Alexander fought near it, according to Curtius. Vid. Curt. Supplem. Alexirrhoe Granico nata bicorni, Ov. Met.* 11, 763.

Grānius, ii, m. *The name of several Romans. De quibus vid. Cic. pro Planc.* 14. *Verr.* 5, 59. & *de Clar. Orat.* 43, & 46.

|| Grānta, æ, f. *quæ à Britannis Caer Grant, Lelandus; unde factum Grantbridge, & postea mollius Cambridge; A town, and famous university in England.*

Grātīæ, ārum, f. pl. *The Graces, three sisters, called Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, Hesiod. Theog.* 909. *the daughters of Bacchus and Venus, Serv. according to others, of Jupiter and Eurynome. Quare tres, quare sorores, quare implexis manibus, quare ridentes juvenes, & virgines, quare solutâ & pellucidâ veste, docet Sen. de Benef.* 2, 3.

|| Grātianōpōlis, is, f. [*à Gratiano Imp.*] *Grenoble in France.*

Gratidius, ii, m. *One of Antony's captains slain in Cilicia, Liv.* 68, 2.

Gratius, i, m. *A Latin poet, who writ of dogs and hunting; liber extat.*

Grāvii, ðrum, m. pl. *A people of Arragon in Spain, Sil.* 3, 366.

Grāvīcæ, ārum, f. pl. [*ab æris gravitate, quâ de causâ intempestivæ Virgilio vocantur*] *An ancient city of Tuscany, but long since ruined; out of whose ruins sprang Corneto, Virg. Æn.* 10, 184. *conf. Liv.* 40, 29. & 41, 20.

|| Grēnovicus, & Grēnovicum, *Greenwich in Kent.*

|| Grīfones, um, m. pl. *A people inhabiting a mountainous part of ancient Germany, now a part of Switzerland, vulgò the Grifons.*

Grudii, ðrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul, Cæs. B. G.* 5, 38. *quâ autem parte non loquet.*

Grumentum, i, n. *A town of Lucania in Italy, in the modern Basilicate, Liv.* 23, 37. & 41. *hod. Agromento.*

|| Grūndiles lares. [*à grunnio porcorum voce*] *These were appointed by Romulus, in honour of the sow and thirty pigs mentioned by Virgil, Æn.* 8, 42. *and bantered by Juvenal, 12, 74.*

*Grūnæus, i, m. *Apollo, Virg. Æn.* 4, 345. *ita dict. à seq.*

*|| Grūnūm, ii, n. [*Γρύνειον, Gr.*] *A maritime town of Asia the lesser, south of Lydia, where was an ancient temple and oracle of Apollo, Strabo.* 1, 13.

Gulullā, æ, m. *The son of Masinissa, sent ambassadour to Rome by his father, Liv.* 42, 23. & 62, 2.

G ante Y.

Gvāras, *Plin.* 4, 12. & Gyāra, æ, f. *An island of the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades, into which criminals were banished. Gyaras clausus scopulis, Juven.* 10, 170.

Gyas, æ, m. *A valiant Trojan, a friend to Æneas, Virg. Æn.* 5, 169.

Gygeus, i, m. *A lake in Lydia, Propert.* 3, 11, 13.

*Gyges, is, m. [*Γύγης, Gr.*] (1) || *A Lydian, to whom Candaules king of Lydia showed his queen naked; which so incensed her, that she conspired with him to kill the king, and married Gyges. (2) A certain shepherd who found a ring, whereof when he turned the bezil to the palm of his hand, he could see others, and none he him. (3) A beautiful youth, mentioned by Horace. (1) Herodot. (2) Vid. Cic. Off.* 3, 9. *ubi ex Platone tota fabula narratur. (3) Od.* 2, 5, 20.

Gylippus, i, m. *A valiant Lacedemonian in the war with the Athenians, Justin.* 4, 4. *Non magni potior sit fama Gylippi, Tib.* 4, 1, 199.

Gymnēsīæ, ārum, f. pl. *eadem quæ Baleares insulæ, Plin.* 3, 5.

*Gymnetes, ium, m. pl. [*à γυμνός, nudus*] *Æthiopians who went naked, Plin.* 6, 30.

*|| Gymnōsōphīstæ, ārum, m. pl. [*à γυμνός, nudus, & σοφός, sapiens, nudi enim incendebant*] *Indian philosophers, of whom there were two sects, the Brachmans, and Samanæi. Vid. Porph.*

Gyndes, *vid. Gindes.*

Gyrton, ðnis, f. *A town of Thessaly in Greece, Liv.* 36, 10. & 42, 54. *hod. Tachi Volicati.*

Gytheates Sinus, *A bay of Achaia, Plin.* 4, 5.

Gytheum, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 11. *vel Gythium, i, n. A famous sea port belonging to the Lacedemonians, Liv.* 34, 29. *now a village in the Morea, with a good port on the gulf of Colocluno.*

H ante A

Hādriānitāni, ðrum, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 8. *The people of*

Hādriānum, i, n. *A town of Sicily at the foot of mount Ætna, Sil.* 14, 251. *Hadranum, Her-gentumque simul, telâque superba Lanigerâ Melite, Sil.* 14, 251. *hod. Aderno, Hard.*

Hādria, *vel Adria, æ, m. (1) The Adriatick sea. (2) Adria, æ, f. A town and colony of Venice. (1) Plin.* 3, 13. (2) *Vid. Adria.*

Hādriāni murus, *The Piets wall, 80 miles in length from sea to sea, built to stop the inroads of the Scots and Piets into the Roman province, vid. Spartian, being the second præsentura made by the Romans. On this wall were several stations, as Ælia Cohors, Ælia Classis, Æl. Pons, Ælia Saliniana, from Ælius Hadriani prænommen, and Sabina his wife.*

Hādriānōpōlis, *vid. Adrianopolis.*

Hādriānus, in nummis omnibus, quos mihi saltem contigit videre, Romanis, non Adrianus. In Græcis incertum est, quod literam Latinam H non habeant, & notam aspirationis literis majusculis non præfigant. *Hadrian, the fifteenth emperor of Rome. Vid. Spartianum, qui ejus vitam scripsit.*

Hæbudes insulæ, *Plin.* 4, 16. *Vid. Ebudes.*

*|| Hægaleos, Hægaleos, *reççus Ægaleos, q. v.*

Hæmon, ðnis, m. *A young Theban, who shot himself for love of Antigone, Ov. in Ibin.* 561. & *Prop.* 2, 8, 21.

Hæmōnia, æ, f. [*ejusdem etym. cum seq.*] *Thessaly, Ov. Met.* 1, 568.

Hæmus, i, m. [*ab Hæmo Boreæ & Orithyæ fil.*] *A high mountain dividing Thrace and Thessaly, Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 6. *Scrib. & Æmus. Hinc*

Hæmōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hæmus. Tristis ad Hæmonias detorqueat brachia terras, Stat. Achill.* 1, 98. *Velocis Hæmonio Boreâ, Id.*

|| Hætes, rēdis, m. *A god, to whom heirs newly come to their estates sacrificed, Fest.*

|| Hæsa, æ, f. *Copenhagen, in Denmark; a well fortified city, having an university.*

|| Haga Comitū, *The chief town of Holland, where the States used to meet.*

|| Hailbrunn, æ, f. *An imperial city in the dukedom of Wirtemberg, near the river Neckar.*

*|| Hala, æ, f. [*forte à salinis, Ἀλαί, salinæ, Gleffar. Cyrilli*] *Hall, a city and university in Saxony.*

Hales, *five Heles, etis, m. A river of Lucania in Italy, Cic. Fam.* 7, 20. & *ad Att.* 16, 7. *hod. Halute, Cellar.*

Hālēsa, æ, f. *A city of Sicily, Cic. Verr.* 2, 7.

Hālēsīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Halesa. Halesina civitas, Cic. Fam.* 13, 32.

Hālēsīni, ðrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Halesus, Plin.* 3, 8.

Hālēsus, i, m. (1) *The son of Agamemnon, a friend of Turnus, from whom the Falisci derived themselves. (2) A river and hill of Sicily near mount Ætna. (1) Ov. Fast.* 4, 73. & *Virg. Æn.*

Æn. 7, 724. (2) *Sicanii flores legitis Halēsi*, Col. 10, 268.

Haliacmon, ōnis, m. *A river of Macedonia. Rapidum damnant Haliacmona Bessi*, Claud. de *Bello Get.* 179. [Scrib. & *Aliacmon*.

Haliartii, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Haliartus*, Liv. 42, 44.

Haliartus, i, f. (1) *A town in Arcadia.* (2) *Another in Boetia.* (1) Plin. 4, 7. (2) Stat. 7, 274. Liv. 42, 63. & *Nepos* *Lyfand.* 3.

|| *Halicarnum*, i, n. *A town of the ancient Pannonia in Austria in Germany*, Anton. hod. *Rakelburg*, Cellar.

Halicarnassensis, e, adj. Liv. 33, 4. & *Halicarnassus*, a, um. & *Halicarnassius*; *Of, or belonging to, Halicarnassus*. *Halicarnassus* *Cléon*. *Nep.* *Lyfand.* 3. *Civis Halicarnassia*, Id. 2, 1, 2. ut *alii* leg.

Halicarnassus, i, f. *A maritime city of Caria, a colony of the Argives, the country of Herodotus, Dionysius the Roman historian, and Heraclitus the poet. It is also famous for the Mausoleum, a noble piece of work.* *Vid.* Plin. 36, 6. & *Gell.* 10, 18. hod. in ruinis jacet.

|| *Halicys*, ārum, f. pl. *A town of Sicily, between Entella and Lilybæum*, Steph. hod. *Saleme*, Hard.

Halicynses, ium, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Halicyæ*, Plin. 3, 8. *Cic.* *Verr.* 2, 7. & 3, 73.

Halicynsis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Halicyæ*. *Halicynsis civitas immunis*, *Cic.* *Verr.* 3, 6.

Haliæctos, i, m. *A man changed into a fowl of the same name*, Ov. *Met.* 8, 146.

**Halizōnes*, um, m. pl. [*ab* ἄλς, mare, & ζωννύω, cingo] *A people bordering on Caria*, Plin. 3, 32. ex *Hom.* 11, β, 856.

Hālōne, es, f. *An island and town of the Propontis*, Plin. 5, ult.

Halonēsus, i, f. *An island in the Ægean sea, near Thrace*, Plin. 4, 12.

|| *Haluntini*, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Haluntium*, ii, n. *A town in Sicily*, *Cic.* in *Verr.*

*|| *Hályattes*, is, m. *Cræsi pater*. *Vid.* *Auct.* cit.

*|| *Hályatticus*, i, m. [*Ἀλυάττικος*, Gr.] *The father of Cræsus king of Lydia, who had got much wealth from the mines in his dominions.* *Vid.* *Herod.* 1, 1. & *Strab.* 9, 14, 15. *Regnum Halyattici*, *Hor.* *Od.* 3, 16. ult. ubi scilicet bend. pot. videtur *Halyattii*.

Hálys, yos, f. (1) *A river arising out of mount Taurus, and discharging itself into the Euxine sea.* (2) *Another in Lydia, fatal to king Cræsus.* (1) Ov. à *Pont.* 4, 10, 48. (2) *Quæ Cæso fatalis Hálys*, *Luc.* 3, 272.

**Hāmadyādes*, um, f. pl. [*ab* ἄμα, simul, & δρύς, quercus] *Nymphs who were thought to be born and die with oak trees*, Ov. *Met.* 1, 690.

Hamæ, ārum, f. pl. *A city of Campania, near Cumæ*, Liv. 23, 35.

**Hamaxobii*, ōrum, m. pl. [*ab* ἄμαξα, currus, & βίωω, vivo] *A kind of Scythians, having no houses, but living in carts, and removed, as occasion served, from place to place*, Plin. 4, 12. *Ubi nunc Bessarabia est, Moldavia, Wallachia, & pars regionis ejus, quam Transylvaniam vocant*, Hard.

|| *Hamburgum*, i, n. *Hamburg*, a wealthy hanse town in the lower Saxony.

Hammon, ōnis, m. *Jovis cognomen.* *Vid.* *Ammon*.

Hammonis fons, *vid.* *Ammonis fons*.

Hannibal, ālis, m. [*ex* ἡν gratiofus, & ἡν dominus] *A valiant and politic Carthaginian commander, who warred against the Romans sixteen years, won many battles, and was at last defeated in several engagements, vid.* *Liv.* and brought to that desperate condition, that he took a dose of poison, which he kept in a ring for that purpose. *Cannarum vindæ, & multi sanguinis ultor Annulus*, *Juv.* 10, 165.

Hannibālīs castra, *A town of the Bruttii in Italy, near the city Squillace in Naples*, Plin. 3, 10.

Hannibālīs tumulus, *In Bithynia, not far from Nicomedia*, Plin. 5, 32. *Etiannum superesse testis est oculatus Petr. Bellonius*, Hard.

Hanno, ōnis, m. *The name of several Carthaginian officers in the war against the Romans*, Liv. libb. 21, 23, 24, 26, 27. & *alibi*. *One of this name, the son of Hamilcar, aspiring to be king, was put to death by torture, and his whole family cut off*, *Juv.* 21, 4, 1.

|| *Hantoniam*, æ, f. *Hampshire in England, Camd.*

**Harmōdius*, ii, m. [*Ἀρμόδιος*, Gr.] *An Athenian, who with his brother Aristogiton delivered his country from the tyranny of Pisistratus*, *Thucyd.* 1, 6. *Horum etiam honorificè meminit Cicero*, *Tusc.* 1, ult.

Harmōnia, æ, f. *The daughter of Mars and Venus, whom Vulcan presented with a fine but fatal bracelet. The poets feign, that both she and her husband were turned into snakes*, Ov. *Met.* 4, fab. 13.

*|| *Harmōnides*, is, m. [*Ἀρμόνιδης*, Gr.] *A Trojan beloved by Minerva, who taught him all kinds of workmanship. He built the fatal fleet, which carried Paris into Greece.* *Vid.* *Hom.* 11, 6, 9, & *deinceps*.

Harpāgus, i, m. *A friend of Assyages the Mede*, *Just.* 1, 4, 6. *He preserved Cyrus*, Id. 1b, 5, 9. *and betrayed the army of the Medes*, Id. 1b, 6, 9.

**Harpālus*, i, m. [*ab* ἀρπάζω, rapio] (1) *A great robber.* (2) *A dog's name in Ovid.* (1) *Cic.* *N. D.* 3, 34. (2) *Met.* 3, 222.

Harpālyce, es, f. *The daughter of Lycurgus, king of Thrace in Asia, who by her valour set her father at liberty, who had been taken by the Getæ. She was queen of the Amazons*, *Virg.* *Æn.* 1, 321.

Harpāsus, i, m. *A river of Caria*, Plin. 5, 29. *unde*

Harpāsa, ōrum, n. pl. *A city adjoining*, Plin. 2, 96.

Harpocrates, is, m. *The Egyptian god of Silence; hinc, || Facere aliquem Harpocratem, to make one silent*, *Catull.* 99, & *vet. poëta ap. Varr.* *L. L.* 4. *Sancta Sarapis, Isis, & Harpocrates digito qui significat est.* *Imagines enim ejus veteres, quarum aliquæ penes me sunt, digito labellum compescunt.*

**Harpypæ*, ārum, f. pl. [*ex* ἀρπάζω, rapio] *The daughters of Pontus and Terra; whence it is that they are said to live partly in islands, and partly in the sea. They had the faces of virgins, and the bodies of obscene birds, Vid. descriptas à Marone, Æn.* 3, 211. & *deinc.* *qui unius tantum meminit, nomine Celæno. Hesiodus tres numerat, quarum nomina Iris, Aello, Ocypeta. Has vocat Maro, Æn.* 3, 252. *furias & diras*, *ibid.* 262. *unde Servius eas esse dicit, quæ ap. superos Diræ, ap. inferos Furia, in medio Harpypæ appellantur.*

Harudes, um, m. pl. *A people of Germany; some take them for those of Costanz, Cæf. B. G.* 1, 51.

Hasdrūbal, *vid.* *Asdrubal*.

Haſta, æ, f. *A city of Liguria*, Claud. 6. *Conf. Hon.* 203. *Vid.* *Aſta*.

H ante E.

**Heautontimōrūmēnos*, [*ἐαυτον τιμωρουμενος*, Gr. *sc. se ipsum crucians*] *The names of one of Terence's plays, taken from the Greek of Menander, so called from Menedemus an old man, who tormenteth himself for having by his harsh usage forced his son to leave him.*

**Hēbe*, es, f. [*Ἥβη*, Gr. *i. e. juvenus*] *The daughter of Jupiter and Juno*, *Hom.* *Odyſſ.* 1, 603. *Jupiter's cupbearer*, Id. 8, princ. *But others make her Juno's daughter alone, conceived by too freely feeding on lettuce, Paul. in Att.* *She was called the goddess of youth. Hence Ovid styleth her by her Latin name, Nectar Det mihi formosa nova Juvēta manu, & Pont.* 2, 10, 12. *She happening to slip in the banquet, lost her place, and Ganymede was put into it, Serv.*

She was afterwards married to Hercules, Prop. 1, 13, 23.

|| *Hebrides*, um, f. pl. *Western islands about forty one in number between Scotland and Ireland, so small, that the greatest part of them are uninhabited. Vocantur etiam Ebudæ.*

Hebromānum, i, n. *A town in France near Bourdeaux*, *Auson.* *hod.* *Embrau*.

Hebrus, i, m. *A rapid river of Thrace, rising in mount Rhodope, and discharging itself into the Ægean sea. Into this river the head of Orpheus is said to have been thrown, together with his lute, and to have swam to Lesbos, where it was buried*, *Virg.* *Georg.* 4, 524.

**Hēcæerge*, es, f. [*i. e. longè jaculans, ut Apollo, Ἑκαέργος; ab* ἑκὰς, longè, & ἔργω, arceo] *The name of a nymph, a huntress*, Claud. 2. *Conf. Stil.* 253, 308.

Hecale, es, f. *A poor old woman, who kindly entertained Theseus*, Plin. 22, 22.

*|| *Hēcāmēda*, æ, f. [*Ἑκαμήδη*, Gr.] *The daughter of Arsinous, who when Tenedos was plundered, fell to Nestor's share*, *Hom.* 11, λ, 623.

**Hēcāte*, es, f. [*ex* Ἑκατος, Apollo, cujus foror est, ut à Phœbus, Phœbe] *A goddess, the same below as Luna in heaven, and Diana on earth; whence she is called triceps by Ov. Met.* 7, 194. *and tergemina by Virg. Æn.* 4, 511. *She was painted with three heads, one of a horse, another of a dog, another of a virgin.*

**Hēcātēius*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hecate.* *Hecateia carmina*, Ov. *Met.* 14, 44.

*|| *Hēcātompōlis*, is, f. [*Lat.* centum habens urbes; *ex* ἑκατόν, centum, & πόλις, urbs] *The isle of Crete, so called from its hundred cities, which it had in the time of Minos*, *Eustath.*

**Hēcātompŷlos*, i, f. [*à* centum portis, quas habebat; *sc. ab* ἑκατόν, centum, & πύλην, porta] *The city Thebes in Ægypt*, Plin. 6, 15.

**Hēctor*, ōris, m. acc. *Hēctora* [*ἀπὸ τῆς ἑχέειν, à tenendo, quod urbem tenuerit, i. e. servaverit, Plato; vel fortè quod per decennium in obsidione Græcos tenuerit*] *The son of king Priam, the most valiant of all the Trojans, who held out a ten years siege against the Greeks, and at last was slain by Achilles, who ungenerously dragged his body round the walls of Troy, till his father redeemed it with a great sum, and buried it honourably*, *Virg.* *Æn.* 1, 487.

**Hēcūba*, æ, f. [*Ἑκὺβη*, Gr.] *The daughter of Cisseus, king of Thrace; whence she is called Cisseis*, *Virg.* *Æn.* 7, 320. *but according to Homer, 11, π, 718. the daughter of Dymas, and wife of king Priam, who, after Troy was sacked, railed so against the Greeks, that she was feigned to be turned into a bitch*, *Plaut.* *Minach.* 5, 1, 14. & *deinceps*.

|| *Hedua*, æ, f. *Autun, a city of Burgundy in France*, *Sidon*.

Hēdui, ōrum, m. pl. Plin. 4, 18. *Ædui*, Cæf. 9, v.

**Hēdŷmēles*, is, f. [*ex* ἡδύς, dulcis, & μέλος, cantus] *vox, ut videtur, fictitia; A spruce young musician*, *Juv.* 6, 382.

Hedypnus, i, m. *A river of Susiana*, Plin. 6, 27.

Hēgāleos, *vel* *Egaleos*, *A woody mountain of Attica*, Stat. *Theb.* 12, 620.

Hēgīſias, æ, m. (1) *A philosopher of Cyrene, who set off the miseries of life with such a powerful eloquence, that several slew themselves to be out of them; for which reason he was commanded by Ptolemy to discourse no more on that subject.* (2) *A Maronite, a rustic writer.* (1) *Val. Max.* 8, 9, ext. 3. & *Gell.* 9, 4. (2) *Col. R. R.* 1, 1.

*|| *Hēgēſiſtrātus*, i, m. [*Lat.* dux exercitūs; *ab* ἡγούμενος, duco, & στρατός, exercitus] *A citizen of Ephesus, and founder of the city of Elæa*, *Plut.*

Hegua, æ, Plin. 3, 1. *Antegua*. *Hirt. B. Hisp.* c. 22. *A town of Andalusia in Spain.*

|| *Heidelburga*, æ, f. *A city of the lower Palatinate, on the river Neckar.*

**Hēlēna*, æ, *vel* *Hēlēne*, es, f. [*Ἑλένη*, Gr.] *Ov.*

Od. Ep. 5, 57. The daughter of Leda, begot by Jupiter in the shape of a swan, the most beautiful woman of her time; when very young she was stolen away by Theseus, but restored inviolate to her brothers Castor and Pollux, and married to Menelaus king of the Lacedemonians, to whom she bore Hermione. Afterwards Paris, the son of Priam, being sent on an embassy to that court, stole her away, which was the occasion of the war between Greece and Troy, and the destruction of the latter. Nota satis est tam fabula quam historia.

*|| *Hēlēnōpōlis*, is, f. [*sc. Helenæ civitas; ab 'Hēlēn, Helena, & πόλις, urbs*] (1) *A city of Germany; hod. Frankfurt on the Main.* (2) *A city of Bithynia, so called from Helena the mother of Constantine.* (1) *Munst.* (2) *Procop.* 1. 5.

Hēlēnus, i, m. *A son of king Priam, spared by the Greeks for his skill in divination. Pyrrhus gave him Andromache to wife, with part of the kingdom, where he built a city. Vid. Virg. Æn.* 3, 320, & seqq.

Hēlernus, i, m. *Helerni lacus. A place near Rome, by the river Tiber, Ov. Fast.* 6, 115.

*|| *Hēleuthēri*, *vid. Eleutheri.*

Helia, æ, f. *A small island of Sicily, Plin.* 3, 5.

Hēliades, um, f. pl. [*i. e. filiae solis; ab 'Ηλιος, sol*] *The daughters of Phœbus and Clymene, called Phaethusa, and Lampetie, who bewailing their brother Phaeton, were turned into poplar trees; of whose tears came amber, Ov. Met.* 2. *fab. 2.*

Hēlice, es, f. (1) *Once a city of Achaia, but swallowed up by the sea.* (2) *The great Bear near the Pole.* (1) *Ov. Met.* 15, 293. (2) *Necte spectare Booten, Nec Helicen jubeo, Id. Met.* 8, 207.

Hēlicon, ōnis, m. *A hill of Bœotia near Thebes; hod. Zagaya, consecrated to Apollo and the Muses; unde Virgineus Helicon à Nafone vocatur, Met.* 2, 217.

Hēlicōniades, *Lucr.* 3, 1050. &

Hēlicōnides, um, f. pl. *Patron. The Muses, Pers. in Prol.*

Hēlicōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Helicon. Heliconii collis cultor, Catull.* 59, 1.

Hēliogabalus, i, m. *A Roman emperor, de quo vid. Lamprid.*

*|| *Hēliōpōlis*, is, f. [*Lat. urbs Solis; ab 'Ηλιος, sol, & πόλις, urbs*] *unde Heliopolites nomos, Plin.* (1) *A city on the confines of Ægypt and Arabia.* (2) *Another in Phœnicia, near mount Lebanon.* (1) *Plin.* 5, 2. (2) *Id.* 5, 2. & *Sunt & alie hujus nominis, sed obscuriores.*

Hēliſſus, qui & *Ēliſſus*, i, m. *A river of Peloponnesus, or Attica, Stat. Theb.* 4, 52.

Helium, ii, n. *The western mouth of the Rhine, Plin.* 4, 15.

*|| *Hellas*, ādis, f. [*Ἑλλάς, Gr. ab Hellene Deucalionis filio, Melā*] (1) || *An ancient name of Greece.* (2) *An ancient name of Thessaly.* (1) *Thucyd.* (2) *Plin.* 4, 7.

Helle, es, f. *The daughter of Athamas king of Thebes, who with her brother Phryxus flying from her stepmother fell off the golden ram, on which they both ventured to pass a narrow part of the sea, and was drowned, and left her name to the Straits, which ever since have been called the Hellespont, Ov. Ep.* 19, 128.

Helleſpontiacus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Hellespont. Helleſpontiacus Priapus, Virg. Georg.* 4, 111. *Helleſpontica signa, Claud. in Eutrop.* 1, 256.

Helleſpontius, a, um, adj. *Idem. Helleſpontius ventus, Plin.* 2, 47.

Helleſpontii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Mysia, Plin.* 5, 30.

Helleſpontus, i, m. [*qu. Helles pontus, vid. Helle*] (1) *A strait of the sea between Thrace and Phrygia, dividing Europe from Asia; hod. Dardanell's.* (2) || *A country of Asia, not far from the Hellespont.* (1) *Nep. Themist.* 2, 5. (2) *Sext. Rulus de prov. Conf.* c. 10.

*|| *Hellēviōnes*, um, m. pl. *Ptol. [Ἑλλεβιά-*

vis, Gr.] & qui Helusii, Tac. Germ. 46, 8. *A people of Scandinavia, where Holland now is. Vid. Cluv. Geogr.*

Hellopes, um, m. pl. *A people of Epirus, Plin.* 4, 1.

Hēlōrus, Hēlōrīnus, Hēlōrius, *vid. Elorus, &c.*

*|| *Hēlos*, i, f. [*ab ἔλος. Gr. i. e. palus*] *A town of Laconia, Stat. Theb.* 4, 181. *Hinc fortē*

*|| *Hēlōtes*, æ, m. [*ἀπό τῆς ἑλῆς, i. e. quoniam bello capti*] *A people in Sparta, who tilled their grounds, and did all servile work for them, Nep. Pauf.* 3, 6. *Idem qui Ilotæ, Liv.* 34, 27.

Helvetia, æ, f. *Switzerland, Cæs. B. G.* 1, 12. *Angustior tamen Cæsaris tempore quam nunc. Hinc*

Helvetii, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Switzerland, Switzers. Acerrima & maxima Helvetiorum natio, Cic. de Provinc.* c. 13.

Helvetius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Switzerland. Helvetius ager, Cæs. B. G.* 7, 8. & *Helveticus*, a, um, *Idem i.* 7, 9.

Helvii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of France inhabiting the Vivarais; Pliny calleth their city Alba Helviorum, 3, 4. Non Albi, ut quidam putant; hæc enim Albiga, non Alba, appellata est. Sed vicus hodie ignobilis Aps, ad Rhodanum, Hard.*

Hēlymus, *vid. Elymus.*

Heneti, ōrum, m. pl. *Paphlagonians, who under the command of Antenor came into the Adriatic, and settled there, Vid. Liv.* 1, 1. *They were also called Veneti by Cæsar, and others, by a light change of the aspirate into a digamma. The Venetians.*

Heniochi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia Asiatica, Plin.* 6, 4.

Henneses, ium, m. pl. *The people of Enna, or Henna in Sicily, Plin.* 3, 8. *hod. Castro Giovanni, Hard.*

*|| *Hēphæstia*, æ, f. [*Ἡφαίστεια, Steph.*] *A town of Lemnos, Plin.* 4, 12.

*|| *Hēphæstades insulæ*, [*ab 'Ἡφαίστος, Vulcanus*] *Eadem quæ Vulcaniæ & Æoliæ, Plin.* 3, 8. *hod. Lipari, Hard.*

*|| *Hēphæstii montes*, [*ab eodem*] *Mountains of Lycia, which if touched with a torch, are said to burn violently, Plin.* 2, 106.

Hēphæstion, ōnis, m. *One of Alexander's captains, Curt.* 3, 12, 16.

*|| *Heptāphōnos*, i, f. [*ex ἑπτὰ, septem, & φωνή, vox*] *A portico which often reverberated a sound, Plin.* 36, 15. *huc fortē respexit, Lucr.* 4, 582.

*|| *Heptāporus*, i, m. [*ab ἑπτὰ, septem, & πόρος, transitus*] *A river of Thrace, arising in mount Ida, Plin.* 5, 3. & *Hom. Il.* μ, 20.

*|| *Hēraclēa*, æ, f. [*ab Hercule sic dict.*] *The name of several cities, either founded by, or sacred to, Hercules.* (1) *One in Lydia, whence the touchstone.* (2) *Another in Syria.* (3) *Another in Macedonia.* (4) *Another in Thrace.* (5) *Another in Crete.* (6) *Another in Pontus.* (1) *Plin.* 33, 8. (2) *Id.* 5, 20. (3) *Id.* 4, 10. (4) *Id.* 4, 11. (5) *Id.* 4, 12. (6) *Id.* 6, 1.

*|| *Hēraclēōpōlites nomos*, [*ab Hercules, & πόλις, civitas*] *A district of Ægypt, in an island made by the Nile, before it reacheth to Memphis, Plin.* 5, 9.

*|| *Hēraclēōtes*, æ, m. *One of Heraclea, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 1.

*|| *Hēraclēōticus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Heraclea. Cancrī Heracleotici, Plin.* 9, 31. *Heracleoticum Nilii ostium, Id.* 5, 10.

*|| *Hēraclēum*, i, n. [*ab Hercule*] *A river and promontory of Cappadocia, between Themiscyra and Thermodon, Plin.* 6, 4.

*|| *Hēraclides*, is, m. *Patron. [ab 'Ἡρακλίδης, Gr.]* (1) *A philosopher of Pontus, a scholar to Plato, who, for his effeminacy, was nicknamed Pompicus.* (2) || *A famous grammarian of Cilicia.* (3) *A Macedonian painter.* (1) *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 3. (2) *Steph.* (3) *Plin.* 35, 11.

*|| *Hēraclītus Lesbicus*, [*Ἡρακλῆτος, Gr.*] (1) || *An historian, who writ of the affairs of Macedonia.* (2) *An Ephesian, called σκοτεινός, for his obscurity, who used to weep whenever*

he went abroad. (1) *Laërt.* (2) *Sen. de Irâ,* 2.

*|| *Hēraclius*, & *Hēraclēus*, i, m. || *Heraclius lapis, A magnet, or loadstone, Plin.* 33, 8.

*|| *Hēræa*, æ, f. [*Ἡραία, Pausan.*] *A town of Arcadia, Plin.* 4, 6.

Herbeslenses, ium, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 3. *Citizens of*

Herbestus, *Liv.* 24, 30. *Herbestus, Sil.* 14, 265. *An ancient city of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; ubi nunc Cryptæ; Le Grotte, Hard.*

Herbita, æ, f. *A town of Sicily, Cic. Verr.* 3, 32. *Oppidum id esse hodie creditur, quod Nicotia Citta Costantissima Siculi vocant, Hard.*

Herbitenses, ium, m. pl. *The people of Herbita, Plin.* 8. *Cic. Verr.* 2, 65.

Herbitensis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Herbita. Herbitensis ager, Cic. Verr.* 3, 18.

*|| *Hercæus*, a, um, adj. *Jupiter Hercæus, i. e. ambiens domum [ex ἥρκος, septum, vel clauum, quia intra conseptum domus cujusque colebatur] Jupiter worshiped in every house. Cui nihil Hercæi profuit ara Jovis, Ov. in Ibin.* 284.

*|| *Herculānenſis*, e, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Herculaneum. Herculaneſis fundus, Cic. Fam.* 9, 5.

*|| *Herculāneus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Hercules. || Herculanea via, Cic. Agrar.* 2, 14. *between Naphs and Pomigliano.*

*|| *Herculānium*, ii, n. *Plin.* 3, 5. *Herculānum, Cic. Att.* 7, 3. *A town of Campania in Italy; hod. Torre di Ripalta, Hard.*

*|| *Hercūles*, is, m. & *Hercūlus*, i, *Gloss. vet. unde Hercule in voc. & contract. Hercle, [qu. Ἡρώων κλέος, i. e. gloria heroum] Hercules, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, wife to Amphytrio, a Theban nobleman of great antiquity, as appeareth from the story of Laomedon. But the Ægyptians laid claim to the birth of the first Hercules, and said all the other Hercules were so called from their likeness in virtue and magnanimity, Tac. Ann.* 2, 60. *Tully reckoneth six of his name, N. D.* 3, 15. *Diodorus only three. Varro maketh forty-four, but probably a great many of his were symbolical, or physical, not historical. No doubt there were almost as many as they reckon labours, and the great actions of all the succeeding ones were attributed to the most ancient of them. Duodecim vulgò labores, five ærumnas memorant, quorum periosos carmine constrinxit, Mart.* 9, 103. *adulatoriæ, Domitianum, si diis placet, majorem, Alcidem Herculem minorem concinnans. Pelle leoninâ humeros amictus incedebat, clavâ armatus. Tandem, post omnes ærumnas, vestem lineam interiorem à deceptâ uxore missam, quæ Nessi venenato sanguine imbuta fuerat, induens, tan diros sensit cruciatus, ut 1000 in monte Oetâ constructo se consumpserit. Vid. Cic. Tusc.* 2, 7.

*|| *Hercūleus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Hercules. Herculeus nodus, Cic. Att.* 8, 6. *Herculea clava, Prop.* 4, 10, 39. *audacia, Just.* in *Præf.*

Herculis columnæ, Hercules's pillars by the straits of Gibraltar, Plin. 2, 103.

Herculis Insulæ, Two small islands near the coast of Tuscany, Plin. 3, 8. *major Asinaria, five Zauara; minor Isola pianâ dicitur, Hard.*

Herculis Monæchi portus, A strong port town of Genoa in Italy, Plin. 3, 4. *Tac. Hist.* 3, 42, 3. *hod. Monaco, Hard.*

Herculis portus, A town of Calabria in Italy, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Tropea, Hard.* 3, 4.

Hercyna, vel Hercynna, æ, f. *A nymph, the companion of Proserpine, whose image had a goose in its right hand, Liv.* 45, 27.

*|| *Hercynia*, æ, f. [*ab ἥρκος, septum, quodd Germaniam ferè totam conieperet*] *Anciently a very large forest in Germany; but a great part of it since Cæsar's time hath been cut down. However, the greatest woods there seem to be parts of it. Hod. the black forest, or Schwarzwalde. Descriptionem ejus antiquam pete à Cæs. B. G.* 6, 24. *recentiorem à Geographis recent.*

Herdonia, æ, f. *Anciently a city of Apulia, near*

the river *Aufidus*, Sil. 8, 569. Nunc *Ardonia* dicitur, inter *Cervaro* & *Caropelle* fluvios, Hard.

Herdonienses, ium. m. pl. The inhabitants of *Herdonia*, Plin. 3, 11.

|| *Herefordia*, æ. f. The city *Hereford* in England, Camd.

Herillus, i. m. A philosopher of *Chalcedon*, who placed the summum bonum in knowledge, and sciences, Cic. Acad. 4, 42.

Herma, æ. m. A statue of *Mercury* in stone, of a cubick form, without hands and feet, Juv. 8, 53.

Hermæum, i. n. A promontory of *Sardinia*, Liv. 35, 50.

Hermagoras, æ. m. A rhetorician, surnamed *Carion*, who taught at *Rome* in the time of *Augustus*, and died old. He writ six books of the art of *Rhetoric*. Hujus meminit *Cicero* de *Inventione* 1, 6. & non semel in *Orat*.

Hermunduri, & *Hermunduri*, ðrum. m. pl. A powerfull people of *Germany*, anciently possessing all *Bohemia*, and other parts. Vid. Tac. Germ. 41. Horum nomen *Misnenses* hodie sibi peculiariter vindicant.

* *Hermaphroditus*, i. m. [ex 'Ερμῆς, & 'Αφροδίτη] The son of *Mercury* and *Venus*, whom the Nymph *Salmacis* falling in love with clasped in her arms, and prayed to the gods to make them one body. Fabulam plenius lege ap. Ov. Met. 4, sub. 9.

* *Hermathenæ*, ðrum; f. pl. [ex 'Ερμῆς, & 'Αθήνη] A statue of *Mercury* and *Minerva* together, Cic. Attic. 1, 4.

Hermes, ðtis. m. ['Ερμῆς, Gr. & 'Ερμῆς, æ. m. [ab interpretatione, est enim interpres deorum] The Greek name of *Mercury*, A very ancient philosopher, soon after the time of *Moses*, called *Trismegistus*, i. e. ter maximus, by reason of his virtues, and great learning. Vid. Laët. de *Idæi*. c. 11. He first divided the day into hours.

Hermīnius, ii. m. (1) A valiant commander of the *Germans*. (2) A valiant and noble Roman, who, with *Cæsar*, defended the bridge over the *Tiber* against the *Etrurian* army. (3) A noble *Tuscan*. (4) A town and mountain of *Portugal*; hod. *Armino*. (1) Vid. *Arminius*. (2) Liv. 2, 10. (3) Virg. *Æn*. 11, 642. (4) *Hirt*. B. Alex. c. 48.

Hermione, es. f. (1) The daughter of *Meneleus* and *Helena*, betrothed by her grandfather to *Orestes*, yet by her father given to *Pyrthus*; but *Orestes* slew him in the temple of *Apollo*, and recovered his spouse. (2) A town of *Peloponnesus*. (1) Virg. *Æn*. 3, 323. (2) Plin. 3, 5.

Hermiones, um. m. pl. A people about the middle part of *Germany*, who were very considerable for their power and territories, Plin. 4, 14. *Hermiones* vocat Tac. Germ. 2.

* *Hermocrates*, i. m. [sc. *Mercurii* robur; ab 'Ερμῆς, *Mercurius*, & κρᾶτος, robur] A Sophist, who being asked by *Pausanias* how he might become eminent, answered, by taking off the most eminent man. Upon which he soon after slew *Philip* of *Macedon*, Diod. lib. 16.

* *Hermodorus*, i. m. [i. e. *Mercurii* donum; ex 'Ερμῆς, *Mercurius*, & δῶρον, donum] (1) A scholar of *Plato*, who was charged with making a trade of his philosophy, for he used to write out his commentaries, and expose them to publick sale in *Sicily*; whence the proverb, verba importat *Hermodorus*, of a mercenary person. (2) A philosopher of *Epheesus*, who was an exile in *Italy*; and interpreted the decemviral laws; to whose memory a statue was erected. (3) An architect, who contending with *Philo* at *Athens* about building an armoury, was worsted for want of eloquence. (1) Cic. Attic. 13, 21. (2) Plin. 34, 5. (3) Cic. Orat. 1, 14.

* *Hermogenes*, is. m. [Lat. à *Mercurio* ortus; sc. ab 'Ερμῆς, *Mercurius*, & γένος, genus] (1) || A philosopher of *Tarsus*, highly approved by *M. Antoninus*. He was a great scholar at eighteen years of age, but afterwards grew worse and worse; whence that saying of him, *Hermogenes inter pueros senex, inter senes puer*. (2) An-

other put to death by *Domitian*, together with his bookellers, for some expressions which he thought slyly reflected on his conduct. (3) A feigned name for a thief. (1) Suid. (2) Suet. Dom. 10.

(3) Mart. 12, 29.

* *Hermolæus*, i. m. [i. e. populi interpres; ab 'Ερμῆς, quod ab officio sonat interpres, & λαός, populus] A famous statuary, Plin. 36, 5.

* *Hermōnassa*, æ. f. ['Ερμῶνασσα, Strab.] A city of the lower *Mysia*, Plin. 6, 6.

* || *Hermōpolis*, is. f. [Lat. *Mercurii* civitas; ab 'Ερμῆς, *Mercurius*, & πόλις, civitas] A city in *Ægypt*, Pind. Vid. Steph.

* *Hermōpōlites*, is. f. A prefecture, or district, in *Ægypt*, Plin. 5, 9.

Hermotimus, i. m. A man whose soul used to make frequent sallies and excursions, leaving his body half animated, Plin. 7, 52.

Hermunduri, ðrum. m. pl. A considerable people of *Germany*, Tac. Qui nunc *Bohemi*, populi ab his fusi usque ad *Danubii* ripam, Hard. Vid. *Hermunduri*.

Hermus, i. m. A river of *Lydia*, having golden sands, which being increased by *Pactolus*, falleth into the bay of *Phocis*. Auro turbidus *Hermus*, Virg. Georg. 1, 137.

Hernici, ðrum. m. pl. [ab *Herno* duce, ut qui à *Pelagis* ortum ducunt] A people of new *Latium*, eastward between the *Æqui*, *Volsci*, and *Marsi*; their chief town was *Anagnia*; hod. *Anagni*. Vid. Liv. 9, 42. & *Macrob*. Sat. 5, 18.

Hernicus, a, um. adj. *Hernican*, or belonging to the *Hernici*, ut *Hernica* saxa, Virg. *Æn*. 7, 684. Quosque in prægelidis duratos *Hernica* rivis, Sil. 4, 226.

Hēro, us. & ōnis. f. A beautifull maid of *Sestos*, a city of *Thrace*, on the European side of the *Hellepont*, with whom *Leander* of *Abydos*, on the opposite or Asian side, being in love, used often to swim over the strait to her; but he happening to be drowned, she cast herself headlong from a tower upon his floating body. Vid. Ov. Epist. 18, & 19.

Hērōdes, is. m. There were three *Judean* kings of this name, viz. *Magnus*, *Antipas*, his son, and *Agrippa*, his grandson. The scoff of *Augustus*, when he heard that *Herod's* son was slain among the rest of the innocents in *Judea*, viz. that it were better to be *Herod's* swine than his son, which we find in *Macrob*. Sat. 2, 4.

belongeth to the first of these. Whether the festival mentioned by *Perf*. 5, 180. belong to the first or last of them, is not so certain.

Hērōdianus, i. m. An historian of *Alexandria*, who writ the lives of the emperor *Commodus* and his successors, to the younger *Gratian*, in Greek, Hodie opus extat.

Hērōdium, ii. n. A district of *Judea*, Plin. 5, 14. Jos. B. J. 3, 2.

* *Hērōdōtus*, i. m. ['Ηρόδοτος, Gr.] A famous historian of *Halicarnassus*, who flourished in the 87th Olympiad. He writ a general history in the Ionick dialect, contained in nine books. The learned assembly of *Greece*, before which he recited them, gave them the title of the nine Muses, a muse to each book, because of their sweetness, and elegant stile. Cicero patrem historiarum vocat, de Legib. 1.

* *Hērōes*, um. m. pl. [varia hujus vocab. adferuntur etyma, mihi quod *Platoni* placuit, maxime placet, ut sit ab 'Ερως, amor, propterea, quod ex amore deorum erga feminas mortales, vel deorum erga mares mortales, geniti sint] Men who being renowned for great exploits and virtue, above the common level of mankind, were thought to be the children of some god, or goddess, and so to be partakers both of the divine and human nature.

* *Hērōina*, æ. f. A heroin, a she hero. Formosæ heroïnæ, Prop. 1, 19, 13.

* *Hērōis*, idis. f. Idem. Veteres heroïdas æquas, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 33.

Hērōum oppidum, Plin. 6, 29. * || *Heropolis*, Ptol. A town in *Ægypt*, near the Arabian gulf.

Herse, es. f. The daughter of *Cecrops* king of *Athens*, beloved by *Mercury*, Ov. Met. 2, 725.

Hesilia, æ. f. The wife of *Romulus*, Liv. 1, 11 who after she was deified, was called *Ora*, Ov. Met. 14, ult.

* *Hēsiodus*, i. m. ['Ησιόδος, Gr.] An ancient Greek poet, whose chief subjects are husbandry, and the genealogy of the gods. He was born in *Africa*, a city of the *Bæotia*, whence he is called by the poets *Ascræus*, and *Ascræus senex*. Some, because of the simplicity and rudeness of his stile, have thought him more ancient than *Homer*; but *Paterculus* placeth him 120 years later, Liv. 1, 7.

Hēsione, es. f. The daughter of *Laomedon* king of *Troy*: she was delivered by *Hercules* from a sea monster; but her father refusing to give *Hercules* the horses which he promised him for his reward, he sacked the city of *Troy*, and gave *Hesione* to *Telamon*, Ov. Met. 11, 6.

* *Hesperia*, æ. f. [ab *Hespero* stella, quæ vespere ad occidentem apparet, quod hæ regiones ad occidentem jaceant] (1) *Spain*, and, (2) *Italy*, so called. (1) *Hesperia* sospes ab ultimâ, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 4. (2) = *Sæpe Hesperiam*, sæpe *Italia* regna vocare, Virg. *Æn*. 3, 185.

* *Hesperides*, um. f. pl. (1) The daughters of *Hesperus*, the brother of *Atlas*, who had orchards in *Africa* bearing golden fruit, kept by a watchfull dragon, which *Hercules* slew, and obtained the prize. (2) *Hesperides*, *Patron*. pro *Hesperia*. (1) Vid. *Lucr*. 5, 33. conf. *Luc*. 9, 360, & deinceps. (2) *Corniger Hesperidum* fluvius regnator aquarum, Virg. *Æn*. 8, 77.

* *Hesperii*, ðrum. m. pl. (1) A people of the Lower *Æthiopia*. (2) A people of *Libya*. (1) *Mela*. (2) Plin. 6, 30.

* *Hesperius*, a, um. adj. [ex *Hesperus*] Western. || *Hesperia* terra, *Italy*, Virg. *Æn*. 2, 781.

Hesperium fretum, Ov. Met. 11, 258.

* *Hesperus*, i. f. [ab ἑως, aurora, & ὥρας, terminus] (1) || The son of *Japetus*, and brother of *Atlas*, who being an exile, came into *Italy*, settled there, and called it *Hesperia*, after his own name. (2) The evening star, (1) Vid. *Diod*. 2. & *Nat. Com*. 4, 7. (2) Vid. *Appell*.

Hesus, i. m. A god of the *Gauls*, supposed to be *Mars*, Luc. 1, 440.

|| *Hesychius*, ii. m. A learned grammarian. De cuius tempore incert. fuisse autem *Christianum* satis manifestum. Auditorem & discipulum *Greg. Nazianzen* fuisse ait *Flacc. Illyr*.

Hetriculum, i. n. A town of the *Brutians*, which revolted to the *Romans*, Liv. 30, 19. hod. *Lataraco*.

* *Hetruria*, æ. f. [ab ἧτρος, *Cretensium* dialecto pro ἑπς mons, quod montuosa est, Scal.] A country of *Italy* called *Tuscany*, lying on the *Tyrrhene* sea, bounded by the rivers *Tiber* and *Macra*, and the *Appennines*. Vid. Plin. 3, 5. & *Etruria*.

* *Hetrusci*, ðrum. m. pl. A people of *Hetruria*. They were very skilfull in prodigies from heaven, and their expiations, as also in augury; and many of the *Roman* rites and ceremonies came from them. Vid. Liv. 1, 3, 4. conf. Plin. 28, 3. Dicuntur etiam *Etrusci*, *Tusci*, & *Thusci*.

Hexi, ðrum. m. pl. *Mela*, *Sexi*, Plin. 3, 1. A city of *Spain*, about five leagues from *Malaga*.

* *Hexapylus*, i. f. [ab ἑξ, sex, & πύλος, porta] A place in *Syracuse*, having six gates, Liv. 25, 24.

H ante I.

Hiarbas, æ. m. A king of the *Getulians*. Vid. *Iarbas*.

Hibernia, æ. f. *Apul. de Mundo* [ab ant. *Juberna*, vel *Juvena*, Juven. 2, 260. ut & *Mela*, 3, 6. || *Iverna*, Ptol. & *Ierne*, Claud. 4. Conf. *Honor*. 33.] *Ireland*, an island in the Atlantick ocean, between *England* and *Spain*, under the dominion of the *English*. It is a very plentiful land, flowing with milk and honey, and well stocked with cattle. De moribus prisorum incolarum, vid. *Camdenum*, & *Strab*. lib. 4.

* *Hiëra*, æ. f. [ἱέρα, Gr. sc. νῆσος] (1) An *Æolian* island right against *Italy*. (2) Another in *Sicily*.

Sicily. (3) *A town in Egypt, on the confines of Æthiopia.* (4) *A river of Bithynia, parting it from Galatia.* (1) Plin. 2, 106. (2) Id. 3, 9. (3) Id. 6, 29. (4) Id. 5, ult. ubi al. Hieras.

* *Hierāpolis*, is. f. [Gr. Ἱερὰ πόλις, sc. sancta civitas] (1) *A city of Laodicea.* (2) *Another in Asia, properly so called.* (3) *Another in Crete.* (4) *Another in Syria.* (1) Plin. 5, 29. (2) Id. 2, 95. (3) Id. 4, 12. (4) Id. 5, 26.

* *Hierāpōlitæ*, ārum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Hierapolis.* Plin. 5, 29.

* *Hiero*, ōnis. m. [Ἱέρων, Gr. ab ἱερός, sacer] *A king of Sicily, made by, and a sure friend to, the Romans; a man, who in his advanced years applied himself to learning, using the assistance of Pindar, and Simonides. Silius hath drawn part of his character, 14, 85. and Juvenal, 23, 4. will supply the rest.*

* *Hierocles*, is. m. [i. e. sacra gloria; ab ἱερός, sacer, & κλέος, gloria] (1) *The father of king Hiero, descended from Gelo an ancient king of Sicily.* (2) || *An Alexandrian philosopher, who wrote a commentary on the golden verses of Pythagoras.* (1) Just. 23, 4. (2) Laet. 5, 2.

* *Hierōnēsos*, i. f. [Lat. Insula sacra; ab ἱερός, sacer, & νῆσος, insula] *An island in Sicily, called also Hierā, Plin. 3, 8.*

* *Hierōnīcus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Hiero.* Lex Hieronica, *a law made by Hiero concerning corn,* Cic. Verr. 2, 13, & 60.

* *Hierōnŷmus*, i. m. [qu. ἱερὸν ὄνομα, i. e. sacrum nomen] *The grandson of Hiero king of Sicily, who coming young to the crown, fell into pride and luxury, and forsaking his father's counsel, fell from the Romans, revolted to Hannibal, and was afterwards slain by his own subjects. Vid. Liv. 24, 4, & seq. conf. Sil. 14, 87, 105.*

* *Hierōōlyma*, æ. f. & Ἱεροσόλυμα, n. pl. & Ἱερουσαλήμ, ind. Ἱεροσόλυμα i. e. hæreditas pacis; & πότις dict. *Solyma; The metropolis of Judæa, famous for its temple and fortifications. It was taken by the Romans, demolished and plundered in the second year of Vespasian, after a six months siege, A. D. 73. according to our Saviour's predictions. Hierosolymam aliquid exportare, Cic. pro Flacc. 28. captis Hierosolymis, Id. ib. Solymæ perustæ, Mart. 7, 54.*

* *Hierōōlymārius*, ii. m. *Pompey so called for his conquest of Jerusalem, Cic. Att. 2, 9. ubi tamen ab ipso fictum est in convivium.*

* *Hilaria*, ōrum. n. pl. *Feasts of merriment on the 25th of March. Vid. Macrobi. Sat. 1, 21. Hilaria Matris Dei vocat Lamprid. Hilaria omnibus conveniunt, Quint. 6, 4.*

* *Himantōpōdes*, um. m. pl. [Lat. Loripedes; ab ἵμας, lorum, & πῆς, pes] *A splay footed people of Æthiopia, Plin. 5, 8.*

* *Himella*, æ. *A river of the Sabines, which discharges itself into the Tiber, Virg. Æn. 7, 714.*

* *Himēra*, æ. f. (1) *A large river of Sicily, which almost divideth the island; hod. Fiume di Termini, Hard.* (2) *Another in the country forty miles distant, which discharges itself into the sea, mistaken by the ancients for the same with the former.* (3) *A city at the mouth of this river; hod. Termini Citta splendidissima, Hard.* (1) Liv. 24, 6. (2) Vid. Sil. 14. (3) Plin. 3, 8.

* *Hipparchus*, i. m. [sc. magister equorum; ab ἵππος, equus, & ἀρχός, magister] *An astronomer of Nicæa, who found out the use of some mathematical instruments, Plin. 35, 18.*

* *Hippeus*, i. m. [Lat. equester ab ἵππος, equus] *A sculptor, and excellent workman. Vid. Dalech. ad Plin. 2, 25.*

* *Hippias*, æ. m. [ab eodem] *A philosopher of Elis, who was skilful in all arts, trades, and sciences. He came to the Olympick games, and showed that every thing he wore was of his own making, Cic. Orat. 3, 32. & de Cl. Orat. 8.*

* || *Hippius*, i. m. [ex eodem themate] *Nepertune so called. Vid. Fest.*

* *Hippo*, ōnis. m. (1) *A city of Spain.* (2) *Another of Africa, the birth place of St. Augustine; hod. Bonne en Afrique, ad discrimen Coloniensis Bonnæ in Ubiis, Hard.* (3) *Hippo*

Diarrhythus, a Roman colony of Africa, hod. rudrum locus Tamaclati, vel, ut alii efferunt, Tamacrata, appellatur, Hard. (4) *Another in Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples; hod. Bivona, quod oppidi navale est, cui nomen Monte Leone, Hard.* (1) Liv. 39, 30. (2) Sil. 3, 259. (3) Plin. 9, 8. & Plin. nepos. Ep. 9, 33. (4) Plin. 3, 4.

* *Hippocentauri*, ōrum. m. pl. [ἵππος & ταύρος ἵππου κεντῆύς] *A people of Thessaly, in their upper parts men, in the nether horses; which fable seemeth to have come from their first managing horses. Pliny indeed saith that he saw such a creature brought out of Ægypt preserved in honey, lib. 7, 3. Lucr. 5, 877. denyeth their existence; which may be true in nature, but it is not incredible that such a monster might be born.*

* *Hippocrātes*, is. m. [ex ἵππος, equus, & κρατῆς, impero] *A most excellent physician of the island Cos, Cic. Orat. 3, 33. He lived in the time of Pythagoras. Artaxerxes promised him great honours, if he would live in his court. His aphorisms in the Ionic dialect are extant.*

* *Hippocrēne*, es. f. [Lat. Fons equi quia ex Pegasi ungulâ impacti factus; ab ἵππος, equus, & κρήνη, fons] *A fountain near Helicon, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, Ov. Fast. 5, 7. Persio fons caballinus, in præf.*

* *Hippodāmīa*, æ. & *Hippodāme*, es. f. [Lat. equorum domitrix; ab ἵππος, equus, & δαμάω, domo] *The daughter of Oenomaüs, king of Elis and Pisa, who proposed his daughter in marriage to him who should outrun him in a chariot. After thirteen young men had lost their lives (for such was the agreement) Pelops bribing the king's charioteer to leave one of the wheels unpinned, got the victory, the king being killed in the fall. But before he died, he desired Pelops to revenge him on the charioteer; which he performed, for instead of a reward, he threw him into the sea. (2) Another, the daughter of Pirithoüs. (1) Avecta externis Hippodamia rotis, Prop. 1, 2, 20. conf. Virg. Georg. 3, 7. (2) Hom. Il. β. 242. & Ov. Met. 12, 210.*

* *Hippolyte*, es. f. [ab Hippolytus] (1) *A queen of the Amazons, vanquished by Hercules, who gave her to his companion Theseus.* (2) *The wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia.* (1) Hippolyte nudâ tulit arma papiliâ, Prop. 4, 3, 43. Vid. Hyg. Fab. 30, & 163. (2) Hor. Od. 3, 7, 18.

* *Hippolytus*, i. m. [ab ἵππος, equus, & λύω, solvo] *The son of Theseus by Hippolyte, a great hunter. He refusing the love of his step-mother Phædra, was by her accused of tempting her to incest. He perceiving that his father hereupon intended his death, fled into a chariot by the sea side: but the horses, affrighted by sea calves that lay on the shore, ran away, overturned and broke the chariot, and killed him. But Æsculapius, at the request of Diana, raised him to life; and then he went into Italy, and called himself Virbius, quod bis vixit, Virg. Æn. 7, 764, & deinceps, conf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.*

* *Hippomædon*, tis. m. [Lat. equos regens; ab ἵππος, equus, & μέδω, imperans] *The son of Nestor and Naxia, the greatest hero of the Greeks after Amphiaræus and Diomedes, who fighting against Thebes, was drowned, Stat. Theb. 1, 44.*

* *Hippomènes*, is. m. [ab ἵππος, equus, & μένος, robur] (1) *The son of Macareus and Melippe, who, by the help of Venus's golden apples, got the start of Atalanta in the race, and so won her. Vid. Atalanta. But not being grateful, she stung him with such lust, as to lie with his wife in the temple of Cybele; who resenting the impiety changed him into a lion, and her into a lioness. (2) An Archon of Athens, guilty of savage cruelty to his son and daughter; unde Adalgium, Magis impius Hippomene. Vid. Ch. l. Erasmi. (1) Ov. Met. 10, fab. 11. (2) Id. in Ibin, 459.*

* *Hippōna*, æ. f. [ab ἵππος, equus] *The goddess of horses, Juv. 8, 157. ubi al. Epone, fons relictus.*

* *Hippōnax*, ætis. m. [Lat. rex equorum; ab ἵππος, equus, & ἀναξ, rex] *A witty poet of Ephesus, but so deformed, that the painters drew his picture for people to laugh at; whereupon he dipped his pen in gall, and writ such bitter Iambicks against them, that some of them hanged themselves, as the common report went: but Pliny denyeth it, 36, 5. Ab hoc potitā est Hippo-nocæum, vel Hipponocæum, Iambicum.*

* *Hippōnensis*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hippo. Hipponensis sinus, Plin. 5, 4.*

* *Hippōniates sinus*; Sinus Brutiōrum, qui & Vibonensis, Plin. 3, 5. *A part of the Mediterranean, on the western coast of Naples; hod. Golfo di S. Euphemia.*

* *Hippōpōdes*, um. m. pl. [ex ἵππος, equus, & πῆς, pes] *A people of Scythia, who are feigned to have had feet like horses, Plin. 4, 1; conf. August. de Civ. 16, 8. Their swiftness seemeth to have given rise to the fable.*

* *Hippotades*, æ. m. Patron. *A descendant of Hippotes. Æolus so called, Ov. Met. 4, 663.*

* *Hippuris*, is. f. *One of the islands called Sporades, Plin. 4, 12.*

* *Hirminium*, ii. n. *A river of Sicily, Plin. 3, 8. hod. Maulo, & Mauli, & Fiume di Ragusa, Hard.*

* *Hirpiæ familiæ*, *A people of the Falisci not far from Rome, who, in the anniversaries of Apollo, used to go upon the fire without being burnt, Plin. 7, 2.*

* *Hirpini*, ōrum. m. pl. Plin. 2, 93. Cic. de Div. 1, 36. *A people of the Samnites in Italy, in that part of it now called Terra di Lavoro; so named from hirpus, in the Sabine tongue lupus, for their rapacious way of living, Serv.*

* *Hirpini montes*, Plin. 3, 11. *A part of the Apennine, near Campsa, Hard.*

* *Hirpinus*, i. m. [ex Hirpinis ortus] *A generous horse, one of the best breed. Hirpini posteritas, Juv. 8, 63. Hujus Hirpini avum hausit nobis nomine Aquilonem ex vet. lapide quem ipse vidit, & exscripsit vir cl. Justus Lipsius Centaur. 3. Ep. 26. operæ est videre totam inscript. Hinc lux etiam illi Martialis, Hirpini veteres qui bene novit avos, Ep. 3, 63, 12.*

* *Hirtius*, vel *Hircius*, ii. m. *A consul joined with Pansa, who going to break up the siege of Mutina, where Brutus was besieged, were both slain by M. Antony. He writ the 8th book of Cæsar's Commentaries of the wars with the Gauls, and most probably those of the Alexandrian and African wars, though Suetonius doubteth whether he or Oppius were the author of them, Cæf. 56.*

* *Hispāiensis*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Seville. Hispalensis conventus, Plin. 3, 3.*

* *Hispal*, Sil. 3, 392. vel *Hispālis*, is. f. [ab Hispale Hercules fil. conditore] *A populous city of Andalusia in Spain; hod. Seville, Cellar.*

* *Hispānia*, æ. f. [ab Hispale Hercules filio] *Spain, the most western country in Europe; hinc Hesperia dicitur; Iberia etiam, ab Ibero flumine; & Celtiberia, à Celtis incolis. Undique cingitur Mediterraneo & Cantabrico mari, nisi quā Galliam spectat, ubi intercedunt Pyrenæi montes. Patria hæc fuit Lucani, Hygini, Martialis, utriusque Senecæ, aliorumque eruditum.*

* *Hispānicus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Spain; Spanish. Hispanicum verbum, Suet. Aug. 82.*

* *Hispāniensis*, e. adj. *Idem. Hispaniensis victoria, Suet. Cæf. 37. i. e. de Hispanis. Hispaniensia naufragia, Plin. 2, 67.*

* *Hispānus*, a, um. adj. *Idem. Hispano si me Tagus impleat auro, Mart. 7, 37, 7. Hispanum mare, Plin. 3, 4.*

* *Hispellates*, is. m. *An inhabitant of Hispellum. Tiburtes magnos, Hispellatemque Metaurumque, Sil. 4, 187.*

* *Hispellum*, i. n. *A city of Umbria, Plin. 3, 14.*

14. *Hispellum* nunc castrum est prope Fulginum, *Ispello*, & *Spello*, Hard.
Histonium, ii. n. *A town in Italy*, Plin. 3, 12.
 hod. *Guasto di Amone*, Hard.
Histri, vid. *Istri*.

H ante O.

|| *Holmia*, æ. f. *Stockholm*, the capital of Sweden.

* || *Hōmērōmastix*, igos. m. [*Lat.* *Homeri flagellum*; ab "*Oμπος*, *Homerus*, & *μαστιξ*, *flagellum*] *Zōilus* so called, for envying *Homer*.

* *Hōmērus*, i. m. [*Oμπος*, Gr. i. e. *obses*, quod in bello inter *Colophonios* & *Smyrnenfes* obses datus fuerit] *An ancient, and most excellent Greek poet*, so famous, that seven of the greatest cities of Greece contended to be the place of his birth, viz. *Smyrna*, *Rhodes*, *Colophon*, *Salamis*, *Chios*, *Argos*, and *Athens*. That he traveled all over Greece, is manifest by his ready use of all the dialects, though he chiefly used the *Ionian*; and the several pieces, writ probably in the places and cities where they were found, and in process of time gathered, and stitched together, are from thence called "*Πελοποννησιαί*". He is called *Melesigenes*, from the river *Meles*, near which he was born; which river is on the reverse of coins struck by several cities in honour of him. The poets often call him *Mæonides*; either because he was the son of *Mæon*, or rather born in *Mæonia*; *Smyrna*, near the river *Meles*, seeming to have the best title to be his birth place. Vid. *Plutarch. in vitâ*, & *Herodot.*

|| *Hōmōlāis*, idis. f. *Stat.* [ab *Homole Thessaliæ monte*] *Belonging to*

Hōmōle, es. f. *A mountain of Thessaly*. Vid. *Omoles*.

Hōmōlīum, ii. n. *A town of Magnesia in Thessaly*, Plin. 4, 9.

Homona, æ. f. *A town of Lycæonia*, Plin. 5, 27.

Hōmonadenfes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Homona*, Tac. Ann. 3, 48.

* *Hōra*, æ. f. [ab *ὥρα* *pulchritudo*] *A Roman goddess*, who, whilst mortal, was called *Hersilia*, the wife of *Romulus*. *Teque, Quirine pater, veneror, Horamque Quirinam*, Enn.

* *Hōræ*, arum. f. pl. [ab *Horus*, *Sol*, quod anni vel diei, temporibus præstint, quæ *ἡμέρας* voc.] (1) || *The three daughters of Jupiter and Themis*, *Eunomia*, *Dica*, and *Irene*. (2) *The seasons*, or *divisions of the year*, or *day*. (3) *The keepers of the gates of heaven*. (4) *The attendants of Phæbus*. (5) || *The causes of clouds*, or *fair weather*. (6) || *The bringers of news*. (1) *Hesiod. Theog.* 901. (2) *Jupiter variis mundum temperat horis*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 16. Vid. & *Ov. Met.* 2, 25. & *Mart.* 4, 8. per totum. (3) *Præsideo foribus cœli cum mitibus horis*, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 25. (4) *Jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat horis*; *Jussa deæ peragunt*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 113. (5) *Hom. Il.* 6, 749. (6) *Theocr. in Syracus.* 103.

* *Hōriātus*, ii. m. [ab "*Ὠριός*, *speciosus*] *There were several Romans of this name*. (1) *One surnamed Cocles*, who, when *Porfena* had taken the *Janiculum*, and had undoubtedly otherwise become master of the city, withstood the conquered army so long, till the bridge was broken down on the other side, and the enemy by that means stopped, then leaped into the *Tiber*, and swam over. (2) *Three of this name*, who fought with the *Curatii*. (3) *A famous poet*, the prince of the Roman lyric poetry, born at *Venusium*, a town of *Apulia*, in mean circumstances. He came to *Rome*, where he learned to read, afterwards studied philosophy at *Athens*, but adhered to no particular sect, unless the eclectic. Vid. *Ep.* 1, 1, 3. He first got acquainted with *Mæcenas*, by whose means he came into great favour with *Augustus*. (1) *Liv.* 2, 10. (2) *Id.* 1, 24. (3) *Vitam Horatii lege ap. Suet.*

* || *Hōrestī*, ōrum. m. pl. [*Ὠρεστῆς*, *Ptol.*] *A people of Scotland near the river Esk*, Camd.

Hortanum, i. n. *A town of Italy*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Orta*, Hard.

Hortensia, æ. f. *The daughter of Hortensius*, a woman of great eloquence. *Hæc, cum matronarum ordo gravi tributo ab triumviris Octavio, Antonio, & Lepido oneraretur, nec quisquam, qui illarum causam susceperet, inveniretur, ipsa illarum causam magnâ cum eloquentiâ egit, effecitque ut bona tributi pars remitteretur. Capria orationis habes ap. Appianum.* Vid. & *Val. Max.* 8, 3, 3.

Hortensianus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hortensius*, Cic. Att. 4, 6.

Hortensius, i. m. [ab *Hortis*, ut nos hod. *Gardiner*] *A noble Roman orator*, a particular friend of *Tully*, a man of a prodigious memory, and who nicely understood all the graces of action, inasmuch that people went as well to see him, as to hear him, *Val. Max.* 8, 10, 2. De aliis hujus nominis consule *Ciceronem*, & alios.

Horus, i. m. [ex *Ἥλιος* lux] (1) *Apollo*, or the *Sun*, so called by the *Ægyptians*. Hinc fortè *Horæ* nomen habuerunt. He was the son of *Isis* and *Osiris*. (2) *A king of Assyria*. (1) *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 21. (2) *Plin.* 30, 15.

Hostilia, æ. f. *A town of Mantua in Italy*, Tac. Hist. 2, 104. hod. *Ostiglia*, Baudr.

Hostilius, i. m. (1) *The name of several Romans, particularly one who fell in the Sabine war*. (2) *Hostilius prænomine Tullus, the third king of the Romans*. (1) *Liv.* 1, 12. (2) *Id.* 1, 22.

H ante U.

|| *Hungaria*, æ. f. [*qu. Hunnavoria*, quia ibi confederunt *Hunni* & *Avares*, & in unam gentem coaluerunt] *This country was anciently called Pannonia, but the Hunni, a barbarous Scythian people, destroying all before them, about A. D. 400. settled here, and soon after the Avares, another brood of Scythians, came and mixed among them; whence they were called Hungavares, and their country Hungavaria, and by contraction Hungaria*.

|| *Hunni*, vel *Hūni*, ōrum. m. pl. *A barbarous people from Scythia*, who in the reign of *Valentinian* laid waste all before them with fire and sword, and did much mischief; and at length settled in *Italy*, and other northern countries. Vid. *Amim. lib.* 31, princ.

|| *Huya*, æ. f. *The holy island*, six miles from *Berwick*.

H ante Y.

* || *Hyacinthia*, ōrum. n. pl. *A festival kept by the Spartans three nights successively*, vid. *Athen.* 4, 4. *Pausan. in Lacon. in memory of*

* *Hyacinthus*, i. m. [*Ἥακινθος*, Gr.] *A beautiful boy of Amyclæ*, beloved by *Apollo* and *Zephyrus* at the same time. But *Zephyrus* suspecting that his rival was preferred before him, meditated revenge. And when the god and the boy were playing at quoits together, *Zephyrus* with a strong blast carried back one upon the boy's skull, and killed him; and from his blood sprung a flower of the same name, whereon he writ *ἥα, ἥα, alas! alas!* *Ov. Met.* 10, fab. 5.

* *Hyades*, um. f. pl. [ex *ὕω*, pluvio, *ὑάδεις*, Gr. i. e. *stellæ pluviales*, quod tam in ortu quam in occasu pluvias cient, *Gell.* 13, 9.] (1) *Seven stars in the head of Taurus*; (2) *Which the poets feign to be the seven daughters of Atlas and Æthra, turned into them whilst they piously bewailed the death of their only brother Hyas*. (3) *These stars the Romans by mistake called Suculæ, as if they were so named from ὕς, sus*. (1) *Ore micant Tauri septem radiantia flammis Sydera, quas Hyadas Graius ab imbre vocat*, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 165. (2) *Hygin. P. A.* 2, c. 21. (3) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

Hyale, es. f. *One of Diana's nymphs*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 171.

Hyampolis, is. f. *A town of Phocis not far*

from *Parnassus*, *Plin.* 4, 7. *Stat. Theb.* 7, 345. hod. *Jambol*, in *Bulgaria*.

* *Hyantes*, um. m. pl. [ab *Hyante rege*] *A people of Bæotia*, *Plin.* 4, 7.

* *Hyantēus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bæotia*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 310.

* *Hyantius*, a, um. adj. *Idem*. *Juvenis Hyantius*, i. e. *Actæon*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 147.

* *Hyas*, antis. m. [ab *ὕω*, pluvio] *The son of Atlas and Æthra*, who was devoured by a lion, whence, as some say, his sisters bewailing him, were called *Hyantes*. (2) || *Also a governor of Bæotia*; from whence they were called *Hyantes*. (1) *Vid. Hyades*. (2) *Strab.*

Hybanta, æ. f. *An island of Ionia anciently, but in Pliny's time, joined to the continent*, *Plin.* 2, 139.

Hybla, æ. f. *A mountain and town of Sicily*, in the valley of *Noto*, commended for producing the best honey, *Plin.* 11, 13. *Sil.* 14, 200. hod. *Paderno*, *Cluv.* Hinc

Hyblæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hybla*. *Hyblææ apes*, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 55. *Hyblææ mella*, *Mart.* 11, 43.

Hyblentes, ium. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Hybla*, *Plin.* 3, 8.

Hydaspes, is. m. (1) *A river in India*. (2) *Another in Persia*. (1) *Quæ loca fabulosus Lumbit Hydaspes*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 8. *Nylæus Hydaspes*, *Luc.* 8, 227. (2) *Medus Hydaspes*, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 211.

* *Hýdra*, æ. f. [ex *ὕδωρ*, aqua, sc. in aquâ vivens] *A water serpent with fifty heads, destroyed by Hercules in the lake of Lerna*. *Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus hydra*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 576. Vid. & *Lucret.* 5, 26.

Hýdruntum, i. n. *The capital of the Salentini*, *Plin.* 3, 11. hod. *Otranto* in *Naples*.

Hýdrus, ntis. m. *A river in Naples, near Hydruntum, or Otranto*, *Luc.* 5, 375.

* *Hygeia*, æ. f. *recl.* *Hygiea* [ab *ὑγιεινός*, *sanitas*] *The daughter of Æsculapius*, *Mart.* 11, 61, 6.

Hyginus, i. m. (1) *Surnamed C. Julius, a Spaniard born, the freed man of, and library keeper to, Augustus*. (2) || *A grammatick writer in Trajan's time*. (1) *Multa & variis super argumentis scriptis, quæ interiêrunt; ad nos solæ pervenerunt Fabulæ, & Poëtica Astronomica*. (2) *Vid. Auctores limitum*.

Hýlaëtor, is. m. [*Lat.* *latrator*; ab *ὕλακτις*, latro] *One of Ælæon's dogs*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 224.

* *Hýlæa*, æ. f. [ab *ὕλη*, sylvia] *A country of Sarmatia*, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 74.

Hýlæus, i. m. [*ὕλας*, Gr. i. e. *Sylvius*] *A dog's name*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 113.

Hýlas, æ. m. *The son of Theodamas*, who was beloved by *Hercules*, and waited on him; but stooping with his pitcher for water out of the river *Ascanius*, fell in, was drowned, and sought by *Hercules* with great lamentation. *Litus, Hyla, Hyla, omne sonabat*, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 44.

Hýlætæ, arum. m. pl. *A people of Cælesyria*, *Plin.* 5, 23.

* *Hýlax*, æcis. f. [ab *ὕλακτις*, latro] *A dog's name*, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 107.

Hyllus, i. m. (1) *The son of Hercules and Deianira*, who after the death of *Hercules* married *Iole*. (2) *A river of Phrygia*. (1) *Ov. Met.* 9, 279. (2) *Plin.* 5, 29.

Hýlōnōme, es. f. *The wife of Cyllarus the Centaur*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 405.

* *Hýmen*, & *Hýmēnæus*, & conjunctè *Hýmen* *Hýmēnæus* [missis aliis, quæ plurima adferuntur, etymis, ab *ὑμνω*, celebros, deductum putem, ut sit qui nuptus celebrandis & carminibus nuptialibus canendis præest] *The son of Apollo and Urania*, *Catull.* the god of marriage, and nuptial solemnities. *Quærit Hymen thalamis intactum dicere carmen*, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 13. *Ecce canunt Hymenæon*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 215. O *Hymenæe Hymen*; *Hymen o Hymenæe*, *Catull.* 59, 4.

Hýmētius, a, um. adj. *Hymettia mella*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 15. *Of, or from,*

Hy-

Hymettus, i, m. *A mountain of Attica, famous for excellent honey; hod. Lamprobouni, Hard. Ubi non Hymetto Mella decedunt, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 14.*

Hypæci, òrum, m. pl. *One of the islands called the Stæchades, Plin. 2, 5.*

Hypæpæ, òrum, f. pl. *A small town of Lydia, at the descent of the mountain Imolus, Ov. Met. 6, 13.*

Hypæpeni, òrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Hypæpæ, Plin. 5, 29.*

Hypælus, & **Hippalus**, i, m. Voc. Arab. vel Indic. *A west wind blowing at a set season, by which they sailed into the East-Indies, Plin. 6, 23.*

Hypånis, is, m. *A river of European Sarmatia, discharging itself into the Borysthenes, and afterwards by Podolia into the Euxine sea, Ov. Met. 15, 285. hod. Bog.*

Hypates, is, f. *A river of Sicily, Sil.*

Hyperborei, òrum, m. pl. [Lat. ultra Boreæ flatum habitantes; ab ὑπέρ, super, & βορέας, Boreas] *People dwelling under, or beyond, the North Pole. De his vid. Mela, 3, 5. & Solin. c. 26.*

Hyperboreus, a, um, adj. *Most northern. Hyperboreæ glacies, Virg. Georg. 4, 517.*

Hypèria, æ, f. [ὑπέρεια, Strab.] *A fountain of Peloponnesus, Plin. 4, 8.*

Hypèrides, is, m. [ὑπέρης, Gr.] *A famous Athenian orator; he was slain by Antipater, and his tongue cut out, Plut. in Demosth.*

Hypèrion, ònis, m. [qu. ὑπέρ ἥν, super nos existens] *A name of the sun. Hyperion radiis cinctus, Ov. Fast. 1, 385.*

Hypermnestra, æ, f. *One of the fifty daughters of Danaus, who alone spared her husband Lynceus, when the rest of her sisters slew theirs on the wedding night, Ov. Ep. 13.*

Hypobarus, i, m. *A river in India on whose banks grow trees that drop amber, Plin. 37, 2.*

Hypæarum, f. pl. *The city Ypres in Flanders.*

Hypia, & **Hypia**, æ, f. *A river of Sicily, Plin. 3, 8. hod. Marsala, Hard.*

Hypsa, æ, f. *A woman of the Plautian family, who had bad eyes. Hypsæa cæcior, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 91.*

Hypsæus, i, m. *The brother of Æacus, Stat. Theb. 7, 310.*

Hypsaltæ, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Thrace, Plin. 4, 11.*

Hypsicrætes, tis, m. *A famous grammarian Hujus meminit, Varr. L. L. 4. & Gell. 16 12.*

Hypsivyla, æ, f. *The daughter of Thoas, and queen of Lemnos, who, when all the women of the island slew their male kindred, preserved her father; for which pious deed she was banished. Vid. Stat. Theb. 5, 180, & seq. She entertained Jason in his voyage to Colchos, and had twins by him, Vid. Ov. Ep. 6.*

Hyrçania, æ, f. [ab Hyrcanâ sylvâ, quæ par dis, pantheris, & tigris abundat] *A country of Asia, having on the north the Caspian sea, on the south Parthia, on the east Margiana, and on the west Media, Laët. hod. Tabaristan, & Georgian.*

Hyrçanus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to Hyrcania. Hyrcanæ tigres, Virg. Æn. 4, 367. canes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45.*

Hýrie, es, f. (1) *The mother of Cygnus, transformed into a lake in Bæotia. (2) An ancient name of the island Zante. (1) Ov. Met. 7. fab. 13. (2) Plin. 4, 12.*

Hyrienses, ium, m. pl. *A people of Isauria, Liv. 38, 15.*

Hyrium, ii, n. [ὑρίον, Gr.] *A town of Naples in Italy, near the Adriatick, Dion. Perieg. 379. hod. Rhodia, Cellar.*

Hyrtaides, is, m. Patron. *The son of Hyrtæus, Virg. Æn. 9, 177.*

Hyrtaeus, i, m. *A Trojan, the companion of Æneas, Virg. Æn. 9, 406.*

Hypsa, vid. Hypsa.

Hyrtæus, is, m. [ὑρτæος, Gr.] (1) *The father of Darius king of Persia. (2) Another*

the son of Darius. (1) Just. 1, 10, 6. (2) Herod. 1, 7.

I ante A.

JACCA, æ, f. Ptol. [Ἰάκκω, Gr.] *A city of Arragon in Spain; hod. antiquum nomen retinet.*

Iacchus, i, m. [ἰαχῆς, clamor, qualem sustulerunt bacchantes] (1) *A name of Bacchus. (2) Meton. Wine. (1) Lenis procedit Iacchus, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 1, 16. (2) Inflatus venas Iaccho, Virg. Eccl. 6, 15.*

Iader, is, m. *A river of Illyricum, flowing into the Adriatick sea, Luc. 4, 405.*

Jadera, æ, f. *A considerable city of Dalmatia, on the gulf of Venice, Plin. 3, 21. hod. Zara vecchia, Hard.*

Jalylos, vel **Jalysum**, i, n. *A town of Rhodes, Plin. 5, 31. hod. Uxilica.*

Jamblichus, i, m. *A Pythagorean philosopher, scholar to Porphyry, Aug. de C. D. 10, 11.*

Jamno, ònis, m. *A town of Minorca, Plin. 3, 4. Mela, 2, 7.*

Jamphorina, æ, f. *The metropolis of Media, Liv. 26, 25.*

Jāna, æ, f. [à Janus] *Diana, or Luna, so called. Janus sol, Jana luna, Varr.*

Janafum, i, n. *The chief city of Galicia in Spain, Mela; hod. Compostella.*

Janiculum, i, n. [à Jano, quod ibi esset templum Jani] *A fort on the top of a hill, which overlooked the city of Rome, and by a wooden bridge erected by Ancus Martius, joined to the city, Liv. 1, 33. hod. Montorio. Janiculum incumbens, ubi mox jam pace probatâ, Sil. 10, 489.*

Ianthe, es, f. *A beautiful Cretan lady, the wife of Ipbis, Ov. Met. 9, 714.*

Jānuarius, i, m. [à Jano deo; vel quod sit anni janua] *The first month, January. Mense Januario cura ut domi sis, Cic. Attic. 1, 2.*

Jānus, i, m. *The most ancient of the gods, Juv. 6, 393. at least in Italy, for he entertained Saturn arriving here, and therefore they sacrificed first to him, Ov. Fast. 1, 172. He brought into Italy the use of wine, temples, and altars. His images were made with two faces, one looking backward, the other forward, to denote both a retrospect and prospect, with a staff of white thorn in the one hand, and a key in the other; whence he is called Cluvius, and Patulcius. Vid. Ov. Fast. 1, 89. & multis inseq. & Macro. Sat. 1, 9.*

Jāpētōnides, æ, m. Patron. [Ἰαπετώνιδης, Gr.] *Prometheus the son of Iapetus, Hesiod. Eog. 54.*

Jāpētus, i, m. [Ἰαπετός, Gr. ab Ἰαπὶ Noæ fil. cui Europa cellit] *The son of Titan and Terra, Hesiod. Theog. 528. and the father of Prometheus. The Greeks accounted him the founder of their nation, and thought nothing older than he; and by way of affront called any old dotard by his name. Ἰαπετός ἐπὶ διαστροφῇ πρὸς βούτα, ἀρχαῖος, Hes. ch. & Iapetus ὄνομα κούριον, ἄγρος, κούριος ἀπὸ αἰῶς, Suid*

Jāpis, idis, m. (1) *An excellent physician. (2) He built a town, and left his name to that part of Italy that lieth from the head of the river Timavus to Istria. (1) Virg. Æn. 12, 391. & 420. (2) Iapidis arva Fimav, Id. Georg. 3, 475.*

Jāpidia, æ, f. [ab lapide medico] *That part of Italy which lieth between Timavus and Istria. Fortis Iapidie miles, Tib. 4, 1, 108.*

Jāpygia, æ, f. [αἰ. Iapyx, Dedali fil.] *A region of Apulia, called also Sakntina, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Terra di Otranto.*

Jāpygium, i, n. & **Acra Jāpygia**, *A promontory of Italy, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Capo di S. Marta di Leuca, Hard.*

Jāpyx, ŷgis, m. (1) *The son of Dadalus. (2) A north-west wind. (3) A river of Italy. (1) Ov. Met. 15, 52. (2) Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4. (3) Plin. 3, 11.*

Jarbas, æ, m. *A king of Getulia, who courted Dido, but not prevailing waged war with her; and she being forced to submit requested a few days to appease the manes of her former husband, within which time she slew herself. Vid. Virg. Æn. 4, 196, 326.*

Jāsides, is, m. Patron. *The son, or grandson, of Iasius, i. e. Palinurus, Virg. Æn. 5, 843. & 12, 392.*

Jāsiones, is, m. *The son of Jupiter and Electra, who lay with Ceres, and was by Jupiter struck with thunder, Hom. Od. 4, 125.*

Jasis, idis, f. Patron. *The daughter of Jasius, or Jasion, Arcadian Atalanta, Prop. 1, 1, 10.*

Jāsius, ii, m. *The son of Abas king of the Argives, and brother to Dardanus, Virg. Æn. 3, 168.*

Jāson, ònis, m. [ab ἰάω, fano] (1) *The son of Æson, king of Theffaly, and Polymela, or, as others, of Alcymede. His father dying left his brother Pelias his son's guardian, who sent his nephew on a hazardous enterprise, to fetch the golden fleece, in hopes he might not return. He manned the ship Argos with the flower of Theffaly; and arriving at Colchos, the king's daughter Medea fell in love with him, taught him to tame the brazen footed bulls, and cast the watchful dragon, that kept the fleece, asleep, and carried it and Medea along with him. Vid. Medea, & Pelias. (2) Another prince of Phæria in Theffaly, the most powerful man in his time, a very valiant person, and a good commander. (1) Lege Val. Flacc. Argon. Hyg. Fab. 3, 12. Apollod. 1, 9. (2) Vid. Nep. Timoth. ult. & Xen. lib. 6. de rebus Græc.*

Jaxānātæ, òrum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia near the Mæotis, Val. Flacc. 6, 146.*

Jaxartes, is, m. *A great river of Sogdiana, which arising in mount Imaüs, and traversing the country now called Zagathay, discharges itself into the Caspian sea, Plin. 6, 13.*

Jaxtes, is, m. *A river of Scythia; whether the same as Jaxartes, qu. Claud. de Prob. & Olyb. coll.*

Jazyges, um, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia Europæa, inhabiting the countries now called Livonia, and Prussia, Tac. Ann. 12, 29. & Val. Flacc. 6, 122.*

I ante B.

Ībēri, òrum, & sing. **Īber**, Luc. 6, 258. *Some take them for inhabitants of Asia, between the Black and Caspian sea, Serv. hod. Gurgistan, a part of Georgia; but the more general opinion is, that they were a people of Spain, Tac. Agric. 11, 3.*

Īberia, æ, f. *The country of Spain, or perhaps a part of it. Duræ tellus Iberiæ, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 50.*

Īberiacus, a, um, adj. *Iberian, Spanish, Sil. 13, 510.*

Ībericus, a, um, adj. *Idem. Iberici funes, Hor. Epod. 4, 3. Ibericum mare, Plin. 3, 4.*

Īberinus, a, um, adj. *Idem. Juv. 6, 53. nisi fortè Iberina sit nomen propr. mulieris.*

Īberus, i, m. *A river of Castile, which arising in the mountains of the Asturias, and having watered Old Castile, Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia, discharges itself into the Mediterranean, not far from Tortosa, Plin. 3, 3. hod. accolis, Ebro, Hard.*

Īberus, a, um, adj. *Spanish, of Spain. Boves in flumine lavit Iberas, Virg. Æn. 7, 663.*

Iois, is, m. *Worshiped as a god by the Egyptians. Vid. Cic. N. D. 1, 29. & Tusc. 5, 27.*

Ihycus, i, m. *The name of an amorous poet of Rbegium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33.*

I ante C.

Īcades, um, f. pl. [Ἰκᾶδες, Gr.] *A festival kept by the Epicureans in honour of their master's birth day, being the twentieth day of every month, Plin. 35, 2.*

Īcadius, ii, m. *A noted robber, Cic. de Fato, 3. Īcāriōtis, idos, f. Patron. Penelope, the daughter*

ter of Icarus, and wife of Ulysses, Prop. 3, 13, 10. &

Icarius, īdos, f. Patron. A descendant of Icarus, Ov. in Ibin. 391.

Icarius, i, m. & Icārus, Tib. 1, 1, 10. (1) The son of Oebalus, who first taught the use of wine, and giving it to some shepherds, was by them killed, as supposing he had poisoned them, because they found their heads out of order. Having thrown him into a pit, his bitch Mæra discovered his body to his daughter Erigone, who killed herself, and the poor bitch pined away. But, in pity of these innocent disasters, Icarus was changed into the sign Bootes, Erigone into Virgo, and Mæra into the Dog Star. (2) Also the name of Penelope's father. (1) Vid. Hyg. Fab. 150. (2) Ov. Ep. 1, 81. Unde Penelope Icaris & Icarioris dicitur, quod vid.

Icārus, i, m. (1) The son of Dædalus, who flying with his father from Crete with artificial wings, without regard to the sage advice of his father, flew too high, whereby the sun melted his waxen wings, and he fell into that part of the sea which is between Mycon and Gyarus, which from him was called the Icarian sea. (2) Also one of the Cyclopes. (3) The same with Icarus, the son of Oebalus. (1) Ov. Trist. 3, 4, 21. (2) Plin. 5, 31. (3) Tib. 4, 1, 10.

*Icius portus, Ptol. [Ἰκίος λιμὴν, Gr.] supposed to be Pissant in Picarcé.

*Icēlos, i, m. [ab ἐκελος, similis] One of the sons of the god Somnus, Ov. Met. 11, 640.

Iceni, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire, Camd.

*Ichnūsa, æ, f. [ab ἰχνη, planta, quod pedem humanum forma ejus reterat] The island of Sardinia, Plin. 3, 7.

Ichthyophagi, ōrum, m. pl. [Lat. piscibus victitantes; ab ἰχθύς, piscis, & φάγω, edo] A people of Arabia Felix, living wholly on fish, Plin. 6, 23.

Ichthis, yos, f. A promontory of Elis, near the mouth of the river Alpheus, Plin. 4, 5.

Iconium, ii, n. The metropolis of Lycania, in Asia the Lesser, Cic. Fam. 3, 5. hod. Cogni. It is still very populous, and reckoned the capital of Caramania.

Iculisma, æ, f. Angouleme in France, Auson. Epist. 15, 21.

I ante D.

*Ida, æ, f. vel Ide, es, f. [πᾶν ὄρος ἐξ ἧς ἔστιν ἰδαίη κορυφαία] Ἰδὴ καλεῖται. Didym.] (1) A high hill in Phrygia, at a small distance from Troy, famous for the judgment of Paris there given, whereby he gave to Venus the golden apple, the prize of beauty, from Juno and Minerva. (2) A hill of Crete. (3) Also the mother of Nisus, the dear friend of Euryalus. (1) Ov. Ep. 16, 53. & seq. (2) Plin. 16, 33. Hinc Idæa mater, Lucr. 2, 611. (3) Virg. Æn. 9, 177.

Idālium, i, n. & Idālia, æ, f. [à seq. Idalus] A town of Crete sacred to Venus, who from hence is called Idalia, situate at the foot of mount Idalus, Virg. Æn. 10, 86. & ib. 1, 697.

Idālius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Idalium, or Crete. Idalius vertex, Prop. 2, 13, 54. Idaliæ volucres, Stat. Achill. 1, 372.

Idālus, i, m. A mountain of Crete, Steph. where Venus was worshiped; whence she is called Idalia, Virg. Æn. 5, 760. and a town at the foot thereof Idalium, or Idalia. Vid. Idalium.

*Idmon, ōnis, m. [Lat. sciens; ab ἰδῶ, scio] The son of Apollo and Asteria, a soothsayer among the Argonauts, Val. Flacc. 1, 228, & alibi.

Idomene, es, f. A town of Macedonia, Steph. Idomenenses, ium, m. pl. The inhabitants of Idomene, Plin. 4, 10.

Idomēneus, i, m. A king of Crete, called Lyellus, from Lyellus, an island of Crete, where he was born. After the destruction of Troy, he possessed himself of the promontory of Salentia, Virg. Æn. 3, 401.

Idubeda, æ, f. (1) A bill of Spain, reaching from the river Iberus to Lusitania. (2) A river that runeth by this bill. (1) Mela. (2) Plin. 3, 3.

Idūmæa, æ, f. & Idūme, es, f. [ex Edom filio Esavi] A country in Palestine, famous for palm trees. Palmarum dives Idume, Luc. 3, 216. conf. Sil. 3, 600. It lay between Judea, Ægypt, and Arabia Petrea, and was separated from Judea by mount Seir.

Idūmæus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Idumæa, Virg. Georg. 3, 12. & Sil. 7, 456.

*Idumanus, i, m. [Ἰδύμαρος, Ptol.] The river Blackwater, Camd.

Idya, æ, f. The mother of Medea, Cic. N. D. 3, 19. Hanc Ipseam vocat Ov. Ep. 17, 232.

I ante E.

Jena, æ, f. A city and university of Saxony. Vid. Cluv. Geogr. 3, 16.

Ierna, æ, vel Ierne, es, f. [à Saxon. erin, i. e. occasus] Ireland. Glacialis Ierna, Claud. 4 Conf. Hon. 33. Iernis, ap. Orph. in Argon.

Jerusalem, vid. Hierosolyma.

Ietas, æ, m. A castle, or, as some say, a town in Sicily, Sil. 14, 272. hod. Iato, Cellar. Nunc Iato dici, supra Entellam, auctor est Fazellus, Hard.

Jetenses, um, m. pl. Plin. 3, 8. iidem qui Jertini infra.

Jeterus, i, m. A river of Mysia, whose source is in mount Hermus, Plin. 4, 26.

Jetini, ōrum, m. pl. Cic. in Ferr. 3, 43. ubi in aliquib. Letini perperam, The people of Ietas.

I ante G.

Iceni, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Northumberland, Litt. ex Tac.

Igilgili, ōrum, m. pl. Anciently a city, but now only a village of Algier in Africa, Plin. 5, 2. hod. Gigeri, Hard.

Igniēna, æ, m. [quod fulminis vi enixus fuerit] A surname of Bacchus, Ov. Met. 4, 12.

Iguvium, ii, n. A city of Umbria, Cic. Att. 7, 13. hod. Eugubio, Hard. Hinc ap. Plin. Inguini pro Iguvini, 3, 14, incolæ Iguvii.

I ante L.

Ila, æ, f. The river Isle or Wisle in the north of Scotland, Camd.

Ilargus, i, m. A river of Vindelicia falling into the Danube, Albinov. hod. Iler, Cellar.

Ilerda, æ, f. A city and university in Catalonia. Collis qui tutam castris diuinebat Ilerdam, Luc. 4, 33. hod. Lerida, Hard.

Ilerdenses, ium, m. pl. The inhabitants of Lerida, Plin. 3, 3.

Ilegetes, um, m. pl. Inhabitants near Ilerda in Spain, Liv. 35, 12.

*Ilia, æ, f. The daughter of Numitor king of the Albans, the mother of Romulus and Remus, Liv. 1, 4. Geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem, Virg. Æn. 1, 278. Dicitur etiam Rhea Sylvia.

*Ilacus, a, um, adj. [ex Ilium] Of, or belonging to, Troy. Iliaca gens, Virg. Æn. 6, 875. Iliaci muri, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 16.

*Ilias, ādis, f. Homer's poem of the destruction of Ilium. Quis nōlet Homerum, Ilias æternum si latuisset opus? Ov. de Art. 3, 413. Ilias malorum, Tanta malorum impendit Ilias. So many and manifold evils, Cic. Attic. 8, 11. In plura. Iliades, Trojan women, Virg. Æn. 1, 484.

Ilienses, ium, m. pl. A people of Sardinia, Tac. Ann. 4, 53, 3. & Plin. 3, 7.

*Ilion, i, & Ilium, i, n. [Ἴλιον, Gr.] Properly the city of Troy. Fuit Ilium, Virg. Æn. 2, 325. Ilion mulier peregrina vertit in pulverem, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 18.

*Ilione, es, f. The eldest daughter of king Priam, Virg. Æn. 1, 656. Leg. etiam Iliona, Latinā term. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 61.

*Ilioneus, eos, m. Acc. Ilionea; The son of Phorbas, an eloquent Trojan, an adventurer with

Æneas, Virg. Æn. 1, 525. Ilionea petit dextra, Id. ib. 615.

*Ilios, i, f. The city of Troy, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 18. sed frequentius Ilium.

*Ilissus, i, m. [ab ἰλίσσω, volvo, ob flexus sinuosos] A river in Attica sacred to the Muses, Anfractu labitur riparum incurvus Ilissus, Stat. Theb. 4, 52.

Ilithyia, æ, f. [ἀΐτις peperit] A name of Lucina, the goddess of child-bearing, Hor. Carm. sec. 14. = Lucina Genitalis, Id. ib.

Illiberini, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Illiberis, Plin. 3, 4.

Illiberis, is, f. A city of Narbon, Liv. 21, 24, hod. Colibre, Hispan. Collinre, Gall. Hard.

Illyrica, æ, f. Steph. Illyricum, i, n. Tac. 1, 5, 4. Illyris, is, f. Luc. 2, 624. [ab Illyrio Cadmi fil. Eust.] A large country of Europe, on the borders of the Adriatick, over-against Italy, including Dahnatia and Sclavonia, with some other modern countries, having on the north Pannonia, on the west Istria, on the east Macedon, and on the south the Adriatick; but ancient writers agree not about its bounds, Cic. Philipp. 10, 4.

Illyricus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Illyricum. Illyricæ terræ, Prop. 2, 16, 1. Illyrici motus, Tac. 1, 52, 3. Illyricum mare, Cic. pro Marcello, 12.

Ilva, æ, f. An isle of the Tyrrhene sea, right against Tuscany, opposite Piombino, Virg. Æn. 10, 173. hod. Elba. It is computed to be about forty miles in circumference.

Iluates, ium, m. pl. The people of Ilva, Liv. 32, 29.

*Ilus, i, m. [Ἴλος, Gr.] (1) The son of Troas, king of Troy, and Callirhoë, father to Laomedon; from him Troy had its name Ilium. (2) Ascanius, the son of Æneas, so called. (1) Hom. Il. 2, 166. (2) Virg. Æn. 1, 272.

I ante M.

*Imacara, æ, f. [Ἰμακαρα, Ptol.] A town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. Hinc

Imacarenses, ium, m. pl. The people of, or near, Imacara, Plin. 3, 8, Cic. Verr. 3, 47.

Imāū, mons, A mountain of the greater Taurus, Plin. 5, 27.

Imbarus, i, m. A part of mount Taurus, so called, Plin. 5, 27.

Imbrāsides, æ, m. Virg. Æn. 10, 123. A person living near

Imbrāsus, i, m. A river of Samos, Plin. 5, 31.

Imbrus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Imbrus. Imbria terra, Ov. Trist. 1, 9, 18.

Imbrus, i, f. An island in the Archipelago near Thrace, dedicated to Mercury, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Lembo, Hard.

Imola, æ, f. A city in Italy, sometimes called Forum Corneli.

I ante N.

Ināchia, æ, f. One of Horace's mistresses, Epod. 11, 8.

Ināchides, æ, m. Patron. Epaphus, the grandson of Inachus, Ov. Met. 1, 753.

Ināchis, īdis, f. Patron. Ov. Met. 9, 686. Is the daughter of

Ināchus, i, m. (1) The first king of the Argives, from whom the river Inachus, Ov. Met. 1, 583, and Inachium, a town in Peloponnesus, had their name, Plin. 4, 5. (2) Also a river in Acarnania. (1) Hor. Od. 2, 3, 21. (2) Ov. Am. 3, 6, 25. Hinc

Ināchius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Inachus, or Greece. Inachia ratis, Ov. Ep. 13, 134.

Inalpinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Alpes. Inalpini populi, Plin. 3, 4.

Ināime, es, f. [ἐν Ἀρίμοις, Hom. Il. 2, 783.] An island in Italy, on the coast of Naples, south of Brochite, very rich and fertile. It is called Ischia, and Ænaria, which some think to be so called from its being the station of Æneas's fleet.

Reet. It is about eighteen miles from Naples, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 716.

Inatus, i, f. [*Ἰνάτος*, *Steph.*] A town of Crete.

Incibilis, is, f. A town of Spain, *Front.* 2, 3. *hod. San. Matthæo*, *Cellar.* & *Scrib.* & *Indibilis.*

Inculisma, æ, f. The dukedom of Angoulesme in France, *Auson.*

Indi, òrum, m. pl. Indians, the people of India. *Indi superbi*, *Hor. Carm. sæc.* 56.

India, æ, f. (nempe orientalis) [at Indo flu-
vio] A large country of Asia, called the East In-
dies; but, by the natives, *Indostan*. On the
east it is bounded with China, on the west with
Tartary, on the north with Persia, and on the
south with the Indian ocean. It containeth
many kingdoms and large provinces, *de quibus*
vid. Tabulas Geographicas. It is supposed by
Pliny to be *tertia pars terrarum omnium*, 6, 18.

Indibilis, vid. *Incibilis.*

Indicus, a, um, adj. Indian, or India. *Indici*
elephantes, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 23. *Indica aqua*,
Ov. ex Ponto, 1, 5, 80.

Indigetes dii [variè vexatur hujus vocis ety-
mon, aded ut nihil sit comperti; quid si ab inde
& geno pro gigno, ut sint dii facti inde, ubi
geniti sunt, sc. è terrâ, non è cœlo] Gods whose
original was human, gods made of men; [aut ab
indu, i. e. in, & ago, sc. ut sint qui agunt in
loco?] topical gods, whose power was confined to
a certain district. Quem turba Quirini Nuncupat
Indigetem, temploque arisque recepit, *Ov. Met.*
14, 608. *conf. Virg. Geor.* 1, 4, 198.

Indus, i, m. The largest river in the East next
to Ganges; it ariseth in mount Caucasus on the
frontiers of Tartary, and falleth into the Indian
sea; whence India is denominated, *Plin.* 6, 20.
Et domitas gentes, thurifer Inde, tuas, *Ov. Fast.*
3, 720.

Industria, æ, f. A town of Montserrat in Italy,
Plin. 3, 5. *hod. Casal.* Hard.

Infernates, um, m. pl. [ab infra] *Populus Italiae*,
qui inferum, i. e. Tyrrhenum, prope mare ha-
bitant; ut *Supernates* qui prope superum, *Plin.*
16, 39. *conf. Vitruv.* 2, ult.

Inferum mare, The Tyrrhene, or Tuscan, sea,
Cic. Attic. 9, 3.

Ingvævones, um, m. pl. *Plin.* 4, 13. A nor-
thern people who inhabited Norway, Sweden,
Denmark, Finland, Saxony, and East Friesland,
Hard.

Ingauni, òrum, m. pl. A people of Liguria in
Italy, *Plin.* 3, 4. about the modern Albenga,
Hard.

Ingolstadtum, ii, n. [i. e. Anglorum Saxo-
num locus] A city and university of Bavaria.
† *Lyceum Boium*, *Rutil.*

Inguinum, i, n. A city of Umbria in the duke-
dom of Urbino; called also *Eugubium*. Hinc

Inguini, òrum, m. pl. Inhabitants of Inguinum,
Plin. 3, 15.

Ino, ùs, f. The daughter of Cadmus and Har-
monia; or, as others, *Hermione*: she flying from
her husband Athamas, who had killed Learchus
one of his sons, took Melicerta the other, and
leaped into the sea, and was afterwards worship-
ed as a goddess, by the Greeks called *Leucothea*,
and by the Latins *Matuta*, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 485. &
deince.

Inòus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Ino*,
Stat. Sylv. 2, 2, 35.

Insubres, ium, m. pl. A people of Gallia Trans-
padana, about Milan, Brescia, and Mantua, *Plin.*
3, 17.

Insubria, æ, f. The country of the Insubres,
Liv. 30, 18. *hod. Lombardy.*

Intemelii, òrum, m. pl. A people of Liguria,
near the river Macra, *Liv.* 40, 41.

Intemelium, ii, n. The capital of Liguria,
Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Vintimiglia*, in the territory of
Genoa, Hard.

Interamna, æ, f. [inter duos amnes sita]
(1) A city of Umbria. (2) A town of the Vol-
scians, near Samnium. (1) *Cic. Attic.* 2, 1. (2)
Liv. 10, 16.

Interamnates, ium, m. pl. The people of In-
teramna, *Plin.* 3, 12.

Interamnensis, is, m. One of Interamna, *Cic. pro*
Mil. 17.

Inui castrum [sic dict. à seq.] A town of
Tuscany on the Tyrrhene sea, between Antium
and Appudisum. *Vid. Serv.* in *Virg. Aen.* 6,
775.

Inuus, i, m. [ab ineundo] A name of the god
Pan, *Liv.* 1, 5. & *Macrobi.* Sat. 1, 22.

I ante O.

Io, ùs, f. The daughter of the river Inachus,
whom Jupiter, being almost surprised in his
amours by the coming of Juno, transformed
into a heifer; and Juno suspecting the device
begged her of her husband, and gave her to Ar-
gus to be kept. *Vid. Argus.* But Mercury was
sent by Jupiter to kill Argus; which he did in
Ægypt, whither she had fled, being stung by a
gad fly sent by Juno, where, after her keeper's
death, she recovered her human shape, and was
married to Osiris, and called *Isis*, the goddess of
the Ægyptians, *Vid. Ov. Met.* 10, 11.

Jocasta, æ, f. The daughter of Creon king of
Thebes, wife of Laius, who after his death was
married to Oedipus her own son, neither of them
knowing each other, and by him had Eteocles
and Polynices, who coming to know their in-
cestuous birth, slew each other; their mother
likewise slew herself, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 642.

Iol, A city of Numidia, in Africa, called also
Cæsarea, *Plin.* 5, 2. *hod. Alger.* Hard.

Iolaus, i, m. [*Ἰόλαος*, *Gr.*] The son of
Iphiclus, the assistant of Hercules in killing the
hydra, by searing the place from which Hercules
cut off each head with a cautery, that no more
might spring up. For which reason, when he
was old, Hercules, by his prayers to Hebe, re-
stored him to youth, *Ov. Met.* 5, 399. After
the death of Hercules, he and his people went
into Sardinia; whence the Sardinians were na-
med *Iolenses*, *Strab.* 1, 5.

Iolchiacus, a, um, adj. *Ov. Met.* 7, 158. Of,
or belonging to,

Iolchus, i, f. A town in Thessaly near the bay
of Pagasis, *Luc.* 3, 192. & *Plin.* 4, 9.

Iole, es, f. The daughter of Eurystus king of Oc-
chalia, who made Hercules, for the love of her,
do all servile offices, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 6. Afterwards
Hercules killed her father, and gave her in mar-
riage to his son Hyllus, *Ov. Met.* 9, 279.

Iones, um, m. pl. [ab Ἰωνί] Javan patre Græ-
corum] Anciently a people of Greece, *Claud. in*
Eutr. 2, 239. & *Isidor.* 9, 2.

Ionía, æ, f. A country of Asia the lesser, along
the coast of the Archipelago; in which were se-
veral considerable cities; as *Ephesus*, *Smyrna*,
Miletus, *Priene*, &c. *Ov. Fast.* 6, 175.

Ioníacus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Io-
nia*, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 73.

Ionícus, a, um, adj. Ionick, used by the Ionians.
Motus doceri gaudet Ionicos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 21.

Ionica gens, *Plin.* 6, 2.

Ionius, a, um, adj. Of *Ionía*. *Sinus Ionius*,
Hor. Epod. 10, 19. *Mare Ionium*, *Plin.* 3, 8.

Ionos, vid. *Ithonus*.

Iòpas, æ, m. A Carthaginian musician, *Virg.*
Aen. 1, 744.

Joppe, es, f. [*Ἰόππη*, *Steph.*] A town of Pa-
lestine, *Plin.* 5, 13. *hod. Juffa*, Hard.

Jordanes, is, m. A river of Palestine, which
springeth from mount Lebanon, and dischargeth
itself into several rivers, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 6, 4.

Ios, i, f. An isle in the Myrtoan sea, where
Homer was entombed, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Nio*, in
the Archipelago; it is said to be about 40 miles
in circumference.

Iosprea, vel pot. Iopica, A town on the coast of
Liburnia, *Plin.* 4, 21.

Iotape, es, f. A town on the coast of *Natalia*,
over against the island of Cyprus, *Plin.* 5, 27.
hod. Castel Lombardo.

Jovis, gen. [à Jupiter contract. à Ἰοῦ] Jovis
omnia plena, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 160. & Jovis in

recto etiam usurpabant veteres, *Varr. L. L.* 7,
38. & in aversâ facie nummorum imperialium
non unâ JOVIS CVSTOS legitur.

Jovis fons, A fountain of Dodona, always dry
at noon, *Plin.* 2, 103.

I ante P.

Iphianassa, æ, f. (1) A daughter of *Prætus*
king of the Argives, who, with her two sisters
Lysippe and *Iphinoë*, preferring themselves in
beauty to Juno, were struck with such madness,
as to believe themselves to be cows; but after-
wards were cured by *Melampus*, to whom *I-*
phianassa was given in marriage: (2) Also an-
other name of *Iphigenia* the daughter of *Agamem-*
non. (1) *Vid. Prætid.* (2) *Lucr.* 1, 86.

***Iphicles, vel Iphiclus.** [ex Ἰφί, valde, &
κλέος, gloria] The son of *Amphitryo* and *Alcmena*,
born at the same birth with *Hercules*, *Suid.*

***Iphicrates, is, m.** [Lat. fortiter imperans;
ab Ἰφί, fortiter; & κρατία, impero] A noble
commander of the Athenians; a man of great skill
in military affairs. *Vid. vitam ejus à Nepote*
scriptam.

***Iphidamas, ntis, m.** [Lat. fortiter domans;
ab Ἰφί, fortiter, & δαμάω, domo] A Trojan, the
son of *Antenor*, slain by *Agamemnon*, *Hom. Il.* 8,
257.

***Iphigēnia, æ, f.** [Lat. fortiter genita; ab
Ἰφί, fortiter, & γένεαι, nascor] The daughter
of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*. *Agamemnon*
having by chance killed one of *Diana's* stags,
was by her, in revenge, with his whole fleet,
wind-bound at *Aulis*; and the oracle told them
the goddess would not be appeased, except some of
his children were sacrificed. *Ulysses* got the
virgin from her mother by craft: but when she
was at the altar, *Diana* pityed her, and put a
hart in her place, and carried her away to be
her priestess. Hence that of *Ovid*, *Suppositâ*
fertur mutâsse Mycænida cervâ, *Met.* 12, 34.
Idem dicunt Martialis, 3, 61, 11. & *Juv. Sat.*
12. *Sed Virg. Aen.* 2, 116. & *Prop.* 3, 7, 24.
& 4, 1. re verâ maculatam dicunt.

***Iphimēdia, æ, f.** [ab Ἰφί, fortiter, & μί-
δew, struo] The wife of *Alceus*, who was ravish-
ed by *Neptune*, and by him had two great giants,
Orus and *Ephialtes*, who grew every month
nine inches, *Hom. Od.* 2, 304.

***Iphinous, i, m.** [ab Ἰφί, fortis, & νῆς,
mens] One of the Centaurs, *Ov. Met.* 12, 379.
& *Scribitur & Iphinous*.

Iphis, is, f. [ab Ἰφί, fortis] (1) The daughter
of *Lygdamus* and *Teletusa* a Cretan. Her father
taking a journey when her mother was with
child of her, gave his wife a command, if she
had a female, to expose it. It happened to be
a girl, and she willing to save it called it *Iphis*,
and brought it up as a boy. The father know-
ing no otherwise, espoused his supposed son to
lanthe, a fine lady. The mother fearing the
discovery, prayed for help to *Isis*, who changed
her into a man on the day of marriage. (2) Also
a handsome youth that banged himself for love.
(1) *Ov. Met.* 9, fab. 12. (2) *Id. ib.* 14, 699.
Vid. Anaxarete.

Iphitus, i, m. (1) The son of *Praxinides*,
who first instituted the Olympick games in ho-
nour of *Hercules*. (2) Also a Trojan mentioned
by *Virgil*. (1) *Suid.* (2) *Virg. Aen.* 2, 340.

Ipsa, æ, f. The mother of *Medea*, *Ov. Ep.* 17,
232.

I ante R.

Iria, æ, f. A town of the ancient Liguria in I-
taly, *Plin.* 3, 5. *hod. Voghera* in Milan, Hard.

Irine, es, f. An island on the coast of Tripoli in
Africa, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Caravi*, Hard.

Iris, is, f. [*Ἴρις*, *Gr.* i. e. nuncia] (1) The
daughter of *Thaumas* and *Electra*, Juno's messen-
ger. (2) A river of Cappadocia; *hod. Casalmach.*
(1) *Vid. Virg. Aen.* 4, 700. & 5, 606. (2)
Plin. 6, 3.

Irpini, òrum, m. pl. A people of the Samnites.
Vid. Hirpini.

*Irus,

* *Irus*, i. m. *A begerly fellow of Ithaca, an attendant on the suiters of Penelope.* Ulysses, at his return, killed him with a blow of his fist, *Hom. Odyss.* 6, 232. His extreme poverty became proverbial; *Irus est subitū, qui madd Cræsus erat*, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 7, 42.

I ante S.

* *Isæus*, i. m. [*Ἰσᾱός*, Gr.] (1) *An Athenian orator, master to Demosthenes.* (2) *Also a Roman orator, very copious and fluent.* (1) *Vid. Plut. de decem Orat.* (2) *Plin. Ep.* 2, 3. *Isæo torrentior*, *Juv.* 3, 74.

* *Isāpis*, is. m. *A river of Umbria by Urbino, discharging itself into the gulf of Venice*, *Luc.* 2, 406.

* *Isāra*, æ. m. *A river rising in Savoy, which running by Grenoble in France, discharges itself into the Rhosne*, *Luc.* 1, 399. & *Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Isere*, *Hard.*

* *Isaura*, òrum. n. pl. [*Ἰσαυρα*, *Steph.*] & *Isaurica*, æ. f. *Amm.* *A city of Isauria*, *Plin.* 5, 27.

* *Isauria*, æ. f. *A country of Asia the lesser by mount Taurus*, *Flor.* 3, 6. *hod. Caramanica pars.* *Hinc*

* *Isauri*, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Isauria*, *Liv. Epit.* 93.

* *Isauricus*, a, um. adj. *P. Servilius Isauricus ita dict. à domitis Isauris*, *Amm.* 14, 25. *Gens Isaurica*, *Plin.* 5, 27.

* *Isaurus*, i. m. *A river in Umbria, rising out of the Apennines, and discharging itself into the Adriatick*, *Luc.* 2, 406.

|| *Isca*, æ. *The river Ex, which giveth name to Excester*, *Camd.*

|| *Isca Damniorum* [*ab Iscā fluvio*] *The city Excester in the west of England*, *Camd.*

|| *Isca, vel Olca*, *The river Usk in Monmouthshire*, *Camd.*

* *Ischalis*, is. f. *The town of Ilchester in Somersetshire*, *Camd.*

* *Ischōmāche*, es. f. [*i. e. pugnam dirimens; ab ἰχω, cohibeo, & μάχη, pugna*] *The wife of Pirithōus, who was the occasion of the quarrel between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ*, *Prop.* ex *Callim.* 2, 2, 9. al. dic. *Hippodamia.*

* *Ischia*, æ. f. *An island over against Velia in Lucania, otherwise called Oenotria*, *Plin.* 3, 7.

* *Isiāci*, òrum. m. pl. *sc. sacerdotes, Priests of Isis*, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 8.

* *Isiācus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Isis*, *Isiaca lena*, *Juv.* 6, 488.

* *Isidorus Characenus* [*Ἰσίδωρος*, Gr.] (1) *An historian who flourished in the time of Augustus.* (2) *Isidorus Pelusiota, a writer.* (3) *Isidorus Hispalensis, a learned Spaniard, made bishop*, *A. U.* 598. (1) *Athen.* 1, 3. (2) *Vid. Epistolas ejus, quæ extant.* (3) *Origines hujus ubique prostant.*

* *Isis*, is. f. *quæ & Io, The daughter of the king of the Argives, or of the river Inachus, an Egyptian goddess*, *Juv.* 12, 28. *Vid. Io.*

* *Ismārius*, a, um. adj. *Synecd. Thracian*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 257. *Stat. Sil.* 5, 3, 6.

* *Ismārus*, i. m. pl. *Ismara*, òrum. n. pl. *Virg. Georg.* 2, 37. *A mountain of Thrace, towards the Archipelago; hod. Polyphilo.* *Miratur Ismarus Orpheus*, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 30.

* || *Ismēne*, es. f. [*Lat. sciens; ab ἰσμήνην, Gr. quod ex ἰσμήν, scio*] *The daughter of Oedipus, betrothed to a young man of Cyrrha, who was slain by Tydeus before the consummation*, *Diod. Sic.*

* *Ismēnides*, um. f. pl. *Thracian women*, *Ov. Met.* 3, ult.

* *Ismēnis*, idis. f. *Patron. Crocale*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 169. *the daughter of the river Ismenus.*

* *Ismēnius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thrace; Thracian*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 682. *Ismenius heros*, i. e. *Polynices*, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 307. ex

* *Ismēnus*, i. m. *A river of Boeotia, which passing by Thebes, falls into the straits of Negropent*, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 40. & *Plin.* 4, 7. *hod. Ismeno.*

* *Isocrātes*, is. m. [*Ἰσοκράτης*, Gr.] *A noble orator, whose school educated the principal orators of Greece*, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 35. He writ with an accurate, and almost affected, eloquence; so that he spent ten years in writing his panegyrick, which is his master-piece. *Vid. Quint.* 10, 9.

* *Issa*, æ. f. *An island in the Adriatick by Liburnia*, *Liv.* 43, 9. & *Plin.* 3, 26. *hod. Lissa.* *Hinc*

* *Issæi*, òrum. m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 22. &

* *Issenses*, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Issa*, *Liv.* 43, 9.

* *Issævones*, um. m. pl. *A people of Germany, near the city Cologne*, *Plin.* 4, 14.

* *Issus*, i. f. *A city of Cilicia, bordering on Syria, and not far from the sea*, *Curt.* 3, 7, 6. *Hinc*

|| *Issicus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Issus.* || *Sinus Issicus*, a gulf of Natolia, between Caramania and Syria, *Amm.* 26, 25.

* *Ister*, tri. m. *The river Danube, the greatest in Germany*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 249.

* *Isthmia*, òrum. n. pl. *Solemn games kept every fifth year at Corinth in Greece, in honour of Neptune*, *Liv.* 33, 32.

* *Isthmiacus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Isthmus.* *Isthmiaca corona*, *Plin.* 15, 10.

* *Isthmus*, a, um. adj. *Idem.* *Isthmus Neptunus*, *Plin.* 4, 5.

* *Isthmus*, i. m. [*Ἰσθμος*, Gr.] *A neck of land parting two seas, as that near Corinth, between the Egean and Ionian sea, or that between the Euxine and Caspian sea.* *Bimarus Isthmus*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 406.

* *Istri*, òrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Istria*, *Liv.* 10, 2. & *Epit.* 20.

* *Istria*, æ. f. [*à flumine Istro*] *A country of Italy, on the confines of Illyricum; it bath the form of a peninsula.* *Vid. Cluv. Geogr.* & *Plin.* 3, 19. & *Scrib. & Histria*; *hodie priscum nomen retinet.*

* *Istricus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Istria.* *Istria vicus*, *Liv.* 24, 10.

* *Istropolis*, is. f. *A city of Thrace near the mouth of the Danube*, *Plin.* 4, 11.

* *Isura*, æ. f. *An island in the gulf of Venice*, *Plin.* 6, 28.

|| *Isurium*, ii. n. *Aldborough in Yorkshire*, *Camd.*

I ante T.

* *Itālia*, æ. f. *Italy, the most delightfull country of the most delightfull part of the world, anciently called Latium, quod Saturnus Jovem fugiens ibi latuit.* Also *Hesperia*, from its western situation; afterwards *Oenotria*, from Oenotrus a king of the Sabines; also *Ausonia*, from the Ausones, the most ancient inhabitants; and lastly *Italy*, from Italus an ancient king of Sicily, or from *Ἰταλοι*, which in the old Greek tongue signifies oxen, for plenty of which this country was famous. *Alia præterea nomina habuit, de quibus lege Kircherum, lib. 1. cap. 1, 2, 3. fusè disputantem.* *Italiæ laudes habes ap. Varr. R. R. 1, 2. & ap. Virg. Georg. 2, 236. & deinceps.* *Divisionem ejus antiquam & recentiorem pete à Geogr.*

* *Itālica*, æ. f. *A city of Spain built by Scipio Africanus, the birth place of the poet Silius from hence called Italicus*, *Plin.* 3, 1. *hod. S. villa la veja*, *Hard.*

* *Itālicus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Italy.* *Italian*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 9.

* *Itālis*, idis. f. *Patron. Of Italy.* || *Tulla & Tarpeia Italides*, *Italian ladies*, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 656.

* *Itālus*, a, um. adj. (prim. comm.) *Italis diiungimur oris*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 256. *Sæpe Ital regna vocare*, *Id. ib.* 3, 185.

* *Itanum*, i. n. *A town of Crete*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Capo Xacro*, *Hard.*

* *Itargis*, is. m. *A river of Germany*, *Ov. a. Liviam* 386.

* *Ithāca*, æ. f. *Virg. Æn.* 3, 613. & *Ithāce*, es. *Ov. Met.* 14, 169. *A rough and craggy coun-*

try of Ionia, where Ulysses reigned; hod. Thiaci; nautis, Cefalognia piccola, *Hard.*

* *Ithacæiæ*, ærum. f. pl. *Certain islands, or rocks on the coast of Italy*, *Plin.* 3, 8. *hod. Torricella, Praca, Brace, scopulique alii sine nomine*, *Hard.*

* *Ithacus*, i. m. *Ulysses*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 104.

* *Ithōme*, es. f. [*Ἰθώμη*, *Steph.*] *A town of Messena in Greece*, *Plin.* 4, 5.

* *Ithōne*, es. i. *A city of Boeotia consecrated to Minerva*, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 721. *Hinc Ithonea Minerva*, *Liv.* 36, 20.

|| *Ithōnus*, i. m. *A king of Thessaly, son of Deucalion, who first taught to melt gold, silver, and brass; and to make money*, *Luc.* 6, 402. *ubi al. Ionos & Itonus.*

* *Ithyphallus*, i. m. *A name of Priapus [quod rect. habeat phallum; sc. ab ἰθύς, rectus, & φαλλός, phallus]* *Col.* 10, 31. *Hinc Carmen Ithyphallicum.*

|| *Ituna*, æ. *The river Eden in Cumberland, running by Carlisle*, *Camd.* || *Itunæ æstuarium*, *Solway Frith.*

|| *Ituræa*, æ. f. *A country of Palestine near Cæle-syria.* *Hinc*

* *Ituræi*, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Ituræa, excellent archers*, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 448. & *Lucan.* 7, 230. *Vid. Trachonitis.*

* *Itys*, is. m. *The son of Tereus and Progne, whom his mother killed and served up in a banquet to his father, and at last was turned into a pheasant.* *Lege fabulam integram ap. Ov. Met. lib. 6.*

J ante U.

* *Jūba*, æ. m. [*Ἰόβας*, Gr.] *A king of Mauritania, who in the civil wars with the Romans, espoused the part of Pompey, and routed Curio and his army, whom Cæsar had sent into Africa.* After Pompey's defeat he joined with Scipio, and was overcome. *Vid. Plut. in Cæs. & Polybium.* His son Juba was an excellent scholar, and took the part of Augustus against Antony, who highly preferred him, and gave him to wife Cleopatra Selene, Antony's daughter by Cleopatra. || *Videtur Juba fuisse Mauritanie regibus nomen commune.* *Hinc enim accusatus L. Albinus fuit, quod sumptis regis insignibus Juba nomen usurpasset*, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 58, 5. *Nunmi ab utroque percussi inter καίμηλια antiquariorum servantur.*

* *Jūdæa*, æ. f. (1) *The whole country of Palestine in a larger sense, but more strictly that part inhabited by the two tribes of Judea and Benjamin.* (2) *A Jewess.* (1) *De Judæâ, & Judæis, fusè tractat Tacitus in diversis Historiæ locis.* (2) *Judæa tremens mendicat*, *Juv.* 6, 542.

* *Judæicus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Jews; Jewish.* *Judæicum jus*, *Juv.* 14, 101.

* *Jugurtha*, æ. m. *A king of Numidia, grandson to Masinissa, and discomfited by Marius; whence that of Claudian, Traximus immanem Marii sub vincula Jugurtham*, *B. Gild.* 32. *conf. & Sall. B. Jugurth.*

* *Jūhonum*, i. n. *A town of the Low Countries*, *Tac. Ann.* 13, ult. *hod. Huy.*

* *Jūlæus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Julius*, *Julæa carina*, *Prop.* 4, 6, 17.

* *Jūlia*, æ. f. [*à Julius, quod ab Iulus*] *Several Roman ladies and empresses had this name.* Two of these, the daughter and granddaughter of Augustus, were women of ill fame. *Vid. Suet. Aug.* 65, & 101. *Julia Titi filia*, *Julia Soemias*, *Julia Mæsa*, *Julia Domna*, *Julia Pia frequenter in nummis occurrunt.* Etiam plurimæ urbes hoc nomine signantur, quarum non paucas ap. *Pliniam & Tacitum* reperias.

* *Julianus*, i. m. (1) *An emperor, whose prænomēn was Didius.* (2) || *Another, called Apostata by the Christians, whom he deserted and persecuted, opening the heathen temples, which Constantine had shut; for which reason they nicknamed him Idolianus.* He was an excellent scholar, though a bad man; and was slain in his war with the Persians. (1) *Aur. Victor.* 19, 1. (2) *rozomen.*

Jūlius, i. m. surnamed *Cæsar* [ab Iulo Æneæ filio, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 292.] (1) *A most excellent orator, and both a valiant and politick commander.* After his consulate he was proconsul in Gaul; the history of ten years of his wars there you may see in his own commentaries, as likewise of the civil wars, wherein he subdued Pompey the Great at Pharsalia, and routed the remainder of his forces in Africa, and at Munda in Spain. After which he became absolute, and was the first Roman emperor. But many of his friends, tho' they loved Cæsar, could not brook the tyrant, and so in order to recover the commonwealth (which however they failed in) stabbed him with 23 wounds in the senate house, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. (2) Also the month of July, so called in honour of him, which before was called *Quintilis*, as the succeeding month August in honour of his successor. (3) The name of many other men, Romans, and others. (1) *Vid. Cæs. Comm. & libros de B. Civ. & lege vitam à Suetonio scriptam.* (2) *Totam Julius fervens coquit mestem, Mart.* 10, 62. (3) *Multos invenies ap. Tacitum & Plinum.*

Jūlius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Julius.* *Lex Julia, Juv.* 2, 37. *Julium fidus, Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 47.

Jūnia, æ. f. The sister of *Junius Brutus*; and several others were of this name, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 76, 1. *Junia Calvina, Id.* 12, 4, 1. *Silana, Id.* 11, 12, 3.

Jūnius, ii. m. Many Romans, and others of this name; *L. Junius Brutus, Liv.* 1, 56. *Bubulcus, Id.* 9, 20. *Marcus Brutus, Id. Epit.* 120. *Blæsus, Tac. Ann.* 1, 16, 2. & 1, 18, 3. *Otho, Id.* 3, 66, 1. *Silanus, Id.* 4, 68, 1. *aliique apud eundem complures.*

Jūnius, i. m. sc. mensis [à junioribus, ut præcedens Majus à majoribus] The month of June. *Junius à Juvenum nomine dictus, Ov. Fast.* 5, 78.

Jūno, ōnis. f. [à juvando, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 23.] (1) The daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter. She is called *Saturnia* from her father, but by several other names, from her offices, as *Pronuba, Lucina, Moneta, &c.* Sed hæc suis quæque locis explicantur. (2) Per Antonomastiam, a wife. (1) *Vid. Cic. loco cit.* (2) *Plaut. Casin.* 2, 3, 14.

Jūnōnālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Juno.* *Junonale leges tempus, Ov. Fast.* 6, 63.

Jūnōnicōla, æ. comm. g. A worshiper of Juno. *Junonicolæ Falisci, Ov. Fast.* 6, 49.

Jūnōnigēna, æ. comm. g. A child of Juno, *Vulcan* so called, *Ov. Met.* 4, 173.

Jūnōnis promontorium. (1) A promontory of Andalusia in Spain. (2) A promontory of Peloponnesus. (1) *Plin.* 3, 1. (2) *Liv.* 37, 23.

Jūnōnius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Juno.* ¶ *Avis Junonia, the peacock, Ov. Art.* Am. 1, 627. *Junonia hospitia, Virg. Æn.* 1, 675.

Jūpiter, Jōvis. m. [qu. juvans pater, *Cic.* sed refragatur quantitas; rect. opinor à Gr. *Ζεύς* πᾶσι, ut *Marspiter & Diespiter*] The supreme god of the heathens, called *Optimus*, because of his benefits, and *Maximus* for his power; the son of Saturn and Ops, born at the same birth with Juno in Crete, whom, when of age, he took to wife. He banished his father, who had devoured him when new born, had not Ops by a stratagem deceived him. *Vid. Ops, & Saturnus.* It is wonderful how they could call him *Optimus*, or *Maximus*, when guilty of so many weaknesses, as *Arnob.* 1, 4, & 5. justly chargeth him withall; or *Immortalis*, when they confesse he was both born, and died. *Sophocles* confesseth, *Κεῖν* (Ζεύς) τίλος ἐχθ' ἡδὲ καὶ ἀρχὴν. The poets use this word sometimes for the air, and rain. *Manet sub Jove frigido Venator, Hor. Od.* 1, 1. *Cum pluvias madidumque Jovem perferre nequirit, Mart.* 7, 35.

Jura, æ. m. A high bill which divideth Switzerland from Burgoyne. Northward it reacheth to the Rhine, and southward to Geneva, *Cæs.*

B. G. 1. hod. St. Claud. Qui tamen pro locorum diversitate varia sortitur nomina.

¶ **Justinianus, i. m.** A Roman emperor, who reduced the dispersed pieces of the civil law into one Code, called the *Digests*.

Justinus, i. m. [à Justus dim.] An historian in the time of Antoninus Pius, who reduced the voluminous history of Trogus Pompeius into an epitome. *Hodie extat.*

¶ **Jutuntorum Forum, A town of Venice in Italy,** *Pto. hod. Crema, Cellar.*

Juturna, æ. f. [à juvando] (1) The daughter of Daunus, and sister of Turnus the Rutilian, whom Jupiter, as a reward for her virginity, changed into a nymph of the river Numicius. (2) A small fountain and lake near the said river. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 12, 124, & 222. & sæpius ibid. (2) *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 1.

¶ **Juvavia, æ. f.** A town of the ancient Noricum, *Inscr. vet. ap. Grut. & alios*; *hod. Saltzburg, Cellar.*

Jūvenālis, is. m. An excellent Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan, who, in the judgment of Scaliger and many other criticks, is preferred to Persius, and in that way of writing to Horace also; but Heinsius is of another opinion. He, for some reflections on Paris a favourite actor, was sent a captain of a small company into Ægypt, where it is supposed he died. *Opera in scholis præleguntur.*

Jūventas, ātis. f. The daughter of Juno, the same as the Greek Hebe, *Cic. Tuic.* 1, 26. & *Hor. Od.* 1, 30, 7.

Jūverna, æ. f. Ireland, *Juv.* 2, 160.

I ante X.

Ixion, ōnis. m. The father of the Centaurs. Jupiter took him up into heaven, where he would have ravished Juno; but Jupiter formed a cloud in her shape, on which he begat the Centaurs, and was cast down to hell for boasting he had lain with Juno, where he was tied to a wheel, and encompassed with serpents. *Volvitur Ixion, & se sequiturque fugitque, Ov. Met.* 4, 461.

Ixionius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ixion.* *Ixionius orbis, Virg. Georg.* 4, 484.

Ixionides, æ. m. The son of Ixion, *Piritibōis* so called, *Prop.* 2, 1, 38.

L ante A.

L Abdācides, æ. m. Petron. Lajus the son of Labdacus, and father of Oedipus, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 451.

¶ **Labdācidæ, ārum. m. pl.** [à Labdaco Thebarum rege] The Thebans so called, *Stat.* 10, 36.

Labdācus, i. m. A king of Thebes, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 89.

Labeatæ, ārum. m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 22. *Labeates, Liv.* 44, 23. A people inhabiting near

Labeates, is. m. A lake of Dalmatia near the city Scutari, about sixty miles in compass, and running into the river Boyana, about 25 miles from the gulf of Venice, *Liv.* 44, 31.

Labeo, ōnis. m. surnamed Antistius [à labiorum magnitudine] A very great scholar, and good lawyer. He was particularly skilfull in the etymology of words, whereby he explained many dark passages in the law, *Gell.* 13, 10, & 12. He was so devoted to the ancient laws, that he thought no laws good but what were grounded on them, and opposed Augustus himself. *Vid. Suet. Aug.* 54.

Laberius, ii. m. An excellent mimographer, whom Julius Cæsar, to grace his play, persuaded to appear in the scene, and by that means lost the dignity of an equestrian; to which notwithstanding he was soon after restored, with the addition of a great reward, *Suet. Cæs.* 39. & *Sen. Controv.* 2, 18.

* **Lābīcānus, a, um. adj.** *Of, or belonging to, Labicum.* *Labicanus ager, Plin.* 3, 4.

* **Lābīcī, & Lābīcāni, ōrum. m. pl.** [à Glauco Minois filio, qui Labicus dictus est à λαβῆν, manubrium, quod ille primus scutum manubriatum in Italiam invexit] A people of Italy, *Liv.* 2, 39.

* **Lābīcum, i. n.** A town of the Campagna di Roma in Italy. *Campos ingressus & arva Labici. Sil.* 12, 534. *hod. Columna, Holsten. aliis Valmontone.*

Lābiēni castra, Cæs. B. G. 5, 51. supposed to be a town in Hainault in the Low Countries.

Lābiēniāni, ōrum. m. pl. ¶ *Labieniani Galli, Gauls serving under Labienus, Hirt. B. Afr.* 29.

Lābiēnus, i. m. (1) One of Cæsar's officers, who revolted to Pompey. (2) An historian in the time of Augustus, who railed so against every body, that he got the name of Rabienus. (1) *Lucan.* 5, 346. (2) *Sen. Contr.* 5. in præf.

Lābōrice, ārum. f. pl. Fertile grounds in Italy, between Puteoli and Cumæ, in the road to Capua. *Græcis Phlegræum, Plin.* 18, 11. *hod. Terra Lavoro.*

Lābōrēnum, Id quod Laboriæ, Plin. 17, 4.

Labro, vel Labron, ōnis. m. A haven of Tuscany, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 6. *hod. Livorno, Cellar.*

¶ **Lābŷrinthæus, a, um. adj.** *Sedul. Of, or belonging to, the*

Lābŷrinthus, i. m. A place built with many windings and turnings, the passage in or out, being almost inextricable without a clue to direct it. *Pliny* particularly mentioneth four of these, the Ægyptian, Cretan, Lemnian, and Italian, 36, 13. whereof the first was by far the most considerable, as being almost a prodigy of human invention and workmanship, besides the vastness of the building; and the second is most spoken of by classick writers. *Vid. Virg. Æn.* 5, 588, & seqq.

Lācæna, æ. f. [à Lacon. m.] A Lacedæmonian woman, particularly Helen, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 601. & *Ov. Ep.* 5, 99.

Lācædæmon, ōnis. f. The metropolis of Laconia, quæ & Sparta, famous for its excellent laws made by Lycurgus, highly commended by Xenophon, and others. *De hac urbe & ejus imperio in Græciâ, vid. Strab.* 1, 8. *Demosth. Philipp.* 3. & *Cic. pro Flacc.* 26. quibus adde *Nep. in Alcib.* & *Agessila.* *Hod. Mistra.*

Lācædæmoniū, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lacedæmon.* *Lacedæmonium Tarentum, Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 56. built by Phalantus the Lacedæmonian.

Lacetani, ōrum. m. pl. A people of Catalonia in Spain, near the Pyrenean mountains, *Plin.* 3, 3.

* **Lāchēsis, is. f.** [à λαχῆν, fors, quod hanc in humanis rebus valere putarent] One of the Fates, supposed to spin the thread of human life. *Dum supereſt Lachæſi quod torqueat, Juv.* 3, 27.

Lācīnia, æ. f. [à Lacinio promont.] Juno so called, *Liv.* 23, 33. because worshipped at Lacinium.

Lācīnienses, ium. m. pl. The people of Lacinium, *Plin.* 3, 21.

Lācīniū, i. n. A promontory in Magna Græcia, not far from Croton, *Plin.* 3, 10. *hod. Cape delle Colonne, Hard.*

Lācippo, ōnis. m. A town of Hispania Fæstica, *Plin.* 3, 1.

Lāco, vel Lācon, ōnis. m. A Spartan. *Iaco pecuniam accepit, Nep. Tim.* 1. *Fulvus Lacon, Hor. Epod.* 6, 5.

Lacobricenses, ium. m. pl. A people of Spain, not far from Palencia, *Plin.* 3, 3.

Lācōnia, æ. f. A large country of Peloponnesus, the chief city of which was Lacedæmon, or Sparta, *Plin.* 6, 34.

Lācōnica, æ. f. sc. terra, A region of Sparta, *Nep. in Timoth.* 2.

Lācōnicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sparta.* *Non Laconicas Trahunt honestæ purpuras clientæ, Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 7. *Laconicus ager, Plin.* 4, 5.

Laconimurg, ōrum. m. pl. A town of Spain, *Plin.* 3, 1. *Nunc esse Constantina videtur, in Andalusia, Hard.*

|| *Lactantius*, i. m. *A rhetorician of Nicomedia; in his old age master to Crispus Cæsar. Opera quedam ejus ætiamnum extant.*

|| *Lactodurum*, i. n. Some take it for *Bedford*, some for *Stony Stratford*, and some for *Loughborough*.

Lactucini, òrum. m. pl. [*à lactucis*] *The surname of several in the Valerian family*, Plin. 19, 4.

|| *Lactura*, æ. f. *Anton. An ancient city of Ar-magnac in France; hod. Lescure, Cellar.*

Lacydes, is. m. *A philosopher, the scholar of Arcefilaüs*, Plin. 10, 23. & Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 6.

Ladas, æ. m. *A footman of Alexander the Great, of great swiftness*, Catull. 53, 24. & Juv. 13, 97.

* *Ladon*, ònis. m. [*Λάδων*, Dionys. 417.] *A river of Greece*, Ov. Fast. 5, 89. & Met. 1, 702. *Dionysius* described it as a long river, loc. cit. and *Callimachus* as a large one, Hymn. 1, 18.

* *Laelaps*, is. m. [*Lat. turbo; à Gr. λαίλαψ*] *Tempest*, a dog's name, Ov. Met. 3, 211.

Laelius, ii. m. *A familiar friend of Scipio Africanus*, Cic. a modest, sober, wise man. *Mitis sapientia Læli*, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 72.

Læertes, æ. m. *A prince of Ithaca, the son of Acrisius, and father of Ulysses. Lærtâ fatus*, Ov. Ep. 2, 29.

Lærtiades, æ. m. *Patron. Ulysses, the son of Læertes*, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 21. & Sat. 2, 5, 59.

Lærtius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Ulysses. Lærtia regna*, Virg. Æn. 3, 272.

* *Læstrygones*, um. m. pl. [*Ἰστροί, i. e. à latrocinio*] *A rude and savage people near Formice in Italy. Incultos addit Læstrygonas Antiphatesque*, Tib. 4, 1, 55. *Homerus* ait similes hos fuisse gigantibus, Odyss. x. 120.

* *Læstrygonius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Læstrygons. Læstrygoniâ Bacchus in amphorâ*, Hor. 3, 16, 34.

* || *Lagaria*, æ. f. [*Λαγρία*, Lycophr. 930.] *A town of Lucania. Unde*

* *Lagarinus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lagaria. ¶ Vina Lagarina, of that vintage*, Plin. 14, 6.

Lagala, æ. f. *The isle of Delos so called*, Plin. 4, 12.

* *Lagûla*, æ. f. [*Λαγύλα*, Steph.] *An island near Crete*, Plin. 5, 30.

Lais, idis. f. *A notable courtesan of Sicily, who removing from thence to Corinth, found many admirers, but asked so great a price for a night's lodging, as discouraged many. Among the rest Demosthenes affirmed, he would not buy repentance so dear. Ephyreæ Laïdis ædes Ad cujus jacuit Græcia tota pedes*, Prop. 2, 6, 2. & Ovid. Mulieris Lais amata prociis, Am. 1, 5, 12. In Thesaliam postea transgressa adeo depererunt eam juvenes, ut invidiâ flagrantes mulieres illam interimerent, quam ob causam Venus Thesaliam pestem mitteret, neque aliter exorari potuit, quàm ut Laïdij templum conderent, sub nomine 'Ανταίης 'Αποδείκνυς, Pausan. in Corinth.

Lalæpe, es. f. *One of Horace's mistresses*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 10.

Lalassis, is. m. *A river of Cilicia, arising in Nauria*, Plin. 5, 27.

Lalætania, æ. f. *A country of the hitber Spain*, Mart. 1, 50, 22. hod. Catalonia.

Lalêtani, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Laletania*, Plin. 3, 3.

Lalêtanus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Catalonia. ¶ Fax Laletana, muddy wine*, Mart. 1, 27, penult. *Laletana*, Id. 5, 52, 6.

Lambrani, òrum. m. pl. *Suet. Cæs. 9. A people dwelling near*

Lambrus, i. m. *A river in the dutchy of Milan*, Plin. 3, 16. hod. il Lambro, & Fiume di Marignano, Hard.

* *Lamia*, æ. f. & *Lamiae*, ñrum. freq. [*à Lamo, λαιμα, Læstrigonum rege, ut aliqui volunt. Sed vid. esse vocab. Punic.*] (1) *Women, or rather bags, that entice young children to them, and eat them.* (2) *Women feigned to keep their eyes in boxes at home, and to put them in their beads when they go abroad.* (3) *Hobgoblins, takeing*

sometimes one shape, sometimes another. (4) *Also a noble family of the Romans.* (5) *A town in Thessaly.* (1) *Neu pransæ Lamiae vivum puerum extrahat alvo*, Hor. A. Poët. 340. (2) *Plut. de curiositate.* (3) *Philostr.* (4) *Lamiarum cæde madens*, Juv. 4, ult. & Hor. Od. 3, 17. (5) *Diod. Sic. & Plin. 4, 7.*

Laminitani, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain, not far from Toledo*, Plin. 3, 3.

Laminitanus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Laminitani. Laminitanus ager*, Plin. 3, 1.

* || *Lamia*, æ. f. [*Λαμία*, Gr.] *A town of Thessaly in Greece*, Strabo; hod. Demochi.

* *Limpede*, is. f. [*à λαμπω, splendo*] *A lady of Sparta, who was daughter, wife, and mother of a king*, Plin. 7, 4.

Lampeius, i. m. *A mountain of Arcadia*, Plin. 4, 6.

Lampia, æ. f. *A town of Arcadia*, Stat. Theb. 4, 290.

Lamponia, æ. f. *An island near Troas*, Plin. 4, 12.

Lampsacenus, a, um. adj. *Val. Max. 7, 3. & Lampsacius*, a, um. adj. *Mart. 11, 17. Of, or belonging to,*

Lampsacum, i. n. *Cic. Varr. 1, 24. & Plin. 4, 11. & Lampsacus*, i. f. *Liv. 35, 42. & Ov. Fast. 6, 345. A famous city and port of Mysia, at the mouth of the Hellespont, which the king of Persia bestowed on Themistocles to buy him wine, Nep. Them. 10. Here Priapus was worshiped, Ov. ubi supra. Hodie priscum nomen retinet.*

Lampsus, i. f. *A city of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 14.

* *Lamum*, i. n. [*à Lamo Læstrigonum rege*] *A city of Italy near Formice*, Virg. Æn. 9, 334.

* *Lamus*, i. m. [*Λαμός*, Gr.] *A king of the Læstrygons.* (2) *The son of Hercules by Omphale.* (3) *The name of a horse.* (1) *Hor. Od. 3, 17.* (2) *Ov. Ep. 9, 54.* (3) *Sil. 16, 476.*

Langia, æ. f. *A fountain in the Nemeæan forest, afterwards called Archemorus, much celebrated by the Argives*, Stat. Theb. 4, 717.

Lanuvini, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Lanuvium*, Liv. 6, 21.

Lanuvinus, a, um. adj. *Hor. Od. 3, 27. princ. Juno Lanuvina in nummis obvia. Of, or pertaining to,*

Lanuvium, i. n. *Formerly a city, near a village in the Appian way. Lanuvii ad portas, hei mihi, solus eram*, Prop. 4, 9, 22.

Læocoon, ontis. m. *The son of Priam and Hecuba, priest of Apollo Thymbreus, as some; others make him brother of Anchises, who pierced the Trojan horse with his spear, and made the arms therein clash: but Pallas, offended with the violation of the horse offered to her, sent two serpents out of the sea, who destroyed him and his two sons*, Virg. Æn. 2, 202. & seq.

* *Læodamia*, æ. f. [*Λαοδάμεια*, Gr.] (1) *The daughter of Bellerophon, and mother of Sarpedon by Jupiter, slain by Diana.* (2) *The wife of Protefilaüs, who hearing her husband was slain at Troy, slew herself.* (1) *Hom. Il. 5, 197.* (2) *Vid. Ov. Ep. 13.*

* || *Læodice*, es. f. [*Lat. populi justitia; à λαός, populus, & δίκη, jus, vel justitia*] (1) *The daughter of Priam and Hecuba, wife of Heliæon, son of Antenor king of Thrace.* (2) *The daughter of Agamemnon, offered in marriage to Achilles.* (1) *Hom. Il. 7, 124.* (2) *Hom. Il. 9, 145.*

* *Læodicea*, æ. f. (1) *A city of Cælesyria on the coast of the Phœnician sea, between Heraclea to the north, and Gabala to the south.* (2) *A famous city of Asia, not far from Hierapolis and Colosse.* (1) *Cic. Philip. 9, 2.* (2) *Vid. Geogr. antiq. & Plin. 6, 29.*

* *Læodicieni*, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Laodicea*, Cic. Fam. Epist. 12, 13.

* *Læodicensis*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Laodicea. Laodicensis civitas*, Cic. Fam. Epist. 5, 20.

* *Læodocus*, i. m. [*Λαόδοκος*, Gr.] *The son of Antenor the Trojan, whose form Pallas took upon her, when she persuaded Pandarus, by throw-*

ing a dart at Menelaüs, to break the truce, Hom. Il. 6, 699, & seqq.

Læomædon, ontis. m. *The son of Ilus king of Troy, who hired Apollo and Neptune to build the walls of Troy, but refused to pay them after the work was done. They, in revenge, sent plagues upon the city. Laomedon consulted the oracle on this occasion, but could have no remedy, except by giving a Trojan virgin every year to be devoured by a sea monster. His daughter Hesiæone was drawn out by lot for the sacrifice. Hercules offered to deliver her, and slay the sea monster, if he would give him his horses that were of a divine breed; but neither would he perform this agreement: whereupon Hercules sacked the city, slew him, and gave Hesiæone in marriage to Telamon.* *Vid. Hor. Od. 3, 3, 21. Hinc*

Læomædontæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Laomedon*, Virg. Georg. 1, 502.

Læomædontiades, æ. m. *Patron. The son of Laomedon*, Priam, Juv. 6, 325.

* *Læomædontius*, a, um. adj. *Of the race of Laomedon. ¶ Laomedontius heros*, Æneas, Virg. Æn. 8, 18.

Læpæthus, i. m. *A fort on the confines of Epirus and Thessaly*, Liv. 44, 2.

* || *Laphyra*, æ. f. [*Ἰστροί, i. e. λαφύρων, sc. à spoliis*] *Minerva*, so called, Rhod.

Lapides atri. *A place in Spain*, Liv. 26, 17.

Lapithæ, ñrum. m. pl. [*à Lapithâ Apollinis filia, Jfid.*] *A people of Thessaly, who were the first jockies*, Virg. Georg. 3, 115.

* || *Lappa*, æ. f. *A town of Crete, built by Agamemnon*, Steph.

|| *Lappia*, vel || *Lapponia*, æ. f. [*à Lappi, exiles linguâ septent.*] *Lapland*, a large mountainous country belonging to several northern powers. *Historiam Lappiæ scripsit Schefferus, hunc, si vacat, adi.*

|| *Lapurdum*, i. n. *A town of Gasconé in France*, Sidon. Apoll. 8, 12. hod. Bayonne, Cellar.

Lar, laris. m. [*Lar Etrusce sonat princeps, Scal. unde & nostrum Lord deductum putem; ideoque fortè Lares Præstitis dic. ap. Ov. Fast. 5, 129.*] *Certain demons, Genii, or spirits, believed to preside on various occasions, distinguished by their epithets; Lares cælestes, some of the Diî majorem gentium; Lar Conctalis*, Macrob. Sat. 1, 9. i. e. Janus, Lares marini; sc. Neptunus, Palæmon, Thetis, &c. Liv. 40, 52. *Lares urbium*, Macrob. 3, 9. *The Lares also were public, as the compitales, or viales, which were worshipped in the high ways; or private, as the Lares domestici, or familiares, whose station was upon the hearth*, Plaut. Aul. in Prol. rurales, Publ. Viæ. de U. R. regionibus. *His Laribus sacrificabant thure, aut vino*, Plaut. ubi supra; *farre & gallo*, Juv. 9, 138. & 13, 233. *marino rore, molâ falsâ & myrto*, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 15. *porcâ & agno*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 3.

Lara, vel *Lârunda*, æ. f. *quæ & Mania, The mother of the Lares, who bore them to Mercury*, Varr. L. L. 4, 10. conf. & Laet. Inst. Div. 1, 20.

Lârîna, æ. f. *A noblewoman of Italy, attendant on Camilla*, Virg. Æn. 11, 655.

Lârîne, es. f. *A fountain in Attica*, Plin. 4, 6.

Lârînas, âtis. m. *Cic. pro Cluent. 7. conf. Sil. 15, 565. & Plin. 3, 11. An inhabitant of*

Lârînum, i. n. *A city in the kingdom of Naples*, Cic. pro Cluent. 14. hod. Larina, Cellar.

Lârîssa, æ. f. *A city of Thessaly near Pbtbia*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 11. Hinc

Lârîssæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thessaly. Lârîssæus Achilles*, Virg. Æn. 2, 179. hod. Larizzo, vel Larza.

Lârîssus, i. m. *A river of Peloponnesus*, Liv. 27, 32.

* *Lârîus*, i. m. [*à fulicarum multitudine, quæ λάρος Græcis dicuntur*] *The largest lake in Italy, called also Comensis, from Comum a city of Milan adjoining to it*, Virg. Georg. 2, 159. *Vid. Plin. Ep. 9, 7. hod. Lago di Como. It is said to be about thirty miles long, and four or five broad.*

Lârîus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Larius. Comi mænia, Lariumque littus*, Catull. 33, 4.

Lar.

Larnenses, ium. m. pl. *The people near Larnum*, Plin. 4, 12.

Larnum, i. n. *A river of Catalonia in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. *hod. Tornera, quo Blanda hod. Blanes alluitur*, Hard.

Lärunda, æ. f. *Vid. Lara*.

Larymna, æ. f. *A town of Bœotia, near the river Cephissus*, Plin. 4, 7. *hod. Talandi, about three miles from the gulf of Negropont*.

* Las, laas, m. [*à λᾶς, lapis, quod in prærupto situs fuerit*] *A village of Sparta, on a crag near the sea*, Liv. 38, 31. *hod. Vathi*.

Lasia, æ. f. *An ancient name of the island Andros*, Plin. 4, 12.

* || Lathēnia, æ. f. [*Λαθήνεια, Gr.*] *A woman disciple of Plato*, Plut.

Lātērānus, i. m. *A consul of Rome, whom Nero put to death, and gave away his fine houses*, Juv. 10, 17.

Lātērūm, i. n. *A village of the Cicero's at Arpiūm*, Cic. Att. 4, 7.

* || Lātia, æ. f. *The wife of Saturn*, Gell. 13, 21.

* Lātialis, & Latiaris, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Italy*. *Latialis populus*, Ov. Met. 15, 481. *Jupiter Latiaris*, Cic. pro Milone, 31.

* Lātīni, ōrum. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Latium, or Italy; the Latins*, Liv. passim.

* Lātīnus, a, um. adj. *Latin; of, or belonging to, Latium*. *Vid. Appell*.

* Lātīnus, i. m. *The son of Faunus king of Latium, who espoused his daughter Lavinia to Æneas, whom his wife Amata had designed for Turnus king of the Rutilians, which was the ground of the war between Æneas and Turnus*, Virg. Æn. 7.

* Lātium, i. n. [*quod ibi latuerit Saturnus*, Virg. Æn. 8, 322.] *A country of Italy, lying between Tuscany to the west, and Campania to the east, between the mouth of the Tiber, and cape Circillo*, Virg. Æn. 1, 10. & alibi.

* Lātius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian*. *Gens Latia*, Ov. Fast. 4, 42. *Musæ Latiae*, Col. in Proœm. prop. fin.

Latmius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Latmus*. *Latmios Endymion non est tibi, Luna, pudori*, Ov. Ar. Am. 3, 84.

Latmus, i. m. *A mountain in Caria, towards the coast of the Archipelago, chiefly famous for the feigned amours of Cynthia and Endymion*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 38. *hod. Palatia*.

Latobrigæ, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Lausanne*, Cæs. B. G. 1.

* Lātōia, æ. f. *Diana so called. Latoia clade exstatiata*, Ov. Met. 8, 541.

* Lātōis, ōdos. f. [*à matre Latonâ*] *Diana so called. Timeo sævæ Latoïdos iram*, Ov. Ep. ult. 153.

* Lātōna, æ. f. [*Λητώ, Gr.*] *The daughter of Cæus beloved by Jupiter, to whom she bare Diana, who was born at Delos at the same birth with Apollo*, Hesiod. *Pulchrâ gaudet Latona Dianâ*, Juv. 10, 291.

* Lātōnia, æ. f. *Diana. Nemorum, Latonia, custos*, Virg. Æn. 9, 405.

* Lātōnius, a, um. adj. *Of Latona. Stirps Latonia*, Ov. Trist. 3, 2, 3. *Delos Latonia*, Virg. Georg. 3, 6.

* Lātōpōlites, æ. f. [*ex Λητῶ, Latona, & πόλις, civitas*] *A city of Ægypt in the island Delta, sacred to Latona*, Plin. 5, 9.

* Latris, is. f. [*i. e. ancilla; à Gr. λάρτρε, idem*] (1) *A waiting maid*. (2) *An island in the Baltick, near the gulf of Riga; hod. Oesfel*, Hard. (1) *Latris deiciat cui nomen ab usu est*, Prop. 4, 7, 75. (2) Plin. 4, 13.

* || Latymnus, i. m. [*Λατύμνος, Gr.*] *A mountain of Calabria in Italy, not far from Croton*, Theocr. Idyll. 4, 19.

* || Laudonia, æ. f. *A southern province of Scotland, Laudon, or Lothian*, Camd.

* Lāverna, æ. f. [*quod eluat homines bonis, vel fortè simpliciter à λαβέρν, capere*] *The goddess of thieves*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 60.

Lavicānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lavicum*. *Lavicana via*, Liv. 4, 41. *conf. Cic. pro Planc. 9*.

Lavici, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Lavicum, or Labicum, in Italy*, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 2, 35. *conf. Liv. 4, 47*.

Lavīnia, æ. f. *The daughter of Latinus*, Virg. Æn. 6, 764. *Vid. Latinus*.

Lavīnium, i. n. prim. com. *A city in Italy built by Æneas, and called after his wife's name. Promissa Lavīni mœnia*, Virg. Æn. 1, 262. *In eo colle situm fuisse videtur, qui nunc vulgò Monte di Levano, Holsten*.

Lavīnus, a, um. adj. [*à Lavīnium*] *Of Lavīnia; figuratè, of Italy, Italian*. *Lavina littora*, Virg. Æn. 1, 2.

Laurea, æ. m. *A freed man of Cicero's*, Plin. 16, 15.

Laurens, tis. adj. *One of the city Laurentum*. *Laurens Turnus*, Virg. Æn. 7, 650. *Laurens castrum*, Tibull. 2, 5, 51. *Laurentia arva*, Virg. Æn. 8, 537.

Laurentia, æ. f. *vid. Acca Laurentia*.

Laurentālia, um. & ōrum. n. pl. *A festival in honour of Laurentia*, Varr. L. L. 5.

Laurentīnum, i. n. *A country villa, belonging to the younger Pliny*. *Vid. Ep. 2, 7*.

Laurentinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Laurentum. Laurentinæ paludes*, Paterc. 2, 19.

* || Laurentius, i. m. [*à lauro*] *One of the primitive martyrs roasted on a gridiron*, Prud. Perist. 2.

Laurentum, i. n. *A city near Lavīnium in Italy*, Virg. Æn. 12, 280. *hod. S. Lorenzo*, Hard.

Laureolus, i. m. *A robber, who was crucified, and afterwards torn by wild beasts, which was commonly represented in their shows*, Mart. de Spectac. 7. & Juv. 8, 187.

Lauro, vel Lauron, ōnis. f. *A city of Spain, where Pompey was routed, and slain by Cæsar's party*, Flor. 4, 2, 86.

Laus Pompeia, *A city of Milan built by the Gauls, and by Pompey made a Roman colony; from whom it had its name*, Plin. 3, 17. *hod. Lodi*, Hard.

Laüs, is. m. *A river of Lucania in Italy*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Lino*, Hard.

Lausus, i. m. (1) *The son of Numitor, and brother of Ilia, slain by his uncle Amulius*. (2) *Another, the son of Mæxentius, slain by Æneas*. (1) Ov. Fast. 4, 55. (2) Virg. Æn. 10, 814, & seq.

* Lautulæ, ōrum. f. pl. [*à lavando dict.*] *Hot baths near Rome*, Liv. 7, 39. & 9, 23.

Lazi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Scythia*, Plin. 6, 4. *Locus hod. la Mingrelie*, Hard.

L ante E.

Lea, æ. f. (1) *A town of Æthiopia*. (2) *An island in the Archipelago; hod. Piana & Pianosa*, Hard. (1) Plin. 6, 29. (2) Id. 4, 12.

Leander, dri. m. *A young man of Abydos, on the Asian side of the Hellespont, opposite to Sestos, on the side of Europe, where his beloved Hero lived*, Ov. Vid. Hero.

Leandrinus, a, um. adj. *Of Leander*. * || Leandrinus Hellespontus, Sil. 8, 623. *wherein Leander was drowned*.

Learchæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Learchus*. *Learchæa umbra*, Ov. Fast. 6, 421.

Learchus, i. m. *The son of Athamas and Ino, slain by his distracted father*, Ov. Met. 4, 16.

Lēbādia, æ. f. *A town of Bœotia near the river Cephissus, sacred to Apollo*, Stat. Theb. 7, 345.

Here also was the temple of Jupiter Trophonius, Liv. 45, 17. *hod. Livadia*, Hard.

Lēbēdus, i. f. *A village of Ionia in Asia the Lesser, obscure, and unfrequented*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 6.

Lebena, æ. f. *A town of Crete*, Plin. 4, 13. *hod. Lionda*, Hard.

Lēbynthos, i. f. *An island in the Ægean sea*, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 81. & Met. 2, 222. *hod. Leuita*, Hard.

Lēchæum, i. n. *A harbour for ships near Corinth*, Prop. 3, 21, 19.

Lēchæicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lechæum*. *Lechæicum mare*, Plin. 2, 108. *sic legit Hard*.

Lēda, æ. f. *The daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus king of Laconia*. Jupiter in the shape of a swan embraced her, when with child by her husband. She laid two eggs; out of the one came Pollux and Helena, of the other Castor and Clytemnestra; for which reason one of the brothers was mortal, the other immortal. *Sed diversimodè, ut ferè fit, à mythologis narratur fabula*. *Fecit olorinis Ledam recubare sub alis*, Ov. Met. 6, 109.

Lēdæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Leda*. *Fratres Ledæi*, Sil. 15, 83. *Diæ Ledæi*, Ov. Fast. 1, 706.

Lēdus, i. m. *A river of France running by Montpellier*, Mela 2, 5. *hod. le Les, five le Lex, Cellar*.

* Lēlēges, um. m. pl. [*Λέλεες, Gr.*] *Homer placeth these people south, near the bay of Adramyttium; others confound them with the Carians*. *Conf. Plin. 5, 30. & Strab. lib. 13*.

* Lēlēgēides, um. f. pl. *Patron. Of Lelege*. *Nymphæ Lelegeides*, Ov. Met. 9, 651.

* Lēlēgius, a, um. adj. *Of Lelege*. *Lelegeia mœnia*, Ov. Met. 7, 443. *littora*, Id. ib. 8, 6.

Lēmanus lacus, *A lake near Geneva; on the north whereof are the Switzers, and on the south Savoy*. The river Rhosne floweth through this lake, Cæs. B. G. 1. *hod. le lac de Geneve*, Hard.

Lemniacus, a, um. adj. * || Lemniacæ catenæ, Mart. 5, 7, 7. *Made at*

Lemnos, i. f. *An island in the Ægean sea, sacred to Vulcan; whence Vulcania Lemnos*, Val. Flacc. 2, 78. *hod. Stalimene*, Hard.

Lēmōvices, um. m. pl. *There were two sorts of these people, one in Britany, their city probably Leon; the other in Aquitain*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 4. *hod. les Limosins; oppidum Limoges*, Hard.

Lēmūrālia, Fesl. vel Lēmūria, um. & ōrum, Ov. Fast. 4, 121. *A festival on the fifteenth day of May, wherein they sacrificed to the Lemures, unlucky to marry in*.

Lēmūres, um. m. pl. [*qu. Remures, inter se, quod sæpe fit, conmutatis literis liquidis* & r, sc. à Remo, qui fratrem Romulum parricidam tericulamentis exagitabat] *Evil spirits, or ghosts, who came to disturb and plague those who had injured them when living; Hobgoblins, hags*. *Nigri lemures*, Pers. 5, 135. *De his vid. Apuleium de Deo Socratis*.

* Lēmæus, i. m. [*à ληνός, torcular*] *A name of Bacchus*, Ov. in Ibin, 329.

Lenius, ii. m. *Several Romans of this name*. *Vid. Cic. Att. 5, 20. & Fam. 14, 4*.

Lentūlitās, ātis. f. *Cic. Fam. 3, 7. Respect to the nobility of*

Lentūlus, i. m. [*à lente ferendâ, ut Fabii à fabis*] *The name of a noble family in Rome*, Liv. & Tac. passim.

* || Leo, ōnis. m. [*Λέων, Gr.*] *The name of several emperors, and others*, Plut. also an ancient sophist of great acuteness, surnamed Byzantius, Suid.

Leochares, is. m. *A noble engraver*, Plin. 34, 8.

* || Leonica, æ. f. [*Λεονικα, Ptol.*] *A town of Arragon in Spain, near the river Guadaloupe*, Hard.

Leonicenses, ium. m. pl. *The people of Leonica*, Plin. 3, 3.

Leonidas, & es, æ. m. *A king of Sparta, who with four hundred men defended the straits of Thermopylae against a million led by Xerxes, encouraging his men by telling them they should sup with those in the Hades*. When he was slain, and opened, his heart was found hairy. *Vid. Nep. Themist. 3. Just. 2, 11. Gell. 3, 7. His adde Plutarchum*.

* || Leontini, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Leontium*, Plin. 3, 8.

* Leontinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Leontium*. *Leontinus ager*, Cic. Philipp. 2, 17. & de Div. 1, 33.

* || Leontium, i. n. [*Λεόντιον, Gr.*] *An inland city of Sicily, in the valley of Notu*, Ptol. *hod. Lentini*, Hard.

Leontius, ii, m. *A famous engraver*, Plin. 34, 8.

Leontópolis, is, f. *A town of Ægypt*, Plin. 5, 10.

Lēpīdus, i, m. *The name of several Romans*. De quibus consule Livium, & alios.

Lepinus mons, *A ridge of hills in Italy, on which the city Signia stood*, Col. 10, 132. hod. *le montagne di Segni*.

Lepontii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of the Alps, near the source of the Rhine, between the Milaneze and Switzerland*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 10. Circa *Lago Maggiore, Val d'Osula, & Val Leventina*, quasi Lepontina dicta, Hard.

Leprium, vel Lepreon, i, n. *A town of Arcadia near the river Alpheus, which is near where lepers resorted to wash in order to their cure*, Cic. Att. 6, 2. Plin. 4, 6.

Lepti, æ, m. *The name of several Romans*. Vid. Cic. Att. 5, 17. 9, 12. & 13, 46.

Lepteacra, æ, f. *A promontory of India*, Plin. 6, 29. otherwise called *Drepanum*, Id. ibid.

Leptis Sarrana. (1) *A city of Barbary in Africa*. (2) *Another beyond the Syrtis*. (1) Sil. 3, 256. & Plin. 5, 4. hod. *Lebida*, Hard. (2) Luc. 9, 951.

Leptitani, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Leptis*, Liv. 66, 5.

Lerina, æ, f. *A small island in France*, Plin. 5, 5. hod. *S. Honore de Lerin*, Hard.

*Lerna, æ, f. [*Λέρην*, Gr.] *A lake near Argos in Peloponnesus, where Hercules slew the hydra, whose heads grew again as fast as they were cut off. Hinc Λέρην κακῶν, Lerna malorum, vid. Chiliad. Veteri spumavit Lerna veneno*, Stat. Theb. 1, 360.

*Lernæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lerna*. ¶ *Lernæa pestis, the hydra*, Lucr. 5, 26.

Lero, us, f. *An island on the coast of France, not far from Antibes*, Plin. 3, 6. hod. *l'Isle de S. Marguerite*, Hard.

Leros, i, f. *An island in the Icarian sea*, Plin. 3, 12.

Lesbides, um, f. pl. Patron. *Lesbian women*, Ov. Ep. 3, 36.

Lesbius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lesbos*. *Lesbium plectrum*, Hor. Od. 1, 26.

Lesbos, i, f. *An isle in the Ægean sea*, Hor. 1, 11, 1. Hujus metropolis olim Mitylene, unde hod. *Metelin*, Hard.

*Lestrygones, um, m. pl. [*Λαιστρυγόνες*, Gr.] *A people of Italy, who roasted and eat the companions of Ulysses*, Hom. Od. 11, 119. Fingens immanes Lestrygonas, atque Cyclopas, Juv. 15, 18. Hinc

*Lestrygōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Lestrygons; Lestrygonian*. ¶ *Lestrygonia amphora, A Campanian cask*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 34. *Lestrygones enim à Sicilia Formias commigrarunt*.

Lësura, æ, f. *A river near Trier in Germany, which falleth into the Moselle*, Auson.

*Lethæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lethæ*. *Lethæus amnis*, Virg. Æn. 6, 705.

Lëthe, es, f. [*Λήθη*, Gr. oblivio] *A river in Africa, watering the city Berenice; which, because it runeth many miles under ground, the poets feign to be one of the rivers of hell; and because the word signifieth oblivion, they further feigned, that whoever drank thereof forgot all that was past*.

Lethes, is. *A river of Andalusia in Spain*, Sil. 13, 555. vulgò *Guadalete*.

Leuca, æ, f. & Leuce, es. (1) *An island belonging to Crete*. (2) *A town in Ionia*. (3) *A seaport town of the Salentini*. (1) Plin. 4, 12. (2) Mela. (3) Luc. 5, 376.

Leucădia, æ, f. *Eadem insula cum Leucas*, & vid.

Leucădius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Leucas*. *Leucadii (incolæ) Liv. 33, 17. ¶ Leucadius deus, Apollo*, Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 12.

Leucas, ādis, f. *Formerly a peninsula, but in Ovid's time (v. Met. 15, 289.) an island in the Ionian sea, from a rock whereof despairing lo-*

vers used to throw themselves, as Sappho did to cure her love-sickness, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 154. *Hic Apollo was worshiped*, Id. Theb. 4, 808. hod. *S. Maur.*

*Leucasps, īdis, m. [*ex λευκός, candidus, & ἀπὸς, clypeus; i. e. candidum clypeum gerens*] *One of Æneas's companions lost in a storm, together with Orontes*, Virg. Æn. 6, 334.

Leucātes, æ, vel Leucāte, es, m. *A high ridge on the promontory Leucas, where was a temple of Apollo*, Virg. Æn. 3, 274. hod. *Cabo Ducato*, Hard.

Leuci, ōrum, m. pl. Cæs. B. G. 1, 40. & in sing. *Leucus, i, m. Luc. 1, 424. A people of Lorraine, near the city now called Toul*, Hard. They were good marksmen.

Leucippus, i, m. *A philosopher from whom Democritus had the doctrine of atoms, as from him Epicurus*, Vid. Cic. Acad. 4, 37. & de N. D. 1, 24.

*Leucōgæus collis. [*ἀ λευκός, albus, & γαία, pro γῆ, terra*] *A hill in Campania, between Naples and Puteoli*, Plin. 18, 11. ¶ *Leucōgæi fontes, which cure sore eyes, and heal wounds*, Id. 31, 2.

Leucola, æ, f. *A port in Cyprus, where agates are found*, Plin. 5, 31.

Leucon, ōnis, m. (1) *A king of Pontus, slain by Oxylocus his brother, because he had defiled his wife*. (2) *A dog's name, White*. (1) Ov. in Ibin. 310. (2) Id. Met. 3, 218.

Leucōnicus, a, um, adj. ¶ *Leuconicum tomentum, A sort of flocks sent from the country of the Celta, or else the Belgæ*, Mart. 11, 22. qui & *Luconicum subst. & absolute dixit pro eodem*, Ep. 14, 159.

*Leucōnoë, es, f. [*ἀ candore mentis dicta*] *A lady to whom Horace addresseth the eleventh ode of his first book*.

*Leucōnōtus, i, m. Vid. Appell.

Leucopetra, æ, f. [*Lat. alba rupes; ex λευκός, albus, & πέτρα, rupes*] *A promontory of Tarentum in Italy*, Cic. Philipp. 1, 3. & ad Att. 16, 6. hod. *Capo dell' Armi*, Hard.

*Leucōpōlis, is, f. [*b. e. alba civitas; ex λευκός, albus, & πόλις, civitas*] *A maritime town of Caria*, Plin. 5, 29.

Leucōsia, æ, f. [*à Sirene eo nomine, vid. Plin. 2, 88.*] *A small island of the Tyrrhene sea, on the coast of Lucania*, Ov. Met. 15, 708, conf. Sil. 8, 579.

Leucosýria, æ, f. *A country of Cappadocia*, Plin. 6, 3.

Leucosýrus, i, m. *One of that country*, Nep. Datam. 2.

*Leucōthea, vel freq. Leucōthoë, es, f. [*λευκή θεά, Gr. sc. alba dea*] (1) *Albunea, Latinis, etiamque matuta, & mater Matuta*. (2) *The daughter of Ino, and wife of Athamas, who flying from her distracted husband, who had slain his and her son Learchus, cast herself, with her other son Melicerta in her arms, into the sea, and by Neptune were changed into sea deities*. (3) *Also a mistress of Apollo, by him changed into a frankincense tree*. (4) *An island in the Tyrrhene sea*. (5) *A fountain in Samos*. (1) Vid. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12. & de N. D. 3, 15, & 19. Leucothoë Graiis, Matuta vocabere nostris, Ov. Fast. 6, 545. (2) *Legge fabulam ap. Eund. Met. 4. (3) Id. Met. 4, 195. & seq. (4) Plin. 3, 6. (5) Id. 5, 31.*

Leuctra, ōrum, n. pl. *A town in Bæotia, where Epaminondas vanquished the Lacedæmonians*, Cic. Off. 1, 18. & Tusc. 1, 46. Hinc

Leuctricus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to Leuctra*. *Leuctrica pugna*, Nep. Epam. 1, 4.

¶ *Levina, æ, f. [à Levino flumine] Lenox in Scotland*.

¶ *Leuphana, æ, f. The city Hanover in the Lower Saxony*.

Lexovii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Normandy in France*, Plin. 4, 18. Locus hod. *Lesieux*, Hard.

L ante H:

¶ *Lhoegria, æ, f. Lhoegr. [Gall.] England in the old British tongue*.

L ante I.

¶ *Libanius, i, m. A sophist of Antioch in Syria*. He taught both at Antioch and Constantinople. He was the scholar of Diophantus, a bitter enemy to Christianity, as was also his master Julian the emperor, in praise of whom he writ two orations. He wrote arguments to the orations of Demosthenes, and several other things in the art of rhetoric. He was banished from Constantinople, and retired to Nicomedia, which was the last place in which we hear of him. Vid. Socr. Hist. Eccl. 1, 4. & Suid.

¶ *Libanus, i, m. [à לבן albus, propter nives quibus sæpe obtegatur, vel potius à לבב thus, ab agris confinibus thure abundantibus] A mountain in Syria, extending in length from east to west 190 miles, and on the north is the boundary of the Holy land*. Vid. Plin. 5, 20. per totum.

¶ *Libentina, æ, f. Eadem dea quæ Libitina*.

¶ *Liber, i, m. [quod curis animum liberet, Sæ. de Tranq. cap. 15. à λιβέρ, i. e. σκοτεινός, Heinf.] (1) A name of Bacchus, the son of Jupiter and Semele. (2) Another, the son of Ceres*. (1) *Præliis audax neque te filebo, Liber, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 21. (2) Cic. N. D. 2, 24. Φουκῶς sumitur pro Marte, Sole, & Apolline*. Vid. Macrobi. Saturn. 1, 18.

¶ *Lībēra, æ, f. Proserpine, the daughter of Ceres, so called*. Vid. Liv. 3, 55. & Tac. 2, 49. & Cic. N. D. 2, 24.

¶ *Lībērālia, um, & ōrum, n. pl. Feasts in honour of Bacchus, celebrated March the seven-*

teenth, Cic. Fam. 12, 25.

¶ *Lībērālitas Julia, A city of Alentejo in Portugal*, Plin. 4, 22. hod. *Evora*, Hard.

¶ *Lībēthra, æ, f. A fountain of Magnesia*, Plin. 4, 9. Hinc

¶ *Lībēthrides, um, f. pl. Libethrian*. ¶ *Nymphæ Libethrides, Virg. Ecl. 7, 21. Muses of the Magnesian fountain, ut vult Solin. c. 8. sed alii, inter quos Pausan. in Bæotiâ collocant, ap. fontem Heliconem; & Strab. à Libethro Thraciæ monte deducit*.

¶ *Libisofona, æ, f. A city of new Castile in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. hod. *Cuenca*, Hard.

¶ *Lībītina, æ, f. The goddess Venus, or Proserpine, for she presideth both over births and burials. Autumnus gravis Libitinæ quæstus acerbæ, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 19. In her temple the undertakers of funerals, called Libitinarii, sold all things belonging to funerals, Mart. 10, 97. Vid. Appell.*

¶ *Libo, ōnis, m. (1) Libones, a noble family of Rome, from the Albi. (2) Libo, a citizen of Rome, famous for building the Puteal called by his name; the form whereof may be seen in a common consular coin of his family. (1) Prop. 4, 12, 31. (2) Forum Putealque Libonis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8.*

¶ *Lībōnōtus, vid. Appell.*

¶ *Libs, Ait. contr. ex Libus, vid. Appell.*

¶ *Liburni, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Liburnia, of whom some settled in Italy*, Plin. 3, 13.

¶ *Liburnia, æ, f. [à Liburno quodam Attico] The country of Croatia, having Dalmatia on the south and east, on the west Carniola, and Istria*, Plin. 4, 22.

¶ *Lībūrnīcus, & Lībūrnus, a, um, adj. Of that country. Insulæ Liburnicæ, Plin. 3, 26. Rostia Liburna, Prop. 3, 11, 44.*

¶ *Lībya, æ, f. [à Libyâ Epaphi, ex Cassiopeâ, filiâ] In Latin writers, that part of Africa, which bordereth upon Ægypt. Vid. Plin. in præf. lib. 5. & 5, 6. & Eutrop. 6, 9. but is often taken in a larger extent by the poets, especially the Greek, and so taketh in Carthage, Vir. Sil. Alii.*

¶ *Lībýcus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Libya. Libycum mare, Plin. 5, 1.*

¶ *Lībýphoenīces, um, m. pl. A people near Tunis in Africa*, Plin. 5, 4.

¶ *Lībýphoenīcia, æ, f. The country about Tunis in Africa*, Ferrar. ex Sall.

Lībýs,

Lībys, yos, m. *A man of Libya.* Libys Hannibal, *Prud.* in *Sammach.* 2, 685. Libys pro Antæo gigante, *Mart.* 9, 103, 4.

Lībyssa, æ, f. *A woman of Libya, or any feminine joined with it.* Lībyssa arena, *Catull.* 7, 3.

Lībyssinus, a, um, adj. *Libyan, African;* *Catull.* 58, 1.

Lībystis, idis, f. *Patron.* *Libyan, African.* Pellis Lībystidis urfæ, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 37.

Līchas, æ, m. *Ov. Met.* 9, 229. *sed sapius*

Līchades, um, m. pl. [*à Lichâ Hercules* puero ab Hercule illuc præcipitato] *Rocks, or small islands, in the Eubæan sea, Plin.* 4, 12.

Līchas, æ, m. *The boy by whom Deianira sent the empoisoned shirt to Hercules, who thereupon threw him headlong into the Eubæan sea, Ov. Met.* 9, 210. & deinceps.

Līcinius, ii, m. *The prænomen of two Roman emperours, Valerian and Gallien, as is evident from their coins. Also the name of many other rich men, particularly a freed man of Augustus, another Licinius Crassus, surnamed Dives. Ego possideo plus Pallante, & Licinis, Juu.* 1, 1, 109.

Līgarius, ii, m. *A noble Roman, Pompey's friend, whom Tully defended against Tubero. Vid. Cic. pro Ligario.*

Līgea, æ, f. *A sea nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris, Virg. Georg.* 4, 336.

Līger, ris, m. *A navigable river of France, called the Loire, Tib.* 1, 7, 12. It ariseth in the Vivarais, on the frontiers of the Cevennes in Languedoc, at the foot of mount Gerbier de joux, and after a course of near 200 miles, falleth into the ocean about 12 leagues below Nantes.

Līgur, ūris, m. *An inhabitant of Liguria.* Afuetusque malo Ligur, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 168. *Et in plur.* ¶ *Ligurum ductor, Id. Æn.* 10, 185. *Of the people of Liguria.*

Līgūria, æ, f. *A country of Italy, extending from the Apennines to the Tuscan sea. Vid. de script. à Floro, 2, 3. hod. Riviere di Genova.*

¶ **Līgurnus portus**, al. *Liburnus, A noble haven and town in Tuscany, much frequented by merchants; hod. Leghorn.*

Līgus, ūris, m. *An inhabitant of Liguria.* Mihi nunc Ligus ora intepet, *Perf.* 6, 6.

Lilæa, æ, f. *A town of Achaia near the head of the river Cephisus, Plin.* 4, 3.

Lilýbæum, i, n. *A promontory of Sicily, Liv.* 21, 49. & *Liv.* 3, 8. *hod. Capo di Marsalla, Hard.*

Lilýbæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lilýbæum, Luc.* 4, 583. & *Lilybeus, a, um, Idem. Virg. Æn.* 3, 706.

***Līmēnētis**, idis, f. [*à λίμνη, lacus*] *Diana, worshipped by the Spartans; nempe à piscatoribus, ut Ἀρποτέρεα à venatoribus, Tac.* 4, 43; 1. & *Al. Limnatis, à λίμνη, lacus, forte rect.*

Limnus, i, f. *An island between Pembrokeshire and Ireland, Plin.* 35, 6. *hod. Ramsey.*

***Limōniades**, um, f. pl. [*ἀπὸ τῶν λιμῶναυ*] *Nymphs of the meadows, Aristot.*

***Limonium**, i, n. *Ptol.* [*λίμων, Gr.*] *The city Poitiers in France.*

¶ **Lindisfarnia**, æ, f. *The holy island on the coast of Northumberland, four miles distant from another island called Farne. It was anciently a bishop's seat, afterwards translated to Durham; Beda.*

Lindum, i, n. (1) *A town in the island of Rhodes.* (2) ¶ *Lincoln, a city of England.* (3) ¶ *Linlithgow, or Lithgow in Scotland.* (1) *Plin.* 5, 31. (2) *Camd.* (3) *Boët.*

Lingones, um, m. pl. *A people of Champagne in France, Plin.* 4, 17. & *Tac. Hist.* 4, 67. *hod. & Langrois; oppidum Langres, Hard.*

***Linternum**, i, n. *vel pot. Linternum [Gr. Λιτέρνη] A city of Campania in Naples, between Vulturinus and Cumæ, Sil.* 6, 654. *Hinc*

***Linternus**, a, um, adj. *pot. Linternus. Of that city. Linterna palus, Sil.* 8, 525.

Līnus, i, m. (1) *The son of Apollo and Terpsichore, a Theban, who taught musick and letters.*

He was master to Orpheus and Hercules. (2) Also a spring of Arcadia. (1) Virg. Ecl. 4, 56. & 6, 67. (2) *Plin.* 31, 2.

Līpāra, æ, f. *vel Līpāre, es, Virg.* [*à Liparo rege, Æoli successore, Plin.* 3, 9.] *An island near Sicily, the chief of the Æolian. Æolia Lipate, Virg. Æn.* 8, 417. *hod. nomen servat, Lipari, Hard.* It is computed to be about 18 miles in circumference.

Līpāreus, a, um, adj. *Of Lipara. Liparæa taberna, Juu.* 13, 45.

Līpārensis, e, adj. *Of Lipara. Vid. Cic. Verr.* 5, 37.

***Līpāris**, is, m. [*à λίπαρος, pinguis, quoniam aqua est instar olei*] (1) *A river of Cilicia. (2) The same with Lipara. (1) Vitruv.* 8, 3. & *Plin.* 5, 27. (2) *Claud.*

Līpāritānus, a, um, adj. *Of Lipara. Liparitana obsidio, Val. Max.* 2, 6, 4.

¶ **Līpsia**, æ, f. *The city of Leipzig in Germany.*

Liquentia, æ, f. *A river of Venice, Plin.* 3, 18. *hod. Livenza, Hard.*

Liria, æ, *A river of Languedoc in France, Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Lez prope Montpellier, Hard.*

Lirinales, reſt. *Larinales, qu. vid.*

Līriōpe, es, f. *The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and mother of the river Cephisus, Ov. Met.* 3, 342.

Liris, is, m. *A slow river which divideth Latium from Campania, by Pliny called Glanis, 3, 4. Liris taciturnus amnis, Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 7. *hod. Garigliana; Hard.*

Līssa, æ, f. *An isle in the Adriatick, opposite Jader, Plin.* 4, 26.

***Līssus**, i, f. [*Λισσός, Gr.*] (1) *A city of Macedon; hod. Alessio. (2) A river of Thrace, said to be drank up by the army of Xerxes. (1) Luc.* 5, 719. (2) *Herodot.*

Līternum, Līternus, *vid. supr. Linternum, Linternus.*

¶ **Lithuania**, æ, f. *A country belonging to Poland, divided into nine palatinates, whereof the chief is Wilna.*

Livia, æ, f. [*à Livius*] *The name of Augustus's wife, and many other women; as Livia Drusi, Livia Medullina, Ocellina, Orestilla, &c. ap. Suet.*

Līvias, æ, f. *A town of Palestine beyond the Dead Sea, so called from the mother of the emperour Tiberius, Plin.* 5, 6.

Līviopōlis, is, f. *A city of Cappadocia, near the Black Sea, Plin.* 6, 4.

Līvius, i, m. *The name of several men. (1) T. Livius Patavinus. (2) Livius Andronicus, a scenick poet, about 160 years after Sophocles and Euripides, and 25 after Menander. (1) Huic Quintil. lacream ubertatem, miram jucunditatem, clarissimumque candorem tribuit, l. 10, 1. Cremutius, eloquentiæ, & fidei præclarum imprimis ap. Tac. Ann.* 4, 34. & *ipse Tacitus eloquentissimum vocat in Agric. c. 10. (2) Vid. Gell.* 17. *cap. ult. Plures alii nominis hujus occ. ut Livius Drusus, Salinator, Laurentis, &c. Vid. Suet. Tib.* 3.

¶ **Livonia**, æ, f. *A country called Liffland, in the Swedish dominions, the chief town whereof is Riga.*

Lix, Solin. *Lixos, Plin.* (1) *A city of Africa, near Tangier; hod. Larache, Hard. (2) A river near that town. (1) Plin.* 5, 1. & *Sil.* 3, 258. (2) *Audit non parvo divisus gurgite Lixos, Sil.* 5, 405. *conf. Strab. lib.* 2. & *Ptol.* 4, 1.

L ante O.

Locrenses, ium, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Locris, Cic. Verr.* 5, 34.

Locri, ōrum, m. pl. (1) *Several people of this name in the country of Locris, distinguished by the names of Ozoles, Epicnemides, and Opuntii, and by their different situation. (2) Also of the Brutii, built by the ancient Locri of Greece, near the promontory of Zephyrium; whence they were called Locri Epizephyrii. Ovid calleth the name of this city Naritia; and Virgil, Æn.*

3, 399. calleth the inhabitants *Naritii Locri.* (1) *Vid. singulatum, & consule Geogr. Antiq.* (2) *Plin.* 3, 5.

Lōculta, æ, f. *A vile woman, skilfull in preparing poisons. She helped Nero to poison Britannicus, and Agrippina to dispatch Claudius, Juu. Sat.* 1, 7. *Tac.* 12, 66, 3. & 13, 15, 1.

Londinium, *vel* ¶ **Londīnum**, i, n. [*à Llan Dian, i. e. fanum Dianæ. Certissime enim Diana hic præcipue colebatur. Effossum enim propè D. Pauli non unum hujus Dææ sigillum, plurimæque cervorum ossa & cornua, aliis itaque etymis valere jussis hic pedem figo*] *London, an ancient city of England upon the river Thames, a famous town for trade, and the resort of merchants and traders in Nero's time, vid. Tac.* 14, 33, 1. and probably long before. It is governed by a lord mayor, and twenty-four aldermen. It was anciently called by several names; as, *Augusta Trinobantum*, given it, as some think, in Augustus's time; *Colonia Augusta*, and *Londinium* by Tacitus, *Londinium*, *Ann.* *Londonia*, by Beda. It was walled about by Constantine the Great, and became the metropolis of England soon after the Saxon heptarchy. Its suburbs for noble buildings, and inhabitants, may almost vie with itself; and may it prosper till it may be said, *Poteris nihil orbe toto visere majus.*

Longimānus, i, m. *A name given to Artaxerxes, because, they say, one of his hands was longer than the other; or perhaps rather from the large extent of his power, according to that of Naso, An nescis longas regibus esse manus? Ep.* 17, 166.

¶ **Longobardi**, ōrum, m. pl. [*quasi Lingobardi, uti à Pontico appellantur*] *A people of Lombardy, made up of the Lingones a people of Germany, and the Bardi a people of Gaul. They inhabited both sides of the Po in the time of Justinian.*

¶ **Longobardia**, æ, f. *Lombardy, a large country of Italy, containing several dukedoms and states. † Gallia Cisalpina.*

¶ **Longovicum**, i, n. *Launcester in Northumberland, Camd.*

Longula, æ, f. *A town of the Vulsci in Italy, not far from Corioli, Liv.* 2, 33.

Lopadusa, æ, f. *An island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Tunis, Plin.* 3, 8. *hod. Lampedusa, Hard.*

Lopfi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Loppica, Plin.* 3, 21.

Loplica, æ, f. *A town of Liburnia, Plin.* 3, 21. *hod. Loppico, Hard.*

¶ **Lotharingia**, æ, f. [*à Lothario rege Gall.*] *A country of Gallia Belgica, now called Emrain. It lieth between Alsace on the east, Champagne on the west, Luxemburg on the north, and Burgundy on the south. It is a sovereign dukedom, and is computed to be near 128 miles long, and 110 broad.*

***Lōtis**, is, f. [*Λῶτις, Gr.*] *A nymph, who fleeing from Priapus, was changed into the lote tree, Ov. Met.* 9, 347.

***Lōtōphāgi**, ōrum, m. pl. [*i. e. lote victitantes; ex λῶτες, lotus, & φάγω, edo*] *A people of Barbary, who are said to have lived on the fruit of the lote tree, Ov. de Rem. Am.* 789.

¶ **Lovanium**, ii, n. *Louvain, a city and university of the Low Countries.*

***Lōxias**, æ, m. [*à λόξας, obliquus, quod oblique per zodiacum feratur, vel quod obliqui, i. e. ambigua, det responsa*] *A name of Apollo, Mæciob. Sat.* 1, 17.

L ante U.

***Lua mater** [*à luendo, i. e. purgando*] *A goddess presiding over expiations, Liv.* 8, 1.

Lūca, æ, f. (1) *A town of Lombardy. (2) Another in Tuscany, on the river Serchio. (1) Suet. Cæf.* 24. *ubi vid. Bernegger.* (2) *Plin.* 3, 5. *Hinc Lucenses, ium, m. pl. Plin.* 3, 12. *Lucæ incolæ.*

Lūcāni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, of the race of the Samnites, Liv.* 22, 42. & 27, 44. *Lūcānia,*

Lūcānia, æ, f. *A country of Italy, belonging to Naples*, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 38.

Lūcānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lucania*, Hor. Sat. 1, 15, 21.

Lūcānus, i, m. *A learned and famous poet of Corduba, a city of Spain, who coming to Rome, was made an equestrian. He writ, but lived not to finish, the civil wars between Cæsar and Pompey, in an heroic poem: for seeing himself slighted by Nero, he was so moved, that both by words and deeds he publicly showed his resentment, and was condemned for a conspiracy against him, but had the favour to choose his death; which he did by opening his veins. Martial writ many epigrams upon him, lib. 7. ep. 20, 21, 22. and in several other books; and Statius his Genethliakon, Sil. 2, 7.*

Lucas, æ, f. [*à Lucania, ubi primum Pyrrhi bello Romanis visi sunt elephantes, Varr.*] ¶ *Lucæ boves, Elephants*, so called ignorantly by the Romans, having never seen any bigger creature.

Lucanæ, vid. Luca.

Lucentia, æ, f. *A maritime town of Spain*, Mela. Sed *Lucentum* vocat Plin. 3, 3. hod. *Alicante*, Hard.

Lūcēres, Prop. 4, 1, 31. Lūcēres, Ov. Fast. 3, 132. um, m. pl. [*de etymo variè disputatur, quæ tamen à vero abesse propius etyma videntur, vel ut dicti sint à Lucumone, Varr. & Plin. vel à Lūco ubi Romuli asylum fuit, ut sint adventæ in hanc tribu, Plut.*] *One of the three centuries, into which Romulus divided the people. Lucumone nominis, & originis causâ incerta est, Liv. 1, 13.*

Lūcēria, æ, f. *A city of Apulia*, Luc. 2, 473. & Plin. 3, 11. *Nuceria*, Ptol. 3, 1. hod. *Lucero delli Pagani*, in Capitanata, Hard.

¶ Lūcerna, æ, f. [*à lucerna, quæ olim in turri lacus exitu sita suspendebatur, quæ navigantibus prælucere*] *Lucern*, one of the Swiss Cantons.

Luciānus, i, m. *A learned and witty writer of Samosata, who composed many dialogues on various and pleasant arguments in a pure Greek stile. He lived in the time of Trajan, and for some time professed Christianity, but soon turned apostate, and became a wicked blasphemer. Nor doth he less ridicule and scoff at the heathen gods in his dialogues, wherein he sheweth himself a professed atheist. At length, he that had barked so loud at religion was devoured by dogs. Vid. Suid. ubi plura invenies.*

Lūciliānus, i, m. Cic. Att. 16, 11. *The son of*

Lūcilius, ii, m. *The name of several men; a learned and smart Roman satirist, born at Arunca in Italy, cotemporary with Accius and Pacuvius. Secut Lucilius urbem, Te, Lupe, te, Muti, & genuinum fregit in illis, Pers. 1, 114.*

Lūcīna, æ, f. [*etymon lege ap. Ov. Fast. 2, 44.*] *The goddess of child-bearing, a title given both to Juno and Diana, or Luna. Juno Lucina, fer opem, serva me, obsecro, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 15. Vid. & Catull. Carm. Sec. 32, 17.*

Lūcīpor, & Marci por, pro Lucii & Marci puer dixerunt antiqui.

Lūcius, ii, m. *The prenomens of several Romans, as Lucius Quint. Cincinn. Lucius Sept. Severus, &c.*

Lucrētia, æ, f. *The daughter of Lucretius prefect of the city, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, ravished by Sextus Tarquinius, the son of Tarquinius Superbus: which the chaste injured lady resented to that degree, that she immediately sent for her father and husband, and stabbed herself before them. Whereupon the people of Rome rose in arms, banished the Tarquins, and changed the monarchy into the form of a commonwealth, Liv. 1, 58, 59.*

Lucretiis, is, m. *A mountain of the Sabines, at the foot of which was Horace's villa and land, of so pleasant a situation, that he feigneth that Faustus often left his Lycæum to resort thither, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 1. Vid. & eund. Ep. 1, 16.*

Lucrētius, ii, m. *A Latin poet, who writ of the nature of things in six books, still extant.*

De illo vid. Ov. Am. 1, 15, 23. Quint. 10, 1. Philo ab uxore dato in infaniam versus suâ ipsius manu perit, ætat. 54. Euseb.

Lucrīnum, i, n. *A town of Apulia*, Mela.

Lucrīnus lacus [*à lucro ex piscibus facto, Fest.*] *A lake of Campania, between Baiæ and Cumæ, plentifully stored with choice fishes. Hinc*

Lucrīnenis, e, adj. Cic. Att. 4, 10. Id. quod Lucrīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Lucrine lake. Lucrina aqua, Prop. 1, 11, 10. conchyliæ, Hor. Epod. 2, 49. Ostrea stagno satiatæ Lucrino, Mart. 3, 60, 3.*

Luciātus Catulus, *A valiant Roman, who, by beating the Carthaginian fleet between Sicily and Africa, put an end to the first Punick war*, Liv. 28, 38.

Lūcullus, i, m. (1) *Lucius Lucullus, a noble and valiant Roman, who beat Mithridates out of his kingdom. (2) Marcus, a kinsman of the former, who subdued Thrace. (1) Vid. Plut. in hujus vitâ, & Cic. pro Archiâ 4. & Acad. Q. 2, 1. (2) Eutrop. 6, 6. & 8. Hinc*

Lūcullēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lucullus. ¶ Luculleum marmor, brought by him to Rome*, Plin. 36, 6.

¶ Lūcūmo, ōnis, m. *Rex sonat linguâ Etruscâ, Serv. vel homo infans, Fest. Lucmo per Sync. vocat Propertius, 4, 1, 29.*

Lucus Augusti, *A town in Gallia Narbonensis*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Luc en Dauphiné*, altero à Diâ five Deâ Vocontiorum lapide, Hard.

Lūcus Feroniæ, *A place in Italy, not far from Viterbo*, Plin. 3, 4. Sub oppido S. Oreste etiamnum visuntur vestigia, Hard.

Lugdūnenis Gallia, *A part of old Gaul, which included the diocese of Lyons and its dependencies, Roan, Tours, Lens, the Franche Comté, and part of Switzerland. Vid. Geograph.*

Lugdūnenis ara, *An altar at Lyons, where Caligula had ordered Greek and Roman orators to vie with one another; in which contention he that was overcome was obliged to praise and reward the conqueror; and if any piece was publicly produced for approbation, which was condemned, he was obliged to lick it off with his tongue, wipe it off with a sponge, to be struck with a ferula, or thrown into the river. Vid. Juv. 1, 44. & conf. Suet. Calig. 20.*

¶ Lugdūnum Celtarum, [*qu. Lucii dunum, i. e. mons, Celticè*] *The city Lyons in France, built on a hill by Lucius Munatius Plancus, vid. Turneb. Ant. Lect. 20, 15. near the confluence of Arar and the Rhodne.*

¶ Lugdūnum Covenarum, *A city of Guienne in France*; hod. S. Bertrand.

¶ Lugdūnum Batavorum, *The city Leyden in Holland. Lugdunumque tuam, dum præteris, aspice victor, Sidon. 5, 576.*

¶ Luguvallium, & Luguballia, *Old Caerliffe*, Beda.

Lumberitāni, ōrum, m. pl. Plin. 3, 3. *The people of Lombier in Navarre*, Hard.

Lūna, æ, f. *A town and port, or rather bay of Tuscany, on the confines of Liguria. Primum Etruriæ oppidum Luna, portu nobile, Plin. 3, 5. Lunæ portum est operæ cognoscere, Pers. 6, 9.*

Lunæ promontorium, Plin. 3, 4. *A promontory of Portugal, at the mouth of the river Tagus. Hod. in ruinis jacet, circumjacenti agro nomen est il Lunegiano; portui, Golfo di Spezzia*, Hard.

Lūpa, quæ & Acca Laurentia, & Larentia dicta est. Vid. Laurentia.

¶ Lupara, æ, f. *The Louvre in Paris, where the court often is.*

Lūpercal, ālis, n. [*ut mons Lucæus, à λύκος, ita Lūpercal à lupo dictus*] *A place under mount Palatine, consecrated by Evander to Pan the god of Arcadia, that he might preserve their flocks from the wolves, Virg. Æn. 8, 343.*

Lūpercālīa, um, & ōrum, n. pl. *A festival sacred to Pan, kept February the 15th*, Ov. Fast. 2, 367. & seqq.

Lūpercālīs, e, adj. *Belonging to Pan. Lūpercale sacrum, Suet. Aug. 91.*

Lūpercus, i, m. Cic. Philipp. 2, 34. *sed sapiens in plur. occ. Priests of Pan, who on the Lupercalia ran naked about the streets, and struck women with child, in order to give them a more easy labour*, Virg. Æn. 8, 663.

Lupia, æ, f. *A town of Italy, between Otranto and Brindisi*, Plin. 3, 11. hod. *Torre di S. Cataldo*, Hard.

Luppia, æ, f. (1) *The river Lippe in Germany, which runeth through Westphalia into the Rhine at Wesel. (2) Also the city Lipstadt, which taketh its name from thence. (1) Tac. Ann. 1, 60, 5. & 2, 7, 1. (2) Virg. Geogr.*

Lūsītāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Lusitania*, Plin. 4, 22. hod. *les Algarbes*, Hard.

Lūsītānia, æ, f. *The third part of ancient Spain, especially that part called Algarve, in Portugal. The river Douro divideth it from Tarragon on the north, and the river Anas on the south from Bætica, which containeth two other parts. Vide Geogr.*

Lūsītānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lusitania. Lusitania tela, Val. Max. 9, 1, 5. conf. & Sil. 5, 335.*

Lūtetia, æ, f. *Paris, the metropolis of France upon the river Seine. Julius Cæsar beautified it so much with noble buildings, walled it, and fortified it so strongly, that some call it Julio-polis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 58. & 6, 3. ubi Lutetia Parisiorum dicitur. Hic etiam celeberrima Academia à Carolo Magno fund.*

*¶ Lūtēva, æ, f. [*Λυτήβα, Ptol.*] *A town of Languedoc in France*; hod. *Lodève*, Hard.

*Lūtēvāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Luteva*, Plin. 3, 4.

Luxia, æ, f. *A river of Spain, between the Anas and Bætis*, Plin. 3, 1. hod. *Odier*, Hard.

L ante Y.

*Lyæus, i, m. [*à λύω, quod solvat animum & quasi relaxet*] *A name of Bacchus. Tu sapientiam Curas, & arcanum jocosum Consilium retegis Lyæo, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 14.*

*Lyæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Bacchus. Latex Lyæus, Virg. Æn. 1, 690.*

Lycabēssus, vel Lycabettus, i, m. *A high hill near Athens, very fruitful in olives*, Stat. Theb. 12, 691. & Plin. 4, 7.

*Lycæum, i, n. *A famous university at Athens. Vid. Lycæum.*

Lycæus, i, m. *A mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Pan*, Virg. Georg. 1, 16. *Also to Jupiter*, Plin. 4, 6.

Lycambes, æ, m. *The father of Neobule, whom he promised in marriage to the poet Archilochus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 25. *Vid. Archilochus.*

Lycambēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lycambes. Tincta tela Lycambeo sanguine, Ov. in Ibin. 51.*

*Lycæon, ōnis, m. [*à λύκος, lupus, quem moribus retulit, & in quem mutatus est*] *A king of Arcadia, who would have murdered Jupiter in his own palace, but missing of his purpose slew a Molossian hostage, dressed him and set him before the god; who thereupon consumed his palace with lightning, and turned him into a wolf. Vid. Fab. integram ap. Ov. Met. 1. fab. 7.*

*Lycæones, um, m. pl. *The people of Lycaonia*, Plin. 5, 29. *Also spotted Indian wolves*, Id. 8, 34.

*Lycæonia, æ, f. [*à Lycaone dict.*] *A country of the lesser Asia, on the south of Cappadocia, divided from Cilicia by mount Taurus*, Plin. 5, 27. hod. *Caramanix pars.*

*Lycæōnis, idis, f. *Patron. Callisto, the daughter of Lycaon. Callisto juxta Lycaonida, Catull. 64, 66. Virgineos, perjura Lycaoni, cætus desere, Ov. Fast. 2, 173.*

*Lycæōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lycaon. Lycaonia mensa, Ov. Met. 1, 165.*

*Lycaste, es, f. [*i. e. lupina; à præced.*] (1) *A famous courtesan, called also Venus, on whom Butes begot Eryx. (2) Also a Cretan nymph. (1) Serv. (2) Dictæa Lycaste, Claud. 2. Conf. Sil. 276.*

Lycastus,

Lýcastus, i, f. [à *Lycaste nympha*] *A town in Crete, near the Dictæan hill*, Plin. 4, 12.

**Lýceum*, i, n. [λύκειον, Gr.] (1) *Aristotle's school, near Athens*. (2) *Also Cicero's school in the Tusculan, so called from the former*. (1) Cic. Acad. 1, 4. (2) Id. de Div. 1, 5. & alibi.

**Lýchnidum*, i, n. [Λυχνίδιον, Gr. Polyb.] *A city in the west part of Macedonia*, Liv. 27, 33. & 44, 21.

Lýcia, æ, f. [à *Lycos rege Pandionis fil.*] *A country between Pamphylia and Caria*; hod. *Mentezia*, Hard. *Chimæritera Lycia*, Ov. Met. 6, 339. *scil. à Chimæra monte ignivomo hujus regionis*, Incolæ *Lycii* vocantur, Virg. Æn. 1, 117.

Lýcidas, æ, m. (1) *The name of a Centaur*. (2) *Also the name of a shepherd*. (1) Ov. Met. 12, 310. (2) Virg. Ecl. 7, 67. & 9, 2.

Lýcimnia, æ, f. *One of the mistresses of Mæcenas*, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 23. *scil. mel. codd. Lyciniæ*.

**Lýcisca*, æ, f. [à λύκος, lupus] (1) *The name of a prostitute*. (2) *A dog's name*; perhaps a mongrel of a dog and a wolf, or rather simply, *a wolf dog*. (1) Juv. 6, 123. (2) Virg. Ecl. 3, 18.

Lýcius, a, um, adj. *Lycium, of the country of Lycia*. *Lycii montes*, Stat. Theb. 6, 923. *Lýcius Apollo*, Prop. 3, 1. ult. ¶ *Lýciæ sortes, the oracle of Apollo*, Virg. Æn. 4, 347. *Nam oraculum Apollinis fuit in Patara Lyciæ, unde & Patareus Apollo*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 64. *Lycium mare*, Plin. 5, 27. *hod. le golfe de Satalia*, Hard.

**Lýcômêdes*, is, m. [Λυκομήδης, Gr.] (1) *A king of the isle of Scyrus, father of Deidamia, on whom Achilles, in woman's apparel, begat Pyrrhus*. For Thetis, the mother of Achilles, had concealed him in the court of Scyrus, lest he should go to the war of Troy; where if he went, she knew he would be slain. (2) *Also the son of Creon*. (1) Vid. Stat. Achil. 1, 396. & Scholiast. Hom. (2) Hom. Il. 1, & τ, 240.

Lýcômêdis, is, f. *A lake of Africa, on the confines of Marmorica*, Plin. 5, 4.

**Lýcon*, ônis, m. [Λύκων, Gr.] (1) ¶ *A peripatetic philosopher, so eloquent and sweet in his discourses, that he was called Glycon*. (2) *Also a town of Portugal*. (1) Lært. (2) Liv. 37, 46.

Lýcophron, is, m. *A famous tragick poet of Chalcis*. One tragedy of his, or another of the name, is extant, called *Cassandra*, full of history, containing the acts of Hercules, the expedition of the Argonauts, the Theban and Trojan wars, but in an obscure and involved stile; whence that of *Statius*, Carmina Battiadæ, latebræque Lycophronis atri, Sylv. 5, 3, 157.

*¶ *Lýcôpôlis*, is, f. [i. e. Luporum urbs; ex λύκος, lupus, & πόλις, civitas: sic dict. quod lupi, factâ acie, Æthiopes Ægyptum invadentes repulerunt] *A city of Ægypt upon the Nile*, Diod. 1, 2. Strab. 1, 7.

**Lýcôpôlites nomos*, *The district belonging to Lycopolis*, Plin. 5, 9.

Lýcôrias, æ, f. *The name of a nymph*, Virg. Georg. 4, 339.

Lýcôris, îdis, f. *A freed woman of Volumnius the senator*, with whom C. Gallus was deeply in love; but slighting him, she followed M. Antony into the camp, Virg. Ecl. 10, 2.

Lýcormas, æ, m. *A river of Æolia, called also Evenus*, Ov. Met. 2, 245.

**Lýcurgides*, æ, m. Patron. *The son of Lycurgus*, Ov. in Ibin. 503. Vid. Lycurgus, n. 2. ubi tamen *Lycoriden* leg. & de Simonide Apollineo p. 6ta intelligunt.

**Lýcurgus*, i, m. [Λυκῦργος, Gr.] (1) *The son of Polydectes, a noble Spartan, brother of Enomus*. His brother dying, he took upon him the name of king; but soon after finding his brother's wife was with child, he laid it aside, and acted only as a Prodicus, or chief minister, and faithfully resigned his kingdom to his ne-

phew Charilaüs. But finding the state much out of order, he bent his mind to relieve it, which he did by a body of laws he had collected in his travels, and by study and observation, and obliged the lords and commons of the Spartans to keep them inviolable till he returned from Delphos. When he came thither, and found Apollo highly approved them, he sent the oracle to Sparta, dismissed his friends, and retired a voluntary exile to Crete; where dying, he ordered his body to be thrown into the sea, that the Spartans might not think themselves discharged of their oath by procuring his bones to be brought to Sparta. (2) *A king of Nemea, the father of Archemorus*. (3) *A king of Thrace, who finding his people too much addicted to wine, ordered all the vines of his country to be rooted up*. (1) Vid. Just. 1, 3. & Plut. in vitâ Lyc. (2) Proles infausa Lycurgi, Stat. Theb. 4, 742. (3) Vefanus novâ nequicquam in vite Lycurgus, Prop. 3, 17, 23.

**Lýcus*, i, m. [Λύκος, Gr.] (1) *A king of Bæotia, who married Antiopa the daughter of king Nycteus, who hearing that Jupiter had lain with her, divorced her, and took Dirce to wife, who kept her confined; but Jupiter released her, and she fled to Citheron, where she was delivered of twins, Amphion and Zethis, who, when grown up, revenged their mother's wrongs upon Lycus and Dirce*. (2) *A noble but unfortunate Trojan*. (3) *One of the Centaurs slain by Pirithoüs*. (4) *A famous physician of Neapolis*. (5) *A beautiful boy beloved by Alceus*. (6) ¶ *An historian*. (7) *A river of Asia, which runeth through subterraneous cavities a long way before it appeareth again*. (8) *Another flowing into the Euxine sea*. (1) Vid. Amphion & Dirce. (2) Virg. Æn. 1, 226. (3) Ov. Met. 12, 332. (4) Plin. 20, 20. (5) Hor. Od. 1, 32, 11. (6) Suid. & Porphyr. (7) Ov. Met. 15, 273. (8) Id. ex Ponto, 4, 10, 47.

Lydda, æ, f. *A city of Palestine not far from Joppa*, Plin. 5, 14.

Lýde, es, f. [Λύδη, Gr.] *The dearly beloved wife of Antimachus the Clarian poet*, Plat. de Consol. & Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 1.

Lýni, ôrum, m. pl. *The people of Lydia, much given to intemperance*, Plin. 3, 4.

Lýdia, æ, f. [à Lydo rege Tyrreni fratre] *An inland country of the Lesser Asia, governed formerly by Cræsus king of Lydia, so famous in history*. In this country is also the golden river Pactolus, Virg. Georg. 4, 211. vid. Lydius. It was anciently a very warlike nation, Id. Æn. 8, 479.

Lýdius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lydia*. Aurifer amnis Lydius, Tib. 3, 3, 29.

Lýdus, i, m. *He, together with his brother Tyrrenus, formerly reigned in Mæonia, which was afterwards called Lydia from his name*, Patere. 1. Vid. Tyrrenus.

Lygdânum, i, n. *A town of Mysia*, Plin. 5, 30.

Lygdâmus, i, m. (1) *The name of a servant*. (2) *A name by which Tibullus calleth himself*. (1) Prop. 4, 7, 35. (2) Tib. 3, 2, 29.

Lygi, ôrum, m. pl. *A people of the ancient Germany, near the river Vistula*, Tac. Ann. 12, 29, 5. & Germ. 43, 4. Not far from Kalisch in Poland, Cellar.

Lymphæ, æ, f. *A goddess worshiped by the husbandmen when they wanted rain*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1.

Lyncestæ, ârum, m. pl. *The people of Lyncestis*, Plin. 4, 10.

Lyncestis, îdis, f. *A country and river of Macedonia*, Plin. 2, 103. Hinc

Lyncestius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lyncestis*. Lyncestius amnis, Ov. Met. 15, 329.

**Lynceus*, i, m. [à λυξ, lynx, quod est animal oculatissimum.] (1) *One of the Argonauts, whom they fabled to be so quick-sighted as to see things at 130 miles distance*, Varr. and to see through trees and rocks, Plut. yea, that he could see hell through the earth; by which, was meant, that he found out metals in the deepest

mines. (2) *One of the sons of Ægyptus, whom his wife Hypermetra saved, when the rest were slain by her bloody sisters*. (3) *The brother of Idas, who slew Castor, and was himself slain by Pollux*. (1) Lynceus poterat qui rumpere terras, Et Styga transmissis tacitum deprêndere visu, Val. Flacc. 1, 462. (2) Ov. Ep. 14. (3) Id. Fast. 5. sub fin.

**Lynceus*, a, um, adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, Lynceus*, n. 1. (2) *Of Lynceus*, n. 2. (1) Lynceis oculis contemplari, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 90. (2) Traiectus Lynceo Castor ab ense, Ov. Fast. 5, 709.

**Lyncides*, æ, m. Patron. *The son of Lynceus*, Ov. Met. 4, 768.

Lyncus, i, m. *A king of Scythia, who for his cruelty to Tlepolemus the messenger of Ceres, was turned into a lynx, or ounce*, Ov. Met. 5, 650.

**Lýra*, æ, f. [Λύρα, Gr.] *A constellation of nine stars so called*, Ov. Fast. 2, 76.

Lýrcæus, i, m. *A fountain of Arcadia, from whence issues the river Inachus*, Stat. Theb. 4, 711.

Lýrcæus, a, um, adj. *Arcadian*. Lýrcæa arva, Ov. Met. 1, 598.

Lýrcæus, vel *Lýrnessius*, a, um, adj. *Idem*. Lýrcæia tellus, Val. Flacc. 4, 355.

Lýrnessis, îdis, f. Patron. *A woman of Lýrnessus, Briseis*. Fertur in abductâ Lýrnesside tristis Achilles, Ov. Trist. 4, 1, 15.

Lýrnessius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lýrnessus*. Lýrnessia mœnia, Ov. Ep. 3, 45.

Lýrnelus, vel *Lýrnessus*, i, m. *A town of Troas in Phrygia, sacked by Achilles, from whence he brought Briseis*, Plin. 5, 30.

**Lýfander*, dri, m. [Λύσανδρος, Gr.] *A Lacedæmonian commander, who put an end to the war between Sparta and Athens, which had lasted twenty-six years, by ruining the Athenian fleet; but it was not so much effected by the valour of his forces, as by the disorders that were among the enemy, which were supposed to be craftily fomented by himself*. Afterwards he set up a kind of decemviral government in the cities of Greece, which displeased the Lacedæmonians so much, that they deposed him of his power. He was a politick, or rather crafty, man; ambitious, covetous, and cruel. Vid. Plut. & vitam à C. Nepote scriptam.

Lýlias, æ, m. *The son of Cephalus, one of the ten famous orators commended by Cicero*, Orat. 9, & 26.

**Lýsimâchia*, æ, f. [i. e. solutio pugna; à λύω, solvo. & μάχη, pugna] *A city of Thrace built by Lýsimachus*, Just. 17, 2.

**Lýsimâchus*, i, m. Lat. pugnam dirimens; [ab eodem] *A brave and valiant Macedonian, son to Antigonus, the pedagogue of Alexander, and his treasurer*. He had a mighty love to learning, and heard Callisthenes daily when imprisoned by Alexander, who hated him; and at his request gave him a cup of poison to put him out of his pain; which so incensed the king, that he ordered him to be thrown unto a lion. But he, undaunted, wrapped a towel about his arm, and thrusting it down the lion's throat, who came with open jaws to devour him, pulled out his heart; for which afterwards the king more highly respected him. Vid. Just. 15, 3. After the king's death, when his captains divided his dominions among themselves, he was king of Thrace, and slain in a battle against Seleucus, Id. 17, 2.

Lýsinœ, es, f. *A town of the Lesser Asia, near Pamphylia*, Liv. 38, 15.

Lýsippus, i, m. *A noble statuary, who made his statues with such art, that they seemed to have real life*. Alexander forbade all other statuary to represent him. Gloria Lýsippi animosa effingere signa, Prop. 3, 9, 9. Vid. & Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240.

**Lýsis*, is, m. [Lat. solutio; à λύω, solvo] *A Pythagorean philosopher, master to Epaminondas*, Nep. Epam. 2. & Cic. de Orat. 3, 34.

**Ly-*

* *Lyfistratus*, i. m. [*ἡ λίστρα*, & *ἐργάτης*, exercitatus] *The brother of Lyfippus; an excellent statuary in plaster, as his brother was in brass*, Plin. 34, 8. & 35, 12.

* || *Lyfius*, i. m. [*ἡ λύσις*, solutio] *By this name these gods were called, who were thought to avert evil, such as the Auerunci, Apotropaï.* *Ἀλεξίμαχοι*, Pollux.

|| *Lystra*, æ. f. *A city of Isauria near Derbe on the confines of Lycaonia*, S. Lucas, Act. Ap. 14, 6.

M ante A.

Macæ, ñrum. m. pl. *A people of Arabia Felix, near the river Cinyphs*, Sil. 2, 60. *Maces* hos laud. *Mela* 3, 8. *Regionem quæ hod. Ormus dic. incolebant. Cinyphii didicere Macæ squallentia barba*, Id. 3, 275.

* || *Macalla*, ñrum. m. pl. [*ἡ Μακάλλα*, Gr.] *A town of the Brutii in Italy*, Lycophr. 927.

Mæcæus, i. m. *The son of Æolus, who lay with his sister Canace, and had a child by her; whereupon he fled from his father's indignation, who had ordered the child to be cast to the dogs, and sent his daughter a sword, with a command to use it as she deserved.* *Ovid* hath written an epistle for her to her brother, *Ep.* 11.

Mæcædo, ñnis. m. *A Macedonian.* *Philippus valens Macedo multa moliebatur*, *Nep. Timoth.* 3.

Mæcædônia, æ. f. [*ἡ Μακεδονία*, Gr.] *A fertile country between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece properly so called. Divisionem ejus in quatuor regiones*, *vid. ap. Liv.* 45, 29. *Hinc*

Mæcædônicus, & *Mæcædônus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Macedonia; Macedonian.* *Macedonicum bellum*, *Plin.* 4, 11. *Macedonia fariis*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 466.

Mæcer, i. m. *A Roman poet, cotemporary with Ovid, who wrote of botany, and the virtues of herbs*, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 10, 44. He also made a supplement to *Homer*, *Id. ex Ponto*, 4, 16, 6.

Mæcessus, i. m. *A river of Mysia, falling into the river Rhindacus*, *Plin.* 5, ult. *hod. Megisso.*

Mæchæon, ñnis. m. *The son of Esculapius and Arsinöe, or, as some, of Hefione, and according to others, of Coronis; a skillful physician, who performed several great cures, and healed the wounded Greeks at the siege of Troy.* *Tarda Philoetæ sanavit crura Machæon*, *Prop.* 2, 1, 59. *Hinc*

Mæchæonius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Machæon.* *Ille Machæoniâ vix ope sanus erit*, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 546.

|| *Machara*, vel *Imachara*, æ. f. *An inland town of Sicily*; *hod. Traina.* *Hinc*

Macharensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Machara.* *Macharensis ager*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 18.

|| *Machlinia*, æ. f. *The metropolis of Brabant*; *hod. Machline, & Malines.*

|| *Machlovium*, ii. n. *A famous port and town of France, on the coast of Britany.*

Machlyes, um. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Africa beyond the Nasamones, who, as Aristotle saith, have their right side male, their left side female*, *vid. Plin.* 7, 2.

Macidos, is. f. *A city of Thrace*, *Mela.*

Macra, æ. f. (1) || *A river which divided Liguria and Tuscany*; *hod. la Magra.* (2) *An island of the Myrtoan sea, near Eubæa.* (1) *Luc.* 2, 426. (2) *Plin.* 4, 13.

Macri campi, *A place in Italy not far from Parma and Mutina*, *Liv.* 41, 18. & 45, 12. *conf. Col.* 7, 2.

Macris, is. f. (1) *An island of Caria.* (2) *Another of Eubæa.* (1) *Plin.* 5, 31. (2) *Id.* 4, 12.

* *Macröbii*, ñrum. m. pl. [*Lat. longævi; & μακρὸς*, longus, & *βίος*, vita] (1) *A people of Africa in the island Meroë, so called because they live long.* (2) *Others in the eastern parts of Æthiopia.* (1) *Mela.* (2) *Plin.* 7, 2.

* || *Macröbius*, i. m. [*ab eodem*] *The name of*

a man of consular dignity, cotemporary with Sertorius. He wrote two books on *Scipio's dream*, and seven called *Saturnalia*, containing many things of great use. He hath by some been called *Gellius's ape*, because he imitated his manner, and transcribed many things out of him. *Opus extat, quod vide.*

* *Macröcephali*, ñrum. m. pl. [*ἡ μακροκεφαλία*, se. ex μακρὸς, longus, & κεφαλή, caput] *A people living near the city Cerasus in Capadocia*, *Val Flacc.* 5.

* *Macrontioshos*, i. f. [*μακρόν τεῖχος*, Gr. i. e. longum habens murum;] *A town of Thrace near the Chersonesus, where Miltiades built a long wall to part the Chersonesus from other parts of Thrace*, *Plin.* 4, 11. || *Alio nomine Bisantibæ appell. hod. Macri.*

* || *Macrynias*, æ. f. [*μακρύνια*, Gr.] *A town of Ætolia in Greece, near Chalcis*, *Strabo*, lib. 10.

* || *Macrörium*, ii. n. [*μακρόριον*, Gr.] *A town of Sicily, not far from the Geloi campi*, *Herodot.* 7, 153.

|| *Madagascar*, *A large island in the Æthiopic sea.* || *Cerne*, *Plin.*

Madaura, æ. f. *A city of Africa, on the confines of Getulia, the birth place of Apuleius the Platonick, who from hence is called Madauren-sis*, *vid. Plin.* 5, 4. *hod. Madara.*

|| *Madera*, æ. f. vel *Maderas*, *An island of the Atlantick sea in Africa*, al. *Cerne Atlantica.*

|| *Madus*, i. f. *Maidstone in Kent*, *Camd.*

Mæander, ñv. & *Mæandrus*, i. m. *Sil. A river in Phrygia, having innumerable turnings and windings; whence Ovid, Met.* 8, 162. compareth the Labyrinth in Crete to it, and *Silius* a mutable temper, *l.* 7, 139. *hod. Madre.*

Mæandria, æ. f. *A town of Epirus*, *Plin.* 4, 1.

Mæandropolis, is. f. *A town of Caria, on the river Mæander*, *Plin.* 5, 29.

|| *Mæatæ*, ñrum. m. pl. *The people of London in Scotland.*

Mædi, ñrum. m. pl. *A people of Thrace, bordering on the Macedonians*, *Liv.* 26, 25.

* *Mænades*, um. f. pl. & aliq. in sig. *Mænas*, ädis. [*ἡ μαιναδῖς*, infanire, quod in orgiis furore percitæ viderentur] *Women sacrificers to Bacchus.* *Mænades hederigeræ*, *Catull.* 64, 23. *Recepto Mænas insanit Deo*, *Sen. Med. v.* 382.

Mænælius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mænalus.* *Mænalius nemus*, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 719.

Mænälus, i. m. & *Mænäla*, ñrum. n. pl. *A high hill in Arcadia.* *Mænalus argutum nemus temper habet*, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 2. *Mænala transicram latebris horrenda ferarum*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 216. *Hinc*

Mænälis, is. f. *Patron.* || *Mænalis ora*, *Arcadia*, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 84.

Mænaria, æ. f. *A small island near Corsica*, *Plin.* 3, 6.

Mænius, i. m. *A spendthrift, who having wasted all he had, reserved only one pillar of his house to stand upon to see the gladiators*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 27.

Mænus, i. m. *A river of Germany running into the Rhine*, *Plin.* 9, 15. *Tac. Germ.* 28.

Mæon, ñnis. m. *A priest of Apollo*, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 598.

Mæönia, æ. f. *Lydia, especially that part bordering upon Ionia and Caria.* *vid. Plin.* 5, 29. & *consule Geogr.*

Mæönides, æ. m. [*ἡ Μæονιά* *Homeri patriâ, cum Homerus in Mæoniâ, i. e. Lydiâ, nempe Smyrnæ, natus fuerit*] *A title given to Homer.* *Sua riserunt secula Mæonidem*, *Mart.* 5, 10.

Mæönis, ädis. f. *Patron. Of Lydia; Lydian.* *Mæonis Arachne*, *Ov. Met.* 6, 103. * *Et quis Gyrrhenus è Lydiâ in Etruriam venit. Mæonidum ellus ponitur pro Etruriâ*, *Sil.* 6, 607.

Mæönus, a, um. adj. [*ἡ Μæονιά* *patriâ Homeri; de Mæone patre nihil certi*, *vid. Mæonides*] *Of, or belonging to, Homer.* *Mæonius Homerus*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 5.

Mæöticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mæotis.* *Palus Mæotica*, *Plin.* 2, 67.

Mæötis, ädis. in Acc. *Mæotica*, *Mela*, 1, 1. ult. & *Meotin*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *A vast lake beyond the Euxine sea, into which the river Tanais disembogues itself*, *Africanus ap. Cic. Tusc.* 5, 17. *hod. Mer de Zabache.* It is computed to be near 600 miles in circumference.

Mæötis, ädis. f. *Patron. Of Mæotis.* *Mæotide* *ævior aiâ*, *Juv.* 15, 115. *sc. Dianæ Tauricæ.*

Mæötius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mæotis.* *Lacus Mæotius*, *Plin.* 4, 12.

Mætia silva, *A wood in Tuscany*, *Plin.* 8, 58. *hod. Bosci di Baccano; reæt. Mætia.*

Mævius, i. m. *A pityfull poet in Virgil's time.* *Navis ferens olentem Mævium*, *Hor. Epod.* 10, 2. *Vid. & Virg. Ecl.* 3, 90.

|| *Magæ, ñrum*, f. pl. *Old Radnor in Wales*, *Camd.*

|| *Magdeburgum*, i. n. *A famous city of lower Saxony, Magdeburg: Dicitur etiam Parthenope, & Parthenopolis.*

|| *Magella*, æ. f. *A town in Sicily near Enna.* *Hinc*

Magellini, ñrum. m. pl. *The people of Magella*, *Plin.* 3, 8.

Mägätæ, ñrum. m. pl. *A people of Africa, skillfull in throwing darts*, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 417. al. *Macetæ.*

|| *Magiovinium*, ii. n. *Anton. Dunstable in Bedfordshire.*

Magna Græcia, *A large quarter of Italy, so called because anciently possessed by the Sicilians, or that several cities thereof came from Greece, or that they used the Greek tongue.* *vid. Liv.* 31, 7. & *Plin.* 3, 10. It comprehended the two Calabrias, and the Basilicate in the kingdom of Naples.

* *Magnesia*, æ. f. [*Μαγνησία*, Gr.] (1) || *A country of Macedon, bordering on Thessaly.* (2) *A city of Asia the less, given to Themistocles, when in exile, by the king of Persia. This was situated by the river Mæander.* (3) *Another in Lydia under mount Sipylus, where Antiochus Magnus was subdued by the Romans.* (1) *Ptol.* (2) *Nep. in Themist.* 10. (3) *Liv.* 36, 43.

* *Magnësis*, ädis. f. *Patron. Of Magnesia.* *Cur unquam Colchi Magnësidâ vidimus Argo?* *Ov. Ep.* 12, 9.

* *Magnësius*, & *Magnësius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Magnesia.* *Magnesium taxum*, *Lucr.* 6, 1062. *Magnëssa Hippolyte*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 7, 18.

Magnum promontorium, *A promontory at the mouth of the Tagus*, *Mela.* *Olistiponenis*, *Plin.* 21, i. e. *Ulyssis intula.*

Magnus portus. (1) || *The port of Southampton*, *Ort. interpr. Portsmouth*, *Camdeno.* (2) *A sea port of Africa, on the coast of Barbary*; *hod. Marsalquibir*, *Hard.* (1) *Ptol.* (2) *Plin.* 5, 2.

Mago, ñnis. m. (1) *The name of several Carthaginians one whereof was the brother of Hannibal, who wrote 28 volumes of husbandry in the Punick tongue, which the Senate ordered to be translated into Latin.* (2) *Also Port Mabon, in the island of Minorca.* (1) *Plin.* 18, 3, in fin. *Vid. & Col.* 1, 1. *Alios hujus nominis in v. ap. Liv. B. Pun.* 2. (2) *Plin.* 3, 5.

Magontiäcum, i. Tac. *Ann.* 4, 15. *Moguntiäcum*, *Eutrop.* 7, 13. *The city Mentz, or Mayence, the capital of the elector and archbishop of that name.*

Magoras, æ. m. *A river of Phoenicia in Asia*, *Plin.* 5, 20. *hod. la Riviere d'Amour*, *Hard.*

Mägyni, ñrum. m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia*, *Tib.* 4, 1, 146. *ubi al. Molyni.*

* *Maia*, æ. f. [*Lat. nutrix; & μαῖα*, Gr.] (1) *The daughter of Atlas by the nymph Pleione, on whom Jupiter begat Mercury, and one of the Pleiades.* (2) || *Another, to whom the month of May is ascribed.* (3) || *Virgil's sister.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 8, 138. (2) *Vid. Macrobian.* Sat. 1, 12. (3) *In viâ Virg.*

Mäjeſta, æ. f. *The wife of Vulcan.* *Vid. Macrobian.* Sat. 1, 12.

.. *Mäjeſtas*, ätis. f. *A goddess, the daughter of Honor and Reverentia*, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 25.

Mäjus, i. m. [*ἡ majoribus, ut Junius à junioribus*] (1) || *A name of Jupiter.* (2) || *The father of*

of Virgil. (3) The month of May. (1) Vid. Macrob. Sat. 1, 12. (2) In vitâ Virgilii. (3) Ov. Fast. 5, 427.

Malaca, vel Malacha, æ. f. (1) A city of Spain; hod. Malaga, from which Malaga wine, raisins, &c. (2) Also a river of Spain; hod. Guadalquivir, five Fiu Grande, Hard. (1) Plin. 5, 2. (2) Id. 3, 1.

Mälëa, æ. f. vel Mälëa [Μάλεα, Gr.] A promontory of Greece, in the southern part of the Morea, very dangerous to sailors. Ionioque mari, Maleæque sequacibus undis, Virg. Æn. 5, 193. Raucæ circum tonat ira Maleæ, Stat. Theb. 7, 16.

Mälëventum, i. n. A town of the Hirpines, which afterwards the Romans, offended at the ominous name, called Beneventum, Liv. 9, 29.

Mälëus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Malea. Maleus sinus, Flor. 3, 6. Maleum jugum, Id. 2, 9.

Maliacus sinus, A gulf in the sea over-against Eubœa, Plin. 4, 7.

Malienfes, ium. m. pl. A people of Thessaly near the river Sperchius, Liv. 54, 4.

Mallia lymphæ. (1) A place near Thermopylæ, and mount Oeta. (2) The wife of the Choragus, or perhaps an ætress. (1) Lymphæus in Oeteis Mallia Thermopylis, Catull. 66, 54. (2) In carm. ap. Suet. Aug. 70.

|| Mallos, i. f. A city near Tarsus in Cilicia, Luc. 3, 227.

Malvana, æ. A river running by Tangier in Africa, Plin. 5, 2.

Mambliæ, æ. f. A city of Æthiopia, near the coast of Ægypt, Plin. 6, 29.

Mamers, tis. m. Oscurum linguâ pro Marte, unde Mamercus Æmilii, Liv. 4, 16.

Mamertes, is. m. A Corinthian, who flew his brother's son to be the next heir; for which fact his brother caused him to be torn in pieces, Ov. in Ibin.

Mamertini, òrum. m. pl. [i. e. Martii, à Mamers Osce pro Mars] A people that possessed themselves of Messana in Sicily, Liv. 28, 28. Hinc

Mamertinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Messana. Amphora Mamertina, Mart. 13, 117.

* || Mamertium, ii. n. [Μαμέρτιον, Gr.] A town of Calabria in Italy, Strabo, lib. 6. hod. Marlorano.

Mammæa, æ. f. (sc. Julia) The mother of Severus, Numm. vett. obvii. Hinc || Mammæus pons, Lampr.

Mamurius (Veturius) An excellent smith, who in the time of Numa made short shields not to be distinguished from that which was said to fall down from heaven, and desired for his reward to be celebrated in the Salian verses, Ov. Fast. 3, 388. But some thought this to be fabulous, and made from VET. MEM. which is no more than vetus memoria, Plut.

Māmura, æ. m. A Roman of the Equestrian order, who first overlaid the walls of his house with marble, and had marble pillars. Vid. Plin. 36, 6. He was born at Formiæ, whence Horace calleth it satyrically Mamurrarum urbem, Sat. 1, 5, 37. Hunc & Catullus carmine suo proscidit, 27.

† Mānālis lapis, Some took this to be the door that opened to the Manes, Fest. others derive it à manando, and say it was a stone which in time of drought was rolled about to obtain rainy weather. Non. ex Varr. & Fulg. Labeone.

|| Manapia, æ. f. Wexford in Ireland, Camd.

Mancinus, i. m. A consul of Rome, who for making a dishonourable peace was given up to the Numantians, Val. Max. 2, 7, 1.

|| Mancunium, ii. n. Anton. Manchester in Lancashire.

* || Mandane, es. f. [Μανδάνη, Gr.] The daughter of Assyages, and mother of Cyrus, Herodot. 1, 1.

* || Mandanis, is. m. [Μανδάνης, Gr.] An Indian gymnosophist, who despised both the rewards and threatenings of Alexander the Great, Strabo.

Mandarci, òrum. m. pl. A people of Asiatick Sarmatia, Plin. 6, 7.

Mandëla, æ. f. A village of the Sabines, watered by the river Digentia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 105. hod. Poggio Mirteto.

Mandōnius, i. m. A prince of the Illyretes, who first sided with the Romans, but afterwards revolted, Liv. 28, 31.

Mandubii, òrum. m. pl. A people of Burgundy, Cæs. B. G. 7, 38.

|| Manduessedum, i. n. Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, or Manceter in Warwickshire, Camd.

Manduria, æ. f. A town of the Salentini in Italy, near a lake of the same name, Liv. 27, 17. Lacus hod. Andoria appellatur, Hard.

Mānes, ium. m. pl. [à manando, quod per omnia manarent, cum essent dii superi inferique quos invocârunt augures, Fest. sed neque de etymo, neque de ipsis, qui demum sint, satis convenit ap. doctos] The Manes, or Genii, which wait on us coming into the world, and going out of it. Vid. Plar. in Phœd. & de Repub. 10. So that, like Mercury, they belong to both worlds. Vid. Plura in Appell.

Mānia, æ. f. [à Gr. μανία, i. e. infania; vel pot. à manes, qui sunt mortuorum præsides] (1) The goddess of mad people, who are civilly, or of those departed this life, who are naturally, dead. (2) A city of Parthia. (1) Varr. (2) Plin. 6, 25.

Manilius, i. m. The name of several considerable Romans. (1) Octavius Manilius, a king of Etruria, son-in-law to Tarquin, who after his abdication fled to him, and by his aid waged war upon his country. (2) Also another, who wrote a poem to Augustus on the subject of Astronomy. (1) Liv. 1, 49. (2) Opus etiamnum extat, quod vid.

Manius, ii. m. The name of several Romans, de quibus consule Livium.

Manlius (Marcus) (1) A noble Roman, who fearing the walls of Rome could not hold out against the Gauls, chose a thousand valiant men and with them retired into the capitol, and manfully defending it, saved it from the enemy. But the Romans, jealous of their liberty, suspecting that he affected the kingdom, threw him headlong from the hill, and ordered that none of the Manlian family should take Marcus for a prænomen. (2) T. Manlius Torquatus, so called from a Gaul, vid. Liv. 7, 10. & Suet. Calig. 35. who beheaded his son for fighting without order, though successfully. (3) Another, who for the softness of his tongue, and supposed dullness, was ordered by his father to retire to a country villa, and never to see Rome, but this young man afterwards defended his father, and freed him from a trial, when accused by M. Pomponius. (1) Vid. Liv. 5, 47. & 6, 11. & 20. (2) Id. 8, 7. (3) Id. 7, 4, 5. Multos alios hujus nominis index Livianus suppeditabit.

Mantinæa, æ. f. A city of Arcadia, where Epaminondas the Theban gained a glorious victory, and died of a wound received in the fight, Nep. Epam. 9.

* Manto, ūs. f. [à μάντις, vates, fatidica enim fuit] The daughter of Tiresias the Theban fortune teller, who, to avoid the tyranny of Creon and Theseus, fled into Asia, and built a temple to Apollo at Claros, for instructing her in the art of divination, Virg. Æn. 10, 199. & Ov. Met. 6, 157.

Mantua, æ. f. [à Manto Oeni matre, qui hanc urbem instauravit] A city of Italy, beyond the Po, not far from Cremona. The lands about it were very fruitfull, as Virgil seteth them forth, Georg. 2, 9. but in his time made a prey to the veteran soldiers of Augustus, because the Mantuans had taken the wrong side in the civil war. Some say this city is 300 years more ancient than Rome; but it receiveth a greater honour from being the birth place of Virgil. Marone felix Mantua est, Mart. 1, 61.

Mantuānus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Mantua, or Virgil. Mantuanæ gaudia famæ, Stat.

Maracanda, æ. f. Anciently a royal city of Sogdiana in Asia, Curt. 8, 1. & 7, 9.

* Mārathon, ònis. f. [à copîa fœniculi, quod Græci μαράθρον vocant] A town in Attica, famous on account of Theseus's killing a monstrous bull there; also for being the place where Miltiades routed an army of Persians, of a hundred thousand foot, and ten thousand horse, with only ten thousand brave Athenians. Te, maxime Theseu, Mirata est Marathon Cræti sanguine Tauri, Ov. Met. 7, 433. & Nep. in Milt. 5. Hinc

Mārathōnius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Marathon. Pugna Marathonica, Nep. in Themist. 2.

* Mārathūsa, æ. f. [à μαράθρον, fœniculum, ob copiam fœniculi ibi crescentem] A small island in the Ægean sea, Plin. 4, 12.

Marcellæ, òrum. n. pl. Feasts kept at Syracuse, in honour of Marcellus's good government of Sicily, Cic. in Verr. 2, 21.

|| Marcellinus (Ammianus) An historian in the time of Gratian. Opus etiamnum extat.

Marcellus, i. m. [Dim. à dim. Marcus, Marculus, Marcellus] Several Romans of this name; (1) Claudius Marcellus, a valiant commander, called Ensis Romanorum, who first proved it was not impossible to conquer Hannibal, as Victor expresseth it. After a long siege he took Syracuse. (2) The son of Octavia sister to Augustus, who adopted him; but he died young, and is lamented by Virgil. (3) Marcus Marcellus, a friend of Tully, who after the defeat of Pompey lived an exile in Asia, but was at length called home. (1) Liv. 27, 2. Vitam scripsit Plut. (2) Paterc. 2, 93. Virg. Æn. 6, sub fin. (3) Lege Cic. Fam. 1, 4. & Orationem pro M. Marcellis.

|| Marciāna castra, A town of upper Hungary, Amm. hod. Marpugh.

Marcipor, ant. nempe Marci puer, i. e. servus, Varr.

Marcus, i. m. saltus Liguriæ, ubi Q. Martius ab Liguribus circumventus est, Liv. 39, 20.

Marcodurum, i. n. A town in the duchy of Juliers in lower Germany, Tac. Hist. 4, 28, 4. hod. Duren, Cellar.

Marcōmanni, Tac. Ann. 2, 62, 3. Marcōmāni, Cæs. B. G. 1, 51. Marcomānes, Claud. Conf. Stilich. 1, 241. sed var. cod. An ancient people of Germany, who under Maroboduus settled about Bohemia and Moravia, Paterc. 2, 108. Qui modò Marcomanos, &c. Stat. Sil. 3, 3, 170.

Marcus, olim signari solit. M. [fortè contract. à Marius; videtur sanè esse nomen Oscum] A very common prænomen among the Romans, as M. Antonius, M. Crassus, M. Tullius, &c.

Mardi, òrum. m. pl. A people of Asia, not far from Colchis, as some; but their situation is very different in authours. Vid. Cellarium ad Curt. 5, 6. n. 17.

Māre Ægæum, Atlanticum, Ausonium, &c. suis quæque locis quære.

* Mārēotæ, ãrum. m. pl. The people of Mareotis, Plin. 5, 6.

* Mārēoticum absol. Mens lymphata Mareotico, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 14. Libyan wine. Vid. Mareotis.

* Mārēoticus, a, um. adj. Of Marcois. Vites Mareoticæ, Col. 3, 2.

* Mārēotis, idis. f. [Μαρεώτις, Gr.] (1) A country of Ægypt, or rather of Libya on the confines of Ægypt, whence there came excellent wine. (2) A lake in Ægypt washing the southern part of Alexandria. (1) Plin. 5, 9. (2) Vid. Curt. 4, 7, 9.

* Mārēotis, idis. Patron. Of, or belonging to, the country of Mareotis. Vites Mareotides, Virg. Georg. 2, 91.

Margiāna, æ. f. [à Margo amne] A country of the lesser Asia, where Antiochus built Antioch, Strab. 9, 11. towards the Caspian sea, Plin. 6, 18.

|| Margidunum, i. n. Anton. Castle Overton, or Bever castle, Camd. aliis Leicester, vel Derby. Vid. Burt. in Anton. p. 214.

Margie, is, m. *A river of Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 26. *hod. Morawa, per Serviam in Danubium labens, Hard.*

Margus, i, m. *A river running through, and giving name to, Margiana*, Plin. 6, 16.

Māriāna colonia. [*à* Cajo Mario, qui huc coloniam duxit] *A town in the island of Corsica*, Plin. 3, 6. *Rudera ejus hodie visuntur latere insulæ eo, quod Italiam spectat, Hard.*

|| Māriānæ fossæ. [*à* C. Mario, qui fossam ad mare duxit] *A town of Gallia Narbonensis*. Vid. Geograph. antiq. *hod. la Foss.*

Māriandyni, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* Mariandyno quodam Æolico] *A people of Asia on the confines of Bithynia, famous for the cavern Acherusia, through which the poets feign Hercules to have drawn Cerberus into the light, Val. Flacc. 4, 121. & 733. Al. Maryandini.*

Mariandyni sinus. *A gulf on the coast of Bithynia*, Plin. 6, 1. *hod. le Golfe de Sangari, cui nomen oppidum fecit in ipso ostio cognominis fluvii positum, Hard.*

Māriānus mons, *A hill in Spain, parting Tarracon from Bætica*, Plin. 3, 1. *hod. Sierra Morena.*

Māīca, æ, f. *The wife of Faunus, and mother of Latinus*, Virg. Æn. 7, 47. Hinc

Māīcæ lucus, *A wood by the river Liris, near Campania*, Liv. 27, 38.

Māīci, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Liguria, who built Ticinum*, Plin. 3, 17.

|| Maridunum, i, n. Anton. *Caermarthen in Wales, Camd.*

|| Maripessus, vel Marpeffus, *A town of Mysia, where the Sibyl, called Hellepontica, was born in the time of Solon. Vid. Marpeffus.*

* || Marisus, i, f. Strab. *Id. quod Marus, q. v.*

Māritima, æ, f. *A town of Provence in France*, Meia, 2, 5. *hod. Martegues, Cellar.*

Mārium, i, n. Plin. 5, 31. Marii, ōrum, m. pl. Catull 34, 12. ubi al. *Urios apertos, fortè rect. A city of Cyprus.*

Mārius (Cajus) (1) *He was born at Arpinum, of mean parentage, but by his valour raised to the highest pitch of greatness, being seven times consul. He conquered Jugurtha in Numidia, the Cimbri in Gaul, and the Germans in Italy. Afterwards falling out with Sylla, who espoused the party of the nobles, as he of the people, he committed great outrages, nor was Sylla behind him in cruelty; so that the commonwealth was miserably harassed between them. Being overcome, he was forced to sculk in the marshes of Minturnæ; where he was found, imprisoned, and a soldier sent to kill him: but the man, daunted at his presence, his stern looks, and words, durst not attempt it. From thence he escaped into Africa, where he lived in exile, till recalled by Cinna he returned to Rome, and was made consul the seventh time, and died in that consulship in the 68th year of his age. (2) Marius Priscus, who being proconsul of Africa, pillaged the province, was condemned, and banished. (3) Another, who was of Præneste, and famous for being a true friend. (1) Lege Marium Plutarchi, & Luc. 2, 70. & seqq. (2) Vid. Plin. jun. Ep. 2, 11. & Juv. 1, 49. (3) Sil. 9, 402.*

Marmārica, æ, f. *A country of Libya, on the confines of Ægypt; dicta etiam Marcotis*, Plin. Hinc

Marmāricus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Marmarica. Marmaricæ catervæ, Luc. 3, 293. &*

Marmāridæ, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Marmarica, anciently called Psylli, who living among serpents are poison proof, their nature strongly resisting it. Marmaridæ medicum vulgus, &c. Sil. 3, 300. & Luc. 9, 896.*

Māro, ōnis, m. *Virgil's surname from his father, Juv. 6, 435. Hinc*

Mārōnēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Virgil. Maronei sedens in margine templi, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 54. &*

|| Mārōniānus, a, um, adj. *Idem. Stylus Maronianus, Sidon. Ep. 8, 2.*

Maronea, æ, prius Ortagurea; *A city of Chao-*

nia, famous for excellent wines, Plin. 4, 11. Hinc

Mārōnēus, a, um, adj. *Maronean, or Chao-nian. Maroneus Bacchus, Tib. 4, 2, 57.*

|| Marpefia, æ, f. *The first queen of the Amazonians, Just. 2, 4. & Sed al. leg. Marthesia.*

Marpēffus, vel Marpēffus, a, um, adj. *Made of the rock Marpeffus. || Marpefia cautes, a dumb statue, Virg. Æn. 6, 479. Vid. Maripessus.*

* Marpissa, æ, f. [*Μαρπισσα, Gr.*] *A very beautifull lady, the daughter of Euenus, wife of Idæus, and mother of Cleopatra the wife of Meleager. Apollo falling in love with her, and takeing her away, her husband pursued, but could not overtake them, Hom. Il. 1, 550. & seqq.*

Marrūbium, ii, n. Virg. Æn. 7, 750. Maruvium, Sil. 8, 506. *A town of the Marfyans in Italy, eastward of the lake of Fucinus, ubi nunc S. Benedicci pagus, Hard. Hinc*

Marrūbius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Marrubium, Virg. Æn. 7, 750.*

Marrūcīni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, Plin. 15, 19. loco ubi hod. Civita di Chieti, Hard.*

Marrūcīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Marrucini. Marrucina pubes, Sil. 8, 521.*

Mars, tis, m. [*contr. à Mavors, quod à Marmers*] *The son of Jupiter and Juno, Hom. Il. 1. but Ovid maketh him the son of Juno without a father, the goddess Flora haveing given her a flower gathered in the Olenian fields, by the touch of which she conceived Mars, Fast. 5, 229, & deinc. To this god of the beasts, were consecrated the wolf, Virg. Æn. 9, 566. for his cruelty; the horse, as usefull in war; of the fowls, the pie and vulture, for their rapaciousness; the cock also, for his watchfulness, a necessary qualification in war; of the plants, the grass growing in cities laid waste by war, which is said to flourish best when moistened with human blood. Vid. Gyrard. Synt. 17. & Nat. Com. 2, 7.*

Marsiciōrum insula, Plin. 4, 15. *An island formed by the rivers Maes and Rhine, near the city Dort in the Low Countries, Hard. conf. Tac. Hist. 4, 56, 6.*

Marsi, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* Marfo Circes filio, à quo veneficia didicerunt, serpentumque moribus medicari] (1) *A people of Italy, inhabiting between the Vestini and Peligni. They could charm snakes, and were naturally fortified against poisons; hod. nomen servat regiuncula Ducato di Marfi, Hard. (2) A people of Germany. (1) Plin. 7, 1. (2) Tac. Germ. 2, 5.*

Marsicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Marsi, Marsian. Novit Marsica pubes, Et bellare manu, & chelydris cantare soporem, Sil. 8, 496.*

Marsigni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany, near the borders of Bohemia, Tac. Germ. 43, 1.*

|| Marspiter, i. e. Marspater, ut Diespiter, Gell. 5, 12.

Marsus, a, um, adj. *Id. quod Marsicus. Marsi finduntur cantibus angues, Ov. de Medic. faciei, 59.*

Marsyas, vel Marsya, m. (1) *A satyr and Phrygian musician, who challenged Apollo, and being overcome by him, was flayed alive. (2) His statue being set up at the entrance of the Forum, it is sometimes taken for the Forum itself. (3) A river of Phrygia, into which he is feigned to be changed. (1) Ov. Met. 6, fab. 6. (2) Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 12c. (3) Ov. Met. 6, 400. & Liv. 38, 13.*

|| Martia, æ, f. *The name of several Roman ladies, one whereof was married to Cato Uticensis, and by him given to his friend Hortensius, and after his decease taken by him again, Plut.*

Martia aqua, *Water brought into Rome by Ancus Martius from the Fucine lake, Tib. 3, 7, 26.*

Martiālis, is, m. *A witty epigrammatist, but too parasitical, born at Babilis, a town of Celtiberia in Spain, Mart. 1, 50.*

Martius, i, m. propriè adj. [*à* Marte] (1) *A cognomen of Ancus the fourth king of the Romans. (2) Martius campus, so called from Mars, to whom it was consecrated; situate between Rome and the Tiber. (3) Martius mensis, the month of March. (1) Liv. Cic. alii. (2) Ap. Hist. Rom. passim. (3) Vid. Fest. Idus Martiæ, Cic. Philipp. 2, 36. & 37.*

Marullus, i, m. (1) *Seneca's master in rhetoric. (2) Another (Pomponius) a grammarian, who taught at Rome, and was a severe critic in his art, and reprehended Tiberius Cæsar for a solecism, telling him, he had the government of men indeed, but not of words. (1) Sen. Controv. 1. (2) Suet. de Ill. Gramm. 22. sed al. hic leg. Marcellus.*

Marus, i, m. *A river of Germany, Tac. Ann. 2, 63, 7. & Plin. 4, 12. hod. Mark, Marus, & Morawa, unde Moraviæ nomen, Hard.*

Maruvii, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Maruvium, or Marrubium, Plin. 3, 1.*

Māsīnīsa, æ, m. *A king of Numidia, and a sure ally of the Romans, though at first an utter enemy; the father of Micipsa, and grandfather of Jugurtha, Liv. & Cic. de Senec. Ov. Fast. 6, 769.*

Māsīfyli, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of the western parts of Numidia, as distinct from the Māsīylians in the east. Vid. Hard. in Plin. 5, 5. p. 527.*

Māsīgētes, &c. sed freq. Māsīgētæ, ōrum, m. pl. [*qu. graves Getæ, Id.*] *A people inhabiting the eastern part of Scythia in Asia, who mixed blood and milk for food. Longa Sarmatici solvens jejunia belli equo Māsīgetes, Luc. 283. Māsīgetas non adliget Ister, Id. 2, 50.*

Māsīcum, i, f. vinum. *Veteris pocula Māsīci, Hor. Od. 1, 19. Wine from*

Māsīcus, i, m. *A mountain of Campania, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Monte Marsico, vino suo nobilis, quod Muscatellam incolæ vocant, Hard.*

Māsīcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Māsīcus, or Campania. Bacchi Māsīcus humor, Virg. Georg. 2, 143. conf. Col. 3, 8.*

Māsīlia, æ, f. *A city of Provence in France, of very great antiquity, anciently, but not primarily, inhabited by a colony of Phœnicians out of Asia, who disdained the Persian servitude; hence the Greek was the mother tongue there many ages, and humanity, good breeding, and philosophy, flourished chiefly in that part of the kingdom, when encompassed by barbarous nations. Laudes hujus civitatis habes in oratione Ciceronis pro Flacc. 26. situm ap. Cæsar. B. C. 2. princ. hod. parum mutato nom. Marseilles.*

Māsīlienses, ium, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Māsīlia, Cic. Cæs. Liv. &c.*

Māsīyla, æ, f. *An inland town of Cyrene in Africa, Plin. 5, 4. but Virg. Æn. 4, 481. placeth the Māsīlians in the farthest part of Æthiopia. Hinc*

Māsīlēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Māsīyla. Māsīyleus equus, Mart. 9, 23.*

Māsīylus, a, um, adj. *Idem. Gens Māsīyla, Virg. Æn. 4, 483.*

Māstramela stagnum, *A lake of Provence in France, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Mer de Martegues, Cellar.*

Māsūrius, i, m. *A famous lawyer in the reign of Tiberius. Masuri rubrica, Perf. 5, 90.*

Mātho, ōnis. *A corrupt lawyer in Domitian's time, Juv. 1, 32. Sape etiam hunc vellicat, Mart. 4, 8, 81. 8, 42. 10, 46.*

|| Mantilica, æ, f. *A town of the Marchia di Ancona in Italy, Front.*

Matilicates, ium, m. pl. *The people of Matilica, Plin. 3, 14.*

Mātinus, i, m. *A hill in Apulia. Matini buxeta, Luc. 9, 185.*

Mārinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Matinus. Apes Matina, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 27. Mons thymo abundabat, è quo mel optimum apes conficiunt.*

Matisco, ōnis, f. *A town of Burgundy in France, Cæs. B. G. 7. ult. hod. Mascon.*

Matium, ii, n. *A city of Colchos, Plin. 6, 4.*

Matrōna,

Matrōna, æ, f. *A river of France running through Champagne, and discharging itself into the Seine at the confluence a little above Paris.* Cæf. B. G. 1. princ. hod. *Marne*.

Mattiāci fontes, *Plin.* 31, 2. || Mattiācæ aquæ, *Ann.* 29, 20. *The baths of Wisbaden in Germany.*

Mattiāci, ōrum, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 37, 4. *The inhabitants of*

Mattiācum, i, n. *A town in Germany, not far from Mentz, Tac. Ann.* 1, 56, 6. hod. *Marpurg, Cellar.*

Mātūta [*qu.* Matutina dea] *The goddess of the morning.* Leucothoë Græcis, Matuta vocabere postris, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 545.

Māvors, tis, m. [*à* Mamers, Osci pro Mars] *Mars, the god of war, Cic. N. D.* 2, 26. Hinc

Māvortius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mars; martial.* Teria Mavortia, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 13.

*Mauri, ōrum, & Maurus, sing. [*à* μαυρός, niger] *The people of Mauritania, Moors, Plin.* 5, 2. Maurus pedes, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 39.

*Mauritania, æ, f. [*à* μαυρός, niger, quod nigros habet incolæ] *The farthest part of Africa to the south, divided into Tingitana, and Cæsariensis. This division Dio ascribeth to Claudius, Pliny to Caligula. De utroque vid. Tac. Hist.* 2, 58, 59.

*Maurūsius, a, um, adj. *Of Mauritania, or Libya. Gens Maurusia, Virg. Æn.* 4, 206.

Mausōlus, i, m. *A king of Caria, whose monument, called the Mausoleum, was reckoned amongst the wonders of the world. Vid. Artemisia.*

Maxentius, ii, m. *A cruel tyrant, who usurped the name of Cæsar, and defeated Severus, who had been adopted by Maximinus Cæsar, but afterwards being overcome by Constantine, was drowned in the river Tiber. Vid. Aur. Vict.* 55, 56. & *Zosim.* 2, 3.

Maximīnus, i, m. *First he was a Thracian shepherd, then a soldier, next a commander, and lastly emperor of Rome, succeeding Alexander Severus, Aur. Vict. Epit.* 57.

Maximus, i, m. *The name of several men. (1) One made a Cæsar by Maximinus, and called princeps juventutis. (2) Maximus Tyrius, a Platonic philosopher, master to M. Antoninus. (1) Nummi ejus in ære obviū sunt. (2) Hujus opera extant Græcè & Latinè.*

Maxulla, æ, f. *A town of Africa, near Tunis, Plin.* 5, 4.

Mazaca, æ, f. *Another name of the city Cæsarea in Cappadocia, Plin.* 2, 108.

Mazara, æ, f. *A town on the southern part of Sicily, Plin.* 3, 8.

Māzax, ācis, & freq. in pl. Māzāces. *A people of Illyricum, very skillful in throwing darts. Some place them in Africa. Tremulum cum torfit missile Mazax, Luc.* 4, 681. *Vid. Plin.* 6, 7.

Mazeras, æ, f. *A river of Hyrcania flowing into the Caspian sea, Plin.* 6, 16.

Mazyces, um, m. pl. *A people of Mauritania Cæsariensis, whose king was Iarbas, Sall.*

M ante E.

Mēcenas, ātis. *Vid. Mæcenās.*

|| Mechlinia, æ, f. *The chief city of Brabant; hod. Malines.*

Mecyberna, æ, f. *A maritime town of Macedonia near Pallene, Mela.*

Mecybernæus sinus, *A bay near Mecyberna, Plin.* 4, 10. hod. *le Golfe d'Aiomana, Hard.*

† Meddix, *The name of the chief magistrate among the Osci, Enn.*

*Mēdēa, æ, f. [*à* μέδεια, Gr. *à* μέδης, consilium] *The daughter of Æetes king of Colchus, a wicked sorceress. She entertained Jason, and his Argonauts, and falling in love with him, on promise of marriage, taught him to tame the brazen-footed bulls, and cast the dragon into a deep sleep, that he might carry off the golden fleece; which being done, he fled, taking her and her brother along with him. But fearing*

to be overtaken by her father, who pursued them, she cut her brother Absyrtus in pieces, and strewed his limbs in the way, to stop the pursuit. Jason at his return married her, and had two sons by her, whom she murdered in revenge, because Jason had married Creūsa, the daughter of the king of Corinth; and sent a box to the bride as a present; which she opening, the fire burst forth, and burnt her and the palace. After this she fled to Athens, where she married old Ægeus, and had a son by him called Medus, with whom she flew away into that part of Asia, which from him was called Media. Lege Senecæ Medea, & Cic. N. D. 3, 19. & 26. & pro lege Manil. 9. Hinc

*Mēdēis, idis, f. Patron. *Of Medea.* || Medēides herbæ, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 101. *Magick herbs.*

|| Medena, æ, f. *Newport, in the isle of Wight, Camd.*

*Mēdia, æ, f. [*à* Medo, Medæ filio; vel pot. *à* μέδ] *A large country of Asia, bounded on the north with the Hyrcanian sea, on the west with Armenia the Greater and Assyria, on the south with Persia, and on the east with Hyrcania and Parthia. It is mountainous, and cold, but fruitful on that side which lieth to the Caspian sea; the chief region was Ecbatana, Plin.* 6, 14. *Virg. Georg.* 2, 136. hod. *Servan.*

Mēdiastuticus, i, m. *The chief magistrate of the Campanians, Liv.* 24, 19. & 26, 7.

*Mēdiōlānensis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mediolanum. Mediolanensis præco, Cic. in Pis.* 26.

*Mēdiōlānum, i, n. [*à* μέδιον, vel μέδιον, Gr.] (1) *A chief city of the Galli Insubres, by whom it was built, afterwards it was possessed by the Lombards; Milan. (2) A city in Germany; hod. Munster. (3) Llan Vethlin in Wales. (1) Vid. Plin.* 3, 17. & *Auson. de clar. Urb.* 5, 1. (2) *Ptol.* (3) *Id.*

Mediomatrici, ōrum, m. pl. *A people about the city Metz, upon the river Moselle, Cæf. B. G.* 4, 10.

Medioxymī, ōrum, m. pl. *Gods of a middle rank, between gods and men, Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 36.

Medoacus, i, m. *Plin.* 3, 16. Meduacus, *Liv.* 10, 2. *A river of Venice running by Padua, and falling into the gulf.*

Medobragæa, æ, f. *A town of Lusitania, in what part not known, Hirt. B. Alex.* 48.

*Mēdon, tis, m. [*à* μέδων, Gr.] (1) *The son of Codrus the last king of Athens. He was their first Archon after the Athenians had changed their form of government. (2) Also one of Penelope's suitors in the absence of her husband. (1) Paterc.* 1, 2. (2) *Ov. Ep.* 1, 91.

Mēdiāna, æ, f. *A river of France discharging itself into the Loire; hod. le Mayne. Also a town taking its name from the river, Auson.*

Mēdulli, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Savoy, Plin.* 3, 20. hod. *la Marienne, Hard.*

Mēdullina, æ, f. *A Roman lady, who being ravished by her father, slew him. Alia mulier turpissima, Juv.* 6, 321.

Mēdus, i, m. *A river of Media, which gave name to the country, into which the river Araxes falleth, Curt.* 5, 4, 7.

Mēdūsa, æ, f. [*à* μέδουσα, Gr. gubernatrix] *The daughter of Phorcus, whence she is called Phorcynis, Luc.* 9, 629. and *Phorcis, Prop.* 3, 22, 8. She being very beautifull, and having golden hair, was deflowered by Neptune in the temple of Minerva. In revenge of which the goddess changed her hair into snakes, and all who looked on her into stone, *Ov. Met.* 4, 781. Perseus surprised her snakes asleep, and cut off her head; and in carrying it through Africa, the drops falling from it became snakes, *Luc.* 9, 622. & *segg.*

Mēdūsæus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to, Medusa. (2) Of, or belonging to, Pegasus. (1) Os Medusæum, Ov. Met.* 5, 249. (2) *Id. Met.* 5, 257.

Megabyſi, ōrum, m. pl. *Eunuch priests of the Ephesian Diana, Quint.* 5, 11.

*Mēgarā, æ, f. [*à* μεγαρίω, invidio] *One of the Furies, that frightened Hercules more than the sight of Pluto had done, Luc.* 1, 572.

*Mēgalēnses ludi, qui & Mēgalēnsia, & Mēgalēsia, sc. festa dicuntur, [*à* μεγάλη Θείη, b. e. Cybele, Magnæ Deūm matri sacri; Megalēnses igitur *à* μεγάλη, ut Circēnses *à* Circus] *A festival, and games, in honour of Cybele, the great mother of the gods; or Mater Idæa, who was received into the city Apr. 12th, U. C.* 546. and the plays called *Megaleſia* fixed on that day, *Liv.* 29, 14. Soon after a temple was built for her, and some years after dedicated by M. Junius, as *Livy* out of *Valerius Antius* acquainteth us, *lib.* 36, 36.

*Mēgāle, es, f. [*à* μεγάλη, Gr. i. e. magna] *One of the three islands in the river Æchelous, Plin.* 5, ult.

*Mēgālēſiæcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Megaleſian, or Circēſian, games. Megaleſiæ ſpectacula mappæ, Juv.* 11, 191.

Megālia, æ, f. *A little isle of Campania not far from Naples, Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 80. ubi al. Megaria. Parva insula est, ponte juncta Neapoli, nunc ab eo quod habet, dicta *Castello dell'Ovo, Cellar.*

*Mēgālōpōlis, is, f. [*à* μεγάλη πόλις, sc. urbs magna] (1) *The capital of Arcadia, the birth place of Polybius; hod. Leontari. (2) Mecklenburgh in Germany. (1) Plin.* 4, 6. (2) *Steph.*

*Mēgālōpōlitāni, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Megalopolis, Megalopolitans, Plin.* 2, 106.

Megalus, i, m. *A Sicilian, the inventor of the fine oil called Megalium, Etym. Plinius verò propter gloriam ita appellatum dicit, lib.* 13, 1.

Mēgāia, æ, f. (1) *The daughter of Creon King of Thebes, and wife of Hercules. Lycus, a Theban exile, in the absence of her husband, seized the kingdom of Crete, and would have forced her; but Hercules seasonably returning killed Lycus; whereat Juno being angry, made him run mad, and kill both her and her children. (2) A city of Achaia between Athens and the Isthmus of Corinth, the birth place of Euclid; hod. etiam priscum retinet nomen, Hard. (1) Vid. Hyg. Fab. & lege Sen. Herc. Oct. (2) Vid. Gell.* 6, 10. & *Cic. Fam.* 4, 5. & *Deitur etiam Megæa, Plin.* 16, 39.

Mēgārenſes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Megara, Plin.* 4, 7.

Mēgāreus, eos, m. trisyllab. *The grandson of Neptune, and father of Hippomanes, Ov. Met.* 10, 605.

Megāria, vid. Megalia.

Mēla, vel Mella, æ. (1) *A small river running by Brixia, in Italy. (2) Pomponius Mela, a geographer, a Spaniard by nation, who lived in the time of Claudius Cæsar. (1) Virg. Georg.* 4, 278. (2) *Extat opus de situ orbis, quod vid.*

*Mēlamphyllon, i, n. [*Lat.* nigrum folium; ex μέλας, niger, & φύλλον, folium] (1) *A kind in Theſſaly. (2) An island in Asia. (1) Plin.* 4, 11. (2) *Id.* 5, 31.

*Mēlampus, i. [*sc.* nigrus habens pedes; à μέλας, niger, & πῆς, pes] (1) *The son of Amythaon and Dorippe, a famous soothsayer and physician, from whom Hellebore is called Melampodium, wherewith he cured the daughters of Prætus of their melancholy. (2) Also one of Ætæon's dogs. (1) Tib.* 4, 1, 120. & *Virg. Georg.* 3, 550. (2) *Ov. Met.* 3, 206.

*Mēlampygos, i, m. [*à* μέλας, niger, & πυγή, nates] *A name given to Hercules, q. d. Black-breech, as having his posteriors rough, and covered with black hair. Hinc. || Ne incidās in Melampygon. Vid. Erasmi. Chil.*

*Mēlanchætēs, is, m. [*Lat.* nigrus habens pilos; ex μέλας, niger, & χαιτή, pilus] *One of Ætæon's dogs, Ov. Met.* 3, 232.

*Mēlanchlæni, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* nigrā veste dict. sc. à μελαινα, nigra, & χλαῖνα, palla, vel vestis] *A people of Sarmatia in Asia, Plin.* 6, 5. & *Mela,* 1, 19.

*Mēlana, æ, f. [*sc.* nigra; à μελαινα, Gr.] & M 2

An island in the Adriatick; called also Coreyra, Plin. 3. sub fin.

*Mēlanæus, i, m. [*ἀ μέλας, niger*] One of *Atæon's* dogs. (2) Also one of the Centaurs. (1) Ov. Met. 3, 222. (2) Id. Met. 5, 128.

Mēlanthium, ii, n. [ab eodem] A river of Cappadocia, discharging itself into the Euxine sea, Plin. 6, 4.

Mēlanthius, ii, m. [*Μελάνθιος, Gr. ab eodem*] (1) One reckoned among the famous painters. (2) || An historian, who writ of the Athenian affairs. (3) A goatherd, who for his unfaithfulness to his master Ulysses in his absence, was slain by Telemachus. (1) Plin. 35, 7. (2) Athen. & Harpocration. (3) Ov. Ep. 1, 95. & Hom. Odyss. 9, 176.

*Mēlantho, ūs, f. [*ἀ πράξεδ.*] The daughter of Proteus, who used to attend her father mounted on a dolphin; which Neptune knowing, took upon him that shape, carried her to land, and lying with her, had Amycus by her, Ov. Met. 5, 120.

*Mēlas, æ, m. [*sc. niger; ab eodem themate*] (1) A river of Mygdonia. (2) Another navigable river, dividing Cilicia from Pamphylia. (3) Another in Bœotia, sacred to Minerva, its banks being planted with olives. (4) || Another in Arcadia. (1) Ov. Met. 2, 247. (2) Plin. 5, 27. (3) Stat. Theb. 7, 273. (4) Dionys. v, 416.

Meldæ, arum, m. pl. A people inhabiting near the river Murne in France, with a town of the same name; hod. Meaux. More probably others assign them to Cherburg, which is not only a maritime town, but also mountainous; in which situation Ptolemy placeth them, Cæs. B. G. 5, 5.

*Mēlēager, Mēlēagros, & Mēlēagrus, Ov. [*ἀ μέλει, curæ est, & ἄγρυ, venatio*] (1) The son of Oeneus, king of Calydonia, and Althæa. When he was newly born, his mother heard the Fates, who sat by the fire, saying the child should live till that billet, which one of them held in her hand, was consumed. Upon which they departed, and presently his mother extinguished the stick, and laid it carefully up. When he was grown up, his father, in the end of harvest sacrificing to the rest of the gods, forgot Diana, who thereupon sent a prodigious boar to destroy his lands; which the young Meleager seeing, got some assistance, hunted the boar, and killed him, and presented his head to Atalanta, the daughter of Jæsus king of the Argives, who had first wounded the boar. His uncles by the mother's side were so much incensed herewith, that they offered to take away the head from the prince; which he opposing, slew them in the conflict, and took the lady to wife. Upon this his mother in a passion burned the billet, and presently Meleager, seized with a burning fever, died. (2) One of Alexander's captains, who, among the rest, set up for himself. (1) Vid. Ov. Met. 8, 270. & seqq. (2) Just. 13, 2, 4.

*Mēlēagræus, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Meleager. Meleagræa Calydon, Luc. 6, 365.

Meles, ētis, m. A river of Ionia, that runneth by the city of Smyrna, Stat. Sylv. 2, 7, 34.

Mēlēe, es, f. A town of Magna Græcia, called alio Temeſa, on the coast of Calabria, Ov. Met. 15, 52.

Mēlēsiḡenes, is, m. Homer so called, because Smyrna, near which the river Meles runneth, seemeth to have the best title to be his birthplace. Vid. Plin. 5, 29.

Mēlētæus, a, um, adj. Meletean, of Homer. Meleteæ chartæ, Tib. 4, 1, 200.

Mēlētea, æ, f. A city of Magnesia near Thesſaly, famous for its purple die, and oyster fishing, Plin. 4, 9.

Mēlēbæus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Magnesia. Purpura Melibæa, Virg. Æn. 5, 351.

*Mēlēbæus, i, m. [*ἔ μέλει τῶν βοῶν, i. e. cui curæ sunt boves*] The name of a herdsman in Theocritus and Virgil.

Mēlēcerta, æ, m. The son of Ino, and Athamas,

king of Thebes. Lege fabulam ap. Ov. Met. 4. fab. 11. & vid. Athamas, & Ino.

*Mēliſſa, æ, f. [*ἀ μέλι, mel*] (1) The daughter of Meliſſus, king of Crete, sister of Amalthea, who together nursed Jupiter with goat's milk. (2) A nymph, who first taught to manage bees. (3) || Priestesses of Ceres are also called Μελισσαι; but Pindar useth it in general for any priestesses. (1) Col. 9, 2. (2) Col. ibid. (3) Callim. hymn. ad Apoll. v. 110, & Pind. Pyth. 14. & ib. schol. vid. & Hesych.

*Mēliſſus, i, m. [ab eodem] (1) || An ancient king of Crete, the father of Amalthea and Meliſſa. He is said to be the first who sacrificed to the gods. (2) Meliſſus (Chius) a grammarian, presented to Mæcenæ, and by him enfranchised. He writ concerning bees. (3) || A Samnian philosopher, beloved at Ephesus, where he was chief magistrate, and commanded their fleet. (1) Laët. 1, 22. (2) Suet. de Gram. II. 21. Meminit ejus Ov. Ep. à Pont. 4, 16, 30. (3) Laët. 1, 9.

*Mēliſtæus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Melite. || Melitæi catuli vel cones, little lap-dogs, Plin. 3, 11. fin. ubi ad secundam infra cit. referunt alii, alii ad primam.

*Mēliſte, vel Mēliſta, æ, f. [*Μελίτη, Gr.*] (1) An island and city between Italy and Epirus, Strab. or according to Pliny, between Coreyra and Illyricum; hod. Meleda. It is computed to be about 70 miles in circumference. (2) Another between Sicily and Africa; hod. Malta. It is said to be about 60 miles in circumference. (3) A city of Cappadocia. (4) A city of the Brutii, afterwards called Miletus. (1) Vid. Plin. 3. sub fin. (2) Vid. Cic. in Verr. 4, 46. & Ov. Fast. 3, 567. In utroque loco descripta est. (3) Plin. 6, 3. (4) Cic.

*Mēliſtenſis, e, adj. Of Melite in Africa. Vestis Melitenſis, Cic. in Verr. 4, 72. &

Mēliſtæſius, a, um, adj. Idem. Meliteſia coralia, Grat. Cyn. v. 404.

Meliſus (Spurius) A Roman very rich and popular, who for affecting the supreme power was slain by C. Servius Ahala, master of the horse, his house pulled down, and the ground it stood on called *Æquimeliſium*, Varr. L. L. 4.

Mellaria, æ, f. The name of two cities in the south part of Spain. (1) One in Andalusia; hod. Fuente de la Ovejuna. (2) The other not far from Carthagina. Nunc diruta; loco nomen Milareſe, Hard. (1) Plin. 3, 1. (2) Id. 3, 1.

Mēlo, ōnis, m. Another name for the river Nile, Feſt. Vid. & Aufon. Ep. 4. ad Theonem, v. 73.

*|| Mēlōdūnum, i, n. [*Μελωδών, Ptol.*] A town of France on the river Seine, about thirty miles south of Paris; hod. Melun.

*Mēloſſia, æ, f. [*Lat. pomis, aut ovibus, abundans; ἀ μέλον, malum, vel ovis*] An iſle in Italy near the Locrians, Plin. 3, 10.

*Mēlus, i, f. [*an ἀ μέλον, pomum, ob formam rotundam*] An iſland near Candia, reckoned among the Cyclades, Plin. 4, 12. Ariſtot. Zephyria, Callim. Mimallis, Ariſtid. Byblis, Heraclid. Syphnus. Hinc Melium, coloris genus antiquis pictoribus in usu multo, Plin. 35, 15. hod. Milo. It is computed to be near 60 miles in circumference.

Melpheſ, is, m. A river of Lucania, which arising near Arpino floweth into the Tyrrhene sea, Plin. 3, 5. hod. quoque Melpa vel Melfa, Cellar.

*Melpōmēne, es, f. [*Μελπομένη, Gr. modulans; i. e. ἀ μέλω, modulator*] One of the nine muses presiding in sad and mournfull arguments. Præcipe lugubres Cantus, Melpomene, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 3.

Memini, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Provence in France, Plin. 3, 4. locus hod. Forcalquier, Cellar.

|| Memma, æ, f. The iſle Meneg in Cornwall, Camd.

Memmiades, æ, m. Patron. A descendant of Memmius, Lucr. 1, 27. Memmi propago, Id. ib. 47.

Memmiāns, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Memmius. Memmiana prædia, Cic. Attic. 5, 1.

Memmius, i, m. (1) (Caius) a Roman descended from the Trojan Mnestheus. (2) C. Memmius Gemellus, the son of Lucius, to whom Luccretius sent his books, and Cicero several epistles. (3) Regulus, of great reputation, and greatly beloved by Nero. (1) Italus Mnestheus, genus à quo nomine Memmi, Virg. Æn. 5, 117. (2) Lucr. Cic. Fam. 13. Ep. 1, 2, 3. Vid. & Gell. 19, 9. (3) Tac. Ann. 14, 47.

*Memnon, ōnis, m. [*Μίμνων, Gr.*] (1) The son of Tithonus and Aurora. He was king of Æthiopia, and slain by Achilles before Troy. (2) Memnonis effigies, a statue of Memnon, made with such art by the Ægyptians, of hard marble, that a lute, which it held in its hand, would at sun rising strike up of itself. (1) Hom. Odyss. 2, 521. Virg. Æn. 1, 493. (2) Dimidio magicæ resonant ubi Memnone chordæ, Juven. 15, 4. vid. & Plin. 36, 7. Spartian. in Severo, & Tac. Ann. 2, 61, 1.

*Memnōnes, um, m. pl. A people of Æthiopia beyond Ægypt, Plin. 6, 30.

*Memnōnides, um, f. pl. Memnonides aves, Birds that flew yearly from Æthiopia to Troy, where, on Memnon's tomb, they fought till they killed one another, Ov. Met. 13, 618.

*Memnōnis regia, A city of Ægypt near the river Nile, Plin. 3, 9.

*Memnōnius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Memnon. || Memnoniæ domus, Æthiopia, Prop. 1, 6, 4.

Memphis, is, f. A great city of Ægypt in the iſland Delta, anciently the court of the Ægyptian kings, and famous for the Pyramids, some whereof are standing to this day. In this city was also a famous temple of Venus, Strab. lib. 17. Vid. & Hor. Od. 3, 16, 10. hod. Grand Cairo.

Memphites, æ, m. An inhabitant of Memphis, Tib. 1, 7, 23.

Memphiticus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Memphis. Memphitica templa juvenæ, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 77. nempe Io.

Memphitis, idis, f. Patron. Memphitis terra, Juven. 15, 122.

Menæchmi, ōrum, m. pl. Two brothers, one very like the other; the name of a play in Plautus.

*Mēnalcas, [*ἀ μένω, maneo, & ἄλκην, robur; qu. robur permanens*] A shepherd's name in Virgil, Ecl. 3.

Mēnalippe, es, f. The sister of Antiopa queen of the Amazons, taken captive by Hercules, and given Theseus to wife. Meminit ejus, Juven. 8, 229. ubi al. de aliâ Menalippâ Neptuno gravidâ, quæ infantes peperit in stabulo, cujus meminit, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. interpr.

Mēnalippus, i, m. A Theban, who having given one Tydeus a mortal wound, the wounded man enraged desired his party to fetch his head; which, with the loss of many mens lives, they did, and he having received it, tore it with his teeth like a wild beast, and then died contentedly. Vid. Stat. Theb. 8, 719. Al. scrib. Melanippus.

*Mēnander, dri, m. [*Μένανδρος, Gr. sc. robur virorum; ἀ μένος, robur, & ἀνδρ, vir*] A comick poet of Athens, very sententious and acute. Terence imitateth him so nearly, that Cicero saith he translateth him only; and Cæsar calleth him dimidiatum Menandrum. See his character in Quint. 10, 1. Hinc

*Mēnandreus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Menander, Prop. 2, 6, 3.

Menanini, ōrum, m. pl. Mene-nii, Cic. de Leg. Agrar. 43. The people of Mena, a town in Sicily.

Menapii, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Antwerp, Gaunt, and Brabant, Cæs. locis complur.

Mēnāvia, æ, f. St. David's in Wales, Camd.

Mēnāpia, Plin. 4, 16. || Scrib. & Mēnēvia.

Mendes, is, f. [linguâ Ægypt. hircus] A city of Ægypt, where Pan and a goat were worshiped, Strab. lib. 17. & Plin. 5, 9. Hinc

Men-

Mendēsius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mendes*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 144.

**Mēnecrātes*, is, m. [*q. d. roboris princeps; ex μένος, robur, & κρατέω, impero*] *A boasting physician, who called himself Jupiter, prefacing a letter thus to king Philip, Φίλιππῳ Μενεκράτης ὁ Ζεὺς εὖ πράττειν; to whom, in answer, the king inscribed his, Φίλιππος Μενεκράτη εὐχάινειν, Ælian.*

**Mēnēlāeus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Menelaus. Menelaus thalamus, Prop.* 2, 15, 14.

**Mēnēlāus*, i, m. [*Μενέλαος, Gr. i. e. robur populi; ex μένος, robur, & λαός, populus*] *The son of Atreus and Ærope, brother to Agamemnon. He was king of Sparta, and husband to Helena, who eloped from him with Paris; which occasioned a ten years war, and the final destruction of Troy, Cic. Ver. Ov. al.*

**Mēnēphron*, ōnis, m. [*q. d. insaniens; ex μαινόμεναι, insanio, & φρήν, mens*] *A man who would have committed incest with his mother, Ov. Met.* 7, 386.

**Mēnēstheus*, i, m. [*à μένος, robur*] *The son of Iphicrates, and another the son of Timotheus, Nep. Iphicr. 3. & Timoth. 3.*

**Mēnēstratus*, i, m. [*sc. robur exercitūs; ex μένος, robur, & στρατός, exercitus*] *A statuary, who made the image of Hecate in the temple of Diana of marble so shining, that it dazzled the eyes of the beholders, Plin.* 36, 5.

|| *Mēnēvia*, æ, f. *St. David's in Pembroke-shire.*

Mēnia columna, *A place in Rome, wherein there were courts for tryals at law, Cic. pro Sext.* 58.

Meninx, gis, *An isle of Africa near the lesser Syrtis, Liv.* 22, 31. *postea Girba dicta, Aurel. Viē. in vitā Vibii Galli; hod. Gerbi, Hard.*

**Mēnippus*, i, m. [*b. e. robur equi; ex μένος, robur, & ἵππος, equus*] (1) || *A Cynick philosopher, of a servile condition, rough in his temper, and satirical in his writings; which Varro imitating, called his own satires Mēnippeæ.* (2) *An orator, the most eloquent in all Asia. (1) Macrob. Sat.* 1, 11. (2) *Cic. Orat.* 91. *De aliis Menippis vid. Voss. Hist. Gr.* p. 388.

Mēnius, i, m. (1) *A Roman, who having obtained a complete victory at sea over the ancient Latins, caused the beaks of their ships to be hung up, in the court where the pleadings were held; which court, from thence, began to be called the Rostra.* (2) *Another of this name invented the projections in buildings, as balconies, galleries, &c. (1) Plin.* 34, 5. (2) *Fest. & Ascen. Pedianus, Div. in Verr. Non.* 1, 339. *Ibid.* 13, 3. *Philand. ad Vitruv.* 2, 8. & *Bald. Lexic. Vitruv.* p. mihi, 105. *Hæc ideo quæd Sal-mastus de Menio negat, vultque Mœniana columna scribi & à manibus deduci.*

**Mēnæceus*, i, m. [*sc. robur domūs; ex μένος, robur, & οἶκος, domus*] *A Theban, the last of the Cadmeian race, who voluntarily sacrificed himself for the safety of his country, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 98. *Stat. Theb.* 10, 614. *Juv.* 14, 240.

**Mēnætes*, æ, m. [*à μένος, robur*] *One of the companions of Æneas, Virg. Æn.* 5, 164.

Mēnætiades, æ, m. *Patron. Ov. Ep.* 1, 17. *Patroclus the son of*

|| *Mēnætius*, i, m. *The son of Astor by Sthe-nela, the Locran, after he had left his wife Ægina.*

Menosca, æ, f. *A town of Tarazon in Spain, on the coast of Guipuscoa, Plin.* 4, 20.

Mentefa, æ, f. *A city of Andalusia in Spain, Plin.* 3, 3. *Liv.* 26, 17. *Mentiffa. Nunc vicus S. Thomæ, olim episcopalis sedes, Gienam de- inde transducta, Jaen, Hard.*

Mentefani, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Men-tesa, Plin.* 3, 3.

Mentiffa, æ, f. *A city in Spain, Liv.* 26, 17. *Vid. Mentefa.*

Mentonum, i, n. *A bay in the west part of the German ocean, Plin.* 37, 2. *hod. Brischaff.*

Mentor, ōris, m. *A noble artist in shapening*

and embossing plate, Plin. 33, 2. *Ponitur & pro ipsâ toreutice. Raræ sine Mentore mensæ, Juv.* 8, 104.

Mentoreus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to; Mentor. Mentorei labores, Mart.* 4, 39. *Pocula Mentoreâ nobilitata manu, Id.* 9, 60, 16.

Menynx, gis, f. *An island in Africa, Plin.* 5, 7. *Vid. Meninx.*

Mēphitis, is, f. *Juno, so called, as presiding over stinking exhalations. She had a temple among the Hirpines, which she preserved when other deities suffered by fire, Tac. Hist.* 3, 33, 7. *Plin.* 2, 93. *Vid. Amfanctus.*

|| *Mercedonia*, æ, f. [*à mercede*] *Dea quæ mercedibus solvendis præfuit, Fest.*

|| *Mercii*, ōrum, m. pl. *The Mercians, a people who had a kingdom in the middle part of Eng-land.*

Mercūrii promontorium, *A promontory of Af-rica, opposite to Sicily, Plin.* 3, 8. *hod. Capo bon.*

Mercūrii aquæ, *In the city of Rome, near the Caponian gate, Ov. Fast.* 5, 673.

Mercūrius, i, m. [*à mercibus, Fest. est enim mercatorum deus, præstque lucro*] *The son of Jupiter and Maia, the god of merchandize, and represented in statues with a purse in his right hand, and a Caduceus in his left, as being the herald, or messenger, of the gods. He hath on his head a broad brimmed hat, with wings upon it: he hath likewise wings on his heels, called talaria, à talis; both these to show his speed in executing his father's commands. He is also the god of musick, wrestling, dancing, fencing, good breeding, &c. He was likewise accounted the god of thieves, for his nimbleness and clever conveyance. Also the guide of travelers: for which reason four square statues, called by his Greek name Herma, were set up to him in cross roads, still in use. He is also the Νεμρο-πομπεύς, or conductor and disposer, of the dead. In short, he hath so much busyness in heaven, earth, and hell, that Lucian wittily brings him in grievously complaining that he hath no rest day nor night, Dial.* 1, 1. p. 133. *Pleræque hæc complexus est Maro, Æn.* 4, 2, 8. *& seqq. Phæres fuisse Mercurios docet Cicero, qui præter hunc aliorum quinque meminit, N. D.* 3, 22. *Hoc nomine stella soli proxima appellatur, Plin.* 2, 8.

|| *Mercūrius Trismegistus, vid. Hermes.*

Merinates, um, m. pl. *A people of Italy, near Gargant in Naples, Plin.* 3, 11. *locus hod. Viesle, Holsten.*

**Mēriōnes*, is, m. [*Μηριόνες, Gr.*] *A valiant captain, whom Homer maketh equal to Mars. He was admiral of the fleet sent by the Cretans to the wars of Troy, Hom. Il.* 7, 295. *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 15. *Ov. Met.* 13, 359.

Mermērus, i, m. *One of the Centaurs, Ov. Met.* 12, 305.

Merobrica, æ, f. *An ancient town of Portu-gal, Plin.* 4, 22. *Oppidum interiit; è ruderi-bus proximè excitatum alterum, cui nomen est Santiago de Cacem; medio ferme itinere inter Olisiponem & Prom. Sacrum, Cabo S. Vincente, Hard.*

Mēroë, es, f. *A large island and city of Æ-thiopia, encompassed with the Nile, and well peopled; the women whereof are said to have very large breasts. Meroë circumflua Nilo, Claud.* 3. *Nupt. Honor & Mariæ, 223. Nigris Meroë fecunda colonis, Luc.* 10, 303. *In Meroë crassio major infante mamilla, Juv.* 13, 163.

Mērope, es, f. *The daughter of Atlas, and the darkest of the Pleiades; because she married to Si-fyphus, all the rest of her sisters having been mar-ried to gods, Ov. Fast.* 4, 173.

Mēropis, is, f. *An island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, Plin.* 5, 31.

Mērops, is, m. *The husband of Clymene, Phaë-ton's mother, Ov. Met.* 1, 763. & 2, 184.

Mēros, i, f. *A mountain in India, where Bac-chus was educated; which probably gave occa-sion to the Greeks to feign he was flitched into Jupiter's thigh, μῆρος with them signifying a thigh, Curt.* 8, 10.

|| *Mervinia*, æ, f. *Merionethshire in Wales, Camd.*

Merula, æ, f. *A river of Liguria, near the city Albenga in the territories of Genoa, Plin.* 3,

5. *hod. Arocia, Hard.*

Mese, es, f. *An island in Gallia Narbonensis, one of the Stæchades, Plin.* 3, 5. *hod. Portecroz, Hard.*

**Mēsēmbria*, æ, f. [*μέση ἡμέρα, quod in me-ridie sita est*] *A city of Thrace, at the foot of mount Costegnazzo, on the coast of the Euxine sea; a colony of the Megarensians, Plin.* 4, 11. *hod. nomen priscum retinet.*

**Mēsēmbriacus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mēsēmbria. Mēsēmbriacus portus, Ov. Trist.* 1, 9, 37.

**Mēsōpōtāmia*, æ, f. [*à μέσος, medius, & ποταμός, fluvius, quod inter Tigrim & Euphra-tem sita est*] *A large country in the middle of Asia, between two rivers, viz. Tigris on the east, and Euphrates on the west. It hath Ba-by-lon on the south, and the greater Armenia on the north, Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. *Severus Imp. hanc vocem vertit Interamnas, in vitâ Sev.* 56. *hod. Diarbeck.*

Mēsāla, æ, m. *vel Mēsālla, [à Messanā civit. Siciliae, unde, eā devictā, Valerius Corvinus hoc cognomentum duxit]. A surname of Valerius Cor-vinus, called also Maximus. Valerius Maximus postquam Messanā cepit Messāla cognomina-tus est, Macrob. Sat.* 1, 6. *Vid. & Sen. de brev. Vit.* 13. *Messāla Corvinus, orator disertissimus, Hor. Art. Poët.* 370. *Vid. & Tib.* 1, 1, 53. & 2, 1, 33.

Mēsālina, æ, f. *The daughter of Messāla, and wife of Claudius Caesar; an insatiable prostitute, and at last put to death by the order of Claudius, for being married to C. Silius. Vid. Suet. Claud.* 26. *Plin.* 10, 63. & *Juv.* 10, 330. & seq.

Mēsāna, æ, f. [*dict. à Mēsēniis Pelopon-nesi populis qui condiderunt*] *The capital of Si-cily, near the promontory Pelorus, Liv.* 21, 49, & *Sil.* 14, 194. *hod. Messina. Hinc*

Mēsēnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mēsāna. Messenia mœnia, Ov. Met.* 14, 17.

Mēsāpia, æ, f. [*à Messapo Turni duce*] (1) || *A province of Italy in the kingdom of Naples; hod. Otranto.* (2) *A town of the same place; hod. Mesagna, inter Urian & Brundisium, Hard. (1) Fest. (2) Plin.* 3, 11.

Mēsāpius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mēsāpia. Messapia arva, Ov. Met.* 14, 513.

Mēsāpus, i, m. *An Italian, but of Grecian descent from Anthedon, a region of Ætolia, so called from a son of Neptune. He took the part of Turnus against Æneas, Virg. Æn.* 7, 691.

Messe, es, f. *A town of the isle Cythera, Stat. Theb.* 4, 226.

Mēsēis, is, f. *A fountain in Thessaly, Plin.* 4, 8.

Mēsēne, es, *vel Mēsēna, æ, f. A city of Pe-loponnesus, from whence a colony built Messina in Sicily, Nep. Epam.* 5. *Hinc*

Mēsēniacus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mēsēna. Mēsēniacus sinus, Strab. hod. Golfo di Corón, Cellar.*

Mētābus, i, m. *A ruler of the Privernates, a people of the Volscians, father to Camilla, Virg. Æn.* 11, 540.

|| *Metræ*, Metis, *vet. Mettis*, is, f. *The city Metz on the Moselle, in the confines of Lorraine.*

Metallinensis colonia, *A town in Portugal, Plin.* 4, 22. *hod. Medelin, in Estremadura, Hard.*

Mētānira, æ, f. *The wife of Celeus, and mo-ther of Triptolemus, Ov. Fast.* 4, 539. *sed variè scrib. hoc vocab. Vid. Celeus.*

**Mētāpontinus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mētāpontum. Met pontinus ager, Liv.* 29, 19.

**Mētāpontium*, *vel Mētāpontum*, i, n. [*sc. trans pontum; ex μέτα, trans, & πόντος, pon-tus*] *A city of Italy in the bay of Tarentum, Liv.* 1, 13. *Ibi fuit, ubi nunc Torre di mare, juxta Casventum amnem, Hard.*

|| *Metaris*, is, f. *The marshes between Lincoln-shire and Norfolk, Camd.*

Mētaurenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people near Metaurum*, Plin. 3, 14.

Mētaurum, i. n. & **Mētaurus**, i. m. (1) *A river of Umbria, near which Cl. Nero ſlew Aſdrubal, cut off his head, and threw it into Hannibal's camp*; hod. *Metauro*, Hard. (2) *Another in Sicily*. (1) *Quantum debeas, Roma, Neronibus Teſtis Metaurum flumen*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 38. *Velox Metaurus*, Luc. 2, 405. (2) Plin. 3, 8.

|| **Mētelli caſtrum** [à Metello Romano] *Midleburgh*, the capital of Zealand.

Mētellus, i. m. *There were ſeveral Romans of this name*. (1) *Metellus* (prænom. *Lucius*) the Pontifex max. who, when *Veſta's* temple was on fire, ſaved the *Palladium* with the loſs of his eyes. He triumphed over the Carthaginians, took 13 commanders, and 120 elephants. (2) *Quintus*, called *Macedonius*, having ſubdued *Macedon*, a man of wonderfull ſecrecy, and noted for the moſt happy man in his time. (1) Plin. 7, 44. (2) Id. 7, 13, & 44. Cic. Tuſc. 1, 34. || Multi alii hujus gentis, plebei quidem, ſed inſignes victoriis & titulis, ſc. *Balearius*, *Creticus*, *Numidicus*, *Dalmaticus*, occ. in Hiſt. Rom.

* **Mēthōne**, es. f. [à μέθυ, vinum, quo abundat] (1) *A city of Peloponneſus, lying in the road from Venice to Jeruſalem*; hod. *Modona*. (2) || *Another of Macedon, where Philip loſt one of his eyes in a battle*. (1) Val. Flacc. 1, 388. (2) *Demosth.* in Orat. contra Philipp.

Mēthōrides, um. m. pl. *Four ſmall iſlands in the bay of Megaris*, Plin. 4, 12.

Mēthymna, æ. f. [forte à μέθυ, vinum] *A city of Leſbos, the birth place of the muſician Arion*, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 57. hod. *Caſtel Petra*, Hard. Hinc

Mēthymnæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Methymna*. *Vindemia Quam Methymnæo carpit de palmito Leſbos*, Virg. Georg. 2, 90.

Metina, æ. f. *An iſland of Gallia Narbonenſis*, Plin. 3, 5.

|| **Metis**, is. f. *The city of Metz*. Vid. *Metæ*.

Mētiscus, i. m. *The charioteer of Turnus*, Virg. Æn. 12, 469.

Mētius, ii. m. *The name of divers men*. One ſurnamed *Suffetius*, or *Fuffetius*, commander of the *Albans* in alliance with *Tullus Hoſtilius*, was by him called to battle againſt the *Fidenates*. But he only looked on, that he might join with the party which was moſt likely to conquer. For which reaſon *Tullus*, having by management got him in his power, tied him between two chariots, the horſes of the one with their heads towards *Rome*, the other to *Fidenæ*; and ſo he was dragged piecemeal between the two cities, Liv. 1, 28. & Virg. Æn. 8, 642.

* **Mētra**, æ. f. [à Gr. μήτρα, matrix] *The daughter of Eriſichthon*, to whom, in recompenſe for her virginity, *Neptune* granted to change herſelf into any ſhape ſhe pleaſed; ſo that her father uſed when he wanted money, to ſell her for a cow or a horſe, and ſhe would come home again in her own ſhape, Ov. Met. 8, 847.

* **Mētrodrus**, i. m. [Lat. matris donum; à μήτηρ, mater; & δῶρον, donum] (1) *An Athenian philoſopher, ſcholar to Carnades*. (2) *Another called Melicus, who perfected the art of memory*. (3) *Another of Lampſacus, a ſcholar of Epicurus*. (1) Cic. de Orat. 1, 11. (2) Id. Tuſc. 1, 24. (3) Id. de Fin. 2, 3, & 28.

* || **Mētrópolis**, is. f. [ſc. ἡ μήτερος πόλις, quoddā deām matre condita fuerit] *A city of Phrygia near the Mæander*. Hinc

* **Mētrópolis**, ſtrum. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Metropolis*, Plin. 5, 29.

Metubarris, is. f. *An iſland joined by the river Sava in Hungary*, Plin. 3, 25. hod. *Zagrabia*, Hard.

Mēvānia, æ. f. *A city of Umbria*, Luc. 1, 468. & Plin. 3, 13. hod. *Evagna* in Ducatu Spoletino, ad annem Clitumnū, Hard. Hinc

Mēvāniates, um. m. pl. *Citizens of Mevania*, Plin. 3, 14.

|| **Mēvāniola**, æ. f. *A town of Romania in Turkey*, Vet. Inſcr. ap. Grut. hod. *Gahia*, Cluv.

Mēvāniolenſes, ium. m. pl. *The people of Mevaniola*, Plin. 3, 14. Edit. Hard.

Mēzentius, ii. m. *A prince of the Tyrrhenes, who aſſiſted Turnus againſt Æneas*; a contemner of the gods, and a very cruel man, who uſed to tie the living to the dead, that the ſtench of the dead might kill the living, Virg. Æn. 7, 648. Id. ib. 8, 482.

M ante I.

|| **Mibæ**, ſtrum. m. pl. *A people of Æthiopia*, Sil. 3, 169. ſed Cellar. & mel. edit. habent *Nubæ*.

Micipſa, æ. m. *The ſon of Maſiniſſa king of Numidia*, Sall. B. Jug. 5. & Flor. 3, 1, 3.

Mictis, is. f. *An iſland from which the Britons, in wicker boats, uſed to fetch tin*, Plin. 4, 16. Quæ autem fuerit, ſtatui certò non poteſt, Hard.

Midas, æ. m. *A fooliſh king, who entreated Bacchus, or as Max. Tyrius, and others, a ſatyr, that every thing he touched might be turned into gold*; which being granted, his meat alſo became gold, whereby he ſoon ſaw his own folly, and deſiring to be releaſed, was ordered to waſh in the river *Pactolus*, which from thence had golden ſands. Afterwards, when *Pan* had challenged *Apollo* at the pipe before the country deities, and all had adjudged the victory to *Apollo*, *Midas* alone diſallowed their judgment; whereupon *Apollo* claped a pair of aſs's ears on his head. Vid. Ov. Met. 11, 100, & ſeqq. Hinc Prov. Auriculas aſini *Midas* habet. Vid. Chil.

Mide, es. f. *A town of Argia in the Peloponneſus, or as others, of Bæotia*, Stat. Theb. 7, 331.

Mieza, æ. f. *A town of Macedon, near the river Strymon*, Plin. 31, 2. vulg. *Strumona*.

Milætion, ōnis. m. *A man who fell in love with the coy Atalanta, and at laſt gained her*, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 2, 29.

Milēſius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the city Miletus*. *Mileſia vellera*, Virg. Georg. 3, 306. Vid. *Miletus*.

Milētis, idis. f. *Patron. Byblis ſo called, Ov. Met. 9, 634. being the daughter of Miletus*.

Milētopōlis, is. f. *A city of Myſia, near Bitlynia*, Plin. 4, 12.

Milētus, i. m. *The ſon of Apollo and Deione, who built Miletus*, Ov. Met. 9, 443.

Milētus, vel **Milētos**, i. f. [à Mileto conditore] *A famous city adjoining to Caria, ſix miles ſouth from the mouth of the river Mæander*. The fine wool, and ſoft garments made thereof, were in great eſteem with the Roman ladies. It had ſeveral other names, as *Pithyſa*, *Anaſtorea*, *Leleges*, Plin. 5, 29. hod. *Melaſſa*, & *Melaxo*.

Milo, *Crotoniates, vel Crotonienſis*; (1) *A ſtrong man, who at the Olympick games would carry an ox, without breathing, for the ſpace of a furlong*. At laſt, in confidence of his great ſtrength, he would try to rive an oak; but in the attempt his hands were catthed, and being wedged in the trunk, he periſhed miſerably. (2) *A Roman, who having killed Clodius, Cicero, daunted by Pompey's ſoldiers preſent in the court, faintly, and therefore unſucceſſfully, defended him*. It ſeemeth the oration we have now was written afterwards, when under no apprehenſions, (3) *A tyrant of Piſa, a city of Peloponneſus, thrown by his ſubjects into the river Alpheus*. (1) Vid. Athen. qui ex Theophrasto plura de hoc contulit, & Val. Max. 9, 12. nec non Gell. 15, 16. (2) Dion. lib. 40. (3) Ov. in Ibin, 325.

Milōnius, ii. m. *A drunken fellow in Horace*, Sat. 2, 1, 24.

Miltiades, is. m. (1) *A valiant and politick Athenian general, who, with an army of 10,000 Athenians, and 1000 auxiliaries, routed the army of Darius, conſiſting of 600,000 men*. But *Nepos* ſaith the Perſian army conſiſted only of 200,000 foot, and 10,000 horſe. After this he was thrown into priſon, for fear of his too great power, where he died. (2) || There were two other Archons of this name; the one was he

that ſettled the Cheronæſian colony, the other the ſon of Cypſelus, vid. Jan. Rutg. Lect. var. but C. Nep. ſeemeth to aſcribe the actions of both theſe to the ſon of Cimon. (1) Juſt. 2, 9, 13. & Nep. Milt. 4, & 7. (2) Æl. Varr. Hiſt. 3, 35.

Milvius, ii. m. (1) *A ſigned name of a paſſante*. (2) *Milvius ager, A burying place near Rome, where the Flaminian way beginneth*; hod. *Ponte Mole*. (1) Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 36. (2) Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 176.

Milyæ, ſtrum. pl. *Two iſlands before Peloponneſus*, Plin. 4, 12.

* || **Milyas**, æ. f. [*Milyas*, Gr.] *A midland city of Pamphylia*, Strabo.

* **Mimallōnes**, um. f. pl. *Stat. Theb. 4, 660. & Mimallōnides*, *Patron. Ov. Art. Am. 1, 54. [à Mimapte Ioniæ monte Baccho ſacro] Women ſacrificing to Bacchus, otherwiſe called Baſſarides, Ogygides, Bacchæ, Thyades*.

* **Mimallōneus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Mimallones*. *Mimallonei bombi*, *Nero ap. Perſ. 1, 99*.

* **Mimas**, antis. m. [*Mimas*, Gr.] (1) *A giant ſlain by Jupiter*. (2) *A bill of Thrace*. (3) *A mountain of Ionia, over-againſt Chios*. (1) Hor. Od. 3, 4, 53. (2) Ov. Met. 2, 222. (3) Hom. Od. 7, 172.

* **Mimnermus**, i. m. [*Mimnermos*, Gr.] *A poet of Smyrna*. He flouriſhed in the time of *Solon*, and writ the battle between the *Smyrneans* and *Lydians*, under *Gyges*, *Panſan.* in *Bæot.* He wrote likewiſe love verſes, in a very ſoft ſtyle; ſome whereof are ſtill extant. *Plis in amore valet Mimnermi verſus Homero*, Prop. 1, 99, 11.

Minæi, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Arabia Felix, near the Red ſea*, Plin. 6, 28.

Mincius, ii. m. *A river which watered the city Mantua, ariſing out of the lake Benacus, and diſcharging itſelf into the river Padus, or Po*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 13. hod. *Menzo*, Hard.

Minerva, æ. f. [à minitandō, Cic. N. D. 3, 24. vel à monendō, Feſt.] *The daughter of Jupiter, born without a mother; the goddeſs of wiſdom, and liberal arts*. She invented ſpining, weaving, making and colouring cloth, building of towers, forts, and caſtles, having had her birth in Jupiter's brain, a fort well fortified; ſhe lived in perpetual virginity. As ſhe is taken for *Pallas*, ſhe alſo preſideth over arms, and war, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. reckoneth up five *Minervas*, but this is the chief. *De aliis quæ non ſunt hujus loci notionibus adi appellativa*.

Minervæ caſtrum, *A town of the Locrians in Magna Græcia*, Varr.

Minervæ promontorium, *A place in Naples near the town Sorrento*, Plin. 3, 4. hod. *Capo della Minerva*, Hard.

Minervium, i. n. *A city of Naples*, *Paterc. 1, 15*. hod. *Minerbino*.

Minus, i. m. *A river of Spain, dividing Gallæcia into two parts*, Plin. 4, 20. hod. *Minbo*, Hard.

Mīnōis, idis. f. *Patron. A daughter of Minos; in particular Ariadne, who taught Theſeus to conquer the Minotaur, yet afterwards he ungratefully left her in the iſle of Naxos*, Ov. Met. 8, 174. Vid. *Ariadne*.

Mīnōis, & **Mīnōus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Minos, or Crete*. *Dædalus fugiens Mīnōia regna*, Virg. Æn. 6, 14. *Minoræ arenæ*, Ov. in Ibin, 509.

Minos, ōis. m. *A king, and lawgiver of Crete, the ſon of Jupiter and Europa*. He married *Paphæ* the daughter of *Sol*, and had children by her. His ſon *Androgeus* was, out of envy, baſely murdered by the Athenians; for which reaſon he made war upon them, and at laſt forced them to give ſeven of their nobility yearly to be devoured by the *Minotaur*. Vid. Catull. 62, 76. & ſeq. *Dædalus* had built him a labyrinth, with inextricable turnings and windings; wherein afterwards he himſelf and his ſon *Icarus* were ſhut up by *Minos*, together with the monſter which his

his wife had conceived by a bull, because he had assisted her in the brutal act: but Dædalus making himself and his son wings, escaped from thence. However, Minos pursued him into Sicily, where some say he was suffocated in a bath; but Ovid, in *Ib.* 289. faith scalding water was poured on his head. After his death, for his impartial justice, he was made the chief judge of hell. *Vid.* Virg. *Æn.* 6, 432.

Minotaurus, i. m. *A monster conceived by Pasiphaë, by a bull being shut up in a wooden machine by the contrivance of Dædalus.* This monster called the Minotaur, had seven Athenian nobles given it yearly to devour for a long time, till at length it was killed by Theseus, who had been taught by Ariadne, the king's daughter, to find his way out of the labyrinth, *Vid.* Plut. in *Theseo*, Catull. *de nupt. Pel. & Tbet. & Ov. Ep.* 10. Servius thus explaineth the fable; Taurus was secretary to Minos, and lay with Pasiphaë, who brought forth twins, the one like Minos, the other like Taurus.

Mintha, æ. f. *The concubine of Pluto, whom Proserpine changed into an herb bearing her name,* Ov. *Met.* 10, 729.

Minturnæ, Ærum. f. pl. *A city by the river Liris, between Formiæ and Sinuessa; near which were great marshes, in which Marius, when overcome by Sylla, skulked a long time.* *Vid.* Hor. *Ep.* 1, 5, 4. Liv. 10, 21. & Juv. 10, 226. *hod. in ruinis jacent, loco tamen nomen La barba del Garigliano,* Hard.

Minturnensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Minturnæ.* Minturnenses paludes, Cic. in *Pison.* 19.

Minutia, æ. f. *A vestal virgin, for suspicion of unchastity, buried alive,* Liv. 8, 14.

Minutius Augurinus. (1) *A tribune of the people, who for lowering the price of corn had a statue erected for him.* (2) *Minutius Felix, a good lawyer, and excellent scholar. He was a Christian, and lived about the time of St. Cyprian.* (1) Plin. 18, 3. (2) Liber ejus titulo *Octavius etiamnum* extat.

Minyæ, Ærum. m. pl. *The Thessalians who accompanied the Argonauts,* Val. Flacc. 1, 227.

|| Minyas, æ. m. *The son of Chryses, and king of Orchomenus, who first made a treasury for his wealth,* Cæf. *Rhod.*

Minyæias, æ. m. *sed freq. Minyæides, um. f. pl. The daughters of one Minyas a Theban, who were turned into bats,* Ov. *Met.* 4, 425.

Minyæius, i. qui & Orchomenus dict. [*Minyæios, Gr.*] *A river of Thessaly,* Plin. 4, 8. *conf. Hom. Il.* 7, 721.

Mirace, es. f. *A town of European Scythia,* Val. Flacc. 6, 50. *ubi al. Mirace.*

Mirobrica, æ. f. *A city of Spain, not far from Corduba,* Plin. 3, 1. *hod. Villa de Capilla.*

Misenates, um. m. pl. *Veget. de Re Mil.* 4, 31. & Misenenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of the town of Misenum.*

Misenensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Misenum.* Villa Misenensis, *Pbaed.* 2, 6. *classis, Tac. Hist.* 3, 57.

Misenum, i. [*à Miseno Æneæ comite ibi sepulto*] (1) *A promontory of Campania near Cumæ; hod. Capo di Miseno, Hard.* (2) *Also a port and town near the promontory.* (1) Sil. 12, 155. (2) Suet. *Aug.* 49. & Plin. *Nep. Ep.* 6, 16.

Misænus, i. m. *The son of Æolus, the trumpeter of Hætor, who after his master's death followed Æneas into Italy, and some time after challenging Triton in his art, was by him drowned; but his master finding his body, buried it in the hill that beareth his name,* Virg. *Æn.* 6, 173. & *deinceps.*

* Mistyllus, i. m. [*de Etym. vid. Hom. Il.* 23. & aliis in locis] *The name of a cock in Martial, Ep.* 5, 51.

Mithras, æ. m. *By this name the Persians call the sun, Xenophon. Pausan. Curt.* His image had the face of a lion, in a Persian garb, having a Tiara on his head, and taking hold of an ox's horn with both hands. *Vid. vet. Schol. Stat. ad*

versum ult. l. 1. Theb. Hinc *Mithriaca sacra,* quorum meminerant Tert. Hieron. al.

Mithridates, is. m. *A king of Pontus, a man of great parts, and of so great memory, that he is said to understand and speak twenty two several languages. He was also valiant, and maintained a long war with the Romans, but at last was entirely routed by Pompey. He would have shortened his days by poison, but had so fortified himself by an antidote, which he had invented, and which still beareth his name, that none would operate upon him.* *Vid.* Plin. 25, 2. Mart. 5, 77. & Gell. 17, 16.

Mithridaticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mithridates.* Unguentum Mithridaticum, Plin. 3, 53.

Mitylænæ, Ærum. & Mitylænæ, es. f. [*à Mitylene Macaris filiâ, Steph.*] *The capital of the island of Lesbos. Cicero commendeth it for its fruitful soil, fair buildings, and situation; though Vitruvius is of a quite contrary opinion: Et naturâ, & situ, & descriptione ædificiorum, & pulchritudine imprimis nobiles Mitylænæ; agri jucundi & fertiles,* Cic. *Agr.* 2, 15. *In Mitylene dum flat Austro, incolæ ægrotant, dum Caurus, tussit; cum septentrio, in salubritatem restituuntur,* Vitruv. 1, 6. *Hanc urbem Pittaci, aliorumque natales illustrarunt; hod. Metelino, Hard.*

Mitylænæi, Ærum. m. pl. *The people of Mitylene,* Liv. 83, 47.

Mitylænæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mitylene.* Mitylænæus mango, Mart. 7, 79, 9.

Mitys, yos. f. *A river of Macedon,* Liv. 44, 7.

M ante N.

Mnasilthous, i. m. *A painter of Sicily,* Plin. 35, 11.

Mnason, Ænis. m. *A ruler of the Elatenses, who gave ten mîne for painting each of the twelve gods,* Plin. 35, 10.

* Mnēmōsynē, es. f. [*Lat. memoria; à μνήμη, recorder*] *The mother of the nine Muses,* Ov. *Met.* 6, 114. *Vid. & Hesiod. in Theog.* 651.

Mnesarchus, i. m. *A Stoick philosopher, scholar to Panætius,* Cic. *Acad. Q.* 4, 22. *de Fin.* 1, 2. & *Orat.* 1, 11.

Mnesilochus, i. m. *A prince of the Acarnanæ, an enemy to the Romans,* Liv. 36, 11.

Mnestheus, eos. m. *A Trojan descended from Affarachus,* Virg. *Æn.* 4, 288.

M ante O.

Mōdestia, æ. f. *The goddess of modesty and moderation,* Tac. *Ann.* 4, 7, 5.

Mæcenas, nātis. m. *A Roman gentleman, descended of the ancient Tuscan race, a lover of learning, the friend and patron of Horatius Flaccus, but noted for being too finical and effeminate,* Hor. *Od.* 1, 1, 1. *Patere.* 2, 88. *Sen. Ep.* 19, 114. & *Juv.* 12, 39. [*Al. scrib. Mæcenas.*]

Mænus, i. m. *The river Meyne in Germany, running through Franconia, and falling into the Rhine,* Tac. *Gerin.* 28, 3.

Mæris, is. m. (1) *The name of a shepherd.* (2) *A lake in Ægypt, 20 miles in compass.* (1) Virg. *Ecl.* 9, 16. (2) Plin. 5, 9.

Mæsi, Ærum. m. pl. Plin. 4, 26. *Inhabitants of*

Mæsia, æ. f. *A province of Europe, between Macedon and Thrace on the south, and Transilvania on the north, from which the river Danube parteth it. It is divided into two parts; the upper, which bordereth upon Hungary, is called Seræ; the lower, which locketh towards Pontus and Thrace, is called Bulgaria,* Plin. 4, 26. & *Eutrop.* 4, 4. *Perperam aliqui Mysiam & sepicule Græculi Mæsiæ scrib. quæ est Asia regio.*

Mæsiæ, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mæsia.* Mæsiæ gentes, Plin. 4, 1.

Mōguntia, æ. f. [*ab amne Mogi*] *The city Menz in Germany, Rect. scrib. Mogontiacum,* Tac. *Hist.* 4, 15, 2. & *lib.* 24, 2. & *alibi, & ap. Ammian.* 15, 27.

Mogyni, Ærum. m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia,* Tib. 4, 1, 146. *ubi al. Magynos.*

Molæ Formiæ, æ. f. *A village of new Latium, not far from Formiæ,* Cic. *hod. Mo'a.*

* Mōlo, Ænis. m. [*Μόλων, Gr.*] *A Rhodian orator, whom Cicero often mentioned; who also was Cæsar's master,* Suet. *Cæf.* 4.

Mōlorchæus, a, um. adj. *Molorchæa testæ,* Tib. 4, 1, 13. *Of, or belonging to,*

Mōlorchus, i. m. *An old shepherd, who entertained Hercules; in recompense whereof he slew the Nemean lion which destroyed the country,* Stat. *Sylv.* 3, 1, 29.

Mōlossi, Ærum. m. pl. *A people of Epirus in Greece,* Plin. 4, 1.

Mōlossis, idis. f. *A district of Epirus,* Liv. 8, 24. *hod. la Canina.*

Mōlossus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mōlossia.* Cens Mōlossia, *Ov. Met.* 1, 226. & *Mōlossus, sc. canis, Virg. Georg.* 2, 405. *A mastiff dog of the breed of this country.* || Mōlossus pes, *A foot of three long syllables, as communes, Gramm.*

* Mōlycria, æ. f. [*Μολυκρία, Gr.*] *A town of Ætolia in Greece, near the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto,* Plin. 4, 2, 2. & *Diod. lib.* 12.

|| Momonia, æ. f. *Munster, one of the four provinces of Ireland.*

* || Mōmus, i. m. [*Μῶμος, Gr. i. e. cavillatio, qu. cavillationis deus*] *The god of carping at, or finding fault with, other peoples actions, without regard to their own. He is feigned to be son of Somnus and Nœx, for his inactivity, and dark temper, Hesiod. in Theogon.* 214. *Vid. & Lucian. in Hermotimo.* Hinc illud, *Momo satisfacere, & Græcum illud, Μωμῶν ἱερεῖς ἔστιν.*

Mona, æ. f. *The isle of Anglesey in North Wales, in the midway between England and Ireland, as Pliny and Ptolemy describe it. But the Mona of Cæf. B. G. 4, 13. some take to be the isle of Man.*

Mōnaci Herculis portus, *A port town of Genoa in Italy,* Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Monace, Hard.*

Monæda, æ. f. *An island between England and Ireland, almost equidistant from Anglesey to the south, and Galway to the north. It is called Monopia by Plin.* 4, 16.

Mōnæses, is. m. *A king of Parthia, who put a stop to the Roman arms, gaining a victory over them,* Hor. *Od.* 3, 6, 9.

Mōnēta, æ. f. [*à monendo, quippe quæ in teriæ motu monuit, ut sue gravidæ procuratio fieret, Cic. Div.* 1, 45.] *A name of Jano.*

* || Mōnōdus, i. m. [*à μόνος, solus, & ὀδός, dens*] *The son of Prusias king of Bithynia, so called as having one continued bone, instead of parted teeth,* Rhod.

* Mōnæcus, i. m. [*à μόνος, solus, & ἄνους, domus, quia hic solus Hercules templum habuit*] *A principality, fort, and sea port of Liguria where the Alps begin,* Virg. *Æn.* 6, 830.

* || Mōnōmēri, Ærum. m. pl. [*à μόνος, solus, & μῆρις, femur*] *Certain eastern people having one leg, on which they hop faster than any beast can run,* Gell. 9, 4.

Mōnoscēli, Ærum. m. pl. [*à μόνος, solus, & σκέλες, crus*] *Indians that had but one leg, but so big, as to cover their whole body from the head,* Plin. 37, 2.

|| Mons Acutus, *A town in France in the Bourbonnois; hod. Montaigne.*

|| Mons Albanus, *A city of Guicenne in France; hod. Montauban.*

|| Mons Alcinous, *A city of Etruria, Volat. hod. Montalcino.*

|| Mons Brisiacus, *A town of Allatia, near the Rhine; hod. Brisac.*

|| Mons Ferratus, *A country in Italy, between Milan and Piedmont; hod. Montferrat.*

|| Mons Feslulus, vel Feslulanus, *A city of Narbonne in France, famous for its fine air; hod. Montpellier, vel Montpellier.*

|| Mons Regius, *The chief city of ducal Prussia; hod. Ceningburg.*

|| Mons.

|| Mons Rosarum, *A town in the northern parts of Scotland, called Montrose.* It giveth title to a duke.

Mons Sacer, *Near the city Tibur in Italy; so called because the people thinking themselves aggrieved by the nobles retired thither as to a place of refuge, Liv. 2, 32. & 3, 52.*

|| Mons Serratus, *A high hill in Catalonia; hod. Montserrat.*

|| Mons Solis, vel Bathonius, *The city Bath in Somersetshire.*

|| Monstrolium, & Monasteriolum, i, n. *A city of Picardie in France, near the borders of the Artois; hod. Montreuil.*

Montanus, i, m. (1) *The name of a poet celebrated by Ovid.* (2) *One of Domitian's counsellors.* (1) Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 16, 11. (2) Juv. 4, 131.

|| Montes, *The capital of Hainault in the Low-Countries; hod. Mons.*

|| Monumetha, æ, f. *Monmouth, between the rivers Wye and Monow.*

*Mōnŷchus, i, m. [à μόνος, solus, & ὄνυξ, ungula, qu. pedes equi habens] *The name of a Centaur, Juv. 1, 11. & Ov. Met. 12, 499.*

*Mopŷus tumulus, *A hill and town of Thesŷaly, Liv. 42, 61, & 65.*

*Mopsōpia, æ, f. [à Mopsopo rege] *A country of Attica, Plin. 5, 27. hod. Caramanie pars. Unde*

*Mopsōpius, a, um, adj. *Attick, Athenian.* Mopsopii muri, Ov. Met. 6, 423.

*Mopŷus, i, m. [Μόππος, Gr.] (1) || *The son of Ampycus, whence he is called Ampycides, Ov. Met. 8, 350. a Thesŷalian soothsayer, and priest of Apollo.* (2) *Another the son of Apollo and Himantis, who contended with Chalcas in the art of divination, to whom temples were built after his death.* (3) *A city of Cilicia.* (4) *One of Virgil's rusticks.* (1) Strab. 1, 9. (2) In dubiis auditus Iatone Mopŷus, Stat. Theb. 3, 521. Amm. 14, 8. (3) Plin. 5, 27. (4) Ecl. 5, 1, 10. & 8, 26.

|| Moravia, æ, f. [à Morâ fluvio] *A country of Germany, now joined to Bohemia. Antiquitus Marcomannia, ubi M. Antoninus philosophus bellavit, & librum quantivis pretii inscripsit. Τὰ καὶ ἐαυτὸν, consecit. Incolæ Marcomanni; hodie verò Makren.*

|| Morbium, ii, n. *Moresby in Cumberland, Camd.*

Morgentia, Sil. lib. 14, 266. *An ancient town of Sicily, on the river Jarella, between Leonini and Catania; hod. in ruinis jacet. Morgentiam Cicero vocare videtur, cum Murgentinos agros dicat, Verr. 3, 18.*

|| Moridunum, i, n. *Somerton, or Seaton, in Devonshire, Camd.*

Mōrini, ōrum, m. pl. [à voce Celticâ mor, quæ mare significat, qu. Maritimi, Hard.] *A people of Gallia Belgica, near the sea coast which is opposite to Britain, on the confines of Picardie and the Artois, Virg. Æn. 8, 727.*

*Morpheus, i, m. [à μορφή, forma, quod varias formas in somno exhibeat] *The god of dreams. Formator figuræ Morpheus, Ov. Met. 11, 634.*

|| Morta, æ, f. [à Morte] *The goddess of fate and destiny, Liv. ap. Gell. 3, 36.*

Mōsa, æ, f. *A river of Gallia Belgica, which ariseth in Chamagne in France, and passing through the Netherlands, dischargeth itself into the German ocean, below Dort; hod. Mues & Meuse, Tac. Hist. 2, 6, 6. & Plin. 4, 14.*

|| Moscha, æ, f. *Moscow, the capital of Moscovy.*

Moschus, i, m. *Sidon, sed sæpius Moschi, ōrum, m. pl. A people in the east part of Scythia, which is now called Mingrelia, Plin. 6, 4.*

Moscovia, æ, f. *A large country so called, bounded on the north with the frozen sea, a part of ancient Sarmatia; on the east and south with Tartary, and on the west with Poland. Sævis affinis Sarmata Moschis, Luc. 3, 270.*

Mōsella, æ, f. *A river of the Low Countries, which falleth into the Rhine, Aufon.*

Mōses, is, m. [à מֹשֶׁה extrahere, à Pharaonis filiâ, quæ illum ex aquis extraxit, nomen datum] *The giver of the divine law to the Israelites. The inspired writer of the Pentateuch.* He was also their captain general, and led out of Ægypt an army of 600,000 men, Exod. 12. *Veram historiam lege in scriptis θεωρεῖσθαι. Gentilium absurdam, & falsam, quæ sola quidem est hujus loci, si sit operæ, ap. Justinum, 36, 2. & seq. & Tac. Hist. 5.*

Mōsini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia, Tib. 4, 1, 146. ubi al. Magyni.*

Mossini, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Asia the lesser, on the Black sea, near Pergamus, Plin. 6, 4.*

*Mossinæci, ōrum, m. pl. [à μόσυν, turris, & οἶκος, domus, utpote qui turre lignæ pro domibus habitant] *A people of Cappadocia, near the Euxine sea, Val. Flacc. 5, 152. ubi al. Mossini, & Mossionychi.*

M ante U.

Mucræ, ārum, f. pl. *A town of Samnium in Italy, Sil. 8, 566. ubi al. Nucræ.*

Mulciber, ēris, m. Mulcibri, Litt. ex Cic. [à ferro mulcendo, i. e. molliendo] *A name of Vulcan. Mulciberis capti Marŷque Venusque dolis, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 562.*

Mulucha, æ, f. *A river of Mauritania Tingitana, and a town upon it, Flor. 3, 1. & Sall. B. J. 22.*

Mummus, ii, m. (1) *A Roman, but of a mean family, who, notwithstanding, arrived to the consulship, and having subdued all Achaia, from thence obtained the cognomen of Achaicus.* His ignorance of antiquity and the fine arts is noted by several authours, who tell us, that having taken the most exquisitely fine paintings, statues, and other pieces of curious workmanship, he told those who carried them into Italy, that if they broke, or spoiled, any of them, they should make new ones. (2) *Alio Lucius, a man of such dexterity and address, that he could suit himself to all persons and occasions.* (3) || *Also a Latin poet.* (1) Patere. 1, 13. Flor. 2, 16. Plin. 34, 7. (2) Cic. de Orat. 2, 67. (3) Macrobi. 1, 10.

Munda, æ, f. (1) *A town of Bætick Spain, famous for the battle between Cæsar and Pompey, where the latter lost thirty thousand foot, and seven thousand horse.* (2) *A river of Beira in Portugal, flowing near the city Coimbra.* (1) Luc. 1, 40. (2) Plin. 4, 22. hod. Mondego, Hard.

Mūnŷchia, æ, f. *A fort near Athens, fortified by Thrasylbulus against the tyrants, Nep. Thrasylb. 2. Hinc*

Mūnŷchius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Munychia; Athenian, Attick.* Munychii agri, Ov. Met. 2, 709.

Muræna, æ, m. (Lucius) [à murænâ pisce] *A Roman consul, for whom Cicero made an oration, quod vid.*

Murcia, æ, f. [à murcore] (1) || *The goddess of stork.* She had a temple in the goal of the Circus, which was therefore called Meta Murcia. (2) *But others think it only a corruption of Myrtea; and so the temple of Venus Myrtea.* (1) Arnob. Tert. Augustin. (2) Plin. 13, 29. cum quo consentiunt, Varr. & Plut.

Murgantia, æ, f. *A city of the Samnites, in the kingdom of Naples, on the river Tamara, near the Apennines, Liv. 10, 17.*

Murgantinus, vel Murgentinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Murgantia.* Murgantina defectio, Liv. 26, 21. Murgantinus ager, Cic. Verr. 3, 18.

Murgentini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Murgantia, Plin. 3, 8.*

Murgis, is, f. *A town of Hispania Bætica, Plin. 3, 1. hod. aliis Almeira, aliis Muxacra; posteriori subscribit, Hard.*

|| Murocineta, æ, f. *A town of Germany, three leagues from Cologne, Amm. hod. Meurs.*

Murrhānus, i, m. *A Latin, who boasting*

highly of his family and pedigree, was killed by Æneas, Virg. Æn. 12, 529.

*Mūsæ, ārum, f. pl. [Μῦσαι, Gr.] *The Muses, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne; the seigned presidents of musick, and poetry, and the mistresses of the liberal sciences. They were originally only three, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 7, 21. how this number came to be multiplied by itself, is variously related. Their proper names are Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, Urania; which names are thought to be given them by Hesiod, Theog. 77. from their several presidencies and offices. Their common names are many, and various, taken from places, as Aganippides, Anides, Cythærides, or Cytheriades, Libethrydes, Heliconides, or Heliconiades, Pegasides, Picrides, Pimpleides, & si quæ sunt aliæ de quibus vide suis quæque locis.*

*Mūsæus, i, m. [Μουσαῖος, Gr.] *An Eleusinian, or Athenian, poet; the scholar of Orpheus, and cotemporary with Cecrops the second king of Athens, Suid.* There still remaineth of his a poem concerning Hero and Leander, which Scaliger, in Poetic. preferreth to Homer's verses, as he doth also the authour in time; but Vossius, and others, bring him down as low as the fourth century. However, the person whom Virgil mentioneth under this name, Æn. 6, 667. must be very ancient.

Musagores, ium, f. pl. Plin. 4, 12. Musagori, ōrum, m. pl. *Mela; Three little islands, or rocks, on the south of Crete.*

*Muticenes, vid. mox Mutycensis ager.

Mūtina, æ, f. *A city of Gallia Togata, where M. Antonius besieged D. Brutus, who was relieved by the two consuls Hirtius and Pansa, Luc. 1, 41. & 7, ult. hod. Modena.* Hinc

Mūtinenŷis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mutina.* Mutinensia arma, Ov. Fast. 4, 624.

*|| Mūtistratum, i, n. [Μυτίστρατον, Gr.] *A town of Sicily, in the district of Demona, Polyb. hod. Mostretta, Hard.*

Mūtius, i, m. (1) *Surnamed Cordus, afterwards Scævola, because mistaking in his attempt to kill Porŷena in his own camp, and being taken, he burnt his right hand off before the king; who, being astonished at his courage, generously dismissed him.* (2) *T. Mutius, severely exposed by Lucilius.* (1) Liv. 2, 12. (2) Perf. 1, 114.

Mūtuscæ, aliter Trebulæ, ārum, f. pl. *A small town in the north of Italy, where the Romans received an overthrow by Hannibal, Virg. Æn. 7, 711. hod. Monte Lione della Sabina, Hard.* Hinc

Mūtuscæi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Mūtuscæ, Plin. 3, 8.*

Mutustratini, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Mutustratum, Plin. 3, 8.*

*|| Mūtŷca, æ, f. [Μυτῶνα, Gr.] *A town of Sicily, Ptol. hod. Modica, Hard.*

*Mūtŷcenses, ium, m. pl. *The people of Mūtŷca, Plin. 3, 8.*

*Mūtŷcensis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mūtŷca.* Mutycensis ager, Cic. Verr. 3, 43. ubi al. Mutŷensis.

Muzirum emporium, *A port in India, Plin. 6, 23.*

M ante Y.

Mya, æ, f. *A small island in the bay of Ceramus, Plin. 5, 31.*

Mŷcæle, es, f. (1) *The name of a sorceress.* (2) *A mountain and town of Caria.* (1) Ov. Met. 12, 263. (2) Id. Met. 2, 223. Hinc

Mŷcælus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mycale, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 264. &*

Mŷcælenŷis, e, adj. *Idem.* Mycalensis montis vertex, Val. Max. 6, 9. ext. 5.

Mŷcællus, i, f. *A promontory of Mycale, Stat. Theb. 7, 272.*

Mŷcænæ, ārum, f. pl. *A city of Peloponnesus, between Argos and Corinth; the kingdom of Agamemnon, Virg. Æn. 6, 838. hod. Adrianus, Chabria, & Gerbigni.*

Mŷcænæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mycænæ.*

Mycenæ. Mycenæus, dux, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 400. & ¶ *absol.* Mycenæus, *Agamemnon*, *Id. Ep.* 3, 109. &

Mycēnenſis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mycenæ; Mycenians.* Omnes Danaï & Mycenenses, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 6. *ex poetâ.*

Mycēnis, idis, f. Patron. A daughter of *Agamemnon*, particularly *Iphigenia*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 34.

Mychithus, i, m. The slave of *Anaxilaüs* king of the *Rhegini*, who being made guardian of his children, and protector of his kingdom, discharged his trust with great integrity, *Macrobi. Sat.* 1, 11. & *Juſt.* 4, 2, 5. qui *Micalum* vocat.

Mycōne, es, f. & *Mycōnus*, i, f. One of the islands called *Cyclades*, in the *Ægean sea*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 76. *Stat. Achill.* 1, 205.

Mygdōnia, æ, f. [à *Mygdone* *Thraciæ* rege] (1) A country of *Macedon*, looking towards *Thrace*. (2) Also another in *Mesopotamia*. (3) Another in *Pbrygia*. (1) *Plin.* 4, 10. (2) *Ibid.* 6, 13. (3) *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 22. & *Incolæ* *Mygdones* dicuntur.

Mygdōnides, æ, m. Patron. The son of *Mygdon* king of *Thrace*, *Choræbus*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 343.

*¶ *Myiagros* [à *μυία*, musca, & *ἄγρᾱ*, captura] A god of the *Eleans*.

Myla, æ, f. vel *Mýlos*, i, f. A little river in the east part of *Sicily*, *Liv.* 24, 30.

Mýle, es, f. A sea port in *Sicily*, *Sil.* 14, 202. *Plerumquæ* autem effertur in plur. *Mylæ*. At this place the sea casteth up something that smelleth like dung, whence the fable, that the sun seteth up his horses there, *Plin.* 2, 92. *hod. Milasso*.

Myndenses, ium, m. pl. The people of *Myndus*, *Cic. Epist. ad Fam.* 3, 8.

Myndius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Myndus*, *Liv.* 31, 44.

Myndus, i, f. Once the capital of *Caria*; a sea-port town near the *Archipelago*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 34. *hod. Mentesa*.

Myonnesus, i, f. An island between *Teios* and the isle of *Samos*, *Plin.* 5, 31.

Myra, æ, f. The metropolis of *Lycia*, *Plin.* 5, 27. *hod. Strumita*, *Hard*.

Mýrina, æ, f. (1) A city in the isle of *Lemnos*. (2) Another in *Æolia*, called also *Sebastopolis*. (1) *Plin.* 4, 12. (2) *Id.* 5, 30.

Mýrinus, i, m. A fencer in *Martial*, *Epigr.* 12, 29.

Myrlea, æ, f. A sea-port town in *Bithynia*, afterwards called *Apamia*, *Plin.* 5, ult.

*¶ *Myrmecides*, is, m. [à *μύρμηξ*, formica] A curious engraver in small work, *Plin.* 36, 5.

*¶ *Myrmidōnes*, m. pl. [à *μύρμηξ*, formica] A people of *Thessaly*, who by a miracle are fabled to have been made of ants, at the request of *Æacus*, when the plague had destroyed the old inhabitants. These followed *Achilles* to the walls of *Troy*. *Meminit eorum*, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 7. & alibi. *Fabulam inde ortam, quod cum sterilis esset ager, cum ad instar formicarum perpetuò versare coactos esse, existimat*, *Strabo*.

Mýron, ōnis, m. An excellent statuary, whose works were in high esteem; especially his brassen cow, which exercised the pens both of the Greek and Roman poets. *Ut similis veræ vacca Myronis opus*, *Ov. à Pont.* 4, 1, 34.

Myrrha, æ, f. The daughter of *Cinyras* king of *Cyprus*; concerning whose incest, flight, and transformation, *vid.* *Ov. Met.* 10. *fab.* 9. *conf. Cic. Orat.* 3, 7. *Verr.* 4, 43.

*¶ *Myrrhinus*, untis, f. [*Μυρρίνης*, Gr.] A town of *Attica* in *Greece*, *Strabo*.

Myrtea, æ, f. [quod *myrtetum* prope fanum ejus constitum esset, *Serv.*] A name of *Venus*, to whom the myrtle was sacred, *Plin.* 13, 29. *Id. Murcia*.

Myrteta, ōrum, n. pl. [à *myrtis* in ripâ constitis] Hot baths at *Baiæ* in *Campania*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 5.

Myrtilis, is, f. A town of *Alentejo* in *Portugal*, *Plin.* 4, 22. *hod. Mertola*, *Hard*.

Myrtillus, i, m. The charioteer of *Oenomaüs*,

who took a bribe from *Pelops* to overturn his master's chariot, in the race wherein he was either to gain a beautiful bride, or lose his life, *Ov. in Ibin.* 370. & *Cic. N. D.* 3, 38. *Vid. Hippodamia*.

Myrtōum mare [à *Myrtilo* ibi demerso, *Ov. in Ibin.* 370. vel à *Myrto* insulâ] A part of the *Ægean sea* between *Attica* and *Peloponnesus*, *Plin.* 4, 5, & 12. but *Ptolemy* placeth it in *Caria*, a country of *Asia* the Lesser.

Myrtus, i, f. An island in the *Ægean sea*, *Plin.* 4, 5.

Mys, *Myos*, m. An excellent engraver in silver, *Plin.* 33, 12.

Mýsi, ōrum, m. pl. The people of *Mysia*, *Plin.* 5, 30.

Mýsia, æ, f. A country of *Asia* the Lesser, bordering upon *Troas*, not far from the *Helleſpont*, *Plin.* 5, 30. *hod. Bessangil*, in *Natolia*. The people were of a base, servile temper, and contemptible to a proverb; whence ¶ *Myſorum postremus*, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 27. a scoundrel, a despicable wretch. It is also sometimes, but corruptly, written for *Mæſia*, *quod vid.*

Mýsōmācēdōnes, um, m. pl. A people of *Asia*, in a part of *Mysia*, of *Macedonian* descent, *Plin.* 5, 29.

Myus, untis, f. A city of *Ionis* at the mouth of the river *Mæander*, very plentyfull in fish, and for that reason given to *Themistocles* by the king of *Persia*, *Nep. Them.* 10. & *Plin.* 5, 29.

N ante A.

NAbarzanes, is, m. A governor under the last *Darius*, a traitour to his master, *Curt.* 5, 10.

¶ *Nābāthæa*, æ, f. A country of *Arabia Felix*, with respect to *Italy* eastward. *Hinc*

Nābāthæi, ōrum, m. pl. The people of *Nabathæa*, *Plin.* 5, 11. &

Nābāthæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nabathæa*. ¶ *Nabathæa regna*, *Eastern kingdoms*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 61.

Nænia, æ, f. *Fest. al. Nenia*; The goddess of funeral songs, *Varr. Vid. & Scal. conject. in eund.* p. 142, 143. She had a chapel without the *Viminal gate*, *Fest.*

*¶ *Naiādes*, um, f. pl. & *rar. in ſing.* *Naiās*, & *Naiſ* [à *ναῖω*, fluo] (1) *Nymphs of the springs and fountains*. (2) Sometimes taken generally for any nymph. (1) *Fontana numina Naiādes*. *Ov. Met.* 14, 328. *Naiās una fuit*, *Id. ib.* 1, 691. *Candida Naiſ*, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 45. *Poma excipiens, Nai, caduca manu*, *Prop.* 2, 32, 40. (2) *Vid. Virg. Ecl.* 10, 10. *ubi pro Oreādes ſon.* *Hinc*

*¶ *Naiācus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Naiādes*. *Naiāca dona*, *Prop.* 2, 32, 40.

Naiſ, *vid. Naiādes*.

¶ *Namurcum*, i, n. A city of the *Loſo* Countries, on the left bank of the *Maes*, between two rocks; *hod. Namur*.

¶ *Nanceium*, ii, n. The capital city of *Lorrain*; *hod. Nancy*.

Nannetes, um, m. pl. Inhabitants of *Britany* in *France*, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 9. *hod. Les Nantois*; oppidum *Nantes*, *Hard*.

Nantuates, ium, m. pl. A people in the northern part of *Savoy*, *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 3. *hod. Foſſigny*; or, as others, *Ckablais*.

*¶ *Nāpææ*, ōrum, f. pl. [à *ναῖος*, saltus] *Nymphs of the woods*. *Faciles venerare Napæas*, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 535.

Napata, æ, f. The capital anciently of *Æthiopia*, *Plin.* 6, 29. *hod. Chaxumari*, *Hard*.

Nar, is, m. A river of *Umbria* in *Italy*, which arising in the *Apennines* disembogues itself into the river *Tiber*. *Nar Tiberino* illabitur amni, *Luc.* 1, 470. *hod. Nera*.

Naracustōma, ūtis, n. One of the mouths of the river *Iſſer*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *Fortè rectius Narciſtoma*, h. e. os pigrum ac stupidum, ob quandam paludis immobilitatem, *Hard*.

Narbo, ōnis, m. *Cæſ. f. Aufon.* The city *Narbonne* in *France*, near a bay of the *Mediterranean*, looking towards the *Pyrenean mountains*. *Laudes ejus prædicat Aufon. de clar. urb. c.* 13. *hod. Narbonne*. *Hinc*

Narbōnenſis Gallia, One of the four quarters of ancient *Gaul*. It contained *Savoy*, *Dauphiné*, *Languedoc*, and *Provence*, *passim ap. Cæſ.* & *Liv.*

Narcissus, i, m. The son of the river *Cephissus*, and the nymph *Liriope*; a beautiful youth, who lighted the courtship of *Echo*; and other nymphs, and at last died for the love of himself, having seen his own face in a fountain; and was changed into a flower bearing his name. *Legge Ov. Met.* 3. *fab.* 5. *Hinc*

Narcissinus, a, um, adj. *Of the flower Narcissus*. *Oleum Narcissinum*, *Plin.* 21, 19.

Narcissites, is, f. A gem of the colour of the flower *Narcissus*, *Plin.* 37, 11.

Narisci, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Germany*, between a part of *Bohemia* and the *Danube*, *Tac. G.* 42, 1.

Nārītia, vel *Nārȳtia*, æ, f. A city of the *Loſians*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 705.

Narnia, æ, f. [à flum. *Nar præterlabente*] A city of *Umbria* in *Italy*, built on a rock, *Mart.* 7, 92. *hod. Narni*, *Hard*.

Narnienſis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Narnia*, *Plin.* 3, 14. It was anciently called *Nequinum*, *Id. ib.*

*¶ *Naro*, ōnis, m. [*Ναρόν*, Gr.] A river of *Dalmatia*, *Strab.* *hod. Narenta*, *Cellar*.

Narona, æ, f. Formerly a famous city of *Dalmatia*, *Plin.* 4, 21. *hod. Narinza*, vel *Narenta*.

Nartes, ium, m. pl. A people of *Umbria*, [à *Nar flumine*] *Id. qui Narnienſes*, & *Interamnates*; *loc. hod. Terni*, *Hard*.

Narthecūſa, æ, f. An isle near *Rhodes*, *Plin.* 5, 31.

Nārȳtia, *vid. Naritia*.

Nāsūmōnes, um, m. pl. A nation of the *Syrtes* in *Africa*, living on piracy, and the wrecks of ships, *Plin.* 5, 5. *Toto commercia mundo Naufragiis Nasamonies habent*, *Luc.* 9, 443.

Nascus, i, f. An inland town of *Arabia Felix*, *Plin.* 6, 28.

Nāſica, æ, m. [à *naſo*. *Arnob.*] *Scipionis cognomentum*, *Liv.* 58, 58.

Nāſo, ōnis, m. [à *naſo*, ut à *labiis Labeones*] *Familia cognomen*, ex quâ *Ovidius* poetâ.

Nāſſici, ōrum, m. pl. qui & *Caliguitani*, A people of *Aragon* in *Spain*, *Plin.* 3, 3. *Locus hod. Lobarre*; ab *Huelcâ* leucis 4 diſſita, *Hard*.

¶ *Nāſſovia*, æ, f. A town and principality of *Germany*, in the circle of the *Upper Rhine*; from whence the illustrious family of *Nāſſau*.

Natio, vel ut al. *Nascio* [à *nascendo*] *Nascentium* dea, quippe quæ partus tuctur. *Rim divinam huic facere solebant in agro Ardeati*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 18.

Natiſo, ōnis, m. A river of *Friuli* in *Italy*, running near the city *Aquileia*, *Plin.* 3, 18.

¶ *Nātōlia*, æ, f. per *Aphercel. pro Anatolia*, [ab *ἀνατολή*, oriens; quod *Europæis* sit ad orientem] *Asia* the Lesser, now so called.

Nava, æ, f. A river of *Belgick Gaul*, near the city *Bingen*, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 70. & *Aufon.* in *Mosellâ*; *hod. Nabe*, vel *Naba*, *Cellar*.

¶ *Navarra*, æ, f. The kingdom of *Navarre*, on both sides of the *Pyrenean hills*.

Naubolus, i, m. The charioteer of *Laius* king of *Thrace*, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 355.

*¶ *Naucrates*, is, m. [*Lat. navigii rector*; ex *ναῦς*, navis, & *κρατέω*, rego] A considerable orator, scholar to *Iſocrates*, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 23. & 3, 44.

*¶ *Naucratis* nomios [ab eodem, quod *Miletii incolæ* præcipuè navibus valerent] A district in *Ægypt* within the *Delta*, *Plin.* 5, 9. *Saiticæ præfecturæ* quidam ascribunt, *Hard*.

*¶ *Naucraticum*, i, n. A mouth of the *Nile*, so called from the neighbouring town *Naucratis*, *quod vid.*

*¶ *Naucratis*, is, f. [ab eodem cum præced. & *Ν* ob

ob eandem rationem]. *A town in Egypt*, Plin. 5, 10.

Nāvilobio, ōnis, f. *A river of Tarracon in Spain*, Plin. 3, 20. *hod. Rio de Miranda*, Hard.

Nævius, i, m. [à nāvō, i. e. maculā, Arn.] *A very ancient Roman poet*. He wrote several plays, the first whereof, A. U. 519. *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 53*. He was a soldier in, and wrote the history of, the first Punick war in verse. *Vid. Voss. de Hist. Lat. 1, 2*.

Nāvius (Aëtius) *A soothsayer, who by cutting a whetstone in two before Tarquinius Priscus, gained great reputation to his profession*, Liv. 1, 36.

Naulōchus, i, m. (1) *A maritime town and river in Sicily*. (2) *A town in Thrace near mount Hæmus*. (3) *A small island belonging to Crete*. (1) *Suet. Aug. 16*. in plur. *Naulocha*, Sil. 14, 264. (2) *Plin. 5, 32*. (3) *Id. 4, 12*.

*Naupactōus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Naupactus*. *Naupactus Achelous*, Ov. *Fast. 2, 43*.

*Naupactus, vel Naupactum, i, n. *Plin. 4, 2*. *conf. Cæs. B. C. 3, 35*. [ἀπό τῆς ναυπηγίας, i. e. à navalibus] *The capital of Ætolia*; *hod. Lepanto*, Hard.

*|| Nauplia, æ, f. [à ναῦς, navis, quia navibus commoda] *A sea-port town in Argos*, Herodot. 6, 76. *hod. Napoli di Romania*.

*Naupliades, is, m. *Patron. Palamedes, the son of Nauplius*, Ov. *Met. 13, 39*.

*Nauplius, ii, m. [à præced.] *The son of Neptune and Eubœa, who hearing his son was unjustly put to death in the Greek camp, meditated revenge, and endeavoured to debauch the wives and daughters of the absent princes; and for the same reason too as they were returning home, he set up false lights on mount Caphareus to misguide their ships, whereby many were lost. But when he heard that Diomedes and Ulysses, the principal enemies of his son, had escaped, he threw himself into the sea*, Prop. 4, 1, 115.

Nauportus, i, f. (1) *A little city and river of the same name in the upper Carniola*. (2) *Also a river of Venice*; *hod. Laubach*, Hard. (1) *Tac. Ann. 1, 20, 1*. (2) *Plin. 3, 18*.

*Nausicaa, æ, vel Nausicaë, es, f. [Ναυσικάα, Gr.] *The daughter of Alcinous king of the Phæacians, who happened to meet Ulysses shipwrecked, and conducted him to her father's court*, Mart. 12, 31, 9. *Vid. & Hom. Od. 7, 25, & 186*.

*|| Nausithous, i, m. [Lat. navibus velox; ex ναῦς, navis, & θοός, celer] *The son of Neptune and Peribœa, and father of Alcinous*, Hom. *Odyss. n, 56*.

*Naustathmus, i, f. [Lat. navium statio; ex ναῦς, navis, & σταθμός, statio] (1) *A port of Sicily*; *hod. Fontance blanche, inter Syracusas & Eorum amnem, cui nomen hodie Acellaro*, Hard. (2) *Another of Cyrene in Africa*. (1) *Plin. 3, 8*. (2) *Mela*.

Nautes, is, m. *One who accompanied Æneas; an old full-blown soothsayer*, Virg. *Æn. 5, 704*.

Naxos, i, f. *One of the Cyclades; which also, for the goodness of its wines, was called Dionysia*, *vid. Plin. 4, 12*. In this island Bacchus found Ariadne, basely deserted by Theseus, and took her to wife. *Bacchata jugis Naxos*, Virg. *Æn. 3, 125*. *hod. Naxi*, Hard. *Hinc*

Naxius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Naxos*. *Naxia turba*, Prop. 3, 17, 28.

N ante E.

Nea, æ, f. *An island of the Ægean sea, near Lemnos*, Plin. 2, 96. *hod. Nio*.

*Neæra, æ, f. [Νέαιρα, Gr.] (1) || *A beautiful nymph, by whom Phœbus had two daughters, Phœbrysa, and Lampetia*. (2) *A mistress of Tibullus*. (3) *Also of Horace*. (4) *A country maid in Virgil*. (1) *Hom. Odyss. μ, 133*. (2) *Sit mihi paupertas tecum, jucunda Neæra, Tib. 3, 3, 23*. (3) *Hor. Epod. 15, 11*. *Hanc putat magnus Scallig. eandem cum priore*. (4) *Ecl. 3, 3*.

*Neæthus, i, m. [Νέαιθος, Gr.] *A river of the Salentines in Magna Græcia, not far from Croton*, Ov. *Met. 15, 51*. *conf. Theocr. Id. 4, 24*. & *Lycophr. 921*. It ariseth in the Apennines, and runeth into the Ionian sea between Cortona and Strongoli.

*Neäpōlis, is, f. [Lat. nova civitas; ex νέος, novus, & πόλις, civitas] (1) *A very ancient and famous city of Italy, called anciently Parthenope, from a Siren of that name there buried*, Plin. 3, 5. but after the Calcedonians and Athenians had settled a colony here, whence Statius and Tacitus call it a Greek city, the name was changed to Neapolis. (2) || *Another on the confines of Thrace, near the river Strymon, where St. Paul, sailing from Asia into Europe, was shipwrecked*. (1) *Vid. Tac. Ann. 15, 33, 2*. & *Stat. in Epiced. patr.* (2) *S. Lucas Act. Apost. 16, 11*. *De pluribus hujus nominis, vid. Geogr. ant. Hinc*

Neäpōlitānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Neapolis*. *Neapolitanus ager*, Plin. 35, 15.

Nearchus, i, m. [Lat. novus imperator; ex νέος, novus, & ἀρχός, imperator] *A beautiful boy*, Hor. *Od. 3, 20, 6*.

*Nebriffa, æ, f. [quod ibi nebrides induerentur priusquam orgia celebrarent] *A city of Hispania Bætica*, Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Lebrixa*, Hard.

*Nebrides, is, m. [à copîa nebridum, i. e. damarum, Solin.] *A high hill in Sicily*, Sil. 14, 237. *hod. Madonia*.

*Nebrōphōnus, i, m. [Lat. hinnulorum cædes; à νερός, hinnulus, & φένω, occido] *A dog's name*, Ov. *Met. 3, 211*.

*Nēleus, i, m. [Lat. Sævus; à νηλεής, crudelis] *The son of Neptune, and father of Nestor*. He had twelve sons, all of whom, except Nestor who was absent, were slain by Hercules, Ov. *Met. 2, 690*. *Vid. Nelides*. *Hinc*

*Nēlēius, & Nēlēus, a, um, adj. *denom. Of Neleus*. *Neleia Nestoris arva*, Ov. *Ep. 1, 63*. & *Nēlēius, absol. Hæc dulci Neleius edidit ore*, Id. *Met. 12, 577*. *Nelea Pylos*, Id. *ib. 6, 418*.

*Nēlides, um, m. pl. *Patron. The sons of Neleus*. *Bis sex Nelides fuimus consumpta juvenis Viribus Herculeis*, Ov. *Met. 12, 553*.

Nelo, ōnis, m. *A river of Galicia in Spain, near cape Finisterre*, Plin. 4, 20. *hod. Uila*, Hard.

Nemaloni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Savoy, not far from Embrun*, Plin. 3, 20. *hod. fortè pagus Miolans*, Hard.

Nēmausus, i, f. *Mela; Nēmausum, i, n. Pliny. (1) The city of Nismes in Languedoc. (2) A spring not far distant from it. (1) Plin. 3, 4. (2) Auson.*

*Nēmea, æ, vel Nēmee, es, f. [Lat. nemora; à νέμω, Gr.] (1) *A town of Arcadia*. (2) *Also a wood not far from thence*. (3) *A rock so called, where Hercules slew the great lion, and instituted games on that occasion; though others say they were celebrated in honour of Archimorus, son of Lycurgus king of Nemea, slain by a serpent*. (4) *Also a fountain in Spain*. (1) *Plin. 4, 6*. (2) *Stat. Sylv. 3, 183*. (3) *Virg. Æn. 8, 295*. (4) *Mart. 1, 50, 18*.

Nēmēsa, æ, f. *A river of Belgick Gaul*. *Auson. Mosellā, 354*. *hod. Nym, near Schoneck in Prussia, Cellar*.

*Nēmēsis, is, f. [Lat. distributio; à νέμω, distribuo] *The daughter of Jupiter and Necessitas, who distributeth (1) rewards; (2) punishments, but chiefly the latter, whence some derive the word from νημεσίζω, irascor*. She is said to be most angry with those who vainly boast of themselves, or speak in their own praise; whence such used to deprecate her pleasure. (1) *Est dea, quam Nemesis dicunt, Dea magna potensque, Quæ bona cælestium concessu cuncta deorum Possidet*, Stat. (2) *Ne pœnas reponat Nemesis*, Catull. 48, *penult.* *Vid. Callim. Hymn. in Cerer. 56*. *Euripid. in Phœniss. 189*.

|| Nemetacum, i, n. *A town of the Low Countries, Itin. hod. Arras, Cellar*.

Nemetes, um, m. pl. *A people upon the Rhine,*

near Speyer in Germany, Cæs. B. G. 1, 51. *Plin. 4, 17*.

Nemetocenna, æ, f. *A town in Gaul*, Hirt. *B. G. 8, 52*, *quâ parte incert.* *Idem tamen fuisse ac Nemetacum conjicit Cellarius*.

Neminie, es, f. *A fountain in the country of Reate*, Plin. 2, 103.

|| Nemolinum, i, n. *A town of France giving title to a duke; hod. Nemours*.

Nēmōsius, i, f. *Luc. 1, 419*. *A city of France, taken by some for Clermont, by others for Molins; al. leg. Nemesis*.

*|| Nēnia, æ, f. *The goddess of funeral songs*. *Vid. Nænia*.

*Neöbūle, es, f. [Lat. Juvenile consilium; à νέος, juvenis, & βούλη, consilium] (1) *The daughter of Lycambes the Theban, promised to Archilochus, but not given to him in marriage*. (2) *A young woman, to whom Horace addresseth an ode*. (1) *Vid. Lycambes*. (2) *Od. 3, 12*.

Neöcæsārea, æ, f. *A city of Cappadocia, watered by the river Lycus*, Plin. 6, 3. *hod. Tocat*, Hard.

|| Neömāgus, five Nōviomāgus, i, m. *Wordcot, near Croydon in Surrey, Camd.* *Also other towns in Germany and France so called*.

*Neontichos, i, f. [Νεοντίχος, Steph.] *A town of Thrace*, Plin. 5, 30.

|| Neoportus, i, f. *Neuport in the isle of Wight, Camd.*

*Neoptōlēmus, i, m. [Lat. tyro militaris; ex νέος, tiro, & πτόλεμος, bellum] *A name of Pyrrhus son of Achilles, so called because he came young to the wars of Troy*, Virg. *Æn. 2, 263*.

*|| Neopyrgum, i, n. [sc. nova turris; ex νέος, novus, & πύργος, turris] (1) *A city of Upper Saxony; vulg. Naumburg*. (2) *Another in Bavaria; hod. Neu-bergh*.

Neoris, is, f. *A town of Iberia in Asia*, Plin. 6, 10.

Nēpa, æ, f. *The Scorpion, one of the twelve signs*. *Peſſusque nepai*, Cic. *N. D. 2, 42*. & *Col. 11, 2*.

*Nēpēte, Plin. 3, 5. [Νέπιτα, Ptol. 3, 1.] *A city of Etruria*, Liv. 27, 10. & *alibi*; *hod. Nepi, juxta amnem Pozzolo, inter Romam & Viterbium*, Hard. *Hinc*

*Nēpēsīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nepete*. *Nepesina cohors*, Sil. 8, 491. *Nepesinus ager*, Liv. 26, 34.

*Nēphēlaus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nephele*. || *Nephelei pecoris vellera, the golden fleece*, Val. *Flacc. 1, 56*.

*Nēphēle, es, f. [Lat. nubes; à νεφέλη, Gr.] (1) *The wife of Athamas, and mother of Phryxus and Helle*. (2) *One of Diana's companions*. (1) *Vid. Nepheleis*. (2) *Ov. Met. 3, 171*.

*Nēphēlēis, idos, f. *Patron. [ab eodem] The daughter of Nephele*. *Pontus Nepheleidos Helles*, Ov. *Met. 11, 195*.

*Nēphēlis, is, f. [ex eodem themate] *A city of Cilicia on a promontory*, Liv. 33, 20.

Nepheris, is, f. *A fortified place in Africa, taken by Scipio*, Liv. *Epit. 49, 49*. & *51, 23*.

Nēpos, ōtis, m. (Cornelius) *A famous biographer in the reign of Augustus*. *Opus extat*.

Neptūnia, æ, f. [à Neptuno] *A town of Italy, otherwise called Navale Antiatum*. *Meminit hujus Paterc. 1, 15*.

Neptūnicōla, æ, c. g. [Neptunum colens] *One belonging to the sea, maritime*. *Et Neptunicolæ transverberat ora Telonis*, Sil. 14, 443.

Neptūnīne, es, f. *The daughter of Neptune, Thetis so called*, Catull. 62, 28.

Neptūnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Neptune*. *Neptunia prata*, Cic. in *Arat. 129*.

Neptūnus, i, m. [à nando, Cic. *N. D. 2, 26*. à νηπτεν, lavare, Scal. à nuptum Neptunus, ut à verito Vertumnus, Varr.] *The son of Saturn and Ops, the god of the sea, and father of fountains and rivers, bearing a trident for a scepter*. He also presided in horse and chariot races, whence Pindar calleth him *Hippias*; and to show both his offices, his chariot was drawn by

by *Hippocampi*, which were horses in their forepart, and in their hinder fishes, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 45. & *Virg. Georg.* 4, 389.

Nequinum, i, n. A city of Umbria, in the place where afterwards Narnia stood, *Liv.* 10, 9. & *Plin.* 3, 14. *Vid.* Narnia.

**Nērēis*, īdis, & plur. *Nērēides*, um, f. Patron. The daughters of Nereus and Doris, nymphs of the sea. Nerei, te vereor, *Ov. Met.* 13, 858. *Æquoreæ Nereides*, *Catull.* 62, 15. *Nomina babes ap. Hom.* Il. 6, 38, 49, 52.

**Nērēius*, a, um, adj. Denom. Of, or belonging to, Nereus. *Genetrix Nērēia*, i. e. Thetis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 162.

Neretini, ōrum, m. pl. A people of the ancient *Salentinis*, or modern *Otranto* in Italy, *Plin.* 3, 11. *hod. Nardo*, Hard.

**Nērēus*, i, & eos, m. [*à Gr. νηρς*, humidus] The son of Oceanus, and Tethys. *Orpheus* calleth him *νηρς οὐρανίου*; which *Virgil* imitating, giveth him the title of *grandævus*, *Georg.* 4, 392.

Neria, vel *Nerene*, es, f. [*Sabin. vocab.*] *Mars's* wife, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 34. *Vid.* Gell. 13, 21. *de hac voce disputantem.*

Nērigos, i, f. The country of Norway, *Plin.* 4, 16.

**Nērīne*, es, f. Patron. A daughter of *Nereus*, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 37.

Nērīs, īdos, f. A city of *Messenia* in *Peloponnesus*, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 46.

Nērītius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Neritos*. ¶ *Neritius dux*, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 4, 57. *Ulysses*.

Nērītōs, i, m. (1) A mountain of *Itaca*, the country of *Ulysses*. (2) An island in the *Ionian* sea. (1) *Plin.* 4, 12. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 3, 271.

Neritum, i, n. The same with *Leucas*, *Plin.* 4, 1. *Vid.* *Leucas*.

Nērō, ōnis, m. [*Sabinum* vocab. quod fortem virum notat, quo *Claudia* gens in *prænominibus* usi sunt. *Vid.* *Suet. Tib.* 1. & *Gell.* 12, 21. *quoniam Sabini deducere possent à νῆρον, nervus*] The name of divers emperours, whereof *Nero Claudius Cæsar*, adopted by *Claudius*, was the most infamous for cruelty, rapine, sacrilege, lust, extravagance, and to comprehend all crimes, ingratitude; he was the worst of them all, unless any one will match *Caligula* with him. He murdered his own mother, by whose means he got the empire; as also his brothers and relations, his wives *Octavia* and *Poppæa*, his master *Seneca*, and his minion *Lucan* the poet. He set Rome on fire, charged the Christians with the fact, and thereupon tortured and slew them publicly on stages for his pleasure in the day time, and in pitched coats, called *tunicæ mollestæ*, lighted up their bodies for torches in the night. At length his armies revolting chose *Galba* for their emperour; which he hearing, would fain have been dispatched out of their way: but none would do the wretch the favour to kill him; and as cowardice generally accompanyeth cruelty, he had not the heart to help himself at a dead list, but fled to a cave, where he was found dead, but by what means he died is not known. (2) Also a nickname given to *Domitian*. (3) *Nerones*, the family of the *Claudii*. (1) *Lege vitam ejus ap. Suet.* (2) *Juv.* 4, 38. (3) *Hor.* Od. 4, 4, 37.

Neron, vel *Nerum*, i, n. An island of *Arabia Felix*, where groweth a great quantity of crystal, *Plin.* 37, 2. *reft.* *Necron*.

Nerva, æ, m. A Roman emperour who succeeded *Domitian*, but was very unlike him, being a good man, a good statesman, and a good soldier. He having no children, adopted *Ælius Trajanus*, a man of great wisdom, learning, and virtue. *Vid.* *Mart.* 2, 27. & 8, 70.

Nervii, ōrum, m. pl. & in sing. *Nervius*, *Luc.* 1, 429. A people of *Cambray*, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 4. & *Plin.* 4, 17.

Nerusi, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Provence* in France, *Plin.* 3, 20. *Locus* *hod. Pince*, Hard.

Nesactium, *Plin.* 3, 19. vel *Nesartium*, i, n. *Liv.* 41, 15. The utmost town of *Isfria*; *hod. Castel Nuovo*, Hard.

Nēsis, is, f. *Cic. Att.* 16, 1. & *Nessis*, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 78. An island of *Campania*, between *Naples* and *Puzzoli*; *hod. Nista*.

Nesos, i, f. A town in the northern part of *Eubœa*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Neso*, Hard.

Nesseus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Nessus*. *Nesseum venenum*, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 163.

Nessus, i, m. A Centaur, whom *Hercules* entrusted to carry his wife *Deianira* over the river *Euenus*; but when he had her on the other side he would have forced her, upon which *Hercules* shot him. *Nessus* apprehending the shot to be mortal, in revenge gave her a garment stained with his blood, telling her, if her husband should fall in love with any other, she needed only to send him this garment, and he would leave any other, and come to her. Soon after hearing he had fallen in love with *Iole*, she sent him this garment, as he was sacrificing on mount *Oeta*. He put it on, and presently felt such violent pain by the force of the poisonous blood, that he burnt himself in the sacrificing fire. *Vid.* *Stat. Theb.* 11, 234. & *deinc. Sen. Herc. Oct.* 503. & *deinceps*.

**Nēstor*, ōris, m. [*Μῆτωρ*, Gr.] The son of *Nelus* king of *Pylus*, brought up to arms from his childhood. When he was young, he was one of those who fought with the Centaurs at the wedding of *Pirithous*; when old, he went with fifty ships to the Trojan war. His wisdom was such, that *Agamemnon* said, if he had but ten such counsellors, he should soon take Troy; and his eloquence so great, that his words dropped from his lips like honey. He is said to have lived three ages; whence *Horace*, *Od.* 2, 9, 13. giveth him the epithet of *ter ævo functus*, and *Neræus* that of *triseclisenex*, *ap. Gell.* 11, 7. *Sed Homeri scholiastes, Acron, & alii non pauci, seculum definiunt 30. annorum, quod si sit, nonagenarium Nestorem tantum esse necesse fuerit.* Hinc

**Nēstōreus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Nestor*. *Nestorea senecta*, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3. ult.

Nessus, i, m. A river in *Thrace*, *Plin.* 4, 11. *Græcis* *hod. Messro* appellatur, Hard.

Nētini, ōrum, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 8. *Netinenses*, ium, *Cic. Ferr.* 2, 65. The people of *Netum*.

Nētum, i, n. A city of *Sicily*, the chief in the valley of *Neto*, *Sil.* 14, 269. *hod. Nato*.

Neuri, ōrum, m. pl. *Plin.* 4, 12. & in sing. *Neurus*, *Val. Placc.* 6, 122. A people of *Sarmatia Europæa*, near the city *Narva* in *Lithonia*.

Neuris, īdis, f. A city of *Propontis*, *Plin.* 5, 32.

¶ *Neustria*, æ, f. A district of France, lying between the *Seine* and *Loire*, including *Normandy*, down to the ocean, *Hotomann*.

N ante I.

**Nicæa*, & *Nicæa*, æ, f. *Plin.* Ep. 10, 48. [*à νίκη*, Gr. victoria] (1) A city of *Bithynia*, famous for the council there held, wherein the doctrine of *Arius* was condemned, A. D. 324. and the creed there made. (2) Another between France and Italy, built by the *Massilians*; *hod. Nicæa*. (3) A city of *India*, built by *Alexander the Great*. (1) *Catull.* 44, 5. (2) *Plin.* 3, 5. (3) *Curt.* 9, 3, 23. & De aliis, aliæ enim sunt, *consule Geogr.*

**Nicæarchus*, i, m. [*Lat. victoriæ princeps*; *ex νίκη*, victoria, & *ἀρχος*, princeps] (1) A famous painter, who drew *Hercules* and *Venus*. (2) A poet of *Colophon*, who wrote *Georgicks*; as also of *Alexipharmicks*, and remedies against the poisons of venomous beasts. (1) *Plin.* 35, 11. (2) *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 16. *Vid.* & *Voss. de Poëtis Græc.* p. 48. & *de Hist. Græc.* 4, 14.

**Nicæenses*, ium, m. pl. Inhabitants of *Nice*, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 61.

Nicasia, æ, f. One of the islands called *Sporades*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Rachia*, Hard.

Nicias, æ, m. A river of Italy parting *Modena* from *Parma*, *Plin.* 3, 16. *hod. Lenza*, Hard.

**Nicōliūs* *Damascenus*, [*à νίκη*, victoria, & *λῆδς*, populus] A friend of *Augustus Cæsar*; he

was both a great philosopher and historian. He used to send the emperour a sort of dates from Syria, who called them *Nicolai*, from him. Of these *Pliny* maketh mention, 13, 4. *Vid.* & *Plut. Sympot.* 8. *De scriptis ejus vid. Athen. lib.* 6.

**Nicōmachus*, i, m. [*ex νίκη*, victoria, & *μάχη*, pugna] There were several of this name, an account of whom see in *Suidas*. A sixth, a famous painter, is mentioned by *Plin.* 35, 7. A seventh, a musician, by him also, 37, 1.

**Nicōmēdenis*, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Nicomedia*. *Nicomedenes incolæ*, *Plin.* Ep. 10, 43.

**Nicōmēdes*, is, m. [*ex νίκη*, victoria, & *μῆδος*, cura] There were two of this name, the father and son, kings of *Bithynia*. *Vid.* *Just.* 34, 4, 5. & 38, 5, 15. *Utriusque etiam nummi inter antiquariorum cunctia videntur.*

**Nicōmēdia*, æ, f. [*à Nicomede conditore*] A famous city of *Bithynia*, *Plin.* 5, 32. *hod. Comidia*, Hard. Of the vast fire which consumed a great part of this city, *vid.* *Plin. nep. Ep.* 10, 42.

**Nicōphanes*, is, m. [*Lat. victoriæ illustris*; *ex νίκη*, victoria, & *φανς*, luceo] A famous painter, *Plin.* 35, 10.

**Nicōpōlis*, is, f. [*Lat. urbs victoriæ*; *ex νίκη*, & *πόλις*, urbs] There were several cities of this name, whereof the most celebrated was that in *Epirus*, built by *Augustus* in memory of his victory over *M. Antony* and *Cleopatra*, gained at *Actium*. *Vid.* *Plin.* 4, 1. & *Suet. Aug.* 18. *ubi vide Cæsaub. de hujus urbis situ accuratè differentem.* De aliis hoc nomine urbibus *adi Geographos*.

Nigidius Figulus, A very learned nobleman in *Cicero's* time, highly commended by him for his singular excellency in all parts of learning, divine and human; more particularly in physics and astrology. *Vid.* *Cic. in Timæo*. He foretold, at the birth of *Octavius*, that he should be lord of the world, having taken the hour of his birth. *Vid.* *Suet. Aug.* 94. *Varro* and he were certainly the most learned men in the most learned age. *Gellius*, 17, 7. calleth him *Romanæ civitatis doctissimum*. *Vid.* & *Luc.* 1, 634.

Nigritæ, ārum, m. pl. [*à nigredine*] A people of *Africa* in the farther *Libya*, *Plin.* 5, 8. *Nigritæ*, *Ptol. Nigritæ*, *Dionys.* v. 215.

Nileus, ¶ *Nilius*, *Nilicōla*, *Nilioticus*, *Niliotis*, ¶ *Niliænus*, *Nilis*, *vid. post Nilus*.

Nilus, i, m. [*Νῖλος*, Gr. vexatissimum est hujus vocab. etymon, tres autem & multis maximè placent, *Herodoti*, qui à *Nileo rege Ægypti antiquissimo*, lib. 1. *vett. multorum*, qui à *νῖλ*, & *ἰλδς*, quod novum quotannis limum suum volvat, deducunt; sed quod simplicissimum videtur, est doctissimi *Fulleri* nostratis ab *Νῖλ*, flumen derivantis, quomodo κατ' ἐξοχὴν τὸν à Græcis quàm à Romanis aliquando appellatur, & à *Mose* מִצְרַיִם *Exod.* 7. *Accedit quod Nuchal* sons *Nili* tonat, teste *Mela*, 3, 10. Sanè à peregrinis etymon petendum non videtur] The river Nile, the greatest in all Africa, as the Ganges and Indus of Asia. It was called by several names among the ancients, as also now by the moderns. Where its source was, and what the cause of its increase, was unknown; from whence arose their various opinions, *vid. Diod. Antiq. rerum*, 1, 3. & *Sen. Quæst. Nat.* 6, 8. but later discoveries settle its rise on this side the æquator, in the country of the *Abissines*, or Christian *Æthiopians*. The *Ægyptians* paid divine honours to it with greater reason than to any other of their portentous deities, as being to them καὶ ποταμός, καὶ γῆ, καὶ θάλασσα, καὶ λίμνη, *Actill. Tat.* l. 4. I. discharge itself into the Mediterranean by nine mouths, as *Ptolemy*, lib. 7. seven, as *Virgil*, *Ovid*, and others. *Vid.* *Virg. Æn.* 6, 800. & *Ov. Ep.* 14, 107. & *Met.* 5, 187. *Dionys.* 226.

Nileus, i, m. One who boasted falsely of his descent from the river Nile, *Ov. Met.* 5, 187.

Niliacus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Nile. *Lens Niliaca*, *Mart.* 13, 9.

|| Nīlēcōla, æ, c. g. *An inhabitant of the Nile*, Prud. in Symm. 493.

|| Nīlīgēnus, a, um, adj. & Nīlīgēna, æ, c. g. *Born of, or produced by, the Nile*. Ov. Art. Am. 1, 77. ubi al. linigeræ. Argutus Niligena, Macrobi. Sat. 1, 16.

Nīlis, īdis, f. *A lake of the Lower Mauritania, supposed to be made by the overflowing of the Nile*, Plin. 5, 9.

Nīlōticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Nile*. Nilotica tellus, Ægypt, Mart. 6, 80.

Nīlōtis, īdis, f. Patron. *Of the Nile*. Nilotis acus, Luc. 10, 142.

|| Nīnēve, es, f. ap. sacros scriptores, sed ap. profanos.

Nīnos, i, f. [*à Nino conditore*] *The capital of the Assyrians, in the Bible called Nineve*. It is washed by the river Tigris, Luc. 3, 215.

*Niōbe, es, f. [*Niōbē, Gr.*] *The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion king of Thebes, by whom he had seven sons, and as many daughters; of which, together with her high birth, Niobe grew so proud, as to slight the sacrifices which the Theban matrons offered to Latona, comparing herself with Latona, and even setting herself above her: which the children of Latona, Apollo and Diana, resenting, he slew the males, and she the females. Upon which Niobe was struck dumb with grief, and remained stupid; for which reason the poets feigned her to be turned into a stone, as Cicero is of opinion*, Tusc. 3, 26. *De numero liberorum Niobes non convenit; Naso, Met. 6, fab. 4. & Sen. in Medea, vid. 455. facit quatuordecim; Homerus vero, Il. 6, 606, & Prop. 2, 20, 7. duodecim tantum*. Hinc

*Niōbæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Niobe*. Proles Niobæa, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 1.

|| Niomagus, vel Neomagus, i, f. Anton. Buckingham, Camd.

Nīphæus, vid. Nyphæus.

*Nīphātes, is, m. [*Lat. nivofus; à nivē, nix*] (1) *A part of mount Taurus, between Armenia the Greater and Mesopotamia*. (2) *Also a river flowing from the same*. (1) Plin. 5, 27. (2) Volvens saxa Niphates, Luc. 3, 245.

*Nīphe, es, f. [*ab eodem; ob candorem nivalem*] *One of Diana's train*, Ov. Met. 3, 171. ubi al. Nephele.

*Nīreus, i, m. & Nīreos, unde in acc. Nīrea [*à Nīrēde, Gr.*] *The son of Charopus and Aglaia, very beautiful, but withall effeminate*, vid. Hom. Il. 6, 673. Nireia non facies, non vis exemit Achilleus, Prop. 3, 18, 27.

Nīsa, vel Nīya, æ, f. (1) *One of Virgil's shepherdesses*. (2) *A mountain of Arabia, where Bacchus was brought up*. (1) Virg. Ecl. 8, 26. (2) Celso Nisæ de vertice, Id. Æn. 6, 805. Vid. Nyfa.

Nīfæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nisa*. Nīfæus pater, i. e. Bacchus, Stat. Theb. 4, 383.

Nīfībis, is, f. *A city of Mesopotamia, in the country of Diarbeck*, Plin. 6, 13.

Nīficatēs, ium, m. pl. vel Nīfītæ, ārum. *A people of Æthiopia, who are said to have three or four eyes, because they were expert in shooting*, Plin. 6, 30.

Nīfus, i, m. (1) *A king of the Megarenses, who had a fatal purple lock, which his daughter Scylla cut off, and gave it to Minos her father's enemy, with whom she was in love; upon which her father died with grief, and was changed into a hawk, and she into a lark. On this fable the poets found the antipathy between those two birds*. (2) *Another, the dear friend of Eurypylus*. (1) Camme purpurea est Nīfīcoma, Tib. 1, 4, 63. Vid. & Ov. Met. 8, fab. 1. (2) Virg. Æn. 5, 294.

Nīfyros, i, f. *An island of the Carpathian sea, near Cnidus, anciently called Porphyris*, Plin. 5, 31.

*Nītiobivæ, am, m. pl. [*Nītiobivæ, Gr.*] *A people in France, whose capital was Aginnum*, Ptol. Horum nomen, Cæs. B. G. 6, 30. & alibi; hod. Agen.

Nivaria, æ, f. *One of the fortunate islands*, Plin. 6, 32. hod. Teneriff, Sanfon.

Nivernum, i, n. *Id. quod Noviodunum, quod vid.*

Nivomagum, i, n. *vid. Noviomagum*.

|| Nixi dī [*quod nitantur genibus & præstant parientium nixibus, Fest.*] *Three statues in a kneeling posture, before the cell of Minerva, thought to help women in labour*.

Nixus, i, m. [*quod genibus nixus, Ov.*] *A constellation, representing Hercules kneeling on his right knee, with his left foot endeavouring to tread on the right side of the dragon's head*, Hygin. Cic. in Arat. 373. & 400. Plenè. Nixus genu ap. Ov. Met. 8, 182. Gr. Engonast dicitur.

N ante O.

Noæni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8. hod. Noara, Hard.

Noas, æ, f. *A river of Scythia in Europe, discharging itself into the Ister*, Val. Flacc. 6, 100.

*Noctifer, i, m. [*quod noctem ferat*] *Hesperus so called by Catullus*, 60, 7.

Noctilūca, æ, f. [*quod nocte luceat*] *Luna, or Cynthia, the moon*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 38.

*Nocturnus, i, m. *The same with Noctifer, the evening star*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 116.

Noega, æ, f. *A town of the Asturias in Spain*, Plin. 4, 20. hod. Navia, Hard.

Nōia, æ, f. *A city of Campania, where bells were first founded, or at least used in churches. Here also was the conflict between Hannibal and Marcellus*, Liv. 9, 23. At this place too Augustus died. Vid. Sil. 12, 161. & Suet. Aug. 99.

*Nōmādes, um, m. pl. [*ἀπὸ τοῦ νομῆς, sc. pasturæ, quod pastioni studerent*, Plin. 5, 3.] *A people principally in Africa, near the Syrtis, but dispersed in Scythia, where they are now called Tartars; also in Parthia, where Sallust saith they first inhabited; also in India, Arabia, &c. They lived chiefly in tents, and removed from place to place for conveniency of pasture, their main employment*, Plin. 5, 3. chiefly living on milk and venison, Id. 6, 28.

Nōmæi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Nomæ, a town of Sicily. Comitata Nomæis Venit Amastra viris*, Sil. 14, 267. al. Nemæis.

Nōmas, æ, f. *A river of Scythia*, Sil. 5, 194.

Nōmentāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Nomentum*, Plin. 3, 12.

Nōmentānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Nomentum*. Nomentanus agellus, Mart. 7, 92. Nomentana via, Liv. 3, 52.

Nōmentum, i, n. [*à Nomento conditore*] *A town of the Sabines in Italy*, Virg. Æn. 6, 773. hod. Lamentana, Hard.

*Nōmius, i, m. [*à νομῆς, pastor*] *Apollo so called, because when deprived of his divinity, he kept the cattle of Admetus, in Thessaly; Φοῖβον καὶ Νόμιον κειμήσκον, Callim.* Sed Macrobius merito non à fabulâ; sed inde dictum adfirmat, quod sol pascat omnia quæ terra progenerat, Saturn. 1, 17.

|| Nōna, æ, f. [*à nono sc. parientium mense*] *One of the three destinies, sc. Nona, Decima, Morta*. Vid. Gell. 3, 16.

Nōnacris, is, f. *A town in Arcadia*, Plin. 2, 103. Sen. N. Q. c. 25. Hinc

Nōnacrius, & Nōnacrinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nonacris*. Virgo Nonacrina, Ov. Met. 2, 409. i. e. Callisto. Nonacrius heros, Ov. Fast. 5, 97. i. e. Evander.

Nonius Marcellus, *A learned grammarian, who writ of etymology*. Lib. extat.

|| Nonnus, i, m. *A Christian poet of Panapolis in Ægypt, living in the time of Theodosius. His paraphrase on the Gospel of St. John in Greek verse, and his Dionysiaca, are still extant*.

Norba, æ, f. *A Roman colony in Italy*, Liv. 2, 34. & 7, 32. Hinc

Norbānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Norba*. Ager Norbanus, Liv. 8, 19.

|| Nordovicum, i, n. *The city Norwich*.

Nōrica, æ, f. *Nurnburg, a large and populous city of Frankenland in Germany, famous for artificers*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5.

Nōricum, i, n. *A part of Old Illyricum, bordering upon Bavaria and the country of the Grisons, anciently divided among several people and cities. Omnino legendus est justus Cluverii liber de Vindeliciâ & Norico*.

Nōricus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Noricum*. Norica castella, Virg. Georg. 3, 474. Noricus ignis, Ov. Met. 14, 713.

|| Normania, æ, f. [*originis Germ. Lat. septentrionalium regio*] *Normandie in France*.

|| Norvegia, æ, f. [*à nort, & weg, i. e. via septentrionalis*] *The country of Norway*.

|| Norvicum, i, n. *Norwich*.

Noscopion, i, n. *A city of Lybia*, Plin. 5, 27.

|| Nottinghamia, æ, f. *The county and town of Nottingham*.

Nōvāna, æ, f. *A town of Italy on the coast of the Adriatick*, Plin. 3, 13. hod. Citta Nuova, Hard.

|| Nōvāntæ, ārum, m. pl. vel Nōvāntes, ium. *A people of Galloway in Scotland*, Camd.

|| Nōvāntum, i, n. *The promontory of Galloway*.

Nōvāus, i, m. *A river of Umbria*, Plin. 2, 105. Fortè Vomanus legi satius fuerit, Hard.

Nōvāria, æ, f. *A city of Umbria, distant 25 miles from Milan*, Plin. 3, 17. hod. Novare in Ducatu Mediolan. Hard.

Nōvellus, i, m. *A Milanese, who in the time of Tiberius came to be consul of Rome. He was a great drinker, and gained the name of Tricongius, having in publick drank three gallons of wine at one pull*, Plin. 14, 2.

*|| Nōvempāgi, ōrum, m. pl. [*ex novem, & pagus*] *A city of Tuscany, six miles from Monte Fiascone*, Litt. ex Plin.

|| Nōvempōpūlōnia, æ, f. [*à novem populis incolis*] *A country of Aquitain in France*, Auson. hod. Gascoigne.

Nōvendiales feriæ. *Of nine days*, Cic. Q. frat. 3, 5. Novendialis cæna, Tac. Ann. 6, 5, 1.

Nōvendiale sacrum. *The funeral super, or banquet, made after nine days*, Liv. 1, 31.

Nōvensiles dī [*à numero noveno dici videntur, non pauci tamen à novitate; qui illud volunt, arbitrantur vel novem in Sabinis apud Trebiam deos constitutos (sanè Varro esse vocabulum Sabinum ait) vel Musas designari, vel novem deos esse, quæis fulminis jaciendi data est potestas, vel numerum novenarium non tam in his respici, quàm vim & potentiam, quæ maxima est in rebus constituendis. Qui verò hoc, nempe qui à novitate petunt, variis inter se dissident sententiis, alii novitatis præsidēs, alii peregrina, atque adeo nova numina intelligunt, alii deos qui in cælum novissimè recepti fuerunt. Varro Larem, Vestam, Salutem, Fortem Fortunam, Fidem, Novensiles vocat, L. L. 4, 10. Tantùm in hujusmodi conjecturis lasciviunt ingenia, ut quid cui præferam non habeam*] *Gods received by the Romans from the Sabines*.

Nōvērus, i, m. *A village of Aquitain, on the borders of Saintonge*, Auson. hod. les Neuliers.

Novesium, i, n. *A town upon the Rhine, opposite Dusseldorff*, Tac. Hist. 1, 26, 3. & 4, 33, 5.

Noviōdūnum, i, n. (1) *A city of France, now called Soissons*. (2) *Another of the same, called Newry for Baranjon*. (1) Cæs. B. G. 2, 13. (2) It. B. G. 6, 12.

|| Nōviomāgus, i, m. vel Nōviomāgum, i, n. (1) *The city Neuenburg in Alsatia*. (2) *Also Nimwegen, the capital of Gelderland*.

|| Novius, it, m. *The river Conway in Wales, and the Nyd in Scotland*, Camd.

|| Nōvoburgum, i, n. (1) *Newburg in Germany*. (2) *Also Nyenburgh*.

Nōvocomum, i, n. *A city of Lombardy, by the lake Larius*, Catull. 33, 3. Novi Comi mænna, divise.

|| Nōvostradium, i, n. *Neustadt in Germany*.

|| Novum castrum, *Newcastle upon Tyne, in Northumberland*, Camd.

|| Nōvus portus, *Newport in the isle of Wight; also Newhaven, Ost. Al. Rye in Suffex*.

N ante O

N ante U.

Nuba, æ. m. *Claud. Conf. Stilich. 1, 254.*
Nubæ in pl. *A people in Africa, by the river Nile, Plin. Nubcos vocat, 6, 28.*

Nuceria, æ. f. (1) *A town of Italy not far from Mantua; hod. Nocera, Hard. (2) Another in Campania, beyond Vesuvius. (1) Plin. 3, 5. (2) Luc. 2, 473. hod. Luceria. Hinc*

Nucerinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nuceria. Nucerinus ager, Plin. 3, 5.*

Nuditanum, i. n. *A city of Spain, Plin. 3, 2.*

Nuithones, um. m. pl. *A people of Germany, Tac. Germ. 40, 2.*

Nūma Pompilius, *The successor of Romulus, a virtuous and religious prince. He was of Cures, in the country of the Sabines. He first settled the rites and ceremonies in religion, and gained a reverence and sanction to them by giving out that he received them nightly from the goddess Egeria; by whose direction also he instituted Flamini, Vestal virgins, the Salian priests, and Pontifex Maximus, and first divided the year into twelve months. He was the scholar of Pythagoras a Spartan, whence he inserted many of their institutes in the Roman rites. Vid. Cic. Tusc. Q. 4, 1. & de Orat. 2, 37. & Plut. in Numa.*

Nūmāna, æ. f. *A city of Picenum in Italy, Sil. 8, 433. & Plin. 3, 13, hod. Humana, Hard. Huic & quos pascunt scopulose rura Numanæ.*

* Nūmantia, æ. f. [*Nouantia, Gr.*] *A city of Spain, which held out against the Roman power twenty years, Strab. 18. Polyb. 14. Florus & Orof. At length it was taken rather by famine than the sword, having held out a siege of eight years; when enraged to madness, they burnt their goods and effects; as also themselves, wives, and children, leaving Scipio nothing to adorn his triumph. Longa fere bella Numantia, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 1. Rudera etiamnum visuntur, quibus nomen est Puente Garay, prope urbem Soria, Hard.*

* Nūmantini, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Numantia, Plin. 3, 3.*

* Nūmantinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Numantia. Numantini avi, Prop. 4, 12, 30. Scipio dictus est Numantinus à deletâ Numantiâ.*

Numeria, æ. f. [*à numero, i. e. cito*] *A goddess implored by women for a speedy delivery, Varr. Hinc.*

|| Numerius, ii. m. *A prænomen of those who were soon born, Id. Vid. etiam Fest.*

Nūmicius, vel Nūmicus, i. m. *sed Hor. med. corrip. Ep. 1, 18, 20. (1) A river of Italy, wherein Æneas being drowned, was fabulously consecrated. (2) A correspondent of Horace. (3) Numicius Thermus, one of Prætorian dignity in Nero's time, forced to save himself by a servile compliance. (1) Vid. Serv. ad Æn. 7, 150. & Ov. Fast. 3, 647. & Metam. 14, 599. & deinc. (2) Hor. Epist. 1, 6. (3) Tac. Ann. 16, 20, 2.*

* Nūmidæ, ōrum. m. pl. *Hor. Od. 3, 11, 41. [à νομή, pascuum, à permutandis pabulis, Plin. 5, 3. qui & Nomades] A barbarous people chiefly inhabiting the shore of Africa, near Algiers, but who dispersed themselves into Asia, and Europe. Vid. Nomades, iidem enim sunt.*

Nūmidia, æ. f. *A country of Africa, between Africa, properly so called, and Mauritania; in its strictest sense, the country of Masimissa, famous for his enmity and friendship to the Romans. Vid. Plin. 5, 3. & Sall. passim. In a large sense, all Africa is so called.*

Numistrani, ōrum. m. pl. *Plin. 3, 11. The people of*

Numistro, ōnis. *An inland town of Lucania in Italy, Liv. 27, 2.*

Nūmītor, ōris. m. *The son of Procas king of the Albans, father of Rhea Sylvia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus, who also restored him to his kingdom, which had been usurped by a younger brother. Vid. Liv. princ. l. 1. & Ov. Fall. 4, 53.*

Napfia, æ. f. *A town of Æthiopia, Plin. 6, 29.*

Nursia, æ. f. *The farthest city of the Sabines, to the north, Virg. Æn. 7, 716. hod. Nursia, in ducatu Spoletino, Hard. Hinc*

Nursini, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Nursia, Plin. 3, 20.*

Nursinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nursia. || Nursinæ pilæ, turneps, Mart. 13, 20.*

N ante Y.

* Nyctēlius, ii. m. [*à νύξ, nox, quod sacra ejus noctu celebrarentur*] *A name of Bacchus, Ov. Met. 4, 15.*

* Nyctēis, idis. f. *Patron. Antigone, Ov. Met. 6, 111. The daughter of*

* Nyctēus, i. m. *diffyll. eos. [à νύξ, nox] The son of Neptune, by Celene the daughter of Atlas, Prop. 3, 15, 12.*

* Nyctimēne, es. f. [*à νύξ, & μένω, quod noctem expectet*] *The daughter of Nyctēus, who having lain with her father by the artifice of her nurse, fled into the woods to avoid her father's fury, who had discovered the wicked fact, and was by Minerva changed into an owl; which, as conscious of the fact, hateth the light, Ov. Met. 2, sub. 9.*

* Nympha, æ. f. [*à νύμφη, Lympha*] (1) *A nymph, the daughter of some river, or spring. (2) Also of woods, hills, flowers, &c. (1) Edita de magno flumine Nympha fui, Ov. Ep. 5, 10. (2) Quæ speciali nomine vocantur Dryades, Oreades, Napææ, Nereides, &c. quæ vide suis locis.*

* Nymphæa, æ. f. [*à subst. nympha*] *An island of Ionia, near Samos, Plin. 5, 31.*

Nymphæarum insula, *An island of Lydia, which is reported to move at the sound of music, Varr. It is called Nymphæum and Salutaris by Plin. 2, 95.*

* Nymphæum, i. n. [*ab eodem*] (1) *A promontory on the coast of the Ionian sea, which belchereth forth fire, but without danger to the neighbourhood; hod. Cabo di Redeni, Hard. (2) Another near mount Athos. (1) Luc. 5, 720. (2) Plin. 3, 22.*

* Nymphæus, i. m. [*ex eodem themate*] (1) *A river of Italy; hod. la Nimpa, Hard. (2) A port of Macedon, three miles beyond the city Lyseus. (1) Plin. 3, 5. (2) Cæf. B. C. 3, 26.*

* Nysa, æ. f. [*à Nylus, Bacchus*] (1) *A city of Arabia, where Bacchus was nursed. (2) Another in India, built by Bacchus. (3) A hill near that city. (4) One of the two tops of mount Parnassus, sacred to Bacchus, as Cirrha, the other, was to Apollo. (5) The name of Bacchus's nurse. (1) Diodor. 3, 64. & 4, 2. (2) Justin. 12, 7, 6. (3) Virg. Æn. 6, 805. (4) Juv. 7, 64. (5) Plin. 5, 18. Hinc*

* Nysēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nysa. Juga Nyseia, Luc. 8, 301.*

O ante A.

O Arion, *vid. Orion.*

Oaxes, is. m. [*ab Oaxe Apollinis filio*] *A river of Crete, Varr. Ecl. 1, 66.*

Oaxis tellus, *Crete anciently so called, Varr. & Herod. lib. 4.*

|| Oaxus, i. *A river and town of Crete, Apollon. Arg. 1131.*

O ante B.

Oblivio, ōnis. m. *The name of a river on the borders of the Celæ, Varr. ap. Plin. 2, 22.*

Oblogenes, *sed rectius Opiogenes, una. m. pl. A people of Cyprus, who sent an ambassador to Rome, who discoursing about the virtues of herb, had no poisonous creature could hurt him.*

The Senate, by his own consent, put him into a vessel full of serpents, who were so far from hurting him, that they licked him, and played with him, Plin. 28, 3.

|| Oboca, æ. m. *A river in Ireland, taken for the Liffy that runeth by Dublin, though Camden placeth it at Arklo, thirty miles below Dublin.*

Obrima, æ. f. *A river of Phrygia, which discharges itself into the Meander, after it hath scattered Apamea, Plin. 5, 29.*

Obris, is. m. *A river of Gallia Narbonensis, which falleth into the sea between Narbonne and Agde in Languedoc, Plin. 3, 4.*

|| Obsæquens, tis. (1) *A surname of Fortune. (2) Julius Obsequens, who wrote a book of prodigies, part whereof is still extant. (1) In nummis non paucis. (2) Vid. Voss. de Hist. Græcæ, p. 636.*

Obsidius, ii. m. *A man who first found a black diaphanous stone in Æthiopia, from him called Lapis Obsidianus, Plin. 36, 26. vid. & eundem, 37, 13.*

Obulco, ōnis. f. *A city of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, Plin. 3, 1.*

O ante C.

Oecifio, ōnis. f. *The poetical goddess of Opportunity, feigned to have one great lock of hair before, but none behind, standing on a wheel continually turning, to show how quickly she ought to be laid hold of; and if once gone, hardly to be overtaken. Philotimus in Anthol. aut si mavis Latine leges ap. Auson. Epigr. 12. de cat. vid. Appell.*

|| Occitania, æ. f. *A part of Gallia Narbonensis; hod. Languedoc. Vid. Geogr.*

* Oceānus, i. m. [*Ὠκεανός, i. e. à cœli fluctu*] *The most ancient god of the sea. The son of Cœlus and Vesta, and husband of Tethys; the father of the nymphs presiding over rivers and springs; the main ocean surrounding the globe. It taketh distinguishing names from its several shores, as Oceanus Atlanticus, Britannicus, Cantabricus, &c. quæ vide, suis locis. Quod reliquum est, vid. in Appell.*

|| Ocelli, ōrum. m. pl. *The cape of Holderness by the river Humber, Camd.*

Ocelum, i. n. *A town of France in the Dauphinate, called Oux or Exilles, Cæf. B. G. 1, 10.*

Ochus, i. m. (1) *A river rising near the Mogul's country, which running through some parts of Persia, lastly falleth into the river Oxus. (2) Also the son of Artaxerxes Mnemon, poisoned by an eunuch. (1) Plin. 6, 16. (2) Just. 10, 3, 7.*

* || Ocīnārus, i. m. [*Ὠκενάρης, Gr.*] *A river of Italy, not far from Terina, Lycophr. 729, & 1008.*

Ocnus, i. m. (1) *The son of Manto the daughter of Tiresias, and the river Tiber, who assisted Æneas against Turnus, and built the city Mantua. He is also called Bianor. (2) [ab ὄνος, piger] Also a lazy fellow, whom they painted twisting ropes in bell, with an ass standing by him, who bit them in pieces as fast as he twisted them, he being too lazy to drive him away; whence the proverb, Oeni funiculum torquere, to labour in vain. 1st ed. Chiliad. (1) Virg. Æn. 10, 198. Conf. cum eod. Ecl. 9, 60. (2) Plin. 35, 11. Prop. 4, 3, 21.*

Oera, æ. f. *A town of the Venetians, Plin. 3, 19.*

Ocrēsia, æ. f. *The mother of Serv. Tullus the Roman king, Ov. Fast. 6, 627.*

* Oericulānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Oericulum. Oericulana villa, Cic. pro Mil. 24.*

* Oericulum, i. n. [*ab ὄρε, summitas*] *A town of Italy, built on a summit near the river Tiber, of great antiquity, 28 miles from Rome, Liv. 22, 11. Al. vocant Oericoli in pl. hod. Otricoli, in limbo Ducatus Spoletini, infra Narniam, Hard.*

* || Oerinum, i. n. [*ab eodem*] *The Lizard point in Cornwall, Camd.*

* Octavia, ſc. gens, *A noble family of Rome, in nummis antiq. & ap. Suet. Aug. 1.*

**Öresitröphos*, i, m. [Lat. montibus nutritus; ab *öpos*, mons, & *τρέφω*, nutrio] One of *Aëteon's* dogs, *Ov. Met.* 3, 233.

Orestæ, ñrum, m. pl. (1) *A people of Macedonia.* (2) Also a people of Asia, beyond Carmania. (1) *Plin.* 4, 10. (2) *Luc.* 3, 249. ubi al. *Oletæ*, *Olostræ*.

**Orestes*, is, & æ, m. [Lat. montanus; ab eodem] (1) *The son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra.* He slew his own mother, and *Ægisthus* her adulterer, who had murdered his father. He also slew *Pyrrhus* the son of *Achilles*, in the temple of *Apollo*, for marrying *Hermione*, who had been promised to him by her father *Menelaüs*. *Apollo* sent furies to haunt him for the profanation of his temple, and forced him to expiate his crimes at the altar of *Diana Taurica*. He and *Pylades* are recorded for a pair of true friends, each contending to die for the other, *Cic. de Amicit.* 7. & *de Fin.* 2, 24. (2) Also a stuffed and trifling play. (1) *Scelerum furiis agitur Orestes, Virg. Æn.* 3, 331. (2) *Juv.* 1, 6. Hinc

**Orestæus*, a, um, adj. *Of Orestes.* ¶ *Orestææ Dianæ sacra, carried away by Orestes, Ov. Met.* 15, 489. vel reddi potest *monticolæ Dianæ.*

Orestia, æ, & *Orestis*, idis, f. *A country of Macedonia, Liv.* 42, 38. & 31, 40.

Oretani, ñrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, between the rivers Anas and Bætis, Plin.* 3, 3. regio, *hod. La Mancha.*

¶ *Orethus*, i, m. *A river of Sicily near the city Panormus, Vid. seq.*

**Orgia*, ñrum, n. pl. [ab *örjñ*, ira, furor, quod furoribus essent perciti Bacchantes] *Sacred rites of Bacchus*; (1) celebrated in the night. (2) with great privacy; (3) and as great lewdness and disorder. (4) *Holy rites in general.* (1) *Nocturni Orgia Bacchi, Virg. Georg.* 4, 521. (2) *Catull.* 62, 260. Secreta coluerunt orgia tedâ, *Juv.* 2, 91. (3) *Liv.* 39, 10. (4) *Pieridum orgia, Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 4. imitatus *Aristoph.* in *Ramis*, qui *Μεσσηνία* dixit. *Sancti epici* absol. est rem divinam facere.

Orgus, i, m. *A river of Italy, Plin.* 3, 16. *hod. Orco, Hard.*

Öribæus, i, m. [Lat. montes ascendens; ab *öpos*, mons, & *βαίω*, ascendo] One of *Aëteon's* dogs, *Ranger, Ov. Met.* 3, 210.

Öicos, i, f. *Prop.* 1, 8, 20. & *Öicum*, i, n. *A maritime town of Epirus, opposite the port of Brundisium, Cæf. B. C.* 3, 16. *hod. Orca.* Hinc

Öicius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to Öicum, or Epirus. Oricia terebinthus, Virg. Æn.* 10, 136.

Origeni, ñrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain, Plin.* 4, 30.

Öigo, gñis, f. *An actress and courtesan, Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 55.

**Öion*, & *Öion*, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 535. & *Öäion*, ñnis, m. *Catull.* 64. ult. & *Rutil.* 1, 637. secuti sc. *Nicandrum* qui *Ὀρίων* scribit. [ab *örjñ*, tempestas, nempe veris; ætatis, &c. *Pœt.* ab *örjñ*, urinâ, quod eum ex urinâ Jovis, Neptuni, & Mercurii conceptum fabulatur; potius quod *Colmicus* oculus ejus in Novembre tempestates excitet] *A huntsman, and attendant on Diana*; whom he attempting to force, was stung to death by a scorpion, *Luc.* 9, 836. & *seq.* or as *Horace*, shot by the goddess herself, *Od.* 3, 4, 71. After his death he was made a constellation, and being of a gigantick bulk himself, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 537. *vid. & Plin.* 7, 16. taketh up a large space in the heavens, *Mam.* 1, 337. He was a great astronomer, the scholar of *Atlas*; which gave occasion to these fictions, *vid. Helych.* in *Ὀρίων*. ¶ *Prima est anceps, ut, Nimbolus. Öion, Virg. Æn.* 1, 539. & *Infusus Öion, Hor. Epod.* 15, 7. ubi corrigitur, cum & ipsi & alii scipius prædicant, quamvis *Græcè* scribatur *Ὀρίων*; sed neque sine ratione corrigitur, cum etiam scribatur *Öpion*, & *öblatâ*, ut adsolet, *posterior. diphth.* *litera relinquitur Öpion: illud magis minus ultimam e corripere Övionem, Fast.* 5, 493.

Övæ, ñrum, m. pl. *A people of Eubœa, Plin.* 6, 23.

Örithos, i, f. *A town in Epirus, Luc.* 3, 187.

Örithyia, æ, f. (1) *The daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens.* Boreas fell in love with her, and carried her away by force into Thrace, where he had two sons by her, *Zethes* and *Calais*, two of the Argonauts. (2) *A queen of the Amazons, who succeeded her mother Marpesia.* (1) *Ov. Met.* 6. fab. 8. (2) *Just.* 2, 4.

**Örñthiæ*, *vid. Ornithias in Appell.*

Oroandes, is, m. *A part of mount Taurus, Plin.* 5, 27.

Oroates, is, m. *A river of Susiana, dividing it from Persia, Plin.* 6, 23.

Orobii, ñrum, m. pl. *A people of Gallia Transpadana, Plin.* 3, 17.

Örödes, is, m. (1) *A king of Parthia, who poured melted gold down the throat of the Roman Crassus.* (2) One of *Æneas's* captains, slain by *Mæcæntius.* (1) *Pateic.* 2, 46, 4. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 10, 737.

Örömædon, tis, m. One of the giants who waged war with the gods, *Prop.* 3, 9, 48.

Öronteus, a, um, adj. *Orontea myrrha, Prop.* 1, 2, 3. *Syrian, coming from*

Örontes, is, m. (1) *A large river of Syria, rising in mount Libanus, and discharging itself by Antioch into the sea.* (2) Also one of *Æneas's* captains, who suffered shipwreck in his voyage to Italy. (1) *Ov. Met.* 2, 248. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 1, 117.

Oropus, i, f. *A town on the confines of Attica and Bœotia, for the jurisdiction of which both nations had frequent and sharp contests; vid. Strab. 9. qui accuratè describit, adde Plin. 4, 7. hod. Ropo, Hard.*

**Örphæus*, & *Örphicus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Orpheus.* *Linguis Rhodopeia saxa Örphæis animata modis, Claud. 3. Conf. Homer. 114. Örphicum carmen, Cic. N. D. 1, 38.*

Örphæus, i, & eos, m. [Örphæus, Gr.] *A Thracian, the son of Öeagrus; or, as others, of Apollo and Calliope; a most ancient, learned, and excellent poet.* He was one in the Argonautick expedition, whereof he wrote his history; which together with his hymns, &c. is still extant, but whether genuine is much doubted. They are, without doubt, of good antiquity, but seem to be written by several persons, and at different times. The poets feign the woods and hills to follow him, as charmed by his lute, and rivers to stop their course, that they might hear his musick; the meaning whereof is, that by his wisdom and eloquence he reduced the barbarous people to civility, as explained by *Horace, A. Pœt.* 391. There are several others of this name found in *Suidas*; but *Cicero*, out of *Aristotle*, saith there never was such a man as *Örphæus*, and that the *Örphicum carmen* was made by a Pythagorean, one *Circops, N. D. 1, 38.* The sad story of his wife *Eurydice's* death, and his descent into hell, see pleasantly sung by the divine *Mæro*, in the latter part of the last *Georgic.*

Örphine, es, f. One of the infernal nymphs, *Ov. Met.* 5, 539.

Örphæus, i, m. The name of one of *Pluto's* chariot horses, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 1, 282.

**Örsilöchus*, i, m. [Lat. agmen excitans; ab *örjñ*, excito, & *λῆχος*, agmen] (1) ¶ *The son of Idomeneus, slain by Ulysses after the Trojan war.* (2) Also the name of a Trojan. (1) *Hom. Odyss.* 7, 489. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 11, 690.

Örtalus, i, m. The grandson of *Q. Hortensius, Catull.* 63, 2, 15.

Örtholia, æ, f. *A city of Phœnicia, Plin.* 37, 7. *hod. Tortosa.*

Örtona, æ, f. *A city of Pelignum in Italy, Plin.* 3, 12. *hod. Örtona a mare, inter amnes Sagrum & Aternum, Hard.*

Örtopula, æ, f. *A town of the Liburnians, Plin.* 4, 21. *hod. Örtopula, Hard.*

**Örtygia*, æ, f. [ab *örtygē*, coturnix, quæ olim ibi crepita] (1) an ancient name of the isle *Delos* (2) Also a grove near *Ejebus*, whence *Diana* is called *Örtygia.* (3) Also an island on the coast of Sicily. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 3,

124. (2) *Tac. Ann.* 3, 61, 1. (3) *Virg. Æn.* 3, 694.

**Örus*, i, m. [Öpus, Gr.] (1) *A king of Ægypt.* (2) *Apollo* so called by the Ægyptians. (1) *Herod.* (2) *Plut. in Isid. & Osir.*

O ante S.

Ösca, æ, f. *A city of Spain, Plin.* 3, 1. *hod. Huescar, in confinio regni Granatenfis & Castellæ Novæ, Hard.*

Öscenses, ñrum, m. pl. *The people of Ösca, Plin.* 3, 3.

Ösci, ñrum, m. pl. [ab *oris* fœditate, *Fest.*] qui parum Latine loquerentur. *The ancient inhabitants of the city Capua in Italy, Virg. Æn.* 7, 730. ubi *vid. Serv. & Plin.* 3, 5. Hinc *Öscæ loqui, i. e. fœdè, Gell.* 17, 17.

**Öscophöria*, ñrum, n. pl. [ab *öσχη*, ramus plenus racemis, & *πέπω*, fero] *A festival to Minerva, wherein young gentlemen of Athens carried branches into the temple full of clusters of grapes, Proclus.*

Öli, ñrum, m. pl. *A people of Germany about Ösnabruck, Tac. Ann.* 2, 28, 5.

Ösiris, is, m. [vocab. Æthiopice orig. ut *Bufiris, Calafiris, Petofiris, &c. à Ζεῦσις*, vel *Ζῆψις*, i. e. Sol & Nilus] *The son of Jupiter and Niobe, who first taught the Ægyptians husbandry, Tib.* 1, 7, 28. His wife was the daughter of *Inachus*, afterwards called *Isis*. He was murdered by his brother *Tryphon*. His wife after long search found his body, and buried it in the island *Abatos*; at which time a very large ox was seen, which takeing to be him, she worshipped under the name of *Apis* and *Scrapis*. They had an annual custom of going to seek him, and having found him, returned with shouts of joy, crying, *Εὐφραμεν, σὺ γάρ ημεῖς*, *Vid. Juv.* 8, 29. & *Plut. in Isid. & Osir.*

Ösismii, ñrum, m. pl. *A people of Bretagne in France, near Leon and Treguier, Cæf. B. G.* 3, 9.

Ölphagus, i, m. *A river of Macedonia, Liv.* 31, 39.

Öliquidates, um, m. pl. *A people of Aquitain, Plin.* 4, 19.

¶ *Ölöene*, es, f. *A country of Syria, on the borders of Mesopotamia. Adi Geogr.*

Öffa, æ, m. *A high mountain in Thessaly, Ov. Met.* 1, 155. Hinc

Öffæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Öffa. Öffæa rupes, Luc.* 6, 334.

Öffigania, æ, f. *A river of Bætick Spain, Plin.* 3, 1.

Östia, æ, f. *Plin.* 3, 5. & *Hostia*, æ. *Liv.* 1, 33. & *Östia*, ñrum, n. pl. *Juv.* 11, 49. [ab *ös*, quod sit ostium fluminis] *A city of Italy, built by Æneus Martius at the mouth of the river Tiber.*

¶ *Östidumni*, ñrum, m. pl. qui & *Damnonii. The people of Cornwall, Camd.*

Östiensis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Östia. Portus Östiensis, Plin.* 9, 17. ora, *Id.* 16.

Östippo, ñnis, f. *A town of Andalusia in Spain, Plin.* 3, 1. *hod. Estepa, Hard.*

Östrani, ñrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, Plin.* 3, 14. Nunc extant vestigia sub *Monte Nuovo*, ad ripam *Misæ* fl. qui juxta *Senogalliam* in mare influit, *Hard.*

Östrogothi, ñrum, m. pl. *The castern Goths, Claud. in Eutrop.* 2, 153.

O ante T.

¶ *Ötadin*, ñrum, m. pl. *Anten. The people of Northumbriand, Camd.*

Ötæni, ñrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, Plin.* 3, 15.

Ötho, ñnis, m. (1) *A Roman emperor, who succeeded Galba.* He was a very effeminate man in his way of living, *vid. Juv.* 2, 99. But when he had lost the battle at *Bedriacum* against *Vitellius*, whom the German army had chose, he dreaded civil war so much, that he killed himself to prevent it, when he had sufficient force to

try his fortune again. He died in the 38th year of his age, and the 9th day of his reign. (2) Also a tribune of the people, author of the *Roscan law*, which assigned seats in the theatre to the Equestrian order different from those of the Senatorian, which were common before. (1) *Legem ejus ap. Suet.* (2) *Hor. Epod. 4, 16.* & *Juv. 3, 159.* Hinc

Othōniānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Otho*. *Othonianæ partes*, Tac. *Hist. 2, 33.*

Othriades, is, m. A Spartan, one of the three hundred who survived the combat between the Spartans and three hundred of the Athenians, who were by this way to decide a dispute about some lands. Two on the other side were left, but both ran away. And he, unwilling to survive the loss of his countrymen, having written on his target *VICI*, slew himself, *Herod. Plut. & Val. Max. 3, 2. extr. 4.*

Othrys, yos, m. A hill of Thessaly, the seat of the Centaurs and *Lapithæ*, *Ov. Met. 7, 224.*

Othrysius, a, um, adj. Thracian, northern, *Mart. 7, 7, 2.*

O ante V.

Ovidius, i, m. surnamed *Naso*, a Roman of the Equestrian order, an excellent poet, whose easyness in writing is every where visible, as well as his art in disposing; especially in his great work, where he connecteth times, persons, and things widely different so smoothly, *ut per lævæ severos Effundat junctura ungues*: nor is his vast reading less wonderfull. Having some way disoblighd Augustus, who before was his friend, he was banished to Pontus at fifty years of age, where he died after eight years and some months, and was buried at *Tomos*.

O ante X.

|| *Oxii*, & *Oxiani*, ōrum, m. pl. Inhabitants near the river *Oxus*, *App.*

Oxonium, & *Oxonia*, [à Saxon. Oxen pond, i. e. boum vadum, quomodo Græci Βίσαρον, vocant] A most famous and ancient university and city of South Britain. It was, for the pleasantness of its situation, called by *Antonius Calleva*, and *Bellostun*. Its colleges, halls, library, theatre, &c. are very magnificent. *De singulis vid. lib. cui titulus Antiquitates Oxonienses.*

Oxubii, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Liguria in Italy, *Plin. 3, 4.* quorum caput ipsum *Forum Julii* fuit, *Hard.*

Oxus, i, m. The biggest river of *Bactriana*, which having watered *Margiana*, dischargeth itself into the *Hyrcanian sea*, *Plin. 31, 7.* & *Mela, 3, 5.* *hod. Gihon & Gihon amnem eum Arabes vocant, Hard.*

Oxyeanus, i, m. An Indian king, *Curt. 9, 3.*

Oxydates, is, m. A noble Persian, *Curt. 6, 2.*

Oxydracæ, ārum, m. pl. A people of India within *Ganges*, from whom *Ptolemy* haveing delivered *Alexander* was surnamed *Seter*. *Vid. Curt. 9, 5.* & *Plin. 6, 16.*

*|| *Oxyrinchus*, i, f. [Ὠξυρινχός, Gr. ab ὄξος, acutus, & ῥινχός, rostrum, à pisce ejusdem nominis, quem cives ejus colebant] A town of *Ægypt* near the Nile, so called from a river mullet there worshiped, *Strab. lib. 17.*

O ante Z.

**Ozoli*, ōrum, m. pl. *Plin. 3, 4.* *Ozolæ*, ārum, *Ptol.* [ab ὄζω, oleo] A people of *Æchiaia*, bordering on *Æolia*, where *Nessus* the Centaur being shot by *Hercules*, with his gore infected the place.

P ante A.

Pachānos, i, m. *Ov. Met. 13, 725.* *Pachynus*, *Plin. 3, 8.* *Pachynum*, i, n. *Mela.* A promontory of *Sicily*; *hod. Capo di Passaro, five Passulo, Hard.*

Pachorus, i, m. The son of *Orodes* king of *Parthia*, who routed *Crassus*; which was revenged by *Ventidius Bassus* on his son, *Just. 42, 4.* *Paterc. 2, 78.*

Pacholus, i, m. A river in *Lydia*, called also *Chrysorrhœas*, because of its golden sands, after king *Midas* had washed off his foolish wish, *Her. Epod. 15, 19.* *Juv. 14, 299.*

Pactye, es, f. A city of *Thrace* by *Propontis*, *Plin. 4, 11.*

Pacuvianus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Pacuvius*, *Cic. de Div. 1. fin.*

Pacuvius, ii, m. An ancient tragick poet of *Brundisium* in *Calabria*, whose style *Quintilian* admired for its weight and gravity; and *Horace* giveth him the character of being learned, *Ep. 2, 1, 56.* But he affected antiquated words too much, and therefore was very pleasing to old men, *vid. Pers. 1, 77.* but not so agreeable to the youth, whose main drift it was to set off and embellish their writings, and to improve their language with new coined words and phrases from Greek writers. Several fragments of his are preserved by *Cicero*, *Gellius*, and *Nonius*.

Pacyris, is, m. A river of *European Scythia*, rising in *Muscovy*, and running through *Tartary*, *Plin. 4, 12.*

Pādæus, i, m. A river of *India*, *Tib. 4, 1, 145.*

Pādinates, um, m. pl. A people of Italy, about the *Po*, *Plin. 3, 15.* ubi nunc castellum *Bondeno*, ad *Panari*, *Padique* confluentes, *Hard.*

Pādo, ōnis, m. A river of *Piedmont* in Italy, *Plin. 3, 4.* *accolis Paillon*, *Hard.*

|| *Pādua*, æ, f. [à Pado flumine vicino] An ancient city of the *Venetians*, in which is an university famous for musick. It was built by *Antenor* the Trojan, who gave it his own name *Antenoræa*, but afterwards called *Patavium*, *Virg. Æn. 1, 251.*

Pādus, i, m. The chief river of Italy, rising out of the Alps, and by several mouths disemboguing itself into the *Adriatick*, *Virg. Georg. 1, 482.* It is called by *Ovid* *Eridanus*, *Met. 2, 324.* into which *Phaeton* fell, after he was struck with thunder.

Pādusa, æ, f. [à Pado flum.] An arm of the *Po*, reaching south to *Ravenna*, *Virg. Æn. 11, 457.* *hod. il Po d'Argenta.*

**Pæan*, is, m. [à πᾶν, Gr. percutio, quod *Pythia* sagittis straverit; vel à πᾶν, medicus, *Hesych.*] (1) A name of *Apollo*. (2) A song in his praise, and in a larger sense, of all the gods. (1) *Parce, precor, Pæan, Juv. 6, 170.* (2) *Vid. Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 6, 657.*

**Pæantius*, a, um, adj. possell. Of, or belonging to, *Pæan*. || *Pæantia* proles, *Philostates*, *Ov. Met. 13, 45.*

*|| *Pæon*, ōnis, m. (1) The name of a physician; (2) or, perhaps, a physician in general. (1) *Hom. Il. 1, 899.* (2) *Παῖον ὄνομα, καὶ ἱατρὸς, Hesych.* Hinc

**Pæonius*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Pæon*; medicinal, therapeutick. *Pæoniæ herbæ*, *Virg. Æn. 7, 769.* *Ope Pæoniâ, Ov. Met. 15, 535.*

**Pæonia*, æ, f. [à Peone *Endymionis* filio, qui ibi regnavit] A country of *Macedon*, *Plin. 4, 10.*

**Pæonis*, is, f. Patron. Of *Pæonia*, *Ov. Met. 5, 303.*

**Pæonius*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Pæonia*. *Pæoniæ gentes*, *Plin. 4, 10.*

Pæstanus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Pæstum*. *Pæstani sinus*, *Plin. 4, 10.* *hod. à Salerno, vicino oppido, nomen est, Hard.*

Pæstum, i, n. A city of *Lucania*, called by the Greeks *Posidonia*, *Plin. 3, 5.* famous for roses twice a year, in May and September. *Biferi rosaria Pæsti, Virg. Georg. 4, 119.* quod *hemistichium & Ovid. & Mart.* suum fecerunt; *hod. vicus Pæsti, Hard.*

Pæfuri, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Portugal*, *Plin. 4, 21.* ubi nunc *Lamego & Arouca*, *Hard.*

**Pāgānālia*, um, & ōrum, n. pl. [à pagus] Country wakes, or fairs, *Varr. L. L. 5, 3.* *Describit Naso, Fast. 1, 669.*

**Pāgāsa*, ārum, f. pl. [à πᾶν, compingo, quod ibi *Argo* navis compacta fuerit] A maritime town of *Thessaly*; the port of the *Phææans*, where the ship *Argo* was launched, *Prop. 1, 20, 17.* Hinc

**Pāgāsæus*, a, um, adj. (1) Of, or belonging to, *Pagasa*. (2) Built there. (1) *Pagāsæum littus, Luc. 6, 400.* (2) *Pagāsæa ratis, Luc. 2, 715.*

**Pāgāsicus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Pagasa*. *Pagasicus sinus, Plin. 4, 3.* *hod. Golfe d'Amiro, Hard.*

Palæbyblos, i, m. A river of *Phœnicia*, *Plin. 5, 20.* *Canis nomen ei amni fecere nunc indigenæ, la riviere du Chien, Hard.*

Pālæmon, ōnis, m. (1) The son of *Althamas* and *Ino*, called also *Melicertes*, and by the Latins *Portunus*, because they took him to be the god of mariners. In his honour the *Græcians* celebrated the *Isthmian games*, *Ov. Met. 4, 541.* (2) Also a conceited grammarian, who said learning would live and die with him. (3) The name of a shepherd. (1) *Inous Pālæmon, Virg. Æn. 5, 823.* (2) *Suet. de Gramm. 23.* (3) *Virg. Ecl. 5, 50.*

Pālæmōnius, a, um, adj. possell. *Pālæmonian*, *Isthmian*. *Pālæmoniæ coronæ, Claud. Conf. Mall. Theod. Ver. 289.*

Palæpāphus, i, f. A city anciently in the southern part of *Cyprus*, *Plin. 5, 31.* nunc jacet, *Hard.*

|| *Pālæphālius*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Palæphatus*. *Palæphalia vox, Virg. in Cœtri, 88.*

Pālæphātus, i, f. An ancient writer in the time of *Artaxerxes*, who compiled five books of incredible things, *Plin. 4, 41.* *De aliis hujus nom. vid. Voss. de Hist. Græc. 1, 9.*

Palæōpōlis, is, f. A city of *Campania*, *Liv. 8, 22.* *hod. Poggio Reate.*

Palæscamander, ri, m. A river of *Phrygia*, *Plin. 5, 30.*

Pālæste, es, f. A town of *Epirus*, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 6.* Hinc

Pālæstinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Palæste*, *Luc. 5, 460.*

Pālæstīna, æ, f. A country of Asia, containing *Idumæa*, *Judea*, *Samarita*, and *Galilea*, *Plin. 5, 12.* very anciently it was called *Philistæa*, or the land of the *Philistines*. Hinc

Pālæstinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Palestine*. *Gens. Pālæstina, Sil. 3, 606.*

Pālāmēdes, is, m. [Παλαμῆδης, Gr.] The son of *Nauplius* king of *Eubœa*. He lived in the time of the Trojan war, and is said to have invented the three Greek aspirates, θ, ϑ, χ, and the double consonant, ζ, *Plin. 7, 56.* He discovered *Ulysses's* madness to be counterfeit, and only feigned, to prevent his being forced to the war against *Troy*; for which he hated him, and by subornation procured his death. *Vid. Serv. in Virg. Æn. 2.* & *Xenoph. Apolog. Socr. p. 705.*

Pālāntēum, vel *Pallantēum*, i, n. [à *Palante* *Evandri* fil. vel ut *Virg.* proavo conditore] A city of Italy, built on mount *Palatine* (afterwards so called) by *Pallas* the grandfather of *Evander*, *Virg. Æn. 8, 54.*

|| *Palanto*, ūs, f. The daughter of *Hyperboræas*, and mother of *Latinus* by *Hercules*, *Rhod.*

Pālātium, i, n. [varie torquetur hujus vocis etymon, mihi inter alia non pauca placet *Varronis*.]

Pālātium, quo nomine appellabatur ager *Rætinus*, ut sit locus ubi *Palatini*, qui & *Aborigines*, primum confederunt. Mount *Palatine*, *Paterc. 1, 8.* where *Evander*, and afterwards *Romulus* dwelt; and also the Roman emperours, from *Augustus*, in a long succession, *Liv. & alii passim.* Hence it is taken for any royal court, or constant place of residence.

Pālātua, æ, f. The tutelar goddess of palaces, *Varr. L. L. 6, 3.*

*Pāles, is, f. [*ἀπαλῶ*, *pasco*, ut sit *passionis* dea] *The goddess of husbandry, and feeding cattle*, Virg. Georg. 3, 1. Her offerings were cakes and milk, Ov. Fast. 4, 776. & seqq.

Palsurius, i, m. cogn. Sura, *An orator of consular dignity, who, by accusations against noblemen, insinuated himself into Domitian's favour*, Suet. Domit. 3. *Juvenal* also exposteth him for his bale flattery, Sat. 4, 53.

*Pālīci, ōrum, m. pl. [*ἀπαλιν ἱεροδαι*, *denuo nasci*] *Two sons of Jupiter by Thalia, or, as others, Aetna, who, for fear of Juno, desired the earth to open and receive them; which she courteously did, and at the end of ten months set them above ground. The Sicilians deified them, and swore by their name in all Controversies*, Vid. Macrobi. Sat. 5, 19. *Stagna Palicorum rupta ferventia terrā*, Ov. Met. 5, 406.

*Pālīia, vel Pālīia, ōrum, n. pl. (1) *Festivals in honour of the goddess Pales, to whom they sacrificed with milk.* (2) *Also the birth day of Rome.* (1) Tib. 2, 5, 87. & Prop. 4, 4, 73. (2) *Romulus Romam urbem Parilibus in Palatio condidit*, Patere. 1, 8.

*Pālīcium fides, *A constellation which pre-jageth rain, the same with the Greek Hyades*, Plin. 18, 26.

*Pālīnūri promontorium, *A promontory of Lucania*, Virg. AEn. 6, 379. & seqq. & Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Capo di Palenuro*, Hard.

*Pālīnūius, i, m. [*ἀπαλιν*, *rursus*, & *ἐπει*, *urinam reddere*, *Mar.*] *The pilot of Aeneas's ships, who happening to fall asleep at the helm, fell overboard, and dragged the helm along with him; and swimming three whole days, came to land at Velia, where the inhabitants murdered him. See his sad story more largely told by himself in Virg. AEn. 6, 340, & seqq.*

*Pālādium, ii, n. *A wooden image of Pallas, whose eyes seemed to move. The Trojans fancied that it fell from heaven into an uncovered temple, and were told by the oracle, that Troy could not be taken whilst that image remained there. Which being understood by Diomedes and Ulysses, they privately stole into the temple, surprised and slew the keepers, and carried the image away; after which soon followed the destruction of the city*, Virg. AEn. 2, 162. & deinceps.

*Pālādīus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pallas*, Opere Pāladio ratim fabricare, Phedr. 4, 6.

*Pālādīus, ii, m. *A rustick writer, who compiled twelve books of husbandry*, Libri extant.

*Pālāntēum, i, n. *Mount Palatine*, Virg. AEn. 3, 54. *Also a city there built*, Vid. Palanteum.

*Pālāntia, æ, f. *The daughter of Evander, de-irginated by Hercules*, Serv. ex Varrone.

*Pālāntin, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Leon in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3. *locus hod. Palencia*, Hard.

*Pālāntis, ūdos, f. Patron. *The daughter of Pallas, Aurora*, Ov. Met. 15, 700.

*Pallas, ādis, f. [*ἀπό τῆς πάλλης τὸ δόρυ*, i. e. *à vibrando hastam*] *The daughter of Jupiter's own brain, vid. Ov. Fast. 3, 315. & seqq. & Luc. 9, 350. and midwived by Vulcan*, Vid. Lucian. Dial. Jovis & Vulc. p. mihi 200. She was born at full stature, and in complete armour, therefore reputed the goddess of wisdom and arms. She was a virgin, Hom. Hymn. in Ven. and first invented the distaff, Virg. AEn. 7, 805. and the arts of spinning and weaving. Her armed posture is briefly drawn by Ovid, in two verses: *At sibi dat clypeum, dat acutæ cuspidis hastam; Dat galeam capiti, defenditur ægide pectus*, Met. 6, 78, 79. She was worshipped under several names, but those which most frequently occur in the classics, are *Minerva*, *Athena*, and *Tritonia*; quæ vide suis locis.

*Pallas, antis, m. [ab eodem] (1) *The great grandfire of Evander the Arcadian.* (2) *Alto his daughter's son.* (3) *His own son, slain in a mutiny after his father's death.* (4) *A freed man of Claudius Cæsar, excelling rich.* (1) Virg. AEn. 8, 51. (2) Serv. (3) Virg. AEn. 8, 515. & 10, 487. (4) Tac. Ann. 12, 53, 4. *Juv. 1, 109.*

Pallēne, es, f. *A peninsula, and town of Macedonia, or Thrace, anciently inhabited by giants, which were slain by Hercules*, Virg. Georg. 4, 391. & Sen. Herc. fur. 978. Hinc

Pallēnæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pallene*, Stat. Sylv. 4, 2, 56. &

Pallēnensis, e, adj. *Idem. Pallenenis Isthmus*, Plin. 4, 10.

Pallor, ōris, m. *A god among the Romans*, Liv. 1, 27. & in numismate consulari caput vid. licet.

Palma, æ, f. *The chief city of the isle of Majorca*, Plin. 3, 5. *hod. Majorca*, Hard.

Palmāria, æ, f. *An island in the Tyrrhene sea, on the coast of Genoa*, Plin. 3, 6. *hod. Palmeruola*, Hard.

Palmenſis ager, *A city of Picenum in Italy*, Plin. 3, 13. *ubi nunc castellum, Torre de Palma*, Hard.

*Palmŷra, æ, f. [*à palmis*, quibus omnis ager est constitutus] *A city of Syria, in the deserts of Arabia*, Plin. 5, 25. *whereof there are still very famous ruins, which show the ancient greatness of it*; *hod. Theudemor*, Hard.

*Palmŷrēnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Palmyra*, Palmyrenæ solitudines, Plin. 5, 25. & 26.

*Pamphīlus, i, m. [*Lat. omnium amicus*; *ἐκ πᾶν*, *omnis*, & *φίλος*, *amicus*] *A young gentleman in Terence's Andria. Suidas speaketh of two grammarians, and an Athenian of this name, who robbed the publick treasury, quod vid. Hinc adagium, Pamphili furtum.*

*Pamphylia, æ, f. [*ἀ πᾶσα φύλη*, *Gr. i. e. omnis tribus*] *A country of Asia the Lesser, between Cilicia eastward, and Lycia westward*, Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 77. *hod. Caramanice pars*. Hinc

*Pamphylus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pamphylia*, Cic. de Divin. 1, 15. *Mare Pamphylum*, Plin. 5, 26.

*Pan, Pānis, m. *The god of shepherds, hunters, and all other country exercises. Mythologists thought the universal nature of things to be signified by him, as his name seemeth to import. Whose son he was, is not agreed among them. Homer maketh him the son of Mercury, and saith he was called Pan from Πᾶν, omne, because he charmed all the gods with his flute: others say, that he was the son of Demogorgon, and first invented the organ, of seven unequal reeds joined together, the manner thus: Haveing on a time fought with Cupid, that god in spite made him fall in love with the coy nymph Syrinx, who fleeing from him by the banks of Ladon, a river of Arcadia, at the instant prayers of the nymphs was turned into a reed, as her name in Greek signifieth, which the god grasping instead of her, made a pipe of it, and for his musick was adored by the Arcadians. The most common opinion was, that he was the son of Mercury and Penelope. But Nat. Comes, out of Duris Samius, maketh his birth scandalous, saying he was called Πᾶν, because begot by all Penelope's suiters. He was painted half man, half goat, haveing large goats horns, a chaplet of pine on his red face, a pleasant laughter, with the feet and tail of a goat, a motley skin covering his body, with a crooked stick in one hand, and his pipe in the other; see him nicely described by Sil. Ital. 13, 326. & seqq. a sight enough to fright women and children, yea, armed men too. For when Brenus the Gaul was about to pillage the temple of Apollo at Delphos, he by night struck such a terrour into his army, that he quited his sacrilegious design; hence *Panici terrores*. Yet, as homely as he was, he pleased the goddess Luna, turning himself easily into a white ram, Virg. Georg. 3, 392. & deinceps; and the nymph Dryope also, almost putting off his divinity, and turning shepherd for her sake. Neither was he displeasing to other nymphs, who are generally made dancing round about him, to hear the charms of his pipe. The usual offerings made him were milk and honey, in shepherds wooden bowls; also they sacrificed to him a dog, the wolf's enemy, whence his usual epithet is λυ-*

αῖος, and whence also his priests were called *Luperci*. His festival was celebrated Feb. 15th by the Romans, brought into Italy by Evander the Arcadian, and reviewed afterwards by Romulus, in memory of his pre-iever. He was also called by the Romans *Junus*, ab ineundo. Vid. Liv. 1, 5. Macrobi. Sat. 1, 22. & Serv. in AEn. Vng. 6, 775. The ancients, by giving so many adjuncts and attributes to this idol, as before hinted, seem to have designed him for the symbol of the universe; his upper parts being human, because the upper part of the world is fair, beautifull, and smiling, like his face; his horns symbolize the rays of the sun, and of the moon; his red face the splendour of the sky; the spotted skin, wherewith he is clothed, the stars, which bespangle the firmament; the roughness of his lower parts, beasts, and vegetables; his goats feet, the solidity of the earth; his pipe, compact of seven reeds, the seven planets, which they say make the harmony of the spheres; his crook, bending round at the top, the years circling in one another, Serv. interpr.

Pānætius, ii, m. *A Stoick philosopher often mentioned and imitated by Tully, in his Offices. Nobiles Panæti libri*, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 14.

Panāthēnæa, ōrum, n. pl. *Festivals in honour of Minerva, first instituted by Erichonius, and called Athenæa; afterwards restored by Theseus, when he had persuaded the wild stragling people to live together in a community, and called them Paribinæa. Vid. Harpocraton. & Pausan. in Arcad. Majora fuerunt & minora. Majora quinto quoque anno fiebant, unde Latini quinquatria sua habuerunt; minora autem annua fuerunt*, Suid.

Panāthēnāicus, sc. liber, *A book written by Isocrates*, Cic. in Orat. 12. & de Senect. 5, & 7.

Panchæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Panchæia. Panchæis adoleſcent ignibus aræ*, Virg. Georg. 4, 379.

Panchāia, æ, f. *A country of Arabia Felix, fruitfull in frankincense and spice. Thuriferis Panchāia dives arenis*, Virg. Georg. 2, 139. Hinc

Panchāius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Panchæia. Panchæia cinnama*, Claud. in Nup. Hon. & Mar. 94.

Panchāicus, a, um, adj. *Idem. Panchaica telus*, Ov. Met. 10, 309.

Panda, æ, f. [*à pane dando*, Varr. vel. *à pandō* quod pacis tempore urbium mœnia panderentur, Gloss. Philox. Πάνδα Εἰρήνης θεός] (1) *A name of the goddess Ceres.* (2) *Also a town of Sogdiana.* (1) Varr. de vit. Pop. Rom. (2) Plin. 6, 16.

|| Pandāna porta [quod semper pateret] *A gate in Rome, called also Saturnia, Fest.*

Pandātāria, Plin. 3, 6. & Pandātēria, Tac. Ann. 1, 53, 1. *An island of the Tyrrhene sea, where Julia the daughter of Augustus died*, Tac. ubi supr. Nunc. S. Mariæ, Hard.

*Pandārus, i, m. [*Πάνδαρος*, Gr.] *A huge Trojan, who at the instigation of Pallas broke off a proposed agreement between the Trojans and Greeks, to decide their quarrel by single combat; by throwing a dart among the Greeks; but afterwards both he and his brother Bitias fell by the hand of Turnus*, Hom. Il. 8, 95. Virg. AEn. 9, 672. & 750. & deinceps.

Pandīon, ōnis, m. *The son of Eretheus king of Athens, who broke his heart for the misfortunes of his two daughters, Progne and Philomela*, Ov. Met. 6, 676. Hinc

Pandīonius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pandion. || Pandioniarces, Athenian*, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 19.

*Pandōra, æ, f. [*ἀ πᾶν*, & *δῶρον*, *ita dict. quod à singulis deis dona acceperit*, Hesiod.] *A woman made by Vulcan at the command of Jupiter, upon whom every god bestowed a gift, to make her more complete; as Juno majesty, Venus beauty, Apollo musick, Pallas wisdom, Mercury eloquence, &c. Jupiter sent her with a box to Prometheus; which when he had opened,*

all evils, and mischiefs flew out, and filled the world with diseases and calamities. *Vid.* Hesiod. ver. 80. & Heins. in eum, cap. 12, 13, 14, 15. & Hor. Od. 1, 3, 27, & seqq.

Pandusia, æ. f. (1) *A city of the Brutians in Italy.* (2) *A lake in Epirus, near the river Acberon.* (1) Liv. 8, 24. & 30, 38. (2) Plin. 4, 1.

Paneas, æ. f. (1) *A town of Decapolis.* (2) *Paneas, ædis. f. A fountain in Palestine, from whence the river Jordan floweth.* (1) Plin. 5, 18. (2) Id. 5, 15.

Pangæus, i. Plin. 4, 11. & in plur. Pangæa, æ. f. *Virg. Georg. 4, 462. A mountain of Thrace, on the confines of Macedonia, near the city Philippi, which had anciently very rich mines; hod. Castagna.*

* Pānisci, òrum. m. pl. i. e. parvi Panes dim. à Pan, ut à Satyris Satyrisci, Cic. N. D. 3, 17. *Small deities of the woods.*

Pannōnes, ium. m. pl. & Pannōnii, òrum. *A people of Hungary. Omnes Pannonii, Paterc. 2, 114.*

Pannōnia, æ. f. *A large country, now called Hungary, Paterc. 2, 114. anciently bounded by the Danube on the north, the Saave on the south, Noricum on the west, and Mysia on the east.*

Pannōnicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pannonia, or Hungary.* ¶ Pannonica castra, an Hungarian ferret, Mart. 13, 69.

Pannōnis, idis. f. Patron. ¶ Pannonis urbs, an Hungarian she-bear, Luc. 6, 220.

Pannōnius, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Nunc tibi Pannonia est, nunc Illyris ora domanda, Ov. Trist. 2, 225.

Pānomphæus, i. m. [*Lat. omni voce; ex πᾶν, omne, & ὀμφή, vox, quod omnibus linguis colatur, Eustath.*] *A name of Jupiter, Ov. Met. 11, 398.*

* Pānōpe, es. vel Pānōpæa, f. [*Lat. à claris oculis; ex πᾶν, omne, & ὄψω, video.*] (1) *A sea nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris.* (2) *Also a midland town of Phocis.* (1) Virg. Georg. 3, 437. (2) Ov. Met. 8, 312.

* Pānōpes, is. m. [*ab eodem*] *A Sicilian huntsman, an attendant on Æscles, Virg. Æn. 5, 300.*

* Pānōpōlis, is. f. [*Lat. Panis urbs quia illi Pan colebatur*] *A city of Ægypt, the birth place of Nommus the poet, Plin. 5, 9.*

* Pānormum, i. n. & Pānormus, i. f. [*à πᾶν, omne, & ἑρπες, portus, quod omnium gentium naves receperit*] *A city, and famous port of Sicily, of great antiquity, Liv. 24, 36, 37, & 10, 11. hod. Palermo. Hinc Panormita, & Panormitanus, civis Panormi. ¶ Alia hujus nominis oppida & portus sunt, sed classicis script. inusitata.*

* Pantāgias, æ. m. [*ὄρε πᾶντα ἄγειν, quod omnia proferat*] *A very small, but rapid, river of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, Ov. Fast. 4, 469. & Virg. Æn. 3, 689. hod. Porcaro, Hard.*

Pantanus, i. m. *A lake in Apulia, Plin. 3, 11. Nunc Lago di Lesina, à vicino oppido, Hard.*

* Pantheon, i. n. [*Gr. πᾶνθεον ὄρε πᾶντα θεῶς λαλεῖν, i. e. quod omnes deos recipiat*] *A temple in Rome, built by Agrippa, son-in-law to Augustus, and consecrated to all the gods, Plin. 36, 15. hod. Templum S. Mariæ Rotundæ.*

Pantheus, eos. & ei. m. *The son of Oticus, a priest of Apollo at Troy, Virg. Æn. 2, 319.*

Panthoïdes, æ. m. Patron. *The son of Pantheus, namely Euphorbus, slain by Menelaüs, whom Pythagoras dreamed to be last before he lived in Pythagoras, but had been different persons in different ages; how many he hath been since he was Pythagoras, non liquet. Vid. Ov. Met. 15, fab. 3. & Hor. Od. 1, 28.*

Panticapes, is. m. *A river of Scythia, which falleth into the Euxine sea, Plin. 4, 12. and groweth name to*

Panticapeum, i. n. *A large city near the European Bosphorus, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Pantico.*

Pantōmatrion, ii. n. *A city of Crete, Plin. 4, 12.*

Paphlāgōnes, um. m. pl. *A people of Paphlagonia, very much despised and laughed at. Vid. Curt. 6, 11.*

Paphlāgōnia, æ. f. [*à Paphlagone Phineo filio, Steph.*] *A country of Asia the Lesser, between Bithynia and Pontus, Plin. 2, 104.*

Paphlāgōnius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Paphlagonia, Paphlagonia gens, Plin. 6, 2.*

Pāphos, vel Pāphus, i. f. [*à Paphio Pygmalionis & Eburnæ filio conditore*] *A city of Cyprus, famous for a temple of Venus built there, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 1. hod. Baffo. Hinc*

Pāphius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pāphos. Paphiæ myrti, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 181. De situ, religione, & antiquitate templi Veneri Paphiæ consecrati, vid. Tacitum fusiis differentem, Hist. 2, 2, 4, & seqq.*

Papiniānus, i. m. *A famous lawyer in the reign of Severus, who dying recommended his two sons to his care. Soon after Caracalla having slain his younger brother Geta, put Papinianus to death, as too great a favourer of his brother, and one who acted partially. Lege laudes Papiniani ap. Spartian. in vitâ Severi.*

Papiria gens, *A famous Patrician family in Rome, Liv. 8, 37.*

Papiriānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, this family. Papiriana sævitia, Liv. 10, 3.*

Papirius, ii. m. *Several Patricians under different surnames, famous in history, as Carbo, Crassus, Cursus, &c. quorum nomina & res gestas invenies apud Liv. consulto indice.*

Pārādīsus, i. f. *A town of Syria, Plin. 5, 27.*

Pārætonium, ii. n. *A town and large port of Ægypt, Ov. Met. 9, 772. Hinc*

Pārætonius, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Parætonium. Parætonia urbs, Luc. 10, 9. Parætonius Nilus, Stat. Theb. 5, 12.*

* ¶ Pararechus, i. m. [*à παραρέχω, sterto*] *A man who used to feign himself asleep, in favour of his wife's gallants; but if any came whom he did not like, he would say, Non omnibus dormio: from whence came that common saying. Vid. Alciat. 1, 4. Πανεργα.*

Parca, æ. f. *sed freq. Parcæ, ærum. f. pl. [varia hujus vocab. etyma; inter cætera à partiendo, ut μοῖρα, à μέρω, divido.] (1) The poetical Fates, or Destinies, daughters of Erebus and Nox, three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos; whereof the first holdeth the distaff, the second draweth the thread of human life, the last cutteth it off. (2) They also were fortune tellers, predicting future events. (1) Lanificas nulli tres exorare puellas Contigit, Mart. 5, 54, 5. Vid. singulas suis quasque locis. (2) Veridicos parcæ cœperunt edere cantus, Catull. 62, 306. Parca tenax veri, Pers. 5, 48.*

Parenta, æ. f. *A town of Ægypt, on the confines of Æthiopia, Plin. 6, 29.*

Parentium, ii. n. *A city of Venice in Italy, Plin. 3, 9. hod. Parenzæ, Hard.*

Pariānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Parium. Pariana colonia, Plin. 4, 11.*

Pārilia, òrum. m. pl. *Feasts in honour of Palæ the country goddess. Paterc. 1, 8. Vid. Palilia.*

Pāris, idis. m. (1) *The son of Priam king of Troy, and Hecuba, who, when with child of him, dreamed she should bring forth a burning torch, which was interpreted that he would cause Troy to be burnt; upon which, to prevent his being killed, he was sent to a shepherd in mount Ida, where he kept a flock, married the nymph Oenone, and had children by her. Here the poets make him to have decided the contest of beauty between Juno, Pallas, and Venus, in favour of the last; whereby he made the two former his enemies. After this he was owned by his parents, and within a few years sent on an embassy to Menelaüs king of Lacedæmon, where he fell in love with his queen Helen, and by his interest in Venus won her heart, and taking the opportunity of her husband's absence, carried her to Troy; which occasioned the war between the Greeks and Trojans, and the burning of Troy, as was foretold. (2) Also a mimic actor, in high favour with Domitian. (1) Vid. Ov. de Art. Am. 1, 247. & Hor. Od. 1, 15. (2) Sæpe hunc perfringit, Juv. 6, 87. & 7, 90. honorificum autem epitaphium scripsit, Mart. 11, 14.*

Parisi, òrum. m. pl. *A people of France. Lutetia Parisiorum, Cas. B. G. 67, 3. hod. Paris, the metropolis of France.*

Pārium, i. n. *The chief city of Mysia near the Hellespont, Val. Flacc. 2, 622.*

Pārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Paros. Splendens Pario marmore purius, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 6.*

Parma, æ. f. *A city and district of Italy, between Placentia and Cremona, anciently famous for fine wool, Mart. 5, 13. & 14, 155. Hinc*

Parmensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Parma. Varr. L. L. 7, 31. Cassius Parmensis, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 3.*

Parmenio, ònis. m. *A commander under Alexander the Great, and very intimate with him, but at last put to a cruel death by his order. Vid. Curt. 3, 6. & 7, 1.*

Parnāsius, vel Parnassius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Parnassus. Parnassia rupes, Virg. Ecl. 6, 29.*

Parnāsus, vel Parnassus, i. m. *A mountain of Phocis, in which is the Castalian spring, and temple of Apollo. It hath two tops, Cyrrha, and Nisa; or, as others, Helicon, and Cytheron; the two former sacred to Apollo, the other two to Bacchus: whence Persius giveth it the epithet of biceps, in Prol. This place was accounted the middle of the world. Vid. Luc. 5, 71, 72.*

Parnes, èthis. m. *A mountain of Attica, fruitful in vineyards. Parnes benignus vitibus, Stat. Theb. 12, 620.*

Paropamisus, vel missus, i. m. (1) *A part of the hill Taurus in Asia, whence the two great rivers Baſrus and Indus flow.* (2) *Also a frozen river of Scythia.* (1) Plin. 5, 27. (2) Id. 4, 13.

* Parōpini, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Sicily, Plin. 3, 8. locus hod. Colisano, Hard.*

* ¶ Parōpus, i. f. [*Παρωπος, Gr.*] *A town of Sicily, Polyb. 1, 24.*

Pāros, i. f. [*à Paro Jasonis fil. vel Paro Arcade Parafii filio*] *One of the Cyclades, famous for shining marble, Ov. Met. 8, 221. hod. Paris, Hard. It is said to be about fifty miles in circumference, and is still pretty populous.*

Parrhāsie, es. f. [*à Parrhasio Lycaonis filio*] *A town of Arcadia, Plin. 4, 6.*

Parrhāsīs, is. f. Patron. *An Arcadian woman, Callisto, Ov. Met. 2, 460. &*

Parrhāsīus, a, um. adj. *Of Arcadia; Arcadians. Parrhasio de more, Virg. Æn. 8, 344.*

Parrhāsīus, ii. m. *A famous painter, who contended with Zeuxis, and gained the prize, Plin. 35, 10. conf. Hor. Od. 4, 8, 6.*

* Parthēnia, æ. f. [*ab eodem cum seq.*] *A former name of Samos, Plin. 5, 31.*

* Parthēnius, ii. m. [*à παρθένος, virgo, quod virgines ibi sacra Veneri facerent*] (1) *A mountain of Arcadia.* (2) *Also a river in Paphlagonia.* (3) *A port in Phocis.* (4) *A river in European Scythia.* (1) Liv. 34, 26. (2) Plin. 6, 2. (3) Id. 3, 5. (4) Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 10, 49.

* Parthēnōpæus, i. m. [*à seq.*] *The son of Meleager and Atalanta, famous for his exploits in the Theban war, Stat. Theb. 4, 248.*

* Parthēnōpe, es. f. [*Lat. vocem habens virgineam; à παρθένος, virgo, & ὄψω, vox*] *One of the Sirens, who is said to have drowned herself, because she could not by the sweetness of her voice shipwreck Ulysses. The Chalcidians, who built Cumæ in Italy, finding the monument of this Siren, built here a city, and called it by her name; but when they observed that by the pleasantness of the situation, and fruitfulness of the soil, it caused a great concourse thither, and hurt Cumæ, they pulled it down. But soon after, when a plague raged at Cumæ, being admonished by the oracle, they rebuilt it, and called it Neapolis, or the new city; now Naples in Italy. Tam Sirenis quàm urbis descriptionem invenies ap. Sil. 12, 33, & seqq. Hinc*

* Parthēnōpæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Parthenope, or Naples. Parthenopeia mœnia, Ov. Met. 14, 101.*

*Parthēnōpōlis, is. f. [Lat. virginum urbs; ex παρθένος, virgo, & πόλις, urbs] (1) A city of Macedon, built by Ceneſtus, and named from his daughters. (2) || Also Magdeburg in Saxony, qu. Maidenſburg. (1) Plin. 5, 32. (2) Ap. recent.

Parthia, æ. f. [à Parthis incolis] A country of Asia the Greater, having Ariana on the east, Media on the west, Hyrcania on the north, and the deserts of Carmania on the south. Its capital was Hecatompylos. Vid. Dion. Cassium, lib. 40. & Plin. 6, 15. hod. Erack, Hard.

Parthicus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Parthia; Parthian. Equitatus Parthicus, Flor. 4, 9. dominatus, Tac. Ann. 6, 34. Parthicæ res, Plin. 6, 27.

Parthiæne, es. f. The country of Parthia, Curt. 6, 2.

Parthus, i. m. Virg. Ecl. 1, 63. at freq. Parthi, òrum. m. pl. [à פָּרְתִּי Chald. eques, cum essent equitandi peritissimi] Parthians, a people of Asia the greater, originally Scythians, or Goths, but being forced to leave their own country, they traveled easterly, and settled up and down there, but scarce were spoken of in the time of the Assyrians and Medes, yet soon after grew very powerful, even to the wresting the chief power from the Persians; which however they could not keep, but were so mixed with the Persians, that Roman writers often use the words Parthian and Persian promiscuously. Concerning their language, manners, garments, armour, armies, manner of fighting, government, &c. vid. Dion. Cass. lib. 40. Justin. lib. 41. Dionys. Perieg. 1039. Curt. 4, 12. & 5, 7.

Paſagarda, vel Paſſagarda, æ. f. A royal city once belonging to the Persians, built by Cyprus, Curt. 5, 6. Plin. 6, 26. hod. ut creditur, Schiras, Hard.

*Pāsīphaë, es. f. [Lat. omnibus apparens; ex πᾶς, omnis, & φαίω, appareo] The daughter of Sol, and wife of Minos king of Crete. The poets fable her to have fallen in love with a bull, and by the help of Dædalus having gained her desire, she brought forth the Minotaur, partly man, and partly bull; which some say arose from hence, that she fell in love with one Taurus her servant, and by the means of Dædalus concealed her adultery, Virg. Æn. 6, 24. & Jugg.

*Pāsītēles, is. f. [Lat. omnibus perfectus; ex πᾶς, omnis, & τέλειω, perficio] A famous Greek engraver, made free of Rome, Plin. 35, 12.

*Pāsīthea, æ. f. [Lat. omnibus dea; ex πᾶς, omnis, & θέα, dea] The daughter of Jupiter, one of the three Graces, called also Aglaia. Pāsīthea blandarum prima sororum, Stat. Theb. 2, 286.

Paſitigris, is. f. The river Tigris, where all its streams meet, Plin. 6, 27.

Paſſaron, ònis. f. A town of the Molossi in Epirus, Liv. 45, 26.

Paſſer, èris, is. A place in Campania, Mart. 6, 42, 6.

*Paſtōphōri, òrum. m. pl. [παſτοφόροι, Gr. i. e. peplum ferentes; ex παſών, peplum, & φέρω, fero] Priests, who in the processions of Isis carried her robe, Apul. Met. 10.

*Pātāra, æ. f. [Πάταρα, Gr.] A city of Lycia in Asia, where Apollo gave his oracles the six winter months of the year, Serv. ad Virg. Æn. 4, 143. & Strab. lib. 14. hod. Patara, Hard. Hinc

*Pātāreus, eos. m. A title of Apollo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 64. &

*Pātāreus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Patara. Patara regia, Ov. Met. 1, 516. &

*Pātāreis, idis. f. Patron. Of, or belonging to, Patara. Patareis aix, Avien. Descript. Orb. 634.

Pātāvīnus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Patavium. || Livius Patavinus, as born there. Puella Patavina, Mart. 11, 17.

Pātāvium, i. n. The city Padua in Italy, built first by Antenor, Virg. Æn. 1, 251.

Patellārī dī [quod imagines eorum patellas

manu gerebant] The Lares; so called in derision, or jest, at least, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 46.

Pathmos, vel Patmos, i. f. One of the Sporades, Plin. 4, 12. where St. John wrote his Revelation, hod. Palmosa, Hard.

Pathyſſus, i. m. Id. qui Ptol. Tibiscus, A river of Hungary, which arising on the frontiers of Transylvania, discharges itself into the Danube, about three leagues from Belgrade, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Teiſſe, & le Tibiſe, Hard.

Patræ, ñrum. f. pl. A city of Achaia in Greece, Plin. 4, 4. hod. Patras, Hard.

Patrōbas, æ. m. One whose lands lay next to Martial's, and was a troublesome neighbour to him, Mart. 2, 32.

*Patroclus, i. m. [Lat. patris, vel patriæ, gloria; à πατήρ, pater, & κλέος, gloria] (1) A valiant Græcian, the son of Menætiſ, thence called Menætiades, Ov. Ep. 3, 17. He was brought up with Achilles under Chiron, for which reason they contracted an intimate friendship. Now since Achilles refused to serve under Agamemnon, who had affronted him, Patroclus borrowed his armour, to strike a greater terror into the Trojans, but was slain by Hector in a conflict. Achilles, spured on by grief and revenge, returned to the camp, and never rested till he had sacrificed Hector to the Manes of his friend. (2) Also a Roman consul in Nero's reign, who made a walk near the capitol, with some necessary houses. (1) Lege Hom. Il. π. (2) Hinc Sellæ Patroclianæ, Mart. 12, 78. Vid. & Turneb. Adverf. lib. 30. c. 26.

Pātūleius, ii. m. [à patendo] Jupiter so called, because in time of war the gates of his temple stood open, as, on the contrary, Cluſius, when in peace they were shut, Ov. Faſt. 1, 129.

Pauliācus, i. f. A village of Guienne in France, Auson. hod. Pouliac.

Pāvor, & Pallor, òris. m. Gods of Paleness and Fear. Tullus in re trepidā fana vocit Pallori ac Pavori, Liv. 1, 27. Vid. & Ov. Met. 4, 485.

Pausanias, æ. m. (1) A commander of the Lacedæmonians, who acted at first with great wisdom and success; but, elated with his good fortune, grew proud and cruel, and his fortune changed with his mind. (2) A noble Lacedæmonian youth, who killed king Philip for refusing to do him justice on one that had abused him. (3) || A geographer in Hadrian's time, the scholar of Herodes Atticus. He wrote a description of all Greece. (1) Vid. Nep. in Pausan. 2. (2) Just. 9, 6. Arist. Polit. 5, 10. Cic. de Fato. (3) Philostr. Vid. & Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc. 2, 14.

Pauſiācus, a, um. adj. || Pauſiaca tabella, Hor. 2, 7, 95. A picture drawn by

Pauſias, æ. m. A Sicyonian painter, who drew his mistress Glycera; which Lucullus bought of him for two talents, Varr. R. R. 3, 17. & Plin. 21, 2.

Pauſilypum, i. n. A town of Campania in Italy, three miles from Neapolis, toward Putcoli, Plin. 3, 7. hod. Poſilypo, Hard.

Pauſulani, òrum. m. pl. A people of Picenum in Italy, Plin. 3, 13. In Monte dell' Olmo ex adverſo Maceratæ, exſtant ruinæ, in Marchia Ancon. Hard.

Pax Augusta, quæ & Colonia Pacenſis, The chief city of Eſtramadura in Spain, Plin. 4, 22. & Ptol. 2, 5.

|| Pax Julia, A city of Portugal, Inſcr. ap. Grut. hod. Beja, Hard.

Paxæ, ñrum. f. pl. Two islands of the Icarian ſea, under the government of Venice, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Paxo, & Antipaxo, Hard.

P ante E.

Pēdāni, òrum. m. pl. The people of Pedum, Plin. 3, 5.

Pēdāſus, i. f. [Πεδᾶσος, Gr.] (1) A city of Meſſenia near Pylos, fruitful in vineyards. (2) || One of the horses of Achilles. (1) Plin. 5, 30. (2) Hom. Il. π. 467.

|| Pēdēmōtāna regio, quæ & Pēdēmōtium

[quod sit ad pedem Alpium] A country at the foot of the Alps, which divide France and Savoy from Italy. Olim regio Taurinorum, nunc Piedmont.

Pediculi, òrum. m. pl. A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 11. Partem ii maximam tenuere Barthenſis agri, Terre de Bari, Hard.

Pedius, i. m. cogn. Blæſus. (1) One that was turned out of the senate for violating the treasure of Æſculapius, but restored by Otho. (2) Also a dumb painter. (1) Tac. Ann. 14, 18. Id. Hiſt. 1, 77. (2) Plin. 35, 4.

Pēdo, ònis. m. (1) The name of an heroic poet, surnamed Albinovanus. He wrote in the sublime. (2) Also a bankrupt lawyer. (1) Ov. à Pont. 4, & ult. Mart. 5, 6. (2) Juv. 7, 129.

Pēdum, i. n. A town in Italy, not far from Rome, Liv. 2, 39. Hinc &

Pēdānus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Pedum. Pedana regio, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 2.

*Pēgāsēus, & Pēgāsēius, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Pegasus. || Pagaſeus volatus, a swift, or high, flight, Catull. 53, 25. Pegaleium melos, Perf. in Præl.

*Pēgāsīs, idis. f. Patron. pl. Pēgāsīdes, The Muses. Pegasides blandissima carmina dicant, Ov. Ep. 15, 27. || Pegasīs Oenone, Oenone born near Helicon, Id.

*Pēgāſos, vel Pegāſus, i. [à πηγῆ, fons] (1) A poetical winged horse, generated from the blood of Meduſa. (2) A constellation, into which he was changed. (3) A governor of Rome, under Veſpaſian. He was an excellent lawyer, and a good man. (1) Pennis fugax Pegāſos, Ov. Met. 4, 786. Pegasus Peliconis fontis origo, Id. ib. 5, 262. (2) Pegasus æthere ſummo Veloces agitat pennas, & ſidere gaudet, Germ. Cæſ. (3) Raptā properabat abollā Pegāſus, &c. Juv. 4, 77.

Pelagonia, æ. f. A country and city of Macedon, Plin. 4, 10. pop. Pelagones, Id. ib.

*Pēlaſgi, òrum. m. pl. [à Pelasgo Lycaonis filio, unde his origo] A people of Theſſaly originally, who spread themselves into other parts, but at length were reduced into narrow limits, Virg. Æn. 8, 600. Sed à pōitīs pro Græcis per Synecdo. ſerè ſumitur.

*Pēlaſgia, æ. f. [Πελαγία, Gr.] The country of the Pelasgi; Peloponneſus, Strab. 1, 5.

*Pēlaſgias, ādis. f. Patron. Græcian. Urbes Pelasgiades, Ov. Ep. 9, 3.

*Pēlaſgis, idis. f. The country of Arcadia, where the most ancient Pelasgi were seated, Plin. 4, 6.

*Pēlaſgus, a, um. adj. Pelasgian, Græcian. Ars Pelasga, Virg. Æn. 2, 106.

*Pēlēius, a, um. adj. Peleia facta, Sil. 13, 803. The deeds of

*Pēleus, ei, & eos. m. [à Πηλεὺς, Gr.] The son of Æacus, and father of Achilles, by the sea goddess Thetis, Ov. Met. 11, 267.

*Pēlias, ādis. f. Patron. Pelis hasta, Ov. Ep. 3, 126. the spear of Achilles.

Pēlias, æ. m. The son of Neptune and Tyro, king of Theſſaly, and uncle to Jaſon, cut to pieces by his own daughters depending on the false promises of Medea to make him young again, Ov. Met. 6, fab. 4.

Pēlides, æ. m. Patron. The son of Peleus; Achilles, Virg. Æn. 2, 548.

Pēlignī, òrum. m. pl. A people of Italy, near Sulmo, where Ovid was born, Plin. 3, 5. Their country now maketh the hither Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples.

Pēlignus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Peligni. Pelignæ gentis gloria dicar ego, Ov. Amor. 3, 15, 8. Peligna arva, Id. ib. 2, 16, 8.

Pēliācus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Pelion. Peliacus apex, Ov. Faſt. 1, 308.

Pēlion, i. m. A high mountain in Theſſaly, Gigantes conati imponere Pelio Oſſam, Virg. Georg. 1, 277. Hinc

Pēlius, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Pelion. Pelium nemus, Cic. pro Cæl. 8.

Pella, æ. f. A chief city of Macedon, where Alexander the Great was born, Plin. 35, 10. hod. τὰ Παλατιᾶ, h. e. parva palatia, Berceſium ditionis, Hard.

Pellæus,

Pellæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pella, Pellæus juvenis, Juven. 10; 168. i. e. Alexander.*

Pellēna, æ, f. *A town of Achaia, Plin. 4, 6.*

Pellenæum, i, n. *A hill of the island Cbius, famous for its vineyards, Plin. 5, 31.*

***Pēlōpēa**, æ, f. (1) *The daughter of Theseus. (2) Also a tragedy bearing her name. (1) Ov. in 1b. 352. (2) Juven. 7, 91.*

Pēlōpīdas, æ, m. *A noble Theban general, who delivered his country, oppressed by the Lacedæmonians. Vid. etiam ejus ap. C. Nepotem.*

***Pēlōponnēsus**, i, f. [*Lat. Pelopis insula; ex Πέλοψ, Pelops, & νῆσος, insula*] *A very large peninsula of Achaia. The greater part of it lieth on the coast, but Arcadia is an inland country. No place on the globe hath been the scene of more glorious actions, Vid. Plin. 4, 4. & ib. Harduin; hod. Morca.*

Pēlops, ōpis, m. poet. [*Πέλοψ, Gr.*] *The son of Tantalus, whom his father killed, dressed, and set before the gods; which they were aware of, and restored the child to life. But it seemeth Ceres had eaten a piece of the shoulder, which therefore they made of ivory, Virg. Georg. 3, 7. He won Hippodamia in a chariot race with her father Oenomaus, and by his death inherited his kingdom in his wife's right. Vid. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12. Plin. 19, 3. Ov. Met. 6, 404. Vid. Oenomaus & Hippodamia.*

Pēlōrias, ādis, f. Patron. *Ov. Fast. 4, 479. & aliā formā.*

Pēlōris, īdis, f. *Cic. Verr. ult. cap. 3.*

Pēlōrus, i, m. *A promontory of Sicily, lying east of Italy, and seeming to such as see it afar off, a part of it. Angusti rarefunt claustra Pelori, Virg. Georg. 3, 411. hod. Capo di Faro, Hard.*

Pēlūsiacus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pelusium. Pelusiaca lens, Virg. Georg. 1, 128.*

Pēlūsiānus, a, um, adj. *Idem. Pelusiana mala, Col. 5, 10.*

Pēlūsum, i, n. [*à Peleo oraculi monitu conditum*] *Once a fair city of Ægypt, at the farthest part of the Nile, towards Arabia, Plin. 6, 34. hod. Belbais.*

Pēlūsius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pelusium. Pelusia munera, Mart. 13, 9.*

Pēnēis, īdis, f. Patron. *Daphne, Ov. Met. 1, 472. The daughter of*

Pēnēus, ei, m. *A celebrated river in Thessaly, whose banks were on each side shaded with laurel; whence the poets fabled that Daphne was here changed into that tree, Ov. Met. 1, 569. It runneth between Ossa and Olympus.*

***Pēnēlōpe**, es, f. [*Πηνελόπη, Gr.*] *The daughter of Icarus, and wife of Ulysses, a woman famous for chastity. For soon after her marriage, her husband was obliged to go to the wars of Troy, which lasted ten years; and after that, being driven upon several coasts, he staid abroad ten years longer. In all this time she would not violate her conjugal duty, though it was often reported that her husband was dead. And many noble suiters she had, who continually solicited her in vain; and some were even ready to take her away by force: which she fearing, craved their patience till she had made an end of the web which she had in hand; and to make the delay as long as possible, what she wove in the day she unraveled by night; whence the proverb, Penelope telam texere. At last her husband returned, and slew those who had made such disturbances in his family. Vid. Prop. 2, 9, 3. & seqq. & Hom. Odyss. 1.*

***Pēnēlōpēus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Penelope. Penelopea fides, Ov. Trist. 5, ult. 36.*

Pēnēus, a, um. & **Pēnēus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Penus. Nympha, precor, Peneia, mane, Faber ex Ov. Met. 1, 524. sed ibi recte opinor, Penei, ut sit à Peneis. Peneia arva, Id. ib. 12, 209. hod. Salampria, Hard.*

|| Pennocrucium, ii, n. *Penkridge in Staffordshire, Camd.*

***Pentāpōlītāna regio**, [*à πέντε, quinque, & πόλις, urbs*] (1) *A country of Africa, having*

in it five cities, viz. Apollonia, Arsinde, Cyrene, Berenice, and Ptolemais; hod. the kingdom of Barca. (2) || Another in Palestine, near the lake Asphaltites, whose towns were Sodom, Gomorrah, Adma, Seboim, and Segor. (1) Plin. 5, 5. (2) Oros.

Penthesilēa, æ, f. *An Amazonian queen, slain by Achilles, or, as some others say, by Pyrrhus, Virg. Æn. 1, 495.*

***Pentheus**, ei, & eos, m. [*Lat. luētus; à πένθος, luētus*] *The son of Echion and Agave, who, for slighting the rites of Bacchus, was torn in pieces by his own mother, sisters, and aunt, Ov. Met. fab. ult. Eleganter Theocritus, Εξ ὀπίος πένθημα, καὶ ὁ Περδῆα φέρσων, Id. 26, 26.*

Pēpārēthus, i, f. *A small island in the Ægean sea, abounding with wine. Some reckon it among the Cyclades, Ov. Met. 7, 470. hod. Piperi, Hard.*

Peræa, æ, f. (1) *A small region of Judea, bordering upon Ægypt, (2) Also a colony of Mitylene. (1) Plin. 5, 14. (2) Liv. 37, 21.*

Percōsius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Percote. Conjux Percotia, Val. Flacc. 3, 10.*

Percōte, es, f. *A city of Troas, Val. Flacc. 2, 622.*

Perdiccas, æ, m. *One of Alexander's captains and favourites, Curt. passim.*

Perdix, īdis, m. *The nephew of Dædalus, thrown from the top of a tower by his uncle, and fabled to be changed into a partridge, Ov. Met. 8, fab. 3.*

Perga, æ, f. *A city of Pamphylia, where was a temple of Diana, Plin. 5, 27.*

Pergameus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Troy. Arces Pergameæ, Virg. Æn. 3, 110.*

Pergāmus, i, f. & **Pergāma**, ōrum, n. pl. (1) *Properly the fort of Troy, but used by the poets for the city. (2) Also an inland city near Troas, where paper, or rather parchment, was made; from hence called Pergamena, sc. charta, vel membrana. (1) Excisa ferro est Pergamus. Sen. Troad. 14. Bellantes Pergama circum, Virg. Æn. 1, 470. (2) Liv. 35, 15. Vid. & Plin. 13, 11. ab hac ultimā est.*

Pergānēnus, a, um, adj. *Of Pergamus in Asia. Pergamenus rex Eumenes, Nep. Hannib. 10.*

Pergus, i, m. *A lake of Sicily near the city Enna, whence Pluto forcibly carried away Proserpine, Ov. Met. 5, 386.*

***|| Pēriander**, dri, m. [*Περικλῆς, Gr.*] *The son of Cypselus, the last king of Corinth, one of the seven wise men of Greece. Lege vitam ejus ap. Laërt.*

Pericles, is, m. *A wise and great statesman, who governed Athens forty years together, Nep. Alcib. 2. Vid. & Plut.*

Periclymenus, i, m. *The son of Neleus, and brother of Nestor. Neptune taught him to transform himself into any shape. Therefore when Hercules made war against his father, he changed himself into an eagle, and was shot by Hercules. Vid. Ov. Met. 12, fab. 6.*

Pērillēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Perillus. Æs Perilleum, Ov. Trist. 5, 1, 53.*

Pērilus, i, m. (1) *An artist, who made a bull of brass, into which, when made hot, men being put, a sound like the roaring of a bull would issue from its mouth; which engine of cruelty he judged would be an acceptable present to Phalaris; who having received it, asked him if he had proved it; he replied, no: Then it is but reasonable, said the tyrant, that you first essay your own work, and ordered him first to be shut into it. (2) Another, a lawyer, and usurer. (1) Plin. 34, 3. conf. Ov. in Art. Am. 1, 653. (2) Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 75.*

***|| Perimēde**, es, f. [*Περικλῆς, Gr.*] *A sorceress, Theocr. Idyll. 2. Hinc*

***Pērimēdēus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Perimede. Perimedeā gramina cocta manu, Propert. 2, 4, 8.*

Pērimēle, es, f. *The daughter of Hippodamas, changed into an island of the same name in the Ægean sea, Ov. Met. 8, 591.*

Pērinthius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Perinthus. Perinthia, sc. fabula, the play called the Perinthian woman, Ter. Andr. Prol. 9.*

Pērinthus, i, f. *The metropolis of Thrace, sixty miles from Constantinople, called anciently Mygdonia, afterwards Heraclea, Plin. 4, 11. hod. Pantiro, Hard.*

***Pēripatetici**, ōrum, m. pl. [*à περιπατεῖν, obambulare*] *The followers of Aristotle's philosophy, Cic. Orat. 3, 17. Tusc. Q. 4, 17. & de Fin. 4, 3.*

Pēriphas, æ, m. *A companion of Pyrrhus in the sacking of Troy, Virg. Æn. 2, 476.*

***|| Pēripōlis**, is, f. [*Περιπόλις, Gr.*] *A town of the Brutians in Italy, the birth place of Praxiteles, Thucyd.*

***Pēriphētes**, um, f. pl. [*Lat. insulæ columbariæ; à περιφτερό, columba*] *Small islands in the Ægean sea, not far from Smyrna, Plin. 5, 31.*

Permessis, īdos, vel īdis, f. Patron. *Of, or belonging to, Permessus. Permessidos unda, Mart. 1, 77, 11.*

Permessus, i, m. *A river in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, because it ariseth from mount Helicon, Virg. Ecl. 6, 64.*

Perpenna, æ, m. *The name of several Romans, de quibus consule Livium, & alios.*

Perphœbia, æ, f. (1) *A town of Macedonia. (2) A city near mount Pindus, unde Perphœbi incolæ. (1) Plin. 41, 21. (2) Prop. 3, 5, 33. & Scrib. & cum æ.*

Perfa, æ, f. & **Perfæ**, ōrum, m. pl. *Plant. Liv. & alii; An inhabitant of Persia.*

Persēphōne, es, f. *The daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, Tib. 3, 5, 33. Lat. Proserpina, quod vid.*

Persēpōlis, is, f. *Once a famous royal city of Persia, the residence of the ancient kings, but destroyed by Alexander at the request of the courtessan Thais, Curt. 5, 6. hod. Sebiras, ut quibusdā placet; aliis est Tzilmīnār, Hard. The noble ruins still remaining witness its ancient magnificence.*

Perses, is, m. *A king of Macedonia, subdued by Paulus Æmilius, and by him, together with his children, carryed to Rome, where he died with grief in prison; or, as others say, by fasting, or want of rest, Vid. Plut. & Val. Max. 5, 1. He is also called Persens by Livy, 45, 6. rectè, nam tam Perses quam Perseus, Περσεὺς Græcè voc.*

Persēs, īdis, f. Patron. *Sen. Medea, vid. 814. Hecate, the daughter of*

Perseus, ei, & eos. (1) *The son of Jupiter and Danaë, to whom when he came to age, Mercury gave a falchion, and talaria, or wings to his feet; whence he is called Peinipes by Catullus, 53, 24. Minerva gave him an Ægis. Thus furnished, he went against the Gorgons, vid. Gorgon. He attacked Medusa, when all her snakes were asleep, cut off her head, vid. Perseus, a, um, and set it in his Ægis, where-with he turned several into stones. He delivered Andromeda from the sea monster, vid. Andromeda, and married her. Returning into his country, he accidentally killed his grandfather Acrisius with a quoit. (2) Also the last king of Macedonia, called also Perses. (1) Andromeda Persei nobilis uxor erat, Prop. 2, 28, 32. Plantaria Perseos, Val. Flacc. 1, 68. (2) Vid. Perses.*

Persēus, a, um, adj. denot. *Of, or belonging to, Perses, the son of Jupiter. Secta Perseæ. Phorcidos ora manu, Prop. 3, 22, 8.*

Persia, æ, & **Persis**, īdis, f. *A large country of Asia, lying between the Caspian sea and the country of the Mogul. Tabellæ ē Persiā adlata, Plant. Pers. 4, 3, 28. & Plerique Græcā formā utuntur. Persidis vicinia, Virg. Georg. 4, 290. Hinc*

Persicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Persia. Persicum mare, Plin. 12, 2. Persicus apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1.*

Persius, i, m. prænomen. Caius. (1) *A very learned Roman, cotemporary with Lucilius. (2) A. Persius Flaccus, an excellent satirist and philosopher,*

Isophrer, bred under Annæus Cornutus. *Vid.* Pers. Sat. 5, 37. He lived in the reign of Tib. Cæsar, and died about 28 years of age. He is highly commended by *Quintilian* and *Martial*. (1) Cic. *de Orat.* 2, 6. & *Plin.* præf. *Hist.* (2) *Quint.* 10, 1. & *Mart.* 4, 29.

Petrilia, æ, f. A city of Etruria, in the midway between Rome and Florence, *Plin.* 3, 5.

Petrusinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Perusia*. *Perusina* fames, *Luc.* 1, 41.

Pessinuntius, a, um, adj. & *Pessinunticus*. Of, or belonging to, *Pessinus*. *Pessinuntius* sacerdos, Cic. *pro Sext.* 26. || *Pessinuntica*, sc. dea, *Apul. Met.* 11. i. e. *Cybele*.

Pessinus, untis, f. [*Πεσσινός*, *Ptol.*] A city of Phrygia, where the goddess *Cybele* was worshiped, *Liv.* 29, 10. & *Plin.* 5, 32.

Petilia, æ, f. A town of Magna Græcia, built by *Philoctetes*, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 401. *hod.* *Belcastro*, *Hard.*

Petiliānus, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, *Petilia*. *Petilian* regna, *Mart.* 12, 57, 19.

Petōsirīs, is, m. An astrologer of Ægypt, *Plin.* 7, 49. & *Juv.* 6, 580.

Petovio, ōnis, m. A town of Carniola, near *Venice*, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 1, 1.

Petra, æ, f. (1) The metropolis of Arabia *Petræa*, or that part called the Desert. (2) Also a city of Macedonia, near *Dyrrhachium*. (3) Another in Sicily. (4) The surname of an Equestrian family. (1) *Plin.* 6, 28. (2) *Cæf. B. C.* 5, 42. (3) *Cic. Petræa. Sil.* 14, 248. *Petrini* pop. *Plin.* 3, 8. (4) *Tac. Ann.* 11, 4, 1.

Petia Pertusa, A town in Italy, *Aur. Vict. Epit.* 9, 10.

Petreius, i, m. A commander for Pompey, defeated by Cæsar in Spain, and afterwards in Africa, *Vid. Sall. B. C.* 63. & *Hirt. B. Afr.* 19.

Petricorii, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Perigord in France. Their capital was *Petrocorium*; *hod.* *Perigouux*, *Cæf. B. G.* 7, 75.

Petinum, i, n. A village in Campania, near *Stueffa*, plentyfull in vines; or, as others, a mountain by that city, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 5.

Petronia, æ, f. (1) || A river of Italy, which dischargeth itself into the Tiber. (2) Also the wife of *Vitellius*. (1) *Fest.* (2) *Suet. in Vitell.* & *Tac. Ann.* 2, 64, 1.

Petronius, ii, m. Several Romans of this name, of consular and equestrian rank. *Petronius* Arbitrator, master of Nero's revels and luxury, thence by some called *Nequitia Arbitrator*. He wrote the life of his prince, under the feigned names of whores, and catamites, but in the purest stile; whence some have called him *pugissimæ impuritatis auctor*. See a short account of his life and death in *Tac. Ann.* 16. capp. 19, 20.

|| *Petvaria*, æ, f. Beverly in Yorkshire, *Camd.* *|| *Peuce*, es, f. [*Πεύκη*, *Gr.*] An island in one of the mouths of the Ister, *Luc.* 3, 202.

Peucetia, æ, f. One half of Apulia; the other is called *Daunia*. Continet *Baricanam*, & partem *Basilicæ provincie*, *Plin.* 3, 11. *hod.* *Terra di Bari*.

Peucini, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of the island *Peuce*, *Tac. Germ.* 46.

P ante H.

Phæax, ācis, & pl. *Phæaces*, A people of *Corcyra*, or *Corfu*; which island was anciently famous for choice fruit, and its people for luxury. *Pinguis ut passim, Phæaxque reverti*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 24. *Phæacum rura felicibus obsita pomis*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 719. *Hinc*

Phæacius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Corcyra*, or *Corfu*. *Phæacia* tellus, *Tib.* 4, 1, 78. &

Phæacus, a, um, adj. Of *Corfu*. *Hæc mea Phæacas æquant pomaria silvas*, *Prop.* 3, 2, 13.

**Phæaciani dei*, [*Ἀφαιάδων*, *Gr.* i. e. *calceus albus*] Ancient gods of Greece, whose statues had white sandals, *Juv.* 3, 218. *ubi tamen al. leg. hæc Asianorum*.

**Phædimus*, i, m. [*Lat. clarus*; *Ἀφαιδῖμος*,

Gr. idem.] One famous for his swiftness in running, *Stat.*

*|| *Phædon*, ōnis, m. [*Φαίδων*, *Gr.*] One of *Elis*, a scholar of *Socrates*, a man so beloved by *Plato*, that he inscribed to him his divine book of the immortality of the soul, *Phædon*, *Gell.* 2, 18.

**Phædra*, æ, f. [*Lat. pulchra*; *Ἀφαιδρὴ*, *nitidus*] The daughter of *Minos* king of *Crete*, by *Pasiphaë*. She fell in love with *Hippolytus* her son in law, who refused her love; which proved fatal to him, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 737. *Vid.* *Hippolytus*.

**Phædrus*, i, m. [*ab eodem themate*] (1) A scholar of *Plato*, whom he honoured by inscribing to him one of his books called *Phædrus*. (2) A freed man of *Tiberius Cæsar*, who wrote a book of fables in the *Æsopian* way, and in so pure and elegant a style, that therein he cometh behind none of the purest ancient writers. His matter and manner are both so plain and delightfull, that after the practice by way of exercise upon the rules of Grammar, none can be fitter to be put into the hands of children. (3) Also an *Epicurean philosopher*. (1) *Liber extat in operibus Plat.* (2) *Vid. libr.* (3) *Cic. N. D.* 1, 33.

Phæmonœ, *vid.* *Phæmonioë*.

Phæstum, vel *Phæstum*, i, n. A town of *Crete*, where *Apollo* was worshiped, *Plin.* 4, 3. *Hinc*

Phæstias, vel *Phæstias*, ādis, f. Patron. Of *Phæstum*, *Synecd. Cretan*, of *Crete*, *Ov. Met.* 9, 715.

Phæstius, vel *Phæstus*, a, um, adj. denom. *Phæstius Apollo*, *Plin.* 4, 3.

**Phæthon*, ontis, m. [*Ἰαφὸς τὸ φῶς*, i. e. à luce, & *αἴθω*, incendo] (1) The son of *Phæbus* and *Clymene*, who requested his father to give him leave to drive his chariot; which he granted, but withall informed him of the danger. The rash youth would not be dissuaded from the attempt, but mounting the chariot, after a few hours driveing, being unable to bear the light and heat, he dropped the reins; and, to prevent a general conflagration, *Jupiter* struck him with thunder, and down he dropped into the river *Eridanus*. (2) || *Phæbus*, or the Sun. (3) || Also the star of *Jupiter*. (1) *Vid.* *Cic. Off.* 3, 25. & *fab. fuscæ narratam ap. Ov. Met.* 2, 1. (2) *Auroram Phæthontis equi jam luce trahebant*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 105. *quomodo Homerus, "Ἥλιος φέδων, Sol splendens dixit, Il. χ, 734.* (3) *Manil. lib. 1.* || *Scrib. & Phæton, sed illud rect.*

**Phæthontēs*, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, *Phæthon*. *Ignes Phæthontei*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 246.

**Phæthontias*, ādis, f. Patron. A sister of *Phæthon*, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 62. &

*|| *Phæthontis*, īdis, f. Patron. *Idem.* *Avien. Arat. v.* 793.

**Phæthūsa*, æ, f. [*Ἀφαιθω*, *luceo*] The daughter of *Phæbus* and *Næra*, the eldest of *Phæthon's* three sisters, feigned for over much lamenting their brother's fate, to be changed into trees, which dropped amber, *Ov. Met.* 2, 346. & *inceps*.

Phalacrina, æ, f. A village of the *Sabines*, where *Vespasian* was born, *Suet. Vesp.* 2.

Phalanna, æ, f. A town of *Thessaly*, not far from *Tempe*, *Plin.* 4, 9. & *Liv.* 42, 54.

Phalantēs, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Phalanthus*. *Phalanteum Tarentum*, *Sil.* 11, 16.

Phalanthus, i, m. A *Lacedæmonian*, one of those, who having no certain father, were called *Parthenians*, left their country in a body, and came to the river *Galesus* in Italy, and built *Tarentum*; or, as others say, repaired it, and called it after the name of its first founder, *Taras*, the son of *Neptune*. *Vid.* *Hor. Od.* 2, 6, 11. & *Just.* 3, 4, 8.

Phalantinus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* *Mart.* 5, 38.

Phalara, æ, f. A town of *Thessaly*, *Plin.* 4, 8. *conf. Liv.* 27, 30. *φαλαρίς*, *Lycoph.* 1147.

Phalāris, īdis, m. A cruel tyrant of *Agrigen-*

um, famous for shouting up men in a brazen bull, and putting fire under it, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 33. *Juv.* 8, 81.

Phalereus, i, m. One who had an incurable imposthume, and desiring death, went to the enemies camp, and there received a wound whereby he was cured, *Plin.* 7, 50.

Phalereus, surnamed *Demetrius*, A philosopher, scholar of *Theophrastus*, made governour of Athens by *Cassander* king of Macedonia, after whose death he went to Ægypt.

Phalerea, æ, f. A sea-port of Greece, which gave name to *Demetrius Phalereus*, *Plin.* 4, 17. *hod.* *Tripyrgi*, quasi à turri tergemina, *Hard.*

Phalisci, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Etruria*, worshipers of *Juno*, *Liv.* 5, 26. *Vid.* *Falisci*.

Phaon, ōnis, m. A handsome young man of *Lesbos*, with whom all the young women of *Mitylene* fell in love, especially *Sappho* the poetess. *Vid.* *Ep. Sapphus ad Phaonem inter Ovidianas*.

Pharia, æ, f. An island of *Illyricum*, *Plin.* 3, 26. *hod.* *Liesina*, *Hard.*

**Phārius*, a, um, adj. (1) Belonging to the watch tower in the island *Pharos*. (2) *Synecd. Alexandrian*, or *Ægyptian*. (1) *Septima nox Phariis Ægyptia littora flammis ostendit*, *Luc.* 9, 1008. (2) *Pharium velamen*, *Id.* 9, 1015. *Pharius tyrannus*, *Id.* 7, 704.

Pharmacusa, æ, f. An island in the *Ægean* sea, where Cæsar was taken and detained by pirates, till he had paid a ransom, *Suet. Cæf.* 4.

Pharnacea, æ, f. A city of *Cappadocia*, *Plin.* 6, 4.

Pharnaces, is, m. Son to *Mithridates* king of *Pontus*, whom Cæsar in his war with Pompey so quickly discomfited, that in his account thereof he writ, *Veni, vidi, vici*, *Suet. Cæf.* 37.

**Phāros*, i, f. [*Ἀφῶρος*, i. e. turri ibi extructâ; vel à φῶς, *luceo*] (1) A small island at the mouth of the Nile, wherein was a tower with lights, to guide ships in the night. (2) Also the tower itself, or a tower in general. (3) Also an island of *Illyricum*. (1) *Plin.* 2, 85. (2) *Cæf. B. C.* 3, 112. (3) *Plin.* 4, 21.

Pharsālia, æ, f. [*à Pharlalio urbe*] A part of *Thessaly*, famous for the battle between Pompey and Cæsar, and afterwards by a stretch of poetical liberty between Augustus, Brutus, and Cæsius. *Vid.* *Ov. Met.* 15, 823. *certum enim est hoc depugnatum prælium Philippis Thraciæ fuisse*.

Pharsālicus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Pharsalia*. *Pharsalici campi*, *Plin.* 4, 8.

Phāsellæ, ārum, m. pl. *Cic. Agr.* 2, 19. Inhabitants of

Phāsellis, is, f. A small town of *Pamphylia*, famous for being a nest of pirates, *Luc.* 8, 251. & *Cic. Verr.* 4, 10.

Phāsiacus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Phasis*, or *Colchis*. *Phasiacæ gramina terræ*, *Ov. Remed. Am.* 262.

Phāsias, iadis, & contract. *Phāsis*, f. Patron. *Medea*, a *Colchian*. *Barbara per natos Phasias ulta suos*, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 382. *Immeritâ Phasida fovit ope*, *Id. Fast.* 2, 42.

Phāsis, is, & īdis, f. (1) A town, (2) and large river of *Colchis*, which dischargeth itself into the *Euxine* sea. (1) *Plin.* 6, 4. (2) *Virg. Georg.* 4, 367. *Phasidos ad fluctus*, *Catull.* 62, 3. || *Hodie præampla civitas est; utrique nomen le Phase*, *Hard.*

Phāvōinus, *vid.* *Favorinus*.

Phēgeus, i, & eos, m. (1) The name of a captain. (2) Also of a servant. (3) The father of *Alpheus*. (1) *Virg. Æn.* 9, 765. & 12, 371. (2) *Id. ibid.* 5, 263. (3) *Ov. Met.* 9, 412. *Unde*

Phēgeiut, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Phēgeus*, *Ov. Met.* 9, 412.

Phēgis, īdis, f. Patron. The daughter of *Phēgeus*, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 455.

Phēmōnōë Sibylla, The daughter of *Apollo*, and one of the *Sibyls*, who first gave out oracles at *Delphos*, and found out herick verse, *Stat. Syiv.* 2, 2, 39. & *Luc.* 5, 126.

Pheneatæ,

Pheneatæ, Ærum, m. pl. *The people of Phene-*
um, Cic. N. D. 3, 22.

Phēneus, i, f. & Phēneum, i, n. (1) *A lake*
of Arcadia, the water whereof is unwholesome in
the night, but wholesome in the day. (2) *Also*
a town near the lake. (1) Ov. Met. 15, 332.
(2) Plin. 4, 6.

Pheræ, Ærum, f. pl. *A city of Thessaly,* Cic.
de Div. 1, 25. Hinc

Phēræus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,*
Pheræ. ¶ Alexander Phēræus, *a cruel tyrant,*
who oppressed the Pheræans, and was killed by
his wife. Vid. Cic. de Inv. 2, 49. & Ov. in
Ibin. 321. Dulces Phēræi, Stat. Theb. 2, 163.

Phērecrates, is, m. (1) ¶ *A comick poet of*
Athens. (2) *Also one descended from Deucalion.*
(1) Suid. (2) Cic. Tusc. 1, 10.

*Phērecydes, æ, m. [qu. φέρων κῦδος, i. e.
portans gloriam; & φέρω, fero, & κῦδος, gloria]
A Syrian philosopher, in the time of Servius Tul-
lus. He was master to Pythagoras, and died of
a phthiriasis, little worms creeping out of his
body, Plin. 7, 51. He first taught the immor-
tality of the soul, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16. & de Div.
1, 50. Hinc

*Phērecydeus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,*
Pherocydes, Cic. de Div. 2, 13.

Phīdiacus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,*
Phidias. Phidiacum vivebat ebur, Juv. 8, 103.

Phīdias, æ, m. *An excellent painter, and sta-*
tuary, who enclosed his own picture in the buck-
ler of Minerva, because he was not suffered to
put it on the outside, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15. So ac-
curate was his work, that any perfect thing was
compared thereto, Id. in Præf. Paradox. sub
finem.

*Phīdippus, i, m. [Φειδιππος, Gr.] (1)
¶ *The son of Thessalus, and grandson of Hercules.*
(2) *A comick person in Terence.* (1) Hom. Il.
β, 678. (2) Hecyr. 3, 4, 35.

Phīdītia, Ærum, n. pl. [ἀφειδία, parsimonia]
Sparing feasts, such as were the Lacedæmonians,
Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.

Phīdyle, es, f. *A countrywoman in Horace,* Od.
3, 23, 2.

*Phīladelphīa, æ, f. [à Ptolemæo Philadel-
pho dicta] *A city of Egypt,* Plin. 5, 18.

*Phīladelphus, i, m. [à fraterno amore ita
dict. sc. à φίλος, amicus, & ἀδελφός, frater]
The surname of one of the Ptolemies kings of
Egypt, who founded a library at Alexandria,
wherein were 100,000 books; among which
were the volumes of the Old Testament, at his
request translated into Greek by 72 interpreters,
which the Jews had sent for that purpose. Vid.
Joseph. Antiq. Jud. 12, 2. & Vitruv. Præf.
lib. 7.

Phīlēni, Ærum, m. pl. *Two Carthaginian bro-*
thers, who chose rather to be buried alive, than
that their country should not enjoy its just bounds.
To perpetuate whose name, two altars were
built over their tombs. Vid. Sall. B. Jug. 79.
conf. Sil. 15, 704. & Val. Max. 5, 6, 4.

Phīlænīs, idis, f. *A vile prostitute, so gaudy,*
that she was clothed in purple, Mart. 9, 63.

Phīlammon, ònis, m. *The son of Apollo,* Ov.
Met. 1, 317.

Phīlēmōn, ònis, m. (1) *A comick poet, next to*
Menander. (2) *A poor countryman, who enter-*
tained Jupiter. (1) Quint. 10, 1. (2) Ov. Met.
8, 710. & seqq.

*Phīlētās, æ, m. [Lat. amator; à φίλεω,
amo] *An Elegiac poet of the island Cos, a se-*
vere critic, preceptor to Ptolemæus Philadelphus;
so lean by over-much study, that he wore lead
in his shoes, lest the wind should blow him
down, Athen. & Ælian. Propertius compareth
him with Callimachus, El. 3, 1. princ.

*Phīlippēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,*
Philippi. Philippeus sanguis, Prop. 3, 11, 40.

*Phīlippi, òrum, m. pl. *A city of Macedon,*
bordering on Thrace; in whose plains M. Julius
Brutus and C. Cælius were routed by Octavius
and M. Antonius, or rather defeated by Fortune.
Vid. Flor. 4, 7. Hinc

*Phīlppenīs, e, f. *Of Philippi.* Philippiense
prælium, Plin. 7, 45.

*Phīlippēus, & Phīlippicus, a, um, adj. *Of,*
or belonging to, Philip. Philippeus sanguis, Pro-
pert. 3, 11, 40. ¶ Nummi Philippi aurei,
Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 1. Philippeum aurum, Id.
Cure. 3, 70. gold Philips, as we say Jacobus's for
broad pieces. Philippicum argentum, Id. Truc.
5, 1, 60. Philippicæ, sc. orationes, φιλίππικαί
λόγοι, Demosthenes's orations against Philip king
of Macedon, in imitation of whom Cicero collecteth
his 14 orations against M. Antonius Philippicks.
Divina Philippica, Volueris à prima quæ proxi-
ma, Juv. 10, 125. the second Philippick.

*Phīlippōpolis, is, f. [à conditore Philippo
Amyntæ filio] (1) *A city of Thrace, near the*
river Hebrus. It was anciently called Poneropo-
lis; and in Pliny's time, from its situation,
Trimontium; hod. Philippopoli, Hard. (2)
¶ *Philippville, a strong city in the Low Countries.*
(1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) Vid. Geogr.

*Phīlippus, i, m. [sc. equorum amator; à
φίλος, amator, & ἵππος, equus] (1) *Philip king*
of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. (2)
Met. *A coin of his.* (3) *An orator, and lawyer*
at Rome. (1) Vid. Jult. 1, 8. & 9. (2) Re-
tulit acceptos regale numisma Philippios, Hor.
Ep. 2, 1, 234. (3) Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 52. ubi vid.
interpr.

Phīlīstīnæ fossæ, *The chief branch of the ri-*
ver Padus, Plin. 3, 16. hod. Tartaro, Hard.

Phīlīstion, is, m. (1) ¶ *The name of a phy-*
sician. (2) *Also a mimographer.* (1) Gell. 17,
11. (2) Mart. 2, 41.

Phīlo, ònis, m. *There were several men of this*
name. (1) Philo Judæus, so called because born
of Jewish parents at Alexandria, excellently well
read in Plato's philosophy, and very eloquent;
so that the Greeks said of him, Aut Plato philo-
nizet, aut Philo platonizat. How well he un-
derstood the antiquities, manners, and laws of
his own country, his works show. He came to
Rome upon an embassy to C. Caligula. (2)
Another of the Acad. mick sect, who fled to Rome
in the Mithridatick war. (1) Vid. opera ejus
quæ extant. (2) Cic. in Orat. 89. & alibi
sæpe.

*Phīloctētæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging*
to, Philoctetes. Philoctetæus clamor, Cic. de Fin.
2, 29.

*Phīloctētes, is, m. [Lat. amator possessio-
nis; à φίλος, amator, & κτήσις, possessio] *The*
son of Pæus; whence he is called by Ovid Pæ-
antius, & Pæante satus, Met. 9, 233. He
lighted the funeral pile of Hercules, who gave
him his quiver and empoisoned arrows. charg-
ing him to tell no one of his sepulchre; which
promise he kept in word, but when the Greeks
were urgent with him, he went to the place and
stamped with his foot, which soon after, by the
fall of one of those arrows upon it, gangrened,
and stunk so, that they left him behind them in
the island Lemnos, but he was afterwards cured
by Machaon, Prop. 2, 1, 59.

Phīlodēmus, i, m. [sc. amator populi; ex
φίλος, amator, vel amicus, & δῆμος, populus]
An Epicurean philosopher, and poet, Hor. Sat.
1, 2, 1. 1. meminit. hujus quoque, Cic. de Fin.
2, 35.

*Phīlōmēla, æ, f. [i. e. melos amatrix; ex
φίλος, amicus, & μέλος, melos] *The daughter of*
Pandion king of Athens, ravished by Tereus, who
had married her sister Progne, and cut out her
tongue that she might not disclose it, and im-
pisoned her. But she wrought the whole story
with her needle, and sent it to her sister; who
receiving it, sent for her sister out of prison,
made her kill her son Itys, and serve him up in
a dish to her husband, who, enraged, would
have killed them both; but they fled, and he
pursued; in the pursuit Progne was changed
into a swallow, he into a lapwing, Itys into a
pheasant, and Philomela into a nightingale, Ov.
Met. 6. fab. 7. Virg. Ecl. 6, 79.

*Phīlōmēlus, i, m. [ab eodem] (1) *A rich*
musician. (2) *A Phœcian commander, who plun-*
dered the temple at Delphos. (1) Mart. 3, 31. &
4, 10. fortè Glaphyrus, ut conjicitur ex fisto-
nomine. (2) Jult. 8, 1, 8.

Philonides, is, m. *A swift runner, servant to*
Alexander the Great, Plin. 2, 71.

*Phīlostrātus, i, m. [Lat. amator exercitūs;
ex φίλος, amicus, & στρατός, exercitus] (1)
¶ *A famous orator, who taught at Rome in the*
reign of Nero. He wrote many panegyrics and
declamations. (2) *The son of the former, secre-*
tary to Julia the empress, wife of Severus. He
wrote the life of Apollonius Tyanæus in Greek,
in eight books, the lives of the heroes in the
Trojan war, the lives of the Sophists, &c. (1)
Vid. Suid. (2) Opera extant.

Phīlōtis, idis, f. *A maid servant at Rome.*
When the state was so weak, as to oblige them
to deliver up their servants to the Fidenatēs, she
gave the Romans notice, when the soldiers were
drunk, by a signal set upon a fig tree; who
thereupon surprised and defeated them. For this
service the maid servants were made free, and
portions given them out of the publick treasury;
and to preserve the memory of this action, an
annual holy day was kept in honour of Juno, on
the seventh day of July, who from the fig-tree
was called *Juno Caprotina*, and the day *Nonæ*
Caprotinæ, Varr. L. L. 5. & ex eo Macrobi. Sat.
1, 11.

Phīloxēnus, i, m. [Lat. hospitii amator; ex
φίλος, amator, & ξένος, hospes] (1) *The name*
of a painter. (2) ¶ *Also a gormandizer, who*
wished his neck as long as a crane's, that he
might have the greater pleasure in eating. (1)
Plin. 35, 10. (2) Aristot. Eth. 3, 11.

¶ Phīlyra, æ, f. *The daughter of Oceanus, and*
mother of Chiron, the Centaur, begot by Saturn in
the shape of a horse. Vid. Nat. Com. 4, 12.
Hinc

Phīlyrēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,*
Philyra. ¶ Philyrēus heros, *Chiron the Centaur;*
Ov. Fast. 5, 391. Philyrēia tectā, Id. Met. 7,
352. *Thessaly, where Chiron lived.*

Phīlyrides, & metri causā Phīlyrides, m. Pa-
tron. *Chiron, the musick master to Achilles,* Ov.
Art. Am. 1, 11.

Phīnēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Phi-*
neus. Phineia tectā, Val. Flacc. 4, 501.

Phīneus, i, m. *A king of Arcadia, or, as*
others, of Paphlagonia, who, incensed by the ca-
lumnies of their stepmother, put out the eyes of
his own children, and soon after was struck blind
himself, and attended by the Harpyies, who eat
and spoiled his victuals; so that he had perished
by hunger, if Calais, and Zethes his wife's bro-
ther, had not come, and driven them into Sicily,
Stat. Theb. 8, 255. conf. Val. Flacc. 4, 444. &
seqq.

*Phīlēgēthontis, is, m. [à φλέγω, uro] *One of*
the infernal rivers. Tartareus Phlegethon, Virg.
Æn. 6, 551. Hinc

*Phīlēgēthontēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging*
to, Phlegethon. Phlegethontæ undæ, Auson.

*Phīlēgēthontis, idis, f. Patron. *Of, or belong-*
ing to, Phlegethon. Phlegethontis lymphæ, Ov.
Met. 5, 544.

*Phīlēgon, tis, m. [à φλέγω, uro] *One of the*
four coach horses of the sun, Ov. Met. 2, 254.

*Phīlēgra, æ, f. [ab eodem, copiosa enim sul-
phure est regio] *A city of Campania, famous for*
the battle between the gods and the giants, Val.
Flacc. 1, 564. ¶ *Alrautiam in Æolia, quæ tamen*
cum hac confunditur. Hinc

*Phīlēgræus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of Phlegra, in*
Campania. (2) *Also in Æolia.* (1) Stat. Sylv.
5, 3, 196. (2) Vid. Sil. 9, 305. & ibi Callar.

Phīlēgyas, æ, m. *A king of the Lapithæ, fa-*
ther to Ixion and Coronis, whose rape by Apollo
he took so heinously, that he set his temple
on fire; whereupon the god sent him to hell,
where he was to sit with a great stone hanging
over his head, and ready to fall, Virg. Æn. 6,
618. ¶ *Cujus tamen loci ambiguis est sensus;*
potest enim esse accus. pl. vocis sequentis.

Phīlēgyæ, Ærum, m. pl. *A people of Eæolia,*
near Orchomenos, whom Neptune destroyed for
their piracy, and other crimes. Vid. Pausan. in
Bæot. & Ov. Met. 11, 414.

*Phīlus, untis, f. [φίλος, Ptol.] *A castle and*
town.

town of Sicyonia, about four miles from Corinth, Plin. 4, 5.

* Phobētor, ōris. m. [Φοβήτωρ, Gr.] The son of the god, Sōmus, called by the gods Icelus, Ov. Met. 11, 640.

Phōcæa, æ. f. [à multitudine phocarum dict.] A city of Ionia, inhabited by a colony of Athenians, who, for fear of the Persians leaving their own city empty, fled thither, Herod. Situm urbis vid. ap. Liv. 37, 32. hod. Fogia vecchia, Hard. Hinc

Phōcæenses, ium. m. pl. The inhabitants of Phocæa, Liv. 37, 32.

Phōcæicus, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Phocæa. Phocæicus murex, Ov. Met. 6, 9.

Phōcæis, idis. f. Patron. Of Phocæa, Luc. 3, 301. ubi al. Phocias.

Phoce, es. f. A small island, or rather rock, near Crete, Plin. 4, 12.

Phōcensis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, the city Phocis, Just. 8, 1. &

Phōcæicus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Phocis. Phocæica laurus, Luc. 5, 143.

Phōcion, ōnis. m. An Athenian, who, after many signal services done for his country, was condemned to die, and ended his life by poison. Vid. vitam à C. Nepote scriptam.

Phōcis, idis. f. A small country of Greece, famous for the oracle at Delphos, and mount Parnassus, which were therein. Its situation is thus described by Ovid, Separat Aonios Actæis Phocis ab arvis, Met. 1, 313.

Phōcus, i. m. The son of Æacus by Psamathe, Ov. Met. 7, 477. whence he is called Æacides, Id. ib. 494.

Phōcylides, is. m. An ancient Milesian poet. Whether the poem extant under his name be his, is much doubted.

* Phæbas, ædis. f. [à Phæbo] The priestess of Apollo, who delivered forth his oracles, Luc. 5, 128. & Sil. 15, 282.

* Phæbe, es. f. [à Phæbo fratre] The sister of Phæbus, the moon, called by many other names, as, namely, Cynthia, Diana, Dictyna, Hecate, Luna, &c. Crescendo reparat sua cornua Phæbe, Ov. Met. 1, 11.

* Phæbēus, & Phæbēus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Phæbus, or the Sun. ¶ Juvenis Phæbēus, i. e. Æsculapius, Ov. Met. 15, 642. Phæbea lampas, Virg. Æn. 4, 6.

* Phæbīgēna, æ. m. [à Phæbo genitus] The son of Phæbus, Æsculapius, Virg. Æn. 7, 773.

* Phæbus, i. [qu. cūs sūx, lux vitæ; pot. à φῶς, λαμπρός, Hesych.] A name of Apollo, and often joined with it, vid. Virg. Æn. 3, 251. the interpreter of the gods, and foreteller of future events, Id. ib. The god of physick, Ov. Met. 1, 520. and of poetry, Ov. Rem. Am. 76. & Hor. 4, 15, 1. & seqq.

Phænice, es, & Phænīcia, æ. f. [de variis etymis quid cui præferendum incert.] A country of Asia, in which were Tyros and Sidon, famous for the purple dye, from hence called Phæniceus, or Puniceus color; also mount Carmel and Libanus, famous for frankincense. Huius regionis meminit, Cic. Philipp. 11, 14. Hinc

Phænices, um. m. pl. The Phœnicians, the people of Phœnicia. They were famous for being reputed the first sailors, and for the invention of letters, Luc. 3, 220. & Plin. 5, 12.

Phænīcia, æ. f. vid. Phænice.

Phænīcius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Phœnicia. Phænīcium mare, Plin. 5, 12.

Phænīctsa, æ. One of the Vulcanian islands in Sicily, Plin. 3, 9. hod. Felicur, Hard.

Phænīssa, æ. f. A woman of Phœnicia. Dido Phænīssa, Virg. Æn. 1, 674. juvenus, Sil. 17, 636. ¶ Pon. & n. pl. quasi adjēt, ut Phænīssa agmina, Id. ib. 147.

* Phænix, icis. m. [Φοίνιξ, Gr.] (1) ¶ The son of Agenor, and brother of Cadmus, from whom some say Phœnicia hath its name. (2) The son of Amyntor, the master and companion of Achilles. (1) Herod. (2) Ov. Met. 8, 307.

Phōlegandros, i. f. An island in the Ægean sea, one of the Sporades, Plin. 4, 12.

Phōloë, es. f. (1) A mountain and town of Arcadia, where Pholus was buried. (2) A woman's name. (1) Plin. 4, 6. Luc. 3, 198. (2) Virg. Æn. 5, 285. Hor. Od. 1, 33, 9.

Phōlus, i. m. The son of Ixion, and a cloud, Virg. Georg. 2, 456. Sil. 1, 438.

Phorbas, antis. m. (1) The eldest son of king Priam, or, as Servius, the father of Ilioneus, one of the companions of Æneas. (2) A Thessalian, the son of Lapitha, a great robber. He also challenged the gods to fight, and was slain by Apollo. (3) An Ægyptian of Syene. (1) Virg. Æn. 5, 842. (2) Ov. Met. 11, 414. (3) Id. Met. 5, 74.

Phorcus, i. m. Phorcys, & Phorcyn, ūnos. (1) The son of Neptune and the nymph Thetis, father of the Gorgons. (2) An excellent sculptor and painter. (1) Virg. Æn. 5, 240. (2) Plin. 36, 5.

Phorcynis, idos. & Phorcys, ūdos. f. Patron. The daughter of Phorcys, Medusa, Ov. Met. 5, 230. & 4, 775. & Prop. 3, 22, 8.

Phormio, ōnis. m. (1) A Peripatetic philosopher, who made a discourse of military discipline, and the office of a general, before Hannibal, who called him an old doating fool, for talking of what he did not understand. (2) Also a comick name of a parasite. (1) Cic. de Orat. 2, 18. (2) Vid. Ter. fab. ult.

Phōrōneus, eos. m. The son of the river Inachus, and king of the Argives, Stat. Theb. 4, 589.

Phōrōnēus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Phoroneus, or the Argives. Phoroneis sub antris, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 101.

Phōrōnis, idis. f. Patron. The granddaughter of Phoroneus, Id. Ov. Met. 1, 668.

* Phosphōrus, i. m. [à φῶς, lux, & φέρω, fero] The morning star, Mart. 8, 21.

Phraates, is. m. A king of the Parthians, who was banished by his subjects, but restored by Augustus, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 17.

Phricium, ii. n. A mountain and town of Locris, Liv. 36, 13.

Phrygia, æ. f. A country of the lesser Asia, wherein were few cities, but many villages, Curt. 3, 1. It was divided into the greater and lesser. Vid. Geogr. & Claud. in Eutrop. 238, & seq.

Phrygiō, ōnis. m. [à Phrygiā oriundus] A Phrygian, an embroiderer, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34. Hinc

Phrygiōnius, a, um. adj. [à Phrygione] Made by a Phrygian, or embroiderer. Phrygionæ vestes, Plin. 8, 48. ubi vulgò Phrygianæ; sed Hard. in MSS. libb. dicit inveniri Phrygionæ, sc. à Phrygione.

Phrygius, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Phrygia; Phrygian. Phrygium æquor, Virg. Æn. 1, 385. Phrygiæ biremes, Id. ib. 186.

Phryne, es. f. A beautyfull courtesan of Athens, who grew so rich by her trade, as to rebuild Thebes, which had been destroyed by Alexander the Great, Plin. 34, 8. Prop. 2, 6. & Plin. 34, 8. conf. & Athen. 1, 13.

Phryx, ūgis. m. A Phrygian, or Trojan. Phryx Anchises, Ov. Ep. 16, 201. Phryx Æsopus, Phædr. praf. 1, 3.

Phryxus, vel Phrixus, i. m. The son of Athamas and Nephele, king and queen of Boeotia, who, with his sister Helle, to avoid the cruelty of their stepmother Ino, committed their safety to the ram with the golden fleece, in order to swim over the strait, from his sister there drowned afterwards called the Hellefont. Phryxus got safe to Colchos, and presented the golden fleece to king Æetes, having first sacrificed the ram to the god Mars, Ov. Ep. 18, 143. Vid. Helle. Hinc

Phryxēus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Phryxus. ¶ Phryxēus pontus, the Hellefont, Luc. 6, 56. Phryxea vellera, Ov. Met. 7, 7. the golden fleece.

Phthia, æ. f. A district and city of Thessaly, the country of Achilles, Virg. Æn. 1, 288. Hinc

Phthiōta, æ. c. g. An inhabitant of Phthia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10. &

Phthiōticus, a, um. adj. Of Phthia, Syn. Thessalian. Phthiotica templa, Catull. 65, 35.

Phthiātis, idis. f. A district of Thessaly, whose chief city was Phthia, Plin. 4, 1.

Phthius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Phthia, or Thessaly. Phthius Achilles, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 4.

Phycus, untis. m. A promontory of Cyrene, opposite to Tanarus, Luc. 9, 40. & Plin. 5, 5. hod. nautis dicitur Capo Rusato, Hard.

Phylæce, es. f. A town in the district of Phthia in Thessaly, Luc. 6, 352.

Phylacēus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Phylace. ¶ Coniux Phylacēia, Laodamia the wife of Proteus, Ov. Trist. 5, 14, 39.

Phylacides, æ. m. patron. Proteus, so called, from Phylace, where he reigned, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 356.

Phyle, es. vel Phyla, æ. f. (1) An island near France; hod. Baqueou, Hard. (2) Another in Ægypt. (3) A fort of Attica. (1) Plin. 3, 5. (2) Id. 5, 9. (3) Nep. in Thrahyb. 2. & Just. 5, 9.

Phyllis, idis. f. (1) The daughter of Sithon king of Thrace, who entertained Demophoon the son of Theseus, in his return from Troy, and was contracted to him. He took his leave of her, promising in a short time to return; which being elapsed, she, through impatience, thinking he slighted her, hanged herself, or, as others say, died with grief, and was changed into an almond tree. (2) Also a country lafs in Virgil. (1) Vid. Ov. Ep. 2. & Pallad. R. R. de institutione, ver. 61, & 149. (2) Ecl. 5, 10.

Phyllos, i. f. A country of Arcadia, abounding in cattle, Stat. Theb. 4, 45.

P ante I.

Pialæ, ærum. m. pl. A people of Scythia, Plin. 6, 17.

¶ Picardia, æ. f. A maritime province of France, the most northern part of the kingdom.

¶ Picens, tis. Prud. in Hippol. ver. 206. sed sæpe pl. Picientes, qui & Picentini dict. & Picēni, Plin. A people of Picenum, or Picentia in Italy, vid. Plin. 3, 13. Flor. 1, 19, 2. & more adj. Pax icta cum Picenti populo, Liv. 10, 10, fin.

Picentia, æ. f. The capital of Picenum. Vid. Strab. 1, 5. & Sil. 8, 580.

Picentinus, a, um. adj. Of Picenum, or Picentia. Picentina Ceres, Mart. 13, 47.

Picēnum, i. n. [à picā, quæ Sabinorum vexillo Æsculum proficiscentium insedit] A district of Italy, lying eastward of Umbria. De incolis vid. Plin. 3, 13. Nunc Abrutium ulterius dicitur, cum parte aliquā Marchiæ, ut vocant, Anconitanæ; sed quā mari ferè utrumque alluitur, Hard.

Picēnus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Picenum. Pira æmula Picenis, Juu. 11, 74.

¶ Picēvi, ōrum. Idem qui Pictones, q. v.

Picēi, ōrum. m. pl. [ita dict. quod pigmentis corpora ornabant, Red.] A people who came out of Scythia, and settled between England and Scotland. Leg. & in sing. Perlegit exangues, Picēto moriente, figuras, Claud. de Bell. Get. 418.

Picēnes, um. qui & Picēvi, Amm. A people of Poitiers in France, Cæs. B. G. 3, 21.

Picumnus, & Pilumnus, Two brother gods presiding in conjugal auguries, Varr. ap. Non. The former found out the art of manuring land, the other of pounding corn, Serv. in Virg. Æn. 9, 4.

Picus, i. m. The son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus, a king of Italy, said to have been changed into a woodpecker by the charms of Circe, Virg. Æn. 7, 189. Ov. Met. 14, fab. 7.

Piēres, um. pl. A people of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10.

Piēria, æ. f. A district of Macedonia, where Jupiter begot the Muses, Plin. 4, 10.

Piēris, idis. f. One of the Muses. Sæpius pl. Piērides, um. [à Pieriā, ubi genitæ sunt] (1) The nine Muses, the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemos.

Meniosyne. (2) *The daughters of Pierus, fabled to have been metamorphosed into magpies, for vying with the Muses.* (1) *O testudinis aureæ dulcemque strepitum, Pieri, temperas,* Hor. Od. 4, 3, 18. *Calabræ Pierides, Id. ib. 4, 8, 20.* (2) Ov. Met. 5. fab. 4.

Pierius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Muses. Pierii modi, Hor. A. P. 405. Pierium antrum, Id. ib. 4, 8, 20.

Pierus, i. m. (1) A mountain of Thessaly, reaching to Macedon. (2) A Macedonian, whose nine daughters contended with the nine Muses. (1) Plin. 4, 8. (2) Ov. Met. 5, 302.

Piëtas Julia, quæ & Pola, A city of Venice in Italy, Plin. 3, 19. hod. Pola, Hard.

Pigmälion, vid. Pygmalion.

Piguntia, arum. f. pl. A maritime town of Dalmatia, Plin. 3, 22. hod. Almiza, Hard.

Pilatus, vid. Pontius.

Pilumnus, i. m. [à pilo pistrini à se invento] (1) The god of conjugal auguries, and education of children; with whom his brother Picumnus is commonly joined. He was an ancient king of the Rutilians, and invented the pestle wherewith they ground their corn. (2) The grandfather, or rather as Virgil elsewhere maketh him, the great grandfather of Turnus. (1) Varr. ap. Non. Vid. & Picumnus. (2) Virg. Æn. 10, 76. confer & cond. ibid. ver. 619.

* *Pimpla, æ. f. [Πίμπλα, Gr.] A mountain of Bœotia near Helicon, sacred to the Muses, Strab.*

* *Pimplæa, æ. f. [à Pimplâ monte] (1) Any Muse so called. (2) A fountain sacred to the Muses. (1) Hor. Od. 1, 26, 9. (2) Excludat Pimplæa sitim, Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 26.*

* *Pimplæus, vel Pimplæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Pimpla, q. v. Pimplæum scandere montem, Catull. 102. Pimplæum antrum, Mart. 12, 11.*

* *Pimplæis, idis. f. Any Muse so called, from Pimpla a mountain of Bœotia. Mea Pimplæis, Mart. 11, 4, 1.*

* *Pinarius, i. m. [Ὀπὶ τῷ πενίῳ, i. e. ab esuriendo] He, together with Potitius, both old countrymen, were priests of Hercules. But it happened that one day he came too late, when the entrails were eaten; for which offence the god ordained that the Potitii should eat the sacrifice alone, and the Pinarii wait on them, and fast till they had eaten, Liv. 1, 7. & Macrob. Sat. 1, 12. Hinc*

* *Pinarius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Pinarius. Pinarium genus, Liv. 1, 7. Pinaria domus, Virg. Æn. 8, 270.*

Pinarius, i. m. A river in Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27.

* *Pindarus, i. m. [Πίνδαρος, Gr.] A Greek poet of a sublime genius; a Theban by birth, living in the time of Xerxes, accounted the chief of the nine Lyrick poets, viz. Alcæus, Acman, Anacreon, Bacchylides, Ibius, Sappho, Stesichorus, Simonides, and Pindarus. Julius Antonius having commended Horace as equal to Pindar, gave occasion to that Roman Lyrick, by enumerating the several compositions of the Græcian, modestly to declare he durst not aspire to the sublimity and majesty of his stile, adorned with a fluency beautifully irregular. Scripsit encomia, sc. Olympia, Pythia, Isthmia, Nemeæa, quæ extant. Threnos, dithyrambos, aliæque temporis injuria nobis invidit. Vid. Hor. Od. 4, 2. Plin. 7, 29. & Plut. in Alex. Hinc*

* *Pindarus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Pindar. Qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat, Prop. 4, 17, 40.*

Pindenissus, i. f. A town of Cilicia, besieged and taken by Cicero, Cic. Att. 5, 20. & Epist. Fam. 2, 10.

Pindus, i. m. A mountain of Arcadia, running with a long ridge into Thessaly and Macedon, sacred to the Muses, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 6. & Virg. Ecl. 10, 11.

Pinna, æ. f. A city of the Vissini in Italy, Plin. 3, 12. & Sil. 8, 519.

Pinnensis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, Pinna. Pinnensis juvenis, Val. Max. 5, 4. ext. 7.

|| *Pintia Vaccæorum, Valladolid in Spain. Vid. Geogr.*

Pion, Ænis. m. A mountain in Ionia, Plin. 5, 29.

Pioria, arum. f. pl. A town of Æolia, Plin. 5, 30. Hinc

Pionia, arum. f. pl. Inhabitants of Pionia, Plin. 5, 30.

* *Piræus, cos. f. [Περαιός, Gr. trisyll. in accus. Piræa, more Græco, um, more Latino, quæ de re vid. Cic. Attic. 7, 3.] A port and arsenal of Athens, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1. & Nep. 8, 2, 5.*

* *Piræus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Piræus. Piræi portus, Prop. 3, 21, 23. Piræa littora, Ov. Met. 6, 446. & neut. pl. absol. Piræaque tuta recessu linquit, Id. Fast. 4, 563.*

Pirène, es. f. [à Pirene Acheloi filia] A fountain in Acrocorinthus, sacred to the Muses, not far from Corinb, Plin. 4, 4. & Perf. Prol.

Pirithoüs, i. m. The son of Ixion, husband to Hippodamia, and sworn friend of Theseus; slain by Cerberus, when he went down to hell to carry off Proserpine, Hor. Od. 4, 7, fin.

Pisa, æ. f. [forte quoddam sit locus πιάδης, i. e. humidus] A district of Elis in Peloponnesus where in were the city Olympia, and the river Alpheus, places famous for the Olympick games there celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympius, Virg. Georg. 3, 180. Hinc

Pisæi, orum. m. pl. Inhabitants of Pisa, Plin. 4, 5. &

Pisæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Pisa. Pisæi ramus olivæ, Juv. 13, 99.

Pisæ, arum. f. pl. [quoddam profecti à Pisâ eas condiderint] A city of Tuscany, built by the Pisæans of Peloponnesus, Liv. 21, 39. & Luc. 2, 401. hod. Pisa.

* *Pisander, dri. m. [Πεισανδρος, Gr.] (1) An Athenian prætor. (2) A commander of the Lacedæmonians. (3) One of Penelope's suitors, during her husband's absence. (1) Nep. Alcib. 5. (2) Nepos Con. 4. (3) Ov. Ep. 1, 91. Hom. Odyss. x, 243.*

Pisani, orum. m. pl. The inhabitants of Pisa, Liv. 40, 3. & Plin. 2, 103.

† *Pisatiles, ium. m. pl. Idem, Nævius.*

Pisaurum, i. n. [à seq.] A city of Umbria in Italy, Catull. 79, 3. near

|| *Pisaurus, i. m. A river of Picenum in Umbria, Vib. Seq. in Catal. Num. hodie Pesaro.*

Pisida, æ. c. g. Liv. 38, 13. & Cic. de Div. 1, 1. An inhabitant of

Pisidia, æ. f. A country of Asia, between Pamphylia and Phrygia the greater, so as almost to border on Lydia and Lycia, Plin. 5, ult.

* *Pisistratus, i. m. [Πεισιστράτος, Gr.] An eloquent and learned Athenian, who became absolute at Athens, though a private citizen. He founded the first library at Athens, and was contemporary with Servius Tullius. Meminit ejus Tullius Attic. 8, 16. & de Orat. 3, 34. conf. Just. 2, 8, 10. & Nep. in Milt. 8.*

*Piso, Ænis [à pisis, ut Lentulus, à lentibus, Fabius, à fabis, &c. vel ut Plin. 18, 33, censet, à pisendo] A noble Roman, head of the Calpurnian family, derived from Numa Pompilius, and so called from his son's name. Hence Horace, writing to that family, calleth them Pompilius sanguis, Art. Poët. 292. One of this family, L. Calp. Piso, in the time of Claudius, was famous for his liberality, Juv. 5, 109. another for his loquacity; whence || *Pisenianum vitum*, Hieron. ad Oceanum, Ep. 83.*

Pistor, Ænis. m. Jupiter so called, because the Romans, when besieged by the Gauls, were inclined to surrender the Capitol, for want of necessary provisions, but Jupiter in a vision bid them bake all the corn they had, and tumble the loaves down into the camp of the Gauls; which being done, the barbarous people despairing of success, came to a treaty: for which cause the Romans built a temple to Jupiter Pistor. Legè historiæ fusiùs narratam ap. Ov. Fast. 6, 350. & seqq.

Pistorium, ii. n. A city of Tuscany in Italy, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Pistoia, Hard.

Pitane, es. f. A maritime city of Ætolia, Ov. Met. 7, 357.

* *Pithecia, æ. f. [à πῖθκος, firmia, Ov. Met. 14, 90. quem tamen refellit Plin. à πῖθος, dolium, deducens, lib. 3, 6.] An island in the Tyrrhene sea, at some distance from the mouth of the Tiber, called also Ænaria, and Inarine; hod. Ischia, Hard.*

Pithecusæ, arum. f. pl. A town built on a summit in the island of Pithecusa, Ov. Met. 14, 90.

* *Pitho, Æs. f. The goddess of Eloquence. Πῖθω quam vocant Græci, hanc Ennius appellavit Suidam, Cic. de Clar. Orat. c. 15: Suidam vocat Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.*

* *Pithodemus, i. m. [i. e. suavor populi; à πῖθος, persuadeo, & δῆμος, populus] A famous wrestler, Plin. 34, 8.*

Pitholeon, ontis. m. A Rhodian poet, who unsuccessfully mixed Greek and Latin in his Epigrams, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 22.

Pitinas, atis. Of, or belonging to, Pitinum. Pitinas ager, Plin. 2, 103.

|| *Pitinum, i. n. A town of Naples in Italy, about three miles from Aquila, Holst. hod. loco nomen Torre di Pitino, Hard.*

Pittacus, i. m. A philosopher of Mitylene, contemporary with Cræsus, one of the seven wise men of Greece. Hujus aliquot præcepta servavit nobis Aulon. de Sapient.

* *Pittheis, idis. f. Pætron. The daughter of Pittheus, Æthra, the mother of Theseus, Ov. Ep. 10, 131.*

* *Pittheus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Træzen. Pittheia regna, Ov. Ep. 4, 107. so called from*

* *Pittheus, i. m. [Πιθεύς, Gr.] The brother of Træzen, the son of Peleus, who first formed the government of Træzene, Plut. in Theseo, & Pausan. in Corinth.*

Pityonæsos, i. f. An island of Greece, not far from Napoli, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Damala, Hard.

* *Pityæ, arum. f. pl. [à πῖτος, pinus, quarum magna ibi copia] (1) Islands in the Bæarick sea. (2) Another on the coast of Greece, not far from the gulf of Napoli di Romania. (1) Plin. 3, 5. (2) Id. 4, 12.*

P ante L.

Placentia, æ. f. A very ancient city of Italy by the river Trebia, not far from the Padus, or Po, Plin. 3, 15. Quasiata Placentia bello, Sil. 8, 593. hod. Placenza.

Planaia, æ. f. [quoddam plana sit, æqualis freto, Plin.] An island of Italy, near the coasts of Tuscany, about 30 miles from Corsica, Plin. 3, 6. hod. Pianosa, Hard.

* *Platæa, pet. Platæa, arum. f. pl. [quoddam πλατῆα, i. e. latæ] A city of Bœotia, famous for the defeat of Xerxes's army by Panisias, Nep. in vit. c. 1. & Cic. Off. 1, 18. Hinc*

* *Platæenses, ium. m. pl. Citizens of Platæa, Nep. Milt. 5.*

Platæa, æ. f. One of the islands called Sporades, in the Archipelago, Plin. 4, 12.

* *Plato, Ænis. m. [à πλατὺς, latus, quoddam latus humeros efficit] An Athenian philosopher, the most learned and eloquent of all the Græeks, the son of Ariston and Perictiona. He was first the scholar of Socrates, and chief of the Academicks; afterwards he sailed into Italy, where he heard Pythagoras: he traveled also into Ægypt, where it is believed he read the books of Moses. He called Aristotle a mule, because he had set up a school against his master, that beast using to kick his mother that suckled him, Vid. Æl. H. V. 4, 9. Cicero had so great a value for him, that he professed he would rather err with him, than be in the right with others, vid. Tusc. Q. 1, 17. and relateth that a swarm of bees fixed on his lips in his cradle, as a preface of the sweetness of his elocution, de Divin. 1, 36. He by care and temperance prolonged his life to above 80 years, Senec. Ep. 58. sub fin. Hinc*

* *Platonicus, a, um. Of, or belonging to, Plato; P*

Plato; **Platonick**. *Platonica sublimitas, & latitudo*, *Plin. Ep. 1, 10.*

Platonistus, i, m. *A promontory of Achæa*, *Plin. 4, 5.*

Pleiades, um, f. pl. *Seven stars placed near the knees of Taurus, and the the tail of Aries, called also Vergiliæ, because of their rising about the spring; the poets make them the daughters of Atlas by the nymph Pleione. Vid. Ov. Met. 6, 174.*

Pleias, vel **Pleïas**, adis, f. *One of the Pleiades*, *Ov. Met. 1, 670.*

Pleïone, vel **Pleïōne**, es, f. *The daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, the wife of Atlas, and mother of Pleiades*, *Ov. Met. 2, 743.*

Plūto, ōnis, m. [*ἀπλοτος*, divitiæ, unde & *Lat. Dis* appell. *Cic. N. D. 2, 26.*] *The son of Saturn, brother of Jupiter and Neptune. He, in the division of his father's kingdom, had the western parts; which gave rise to the poetical fable, that he was king of hell. He is also called in Latin Dis, i. e. dives, answerable to πλοτων, from πλοτος; also Februus, à Februario, because his sacrifices and lustrations were made in that month. Vid. Serv. in Virg. Geor. 1, 43. & Ov. Fast. 2, 41. Also Orcus, Cic. in Verr. 4, 50. and Summanus, qu. summus manium, Aug. de Civ. D. c. 24. though Ovid seemeth to be ignorant who Summanus is, Fast. 6, 731. He stole Proserpina, the daughter of Ceres, Cic. ubi suprâ. Vid. Proserpina.*

Plūtōnia, ōrum, n. pl. [*à Pluto*] absol. sc. loca, *Certain pestilent places in Asia*, *Cic. de Div. 1, 36.*

Plūtōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pluto, or death; infernal.* ¶ *Domus Plutonia, the sepulchre*, *Hor. Od. 1, 4, 17.*

Plūtus, i, m. [*ἀπλοτος*, Gr. i. e. divitiæ] (1) *The god of Wealth, the son of Jason, or Jasius, by Ceres, Hesiod. Theog. 969. The Greeks painted him lame in his approach, but winged in his departure; also blind and foolish, because he either giveth without distinction, or to the most unworthy. (2) A comedy of Aristophanes likewise so called. (1) Lucian. (2) Hodie extat.*

P ante O.

Podalia, æ, f. *A city of Lycia*, *Plin. 5, 28.*

Pōdālīrius, ii, m. (1) *The son of Æsculapius, who, with his brother Machaon, both skillful physicians, were sent for out of Crete to Troy in a raging pestilence. (2) A certain Italian, who took the part of Æneas. (1) Vid. Ov. Art. Am. 2, 735. & Trist. 5, 6, 11. (2) Virg. Æn. 12, 504.*

¶ **Podolia**, æ, f. *A district of Lithuania in Poland. Vid. Geogr.*

Pœcile, es, n. [*Ποικίλον*, Gr. i. e. varia] *A portico in Athens; so called from the famous battles therein painted by Polygnotus the Thasian. Vid. Nep. Milt. 6. & Plin. 35, 8.*

Pœmēnis, is, m. [*ἀ ποιμην*, pastor, qu. pastoritius canis] *One of Æteon's bounds*, *Ov. Met. 3, 215.*

Pœni, ōrum, m. pl. [qu. Phœni, à Phœnici-bus, unde orti, Serv.] *A people of Africa, near Carthage, Synecd. Carthaginians*, *Virg. Æn. 1, 306.*

Pœnicē, adv. *In the Punick tongue. Scribere Pœnicē, Græcē, & Latinē, Varr. R. R. 1, 2.*

Pœnicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Carthage. Pœnica sœmina, Val. Max. 2, 6, 15. Plostellum Pœnicum, Var. R. R. 1, 52. & ¶ absol. Pœnicum, a Punick wist, Id. L. L. 4, 23.*

Pœnus, a, um, adj. or comp. *Of, or belonging to Carthage, or Libya; Punick. Pœni leones, Virg. Ecl. 5, 27. Nullus me hodie est Pœnus Pœnior, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 31.*

Pœōnes, um, *Pœonia, & Pœonius*, a, um, *vid. cum æ.*

Pola, æ, f. *A city of Istria*, *Plin. 3, 19.* which was a Roman colony, and called also *Julia Pic-tas*, *Id. ib. hod. Pola, Hard.*

Pōlēmon, ōnis, m. [*Πολέμων*, Gr. i. e. bel-lator] *An Athenian, of a loose and intemperate*

life, who one day by chance coming into the school of Xenocrates, and hearing him discourse of temperance and modesty, not only reformed his life, but also became the philosopher's scholar, and succeeded him in his school, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 254.

Polemonium, ii, n. *A town of Natolia, on the coast of the Black sea*, *Plin. 6, 4. hod. Pormon.*

Pōlentia, *Ptol. vel Pollentia*, Sil. 8, 599. (1) *A city of Liguria. (2) A town famous for dark wool at the foot of the Cottian Alps. (1) Claud. de Bello Get. 635. (2) Plin. 8, 48. Hinc*

Pōlentīnus, vel **Pollentīnus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Polentia. Polentina plebs, Suet. Tib. 37. Pollentini campi, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 127.*

Pōlites, is, m. *One of the sons of Priam and Hecuba*, *Virg. Æn. 2, 526.*

Polla, æ, f. *The name of the poet Lucan's wife, who assisted her husband in correcting his three first books*, *Stat. Sil. 2, 7, 62.*

Pollentia, *vid. Polentia.*

Pollio (Afinius) [qu. Pello, à pellibus, ut nos, Skinner] *A famous Roman orator, a friend of Augustus, and patron of Virgil. He was consul A. U. 714. Vid. Virg. Ecl. 4, 12. & 3, 84.*

Pollux, ūcis, & **Pollūces**, m. pl. *Plant. Bacch. 4, 8, 52. & Parr. L. L. 4, 10. (1) The son of Jupiter and Leda, and twin brother of Castor; or, as others, the son of Tyndarus, whence the brothers are called Tyndaridæ, καταχρηστικῶς, Ov. Met. 8, 301. Castor only being the son of Tyndarus. Vid. Cic. N. D. 3, 5, & 15. Pollux was famous for boxing, as his brother for horsemanship. Pollucem pugiles, Castora placet eques, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 54. When Castor was slain by Lynceus, his immortal brother not prevailing with Jupiter to make him immortal also, gave him half his immortality, and so they lived and died alternately, Virg. Æn. 6, 121. They were both taken up into heaven, and made the sign Gemini, Val. Flacc. 3, 330. (2) ¶ Julius Pollux, a grammarian in the time of Commodus, who writ a lexicon in ten books. (1) Vid. Aucl. suprâ al-latas. (2) Suid.*

Polonia, æ, f. *A large kingdom of Europe, divided into two parts, Poland properly so called, and the great dukedom of Lithuania. Cracovia is the capital of upper, or little, Poland, and Pō-nania of the lower, or greater, Hungary. Vid. Geogr.*

Pōlyægus, i, f. [ita dict. à caprarum mul-titudine; sc. à πῶλς, multus, & αἶξ, caper] *One of the islands in the Carpathian sea so called*, *Plin. 4, 12.*

Pōlyænus, i, m. [i. e. multæ laudis; à πο-λὺς, multus, & αἶνος, laus] (1) *A Macedonian writer, who dedicated eight books of military stratagems to the emperours Verus and Commo-dus, written with great judgement and eloquence. (2) ¶ Another in the first triumvirate, who wrote three books of the triumph of M. Antonius over the Parthians, and some judicial orations. (3) Another, a famous mathematician, who judged all geometry to be false. (1) Vid. ipsum opus. (2) Steph. (3) Cic. Acad. 4.*

Pōlybius, i, m. [Lat. longævus; à πῶλς, multus, & βίος, vita] *A learned historian born in Arcadia, a man of great knowledge, both in civil and military affairs. He wrote the history both of the Greeks and the Romans, in forty books, whereof only seventeen are preserved. He was tutor to Scipio Africanus, and is commend-ed by Cicero as an excellent writer, Off. 3, 32. Vid. Casaub. præfat. in Polybium.*

Pōlybus, i, m. [Lat. qui multas boves habet; ex πῶλς, multus, & βῆς, bos] (1) *A king of Corinth. He having no children brought up Oedipus, who being exposed was found by a shepherd, and brought to him. (2) One of the suitors of Penelope. (1) Stat. Theb. 1, 64. (2) Ov. Ep. 1, 91.*

¶ **Pōlycarpus**, i, m. [Lat. multum ferens

fructum; ex πῶλς, multus, & κάρπος, fructus] *A disciple of St. John, bishop of Smyrna, a pri-mitive martyr, A. D. 91. Vid. Euseb. Hist. Ecl. 4, 5.*

Pōlyclētæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Polycletus. Polyclætæi camini, Stat. Sylv. 4, 6, 28. Polyclētæum cælum, Id. ib. 2, 2, 67.*

Pōlyclētus, i, m. [Lat. multis vocatus; ex πῶλς, multus, & κλητός, vocatus; quod à κά-λεω, voco] *A Sicyonian, a famous statuary and sculptor, Plin. 34, 2. & 8 Juv. 3, 217.*

Pōlycrātes, is, m. [Lat. multis imperans; ex πῶλς, multus, & κρατέω, impero] *A tyrant of Samos, famous for enjoying all worldly felicity, without any intervening mischance for many years. Amasis king of Ægypt suspecting some notable misfortune would follow such an uninterrupted course of happiness, broke off his alliance with him. And soon after, this presage was verified, for he was taken by Orontes, one of the viceroys of the king of Persia, and hanged on a tree till his body was quite consumed; a notable instance of fortune's instability. De felicitate & annulo ejus, vid. Cic. lib. ult. de Fin. sub fin. & Plin. 33, 1. adde Val. Max. 9, 6. ext. 5.*

Pōlydāmantæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Polydamas. Polydamanteis Pédianus in armis, Sil. 12, 212.*

Pōlydāmas, antis, m. primâ, metri causâ, longâ, [Lat. multos domans; ex πῶλς, mul-tus, & δαμέω, domo] *The son of Panthous, son in law of Priam. Darius Phrygius saith, that he betrayed Troy to the Greeks. Meminit Ov. Met. 12, 547. & Pers. 1, 4. Neronem fugillans.*

Pōlydectes, æ, m. [Lat. hospitalis; ex πο-λὺς, multus, & δέχομαι, excipio] (1) *A king of the isle Seriphus, who educated Perseus, but fearing his boldness, under pretence of giving him an opportunity of seeking honour, sent him against the Gorgon Medusa. Perseus returning with the Gorgon's head, turned him therewith into a flint-stone. (2) Another, who was a sta-tuary. (1) Ov. Met. 5, 242. (2) Plin. 34, 8.*

Pōlydōræus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Polydorus, Ov. Met. 13, 629.*

Pōlydōrus, i, m. [Lat. bene dilatus; à πο-λὺς, multus, & δόρον, donum] *The son of Pri-amus and Hecuba, who was sent to Polymnestor king of Thrace with a great quantity of gold; who, after the sacking of Troy, for lucre there-of slew him. Vid. Virg. Æn. 3, 45. & seqq.*

Pōlygnōtus, i, m. [Lat. multum notus, vel nobilis; ex πῶλς, multus, & γινώσκω, notus] *A most excellent painter, Plin. 33, 13. 34, 8. & 35, 6, 9.*

Pōlyhistor, ōris, m. [q. d. Historiæ peritus; ex πῶλς, multus, & ἵστωρ, sciens] (1) *Corn. Alexander so called, because of his great know-ledge in antiquity. (2) A book of Solinus so en-titled. (1) Suet. de Ill. Gramm. 20. (2) Vid. librum.*

Pōlyhymnia, æ, f. [Lat. multorum hymno-rum dea; ex πῶλς, multus, & ὕμνος, hym-nus] *One of the nine muses, Hor. Od. 1, 1. sub fin.*

Pōlyīdus, i, m. [Lat. multa sciens; ex πῶλς, multus, & ἵδω, scio] (1) *A Corinthian soothsayer, who foretold many things which after-wards happened. (2) A famous engineer. (1) Cic. de Div. 1, 40. (2) Vitruv. præf. lib. 7.*

Pōlymēdia, æ, f. [*Πολυμήδεια*, Gr.] *A vil-lage of Troas, Plin. 5, 30.*

Pōlymnestor, ōris, m. [Lat. multorum me-mor; ex πῶλς, multus, & μνήσασθαι, peritus] *A king of Thrace. Vid. Polydorus, ubi supra.*

Pōlyñices, is, m. [Lat. multum vincens; ex πῶλς, multus, & νίκαν, victoria] *The son of Oedipus, and brother of Eteocles, Stat. Theb. 7, 689. Vid. plura in Eteocles.*

Pōlyphēmus, i, m. [Lat. celebris; ex πο-λὺς, multus, & φημί, dico] *The son of Neptune, a Cyclops, famous on account of his one eye, which was in the middle of his forehead; a poetical giant, who, with his brethren, kept their flocks in Sicily. He fell in love with the sea nymph Galatea; read his fine courtship, Ovi-d.*

Mit. 13, 789. & seqq. When Ulysses arrived in Sicily, he seized him, and his companions, carried them into his cave, and eat two of them. But when Ulysses had given him strong wine to his victuals, he fell asleep, and the hero taking the advantage, put out his eye with a fire-stick, and made his escape. *Vid.* Virg. *Æn.* 3, 620. *Et quæ sequuntur.*

**Pōiŷphontes*, is, m. [*qu.* Homicida; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & φένω, occido] *A king who slew his brother for treasonable practices*, Gell. 4, 2.

**Pōlytimētos*, i, m. [*Lat.* multum honoratus; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & τιμή, honor] *A river of Sogdiana*, Curt. 7, 10.

**Pōlyxēna*, æ, f. [*Lat.* multorum hospita; *ex* πολὺς, multus, & ξένος, hospes] *The daughter of king Priam, who gave her in marriage to Achilles; but he coming into the temple of Apollo to perform the nuptial Rites, was there treacherously slain by Paris. After the sacking of Troy the ghost of Achilles appeared, and demanded his spouse; who thereupon was sacrificed at his tomb*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 448.

**Pōlyxēnius*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Polyxena*. *Polyxenia cædes*, Catull. 62, 368.

**Pōlyxo*, ūs, f. [*Πολύξω*, Gr.] *A woman of Lemnos, and priestess of Apollo, who advised the Lemnian women to kill all the men, because they took them wives out of Thrace; which was cruelly executed, only Hypsipyle spared her father Thoas*. *Vid.* Stat. *Theb.* 5, 90. & 327. & Val. Flacc. 2, 316.

|| *Pomerania*, æ, f. *Pomerland, a province of Germany. It is bounded on the north by the Baltic, on the east by Prussia, on the south by Brandenburg, on the west by Mecklenburgh*. *Vid. Geogr.*

Pōmētia, æ, f. *An ancient city of the Volscians in Italy*, Liv. 1, 53. Hinc

Pōmētīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pometia*. *Pometinæ manubiæ*, Liv. 1, 55.

Pōmētīi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Pometia*, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 775.

Pōmōna, æ, f. *The goddess of gardens and fruit-trees*, Varr. & Festus, whom Vertumnus fell in love with, and forced. *Ovid* maketh her one of the Hamadryades, *Met.* 14, 624.

|| *Pōmōnal*, ālis, f. [*à deâ Pomonâ dict.*] *A place in the midway between Rome and Ostia*, Fest.

Pompeianum, i, n. *Cicero's country seat at Nola, twelve miles from Naples*, Cic. *Attic.* 1, 16.

Pompeianus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pompey*. *Pompeianæ partes*, Patere. 2, 52, 2. *Et absol.* *Pompeiani*, Id. 2, 51, 3.

Pompeii, ōrum, m. pl. *Liv.* 9, 38. & *Plin.* 3, 5. *Sall.* & *Sen.* *A town and colony of Campania, near the river Sarnus; hod. in ruinis jacet.*

Pompeiōpolis, is, f. *A city of Cilicia, called before Solæ, afterwards Trajanopolis*, Solin. cap. 51. & *Plin.* 5, 27. *hod. Palefoli.*

Pompeius, vel *Pompejus*, i, m. *There were several Romans of this name. (1) Cneius Pompeius, whom Sylla called Magnus, and after him many writers; and Tully calleth him a man born to all greatness*, Clar. *Orat.* 68. *A valiant and successful commander of the Roman people, who gained many victories, and put an end to several wars; but at last was overcome by Cæsar, and slain in his flight in Ægypt; which affordeth us an example of the mutability of human affairs, and that none can say it hath been a fair day till the evening. He lived 58 years. (2) Cneius, the elder son of the former, a brave and valiant leader, but unsuccessful, after a bloody and doubtful fight, defeated by Cæsar at Munda in Spain, and there slain. (3) Sextus, the younger son of Magnus, a man of good courage, but unsuccessful, for being defeated in a sea fight he fled into Asia, and fell into his enemies' hands, who put him to death. There were several others of this name, vid. Livii Indicem. (1) Vid. Liv. Epit.*

89. & 103. Val. Max. 8, 8. & *Flor.* 3, 5, 2. nec non Liv. *Epit.* 112. (2) *Flor.* 4, 2, 86. (3) *Vid.* *Flor.* 4, 8.

Pompēius, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Pompey*. *Dōmus Pompeia petatur*, *Ov. à Pont.* 4, 5, 9.

Pompēlōnenses, ium, m. pl. *The people of Pompelune in Spain*, *Plin.* 3, 3.

Pompilius, a, um, adj. *ut* || *Pompilius sanguis, The Pisones*, Hor. *Art. Poët.* 292. *descended from*

Pompilius Numa, The second king of Rome, Liv. 1, 18.

Pompōnia, æ, f. *The mother of Scipio, by Jupiter transformed into a snake*, Sil. 13, 615.

Pompōniāna, æ, f. *An island, one of the Stæchades*, *Plin.* 3, 5.

Pompōniānus, a, um, adj. *ut* *Pomponiana pira*, *Plin.* 15, 15. *first planted by*

Pompōnius, i, m. *The name of several Romans. (1) Titus Pomponius, who finding the commonwealth harassed by the faction of Cinna, retired to Athens, where he improved himself in his studies, and learned the Greek tongue so perfectly, that he gained the name of Atticus. He was a man of singular courtesy and humanity, yet grave withal; a true friend to his friends, whom he assisted and relieved in their adversity without respect to any party, for he was very rich. He was very frugal, but very generous, very elegant and nice in his house and equipage, but not expensive. He was free from pride, affectation, or ambition; equally beloved by Octavius and Brutus. Hortensius and Cæcero were very intimate with him; the latter of which wrote 16 books of epistles to him. He died of a fistula, or rather of a voluntary abstinence, in the 77th year of his age. (3) Cneius Pomponius, a good orator, very acute and vehement. (3) *Jul. Pomponius Secundus*, a noble citizen, and good poet. (4) *Pomponius Mela*, a Spaniard and famous geographer in the reign of the emperor Claudius. (1) *Lego vitam ejus à Nepote script.* (2) Cic. *in Orat.* (3) *Plin.* 13, 12. (4) *Liber ejus de Orbis situ extat.**

Pomptinus, & *Pontinus*, a, um, adj. || *Pomptina palus, A great lake in Campania, near Privernum, Setia, and Terracina, a place much infested with robbers*, *Juv.* 3, 307. *It was drained by Cethegus in his consulship, and made firm land*, Liv. *Epit.* 46. *Pontini campi*, Mart. 13, 112.

**Pōnērōpolis*, is, f. [*Lat.* Nequium; *ex* πόνηρος, malus, & πόλις, civitas] *A city of Thrace, rebuilt by Philip of Macedon, and called Philippopolis, afterwards, from its situation, Trimontium*, *Plin.* 4, 11. *hod. Philippopoli, Hard.*

|| *Pons fractus, Pontfret, or Pomfret, in Yorkshire, Camd.*

|| *Pons Ælii, Ponteland in Northumberland, Camd.*

|| *Pontes, Colbrook, Camd. or, according to others, Reading; or Paunton, as others.*

Pontia*, æ, f. [*Ποντία*, Gr.] (1) || *An island in the Tyrrhene sea. (2) Pontia, or Pontina tribus, so called from the city Pontia, whose inhabitants were taken into Rome. (3) Pontia, islands in the Tuscan sea. (4) A chaste Roman matron, slain by Octavius Sagitta, tribune of the people, because he could not debauch her. (5) The daughter of Pub. Petrenius, and wife of Vettius Bolanus, condemned by Nero for poisoning two of her own children at one supper. (1) Ptol. 3, 1. Hinc *Pilatum ortum aiunt.* (2) Liv. 7, 15. (3) *Plin.* 3, 6. (4) Tac. *Ann.* 13, 44. (5) *Juv.* 6, 637. & Mart. 2, 34. *ubi vid. vet. Schol.

**Ponticus*, i, m. *A famous heroick poet, familiarly acquainted with Propertius and Ovid*, Prop. 1, 7, 1. *Ov. Trist.* 5, 10, 47.

**Ponticus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pontus*. *Vid. infra post Pontus.*

**Pontius*, ii, m. *The name of several men. (1) A valiant and politic commander of the*

Samnites, but at length overcome, led in triumph, and beheaded. (2) *Pontius Pilatus*, procurator of Judea, under whom our blessed Saviour was pleased to suffer for our redemption. *Alios hoc nomine ap. Livium & Tacitum reperies.* (1) Liv. 9, 1. (2) Tac. *Ann.* 15, 44, 4.

**Pontus*, i, m, [*Lat.* mare, per Synecd. à πόντος, Gr.] (1) *The Euxine, or hospitable, sea, though formerly called Axenus, i. e. inhospitable. It is also called Tauricus, Fest. Amazonius, Claud. in Eutrop. 264. Scythicus, Val. Flacc. 2, 379. & Sinus Sarmaticus, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 62. It lieth between the Cimmerian and Thracian Bosphorus, also extended to the country of Colchis, which is called Cappadocia. (2) Also a country of the Lesser Asia, the kingdom of the great Mithridates. (3) Other countries also, as Tomos, Paphlagonia, and especially Bithynia, where the younger Pliny commanded under Trajan, were called by this name. (4) The Roman poets in imitation of the Greek call any sea by this name. (1) *Vid. auctores sup. à cit. vid. & Ptol.* 5, 6. & *Ov. Trist.* 4, 4, 55. (2) *Ex suo regno sic Mithridates profugit, ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur, Cic. pro lege Manil. 9. (3) Ov. Trist.* 5, 10. *princ. & Inscript. Grut.* p. 454. n. 3. (4) *Pontus Libya, Virg. Æn.* 1, 560. *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 37. Hinc*

**Ponticus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pontus*. *Pontica terra, Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 94. *Pontici fauces freti, Sen. Med.* 454. i. e. Bosphorus.

Pōpilius (Lænas) (1) *One whom Cicero had defended, who afterwards assassinated him. (2) Another of the Popilian family, a priest of Carmenta, who put a stop to a civil sedition; and several others. (1) Val. Max.* 5, 3, 4. (2) Cic. *in Orat.* 14. *De aliis vid. Indicem in Livium.*

Poppæa, æ, f. [*à Poppæo Sabino avo*] cogn. *Sabina. The wife of Rufius Crispus, but brought to Nero's bed by the recommendation of Otho, Suet. Ner.* 35. & Tac. *sepe.*

Pōpūlifūgium, i, n. [*à populi fuga*] *A festival in memory of the Romans fleeing before the Gauls, kept on the sixth of July*, Varr. *L. L.* 5, 3. *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 2.

Pōpūlōnia, æ, f. & *Pōpūlōnium*, ii, n. (1) *A city of Tuscany near Pisa; ex ejus ruinis juxta crevit Plumbinum, Piombino, Hard. (2) Also a name of Juno. (1) Sexcentos juvenes dederat Populonia mater, Virg. Æn.* 10, 172. *Vid. Plin.* 3, 5. & 6. (2) *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 11.

Porcia, æ, f. *The daughter of Porcius Cato of Utica, and wife of Brutus; who hearing of her husband's overthrow and death, swallowed burning coals, being kept from all other means of death*, *Plut. in Brut. & Val. Max.* 4, 6, 5.

Porcia, æ, f. [*à porcis*] *A surname of the family of Cato*, Var. *R. R.* 2, 1.

Porcitera, æ, f. *A river of Italy, which flows into the sea near the east side of Genoa*, *Plin.* 3, 4. *hod. Bisagna, Hard.*

Pōrōsēlōne, es, f. *An island and town of the Ægean sea*, *Plin.* 5, 31.

Porphyrion, ōnis, m. *A giant, one of those that made war upon the gods*, Hor. *Od.* 3, 4, 54. & Claud. *Gigant.*

Porphyrione, es, f. *An island in the Propontis*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Isola di Chusico.*

Porphyris, is, f. *quæ & Cytherea, & Carpathus, & Nisyros. An isle between Peloponnesus and Crete*, *Plin.* 4, 12. *hod. Cerigo.*

|| *Porphyrus*, i, m. *A Platonick philosopher, the scholar of Longinus, and afterwards of Plotinus, a Tyrian. He was a great enemy to the Christians, and wrote against them, and upon other subjects. Vid. Suid. & Eunap. in vitâ ejus.*

Porrima, æ, f. *The sister, or else the companion, of Evander's mother*, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 633.

Porēna, vel *Porsēna*, æ, m. *A king of Ite-traria, who took Tarquin's part against the Romans. Etruscâ Porsenæ manu, Hor. Epod.* 16, 4. *Tarquinius ejectum Porsenna jubebat Accipere, Virg. Æn.* 8, 646.

Portūns, *vel pot.* Portumnus, i, m. [à portus] *A god of the sea, called also Palæmon, Virg. Æn. 5, 241. vid. Fest. & Cic. N. D. 2, 26. Hinc*

Portūnālia, *vel* Portumnālia, um, *vel* ōrum, n. pl. *A festival in honour of Portumnus, who had a temple in the port of Tiber, Varr. L. L. 5, 3. Græcis portumnalia παλαιμοναία dic. eadem quæ & Isthmia.*

Porus, i, m. *A king of India, defeated, and put to death in an inhuman manner by Alexander the Great, Curt. 8, 12. & 14.*

Posthūmia, æ, f. (1) *A Roman matron.* (2) *|| A Vestal virgin suspected of unchastity, but tried, and acquitted. (1) Liv. 4, 41. (2) Plut.*

Posthūmius, i, m. (Albinus) *wrote a history of the Roman affairs in an eloquent style. He was consul with L. Lucullus, A. U. 602. Cic. in Orat. Alios Posthumios quære in indice Liviano.*

Polidium, ii, n. (1) *A cape of Bithynia.* (2) *Another, with a town of the same name in Caria; hod. Capo de Melaxo. (1) Mela. (2) Plin. 5, 29.*

*Pōsidōnia, æ, f. [Lat. Neptunia, à Ποσειδών, Gr.] *A town of Lucania, otherwise called Paesum, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Pessi, Hard.*

|| Posonium, ii, n. *Presburg in Hungary.*

Posiverta, æ, f. *One of the sisters, or companions, of Carmenta the mother of Evander, thought to have influence on dreaming women, Ov. Fast. 1, 633. & Cell. 16, 16.*

*Pōtāmos, i, m. [qu. fluviolus; à ποταμός, Gr. fluviolus] *A town of Attica in Greece, between Sounion and Euripus, the place where Diogenes L. Ætius was born, Plin. 4, 7. hod. Porto de Rasty, Hard.*

Potentia, æ, f. (1) *A city of Picenum. Superfunt vestigia haud procul à portu Ricanatico, ubi Abbatia retinet nomen S. Mariæ ad pedem Potentiæ, ad annum Potenza, Hard. (2) Another in Lucania; hod. Polanza, Hard. (1) Plin. 3, 13. (2) Id. 3, 5. Hinc*

Pōtēntiū, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Potentia, Plin. 3, 11.*

Pōthīnus, i, m. *One of the assassins of Pompey, when he fled into Ægypt, after the Pharsalian fight. Ausus Pompejum letho damnasse Pothinus, Luc. 8, 483.*

Pōtīdæa, æ, f. *A town of Macedonia, called also Cassandra, Plin. 4, 10. hod. Skiato.*

*Pōtīna, æ, f. [à potui] *Dea quæ potui instantum præciat. & Scrib. & Potua, Varr. Vid. Non. 2, 310.*

*Pōtītius, ii, m. *One of the priests of Hercules. Vid. supra Pinarius.*

Potnia, æ, f. (1) *A town near Thebes in Bœotia, where Glaucus the son of Sisyphus, hence called Potniades, was torn in pieces by his own horses. (2) Potniæ, a town in Magnesia. (1) Ælian. Vid. Virg. Georg. 3, 268. (2) Plin. 4, 9.*

|| Povisia, æ, f. *Powis in Wales, where the Severn riseth out of Plinlymmon hill.*

P ante R.

*Prænestē, is, n. & Præneste, is, f. [forte à πρηνής, præceps] *A city of Italy, about twenty miles from Rome eastward. Qui altum Præneste colunt, Virg. Æn. 7, 682. Aciem Præneste sub ipsâ Stravi, Id. Æn. 8, 561. hod. Pilastrina, & Palestrina, Hard. Hinc*

*Prænēstīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Præneste; where Fortune had a temple. Vidit Fortuna colonos Prænestina suos, Luc. 2, 193. Cic. de Div. 2, 41.*

Præpēsinthus, i, f. *One of the islands in the Ægean sea, called Sporades, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Fermina dici existimatur, Hard.*

|| Prætes, itis, f. (1) *Minerva, emphatically so called. (2) Alti Jupiter. (1) Fest. (2) Grut. Inscript. p. 22, n. 1. & sæpe in nummis.*

Præstītes, dii. [quod præstent omnia tuta] *The public Laris, and keepers of the city, Ov. Fast. 5, 129. & 133.*

Præstōria Augusta, *A city of Piedmont in Italy,*

Plin. 3, 17, hod. *Aosta, & Augusta Italis; Gallic Aouste, Hard.*

*Prætūtīanus, & Prætūtius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Prætutii. Prætutianus ager, Liv. 22, 9. Prætutia pubes, Sil. 15, 588.*

*|| Prætūtīi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people near Picenum in Italy, Ptol.*

*Praga, æ, f. *Prague, the metropolis of Bohemia.*

Prasæ, ārum, f. pl. *A town on the continent of Asia, Liv. 31, 45.*

Prasii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of India, Plin. 6, 19.*

Praxitēles, is, m. *A famous statuary, who wrote five volumes of remarkable works through the whole world, Plin. 36, 5. Praxitelem propriâ vindicat arte laus, Prop. 3, 9, 16. Hinc*

Praxitēlius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Praxiteles. Non in omni marmore necesse est insere Praxitelis capita, Cic. de Div. 2, 21.*

Preciani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Aquitain, Cæf. B. G. 4, 27.*

Prætius, ii, m. *A lake in Tuscany so called, Cic. pro Mil. 27.*

*Priāmus, i, m. [à πρίαμαι, emo, quia captivum ab Hercule Hecione auio redemit] *The son of Laomedon, father of Paris, Hector, &c. He had 62 children in all, 19 by Hecuba his wife, the rest by concubines. The last king of Troy, which was after ten years siege taken and sacked by the Græcians. He was slain by Pyrrhus son of Achilles, after a reign of fifty-two years. Vid. Hom. Il. 6, 496. & Virg. Æn. 2, 501. Hinc*

*Priāmēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Priamus. || Priamēia virgo, Cassandra, the daughter of Priamus, Virg. Æn. 2, 403. Icepta. Id. ib. 7, 252. &*

*Priāmīdes, is, m. *Patron. A son of Priam. Priamides Helenus, Virg. Æn. 3, 346. Deiphobus, Id. ib. 6, 494. &*

*Priāmēis, idi, f. *Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 37.*

Priāpēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Priapus. || Priapēia carmina, a book of smutty verses, wrote however in a pure style, by Petronius, Ovid, Tibullus, &c. as is probable.*

Priāpīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Priapus, Petron.*

Priāpus, i, m. *The son of Bacchus and Venus, worshiped chiefly at Lampsacum near the Hellespont, whence he is called Hellespontiacus, Virg. Georg. 4, 111. His temple at Rome was in the Esquilæ, where now is the statue of Pasquin, Camer. Cent. Hor. subsec. c. 56. An ass was sacrificed to him, Ov. Fast. 6, 319. & seqq. ubi causam hujus immolationis joculam narrat. The herb rocket was also consecrated to him, as a provocative, he being the god of obscenity. He was also the keeper of lakes, whence Leonidas, an ancient poet, calleth him Πρίντος Λιμνιτικός. He presided also in gardens, where an obscene statue of him was ordinarily set up, Virg. Ecl. 7, 34. Tib. 1, 1, 17.*

Priēne, es, f. *A city of Ionia, not far from Miletus, Liv. 38, 13. Hinc Priener, & Prieneres incolæ dic. Aufon.*

Piille, es, f. *An ancient river of Italy, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Lago di Castiglione, Hard.*

Priscianus, i, m. *A learned grammarian of Cæsarea, in the time of Justinian. Aliquot libri de partibus orationis & constructione extant.*

Priscus (Helvidius) *Son-in-law of Thrasea, ædus prætor of Achaia under Nero, but a lover of liberty, Tac. Ann. 16, 28.*

Privernates, ium, m. pl. *Pria. 3, 5. & in sing. Privernas fundus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 55. The people of*

Privernum, i, n. *A town of the Volscians in Italy, near the river Amazenus, Virg. Æn. 11, 540. hod. Piperno, Hard. Priverno, vitis Latine præsignis honore, Sil. 6, 43.*

Privernus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Privernum. Privernus ager, Cic. in Rull. 2, 25.*

Probalinthus, i, f. *A town of Attica in Greece, Plin. 4, 7.*

Probus, i, m. (1) *|| An emperor who behaved himself valiantly in the Sarmatian war. (2) Probus Valerius of Berytus, first a centurion, afterwards a grammarian. (1) Vitam ejus vid. ap. Vopiscum. (2) Suet. de illustr. Gramm. 24.*

Prōchŷta, æ, f. *A small and rugged island of the Tyrrhenian sea, near the cape of Misenum, Virg. Æn. 9, 715. hod. Procita, Hard.*

Prōcas, æ, m. *Virg. Æn. 6, 767. Proca, Ov. Met. 14, 622. The grandfather of Remulus.*

|| Proclus, i, m. *A Platonic philosopher, who kept a school at Athens; he was master of Plutarch the Athenian, and was a good mathematician. Sphæram ejus Latine loqui docuit J. Linacrer; alia etiam opera extant.*

*Prōconnēsius, *vel* Prōconēsus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Proconnesus. Aristæas Proconnesius, Plin. 7, 2. Proconnesium marmor, Vitruv. 2, 8. Phanodius Proconnesius, Inscriptio vetustissima Βασσιλιδόν, nempe annorum 2300, à rev. Edm. Cibbuli non ita pridem edita & illustrata.*

*Prōconnēsus, *vel* Prōconēsus, i, f. [Προκόννησος, Gr.] *An island in the Propontis, famous for the finest marble, Plin. 5, ult. Vitruv. 2, 8. hod. Marmora.*

*Prōcopius, ii, m. [Προκόπιος, Gr.] *A Greek bishopric of Cæsarea in Palestine, who wrote the wars of Belisarius, a general under Justinian, whose secretary he was, and on other subjects. Opera extant.*

Procris, is, f. *The daughter of Erichon, wife of Cephalus the grandson of Æolus, Ov. Met. 7, 742.*

*Procrustes, is, m. [Προκρέστης, Gr.] *A noted robber in that part of Attica, which was called Cnidus, who having taken travellers, measured them by his bed, and if too long, cut them shorter; but if too short, stretched them longer, Diod. 4, 5. Plut. in Theseo, & Ov. Met. 7, 453.*

Prōcūlejus, i, m. *A Roman of the equestrian rank, a great favourite of Augustus, brother to Terentia the wife of Mæcenas; who, when his two brethren Scipio and Murena had forfeited their estates for siding with Pompey, divided his, and gave to each an equal dividend with himself, and likewise got them their pardon, Plut. in vitâ Anton. Plin. 7, 45. Hor. 2, 2, 5.*

*Prōcyon, ōnis, m. [Lat. ante canis, virtute Cic. N. D. 2, 44. ex πρὸ, antè, & κύων, canis; quod ante Sirum canem oritur, Plin. 18, 28. Canicula] *The lesser dog star, which ariseth the 13th of July, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 18. In Pers. 3, 5. Canicula seemeth to mean Sirius; but Columella, 11, 12. manifestly distinguisheth them, making Sirius not to arise till ten days after Procyon.*

*Prætides, um, f. pl. *Patron. The daughters of Prætus, who preferring themselves to Juno, went mad, and imagined themselves to be kine, but were at length cured by Melampus, Virg. Ecl. 6, 48. Ov. Met. 15, 326.*

*Priæus, i, m. [Πριῆος, Gr.] *A king of the Argives, de quo vid. Isidorophon & Hom. 2, 164. & deinceps. How he was turned into a stone by the sight of the Gorgon's head, vid. Ov. Met. 5, fab. 2.*

Progne, es, f. *The daughter of Pandion king of Athens, wife of Tereus king of Thrace, and sister of Philomela. She was turned into a swallow. Lege Philomela & Irys, Ov. Met. 6, fab. 8.*

*Prōmētheus, i, m. [αὐτὸ τὸν προμηθεύς, i. e. à prudentiâ] (1) *The son of Iapetus, one of the Titans, and Clymene, whom the poets feign to have formed men of clay, and put life into them by fire stole from heaven; at which Jupiter being angry, sent Mercury to chain him to mount Caucasus, and to set a vulture to his liver, which grew again as fast as it was devoured, Vid. Ov. Met. 1, 32. Virg. Ecl. 6, 42. Lege & Epimetheus. (2) It is also used to signify a pater, in imitation of the Athenians, who, as Lucian telleth us, used to call their paters so. (1) Adde Hesiod. in Georg. (2) Juv. 4, 133. Hinc*

*Prōmētheus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Prometheus, Mart. 10, 39.*

Prōmē-

Prömēthides, is. m. Patron. *Deucalion the son of Prometheus*, Ov. Met. 1, 390.

Prōpētidēs, um. m. pl. *Women of Amathus, who having despised Venus, were by her made common prostitutes, and at last turned into stone*, Ov. Met. 10, fab. 7.

Prōpercius, i. m. (Sextus Aurelius) *An elegiac poet at Meruana, as Crinitus, or Ameria in Umbria, as Jos. Scaliger, a very learned poet, and so polite, that Just. Lipsius saith of him, He who loveth not Propertius, the Muses love not him. He was cotemporary with Horace, Virgil, and Tibullus, vid. Ov. Trist. 4, 50, & seqq. He imitated Mimnermus, Callimachus, and Philertus, as we learn from himself. Quatuor elegiarum libri extant.*

Prōpontiācus, a, um. adj. *ut Propontiacā qua fluit Ister aquā, Prop. 3, 22, 2. Of, or pertaining to*

Prōpōntis, idis. f. *The sea between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus, where it is straitened again. Longa Propontis, Ov. de Pont. 4, 9, 118. hod. Mer de Marmara, Hard.*

* Prōlōpina, æ. f. [omnino à Gr. Περσεφόνη] *The daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, stolen by Pluto out of Sicily, and carried to his subterranean dominions. Her mother missing her, lighted those fires which have burnt ever since on the top of Ætna, sought her through the island, and afterwards throughout the world, but in vain. At length hearing where she was, she petitioned Jupiter for her return, at least six months in the year. Pluto assented, provided she had tasted nothing there. But one Ascalapus saying that he had seen her taste some grains of a pomegranate, her return was intercepted. Vid. Cic. in Veir. 4, 48. Serv. in Virg. Georg. 1, 49. lege & Ov. Met. 5, fab. 8.*

Prosymne, es. f. *A town of Peloponnesus; whence Junc was called Prosymnia, because there worshipped, Stat. Theb. 1, 384. & 4, 44.*

* || Prōtagōras, æ. m. [Πρωταγόρας, Gr. i. e. primus fori; ex πρώτος, primus, & ἄγορα, forum] *A scholar of Democritus. He was born at Abdera, was the son of Menander, and first taught rhetoric for hire, Gell. 5, 3. & 5, 10.*

* Prōtei columnæ [à Πρωτεύς, Gr.] *A place in the extreme parts of Egypt, where was the great port of Alexandria, whither Menelaus was driven in his return from Troy, Virg. Æn. 11, 262. conf. Odyss. 8, 355.*

|| Prōtēsilaēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Protefilaus. Protefilaia domus, Catull. 66, 74.*

* Prōtēsilaus, i. m. [Lat. primarius populi; ex πρώτος, primus, & λαός, populus] *A Grecian captain, first slain by Hector at his funeral at Troy, as it was foretold by the oracles. His wife Laodamia having obtained to see his ghost, expired in its embraces, Ov. Met. 12, 68. & Catull. 66, 74.*

* Prōteus, eos. m. [Πρωτεύς, Gr.] *The son of Neptune and Phænice, or of Oceanus and Tethys, one of the gods of the sea, foretelling future events. He could transform himself into any shape. According to Homer, he was an Egyptian. Diodorus Siculus saith he was a king of Egypt, and that, after the manner of their kings, he sometimes used a lion, sometimes a bull, for his crest. Plato and Lucian agree that he was an Egyptian, but the former maketh him a sophist, the latter a stage player; each of them endeavouring to assign the moral of his fabulous mutability. Virgil dissenteth from them all, with regard to his country, which he saith was Pallene, a peninsula of Macedon; and that his chariot was drawn by sea horses. lege Virg. Georg. 4, 387. & seqq. & ibid. Serv. Homerum 3, 365. & præced. Lucian. in Proteo, Virg. Georg. 4, 391.*

Prōvincia, æ. f. *Province in France, Auson.*

Prūsā, æ. f. *A town of Bithynia, at the foot of Olympus, built by Hannibal, Plin. 5, 32. || Prusias voc. Solin. Hinc*

Prūsīacus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Prusa, or Prusias. Prusiace oræ, Sil. 13, 888.*

Prūsias, æ. m. *A king of Bithynia, to whom*

Hannibal fled, after his overthrow the Romans sent to demand him, but he to prevent his being delivered up to them, poisoned himself, Nep. Hannib. 12.

* Prytanēum, i. n. [qu. αὐτὸς τὰ πρυτανείον, tritici promptuarium] (1) *The council chamber in the citadel of Athens, where such as had deserved well of their country, were maintained at the public charge. (2) Also the public council house of other places. (1) Cic. de Orat. 1, 54. (2) Liv. 41, 20.*

* Prytanes, is. m. [à πρυτανεύω, gubernō] (1) || *Chief magistrates of Athens, chosen after the expulsion of the 30 tyrants. (2) Also a chief magistrate in Rhodes, Cyzicum, &c. (1) Demosth. Philipp. 2, & alibi. (2) Liv. 42, 45.*

* Psāmāthe, es. f. [à Ψάμαθος, arena] (1) *A hill and fountain of Boeotia near Thebes. (2) A nymph, the daughter of Nereus, and mother of Phocus. (3) The daughter of Crotopus, king of the Argives. (1) Val. Flacc. 1, 364. (2) Ov. Met. 11, 398. (3) Stat. Theb. 1, 570.*

Psōphis, idis. f. *A city of Arcadia, Ov. Met. 5, 607.*

Psylli, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Africa, whose bodies were a natural antidote against the poison of serpents, Plin. 7, 2. Luc. 9, 895. Sed Celsus negat, 5, 27, 3.*

Psyra, æ. f. *An island in the Ægean sea, Plin. 5, 21.*

Psyttalia, æ. f. *An island in the Ægean sea, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Lysycoutalia incolæ vocant, Hard.*

P ante T.

* Ptēleon, i. n. [à πτελέα, ulmus] *A town of Ionia, Liv. 42. ult.*

* Ptērōphōros regio [Lat. pinnigera; à πτερόν, pinna, & φέρω, fero; ob nivem quæ instar pinnarum perpetuò cadit] *A Scythian province in the Hyperborean mountains, Plin. 4, 12.*

* Ptōlēmæis, idis. f. Patron. *The daughter of Ptolemy, Cleopatra. Incesta Ptolemæis, Luc. 10, 69.*

* Ptōlēmāis, idis. f. *A city of Palestine, Plin. 2, 73. Also three more of the same name in Egypt.*

* Ptōlēmæus, i. m. [à πτολεμαῖον, pro πτολεμαῖον, pugnare] (1) *The name of the Egyptian kings after Alexander the Great, in a continued series, distinguished only by their surnames. The first of them was surnamed Lagus, one of Alexander's captains, who, at that king's decease, seized on Egypt. The most considerable of his successors was Philadelphus, who was very learned, and furnished the great library at Alexandria with 700,000 volumes. He also, by the counsel of Demetrius, caused the Old Testament to be translated into Greek. (2) Also a famous astronomer and geographer of Alexandria, in the time of M. Aurelius, as we learn from Suidas. (1) Vid. Gell. 6, ult. Joseph. Antiq. Jud. 12, 2. (2) Opera ejus extant.*

* Ptōlēmæum, i. n. [à Ptolemæo conditore] *A school in Athens so called, Cic. de Fin. 5, 1. & Pausan. in Attic.*

P ante U.

Publicōla, æ. m. *qui & Poplicōla [à publico, vel populi cultu, dict.] A name given to M. Valerius, the colleague of Brutus, who were the two first consuls of Rome, after the expulsion of the kings, Liv. 2, 8.*

Publius, ii. m. [qu. Populus, à populo, i. e. popularis] (1) *The prænomen of several Romans. (2) || A Syrian minographer, more esteemed by Julius Caesar than even Laberius himself. (1) Ut Publ. Corn. Scipio, P. Virg. Maro. (2) Vid. Gell. 17, 14. & Macrob. 2, 7. Extant mimi ejus à Scaligero, Grutero, aliisque illustrat.*

Pūcīmanus, & Pūnicus, a, um. adj. *Of Africa, or Carthage. Vid. Pœnicanus & Pœnicus.*

Pūcīnum, i. n. *A famous castle of the Carni, a*

people inhabiting the country now called Carniola, in the territory of Venice, Plin. 3, 18. hod. incolis Castell Dunio, Hard.

|| Pupienus, i. m. *A Roman emperor, colleague of Balbinus, Jul. Cap. Utriusque nummi in cinctiliis adservantur.*

Puppius, ii. m. *A tragical poet, who had a mighty art in moving the passion of grief. Lacrymosa poemata Puppi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 67.*

Purpurariæ, ōrum. f. pl. *Two small islands on the coasts of Mauritania, Plin. 6, 52. hod. l'isle Madere, & Porto Sancto, Hard.*

Puteolānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Puteoli, ut Aquæ Puteolanæ, Cic. Philipp. 8, 3. Of*

Puteoli, ōrum. m. pl. [à puteis, qui ibi plurimi, frigidi & calidi, Varr. L. L. 4, 5.] *A city of Campania in Italy, famous formerly for justice; whence it was called by the Greeks Dicæarchia, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Puzzuolo, Hard.*

Pūtīcūli, ōrum. m. pl. [à puteis quod verumtissimum sepulture genus in puteis esset, & dicti puticuli, quod ibi cadavera putrescerent, Paul. ap. Fest.] *A place in the Esquiliæ, where poor people and spendthrifts were promiscuously buried, Varr. L. L. 4, 5.*

P ante Y.

* Pygmæi, ōrum. m. pl. [Lat. cubitales; à πυγμή, cubitus] (1) *A people of Thracia, said to be three inches only in height, who had continual war with the cranes. (2) Others in India. (1) Plin. 4, 11. (2) Id. 6, 10. Hinc*

* Pygmæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, a pygmy, or dwarf. Pygmæus bellator, Juven. 13, 168.*

Pygmālion, ōnis. m. (1) *The son of Belus, king of Tyre, who for covetousness murdered Sichæus, his sister Dido's husband, for his money; which she discovering, made reprisals upon him, and fled secretly to Africa, where she built Carthage, as Virgil feigned. (2) Another, who made a beautiful statue, and falling in love with it, entreated Venus to give it life; and having obtained it, begot Paphos of it. (1) Æn. 1, 351, & deinceps. (2) Ov. Met. 10, 276.*

Pylādes, is. m. *The faithful friend of Orestes. Vid. Cic. de Fin. 2, 24. Quod non sit Pylades miraris, non sit Orestes? Mart. 6, 11, 1. Hinc*

Pylādēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pylades. Pyladea amicitia, Cic. de Fin. 2, 26.*

Pylene, es. f. *A town of Ætolia, Stat. Theb. 8, 483.*

* Pylōs, i. f. [Πύλος, Gr.] *Three cities of this name in Peloponnesus, each pretending to be the birth place of Nestor; unde ap. Menæstros proverbialis versus, Ἐστὶ πύλος πρὸ πύλοιο, πύλος γὰρ μὴ ἔστι κ' ἄλλος, ubi quid aliter præfatur, Æn. 1, 63. & Ov. Ep. 1, 63. Hinc*

* Pylus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pylus. || Rex Pylus, Nestor, Juven. 10, 246. Pylia senectus, Mart. 8, 2, 7.*

* Pyraemon, ōnis. m. [à πῦρ, ignis, & ἄμα, incus] *One of Neptune's Cyclops, who forged Jove's thunderbolts, Virg. Æn. 3, 42.*

Pyramus, i. m. *A Babylonian youth, who loved Thisbe. These lovers having promised to meet each other under a mulberry tree, she in her way to the place meeting a lioness, dropt her veil for fear, and retired to a cave. He coming soon after the same way, found the veil bloody; whence apprehending she was torn by some wild beast, he slew himself. She some time after thinking the coast was clear came out, and making towards the appointed place, seeing her lover's tragedy, slew herself with the same sword. This happened under a mulberry tree; whence the poets fabled that mulberries, which were white before, became red. lege ap. Ov. Æn. 3, 2. fabulam integram.*

Pyramus, i. m. *A river of Asia Minor, running by the straits of mount Taurus, and falling into the gulf of Issus, Cic. Fam. 2, 11. hod. Malisjere.*

Pyrène, es. f. *The daughter of Bebryx, who being disflowered wandered up and down the mountains, which afterwards bore her name, she being also buried there*, Sil. 3, 425. Hinc

Pyrenæi montes, Mountains dividing Spain from France, and runing 85 leagues, from east to west, Sil. 3, 415. They go by several names, according to the different countries through which they are extended.

Pyrgenses, ium. m. pl. *The inhabitants of Pyrgi*, Plin. 4, 6.

Pyrgi, òrum. m. pl. *A maritime town of Etruria, near Antium and Gravissæ, now destroyed*. *Littorei Pyrgi*, Mart. 12, 2.

* *Pyrgotèles*, is. m. [*Lat. turrium structor; ex πυργος, turris, & τέλειω, perficio*] *An excellent graver of precious stones, in the time of Alexander the Great*, Plin. 37, 1.

* *Pyriphlēgēthōn*, ontis. m. [*ex πυρ, ignis, & φλεγω, uro*] *One of the infernal rivers*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17.

* || *Pyrodes*, is. m. [*Lat. Ignitus; à πυρ, ignis*] *The son of Cilix, who first struck fire out of flint*, Litt. ex Plin.

* *Pýrois*, entis. m. [*ab eodem*] (1) *One of the horses of Phæbus*. (2) *The planet Mars*. (1) Ov. Met. 2, 153. (2) Col. 10, 290.

Pyrrha, æ. f. (1) *The wife of Deucalion*. (2) *A town of Eubœa*. (1) Ov. Met. 1, 350. (2) Plin. 4, 12.

* *Pyrrhicha*, æ. vel *Pyrrhice*, es. f. [*à Pyrrho quodam, vel à Pyrrho Achillis filio inventore*] *A dance in armour, so called from Pyrrhus, who is said to have first danced thus at his father's tomb, as some think*, Suet. Cæs. 39. & Ner. 12.

* *Pyrrho*, ònis. m. [*ab eodem cum seq.*] *A Grecian philosopher, founder of the sect of the Scepticks*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 17. Gell. 11, 5.

* *Pyrrhus*, i. m. [*à πυρρὸς, fulvus, a fulvo colore crinum*] (1) *The son of Achilles, called alio Neoptolemus, q. v.* (2) *Alto a king of Epirus, who being deceived by the ambiguity of the oracle of Apollo, Aio te, Hæcidea, Romanos vincere posse, waged war with the Romans unsuccessfully*. He was killed by a stone in assaulting Argos, or, as others say, by a tile. (1) Virg. Æn. 2, 491. conf. & 500. (2) Nep. in Regib. 2. Just. 25, 3. *tegula perussit*, Plut. Polyænus, Pausan. Strab. & Ov. in Ibin, 321.

Pýthagóreus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pythagoras*. *Pythagoræa ionia*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52. *Sibyl. Pythagoræi*. Referta Pythagoræorum Italia, Cic. de Orat. 2, 37.

* *Pýthagōras*, æ. m. [*Lat. interrogare concionem; ex πυθαγόρας, interrogo, & ἀγορά, forum*] *A philosopher, who left his country, then under the tyrant Polycrates, and traveled as far as India through Egypt, in search of knowledge, and returning, opened a school in a remote part of Italy, called Magna Græcia, in the reign of Tarquinius Superbus, as Cicero, Tusc. 4, 1. or of Servius Tullius, as others say*. He modestly changed the title Σοφίς, or *wise men*, by which learned men were called before him, into Φιλόσοφος, or *lovers of wisdom*. His scholars in their probation were enjoined silence, and were only to hear; which time was called ἡμεροβία, Gell. 1, 9. He held the transmigration of souls, and said he remembered himself to have been Euphorbus, Callides, Hermotimus, and Pyrrhus, before he was Pythagoras. His scholars judging him infallible, thought it enough to reply to an argument Αὐτὸς ἐπὶ, *ipse dixit*, Cic. N. D. 1, 5. He forbade the eating of animals, on the account of transmigration, *Vid. vitam ejus à Jamblicho & Malebo script.* & Val. Max. 8, 2.

* *Pýthagōricus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Pythagoras*. *Philosophia Pythagorica*, Plin. 13, 13. prudentia, Val. Max. 4, 7, 10. & Sibyl. *Pythagorici, Pythagoreans*, Cic. Divin. 1, 30.

* || *Pýthagōrissō*, æ. æt. *To be a Pythagorean*, *Exxit Apul. Florid. 2. sub fin.*

Pytheus, i. m. *A king of Bithynia, in the reign of Xerxes; concerning whom, and his gold*

mines, vid. Plut. de virt. mulier. He is called *Pythrus*, Plin. 33, 10.

* *Pýthia*, æ. f. *The priestess of Apollo, who gave out the oracles*, Nep. Milt. 1. & Them. 2.

* *Pýthia*, òrum. n. pl. [*à Pythius, i. e. Apollo*] *Games instituted in honour of Apollo*, Ov. Met. 1, 447.

* *Pýthias, vel Pynthius, vel Phinthias*, æ. m. [*à Gr. Πυθίας, Plut.*] *A Pythagorean, famous for his friendship to Damon*, Cic. Off. 3, 10. *Vid. Damon.*

* *Pýthicus*, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Apollo*. *Pythicæ cortinæ*, Val. Max. 8, 15, 3. *divinatio*, Id. 1, 8, 10.

* *Pýtho*, ùs. f. *The city Delphos so called, from the oracle of Apollo there*, Tib. 2, 3, 31.

* *Pýthodōrus*, i. m. [*i. e. donum Apollinis; ex Pythō, Apollo, & δῶρον, donum*] *An excellent carver*, Plin. 36, 5.

* *Pythōn*, ònis. d. g. [*à πυθώ, putreo, à putredine terræ post diluvium ortus*] *A serpent shot to death by Apollo; whence he was called Pythius, and in memory of which the Pythian games were instituted*, Ov. Met. 1. fab. 9.

* || *Pýthōnissā*, æ. f. *A woman inspired with prophecy*, Vulg. int.

* *Pyxus*, i. f. [*Πυξὺς, Strab.*] *A town of Lucania, otherwise called Buxentum*, Plin. 3, 5. *hod. Pelicastro, Hard.*

Q ante U.

QUADI, òrum. m. *An ancient people of Germany, who inhabited the country between the Danube, Bohemia, and the river Mark*, Tac. Ann. 2, 63, 7.

† *Quadrata*, æ. f. *An ancient name of Rome*, Enn. ap. Selin. & Plut.

Quariates, ium. m. pl. *A people of Gallia Narbonensis, near the Alps*, Plin. 3, 4. *Quantum ex situ conjicimus, ibi fuere, ubi nunc Senetium est*, & Dinia, Hard.

|| *Quercetum*, i. n. *A town of the Low Countries*, Geogr. hod. *Quercy*.

Querquerni, òrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

Querculana porta, Plin. 16, 10. eadem videtur atque

|| *Querquētūlāna*, æ. f. [*à querceto vicino, quod intra mures esset*] *A gate in Rome, so called from a grove of oaks within it*. || *Querquetulanæ viæ*, *Nymphs presiding there*, Fest.

Querquētulanus mons, *A hill in Rome, afterwards called Cælius, from Cæles Vibenna*, Tac. Ann. 4, 65, 1.

|| *Quiētālis*, is. [*quod quietis & silentibus præfident*] *Pluto, or Orcus, so called*, Fest.

Quintilis, vel Quintilis mensis [*quod quintus a Martio*] *The fifth month, called afterwards Julius, in honour of Julius Cæsar*, Cic. Attic. 14, 7.

Quintius, vel Quintus, ii. m. *A noble Alban, the founder of the Quintian family; which coming to Rome spread greatly, and branched itself into several distinct houses, as the Capitoli, Cincinatti, Flamini, Crispini, &c.* The most eminent of this family was L. *Quintius Cincinnatus*, who, when the Romans were distressed by the *Æqui*, was sent for from his farm of four acres by the senate, to be made dictator. The messengers either found him at his plough, as some, or leaning on his spade, as others say, and created him dictator for six months. But he having in a few days put an end to that dangerous war, after sixteen days laid down his glorious office, and returned to his country work. *Leges Liv. 3, 26, 27, 28.* Hinc

Quintianus, & Quintius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Quintus*. *Quintianus exercitus*, & *Quintia prata*, Liv. 3, 26.

Quintia, æ. f. *A lady in Catullus*, Ep. 84.

Quintilia, æ. f. *The mistress of the poet Licinus*, Catull. 93.

Quintiliānus, i. m. [*M. Fabius*] *A noted rhetorician, a Spaniard by birth, but who taught rhetoric at Rome in Domitian's time, and perhaps sooner, for Martial thus accosteth him, Vagæ moderator summe juventutæ, Ep. 2, 90.* He had a salary out of the treasury, and grew very rich, and was honoured as a patrician, *Juv. 7, 188, & seq. Insit. Rhet. & Declamat. hodie extant.*

Quintilius, ii. m. (1) || *Anobleman of Cremona, a friend to Horace and Virgil.* (2) *Quintilius Varus, a Roman præfect under Augustus in Germany, where he was defeated, and had three whole legions cut off.* (1) Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 189. (2) Dio, 56. Suet. Aug. 23. || *Utrum horum Flaccus, Ov. 1, 24. desit, incertum est.*

Quirinalis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Quirinus, or Romulus*. || *Quirinalis collis* [*à templo Quirini ibi extructo*] *One of the seven hills of Rome; hod. Monte Cavallo.* *Quirinalis porta*, *a gate of the city leading to the hill; hod. Porta Salaria.* *Quirinale jugum*, Ov. Fast. 6, 218. *Quirinalis trabea*, Virg. Æn. 7, 612.

Quirinus, i. m. [*à quiris hasta Sabinis, vel à Curibus, urbe Sabinorum, utrumque etymon tangit, Ov. Fast. 2, 475.*] *A name given to Romulus after his consecration.* *Lege Ov. Met. 14. fab. 18.* || *Pace, vel Quirini, vel Romuli, dixerim, Cic. Off. 3, 10.*

Quiris, itis. sed freq. *Quirites*, ium. plur. [*à Cures urbe Sabinorum*] *The Sabines properly, but after the union of the Romans with them commonly used for the Roman people.* *Una Quiritem Vertigo facit*, Pers. 5, 75.

R ante A.

Rabirius, ii. m. (1) *The name of several Romans, particularly two, Aulus and Postumus, of the Equestrian order, defended by Cicero.* (2) *Also the name of an heroic poet, accounted by some second to Virgil.* (1) *Vid. ipsas orationes ap. Cic.* (2) *Marsus, magnique Rabirius oris, Ov. Ep. & Pont. 4, 16, 5. Maximè nostro ævo eminent Virgilius Rabiriusque, Sen. de Benef. 6, 3.*

Ramnæ, vel Rhamnæ, òrum. Fast. 3, 132. *Ramnenses*, um. m. pl. *Liv. 1, 13. [à Romulo]* *One of the three divisions, or tribes, of the people in the time of Romulus; the other were Titus, Tib. 4, 1, 31. Titenses, Ov. Fast. 3, 131. vel Tatienfes, ut aliqui legunt, Liv. 1, 13. à Tito Tatius; & Luceres, à Lucumone, Enn. ap. Parr. L. L. 4. qui tamen ibi ait Tolumnium tragediarum Tuscarum scriptorem hæc omnia vocabula fuisse Tusca dixisse.*

Rataneum, i. n. *A town of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22. *hod. Macariscæ, Hard.*

Ravenna, æ. f. *A city of Italy, not far from the Adriatick*, Sil. 8, 603. where Augustus kept a fleet, Suet. Aug. 49. *hod. priscum nomen retinet.* Hinc

Ravennas, atis. c. g. *Of, or belonging to, Ravenna.* *Ravennates ranæ, Mart. 3, 93.*

Rauraci, vel Raurici, òrum. m. pl. *A people anciently inhabiting near Basil in Switzerland.* Their metropolis was called *Augusto*; *hod. Aoust, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5. Plin. 4, 17.*

R ante E.

Reāte, indecl. n. *A town in Umbria, belonging to the ancient Sabines, of great antiquity.* *Reate dicatum cælicolūm matri*, Sil. 8, 416. *hod. Rieti.* Hinc

Reātini, òrum. m. pl. *The people of Reate*, Plin. 3, 12. & Liv. 28, 45.

Reātinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Reate.* *Reatinæ præfecturæ*, Val. Max. 1, 8, 1.

Rēgillæ, òrum. vel *fort. Rēgilli*, òrum. m. pl. *An ancient town of the Sabines*, Suet. Tib. 1.

Rēgillānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Regilla.* *Claudius Regillanus*, Suet. Tib. 2.

Rēgillus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Regilli.* *Regillus lacus, Val. Max. 1, 8.* At this place the Romans gained a great victory over the Latins, *Liv. 2, 20. hod. Lago di S. Prossede.*

Rēgiomons, tis, m. *The city Koenigsberg in Prussia.*

Regni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Surrey, Suffex, and the maritime coast of Hampshire, about Ringwood, Camd.*

Regulbium, ii, n. *Reculver in Kent, Camd.*

Rēgulus, vid. *Attilius.*

Rēmūriā, ōrum, n. pl. [*qu. Lemuria ad placandos Rēmi manes*] *Expiatory sacrifices made by Romulus, on the death of his brother Remus, Porphy.*

Rēmūs, i, m. *The brother of Romulus, slain in a sedition between him and his brother; but the common report was, that he ridiculing his brother's wall, and leaping over it, was by him slain, Liv. 1, 6.*

Rēmūrīnus ager. *The possession of Remus near mount Aventine, Fest.*

R ante H.

Rha, *The river Volga in Muscovy, Pompon.*

Rhādāmanthūs, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rhadamanthus.* *¶ Rhadamantheum iudicium, in corrupt judgment. Vid. Chiliad.*

Rhādāmanthus, i, m. *A lawgiver of Crete, who was famous for his impartial justice; wherefore the poets have represented him as one of the three judges of hell, Virg. AEn. 6, 566.*

Rhadata, æ, f. *A town of Syene in Egypt, where a golden cat was worshipped, Plin. 6, 29.*

Rhæa Sylvia, *The mother of Romulus and Remus. Vid. Histor. Liv. 1, 1.*

Rhætia, æ, f. *The country of the Grisons on the Alps, near the Hercynian forest. Prom net Hercyniæ confinis Rhætia Silvæ, Claud. B. Get. 330. ¶ Scrib. & cum e simplici. Hinc*

Rhæti, vel *Rhæti*, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Rhætia, Liv. 5, 33. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 17.*

Rhæticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rhætia. Rhæticiæ, vel Rheticiæ, vites, Col. 3, 2. ¶ Scrib. & Rhætici.*

Rhamnus, untis, f. (1) *A town of Attica; hod. Taurcastro, vel Ebreocastro, Hard. (2) A town of Crete, near cape Crio. (1) Plin. 4, 7. (2) Id. 4, 12.*

Rhebus, i, m. *Val. Flacc. 4, 698. Rhesus, Plin. 5, 30. A river of Bithynia falling into the Euxine sea.*

Rhedones, um, m. pl. *Ancient inhabitants of Bretagne in France, Cæf. B. G. 2, 34. hod. Cenx de Rennes.*

Rhēgium, ii, n. *Plin. 3, 5. Rhēgion, Ov. Met. 14, 48. [à ῥήγιον, frango, quodd ille Sicilia ab Italiā rupta sit] A city of Italy, situate on the promontory over against Sicily; hod. Reggio. Hinc*

Rhēgīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Rhegium, Cic. pro Archiā, 3.*

Rhēgīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Rhegium. Rhēgina littora, Sil. 13, 94.*

Rhemmius, vid. *Palæmon.*

Rhēnānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Rhine. Rhenana manus, Mart. 9, 36, 4.*

Rhēni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of the Rhine, Germans. Ingentes locat Cæsonia Rhenos, Persf. 6, 47.*

Rhēnus, i, m. [*à ῥήν, fluere, vel à ῥήν, Germ. purum*] (1) *The great river Rhine, which anciently divided Germany and France. Its head is in the Rhetian Alps. After a course of near 300 miles it emptyeth itself into the Maes, and then by two outlets into the German ocean; hence called by Virg. bicorniger, AEn. 8, 277. (2) A small river of Italy running by Bononia. (1) Ap. plerisque auct. (2) Parvi Bononia Rheni, Sil. 8, 601.*

Rhēsus, i, m. [*ῥήσος, Gr.*] *A king of Thrace, who coming to the assistance of Troy, was slain by Diomedes in his tent the first night, Hom. Il. 2, 435. & Virg. AEn. 1, 473. Rhesi nivæ citæque bigæ, Catull. 53, 26.*

Rhētēnor, ōris, m. *One of Diomedes's companions, changed into a heron by Venus, Ov. Met. 14, 504.*

Rhētus, vid. *Rhætus.*

Rhīphæi montes, vid. *Rhiphæus.*

Rhīphæus, vel *Riphæus*, a, um, adj. [*ῥίφις, flare*] *Scythian, Muscovian. Riphææ pruinæ, Virg. Geor. 4, 518. arces, Id. ib. 3, 382.*

Rhīphe, es, f. *A midland town of Peloponnesus, Stat. Theb. 1, 410.*

Rhīpheüs, vel *Rīpheus*, ei, m. *One of the Centaurs, Ov. Met. 12, 352.*

Rhium, ii, n. *The strait of the Corinthian bay, Liv. 28, 7. hod. Stretio de Lepanto.*

Rhizinium, ii, n. *A town of Dalmatia, Plin. 3, 22. hod. Rifino, Cellar.*

Rhōdānus, i, m. *The Rhosne, a very rapid river arising from the Alps, not far from the sources of the Rhine and Danube. It runeth by Geneva, westward through France, and by three outlets dischargeth itself into the Tyrrhene sea, Liv. 21, 31. & Cæf. sæpe.*

Rhōdiācus, a, um, adj. *Of the island Rhodæ.*

Spongiæ Rhodiæ, Plin. 31. *sub fin. &*

Rhōdius, a, um, adj. *Idem. Rhodius adole-*

centulus, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 33. Rhodia vitis, Virg. Georg. 2, 102.

Rhōdope, es, f. [*à Rhodope Thraciæ reginâ in hunc montem præf. mutatâ, vel, ut alii volunt, sepultâ*] *A high mountain in Thrace covered all the year with snow, Virg. AEn. 6, 30. Ov. Met. 10, 11. Hinc*

Rhōdopēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Rhodope, Synecd. Thracian. Rhodopēus vates, Ov. Met. 10, 11. Rhodopēia Phyllis, Id. Ep. 2, 1.*

Rhōdus, i, f. *A famous island in the Mediterranean, of a very wholesome and pleasant situation. It is over against Caria and Lycia. Pindar calleth it the daughter of Venus, and spouse of Apollo, Olymp. Ode 7. Epod. 1. for its pleasantness, and the learned men who flourished here. It went formerly by several names, which see in Plin. 5, 51. This place was famous for a Colossus 70 foot high, viz. the statue of Apollo, accounted one of the wonders of the world.*

Rhæbus, i, m. *The horse of Mæzentius, Virg. AEn. 10, 861.*

Rhæcus, vid. *Rhætus*, n. 3.

Rhæteum, i, n. *A promontory near Troy, Ov. Met. 11, 97. Hinc*

Rhætēus, & *Rhæteus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rhætum; Synecd. Trojan. ¶ Ductor Rhætēus, Virg. AEn. 12, 456. i. e. AEnas. Rhætææ oræ, Id. ib. 3, 108.*

Rhæticus, a, um, adj. *vid. Rhætici.*

Rhætus, *Rhæcus*, vel *Rhetus*, i, m. *ut aliqui leg. (1) A king of the Marrubians in Italy. (2) One of the Centaurs, who fought with the Lapithæ. (3) Rhæcus, an inventor of plaitick, or moulded, work in clay. (1) Virg. AEn. 10, 388. (2) Lucan. 6, 390. (3) Plin. 35, 12.*

Rhoxāne, vel *Roxāne*, es, f. *The daughter of Oxyartes, a nobleman of Persia, whom Alexander married for the sake of her beauty, Curt. lib. 5. At length slain together with her son, by Cæfander, Just. 15, 2.*

Rhyndācus, i, m. *A river of Mysia in Asia, rising out of the lake Artynia, and discharging itself into the Propontis, Val. Flacc. 3, 35. & Mela, 1.*

R ante I.

Ricina, æ, f. *An island on the Irish coast, Racline, Camd. al. Skye.*

Rigodunum, i, n. *Some take it for Ribbleshead in Lancashire, others for Rippon, or Richmond in Yorkshire.*

Rīphæus, *Rīphæus*, & *Rīphēus*, vid. *Rhiphæus.*

R ante O.

Rōbīgālia, um, & *ōrum*, n. pl. *A festival celebrated on the 25th of April, Plin. 18, 29. in honour of*

Rōbīgus, i, m. *vel Rūbīgus [à rubigine] A god worshipped, to keep blasting and mildew from corn, Varr. L. L. 5, 3.*

Ræti, vel *Rhæti*, vid. *Rhæti.*

¶ Roffa, æ, f. *The city Rochester; unde ¶ Roffensis episcopus, the bishop thereof.*

***Rōma**, æ, f. [*à ῥώμῃ excelsus fuit, quodd in montibus sita sit, unde altæ mœnia Romæ, Virg. AEn. 1, 11. vel fortè potiùs à ῥώμῃ, robur, quâ ratione & antiquitus Valentia dicta fuerit; al. à Romulo, Roma, non Romula, formâ dim. ne quid ab urbis majestate discederet*] *Rome, the chief city of Italy, and formerly of the whole world. Some say it was first called Valentia; unde ῥώμῃ, Valentia, Gloss. vet. and by Evander a Greek name of the same import, called ῥώμῃ, vid. Serv. ad Virg. Ecl. 1. But the most received opinion is, that it was built by Romulus in the first year of the seventh Olympiad, according to Dionys. Halic. Vid. Cic. in Catil. 4, 6. Liv. 1, 16. & 21, 30.*

Rōmānicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rome; Roman. Oleum Romanicum, Cato, 146. Aratra Romanica, Id. 135.*

Rōmāniensis, vel *ut al. leg. Rōmānenfis*, e, adj. *Imported to Rome. Sal Romanienfe, Cato R. R. cap. ult. Vid. Grut. Inscript. p. 41. n. 7.*

Rōmānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rome. Subst. one born at, or free of Rome. Romana tellus, Virg. AEn. 4, 275. Romanum forum, Id. ib. 8, 368. Romani triumphi, Id. Georg. 2, 148. Patriis acer Romanus in armis, Id. ibid. 3, 346. Aspice Romanos tuos, Id. AEn. 6, 789.*

***Rōmūlus**, i, m. [*dini. à ῥώμῃ, valens, Scat.] (Silvius) (1) The father of Aventinus, ing of the Aborigines, by some called Arcmulus. (2) Also the supposed son of Mars, by Ilia the niece of Numitor, and the twin brother of Remus. He built Rome, settled there the commonwealth, made good laws, and reigned 37 years. How he died, is uncertain, but was afterwards consecrated, and worshipped as a god by the name of Quirinus. Donce regina laceridos Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem, Virg. AEn. 1, 274. Vid. Romuli Hist. ap. Liv. lib. 1. princ. Hinc*

***Rōmūlus**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Romulus, or Rome. Romula tellus, Virg. AEn. 7, 876. gens, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 1. &*

***Rōmūleus**, a, um, adj. *Of Romulus, or Rome. Urbs Romulea, Ov. Met. 15, 625. conf. Virg. AEn. 8, 654.*

***Rōmūlidæ**, ārum, m. pl. *Romans. Romulidæ saturi, Persf. 1, 31. conf. Virg. AEn. 8, 638.*

Roscianus, & *Roscus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Roscius. ¶ Rosciana imitatio, an emulation of Roscius, the famous actor, Cic. de Orat. 2, 59. Roscia lex, by which distinct seats in the theatre were assigned to the gentry and commonalty, Cic. Philipp. 2, 8.*

Roscus, i, m. (1) *An excellent actor in the scenes, Cicero's master in pronunciation and action. So perfect he was in his way, that such as excelled in any art were called Roscii. (2) Also a tribune of the people, by whom Lex Roscia, for regulating the seats in the theatre, was enacted. (1) Vid. Roscianus, a, um. & Cic. de Orat. 1, 28. Quæ doctus Roscius egit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52. (2) Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 62.*

Rosca, vel *Rosia*, æ, f. *A town of Campania, pleasantly situated, Varr. R. R. exti.*

Rostra, ōrum, n. pl. *The pleading place in Rome, Vid. Appell.*

¶ Rothomagus, i, f. *The city Roan in Normandy, Vid. Geogr.*

Roxāne, vid. *Rhoxane.*

Roxolani, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Scythia Europea, bordering upon the Alani, called Tanyary the Lesser, or the Ukrain, Tac. Hist. 1, 79.*

R ante U.

Rūbi, ōrum, m. pl. *A town of Apulia, between Canusium and Barium, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 94. hod. Ruvo, ut aliqui volunt.*

Rūbicon, ōnis, m. *A small river which formerly parted France and Italy. Cæsar consecutus est milites ad Rubiconem, Suet. Cæf. 31. Ventum est parvi Rubiconis ad undas, Luc. 1, 185. hod. Luso, Hard. Rūbi-*

Rūbīgālia, ōrum, *vid.* Robigalia.

Rubice, ārum, f. pl. *A small town in Tuscany, Mart. 4, 64, 15.*

Rubicātus, i, m. *Mela. Rubricātum, i, n. Plin. 3, 3. A river in Catalonia; hod. Lobregat, Hard.*

Rūdīa, ārum, f. pl. *A small town of Calabria on the cape of Tarentum, not far from Brundisium, the birth place of the poet Ennius. Nunc Rudizē solo memorabile nomen alumno, Sil. 12, 397. hod. Carnigna, Hard. Hinc*

Rūdus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rudizē.*

¶ Rudius homo, Cic. pro Arch. 10. i. e. Ennius.

Rūfē, ārum, f. pl. *Virg. Aen. 7, 739. Ruffrē, Sil. 8, 568. Ruffrium, i, n. Liv. 8, 25. A town of Calabria, in the extremity of the Hirpinus, towards Lucania.*

Rūfīlus, i, m. *One taxed by Horace for his jests and effeminacy, Sat. 1, 2, 27.*

Rūfīnus, i, m. (1) *A commander of the Gauls. (2) One raised from a low degree by Theodotus, and with Stilico and Gildo left guardians to Arcadius and Honorius, against whom they turned traitors, and were deservedly cut off; this in the east, Stilico in the west, and Gildo in Africa, Volaterr. vid. & Claud. in Ruf.*

Rūfēni, ōrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Rusa, Cic. Fam. 10, 21.*

Rūfū, i, m. *The name of several men. (1) A stout captain under Scipio Africanus. (2) Rufus (Virginus) a senator and consul in the reign of Nero, and by him put to death. (3) A poet of Bononia, greatly beloved by Martial, who often mentioneth him, and bewaileth his untimely death. (4) Rufus (Curtius) who wrote the life of Alexander the Great. (1) Appian. (2) Tac. Ann. 15, 24. & 71. (3) Mart. 6, 8, 9, 77. & 3, 85. (4) Opus extat. Plures hujus nominis Index in Tacit. supeditabit: inter cetera emicat P. Rutilius Rufus, quod vid. paul. infra.*

Rugia, æ, f. *The isle of Rugen on the coast of Pomerania, cujus incolæ Rugii vocantur, Tac. Germ. 43, 8.*

Rullus, i, m. *One who first moved in the senate that the Agrarian law might pass, but by the opposition Cicero made to it in three orations, could not carry his point. Extant orationes.*

Rūmia dea [quæ rumis, i. e. mammis præfuit] *The goddess of sucking children, Varr. R. R. 2, 11.*

¶ Rūmīnālis ficus, *The tree under which the she-wolf suckled Romulus and Remus, Fest. first called Romula, or Romularis, Liv. 1, 4.*

Rūmīnus, a, um, adj. *Id. quod ruminalis. Rumina nunc ficus, Romula ficus erat, Ov. Fast. 2, 212. contra quam ap. Liv. loco proxime cit.*

¶ Rūcīna, æ, f. *The goddess of weeding, or cleansing the ground, Aug. de C. D. 4, 8.*

¶ Rūpella, æ, f. *Richelle in France.*

¶ Rupes Fergusii, *Knockfergus in Ireland.*

Ruscino, ōnis, f. *Roussillon in Catalonia, Plin. 3, 4.*

Rūsīna, æ, f. *A maritime town in Africa, Plin. 5, 4. & Sil. 3, 260. hod. Susa, Hard.*

¶ Rūfīa, æ, f. *A country of Poland, bordering southward on Hungary. Also a country of European Sarmatia, now Moscow.*

Rūfūcūm, ii, n. *A town of Algiers in Barbary, Plin. 5, 2. Nunc est Carbona, haud procul Bugienfi sinu & oppido, Hard.*

Rutheni, ōrum, m. pl. (1) *A people about Rhodæ in Aquitain. (2) ¶ Allo of Muscovy. (1) Plin. 4, 19. (2) Vid. Geogr.*

Rūtīlius, i, m. *The Rutilian family was very illustrious at Rome, of which was P. Rutilius Rufus, consul with Cn. Mallius, A. U. 649. He was a very learned man, and writ his own life in Latin, and also the war of Numantia, in Greek. He had the character of an able scholar. In the law he was a hearer of S. Scævola, and M. Manilius; in philosophy, of Panætius. He was banished by Sylla, and went to Smyrna, where he was made a citizen; and being recalled, refused to return, saying, he had rather his country should be ashamed of his banishment, than grieve*

at his return. *Vid. Tac. Ann. 4, 43. Val. Max. 6, 4, 4. Sen. de Benef. 6. Ov. à Ponto, 1, 3, 63.*

Rūtūba, æ, f. (1) *A river of Liguria; hod. la Rotta, Hard. (2) A gladiator in Horace. (1) Luc. 2, 422. (2) Sat. 2, 7, 96.*

Rūtūli, ōrum, m. pl. *A very ancient people of Italy, who under their leader Turnus endeavoured to drive Æneas out of Italy, Plin. 3, 5. Turnus Rutulos animis audacibus implet, Virg. Aen. 9, 72. Tros Rutuluse fuit, Virg. Aen. 10, 108.*

Rūtūlus, a, um, adj. *Rutilian; of, or belonging to, the Rutuli. Sanguine Trojano & Rutulodotabere, virgo, Virg. Aen. 7, 318.*

¶ Rutunium, ii, n. *Routon in Shropshire, Camd.*

¶ Rūtūpæ, ārum, f. pl. *Richborough in Kent. Camd. Unde*

Rūtūpīnus, a, um, adj. *ut Rutupino edua fundo Ostrea, Juven. 4, 141. ¶ Rutupina litorea fervent, Luc. 6, 67. The foreland of Kent.*

S ante A.

SĀBE, es, f. [à סבא filio Ramah, vel à סבא, veneror, quod thure ad cultum decorum abundet] *A city and district of Arabia Felix, productive of frankincense, and other rich gums, fruits, and spices, Plin. 6, 23. & 12, 14. Unde*

Sābæi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Sabe in Arabia Felix, Virg. Georg. 1, 57.*

Sābæus, a, um, adj. *Of, growing at, or brought from, Sabe. Thus Sabæum, Virg. Aen. 1, 420. Myrrha Sabæa, Sen. Herc. Oet. 376.*

Sabaria, æ, f. *A town on the confines of Hungary and Austria, Plin. 3, 24. hod. prileum retinet nomen, Hard.*

¶ Sābātia, æ, f. *A country of Tuscany, Fest. Unde*

Sābātius, a, um, *Fest. & Sābātinus lacus, Col. quæ itagna Sabatia, Sil. 8, 491. Quique tuos Flavina toros, Sabatia quique Stagna tenent; hod. lago di Bracciano.*

Sabazia, ōrum, n. pl. (1) *A festival in honour of Bacchus. (2) ¶ Allo of Jupiter. (1) Cic. N. D. 3, 23. & de Legibus, 2, 15. (2) Rhodig.*

Sabazius, ii, m. [à Sabis gente Thraciæ] (1) *A name given by the Sabæ, a people of Thrace, to Bacchus. (2) The same given also to Jupiter by the Cretans. (1) Eustath. Dionys. perieg. in tepr. (2) Val. Max. 1, 3.*

¶ Sabbātīcus, i, m. *sc. amnis. A swift river of Phœnicia, which flowed not on the sabbath day, Joseph.*

Sabbātum, i, n. *vid. Appellat.*

Sābelli, ōrum, m. pl. *An ancient people of Italy, descended from the Sabines, Plin. 3, 12. Hinc*

Sābellīcus, a, um, adj. *Of the Sabellians, Sabellian. Sabellīcus sus, Virg. Georg. 3, 255. & Sābellus, a, um, adj. Sabellian. Mater Sabella, Virg. Aen. 8, 510. Sabelli ligones, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 38.*

Sābīnē, adv. *After the manner of the Sabines*

Ciprum Sabinē bonum, Varr. L. L. 4, 32.

Sābīni, ōrum, m. pl. [à σάβινος, venerari, gens etenim religionibus celebris, vid. Plin. 3, 12. Sil. autem à Sabo deo, 8, 424.] *An ancient people of Italy, between the Umbrians and Latins, famous for their gravity, sobriety, chastity, and incorrupt manners, vid. Liv. 1, 18. Cicero calleth them valiant, and the very flower of Italy, pro Leg. 11. After the rape of their women by the Romans, Tatius and Romulus agreed to incorporate them into one people.*

Sābīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Sabines. Sabina diota, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 7.*

Sābīnus, i, m. (Poppæus) (1) *A governor of Moesia, Macedon, and Achaia, a consular and triumphal man. (2) Also Sabinus (Flavius) the brother of Vespasian, slain by Vitellius. (3) A Sabinus, a poet who wrote answers to several of Ovid's heroic epistles. (4) Sabinus (Masurius) a lawyer in the time of Tiberius. Alios bene*

multos in Taciti indice rep. (1) *Vid. Tac. Ann. 1, 80, 1. & 4, 46, 1. & 5, 10, 3. (2) Id. Ann. 3, 74, 3. (3) Ov. Am. 2, 18, 27. & deinc. (4) Gell. 14, 19. & alibi; it. Perf. 5, 90.*

Sabis, is, m. (1) *The river Sambre in Flanders. (2) Also a river of Carmania, discharging itself into the Persian gulf. (1) Cæf. B. C. 2, 18. (2) Plin. 6, 23.*

Sabrina, æ, f. [Σαβρία, Ptol.] *The river Severn, which divideth England and Wales, Tac. Ann. 12, 31, 2.*

Sacæ, ārum, m. pl. *An ancient people of Scythia, Plin. 6, 17. In orientali parte regionis illius sedes habuere, quam nunc Zagatay, & regnum Samarcand appellamus, Hard.*

Sacer mons, *A hill near Rome consecrated to Jupiter, and therefore so named. Hither the commons, angry with the senators, retired, leaving the city, Liv. 2, 32.*

Sacra via. [d. et. quod ibi pax sancita inter Romulum & Tatium] *A street in Rome, which was a passage to the capitol and palace, and through which all the pomp of triumphs was carried, Hor. Epod. 4, 7.*

¶ Sacranī, ōrum, m. pl. [à Corybante quodam dict. quod sacri illi essent deum matri, Serv.] *A people of Italy descended from the Pelasgi and Aborigines, Fest. Hinc*

Sacīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Sacranī. Sacranæ acies, Virg. Aen. 7, 796.*

Sacrum nemus, *A wood in Holland, Tac. Hist. 4, 14, 4. hod. Scakrbus.*

Sacrum promontorium, *A cape in Portugal, Plin. 4, 22. hod. Cape St. Vincent.*

Sadducei, ōrum, m. pl. [à ΠΤΥ justitia, quod justos se simulant] *A sect of the Jews, which denied the existence of angels and spirits, Hieron. Ecce Pharisei, Sadduceique dolosi, Juven. 3, 222.*

Sæpinates, ium, m. pl. *A people of Samnium in Italy, Plin. 3, 12. Locus hod. Supino, in comitatu Molisi, Hard.*

Sāgāna, æ, f. *A noted witch, or empoisoner, so called, Hor. Epod. 5, 25.*

Sāgāris, is, f. (1) *A river of Scythia Europea. (2) The name of a Trojan in Virgil. (1) Ov. à Ponto, 4, 4, 47. (2) Aen. 5, 263.*

Sagra, æ, *A river of Calabria in Italy, Plin. 3, 10. Cic. N. D. 2, 2. Strabonis, lib. 6. verba digna memoratu sunt, Μισα δὲ Λοκρὸς Σάγρος, ἐν ὁλυκῇ ἐνομήσειν; hod. Sagriano, Hard.*

Sāguntīni, ōrum, m. pl. *Liv. 21, 9. The people of Saguntum.*

Sāguntīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Saguntum. Saguntinum lutum, Mart. 8, 6. ¶ Saguntina fames, extreme famine. Vid. Saguntum, & Ciliad.*

Sāguntum, i, n. *A city of Spain beyond the river Ebro, a most faithful ally to the Romans: for when they had held out against Hannibal, and were reduced to skeletons by famine, inasmuch that Saguntina fames became proverbial, rather than submit they chose to burn themselves, wives, and children; which was the cause of the second Punic war, Liv. 21, 14. & Val. Max. 6, 6. ext. 1.*

Sais, is, f. *A town of Egypt between Sebenna and Canopus, Plin. 5, 10. Hinc*

Saitæ, ārum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Sais, Saites. They worshiped Hermes Trismegistus. Of this people the Athenians were a colony, Plin. 6, 3. Vid. & Voss. de Hist. Græc. p. 399.*

Sala, æ, f. *A river and town in Mauritania, Plin. 5, 1. Oppidum hod. Sale retinet nomen, at anni nomen est Buragrag, Hard.*

*Sālācia, æ, f. [quod salum, i. e. mare, ciant] (1) *The goddess of the sea, Amphitrite. (2) A considerable city in Portugal. (1) Vett. Gloss. Salacia, Ἀμφιτρίτη, Νηπιε. (2) Plin. 4, 22.*

Sālāmin, vel Sālāmis, inis, f. & Sālāmīna, æ. Cic. Tusc. 1, 40. (1) *An island and city of the Aegean sea, in the Saronick bay, between Attica and Peloponnesus, where Telamon, the father of Ajax and Teucer, reigned. (2) Also another city in Cyprus; built by Teucer when banished by his father. (1) Nep. Them. 3. Cic. Tusc. 1, 46. Virg.*

Virg. *Æn.* 8, 158. (2) *Paterc.* 1, 7. *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 29. Incolæ *Salaminii*; *hod. Coluri.*

Sālāmīnius, & *Sālāmīniācus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Salamis.* *Salaminus Teucer, Hor. Od.* 15, 23. *Salaminia* mare, *Luc.* 5, 109.

Sālāpia, æ, f. *A city of Apulia, Plin.* 3, 11. *Rudera nomen servant, Salpe, Hard.*

Sālūpīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Salapia.* *Salapina palus, Luc.* 5, 377.

**Sālāria* via. [*à sale*; quod illā in *Sabinos* sal portabatur] *A way leading from Rome to the country of the Sabines, Vid. Fest. & Plin.* 31, 7.

Salassi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Piedmont, whose chief town was called Augusta Salassorum, Plin.* 3, 17. *hod. Aosta, Hard.*

Salde, es, f. *A Roman colony in Barbary, Plin.* 5, 2. *hod. Bugie, Hard.*

Sale, es, f. *A lake of Sipylum, the capital of Mæonia, Plin.* 5, 29.

Sālēntīni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, inhabiting the eastern part over against Epirus, whose chief cities were Tarentum, Brundisium, and Hydrus, Liv.* 9, 42.

Sālēntīnum promontorium. [forte quod *falo ambiatur*] *A cape of Mesapia in Italy, Plin.* 4, 23. *Dic. etiam Iapygium; hod. Cap. de Sainte Mary.*

Sālēntīnus, a, um, adj. *Of the Salentines, or Magna Græcia.* *Salentini campi, Virg. Æn.* 3, 400.

Sāleius, i, m. (*Bassus*) *A poor poet in the time of Vespasian, though commended for a great wit, and a good man. Vid. auct. dial. de Orat. Tacit. adscript.* 5, 2. & *alibi*; *Juv.* 7, 80. *Quint.* 10, 1.

Sālernum, i, n. *A town of the Picentines in Italy, Luc.* 2, 425. & *Sil.* 8, 583. *hod. Salerno.*

|| *Salia*, æ, f. *A town of Arragon, the native place of Prudentius the Christian poet, Prud. præf. Cathem. Hymn.*

Sālīāris, e, adj. *Belonging to the Salii, or priests of Mars.* *Epulari Saliarem in modum, Cic. Attic.* 5, 9. *Saliaribus dapibus Ornare pulvinar deorum, Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 2.

Sālīi, ōrum, m. pl. [*à saliendo, quod saltantes ancilia gestarent*] *Priests of Mars instituted by Numa, who carried the sacred ancilia in procession, capering, dancing, and singing rude verses, Liv.* 1, 20. *Virg. Æn.* 8, 285. & *Ov. Fast.* 3, 387.

*|| *Sālīnæ*, ārum, f. pl. [*à salis fontibus*] *The Witches in England. Also Hall, a city in Saxony; and another in Burgundy, called Salines, and Saluces, in Piedmont, ex Litt.*

|| *Salisburgum*, i, n. *Salzburg, in Germany.*

Sālīfubsūlus, i, m. [*cui Sali sunt subsilientes*] *Mars so called, Catull.* 18, 6.

Sallustianus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sallust.* *Sallustiana brevitās, Quint.* 10, 1.

Sallustius, i, m. (*Crispus*) *He was born at Amiternum, but educated at Rome, and was a great student from his youth. He wrote the Roman history with great applause, whence that of Martial, 14, 191. Crispus Romanā primus in historiam; whereof nothing is left but a few orations, some epistles, and fragments. The war with Jugurtha, and Catiline's conspiracy, have come to us entire. He much affected old words. He was familiar with Cæsar, but a great enemy of Cicero. He was turned out of the senate for his loose life, but restored by Cæsar. Vid. Plin. 34, 2. Quint. 10, 1. & in summā Voss. de Hist. Lat. 1, 1.*

Salluvii, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Narbonne in France, near Aix, Plin.* 3, 4.

Salmācis, īdis, f. (1) *A fountain in Caria, which rendereth men soft, and effeminate; whence the poets feigned that it changed men into women.* (2) *A nymph said to be changed into a fountain of that name. (1) Vitruv.* 2, 8. & *Fest.* (2) *Ov. Met.* 4, 307.

|| *Salmantica*, æ, f. *The city of Salamanca in Spain.*

Salmōna, æ, f. (1) *A river of France, which dischargeth itself into the Moselle.* (2) || *One of the eight cities in the country of Pisa, in which Salmoneus reigned. (1) Aulon, Mosell.* 336. (2) *Stejh.*

Salmōneus, i, m. *The son of one Æolus of Elis. He was so proud, that he would needs pass for a god; and to that end made a bridge of brass over a great part of the city, that the rattling of the chariots over it might imitate thunder. But Jupiter, to punish his impious insolence, struck him with real thunder, and sent him to hell, Virg. Æn.* 6, 585.

Salmōnis, īdis, f. *A fountain in Peloponnesus, from whence the river Enipeus floweth, Ov. Am.* 3, 6, 43.

|| *Salmurium*, ii, n. *Saumur in France.*

Sālo, ōnis, m. *A river in Spain, and a town near it famous for tempering and hardening steel, Mart.* 1, 50, 12. & 4, 55, 15. & 10, 104, 6. *hod. Xalon.*

Salona, æ, f. *Plin.* 3, 22. *Salonæ*, ārum, f. pl. *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 9. *An ancient city of Dalmatia, and a Roman colony, the birth place of Dioclesian; ex ejus ruinis excitatum est Spalatum, Hard.*

Salonīnus, i, m. [*à Salonis captis*] *Servius maketh him the son of C. Asinius Pollio, to whom Virgil addresseth his fourth eclogue. But this seemeth an anachronism; for Salonæ was not taken by Pollio till the year after, U. C. 715. Pollio's son was called C. Asinius Gallus, not Saloninus, who was his grandson, but not born when this eclogue was written, for he died young, 60 years after. Vid. Tac. Ann.* 3, 75, 1.

Salonius, i, m. *A client of Cato the Censor, whose daughter he married, and had issue by her after he was more than 80 years of age, Plin.* 7, 14.

Saluāres insulæ. [*à saltando*] *Islands in Nymphaeus a river of Italy, which were said to move when people danced, or leaped, upon them, Plin.* 2, 95.

Sālus, ūtis, f. *The goddess of health and safety. Neque jam servare Salus, si vult, me potest, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 14. *vid. & Liv.* 41, 15. *Imago hujus deæ frequens in nummis vet.*

Samaria, æ, f. *A country and city of Palestine, between Judea and Galilee, Plin.* 5, 13.

Samarobriua, æ, f. *A city of France, commonly taken to be Amiens, Cæs. B. C.* 5, 51.

Sāme, es, f. *One of the islands of Ulysses, the same with Samos, Virg. Æn.* 3, 271. *hod. Cephalonie. Vid. Samos.*

Sāmius, a, um, adj. *Of Samos, or Cephalonia.* *Samius Bathyllus, Hor. Epod.* 14, 9. *Samia mihi mater fuit, Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 27.

Sāmos, vel *Lat. termin. Sāmus*, i, m. *There are three islands of this name. (1) One the largest in the Ionian sea, west of the bay of Corinth, under the republic of Venice, anciently called Same; hod. Cephalonie. (2) Another in the Icarian sea, to the west of Ionia, where Juno was educated and married to Jupiter; hod. adhuc Samo. (3) A third in Thrace, for distinction more commonly called Samothracia, in the Ægean sea. (1) Strab. 1. 10. Virg. Æn.* 7, 271. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 1, 20. (3) *Vid. Samothracia.*

Samōsata, æ, f. *The metropolis of Comagene in Syria, Plin.* 5, 24. *the country of Lucian, who thence is called Samosatenus, or Samosatensis; hod. Scempsat, ad Euphratem, Hard.*

Sāmothracē, es, & *Sāmothraci*, æ, f. [*quasi Samos Thraciæ, ad differentiam Sami Asiaticæ*] *An island near Lemnos, not far from Thrace, very famous for religious rites. Here the mysteries of Ceres and Proserpina were most solemnly celebrated. Lige Liv.* 45, 5. *Plutarch. in Æmilio, Diod. Sic.* 5, 47. *Threiciamque Samum, quæ nunc Samothracia fertur, Virg. Æn.* 7, 208. *hod. Samandrachi, Hard.*

Sāmothracēs, um, m. pl. *The people of that island. Samothracum aræ, Juv.* 3, 144. *De Samothracum diis qui sint, non convenit inter omnes, sed operæ est legere quæ collegit Macrob. Sat.* 3, 4. *De initiis eorum lege Varr. L. L.* 2, 10.

|| *Sāmothracicus*, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Samothracia. Samothraciæ religiones, Macro. Sat.* 3, 4.

Sāmothracius, a, um, adj. *Idem. Samothracius annulus, Plin.* 33, 1. & *Samothracia ferrea hos annulos vocat, Lucr.* 6, 1040. *ideoque*

Scal. putat esse quos Græci ρουσινοίς, ἀληξίτηριους & φαρμακίτας, dicunt.

Sanagenes, ium, m. pl. [*ab adj. sanus; & qu. sanati mente*] *A people of Provence in France, Plin.* 3, 4. *Locus hod. Senex, Hard.*

|| *Sānātes*, um, m. pl. *A people of Italy, who revolted from the Romans, but afterwards returned; whence they had equal privileges, Fest. & Gell.*

Sancus, i, m. *A god of the Sabines, from whom they derived themselves. Pars sanctum voce canebant Auctorem gentis, Sil.* 8, 42. *He is also called Semo and Fidius, Ov. Fast.* 6, 213.

Sandaliōtis, is, f. [*à sandalii formā; quā de causā & Ichnusa dic. ab ἰχθυε, planta, solea*] *Sardinia so called, from its likeness to a sandal, Plin.* 3, 7.

Sangarius, i, m. *A river of Phrygia, rising from mount Dindymus, and falling into the Euxine sea, Plin.* 5, ult.

Santōnīcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Saintonge. Santonicus cucullus, Juv.* 8, 145.

|| *Santōnum portus, Rochelle in France.*

Santōnus, i, m. in plur. *Santōni, qui & Santōnes, um, m. pl. The people of Saintonge, of Aquitain in France. Gaudet amoto Santonus hoste, Luc.* 1, 422. *Naves ex Pictonibus & Santonis convenire jubet, Cæs. B. C.* 3, 21. *Iter in Santonum fines facere, Id. ib.* 1, 10.

Sāpēi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Thrace, Plin.* 4, 11. & *Ov. Fast.* 1, 389.

Sāpis, is, m. *A river of Italy, flowing by the city Cesena, Sil.* 8, 450. *Junctus Sapis Iauro, Luc.* 2, 406. *hod. Savio, & Rio de Cesena, Hard.*

Sāpor, vel *Sāpōres*, is, m. *A name common to most of the Parthian kings. One of these took the emperor Valerian prisoner, and used him for a block to mount his horse, Claud. Eutrop.* 2, 481.

Sappho, ūs, f. *An ingenious poetess of Lesbos in the 44th Olympiad, who invented the verse which beareth her name. Being deserted by her lover Phaon, she leaped off the Leucadian rock to cure her passion; but whether she perished, or no, is uncertain, Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 154. *Hinc*

Sapphicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sappho. Musa Sapphica, Catull.* 33, 15.

Saracēni, ōrum, m. pl. [*omniū à سركا latrocinari, Arab. vagi enim & latrones*] *A people of Arabia, descended from Abraham by Hagar; as some say, whence they were called Agareni; whereas, the sound of their name would rather incline one to think they came from Sarah. They served the Romans in the time of Aurelian and Probus; but in the reign of Heraclius being denied their pay, returned home, and under their false prophet Mahommed overran Syria and Ægypt, and forced those countries to entertain their superstition; and having conquered the Persians, compelled them to do the same. They also conquered Spain and Sicily, ejecting the Goths; so that they had a large empire, till the Turks their comrades, whom they had likewise infected with their superstition, revolting, they were driven out of the east, and their name itself almost extinct, except in Barbary. Vid. Plin.* 6, 28. *Vespisc. in Aurel. & Prob. ut & Cedren. Zonar. &c.*

Sārāvus, i, m. *The river Sar in Lorrain, Aulon.*

Sardānāpālus, i, m. [*à שרן princeps, שרן judicium, & שרן excelsum, mirandum*] *The last king of Assyria, a man so soft and effeminate, that his subjects disdain him, revolted; and being overcome he made a pile, set it on fire, and burnt himself and his most precious moveables therein, the only thing he ever did like a man. Vid. Just.* 1, 3. *Juv. Sat.* 10, sub fin.

Sardīnia, æ, f. [*à Sardo Herculis filio, qui illuc coloniam duxit*] *A very large island in the Mediterranean, very plentiful in corn and fruit, one of the Roman granaries, Varr. R. R.* 2, præf. *But the air thereof by the ancients was reckoned very unwholesome, caused by its southern situation, that wind being almost continual there.*

|| *Cum mors venerit, in medio Tibure Sardinia est,*

est, *Mart.* 10, 60. *Vid.* & *Tac. Ann.* 2, 85, 4. & *Claud. de B. Gild. extrem.* Hinc

Sardinienſis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sardinia.* Sardinienſis triumphus, *Nep. in Cat.* 1.

Sardis, is, f. *The chief city of Lydia formerly, where Cræſus kept his court, Hor. Ep.* 1, 11, 2. *Leg. etiam in plur.* Vicinus Sardibus amnis, *Op. Met.* 11, 137.

Sardōnicus, a, um, adj. & Sardōnius, ut Sardonicus cespes, *Rutil.* 1, 354. Sardonius rifus. *Vid. Chil. Sinus Sardonii, Claud.*

Sardōus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Sardinia.* Sardōis amarior herbis, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 41.

Saidus, a, um, adj. *Id.* *Hor. A. Poët.* 375.

Sarepta, æ, f. *A city of Phœnicia, in the midway between Tyre and Sidon, Plin.* 5, 59. locus hod. *Sarphat.*

Sarmāta, æ, c. g. *One of Sarmatia, a Sarmatian.* Nec Maurus erat, nec Sarmata, nec Thrax, *Juv.* 3, 79.

Sarmātia, æ, f. *A large northern country, part whereof lieth in Asia, called Tartary, the other in Europe, containing Poland, Prussia, Lithuania, Russia, and part of Muscovy. Sarmatiæ mensuram diſce à Plin.* 4, 12. *sub fin.*

Sarmāticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sarmatia.* Sarmaticum mare, *Or. Trist.* 1, 7, 40. aratrum, *Luc.* 7, 429. Hinc

Sarmāticè, adv. *After the manner of the Sarmatians.* Geticè, Sarmaticèque loqui, *Or. Trist.* 5, 12, 58.

Sarmātis, is, f. *Patron. Of Sarmatia, Sarmatian.* *Or. à Pont.* 1, 2, 114.

Sarmentus, i, m. *A silly buffoon, though of equestrian dignity, in Horace, Sat.* 1, 5, 52. He was sometimes admitted to Cæsar's table to make sport, *Juv.* 5, 3.

|| Sarnia, æ, f. *The isle of Guernsey, between Britain and France, Caund.*

Sarnus, i, m. *A river ariseing out of the mountain Sarus, runing through Campania, and discharging itself into the bay of Naples, Plin.* 3, 5. *Virg. Æn.* 7, 738. hod. *Sarno.*

Sarōnicus sinus, *A bay between Attica and Peloponnesus, Plin.* 4, 4. hod. *Golfo di Egina, ab insulâ Æginâ in eo sinu positâ, Hard.*

Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. (1) *The son of Jupiter by Laodamia. He was king of Lycia, and coming to the assistance of the Trojans was slain by Patroclus.* (2) *A promontory of Cilicia.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 1, 104. (2) *Plin.* 5, 27.

|| Sarra, æ, f. [*שָׂרָא* Tyrus, cūm enim *שָׂרָא* sit media inter *t* & *j* Græci mutarunt in *t*, Lat. in *s*, unde *Sarra* & *Tyrus* sunt idem] *The city of Tyre, Gell.* 14, 6. Hinc

Sarrānus, a, um, adj. *Of Tyre, Tyrian.* Sarrano dormiat osiro, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 506.

Sarrañes, um, m. pl. *A people of Campania near the promontory of Surrentum, Virg. Æn.* 7, 738.

Sarsīna, æ, f. *A city of Umbria in Italy, famous for being the birth place of the comick poet Plautus, Plin.* 3, 14. & *Mart.* 9, 59. hod. *Sarsina, in limite Romaniolæ, Hard.* Hinc

Sarsinas, æ, m. in pl. Sarsinates. *The people of Sarsina. Plautus Sarsinas, in tit. comæd. vid. Plin.* 3, 14. *al. leg. Sassinus, quod vid.*

Sāson, ōnis, m. *A river of Calabria, Sil.* 9, 469. *conf. Luc.* 2, 627. *In utroque loco quedam edd. habent Saffon.*

Saffīnas, ātis, f. *Of Saffina in Italy. Saffinas sylva, Mart.* 3, 58, 35. *ubi al. Sarsinas, forte rectius.*

|| Satan. [*שָׂטָן* hostis] *The grand enemy, the Devil, Tert.*

Satarchæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia, near the Mæotis, Val. Flacc.* 6, 144.

* || Sātīcūla, æ, f. [*Σατεινυλα*, Gr.] *al. Satricula. A town of Samnium in Italy, to the east of Capua, Diod. Sic.* Hinc

* Sātīcūlus, i, m. *One of that town, Virg. Æn.* 7, 719.

Satricum, i, n. *An ancient famous town of Italy, Plin.* 3, 5.

Sātūra, æ, f. *A large lake of Italy, the same with Pomptina. Saturæ palus atra, Virg. Æn.* 7, 801.

Sātūreium, vel Sātūrum, i, n. *A town of Calabria, Serv. or a district near Tarentum. Hinc*

Sātūreianus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Satureium. Satureiano caballo vectari, Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 59.

Sātūrnālia, ium, & ōrum, n. pl. [*à Saturno*] *A festival of five or seven days, though originally but of one, and afterwards of three, vid. Macrob.*

Sat. 1, 20. It began December 17. But the womens were kept in the begining of March, for the calends of that month were sacred to Juno, and called also *Matronalia.* *Vid. Suet. Vesp.* 19. & *Torrent. ad Hor. Od.* 3, 8. *Conf. & Barth. ad Stat. Sylv.* p. 153. At this festival great rejoicings and entertainments were made, and presents given and returned. Servants also sate at table with their masters, in memory of the golden age under Saturn, when all things were in common; and great hospitality was showed in memory of his coming as a stranger into Italy. *Vid. Just.* 43, 1, 5.

Sātūrnālītius, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Saturnalia.* Saturnalitæ nuces, *Mart.* 7, 90.

Sātūrnia, æ, f. [*à Saturno Aboriginum rege*] (1) *A name of Juno, the daughter of Saturn.* (2) *A very ancient city of Italy.* (3) *Italy itself so called.* (4) *The name of a Roman colony.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 1, 27. (2) *Id.* 8, 358. (3) *Just.* 43, 1, 5. (4) *Liv.* 30, 55.

Sātūrnīni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Tuscany, Plin.* 3, 5.

Sātūrnīnus, i, m. *The name of several Romans; (1) L. Apul. Saturninus, a seditious tribune, who was killed in the Curia Hostilia.* (2) *L. Antonius Saturninus; who being abused by Domitian, raised a civil war in Germany, and was there taken and slain.* (1) *Paterc.* 2, 14. & *Flor.* 3, 16. (2) *Vict. Epit.* 23. *Mart.* 4, 112. *Alios minoris notæ ap. Tacitum & Livium invenitis.*

Sātūrnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Saturn.* Mens Saturnius, i. e. *Capitolinus, Just.* 4, 3. *Stella Saturnia, Cic. Comm. Scip.* 4. *tellus, Virg. Georg.* 2, 173. i. e. *Italia.*

Sātūrnus, i, m. [*à fatu, quod agriculturæ præfesset, Varr. à Satur, quod satur annis, Cic. N. D.* 3. *rectius, puto, à שָׂטָן absconditus, quod in Italiâ lateret, unde & Italia Latium à latendo, vel à Satorn, Celt. fortis*] *The son of Cælus and Terra, or Vesta, whom some call his daughter; or, as Plato, of Oceanus and Teibys. He married Ops, or Rhea, his own sister. His elder brother Titan was prevailed upon to assign over his right to him, which he did on this condition, that Saturn should destroy all his male children, that so the kingdom might return to Titan's posterity; which Saturn performed, devouring the males as soon as born. But when Jupiter and Juno were born, Ops gave him a stone wrapt up like a child to devour, which he did; and by some such device saved Neptune, and Pluto also. Titan, hearing of this, made war upon his brother, subdued him, and threw him into Tartarus; whence he was delivered by his son Jupiter. But, notwithstanding, having learned by the oracle that his son should dethrone him, he laid wait to kill him. But Jupiter having notice of it was beforehand with him, surprised him, made him drunk, bound, and gelded him, as he with his sithe had served his father Cælus, vid. *Apoll. Arg.* 974. Being loosed he fled, and hid himself in Italy; which from thence was called *Latium, à latendo*, and the people *Latines*, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 319. Janus, who reigned at that time, entertained him kindly, and gave him a part of his kingdom; where he built a city called *Saturnia, quod vid. n. 2.* In his reign the poets fix the golden age, when the earth without culture brought forth every thing. *Vid. Or. Met.* r. *fab.* 3. He first taught the rude people to plough and sow, and invented the sithe, which some make a symbol of husbandry, others take to be his attribute as the god of time.*

Sātūrus, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 124. *sed freq. pl. Satyri* [*à σάβη, penis, quod libidinoli. vel à שָׂטָן absconditi, quod silvis lateant*] *A ficti-*

tious creature, in the upper part like a man, save that they have horns on their heads, in their nether part resembling goats, whence they are called capripedes, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 4. with a very large tail, very wanton and lascivious, *Plin.* 5, 1. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 8. They skulked up and down the woods, over which they were said to preside. They were constant attendants on Bacchus, and the nymphs, *Poët.*

|| Saucona, æ, f. *The river Saone in France, Amm.*

Sāvo, ōnis, m. (1) *A river of Campania in Italy; hod. Saone, Hard.* (2) *Also a city of Liguria.* (1) *Plin.* 3, 2. *Piger Savo, Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 66. (2) *Liv.* 28, 46.

Saurōmātæ, ārum, m. pl. *A northern barbarous people, the same with the Sarmatæ, quod vid. Sauromatæ truces, Or. Trist.* 2, 198.

Saurōmātes, um, m. pl. *One of that country, a Sarmatian. Sauromates plaustra bubulcus agit, Or. Trist.* 3, 12, 30.

Saus, i, m. *Plin.* 3, 18. Sāvus, *Claud. Laud. Stil.* 2, 192. Sābus, *Just.* 32, 3, 16. *A river falling into the Danube near Belgrade; hod. Saave.*

Saxo, ōnis, *Claudian, & freq. pl. Saxōnes, um, m. pl. A people of Germany, of what antiquity, or whence, is not known. Ptolemy, who lived in the reign of M. Aurelius, is the first who mentioneth them. It is certain they were once masters of a great part of Germany. Great numbers of them came over into England, and settled here; whence the people of Wales call the English Saiffons.*

|| Saxōnia, æ, f. *The country of the Saxons, Saxony, now governed by a duke and elector of the empire, Vid. Geogr.*

S ante C.

Scæa porta, *A gate of Troy, where was the sepulchre of Laomedon, Virg. Æn.* 2, 612. *conf. Sil.* 13, 73.

Scæva, æ, m. *A name of several Romans. To one of these Horace directeth the seventeenth epistle of his first book, where Torrentius observeth, it was the surname of the Junian and Cassian family.*

Scævōla, æ, m. [*dim. à Scævê, Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.] *Mutius Scævola, so called; because having attempted to kill Porſena king of Tuscany in his tent, he burnt off his right hand in the king's presence without flinching, because it had by mistake killed one of the nobles for the king. Which undaunted act so surprized the king, that he pardoned him, and immediately making peace with the Romans returned home, Liv.* 2, 12.

Scaldis, is, m. *Plin.* 4, 13. *The river Scheld, which riseth in Picardy, and runneth through Flanders to Ghent and Antwerp, Cæſ. B. G.* 6, 33.

* Scāmāder, vel Scāmādrus, i, m. [*Σκαμάνδρης, Gr.*] (1) *The son of Hector and Andromache.* (2) *A river of Troas, rising out of mount Ida, and runing into the Archipelago, over against the island of Tenedos.* (1) *Hom.* 11, 223. (2) *Unda Scamandri, Catuli.* 62, 357.

* Scāmāndria, æ, f. [*à præced.*] *A small city of Troas, Plin.* 4, 30.

Scandia, æ, f. (1) *The island Scandia, or Shonen, beyond the Orkneys.* (2) || *Also the region between the Baltick and the Northern seas. Dicitur etiam Scandinavia & Scandinia.* (1) *Plin.* 4, 13, & 16. (2) *Vid. Geogr.*

Scandinavia, æ, f. *Sweden and Norway, Plin.* 4, 13.

Scandinianus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Scandia. Scandiniana malâ, Col.* 5, 10.

Scantia sylva, *A place in Campania, Cic. pro Leg. Agr.* 1, 1.

Scantiānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Scantia. Scantiana uva, Plin.* 14, 4. *poma, Id.* 15, 14.

* Scaptensūla, vel Sceptēsūla, æ, f. [*à σκαπτω, fodio, & insula*] (1) *An island of Macedonia, whence silver was dug up.* (2) || *A town in Thrace over-against Thasus.* (1) *Luc.* 6, 810. (2) *Steph. Byz.*

Scaptia, æ. f. *An ancient town of Latium, between Sora and Fabrateria, Plin. 3, 5. Hinc*

Scaptius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Scaptia. Scaptia pubes, Sil. 8, 396.*

Scardona, æ. f. *A town of Dalmatia, Plin. 3, 22. hod. rudera nomen servant.*

Scaphia, æ. f. *A town of Locris in Achaia, Plin. 4, 7. hod. Bondoniza.*

Scēnitæ, ārum. m. pl. [*à Scenis, i. e. tabernaculis, in quibus habitabant*] *A people of Arabia, who lived in tents, Plin. 5, 11. They were afterwards called Saracens, Amm. 22, 15. & 23, 6.*

Schinuffa, æ. f. *One of the islands in the Ægean sea, called Sporades, Plin. 4, 12.*

Schœneius, ii. m. *The king of the island Scirus, the father of Atalanta, who is from her father called Schœneia virgo, Ov. Met. 10, 660.*

* Sciapodes, um. m. pl. [*à σκία, umbra, & πῆς, pes; inde dicti, quod humi jacentes umbrâ pedum se protegant*] *A people of India, Plin. 7, 2. iidem qui & Monosceli, Id. ib.*

Sciathos, i. f. *An island in the Archipelago, Val. Flacc. 2, 8.*

Scīnis, vel Sinis, is. m. *A notable Corinthian robber, who used great cruelty to passengers, Ov. Met. 7, 440.*

Scīpiādæ, ārum. m. pl. Patron. *The two Scipios, Virg. Æn. 6, 843.*

Scīpio, ōnis. m. *The surname of a noble family in Rome; first given to P. Cornelius, who was a Scipio, or staff, to his father, leading him about when blind. The most considerable of this family were, Scipio called Africanus major, who conquered Hannibal; Scipio Æmilianus, or Africanus minor, the adopted grandson of the former, but the son of L. Æmilius Paulus. He raised Numantia, and Carthage. Scipio Nasica, for the love the people bore him called Corculum, and by the senate judged the best man in Rome. De his, & aliis hujus gentis, omnino legendus erit Livius.*

Scīron, ōnis. m. *A famous robber, slain by Theseus at Megara, who threw his bones into the sea, which were turned into rocks. Vid. Ov. Met. 7, 444. Hinc*

Scīronis, īdis. f. *Of, or belonging to, Sciron. Scironides petræ, Sen. Hippol. 1020. &*

Scīronius, a, um. adj. *Idem. Scironia faxa, Sen. Hippol. 1220.*

|| Scлавonia, æ. f. *A country so called from the Scavi, a stout people of Germany. It was formerly called Pannonia interamnica, because between the Saave and the Drave. Vid. Cluv. Geogr. Antiq. Germ. 3, 44.*

Scodra, æ. f. *A city of Albania in Turkey, Plin. 3, 32. hod. Scutari, Hard.*

Scolos, i. m. *A mountain and town of Ætolia, Plin. 4, 7.*

Scopas, æ. m. *An excellent engraver and statuary, one of the architects of the temple of Diana at Ephesus, Plin. 34, 8. & 36, 14.*

Scordisci, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Pannonia, Plin. 3, 25.*

Scōtia, æ. f. *The northern part of Great Britain, very mountainous, and consequently not very fruitful. It is a very ancient kingdom. The inhabitants some take to be of the old Scythian race. Whether, as others say, they came out of Spain into Ireland, and afterward into Scotland, is controverted; but this is certain, that both were anciently called by the common name of Hibernia. By Latin writers it is called Caledonia. Vid. Tac. in Agricola, 10, 11. Hinc*

Scōticus, a, um. adj. *Of the Scots; Scottish. Ne bella timerem Scotica, nec Picturn tremorem, Claud. de Cons. Stil. 2, 254.*

Scōtus, i. & plur. Scōti. *A people of Scotland; Scots. Quæ Scoto dat fræna truci, Claud. B. Gild. 417.*

Scotusa, æ. f. *A town of Macedon, by the river Nessus, Plin. 4, 11. hod. Livestano.*

Screfa, æ. [*à scrofa, i. e. sue; sed diversas cognominis rationes pete à Varr. R. R. 2, 4. & Macrobi. Sat. 1, 6. sub fin.*] *The surname of the family of the Tremellii.*

Scultenna, æ. f. *A river of Ferrara in Italy, running into the Po, Plin. 3, 16. hod. Panaro, Hard.*

* Scylāceum, i. n. *Virg. Æn. 3, 553. || Scylāceum, Solin. Sylāceum, Plin. Sylāceum, Val. Flacc. 3, 36. [Σκυλάκειον, Gr.] A city on the coast of Sicily, where a colony of Athenians, who followed their king Minstheus to Troy, settled, Strab. lib. 6. hod. Squillace, Hard.*

* Scylla, æ. f. [*à σκύλαξ, canis*] (1) *The daughter of Nisus the king of the Megarensians, who privately cut off her father's fatal lock, and gave it to Minos; so betraying both his safety and kingdom to his enemy. (2) Another, the daughter of Phorcus, changed into a dangerous rock in the midway between Italy and Sicily. (1) Ov. Met. 8, fab. 2. (2) Vide hanc à Marone descript. Æn. 3, 424. & seqq. & ibi Serv. Utraque hæc fabula à poetis confunditur. Hinc*

* Scyllæum, i. n. *A promontory in Peloponnesus, Plin. 3, 5.*

* Scyllæus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Scylla. Scyllæa rabies, Virg. Æn. 1, 204.*

Scyriādes, vel Scyriēdes, um. f. pl. *Women of Scyros, Stat. Achill. 2, 146.*

Scyrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Scyros. Unâ omnis Scyria pubes, Virg. Æn. 2, 477.*

Scyros, i. f. *An island in the Archipelago, where Achilles hid himself in womens apparel, for fear of going to the wars of Troy. Vid. Deidamia. It is one of the Cyclades, and fifteen miles distant from Delos. Vid. Plin. 4, 12. & Mela, 7. hod. S. Georgia di Scyro, Hard.*

* Scythæ, & Græc. formâ es. & pl. Scythæ [*à Scythâ Herculis, Herod. vel ut Plin. placet, Jovis filio*] *A very ancient people, Just. 2, 1. They routed Cyrus and his whole army, Id. 1, 8, 11. and 37, 3, 2. They extended their government far and wide, not only in the north, and other parts of Asia, but possessed themselves of the greatest part of Europe; for the old Germans, Gauls, Illyrians, Spaniards, and Britains, were Celto-Scythæ. Vid. Curt. 6, 2. & Cluver. Antiq. Germ. 1, 2. Their frugality, justice, honour, and chastity, are even preferred by a learned Roman to those of his own country, Hor. Od. 3, 24. Nor were they unlearned for a warlike nation, vid. Curt. 7, 8. Onochartis Scythes potuit pro nihilo pecuniam ducere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 32.*

* Scythia, æ. f. *The country of the Crim Tartars, properly, but afterwards all Sarmatia, and farther still, as they extended their conquests. Vid. Scythæ. Scythiam septemque triones Horifer invasit Boreas, Ov. Met. 1, 64.*

* Scythicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Scythia; Scythian. Scythicus amnis, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 36. Gens Scythica, Stat. Theb. 12, 519.*

* Scythides, um. f. pl. *Scythian women, Ov. Met. 15, 360.*

* Scythiis, æ. f. *A Scythian woman. Datames matre Scythiisâ natus, Nep. Datam. 1.*

* Scythopōlis, is. f. [*à coloniâ Scytharum eō deducta*] *A city of Decapolis in Syria, Plin. 5, 18.*

S ante E.

* Sēbaste, es. f. [*Lat. Augusta; à σέβας, veneror*] *A city of Syria, on mount Gamala, built by Herod in honour of Augustus, Plin. 5, 13. hod. Sebastia, Hard.*

* Sēbastia, æ. f. [*ab eodem*] *A city of Cappadocia, Plin. 6, 3. hod. Sivas, Hard.*

* Sēbastōpōlis, is. f. [*ex Sebastæ, & πόλις, civitas; qu. Augusta civitas: vid. in Sebastæ*] (1) *An inland city of Cappadocia. (2) Another in Colchis. (1) Plin. 6, 3. (2) Ptol.*

Sēbenniticum Nili ostium, *An outlet of the Nile, Plin. 5, 10.*

Sēbennītis, is. f. *A prefecture, or district, of Ægypt, Plin. 5, 9.*

Sēbēthis, īdis. f. *The daughter of Sebcthos, a nymph of that fountain, or river, Virg. Æn. 7, 734. & Vib. in Catalog. flum.*

Sēbētos, vel Sēbēthos, i. m. *A small fountain and river which runeth through Naples,*

Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 263. hod. Fiume della Maddalena.

Sēdentāni, ōrum. m. *A people of Arragon. Hinc Sedentana cohors, Sil. 3, 372.*

Seduni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Switzerland, Plin. 3, 20. locus hod. Sion, Hard.*

Sedusii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Germany, on the borders of Sebwabia, Cæf. B. G. 1, 51.*

|| Segedunum, i. n. *Seton in Northumberland, Camd.*

Sēgesta, æ. f. *A town in Sicily, built by Æneas, Cic. Verr. 4, 33. & Plin. 3, 5. & 18, 1. unde Segestani pop. Id. ib.*

Sēgētia, vel Sēgesta, æ. f. [*à segete*] *The gods of corn, Plin. 18, 2. & Macrobi. Sat. 1, 16.*

* || Sēgobriga, æ. f. [*Σεγόβριζα, Gr.*] *A city of the Celtiberians in Spain, Ptol. Hinc*

* Sēgobrigenses, ium. m. pl. *The people of Segobriga, Plin. 3, 3. Ubi ferè nunc Calatajud, Hard.*

Segontiaci, ōrum. m. pl. *Cæf. B. G. 5, 20. The people of Silchester in Hampshire, still called by the Welch Cæur Cegont, Camd.*

|| Segontium, ii. n. *A town in Wales near Bangor, Anton. and river, Strabo, called Seiant.*

Segovia, æ. f. *A town of Spain, not far from Numantia, Plin. 3, 3.*

Segusio, ōnis. *A town of Piedmont in Italy, Plin. 3, 27. hod. Suse, Hard.*

Seia, æ. f. [*à serendo*] *The goddess of sowing, or planting, Plin. 18, 2.*

Sejanus, i. m. (1) *The son of Sejus Strabo, an equestrian. This man was the great favourite of Tiberius, and by him raised to the highest dignity next to himself; but conspiring against his master, he was put to death, and dragged through the streets of Rome. (2) || A horse fatal to his riders, so called from Sejus. (1) Tacit. Ann. 4, passim. Suet. in Tib. 48, & 61. & Juv. 10, 62, & seqq. (2) Gell. 3, 9.*

Sejus, i. m. (1) *There were several Romans of this name. (1) Sejus Quadratus, put to death by Tiberius. (2) Strabo, an equestrian, the father of Sejanus. (3) Tubero, a lieutenant of Germanicus, accused of a riot and sedition. (1) Tac. Ann. 6, 7, 7. (2) Id. Ann. 1, 24, 3. & 4, 1, 3. (3) Id. Ann. 2, 20, 2. & 4, 29, 1.*

* Sēleucia, æ. f. [*à Seleuco rege*] *The name of several cities. (1) One in Mesopotamia, upon the river Tigris. (2) Another in Syria, called Seleucia Pieria. (3) Another in Cilicia. (1) Plin. 5, 25. (2) Id. 5, 21. (3) Id. 6, 34. De aliis consule Geogr. Hinc*

* Sēleuciānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Seleucia. Seleuciana provincia, Cic. Attic. 4, ult.*

* Sēleucidæ, ārum. m. pl. *The kings of Syria, so called from Seleucus the first.*

* Sēleucus, i. m. [*qu. σέλας λευκός, lux clara*] (1) *One of Alexander's captains, who after his death fixed on Syria, and was the first founder of that kingdom. (2) The name of an excellent musician. (1) Just. 15, 4. (2) Juv. 10, 211.*

Sēlīnis, vel Sēlinus, untis. f. *A town of Cilicia. Palmosa Selinos, Virg. Æn. 3, 705. Duo Selinuntæ, Plin. 5, 29.*

Sēlīnus, i. n. *A river of Cilicia, Luc. 8, 260. Hinc*

Sēlīnūsus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Selinus. Selinusia terra, Plin. 35, 16.*

Sellæ, ārum. m. pl. *A people of Chauria, Luc. 3, 180.*

* || Selli, ōrum. m. pl. [*Σελλοί, Gr.*] *Priests of Jupiter Dodonæus, who used to lie on the ground with dirty feet, Hom. Il. æ, 234.*

Selymbria, æ. f. *A city of Thrace, about thirty miles west of Constantinople, Plin. 4, 11.*

Sēmēle, es. f. *The daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter. Thebanæ Semeles puer, i. e. Bacchus, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 2. Hinc*

Sēmēlēus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Semele. Semeleia proles, Ov. Met. 5, 329. Semeleus Thyoneus, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 23.*

Sēmīramis, īdis. f. *The wife of Ninus king of Assyria, who personated her son after the death of her husband, putting on man's apparel. After*

this haveing done many great exploits in this disguise, she confessed her sex, and was the more admired by her people. She conquered Æthiopia and carried her arms into India; at length tempting the embraces of her own son, she was by him slain, haveing reigned 42 years after her husband's death, *Iust.* 1, 2.

Sēmo, ōnis. m. [*qu.* femihomo] pl. Semonēs, *Gods of an inferior rank, men deified.* *Vid.* Liv. 8, 20. & Ov. Fast. 6, 214.

Sempronius, ii. m. *The name of many great Romans, whereof Pub. Sempronius Gracchus and his two scilicious sons, are most noted.* *De his, & aliis hujus nomine compluribus, consulendus est Livius.*

Sēmūrīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Semurium.* Campi Semurini, *Mart.* 9, 43. Sic Turneb. Adv. 21, 24. necessariē leg. statuit.

Sēmūrīum, ii. n. *A field near Rome, wherein was a temple of Apollo,* Cic. Philipp. 6, 5. & Macrob. Sat. 1, 10.

Sēna, æ. vel Sēnæ, ārum. f. pl. [*à* Senonibus Gallis, qui condiderunt, *Polyb.* 1, 2.] (1) *The city Siena in Tuscany, built by the Galli Senones, from whom it hath its name.* (2) *Also a river of the same country.* (1) Senonum de nomine Sena, *Sil.* 8, 445. (2) *Luc.* 2, 407. Hinc

Sēnenfis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sena.* Senenfe praelium, Cic. de Orat. 19.

Sēneca, æ. m. [*ab* ant. senica, i. e. senex, *Non.*] (1) *Marcus Annæus Seneca, of the equestrian rank, a learned man, and a good orator.* (2) *Lucius, his son was born at Corduba in Spain, and was uncle to Lucan the poet, and appointed tutor to Nero by Agrippina, who recalled him from banishment.* He was an orator, philosopher, poet, and historian, and therefore styled by Pliny *Princeps eruditionis*, lib. 14, 4. As a philosopher and orator, see *Quintilian* 10, 1. He became exceeding rich, *vid.* Juv. 10, 16. & Tac. Ann. 13, 42, 5. (3) *A poet, who had written tragedies; but who he was, the learned are not agreed.* (1) *Declamationes hujus extant.* (2) *Vid. loca supra laudata.* (3) *Hujus decem Tragædiæ extant.*

Senecio, ōnis. m. *The name of several Romans.* *Vid.* Plin. Ep. 3, 11. Tac. Ann. 13, 12, & 15, 50.

Senia, æ. f. *A town of the Campania di Roma in Italy,* Plin. 3, 21. *hod. Segna, Hard.*

Senna, æ. *vid.* Sena.

Senogallia, æ. f. *A town of Urbino in Italy,* Plin. 3, 14. *hod. Singaglia, Hard.*

Sēnōnes, um. pl. *A people of the ancient race of the Celtæ, inhabiting the Lionnois in Gaul, who, under their leader Brennus, sacked and burnt Rome, and besieged the capitol, but by the valour and conduct of the dictator Camillus were defeated.* *De transitu Gallorum, rebus gestis, & fugâ, lege,* Liv. 5, 34. & seqq. capp. *Locus hod. Sens.*

|| Senta, æ. f. *The daughter of king Picus, and wife of Faunus his brother, so chaste, that she was never seen after she was married by any but her husband; for which reason the Roman matrons sacrificed to her in the dark, and it was a capital crime for any man to look into her temple.* *Vid.* Faunam & Fatuam, *sub quib. nominibus etiam colebatur.*

Sepinates, ium. m. pl. Plin. 3, 12. *Inhabitants of*

Sepinum, i. n. *A town in the kingdom of Naples,* Liv. 10, 44.

Seplasia, æ. f. vel Sepladium, ii. n. *A mart for precious ointment in Capua,* Val. Max. 9, 1. ext. 1. Cic. pro Sext. 8. & in Pis. 11.

|| Septa, æ. f. *A town of Mauritania,* P. Diac. *hod. Ceuta.*

Septempēdāni, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Naples in Italy,* Plin. 3, 13. *locus hod. San Severino, Hard.*

Septimillus, i. m. *Catull.* 43, 13. *dim. à*

Septimius, i. m. *The name of several Romans.* *Vid.* Catull. ubi supra Tac. Ann. 1, 32, 4. & Hist. 3, 5, 4. Cæf. B. G. 3, 104.

Septimontialis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Septimontium.* Septimontiale sacrum, *Suet. Dom. 4.*

|| Septimontium, ii. n. *A festival on which they*

sacrificed on the seven mountains of Rome, in honour of the city built upon them. *Vid.* Fest. & Tert.

Sēquāna, æ. *The river Seine in France, which ariseth in Burgundy, watereth Paris, and falleth into the channel between Havre de Grace and Honfleur,* Cæf. B. G. 1, 1.

Sēquāni, ōrum. m. *The people of Franche Comté, or the Burgundians,* Cæf. B. G. 1, 1.

Sēquānicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Seine.* || Sequanica alumna, i. e. à Sequanis oriunda, *a Burgundian woman,* Mart. 4, 19.

Sēquānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Sequani; Burgundians.* Gens Sequana, *Luc.* 1, 425.

|| Ser, sēris. m. *Solin. sed freq. pl. Sēres, um. A people of the East-Indies, probably the Chinese, who by the help of water got from the leaves of their trees a thin downy substance, whereof they made silk,* Plin. 6, 17. *Velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres,* Virg. Georg. 2, 122.

Sērānus, vel Serrānus, i. m. [*à* serendo] *A surname of Q. Cincinnatus, twice dictator.* In his first dictatorship he triumphed over the Æqui, *A. U.* 296. He was called to the second in the eightyeth year of his age, from a field of four acres, which he ploughed and sowed with his own hands; *Plin.* 18, 3. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 844.

|| Seraph, pl. Seraphim [*à* שרף accendit, *Met.* clarus fuit] *An order of angels so called,* Bibl.

Sērāpis, is. m. *A god of the Ægyptians,* Mart. 11, 30.

|| Sērēnus, i. m. (Sammoniacus) *wrote the cure of diseases in heroic verse, Spart.*

Sergestus, i. m. *One of the companions of Æneas,* Virg. Æn. 1, 514. & alibi.

Sergia, æ. f. [*à* Sergesto Æneæ comite] (1) *A noble family of Rome.* (2) *One of the 170 matrons condemned for empoisoning the air of the city of Rome.* (1) *Virg. Æn.* 5, 121. (2) *Liv.* 8, 18.

Sergius, ii. m. *The name of many Romans.* Multos Index Livianus ostendet.

Seria, æ. f. *A city of Spain, called also Fama Julia,* Plin. 3, 1.

Sērīphus, i. f. *One of the Cyclade islands in the Archipelago, or White sea, a place to which many exiles were confined,* Juv. 6, 563. Here the frogs do not creak, *Plin.* 8, 68. *hod. Serfino, Hard.*

Serretes, ium. m. pl. *A people of Pannonia,* Plin. 3, 25. || Carinthiam tenuere, ripamque geminam Dravi amnis, *Hard.*

Sertōrius, ii. m. *A noble Roman, one of Marius's party, who, when Sylla approached Rome, fled into Portugal, where he was made their commander, and with very small forces defeated the Romans four several times; but at last was treacherously slain at supper by Perpenna, one of his confidants, and others,* Luc. 17, 16. & 8, 809. *Liv. Epit.* 96. *conf. etiam vitam ejus à Plutarcho scriptam.*

Servīlia, æ. f. *A Roman lady, the mother of Brutus, and concubine of Cæsar,* Suet. Cæf. 50.

Servīlius, ii. m. *Many noblemen of this name.* Consule Livii indicem. The Servilii were made patricians by Tullus Hostilius, *Liv.* 1, 30.

Servius, ii. m. [*quod à servâ natus esset*] *The prænomen of Tullius the sixth king of Rome, born of a captive.* He subdued the Vegentes and the Tuscans, reigned 44 years, and was killed by L. Tarquinius the son of Priscus, *Liv.* 1, 41, 47, & 48. It was also the prænomen of the emperor Galba, and of several others. *Vid.* Ind. Taciti.

Sēsōstris, is. m. *An Ægyptian king, who caused captive kings to draw his chariot,* Plin. 33, 3. *Val. Flacc.* 5, 418. *Luc.* 10, 276.

Sestiacus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sestos.* || Sestiacus pelagus, *the Hellespont.* Aufon.

Sestiaz, vel Sextiaz aquæ, *Aix in Provence,* Plin. 31, 2.

Sestiānus, vel Sextiānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sestos.* Sestiana mala, *Col.* 12, 45.

|| Sestias, æ. f. *A woman of Sestos so called,* Sidon. carm. 12, 71.

Sestos, vel Sestus, i. f. *A city in the Thracian Chersonesus, opposite to Abydos, on the Asian side of the Hellespont, famous for the loves of Hero and Leander, being the birth place of the former.* Vel tua me Sestos, vel me tua sumat Abydos, *Ov.* Ep. 18, 127.

Sestus, a, um. adj. *Of Sestos.* Sesta puella, i. e. Hero, *Ov.* Ep. 18, 2.

Sētābis, is. f. *A city of Spain, by the river Tarracon, famous for flax and fine wool,* Sil. 3, 373. & Grat. Cyneg. 41. *al. scrib. Sætubis.*

Sētābitānus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sætabis.* Sætabitani populi, *Plin.* 3, 3. &

Sētābus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Sudaria Setaba, *Catull.* 12, 14. *Linum Setabum,* Plin. in *Præf.* || Setantiorum palus, *Winander Mere, Camd.*

* Sētia, æ. f. [*Σητία, Gr.*] (1) *A city of Campania.* (2) *Met. Wine of that place.* (1) *Ptol. Strab. & Steph.* (2) *Nec quod tibi Setia canos restinxit cineres,* Stat. Sylv. 2, 6, 90.

* Sētīni, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Setia,* Plin. 3, 4.

* Sētīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Setia.* || Setinum vinum, *A delicious wine, preferred by Augustus, and the succeeding princes, before all other,* Plin. 14, 6. & absol. Setinum, *Juv.* 10, 27. & Mart. 6, 86.

Sēvērus, i. m. *A Roman emperor, who succeeded Didius Julianus, A. U.* 974. and enlarged the bounds of the empire. He built the Picts wall in England from sea to sea to stop the incursions of the Barbarians, and died at York. *Plura lege ap. Eutrop.* 1, 8. || *De aliis hujus nominis vid. Taciti indicem. De monte cognomine, vid. Virg. Æn.* 7, 713.

* || Sexitania, æ. f. [*Ἡξιτανία, Gr.*] *A city of Spain, Athen.* 3, 33.

S ante I.

* Sībylla, æ. f. [*qu.* οὐρα βλάη, i. e. Dei consilium] *A woman divinely inspired; for it seemeth rather to be a common than a proper name, as in that of Juv.* 8, 126. *Credite me, vobis, folium recitare Sibyllæ: but it is by many others restrained, Varro making ten of them, others seven, others more, or fewer.* The most considerable were the Persian, and Cumean. *De Sibyllis vid. Cic. de Div.* 2, 54. *Virg. Ecl.* 4. *Plut. in Fabio, Suet. in Aug.* 31.

* Sībyllīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Sibyls.* Sibyllinus sacerdos, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 13. Sibyllini versus, *Id. de Div.* 1, 2.

Sīcambri, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Spain, who left their country and fled into Italy, but being expelled thence, settled in Sicily.* From these people came the Franks, for after they had defeated and cut off several Roman armies, being subdued by Augustus, they retired into Gaul, and there settled. *Feroces Sicambri,* Hor. Od. 4, 3, 34. *Te cæde gaudentes Sicambri Compositis venerantur armis,* *Id. ib.* 4, 14, ult.

Sīcambria, æ. f. *The country of Gelderland.* Militet ut nostris detonsa Sicambria campis, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 1, 383.

Sīcāni, ōrum. m. pl. [*à* Sicano terræ filio, *Serv.*] *A people of Spain, who under their leader Siculus invaded Italy, and settled there some time, but were afterwards driven out by the Aborigines, and possessed themselves of the island by them called Sicily, from the name of their captain.* *Vid.* Plin. 3, 8. & Sil. 14, 34.

Sīcānia, æ. f. *Sicily,* Virg. Æn. 1, 561.

Sīcanis, is. f. *Patron. Sicilian, of Sicily.* Flammās Sicanis Ætna vomit, *Co. in Ib.* 598.

Sīcanus, a, um. adj. *Sicilian.* Insula Sicanium juxta latus, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 416.

Sīcanus, a, um. adj. [*primâ & med. comm.*] *Of, or belonging to, Sicily, Sicilian.* Nec littora longè Fida reor fraterna Erycis, portusque Sicanos, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 23. *Aderit gens Sicana votis,* Sil. 14, 248.

Sīcca, vel Sica, æ. f. *An inland city of Africa,* Cic. Att. 16, 6.

Sīccius, *vid.* Sīcinus.

Sīcīlis,

Sicēlis, īdis. & plur. **Sicēlides**, um. f. Of Sicily; *Sicilian*. Quid mihi cum Lesbō? Sicelides esse volo, *Ov. Ep. 15, 52.* Sicelides Musæ, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 1.*

Sicundus, i. m. A lake in Thessaly, whither the frogs of *Scriphus* being brought, recover their croaking, *Plin. 8, 58.*

Sichæus, i. m. The priest of Hercules, and husband of Dido, slain by his brother Pygmalion before the altar for the lucre of his money. *Lege Virg. Æn. 1, 347. & seqq.* Hinc

Sichæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Sichæus*. Fides cineri promissa *Sichæo*, *Virg. Æn. 4, 552.*

Sicilia, æ. f. [à Siculo Sicanorum duce, quem alii Terræ filium, alii Neptuni vocant, vid. Sicanus: potius à secando, quod ab Italiâ, cui quondam adhærebat, scissa] A large and fertile island between Africa and Italy, from whence it is divided by a very narrow sea, to which it formerly joined. *Vid. Senec. Consol. ad Marciam, cap. 17.* It was anciently called *Sicania*, q. v. & *Virg. Æn. 1, 561.* and being of a triangular form, was called *Trinacria* and *Triquetra* by the poets, q. v. and in their money figured by three legs, in the same manner as now used in the Isle of Man. Its three promontories are, *Pacorus*, *Lilybæum*, and *Pachynus*, q. v. suis locis.

Siciliensis, e. adj. *Sicilian*. *Edictum Siciliense*, *Cic. in Verr. 1, 43.*

Sicilissō, vel **Sicilissito**, āre. To act, to speak like a *Sicilian*, *Plaut. Prol. in Menæch. 12.* *Barbare, Græcè, & Latinè locuti sunt, quâ de causâ trilingues vocat Apul. Met. 11.*

Sicinius, qui & al. **Siccus** Dentatus, A valiant soldier in the beginning of the *Consular* government. He is said to have fought 120 battles, and to have received forty-four wounds before, but none behind. He obtained the name of *Achilles Romanus*. Plura pete à *Plin. 7, 28. & Gell. 9, 2.*

Sicinus, i. f. An island in the Archipelago, between *Milo* and *Amorgo*, *Plin. 4, 12.* *hod. Sicino*, *Hard.* It is said to be about 12 miles in circumference, and uninhabited.

Sicēris, is. m. A considerable river in Spain, *Luc. 4, 14.* *hod. le Segre*, *Hard.* It ariseth in the Pyrenæes, and having received several others, falleth into the *Ebro* near *Mequinenza*.

Siculi, ōrum. m. pl. The inhabitants of Sicily, *Plin. 3, 4.*

Siculus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Sicily; *Sicilian*. *Siculus Pelorus*, *Luc. 2, 488.* *Siculi fratres*, sc. *Amphinomus & Anapias*, *Mart. 7, 23, 5.*

Sicyon, ōnis. f. A considerable city of *Peloponnesus*, famous for shops stored with metals of all sorts, *Plin. 36, 4.* and also for clothes, *vid. Sicyonius.*

Sicyōnia, ōrum. n. pl. A kind of nice shoes made at *Sicyon*, *Lucr. 4, 1118.*

Sicyōnius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Sicyon*. *Teritur Sicyonia bacca trapetis*, *Virg. Georg. 2, 519.*

Sidicinum Teanum, A city of *Campania*, *Liv. 8, 2.* *hod. Tiano*, ad fontes fluvii *Savonis*, *Hard.* Hinc

Sidicinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Sidicinum*. *Sid cina æquora*, *Virg. Æn. 7, 727.*

Sidon, ōnis. f. A city of *Phœnicia*, formerly the metropolis thereof. *Tucrem memini Sidona venire*, *Virg. Æn. 1, 623.* *hod. Sayd*, *Hard.*

Sidonis, īdis. (o comm.) f. *Patron. Sidonian*, with a substantive or adjective fem. *Sidonis naufraga*, *Sil. 8, 70.* *Strata conchâ Sidonide tincta*, i. e. purpureâ, *Ov. Met. 10, 267.*

Sidonius, a, um. adj. (o comm.) Of, or belonging to, *Sidon*; *Sidonian*. *Sidonia Dido*, *Virg. Æn. 1, 617.* *Sidonius ostentat opes*, *Id. ib. 4, 75.*

* **Sigallion**, i. n. [à σιγάω, sileo] The Egyptian deity commanding silence, *Id. quod Harpocrates*, *Auson. Ep. 25, 27.*

Sigeum, i. n. A promontory, and town upon it near *Troy*, *Plin. 4, 11.* Cùm *Alexander Sigeum* venisset, *Cic. Fam. 5, 12.* *hod. Janisari.*

Sigēus, & **Sigēus**, a, um. adj. Of, or belong-

ing to, *Sigeum*. *Sigei campi*, *Virg. Æn. 7, 294.*

Sigeia tellus, *Ov. Ep. 1, 33.*

Sigillaria, æ. f. (sc. platea) A street in *Rome*, where *sigilla*, or little images were sold, from whence it had its name; but books, plate, &c. were there likewise sold, it being a place much frequented. *Vid. Suet. Ner. 28. & Gell. 2, 3. & 5, 4.*

|| **Sigillaria**, ōrum. n. pl. [à sigillis, quæ à Saturnalibus amici inter se missabant] A festival kept about the 25th of December, when mutual presents were sent, *Macrob. Sat. 1, 10.*

Signia, æ. f. A town in Italy, famous for rough wines. *Spumans immiti Signia musto*, *Sil. 8, 380.* *Unde*

Signinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Signia*. *Signina morantia liquidum ventrem*, *Mart. 13, 116.*

Silānus, i. m. The son-in-law of *Claudius Cæsar*, who slew himself for grief that the emperor had taken his wife *Octavia* from him, and given her to *Nero*, *Tac. Ann. 12, 58.*

Silārus, i. m. A river of *Lucania* in Italy, *Plin. 3, 4.* *hod. Selo*, *Hard.*

* **Silēnus**, i. m. [à σιλαίνω, dicaciter & petulanter ludere] (1) The foster father and pedagogue of *Bacchus*, represented like a little, flat-nosed, bald, fat, tumbelleyed, old, drunken fellow, riding on an ass; and yet, for all his outward deformity, accounted the god of abstruse mysteries, and knowledge. (2) || One of the petty princes of *Caria*. (3) *Sileni*, old satyrs. (4) A people near the river *Indus*. (1) *Hor. Art. Poët. 239.* *Virg. Ecl. 6, 14.* & *seqq.* *Ov. Met. 4, 26.* (2) *Diod. Sic. lib. 3.* (3) *Ov. Art. Am. 2, 543.* (4) *Plin. 6, 20.*

Silis, is. m. A river of *Milan* in Italy, flowing by *Travigio*, *Plin. 3, 18.* *hod. Sile*, *Hard.*

Silva Herculis, A wood in *Germany*, called the *Hardswalt*, between the *Elbe* and *Wefer*, *Tac. Ann. 2, 12, 1.*

Silvānus, vid. *Sylvanus*.

Silvium, i. n. A town of *Apulia*. *Auson. incolæ Silvini*, *Plin. 3, 11.*

Silures, um. m. pl. The people of *South Wales*, *Tac. Ann. 12, 43.* & alibi, *interpr. Camd.*

|| **Silurum** insulæ, *Solin.* The forlings, or isles of *Scilly*, *Camd.*

Simæthis, īdis. f. *Patron. Ov. Met. 13, 751.* A nymph of

Simæthus, i. m. A river of *Sicily*, *Sil. 14, 231.* & scrib. & cum e simp.

Simæthus, & **Simæthæus**, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the river *Simæthus*. *Simæthia flumina*, *Virg. Æn. 9, 584.* *Simæthææ aquæ*, *Ov. Fast. 4, 472.*

Simbrivium, ii. n. A lake of Italy, *Sil. 8, 371.*

Simois, entis. m. A river flowing from mount *Ida* by *Troy*. *Phrygii Simoentis ad undam*, *Virg. Æn. 1, 622.*

* || **Simoisius**, i. m. [Σιμοείσιος, Gr.] *Atthemides* so called, because born by the river *Simois*, *Hom. Il. 8, 488.*

* **Simōnides**, is. m. [Σιμωνίδης, Gr.] A poet of *Cea*, as *Quint. 11, 10.* accounteth him. He first invented the art of memory, *Cic. Orat. 2, 86.* & *Plin. 7, 24.* also the three Greek letters, *E, Ψ, Θ.* Concerning his excellent memory, see *Cic. Tuscul. 1, 24.* He is censured for his covetousness by *Æl. Varr. Diss. 8, 2.* and indeed before him by *Pindar*, who calleth his muse *ἐργαστήρ*, i. e. mercenary, *Isthm. 2.* though perhaps his own was not free from that censure. Plura de *Simonide* vid. ap. *Phædr. 4, 21.* & 24. Hinc

Simōnideus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Simonides*. *Mæstius lacrymis Simonideis*, *Catull. 36, ult.*

|| **Sina**, æ. f. The most spacious and ancient kingdom of *Asia*, vulg. *China*. De *Sinâ* vid. *Mart. Martin. Athen. & Kirch.* Hinc

|| **Sinenfis**, e. adj. Of, or belonging to, *China*; *Chinese*.

|| **Sinicus**, a, um. adj. *Idem.*

|| **Sinda**, æ. f. A river of *Pisidia*, *Steph.*

|| **Sindas**, æ. m. The river *Shannon*, running by *Limerick* in *Ireland*, *Camd.*

Sindi, ōrum. m. pl. *European Scythians*, *Val. Flacc. 6, 86.*

* **Sīnon**, ōnis. m. [à σίνο, lædo] A crafty perjured Greek, who deluded the *Trojans*, and having prevailed with them to take into their city the *Græcian* horse full of armed men, opened it by night, whence the enclosed *Greeks* descending, opened the gates, and let in their army, who sacked and burnt their city, which had held out a ten years siege. *Lege Virg. Æn. 2, 61.* & quæ sequuntur.

Sīnōnia, æ. f. An island of the *Tyrrhene* sea, *Plin. 3, 6.* about 18 miles south of *Cape Circello*.

Sīnōpe, es. f. A city of *Pontus*, the native place of *Diogenes the Cynick*. *Opima Sinope*, *Val. Flacc. 5, 110.*

Sīnōpēus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Sinope*. *Sinopeus Cynicus*, i. e. *Diogenes*, *Ov. à Pont. 1, 3, 67.*

Sīnuessa, æ. f. An inland city of *Campania*, anciently called *Sinope* by the *Greeks*, afterwards by the *Latins* *Sinuessa*, *Liv. 10, 21.* & *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 40.* Superfuit ingentis oppidi rudera, prope castellum *Rocca di Mendragone*, medio ferme intervallo inter *ostia Liris*, & *Savonis*, *Hard.*

Sīnuessānus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Sinuessa*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 5.*

Sīphnus, i. f. An island in the *Archipelago*, one of the *Cyclades*, *Plin. 4, 12.* *hod. Sifano*, *Hard.*

Sīpontum, i. n. A town of *Apulia* in Italy, *Plin. 3, 11.* *hod. Siponto*. Ex ejus ruinis crevit *Marfresonia*, quod *Sipontum* novum merito dixeris haud procul *Gargano monte*, *Hard.*

Sīpus, untis. f. A city of *Apulia*, at the foot of the hill *Garganus*. *Subdita Sipus montibus*, *Luc. 5, 377.*

Sīpylēus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Sipylos*. *Genetrix Sipyliæ*, i. e. *Niobe*, *Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 33.*

Sīpylus, vel **Sīpylos**, i. f. (1) A city and mountain of *Mæonia*. The city was swallowed up by an earthquake. The mountain is famous for the victory over *Antiochus the Great* there obtained, and *Niobe*, whom the poets feigned to be changed into it. (2) A famous city of *Asia* by the river *Maandrus*. (1) *Vid. Plin. 2, 91.* & *Strab. 1, 40.* *Liv. 37, 37.* *Prop. 2, 20, 7.* & *Ov. Met. 6, 149.* (2) *Liv. 37, 44.*

* **Sīren**, is. sed sep. plur. *Sīrēnes* [à σίρη, catena, quod quasi vinctos homines tenerent] Poetical monsters, partly virgins, partly serps. They lived on the coast of *Sicily*, and by the sweetness of their voice in singing tempted passengers to shore to their destruction. Some make them three, others only two. The fable is variously moralized. *Plato* taketh them for the goddesses of harmony, who tune the spheres; *Pausanias* for the goddesses of eloquence in all kinds. Hence *Iocrates* in his epitaph was called *Siren*, and *Valerius Cato Latina Siren*. Others, and with greater show of reason, make pleasures the moral; pretending to account for their number, how they are three, from hence, because they comprehend all pleasure in eating, drinking, and venery, *Plato & Aristot.* but these exclude the highest pleasures, those of the mind; nor doth their account take in even animal pleasures. *Vitanda est improba Siren desidia*, *saitb Horac. Sat. 2, 3, 14.* De *Sirenibus*, *vid. Ov. de Art. Am. 3, 311.* *Mart. 3, 64.* *Iausan. in Attic.*

* || **Sīrēnius**, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Sirens*. *Sireni scopuli*, *Gell. 15, 8.*

* || **Sīriacus**, a, um. adj. Belonging to *Sirius*, or the Dog-star, *Avien. in Arat.*

Siris, is. m. A river of *Magna Græcia*, *Plin. 3, 11.* *hod. Agri*, *Hard.*

* **Sīrius**, ii. m. [Σείριος, Gr.] The Dog-star, which ariseth after the summer solstice. *Steriles exurit Sirius agros*, *Virg. Æn. 3, 141.* *Sirius exurit ignes rabidos*, *Luc. 10, 211.* || It is also taken for the Sun, *vid. Hesych.*

Sirmio, ōnis, f. *A peninsula in the lake Benacus. Peninsularum Sirmio, insularumque cecelle, Catull. 29, 1.*

Sirmium, ii, n. *A city in the lower Hungary, Plin. 4, 25. hod. Stimich, in Slavoniae parte quæ Turcis patet, inter Savum & Dravum, Hard.*

Sisāpo, ōnis, f. *A town of Hispania Bætica, famous for vermilion, Plin. 33, 7. & Cic. Philipp. 2, 19. Ubi nunc Almaden, in Andalusia supra Hilpalim, Hard.*

Sisenna, æ, m. *An ancient Roman historian, Cic. in Orat. 64, 74. & Ov. Trist. 2, 443. Fragmenta quædam ex illo servarunt, Gell. Non. al.*

*Sisygambis, is, f. *A beautifull lady, the mother of Darius, highly honoured by Alexander, Curt. 3, 3. & 5, 2.*

*Sisyphides, æ, m. Patron. *Ulysses by way of reproach so called, as if begotten by the rober Sisyphus, who was reported to have deflowered Anticlea his mother, before she was married to his father Laërtes, Ov. Art. Amm. 3, 313.*

*Sisyphus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sisyphus. Sisyphio laxa labore geram, Propert. 2, 20, 32.*

*Sisyphus, i, m. [*Σίσυφος*, Gr.] *The son of Æolus, who greatly infested Attica with his robberies. He was slain by Theseus, and in hell was feigned by the poets to roll to the top of a mountain a great stone, which falleth down presently on his head, and he is forced to renew a fruitless labour. Aut petis, aut urges ruiturum, Sisyphæ, saxum, Ov. Met. 4, 460. Saxum grave Sisyphon urget, Id. ib. 13, 26.*

|| Sithōnia, æ, f. *A part of Thrace bordering on the Euxine sea, Solin. Hinc*

Sithōnis, is, f. Patron. *Sithonian. Synecd. Thracian. Sithonis unda, Ov. Ep. 2, 6. Impia Sithonis, Id. Met. 7, 466.*

Sithōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sithonia, or Thrace. Sithoniæ nurus, Ov. Met. 6, 588. agri Sithonii, Id. ib. 13, 571.*

|| Sitomagus, i, f. *Thetford in Norfolk, Camd. Sitones, um, m. pl. A people of Norway and Lapland, Tac. Germ. 45, 11.*

S ante M.

Smilax, æcis, f. *A beautifull virgin, in love with Crocus, who slighted her; and she dieing for love, was turned into a shrub bearing her name with yellow flowers, Ov. Met. 4, 233.*

*Smintheus, eos, m. [*Ἰσμήθεα*, quæ Cretensium linguâ murem domesticum sign.] *Attile of Apollo, given to him for freeing Smintha, a colony of the Cretans near the Hellespont, from mice, which much infested them, Ov. Met. 12, 585.*

Smyrna, æ, f. (1) *An ancient maritime city of Ionia, where was anciently a temple and statue in honour of Homer. It is watered by the river Meles. (2) Also a poem of Cinna, celebrated by Catullus. (1) Laudes hujus urbis effusè dixit Aristides coram M. Anton. & Commod. imp. quas lege. (2) Carm. 92.*

Smyrnæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Smyrna. Smyrnæi durabunt vatis honores, Luc. 9, 987. Mantua Musarum domus, atque ad sidera cantu Evecta Aonio, & Smyrnæis æmula plectris, Sil. 8, 596.*

S ante O.

Sochis, is, m. *An Egyptian king, who raised four obelisks in honour of the Sun, Plin. 36, 8.*

*Socrātes, is, m. [*Σωκράτης*, Gr.] (1) *The son of Sophroniscus, a stone-cutter of mean fortune, and Panarete a midwife; an Athenian philosopher, the wisest man living in his time, in the judgement of the oracle of Apollo. Quintilian calleth him, the fountain, as Tully, before him, the prince, of philosophers. He was master to Xenophon and Plato, from whom we have an account of him; for he left nothing in writing. He taught his scholars gratis. He was chiefly studious in Ethicks, the most usefull branch of philosophy. In his advanced age he was ridiculed*

by Aristophanes, accused by Anytus, a rich man, Melites, a poet, and Lycon, an oratour, of condemning the gods, and endeavouring to introduce a new religion, because he said he had a genius, with whom he advised in all his affairs. Whereupon he was condemned to die, and with a serene countenance drank up his cold poison, giving precepts of virtue dureing all the time of its operation. But after his death the Athenians showed their repentance, by putting to death his accusers; so true is that of the poet, Virtutem incolumem odimus, Sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi. (2) A painter who drew the Graces at Athens; also Ornus twisting his rope, and the ass standing by to devour it. (3) || An historian of Rhodes. (4) || An historian of Constantinople, who wrote the history of the church in Greek, from the time of Constantine to that of Arcadius. (1) Vid. Xenoph. in Oecon. Cic. de Orat. 3, 16, Plin. 7, 3. Quint. 3, 16. Cic. Tusc. 5, 4. & 1, 14. (2) Plin. 36, 15. & 35, 11. (3) Athen. 1, 4. (4) Vid. Voss. & Valesium.

Sogdiāna, æ, f. *A large country of Asia, whose metropolis is Samarcand, famous for being the birth place of Tamerlan. Incolæ Sogdiani, Plin. 6, 16.*

Sogigēnes, is, m. *An Egyptian astrologer, who assisted Julius Cæsar in bringing back the year to the course of the Sun, Plin. 18, 25.*

Soletum, i, n. *A town of Naples in Italy, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Solito, Hard.*

|| Solinus, C. Julius, wrote a collection of things taken out of various writers, but chiefly Pliny, whence he is called that authour's ape. When he lived, or of what country he was, is not certain. Liber cui titulus Polyhistor. extat.

*Sölē, & Sölæ, es, f. vel Söli, ōrum, m. pl. [*Σόλοι*, Gr. à Solone conditore] *A city of Cilicia, the birth place of Aratus, who is thence called Solensis; also of Chrysippus the philosopher, and Philemon the comick poet. Solon is said to have built it, and placed a colony of Athenians there; but these soon forgetting the purity of their language, gave occasion to the Greeks to call every corruption in speech σολαισµον, i. e. a solæcism, Plin. 2, 27. & 31.*

*Sölon, ōnis, m. [*Σόλων*, Gr.] *One of the wise men of Greece, the lawgiver of the Athenians. He lived in the time of Cræsus, who, to his cost, found his maxim true: for being asked, who was the most happy man; his answer was, that could not be judged of till a man's death. To avoid the tyranny of Pisistratus he traveled into Egypt, and returning visited several countries, built Sölē, or Sölæ in Cilicia, and died at Cyprus in the 63d year of his age, Juven. 10, 174. Plura de eo vid. ap. Plutarch. & Laëti.*

Solvense Flaviū. *A town of the ancient Noricum, Plin. 3, 24. hod. Solfeldt, in Carinthia, prope Clagenturum, Hard.*

Sölymæ, ōrum, f. pl. *The city Jerusalem. Solymæ perustæ, Mart. 7, 54. Solymis natus in ipsis, Id. 11, 95. Hinc*

Sölymus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Jerusalem, or the Jews. Interpres legum Solymarum, Juven. 6, 543.*

Somnus, i, m. *The god of Sleep, Ov. Met. 11, fab. 10. Sen. Herc. fur. 1069. & seqq.*

Söphēne, es, f. *A district of Phænicia, Plin. 5, 12. & 6, 13.*

Söphēnæ, ōrum, f. pl. *The inhabitants of Sophene. Dedita sacris Incerti Judæa Dei, mollesque Sophenæ, Luc. 2, 593.*

Sophitis, is, f. *A country of the East Indies, Curt. 9, 1.*

*Söphocles, is, m. [*σοφὸν κλέος*, Gr. i. e. gloriâ sapiens] *A tragick poet, to whom Cicero giveth the epithet of divine, de Div. 1, 25. He was cotemporary with Pericles, and his colleague in his prætorship, Just. 3, 6. He wrote 120 plays, whereof seven only remain. Plin. 7, 53. and Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 12. say, he died of an excess of joy in his 95th year; but Lucian saith he was choaked with a grape stone, which the fragment of Stobæus, out of the mimographer Sotades, Σοφοκλῆς ῥῆγα φράγαν σαφυλῆς πνιγῆς τῆθνυκε, maketh more probable.*

*Söphocleus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sophocles. Sophocleus cothurnus, Virg. Ecl. 8, 10.*

Sophron, ōnis, m. [*Σόφρων*, Gr. q. d. sapiens] *A Sicilian mimographer, and comick poet. Plato had so great an esteem for his Mimes, that he carried them out of Sicily into Greece, and when he died ordered them to be put under his head, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 3. Quint. 1, 17.*

*|| Sophrōnia, æ, f. [*Σοφρώνια*, Gr.] *A Christian matron, who to avoid the bed of the emperor Decius flew herself, Euseb.*

Sōra, æ, f. *A city of the Volscians in Campania, Sil. 8, 396. conf. & Juv. 3, 223. hod. antiquum servat nomen, Hard.*

Sōracte, is, n. *A mountain of the Falisci in Tuscany, sacred to Apollo. Candidum Soracte, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1. Soractis arces, Virg. Æn. 7, 696. hod. Monte S. Oreste, in provinciâ patrimonii S. Petri, Hard.*

Sōraclīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Soracte. Lapidinæ Soraclīnæ, Vitr. 2, 7.*

Sōrāni, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Sora, Liv. 9, 24.*

Sōranus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sora. Soranus ager, Liv. 10, 33. transfuga, Id. 9, 24.*

|| Sorbiōdūnum, i, n. *Old Salisbury, Camd.*

*Sōsia, æ, m. [*Ἰσῶς*, servo, quod servatus in bello] *A servile person in comedies, Plaut. Amph.*

Sōsius, ii, m. (1) *A Roman prætor, mentioned by Cicero. (2) Sōsi, brothers, booksellers in Rome in the time of Augustus; per antonomas. booksellers in general. (1) Attic. 8, 6. (2) Liber Sōsiorum pumice mundus, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2. Hic meret æra liber Sōsius, Id. Art. P. 345.*

Sōstānus, i, m. (1) *A famous Cnidian architect, who built the Egyptian Pharos for the use of mariners. (2) A statuary in brass. (3) A bad poet. (1) Plin. 38, 12. (2) Id. 34, 8. (3) Juv. 10, 178.*

Sōtādes, is, m. *A lascivious poet of Crete, of whose verses some fragments are preserved by Stobæus, Mart. 6, 26.*

Sōtādeus, & Sōtādēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sotades, Quint. 1, 8. & Plin. Ep. 5, 3.*

S ante P.

Sparta, æ, f. vel Sparte, es, Ov. Met. 6, 414. [*à Sparte Inachi nepote conditore*] *A city of Peloponnesus, which anciently had no walls, the valour of the inhabitants being its best security against the enemy, and the laws of Lycurgus the best cement of their union among themselves; for whilst they observed those laws, they flourished, but those once broke, neither walls, nor valour, could secure them. Vid. Liv. 34, 38. & capp. seqq. & de Spartanorum moribus, Xenoph. & Plut. Ruderibus nomen hodie est Paleschori, quasi παλαιὰ χώρα, i. e. vetus ager, Hard.*

Spartācus, i, m. *A Thracian, first a soldier, then a robber, afterwards a gladiatour, and lastly, a leader of the rebel slaves; who, after he had defeated several Roman armies, at length was defeated by M. Crassus, and fighting valiantly together with his men fell in the field, Hor. Ep. 16, 5. Flor. 3, 20.*

Spartāni, ōrum, m. pl. *Spartans, Lacedæmonians, Nep. in Regib. 1.*

Spartānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sparta, or Lacedæmon; Spartan, Lacedæmonian. Spartana virgo, Virg. Æn. 1, 320.*

Spartiates, æ, m. Spartiatæ, pl. *A Spartan, or Lacedæmonian. Spartiates Agesilaüs, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. Pueri Spartiatæ, Id. Tusc. 5, 27.*

Spercheis, idis, f. Patron. *Ripæ Spercheides, Ov. Met. 2, 250. Of, or belonging to,*

Sperchius, vel Spercheos, i, m. *A river of Thessaly, arising in mount Pindus, Plin. 4, 7. Virg. Georg. 2, 487. Populifer Spercheos, Ov. Met. 1, 579. hod. Agrimela.*

Sperchiōnides, is, m. Patron. *The son of the river Spercheus, Ov. Met. 5, 86.*

|| Spesippus, i, m. *The nephew of Plato, who taught eight years in his school, Gell. 3, 17.*

Sphagia, æ, f. *An island on the coast of Greece, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Sapienza, Hard.*

*Sphinx,

*Sphinx, gis, & gos. [Σφίγξ, Gr. ἀ σφίγγω, constringo, quodd homines ænigmatibus suis ita constringat, ut se expedire nequeant] *A poetical monster, with the face of a virgin, wings like a bird, a body like a dog, and claws like a lion.* She kept near Thebes, and destroyed many people. Apollo told Creon, when he consulted the oracle how to destroy it, that it could not be done till somebody had expounded her riddle, namely, What creature it is that in the morning goeth on four feet, at noon on two, and at night on three? Oedipus solved it, telling her it was a man, which when a child creepeth on all four, in his middle age goeth on two legs, in his old age on two and a staff. *Sphinx volucris pennis, pedibus fera, fronte puella, Auson. Si Sphingos iniquæ Callidus ambages, te præmonstrante, resolvit, Stat. Theb. 1, 66.*

|| Spinæ, ærum, f. pl. *Newberry in Berkshire, or rather Spene, a village near it, Camd.*

Spolētini, òrum, m. pl. *The people of Spoletum, Plin. 3, 14.*

Spolētum, i, n. *A city of Umbria in Italy, Liv. Epit. lib. 20; hod. Spoleto.*

*Spōrādes, um, f. pl. [ἀ σπέρω, sero, quodd sparsæ in mare jaceant] *Islands scattered here and there in the Archipelago, about twelve whereof are inhabited, Plin. 4, 12.*

Sporus, i, m. *A boy castrated in order to make a woman of him, Suet. Ner. 28. & alibi.*

Spurinna, æ, m. *A mathematician, who warned Cæsar to beware of the ides of March, Suet. Cæs. 81.*

Spūius, S. P. i. c. *Sine patre; The name of several Romans. Vid. Liv. Tac. al.*

S ante T.

Stabiæ, ærum, f. pl. *A maritime town of Campania, destroyed by L. Sylla, Plin. 3, 5. Etiamnum inter ostia Sarni amnis, & Surientum loco nomen est Castellæ à mar di Stabia, Hard.*

Stabianum, i, n. *A place in Campania near the ancient Stabiæ, Plin. 3, 12.*

*Stagīra, æ, f. [Σταγίρα, Gr.] *A maritime town of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10. Hinc*

|| Stagīra, æ, m. *An inhabitant of Stagira. Aristotle so called, Ael. Varr. Hist. 3.*

*Staphylus, i, m. [ἀ σταφυλή, uva] *One who first mingled water with wine, Plin. 7, 56.*

*Statanus, & Statulinus, i, m. [ἀ stando] *Gods that make infants go alone, Varr.*

Statiāna vina, *A sort of excellent wines, Plin. 14, 6.*

Statiellenfes, ium, m. pl. *Cic. Fam. 11, 11. Stellates, Liv. 42, 7. A people of Liguria.*

*Stātius, ii, m. [ἀ stando] (1) *A Latin comic poet, cotemporary with Ennius, whose prænomen was Cæcilius. Cicero findeth fault with his Latin, but Horace admireth his gravity. (2) Papinius, an heroic poet, who aspires to the majesty of Virgil, and by some is accounted next to him; others charge him with affectation. (1) Cic. ad Attic. 7, 3. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 59. (2) Cum opera extant, quisque pro se judicet.*

Statones, um, m. pl. *A people of Hetruria, who had very good vineyards, Plin. 3, 5. Hos Statonenses vocat Seneca. In Ducatu Castrensi, le Duché de Castro, Hard.*

*Stātor, òris, m. [ἀ statuendo quodd Romanum imperium statuerit, Cic. Catil. 1, 5, 13. vel à stilo, quodd stiterit Romanorum legum, Plutarch. in Romulo; vel à sto, quodd ejus beneficio omnia stent, Senec. de Benef. 4, 7.] *A surname of Jupiter.*

Statyelli, òrum, m. pl. *A people about Montserrat in Italy, Plin. 3, 4. locus hod. Acqui, Hard.*

Stella, æ, m. *A poet of Padua, a friend of Martial and Statius. Vid. Epithalamium ejus à Statio script. Sylv. 1, 2. & Mart. 5, 13.*

Stellātes campi. *Fruitfull lands in Campania, Liv. 9, 44. & 10, 31.*

*|| Stentor, òris, m. [Στίτωρ, Gr.] *A Grecian, who had as loud a voice as fifty men together, Hom. Il. 2, 785. & Juv. 13, 112.*

Stērōpe, es, f. *One of the Pleiades, at whose rising the sea groweth tempestuous. Sæpe minax Steropes sydere pontus erat, Ov. Trist. 1, 10, 14.*

Stērōpes, is, m. *The son of Vulcan, one of the Cyclops, Virg. Æn. 8, 425.*

Sterquilius, Sterquilius, Stercutus, i, m. Stercutius, (nam diversimode scrib.) *The son of Faunus, the god that first found out the way to manure lands, Plin. 17, 9. Lactant. 1, 20. Macrobi. taketh him to be Saturn, Sat. 1, 7.*

*Stēsichōrus, i, m. [Στησίχορος, Gr. dict. quodd chorum primus in citharæ cantu statuerit, Suid.] *An excellent poet of Himera in Sicily, who flourished above 600 years before Christ. He had a lofty genius, and suited heroic matters to lyric measures. He died in the 56th year of his age, and was buried before the gate of Catanæ in Sicily in an octangular sepulchre, and a noble statue erected in honour of him. Vid. Quint. 1, 10. Hor. Od. 4, 9, 8. & Cic. Verr. 2, 35.*

*Stēnēlēius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Stenelus, N. 2. Stenelēius hostis, Ov. Ep. 9, 25.*

*Stēnēlus, i, m. [Στένελος, Gr.] (1) *One of the Greek commanders, an intimate friend of Diomedes. (2) || Also the son of Perseus and Andromeda. (1) Stenelus pugnae sciens, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 24. (2) Hom. Il. 7, 123. & 150.*

Stēnēboea, æ, f. *The wife of king Priæus, who fell in love with Bellerophon, Juv. 10, 137. Hor. Od. 3, 7. Vid. Bellerophon.*

*Stilbon, is, m. [ἀ σίλβω, reluceo] *The star of Mercury, Cic. N. D. 2, 20.*

Stilico, ònis, m. *The father in law of the emperor Honorius, a valiant man, and governor of the west, highly commended by Claudian and Zozimus, quos vid. Hinc*

Stilicōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Stilico. Stiliconia virgo, Claud. in Nupt. Stil. & Mar. 1, 177.*

*Stilpon, ònis, m. [Στίλπων, Gr.] *A philosopher of Megara, the master of Crates and Zeno, a very acute and prudent man. Vid. Cic. de Fato, & Sen. de Constantiā Sap. 5. & Laërt.*

Stiphēlus, i, m. *One of the Centaurs, Ov. Met. 12, 459.*

*|| Stōbæus, i, m. [Στοβαῖος, Gr.] *An ancient collector of Greek sentences; he wrote also two eclogues, one of natural, the other of moral, philosophy. Vid. Suid.*

*Stœchas, ædos, Luc. 3, 516. *sed sæpe plur. Stœchades [ἀ στήχω, ordino] Three islands on the coast of France, near Marscilles, the first called Prota, the middle Mese, the last Hypæa, so called from their situation, Plin. 3, 5. hod. les îles d'Hieres, Hard.*

*Stoici, òrum, m. pl. *Philosophers so called from σοῶ, a portico in Athens, spacious, and finely embellished, where they used to meet and dispute. They held fate and predestination, highly commended apathy, or freedom from all passions, and other very erroneous maxims, but were mighty preachers of moral virtue, and despisers of what the vulgar accounted most valuable; whence it was that the primitive fathers, next to Plato, had so great an esteem for them, that they looked asquint on other sects, especially the Peripateticks. Indeed this sect amongst the most sober and learned of the heathens was in the greatest reputation, and for its harsh, knotty, and severe rules and discourses, not very different from those of the Cynicks. Vid. Cic. de Fin. 3, 1. & de Div. 2, 4. vid. etiam Laërt. in Xen. & Ethicis. Ep. Et. Enchiridion, Juv. 13, 121.*

*Stoicus, æ, um, adj. *Stoick; of, or belonging to, the Stoicks. Libelli Stoici, Hor. Epod. 8, 15. Stoica dogmata, Juv. 13, 121.*

*|| Strabo, ònis, m. [Στραβων, Gr. sc. oculos habens distortos] *A Cappadocian of no obscure family, very learned, and well versed in the Peripatetick philosophy, but chiefly professed the Stoick. He lived in the time of Augustus and Tiberius. His geography in 17 books is a most accurate and learned piece, wherein he citeth and explaineth many of Homer's verses, being a great admirer of him. Lege vitam ejus à Casaub. script.*

*|| Stratōnice, es, f. [Στρατονίκη, Gr.] (1) *The daughter of Ariarathes king of Cappadocia, wife of Eumenes king of Pergamus, and mother of Attalus who succeeded him. (2) The daughter of Demetrius Polyorctes, and wife of Seleucus, whom he gave to his love sick son Antiochus. (1) Strab. lib. 13. (2) Plut. in Demetr.*

*Stratōnicæ, æ, f. [ita dict. à Stratonice qui eam condidit] *A city of Caria, a colony of the Macedonians, Plin. 6, 26.*

*Stratōnicus, i, m. [Lat. victor exercitus; ex σπάρτος, exercitus, & νικάω, vinco] *The treasurer of Philip of Macedon, and his son Alexander, Diod. Sic. Hunc intelligit Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 27.*

|| Stridon, ònis, f. *A town on the confines of Dalmatia and Hungary, the native place of St. Jerom, destroyed by the Goths, Hier. hod. Sdrigna.*

|| Strigulia, æ, f. *Chepstow, Leland.*

*Strongyle, es, & Strongylos, i, f. [ἀ στρογύλη, Gr. sc. rotunda] *An isle in the Archipelago, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Strongoli, & Stromboli, Hard.*

*Strōphædes, um, f. pl. [ἀ στροφή, verito, ob conversionem Calais, & Zethes, qui persecuti Harpyias ad hanc usque insulam, Jovis admonitu hic se repressi sunt] *Two small islands in the Ionian sea, which were frequented by the Harpyies, Virg. Æn. 3, 210. hod. Strofadi, & Strivali, Hard.*

*Strymon, ònis, m. [Στρυμών, Gr.] *A river dividing Thrace from the ancient Macedonia, Virg. Georg. 4, 508. Hinc*

*Strymōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Strymon. Strymoniæ græves, Virg. Georg. 1, 120.*

Stura, æ, f. *A river rising in the Alps, and discharging itself into the Po, Plin. 3, 16. hod. nomen antiquum retinet, Hard.*

Stymphālis, idis, f. *Patron. Of, or pertaining to, Stymphalus. Stymphalis sylva, Ov. Met. 5, 585.*

Stymphālius, & Stymphāliscus, a, um, adj. *Of Stymphalus. Stymphalia monstra, Catull. 66, 113. Cum avibus Stymphalicis delectari mavehim, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 4.*

Stymphālus, vel Stymphālos, i, f. & Stymphālum, i, n. *A high hill, and city of Arcadia, Stat. Theb. 4, 298. Volucres Stymphala colentes, Lucr. 5, 32.*

*Styx, slygis, m. [ἀπὸ τῆς στυγερῆς, i. e. à trititia] (1) *A poisonous lake of Arcadia near Nonacris. (2) A poetical infernal lake taken from the former (as the Greek poets have likewise done the rest of those rivers, from some noxious, or stinking, lake, or spring) seized by them to be an estuary of the river Acheron. By this lake if any of the gods swore falsely, he lost his divinity for a hundred years. (1) Plin. 30, 16. Curt. 10. sub fin. Sen. Quæst. Nat. 3, 25. (2) Mart. 4, 60. 4. Virg. Æn. 6, 439. Vid. Ov. Met. 2, 45. & seq.*

S ante U.

Suāda, æ, f. *The goddess of eloquence and persuasion, Enn. ap. Cic. de Clar. Or. c. 15. Suadæ medulla, Id. ap. Eund. de Senect. c. 14.*

Suādela, æ, f. *Idem. At bene nummatum decorant Suadela, Venusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.*

Suanenses, ium, m. pl. *A people of Tuscany in Italy, Plin. 3, 5. locus hod. Souna, Hard.*

Sūbur, ònis, f. (1) *A river of Mauritania, which dischargeth itself into the Atlantic ocean; hod. Subu, Hard. (2) A town of Catalonia in Spain; hod. Villa Nova, Hard. (1) Plin. 5, 1. (2) Id. 3, 33.*

Sūbura, vel Sūburra, æ, f. *A street in Rome very much frequented, but chiefly by the vulgar, and women of bad fame. Nihil ælium est nisi mediæ vexillum pono suburrâ, Juv. 10, 156. Famæ non nimium tor æ puella, Quales in mediâ sedent Suburrâ, Mart. 6, 66. De hoc vico vid. Varr. L. L. 4, 8. Hinc*

Sūburānus, vel Sūburranus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Suburra. Suburanæ canes, Hor. Epod. 5, 58. tribus, Plin. 18, 3.*

Sucro,

Sucro, ōnis, m. (1) *A river of Valencia in Spain; hod. Xucar, Hard.* (2) *A town at the mouth of that river; hod. Alzira, Hard.* (1) Plin. 3, 3. (2) Id. 3, 3.

Suēdia, vel Suēcia, æ, f. *An ancient northern kingdom, containing a great part of Scandinavia. The ancient inhabitants were called Suiones, Tac. Germ. 44, 1.*

Sucteri, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Frejus in Italy, about Brignole and Draguignan, Plin. 3, 4.*

Sueſſa, æ, f. *A city of Campania, the birth place of the satyrist Lucilius. Detrita bellis Sueſſa, Sil. 8, 400. conf. Auson. Ep. 8, 15, 9. hod. Siffa, Hard.*

Suetonius, ii, m. *The name of several Romans.* (1) C. Suetonius Paulinus, *prefect of Britan, and afterwards chief commander of Otho's forces.* (2) C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *an excellent biographer, who wrote the lives of the twelve first Roman emperours with great freedom and impartiality in an excellent method, and close style, and yet not obscure to a diligent attention. He wrote also a short account of famous historians, poets, and grammarians. He was intimately acquainted with Pliny the younger, Martial, and Juvenal. The emperor Hadrian highly respected him, and made him his secretary.* (1) Tac. Ann. 14, 29, 3. ibid. 33, 1. & 14, 37. & Agric. 14, 5. (2) De hujus genere, vitæ & studiis, vid. ipsum in Calig. 19. Oth. 10. Ner. in fin. Domit. 12. Plin. Ep. 1, 24. & Ep. 10, 95.

Suēvi, & poet. Suēvi, ōrum, m. pl. [*à suevis, i. e. flavis crinibus*] *The most ancient, great, and warlike nation of all Germany. Vid. Cæſ. B. G. 4, 1. Their country contained the greatest part of Germany, from the Rhine to the Elbe, Strab. 1, 7. and Tac. in Germ. mentioneth several divisions of them, as the Semnones, Longobardi, Angli, Hermanduri, &c. Amplissima certè regna Suevorum, Mant. ad Cæſ. vid. & Luc. 2, 51.*

Suēvia, æ, f. *The country of the Suevi, Tac. Germ. 43, 3.*

Suēvus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Suevi, Synecd. of, or belonging to, the Germans. Suevo perfusus sanguine Rhenus, Prop. 3, 3, 45.*

Suffenates, ium, m. pl. *A people of la Sabina in Italy, Plin. 3, 12. locus hod. Montorio di Romagnì, Hard.*

Suffenus, i, m. *A silly poet, very fond of his own performances, and censuring those of others, Catull. 1, 20. & deinc.*

*|| Suidas, æ, m. [*Suidas, Gr.*] *An excellent grammarian and lexicographer. De tempore quo vixit, vid. Voss. de Hist. Græc. 2, 26. extr.*

Suillares, ium, m. pl. *A people on the borders of the Marchia di Ancona in Italy, Plin. 3, 14. locus hod. Sigello, Hard.*

Sulcense promontorium, *A promontory in the southern part of Sardinia, Plin. 3, 8. hod. la Punta dell'Ulga, Hard.*

Sulchi, vel Sulci, *A city of Sardinia, Plin. 3, 8. Ubi nunc portus, cui nomen Palma di Solo, Hard.*

Sulcitani, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Sulchi, Plin. 3, 8.*

Sulla, vid. Sylla.

Sulmo, ōnis, m. [*à Solymo conditore, Ov. Fast. 4, 79.*] *A town of the Peligni in Italy, 90 miles from Rome, and plentyfull in springs, the birth place of Ovid. Sulmo mihi patria est, ge-lidis uberrimus undis, Millia qui novies distat ab urbe decem, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 3. hod. Sermonetta, inter Velitras & Privernum, Hard.*

Sulmonensis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sulmo. X. Mulier de Sulmonensi mera Cecropis, Juv. 6, 186.*

Sulpicius, ii, m. (1) *A Roman, from whom came the Sulpician family, three of which were eminent for eloquence, videlicet C. Sulpicius Gallus, Cic. in Orat. 20. P. Sulpicius, Id. de Haruspicum Resp. 19. Servius Sulpicius, Id. in Orat. 55. and one emperor Servius Sulpicius Galba, vid. Suet. (2) || Sulpicius Apollinaris, a learned grammarian, tutor to the emperor Pertinax. (1) Vid. Auct. suprâ cit. (2) Vid. Gell. 4, 17.*

Sulpitia, vel Sulpicia, æ, f. *A Roman poetess, a chaste and virtuous lady, the wife of Calenus. Of her poetry we have a short sketch in one satire. De mutuis Sulpitiæ & Caleni amoribus lego Mart. 10, 35. & 38.*

Summānus, i, m. [*quod summus deorum manium sit*] *A name of Pluto, who, as they imagined, threw his thunder by night. A temple was built for him at Rome, Plin. 2, 52. & 29, 4. Ov. Fast. 6, 731.*

Sūnium, i, n. vel Græc. term. Sūnion, Ov. Fast. 4, 563. *A promontory and mart of Attica near Athens, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 35. hod. le Cap. des Colonnes; Græcis, Cavo Colonnais, Hard.*

Sūpērum mare, *The Adriatick, Plin. 3, 4. inferum, the Tuscan sea, Id. ibid.*

Surrentinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Surrentum. Surrentina vina caput non tenent, Plin. 23, 1. & Subst. Lenia Surrentina, Pers. 3, 93.*

Surrentum, i, n. *A maritime town of Campania, Plin. 3, 5. & Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 52. hod. Sorrento, Hard.*

Sūsa, ōrum, n. pl. [*à ΨΥΣ liliū, ob florum copiam*] *The chief city of Susiana, the residence of the ancient Persian kings in summer time. Achæmeniis decurrant Medica Sulis Agmina, Luc. 2, 49.*

Sūsiāna, æ, f. *A country between the river Tigris and Persia properly so called, Plin. 6, 26. Hinc*

Sūsiāna, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Susiana, Plin. 6, 27.*

Sūsīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Susa. Oleum Sufinum, Plin. 13, 1. i. e. liliaceum, interpr. Hard.*

Sutrium, ii, n. *A city of Tuscany, made a Roman colony seven years after the Gauls had burnt the city, Patere. 1, 14. After this the Etrurians besieged them, and Camillus being sent to assist them, ordered his soldiers to carry three days provision with them, with all necessaries, and recovered the city, coming on the besiegers unawares, Liv. 6, 3. Hence that of Plautus, Cibo cum suo quique facito uti convenient, quasi eant Sutrium, Casin. 3, 1, 10 which afterwards became proverbial, when things are done with due thought and preparation. Hod. Sutri. Hinc*

Sutrinī, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Sutrium, Liv. 6, 3.*

S ante Y.

Sŷbāris, is, f. *Once a powerfull city of Calabria near Croton, in the bay of Tarentum, destroyed by the Crotoniates; but afterwards rebuilt and called Thurium, which likewise being destroyed now lies in ruins, unless a village now called La Torre Brodogneto hath risen from its ashes. Meminit Ov. Met. 15, 51. & Juv. 6, 295. Hinc*

Sŷbārītæ, ārum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Sybaris, who were so given to pleasure and effeminacy, that their luxury became proverbial. Vid. Plut. in conviv. 7. Sap. & Suid.*

Sŷbārītānus, & Sŷbārīticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sybaris. Sybaritanus exercitus, Plin. 8, 42. || Sybaritici libelli, effeminate, pathick, Mart. 12, 97.*

Sŷbārītis, idis, f. Patron. Liber ab Hemi-theone Sybaritano factus, nefandâ nequitia & luxu infectus, Ov. Trist. 2, 417.

Syce, es, & Sicysia, æ, f. *Two islands not far from Ephesus, Plin. 5, 31.*

Syēne, es, f. *An island and town of Ægypt, bordering upon Æthiopia, which lieth directly under the sign Cancer, so that in the solstice there are no shadows. Cancro suam torrente Syenen, Luc. 10, 234. Syene nusquam flectente umbras, Id. 2, 587.*

Syēnites, æ, m. *One of Syene, Ov. Met. 5, 74. Sygaros, i, f. An island in the Arabian gulf, Plin. 6, 28.*

Sŷgūm, i, n. *A promontory of Troas, not far from Troy, and a town upon it, Plin. 4, 11. & 5, 30. Vid. Sigæum.*

Sylla, vel Sulla, æ, m. *A noble Roman, of the family of the Scipios, in his youth addicted to all vices. He first served in the quaestorship under Marius. He was very learned, eloquent, peitick, ambitious, and valiant; and withall so successfull, that Sallust doubteth whether his valour or fortune were superiour, whereby he gained the surname of Felix. He conquered Jugurtha king of Numidia, and put him in chains. He subdued the Cimbrians and Teutones, destroying great numbers of them. In his consulate, having Asia for his province, he defeated Mithridates at Orchomenos and Cheronæa, and his lieutenant Archilaus at Athens, possessing himself of the city and fort Piræum. When afterwards his army was given to Marius, he returned into Italy, and defeated the son of Marius, who was slain at Præneste, Patere. 2, 26. He was a very cruel man, and first set up publickly tables of proscription, or outlawry, putting some thousands of Romans to death, though laying down their arms, and desiring quarter, and so filled Rome with blood. At length laying down his dictatorship, he fell into general contempt, and retiring to Puteoli, died of the lowly disease, Vid. Cic. in Verr. Val. Max. 2, 8. Plut. Eutrop. alios.*

Syllānus, vel Sullānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Sylla. Qui nos Syllanos in invidiam rapit, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 3, 2. Syllanæ partes, Cic. Attic. 2, 2. Sullanum exemplum, Patere. 2, 66.*

Syllātūrio, ire, Vocab. fict. *To follow Sylla's rule, or example. Syllaturit animus Pompeii, Cic. Attic. 9, 10. conf. Quint. 8. capp. 3. & 6.*

*Sylvānus, i, m. [*à sylvis quibus præest*] *The god of the woods. He fell in love with Cyparissus, but being so unfortunate as to kill a fawn which the youth had tenderly brought up, and died for the loss of, he changed him into a cypress tree, a branch whereof he ever after carried in his hand. A hog used to be sacrificed to him, Virg. Georg. 1, 20. Juv. 6, 446.*

*Sylvia (Rhea) [*à seq.*] *The daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus, Ov. Fast. 2, 383.*

*Sylvius, ii, m. [*à sylva*] *The father of Latinus, Ov. Fast. 4, 41.*

Symbrivium, vid. Simbrivium.

*|| Symmachus, i, m. [*Lat. commilito; ex σύμ, con, vel cum, & μάχη, pugna*] (1) *A Roman orator and prefect in the time of Theodosius, a sharp writer against Christianity, but refuted by Prudentius and St. Ambrose. (2) Another, who translated the Bible. (1) Epistolæ ejus extant. (2) Euseb. 1, 6.*

*Symplēgas, ādis, f. sed sæpius pl. Symplēgides [*à συμπτειν, collidi, quod quasi concurrere videantur*] *Two mountains, or, as some call them, islands, at a small distance from the Thracian Bosphorus, so close to one another, that they seem afar off to be one, and as one passeth by, he would think they dashed against each other. Percussit pontum Symplegas inanem, Luc. 2, 718. Symplegadas ne per arctas, Ov. Trist. 1, 9, 47.*

Synnada, æ, f. *A city of the Greater Phrygia, famous for marble, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 273.*

Syphax, ācis, & ācis, m. *A king of Numidia, who was taken by Scipio in the third Punick war, graced his triumph, and was afterwards committed to Prison, where he died, Polyb. but Livy saith he died in prison at Tibur before the triumph, lib. 30. cap. ult.*

Sŷracūsæ, ārum, f. pl. *The capital city of Sicily, naturally fortified both by sea and land, built and inhabited by a colony of the Corinthians. Vid. Cic. Verr. 4, 52. Nep. Timol. 3.*

Syracōsius, a, um, adj. *More Græco, ut sit tertia brevis, pro*

Syracūsus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Syracuse; Syracusan. || Syracosio ludere versu, pastoral, such as Theocritus the Syracusan, or Sicilian, wrote, Virg. Ecl. 6, 1. Ars Syracosia, Ov. Fast. 6, 277.*

Syra-

Syracusānus, a, um, adj. *Idem.* Lyco Syracusanus, *Nep. Dion.* 9.

Syria, æ, f. *A large country of Asia, in a very temperate climate, whereby it is very fertile, and aboundeth with all things necessary for life. It containeth several provinces, viz. Comagene to the north, Phœnicia to the west, Cœlesyria to the south, Palmyrene to the east, and the province of Seleucia in the middle part, Plin.* 5, 12.

Syriacus, Syriaticus, Syricus, Syrius, & Syrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Syria.* Syriatici boves, *Plin.* 8, 45. Syriatico bello successit Ætolicum, *Flor.* 2, 9. ubi notat Salm. in *vett. libr. MSS. frequentius Syriaticus quam Syrius reperiri, quomodo dicitur Asiaticus.* Syrica maia, *Col.* 5, 10. Syricum atramentum, *Plin.* 35, 6. Syrii boves, *Id.* 8, 45. Syrus Orontes, *Juv.* 3, 62. Vina Syra reparata merce, *Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 12.

Syrinx, gis, f. *An Arcadian nymph, who flying from the embraces of Pan, her country god, was turned into a reed, whereby he made the first pipe, Ov. Met.* 1. fab. 13.

|| Syriſſa, æ, f. *A Syrian woman.*

Syros, i, f. *An island in the Ægean sea, Plin.* 4, 12.

Syrōphœnix, ſeis, m. *One inhabiting the maritime parts of Syria, Juv.* 8, 159.

Syros, i, f. *An island of the Ægean sea, Plin.* 5, ult.

*Syrticus, a, um, adj. *Full of quick sands.* Syrticus ager, *Sidon. Ep.* 8, 12. Ammon, *Luc.* 10, 38.

*Syrtis, is, f. *ſed freq. Syrtis, pl. [à τὴν, traho, quod limum, arenam, & saxa trahunt, Salluſt. B. J. 81.] Two quicksands in the farthest part of Africa; the larger of these is 425 miles from Carthage, the lesser 300. They are distant from each other 255 miles. Vide Solin. Polyh. c. 40. Inhospita Syrtis, Virg. Æn. 4, 41. Barbaræ Syrtis, ubi Maura semper Æſtuat unda, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 3. Serv. loca omnia arenosa, ſive mari, ſive terrâ, Syrtis vocari docet. Vid. Appellat.*

T ante A.

TABIS, *A promontory of Scythia, Plin.* 6, 17.

Tabraca, æ, f. *A town and port of Africa, belonging to Algiers, Juv.* 10, 194. hod. *Tabarca.*

Tāburnus, i, m. *A mountain of Campania near Sunium, between Capua and Nola, anciently fruitful in olives, Virg. Georg.* 2, 38.

Tācitus (P. Corn.) (1) *An excellent orator and historian. He lived in the time of Nero, and the succeeding princes, untill Hadrian, and was familiarly acquainted with the younger Pliny. He wrote the history of the Roman emperours in 16 books of annals, continued from the latter part of the reign of Augustus to the latter end of Nero, and from thence the history of the Roman affairs to the reign of Hadrian in four books, but we have them not entire. These latter were written in his old age. He wrote also a book of the situation, manners, and customs of Germany. Also the life of his father-in-law Cn. Jul. Agricola. (2) || A Roman emperour, who succeeded Aurelian. He so much esteemed the works of the foresaid historian, that he ordered them to be written out ten times yearly, and placed in all libraries. (3) Extant opera lectu dignissima. (2) Vitam hujus lege in Vopisco.*

Tānārides, æ, m. Patron. [*à Tænaro promontorio*] *A Lacedæmonian, Hyacinthus so called, Ov. Met.* 10, 183.

Tānāris, idis, f. Patron. [*ab eodem*] *Lacedæmonian. Tānāris ora, Ov. Ep.* 17, 6.

Tānārius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tænarus. Tānariæ fauces, Virg. Georg.* 4, 467.

Tānāros, i, f. & Tānārus, i, m. & Tānārum, i, n. pl. *Tānara, A promontory of Laconia, under which is a hollow cave with a wide mouth,*

which some thought to be the entrance of hell. Aperta Tænaros umbris, Luc. 9, 36. Horrida Tænari sedes, *Hor. Od.* 1, 34, 10. Frangentia littora curvat Tænarus, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 43. Dominus innixa columnis, Tænare, tuis, *Tib.* 3, 3, 14. Est locus Inachia, dixerunt Tænara gentes, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 33.

Tāges, is, & || ētis, *Fest. The grandson of Jupiter, and son of Genius, who first taught the Etruscans the art of divination, Cic. de Div.* 2, 23. *conf. Ov. Met.* 15, 558.

Tagrus, i, m. *A bill in Portugal, six leagues from Lisbon, near Cascais, where mares were said to conceive by the wind, Varr. & Col.*

Tāgus, i, m. *A river of Portugal, famous for its golden sands, Ov. Met.* 2, 251. Mart. 7, 87. hod. *Taio. Hic certant, Pactole, tibi Duriusque Tagusque, Sil.* 1, 234.

*Talthybius, ii, m. [*Ταλθύβιος, Gr.*] *A herald in the Græciæ camp, sent by Agamemnon to demand Brisiis from Achilles, Hom. Il.* æ, 320. & *Ov. Ep.* 3, 9.

*|| Tālus, i, m. [*Τάλος, Gr.*] *A young man, nephew to Dædalus, who first invented the saw from the sight of the teeth of a serpent, and grew such an artist, that Dædalus fearing to be outdone in mechanism put him to death, Diod. Sic. lib.* 5.

|| Tamare, is, f. *Tamerton, Camd. or rather Tavistock, in the west of England.*

|| Tamarus, i, m. *A river in the west of England, called still Tamar, or Tamer, which dischargeth itself into the sea at Plymouth, Camd.*

*|| Tāmāsus, i, m. [*Ταμάσος, Gr.*] *A river of Cyprus, Strab. unde Tamasenus ager, Ov. Met.* 10, 644.

Tāmēsis, vel Thamēsis, is, m. [*à τήν, divido, cum interiores fines à maritimis dividat, uti, Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 11. pot. à Tamā, & Iſi fluviis confluentibus] *The Thames, one of the principal rivers of England, which washeth the famous city of London. It dischargeth itself into the sea at Dover, Cæſ. B. G.* 5, 18.

Tānāger, gri, m. *A river of Lucania in Italy. Sicci ripa Tanagri, Virg. Georg.* 3, 151.

Tānāgra, æ, f. *A city of Bœotia, Plin.* 4, 7. Hinc

Tānāgræus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tanagra, Stat. Theb.* 9, 745.

Tānāis, is, m. *A noted river, dividing Europe and Asia; which see elegantly described by Lucan* 3, 272. & *deinc.*

Tānāquil, ilis, f. *A woman of high birth, and great spirit, wife to Lucumo, afterwards called Tarquinius Priscus, and skillfull in divination, Liv.* 1, 34. *Synecd. any impious woman, Juv.* 6, 565.

Tanatos, vid. Thanatus.

*Tantāleus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tantalus. Manu Tantalæa poma tradere, Prop.* 2, 1, 66.

*Tantālidēs, æ, m. Patron. & Tantālis, ides, f. Patron. *A descendent of Tantalus. Aut ego pramoriar, Aut ego Tantalidæ (Orestis) Tantalus (Hermione) uxor ero, Ov. Ep.* 8, ult. Tantalidæ fratres, i. e. Agamemnon & Menelaus, quorum avus Tantalus. *Vid. Ov. Fast.* 2, 627. Diro convicia facta Tantalus adjecit, *Id. Met.* 6, 211. *conf. eund.* 12, 626.

*Tantālus, & Poët. Tantāleus, i, m. *Tarentinorum more. [qu. ταλάντας, miserrimus, Plato in Cratylō] A king of Corinth, or, according to Eusebius, of Phrygia; who entertaining the gods at a banquet, divulged their secrets afterwards, for which some say he was condemned in hell to be in fear of a great stone ready always to fall upon his head. Others give a different account both of his crime and punishment, namely, that he invited the gods to a banquet, and to prove their divinity killed his son Pelops, dressed, and set his limbs before them baked in paste; which they discovering prepared a banquet for him in hell, where he was to stand in water to the chin, and to have pleasant fruits just at his lips, without any power to satisfy his hunger, or quench his thirst. Vid. Diod. l. 4. Querit aquas in aquis & poma fugacia captat*

Tantalus; hoc illi garrula lingua dedit, *Ov. Am.* 2, 2, 43. *conf. Hom. Od.* 1, 581. Ob scelera animique impotentiam impendere Tantalus apud inferos saxum faciunt poëtæ, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 16. Fallax Tantalæo corripiare liquor, *Prop.* 4, 12, 24. *pro Tantalus. & Horatius de divitiis avaris fabulam interpretatur, Sat.* 1, 1, 68. *Ad vanos autem timores refert, Lucr.* 3, 993.

Taphiæ, ārum, f. pl. *Three islands in the Ionian sea, called Taphias, Prionessa, and Oxia, Plin.* 4, 12. Dicuntur etiam Teleboides, *Id. ib.*

Taphiassus, i, m. *A bill in Ætolia, Plin.* 4, 2.

Taphræ, ārum, f. pl. *A city in the straits of Taurica Cherſoneſus, Plin.* 5, 4. hod. *Precop.*

Taprobāne, es, f. *A very rich island in the Indian sea, abounding with elephants, and spices. Taprobānem Indica tingit aqua, Ov. à Pont.* 1, 5, 80. hod. *Ceylon.*

Tārānis, is, [*à Taran Celt. fulmen*] *A name of Jupiter, so called by the Druids, as the Greeks Ζεύς βρονταῖος, and the Latins, Jupiter Fulminans. Human sacrifices were offered to him. Et Taranis Scythicæ non miror ara Dianæ, Luc.* 1, 441.

|| Tarax, ācis, f. *A river of Scythia, Val. Flacc.* 6, 102. & *Al. scrib. Taras, Teras, Ty-ras, ut nihil constet de leſione, ideoque neque de situ.*

Tarbelli, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of France, between the Garonne and the Pyrenean hills, Cæſ. B. G.* 4, 27. Hinc

Tarbellicus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Tarbelli, Luc.* 1, 421.

Tarcho, vel Tarchon, ontis, m. *A commander of the Tuscans, who assisted Æneas against Turnus and his Rutilians, Virg. Æn.* 8, 603. & 11, 727. *Sil.* 8, 473.

Tarcundarius, i, m. *Cæſ. B. G.* 3, 4. Tarcondimotus, *Cic. Epist. fam.* 5. & *Flor.* 4, 2, 5. *The grandson of Dejotarus king of Cilicia.*

Tārentinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tarentum. Nux Tarentina, Plin.* 15, 22. Deliciae Tarentinæ, *Flor.* 1, 13. *sub fin. hod. Tarante.*

Tārentum, i, n. & Tārentus, i, f. [*à Tarante Neptuni fil. conditore*] *A noble and ancient city of Calabria, once inhabited by the Lacedæmonians. Hence Horace calleth it Lacedæmonium Tarentum, Od.* 3, 5, ult. It was sacred to Neptune, a temple being built there to him by Phalantus, *vid. eund. ib.* 1, 28, 29. The inhabitants were much given to ease and luxury, whence *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 34. called it *imbille*, and *Ep.* 1, 7, 47. *molle Tarentum, and Solinus uncta Tarentus, Carm.* 5, 435. Inde Phalanteo levitas animosa Tarento, *Sil.* 11, 16.

*|| Tarne, es, f. [*Τάρνα, Gr.*] *An ancient city, the metropolis of Lydia, near mount Tmolus, called afterwards Sardis, where their kings and nobility resided. Vid. interpr. Hom. Il.* 1, 45.

|| Tarodunum, i, n. *Friburg in Germany.*

Tarpeia, æ, f. *A vestal virgin, the daughter of Tarpejus governor of the capitol, who bargained with the Albans to deliver the capitol to them, if they would give her the fine things which they wore on their left arms, meaning their bracelets. They being entered threw their shields upon her, and buried her under them. Hence the mountain began to be called Tarpeius, which before was called Saturnius. Arcis vâ, Tarpeia, reclusâ, Dignâ animam pœnâ congestis exiit armis, Ov. Met.* 24, 776. Tarpejæ turpe sepulchrum Fabor, *Prop.* 4, 4, 1. Hinc

Tarpejus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, mount Tarpejus, or Capitolinus. Mons Tarpejus, Var. L.* 4, 7. collis, *Sil.* 6, 604. Arces Tarpejæ, *Ov. Met.* 14, 866.

Tarquīnii, ōrum, m. pl. *An ancient city of Tuscany, from whence came the family of the Tarquins, kings of Rome. Demaratus Tarquini patet fugit Tarquinius Cor ntho, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 37. Hinc

Tarquīnienses, ium, m. pl. *Citizens of Tarquini. Tarquiniensis ager, Cic. de Div.* 2, 23. In sinibus Tarquiniensium, *Vitr.* 2, 7.

Tarquīnius, ii, m. *Two Roman kings. (1) Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of Rome, the*

son of Demaratus a Corinthian, but born at Tarquinii in Etruria, and called *Lucumo*, till by the persuasion of his wife Tanaquil, an ambitious woman, and skilfull in augury, and other kinds of divination, to which the Etrurians were much addicted, he came to Rome, where by his money and good address he grew popular, and so insinuated himself into the favour of Ancus Martius, that when he died he left him guardian to his children, whom he defrauded, usurping the kingdom. And to confirm himself in the government, he added 100 senators to those formerly made by Romulus, judging that would strengthen his party. He gained many victories over the Latins and Sabines. At length, after a reign of 38 years, he was surprised and slain by the contrivance of the sons of Ancus, *Liv. lib. 1. (2)* Tarquinius, from his behaviour called *Superbus*, the seventh and last king of Rome. He married Tullia the daughter of Servius Tullus, a woman of as haughty a spirit as himself; at whose instigation he slew his father-in-law, and usurped his kingdom. But his son Sextus Tarquinius having ravished Lucretia, a chaste Roman matron, who thereupon had killed herself, her father and husband so possessed the people with the indignity and horror of the fact, that they expelled the family out of the city, and changed the form of their government from regal to consular, *vid. Liv. 1. sub fin. Ovid* thus describeth him, *Ultima Tarquinius Romanæ gentis habebat Regna, vir injustus, fortis ad armæ tamen*, *Fast. 2, 687*.

Tarracina, æ. f. *Cic. Attic. 7, 5. Tarracina*, Ærum, *Liv. 4, 49. A city of the Volscians in Italy*, anciently called *Anxur*.

Tarraco, Ænis. f. *The capital city of Hispania Tarraconensis*, which was one of the three ancient divisions of it, and was larger than the other two, containing now *Gallicia, Navarre, Castile*, and *Arragon*. Hispaniæ pete Tarraconis arces, *Mart. 10, 104, 4. Phœaciæ dant Emporiæ*, dat Tarraco pubem, *Sil. 3, 369. Hinc*

Tarracōnensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tarraco. Provincia Tarraconensis, Isidor. 14, 4.*

Tarfus, vel Tarfos, i. f. *The metropolis of Cilicia*, famous for being the birth place of St. Paul. It was built by Perseus, whence *Persea Tarfos*, *Luc. 3, 225. Cydnus mediæ discernit mœnia Tarfi, Avien. 1041.*

|| Tartaria, æ. f. [*à Tartare fluv.*] *The country of the Tartars*, a large country in the north part of Asia, called also *Sarmatia Asiatica*. But Tartary the lesser is in Europe, between the Danube and the Bosphorus Cimmericus.

* Tartarus, i. m. plur. Tartara [*à τάρταρος, turbo*] (1) *The deepest part of hell*, according to the poets. (2) *Also a river in the country of Verona.* (1) *Virg. Æn. 6, 577. Te non sperent Tartara regem, Id. Georg. 1, 36. (2) Tac. Hist. 5, 9, 2.*

Tartessus, & Tartessus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tartessus. Tartessus stabuli nutritor Iberi, Mart. 8, 28, 5. Prefferat occiduis Tartessia littora Phœbus, Ov. Met. 14, 416. Jam Tartessio quos solverat æquore Titan, Sil. 6, 1. Tartessia flagna, Id. 10, 538.*

Tartessos, vel Tartessos, i. f. *A city near Cadix in Spain*, afterwards called *Carteia*, *Mela, 2, 6. Tartessos stabulanti conscia Phæbo, Sil. 3, 399.*

Tarus, i. m. *A river of Parma in Italy*, *Plin. 3, 16. hod. Taro, Hard.*

Taruscionenses, ium. m. pl. *A people of Provence in France*, *Plin. 3, 4. hod. locus Tarascon, Hard.*

Tätienfes, ium. m. pl. *The third part of the people of Rome, so called from Tattius their king*, *Ov. Fast. 3, 131.*

Tätius, ii. m. *A king of the Sabines, but afterwards, a peace being made between the Sabines and Romans, at the instance of the Sabine women, he became a partner with Romulus in a joint administration for five years*, *Liv. 1, 10. & seqq. Ov. Met. 14, 804.*

|| Tava, æ. f. *Tinmouth in England, in the county of Devon, Camd.*

Taulantii, Ærum. m. pl. *A people of Liburnia, or as others, of Macedonia*, *Plin. 3, 22. Hinc*

Taulantius, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Taulantii. Taulantius incola, Luc. 6, 16.*

Tauri, Ærum. m. pl. *A people of Sarmatia Europæa, or Crim Tartary, Tac. Ann. 12, 17, 5. Tauroscythæ hi vocantur à Plin.*

|| Taurica Cherfonesus [*à Tauris, vel Tauroscythis, incolis*] *The lesser Tartary, the country of the Precop Tartars, lying on the Black sea.*

Taurinura, vel Augusta Taurinorum, Turin, the capital of Piedmont, where the duke of Savoy generally keepeth his court. *Vid. Plin. 3, 17.*

Taurinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Taurinum, or Turin. Taurini campi, Sil. 3, 646.*

Taurisci, Ærum. m. pl. *A people of Dalmatia near the Alps*, *Plin. 4, 25.*

Taurōmēnon, i. n. *Ov. Fast. 4, 475. Taurōmēnium, Plin. 3, 8. A city and colony in Sicily; hod. Taormina. Hinc*

Taurōmīnītānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Taurōmīnium. Taurōmīnītana Charybdis, Luc. 4, 461. arx, Val. Max. 2, 7, 3.*

Tauron, Ænis. m. *One of Alexander's captains*, *Curt. 5, 3.*

Tauroscythæ, Ærum. m. pl. *The Precop Tartars. Vid. Tauri.*

Taurus, i. m. (1) *The highest mountain of Asia, and farthest extended, stretching itself into the greatest part thereof, and hath particular names, as it passes into several countries. In the eastern parts, as in Cilicia and Lycia, it is called Taurus, then in India Imāis, near Albania and Iberia, between the Black sea and the Hyrcanian, it is called Caucasus; in this place it is highest. About Epirus it is called Ceraunias. In the writings of Moses Ararat, about Armenia, as it is supposed.*

(2) *The name of a Platonick philosopher, surnamed Berythus, in the time of Antoninus Pius. (1) Vid. Plin. 5, 27. & Mela in descript. Lyciæ & Cili-ciæ. (2) Hunc sæpiissime citat Gellius.*

|| Taus, vel Tavus, *The river South Esk in Scotland, Hect. Boët. The river Tay in Perthshire, Camd.*

Taxiles, æ. m. *An Indian king, the father of Omphis, whose brother was slain by Porus, because he advised him to yield to Alexander*, *Curt. 8, 14.*

Täygēte, es. f. *One of the Pleiades, under which Virgil comprehended the other six*, *Georg. 4, 233.*

Täygētus, i. m. pl. Täygēta, Ærum. n. *A mountain of Laconia, sacred to Bacchus*, *Virg. Georg. 3, 44. Id. ib. 2, 248.*

T ante E.

Teānum, i. n. *Two cities in Italy of this name.*

(1) *Sidicinum, in the Appian way; hod. Tiano, Hard. (2) The other in Apulia; locus nunc Civitate dicitur, ad ripam Frentonis amnis, in Capitanatâ, Hard. (1) Plin. 3, 5. & Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86. (2) Cic. pro Cluent. 9, & 69.*

Tearus, i. m. *A river of Thrace*, *Plin. 4, 11.*

Teate, is. n. *The metropolis of the Marucini in Italy; hod. Civiti di Chieti, Hard. Clarum Teate, Sil. 17, 458. Hinc pop. Teatini, Plin. 3, 12.*

Tecmēte, æ. f. *A captive Trojan maid beloved by Ajax the son of Telamon*, *Hor. Od. 2, 4, 6.*

Tectōsāges, um. m. pl. *Plin. 5, ult. Tectōsāgi, Ærum. Liv. 38, 19. [quod tectis sagis occulerentur] A valiant people of Gallia Narbonensis, who made their way through Greece, and settled a colony in Asia beyond Phrygia and Cappadocia. Vid. loca supra cit. & Aulon. de clar. urbb.*

Tedanum, ii. n. *A town of Liburnia*, *Plin. 3, 21. hod. Zermagna, Hard.*

Tēgea, æ. f. (1) *A city of Crete, built by Agamemnon. (2) Another of Arcadia. (1) Paterc. 1, 1. (2) Plin. 4, 6. Hinc*

Tēgeæus, & Tēgeus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Arcadia; Arcadian. Humeris Tēgeæum subligat ensē, Virg. Æn. 8, 459. ubi al. fortè rect. Tēgeæ, pop. Tēgeates, Steph.*

Tēgeāticus, e, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tegea, or Arcadia. Ales Tegeaticus, i. e. Mercurius, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 102.*

Tēgeātis, idis. f. *Patron. Of Arcadia. Cæsà Tegeatide caprâ, Sil. 13, 329.*

Tēium, i. n. vel Tēos, i. f. *A city of Ionia, the birth place of Anacreon the Lyrick poet, as supposed by his dialect. Hinc*

Tēius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Teium, or Teos. Anacreon Tēius, Hor. Epod. 16, 10. Teia musa, Ov. Trist. 2, 364.*

Tēlāmon, Ænis. m. *The son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax. He was a companion of Hercules in the sacking of Troy, and also one of the Argonauts. Valerius Flaccus maketh him second to Hercules in valour.*

Tēlāmōniādes, is. m. *The son of Telamon, Ov. Met. 13, 281. i. e. Ajax, qui & ib. Telamonius dicitur, vers. 194.*

Telchines, um. m. pl. *A people of Crete originally, but afterwards inhabitants of Jalyssus near Rhodes, whence they are called Jalyssi Telchines, Ov. Met. 7, 365. much given to fascination, and destroyed by Jupiter. Vid. Hesych. & Suid.*

Telchius, & Amphitus, *Two cracbmien of Castor and Pollux, from whom the Heniochi had their original, Plin. 6, 5.*

* Tēlēbōæ, Ærum. m. pl. [*à seq.*] *A people of Acarnania, who possessed themselves of the island of Caprea, Tac. Ann. 4, 67, 4. Virg. Æn. 7, 735.*

* Tēlēboas, æ. m. [*Lat. à longinquo clamans; à τῆλε, longè, & βοῶ, clamo*] *One of the Centaurs, Ov. Met. 12, 441.*

* Tēlēboīdes, um. f. pl. [*ab eodem*] *Islands in the Ionian sea, between Achaia and Leucas, Plin. 4, 14. Vid. Taphiæ, nam sic etiam vocantur.*

* Tēlēgōnus, i. m. [*i. e. natus patre peregrinante; à τῆλε, longè, & γόνως, natus*] *The son of Ulysses and Circe, who ignorantly slew his father; and thereupon leaving Ithaca came into Italy, and there built Tusculum, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 8.*

* Tēlēmachus, i. m. [*Lat. eminus pugnans; à τῆλε, eminus, & μάχη, pugna*] *The son of Ulysses and Penelope, who was but a child when his father went to the Trojan war. Telemachus proles patientis Ulyssæi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 41. conf. Hom. Odyss. 8.*

Tēlēmus, i. m. *One of the Cyclops, the son of Erymus; a soothsayer, who foretold Polyphemus what he was to suffer from Ulysses, Ov. Met. 13, 771.*

Tēlēphus, i. m. (1) *The son of Hercules and Auge, who endeavouring to hinder the march of the Græcians towards Troy through his kingdom, was mortally wounded by Achilles; but a peace being made, was cured by the rust of the spear that gave him the wound. (2) A young man in Horace. (1) Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 15. (2) Od. 1, 13, 1.*

Tēlēsinus, i. m. *A poet in Juvenal, Stat. 7, 25.*

Tellene, es. f. *A town of Latium, Plin. 3, 5. incolæ Telleni, Id. ib.*

Tellus, ūris. f. *The goddess of the earth, Cic. ad Q. fratr. 3, 1, 4. conf. Ov. Met. 2, 272.*

Telmessus, idos. f. *Patron. Sinus Telmessidos undæ, Luc. 8, 24. Of, or belonging to,*

Telmessum, i. n. *A city and promontory of Lycia, Plin. 5, 27.*

Tēlo, Ænis. m. (1) *A skillfull mariner of Marseille. (2) || Also the famous port of Toulon in France. (1) Luc. 2, 582. (2) Geogr.*

Tēlos, i. m. (1) *The father of Oebalus. (2) i. f. An island of the Carpathian sea, near Gnidos. (1) Virg. Æn. 7, 734. (2) Plin. 4, 12.*

Tēmēse, es. f. *A town of Italy famous for copper mines, built by the ancient Ausones, afterwards possessed by the Ætolians, and after them by the Brutians, Ov. Met. 15, 52. Hinc*

Tēmēzæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Temese. Temesæa æra; Ov. Met. 7, 207.*

* Tempe, Ærum. n. pl. [*τέμπεα, τέμπεα, Gr.*] *Pleasant fields in Thessaly, through which the river Peneüs gently glideth, Ov. Met. 1, 569. Thes-*

Sala Tempe, Id. ib. 7, 222. Vld. descripta ap. Ael. Var. Hist. 3, 2.

Tencteri, ðrum. m. pl. A people of Germany, bordering on the Rhine, Tac. Hist. 4, 77, 1. Germ. 32, 1. & 38, 1.

Tēnēdii, ðrum. m. pl. Cic. in Verr. 1, 19. Inhabitants of

Tēnēdos, i. f. A small island and city of the Lesser Asia, over-against Sigcum, a promontory of Troas, Virg. AEn. 2, 21. hod. Tenedo, Hard. Hinc

Tēnēdus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Tenedos. Tenediorum libertas securi Tenediā præcisa est, Cic. 2. frat. 2, 11. ¶ Tenedia securis, Prov. severity, a quick dispatch of justice. Vid. Chiliad.

Tēnes, is. m. The son of Cyenus, the founder of the city Tenedos, and worshiped as a god in the island, which from him received its name, Cic. in Verr. 3, 19.

Tēnos, i. f. One of the islands in the Aegean sea called Cyclades, famous for the temple of Neptune. It is called by Aristotle Hydrussa, on account of the plenty of water there. Vid. Ov. Met. 7, 469. & Plin. 4, 12. hod. Teno, Hard.

Tentýra, ðrum. n. pl. An island and city of Egypt, Plin. 8, 2. & Juv. 15, 35. Hinc

Tentýritæ, ðrum. c. g. The inhabitants of Tentýra, whom the crocodiles are reported to have been afraid of, and who brought them to Rome for a show, Plin. 8, 25. & 28, 3.

Tērentia, æ. f. The wife of Tully, by whom he had M. Cicero and Tulliola; but proving unfaithful to him in his exile, he divorced her, and she married his enemy Sallust, and afterwards Messala Corvinus. She lived 103 years, vid. Cic. Attic. Hieron. contra Jovian. & Plin. 7, 48.

Tērentiānus Maurus, A grammarian, who wrote of letters, syllables, feet, and numbers, in a great variety of metres. Whether the same person to whom Dion. Longinus dedicated his book, de Sublimi Gen. dic. is not certain.

Tērentiānus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Terence the comick poet. Verbo Terentiano libenter utimur, Cic. de Amicit. 24.

Tērentius, ii. m. The name of several men. (1) M. Terentius Varro, colleague with Æmilius Paulus in the battle at Cannæ. (2) ¶ Another of the same name, cotemporary with Tully. He was accounted the most learned of all the Romans. He is said to have written 500 volumes. We have only his books of husbandry and of the Latin tongue, and those not entire. (3) P. Terentius, an excellent comick poet, the freedman of Terentius Lucanus. Of the many comedies he wrote, six only remain. (4) ¶ Terentinus Scaurus, a grammarian in Hadrian's time. (1) Liv. 22, 44. (2) De eo Cicero locis innumeris; v. & Gell. 19, 14. (3) Vitam hujus pete à Donato, conf. Cic. Attic. 11, 10. (4) Gell. 11, 15.

Tērentus, i. m. [quod Tiberis ripas ejus terat] A place in the Campus Martius sacred to Pluto and Proserpine, Ov. Fast. 1, 501. adde Stat. Silv. 1, 4, 18. Hinc

Tērentinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Terentus. Ludi Terentini, i. e. seculares, Auson. Eidyll. 4, 34.

Tēreus, i. m. A king of Thrace, who ravished Philomela his wife's sister, Lege fab. 8. integram ap. Ov. Met. 6.

Tergeste, es. f. A colony in Istria, Plin. 3, 18. hod. Trieste. Tergestum vocat Mela.

Terias, æ. m. A river of Sicily, Plin. 3, 8. hod. Fiume di S. Leonardo, Hard.

Terina, æ. f. A maritime town of the Brutians in Italy, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Nocera, Hard. Hinc

Terinæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Terina. Terinæus sinus, Plin. 3, 10. hod. Gorgi di S. Eufemia, Hard.

Termēra, æ. f. A town of Caria, Plin. 5, 29.

Termēsus, i. f. A city of Pisidia. Termēssenses incolæ, Liv. 38, 15.

Terminālia, um & ðrum. n. pl. A festival to the god Terminus, Cic. Philipp. 12, 10. Agna festis cæsa Terminalibus, Hor. Epod. 2, 59. It was by Numa's appointment kept Febr. 21.

Terminus, i. m. The tutelar god of bounds, so obstinate in keeping his place, that he would not stir an inch for Jupiter, Liv. 1, 55. & 5, 54. He was generally represented by a huge stone, or block; whence the description of him in Virgil, Capitoli immobile saxum, Vid. & Ov. Fast. 2, 641.

** ¶ Terpander, i. m. [Τέρπανδρος, Gr.] A lyrick poet of Lesbos, Plut. qui & aliquot versus ex illo laudat.*

** Terpnus, i. m. [ἀ τέρπω, delecto] A musician much esteemed by Nero, Suet. Ner. 20.*

** Terpsichōre, es. f. [Lat. choris delectata; ex τέρπω, delecto, & χορός, chorus] One of the nine Muses, Juv. 7, 35.*

Terror, ðris. m. The god of dread and fear, Ov. Met. 4, 485. Hujus imago extat in nummis obviis.

Tertia, æ. f. The sister of M. Brutus, and wife of Cassius, Suet. Cæs. 30. in quam ibi jocus Ciceronis facetissimus.

¶ Tertullianus, i. m. A Carthaginian, a learned father of the Christian church. Opera extant.

Tēthys, yos & is. f. (1) The daughter of Cœlus and Terra, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the nymphs, or rivers. (2) ¶ The sea. (1) Teque sibi generum Tethys emat, omnibus undis, Virg. Georg. 1, 31. (2) Tethyos unda vagæ lunaribus æstuat horis, Luc. 1, 414.

** ¶ Tetrāpōlis, is. f. [Lat. quatuor habens civitates; ex τέτρα, quatuor, & πόλις, urbs] (1) A country of Syria, so called from four cities therein built by Seleucus; Antioch from his father's name, Seleucia from his own, Apamea from his wife's, and Laodicea from his mother's. (2) Another in Attica, so called from the four cities therein; Oenoë, Probalinthus, Tricorythe, and Marathon. Atticus calleth it quadrurbs, meaning, as Festus, Athens. (1) Steph. (2) Vid. Voss. Gramm. 7, 42. & Fest.*

Tetrīca, æ. f. A mountain in the north of Italy, Virg. AEn. 7, 713. vid. Cluv.

Tetrinius, ii. m. The name of a certain robber, Suet. Calig. 30.

Teuca, æ. f. A martial queen of the Illyrians, who put P. Junius and T. Cornelianus, Roman ambassadors, to death, Plin. 34, 6.

Teucer, cri. m. (1) The son of Scamander Creteus, the father-in-law of Dardanus, who reigned with him. (2) Also the son of Telamon, who built Salamis, vid. Salamis. (1) Virg. AEn. 1, 239. & 4, 230. (2) Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27.

Teuceri, ðrum. m. pl. Trojans so called, ap. Virg. passim, &

Teucra, æ. f. Troy, Virg. AEn. 2, 26.

Teumēsius, a, um. adj. Leo Teumēsius, Stat. Theb. 4, 85. Thyas Teumēsia, Id. ib. 5, 92. Of, or belonging to,

Teumēsus, vel Teumēssus, i. m. A mountain of Boeotia, in the region of Thebes, where young Hercules slew the lion, whose skin he wore ever after, Stat. Theb. 4, 85.

¶ Teutas, æ. m. Laet. Div. Instit. 1, 21. & Teutates, is. m. Mercury so called by the Celtæ, who offered to him human sacrifices. Placatur sanguine divo Teutates, Luc. 1, 440.

Teuthrantēus, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Teuthrania, or Mysia. Teuthranteus Caicus, Ov. Met. 2, 243.

Teuthrantius, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Teuthrantum, a city of Attica. Teuthrantia turba, Ov. Ep. 9, 51.

Teuthras, antis. m. (1) A king of Mysia and Cilicia, from whom the country beyond Æolis is called Teuthrania, being inhabited anciently by the Mysians. (2) Also a river, or Euripus, of that name. (1) Plin. 5, 30. vid. & Steph. (2) Prop. 1, 11, 11. ubi vid. Scalig.

Teutōnes, um. m. pl. qui & Teutōni, Cæs. B. G. 1, 33. Inv. & Teutōnus, in sing. Lucan. 6, 259. [à Teutone, qui Tuisconi successit] An ancient people bordering on the Cimbrians, a northern people; but afterwards the Germans, as now called, were included in this name, till a little before Cæsar's time they began to be called Germans. Gens Teutonum excisa, Paterc. 2, 12. Teutoni bellicosi, Liv. Epit. 67, fin. Hinc

Teutōnicus, a, um. adj. Of the Teutones; Teutonick, German. Teutonicus currus, Juv. 10, 282. Teutonicæ opes, Prop. 3, 3, 44.

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** Thāis, idis. f. [ἀ Θαιρίς, spectabilis] (1) A famous courtesan at Athens, (2) celebrated by Menander; and out of him Terence took a person of her character, (3) and is used for a prostitute in general. (1) Vid. Athen. 13, 13. Curt. 5, 7. Thais pretiosa Menandri, Prop. 4, 5, 43. Menandrea Thais, Id. 2, 6, 3. (2) In Eunuch. (3) ¶ An melior cum Thaisa sustinet, an cum uxorem? Juv. 3, 93. ¶ Nil mihi cum vittâ, Thais in arte mea est, Ov. Remed. Am. 1, 380.*

Thālāsius, i. m. Catull. 59, 134. (1) A nuptial word, whereby young wives, as some say, were called to spin. (2) Thalassio, a nuptial song full of obscenity. (1) Liv. 1, 9. ut aliqui interpr. (2) Mart. 12, 97, 5.

Thālāsius, i. m. The god of marriage, Mart. 12, 42, 4.

** Thāles, etis. & Thālis, m. [ἀ Θάλλω, floreo] A Milesian, one of the seven wise men of Greece, chiefly famous in ethics and astronomy. He first foretold the eclipse of the sun, which was in the fourth year of the 48th Olympiad, A. M. 3379. Several of his moral precepts are scattered here and there in Plutarch. He said water was the principle of all things, therein approaching nearest to the Mosack philosophy. Thalem talento non emam Milesium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 24. Illum sapere censui nimio plus quam Thalem, Id. Bacch. 1, 2, 14.*

Thalestria, æ. f. vel Thalestris, is. A queen of the Amazons, who took a great journey to meet Alexander, in hopes of conceiving by him, Curt. 6, 5.

Thālīa, æ. f. [Θάλεια, Gr. ἀ Θάλλω, floreo] (1) One of the nine Muses. (2) One of the nymphs.

(1) Nostra nec erubuit silvis habitare Thalia, Virg. Ecl. 6, 2. (2) Virg. Georg. 4, 338.

Thamēsis, is. m. A noble river of South Britain, which watereth the city of London, and other cities, towns and fine seats. Vid. Tamesis.

Thāmýras, æ. m. vel Thāmýris, is. (1) One of the first soothsayers, and inventors of that art. (2) An excellent musician, who challenged the Muses, and being overcome lost both his eyes and lute.

(1) Tac. Hist. 2, 3, 2. (2) Tu licet & Thamyran superes, & Amæbea cantu, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 399. Mutos Thamyris damnatus in annos Ore simul citharæque conticuit præceps, Stat. Theb. 4, 183.

¶ Thanatus, i. f. The isle of Thanet in Kent.

Thapsus, i. f. (1) A maritime town of Africa, where Cæsar defeated the remains of Pompey's army. (2) Also a peninsula near Italy. (1) Hirt. B. Afr. 28, & 79. Hinc Thapsitani oppidani, Id. ib. (2) Virg. AEn. 3, 689. ubi al. Tapsum.

Thāsius, a, um. adj. Ut Thasiæ vites, Virg. Georg. 2, 92. Of, or belonging to,

Thāfos, vel Thāfus, i. f. An island near Thrace, anciently famous for gold, marble, and wine. Vid. Sen. Ep. 87. Stat. Silv. 1, 5, 34.

Thaumacia, æ. f. [à Thaumaco Pæantis patre] A town of Magnesia, between Theffaly and Macedonia, Plin. 4, 9.

Thaumantea virgo, Ov. Met. 14, 845. Thaumantias, Id. ib. 4, 480. Thaumantis, Id. ib. 11, 647. Iris so called, as being the daughter of

Thaumas, ntis. m. The husband of Electra, and father of Iris, Ov. Met. 12, 303.

** ¶ Theāgēnes, is. m. [Lat. deâ genitus; ex θεία, dea, & γίνομαι, gignor] The name of several Græcians, three whereof were Athenians; one wrote upon Homer; another was surnamed Capnus, i. e. smoke, because a great promiser, but performed nothing; a third, very rich, and beneficent to all, vid. Suid. Also a champion, who won 150 prizes, Pausan.*

** ¶ Theāno, ūis. f. [Θεάνω, Gr.] A priestess of Pallas, and wife of Antenor, who is said to have betrayed Troy to the Greeks, Hom. Il. 5, 398.*

Thēbæ, ārum. f. pl. & **Thēbe**, es. [Θῆβη, Gr.] Several cities in several countries of this name, two of which were most considerable. (1) *Thebes in Egypt*, built by Rūsiris king of Egypt, and called *Heliopolis*, or the city of the Sun. It is famous for having a hundred gates, hence called by Homer *Leocatopylos*, Il. 1, 83. (2) Another in *Bæotia*, built by Cadmus the son of Agenor, called *Heptapylus*, from its seven gates. (3) || A city of *Cilicia*, the birth place of Andromache, Hector's wife. Several others, of less note. (4) A play so called. (1) *Vetus Thebe centum jacet obruta portis*, Juv. 15, 6. Et Thebæ steterunt, atque Troja fuit, Prop. 2, 8, 10. (2) Plin. 5, 19. Ov. Met. 3, 131. (3) Hom. 5, 397. (4) Juv. 7, 12.

* **Thēbānus**, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Thebes*. Palmæ Thebæicæ, Plin. 5, 28.

* **Thēbāis**, idis. [à Thebis] (1) That part of Egypt which bordered upon Ethiopia. (2) A poem of Statius on the Theban war, somewhat more ancient than the Trojan. (3) Patron. A woman of Bæotian Thebes. (4) A tragedy so called. (5) A river of Caria. (1) Plin. 5, 9. (2) Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 36. (3) Ov. Met. 6, 163. (4) Inter Senecæ tragædias. (5) Plin. 5, 29.

* **Thēbānus**, a, um. adj. Of Thebes; Theban. Magistratus Thebani, Nep. Pelop. 3. Thebanus, subst. a Theban. Ep. minime eruditus, ut nemo Thebanus magis, Id. Epam. 2.

Thelaira, æ. f. The sister of Phœbe, Prop. 1, 2, 16.

* **Thēmīs**, idis. f. [Θῆμις, Gr.] The daughter of Cælus and Terra, the sister of Saturn. She had an oracle near the river Cephissus in Bæotia, which Deucalion and Pyrrha consulted how to restore mankind after the flood, Ov. Met. 1, 379.

Thēmīon, ōnis. m. An eminent physician, Cels. but used for a quack by Juvenal, 10, 221.

* **Thēmīsta**, æ. f. [ex accus. Græc. Θῆμιστα] Id. quod Themis, Cic. in Pison. 26.

* || **Thēmīstius**, ii. m. [à præced.] A philosopher and orator in the time of the emperor Julian. He was a moderate man, and by his advice caused the emperor Valens to be less severe against the orthodox Christians, Suid. Oratio ejus huc spectans, cum aliquot aliis, extat.

* **Thēmīstocles**, is. m. [i. e. justitiæ decus, vel gloria; ex Θῆμις, justitia, & κλέος, gloria] The son of Neocles, a famous Athenian commander, who defended Athens, and consequently all Greece, from the mighty host of Xerxes; but by the envy of the citizens was afterwards banished. Arma Neocles qui Persica contudit armis, Ov. à Ponto, 1, 3, 69. Vitam ejus lege Latinè à Nepote, Græcè à Plutarcho, scriptam.

* **Thēmīstocleus**, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Themistocles*. Themistocleum bellum, Cic. Attic. 10, 8.

* **Theocritus**, i. m. [i. e. Deo electus; ex Θεός, deus, & κρείστος, electus] A poet of Syracuse, in the time of Ptolemy the son of Lagos. He wrote 36 idylls in the Dorick and Ionick dialects, and is imitated by Virgil in his bucolicks.

* || **Theodāmas**, ntis. m. [Θεοδάμας, Gr.] The father of Hylas the minion of Hercules. He was slain by Hercules, after a doubtful fight, Vid. Apollon.

* **Theodectes**, is. m. [i. e. Deo acceptus; ex Θεός, deus, & δέχομαι, accipio] An ancient poet and cratur. He wrote 50 tragedies, and the art of rhetoric in verse. He is called a polite writer, both by Aristotle, and Cicero in Orat.

|| **Theodonis villa**, Thionville in Luxemburg.

* || **Theodōricus**, i. m. [Θεοδῆρος, Gr.] A king of the Goths in Italy, who being in great power with the emperor Zeno, put to death the two noble senators Symmachus and Bithius, Procop. in hist. Ital.

|| **Theodōrodūm**, i. n. Wells in Somersetshire, Camd.

* **Theodōrus**, i. m. [sc. Dei donum; ex Θεός, deus, & δῶρον, donum] The name of several men. (1) An ancient sophist, called Θεοδώριδος, either for his coining, or fluency in, words. (2) An-

other in the time of Tiberius, a Gadarean by birth, but who rather chose to be called a Rhodian, Strab. Tiberius, when he lived an exile at Rhodes, was his constant hearer. (3) || A sculptor, who also taught how to cast iron, and made a statue of that metal. (1) Plato. (2) Quint. lib. 6. (3) Suid. Laert. & Pausan. || Alii nomine hoc non pauci.

* **Theodōsia**, æ. f. [à Theodosio conditore] A city of Taurica Cheronesus, Plin. 4, 12. hod. Caffa, Hard.

* || **Theodōsianus** codex [à Theodosio jun. dictus] A book containing the constitutions of Christian princes.

* || **Theodōsius**, ii. m. [Lat. Deo datus; ex Θεός, deus, & δίδωμι, do] There were three emperours of this name, the first Magnus, the second Junior, and the third Adramyttenus.

* || **Theodōtus**, i. m. [idem ab eodem] A rhetorician, master to Ptolemy the last, who advised the killing of Pompey, and was therefore slain by Brutus, Plut. in Pomp.

* || **Theognis**, idis. m. [Θεόγνις, Gr.] A poet of Megara, near Attica, whose γῶμαι, or sentences, are quoted by the most considerable Greek writers. Vita ejus præfigitur sententiis elegiacis.

Theon, ōnis. m. An unlearned, and carping grammarian. Acron Horatii enarrator, adde Aulon. Ep. 5, 101. || Hec nomine etiam aliquot philosophi fuerunt.

Theoninus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Theon*, the carping grammarian. || Dente Theonino circumrodi, to be enviously aspersed, or railed at, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.

* **Theophanes**, is. m. [Lat. Deo lucens; ex Θεός, deus, & φάνω, luceo] An historian of Mitylene, who wrote the acts of Pompey the Great, and was by him presented with the freedom of Rome. Hujus meminit Cic. pro Arch. c. 10.

* **Theophrāta**, æ. f. [à seq. Theophilus] The wife of Canius the poet, a woman of great learning and modesty, Mart. 7, 68.

* **Theophrāstus**, i. m. [Lat. Deo charus; ex Θεός, deus, & φίλος, charus] A friend of St. Luke, to whom his Gospel, and Acts of the Apostles, are dedicated. Vid. præf. S. Lucæ in Act. Apost.

* **Theophrastus**, i. m. [Lat. divina loquens; ex Θεός, divinus, & φράζω, dico] Aristoteli sic vocatus, cum verum nomen esset Tyrtamus. A Peripatetic philosopher, who succeeded Aristotle in his school, Cic. in Orat. 19. His books of plants, and moral characters, are all we have of his composition.

* **Theophrōstus**, i. m. [i. e. Dei hostis; ex Θεός, deus, & πόλεμος, hostis] One who together with his brother Hiero robbed the temple of Apollo, and fled from justice, Cic. Verr. 4, 13.

* **Theopompus**, i. m. [i. e. à Deo missus; ex Θεός, deus, & πέμπω, mitto] A Cnidian orator and historian of chief note, next to Herodotus and Thucydides, but too severe. Vid. Nep. Alcib. 11. & Quint. 10, 1. Alios cognomines v. ap. Voss. de Hist. Græcis.

* **Theoxēna**, æ. f. [Lat. Deorum hospes; ex Θεός, deus, & ξένος, hospes] A Thessalian lady, of so great a spirit, that to prevent falling into the hands of Philip of Macedon, whose ships were come up with her, she gave her own, and her sister's children, as dear to her as her own, their choice, to die by the sword or poison: which being done, she embraced her husband, and both leaped into the sea, Liv. 40, 4.

Thera, æ. f. An island of the Aegean sea, one of the Cyclades, anciently called *Callisto*, Plin. 4, 12. & 2, 89. Callim. Epigr. 31. hod. Santerini, Hard.

* **Thērāmēnes**, is. m. [Θηραμένης, Gr.] An Athenian philosopher, an excellent politician, and a good speaker. He bore his death so unconcernedly, that taking his cup of poison, Here's to Critias, said he, (meaning the tyrant who had condemned him to die) and so drank it up. Vid. Cic. de Orat. 3, 16. & Tusc. 1, 40.

Thērānne, es. f. A city of Laconia, Plin. 4, 5. Hinc

Thērānnæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to,

Thērānne. Thērānnæo à sanguine, Sil. 8, 414. Secundā syllabā correptā more Græco, ubi al. Thērānnæo.

Thērāpne, es. Idem. Animosa Therapne, Sil. 6, 303.

Thērāpnæus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Therapne*. Therapnæis Ilion armis, secundā syllabā corrept. Sil. 13, 43.

Therapia, æ. f. An island in the Aegean sea, Plin. 2, 87. hod. Cammeni, Hard.

Therichis, is. m. A famous Corinthian potter and turner, Plin. 16, 40.

Thermæ Selinuntiae. A city in the south of Sicily. The Himerenses turre in the west thereof, vid. Sil. 14, 232. & ibi interpr. || Plurimæ aliæ urbes & oppida in diversis regionibus Thermarum nomine insigniuntur, inter cæta. Bath in Britannia australi.

Thermaicus sinus, The gulf of Thessalonica in the Aegean sea, Plin. 4, 10.

* **Thermōdon**, ontis. m. (1) A river of Cappadocia, that discharges itself into the southern coast of the Euxine sea, Virg. Æn. 11, 659. ubi male Thermodon, cum Græcè scrib. Θερμῶδων. (2) A swift river of Thrace, in the country of the Amazonians. (1) Virg. ubi suprā. (2) Ov. Met. 2, 249. Hinc

* **Thermōdontēus**, & **Thermōdontiācus**, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, the river *Thermodon*. Amazonicum Thermodonteis turba levatur aquis, Prop. 3, 14, 14. Thermodontiaco cælatu balteus auro, Ov. Met. 9, 189.

* **Thermōpylæ**, ārum. f. pl. [ἀπὸ Θερμῶν πυλῶν, i. e. calidis portis, neque angustis, calidis aquis juxta scaturientibus] Straits that run between the mountains of Thessaly and Phocis, which divide Greece, where Leonidas king of Sparta opposed a vast army of Persians, Nep. Themist. 3. & Liv. 36, 15.

Thērōdāmas, ntis. m. A cruel king of Scythia, who fed lions with mens flesh, Ov. à Ponto, 1, 2, 21. ubi al. *Theromedon*.

Thērōdāmantēus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Therodamas*. Therodamantei leones, Ov. in Ibin, 383.

* **Thēron**, is. m. [à Θῆρ, fera, vel à Θηραίνω, venor] (1) A stout Latin slain by Æneas. (2) One of Æscion's dogs. (1) Virg. Æn. 10, 311. (2) Ov. Met. 3, 211.

Thersandrus, i. m. One of the noble Greeks, the son of Polynices. He went to Troy, and was one of the captains shut up in the Trojan horse, Virg. Æn. 2, 261.

Thersilochus, i. m. The son of Antenor, slain in the Trojan war, Virg. Æn. 6, 483. & ib. 12, 363.

* **Thersites**, is. m. [Θερσίτης, Gr.] A deformed and ill-bred fellow in the Grecian army, a great enemy to Achilles and Ulysses, Hom. Il. 2, 216. Meminit & Naso, à Ponto, 13, 15.

* **Thēsēs**, idis. f. Patron. A poem on the exploits of Theseus, wrote by Codrus a trivial poet, Juv. 1, 2.

* **Thēseus**, i. m. [Θησεύς, Gr.] The son of Ægeus the king of Athens and Æthra. He was related to Hercules, whose actions he imitated. He slew the Minotaur in Crete, conquered the Amazons, and took their queen Hippolyte to wife, by whom he had Hippolytus. He subdued Thebes, wrested the Centaurs, and did other famous actions. He and Pirithoüs were a noble pair of friends. He died in the island Scyros. Lege vitam à Plutarcho scriptam.

* **Thēsēus**, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, *Theseus*. Thesēa pectora juncta fide, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 66.

* **Thēsides**, æ. m. Patron. (1) The son of Theseus, Hippolytus. (2) Thesides, pl. Athenians. (1) Ov. Ep. 4, 65. (2) Virg. Georg. 2, 383.

* **Thesmōphōrīa**, ōrum. n. pl. [à Gr. Θέσμοφῶρος; Ceres sic dicta, quod sit legum inventrix] Sacred rites in honour of Ceres, who having taught men to plough, and sow corn, made laws forbidding their savage way of living, and formed them into communities. Vid. Plin. 24, 9. & Ov. Met. 5, 343. & seqq.

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*Thespiacus, & Thespius, a, um, adj. [*Θεσπιαι*, Gr.] *Of, or belonging to, Thespiæ.* Thespiaca mœnia, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 93. Thespiæ, *Id. ib.* 478.

*Thespiæ, ærum, f. pl. *An ancient city of Bœotia near Helicon, Strabo; but Pliny placeth it at the foot of Parnassus, lib. 4, 7. Hinc*

*Thespiades, um, f. Patron. *One of Thespiæ, Tiphys, Val. Flacc.* 2, 368. & 5, 41.

Thespis, is, m. *An Athenian poet, the first inventor of tragedy, about 2300 years ago; which was improved by Æschylus within 100 years after, and after him adorned by Sophocles. Vid. Hor. A. Pœt.* 278.

Thesproti, ðrum, m. pl. *Luc.* 3, 179. *Thesprotians, the people of*

Thesprotia, æ, f. *A maritime port of Epirus, Plin.* 4, 1. *Hinc*

Thesprotius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thesprotia. Thesprotius finus, Liv.* 8, 24.

Thessalia, æ, f. [*à Thessalo Æmonis fil. unde & hæc regio Æmonia dic.*] (1) *A country of Greece, having Achaia on the south, and Epirus on the west, being a part of Macedonia, Ptol. but others make it distinct, lying between Macedonia northward, and Bœotia southward. The inhabitants of this country were anciently famous for horsemanship, and for the knowledge of poisonous herbs, and witchcraft; whence Thessalus is taken for a wizard, and Thessala, and Thessalis, quod vid. for a witch, or enchantress. (2) || Also a city, the metropolis thereof. (1) Plin. Mela, Solin. (2) Solin.*

Thessalis, idis, f. Patron. & Thessala, æ, f. (1) *A Thessalian; of, or pertaining to, Thessaly. (2) A witch, an enchantress. (1) Thessalidum virgo pulcherrima, Ov. Met.* 12, 190. (2) *Grandæva vocata Thessalis exanimis atavos, Val. Flacc, lib. 1, 737. Novi quo Thessala cantu Eripiat lunare jubar, Claud. in Ruf.* 1, 147.

Thessalis, idis, f. etiam adject. *ut Thessalis ora, Ov. Ep.* 13, 112.

|| Thessalonica, æ, f. *The metropolis of Macedonia; hod. Salonichi. Hinc*

Thessalonicensis, e, adj. *Of Thessalonica, Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 2.

Thessalus, & Thessalicus, & Thessalius, a, um, adj. (1) *Of, or pertaining to Thessaly; Thessalian. (2) Poisonous, enchanting. (1) Gens exercita campo Thessala, Claud. 4. Conf. Hon.* 541. Thessalæ clades, *Luc.* 6, 62. *vid. Grat. Epyg.* 228. (2) Thessalus veneficus, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 3, 10. Thessala venena, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 21.

*Thesiadæ, ærum, m. Patron. *The sons of Thesius, Tomus, and Plexippus, brothers of Althea, slain by their nephew Meleager. Horum meminisse, Ov. Met.* 304.

*Thesiades, um, f. Patron. [*Θησιδης*, Gr.] *The fifty daughters of Thesius got with child by Hercules in one night, Pausan. in Bœot.*

*Thesias, ædis, f. Patron. *Althea so called, as being the daughter of*

*Thesius, ii, m. [*Θησιος*, Gr.] *The son of Purrhoon, father of Althea the mother of Meleager, Ov. Met.* 8, 487.

Thesiorider, is, m. Patron. *The son of Thesior, Chalcas the famous soothsayer, Ov. Met.* 12, 19.

*Thesyllis, is, f. [*Θησυλλης*, Gr.] (1) *A countrywoman. (2) || A witch. (1), Virg. Ecl.* 2, 10 & 43. (2) Theocr. *Idyl.* 2, 1.

Thetis, idis, & idos, f. (1) *The daughter of Neptune, or, as others, of Nereus; wife to Peleus king of Thessaly, and mother of Achilles. (2) & The sea. (1) Tene Thetis tenuit pulcherrima Neptunine? Catull.* 62, 18. (2) Tentare Thetis ratibus, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 32.

Theumesus, i, m. *A mountain near Thebes in Bœotia, Stat. Theb.* 4, 372. *Hinc*

Theumesius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Theumesus. || Themisius leo, the lion slain by Hercules, before the Cleonæan, Stat. Theb.* 4, 85.

Teutoni, vid. Teutones.

*Thia, æ, f. [*Θηια*, Gr. *q. d. divina*] *An isle in the Ægean sea, Plin.* 2, 87. *hod. ignobilis est sine nomine scopulus, Hard.*

|| Thinus, i, m. *The river Tine, or Thyne, which gave its name to Tinnmouth.*

Thisbe, es, f. (1) *The unhappy mistress of an unhappy lover. (2) A town in Bœotia. (1) Ov. Met.* 4, fab. 2. *Vid. & Pyramus. (2) Plin.* 4, 7.

Thisbæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Thisbe in Bœotia. Thisbææ columbæ, Ov. Met.* 11, 300.

Thoantæus, a, um, adj. *Of Taurica. || Thoantea Diana, Diana appeased with human sacrifices, Val. Flacc.* 8, 208.

Thoas, antis, m. (1) *A king of Taurica, slain by Orestes, who went thither to fetch away his sister from thence. (2) A king of Lemnos, son to Bacchus and Ariadne. (3) A prætor of Ætolia. (1) Ov. ð Pont.* 3, 2, 59. (2) *Id. Met.* 13, 399. (3) *Liv.* 35, 12. & 32. *Hinc*

Thoantias, æ, f. Patron. *A daughter of Thoas, in particular Hippisyle, Ov. Ep.* 6, in fin.

*|| Thomyris, is, f. [*Θόμυρις*, Gr.] *A queen of Scythia, against whom Cyrus led an army, and having defeated her forces, put her son to death who commanded them. But she raised a greater army, and subducing him, in revenge cut off his head, and threw it into a vessel of blood, saying, Thou didst thirst after blood, take thy fill of it, Herod. lib.* 2.

*Thræces, um, m. pl. & sing. Thrax, Juv. 3, 79. & 6, 402. *A Thracian, Thracians, the people of*

*Thræcia, æ, f. [*à τρεχέτης*, asperitas, vel regionis, vel incolarum] *A country in the farthest eastern part of Europe. Vid. descript. à Plin.* 4, 3. *Bello furiosa Thrace, Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 5. *Hinc*

Thræcius, Thræcus, & Thræcius, & Thræcidæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thrace, Thracian. Thræcius equus, Virg. Æn.* 5, 565. Thræcia palus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 202. Thræcius Orpheus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 24, 13. Threcidica sc. arma, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 6.

Thralea (Prætor) *A Roman senator, a great lover of liberty; he took all the opportunities to promote the publick good, and being accused by Nero's sycophants, suffered with great constancy, Tac. Ann.* 13, 49, 1. & 14, 12, 3. & 15, 23, 5. & 16, 11. *Adde Juv.* 5, 36.

Thrausius, i, m. *vel ut al. Thrausæ, æ, m. A noted soothsayer; he came to Busris king of Ægypt, when that country had wanted rain for nine years, and told him Jupiter would send Rain, if he sacrificed strangers. The king asked him his name and country, and finding him not to be an Ægyptian, replied, Thou then for thy good news shalt have the honour of giving rain to Ægypt, and so sacrificed him, Ov. Art. Am.* 1, 647. & segg.

*Thraus, ðnis, m. [*à θραύς*, insolentia] *A person in Terence's Eunuch; a blustering cowardly captain.*

*Thrausybulus, i, m. [*Lat. forte consilium; ex θραύς, fortis, & βουλῆ, consilium*] *An Athenian with others banished by the thirty tyrants, but he by the help of Lyfander recalled the banished, and settled the state, and made a law of amnesty. Lege vitæ à C. Nep. script.*

Thrausymenus, & Thrausymenus, i, m. *A lake in Tuscany. Vid. Trasimenus.*

Threicius, vid. Threissa, & Threissa.

Threissa, æ, f. *A woman of Thrace. Threissa Harpalyce, Virg. Æn.* 1, 320. Thalamis tuis Threissa propinquat, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 147.

Threissa, æ, f. *Idem. Threissa Chloë, Hor. Od.* 3, 9, 9.

Thronium, ii, n. *A town of Achaia, Plin.* 4, 7.

*Thucydides, is, m. [*Θουκυδίδης*, Gr.] *The son of Olorus, an Athenian historian of great learning, probity, and gravity, cotemporary with Herodotus. In his ten years exile in Ægina, he wrote with great exactness and impartiality the history between the Athenians and Peloponnesians. Demosthenes so approved of his style that he transcribed his book eight times, and almost got it by heart. See the great character given him by Tully in Oratore, c. 9. & de Clar.*

Orat. 7. and indeed in many other places. *Hinc*

*Thucydidius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thucydides; imitating, or admiring, Thucydides, Cic. in Orat.* 9. & de Opt. gen. dic. 6.

Thule, es, f. [*de etymo nihil certi, fort. à ἴλιον Punicè, obscuritas*] *An island the most remote in the northern parts, either known to the Romans, or even described by the poets. Pliny, Solinus, and Mela, take it for Iceland, lying beyond the Orkneys. Others, and amongst them Camden, take it to be Schetland, still called by seamen Thylensel; and therein they have the authority of Marinus, and the description of Ptolemy and Tacitus. Vada caligantia Thules, Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 20. *Nigræ littora Thules, Id. ib.* 4, 4, 62. Tibi serviet ultima Thule, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 30.

Thuri, ðrum, pl. m. *Cic. Attic.* 9, 19. Thuri-um, i, n. *Plin.* 3, 11. *A district and town of Magnæ Græcia, between the rivers Cephrys and Sybaris; whence came the great grandfather of Augustus, remarkable also for being the place where Herodotus lived and died. Coins struck here are not very uncommon, with the word ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ, Plin.* 3, 11. & 12, 4. *Suet. Aug.* 2. & 7. *Hinc*

Thurinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Thurium. Thurinus finus, Ov. Met.* 15, 52.

Thuringia, vid. Turingia.

Thusci, ðrum, m. pl. [*à Tusculo Herculis filio, nisi malis à Θύς, sacrificare, quod religionibus mirè dediti fuerint*] *The people of Etruria, now Tuscany in Italy, Cic. N. D.* 2, 4. *Liv.* 2, 51.

Thuscia, æ, f. *Etruria, so called, but not till after Pliny's time. Vid. Hoff. de vitis sermonis,* 1, 7.

Thuscus, a, um, adj. *Tuscan, Etrurian. Tuscus vicus, Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 228. Tusca disciplina, i. e. divinatio, *Cic. Epist. Fam.* 6, 6.

Thyamis, is, m. *A river of Thesprotia in Epirus, Plin.* 4, 1. *hod. Caluma, Hard.*

Thyas, ædis, f. *A priestess of Bacchus, Virg. Æn.* 4, 302.

Thyatira, æ, f. *A town of Lydia, near the river Lycus, where was one of the seven primitive churches of Asia, Plin.* 4, 12. & S. Joann. Apocalyp. 2, 18. Turcis *hod. Akmissar, hoc est, Castellum novum, Hard.*

Thyestes, æ, m. (1) *The son of Pelops, and brother of Atreus, with whose wife he had committed adultery; to revenge which Atreus defiled the child born of her, and served him up to his brother at his own table. (2) A tragedy on this feast. (1) Diriprandia nec refert Thyestes, Mart.* 10, 35. (2) Qui legis Oedipodem, callantemque Thyestem, *Mart.* 10, 4.

Thyellæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Thyestes. || Thyellææ pices, Hor. Epod.* 5, 35. *accrationes vocat Cic. in Piscon.* 19. *curles; cœna, Plaut.* 2, 6, 25. *quæ quid sit discas ex fabula Thyestæ ap. Sen.*

Thymbra, & Thymbre, es, f. *Plin.* 5, 30. [*à cop à Thymbriæ herbæ illæ nascentis, Serv.*] *A place near Trœas, where grew plenty of savory. Thymbriæ rector, Stat. Sylv.* 4, 7, 22. *Hinc*

Thymbreus, a, um, adj. *ut Thymbreus, Apollo, so called, because he had a temple and grove at Thymbra, Virg. Æn.* 3, 85.

|| Thymbris, is, f. *A river of Bithynia, Litt.* ex Plin.

Thymætes, is, m. *The son of Priamus by Brisbe, Virg. Æn.* 2, 32.

Thyni, ðrum, m. pl. *A people of Thrace, Plin.* 4, 11.

Thydamas, vid. Theodamas.

*Thyoneus, i, m. [*à θυῶν, ferveo, infans*] *A name of Bacchus, Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 23.

*Thyoniæus, i, m. [*ab eodem*] *Bacchus so called, Catull.* 25, ult.

Thyre, es, f. *A town of the Massilians, Stat. Theb.* 4, 48.

Thyrea, æ, f. (1) *A place in Achaia. (2) || An inland town of Peloponnesus, bordering upon the countries of the Argives and Spartans. (1) Plin.* 4, 5. (2) *Steph.*

Thyrea-

Thyrägetæ, ārum, m. pl. *Val. Flacc.* 6, 140.
Thūsāgetæ, *Plin.* 4, 12. || Tyrrēgetæ, *Strab.*
A people of Sarmatia bordering upon the Geloni,
inhabiting the woods, and living by hunting.
*Thyllis, is, m. [à ῥύλλος, Gr. hulla] *A*
young Arcadian shepherd, Virg. Ecl. 7, 2.
Thyllus, i, f. *A town in Macedonia, Plin.* 4,
10.

T ante I.

Tibareni, ōrum, m. pl. *A people near Themis-*
cyra in Cappadocia, Plin. 6, 4. & *Dionys.* 766.
Tiber, & Tīrēis, & contractè Tībris, &
Tybris more Græc. qui Θύβρις scribunt, & Ti-
berinus [à Tiberino Capeti fil. ibi demerso] *The*
famous river Tiber in Italy, called at first Albula.
It divideth Latium and Tuscany.

Tībērius, a, um, adj. ut Tiberēia aula, *Of,*
or pertaining to,

Tībērius, i, m. The third emperor of Rome,
very unlike his predecessor Augustus. *Lege vi-*
tam à Tranquillo script. Others also had this
prænomen, as Tib. Drusus, Tac. Tib. Sempr.
Gracchus, Flor. 2, 17, 9. Tib. Scaurus, &c.

Tībēriānus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,*
Tiberius. Domus Tiberiana, *Suet.* Vid. 15. scorta,
Id. ib. 3.

|| Tībērias, ādis, f. *A city of Galilee built by*
Herod in honour of Tiberius Cæsar, about ten miles
from Nazareth, Steph. and a lake of the same
name, also called the sea of Galilee.

Tībērius, īdis, f. Patron. *A nymph of the*
river Tiber. Annuerunt omnes Tiberinides udæ,
Ov. Fast. 2, 597.

Tībērius, i, m. (1) *The son of Capetus, Liv.*
1, 3. who having reigned eight years over the
Albans, was drowned in the river Albula, which
afterwards was called by his name. (2) Tiberi-
nus, the famous river Tiber, which washeth Rome.
(1) *Ov. Fast.* 4, 47. Deus ipse loci Tiberinus,
Virg. Æn. 8, 31. (2) Tiberinus hanc iter facie-
bat, *Prop.* 4, 2, 7.

Tībērius, a, um, adj. & contract. Tībrīnus.
Of, or pertaining to, the river Tiber. Tiberinum
flumen, *Virg. Æn.* 10, 833. Tiberina ostia, *Id.*
ib. 1, 17. Rediens per undas Clælia Tibrinas,
Claud. de laude Serenæ, v. 17.

|| Tībiscus, i, m. *A river in Upper Hungary,*
arising in mount Crapax on the frontiers of Tran-
sylvania, and falling into the Danube a little be-
low Peter Waradin; hod. Teis. Adj. Geogr.

*|| Tibisis, is, m. [Τιβίσσις, Gr.] *A river of*
Scythia, Herod. lib. 4. Hinc

*Tībiscēnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to,*
the Tibisis. Tībiscena ostia, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 50.

Tībullus, i, m. (Albius) *An elegiac poet, inti-*
mately acquainted with Horace and Ovid; the lat-
ter of whom giveth him the epithets of comem &
cultum, Am. 1, 15, 28. as Quintilian doth that of
tersum & elegantem, lib. 10, 1. Horace wrote an
ode and an epistle to him. In the latter, *Ep.* 1, 4,
he maketh him a judge of his writings, pre-
ferring him to Cassius Parmensis. He died young,
and Ovid made an elegy on his death, *Am.* 3,
El. 9. His four books of elegies still live, and
always will.

Tībūr, & Tībūr, ūris, n. [à Tiburno, *Hor.*
Od. 1, 7, 13. vel Tiburto conditore, *Virg. Æn.*
7, 671.] A pleasant city of Italy, sixteen miles
from Rome, on the river Anio, Virg. Æn. 7, 630.
callesth'it superbum, and *Mart.* 7, 12. altum. It
was a pleasant retirement for the Roman nobi-
lity, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7. & alibi; hod. Tivoli.

Tībūrus, i, m. *The son of Amphiarāus, who,*
with his brother Catillus, Virg. Æn. 7, 672. or
Catillus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 2. built Tibur.

Tīburs, tis, vel Tīburtis, e, adj. *Of, or be-*
longing to, the city Tibur. Regio Tīburs, *Suet.*
Aug. 21. Villam in Tīburtē habes, *Cic. de Orat.*
2, 65.

Tīburtīnus, & Tīburtius, a, um, adj. *Of, or*
pertaining to, Tibur. Tīburtina frigora, *Mart.* 4,
57. ult. Picenis cedunt pomis Tīburtia succo,
Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 70. Sic Lexica; potest ta-
men esse à Tīburs, vel Tīburtis.

Tīcīnum, i, n. [à tēq.] *A town of the Insu-*
bræ in Italy, Plin. 3, 17. hod. Pavia, Hard.

Tīcīnus, i, m. *A river which runneth by, and*

giveth its name to, Ticinum, and dischargeth itself
into the Padus, or Po. Cærulcas Tīcīnus aquas
servat, *Sil.* 4, 82.

Tīfāta, vel Tīphāta, æ, f. *A mountain of Cam-*
pania near Capua, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 85. & *Liv.*
26, 5. & *Sil.* 12, 487. hod. Monte di Caserta.

Tīfernates, um, m. pl. *Plin.* 3, 14. *The people of*
|| Tīfernūm, i, n. *Several towns of this name*
in Italy, distinguished by their situation: Tifer-
nūm Metaurense, in Umbria; hod. S. Angelo in
Vado, in Ducatu Urbinatē, Hard. Tiberinūm,
in Umbria likewise. but on this side of the Apen-
nine; hod. Città di Castello, Hard. Samniticūm,
in Samnium, from a river of the same name. Vid.
Geogr. antiq.

Tīfernus, i, m. *A river of Naples in Italy,*
arising in the Apennines near Boviano, and
running into the gulf of Venice near Termini,
between the mouths of the rivers Fortona and
Trigno, Plin. 3, 11. hod. Tiferno.

Tīgellīnus (Sophonius) *A creature of Nero's,*
a base, wicked fellow; he, by impeaching sever-
al of the nobility falsely, got their estates, and
at length died as infamously as he had lived;
for, after his sentence given by Otho, having
dodged as long as he could among his whores
and catamites, with much ado he cut his own
throat, the best thing he ever did. Vid. Tac.
Ann. 15, 50, 4. & 16, 17, 5. & *Hist.* 1, 72, 7.

Tigrānes, is, m. (1) *A king of Armenia the*
Greater, who assisting Mithridates against the
Romans, was first conquered by Lucullus, and
afterwards by Pompey, who, on condition of his
paying a yearly tribute restored him to his king-
dom. (2) *Another, son to the former, who made*
war upon his father. (1) Sæpe hujus meminit,
Cic. pro lege Manil. Mem. & Luc. 2, 637. (2)
Liv. Epit. 100.

Tigranocerta, æ, f. [à Tigranes, & ἡ ὕρσις,
quasi Tigranopolis] *The metropolis of Armenia the*
Greater, Plin. 6, 9.

Tigris, is, & īdis, m. [à velocitate dict. Ti-
gris enim ap. Medos sonat sagitta] (1) *The ri-*
ver Tigris in Asia, the most rapid of all others.
It parteth Mesopotamia and Assyria, joineth
with the Euphrates, one of the four great rivers
of Paradise, and so falleth into the Persian gulf.
(2) *Also a river of Paphlagonia.* (1) Bibere
Tigrim, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 63. (2) Caput rapido
tollit cum Tigride magnus Euphrates, *Luc.* 3,
256.

Tigulia, æ, f. *A town of Liguria in Italy,*
Plin. 3, 4. Rudera sunt quæ Tregeſa appellant,
ad tria serè millia pass. à Segestâ Tiguliorum,
littorali oppdo, nunc Sessri de Levante, Hard.

|| Tigurum, i, n. *Zurich in Switzerland. Hinc*
Tigurīnus pagus, *The canton of Zurich, Cæs.*
B. G. 1, 11.

Tigurīni, ōrum, m. pl. *The inhabitants of Ti-*
gurum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 11.

Tīlaventum, i, n. *The name of two small ri-*
vers of Friuli in Italy, Plin. 3, 18. One, called
Majus, ariseth in the country of Tirol, on the
borders of Germany, and runneth into the gulf of
Venice between Marano and Caorle; hod. Ta-
gliamento, & Taiamento, Hard. The other, cal-
led Minus, dischargeth itself into the same gulf
between Marano and the mouth of the Taglia-
mento; hod. De Langugrama suspicatur esse,
Hard.

Tīlos, i, f. *An island, and town therein of the*
same name, in the Red sea, Plin. 6, 28.

*|| Tīmæus, i, m. [Τίμαχος, Gr.] *A Pytha-*
goræan philosopher, by whose name Plato entitleth
one of his dialogues, and whose order Aristotle
followeth in the disposition of his physics. Vid.
ipsos.

Tīmāgēnes, is, m. *A rhetorician and historian of*
Alexandria, brought captive to Rome, and re-
deemed by Faustus the son of Sulla. He said
music was the most ancient of all the sciences,
Quint. 10, 1. Meminit ejus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 15.
& cum laude *Ammian.* 15, 9.

Timagoras, æ, m. (1) *An excellent painter.*
(2) *Also an Athenian, who being sent an envoy*
into Persia, adored the king after the Persian man-
ner; for which, on his return, he was deemed

to die. (1) *Plin.* 35, 9. (2) *Val. Max.* 6, 3,
ext. 2.

Timanthes, is, m. *An excellent painter, Plin.*
35, 9.

Timarchides, is, m. *A famous engraver, Plin.*
36, 5.

Timāvus, i, m. *A broad but short river of*
Friuli in Italy, which rising out of nine springs
in the neighbouring mountain, runneth to S.
Giovanni, and soon after falleth into the Adria-
tick, Virg. Æn. 1, 248.

Timōlus, i, m. *A mountain of Lydia, Ov. Met.*
6, 15. Vid. Tmolus.

*|| Timon, is, m. [Τίμων, Gr.] *An Athenian,*
who lived in the time of the Peloponnesian war.
He was called Misanthropus, or the manbater,
because having spent a great estate on his friends,
who afterwards deserted him, he took an utter
dislike to the whole species; and being asked why
he did so, replied, *I hate all bad people, because*
they deserve it; and the good, because they do not
hate them as I do. Vid. *Plutarch. in Antonie, &*
Lucian. in Misanthropus.

*Timotheus, i, m. [Lat. honor Deūm; ex
τιμή, honor, & θεός, Deus] (1) *The son of*
Conon, fortunate in all his enterprises. (2) *A*
musician in the time of Philip of Macedon, banish-
ed by the Spartans for adding a tenth string to
his lyre. (3) *A famous sculptor, employed in*
adorning the Mausoleum. (4) || *A Lycæonian, the*
companion of St. Paul, and bishop of Ephesus.
(1) *Lege vitam à C. Nepote script.* (2) Vid.
Boëth. Music. 1, 1. ubi S. C. quo relegabatur,
habes. (3) *Plin.* 36, 3. (4) *Act. Apost.*

Tinda, æ, f. *A town of Thræce, where Diome-*
des fed his horses with man's flesh, Plin. 4, 11.

*|| Tine, es, m. [Τήνη, Gr.] *The river Tine in*
Northumberland, Ptol. 2, 3.

*Tingi, vel Tingis, is, f. [Τίγγις, Gr.]
Ptol. *A town of Mauritania, first built by An-*
tæus, afterwards rebuilt by Claudius Cæsar on
his planting a Roman colony there, Plin. 5, 1.
hod. Tangier. Hinc

Tingitānus, a, um, adj. *Of Tingi, or Tangier.*
Tingitana provincia, *Plin.* 5, 2. ubi leg. descript.
Tīnia, æ, f. *A river of Umbria, Sil.* 8, 453.
hod. Topino, Fulginium alluens, in Ducatu Spo-
letano, Hard.

|| Tinnocellum, i, n. *Tinmouth in Great Bri-*
tain, Camd.

Tios, i, f. *A town of Paphlagonia, Mela.*

Tīphys, yos, m. *The pilot of the ship Argo*
in the Argonautick expedition, Virg. Ecl. 4, 34.
& *Val. Flacc. passim.*

*Tīrēſias, æ, m. [à τείρεα, astra, quod ex
astris vaticinaretur] *A blind soothsayer of Thebes,*
fabled to be struck blind by Juno for deciding a
dispute between her and her husband, in favour
of Jupiter, who in requital gave him the gift of
prophecy, Ov. Met. 3. fab. 4.

Tīridātes, is, m. (1) *A king of Armenia.* (2)
A treasurer of the king of Persia. (3) *A ma-*
gician. (1) *Hor. Od.* 1, 26, 5. Meminit ejus
& *Suet. Ner.* 13. (2) *Curt.* 5, 5, 2. (3) *Plin.*
30, 3.

Tīrissæi, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Macedon,*
Plin. 4, 10.

Tīro, ōnis, m. *The freed man of Cicero, a very*
learned man, whom he himself calleth τανύς,
scriptorum suorum, in the 16th book of his fa-
miliar epistles, written wholly to him; wherein,
notwithstanding he chargeth him with an im-
propriety of speech, Ep. 17. He is said to have
invented the art of ciphering, or characters, pub-
lished by Grævius. He wrote also of Tully's
jests or puns, *Macrobi. Sat.* 2, 1. but *Quintilian*
saith it is doubted who wrote them, lib. 6, 3.
Vid. *clogium ejus ap. Gell.* 7, 3. & 13, 9.

*|| Tīryns, this, f. *Steph.* [Τίρυνς, Gr.] *A*
city of Peloponnesus, near Argos. Tyrinthia
dict. Plin. 4, 5.

*Tīrynthia, æ, f. *Alcmæna, so called from the*
city Tīryns, where she was born, Ov. Met. 6,
112.

*Tīrynthius, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to,*
Tīryns. Tīrynthius heros, Ov. Met. 7, 410. &
absol.

absol. Tiryntius, *Id. ib.* 9, 66. Tiryntia tela, *Id.* 13, 401.

*Tisiphōne, es, f. [*Lat.* exdis ultrix; ex *τίσις*, ultio, & *είδος*, vel *φώνη*, cædes] One of the Furies, whose head had dangling snakes instead of hair, *Ov. Met.* 4, 474.

*Tisōbis, is, m. [*Τισόβης*, Gr.] *Ptol.* 2, 3. The river Tese, near St. Asaph in Wales, vulgò *Glyd Conwey*.

Tisse, es, f. A town in Sicily, at the foot of mount *Ætna*, *Sil.* 14, 268. *hod. Randazzo*, *Hard.*

Tiffinenfes, ium, m. pl. The inhabitants of Tisse, *Plin.* 3, 8.

*Titan, is, vel Tītānus, i, m. [*Τίταν*, Gr.] (1) || The son of *Cælus* and *Vesta*, the elder brother of *Saturn*, who made war against his brother, and conquered him, but was afterwards overcome by *Jupiter* his brother's son, who thereupon released his father; but he afterwards plotting against his life, *Jupiter* dethroned, and took his kingdom. (2) It is also taken for *Hyperion*, or the Sun, as being one of the Titans. (1) *Vid. Mythol. Gyrald.* & *Nat. Com.* 2, 2. (2) *Pafsim ap. Poëtās.*

*Tītānes, um, m. pl. The sons of *Saturn*, or, according to others, of his brother *Titan*, who made war against their uncle *Jupiter*, and though of a gigantick size were subdued, *Hor.* *Od.* 3, 4, 43. *Vid. Mythologos*, qui tamen parum sibi constant.

*Tītānia, æ, f. Patron. A daughter of *Titan*, (1) scil. *Pyrrha*. (2) Also *Latona*. (3) Also *Circe*. (1) *Vid. Ov. Met.* 1, 39. (2) *Id. Met.* 6, 346. (3) *Id. Met.* 14, 382.

*Tītāniacus, a, um, adj. Of, or sprung from, *Titan*. *Titaniaci diacones*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 398.

|| Tītānicus, a, um, adj. Like one of the Titans, furly. || *Titanicum tueri*. To look big. *Vid. Chiliad.*

Tītānis, idis, f. Patron. A daughter of *Titan*, *Circe*, *Ov. Met.* 14, 376. *Adjec.* *Titanis pugna*, *Juv.* 8, 132.

Tītārēsus, i, m. A river of *Thessaly*, which falling into the river *Peneüs* mixeth not therewith, *Luc.* 6, 376.

*Tithōnus, i, m. The brother, or, according to others, the son, of *Laomedon*, so handsome, that *Aurora* fell in love with him, and made him immortal, but could not take from him the inconvenience of old age; wherefore he desired to be turned into a grasshopper, which he obtained, and was hung up in a basket: to which *Horace* is thought by some to allude, *Od.* 1, 28, 8. *Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile*, *Virg. Æn.* 4, 585. Hinc

|| Tithōnæus, & Tithōnius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Tithonus*. *Tithonæus Memnon*, *Avien. Perieg. ver.* 368. *Tithonia senectus*, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 151.

Titii, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* *Titius* avibus, quas in auguriis consulebant] The priests of *Apollo* so called, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 15.

Titius, ii, m. A river of *Dalmatia* flowing by *Scardona*, *Plin.* 3, 22. *hod. Kerkā*, *Hard.*

Titus, i, m. (1) The son of *Vespasian*, the eleventh Roman emperor. He was so good a man, that he was called the delight of mankind. But his reign was very short, only two years and two months. (2) || Another, a better man still, the companion of *St. Paul*, and bishop of *Crete*. (1) *Lege vitam à Tranquillo script.* (2) *Sæpe mem. S. Paulus in Epist.*

Titŷrus, i, m. [*à* Gr. *τίτυρος*, *Lat.* calamus, vel *aries*; ab utrovis itaque duci potest etym.] A shepherd in *Virg. Ecl.* 1.

*Tityus, i, m. [*Τίτυος*, Gr.] The son of *Terra*, a vast giant, whom *Jupiter* struck with his bolt for endeavouring to ravish *Latona*. He was sent to Hell, where he covered nine acres of land when stretched out on the ground, where vultures on both sides devoured his entrails, which grew as fast as eaten, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 595. *ex Hom. Odyss.* λ, 575. & *deinc.*

T ante L.

*Tlepōlēmus, i, m. [*Lat.* belli patiens; ex

τλέω, suffero, & *πόλεμος*, bellum] The son of *Hercules* and *Astioche*, who coming to the assistance of the Greeks, was slain by *Sarpedon* commander of the Lycians, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 19.

T ante M.

Tmārus, i, m. (1) A soldier in *Virgil*. (2) Also a mountain of *Thesprotia* in *Epirus*, whence *Jupiter Tmarius*, idem qui *Dodonaus*. (1) *Vid. Virg. Æn.* 9, 635. (2) *Vid. Helych. & Plin. præf.* 1. 4. ubi *Tomarus*, leg.

Tmōlius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to *Tmolus*. *Tmolia terra*, *Ov. è Pont.* 4, 15, 9.

Tmōlus, i, m. A mountain in the Greater *Phrygia*, famous for excellent wines and saffron, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 56. & *Solin. c.* 53.

T ante O.

|| Tobias, ii, m. The river *Tovy* in *Wales*, *Camd.*

Tochari, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *India*, *Plin.* 6, 17.

Togifonus, i, m. A river flowing by the city *Padua* in *Italy*, *Plin.* 3, 16. *hod. Bachiglione*, *Hard.*

|| Tolapia, æ, f. The isle of *Thanet* in *Kent*, or, as some, *Sheppey*.

|| Toletum, i, n. Toledo in *Spain*.

Tollentines, ium, m. pl. A people of the *Marchia di Ancona* in *Italy*, *Plin.* 3, 13. *Locus* *hod. Tollenino*, *Hard.*

Tollentinum, i, n. A town of *Picenum*; unde incolæ *Tollentines*, *Plin.* 3, 13.

Tolistoboi, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Galatia*; concerning whose removal from *Gaul* into *Asia*, see *Liv.* 38, 16.

Tolosa, æ, f. The capital of *Languedoc* in *France*, *Mart.* 9, 100. & *Dicitur & Tescosagum*; *hod. Tholuse*. Hinc

Tolosani, ōrum, m. pl. The inhabitants of *Tholusa*, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Tololates, ium, m. pl. Idem. *Cæs. B. G.* 1.

Tolpiacum, i, n. A town of *Belgium*, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 79. *hod. Zulpich*, *Cellar.*

Tolummus, ii, m. (1) A king of the *Vejentes*, who put to death the Roman ambassadors, and was slain by *A. Corn. Cossus*. (2) An augur, the friend of *Turnus*, and enemy of *Æneas*. (1) *Liv.* 4, 19. (2) *Virg. Æn.* 12, 258.

|| Tomarus, i, m. A mountain of *Epirus*. *Vid. Tmarus*.

*Tōmīte, ārum, m. pl. *Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 85. The inhabitants of

*Tōmos, i, f. [*à* *τέμνω*, Gr. *Lat.* sectio quod ibi *Medea* *Ablyrti* fratris membra frustulatim considerit, quod insequenti patri moram faceret] A town of *Pontus*, on the western sea, famous for being the place of *Ovid's* banishment. Inde *Tomos* dictus locus est, quia fertur in illo membra soror fratris consecuisse sui, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 9, 33. Hinc

*Tōmītānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Tomos*. *Tomitana regio*, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 7, 10.

*Tōmŷris, is, f. A queen of *Scythia*. *Vid. Thomyris*.

Topazos, & Topasios, i, f. An island in the Red sea, from whence the *Topaz* stone seemeth to have its name, *Plin.* 6, 29.

Tōiini, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Scythia*, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 144.

|| Tornacum, i, n. A city of *Flanders*, *hod. Tournay*. Incolæ *Tornacenses*, *Plin. Nervii*, *Cæs.*

Tornates, ium, m. pl. The people about *Tournay* in the Low Countries, *Plin.* 4, 19.

Torone, es, f. A town of *Macedon*, *Plin.* 4, 10.

Torquātus, i, m. [*à* *torque*, quem *T. Manlius à Gallo* duce ad *Anienem* detraxit] The cognomen of *Titus Manlius*, from a golden chain or collar, the spoil of a Gaul by him slain, *A. U.* 393. which the *Manlian* family wore for a badge of honour, till it was taken from them by *Caius Cæsar*, *Suet. Calig.* 35. He beheaded his son for fighting without his order, though he got the victory, and brought home the spoil.

He was thrice consul, and thrice dictator. *Sævum securi Torquatum*, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 824. *conf. Liv.* 7, 10.

Tortor, ōris, m. A surname of *Apollo*, *Suet. Aug.* 70.

Toxandri, ōrum, m. pl. A people about *Breda* and *Gertrudenburg* in the Low Countries, *Plin.* 4, 17.

T ante R.

Trabææ, æ, m. A comick poet, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21. & *de Fin.* 2, 4.

Trachalus, i, m. An excellent orator, *Quint.* 10, 1.

*|| Trāchas, æ, f. [*à* *τραχὺς*, asper, quod in colle sita] A city of *Italy*, called also *Terracina*, or *Tarracina*; also *Trachina*, belonging to the ancient *Volscians*.

*Trāchēōtis, idis, f. A district of *Cilicia*, *Plin.* 5, 27.

*Trāchin, ōnis, f. vel *Trāchīne*, & cum *Græc.* voc. *Trachyn* [*ἀπὸ τῆς τραχύτητος*, Gr. sc. ab asperitate] A city of *Thessaly*, built by *Hercules*; whence it is also called *Heraclea*, *vid. Plin.* 4, 7. & *Ov. Met.* 11, 627. Hinc

*Trāchīnius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Trachin*, *Synecd. Th. Julian.* *Thrachinia puppis*, *Ov. Met.* 11, 502.

Trāchōnīus, ōdis, f. A region of *Palestine* in *Syria*, between mount *Libanus* and the lake of *Tiberias*, *Plin.* 5, 18. It was bounded on the east by *Arabia Deserta*, on the south by *Ituræa*, on the west by *Jordan*, and on the north by mount *Libanus*.

Tragurium, ii, n. An island and town of *Illyricum*, or *Dalmatia*, *Plin.* 3, 21. *hod. Trav.*

|| Trajana colonia, A town of *Lower Germany*, *Antonin. Kaiserwart*, *Oitel.*

Trajanus, i, m. The fourteenth emperor of *Rome*, a Spaniard by birth; a man deservedly commended for his civil and military virtues. The senate gave him the eulogy of *OPTIMUS PRINCEPS*, as his coins, which are very obvious, still witness. So mild was he in his administration, that only one senator suffered during his reign of 19 years, and 6 months. The third persecution of the Christians indeed was raised in his time, but this was occasioned by the misrepresentation of their enemies. For being rightly informed of their behaviour by the younger *Pliny*, he immediately put a stop to it. He died in the 9th month of the 62d year of his age, and was the only person buried in the city. His ashes were deposited in a golden urn, under a pillar of 144 feet. He left so great an opinion of his goodness, that no better wish could be made in their acclamations by the senate to any succeeding emperor, than that he might be more fortunate than *Augustus*, more excellent than *Trajan*. *Lege vit. ab Eutrop. script.*

|| Traiectum ad Mosam, *Maastricht* in *Brabant*; ad *Mœnum*, *Frankfurt on the Main*; ad *Oderum*, *Frankfurt on the Odr*; ad *Rhenum*, *Utrecht*; *Suevorum*, *Schweinfurt*.

|| Traiectus, i, m. *absol. Anton.* A village on the *Severn*: *Oldbury*, *Camd.*

Tralles, ium, *Juv.* 3, 70. *Trallis* in sing. *Plin.* 5, 29. A city of the Lesser *Asia*, between *Caria* and *Lydia*; whence *Stephanus* reckoneth it in *Lydia*, *Ptolemy* and *Plin.* in *Caria*.

Transalpina (Gallia) Gaul properly so called, being beyond the Alps to the Romans, but on this side to us, *vid. Cæs. lib.* 7. *ineunt.* & *Dicitur etiam Gallia comata.*

Transilvānia, æ, f. A part of *Dacia*, surrounded with woods and mountains. & *Dicitur etiam Pannedacia*, sc. ex *Pannoniā* & *Daciā*; *hod. Trebisonde*. *Vid. Geogr.*

Transpādāni, ōrum, m. pl. A people beyond the river *Po*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 22.

Transpādānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, those people. *Transpadana regio*, *Plin.* 3, 17.

Transibērīnus, a, um, adj. *Transiberina* curis cani detracta, *Mart.* 6, 93, 4. A sinking dog's skin, tanned on that side the *Tiber*, where men of dirty and offensive trades lived.

Trapezus,

Trapezus, untis, f. *An ancient city of Asia, built by the Greeks in the farthest part of Pontus, Tac. Hist. 3, 47, 2.*

Träsimenus, Träsimēnus, vel Träsimēnius lacus. *A lake near Perugia in Tuscany, famous for the battle fought between Flaminius the Roman consul and Hannibal, where the former and 15,000 men were slain, and 10,000 put to flight, Liv. 22, 7. but others magnify the number.*

Trēbātius, ii, m. *An equestrian, a good soldier, a good lawyer, and a good man. He was greatly beloved by Cæsar, whom he followed in his expedition into Gaul; neither was he less dear to Augustus. Cicero highly honoured him, and frequently wrote to him; and Horace was intimate with him. Vid. Cic. Attic. 10, 1. & Hor. Sat. 2, 1.*

Trebellius, ii, m. *Several Romans of this name. (1) M. Trebellius, mentioned by Cicero. (2) Trebellius Maximus, governor of Britain, so fondly covetous, that he was hated and despised by the army. (3) Trebellius Pollio, an historian, a part of whose works still remaineth. (1) Pro Quint. 5. (2) Tac. Ann. 1, 60, 1. (3) Vid. Voss. Hist. Lat. 2, 6.*

Trēbia, æ, f. *A river near Placentia falling into the Po, Sil. 1, 47. & Luc. 2, 46.*

Trēbiātes, ium, m. pl. *A people of Umbria in Italy, Plin. 3, 14.*

Trebonius, ii, m. *One who conspired with Brutus and Cassius to assassinate Julius Cæsar; but he, as well as they, paid dear for his ingratitude to his friend, who had raised him to the consulship, being trepaned and slain by Dolabella at Smyrna, Patere. 2, 69.*

Trebūla, æ, f. (1) *A town, or village, of the Sabines, famous for excellent cheese. (2) Also a town of Campania. (1) Plin. 3, 5. & Mart. 5, 72. (2) Hinc Trebulanum, villa, ut videtur, nomen, Cic. Attic. 5, 3.*

|| Trece, ñrum, f. pl. *A city of France; hod. Troyes en Champagne. Unde*

Trecāsies, ium, m. pl. *The people of Troyes, Plin. 4, 18.*

Tremetus, vid. Trimetus.

|| Tremonia, æ, f. *Dortmund in Westphalia.*

|| Trenta, æ, f. *The river Trent.*

Trēvēri, vel Trēviri, ñrum, m. pl. (1) *A city once of Latium in the Appian way. (2) Also the city Treves, or Trier in Germany. (1) Cic. Tres Tēbēnas, ut & S. Luc. Act. 28, 15. vocat. (2) Plin. 4, 17. Hinc*

Trēvēricus, a, um, adj. *Of Treves, or Trier. In agro Treverico compertum, Plin. 18, 20. conf. Auson. de Clar. urb. 4.*

Triballi, ñrum, m. pl. *A people of Mæsia; or, as now, Bulgaria, Plin. 4, 1.*

Tribōci, vel Tribōcci, ñrum, m. pl. *Cæs. B. G. 1, 51. Tribōchi, Plin. 4, 1. A people of Upper Germany, about Strazburg.*

Tricæ, ñrum, f. pl. *A small town of Apulia; as is also Apina, Plin. 3, 11. whence used proverbially to denote trifles, or things of no account, Mart. 14, 1, 7.*

Tricca, æ, f. *A town of Thessaly, Liv. 36, 13. Hinc*

|| Tricæus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tricca, Avien. in Arat. 206.*

Tricastini, ñrum, m. pl. *A people of Gaul in the Delphinat, Plin. 3, 4.*

Tricolli, ñrum, m. pl. *A people of Dauphiné in France, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Talaré in Delphinatu, viâ quæ à Sisterone Vapincum ducit, Hard.*

Tricorii, ñrum, m. pl. *A people of Provence in France, Plin. 3, 4. Ubi nunc Maritimensis ager, Aquifextiensis, & supra Druentiam Aptensis, Hard.*

|| Tricorium, ii, n. *Treguier in little Bretagne.*

|| Tridentum, i, n. *A city in the north of Italy, famous for the ecclesiastical council there legun, A. D. 1545. and continued for 18 years; hod. Trent. Hinc*

Tridentinus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Trent. Tridentini Alpes, Plin. 3, 16.*

|| Tridinum, i, n. *Trin in Montserrat.*

Trieris, is, f. *A town of Idumæa, Plin. 5, 20.*

*Triētērica, ñrum, n. pl. [*i. e. τρία ἔτη, Gr. complentes*] *A festival to Bacchus every three years, Luc. 5, 74.*

*Triētēricus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the festival of three years. Trieterica sacra, Ov. Met. 6, 587. Audito stimulant Trieterica Baccho Orgia, Virg. Æn. 4, 302.*

Trifanum, i, n. *A town of Latium, between Sinuessa and Minturnæ, Liv. 8, 11.*

Trigēmīna porta, *A gate in Rome, through which the three Horatii went to fight the three Curiatii, Liv. Vid. Appell.*

|| Trigisanum, i, n. *A town of Noricum, Anton. hod. Trasmur, Cellar.*

Trimontium, ii, n. *A town in Thrace, otherwise called Philippopolis, Plin. 4, 11. hod. Philippopolis, Hard.*

Trīnacia, æ, f. [*quod habeat τρία ἄκρα, i. e. tria promontoria*] *The island of Sicily, so called from its three promontories and triangular form. Intremitt omnis Murmure Trinacia, Virg. Æn. 3, 582.*

Trīnacrīs, f. & Trīnacrīus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sicily; Sicilian. Terra Trinacris, Ov. Fast. 4, 420. Trinacria pubes, Virg. Æn. 5, 450.*

Trinium, ii, n. *A river of Naples in Italy, Plin. 3, 12. hod. Trigno, Hard. It ariseth in the Apennines, passeth through Abuzzo, and runeth into the gulf of Naples near Gualto d'Amone.*

Trinobantes, um, m. pl. *Cæs. B. G. 5, 20. The people of Middlesex and Essex, Camd. sed aliter Glareanus, quem, si vacat, addi.*

Triocala, æ, f. *A city in the southern part of Sicily, on the river Isburus, Sil. 14, 271. hod. Troccoli, Hard.*

Triocalini, ñrum, m. pl. *The people of Triocala, Plin. 3, 8.*

Triōpas, æ, m. *The father of Erichthon, who thence is called Triopæus, Ov. Met. 8, 751.*

Triōpēis, idis, f. *Patron. The daughter of Erichthon, Ov. Met. 8, 172.*

Triphālus, i, m. [*à tribus phallis*] *Priapus, so called, Tib. Priap. 83, 63.*

*|| Triphyllia, æ, f. [*Τριφυλία, Gr.*] *A district of Peloponnesus, Dionys. Perieg. 409.*

*Tripōlis [*ita dict. quod tribus populis incolerentur hæ urbes; sc. à τρεῖς, tres, & πόλις, urbs*] *There were several cities of this name. (1) One in Syria. (2) Another in Thessaly. (3) A third in Laconia. (1) Plin. 5, 20. (2) Liv. 42, 53. (3) Id. 35, 27. Tripolitani incolæ omnium dici videntur.*

|| Tripontium, ii, n. *Toucester in Northamptonshire, Camd.*

Triptōlēmūs, i, m. *The son of Cælus, king of Eleusinia in Attica. He was sent through the air by Ceres to teach the people of every country to plough and sow, because his father had kindly entertained her, when she was in search of her daughter Proserpina. Lege Ov. Met. 5, sub. 11. Socrates reckoneth him among the infernal judges, in the noble oration which he either made himself, or Plato hath made for him, before his judges after his condemnation, a part whereof Cicero hath done us the favour to translate, Tusc. 1, 41.*

Triquetra, æ, f. *A title given to the island of Sicily, as being almost in the form of a triangle. || Triquetra prædia, lands in Sicily, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 54.*

|| Trianton, ñnis, f. *The river Hanton; unde Triantonis portus, Southampton.*

*|| Trismegistus, i, m. [*i. e. ter maximus; Hermes; ex τρεῖς, tres, & μέγιστος, maximus*] *An Egyptian so called, because he was a philosopher, a priest, and a king. Vid. Suid.*

Trītānus, i, m. *A gladiator of prodigious strength, ex Varr. Plin. 7, 20.*

Tritea, Plin. 4, 3. Tritia, Cic. Att. 4, 2. *A town of Arcadia.*

Tritium, ii, n. *A town of Hispania Tarracoenensis, not far from Nugara, Plin. 3, 3.*

*Trīton, ñnis, & os, m. [*Τρίτων, Gr.*] (1) *The son of Neptune and Amphitrite, Hesiod.*

Theog. 930. & Hygin. præf. fab. *His bust is of a man, his lower parts of a fish. His fore feet are like those of a horse, his tail is forked in form of a moon. The poets make him Neptune's trumpeter, vid. Virg. Æn. 6, 171. & 10, 209. & deinc. (2) A lake and river in Africa. (1) Vid. auct. suprà cit. (2) Plin. 3, 5. Torpens Tritonos palus, Luc. 9, 347.*

*Trītōnia, & Trītōnis, idis, f. [*à Tritone palude, quâ delectata fuit, Luc. 9, 350. vel quod ibi nata fuerit, Sil. 3, 333.*] *Pallas, or Minerva, so called. Tritonia densos Sparlit crines, Luc. 9, 687. Hic colat Albano Tritonida cultus in auro, Mart. 4, 1, 5.*

*Trītōniacus, a, um, adj. || *Tritoniaca palus, a lake in Scythia, Ov. Met. 15, 358.*

Tritentes, ium, m. pl. *The people of Tritica, Plin. 4, 6.*

|| Triventum, i, n. *A town of Naples in Italy, Front. hod. Trivento, Cellar.*

Trīvia, æ, f. [*quoniam in Triviis colitur*] *Diana so called, because fabled to have three faces, that of Luna in heaven, on earth Diana, Heate in hell; or, as others, because she presided over the trivæ, or highways. Nympha Triviæ grata, Ov. Met. 2, 416.*

Trīviæ locus, *A lake of Italy, eighteen miles from Rome, and six miles in compass, Virg. Æn. 7, 516. hod. Lago di Nemi.*

Trīviæ locus, *A place in Latium near the said lake; or, as others, in Campania, Virg. Æn. 6, 13.*

Trivicum, i, n. *A small town in Campania, situate in a mountainous part of the country, H. r. Sat. 1, 5, 79. hod. Trevice.*

Triumpilini, ñrum, m. pl. *A people of Italy, Plin. 3, 20. prope Troppia, Cellar.*

Troās, adis, f. (1) *A country in the Lesser Asia, near the Hellespont, called also Phrygia Minor. (2) || A city in that country, called Alexandria Troas. (3) Patron. pro gentili, A Trojan woman. (1) Plin. 5, 30. (2) S. Luc. Act. Ap. 20, 5. & 6. (3) In solâ secretæ Troades actâ, Virg. Æn. 5, 613.*

Trocmi, ñrum, m. pl. *Galgrecians, or Galatians; a people mixed of Gauls and Greeks, Liv. 38, 16.*

Trōzen, ñnis, & Trōzēne, es, f. *A city of Peloponnesus, where Pittheus, the father of Æthra, who was mother of Theseus, reigned, Ov. Ep. 4, 107. Hinc*

Trōzēnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Trōzen. Trōzenius heros, Ov. Met. 8, 566. i. e. Theseus.*

Troglodytæ, ñrum, comm. gen. [*Lat. antra subeuntes; ex τρύγλη, caverna, & δύνω, subeo*] *A people bordering upon Æthiopia near the Arabian gulf, who live in dens and caves; whence they have their name. They are said to feed on serpents, Plin. 5, 8.*

Trōja, æ, f. [*à Trōe rege*] (1) *A city of the Lesser Asia most commonly, but properly seemeth to signify the whole country of Phrygia; whence Tros and Phryx are synonymous. This city was famous for holding out a siege of ten years against the whole power of Greece, though at last it was burnt and destroyed. (2) Also a tilt, or tournament by boys on horseback. (1) Constat Trōjâ captâ in cæteros sævitum Trojanos, Liv. princ. op. (2) Trojaque nunc, pueri, Trojanum dicitur agmen, Virg. Æn. 5, 602.*

Trōjānus, a, um, adj. *Of Troy, or Phrygia. Nascetur pulchrâ Trojanus origine Cæsar, Virg. Æn. 1, 290. Trojanæ opes, Id. ib. 2, 4.*

Trōicus, a, um, adj. *Idem. Trōica Roma, Prop. 4, 1, 87. Trōicum bellum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.*

Trōilus, i, m. *The son of Priamus. Impubes Trōilus, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 16.*

Trōjūgēna, æ, c. g. *One descended from the Trojans. Trojugena interpret divūm, i. e. Helenus, Virg. Æn. 3, 359.*

Trōius, a, um, adj. *Of Troy; Trojan. Trōius heros, Virg. Æn. 8, 530. Gaza Trōia, Id. ib. 1, 123.*

*Trō-

**Trōphōnius*, ii, m. [*Τροφώνιος*, Gr.] He pretended to give forth oracles in a vault, or cavern, made by himself, and was worshiped in *Bœotia*. Hujus meminit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 19. & 22. & de antro *Heliod. Æthiop.* l. 2. mibi pag. 27. Hinc
**Trōphōnianus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Trophonius*. *Trophoniana narratio*, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 2.

Tros, *Trōis*, m. (1) The son of *Erichthonius*, the father of *Affaracus* and *Ilus*, the third king of *Phrygia* the Less, which from him was called *Troy*. (2) Also a Trojan. (1) *Troque* *Bareus*, & *Trojæ* *Cynthius* auctor, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 36. (2) *Tros* *Tyriusque* mihi nullo discrimine agitur, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 578.

Trosculum, i, n. An inland town of *Tuscany*, from which the Roman cavalry were called *Trosculi*, which in the time of *Romulus* and the succeeding kings were named *Celeres* and *Flexumines*, because the Roman horse had taken this town without the help of the foot, *Plin.* 33, 2. hod. *Troscio*.

Truentinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Truentum*. Qui *Truentinas* servant cum flumine turres, *Sil.* 8, 435.

Truentum, i, n. A river and town in *Picenum*, *Plin.* 3, 13. hod. amnem *Trento*; *Torre di Seguro* locum vocant, ubi oppidum fuit, *Hard.*

Trotulensis portus, Sandwich in *Kent*; forte rect. *Rutupensis*, *Tac. Agric.* 38, 7.

**Tryphiodorus*, i, m. [*Τρυφιδωρος*, Gr.] An *Ægyptian* grammarian; de quo vid. *Suid.*

**Tryphon*, is, m. [*Τρύφων*, Gr.] (1) A grammarian of *Alexandria*, in the time of *Augustus*. (2) A surname of one of the *Ptolemies* king of *Syria*. (3) A Jewish writer. (4) A bookseller, mentioned by *Martial*. (1) De hoc vid. *Suid.* (2) Hujus nummi in cimeliis antiquar. videntur. (3) Contra hunc scripsit *Just. Martyr*. (4) *Lib.* 4, 72. & 14, 194. Vid. & *Quint.* in *Proœm.*

T ante U.

Tubantes, ium, m. pl. A people of *Westphalia*, *Tac. Ann.* 51, 3.

Tubero, ōnis, m. Many Romans of this name occur in the classic writers; one of them *Tully's* oration for *Ligarius* hath made more considerable. *Tuberones* reip. ingrata nomina, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 22, 8.

Tuberum, i, n. Rottenturg in *Germany*, on the river *Taubur*, *Plin.* 6, 23.

Tubilustria, ōrum, n. pl. Festa *Rom.* Mart. die 23. *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. vid. *Tubilustrium* in *Appell.*

Tuburbis, is, f. An inland town of *Africa*, *Plin.* 5, 4.

|| *Tucca*, æ, m. A famous Roman poet, who, with *Plotius* and *Varus*, men of great learning and judgement, were ordered by *Augustus* to correct *Virgil's* *Æneids*, but to add nothing, *Serv.*

Tūcia, vel *Tūria*, æ, f. A little river near *Rome*, *Sil.* 13, 5.

Tūder, ōris, f. & *Tūdertum*, i, n. An inland town of *Umbria*, *Plin.* 3, 14. & *Sil.* 6, 645. hod. *Todi*. Hinc

Tūders, tīs, f. Of, or belonging to, *Tuder*. *Gradiicola* *Tuders*, *Sil.* 4, 222. *Incolæ* *Tudertes*, *Martem* colentes, *Id.* 8, 454.

|| *Tuerobis*, is, m. The river *Tivy* in *Wales*.

|| *Tuesis*, is, f. Berwick upon *Tweed*, *Camd.*

Tuscani, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Italy*, not far from *Attidium*, *Plin.* 3, 14.

Tugienis saltus, A forest in *Bætick* *Spain*, *Plin.* 3, 1. hod. *Sierra de Alcaraz*, *Hard.*

Tuisco, vel *Tuisco*, unde *Tuiscones*, *Germani*; a god of the *Germani*, *Tac. Ger.* 2, 3.

|| *Tulingi*, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Stulingen* in *Switzerland*.

|| *Tulifurgium*, ii, n. The city of *Brunswick*.
Tullia, æ, f. The name of several Roman ladies. (1) The impious daughter of *Servius Tullus*; she drove her chariot over the body of her aged father, who after a reign of 44 years was slain by the command of *Tarquinius Superbus* her

husband, that he might succeed him. (2) The daughter of *M. Tullius Cicero*. (1) *Liv.* 1, 48. *Ov. Fast.* 6, 643. & deinc. (2) *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15. & 16. & 6, 18.

Tullianum, vid. *Appell.*
Tulliola, æ, f. The daughter of *M. T. Cicero*, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 3.

Tullius, nomen gentile à *Servio Tullo*, 6 *Rom.* rege; A family name, one of whom was the prince of *Roman* eloquence. Vid. *Ciceronem*.

Tullus, i, m. The name of two Roman kings, the third and sixth. The former, viz. *Tullus Hostilius*, grandson of *Hostilius*, slain in the Sabine war, was of a warlike spirit: the latter named *Servius*, was educated by *Tarquinius Priscus*, and succeeded him in the kingdom by usurpation. Vid. *Liv.* 1, 26. & *ibid.* 16.

Tullis, is, f. A little river in *Spain*, *Mela*.

|| *Tunetanus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Tunis*. *Regnum Tunetanum*, vid. *Cluv. Geogr.* 6, 8.

Tunetum, i, n. quod & *Tunes*, ōtis, f. A city and district of *Africa*, fifteen miles from *Carthage*, *Liv.* 30, 9. & *ibid.* 16.

Tungri, ōrum, m. pl. The people of *Tongres* in *Liege*, *Plin.* 4, 17.

Turbo, ōnis, m. A very stout strutting gladiator, but a dwarf, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 510.

Turci, vel *Turcæ* [de etymo lis est] A barbarous people, originally *Scythians* of *Asia*, not mentioned by this name by any writer more ancient than *Mela*, lib. 1. cap. ult. *Pliny* mentioneth them, as inhabiting near the lake *Mæotis*, lib. 6. cap. 7.

|| *Turcicus*, a, um, adj. Turkish, of the *Turks*, *Ap. recent.*

Turdāni, ōrum, m. pl. [*Τερδανοι*, Gr.] A people of *Lusitania*, inhabitants of the present kingdom of *Algarve*, now subject to the king of *Portugal*, *Strab.* lib. 3. *Plautus* puneth on this word, and useth it *pro turdos* *vendentibus*, *Capt.* 1, 2, 60.

Turdūli, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 10.

Tūria, æ, f. A river of *Spain*, *Claud. de Laud. Serenæ*, 72. hod. *Douro*. & *Scrib. & Duria*.

Turiso, ōnis, f. A city of *Aragon* in *Spain*, *Plin.* 34, 14.

Turingia, vel *Thuringia*, æ, f. The Landgraviate of *Upper Saxony*. It hath *Misnia* on the east, *Brunswick* on the north, *Hesse* on the west, and *Franconia* on the south. The chief city is *Erfurth*; hod. *Duringhen*.

Turnus, i, m. A king of the *Rutilians*, the rival of *Æneas*, who after several battles was slain by *Æneas*, *Virg. Æn.* 12. sub fin.

|| *Turonia*, æ, f. A province of *France*, vulgò *Tourain*.

Turonis, is, f. *Toures* in *France*, between *Orleans* eastward, and *Anjou* westward, upon the river *Loire*. *Incolæ* etiam *Turones* vocantur, *Plin.* 4, 18.

|| *Turpilius*, ii, m. An old comick poet mentioned by *Priscian*, *Nonius*, &c.

Turpio *Ambivius*, An excellent actor of comedies, *Ter. & Tac. Orat.* 203.

Tusca, æ, f. A district of *Africa*, *Plin.* 5, 4.

Tuscānicus, *Tuscānus*, & *uscus*, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to *Tuscany*, or *Etruria*; *Tuscan*, *Etrurian*. *Tuscanica signa*, *Plin.* 14, 7. *Tuscanæ* columnæ, *Vitruv.* 4, 6. fin. *Tusca* disciplina, i. e. ars divinandī, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6. Vid. *Thuscus*.

Tusci, ōrum, m. pl. *Tuscans*, *Etrurians*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 4. & *Liv.* 2, 51.

|| *Tuscia*, æ, f. [à *Tusco* *Herculis* fil.] called anciently *Tyrrhenia*, and *Etruria*. Vid. *Voss. de vitis sermonis*, 1, 7.

Tusculānenſis, e, & *Tusculānus*, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to, *Tusculum*. || *Tusculanenses* dies, days passed at *Tusculum*, where *Tully* had a country house, called *Tusculanum*, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 6. *Tusculanus* ager. || *Tusculanæ* quæstiones, five books of *Tully* so called.

Tusculum, i, n. A city of *Italy*, about twelve miles from *Rome*, built on an eminence, where many of the *Roman* nobility, and particularly

Virgil and *Horace*, and *Tully*, had country seats. *Superni villa candens Tusculi*, *Hor. Epod.* 1, 29. hod. *Frascati*.

† *Tūtānus*, i, m. [quod urbem *Romam* tutatus est] *Hercules* so called, because he defended *Rome* against *Hannibal*, *Varr. ap. Non.*

**Tūtēlina*, vel *Tūtūlina*, æ, f. A goddess supposed to preserve the granaries, and store houses of corn, *Varr. ap. Non.* & *Augustin.*

Tutia, æ, f. A vestal virgin, who, to free herself from the suspicion of unchastity, carried water in a sieve from *Tiber* to the temple of *Vesta*, *Liv. Ep.* 20.

|| *Tutunus*, i, m. id. qui & *Mutunus*, *Priapus* so called. *Mutunum tutunum junctim* vocant *fest.* ut & *August.*

T ante Y.

Tyāna, æ, f. A city of *Cappadocia* at the foot of mount *Taurus*, the country of *Apollonius* the philosopher and magician, *Plin.* 5, 29. & 6, 3.

Tyāncius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Tyana*. *Tyaneius* incolæ, *Ov. Met.* 8, 719.

Tyberis, *Tybris*, vid. *Tibris*.

Tybur, *Tyburns*, *Tyburnus*, vid. *Tibur*, &c.

**Tychius*, ii, m. [*Τύχιος*, Gr.] An excellent artist in metal, who made the shield of *Ajax*, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 824. & *Hom. Il.* 11, 220.

Tyde, es, f. A town of *Spain* built by *Diomedes*, and called after the name of his father *Tydeus*, *Sil.* 16, 369.

**Tydeus*, i, m. [*Τύδεus*, Gr.] The son of *Oeneus* king of *Calydonia*, and *Perobæa*, father of *Diomedes*, a man of great valour, though of small stature, *Hom. Il.* 8, 399. & 1, 801. *Cun-ctis* *Tydeus* audentior actis, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 175. conf. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 479.

Tymphæi, ōrum, m. pl. A people of *Ætolia*, *Plin.* 4, 2.

Tyndæreus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, *Tyndarus*. *Tyndareus* puer, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 67.

**Tyndaridæ*, ārum, m. pl. Patron. The sons of *Tyndaris*, namely, *Castor* and *Pollux*, though only the former was so, *Pollux* being begot by *Jupiter*; but both are so called, because the sons of *Tyndaris*, i. e. *Leda*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 301.

**Tyndāris*, ōdis, f. *Virg. Æn.* 2, 601. *Helen* so called, because the daughter of

**Tyndārus*, vel *Tyndæreus*, i, m. [*Τύνδαρος*, Gr.] A king of the *Lacedæmonians*, the husband of *Leda*, with whom *Jupiter* lay in the form of a swan, *Ov. in Ib.* 354. *Hom. Odyss.* 9, 297. *Val. Leda*, *Castor*, & *Pollux*.

**Typhōeus*, *Typhōeos*, m. [à *τῆφαι*, inflammor, ut qui fulminatus perierit] A huge giant, the son of *Titan* and *Terra*, who is fabled to have fought against the gods; who feared him so, as to change themselves into divers shapes. At length *Jupiter* struck him with thunder, and laid him under the island *Inarime*; or, as *Pindar*, mount *Ætna*, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 279. & *seqq.* *Ov. Met.* 5, 325. & deinc. *Luc.* 5, 101. *Pind. Pith.* 1.

**Typhōeus*, a, um, adj. || *Tela Typhōea*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 669. *Jove's* thunderbolts, forged by *Typhōeus*.

**Typhōius*, vel *Typhōeus*, a, um, adj. Idem. *Claud. Rapt. Pref.* 3, 183.

**Typhon*, ōnis, m. [*Τύφων*, Gr.] A great giant, the son of *Terra*, conceived by the stroke of *Juno's* hand, who grieved that *Jupiter* had conceived *Minerva* without her assistance, causing a she-dragon to nurse him, *Hom. Hymn.* in *Apoll.* vid. & *Senec.* in *Oetavia*. || Aliquidum præced. confundunt. Vid. *Ov. Fast.* 2, 461.

**Tyrannion* *Amisenus*, [*Τυράννιον*, Gr.] A noble grammarian in the time of *Pompejus Magnus*. He taught at *Rome*, and got a good estate. Also a grandson of the former, a captive bought by *Dymas* a freed man of *Cæsar*, and presented to *Terentia* the wife of *Tully*, *Suid.*

Týras, æ, m. A river of *European* *Sarmatia*, discharging itself into the *Euxine* sea between the

the *Ister* and *Borysphenes*. *Nulla tardior amne*
Tyras, *Ov. è Ponto*, 4, 10, 50. *hod. Dnieſter*.

Tyrinthia, æ, f. *A city near Argos, where*
Hercules was nurſed; who from thence was called
Tyrinthus, *Plin.* 4, 6.

Tyrius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Tyros*.
Tyrius murex, *Ov. Met.* 11, 166. *Tyria urbs*,
Virg. Æn. 1, 344. *Tyrii coloni*, *Id. ib.* 1, 16.
Tyriæ arces, *Id. ib.* 1, 24.

Tyro, ūs, f. *A Theſſalian virgin who fell in*
love with the river Enipeus; which Neptune
taking advantage of took the form of that river,
and begot on her Neleus and Pelias, *Prop.* 2,
28, 51.

Tyros, i, f. *Luc.* 3, 217. [*à* *ῥῦς* *rupes*] *Ty-*
rus, *Curt.* 4, 4, 19. *A very ancient and famous*
city of Phœnicia, built by Agenor in an iſland
about ſix furlongs from the ſea. This was the
mother of many famous cities, as of Leptis, Car-
thage, Utica, Cadix, &c. *Plin.* 5, 9. It was
taken by Alexander, after a ſiege of ſeven months,
who joined it to the continent. *Vid. Curt. ubi*
ſuprà. *Incolæ dicti Tyrii*, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 342.
celebres purpurâ inventâ, unde Tyria palla, i. e.
purpurea, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 56. *vid. Plin.* 35, 6.

Tyrrhēni, ōrum, m. pl. [*à* *Tyrrhēno* *Atys*
ſil.] *The people of Tuſcany, who came out of*
Italy and ſettled there, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 193.

Tyrrhēnia, æ, f. *The country of Etruria, or*
Tuſcany. Concurrit Latio Tyrrhēnia tota, *Ov.*
Met. 452.

Tyrrhēnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to,*
Tuſcany. Tyrrhēna manus, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 43.
¶ *Tyrrhenum mare*, *Plin.* 3, 5. *That part of the*
Mediterranean ſea, which waſheth the ſouthern
part of Italy. It is alſo called Mare inferum, in
Roman writers.

Tyrrhēides, is, & pl. *Tyrrhēidæ*, ārum, m.
Patron. Virg. Æn. 9, 28. *Sons of*

Tyrrhēus, i, m. *The herſman of king Lati-*
nus, one of whoſe ſtags being ſhot by Aſcanius,
the ſon of Æneas, occaſioned the war between the
Trojans and Latins, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 485.

Tyrtæus, i, m. [*Τυρταῖος*, *Gr.*] *A very an-*
cient poet of Athens, but there in no great repu-
tation. The Spartans being worſted by the
Meſſenians in ſeveral battles conſulted Apollo
what to do, who bid them ſend for an Athenian
general. But the Athenians looking on the
Spartan affairs as almoſt deſperate, ſent them in
deriſion this Tyrtæus; who, though no great
ſoldier, with his verſes at the head of the army
inſpired the Spartans with ſo much courage and
contempt of death, that they obtained a glori-
ous victory. Hence that of Horace, Tyrtæus
mares animos in Martia bella exacuit, *A. Poët.*
401. *Hujus meminit Plāt. de Rep. Pauſan. in*
Meſſer. & alii.

Tyſias, æ, m. *One of the moſt ancient oratours*,
Cic. de Invent. 2, 2.

V ante A.

¶ *VABER*, ēris, f. [*Ὠβάρις*, *Gr.*] *A city*
of Mauritania, *Ptol.*

Vacea, æ, f. *A famous city the moſt conſiderable*
mart in Africa, *Sall. B. Jug.* 51. *Incolæ Vac-*
cenſes, *Id. ib.*

Vaccæi, ōrum, m. pl. *The people of Læon in*
Spain, *Liv. Epit.* 48.

Vaccus (M) *A conſpiratour againſt the common-*
wealth, with C. Gracchus put to death by order of
the Senate, and his houſe demolifhed, *Cic. pro*
Domo, 38.

Vacūna, æ, f. [*à* *vacando*] *The godeſs of reſt*
and eaſe, to whom the huſbandmen ſacrificed after
harveſt. Her temple was in Reate, *Plin.* 3, 12.
Post fanum putre Vacunæ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10. *ſin.*
Hinc

Vacūnālis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Vacuna*.
Nunc quoquē cūm fiant antiquæ ſacra Vacunæ,
Ante Vacunales ſtantque ſedentque focos, *Ov.*
Faſt. 6, 308.

Vāda, æ, f. *A town of Gelderland, which for*
ſome time ſtoutly oppoſed the Romans, *Tac. Hiſt.*
5, 25, 1.

Vādāvero, ōnis, m. *A river and mountain of*
Celtiberia, *Mart.* 1, 1, 50, 6.

Vadimonis lacus, *A lake in Tuſcany*, *Liv.* 9,
39.

Vāga, æ, f. (1) *A city of Africa belonging to*
Carthage. (2) ¶ *The river Wye in South Wales;*
that diſchargeth itſelf into the Severn. (1) *Sil.*
3, 259. (2) *Steph.*

Vagenni, ōrum, m. pl. *Sil.* 8, 607. *Vagienni*,
Plin. 3, 5. & 20. *A people of the Alps, bordering*
upon Liguria.

¶ *Vagniacæ*, ārum, f. pl. *Anton. Maidſtone in*
Kent, *Camd. Interpr.*

Vahalis, is, f. *Tac. Ann.* 2, 6, 6. ¶ *Vehal*, *Serv.*
A river of the Low Countries, or rather a part
of the Rhine, running by Nimeguen, and falling
into the Meuſe.

¶ *Valachia*, æ, f. *A part of the ancient Dacia*,
Steph.

¶ *Valdemontium*, ii, n. *Vaudemont in Lorrain.*

Vālenſ, entis, m. *A Conſtantinopolitan em-*
perour, a very covetous and cruel man, and a great
perſecutor of the Chriſtians; at laſt taken and
burnt by the enemy, *Amm.* 1, 31. *Nunmi ejus*
ærei, argentei, aureique non infrequentes.

¶ *Vālentia*, æ, f. [*Ὠυαλεντία*, *Gr.*] (1) *The*
city of Rome anciently ſo called, being the Latin of
Roma. (2) *Another in Spain.* (3) *Alſo another*
in Sawoy. (1) *Vide Solin. Polyh. c. 1. & Plut.*
in Romulo. (2) *Vid. Cluver.* 2, 5. (3) *Vid.*
Geogr.

¶ *Vālentianæ*, vel *Vālentiniānæ*, ārum, f. pl.
Valenciennes, the metropolis of Hainault in Flan-
ders. *Vid. Cluv.* 2, 19.

¶ *Vālentiniānus*, i, m. *The name of three Ro-*
man emperours, *Amm.* 27.

Vālēria, æ, f. (1) *The wife of Sextilius.* (2)
A city of Spain. (1) *Cic. pro Flacc.* 34. (2)
Plin. 3, 1.

Vālēriānus, i, m. *A Roman emperour, in whoſe*
time the Barbarians breaking into the empire, and
doing much miſchief, he made his ſon Galienus his
partner in the empire. Alſo another ſon of the
former, and half brother to the latter. *De his vid.*
Treb. Pol. & Claud. Eutrop. 2, 481.

Vālērius, ii, m. *Many of this name occur in*
the claffick writers. (1) *Valerius Poplicola*, in his
conſulate he made a law that no Roman ſhould
be condemned without a tryal, and when con-
demned might appeal to the people; which law
was renewed by two of the ſame family. (2)
Corvus, a military tribune, and ſix times conſul.
(3) *Potitius*, a military tribune and conſul. (4)
Lucius, created inter-rer, and ſent with a golden
goblet to Delphos. (5) *Flaccus*, a noble poet of
Padua, or, as others, of Setia. He wrote the
Argonautick expedition in eight books, ſave that
he was prevented from finiſhing the laſt, to the
great loſs of the learned world, as we learn from
Fabius, by an untimely death. However, that
loſs is by a learned hand ſupplied out of Apol-
lonius Rhodius. (6) *Antias*, a noble hiſtorian
cited by ſeveral writers, particularly *Livy.* (7)
Maximus, a noble Roman, a great ſtudent in his
younger years, afterwards a ſoldier in Aſia under
Sext. Pompeius, conſul in the laſt year of Au-
guſtus; whence returning, he wrote his nine
books of memorable ſayings and actions, both of
the Romans and other nations. (1) *Liv.* 2, 8.
& 10, 9. (2) *Id.* 7, 26. (3) *Id.* 3, 39. (4)
Id. 5, 31. & *ib.* 28. (5) *Id.* 10, 1. & *Mart.*
1, 77. (6) *Liv.* 33, 32. (7) *Hodie extant.*

Vālērius, a, um, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Va-*
lerius. Gens Valeria, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 1, & 11.
tabula, *Id. in Vatin.* c. 9.

Valeſii, antiquitus *pro Valerii*, *Quint.* 11, 4.
Valgius, ii, m. *A poet who wrote on botany, by*
Horace reckoned among the beſt of his time, *Sat.* 1,
10, 82. and by *Tibullus* next to *Homer*, *Valgius*
æterno non propior alter Homero, 4, 1, 180.

¶ *Vallis Tellina*, *A part of Italy bounded on*
the north by the country of the Griſons, on the
ſouth by Venice, on the weſt by Milan, on the eaſt

by the country of Tirol; hod. nomen retinet, the
Valtelline.

¶ *Valliſoletum*, i, n. *Valladolid in Spain.*

¶ *Vallum*, i, n. *The Pileſ wall between Eng-*
land and Scotland, *Anton.*

Vandāli, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of the ancient*
Scythians, ſoldiers of fortune, who diſperſed them-
ſelves into ſeveral countries, as Germany, Italy,
France, Spain, &c. *Vid. Tac. Germ.* 2, 5.

¶ *Vandālia*, æ, f. *The country about the Viſtula,*
where the Vandali anciently ſettled, *Geogr.*

Vangiōnes, um, m. pl. *A people of Belgick*
Gaul, *Luc.* 1, 431. about *Worms* in the Pa-
latinate.

Varduli, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of Spain*,
Plin. 3, 3.

Vari, ōrum, m. pl. *A people of European*
Sarmatia, *Plin.* 4, 14. not far from *Cracow*, *Hard.*

Vārius, ii, m. *A noble epick poet, who wrote*
a panegyrick on Auguſtus, ſome tragedies, and
other things; but only a few fragments have
eſcaped the injury of time. Quintilian preferreth
him to any of the Greek poets, *lib.* 10. *Varius*
Mæonii carminis ales, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 1.

Varro, ōnis, m. [*à* *varis*, ſeu *varris*, i. e. per-
ticitis] *There were ſeveral Romans of this name;*
the moſt conſiderable of whom were, (1) *P. Te-*
rentius Varro, an eminent ſatyriſt. (2) *M. Te-*
rentius, the moſt learned of the Romans, who
is ſaid to have written 500 volumes in various
parts of learning, whereof are come to us only
his books of huſbandry, and of the Latin tongue,
wrote to *Cicero*, and neither of them entire.
How great a man he was, ſee the authours re-
ferred to. (1) *Quint.* 10, 1. (2) *Cic. Acad.*
1, 3. *Gell.* 4, 9. & 19, 14. *Laët. Inſtit.* 1, 6.

Vārus, i, m. *The name of ſeveral Romans.* (1)
Actius, one of Pompey's faction, ſlain in battle.
(2) *Quintilius*, præfeſt of Gallia Cifalpina, a
great friend of *Virgil*, by whoſe intereſt he kept
his lands, when his neighbours were turned out.
He loſt his life, and three whole legions in Ger-
many. (3) *A Greek poet.* (4) *A river which*
parteth France and Italy. (1) *Paterc.* 2, 55. in
ſin. Luc. 4, 713. (2) *Lege Virg. Eclog.* 9. &
Suet. Aug. 23. *Paterc.* 2, 119. (3) *Si de lecti-*
one conſt. Val. Flacc. 6, 115. (4) *Plin.* 3, 4.
& *Luc.* 1, 404.

Vāsātæ, ārum, m. pl. vel *Vāsātes*, um. *A*
people of Aquitain, *Auſon. Præf.* 2. ad *Synag.*

Valcōnes, um, m. pl. *A people of Spain, in-*
habiting the country between the river Iber and
the Pyrenean mountains; hod. Navarre: but
paſſing over into Gaul poſſeſſed themſelves of a
part of Aquitain, from thence called Gaſcognæ.
Theſe people being beſieged by *Sertorius*, rather
than break their faith to the Romans choſe to
feed on human fleſh, *Juv.* 15, 93.

Vaſio, ōnis, f. *A city of Provence in France*,
Plin. 3, 4. *hod. Vaiſon*, *Hard.*

Vaticānus mons. [*à* *vaticiniis* ibi olim datis]
ſecundâ ſyll. comm. One of the hills on which
Rome was built, and now famous for St. Pe-
ter's church, and the library there. Ut redderet
laudes tibi Vaticanæ Montis imago, *Hor. Carm.* 1,
20, 7. *Et Vaticano fragiles de monte patellæ*,
Juv. 6, 343. & *Proprie quidem videtur eſſe*
Adject. ut Vaticanus ager, *Cic. Leg. Agr.* 2, 35.

Vaticāna vallis, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 14, 3.

Vātiniānus, a, um, adj. *ut* ¶ *Odiſſe aliquem*
odio Vatiniano, with a perfect hatred, *Prov. ap.*
Catull. 14, 3. *Lege ſeq. vocab.*

Vātinius, ii, m. (1) *A Roman noted for his*
abufeſull and ſcurrilous language to, and of, every
body; in particular to Cicero, whoſe dignity he
always oppoſed, ſo that he was generally hated
to that degree, that odium Vatinianum became a
common proverb for a deadly hatred. (2) *Alſo a*
cobler at Beneventum, who invented a glaſs cup;
with four handles, in the form of noſes; or, as
others, not made by him, for it belonged not to his
trade, but had its name from his noſe, becauſe
the handles were like his noſe, which was very
long. (1) *Vatinus affiduo convicio depu-*
dere didicerat, *Sen. de Conſt. Sap.* c. 17. *Lege*
Vatinianus, a, um, *vid. & Cic. Orat. in Vati-*
nium,

nium. (2) Villa tutoris calicem monumenta
Vatin? Accipe, sed natus longior ille fuit, Mart.
14, 96.

Vatrēnus, i, m. A slow river of Italy, which
discharge itself into the Po, Mart. 3, 67, 2.
hod. Santerno, Hard.

U ante E.

Ubii, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Germany, who
in Claudius Cæsar's time lived beyond the Rhine,
but by Agrippa in the following reign were re-
moved to the left bank of the Rhine, where
Agrippina the wife of Claudius being born, set-
tled a colony of Veterans, calling it after her
own name, Colonia Agrippina; hod. Cologne,
Tac. Ann. 1, 31, 3. & Hist. 4, 28, 3.

Ubisci, ōrum, m. pl. otherwise called Sogsignani,
A people of Aquitain, Plin. 4, 19.

U ante C.

Ucālēgon, tis, m. [Lat. non curans; ex ἔκ,
non, & ἀλέγω, curo] A noble and prudent Tro-
jan, who, as well as Antenor, because of his age,
would not fight, but kept the gates, Hom. Il. 7,
248. Juvenal useth it for any neighbour, Sat.
3, 198.

Uceni, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Dauphiné in
France, Plin. 3, 20. hod. Le Bourg d'Oysans, in
parte Gratianopolitani agri, quam vocant le Grai-
sivaudan, Hard.

Ucubenses, ium, m. pl. Hirt. B. Hisp. c. 20.
Inhabitants of

Ucubis, is, f. A town of Andalusia in Spain,
Hirt. B. H. c. 7. hod. Lucubis.

U ante D.

Udini, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Scythia, living
near the Caspian sea, Plin. 6, 13.

V ante E.

Veētis, is, f. The isle of Wight, Plin. 4, 16.

Veētius, ii, m. The name of several Romans.
(1) Bolanus, procurator of Britain, but uncertain
whether to take the part of Vitellius or Vespasian;
a very mild man, and one that was well beloved
in the province. (2) Valens, the physician of
Messalina, and her gallant, for which he was put
to death. (3) Marcellus, an equestrian, who had
arable lands on one side of a public road, and an
olive yard on the other; which, by a strange prodigy,
removed themselves, and changed places with each
other. (1) Tac. Ann. 2, 65, 5. Id. Hist. 2, 97, 2. (2) Id.
Ann. 11, 30, 2. & 11, 35, 65. (3) Plin. 17, 25.

Veētōnes, seu Vettōnes, um, m. pl. A people
of Portugal, Luc. 4, 9.

Vegetius, ii, m. An author who lived in
the reign of Valentinian the brother of Gratian.
He wrote five books of the military art, and also
of the art of farriers. Extat opus.

Vēia, æ, f. One of the four witches, whose im-
pious arts are described by Horace, Epod. 5.

Vejens, tis, m. & pl. Vejentes. (1) The citizens
of Vei. Vejentes bello fessi, Cic. de Div. 1, 44.
(2) Adj. Of, or belonging to, Vei, Ager Vejens,
Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 16. Bellum Vejens, Id. de
Div. 1, 44.

Vejentānus, a, um, adj. ut Vejentanum vi-
nim, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 143. Of, or belonging to,

Vei, ōrum, m. pl. A city of Tuscany, memo-
rable for the slaughter of the Fabii there, and for
being the city whither the Romans deliberated to
remove, after the sacking of Rome by the Gauls,
Ov. Fast. 2, 195. & Val. Max. 5, 1.

Vejōvis, vel Vejūpiter, Young Jupiter, with-
out a beard, and thunderbolt, ut exponit Ov. Fast.
3, 430. & seqq. Sanè hanc videmus in numinis
ovis IOVICRESCENTI inscript. Templum ejus
dedicatum fuit Nonis Mart. Id. ubi supra.

Velābrum, i, n. [à velis, quod in freqq. Ti-
beris exundationibus illuc efflet velatura, i. e.
Trajectus in forum, Varr. L. L. 4, 7. & Ov.

Fast. 6, 405. & seqq.] A place in Rome near
mount Aventine, inhabited anciently by oil men,
who used never to undersell one another. Hence
that of Plautus, Omnes compactō rem gerunt,
quasi in Velabro olearii, Capt. 3, 1, 30. & In
homines inter se conspirantes. Hinc

Vēlābrensis, e, adj. One of Velabrum. Vela-
brensis focus, Mart. 11, 53, 10.

Vēlauni, ōrum, m. pl. Plin. 3, 20. Vellauni,
Cæs. B. G. 7, 75. A people of Aquitain; hod.
Ceux de Vellay.

Vēlia, æ, f. A maritime town of Italy, Hor.
Ep. 1, 15, 1. Heliæ, Plin. 3, 5. hod. Castel à
mare della Brucca, Hard. Hinc

Vēlienſis, e, adj. Vēlinus, a, um, adj. Of, or
pertaining to, Vēlia. Vēlientes sacerdotes, Cic.
pro C. Balb. 24. Portus Vēlini, Virg. Æn.
6, 366.

Vēlinus lacus, Plin. 3, 12. hod. Lago de Pie-
de Luco, ab oppido finitimo dicitur, in Ducatu
Spoletino, Hard. Et te sub gelido nutritum,
Tulle, Vellno, Sil. 4, 183.

Vēlitrēnus, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to,
Velitræ. Veliternus populus, Liv. 8, 12. ager,
Sil. 13, 229. Veliterni, incolæ Velitrarum, Liv.
8, 14.

Vēlitræ, ārum, f. pl. An ancient city of the
Volsi in Italy, ennobled by the Octavian family,
who sprung from thence, Suet. Aug. 1. hod. Vo-
ltri, Hard. Setia, & in celebri miserunt valle
Velitræ, Sil. 8, 378.

Velleius (Paterculus) A learned and industri-
ous Roman historian, and a good soldier. He
lived in the time of the three first Cæsars, and
was in most of the actions in the reign of Ti-
berius, which he relateth: he dedicated his work
to the consul Vinicius. Vid. ipsum opus.

Vellocassēs, ium, m. pl. A people of Normandy,
Plin. 4, 18. about Rouen, Hard.

Vēnafrānus, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to,
Venafrum. Venafrane olivæ, Hor. Sat. 2, 4,
69. Subst. Venafrano pisces perfundit, Juv.
5, 86.

Vēnafrum, i, n. A city of Campania near Sam-
nium, famous for the best oil, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 16.
hod. Venafrum, Hard.

Vēnantodūnum, i, n. [qu. venatorum du-
num, i. e. mons] The town of Huntington, Le-
land.

Vēnētī, ōrum, m. pl. (1) A people of Vannes
in little Britany in France. (2) Also the Vene-
tians in Italy, whom Strab. lib. 5. maketh des-
cendants of the former. (1) Cæs. B. G. 3, 16.
(2) Curt. 3, 1.

Vēnētīæ, ārum, f. pl. Vannes in Bretagne;
and Venice in Italy so called.

Vēnīlia, æ, f. (1) The sister of Amata, the
wife of Latinus. (2) Also the wife of Nep-
tune, so called à veniendo, with regard to the
coming in of the tide; also Salacia, with re-
spect to its retreat in salum, into the sea. (1)
Virg. Æn. 10, 76. (2) Varr. ap. Non.

Vēnonæ, ārum, f. pl. Highcross in Leicester-
shire, Camd.

Vennonius, i, m. A Roman historian, Cic.
Attic. 12, 3.

Vēnta Belgarum, Anton. Winchester, Camd.

Vēnta Icenorum, Ant. Caister near Norwich;
or, as some, Norwich.

Vēnta Silurum, Ant. Caerwent in Mon-
mouthshire, Camd.

Vēnūlus, i, m. The ambassador of Turnus
king of the Rutilians, Virg. Æn. 8, 9.

Vēnus, ēris, f. [à veniendo, Cic. pot. à Celt.
guener, id. quod guen, alba, formosa] (1) The
goddess of love, gracefulness, beauty, and mirth,
when taken in the best sense; but as often ta-
ken for the patroness of lewdness, obscenity,
adultery, &c. Cicero reckoneth up four of this
name: the first the daughter of Cælus and
Dies; the second born of the foam of the sea,
the mother of Cupid by Mercury; the third
the daughter of Jupiter and Dione, and the wife
of Vulcan; the fourth the daughter of Tyus
and Syria, called Astarte, who was married to
Adonis: but all these are confounded by the

poets. (2) Also the goddess of gardens. (1) Vid.
Cic. N. D. 3, 23. (2) Varr. R. R. 1, 1. & De
al. hujus vocab. usus vid. Appell.

Vēnūſia, æ, f. five Vēnūſium, i, n. A city of
Apulia, the birth place of Horace the lyric poet,
Plin. 3, 11. hod. Venosa, in Basilicata, Hard.
Hinc

Vēnūſīnus, a, um, adj. Of, or pertaining to,
Venusia. Venusinus colonus, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 35.
Venusina lucerna, Juv. 1, 51.

Veragri, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Gaul, whose
chief town was Agnum, Cæs. B. G. 3, 1. hod.
S. Maurice.

Verbanus lacus, A lake in the Milanese, Plin.
3, 19. hod. Lago Maggiore, Hard.

Vercollæ, ārum, f. pl. A city of Piedmont,
Plin. 3, 17. hod. Verceil, ad Sessim, vel Sessiten
amnem, Hard.

Verentini, ōrum, m. pl. A people of Italy,
Plin. 3, 11. hod. S. Maria de Vereto, Hard.

Vergivium mare, Ptol. The sea between Eng-
land and Ireland; St. George's channel, Lhuys-
dus.

Vērītas, ātis, f. A bright and shining goddess.
the daughter of Saturn, clothed in white; she is
the patroness of virtue, and the band of human
society. She may hide herself for a time, but if
diligently sought for will appear, especially where
the cause of virtue, or punishment of vice, re-
quire her presence. Vid. Philost. in Heroic. Plut.
in Adul. & in Quæst. Rom.

Vērlucio, ōnis, f. Anton. Warminster in Wilt-
shire, Camd. or, as others, Westbury.

Vērnicones, um, m. pl. Ant. A people of Fife
in Scotland.

Vernodubrum, i, n. A river of Catalonia in
Spain, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Latet, Perpinianum ri-
gat, Hard.

Verolamium, vel Verulamium, Ant. An an-
cient British city near St. Albans, Tac. Ann. 14,
33, 4.

Veromandui, ōrum, m. pl. The people of Pi-
cardie in France, whose country is still called Les
Vermandois, Liv. Epit. 104. & Cæs. B. G.
2, 6.

Vērōna, æ, f. A city of Lombardy, famous for
being the birth place of the poet Catullus. Mantua
Virgilio gaucet, Verona Catullo, Ov. Amor. 3,
15, 7. Meminit & Liv. 5, 35. Tum Verona
Athesi circumflua, & undique folers, Sil. 8, 596.
Hinc

Vērōnēnsis, e, adj. Of, or pertaining to, Ve-
rona. Veronense prælium, Aur. Viſt. de Cæs.
c. 7.

Vērōnes, um, m. pl. A people of Spain, so
called from the river Vero, which washeth their
country, Sil. 3, 378. sed alii codd. habent
Vettones.

Vērovicum, i, n. Warwick in England, near
Coventry, Camd.

Verres, is, m. A Roman prætor in Sicily, who
defrauded and plundered his province; which
brought an action against him, and Cicero under-
taking the cause, he was condemned and banished.
Vid. Cic. Orat. in Verr. Hinc

Verrea, ōrum, n. pl. A festival instituted by
Verres, Cic. Verr. 4, 21.

Vērrūgo, gnis, f. A town of Latium, Liv. 4, 1.

Vērfaliæ, ārum, f. pl. Versailles in France.

Vērtēæ, ārum, f. pl. Ant. A city in West-
morland under Stainmore, Camd. hod. Burgh.

Vērticordia, æ, f. A name of Venus, given
her from changing the inclinations of the Roman
ladies from lewdness to chastity. Græcè dicitur
Ἀντροπεία, Pausan. in Bæot. De consecratione
hujus deæ, vid. Val. Max. 8, 15. & Jul. Ob-
seq. c. 15.

Vērtumnālia, ium, & ōrum, n. pl. Varr. A
festival kept in October, in honour of

Vērtumnus, i, m. [à vertendo] A god wor-
shipped by the Romans under several shapes, be-
cause he was thought to be the god of change, and
to be graceful under every form. Vērtumnus
Mille habet ornatus, mille decenter habet, Tib.
4, 2, 13. Hinc Vērtumnus natus iniquis,
Hor. 2, 7, 14. seemeth to denote a whimsical
man,

man, who changeth often, but without reason. *Sil. plura de hoc deo scire cupias, lege Prop. eleg. 2. lib. 4. Ov. Met. 14, 641. & seqq.*
Verulani, ðrum. m. pl. A people of Latium, Liv. 9, 42.

Vesbuius, i. m. id qui Vesuvius. Evomuit patros per secula Vesbuius ignes, Sil. 17, 598.

* *Vesici, ðrum. m. pl. Plin. 3, 20. Οὐσεκίς, Ptol. A maritime city and port of Spain; hod. Hüsca & Guesca.*

Vesëvus, i. m. Val. Flacc. 4, 507. A mountain of Campania, very fruitfull and pleasant, till in the reign of the emperor Titus a flame burst out from the top of it, and laid the country about it in ashes. Here the elder Pliny, prompted by his curiosity to enquire into the cause of its burning, met his fate. Lege Plin. nepotis Ep. 26, l. 6. It hath since made frequent eruptions. Dicitur & Vesuvius, & per Syncc. Vesvius, quod vid.

Vesëvus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Vesëvus. Vicina Vesëvo Ora jugo, Virg. Georg. 2, 224.

Vesontio, ðnis. The metropolis of Burgundy, anciently the chief city of the Sequani, Cæs. B. G. 1, 27. hod. Besançon.

Vespalia, ðrum. f. pl. A place in the country of the Sabines, from whence the family of the Flavii had their cognomen, Suet. Vesp. 1.

Vespasianus, i. m. (Titus Flavius) The tenth Roman emperor, a valiant man, and of a mild nature, but given to covetousness. He got several victories in Britain. He undertook the war with the Jews under Nero. In two years time he conquered all Judea, except Jerusalem the metropolis; which was taken and burnt by his son of the same name, after a close siege of six months, A. D. 73. September 8. He died of a flux, æt. 70. imp. 9.

Vesta, æ. f. Two goddesses of this name; the one the goddess of fire [ab Æstia, focus, Cic. de Legib. 2, 12. vel ab Vñ idem] the other of the earth [ab Æstia, flammare, Ov. Fast. 6, 299.] In the former respect she had no image in her temple, Pausan. in Corinth. and Ovid affirmeth the same, Fast. 6, 196. However this be, it is certain in both respects her image was seen in Roman coins, with attributes suitable to both fire and earth. As she regardeth the former, she is taken for the wife of Cælus, and mother of Saturn by some, by others for the daughter of Saturn and Ops; the latter, the daughter of Jupiter. Hinc Vestales virgines, virgins obliged by vow to chastity, and had in great reverence; but if any broke their vow were buried alive, cf. Liv. aliosque passim.

Vestini, ðrum. m. pl. A people of Latium, bordering on the Sabines, Plin. 3, 5. Prope Civita di Penna, in Abrutio ulteriore, Hard. Hinc

Vestinus, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, the Vestini. Cæsus Vestinus, Mart. 13, 31. in lemmate.

Vesvius, per Syncc. pro Vesuvius, Val. Flacc. 3, 109. & Mart. 4, 44, 1. Vid. Vesëvus.

Vesvius, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Vesvius. Vesvia rura, Col. 10, 133.

Vesülus, i. m. A mountain of the maritime Alps, on the west of Liguria, Virg. Æn. 10, 703. hod. Monteviso.

Vesüvius, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Vesvius. Vesuvius apex, Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 72.

Vesüvius, ii. m. A burning mountain in Campania, Plin. 14, 2. hod. Monte di Somma.

Vetëra castra, A town in the dukedom of Cleves, Tac. Ann. 1, 45, 1. Hist. 4, 18, 7. & alibi.

Vettones, qui & Vætiones, um. m. pl. A people of Spain, bordering on Celtiberia, Sil. 3, 378. & Luc. 4, 9.

Vetülönia, æ. f. Sil. 8, 484. Οὐσελάριον, Ptol. A town of Tuscany. Hinc

Vetülönienfes, um. m. pl. & Vetülönii, ðrum. The people of Vetulonia, Plin. 3, 5.

U ante F.

Ufens, tis. m. (1) A river of Latium; hod. Il Portatore, Hard. (2) The name of a leader in the army of Turnus. (3) Virg. Æn. 7, 802. (2) Id. Æn. 8, 6.

Ufentinus, a, um. adj. Bordering upon Ufens. Ufentina tribus, Liv. 9, 20. quæ ap. Fest. Ufentina.

Uffugum, i. n. A town of the Brutians in Italy, Liv. 3, 19.

V ante I.

Viana, æ. f. A town of Noricum, or, as now, called, Schwaden in Germany, Plin. 4, 24.

Vibisci, ðrum. m. pl. A people of Gaul near the Lemän-lake.

Vibius Virius, A senator of Capua, who dissuaded the surrender of the city to the Romans, and afterwards, with 27 senators more, having first intoxicated themselves with wine, and embraced each other, drank poison, and died, Liv. 26, 13.

Vibro Valentia, A town of the Brutii in Italy, Cic. Verr. 2, 40. Hinc

Vibonenfis, e. adj. One of that town, Plin. 3, 5.

Vicetia, æ. f. A city of Lombardy, Plin. 3, 19. & Tac. Hist. 3, 8. Scrib. & Vincentia, pop. Vicetini, Cic. Epist. Fam. 11, 19.

Viçtoria, æ. f. The goddess of victory, Aufon. In nummis vet. plerumque alata conspicitur.

Vienna, æ. f. (1) The metropolis of Austria, on the river Danube. (2) Also an ancient city of Savoy. (1) Olim Vindobona, & Flaviana dict. (2) Mart. 7, 87, 2.

Vigornia, æ. f. The city of Worcester. Villa Faustini, St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk.

Vimînâlis collis [a viminibus, quorum ibi copia] One of the hills on which Rome standeth, Varr. L. 4, 8.

Vindëuci, ðrum. m. pl. A people inhabiting the northern part of the Alps, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 18.

Vindelicia, æ. f. [a Vindâ & Lico fluvii] A country in Germany, Plin. 3, 20. hod. Bawaria.

Vindelhis, is. f. Ant. Portland, Camd.

V. Æmiator, ðris. m. A star in the constellation of Virgo, which riseth before the harvest, Plin. 18, 31. to wit, August 26. Col. 11, 2.

Vinderius, i. m. Kneefergus in Ireland, Camd.

Vindonissa, æ. f. Windisch in Switzerland, Tac. Hist. 4, 61, 7.

Vindonum, i. n. Silchester in Hampshire.

Vinovium, i. n. Winchester in the bishoprick of Durham, Camd.

Vubius, ii. m. [qu. Virbis, quod ab Æsculapio Dianæ rogatus ad vitam revocatus fuerit] A descendant of Hippolytus, who also was called Virbuis, quid inter viros his fuerit, being restored to life by Æsculapius, vid. Virg. Æn. 7, 761.

Vudömârus, i. m. A commander of the Gauls, slain by Claudius Marcellus, who consecrated his spoils to Jupiter Feretrius, Prop. 4, 11, 38, & seqq.

Virgîlänu, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Virgil. Virgiliâna virtus, Plin. præf. operis.*

Virgilius, ii. m. The prince of Latin poets, born at Mantua in Italy the 15th of October, in the consulate of Pompey and Crassus. When young he studied at several places, as at Mantua, Cremona, Naples, and Rome, whither he went on account of his forfeited land, the Mantuans having espoused the wrong side in the civil wars, and by the interest of Pollio and Mecænas had them restored. Pollio put him upon writing his Eclogues, Mecænas his Georgicks, and Augustus his Æneis, which last he lived not to correct, and therefore would have had it burnt. But Augustus after his death ordered Tucca and Varus to revise and correct it, but add nothing. He died at Brundisium, Aug. 23. æt. 52. De eo lege Fab. 10, 1. Hujus vitam alii atque alii, sed diversè, scripserunt.

Virginia, æ. f. A Roman virgin, whom her own father, to prevent her servitude and being exposed to the lust of Appius, one of the decemviri, staked in the middle of the forum, and being ordered to be seized, made his way through the crowd to the camp, and there raised the indignation of the soldiers to that pitch, that they marched to the city, and put an end to the decemviral power. Lege Liv. 3, 44. & seqq. capita.

Virgîniüs (Lucius) A Roman centurion, an honest and valiant man, father of Virginia, Liv. ubi supra.

Viriätus, i. m. A Spaniard, who after he had been a shepherd, a hunter, and a soldier, was made a general, and routed several Roman commanders. At last, after 14 years of his command, invincible in the field, he fell by domestic treachery, Flor. 2, 17. sub fin.

* *Uricönium, i. n. Ant. Οὐριχόνιον, Ptol. Worcester in Shropshire, Camd.*

Virofidum, i. n. Warwick upon the river Eden, Camd.

Virtus, tis. f. A goddess worshipped by the Romans. Her temple was dedicated by M. Marcellus at the Porta Capena, and that of Honor near it; so that the way to his temple must be through hers. Vid. Liv. 29, 11. & Cic. N. D. 2, 23. Freq. hujus deæ simulacrum in nummis antiquis occurrit.

Viçula, æ. f. Plin. 4, 14. Viçula, Mela, 3, 4. A great river of Poland, which divideth Germany from Sarmatia; hod. le Weßel, vel la Vistule. Hard. It riseth in mount Crapax in Silesia, passeth by Cracow, Warsaw, and Dantzick, and falleth into the Baltick.

V. surgis, is. m. A large river of Germany, Plin. 4, 14. hod. Weßer, Hard. It passeth through Bremen, and falleth into the North sea near Carolshurg.

Vitellia, æ. f. The wife of Faunus king of the Aborigines, in some places worshipped as a goddess, Suet. Vitel. 1.

Vitellius, ii. m. The ninth Roman emperor, a covetous man, and a great eater and drinker. His army for his vicious life deserted him, and proclaimed Vespasian. He was put to death in the most ignominious manner, in the eighth month of his reign, and 57th year of his age; his son and brother suffering with him. Lege vitam ejus ap. Suetonium.

Viterbium, vel Viterbum, i. n. A city of Tuscany, olim Vetulonia Platina; hod. Viterbo.

Vitruvius, ii. m. A famous engineer and architect in the time of Julius and Augustus Cæsar; he wrote ten books of architecture. Hodie extant.

Vitula, æ. f. [a vitulari, i. e. voce latari] The goddess of rejoicing and mirth. Vid. Macrob. Stat. 2, 2.

Vivarium, ii. n. Viviers in France. † Alba Augusta Helviorum.

U ante L.

Uliarus, i. f. The isle of Oleron belonging to France, Plin. 4, 19.

Ulmia, æ. f. A city of Swabia; hod. Ulm.

Ulmantes, um. m. pl. A people of France, Plin. 4, 17. Their chief town was Senlis, Hard.

Ulmertum, i. n. Bed. Elmestly, a town in York-shire, Camd.

Ulpianus, i. m. A Tyrian by birth, an excellent lawyer in the reign of Alexander Severus, to whom he was master of the rolls. Opera ejus extant.

Ultio, ðnis. f. The goddess of revenge, Tac. Ann. 3, 13, 3.

Ultonia, æ. f. Ulster in Ireland, one of the four provinces into which it is divided. Vid. Geogr.

Ultrajecium, i. n. Utrecht in Holland. Adi Geogr.

Ulubræ, ðrum. f. pl. A small town of Campania in Italy, near Vilitræ, thinly inhabited, only famous for being the place where Augustus was educated, Vacuis ædilis Ulubris, Juv. 10, 102. conf. Hor. Sat. 1, 11. ult. Hinc

Ulubranus, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to, Ulubra. Ulubrani incolæ, Cic. Epist. Fam. 7, 12.

Ulubrenfis, e. adj. Idem. Plin. 3, 4.

* *Ulyffes, is. vel Græcâ formâ, Ulyffeus, i. m. [Ὀδυσσεύς, Gr. & Æol. Ὀδυσσεύς] The son of Laërtes and Anticlea, king of the islands of Ithaca and Dulichium. He was the most eloquent, politic, and wise commander of all the Greeks, who went to the siege of Troy, vid. Cic. Tusc. 5, 3. & Hor. Ep. 1, 217. & seqq. He feigned*

made

madness, that he might not be forced to go to the siege of Troy, presaging the many sufferings he should undergo there, *vid. Cic. Off. 3, 26. conf. Tib. 4, 1, 52. & seqq. & Prop. 3, 12. & deinceps.* His wisdom and policy were judged to have contributed more to the taking of Troy than the valour of any commander; for which reason the armour of Achilles was judicially given to him rather than to Ajax, *Ov. Met. 13.* After the destruction of Troy he suffered many toils and hardships for ten years together, before his return home. *Vid. Tibull. & Prop. ubi supra.*

* Ulyssippo, ōnis. f. *Mela, Ulyssippo, Plin. 8, 42. [ab Ulyssē conditore] The metropolis of Portugal, near the mouth of the Tagus, built on seven hills, a rich mercantile city; hod. Lisbon.*

Ulyssippōnensis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lisbon. Ulyssippōnense promontorium, Plin. 4, 21.*

U ante M.

* UMBER, i. m. & pl. Umbri, ōrum. m. pl. *The people of Umbria. UMBER pastus, Catull. 37, 11. Umbros agro pellebant, Liv. 5, 35. Umbrosum gens fuit antiquissima Italia.*

* Umbria, æ. f. *[ab ὑμῆρας, imber, vel pot. ab umbrā, quod ab Apennini propinquitate umbrosa fit regio] A spacious country on both sides the Apennine, Plin. 3, 14. Liv. 10, 1.*

Umbro, ōnis. m. *A large river of Tuscany. Umbro navigiorum capax, Plin. 3, 4. hod. Ombrone, mediam ferē, Arnū inter Tiberimque, fecit Etruriam, Hard.*

V ante O.

Voadicia, æ. f. *A queen of Britain, who gained a great conquest over the Romans, Tac. Agric. 16.*

Vōbisca, æ. f. *A town of Spain encompassed with woods, Mart. 1, 50, 14. ubi al. Voberca.*

Vōcontii, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Gaul, in the Dauphinate, Plin. 3, 4. Hinc*

Vōcontius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Vocontii. Forum Vocontium, Cic. Fam. 20, 34. Rura Vocontia, Sil. 3, 467. ubi al. Vocuntia.*

Vōgēsus, i. m. *A hill parting Lorraine from Burgundy and Alsace, Luc. 1, 397.*

Volaterræ, ārum. f. pl. *A city of Tuscany, the birth place of Persius, Plin. 3, 5. Hinc*

Volaterianus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Volaterræ. Volateriana vada, Cic. pro Quint. 6. hod. Vadi, vicus cum portu, in agro Pisanō, à Volaterris xx. M. P. Hard. De Volaterranis incolis vid. Cic. Domo, c. 30. & Epist. Fam. 13, 4.*

Volcæ, ārum. m. pl. *Inhabitants of Gaul, between the Garonne and Rhodanus. Hanc validam gentem appellat Liv. 21, 26. hod. Ceux de Languedoc.*

Volcatius, ii. m. *There were several of this name. (1) Tullus, a consul, who deterred Catiline from petitioning for the consulate. (2) Gallicanus, an historian, who wrote the life of Avidius Cassius. (3) Sedigitus, who wrote of the Latin comic writers. (1) Aſcen. Ped. in Orat. Cic. in togā candidā. (2) Extat vita. (3) Gell. 15, 24.*

Vōlēsus, i. m. (1) *A Sabine, who came to Rome with Tatius. (2) A præconsul of Asia under Augustus, who having beheaded 300 in one day, strutted among the dead bodies, and cried out, O rem regiam! (1) Ov. è Pont. 3, 2, 105. (2) Sen. de Ira, 1, 5.*

Voluba, æ. f. *Falmouth in Cornwall.*

Vologesur, i. vel Vologeses, is. m. *A king of the Parthians in Nero's time, brother of Tiridates. Multa de eo invenies ap. Tacitum.*

Vōlōnes, um. m. pl. *Servants who voluntarily took up arms for their Roman masters in the second Punic war, and were therefore made free.*

Volsci, ōrum. m. pl. *A people of Latium, whose metropolis was Anxur; they conspired with the Æqui against the Roman power, Vid. Liv. 3, 4. & Plin. 3, 5. Hinc*

Volscus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Volscians. Volscā de gente Camilla, Virg. Æn. 7, 803.*

Volsēni, ōrum. pl. & Volsēnum, i. n. *An ancient city of Etruria, Liv. 7, 3. & 10, 37. & Juv. 3, 191. hod. Bolsena.*

Volsinienſis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, the Volturnans, Liv. 5, 32. & 9, 41. & 5, 1.*

Vōlūsius, ii. m. (1) *A silly poet of Padua, who came to Rome with Ennius, and wrote annals. (2) Lucius, of an ancient family in the reign of Claudius, who had amassed vast sums of money. (1) Annales Volusi, cecata charta, Catull. 34, 1. (2) Tac. Ann. 1, 12, 22. & 14, 56, 1.*

Vōmānum, i. n. vel Vōmānus, i. m. *A river of Picenum, Plin. 3, 13. & Sil. 8, 439. hod. Vomano, Hard.*

|| Vopiscus (Flavius) *A biographer, who under Diocletian, and Constantius Chlorus, wrote the lives of some of the Roman emperors. Liber extat.*

|| Voreda, æ. f. *Penrith, or rather Old Carlisle, Litt. unde incert.*

U ante R.

Urāgus, i. m. *[ab urgendo quod moriendi tempus urget, Cic. nisi rectius ab ἐργος, agmen extremum ducens, quod ultimum tabulæ humanæ actum excipiat] A name of Pluto. Rhodig.*

* Urānia, æ. & Urānie, es. f. *[ab ὑρανίς, Gr. cælestis] The daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, the goddess who presides in astronomy; one of the nine Muses. Excipit Uranie; fecere silentia cunctæ, Ov. Fast. 5, 55.*

* Urānōpolis, is. f. *[i. e. cælestis civitas; ab ὑρανίς, Gr. & πόλις, civitas] A city of Macedonia, under mount Athos, Plin. 4, 10.*

Urbefalvia, æ. f. *A town of the Marchia di Ancona in Italy, Plin. 3, 13. hod. Urbisaglia, Hard.*

Urbīnum, i. n. *A city of Umbria in Italy. Hinc Urbinate incolæ, Plin. 3, 14.*

Urbs, is. m. *The name of a river in Liguria, Claud. de B. Get. 555.*

|| Urbs vetus, *A city of Etruria; hod. Orvieto.*

Urci, ōrum. m. pl. *A city formerly of Spain, Plin. 3, 3.*

Urge, ōnis. f. *An island in the Tyrrhene sea, between the coast of Pisa in Italy, and the island of Corsica, Plin. 3, 6. It is said to be about ten miles in circumference.*

Uria, æ. f. *A city of Andalusia in Spain, called also Castum Julium, Plin. 3, 1.*

|| Uriconium, ii. n. *Anton. Worcester in Shropshire, Camd. int.*

Urpines, i. m. *A river of Hungary, Plin. 4, 26. hod. Sarroitz, Hard.*

Urso, ōnis. f. *Plin. 3, 1. Urfaco, Hirt. B. Hisp. 26. A city of Spain, a day's journey from Augusta, supposed to be Offuna, which giveth title to a duke.*

|| Urus, i. m. *The river Ouse, which washeth the city of York.*

U ante F.

Ufalitanum, i. n. *A town in Africa, Plin. 5, 4.*

Uſpētes, um. m. pl. *Cæs. B. G. 4. iidem videntur esse qui Uſipi, Tac. Ann. 13, 56, 4. & Mart. 6, 60. A people of Germany, but by reason of their frequent removals of uncertain situation.*

|| Uſeona, Oxocona, Anton. rect. Yſeona, æ. f. *Okingate in Shropshire, Camd. interpr.*

Uſſico, æ. f. (1) *A mountain in the Sabine country of an easy descent. (2) One of the Æolian islands in Sicily. (1) Hor. Od. 1, 17, 11. (2) Plin. 3, 8.*

U ante T.

Utica, æ. f. *An inland city of Africa, in the country of Tunis, built and inhabited by a Tyrian colony, Just. 3, 14, 2. This place is famous for the suicide of Cato. Hinc*

Uticensis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to, Utica. Ager Uticensis, Liv. 27, 5. De incolis, vid. Cic. pro Balb. 22.*

|| Utricesium, ii. n. *Utrecht in Holland, Amm.*

|| Utriculum, i. n. *Id. quod Otriculum, q. v.*

V ante U.

Vulcānalia, um. & ōrum. n. pl. *Feasts in honour of Vulcan, celebrated Aug. 22. Col. 11, 3.*

Vulcāniæ insulæ, *Seven small islands between Sicily and Lucania, Plin. 3, 8.*

Vulcānius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, Vulcan. Arma Vulcania, Virg. Æn. 8, 535. Vulcania tellus, i. e. Sicilia, Id. ib. 422.*

Vulcānus, i. m. *[à fulgore, qu. Fulgurus enim est pro digam. & c pro g] The son of Jupiter and Juno, according to Phurnutus, or of Juno alone, according to Hesiod. Theog. 397. Jupiter being angry with him hurled him out of heaven, and he was falling from morn till sun set, when he pitched on the island Lemnos, but was much dispirited and lamed, Hom. Il. a, sub fin. He was Jupiter's founder, and with his servants, the Cyclops, forged his bolts, and taught the Lemnians the smith's trade; whence he is also called Mulciber, à mulcendo, i. e. molliendo ferro. Vid. Mulciber.*

Vultur, ōnis. m. *A mountain on the confines of Apulia, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 9.*

Vulturum, & Vulturinus, i. *A town, and rapid river in Campania, Plin. 3, 5. Luc. 2, 423. hod. Voltorno, Hard.*

U ante X.

|| Uxacona, *vid. Ufocona.*

Uxama, æ. f. *A town of Spain, Plin. 3, 3. hod. el Borgo d'Osma ad Duriū amnem, in Castellā vetere, Hard.*

|| Uxelā, æ. f. *Cokerwell in Devonshire.*

Uxelodūnum, i. n. *A town of Guicenne in France, Hirt. B. G. 8, 32. hod. La puerb d'Uffe.*

U ante Z.

|| Uzalitanum oppidum, *An inland town of Africa near Utica, Litt. ex Plin. sed non inven.*

* || Uzeila, æ. f. *[O. Ζελλα, Plin.] Lelwethiel in Cornwall, Camd. int.*

|| Uzetia, æ. f. *A city of Languedoc in France, Litt. ex Mart.*

Uzita, æ. f. *An inland town of Africa, Hirt. B. Afr. 41.*

W ante vocales, quarum tamen nullæ in classis reperiuntur.

|| WARSZAWIA, æ. f. *Warsaw, the capital city of Poland.*

|| Warvicus, i. m. *The town of Warwick.*

|| Westmonasterium, i. n. *Westminster.*

|| Westmorla, æ. f. *Westmoreland, a county in England.*

|| Westphalia, æ. f. *A country of Germany.*

|| Wigornia, vel Vigornia, æ. f. *Worcester.*

|| Windesora, vel Vindelora, æ. f. *Wimbor.*

|| Wintonia, vel Vintonia, æ. f. *Winchester.*

|| Wormacia, æ. f. *The city Worms, olim Barbetomagus.*

X ante A.

* || XANTIPPE, es. f. *[Ξαντίππη, Gr.] The wife of Socrates, so imperious and clamorous a woman, that she would have been intolerable to any other man; and even him, as he confessed, if she had not born him children, Laërt. Vid. & Gell. 1, 17. & Æl. Var. Hist. 11, 12.*

* Xantippus, i. m. *[Ξαντίππος, Gr.] A valiant and successful Spartan commander, who after the Carthaginians had been beaten at sea by the Romans, and worsted in several battles by land, was sent for to command their forces; which*

which he did with such success, that he took Attilius Regulus prisoner, but was ill rewarded for his great services, *Liv. Epit. lib. 18. & lib. 28, 43.*

*Xantho, ūs, f. [ἄλκων, flava] *A sea nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tetys, Virg. Georg. 4, 336.*

*Xanthus, i, m. [ἄλκων, flavus, quod oves flavas faciat, *Plin. 2, 103.*] (1) *A river near Troy, so called by the gods, but by men Scamander. It ariseth in mount Ida, and is discharged into the Hellespont.* (2) *Another in Lydia, with a city of the same name.* (3) *An historian, who wrote of the affairs of Lydia.* (4) *A lyric poet.* (5) *The name of Achilles's horse, so called from his colour.* (1) *Hom. Il. v, 74.* (2) *Id. Il. 5, 172.* & *de urbe vid. Mela.* (3) *Suid. Meminit & Plin. 25, 1.* (4) *Æl. Var. Hist. 4, 26.* (5) *Hom. Il. 7, 149.* & *Claud. de 4 Conf. Hon. 556.*

X ante E.

*Xenagoras, æ, m. [Ξεναγόρας, Gr. ex ξένος, hospes, & ἀγορά, forum] *A Rhodian, so great a drinker, that he was nicknamed Amphora, Æl. Var. Hist. 12, 36. But Athenæus calleth him Xenarchus, and his nickname Metreta, lib. 10.*

*Xenocles, is, m. [Ξενοκλῆς, Gr. ex ξένος, hospes, & κλέος, gloria] (1) *A commander in the army of Agesilaus king of Sparta, in his expedition against the Persians.* (2) *Also the prince of the Asian Rhetoricians.* (1) *Diod. lib. 14.* (2) *Cic. de Clar. Or. c. 91.*

Xenocrates, is, m. [Ξενοκράτης, Gr. sc. hospitibus imperans; ex ξένος, hospes, & κρατία, impero] *A philosopher of Chalcedon, one of Plato's scholars at the same time as Aristotle; of whom their master used to say the former wanted spurs, the latter reins. He succeeded Speusippus in his school. Of 50 talents sent him by Alexander he took only 30 Mnae, and that too lest he should seem to despise the king's bounty, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32. His honesty was so approved by his citizens, that the courts would not put him to his oath, when he was an evidence in law, Cic. Attic. 16, 1. & Lege vitam ejus ap. Laert. qui quinque aliorum ejus nominis meminit.*

*Xenodorus, i, m. [Lat. hospitibus donum; ex ξένος, hospes, & δῶρον, donum] *An excellent statuary and engraver, Plin. 34, 7.*

*Xenon, ōnis, m. [ἄλκων, hospes] *An historian, who wrote upon the affairs of Crete and Italy, Macrobi. Sat. 1, 9. ab aliis dicitur Xeno.*

*Xenophanes, is, m. [ex ξένος, hospes, & φαίρω, luceo] *A philosopher of Colophon. He lived in the fortyeth Olympiad, according to Sext. Empiricus. He wrote against the account of the gods given by Homer and Hesiod. Meminit illius Cic. de Divin. 1, 3. & N. D. 1, 11.*

*Xenophilus, i, m. [Lat. hospitibus charus, vel amicus; ex ξένος, hospes, & φίλος, amicus] *A physician who lived a hundred and five years without any sickness, Plin. 7, 50.*

*Xenophon, ōntis, m. [Ξενοφών, Gr.] *A scholar of Socrates, eminent for religion, justice, and all moral and civil virtues; neither did he excell less in the military art, being a very good commander. He was very well respected by the younger Cyrus, who gave him a military command; under the character of whose education he draweth the image of a perfect, and every way accomplished, prince, in eight books, in a most sweet and natural style, without the least affectation, as is evident, because, as Fabius observeth, no affectation can reach it, lib. 10, 1. Hence that of Cicero, Xenophontis voce Musas quasi locutas ferunt, in Orat. c. 19. He wrote several other things, as particularly the sayings and acts of Socrates, &c.*

|| Xera, æ, f. *A town of Andalusia in Spain, Steph.*

*Xerōlōya, æ, f. [i. e. sicca Libya; ex ξηρός aridus, & Λιβύη, Libya] *An inland part of Africa, as Marmarica, Marcotis, &c. Dixerat sita regio, Maroni, Æn. 4, 42. ubi vid. 377.*

*Xerxes, is, m. [Ξέρξης, Gr.] *A king of Persia, the son of Darius. He was a very haughty prince, but very weak and unsuccessful. The war with the Athenians begun by his father, he prosecuted, invading Greece with 700,000 men of his own kingdoms, and 300,000 auxiliaries, and 12,000 ships. But this so great and powerful an army wanted a commander; for the king who should have led them on, was always last in the field, and first in the flight. He was first opposed at Thermopylae; Leonidas king of Sparta, with 4000 men, endeavouring to hinder his landing, which they did for several days, cutting off vast numbers of their enemies, but at length wearied with slaughter, they all fell. Upon which he marched to the city, burnt it, and several others which were empty of inhabitants. Themistocles having overcome him in a sea-fight, from which he fled in a fisherman's boat, afterwards perfected the liberty of Greece more by policy, than his arms. Vid. Just. 3, 12. & seq. Nep. in Themist. & Herod. lib. 7.*

X ante Y.

Xynia, ærum, f. pl. *A city of Thessaly, taken and plundered by the Romans, Liv. 32, 13.*

Xyfici, ōrum, m. pl. [ἄλκων, hospes] *Wrestlers, who exercised in winter time in a large portico, or gallery, Suet. Aug. 45. vid. & Vitruv. 5, 11. & 6, 10.*

Z ante A.

*Zacynthius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Zacynthus. Zacynthios quosdam adolescentales elegit, Nep. Dion. 9.*

*Zacynthos, i, vel us, f. [Ζακύνθος, Gr.] *An island in the Ionian sea, not far from Cephalonia, on the western side of Peloponnesus. Nemorosa Zacynthus, Virg. Æn. 3, 270. Alta Zacynthus, Ov. Ep. 1, 87. hod. Zante. It is computed to be about sixty miles in circumference, and is subject to the Venetians.*

*Zagreus, i, m. [ἄλκων, intens. & γαῖος, vetus] *A name of Bacchus, when old, as he appeareth in the Thasian and Theban coins. The poets make him the son of Jupiter and Persephone. Vid. Suid.*

Zagrus, i, m. *A mountain of Asia, parting Media and Assyria, Plin. 6, 27.*

Zalates, is, m. *An Armenian pathick, sent as a hostage to Rome, and there debauched, Juv. 2, 164.*

Zaleucus, i, m. *A Locrenian legislator, who enacted, that adulterers should lose their eyes. His son was found guilty, and he in pity to his son pulled out one of his own eyes, and one of his son's, that two eyes might be paid to the law, Val. Max. 6, 5. ext. 3.*

Zama, æ, f. *An island of Africa, distant five days journey from Carthage, Liv. 30, 29. & 32, 16. Scipio gained a great victory, at this place, against Hannibal, Sil. 3, 261.*

*Zamolxis, is, m. [Ζάμολξις, Gr.] *A Gete, servant to Pythagoras, who after his master's death returning home, civilized his countrymen, and by them was reputed a god. Vid. plura ap. Herod. 4, 95.*

*Zancleus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Zancle. Zancleæ mœnia, Sil. 14, 48. & Zancleus, a, um, ut Zancleia saxa, Ov. Met. 14, 47.*

*Zancle, es, f. [ἄλκων, falx, quod ibi falcem depoverit Saturnus, vid. Zancleus] *A city of Sicily, by Strabo taken for Messana; vid. & Thucyd. lib. 6. Ov. Fast. 4, 474. περὶ φασικῶς, Quique locus curvæ nomina falcis habet.*

Zancles, is, m. *A Samothracian, who after 102 years bred new teeth, Plin. 11, 37.*

Zariafa, æ, f. *A city of Baſſiana, Plin. 6, 15.*

Z ante E.

|| Zelandia, æ, f. *Zealand, a country of Lower Germany. Also an isle of Denmark, situate in the Baltick. Vid. Verſtegan, c. 4.*

Zelafium, ii, n. *A promontory of Isthmia upon Demetrias, Liv. 31, 6.*

*Zeno, ōnis, m. [Ζήνων, Gr.] (1) *A citizen of Citrus in Cyprus, the founder of the sect of the Stoicks. The reputation of his integrity was so great at Athens, that they left the keys of the city at his house, and presented him with a golden garland, and set up his statue in brass. He compared logick to a clutched fist, and rhetoric to an open hand. He lived ninety years in health, and at length strangled himself. He placed the summum bonum in virtue.* (2) *Zeno Eleates, a master of logick, and famous for his patience in bearing tortures under Nearchus the tyrant.* (3) *An Epicurean philosopher, cotemporary with Tully, whose discourses he and Atticus went often to hear.* (4) *Another of this name, whom the Armenians made their king, and called Artaxias, after the name of their chief city Artaxata.* (1) *Vid. Cic. in Orat. 32. & pro Murenâ, 29. item Acad. 1, 10. (2) Laert. (3) Cic. de Fin. 1, 5. (4) Tac. Ann. 2, 56, 2.*

Zenobia, æ, f. *The wife of Odenatus king of the Palmyrenians; a learned lady, who spoke readily the Greek and Ægyptian tongues, and soon improved much in the Latin. She understood the Eastern history so well, that she is said to have epitomized it. After Aurelian's triumph over her, she was used very courteously, and lived in Tibur. Vid. plura ap. Treb. Poll. in 30 tyrant.*

Zenodotus, i, m. (1) *A grammarian, keeper of the first Ptolemy's library at Alexandria, and tutor to his sons.* (2) *Another, a grammarian likewise of Alexandria, who revised the censures of Aristarchus upon Homer. This grammarian is not to be confounded with the former, because Aristarchus lived in the time of Ptolemy Philometer. He wrote against Plato concerning the gods.* (3) *A sophist in the reign of Hadrian.* (1) *Suet. de Ill. Gramm. c. 11. (2) Vid. Voss. de Hist. Græc. c. 11. (3) Vid. And. Schott. qui hujus, & aliorum Adagia edidit; in præf. dicitur hic etiam Zenobius.*

*Zephyre, es, f. [ἄλκων, Zephyrus, vid. Appel.] *An island near Crete, Plin. 4, 12.*

*Zephyritis, itidis, f. [ab eodem] *Patron. Flora so called, the daughter of Zephyrus, Catull. 64, 57.*

*Zephyrium, ii, n. [ex eodem themate] (1) *A promontory of the Locrians in Italy; hod. Capo Burſano, Hard. (2) A town of Cilicia. (1) Plin. 3, 5. (2) Id. 5, 27.*

Zerbis, is, m. *A river of Mesopotamia, Plin. 6, 26.*

Zerynthius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Zerynthus. Zerynthia littora, Ov. Triſt. 1, 9, 19.*

|| Zerynthus, i, f. *A city of Samothracia, where was the cave of Hecate. Vid. præced.*

*Zêthes, vel Zêtes, is, m. [Ζήτης, Gr.] *The son of Boreas and Orithyia, and brother of Calais; which two brothers the poets feign to be winged, and were sent to pursue the Harpyies, Ov. Met. 7, 716. Val. Flacc. 1, 469.*

Zetta, æ, f. *A maritime town of Africa, Hirt. B. Afr. 68.*

*Zêthus, vel Zêtus, i, m. [Ζήθος, Gr.] *The twin brother of Amphion, whose different studies had broke off all fraternal love, if Amphion's condescension had not cemented it, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42.*

Zêgūtāna, æ, f. *A maritime region of Africa, bounding on Numidia, Plin. 5, 4.*

Zeugma, itis, f. *A city of Syria Comagena, near the river Euphrates, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 137.*

Zeuxes, is, m. [Ζεύξης, Gr.] *An excellent painter, a rival of Parrhasius, Plin. 35, 10.*

Z ante

Z ante I.

Zigæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people near the Palus Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7.

Zimyri, ōrum, m. pl. *A country of Æthiopia*, Plin. 36, 16.

Zioberis, is, m. *A river of Asia on the borders of Hyrcania*, which runeth directly for three furlongs; then a rock beating back its stream, divideth itself into two channels; soon after it meeteth again more rapid, and hideth itself under ground three hundred furlongs. Thence emerging it maketh a new channel, and groweth larger, and at last falleth into another river called Rhidago, Curt. 4, 4.

Z ante M.

Zmilus, i, m. *One of the architects of the Lemnian labyrinth*, Plin. 36, 13.

Z ante O.

Zoclæ, ārum, m. pl. *A people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3.

*Zōilus, i, m. [Ζῶϊλος, Gr.] *A grammarian of Amphipolis, called Homeromastix, or Homer's scourge, because he wrote against Homer. He also carped at the writings of Plato, and other approved authours; whence it came to pass that*

Zōilus was commonly used for any snarling criticism, vid. *Ov. Remed. Am.* 1, 365. & seq. *Vitruvius* maketh him cotemporary with Ptolemæus Philadelphus, *Præf. lib.* 7. but *Æl. Var. Hist.* 11, 10. throweth him back to the ninety-fifth Olympiad, in the second whereof Socrates took his fatal dose.

Zona, æ, f. *A town and hill of Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus*, Plin. 4, 11.

|| Zonaras, æ, m. *A Constantinopolitan historian, who endeth where Nicetus beginneth, and where he endeth Nicephorus beginneth. Opera extant.*

*Zōpyrus, i, m. [Ζῶπυρος, Gr.] (1) *A nobleman of Persia, who when Darius had long besieged Babylon in vain, maimed himself, cutting off his nose and ears, and fled to the Babylonians; they being moved with pity, and thinking he bore a deadly hatred to the king, made him their general, but he taking a convenient time delivered the city to his master, who gratefully said he would rather have Zopyrus whole, than take twenty Babylons.* (2) *Also a physiognomist, who looking on Socrates's face said he was a passionate and ill-tempered man; but being derided and abused for his opinion, Socrates in his favour said, His judgement is right, I was naturally such, but philosophy hath cured me.* (1) *Just.* 1, 10, 15. (2) *Cic. de Fato*, 5. & *Tusc.* 2, 37. & *Alii hujus nominis inventiuntur.*

*Zōroastres, is, m. [Ζωροάστρης, Gr.] *He is said to have been king of the Bactrians, and cotemporary with Ninus king of Assyria. He was the first that studied magick, Plin.* 30. as also astronomy, and the Chaldean arts, *Justin.* 1, 1, 9. Some have taken him for Cham the son, or Misraim the grandson, of Noah. Several other magicians of this name are mentioned by writers, but there is no certainty of any except him, who was a friend of Cyrus the great, and attended him in his expeditions, mentioned by Arnobius. & *Vid. Dissertationem super Zoroastre, Joh. Petr. Ursini.*

*Zōsimus, i, m. [Ζωσίμος, Gr.] (1) *The freedman of the younger Pliny.* (2) || *A Greek historian, who wrote of Constantine and the following emperours, but was very severe against the Christians, being an obstinate heathen.* (1) *Plin. Ep.* 5, 19. (2) *Opus extat.*

*Zoster, ōris, m. [Ζώστης, Gr.] *A promontory of Attica, between the Piræean haven, and the isle of Cea. Meminit Cic. ad Attic.* 5, 12.

Z ante Y.

*Zygia, æ, f. [ἡ Ζήγνυμι, jungo, quod sit dea connubii] *A name of Juno the goddess of marriage. Lat. Pronuba.*

Zyras, æ, m. *A river of Lower Mæsia, which dischargeth itself into the Euxine sea.* Plin. 4, 11.

Rei antiquariæ studiosis & benevolentibus S.

CUM fasti Romani non solum urbis olim principis orbis terrarum futuræ cunabula, mirandaque planè incrementa, civium priscam virtutem, felicitatemque, eventa rerum memorabilia, temporum in annos, menses, & dies, dierum in fastos, nefastos, intercisos, & atros, distributionem, deorum nomina, & cultus singulares, ferias, sacrificia, victimas, litationes, fana, delubra, aras, templa vota, ædificata, consecrata, festa, ludos solennes, epulas, sacrorum ritus & cæremonias, februa parentationes, iusta, & in summâ theologiam gentium penè universam, nec non victorias, illustrium virorum in rempub. merita egregia, fortium virtutem & res gestas, leges, senatûs consulta, scita plebis, principum & imperatorum natales, aliaque multa, quæ ad civitatem regendam ornandamque pertinebant; signorum item ortus & occasus, atque hæc omnia brevibus quasi tabellis conclusa, contineant; horum recordationem neque vobis injucundam, neque aliis cognitionem inutilem ratus, ad hoc opus meum kalendarium vetus Romanum adjeci, reverendi doctique viri antecessoris mei exemplum secutus. In hoc tamen aliam ab illo insititiam: Ille formam kalendarii veteris non dedit; ego literis majusculis, & scripturæ compendiis, quibus kalendaria prisca ad hanc usque diem adservantur in tabulis & lapidibus exscripta, dedi: ille nudos dedit fastos; ego notis ex antiquis scriptoribus, vel recentiorum commentariis, quæ ad res ipsas, vel ad rerum certos dies designandos pertinere videbantur, illustratos. Quæ quidem notæ pleraque, ingenium enim est proficere per quem profeceris, quatenus semestre Nasonis (he! nobis! quis enim sine dolore alterius semestris damnum commemorare potest?) doctissimum opus respiciunt, copiosissimis illis eruditissimi viri Car. Neapolis debentur; quas tamen pro ratione brevitatis institutæ contraxi. In posterioribus sex mensibus, ubi macrior erat seges, undecunque licebat excerpsi.

Nasonis fastos semestres kalendario veteri subjeci, quò illorum ab hoc discrepantia melius appareret, deinde quò tironibus ad antiquitates & historiam Romanam patentior fieret aditus, cum brevibus his notis, & doctissimi viri, qui locupletissimos Indices ad auctores classicos attexuit, kalendario fastibus Ovidianis præmisso, adjuti essent. Dolet, profectò quidem perdolet, fastos hos in scholis minus tritos quàm cæteri poetæ libri, cum sint omnium lectu dignissimi, omnium doctissimi, omnium denique utilissimi.

Alios dies fastos ex kalendariis publici juris nuper factis addidisse licuit, sed, unde desumptis, cum ego nescirem, neque illorum editores ipsi dicerent, supersedi. Egone, cui in minimis credi non postulem, in rebus gravissimis, quales sunt annualium res & certa tempora, meâ fide solâ, publicè quicquam ut darem? pessimè ceterè illud libro concineret, cujus in appendiculis hoc kalendarium dedi, in quo quidem libro, ne ullum quidem vocabulum auctoritate suâ destitueretur, sedulo curavi.

Cum mensium numerus Cæsareus numero deorum consentium responderet, singulos in singulorum deorum tutelâ esse voluerunt Romani, quas quidem tutelâs Kalendario Rustico notatas in cujusque mensis capite inde exscripsi; & cum eâdem de causâ signa Zodiaci eorundem tutelâs supponerentur, atque ortus & occasus eorum in kalendariis fiat frequens mentio, tutelâs illas versibus Manilianis conscriptas hic apponere visum est.

Lanigerum Pallas, Taurum Citherea tuetur,
Formosos Phœbus Geminos, Cylleni' Cancrum,
Jupiter & cum matre Deûm regit ipse Leonem,
Spiciferæ est Virgo Cereris, fabricataque Libra
Vulcano, pugnax Mavortî Scorpius hæret,

Venantem Diana virum sed partis equinæ,
Atque angusta fovet Capricorni fidera Vesta,
E Jovis adverso Junonis Aquarius Astrum est,
Agnoscatque suos Neptunus in æquore Pisces.

Horum & aliorum siderum ortus & occasus, quorum in kalendario Romano duplicem usum mirè, ut omnia, describit Maro, Georg. 1, 204. ex Columellâ exscripsi, cum in sex mensibus primis à Nafone non docentur; & nonnunquam etiam ad convenientiam & discrepantiam inter se denotandam, ex Plinio. Verum Columellam præcipuè sequi visum est, quoniam ille ex professo astrologiæ studuit, librosque contra astrologos composuit.

Non est ut apud vos vetustatis peritos quicquam de fastis dicam, aliquid tantum de eorum origine tangam, cum explicatio ex scriptoribus Romanis & recentiorum commentariis petenda sit.

Numam secundum regem Romanorum pleraque, quæ in fastos postea relata sunt, instituisse, speciatimque fastos nefastosque dies fecisse, auctorem habemus Livium, Lib. 1. c. 19. Sed an in tabulas æneas incisa, & in ærarium publicum condita fuerint, ante xii Tab. confectioem, A. U. C. ccciv, non perinde est certum. Post quem quidem annum, pontifices, quibus solis ex Numæ instituto omnia, quæ ad leges, deorumque cæremonias & cultum pertinebant, credita à principio fuerant, fastorum tabulam occultatam penes se servabant, specie quidem honoris, sed & fortasse lucri, ut dies agendi peterentur à paucis, & posse agi necne scirent pauci, quoniam fastos vulgò non habebant. Tandem A. U. C. cccxlix, C. Flavius. Cu. F. scriba fastos circa forum in albo proposuit, ut quando lege agi possêt, sciretur. Hæc ferè ex Cicerone pro Murænâ, & Liv. lib. 9. c. ult. Sed quid vos diutius teneam? Quicquid in hoc kalendario sit à me peccatum, ut est humanum, humanitati vestræ ignoscendum & corrigendum relinquo, plurimasque vobis in literarum bonarum decus & profectum calendas ex animo opteo.

Menses Romani in calendas (vel kalendas) novas, & idus dividebant; ordinem verò retro numerandi exhibet sequens calendarium. Tempus etiam scriptis subsignabant hanc formâ: kalendis, nonis, idibus Januariis; pridie, tertio die, quarto, &c. vel ante diem tertium, quartum, &c. kalendus, nonas, idus Januarias vel Januarii. Genitivi autem, kalendarum, nonarum, iduum, pro kalendas, nonas, idus, rarò apud scriptores optimos occurrunt. Anno bissextili tam diem vigesimum quartum, quàm vigesimum quintum Februarii subsignabant sexto [die ante] kalendas Martias.

Ad calendarij compendiarium scripturam sequentia observent Tirones.

Quæ literis majusculis scripta sunt sic notantur in kalendariis antiquis; literæ minores ad compendii explanationem pertinent. K notat Calendæ. a. d. ante, vel ad, diem. F. Fastus dies, nempe in quo prætori licet tria verba judiciaria fari, sc. DO, DICO, ADDICO, qui dies sunt numero XXXVII. N. Nefastus, in quo tria illa verba fari non licuit. EN. Endotercisus dies, i. e. intercisus, quod genus erat Deûm hominumque commune. Ita dicti sunt, aut quòd intercedit Fas, aut quòd intercisum erat Nefas, nam in his inter cæsa & porrecta horæ erant Fastæ, horæ diei reliquæ Nefastæ. N. P. Nefasti primo, quibus diebus ante meridiem fari non licuit prætori. F. P. Fasti primo, nempe prioribus contrarii. Q. Rex C. F. i. e. Quando Rex (sacrorum) comitiavit, Fas. Q. ST. D. F. Quando stercus delatum est, Fas, quos dies, v. suis locis. Hi omnes erant numero LXV. Tertium genus notatum est C literâ, pro Comitialis dies, in quibus populus convenit ad suffragia ferenda. Hi dies, cum Comitia non haberentur, Fasti erant toti; cum haberentur, sed non per totum diem, tunc ex parte Fasti. Horum numerus erat CXXCIV, qui duobus generibus superioribus additi faciunt CCXIII. Cæteri omnes Nefasti erant, non ita tamen ut in illis conciones habere, causas orare, & leges promulgare non liceret.



A Jano

JANUARIUS.

A Jano antiquissimo Italiæ rege nomen habet, Ov. Fast. 1, 64. Numa enim, qui ad solis cursum annum direxit, postquam duos menses Romuli calendario addidisset, hunc illi honorem haberi voluit, quod Janum solem antiquitas crederet, vel quod Janus antiquissimus Italiæ rex fuisset. Utrumque verò mensem Martio præposuit, hunc, quod rebus civilibus & reip. administrandæ intentior pacem bello potior; illum, quod lustrationibus & Deorum religionibus præcipuè deditus, Deorum cultu nihil antiquius judicaret. Alii à Januâ deductum nomen existimant, quod sit mensium janua; sed hoc eodem redit, cum janua sit à Jano. Mensis tamen Tutelam Junoni olim attributam fuisse, ut Dearum principi, ex calendario vetere rustico docemur, unde & reliquorum mensium Tutelæ sumuntur. In calendariis Romuli & Cæsaris est xxxi dierum, Numæ xxix.

1	Calendæ	K. JAN. F. Kalendæ Januarii. Fastus. Hæ Calendæ Junoni (1) sacræ, ut & reliquæ omnes Calendæ, <i>Ov. F. 1, 55. Dies Festus & auspicatus, id. ib. 65, & seqq. Templum duo Jovi & Æsculapio (2) dicata, id. ib. 290, & seqq. Hoc die ultro citroque munera passim strenæque missæ sunt, v. Suet. in Aug. 57. & eundem in Tib. 34.</i>
2	iv Non. vel ante Nonas	F. Fastus. Dies (3) inauspicatus, <i>id. ib. 58.</i>
3	iii	C. Comitalis. Cancræ brachia occid. <i>id. ib. 311. M. T. Ciceronis natalis, Cic. Ep. 5, 7. & Gell. 15, 28. Vota pro salute principis suscepta, Plutarch.</i>
4	Pridie	C. Lyra (4) pluviale signum exoritur, <i>Ov. F. 1, 315.</i>
5	Nonæ	NONÆ. F. Dies (5) inauspic. ut & reliquarum mensium nonæ, utpote sub nullius Dei tutelâ, <i>idem, ibid. 57.</i>
6	viii Id. vel ante Id.	F. in omni mense dies ater, <i>id. ib. 58.</i>
7	vii	C.
8	vi	C.
9	v	AGONalia. Agonalia (6) quæ & prius Agonia, <i>id. ib. 331. Delphin. oritur heliacè, id. ib. 457.</i>
10	iv	ENDotercifus, i. e. intercifus. Hiems (7) media, <i>id. ib. 459.</i>
11	iii	CARmentalia. N. P. Carmentalia (8) <i>id. ib. 462. Juturna (9) æde receptâ, id. ib. 463.</i>
12	Pridie	C.
13	Id.	EIDus N. P. i. e. nefastus primo. Jovi (10) albâ agnâ grandiori litatur, <i>id. ib. 56. & Ariete, id. ib. 588. Provinciæ (11) populo redditæ, id. ib. 589. Octavius salutatur (12) Augustus, id. ib. 590.</i>
14	xix Kal.	EN. DIES VITIOSus EX S. C. Dies ater, vid. suprâ Not. 3.
15	xviii	CAR. sacra Carmentæ relata, <i>id. ib. 618. Item Porrimæ (13) & Postvertæ, id. ib. 633.</i>
16	xvii	C. Concordiæ templum à Germanico datum, <i>id. ib. 637, & seqq. Sol in Aquarium transit, Col. 11, 2, 4. Leo manè occipit oriri, id. ib.</i>
17	xvi	C. Sol. à Capricorno in Aquarium (14) transit, <i>Ov. F. 1, 651. Concordiæ templum à L. Manlio in Galliâ votum, Liv. 22, 33. & 9, ult.</i>
18	xv	C. Aquarius incipit oriri, <i>Col. 11, 2, 4.</i>
19	xiv	C.
20	xiii	C.
21	xii	C.
22	xi	C. Fidicula vespere occidit, <i>Col. 11, 2, 4.</i>
23	x	C. Lyra penitus occidit heliacè, <i>Ov. F. 1, 654.</i>
24	ix	C. Stella (15) in pectore Leonis occidit, <i>id. ib. 1, 655.</i>
25	viii	C.
26	vii	C.
27	vi	C. Castori & Polluci (16) templum dicatum, <i>id. ib. 1, 705. & seqq.</i>
28	v	C.
29	iv	F.
30	iii	N. Pacis (17) ara, <i>id. ib. 710.</i>
31	Pridie	C.

(1) Huic Deæ agnâ & porcâ litabant, *Macrob. Sat. 1, 15. (2) In insulâ Tiberinâ circa A. U. C. CDLXII. in urentis pestilentie remedium, v. Liv. 1, ult. & Epit. 11. Val. Max. 1, 8. (3) Dies Calendas, Nonas, Idus proximè sequentes inauspicati habebantur, Ov. Fast. 1, 55. & seqq. vide & Jo. Tzetzen, Chil. 10. Hist. 303. (4) Sed Nonis, Col. 11, 2, 14. (5) Hic dies maximè Augusto cavebatur, sed δυσφημίᾱς causâ tantum, *Suet. Aug. 91. Conventus etiam publici, Macrob. Sat. 1, 15. Nuptiæ quoquæ devitandæ, id. ib. (6) In his rex sacrificus in regiâ ove feminâ litabat, Ov. F. 1, 333, & 334. de diversis Agonaliorum etymis eundem pete ibidem. Hæ Feriæ inter cæteras stativæ fuerunt, Macrob. Sat. 1, 16. (7) Nasoni adversatur Columella de R. R. lib. 11, 2, 97. ubi ad prid. Non. Jan. retulit. (8) Calend. Constant. notatur hoc Festum Dies**

*Carmentariorum, fuitque inter statos Dies, Macrob. Sat. 1, 16. (9) Ædes hæc ad Aquam virginem posita fuit, consentientibus Viellore, Ruso, & Frontino de Aquæduct. Roman. Neap. (10) Statori, ex Fide Calend. Constant. Hinc Festum Idulia dictum, & Agna idulis, Macrob. Sat. 1, 15. ex Varr. ut videtur. (11) A. U. C. DCCXXVI. Neap. (12) Qui idem Romulus dictus fuisset, nisi affectati regni suspicionem dari vereretur, Dio, lib. 53. (13) Harum prior, ab aliis Prosa, aliis Prorsa, sive Antewerta, de Nom. posterioris apud omnes convenit. Porrima dicta, quod præterita caneret; Postverta, quod futura, Macrob. Sat. 1, 7. (14) Ut & Plinio, sed Ptolem. & Col. 11, 2, 4. xvii. (15) Sed Col. 11, 2, 5. vi cal. (16) In regione viii Fratibus Tiberio & Druso constituta, *Suet. in Tib. c. 20. (17) In regione urbis xiv.**

F E B R U A R I U S.

Februarius mensis ita dictus, quòd *februa*, i. e. piamina vel lustrationes Februo lustrationum Deo fierent, v. *Serv.* in *Virg. Georg.* 1. n. 43. & *Isidor.* 5, 35. & *Ov. Fast.* 2, 19. & 31; vel à Junone Februatâ, cui hujus mensis xv cal. Mart. sacra fiebant, quæ *Lupercalia* dicta sunt à Lupercis Panos sacerdotibus, quo die; uti discimus ex *Nas. Fast.* 2, 267. nudi discurrentes, nisi quòd subligacula habebant ex pelle capræ Junoni immolatæ detracta, mulieres lustrabant. Hic mensis Numæ designatione primâ ultimus anni mensis erat, uti eleganter docet Naso, *Qui sacer est imis manibus imus erat*, *Fast.* 2, 52. Utque hic mensis annum, ita Terminus mensem terminabat, quinque diebus sequentibus intercalatis. In tutelâ Neptuni. In omnib. calendariis est xxviii dierum.

1	Calendæ	K. FEB. N. Kalendæ Februarii. Nefastus. Delubra Junoni (1) Sospitæ posita, <i>Ov. F.</i> 2, 56. Asyli (2) Lucus celebratur, <i>id. ib.</i> 67. Bidente Jovi ad penetrale Numæ (3) & in Capitolio litatur, <i>id. ib.</i> 70. Graves pluviae & nix (4) alta, <i>id. ib.</i> 2, 72.
2	iv Non.	N. Lyra (5) occidit, <i>id. ib.</i> 76. Terga Leonis occ. <i>id. ib.</i> 77.
3	iii	N. Occidit Delphin. <i>id. ib.</i> 79. Fidis tota, & Leo medius occidit, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 14.
4	Pridie	N.
5	Nonæ	NONæ. Junoni Februatæ, <i>Varr. L. L.</i> 5, 3. Octavius Pater (6) Patriæ salutatus, <i>Ov. F.</i> 2, 127. Aquarius dimidiatus oritur, <i>id. ib.</i> 145. Aura à Zephyris mollior, <i>id. ib.</i> 148.
6	viii Id.	N. Veris initium, <i>anonymi auctoris Παράπληγμα</i> .
7	vii	Callisto Sydus occidit, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 15.
8	vi	N. Feralia per dies undecim, <i>Ov. F.</i> 2, 567, 568. Favonii afflatus, <i>Plin.</i> 15, 3.
9	v	N. Veris (7) initium, <i>Ov. F.</i> 2, 150.
10	iv	N.
11	iii	N. Arctophylacis pedes gemini oriuntur, <i>Id. ib.</i> 154.
12	Pridie	N.
13	Idus	EIdus. N. P. Faunalia, <i>id. ib.</i> 193. Fabiorum (8) clades numero CCCVI à Vejentibus apud Cremeram ad internecionem facta, <i>id. ib.</i> 195. Sagittarius vespere occidit, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 20.
14	xvi	N. Corvus, Anguis, & Crater (9) oriuntur, <i>Ov. F.</i> 2, 243, & <i>seqq.</i> Crater vespere oritur, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 20.
15	xv	LVPERcalia. N. P. Lupercalia (10) & (11) Faunalia <i>Ov. F.</i> 2, 267, & <i>seqq.</i> Flamina ventorum malefida & (12) incerta per sex dies, <i>id. ib.</i> 454, & <i>seqq.</i>
16	xiv	Sol (*) in Piscibus, <i>id. ib.</i> 458.
17	xiii	QVIRinalia. N. P. Quirinalia (13) <i>id. ib.</i> 475. Stultorum (14) Festum, <i>id. ib.</i> 513. (15) Fornicalia, <i>id. ib.</i> 527.
18	xii	C. Parentalium dies ultimus, <i>id. ib.</i> 533, 548. quæ & Feralia, <i>id. ib.</i> 569, 570. Anus Deæ (16) Tacitæ, <i>id. ib.</i> 572. seu Deæ Mutæ, 583. sacra facit.
19	xi	C.
20	x	C. Leo definit occidere, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 21.
21	ix	FERALia. F. Arcturus primâ nocte incipit oriri, <i>id. ib.</i>
22	viii	C. Charistia (17) cognatorum, <i>Ov. Fast.</i> 2, 617. & <i>Kalend. Conflant.</i> Sagitta crepusculo incipit oriri, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 21.
23	vii	TERminalia. N. P. Terminalia, (18) <i>Ov. F.</i> 2, 641. Hirundo conspicitur, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 22.
24	vi	REGIFugium, (19) <i>Ov. F.</i> 2, 685. Hirundo veris prænuntia, <i>id. ib.</i> 582. Ab hoc die bis computato annus, mensis, & dies ipse Bissextus, vel Bissextilis, intercalaris, & embolimæus, superstitione pro inauspicato habitus
25	v	C.
26	iv	EN.
27	iii	EQUIria. N. P. Equiria (20) <i>id. ib.</i> 859.
28	Pridie	C.

(1) Hæc Dea in Nummis antiquis scribitur *Sispita*, Spanhem. de *Ufu & Præstantia Num.* p. 83, quæ & *Lanuvina* in Nummis obviis. (2) Alii legunt *Averni*. (3) Sc. ad Vestæ, ubi Numæ regia. (4) Idem dicit *Columella*, *R. R.* 11, 2, 14. (5) Occasum Fides totius ad iii Non. fert *Colum.* 11, 2, 14. (6) A senatu populoque Romano, ex *Frustro Cal. Prænest.* & ex *Monumento Sedunorum veteri*. (7) *Plinius* autem 15, 3. & 2, 47. Id. vi. (8) Hæc clades accidit A. U. C. CCLXXVI. *Coff. T. Mene-* nio & C. Horatio Pulvillo, *Diod. lib.* 12. qui numero rotundo tantum trecentos facit; sed quod ad diem & mensem non convenit inter *Nasone* & *Livium*, qui ad xv Cal. Sextiles ponit, *Lib.* 6, 1. (9) Nasoni suffragatur *Columella* 11, 2, 20. (10) Lupercis dicta, quorum duobus Collegiis tertium addidit Cæsar, sc. Julium; hæc aliquandiu desueta restituit Augustus, *Suet. in vitâ*, 31. (11) De his vid. *Plutarch.* in *Romulo*; meminit horum

etiam *Cicero Philip.* 2, 24. (12) Eandem *ἀκαρασσίαν* faciunt Ægyptii. (*) *Columellæ* die præcedente, 11, 2, 20. (13) Quirinalia, à Quirino vel Curino, quod à curis hasta, sic enim antiquissimi Sabini Martem vocabant postea Romulum. (14) Aliam à *Nasone* nominis rationem vid. ap. *Plutarch.* in *Quæst. Rom.* (15) Hæc, Hæmina antiquus Scriptor, ap. *Plin.* 18, 2. *Farris torrendi Ferias* vocat, qui à Numâ institutas ait. (16) Hujus superstitionis auctor Numa, vid. *Plutarch.* in *vitâ*. (17) In his Epulæ, quas *Charistiam* vocabant, fuerunt, *Val. Max.* 2, 1. (18) Ita dicta quòd in his annum antiquum terminabant, cæteris quinque diebus mensis ultimi intercalatis, *Varr. L. L.* 5. (19) Hoc evenit A. U. C. CCXLIV, *Liv. in fin. lib.* 1. (20) Hæc à Romulo instituta sunt in Campo Martio, vid. *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. & *equiria* in Thesauro nostro.

M A R T I U S.

Hunc mensem in Romuli Calendario primas obtinere non est mirum; cui enim rectius quàm Patri suo, Patriæque, initium anni mensiumque & Calendas ipsas consecrare debuit? Nam, uti æquum fuit, *Martem ante omnes coluisse priores*, docet *Naso, Fast.* 2, 39. Imò vel hinc apparet in Latio tam ante quàm post urbem conditam Martem cultum fuisse, quamquam non eodem mensium ordine. Martius enim in Fastis antiquis erat Albanis, Aricinis, & Tusculanis ordine tertius; Forensibus & Pelignis quartus; Faliscis & Laurentibus quintus; Hernicis sextus; Æquicolis decimus, V. *Or. F.* 3, 85. & *Censorin.* de die natali. Unde fortè quis conjiciat communem Latii fuisse Deum, neque aliâ ratione Romanis proprium, quàm quòd Romuli pater crederetur. Primum autem à Jove honorem Marti habebant, uti ex aliis, tum ex voto *Vell. Paterculi* in fine operis patet.

1	Calendæ	K. MARciæ. N. P. Matronalia (1) Marti sacra, <i>Or. F.</i> 3, 170, 229. & <i>seqq.</i> Lucinæ Templum sacr. <i>id. ib.</i> 248. Anciliorum (2) Festum per tres dies, <i>id. ib.</i> 377. Nuptiæ differendæ, <i>id. ib.</i> 394. His calendis, festis, utpote primo primi Calendarii Romani die, strenæ, xenia, & omnium generum munera mittebantur, non minùs quàm postea Januariis, <i>Tibull.</i> 3, 1. & <i>seqq.</i>
2	vi	F. Vindemiator, Græcis, <i>τρυντήρ</i> , apparet, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 24.
3	v	C. Austrinus Piscis occidit, <i>Or. F.</i> 3, 400, 401.
4	iv	C.
5	iii	C. Arctophylacis five Bootæ occasus, <i>id. ib.</i> 405. Vindemitor oritur, <i>id. ib.</i> 407.
6	Pridie	N. P. Vestalia, <i>id. ib.</i> 417. Octavius (3) creatus Pontifex, <i>id. ib.</i> 420.
7	Nonæ	NONæ. F. Vejovi (4) Templum sacratum, <i>id. ib.</i> 429. Pegasus oritur, <i>id. ib.</i> 450. & <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 24.
8	viii	F. Coronæ ortus, <i>Or. F.</i> 3, 459.
9	vii	C.
10	vi	C.
11	v	C.
12	iv	C.
13	iii	EN. Equiria altera (5) juxta Tiberim, <i>id. ib.</i> 519. & <i>Cal. vet.</i> B. EQ. NP. vel in monte Cœlio, <i>Or. Fast.</i> 3, 522. Jovi Cultori ad Fidem <i>Cal. Constant.</i> Piscis Aquilonius definit oriri, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 24.
14	Pridie	N. P. Equiria altera <i>juxta Cal. vet.</i> Manuralia, ad Fidem <i>Cal. Constant.</i> Argo navis exoritur, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 24.
15	Idus	EIDus. N. P. Annæ Perennæ (6) Festum, <i>Or. F.</i> 3, 523. Parricidium (7) Cæsaris, <i>id. ib.</i> 697. Nepa incipit oriri, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 30.
16	xvii Cal.	F. Scorpîi pars prima oritur, <i>Or. F.</i> 712. Argeorum Festa, <i>Varr. L. L.</i> 6, 3. v. & <i>Fest.</i> p. 254. Palilia in honorem C. Cæs. Calig. ex S. C. <i>Suet. in vitâ</i> , cap. 16. Nepa occidit, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 3.
17	xvi	LIBeralia. N. P. Liberalia, <i>Or. F.</i> 3, 713. Anus (8) viles hederâ cinctæ ad liba populum vocant, <i>id. ib.</i> 726, 767. Toga (9) libera, <i>id. ib.</i> 771, & 781. Argeorum (10) Festa, <i>id. ib.</i> 791. Milvius (11) ad Arcton vergit, <i>id. ib.</i> 793. Sol in Arietem transit, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 31.
18	xv	C. Sol. in Ariete, <i>Or. F.</i> 3, 852. (al. ix cal.)
19	xiv	QUINquatus. N. Minervæ (12) Capitæ delubrum, <i>id. ib.</i> 837. Quinquatus (13) <i>id. ib.</i> 809, 810, quorum primus dies incruentus, <i>id. ib.</i> 811, reliqui gladiatorii, <i>id. ib.</i> 813.
20	xiii	C.
21	xii	C. Ovidii Poëtæ natalis, <i>ex vetusto codice Pomponii Læti, cujus Apographum est in bibliothecâ Vatic.</i> Equus occidit manè, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 31.
22	xi	N. Æquinoctium vernum, <i>Or. F.</i> 3, 878
23	x	TUBILustrum. N. P. Quinquatruum dies ultimus, <i>id. ib.</i> 849. Tubilustrum (14) Minervæ <i>id. ib.</i> 489. Aries incipit oriri, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 31.
24	ix	Q. REX C. F. Quando Rex (15) comitiavit, Fas. Hoc & sequente die Æquinoctium vernum, <i>id. ib.</i> 11, 2, 31. sed <i>Or. F.</i> 3, 879. xi Cal. Hilaria sacra juxta <i>Cal. Constant.</i>
25	viii	
26	vii	C.
27	vi	N. P. HOC DIE CÆSAR ALEXANDriam (16) RECEPIT. Jano, Concordiæ, Saluti, Paci sacr. <i>Or. Fast.</i> 3, 881. (al. iii Cal.) Regifugium, <i>Fest.</i> 401.
28	v	C.
29	iv	C.
30	iii	C.
31	Pridie	C. Dianæ in monte Aventino sacr. <i>Or. F.</i> 3, 884. Matris Deûm (17) lavatio.

(1) Hinc *femineas* has Calendas vocat, *Juv. Sat.* 9, 53. His etiam munuscula à matronis vicissim missa sunt, *Plaut. Mil. Glor.* (2) In Nummis ferè hæc oblonga apparent, quæ à Saliis Martis sacerdotibus gestari vel moveri per urbem solebant, unde in *Cal. Constant.* scribitur ARMA ANCILIA MOVENT. (3) A. U. C. DCCXLI. *Dion. Cassius, lib.* 54. Diem confirmat *vet. Cal.* in quo ante Nonas hæc legimus NP. HOC DIE CÆSAR PONTIF. MAX. FACT. EST. (4) A Romulo inter Arcem & Capitolium in regione viii prope asylum ad augendam illius religionem, *P. Viç.* (5) Prima enim iii Cal. (6) In hoc huic sacrificabant, ut annare & perennare commodè liceret; in hoc etiam festo matronæ cœnas servis apponebant, ut Domini Saturnalibus, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12. (7) A. U. C. DCCIX. juxta *Eutropium, lib.* 7. Hic dies ater, decretumque ne unquam Senatus in eo haberetur, *Dio, lib.* 47. (8) Hederâ coronatæ

Anus hoc festo cum libis & foculo pro emptore sacrificabant, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 19. Ætatis decimo sexto *interp. Neap.* decimo septimo, *interp. Minut.* (10) Hæc à Numâ instituta sunt, & plurimis urbis partibus celebrata, *Liv.* 1, 21. *Varro* in xxvii partibus urbis disposita memorat, *Lib. L. L.* 4. (11) Uno die tardiores facit, *Plin.* 18, 26. (12) Alii legunt Capitæ, cujus rationem *ibid.* legas. (13) *Naso* à 5 diebus ita dictos autumat; rectè quidem quatenus per quinque dies nominis errore celebratos, sed unum diem hoc nomine designari, quòd post diem quintum Idus essent, docet *Varr. L. L. lib.* 5. (14) Tubilustria prima, altera enim x Cal. Jun. (15) Vide *Plutarch.* in *Quæstion. Rom.* quæstione 63. ubi res fusè exponitur. (16) Meminit *Hirt. bello Alex.* (17) In parvo Almonis fluvio, *Or. Fast.* 4, 337. & *Lucan.* 1, 595.

A P R I L I S.

In Romuli Calendario mensis anni secundus, Numæ & Cæsaris quartus, dictus est; ut aliqui volunt, ab 'Αφρὸς, spuma, unde 'Αφροδίτη, Venus spumea vel marina, cui quidem opinioni favere videtur *Flaccus, Carm. 4, 11, 15*; quanquam notationem certiorē facilioremque ipsum Latium suppeditat, nempe ut *Aprilis* quasi *Aperilis* ab *aperiendo*, quæ Varronis est sententia, dicatur, quæ ex eo confirmari videtur, quod reliquorum mensium vocabula omnia sunt originis Latinæ. Etsi non est diffidendum, *Varronem, L. L. 4.* in antiquis literis affirmare se nomen Veneris nusquam invenisse, & ante illum, *Cincium* in libro *Fastorum*, nullam Veneris laudem, sicut cæterorum cœlestium, in Saliorum carminibus celebratam, scriptum reliquisse. Sed quomocunque ea res se habet, Romuli saltem temporibus satis notam Venerem fuisse vel ex Calendario patet, ubi secundum locum possidet, ex Romuli consilio, ut primum quidem mensem à patre suo nominaret, secundum ab Æneæ matre, ita ut hi potissimum anni principia fervarent, à quibus esset Romani nominis origo; unde & Romulus Pater, & Venus Genetrix dicitur. Hæc ferè ex *Macrobio*. Hujus tamen mensis sive virentem, sive Venereum honorem delibavit Nero imperator, cognomentum à se accipere jubens, v. *Tac. Ann. 15, 74, & 16, 12*; quo tamen cum ipso pereunte, pristinum nomen decusque rediit. In Veneris tutelâ est hic mensis; & in Romuli & Cæsaris Calendario xxx dierum, Numæ xxix.

1	Calendæ	K. APR. N. Veneris Festum, <i>Ov. Fast. 4, 129, & seqq.</i> Fortunæ (1) virili thure litatur, <i>id. ib. 149.</i> Scorpions (2) occidit, <i>id. ib. 164.</i>
2	iv	C. Pleiadum (3) occasus, <i>id. ib. 169.</i>
3	iii	C.
4	Pridie	C. LUDI MATRI MAGNÆ. Megalesia (4) in honorem Cybeles, <i>id. ib. 182.</i>
5	Nonæ	NONÆ. LVDI. Fortunæ (5) Publicæ in colle Quirinali, <i>id. ib. 375.</i> Orionis occasus, <i>id. ib. 388.</i>
6	viii	N. P. LVDI. Vergiliæ vespere celantur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 34.</i>
7	vii	N. LUDI.
8	vi	N. LUDI, (6) <i>Ov. F. 4, 377.</i> Cæsar (7) Jugurtham superat, <i>id. ib. 380.</i> Libræ (8) signum pluviale, <i>id. ib. 386.</i> Natalis Castoris & Pollucis, <i>Cal. Const.</i>
9	v	N. LVDI.
10	iv	N. LUDI IN CIRCO. Libra occidere incipit, <i>Col. 11, 2, 34.</i>
11	iii	N.
12	Pridie	N. LVDI CERERI. Cereris (9) Ludi, <i>Ov. Fast. 393.</i> Megalesia sive Megalensia, in quibus matri Ideæ in ædem Victoriæ delatæ lectisternium fiebat, <i>Liv. 29, 14.</i> Suculæ celantur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 35.</i> Lyra occidit, <i>id. ib. 11, 2, 36.</i>
13	Idus	EIDUS N. P. LVDI. Jovi Victori (10) Templum dicatum, <i>Ov. F. 4, 621.</i> Atria (11) Libertati, <i>id. ib. 624.</i> Libra occidit, <i>Col. 11, 2, 35.</i>
14	xviii Cal.	N. LVDI. Cæsaris Victoria (12) Mutinensis, <i>Ov. F. 4, 267.</i>
15	Maii xvii	FORDICALIA. N. P. LVDI. Fordicalia, vel potius Fordicidia, <i>q. v. in Thesaur.</i> In his forda (13) Teluri litabatur, <i>id. ib. 630, & seqq.</i>
16	xvi	N. LVDI. Augustus imperatoris (14) titulo insignitus, <i>id. ib. 676.</i>
17	xv	N. LVDI. Hyadum (15) occasus, <i>id. ib. 678.</i> Sol in Taurum transit, <i>Col. 11, 2, 36.</i>
18	xiv	N. LUDI.
19	xiii	CEREALIA. N. LVD. IN CIRCO. <i>Ov. Fast. 4, 680.</i> Vulpium combustio, <i>id. ib. 4, 681, & seqq.</i> Cerealia iterum, <i>id. ib. 711.</i>
20	xii	N. Sol in Tauro, <i>id. ib. 716.</i>
21	xi	PARILIA. N. P. Palilia (16) seu Parilia, <i>id. ib. 721, & Cal. vet.</i> Romæ natalis, <i>Ov. F. 4, 806.</i>
22	x	N.
23	ix	VINALIA. N. P. Vinalia (17) seu Veneris Festum, <i>id. ib. 863, & seqq.</i> Jovis Festum, <i>id. ib.</i>
24	viii	C.
25	vii	ROBIGALIA. N. P. Ver. (18) medium, <i>id. ib. 902.</i> Aries occidit, <i>id. ib. 903.</i> Canis (19) exortus, <i>id. ib. 904.</i> Robigalia extis (20) canis & ovis facta, <i>id. ib. 908.</i>
26	vi	F.
27	v	C. Vesta (21) translata in ædes Palatinas, <i>id. ib. 949.</i> ubi & Apollinis templum, <i>id. ib. 951.</i>
28	iv	N. P. LVDI FLORALES. Floralia nunc (22) incipiunt, <i>id. ib. 945.</i>
29	iii	C. LVDI. Manè Capra exoritur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 37.</i>
30	Pridie	C. LVDI. Vestæ Palatinæ sacrum, <i>Ov. Fast. 4, 949, 950.</i> Canis se vespere celat, <i>Col. 11, 2, 37.</i>

(1) Hujus ædes in orientali Tiberis parte; in quâ simulachrum Servii Tullii velato togâ capite, cujus rei causam *Naso* pluribus differit. (2) Cum *Nasone* concordat *Columel. 11, 2, 34.* (3) Alii illud *Nasonis, incipiunt humeros relevare paternos*, de ortu intelligunt. (4) V. *Thesaur. Livius*, uti infra, prid. Id. ponit; an historico an poetæ potior fides? sed fortasse *Liv.* ultimum ludorum diem designat, *Naso* primum. (5) Hanc Fortunam esse diversam ab eâ, quæ viii Cal. Maias colitur, apparet, quod licet ambæ Publicæ vocentur, hæc tantum PUBLICÆ, illa PRIMIGENIÆ, cognomine notetur; utraque in colle Quirinali, quæ res divitias facit. (6) Eundem diem notant, *Cal. vet. & Constant.* quinam autem hi ludi fuerint incertum. (7) A. U. C. DCCVII. (8) Cum *Ovid.* facit *Plin. 18, 26.* his verbis, *Cæsari vi. Id. significatur Imber Libræ occasu.* (9) Hos ludos dictator & magister, equitum ex S. C. fecerunt, *Liv. 30, 39;* in his albæ vestes sumptæ, *Ov. F. 4, 620.* (10) A. Q. Fabio; Maximo Rulliano Cos. A. U. C. CDLVIII. in X urbis regione, *Liv. 10, 29.* (11) Atrium Libertati extructum ab Asinio Pollione memorat *Suetonius, Aug. 29;* vel potius restructum, cum A. U. C. DLXXXV in eo tabulas publicas signari soli-

tas certum est ex *Liv. lib. 43.* (12) A. U. C. DCCX. Sed ductu C. Panfæ, & A. Hirtii. (13) Cum ex *Livio 1, 13.* patet triginta fuisse curias, singulæ fordæ in singulis curiis immolabantur. (14) Hoc prænomen adeptus est quinto consulatu, narrante *Dione*, qui incidit in A. U. C. DCCXXIV. (15) Consentit *Plinius 18, 26;* sed *Columel. 11, 2, 36, xiv.* (16) Palilia urbe esse antiquiora *Plutarcki* locus in Romulo, & *Tibull. Eleg. 2, 5.* aliquibus suadent. (17) Hoc festum tam Veneri quàm Jovi sacrum facit *Naso: Varro de L. L. 5.* disertè negat, soli Jovi tribuens. Hunc duplicia fuisse conjectant viri docti; una Veneri, altera Jovi. *Ovidius* certè scribit hunc diem esse Veneri sacrum, qui tamen idem esse Jovi. Ferè tamen hæc priora Veneri tribuuntur; altera quæ sunt xiv Cal. Sept. quæ rustica & altera dicuntur, Jovi; non ita tamen, ut utraque Veneri non adscribantur. (18) *Columellæ 11, 2, 36.* ipsis Palilibus. (19) Vel, ut *Neapolis* emendat, *effugit.* (20) Rufi & lactentis, *Columel.* (21) Cum Augustus pont. max. designatus palatium voluit domicilium, Vestam ad se transfudit, nempe à regione Urbis viii in x, cujus rationem reddit *Dio lib. 55. iv' év τοῖς ἰδίῳις ἅμα καὶ ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς αἰνοῖν.* (22) In *Cal. Constant.* prid.

M A I U S.

De hujus mensis appellatione inter veteres scriptores parum convenit. Tres hujus vocabuli rationes adfert *Naso*, primam à *Majestate*, secundam à *Majoribus*, tertiam à *Maiâ* Mercurii matre, in principio *lib. 5.* quarum primam, quam singularem esse opinor, infirmisimam judico. Nam quæ tanta P. R. majestas, cum hoc nomen huic mensi primum imponeretur? Mensium etiam nomina non dedisse Romanos, sed à Latinis accepisse arbitratur *Varro*, & speciatim quidem hunc mensem à Tusculanis in Fastos Romanos transfuisse quosdam arbitratos narrat *Macrob. Sat. 1, 12*; cui etiam opinioni favet *Festus*. Maium mensem in compluribus civitatibus Latinis, ante urbem conditam existimans. Quin & ipse *Naso* non uno loco mensium nomina Urbe antiquiora esse innuit, v. quæ ad Martium præfati sumus. Postrema nominis causa *Ovidio* memorata, nempe Maii Vocabulum à Maiâ Mercurii matre sumptum fuisse, eo præcipue argumento nititur, quod Maiæ his Calendis sub nomine Bonæ Deæ dedicatum esset templum, & filio suo Idibus, qui fuit ejus natalis. His rationibus assensum non negarem, nisi secundam nominis causam ab *Ovidio* ex *Fulvii Nobilioris* Fastis, quos in templo Herculis Musarum reposuit, sumptam intelligerem. Quibus quidem Fastis illa ferè continentur: "Postquam Romulus populum in majores minoresque divisisset, quod altera pars armis, altera consilio rempub. tueretur, in honorem utriusque partis hunc Maium, sequentem Junium nominavit." Hic mensis quoque injustè nomine veteri exutus à Nerone, narrante *Tacito. Ann. 16, 12, 2.* *Glaudius* appellatus fuit, in honorem Claudii, sed brevè post, vindictis factis, honore nominis pristini indutus fuit; in Tutelâ Apollinis erat hic mensis, & in Romuli, Numæ, & Cæsaris Calendariis xxxi dierum.

1	Calendæ	K. MAII N. Exeunt (1) Floralia, <i>Ov. Fast. 4, 497.</i> Oleniæ Capellæ (2) Ortus, <i>id. ib. 5, 113.</i> Laribus (3) Præstitibus Ara posita, <i>id. ib. 129.</i> Bonæ (4) Deæ sacra, <i>id. ib. 148.</i>
2	vi	F. COMPitalia. Agestes (5) stat, <i>Ov. F. 5, 161.</i> Hyades omnes (6) vesperi oriuntur, <i>id. ib. 164.</i>
3	v	C. Chiron (7) oritur, <i>Ov. F. 5, 379.</i> totus apparet, <i>Col. 11, 2, 39.</i>
4	iv	C.
5	iii	C. Lyra oritur (8) vesperi, <i>Ov. F. 5, 416.</i> item <i>Col. 11, 2, 40.</i>
6	Pridie	C. Scorpius medius occidit, <i>Ov. F. 5, 418.</i> & <i>Col. 11, 2, 39.</i>
7	Nonæ	NONæ. N. Vergiliarum ortus matutinus, <i>id. ib.</i>
8	viii	F. Capella pluvialis, <i>Plin. 18, 26.</i>
9	vii	LEMuria. N. Lemuria vel (9) Remuria in Triduum non continuum sed alternis (10) diebus, <i>Ov. F. 5, 421, 479, 491.</i>
10	vi	C. Vergiliæ totæ apparent, <i>Col. 11, 2, 40.</i>
11	v	LEMuria. N. Nuptiæ (11) inauspici. <i>Ov. F. 5, 487.</i> & seqq. Lemuria media, Orionis occasus, <i>idem. ibid. 493.</i>
12	iv	N. P. LVDi MARTis IN CIRCo. Marti ultori vel (12) Bisultori. <i>id. ib. 551, & 595.</i> Ludi, (13) in Circo, <i>id. ib. 197.</i>
13	iii	Lemurium dies ultimus. Pleiades omnes oriuntur, <i>id. ib. 599.</i> Æstatis (14) initium, <i>id. ib. 605.</i>
14	Prid. Id.	Tauri caput oritur, <i>id. ib. 603.</i> Scirpea (15) Simulachra Vestales de Ponte publici in Tiberim præcipitant, <i>id. ib. 621.</i>
15	Idus	EIDus. N. P. Mercurio (16) ædes è regione circi dicatâ, <i>idem ibid. 669.</i> Fidis manè exoritur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 43.</i>
16	xvii Cal.	F.
	Junii	
17	xvi	C.
18	xv	C.
19	xiv	C.
20	xiii	C. Sol in (17) Geminis, <i>Ov. F. 5, 694.</i> sed <i>Columellæ 11, 2, 4, 3.</i> die præcedente.
21	xii	AGONalia. N. P. Angonalia (18) Jano, vel, ut alii, Vejovi sacra, <i>Ov. F. 5, 721.</i> Suculæ exoriuntur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 43.</i>
22	xi	N. Canis Erigoneus exit, <i>Ov. F. 5, 723.</i> Arcturus hoc & proximo die manè occidit, <i>Col. 11, 3, 43.</i>
23	x	TVBilustrium. N. P. Vulcani Ferie vel (19) Tubilustria, <i>Ov. F. 5, 725.</i>
24	ix	Q. REX C. F. i. e. Quando Rex (sacerdos) comitiavit, Fas
25	viii	C. FORTVNæ PVBLICæ PRIMIGENIæ IN COLLe, ex fragm. <i>vet. Kal.</i> in quo pars hujus & seq mensis, Fortunæ (20) Publicæ templum dedicatum, <i>Ov. Fast. 5, 730.</i> Aquilæ Rostrum oritur, <i>id. ib. 732.</i> Hoc & sequente die Capra manè oritur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 38.</i>
26	vii	C. Boötes occidit, <i>Ov. F. 5, 735.</i>
27	vi	C. Hyades (21) oriuntur, <i>id. ib. 734.</i>
28	v	C.
29	iv	C.
30	iii	C. xxxi (22)
31	Pridie	C. MARS.

(1) Secundum *Cal. Const.* incipiunt prid. Cal. Maii, & exeunt v. Non. Maii. (2) Jovis nutritis; *Ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ τὴν μὲν τε λόγος Διὶ μαζὸν ἐπισχέει, ἄλλ' ἄρα.* (3) Hos Romani cubiculares, Græci θεοὶ κατακλιδῆες vocabant, quorum multi in antiquiorum cimeliaribus adhuc servantur. (4) Templum hujus fuit in regione Urbis xii, *Pub. Hist.* quod à Livio Augusti uxore restitutum fuit, *Ov. F. 5, 157.* (5) Hunc Latini *Corum* & *Caurum* vocabant, *Vitruv. 1, 6.* (6) Manè autem, secundum *Col. 11, 2, 36*; cum quo facit *Plinius*: Has Romani, Etymo decepti, Suculas appellavere, *Plin. 18, 26.* (7) Cum quo consentit *Columella*, *11, 2, 39.* (8) *Æstias*, cujus hæc sunt verba, *Μὴν τῷ αὐτῷ [Μαίῳ] Ἀόρα ἐσπέρτος ἐπιτέλλει, καὶ ἀλλοῖσται ἀνρίκωνός.* (9) *Remuria* Romulo, postea ad molliendum sonum *Lemuria*, leni pro aspera substituta. (10) Qui dies omnes nefasti. (11) Ex Vulgi Sententiâ totus mensis; quin & *Plutarchi* sententiâ his verbis *ἡ μὲν ἅη ἐν τῷ Μαίῳ.* (12) Vide *Thesaur.* & *Dion. lib. 56.* in voce. (13) In honorem, ut videtur, signum à Parthis receptum quotannis celebrari. (14) Magnæ dividie inter auctores de hac re; nam *Columellæ*, *11, 2, 39.* est vii Id. *Ptolemæo*, *Id. ib.* alii aliis diebus. (15) Numero, *Varroni*, *74.* *Dioni*, *30*; nec tantum vestales virgines, sed & prætores, pontifices, ali-

que mystæ præcipitasse docet *Halicarn.* Alii ad ipsas Idus referunt; sed vir eruditus, qui locupletissimos Indices ad auctores classici attexit, sic locum hunc exponit, quem sequor. (16) Circa A. U. C. CCLVIII, *Liv. 2, 21.* *Maiæ Mercurium crâssis Idus*, Mart. Epigr. *12, 68.* (17) Solem hoc die Geminis ingredi ex *Nasone* interpreter, cum Herculis labores 12 tantum respiciam, cui quidem sententiæ suffragatur *Cal. vet.* Alii ponunt xv totidem Herculis labores facientes, unde non dicunt: *Col. 11, 2, 43.* ponit ad xiv. (18) Iterata intellige, priora enim v. Id. Jan. ubi nos vide. (19) De his vide *Varronem L. 5, 3.* Lege etiam Not. ad viii Cal. April. (20) Hoc templum Fortunæ Primigeniæ in colle Quirinali P. Sempronius, se consule, vovit. A. U. C. DXLIX, quod tamen non nisi post decennium dedicatum est, *Liv. lib. 29, 36.* (21) Sacularum ortus xii Cal. Jun. juxta *Col. 11, 2, 45.* (22) Ex *Cal. vet.* fragmento, vel ex sculptentis vel exscribentis vitio factum arbitror, ut duo dies postremi mutarent inter se sedes, & numerum dierum mensis hic solum designari, quoniam in ultimo mensis seq. die invenio xxx, sed nihil statuo. Nam si rectè se res habeat, Mars hic ponitur prid. qui in *Cal. vet.* in iv Non. Junii invenitur.

J U N I U S.

Junius mensis à *Junioribus*, Ov. *Fast.* 5, 78. sic ut Majus à *Majoribus* nomen traxit; in tutela Mercurii posuere veteres, *Cal. vet. Farnes.* ob id. opinor, quod ille Deus juvenili ferè formâ exhibetur. Cincius autem ap. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12. à *Junone* quasi *Junonius*, quo nomine à priscis Latinis dictum ait mensem, unde detritis literis *on* Junius emergit; cui quidem opinioni ex parte favet Naso, qui sic Junonem loquentem inducit, *Junius à nostro nomine nomen habet*, *Fast.* 6, 26. Denique sunt qui à Junio Bruto nomen deductum volunt, quod hic primus consul auctorque libertatis Romanæ fuerit. Hujus mensis nomen Junius Germanici vocabulo Neronis tempore mutatus fuit, ob hanc, si Diis placet, causam, "quia duo jam Tor-
" quati ob scelera interfecti infaustum nomen Junium fecissent, *Tac.* 16, 12." Ex Romuli & Cæsaris ordinatione xxx dierum, ex Numæ xxix.

1	Calendæ	K. JUN. N. Carnæ (1) Deæ sacr. Ov. <i>Fast.</i> 6, 101, Junoni (2) Monetæ templum votivum in Capitolio, <i>id. ib.</i> 183. Marti & Tempestati sacr. <i>id. ib.</i> 191, 192. Aquilæ (3) ortus, <i>id. ib.</i> 196.
2	iv	F. MARTI. (4) CARNÆ. MONETÆ. Hyadum pluvialium ortus heliacus, <i>id. ib.</i> 197.
3	iii	C.
4	Pridie	C. Bellonæ ædes, (5) Appio Claudio Cæco auctore, Tusco bello sacratæ, <i>id. ib.</i> 201.
5	Nonæ	NONÆ. Sanco (6) Semoni Fidio ædes Monte Quirinali dicatæ, <i>id. ib.</i> 213, 218.
6	viii Id.	N.
7	vii	N. Arctophylacis occasus heliacus, <i>id. ib.</i> 236. & <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 45. Ludi piscatorii in Campo juxta Tiberim; Ov. <i>F.</i> 6, 237. & <i>segg.</i>
8	vi	N. MENTI IN CAPITOLIO. Menti (7) Delubra vota, <i>id. ib.</i> 241, 248. ut aliis visum vii Iduum.
9	v	VESTÆ. N. FERIÆ VESTÆ. Vestæ (8) ædes sacra A. U. C. XL, <i>id. ib.</i> 249, 257, 258. Virginibus culta, <i>id. ib.</i> 283. Vacuna & Vacunales Foci, <i>id. ib.</i> 307. Aselli coronati, <i>id. ib.</i> 311. Jovis Pistoris Ara, <i>id. ib.</i> 350. & <i>segg.</i> Palladium (9) igni ereptum, <i>id. ib.</i> 453. D. Jun. Bruti de Gallæcis (10) victoria reportata, <i>id. ib.</i> 461. Crassi Clades, <i>id. ib.</i> 465.
10	iv	N. Delphinis (11) ortus, <i>id. ib.</i> 471.
11	iii	MATRALIA. N. Matralia seu Matri Matutæ sacra, <i>id. ib.</i> 475, 479. Rutili & Didii (12) cædes, <i>id. ib.</i> 563, 568. Concordiæ (13) ædis à Liviâ dedicata, <i>id. ib.</i> 637.
12	Pridie	N.
13	Idus	EIDUS. N. Jovi (14) invicto templum dicatum, <i>id. ib.</i> 650. Quinquatrus (15) minores, <i>id. ib.</i> 651.
14	xviii Cal.	N.
	Julii	
15	xvii	Quando STercus Delatum Fas. Thyenes unius Hyadum ortus, <i>id. ib.</i> 711. Vestæ ædis Purgamina per Tiberim in mare delata, <i>id. ib.</i> 713. Exeunt dies Nuptiis inauspic. <i>id. ib.</i> 234, 235.
16	xvi	C. Zephyrus (16) Nautis secundus, <i>id. ib.</i> 716. Orionis ortus cosmicus, <i>id. ib.</i> 719.
17	xv	C. Delphin. apparet, <i>id. ib.</i> 720. Volsci (17) & Æqui fugati, <i>id. ib.</i> 721.
18	xiv	C. Sol transit in (18) Cancrum, <i>id. ib.</i> 727. Pallas in Aventinâ arce coli cœpta, <i>id. ib.</i> 728.
19	xiii	C. MINERVAE IN AVENTINO, <i>Frustr. Kal. vet.</i> 428.
20	xii	C. SUMMANO AD CIRCUM MAXIMUM. Templum Summano (19) datum, <i>idem, ibid.</i> 731. & <i>Plin.</i> 2, 52. Ophiuchi (20) ortus, Ov. <i>F.</i> 6, 735.
21	xi	C.
22	x	C.
23	ix	C. Flamini contra Auspicia pugnantis cædes, <i>id. ib.</i> 765, 768.
24	viii	C. Syphax Masinissæ (21) superatus, & Hasdrubal cæsus, <i>id. ib.</i> 769, 770. Forti (22) Fortunæ ædis à Servio Tullio dicata, <i>id. ib.</i> 773. Orionis Zona immergitur, <i>id. ib.</i> 787.
25	vii	C.
26	vi	C. Orionis Zona emergit, <i>id. ib.</i> 788. Solstitium (23) æstivum, <i>id. ib.</i> 790.
27	v	C. Laribus & Jovi Statori ædis à Romulo constituta, <i>id. ib.</i> 791, 793.
28	iv	C. Templum (24) Quirino positum, <i>id. ib.</i> 796.
29	iii	F.
30	Pridie	C. Ædis (25) Herculis Musarum à Philippo reparata, <i>id. ib.</i> 800, 801.

(1) Hæc dea antiquis *Cardinea*, *Cardea*, & *Nasuni* etiam *Crane* dicta: quam lardo & fabâ farre mixtâ placabant, Ov. *Fast.* 6, 169, & *segg.* unde hæc Calendæ *Faburiæ* dictæ, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12. (2) Hanc ædem Manl. Capitol. huic deæ vovit. Locus in arce huic destinatus area ædium dicti Manli fuerat, *Liv.* lib. 7. (3) Huic suffragantur, *Plin.* & *Columel.* 11, 2, 45. (4) Sed Nasuni ipsis Calendis. (5) Cum poetâ consentit, *Liv.* 10, 19. (6) Hunc deum *πολύωνμον*, M. Cato in Originibus Sapi Filium dicit, unde Sabini originem traxere, ut *Sil. Ital.* asserit, *lib.* 10, 422, & *segg.* Aliud à Nasone narrat Dionysius, *lib.* nono, nempe Sp. Postumium Col. hanc ædem dedicasse, A. U. C. CCXCVIII. (7) Hoc delubrum T. Otacius vovit, *Liv.* 22, 10, *fin.* (8) Nasuni assentiuntur kalendaria. (9) Contigit hoc incendium A. U. C. DXII. (10) A. U. C. DCXVIII. unde Callæici cognomen adeptus est. (11) Eodem etiam die, *Col.* 11, 2, 46. sed vespere. (12) A. U. C. DCLXIII. (13) *Maritalis*, ut videtur, nam statim subdit *quam caro præstitit illa viro.* (14) Cui Jovi? an

Sponsori? an Latiali? nam *invicto* nec vola nec vestigium; fortè *invicto* est Epitheton, non cognomen. (15) Quinquatrus XIV cal. Mart. memoratæ majores esse videntur; hæc minores. (16) Vetus parapegma XVI cal. ponit. (17) A. U. C. CCCXXII. (18) Neapoli XIII cal. quod miror; sanè in eum diem ponit, *Col.* 11, 2, 49. (19) In urbis regione XI. consentientibus Sexto Rufo & P. Vist. Huic deo nigrâ pecude sacra fiunt. (20) *Columellæ* 11, 2, 49. occasus. (21) Vide *Liv.* 30, 12. (22) Tam huic quàm Fortunæ virili, uti priùs vidimus ad cal. Aprilis, templum dedit Servius Tullius; hoc quidem in foro boario; illud in oriente Tiberis, vid. *Dionysium*, *lib.* 4. (23) Cum quo consentit, *Plin.* 18, 20. (24) Nempe illud quod statim post Julii Proculi relata ædificatum est, quodque postea septuaginta sex columnis ab Augusto ornatum fuit, uti docet *Dio*, *lib.* 54. (25) Hanc ædem in Circo Flaminio primùm à Fulvio Nobiliore ex pecuniâ centoriâ ædificatam Marcus Philippus Augusti vitricus restituit, porticumque adjunxit; vide *Suet. in Aug.* 29.

JULIUS.

Hic mensis ex ordine, quem à primis temporibus obtinuerit, *Quintilis* appellatus fuit, quod idem nomen tenuit usque ad ann. urb. DCCIX, etsi à temporibus Numæ septimus fuisset. Quo quidem anno in honorem C. Julii Cæsaris Dictatoris, qui a. d. iv Idus Quintiles natus fuit, transiit nomen Quintilis ex S. C. ad Julium, legem rogante M. Antonio, M. Filio, & C. Julio Coss. uti *Sigon.* ex illorum temporum historiis colligit. Sub tutelâ Jovis est hic mensis, & in omnibus calendariis Romanis xxxi dierum.

1	Calendæ	K. JULii N. Migratio ab unâ (1) in alteram domum.
2	vi Non.	N.
3	v	N.
4	iv	NP. Corona occidit manè, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 51.
5	iii	POPLIFugia (2) NP.
6	Pridie	N. LUDI (3) APOLLINares. Ædis Fortunæ muliebri dedicata, <i>Dion. Halic.</i> lib. viii. Cancer medius occidit, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 51.
7	Nonæ (4)	N. LVDI.
8	viii	N. (5) LVDI. Capricornus medius occidit, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 51.
9	vii	N. LVDI. Cephei ortus vespertinus, <i>id. ib.</i>
10	vi	C. LVDI. Prodromi flare incipiunt, <i>id. ib.</i>
11	v	C. LVDI.
12	iv	N.P. LVDI C. Julii Cæsaris Natalis, <i>Macrob. Sat.</i> 1, 12. <i>Dion. lib.</i> 44.
13	iii	C. LVDI IN CIRco
14	Prid. Id.	C *MERKedonius dies. Fortunæ muliebri (6) ædis dicata, <i>Liv.</i> 2, 40.
15	Idus	EID. NP. MERK. Transvectio equitum Rom. <i>lib.</i> 9. <i>in fine</i> , & <i>Val. Max.</i> 2, 2, 9. Procyon oritur manè, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 52.
16	xvii	F. MERK.
17	xvi	C. MERK.
18	xv	C. MERK. Alliensis (7) dies.
19	xiv	LVCARIA NP. MERK. Lucaria (8) in luco Asyli celebrata, <i>Fest.</i>
20	xiii	C. LVDI VICToriæ (9) CAESARis. Sol Leonem ingreditur, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 52.
21	xii	LVCARIA LVDI.
22	xi	C. LVDI (10)
23	x	NEPTunalia LVDI.
24	ix	N. LVDI. Leonis in pectore clara stella exoritur, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 52.
25	viii	FVRRinalia NP. LVDI. Aquarius incipit occidere clarè, <i>id. ib.</i>
26	vii	C. LVDI. Canicula apparet, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 53.
27	vi	C. IN CIRCo. Aquila exoritur, <i>id. ib.</i>
28	v	C. IN CIRCo.
29	iv	C. IN CIRCo. Leonis in pectore claræ stellæ exoriuntur, <i>id. ib.</i>
30	iii	C. IN CIRCo, Aquilæ occasus, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 54.
31	Pridie	C.

(1) Vid. *Cic. Ep. ad Q. Frat.* 5, 2, 3. & *Beroald. comment. ad Suet. Tib. cap.* 25. (2) De his vid. *Plutarch. in vit. Romuli*, & *Pison.* ap. *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 2. qui tamen hæc Nonis evenisse autumat. (3) His ludis bove aurato & capris duabus albis sacra fiebant Apollini, & Latonæ bove feminâ auratâ. Populus stipe collatâ coronatus hos spectabat, *Liv.* 25, 12. ubi de eorum institutione. (4) Hæ Nonæ Caprotinæ dictæ sunt in honorem Junonis Caprotinæ, quæ dicta est à caprificu, sub quâ matronæ ancillæque sacrificabant in memoriam signi ex caprificu per ancillas dati; hoc enim viso, ex consilio præcepto Romani hostes somno vinoque oppressos trucidantes patriam afflictam liberabant, *Plut. in Camill.* *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 11. (5)

Hi Ludi videntur fieri in memoriam victoriæ à Tuscis reportatæ, propter ea quæ narrat *Piso* ap. *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 2. * Vid. *Mercedonius* in Thesauro nostro. (6) A. U. C. CLXIV. (7) Hic dies omnium inauspicatissimus, duplici clade insignis fuit; Fabiorum ad Cremeram, *Liv.* 2, 5; Legionum deinde ad fluvium Alliam, unde huic diei nomen, *Id.* 6, 1. Meminit etiam funesti hujus diei, *Cic. Epist. Attic.* 5, 9. (8) Vide Vocab. *Lucaria* in Thesauro. (9) Meminit horum *Dio*, lib. 45. & *Suet. Aug.* c. 10. ubi v. *Casaub.* (10) Nempe ob. vict. CÆSAR. erant enim aliquot dierum, quatuor minimum, ut ex *Dione* & *Appiano* apparet.

AUGUSTUS.

Hic mensis ante Cæsarem Dictatorem *Sextilis*, ab ordine quem tenebat in Romuli Calendario, appellatus est, etiamfi, Januario & Februario à Numâ præpositis, octavus esset. Cessit primùm hæc appellatio in honorem Augusti, ex S. C. & plebiscito. Ipsi S. C. verba, ut & plebisciti mentio extat ap. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12; quòd nomen ejus prætulit Sextili dari, in quo primum consulatum iniisset, & plures victorias adeptus esset, quàm sequenti Septembri, in quo natus esset, *Suet. in vitâ*, 31. Hic mensis in Cereris tutelâ fuit, & in Numæ Calendario xxix, in Romuli & Cæsaris xxxi dierum.

1	Calendæ	AVG. N. SPEI AD FORVM HOLITORIVM, <i>Ex Frustulo Kalend. bimest.</i> NATAL. TI. CLAVDII GERMANICI, <i>ex eodem.</i> Ludi Martis ob ædem Martis consecratam, <i>Dion. l. 60.</i> Etesizæ flant, <i>Col. 11, 2, 56.</i>
2	iv Nonæ	C. (1) FER. HOC DIE Caii CAESARIS HISPANIENSIS (2) VICTORIA. Clades Cannensis, <i>Macrob. Sat.</i> 1, 16.
3	iii	C.
4	Prid. Non.	C. Leo medius oritur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 57.</i>
5	Nonæ	NONÆ F. C. <i>Kal. bimestre</i> , SALVTI IN COLLE QUIRINALE, <i>Id.</i>
6	viii Id.	F. SACRIFICIVM PVBLICVM, <i>Kal. bim.</i>
7	vii	C. Aquarius medius occidit, <i>Col. 11, 2, 57.</i>
8	vi	C. SOLI INDIGITI IN COLLE QUIRINALE SACRIFICIVM PVBLICVM, <i>Kal. bim.</i>
9	v	NP. HOC DIE CAESAR (3) HISPALI VICIT.
10	iv	C. FERIAE ARÆ OPIS ET CERERIS IN VICO IVGARIO CONSTITVTÆ SVNT, <i>Kalend. bimestre.</i>
11	iii	C.
12	Pridie	C. HERCVLI MAGNO CVSTODI IN CIRCO FLAMINIO, <i>Kal. bim.</i> Fidis occidit manè, <i>Col. 11, 2, 51.</i>
13	Idus	EIDVS N. P. DIANÆ (4) IN AVENTINO ET VORTVMNO IN LORETO (5) MAIORE, <i>Kal. bim.</i> Delphini occasus, <i>Col. 11, 2, 57.</i>
14	xix	F.
15	xviii	C.
16	xvii	C.
17	xvi	PORTUNNALIA, NP. <i>Kal. vet.</i> PORTVNO (6) AD PONTEM ÆMILIUM. IANO AD THEATRVM MACELLI, <i>Kal. bim.</i>
18	xv	C.
19	xiv	VINALIA (7) altera F. P. <i>Kal. vet.</i> C. VIN. NP. VENERI AD CIRCVM MAXIMUM, <i>Kal. bim.</i>
20	xiii	C.
21	xii	CONSUALIA NP. <i>Kal. vet.</i> CONSO (8) IN AVENTINO SACRIFICIVM, <i>Kal. bim.</i>
22	xi	EN. Vindemitor manè oritur, <i>Plin. 18, 31.</i>
23	x	VOLCANALIA NP. <i>Kal. vet.</i> VOLCAN. NP. VOLCANO (9) IN CIRCO FLAMINIO.
24	ix	C. Mundus (10) patet.
25	viii	OPICONFIVÆ NP. <i>Kal. vet.</i> OPI (11) IN CAPITOLIO, <i>Kal. bim.</i>
26	vii	C. Arcturus incipit occidere, <i>Col. 11, 2, 58.</i>
27	vi	VOLTURNALIA (12) NP.
28	v	NP. H. D. ARA VICTORIAE IN CURIA (13) DEDICATA est.
29	iv	F.
30	iii	F.
31	Pridie	C. <i>Kal. vet.</i> PR... NATALIS (14) C. CÆSARIS GERMANICI, <i>Kal. bim.</i> Andromedæ ortus vespertinus, <i>Col. 11, 2, 59.</i>

(1) Hic dies non notatur C. comitalis, sed N. nefastus in *kal. bimestri*, nam dies post calendas, nonas, & idus habebantur nefasti, *Orv. F. 1, 55.* (2) HISPANIAM CITERIOREM VICIT, *kal. bim.* (3) Meminit victoriæ hujus urbis *Hirt. Bel. Hisp. & Dio, lib. 43.* (4) Has quoquæ idus esse Dianæ natales clarè indicat *Martialis Ep. 12, 68*: His etiam idibus emeriti canes venatici coronati & feriatum sunt, *Stat. Sylv.* (5) Loretum dixere veteres pro Lauretum, ut *Plautum* pro *Plautum*, *Plotus* pro *Plautus*, &c. (6) Aedis hoc die huic facta est in portu Tiberino, v. *Thesaur.* (7) Vinalia priora fuerunt ix kal. Maii, de quibus v. quæ notavimus. (8) Consualia in honorem Neptuni equestres ludi facti fuerunt, *Liv. 1, 9.* In

his equos asinosque coronabant, & otiari sinebant, *Plutarch. Quæst. Rom.* 48. (9) Horum meminit. *Varr. L. L. 5, 3.* (10) Hoc die sacrum Diti & Proserpinæ fiebat, ut & ii Non. Octob. & vii Id. Novemb. qui omnes apud veteres religiosi erant, *Varr. ap. Macrob. Sat. 1. c. 16.* Aliqui de mundo Cereris intelligunt, unde probant, nescire me fateor. (11) Hanc deam Romæ tutelarem dixerunt, *Macrob. Sat. 3, 9.* (12) De Deo Volturmo, vid. *Festum.* (13) Curia Julia hîc intelligitur, quam utique Augustus in honorem patris sui dedicavit, *Dio, lib. 51.* Meminit etiam hujus Curiz, in quâ Victoriæ simulacrum positum fuit, *Herodian. lib. 7.* (14) *Suet. in vitâ*, cap. 8.

S E P T E M B R I S.

A numero loci, quem in Romuli Calendario tenuit, dictus est hic mensis, teste *Varrone*, qui omnes menses à Junio ad Decembrem usque à numero appellatos scribit, *L. L.* 5. Plures imperatores post datum S. C. Julio & Augusto Cæsaribus *Quintilis & Sextilis* de suis Nominibus appellationis honorem proximi mensis hujus mirè ambiebant vocabulum. Ti. quidem Cæsar, quod unum saltem in honorem cedit, à senatu oblatum modestè recusavit, *Suet. in vitâ*, cap. 26. Domitianus cùm jam adulatione temporum Fasti fœdati fuerunt, uti discimus ex *Tacito, Hist.* 4, 40, 3. ex titulo Germanici ambitiosè assumpto *Germanicum*, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12. appellari voluit, quâ quidem mensis appellatione fœdissimè illi adblanditur *Mart. Epig.* 9, 2. Sed infausto hoc vocabulo statim à morte ejus ex omni ære & lapide eraso antiquum mensis nomen recepit. Commodus deinde ex titulo suo *Herculem* appellari jussit, quod ipse pro Hercule Romano, uti docent monumenta, & nummi passim obvii, se venditabat; cùm sciret paulò ante Antoninum Pium tam sibi quàm conjugii Faustinae ab hoc honore temperasse: Decretum enim fuerat à senatu, ut Septembris *Antoninus*, Octobris *Faustinus* appellaretur. Tacitus denique honoris hujus avidissimus, quòd hoc mense tam natus quàm factus Imperator fuerat, appellationem mensis hujus ad se rapuit, *Vopisc. in vitâ*, sed brevè admodum retinuit; atque ita pristinum mensi servatum est nomen, quod etiamnum manet. Septembris in tutelâ Vulcani positus est, & in Calendario Numæ est dierum xxix, Romuli & Cæsaris xxx.

1	Calendæ	K. SEPT. N.
2	iv Non.	N. HOC DIE FERiæ (1) NEPTunales. Arcturi exortus, <i>Col.</i> 12, 2, 63.
3	iii	NP. <i>Kal. vet.</i> NP. FERiÆ, <i>Kal. bim.</i>
4	Pri. Non.	C. LVDI (2) ROMANI.
5	Nonæ	NON. F. LVDI.
6	viii Id.	F. LVDI.
7	vii	C. LVDI. Piscis Aquilonius definit occidere; & Capra exoritur, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 63.
8	vi	C. LVDI.
9	v	C. LVDI.
10	iv	C. LVDI.
11	iii	C. LVDI. Virgo exoritur, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 63.
12	Prid. Id.	N. LVDI. Arcturus medius exoritur, <i>Plin.</i> 18, 32.
13	Idus	EID. N. P. <i>Kal. vet.</i> EIDvs IOVI, <i>Kal. bim.</i> Clavus (3) pactus.
14	xvii Cal.	F. EQVORum (4) PROBatío.
	Octob.	
15	xvii	C. LVDI ROMani IN CIRCo.
16	xvi	C. IN CIRCo.
17	xv	C. IN CIRCo.
18	xiv	C. IN CIRCo. Spica Virginis exoritur manè, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 65. & <i>Plin.</i> 18, 31.
19	xiii	C. IN CIRCo. Solis in Libram transitus. Crater manè apparet, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 65.
20	xii	C. MERKedonius dies.
21	xi	C. MERK. Pisces occidunt, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 65. <i>Plin.</i> 18, 31.
22	x	C. MERK. Argo navis occidit, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 66.
23	ix	NP. MERK. Hoc die AUGUSTI (5) NATALIS. LVDI (6) CIRCenses. Centaurus incipit manè oriri, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 66.
24	viii	C. FERiÆ, <i>Kal. bim.</i>
25	vii	C. VENERI (7) Genetrici, <i>Kal. bim.</i> IN FORO CÆSARis aliud <i>Kal. Fragn.</i> Hoc & duobus diebus proximis æquinoctium autumnale, <i>Col.</i> 11, 2, 66.
26	vi	C.
27	v	C. Hoedi exoriuntur, <i>id. ib.</i>
28	iv	C. Virgo definit oriri, <i>id. ib.</i>
29	iii	F.
30	Pridie	C.

☞ Hoc etiam mense, sed quo die incertum, EPVLVM MINERVÆ. *Kal. Rusticum.*

(1) Ita fortè dictæ à victoriâ navali, quàm ex M. Antonio & Cleopatrá reportavit Augustus, A. U. C. DCCXXVI, *Dio, lib.* 51, an Neptunalia, quorum meminit *Varro, L. L.* 5, 3. sint eadem, aqua hæret. (2) Hos ludos primi reges Romani, sed Tarquinius Priscus opulentiùs instructiùsque quàm priores fecit, *Liv.* 1, 35. ubi de his plura. Post reges, consules; tandem post hos ædiles curules faciebant. (3) A. U. C. CCCXCII lex vetusta priscis literis verbisque scripta fuit, ut prætor maximus hoc die clavum pangat: qui quidem clavus fixus fuit dextro lateri ædis Jovis Opt. Max. eâ ex parte, quâ Minervæ templum respicit, in notam numeri annorum, quia raræ eo tempore literæ fuerunt, ideoque hæc lex templo Minervæ dicata est, quia ab illâ numerus inventus est, *Liv.* 7, 3. (4) De equorum probatione mentio fit apud Val. Maximum, 2, 2, 9. quæ verba glossam sapere nonnullis videntur; sin aliter, illa verba ad equitum trabeatorum transvectionem pertinent, uti ex serie loci apparet, quæ quidem transvectionio fuit Idib. Quintil, uti suprâ notavimus. (5) *Suet. in vitâ cap.*

5. ut etiam nummi & marmora antiqua, quem tamen ο πᾶν Scal. alique hallucinatum putârunt, existimantes hujus natalem referendum ad xii vel xi cal. Sextilis anni Pompiliani. Sed vide omnino aureum Rubenii de hoc natali libellum, qui nodum, quo modo Capricornus sit Augusti Horoscopus, aliis inexplicabilem, dilucidè explicat. (6) Ludi, qui postea Circenses dicti sunt, primùm in insulâ Tiberinâ celebrati fuerunt nullo certo loco, usque ad tempora Tarquinii Prisci, qui Circum, postea Maximum dictum, primus designavit, forosque, ubi patres equitesque spectarent, divisit, vide *Liv.* 1, 35. (7) Venus Genetrix ita dicta fuit ab Iulo Veneris nepote, unde Juliae gentis origo; huic templum vovit Cæsar ante pugnam Pharsalicam, victoriâque potitus in foro suo posuit, & ei spolia de hostibus dedicavit, ut Thoracem de Margaritis Britannicis. In hoc templo Augustus æneam Divo Cæsari statuam posuit cum stellâ crinitâ, quæ post mortem visa est, supra caput. Hujus templi meminit *Tacitus, Annal.* 16, 27. *Dio, lib.* 43. & *Appian. lib.* 2. B. Civil.

O C T O B R I S.

A numero, quem in Romuli Kalendario tenebat, hic mensis nomen habet, quo tamen ambitio principum spoliatum ibat; & spoliabat quidem, sed ad breve tempus, Domitianus, qui ex suo nomine, quoniam vigesimo hujus mensis natus esset, appellari voluit, quo tamen interfecto, uti dixi in præcedente, pristinum nomen brevè rediit; & postea Commodus, qui cum omnium mensium nomina transmutaret, ex suis agnominibus nova impositurus, hunc mensē *Inviētum*, qui ipse *Hercules Romanus* vocari voluit, appellabat, quanquam sciret Antoninum Pium à tali honore tam sibi quàm conjugī Faustinae temperasse; decretum enim fuerat à senatu, ut Septembris *Antoninus* & hic *Faustinus* vocaretur, *Capitolinus in vitā*. Hic mensis in tutelā Martis fuit, & in omnibus Kalendariis xxxi dierum.

1	Calendæ	K. OCTobris N.
2	vi Nonæ	F.
3	v	C.
4	iv	C. Auriga occidit manè. Virgo desinit occidere, <i>Col. 11, 2, 73.</i>
5	iii	C. Mundus (1) patet. Corona incipit exoriri, <i>id. ib.</i>
6	Pridie	C. Hoedi oriuntur vespere, <i>id. ib.</i> Aries medius occidit, <i>id. ib.</i>
7	Nonæ	NON. F.
8	viii Id.	F. Coronæ clara stella exoritur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 74.</i>
9	vii	C.
10	vi	C. Vergiliæ exoriuntur, <i>id. ib.</i>
11	v	MEDITRinalia (2) <i>Varr. L. L. 5, 3.</i>
12	iv	(3) AVGVSTalia, NP.
13	iii	FONTinalia NP. in (4) honorem Fontium observata, <i>Varr. L. L. 5.</i> Hoc, & sequenti die Corona tota manè exoritur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 7, 4.</i>
14	Pridie	NP.
15	Idus	EDus NP. October equus (5) Marti quotannis immolatus. Virgilii Poëtæ natalis, <i>Mart. Epig. 12, 68.</i>
16	xvii Cal. Novem.	F.
17	xvi	C.
18	xv	C.
19	xiv	ARMilustrum (6) NP.
20	xiii	C. Sol in Nepam tranfit, <i>Col. 11, 2, 77.</i> Solis exortu hoc & sequenti die Vergiliæ incipiunt occidere, <i>id. ib.</i>
21	xii	C.
22	xi	C. Tauri Cauda occidit, <i>id. ib.</i>
23	x	C.
24	ix	C.
25	viii	C. Centaurus exoriri manè desinit, <i>id. ib.</i>
26	vii	C. Nepæ Frons exoritur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 78.</i>
27	vi	C. LVDi (7) VICToriæ.
28	v	C. LVDI. Vergiliæ occidunt, <i>id. ib.</i>
29	iv	C. LVDI. Arcturus vespere occidit, <i>id. ib.</i>
30	iii	C. LVDI. Hoc & sequenti die Cassiope incipit occidere, <i>id. ib.</i>
31	Pridie	C. LVDI.

- ☞ * Vertumnalia hoc mense celebrata, *Varr. L. L. 5.* sed quo die tacet.
 * Hoc etiam mense VINDEMIÆ SACRUM LIBERO. *Kal. Rustic.*

(1) Vide quæ adnotavimus ad ix calendas Septembres. (2) A *Meditrinā*, quæ à *medendo* dicta est, quia hoc die solitum vinum novum & vetus libari & degustari medicamenti causâ, v. *Varr. L. L. 5. ubi plura.* (3) Augusto domum redeunti, rebus in Siciliâ, Graciâ, Asiâ, Syriâ & Parthiâ compositis decreta, *Dio, lib. 54.* ad annum urbis DCCXXXV. Ludorum etiam Augustalium meminit, *Plin. lib. 7, 43.* (4) Hoc die fontibus coro-

nas jaciebant, & puteos coronabant, *Fest.* (5) De hoc ritu *Festum* consule. (6) Ab eo dictum, quod in armilustrio armati sacra faciunt, nisi locus potius dictus ab his, *Varr. L. L. 5, 3.* (7) Hic dies & quatuor sequentes bello civili instituti à P. Cornelio Sullâ fuerunt, uti docet *Paterculus lib. 2, 27.* & *Asconius Pædianus 2 in Verrem.*

N O V E M B R I S.

A colo, quem in vetustissimo Romuli Kalendario tenebat, nomen retinet hic mensis, uti duo præcedentes, & qui confectur, nullâ principum ambitione vexatus, ut priores, nisi unius Commodi, qui *Exuperatorium* diei voluit. Sed hoc non perinde mirum est, cum vanissimus ille princeps cæterorum omnium mensium nomina, tam diis quam imperatoribus honore exutis, mutaret, quò titulis & ambitioni suæ unicè litaret, uti testatur *Ælius Lampridius in vitâ ejus*. In Dianæ tutelâ fuisse hunc mensem ex *Kalendario Rustico* discimus. Ex Romuli & Cæsaris ordinatione xxx dies habuit, Numæ xxix.

1	Calendæ	K. NOVembris N. Caput Tauri hoc die & postridie occidit, <i>Col. 11, 2, 84.</i>
2	iv Non.	F.
3	iii	F. Fidiculæ ortus, <i>Col. 11, 2, 84.</i>
4	Pridie	
5	Nonas	NONæ F.
6	viii Id.	F. (1) LVDI. Tota Fidicula oritur, <i>id. ib.</i>
	vel po-	
	stridie.	
7	vii	C. LVDI. Mundus (2) patet. Stella clara Scorpionis exoritur, <i>id. ib.</i>
8	vi	C. LVDI. Vergiliæ manè occidunt, <i>id. ib.</i>
9	v	C. LVDI.
10	iv	C. LVDI.
11	iii	C. LVDI. Maria clauduntur, teste Vegetio, & aliis.
12	Prid. Id.	C. LVDI.
13	Idus	EIDus NP. EPVLæ (3) INDICTæ.
14	xviii Kal.	F. EQVORum PROBatio.
	Decemb.	
15	xvii	C. LVDI PLEBeii (4) IN CIRCO.
16	xvi	C. IN CIRCo. Tiberii Cæsaris Natalis, <i>Suet. in vit. 5.</i> Fidis exoritur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 88.</i>
17	xv	C. IN CIRCo. Sol in Sagittarium transit, <i>id. ib.</i> Suculæ manè exoriuntur, <i>id. ib.</i>
18	xiv	C. MERK.
19	xiii	C. MERK.
20	xii	C. MERK.
21	xi	C.
22	x	C. Lepus occidit manè, <i>Col. 11, 2, 89.</i>
23	ix	C.
24	viii	C.
25	vii	C. Canicula occidit Solis ortu, <i>id. ib.</i>
26	vi	C.
27	v	C.
28	iv	C.
29	iii	C.
30	Pridie	C. Totæ Suculæ occidunt, <i>id. ib.</i>

(1) De his ludis vide quæ adnotavimus ad prid. Non. Septemb. (2) Vide nostras notas ad ix cal. Septembres. (3) Harum epularum passim ap. *Livium* fit mentio, ut ap. *Val. Max.* In honorem deorum factæ fuerunt in templis ubi lecti diis quasi epulaturis strati fuerunt, unde *lectisternia*

etiam frequenter dicta sunt. (4) Ludi plebei ob libertatem plebi post exactos reges recuperatam, aut reconciliationem plebis post secessum in montem Aventinum, uti ait *Ascon. AEd. Primâ Ciceronis in Verrem*. Hos ædiles plebis edebant, uti docet *Livius 29, ult.*

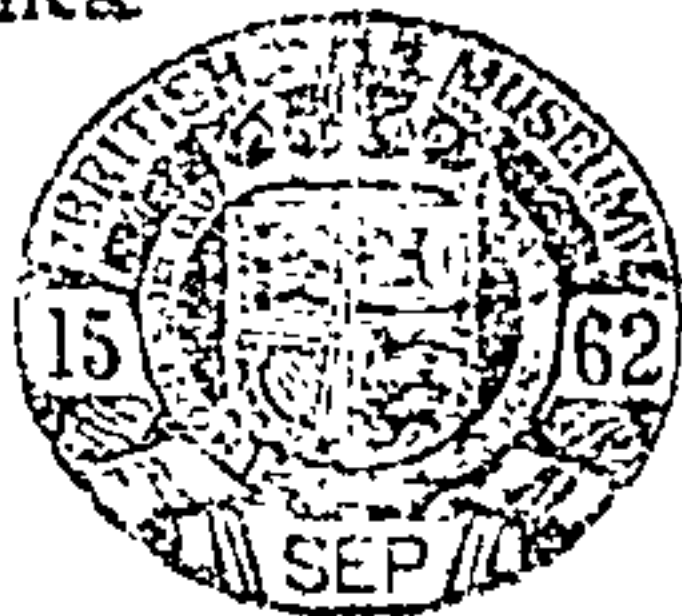
D E C E M B R I S.

Hic mensis à numero loci, quem in Romuli Calendario, ut tres præcedentes, dictus fuit, quemque sine ullâ juris cessione perpetuò tenebat, extra quàm quòd brevi temporis intercapedine, imperante Commodò, *Amazonius* appellatus fuit, in honorem Martiæ concubinæ suæ, quam pictam in Amazone diligebat, propter quam & ipse Amazonio habitu in Arenam Romanam procedere voluit, uti narrat *Ælius Lamprid. in vitâ*. Sed hoc nomen in vanissimi principis auribus lenocinium excogitatum, cum ipso pereunte periit, antiquumque mensi redditum est. In tutelâ Vestæ fuit hic mensis, & in Romuli Calendario xxx, Pompilii xxix, Cæsaris xxxi dierum.

1	Calendæ	K. DEC. N. Fortunæ Muliebris (1) sacrificium.
2	iv Non.	
3	iii	
4	Pridie	
5	Nonæ	NONæ F. Faunalia vel (2) Fauni festum, <i>Hor. Carm. 3, 16.</i>
6	viii Id.	C. Sagittarius medius occidit, <i>Col. 11, 2, 95.</i> Scorpius totus manè exoritur, <i>id. ib.</i>
	vel po- stridie	
	Non.	
7	vii	C. Aquilæ ortus matutinus, <i>id. ib.</i>
8	vi	C. Horatii Flacci poetæ lyrici (3) natalis
9	v	C.
10	iv	C.
11	iii	AGON. NP. (4)
12	Pridie	EN.
13	Idus	EID. NP. Scorpio totus manè exoritur, <i>Col. 11, 2, 94.</i> Hoc (5) die, M. T. Cic. cædes.
14	xix Cal.	F.
	Januar.	
	vel po- strid. Id.	
15	xviii	CONSualia (6) M P.
16	xvii	C.
17	xvi	FERIÆ (7) SATVRNales. Sol in Capricornum transit, <i>Col 11, 2.</i>
18	xv	C.
19	xiv	Opalia NP. (8) <i>Macrob. Sat. 1, 10.</i>
20	xiii	C.
21	xii	DIValia (9) NP.
22	xi	C. Feriæ (10) Laribus consecratæ.
23	x	LARentalia vel Laurentinalia. NP. Feriæ Jovis quæ appellantur (11) Laurentinalia, <i>id. ib.</i> Capræ occasus matutinus, <i>Col. 11, 2, 94.</i>
24	ix	C.
25	viii	C. Juvenales (12) ludi.
26	vii	C.
27	vi	C. Delphinus incipit oriri manè, <i>Col. 11, 2, 94.</i>
28	v	C.
29	iv	F. Aquilæ vespertinus occasus, <i>id. ib.</i>
30	iii	F. Canicula vespere occidit, <i>id. ib.</i>
31	Pridie	C.

(1) Hoc prius peractum quàm huic deæ templum extructum fuisset, quod ad prid. Id. Quintiles postea translatus fuit. Valeria hujus deæ sacerdos ex S. C. decreta est, quòd hæc mulieribus legationis ad M. Coriolanum auctor fuisset; vid. *Dionys. Halicarnass. lib. 8. ubi plura.* (2) Huic deo bis in anno sacra fiebant; ineunte vere, ut sementem servaret, & hoc die, cum jam conditæ essent omnes fruges. Celebratum est festum hædo & vino, *Hor. loco citato*; in locis sylvestribus, *Varr. L. L. 6.* (3) A. U. C. DCLXXXIX, L. Cottâ & L. Torquato Coss. *Antiq. scriptor vitæ ejus.* (4) De his ludis vide v Idus Januar. (5) A. U. C. DCCI. (6) De his vide xii Kal. Septembres. (7) Saturnalia ex primâ institutione fuerunt xiv Kal. Januarias; postquam autem C. Cæsar duos menses addidisset, hoc die cœpta sunt celebrari, *Macrob. Sat. 1, 10.* ubi lege de his plura. Sigillaria de quibus in fastis altum silentium, his adjecta septem dies publicæ

lætitia complebant, *Id. 1, 11.* (8) Opalia Opi Saturni conjugii consecrata fuerunt, *Macrob. Sat. 1, 10.* (9) Sc. Divæ Angeronæ feriæ publicæ, cui in sacello Volupia sacra fiebant, *Macrob. Sat. 1, 10.* ubi de utriusque nominis etymo videre est; vide etiam ap. *Plin. 3, 5.* hujus deæ descriptionem. (10) In his Æmilius Regillus præter ædem laribus in Campo Martio curandam vovit, *Macrob. loco jam citato.* (11) De harum origine lege, si vacat, diversas fabulas, ap. *eundem ibid.* (12) Dicti *Juvenales*, quòd in his quasi rejuvenesceret populus, Nerone imperante, à quo primùm instituti fuerunt, cum barbam deponeret, in quibus non nobilitas cuiquam, non acti honores impedimento fuere, quòd minùs Græci, Latinive histrionis artem exercerent, usque ad gestus, modosque haud viriles, *Tac. Hist. 14, 15.* vid. & *Suet. in Nerone, cap. 11. ibique Torrentium.*



ROMAN COINS, WEIGHTS, and MEASURES.

THE Romans reckoned their money by *æs*, *asses*, *sestertii* or *nummi*, *denarii*, *solidi* or *aurei*, *pondo* or *libra*.

Æs, as it denoted a particular coin, was at first *libralis*, or of a pound weight, and even when it was diminished retained the name of *libella*. The first impress of this coin was a *Janus*, and on the reverse the *rostrum* of a ship.

As was divided into twelve parts, the names of whose divisions were these following: *uncia*, *sextans*, *quadrans*, *triens*, *quincunx*, *semis*, *septunx*, *bes*, *dodrans*, *dextans*, *dejunx*.

Quadrans and *Teruncius* are used to signify the smallest brass coin after the reduction of the *as*, as the *sestertius* was the least of the silver coins.

The *as* was first reduced to two ounces, then to one ounce, and at last to half an ounce.

The *sestertius* was a silver coin, equal to the fourth part of a *denarius*.

Nummus, when mentioned as a piece of money, was the same with the *sestertius*. So *mille nummi*, *mille sestertii*, and *mille sestertii nummi* signify the same; as do likewise *mille nummum*, *mille sestertiūm*, and *mille sestertiūm nummum*.

Sestertium in the neutral gender signifies *mille sestertiūm nummorum*.

The marks of the *sestertius nummus* are IIS, LLS. HS. HS. which characters denote $2\frac{1}{2}$ *asses*.

In speaking of sums above a thousand, there is often a twofold *eclipsis*, sometimes of the word *sestertiūm*, or its mark, sometimes of the word *mille*; as in *Martial*, vi. 10. *Pauca Jovem nup̄r cū millia (sestertia) fortè rogarem*; and vii. 9. *Septingenta (millia) Tito debet Lupus*. There is another double *eclipsis* to be observed when they use the numeral Adverbs; as HS. *bis* & *tricies in annos singulos Verri decernebatur, quod aratoribus solveret*, Cic. Verr. iii. 70. where *centena millia* is understood, *scil.* 3,200,000 *nummi sestertii*, or 3,200 *sestertia*. If the sum is to be reduced to *nummi sestertii* then *centum* and *mille* both are understood, and that *decies* or 10 must be multiplied by 100,000. If you would reduce the sum to *sestertia*, the word *centum* being then understood, it must be multiplied only by 100. Thus *decies HS.* is 1,000,000 *nummi sestertii*, or 1000 *sestertia*.

Mille sestertii is only 1000 *nummi sestertii*, in English money 8 l. 1 s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. which makes a *sestertium*.

Mille sestertia is 1000 times that sum, *viz.* 8072 l. 18 s. 4 d.

Millies HS. is 100,000 times that sum, or 807,291 l. 13 s. 4 d.

When the numbers have a line over them, *centena millia* is understood, as in the case of the numeral Adverbs; thus HS. $\overline{\text{MC}}$. signifies the same with *millies centies HS.* that is 110,000,000 *nummi*, or 888,020 l. 16 s. 8 d. whereas HS. MC. without the cross lines denote only 1100 *nummi*, or 8 l. 17 s. 7 d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

When the numbers are distinguished by points in two or three different orders, the first towards the right hand signifies units, the second thousands, and the third hundred thousands; for instance, III. XII. DC. HS. denotes 300,000, 12,000, and 600 HS. in all making 312,600 *nummi*, in English money 5047 l. 3 s. 9 d.

Denarius was the chief silver coin among the Romans; in weight, at first, the seventh part of a Roman ounce, which, according to Dr. *Arbutnot*, consisted of 438 grains, and was equal to our *Avoirdupois* ounce; upon which calculation an ounce of silver of that number of grains would be in value 4 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

The subdivisions of the *denarius* were the *quinarius*, or half, so called from its value of five *asses*; and likewise *victoriat*, from the image of *Victory* sometimes impressed upon it; and the *sestertius*, which has been mentioned already.

The *pondo argenti* amongst the Romans, is a sort of numeral expression of sums of money, and is different from the common *libra*, which consisted only of 84 *denarii*, or 96 drachms. The *pondo*, according to *Budæus's* valuation, amounts to the value of an *Attick Mina*, or 3 l. 4 s. 7 d. according to *Agricola*, to 3 l. 2 s.

The Value and Proportion of the ROMAN COINS.

Teruncius	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	l.	s.	d.	q.
2	Sembella	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	0	0	0	0 $\frac{775}{1000}$
4	2 Libella	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	0	0	0	1 $\frac{5}{100}$
4	2 As	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	0	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{10}$
10	5 2½	Sestertius	_____	_____	_____	_____	0	0	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
20	10 5	2 Quinarius	_____	_____	_____	_____	0	0	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	10 5	2 Victoriatus	_____	_____	_____	_____	0	0	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	20 10	4 2 Denarius	_____	_____	_____	_____	0	0	7	3

Note. Of these the *denarius*, *victoriatus*, *sestertius*, and sometimes the *as*, were of silver; the rest of brass.

There were sometimes also coined of brass the *triens*, *sextans*, *uncia*, *sextula*, and *dupondius*.

The Roman gold coin was the *aureus*, which weighed generally double the *denarius*; which, according to the first proportion of coinage mentioned by *Pliny*, Lib. xxxiii, 3, was worth _____ } l. s. d.
 According to the proportion that obtains now amongst us _____ } 1 4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
 According to the decuple proportion mentioned by *Livy*, and *Jul. Pollux* _____ } 0 12 11
 According to the proportion mentioned by *Tacitus*, and which afterwards obtained; whereby the *aureus* exchanged for 25 *denarii* _____ } 0 16 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

Some alterations of the value of the Roman coin mentioned by *Pliny*:

In the reign of <i>Servius</i>	}	the <i>as</i> weighed of brass	{	1 pound
A. Urb. 490 _____				2 ounces
A. Urb. 537 _____				1 ounce
A. Urb. 586 _____				$\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce
A. Urb. 485 _____	}	<i>denarius</i> exchanged for	{	10 <i>asses</i>
A. Urb. 537 _____				16 <i>asses</i>
A. Urb. 547, scruple of gold worth 20 <i>sestertii</i> .				
Coined afterwards of the pound of gold 20 <i>denarii</i>				} <i>aurei</i> .
In <i>Nero's</i> time of the pound of gold 45 <i>denarii</i> _____				

The Roman manner of reckoning sums of money reduced to the English standard.

<i>Sestertii nummi.</i>							l.	s.	d.	q.
Sestertius	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	00	00	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Decem	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	00	01	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Centum	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	00	16	1	3
Mille equal to a sestertium	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	08	01	5	2

<i>Sestertia.</i>							l.	s.	d.
Sestertium	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	08	01	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Decem	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	80	14	07
Centum, this sum the Romans expressed thus: Debet mihi centum, debet mihi centum sestertia, vel debet centum millia sestertium	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	807	05	10

Decies sestertium, &c. the Adverb *centies* being understood.

Decies sestertium, vel decies centena millia nummum	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	l.	s.	d.
Centies, vel centies HS.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	8072	18	04
Millies HS.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	80729	03	04
Millies centies HS.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	807291	13	04
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	888020	16	08

The Roman manner of reckoning interest of money.

<i>Asses usurae, vel centesima usurae</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	1	12
<i>Semis usurae</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	$\frac{1}{2}$	6
<i>Trientes usurae</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	$\frac{1}{3}$	4
<i>Quadrantes usurae</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	$\frac{1}{4}$	3
<i>Sextantes usurae</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	$\frac{1}{6}$	2
<i>Unciae usurae</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	$\frac{1}{12}$	1
<i>Quincunces usurae</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	$\frac{1}{12}$	5
<i>Septunces usurae</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	$\frac{1}{12}$	7
<i>Behes usurae</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	$\frac{1}{12}$	8
<i>Dodrantes usurae</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	$\frac{1}{12}$	9
<i>Dextrantes usurae</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	$\frac{1}{12}$	10
<i>Deonces usurae</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	$\frac{1}{12}$	11

per cent. a month

per cent. a year.

Grecian and Roman weights reduced to English Troy weight.

Lentes										lb.	oz.	dwts.	grains.
4	Siliquæ									0	0	0	0 $\frac{8}{11} \frac{5}{2}$
12	3	Obolus								0	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
24	6	2	Scriptulum							0	0	0	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
72	18	6	3	Drachma						0	0	2	6 $\frac{9}{16}$
96	24	8	4	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Sextula					0	0	3	0 $\frac{6}{7}$
144	36	12	6	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Sicilicus				0	0	4	13 $\frac{2}{7}$
192	48	16	8	$2\frac{2}{3}$	2	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Duella			0	0	6	1 $\frac{1}{7}$
576	144	48	24	8	6	4	3	Uncia		0	0	18	5 $\frac{1}{7}$
6912	1728	576	288	96	72	48	36	12	Libra	0	10	18	13 $\frac{5}{7}$

The Roman ounce is the English avoirdupois ounce, which they divided into 7 *denarii*, as well as 8 *drachms*; and since they reckoned their *denarius* equal to the *Attick drachm*, this will make the *Attick* weights $\frac{1}{8}$ heavier than the correspondent Roman weights.

Roman square measure.

		Fugerum contained				
	uncia		square feet	scruples	Eng. roods	sq. poles
1	As	12	As	28800	288	2
$\frac{1}{2}$	Deunx	11	Deunx	26400	264	2
$\frac{1}{3}$	Dextans	10	Dextans	24000	240	2
$\frac{1}{4}$	Dodrans	9	Dodrans	21600	216	1
$\frac{1}{5}$	Bes	8	Bes	19200	192	1
$\frac{1}{6}$	Septunx	7	Septunx	16800	168	1
$\frac{1}{7}$	Semis	6	Semis	14400	144	1
$\frac{1}{8}$	Quincunx	5	Quincunx	12000	120	1
$\frac{1}{9}$	Triens	4	Triens	9600	96	0
$\frac{1}{10}$	Quadrans	3	Quadrans	7200	72	0
$\frac{1}{12}$	Sextans	2	Sextans	4800	48	0
$\frac{1}{12}$	Uncia	1	Uncia	2400	24	0

Note, *Aëus major* was 14400 square feet equal to a *semis-clima* 3600 square feet, equal to a *fescuncia*. *Aëus minimus* equal to a *sextans*.

Roman measures of capacity for things liquid.

Ligula										English wine measure.			
										gall.	pints	fol.	inch. dec.
4	Cyathus									0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0,117 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Acetabulum								0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0,704 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	3	2	Quartarius							0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	1,409
24	6	4	2	Hemina						0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2,818
48	12	8	4	2	Sextarius					0	1		5,636
288	72	48	24	12	6	Congius				0	7		4,942
1152	288	192	96	48	24	4	Urna			3	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	5,33
2304	576	384	192	96	48	8	2	Amphora		7	1		10,66
4608	1152	768	384	192	96	16	4	20	Culeus	143	3		11,075

Note 1. *Quadrantal* is the same with the *amphora*; *cadus*, *congiarius*, and *dolium*, denote no certain measure.

Note 2. The Romans divided the *sextarius*, as well as the *libra*, into twelve equal parts, called *cyathi*, and therefore they denominated their *calices*, *sextantes*, *quadrantes*, *trientes*, according to the number of *cyathi* which they contained.

Roman measures of capacity for things dry.

Ligula						English corn measure, pecks gall. pints fol. inch. dec.			
						0	0	$0\frac{1}{48}$	0,01
4	Cyathus					0	0	$0\frac{1}{12}$	0,04
6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Acetabulum				0	0	$0\frac{1}{8}$	0,06
24	6	4	Hemina			0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0,24
48	12	8	2	Sextarius		0	0	1	0,48
384	96	64	16	8	Semimodius	0	1	0	3,84
768	192	128	32	16	2 Modius	1	0	0	7,68

Roman measures of length.

Digitus tranſverſus										Eng. paces feet inch. dec.			
										0	0	$0,725\frac{1}{4}$	
$1\frac{1}{3}$	Uncia									0	0	0,967	
4	3	Palmus minor								0	0	2,901	
16	12	4	Pes							0	0	11,604	
20	15	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Palmipes						0	1	2,505	
24	18	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Cubitus					0	1	5,406	
40	30	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{2}{3}$	Gradus				0	2	5,01	
80	60	20	5	4	$3\frac{1}{3}$	2	Paffus			0	4	10,02	
10000	7500	2500	625	500	$416\frac{2}{3}$	250	125	Stadium		120	4	4,5	
80000	60000	20000	5000	4000	$3333\frac{1}{3}$	2000	1000	8	Milliare	967	0	0	

Note, Those who do not understand decimal fractions, may observe that the denominator of every such decimal is an unit with as many cyphers as there are places of numbers in the fraction; that the decimal parts are separated from the integer by a *comma*, and that the first figure, or two first figures, in the decimal parts, are chiefly to be regarded, without considering the number of places; 5 is half, 25 a quarter; as in *pes* 11,604 which is 11 inches, and 604 decimal parts of an inch, and very little more than half an inch; had it been 500, it had been just half, or if 250, just a quarter of an inch.

Fasti ROMANI Consulares.

A.M.	A.C.N.	
1	3984	<i>Creatur mundus.</i>
1657	2328	<i>Diluvium Noachi.</i>
2022	1962	<i>Vocatio Abrahami.</i>
2453	1531	<i>Legislatio Mosaiica.</i>
2800	1184	<i>Trojæ excidium.</i>
3208	776	<i>Prima Olympias.</i>
3231	753	<i>Romulus Romanorum rex I. regnat XXXVIII annos</i>
3270	714	<i>Numa Pompilius R. rex II. regnat XLIII annos.</i>
3313	671	<i>Tullus Hostilius R. rex III. regnat XXIII annos.</i>
3345	639	<i>Ancus Martius R. rex IV. regnat XXIV annos.</i>
3370	614	<i>Tarquinius Priscus R. rex V. regnat XXXVIII annos.</i>
3407	577	<i>Servius Tullius R. rex VI. regnat XLIV annos.</i>
3451	533	<i>Tarquinius Superbus R. rex VII. regnat XXIV annos, sed propter stuprum, à filio ejus Sexto Tarquinio, Laetitia oblatum, Româ ejicitur, imperiumque regium abrogatur.</i>

An.	An.	
U.C.	ante	
	N.C.	
		L. Junius Brutus, quo occiso, succedit Sp. Lucr. Tricipitinus, quo mortuo, succedit Horatius Pulvillus.
244	509	L. Tarq. Collatinus, quo expulso, succedit P. Valerius Poplicola
245	508	P. Valerius Poplicola II T. Lucretius Tricipitinus
246	507	P. Valerius Poplicola III M. Horatius Pulvillus II
247	506	Sp. Lartius Flavius T. Herminius Aquilinus
248	505	M. Valerius P. Postumius Tubertus I
249	504	P. Valerius Poplicola IV T. Lucretius Tricipitinus II
250	503	Q. Postumius Tubertus II Agrippa Menenius Lanatus
251	502	Opiter Virginus Tricoftus Sp. Cassius Viscellinus
252	501	Postumius Cominius Auruncus T. Lartius Flavius
253	500	Serv. Sulpicius Camerinus Man. Tull. Longus, qui moritur in magistr.
254	499	P. Veturius Geminus T. Æbutius Elva
255	498	T. Lartius Flavius II Q. Clælius Sículus
256	497	A. Sempronius Atratinus M. Minucius Augurinus
257	496	A. Postumius Albus Regillensis A. Virginus Tricoftus I
258	495	Ap. Claudius Sabinus Regillensis P. Servilius Priscus
259	494	A. Virginus Tricoft. Cœlimont. II T. Veturius Geminus Cicurinus
260	493	Sp. Cassius Viscellinus II Postumius Cominius Auruncus II
261	492	T. Geganius Macerinus P. Minucius Augurinus
262	491	M. Minucius Augurinus II A. Sempronius Atratinus II
263	490	Q. Sulpicius Camerinus Sp. Lartius Flavius II
264	489	C. Julius Julius P. Pinarius Rufus Mamercinus
265	488	Sp. Nautius Rutilus Sex. Furius Fufus
266	487	C. Aquilius Tuscus T. Sicinius Sabinus
267	486	Sp. Cassius Viscellinus III Proculus Virgin. Tricoft. Rutilus
268	485	Q. Fabius Vibulanus Ser. Cornel. Maluginensis Cossus
269	484	L. Æmilius Mamercinus K. Fabius Vibulanus
270	483	M. Fabius Vibulanus L. Valerius Poplicola Potitus
271	482	C. Julius Julius Q. Fabius Vibulanus II
272	481	K. Fabius Vibulanus II Sp. Furius Fufus

An.	An.	
U.C.	ante	
	N.C.	
273	480	Cn. Manl. Cincinnatus, in prælio occisus M. Fabius Vibulanus II
274	479	K. Fabius Vibulanus III T. Virginus Tricoftus Rutilus
275	478	L. Æmilius Mamercinus II C. Serv. Structus Ahala, quo mort. succedit C. Cor. Lentulus Esquilin.
276	477	C. Horatius Pulvillus T. Menenius Lanatus
277	476	A. Virginus Tricoftus Rutilus. Sp. Servilius Structus
278	475	P. Valerius Poplicola C. Nautius Rutilus
279	474	L. Furius Medullinus Fufus A. Manlius Vulso
280	473	L. Æmilius Mamercinus III Vopiscus Julius Julius, vel Opiter Virginus, ut Liv. II, 5.
281	472	L. Pinarius Rufus Mamercinus P. Furius Fufus
282	471	Ap. Claudius Sabin. Regillensis T. Quintus Barbatus Capitolinus
283	470	L. Valerius Poplicola Potitus II Tib. Æmilius Mamercinus
284	469	A. Virginus Tricoft. Cœlimont. T. Numicius Priscus
285	468	T. Quint. Barbatus Capitolinus II Q. Servilius Priscus
286	467	Tib. Æmilius Mamercinus II Q. Vibulanus
287	466	Sp. Postumius Albus Regillensis Q. Servilius Priscus II
288	465	Q. Fabius Vibulanus II T. Quintus Barb. Capitolinus III
289	464	A. Postumius Albus Regillensis Sp. Furius Medullinus Fufus
290	463	P. Servil. Priscus, } ambo in magistratu mortui. L. Æbutius Elva, }
291	462	L. Lucretius Tricipitinus T. Veturius Geminus Cicurinus
292	461	P. Volumnius Amintinus Gallus Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus
293	460	P. Valerius Poplicola II. in cuius locum sufficitur L. Quinctius Cincinnatus
		C. Claudius Sabinus Regillensis
294	459	Q. Fabius Vibulanus III L. Cornelius Maluginensis Cossus
295	458	C. Nautius Rutilus II L. Minucius Augurinus, qui ob res malè in Algidio gesset coactus abdicavit
296	457	C. Horatius Pulvillus Q. Minucius Augurinus
297	456	M. Valerius Maximus Sp. Virginus Tricoft. Cœlimont.
298	455	T. Romulus Rocus Vaticanus C. Veturius Cicurinus
299	454	Sp. Tarpeius Montan. Capitolinus A. Æternus Fontinalis
300	453	Sex. Quintilius P. Horatius Tergeminus

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		
301	451	P. Sest. Capitolinus	324	429	L. Sergius Fidenas II	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
302	451	T. Menenius Lanatus	325	428	Hostus Lucretius Tricipitinus	
		App. Claudius Crassinus			T. Quintius Pennus Cincinnatus II	
		T. Genucius Augurinus. <i>Hi abdicarunt, ut decemviri crearentur consulari potestate legum ferendarum causâ. Hi autem fuerunt :</i>	326	427	A. Cornelius Cossus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
302	451	Ap. Claudius Crassinus	327	426	L. Papirius Mugillanus II	
		T. Genucius Augurinus			C. Servilius Structus Ahala	
		P. Sestius Capitolinus			T. Quintius Pennus Cincinnatus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		L. Veturius Crass. Cicurinus			C. Furius Pacilus	
		C. Julius Julus	328	425	M. Postum. Albus Regillensis	
		A. Manlius Vulso			A. Cornelius Cossus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus			A. Sempronius Atratinus	
		P. Curatius Tergeminus	329	424	L. Furius Medullinus II	
		T. Romulus Rocus Vaticanus			L. Quintius Cincinnatus II	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
303	450	Sp. Postumius Albus Regillensis			L. Horatius Barbatus	
		Ap. Claudius Crassinus II			Ap. Claudius Crass. Regillensis	
		Q. Fabius Vibulanus	330	423	Sp. Nautius Rutilus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		M. Cornelius Maluginensis			L. Sergius Fidenas	
		M. Sergius	331	422	Sex. Julius Julus	
		L. Minucius Augurinus			C. Sempronius Atratinus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		Q. Pœtilius Libo			Q. Fabius Vibulanus	
		T. Antonius Merenda			L. Manlius Vulso Capitolinus	
		Cœso Duilius			Q. Antonius Merenda	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		Sp. Oppius Cornicen	332	421	L. Papirius Mugillanus	
		Man. Rabuleius			L. Servilius Structus	
304	449	Ap. Claudius Crassinus II	333	420	T. Quintus Capitolinus Barbatus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		Q. Fabius Vibulanus			Numerius Fabius Vibulanus	
		M. Cornelius Maluginensis			T. Quint. Penn. Cincinnatus II	
		L. Minucius Augurinus			M. Manlius Vulso Capitolinus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		T. Antonius Merenda			L. Furius Medullinus III	
		Man. Rabuleius	334	419	A. Sempronius Atratinus II	
		M. Sergius			Agrippa Menenius	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		K. Duilius			Sp. Nautius Rutilus	
		Q. Pœtilius Libo Visolus	335	418	P. Lucretius Tricipitinus	
		Sp. Oppius Cornicen ; <i>qui coacti abdicarunt ob facinus Ap. Claudii ; in eorum loc. facti sunt COSS.</i>			C. Servilius Axilla	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		L. Valerius Poplicola Potitus			M. Papirius Mugillanus	
		T. Horatius Barbatus	336	417	C. Servilius Axilla II	
305	448	Lar. Herminius Aquilinus			L. Sergius Fidenas III	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		T. Virginius Tricoft. Cœlimont.			P. Lucretius Tricipitinus II	
306	447	M. Geganius Macerinus			L. Servilius Structus II	
		C. Julius Julus	337	416	Agrippa Menenius Lanatus II	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
307	446	T. Quint. Capitolin. Barbatus IV			Sp. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus	
		Agrippa Furius Fufus			A. Sempronius Atratinus II	
308	445	M. Genucius Augurinus			M. Papirius Mugillanus II	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		C. Curtius Philo	338	415	Q. Fabius Vibulanus	
		T. Clœlius Siculus			Sp. Nautius Rutilus II	
309	444	A. Sempronius Atratinus			P. Cornelius Cossus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		L. Atilius Longus, <i>qui vitio facti abdicarunt, & in eorum loc. facti sunt COSS.</i>			Quintius Cincinnatus	
		L. Papirius Mugillanus			C. Valerius Potitus Volusus	
		L. Sempronius Atratinus	339	414	N. Fabius Vibulanus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
310	443	M. Geganius Macerinus II			Q. Fabius Vibulanus II	
		T. Quintus Capitolinus Barbat. V			Cn. Cornelius Cossus	
311	442	M. Fabius Vibulanus			P. Postum. Albus Regillensis ; <i>qui in magistratu seditione militari occisus est</i>	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		Postumius Æbutius Cornicen	340	413	L. Valerius Potitus	
312	441	C. Furius Pacitus Fufus			M. Cornelius Cossus	
		M. Papirius Crassus	341	412	L. Furius Medullinus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
313	440	Proculus Geganius Macerinus			Q. Fabius Ambustus	
		L. Menenius Lanatus	342	411	C. Furius Pacilus	
314	439	T. Quintus Capitolinus VI			M. Papirius Mugillanus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		Agrippa Menenius Lanatus			C. Nautius Rutilus	
315	438	Mamer. Æmilius Mamercinus	343	410	M. Æmilius Mamercinus	
		L. Quintus Cincinnatus			C. Valerius Potitus Volusus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		L. Julius Julus	344	409	Cn. Cornelius Cossus	
316	437	M. Geganius Macerinus III			L. Furius Medullinus II	
		L. Sergius Fidenas	345	408	C. Julius Julus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
317	436	M. Cornelius Maluginensis			P. Cornelius Cossus	
		L. Papirius Crassus			C. Servilius Ahala	
318	435	C. Julius Julus II			C. Val. Volusin. Potitus Volusus II	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		L. Virginius Tricoftus	346	407	C. Servilius Ahala II	
319	434	C. Julius Julus III			L. Furius Medullinus	
		L. Virginius Tricoftus II	347	406	N. Fabius Vibulanus II	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
320	433	M. Fabius Vibulanus			P. Cornelius Rutilus Cossus	
		M. Fossius Flaccinator			L. Valerius Potitus II	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		L. Sergius Fidenas	348	405	Cn. Cornelius Cossus	
321	432	L. Pinarius Rufus Mamercinus			N. Fabius Ambustus	
		L. Furius Medullinus			C. Julius Julus	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		Sp. Postumius Albus Regillensis			M. Æmilius Mamercinus	
322	431	T. Quintus Pennus Cincinnatus			T. Quintus Capitolin. Barb.	
		C. Julius Mento	349	404	L. Furius Medullinus II	Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.
		L. Papirius Crassus			Q. Quintus Cincinnatus	
323	430	L. Julius Julus			A. Manlius Vulso Capitolin.	
					P. Cornelius Maluginensis	C. Valer.
					Sp. Nautius Rutilus III	
					Cn. Cornelius Cossus II	

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
350	303	C. Valer. Potitus Volusus III K. Fabius Ambustus M. Sergius Fidenas M. Æmilius Mamercinus II M. Furius Fusus Ap. Claudius Crassus L. Julius Julus M. Quintilius Varus L. Valerius Potitus III C. Servilius Ahala III Q. Sulpicius Camerin. Cornutus Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas A. Manl. Tricoft. Cœlimontan. M. Sergius Fidenas II. <i>bi duo consuli abdicarunt</i>	366	387	L. Æmilius Mamercinus L. Postumius Albinus Regillensis T. Quintius Cincinnatus Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas V L. Julius Julus L. Aquilius Corvus L. Lucretius Tricipitinus Ser. Sulpicius Rufus L. Papinius Cursor C. Sergius Fidenas L. Æmilius Mamercinus II L. Menenius Lanatus L. Valerius Poplicola III C. Cornelius Cossus M. Furius Camillus IV Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis II Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas VI L. Quintius Cincinnatus R. Horatius Pulvillus P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola. <i>Roma à Gallis capta,</i> Flor. I, II
351	402	L. Valerius Potitus IV L. Julius Julus M. Furius Camillus M. Æmilius Mamercinus III C. Cornelius Cossus II K. Fabius Ambustus II P. Licinius Calvus P. Mælius Capitolinus P. Mænius Sp. Furius Medullinus L. Titinius L. Publius Philo Volscus C. Duilius L. Atilius Longus Cn. Genucius Aventinensis M. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus M. Pomponius Volero Publius Philo	367	386	A. Manlius Capitolinus P. Cornelius Cossus II T. Quintius Capitolinus L. Quintius Capitolinus L. Papirius Cursor II C. Sergius Fidenas II Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis III P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola II M. Furius Camillus V Ser. Sulpicius Rufus II C. Papirius Crassus T. Quintius Cincinnatus II L. Valerius Poplicola IV A. Manlius Capitolinus III Ser. Sulpicius Rufus III L. Lucretius Tricipitinus II L. Æmilius Mamercinus III M. Trebonius Flavius Sp. Papirius Crassus L. Papirius Crassus Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis IV Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas Ser. Sulpicius Prætextatus L. Æmilius Mamercinus IV M. Furius Camillus VI A. Postumius Albin. Regillens. L. Postumius Albin. Regillens. L. Furius Medullinus L. Lucretius Tricipitinus III M. Fabius Ambustus L. Valerius Poplicola V P. Valer. Potitus Poplicola III L. Menenius Lanatus II C. Sergius Fidenas III Sp. Papirius Cursor Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis V C. Manlius Capitolinus P. Manlius Capitolinus L. Julius Julus II C. Sextilius M. Albinus L. Antistius Sp. Furius Medullinus Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas II C. Licinus Calvus P. Clælius Siculus M. Horatius Pulvillus L. Geganus Macerinus L. Æmilius Mamercinus V Ser. Sulpicius Prætextatus II P. Valer. Potitus Poplicola IV L. Quintius Cincinnatus C. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus C. Quintius Cincinnatus L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus C. Licinius Calvus Stolo II L. Sextius Sextin. Lateranus III C. Licinius Calvus Stolo III L. Sextius Sextin. Lateranus IV C. Licinus Calvus Stolo IV L. Sextius Sextin. Lateranus V C. Licinus Calvus Stolo V
352	401	L. Valerius Potitus IV L. Julius Julus M. Furius Camillus M. Æmilius Mamercinus III C. Cornelius Cossus II K. Fabius Ambustus II P. Licinius Calvus P. Mælius Capitolinus P. Mænius Sp. Furius Medullinus L. Titinius L. Publius Philo Volscus C. Duilius L. Atilius Longus Cn. Genucius Aventinensis M. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus M. Pomponius Volero Publius Philo	368	385	
353	400	L. Valerius Potitus V L. Furius Medullinus III M. Valerius Maximus M. Furius Camillus II Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas II Q. Sulpicius Camerinus Cornutus II L. Julius Julus II L. Furius Medullinus IV L. Sergius Fidenas A. Postumius Albinus Regillensis A. Manlius Vulso Capitolinus III P. Cornelius Maluginensis II. <i>qui vitio facto abdicarunt</i>	369	384	
354	399	P. Licinius Calvus L. Titinius II L. Atilius Longus II P. Mænius II P. Mælius Capitolinus II Cn. Genucius Aventinensis II. <i>qui in prælio occisus est</i> P. Cornelius Cossus P. Cornelius Scipio M. Valerius Maximus II K. Fabius Ambustus III L. Furius Medullinus V Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas III M. Furius Camillus III L. Furius Medullinus VI C. Æmilius Mamercinus Sp. Posthumius Albinus Regillensis P. Cornelius Scipio II L. Valerius Poplicola	370	383	
355	398	L. Lucretius Flavius Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus L. Valerius Potitus M. Manlius Capitolinus, <i>qui se mag. abdic.</i> L. Lucretius Flavius Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus M. Æmilius Mamercinus L. Furius Fusus C. Æmilius Mamercinus II Q. Fabius Ambustus K. Fabius Ambustus C. Fabius Ambustus Q. Sulpicius Longus Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis M. Furius Camillus Dictat. L. Valerius Mag. Eq. L. Valerius Poplicola II L. Virginus Tricoftus P. Cornelius Cossus A. Manlius Capitolinus	371	382	
356	397		372	381	
357	396		373	380	
358	395		374	379	
359	394		375	378	
360	393		376	377	
361	392		377	376	
362	391		378	375	
363	390		379	374	
364	389		380	373	
365	388		381	372	

Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.

Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.

Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.

Trib. Mil. Cof. Pot.

Trib. Pleb.

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
382	371	L. Furius Medullinus II P. Valerius Potitus V A. Manlius Capitolinus IV Ser. Sulpitius Prætextat. III C. Valerius Potitus Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis VI	416	337	C. Sulpicius Longus P. Aelius Pætus <i>Bellum Samniticum, Flor. I, 16.</i>
383	370	Q. Servilius Priscus Fidenas III M. Cornelius Maluginensis C. Vetur. Crassus Cicurinus II Q. Quintius Cincinnatus A. Cornelius Cossus M. Fabius Ambustus II	417	336	L. Papirius Crassus Duilius
384	369	L. Quinctius Capitolinus Sp. Servilius Struſtus Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis VII L. Papirius Crassus Ser. Sulpicius Prætextatus IV L. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus II	418	335	M. Valerius Corvus IV M. Atilius Regulus
385	368	<i>Hoc anno non habet Tribunos militum Pigbii, sed Dictatores & Magistros Equitum</i>	419	334	T. Veturius Calvinus Sp. Postumius Albinus
386	367	A. Cornelius Cossus II L. Veturius Crassus Cicurinus II M. Cornelius Maluginensis II P. Valerius Potitus Poplicola VI M. Geganius Macerinus P. Manlius Capitolinus II	420	333	L. Papirius Cursor C. Pætilius Libo Visolus; <i>hos ignorat Livius & alii. Vide Lydiat. Seriem Summor. Magistrat. p. 86.</i>
387	366	L. Aemilius Mamercinus L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus; <i>primus è plebe.</i>	421	332	A. Cornelius Cossus Arvina IV Cn. Domitius Calvinus
388	365	L. Genucius Aventinensis Q. Servilius Ahala	422	331	M. Claudius Marcellus C. Valerius Potitus Flaccus
389	364	C. Sulpicius Peticus I C. Licinius Calvus	423	330	L. Papirius Crassus II L. Plautius Venno, <i>al. Venox</i>
390	363	L. Aemilius Mamercinus Cn. Genucius Aventinensis	424	329	L. Aemilius Mamercinus Privernas II C. Plautius Decianus
391	362	Q. Servilius Ahala II L. Genucius Aventinensis II	425	328	C. Plautius Proculus, <i>postea Venox dictus</i> P. Cornelius Scapula
392	361	C. Licinius Calvus II C. Sulpicius Peticus II	426	327	L. Cornelius Lentulus Q. Publilius Philo II
393	360	M. Fabius Ambustus C. Pætilius Libo Visolus	427	326	C. Pætilius Libo Visolus II L. Papirius Mugillanus
394	359	M. Pomptilius Lænas I Cn. Manlius Capitolinus Imperiosus	428	325	L. Furius Camillus II D. Junius Brutus Scæva
395	358	C. Fabius Ambustus I C. Plautius Proculus	429	324	L. Papirius Cursor Dictat. } <i>Sine Coss.</i> L. Papirius Crassus Eq. Mag. }
396	357	C. Manlius Rutilus Cn. Manlius Capitolinus Imperiosus II	430	323	C. Sulpicius Longus II Q. Aulus Cerretanus
397	356	M. Fabius Ambustus II M. Popillius Lænas II	431	322	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus L. Fulvius Curvus
398	355	C. Sulpicius Peticus III M. Valerius Poplicola	432	321	T. Veturius Calvinus II Sp. Postumius Albinus II
399	354	M. Fabius Ambustus III T. Quintius Pennus Capitolinus Crispin.	433	320	L. Papirius Cursor II Q. Publilius Philo III
400	353	C. Sulpicius Peticus IV M. Valerius Poplicola II	434	319	L. Papirius Cursor III Q. Aulus Cerretanus II
401	352	P. Valerius Poplicola C. Martius Rutilus II	435	318	L. Plautius Venno M. Fossius Flaccinator
402	351	C. Sulpicius Peticus V T. Quintius Cincinnatus Capitolinus	436	317	Q. Aemilius Barbula C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus <i>Clades Caudina, Flor. I, 16.</i>
403	350	M. Popillius Lænas III L. Cornelius Scipio	437	316	Sp. Nautius Rutilus M. Popillius Lænas
404	349	L. Furius Camillus Crassus Ap. Claudius; <i>qui in magist. obiit</i>	438	315	L. Papirius Cursor IV Q. Publilius Philo IV
405	348	M. Popillius Lænas IV M. Valerius Corvus	439	314	M. Pætilius Libo C. Sulpicius Longus IV
406	347	C. Plautius Hypsæus T. Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus	440	313	L. Papirius Cursor V C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus IV
407	346	M. Valerius Corvus II C. Pætilius Libo Visolus	441	312	M. Valerius Maximus P. Decius Mus
408	345	M. Fabius Dorso Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus	442	311	C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus III Q. Aemilius Barbula II
409	344	C. Marcius Rutilus III T. Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus II	443	310	Q. Fabius Rullianus II C. Martius Rutilus, <i>postea Censorinus dict.</i>
410	343	M. Valerius Corvus III A. Cornelius Cossus Arvina	444	309	<i>Pigbii Ann. T. II. p. 369. ait hoc anno L. Papirium Cur- sorem II. Dictatorem & Junium Bubulcum Brutum II Magistr. Eq. fuisse sine Coss.</i>
411	342	C. Martius Rutilus IV Q. Servilius Ahala	445	308	P. Decius Mus II Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus III
412	341	C. Plautius Hypsæus L. Aemilius Mamercinus	446	307	Ap. Claudius Cæcus L. Volumnius Flamma Violens.
413	340	T. Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus P. Decius Mus	447	306	Q. Martius Tremulus P. Cornelius Arvina
414	339	L. Aemilius Mamercinus Q. Publilius Philo	448	305	L. Postumius Megellus Tib. Minucius Augurinus; <i>quo in prælio occiso in ejus locum succeditur</i>
415	338	F. Furius Camillus C. Mænius	449	304	M. Fulvius Curvus Patinus P. Sempionius Sophus P. Sulpicius Saverrio
			450	303	Ser. Cornelius Lentulus L. Genucius Aventinensis
			451	302	M. Livius Denter M. Aemilius Paullus
			452	301	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus II Dict. M. Aemilius Paulus Mag. Eq. M. Valerius Corvus II Dict. P. Sempionius Sophus Mag. Eq. <i>sine consulibus fuerunt, sed negat hoc Glæranus. Imò On. Panvinium, Joachim, Grellum, & Pigbium refutat Schroderus in Fastis Livianis.</i> Q. Ap.

Trib. Mil. Col. Pot.

Trib. Mil. Col. Pot.

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
453	300	Q. Appulejus Panfa
454	299	M. Valerius Corvus v
		M. Fulvius Pætinus
		T. Manlius Torquatus; <i>quo in magistr. mort. in ejus locum fact. est</i>
		M. Valerius Corvus vi
455	298	L. Cornelius Scipio
		Cn. Fulvius Centumalus
456	297	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus iv.
		P. Decius Mus iix
457	296	Ap. Claudius Cæcus ix
		L. Volumnius Flamma Violens. ix
458	295	Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus v.
		P. Decius Mus iv
459	294	L. Postumius Megellus ix
		M. Atilius Regulus
460	293	L. Papirius Cursor
		Sp. Carvilius Maximus
461	292	Q. Fabius Maxim. Gurges
		D. Junius Brutus Scæva
462	291	L. Postumius Megellus iix.
		C. Junius Brutus Bubulcus
463	290	P. Cornelius Rufinus
		M. Curius Dentatus
464	289	M. Valerius Corvinus
		Q. Cædicius Noctua
465	288	Q. Marcus Tremulus. ix
		P. Cornelius Arvina ix
466	287	M. Claudius Marcellus
		C. Nautius Rutilus
467	286	M. Valerius Potitus
		C. Aelius Pætus
468	285	C. Claudius Canina
		M. Aemilius Lepidus.
469	284	C. Servilius Tucca
		L. Cæcilius Metellus
470	283	P. Cornelius Dolabella
		Cn. Domitius Calvinus
471	282	C. Fabricius Luscinus
		Q. Aemilius Papus
472	281	L. Aemilius Barbula
		Q. Marcus Philippus
473	280	P. Valerius Lævinus
		Tib. Coruncanius
474	279	P. Sulpicius Saverrio
		P. Decius Mus; <i>qui in prælio occisus est</i>
475	278	C. Fabricius Luscinus ix
		Q. Aemilius Papus
476	277	P. Cornelius Rufinus ix
		C. Junius Brutus Bubulcus ix
477	276	Q. Fabius Max. Gurges ix
		C. Genucius Clepsina
478	275	M. Curius Dentatus ix
		L. Cornel. Lentulus, <i>diē. Caudinus.</i>
479	274	M. Curius Dentatus iix
		Ser. Cornelius Merenda
480	273	C. Fabius Dorso Licinus
		C. Claudius Canina ix
481	272	Lucius Papirius Cursor ix
		Sp. Carvilius Maximus ix
482	271	C. Quintus Claudus
		L. Genucius Clepsina
483	270	C. Genucius Clepsina ix
		Cn. Cornelius Blasio
484	269	Q. Ogulnius Gallus
		C. Fabius Pictor
485	268	P. Sempronius Sophus
		Ap. Claudius Crassus
486	267	M. Atilius Regulus
		L. Julius Libo
487	266	N. Fabius Pictor
		D. Junius Pera
488	265	Q. Fabius Max. Gurges iix.
		L. Mamilius Vitulus
489	264	Ap. Claudius Caudex
		M. Fulvius Flaccus
490	263	M. Valerius Maximus, <i>diē. Messala</i>
		M. Otacilius Crassus
491	262	L. Postumius Megellus
		Q. Mamilius Vitulus
		<i>Primum bellum Punicum incipit, Flor. 2, 2.</i>
492	261	L. Valerius Flaccus
		T. Otacilius Crassus
493	260	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Asina
		C. Duilius

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
494	259	L. Cornelius Scipio
495	258	C. Aquilius Florus
		A. Atilius Calatinus
		Q. Sulpicius Paterculus
496	257	C. Atilius Regulus Serranus
		Cn. Cornelius Blasio ix
497	256	L. Manlius Vulso Longus
		Q. Cædicius, <i>quo in mag. mort. succedit</i>
		M. Atilius Regulus ix
498	255	Ser. Fulvius Pætin. Nobilior
		M. Aemilius Paullus
499	254	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Asina iix
		A. Atilius Calatinus ix
500	253	Cn. Servilius Cæpio
		C. Sempronius Blæsus
501	252	C. Aurelius Cotta
		P. Servilius Geminus
502	251	L. Cæcilius Metellus
		C. Furius Pacilus
503	250	C. Atilius Regulus ix
		L. Manlius Vulso ix
504	249	P. Claudius Pulcher
		L. Junius Pullus
505	248	C. Aurelius Cotta ix
		P. Servilius Geminus iix
506	247	L. Cæcilius Metellus ix
		N. Fabius Buteo
507	246	M. Otacilius Crassus ix
		M. Fabius Licinus
508	245	M. Fabius Buteo
		C. Atilius Bulbus
509	244	A. Manlius Torquat. Atticus
		C. Sempronius Blæsus ix
510	243	C. Fundanius Fundulus
		C. Sulpicius Gallus
511	242	C. Lutatius Catulus
		A. Postumius Albinus
512	241	A. Manlius Torq. Atticus ix
		Q. Lucatius Cerco
513	240	C. Claudius Centho
		M. Sempronius Tuditanus
514	239	C. Mamilius Turinus
		Q. Valerius Falto
515	238	Tib. Sempronius Gracchus
		P. Valerius Falto
516	237	L. Cornel. Lentul. Caudinus
		Q. Fulvius Flaccus
517	236	P. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus
		C. Licinius Varus
518	235	T. Manlius Torquatus
		C. Atilius Bulbus ix
519	234	L. Postumius Albinus
		Sp. Carvilius Maximus
520	233	Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus ix
		M. Pomponius Matho
521	232	M. Aemilius Lepidus
		M. Publicius Malleolus
522	231	M. Pomponius Matho
		C. Papirius Maso
523	230	M. Aemilius Barbula
		M. Junius Pera
524	229	L. Postumius Albinus ix
		Cn. Fulvius Centumalus
525	228	Sp. Carvilius Maximus ix
		Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus
526	227	P. Valerius Flaccus
		M. Atilius Regulus
527	226	M. Valerius Messala
		L. Apustius Fullo
528	225	L. Aemilius Papus
		C. Atilius Regulus
529	224	T. Manlius Torquatus ix
		Q. Fulvius Flaccus ix
530	223	C. Flaminius Nepos
		P. Furius Philus
531	222	Cn. Cornelius Scipio Calvus
		M. Claudius Marcellus
532	221	P. Cornelius Scipio Asina
		M. Minucius Rufus
533	220	L. Veturius Philo
		C. Lutatius Catulus; <i>qui vitio facti abdicarunt, & eos exacerperunt</i>
		M. Aemilius Lepidus ix
		M. Valerius Lævinus

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
534	219	M. Livius Salinator	572	181	P. Cornelius Cethegus
535	218	L. Æmilius Paullus	573	180	M. Bæbius Tamphilus
		P. Cornelius Scipio			A. Postumius Albinus Luscus
536	217	T. Sempronius Longus			C. Calpurnius Piso, <i>quo in mag. mort. eum excepit</i>
		C. Flaminius Nepos <i>11. qui in prælio occis. eum excepit</i>	574	179	Q. Fulvius Flaccus
		M. Atilius Regulus <i>11</i>			L. Manlius Acidinus Fulvian.
		Cn. Servilius Geminus	575	178	Q. Fulvius Flaccus; <i>fratres germani</i>
		<i>Saguntus deleta, Flor. 2, 6.</i>			M. Junius Brutus
537	216	C. Terentius Varro	576	177	A. Manlius Vulso
		L. Æmilius Paullus <i>11. in prælio occisus est</i>			C. Claudius Pulcher
		<i>Secundum bellum Punicum incipit, Flor. 2, 6.</i>	577	176	Tib. Sempronius Gracchus
538	215	L. Postumius Albinus <i>111. hoc antequam honorem iniret à</i>			Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispallus, <i>quo in mag. mort. eum excepit</i>
		<i>Gallis occiso, eum excepit</i>			C. Valerius Lævinus
		M. Claudius Marcellus; <i>qui vitio factus abdicat, & eum</i>	578	175	Q. Petilius Spurius, <i>in mag. occidit</i>
		<i>excepit</i>			P. Mucius Scævula
		Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus <i>111</i>	579	174	M. Æmilius Lepidus <i>11</i>
		Tib. Sempronius Gracchus			Sp. Postumius Albinus Paullulus
539	214	Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus <i>11</i>	580	173	Q. Mucius Scævula
		M. Claudius Marcellus <i>111</i>			L. Postumius Albinus
		<i>Clades Cannensis, Flor. 2, 6.</i>	581	172	M. Popillius Lænas
540	213	Q. Fabius Maximus			C. Popillius Lænas
		Tib. Sempronius Gracchus <i>11</i>	582	171	P. Ælius Ligus
541	212	Q. Fulvius Flaccus <i>111</i>			P. Licinius Crassus
		App. Claudius Pulcher	583	170	C. Cassius Longinus
542	211	P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus			A. Hostilius Mancinus
		Cn. Fulvius Centumalus			A. Atilius Serranus
543	210	M. Valerius Lævinus	584	169	Q. Marcius Philippus <i>11</i>
		M. Claudius Marcellus <i>11</i>			Cn. Servilius Cæpio
544	209	Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus <i>v</i>	585	168	L. Æmilius Paullus <i>11</i>
		Q. Fulvius Flaccus <i>11</i>			C. Licinius Crassus
545	208	M. Claudius Marcellus <i>v. in prælio occisus est</i>	586	167	Q. Ælius Pætus
		T. Quintius Crispinus; <i>in magistr. ex vulnere mortuus est</i>			M. Junius Pennus
546	207	C. Claudius Nero	587	166	C. Sulpicius Gallus
		M. Livius Salinator <i>11</i>			M. Claudius Marcellus
547	206	Q. Cæcilius Metellus	588	165	T. Manlius Torquatus
		L. Veturius Philo			Cn. Octavius
548	205	P. Cornelius Scipio; <i>post diæt. Africanus</i>	589	164	A. Manlius Torquatus
		P. Licin. Crassus; <i>post diæt. Dives</i>			Q. Cassius Longinus, <i>in mag. mor. est</i>
549	204	M. Cornelius Cethegus	590	163	Tib. Sempronius Gracchus <i>11</i>
		P. Sempronius Tuditanus			M. Juventius Thalna
550	203	Cn. Servilius Cæpio	591	162	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica <i>1</i>
		C. Servilius Geminus			C. Marcius Figulus
551	202	Tib. Claudius Nero	592	161	M. Valerius Messala
		M. Servilius Pulex Geminus			C. Fannius Strabo
552	201	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus	593	160	L. Anicius Gallus
		P. Ælius Pætus Catus			M. Cornelius Cethegus
553	200	P. Sulpicius Galba Maxim. <i>11</i>	594	159	Cn. Cornelius Dolabella
		C. Aurelius Cotta			M. Fulvius Nobilior
554	199	L. Cornelius Lentulus	595	158	M. Æmilius Lepidus
		P. Villius Tappulus			C. Popillius Lænas <i>11</i>
555	198	T. Quintius Flaminius	596	157	Sex. Julius Cæsar
		Sex. Æl. Pætus Catus			L. Aurelius Orestes
556	197	C. Cornelius Cethegus	597	156	L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus
		Q. Minucius Rufus			C. Marcius Figulus <i>11</i>
557	196	L. Furius Purpureo	598	155	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica <i>11</i>
		M. Claudius Marcellus			M. Claudius Marcellus <i>11</i>
558	195	M. Porcius Cato	599	154	Q. Opimius
		L. Valerius Flaccus			L. Postumius Albinus, <i>quo in mag. mort. eum excepit</i>
559	194	P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus <i>11</i>			M. Acilius Glabrio
		Tib. Sempronius Longus	600	153	Q. Fulvius Nobilior
560	193	L. Cornelius Merula			T. Annius Luscus
		Q. Minucius Thermus	601	152	M. Claudius Marcellus <i>111</i>
561	192	L. Quintius Flaminius			L. Valerius Flaccus, <i>in mag. mort. est</i>
		Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus	602	151	L. Licinius Lucullus
562	191	M. Acilius Glabrio			A. Postumius Albinus
		P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica	603	150	T. Quintius Flaminius
563	190	L. Cornelius Scipio; <i>post diæt. Asiaticus</i>			M. Acilius Balbus
		C. Lælius	604	149	L. Marcius Censorinus
564	189	Cn. Manlius Vulso			M. Manilius
		M. Fulvius Ser. Nobilior	605	148	Sp. Postumius Albinus Magnus
565	188	C. Livius Salinator			L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsonius
		M. Valerius Messala	606	147	P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Æmil.
566	187	M. Æmilius Lepidus			C. Livius Mamilianus Drusus
		C. Flaminius			<i>Tertium bellum Punicum incipit, Flor. 2, 15.</i>
567	186	Sp. Postumius Albinus	607	146	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus
		Q. Marcius Philippus			L. Mummius
568	185	Ap. Claudius Pulcher	608	145	Q. Fabius Æmilianus
		M. Sempronius Tuditanus			F. Hostilius Mancinus
569	184	P. Claudius Pulcher	609	144	Ser. Sulpicius Galba
		L. Porcius Licinus			L. Aurelius Cotta
570	183	Q. Fabius Labeo			<i>Carthago diruitur, Flor. 2, 15.</i>
		M. Claudius Marcellus	610	143	Ap. Claudius Pulcher
571	182	L. Æmilius Paullus			Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus
		Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus			

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
611	142	L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus
612	141	Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus
		Cn. Servilius Cæpio
		Q. Pompeius Nepos
613	140	C. Lælius Sapiens
		Q. Servilius Cæpio
614	139	Cn. Calpurnius Piso
		M. Popilius Lænas
615	138	P. Cornel. Scipio Nasica Serapio
		D. Junius Brutus, <i>postea dict. Callaicus</i>
616	137	M. Æmilius Lepidus Porcina
		C. Hostilius Mancinus; <i>abdica.</i>
617	136	P. Furius Philus
		Sex. Atilius Serranus
618	135	Ser. Fulvius Flaccus
		Q. Calpurnius Piso
619	134	P. Cornelius Scipio African. Æmilianus II
		C. Fulvius Flaccus
620	133	P. Mucius Scævula
		L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi
		<i>Servile bellum, Flor. 3, 19.</i>
621	132	P. Popilius Lænas
		P. Rupilius
622	131	P. Licinius Crassus Mucianus
		L. Valerius Flaccus
623	130	C. Claudius Pulcher
		M. Perperna
		<i>Numantia diruitur, Flor. 2, 18</i>
624	129	C. Sempronius Tuditanus
		M. Aquillius Nepos
625	128	Cn. Octavius Nepos
		T. Annius Luscus Rufus
626	127	L. Cassius Longinus
		L. Cornelius Cinna
627	126	M. Æmilius Lepidus
		L. Aurelius Orestes
628	125	M. Plautius Hypsæus
		M. Fulvius Flaccus
629	124	C. Cassius Longinus
		C. Sextius Calvinus
630	123	Q. Cæcilius Metellus, <i>post dict. Balearicus</i>
		T. Quintius Flamininus
631	122	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus
		C. Fannius Strabo
632	121	L. Optimus Nepos
		Q. Fabius Maximus, <i>postea dict. Allobrogic.</i>
633	120	P. Manilius Nepos
		C. Papirius Carbo
634	119	L. Cæcilius Metellus, <i>postea dict. Dalmaticus</i>
		L. Aurelius Cotta
635	118	M. Porcius Cato, <i>quo in mag. mor. eum excepit</i>
		Q. Ælius Tubero
		Q. Martius Rex
636	117	L. Cæcilius Metellus
		Q. Mucius Scævula
637	116	C. Licinius Geta
		Q. Fabius Maximus Eburnus
638	115	M. Æmilius Scaurus
		M. Cæcilius Metellus
639	114	M. Acilius Balbus
		C. Porcius Cato
640	113	C. Cæcilius Metellus Caprarius
		Cn. Papirius Carbo
641	112	M. Livius Drusus
		L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsoninus
642	111	P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, <i>in mag. mort. est</i>
		L. Calpurnius Piso Bestia
643	110	M. Minucius Rufus
		Sp. Postumius Albinus
644	109	Q. Cæcilius Metellus, <i>postea dict. Numidicus</i>
		M. Junius Silanus
645	108	Ser. Sulpicius Galba
		Q. Hortensius <i>aggress. m. non est, eum excepit</i>
		M. Aurelius Scaurus
646	107	L. Cassius Longinus, <i>quo in prælio occis. eum excepit</i>
		M. Æmilius Scaurus II
		C. Marius
647	106	C. Atilius Serranus
		Q. Servilius Cæpio
648	105	P. Rutilius Rufus
		Cn. Mallius Maximus
649	104	C. Marius Nepos II
		C. Flavius Fimbria
650	103	C. Marius Nepos III

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
		L. Aurelius Orestes, <i>in mag. mort. est</i>
		<i>Jugurtha in triumpho ducitur, Flor. 3, 1.</i>
651	102	C. Marius Nepos IV
		L. Lutatius Catulus
652	101	C. Marius Nepos V
		M. Aquillius
653	100	C. Marius Nepos VI.
		L. Valerius Flaccus
654	99	M. Antonius Nepos
		A. Postumius Albinus
655	98	Q. Cæcilius Metellus
		T. Didius
656	97	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus
		P. Licinius Crassus
657	96	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus
		C. Cassius Longinus
658	95	P. Licinius Crassus
		Q. Mucius Scævula
659	94	C. Cælius Caldus
		L. Domitius Ænobarbus
		<i>Bellum Mithridaticum</i>
660	93	C. Valerius Flaccus
		M. Herennius
661	92	C. Claudius Pulcher
		M. Perpenna
662	91	L. Marcus Philippus
		Sex. Julius Cæsar
663	90	L. Julius Cæsar
		P. Rutilius Lupus, <i>in prælio occisus est</i>
664	89	Cn. Pompeius Strabo
		L. Porcius Cato, <i>in prælio occis. est</i>
665	88	L. Cornelius Sulla, <i>postea dict. Felix</i>
		Q. Pompeius Rufus, <i>in mag. occisus est</i>
		<i>Bellum Sociale Flor. 3, 18.</i>
666	87	Cn. Octavius, <i>occisus est</i>
		L. Cornelius Cinna, <i>coact. abdic. quem excepit</i>
		L. Cornelius Merula, <i>postea quam abd. occisus est</i>
667	86	L. Cornelius Cinna
		C. Marius VII. <i>quo in mag. mort. eum excepit</i>
		L. Valerius Flaccus
668	85	L. Cornelius Cinna III
		Cn. Papirius Carbo I
669	84	Cn. Papirius Carbo II
		L. Cornelius Cinna IV. <i>in mag. occisus est</i>
670	83	L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus
		C. Junius Norbanus
671	82	C. Marius
		Cn. Papirius Carbo III. <i>ambo in mag. occisi sunt</i>
672	81	M. Tullius Decula
		Cn. Cornelius Dolabella
673	80	L. Cornelius Sulla Felix II
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius
674	79	P. Servilius Vatia, <i>post dict. Isauricus</i>
		Ap. Claudius Pulcher
675	78	M. Æmilius Lepidus
		Q. Lutatius Catulus
676	77	D. Junius Brutus Lepidus
		Mam. Æmilius Livianus
677	76	Cn. Octavius
		C. Scribonius Curio
678	75	L. Octavius
		C. Aurelius Cotta
679	74	L. Licinius Lucullus
		M. Aurelius Cotta
680	73	M. Terentius Varro Lucullus
		C. Cassius Varus
681	72	L. Gellius Poplicola
		Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus
682	71	Cn. Aufidius Orestes
		P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura
683	70	M. Licinius Cradus
		Cn. Pompeius Magnus
684	69	Q. Hortensius
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus Creticus
685	68	L. Cæcilius Metellus, <i>in mag. mort. est</i>
		Q. Marcius Rex
686	67	C. Calpurnius Piso
		M. Acilius Glabrio
687	66	M. Æmilius Lepidus
		L. Volcatius Tullus
688	65	L. Aurelius Cotta
		L. Manlius Torquatus
		<i>Bellum Piraticum, Flor. 3, 6.</i>

L. Julius

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.	
689	64	L. Julius Cæsar	720	33	C. Cæsar Octavian. 11. Kal. Jan. abd. cum excep.
690	63	C. Marcius Figulus			P. Autronius Pætus
		M. Tullius Cicero			ex Kal. Maii. L. Flavius
691	62	C. Antonius			ex Kal. Jul. C. Fonteius Capito
		D. Junius Silanus			M. Acilius Aviola
692	61	L. Licinius Murena			ex Kal. Sept. L. Vinucius
		M. Pupius Piso Calpurnianus			ex Kal. Octob. L. Laronius
		M. Valerius Messala Niger	721	32	L. Volcatius Tullus
		<i>Catilinæ conjuratio. Flor. 4, 1.</i>			Cn. Domitius AEnobarbus
693	60	L. Afranius			C. Sotius Nepos
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus Celer			ex Kal. Jul. L. Cornelius
694	59	C. Julius Cæsar I			ex Kal. Nov. M. Valerius
		M. Calpurnius Bubulus	722	31	C. Cæsar Octavianus III
695	58	L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsonius			M. Valerius Messala Corvinus
		A. Gabinius			ex Kal. Maii. M. Titius
696	57	P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther			ex Kal. Octob. Cn. Pompeius
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus	723	30	C. Cæsar Octavianus IV
697	56	Cn. Cornel. Lentulus Marcellinus			M. Licinius Crassus
		L. Marcius Philippus			ex Kal. Jul. C. Antistius Vetus
698	55	Cn. Pompeius Magnus II			ex Eid. Sept. M. T. M. F. Cicero
		M. Licinius Crassus II			ex Kal. Nov. L. Sænius
699	54	L. Domitius AEnobarbus	724	29	C. Cæsar Octavianus V
		Ap. Claudius Pulcher			Sex. Apuleius
700	53	Cn. Domitius Calvinus			ex Kal. Jul. Potit. Valerius Messala
		M. Valerius Messala			<i>Pugna Actiaca, Flor. 4, II.</i>
		<i>J. Cæsar in Britanniam trajicit, Flor. 3, 10.</i>	725	28	C. Cæsar Octavianus VI
701	52	Cn. Pompeius Magnus III. primus sine collegâ			M. Vipsanius Agrippa II
		ex Cal. Sext. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio	726	27	C. Cæsar Octavianus VII. ex hoc honore appellatus Augustus
702	51	Ser. Sulpicius Rufus			M. Agrippa Vipsanius III
		M. Claudius Marcellus	727	26	C. Cæsar Octavianus August. VIII
703	50	L. AEmilius Paullus			T. Statilius Taurus II
		C. Claudius Marcellus	728	25	C. Cæsar Octavianus August. IX
704	49	C. Claudius Marcellus			M. Junius Silanus
		L. Cornelius Lentulus Cruscellus	729	24	C. Cæsar Octavianus Augustus X
705	48	C. Julius Cæsar II			C. Norbanus Flaccus
		P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus	730	23	C. Cæsar Octavianus Augustus XI. abd. quem excep.
706	47	C. Julius Cæsar Dictat. II			L. Sestius
		M. Antonius M. Eq. quos excep.			A. Terent. Varro Muræna, quo in mag. mort. cum excep.
		Q. Fufius Calenus			Cn. Calpurnius Piso
		P. Vatinius	731	22	M. Claudius Marcellus AEmilianus II
		<i>Prælium Pharsalicum, Flor. 4, 2.</i>			L. Arruntius
707	46	C. Julius Cæsar III	732	21	Q. AEmilius Lepidus
		M. AEmilius Lepidus			M. Lollius
708	45	C. Julius Cæsar IV. solus suff.	733	20	M. Appuleius
		C. Fabius Maximus, quo mort. eum. excep.			P. Silius Nerva
		Caninius Rebulus	734	19	C. Sentius Saturninus
		C. Trebonius			Q. Lucretius Vespello
709	44	C. Julius Cæsar V. suff.			ex Kal. Jul. M. Vinucius
		P. Cornelius Dolabella			<i>Vipsanius Agrippa</i>
		M. Antonius	735	18	P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus
710	43	C. Vibius Pansa, quo in mag. occiso, eum excep.			Cn. Cornelius Lentulus
		C. Julius Cæsar, hoc abdic. suff.	736	17	C. Furnius
		C. Carrinas			C. Junius Silanus
		A. Hirtius, quo in mag. occis. eum excep.	737	16	L. Domitius AEnobarbus
		Q. Pedius, quo in mag. mort. eum excep.			P. Cornelius Scipio
		P. Ventidius			ex — — — L. Tatius Rufus
711	42	L. Munacius Plancus	738	15	M. Livius Drusus Libo
		M. AEmilius Lepidus II			L. Calpurnius Piso
		<i>J. Cæsar interficitur, Flor. 4, 2.</i>	739	14	M. Licinius Crassus
712	41	L. Antonius			Cn. Cornelius Lentulus
		P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus II	740	13	Tib. Claudius Nero
713	40	Cn. Domitius Calvinus, qui abd. & eum excep.			P. Quinctilius Varus
		L. Cornelius Balbus	741	12	M. Valerius Messala Barbatus AEmilianus, quo in mag. mort.
		C. Asinius Pollio, qui abdic. & eum excep.			eum excep.
		P. Canidius Crassus			C. Valgius Rufus, qui abdic. & eum excep.
714	39	L. Marcius Censorinus			C. Caninius Rebilus, quo in mag. mort. eum excep.
		C. Calvisius Sabinus			P. Sulpicius Quirinus
715	38	Ap. Claudius Pulcher	742	11	Q. AElus Tubero
		C. Norbanus Flaccus			P. Fabius Maximus
716	37	M. Agrippa	743	10	Julius Antonius Africanus
		L. Caninius Gallus, qui abdic. & eum excep.			Q. Fabius Maximus
		T. Statilius Taurus	744	9	Nero Claudius Drusus, in mag. mort. est
717	36	L. Gellius Poplicola, qui abdic. & eum excep.			F. Quinctius Crispinus
		L. Munatius Plancus II. qui abdic. & eum excep.	745	8	C. Marcius Censorinus
		M. Cocceius Nerva			C. Asinius Gallus
		P. Sulpicius Quirinus	746	7	Tib. Claudius Nero II
718	35	L. Cornificius Nepos			Cn. Calpurnius Piso
		Sextus Pompeius Nepos	747	6	D. Lælius Balbus
719	34	L. Scribonius Libo			C. Antistius Vetus, eum excep.
		M. Antonius II. Kal. Jan. abdic. suff.			ex Kal. Jul. L. Manlius
		L. Sempronius Atratinus			Q. Nonius Asprenas Torq.
		ex Kal. Jul. Paulus AEmilius Lepidus	748	5	Cæsar Octavianus Augustus XII. qui abdic. & eum excep.
		C. Memmius			— — — — —
		ex Kal. Nov. M. Herennius			L. Cornelius Sulla

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. ante N.C.		An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
749	4	C. Calvisius Sabinus	779	27	M. Licinius Crassus
750	3	L. Passienus Rufus	780	28	L. Calpurnius Piso
		L. Cornelius Lentulus			Ap. Junius Silanus
751	2	M. Valerius Messalinus			P. Silius Nerva
		Cæsar Octavianus Augustus XIII, qui abdic. & eum excep.	781	29	C. Rubellius Geminus
		ex Kal. Sept. Q. Fabricius			C. Fufius Geminus, quos excep.
		M. Plautius Silvanus, qui abdic. & eum excep.			ex Kal. Jul. Q. Pomponius Secundus
752	1	ex Kal. Jul. C. Caninius Gallus			M. Sanguinius Maximus
		Cossius Cornelius Lentulus, postea dict. Isauricus	782	30	M. Vinucius Quartinus
		L. Calpurnius Piso			C. Cassius Longinus, quos excep.
	post N.C.				C. Cassius Longinus
753	1	C. Julius Cæsar Vipsanianus, Augusti Fil. adopt.			L. Nævius Surdinus
		L. Æmilius Paullus	783	31	Cl. Tiberius Nero Cæsar Aug. v.
754	2	P. Vinucius Nepos			L. Ælius Sejanus, quos excep.
		P. Albinus Varus			ex Idib. Maiis, C. Memmius Regulus
755	3	L. Ælius Lamia			L. Fulcinius Trio
		M. Servilius Geminus	784	32	Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus
756	4	Sex. Ælius Catus			A. Vitellius Nepos, quo in mag. mort. eum excep.
		C. Sentius Saturninus			ex Kal. Jul. M. Furius Camillus Scribonianus
757	5	Cn. Cornelius Cinna Magnus	785	33	Serg. Sulpicius Galba, quem excep.
		L. Valerius Messala Volusus			ex Kal. Jul. L. Salvius Otbo
758	6	M. Æmilius Lepidus			L. Cornelius Sulla
		L. Aruntius Nepos, quos excep.	786	34	L. Vitellius Nepos
		ex Kal. Jul. C. Ateius Capito			Paullus Fabius Persicus
		C. Vibius Postumus	787	35	C. Cestius Gallus Camerinus
759	7	A. Licinius Nerva Silianus			M. Servilius Geminus Nonianus
		Q. Cæcilius Metellus Creticus Silanus, quos excep.	788	36	Sex. Papinius Gallienus
		ex Kal. Jul. P. Cornel. Lentulus Scipio			Q. Plautius Nepos, quem excep.
		T. Quinctius Crispinus Valerianus			ex Kal. Jul. P. Petronius
760	8	M. Furius Camillus	789	37	Cn. Acerronius Proculus
		Sex. Nonius Quinctilianus, quos excep.			C. Pontius Nigrinus
		ex Kal. Jul. L. Apronius	790	38	M. Aquillius Julianus
		A. Vibius Habitus			P. Nonius Asprenas
761	9	C. Poppæus Sabinus	791	39	Caius Cæsar Caligula Augustus II. qui abd. & eum excep.
		Q. Sulpicius Camerinus, quos excep.			prid. Kal. Feb. Sabinus Maximus
		ex Kal. Jul. M. Papius Mutilus			L. Apronius Cæcilianus, qui abd. & eum excep.
		Q. Poppæus Secundus			Kal. Jul. Cn. Domitius Corbulo, ambos excep.
762	10	P. Cornelius Dolabella			ex Kal. Sept. Sext. Domitius Afer
		C. Junius Silanus, quos excep.			Q. Curtius Rufus
		ex Kal. Jul. Ser. Cornelius Lentulus Maluginens.	792	40	Caius Cæsar Caligula August. Germanicus III. sine collegâ,
763	11	M. Æmilius Lepidus, qui abdic. & eum excep.			qui abdic. & eum excep.
		ex Kal. Jul. L. Cassius Longinus			prid. Eid. Jan. L. Gellius Poplicola
		T. Statilius Taurus			M. Cocceius Nerva, quos excep.
764	12	Germanicus Cæsar, Tib. F.			ex Kal. Jul. Sex. Junius Celer
		C. Fonteius Capito, quem excep.			Sex. Nonius Quinctilianus
		ex Kal. Jul. C. Visellius Varro	793	41	Caius Cæsar Caligula Aug. Germanicus IV. qui abdic. &
765	13	C. Silius Nepos			eum excep.
		L. Munacius Plancus			ad VII Eid. Jan. Q. Pomponius Secundus II
766	14	Sex. Pompeius Nepos			Cn. Sentius Saturninus, suff. incertum in cuius locum
		Sex. Apuleius Nepos			ex Kal. Jul. ——— Venustus
767	15	Drusus Cæsar, Tib. Aug. Fil.	794	42	Tiberius Claudius Aug. II. qui abdic. & eum excep.
		C. Norbanus Flaccus			prid. Kal. Mart. C. Vibius Crispus
768	16	T. Statilius Sifenna Taurus			C. Cæcina Largus Germanicus II
		L. Scribonius Libo, quem excep.	795	43	Tiberius Claudius Aug. III. qui abd. & eum excep.
		ex Kal. Jul. Jul. Pomponius Græcinus			prid. Kal. Mart. P. Valerius Asiaticus
769	17	C. Cæcilius Rufus			L. Vitellius II. suff. s. forsan.
		L. Pomponius Flaccus Græcinus			ex Kal. Jul. Q. Curtius Rufus
770	18	Cl. Tiberius Nero Augustus III. qui abdic. & eum excep.			Vipsanius Lænas
		L. Sejus Tubero	796	44	C. Vibius Crispinus, alius Crispus II
		Germanicus Cæsar II			T. Statilius Taurus II
		Rubellius Blandus	797	45	M. Vinutius Quartinus II
771	19	M. Junius Silanus			M. Statilius Corvinus, quem excep.
		L. Norbanus Balbus			ex Kal. Jul. M. Cluvius Rufus
772	20	M. Valerius Messala			Pompeius Silvanus
		M. Aurelius Cotta	798	46	P. Valerius Asiaticus II
		Cl. Tiberius Nero August. IV. qui abd. & eum excep.			M. Junius Silanus, vel ut al. M. Val. Messala, quos excep.
773	21	ex Kal. Apr. ———			ex Kal. Jul. P. Sullius Rufus
		Drusus Cæsar, Tib. Aug. fil. II.			P. Ostorius Scapula
774	22	Decius Haterius Agrippa	799	47	——— in mag. mort. eum excep.
		C. Sulpicius Galba, quem excep.			Tiberius Claudius Aug. German. IV. qui abdic. & eum excep.
		ex Kal. Jul. M. Cocceius Nerva			ex Kal. Mart. Tiber. Plautius Silvanus Ælianus
		C. Vibius Rufinus			L. Vitellius III
775	23	C. Asinius Pollio, fortè suff.			A. Vitellius
		L. Marcius			L. Vipsanius Poplicola, eum excep.
		C. Antistius Vetus			ex Kal. Jul. L. Vitellius
776	24	Sex. Cornelius Cethegus			C. Calpurnius Piso, fortè
		L. Visellius Varro			Cn. Hesidius Geta
777	25	M. Asinius Agrippa			L. Vagellius
		Cossius Cornelius Lentulus	801	49	C. Pomponius Longinus Gallus
778	26	C. Calvisius Sabinus			Q. Verannius Nepos, quos excep.
		Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Getulicus, quos excep.			ex Kal. Maii L. Memmius Pollio
		ex Kal. Jul. Q. Marcius Barba			Q. Allius Maximus
		T. Rustius Nummius Gallus	802	50	C. Antistius Vetus
					M. Suillius Rufus Servilianus, al. Nerulianus

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. post N.C.		An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
803	51	Tib. Claudius Cæsar Aug. Germanic. v Ser. Cornelius Scipio Orfitus, quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. C. Minucius Fundanus C. Vetennius Severus ex Kal. Nov. T. Flavius Vespasianus			ex Kal. Jul. T. Arrius Antonius P. Marius Celsus II ex Kal. Sept. C. Fabius Valens A. Licinius Cæcina, qui perduell. damn.
804	52	P. Cornelius Sulla Faustus L. Salvius Otho Titianus, quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. Servilius Barea Soranus M. Licinius Crassus Mucianus ex Kal. Nov. L. Cornelius Sulla T. Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus	822	70	Imp. T. Flavius Vespasianus II Titus Vespasianus, eos excep. ex Kal. Jul. T. Flavius (Vespas. Imp. F.) Domitianus M. Licinius Crassus Mucianus II ex Kal. Sept. P. Valerius Asiaticus II ex Kal. Nov. L. Annius Bassus C. Cæcina Pætus
805	53	Dec. Junius Silanus Q. Aterius Antoninus	823	71	Imp. T. Flavius Vespasianus III M. Cocceius Nerva
806	54	M. Asinius Marcellus M. Acilius Aviola, eum videtur excep. ex Kal. Nov. L. Annæus, sive Junius Gallio	824	72	Imp. T. Flavius Vespasianus IV T. Flav. Vespasianus (Imp. F.) II T. Flavius (Imp. F.) Domitianus II M. Valerius Messalinus
807	55	Nero Claudius Cæsar I. qui abd. & eum excep. prid. Kal. Mart. ————— L. Antistius Vetus, fortè eum excep. Pompilius	825	73	Imp. T. Fl. Vespasianus V. T. Fl. Vespasianus (Imp. F.) III. eum excep. ex Kal. Jul. T. Flavius Domitianus III Imp. T. Fl. Vespasianus VI T. Fl. Vespasianus (Imp. F.) IV. quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. T. Flavius Domitianus IV M. Licinius Mucianus III
808	56	Q. Volusius Saturninus P. Cornelius Scipio, quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. —————	826	74	Imp. T. Fl. Vespasianus VII T. Fl. Vespasianus (Imp. F.) V. quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. T. Flavius Domitianus V T. Plautius Silvanus Ælianus II
809	57	Nero Claudius Cæsar II L. Calpurnius Piso, quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. Ducennius Geminus Pompeius Paulinus Nerone II } Coss. Cæcio Martiale }	827	75	Imp. T. Fl. Vespasianus VIII T. Fl. Vespasianus (Imp. F.) VI. quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. T. Fl. Domitianus VI Cn. Julius Agricola
810	58	Nero Claudius Cæsar III. qui abd. & eum excep. prid. Kal. Mart. C. Suetonius Paulinus M. Valerius Messala	828	76	L. Cejonius Commodus Verus C. Cornelius Priscus Imp. T. Fl. Vespasianus IX Tit. Fl. Vespasianus (Imp. F.) VII Imp. Tit. Fl. Vespasianus (Vespas. Fil.) VIII T. Fl. Domitianus VII M. Plautius Silvanus M. Annius Verus Pollio
811	59	C. Vipfanius Apronianus C. Fonteius Capito	829	77	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus VIII T. Flavius Sabinus Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus IX T. Virginus Rufus II Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus X Ap. Junius Sabinus
812	60	Nero Claudius Cæsar IV Cossus Cornelius Lentulus, quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. —————	830	78	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XI T. Aurelius Fulvius Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XII Ser. Cornelius Dolabella
813	61	C. Cæsonius Pætus C. Petronius Turpilianus, quem fortè excep. P. Calvisius Ruffo, eum excep. ex Kal. Jul. —————	831	79	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XIII A. Volusius Saturninus Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XIV L. Minucius Rufus
814	62	Forfan Vellius Bolanus P. Marius Celsus L. Asinius Gallus, quos excep. ex ——— Junius Marullus ex Kal. Jul. L. Annæus Seneca Trebellius Maximus	832	80	T. Aurelius Fulvius II A. Sempronius Atratinus Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XV M. Cocceius Nerva II M. Ulpius Trajanus Crinitus M. Acilius Glabrio
815	63	L. Memmius Regulus P. Virginus Rufus	833	81	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XVI A. Volusius Saturninus II Sex. Pompeius Collega Cornelius Priscus quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. M. Lollius Paulinus Valer. Asiaticus Saturninus
816	64	C. Læcanus Bassus M. Licinius Crassus Frugi	834	82	ex Kal. — C. Artius A. Julius Quadratus
817	65	P. Silius Nerva C. Julius Atticus Vestinus, qui in mag. occis. est, & eum excep. ex Kal. Jul. Plautius Lateranus, qui anteq. iniret occisus est Anicius Cerealis	835	83	L. Nonius Asprenas Torquatus M. Arricinius Clemens, quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. Sextilius Lateranus C. Silius Italicus III
818	66	C. Suetonius Paulinus L. Pontius Tilius	836	84	Imp. T. Fl. Domitianus XVII T. Flavius Clemens C. Fulvius Valens C. Antistius Vetus, quos excep. ex Kal. Nov. T. Flavius Sabinus T. Arrius Antonius
819	67	L. Fonteius Capito P. Julius Rufus, quos excep. ex Kal. Jul. Nero Claudius Cæsar Aug. v sine collegâ	837	85	Imp. Cocceius Nerva III T. Virginus Rufus III, quo mort. in mag. eum excep. Cornelius
820	68	C. Silius Italicus M. Galer. Traclal. Turpilian. quem excep. Licinius Varro. in Cal. Jul. design. erat, sed antequam iniret occisus est ex Kal. Jul. C. Pellicius Natalis P. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus Verum Th. Lydiat in Serie Sum. Mag. & Tr. Rom. pag. 68, ait; ex Kal. Jul. suff. M. Plautius Silvanus M. Salvius Otho ex Kal. Sept. C. Bellicius Natalis P. Cornel. Scipio Asiaticus	838	86	
821	69	Ser. Sulpicius Galba II T. Vinus Rufinus, ambo in mag. occisi sunt, quos excep. ex a. d. XVI Kal. Feb. Imp. M. Salvius Otho Cæsar Aug. L. Salvius Otho Titianus II ex Kal. Mart. T. Virginus Rufus Vopiscus Pompeius Silvanus ex Kal. Mai. Calius Sabinus T. Flavius Sabinus	839	87	
			840	88	
			841	89	
			842	90	
			843	91	
			844	92	
			845	93	
			846	94	
			847	95	
			848	96	
			849	97	

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
		<i>Cornelius Tacitus Historicus, & eum</i> ex Kal. Jul. <i>Domitius Apollinaris</i> <i>Q. Fabius Veiento</i> ex Kal. — <i>M. Cornelius Fronto</i> <i>Q. Fabius Postumus</i> <i>C. Publicius Certus, qui vitio fact. eos excep.</i> ex Kal. Nov. <i>Sextus Pompeius Collega II</i> <i>Vettius Proculus</i>
850	98	Imp. Cocceius Nerva IV Cæs. Ulpus Trajanus II. <i>quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Jul. <i>C. Socius Senecio</i> <i>L. Licinius Sura</i> ex Kal. Octob. <i>Afranius Dexter, qui in mag. occis. est</i>
851	99	<i>C. Sotius Senecio II</i> <i>A. Cornelius Palma</i>
852	100	Imp. Ulpus Trajanus III <i>M. Cornelius Fronto III. quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Mart. <i>Sextus Pomponius Collega III</i> ex Kal. Sept. <i>C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus</i> <i>Sp. Cornelius Tertullus</i> ex Kal. Nov. <i>Julius Ferox</i> <i>Accutius Nerva</i>
853	101	Imp. Ulpus Trajanus IV Sext. Articulæus Pætus, <i>quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Mart. <i>Cornelius Scipio Orficus</i> ex Kal. Mai. <i>Bæbius Mæcer</i> <i>Marcus Valerius Paulinus</i> ex Kal. Jul. <i>Rubrius Gallus</i> <i>Q. Cælius Hispo.</i>
854	102	<i>C. Sotius Senecio III</i> <i>L. Licinius Sura II. quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Jul. <i>Man. Acilius Rufus</i> <i>C. Cæcilius Classicus</i>
855	103	Imp. Ulpus Trajanus V <i>L. Appius Maximus II</i>
856	104	— — — <i>Suranus II</i> <i>P. Neratius Marcellus</i>
857	105	Tib. Julius Candidus II <i>A. Julius Quadratus II</i>
858	106	<i>L. Cejonius Commodus Verus</i> <i>L. Tutius Cerealis</i>
859	107	<i>C. Sotius Senecio IV</i> <i>L. Licinius Sura III. quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Jul. <i>Suranus II</i> <i>C. Servilius Ursus Servianus</i>
860	108	Ap. Annus Trebonius Gallus <i>M. Atilius Metilius Bradua quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Mart. <i>C. Julius Africanus</i> <i>Clodius Crispinus</i>
861	109	<i>A. Cornelius Palma II</i> <i>C. Calvisius Tullus II. quos excep.</i> — — — <i>P. Ælius Hadrianus</i> <i>L. Publilius Celsus</i>
862	110	<i>Clodius Crispinus</i> <i>Solenus Orphitus</i>
863	111	<i>L. Calpurnius Piso</i> <i>Vettius Rusticus Bolanus, quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Jul. <i>C. Julius Ursus Servilius Servianus II</i> <i>L. Fabius Jussus</i>
864	112	Imp. Nerva Trajanus VI <i>C. Julius Africanus</i>
865	113	<i>L. Publilius Celsus II</i> <i>C. Clodius Crispinus</i>
866	114	<i>Q. Ninnius Hasta</i> <i>P. Manilius Vopiscus</i>
867	115	<i>M. Valerius Messala</i> <i>C. Popilius Carus Peto Vergilianus</i>
868	116	<i>Æmilius Ælianus</i> <i>L. Antistius Vetus</i>
869	117	<i>Quinctius Niger</i> <i>T. Vipsanius Apronianus, quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Jul. <i>M. Erucius Clarus</i> <i>Tib. Julius Alexander</i>
870	118	Imp. Cæs. Hadrianus II <i>Tib. Claud. Fuscus Salinator</i>
871	119	Imp. Cæs. Hadrianus III <i>Q. Junius Rusticus</i>
872	120	<i>L. Catilius Severus</i> <i>L. Aurelius Fulvus</i>
873	121	<i>M. Annus Verus II</i> <i>L. Augur</i>
874	122	<i>Man. Acilius Aviola</i> <i>C. Corellius Panfa</i>
875	123	<i>Q. Arrius Pætinus</i> <i>C. Ventidius Apronianus</i>

An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
876	124	<i>Man. Acilius Glabrio</i> <i>C. Bellicius Torquatus</i>
877	125	<i>H. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus II</i> <i>Q. Vettius Aquilinus</i>
878	126	<i>Vespronius Candidus Verus II</i> <i>Ambiguus Bibulus</i> <i>M. Lollius Peditus Verus</i> <i>Q. Junius Lepidus Bibulus, vel</i> <i>Bibullus Pius, vel</i> <i>Cæsus, &</i> <i>Marcellinus</i>
879	127	<i>Gallicanus</i> <i>D. Cælius Titianus</i>
880	128	<i>L. Nonius Asprenas Torquatus</i> <i>M. Annus Libo</i>
881	129	<i>P. Juventius Celsus II</i> <i>Q. Julius Balbus, quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Mart. <i>T. Aufidius Fronto</i> <i>Arrius Severianus</i> ex Kal. Nov. <i>C. Neratius Marcellus</i> <i>Gn. Lollius Gallus</i>
882	130	<i>Q. Fabius Catullinus</i> <i>M. Flavius Aper</i>
883	131	<i>Ser. Octavius Lænas Pontianus</i> <i>M. Antonius Rufinus</i>
884	132	<i>Sentius Augurinus</i> <i>Arrius Severianus II</i>
885	133	<i>Hiberus</i> <i>Junius Silanus Sisenna</i>
886	134	<i>C. Julius Servilius Ursus Severianus II</i> <i>C. Vibius Juventius Verus</i>
887	135	<i>Pompeius Lupercus I</i> <i>L. Julius Atticus Acinianus</i>
888	136	<i>L. Cejonius Commodus Verus</i> <i>Sex. Vetulenus Civica Pompeianus</i>
889	137	<i>L. Ælius (Hadr. F.) Verus Cæsar II</i> <i>P. Cælius Balbinus Vibullius</i>
890	138	<i>Sulpitius Camerinus</i> <i>Quintius Niger Magnus</i>
891	139	Imp. Antoninus Pius II <i>Bruttius Præfens</i>
892	140	Imp. Antoninus Pius III <i>M. Ælius Aurelius Cæsar</i>
893	141	<i>M. Peducaus Sologa Priscinus</i> <i>T. Hænius Severus</i>
894	142	<i>L. Cuspius Rufinus</i> <i>L. Statius Quadratus</i>
895	143	<i>C. Bellicius Torquatus</i> <i>Tiber. Claud. Atticus Herodes</i>
896	144	<i>P. Lollianus Avitus</i> <i>C. Gavius Maximus</i>
897	145	Imp. Hadr. Antoninus Pius IV <i>M. Ælius Aurelius Cæsar II</i>
898	146	<i>Sex. Erucius Clarus II</i> <i>Cn. Claudius Severus</i>
899	147	<i>M. Valerius Largus</i> <i>M. Valerius Messalinus</i>
900	148	<i>C. Bellicius Torquatus</i> <i>M. Salvius Julianus II</i>
901	149	<i>Ser. Cornelius Scipio Orficus</i> <i>Q. Nonius Priscus</i>
902	150	<i>Romulus Gallicanus</i> <i>Antistius Vetus</i>
903	151	<i>Sex. Quintilius Gordianus</i> <i>Sex. Quintilius Maximus</i>
904	152	<i>Sex. Acilius Glabrio</i> <i>C. Valerius Omellus Verianus</i>
905	153	<i>Bruttius Præfens II</i> <i>Antonius Rufinus</i>
906	154	<i>L. Ælius Aurelius Verus Cæsar, qui abd. & eum excep.</i> <i>Aquillius Orfitus</i> <i>Sextilius Lateranus</i>
907	155	<i>C. Julius Severus</i> <i>M. Rufinus Sabinianus, quos excep.</i> ex Kal. Nov. <i>Antius Pollio</i> <i>Opimianus</i>
908	156	<i>M. Plautius Sylvanus</i> <i>L. Sentius Augurinus</i>
909	157	<i>Barbatus, alius Barbarus</i> <i>Regulus</i>
910	158	<i>Q. Flavius Tertullus</i> <i>Licinius Sacerdos</i>
911	159	<i>Plautius Quintillus</i> <i>Stadius Priscus</i>

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
912	160	T. Vibius Verus, <i>malè</i> Barus
913	161	Ap. Annii Bradua
		M. Aurel. Antonius Cæsar 111
914	162	L. Ælius Aurel. Verus Cæsar 11
		Q. Junius Rusticus
		Vettius Aquilinus, <i>quem excep.</i>
		ex Kal. Jul. Q. <i>Flavius Tertullus</i>
915	163	L. Papirius Ælianus
		Junius Pastor
916	164	C. Julius Macrinus
		L. Cornelius Celsus
917	165	Servilius Pudens
		L. Cornelius Scipio Orfitus
918	166	Servilius Pudens 11
		T. Vitrasius Pollio
919	167	Imp. Lucius Aurel. Verus 111
		T. Numidius Quadratus
920	168	T. Junius Montanus
		L. Vettius Paullus
921	169	Q. Sosius Priscus
		P. Cælius Apollinaris
922	170	M. Aurelius Severus Cethegus
		L. Junius Clarus
923	171	L. Septimius Severus 11
		————— Herennianus
924	172	Claudius Maximus
		Cornel. Scipio Orfitus
925	173	Cn. Claudius Severus 11
		M. Aurelius Claudius Pompeianus
926	174	Ap. Annii Trebonius Gallus
		Fulvius Flaccus
927	175	Ca'purnius Piso
		M. Salvius Julianus
928	176	T. Vitrasius Pollio 11
		M. Flavius Aper 11
929	177	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus 1
		Plautius Quintillus
930	178	Vettius Rufus
		Cornelius Scipio Orfitus
931	179	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus 11
		Vespronius Candidus Verus, <i>quos excep.</i>
		ex Kal. Jul. P. <i>Helvius Pertinax</i>
		M. <i>Didius Severus Julianus</i>
932	180	Bruttius Præfens 11
		Sex. Quintilius Gordianus
933	181	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus 111
		Antistius Burrus
934	182	Petronius Mamertinus
		M. Vettius Trebellius Rufus, <i>quos excep.</i>
		ex Kal. Jul. <i>Æmilius Juncus</i>
		<i>Atilius Severus</i>
935	183	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus 1v
		M. Aufidius Victorinus 11
936	184	M. Eggius Marullus
		Numer. Papirius Ælianus
937	185	Triarius Maternus
		M. Atilius Metilius Bradua, <i>quos excep.</i>
		ex Kal. Jul. C. <i>Pescennius Niger</i> 11
		L. <i>Septimius Severus</i>
		————— <i>Appuleius Rufinus</i> , & viginti alii hoc anno
938	186	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus v
		Man. Acilius Glabrio
939	187	Tullius Crispinus
		Papirius Ælianus
940	188	C. Allius Fuscianus
		Duillius Silanus
941	189	Junius Silanus
		Q. Servilius Silanus
942	190	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus vi
		Petronius Septimianus
943	191	Cassius Apronianus
		M. Atilius Metilius Bradua 11
944	192	Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus vii
		P. Helvius Pertinax
945	193	Q. Sosius Frisco
		C. Julius Fructus Clarus, <i>quos excep.</i>
		ex Kal. Mart. <i>Flavius Claudius Sulpicianus</i>
		<i>Fabius Cilo Septimianus</i>
		ex Kal. Mai. <i>Silius Messala</i>
		ex Kal. Jul. <i>Ælius</i>
		<i>Probus</i>
946	194	Imp. Septimius Severus 11
		D. Clodius Albinus Cæf. 11.
947	195	Q. Flavius Tertullus
		T. Flavius Clemens

An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
		C. Domitius Dexter 11
948	196	L. Valerius Messala Priscus
949	197	Ap. Claudius Lateranus
		M. Mauritius Rufinus
950	198	Tib. Haterius Saturninus
		C. Annii Trebonius Gallus
951	199	P. Cornelius Anullinus 11
		M. Aufidius Fronto
952	200	Tib. Claudius Severus
		C. Aufidius Victorinus
953	201	L. Annii Fabianus
		M. Nonius Mucianus
954	202	Imp. L. Septimius Severus 111
		Imp. M. Aur. Antoninus Caracalla
955	203	P. Septimius Geta
		L. Septimius Plautianus 11
956	204	L. Fabius Cilo Septimius 11
		M. Annii Libo
957	205	Imp. M. Aur. Antoninus Caracalla 11
		P. Septimius Geta Cæsar 1
958	206	M. Mummius Annii Albinus
		Fulvius Æmilianus
959	207	M. Flavius Aper
		Q. Allius Maximus
960	208	Imp. M. Aurel. Antoninus Caracalla 111
		P. Septimius Geta Cæf. 11
961	209	M. Aurelius Pompeianus
		Lollianus Avitus
962	210	Manius Acilius Faustinus
		C. Cæsonius Macer. Rufinianus
963	211	Q. Epidius Rufus Lollianus Gentianus
		Pomponius Bassus
964	212	M. Pompeius Asper
		P. Asper
965	213	Imp. M. Aurel. Antoninus Caracalla 1v
		P. Cælius Balbinus 11. <i>quem excep.</i>
		ex Kal. Mart. M. <i>Antonius Gordianus</i>
		ex Kal. Mai. P. <i>Helvius Pertinax</i>
966	214	Silius Messala
		Q. Aquilius Sabinus 1
967	215	Æmilius Lætus 11
		Anicius Cerealis
968	216	Q. Aquilius Sabinus 11
		Sex. Cornelius Anullinus
969	217	C. Brutius Præfens
		T. Messius Extricatus
970	218	Imp. M. Opelius. (<i>Macrini F.</i>) Anton. Diadumen. 11
		Adventus
971	219	Imp. Antoninus Heliogabalus 11
		Licinius Sacerdos 11
972	220	Imp. Antoninus Heliogabalus 111
		M. Aurel. Eutybianus Comazon 11
973	221	Gratus
		Claudius Seleucus
974	222	Imp. Antoninus Heliogabalus 1v
		M. Aurelius Severus Alexander Cæsar
975	223	Maximus
		Papirius Ælianus
976	224	Claudius Julianus
		Clodius Crispinus
977	225	L. Turpilius Dexter
		M. Macius Rufus, <i>al. Friscus, al. Friscianus</i>
978	226	Imp. M. Aurel. Severus Alexander 11
		C. Quintilius Marcellus
979	227	D. Cælius Balbinus
		M. Clodius Pupienus Maximus
980	228	Vettius Modestus
		Probus
981	229	Imp. M. Aur. Severus Alexander 111
		Cassius (<i>Aproniani F.</i>) Dio 11. <i>al. Dionysius, quem excep.</i>
		————— M. <i>Antonius Gordianus</i> 11
982	230	Calpurnius Agricola
		Clementinus, <i>al. Clemens</i>
983	231	M. Aurelius Claudius Pompeianus
		Felicianus
984	232	Julius Lupus
		Maximus
985	233	Maximus 11
		Ovinus Paternus
986	234	Maximus
		P. Urinatus Urbanus
987	235	L. Catilius Severus
		L. Ragonius Urinatus Quintianus

FASTI ROMANI CONSULARES.

An. U.C.	An. post N.C.		An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
988	236	Imp. C. Julius Maximinus	1025	273	M. Claudius Tacitus
989	237	C. Julius Africanus	1026	274	M. Mæcius Furius Placidianus
		P. Titius Perpetuus			Imp. L. Dom. Aurelianus I I
		L. Ovinus Rusticus Cornelianus, <i>quos excep.</i>			C. Julius Capitolinus
		ex Kal. Maiis, <i>Junius Silanus</i>	1027	275	Imp. L. Domit. Aurelianus I I I
		<i>Cn. Messius Gallicanus, in hujus loco.</i>			T. Avonius Marcellinus, <i>quem excep.</i>
		<i>Lucius Septimius Valerianus.</i>			circa Kal. Feb. <i>M. Aurelius Gordianus</i>
		— — — Jul. Tib. Claudius Julianus			Kal. Jul. <i>Vettius Cornificus Gordianus</i>
		<i>Celsus Aelianus</i>	1028	276	Imp. M. Claudius Tacitus I I
990	238	M. Ulpian Crinitus			Fulvius Aemilianus, <i>quem excep.</i>
		Proculus Pontianus			ex Kal. Feb. <i>Aelius Scorpionus</i>
991	239	Imp. M. Antonius Gordianus I	1029	277	Imp. M. Aurelius Probus I
		Man. Acilius Aviola.			Anitius Paulinus
992	240	Vettius Sabinus	1030	278	Imp. M. Aurelius Probus I I
		Venustus			M. Furius Lupus
993	241	Imp. M. Anton. Gordianus I I	1031	279	Imp. M. Aurelius Probus I I I
		M. Aurel. Claudius Pompeianus			Ovinus Paternus
994	242	C. Aufidius Atticus	1032	280	Gratus
		C. Asinius Prætextatus			Junius Messala
995	243	C. Julianus Arrianus	1033	281	Imp. M. Aurel. Probus I V
		Aemilius Papus			C. Junius Tiberianus
996	244	Peregrinus	1034	282	Imp. M. Aurelius Probus V
		Fulvius Aemilianus			Pomponius Victorinus
997	245	Imp. M. Julius Philippus	1035	283	Imp. M. Aurelius Carus I I
		Tib. Fabius Titianus			M. Aurel. (Car. F.) Carinus Cæsar, <i>quos excep.</i>
998	246	Bruttius Præfens			ex Kal. Jul. <i>M. Aurelius Cari F. Numerianus Cæsar</i>
		Nummius Albinus			<i>Matronianus</i>
999	247	Imp. M. Julius Philippus I I	1036	284	Imp. M. Aurel. Carinus I I
		M. Julius Philippus Fil. Cæf.			M. Aurelius Numerianus I I, <i>quos excep.</i>
1000	248	Imp. M. Julius Philippus I I I			ex Kal. Maiis vel Octob. <i>Diocletianus</i>
		Imp. M. Julius Philippus Fil. I I			<i>Ammius Bassus</i>
1001	249	Fulvius Aemilianus I I			ex Kal. Sept. vel Nov. <i>M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus</i>
		Vettius Aquilinus			<i>M. Junius Maximus</i>
1002	250	Imp. M. Messius Decius I I	1037	285	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus I I
		Annius Maxim. Gratus			Aristobulus
1003	251	Imp. M. Messius Decius I I I	1038	286	M. Junius Maximus I I
		Etruscus Messius Decius			Vettius Aquilinus
1004	252	Imp. J. C. Vibius Trebonianus Gallus I I	1039	287	Imp. C. Aurel. Diocletianus I I I
		Imp. C. Vibius Volusianus			Imp. M. Aurel. Valer. Maximianus Hercules I I
1005	253	Imp. C. Vibius Volusianus I I	1040	288	M. Aurel. Maximianus Hercules I I
		M. Valerius Maximus			Pomponius Januarius
1006	254	Imp. P. Licinius Valerianus I I	1041	289	Annius Bassus I I
		Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus			L. Ragonius Quinctianus
1007	255	Imp. P. Licinius Valerianus I I I	1042	290	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus I V
		Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus I I			Imp. M. Aur. Valer. Maximianus Hercules I I I
1008	256	M. Valerius Maximus I I	1043	291	C. Junius Tiberianus
		Man. Acilius Glabrio, <i>quos excep.</i>			Cassius Dio
		ex Kal. Jul. <i>Antoninus</i>	1044	292	Afranius Hannibalianus
		<i>Gallus</i>			M. Aurelius Asclepiodotus
1009	257	Imp. P. Licinius Valerianus I V	1045	293	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus V
		Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus I I I, <i>quos excep.</i>			Imp. M. Aur. Valer. Maximianus Hercules I V
		ex Kal. Jun. <i>M. Ulpian Crinitus I I</i>	1046	294	Fl. Valer. Constantius Chlorus Cæsar
		<i>L. Domitius Aurelianus</i>			Q. Galerius Maximianus Cæsar
1010	258	M. Aurelius Memmius Fuscus	1047	295	Nummius Tuscus
		Pomponius Bassus			Annius Cornelius Anullinus
1011	259	Fulvius Aemilianus	1048	296	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus V I
		Pomponius Bassus I I			Fl. Constantius Chlorus Cæsar I I
1012	260	L. Cornelius Secularis	1049	297	Imp. M. Aur. Valer. Maximianus Hercules V
		Junius Donatus			Q. Galerius Maximianus Cæsar I I
1013	261	Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus I V	1050	298	Anicius Faustus
		Petronius Volusianus			Severus Gallus
1014	262	Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus V	1051	299	Imp. C. Valerius Diocletianus V I I
		Ap. Pompeius Faustinus			Imp. M. Aur. Valer. Maximianus Hercules V I
1015	263	Nummius Albinus I I	1052	300	Fl. Valer. Constantius Chlorus Cæsar I I I
		Maximus Dexter			Q. Galerius Maximianus Cæsar I I I
1016	264	Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus V I	1053	301	Postumius Titianus I I
		Amulius Saturninus			Fl. Popilius Nepotianus
1017	265	P. Licin. (Valer. F.) Valerian. Cæsar I I	1054	302	Fl. Valer. Constantius Chlorus Cæsar I V
		L. Cæsonius Rufinianus, al. Macer			Q. Galerius Maximianus Cæsar I V
1018	266	Imp. P. Licinius Gallienus V I I	1055	303	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus V I I I
		Sabinillus			Imp. M. Aurel. Val. Maximianus Hercules V I I
1019	267	Ovinus Paternus	1056	304	Imp. C. Valer. Diocletianus I X
		Arceflatus			Imp. M. Aur. Val. Maximianus Hercules V I I I
1020	268	Ovinus Paternus I I	1257	305	Imp. C. Galer. Val. Maximianus V
		Marinianus			Imp. Fl. Valer. Constantius Chlorus V
1021	269	Imp. M. Aurelius Claudius I I	1058	306	Imp. C. Galer. Val. Maximianus V I
		Ovinus Paternus			Imp. Fl. Valer. Constantius Chlorus V I, <i>quos excep.</i>
1022	270	Flavius Antiochianus			ex Kal. Mart. <i>Maximinus</i>
		Furius Orfitus			<i>Severus</i>
1023	271	L. Domitius Aurelianus A. I I			ex Kal. Jul. <i>P. Cornelius Anullinus</i> , qui in magis occisus est
		Pomponius Bassus	1059	307	Fl. Valerius Constantinus
1024	272	Quietus			M. Aurel. Valer. Maximianus Hercules I X, <i>quos excep.</i>
		Voldumianus, <i>quem excep.</i>			ex Kal. Jul. <i>Maxentius</i>
		ex Kal. Jul. <i>Q. Falsenius (sive Mæcus Falconius)</i>			<i>Maximinus</i>
		<i>Nicomachus</i>			C. Valerius

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An. U.C.	An. post N.C.		An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
1060	308	C. Valer. Diocletianus x Imp. C. Galerius Maximianus VII. <i>quos excep.</i> VIII Kal. Mai. <i>Maxentius III</i> <i>Romulus</i>	1096	344	Sallustius
1061	309	post Consul. C. Val. Diocletiani x C. Galerii Maximiani VII. <i>excep.</i> <i>Imp. Maxentius IV</i> <i>Junius Maximus</i>	1097	345	Dometius Leontius Postum. Amantius. <i>Orient.</i> Cejonius Rufus Albinus. <i>Occid.</i>
1062	310	II post Consul. C. Galerii Maximiani VII C. Valer. Diocletiani x. <i>excep.</i> ex Kal. Sept. <i>Fl. Heraclius Rufinus</i> <i>Fl. Eusebius</i>	1098	346	Imp. Fl. Constantius IV. <i>al. VI</i> Imp. Fl. Constans III
1063	311	ex v Kal. Nov. C. Cejonius Rufinus Anullinus Imp. C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus VIII. <i>sine collegâ,</i> <i>quem excep.</i> ex XI Kal. Mai. C. Valerius Licinianus Licinius x Kal. Sept. <i>Statius Vettius Rufinus</i> <i>C. Cejonius Rufus Volusianus</i>	1099	347	Fl. Rufinus. <i>Occid.</i> Fl. Eusebius. <i>Orient.</i> Fl. Philippus. <i>Orient.</i> Fl. Sallia
1064	312	Imp. Fl. Valer. Constantinus II Imp. C. Val. Licinius II	1100	348	Acon. Fabius Catullinus Philomanus Ulpius Limenius. <i>Ambo in occid. crea.</i>
1065	313	Imp. Fl. Valer. Constantinus III Imp. C. Valer. Licinius III	1101	349	Sergius Nigrinianus. <i>Uterque occidentalis</i>
1066	314	C. Cejonius Rufus Volusianus Anianus	1102	350	post Consul. Sergii Nigriani Imp. Magnentius Fl. Gaiso
1067	315	Imp. Fl. Valer. Constantinus IV Imp. C. Valer. Licinius IV	1103	351	Imp. Fl. Constantius V Constantius Gallus Cæsar I
1068	316	Fl. Rufus Cejonius Sabinus Q. Aradius Rufinus Proculus	1104	352	Imp. Fl. Constantius VI Fl. Constantius Gallus Cæsar II
1069	317	Ovinus Gallicanus Septimius Bassus, <i>quos excep.</i> <i>Adrius Sabinus</i> <i>Rufinus</i>	1105	353	Imp. Fl. Constantius VII Fl. Constantius Gallus Cæsar III
1070	318	C. Valer. Licinius V Fl. Valerius Crispus Cæsar	1106	354	Imp. Fl. Constantius VIII Fl. Constantius Gallus Cæsar III
1071	319	Imp. Fl. Valerius Constantinus V Licinius Junior Cæsar	1107	355	Arbetio, <i>vel</i> Arbitrio Mavortius Lollianus. <i>Uterque occident.</i>
1072	320	Imp. Fl. Valer. Constantinus VI Fl. Constantinus Junior Cæsar	1108	356	Imp. Fl. Constantius VIII Fl. Julianus Cæsar I
1073	321	Fl. Valerius Crispus Cæsar II Fl. Valerius Constantinus Junior Cæsar II	1109	357	Imp. Fl. Constantius IX Fl. Julianus Cæsar II
1074	322	Fl. Petronius Probianus Anicius Julianus	1110	358	ab. Fabianus Datianus, <i>al.</i> Titianus Neratius Cerealis. <i>Uterque Occid.</i> Eusebius Hypatius
1075	323	Acilius Severus Junius Rufinus, <i>al.</i> Rufo	1111	359	Imp. Fl. Constantius X Fl. Julianus Cæsar III
1076	324	Fl. Valerius Crispus Cæsar III Fl. Constantinus Junior Cæsar III	1112	360	Fl. Taurus, <i>al.</i> Taurusus. <i>Occid.</i> Fl. Florentius. <i>Orient.</i>
1077	325	Anicius Faustus Paulinus Publius Cejonius Julianus	1113	361	Fl. Mamertinus Fl. Nevitta. <i>Uterque occident.</i>
1078	326	Imp. Fl. Val. Constantinus VII Fl. J. Constantinus, <i>al.</i> Constantius Cæsar	1114	362	Imp. Fl. Julianus IV Secundus Sallustius Promotus. <i>Occid.</i>
1079	327	Fl. Valerius Constantinus, <i>al.</i> Constantius Fl. Valerius Maximus Basilus	1115	363	Imp. Fl. J. vianus Fl. Joviani F. Varronianus. N. P.
1080	328	Fl. Magnus Januarius, <i>al.</i> Janurinus Fabius Iustus	1116	364	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus II Imp. Fl. Valens II
1081	329	Imp. Fl. Val. Constantinus VIII Fl. Val. Constantinus Filius Cæsar	1117	365	Fl. Gratianus (<i>Valentiniani F.</i>) N. P. Fl. Dagalaipus. <i>Uterque occid.</i>
1082	330	Ovinus Gallicanus L. Aurel. Symmachus, <i>quem creditur excep.</i> <i>Fl. Constantius</i>	1118	366	Fl. Lupicinus. <i>Orient.</i> Fl. Jovinus. <i>Occident.</i>
1083	331	Annius Bassus Ablavius Ægyptius	1119	367	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus III Imp. Fl. Valens III
1084	332	Ovinus Pacatianus Mæcilius Hilarianus	1120	368	Sex. Aurelius Victor Jul. Felix Valentinianus N. P.
1085	333	Fl. Valerius Dalmatius M. Aurelius Xenophilus	1121	369	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus III Imp. Fl. Valens III
1086	334	L. Acontius Optatus Anicius Paulinus Junior	1122	370	Imp. Fl. Gratianus II Sex. Anicius Petronius Probus, <i>utroque in oriente crea-</i> <i>atur.</i>
1087	335	Fl. Valerius Constantius C. Cejonius Rufus Albinus	1123	371	Fl. Arintheus Fl. Modestus. <i>Uterque orient.</i>
1088	336	Fl. Popilius Nepotianus Facundus	1124	372	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus IV. Imp. Valens IV
1089	337	Tib. Fabius Titianus Felicianus	1125	373	Imp. Fl. Gratianus III Fl. Equitius. <i>Orient.</i>
1090	338	Polemius. <i>Orient.</i> Urfus. <i>Occid.</i>	1126	374	post Consul. Fl. Gratiani III Fl. Equitii
1091	339	Imp. Fl. Constantius II Imp. Fl. Constans	1127	375	Imp. Fl. Valens V Imp. Fl. Valentinianus Junior
1092	340	Fl. Septimius Acyndinus. <i>Orient.</i> L. Aradius Valer. Proculus. <i>Occid.</i>	1128	376	Imp. Gratianus IV Fl. Merobaudes I. <i>Uterque in occid.</i>
1093	341	Fl. Antonius Marcellinus. <i>Orient.</i> Cælius Probinus. <i>Occid.</i>	1129	377	Imp. Fl. Valens VI Imp. Fl. Valentinianus Junior II
1094	342	Imp. Fl. Constantius III Imp. Fl. Constans II	1130	378	Decius Ausonius <i>Pœta</i> Q. Clodius Olybrius. <i>Uterque occid.</i>
1095	343	M. Mæcius Memmius Furius Placidus Fl. Pisidius Romulus. <i>Uterque occid.</i>	1131	379	Imp. Fl. Theodosius. <i>Orient.</i> Imp. Fl. Gratianus V. <i>Occid.</i>
			1132	380	Postumius Syagrius I. <i>Occid.</i> Fl. Annius Eucharius, <i>al.</i> Euagrius. <i>Orient.</i>
			1133	381	Fl. Antonius Postumius Syagrius II. <i>Uterque occid.</i>
			1134	382	Fl. Saturninus. <i>Orient.</i> Fl. Merobaudes II. <i>al.</i> Syagrius. <i>Occid.</i>
			1135	383	Fl. Clearchus. <i>Orient.</i> Fl. Richomerus. <i>Occid.</i>
			1136	384	

Imp.

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An. U.C.	An. post N.C.		An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
1137	385	Imp. Fl. Arcadius I	1179	427	Fl. Hierius. <i>Orient.</i>
1138	386	Fl. Bauto. <i>Orient.</i>	1180	428	Fl. Ardaburius, seu Ardabures. <i>Occid.</i>
		Fl. Honorius Theodosii Fil. N. P.			Fl. Taurus. <i>Orient.</i>
		Fl. Evodius. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Felix. <i>Occid.</i>
1139	387	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus III	1181	429	Fl. Dionysius
		Fl. Eutropius. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Florentius. <i>Orient.</i>
1140	388	Imp. Fl. Theodosius II	1182	430	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior XIII
		Fl. Cynegius. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Placidius Valentinianus III
1141	389	Fl. Timasius	1183	431	Fl. Antiochus. <i>Orient.</i>
		Fl. Promotus			Anicius Bassus. <i>Occid.</i>
1142	390	Imp. Fl. Valentinianus Junior IV	1184	432	Fl. Valerius
		Fl. Neoterius			Fl. Aetius. <i>Ambo orient.</i>
1143	391	Tib. Fabius Titianus, al. Tatianus. <i>Orient.</i>	1185	433	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior XIV
		L. Aurelius Avianus Symmachus. <i>Occid.</i>			Fl. Anicius Maximus
1144	392	Imp. Fl. Arcadius II	1186	434	Fl. Asper, al. Aspar. <i>Orient.</i>
		Fl. Rufinus. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Arcobinda, al. Ariovindus. <i>Occid.</i>
1145	393	Imp. Fl. Theodosius III	1187	435	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior XV
		Fl. Abundantius			Imp. Fl. Placidius Valentinianus IV
1146	394	Imp. Fl. Arcadius III	1188	436	Fl. Isidorus. <i>Orient.</i>
		Imp. Fl. Honorius II			Fl. Senator
1147	395	Sex. Anicius Hermogenianus Olybrius	1189	437	Fl. Sigevultes, al. Sigiswoldus
		Sex. Anicius Probinus. <i>Ambo occid.</i>			Fl. Aetius II
1148	396	Imp. Fl. Arcadius IV	1190	438	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior XVI
		Imp. Fl. Honorius III			Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus. <i>Occid.</i>
1149	397	Fl. Cæsarius. <i>Orient.</i>	1191	439	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior XVII
		Pontius, al. Ponticus Atticus. <i>Occid.</i>			Fl. Festus
1150	398	Imp. Fl. Honorius IV	1192	440	Imp. Fl. Placidius Valentinianus V
		Fl. Eutychianus. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Anatolius
1151	399	Fl. Manlius, seu Mallius Theod. <i>Occid.</i>	1193	441	Fl. Cyrus Panopolites. <i>Orient. sine collegâ</i>
		Fl. Eutropius. <i>Orient.</i>	1194	442	Fl. Eudoxius
1152	400	Fl. Aurelianus. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Dioscorus. <i>Uterque orient.</i>
		Fl. Stilicho. <i>Occid.</i>	1195	443	Fl. Anicius Maximus II
1153	401	Fl. Fravitta, al. Stravita. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Paternus
		Ragonius Vincentius Celsus. <i>Occid.</i>	1196	444	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior XVIII
1154	402	Imp. Fl. Arcadius V			Cæcina Decius Albinus. <i>Occid.</i>
		Imp. Fl. Honorius V	1197	445	Imp. Fl. Placid. Valentinianus VI
1155	403	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior I			Fl. Nonius
		Fl. Rumoridus	1198	446	Fl. Aetius III
1156	404	Imp. Fl. Honorius VI			Q. Aurelius Symmachus. <i>Ambo occid.</i>
		Fl. Aristænetus. <i>Orient.</i>	1199	447	Fallonius Probus Alypius, al. Callipius. <i>Occid.</i>
1157	405	Fl. Anthemius			Fl. Ardaburius. <i>Orient.</i>
		Fl. Stilicho II	1200	448	Fl. Zenon
1158	406	Imp. Fl. Arcadius VI			Rufius Prætextatus Postumianus
		Sex. Anicius Petronius Probus	1201	449	Fl. Protogenes
1159	407	Imp. Fl. Honorius VII			Turcius Secundus Asterius, al. Asturius
		Imp. Theodosius Junior II	1202	450	Imp. Fl. Placidius Valentinianus VII
1160	408	Fl. Philippus, al. Honorius VIII			Gennadius Valerius Corvinus Avienus. <i>Uterque in orient.</i>
		Anicius Bassus. <i>Uterque occid.</i>	1203	451	Imp. Fl. Marcianus
1161	409	Imp. Fl. Honorius VIII. al. Philippus			Clodius Adelphius. <i>Occid.</i>
		Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior III	1204	452	Fl. Aporatus. Pagius Speratus
1162	410	Fl. Varares, al. Varari. <i>Solus in orient. creat.</i>			Herculanus. <i>Occid.</i>
		Fl. Tertullus	1205	453	Fl. Vincomalus
1163	411	Imp. Theodosius Junior IV. <i>Sine collegâ</i>			Fl. Opilio Aetii F. <i>Occid.</i>
1164	412	Imp. Fl. Honorius IX	1206	454	Fl. Studius <i>Orient.</i>
		Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior V			Fl. Aetius Aetii F.
1165	413	Fl. Lucinus Calvis. Lucianus, al. Lucius. <i>Solus in oriente creatus</i>	1207	455	Imp. Fl. Placidius Valentinianus VIII
		Fl. Heraclianus. Sed perduellion. damnatus, nomen ejus			Fl. Anthemius
		est erasum, ipse cecidit est	1208	456	Fl. Varari. Pagius Varanes. <i>Orient.</i>
1166	414	Fl. Constant. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Johannes. <i>Occid.</i>
		Fl. Constantius. <i>Occid.</i>	1209	457	Fl. Constantinus. <i>Occid.</i>
1167	415	Imp. Fl. Honorius X			Fl. Rufus <i>Orient.</i>
		Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior VI	1210	458	Imp. Fl. Leo Thrax I
1168	416	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior VII			Imp. Majorianus
		Junius Quartus Palladius. <i>Occid.</i>	1211	459	Fl. Patritius
1169	417	Imp. Fl. Honorius XI			Fl. Ricimer. <i>Occid.</i>
		Fl. Constantius II	1212	460	Apollonius
1170	418	Imp. Fl. Honorius XII			Magnus. <i>Occid.</i>
		Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior VIII	1213	461	Fl. Severinus. <i>Occid.</i>
1171	419	Fl. Monaxius. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Dagalaiphus
		Fl. Plintha. <i>Occid.</i>	1214	462	Imp. Fl. Leo Thrax II
1172	420	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior IX			Imp. Fl. Vibius Severus
		Fl. Constantius III	1215	463	Fl. Vivianus, al. Vibianus
1173	421	Fl. Agricola			Cæcina Decius Basilus. Pagius Felix
		Fl. Eustathius. <i>Orient.</i>	1216	464	Fl. Rusticus
1174	422	Imp. Fl. Honorius XIII			Fl. Anicius Olybrius
		Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior X	1217	465	Fl. Basiliscus. <i>Orient.</i>
1175	423	Fl. Asclepiodotus. <i>Orient.</i>			Fl. Herminericus
		Rufius Prætextatus Marinianus. <i>Occid.</i>	1218	466	Imp. Fl. Leo Thrax III
1176	424	Fl. Victor. <i>Orient.</i>			Tib. Fabius Tatianus
		Fl. Castinus. <i>Occid.</i>	1219	467	Fl. Pusæus, al. Busæus, al. Pasæus
1177	425	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior XI			Fl. Johannes
		Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Cæsar	1220	468	Imp. Fl. Anthemius II. <i>sine collegâ.</i>
1178	426	Imp. Fl. Theodosius Junior XII	1221	469	Fl. Zeno Ilauricus
		Imp. Fl. Placidius Valentinianus II			Fl. Marcianus

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An. U.C.	An. post N.C.		An. U.C.	An. post N.C.	
1222	470	Fl. Jordanes. <i>Orient.</i>	1265	513	Fl. Clementinus. <i>Orient.</i>
1223	471	Fl. Severus. <i>Occid.</i>	1266	514	Anicius Probus
		Imp. Fl. Leo Thrax IV	1267	515	M. Aurelius Cassiodorus Senator, <i>sine col.</i>
		Fl. Probianus			Fl. Anthemius. <i>Orient.</i>
1224	472	Fl. Festus. <i>Occid.</i>	1268	516	Fl. Florentius, <i>al.</i> Florentinus. <i>Occid.</i>
		Fl. Marcianus. <i>Orient.</i>	1269	517	Fl. Petrus. <i>Occid. sine colleg.</i>
1225	473	Imp. Fl. Leo Thrax V. <i>sine collegâ</i>			Imp. Fl. Anastasius IV
1226	474	Imp. Fl. Leo Junior, <i>sine collegâ</i>			Agapetus
1227	475	Imp. Fl. Zeno Isauricus II. <i>sine collegâ</i>	1270	518	Fl. Magnus. <i>Orient.</i>
1228	476	Fl. Basiliscus II			Fl. Florentinus, <i>al.</i> Florentinus. <i>Occid.</i>
		Fl. Armatas. <i>Uterque orient.</i>	1271	519	Imp. Fl. Anicius Justinus
1229	477	post consul. Fl. Basilisci II			Fl. Eutharicus Amalus. <i>Occid.</i>
		Fl. Armatus	1272	520	Fl. Vitalianus. <i>Orient.</i>
1230	478	Fl. Illus, <i>sine collegâ</i>			Fl. Rusticus
1231	479	Imp. Fl. Zeno III. <i>sine collegâ</i>	1273	521	Fl. Anicius Justinianus. <i>Orient.</i>
1232	480	Fl. Basilis Junior. <i>Occid. sine collegâ</i>			Fl. Valerius. <i>Occid.</i>
1233	481	Fl. Flacidus, <i>sine collegâ</i>	1274	522	Q. Aurelius Anicius Symmachus
1234	482	Fl. Severinus			Anicius Manlius Severinus Boëtius. <i>Ambo occid.</i>
		Fl. Trocondus	1275	523	Fl. Anicius Maximus. <i>Occid. sine colleg.</i>
1235	483	Anicius Faustus, <i>sine collega</i>	1276	524	Imp. Fl. Anicius Justinus II
1236	484	Theodoricus Amalus Rex Gothorum			Fl. Opilio
		Fl. Venantius Decius	1277	525	Fl. Philoxenus
1237	485	Q. Aurelius Symmachus. <i>Occid. sine col.</i>			Anicius Probus Junior. <i>Occid.</i>
1238	486	Fl. Longinus	1278	526	Anicius Olybrius Jun. <i>Occid. sine colleg.</i>
		Cæcina Maurus Decius. <i>Occid.</i>	1279	527	Fl. Mavortius. <i>Occid. sine colleg.</i>
1239	487	Anicius Manlius Severinus Boëtius. <i>Occid. sine colleg.</i>	1280	528	Imp. Fl. Anicius Justinianus III. <i>sine colleg.</i>
1240	488	Claudius Dynamius. <i>Occid.</i>	1281	529	Cæcina Decius Basilis Junior. <i>Occid. sine colleg.</i>
		Fl. Sifidius	1282	530	Postumius Lampadius
1241	489	Anicius Probinus. <i>Occid.</i>			Fl. Orestes. <i>Ambo occid.</i>
		Eusebius Chronio	1283	531	I post consulat. Lampadii & Orestis
1242	490	Avienus Faustus Junior. <i>Occid.</i>			II post consul. Lampadii & Orestis
		Fl. Longinus II	1284	532	Imp. Fl. Anicius Justinianus III. <i>sine colleg.</i>
1243	491	Fl. Olybrius Jun. <i>Occid. sine colleg.</i>			Imp. Fl. Anicius Justinianus IV
1244	492	Imp. Fl. Anastasius	1285	533	Decius Theodorus Paulinus. <i>Ultimus fuit Coss. Occidentaliuna</i>
		Fl. Rufinus	1286	534	Fl. Belesarius. <i>Solus in Oriente</i>
1245	493	Eusebius Chronio II. <i>Orient.</i>			I post consulat. Belesarii
		Decius Albinus. <i>Occid.</i>	1287	535	II post consul. Belesarii
1246	494	Turcius Secundus Asterius. <i>Occid.</i>	1288	536	Fl. Joannes. Pagus ait solus. <i>Orient.</i>
		Fl. Præfidius. <i>Orient.</i>	1289	537	Fl. Volusianus
1247	495	Fl. Æmilius	1290	538	Fl. Apio Ægyptius, <i>sine colleg.</i>
		Fl. Viator. Pagus solus. <i>Occid.</i>			Fl. Justinus (Germani F.) Junior. <i>Orient. sine colleg.</i>
1248	496	Fl. Paullus. <i>Orient. sine colleg.</i>	1291	539	Fl. Basilis Junior, <i>sine collegâ.</i>
1249	497	Im. Fl. Anastasius II. <i>sine colleg.</i>	1292	540	
1250	498	Joannes Scythia. <i>Orient.</i>	1293	541	
		Decius Paullinus. <i>Occid.</i>			<i>Novissimus privatorum fuit, qui Consulatum ordinarium gesserit, annoque dedit nomen, Pagus Ditt. Hyp. pag. 302.</i>
1251	499	Fl. Asclepius, <i>al.</i> Asclepion			post consul. Basilii
		Fl. Joannes Gibbus. <i>Occid.</i>	1294	542	Basilii II
1252	500	Fl. Patricius	1295	543	Basilii III
		Fl. Hypatius. <i>Ambo orient.</i>	1296	544	Basilii IV
1253	501	Fl. Pompeius. <i>Orient.</i>	1297	545	Basilii V
		Rufius Magnus Faustus Avienus Senior. <i>Occid.</i>	1298	546	Basilii VI
1254	502	Fl. Probus. <i>Orient.</i>	1299	547	Basilii VII
		Rufius Magnus Faustus Avienus Junior. <i>Occid.</i>	1300	548	Basilii VIII
1255	503	Fl. Dexecratus. <i>Orient.</i>	1301	549	Basilii IX
		Fl. Volusianus. <i>Occid.</i>	1302	550	Basilii X
1256	504	Fl. Cætheus. Pagus Cutbegus. <i>Orient. sine colleg.</i>	1303	551	Basilii XI
1257	505	Fl. Sabinianus. <i>Orient.</i>	1304	552	Basilii XII
		Fl. Manlius Theodorus. <i>Occid.</i>	1305	553	Basilii XIII
1258	506	Fl. Areobinda. F. Asparis. <i>Orient.</i>	1306	554	Basilii XIV
		Fl. Meffala. <i>Occid.</i>	1307	555	Basilii XV
1259	507	Imp. Fl. Anastasius III	1308	556	Basilii XVI
		Venantius Decius. <i>Occid.</i>	1309	557	Basilii XVII
1260	508	Basilis Venantius Decius	1310	558	Basilii XVIII
		Fl. Celer	1311	559	Basilii XIX
1261	509	Importunus Decius Junior, <i>sine collegâ</i>	1312	560	Basilii XX
1262	510	Fl. Eutharicus. <i>Orient.</i>	1313	561	Basilii XXI
		Anicius Manlius Severinus Boëtius. <i>Occid.</i>	1314	562	Basilii XXII
1263	511	Secundinus. <i>Orient.</i>	1315	563	Basilii XXIII
		Felix Gallus. <i>Occid.</i>	1316	564	Basilii XXIV
1264	512	Fl. Muschianus, <i>al.</i> Mucianus. <i>Orient.</i>	1317	565	Basilii XXV
		Fl. Paulus	1318	566	

Explicatio LITERARUM & NOTARUM frequentius in antiquis Romanorum monumentis occurrentium.

A.
A. Absolvo. ædes. ædilis. ædilitas. ære. ærarium. ager. albo. amica. amicus. anima. anni. annis. anno. annos. annus. antiquo. argentum. augusta. augustalis. Augusto. Augustus. aula. Aulus.
Ā. ager. annis.
AA. augusta. augustalis. Augusti. *duo nempe.*
ĀĀ. augustales. augustalis.
A. A. apud agrum. auro argento.
AAA. Augusti. *tres scilicet.*
A. A. A. auro argento ære.
A. A. A. F. F. auro argento ære flando ferundo.
AA. COSS. Augustis consulibus.
A. A. L. Aulorum libertus, *hoc est, duorum.*
A. ALB. A. F. A. N. Aulus Albinus Auli filius Auli nepos.
A. A. L. M. apud agrum locum monumenti.
A. A. L. R. apud agrum locavit requietorium.
A. A. S. L. M. apud agrum sibi legavit monumentum. apud agrum sibi locum monumenti.
A. A. S. L. M. P. apud agrum sibi locum monumenti posuit.
A. ATIL. A. F. C. N. Aulus Atilius Auli filius Caii nepos.
A. A. V. S. E. V. alter ambove si eis videbitur.
A. A. V. S. L. M. apud agrum vivens sibi locum monumenti.
AB. abdicavit.
AB. AC. ab actis.
AB. AC. SEN. ab actis senatus.
AB. AUG. M. P. XXXXI. ab Augustâ millia passuum quadraginta unum.
AB. AUGUSTB. M. P. X. ab Augustobrigâ millia passuum decem.
ABDIC. IN. E. L. F. E. abdicavit in ejus loco factus est.
AB. EPIST. LAT. ab epistolis Latinis.
ABET. SEDE. habet sedem.
AB. HORT. CUL. ab hortorum culturâ.
A. B. M. amicæ bene merenti. amico bene merenti. animæ bene merenti.
AB. MARMORIB. ab marmoribus.
ABN. abnepos.
AB. R. P. ab ripâ proximâ.
A. CAE. Aulus Cæcina.
A. CAMB. M. P. XI. à Camboduno millia passuum undecim.
ACC. accepta.
ACCENS. COS. accensus consulis.
A. C. L. Auli conliberta. Auli conlibertus.
A. LECTO. adlecto.
ACOL. accolitus.
A. COMMENTA. à commentariis.
A. COMPL. XIII. à Compluto quatuordecim.
A. C. P. VI. à capite pedes sex, *vel ad caput.*
ACT. Actiacus. actor.
A. CUB. AUGG. à cubiculo Augustorum.
A. CUR. AMIC. à curâ amicorum.
AUGUSTO. Augusto.
A. D. ante diem. agris dandis.
AD. adjutor.
ADF. adfuerunt.
AD. FRU. EMU. EX. S. C. ad fruges emundas ex senatus consulto.
ADI. adjutor.
ADIAB. Adiabenicus.
ADIECT. H. S. IX. adiectis sestertiis novem mille.
ADI. P. adjutor provincie.
ADIUT. TAB. adjutor tabularii.
ADIUT. TAB. RAT. VEST. adjutor tabularii rationis vestiarie.
ADLOCUT. COH. adlocutio cohortis, *vel cohortium.*
ADN. adnepos.

ADOP. vel ADOPT. adoptatus. adoptivus.
A. D. P. ante diem pridie.
AD. PROX. CIPP. ad proximum cippum.
ADQ. adquisivit.
ADTR. JUD. adtributus judicio.
ADVENT. AUGG. adventus Augustorum.
AE. ædilis. ære.
AE. CUR. ædilis curulis, *vel curavit.*
AED. ædilis. ædilitas. ædituatio. ædituus.
AED. COL. ædilis colonie.
AED. COL. AUG. NEM. ædilis colonie Augustæ Nemausi.
AED. COL. CEL. ædilis colonie Celejæ.
AED. CUR. ædilis curulis.
AED. DESIG. ædilis designatus.
AED. D. S. P. ædem de suo posuit.
AEDET. ædituus, *hoc est, ædituus.*
AEDICUL. ET SACELL. CUM DISTEG. ædiculam et sacellum cum distego.
AED. II. II. VIR. II. ædili iterum duum viro iterum.
AED. II. VIR. QUINQ. ædilis duum vir quinquennalis.
AEDIL. ædilis.
AEDIL. ALIM. ædilis alimentarius.
AEDIL. COL. F. C. ædilis colonie faciendum curavit.
AEDIL. C. C. N. D. D. S. P. P. ædilis curulis colonie numini devotus de sua pecuniâ posuit.
AEDIL. CUR. vel AEDIL. CURUL. ædilis curulis.
AEDIL. II. VIR. PRAEF. COL. FABR. ædili duum viro præfecto collegii fabrorum.
AEDILL. ædiles.
AEDILL. C. ædiles curules.
AEDIL. POLEN. ædilis Polensis.
AEDIL. PL. ædilis plebis.
AED. MART. ædituus Martis.
AED. PL. ædilis plebis.
AED. POTES. ædilitiâ potestate.
AED. Q. ædilis quinquennalis.
AED. Q. II. VIR. ædilis quinquennalis duum vir.
AEL. Ælia. Ælius.
AEM. AEMI. vel AEMIL. Æmilia.
AEO. eorum.
AEQ. M. æquator monetæ.
AEQ. P. æquator pecuniæ.
AEQUIT. AUG. æquitas Augusti.
AER. ærarium. ærum, *pro stipendio.*
AER. C. vel AER. CONL. ære conlato.
AER. P. ære publico.
AET. AUG. æternitas Augusti.
AETE. æternæ.
AETER. AUG. æternitas Augusti.
A. F. ara facta. Auli filius.
A. F. A. N. Auli filius Auli nepos.
A. F. AP. N. Auli filius Appii nepos.
A. F. C. N. Auli filius Caii nepos.
A. F. CN. N. Auli filius Cnæi nepos.
A. F. D. N. Auli filius Decimi nepos.
A. F. K. N. Auli filius Kæsonis nepos.
A. F. L. N. Auli filius Lucii nepos.
A. F. M. N. Auli filius Marci nepos.
A. F. M. N. Auli filius Manii nepos.
A. F. P. N. Auli filius Publii nepos.
A. F. Q. N. Auli filius Quinti nepos.
AFRIC. Africa. Africanus.
A. FRUM. à frumento.
A. F. SER. N. Auli filius Servii nepos.
A. F. SEX. N. Auli filius Sexti nepos.
A. F. SP. N. Auli filius Spurii nepos.
A. F. TI. N. Auli filius Tiberii nepos.
A. F. T. N. Auli filius Titi nepos.
A. G. animo grato.
AG. ager. Agrippa.
AG. F. AG. N. Agrippæ filius Agrippæ nepos.

AGON. agonalia.
AGRIP. F. SP. N. Agrippæ filius Spurii nepos.
A. H. D. M. amico hoc dedit monumentum.
AID. ædilis.
AIM. Aimilia.
A. K. ante kalendas.
A. L. animo libens. annis quinquaginta. Auli libertus, *vel liberta.*
AL. AE. Alexandria Ægypti.
ALAE. I. FL. AUG. BRIT. ∞. C. R. alæ primæ Flavie Augustæ Britannicæ milliarie civium Romanorum.
ALA. I. CON. ala prima Contariorum.
ALA. I. PR. C. R. ala prima prætoria civium Romanorum.
ALA. I. PANN. ala prima Pannoniorum.
ALA. I. ULP. CONTAR. ala prima Ulpie Contariorum.
ALAUD. P. F. Alauda pia felix.
A. LB. animo libens. Auli libertus.
ALB. albata. albo. albus.
A. L. F. animo libens fecit.
A. LIB. Auli libertus.
ALIM. ITAL. alimenta Italiæ.
ALL. allectus.
A. L. P. animo libens posuit.
A. L. V. S. animo libens votum solvit.
AM. B. M. CUR. amico bene merenti curavit.
AMIC. OPT. amico optimo.
A. MILL. XXXV. à milliariis triginta quinque. ad milliaria triginta quinque.
AM. M. CON. ET. SIB. amico monumentum condidit et sibi.
AM. P. amico posuit.
A. MR. à marmoribus.
A. M. SACR. à municipalibus sacris.
A. M. S. D. A. à monumento suo dolus abesto.
AM. S. P. amico suo posuit.
A. M. XX. ad milliare vicissimum.
AN. Anienfis, *scilicet tribus. anni. annis. anno. annos.*
A. N. Auli nepos.
AN. AB. U. C. anno ab urbe conditâ.
AN. C. H. S. E. annorum centum hæc situs est.
AN. DC. LX. anno sexcentesimo sexagesimo.
ANI. vel ANIEN. Anienfis.
AN. IIS. annos duos semis.
AN. IVL. annos quadraginta sex.
AN. N. annos natus.
ANN. annalis. anni. annis. anno. annona. annos.
ANN. AUG. annona Augusti.
ANN. LIII. H. S. E. annorum quinquaginta trium hæc situs est.
ANN. NAT. LXVI. annos natus sexaginta sex.
ANNORO. annorum.
ANN. P. annonæ præfectus.
ANN. PL. M. X. annis plûs minûs decem.
AN. O. XVI. anno defunctus sexto decimo.
AN. P. M. annorum plûs minûs.
AN. P. M. L. annorum plûs minûs quinquaginta.
AN. P. R. C. anno post Romam conditâ.
ANT. AUG. Antonius augur.
A. N. TR. argentum novum Trevirense.
AN. V. P. M. II. annis vixit plûs minûs duobus.
AN. XXV. STIP. VIII. annorum viginti quinque stipendiorum octo.
A. O. amico optimo.
A. O. F. C. amico optimo faciendum curavit.
A. P. ædilitiâ potestate. amico posuit.
AP. Appia. Appius.

AP. A. L. M. apud agrum locum monumenti.
 AP. F. A. N. Appii filius Auli nepos.
 AP. F. AP. N. Appii filius Appii nepos.
 AP. F. C. N. Appii filius Caii nepos.
 AP. F. CN. N. Appii filius Cnæi nepos.
 AP. L. Appii liberta, *vel* libertus.
 A. P. M. amico posuit monumentum. anno-
 rum plus minus.
 APOL. CONSERVAT. Apollini conserva-
 tori.
 APOLLIN. apollinares. *nempe ludi.*
 APOLL. MONET. Apollo moneta.
 APOLL. PROPUGN. Apollini propugnatori.
 APOL. PALAT. Apollini Palatino.
 A. P. P. V. F. ad populum plebemve ferant.
 A. P. R. C. anno post Romam conditam.
 A. P. T. amico posuit titulum.
 A. P. U. C. anno post urbem conditam.
 APUD. L. V. CONV. apud lapidem quintum
 convenerunt.
 A. Q. à curâ, *hoc est*, à curâ.
 AQ. L. Aquileia.
 AQ. MAR. Aqua Martia.
 AQ. N. Aquileiæ notata.
 AQ. PRAET. URB. aquilifer prætoris urbis.
 AQ. P. S. Aquileiæ pecunia signata.
 AQUIL. Aquileia. aquilifer.
 AQUIL. LEG. III. SCYT. aquilifer legionis
 quartæ Scythicæ.
 AQUIL. LEG. V. MACED. aquilifer legionis
 quintæ Macedonicæ.
 AR. ara. Arniensis, *tribus.*
 A. R. à recliâ, à ripâ.
 ARAB. Arabicus.
 ARAB. ADQA. Arabia adquisita.
 A. RA. MIL. FRU. à rationibus militaris
 frumenti.
 A. RAT. MAR. LUNENS. à rationibus
 marmorum Lunensium.
 ARBITR. SUO. DIVID. arbitrato suorum
 dividendas.
 AR. DD. III. NON. MAI. aram dedicavit
 tertio nonas Maias.
 A. RET. P. III. S. ante retro pedes tres semis.
 ARG. P. X. argenti pondo decem.
 A. RION. à rationibus.
 ARK. REIP. arkarius reipublicæ.
 ARK. RET. P. arca retro posita.
 ARM. Armenia. Armeniacus.
 ARME. CAPT. Armenia capta.
 ARMIL. armillæ.
 ARMOR. CUST. armorum custos.
 ARN. *vel* ARNIENS. Arniensis.
 AR. P. aram posuit.
 A. R. PROX. ad ripam proximam, *vel* à
 ripâ proximâ.
 AR. V. V. DD. arum votum volens dedicavit.
 AR. V. V. DD. aram votivam dono dedit.
 A. SIG. à signis.
 A. S. L. animo solvit libens. à signis legionis.
 A. S. L. F. amico suo libens fecit.
 A. S. S. aram suo sumptu. à sacris scriniis.
 A. SUPELL. à supellectile.
 A. T. F. amico titulum fecit.
 ATFINES. affines.
 A. TRI. CURAN. à triclinio curando.
 A. T. V. aram testamento vovit.
 AU. augur. augustalis. Augustus.
 A. U. C. ab urbe conditâ.
 AUG. augur. augustalis. Augustus.
 AUG. BAD. augur Badaci.
 AUG. COL. N. P. C. augur, *vel* augustalis,
 colonie nomine proprio curavit.
 AUG. ET. POP. augustales et populus.
 AUG. ET. Q. AUG. augustalis & quæstor
 augustalium.
 AUG. F. Augusti filius.
 AUGG. FR. CLARISS. Augustorum fratrum
 clarissimorum.
 AUGGG. LIB. Augustorum libertus, *trium*
scilicet.
 AUGG. NN. LIB. Augustorum nostrorum li-
 bertus.
 AUG. J. D. augustalis jure dicundo.
 AUG. L. *vel* AUG. LIBER. Augusti liberti.
 Augusti libertus.

AUG. N. Augusti nepos. Augustus noster.
 AUG. N. D. Augusti nostri dispensator.
 AUGG. NN. NN. SER. Augustorum nostro-
 rum servus.
 AUG. P. Augusti puer.
 AUG. RAVEN. augur, *vel* augustalis Ra-
 vennæ.
 AUG. SAC. Augusto sacrum.
 AUG. TRIB. POT. Augustus tribunitiâ po-
 testate.
 AUGUST. augustalia. Augustus.
 AUGUST. ALLIF. augustalis Allifanorum.
 AUGUST. TR. POT. XIII. COS. XI.
 IMP. XIII. P. P. Augustus tribunitiâ potestate
 decimum quartum consul undecimum imperator
 tertium decimum pater patriæ.
 A. VIC. PUB. à vico publico.
 A. V. L. annos vixit quinquaginta. animo vo-
 vit libens.
 A. V. P. S. Augustæ Vindellicorum pecunia
 signata.
 AUR. Aurelia. Aurelius. aurum.
 AURIG. *vel* AURIGIT. Aurigitanus.
 AURL. Aurelius.
 AUSE. S. auspicante sacrum.
 AUTU. COL. VIC. SEQUAN. auctoritate
 colonie vici Sequanorum, *seu* collegii.
 A. V. XX. annos vixit viginti.
 A. X. annis decem.
 A. XII. annis duodecim.
 A. XLI. annos quadraginta unum.
 A. XX. H. EST. annorum viginti hic est.
 B.
B. Badio. beatus. Beleno. bene. beneficiario.
 berna. *pro verna.* bivus. bixit. *pro vivus,*
vixit. Brutus. burra. bustum.
 -B-. badio. beneficiarius.
 B. A. bixit annis.
 BAL. Balbus.
 BARBAT. Barbatus.
 BASC. basilica.
 B. B. bene bene. *id est*, optimè.
 B. COS. beneficiarius consulis.
 B. DD. bonis deabus.
 B. DE. SE. M. bene de se merita, *vel* me-
 rito.
 BEDUA. vidua.
 BELL. ACT. bello Actiaco.
 BELL. ACT. SICIL. ET. HISP. bello Acti-
 aco Siciliensi & Hispaniensi.
 BEN. beneficiarius.
 BENEF. LATICLAVI. beneficiarius lati-
 clavius.
 BENEF. PRAEF. URB. beneficiarius præ-
 fectionis urbis.
 BEN. ME. bene merenti. bene merito.
 BEN. MER. FEC. bene merenti fecit.
 B. F. beneficiarius. bonum factum.
 B. G. *vel* B. G. bona filia. bona femina.
 B. F. COS. beneficiarius consulis.
 B. F. PR. beneficiarius prætoris.
 B. G. POS. biga gratis posita.
 BHNHMHHRHNTI. benemerenti. *H. pro E.*
positâ.
 BIAR. CUS. biarum custos. viarum *nempe.*
 BIBA. viva, *scilicet.*
 BIBU. vivo.
 BIGINTI. viginti, *scilicet.*
 BIINI. MIIRIINTI FIICIT. bene merenti
 fecit. *duplici II. pro E.*
 BIKTORE. *pro* victore.
 BIRGO. virgo.
 BISOMU. Bisomum.
 BISSIT. vixit.
 BIT. VIV. Biturgium Viviscorum.
 BIVUM. vivum.
 BIXIT. *vel* BIXSIT. vixit.
 B. K. Badio Kælio.
 B. L. Burræ libertus.
 B. M. bene maneat. bene merenti. bene me-
 ritæ, *vel* merito. bonæ memoriæ. bonis manibus.
 B. M. beatæ memoriæ. bonæ memoriæ. bene
 maneat. bene merenti.
 B. MB. bene merentibus. bonis manibus.
 B. MB. S. bene merentibus sacrum, *vel* bonis
 manibus.

B. MB. S. C. bene merentibus sepulchrum
 condidit.
 B. M. C. F. bene merenti cinerarium fecit.
 bene merenti curavit faciendum.
 B. M. D. bene merenti, *vel* bonæ memoriæ
 dedit.
 B. M. D. S. bene merenti, *vel* bene merito
 de fe.
 B. M. ET. S. P. Q. S. bene merenti et sibi
 posterisque suis.
 B. M. ET. S. S. E. bene merenti et sibi se-
 pulchrum elegit.
 B. M. F. bene merenti fecit. bene meritæ fe-
 minæ.
 B. M. F. C. R. bene merenti faciendum cu-
 ravit requietorium.
 B. M. H. E. bonæ memoriæ hic est.
 B. M. H. ET. L. bene merenti heredes et li-
 berti, *vel* liberi.
 B. M. H. I. C. bene merenti hoc ipse curavit.
 B. M. IN. P. FERUNT. bonæ memoriæ in
 pace fecerunt.
 B. M. L. D. bene merenti libens dedit, *vel*
 locus datus.
 B. M. M. P. bene merenti monumentum po-
 suit.
 B. MN. bene maneat.
 B. M. P. F. bene merenti ponere fecit, *vel*
 publicè fecit.
 B. M. P. I. bene merenti posuit infelix.
 B. M. P. P. bene merenti publicè posuit.
 B. MR. C. bene merenti curavit.
 B. MRT. bene merenti.
 B. M. S. C. bene merenti sepulchrum condidit.
 B. MT. bene maneat. bene merenti.
 BN. M. F. *vel* BN. M. FEC. bene meritæ,
vel bene merenti fecit.
 BN. M. P. bene merenti posuit.
 BOLTINIA. Voltinia.
 BON. EVEN. bonus eventus.
 BON. R. P. N. bono reipublicæ nato.
 BO. R. E. C. H. bonum requietorium ei cu-
 ravit heres.
 B. P. Bivus posuit. bono publico.
 B. P. D. bono publico datum.
 -B-. PROCOS. beneficiarius proconsulis.
 -B-. PROPR. beneficiarius pro-prætoris.
 B. Q. bene quiescat.
 B. QUES. IN. PAC. bene quiescat in pace.
 BRACARAUG. Bracaraugustanus.
 BREG. PUBLIC. Bregetionenses publicani.
 BRIT. *vel* BRITAN. Britannia. Britannicus.
 BRIX. Brixia. Brixianus.
 B. RP. bono reipublicæ.
 B. R. P. N. *vel* B. RP. N. bono reipublicæ
 nato.
 BRT. Britannicus.
 BRUT. Brutus.
 BRUT. IMP. Brutus imperator.
 B. S. D. Beleno sacrum dedit.
 B. TRIB. beneficiarius tribuni.
 B. V. bene vale.
 B. V. D. Beleno votum dedit.
 B. V. S. Beleno votum solvit.
 BX. ANUS. VII. ME. VI. DI. XVII. vixit
 annos septem menses sex dies decem septem.
 C.
C. Cæsar. Caia. Caius. censor. centum. cen-
 turia. civis. civitas. clarissimus. collegi-
 um. colonia. cohors. comitia. condemnio.
 consul. conscriptus. conjux. curavit.
 C. Caia. *scilicet nota.* centuria.
 7. centuria. centurio.
 E. centurio.
 C. A. Cæsar Augustus.
 CA. Camilla.
 C. A. A. M. colonia Ælia Augusta Mercu-
 rialis.
 CAE. *vel* CAES. Cæsar.
 CAES. A. Cæsar Augustus.
 CAES. AUG. Cæsarea Augusta. Cæsar Au-
 gustus.
 CAES. AUG. F. Cæsar Augusti filius.
 CAES. AUG. PON. MAX. COS. V. DICT.
 PERP. Cæsar Augustus pontifex maximus consul
 quintum dictator perpetuus.
 CAES.

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CAES. DIC. PERP. Cæsar dictator perpetuus.
CAES. IMP. Cæsar imperator.
CAESS. Cæsares.
CAESS. AUG. Cæsares Augusti, *si duo*.
CAESSS. Cæsares, *si tres*.
CALAT. calator.
CAL. *vel* CALD. caldus.
CAL. APR. calendis Aprilis.
CALAG. Calagurris.
CAL. JUL. Calagurris Julia.
CAM. Camilla. Camillina.
CAMB. Cambodunum.
CAMIL. *vel* CAMILL. Camilla. Camillina.
CAMP. Campana.
C. APUL. civitate Apulus.
CAR. carissima. carissimus. carmentalia.
CAR. COIU. carissimæ conjugii.
CARISS. carissimi. carissimus.
CAR. N. P. carmentalia nefastus primo.
CARTH. Carthago.
CARTIMITANOR. Cartimitanorum.
C. ASIN. C. CENS. COSS. Caio Asinio Caio Censorino consulibus.
CAST. ET. POLL. D. D. J. O. M. FF. Castori et Polluci divis Jovis optimi maximi filiis.
C. ATIL. A. F. Caius Atilius Auli filius.
CA. ATILI. M. F. SERRAN. Caius Atilius Marci filius Serranus.
C. ATTEI. CAPIT. Caius Atteius Capito.
C. AUG. Cæsar Augustus. Caius Augurinus.
C. AUR. COT. Caius Aurelius Cotta.
CAUS. *vel* CAUSS. causâ.
C. B. colonia Bononia.
C. B. M. conjugii bene merenti.
C. B. M. F. conjugii bene merenti fecit.
C. C. Caiis. *de duobus*. conjugii carissimæ, *vel* carissimo.
CC. consulibus. ducentum.
C. CA. colonia Carthago.
CC. A. centuriandis agris.
C. C. A. colonia Cæsar Augustus. colonia Calagurris Augustus. colonia Carthago Augustus.
C. CAES. AUG. Caius Cæsar Augustus.
C. CAES. AUG. F. Caius Cæsar Augusti filius.
C. CANINI. Caius Caninius.
C. CARRIN. Caius Carrinas.
C. CASSI. Caius Cassius.
C. CASSI. IMP. Caius Cassius imperator.
C. C. C. calumniæ cavendæ causâ. colonia copia Claudia.
C. C. C. L. L. Caiorum conliberti. *duorum scribet*.
C. C. COL. LUG. Claudia copia colonia Lugdunum.
C. C. C. C. Caii, *quatuor*.
CCCCI⁰⁰⁰⁰. decies centena millia.
CCCI⁰⁰⁰. centum millia.
C. C. D. curatum consulto decurionum.
C. CENS. *vel* C. CENSO. Caius Censorinus.
C. CETHEG. L. F. Caius Cethegus Lucii filius.
CC. FF. clarissimæ feminæ, *vel* castissimæ.
CCI⁰⁰. decem millia.
CCI⁰⁰. ∞. undecim millia.
CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. viginti millia.
CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. triginti millia.
CCI⁰⁰. I⁰⁰. I⁰⁰ C. quindecim millia sexcentum.
CCI⁰⁰. I⁰⁰⁰. quadraginta millia.
CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. I⁰ LX. triginta millia quingenti sexaginta.
CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. quadraginta millia.
CCI⁰⁰. CCCI⁰⁰⁰. nonaginta millia.
CCI⁰⁰. ∞ ∞ ∞ CC. tresdecim millia ducentum.
CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. ∞ I⁰⁰. viginti quatuor millia.
CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. ∞ ∞ ∞ DCC. viginti tria millia septem centum.
CCI⁰⁰. CCI⁰⁰. ∞ ∞ ∞ CDXXCIX. viginti quatuor millia quatuor centum octuaginta novem.
CCI⁰⁰. I⁰⁰⁰. ∞ C ∞ XII. quadraginta unum mille novemcentum duodecim.
CCI⁰⁰. I⁰⁰. ∞ DCCCLXVII. quindecim millia octocentum sexaginta septem.
CCI⁰⁰. I⁰⁰. ∞ CCC. sexdecim millia tercentum.

CCIOO. ∞ IOO C. undecim millia sexcentum.
CCIOO. ∞ ∞ ∞ CCXXIII. trefdecim millia
ducentum vigintitres.
CCIOO. IOO. DCCCCL. quindecim millia no-
vemcentum quinquaginta.
C. C. D. D. P. corona civica data decreto
publico.
C. CIRCEREI. T. F. T. N. Caius Circereius
Titi filius Titi nepos.
C. CL. Caius Claudius.
C. C. L. Caionum libertus, *vel* liberta.
C. O. L. Caili conlibertus.
O. O. L. conliberti.
C. C. LAPPY. Caili Lappii. *duo scilicet*.
C. CLAUDI. AP. F. Caius Claudius Appii
filius.
C. CLOVI. Caius Clovius.
C. CLOVI. PRAEF. Caius Clovius praefectus.
C. C. M. M'. collegium Centonariorum muni-
cipii Mevaniolae.
C. C. M. R. collegium Centonariorum muni-
cipii Ravennatis.
C. C. M. S. collegium Centonariorum muni-
cipii Saffinatium.
C. C. N. D. D. S. P. P. collegium Centonario-
rum nomini devotum de sua pecunia posuit.
7. COH. centurio cohortis.
7. COH. SS. centurio cohortis superscriptae.
C. COIL. CAL. Caius Coelius Calvus.
C. CONSIDI. Caius Confidius.
C. COSSUTI. C. F. Caius Cossutius Caili filius.
C. C. S. curaverunt cives Saffinates. curave-
runt communi sumptu.
C. CUR. TRIG. Caius Curiatius Trigeminus.
CC. VV. clarissimi viri. clarissimis viris, *quod*
de duobus.
C. C. V. V. calator curiatus virginum Vesta-
lium.
C. D. Caius Drusus. collegium decurionum.
comitalibus diebus.
C. D. E. R. N. E. E. cujus de ea re notio est
estimabit.
C. Dom. comes domesticorum.
C. DUILI. M. F. Caius Duilius Marci filius.
C. E. C. coloni ejus coloniae.
CEL. celeres.
CEN. censor. centuria. centurio.
CEN. PED. centum pedum.
CEN. PP. *vel* CEN. PER. censor perpetuus.
CENS. censor. censores.
CENSIT. H. C. Censitori Hispaniae citerioris.
CENS. LUSTR. FEC. censor lustrum fecit.
CENSO. Cenforinus.
CENS. P. *vel* CENS. PERP. censor perpet-
uus.
CENS. PERP. P. P. *vel* CENS. P. P. P.
censor perpetuus pater patriae.
CENSS. Cenfores.
CENT. centonarii. centuria. centurio. cen-
tum.
CER. cerealia.
CERTA. QUINQ. ROM. CO. certamen
quinquennale Romae conditum.
CESQUANT. quiescant.
CESS. cenfores.
C. F. Caili filia. clarissima femina. clarissimus
filius. curavit faciundum, *vel* fieri.
7. F. Caili filius.
C. FABI. C. F. Caius Fabius Caili filius.
C. F. AP. N. Caili filius Appii nepos.
C. F. C. clavi figendi causa.
C. FIL. C. N. C. PRON. C. ABN. Caili fili-
us Caili nepos pronepos Caili abnepos.
C. F. K. N. Caili filius Kaesonis nepos.
C. FL. Caili filius. Caius Flavius.
C. F. L. N. L. PRON. Caili filius Lucii ne-
pos Lucii pronepos.
C. F. M. curavit fieri monumentum.
C. F. M. N. Caili filius Marci nepos.
C. F. M'. N. Caili filius Manii nepos.
C. F. R. curavit fieri requietorium.
C. FUND. *vel* C. FUNDA. Caius Fundanius.
C. FURNI. P. F. Caius Furnius Publilii filius.
C. GRAN. Caius Granus.
C. H. curavit hoc.
CH. cohors.

CHAR. carissima. carissimus.
C. H. C. censori, *vel* curatori, Hispaniae
citerioris.
C. H. M. curavit hanc memoriam. consecra-
vit hoc monumentum.
CHO. cohors.
CHO. I. AFR. C. R. cohors prima Africano-
rum civium Romanorum.
CHOR. I. FL. BF. cohors prima Flavia Be-
neficiariorum.
CHOR. X. PR. cohors decima praetoria.
C. HOSIDI. C. F. Caius Hosidius Caii filius.
CI. circiter.
CIO. mille.
CIO. IOC. mille sexcentum.
CIO. CIO. CIO. IOV. termille quingenti quin-
que.
C. J. C. J. O. M. S. Caius Julius Caesar Jovi
optimo maximo sacrauit.
C. J. HOMUL. Caius Julius homulus.
C. I. I. A. colonia immunis Illice Augusta.
CIN. cinereo.
C. I. O. N. B. M. F. civium illius omnium
nomine bene merenti fecit.
C. J. P. A. colonia Julia Paterna Arelate.
C. J. P. C. N. M. colonia Julia Paterna
Claudia Narbonensis Martia.
C. J. P. N. M. colonia Julia Paterna Nar-
bonensis Martia.
CIPP. cippus.
CIV. civis. civitas.
C. J. V. colonia Julia Valentia.
CIVIB. ET. SIGN. MILT. A PART. RE-
CUP. civibus et signis militaribus a Parthis re-
cuperatis.
CIVIT. ARAUS. civitas Arausionensis.
CIVIT. LACTOR. civitas Lactoratensis.
C. JUN. CASS. Caius Junius Cassius.
C. JUNI. C. F. Caius Junius Caii filius.
CIV. SECUND. civitas secundas.
C. K. L. C. S. L. F. C. conjugii karissimo loco
concesso sibi libenter fieri curavit.
CL. clarus. Claudia. Claudius. colonia.
C. L. Caiæ liberta. Caii libertus.
C. T. Caia liberta, *vel* Caiæ.
O. L. conliberta. conlibertus.
O. L. Caiæ liberta. Caii liberta. conliberta.
CLA. Claudia. Claudius.
C. LARG. comes largitionum.
CLAS. ALEX. classis Alexandrina.
CLAS. ET. ORAE. MARIT. EX. S. C.
PRAEF. classis et orae maritimae ex senatus
consulto praefectus.
CLAS. PR. MISS. classis praetoria Misenenensis.
CLAUR. *vel* CLAUD. Claudia. Claudius.
CO. CEL. colonia Celeia.
C. LEG. O. LEG. 7. LEG. *vel* E. LEG. cen-
turio legionis.
CLEM. clementia.
CL. F. OT. J. *vel* O. L. J. clarissima filia. cla-
rissima femina.
CL. FI. clarissimus filius.
OT. JT. clarissima filia, *vel* femina.
C. LIB. Caia liberta. Caiæ liberta. Caii li-
bertus.
O. LIB. conliberta. conlibertus.
C. L. J. COR. colonia Latina Julia Corinthus.
C. LIMETAN. Caius Limetanus.
C. LONGIN. C. F. Caius Longinus Caii filius.
C. 7. K. O. L. K. O. L. X. *vel* O. 7. X. conli-
berta karissima.
CL. M. F. Claudius Marci filius.
CL. P. clarissimus puer.
CLS. clarissimus.
CLS. F. clarissima filia, *vel* femina. clarissi-
mus filius.
CL. V. clarissimus vir. clypeus votivus. cly-
peum vovit.
CLU. Clustumina.
C. LUCR. P. F. II. V. QUINQ. Caius Lu-
cretius Publii filius duum vir quinquennialis.
CLUENT. Cluentia.
CLUST. Clustumina.
C. LUTAT. C. F. C. N. PR. COS. Caius
Lutatius Caii filius Caii nepos procoi sul-
CLUV. Cluvia.

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C. M. conjux marito. curavit monumentum.
 C. MAJAN. Caius Majanus.
 C. MALL. Caius Malleolus.
 C. MAMILL. LIMET. Caius Mamillius Limetanus.
 C. MAN. Caius Manlius.
 C. MANCIN. A. F. Caius Mancinus Aulii filius.
 C. MARC. Caius Marcellus.
 C. MARCI. CENSO. Caius Marcius Censorinus.
 C. MARCI. FIGUL. Caius Marcius Figulus.
 C. MARI. C. F. CAPIT. Caius Marius Capii filius Capito.
 C. M. D. conjux marito dedit. conjugi maritus dedit.
 C. MEMMI. C. F. Camius Memius Capii filius.
 C. METELL. CAPRAR. Caius Metellus Caprarius.
 C. M. F. clarissimæ memoriæ femina conjux marito fecit. conjugi maritus fecit. curavit monumentum fieri.
 C. M. Q. Cæsar Mæsius Quintus.
 C. M. S. constituit monumentum sibi.
 C. M. V. clarissimæ memoriæ vir. curavit monumentum vivens.
 C. MU. vel C. MUN. curator municipii.
 CN. Cnæa. Cnæus.
 C. N. Capii nepos.
 C. NB. carissimæ nobis.
 CN. BEBI. Q. F. Cnæus Bebius Quinti filius.
 CN. CALP. Cnæus Calpurnius.
 CN. CENTUMAL. Cnæus Centumalus.
 CN. CN. L. Cnæorum liberta, vel libertus. quod de duobus.
 CN. DOM. COS. ITER. IMP. Cnæus Domitius consul iterum imperator.
 CN. DOMI. Cnæus Domitius.
 CN. F. A. N. Cnæi filius Aulii nepos.
 CN. F. AP. N. Cnæi filius Appii nepos.
 CN. FOUL. Cnæus Fulvius.
 CN. F. P. N. Cnæi filius Publii nepos.
 CN. F. Q. N. Cnæi filius Quinti nepos.
 CN. FULVI. CN. F. CN. N. MAX. CENTUMAL. Cnæus Fulvius Cnæi filius Cnæi nepos Maximus Centumalus.
 CN. GEL. Cnæus Gellius.
 CN. LEN. Q. EX. S. C. Cnæus Lentulus quaestor ex senatus consulto.
 CN. LENT. vel CN. LENTU. Cnæus Lentulus.
 CN. LO. Cnæus Lollius.
 CN. LUCR. Cnæus Lucretius.
 CN. MAG. IMP. Cnæus magnus imperator.
 C. NORBA. Caius Norbanus.
 CN. OCTAVI. PR. PR. Cnæus Octavius pro praetor.
 CN. PO. M. CRA. Cnæo Pompeio Marco Crasso.
 CN. POMP. M. AVO. T. ANTO. M. JUL. SERAN. III. VIR. Cnæo Pompeio. Marco Avonio. Tito Antonio. Marco Julio Serano quatuor viris.
 C. O. conjugi optimæ, vel optimo.
 CO. conjux.
 CO. contra.
 COACT. ABD. coactus abdicavit.
 COACT. A. CONL. ABD. I. E. L. F. E. coactus à conlegâ abdicavit in ejus locum factus est.
 COACT. A. DICT. ABDIC. coactus à dictatore abdicavit.
 CO. BN. M. FEC. conjugi bene merenti fecit.
 COELI. Caelius.
 COER. curavit. curavere.
 COIR. coiravit, hoc est, curavit.
 COH. cohors.
 COHH. PRÆTORIA. VIC. cohortes prætorianæ victrices.
 COH. I. AEL. DAC. cohors prima Ælia Dacica.
 COH. I. AFR. C. R. EQ. cohors prima Æfricanorum civium Romanorum equitum.
 COH. I. CR. cohors prima Cretensis.
 COH. I. DELM. cohors prima Delmaticorum.
 COH. I. FL. BRIT. cohors prima Flavia Britannicorum.

COH. I. MIL. cohors prima miliaria.
 COH. I. PR. cohors prima prætoriana.
 COH. I. PR. P. V. cohors prima prætoriana victrix.
 COH. II. cohors secunda.
 COH. II. BRACARAUGUSTAN. cohors secunda Bracaraugustanorum.
 COH. II. C. R. cohors secunda civium Romanorum.
 COH. II. LING. cohors secunda Lingonum.
 COH. II. LING. EQ. cohors secunda Lingonum equitum.
 COH. III. ASTUR. EQ. C. R. cohors tertia Asturianorum equitum civium Romanorum.
 COH. III. ET. VI. PRR. cohors tertia et sexta prætoriana.
 COH. III. PR. M. J. F. cohors tertia prætoriana materna Julia Felix.
 COH. III. AUG. cohors quarta Augusta, vel Augustanorum.
 COH. III. AQ. EQ. cohors quarta Aquitanorum equitum.
 COH. III. BRE. cohors quarta Breucorum.
 COH. V. VIC. cohors quinta victrix.
 COH. V. VIG. URB. cohors quinta vigilium urbanorum.
 COH. VII. PR. cohors octava prætoriana.
 COH. VIII. PR. cohors nona prætoriana.
 COH. VIII. PR. P. V. cohors nona prætoriana victrix.
 COH. VIII. URB. SPECULATOR. cohors nona urbana speculatorum.
 COH. X. EQ. cohors decima equitum.
 COH. X. PR. cohors decima prætoriana.
 COH. X. PR. V. ANT. cohors decima prætoriana Valens Antonina.
 COH. XI. URB. cohors undecima urbana.
 COH. XII. PR. cohors duodecima prætoriana.
 COH. XIII. URB. cohors decima tertia urbana.
 COH. XIV. URB. cohors decima quarta urbana.
 COH. XV. VOL. cohors decima quinta voluntariorum.
 COH. XV. VOLUNTAR. C. R. cohors decima quinta voluntariorum civium Romanorum.
 COH. XVI. URB. cohors decima sexta urbana.
 COH. XVII. cohors decima septima.
 COH. XXIII. VOL. cohors vigesima quarta voluntariorum.
 COH. MIL. ITALIC. VOLUNT. cohors miliaria Italica voluntariorum.
 COH. PRIM. DAMASC. cohors prima Damascusorum.
 COH. SECUN. ASTUR. cohors secunda Asturianorum.
 COH. PRAET. PHIL. cohors prætoriana Philippensium.
 COI. conjugi.
 COI. K. conjugi karissimæ, vel karissimo.
 COIR. coiravit, pro curavit.
 COJU. B. M. conjugi bene merenti.
 COJUCI. conjugi.
 COJUG. OPT. B. M. conjugi optimæ bene merenti, vel optimo.
 COJUX. conjux.
 COL. collegium. colonia. Collina. coloni.
 COL. AA. PATR. colonia Augusta Patrensis.
 COL. AEL. AVG. MERC. THÆNIT. colonia Ælia Augusta Mercurialis Thænitis.
 COL. AEL. AUG. CAP. COMM. colonia Ælia Augusta Capua Commodiana.
 COL. AEL. HADR. AUG. colonia Æliana Hadriana Augusta.
 COL. ALEX. AUG. colonia Alexandria Augusta.
 COL. ALEX. TROAS. colonia Alexandria Troas.
 COL. ANTI. colonia Antiatum, vel Antium.
 COL. ANTIOCH. colonia Antiochia.
 COL. APO. colonia Apollonia.
 COL. AREL. colonia Arelate.
 COL. AR. FL. colonia Ara Flavia.
 COL. AS. colonia Asa.
 COL. AUG. BER. colonia Augusta Berytus.
 COL. AUG. F. CERMENO. colonia Augusta Felix Cermenensis.

COL. AUG. FEL. BER. colonia Augusta Felix Berytus.
 COL. AUG. LAUR. LAVI. colonia Augusta Lauro Lavinium.
 COL. AUG. NEM. colonia Augusta Nemausum.
 COL. AUG. PANNORM. colonia Augusta Pannormus.
 COL. AUG. P. MET. SID. colonia Augusta Pia metropolis Sidonis.
 COL. AUXIM. colonia Auximatum. colonia Auximi, vel Auximium.
 COL. BER. SEC. colonia Berytus secundanorum.
 COL. CAES. AUG. colonia Cæsarea Augusta.
 COL. CASIL. colonia Casilinum.
 COL. COR. colonia Corinthus.
 COL. DEA. AUG. VOC. colonia dea Augusta Vocontium.
 COL. DED. colonia deducta.
 COL. EBOR. colonia Eboracum, seu Eboracensis.
 COL. E. C. coloni ejus coloniae.
 COL. EQ. colonia equestris.
 COL. F. BOSTR. ALEXANDR. colonia Felix Bostra Alexandria.
 COL. FEL. AUG. NOL. colonia Felix Augusta Nola.
 COL. F. J. A. P. BARC. colonia Faventia Julia Augusta Pia Barcinone.
 COL. FL. PAC. DEULT. colonia Flavia pacifica Deulton.
 COL. FR. JUL. colonia Forum Julii.
 COL. HADR. JUVAV. colonia Hadriana Juvavia.
 COL. HEL. vel COL. HELVET. colonia Helvetiorum.
 COL. JUL. AUG. FEL. colonia Julia Augusta Felix.
 COL. JUL. AUG. FEL. BER. colonia Julia Augusta Felix Berytus.
 COL. JUL. AUG. FEL. CAR. colonia Julia Augusta Felix Carthago.
 COL. JUL. AUG. F. HEL. colonia Julia Augusta Felix Heliopolis.
 COL. JUL. AUG. E. TR. colonia Julia Augusta Felix Troas.
 COL. JUL. AUG. GEM. ACCITA. colonia Julia Augusta gemina Accitana.
 COL. JUL. AUG. PARM. colonia Julia Augusta Parma.
 COL. JUL. AUG. PEL. colonia Julia Augusta Pella.
 COL. JUL. AUG. PHIL. colonia Julia Augusta Philippis.
 COL. JUL. CONC. APAM. colonia Julia Concordia Apameorum.
 COL. JUL. COR. colonia Julia Corinthus.
 COL. JUL. OCTAV. colonia Julia Octavia.
 COL. JUL. P. AREL. vel COL. JUL. PAT. AR. colonia Julia Paterna Arelate.
 COL. JUL. VAL. colonia Julia Valentia.
 COL. J. V. T. TARRAC. colonia Julia victrix Tyrennicha Tarraco.
 COLL. collega. collegium. collocata. collocatum.
 COL. L. AN. COM. colonia Lucii Antonini Commodiana.
 COLL. CENTON. D. S. F. collegium centonariorum de suo fecit.
 COLLEG. collegium. collega.
 COLLEG. DENDROPH. LEG. H. S. C. N. collegio dendrophorum legavit sestertios centum nummorum, vel numero.
 COLL. FABR. collegium fabrum.
 COLL. FABR. ET. CENTON. collegium fabrum et centonariorum.
 COLLIB. colliberta. collibertus.
 COLLIB. ET. EDUC. collibertus et educator.
 COLLIN. collina.
 COL. L. JUL. COR. colonia Latina Julia Corinthus.
 COLL. SS. collegium superscriptum.
 COLL. STRAGUL. collegium Stragulariorum.
 COL. NAP. colonia Napusa.
 COL. NAR. colonia Narniensis.

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COL. NEAPOL. colonia Neapolis.
 COL. NEM. colonia Nemaufum.
 COL. PATR. colonia Patrensis.
 COL. RIC. FEL. HEL. colonia Ricina Felix Helvia.
 COL. SIG. colonia Signa.
 COL. T. FLAVI. colonia Trajana Flavia.
 COL. TYR. METR. colonia Tyro Metro-
 polis.
 COL. VIC. JUL. CELSA. colonia victrix Julia Celsa, seu victoria.
 COL. V. JUL. C. colonia victrix Julia Calagurris, seu victoria.
 COL. VIM. colonia Viminatium.
 COL. ULP. TRA. colonia Ulpia Trajana.
 CO. M. communi matri.
 COM. comes, comitium, communitas, com-
 munis, comparatum.
 COM. AS. communitas Asiæ.
 COM. AS. ROM. ET. AUG. communitas
 Asiæ Romæ et Augusto.
 COM. DOM. comes domesticorum.
 COM. HAB. C. comitorum habendorum
 causâ.
 COMIT. comitium, comitia.
 COMIT. AUG. N. comiti Augusti nostri.
 COMM. commilito Commodus.
 COMM. ANT. AUG. P. BRIT. Commodus
 Antonius Augustus Pius Britannicus.
 COMM. CONS. communi consensu.
 COM. OR. comes Orientis.
 COM. ORT. comes Orientalis.
 COMP. compar. compari. compitalia.
 COMPARABIT. comparavit.
 COM. R. P. comes rei privatæ.
 COM. S. L. comes sacrarum largitionum.
 CON. congiarium, conjux.
 CON. B. M. F. conjugi bene merenti fecit.
 CONC. concordialis.
 CON. CAR. conjux cara, conjux carus.
 CONC. COM. concordia Commodi.
 CONCORD. concordialis.
 CONCORD. AUG. concordia Augusti.
 COND. condita, conditorium.
 COND. GR. conditor gregis.
 CON. congiarium.
 CONG. AUG. congiarium Augusti.
 CONG. AUG. IIII. congiarium Augusti
 quartum.
 CONGIAR. II. DAT. POP. congiarium se-
 cundum datum, populo.
 CONGIAR. PRIM. P. R. DAT. congiari-
 um primum populo Romano datum.
 CONG. II. COS. II. congiarium secundum
 consul secundum.
 CONI. conjugi.
 CONI. B. M. P. conjugi bene merenti posuit.
 CONI. PIENT. conjugi pientissimæ, conjugi
 pientissimo.
 CONIU. conjux.
 CONJUG. KAR. PONEND. CUR. ET.
 SUB. ASC. DEDIC. conjugi carissimæ, seu ca-
 rissimo ponendum curavit et sub Ascia dedicavit.
 CONJUG. M. conjugi merenti.
 CONJUNCX. conjux.
 CON. KAR. conjugi carissimæ, vel carissimo.
 CON. conlega, pro collegâ.
 CONLABS. conlabsum, hoc est, collapsum.
 CON. LAC. F. cum lacrimis fecit.
 CONLIB. conliberta, conlibertus.
 CONLOC. conlocaverunt, nempe collocave-
 runt.
 CON. OB. Constantinopoli obryzum.
 C. O. N. OB. civitates omnes nobis obediunt.
 C. O. N. O. B. civitates omnes nostræ obedi-
 unt benedictioni.
 CON. OF. S. conjux officium solvit.
 CON. OP. vel CON. OPT. conjugi optimæ
 conjugi optimo.
 CON. P. S. consularis provinciæ Siciliæ.
 CON. PROV. SICIL. corrector provinciæ
 Siciliæ.
 CONS. consualia, consul, consularis.
 CONS. consulatus.
 CONS. CAMP. consularis Campaniæ.
 CON. SD. consul secundum.

CON. SEN. ET. EQ. OR. P. Q. R. con-
 sensu senatus et equestris ordinis populi que Ro-
 mani.
 CONSENTIT. consentibus, diis nempe.
 CONSERVAT. MILIT. S. conservator mi-
 litum suorum.
 CONSERV. URB. AET. conservator urbis
 æternæ.
 CON. SOL. D. condendo solum dedit.
 CONSS. consules.
 CON. SS. consules superscripti.
 CONS. SUO. conservatori suo.
 CONS. VENET. ET. HIST. consularis Ve-
 netiæ et Histriæ.
 CONTIBERN. FECER. contibernales fece-
 runt.
 CONTRIB. D. contribulibus dedit.
 CONTU. vel CONTUB. contubernalis.
 CONTUB. D. S. B. M. contubernali de se
 bene merenti.
 CONTUB. OPT. contubernali optimæ, vel
 optimo.
 CON. V. E. F. conjux viro egregio fecit.
 CON. V. PRO. conjugi viro probo.
 CONX. conjux.
 COOPT. cooptatus.
 COR. cohors, Cornelia, corona.
 COR. corrector.
 CORN. vel CORNEL. Cornelia.
 CORNICUL. cornicularius.
 CORP. corporatus.
 CORR. APUL. ET. CALAB. corrector A-
 puliæ et Calabriae.
 CORR. FLAM. corrector Flaminiae.
 CORR. MIN. ET. AL. SEN. U. S. corre-
 ctor Miniciæ et alimentorum seniorum urbis
 sacrae.
 CORR. VEN. ET. HIST. corrector Venetiæ
 et Histriæ.
 COR. TR. cornicularius tribuni.
 COS. consul, consularis.
 COS. DES. vel COS. DESIG. consul defig-
 natus.
 COS. DESIG. PRINC. JUVENT. consules
 designati principes juventutis.
 COS. DES. II. vel COS. DES. IT. consul
 designatus iterum.
 COS. III. consul tertium.
 COS. IIII. IMP. IIII. consul tertium impera-
 tor quartum.
 COS. IIII. consul quartum.
 COS. ITER. ET. TERT. DESIG. consul
 iterum et tertium designatus.
 COS. ORD. consul ordinarius.
 COS. PERP. consul perpetuus.
 COS. QUAR. consul quartum.
 COS. QUAR. DIC. QUAR. consul quartum
 dictator quartum.
 COSS. consules.
 COSS. DESS. consules designati.
 COSS. SS. consules superscripti.
 CO. SUAE. conjugi suæ.
 COST. CUM. LOC. H-S. ∞. custodiam cum
 coco festertis mille.
 COS. TER. consul tertium.
 COS. V. DES. VI. consul quintum designatus
 sextum.
 COS. VIR. consularis vir.
 COS. V. P. P. consul quintum pater patriæ.
 COS. XIII. LUD. SEC. FEC. consul deci-
 mum quartum ludos seculares fecit.
 C. OTAC. Caius Otacilius.
 C. P. cinearium posuit, clarissimus puer, cui
 præest, cum præerito.
 C. PAPIRI. Caius Papirius.
 C. PLUTI. Caius Plutius.
 C. PBLICI. Caius Publicius.
 C. POPILI. P. F. P. N. Caius Popilius Publii
 filius Publii nepos.
 C. P. S. curavit poni sibi.
 C. P. T. curavit poni titulum.
 C. R. civis Romanus, civium Romanorum.
 curaverunt refici.
 CRAS. Crassus.
 CRAS. JUN. LEG. PROPR. Crassus Junius
 legatus proprætoris.

CRASSIN. R. Crassinus Regillensis.
 CREM. Cremonensis.
 C. RENI. Caius Renius.
 C. R. P. comes rei privatæ.
 CRU. vel CRUST. Crustumina.
 CRUST. ET. SPORT. N. S. X. N. crus-
 lum et sportulas nomine suo decem numero.
 C. S. conjugi suæ, vel suo, cum suis, curavit
 sibi.
 CS. Cæsar.
 C. SA. L. comes sacrarum largitionum.
 C. SCR. Caius Scribonius.
 C. SEMPRONI. C. F. C. N. TUDITAN.
 Caius Sempronius Cui filius Cui nepos Tuditanus.
 C. SER. conservus.
 C. SERVILI. M. F. Caius Servilius Marci
 filius.
 C. SEX. CAL. Caius Sextius Calvinus.
 C. S. F. communi sumptu fecit, vel factum.
 cum suis fecit, curavit sibi faciendum.
 C. S. H. communi sumptu heredum, consensu
 suorum heredum.
 C. S. H. S. S. V. T. L. communi sepulchro
 hic siti sunt sit vobis terra levis, vel communi
 sumptu, seu cum suis.
 C. S. H. S. T. T. L. communi sumptu he-
 redum sit tibi terra levis.
 C. SP. SERVIL. Caius Spurius Servilius.
 C. S. S. curavit sibi suis.
 C. SULPITI. C. F. Caius Sulpitius Cui filius.
 C. TARQUITI. C. F. Caius Tarquinius Cui
 filius.
 C. TER. LUC. Caius Terentius Lucanus.
 C. TITINI. Caius Titinius.
 C. TREBONI. C. F. Caius Trebonius Cui
 filius.
 C. TR. UL. colonia Trajana Ulpia.
 C. V. clarissimus vir, colonia Viennensis, con-
 sul quintum, Curator viarum.
 C. VAL. C. F. FLAC. Caius Valerius Cui
 filius Flaccus.
 C. VALER. M. F. P. N. Caius Valerius
 Marci filius Publii nepos.
 C. VALER. POTIT. Caius Valerius Potitus.
 C. VAL. FLAC. IMPERAT. EX. S. C.
 Caius Valerius Flaccus imperator ex senatus
 consulto.
 C. VALGI. C. F. Q. N. Caius Valgius Cui
 filius Quinti nepos.
 C. VAL. HOS. MES. QUINT. N. C. Caius
 Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus nobilis Cæsar.
 7. VET. centurio Vetusius.
 C. VIBI. PANS. Caius Vibius Panfa.
 C. VI. CEL. colonia Victrix Celsa, seu Vi-
 ctoria.
 C. V. J. CEL. colonia Victrix Julia Celsa,
 seu Victoria.
 C. V. IL. colonia Victrix Illice.
 C. V. J. LEP. colonia Victrix Julia Leptis.
 CUI. PR. cui præest.
 C. VISELLI. Caius Visellius.
 CU. MA. F. AN. XV. cum marito fuit an-
 nos quindecim.
 CUM. CONS. cum consilio.
 C. V. M. P. contra votum memoriam posuit,
 curavit vivens monumentum poni.
 CUNC. conjux.
 C. V. P. U. D. D. clarissimus vir præfectus
 urbis dono dedit.
 CUR. cura, curator.
 CUR. AED. SACR. curator ædium sacrarum.
 CUR. AMERINOR. curator Amerinorum.
 CUR. ANN. curator annonæ.
 CURAT. curator annonæ.
 CURAT. OP. PUB. curator operum publico-
 rum.
 CURATORR. curatores.
 CURAT. REIPUBL. BERG. curator rei-
 publicæ Bergomensium.
 CURAT. REIRUB. COMENS. curator rei-
 publicæ Comensium.
 CURAT. TABUL. PUBL. curator tabularii
 publici.
 CURAVER. curaverunt.
 CUR. COL. curator coloniæ.
 CUR. DE. S. curavit de suo.

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CUR. DE. SEN. SENT. curavit de senatûs sententiâ.
 CUR. ET. SUB. ASC. DED. curavit et sub Ascîâ dedicavit.
 CUR. II. FRUM. COMP. curator iterum frumenti comparandi.
 CUR. CAL. curator calendarii.
 CUR. KAL. FRABATERNOR. curator calendarii Frabaternorum.
 CUR. LIB. curante liberto. curator librarius.
 CUR. OP. P. curator operum publicorum.
 CUR. P. curavit ponendum.
 CUR. PEC. curator pecuniæ.
 CUR. PEC. PUB. vel CUR. P. P. curator pecuniæ publicæ.
 CUR. R. curator regionis. curator reipublicæ.
 CUR. REG. TRANSPAD. curator regionis Transpadanæ.
 CUR. RESI. curator residuorum.
 CUR. R. P. curator rei publicæ.
 CUR. R. P. ALB. curator reipublicæ Albanorum.
 CUR. R. P. BOVIAN. curator reipublicæ Bovianorum.
 CUR. R. P. CONCORD. curator reipublicæ Concordianorum.
 CUR. R. P. PISAUR. ET. FAN. PP. M. curator reipublicæ Pisaurensis et Fanestris perpetuò mandavit.
 CUR. SAC. PUB. P. R. curator sacrorum publicorum populi Romani.
 CUR. VIAE. FALER. curator viæ Falerinæ.
 CUR. VIAR. curator viarum.
 C. U. T. curavit usus titulo.
 C. V. T. T. colonia Victrix Togata Tarraco. seu Tyrrenica.
 C. V. T. QQ. V. P. XXX. curavit vivens tumultum quoquo versus pedes triginta.
 C. YPSAE. COS. PRIV. COEPIT. Caius Ypsæus consul Privernum cepit.
 C ∞ IX. novemcentum novem.

D. Decimus. decuria. decurio. dedicavit. dedit. devotus. dies. diis. divus. dominus. como. donus. quingenta.
 D. A. divus Augustus.
 DAC. Dacia. Dacia. Dacicus.
 DAC. CAP. Dacia capta.
 DACIC. Dacia. Dacicus.
 DAS. divo Augusto sacrum.
 DAT. ET. PP. data et proposita.
 DATHI. vel DATHS. Dathicus.
 DAT. POP. datum populo.
 D. AUG. deo Augusti. divus Augustus.
 D. B. M. dedit bene merenti.
 D. BAL. decurio balistariorum.
 D. C. decurionum collegium. decurio colonie.
 D. C. A. divus Cæsar Augustus.
 D. CAES. divus Cæsar.
 DECC. COL. decuriones colonie.
 D. C. C. C. S. decurio colonie Copiæ Claudie Sabarie.
 D. C. D. P. decuriones colonie dederunt publicè.
 D. CLOD. SEPT. ALBIN. CAES. Decimus Clodius Septimius Albinus Cæsar.
 D. C. POE. decurio colonie Patovienfis.
 DECM. decurionum.
 D. D. dea dia. decreto. decurionum. decurionum decreto. dedicavit. dedit dedicavit. dedit donavit. diis deabus. dono dedit. dono dederunt.
 DD. decuriones. dederunt. dedicaverunt. devoti dies.
 D. D. B. M. dono dedit bene merenti.
 DD. C. P. devoti Cordubenses posuere.
 D. DD. dono dederunt.
 D. D. D. datum decreto decurionum. dono dedit dedicavit.
 I. I. I. datum decreto decurionum. vel datus.
 D. D. DD. decreto decurionum dederunt. vel dedicaverunt. dono dedit dedicavit.
 D. D. D. D. dono datum decreto decurionum.
 DD. DD. dederunt. dedicaverunt.
 DDD. NNN. domini nostri. quod dictum de tribus.

D. D. D. S. decreto decurionum datum sibi. dono dedit de suo.
 D. D. EX. P. P. dono dedit ex propria pecuniâ.
 D. D. J. J. M. dedicavit iustus jure merito.
 DD. IMM. S. diis immortalibus sacrum.
 D. D. L. Decimorum liberta. vel libertus. de duobus. dono dedit libens.
 D. D. L. D. D. D. dedicavit. vel dono dedit. locus datus decreto decurionum.
 D. D. L. M. dono dedit libens merito. dono dedit libero munere.
 D. D. M. dono dedit monumentum.
 DD. NN. domini nostri. quod de duobus.
 DD. NN. AUGG. domini nostri Augusti.
 DD. NN. AUGG. ET. CAESS. domini nostri Augusti et Cæsares.
 D. D. O. diis deabus omnibus.
 D. D. OMNIB. P. S. diis deabus omnibus posuit sacrum.
 DDPP. depositæ. de duabus feminis.
 D. D. P. P. decreto decurionum publicè positum.
 D. D. PR. NONS. APRIL. dedicatum pridie nonas Aprilis.
 D. D. Q. dederuntque. dedicaveruntque. diis deabusque.
 D. D. S. diis deabus sacrum.
 D. D. S. M. dedicavit sacrum munus. vel dono dedit.
 DDVIT. dedicavit.
 D. D. XII. KAL. JULI. dedicavit duodecimo kalendas Julii.
 DE. defunctus. depositus.
 DEAB. deabus.
 DEC. decanus. decessit. decreto. decuria. decurio.
 DEC. BRIX. decurio Brixie.
 DECC. decuriones.
 DEC. C. C. M. R. decurio collegii Centonariorum municipii Ravennatis.
 DEC. C. C. COL. AUG. LUG. decurio collegii Centonariorum colonie Augustæ Lugdunensis.
 DEC. C. C. S. decurio colonie Claudie Sabarie.
 DEC. CL. CEL. decurio colonie Celeie.
 DEC. COL. AP. decurio colonie Apuli.
 DEC. COL. AQ. FLA. JUL. decurio colonie Aquæ Flavie Juliae.
 DEC. COL. CENT. M. R. decurio collegii Centonariorum municipii Ravennatis.
 DEC. COL. KARN. decurio colonie Karuntum.
 DEC. COL. SARMITZ. decurio colonie Sarmizgethusæ.
 DEC. COL. VIM. decurio colonie Viminatium.
 DEC. CUR. R. P. PIS. ET. FAN. decurio curator reipublicæ Pisaurensis et Fanestris.
 DEC. DEC. decreto decurionum.
 DEC. DEC. MUN. MAL. decreto decurionum municipii Malacitani.
 DEC. DECR. decreto decurionum.
 DECE. decem.
 DECENN. decennialia.
 DECESS. decessit.
 DEC. H. S. XII. N. decurionibus sestertios duodecim numero. seu numerum.
 DEC. IIIII. VIR. AUG. decreto sevirum Augustalium.
 DEC. II. Q. I. decurio iterum quæstor semel.
 DECIMU. decimò.
 DEC. IV. decuria quarta.
 DEC. LETICARIOR. decurio Leticariorum.
 DEC. M. APUL. decurio municipii Apuli.
 DECMO. decimò.
 DEC. MUNI. VINDO. decurio municipii Vindobonæ.
 DECMUS. decimus.
 DEC. ORN. decuriæ ornamento. decurionalibus ornamentis.
 DECRE. N. decreto nostro.
 DEC. SING. IIII. N. decurionibus singulis quatuor rumi.
 DEC. TAUR. decurio Taurini.
 DECUMAN. NARB. decumani Narbonenses.
 DECUR. decurio. decuriones.
 DECUR. BOVILL. SING. *V. decurionibus Bovilianis singulis denarios quinque.

DECUR. MEDIOL. ET. NAVAR. decurio Mediolani et Navarræ.
 DEC. MUNICIPI. CAER. decurio municipii Carretani.
 DECURR. decuriones.
 DEC. *. XIII. AUG. XII. POP. XI. decurionibus denarios tresdecim augustalibus duodecim populo undecim.
 DED. dedicato. dedicavit. dedicatum. dedit.
 DEDD. dedicaverunt. dedicavit.
 DEDICA. XII. KAL. OCTOB. dedicatum decimo tertio kalendas Octobris.
 DEDIC. V. ID. AUG. dedicatum quinto idus Augusti.
 DEDIC. VIII. ID. SEPT. dedicatum octavo idus Septembris.
 DEF. defricator. defuncta. defunctus.
 D. F. H. S. C. det fisco sestertios centum.
 DEFUCTA. defuncta.
 DE. GERM. de Germanis.
 DELIC. DOM. delictum domini.
 D. E. MON. de ejusdem monitu.
 DEN. denatus.
 DEND. Dendrophorus.
 DENUNCIAT. denunciator.
 DEO. NEM. deo Nemauso.
 DEP. depositus.
 DEP. EST. IN PAC. depositus est in pace.
 DEP. IN. PA. deposita in pace.
 DEPOSSIO. depositio.
 DEPS. depositus.
 DE. P. S. de pecuniâ suâ.
 DE. P. S. P. de pecuniâ suâ posuit.
 D. E. R. de eâ re.
 DE. REP. B. M. P. de republicâ bene meritò posuit.
 D. E. R. I. C. de eâ re ita censu. seu censuerunt.
 D. E. R. I. S. C. de eâ re ita senatus censuit.
 DES. vel DESIG. designatus. designati. designator.
 DESIG. X. P. P. designator decimæ per provinciam.
 DE. SARM. de Sarmatis.
 DESCEN. descendentes.
 DES. IT. designatus iterum.
 DES. IT. ET. TER. designatus iterum et tertium.
 DESS. designati.
 DEST. destinatus.
 DE. SU. PEQ. FAC. CUR. de suâ pecuniâ faciendum curavit.
 DET. FISCO. P. CCC. M. N. det fisco Polæ tercentum millia numum.
 DE. V. DEC. de quintâ decuriâ.
 DE VIC. S. de vicariorum sententiâ.
 DE. VIC. S. PORTIC. F. COIR. de vicariorum sententiâ porticum fieri coiraverunt. procuraverunt.
 DEV. N. MSQ. EJUS. devotus numini majestatique ejus.
 DEXTER. dexterior.
 D. F. Decimi filius.
 DF. defuncta. defuncti. defunctus.
 D. F. A. N. Decimi filius Aufi nepos.
 D. F. AP. N. Decimi filius Appii nepos.
 D. F. C. N. Decimi filius Cati nepos.
 D. F. D. D. dedit fecit dedicavit.
 D. F. D. I. P. decurionum fide dividendâ in publicum.
 D. F. H. S. C. det fisco sestertios centum.
 DFF. defuncta. defunctus.
 DFFI. defuncti.
 DFTS. defunctus.
 DG. M. dignus memoriâ.
 D. GR. dedit gratis.
 D. H. dedit heres. dicatur heredi.
 D. H. M. dari hoc mandavit.
 D. H. MR. vel D. H. MT. diva Helena mater.
 D. J. dari iussit. diis inferis.
 DIAL. dialis.
 DIC. dictator.
 DICATISS. dicatissimus.
 DICT. vel DICTAT. dictator.
 DICT. III. dictator tertium.

DICT.

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DICT. III. COS. III. dictator tertium consul tertium.
DICT. ITER. COS. TER. dictator iterum consul tertium.
DICT. PERP. dictator perpetuus.
DICT. PERP. COS. V. dictator perpetuus consul quintum.
DICT. SEDIT. SEDAN. ET. R.G.C. dictator seditionis sedandæ et rei gerundæ causâ.
DIG. digna, dignus.
DIG. M. digna mulier, digna memoriâ, *vel* dignus.
DIIB. diebus, *nempe tribus.*
D. III. ID. die quartâ idus.
DIL. dilecto, dilectus, dilectissimus.
DIL. LIB. dilecta liberta, dilectus libertus.
DIL. S. dilectus servus, *vel* dilectissimus.
D. I. M. deæ Iudicæ magnæ, deo invicto Mithræ, dīs inferis maledictis, dīs inferis manibus, *vel* malis.
DI. M. *vel* DI. MA. dīs manibus.
D. I. MART. deo invicto Marti.
D. IMM. dīs immortalibus.
D. IMM. S. *vel* D. IM. S. dīs immortalibus sacrum
D. I. M. S. deo invicto Mithræ sacrum.
D. IN. BISO. deposita in Bisomo.
D. IN. P. deposita in pace, *vel* depositus.
D. I. S. dīs inferis sacrum.
DIS. disciplinatus.
DISP. dispensator.
DISP. ET. TABUL. dispensator et tabularius.
DIS. TUTELAR. S. dīs tutelaribus sacrum.
DIV. divalia, divo, divus.
DIV. AVG. F. divi Augusti filius.
D. JUNI. M. F. Decimus Junius Marci filius.
DIVI. J. F. divi Julii filius.
D. JUL. M. F. Decimo Julio Marci filio.
D. K. OCT. dedicatum kalendas Octobris.
D. L. Decimi libertus, do lego.
D. L. A. P. donum libens animo posuit.
D. L. D. dono libens dedit.
D. L. D. L. dono libens dedit locum.
D. L. D. L. D. D. dono libens dedit locus datus decreto decurionum.
D. L. D. P. dono libens dedit publicè.
D. L. M. datus locus monumenti, dedit locum monumenti.
D. L. S. dedit locum sepulturæ, dīs laribus sacrum.
D. M. dedit monumentum, dedit mœrens, deum matri, dignus memoriâ, dīs manibus, divino monitu, dolo malo, domus mortui.
D. M. A. dolus malus abesto.
D. MA. dīs manibus.
D. M. AE. deo magno æterno.
D. M. B. M. F. dīs manibus bonæ memoriæ fecit.
D. M. D. dīs manibus dicatum.
D. M. E. M. AE. deo magno et memoriæ æternæ, *vel* dīs manibus.
D. M. ET. M. dīs manibus et memoriæ.
D. M. F. dīs manibus factum.
D. M. F. V. C. doli mali fraudis ve causâ.
DMIOO. quingenta millia.
D. M. L. dedit meritò libens.
D. M. M. I. Deum Matri Magnæ Ideæ.
D. M. O. Deo Maximo Optimo, dīs manibus omnibus.
DMO. domino.
D. M. P. defunctæ monumentum posuit, dīs manibus posuit.
D. M. MQ. TR. dīs manibus matrique terræ.
D. M. S. deo magno sacrum, deo Mercurio sacrum, dīs manibus sacrum.
D. M. U. dīs manibus universis, dīs manibus votum.
D. M. V. F. dīs manibus vivens fecit, dīs manibus universis fecit.
D. N. Decimi nepos, domino nostro, dominus noster.
DN. dominus.
D. N. domino nostro.
DNA. domina.
D. N. C. domino nostro Cæsari.
D. N. FL. ANIC. dominus noster Flavius Anicius,

D. N. FL. CL. dominus noster Flavius Claudius.
D. N. FL. JUL. dominus noster Flavius Julius.
D. N. FL. JUN. PERPET. AUG. dominus noster Flavius junior perpetuus Augustus.
D. N. FL. MOMYL. AUGUSTUL. P. F. AUG. dominus noster Flavius Momylus Augustulus Pius Felix Augustus.
DN. domini nostri.
D. N. M. dominus noster Marcus.
D. N. MAG. dominus noster Magno.
D. N. M. E. devotus numini majestati ejus.
D. N. M. Q. devotus numini majestatique ejus.
D. N. MQ. E. *vel* DN. MQ. EJUS. devotus numini majestatique ejus.
D. N. M. Q. E. PUB. devotus numini majestatique ejus publicè.
DNM. dominum.
DNN. domini, *de duobus.*
DNNN. domini, *de tribus.*
DNO. domino.
D. NO. LEO. dominus noster Leo.
DNS. dominus.
D. O. dīs omnibus.
DO. domo.
DO. FOR. COR. domo Foro Cornelii.
DOL. dolatum.
DOL. EX. F. G. dolatum ex figulina.
DOM. domo, domus.
D. O. M. deo optimo maximo, dīs omnibus manibus.
DOM. AUG. domus Augusta, *vel* Augusti.
DOM. COS. ITER. IMP. Domitius consul iterum imperator.
DOMES. domesticus.
DOMIT. Domitianus.
DOMIT. COS. XIII. LUD. SAEC. F. C. Domitianus consul decimum quartum ludos sæculares faciendum curavit.
DOMNA. domina.
DOMNI. domini.
D. O. M. S. deo optimo maximo sacrum, dīs omnibus manibus sacrum.
DOMUM. AETERN. V. S. P. domum æternam vivens sibi posuit.
DONAT. donatus.
DON. DED. dono dedit.
DON. DON. donis donatus.
D. O. P. dīs omibus posuit, domo Ostiæ portu.
D. OPA. data opera.
DOR. dormit.
D. O. S. deo optimo sacrum, dīs omnibus sacrum.
DO. TRA. *vel* DO. TRIN. divo Trajano.
DO. VA. *vel* DO. VAL. divo Valeriano.
D. P. dedit publicè, dīs penatibus, dīs publicis, divus pius, donum posuit.
DP. DP. deposita, depositus.
D. P. D. dīs penatibus dedit, *vel* publicis.
D. P. F. dīs penatibus fecit, *vel* publicis.
D. PL. deo Plutoni.
D. P. M. de pecuniâ meâ, dies plūs minūs.
D. P. M. V. de pecuniâ meâ votum, dies plūs minūs quinque.
DPO. DPO. depositio.
D. PO. I. ET. GEN. AEVIT. dīs potentibus et genio æviterno.
D. PP. data proposita, data publicata.
D. P. P. de pecuniâ publicâ, de propriâ pecuniâ.
D. P. P. D. D. de propriâ pecuniâ dedicaverunt, de pecuniâ publicâ dono dedit.
D. P. S. de pecuniâ suâ, dedit proprio sumptu, dīs penatibus sacrum.
D. P. S. DD. de pecuniâ suâ Jedicaverunt.
D. P. S. D. L. de pecuniâ suâ dedit locum.
D. P. S. D. L. D. P. de pecuniâ suâ dedicavit locus datus publicè.
D. P. S. F. de pecuniâ suâ fecit.
D. P. S. F. D. de pecuniâ suâ factum dedicavit.
D. P. S. OB. de pecuniâ suâ obtulit.
D. P. S. P. de pecuniâ suâ posuit.
D. P. S. T. L. de pecuniâ suâ testamento legavit.
D. Q. S. de quo supra.
DR. *vel* DRU. Drusus.
D. S. data subscripta, Deo sancto, Deo soli, Deo sacrum, de suo.

D. S. B. H. S. S. de suis bonis hoc sibi suis.
D. S. B. M. de se bene merita, de se bene merenti.
D. S. D. de suo dedit, *vel* dedicavit, *seu* donavit.
D. S. D. D. de suo dono dedit.
D. S. E. de suo egit, *vel* erexit.
D. S. F. de suo fecit.
D. S. FACIUND. COER. de suo faciendum coeravit, *pro* curavit.
D. S. F. C. de suo faciendum curavit.
D. S. F. OOL. de suo fecit conlibertis.
D. S. F. C. H. S. E. de suo faciendum curavit hīc situs est.
D. S. F. P. C. de suo factum ponendum curavit.
D. S. I. Deo soli invicto, de suâ impensâ, de suo instituit.
D. S. I. F. de suâ impensâ fecit.
D. S. I. M. Deo soli invicto Mithræ.
D. S. I. P. C. de suâ impensâ ponendum curavit.
D. S. I. S. L. M. de suâ impensâ solvit libens meritò.
D. S. M. dīs sacrum manibus.
D. S. M. I. de suo monumentum instituit.
D. S. M. P. de suo monumentum posuit, de se meritò posuit.
D. S. P. Dīs sacrum posuit, Deo soli posuit, de suâ pecuniâ, de suo posuit.
D. S. P. D. de suâ pecuniâ dedit.
D. S. P. D. D. de suâ pecuniâ dono dedit, *vel* dedicavit.
D. S. P. D. L. D. P. de suâ pecuniâ dedit loco dato publicè.
D. S. P. E. C. de suâ pecuniâ erigi curavit.
D. S. P. F. de suâ pecuniâ fecit.
D. S. P. F. C. de suâ pecuniâ faciendum curavit.
D. S. P. L. D. de suâ pecuniâ libens dedit.
D. S. P. L. M. D. D. D. de suâ pecuniâ libens meritò dono dedit dedicavit.
D. S. P. P. de suâ pecuniâ posuit.
D. S. P. P. F. de suâ pecuniâ ponere fecit.
D. S. P. R. C. de suâ pecuniâ restituendum curavit.
D. S. P. S. P. de suâ pecuniâ sibi posuit.
D. S. P. V. J. S. L. M. de suâ pecuniâ votum jure solvit libens meritò.
D. S. S. de suo sibi, de suo sumptu.
D. S. S. FACIUND. CC. de suo sumptu faciendum curavere.
D. S. S. F. C. de suo sibi faciendum curavit, *vel* de suo sumptu.
D. S. V. S. L. L. M. de suo votum solvit libentissimè meritò, *vel* libens, libens.
D. T. dedit titulum, dedit tumulum.
DT. devotus.
DT. D. D. P. F. duntaxat decem denuntiandi potestatem facio.
D. T. G. Q. S. dedit tumulum gratis quum suis.
D. T. S. P. dedit tumulum sumptu proprio, diem tertium, *sive* perendinum.
D. V. dedit vivens, devota virgo, devotus vir, dies quintus, dīs volentibus.
DV. devotus, divus.
DUC. DUC. duce ducenario.
D. V. K. FEB. dedicatum quinto kalendas Februarii.
DUL. dulcis, dulcissima, dulcissimus.
DUL. C. dulcissima conjux.
DULCISS. dulcissima, dulcissimus.
D. U. M. dīs universis manibus.
DUM. Damia, *tribus.*
DUODECI. duodecim.
DUPL. ALAE. AUR. duplicarius alæ Aurianæ.
DUPL. TUR. duplicarius turinæ.
D. U. S. dīs universis sacrum.
DUS. devotus.
DUUMV. duumviratus.
D. UKO. dedit uxori.
E.
E. Ædilis, ætas, ejus, erexit, ergo, est, et, exacto.
E. C. ejus causâ, erigi curavit.
E. C. F. ejus causâ fecit.
E. CUR. erigi curavit.
E. D. ejus domus, *vel* dominus.
ED. edictum.
ED. C. ædilis curulis, edicto cavetur.

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ED. PL. ædilis plebis.
 EDU. P. D. edulium populo dedit.
 E. E. ex edicto.
 EE. esse.
 E. F. egregia femina. erigere fecit.
 E. FIL. *vel* E. FL. ejus filius.
 EG. egit. egregius. erga. ergo.
 EGM. ejusmodi.
 EG. S. B. M. F. erga se bene meritò fecit, *vel* bene meritæ.
 E. H. ejus heres. ex hæreditate. exter heres.
 E. H. B. M. F. C. ejus heres bene merenti faciendum curavit, *vel* exter heres.
 E. H. E. ex hereditate est. ejus heres est. exter heres est.
 E. H. L. N. R. ejus hæc lege nihil rogatur.
 E. H. O. L. N. R. ejus hæc omnibus lege nihilum rogatur.
 E. H. T. N. N. S. exterum heredem titulus noster non sequitur.
 EID. APR. idus Aprilis.
 EINI. ejusmodi.
 E. J. M. C. V. ex jure manum confertum voco.
 E. L. eâ lege. ejus locus.
 EL. elata. elatus.
 EL. EST. elata est.
 E. M. egregiæ memoriæ. elegit monumentum, *vel* erexit.
 EM. emeritus. emit.
 EMA. emissa.
 EM. AL. emeritus alæ.
 E. M. D. ei monumentum dedit.
 EMET. *pro* emit.
 EM. OL. II. emit ollas duas.
 EMP. empta. emptor.
 EMS. emissa.
 E. M. V. egregiæ memoriæ vir.
 EM. VR. eminens vir.
 E. N. etiam nunc.
 EN. endotercius, *hoc est*, intercius.
 E. P. è pretio. è publico.
 EP. epistola. epitaphium.
 EP. M. epistolam misit.
 EPOR. Epora. Eporetanus.
 E. PUB. è publicâ. è publico.
 EPUL. INDICT. epulum indictum.
 EPUL. POP. DED. epulum populo dedit.
 EPUS. episcopus.
 EQ. eques. equiria. equus.
 EQ. AUG. N. eques Augusti nostri.
 EQ. COH. eques cohortis. equestris cohors.
 EQ. M. P. equum meruit publicum.
 EQ. M. equitum magister.
 EQ. O. *vel* EQ. OR. equester ordo.
 EQ. P. equo publico, *vel* equus publicus.
 EQ. P. EXOR. equo publico exornatus.
 EQ. PUB. equo publico.
 EQ. PUB. III. VIR. J. D. PRAEF. FABR. equo publico quartum viro juridicundo præfecto fabrum.
 E. Q. R. EQ. P. equiti Romano equo publico.
 EQ. RO. DEC. COL. APUL. equiti Romano decurioni coloniæ Apuli.
 EQ. ROM. eques Romanus.
 EQ. SING. AUG. eques singularis Augusti.
 EQ. SING. IMP. N. eques singularis imperatoris nostri.
 EQU. equiria.
 EQUOR. PROB. equorum probatio.
 ER. erit. erogator. erunt.
 E. R. A. *vel* E. R. AG. ea res agitur.
 ER. COLL. ære collato.
 EREC. erectum.
 ER. LEG. erogator legionis.
 E. S. è suo. et sibi. ex sententiâ.
 ES. ejus. est.
 E. S. ET. LIB. M. E. et sibi et libertis monumentum erexit.
 E. S. S. P. Q. R. ex sententiâ senatûs populi-que Romani.
 ESQ. *vel* ESQUIL. Esquillina.
 E. T. ex testamento.
 ET. est. etiam.
 ET. etiam.
 ET. CET. D. D. et ceteris dñs deabus.
 ET. COS. ET. PR. et consuli et prætori.

ET. D. D. OMNIB. et dñs deabus omnibus.
 E. T. F. J. S. ex testamento fieri jussit sibi.
 ET. ITER. Q. et iterum quinquennalis.
 ET. LIB. SUI. ET. LIB. LIB. EOR. PERSQ. SUI. et liberis suis et libertis libertabus eorum posterisque suis.
 ET. L. L. P. Q. E. et libertis libertabus posterisque eorum.
 ET. M. D. et manu divinâ.
 ET. NC. etiam nunc.
 ET. NUM. AUGG. et numinibus Augustorum.
 ET. QUOS. I. F. C. H. S. S. et quos ipse fieri curavit hñc siti sunt.
 ET. S. A. D. et sub æciâ dedicavit.
 ET. S. D. et sibi dedit, *vel* suis.
 ET. S. ET. L. L. P. E. et sibi et libertis libertabus posteris ejus, *vel* eorum.
 ET. S. ET. L. L. P. Q. E. et sibi et libertis libertabus posterisque ejus, *vel* eorum.
 ET. S. F. C. et sibi faciendum curavit, *vel* suis.
 ET. S. H. M. P. C. et sibi hoc monumentum ponendum curavit.
 ET. S. L. *vel* ET. S. LIB. et suis libertis.
 ET. S. S. E. et sibi sepulchrum erexit, *vel* elegit.
 ET. S. V. E. et sibi vivens fecit.
 E. V. egregio viro. egregius vir.
 EU. ejus.
 E. V. L. S. ei votum libens solvit.
 EVOC. evocatus.
 EVOC. ANN. II. evocatus annis duobus.
 EVOC. AUG. AB. AC. evocatus Augusti ab actis.
 EVOK. evocatus.
 EVOK. -AUG. evocatus Augusti.
 EVOC. AUG. N. evocatus Augusti nostri.
 EVOK. AUGG. NN. evocatus Augustorum nostrorum.
 EX. exigitur.
 IIX. ex.
 EXACT. exactor. exactori.
 EXACT. TRIB. CIVIT. GALL. exactor tributorum civitatum Galliæ.
 EX. A. D. ex ante diem.
 EX. A. D. C. A. ex auctoritate divi Cæsaris Augusti.
 EX. A. D. K. ex ante diem kalendas.
 EX. A. D. V. K. DEC. AD. PRID. K. JAN. ex ante diem quinto kalendas Decembris ad pridie kalendas Januarias.
 EX. A. P. ex argento publico.
 EX. A. Q. J. R. P. U. *vel* EX. AUC. Q. JUN. RUS. PR. URB. ex auctoritate Quinti Junii Rustici prætoris urbani.
 EX. ARG. P. C. ex argenti pondo centum ex argento publico curavit, *vel* constituit.
 EX. ARG. P. XIS. ex argenti pondo undecim semis.
 EX. B-F. C. ex beneficiarius consulis.
 EX. B. S. ex bonis suis.
 EX. C. ex civitate. ex coloniâ.
 EX. 7. ex centuriâ.
 EX. C. C. ex colonorum consensu. ex consensu civitatis. ex communi consensu.
 EX. COLL. FABR. DEC. IIII. ex collegio fabrum decuriæ quartæ.
 EX. COMM. CAES. ex commilitonibus Cæsaris.
 EX. COM. ORD. ex comite ordinis.
 EX. CON. C. ex consensu civitatis, *vel* consulum.
 EX. CONS. ORD. PAT. ex consul ordinarius patritius.
 EXCORRECT. excorrector.
 EX. COS. ex consul.
 EX. D. ex decreto. ex decuriâ. ex domo.
 EX. D. A. *vel* EX. D. AUG. ex domo Augusti, *vel* Augusti.
 EX. D. D. ex decreto decurionum.
 EX. D. D. P. P. ex decreto decurionum ponere.
 EX. D. D. PROMAG. L. D. ex decreto decurionum promagistro locus datus.
 EX. DEC. AL. ex decreto alæ. ex decurionibus alæ.

EX. DEC. DEC. MUN. MAL. ex decreto decurionum municipii Malacitani.
 EX. DISP. POS. ex dispositione posuit.
 EX. DO. A. EX. DO. AUG. *vel* EX. DC. AUG. ex domo Augusti, *vel* Augusti.
 EX. D. ORD. ex decreto ordinis.
 EX. EA. P. Q. J. S. AD. AER. D. E. ex eâ pecuniâ quæ jussu senatûs ad ærarium delata est.
 EXEM. exemplum.
 EXERC. exercitus. exercitator.
 EXERCITA. N. exercitatori numeri.
 EX. FIG. ex figulinâ.
 EP. GER. I. *vel* EX. GER. INF. ex Germaniâ inferiori. exercitus Germaniæ inferioris.
 EX. H. ex heres.
 EX. H. L. ex hæc lege.
 EX. H. L. N. R. ex hæc lege nihil rogatur.
 EX. H-S. N. CC. L. D. XL. ex sestertiis numorum ducentis quinquaginta millibus quingentis quadraginta.
 EX. H-S. P. F. J. ex sestertiis decem parvis fieri jussit.
 EXIBIT. exhibitori. exhibuit.
 EX. III. FI. ex tertiâ fide.
 EX. III. ISIDE. ex tertiâ Iside.
 EX. J. Q. ex jure Quiritum.
 EX. J. M. C. V. ex jure manum confertum vocavit.
 EX. KAL. JUL. AD. KAL. JUL. ex kalendis Juliis ad kalendas Julias.
 EX. M. ex monitu.
 EX. M. D. ex monitu dedit.
 EXEMPL. exemplum.
 EX. NEC. LEG. ex necessariis legionis.
 EX. NUM. FRUM. ex numero frumentariorum.
 EX. ORD. ARUS. ex ordine aruspicum.
 EXPF. URB. ex præfecto urbis.
 EXPLO. LEG. VI. VICTR. explorator legionis sextæ Victricis.
 EX. P. P. ex pecuniâ publicâ.
 EXPRO. exproposito.
 EX. P. ex prædio. ex præcepto. ex prætoriâ. ex prætorio.
 EX. PRAEF. LEG. ex præfecto legionis.
 EX. PRAEF. LEGG. VII. CL. ET. I. ADJUT. ex præfecto legionum septimæ Claudie et primæ Adjutricis.
 EX. PRAEP. ex præposito.
 EXQ. Exquillina.
 EX. R. ex regione.
 EX. S. ARAM. F. C. ex suo aram fieri curavit.
 EX. S. C. ex senatûs consulto.
 EX. S. C. COIR. LIC. ex senatûs consulto coire licet.
 EX. S. C. ET. D. D. ex senatûs consulto et decreto decurionum.
 EX. S. C. P. ex senatûs consulto posuit. ex suo curavit ponendum.
 EX. S. D. ex suo dedit.
 EX. SIGN. ex signifer. ex signiferis.
 EX. T. ex testamento.
 EX. T. F. C. ex testamento fieri curavit.
 EX. T. F. C. S. T. T. L. ex testamento fieri curavit sit tibi terra levis.
 EX. T. F. J. ex testamento fieri jussit.
 EX. TT. SS. HH. ex testamentis superscriptorum heredum.
 EX. V. ex quinta. ex visu. ex voto.
 EX. V. DECUR. *vel* EX. V. DECUR. ex quintâ decuriâ.
 EX. VI. S. ex sex semis.
 EX. VOT. ex voto.
 EX. VOT. S. P. ex voto sacrum posuit. ex voto suo posuit.
 EX. V. P. ex visu posuit, *vel* ex voto.
 EX. V. S. F. ex voto suscepto fecit.
 E. XX. HERED. exactor vicesimæ hereditatum.
 F.
 F. Faciendum. factum. familia. famula. fastus. dies. Februarius. fecit. feliciter. felix. femina. fides. fieri. filia. filius. finis. flamen. forum. frater. frons. fuit. fulvo.
 J. filia.

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F. A. filiae amantissimae. filio amantissimo.
 FA. familia. femina. filia.
 FAB. faber. Fabia. Fabius. fabrūm.
 F. AB. HEREDIS. TEST. FIE. JUS. factum
 ab heredibus testamentum fieri iussit.
 FABR. fabrūm. fabrorum.
 FABROR. NAVAL. UTRICLAR. fabro-
 rum navalium utriculariorum.
 FABR. TIG. faber tignarius.
 FAC. faciundum. factum.
 FAC. B. factum bene.
 FAC. C. faciundum curavit.
 FAC. F. factum feliciter.
 FACT. factio. factum. factus.
 FACTION. VENET. factionis Venetae.
 FAC. RUSSAT. factionis Russatae.
 FA. CU. L. L. M. faciundum curavit liben-
 tissimè merito.
 FAL. Falerina.
 FAM. familia. familiaris.
 FAMA. familia.
 F. AN. X. F. C. filiae annorum decem faciun-
 dum curavit, vel filio.
 FAU. vel FAUS. Faustus.
 FB. Fabia.
 F. B. M. fecit bene merenti. filiae bene me-
 renti, vel filio.
 F. C. facere curavit. faciundum curavit. fecit
 cinerarium. fecit conditorium. felix constans.
 fidei commissum. fieri curavit.
 F. CASS. fecit Cassio.
 F. C. E. T. F. J. faciundum curavit et titu-
 lum fieri iussit.
 F. C. F. fecit carissimae feminae, vel filiae.
 filio carissimo fecit, vel fratri.
 F. C. H. fieri curavit heres.
 F. C. I. Q. P. faciundum curavit idemque
 probavit.
 F. C. L. fecit contra legem.
 F. C. M. faciundum curavit monumentum,
 vel merens. fecit conjux marito.
 F. C. R. fieri curavit requietorium.
 F. C. SUO. B. fecit conjugi suo bono.
 F. D. factum dedicavit. filia dedit. filius de-
 dit. flamen dialis.
 FD. fidejussor. fundus.
 FD. C. vel FD. C. M. fidei commissum.
 F. DD. factum dedicaverunt. fieri decreverunt.
 F. D. D. BARC. factum decreto decurionum
 Barcinonensium.
 F. D. S. fecit de suo.
 F. D. M. factum dñs manibus. filiae dedit
 monumentum, seu filio, vel fratri.
 F. D. Q. M. flamen dialis Quirinalis Martialis.
 F. E. fecit erigi. filius ejus.
 FE. fecerunt.
 FEA. femina.
 F. E. C. faciundum ei curavit. filio erigi cu-
 ravit, seu filiae, aut fratri.
 FEC. fecialis. fecit. fecerunt.
 FECER. DD. fecerunt dederunt, vel dedica-
 verunt.
 FECERUM. fecerunt.
 FEC. IN. P. fecit in pace.
 FEC. IN. P. DEP. fecit in pace deposita.
 FECR. fecerunt.
 F. E. D. factum esse dicitur.
 F. ED. factum edicto.
 F. E. H. filius et heres.
 FELIC. feliciter.
 FELIC. SAEC. felicitas saeculi.
 FELICISS. felicissimae.
 FEL. JUL. OLIS. Felix Julia Olyssipo.
 FEL. P. R. felicitas populi Romani.
 FEM. femina.
 F. EQUOR. PROB. seriae equorum proban-
 dorum.
 FER. fecerunt. feralia. feriae.
 FER. fecerunt.
 FERAL. feralia.
 FERAL. F. ferales feriae.
 FER. L. C. feriarum Latinarum causa.
 F. E. S. fecit è suo. fecit et sibi.
 F. ET. S. fecit et sacravit. fecit et sibi.
 F. F. fabricaverunt. fieri fecit. filia fecit, vel
 filius. filius familiās. filii duo. flando feriundo.

FF. FF. fabricaverunt. fecerunt. fratres. fun-
 daverunt.
 F. FA. F. FAM. vel F. FAM. filius familiās.
 FFB. fabricaverunt.
 F. F. C. filio faciundum curavit.
 FF. C. ferme centum.
 F. F. C. C. Flavium duorum conliberta.
 FFD. fundaverunt.
 F. FE. fortunae felici.
 F. FF. fabricare fecerunt.
 F. FI. vel F. FL. fratris filius.
 FF. P. filii potuere. fratres potuere. fratribus
 posuit.
 FF. PP. FF. fortissimi piissimi felicissimi.
 F. FQ. filius filijabue.
 F. FS. filius familiās.
 F. H. fecerunt hoc. fecit heres. femina ho-
 nesta.
 F. H. F. fieri heres fecit. fieri heredes fece-
 runt.
 F. H. JU. fieri heres iussit.
 F. I. fieri instituit. fieri iussit.
 FI. filia. finis.
 FI. fide.
 FIA. filia.
 F. J. A. P. felix Julia Augusta Pia.
 FID. fide. fides. fidelis.
 FID. D. fide dignus.
 FID. EXERCIT. fides exercituum.
 F. J. D. P. S. fieri iussit de pecunia sua.
 FID. S. vel FID. SER. fidelis servus.
 FIDUC. HER. fiduciarius heres.
 FIG. figulina. figulus. figura.
 FIL. filia. filius.
 FIL. DULCISS. filiae dulcissimae. filio dulcis-
 simo.
 FIL. ER. filii eorum.
 FILIBUS. pro filiis.
 F. J. L. IN. F. fieri iussit locum in fronte.
 FIL. KAR. F. filio karissimo fecit.
 FIL. MATR. PIIS. filius matris piissimae,
 vel filia.
 FIL. SU. filius suus. filia sua.
 F. J. S. fieri iussit sibi.
 F. ITEMQ. D. D. fecit itemque dedicavit.
 XIX. ANN. XXXIX. MEN. I. D. VI. HOR.
 SCI. NEM. vixit annos triginta novem mensem
 unum dies sex horas scit nemo.
 F. L. fecit locum. fecit libens.
 FL. filia. filius. Flavia.
 FLA. filia.
 FLAM. flamen. Flaminica.
 FLAM. COL. IMMUN. PROV. BAETIC. flamen
 coloniarum immunium provinciae Baeticae.
 FLAMINIC. COL. TARRAC. flaminica co-
 lonia Tarraconensis.
 FLAM. ET. II. VIRAL. COL. APUL. fla-
 men et duum viralis coloniae Apuli.
 FLAM. PERP. DOM. AUG. Flaminica per-
 petua domus Augustae.
 FLAM. P. H. C. P. H. C. flumini provinciae
 Hispaniae citeriori provincia Hispania citerior.
 FLATUAR. flatuarius.
 FLAV. Flavia. Flavia's.
 FL. AUG. Flavius Augustus.
 FL. AU. MAX. Flavia Aurelia Maxima.
 F. L. B. fecit liberto bono.
 FL. DIVI. T. flamen divi Titi.
 F. L. F. fieri libens fecit, vel lugens.
 FL. F. FL. N. Flavii filius Flavii nepos.
 FL. FM. filius familiās.
 F. L. I. N. T. A. L. CO. M. ORD. PR. fe-
 lix liber injunctus notariis tribunis à laterculo
 continens mandata ordinis primi.
 F. L. LIB. LIBERTAB. Q. SUIS. OMNIB.
 fecit libens libertis libertabusque suis omnibus.
 F. L. L. P. S. fecit libentissimè pecuniā suā.
 fecit libertabus posteris suis.
 F. L. M. fecit libens merito.
 FLM. familia. flamen.
 FL. MAX. Flavia Maximiana.
 FLMC. Flaminica.
 FLO. vel FLOR. floralia.
 FL. P. flamen perpetuus.
 FL. Q. flamen Quirinalis.
 FLS. Flavius.

FL. VAL. Flavius Valerius.
 F. L. V. A. L. CO. S. T. R. L. JUSS. D. fe-
 lix liber vindicandus à laterculo continens sacros
 titulos rerum largitionum iussione divinā.
 F. L. V. A. L. E. MAG. MEM. JUSS. D.
 felix liber venit à laterculo edendus magistro me-
 moriae iussione divinā.
 F. L. V. A. LL. P. N. EUS. JUSS. DD. felix
 liber venit à laterculo primicerii notariorum ejus
 iussu dominorum.
 F. L. V. A. L. MAG. EP. JUSS. DD. felix
 liber vindicandus à laterculo magistri epistolarum
 iussu dominorum.
 F. L. V. A. L. P. N. E. N. JUSS. AUGG
 felix liber veniens à laterculo principis nostri e-
 jus numinis iussu Augustali.
 F. M. fecit monumentum, vel memoriam.
 fieri mandavit. filius matri, vel filia. flamen
 Martialis.
 F. MART. CAR. MONET. seriae Martis
 Carinae Monetae.
 F. MAXSU. Fabius Maximus.
 F. M. D. D. L. fecit monumentum datum
 decreto decurionum.
 F. M. J. fieri monumentum iussit.
 F. M. S. fecit monumentum sibi.
 F. N. fecit nobis. fides nostra.
 F. N. C. fieri nobis curavit.
 F. O. filiae optimae. filio optimo, vel fratri.
 FO. forum.
 FOED. foederati.
 FONT. fontinalia.
 FOR. forum. fortuna. fortunata.
 FOR. B. forum boarium.
 FOR. COR. Foro Cornelii, vel Forum.
 FORD. fordicia.
 FORIN. ROM. AR. DD. Forinae Romae
 aras dedicavit.
 FOR. L. Forum Livium.
 FORODRUENT. Forodruentinerum.
 FORONOVANOR. Foronovanorum.
 FOR. RED. Fortunae reduci.
 FOR. T. forum transitorium.
 FORT. P. R. fortitudo populi Romani.
 FOR. PRIM. Fortunae Primigeniae.
 FOS. fossor.
 F. P. fastus primò fecit publicè. filius patri.
 forma publica.
 F. P. C. filius ponendum curavit.
 F. P. D. filius patri dedit.
 F. P. D. D. L. M. fecit publicè decreto decu-
 rionum locum monumenti.
 F. P. H. C. filius patri hoc curavit.
 F. P. J. filius poni iussit.
 F. P. P. filius patri posuit.
 F. Q. Flamen Quirinalis.
 F. R. fecit requietorium. finibus regundis.
 FR. fortis. frater. fronte. frumentarius.
 FR. forum. frater.
 FR. A. frater amantissimè. frater ave.
 FRA. frater.
 FRA. C. fraude creditoris.
 FR. D. frumenti dandi.
 FRD. fraude.
 FR. F. fratris filius.
 FR. J. Forum Julium.
 FR. L. Forum Livii. frumentarius legionis.
 FROMS. fortissimus.
 FRONT. Fronto.
 F. R. P. C. filius requietorium ponendum cu-
 ravit.
 FRS. fortis.
 FR. S. Forum Sempronii.
 FRU. vel FRUG. frugalis. frugi.
 FRUGIF. frugiferae.
 FRUM. frumentarius.
 F. S. fecit sibi. fecit suis. Forum Sempronii.
 FS. filii fossores.
 FS. fratres.
 F. S. E. fieri sibi elegit.
 FS. E. factus est.
 F. S. FT. L. M. fecit sibi et libertis monu-
 mentum.
 F. S. ET. S. fecit sibi et suis.
 F. S. S. fecit sibi suis.
 F. T. fecit titulum, vel tumulum.
 A a F. T. C.

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F. T. C. fieri testamento curavit.
 F. V. fecit vivens.
 FU. filius. fuerit.
 F. V. C. fieri vivens curavit.
 F. V. F. fieri vivens fecit.
 FUL. Fulvius.
 FULMIN. FUL. fulminatori fulguratori.
 FUNC. functus.
 FUR. Furius.
 FURR. Furrinalia.
 F. V. S. fecit voto suscepto.
 F. V. S. L. M. fecit voto soluto libens meritò.
 FUTURO. futurum.
 G.
G. Gaius. genere. genius. gens. genus. gesta.
 gratia. gratis.
 GA. Galeria.
 GAB. Gabinius.
 GAL. Galeria. Gallus. Gallia.
 GALL. Gallia.
 GALLICA. V. C. CON. Gallicano viro clarissimo consule.
 GAL. VAL. Galerius Valerius.
 GA. V. gravitas vestra.
 G. AUG. genio Augusti.
 GA. VAL. Gaius Valerius.
 G. B. genio bono.
 G. B. D. M. P. genio bono dicavit monumentum publicè.
 G. C. Gaius Cæsar. genio civitatis, *vel* Cæsaris.
 G. D. Germanicus Dacicus. gratis dedit.
 GD. gaudium.
 GE. gens.
 GEL. Gellius.
 GEM. gemina. gemella.
 GEMIN. geminus.
 GEN. gens. genio.
 GEN. AUG. FELIC. genio Augusti felici.
 GEN. PLUT. S. genio Plutoni sacrum.
 GEN. POP. ROM. *vel* GEN. P. R. genio populi Romani.
 GER. Germanicus. Germanico. Germania.
 GER. DAC. Germanicus Dacicus.
 GERM. Germania. Germanicus.
 GERMAN. INDUTI. Germana Indutia.
 GER. MAX. DAC. MAX. SARM. MAX. Germanicus Maximus Dacicus Maximus Sarmaticus Maximus.
 GER. P. Germania provincia.
 GER. SAR. Germanicus Sarmaticus.
 G. F. gemina fidelis, *vel* felix.
 G. FEL. gemina felix.
 GG. gemina. gesserunt.
 GG. gesserunt.
 G. L. genio loci.
 GLA. gloria. gladiator.
 GLAD. gladiator.
 GLA. N. L. gloria nominis Latini.
 GLA. R. S. gloria Romani senatûs.
 G. L. F. genio loci factum.
 GL. R. gloria Romanorum.
 G. M. genio malo.
 GM. Germanicus.
 GM. Germanus.
 GM. F. gemina fidelis, *vel* felix.
 G. M. V. Gemina Minervia Victrix, *id est* legio.
 GN. gens. genius. genere. Gnæus.
 GN. F. A. N. Gnæi filius Auli nepos.
 GN. F. AP. N. Gnæi filius Appii nepos.
 GN. MAG. IMP. Gnæus magnus imperator.
 GN. N. T. M. DD. genio numini tutelari monumentum dedicavit, *vel* tutelari meo dedit.
 GN. S. genio sacrum.
 GNT. gentes.
 GORD. Gordianus.
 GOTH. Gothicus.
 GOTH. M. *vel* GOTH. MAX. Gothicus Maximus.
 G. P. Gallia procurator. genio posuit.
 G. P. F. Gemina Pia Fidelis, *scilicet* legio.
 G. P. R. genio populi Romani, *seu* gloria.
 GR. gratis. grex.
 GR. gerit.
 GR. gratia.
 GRAC. *vel* GRACH. Grachus.
 GRANS. Gratianus.
 GRAT. AG. Gratias agit.

GR. D. gratis datum, *vel* dedit.
 GR. EX. gloria exercitûs.
 GR. V. grex Veneta, *hoc est*, *factio*.
 G. S. genio sacrum. genio senatûs.
 GS. Gaius. genus. gessit.
 GS. gesserunt. gravitas.
 G. T. A. genio tutelari Augusti.
 G. U. genio urbis.
 GUS. genus.
 GUS. gavifus.
 G. U. S. genio urbis sacrum. gratis votum solvit.
 GX. grex.
 H.
H. Habet. hâc. hastatus. heres. hîc. homo. honesta. honor. hora. horis. hostis.
 H. heredes. heres. hora.
 H. A. hoc anno.
 HA. Hadrianus. hora.
 H. A. C. heres amico curavit.
 H. A. E. C. hanc ædem ei constituit. hanc aram erigi curavit.
 HAE. M. heredem meum.
 H. A. G. F. heres agens gratias fecit, *vel* animo grato.
 H. A. I. R. honore accepto impendium remisit, *seu* impenfam.
 H. A. L. R. hâc autem lege rogavit. hoc amico locavit requietorium.
 H. AQ. hîc acquiescit.
 HAR. haruspex.
 H. ARA. H. N. S. hæc ara heredem non sequitur.
 HASTA. hastatus.
 HAST. PUR. II. hastis puris duabus.
 H. B. homo bonus.
 H. B. F. homo bonæ fidei.
 H. B. M. E. heres bene merenti erexit.
 H. B. M. F. heres bene merenti fecit.
 H. B. M. F. C. heres bene merenti faciendum curavit.
 H. B. M. P. heres bene merenti posuit.
 H. C. heres curavit. heredes curaverunt.
 H. C. CU. hîc condi curavit. hoc cinerarium constituit.
 H. C. D. D. huic collegio dedicaverunt.
 H. C. E. hîc condita est, *vel* conditus.
 H. C. I. R. honore contentus impendium remisit.
 HC. L. hunc locum.
 HC. L. S. P. S. hunc locum sepulturæ posuit sibi.
 HC. V. hîc voluit.
 HC. V. hunc virum.
 H. D. hîc dedicavit, *vel* dedit.
 H. D. D. heredes dono dedere. honori domûs divinæ.
 H. DD. hîc dedicaverunt, *vel* dederunt.
 H. D. M. hoc dedit monumentum. hoc dari mandavit.
 HDNUS. *vel* HDR. Hadrianus.
 H. D. S. hoc dedit sepulchrum. hoc de suo.
 HE. M. F. S. P. heres monumentum fecit suâ pecuniâ.
 H. E. P. heres ejus posuit. hîc est positus.
 HER. heres. hereditas. Herennius.
 HERC. AUG. Herculi Augusto.
 HERC. ROM. COND. Herculi Romæ conditori.
 HERED. B. M. F. CU. heredes bene merenti faciendum curaverunt.
 HERED. EX. T. F. C. heredes ex testamento fieri curaverunt.
 HER. EX. H. S. XI. heres ex sestertiis undecim.
 HER. F. heres fecit.
 HER. FAC. CUR. heres faciendum curavit.
 HER. FEC. heres fecit.
 HERR. heredes.
 HER. S. Herculi sacrum.
 H. E. S. hîc est situs, *vel* sepultus.
 H. E. S. S. T. T. L. hîc est situs sit tibi terra levis.
 H. E. T. F. heres ex testamento fecit.
 H. E. T. F. J. heres ex testamento fieri iussit. hoc ex testamento fieri iussit.

H. ET. I. heres et liberti.
 HETR. Hetruscus.
 H. E. V. heredem esse voluit.
 H. EX. T. heres ex testamento.
 H. EX. T. E. heres ex testamento erexit.
 H. EX. T. EST. heres ex testamento est.
 H. F. heres fecit. hîc faciendum. honesta femina, *vel* filia.
 H. F. C. heres faciendum curavit.
 H. FF. hîc fabricaverunt.
 H. F. H. F. S. M. honesta femina hoc fecit sibi monumentum.
 H. F. S. C. A. heredes fecerunt sumptu communi aram.
 H. H. homo honestus.
 HH. heredes.
 HH. heredes.
 H. H. A. P. S. hîc habet actionem ponendi sepulchrum.
 HH. E. B. M. F. heredes ejus bene merenti fecerunt.
 HH. F. M. F. D. heredes filios meos facere damno.
 H. H. M. N. S. heredes hoc monumentum non sequitur, *vel* non sequuntur.
 HH. P. heredes posuerunt.
 H. H. P. P. Hispaniarum provinciarum.
 H. H. S. S. heres hoc sepulchrum sequitur.
 H. J. hîc jacet. homo justus.
 HIC. ADQ. hîc acquiescit.
 HIC. LOC. HER. N. S. *vel* HIC. LOC. HER. NON. SEQ. hic locus heredem non sequitur.
 H. J. I. heredes jussu illorum.
 H. II. hora secunda. horis duabus.
 HILAR. P. R. hilaritas populi Romani.
 HIL. SER. CUR. Hilarus servus curavit.
 HISP. Hispania.
 H. IUS. heres institutus.
 H. K. N. ave karissime nobis.
 H. L. hâc lege. hoc loco.
 H. L. D. hîc locum dedit, *vel* hunc.
 H. L. ET. M. H. N. S. hic locus et monumentum heredes non sequitur.
 H. L. F. S. F. S. hunc locum fecit sibi filius suis.
 H. L. H. N. S. hic locus heredes non sequitur.
 H. L. H. N. T. hunc locum heres non teneat.
 H. L. M. hic locus monumenti.
 H. L. N. honesto loco natus.
 H. L. R. hâc lege rogatum. hanc legem rogavit. hîc locavit requietorium.
 H. L. S. sestertius.
 H. L. S. H. N. S. hunc locum sepulturæ heres non sequitur. hunc locum scripti heredes non sequuntur.
 H. M. hoc mandavit. hoc monumentum. honesta mulier. honesta missione. hora mortis.
 H. M. *vel* H. M. honesta mulier.
 HM. hymnus.
 H. M. AD. H. N. T. *vel* H. M. AD. H. N. TRAN. hoc monumentum ad heredes non transit.
 H. M. D. A. huic monumento dolus abest, *vel* abesto.
 H. M. D. M. AB. huic monumento dolus malus abest, *vel* abesto.
 H. M. D. M. A. E. huic monumento dolus malus absens esto.
 H. M. D. M. H. huic monumento dolus malus abesto, *H. pro A.*
 H. M. E. hîc monumentum elegit. hoc monumentum erexit. homini memoriæ egregiæ.
 H. M. E. H. I. S. hoc monumentum ejus heres institutus sequitur.
 H. M. E. H. N. R. hoc monumentum exterum heredem non recipit.
 H. M. E. H. N. S. hoc monumentum exterum heredem non sequitur.
 H. M. EXTR. H. N. SEQ. hoc monumentum exteri heredes non sequuntur.
 H. M. F. heres monumentum fecit. hoc mandavit fieri.
 H. M. G. N. S. hoc monumentum gentiles non sequitur, *vel* non sequuntur.
 H. M. H. hîc monumentum habet. hoc mandavit heres.

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H. M. HER. S. hoc monumentum heres sequitur.
H. M. H. N. A. hoc monumentum heredes non accipit.
H. M. H. N. S. hoc monumentum heres non sequitur.
H. M. H. N. S. E. hoc monumentum heredes non sequitur exteros.
H. M. H. N. S. N. H. H. hoc monumentum heredes non sequitur nec heredes heredum.
H. M. H. N. S. N. EX. hoc monumentum heredes non sequitur nec exteros. hoc monumentum heredes nostri sequuntur non exteri.
H. M. H. S. hoc monumentum heres sequitur, *vel* heredes.
H. M. IN. F. P. X. IN. A. P. X. habet monumentum in fronte pedes decem in agro pedes decem, *vel* huic monumento.
H. M. M. H. M. N. S. F. humanitatis mala metuens hoc monumentum nomine suo fecit.
H. M. P. hic monumentum posuit. hoc monumentum posuit.
H. M. P. CO. ET. F. hoc monumentum posuit conjugii et filiis.
H. M. P. P. hoc monumentum propriam pecuniam. hoc monumentum publice posuere.
H. M. P. P. S. hoc monumentum publice posuit sibi.
H. M. S. M. hoc mandavit sibi monumentum.
H. M. S. S. E. H. N. S. hoc monumentum sive sepulchrum exteros heredes non sequitur.
H. M. T. P. hunc matri titulum posuit.
H. M. V. hic monumentum voluit. honestae memoriae vir.
H. M. V. S. P. hic monumentum vivens sibi posuit, *vel* hoc.
H. M. UU. FECIT. hoc monumentum universis fecit.
H. N. D. M. A. heredi non datur monumenti actio.
H. N. S. heres non sequitur.
H. N. S. N. L. S. heres non sequitur nostrum locum sepulturae, *vel* heredem.
H. O. hostis occisus.
HO. homo. honestus. honor. hora.
HOC. M. H. N. F. P. hoc monumentum heredes nostri fecerunt ponere.
HOC. SAX. SUB. ASC. DED. EST. hoc saxum sub Asciam dedicatum est.
HO. H. homo honestus.
HOM. homo.
HON. honestus. honore. Honorius.
HONO. honor.
HON. USUS. honore usus.
HOR. *vel* HORAT. Horatia, tribus.
HOR. NUL. hora nulla.
HOS. hostis.
HOSS. hostes.
H. O. S. hoc ordinavit sepulchrum. hic ossa sita.
HO. V. hora quinta. horis quinque.
H. P. hasta pura. hic positus. honesta persona. honestus puer. hora prima.
H. P. C. heres ponendum curavit. hic ponendum curavit.
H. P. C. L. D. D. D. heres ponendum curavit loco dato decreto decurionum.
H. R. hic requiescit.
HR. heres. hora.
H. RC. honestae recordationis.
H. R. E. J. Q. M. E. A. hanc rem e jure Quiritum meam esse ago.
H. R. I. P. hic requiescit in pace. honore recepto impendium remisit.
H. S. hic sita. hic situs. hic sepulta, *vel* sepultus. huic sepulcro.
H. S. HS. sestertium. sestertius.
H. S. duo semis.
H. S. CCCC. sestertiis quatuorcentum.
H. S. C. P. S. hic sibi curavit poni sepulchrum hoc sepulchrum condidit pecuniam suam. hoc sibi condidit proprio sumptu.
H. S. DD. hoc sibi dedit, *vel* dedicavit.
H. S. E. hic sepulta est, *vel* sepultus. hic sita est, *vel* situs.
H. S. E. C. C. H. hic situs est curantibus heredibus. hoc sibi crexit cum ceteris heredibus.

H. SEDEM. S. V. P. hanc sedem sibi viventes posuere, *vel* sibi vivus posuit.
H. S. E. H. T. F. C. hic situs est heres titulum fieri curavit.
H. S. EI. F. L. hoc sepulchrum ei fieri legavit.
H. S. E. S. T. T. L. hic situs est sit tibi terra levis, *vel* hic sita.
H. S. E. T. F. J. hic situs est testamento fieri iussit, *vel* hic sita.
H. S. E. T. F. J. H. F. C. hic situs est testamento fieri iussit heres faciendum curavit.
H. S. F. hic situs fuit. hoc sibi fecit. hoc facellum fecit. hoc solus fecit.
H. S. F. H. T. F. hic situs fuit heres titulum fecit, *vel* heredes titulum fecerunt.
H. S. F. L. S. P. D. D. hunc sibi fecit locum sepulturae permissum decreto decurionum.
H. S. F. S. T. T. L. hic situs fuit sit tibi terra levis.
H. S. HH. N. S. hoc sepulchrum heredes non sequitur. hoc sepulchrum heres habeat nomine suo.
H. S. H. N. S. COM. hoc sepulchrum heredibus non sit commune.
H. S. IN. FR. habet sepulchrum in fronte.
H. S. III. M. N. sestertiis tribus mille numum.
H. S. IX. ∞. sestertiis novem mille.
H. S. L. hoc sibi legavit.
H. S. 7. H. F. C. hunc sibi locum testamento fieri curavit.
H. S. N. IIII. sestertiis numum quatuor.
H. S. P. C. S. N. sestertiis parvis centum semis numero.
H. S. P. D. V. hoc suam pecuniam dedit vivens.
H. SS. hic superscriptis.
HSS. HSS. hostes.
H. S. S. hic sepulti sunt. hic siti sunt. hoc sibi sepulchrum.
H. S. SS. sestertiis superscriptis.
H. S. T. N. E. huic sepulcro titulus non est.
H. S. V. F. M. hoc sibi vivens fieri mandavit. hoc sibi vivens fecit monumentum.
H. S. V. M. N. hoc sibi vivens monumentum nuncupavit.
H. S. V. S. P. hanc sedem vivus sibi posuit.
H. S. ∞. N. sestertiis mille numum.
H. S. ∞ ∞ CCCCL. sestertiis tribus mille quatuorcentum quinquaginta.
HT. habet.
H. T. H. N. S. hunc titulum heres non sequitur.
HTS. hereditas.
HTT. hereditates.
H. T. U. P. heres titulo usus posuit. hunc titulum vivus posuit.
H. U. Hispaniae utriusque. honestus vir. honore usi. honore usus. hora quinta. horis quinque.
HU. hujus.
HUC. hunc.
H. V. D. hoc vivens dedit. hoc volens dedicavit. hoc votum dedit.
H. V. D. ARG. P. X. hoc volens dedicavit argenti pondo decem, *vel* hoc votum.
H. V. D. P. S. hoc volens dedicavit proprio sumptu, *vel* pecuniam suam.
H. V. F. hoc vivens fecit. hoc voluit fieri.
H. VIII. S. B. B. horis octo semis bene bene, *hoc est*, feliciter.
HUIM. huiusmodi.
H. VIRO. duum viro. *H pro duplici I.*
H. V. M. hic voluit monumentum. hoc vivens mandavit.
H. VR. honestus vir.
HUS. hujus.
H. V. S. P. hoc vivens sibi posuit. honore usus sumptum prohibuit.
H. U. S. R. honore usus sumptum remisit.
H. U. S. R. L. D. D. D. honore usus sumptum remisit loco dato decreto decurionum.
I.
I. Ibi. id est. immortalis. imperator. in. in comparabilis. inferis. inter. intra. invenit. invictus. Jovis. ipse. iterum. iudex. Jupiter. iussit semel. unum. *affis nota.*
IA. intra.
I. AG. in agro.
JAN. Janus. Januarius.

JAN. CLU. janum clusit.
I. A. P. in agro pedes.
I. A. P. XV. in agro pedes quindecim.
I. A. S. F. itus ambitus sine fraude.
IA. T. C. intra tempus constitutum.
I. C. iudex cognitionum.
IC. hic. *in Roma subterranea.*
J. D. inferis diis. Jovi dedicatum. Isidi deae. iussu dei.
ID. idibus. iduarii. idus.
ID. inde.
ID. AU. idem Augusti.
J. D. C. juris dicendi causa.
I. D. M. inferis diis maledictis. Jovi deo magno.
J. D. N. CIV. iudex delegatus nomine civium.
IDNE. indictione.
I. D. NM. in Dei nomine.
J. D. P. jure dicundo praest.
IDQ. idemque.
ID. QUOT. A. D. F. H-S. idem quot annis det fisco sestertios centum.
I. D. T. S. P. in diem tertium sive perendinum.
J. E. iudex esto.
IEA. interea.
I. F. in foro. iussu fecit.
IF. interfuit.
I. F. B. in foro boario.
I. F. C. in foro Caesaris. ipse fieri curavit.
I. F. C. A. *vel* I. F. CS. A. in foro Caesaris Augusti.
I. F. FL. *vel* I. F. FLAM. in foro Flaminii.
I. F. H. I. F. HA. *vel* I. F. HR. in foro Hadriani.
I. FNT. in fronte.
I. FO. in foro.
I. FO. B. in foro boario.
I. FO. C. in foro Caesaris.
I. FO. CS. in foro Caesaris.
I. FO. P. in foro Pacis.
I. FO. POMP. in foro Pompili.
I. FO. POP. in foro Popilii.
I. FO. P. R. E. A. D. P. in foro pro rostris et ante diem pridie.
I. F. P. LAT. in fronte pedes latum.
I. F. P. LX. R. P. LX. in fronte pedes sexaginta retro pedes sexaginta.
I. F. P. XIII. I. A. P. T. in fronte pedes tresdecim in agro pedes totidem.
I. FR. in fronte.
I. FR. P. LAT. in fronte pedes latitudinis.
IF. S. S. inferius scripti sunt.
I. FT. in fronte.
IFT. interfuerunt.
IG. igitur.
J. H. jacet hic.
I. H. D. D. in honorem decorum decorum. in honorem domus divinae.
I. J. in jure.
II. iterum. secundum. duo.
II. M. iteratus miles.
II. O. M. Jovi Optimo Maximo.
IIT. pro et. duplici loco E.
II. V. duum vir.
II. V. D. D. duum viris dedicantibus.
II. VIR. duum vir. duum viri.
II. VIR. AUG. duum vir Augustalis.
II. VIRAL. duum viralis.
II. VIR. ALT. ET. QQ. duum vir altero et quinquennali.
II. VIR. CC. A. duum vir centuriandis agris.
II. VIR. COL. duum vir coloniae.
II. VIR. COL. DAC. SARMIZ. duum vir coloniae Daciae Sarmizgetusae.
II. VIR. D. S. P. duum vir de suo posuit.
II. VIR. J. D. duum vir jure dicundo.
II. VIR. J. D. QQ. duum vir jure dicundo quinquennalis.
II. VIR. MUNI. duum vir municipii.
II. VIRI. PP. duum viri posuere.
II. VIR. QUIN. COL. JUL. HISP. duum vir quinquennalis coloniae Juliae Hispellae.
II. VIR. QQ. Q. R. P. O. PEC. ALIMENT. duum viro quinquennali quatuordecim reipublicae operum pecuniae alimentariae.
II. VIR. TUDER. duum vir Tuderti.
IIX. ceto.

IIIX. duo de viginti, decem et octo.
III. COS. tertium consul.
III. KAL. SEXT. tertio kalendas Sextilis.
III. N. JUN. tertio nonas Junii.
III. V. vel III. VIR. trium viri, trium viri.
III. VIR. AED. CER. trium viri ædilis Cerealis.
III. quarta, quartum, quatuor.
III. VIR. J. D. quatuor viri juri dicundo.
III. K. OCT. quarto kalendas Octobris.
III. RALICIS. quadrum viralicis.
III. V. quatuor viri.
III. V. quatuor viratus.
III. VIR. A. P. F. quatuor viri argento publico feriundo, *vel* auro.
III. VIREI. JOUR. DEIC. quatuor viri juri dicundo.
III. VIR. J. D. S. C. FERENTIN. quatuor viri juri dicundo senatus consulto Ferentinorum.
III. VIR. M. A. A. quatuor viri municipii Albæ Augustæ.
III. VIR. PR. J. D. ADL. AER. quatuor viri præfectus juridicundo adlectus ærario.
IIIII. VIR. AUG. sextum viri Augustalis.
IIIII. VIR. AED. POT. sevir ædilitiæ potestate.
IIIII. VIR. QQ. ID. sevir quinquennalis juri dicundo.
I. L. illius liberta, *vel* libertus.
IL. illustris.
I. L. D. ipsius liberta dedit, *vel* libertus, ipse libens dedit.
I. L. F. illius liberta fecit, *vel* libertus.
J. L. H. jus liberorum habens.
I. L. P. ipse libens posuit, in loco publico, illius liberta posuit, *vel* libertus.
I. L. R. in loco religioso.
J. L. S. jussit locum sepulturæ.
J. M. Jovi magno, Iſidi magnæ, jussit monumentum.
IM. imago, immortalis, imperator, intercifus, *hoc est, dies.*
IM. CAES. imago Cæsaris.
I. M. CT. vel I. M. CTI. in mediâ civitate.
I. MD. in medio.
IM. I. decem millia.
IMM. immolavit, immortalis, immunis.
IMM. A. III. immunis annis quatuor.
IMM. II. HON. III. immunis iterum honoratus quartum.
IM. P. in pace.
IMP. impensâ, imperator, imperio.
IMP. A. vel IMP. AU. imperator augur, imperator Augustus.
IMP. A. X. imperator augur decemvir.
IMP. CAES. AUG. LUD. SEC. XV. S. F. imperatoris Cæsaris Augusti, ludæ sæculares, quindecim viri sacris faciundis.
IMP. CAES. C. VIB. TREB. imperator Cæsar Caius Vibius Trebonianus.
IMP. CAES. DIVI. F. III. VIR. R. P. C. imperator Cæsar Divi filius trium viri reipublicæ constituendæ.
IMP. CAES. DOMITIAN. AUG. GERM.
COS. XI. CENS. POT. P. in perator Cæsar Domitianus Augustus Germanicus consul undecimum censoriâ potestate perpetuus.
IMP. CAES. M. ANT. imperator Cæsar Marcus Antoninus.
IMP. CAES. M. CASS. LAT. imperator Cæsar Marcus Cassius Latinus.
IMP. CAES. P. LIC. imperator Cæsar Publius Licinius.
IMP. CAES. TRAJAN. HADRIAN. OPT.
AUG. G. D. PARTH. imperator Cæsar Trajanus Hadrianus optimus augustus Germanicus Dacius Parthicus.
IMP. CAES. VESPAS. AUG. P. M. TR.
P. P. P. imperator Cæsar Vespasianus Augustus pontifex maximus tribunitiâ potestate pater patriæ.
IMP. C. C. JUN. imperator Cæsar Cassius junior.
IMP. C. C. M. AUR. imperator Cæsar Caius Marcus Aurelius.
IMP. C. C. VAL. imperator Cæsar Caius Valerius.
IMP. C. GAL. VAL. imperator Cæsar Galerius Valerius.

IMP. C. L. DOM. imperator Cæsar Lucius Domitius.
IMP. C. M. A. imperator Cæsar Marcus Aurelius.
IMP. C. M. ANN. imperator Cæsar Marcus Annus.
IMP. C. MA. VAL. imperator Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Valerius.
IMP. C. M. AUR. imperator Cæsar Marcus Aurelius.
IMP. C. M. AUR. CL. imperator Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Claudius.
IMP. C. M. AUR. SEV. imperator Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Severus.
IMP. C. M. AUR. VAL. imperator Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Valerius.
IMP. C. M. CASS. LAT. imperator Cæsar Marcus Cassius Latinus.
IMP. C. M. CL. imperator Cæsar Marcus Claudius.
IMP. C. M. JUL. imperator Cæsar Marcus Julius.
IMP. C. M. OP. SEV. imperator Cæsar Marcus Opellius Severus.
IMP. C. M. Q. imperator Cæsar Mælius Quintus.
IMP. C. M. ACIL. imperator Cæsar Manius Acilius.
IMP. C. P. HEL. PERT. imperator Cæsar Publius Helvius Pertinax.
IMP. C. P. LIC. imperator Cæsar Publius Licinius.
IMP. C. P. VAL. LIC. imperator Cæsar Publius Valerius Licinius.
IMP. C. Q. NON. REGILIAN. imperator Cæsar Quintus Nonius Regilianus.
IMP. CS. imperator Cæsar.
IMP. CS. A. imperator Cæsar Augustus.
IMP. C. SEX. JUL. imperator Cæsar Sextus Julius.
IMP. D. F. P. P. imperator Divi filius pater patriæ.
IMPER. RECEPT. imperio recepto.
IMP. II. VII. VIR. EPUL. imperator secundum septem viri epulonum.
IMP. IP. imperio ipsarum.
IMP. L. AUR. VER. imperator Lucius Aurelius Verus.
IMP. N. imperator noster.
IMP. P. M. imperator pontifex maximus.
IMPP. imperatores.
IMPP. CAESS. DD. INVICTIS. imperatores Cæsares domini invictissimi.
IMP. POS. imperio posuit.
IMPPP. imperatores.
IMP. SER. SUL. imperator Servius Sulpitius.
IMP. SEX. DICT. PERP. imperator sextum dictator perpetuus.
IMP. T. AEL. CAES. HADR. imperator Titus Ælius Cæsar Hadrianus.
IMP. T. CAES. VESP. AUG. P. M. TR.
P. P. P. imperator Titus Cæsar Vespasianus Augustus pontifex maximus tribunitiâ potestate pater patriæ.
IMP. TER. imperator tertium.
IMP. T. VESP. AUG. REST. imperator Titus Vespasianus Augustus restituit.
IMPUB. DULCISS. impubera dulcissima, impuber dulcissimus.
IMP. XII. ACT. imperator duodecimum Actiacus, *hoc est, Apollo.*
I. M. S. inferis manibus sacrum, Iſidi magnæ sacrum, Jovi magno sacrum, Junoni magnæ sacrum.
IM. S. impensâ suâ.
I. M. T. vel I. M. TPL. in medio templi.
IM. V. I. S. L. immolatâ victimâ Jovi sanctè litavit.
IN. inimicus, inscripsit, interea.
IN. AG. P. X. in agro pedes decem.
IN. AG. P. XV. IN. F. P. XXV. in agro pedes quindecim in fronte pedes vigintiquinque.
IN. A. P. III. IN. L. P. X. in agro pedes quatuor in latus pedes decem, *vel* in longum.
INCL. incola, inclitus.
IN. CONUB. in connubio.
IND. indicio, indictione.

IN. DM. in domino.
IN. E. L. F. E. in ejus locum factus est.
IN. F. in fronte.
INF. inferat.
IN. F. AER. PP. R. H-S. M. N. inferat ærario populi Romani fœstertios mille numum.
IN. FA. P. VI. S. IN. AG. P. IX. S. in faciem pedes sex semis in agro pedes novem semis.
IN. F. IN. A. V. L. P. X. in fronte, in agro versus longum pedes decem.
IN. FO. in foro, in fundo.
IN. FO. P. in foro posuit.
IN. F. P. in fronte pedes.
IN. F. P. LAT. in fronte pedes latum.
IN. F. P. VII. IN. AG. P. R. S. in fronte pedes septem in agro pedes retro semis, *seu* recti.
IN. F. P. V. S. in fronte pedes quinque semis.
IN. F. P. XIII. IN. AGR. P. XX. in fronte pedes tredecim in agro pedes viginti.
IN. FR. L. P. X. C. in fronte latum pedes decem cum triente.
IN. FR. P. RETR. P. in fronte pedes retro pedes.
IN. FR. P. XV. S. in fronte pedes quindecim semis.
IN. FR. P. XX. IN. AGR. P. XX. in fronte pedes viginti in agro pedes viginti.
IN. FR. P. XXXVII. S. in fronte pedes triginta septem semis.
IN. F. T. in Foro Trajani, *vel* Transitorio.
IN. H. in honorem.
IN. H. D. D. in honorem deorum, in honorem domus divinæ.
IN. H. D. D. AUGG. in honorem domorum Augustorum, *vel* domus divinæ.
IN. H. D. D. J. O. M. in honorem deorum dearum Jovi optimo maximo.
IN. H. H. in hoc honore.
IN. H. L. S. E. in hac lege scriptum est.
IN. HO. R. P. MART. TE. D. D. in honorem rei publicæ Marti templum dedicavit.
IN. H. S. in hoc sepulchro.
IN. H. T. SUNT. COM. OR. H. S. in hoc titulo sunt comprehensa ornamenta hujus sepulchri.
INL. illustris.
INLL. PP. illustres patricii.
INL. M. T. illustris magnificentia tua.
IN. LOC. in loco.
IN. L. P. X. in latum pedes decem.
IN. LUC. D. D. VIA. CAMP. in luco deæ diæ Viâ Campanâ.
IN. MAG. M. E. in magistratu mortuus est.
IN. MAG. M. E. IN. E. L. F. E. in magistratu mortuus est in ejus locum factus est.
IN. MAG. OCCIS. E. in magistratu occisus est.
IN. M. M. E. in magistratu mortuus est.
IN. OMNIB. CASTISS. in omnibus castissima.
IN. P. IN. PA. vel IN. PE. in pace.
IN. P. D. NON. F. in potestatem deorum non fuisset.
IN. PROEL. OCCIS. E. in prælio occisus est.
IN. R. P. in republicâ.
IN. R. P. S. FUNC. in re publicâ suâ functus.
IN. S. in suis.
IN. SING. H. in singulos homines.
INSER. H. M. P. insperato hoc monumentum posuit.
IN. S. R. vel IN. SN. RO. in senatu Romano.
INT. initio, intercifus, *dies.*
INT. intus.
INTEG. FA. L. integræ famæ liberta.
INTERAMN. Interamna, Interamnates.
INT. URB. introitus urbis.
IN. TUT. NS. N. D. in tutelam nostri nominis dedit.
INV. AUG. invicto Augusto.
IN. V. I. S. illustris vir infra scriptus.
J. O. ET. D. DQ. Jovi optimo et dīs deabusque.
J. O. M. C. J. vi. optimo maximo conservatori.
J. O. M. D. Jovi optimo maximo dedicatum.
J. O. M. D. CON. Jovi optimo maximo cīs consentibus.
J. O. M. D. D. SAC. Jovi optimo maximo dīs deabus sacrum.

J. O. M. D. J. Jovis optimi^omaximi divino jussu.

J. O. M. ET. GENIO. P. R. ET. VENA-
LIC. Jovi optimo maximo et genio populi Ro-
mani et Venaliorum.

J. O. M. H. AUG. Jovi optimo maximo ho-
nori Augusto.

J. O. M. IM. Jovi optimo maximo immor-
tali.

J. O. M. J. R. Jovi optimo maximo Junoni
reginæ.

J. O. M. SACR. VOT. P. SUSC. PRO.
SAL. ET. REC. Jovi optimo maximo sacrum
vota publica suscepta pro salute et reditu.

J. O. M. S. P. Q. R. V. S. P. R. S. IMP. CAES.
QUOD. PER. EU. R. P. IN. AMP. ATQ.
TRAN. S. E. Jovi optimo maximo senatus po-
pulus que Romanus votis susceptis pro salute im-
peratoris Cæsaris quod per eum respublica in am-
pliore atque tranquilliore statu est.

JOVI. AUGG. Jovi Augustorum.

JOVI. FULMIN. FULG. Jovi fulminatori
fulguratori.

JOVI. O. M. OB. C. S. Jovi optimo maxi-
mo ob cives servatos.

JOV. T. VICT. CONSER. DD. NN. AUG.
ET. CAES. Jovi tonanti victori conservatori
dominorum nostrorum Augusti et Cæsaris.

J. P. indulgentissimo patrono. innocentissimo
puero. in pace. jussit poni.

IP. A. imperator Augustus.

I. PCE. in pace.

IP. CS. imperator Cæsar.

J. P. N. M. Julia Paterna Narbonensis Mar-
tia, hoc est, colonia.

I. P. S. in pace sepultus. Jovi paganico sa-
crum.

I. Q. P. idemque probavit.

J. R. Jovi regi. Junoni reginæ. jure rogavit.

I. S. in senatu. in suis.

J. S. C. D. N. M. Q. E. D. D. judex sacra-
rum cognitionum devotus, numini majestatique
ejus dedicavit.

I. S. D. inferis sacrum dñs.

ISDES. COS. iisdem consulibus.

I. S. F. ipse sibi fecit.

I. S. L. M. ipse solvit libens merito.

J. S. M. R. Juno sospita magna regina.

I. S. S. inferius scripta sunt.

ISTETIT. stetit.

I. S. V. P. impensâ suâ vivus posuit, seu vivi
posuere.

IT. iterum.

IT. item. inter. interdum.

ITA. interea.

I. T. C. intra tempus constitutum.

IT. COSS. iterum consulibus.

ITHM. item. H. pro E.

IT. P. inter pedes.

IT. P. VI. intus pedes sex.

J. V. justus vir.

IV. quatuor.

JUD. Judæa. judex. judicium.

JUD. CAP. Judæa capta.

JUD. EX. III. DEC. judex ex quartâ de-
curiâ.

JUD. SACR. COGNIT. judex sacrarum cog-
nitionum.

I. U. E. E. RP. F. S. V. C. ita ut eris è re-
publicâ fide suâ ve censuere.

JUG. jugali.

JUL. Julia. Julius.

JUL. ANTON. M. F. Julius Antonius Marci
filius.

JUL. AUG. MAT. CAES. Julio Augusta
mater Cæsarum.

JUL. P. AREL. Julia Pia Arelate.

JUN. Junia. Junius. Juno.

JUN. D. D. OV. N. II. junioribus dñs dea-
bus opes numero duas, seu oves nefrendes duas.

JUNI. junior.

JUN. LUN. REG. SACR. Junoni Lucina
reginæ sacrum, vel lunæ.

JUNONIB. Junonibus.

JUNO. R. ET. MINER. SAC. Junoni re-
ginæ & Minervæ sacrum.

JURD. juridicus. jurisdictio.

JUR. DIC. jure dicundo.

JURID. PER. FLAM. ET. UMBR. juridi-
cus per Flaminiam et Umbriam.

JUR. REG. juridicus regionis.

J. V. T. TARRACON. Julia Victrix Ti-
rennica Tarraco.

JUV. vel JUVEN. juvenis.

JUVEN. M. juvenum moderator.

JUVEN. MED. juvenes Mediolanenses.

IXI. duodecies. nonus decimus.

IXIX. vel IXXI. duo de viginti.

IXT. L. juxta locum.

K.

K. Kæsa. Kæso. Kæso. Kaia. kalendæ. ka-
lumnia. kandidatus. kaput. kardo. ka-
rissima. karissimus. Kartago.

K. karissima. Kaia.

K. kalendæ. karissimi. kashtra.

K. A. karissime ave.

KA. karissima. kashtra.

KAD. P. S. Kadonni pecunia signata.

KA. F. J. karissimæ fieri jussit, vel karissimo.

K. AG. kalendæ Augusti.

KAL. JAN. kalendis Januariis.

K. APR. N. kalendis Aprilis nefastus.

KAR. karissima. karissimus. karus.

KARC. karcer.

KAR. C. Kartago civitas.

KARO. Kartago.

K. AUG. kalendæ Augusti.

K. B. M. karissimæ bene merenti, vel karis-
simo.

K. CON. O. karissimæ conjugii defunctæ.

K. D. kalendis Decembris. kapite diminutus.

K. FAB. AMBUST. Kæso Fabius Ambustus.

K. F. A. N. Kæsonis filius Auli nepos.

K. FR. kalendis Februarii.

K. J. kalendæ Januarii. Junii. Julii.

KI. karissimi.

K. JAN. F. kalendæ Januarii fastus.

KK. karissimi.

K. L. Kæsonis libertus. kaput legis.

K. DEC. kalendis Decembris.

K. L. III. kaput legis tertium.

KM. karissimus.

K. MAR. N. P. kalendæ Martii nefastus
primo.

K. N. Kæsonis nepos. kalendis Novembris.
karissime nobis.

K. N. B. karissime nobis bale, pro vale.

K. P. karissime parens.

K. P. R. kashtra populi Romani.

K. PR. kohors prætoriana.

K. Q. kalendis Quintilis.

KR. karissimus.

KR. AM. N. karus amicus noster.

KR. C. Kartago civitas. karissima conjux, vel
karissimus.

KR. M. kara memoria.

K. S. kalendis Sextilis. karus suis.

KS. AM. N. karus amicus noster.

K. SEXT. kalendis Sextilis.

L.

L. Laribus. Latinus. latum. legavit. lex. le-
gio. libens. libera. liber. liberta. libertus.
libra. locavit. locum. locus. longum. lu-
bens. ludus. Lucius. Lucia. lustium. quinqu-
aginta. sequester. assis.

7. legio. libertus.

7. libertus. Lucia.

L. A. libens animo.

LA. C. Latini coloni.

LA. D. libens animo dedit. locus alteri datus.

L. ADQ. locus adquisitus.

L. AEL. Lucius Ælius.

L. AEL. AUR. COMM. AUG. P. FEL.
Lucius Ælius Aurelius Commodus Augustus
pius felix.

L. AFRA. Lucius Afranius.

L. AG. lex Agraria.

L. AIMLI. M. F. PP. Lucius Aimilius Marci
filius prætor.

L. AN. Lucius Anius.

L. ANICI. L. F. Lucius Anicius Lucii filius.

L. AP. ludi Apollinares.

LAR. lares. laurentinalia.

LAR. AUG. SAC. laribus Augustis sacrum.
L. ARRUNTI. L. F. Lucius Arruntius Lucii
filius.

LAT. Latina. Latinus. latitudine. latum.

LAT. P. VIII. S. latum pedes octo semis.

L. AUREL. COM. AUG. P. FEL. Lucius
Aurelius Commodus Augustus pius felix.

LAUR. LAVIN. Lauro Lavinium.

LAUS. JUL. CORINT. aus Julia Corinthus.

L. AUTRON. P. F. Lucius Autronius Publii
filius.

L. B. liberta bona. libertus bonus.

LB. liberta. libertus.

L. BIB. Lucius B. bulus.

L. B. M. D. libens bene merito dicavit. locum
bene merenti dedit, vel libertæ, seu liberto.

L. B. M. F. liberto bene merenti fecit, seu
libertæ.

LB. S. libens solvit.

L. C. Latini cives. lege cavetur. libens cura-
vit. loco concessio. locus concessus.

L. CAECIL. L. F. C. N. PR. COS. Lucius
Cæcilius Lucii filius Caii nepos pro consul.

L. CAEL. Lucius Cælius.

L. CASSI. L. F. Q. N. Lucius Cassius Lucii
filius Quinti nepos.

L. C. C. C. locus datus decreto decurionum.

L. CIN. Lucius Cintius.

L. C. MEMMIES. GAL. Lucius Caius Mem-
miesi Galli.

L. C. L. Lucii conlibertus, vel conliberta.

L. COT. Lucius Cotta.

L. CUP. Lucius Cupiennius.

L. D. larum divinarum. libens dedit. libertus
dedit. locum dedit. locum dedicavit. locus datus.

L. D. A. B. M. libens dedit amico bene me-
renti.

LD. AP. F. ludos Apollinares fecit.

L. DD. locum dedere.

L. D. D. libens dono dedit. locus datus decreto.

L. D. D. D. locus datus decreto decurionum.

L. D. DD. libens dono dedit. libens dis dedi-
cavit.

L. D. D. D. locus datus decreto decurionum.

L. D. D. D. C. I. locus datus decreto decurio-
num colonie ipsius.

L. D. EX. D. D. locus datus ex decreto decu-
rionum.

L. D. D. IIIII. VIROR. locus datus decreto
sevirorum.

L. D. D. N. ARARIC. locus datus decreto
nautarum Araricorum.

L. DIV. locus divinus.

D. DOMIT. CN. F. CN. N. AENOBARB. Lu-
cius Domitius Cn. ei filius Cn. ei nepos Aenobarbus.

L. D. P. libertus domino posuit. locum dedit
publicè. locus datus publicè.

L. D. S. libens de suo.

L. D. S. C. locus datus sententiâ collegii. lo-
cum de suo constituit.

L. D. S. D. libens de suo dedit.

L. DVI. locus divinus.

LE. legio.

L. E. D. lege ejus damnatus. libens ei dedit.
locus ei datus.

LEG. legato. legatum. legatus. legavit. legio.

LEG. ADJ. P. F. Legio Adjutrix Pia Felix,
vel Fidelis.

LEG. AUGG. NN. legatus Augustorum no-
strorum.

LEG. AUG. LEG. XVI. F. F. legato Augu-
stali legionis decimæ sextæ Flaviæ Fidelis.

LEG. AUG. PR. PR. legatus Augusti pro
prætor.

LEG. GR. V. legatus gratitudinē quinquies.

LEG. I. ADJ. P. F. ANT. legio prima Ad-
jutrix Pia Felix Antoniana.

LEG. I. ADJ. VI. P. VI. F. legio prima Ad-
jutrix Sextum Pia Sextum Fidelis.

LEG. I. MINER. legio prima Minervia.

LEG. I. M. P. legio prima Minervia Pia.

LEG. II. ADJ. VI. P. VI. F. legio secunda
Adjutrix Sextum Pia Sextum Fidelis.

LEG. II. ITAL. P. F. legio secunda Italica
Pia Fidelis.

LEG. III. AUG. legio tertia Augusta.

LEG.

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LEG. II. ITAL. VI. P. VI. F. legio secunda Italica Sextum Pia Sextum Fidelis.
 LEG. II. P. P. F. F. A. legio secunda Parthica Pia Flavia Fidelis Augusta, seu Felix Fidelis Antonina.
 LEG. II. TR. FOR. legio secunda Trajana Fortis.
 LEG. III. ITAL. F. GORDIAN. legio tertia Italica Fidelis Gordiana.
 LEG. III. A. V. legio quarta Augusta Victoria.
 LEG. III. FL. FEL. legio quarta Flavia Felix.
 LEG. V. ALAUD. P. FEL. legio quinta Augusta Pia Felix.
 LEG. V. C. SEVI. legio quinta Caii Sevi.
 LEG. V. MAC. VII. P. VII. F. legio quinta Macedonica Septimum Pia Septimum Fidelis.
 LEG. V. MARC. legio quinta Marcia.
 LEG. V. M. P. legio quinta Macedonica Pia, seu Marcia.
 LEG. VI. CLAUD. P. F. legio sexta Claudia Pia Fidelis, seu Felix.
 LEG. VI. FERR. F. C. legio sexta Ferrea Fidelis Centiens.
 LEG. VII. CL. GEM. P. FIDEL. legio septima Claudia Gemina Pia Fidelis.
 LEG. VII. GEM. ANT. P. FEL. legio septima Gemina Antonina Pia Felix.
 LEG. VIII. AUG. P. F. legio octava Augusta Pia Fidelis, vel Felix.
 LEG. X. FR. ANT. legio decima Fretensis Antonina.
 LEG. X. G. A. C. legio decima Gemina Augusta Claudia.
 LEG. XI. CL. VI. P. VI. F. legio undecima Claudia Sextum Pia Sextum Fidelis, seu Felix.
 LEG. XII. FULM. legio duodecima Fulminatrix.
 LEG. XIII. G. A. legio decima tertia Gemina Augusta.
 LEG. XIII. GEM. MIL. legio decima tertia Gemina Miliaria, legionis decimae tertiae Geminae miles.
 LEG. XIII. GEM. MU. legio decima tertia Gemina Mutiana.
 LEG. XIII. G. IMP. C. C. legio decima tertia Gemina imperatoris Caii Caesaris.
 LEG. XIII. G. POET. ET. OLIM. legio decima tertia Gemina Pœtoviensium et Olimacentium.
 LEG. XIII. JUN. legio decima tertia Juniorum.
 LEG. XIII. GEM. SEV. legio decima quarta Gemina Severiana, seu Severi.
 LEG. XV. C. legionis decimae quintae centurio.
 LEG. XVI. FR. legio decima sexta Fretensis.
 LEG. XVIII. FIRM. legio decima octava Firmianorum.
 LEG. XX. BRITANNIC. legio vigesima Britannica.
 LEG. XXI. RAP. legio vigesima prima Rapacum.
 LEG. XXII. C. F. legio vigesima secunda Claudia Felix, vel Constans Fidelis.
 LEG. XXII. PRIMIG. P. F. legio vigesima secunda Primigenia Pia Felix, vel Fidelis.
 LEG. XXIII. GEM. MART. VICTR. legio vigesima quarta Gemina Martia Victrix.
 LEG. XXX. U. V. legio trigesima Ulpia Victoria, vel Valens Victrix.
 LEG. PRIM. ITAL. VOLUNT. legio prima Italica Voluntariorum.
 LEG. PROV. GAL. NARB. legatus provinciae Galliae Narbonensis.
 LEG. S. S. legio supra scripta.
 LEIB. B. M. leiberto bene merenti.
 L. E. LI. M. C. S. libens et libens merito cum suis.
 L. EM. locus emptus.
 LEM. lemonia, hoc est, tribus. Lemuria, foeminae.
 LENT. MAR. COS. Lentula Marcellinus consul.
 LEP. Lepidus.
 L. ET. L. FEC. libertis & libertabus fecit.
 L. F. libens fecit, locum fecit, Lucii filius, iustum fecit.

L. FAB. L. F. HISP. Q. Lucius Fabius Lucii filius Hispaniae quaestor.
 L. F. A. N. Lucii filius Auli nepos.
 L. F. AP. N. Lucii filius Appii nepos.
 L. FARSULEI. Lucius Farsuleius.
 L. F. C. libens fieri curavit, libertis faciendum curavit, libertus fieri curavit, vel locum, aut lugens.
 L. F. C. N. Lucii filius Caii nepos.
 L. F. CN. N. Lucii filius Cnaei nepos.
 L. F. EGERI. N. Lucii filius Egerii nepos.
 L. F. F. O. M. M. D. S. libens fieri fecit omni meliori modo de suo.
 L. F. K. N. Lucii filius Kæsonis nepos.
 L. FLAC. P. F. Lucius Flaccus Publii filius.
 L. F. LG. P. PRUM. JUSSU. DD. liber felix legendus praesidibus provinciarum iussu domitorum.
 L. F. V. F. locum filii vivens fecit, vel lugens.
 L. F. VOL. N. Lucii filius Volusii nepos.
 L. F. VOLER. N. Lucii filius Voleronis nepos.
 L. FURI. CN. F. Lucius Furius Cnaei filius.
 LG. legatus, legavit, legio.
 L. GELL. Q. F. Lucius Gellius Quinti filius.
 L. H. libertus heres, locum hunc, locus heredum.
 L. H. D. libens hoc dedit, libertus heres dedit.
 L. H. F. C. libertus heres fieri curavit, locum hunc fieri curavit.
 L. H. L. D. libens hunc locum dedit, vel libertus, locus hic liber datus, lugens hunc locum dedit.
 L. J. lex Julia, locum instituit.
 LIB. liber, Liberalia, Liberi festum, liberalitas, liberta, libertus, liberti, libra.
 LIB. ANIM. VOT. libero animo votum.
 LIB. ARK. liberto Arkario.
 LIB. AUG. liberalitas Augusti.
 LIB. AUG. VII. liberalitas Augusti septima.
 LIB. B. liberta, liberti, libertabus.
 LIB. B. MER. MER. libenti merentes.
 LIB. B. MER. FEC. E. M. liberta bene merenti fecit et mihi.
 LIB. COS. librarius consulis.
 LIBER. D. liberè dedit, vel donavit, seu dedecavit.
 LIBER. L. F. P. O. M. D. S. libertus libens fieri procuravit omni modo de suo.
 LIBER. ET. SER. FAM. CLAUD. libertus et servus familiae Claudiae.
 LIBERTIS. LIBERTAB. QUH. POSTH. RIS. QUH. libertis libertabus que posteris que, H pro E.
 LIB. ET. HER. libertus et heres.
 LIB. ET. HER. EX. TES. F. libertus et heres ex testamento fecit.
 LIB. LEG. librarius legionis.
 LIB. LIB. POST. EOR. libertis libertabus posteris eorum.
 LIB. LIB. P. Q. E. libertis libertabus posteris que eorum, vel ejus.
 LIB. LIBQ. POSTQ. EOR. libertis libertabusque posterisque eorum.
 L. B. N. H. T. S. libertus noster hunc titulum scripsit.
 LIB. OFF. libertus Offarius, libertus officinator.
 LIB. PUB. libertas publica.
 LIC. COR. SAL. Licinius Cornelius Saloninus.
 LICT. CUR. licitor curiatus.
 L. J. D. A. lex Julia de adulteriis.
 L. III. V. D. P. S. libertis tribus vivens de pecuniâ suâ, locus trium virorum decreto publicè sumptus.
 LINAR. linaria, linarius.
 L. ITI. Lucius Itius.
 L. JUL. L. F. SEX. N. Lucius Julius Lucii filius Sexti nepos.
 L. JU. REP. lex Julia repetundarum.
 L. K. iustum kapitolinam.
 L. L. Laurentium Lavinatum, libens libens, libentissimè, libertis libertabus, Lucii liberta, vel libertus.
 LL. libentissimè, liberti, dupondius, numus est libralis.
 L. LENT. C. MAR. COSS. Lucio Lentulo Caio Marcio consulibus.

L. L. FA. Q. L. libertis libertabus familiis que libertorum.
 L. LICIN. L. F. CRASS. Lucius Licinius Lucii filius Crassus.
 L. L. L. Luciorum liberta, vel libertus.
 L. L. L. L. J. E. Lucius, duorum, Luciorum libertus iussu ejus.
 L. L. L. M. M. libertis libertabus locum monumenti mandavit.
 L. L. L. P. O. M. S. liberis libertis libertabus posteris omnibus monumento scriptorum.
 L. L. M. A. A. M. vel L. L. M. M. libentissimè meritò.
 L. L. P. libentissimè posuit, libertis libertabus posuit.
 L. L. P. E. libertis libertabus posteris eorum.
 L. L. P. Q. libertis libertabus posteris que.
 L. L. P. S. libertis libertabus posteris suis.
 L. L. Q. E. libertis libertabus que eorum, vel ejus.
 L. L. Q. F. libertis libertabus que fecit.
 L. L. Q. S. P. Q. S. libertis libertabus que suis posteris que suorum.
 L. L. S. libertis libertabus suis.
 LLS. sestertius.
 L. L. S. S. libertis libertabus supra scriptis.
 L. LUCUL. EX. S. C. Lucius Lucullus ex senatus consulto.
 L. L. V. S. L. M. libentissimè voto suscepto libero munere.
 L. M. legavit memoriam, vel monumentum, libens merito, libero munere, locus monumenti.
 L. MANL. A. F. Lucius Manlius Auli filius.
 L. MANLI. ACID. Lucius Manlius Acidinus.
 L. M. D. libens merito dedit, vel dicavit, libertus monumentum dedit, seu liberto, locum monumenti dedit.
 L. M. E. locum monumenti elegit.
 L. MEMMI. Lucius Memmius.
 L. METEL. L. F. C. N. Lucius Metellus Lucii filius Caii nepos.
 L. M. P. libens merito posuit, locum monumenti posuit.
 L. M. S. libens merito solvit, locus monumenti sibi.
 L. M. T. F. J. locum monumenti testamento fieri iussit.
 L. M. V. C. locum monumenti vivens curavit.
 L. MUMMI. L. F. Lucius Mummius Lucii filius.
 L. M. V. S. libens merito votum solvit, locum monumenti vivens sibi.
 L. M. XXII. P. VIC. legio Minervia vigesima secunda Pia Victrix.
 L. N. Latini nominis, librarius notarius, Lucii nepos.
 L. NER. Lucius Nerius.
 L. O. libertis omnibus.
 LOC. SS. locus supra scriptus, loca supra scripta.
 LOC. D. EX. D. D. locus datus ex decreto decurionum.
 LOC. H. S. C. P. S. locum hunc sepulturae constituit proprio sumptu, locum hunc sibi, constituit pecuniâ suâ.
 LOC. I. locum instituit.
 LOC. MON. locus monumenti.
 LOC. MON. DED. locum monumenti dedit.
 LOC. SEPUL. locus sepulturae.
 L. O. D. D. D. Q. locum ollarum duarum dedit donavit que, libertis omnibus dedit donavit dedicavit que.
 L. OL. D. liberta ollam dedit, vel libertus.
 LONG. P. VII. LAT. P. III. longum pedes septem latum pedes tres.
 L. OPEIM. Lucius Opeimius.
 LOUM. locum.
 L. P. libens posuit, libertus posui, loco privato, loco publico.
 LP. libripens.
 LP. lapis.
 L. PAPI. Lucius Papius.
 L. P. C. D. D. D. locus publicè concessus datus decreto decurionum.
 L. P. C. R. Latini prisci cives Romani, libens ponendum curavit requietorium.
 L. P.

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L. P. C. S. locum ponendum curavit sibi.
 L. P. D. locus publicè datus.
 L. P. D. D. locus publicè dono datus. locus publico decreto datus.
 L. P. D. D. D. locus publicè datus decreto decurionum.
 L. P. F. F. locum publicè fieri fecit. libertus patrono fieri fecit.
 L. P. F. F. V. A. VI. iugens pater filio fecit vixit annos sex.
 L. PL. locus publicus.
 L. PLAET. CAEST. Lucius Plætorius Cæstianus.
 L. PLANC. PR. URB. Lucius Plancus prætor urbis.
 L. PL. DD. N. locus publicè dedicatus numini.
 L. PORCI. LI. Lucius Porcius Licinius.
 L. POST. A. F. Lucius Posthumius Aulii filius.
 L. POST. SP. F. L. N. ALBIN. Lucius Posthumius Spurius filius Lucii nepos Albinus.
 L. PR. loco privato.
 L. PR. C. R. Latini præci cives Romani.
 L. P. S. locum posuit sibi.
 L. Q. ET. LIB. libertis que et libertabus.
 L. QQ. libertus quinquennalis.
 L. Q. S. locus qui supra.
 L. R. lege rogatur. locavit requietorium. locus religiosus.
 L. RUBRI. DOSSEN. Lucius Rubrius Dossenus.
 L. RUSTI. Lucius Rustius.
 L. S. laribus sacrum. libens solvit. locus sepulturæ.
 L. S. A. libens solvit animo.
 L. SAB. PROC. D. D. Lucius Sabinus Proculus dono dedit.
 L. SAUF. Lucius Saufeius.
 L. SC. locus sacer.
 L. S. D. laribus sacrum dedit. locum sibi dedit. locum sepulturæ dedit.
 L. SEP. Lucius Septimius.
 L. SEMP. ATRATIN. Lucius Sempronius Atratinus.
 L. SENT. C. F. Lucius Sentius Cæii filius.
 L. S. M. C. locum sibi monumento cepit. locum sibi monumenti constituit, vel curavit.
 L. S. M. C. P. locum sibi monumenti curavit ponendum.
 L. S. P. liberis suis posuit libens suâ pecuniâ.
 L. S. PAL. loca sacra palatii.
 L. S. S. libertis supra scriptis. locum sibi sepulturæ.
 L. S. S. C. locum sibi sepulturæ constituit.
 L. SUR. Lucius Sura.
 L. T. legavit testamento, vel titulum.
 L. TARI. Lucius Tarius.
 L. T. F. J. libens titulum fieri iussit, vel libertis. locum testamento fieri iussit.
 L. T. F. M. libens titulum fieri mandavit, vel libertus. locum testamento fieri mandavit.
 L. TORQUAT. III. VIR. Lucius Torquatus trium vir.
 L. V. libens vovit.
 LV. ludus. ludos. quinquaginta quinque.
 L. VAL. RU. TR. PL. Lucius Valerius Rufus tribunus plebis.
 LUCAR. Lucaria.
 LUCR. Lucretia. Lucretius.
 LUD. ludi. ludus.
 LUD. AP. vel LUD. APOLLIN. ludi Apollinares.
 LUD. CIR. ludi Circenses.
 LUD. MART. IN. CIRC. ludi Marti in Circo.
 LUD. PLEB. IN. CIRC. ludi plebei in Circo.
 LUD. VICT. ludi victoriæ.
 L. VETURI. Lucius Veturius.
 LUG. P. S. Lugduni pecunia signata.
 L. VIII. lustrum octavum.
 L. VINICI. Lucius Vinicius.
 L. V. L. F. legio quinta libens fecit.
 L. VOC. lex Voconia.
 LUPER. N. P. Lupercalia nefastus primò.
 LU. P. F. ludos publicos fecit.
 L. V. S. libens votum solvit. locum viya sibi, seu vivens.

LUSTR. FEC. lustrum fecit.
 LUSTR. MISS. lustrum missum.
 L. XX. N. P. sestertii viginti numum pendit.
 M.
M. Maceria. magister. magistratus. magnus. manibus. Marca. Marcus. marmoreus. Marti. mater. maximus. memor. memoria. menses. meus. miles. militavit. militia. mille. missio. missione. missus. moneta. monumentum. mortuus. mulier.
 M. Marca. mulier.
 M. mille.
 M'. vel M. Manius.
 MA. Mañilia.
 M. A. A. municipium Albæ Augustæ.
 M. ABURI. GEM. Marcus Aburius Geminus.
 MAC. AUG. macellum Augusti.
 MACH. F. P. machinarii fori piscarii.
 M'. ACILI. M'. F. C. N. Manius Acilius Manii filius Cæii nepos.
 MAE. vel MAEC. Mæcia, hoc est, tribus.
 M. AEMIL. LEPID. III. VIR. Marcus Æmilius Lepidus trium vir.
 MAG. magister. magistratus.
 MAG. D. D. magister domus divinæ.
 MAG. EQ. magister equitum.
 MAG. ET. DECU. magister et decurio.
 MAGG. SEPIN. magistrum Sepinatium.
 MAG. JU. magister juvenum.
 MAG. MUN. RAVEN. magister municipii Ravennatis.
 MAGN. PROCOS. magnus proconsul.
 MAG. QUIN. magister quinquennalis.
 M. A. G. S. memor animo grato solvit.
 MAG. VIC. magister vici. magistrum vicorum.
 MAG. X. VIR. magister decem vir.
 MAJ. major.
 M. AIMIL. M. F. Marcus Aimilius Marci filius.
 MALAC. Malacitanus.
 MAM. F. MAM. N. Mamercii filius Mamercii nepos.
 MAN. manibus.
 MANG. mango.
 MAN. IRAT. H. manes iratos habeat.
 M. ANT. IMP. AUG. III. VIR. R. P. C. Marcus Antonius imperator augur trium vir rei publicæ constituendæ.
 M'. AQUIL. M'. F. M'. N. Manius Aquilius Manii filius Manii nepos.
 MAR. maritus. marmoreum.
 MARC. AUG. Mercurio Augusto.
 MAR. FEC. maritus fecit.
 MARIF. OP. FAC. CUR. marito optimo faciendum curavit.
 MAR. OLL. D. marito ollam dedit.
 MART. Marti. Martia, legio scilicet. Martius. Martii.
 MART. CAR. MONET. Martii Carnæ monetæ.
 MART. PAC. Marti Pacifero.
 MART. ULTO. Marti Ultori.
 MARTUS. maritus.
 MAR. ULT. Mars ultor.
 MAT. AUGG. MAT. SEN. MAT. PAT. mater Augustorum mater senatûs mater patriæ.
 M. ATILI. A. F. CALATIN. Marcus Atilius Auli filius Calatinus.
 MAT. MAT. mater matuta.
 MAT. P. FEC. ET. S. ET. S. P. Q. E. mater piissima fecit et sibi et suis posteris que eorum.
 MATR. matralia.
 MAT. SS. mater suprâ scriptorum.
 M. AUR. M. F. FAB. Marcus Aurelius Marci filius Fabia.
 MAX. maxima. maximus.
 MAX. CS. Maximus Cæsar.
 MAX. POT. maximus pontifex.
 MAXX. Maximi.
 M. B. memoriæ bonæ. merenti bene. mulier bona. municipium Bergomatium.
 M. B. mulier bona.
 M. BARBAT. Q. P. Marcus Barbatulus quaestor prætor.
 M. BAEBI. Q. F. TAMPIL. Marcus Bæbius Quinti filius Tampilus.

M. B. M. marito bene merenti, vel matri.
 M. B. M. F. marito bene merenti fecit, vel matri.
 M. C. memoriæ causâ. monumentum constituit, vel curavit.
 M. C. mille centum.
 M. CAECIL. Q. F. Q. N. Marcus Cæcilius Quinti filius Quinti nepos.
 M. CAL. J. municipium Calagurris Julia.
 M. C. D. memoriæ causâ dedit, vel donatum.
 M. C. F. memoriæ causâ factum, vel fecit. monumentum curavit faciendum.
 M. CIPI. M. F. Marcus Cypius Marci filius.
 M. CL. Marci conlibertus, vel conliberta.
 M. CLAUD. M. F. MARCEL. Marcus Claudius Marci filius Marcellus.
 M. C. T. monumentum curavit testamento.
 M. C. V. monumentum curavit vivens.
 M. D. manu divinâ. merenti dedit. militum Dacorum. monumentum dedit, vel dedicavit.
 MD. mandatum. mille quingenti.
 M. D. D. monumentum dono dedit. merenti dono dedit, vel dedicavit.
 M. DIG. memoriâ dignus.
 M. D. M. magnæ deum matri. merenti dedit monumentum.
 M. D. M. I. magnæ deum matri Idææ, vel Iliidi.
 M. D. M. ID. magnæ deum matri Idææ.
 M. D. M. SACR. magnæ deum matri sacrum.
 M. D. O. marito dedit ollam.
 M. D. SUO. FEC. monumentum de suo fecit.
 M. E. memoriam erexit, vel monumentum. mortuus est.
 ME. menses. mecum.
 MECU. mecum.
 MEDIC. COH. VI. PR. medicus cohortis sextæ prætoriæ.
 MED. OCULAR. medicus oculus.
 MEDITR. meditalia.
 M. EGEN. Marcus Egnatius.
 M. E. M. municeps ejus municipii, vel municipis.
 M. E. M. D. D. E. municipibus ejus municipii dare damnas esto.
 MEN. vel MENEN. Menenia, tribus, scilicet.
 MENS. mensa. mensis. menses. mensibus.
 MENSES. UNDECI. DIES. DODICI. menses undecim dies duodecim.
 M. EQ. magister equitum.
 MER. vel MERC. mercator. Mercurius.
 MERCUR. AUG. SACR. Mercurio Augusto sacrum.
 MERCURIS. Mercurii, hoc est, dies.
 MERETI. merenti.
 MERK. mercatus. Mercurialia.
 MERK. D. Merkedonius dies, idem ac Mercedinus.
 MERU. AN. XXXVIII. meruit annis triginta novem.
 MES. mensis. menses.
 M. ET. J. L. Marci et Cæii liberta.
 MEVAN. NAT. Mevania natus.
 ME. V. D. XX. mecum vixit dies viginti.
 M. F. Marci filius. monumentum fecit. m'. ter filio.
 M. FABI. C. F. Marcus Fabius Cæii filius.
 M. F. A. N. Marci filius Auli nepos.
 M'. F. A. N. Manii filius Auli nepos.
 M. F. C. memoriam fieri curavit. merenti faciendum curavit. monumentum fieri curavit.
 M. F. C. N. Marci filius Cæii nepos.
 M. F. ET. REST. memoriam fecit et restituit.
 M. F. J. monumentum fieri iussit.
 M. F. K. N. Marci filius Kæsonis nepos.
 M'. F. K. N. Manii filius Kæsonis nepos.
 M. F. L. monumentum fieri legavit.
 M. F. L. N. Marci filius Lucii nepos.
 M'. F. L. N. Manii filius Lucii nepos.
 M'. FONTEJ. Manius Fonteius.
 M. FOURI. L. F. Marcus Furius Lucii filius.
 M. F. P. monumentum fieri procuravit, vel fecit publicè.
 M. F. P. N. Marci filius Publii nepos.
 M'. F. P. N. Manii filius Publii nepos.
 M. FUL. Q. F. FLAC. Marcus Fulvius Quinti filius Flaccus.
 M. FULVI.

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M. FULVI. M. F. Marcus Fulvius Marci filius.
 MG. magis. magister.
 M. GEL. Marcus Gellius.
 M. G. L. Q. memor gratis libertatis quaesitae.
 MG. M. magister militum.
 MG. MN. magister municipii.
 M. H. monumentum hoc. mulier honesta.
 M. H. AD. H. N. T. monumentum hoc ad heredes non transit.
 M. H. E. mihi heres esto.
 M. HEL. Marcus Helvius.
 M. H. EX. T. H. N. S. monumentum hoc ex testamento heredes non sequantur.
 M. H. F. C. monumentum heres fieri curavit.
 monumentum hoc faciendum curavit.
 M. H. H. S. monumentum hoc heres sequitur.
 M. H. H. N. S. monumentum hoc heres non sequitur.
 M. H. N. S. monumentum heres non sequitur.
 M. H. P. monumentum heres posuit. memoriam hanc posuit.
 M. H. S. F. monumentum hoc sibi fecit.
 M. H. S. M. monumentum hoc sibi mandavit.
 M. I. matri Idææ, *vel* Iſidi, maximo Jovi, militiæ jus. monumentum jussit.
 MI. militavit.
 M. J. F. PETIT. militiæ jus filiis petitori.
 MII. CUM. mecum, *duplici I pro E*.
 MII. S. menses. mensibus.
 MII. S. VII. DII. B. XI. mensibus septem diebus undecim.
 MIL. miles. militavit.
 MIL. AL. miles alæ. miles alarius.
 MIL. CL. PR. RA. miles classis prætoriæ Ravennatis.
 MIL. COH. miles cohortis.
 MIL. COH. X. JU. URB. miles cohortis decimæ juvenum urbanorum.
 MIL. DUPL. miles duplarius, *vel* duplicarius.
 MIL. IN. COH. militavit in cohorte.
 MILIT. militari. militavit. milites.
 MILITAVET. *pro* militavit.
 MIL. CL. PR. MIS. militi classis prætoriæ Misenatis.
 MIL. K. PR. milites kohortis prætoriæ.
 MIL. LEG. miles legionis.
 MIL. LEG. S. S. miles legionis supra scriptæ.
 MIL. SS. miles supra scriptus.
 MIN. Minerva. Minucia, *hoc est, tribus*.
 MINER. FAUF. Minervæ faultrici.
 MINER. P. F. Minervæ Pizæ Felicis, *hoc est, legionis*.
 MIRO. Mirobrigenſis.
 MIS. *vel* MISS. missus. missione.
 M. JUVENI. T. F. T. N. Manius Juventius Titi filius Titi nepos.
 M. K. moneta Karnutenſis.
 M. L. Marci libertus. merito libens. miles legionis. monumento legavit.
 M. L. Manii libertus.
 ML. malum.
 M. L. D. merito libens dedit. monumenti locum dedit.
 M. L. D. D. merito libens dedicavit, *vel* dono dedit. monumenti locum dono dedit.
 M. L. D. D. D. monumenti locus datus decreto decurionum.
 M. LEPID. M. F. Marcus Lepidus Marci filius.
 M. LEP. T. STAT. COSS. Marco Lepido Tito Statio consulibus.
 M. LOLLI. M. F. Marcus Lollius Marci filius.
 ML. PR. miles prætorianus.
 MLS. miles.
 MLT. *vel* MLTS. milites.
 M. M. magnæ matri. meritis memoriæ. municipium Mediolanense.
 MM. memoriæ. meritissimo.
 M. MARCEL. M. F. M. N. Marcus Marcellus Marci filius Marci nepos.
 M. MAX. M. F. Manius Maximus Marci filius.
 M. M. ET. 3. L. Marcorum, *duorum*, et Caiæ libertus.

M. M. F. marito monumentum fecit, *vel* matri, *seu* merenti, monumentum fecit.
 M. M. HONOR. meritis memoriæ honoratus.
 M. MIL. magister militum.
 M. MINAT. SABIN. PR. Q. Marcus Minatius Sabinus pro quaestor.
 M. MINUC. P. F. Q. N. Marcus Minucius Publii filius Quinti nepos.
 M. M. L. Marcorum libertus, *duorum, scilicet*.
 MM. L. memoriæ loco.
 M. M. M. L. Marcorum libertus, *hoc est, trium*.
 M. M. P. marito monumentum posuit, *vel* matri, *seu* merenti, monumentum posuit.
 M. M. S. S. V. memoriæ suorum vivens.
 M. M. T. F. marito merens titulum fecit, *vel* matri, *aut* monumentum memoriam titulum fecit, *seu* meritissimo.
 M. N. Marci nepos. meo nomine. millia nummum.
 M. N. Manii nepos.
 MNT. moneta.
 M. O. matri optimæ. marito optimo.
 MON. moneta. monumentum.
 MONET. Moneta, *Juno, scilicet*.
 MON. H. M. N. S. monumentum heres meus non sequitur.
 MONIM. monimentum.
 M. O. P. marito obsequens posuit.
 M. OPEIM. Marcus Opeimius.
 MORT. mortua. mortuus.
 M. OST. P. moneta Ostiæ percussa.
 M. P. Mauro Pulo, *de coloribus equorum*, memoriam posuit. mille passus. monumentum posuit, *vel* procuravit.
 M. P. mulier pessima.
 M. P. C. memoriam poni curavit. monumentum ponendum curavit.
 M. PLAETOR. CAEST. Marcus Plætorius Cæstianus.
 M. POPILI. M. F. Marcus Popilius Marci filius.
 M. POS. memoriam posuit, *vel* monumentum.
 M. P. V. millia passuum quinque. monumentum posuit vivens, *vel* memoriam.
 M. PUER. DOM. AUG. magister puerorum domûs Augustæ.
 M. R. Mauro Rufo, *de coloribus equorum*, municipium Ravennas, *vel* Ravennatium.
 MR. CON. B. M. P. maritus conjugii bene merenti posuit.
 M. S. manibus sacrum. meritò solvit. Missa superior. municipi suo.
 M. S. majestati. mensis.
 MS. menses.
 M. SAC. AUGG. ET. CAESS. NN. moneta sacra Augustorum et Cæsarum nostrorum.
 M. S. C. monumentum sibi constituit.
 M. S. D. municipi suo dedit.
 M. S. D. D. principes sui decreto decurionum. municipibus suis dono dedit.
 M. SILA. Marcus Silanus.
 M. S. P. memoriæ suæ posuit. monumentum sibi posuit, *vel* suâ pecuniâ.
 M. S. S. E. H. N. S. monumentum sive sepulchrum exterum heredem non sequitur, *vel* monumentum supra scriptum.
 M. S. S. H. N. S. monumentum sive sepulchrum heredem non sequitur, *vel* monumentum supra scriptum.
 M. TREBO. Marcus Trebonius.
 M. U. manibus universis.
 MU. municipium.
 M. VAR. Marcus Vargunteius.
 MU. CAL. municipium Calagurris. municipium Calagurritanum.
 MU. E. M. municeps ejus municipii.
 MUL. B. mulier bona.
 MUN. munere. municeps. municipium.
 MUN. AUG. GAD. municipium Augustum Gaditanum.
 MUN. EBOR. municipium Eborense. municipes Eborenſes.
 MUNICIBUS. municipibus.
 MUNICIPI. AMMAI. municipium Ammai-tanum.
 MUNN. municipes.

MUNP. municipops. municipium.
 MU. TUR. municipium Turiaſo.
 N.
 N. Nam. natione. natus. nefastus. dies. nefrendes. nepos. Neptunus. nigro. nomen. nonæ. noster. Numerarius. numerator.
 Numeria. Numerius. numerus. nummus.
 N. nepos. noster. numero. nummum.
 NA. natus. natione.
 NAR. Narbonensis.
 NAT. Natta, *rognumen*. natione. natus.
 NAT. ALEX. natione Alexandrinus.
 NAV. navis. navicularius. nauta.
 N. B. nigro badio, *de coloribus equorum*, numeravit bivus, *hoc est*, vivus.
 NB. nobilis. nobis.
 NB. nobis.
 NB. G. nobili genere.
 NBL. nobilis.
 N. C. nobilis Cæsar, *vel* nobilissimus.
 N. C. A. P. R. nobis concessum à populo Romano.
 N. C. M. M. Numerius Caius Marci, *duo*.
 N. D. numini dedicatum.
 N. D. D. numini dono dedit, *vel* dedicavit.
 N. D. F. E. ne de familiâ exeat.
 NEG. *vel* NEGOT. negotiator.
 NEP. nepos. neptis. Neptunalia. Neptunus.
 NEP. S. *vel* NEP. SAC. Neptuno sacra.
 NER. Nero. Nerva.
 NERI. Q. URB. Nerius quaestor urbanus.
 NES. Neicanensis.
 N. F. Numerii filius.
 N. F. nefastus dies.
 N. FABI. C. F. Numerius Fabius Caji filius.
 N. F. A. N. Numerii filius Auli nepos.
 N. F. A. NA. nobili familiâ natus.
 N. F. AP. N. Numerii filius Appii nepos.
 N. F. VOP. N. Numerii filius Vopisci nepos.
 N. G. N. nobili genere natus.
 N. H. V. N. AUG. nuncupavit hoc votum numini Augusto.
 N. I. nomine ipsius. numinis jussu.
 N. I. D. nomine ipsius dedit. numinis jussu dedicavit.
 NIMF. SACR. nimis sacrum.
 N. J. O. T. numini Jovis optimi tonantis.
 N. K. nigro kælio, *de coloribus equorum*.
 N. L. non liquet. Numerii libertus.
 N. L. M. F. ET. TU. nobis locum monumentum fecit et tumulum, *vel* nostrum, *aut* novum.
 N. L. N. nobili loco natus.
 N. LON. P. X. non longè pedes decem.
 N. L. P. H. DD. noster locus publicè hic dedicatus, *vel* nobis.
 N. M. N. S. novum monumentum nomine suo.
 N. M. Q. E. D. numini majestatique ejus devotissimus.
 N. N. Numerii nepos. Numerii *duo*.
 N. N. AUGG. IMPP. nostri Augusti imperatores.
 NNR. nostrorum.
 NOB. nobilis. nobili.
 NOBB. nobiles.
 NOB. C. nobilis Cæsar.
 NOB. F. N. nobili familiâ natus.
 NOB. G. N. nobili genere natus.
 NOB. P. nobilis puer.
 NOBR. Novembris.
 NON. TRAS. H. L. non transilias hunc locum.
 NOR. nostrorum.
 NOS. noster.
 NP. nefastus dies.
 N. P. nefastus primo. nomine proprio.
 N. P. C. nomine proprio curavit.
 NQ. namque.
 N. R. natione Romanus. Nigro Rufo.
 NR. Nero.
 NR. CL. Nero Claudius.
 N. S. nomine suo. non sequitur. novum sepulchrum. Numerii servus.
 N. S. non sequitur.
 NS. noster.

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Ns. Numerius, numerus.
N. S. H. M. non sequitur heredes monumen-
tum.
N. T. numen tutelare, novum tumulum.
N. T. M. numini tutelari municipii.
N. V. numero quinque.
N. U. FIL. nostræ urbis filio.
N. V. N. D. N. P. O. neque vendetur neque
donabitur neque pignori obligabitur.
N. V. H. INF. S. neminem volumus hoc in-
ferri sepulchro.
O.
O. Officium, olla, omnis, optimus, optio.
O. ordo, ostendit.
O. omne, oportet.
ŌA. omnia.
O. AN. mortuus annorum.
OB. obiit, obryzum.
ŌB. obediens.
OB. HON. AUGUR. ob honorem auguratus.
OB. HON. II. VIR. ob honorem duum vi-
ratûs.
OB. M. E. ob merita ejus.
OB. MER. DEDER. ob merita dederunt.
OB. M. P. ET. C. ob merita pietatis et con-
cordiæ.
OB. R. B. G. S. P. Q. R. ob res bene gestas
senatus populus que Romanus.
OB. SISC. obryzum Siciæ.
O. C. ordo clarissimus.
OC. vel OCCIS. occisus.
OCR. vel OCRIC. Oriculana, tribus.
O. C. S. ob cives servatos.
OCT. Octavianus, Octavo, October.
OCUL. CAR. VERG. Oculius Carisius Ver-
gilius.
OD. ordo.
O. D. S. M. optimè de se merito.
O. E. B. Q. C. ossa ejus bene quiescant con-
dita.
OF. vel OFF. officinarius, officinator.
OFFIC. MON. officinator monetæ.
O. F. N. D. opus fecit numini devotus, omni
fide numini dedicat.
C. H. IN. R. F. F. omnibus honoribus in re-
publicâ suâ functus.
O. H. S. S. ossa hîc sita sunt.
O. L. ollam legit, vel locavit.
OL. olla.
OL. D. D. ollam dono dedit.
OL. D. D. Q. ollam dedit dedicavit que.
O. LEG. optimo legionis.
O. LIB. LIB. omnibus libertis libertabus.
OL. III. ollæ tres.
O. L. O. C. opere locato opere conducto.
O. M. optimè merito, optimo maximo.
OM. omnes, omnibus.
O. M. D. S. optimè merito de se.
OMNIB. H. IN. RE. S. F. omnibus honori-
bus in republicâ suâ functus.
O. M. S. optimo maximo sacrum.
OMS. omnibus.
Ō. M. T. optimo maximo tonanti.
O. M. V. F. omnibus vivens fecit.
ŌNA. omnia.
O. N. F. AD. H. S. N. LX. MIL. D. F. D.
I. P. omnes nobis faciunt ad sestertios nummum
sexaginta mille decurionum fide dividendos in
publico.
O. O. ordo optimus.
OO. omnes, omnino.
ŌŌ. omnino.
ŌŌ. defunctis.
O. P. optimus princeps, optimus puer.
OP. oppidum, Opiter, oportet, optimus, opus.
ŌP. oppidum.
OP. opus.
O. P. D. olla publicè data.
OP. DOL. opus doliare, seu dolatum.
OP. EX. S. P. optimæ et sanctæ patronæ
optimo et sancto patrono.
OP. EX. FIG. opus ex figulinâ.
O. P. F. optimo patri fecit, vel patrono.
OPIC. opiconfiva.
OP. M. vel MAX. optimo maximo.
OPP. oppidum.
OP. PRIN. optimo principi.

OPT. oportet, optimus, optio.
OPT. P. vel OPT. PRIN. optimo principi.
OR. ordo, ornamentum, ornatus.
ORD. ordo.
ORD. DEC. ordo decurionum.
ORDO. BARC. ordo Barcionensium.
ORDO. ILLIBER. ordo Illiberitanorum.
ORDO. LACT. ordo Lactoratensium.
ORDO. NES. ordo Nescanensium.
ORDO. SPOL. CONLOC. ordo Spoletinorum
conlocavit.
ORD. RET. ordine retrogrado.
ORN. ornamentum, ornamenta.
OR. SEPT. ordo Septempedanorum.
OR. V. oris quinque.
OSS. vel OSSAR. ossarium.
OSSON. Ossonienfes.
OST. Ostia, ostium.
ŌT. defuncta, defunctus.
OTIM. optimæ.
O. V. optimo viro.
O. V. D. optimo viro dedit.
OUF. Oufentina, tribus.
OUF. MED. Oufentina Mediolano.
O. V. F. optimo viro fecit.
P.
P. Passus, pater, patria, pecunia, pedes, per-
petua, perpetuus, piissimus, pius, plebs.
P. pontifex, posuit, potestas, potestate, præses, præ-
tor, pridie, princeps, pro, provincia, publica,
publicè, publicus, Publia, Publius, puer.
P. primus.
PA. Papia, tribus, pater, patricius.
PA. DIG. patriciatus dignitas.
P. AEG. præfectus Ægypti, vel præses.
P. AEL. AUG. LIB. Publius Ælius Augusti
libertus.
P. AF. præfectus Africæ, vel præses.
PA. F. pater filio, patri filius.
P. A. F. A. postulo an fias auctor.
PAL. Palatina, tribus, Palilia, solemnitas.
PALAT. Palatina, tribus.
PALMYR. MAX. Palmyrenus Maximus.
PANT. pantomimus.
PAP. Papia, tribus.
PAPIR. Papiria, tribus.
PAR. parens, Parilia, quæ & Palilia, Parthicus.
PAR. AR. AD. Parthicus Arabicus Adiabe-
nicus.
PAR. B. M. F. H. P. M. parentibus bene me-
ritis filius hoc posuit monumentum.
PARETES. parentes.
PAR. FER. parentes fecerunt.
PAR. INF. P. parentes infelicissimi posuerunt.
PAR. MOER. FIL. MER. P. C. parens mæ-
rens filio merenti ponendum curavit.
PARTH. MAX. Parthicus maximus.
PAT. pater, patricius.
PAT. COL. patronus coloniæ.
PAT. E. pater ejus.
PAT. F. P. F. pater filio poni fecit, vel patri
filius.
PAT. OPT. F. ET. S. patri optimo fecit et
sibi.
PAT. PAT. pater patriæ.
PATR. patricius, patronus.
PATR. COL. ARIM. patronus coloniæ Ar-
minensis.
PATR. COL. CUR. R. P. II. VIR. MUNI-
CIP. PROC. AUG. VIAE. OST. ET. CAMP.
patronus coloniæ curator reipublicæ duum vir
municipii procurator Augustalis viæ Ostiæ et
Campaniæ.
PATRON. MUN. patronus municipii.
PATR. PERAG. CUR. patronus peragen-
dum curavit.
PATR. SIG. LIB. D. POSUER. pateram
signum Libero devoti posuerunt.
P. AUG. publicus augur.
PAUL. Paula, Paulus.
PBLC. publicus.
P. B. M. patri bene merenti, vel patrono, seu
posuit.
P. C. patres conscripti, patronus coloniæ, vel
collegii, seu corporis, ponendum curavit, præse-
tus corporis, publicè curavit.

P. C. post consulatum.
PC. procurator.
P. C. ET. S. AS. D. ponendum curavit et sub
asciâ dedicavit.
P. C. ET. S. ASC. DDC. ponendum curave-
runt et sub asciâ dedicaverunt.
P. CI. prætor Ciliciæ.
P. C. L. Publius Cornelius Licinus.
P. CL. Publii conlibertus.
CL. R. præfectus classis Ravennatis.
P. C. N. posuerunt communis nomine.
P. COS. post consulatum.
P. C. O. S. V. T. I. ponendum curavit ossu-
arium sibi vivens testamento institutum.
PC. PRAEF. vel IC. PRT. præfectus præ-
torio.
P. C. R. ponendum curavit requietorium.
P. CREPUS. Publius Crepusius.
P. D. patriciatus dignitas, publicè dedit.
P. D. D. publicè dedicatum, posito decreto
decurionum.
P. D. S. proposita data scripta, posuit de suo.
P. D. S. M. posuit de suo monumentum, pub-
licè dedit sibi monumentum.
PD. XL. pedes quadraginta.
P. E. posteris eorum, vel ejus, publicè erexit.
PED. pedes.
PED. CXVS. pedes centum quindecim semis.
PEDISQ. pedisequa, pedisequus.
PED. Q. BIN. pedes quadriati bini.
PEG. peregrinus.
PEQ. pecunia, pecunia.
P. EQ. M. publico equo meruit.
PER. perpetuus, permittu, peregrinus, Pertinax.
PER. AUG. permittu Augusti, perpetuus Au-
gustus.
PERM. permittu.
PERM. DIV. AUG. COL. ROM. permittu
divi Augusti colonia Romulea.
PERP. perpetua, perpetuus.
P. EX. R. post exactos reges.
P. F. pater filio, patri filius, pia fidelis, pia
felix, ponere fecit, præeunte filio, publicè fecit,
Publii filius.
PF. præfectus.
P. FALC. Q. F. Publius Falco Quinti filius.
P. F. A. N. Publii filius Auli nepos.
PF. ANN. præfectus annonæ.
PF. AUG. præfectus Augustalis.
P. F. AUG. Pius Felix Augustus.
P. FABR. præfectus fabrum.
P. F. D. pater filio dedit, patri filius dedit.
P. F. F. pater filio fecit, patri filius fecit.
P. F. J. publicè fieri iussit.
P. F. INV. AUG. O. M. S. Pio Felici invi-
cto Augusto optimo maximo sacrum.
P. F. M. patri filius mærens, pater filio me-
renti.
P. FM. pater familiis.
P. F. M. N. Publii filius Manii nepos.
P. F. M. S. I. L. P. pater filio monumentum
suâ impensâ libens posuit, vel patri filius.
P. F. N. N. Publii filius Numerii nepos.
P. F. O. pater filio optimo, pio felici optimo.
PF. P. præfectus, prætorio.
PF. P. II. præfectus prætorio iterum.
P. F. P. Q. C. publicè fecit ponendum que
curavit.
P. F. ROMAN. publicæ felicitati Romanorum.
P. F. SEX. N. Publii filius Sexti nepos.
P. F. V. Pius Felix Victor.
PF. U. præfectus urbis.
PF. VIG. præfectus vigilum.
P. F. VOLER. N. Publii filius Voleronis nepos.
P. GAL. præfectus Galliarum, vel præses.
P. GALB. AE. CUR. Publius Galba ardilis
curulis.
P. GL. præfectus Galliarum.
P. H. positus hîc.
P. H. C. ponendum hîc curavit, prætor His-
paniæ citerioris, provincia Hispania citerior.
P. H. E. positus hîc est.
P. H. M. N. H. posteris hoc monumentum
non habeant, posuit hoc monumentum nomine
heredis.
P. J. princeps juventutis, poni iussit.

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PI. pius.
PIA. M. H. S. E. S. T. T. L. pia mater hinc sita est sit tibi terra levis.
P. J. A. V. P. U. D. prætorem judicem arbitrum ve postulo uti des.
PIC. Picenum. Picentes.
PIC. ANN. Picenum Annonarium.
PIC. URB. Picenum Urbicarium.
PIENT. *vel* PIENTISS. pientissima, pientissimus.
PIGMENTER. pigmentarius.
PIGNERIB. pignoriibus, *scilicet*,
P. II. S. L. pondo duatum semis librarum.
P. II. S. :: pondo duo semis et triente.
P. ILL. præfectus Ilyrii.
P. J. R. P. Q. J. S. populus jure rogavit populus que jure scivit.
P. J. R. P. Q. I. S. I. F. P. R. E. A. D. P. populus jure rogavit populus que jure scivit in foro pro rostris et ante diem pridie.
P. I. S. pia in suos. pius in suos. ponendum iussit sibi. publicâ impensâ sepultus.
PISAUR. PUBLIC. Pifaureses publicè.
PISCAT. ORIN. piscator orinator.
P. I. S. H. S. E. S. T. T. L. pius in suos hinc sita est sit tibi terra levis, *vel* pia.
PISS. piissima. piissimus.
P. JU. poni junia. princeps juventutis.
P. JUD. præfectus judæe.
P. JUS. poni iussit.
P. K. *vel* P. K. A. parens karissime. pridie kalendas.
P. K. A. parens karissime ave.
P. K. AA. parens karissime Augustorum.
P. K. Q. K. prætor candidatus quæstor candidatus.
P. L. posuit libens, *vel* lugens. Publii libertus.
PL. plebs. plus.
P. L. C. pecunia Lugduni percussa.
PLD. placus.
PLE. *vel* PLES. plebs.
PLEB. URB. ET. HON. U. plebs urbana et honore usus.
P. LENT. P. F. L. N. Publius Lentulus Publii filius Lucii nepos.
P. L. F. poni libens fecit.
P. LIC. M. F. P. N. Publius Licinius Marci filius Publii nepos.
P. L. L. posuerunt libentissimè.
P. L. M. posuit libens meritò. posuit locum monumenti, *vel* procuravit.
PL. M. plūs minūs.
P. LN. percussa Lugduni.
P. M. passus nulle. patronus municipii pedes mille. plūs minūs. pontifex maximus. post mortem. posuit merenti. posuit merens. posuit monumentum.
P. M. DICT. TER. pontifex maximus dictator tertium.
P. M. III. VIR. ITER. R. P. C. pontifex maximus trium vir iterum reipublice constituendæ.
P. M. T. P. IMP. P. P. pontifex maximus tribunatâ potestate imperator pater patriæ.
P. MUCL. P. F. Q. N. Publius Mucius Publii filius Quincti nepos.
P. N. Publii nepos.
PNA. pecunia.
P. O. patri optimo. pio optimo.
PO. Popillia, *tribus* posuit.
POE. Popillia, *tribus*.
POL. Polia, *tribus*.
POM. Pompeius. Pomptina, *tribus*.
P. O. M. patri optimè meritò, *vel* patrono.
POMP. Pompeius. Pomponius. Pomptina, *tribus*.
P. O. M. S. patri optimè meritò sacrum, *vel* patrono.
PON. pontifex.
PONT. MAX. pontifex maximus.
PONT. COL. pontifex colonie.
PONTIF. Q. Q. pontifex quinquennialitius.
PONTIF. Q. Q. II. VIR. COL. pontifex quinquennialitius duum vir colonie.
PONT. MAX. DICT. PERP. pontifex maximus dicitur et perpetuus.
PONT. SAL. pontifex Saliorum.

POP. Popillia, *tribus*. populus.
POP. DED. populo dedit.
POPLIF. poplifugium.
POP. ROM. populus Romanus.
PORT. Portumnalia.
PORTIC. F. COIR. porticum fieri coiravit, *loc est*, curavit.
PORT. OST. portus Ostiensis.
POS. posuit. post.
POS. MA. DUL. posuit marito dulcissimo, *vel* matri dulcissimæ.
POS. CON. post consultatum.
POS. ET. D. D. posuit et dedicavit, *vel* dono dedit.
POSQ. EOR. posterisque eorum.
POSS. posuerunt.
POSUERUM. posuerunt.
P. O. S. U. I. T. posuit, *licet punctis diffinitum*.
POT. potestas.
PO. V. K. AUG. posuit quinto kalendas Augusti.
P. P. pater patriæ. pater patratus. pater patrui. patrono posuit. pecunia publica. perpetuus populus. posuit præfectus. prætorio præpositus. propria pecunia. pro portione, pro prætor. provincia Pannoniæ. publicè posuit. Publii, *duo*.
PP. Papiria, *tribus*. perpetuus. præposita. præpositus. poluete. primipilus. proposita.
P. P. perpetua. proposita.
PP. A. perpetuus Augustus.
P. PAT. pater patratus.
P. P. B. M. patrono posuit bene merenti.
PP. C. patres conscripti.
P. P. C. propriâ pecuniâ curavit.
P. P. DD. propriâ pecuniâ dedicavit.
P. P. D. P. patri patriæ datum publicè. propriâ pecuniâ dedit posuit. perfecit donavit posuit.
P. P. F. Pia Pollens Felix, *legio*. propriâ pecuniâ fecit.
P. P. F. E. S. E. S. P. Q. E. propriâ pecuniâ fecit et sibi et suis posteris que eorum.
P. P. F. F. Pia Parthica Felix Fidelis, *legio nempe*. Publiorum filii.
PP. FF. Pii Felices, *de duobus*.
P. P. G. proposita gesta.
P. P. GALL. præses provincie Gallie.
P. P. H. T. præses provincie Hispanie Tarraconensis.
P. P. I. posuit propriâ impensâ.
P. P. L. Publiorum liberta, *vel* libertus.
P. P. LEG. primi pilus legionis.
P. P. L. V. pro præde litis vindiciarum.
P. PL. V. populum plebem ve.
P. P. M. posuerunt merito.
PPO. populo.
P. POR. Publii per. Publii puer.
P. PP. pro pietate posuit. propriâ pecuniâ posuit.
PPP. Publii, *tres*.
P. P. P. B. M. propriâ pecuniâ posuit bene merenti.
P. P. P. C. propriâ pecuniâ ponendum curavit.
P. P. P. D. propriâ pecuniâ dedit. publicâ pecuniâ ponendum decrevit.
P. P. P. H. C. præfectus prætorio provincie Hispanie citerioris. propriâ pecuniâ ponendum his curavit.
P. P. P. H. T. præfectus prætorio provincie Hispanie Tarraconensis.
P. P. P. P. P. SUPER. præfectus prætorio per provinciam Pannoniam superiorem.
PPQ. R. populus que Romanus.
P. PR. pro prætor.
P. P. R. V. P. J. C. pace populi Romani ubique partâ Janum clusit.
P. PRT. præfectus prætorio.
P. P. S. provincia Pannonia superior. posuit pecuniâ suâ.
P. P. SU. posuit pecuniâ suâ.
P. P. V. F. propriâ pecuniâ vivens fecit, *vel* voluit fieri.
P. P. X. per provinciam decimæ, *loc est*, procurator.
P. P. XII. pondo duodecim.
P. Q. populus que.
P. Q. E. *vel* P. Q. EOR. posteris que eorum.

P. Q. R. populus que Romanus.
P. Q. S. V. F. posteris que suis vivens fecit.
P. Q. X. pedes quadrati decem.
P. R. populus Romanus.
PR. pater. præses. prætor. pridie.
PR. prætor.
PR. A. prætoria Antonii.
PRAE. AER. præfectus aerarii.
PRAE. CHO. VII. GALL. præfectus cohortis septimæ Gallorum.
PRAEF. A. BRACARAUG. præfectus annonæ Bracaraugustæ.
PRAEF. ALAE. I. C. R. præfectus alæ primæ civium Romanorum.
PRAEF. AUR. præfectus aurariorum.
PRAEF. COH. I. PAN. præfectus cohortis primæ Pannoniorum.
PRAEF. EQ. AL. BRITANN. MILIAR. præfectus equitum alæ Britannicæ Miliarie.
PRAEF. F. PRAEF. FAB. *vel* PRAEF. FABR. præfectus fabrum, *vel* fabionum.
PRAEF. F. L. *vel* PRAEF. FER. LAT. præfectus feriarum Latinarum.
PRAEF. J. D. præfectus juridicundo.
PRAEF. ORAE. MARIT. ET. CLASS. S. C. præfectus oræ maritimæ et classis senatus consulto.
PRAEF. QQ. præfectus quinquennialis.
PRAEF. U. præfectus urbis.
PRAEP. præpositus.
PRAE. PRAES. præfectus præsidii.
PR. AER. præfectus aerario.
PRAES. præses.
PRAET. prætor.
PR. AID. Q. prætor aidilis quæstor.
PRB. presbyter.
PRBO. preibytero.
P. R. C. post Romam conditam.
PR. CER. prætor cerealis.
PR. CER. J. D. prætor cerealis juridicundo.
PR. CI. prætor Cilicie.
P. R. E. post reges exactos.
P. R. EX. post reges exactos.
PREF. præfectus.
PRF. PRT. præfectus prætorio.
PR. H. C. CU. provincie Hispanie citerioris curator.
PRI. pridie. primæ.
PRI. patri.
PRID. pridie.
PR. J. D. A. *vel* PR. J. D. AUX. præfectus juridicundo Auximi.
PRID. N. pridie nonas.
PR. II. VIR. prætor duum vir.
PR. KL. MAR. pridie kalendas Martii.
PRIM. primibus. primus. primum.
PRI. N. pridie nonas.
PRIVER. Privernum.
PR. JUV. præfectus juventutis, *vel* juvenum.
PR. K. prætor candidatus, pridie kalendas.
PR. M. S. DD. pro merito suo dono dedit, *vel* dedicavit.
PRO. providentia. provincia.
P. RO. populus Romanus.
PRO. AUG. providentia Augusti.
PROC. proconsul. procurator.
PROC. A. RAT. procurator à rationibus.
PROC. AUG. proconsul Augustalis. procurator Augusti.
PROCC. proconsules. procuratores.
PROCC. AUGGG. procuratores Augustorum, *de tribus*.
PROC. COL. FAN. procurator colonie Fanestris.
PROC. DN. NR. procurator domini nostri.
PRO. COS. *vel* PROCOS. proconsul.
PROCOSS. pro-consules.
PROC. P. P. x. procurator per provinciam decimæ.
PROC. RAT. procurator rationalis, *vel* rationum.
PROC. VILLAR. procurator villarum.
PROC. H. C. procurator Hispanie citerioris. provincia Hispania citerior.
PRO. MAG. L. D. pro magister larium divinorum.
PRON. *vel* PRONEP. pronepos.

PROP,

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PROP. proposita.
PRO. P. PROPR. *vel* **PRO. PR.** proprætor.
PROP. ROM. proposita Romæ.
PROQ. pro quæstor.
PROQ. AER. ET. ALIM. proquæstor ærarii et alimentorum.
PROQ. P. proquæstor provinciæ.
PRO. S. *vel* PRO. SAL. pro salute.
PRO. SAL. AUGG. pro salute Augustorum.
PROT. protector.
PROV. providentia, provincia.
PROX. proxeneta, proximus.
PROX. AB. EPIST. proximus ab epistolis.
PR. P. præses provinciæ, præfectus provinciæ.
PR. PER. prætor peregrinus, *vel* peregrinorum.
PR. P. F. Primigenia Pia Fidelis, *hoc est*, legio.
PR. PIL. primi pilus.
PR. PR. præfectus prætorio, proprætor.
PR. P. R. E. V. procurator privatæ rei egregius vir.
PR. PR. LEG. IIII. ITAL. pro prætor legionis quartæ Italicæ.
PR. P. V. prætoria Pia Victrix.
PR. Q. prætor quinquennalis, pro quæstor.
PR. Q. K. pro quæstor kandidatus.
PR. QQ. prætor quinquennalis.
PRR. prætores.
PR. R. pro rostris.
PRS. posteris, præses.
PRS præsens, præses.
PR. S. patri suo, prætoris sententia.
PR. SEN. pro sententiâ.
PRS. P. præses provinciæ, posteris posuit.
PRS. Q. posteris que.
PRSS. præsides.
PRT. prætorium.
PR. TR. PL. prætor tribunus plebis.
PR. T. prætor tutelaris, pro tutelâ.
PR. VIG. præfectus vigilum.
P. RUPILI. P. F. Publius Rupilius Publici filius.
PR. URB. REG. XIII. prætorii urbano regio decimatercia.
P. R. V. X. populi Romani vota decennialia.
P. S. pecunia sua; per senilem. posteris suis. posuit sibi. proprio sumptu. Proserpinæ sacrum. provincia Sicilia. publico sumptu.
PS. passus.
P. S. ::. pedum semis cum triente.
P. S. C. pecuniâ suâ curavit. proprio sumptu curavit, *vel* publico sumptu.
PS. COHOR. præfectus cohortis.
P. S. D. N. pro salute domini nostri.
P. SERVIL. M. F. Publius Servilius Marci filius.
P. S. ET. S. posuit sibi et suis.
P. S. F. pecuniâ suâ fecit, *vel* proprio sumptu, aut posteris suis.
P. S. F. C. pecuniâ suâ faciendum curavit.
P. S. O. pecuniâ suâ ordinavit. posuit suis omnibus.
P. S. P. pecuniâ suâ posuit. proprio sumptu posuit.
P. S. P. C. R. pecuniâ suâ ponendum curavit requietorium, *vel* proprio sumptu, seu publicè sibi.
P. S. P. Q. P. pro se pro que patriâ.
P. S. P. Q. R. pro se pro que republicâ.
P. SS. posuit suprâ scriptis.
P. S. T. Q. H. præcipito sumito tibi que habeto.
P. T. pecunia Trivirensis. percussa Treviris.
PT. pater. præter.
PT. AUGG. pater Augustorum.
PT. F. pater familias.
P. TR. *vel* P. TRE. pecunia Treviris.
PTRQ. EOR. posterisque eorum.
P. T. S. posuit titulum sibi.
P. V. pedes quinque. perfectissimus vir. Pia Victrix, legio. præfectus vigilum. præfectus urbi. præstantissimus vir. primarius vir.
PU. privatus. provincia. Publilia, tribus.
PUB. Publicius. Publilia. Publicæ.
PUB. CU. publicè curavit.
PUB. OB. MER. DEDER. publicè ob merita dederunt.

PUD. pudica. pudicus. pudicitia. pudor.
PUDICISS. FEMIN. pudicissima femina.
P. VENTIDI. P. F. PROCOS. Publius Ventidius. Publici filius proconsul.
P. V. F. ponere vivens fecit. posteris universis fecit.
PUGNAR. V. pugnarum quinque.
PUGN. VIII. pugnavit octo.
PU. HO. publico honore.
P. VI. S. pedes sex semis.
PUP. Pupillus. Pupinia, tribus.
P. V. PRAEF. ANN. perfectissimus vir præfectus annonæ.
PUB. P. R. Q. Publicus populi Romani quietum.
PUR. purpureus.
PURPUR. purpurarius.
P. V. S. T. L. M. posuit voto suscepto titulum libens meritò.
PUT. CIV. Puteolana civitas.
P. V. V. L. S. prout voverat libens solvit.
P. X. pedes decem, *vel* pondo.
P. XII. S. pedes duodecim semis, *vel* pondo.
P. YPSE. Publius. Ypseus.
Q.
Q. Qua. quadrati. quero. quæsitus. quæstor. quantum. quartum. quinta. quintus. quinquennalis, quinquennialitio.
Q. q. qui.
Q. quæstor.
Q. A. quæstor ædilis.
Q. AED. PL. PR. quæstor ædilis plebis prætor.
Q. A. IIII. VIR. A. P. quæstor ædilis quartum vir argento publico.
Q. ALI. *vel* Q. ALIM. quæstor alimentorum.
Q. AM. quemadmodum.
Q. ANN. quæstor annonæ.
Q. A. NQ. N. quando ais neque negas.
Q. ANT. BALB. PR. Quintus Antonius Balbus prætor.
Q. ARC. quæstor arcarius.
Q. AX. Q. F. Quintus Axius. Quinti filius.
Q. B. qui bixit. *pro* vixit.
Q. B. F. qui bixit feliciter.
Q. B. ME. V. *vel* Q. B. M. V. quæ bene mecum vixit, *vel* qui.
Q. CAEP. Quintus Cæpio.
Q. CAS. Quintus Cassius.
Q. C. L. Quinti conliberta, *vel* conlibertus.
Q. C. M. P. I. Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Pius imperator.
Q. C. P. R. E. Q. qui cum pace repositi bene quiescant.
Q. D. quinquennalis decurio.
Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. I. C. quid de eâ re fieri placuerit de eâ re ita censuerunt.
Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. L. C. quid de eâ re fieri placuerit de eâ re lege cavetur.
Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. U. I. C. quid de eâ re fieri placuerit de eâ re universi ita censuerunt.
Q. DES. *vel* Q. DESIG. quæstor designatus.
Q. D. R. quâ de re.
Q. D. R. P. G. V. quâ de re peto gravitatem vestram.
Q. D. S. S. qui dedit sibi suis. qui dederunt suprâ scripta.
Q. E. quæ est. qui est.
Q. E. quæ.
Q. E. D. R. F. P. D. E. R. U. I. C. quid eâ de re fieri placuerit de eâ re universi ita censuerunt.
Q. E. VISKE. ANIS. III. quæ vixit annis quatuor.
Q. F. quæ fuit. qui fait. Quinti filius. quod factum.
Q. F. A. N. Quinti filius Auli nepos.
Q. F. D. N. Quinti filius Decimi nepos.
Q. F. E. I. S. F. D. C. S. quod factum est in senatu ferunt de consulum sententiâ.
Q. F. K. N. Quinti filius Kæsonis nepos.
Q. F. P. D. E. R. I. C. quod fieri placuerit de eâ re ita censuerunt.
Q. F. P. N. Quinti filius Publici nepos.

Q. F. SP. N. Quinti filius Spurii nepos.
Q. FUNC. quinquennialitate functus.
Q. G. V. quæro gravitatem vestram.
QI. quasi. qui. quis.
Q. IF. S. S. qui infrâ scripti sunt.
Q. II. VIR. *vel* Q. H. VIR. quæstor duum vir, *H pro duplici lineâ.*
QIS. quis.
Q. I. S. S. qui infrâ scripti sunt.
Q. K. quæstor kandidatus.
Q. L. Q. Quinti libertus, *vel* liberta.
Q. L. F. qui libens fecit.
Q. L. S. S. quem lacum sibi suis.
Q. M. quæ mecum, qui mecum.
QM. quem quoniam.
Q. METEL. Q. F. Q. N. Quintus Metellus. Quinti filius. Quinti nepos.
Q. M. P. qui monumentum posuit.
Q. N. Quinti nepos.
Q. NEM. quæstor Nemausi.
Q. OCULNI. L. F. GAL. Quintus Oculnius Lucii filius Gallus.
Q. PR. *vel* Q. PROV. quæstor provinciæ.
Q. PROV. PONT. ET. BIT. quæstor provinciarum Ponti et Bitiniae.
Q. PR. I. R. quæstor pro prætore.
Q. Q. quinquennalis. quinquennialitius.
QQ. quinquennalis. quoque.
QQ. quinquennalis.
QQ. quinquennalis.
QQ. COL. quinquennalis colonie, *vel* quinquennialitius.
QQ. CORP. quinquennialitius corporis.
Q. Q. II. quinquennialitio iterum.
Q. Q. III. quinquennialitio tertium.
Q. Q. III. ET. Q. Q. PP. quinquennialitio tertium et quinquennialitio perpetuo.
QQ. IT. quinquennialitius iterum.
Q. Q. L. Quintorum libertus, *hoc est*, duorum.
Q. Q. L. H. SE. quoquo versum latitudo huic sepulcro.
Q. Q. P. C. quinquennialitius patronus colonie, *vel* collegii.
Q. Q. PER. quinquennialitius perpetuus.
Q. Q. Q. L. Quintorum libertus, *trium, scilicet.*
Q. Q. S. S. quam qui scripti sunt.
Q. Q. V. quoquo versum.
QQ. V. IXXX. quoquo versum viginti novem.
Q. Q. V. P. L. quoquo versum pedes quinquaginta.
Q. Q. V. P. XV. quoquo versum pedes quindecim.
Q. R. quæstor reipublicæ.
QR. quare.
Q. R. C. F. *vel* Q. RFX. C. F. quando rex comitavit fas.
Q. RP. quæstor reipublicæ.
Q. S. quæ suprâ, *vel* qui.
QS. quasi.
Q. S. N. T. E. PR. TR. PL. Q. D. E. Q. E. V. A. P. PL. V. F. quod si non tulit eos prætores tribuni plebis qui deinceps erunt quod eis videbitur ad populum plebem ve terant.
Q. S. P. P. S. qui sacris publicis præstò sunt.
Q. S. S. S. qui suprâ scripti sunt, quæ suprâ scripte sunt.
Q. ST. D. F. quando stercus delatum fas.
Q. T. CAES. quæstor Titii Cæsaris.
Q. V. A. quæ vixit annis, *vel* qui.
QUAES. DES. quæstor designatus.
QUAES. quæstiones.
QUAE. S. S. S. EX. S. C. quæ suprâ scripta sunt ex senatus consulto.
QUAEST. N. quæstor reipublicæ.
Q. V. A. I. qui vixit annum unum, *vel* quæ.
Q. V. A. III. M. II. qui vixit annos tres menses duos.
Q. V. A. L. M. III. D. V. qui vixit annos quinquaginta menses quatuor dies quinque.
Q. V. A. P. M. qui vixit annos plus minus.
QUART. quarta. quantum.
QUARACINTA. quadraginta.
QUATTOR. quatuor.
QUA VIXIT. quæ vixit.

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Q. V. A. XXI. qui vixit annos viginti unum.
 QUESCET. quiescet.
 QUESQUI. quiescit, *vel* qui quiescit.
 Q. V. F. COS. D. E. R. Q. F. P. D. E. R.
 I. C. quod verba fecit consul de eâ re quid fieri
 placeret de eâ re ita censuerunt.

QUH. quæ. *H. pro E.*
 QUI. Quirina, *tribus.*
 QUI. LEGIS. T. V. qui legis titulum vale.
 QUIN. quinquatria. quinquennalis.
 QUINQ. quinquatria. quinquennalitas. quin-
 que.

QUINQ. MAG. JU. quinquennialitius magi-
 fier juvenum.

QUINQ. PERP. quinquennialitius perpetuus.
 QUINQUENN. quinquennalis.

QUIR. Quirina. Quirinalia.
 QUIREN. Quirina, *tribus.*

QUIR. N. P. Quirinalia nefastus primo.
 QUIR. R. Quirinalia Romæ.

Q. S. P. P. S. qui sacris publicis præsidio sunt.
 Q. VL. quem vult.

QUOD. V. M. S. EX. EA. P. Q. IS. AD.
 AE. DE. quod viæ munitæ sint ex eâ pecuniâ
 quam is ad ærarium detulit.

QUOD. V. M. S. EX. EA. P. Q. J. S. AD.
 AE. D. E. quod viæ munitæ sint ex eâ pecuniâ
 quæ iussu senatûs ad ærarium delata est.

Q. URB. quæstor urbanus. quæstor urbis.
 R.

R. Rationalis. Ravennas. rectâ. rectò. re-
 quitorium. retro. Roma. Romanus. ro-
 fra. rudera. rufus.

RA. rationalis.
 RA. O. S. rationalis operum sacrorum.

RAP. Rapax, *legia, scilicet.*
 RAR. rarissima. rarissimus.

RAR. F. rarissima femina. rarissimus filius,
vel frater.

RAT. rationalis.
 RAT. COP. EXPED. rationalis copiarum
 expeditarum.

RAT. S. R. rationalis sacrarum remunera-
 tionum, *vel* summæ rei.

RAV. Ravenna. Ravennatis.

R. C. Romana civitas. Romani cives.

R. CC. remissio ducentiesimæ.

R. E. requitorium erexit.

REC. recondita.

R. E. C. H. requitorium ejus curavit hic.

REDDEDIT. reddidit.

REF. C. reficiendum curavit.

REG. regio. regione.

REG. I. regio prima.

REG. SACR. regi sacrorum.

REG. X. regio decima.

REI. GER. CAUS. rei gerundæ causâ.

REIP. MANT. reipublicæ Mantuanorum.

REIP. SCODR. reipublicæ Scodrensum.

RELATAST. relata est.

RELIG. AUG. religio Augusti.

RELIQ. TESTAM. COL. FABR. NAVAL.
 reliquit testamento collegio fabrûm navalium.

REMIS. IMPEN. remissâ impensâ.

RFM. F. N. rem publicam nostram.

REQ. requiescit.

RESP. AQU. reipublica Aquensium.

RESP. PIS. reipublica Pisarensum.

REST. restituit. restitutum.

REST. A. CAMB. M. P. XI. restituerunt à
 Cambodono millia passuum undecim.

RET. P. retro pedes.

RET. P. C. retro pedes centum.

R. G. C. rei gerundæ causâ.

RG. RAV. regione Ravennas.

RHAV. Ravenna. Ravennates.

R. I. requitorium instituit, *vel* iussit.

R. M. requitorium meruit.

RMS. Romanus.

R. N. LONG. P. X. retro non longè pedes
 decem.

RO. Roma. Romanus. Romilia.

ROB. Robigalia.

ROM. Roma. Romanus. Romilia.

ROM. ET. AUG. COM. ASI. Romæ et
 Augusto communiter Augustæ.

R. P. res publica. retro pedes. Romæ per-
 cussa. Romana pecunia.

RP. reipublica.

R. P. ASCULAN. reipublica Asculanorum.

R. P. BARC. ITA. LE. reipublicæ Barcino-
 nensium ita legavit.

R. P. C. reipublicæ causâ. reipublicæ con-
 servator. reipublicæ constituendæ. retro pedes
 centum.

R. P. C. C. reipublicæ constituendæ causâ.

R. P. EP. reipublica Eporensum.

R. P. H. V. reipublicæ hujus vigilantissimo,
vel hujus urbis.

R. P. L. retro pedes quinquaginta.

R. P. LACTOR. reipublica Lactoratensum.

R. P. N. reipublica nostra.

R. PR. *vel* R. PRI. res privata.

R. P. S. D. D. reipublica Saguntinorum de-
 creto decurionum.

R. P. XVIII. retro pedes decem & octo.

R. R. rectâ regione. rejectis rudibus.

R. R. PROX. CIPP. P. CLXXIII. rejectis
 rudibus proximè cippum pedes centum septua-
 ginta quatuor.

R. S. Romæ signata.

RS. responsum.

R. S. P. requitorium sibi posuit.

RUF. rufus.

R. XL. remissâ quadragesimâ.
 S.

S. Sacellum. sacrum. scriptus. semis. fenatus.

S. sepulcrum. sequitur. serva. Servius. ser-
 vus. sibi. si. sic. silentium. singuli. singulum.

S. situ. situs. solvit. stipendium. sub. centuria,
aliquando.

S. uncia.

S. centuria.

S. semuncia.

S. bes.

S. dextans.

S. deunx.

S. A. sub ascia.

SA. sui.

SA. sanguis.

SAB. Sabatina.

SAC. sacerdos. sacrificium. sacrum.

SAC. DIS. MAN. sacrum dîs manibus.

SACERD. COOP. IN. OMN. CONL. SUPR.
 NUM. EX. S. C. sacerdos cooptatus in omnem
 conlegium supra numerum ex senatûs consulto.

SACERD. SOL. INV. M. sacerdos Solis in-
 victi Mithræ.

SAC. MON. URB. AUGG. ET. CAESS.
 NN. sacra moneta urbana Augustorum et Cæsa-
 rum nostrorum.

SACR. sacrum.

SAC. Q. sacerdos quinquennialitius.

SAC. S. sacrum soli.

SAC. SOL. DED. sacrum soli dedit, *vel* de-
 dicavit.

SAC. VG. sacra virgo.

SAC. URBAN. S. P. sacerdote urbano sibi
 præeunte.

S. A. D. sub ascia dedicavit.

SAE. FELIC. sæculo felici.

SAG. Saguntum.

SAL. salus.

SAL. GEN. HUM. salus generis humani.

SAN. sanctæ. sancto. sanctus.

SANC. Sal. sanctæ Saluti.

SAP. Sappinia, *tribus.*

SA. R. sacerdos Romæ.

SAR. Sarranus.

SAR. MAX. PERS. MAX. Sarmaticus
 maximus Persicus maximus.

S. A. S. sub ascia sacrauit, soli aram sacrauit.

SAT. satis. Saturnalia.

SAUF. Saufelus.

SB. sibi. sub.

S. C. senatûs consulto.

SC. sicut.

SCA. sancta.

SCA. *vel* SCAPT. Scaptia, *tribus.*

SED. secundum.

S. C. D. senatûs consulto decrevit.

S. C. D. E. R. I. C. senatûs consulto de eâ re
 ita censuit.

S. C. D. S. sibi curavit de suo.

S. C. E. C. simul cum eo conditus.

S. C. FAC. C. senatûs consulto faciendum
 curavit.

SCI. sancti.

SCIATE. sanctitate.

SCIP. IMP. Scipio imperator.

SCL. scilicet.

SC. L. sacre largitionis.

SC. L. CM. sacrum largitionum comes.

SCM. sanctum.

SC. MM. sanctæ memoriæ, *vel* sacre.

SCOR. sanctorum.

S. C. P. S. *vel* SC. PS. senatûs consulto ple-
 biscitum.

SCR. scriba.

SCR. AEDIL. scriba ædilitius, *vel* ædilius.

SCRIB. CUB. scriba cubicularius.

SCRIB. LIB. scriba librarius.

SCRIN. U. scriniarii universis.

SCS. SCS. sanctus.

SCTI. sancti.

SCUARI. sanctuarium.

S. D. sacrum dîs. sacrum dedit. sibi dedit.
 soli dedit.

S. D. D. simul dederunt, *vel* dedicaverunt.

S. D. M. sacrum dîs manibus.

S. D. S. sibi de suo. soli Deo sacrum.

S. D. V. ID. sepulta die quintâ iouis, *vel* se-
 pultus.

S. E. sibi et. sita est, *vel* situs.

SEBERA. severa.

SEBI. sibi.

SEC. H. A. G. FEC. secundus heres agens
 gratias fecit.

SECURIT. PERP. securitas perpetua.

SECUS. HER. secundus heres.

SED. S. C. seditionis sedandæ causâ.

SEGUS. Segusianus.

SEN. CONS. senatûs consensu.

SEPT. September, septimus.

SEPTERIS. Septembris.

SEPTENBRES. Septembris.

SEQ. Sequanus.

S. EQ. Q. OD. ET. P. R. senatus equester
 que ordo et populus Romanus.

SER. Seratus, *numus.* Sergia, *tribus.* Servia.
 Servius. serva. servus.

SER. AC. servus actor.

SER. AEQ. MONET. servus æquator mo-
 netæ.

SER. ARK. servus arcarius.

SER. DOLEAR. servus dolearis, *vel* dolearius.

SER. F. Servii filius.

SER. F. D. N. Servii filius Decimi nepos.

SER. FEC. servus fecit.

SER. F. K. N. Servii filius Kæfonis nepos.

SER. F. M. N. Servii filius Manii nepos.

SERG. Sergia, *tribus.*

SER. L. Servii libertus. servus libens.

SER. LENTUL. GN. F. Servius Lentulus
 Gnæi filius.

SER. LIB. servus librarius.

SER. OFF. FEC. servus officinator fecit.

SER. PAETIN. M. F. PR. COS. Servius
 Patinus Marci filius proconsul.

SEC. R. servus restituit. servus rusticus.

SERT. seiter.

SER. VIC. servus vicarius.

SERVS. servus.

S. E. S. O. sibi et suis omnibus.

S. E. T. L. sit ei terra levis.

S. ET. L. L. P. E. sibi et libertis libertabus
 posteris ejus.

S. ET. L. M. E. sibi et libertis monumentum
 erexit.

S. ET. S. sibi et suis.

S. ET. S. P. Q. E. sibi et suis posterisque co-
 rum.

SEU. Severus. sevir.

SEV. AUG. Sevir Augustalis.

SEX. sexta. sextus.
 SEX. ATIL. M. F. SERRAN. Sextus Attilius Marci filius Serranus.
 SEX. F. CN. N. Sexti filius Cnæi nepos.
 SEX. JUL. C. F. CN. N. Sextus Julius Caii filius Cnæi nepos.
 SEX. NONI. LU. P. F. Sextus Nonius ludos publicos fecit.
 SEXT. sextilis. sextum.
 S. F. sacris faciendis. sibi fecit. suis fecit.
 SF. satisfecit.
 S. F. S. sine fraude suâ.
 SGN. signum.
 S. H. L. sibi hoc legavit.
 S. H. M. P. C. sibi hoc monumentum ponendum curavit.
 S. I. foli inuictio.
 SIB. L. S. P. E. sibi libertis suis posteris eorum.
 SIC. V. sicuti voluit.
 SICUL. Siculo.
 SIC. V. SIC. X. sicuti quinquennialia sic decennialia.
 S. I. D. foli inuictio dedit.
 S. I. F. P. R. E. A. D. P. suscepit in foro pro rostris et ante diem pridie.
 SIG. signum.
 SIG. ARG. P. V. signum argenti pondo quinque.
 SIG. LIG. signum Liberi.
 SIGN. LEG. signifer legionis.
 SIG. PR. SA. signum pro salute.
 SIG. S. P. VOT. VOV. signum suâ pecuniâ votum vovit.
 SIIX. sex, duplici I pro E.
 J. I. M. foli inuictio Mithræ.
 SING. singuli.
 SING. III. N. singulis ternos numos.
 SING. *. II. singulis denarios binos.
 SI. P. P. S. F. signum ponere pecuniâ suâ fecit, vel proprio sumptu.
 S. J. R. sacrum Junoni reginæ. suâ impensâ restituit.
 SISC. Siscia.
 SIVIS. pro suis.
 S. IX. stipendiis novem.
 S. L. solvit libens. suâ laude. suis liberis, vel libertis.
 S. LEG. signifer legionis.
 S. L. L. P. E. sibi libertis libertabus posteris eorum.
 S. L. L. P. Q. E. sibi libertis libertabus posteris que eorum.
 S. L. L. Q. sibi libertis libertabus que.
 S. L. M. sibi locum monumenti. solvit libens merito.
 S. L. M. N. sibi locum monumenti nuncupavit.
 S. L. P. sibi libertis posteris. sibi locum procuravit.
 SLT. scilicet.
 S. M. sacrum manibus. sibi monumentum. signata moneta. solvit meritò.
 S. MA. sacra moneta.
 S. M. A. G. S. sacrum memori animo gratis solvit.
 S. M. AL. signata moneta Alexandriæ.
 S. M. A. L. S. sacrum memori animo libens solvit.
 S. M. AN. O. sacra moneta Antiochiæ ob signata.
 S. M. D. sacrum matri D. ñm. sibi monumentum dedit.
 S. M. K. signata moneta Karnuti.
 S. M. KAR. signata moneta Kartagini.
 S. M. M. sacrum magnæ matri.
 S. M. NA. sacra moneta nova.
 S. M. N. M. sacra moneta nova Mediolanensis.
 S. M. P. E. sibi monumentum publicè elegit.
 S. M. P. J. sibi monumentum poni iussit.
 S. M. TR. P. sacra moneta Treviris percussa.
 S. M. T. S. sacra moneta Treviris signata.
 S. N. socii nominis, vel sui.
 S. N. L. socii nominis Latini.
 S. N. S. Q. si negat sacramento quærato.
 S. O. suis omnibus.
 SOCR. P. B. M. focui posuit bene merenti.

SOD. sodalis.
 SODAL. TRAJANAL. ET. HADRIANAL. sodalis Trajanalis et Hadrianalis.
 SOL. solidis.
 SOLER. S. solertia suâ.
 SOL. INV. MIT. foli inuictio Mithræ.
 SOL. L. M. solvit libens merito.
 SOLO. PUB. S. P. D. D. D. solo publico sibi posuit dato decreto decurionum.
 SOL. R. solo recepto, vel relicto.
 SOL. TRIS. solidis tribus.
 SOVEIS. suis.
 S. P. sacerdos perpetua. sibi posuit, vel suis. suâ pecuniâ. sumptu proprio.
 SP. spectatus. spectavit. sportula. Spurius. stipendiorum.
 SP. AFRA. Spurius Afranius.
 S. P. C. suâ pecuniâ constituit. sumptu proprio curavit.
 SP. CARVIL. SP. F. Spurius Carvilius Spurii filius.
 S. P. C. S. suâ pecuniâ curavit sibi, sibi posuit cum suis.
 S. P. D. suâ pecuniâ dedit.
 SP. supra dicti.
 S. P. D. D. suâ pecuniâ donum dedit.
 S. P. DD. suâ pecuniâ dedicaverunt.
 SPEC. spectator. spectavit. spectatus. speculator.
 SPEC. LEG. speculator legionis.
 SPECT. spectavit. spectatus.
 SPECTAC. PUGIL. spectaculum pugilum.
 SPECU. speculatores.
 S. P. EJUS. C. C. Q. Q. solo privato ejus collegium consensu quinquennialitiorum.
 S. P. F. suâ pecuniâ fecit.
 SP. F. Spurii filius.
 S. P. F. C. suâ pecuniâ faciendum curavit.
 SP. F. C. N. Spurii filius Caii nepos.
 SP. F. K. N. Spurii filius Kæsonis nepos.
 SP. F. TI. N. Spurii filius Tiberii nepos.
 SP. F. T. N. Spurii filius Titi nepos.
 SP. K. APR. spectatus kalendis Aprilis.
 SP. L. Spurii libertus.
 SPL. vel SPLENDIDISS. splendidissimo. splendidissimus.
 SPL. EQ. R. splendidissimus eques Romanus.
 S. P. L. M. sibi posuit locum monumenti. signum posuit libens merito.
 S. P. M. sibi posuit monumentum.
 SP. N. Spurii nepos.
 SP. N. FEBR. spectatus nonas Februarii.
 SPON. sponfus.
 SPOR. sportula. sportulæ.
 SPORT. DIVIS. *. XXVI. sportulas divisi denariorum viginti sex.
 SPORT. EX. *. CCC. sportulæ ex denariis tercentis.
 S. P. P. suâ pecuniâ posuit.
 S. P. P. C. suâ pecuniâ ponendum curavit.
 S. P. P. D. D. suâ pecuniâ positum dedicavit. sumptu proprio positum dedicavit.
 SP. POST. L. F. ALBIN. Spurius Postumius Lucii filius Albinus.
 S. P. P. P. suâ pecuniâ publicè ponendum procuravit. senatus populus plebs Prænestina.
 S. P. P. P. D. D. suâ pecuniâ publicè posuit dedicavit, vel dono dedit.
 S. P. P. S. sacris publicis præstò sunt. suâ pecuniâ posuit sibi.
 S. P. P. S. F. suâ pecuniâ ponere sibi fecit. sumptu proprio sic procuravit fieri.
 S. P. Q. E. sibi posterisque ejus.
 S. P. Q. L. senatus populusque Lanvinus.
 S. P. Q. NOLAN. D. D. senatus populus qui Nolanus dono dedit, vel dedicavit.
 S. P. Q. R. CL. V. senatus populusque Romanus clypeum vovit.
 S. P. Q. R. IMP. CAES. senatus populusque Romanus imperatori Cæsari.
 S. P. Q. R. OB. CIV. SER. senatus populusque Romanus ob cives servatos.
 S. P. Q. R. OP. PRIN. senatus populusque Romanus optimo principi.
 S. P. Q. R. PAREN. CONS. SUO. senatus populusque Romanus parenti conservatori suo.

S. P. Q. R. P. P. OB. C. S. senatus populusque Romanus patri patrie ob cives servatos.
 S. P. Q. S. sibi posterisque suis.
 S. P. Q. S. C. P. S. sibi posterisque suis curavit pecuniâ suâ.
 S. P. Q. S. P. S. F. C. sibi posterisque suis pecuniâ suâ faciendum curavit.
 S. PR. sibi præfectus.
 S. P. S. C. D. S. sibi poni sic curavit de suo.
 S. P. S. D. suâ pecuniâ sacrum dedit.
 S. P. S. T. T. L. suâ pecuniâ sit tibi terra levis, vel suis posuit.
 SPUS. spiritus.
 S. P. U. T. S. suâ pecuniâ usus titulo suo.
 S. Q. D. E. R. A. P. P. V. L. O. E. COSS. PR. TR. PL. Q. N. S. Q. E. V. A. P. P. V. F. si quis de eâ re ad populum plebem ve Lati opus est consules prætores tribuni plebis qui nunc sunt quod eis videbitur ad populum plebem ve ferant.
 S. Q. S. S. Q. E. Q. J. N. S. R. E. H. L. N. R. si quid sacri sanctique est quod jus non sit rogari ejus hâc lege nihil rogatur.
 S. Q. S. S. Q. E. Q. J. N. S. R. E. H. L. N. R. si quid sacri sanctique est quod jus non sit rogatum ejus hâc lege nihil rogatur.
 S. R. sacrarum remunerationum.
 S. R. L. E. E. J. C. Q. O. R. E. si rem lex ex ejus jussu causâ que omnium rerum esto.
 S. S. sacri serinii. sanctissimus senatus. sententiâ senatû. sibi sepulcrum. sibi suis. supra scripti. supra scriptum.
 SS. sanctissimus. festertis. suavisimis. supra scripti.
 SAT. satis.
 S. S. C. secundum suam causam. sibi suis curavit.
 SS. C. M. DEN. festertis centum mille denariorum.
 S. S. C. S. D. E. T. V. secundum suam causam sicuti dixi ecce tibi vindictam.
 S. S. D. sibi suis dedit. supra scriptis dedit.
 S. S. E. sibi sepulchrum elegit. sibi suis elegit. five sepulchrum est.
 SS. HH. sui heredes.
 SS. IX. N. festertis novem numum.
 SS. L. N. festertis quinquaginta numum.
 S. S. M. sibi suis monumentum.
 S. S. M. H. sibi suis monumentum hoc.
 S. SOL. DED. sacerdos solis dedicavit. sacrum soli dedit.
 S. S. P. C. sibi sepulchrum ponendum curavit. suo sumptu ponendum curavit. sibi suis ponendum curavit.
 S. S. P. E. C. R. sibi suis posteris eorum constituit requietorium.
 S. S. S. sancto Silvano sacrum. Soli sanctissimo sacrum. supra scriptæ summæ. supra scripta sunt.
 S. S. T. N. supra scriptorum tantum nomine.
 SSTUP. XVIII. stipendiis decem novem.
 S. S. V. F. sibi suis vivens fecit.
 SS. V. M. N. festertis quinque mille numum.
 S. T. signata Treviris. sit tibi.
 ST. sextus aliquando. silentii nota. sententia. stipendium.
 STAD. stadium.
 STE. vel STELL. Stellatina, tribus.
 STIB. V. stipendiis quinque, B pro P.
 STIP. stipendiorum. stipis.
 STIP. AN. VI. stipendiorum annorum sex.
 STIP. ARG. stipis argentea.
 STL. JUD. Alitibus judicandis.
 ST. MIS. vel ST. MISS. stipendio missus.
 S. TR. signatum Treviris.
 STRR. A. P. R. strator à publicis rationibus.
 STRR. stratores.
 S. T. S. B. sit tibi semper bene.
 ST. SN. sententiâ senatû.
 S. T. T. L. sit tibi terra levis.
 STUPED. stipendiorum, U pro I.
 ST. XXXV. stipendiis triginta quinque.
 S. V. sepulchrum voluit. sibi vivens. solvit votum.
 SU. sua. suis.
 SUA. PEC. DD. suâ pecuniâ dedicavit.
 SUB. Suburrana, tribus.
 SUB. A. D. sub æscia dedicavit.

De NOTIS ROMANORUM Compendiariis.

S. V. B. E. E. V. si vales bene est ego valeo.
 SUBPRAEF. CLASS. PR. MIS. subpraefectus classis praetoriae Misenenfis.
 SUBPROCUR. XX. subprocurator vicesimae.
 SUBROG. subrogator.
 SUBURA. Subuirana, *tribus*.
 SUC. Succussana, *tribus*.
 SU. COS. sub consulatu.
 SU. COS. MER. sub consulatu Merobaudis.
 S. VE. C. senatus ve consulto.
 SUFF. suffecti. suffectus.
 S. V. F. sibi vivens fecit.
 S. V. F. P. D. sedem vovit firmam primo decennali.
 SUF. P. D. sufimenta populo data.
 S. V. G. E. V. si vales gaudeo ego valeo.
 S. V. L. D. sibi vivens locum dedit.
 S. V. L. Q. sibi vivens libertisque.
 S. V. L. Q. V. V. B. E. E. Q. V. si vos libertique vestri valetis bene est ego quidem valeo.
 S. V. L. V. V. B. E. si vos liberi vestri valetis bene est.
 SUM. MAG. summus magister.
 SU. O. III. suis ollas tres.
 SUO. S. suo sumptu.
 S. V. P. sibi vivens posuit.
 SUP. subprocurator, subprinceps.
 S. U. P. HAC. F. sponfione utriusque partis hac facta.
 SUPROC. AURARIAR. subprocurator aurariarum.
 SUSC. AUG. susceptor Augusti.
 SUSC. EX. VIS. suscepit ex visu.
 SUSC. SOL. L. L. M. susceptum solvit libentissime merito.
 SUST. MAN. IRAT. sustulit manes iratos.
 S. V. T. L. H. F. C. sit vobis terra levis heredes faciendum curavere.
 SYANI. fuarii.

T.

T. Tantum. terra. tibi. ter. Tita. Titus.
 triarius. tribunus. turma. tutor.
 T. nomini militi appositum *superstes* significabat.
 J. Tita praenomen feminae.
 Θ. theta nomini adpositum defunctum significabat.
 TA. taurum.
 T. A. taurum album.
 TAB. *vel* TABUL. tabula. tabularius.
 TABUL. P. H. C. tabularius provinciae Hispaniae citerioris.
 TABUL. XX. HER. tabularius vicesimae hereditarium.
 T. A. III. M. X. D. XX. vixit annis tribus mensibus decem diebus viginti.
 Θ. AN. mortuus anno.
 TAR. Tarquinius. Tarvisinus.
 T. AUG. tutela Augusti.
 TB. D. F. M. tibi dulcissimo filio meo.
 TB. PL. tribunus plebis.
 T. C. testamento constituit, *vel* curavit.
 T. CA. Titus Carisus.
 T. CAES. VESP. IMP. PONT. TR. POT. Titus Caesar Vespasianus imperator pontifex tribunitiâ potestate.
 T. CAR. OGUL. VER. Titus Carisus Ogulnius Vergilius.
 T. DEID. IMP. VIL. PUB. Titus Deidus imperator villâ publicâ.
 TEG. tegula.
 T. E. J. EX. H-S. X. testamento ejus iussit ex festeris decem.
 TEMP. FEL. temporum felicitas.
 TER. Terentina, *tribus*, tercenarius. Terminalia. tertia. tertium.
 TERE. Terentina, *tribus*.
 TEN. N. P. Terminalia nefastus primo.
 TERT. tertium.
 TES. OB. Testorice obsignatum.
 TESE. tesserarius.
 TEST. P. C. testamento ponendum curavit.
 T. F. testamento fieri. Titi filius.
 T. F. A. N. Titi filius Auli nepos.
 T. F. CN. N. Titi filius Cnaei nepos.
 T. F. F. S. testamento fieri fecit sibi, *vel* titulum.

T. F. J. EX. H. V. testamento fieri iussit ex heredum voluntate.
 T. F. J. H. F. C. testamento fieri iussit haeres faciendum curavit.
 T. FI. A. F. C. testamento fieri heredes fideliter curavere.
 T. F. J. S. testamento fieri iussit sibi, *vel* titulum.
 T. F. K. N. Titi filius Kæsonis nepos.
 T. F. L. testamento fieri legavit, *vel* titulum.
 T. FLAMINI. T. F. T. N. Titus Flaminius Titi filius Titi nepos.
 T. F. M. testamento fieri mandavit.
 T. F. S. J. testamento fieri sibi iussit.
 T. F. SP. N. Titi filius Spurii nepos.
 T. H. R. testamento heredem reliquit.
 T. I. testamento instituit. titulum iussit.
 TI. Tiberia. Tiberius.
 TIB. CS. Tiberius Caesar.
 TIB. D. F. M. tibi dulci filio meo.
 TIB. C. M. D. M. tibicen magnæ deum matris.
 TIBUR. Tiburtinus.
 TI. CLAUD. CAES. AUG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. IMP. Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus pontifex maximus tribunitiâ potestate pater patriæ imperator.
 TI. F. A. N. Tiberii filius Auli nepos.
 TI. F. D. N. Tiberii filius Decimi nepos.
 TI. F. TI. N. Tiberii filius Tiberii nepos.
 TI. F. T. N. Tiberii filius Titi nepos.
 TIT. titulum. titulo.
 TI. TI. Tiberii, *tres*.
 TIT. U. titulo usus.
 TI. VET. Tiberius Veturius.
 T. L. Titi libertus. testamento legavit.
 T. M. titulum monumenti. testamento mandavit.
 TM. terminus. testamentum.
 TM. testamentum.
 TM. D. testamento dedit.
 TM. P. terminum posuit.
 T. N. T. PR. N. Titi nepos Titi pronepos.
 TOL. G. Toletanus genere.
 TONS. tonsor. tonsrix.
 T. P. terminum posuit. titulum posuit, *vel* posuerunt.
 T. P. C. testamento ponendum curavit. titulum publicè curavit.
 T. P. D. titulum publicè dedit.
 T. P. J. EX. ARG. P. C. testamento poni iussit ex argenti pondo centum.
 TPS. tempus.
 T. P. S. L. testamento ponendum sibi legavit, *vel* titulum.
 TN. trajectus. translatus. triarius. tribunus.
 TR. AE. tribunus ærarii.
 TRAJA. SARMIZ. PATR. Trajana Sarmizgetusa Patricia.
 TRANQ. tranquillitas.
 TR. ARDEATIN. territorii Ardeatini.
 TRB. tribunus.
 TRB. POT. tribunitiâ potestas.
 TR. CEL. tribunus celerum.
 T. R. E. S. P. R. terra regesta è suâ pecuniâ restituit, *vel* restituerunt.
 TRIB. COHH. tribunus cohortium.
 TRIB. CORP. FOED. tributarii corporati fœderati.
 TRIB. POT. tribunitiâ potestate.
 TRIB. SUC. tribus Succussana.
 TRICENSIM. trigesimum.
 TRIF. triumphator.
 TRI. P. tribunus plebis.
 TRISOMU. Trisomum.
 TRO. Tromentini, *tribus*.
 TR. OB. Trevis obrizum.
 TR. P. Trevis percussa. tribunitiâ potestate.
 TR. PL. tribunus plebis.
 TR. PL. DESS. tribuni plebis designati.
 TR. PL. PR. tribunus plebis prætor.
 TR. PL. ROG. tribunus plebis rogavit.
 TR. POT. tribunitiâ potestate.
 TR. P. P. P. tribunitiâ potestate pater patriæ.
 TR. P. S. Trevis pecunia signata.

TR. P. VII. RM. III. COS. II. S. C. tribunitiâ potestate septimum imperator quartum consul secundum senatus consulto.
 TR. S. Trevis signata.
 TR. V. CA. trium vir capitalis.
 TR. V. MON. trium vir monetalis.
 TRUM. P. P. P. trium Publitorum.
 T. S. E. testamento suo elegit. Trevis signata est.
 T. S. F. J. testamento suo fieri iussit.
 T. S. I. testamento suo instituit.
 T. S. T. F. J. testamento suo titulum fieri iussit.
 T. T. Titi, *duo*.
 T. T. FLL. Titi Flavii, *duo*.
 T. T. F. V. titulum testamento fieri voluit.
 T. T. L. Titorum libertus, *duorum, scilicet*.
 Θ. Θ. defunctis, *duobus*.
 T. U. titulo usus.
 TUB. *vel* TUBIL. tubilustrium.
 TUD. *vel* TUDER. Tudertinus.
 T. V. F. titulum vivens fecit. testamento voluit fieri.
 TUL. H. Tullus Hostilius.
 TUR. turma. turmarius.
 TURM. II. EQUIT. RO. turma secunda equitum Romanorum.
 TUT. tutela.
 TUTELAR. S. tutelaribus sacrum.

V.

V. Vale. valeo. Vestalis. vestis: vester. veteranus. victoriat; *numus*, vir. virgo. visu. vivens. vivum. viva. vivus. vixit. Volena. Volero. Volufus. Vopiscus. voto. votum. vovit. urbs. usus. uxor. quinque.
 V. quintum.
 V. A. veterano assignatum.
 V. AED. viro ædilitio.
 V. AET. virtus æterna.
 V. A. F. vivus aram fecit.
 V. A. J. D. vivus aram iussu dedit.
 V. A. L. vixit annos quinquaginta. vivit animo libens.
 VAL. vale. Valeria. Valerius. Valerianus.
 VAL. CS. Valerianus Caesar.
 VALE. vale.
 V. A. L. H. S. E. vixit annos quinquaginta hic situs est.
 V. A. L. S. votum animo libens solvit.
 V. A. M. D. H. vixit annos menses dies horas.
 V. A. IXX. vixit annos decem novem.
 V. B. vir bonus.
 V. B. A. viri boni arbitrata.
 V. B. F. vir bonæ fidei.
 V. C. vale conjux. vivens curavit. vir clarissimus. vir consularis. vivus curavit.
 VC. AFRIC. vicarius Africae.
 V. C. C. vir clarissimus consul.
 V. C. C. F. vale conjux charissima feliciter.
 V. C. COR. vir clarissimus corrector.
 V. CL. PR. URB. vir clarissimus præfectus urbi.
 V. C. P. vivens curavit ponendum.
 T. C. FP. U. vir clarissimus præfectus urbi.
 V. C. P. P. vir clarissimus præfectus prætorio.
 V. C. P. P. HISP. CIT. vir clarissimus præfectus prætorio Hispaniae citerioris.
 V. C. P. T. vir consularis provinciae Tarracoenfis.
 V. D. vir devotus. vivens dedit, *vel* dedicavit. votum dedit.
 V. D. vir doctus.
 V. D. A. vale dulcis anima.
 V. D. D. votum dedicatum.
 V. DICT. vir dictatorius.
 VDL. videlicet.
 V. D. U. N. vale decus urbis nostræ.
 V. D. P. R. L. P. unde de plano rectè legi possit.
 V. D. P. S. vivens dedit proprio sumptu. vivens de pecuniâ suâ.
 V. E. vir egregius. visum est.
 VE. veteranus. Vescuntini.
 V. E. D. N. M. Q. E. vir egregius devotus numini majestati que ejus.

V. E.

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V. E. F. viro egregio fecit.
 VEFL. AVG. PP. vestamen Augusti perpetuus.
 VEJEN. Vejentina, *tribus*.
 VEL. Velina, *tribus*.
 VE. L. X. G. veteranus legionis decimæ geminæ.
 VENEMERENTI. benemerenti.
 VE. PP. vestamen perpetuus.
 V. E. PROC. AUG. C. vir egregius procurator Augusti curavit.
 VESP. CS. Vespasianus Cæsar.
 VER. Verona, *vetum*.
 VERB. N. II. verbes numero duos.
 VEST. Vestalis, Vestalis.
 VEST. N. F. PR. Vestæ nefastus prætori.
 VET. veteranus. Veturia, *tribus*.
 VET. AS. *vel* VET. ASS. veterano assignatum.
 VET. EX. OPT. veteranus ex optionibus.
 VET. EX. NUM. FRUM. veteranus ex numero frumentariorum.
 V. F. verba fecit, *vel* fecerunt. vir frugalis. viro fidelissimo. visum fuerit. vivens fecit, *vel* vivus. voluit fieri. votum fecit.
 V. F. C. Victoriæ Felicitas Cæsaris. vivens faciendum curavit.
 V. F. D. M. vivens fecit dīs manibus.
 V. FECER. viventes fecerunt.
 V. F. F. vivus fieri fecit.
 V. FF. viventes fecerunt.
 V. F. G. voluerunt fieri gratis.
 V. F. H. M. H. N. S. vivens fecit hoc monumentum hæres non sequitur.
 V. F. J. vivens fieri iussit.
 V. F. N. M. N. S. vivens fecit novum monumentum nomine suo.
 V. FR. vir fortis.
 V. F. S. vivens fecit sibi. voluit fieri sepulcrum.
 V. F. S. E. CO. S. B. M. vivens fecit sibi et conjugi suæ bene merenti.
 V. F. S. E. S. vivens fecit sibi et suis.
 V. F. S. S. vivens fecit sibi suis.
 V. H. S. F. M. vivens hoc sibi fecit monumentum, *vel* fieri mandavit.
 V. I. vir illustris.
 VIBAS. vivas.
 VIBO. vivo.
 VIC. vicarius. Vicentia. vicit. victor. Victoria. Victrix. vixit.
 VIG. AUG. Victoria Augusti.
 VICC. victores.
 VIC. S. J. vice sacra judicans.
 VIC. GERM. P. M. TR. P. V. COS. III. P. P. Victoria Germaniæ pontifex maximus tribunitiâ potestate quintum consul tertium pater patriæ.
 V. I. C. P. vir illustris comes patrimonii.
 VIC. S. vice sacra. victoria Sicula.
 VISIC. vixit.
 VICT. victor. victoria.
 VICT. BRIT. Victoria Britannica.
 VICT. DD. NN. COL. ANTIOCH. victoria dominorum nostrorum colonia Antiochia.
 VICT. victoria.
 VIC. URB. ROM. vicarius urbis Romæ.
 VI. F. vivens fecit. vivus fecit. voluit fieri. votum fecit.
 V. I. A. M. vivam.
 VIG. vigillum, *hoc est, cohortium*.
 VI. ID. SEB. sexto idūs Septembris.
 VII. VIR. EPUL. septem vir epulonum.
 VIII. VIR. OCTO VIR. OCTUM VIR.
 VIII. VIR. AMITER. octum vir Amiterni.
 VIII. VIR. II. QQ. octum vir iterum quinquennialitius.
 VILIC. villicus.
 VIN. vinalia.
 VIN. F. P. vinalia feriæ publicæ.
 V. INL. vir illustris.
 VIR. virgo.
 VIRAL. fevralis.
 VIR. B. MER. viro bene merenti.
 VIRG. virgo.
 VIRT. AUGG. virtus Augustorum.

VIR. V. *vel* VIR. VEST. virgo Vestalis.
 VI. ET. S. fex et semis.
 VII. X. vicit decies.
 VIVI. F. S. vivi fecerunt sibi.
 VI. VIR. fevir. sexvir. sextumvir.
 VI. VIR. AQUIL. sextum vir Aquileiæ.
 VI. VIR. AUG. MAG. JUV. sextum vir Augustalis magister juvenum.
 VI. VIR. ET. AUG. COM. sextum vir et Augustalis Comi.
 VI. VIR. J. D. FRAEF. FABR. sextum vir iuridicundo præfectus fabrum.
 VI. VIR. JUN. HAST. sextum vir juniorum hastæ.
 VI. VIR. SEN. ET. AUG. C. DD. sextum vir seniorum et Augustalis coloniz dedicavit.
 VIV. SIB. FEC. vivus sibi fecit.
 VIVV. vivo.
 VIX. vixit.
 VIX. A. LIX. vixit annos quinquaginta octo.
 VIX. AN. FF. C. vixit annos ferme centum.
 VIXIT. vixit.
 VIXIST. vixit.
 V. K. APR. quinto kalendas Aprilis.
 V. L. A. S. votum libens animo solvit.
 V. L. M. S. vivens locum monumenti sibi votum libens merito solvit.
 V. L. P. votum libens posuit.
 V. L. S. vivus legavit sibi. votum libens solvit.
 V. L. S. M. vivens locum sibi monumenti. votum libens solvit merito.
 V. M. vir magnificus. vivens mandavit. volens merito.
 V. M. F. M. vivens monumentum fieri mandavit.
 V. MHS. X. D. V. vixit menses decem dies quinque, *duplici II. pro E.*
 V. M. M. votum magnæ matri.
 V. M. S. voto merito suscepto. votum merito solvit.
 V. MUN. vias munivit.
 V. N. quinto nonas.
 UNU. unum.
 UXX. uxor.
 VO. Volero. Voltinia, *tribus*. Volusus.
 VO. DE. vota decennialia.
 VOL. Volcanalia. Voltinia, *tribus*. Volusus.
 VOLER. F. VOLER. N. Voleri filius Voleri nepos.
 VOL. F. VOL. N. Volusi filius. Volusi nepos.
 VOLK. Volkano.
 VOLTIN. Voltinia, *tribus*. Volturnalia.
 VONE. bonæ.
 VOP. Vopiscus.
 V. OP. vir optimus.
 VO. SOL. LI. ET. L. M. C. S. votum solvit libens et libens merito cum suis.
 VOT. Votinia, *tribus*.
 VOTA. SOL. PRO. SAL. P. R. vota soluta pro salute populi Romani.
 VOT. E. CUR. voti ergo curavit. votum erigi curavit.
 VOT. P. SUSC. PR. SAL. ET. RED. J. O. M. SAC. vota publicè suscepta pro salute et reditu Jovi optimo maximo sacra.
 VOT. QQ. MULT. X. votis quinquennialibus multis decennialibus.
 VOT. SOL. DECEM. vota soluta decennialia.
 VOT. SUSC. DEC. vota suscepta decennialia.
 VOT. V. votis quinquennialibus.
 VOT. V. MULT. X. votis quinquennialibus multis decennialibus.
 VOT. X. vota decennialia.
 VOT. XX. vota vicennialia.
 V. P. vicarius præfecti. vir patricius. vir perfectissimus. vivens posuit. votum posuit. urbis præfectus. utriusque Pannoniæ.
 V. P. vir perfectissimus.
 V. P. COM. vir perfectissimus comes.
 V. POS. vivus posuit, *vel* vivens.
 V. P. P. P. H. vir perfectissimus præfectus prætorio Hispaniæ.
 V. P. P. P. N. MT. D. N. M. QUE. E. vir perfectissimus præfectus prætorio Norici mediteranei devotus numini majestati que ejus.

V. P. PR. vir perfectissimus præses.
 V. P. PRAESIDE. HH. viro perfectissimo præside Hispaniarum.
 V. P. R. vota pro reditu.
 V. PR. *vel* V. PRAE. vir prætorius.
 V. P. RATI. S. R. vir perfectissimus rationalis summæ rei.
 V. PR. RE. CE. vota pro reditu Cæsaris.
 V. PRO. A. LXI. vixit propè annos sexaginta unum.
 V. P. S. vivens posuit sibi.
 V. QUÆS. vir quæstorius.
 V. R. votum reddidit. urbs Roma. urbis Romæ. uti rogas.
 U. B. urbanus. urbs.
 URB. C. urbs condita.
 URDIS. L. Urbitalia.
 V. S. vice sacra. vivens sibi. votum solvit. voto solenni. voto suscepto.
 V. S. A. L. P. voto suscepto animo libens posuit.
 V. S. C. vero suscepto curavit.
 VS. CS. Vespasianus Cæsar.
 V. S. DD. voto suscepto dedicavit.
 V. S. D. M. vivens sibi dedit monumentum.
 V. S. D. S. L. M. vivens sibi de suo locum monumenti voto suscepto de suo libens merito.
 V. S. E. S. F. vivens sibi et suis fecit.
 V. S. E. H. T. H. N. S. vivens sibi elegit hic titulus heredes non sequitur.
 V. S. ET. S. PO. vivens sibi et suis posuit.
 V. S. F. vivens sibi fecit. universi sic fecerunt.
 V. S. F. J. vivens sibi fieri iussit.
 V. S. J. *vel* V. S. JC. vice sacra judicans.
 V. S. J. F. vivens sibi iussit fieri.
 VS. IP. Vespasianus imperator.
 V. S. L. vivens sibi legavit. votum solvit liberè.
 V. S. L. A. votum solvit libens animo, *vel* voto suscepto.
 V. S. L. A. P. C. voto suscepto libens animo ponendum curavit.
 V. S. L. D. B. P. voto suscepto libens deæ Bonæ posuit.
 V. S. L. D. D. D. vivens sibi locus datus decreto decurionum, *vel* votum solvit loco dato.
 V. S. L. L. votum solvit libentissimè.
 V. S. AA. M. votum solvit libentissimè merito.
 V. S. L. L. M. vivens sibi legavit locum monumenti, votum solvit libentissimè merito.
 V. S. LL. MM. votum solvit libentissimè merito.
 V. S. L. M. vivens sibi locum monumenti, votum solvit libens merito. voto soluto libero munere.
 V. S. L. M. H. D. S. P. vivens sibi legavit monumentum hoc de sua pecuniâ.
 V. S. L. M. P. vivens sibi locum monumenti posuit. voto suscepto libens merito posuit.
 V. S. L. P. vivens sibi locum posuit. voto suscepto libens posuit.
 V. S. M. vivens sibi monumentum. voto suscepto merito. votum solvit merito.
 V. S. N. T. L. P. vivens sibi novum tituli locum posuit.
 V. S. P. viva sibi posuit, *vel* vivus.
 V. S. P. L. D. D. D. vivens sibi posuit loco dato decreto decurionum. voto suscepto posuit loco dato decreto decurionum.
 V. S. P. L. L. M. voto suscepto posuit libentissimè merito.
 V. S. PRAEF. ANN. vir sapiens præfectus annonæ.
 V. S. S. vivens sibi statuit. voto suscepto solvit.
 V. S. S. L. M. voto suscepto solvit libens merito.
 V. S. S. L. M. S. D. EX. PRIM. voto suscepto solvit libens merito sacerdos deæ ex primis.
 V. S. T. L. M. voto suscepto tuli libens merito.
 U. T. usus titulo.
 U. T. F. usus titulo fecit.
 U. T. F. J. usus titulo fieri iussit.

V. TRI-

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V. TRIUMPH. vir triumphalis.
V. V. Valens Victrix, virgo Vestalis, votum
vovit, voverunt.
V'. V'. virgines Vestales.
V. V. C. C. viri clarissimi.
V. V. CC. virgines Vestales clarissimæ.
V. V. F. vivis vivens fecit.
VV. F. *vel* VV. FF. viventes fecerunt.
V. V. L. virginis Vestalis locus.
V. V. LIB. virginum Vestalium liberta, *vel*
libertus.
V. UL. COR. victori ultori coruscatori.
V. V. M. *vel* V. V. MAX. virgo Vestalis
maxima.
U. V. OSCA. urbs victrix Osea.
VV. S. D. M. viventes sibi dederunt monu-
mentum.
UX. B. M. F. H. S. E. S. T. T. L. uxor bene
merenti fecit hinc sita est sit tibi terra levis.
UXO. C. L. B. P. uxori carissimæ locus bene
positus.

X.
X. Decem, decima, Decimus, *prænominali-*
quando, denarii nota.
X. mille.
X. ANNALIB. decennialibus.
*. C. denarii centum.
*. CCC. denariis tercentis.
X. DIBSS. decem diebus.
X. E. *vel* X. ER. decimæ erogator.
*. L. denarium unum.
X. IJC. mille sexcentum.
*. II. denarios binos.
X. IIII. K. F. decimo quarto kalendas Februarii.
*. L. denariis quinquaginta.
X. P. decem pondo.
X. PS. *vel* X. PSS. decem passus.
X. V. decem vir.
*. VII. D. denarios septem mille quingentos.
X. VIR. AGR. DAND. ADTR. JUD. de-
cem vir agris dandis adtribuendis judicandis.
XV. VIR. SAC. FAC. quindecim vir sacris
faciundis.

X. VIR. STL. JUD. decem vir stitibus judi-
candis.
XX. ANNALIB. vicennialibus.
X. XXCIIX. mille octuaginta octo.
X. X. CDXXCVI. duo millia quatuorcen-
tum octuaginta sex.
X. X. CDXXCVIII. duo millia quatuorcentum
octuaginta octo.
X. X. DCCCL. duo millia octuocentum quin-
quaginta.
X. X. DCCLVIII. duo millia septem centum
quinquaginta octo.
XXIIX. duo de triginta.
XXX. P. IN. F. triginta pedes in fronte.
XXX. S. S. trigesimo stipendio sepultus.
X. X. CCC. XXCV. termille tercentum
octuaginta quinque.
X. X. CDIX. termille quatuorcentum no-
vem.
X. X. IJCCXXCIIX. termille septem cen-
tum octuaginta octo.
X. YRO. decem viro, *Y pro Vo.*

INDEX VOCABULORUM

Quorundam IN JURE ANGLICANO municipali occurrentium.

A F F

A M O

A S S

A Bacista, æ, m. (a Gr. *abacus*) An accountant, or arithmetician.
 Abactores, um, m. pl. (a Lat. *abigo*) Drivers away, or stealers of cattle.
 Abarno, are. (a Sax. *abarian*) To detect, or discover.
 Abatementum, i, n. (a Gall. *abatre*) The abatement of a writ.
 Abbreviamentum, i, n. An abridgement.
 Abbrevio, are. (a Gall. *abreger*) To abbreviate, or reduce into a narrow compass.
 Abbrocamentum, i, n. (ex ante & *brocamentum*) The acting as a broker beforehand, or a foretelling the market.
 Abditorium, ii, n. (a Lat. *abdo*) A hiding-place for money or goods.
 Aberemurdrum, i, n. (a Sax. *æbere & murder*) Apparent, or notorious murder.
 Abetto, are. To abet, or assist in doing a thing.
 Abettum, i, n. An abatement.
 Abettator, oris, m. An abettor.
 Abgatoria, æ, f. (ab Hib. *abgbittin*) The alphabet, or a, b, c.
 Abgetorium, ii, n. Idem & *ab eodem*.
 Absonio, are. (a Lat. *ab & sonus*) To turn away from the sound of, detest, or abominate.
 Abutto, are. (a Gall. *abutter*) To abut, bound, or border upon.
 Accessorius, i, m. (a Lat. *accedo*) An accessory, one guilty of a crime by advice, or concealment.
 Accomplimentum, i, n. (a Gall. *accomplir*) An accomplishment.
 Accustomatus, a, um. Accustomed.
 Accustomabilis, le. Accustomable.
 Achator, oris, m. (a Gall. *acheteur*) A buyer, or purveyor of provisions.
 Acquietancia, æ, f. An acquittance, or discharge.
 Acquieto, are. (a Gall. *acquiter*) To acquit, or discharge.
 Acra, æ, f. (a Germ. *acker*) An acre of land; b. e. forty perches in length, and four in breadth, or according to that proportion.
 Acto, onis (a Gall. *laqueton*) A coat of mail.
 Aketon, onis. Idem. & *ex eodem*.
 Adjournamentum, i, n. (ex ad & Gall. *jour*, dies) An adjournment, or putting off to another day.
 Admensuratio, onis, f. (ex ad & *mensura*) An admeasurement.
 Admiralis, is, m. (a Gall. *admiral*) An admiral, or chief officer in a navy.
 Admiralitas, atis, f. The admiralty.
 Admiralius & Admirallus, i, m. An admiral.
 Adnullatio, onis, f. An annulling.
 Adnullo, are. (ex ad & *nullus*) To annul, or make void.
 Adrecto, are. (ex ad & *rectus*) To set to rights, or make amends.
 Adresso, are. (a Gall. *adresser*) To apply one's self to do right.
 Advanceamentum, i, n. An advancement.
 Advocatio, onis, f. (ex ad & *voco*) An advocate; a right to call, or present to a benefice.
 Ægyptianus, i, m. (ab Ægyptus) A gypsy.
 Ælia, æ, f. (a Gall. *aire*) A nest properly of birds.
 Ælſneſcia, æ, f. (a Gall. *aifne*) Eldership by birth, primogeniture.
 Aſſeratores, um. (a Gall. *aſſier*) Aſſerers, who in certain courts ſet fines on offenders, having taken an oath to act therein according to their conſciences.
 Affidatio, onis, f. A giving, or plighting one's faith.
 Affidatus, a, um. Engaged by fealty, or oath.
 Affidatus, ſcil. vir. A tenant owing fealty.
 Affidari ad arma, To be enrolled, as ſoldiers, upon oath of fidelity.
 Affido, are. (ex ad & *fides*) To give, or plight one's faith.

Afforatus, a, um (ex ad & *forum*) Valued, or having a price fixed upon it; as on things to be sold in a market.
 Afforciamentum, i, n. (ex ad & Gall. *forcer*, vi impellere) A forcing, or compelling to do something; also a fortress not to be taken but by force.
 Afforeſto, are. (ex ad & Gall. *foreſt*) To turn ground into foreſt.
 Affraia, æ, f. An affray.
 Affretamentum, i, n. (ex ad & Gall. *fret*) The freight of a ſhip.
 Affra, æ, f. & Affrus, i, m. (ab Angl. *beifer*) A beifer, or bullock.
 Agerium, & Agrotium, ii, n. (ab ager) The profit coming from the feeding of cattle in paſture ground.
 Agillarius, ii, m. (q. d. *agellarius*, ab *agellus*) A byeward, or field keeper.
 Agiſtatio, onis, f. (ab ager) The laying a proportional tax for repairing the banks or bounds of a piece of ground.
 Agiſtamentum, i, n. The tax levied for repairing the bounds of a place.
 Agiſtator, oris, m. The collector of a tax for repairing the bounds of a piece of ground.
 Agreementum, i, n. An agreement.
 Agro, are. To agree.
 Aiſiamentum, i, n. (a Gall. *aifement*) An eaſement, a paſſage, water-course, &c. granted by one neighbour to another.
 Alanerarius, ii, m. (a Gall. *alan*, canis genus) A dog keeper.
 Alba, æ, f. (ab *albus*) An alb, or aub; a prieſt's ſurplice.
 Alba firma, Rent paid to the lord in ſilver coin.
 Aldermannus, i, m. (a Sax. *aldorman*) An alderman of a city.
 Alepimannus, i, m. A ſort of vaſſal.
 Aleſetum, i, n. (a Sax. *ale & ſæt*) An aleſat for brewing.
 Alimonia, æ, f. (ab *alo*) A wife's ſeparate maintenance.
 Allaya, æ, f. (a Gall. *aloy*, mixtura) The alloy, or mixture of different metals.
 Allegiantia, æ, f. (ex ad & *lex*) Allegiance, or obedience according to law.
 Allegio, are. (a Gall. *alleger*) To alledge by way of excuſe; to eaſe, or mitigate.
 Allevio, are. (ex ad & Gall. *liver*) To levy, or pay a compoſition, or fine.
 Allocatio, onis, f. (ex ad & *locatio*) A placing to, an allowance upon account.
 Allodarius, ii, m. (ab *allodium*) The lord of a manour.
 Allotto, are. To allot.
 Allottatus, a, um. Allotted.
 Alluminator, oris, m. (a Gall. *allumer*, *illuſtro*) A painter on paper or parchment.
 Almonarium, ii, n. (a Gall. *aumſnerie*) An almonry, or aumry.
 Altargium, ii, n. (ab *altare*) Alterage, or the profits ariſing by things offered on the altar.
 Alteratio, onis, f. An altering.
 Altero, are. To alter.
 Alvo & baſſo (ab *altus & baſſus*) High and low, the ſubmiſſion of all difference without exception to another.
 Ambra, æ, f. (a Sax. *amber*) A certain meaſure of ſalt, beer, butter, &c. the quantity now unknown.
 Amenda, æ, f. An amends.
 Amendatio, onis, f. (a Gall. *amender*) The amendment of an error in a proceſs before judgement.
 Amerciamentum, i, n. (a Gall. *merci*; q. d. to be at one's mercy) An amerement, or pecuniary puniſhment arbitrarily impoſed; a fine is a pecuniary puniſhment, but limited by the ſtatute.
 Amerciatus, a, um. Amerced.
 Amortizatio, onis, f. An amortiſement, or the putting an eſtate into mortmain.

Amortizo, are. (a Gall. *amortir*) To alienate lands or tenements to churches, colleges, &c. who are incapable of delivering them back again; and therefore the making them over to ſuch, is the delivering them, as it were, into a dead hand.
 Ancoragium, ii, n. (ab *ancora*) Anchorage; a duty paid for caſting anchor in a place.
 Andena, æ, f. A ſwath in mowing.
 Angaria, æ, f. (ab *angor*) Personal and laborious ſervice.
 Angildum, i, n. (a Sax. *an & gild*) A ſingle fine.
 Annates, um, f. pl. (ab *annus*) Firſt fruits, which are paid in proportion to one year's profit.
 Annualia, um, n. pl. (ab *annus*) Yearly payments.
 Apoſtare, vel apoſtare leges. To turn apoſtate as to the law; to break or tranſgreſs them.
 Apparentia, æ, f. (ab *appareo*) An appearance.
 Apparura, æ, f. (ab *apparo*) Furniture, tackle.
 Appellans, tis. An appellant.
 Appellatus, i, m. An appellee.
 Apellum, i, n. (ab *appello*) An appeal.
 Appennagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *apanage*) The portion of a ſovereign prince's younger children.
 Appenditia, um, n. pl. (ab *appendo*) Appendages, or pertinences to an eſtate.
 Apportionamentum, i, n. (ex ad & Gall. *portion*) Apportionment, or a dividing of the profits into juſt proportions.
 Apprenticiamentum, & Apprentiſagium, i, n. An apprenticeship.
 Apprenticius, ii, m. (a Gall. *apprendre diſcere*) An apprentice.
 Apprenticius legis, A barrister at law.
 Appretio, are. (ex ad & *pretium*) To appraise.
 Appruamentum, i, n. Approvement, or an encloſing of waſte ground with prejudice to another.
 Appruator, vel Approbator, oris, m. An approver, or impeacher of others who have been guilty of the ſame crime with himſelf, which he is obliged to prove in order to get his own diſcharge.
 Approbatores regis, the king's approvers who let his demeſne lands.
 Aquagium, ii, n. (ab *aqua*) A watercourse.
 Aralia, um, n. pl. (ab *aro*) Arable, or ploughed lands.
 Arceo, onis, m. (a Gall. *arcon*) A ſaddle bow.
 Arento, are. (ex ad & *rent*) To rent out.
 Argentum Dei, God's penny, or earneſt money.
 Arma dare, To dub, or make one a knight; arma accipere, to be made a knight.
 Arma moluta, Blunt weapons.
 Arnaldia, vel Arnoldia, æ, f. A diſeaſe cauſing the hair to fall off.
 Arpennus, i, m. An arpen, or ſcore of ground.
 Arraiamentum, i, n. & Arraya, æ, f. (a Gall. *array*, *ordo*) The arraying, or impanelling a jury.
 Arraiatio peditum, The arraying of foot ſoldiers.
 Arraiatores, um, m. pl. Commissioners of array.
 Arreſtatus, a, um. (ab ad & *reſus*) Accuſed, and called to account, in order to be ſet to rights.
 Arrenatus, a, um. Arraigned.
 Arreragia, orum, n. pl. (a Gall. *arriere*) Arrears, or remainders of money not paid in due time.
 Arreſto, are. (a Gall. *arreſter*, *ſiſtere*) To ſeize, or arreſt.
 Arreſtum, i, n. An arreſt.
 Arripennus, The ſame as Arpennus.
 Arrivatio, onis, f. An arriving, or coming to.
 Arrivo, are. (a Gall. *arriver*) To arrive, or come to.
 Arrura, æ, f. pro Aratura, A ploughing.
 Aſſua, æ, f. (a Gall. *aſſui*) The examination of weights and meaſures by the clerk of the market.
 Aſſuſiator, oris, m. The aſſay maſter of the mint.
 Aſſartum, i, n. (q. d. *exaratum*) Woodland cleared of trees and buſhes, and made fit for tillage.
 Aſſayſio, are. (q. d. *aſſare*) To aſſeſſate.
 Aſſecuratio, onis, f. A policy of aſſurance.
 Aſſecuro, are. (ex ad & *ſecurus*) To aſſure, or make ſure by pledges.

Assensio, onis, f. *An assembly of people.*
 Assessor, oris, m. (ab *assideo*) *An assessor of publick taxes.*

Asservio, are. *To drain water from marshy grounds.*

Assisa, æ, f. *An assize, or session of judges and others; a statute, or ordinance; the size or quantity of a thing.* ¶ *Assisâ cadere, to fail in his assize, or be nonsuited.*

Assisores, um, m. pl. *Keepers of assize; assessors, or taxers; jurymen who make assessments.*

Assurancia, æ, f. *An assurance, or insurance.*

Assuro, vel Assécuro, are. *To assure, or insure.*

Atia, æ, f. *Hatred, ill will.*

Attachio, are (a Gall. *attacher*, *alligare*, *connectere*) *To attach, or take a person, or goods, on a certain writ.*

Attachiamentum, i, n. *An attachment.*

Attempto, are. *To attempt.*

Attermino, are (ex *ad* & Gall. *terminer*) *To get a longer time fixed for payment of a debt.*

Attineta, æ, f. (ex *ad* & Gall. *teindre*, *stained*) *An attaint, a process staining the character of a jury, &c. for giving a false verdict.*

Attineta, æ, f. *An attainder, whereby the descendants of a traitor are made incapable of succeeding to the father's estate.*

Attinctus, a, um. *Attainted, or found guilty, by solemn act of a great offense.*

Attelatus equus (a Gall. *atteler*) *A horse attired with his geers, and fastened to a cart, or carriage.*

Attilamentum, & Attilium, ii, n. (a Gall. *atteler*) *The riging of a ship.*

Attournamentum, i, n. (ex *ad* & Gall. *tourner*) *An attournment, or tenant's acknowledgement to a new lord.*

Attornare pecuniam, *To attorn money, or appropriate it to some particular use.*

Attornatus, i, m. *An attorney, or a person appointed by another to act in his tourn, or stead.*

Avantagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *avantage*) *Advantage, profit, utility.*

Auctionarius, ii, m. (ab *auktioner*) *An auctioneer, a seller, or regrater.*

Aventura, æ, f. (a Gall. *aventure*) *An adventure, or voluntary hazardous action.*

Avera, æ, f. (a Gall. *œuvre*, *opera*) *The day's work of a ploughman, scil. 8d.*

Averagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *averer*) *Average, service due from the tenant to the lord; a compensation for service done, or loss sustained, to be settled by the averment of skillfull people.*

Averia, orum, n. pl. (a Gall. *avoir*, *habere in possessione*) *Horses, or other cattle, in a man's own possession.*

Avifamentum, i, n. (a Gall. *aviser*) *Advice, or counsel.*

Averium ponderis, *Full weight, according to the greater weight called Avoirdupois.*

Augea, æ, f. (a Gall. *auge*) *A trough, or cistern for water.*

Austurcus, i, m. (a Gall. *autour*) *A goss hawk.*

Authoriso, are. *To authorise.*

Azaldus, i, m. (a Gall. *arzell*) *A poor keffel, or spotted and lean horse.*

B

BACA, æ, f. (a Gall. *bacler*) *A staple for the bar of a door.*

Bacheloria, æ, f. (a Gall. *bachelier*) *The gentry, or commonalty, below the degree of peerage.*

Bacina, æ, f. (a Gall. *bassin*) *A basin.*

Baco, onis, m. (ab Angl.) *A bacon hog.*

Bactile, is, n. (q. d. *baculus candelæ*) *A candlestick.*

Baga, æ, f. (ab Angl.) *A bag.*

Baia, æ, f. *A bay in building; a measure of twenty-four feet.*

Baleuga, æ, f. *A bailiwick, or precinct.*

Bailiva, æ, f. (a Gall. *bailler*) *A bailiwick.*

Ballium, ii, n. *Bail, or a delivering out of the hands of a bailiff.*

Ballivus, i, m. *A bailiff.*

Bannum, i, n. (a Br. *ban clamor*) *The banns, or a proclamation of matrimony in a church.*

Bancus, i, m. (a Gall. *banc*) *A bench, or seat, of judgement; also a bank for money.*

Bannerettus, i, m. *A banneret, an ancient order of knighthood.*

Bancalia, um, n. pl. *Cushions, or rather ornaments for benches.*

Banda, militaris, *A band of soldiers.*

Bannerium, ii, n. *A banner.*

Bankruptia, æ, f. (q. d. *bancruptio*) *Bankruptcy.*

Bannitio, onis, f. *Banishment.*

Bannitus, a, um. *A person banished.*

Barbicanum, i, n. (a Sax. *burg & kenning*) *A barbican, a watch tower, or bulwark.*

Barcellarius, ii, m. *A bargeman.*

Bargania, æ, f. *A bargain.*

Barganizatio, onis, f. *The making of a bargain.*

Barganizo, are. *To make a bargain.*

Bargæa, æ, f. *A barge.*

Barillus, i, m. (a Gall. *baril*) *A barrel.*

Barka, æ, f. *A bark, or little ship.*

Barkaria, æ, f. *A tan house, or house to keep bark in.*

Baro, onis, m. *A baron.*

Baronagium, ii, n. *Baronage.*

Baronettus, i, m. (q. d. *a little baron, h. e. next to a baron*) *A baronet.*

Baronia, æ, f. *A barony.*

Barra, æ, f. *A bar where lawyers plead; also a bar, or stop to an action.*

Barraria, æ, f. *A barrier, or fence, in land.*

Barrasterius, ii, m. *A barrister, or one called to the bar, or admitted to plead.*

Barrectator, oris, m. *A barretor, or exciter of vexatious law suits.*

Bartona, æ, f. & Bartonium, ii, n. *A barton, or yard for keeping poultry in.*

Basnetum, i, n. *A basnet, or helmet.*

Bastarda, æ, f. *A female bastard.*

Bastardia, æ, f. *Bastardy.*

Bastardus, i, m. (a Gall. *bastard*) *A bastard.*

Batellagium, ii, n. *The management of a small boat.*

Battellus, i, m. *A small boat.*

Batteria, æ, f. *Battery, or a wrongfully beating a person.*

Batus, i, m. (a Sax. *bat*) *A boat.*

Baubellæ, arum, f. pl. *Jewels.*

Baudekinnum, i, n. *A baudekin, or sort of rich cloth, stiff with gold embroidery.*

Beaconagium, ii, n. *Beaconage, or money paid for the support of a beacon.*

Bedellus, i, m. (a Sax. *bydel*) *A beadle; an inferior officer in a court, parish, &c.*

Bederepium, ii, n. (a Sax. *biddan & repe*) *The service of reaping corn when bidden, or ordered by the lord.*

Beneficium, ii, n. *A benefice, or ecclesiastical living.*

Benevolentia, æ, f. *A voluntary gratuity given to the king by the subjects.*

Bercaria, Berceria, vel Berqueria, æ. (a Gall. *bergerie*) *A sheep cote, or sheep pen.*

Berghmota, æ, f. (a Sax. *bergh collis*, & *gemote cætus*) *An assembly, or court of miners; so called, because anciently kept on a hill.*

Berra, æ, f. *A bery, or plain open field.*

Bersa, æ, f. *A bound, or limit.*

Bertona, æ, f. *A barton, or court-yard, for poultry.*

Bertonarius, ii, m. *The keeper of a barton.*

Berwica, æ, f. *A village.*

Besca, æ, f. (a Gall. *bescber*) *A spade to dig with.*

Bescata, æ, f. *A piece of ground that is dug.*

Bigamus, i, m. *A man who hath had two wives.*

Bilancium, ii, n. *Weights and scales.*

Billa, æ, f. *A bill.*

Billa excambii. *A bill of exchange.*

Billa, æ, f. & Billetus, i, m. *A billet, or petition.*

Billetum, i, n. *A billet of the delivery of a writ.*

Bissa, æ, f. (a Gall. *biche*) *A hind.*

Bladonicum molendinum. *A corn mill.*

Bladum, i, n. *Corn in the blade, or growing.*

Boera, æ, f. (q. d. *wera*) *A wear in a river.*

Bordagium, ii, n. *The tenure of bord lands.*

Bordarii, vel Borduanni, orum, m. pl. *Bores, such who were allowed a cotage and small piece of land, on condition that they should supply the lord with poultry and eggs for his board or table.*

Boscagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *boscage*) *Boscage, or mast and brouse for cattle in woods.*

Boscarium, ii, n. *A wood house, or, as some, an ox house.*

Boscus, i, m. *A wood.*

Bosinnus, i, m. *A sort of rustick wind instrument, made of barks pitched together.*

Botericia, æ, f. *A buttress in building.*

Botellaria, æ, f. *A butry, or cellar.*

Botha, æ, f. *A booth, or tent.*

Bovarius, ii, m. *A keeper of oxen, or kine.*

Bovata terræ. *An oxgang of land, about thirteen acres.*

Bovellium, ii, n. *An ox stall.*

Boveria, æ, f. *A stall for oxen.*

Bovicula, æ, f. *A young heifer.*

Bracenarius, ii, m. *A keeper of dogs, a huntsman.*

Brachettus, i, m. (a Gall. *brac.*) *A sort of short tailed seting dog.*

Brandcum, i, n. *A bearsfe cloth.*

Brasiator, oris, m. (a Gall. *brasser*) *A brewer.*

Brasiatrix, icis. *A woman brewer.*

Brasinaria, æ, f. & Brasinatorium, ii, n. *A brewhouse.*

Brathia, æ, f. *Brath, or broth; potage.*

Brecca, æ, f. *A breach.*

Breve, is, n. *A writ.*

Briga, æ, f. (a Gall. *brigue*) *Strife, or contention.*

Brocagium, ii, n. *Brocage, or brokerage; money paid a person for selling another's goods.*

Brocarius, ii, m. & Brocator, oris. *A broker.*

Brochia, æ, f. *A sort of can, or vessel to carry drink in.*

Broffus, a, um. (a Sax. *bruifan*) *Bruised.*

Brudatus, vel Brodatus (a Gall. *broder*) *Embroidered.*

Brueria, æ, f. (a Sax. *brær*) *Briar wood, or bruff wood.*

Bruilletus, i, m. *A small coppice, or little wood.*

Bucklarium, ii, n. (a Gall. *bouclier*) *A buckler.*

Bulla, æ, f. *A bull, or decree in writing sealed.*

Bullio, onis, m. *Bullion; gold or silver in the lump.*

Bullitio falis. *One boiling of salt.*

Bultella, æ, f. *A boulder for dressing meal.*

Bultellum, i, n. *The refuse of meal.*

Bunda, æ, f. *A bound.*

Bundellus, i, m. *A bundle.*

Burcheta, æ, f. *A sort of gun.*

Burgagium, ii, n. *A dwelling house in a borough town; also a tenure proper to boroughs.*

Burgensis, is, m. *A burgefs of a town, or representative thereof in parliament.*

Burghmota, æ, f. (a Sax. *burgg*, & *gemot*) *The court of borough, or town.*

Burglaria, æ, f. *Burglary, or the felonious breaking open a house by night.*

Burfa, æ, f. *A burse.*

Bursaria, æ, f. *A bursary, or place of receiving and paying the bursar's accounts.*

Bursarius, ii, m. *A bursar, or treasurer of a college.*

Buscali, orum, m. pl. *Mariners who had the care of ports, or havens.*

Busones, um, m. pl. *The leading men in a county.*

Busfa, æ, f. *A busf, or small ship.*

Bussellus, i, m. *A bushel.*

Butta vini. *A but of wine, 126 gallons.*

C

Ablicia, orum, n. pl. (q. d. *cadibulicia*) *Cablish, a sort of brush wood, or wind fallen wood.*

Cacepollus, vel Cachepollus, i, m. (ab Angl.) *A catchpol, bailiff, or serjeant.*

Cagîa, æ, f. (a Gall. *cage*, *unde & vocab. Angl.*) *A cage for birds, or coop for poultry.*

Calamitus, i, m. (a Gall. *calamite*) *A gag put into dogs mouths to keep them from barking.*

Calangium, ii, n. (ab Angl.) *A challenge, claim, or demand.*

Calcea, vel Calceia, æ, f. (a *calx*, vel *quod publicè calcatur*) *A highway, or road.*

Calceata, æ, f. (ab eod.) *A causey, or causeway, h. e. a raised way.*

Calcetum, i, n. (ab eodem) *A causey.*

Cal-

C A R

C E L

C O A

Calcifurnium, ii, n. (a *calx*, & *furnus*) *A kiln for burning chalk, or lime.*
 Caldaria, æ, f. (ab Angl. *caldron*, quod a Gall. *chaudron*) *A caldron, or cauldron, a sort of large kettle.*
 Calopodium, vel Galopodium, ii, n. (a *calo* vel Gall. *galosche*, & *pedium*) *A galoshoe, a sort of clogs which covered great part of peoples shoes, and kept them clean.*
 Calumnia, æ, f. *A challenging of jurors.*
 Calumnio, vel calumpno, are. *To calumniate, also to challenge jurors on account of insufficiency or partiality.*
 Cambio, are (a *cambium*) *To exchange.*
 Cambipartia, æ, f. (a *cambium*, & *partior*) *Champany, or champerty, the assisting a person in prosecuting a suit, on condition of sharing with the plaintiff a part of the estate or effects, when recovered by law.*
 Cambitas, atis, f. (a *cambium*) *An exchangeing.*
 Camera, æ, f. *A chamber; also a crooked, or winding plat of ground.*
 Cameralis, e. *Belonging to a chamber, or a winding plat of ground.*
 Camerarius, ii, m. (a *camera*) *A chamberlain, or person who hath the care of a chamber.*
 Camica, æ, f. (a *camelus*) *Camlet, or a garment made of camlet.*
 Campartum, i, n. (a *campus*, & *partior*) *A share, or proportion in a field, or piece of ground.*
 Campio, onis, m. (a Gall. *champion*, q. d. *a brave fellow in the champ or field*) *A champion, one who boldly espouseth his own or another's cause.*
 Campipartia, æ, f. (a Gall. *champ*, & *partir*) *Champany. Vid. Cambipartia.*
 Campiparticeps, ipis, c. (ab eisdem) *A champanyer, or champertor.*
 Cancellaria, æ, f. (a *cancellis*) *The chancery, or court of chancery.*
 Cancellarius, ii, m. (ab eodem) *A chancellor.*
 Cancellatura, æ, f. *A cancelling.*
 Cancellatus, a, um. *Cancelled.*
 Cancellor, are. (a Gall. *cancellor*) *To cancell, or make void.*
 Canistellus, i, m. (dim. a *canistrum*) *A little basket.*
 Canna, æ, f. (ab Angl.) *A can, or pot.*
 Canonica, æ, f. (a Gall. *chanoinie*) *A canonry, or canonship.*
 Canopium, vel potiùs canopeum, ii, n. *A canopy.*
 Cantaria, æ, f. (a *canendo* missam) *A chantry, or chauntry; a chapel anciently endowed with yearly revenues for maintaining one or more priests to sing mass in for the souls of the founders and others.*
 Cantredus, i, m. (a Brit. *cantre*, centum) *A cantred; a hundred or portion of a shire in Wales.*
 Capa, æ, f. (a Gall. *cape*, unde & Angl.) *The cape of a garment.*
 Capella, æ, f. (a Gall. *chapelet*) *A chaplet.*
 Capella de floribus, a chaplet of flowers. Capella lineata, a head piece lined.
 Capellania, vel capellaria, æ, f. (a *capella*) *A chapelry.*
 Capellanus, i, m. (ab eodem) *A chaplain.*
 Capellula, æ, f. dim. (a *capella*) *A little chapel.*
 Capellus, i, m. (a Gall. *chapeau*) *A cap, or bonnet.*
 Capetinae, arum, f. pl. (a Gall. *capetan*) *Okers; poor or ordinary boots for ploughmen.*
 Capitalis plegius, *A headborough.*
 Capitaneus, i, m. (a Gall. *capitaine*, unde & Angl.) *A captain, or leader.*
 Capitium, ii, n. *A hawk's hood.*
 Capitulum, i, n. *A chapter. ¶ Decanus & capitulum; a dean and chapter.*
 Capo, onis, m. (a Gall. *chapon*, unde & Angl.) *A capon.*
 Cappa, æ, f. (a Gall. *cap*, unde & Angl.) *A cap, or covering for the head.*
 Captura, æ, f. (a *cipio*) *A capture, arrest, or seizure.*
 Capunculus, i, m. (dim. a *capo*) *A caponet, or little capon.*
 Carcerativum, i, n. (a *carcer*) *A gaoler's fee.*
 Carcatus, a, um. *Freighted.*

Carco, are. (a Gall. *cargaison*, unde & Angl. cargo) *To freight, or load a ship.*
 Carecta, vel charrecta, æ, f. (a Gall. *charrette*) *A cart.*
 Carectata, vel carrectata, æ, f. (a Gall. *charrette*) *A cart load.*
 Carectarius, vel carrectarius, ii, m. *A carter.*
 Cariagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *charriage*, unde & Angl.) *Carriage.*
 Cario, are. *To carry.*
 Carista, æ, f. (a *carus*) *Dearness.*
 Carnarium, ii, n. (a *caro*) *A charnel house, or bone house.*
 Carola, vel Carrola, æ, f. (a Gall. *carreau*) *A square seat, pew, or closet.*
 Carpentarius, ii, m. (a Gall. *charpentier*, unde & Angl.) *A carpenter.*
 Carreta, æ, f. *A cart, or wain load. Vid. Carrecta.*
 Cariuca, æ, f. (a Gall. *charruë*) *A plough, or cart.*
 Carruca signata, *A cart house.*
 Carrucarius, vel carrucarius, ii, m. (ab eodem) *A tenant by carriage, or plough land.*
 Carrucha, æ, f. (ab Ital. *carrico*) *A carrack, a sort of large ship.*
 Carrus, i, m. (a Gall. *char*, unde & Angl.) *A car.*
 Carucata boum, *A team, or draught of oxen.*
 Caruagium, vel carucagium, ii, m. *A tax by plough land.*
 Cassacio, onis, f. *A quashing.*
 Casso, are. (a Gall. *caffer*) *To quash, reverse, or make void.*
 Casamentum, i, n. id. quod
 Cassatum, i, n. (a Gall. *case*, quod a Lat. *casa*) *A house and land sufficient for one family.*
 Castelgardum, i, n. (a *castellum*, & Gall. *garder*) *Castleward, a duty paid by those who dwelt within the precincts of a castle towards the charge of guarding it.*
 Castellanus, i, m. (a Gall. *chastellain*) *A chastellain, the governour or lieutenant of a castle.*
 Castellarium, ii, n. (ab eodem) *The precinct, or jurisdiction of a castle.*
 Castellatio, onis, f. *The building, or erecting of a castle.*
 Castellorum operatio, *Castlework done by inferior tenants.*
 Castellulum, i, n. (dim. a *castellum*) *A small castle; also a pageant.*
 Casubula, æ, f. (a Gall. *chasuble*) Id. quod
 Casula, æ, f. (a Gall. *casule*) *A chasuble, a priest's upper garment, or surplice.*
 Catalla, orum, n. pl. (incertæ etym.) *Chattels, all goods (moveable, or immoveable) which are not freehold.*
 Catafcoptus, i, m. (*κατασκοπος*) *An archdeacon.*
 Cathedralis ecclesia, *A cathedral church, the chief in the diocese.*
 Cathedra, i, n. (a *cathedra*) *The sum of two shillings anciently paid to a bishop by the inferior clergy as an acknowledgement of subjection, and to the honour of the cathedral.*
 Catzurus, vel chassurus, i, m. (a Gall. *chasseur*) *A hunter, or hunting horse.*
 Cauda terra, *A land's end, or the bottom of a ridge in arable land.*
 Caveat, *A sort of process to stop the probate of a will, &c. in spiritual courts.*
 Caursini, Caorsini, vel Corsini, orum, m. pl. (a *Caorsio oppido*) *Italian bankers who resided in England in the twelfth century, but were expelled for their great extorsions.*
 Cautela, æ, f. (a *carveo*) *A caveat, quod vid.*
 Cautio admittenda, *A writ to the bishop for delivering out of prison an excommunicated person on his giving security.*
 Cayo, æ, f. (a Sax. *cay*) *A kay, or wharf.*
 Cayagium, ii, n. (ab eodem) *Kayage, or wharfage.*
 Ceopgilda, æ, f. (a Sax. *ceap pecus*, & *gild solutio*) *A payment of cattle.*
 Celdra, æ, f. (ab Angl.) *A bolder of coals.*
 Celer lecti (a Gall. *celer*) *A bed's restern.*
 Cellerarius, ii, m. (a *cellarium*) *A butler, cellar-keeper, or manciple.*

Cendulae, arum, f. pl. (q. *shingulae*) *A sort of shingle, or small pieces of wood to cover the roof of a house instead of tiles.*
 Cenellae, arum, f. pl. (a Gall. *chenne*) *Acorns, ¶ Pestona cenellarum, the pannage of swine, or liberty to feed on acorns.*
 Censaria, æ, f. (a *census*) *A farm, or house let at a standing rent.*
 Censarii, orum, m. pl. (ab eodem) *Persons who might be taxed.*
 Ceola, æ, f. *A large ship.*
 Ceragium, ii, n. (a *cera*) *Waxshot, or waxscot, a duty paid for the charge of wax lights in churches.*
 Cerialium, ii, n. (a *Geres*) *A bin for bread.*
 Certificatorium, ii, n. (qu. *certiorem faciens*) *A certificate.*
 Certiorari, *A writ for removing causes from an inferior to a superior court.*
 Certum letæ, *Cert money, or head money paid to the lord of a leet.*
 Cerura, æ, f. *A mound, fence, or enclosure.*
 Cessavit, *A writ that lieth where the tenant hath not paid his rent, nor had distress on his land, for two years.*
 Cessio, onis, f. (a *cedo*) *The voidance of an ecclesiastical benefice by the promotion of the last incumbent.*
 Chacea, æ, f. (a Gall. *chasse*) *A chase for hunting.*
 Chaceo, are. (a Gall. *chasser*) *To chase, or hunt.*
 Chachepollus, i, m. *A catchpol. Vid. Catchepollus.*
 Chacurus, i, m. (a Gall. *chasseur*) *A courser, a hunting horse, or dog.*
 Charta, æ, f. *A charter, or deed.*
 Chacea, æ, f. *A chase, or chase. Vid. Chacea.*
 Chasor, oris, m. (a Gall. *chasseur*) *A hunting horse.*
 Chelindra, æ, f. *A sort of small ship.*
 Chevagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *chef*, caput) *Che-vage; head money, or poll money.*
 Chevantia, æ, f. *A loan, or advance of money on credit.*
 Cheverillus, i, m. *A young cock, or cockling.*
 Chevisæ, arum, f. pl. (a Gall. *chef*) *The beads of ploughed land.*
 Chiminagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *chemin*, via) *Toll paid for passing through a forest with carts or horses loaded.*
 Chiminus, i, m. (a Gall. *chemin*) *A way, or road.*
 Chirographatus, a, um. *Signed, or attested by one's own hand writing, or cross.*
 Chirographum finis, *The chirograph of a fine.*
 Chorepiscopus, i, m. *A suffragan, or rural bishop.*
 Chota, æ, f. (a Sax. *cot*) *A cot, or cotage.*
 Chrismale, is, n. *The face cloth laid over a child at baptism.*
 Christianitatis curia, *The Court Christian, or ecclesiastical judicature.*
 Chules, ium, m. pl. *Keyles, or keels; a sort of long boats used by the Saxons.*
 Cigninota, æ, f. *A swan mark.*
 Circa, æ, f. (a *circumundo*) *A watch.*
 Circutor, oris, m. *A watchman.*
 Circumhabitantes, *Neighbouring inhabitants.*
 Citatio, onis, f. *A summons.*
 Civilista, æ, m. *A civilian, or civil lawyer.*
 Clameum, i, n. *A claim, or challenge.*
 Clamo, are. *To claim, or challenge.*
 Clarigarius armorum. *A herald at arms.*
 Clavia, æ, f. *A mace.*
 Clavigeratus, i, m. *The treasurer of a church.*
 Clausi rotuli, *Closed rolls.*
 Claustrum, æ, f. *Brushwood for hedges and fences.*
 Clusum Pasche, *The close, or next day after the octave of Easter.*
 Cleptor, oris, m. *A stealer, or pilferer.*
 Clericus, i, m. *A clerk, one in holy orders.*
 Clerimonia, æ, f. *Privilege of clergy.*
 Cloca, vel clocca, æ, f. (a Gall. *cluche*) *A clock.*
 Clucarium, ii, n. *A clock house.*
 Cluta, æ, f. (a Gall. *clous*) *A clouted shoe, or shank of iron.*
 Coadunatio, onis, f. *An assembling, or uniting together.*

Coggo, onis, f. *A cog, or sort of boat or ship.*
 Cofeolati, orum, m. pl. *Joint feoffees.*
 Cofera, vel cofra, æ, f. (a Gall. *coffre*) *A coffer.*
 Coferarius, ii, m. (ab eodem) *A cofferer.*
 Cognito, onis, f. (a *cognosco*) *A cognizance.*
 Cognitor, oris, m. (ab eodem) *A conusor.*
 Cognizarius, ii, m. *A conusor.*
 Cognizatus, i, m. (ab eodem) *A coif.* ¶ *Baro de gradu de la coife, a serjeant at law.*
 Cokettatus, a, um. *Cocketed.*
 Coketto, are (ab Angl.) *To cocket, or enter duly.*
 Cokettum, i, n. *A cocket at the custom-house.*
 Collecta, æ, f. (a *colligo*) *A collection, a heap.*
 ¶ *Collecta bladi, a heap of corn. Collecta ovium, a flock of sheep.*
 Colonellus, i, m. (a Gall. *colonel*) *A colonel.*
 Colpatura, æ, f. *A cutting, or loping.*
 Colpo, are (a Gall. *couper*) *To cut, or lop.* ¶
Colpare arbores, to lop trees.
 Comforto, are (a Gall. *comforter*) *To comfort, or aid.*
 Comitiva foldariorum, *A company, or troop of soldiers.*
 Commendatarius, ii, m. *A person who holdeth a benefice, or other preferment in commendam.*
 Commensatio, onis, f. *A commencing, or beginning.*
 Commenso, are (a Gall. *commencer*) *To commence, or begin.*
 Commissarius, ii, m. (a Gall. *commissaire*) *A commissary, or commissioner.*
 Commissionarius, ii, m. *A commissioner.*
 Commune, is, n. *A common.* ¶ *Commune pasturæ, common of pasture. Commune piscariæ, common of fishing. Commune turbariæ, common of digging turf.*
 Communiarius, ii, m. *A commoner, or one that eateth in common with others.*
 Comortha, æ, f. (a Brit. *cymorth*, *subsidium*) *A contribution.*
 Companagium, ii, n. (a *cum* & Gall. *panache*, *mixture*) *Meat, or other things mixed and eaten with bread.*
 Compaffo, are (a Gall. *compasser*) *To compass, or endeavour to obtain.*
 Compositum, i, n. (*stercus è variis rebus compositum*) *Compost, dung, or manure.*
 Computo, are. *To compute, account, or cast up.*
 Concelamentum, i, n. *A concealment.*
 Concelatores, um, m. pl. *Concealers, those who find out concealed lands belonging to the king.*
 Concelo, are. *To conceal, or hide.*
 Concernatus, a, um. *Concerned, or engaged in.*
 Concernens, tis. *Concerning, touching.*
 Concerno, ere (a Gall. *concerner*) *To concern.*
 Concubinitus, us, m. *Concubinage.*
 Constabularia, æ, f. &
 Constabulariatus, us, m. *A constableness, the office of a constable.*
 Constabularius, ii, m. (a Gall. *constable*) *A constable, a sort of peace officer.*
 Contener, atum, i, n. *A contiguous tenement; also the countenance and reputation of a person.*
 Contiguor, ari. *To lie contiguous, or near to.*
 Contrafacio, ere (a Gall. *contresaire*) *To counterfeit.*
 Contrafactio, onis, f. &
 Contrafactura, æ, f. *A counterfeiting.*
 Contramandatio, onis, f. *A counterminding of the time appointed for an answer, a giving the defendant further time to plead in.*
 Contraplacitum, i, n. *A counter plea.*
 Contrapositio, onis, f. *A replication, or answer.*
 Contrario, are (contra *agere*) *To oppose, or act contrary to.*
 Contrarolutator, oris, m. *A controlder.*
 Contraretulus, i, m. *A counter roll.*
 Contraveniens, tis. *Going contrary to, offending against.*
 Controllamentum, i, n. *A controlment.*
 Conveiancia, æ, f. *A conveyance.*
 Conveio, are (a Gall. *convoyer*) *To convey, or make lands, &c. over to another.*
 Coparcenaria, æ, f. *Coparcenary, or copartnership.*
 Coparticeps, ipis. *A coparcener, or copartner.*
 Copia, æ, f. *A copy of a writing, &c.*

Copicia, æ, f. (a Gall. *couper*) *A copice, copse, or underwood.*
 Copio, are (a Gall. *copier*) *To copy out.*
 Coraagium, ii, n. *A payment of corn to the king by way of purveyance.*
 Cordubanarius, ii, m. (a Gall. *cordonnier*) *A cordwainer, or shoemaker.*
 Cornagium, ii, n. (a *cornu*) *An ancient tenure in the north of England held by blowing a horn upon an invasion made by the Scots.*
 Cornerium, ii, n. (ab Angl.) *A corner, or nook.*
 Corno, are. *To blow a horn.*
 Coronator, oris, m. *A coroner who enquireth into the cause of the death of a person killed.*
 Corporatio, onis, f. *A corporation, a body of men incorporated.*
 Corrodium, ii, n. *A corrody, an allowance for maintaining a servant to the king in an abbey and providing him with meat, drink, and other necessities.*
 Costera, æ, f. (a Gall. *coste*) *A coast, or shore.*
 ¶ *Costera maris, the sea coast. Costera montis, the side of a mountain.*
 Cotagium, ii, n. (a Sax. *cot*) *A cotage, or small house having no land pertaining to it.*
 Cotarius, ii, n. *A cotager, the inhabitant of a cotage.*
 Coterellus, i, m. *A very small cotage.*
 Cothlanda, æ, f. &
 Cothsethlanda, æ, f. *A cotage, or small farm with some land pertaining to it.*
 Cothsethus, i, m. *A cotager inhabiting such a cotage.*
 Cottagium, cottarius, &c. Vid. *Cotagium.*
 Covina, æ, f. *Covin, a deceitfull agreement between two or more persons to the prejudice of another.*
 Covinosus, a, um. *Full of covin, or deceit.*
 Craiera, æ, f. *A craier, or sort of small ship, or vessel.*
 Cranagium, ii, n. *Cranage, the liberty of using a crane, or money paid for that liberty.*
 Crano, are (a Sax. *cræn*) *To crane, or draw up goods with a crane.*
 Cravo, are (a Sax. *cravian*) *To impeach, or accuse.*
 Creca, æ, f. &
 Crecum, i, n. (a Sax. *crecca*) *A creek, or small bay.*
 Crepo, are. *To do a thing slyly, or privately.*
 ¶ *Crepere oculum, to put out one's eye.*
 Crocia, æ, f. (a Gall. *croiser*) *A bishop's crozier.*
 Crociarius, ii, m. *The bearer of a crozier, or cross, before a bishop.*
 Crosta, æ, f. &
 Crostum, ti, n. *A croft, or small slip of ground near a house.*
 Croppa, æ, f. *A crop of corn.*
 Cucherus, i, m. (a Gall. *coucher*) *A seting dog.*
 Culagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *cul*) *The laying up a ship in a dock to be repaired.*
 Culvertagium, ii, n. *A turning tail, or cowardice.*
 Cunagium, ii, n. *Coinage of money; also the weighing and stamping of tin after it is wrought.*
 Cuneus, i, m. *A mint, or place where money is coined.*
 Cunicularium, ii, n. *A coneygree, or coney house.*
 Cura, æ, f. *A curacy, or office of a curate.*
 Curatus, i, m. *A curate.*
 Curia personæ, *A parsonage, or parson's mansion house.*
 Cursitor, oris, m. *An officer in the court of chancery who maketh out original writs for that county or shire which is allotted him.*
 Curtana, æ, f. *The sword of king Edward the confessor, carried before the king at his coronation.*
 Curtilagium, ii, n. *A garden plat, piece of ground, or yard belonging to and lying near a house.*
 Curtina, æ, f. (a Gall. *curtine*) *A curtain for a bed, window, &c.*
 Custagium, ii, n. *Cost.*
 Custuma, æ, f. (a Gall. *coutume*) *A custom.*
 Custumabilis, *Customable.*

Customaria tenementa, *Customary tenements, or copyholds.*
 Custumarii, orum, m. pl. *Copyholders.*
 Custus, us, m. *Costs.*
 Cyprus, i, m. (corr. pro *scirpus*) *A rush.*
 Cyuli, orum, m. pl. *A sort of keels, or boats, used by the Saxons.* Vid. *Chules.*
 D
 Aggerius, ii, m. *A dagger.*
 Dagus, i, m. (a *panni genere datus dicto*) *The chief, or upper table in a monastery.*
 Dalmatica, æ, f. (a *Dalmatia*) *A garment with large and open sleeves, worn at first by bishops only, but afterwards made use of as a distinction in degrees.*
 Dalus, i, m. *A dale, valley.* ¶ *Dali prati, narrow slips of pasture between ploughed furrows of arable land.*
 Damifella, æ, f. (a Gall. *damoiselle*) *A young maiden.*
 Damna, æ, f. *A dam in a river.*
 Damifico, are. *To damnify, or damage.*
 Danegildum, i, n. (a *Dane* & *ge't pecunia*) *A tax of two shillings laid on every hide of land by the Danes.*
 Dangium, vel daungium, ii, n. *Danger.*
 Dardus, i, m. *A dart.*
 Dayeria, æ, f. (ab Angl.) *A dairy, or milk-house; properly the milk of one day.*
 Deadvoco, are. *To disavow, or disown.*
 Deafforesto, are. *To discharge from being a forest; also to exempt from forest laws.*
 Debatum, i, n. (a Gall. *debate*) *A debate, or dispute.*
 De bene esse, *To be allowed as well done at present, till further examination.*
 Decanatus, us, m. *A deanery.*
 Decanus, i, m. *A dean, an ecclesiastical officer who is chief of the chapter.*
 Decearchus, i, m. *id. quod*
 Decenarius, ii, m. *A decennier, or titheingman; the chief man of twelve who was to maintain the publick peace within a certain limit; also one who had sworn to keep the peace.*
 Decenna, æ, f. *A dozen, the precinct of a leet, a titheing.*
 Decennaria, æ, f. *The compass of ten friburges.*
 Decies tantum, *A writ that lieth against a juror for taking money to give his vote.*
 Decimæ, arum, f. pl. *Tithes.*
 Decimatio, onis, f. *A titheing.*
 Decimo, are. *To tithe.*
 Declaratio, onis, f. *A declaration, setting forth in writing the plaintiff's grievance.*
 Dedbanna, æ, m. (a Sax. *dædbana*) *One actually guilty of killing a person.*
 Defalta, æ, f. &
 Defaltum, i, n. (a Gall. *default*) *A default, or omission in not appearing, &c.*
 Defamatio, onis, f. *Defamation, slander.*
 Defeifantia, æ, f. (a Gall. *deffair*) *A defeifance, a condition in one deed whereby another deed, &c. is made void.*
 Defeifibilis, *Defeifible, that may be undone.*
 Defendens, tis. *A defendant.*
 Defensa, æ, f. *A fence, or fenced place.*
 Defensum, i, n. *An enclosure.*
 Deforciametum, i, n. *A deforcement, the taking away an estate by force from the right owner.*
 Deforciatio, onis, f. *A deforcement, or distress.*
 Deforciator, oris, m. *A deforcer, or deforciant; one who keepeth the right heir out of his right by force.*
 Deforcio, are. *To deforce, or keep one out of his just right by force.*
 Degradatio, onis, f. *A degrading, or degradation; the devesting a person of his place or office.*
 Deliberatio, onis, f. *Delivery.* ¶ *Deliberatio seisinæ, livery of seisin.*
 Delibero, are. *To deliver.*
 Demanda, æ, f. *A demand.*
 Demando, are (a Gall. *demandeur*) *To demand.*
 Demoro, are (a Gall. *demeurer*) *To demur, to stop proceedings till some difficulty be determined.*
 Dena, æ, f. *A valley, or dale.*
 Denariata reddituum, *A penny rent.* ¶ *Denariata olei,*

olei, a pennyworth of oil. Denariata terræ, an acre, or as some say, a perch of land.

Denizatus, i, m. Made a denizen.

Denizenus, i, m. (a Gall. donaison) A denizen, a foreigner made free by the king's gift, or letters patent.

Deodandum, i, n. A deodand. a thing given to God for having been instrumental to the death of a person.

Departio, ire (a Gall. partir) To depart.

Departura, æ, f. A departure.

Depasturacio, onis, f. A depasturing.

Depasturo, æ, f. To depasture.

Deprivatio, onis, f. Deprivation, the taking away of a benefice.

Depositio, onis, f. The deposition, or testimony of a witness.

Despitus, i, m. A person despised, or contemned.

Derastina, æ, f. Derein, a Norman law.

Defubito, are. To weary a person as with continual barkings, and then to bite.

Detachio, are. To seize another person's goods by attachment, or other course of law.

Devactio, are. To tear in pieces with horses.

Devadiatus, a, um. Without sureties.

Devasto, are. To waste chiefly as executors.

Devotio, onis, f. A devise, or bequest.

Devise, are (a Gall. deviser) To devise, or bequeath by will.

Devium, i, n. A devise.

Dica, æ, f. A tally for keeping accounts.

Dieta, æ, f. A day's journey.

Dieto, are. To diet.

Diffacio, ere. To deface, or destroy.

Diffactio, onis. A defacing, or maiming.

Dignitarius, ii, m. A dignitary.

Dilapidatio, onis, f. Dilapidation, a letting buildings run to decay.

Diligatus, a, um. Outlawed.

Dimidietas, atis, f. A moiety, or half part.

Dimissio, onis, f. A demise, or letting of an estate. ¶ Dimissio regis, the death of a king.

Dinarium, ii, n. (a Gall. diner) A dinner.

Dirationamentum, i, n. A disproof.

Dirationo, are. To deraign, or dreyne; to prove and make good.

Disabilitas, atis, f. Disability.

Disadvoco, are. To disavow, or deny.

Disboscatio, onis, f. (a dis, & Gall. bois) A turning of woodlands into arable, or pasture.

Discarcatio, onis, f. An unloading.

Discarco, are (a dis, & cargo) To unfreight.

Disensus, us, m. Descent of lands, &c.

Disclamium, ii, n. A disclaiming, or express denial.

Disclamo, are (a dis, & Gall. clamer) To disclaim, or refuse.

Discontinuatio, onis, f. Discontinuance.

Discus, i, m. A desk to write on.

Disabilitas, atis, f. Disability.

Disabilitatus, a, um. Disabled.

Disabilito, are. To disable.

Disparagatio, onis, f. Disparagement, especially the matching of an heir below his degree.

Disparago, are. To disparage.

Dispersio, are. To scandalize a person.

Dispossessionatus, a, um. Dispossessed.

Disratiocinatio, onis, f. A derision, or proof.

Disrationo, are. To traverse. Vid. Dirationo.

Disseisina, æ, f. (a Gall. dissaisin) Disseisin, or putting a person out of his lawful right.

Disseisio, ire. To disseise.

Disseisor, oris, m. A disseisor.

Disfigno, are. To break open a seal.

Districcio, onis, f. A distress.

Districcus, i, m. A district, or place of jurisdiction.

Disturbantia, æ, f. A disturbance.

Disturbo, are. To disturb.

Dividenda, æ, f. A dividend.

Doarium, vel dotarium, ii, n. A dower.

Docketta, æ, f. A docket, a short writing referring to a longer.

Dola, æ, f. (a Sax. dola) A dale, or share in a meadow, &c.

Domicella, æ, f. A damsel.

Domicellus, i, m. A young master.

Dominicum, i, n. A demesne.

Donativum, i, n. A donative, or ecclesiastical benefice that is not presentable.

Donator, oris, vel donatorius, ii, m. A donor.

Donatus, i, m. A donée.

Dos, dotis, f. A dower, that part of the husband's estate which devolveth to his wife after his death.

Dossale, is, n. Tapestry, or hangings.

Drana, æ, f. A drain.

Draparius, ii, m. (a Gall. drapier) A draper.

Drengagium, ii, n. The tenure of the Drengi.

Drengi, orum, m. pl. Persons who having lost their estates at the Conqueror's coming in, had them restored again, and held them of the king in capite.

Dromo, onis, &c.

Dromunda, æ, f. Large ships, men of war.

Duna, æ, f. id. quod

Dunum, i, n. A down, or bill.

Duritia, æ, f. Duress. ¶ Duritia imprisonment, hardship of imprisonment.

Dytenum, i, n. A ditty, or song. ¶ Venire cum toto ac pleno dyteno, to sing as at a barvest home.

E

Eahalus, i, m. (a Sax. eale cerevisia, & bus domus) An alehouse.

Ealherda, æ, f. The privilege of keeping an alehouse.

Ebba, æ, f. The ebb of the tide.

Edestia, orum, n. pl. (ab ædes) Buildings.

Edia, æ, f. Aid, or help.

Efractor, oris, m. A burglar who breaketh open a house to steal.

Eia, æ, f. (a Sax. eig) An island.

Ejectione firmæ, A writ which lieth where the lessee is cast out of possession.

Einecia, æ, f. (a Gall. aine) Eldership.

Eleemosynaria, æ, f. The place in a religious house, where the common alms were deposited.

Eleemosynarius, ii, m. An almoner.

Elegit, A writ after judgement whereby the defendant's goods and the moiety of his lands are extended.

Elongata, The return of the sheriff that cattle are not to be found, or so removed that he cannot deliver them.

Elongo, are. To carry far off, to send away.

Embleamenta, orum, n. pl. (a Gall. emblaver) Embleaments, the profits of lands sowed.

Embraccator, oris, m. (a Gall. embrasour) A person bribed to abet, or assist a person unlawfully in his cause at a trial.

Emenda, æ, f. Emendals, so much in bank for repairing of losses; also amends.

Emendo, are. To make amends for a trespass, or fault.

Encroachmentum, i, n. An encroachment, a taking more than is due.

Enduro, are. To endure.

Engleceria, æ, f. Englicery, the being an Englishman.

Engrallatus, a, um. (a Gall. engrelée) Engrailed, or notched with semicircular notches inwards.

Equitatura, æ, f. Traveling furniture.

Escaeta, æ, f. An escheat. Vid. Eschaeta.

Escaetor, oris, m. An escheator, an officer in every county who taketh care of the escheats of the crown.

Escaetria, æ, f. Escheatorship, or the office of an escheator.

Escambium, ii, n. An exchange.

Escapia, æ, f. &c.

Escapium, ii, n. An escape of a thief, &c.

Escapio, are (a Gall. eschapper) To escape.

Eschaeta, æ, f. (a Gall. escheoir, accidere) An escheat, an estate, &c. which falleth casually to a person as lord of the manour.

Escheccum, i, n. A jury, or inquisition.

Escuro, are (a Gall. escurer) To scour.

Eskippo, are. To ship.

Eskippamentum, i, n. Ship furniture.

Esnetia, æ, f. Eldership, or birthright. Vid. Einecia.

Esparvarius, ii, m. (a Gall. espervier) A sparrowhawk.

Essonium, ii, n. (a Gall. effoign) Effoign, an excuse for non-appearance.

Establiamentum, i, n. An establishment.

Estallagium, ii, n. An installment.

Estoverium, ii, n. (a Gall. estover) Estover, maintenance, or allowance.

Estrepatum, i, n. (a Gall. estropier) Waste made upon lands, or woods, by a tenant for life.

Evidentia, æ, f. Evidence, or proof; either by testimony of men on oath, or by writings on record.

Ewagium, ii, n. (a Gall. eau, aqua) Toll paid for coater passage.

Excambiator, oris, m. An exchanger of land, or broker between merchant and merchant.

Excambio, ire. To exchange.

Exclusa, æ, f. (a Gall. ecluse) A sluice for carrying off water.

Excommunicato capiendo, A writ for taking up an excommunicated person.

Excommunicatio deliberando, A writ to the sheriff for delivering an excommunicated person out of prison, on the ordinary's certificate for his conformity to the court.

Excultabilis terra, Land that may be tilled, or ploughed.

Executor, oris, m. A person appointed by the testator's will to dispose of his goods.

Exemplificatio, onis, f. An exemplification, or copy of a record under the seal of the court.

Exfredio, are (a Sax. frede pax, & fritbrian, rumpo) To break the peace, or commit open violence.

Exennium, ii, n. A new year's gift.

Exigenda, æ, f. An exigent, a writ requiring a person to appear and answer the law.

Exigendarius, ii, m. An exigenter, an officer of the commonpleas who maketh out exigents.

Exlegalitus, a, um. Prosecuted as an outlaw.

Expalto, vel expedito, are. To law a dog, to cut out the ball, or cut off the three claws of his forefoot.

Expediatæ arbores, Trees rooted up, or cut down to the roots.

Expiratio, onis, f. An expiration, or ending.

Expiro, are. To expire, or come to an end.

Expletia, orum, n. pl. Explecs, or the full profits of land.

Extenta, æ, f. An extent, a writ to the sheriff for valuing of lands, or tenements.

Extorcivè; Extorsively, by way of extortion.

Extracta, æ, f. &c.

Extractum, i, n. An extract, or copy of a writing.

Extrahura, æ, f. An estray, or stray beast.

Exupero, are. To overcome; to apprehend, or take.

Eynicia, æ, f. Eldership. Vid. Esnetia.

F

FACTA armorum, Feats of arms.

Factum, i, n. A deed, or writing sealed and delivered.

Faida, æ, f. A feud, or deadly malice. Vid. Fenda.

Falda, æ, f. A fold for sheep.

Falda foca, vel

Faldagium, ii, n. Frank fold, the liberty of setting up sheepfolds in any fields.

Faleia, æ, f. A bank, or down by the sea side.

Falso judicio, A writ for removing a judgement out of an inferior court which is not a court of record.

Falsonarius, ii, m. A forger of deeds.

Faonatio, onis, m. A fawning, or bringing forth young as does do.

Fardella, æ, f. A fardel; a fourth, or as some say, an eighth of a yard land.

Farinagium, ii, n. Toll of meal, or flour.

Farundella terræ, A farundel of land. Id. quod Fardella.

Felo de se, One who murdereth himself.

Feloniam, æ, f. (a Gall. felonie) Felony.

Felonice, Feloniously.

Fensura, æ, f. A fence.

Feodum, i, n. A fee. ¶ Feodi firma, a fee farm.

Feofamentum, i, n. A feofment, or grant of lands and tenements to another in fee.

Feoffator, oris, m. A feoffer, or he who giveth lands in fee.

Feoffatus, i, m. A feoffee.

Feofirma, æ, f. A fee farm.

Feria, æ, f. A ferry.

Ferlin-

Ferlingata terræ, *The fourth part of a yard land, viz. ten acres.*

Ferlingus, i, m. *A ferling, or farthing; the fourth part of a penny.* ¶ Ferlingus, vel ferdingus terræ, id. quod ferlingata.

Fermisona, æ, f. *Venison season in winter.*

Feuda, æ, f. *A feud, or deadly quarrel.*

Fidelitas, atis, f. *Fidelity.*

Fightwita, æ, f. *A forfeiture for fighting, or breaking the peace.*

Filacium, ii, n. *A thread, or wire to file writs on; unde filaxers.*

Filazarius, ii, m. *A filazer.*

Filo, are. *To file.*

Filum aquæ, *The middle of the breadth of a river.*

Finis, is, m. *A fine.*

Fino, are. *To refine.*

Firma, æ, f. *A farm.* ¶ Firma unius noctis, *provision, or entertainment of the king for one night.* Ad firmam tradere, *to let to farm.*

Firmarius, ii, m. *A farmer.*

Flecta, æ, f. (a Gall. *flecke*) *A feathered arrow.*

Flota navium, *A float of ships.*

Flotans, tis. *Floating.*

Focagium, ii, n. *Fog, rank grass not eaten in summer; also hearth money.*

Focale, is, n. *Fuel.*

Fodera plumbi, *A foder, or fother of lead.*

Foderum, i, n. *Fodder.*

Foragium, ii, n. *Forage.*

Forbator, oris, m. *A forbisher, or scourer of armour.*

Forcia, æ, f. *Force.*

Forera, æ, f. *A head land, or bade land.*

Foresta, æ, f. (a Gall. *forest*) *A forest.*

Forestagium, ii, n. *Forestage, a duty to be paid to the king's forester.*

Forestallamentum, i, n. *A stopping, or blocking up of the way.*

Forestarius, ii, m. *A forester.*

Forgea, æ, f. *A smith's forge.*

Forinsecarum oppositor, *A foreign opposer, an officer in the Exchequer.*

Forisbanitus, a, um. *Banished out of the land.*

Forisfactura, æ, f. *A forfeiture.*

Forjudicatio, onis, f. *A forejudging.*

Forjudicatus, a, um. *Forejudged.*

Forjudico, are. *To forejudge.*

Forlandum, i, n. *A foreland.*

Forlongum, i, n. *A furlong, eight of which make a mile.*

Fornagium, ii, n. *Vid. Furnagium.*

Forprisa, æ, f. *A surprise.*

Forprisus, vel forprisatus, *Foreprised, excepted, or reserved.*

Forstallamentum, i, n. *A forestallment, or forestalling.*

Forstallator, oris, m. *A forestaller.*

Forstallo, are. *To forestall.*

Forstallum, i, n. *A forestall, or stoppage of the way; also a forestalling of the market.*

Fortuleum, i, n. *A fortlet, or fortified place.*

Fortuno, are. *To happen.*

Fossatum, i, n. *A ditch.*

Framea, æ, f. *A frame.*

Francbordum, i, n. *Freebord, the space of about two feet beyond one's fence.*

Franchesia, æ, f. *A franchise.*

Franchisatus, a, um. *Franchised.*

Francus, a, um. *Frank, or free.* ¶ Visus franci plegi, *view of frank pledge.*

Frateria, æ, f. *A fraternity, or brotherhood.*

Friscus, a, um. *Fresh.* ¶ Frisca fortia, *fresh force done within forty days.* Terra jacens frisca & ad warectam, *land lying fresh and fallow.*

Fruscus, a, um. *Idem.* ¶ Terra frusca, *fresh land that hath not been ploughed.*

Frustrura, æ, f. (a Gall. *froussure*) *A breach.*

Frustratorius, a, um. *Needless, delaying, or putting off.* ¶ Frustratoria delatio, *a needless delay.*

Frustum terræ, *A small piece of land.*

Fugacia, æ, f. *A chase.* ¶ Fugacia catellorum, *a drove of cattle.*

Fumagium, ii, n. *Dung, or a manureing with dung.*

Furlongus, i, m. *A furlong.*

Furnagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *fournage*) *A fee paid by the tenants to the lord for baking in his oven, or for using one of their own; also chimney money.*

Furnitura, æ, f. *Furniture.*

G

Gabella, æ, f. vel gablum, i, n. *A gabel, or custom upon goods.*

Galo, onis, & Galona, æ, f. *A gallon.*

Gaola, æ, f. *A gaol, or jail.*

Gaolarius, ii, m. *A jailer.*

Garba, æ, f. (a Gall. *garbe*) *A sheaf.*

Garcio, onis, m. (a Gall. *garçon*) *A young lad, or page.*

Garderoba, æ, f. *A wardrobe.*

Garderobarius, ii, m. *The keeper of a wardrobe.*

Garlanda, æ, f. *A garland.*

Garterium, ii, n. *A garter.* ¶ Equites garterii, *knights of the garter.*

Geldabilis, le. *Gildable, liable to pay tax, or tribute.*

Geldum, i, n. (a Sax. *geld mulcta*) *A geld, fine, or amercement.*

Gemotus, i, m. *An assembly, or meeting.*

Gersoma, vel Gersuma, æ, f. *A fine.*

Gilda, æ, f. *A guild, a fraternity, or company.*

Gilda aula, *Guildhall.*

Giliforata terra, *Land held by paying a gilliflower.*

Gistum, i, n. *Yest, barm.*

Gleba, æ, f. *Glebe, or church land.*

Glebalis terra, *Glebe land.*

Graduatus, i, m. *A graduate.*

Grangia, æ, f. *A grange, or farm.*

Grometus, i, m. *A groom.*

Grossum, i, n. *Gross.* ¶ Venditio in grosso, *a selling by wholesale.*

Grossus, a, um. *Gross, large.* ¶ Grossæ arbores, *large trees.* Grossæ naves, *large ships.*

Grova, æ, f. *A grove.*

Grovetta, æ, f. *A little grove.*

Gruarii, orum, m. pl. (a Gall. *gruyer*) *The principal officers of the forest in general.*

Gruarius, ii, m. *Vid. Gruarii.*

Guadagium, vel guidagium, ii, n. *Guidage, money given to a guide for safe conduct in a strange place.*

Guardia, æ, f. (a Gall. *garde*) *A custody, or protection.*

Guardianus, i. *A guardian, or warden.*

Guerra, æ, f. (a Gall. *guerre*) *War.*

Guerrinus, a, um. *Warlike.* ¶ Modo guerrino, *in a warlike manner.*

Guidagium, ii, n. (a Gall. *guide*) *Money given for a guide in an unknown country.*

Guilda, æ, f. (a Sax. *gildan folvo*) *A guild, or fraternity.*

Guildhalla Teutonicorum. *The Steelyard in London.*

Gula Augusti. *The first day of August.*

Gunna, æ, f. *A gun.*

Gurgites, um, m. pl. *Wears in a river.*

Guttera, æ, f. *A gutter.*

Gwalstowum, i, n. (a Sax.) *A place of execution.*

H

Habeas corpus, *A writ for the removing of a prisoner from one prison to another.*

Habentes homines, *Men having vassals.*

Hachettum, i, n. *A hatchet, or forest bill.*

Hachia, æ, f. *A hack, or pick-ax for digging.*

Hada, æ, f. *A hade, bead, or small slip of land.*

Haga, æ, f. *A house in a town, or borough.*

Haia, æ, f. (a Sax. *bæg*) *A quick-set hedge.*

Haketona, æ, f. *A sort of military coat of defense.*

Halla, æ, f. (a Sax. *beall*) *A hall, or mansion house.*

Hamleta, æ, f. vel hamletum, i, n. (a Sax. *ham domus*) *A hamlet, small village, or parish.*

Hamsoca, æ, f. (a Sax. *hamsocen*) *The freedom of a man's house.*

Hanaperium, ii, n. *The hanaper, or hamper in chancery.*

Hansa, æ, f. *A society of merchants.*

Haratium, ii, n. (a Gall. *haras*) *A breed, or stud of horses.*

Harepipa, æ, f. *A barepipe.*

Harrecti canes, *Harriers, small hunting dogs.*

Harpa, æ, f. *A harp.*

Hasta porci, *A shield of brawn.*

Hatia, æ, f. *Hate, hatred, or ill will.*

Haubergetta, orum, n. pl. *Hauberjets, or hauberjets; white clothes.*

Heda, æ, f. *A hithe, haven, or port.*

Heraldus, i, m. (a Gall. *herault*) *A herald.*

Herbagium, ii, n. *Herbage, the liberty of grazing.*

Hercio, are. *To barrow.*

Hereditamentum, i, n. *An hereditament, whatsoever may be inherited.*

Heremitagium, ii, n. *A hermitage.*

Heremitorium, ii, n. *A place of retirement for hermits.*

Heretum, i, n. *A court, or yard, for drawing up the military retinue of great men.*

Heriotum, i, n. *A heriot, the best beast a tenant hath at the time of his death, due to the lord.*

Hermitorium, ii, n. *A chapel belonging to a hermitage.*

Hernesia, æ, f. (a Gall. *harnois*) *Harness, tackle, or furniture.*

Hesia, æ, f. *An easement.*

Hesta, æ, f. *A small loaf of bread.*

Hestha, æ, f. *A cockrel, or capon.*

Hida, æ, f. *A hide, or plough land; so much as might be ploughed with one plough in a year.*

Hidagium, ii, n. *Hideage; a rate, or tax, paid upon every hide of land.*

Hitha, æ, f. *A hithe, or little haven.*

Hobelarii, orum, m. pl. *Light horsemen, tenants bound by their tenure to maintain a little horse in case of an invasion.*

Holmus, i, m. *A river island.*

Holmagium, ii, n. *Homage.*

Horngelda, æ, f. *A tax within a forest to be paid for horned beasts.*

Hospitalarii, orum, m. pl. *Hospitalers, knights of S. John of Jerusalem, or Malta.*

Hostelagium, ii, n. *A right to have lodging and entertainment.*

Hostilaria, æ, f. *A place in religious houses for entertaining strangers.*

Hundredarius, ii, m. *A hundreder, one belonging to a hundred, the bailiff of a hundred.*

Hundredum, i, n. *A hundred in a county.*

Husbandria, æ, f. *Husbandry.*

Hustingua, æ, f. *The Hustings, the chief court in the city of London.*

Hutesium & clamor, *A hue and cry.*

Hybernagium, ii, n. *The season for sowing winter corn.*

I

IActivus, a, um. *That loses his cause by default.*

Jampnum, i, n. *Furze, or gorze.*

Ignitegium, i, n. *Curfeu, or coverfire.*

Imbecilo, are. *To imbecil.*

Imbrevio, are. *To reduce into sebedules, or writing.*

Impannello, are. *To impannel.*

Imparco, are. *To impark, or impound.*

Imparcamentum, i, n. *An imparking, or impounding.*

Impediens, tis. *A defendant in law.*

In alto & in basso, *From top to bottom, to all intents and purposes, all over.*

Impediati canes, *Dogs lawed in forests.*

Impeditio vasti. *Impeachment, or hindrance of waste.*

Imperfonatus, a, um. *Inducted, or put in possession of a benefice.*

Impetio, onis, f. *An impeachment.*

Impeto, ere. *To impeach.*

Implacito, are. *To implead.*

Implementa, orum, n. pl. *Implements.*

Imposono, are. *To impose.*

Importancia, æ, f. *An importance.*

Imprisa, æ, f. *An enterprise.*

Indecimabilis, le. *Not titheable.*

Incumbrantia, &

Incumbramentum, i, n. *An incumbrance.*

Incumbro, are. *To incur.*

Incrochio, are. *To incur.*

Incur-

Incurramentum, i, n. *An durring.*
 Indebitatus, a, um. *Indebted.*
 Indentura, æ, f. *An indenture, or covenant.*
 Indefensus, a, um. *Undefended.*
 Indefensibilis, *Indefensible.*
 Indictamentum, i, n. *An inditement, or charge in law.*
 Indicto, are. *To indict, or indite.*
 Indistringibilis, *Not distrainable.*
 Indivisus, a, um. *Undivided.*
 Indorsatus, a, um. *Indorsed, or written on the backside.*
 Informator, oris, m. *An informer.*
 Inossatus, a, um. *Ditched in.*
 Ingrossator, oris, m. *An ingrosser of corn, or victuals; also a writer of publick instruments.*
 Ingrossator magni rotuli, *the clerk of the pipe.*
 Ingrossio, are. *To ingross.*
 Inlagatio, onis, f. *The restoring of an outlawed person to the benefit of the law.*
 Inlagatus, a, um. *One that is in-frank pledge, and liveth under the protection of the law.*
 Inlandum, i, n. *The inland, or demans of the lord, as the outland were the tenancies.*
 Inquestum, i, n. &
 Inquisitio, onis, f. *An inquest, or inquisition.*
 Instauramentum, i, n. *A stocking.*
 Instauratus, a, um. *Stocked.*
 Instauro, are. *To stock.*
 Intercommunicatio, onis, f. *An intercommoning.*
 Intercommunio, are. *To intercommon.*
 Interpugno, are. *To fight together.*
 Invadiatio, onis, f. *A mortgageing, or pawning.*
 Invadio, are. *To mortgage.*
 Inventarium, vel inventorium, ii, n. *An inventory.*
 Investio, ire. *To invest.*
 Investitura, æ, f. *An investiture.*
 Jocalia, um, n. pl. *Jewels.*
 Ire ad largum, *To go at large, to be set at liberty, to make an escape.*
 Irrotulacio, onis, f. *An inrolling.*
 Irrotulamentum, i, n. *An inrollment.*
 Irrotulo, are. *To inroll.*
 Jurata, æ, f. *A jury.*
 Jurator, oris. *A juror, or juryman.*
 Justiciarius, ii, m. *A justice, or justice.*

K

KAI, æ, f. *A kay, or wharf.*
 Kaiagium, ii, n. *A duty paid for loading, or unloading goods at a wharf.*
 Karrata fœni, *A cart load of hay.*
 Kernellatus, a, um. *Embattled, or fortified a castle.*
 Kidellus, i, m. *A kettle, or wear with a cut in it for laying of weels to catch fish in.*
 Kyta, æ, f. *A coffin for burying of the dead.*

L

Abina, æ, f. *Watery land.*
 Laborarius, ii, m. *A labourer.*
 Laga, æ, f. *A law.*
 Laia, vel lada, æ, f. *An open way in a wood.*
 Legamannus, i, m. *A lawfull, or sufficient man; a good man of the jury.*
 Landa, æ, f. *The open field without wood.*
 Landefricus, i, m. *The lord of the soil.*
 Lasta, æ, f. *A last, a certain weight, or measure of fish, corn, &c.*
 Lastagium, ii, n. *Lastage, a custom in fairs and markets paid for carrying of things, or for wares sold by the last; also the ballast of a ship.*
 Latero, are. *To lie sideways.*
 Leccator, oris, m. *A lecher, ruffian, wborer-master, or debauchee.*
 Lecturnium, ii, n. *The reading desk in churches.*
 Leda, æ, f. *A lathe, or part of a county, containing three or more hundreds.*
 Legergildum, i, n. *Lairwaite, or laborwaite; a sort of fine.*
 Legiosus, a, um. *Litigious, loving law suits.*
 Lesio, æ, f. *A lease of greybonds, thice in number.*
 Leta, æ, f. *A leet court.*
 Levabilis, e. *Leviable.*
 Levella, æ, f. *A level.*
 Levina, æ, f. *A levy.*

2

Levo, are. *To levy.*
 Libellus, i, m. *A libel.*
 Liberatura, æ, f. *Livery.*
 Libra penfa. *A pound of money in weight.*
 Librata, æ, f. *A pound weight.*
 Librata terræ, *A piece of ground containing four oxgangs.*
 Ligeantia, æ, f. *Allegiance, true and faithfull obedience.*
 Ligeus, i, m. *A liege, or obedient subject.*
 Lignagium, ii, n. *A right of cutting wood for fuel.*
 Lita, æ, f. *A list.*
 Littera, æ, f. *(a Gall. litere) Litter, or straw.*
 Loculus, i, m. *A coffin.*
 Logia, vel lodgia, æ, f. *A lodge, or little house.*
 Loppatio, onis, f. *A loping.*
 Loppatus, a, um. *Loped.*
 Loquela, æ, f. *An imparlance.*

M

Macegrarii, orum, m. pl. *Macegriffs, those who knowingly buy and sell stolen flesh.*
 Maeremium, i, n. *(a Gall. merefme) Any sort of timber fit for building.*
 Magna precaria, *A general reape day.*
 Mahemium, ii, n. *(a Gall. mebaigne) Maim, or maim; the loss of a limb.*
 Mahemio, are. *To maim.*
 Maignagium, ii, n. *(a Gall. maignen) A braiser's shop.*
 Maii inductio, *A procession anciently made in the morning of the first of May.*
 Mainada, æ, f. *(q. mansionata) A family.*
 Mainura, æ, f. *A house, or mansion.*
 Manca, æ, f. *A square piece of gold worth about two shillings and six-pence.*
 Mancio, onis, f. *A mansion, or dwelling-house.*
 Mancula, æ, f. *(q. manucula) A mark of silver.*
 Manerium, ii, n. *A manour.*
 Manerialis domus, *A manour-house.*
 Mangono, are. *To buy in the market.*
 Manopera, æ, f. *A manning, or man's day's work.*
 Mansum, i, n, vel manfa, æ, f. *A mansion-house, hall, or farm.*
 Mansura, æ, f. *A countryman's house.*
 Manuceptio, onis, f. *Mainprise.*
 Manupastus, i, m. *One of the family.*
 Manutenentia, æ, f. *Maintenance, the seconding another's cause.*
 Manuteneo, ere. *To maintain.*
 Manutentor, oris, m. *A maintainer.*
 Mara, æ, f. *A mere, or lake.*
 Marca, æ, f. *A mark of money, in gold eight ounces, in silver thirteen shillings and fourpence.*
 Marchetum, i, n. *A fine to the lord for the marryage of a tenant's daughter.*
 Marchia, æ, f. *The marches, or borders of a county.*
 Marchio, are. *To march.*
 Marco, are. *To take by reprisal.*
 Marefcalcia, æ, f. *The Marshalsea.*
 Maretum, i, n. *(a Gall. maret) A fen, or marsh.*
 Marinarius, ii, m. *A mariner.*
 Mariscus, i, m. *A marsh.*
 Maritagium, ii, n. *Marryage.*
 Marla, æ, f. *(q. marga, margula, cont. marla) Marl.*
 Marlerium, id. quod
 Marletum, i, n. *A marl pit.*
 Masca, æ, f. *A mask.*
 Masura teræ, *A quantity of ground about four oxgangs of land.*
 Medianus homo, *A man in midling circumstances.*
 Medietas linguæ, *A jury of half natives and half foreigners.*
 Medius, ii, m. *A mesne, one who hath a lord over him, and tenants under him.*
 Menagium, ii, n. *A mesny, or household.*
 Menestrellus, i, m. *A minstrel. Vid. Minstrellus.*
 Menialis serviens, *A menial servant.*
 Mera, æ, f. *A mere.*
 Mercatum, i, n. *A market.*
 Merceria, æ, f. *Mercery.*
 Mercerus, i, m. *A mercer.*
 Merchandizo, are. *To merchandize, or deal as a merchant.*

Merchetum, i, n. *Vid. Marchetum.*
 Mercimoniatus, us, m. *Custom, or impost.*
 Merka, æ, f. *A noble.*
 Messarius, ii, m. *A mower, or harvest man.*
 Messuagium, ii, n. *A messuage, or dwelling-house.*
 Mestilo, onis, m. *Maslin corn, mun corn, or mixed corn.*
 Mey, æ, f. *A meyn, or moyn of corn.*
 Miliare, is, n. *A mile, hoc est eight furlongs.*
 Minera, æ, f. *A mine.*
 Minerarius, ii, m. *A miner.*
 Minstrellus, i, m. *A minstrel, a fidler, or piper.*
 Misa, æ, f. *A present of five thousand pounds given by the people of Wales to their prince in his first entrance; a tax, or tallage; cost, or expence; also the issue of a writ of right.*
 Misericordia, æ, f. *An amercement at the mercy, or discretion of the court.*
 Misprisio, onis, f. *(a Gall. mespris) Misprision, a mistake, neglect, or contempt.*
 Mistrium, ii, n. *A dish for serving up meat to a table.*
 Mitta, æ, f. *(a Sax. mitten) A measure of ten bushels.*
 Mittimus, *A writ whereby records are sent from one court to another, &c.*
 Mixtilio, onis, f. *Maslin, wheate and rye mixed.*
 Modiatio, onis, f. *A certain duty paid for every tierce of wine.*
 Molendum, i, n. *Grist, corn sent to the mill to be ground.*
 Monetarium, ii, n. *Coinage; the right, or art of coining money.*
 Monetarii, orum, & pl. *Moneyers, officers of the mint; also bankers.*
 Monopolia, æ, f. *Monopoly, a sole buying or selling of some sorts of merchandise.*
 Monstrum, i, n. *A box containing reliqs.*
 Mora, æ, f. *A moor, or barren and unprofitable ground.*
 Moratio in lege, *A demurrer, an abiding in the judgement of the court, or law.*
 Morella, æ, f. & mora mulla, *A watery, or boggy moor.*
 Moretum, i, n. *A sort of brown cloth for making caps.*
 Morina, æ, f. *Murrain, or the wool of sheep dying of the murrain.*
 Morcellatim, *By morsels.*
 Morcellum terræ, *A small parcel of land.*
 Mortagium, ii, n. *(a Gall. mort, & gage pignus) A mortgage.*
 Mortarium, ii, n. *A light, or taper burning over the graves, or shrines of the dead.*
 Mortua manus, *Mortmain.*
 Mortuarium, ii, n. *A mortuary, a gift or payment made to the parson or vicar at the death of a parishioner.*
 Mossa, æ, f. *Moss.*
 Mossletum, i, n. *Mossy ground.*
 Mota, æ, f. *(a Sax. gemote) A moot, court, or convention; a plea, a castle; also a moat, or ditch of water.*
 Mussulæ, arum, f. pl. *Winter gloves.*
 Mulieratus filius, *A son lawfully begoten.*
 Muletura, vel multura, æ, f. *The miller's toll.*
 Multo, mutto, vel molto, onis, m. *A mutton, or sheep.*
 Mundeburdium, ii, n. *A promising to defend.*
 Munimen, inis. *A muniment, or house for the keeping of records, &c.*
 Munimentum, i, n. *A muniment; a deed, or writing; whereby to defend an estate.*
 Muragium, ii, n. *A toll for the repairing of walls.*
 Muratio, onis, f. *A town, or borough encompassed with a wall.*
 Murdero, are. *(a Gall. murtre) To murder.*
 Morditor, oris, m. *A murderer.*
 Murdrum, i, n. *Murder, the malicious killing of a person.*
 Mustratio, onis, f. *A mustering.*
 Mustrum, i, n. *A muster.*
 Muta canum, *A kennel of bounds.*
 Mutus, a, um. *One who will not plead, or refuse to put himself on his country on a tryal in a criminal case.*

NACCA,

N

NACCA, nacella, vel nacla, æ, f. *A ship, or vessel.*
 Namatio, onis, f. *A distraining.*
 Namium, ii, n. (a Sax. niman capere) *A distress, or seizure of goods.*
 Nativa, æ, f. & Nativus, i, m. *A bondslave by birth.*
 Naturalizatio, onis, f. *Naturalization.*
 Navagium, ii, n. *Navage, or a carrying goods in ships.*
 Negativum prægnans, *A negative pregnant, or such a negative as implyeth an affirmative.*
 Neggildo, are. *To claim kindred.*
 Nimietas ponderis, *Too much weight.*
 Nisi prius, *A writ, or record whereby an issue joined in the king's bench court, &c. is tried before the justices of assize in the country.*
 Noctuatim, *Nightly, night by night.*
 Nocumentum, i, n. *A nuisance.*
 Noka terræ, *A nook of land.*
 Nudum pactum, *A naked promise without any consideration, which is void in law.*
 Nummata terræ, *An acre, or perch of land.*
 Nuncupatum testamentum, *A nuncupative will, or one made by word of mouth only.*

O

Obligatio, onis, f. *An obligation, a bond with a distinct condition annexed thereto.*
 Obolata terræ, *Half an acre, or, as some say, half a perch of land.*
 Offeritorium, ii, n. *Silk, or linen, for wrapping up the offerings made in a church.*
 Officiarius, ii, m. *An officer, or minister of a court.*
 Ora, æ, f. *A Saxon coin, in value sometimes sixteen and sometimes twenty pence.*
 Ora, æ, f. *Ore.*
 Ordalum, ii, n. (a Sax. or magnum, & dele iudicium) *Ordeal, a trial by fire and water.*
 Ordinarius, ii, m. *An ordinary, a judge who hath jurisdiction in ecclesiastical causes.*
 Orteilus, i, m. *A claw of a dog's foot.*
 Ortolagium, ii, n. *A garden plat.*
 Overhennella, æ, f. *A sort of forfeiture.*
 Overfamellum, i, n. *A fine for not pursuing a thief.*

P

Pagium, ii, n. *A toll for passage through another man's ground.*
 Paccum, i, n. *A pack.* ¶ Paccum merciar, a pack of mercury wares.
 Palafredus, palfredus, & palefridus, i, m. *A palfrey, or better sort of horse.*
 Palla, æ, f. *A pall, canopy, or altar cloth.*
 Palicium, ii, n. *A paleing.* ¶ Palicium parci, the paleing of a park.
 Palmata, æ, f. *A handfull.*
 Palus, i, m. *A pale.*
 Panagium, *Vid.* Pannagium.
 Panelum, i, n. *A panel, the parchment wherein the names of the jurors are entered.*
 Pannagium, vel paunagium, ii, n. *The waste of hedges which cattle feed on; also the money paid for it in a forest.*
 Pandoxator, onis, m. *A brewer.*
 Pandoxatorium, ii, n. *A brewhouse.*
 Paragium, ii, n. *Parcenary, or joint tenancy.*
 Paraphernalia, um, n. pl. *Goods belonging to the person of the wife, which she enjoyeth after her husband's death besides her dower.*
 Parcarius, ii, m. *The keeper of a park.*
 Parcella, æ, f. *A parcel.*
 Parcello, are. *To parcel out.*
 Parcus, i, m. *A park; also a pound.*
 Pardoratio, onis, f. *A pardoning, the forgiving of an offence against the king.*
 Pardonio, are. *To pardon, or forgive.*
 Parochianus, a, um. *A parishioner.*
 Pascura, æ, f. *A meadow, or pasture ground, set apart for the feeding of cattle.*
 Pascuagium, ii, n. *Pasnage, the grazing, or pasturing of cattle.*
 Passagium, ii, n. *Passage, or the hire or fare for passing over water.* ¶ Passagium ultra aquam, a ferry.

Passio, are. *To pass.*

Pastura, æ, f. *Pasture, any place where cattle may feed.*
 Pasturacio, onis, f. *A pasturing.*
 Pasturo, are. *To pasture.*
 Patentes literæ, *Letters patents, or grants made by the king under the great seal.*
 Patronus, i, m. *A patron, he who hath the advowson of, or presentation to, a benefice.*
 Paviagium, ii, n. *Money for paving the streets, or highways.*
 Pavilio, onis, m. *A pavilion.* ¶ Justiciarii pavilionis, *judges of a pie powder court at a fair held on St. Giles's hill near Winchester, authorized anciently by the bishop of Winchester from a grant of Edward IV.*
 Pecia, æ, f. *A piece, or parcel.*
 Pedagium, & pedaticum, i, n. *Money given for passing through a country on foot, or horseback.*
 Pedale, is, n. *A foot cloth.*
 Pegasus, i, m. *A posthorse.*
 Peisa, æ, f. *Poise, or weight.*
 Pelfra, æ, f. *Pelf, goods and chattels.*
 Pellota, æ, f. *The ball of a dog's foot.*
 Penticia, æ, f. *A pentice, or shed covered with boards.*
 Pera, æ, f. *A pier, peer, or harbour.*
 Perdonatio, onis, f. *A pardoning.*
 Performacio, onis, f. *A performing.*
 Performo, are. *To perform.*
 Perquisitus, a, um. *Gotten, purchased.*
 Persona, æ, f. *A parson.*
 Personabilis, *Personable, one who may maintain a plea in a court.*
 Pertica, æ, f. *A perch, or measure of sixteen foot and a half.*
 Perticata terræ, *The fourth part of an acre.*
 Pertinentia, æ, f. *An appurtenance.*
 Pervisus, i, m. *A place where lawyers met in afternoons to moot, or talk with their clients; or, as some think, a court, or yard before a palace.*
 Pes pulverizatus, *Dusty footed.* ¶ Curia pedis pulverizati, *the court of pie powders belonging to a fair, &c.*
 Pesagium, ii, n. *Custom paid for weighing wares.*
 Pestona, æ, f. *Mast, or acorns.*
 Piccagium, ii, n. *Money paid to the lord of the soil, on breaking ground in a fair for setting up booths.*
 Piccellum, vel pightellum, i, n. *A piccel, or pighiel of ground; a pingle, or little close.*
 Pietantia, æ, f. *A pittance.* *Vid.* Pitancia.
 Pillorium, ii, n. *A pillory.*
 Pinta, æ, f. *A pint in measure.*
 Pipa, æ, f. *A pipe, or roll in the Exchequer; also a pipe or vessel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons.*
 Pitancia, æ, f. *A pittance, or small portion of meat and drink.*
 Pitanciarus, ii, m. *The officer who distributed the pittances in churches, and other places.*
 Placea, æ, f. *A place.*
 Placetum, i, n. *A little place, a small piece, or parcel.*
 Placitatio, onis, f. *A pleading.*
 Placitator, onis, m. *A pleader.*
 Placito, are. *To plead.*
 Placitum, i, n. *A plea.*
 Plegitatio, onis, f. *A pledging, or giving of suretyship.*
 Plegius, ii, m. *A pledge, or surety.*
 Plevina, æ, f. *A warrant, or assurance; also a reply.*
 Pola, æ, f. *A pole.*
 Pondagium, ii, n. *Poundage.*
 Pontagium, ii, n. *Pontage, money paid for repairing bridges.*
 Porcionarius, vel portionarius, ii, m. *A portioner, or partner in a parsonage.*
 Porteria, æ, f. *The place of a porter.*
 Portrevius, ii, m. *A portreeve.*
 Possë comitatus. *The power of the county.*
 Postdissessina, æ, f. *Postdissessin.*
 Potagium, ii, n. *Potage.*
 Pourprestura, æ, f. *Purpresture, or encroachment.*

Practizo, are. *Practise.*

Prebenda, æ, f. *A prebend.*
 Prebendarius, ii, m. *A prebendary.*
 Precaria, æ, f. *A day's work.*
 Preferamentum, i, n. *Preferment.*
 Prelacia, æ, f. *Prelacy.*
 Principatium, ii, n. *An heir lome.*
 Prisa, æ, f. *A drift of cattle depasturing in a common.*
 Prisagium, ii, n. *Prisage, or a taking prize.*
 Prisoia, æ, f. *A prison.*
 Prisonarius, ii, m. *A prisoner.*
 Proditionaliter, *Treasonably.*
 Profrum, i, n. *The proper, or time twice a year for the accounts of the sheriffs in the Exchequer.*
 Propartia, æ, f. *Pourparty, the dividing of land among parceners, which before they held jointly.*
 Proportionabilis, e. *Proportionable.*
 Proportio, are. *To proportion.*
 Proportum, i, n. *A purport, intention, or meaning.*
 Proprietarius, ii, m. *A proprietary.*
 Prorata, *According to a certain proportion.*
 Pucellagium, ii, n. (a Gall. pucelle) *Pucelage, maidenhead.*
 Pulla, æ, f. *A pool, or lake of standing water.*
 Pulletria, æ, f. *Poultry.*
 Pulsator, onis, m. *A plaintiff, or accuser.*
 Pulso, are. *To bring an action against a person.*
 Punfulda, æ, f. *A pinfeld, or pound for cattle.*
 Purchasia, æ, f. *A purchase.*
 Purporta, æ, f. *A purport.*
 Purportans, tis. *Purporting.*
 Purprestura, æ, f. (a Gall. pourpris) *A purpresture, a nuisance done to enclosures.*
 Purprisum, i, n. (a Gall. pourpris ager septus) *A close, or enclosure; also the extent or compass of a place.*
 Putagium, ii, n. (a Brit. putain, meretrix) *A playing the whore.*
 Putativus, a, um. *Putative, commonly esteemed.*
 Putura, æ, f. (qu. potura) *A custom of foresters, and others, to take horses and man's meat, &c. gratis of tenants and neighbouring inhabitants.*
 Pynfolda, æ, f. *Vid.* Punfulda.

Quadragesimalia, um, n. pl. *Church offerings, formerly made in Lent.*

Quadrantata terræ, *A fardingdeal of land, the fourth part of an acre.*

Quadraria, æ, f. *A stone quarry.*

Quadrugata terræ, *A team of land, so much ground as may be tilled with four horses.*

Quæsta, æ, f. *An indulgence, or remission of penance granted by the pope.*

Quæstionarius, ii, m. *A retailer of the pope's indulgences.*

Quarentena, æ, f. *Quarentine, the space of forty days; also a quantity of land containing forty perches.*

Quarrerria, æ, f. *A quarry of stone.*

Quarerialis, e. *Quarterly.*

Quarterium, ii, n. *A quarter, or eight bushels struck.* ¶ Quarterium anni, *a quarter of a year.*

Quarteriso, are. *To quarter.*

Quarterizatio, onis, f. *The quartering of a traitor.*

Quasso, are (a Gall. quasser, vel cassier) *To quash, or make void.*

Quietancia, æ, f. *An acquittance.*

Quieto, are. *To quit, or discharge.*

Quietë clamare, *To quit claim, or renounce all pretensions of right to a thing.*

Quietus, a, um. *Acquitted, or freed from.* ¶ Quietus reditus, *quit rent.* Queta clamantia, *a quit claim, or release.*

Quintana, æ, f. *A quintane, a sort of tilting, or riding with a lance, or other weapon, against a post.*

Quota, æ, f. *A tax to be levied in an equal proportion.*

R

Rachetum, i, n. (a Gall. racheter redimere) *Thief bote, the ransom of a thief.*

Radius, ii, m. *A furrow in land.*

Rasera, æ, f. *A rase, an old measure of corn.*

Raiatus,

Raiatus pannus, *Cloth never dried.*
 Reattachamentum, i, n. *Reattachment, or a second attachment.*
 Rebino, are. *To plough a second, or third, time.*
 Reclusus, i, m. *A recluse, or person shut up in a religious house.*
 Recognisantia, æ, f. *A recognizance, or bond recorded.*
 Recognitores, um, m. pl. *Jurors impaneled on an assize.*
 Recltoria, æ, f. *A parsonage whose incumbent hath a right to all the parish tithes, and other profits.*
 Rectum, i, n. *Right.* ¶ *Stare ad rectum, to abide the justice, or sentence, of the court.*
 Redisseisina, æ, f. *Redisseisin.*
 Referendarius, ii, m. *A master of requests, an officer who exhibiteth petitions to the king.*
 Regardans, tis. *Regarding.*
 Regardator, oris, m. *A regarder, an officer of the forest, who is to view it, and enquire into offenses there committed.*
 Regardum, i, n. (a Gall. regard aspectus) *The office of a regarder, or the compass of a regarder's ground in a forest.* ¶ *Scrib. & rewardum.*
 Registrarius, ii, m. *A register, who keepeth a registry.*
 Registrum, i, n. *A register, or repository of records.*
 Reagratiaria, æ, f. *The acting as a regrater.*
 Reagratiarius, ii, m. *A regrater, one who buyeth and selleth in the same market, or fair.*
 Rehabilitatio, onis, f. *A restoring to former ability.*
 Rejunctio, onis, f. *A rejoinder, an answer to the plaintiff's replication.*
 Relevium, ii, n. *Relief, a sort of fine paid by the heir at a tenant's death.*
 Religiosi, orum, m. pl. *Those who profess to live devoutly in a monastery, or convent.*
 Remanentia, æ, f. *A remaining, or remainder.* ¶ *Dare ad remanentiam, to give in perpetuity.*
 Remediatus, a, um. *Remedied, or relieved.*
 Remedio, are. *To remedy, or relieve.*
 Remembrancia, æ, f. *A remembrance.*
 Rememorator, oris, m. *A remembrancer.*
 Rengistamellorum carnificum, *Ranges of butchers stalls.*
 Rentale, is, n. *A rental.*
 Repassagium, ii, n. *Repassage.*
 Repastum, i, n. *A repast, or meal of meat.*
 Repellacio, onis, f. ¶ *repellum, i, n. A repelling, or repel.*
 Repellatus, a, um. *Repealed, or made void.*
 Repello, are. *To repeal, or make void.*
 Replegiamentum, i, n. *A replevin.*
 Replegio, are. *To replevin, or redeem goods distrained.*
 Reporto, are. *To report.*
 Reportus, i, m. *A report.*
 Reprisal, æ, f. *A prise.*
 Reprisale, is, n. *A repriseal, the taking of one thing in satisfaction for another.*
 Rescussus, i, n. (a Gall. rescousse liberatio) *A rescue, or illegal setting at liberty of a person, or thing, detained by law.*
 Reseissio, ire. *To reseise.*
 Resians, tis. *Residing.*
 Resiantia, reseantia, vel residentia, æ, f. *Residence, or abode.*
 Resideo, ere. *To reside.*
 Resorto, are. *To resort.* ¶ *Resortiebatur jus, the right did resort, as from uncle to nephew.*
 Ressortum, i, n. *Resort, the authority of a court.*
 Restaurus equorum, *A breed, or store, of horses.*
 Retallia, æ, f. vel retallium, ii, n. *Retail, or a selling of goods by parcels.*
 Retenementum, i, n. *A retaining, or keeping back.*
 Retinentia, æ, f. *A retinue.*
 Retiro, are. *To retire.*
 Retorna, vel returna, æ, f. *The return of a writ, &c.*
 Retorno, are. *To return.*
 Retornum, i, n. *A writ for the returning of cattle to the owner.*

Refractus aquæ, *The ebb, or return, of the tide.*
 Revella, æ, f. *Revels.*
 Reugia terræ, *A ridge, or furrow, of arable land ploughed in a straight line.*
 Riffura, æ, f. *A riffing, or rifling.*
 Riflo, are. (a Sax. riefse rapina) *To rifle, or take a thing away by force.*
 Riga, æ, f. *A ridge of land.*
 Rima, æ, f. *Rhyme, or rhythm.*
 Rina, æ, f. (a Sax. ryne) *A water course, or small stream liable to floods.*
 Ringa, æ, f. *A soldier's belt.*
 Riotosè, *Riotously.*
 Riottum, vel riotum, i, n. *A riot.*
 Riparia, æ, f. *A river running between banks.*
 Riparius, ii, m. *A ripier who carryeth fish about.*
 Rivagium, ii, n. *A duty paid for passage on a river.*
 Riveo, are. *To have the liberty of fishing in a river.*
 Roba, æ, f. *A robe.*
 Robar a, roberia, vel roboria, æ, f. *Robbery.*
 Robator, vel robbator, oris, m. *A robber.*
 Robero, are. *To commit robbery.*
 Rochettum, i, n. *A bishop's linen garment gathered at the wrists.*
 Roda terræ, *A rod, or perch, of land.*
 Rodata terræ, *A rood of land, a quarter of an acre.*
 Rogus, i, m. *A rogue, or sturdy begger.*
 Romea, æ, f. *A room.*
 Rossetum, i, n. *A place where rushes grow.*
 Rosinum, i, n. *Resin.*
 Rotaticum, i, n. *Wheelage, a custom paid for the passage of wains and carts.*
 Rotulus, i, m. *A roll.* ¶ *Rotulus Wintoniæ, Doomsday book.*
 Routosè, *Riotously.*
 Routum, i, n. *A rout, or unlawfull assembly.*
 Rubbosa, æ, f. *Rubish.*
 Runcinus, i, m. *A led horse, a sumpter horse, a cart horse, or rowney.*
 Ruptura, æ, f. *Arable land, or ground broken up by ploughing.*
 Rusca, æ, f. *A tub, or barrel.* ¶ *Rusca butyri, a firkin of butter. Rusca apum, a hive of bees.*
 Russatus, a, um. *Russet.* ¶ *Russati panni, russet cloth.*

S

Sabulonarium, ii, n. *A gravel pit, or liberty to dig in such a pit.*
 Saca, vel sacha, æ, f. *A sake, or cause; a plea in court; a forfeiture, or amercement.*
 Saccini, orum, m. pl. *Monks who wore sack-cloth.*
 Salsarium, ii, n. *A saltfeller.*
 Sappum, i, n. *Sap.*
 Sarplera lanæ, *A sarplar, or pocket of wool; half a sack, or forty teds.*
 Scaccarium, ii, n. *The exchequer, or eschequer.*
 Scambium, ii, n. *pro excambium, An exchange.*
 Scandalizo, are. *To scandalize, or slander.*
 Scandalum, i, n. *Scandal, or slander.*
 Scarietum, i, n. *Scarlet.*
 Scavigium, ii, n. *Scavage, money paid for exposing goods to sale in a liberty.*
 Scotahum, ii, n. *A sort of club of forest tenants at the forester's house.*
 Scotella, æ, f. *id. quod*
 Scotum, vel Scottum, i, n. *Scot, custom, or tallage.*
 Scutagium, ii, n. *Escuage, knights service, or service of the shield.*
 Scutella, æ, f. *A scuttle.* ¶ *Scutella eleemosynaria, an alms basket.*
 Seaxenlaga, æ, f. *A law of the Saxons.*
 Secta, æ, f. *A suit.*
 Secundarius, ii, m. *A secondary, or officer who is second, or next, to the person acting in chief in an office.*
 Seisina, æ, f. *Seisin, possession.*
 Seisior, iri. *To be seised, or in possession, of land, &c.*
 Selda, æ, f. *A shop, shed, stand, or stall.*

Selio terræ, *A ridge of land.*
 Seneschallus, i, m. (a Gall. seneschal) *A seneschal, or steward.*
 Seneucia, æ, f. *Widowhood.*
 Seporalis, le. *Several.*
 Sequela, æ, f. *A sequel.* ¶ *Sequela curiæ, the issue of a cause depending. Sequela villanorum, the appurtenances of villains goods.*
 Serjancia, æ, f. *Serjeanty, a sort of tenure by doing some service to the king.*
 Sermonium, ii, n. *A sort of religious interlude.*
 Serviens, tis. *Servicing.* ¶ *Serviens ad arma, a serjeant at arms. Serviens ad clavum, a serjeant at mace. Serviens ad legem, a serjeant at law.*
 Severa, vel seweria, æ, f. *A sewer, or sewer; a drain to convey water.*
 Shira, æ, f. *A shire, or county.*
 Siglo, are. *To jail.*
 Shopa, æ, f. *A shop.*
 Sica, vel sicha, æ, f. (a Sax. sic.) *A ditch.*
 Significavit, *A certificate made by the bishop into the court of chancery, that a person is excommunicated, which is thence transmitted into the king's bench, whereupon an Excommunicat. cap. issuet.*
 Sikettus, i, m. *A small current of water which is dry in summer.*
 Silentarius, ii, m. *A privy councillor, who is sworn not to divulge the secrets of state.*
 Siminellus, i, m. *Simnel bread.*
 Sithecundus, i, m. *The chief man of a town, or parish.*
 Smaca, æ, f. *A smack, or small ship.*
 Soka, æ, f. *A lordship, or privileged place, with power to keep courts.*
 Socagium, vel soccagium, ii, n. *Socage, a tenure of lands for some small services of husbandry to be performed to the lord.*
 Sockmannus, i, m. *A sockman, or tenant in socage.*
 Socna, æ, f. *A liberty, or franchise.*
 Solda, æ, f. *A shop, or shed.*
 Solicitator, oris, m. *A solicitor.*
 Solidata, æ, f. *A soldier's pay.* ¶ *Solidata terræ, twelve acres of land.*
 Solinus terræ, *Somewhat more than two ploughlands.*
 Sparverius, ii, m. *A sparrow hawk.*
 Specialitas, atis, f. *A speciality, a writing under the hand and seal of the parties concerned.*
 Spicurrantia, æ, f. (a Sax. spicurrantia includere) *The office of sealing the king's writs.*
 Stagnarium, ii, n. (corr. pro stannarium) *A tin mine.*
 Spigurnellus, i, m. (a Gall. Spigurnel, qui primus hoc munere functus est) *A sealer of the king's writs.*
 Spinatium, ii, n. *A pinnace, or small sea vessel.*
 Stabilis venationis, *The driving of deer to a stand.*
 Stagiarius, ii, m. *A resident of a cathedral.*
 Stalla, æ, f. *A stall in a fair, or market.*
 Stallagium, ii, n. *Stallage, a duty paid for stalls.*
 Stallarius, ii, m. *A master of the horse, or chief overseer of a prince's stables.*
 Standardum, i, n. (a Gall. estandart) *A standard.*
 Statuarium, ii, n. *A tomb adorned with statues.*
 Staurum, i, n. *Store, or stock, of cattle; provision.*
 Sterlingum, i, n. *Sterling, fine silver money.*
 Stica, æ, f. *A Saxon brass coin in value half a farthing.*
 Stiremannus, i, n. (a Sax. steorman) *A fleecf; man, or pilot.*
 Stotarius, ii, m. *He who had the care of a stud of young horses.*
 Subpœna, *A writ commanding a person to appear at a court under a certain penalty.*
 Sulcus aquæ, *A small brook, or stream of water.*
 Sulinga, vel solinga, æ, f. *A suling, as much land as one plough can till in a year.*
 Summa, æ, f. *A seme of corn, or eight bushels, a horse load.*

Summagium, ii, n. *A toll for carryage on horseback.*

Supesija, æ, f. *A penalty at Dover laid on those who pay not their duties for castleward at their days.*

Superfedeas, *A writ commanding to forbear the doing of a thing, or to discharge a person.*

Supplicavit, *A writ commanding the justices of the peace to take security for preserving the peace.*

Surplusagium, ii, n. (a Gall. surplus) *Surplusage, more than is needfull.*

Surrejunctio, onis, f. *A surrejoinder, or second defense.*

Surrogatus, i, m. *One substituted to act in the room of another.*

Sorsum redditio, *A surrender of an estate, &c.*

Susana terræ, *Land worn out with ploughing.*

Swainmorus, vel **Swainmotum**, i, n. *A swainmote, a court kept thrice a year for matters of the forest.*

Swolinga, æ, f. *A bide of land. Vid. Sulinga.*

Sylva cædua, *Coppice wood, wood cut under twenty years growth.*

Synodale, is, n. *Money paid to the bishop, or archdeacon by the inferior clergy at Easter visitation.*

T**Abardum**, i, n. *A sort of garment used by heralds, or ecclesiasticks.*

Tactio, are. *To confirm.*

Tales, is. *A supply, or addition, of men to a jury. ¶ Tales de circumstantibus, a jury of the bystanders. Decem tales, a writ to the sheriff to return ten to be added to the jury.*

Tahatura, æ, f. *Talshide, or tallwood; firewood cleft and cut into billets of a certain size.*

Tallagium, ii, n. *Tallage, any sort of toll, or tax.*

Tallia, æ, f. *A tally, or cleft piece of wood to nick up an account on.*

Talliium feudum, *A fee tail; an estate entailed, or limited, to certain conditions.*

Tallium, ii, n. *An entail.*

Tappa, æ, f. *The stopple of a trumpet, or wind instrument. Vid. Bofinus.*

Targia, vel **Tarrita**, æ, f. *A tartan, or ship of burden.*

Tassa, æ, f. & **Tassum**, i, n. *A mow, or heap, of corn.*

Tasso, are. *To mow, or heap up in a mow.*

Taxa, æ, f. *A tax.*

Temlanda, æ, f. *Teinland, land held by knights service.*

Temporalia, um, n. pl. *Temporalities, lay fees belonging to bishopricks.*

Tena, æ, f. *A coif worn by ecclesiasticks.*

Tenementum, i, n. *A tenement, lands, &c. holden of another. ¶ Liberum tenementum, freehold.*

Tenentabilis, le. *Tenantable, fit to be inhabited.*

Tenencia, æ, f. *A tenancy.*

Tenure, æ, f. *A tenure.*

Tetbi hetum, i, n. *Atumbrel, or cucking stool.*

Terragium, i, n. *A land tax, service of ploughing, reaping, &c. which some tenants perform for the lord.*

Terrarium, ii, n. *A terrar, or terrier; a writing describing the boundaries of land.*

Terrarius, i, m. *A landholder.*

Testatum, i, n. *An allegation in a writ that the defendant is in, or hath goods, in another county, than the first writ was directed to.*

Thanagium, i, n. *A part of the king's land, the governor of which was called a Thane.*

Tharus, i, m. *A Thane, a nobleman, the son of an earl; also an officer, or minister, of the king.*

Thalcia, æ, f. *A certain tribute imposed on the Britons by the Romans.*

Thervo, onis, m. (a Sax. thesun) *A young plant, branch, or bough.*

Thelomannus, i, m. *A toll man, or gatherer of toll.*

Thelonium, ii, n. (pro telenium) *Toll.*

Thenicium, ii, n. *A hedge row about a field.*

Thethinga, æ, f. *A titheing.*

Thethingmannus, i, m. *A titheingman.*

Thingus, i, m. *A thing, orthane; a nobleman.*

Thellonium, ii, n. *The liberty of buying and selling on his own ground.*

Thrava bladi, *A thrave of corn, twenty-four sheaves.*

Thrisma, æ, f. (a Sax. thrim tres) *A coin in value three shillings, or more justly a groat, being the third part of a shilling.*

Thrithingum, i, n. *A court consisting of three, or four, hundreds.*

Tinettum, i, n. *Brushwood, or thorns for repairing hedges.*

Tithinga, æ, f. & **Tithingum**, i, n. (a Sax. tithunge) *A titheing of ten familys.*

Toalia, æ, f. *A towel.*

Toftmannus, i, m. *The owner of a toft.*

Toftum, i, n. *A toft, or messuage; or rather the place where a messuage hath stood.*

Tolcestrum, i, n. *A duty anciently paid by the tenants of some manours to the lord for the liberty of brewing and selling ale.*

Tolnecum, i, n. *Toll, or custom; also an exemption from paying toll.*

Tolta, æ, f. *A writ for removing a cause from one court to another; also extortion.*

Tonna, æ, f. *A ton, or tun; a measure containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons.*

Tonnagium, ii, n. *Tonnage, or tunnage.*

Torneamentum, i, n. *A tournament, a martial exercise on horseback.*

Towagium, ii, n. *A duty paid by bargemen to the owner of the ground where they tow their burge.*

Trabariae, arum, f. pl. *Small boats made of hollowed timber.*

Tractus, i, m. *A trace for draught horses.*

Traga, æ, f. *A sort of wain without wheels, a sledge.*

Trava, æ, f. *A thrave of corn, twelve sheaves, in some places twice that number.*

Traversia, æ, f. *A traverse, a denial.*

Traverso, are. *To traverse, or deny.*

Traversum, i, n. *A ferry.*

Tremagium, tremesum, vel tremisum, ii, n. (a Gall. tremois) *The season for sowing summer corn, being about March, the third month from January.*

Tremellum, i, n. *A granary.*

Trencheator, oris, m. (a Gall. trancher) *A carver of meat at a table.*

Trenchia, æ, f. *A trench, or dike newly cut.*

Trentale, is, n. *A trental, an office for the dead which lasted thirty days, or consisted of thirty masses.*

Triatio, onis, f. *The tryal of a cause.*

Triator, oris, m. *A tryer, one of the jury who tryeth whether a challenge made be true, or not.*

Tribuchetum, i, n. *A tumbrel, or cucking stool; also a large engine for casting stones to batter walls.*

Trio, are. *To try a cause.*

Tiroda terræ, *A quantity of land containing three rods, or perches.*

Trista, æ, f. *A sort of hunting by taking stands at several places with dogs.*

Trithinga, æ, f. *A court leet, the third part of a shire.*

Trithingum, i, n. *Vid. Thrithingum.*

Tronagium, ii, n. *Toll for weighing wool; also a beam to weigh with.*

Tronator, oris, m. *An officer for weighing wool.*

Properium, ii, n. *A book of alternate responses in singing mass.*

Trussa, æ, f. *A truss, or bundle.*

Tumbrella, æ, f. & **Tunibrellum**, i, n. *A tumbrel, or sort of cart.*

Tunnagium, ii, n. *Tunnage, or custom so much a tun.*

Turbagium, ii, n. & **Turbaria**, æ, f. *Turbary, or a liberty of digging turves.*

Turbchetum, i, n. *A trebuchet, or cucking stool. Vid. Terbuchetum.*

Turnum, i, n. *The sheriff's turn, or court kept twice a year.*

V**Acaria**, æ, f. *Avoid place, or waste piece of ground.*

Vacatio, onis, f. *A vacation, the time betwixt the terms.*

Vacatura, æ, f. *The avoidance of an ecclesiastical benefice.*

Vaccharia, æ, f. & **Vacheria**, æ, f. *A cow-house, or dairy house.*

Vaccarius, ii, m. *A cow herd.*

Vadiatio, onis, f. *A wagering, a giving security, or a putting in pledges to do a thing. ¶ Vadiatio legis, wager of law. Vadiatio duelli, wager of a battle.*

Vadio, are. *To wage, or put in pledges for doing a thing.*

Vadium ponere, *To take bail for the appearance of a defendant in a court of justice.*

Vadium mortuum, *A mortgage.*

Vaga, æ, f. *A weigh of cheese; wool, &c. two hundred and fifty-six pounds.*

Valentia, æ, f. *Value, the worth of a thing.*

Valecta, æ, m. & **Valettus**, i, m. *A valet, a gentleman of the privy chamber; also a benchers clerk.*

Vantarius, ii, m. *A footman who runeth before.*

Vaslettus, i, m. (qu. vassalletus) *A valet, or servant.*

Vassallus, i, m. *A vassal, one who holdeth lands of his lord.*

Vassileria, æ, f. *Vassalage.*

Vastum, i, n. *Waste.*

Valvasor, & **Vavafor**, oris, m. *One in dignity next to a baron.*

Vavaforia, æ, f. *The estate, or lordship, of a vavafor.*

Venaria, orum, n. pl. *Beasts caught by hunting in the woods.*

Venire facias, *A writ on an issue joined to summon a jury to try a cause.*

Verecundum, ii, n. *An injury, or affront.*

Verdictum, i, n. *A verdict, the matter as found by a jury.*

Vestura, æ, f. *Vesture, possession, seisin; also a vesture. ¶ Vestura terræ, the corn which groweth on such a parcel of ground.*

Vetitum namium, *The taking of a distress and carrying of it to a place where it cannot be replevied.*

Viagium, ii, n. *A voyage.*

Victuallarius, vel **Vitellarius**, ii, m. *A victualler, or vitteler; one that selleth victuals.*

Viculus, i, m. *A little street.*

Villanus, i, m. *A villain, a person of servile condition.*

Villenagium, ii, n. *Villanage, servile tenure.*

Vinagium, ii, n. *A payment of a certain quantity of wine in lieu of rent.*

Vintenarius, ii, m. *A vintner.*

Virgata, æ, f. *The verge, or compass, of the king's court, being twelve miles about. ¶ Virgata terræ, a yard land, forty acres.*

Virgator, oris, m. *A virger.*

Visnetum, vel **Vicinetum**, i, n. *A venue, a neighbourhood.*

Umpiragium, ii, n. *Umpirage, an award made by an umpire.*

Umpirator, oris, m. *An umpire.*

Unciata, æ, f. *An ounce weight.*

Vocans, tis. *A voucher.*

Voco, are. *To vouch.*

Uplanda, æ, f. *Upland, high ground.*

Utiagium, ii, n. *An usage.*

Uthlagus, i, m. *An outlaw.*

Utlagaria, æ, f. *An outlawry.*

Utlagatio, onis, f. *An outlawing.*

Utlagatus, a, um. *Outlawed.*

Uttero, are. *To utter.*

W**Astores**, um, m. pl. *Wasters, officers who guarded our fishermen, chiefly on the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk.*

Waga, æ, f. *id. quod Vaga.*

Wainagium, ii, n. *Wainage, the furniture and appurtenances of a wain; also land tilled, and the profits arising from it.*

Waivaria, æ, f. *The waiving of a woman, the same as the outlawing of a man.*

Waivium, ii, n. *A waif, or the goods which a thief steals and leaveth behind him.*

Walda, æ, f. *A wald, plain, or down.*

Walla, vel Wallia, æ, f. *A sea wall.*

Wallecheria, vel Walletheria, æ, f. *The kindred of a man who is slain.*

Wallia, æ, f. *A wall.*

Wallo, are. *To wall.*

Wambasium, ii, n. *A jack, or horseman's coat of defense in war.*

Wannagium, ii, n. *A wain-house.*

Wapentagium, ii, n. *Wapentage.*

Wapentakium, ii, n. *A wapentake, or hundred.*

Wara, æ, f. *A wear, or dam.*

Warda, æ, f. *A ward, or division in a city, or town, consisting of several parishes.*

Wardagium, ii, n. *Wardage, or wardpenny; money paid for warding a castle.*

Wardi & liberatura, *The court of wards and liveries.*

Wardemotus, i, m. *A wardmote, the court of every ward in London.*

Warecta, æ, f. & Warectum, i, n. *Fallow ground, land not tilled.*

Warecto, are. *To fallow.* ¶ *Tempus warectandi, the time of fallowing.*

Warennia, æ, f. *A warren.*

Wargus, i, m. *A banished rogue.*

Warnistura, æ, f. *Garniture, furniture.*

Warrantia, vel Warrantia, æ, f. *A warranty.*

¶ Warrantia chartæ. *A writ for compelling the defendant to warrant lands, &c.*

Warrantizo, are. *To warrant.*

Warrantum, i, n. *A warrant.*

Warrantus, i, m. *He who maketh a warranty.*

Watergagium, ii, n. *Watergage, a sea wall; also an instrument to guage water.*

Waterganga, vel Waterganga, æ, f. & Watergangium, ii, n. *A watergang, or watercourse.*

Wendus, i, m. *A large tract of ground.*

Wera, & Wara, æ, f. *The price of a man's life.*

Wergildus, i, m. *Wergild, the price of a man's life, so much as was paid in ancient times for killing a man.*

Wharfa, æ, f. *A wharf.*

Wharfagium, ii, n. *Wharfage, money paid for loading, or unloading, goods at a wharf.*

Wita, æ, f. *A forfeiture, amercement, or fine.*

Withernamium, ii, n. *id. quod Vetitum namium, The driving of a distress out of the county, that the sheriff may not on a replevin make delivery of it to the owner.*

Woodgeldum, i, n. *Woodgeld, money paid for gathering, or cutting, of wood in forests.*

Woodwardus, i, m. *A woodward, an inferior officer in a forest.*

Wreccum, i, n. *A wreck, or wrack, at sea.*

Wyka, æ, f. *A wyke, or little village.*

Wyta. *Vid. Wita.*

Y

YARDA, æ, f. *A yard.*

Yvernagium, ii, n. *The winter season for sowing of corn.*

Z

ZUCHUS, vel Zuchus, i, m. *A dry withered stump of a tree; called also stovene.*

Tabula Chronologica *Personarum Illustrum & Rerum Memorabilium*, præfertim quæ ad Latinam Historiam spectant.

A. M.

Orbis conditus.
ADAM formatus.

- 130 Seth nascitur.
930 Moritur Adam.
987 Translatio *Enochi*.
1053 *NOAH* nascitur.
1556 Japhet nascitur.
1558 Sem nascitur.
1656 **DILUVIUM** Noë.
1718 **BABYLON** condita.
1722 **BELUS** live *Ninredd* Rex Assy. ann. 55.
1723 Eber nascitur.
1757 Peleg nascitur.
1777 Nimus Rex Assy. ann. 52.
1787 *Tuisco* Noë filius in Europam missus.
1829 *Semiramis* Regina Assy. ann. 42.
1879 *Ninus* Rex Assy. ann. 38.
1947 *Troia* urbs condita.
1948 **ABRAHAM** nascitur.
1977 *Tigurum* conditum.
1978 *Apis* 3. Rex Sicyon. à quo Peloponnesus *Apia* dicta.
2005 *Niab* moritur.
2030 *Ingæron* 1. Rex Germanorum, ann. 45.
2034 *Ismael* nascitur.
2047 *Circumcisio* instituta.
2048 *Isaac* nascitur.
2075 *Isaewen* Rex Germ. ann. 50. cujus uxor *Freyra* pro Deâ culta.
2093 *Inachus* 1. Rex Argiv. ann. 50. cujus filia *Io*, post *Isis* dicta.
2108 *Esau* & *Jacob* nati.
2123 Moritur *Abraham*.
2125 *Hermion*, live *Hermannus*, Rex Germ. ann. 63. Hujus tempore *Druidæ* in Galliâ.
2143 *Phoroneus* Rex Argiv. ann. 60.
2154 *Ogyges* Rex Thebarum.
2158 Moritur *Sem*.
2172 Moritur *Ismael*.
2186 *Diluvium* *Ogygium*.
2188 *Marsus* Rex Germ. ann. 46. Circa hæc tempora *Osiris* Rex *Ægypti*.
2199 *Joseph* nascitur.
2203 *Apis* qui & *Osiris*, Rex Argiv. ann. 35. qui in *Ægyptum* profectus *Memphim* condidit.
2217 *Joseph* venditur in *Ægyptum*.
2228 Moritur *Isaac*.
2238 *Jacob* cum familiâ descendit in *Ægyptum*.
Argus Rex Argiv. ann. 70.
2255 Moritur *Jacob*.
2278 *Suevus* Rex Germ. ann. 48.
2303 *Amram* nascitur, *Prometheus* & *Atlas* florent.
2300 Moritur *Joseph*.
2326 *Vandalus* Rex Germ. ann. 41.
2362 *Phorbas* Rex Argiv. ann. 35. *Hemon* *Theffali* F. Rex *Theffaliæ*.
2367 *Tento* Rex Germ. ann. 27.
2370 *Aaron* nascitur.
2373 *Moses* nascitur.
2393 *Almannus* Rex Germ. ann. 64. *Cecrops* 1. Rex Athen. ann. 50.
2397 *Tropas* Rex Argiv. ann. 46.
2413 *Josua* & *Calib* nati.
2437 *Descaliois* *Diluvium*.
2440 Moritur *Amram*.
2443 *Crotas* Rex Argiv. ann. 21.
2444 *Cranaüs* Rex Athen. ann. 9. cujus filia *Atthis* *Atticæ* nomen dedit.
2453 *Exitus* *Israelitarum* ex *Ægypto*. *Amphyetion* Rex Athen. ann. 10.
2456 *Teucer* regn. in *Trojâ*.
2458 *Boius* Rex Germ. ann. 60.
2463 *Sthenelus* Rex Argiv. ann. 11. *Eriethonius* Rex Athen. ann. 50.
2471 *Dardanus* Rex *Trojæ*, ann. 65.
2475 *Danaüs* Rex Argiv. ann. 50.
2493 *Josua* Dux Hebr. ann. 18.
2495 *Ingressus* in terram *Canaan*.
2510 *Incendium* *Idæ* montis.

A. M.

- 2511 *Othoniel* judex Hebr. ann. 40.
2518 *Ingram* Rex Germ. ann. 52.
2523 *Pandion* Rex Athen. ann. 40.
2525 *Lyneus* Rex Argiv. ann. 41.
2536 *Eriethonius* Rex *Trojæ*, ann. 46.
2551 *Ehud* judex Hebr. ann. 80.
2553 *Eretheus* Rex Athen. ann. 50.
2566 *Abus* Rex Argiv. ann. 23.
2575 *Ganymedis* rapine. *Phryxus* & *Helle*.
2582 *Tios* Rex *Trojæ*, ann. 49.
2589 *Prætus* Rex Argiv. ann. 17.
2603 *Cecrops* 2. Rex Athen. ann. 40. *Bellerophon* ci ca. hoc tempus: it. *Tantalus* Rex *Phrygiæ*.
2606 *Acrisus* Rex Argiv. ann. 31. Hujus filia *Danaë*, nepos *Perseus*.
2621 *Janus* Rex *Aboriginum*, ann. 33.
2631 *Debora* & *Barac* Judices *Isr.* ann. 40. *Ilus* Rex *Trojæ*, ann. 40.
2637 *Sthenelus* cum patre *Perseus* Rex *Mycenarum*, ann. 8. *Amphion* Rex *Theb.*
2643 *Pandion* Rex Athen. ann. 25.
2645 *Eurytheneus* Rex *Mycen.* ann. 43. *Pelops* à quo *Peloponnesus* dicta.
2654 *Picus* Rex *Aborig.* ann. 37.
2660 *Cadmus*, *Agenoris* F. *Europa*.
2668 *Ægeus* Rex Athen. ann. 48.
2671 *Gideon* judex *Isr.* ann. 40. *Laomedon* Rex *Trojæ*, ann. 44. circa hæc tempora *Herculis* 12 labores, *Proserpinæ* raptus, *Oedipus* & *Sphinx*, *Sisyphus*, *Minos* & *Rhadamanthus* *Jovis* ex *Europâ* filii.
2688 *Atræus* & *Thyestes* *Pelopidæ*.
2691 *Faunus* Rex *Aborig.* ann. 44. *Tyrus* condita.
2694 *Siculus*, à quo *Sicilia*, quæ prius *Trinacria*.
2700 *Tyndarus* pater *Castoris* & *Pollucis*, Rex *Lacedæm.* Bellum inter *Lapithas* & *Centauros*.
2709 *Evander* *Arcas* in *Italiam* venit. *Carmenta* mater *Evandri*.
2711 *Alimelech* judex *Isr.* ann. 3.
2714 *Argonautarum* expeditio.
2715 *Priamus* Rex *Trojæ*, ann. 52.
2716 *Theseus* Rex Athen. ann. 30.
2719 *Hercules* *Cacum* interficit.
2723 *Erennus* Rex German. ann. 35.
2730 *Dædalus* *Labyrinthum* struxit, *Lyneus*.
2735 *Latinus* Rex *Aborig.* ann. 36.
2737 *Jair* judex *Isr.* ann. 22.
2740 *Menelaüs* Rex *Lacedæm.*
2746 *Menestheus* Rex Athen. ann. 23.
2753 *Agamemnon* Rex *Mycen.* ann. 15.
2756 Bellum *Trojanum*.
2759 *Jephtha* judex *Isr.* ann. 6. *Heftor* Rex Germ. ann. 30.
2795 *Ibzan* judex *Isr.* ann. 7.
2796 *Trojæ* excidium.
2768 *Ægythbus* Rex *Mycen.* ann. 7. *Æneas* in *Italiam* venit, condit *Lavinium*.
2769 *Demophoon* Rex Athen. ann. 33.
2771 *Elon* judex *Isr.* ann. 10. *Æneadarum* regnum in *Italiâ*.
2774 *Ascanius* Rex *Latin.* ann. 38.
2775 *Orestes* Rex *Mycen.* ann. 28.
2776 *Antenor* *Patavium* condit. *Ulysses* domum redit.
2780 *Areopagus* *Athenis* constitutus.
2782 *Abdon* judex *Isr.* ann. 8.
2790 *Sampson* judex *Isr.* ann. 20.
2798 *Alba* longa condita.
2802 *Oxyntes* Rex Athen. ann. 12.
2803 *Penthelus* Rex *Mycen.* ann. 22. & *Tisamenus* Rex *Lacedæm.*
2809 *Eli* Sacerdos, judex *Isr.* ann. 40.
2812 *Sylvius Postumus* Rex *Lat.* ann. 29.
2814 *Aphidas* Rex Athen. ann. 1.
2815 *Thymætes* Rex Athen. ann. 8.
2823 *Mcclanthus* *Messenius* Rex Athen. ann. 37.
2840 *Æneas Sylvius* Rex *Lat.* ann. 31.

A. M.

- 2841 *Heraclidarum* dynastia in *Peloponneso*.
2848 *Eurytheneus* Rex *Lacedæm.* ann. 42.
2849 *Samuel* propheta, judex *Isr.* ann. 40. *Alexis* primus Rex *Corinthi*, ann. 35.
2860 *Codrus* Rex Athen. ultimus, ann. 21.
2871 *Latinus Sylvius* Rex *Latin.* ann. 51.
2879 *Sail* Rex *Hebræorum*, ann. 10.
2882 *Medon* primus *Archon.* Athen. ann. 20.
2884 *Ixion* Rex *Corinth.* ann. 37.
2889 *DAVID* Rex Hebr. ann. 40.
2890 *Agis* Rex *Lacedæm.* ann. 1.
2891 *Echestratus* Rex *Lacedæm.* ann. 35.
2902 *Acastus* *Archon* Athen. ann. 36. *Ephesus* condita.
2906 *Ionica* migratio. *Homerus* nascitur.
2921 *Agelaüs* Rex *Corinthi*, ann. 37.
2922 *Alba Sylvius* Rex *Latin.* ann. 39.
2926 *Labotas* Rex *Lacedæm.* ann. 37.
2929 *Solomon* Rex Hebr. ann. 40.
2938 *Arhippus* *Archon* Athen. ann. 19.
2956 *Regina Sabæ* venit *Hierosolymam*.
2957 *Thersippus* *Archon* Athen. ann. 41.
2958 *Prymnis* Rex *Corinth.* ann. 35.
2961 *Capetus Sylvius* Rex *Latin.* al. *Ægyptus*, ann. 26.
2963 *Daryssus* Rex *Laced.* ann. 29.
2969 *Reboam* Rex *Judæ*, ann. 17. *Jeroboam* Rex *Isr.* ann. 22.
2986 *Abias* Rex *Judæ*, ann. 2.
2987 *Capys Sylvius* Rex *Latin.* ann. 28. *Capua* condita.
2990 *Baasa* Rex *Isr.* ann. 24.
2992 *Agelaüs* Rex *Laced.* ann. 44. *Bacchis* Rex *Corinth.* ann. 35. à quo *Bacchidæ*.
2995 *Midas* Rex *Phygiæ*.
3000 *Homerus* Poëta.
3015 *Calpetus*, Liv. *Capetus*, Ovid. Rex *Latin.* ann. 12.
3024 *Hiericho* ædif. ab *Hiele*.
3025 *Achab* Rex *Isr.* ann. 22.
3027 *Tiberinus Sylvius* Rex *Latin.* ann. 8.
3029 *Josaphat* Rex *Jud.* ann. 25. *Megacles* *Archon* Athen. ann. 30.
3033 *ELIAS* Propheta.
3035 *Agrippa Sylvius*, vel *Romulus*, Ovid. Rex *Latin.* ann. 41.
3036 *Archelaus* Rex *Laced.* ann. 60.
3039 *Eliseus* Propheta.
3044 *Lycurgus* Legislator.
3052 *Pygmalion* Rex *Tyri*, ann. 49.
3056 *Sardanapalus* Rex *Assyr.* ann. 20.
3058 *Dio* in *Libyam* profugit.
3059 *Diognetus* *Archon* Athen. ann. 28.
3063 *Jebu* Rex *Isr.* ann. 28.
3069 *Josias* Rex *Jud.* ann. 40.
3076 *Romulus Sylvius* Rex *Latin.* ann. 19. al. *Aladius*.
3077 *Arbaces* Rex *Medorum* 1.
3080 *Carthago* condita.
3087 *Phereclus* *Archon* Athen. 19.
3095 *Aventinus Sylvius* Rex *Latin.* ann. 37.
3109 *Benbadad* Rex *Syriæ*.
3116 *Jonas* Propheta.
3125 *Hoseas* Propheta.
3132 *Proca Sylvius* Rex *Lat.* ann. 23.
3135 *Joel* Propheta.
3137 *Caranus*, 1. Rex *Macedon.*
3148 *Hesiodus* Poëta.
3155 *Amulius Sylvius*, pulso *Numitore* fratre, Rex *Latin.* ann. 42.
3157 *Amos* Propheta.
3159 *Ardysus* Rex *Lydorum*, ann. 36.
3173 *Æschylus* *Archon* Athen.
3174 **OLYMPIADUM** initium.
3180 *Esaias* Propheta. *Romulus* & *Remus* nati.
3190 *Micha* Propheta.
3198 *Roma* condita. **ROMULUS** Rex *Romæ*, ann. 37. *Charops* *Archon* Athen. decennalis.
3202 *Nabonassar* Rex *Babyl.*

TABULA CHRONOLOGICA.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
3207 <i>Tatius Sabinus</i> regnat cum <i>Romulo</i> .	3517 <i>Fidenæ</i> captæ. <i>Pericles</i> Orator.	3700 <i>Amilcar</i> pater <i>Annibalis</i> .
3215 <i>Perdiccas</i> Rex Maced. ann. 51. <i>Syracusæ</i> condita.	3519 <i>Thucydides</i> Historicus. Bellum Laced. cum Athen.	3702 <i>Jesus</i> <i>Siracides</i> .
3220 <i>Habaccuc</i> Propheta.	3526 <i>SOCRATES</i> floret. <i>Darius Notus</i> Rex Pers. ann. 19.	3703 <i>Ptol. Evergetes</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> , ann. 26.
3228 <i>Ezekias</i> Rex Jud. ann. 29. 10 Tribus in captivitatem abductæ.	3527 <i>Haggæus</i> & <i>Zacharias</i> Prophetæ.	3704 <i>Selucus Callinicus</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> , ann. 20.
3236 <i>Numa Pompilius</i> Rex Rom. ann. 43.	3531 Templum <i>Hierosol.</i> absolutum.	3706 <i>Demetrius</i> Rex Maced. ann. 10.
3237 <i>Nabum</i> Propheta.	3532 <i>Alcibiades</i> .	3710 <i>Attalus</i> Rex <i>Pergami</i> , ann. 43.
3238 <i>Gyges</i> Rex <i>Lydorum</i> , ann. 38.	3534 <i>Cebes</i> <i>Thebanus</i> .	3712 <i>Ennius</i> Poëta natus.
3240 <i>Croto</i> urbs Ital. condita.	3540 <i>Eupolis</i> Comicus.	3713 Bellum <i>Ligusticum</i> , ann. 80. <i>Hannibal</i> novennis juratus hostis Rom.
3248 <i>Tarentum</i> conditum.	3542 <i>Lyfias</i> Orator.	3716 <i>Antigonus Dofon</i> Rex Maced. ann. 14.
3251 <i>Manaffes</i> Rex Jud. ann. 55.	3544 <i>Malachias</i> Propheta.	3718 <i>Cato Censorinus</i> natus.
3251 <i>Esaias</i> ferrâ dissectus.	3545 <i>Artaxerxes Mnemon</i> qui & <i>Cyrus Minor</i> , Rex Pers. ann. 43.	3721 <i>Chrysippus</i> Philosophus.
3262 <i>Aristomenes</i> Rex <i>Messeniorum</i> .	3546 <i>Dionysius</i> Tyrannus <i>Siciliæ</i> . <i>Athenæ</i> à <i>Lyfandro</i> captæ.	3726 <i>Antiochus M.</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> , ann. 37.
3266 <i>Argæus</i> Rex Maced. ann. 38.	3548 <i>Aristophanes</i> Comicus.	3728 <i>Polybius</i> Historicus.
3267 <i>Archontes</i> annui Athen.	3550 <i>Thrasylbulus</i> Dux Athen.	3729 <i>Philippus</i> <i>Demetrii f.</i> Rex Maced. ann. 42.
3272 <i>Tytæus</i> Poëta.	3551 <i>Ezra</i> <i>Hierosolymam</i> proficiscitur.	<i>Ptol. Philopator</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> , ann. 17.
3279 <i>Tullus Hostilius</i> Rex Rom. ann. 32.	3554 <i>Isocrates</i> Orator.	3731 Bellum <i>Punicum</i> 2. ann. 17.
3280 <i>Rhegium</i> conditum.	3555 <i>Fur. Camillus</i> Dictator.	3732 <i>Q. Fabius</i> Dictator.
3284 <i>Aleman</i> Poëta <i>Lyricus</i> .	3556 <i>Conon</i> Dux Athen.	3735 <i>Syphax</i> Rex <i>Numidiæ</i> .
3287 <i>Arion</i> Musicus. <i>Horatii</i> & <i>Curiatii</i> .	3558 <i>Anyntas</i> Rex Maced. ann. 19.	3736 <i>Carneades</i> natus.
3290 <i>Miliades</i> Athen.	3561 <i>Xenophon</i> floret.	3739 <i>Archimedes</i> , <i>Syracusis</i> à <i>Marcello</i> captis, occisus.
3291 <i>Zeleucus</i> <i>Locrenfium</i> Legiff.	3562 <i>Roma</i> à <i>Gallis</i> capta.	3744 <i>Asdrubal</i> frater <i>Hannibalis</i> .
3292 <i>Alba</i> diruta.	3564 <i>Nebemias</i> venit <i>Hierosolymam</i> .	3746 <i>Ptol. Epiphanes</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> , ann. 24.
3304 <i>Philippus</i> Rex Maced. ann. 38.	3572 <i>Cincinnatus</i> Dictator.	3747 <i>Mafiniffa</i> Rex <i>Numidiæ</i> .
3307 <i>Byzantium</i> conditum.	3576 <i>Archytas</i> <i>Terentinus</i> .	3750 Bellum <i>Macedonicum</i> .
3309 <i>Jofias</i> Rex Jud. ann. 31.	3578 <i>Epaminondas</i> Dux <i>Thebanus</i> .	3754 <i>Eumenes 2</i> Rex <i>Pergami</i> , ann. 39.
3311 <i>Ancus Martius</i> Rex Rom. ann. 24.	3579 <i>Pugna Leuëtrica</i> .	3761 <i>Panætius</i> Stoicus.
3316 <i>Sophonias</i> & <i>Jeremias</i> Prophetæ.	3582 <i>PLATO</i> floret. <i>Perdiccas</i> Rex Maced. ann. 6.	3763 <i>Selucus Philopator</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> , ann. 12.
3317 <i>Alcæus</i> Poëta.	3585 <i>Sp. Furius</i> primus Prætor.	3765 <i>Scipio Africanus</i> moritur. <i>Scipio Africanus</i> junior nascitur. <i>Plautus</i> moritur.
3318 <i>Stesichorus</i> Poëta.	3588 <i>Philippus</i> Rex Maced. ann. 26. <i>Artaxerxes</i> Ochus Rex Pers. ann. 23. <i>L. Manlius</i> Dictator.	3770 <i>Ptol. Philometor</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> , ann. 35.
3325 <i>Periander</i> <i>Corinthius</i> . <i>Arion</i> Musicus.	3589 <i>Aristippus</i> <i>Cyrenæicus</i> .	3771 <i>Perseus</i> ult. Rex Maced. ann. 11.
3326 <i>Draco</i> Legiff. Athen.	3592 <i>DEMOSTHENES</i> & <i>Æschines</i> Oratores.	3775 <i>Antiochus Epiphanes</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> , ann. 12.
3333 <i>Pharao Necho</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> .	3598 <i>Diogenes</i> <i>Cynicus</i> .	3776 <i>Stat. Cæcilius</i> Poëta.
3335 <i>Tarquinius Priscus</i> Rex Rom. ann. 38.	3602 <i>Philippus</i> <i>Olynthum</i> expugnat. <i>Plato</i> moritur.	3780 <i>P. Æmilius</i> <i>Perseum</i> vincit.
3336 <i>Thales Milesius</i> & <i>Pherecides</i> <i>Syrus</i> florent.	3605 <i>ARISTOTELES</i> floret.	3782 <i>Prusias</i> Rex <i>Bithyniæ</i> .
3338 <i>Sappho</i> Poëtria.	3611 <i>Arfes</i> Rex Pers. ann. 4.	3783 <i>JUDAS MACCABA</i> US.
3341 <i>Daniel</i> Propheta. <i>Sibylla Cumana</i> .	3614 <i>ALEXANDER Magnus 1</i> Monarcha Græc. ann. 12.	3785 <i>Ennius</i> moritur.
3348 <i>Capitolium</i> conditum.	3615 <i>Darius Codomannus</i> , ult. Rex Pers. ann. 6.	3787 <i>Aristarchus</i> Criticus.
3350 Captivitas <i>Babylonica</i> , ann. 70.	3617 <i>Euclides</i> floret.	3788 <i>Demetrius Soter</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> , ann. 10.
3354 <i>Ezechiel</i> Propheeta. <i>OLON</i> Legiff. Athen. <i>Epimenides</i> . <i>Theognis</i> .	3618 <i>Fergusus</i> Primus Rex <i>Scotiæ</i> .	3792 <i>Corn. Scipio</i> <i>Nasica</i> .
3370 <i>PYTHAGORAS</i> . <i>Anaximander</i> .	3626 <i>Ptolemæus Lag.</i> F. <i>Ægyptum</i> obtinet, ann. 40.	3794 <i>Terentius</i> Poëta Comicus.
3373 <i>Servius Tullius</i> Rex Rom. ann. 44.	3627 <i>Lyfimachus</i> obtinet <i>Thraciam</i> , ann. 40.	3797 <i>Pacuvius</i> Poëta.
3378 <i>Phalaris</i> Tyrannus <i>Sicil.</i>	3633 <i>Cassander Antipatri</i> F. regnum occupat, ann. 19.	3798 <i>Alex. Bala</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> , ann. 6.
3388 <i>Pisistratus</i> Tyrannus Athen.	3634 <i>Agathocles</i> Rex <i>Sicil.</i> ann. 29.	3800 <i>Cato</i> major moritur.
3391 <i>CYRUS 1</i> Monarcha <i>Persarum</i> , ann. 30.	3638 <i>Selucus Nicanor</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> , ann. 30.	3801 Bellum <i>Punicum</i> 3. ann. 4.
3392 <i>Cræsus</i> Rex <i>Lydorum</i> ult. ann. 14. <i>Æfopus</i> tabulator.	3639 <i>Antigonus</i> Rex <i>Asiæ</i> , ann. 11.	3804 <i>Carthago</i> deleta.
3412 <i>Phocylides</i> .	3645 <i>Simon</i> <i>Justus</i> .	3805 <i>Ptol. Everg.</i> cognom. <i>Phyfeon</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> , ann. 29.
3414 <i>Zeno Eleates</i> .	3646 <i>Theophrastus</i> <i>Aristotelis</i> Succellor.	3808 <i>Mat. Scævola</i> Jctus.
3417 <i>Tarquinius Superbus</i> Rex Rom. ann. 25. <i>Anacreon</i> <i>Lyricus</i> .	3649 <i>Appius Claudius</i> cæcus.	3813 <i>Attalus 2</i> Rex <i>Pergami</i> , ann. 5. qui pop. Rom. hæredem reliquit.
3420 Reditus <i>Judæorum</i> ex captivitat. duce <i>Zorobabile</i> .	3650 <i>Demetrius Poliorcetes</i> Rex <i>Asiæ</i> , ann. 12.	3818 <i>Numantia</i> deleta.
3421 <i>Cambyfes</i> Rex Pers. ann. 7.	3651 <i>Magasthenes</i> <i>Persæ</i> Historicus.	3824 <i>Jugurtha</i> <i>Mafiniffæ f.</i> adopt.
3422 <i>Papirius</i> primus I. C. Rom.	3652 <i>Antigonus</i> , <i>Antipater</i> & <i>Alex.</i> <i>Callandri</i> filii, ann. 4.	3828 <i>Mithridates</i> Rex <i>Ponti</i> , ann. 60.
3424 <i>Polycrates</i> Tyrannus <i>Sami</i> .	3656 <i>Demetrius Poliorc.</i> Græciam occupat, ann. 6.	3834 <i>Antiochus Cyzicenus</i> , <i>Justin.</i> <i>Ptol. Latharus</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> , ann. 34.
3429 <i>Darius-Hystaspes</i> fil. Rex Pers. ann. 36.	3658 <i>Pyrro</i> Philosophus scepticus.	3839 Bellum <i>Jugurthinum</i> , ann. 7.
3430 <i>Pindarus</i> Poëta.	3662 <i>Selucus</i> , capto <i>Demetrio</i> , <i>Asiam</i> occupat. <i>Menander</i> .	3841 Bellum <i>Cimbrium</i> .
3436 <i>Lucretia</i> stuprata.	3663 <i>Lyfimachus</i> Rex <i>Thraciæ</i> <i>Macedoniam</i> obtinet.	3843 <i>Lucretius</i> Poëta.
3441 CONSULES creati Romæ, quorum potestas duravit ann. circiter 460.	3666 <i>Ptol. Philadelphus</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> , ann. 38.	3846 <i>Aquila</i> Rom. insigne à <i>Mario</i> primum usurp.
3444 <i>Porfenna</i> Rex <i>Hetruscus</i> .	3668 <i>Antiochus Soter</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> & <i>Asiæ</i> , ann. 21. Bellum <i>Tarentinum</i> cum <i>Pyrro</i> , ann. 10.	3848 <i>Archias</i> Poëta.
3450 <i>Heraclitus</i> .	3671 <i>Antigonus 2</i> Rex Maced. ann. 36.	3862 Bellum <i>Mithridaticum</i> .
3454 <i>Largius</i> primus DICTATOR Rom. & <i>Sp. Cassius</i> Magister Equitum.	3675 <i>Theocritus</i> . <i>Aratus</i> . <i>Apollonius</i> .	3863 <i>Tigranes</i> Rex <i>Armeniæ</i> , ann. 18.
3456 <i>Themistocles</i> Athen.	3680 <i>Lycophron</i> .	3868 Bellum civile <i>Syllæ</i> . <i>Ptol. Aulætes</i> Rex <i>Ægypti</i> , ann. 31.
3459 TRIBUNI Plebis primum creati.	3681 <i>Hieronymus</i> Rex <i>Sicil.</i> ann. 56.	3870 <i>M. Tull. CICERO</i> .
3461 <i>Aristides</i> Athen.	3684 <i>Epicurus</i> Philosophus.	3873 <i>Cn. POMPEIUS</i> .
3462 <i>M. Coriolanus</i> . <i>Sophocles</i> .	3685 Bellum <i>Punicum</i> primum, ann. 24.	3877 <i>Nicomedes</i> Rex <i>Bithyniæ</i> .
3465 <i>Xerxes</i> qui & <i>Abasuerus</i> , Rex Pers. ann. 21. <i>Gelo</i> Rex <i>Sicil.</i> ann. 7.	3687 <i>Zeno</i> <i>Cittæus</i> Stoicus.	3881 <i>Lucullus</i> <i>Tigranem</i> vincit.
3470 <i>Xerxis</i> transitus in Græciam. <i>Euripides</i> natus.	3688 <i>Eumenes</i> Rex <i>Pergami</i> , ann. 22.	3886 <i>Syria</i> in Provinciam redacta. <i>Catilinæ</i> conjuratio.
3472 <i>Hiero</i> Rex <i>Sicil.</i> ann. 11.	3689 <i>Antiochus Theos</i> Rex <i>Syriæ</i> , ann. 15.	3887 <i>Hierosolyma</i> capta à <i>Pompeio</i> . <i>Diodorus Siculus</i> .
3474 <i>Æschylus</i> Poëta Tragicus.	3692 <i>Berosus</i> Historicus.	3893 <i>Didymus</i> Scholiastes <i>Homeri</i> .
3483 <i>Thrasylbulus</i> ult. Rex <i>Sicil.</i>	3694 <i>Cleantes</i> Philosophus.	3897 <i>Cratippus</i> Philosophus.
3486 <i>Artaxerxes Longimanus</i> Rex Pers. ann. 40.	3698 LXX Interpretes.	3898 <i>M. Crassus</i> à <i>Parthis</i> occisus.
3490 <i>Democritus</i> . <i>Hippocrates</i> .		3901 <i>JULIUS CÆSAR</i> Dictator perpetuus, Imp. Rom. 1.
3494 <i>Empedocles</i> .		3902 <i>Pezon</i> <i>Philosophus</i> .
3500 DECEMVIRI. Leges 12 Tabb.		3904 <i>Catulus</i> Poëta.
3508 <i>Herodotus</i> <i>Halicarnass.</i>		3905 <i>Pto.</i> <i>Syrus</i> <i>Minor</i> caplus.
3509 CENSORES primum creati, <i>Kelsci</i> victi.		3907 <i>Q. Fabius</i> <i>PIGUS</i> Imp. 2. ann. 56.
3514 <i>Phidias</i> statuarius.		

TABULA CHRONOLOGICA.

A. M.

- 3908 *Cornelius Nepos.*
 3909 *Virgilius* scribit *Eclogas.*
 3910 *Herodes Rex* Judææ, ann. 38.
 3912 *Horatius Poëta.* *Pacorus Rex* Parthorum.
 3916 *M. Munilius Poëta.*
 3917 *Vitruvius.*
 3919 *Pugna Asiatica.*
 3922 *Dionysius Halicarnass.*
 3924 *Gallus Poëta* moritur.
 3925 *Templum Jani* clauditur.
 3927 *Antonius Musa* Augusti medicus.
 3929 *Propertius Poëta.*
 3935 *Tibullus Poëta.*
 3938 *Missala Corvinus.*
 3941 *Drusus* in Germaniâ moritur.
 3942 *Meccenas* moritur.
 3948 **CHRISTUS** Salvator hominum natus.

A. D.

- 4 **J**ulius Hyginus Astron.
 9 *Ovidii* exilium.
 10 *Quint. Varus* cæsus.
 14 **TIBERIUS** Imp. 3. ann. 33.
 16 *Ovidius* moritur in exilio.
 17 *Germanicus* triumphat.
 18 *T. Livius* obit.
 22 *Scribonius Largus* Medicus.
 25 *Strabo* Historicus moritur.
 26 *Valerius Maximus.*
 27 *Pontius Pilatus* Præses Judææ.
Velleius Paterculus flor.
 37 **C. CALIGULA** Imp. 4. ann. 4.
 40 *Christiani* primum vocati.
 41 **CLAUDIUS** Imp. 5. ann. 15.
 42 *Philo Judæus.*
 45 *Pomponius Mela.*
 48 *Qu. Curtius* Historicus.
 51 *Felix* Præses Judææ.
D. Lucas Evangelium scribit.
Simon Magus.
 54 **NERO** Imp. 6. ann. 14.
 55 *Persius* Poëta.
 59 *Festus* Præses Judææ.
 60 Evangelium *D. Marci.*
 63 *Columella.*
 64 *Ajænius Pedianus.*
 65 *Lucanus & Seneca* à Nerone occisi.
 68 **GALBA, OTHO, VITELLIUS,** Imp. ann. 1.
Excidium Hierosolymitanum.
 69 **FL. VESPASIANUS** Imp. 10. ann. 10.
 72 *Silius Italicus* Poëta.
 77 *Plinius* in Vesuvio perit.
 79 **TITUS VESPASIANUS** Imp. 11. ann. 2.
 80 *Jul. Solinus.*
 81 **DOMITIANUS** Imp. 12. ann. 15.
 82 *Martialis* Poëta.
 83 *Fab. Quintilianus.*
 84 *Josephus* Historicus.
 85 *Julius Frontinus.*
 87 *Onkelos* paraphrasta Chaldæus.
 89 *Apollonius Tyanaeus* magus.
 90 *Johannes* Evangel. exul in Pathmo.
 93 *Plinius junior.*
 95 *Juvenis* i.
 96 **COCCEIUS NERVA** Imp. ann. 2. *Johannes*
scribit Evangel.
 97 *Corinthus* Hæreticus.
 98 **TRAJANUS,** Imp. ann. 19.
 100 *St. joan.* mor.
 104 *Oracula* deficient.
Plutarchus Chæronensis.
L. Flerus Historicus.
 108 *Cærn. Tacitus* Historicus.
Ignatius Episc. Antioch. martyr. cor.
 111 *Dion Chrysostomus.*
 112 *Aul. Gellius.*
 113 *Lucianus.*
 116 *Papias* Chiliastra.
 117 **ADRIANUS** Imp. ann. 21.
 122 *Bar-Cochab* pseudo-Messias.

A. D.

- 123 *Appianus* Historicus.
 127 *Carpocrates* Gnosticus.
 127 *Suetanius* flor.
 129 *Justinus Martyr.*
Ælianus.
Hierosol. Ælia vocata.
 133 *Pausanias* Historicus.
 137 **ANTONINUS PIUS** Imp. ann. 23.
 140 *Ptolemæus* Geographus.
 141 *Aquila* interpres Bibl. flor.
 142 *Justinus* Historicus.
 143 *Galenus* Medicus.
Valentinus Marcion hæreticus.
 145 *Arrianus* Historicus.
 147 *Diogenes Laërtius.*
 153 *Athenæus.*
 157 *Maximus Tyrius.*
 161 **ANTONINUS** Philosophus Imp. ann. 19.
 163 *Apuleius.*
 166 *Polycarpus* venit Romam.
 171 *Montanus* Hæreticus.
 173 *Hegesippus* è Judæo Christ.
 176 *Apollinarius* Episc. Hierap.
 178 *Athenagoræ* Apologia.
 180 **COMMODUS** Imp. ann. 13.
 182 *Theodotion* interpres Bibl.
 183 *Pantænus* Philos. Christ.
 184 *Julius Pollux.*
 192 *Clemens Alexandrinus.*
 193 **SEVERUS** Imp. ann. 18.
 195 *Tertullianus* Afer flor.
 200 *Praxeas* Hæreticus.
Papinianus J. C.
 202 *Irenæus* Polycarpi disc. martyr, æt. 62.
 204 *Philostatus.*
 205 *Quartodecimani.*
 207 *Symmachus* interpr. Bibl.
 208 *Dionysius* Περὶ τῆς πνεύματος.
 210 *Minutius Felix* floret.
 211 **CARACALLA** Imp. ann. 7.
Caius J. C.
 212 *Alexander Aphrodisius* Poëta.
 217 *Oppianus* Poëta.
 218 **HELIOGABALUS** Imp. ann. 4.
 220 *Julius Africanus* Chronol.
 221 *Ulpianus* Jurisconf.
 222 **ALEX. SEVERUS** Imp. ann. 13.
 224 *Herodianus* Histor.
Paulus J. C.
 226 *Pomponius* Jurisconf.
 229 *Modestinus* Jurisconf.
 231 *Dio Cassius* Historicus.
 232 *Ammonius* Philosophus.
 235 **MAXIMINUS** Imp. ann. 2.
 238 *Plotinus* Philosophus.
 239 **GORDIANUS** Imp. ann. 6.
 242 *Sapores* Rex Persarum.
 244 **PHILIPPUS ARABS** Imp. ann. 7.
 251 **DECIUS** Imp. ann. 3.
Paulus Eremita.
Censorinus flor.
 252 *Origenes* mor. 67.
Novatus Hæreticus.
 255 **VALERIANUS** Imp. ann. 6.
 258 *Sabellius* Hæreticus.
 258 *Cyprianus* Episc. Carthag. martyr. cor.
 260 **GALLIENUS** Imp. ann. 7.
 265 *Gregorius Neocæsariensis* mor. 50.
 267 **CLAUDIUS** Imp. ann. 2.
 269 **AURELIANUS** Imp. ann. 8.
Paulus Samosatensis Hæret.
 271 *Porphyrius* Philosophus.
 276 *Manis* à quo Manichæi.
 278 **TACITUS** Imp. **PROBUS** Imp. ann. 6.
 283 **CARUS & NUMERIANUS** Imp.
 284 **DIOCLETIANUS** Imp. ann. 20.
 285 *Ca'phurnius Siculus* Poëta.
 288 *Nemesianus* Poëta.
 290 *Johannes Stobæus.*
 293 *Ælius Spartianus* Histor.
Vulcatius Gallianus.
 296 *Lampridius* Historicus.
 298 *Julius Capitolinus* Hist.
Treb. Pollio & Flavius Vopiscus flor.

A. D.

- 299 *Antonius Eremita* floret
 300 *Arnobius.*
Porphyrius.
 303 **CONSTANTIUS & GALERIUS** Imp.
 305 *Eliberitanum Concilium* in Hisp.
 306 **CONSTANTINUS M.** Imp. ann. 30.
 309 *Hofius* Episc. Cordubensis.
 311 *Lucianus* restaurat Biblia.
 315 *Arius* Hæreticus.
 317 *Laëtantius* scribit Institut.
 322 *Jamblichus* Philosophus.
 323 *Donatus* Hæreticus.
 326 *Concilium i Nicenum,* cui *Athanasius* interfuit.
 331 *Juvenius* Presb. Poëta.
 333 *Sedulius* Presb. Poëta.
 336 *Alphius, Avitus, & Septimius Afer,* Poëtæ.
 338 *Eusebius* Historicus mor. æt. 74.
 346 *Macedonius* Hæreticus.
 348 *Photinus* Hæreticus.
 351 *Oribasius* Medicus.
 352 *Themistius* Philosophus.
 355 *Julius Firmicus* Mathemat.
 357 *Alaricus* Gothorum Rex.
Terentianus Maurus Poëta.
Eunomius Hæreticus.
 358 *Concilium Ariminense.*
S. Hilarius Episc. Pictaviensis.
 361 **JULIANUS** Apostata Imp. ann. 2.
 363 *S. Martinus* Hilarii discip.
 364 *Luciferiani* Schismatici.
 370 *Optatus Milevitanus.*
 371 *Anthropomorphitæ* Hæretici.
 372 *Gregorius Nyssenus* flor.
 375 *Gregorius Nazianzenus.*
Epiphanius.
THEODOSIUS I. Imp. ann. 17.
 377 *Ephrem Syrus* moritur.
 378 *Libanius* Sophista.
 379 *Basilius M.* Episc. Cæsariensis, mor. æt. 51.
 381 *Concilium 2 Constantinop.*
 385 *Priscillianus* Hæreticus.
 386 *Fl. Vegetius.*
Cyrillus Episc. Hierosol. mor.
 388 *Claudianus* Poëta.
 391 *D. Augustinus* Episc. Hippon.
Ausonius Poëta
 395 **HONORIUS** Imp. Occidentis, **ARCADIUS** Imp. Orientis.
 396 *Ambrosius* Episc. Mediolan. mor. æt. 57.
Sex. Aurelius Victor.
 397 *Prudentius* Poëta.
 402 *Rufus Avienus* Poëta.
Hesychius Monachus.
 404 *Zenobius.*
 405 *Fortunatus* Poëta.
Pelagius Hæreticus.
 407 *St. Chrysostomus,* mor. æt. 60.
 408 *Symmachus.*
 410 *Synesius* Episc.
Roma capta à Gothis.
Ruffinus mor.
 413 *Isidorus Pelusiota.*
 415 *Orosius.*
 416 *Paulinus Nolæ* Episc.
 417 *Salvianus.*
 420 *D. Hieronymus* mor. æt. 75.
 422 *Theodoretus.*
 423 *Venetia* conditæ.
 426 *Nonnus Panopol.* Poëta.
 427 *Sulpitius Severus* Chronol.
 428 *Eutropius* Historicus.
Nestor Hæreticus.
Genfericus Vandalorum Rex.
 431 *Concilium 3 Ephesinum.*
Cassianus.
 433 *Prosper Aquitanicus.*
Proba Falconia & Eudoxia Poëtrix.
 434 *Vincentius Lirinensis.*
 435 *Socrates & Sozomenus* Hist.
 436 *Marius Victorinus.*
 437 *Palladius.*
 440 *Leo Magnus* Episc. Rom.

TABULA CHRONOLOGICA.

A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
440 Olympiadum Epocha definit.	1206 Averroës mor.	1557 Joan. Fernellus, æt. 72.
441 Eucherius Episc. Lugdun.	1219 Saxo Grammaticus.	1558 Jul. Cæs. Scaliger.
449 Eutyches Hæreticus.	1229 Accursius mor. æt. 78.	Rom. Anaseus, æt. 69.
451 Concilium 4 Cbalcedon.	1244 Hugo Cardinalis.	Jac. Micillus, æt. 55.
Attila Rex Hunnorum.	1252 Bonaventura.	1559 Robertus Stephanus, æt. 56.
453 Hilarius Arelatenfis.	1258 Mattheus Parisiensis Histor.	1560 Phil. Melancthon, æt. 64.
457 Sidonius Poëta.	1263 Thomas Aquinas.	Hieron. Cardanus.
459 Gennadius Patr. Constantin.	1270 Durandus.	1561 Gabriel Faërus.
469 Remigius Episc. Rhemenfis.	1281 Jacobus de Voragine Histor.	1563 Henricus Stephanus.
475 Imperium Occid. definit cum Augustulo.	1282 Vespere Siculæ.	Joan. Brodæus, æt. 63.
Odoacer Rex Herulorum.	1299 Jubilæus 1. Romæ celebratus	1563 Seb. Castalion, æt. 49.
477 Merlinus Britannicus.	Joh. Duns Scotus.	Hen. Glareanus.
482 Victor Ulicensis.	Ottomannicum imperium incipit.	1564 Jo. Calvinus, æt. 56.
487 Alcinus Avitus Poëta.	1319 Nicolai de Lyrâ.	1565 Adrianus Turnebus, æt. 53.
492 Cassiodorus.	1331 Nicephorus Histor.	Ant. Goveanus.
496 Benedictus Monachus.	1335 Franc. Petrarca.	Gul. Philander, æt. 60.
499 Hesychius auctor Lexici.	1342 Adamitæ Hæretici.	Conr. Gesnerus.
500 Fulgentius.	1352 Bartolus J. C. moritur.	1566 Marcus Hieronymus Vida.
505 Boëthius Philos. Christ.	1362 Max. Planudes Græcus.	1568 Joannes Oporinus, æt. 61.
511 Proclus Mathematicus.	1375 Johannes Boccacius de Certaldo obit.	Onufrius Panvinus, æt. 39.
519 Dionysius Exiguus Chronol.	1391 Joh. Froissardus Hist.	Rog. Ascham, æt. 53.
525 Arturus Rex Anglorum.	1411 Joh. Gerson. Cancell. Paris.	1570 Joan. Mercerus.
JUSTINIANUS Imp. ann. 38.	1416 Poggius Florentinus.	1571 Joan. Juellus, æt. 50.
529 Priscianus & Festus Gram.	1421 Baldus J. C. moritur.	1572 Petrus Ramus moritur.
532 Procopius Historicus.	1440 Ars Typographica Moguntia primùm	Dionysius Lambinus.
540 Avator Poëta.	publicata.	1573 Carr. Langeus.
541 Jordanes Historicus.	1451 Theodorus Gaza.	Andr. Macius.
547 Roma capta à Totilâ.	1453 Constantinopolis à Turcis capta sub Constan-	1574 Joach. Camerarius obit.
557 Victor Africanus Episc.	tino Manuelis F. Imp.	Paulus Manutius.
561 Columbanus Hibernus.	1464 Aeneas Sylvius Cæsareus poëta Laureatus,	1575 Hadrianus Junius obit.
567 Agathias Historicus.	post Pius II. Papa, obit.	Hier. Cardanus 74.
572 Gregorius Turonensis Episc.	1465 Laur. Valla moritur.	1576 Guil. Xylander, æt. 41.
580 Romæ desitum Latin. loqui.	1470 Abarbanel flor.	Josias Simlerus, æt. 46.
590 Gregorius M. Episc. Rom.	1473 Nicol. Perottus Episc.	1577 Obertus Gifanius obit.
595 Euagrius Historicus.	1474 Alexander ab Alexandro.	Franc. Matthiæolus, æt. 77.
599 Isidorus Episc. Hispalensis.	1482 Sabellicus Historicus.	1579 Joannes. Stadius, æt. 54.
602 PHOCAS, occiso Mauritio, Imp. ann. 8.	1488 Pomponius Lætus.	1580 Hieronymus Wolfius, æt. 64.
cui primatum suum acceptum refert Ec-	1489 Rodolphus Agricola.	Immanuel Tremellius, æt. 70.
clesia Rom.	1493 Hermolaüs Barbarus mor. æt. 40.	1581 Gul. Postellus, æt. 99.
614 Joh. Philoponus Philos.	1495 Jovianus Pontanus.	1582 Georgius Buchananus, & Emanuel Alvarez
622 Mahumedis fuga, Arab. Hegira, æra Tur-	1497 Joh. Tritemius.	Grammaticus ob.
carum.	1502 Angelus Politianus.	1584 Carolus Sigonius obit.
624 Monothelitæ Hæretici.	1506 Philippus Beroaldus.	Gent. Hervetus, æt. 85.
636 Hierosolyma capta à Saracenis.	1507 Raphaël Valaterranus.	1585 Antonius Muretus obit, æt. 60.
666 Beda nascitur.	1511 Bapt. Mantuanus.	Petr. Victorius, æt. 91.
725 Leonemachii sub. LEONE ISAURO Imp.	1514 Petrus Crinitus.	Carol. Sigonius, æt. 60.
751 Pipinus Rex Francorum.	Tho. Linacer Anglus, Grammaticus insignis.	1586 Antonius Muretus obit.
768 Carolus M. Pipini F.	1515 Cælius Rodiginus.	Octavius Ferrarius, æt. 69.
779 Alcuinus, sive Albinus, Carol. M. præcep-	1516 Aldus Pius Manutius obit.	1589 Christ. Plantinus, æt. 75.
tor, Eboracensis Anglus.	1517 Mart. Lutherus scribit.	Joannes Sturmius, æt. 81.
787 Paulus Diaconus Histor.	1518 Marsilius Ficinus.	1590 Franc. Hotomannus, æt. 65.
800 Egbertus 1. Anglorum Rex.	1519 CAROLUS Imp. Germ. Jo. Coletus.	Jac. Cujacius, æt. 68.
Carolus M. obtinet regnum Occid.	1523 Phil. Melancthon.	Flaminius Nobilius, æt. 58.
816 Philes Poëta Græcus.	1525 Fernelius Medicus.	1591 Jac. Amiotus, æt. 61.
824 Rabanus Maurus.	1527 Johannes Frobenius obit.	Victor Geslinus, æt. 60.
854 Hincmarus Archiep. Rhemenfis.	1532 Budeus J. C. Parisiensis. Joh. Aventinus.	1593 Joan. Leunclavius, æt. 67.
858 Anastasius Historicus.	1534 Badius Ascensius, æt. 72.	1594 Gerard. Mercator, æt. 83.
874 Phorius.	1535 Thomas Morus Angliæ Cancellarius decoll.	Claudius Puteanus.
882 Albategnius.	1535 Corn. Agrippa, æt. 49.	1597 Fran. Raphalengius, æt. 58.
931 Theophylactus Episc. Bulgar.	1536 Erasmus Roterodamus mor. æt. 69.	Aldus Manutius, Pauli filius, Aldi nepos,
942 Luitprandus Historicus.	1538 Andr. Alciatus J. C.	Aldi Romani abnepos, æt. 51.
994 Aimonius Historicus.	1540 Gul. Budeus, æt. 73.	1597 Hier. Commelinus.
1028 Guido Aretinus Musicus.	1542 Ludovicus Vives, N. Clenardus ob.	1598 Abr. Ortelius obit, æt. 71.
1061 Michael Psellus Philos.	1544 Theophr. Paracelsus.	Christoph. Plantin. ob.
1065 Xiphilinus.	1545 Hieron. Cardanus flor.	Bened. Arias Montanus, æt. 71.
1069 OEcumenius.	1547 Pet. Bembus, æt. 77.	Henr. Stephanus, æt. 70.
1094 Sigebertus Historicus.	Franc. Vatablus.	1599 Joannes Leuincicus, æt. 50.
1100 Christiani Saracenas Hierosolymis expellunt.	J. Tufanus.	1600 Fulvius Ursinus, ann. nat. 70.
1112 D. Bernardus.	Beatus Rhenanus, æt. 62.	Fr. Sanctius ob.
1127 Hugo de S. Victore.	Conradus Peutinger, æt. 82.	1601 Ticho Brabe, æt. 55.
1151 Gratianus compilat. Decreta.	Jac. Sadoletus, æt. 70.	Joan. Heurnius, æt. 58.
Averroës Philos. Arabs.	1550 Joannes Pierius Valerianus, æt. 83.	David Chytræus, æt. 71.
1154 Avicenna Medicus.	1551 Joh. Calvinus.	1602 Joan. Passeratius.
1158 Petrus Lombardus Magister sententiarum.	Natalis Comes.	Franc. Junius, & Joann. Passeratius ob.
1164 Joannes Sarisberiensis, Anglus, Eruditorum	1552 Seb. Munsterus, æt. 63.	1603 Franc. Vieta, æt. 63.
sui seculi princeps, obit.	Greg. Giraldus, æt. 74.	1604 Janus Doufa. Barth. Keckermannus, æt.
1165 Petrus Comissor.	Paul Jovius æt. 70.	59.
1172 Alen Ezra Judæus.	1553 J. B. Egnatius, æt. 30.	Christ. Colerus.
1180 Isaac & Joannes Tzetzes fratres Scho-	1556 Joannes Sicidanus, æt. 51.	Obertus Gifazius, æt. 71.
liastæ.	Sebastianus Corradus.	Hier. Mercurialis.
1186 Papias Grammaticus.	1557 Gesnerus.	1605 Conjunctio Sulphurea detecta Londini.
1201 Eustathius Homeri comment.	Petrius Nannius, æt. 57.	Beza obit, æt. 87.
1203 Abbas Urspergensis Historicus.	Angelus Kanius.	Rob. Constantinus, æt. 103.

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A. D.
 1606 *Justus Lipsius*, æt. 59.
 1607 *Baronius* obit.
 1610 *Joh. Hearnius* Medicus. *Jacobus Arminius* Theol.
 1612 *Jac. Bongarsus*, æt. 58.
 1613 *Dominicus Baudius* & *Fridericus Taubmannus* obeunt.
Dom. Baudius.
 1614 *Marguardus Froberus* J. C. obit.
Æmilius Portus.
Itac Casaubonus, æt. 55.
 1616 *Scipio Gentilis* & *Leon. Hatterus* obeunt.
Joan. Drusus, æt. 66.
 1617 *Chr. Helvicus* & *Seth Calvisius* Chronol. obeunt. *Tbuanus Hist.* *Henr. Savilius* eques Anglus.
 1618 *Card. Cajetanus* obit. *Gaulterus Raleigh*, Eques Anglus capite plectitur. *Camdenus* floret.
 1620 *Dan. Heinsius*. *Cl. Salmasius*, *Card. Bellarminus* obit. *Hugo Grotius*, è carcere exportatus in capsâ, fide conjugis servatur.
 1621 *Rob. Bellarmin*, æt. 79.
 1622 *Ignatius Loiola* ordinis *Jesuitici* princeps canonizatur. *David Paræus* & *Dionys. Gotofredus* obeunt.
 1623 *Phil. Mornæus* nobilis Gallus. *Camden*, æt. 72, obit.
 1624 *Anton. de Dominis* Spalatinus, Romæ mortuus comburitur.
 1625 *Joh. Piscator* & *Abr. Scultetus* obeunt. *Ulbo Emmelius*, æt. 78, obit.
 1626 *Illustriss. Franc. Bacon* Baro *Verulamius* obit.
 1628 *Rodolph. Goolenius* obit.
 1629 *Bethlehem Gabor* princeps *Transylv.* obit. *Colonia in Novam Angliam* deducitur.
J. Buxtorf. P. obit.
 1631 *Jesuitissarum* ordo *Viennæ* Pontificis jussu abolitus.
 1636 *Joh. Gerhardus* Theol. obit.
 1638 *Joannes Henr. Alstedius* mor. æt. 50.
 1640 *Presbyteriani* & *Independentes*, nova nomina apud Anglos, hoc anno & deinceps novis rebus student. *Joh. 4. Dux Bragantiæ*, creatur rex *Portugalliæ*. *Cardinali Riccilio* mortuo *Mazarinus* succedit.
 1641 *Maria* Principissa *Caroli* Regis *Britan.* filia *Auriano Principi* nupta. *Joannes Meursius* obit.
 1642 Bellum civile exardet in Angliâ.
 1644 *Guil. Laudus* Archiepisc. *Cantuariensis* Martyr.
 1645 *Marchio Montis rosarum* in *Scotiâ* Regias partes tuetur.
 1646 Rex, *Oxonio* obseffo evadens, *Scotorum* Fœderatorum partibus se credit.
Hugo Grotius obit.
 1647 *Tho. Farnabius* obit.
 1648 *D. CAROLUS* I. Rex *Britann.* in causâ Religionis & Legum Martyr.

A. D.
 1649 *Ger. Johan. Vossius* obit.
 1650 *Joh. Prideaux* obit Episc. *Vigorn.*
 1652 *Joan. Greaves*, æt. 50.
Cl. Salmasius.
 1653 *Tho. Gataker* ob.
 1654 *Joh. Seldenus* J. C. moritur. *Jansenus* à Papâ damnatus.
 1656 *Jacob. Usserius* Archiepisc. *Armachanus* & *Jos. Hall* Episc. *Novicensis* obeunt.
 1657 *Guil. Harvæus* Medicus moritur.
 1658 *Petrus Molinæus* moritur.
Gaspr. Barthius, æt. 72.
 1660 *CAROLUS* 2. Rex *Britan.* redux.
Guil. Oughtredus Mathemat. moritur.
Henricus Hammondus S. T. D. non multò antè *Caroli* 2. reditum moriens magnum sui desiderium bonis omnibus relinquit.
Joannes Freinshemius, æt. 53.
REGIA SOCIETAS à *Carolo* 2. instituta *Londini*.
 1661 *Brianus Walton* Episc. *Cestrensis*, *Bibliorum Polyglotton* editor, moritur.
 1662 *Robertus Sandersonus* S. S. Theologiæ apud *Oxonienſes* Regius Professor, deinde Episc. *Lincoln.* moritur.
 1663 *Gilbertus Sheldon* Archiepisc. *Cantuar.* Theatrum in Acad. *Oxonienſi* magnis sumptibus extruendum curavit.
 1664 *Gaspr. Scioppius* Latinitatis censor acerri-mus obit. ut & *J. Buxtorf. F.*
 1665 Pestis sævit *Londini*. *Mericus Casaubonus* obit.
 1666 Incendium horribile in urbe *Londini* gra-satur.
Phil. Labbeus Criticus insignis obit.
 1667 *Steph. Skinner* Etymologus celeberrimus, & *Jer. Taylor* Episc. *Dunensis*, ob.
Abr. Couleius Poëtarum sui seculi facilè princeps ob. æt. 49.
Sam. Bochart, æt. 68.
 1669 *Leo Allatius* Bibliothecarius *Vaticanus*, æt. 83.
 1670 *Sereniss. Princeps Willielmus* Pr. *Aurantiaë*, postea M. B. Rex, Doctoratus J. C. gradum apud *Oxonienſes* suscipit.
Fulvius Ursinius, æt. 70.
 1671 *Jo. Fredericus Gronovius* ob.
Jo. Amos Comenius ob. æt. 80.
 1674 *Edwardus Comes Clarendonius* utramque fortunam animo plusquam virili expertus diem clausit.
Jo. Milton, immanissimi Parricidii defensor, Grammaticus, Poëta celeberrimus, abiit ad plures.
 1675 *Johannes Lightfoot* ob. æt. 74.
Tho. Holyoke Lexicographus Lexicographi F. & *Tho. Willis* Medicus nulli secundus, moriuntur.
 1676 *Jo. Pricæus* Anglus, Criticus & Commentator doctissimus, ob. *Romæ*.
 1677 *Gilbertus Sheldon* Archiepisc. *Cantuar.* qui Theatrum in Acad. *Oxonienſi* magnis sumptibus extruendum curavit, ob.

A. D.
 1676 *Guil. Outram* Mathematicus ob.
 1681 *Franc. Vuvassor* Jesuita in re Criticâ Auctor celebris.
 1686 Doctiss. *Jo. Pearson* Ep. *Cestrienſis* ob.
 1688 *Isaacus Vossius* magni illius G. J. Vossii F. ob.
 1690 *Olaüs Borricbius*, æt. 64.
 1694 *Joannes Tillotson* Archiep. *Cant.* præstantissimus Theol. & *Adamus Littleton*, Dictionarii sub ejus nomine instaurator, artis Criticæ Doctor eximius, ob.
 1695 *Ricardus Busby* Scholarcha *Westm.* æt. 89.
 1699 *Edv. Stillingfleet* Episc. *Vigorn.* Præsul. doctissimus, ob.
 1700 *Jo. Dryden*, Poëta laureatus præstantissimorum in linguâ vernaculâ Poëmatum Auctor, ob.
 1702 *Tho. Gale*, Scholæ illustris D. *Pauli* quondam Rector doctiss. ob.
 1703 *Jo. Geo. Grævius* Philologus meritò celeberrimus ob.
 1704 *Joannes Locke* Auctor eximius ob.
 1707 *Anglia* & *Scotia* in unum Regnum coaluit.
 1708 *Joannes Ray* Philosophus, & *Guil. Beveridge* Episc. *Afaph.* ob.
 1709 *P. Bayle*, Gallus, ob. *Tolosæ*.
 1710 *Joannes Holt* Mil. J. C. *Geor. Bull* Episc. *Menev.* & moni. *Boileau* ob.
 1711 *J. E. Grabe* ob.
 1714 *Joannes Radcliffe* Medicus, & *Gilb. Burnet* Episc. *Sar.* ob.
 1715 *Geor. Hicks* Theologus ob.
 1716 *Rob. South* Theologus ob.
 1717 *Guil. Lloyd* Episc. *Vigorn.* doctissimus ob.
 1718 *Ric. Cumberland* Episc. *Petr.* ob.
 1719 *Joannes Flamsteed* Mathematicus, & *Jos. Addison* auctor eximius, ob.
 1720 *Sim. South* Theologus, & *Domina Dacier* ob.
 1721 *Mat. Prior* Poëta, ob.
 1722 *Joannes Dux Marlburienſis*, rei bellicæ dux peritissimus, & *Christoph. Wren* Architectus præstantissimus, ob.
 1723 *Guil. Archiepisc. Cameracenſis*, Gallus, & *Godofredus Kneller* Pictor celeberr. ob.
 1724 *Sam. Harris* Cantabr. & *Dav. Gregory* *Oxon.* ad Historiam & Linguas hodiernas docend. designantur à Ser. *GEORGIO* Rege I. Eodem anno *Humfr. Prideaux* Decanus *Norvicenſis* ob.
 1725 *M. Rapin* Thoyras Historicus ob.
 1726 *Jer. Collier* Theologus ob.
Isaacus Newtonus Philosophus ob. æt. 84.
 1728 *Joannes Woodward*, *Hugo Chamberlen*, & *Joannes Freind*, Medici, & *Guil. Congreve* Poëta, ob.
 1730 *Sam. Clarke*, Theologus Auctor eximius, ob.
 1734 *Jacobus Thornbill* Pictor. C. *Arbutnotæ* Medicus, & *Guil. Derham* Theologus, diem clauferunt supremum.



F I N I S.